

Leiden Indo-European Etymological Dictionary Series

Edited by
Alexander Lubotsky

VOLUME 11

The titles published in this series are listed at brill.com/ieed

Etymological Dictionary of Proto-Germanic

By

Guus Kroonen



BRILL

LEIDEN · BOSTON

2013

This publication has been made possible by the financial support of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).

ISSN 1574-3586

ISBN 978-90-04-18340-7 (hardback)

Copyright 2013 by Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.
Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints Brill, Global Oriental, Hotei Publishing, IDC Publishers and Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, translated, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission from the publisher.

Authorization to photocopy items for internal or personal use is granted by Koninklijke Brill NV provided that the appropriate fees are paid directly to The Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Suite 910, Danvers, MA 01923, USA.
Fees are subject to change.

This book is printed on acid-free paper.



Contents

Preface.....	vii
Symbols and Abbreviations.....	ix
Note on the Structure of the Entries.....	xiii
Introduction.....	xv
Dictionary	1
References	603
Index.....	639

Preface

This work is written as part of the *Indo-European Etymological Dictionary* project initiated by Robert S.P. Beekes and Alexander Lubotsky at Leiden University. The primary objective of the project is to compile a new etymological dictionary of the Indo-European proto-language that can replace the now outdated dictionary by Pokorny. The present monograph aims at covering the Proto-Germanic lexicon, or at least as much of the lexicon as possible.

As for most projects like these, only a limited amount of time could be reserved for it. While at the beginning of my career as a historical linguist, with a foreseeable academic life span of no longer than two years, I have been able to spend much less time and energy on the dictionary than I would have wished to. The publisher offers funding for the *Leiden Dictionary Series* as a whole, a most generous investment that enabled me to collect much of the material during my time as a PhD student at Leiden University. However, the actual text has almost completely been composed (written or rewritten) at Copenhagen University during my two year post-doc project on the "Birth of Germanic". As a result, I have been forced to drastically limit the incorporation of the scholarly literature as well as the coverage of the Germanic vocabulary, skipping well-established Proto-Germanic lexemes and systematically leaving out Germanic languages or language stages under certain circumstances. In the entries, for instance, I have cited reflexes from as many as possible dialect groups in order to create a faithful representation of the distribution of a Germanic word. Due to time limitations, not all attested forms are always included. The dictionary cannot be used, in other words, as an exhaustive overview of a particular Proto-Germanic word's reflexes in the Germanic languages, but rather attempts to establish the most important evidence on which the cited Proto-Germanic reconstruction is based. In keeping with this principle, I have for instance left out modern Icelandic forms that are identical to their Old Norse precursors. The Old Saxon attestations generally trump their direct cognates in Old Dutch and Old Low Franconian, and one will hardly ever find any Salian Frankish material. Similarly, the Middle Low German attestations are ignored when they are mirrored by any existing Middle Dutch forms. Also, the Middle English, Middle Dutch and Middle High German cognates are left out when they are "sandwiched" between etymologically identical forms in the old and modern phases of the corresponding languages. On the other hand, I have as much as possible included forms from the modern Germanic languages, such as English, German, Faroese,

Elfdalian and Dutch, but there was not enough time to add modern Frisian and the remaining Scandinavian standard languages, something that I hope to be able to make up for in the future.

Not least, the fight for time caused me to seriously consider the kind of contribution that I wished to make to my field. Certainly unable to surpass the accumulation of scholarship found in for instance Anatoly Liberman's infinitely erudite *Analytical Dictionary of English Etymology* (2008) or the truly encyclopedic *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen* (1988-), I decided to focus on the implementation of some specific advances in Germanic and Indo-European Studies rather than on the reception of the individual etymologies. In particular, these advances are 1) a more rigorous implementation of the Laryngeal Theory, 2) full application of Dybo's law of pretonic shortening (before resonants), 3) an increased role for the widely neglected, but derivationally highly relevant Proto-Germanic geminates, and 4) a new treatment of the non-Indo-European elements in the lexicon, including an integral categorization of the vocabulary according to its varying shades of Indo-European-ness. This book is, in other words, not to be taken as a comprehensive Proto-Germanic lexicon, but rather as a mission statement regarding the reconstruction of Proto-Germanic. Despite all of the dictionary's obvious limitations, I thus hope to still have succeeded at making a constructive contribution to the current state of the field. Any corrections, additions and updates will in the coming years be added to the online version on Brill's website (<http://iedo.brillonline.nl/dictionaries/>), and – if the opportunity presents itself – be published in a second, enlarged edition.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the editor of the series, Alexander Lubotsky, to Brill Publishers, who offered me the unique opportunity to write this dictionary, and to Jens Elmegård Rasmussen and Birgit Annette Olsen, for giving me such a warm welcome at the Copenhagen Indo-European department. I am also very much thankful to the countless friends and colleagues that proofread and commented on the dictionary, double-checked the cited forms and reconstructions, or kindly helped me with the index. These include Rolf Bremmer, Andries Brouwer, Rick Derksen, Jurgen van den Heuvel, Adam Hyllested, Stefan Jacobsson, Anders Richardt Jørgensen, Petri Kallio, Benedicte Nielsen Whitehead, Thomas Olander, Birgit Anette Olsen, Michaël Peyrot, Marijn van Putten, Bjarne Simmelkjær Sandgaard Hansen, Tijmen Pronk, Saskia Pronk-Tiethoff, Yair Sapir, Stefan Schumacher, Roland Schuhmann, Patrick Stiles, and Michiel de Vaan. My special thanks go out to Oliver Simkin, Jenne Klimp and Alexander Lubotsky, who managed to work their way through the complete dictionary once or even twice. However, as the author, I claim exclusive responsibility for all the shortcomings and faults that remain.

Symbols and Abbreviations

Language abbreviations

A	Amrum	EDu.	Early Modern Dutch
Abkh.	Abkhaz	EFri.	East or Saterlandic Frisian
Aeol.	Aeolic	Elf.d.	Elfdalian, Övdalian
Akk.	Akkadian	Etr.	Etruscan
Alb.	Albanian	F	För
Alem.	Alemannic (cf. Swi.)	Far.	Faroese
Als.	Alsatian	Fi.	Finnish
App.	Appenzell	Flem.	Flemish
Arab.	Arabic	Fr.	French
Aram.	Aramaic	FU	Finno-Ugric
Arc.	Arcadian	G	German
Arm.	Armenian	Gae.	Gaelic
Att.	Attic	Gaul.	Gaulish
Av.	Avestan	Georg.	Georgian
Basq.	Basque	Gm.	Germanic
Bav.	Bavarian	Go.	Gothic
Berb.	Berber	Gr.	Ancient Greek
Bret.	Breton	Gutn.	Gutnish
BRu.	Byelorussian	Hall.	Halligen
Byz.	Byzantine	Hebr.	Hebrew
Car.	Carinthian	Hitt.	Hittite
Celtib.	Celtiberian	HLuv.	Hieroglyphic Luvian
Chuv.	Chuvash	Hom.	Homeric
Cimb.	Cimbrian	Hsch.	Hesychius
CLuv.	Cuneiform Luvian	Hung.	Hungarian
Co.	Cornish	Icel.	Icelandic
Copt.	Coptic	IE	Indo-European
Crim.	Crimean	Ion.	Ionian
CS	Church Slavonic	Ir.	Irish
Cypr.	Cypriote	Scot.	Scottish
Cz.	Czech	It.	Italian
Da.	Danish	Khnt.	Khanty
Dor.	Dorian	Khot.	Khotanese
Du.	Dutch	Ko.	Komi
E	English	Kurd.	Kurdish
EDa.	Early Modern Danish		

Lac.	Laconian	OEN	Old East Norse
Lat.	Latin	OFr.	Old French
Latv.	Latvian	OFri.	Old Frisian
LG	Low German	OGutn.	Old Gutnish
Limb.	Limburgish	OHG	Old High German
Lith.	Lithuanian	Old Ir.	Old Irish
Lomb.	Lombardic; Lombard	OLat.	Old Latin
Lorr.	Lorraine Franconian	OLFra.	Old Low Franconian
Luv.	Luvian	OLith.	Old Lithianian
Lux.	Luxembourgish	ON	Old Norse
Lyc.	Lycian	OP	Old Persian
Man.	Mansi	OPol.	Old Polish
MBret.	Middle Breton	OPru.	Old Prussian
MCo.	Middle Cornish	ORu.	Old Russian
MDu.	Middle Dutch	OS	Old Saxon
ME	Middle English	Osc.	Oscan
MG	Middle German	OSw.	Old Swedish
MHG	Middle High German	OW	Old Welsh
Mingr.	Mingrelian	OWN	Old West Norse
MIr.	Middle Irish	P	Proto-
MLat.	Middle Latin	Pa.	Pali
MLG	Middle Low German	Pal.	Palatinate
MoGr.	Modern Greek	Pash.	Pashto
Mong.	Mongolian	Phryg.	Phrygian
Mordv.	Mordvinic	Piem.	Piedmontese
MP	Middle Persian	Pol.	Polish
MW	Middle Welsh	Port.	Portuguese
Myc.	Mycenaean	Rhnl.	Rhinelandic
NFri.	North Frisian	Rhntl.	Rheintal
NLat.	Neo-Latin	Rom.	Romanian
NP	New Persian	Ru.	Russian
NPhr.	New Phrygian	RuCS	Russian Church Slavonic
Nrth.	Northumbrian		
Nub.	Nubian	Saa.	Saami
Nw.	Norwegian	SaaL	Lule Saami
OAv.	Old Avestan	SaaN	North Saami
OBret.	Old Breton	Sal.	Salian
OCo.	Old Cornish	SArab.	South Arabian
OCS	Old Church Slavonic	Scand.	Scandinavian
ODa.	Old Danish	Schfh.	Schaffhausen
ODu.	Old Dutch	Scot.	Scottish
OE	Old English	SCr.	Serbian / Croatian
OEgypt.	Old Egyptian		

SCS	Serbian Church Slavonic	ToAB	Tocharian A and B
Sem.	Semitic	ToB	Tocharian B
Shetl.	Shetlandic	Tur.	Turkish
Skt.	Sanskrit	Udm.	Udmurt
Slov.	Slovene	Ugar.	Ugaritic
Slvk.	Slovak	Ukr.	Ukrainian
Sogd.	Sogdian	Umb.	Umbrian
Sp.	Spanish	Ven.	Venetic
Sum.	Sumerian	Visp.	Visperterminen
Sw.	Swedish	VLat.	Vulgar Latin
Swab.	Swabian	W	Welsh
Swi.	Swiss German	Wals.	Walser German
Tat.	Tatar	WFri.	West (Lauwers) Frisian
Teuth.	<i>Teuthonista</i> or Early South Guelderish	Wkh.	Wakhi
Thrac.	Thracian	WPhal.	Westphalian
ToA	Tocharian A	YAv.	Young Avestan
		Zeal.	Zealandic

Other abbreviations

abl.	ablative	inf.	infinitive
acc.	accusative	infl.	inflected
act.	active	inj.	injunctive
adj.	adjective	inst.	instrumental
adv.	adverb	intr.	intransitive
all.	allative	lit.	literally
aor.	aorist	loc.	locative
arch.	archaic	m.	masculine
c.	common gender	med.	medio-passive, middle
coll.	collective; colloquial	n.	neuter
comp.	comparative	nom.	nominative
conj.	conjunction	num.	numeral
dat.	dative	obl.	oblique
des.	desiderative	obs.	obsolete
dial.	dialectal	pret-pres.	preterite-present
dim.	diminutive	perf.	perfect, perfective
du.	dual	pl.	plural
ed(s).	editor(s)	poet.	poetic
f.	feminine	pred.	predicative
fn.	footnote	pref.	prefix
gen.	genitive	prep.	preposition
imp.	imperative	pres.	present
impers.	impersonal	pret.	preterite

pron.	pronoun, pronominal
ptc.	participle
refl.	reflexive
s.v.	strong verb; <i>sub voce</i>
sg.	singular
sgl.	singulative
subj.	subjunctive

superl.	superlative
top.	toponym, toponymic
trans.	transitive
v.	verb
var.	variant
voc.	vocative
w.v.	weak verb

Logical symbols and notations

>	turned into
<	developed from
✚	did not develop from
>>	borrowed as
<<	borrowed from
=	identical to

~	alternating with
/	or, existing beside
*...	reconstructed proto-form
...*	reconstructed citation form

Note on the Structure of the Entries

The entries in this dictionary are composed according to the following model. Every entry starts with a Proto-Germanic reconstruction. The entries are ordered on the basis of this reconstruction. The alphabetization ignores vowel length, which means that long and short vowels (e.g. **e* and **ē*) can be found in random order. The thorn (*þ*) is placed between the letters *t* and *u*. After the head word, the grammatical category is given together with a reconstruction of the Proto-Germanic meaning. Since there is no methodology for semantic reconstruction, these proto-meanings are not necessarily factual, and are merely to be taken as an indication of the author's intuition.

After the head word, the attestations in the Germanic languages are given. On the selection of these forms, see the preface. If feasible, the attestations are followed by a Pre-Germanic proto-form based on the Germanic attestations. The distribution of this etymological construct is given between brackets; its distribution may be purely Germanic (GM), non-Indo-European (NIE), Germanic/Balto-Slavic (NEUR), Germanic/Italo-Celtic (WEUR), European, i.e. with cognates in Greek or Armenian (EUR) or Indo-European (IE), i.e. when the etymology is based at least partly on cognates in the remaining languages. Obvious loanwords are recognizable by the abbreviation (LW). The extra-Germanic *comparanda* are then given after the long hyphen.

After the presentation of the material, the reader will usually find a discussion of the etymology of the word, drawing in phonetic problems or alternative etymologies. This is also where any possible internal Germanic derivations are given.

Introduction

1 The Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic phonemes

1.1 Proto-Indo-European

In the present book, I have made use of the phonological system as envisioned by Beekes 1995 for all reconstructed Proto-Indo-European forms:

voiceless stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>k^w</i>
voiced (glottalized?) stops	<i>b?</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ǵ</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>g^w</i>
voiced aspirated(?) stops	<i>b^h</i>	<i>d^h</i>	<i>ǵ^h</i>	<i>g^h</i>	<i>g^{wh}</i>
fricative	<i>s</i>				
laryngeals	<i>h₁</i>	<i>h₂</i>	<i>h₃</i>		
resonants	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>	
semivowels	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>			
vowels	<i>e</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>a?</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ō</i>

Proto-Indo-European had three series of stops, whose articulation in many ways continues to be debated (cf. Kümmel 2012). I have made use of the mainstream division into plain stops, voiced stops and voiced aspirated (breathy-voiced?) stops, but if the voiced PIE stops were actually pre-glottalized, as is assumed within the Glottalic Theory, the feature of aspiration becomes abundant.

Unlike Proto-Germanic, which typically had the stress on the first root syllable of the word, Proto-Indo-European had a free tonal accent: the accent could occur on the root, the suffix or the ending, and within nominal and verbal paradigms often shifted from one syllable to another. Stress-bearing elements were the vowels, the semivowels, the resonants and the laryngeals. The latter three types of phonemes could only receive the stress when they were in vocalic position, i.e. functioned as syllable-building elements. Since the vocalization rules of these phonemes in the individual Indo-European daughter languages are often incompatible with each other, they must post-date the parent language. PIE **h₂mb^hi* adv. 'around, about', for instance, is realized as **h₂m̥b^hi* in PGm. **umbi* and Skt. *abhí*, but as **h₂mb^hi* in Gr. ἀμφί. Similarly, the Proto-Indo-European word **h₃b^hruH-* 'eyebrow; bridge' has no less than three different vocalizations, i.e. **h₃b^hruH-* as in PGm. **brū-* and Skt. *bhrū-*, **h₃b^hruH-* as in Gr. ὄφρῦς, and **h₃b^hru̥H-* as in ToB *pār-wā-ne* (du.). The latter example is especially informative, because it proves that the vocalization of the **r* was triggered by

the vocalization of the laryngeal in Tocharian, just as the vocalization of initial $*h_2$ in Greek conditioned the non-vocalization of the $*m$ in Gr. ἀμφί. It seems evident, in other words, that the vocalization of both the laryngeals and the resonants was phonologized in the individual daughter languages. I have therefore refrained as much as possible from indicating vocalization (i.e. $h_1, h_2, h_3, m, l, n, r$, as well as i, u) in PIE reconstructions, as this would inevitably lead to erroneous proto-forms, and have only used them to indicate vocalizations in proto-forms underlying specific IE dialects.

1.2 Proto-Germanic

Proto-Germanic phonology differs significantly from Proto-Indo-European. It acquired a number of new vowels, both short and long, and the stress was retracted to the vowel of the first root syllable of a word. Due to a shift of the Indo-European stops, Proto-Germanic also acquired a large amount of new fricatives, both voiced and voiceless. The phonemes reconstructed as $*b, *d, *g$ in this dictionary also at least partly appear as $*b̥, *d̥, *g̥$ in the Germanic dialects. For instance, most languages have plosives word-initially, but $*g$ emerges as a fricative in this position in both Saxon and Franconian. Since the distribution surfacing in the individual languages is divergent, this alternation is likely to have been subphonemic in Proto-Germanic. Another important innovation is the rise of phonemic consonant length. Due to a range of phonetically regular sound changes, Proto-Germanic acquired a geminated variant of practically any existing consonant, and this is perhaps one of the the most far-reaching phonological changes that the language went through. The resulting phoneme inventory can be summed up as follows:

voiceless (glottalized?) stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kw</i>
voiceless (glottalized?) geminates	<i>pp</i>	<i>tt</i>	<i>kk</i>	
voiceless fricatives	<i>f</i>	<i>þ</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>hw</i>
fricative geminates	<i>ff?</i>	<i>þþ?</i>	<i>hh?</i>	
sibilants	<i>s</i>	<i>z</i>		
long sibilants	<i>ss</i>	<i>zz?</i>		
voiced fricatives ~ stops	<i>b~b̥</i>	<i>d~d̥</i>	<i>g~g̥</i>	<i>gw(~w)</i>
voiced geminates	<i>bb?</i>	<i>dd?</i>	<i>gg?</i>	
resonants	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>
geminated resonants	<i>mm</i>	<i>nn</i>	<i>ll</i>	<i>rr</i>
glides	<i>j</i>	<i>w</i>		
geminated glides	<i>jj</i>	<i>ww</i>		
short vowels	<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>
long vowels	<i>ē</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ū</i>
diphthongs	<i>ai</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>eu</i>	<i>ia</i>

2 From Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic

2.1 The vowels

I will here discuss the most important sources of the Proto-Germanic vowels. As mentioned above, one of the striking innovations is that Proto-Germanic acquired a lot of new vowels, both short and long, that did not yet exist in Proto-Indo-European. These vowels developed from a number of dissimilar sources, mostly combinations of vowels plus laryngeals (HV, VH), vocalized laryngeals (*ḥ*) and vocalized resonants (*ṛ*).

2.1.1 Short vowels

2.1.1.1 PGm. *a

PGm. *a arose out of a merger of Pre-Gm. *o and *a. These vowels must nevertheless have remained distinct until after Verner's law, as PGm. *gw from both PIE *k^w (*k_u) and *g^{wh} (*g^h_u) was delabialized before *j in roots with *a from old *o (see §2.2.4.). Pre-Gm. *o continues PIE *o, *Ho and *h₃e.

- *aita- m. 'ulcer, pus': OHG *eiz* m. 'abscess, boil' < *h₂oid-o-, cf. OCS *jadъ* m. 'poison', SCr. *ijed* m. 'gall, poison, anger'
- *amban- m. 'belly': OS *ambon* (m.pl.), cf. Lat. *umbō* 'boss (of a shield); protuberance' < *h₃emb^h-on-
- *fadi- m. 'lord': Go. *bruf-faps* m. 'bridegroom' < *pot-í-, cf. Gr. πόσις, Lith. *pàts* m. 'husband'

The direct sources of PGm. *a are PIE *ḥ and *h₂e:

- *aba adv., prep. 'from; off': Go., ON *af*, OE *of*, OHG *ab* < PIE *h₂ep-ó, cf. Gr. ἀπό, ἄπο adv., prep. 'far away, away from'
- *bakan- s.v. 'to bake': ON *baka*, OE *bacan*, OHG *bahhan* < *b^h₃g-e-, cf. Gr. φάγω 'to roast' < *b^h₃g-e-
- *fader- m. 'father': Go. *fadar*, ON *faðir*, OE *fæder*, OFri. *feder*, OS *fadar* < *ph₂-tér-, cf. Skt. *pitár-*, Gr. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, Lat. *pater*, -tris, OIr. *athir*, *athair* m. 'father'

An important issue concerns roots with *a < *ḥ that start with a resonant. It is widely assumed that the resonant rather than the laryngeal is vocalized in such roots (cf. Schaffner 2001; Müller 2007), but this is in disagreement with the facts (cf. Beekes 1988):

- *laka- adj. 'weak': ON *lacr* < *lh₂g-o-, cf. Gr. λαγρός adj. 'weak'
- *lakjan- w.v. 'to seize': OE *læccian*, cf. Gr. λάζομαι 'id.' < *lh₂g-ie-
- *lata- adj. 'lax, sluggish': Go. *lats*, ON *latr*, OE *læt*, OS *lat* < *lh₂d-o-, cf. Gr. ληδεῖν 'to be slow' < *leh₁d-

- **magra-* adj. 'slim': ON *magr*, OE *mæger*, OHG *mager* adj. 'id.' < **mĥ₂k-ró-*, cf. Gr. μακρός adj. 'long'
- **mahan-* m. 'poppy': OHG *maho* m. 'id.' < **mĥ₂k-on-*, cf. Gr. μήκων 'id.' < **méh₂k-on-*
- **natja-* n. 'net': Go. *nati*, ON, OE *net*, OS *netti*, OHG *nezzi* < **nĥ₂d-io-*, cf. Lat. *nōdus* m. 'node' < **noHd-o-*; OIr. *nascaid* 'to bind' < **nHd-ske-*

There are additional cases that seem to indicate that the vocalization of the laryngeals as **a* does not change when the following obstruent is a consonantal resonant. A difficulty with the given examples is that their probative force is nullified by Dybo's law, i.e. the regular shortening of pretonic long vowels before resonants. As a consequence of this law (for which see §2.1.2), the vocalization of **H* to **a* is technically unfalsifiable before resonants, because the **a* can always have developed out of unstressed **eh_{2/3}*, **oH* or **ō* in this position. Nonetheless, the vocalization **H* before resonants can be ascertained on the basis of formations in which it is morphologically unlikely that the root had a full grade, such as, for instance, the PIE *no*-participles.

- **hanan-* m. 'rooster': ON *hani*, OE *hana*, OHG *hano* m. 'id.' < **kĥ₂n-on-*, cf. Gr. ἠι-κανός 'id.' (< "morning singer")
- **harōjan-* w.v. 'to sharpen': MDu. *haren* w.v. 'to sharpen', derived from an adjective **kĥ₃-ro-* or **Koh₃-ró-*, cf. Arm. *sur* adj. 'sharp'
- **namōn-* n. 'name': Go. *namo*, ON *nafn*, OE *nama*, OHG *namo* 'id.' < **h₃nĥ₃-mén-* (less likely **h₃neh₃-mén-*), cf. Gr. ὄνομα 'name'
- **nawi-* m. 'corpse': Go. *naus*, ON *nár* < **nĥ₂u-i-*, cf. Latv. *nāve* f. 'death' < **neh₂u-ieh₂-*
- **wana-* adj. 'lacking': Go. *wans*, ON *vanr* adj. 'id.' < **h₁uĥ₂-nó-*, cf. Skt. *ūná-* 'id.' (vs. Lat. *vānus* adj. 'empty, void' < **h₁uĥ₂-no-*)

PGm. **a* in a small number of words continues what looks like PIE **a*, but many of these words have a limited European distribution, and it therefore seems unwarranted to project them back into the parent language (Lubotsky 1989). In reality, they are likely to continue *Wanderwörter* or were borrowed from now extinct European languages by the individual dialects after they had acquired **a* by the vocalization of the laryngeals. This taken into account, very few potential instances of PIE **a* remain, especially in comparison to the overwhelming evidence for the vowels **e* or **o*. This alone makes it highly unlikely that Proto-Indo-European had **a* as a phoneme. But the prophecy is essentially self-fulfilling: anyone who accepts **a* for Proto-Indo-European will start seeing it everywhere:

- **baunō-* f. 'bean': ON *baun*, OE *bēan*, OS, OHG *bōna* < **b^hau-neh₂-*, cf. Lat. *faba* f. 'id.', OPru. *babo* 'id.', OCS *bobъ* m. 'id.' < **b^habh⁻-o/eh₂-*

- **gait-* f. 'goat': Go. *gaits*, ON *geit*, OE *gāt*, OS *gēt*, OHG *geiz* < **g^haid-*, cf. Lat. *haedus* m. 'young goat-buck, kid' < **g^haid-o-*
- **hafra-* m. 'billy goat, buck': ON *hafr*, OE *hæfer* < **káþ-ro-*, cf. Gr. κάπρος m. '(wild) boar', Lat. *caper* m. 'he-goat, buck' < **kap-ro-*, OIr. *gabor*, W *gafr* 'id.' < **gabro-*
- **hanipa-* m. 'hemp': ON *hanpr*, OE *hænep*, *henep*, OHG *hanaf*, *hanif* < **kanib-*, cf. Gr. κάνναβις f. 'id.' < **kannabi-*, Ru. *konopljá* f. 'id.'
- **paidō-* f. 'coat, shirt': Go. *paida*, OE *pād*, OS *pēda*, OHG *pfeit* < **bait-éh₂-*, cf. Thrac. βάλιτη f. 'coat made of pelt'

2.1.1.2 PGm. *e

The main sources of PGm. *e are PIE *e or *h₁e:

- **beran-* s.v. 'to carry': Go. *bairan*, ON *bera*, OE *beran*, OFri. *bera*, OS, OHG *beran* < **b^hér-e-*, cf. Skt. *bhárati*, Gr. φέρω, Lat. *ferō*, *ferre*, OIr. *beirid* 'id.'
- **etan-* s.v. 'to eat': Go. *itan*, ON *eta*, OE, OS *etan*, OHG *ezzan* < **h₁ed-*, cf. Hitt. *ez(za)zi*, Gr. ἔδω, Lat. *ēdō*, *ēsse* 'id.'

2.1.1.3 PGm. *i

PGm. *i developed directly out of PIE *i. It is sometimes assumed that it merged with *e in Proto-Germanic if the following syllable contained *a*, but this cannot be the case: unlike *e, *i is never affected by *a*-breaking in Old Norse, only by *a*-mutation.

- **fiska-* m. 'fish': Go. *fisks*, ON *fiskr*, OE, OHG *fisc* m. 'id.' < **pisk-o-*, cf. Lat. *piscis* < **pisk-i-*, OIr. *íasc* < **peisko-*
- **likkōn-* w.v. 'to lick': OE *liccian*, OS *likkon*, OHG *leckōn* 'id.' < **liǵ^h-neh₂-*, cf. Lat. *lingō*, *-ere* 'id.'

A second common source for PGm *i is PIE *e: this vowel was raised before tautosyllabic nasals. This raising must have taken place relatively late, as it post-dated the assimilation of **-ny-* to **-nn-* (§2.2.5.6) as well as the assimilation of **-zm-* to **-mm-* (§2.2.5.4), which itself was posterior to Verner's law. It is further evident that it was later than the merger of *o with *a, as *o would otherwise have been similarly raised to *u.

- **finþan-* s.v. 'to find': Go. *finþan*, ON *finna*, OE *fīðan*, OHG *findan* < **pént-e-*, cf. Skt. *pánthās*, gen. *pathás* m. 'road, path, course' < **pont-H-*
- **bindan-* s.v. 'to bind': Go., OE, OHG *bindan*, ON *binda* < **b^hénd^h-e-*, cf. Skt. *badhnáti* 'id.' < **b^hṇd^h-néh₂-*

2.1.1.4 PGm. *u

The source for PGm. *u is twofold: it developed from PIE *u and from a PIE vocalized resonant ($R < uR$). For examples of the former:

- *kula- n. 'coal': ON *kol*, OE *col*, OHG *kol* < **ǵul-o-*, cf. OIr. *gúal* < **ǵoul-o-*
- *kustu- m. 'choice': Go. *kustus*, ON *kostr*, OHG *kust* < **ǵus-tu-*, cf. Lat. *gustus* 'taste'

The second important source for PGm. *u consists of resonants that were vocalized between consonants:

- *fulla- 'full': Go. *fulls*, ON *fullr*, OE *ful*, OHG *fol* adj. 'id.' < **p_lh₁-nó-*
- *kwumþi- 'arrival, coming': Go. *ga-qum(f)þs*, ON *-kund*, OHG *qhumft*, *chumft*, *chunft* 'id.' < **g^wŋ^h-ti-*, cf. Lat. *con-ventio* 'convention'
- *tunþ- m. 'tooth': Go. *-tunþus* m. 'id.' < **h₃dŋt-*, cf. Lat. *dēns* < **h₃dŋt-*
- *uns pron. 'us': Go. *uns*, ON *oss*, OE *ūs*, OHG *uns* 'id.' < **ŋs*, cf. Lat. *nōs* < **nōs*

It is important to realize that resonants were also vocalized before a laryngeal that was later lost. It is consequently incorrect to state that laryngeals are irrelevant for the reconstruction of Proto-Germanic:

- *suma- pron. 'some': Go. *sums*, ON *sumr*, OE, OHG *sum* < **sŋH-o-*, cf. Gr. ἄμο- 'someone'
- *ufuma- comp. 'highest': Go. *auhuma* < **up-ŋh₂-o-*, cf. Skt. *upamá-*, YAv. *upəma-* supl. 'id.'
- *fulan- m. 'foal': ON *foli*, OE *fola*, OHG *volō* < **p_lH-on-*, cf. Gr. πῶλος < **pōlH-o-*
- *kuru- adj. 'heavy': Go. *kaurus* < **g^wŋH-u-*, cf. Lat. *grāvis*
- *furai adv. 'before': Go. *faura*, OE *fore*, OHG *fora*, *fura* < **p_ŕh₃-oi-*, cf. Gr. πάρος, Skt. *puráh* 'id.' < **p_ŕh₃-os*

2.1.2 Dybo's law

Another development involved in the creation of the PGm. short vowels is Dybo's law. It was suggested by Dybo 1961 that in Celtic, Italic and Germanic long vowels were shortened pretonically. It is incorrect, however, to speak about this law as one single development. While in Italo-Celtic any long vowel seems to have been affected, the Germanic shortening applied only to long vowels before resonants. In this position, Pre-Gm. **ā*, **ō*, **ē*, **i* (≠ PIE **e*) and **ū* were shortened to **a*, **e*, **i* and **u* respectively:

- *alīnō- f. 'elbow': Go. *aleina*, ON *ǫln*, OE *eln*, OHG *elena*, *elna*, cf. Gr. ὠλένη < **h₃eHl-én-eh₂-*
- *delō- f. 'tit': OE *delu*, OHG *tila*, cf. Gr. θηλή f. 'breast' < **d^heh₁-l-éh₂-*

- **glana-* n. 'shine': ON *glan* < **g^hloh₃-nó-*, cf. **glōan-* s.v. 'to glow': OE *glōwan*, OS *glōian*, OHG *gluoan* < **g^hlōh₃-e-*
- **hula-* adj. 'hollow': ON *holr*, OE, OFri., OHG *hol* < **kuH-ló-*, cf. Lat. *cavus* adj. 'id.' < **kouH-o-*; Skt. *śúna-* adj. 'lack, absence' < **kuH-no-*
- **stura-* adj. 'big': OSw., Elfd. *stur* < **sth₂u-ró-*, cf. Skt. *sthūrā-* adj. 'big, strong, thick, massy'
- **sunu-* m. 'son': Go. *sunus*, ON *sunr*, *sonr*, OE, OS *sunu*, OHG *sun(u)*, cf. Skt. *sūnú-*, Lith. *sūnùs*, OCS *synъ* m. 'id.' < **suH-nú-*
- **wira-* m. 'man': Go. *wair*, ON *verr*, OE, OS, OHG *wer*, cf. Skt. *vīrá-*, Lith. *výras*, Lat. *vir* m. 'id.' < **uiH-ró-*

In Pre-Germanic accentually mobile words, Dybo's law may have given rise to paradigmatic length alternations. It is conceivable that the difference between OHG *dūmo* 'thumb' < **būman-* and OSw. *þumi* 'id.' < **þuman-* arose in a paradigm **túH-mōn*, gen. **tuH-mén-os*, yielding PGM. **būmō*, **þumenaz*.

Since Dybo's law affected the PGM. word for 'egg', whose **a* through **o* developed from originally long **ō*, it is likely to have post-dated the change **ōu > *ō*, for which see §2.1.5.

- **ajja-* n. 'egg': Go. Crim. *ada* (n.pl.), ON *egg*, OE *æg*, OS, OHG *ei* < **oǰó-* < **ōǰó-* < **h₂ōu-ió-*, cf. Gr. *ᾠόν*, Lat. *ōvum*, OCS *aice* n. 'id.'

2.1.3 Long vowels

2.1.3.1 PGM. **ē*

PGM. **ē* deloped out of PIE **ē* and **eh₁* and is usually reconstructed phonetically as [æ̃]. It yielded a close vowel *ē* in Gothic and Old Frisian, *æ̃* in Old English, and *ā* in Old Norse, Old Saxon and Old High German.

- **sēdi-* f. 'seed': Go. *seps*, ON *sáð*, OE *sæd*, OHG *sāt* < **seh₁-tí-*, cf. Go. *saian*, Lith. *sėti* 'to sow' < **séh₁-e-*
- **nēþlō-* f. 'needle': Go. *neþla*, ON *nál*, OE *næþl*, OHG *nādala* < **néh₁-tl-eh₂-*, cf. **nēan-* s.v. 'to sow': OHG *nā(w)an* < **neh₁-*
- **kwēni-* f. 'wife, woman': Go. *qens* < **g^wēn-i-*, cf. Gr. *γυνή* f. 'id.' < **g^w(o)n-eh₂-*

The question whether OE *æ̃* and OFri. *ē* (the latter with raising) reflects PGM. **æ̃* directly or developed secondarily out of Proto-North-West Germanic **ā* is difficult to answer. Latin loanwords such as OE *stræt* 'street' < *strāta* are in support of the latter scenario. It has been argued that *ā* was substituted by *æ̃* in these cases because Anglo-Frisian did not have an *ā* at the time of borrowing, but there are additional indications that Anglo-Frisian raised older **ā*. A small but relatively old, i.e. at any rate Proto-Northwest-Germanic group of *n*-stems displays *ā/a*-ablaut in the root, cf.

OHG *krācho* m. ‘crook’ < **krākan-* vs. ON *kraki* m. ‘id.’ < **krakan-*. Since this type of ablaut was introduced analogically on the basis of *n*-stems with regular *i/i*-ablaut, cf. OHG *rīdo*, dat. *riten* m. ‘fever’ < **hrīþō*, dat. **hrideni* < **kréit-ōn*, **krit-én-i* (Schaffner 2001: 549-51), it is likely that PNWGM. had **ā* rather than **æ*, since it thus would be more susceptible to the introduction of a pure length alternation. This **ā* must then have been raised to **æ* in Anglo-Frisian, and further to **ē* in Proto-Frisian, as is supported by NFri. (Wiedingharde) *krēk* m. ‘hook on clothes’ (Kroonen 2011: 332).

2.1.3.2 PGM. **ō*

PGM. **ō* is the result of a merger of Pre-Gmc. **ō* and **ā* from PIE **ō*, **eh₃*, **oh_{1/2/3}* and **eh₂*. Compare the following examples:

- **fōt-* m. ‘foot’: Go. *fotus*, ON *fótr*, OE, OFri., OS *fōt*, OHG *fuoz* < **pōd-*, cf. Gr. πούς, ποδός m. ‘id.’ < **pod-*, Lat. *pēs* m. ‘id.’ < **pēd-*
- **ga-nōga-* adj. ‘enough’: Go. *ganohs*, ON (*g*)*nógr*, OE *genōh*, OHG *ginuog* < **kom-h₂nōk-o-*, cf. Skt. *ánaṭ* aor. ‘reached’ < **h₁e-h₂nek-t*
- **dōma-* m. ‘decision, verdict’: Go. *doms*, ON *dómr*, OE *dōm*, OHG *tuom* < **d^hoh₁-mo-*, cf. Gr. θωή ‘punishment’ < **d^hoh₁-eh₂-*
- **sōkjan-* w.v. ‘to search’: Go. *sokjan*, ON *sækja*, OE *sācan*, OHG *suohhen*, cf. Lat. *sāgīre* < **seh₂ǵ-ie-*
- **mōder-* f. ‘mother’: ON *móðir*, OE *mōdor*, OFri. *mōder*, OS *mōdar*, OHG *muoter*, cf. **meh₂-tér-*, cf. Skt. *mātár-*, Gr. μήτηρ, Lat. *māter* f. ‘id.’

A third source for PGM. **ō* is PGM. **ōu*. The details of the underlying sound change are given in §2.1.5.

2.1.3.3 PGM. **ī*

Two sources are available for PGM. **ī*, i.e. **iH* and **ei*:

- **swīna-* n. ‘pig’: Go. *swein*, ON *svín*, OE, OHG *swīn* < **suH-* ‘sow’ + the suffix **-īna-*, cf. Go. *gait-ein* n. ‘little goat’
- **stīgan-* ‘to ascend’: Go. *steigan*, ON *stīga*, OE, OHG *stīgan* < **stéig^h-e-*, cf. Gr. στείχω ‘to go, step’

2.1.3.4 PGM. **ū*

Unlike PGM. **ī*, which partly developed out of **e* + **i*, the only regular precursor of PGM. **ū* is PIE **uH*, as the sequence **eu* remains PGM. **eu*.

- **mūs-* f. ‘mouse’: ON *mús*, OE, OHG *mūs* < **muHs-*, cf. Gr. μῦς, Skt. *múṣ-*
- **sū-* f. ‘sow’: ON *sýr*, OE, OHG *sū* < **suH-*, cf. Gr. ὕς, Lat. *sūs*

Long **ū* probably also arose secondarily, i.e. in analogy to the change of PIE **ei* to PGM. **ī*. For this development, see §2.2.5.2.

2.1.4 Diphthongs

Proto-Germanic had four diphthongs: **ai*, **au*, **eu* and **ia*. The vocalic elements of these diphthongs have the same origins as their corresponding short vowels, and can be traced back to the Indo-European proto-language accordingly. Likewise, the off-glides **i* and **u* go back to PIE **i* and **u*.

2.1.4.1 PGM. **ai*

- **aida-* m. 'pyre, glow': OE *ād*, OHG *eit* < **h₂eid^h-o-*, cf. Gr. αἴθος 'fire', Skt. *édha-* 'firewood'
- **snaiwa-* m. 'snow': Go. *snaiws*, ON *snær*, OE *snāw*, OHG *snēo* < **snoig^{wh}-o-*, cf. OCS *sněgъ* m. 'id.'

2.1.4.2 PGM. **au*

- **auke* conj. 'then again, too': Go. *auk*, ON *auk*, *ok*, OE *ēac*, OHG *auh* < **h₂eu-ǵe*, cf. Gr. αὖ, αὖ-γε 'id.'
- **rauda-* adj. 'red': Go. *raups*, ON *rauðr*, OE *rēad*, OHG *rōt* < **h₁roud^h-o-*, cf. Gr. ἐρυθρός adj. 'id.' < **h₁rud^h-ro-*

2.1.4.3 PGM. **eu*

- **eudra-* n. 'udder': ON *júgr*, OFri. *jāder* < **h₁euHd^h-r-*, cf. Gr. οὔθαρ < **h₁ouHd^h-r̥*
- **keusan-* s.v. 'to try, choose': Go. *kisan*, ON *kjósa*, OE *cēosan*, OHG *kiosan* < **ǵéus-e-*, cf. Gr. γεύομαι 'to taste'

2.1.4.4 PGM. **ia*

What is here reconstructed as **ia* is traditionally referred to as so-called **ē²*. As opposed to **ē¹* (< PIE **ē*, **eh₁*), this second **ē* has close reflexes throughout the Germanic dialects, viz. Go. *e*, ON *é*, OE *æ*, OHG *ē*, *ie*, *ia*, and is therefore generally assumed to have been a close-mid vowel [ē] in Proto-Germanic. It is especially frequent in Vulgar Latin loanwords:

- **bē²tōn-* f. 'beetroot': OE *bēte*, OHG *bieza*, cf. It. *bieta*
- **brē²fa-* m./n. 'letter': ON *bréf*, OHG *briaf*, cf. Lat. *brevis*
- **krē²ka-* m. 'Greek': Go. *Kreks*, OHG *Kriach*, cf. Lat. *Graecus*
- **mē²sa-* 'table': Go. *mes*, OE *mēse*, OHG *mias*, cf. Lat. *mēnsa*
- **rē²man-* m. 'oar': OHG *riemo*, cf. Lat. *rēmus*
- **tē²gula-* 'tile': OHG *ziagal*, cf. Lat. *tēgula*

It has been claimed that **ē²* developed out of a PIE long diphthong **ēi* such as, for instance, in **hē²r* 'here' < **kēir* (Streitberg 1896: §79; Prokosch 1939: 104). This development is not entirely inconceivable, although in view of the parallel change of PGM. **ōu* to **ō* (see §2.1.5) I would rather expect **ē¹* to be the outcome. In any case, a lengthened grade would be unexpected in the word 'here', since it is not attested anywhere else in the Indo-European

language family. I therefore follow Kortlandt 2006, who suggested that *ē² at least in the case of *hē²r must be analyzed as deriving from *ia, *hi-ar consisting of the root *hi- < PIE *ki- 'this' (cf. Lith. šis 'this') plus a locative suffix *-ar abstracted from *par 'there' < *tor and *hwar 'where' < *k^wor. This *ia obviously merged with the diphthong *ea that is found in the reduplicated preterites of the class 7 strong verbs, cf. OHG *erien* 'to plow' < *arjan-, pret. *iar*, *ier* < *e-ar-, whence it spread to other originally reduplicating verbs. It further seems probable that the Gothic *i*-stem gen.pl. ending -e, which clearly spread to the other nominal stem classes (Vendryes 1927), developed from PIE *-ei-om (Kortlandt 2006) through an intermediate stage *-ea, i.e. *ē². On the basis of this evidence, I have decided to reconstruct *ē² as *ia throughout the dictionary, also in forms whose derivation or etymology is unclear, but it is not inconceivable, for example, that OHG *sciari* and *ziari* were formed by the addition of the adjectival *r*-suffix to the roots *skī- 'to shine' and *tī- 'id.':

- *skiari- adj. 'bright': OHG *sciari* < *skh₁i-or-i-, cf. Go. *skeinan* s.v. 'to shine' < *skīnan-
- *tiari- adj. 'brilliant': OHG *ziari* < *diH-or-i-, cf. Skt. *dīdāya* 3sg.perf. 'shines' < *diH-doiH-e

In West Germanic, additional cases of secondary PGM. *ē² arose by the occasional loss of *z after *i in some cases. The evidence for this loss is patchy, and the phonetic conditioning of the loss remains unclear. Perhaps it occurred only after *i* and before dentals.

- *liznōn- w.v. 'to learn': OE *leornian*, OFri. *lirna*, *lerna*, OS *līnon*, OHG *lernōn* < *lis-neh₂-
- *mizdō*- f. 'reward': Go. *mizdo*, OE *mēd*, *meord*, OFri. *mēde*, OS *mēda*, OHG *miata*
- *waizda- n. 'woad': OE *wād*, OFri. *wēde*, OS *wēd*, OHG *weit*

2.1.5 Osthoff's law

Unlike the Indo-Iranian languages, the European branches of the Indo-European family, including Greek, Italo-Celtic, Balto-Slavic and Germanic, did not have primary long diphthongs, i.e. *ē or *ō followed by a sonorant. In order to explain this difference, it has been claimed that every long vowel that stood before a sonorant followed by another consonant was shortened in Proto-Greek (Osthoff 1884: 84-5). With the help of this vowel shortening, which later became known as Osthoff's law, the difference between e.g. Skt. *Dyáus* and Gr. *Ζεύς* < *diēus and aorists such as e.g. Gr. *ἔδειξα* and Av. *dāiš* < *h₁e-dēik-s-t 'showed' can satisfactorily be explained (cf. Beekes 1995: 68; 235-6). Osthoff's law is now generally accepted for Greek

and Italo-Celtic (cf. Ringe 2006: 75), but in Germanic the situation is actually fairly complicated. Unambiguous evidence for **ēi* > **ei* > **ī* and **ēu* > **eu* is lacking, and we have to rely on long diphthongs with resonants as their off-glide:

- **fersnō-* f. 'heel': Go. *fairzna*, OHG *fersana*, cf. Gr. πτέρωνη, Skt. *pārṣṇi-* < **tpērs-n-*
- **mimza-* n. 'meat': Go. *mimz*, cf. Skt. *māmsá-* < **mēms-o-*
- **winda-* m. 'wind': Go. *winds*, ON *vindr*, OE, OFri., OS *wind*, OHG *wint* < **h₂uéh₁-ent-o-*, cf. Hitt. *ḫuuant-* c. 'id.' < **h₂uh₁-ent-*, Lat. *ventus* m. 'id.' < **h₂ueh₁-(e)nt-o-*, Skt. *vāta-* m. 'id.' < **h₂ueh₁-nt-o-*

An important issue is the outcome of PGm. **-ōu-* that arose from both Pre-Gm. **-āu-* < PIE **-eh₂u-* and **-ōu-* < PIE **-ōu-*, **-eh₃u-*, or **-oh_{2/3}u-*. This long diphthong was affected by Osthoff's law in just three cases, and only in closed syllables (i.e. before two consonants) or word-finally.

- **gōman-* ~ **gauman-* m. 'gum, palate': ON *gómi*, *gómr*, OE *gōma*, OHG *guomo*, *gaumo* < **gōmō*, gen. **gaumnaz* < **ǵ^heh₂-u-mōn*, gen. **ǵ^heh₂-u-mn-os-*, cf. Lith. *gomurys* m. 'palate', Latv. *gāmurs* m. 'larynx, trachea' < **ǵ^heh₂-mr-*
- **nausta-* n. 'boathouse, boatshed': ON *naust* < **neh₂u-sth₂-o-*, cf. ON *nór* m. 'id.', Skt. *nāu-*, Gr. ναῦς, Lat. *nāvis* < **neh₂u-*
- **ahtau* num. 'eight': Go. *ahtau*, ON *átta*, OE *eahta*, OFri. *achta*, OS, OHG *ahto* < **h₃ékt-eh₃u*, cf. Skt. *aṣṭá*, *aṣṭáu*, Gr. ὀκτώ, Lat. *octō* 'id.'

In open syllables, the diphthong was not shortened at all, but rather lost its labial glide (cf. Mahlow 1879: 29-34; Schmidt 1983; Streitberg 1892: 29-37). The material thus demonstrates that the intervocalic loss of laryngeals was coupled with compensatory lengthening at least before *u*. There is a large corpus of evidence for this change, of which I have given a selection here:

- **bōan-* s.v. 'to live, dwell': Go. *bauan* s./w.v. 'id.' < **b^héh₂u-*, cf. Skt. *bhāvati* 'to become, happen, come about', Gr. φύομαι 'to grow, arise, spring up, become' < **b^héuh₂-e-*, Lith. *būti*, OCS *byti* 'to be' < **b^huh₂-* (with laryngeal metathesis)
- **dōida-* ptc. 'vexed': Go. *af-dauidai* (m.pl.) < **d^hoh₂u-i-to-*, cf. OCS *daviti* 'to suffocate', Lith. *dovýti* 'to make tired' < **d^hoh₂u-éie-*
- **fōr*, gen. **funenaz* n. 'fire': Go. *for*, gen. *funins* < **péh₂-ur*, **ph₂-un-ós*, cf. Hitt. *paḫḫur*, gen. *paḫḫuenaš* n. 'id.' < **péh₂-ur*, **ph₂-uén-(o)s*
- **lōma-* m. 'betrayal': Icel. *lómur* < **loh₁u-mo-*, cf. Go. *lewjan*, OE *læwan* w.v. 'to betray'

- **sōel-* n. 'sun': Go. *sauil*, ON *sól* < **séh₂-uel* (gen. **sh₂-un-ós*), cf. Gr. ἥλιος, Dor. ἄέλιος m. 'id.', Lat. *sōl*, *sōlis* m. 'id.', Lith. *sáulė* f. 'id.'
- **stōra-* adj. 'big': ON *stórr*, OE, OFri. *stōr* < **stéh₂u-ro-*, cf. Skt. *sthūrā-* adj. 'big, strong, thick, massy' < **sth₂u-ró-*, Skt. *sthāvira-* adj. 'broad, thick' < **steuh₂-ro-* (with laryngeal metathesis)

The sound law also seems to have been at work in the Gothic 1du. verbal ending *-os* (cf. Schmidt 1883: 11-13; Streitberg 1896: 322), whose derivation is often considered to be problematic (cf. Boutkan 1995: 319-20). In view of the Skt. thematic ending *-āvas*, attempts have been made to derive this *-os* from **-o-ues*, but the intervocalic **u* would never have been lost in this position. I therefore reconstruct the ending as **-o-h₁u-es*, with the element **-h₁u-* as in Skt. *āvám* du. 'we two' < **h₁u-om* (which no doubt developed from **-du-* 'two'). The resulting **-ōwiz* then regularly lost its labial glide in Proto-Germanic times, and through **-ōiz* developed into Go. *-os*.

The material presented here is of some importance because it proves that Osthoff's law must have been posterior to the specifically Germanic loss of the labial glide. This implies that the law cannot have been identical to the parallel shortening of long diphthongs in e.g. Italo-Celtic and Greek, and must have taken place at a late stage within Germanic itself. In other words, there was no such thing as a common West-Indo-European innovation that can be brought under one umbrella. It is therefore better to consider the shortening of long diphthongs a linguistically trivial sound change that took place independently in the different Indo-European dialects at different moments in time. For more on the position of the change **-ōu- > *-ō-* in Proto-Germanic relative chronology, see §2.2.5.7.

2.2 The consonants

The Germanic consonant system differs considerably from its Indo-European counterpart. One of the earliest changes in the Proto-Germanic consonant inventory was its *centumization*, i.e. the depalatalization of the Proto-Indo-European palatovelars **k̑*, **ǵ*, **ǵʰ* and the subsequent merger of **k̑*, **ǵ*, **ǵʰ* with the labiovelars **kʷ*, **gʷ*, **gʷʰ*. This development also occurred in other branches of the Indo-European family, e.g. Italo-Celtic and Tocharian. The most important, exclusively Germanic innovations are 1) the structural modification of the three series of stops known as the first and second Germanic sound shifts, and 2) the rise of consonantal length. Both developments are phonetically and chronologically complex, involving several different sound changes in often debated orders and interpretations, and can only be interpreted in a meaningful way by keeping track of the changes in the dynamics of the system as a whole. This is, in short, an overview of the most important changes that took place between Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic.

2.2.1 Grimm's law

Unlike the Germanic vowels, which do not radically differ from the vocalic elements in related languages such as Italo-Celtic or Balto-Slavic, the Germanic consonantism has evolved in an entirely different direction. This *Lautstand* has become one of the most striking features of the Germanic branch, and forms a major contrast with its closest relatives. It is, in other words, what to a large extent *defines* Germanic. The relationship between the Proto-Indo-European and the Proto-Germanic consonant inventories has been clarified by the discovery of Grimm's law, which in the traditional view first lenited both voiceless **p, *t, *k, *kʷ* to **f, *þ, *h, *hw*:

- **faiha-* adj. 'colored, colorful': OE *fāh*, OS, OHG *fēh* < **póik-o-*, cf. OCS *рѣстрѣ* adj. 'varicolored' < **pik-ro-*
- **hamfa-* adj. 'maimed': Go. *hamfs*, OS *hāf*, OHG *hamf* < **kómp-o-*, cf. Lith. *kuūpas* adj. 'curved' < **kmp-o-*
- **hwaþera-* pron. 'who of two?': Go. *hvaþar*, ON *hvárr*, OE *hwæðer*, OS *hwethar*, OHG *wedar*, *hwedar* < **kʷó-ter-o-*, cf. Skt. *katará-*, Gr. *πότερος* 'which of two'

A consecutive stage consisted of the devoicing of the originally voiced stops **b, *d, *g, *gʷ* to PGm. **p, *t, *k, *kw*:

- **inkwan-* m. 'lump': Icel. *ōkkur*, *ōkkvi* m. 'lump; hillock', MDu. *enke*, *inke* m. 'small wound' < **engʷ-on-*, cf. Gr. *ἀδήν*, *-ένοσ* f./m. 'gland', Lat. *inguen*, *-inis* n. 'swelling on the groin; groin' < **ngʷ-en-*
- **knewa-* n. 'knee': Go. *kniu*, ON *kné*, OE *cnēo(w)*, OS *knio*, OHG *kneo* < **ǵn-eu-*, cf. Skt. *jānu-* n. 'id.', Gr. *γόνυ* n. 'knee; joint of plants' < **ǵonu-*
- **paidō-* f. 'coat, shirt': Go. *paida*, OE *pād*, OS *pēda*, OHG *pfeit*, cf. Thrac. *βαίτη* f. 'coat made of pelt'
- **turhta-* adj. 'bright': OE *torht*, OS *toroht*, OHG *zoraht* < **drk-to-*, cf. OAv. *-dərəšta-* adj. 'seen, visible'

It is further assumed that lenition also turned the PIE voiced aspirates **bʰ, *dʰ, *gʰ* into the voiced fricatives PGm. **ḃ, *ḋ, *ǵ*. The fricatives often surface as plosives, especially word-initially and after *n*.

- **banda-* n. 'band, bond': ON *band*, OE *beand*, OFri. *bend*, OS *band* < **bʰondʰ-o-*, cf. YAv. *bānda-* m. 'bond, fetter'
- **berga-* m./n. 'mountain': ON *bjarg*, *berg*, OE *beorg*, OFri. *berch*, OS, OHG *berg* < **bʰerǵʰ-o-*, cf. Hitt. *parku-*, Arm. *barjr* adj. 'high' < **bʰrǵʰ-u-*

Accordingly, PIE **gʷʰ* (as well as **ǵʰu*) developed into PGm. **gw*. This phoneme is not attested as such in the actual languages, except directly after a nasal, where it was a plosive:

- **lingwa-* n. 'heather': ON *lyng*, OSw. *liung* < **leng^{wh}-o-*, cf. OCS *лѡгѣ* m. 'meadow, underbrush', Ru. *lug* m. 'meadow' < **long^{wh}-o-*
- **sangwa-* m. 'song': Go. *saggws*, ON *sǫngr*, OE, OS *sang*, OFri. *song* < **song^{wh}-o-*, cf. Gr. ὀμφή f. 'divine voice, oracle, emblem' < **song^{wh}-eh₂-*

PGm. **gw* was delabialized under certain circumstances, especially initially before **u* and **r*:

- **guda-* n. 'god': Go. *gub*, ON *guð*, OE, OFri., OS *god*, OHG *got* < **g^{wh}u-tó-*, cf. OCS *gověti* 'to revere' < **g^{wh}ou-eh₁-*
- **gunþi-* ~ **gunþjō-* f. 'wound': ON *gunnr*, *guðr*, OE *gūð*, OS *gūdea* < **g^{wh}ñ-tih₂-*, cf. Hitt. *kūenzi* ~ *kunanzi* 'to kill, slay, ruin' < 3sg. **g^{wh}én-ti*, 3pl. **g^{wh}n-énti*
- **grindan-* s.v. 'to grind': OE *grindan* < **g^{wh}rénHd^h-e-*, cf. Lat. *frendō*, -ere 'to grind one's teeth' < **g^{wh}rénHd^h-e-*

The default outcome of PGm. **gw* seems to have been **w*, however:

- **aiwiskja-* n. 'shame, disgrace': Go. *aiwiski*, OE *æwisc* < **h₂eig^{wh}-isk-*, cf. Skt. *an-ehás-* adj. 'flawless' < **ñ-h₂eig^{wh}-os-*
- **neura/ōn-* n./m. 'kidney': ON *nýra*, OHG *nioro* < **neg^{wh}-r-on-*, cf. Lat. *nefronēs* m.pl. 'kidneys, testicles' < **neg^{wh}-r-on-*
- **snaiwa-* m. 'snow': Go. *snaiws*, ON *snær*, OE *snāw*, OS *snēo*, OHG *snē(o)* < **snoig^{wh}-o-*, cf. OCS *sněgъ*, Lith. *sniėgas*, Latv. *sniēgs* m. 'id.'
- **wambō-* f. 'womb, belly': Go. *wamba*, ON *vǫmb*, OE *wamb*, OFri. *wamme*, OHG *wamba* < **g^{wh}omb^h-eh₂-*, cf. Skt. *gabhá-* m. 'vagina' < **g^{wh}ṛmb^h-o-*
- **warma-* adj. 'warm': ON *varmr*, OE *wearm*, OFri., OS, OHG *warm* < **g^{wh}or-mo-*, cf. Gr. θερμός adj. 'id.' < **g^{wh}er-mo-*

There is a small number of potentially convincing examples with PGm. **b* as the outcome of Pre-Gm. **g^{wh}* (Seebold 1980). The examples are too few to establish a phonetic conditioning, however, and since all instances with **b* except **bedjan-* have alternative etymologies, whereas the ones with **w* have not, it seems best to suspend the implementation of this change until further notice.

- **banjō-* f. 'wound': Go. *banja*, ON *ben*, OE *benu*, cf. OAv. *bqnaiiān* 3pl.inj. 'to make ill, afflict' < **b^hon-eie-* or Hitt. *kūenzi* ~ *kunanzi* 'to kill, slay, ruin' < 3sg. **g^{wh}én-ti*, 3pl. **g^{wh}n-énti*.
- **bedjan-* s.v. 'to ask, pray': Go. *bidjan*, ON *biðja*, OE *biddan*, OFri. *bidda*, OS *biddian*, OHG *bitten*, cf. Gr. ποθέω 'to desire, long for, miss', OIr. *guidid* 'to pray' < **g^{wh}od^h-éie-*

- **beran-* m. 'bear': OE *bera*, OHG *bero*, cf. Lith. *bėras*, Latv. *bērs* adj. 'brown' < **bhērH-* or Gr. θήρ, Lith. *žvėris*, OCS *zvěrb* 'wild animal' < PIE **ǵʰuēr-* (Ringe 2006: 106)

2.2.2 Verner's law

Verner's law is the law that accounts for the ultimate merger of PIE **p*, **t*, **k*, **kʷ* and **bʰ*, **dʰ*, **gʰ*, **gʷʰ* into PGM. **b*, **d*, **g*, **gw* in non-initial, unaccentuated syllables. Proto-Indo-European was an accentually mobile language. Somewhere in Proto-Germanic, i.e. after Grimm's law but before the stress was fixed to the root, Verner's law caused voicing of **f*, **p*, **h*, **hw* and **s* everywhere but word-initially and directly after a stressed syllable, thus merging the former four of these fricatives with **b*, **d*, **g*, **gw*.¹

- **ahiz-* n. 'ear': OE *ēar*, *æhher*, *eher*, OHG *ahar*, *ehir* < **h₂ék-es-*, cf. Lat. *acus*, gen. *aceris* n. 'husk, chaff'
- **fader-* m. 'father': Go. *fadar*, ON *faðir*, OE *fæder*, OFri. *feder*, OS *fadar*, OHG *fatar* < **pʰ₂-tér-*, cf. Skt. *pitár-*, Gr. πατήρ, Lat. *pater* m. 'id.'
- **hweula-* n. 'wheel': ON *hjól*, MDu. *wiel* < **kʷe-kʷl-ó-*, cf. Skt. *cakrá-* 'id.'
- **magra-* adj. 'slim': ON *magr*, OE *mæger*, OHG *magar* < **mʰ₂k-ró-*, cf. Gr. μακρός adj. 'long', Lat. *macer* adj. 'thin, lean'
- **uberi* adv., prep. 'above, over': OHG *ubar*, G *über* < **h₁upéri*, cf. Skt. *upári* adv. 'above, over, upwards'

In a number of cases, Verner's law also operated word-initially. It is generally assumed that this happened because those words predominantly occurred in clitic position and therefore had no stress.

- **ga(n)-* perf. pref.: Go. *ga-*, OE, OFri. *ge-*, OS, OHG *gi-* < **kom-*, cf. Lat. *con-*, *com-*
- **bi* prep., adv. 'by': Go. *bi*, OE, OFri., OHG *bī* < **h₁pi*, cf. Gr. *ἐπι*, Skt. *ápi* adv. 'on, at, by' < **h₁epi*

Verner's law more often operated regardless of morpheme boundaries. Compare, for instance, the two following doublets consisting of an archaic Verner variant beside a restored form without it:

- **mati-sahsa-* ~ **mati-zahsa-* n. 'knife': OHG *mezzisahs* ~ *mezzirahs*, (a compound of PGM. **mati-* 'food' and **sahsa-* 'knife')

¹ It has alternatively been argued that the Verner's law preceded the fricativization of the PIE plain stops, which after the voicing process remained distinct from the old voiced consonants because the latter were glottalized (Kortlandt 1988a; 1988b; 1991).

- **ga-fesjō- < *ga-besjō-* f. 'chaff': OHG *ga-vissa* ~ *ga-bissa*, cf. OHG *fesa* f. 'fiber' < **fesō-*

With the help of Verner's law, the original position of the accent can sometimes be determined quite accurately in longer words with several consonants in different syllables. This is especially evident in some archaic comparatives, which, as opposed to their end-stressed positive counterparts, must have had the accent on the root syllable or – more accurately – on the antepenultimate.

- **alpizan-* comp. 'older': Go. *alpiza*, ON *ellri* < **h₂él-t-i-son-* vs. **alda-* adj. 'old': OE *eald*, OS *ald*, OHG *alt* < **h₂el-tó-*
- **junhizan-* comp. 'younger': Go. *juhiza*, ON *æri* < Pre-Gm. **juHúnkison-* < **h₂i-Hŋ-k-is-on-* vs. **junga-* adj. 'young': Go. *juggs*, ON *ungr* < Pre-Gm. **juHunkó-* < **h₂iu-Hŋ-kó-*

Verner's law seems to have preceded the resolution of the hiatus caused by the loss of intervocalic laryngeals. This is, at any rate, what follows from the following cases, which must still have been trisyllabic at the time of Verner's law:

- **maizan-* comp. 'more': Go. *maiza*, ON *meiri*, OE *māra*, OFri. *māra*, *mēra*, OS, OHG *mēro* < **méh₂-is-on-*, cf. OIr. *mór* adj. 'great' < **meh₂-ro-*
- **flaizan-* comp. 'more': Go. *flaiza*, ON *fleiri* < **plóh₁-is-on-*, cf. Lat. *plūs*, *-ris* comp. 'id.' < **ploh₁-is-*
- **winda-* m. 'wind': Go. *winds*, ON *vindr*, OE, OFri., OS *wind*, OHG *wint* < **h₂uéh₁-ent-o-*, cf. Hitt. *huuant-* c. 'id.' < **h₂uh₁-ent-*, Lat. *ventus* m. 'id.' < **h₂ueh₁(e)nt-o-*, Skt. *vāta-* m. 'id.' < **h₂ueh₁-nt-o-*

Contrary to the usual reconstruction, I derive **winda-* from **h₁uéh₁-ent-o-* (with generalization of the full grade in both the root and the suffix), not from **h₂uéh₁-nt-o-* as continued by Skt. *vāta-*. The Proto-Germanic outcome of the latter ablaut variant would probably have been **wē(w)unda-*, as follows from PGm. **ju(w)unþi-* 'youth' < **h₂iu-Hŋ-ti-* and PGm. **junga-*, which is generally derived from **ju(w)unga-* with a vocalized nasal (cf. Kluge 1913: 242; Ringe 2006: 83), and may like Go. *junds* 'youth' < **ju(w)undi-* still have had a long vowel in Gothic. The general vocalization of resonants after laryngeals is also confirmed by the 1sg. subjunctive ending, cf. Go. *-jau*, which developed from PGm. **-jēu* < PIE **-ieh₁-ŋ*. Also, even if **h₂uéh₁-nt-o-* did develop into Pre-Gm. **uénto-*, it would have given ***winþa-*, not **winda-*, and the same is actually true for the additional variant **h₂uh₁-ént-o-*. Of course, it is still possible to start from end-stressed forms **h₂ueh₁-ent-ó-* or even **h₂uh₁-ent-ó-*, but given the fact that full grades typically take the accent, as for instance in Skt. *vāta-*, it is more attractive to reconstruct the

word as **h₁uéh₁-ent-o-*. Interestingly, this form would suggest that Osthoff's law was posterior to both Verner's law and the monophthongization of **-eh₁e-*, which would confirm that it is a relatively late Germanic development unrelated to comparable vowel shortenings in other Indo-European languages, such as Greek and Italo-Celtic.

2.2.3 Epenthesis of **f*

It is interesting to see that, in Proto-Germanic, *m* assimilated only to a following voiceless **d*, not to fricative **þ*. The latter appears to have triggered the rise of an automatic *f* in between, probably already within Proto-Germanic itself, and it has been argued in view of Go. *anda-numt* (see below) that the sequence **-mþb-* further developed into **-mft-* (Rasmussen 1983).

- **samþu-* m. 'soft': OE *sēfte*, OHG *samfti*, *semfti* < **sóm-tu-*, cf. Skt. *santya*-adj. 'belonging together' < **som-tio-*
- **tumþi-* f. 'agreement': OHG *zumft* < **dr̥m-ti-*, cf. **teman-* s.v. 'to befit'
- **numþi-* f. 'taking, accepting': Go. *anda-numts*, OHG *numft* < **nr̥m-ti-*, cf. **neman-* 'to take'
- **swumþi-* f. 'swamp': OHG *sunft* < **suṛm-ti-*, cf. ON *swimma*, OE, OHG *swimman* s.v. 'to swim' < **swimman-*

The epenthesis of *f* still seems to have been automatic in synchronic Gothic in view of the doublet *swumsl* ~ *swumfsl* n. 'pool' < **swum-sla-*, both variants of which occur in chapter 9 of the Gospel of John. It may follow from this that the *f* arose between *m* and *þ* at a relatively late stage, but certainly after the occlusivation of **d̥* to **d* after nasals (cf. Rasmussen 1983), as there is no similar epenthesis of **b* or **b̥*.

- **hunda-* n. 'hundred': Go., OE, OS *hund*, OHG *hunt* < **dk̥mtó-*, cf. Lith. *šimtās* num. 'id.'
- **skandō-* f. 'ashamed': Go. *skanda*, OFri. *skonde*, OE *scand*, OHG *scanta* < **skom-téh₂-*, cf. Go. *skaman sik* w.v. 'to be ashamed' < **skamēn-*
- **sunda-* n. 'swimming; strait': ON, OE *sund* < **sum-tó-*, cf. **swumþi-* (see above)

There are two cases that reveal an originally paradigmatic Verner alternation, which makes them particularly interesting:

- **kwumþi-* ~ **k(w)undi-* f. 'arrival': Go. *ga-qumþs*, OHG *qhumft*, *kumft* < **g^wṛm-ti-* vs. **k(w)undi-* f. 'id.': ON *sam-kund* < **g^wm-ti⁻²*

² The labiovelar was restored on the basis of the strong verb, cf. Go. *qiman* < **kweman-*.

- **grumþu-* ~ **grundu-* m. 'floor': ON *grunnr*, G Cimb. *grumf* < **gʰrǫ́n-tu-* vs. Go. *grundus**, OE, OFri., OS *grund*, OHG *grunt* < **gʰrǫ́m-tú-* (for the root structure **gʰrem-*, cf. ON *grandi* m. 'isthmus' < **granda-*)

When Proto-Germanic still had a mobile accent, these *ti-* and *tu-*stems probably had root-stress in the nominative, and suffix-stress in the genitive, e.g. nom. **gʰrǫ́n-tu-s*, gen. **gʰrǫ́m-té/óu-s*. After the Germanic sound shifts, the nominative developed into **grumþuz*, whence G Cimb. *grumf*, while the genitive **grundauz* ultimately served as the basis for Go. *grundus* and the aforementioned West Germanic forms. ON *grunnr*, on the other hand, goes back to **grunþuz*, and appears to be a secondary variant with analogical *n* or *þ*. The fact that this analogy was possible proves that the paradigmatic Verner alternation must have remained intact until after the breaking up of Proto-Germanic and survived into Proto-Norse.

2.2.4 Delabialization before *j

As argued under §2.2.2, Pre-Gm. **gw* was delabialized to **g* under certain circumstances, especially before **u* and **r*. Another important position in which delabialization appears to have occurred is immediately before **j*. The evidence suggests that this development was conditioned by the surrounding vocalism: delabialization is found in words where **gw* was preceded by an originally round vowel.

- **dangjan-* w.v. 'to beat': ON *dengja*, OE *dencgan* < **dʰongwʰ-éie-*, cf. OSw. *diunga* s.v. 'to beat' < **dingwan-* < **dʰengwʰ-e-³*
- **sagja-* m. 'man, hero': ON *seggr*, OE *secg* < **sokwʰ-ió-*, cf. Lat. *socius* m. 'companion' < **sokwʰ-io-*, Skt. *sákhā*, dat. *sákhye* m. 'id.' < **sokwʰ-io-*
- **sagjan-* w.v. 'to say, recount': ON *segja*, OE *secgan*, OFri. *sedza*, *sidza*, OS *seggian* < **sokwʰ-éie-*, cf. Lith. *sakýti*, SCS *sočiti* 'to indicate' < **sokwʰ-éie-* and Gr. *év(v)έπω* 'to say, recount, announce' < **h₁en-sekw-*
- **wulgī-*, gen. **wulgjōz* f. 'she-wolf': ON *ylgr*, *ylgja* < **ulkwʰ-iħ₂-*, **-iéħ₂-s*, cf. Skt. *vṛkī-*, Lith. *vilkė* f. 'id.' (also cf. OHG *wulpa* f. 'id.' < **wulbjō-* with the labial adopted from **wulfaz* 'wolf' < **ulkwʰ-o-* prior to Verner's law)⁴

When there was originally an **a* in the root, we find the expected outcomes of PGM. **gw*:

³ Note that the cluster **-ngwj-* was phonotactically fine in Proto-Germanic, cf. the denominatives Go. *ga-aggwjan* w.v. 'to oppress', ON *øngva*, *øngja* w.v. 'to make narrow' < **angwjān-* and ON *þrøngva* s.v. 'to press, force' < **þrangwjān-*.

⁴ Contrary to Rasmussen 1983 and Ringe 2006: 111, I do not think that Sievers' law has a bearing on the evolution of this word.

- **aujō-* f. 'wetland, island': ON *ey*, OE *īeg*, OHG *ouwa* < **h₂ek^w-iéh₂-*, cf. Go. *ahva*, ON *á*, OE *ē*, OS, OHG *aha* f. 'river', Lat. *aqua* f. 'water' < **h₂ék^w-eh₂-*
- **mawī*, gen. *maujōz* f. 'girl': Go. *mawi*, gen. *maujos*, ON *mær*, gen. *meyjar* < **mag^h-u-ieh₂-*, cf. Go. *magus*, ON *mōgr* m. 'boy', OIr. *mug*, Corn. *maw* m. 'servant' < **mag^h-u-*

The alternation of PGm. **dangjan-* vs. **dingwan-* is especially interesting because it provides a model for the original distribution of the **g* and **w* in Go. *hneiwan*, ON *hníga*, OE, OS, OHG *hnīgan* < **hnīwan-* ~ **hnīgan-* 'to bow (down)' and the pertaining causative Go. *hnaiwjan*, ON *hneigja*, OE *hnægan*, OS *gi-hnēgian*, OHG *neigan*, *hneiken* < **hnaiwjan-* ~ **hnaigjan-* w.v. 'to make bow (down)'. It seems reasonable to assume that the labialization was regularly lost in the causative **hnaigjan-* < **knoig^{wh}-éie-*, but retained in the strong verb **hnīwan-* < **knéig^{wh}-e-*. In order to eliminate the root variation, Gothic generalized the **w* and Northwest-Germanic the **g*.

2.2.5 The rise of consonantal length

2.2.5.1 Assibilation of dental clusters

Unlike Germanic, Proto-Indo-European did not have long consonants. When two identical consonants collided across a morpheme boundary, the surface result was always a singulate, cf. PIE **h₁és-si* 'you are' > **h₁esi* > Skt. *ási*, Gr. *ἄσι*. The only exception to this rule is when the colliding stops were dentals. The resulting dental clusters were not simplified in Proto-Indo-European, but received an automatic sibilant between the two segments, e.g. **-t-t-*, **-d-t-*, **-d^h-t-* > **-tst-*. The outcome of this cluster, which was retained as such only in Anatolian, varies across the different Indo-European dialects, but always yielded long **-ss-* in Germanic:

- **kwessi-* f. 'consent': Go. *ga-qiss** < **g^wet-ti-*, cf. Go. *qipan* s.v. 'to speak' < **g^wét-e-*
- **sessa-* m. 'seat': ON, OE *sess* < **sed-to-*, cf. Skt. *sátta-* ptc. 'seated', Lat. *sessus* m. 'sitting'
- **wissa-* adj. 'certain': Go. *un-wiss* ('uncertain'), ON *viss*, OE *wiss*, OFri. *wis*, OHG *gi-wis* < **uid-to-*, Skt. *vittá-* adj. 'id.', Gr. *ἄστος* adj. 'unseen'
- **wissi-* f. 'joint': Go. *ga-wiss* < **(H)ued^h-ti-*, cf. Go. *ga-widan* s.v. 'to (con)join', OIr. *feidid* 'to lead, bring together' < **(H)uéd^h-e-*

Long **s* may have been the first geminate to arise in Proto-Germanic. But as the result of a number of progressive and regressive assimilations, many others were to follow. Below is a summary of the most important ones.

2.2.5.2 Kluge's law

A central Germanic innovation giving rise to Proto-Germanic long stops is Kluge's law. According to the traditional formulation of this law, voiced **b*, **d* and **g* were geminated to **bb*, **dd* and **gg* by the assimilation of a following **n* in a stressed syllable (Kluge 1984). These geminates were then devoiced to **pp*, **tt* and **kk* together with old Proto-Indo-European **b*, **d*, **g* and **g^w* during stage 2 of Grimm's law.

- **budmō*, gen. **buttaz* m. 'bottom': ON *botn*, OE *botm*, OS *bodom* < **b^hud^h-mēn*, gen. **b^hud^h-n-ós*, cf. Gr. *πυθμῖν* m. 'id.', Skt. *budhná-*, Lat. *fundus* m. 'id.' (with Thurneysen's law)⁵
- **hwitta-* adj. 'white': Du. *wit* < **kuit-nó-*, cf. Skt. *śvítna-* adj. 'white, whitish' < **kuit-no-*
- **pakkōn-* w.v. 'to touch, pat': E *paccian* < **th₂g-néh₂-*, cf. Lat. *tangō, -ere* 'to touch' < **th₂g-néh₂-* (again with Thurneysen's law)

For obvious reasons, Kluge's law had far-reaching consequences for the *n*-stems and the *neh₂*-presents: these grammatical categories developed paradigms with an alternation of geminated and non-geminated roots. The different dialects often resolved this allomorphy by leveling either the voiced or the voiceless consonant, a simplification process that paradoxically enough gave rise to a more complex phonological system by creating new, secondary geminates such as **ff*, **p^hp*, **hh* and **bb*, **dd*, **gg*. Although these geminates can often be shown to go back to Proto-Northwest Germanic, it is not entirely certain whether they could already have been introduced in the Proto-Germanic period (but cf. Kroonen 2011: 80-2).

- nom. **hrīpō*, gen. **hrittaz* m. 'fever': OS *hrido*, OHG *rīdo*, *rit(t)o* < nom. **kréit-ōn*, gen. **krit-n-ós*, cf. OIr. *crith*, W *cryd* 'id.' < **kri-ti/u-*
- 3sg. **lappōpi*, 3pl. *labunanþi* w.v. 'to lick up', OSw. *lapa*, OE *lapan*, EDu. *labben*, *lappen* < 3sg. **lap-néh₂-ti*, 3pl. **lap-ŋh₂-énti*, cf. Lat. *lambō, -ere* 'to lick', Lith. *lapènti* 'to drink greedily' (of pigs)

Kluge's law had a particularly strong impact on the verbal system. The PIE *neh₂*-presents, which often had iterative semantics, are an extremely productive category in Germanic. Browsing through this dictionary will reveal that practically every strong verb was accompanied by an iterative verb. In many cases, these iteratives seem to have been more primary than their pertaining strong verbs. It can be shown, at any rate, that many strong verbs were back-formed to their iteratives. When this happened, the root variation present in the iterative paradigm was typically exported to the

⁵ Latin *n*-suffixes became infixes in the root, voicing any intermediate stop in the process (Thurneysen 1883).

strong verb, which as a result received a similar set of root alternants. Consider the cross-dialectal variation of the strong verb 'to suck':

- **sūgan-* ~ **sūkan-* s.v. 'to suck': ON *súga*, OE *sūgan*, *sūcan*, MDu. *sugen*, *sucen*, OHG *sūgan*, cf. Lat. *sūcus* m. 'juice' < **souk-o-*, OCS *sъsati* (*sъsǫ*) 'id.' < **suĕ-eh₂-*

Since the PIE root underling this verb was **seuk-*, not **suHǵ^h-* or **suHǵ-*, the alternation between root-final **g* and **k* must find its origin in the pertaining iterative:

- 3sg. **sukkōþi*, 3pl. **sugunanþi* w.v. 'to suck': OE *socian*, G Rhnl. *sucken*, Swi. (App.) *sugə* < 3sg. **suĕ-néh₂-ti*, 3pl. **suĕ-ŋh₂-énti*

There is an additional corollary to the frequent back-formation of strong verbs to iteratives. It seems evident that the long **ū* of strong verbs such as **sūgan-* ~ **sūkan-* arose analogically as a result of the back-formation process (Kroonen 2011: 112-7). Parallel to strong verbs in **ī*, which were accompanied by iteratives with short **i*, the **ū* of **sūgan-* ~ **sūkan-* must have arisen by the lengthening of the **u* of the iterative allomorphs **sukk-* and **sug-*. For the shortening of the **kk* after long **ū*, see §2.2.6.

2.2.5.3 Nasal assimilation by resonants

The resonants **l* and **r* (possibly also **m* and **n*) were also lengthened by the assimilation of a following **n*. Consider the following examples:

- **alla-* adj. 'all': Go. *alls* < **h₂el-nó-*, cf. Osc. *allo* (f.) 'all, entire'
- **fella-* n. 'skin': Go. *þruts-fill* n. 'leprosy' < **pel-no-*, cf. Lat. *pellis* 'id.' < **pel-ni-*
- **hulli-* f. 'hill': OE *hyl* < **kl(H)-ni-*, cf. Lat. *collis* 'id.' < **kolH-ni-*, Lith. *kálnas* m. 'id.' < **kolH-no-*
- **star(r)an-* m. 'starling': ON *stari*, Icel. *star(r)i*, MDu. *sterre*, OHG *star(o)* < **h₂stór-ōn*, gen. **h₂stor-n-ós*, cf. Lat. *sturnus* m. 'id.' < **h₂stor-no-*
- **ster(r)an-* m. 'star': OE *steorra*, OFri. *stera*, OS *sterro*, OHG *sterro*, *sterno* < **h₂stér-ōn*, gen. **h₂ster-n-ós*, cf. Hitt. *ḫašter-* c. 'id.', Gr. ἀστήρ, -ἔρος m. 'id.' < **h₂ster-*
- **wellō-* f. 'wave': OHG *wella* < **uel-neh₂-*, cf. Ru. *volná* f. 'id.' < **ul-neh₂-*
- **wullō-* f. 'wool': Go. *wulla*, ON *ull* < **HulH-neh₂-*, cf. Skt. *úrṇā-* f. 'id.'

It is plausible that assimilation only occurred when the nasal was in a stressed syllable, especially since that would be parallel to the conditioning of Kluge's law. It is probably significant that the lack of gemination in the following instances with **-rn-* indeed seems to correspond to root-stress in the extra-Germanic cognates:

- **hurna-* n. 'horn': Go. *haur̥n*, ON, OE, OFri., OHG *horn* < **k̥rn-o-*, cf. Skt. *śṛṅga-* 'horn' < **k̥rn-go-*
- **skarna-* n. 'dung': ON *skarn*, OE *scearn*, OFri. *skern* < **sk̥-or-no-*, cf. Gr. *σκῶρ*, gen. *σκατός* n. 'muck, excrement' < **sk̥-ōr*, **-nt-ós*
- **burna-* n. 'thorn': ON, OE *þorn*, OFri. *thorn*, OHG *dorn* < **tr-no-*, cf. Skt. *tṛṇa-* n. 'grass, blade of grass, herb'
- **kurna-* n. 'corn, grain; kernel': Go. *kaurn*, OE *corn*, ON, OS, OHG *korn* < **ǵrh₂-no-*, cf. Lat. *grānum*, OIr. *grán*, OCS *zr̥no* n. 'grain'⁶

2.2.5.4 Long **m*

It is not entirely certain whether geminated **m* could arise by a parallel assimilation of **n*, as the evidence is marginal. The cluster **-mn-* usually seems to develop into **-bn-*, although it is possible that this only happened in those cases where *n* was retained due to a preceding accent. In the Proto-Germanic word for 'voice' (see below), all three possibilities seem to be represented. Apparently, this *nō*-stem continues an older ablauting (*m*)*n*-stem in which the nominative **stemō* alternated with a genitive **stimmaz* and a dative **stemeni*. Thematization into a *nō*-stem gave rise to several different variants. OHG *stimma*, for instance, seems to be built on the original genitive, while Go. *stibna* must continue **stebnō-* or **stibnō-*, which could have developed out of a secondary genitive **stemnaz* or **stimnaz* before the change **-mn-* > **-bn-*. OHG *stimna*, on the other hand, may have developed from yet another thematization posterior to this change.

- **stebnō-* ~ **stimnō-* ~ **stimmō-* f. 'voice': Go. *stibna*, OFri. *stemme*, OS *stemna*, OHG *stimma*, *stimna*, cf. Hitt. *ištāman-* ~ *ištamin-* c./n. 'ear', Gr. *στόμα* n. 'mouth' < **stom-n-*; Av. *staman-* m. 'snout' < **stem-n-*; MW *safyn* f./m. 'jawbone, mouth' < **stṛn-*

There further is compelling evidence for Proto-Germanic assimilation of a preceding **z*:

- **gamman-* m. 'animal stall(?)': ON *gammi* < **gazma-(?)* < **ǵhos-mó-(?)*, cf. Arm. *gom* 'fold (for cattle)'
- **immi* 1sg.pres. 'I am': Go. *im*, ON *em* (with *e* from the plural *erum*, *eruð*, *eru*) < **ezmi*, cf. Skt. *ásmi*, *ási*, *ásti* and Gr. *εἰμί*, *εἶ*, *έστι* < PIE **h₁és-mi*, **h₁ési*, **h₁és-ti*
- **kwramma-* adj. 'thawed, wet': ON *krammr* < **kwramzma-* < **ǵwroms-mó-*, cf. Lith. *grim̃zti* (*grimztù*) 'to sink' < **ǵwrm̃s-ske*, Ru. *grjáznut'* 'to sink into something sticky or boggy' < **ǵwrm̃s-ne-*

⁶ The lack of Dybo's law in Italo-Celtic as well as the accent paradigm of Proto-Slavic **z̥r̃no* (a), cf. SCr. *z̃r̃no*, points to original root stress.

- **mammōn-* f. 'flesh' < **ma(m)zmōn-* < **mo(m)s-mon-*, cf. Go. *mims*, Skt. *māṃsá-* n. 'meat' < **mēmsó-*
- **ḥammē* dat.sg.m. 'that': Go. *ḥamma* < **tosmeh₁*, cf. Skt. *tásmai* dat. 'id.' < **tosmōi*

A problem is that the underlying **z* of **immi* and **ḥammē* does not correspond to the initial accent in the corresponding Sanskrit forms, but it seems likely that Verner's law operated in these two words simply because they often occurred in unstressed position (cf. Ringe 2006: 141). Incidentally, **immi* seems to indicate that Verner's law preceded the raising of **e* to **i* before tautosyllabic nasals. Assimilation did not affect **-sm-*, as follows from the examples below:

- **bōsma-* m. 'bosom': OE *bōsm*, OFri. *bōsem*, OHG *buosum* < **b^heh₂ǵ^h-smo-*, cf. ON *bógr* m. 'shoulder', Skt. *bāhú-* m. 'arm, forearm, forefoot of an animal', Gr. *πῆχυς* m. 'forearm, arm; cubit' < **b^heh₂ǵ^h-u-*
- **rusman-* m. 'rust': OHG *rosmo* < **h₁rud^h-smon-*
- **ḥaismjan-* m. 'sourdough': OE *ḥæisma*, OHG *deismo* < **teh₂is-mon-*, cf. Ru. *tésto* n. 'dough', OIr. *táis*, W *toes* m. 'id.' < **teh₂is-to-*

2.2.5.5 Long **l*

Like long **m*, geminated **l* could arise by the assimilation of a preceding **z*:

- **gilla-*: Nw. dial. *gjell* m. 'interrupted rainbow' < **gizla-*, cf. Icel. *gísli* m. 'beam, ray' < **gīslan-*
- **krulla-* adj. 'curly': MDu. *crul*, MHG *krol* < **kruzla-*, cf. MHG *krūs* adj. 'id.' < **krūsa-*

Similarly, long **l* could arise by the assimilation of preceding **d*. Apparent counter-examples such as OE *īdel*, OHG *ītal* adj. 'void' < **īdla-*, may have been created with productive *l*-suffixes after the assimilation took place, or there may have been an *a-* or *e-*vowel before the *l*.

- **knulla-* m. 'lump': OE *cnoll* < **knudla-*, cf. OE *cnoda* m. 'lump' < **knudan-*
- **stalla-* m. 'standing, stall, stable': ON *stallr*, OE *steall*, OHG *stal* < **sth₂-d^hlo-* or **sth₂-tl-*, cf. Lat. *stabulum* n. 'stable'
- **strullōn-* w.v. 'to gush': MHG *strullen*, cf. OHG *stredan* s.v. 'to seethe'
- **trullōn-* w.v. 'to pace': MHG *trollen*, cf. Go. *trudan* s.v. 'to tread'

2.2.5.6 Long **n*

Long **n* primarily arose by the assimilation of a **u* by a preceding **n*. There are numerous examples of this change, including the following ones:

- **minna-* adj. 'small': OE *minn* < **mi-nu-o-*, cf. Lat. *minuō*, *-ere* 'to diminish' < **mi-nu-*
- **þunnu-* adj. 'thin': ON *þunnr*, OE *þynne*, OHG *dunni* < **t_hh₂-u-*, cf. Skt. *tanú(ka)-*, OCS *тънѣкъ*, Gr. *ταναός*, Lat. *tenuis* adj. 'id.'
- **winnan-* s.v. 'to suffer; to labor; to gain': Go. *winnan*, ON *vinna*, OE *winnan*, OFri. *winna*, OS *winnan*, OHG *winnan* < **uénu-e-*, cf. Skt. *vanóti* 'to win, defeat, procure' < **u_hṇ-*néu-**

2.2.5.7 Holtzmann's law

In a significant number of words, the PIE glides **-j-* and **-y-* emerge as PGm. **-jj-* and **-ww-*. The gemination underlying these long glides is referred to as Holtzmann's law, after its discoverer Adolf Holtzmann (1835). In synchronic Proto-Germanic, the glides appear in intervocalic position, but only after short vowels. This constraint may be due to the original conditioning of the sound law, which is generally assumed to have operated only after short vowels. It is possible, too, that long glides from this law were simply shortened after long vowels along with the resolution of all other overlong syllables (see §2.2.6). In Gothic and Old Norse, **-jj-* and **-ww-* were further occlusified to *-ggj-*, *-ggv-* and *-ddj-*, *-ggw-* respectively, a process that is generally referred to as the *Verschärfung*. It is considered to be an important Northeast Germanic isogloss, and is sometimes adduced to demonstrate a Gotho-Nordic versus a West Germanic division. Actually, it is more likely that *Verschärfung* only partly affected the Proto-Germanic dialect continuum, leaving the future West Germanic dialects untouched. Consider the following cases with PIE **-y-* > PGm. **-ww-*:

- **blewwan-* s.v. 'to blow': Go. *bliggwan*, OHG *bliuwan* < **mléu-e-*, cf. Gr. *ἀμβλύς* adj. 'blunt; dim, faint' < **ḡ-ml-u-*, Av. *mruta-* adj. 'crushed(?), weak' < **mlu-tó-*
- **brewwan-* s.v. 'to brew': OSw. *bryggia*, OE *brēowan*, OFri. *briouwa*, *brouwa*, OS *gi-breuwan* < **b^hréuh₁-e-*, Gr. Hsch. *ἀπ-έφρυσεν* aor. 'brewed' < **b^hruh₁-s-*, Lat. *de-frūtum* n. 'must' < **-b^hruh₁-to-*
- **gruwwa-* n. 'dregs': Icel. *grugg* < **g^hruH-o-*, cf. W *gro* 'pebbles, coarse gravel'
**sawwa-* m./n. 'juice': Icel. *söggur*, OE *sēaw*, OHG *sou* < **souo-*, Skt. *savá-* m. '(Soma) juice' < **sou-ó-*, Lith. *sulà* f. 'birch sap' < **su-l-eh₂-*
- **snawwa-* adj. 'quick': ON *snøgg* < **snouh₁-o-*, cf. **snewan-* 'to rush' (see below)
- **snawwa-* adj. 'bald' (< 'shaved'): ON *snøgg* < **ksnou-ó-*, cf. Skt. *kṣṇáuti* 'to whet, to sharpen' < **ksnēu-*, YAv. *hu-xšnuta-* adj. 'well-sharpened' < **ksnu-to-*

The counter-examples to Holtzmann's law are numerous, and this indicates that the scope of the law was restricted by some sort of conditioning. At present, it is widely assumed that gemination occurred only by the assimilation of a laryngeal (cf. Smith 1941; Jasanoff 1978b; Rasmussen 1999 [1990]). The material, however, contains many cases with long glides in roots that are usually reconstructed without a laryngeal (see above). Moreover, many of the forms in which gemination is lacking have roots that did have a laryngeal in Proto-Indo-European.

- **hrawa-* adj. 'raw': ON *hrár*, OE *hræw*, *hrew*, OHG *rao* < **krouh₂-o-*, cf. Skt. *krūrā-* adj. 'bloody, cruel' < **kruh₂-ró-*
- **knewa-* n. 'knee': Go. *kniu*, ON *kné*, OE *cnēo(w)*, OS *knio*, OHG *kneo* < **ǵn-eu-o-*, cf. Hitt. *genu-* ~ *ganu-* n./c. 'id.' < **ǵén-u-*, **ǵn-eu-*
- **lewan-* m. 'scythe': ON *lé*, obl. *ljá* < **leuh₁-on-*, cf. Skt. *lavitra-* n. 'sickle' < **leuh₁-tro-*
- **snewan-* s.v. 'to rush': Go. *sniwan* < **snéuH-e-*, cf. OE *snūd* m. 'rush' < **snuH-to-⁷*

A similarly unclear distribution is encountered for the words with PGM. **-jj-* from PIE **-ǵ-*, but the material is far more limited, and so are the counter-examples.

- **ajuki-* adj. 'eternal': Go. *ajuk-dups* ('eternity'), OE *ēce* < **h₂oiu-g^wh₃-i-*
- **dajjan-* w.v. 'to suckle': Go. *daddjan*, OSw. *dægga* < **d^hh₁-oi-éie-*, cf. OCS *doiti* (*dojǫ*) 'to breast-feed, nurse'⁸
- **ejjōn* 1sg.pret. 'went': Go. *iddja*, OE *ēode* < **h₁ei-ōm*, cf. Icel. *iða*, Gr. *ἴταω*, Lat. *itō*, *-āre* 'to go (here and there)' < **h₁i-t-eh₂-ie-*
- **twajjan* num.gen. 'of two': Go. *twaddje*, ON *veggja* < **duoi-om⁹*
- **wajju-* m. 'wall': Go. *waddjus*, ON *veggr* < **u^h₁i-u-*

In view of unambiguous cases such as **knewa-* < **ǵnéu-o-*, **sawwa-* ~ Skt. *savá-* < **sou-ó-* and **lewan-* < **léuh₁-on-*, I have decided to drop laryngeals as a factor in the rise of the long glides. With alternations such as **snewan-* 'to rush' < **snéuH-* vs. **sawwa-* 'quick' < **snouH-o-*, it seems out of the question, at any rate, that the laryngeals were the only factor at work. I have therefore chosen to adopt the more traditional formulation of Holtzmann's law by Kluge 1879: 128, who defined it as plain and simple pretonic

⁷ Note that ON *snemma* adv. 'fast' with its geminate appears to have developed from **snewmōt*, while the corresponding OE *snēome* and OS *sniumo* point to **sneumōt*.

⁸ Possibly, **dajjan-* arose out of an intermediate form **dajijan-* by loss of the *i* in the second syllable (cf. Jasanoff 1978b: 85; Rasmussen 1999 [1990]: 2, 381).

⁹ Rasmussen 1990: 385 reconstructs this form with the dual suffix: **duoih₁-om*.

geminat. Although this conditioning is not without exceptions either, it seems to predict the Germanic material relatively accurately. Apparent counter-examples such as **brewan-* < **b^hréuh₁-* can for instance be accounted for by leveling in a verbal paradigm **brewan-*, pret.3sg. **brawe*, 3pl. **bruwun*, ptc. **bruwana-*, or by assuming influence from the pertaining iterative ON *brugga* w.v. 'to brew' < **bruwwōn-*. Most importantly, Holtzmann's law seems to have been fed by Dybo's law, which is another indication that the accent was located not on the root, but on the suffix or ending. This is especially clear in the PGM. word for 'egg':

- **ajja-* n. 'egg': Go. Crim. *ada* (n.pl.), ON *egg*, OE *æg*, OS, OHG *ei* < **h₂ōu-ió-*, cf. Gr. *ᾠόν*, Lat. *ōvum*, OCS *aice* n. 'id.'

If we assume that Holtzmann's law only affected pretonic glides, the Germanic form **ajja-* must go back to earlier **oǰó-*. This is exactly the form that is expected if the PIE form **h₂ōu-ió-* was previously modified by 1) the regular change **-ōu- > *-ō-* and 2) Dybo's law. It follows from this chronology that Holtzmann's law was triggered by a following accent, not by the assimilation of an adjacent laryngeal.

2.2.6 Shortening of overlong syllables

One of the final sound laws leading up to the stage we reconstruct as Proto-Germanic caused the resolution of overlong syllables, i.e. syllables ending in a long vowel or diphthong plus a long consonant. In syllables like these, long stops were shortened, thus giving rise to a Proto-Germanic constraint on overlong syllables. The constraint is likely to have arisen at a relatively late stage, but it is conceivable that originally overlong syllables can be retrieved from the loanwords in the Finnic languages, which have no such phonotactic limitation (Mulder 2010). Anyhow, all geminates arisen according to the sound laws mentioned above were shortened in overlong syllables, as follows from the following examples:

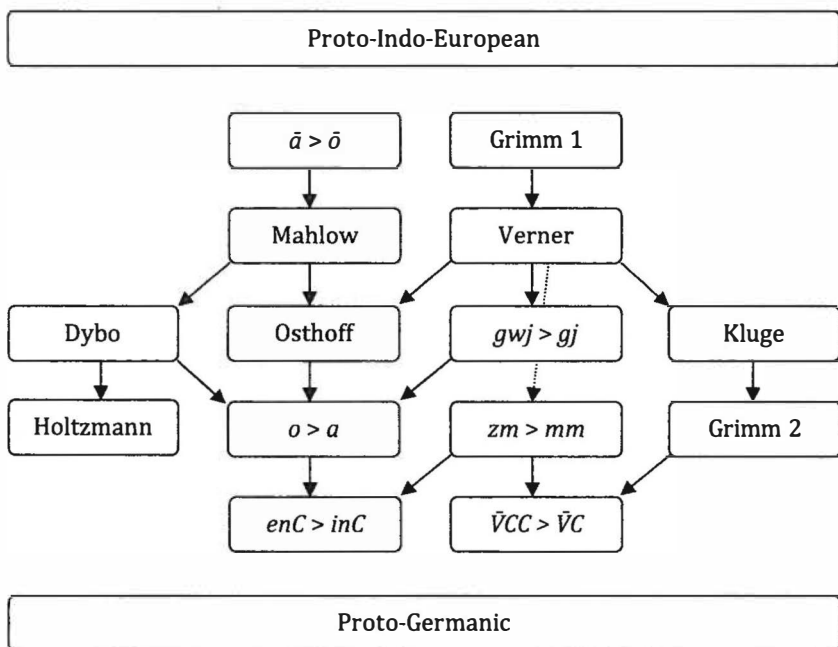
- **aila-* n. 'fire': OE *āl* < **ailla-* < **h₂eid^h-lo-*, cf. Skt. *édha-* m. 'firewood', Gr. *αἴθος* m. 'firebrand'
- **blōman-* m. 'flower': Go. *bloma*, ON *blómi*, OS *blōmo*, OHG *bluomo* < **blōmman-* < **blōzman-* < **b^hleh₃-smon-*, cf. OE *blōs(t)ma* m. 'blossom' < **blōsman-* (without Verner's law)
- **deupa-* adj. 'deep': Go. *diups*, ON *djúpr*, OE *dēop*, OFri. *diāp*, OS *diop*, OHG *tiuf* < **deuppa-* < **d^heub^h-nó-*, cf. OIr. *domain*, W *dwfn* adj. 'deep' < **d^hub^h-ni-*, Lith. *dubùs* adj. 'hollow, deep, spacious' < **d^hub^h-u-*
- **dīka-* n. 'dam; ditch': OE *dīc*, OFri., OS *dīk* < **dīkka-* < **d^heiǵ^h-nó-*, Gr. *τοιχος* m. 'wall', Arm. *dēz* 'heap' < **d^hóiǵ^h-o-*

- **hwīta-* adj. 'white': Go. *hveits*, ON *hvítr*, OE, OS *hwīt*, OHG *wīz*, *hwīz* < **hwītta-* < **kueit-nó-*, cf. Skt. *śvītna-* adj. 'white, whitish' < **kuit-no-*, Skt. *śvetá-* adj. 'white, bright', YAv. *spaēta-* adj. 'white' < **kuoit-o-*
- **kīla-* m. 'wedge': OHG *kīl* < **kīlla-* < **kīdla-*, cf. G dial. *Keidel* < **kīpla-*
- **stōla-* m. 'chair': Go. *stols*, ON *stóll*, OE, OFri., OS *stōl*, OHG *stuol* < **stōlla-* < **stōdla-* < **steh₂-tló-*, cf. Lat. *ob-stāculum* n. 'obstacle'
- **tōla-* n. 'tool': ON *tól*, OE *tōl* < **tōlla-* < **tōdla-*, cf. Go. *taujan* w.v. 'to do, make'
- **wīsa-* adj. 'wise': Go. *un-weis* ('ignorant'), ON *víss*, OE, OS, OHG *wīs* < **wīssa-* < **ueid-to-*

The shortening of long consonants in overlong syllables is especially apparent in those strong verbs that adopted their root-final consonantism from their pertaining iteratives or were back-formed from them. For this effect, see §2.2.5.2.

2.3 Flowchart

The relative chronology of some of the most important sound changes given above can be schematized as follows:



A

***aba** prep., adv. '(away) from, off' — Go. *af* prep. 'id.', ON *af* prep., adv. 'id.', Far. *av* prep., adv. 'id.', Elfd. *áv* prep., adv. 'id.', OE *of* prep., adv. 'id.', E *of*, OFri. *of*, *af* prep., adv. 'id.', OS *af* prep. 'id.', Du. *af* adv. 'id.', OHG *aba*, *ab* prep., adv. 'id.', G *ab* prep., adv. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ep-ó* (IE) — Hitt. *appā* adv. 'behind, afterwards; back, again, further', Skt. *ápa* adv. 'away, off', Av. *apa-* pref. 'away, from', OP *apa-* pref. 'id.', Gr. *ἀπό*, *ἄπο* adv., prep. 'far away, away from', Lat. *ab* prep. 'from, off'; Lith. *pa-* pref., OCS *po*, Ru. *po*, SCr. *po* prep. 'after, on, by, at', Alb. *pa* prep. 'without'.

An adverb and preposition representing a fossilized allative case **h₂p-ó* to an ablauting root noun **h₂ép-s*, gen. **h₂p-ós* (cf. Skt. *pas-cád*, Lith. *pas-kuĩ* 'after'). Like Germanic, most Indo-European languages generalized the full-grade root from the strong cases, but the regular zero-grade allative form **h₂p-ó* has been preserved by OCS *po*, Ru. *po*, SCr. *po* prep. 'after, on, by, at' < PSlav. **po* and can also be retrieved from WGM. **fanē* (q.v.).

***aban-** m. 'man, husband' — Go. *aba* m. 'husband, man', ON *afi* m. 'grandfather; man', Far. *abbi* m. 'grandfather' (GM).

An *n*-stem that in view of the Go. gen.pl. *abne* seems to have belonged to the type of e.g. **uhsan-* 'ox' < **uksén-*. No certain Indo-European etymology. Some have compared the root **h₃ep-* 'to labor, be powerful' (cf. Lehmann 1986: 1; Johnsen 2005), for which see **afla- 1*, but it is much more likely that we are dealing with a nursery word, cf. Etr. *apa* 'father'.

***abnjan-** w.v. 'to execute' — ON *efna* w.v. 'to perform, fulfil', Far. *evna* w.v. 'to fulfil', OE *efnan* w.v. 'to perform, execute, labor' (DRV).

This verb has often been analyzed as a derivation from the oblique stem of a PIE heteroclitic **h₂ép-r*, gen. **h₂p-n-ós-*, cf. Hitt. *hāppar-* n. 'business, trade' (recently Johnsen 2005), and thus as a cognate of e.g. **afla- 1* 'strength' (q.v.). This is problematic because the Hittite word is no heteroclitic, but simply an *r*-stem. I therefore rather derive the verb from **aba* 'from, off' with the same suffix *-*njan-* as found in e.g. OHG *terchinen* 'to obscure, soil, defile' < **darknjan-* (see **derka-*). For a semantic parallel, cf. Du. *af* adv. 'off', pred. 'finished'.

***abra-** adj. 'fierce' — Go. *abrs* adj. 'great, severe' ⇒ **h₃ep-ró-* (IE).

Within Germanic, the adjective appears to be related to **afla- 1* 'strength' (q.v.) as well as to the secondary *vřddhi*-formation ON *æfr* adj. 'vehement' <

**ōbja-*, which both belong to the PIE root **h₃ep-* 'to labor'. ON *afar-*, on the other hand, is conspicuously close to Mir. *abor-*, W *afr-* 'very', which points to late Germanic-Celtic language contact. Also cf. Go. *bi-abrjan* w.v. 'to be astonished'.

**abuha-* adj. 'turned the wrong way' — ON *ɔfugr* adj. 'wrong, turned backwards', Far. *øvigur*, *øvugur* adj. 'backwards', Elfd. *avun* adv. 'id.', OS *abuh* adj. 'inverted, wicked', OHG *abuh* adj. 'wrong, bad, wicked', MHG *ebich* adj. 'wrong, evil' ⇒ **h₂epo-h₃k^w-o-* (IE) — Skt. *ápāñc-* adj. 'located backwards, located behind, western' (with secondary nasalization), OCS *opaky* 'the other way around, behind one's back', Ru. dial. *ópak(o)* 'back, backwards', Scr. *òpāk* adj./adv. 'the other way around'.

Like the Sanskrit and Slavic forms, the Germanic form probably continues an old compound consisting of PIE **h₂epó* 'away from' (see **aba*) and **h₃ek^w-* 'eye' (see **augōn-*), which in PIE could be used as an allative suffix (cf. De Vries 1962: 685). This **h₂epo-h₃k^w-o-* was remodeled into **abuga-* on the basis of other adjectives in *-*uga-*.

**adesan-* m. 'adze' — OE *adesa*, *eadesa* m., *adese* f. 'id.', E *adze* ⇒ **Hod^h-es-on-* (IE) — Hitt. *ateš(ša)-* n./c. 'adze, axe, hatchet'.

An ancient Indo-European word for 'adze' or 'axe' (Čop 1955: 406-7). There are no formal irregularities that could point to a (pre-historic) *Wanderwort* (thus Puhvel 1984: 227-8; Liberman 2008: 1-3).

**afera-* prep., adv. 'behind, later' — Go. *afar* prep. 'after, according to', OHG *avar*, *afar* adv., conj. 'but', MHG *aver*, *aber* adv., conj. 'then again, but', G *aber* conj. 'but' ⇒ **h₂ep-ero-* (IE) — Skt. *ápara-*, Av. *apara-*, OP *apara-* adj. 'posterior, later' < **h₂ép-ero-*; Skt. *aparám*, Av. *aparām* adv. 'later, in future' < **h₂ep-eróm*.

The comparative of the original adverb **h₂epó*, for which see **aba*. The accentual distinction between Skt. *ápara-* and *aparám* is possibly mirrored by the opposition of Go. *afar* adj. < **afera-* vs. G *aber* conj. < **aberan*.

**afla-* 1 n. 'strength, power' — ON *afl* n. 'id.', Far. *alv* n. 'id.', OE *afol* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃ep-lo-* (IE) — Hitt. *hāppar-* n. 'business, trade; compensation, payment, price' < **h₂ep-r-*; Skt. *ápas-* n. 'work, action', Lat. *opus*, *-eris* n. 'work' < **h₃ep-es-*.

Also cf. ON *afla* w.v. 'to gain, procure, accomplish' (whence *aflī* m. 'gain; power; troops, forces'), OHG *avalōn* w.v. 'to labor' < **aflōjan-* and ON *efla* w.v. 'to perform; to strengthen' < **afljan-*. Related to **abra-* and **ōbjan-*. See also **abnjan-*.

***afla-** 2 m. 'hearth' — ON *afl* m. 'id.', Far. *alvur*, *alvi* m. 'fireplace; forge' (IE?) — Hitt. gen. *ḫappenaš*, loc. *ḫappeni* 'baking kiln, fire-pit, broiler (oven)'.

The Germanic and Hittite words are formally and semantically close, which makes it attractive to reconstruct an old *l/n*-stem **h₂ép-(ō)l*, gen. **h₂p-n-ós*. The Hittite word can alternatively be compared to **ufna-* 'oven', which may be an old *Wanderwort*.

***after(i)** prep., adv. 'behind' — ON *eftir* prep., adv. 'id.', Far. *eftir* prep., adv. 'id.', OE *æfter* prep. 'id.', E *after*, OFri. *efter* prep., adv. 'id.', Du. *achter* prep. 'id.', OHG *afar* prep. 'id.', MHG *after* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ep-tero-* (IE) — Skt. *apatarám* adv. 'farther off', OP *apataram* adv. 'farther off, outside (of)' < **h₂epo-tero-*.

An adverbial formation to **aba* (q.v.), created with the contrastive suffix **-tero-*.

***agalaitja-** adj. 'licentious' — OS *agalēto* adv. 'eagerly, diligently', OHG *agaleizi* adj. 'importunate' (GM).

A haploglized compound of the elements **agla-* 'shameful' and **laitja-* (continued as G Rhl. *leizig* adj. 'annoying; excited'). The word has formerly been analyzed as **agla-* + **ait-*, but the second element is neither a word nor a suffix, which leaves the analysis unsatisfactory (cf. Lehmann 1986: 10). Also cf. Go. *aglaiti* n. 'debauchery, licentiousness, dissipation', OHG *agaleizi* n. 'eagerness, industry, importunity' < **agla-laitja-*. The sometimes adduced OE *aglæc* n. 'oppression, distress', apparently from **aga-laikja-*, could theoretically be a folk-etymological distortion of **aglaitja-*, but is more likely to have been derived from the verb **agan-* 'to fear' (q.v.) with the suffix **-laik(j)a-*, cf. ON *-leikr*.

***agan-** pret.-pres. 'to fear' — Go. *ogan*, 3sg. *og* pret.-pres. 'id.' (IE) — Gr. ἄχομαι 'to grieve, lament' < **h₂ég^h-e-*; OIr. *-ágar* 'to fear' < **h₂e-h₂og^h-e-*.

The Gothic verb is conjugated as a preterite-present of the reduplicating class, PGM. 3sg. **ōge*, 3pl. **ōgun* < **h₂e-h₂og^h-e*, **h₂e-h₂og^h-nt*, which is formally close to OIr. *-ágar* < **h₂e-h₂og^h-* (Matasović 2009: 26). The full-grade root **ōg-* served as the basis for the Gothic infinitive form *ogan sis*, while the original zero grade survived in the petrified ptc. *un-agands* adj. 'fearless'. Also cf. **agiz-*, Go. *agei*, OHG *agi*, *egi* f. 'fear' < **agīn-*, **ōgjan-* 'to scare' and OE *ōga* m. 'terror' < **ōgan-*.

***agana-** n. 'bait' — ON *agn* n. 'id.', Far. *agn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ek^h-ono-* (IE) — identical to Skt. *ásana-* n. 'food'.

A NGm. formation closely related to Skt. *ásana-*, a derivation from Skt. *ásnáti* 'to eat'. See also **aiwjan-*.

***agipō-** f. 'harrow' — OE *egede* f. 'id.', OFri. *eide* f. 'id.', OS *egitha* f. 'id.', MDu. *egede*, *eege*, *eg* f. 'id.', OHG *egida* f. 'id.', MHG *egede*, *egde* f. 'id.' ⇒ *ok-et- (EUR) — OPru. *aketes*, Lith. *akėčios* f.pl. 'harrow' (with -ė- after *akėti* 'to harrow'); Lat. *occa* f. 'harrow' (< *otek-eh₂-), W *oged* 'id.'.

A European word. The form **agipō-* may be a remodeling of **agepi-*, the equivalent of **oteki-* as found in the other languages; synchronically it looks like a derivation from **agjan-*, cf. OS *gi-eggian*, OHG *ecken* 'to harrow', with the same suffix as in OHG *erida* 'plough' < **aripō-* and ON *sigð* 'scythe' < **segipō-* (EWAhd: II, 958). However, the verb is attested later than the noun and could be a back-formation. No further etymology. Oss. *adæg* 'harrow', apparently metathesized from **agæd*, clearly belongs here too, but may have been borrowed from a European language. Gr. ὄξίνα f. 'harrow(?)' is unrelated, as it seems to be derived from ὄξύς adj. 'sharp, pointed'.

***agiz-** n. 'fear' — Go. *agis* n. 'id.', OE *ege* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ég^h-es-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. ἄχος n. 'sadness, pain'.

An *s*-stem nom. **agaz*, pl. **agizō* < **h₂eg^h-os*, **h₂eg^h-es-eh₂*. The stem variant **agiz-* was generalized at an early stage (cf. Go. *agis*), and gave rise to a secondary *i*-stem **agi-* in West Germanic following the regular loss of final *-z (cf. **luniz-* 'linchpin'). The original *s*-stem served as the basis for OHG *egisōn*, MHG, MDu. *eisen* w.v. 'to fear' < **agisōjan-*, which in turn gave OHG *agiso*, *egiso*, OS *egiso*, OE *egesa* m. 'fear' < **agisan-*. Related to **agan-* and **ōgjan-*.

***agjō-** f. 'edge, blade' — ON *egg* f. 'edge', OFri. *edze* m. 'edge, blade', OS *eggia* f. 'edge, sword', OHG *ecka*, *egga* f. 'edge, point, corner', G *Ecke* f. 'corner, edge' ⇒ **h₂ek^h-ieh₂-* (IE).

A *ieh₂*-stem to the PIE root **h₂ek^h-* 'sharp', for which see e.g. **ahiz-*.

***ag/kkōn-** f. 'magpie' — OE *age*, *agu* f. 'id.', WFri. *akke* c. 'id.', OHG *aga*(?) f. 'id.', MHG *age* f. 'id.' (GM).

The co-occurrence of OE *age* < **agōn-* and WFri. *akke* < **akkōn-* could point to an old *n*-stem paradigm nom. **agō*, gen. **akkaz* < **Hóg^h-ōn*, **Hog^h-n-ós*. The word further occurs in a compound with **star(r)a(n)-* in the other WGM. languages, cf. OS *agastria*, MLG *he(g)ister*, MDu. *exter*, *aecster*, Du. *ekster* 'id.' < **aga-str-jōn-*. OHG *agalstra*, *egilistra*, G *Elster*, on the other hand, was created to a diminutive **agila-*. Further note OHG *agaza* < **agatōn-*.

***agla-** adj. 'painful' — Go. *agls** adj. 'disgraceful' ⇒ **h₂eg^h-lo-* (IE) — Skt. *aghá-* adj. 'evil, bad, dangerous', YAv. *aya-* adj. 'bad, evil' < **h₂ogh^h-o-*; Gr. ἄχθυμαι 'to grieve, lament for' < **h₂eg^h-néu-*.

An adjective possibly related to **agan-* 'to fear' and cognates. Also cf. Go. *agljan** 'to harm', Nw. *egle* 'to provoke, incite', OE *eglan* 'to trouble', ME *eilen* 'to trouble, afflict, harm', E *ail* 'to trouble' < **agljan-* and Go. *aglo* f. 'affliction'. See also **agalaitja-* and **aglu-*.

***aglu-** adj. 'difficult' — Go. *aglus** adj. 'difficult, toilsome', OE *egle* adj. 'difficult', E obs. *ail* adj. 'loathsome' (1E).

The original *u*-stem that is attested as Go. *aglus** resurfaces as the *ja*-stem *eg(e)le* in OE. No clear etymology, but probably related to **agla-*.

***agra-** m. 'flood' — OE *eagor* 'sea, flood', E *eagre* 'tidal bore', Du. *agger* c. 'sea swell during low tide' ⇒ **h₂ek^w-ró-* (EUR).

A *ro*-stem created to the same root as found in **ahwō-* 'water'. E *acker* 'turbulent current in the sea; ripple furrow in the water' probably does not belong here, but may be identical to **akra-* 1 'field', though with a more primary meaning 'furrow'.

***ahanō- ~ *aganō-** f. 'chaff, awns' — Go. *ahana* f. 'chaff', ON *ogñ* f. 'id.', Far. *øgn* f. 'awn, beard of barley', Elfd. *augen* f. 'id.', OE *ægnan* f.pl. 'awns, chaff, refuse', E *awns*, OHG *agana* f. 'chaff, awn, straw', G *Ahne* f. 'fiber from hemp or flax' ⇒ **h₂e^(k)-on-eh₂-* (1E) — Close to Lat. *agna* f. 'ear of grain' < **h₂e^(k)-e/on-eh₂-* (the absence of Thurneysen's law points to syncope, Jurgen van den Heuvel, p.c.); also cf. Gr. ἄκων, -οντος m. 'javelin, dart', OPru. *ackons* 'awn' < **h₂ek-on-*.

An *ō*-stem alternating between **ahanō-* and **aganō-* < quasi-PIE **h₂e^(k)-on-eh₂- ~ *h₂e^(k)-ón-eh₂-*. The origin of the Verner alternation is unclear, as accentual mobility is unexpected in secondary *eh₂-* stems. It is possible, however, that the feminine developed from a neuter collective form **h₂e^(k)-on-eh₂-* (cf. Lat. *agna*) created to the *n*-stem **h₂e^(k)-on-* as supported by Gr. ἄκων. It must then be assumed that the Verner alternation was adopted from this *n*-stem, which no doubt did have an accentually mobile paradigm. See also **ahila-* ~ **agila-* and **ahiz-*.

***ahila- ~ *agila-** m. 'awn' — OE *egl* f. 'mote', ME *eile* 'awn, prickle', OHG *ahil* m. 'awn', G dial. *Achel* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂e^k-il-eh₂-* (1E) — Close to Gr. ἀκί f. 'point' < **h₂e^k-eh₂-*.

Derived from the root **h₂e^k-* 'sharp' (cf. **ahiz-* 'ear'). With the same semantics (but different suffixations), cf. Cz. *osina* f. 'awn' and possibly Arm. *hask* 'ear' < **h₂e^k-* plus a velar suffix.

***ahiz-** n. 'ear' — Go. *ahs* n. 'id.', ON *ax* n. 'id.', Far. *aks* n. 'id.', OE *ēar*, *æhher*, *eher* n. 'id.', E *ear*, OFri. *ār* pl. 'harvest', Du. *aar* c. 'ear', OHG *ahar*, *ehir* n. 'id.',

G *Ähre* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ék-es-* (IE) — ToA *āk*, ToB *āke* 'end', Lat. *acus*, gen. *aceris* n. 'husk, chaff'.

An *s*-stem to the root **h₂ek-* 'sharp'. The original paradigm **ahaz*, pl. **ahizō* < **h₂ék-os*, **h₂k-es-eh₂* gave rise to a number of secondary stem formations, viz. Go. *ahs*, ON *ax* < **ahsa-*, OHG *ehir* < **ahiza-* and Du. *aar* < **ahaza-*. See also **ahanō-* ~ **aganō-*.

***ahjan-** w.v. 'to think' — Go. *ahjan* w.v. 'to assume, think' (GM).

No clear etymology. The verb is obviously related to Go. *aha* m. 'mind, understanding' < **ahan-*, Go. *ahma* m. 'spirit' < **ahman-* and PGm. **ahtō-* 'attention' (q.v.), but it lacks clear extra-Gm. cognates. The connections with **augōn-* 'eye' < **h₃ekw-* (Osthoff 1910: 175) and Gr. *ὄκνος* m. 'hesitation, shrinking' (Pokorny IEW: 774) do not convince, at any rate. Theoretically, the verb could be identical to ON *æja* w.v. 'to graze' < **ahjan-* (through a meaning 'to ruminate'), but it is preferable, in my view, to reconstruct this verb as **aiwjjan-* (q.v.).

***ahslō-** f. 'shoulder, armpit' — ON *ǫxl* f. 'shoulder', Far. *þksl* f. 'id.', OE *eaxl* f. 'armpit', OS *ahsla* f. 'shoulder', OHG *ahsala*, *ahsla* f. 'id.' (IE) — Lat. *āla* f. 'armpit, wing', W *echel* f. 'axis' < **h₂eks-(i)l-eh₂-*.

Derived from PIE **h₂ek_s-i-* with an *l*-suffix, cf. **nablan-* 'navel'.

***ahsō-** f. 'axle' — Nw. dial. *oks* f. 'tip of the hub', OE *eax* m. 'axle', MDu. *asse* f. 'id.', Du. *as* c. 'id.', OHG *ahsa* f. 'id.', G *Achse* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ek_s-eh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *ákṣa-* 'axle', YAv. *aša-* 'armpit' < **h₂ek_s-so-*; OPru. *assis*, Lith. *ašis* m. 'axle, axis', CS *osъ*, Ru. *os'* f. 'id.', Lat. *axis* m. 'id.', OIr. *ais* f. 'back' (< "spine"?) < **h₂ek_s-i-*; Gr. *ἄξων* m. 'axle' < **h₂ek_s-on-*.

Cf. **ahslō-* and the diminutive ON *ǫxull*, Far. *aksil*, Elfd. *aksel* m. 'axle' < **ahsula-*.

***ahtau** num. 'eight' — Go. *ahtau* num. 'id.', ON *átta* num. 'id.', Far. *átta* num. 'id.', Elfd. *átta* num. 'id.', OE *eahta* num. 'id.', E *eight*, OFri. *achta* num. 'id.', OS *ahto* num. 'id.', Du. *acht* num. 'id.', OHG *ahto* num. 'id.', G *acht* num. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃ek_t-eh_{3u}* (IE) — ToA *okät*, ToB *okt*, Skt. *aṣṭá*, *aṣṭáu*, YAv. *ašta*, Lith. *aštuoni*, Arm. *ut'*, Alb. *tetë*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, Lat. *octō*, OIr. *ocht*, W *wyth*, Bret. *eiz* num. 'eight'.

The Indo-European word for 'eight'. Originally, the numeral may have come about as a dual formation to Av. *ašti-* 'width of four fingers, palm' < **h₃ek_t-ti-* (Henning 1948: 69). The meaning of this Avestan word is not entirely certain, however. See also **ahtudan-*.

***ahtō-** f. 'consideration, attention' — OE *eaht*, *æht*, *eht* f. 'deliberation', MDu. *acht* f. 'attention', OHG *ahta* f. 'esteem, reflection, consideration, thought', MHG *ahte* f. 'evaluation; attention' (DRV).

Derived from **ahjan-* 'to think'. Also cf. OE *eahtian*, OS *ahton*, Du. *achten*, OHG *ahtōn*, G *achten* w.v. 'to mind, deem' < **ahtōjan-* and ON, Far. *ætla* w.v. 'to intend' < **ahtilōn-*.

***ahtudan-** num. 'eighth' — Go. *ahtuda* num. 'id.', ON *átta*, *áttaði*, *áttaundi* num. 'id.', Far. *áttaði* num. 'id.', Elfd. *áttund* num. 'id.', OE *eahtoða* num. 'id.', E *eighth*, OFri. *achtenda*, *achtunda*, *achtanda* num. 'id.', OS *ahtodo* num. 'id.', Du. *achtste* num. 'id.', OHG *ahtodo* num. 'id.', G *achte* num. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ékt-h₃u-tHo-* (IE) — ToA *oktānt*, ToB *oktante* num. 'eighth' < **h₃ékt-h₃-ntHo-*; Skt. *aṣṭamá-*, YAv. *aštama-*, Oss. *æstæm*, Lith. *āšmas*, OCS *osmъ*, Ru. *vos'mój*, SCr. *ôsmī* num. 'id.' < **h₃ékt-mHo-*; Gr. *ὄγδοος*, Lat. *octāvus* num. 'id.' < **h₃ékt-h₃u-o-*.

The ordinal to **ahtau* 'eight' (q.v.).

***ahurna-** m. 'maple' — OHG *ahorn*, *ahurn*, *acharn* m. 'id.', G *Ahorn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ak_r-no-* (NIE) — Lat. *acer*, *-eris* n. 'maple' < **ak-r-* (cf. *acernus* adj. 'made of maple'); hardly to Gr. Hsch. *ἄκαστος* 'maple' and *ἄκαρνα* 'laurel-tree'.

A European word, possibly of non-IE origin. The main form, PGM. **ahurna-*, was adopted by Slavic, cf. OCS *avor-ovъ* 'made of maple'. The Upper German form *Acher* may continue **ahra-* without a nasal, to which *Ahre* and *Ähre* are secondary feminine derivations in *-(j)ō- (cf. OHG *voraha*, MoG *Föhre* 'pine' < **furhwjō(n)-* vs. ON *fura* < **furhwōn-*). The latter variant probably served as the source for Sw. *ära* and Da. *ære-træ*. It seems unlikely, at any rate, that these forms continue an ablauting form **ēhirōn-* through ON **æra* (thus Torp 1909: 23).

***ahwō-** f. 'river' — Go. *ahva* f. 'body of water, river', ON *á* f. 'river', Far. *á* f. 'river; stream, brook', Elfd. *á* f. 'id.', OE *ēa* f. 'stream', OS *aha* f. 'water, river', OHG *aha* f. 'river', MHG *ahe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ék^w-eh₂-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *aqua* f. 'water'.

A Germanic-Italic isogloss. The word has been claimed to stem from a non-IE language (Beekes 1998), but it is more likely to be a formal variant of Hitt. *ḫapa-* c. 'river', Skt. *áp-*, OAv. *ap-* f. 'water' < **h₂ep-*, Lat. *amnis* f. 'stream, river' < **h₂ep-ni-* and OIr. *ab*, *aub* f., W *afon* f. 'river' < **h₂epHon-* (with **-pH-* > **b* as in Skt. *píbatī* 'to drink' < PIE **pi-ph₃-é-*). Perhaps the cluster **-pH-* developed into **-k^w-* in Germanic and Latin. See further **agra-*, **aujō-* and **ēgja-*.

***aibra-** adj. 'harsh' — OE *āfor* adj. 'vehement, dire, hateful', OHG *eipar*, *eiber*, *eiver* adj. 'harsh, rough' (GM).

A *ra*-stem adjective, possibly related to MHG *ifer*, G *Eifer* m. 'zeal, eagerness' < **ifra*-.

**aida*- m. 'pyre' — OE *ād* m. 'pyre, fire', OFri. *āde* OHG *eit* m. 'fireplace, pyre', MHG *eit* m. 'fire, oven' ⇒ **h₂eid^h-o-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *édha*- m. 'firewood', Gr. *αἴθοϋς* m. 'firebrand', OIr. *áed* 'fire'; also cf. Gr. *αἰθόϋς* adj. 'burnt'.

The word appears to continue an extension **h₂ei-d^hh₁-o-* "what is put on the fire" to the root **h₂ei-* 'to burn', cf. **aiza-* 'oar'. Also cf. OHG, MHG *eiten* w.v. 'to burn, harden with fire' < **aidjan-*.

**aidja*- n. 'isthmus' — ON *eið*, *eiði* n. 'id.', Far. *eiði* n. 'id.', Nw. *eid(e)* n. 'isthmus; passable valley' ⇒ **h₁oi-tio-* (DRV).

A NGm. word derived from the PIE root **h₁ei-* 'to go', for which see **idōjan-*. It is perhaps possible to start from a nominalization of a gerundive in **-tio-* meaning 'passable'.

**aigan-* pret.-pres. 'to own, possess' — Go. *aigan*, 3sg. *aih*, *aig*, 3pl. *aigun*, *aihun* pret.-pres. 'id.', ON *eiga*, 3sg. *á*, 3pl. *eigu* pret.-pres. 'to own, possess; to have', Far. *eiga*, 3sg. *eigur*, 3pl. *eiga* pret.-pres. 'id.', Elfd. *iega* w.v. 'to possess', OE *āgan*, 3sg. *āh*, 3pl. *āgon* pret.-pres. 'id.', E *to owe*, OFri. *āga*, 3sg. *āg*, *ēg*, 3pl. *āga*, *ēga* pret.-pres. 'to be obliged, owe, possess', OS *ēgan*, 3pl. *ēgun* pret.-pres. 'to own, possess; to have', OHG *eigan*, *heigan*, 3pl. *eigun* pret.-pres. 'to have, own, keep, receive', MHG *eigen*, *heigen* pret.-pres. 'id.' ⇒ *(*h₂e-*)*h₂óik*(?) (IE) — ToB *aik-* 'to known' (< "to have in mind"), Skt. *ísē*, *íṣṭē* 'to control, possess', OAv. *isē*, YAv. *ište* 3sg.med. 'to have' < **h₂e-h₂iḱ-*.

A preterite-present 3sg. **aihe*, 3pl. **aigunþ*. The lack of ablaut in this verb is unique, the expected paradigm being **aihe*, **igunþ* < **h₂óik-e*, **h₂iḱ-ńt*. It is possible that the ablaut was removed at an early stage, but if so, the question still remains why the paradigm of only this preterite-present was leveled, while all others kept their ablaut intact right through to the modern Germanic languages. It therefore seems likely that the verb belonged to the reduplicating class with *o*-grade throughout the preterite (cf. Seebold 1970: 70). I thus reconstruct the Pre-Gm. paradigm as **h₂e-h₂óik-e*, **h₂e-h₂iḱ-ńt*, which regularly should have produced PGM. **aihe* (< **áihe* by Osthoff's law), **aigunþ*. See also **aigena-* and **aihti-*.

**aigena-* adj. 'own' — ON *eiginn* adj. 'id.', Far. *egin* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *iegen* adj. 'id.', OE *āgen* adj. 'id.', E *own*, OFri. *āin*, *ēin* adj. 'id.', OS *ēgan* adj. 'id.', Du. *eigen* adj. 'id.', OHG *eigan* adj. 'id.', G *eigen* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from **aigan-* (q.v.), whence Go. *ga-aiginon*, *eigenen* w.v. 'to make one's own, to appropriate' < **aigenōjan-*. Also cf. Go. *aigin*, ON *egin*, OE *āgen*, OFri. *āin*, *ēin*, OS *ēgan*, OHG *eigan* n. 'property'.

***aiginþ-** n. 'shoot, barb' — ON *eigin* n. 'new sprout of corn', Far. *egi* n. 'corn, straw; sprout, shoot; barleyfield', Nw. *eiend(e)* f./n. 'grain germ, barb', Sw. dial. *äjen(ne)* n. 'grain, insignificant thing' ⇒ **h₂eik-ent-(?)* (1E).

Related to **aigla-* 'barb' (q.v.). The exact derivation of the word is unclear. Nw. *eiend(e)* and Sw. *äjenne* probably point to ON **eigendi* < **aigindja-* < **h₂eik-ent-io-(?)*, but ON *eigin* lacks the dental and Far. *egi* does not even show a trace of the final *n*. All these formal difficulties make the reconstruction of the original form rather problematic. A neuter participle **aiginþ-* < **h₂eik-ent?* No clear extra-Germanic parallels. MW *egin* pl. 'shoots, sprouts, blades' looks like a Norse loan, but borrowing in the opposite direction cannot be excluded.

***aigla-** m. 'shoot' — Sw. dial. *egel, äjel* m. 'seed sprout' ⇒ **h₂eik-(t)lo-* (EUR) — Close to Gr. αἰκλοι m.pl. 'corners of an arrow' < **h₂eik-(t)lo-*; OPru. *ayculo* f. 'needle', CS *igla*, Ru. *iglá*, SCr. *igla* f. 'id.' < **h₂ik-tle-h₂-*; also cf. Gr. αἰχμή f. 'point of a spear, spear', Lith. *iėšmas, jiėšmas* m. 'spit, broach', OPru. *aysmis* 'id.' < **h₂eik-smo/eh₂-*.

A Germanic-Greek isogloss derived from a root **h₂eik-* 'barb' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 15). For the semantics, cf. Far. *nál* f. 'needle; sprout, shoot, germinating seed corn' (< **nēplō-*). Related to **aiginþ-* 'sprout'.

***ahti-** f. 'property, belongings; family' — Go. *ahts* f. 'property', ON *ætt* f. 'family', Far. *ætt* f. 'lineage, descent, family', OE *æht* f. 'possessions, property, lands', OHG *ēht* f. 'possession, goods, wealth' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem created to the root of **aigan-* (q.v.). Note that the sometimes connected Ir. *icht* m. 'progeny, tribe' (quasi < **h₂ik-ti-*) is more likely to have been derived from root **iek-* 'to speak' (see **jehan-*) in view of the related MW *ieith* f. 'language, nation, race' < **iek-ti-*.

***aihtrōjan-** w.v. 'to beg' — Go. *aihtron* wv. 'id.' (GM).

Etymology uncertain: perhaps somehow derived from **aikan-* 'to appropriate' (q.v.). Unrelated to Gr. οἰκτρός adj. 'miserable'.

***aik-** f. 'oak' — ON *eik* f. 'id.', Far. *eik* f. 'id.', Elfd. *iek* f. 'id.', OE *āc*, pl. *æc* f. 'id.', E *oak*, OS *ēk* f. 'id.', Du. *eik* c. 'id.', OHG *eih* f. 'id.', G *Eiche* f. 'id.' ⇒ **aig-* (EUR) — Gr. αἰγίλωψ m. 'kind of oak'; ?Lat. *aesculus* f. 'winter oak'; ?Lith. *ąžuolas, aižuols, áužuolas*, Latv. *uõzuõls*, OPru. *ansonis* 'oak'.

Also cf. OHG *eihhila*, G *Eichel* f., Du. *eikel* c. 'acorn' < **aikilōn-*. A European word with no certain IE etymology. The generally compared Gr. αἰγίλωψ 'kind of oak' could be a compound of *αἰξ and λώπη 'cork', which opens the possibility of unifying the Greek and Germanic words into a PIE root noun **aig-s*. However, this root noun inflection may also be an indication that we are dealing with a non-IE item (cf. **arwit-*). This is supported by the fact

that the derivation of the word is problematic in the other languages. The derivation of Lat. *aesculus* 'kind of oak-tree' (< **aig-sculus?*) is obscure, and of the Baltic forms only the variant Lith. *áižuols* < **aiǵ-ōl* can regularly be related. Further cf. Basq. *ezkur* 'acorn' (cf. Genaust 1996: 42; differently Trask 2008: 188).

***aikan-** s.v. 'to make one's own(?)' — Go. *af-aikan* s.v. 'to deny, abjure', OHG *in-eihhan* s.v. 'to sacrifice; dedicate' (DRV).

The fact that Go. *aikan* and OHG *eihhan* (cf. ChWdW9: 245) are reduplicated verbs, which typically have an *o*-grade of the root, could imply a pre-Gm. formation **Hoiǵ(e)h₂-*. One could then compare Latv. *aicināt* 'to call, invite' < **Hoiǵ-n(e)h₂-* and OIr. *éigid* 'to cry' < **h₁eiǵ^j-e-*. From the Germanic perspective, however, it is more likely that the root **aik-* continues **aikk-* (< **Hoik-n-*), and developed from the preterite-present **aigan-* 'to own' (q.v.) with a semantic shift 'to make one's own' > 'to accept' (cf. EWAhd: II, 972). This is supported by OHG *ur-eiche* adj. 'own' < **uz-aikja-* and OHG (*gi*)-*eihhōn* w.v. 'to claim', MHG *eichen* w.v. 'to award, to dedicate' < **aikō(ja)n-* as well as MHG *eichenen* w.v. 'to claim' < **aiknjan-* (a medio-passive factitive "to make oneself own"). Note that the comparison of OHG *eihhinōn* with the aforementioned Latv. *aicināt* is deceptive anyway, because the Latvian ending *-inā-* is a conflation of PBalt. **-nā-* and **-in-* from PIE **-neh₂-* ~ **-ŋh₂-*, and cannot be equated with the element *-en-* of MHG *eichenen*.

***aikjan-** w.v. 'to irritate' — Nw. *eikja* w.v. 'to annoy, pester' ⇒ **h₂oig-éie-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *ejayati* 'to shake'; also cf. Skt. *éjati* 'to move, stir, flutter' < **h₂eig-e-*; Gr. αἰγίς f. 'rushing storm, hurricane' < **h₂eig-i-*; OCS *igra* f. 'entertainment, dance, play' < PSI. **j_bgra* < **h₂ig-reh₂-*.

A causative preserved in both Sanskrit and Germanic. Also cf. OE *ācol*, *ācul* adj. 'excited (by fear)' < **aikala-* and ON *eikinn* adj. 'wild, furious', Icel. *eikinn* adj. 'restive (of bulls)', Nw. *eikjen* adj. 'restive, stubborn', Elfd. *ietjin* adj. 'harsh, strong, sharp' < **aikina-*.

***aikwernan-** ~ **ikurnan-* m. 'squirrel' — ON *ikorni* m. 'id.', Far. *íkorni* m. 'id.', Elfd. *aikuonn* m. 'id.', OE *ācweorn(a)* m. 'id.', MDu. *eecoren* m. 'id.', Du. *eekhoren* c. 'id.', OHG *eihhurno*, *eihhorno* m. 'id.', G *Eichhörnchen* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ei-h₂u-r* (IE) — NP *varvarah* 'squirrel' < **h₂uer-h₂uer-o-*; Lat. *viverra* f. 'ferret' < **h₂ui-h₂uer-neh₂-*; OIr. *íaru* f. 'squirrel', Ir. *iora* 'id.' < **h₂i-h₂uer-(?)*; Gael. *feòrag*, W *gwywer* 'id.' < **h₂ui-h₂uer-*; Lith. *voverė*, *vóverė*, Latv. *vāvere* 'id.' < **h₂ue-h₂uer-ieh₂-*; Lith. *vaiveris*, Ru. *véverica* 'id.' < **h₂uoi-h₂uer-io-* etc.

A reduplicated formation comparable to **bebura-* 1 'beaver' (q.v.) < **b^hé-b^hr*, gen. **b^hi-b^hr-ós* (Beekes 1995: 190). The Germanic word (together with Ir. *iora?*) preserved the simplest type of reduplication, **h₂éi-h₂ur*, gen.

**h₂i-h₂ur-ós*, which resulted in a paradigm **aikwur*, **ikuraz* (for the change **-aiHu-* > PGM. **-aikw-*, cf. **taikwer-*). After the loss of initial laryngeals, the daughter languages restored the reduplication in several different ways, giving rise to a plethora of stem variants.

**ailida-* m. 'fire' — ON *eldr* m. 'id.', Far. *eldur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *jäld* m. 'id.', OE *æled* m. 'fire; fire blight' (DRV).

A formation derived from **ailjan-* (OE *ælan* w.v. 'to burn') which in turn is a factitive to the noun **aila-* as implied by OE *āl* n. 'fire' < **ailla-* < **aidla-* < **h₂eid^h-lo-*, for which cf. **aida-*. W *aelwyd* f. 'fireplace' and Bret. *oelad* 'id.' were borrowed from early Anglo-Saxon.

**aima-* m. 'steam, smoke' — ON *eimr* m. 'fire, smoke, steam', Far. *eimur* m. 'embers', Nw. *eim* m. 'vapor, smoke, trace, semblance, inkling' ⇒ **h₁oi-mo-* (IE).

A *mo*-stem whose meaning makes it tempting to reconcile it with the root **h₂ei-* 'to burn' (see **aida-*, **aiza-*), which would imply a proto-form **h₂oi-mo-*. However, ON, Icel. *ím* n. 'dust, dirt', Far. *ím* n. 'soot', Nw. *im* n. 'thin layer (e.g. of dust, flower or soot)' < **īma-* rather implies a root **h₁ei-* with **h₁*. See also **aima-uzjōn-*.

**aima-uzjōn-* f. 'embers' — ON *eimyrja* f. 'id.', OE *æmyrie* f. 'id.', E *embers*, MDu. *amere* f. 'id.', OHG *eimuria* f. 'id.', MHG *eimer(e)* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A compound of **aima-* 'steam, smoke' and **usjōn-*, cf. ON *ysja* f. 'fire' < **Hus-ieh₂-*. See also **uznan-*.

**aina-* num. 'one' — Go. *ains* num. 'id.', ON *einn* num. 'id.', Far. *ein* num. 'id.', Elfd. *ien* num. 'id.', OE *ān* num. 'id.', E *one*, OFri. *ān*, *ēn* num. 'id.', OS *ēn* num. 'id.', Du. *een* num. 'id.', OHG *ein* num. 'id.', G *ein* num. 'id.' ⇒ **Hoi-Hn-o-* (IE) — Identical to Lat. *ūnus*, Olr. *óen*, W *un*; OPru. *ainan* acc., Lith. *viėnas*, Latv. *viēns* num. 'id.'; also cf. Gr. οἷνίς f. 'one (on a dice)' < **Hoi-Hn-eh₂-*; OCS *inъ* 'some(one), other', Ru. *inój* 'different, other' < **Hi-Hn-o-*; Skt. *éka-* 'one' < **Hoi-ko-*; Av. *aēuua-* 'id.', OP *aiva-* 'id.' < **Hoi-uo-*.

A West Indo-European numeral derived from an IE root **Hoi-*, for which cf. **aiwa/ō- 1*.

**ainahan-* adj. 'single' — Go. *ainaha* adj. 'id.', ON *einga* indecl. 'id.', OE *ānga*, *ænga*, *ēnga* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **Hoi-Hno-ko-* (DRV) — Formally close to Lat. *ūnicus* adj. 'single'.

Derived from **aina-* (q.v.).

**ainalifa-* num. 'eleven' — Go. *ainlif* num. 'id.', ON *ellifu* num. 'id.', Far. *ellivu* num. 'id.', Elfd. *elláv* num. 'id.', OE *endlufon* num. 'id.', E *eleven*, OFri. *andlova*,

allewa, alva, elleva, elleve num. 'id.', OS *ēlleþan* num. 'id.', Du. *elf* num. 'id.', OHG *einlef* num. 'id.', G *elf* num. 'id.' ⇒ **Hoi-Hno-lipo-* (NEUR) — Close to Lith. *vienuõ-lika* num. 'eleven'.

In both Germanic and Baltic, the words for 'eleven' and 'twelve' were compounds meaning "one past ten" and "two past ten". This way of counting seems to pre-date the arrival of the Indo-Europeans in Northern Europe, and may be a relic from a lost language that was spoken in this area. Note that the two branches use different roots for the element "left", which proves that the two formations were created independently. See also **twalifa-* and **līban-*.

**ainja-* m. 'juniper' — ON *einir* m. 'id.', Far. *eini* n. 'id.' (also cf. *eini-ber* 'juniper berry'), Nw. *eine* m. 'id.', Sw. *en(e)* c. 'id.', Elfd. *ien* m., *iene* n. 'id.', Da. *ene-bær* 'id.', LG *ēn(e)ke* 'id.', G dial. *Einbeerbaum* 'id.' ⇒ **h₁oi-n-io-* (IE) — Hitt. *ejan-* n. 'a certain evergreen tree' < **h₁ei-n-*; Lat. *iūni-pe/irus* m. 'juniper' < **h₁oi-no-* (with unexplained *j-* and etymologically obscure second member).

A word that is likely to have been a collective formation, especially in view of the neuters Far. *eini* and Elfd. *iene*. The word is usually reconstructed as PGM. **jainja-* on the basis of the comparison with Lat. *iūni-perus*, but the West Germanic forms exclude initial **j*. If Hitt. *ejan-* is related (Kroonen 2011a: 32), we may reconstruct a static *n*-stem **h₁ói-n*, gen. **h₁éi-n-s*.

**airi* adv. 'early' — ON *ár* adv. 'id.', Far. *í morgin ári* 'early in the morning', OE *ār* adv. 'before', OFri. *ēr* prep., conj. 'id.', OS *ēr* adv. 'id.', Du. *eer* conj. 'id.', OHG *ē(r)* adv., conj. 'before, earlier', MHG *ē(r)* adv. 'earlier, sooner' ⇒ **h₂ei-er-i* (IE) — Av. *aiiarə*, gen. *aiiqn* n. 'day' < **h₂ei-r/n-*; Gr. ἤρι 'in the morning' < **h₂ei-er-i*; Gr. ἡέριος adj. 'matutinal' < **h₂eier-io-*.

PGM. **airi* is identical to Gr. ἤρι, continuing the locative of an old *r/n*-stem meaning 'day' (or 'daybreak?'), cf. Av. *aiiarə*. The *e* of **ajeri* was regularly raised to **i* after **j*, and triggered the merger of **aji-* with **ai-* (cf. **aiza-* 'oar' < PIE **h₂ei-es-*). Note that ON, Icel. *árla*, Sw. *arla*, Da. *årle* adv. 'early' developed from *árliga* by some sort of syncope, cf. *fastl(ig)a* 'firmly', *framarl(ig)a* 'in a forward position', *ill(ilig)a* 'badly, hideously' and *gerla*, *gørla* 'fully', *harðla* 'very', *varla* 'hardly'.

**airinōn-* w.v. 'to run an errand' — Go. *airinon* w.v. 'to be an emissary, to be a messenger', ON *árna* w.v. 'to intercede, to pray'. (DRV).

Derived from **airu-* 'messenger' (q.v.).

**airiz* adv. 'earlier' — Go. *airis* adv. 'id.', ON *áðr* adv. 'before, earlier' ⇒ **h₂ei-er-is* (IE).

An adverbial comparative often derived from *árǫr < *air-þera- (see *airi) with dissimilation of the first *r* after the monophthongization of *ai to *ā* (thus Torp 1909: 3). Or should we rather assume dissimilation of *árir to *ādír (before the syncope of *i*, but after the monophthongization of *ai to *ā)? If so, the Old Norse form must originally have been identical to Go. *airis* < *air-iz. For similar dissimilations, cf. Go. *izwis* obl. du. 'you' vs. ON *yǫr* < PN *iǫwir < *irwir and Icel. *hleði* < *hlori < *hluzan-, for which see *hluzā-. The traditional connection with *ēdra- 'quick' seems less attractive.

*airō- f. 'oar' — ON *ár* f. 'id.', Far. *ár* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ára* f. 'id.', OE *ār* f. 'id.', E *oar* ⇒ *h₃eiH-r-eh₂- (IE) — Hitt. *ḫišša-* c. 'carriage pole' < *h₃iH-so-; Gr. οἶαξ, -ἄκος m. 'handle of the rudder, rudder' < *h₃(e)iH-s-; Skt. *īṣā-* f. 'drawbar' < *h₃iH-s-eh₂-; Sln. *oję* n. 'thill' < *h₃eiH-es-; Lith. *iena* f. 'rod' < *h₃eiH-n-eh₂-.

No certain etymology. The meaning 'oar' makes connection with the verb *rōan- 'to row' < *h₁roh₁-e- seem attractive, but this is formally impossible. The word has more convincingly been compared to the PIE *s*-stem *h₃éiH-s-, *h₃iH-es- as continued by the aforementioned forms. The Germanic word cannot directly be derived from this *s*-stem, however, as *aizō- would give ON ***eir*. It must therefore be reconstructed as *HeiH-r-eh₂-. Could it together with Lith. *iena* have split off from an old heteroclitic noun *h₃óiH-r-, gen. *h₃éiH-n-s-?

*airu- m. 'messenger' — Go. *airus* m. 'id.', ON *árr* m. 'messenger, servant', Icel. *árr* m. 'id.', OE *ār* m. 'id.', OS *ēru* m. 'id.' (GM).

Also cf. Go. *airinon* w.v. 'to be an emissary, to be a messenger', ON *árna* w.v. 'to intercede, to pray' < *airinōn-. No further etymology.

*aiskō- f. 'demand' — OFri. *āske* f. 'claim', OHG *eisca* f. 'question' ⇒ *h₂ois-sk-eh₂- (IE/NEUR) — Latv. *ieska* f. 'desire' < *h₂ois-sk-eh₂- (whence Lith. *ieškóti* 'to look for', Latv. *iēskāt* 'to look for lice'); Skt. *iccháti* 'to long for', Av. *isaiti* 'id.' < *h₂is-sk-é-; Skt. *icchā-* f. 'wish, demand', Arm. *ayc* 'visit, inspection', OCS *iska* f. 'demand' < *h₂is-sk-eh₂- (whence OCS *iskati* 'to search, seek', Ru. *iskát* 'id.', SCr. *iskati* 'to wish' < *h₂is-sk-eh₂-).

An *eh₂*-stem derived from a PIE *sk*-present *h₂is-sk-é-, cf. Skt. *iccháti* 'to long for', Av. *isaiti* 'id.'. In Germanic, it gave rise to OE *āscian* w.v. 'to question, interrogate', E *to ask*, OFri. *āskia* w.v. 'to investigate', MDu. *eiscen*, *ēscen* w.v. 'to demand', Du. *eisen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *eiscōn* w.v. 'to claim, demand' < *aiskōjan-, which is derivationally parallel to Lith. *ieškóti* and Latv. *iēskāt*. Also cf. OE *æsce* f. 'question, search' < *aiskjōn-.

*aisō(ja)n- w.v. 'to rush' — ON *eisa* w.v. 'to rush, dash' ⇒ *h₁ois-eh₂(-ie)- (IE) — Skt. *īsyati* 'to set in motion, send' < *h₁is-ie-; Av. *fraēšiiā* 1sg.pres.act. 'to

urge' < **h₁eis-ie-*; Skt. *eṣá-* adj. 'quick' < **h₁ois-o-*; Lat. *īra* f. 'anger, rage' < **h₁eis-eh₂-*.

An iterative or denominative verb without cognates in the WGM. languages.

**aisōn-* f. 'fireplace' — ON *eisa* f. 'embers', Nw. *eise* f. 'fire, smith's fire', MLG *ēse* f. 'forge, fireplace' ⇒ **h₂ois-eh₂-* (IE?).

Usually derived from **h₂eid^h-s-* (cf. **aida-* 'pyre'), but **h₂ei-s-* would be more straightforward. Possibly related to **aiza-* 'ore' < **h₂ei-es-* (q.v).

**aista/ō-* m./f. 'kiln' — OE *āst* m. 'oven', E *oast*, MLG *eiste* f. 'oast house', MDu. *eest, est* m./f. 'drying kiln', Du. *eest* c. 'oast; kiln' ⇒ **h₂ei-sth₂-o-* (DRV).

Possibly a compound of the root of **aida-* 'fire' with the locational suffix *-*sth₂-o-* (for which cf. **stēn-* 'to stand'). See also **aisōn-*.

**aistēn-* w.v. 'to respect' — Go. *aistan* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eisd-eh₁-ie-* (IE) — Skt. *īṭte* 'to invoke, worship'; OAv. *išasōiṭ* 3sg.pres.opt. 'to implore' < **Hisd-s-*.

A stative formation containing the root **Heisd-*, which is probably an extension of **h₂eis-* (see **aizō-*), perhaps with the suffixed root **dh₃-* ("to give respect"?). PIE **h₂eisd-* is well-attested in Indo-Iranian, but the appurtenance of Gr. *αἰδομαι* 'to respect' is uncertain given the fact that the expected outcome of PIE **h₂eisd-e-* would be ***αἰζομαι*.

**aistōn-* n. 'testicle' — ON *eista* n. 'id.', Far. *eista* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂oid-sth₂-o-* (EUR) — OCS *isto* n. 'testicle', pl. 'kidneys' < **h₂id-sth₂-os-*; Lith. *inkstas* m. 'testicle, kidney' < **h₂id-sth₂-o-* (with nasal from *įščios* 'womb, entrails, interior' = **instra-*); Alb. *eshke* 'kidney' < **h₂oid-sk-eh₂-(?)*.

A North Germanic word with some attractive *comparanda* in Balto-Slavic. The neuter *n*-stems were productive in Old Norse in words for body parts, which leaves the derivational base **aist(a)-*. This element probably consists of the root **h₂eid-* 'to swell' (cf. **aita-*) and a suffix *-*sth₂-o-*.

**aita-* m. 'ulcer' — Du. coll. *eit* 'ear wax', OHG *eiz* m. 'abscess, boil', MHG *eiz* m. 'ulcer, boil' ⇒ **h₂oid-o-* (EUR) — Identical to OCS *jadъ*, Ru. *jad* 'poison', SCr. *ȳjed* m. 'gall, poison, anger' < **h₂oid-o-* (or **h₁ed-o-?*); further cf. Gr. *οἰδέω* 'to swell' < **h₂oid-éie-* and Arm. *aytnum*, aor. *ayteay* 'to swell' < **h₂eid-*.

Cf. the diminutive ON *eitill*, Far. *eitil* m. 'lymph node', OHG *eiz(z)ala* f. 'gallnut', MHG *eizel* n. 'boil' < **aitila/ō-*. See also **aitra-* and **aistōn-*.

**aitra-* n. 'poison; pus' — ON *eitr* n. 'venom, poison', Far. *eitur* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ietter* n. 'venom; pus', OE *ǣttor* n. 'poison', WFri. *atter, etter* c. 'pus', OS *ēttar*

n. 'poison', Du. *etter* n. 'pus', OHG *eitar*, *eittar* n. 'poison, pus', MHG *eiter* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂oid-ro-* (EUR) — Formally close to OCS *jadra* n.pl. 'embrace, bosom'.

A formation derived from the PIE root **h₂eid-* 'to swell', cf. **aita-*. Also cf. Sw. obs., dial. *etter* adj. 'poisonous; purulent' < **aitra-*.

**aiþa-* m. 'oath' — Go. *aips* m. 'id.', ON *eiðr* m. 'id.', Far. *eiður* m. 'id.', OE *āþ* m. 'id.', E *oath*, OFri. *āth*, *ēth* m. 'id.', OS *ēth* m. 'id.', Du. *eed* c. 'id.', OHG *eid* m. 'id.', G *Eid* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Hóito-* (EUR) — Identical to OIr. *oeth* m. 'oath'.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss. Given the close formal and semantic agreement between PGM. **aiþa-* and PCelt. **oito-*, it is unlikely that the formation goes back to Proto-Indo-European, only to surface in two neighboring branches at the far end of the IE-speaking area. It is more probable that the word somehow arose in a shared cultural zone with similar legal traditions. Etymologically, the word is often derived from the root **h₁ei-* 'to go', cf. Sw. *ed-gång* "oath-walk". Unrelated to Hitt. *ḫai-* 'to believe, to trust' (*pace* Puhvel 1984-: III 9-10), which is more commonly written *ḫā-* < **h_{2/3}eh_{2/3}}-* (Kloekhorst 2008: 267). See also **aiþja-*.

**aiþin-* ~ **aiþōn-* f. 'mother' — Go. *aipēi* f. 'id.', ON *eiða* f. 'id.', OHG *fuotar-eidī* f. 'nanny', MHG *eide* f. 'mother' ⇒ **ait-ih₂-*(?) (GM).

A nursery word, cf. Basq. *aita* 'father'. Hardly from **aiþa-* 'oath' (q.v.) in the sense of "legally acknowledged mother" (*pace* Mezger 1960: 68). The somewhat enigmatic form ON *edda* f. 'great-grandmother' could be a hypocoristic formation to *eiða*.

aiþja-* adj. 'capable of taking an oath' — Go. *uf-aipēis adj. 'bound by an oath', OE *æðe* adj. 'qualified to swear an oath' (DRV).

The meaning of the Old English form is clearly gerundival. Usually, gerundives are created to verbs, but in this particular case, the derivational base appears to have been **aiþa-* 'oath'.

**aiþma-* m. 'son-in-law' — OE *ādum* m. 'son-in-law; brother-in-law', OFri. *āthum*, *āthom*, *āthem* m. 'son-in-law, father-in-law', OHG *eidum*, *eidam* m. 'son-in-law', MHG *eidem* m. 'son-in-law, father-in-law' (GM).

No certain etymology. The word is often linked to **aiþa-* 'oath', implying that the original meaning of the word was "son/father-in-oath". I personally prefer to derive the word from the same root as found in **aiþin-* ~ **aiþōn-*, i.e. with an original meaning "relative on the mother's side". Note that the word is usually reconstructed as **aiþuma-*, even though there is no compelling evidence for the *u*-vowel; Old High German, for instance, has both *eidum* and *eidam*, which means that the second vowel could be anaptyctic. The reconstruction of a suffix **-uman-* would furthermore make little sense,

because this is the comparative suffix **-uman-* < **-m̥h₂-on-*, cf. **fruman-*, **ufuman-* etc.

***aiwa/ō- 1** m./f. 'eternity, age' — Go. *aiws* m. 'id.', OFri. *ēwe* f. 'id.', OS *ēwa* f. 'id.', Du. *eeuw* c. 'century', OHG *ēwa* f. 'eternity' ⇒ **h₂ei-u-* (IE) — Skt. *āyu-* n. 'life, lifetime', OAv. *āiiū*, gen. *yaoš* n. 'life, lifetime, time', Lat. *aevus* m., *aevum* n. 'period of time' < **h₂ei-u-*; Gr. αἰών m./f. '(life)time, long time, eternity' < **h₂ei-u-on-* (cf. orig. loc. αἰέν 'always').

The Latin and Germanic forms both go back to thematic **h₂ei-uo-*, but the word was originally inflected as an athematic *u*-stem, nom. **h₂ói-u*, gen. **h₂i-éu-s* (cf. the Avestan paradigm). I assume that this *u*-stem served as the basis for the verbal root **Hieu-*, as evinced by ToB *yāw-* 'to ripen, mature'. See also **ajuki-* 'eternal' and **junga-* 'young'.

***aiwa/ō- 2** m./f. 'law' — OE *ǣ*, *ǣw* f. 'law, religion, marriage', OFri. *ēwe*, *ē* f. 'law', OS *ēo*, *ēu* m. 'law', OHG *ēwa*, *ēa*, *ēo* f. 'law, right, will, contract', MHG *ēwe*, *ē* f. 'marriage, alliance' (IE).

Probably related to Lat. *jūs*, *jūris* n. 'law' < **Hieu-es-* and etymologically identical to **aiwa/ō- 1* (q.v.). Hardly to Lat. *aequus* 'level, equal' < **h₂eikʷo-* or to Skt. *évās* m.pl. 'conduct, habit, usage, custom' < **h₁oi-uo-*, which is derived from the root **h₁ei-* 'to go' (see **aidja-* and **idōjan-*).

***aiwiska-** adj. 'shameful' — MHG *eisch* adj. 'horrible' ⇒ **h₂eigʷh-isk-o-* (IE) — To Skt. *an-ehás-* adj. 'flawless' < **h₂eigʷh-os-*; unrelated to Gr. αἰσχος n. 'shame', which could be reconstructed as **h₂eigʷh-sk-es-*, but was actually derived from αἰδομαι 'to be ashamed' < **h₂éid-e-* (Lamberterie 1990: 835ff.).

Also cf. the derived Go. *aiwiski* n. 'shame, disgrace' < **aiwiskja-*, OE *ǣwisc* f. 'dishonour, disgrace, offence' < **aiwiskō-* and Go. *aiwiskon*, *ga-aiwiskon* w.v. 'to ill-treat, make ashamed' < **aiwiskōjan-*.

***aiwjan-** w.v. 'to graze' — ON *æja* w.v. (pret. *áða*) 'to rest, eat', Du. *eeuwen* w.v. 'to feed, graze' (GM).

Usually interpreted as a causative formation to the root **h₂ek̥H-* 'to eat', cf. Skt. *āśayati* 'to make eat' (for which cf. **agana-*), starting from a proto-form **ahjan-*. Still, the implied PIE causative **h₂ok̥H-éie-* should have given PGM. **agjan-*, ON **egja*, which is not the case. The connection with Du. *eeuwen* (also cf. MDu. *eeusel* n. 'pasture') < **aiwjan-* (cf. De Vries 1962: 681) is therefore preferable.

***aiza-** n. 'ore, brass' — Go. *ais*, gen. *aizis* n. 'ore', ON *eir* n. 'brass, copper', Icel. *eir* n. 'brass, copper', OE *ār*, *ǣr* n. 'ore, brass, copper', E *ore*, OS *ēr* n. 'ore', MDu. *eer* n. 'copper, metal', OHG *ēr* n. 'ore', MHG *ēr* n. 'ore, iron' ⇒

**h₂éi-es-* (IE) — Skt. *áyas-*, Av. *aiiah-* n. 'metal, copper', Lat. *aes, aeris* n. 'ore' < **h₂éi-es-*.

A thematicized *s*-stem. The Germanic form developed from **aiza-* through **ajez-* < **h₂éi-es-* with regular loss of the medial *e* after *j* (cf. **airi* 'early' and **laiza-* 'clay'). The original PIE *s*-stem **h₂éi-os*, **h₂(e)i-és-os* may have been derived from the root **h₂ei-* 'to burn', cf. **aida-* and **aisōn-*. Also cf. OE *æren*, OHG *ērīn*, G *ehern* adj. 'iron, brazen' < **aizīna-*.

**aizō-* f. 'respect, benevolence' — ON *eir* f. 'mercy', OE *ār* f. 'honor, dignity; kindness, mercy', OFri. *ēre* f. 'honor; tribute', Du. *eer* c. 'honor', OHG *ēra* f. 'id.', G *Ehre* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ois-éh₂-* (IE).

Also cf. ON *eira* w.v. 'to spare, forgive', Far. *eira* w.v. 'to save, spare; to husband', OE *ārian* w.v. 'to respect', OFri. *āria* w.v. 'id.', OHG *ērēn, ērōn* w.v. 'to honor, adore', G *ehren* w.v. 'to honor' < **aizēn-*. Derived from the PIE root **h₂eis-*, which in extended form also occurs in **aistēn-*.

**ajja-* n. 'egg' — Go. Crim. *ada* n.pl. 'id.', ON *egg* n. 'id.', Far. *egg* n. 'id.', Elfd. *egg* n. 'id.', OE *æg* n. 'id.', WFri. *aai* n. 'id.', OS *ei* n. 'id.', Du. *ei* n. 'id.', OHG *ei* n. 'egg', G *Ei* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ōu-ió-* (IE) — Identical to YAv. *aēm* acc. 'id.', MP *xāy-ag* 'id.', Arm. *ju* 'id.' (with unclear *j-*), Gr. *ᾠόν* n. 'id.', Lat. *ōvum* n. 'id.', OW *ui*, MW *wy* M. 'id.', OCS *aice*, Ru. *jajcó*, SCR. *jájce* n. 'id.' (< PSlav. **aj-ьce*).

A neuter (*i*)*o*-stem directly continuing the PIE word for 'egg'. The word is generally taken to have come about as a *vřddhi*-formation **h₂ōu-ió-* to PIE **h₂éu-is*, gen. **h₂u-éi-s* 'bird', cf. Skt. *vís*, gen. *vés*, Lat. *avis*. Less attractive is the reconstruction as **ō-h₂u-io-* with the marginally attested preposition **ō* 'toward' (Schindler 1969). I consider the word to be crucial to establishing the relative chronology as well as the phonetic conditioning of several important Germanic sound laws. PGM. **ajja-* has been derived from the Siever's variant **ōijō-* by Jasanoff 1978b: 85 under the assumption that Osthoff's law gave rise to an intermediate form **aija-* (Zair 2011: 292). In my view, PGM. **ajja-* rather developed from **ōuió-* by 1) regular loss of the labial glide after **ō*; 2) pretonic shortening of **ō* to **o* (Dybo's law); and 3) gemination of **-j-* to **-jj-* (Holtzmann's law). It follows from this chronology that Holtzmann's law was triggered by the following accent (thus already Kluge 1879: 128), and not by the assimilation of an adjacent laryngeal (Smith 1941). See also **wīa-* '(fly) egg'.

**ajuki-* adj. 'eternal' — Go. *ajuk-dups* f. 'eternity', OE *æce* adj. 'eternal' ⇒ **h₂oi-u-g^wih₃-* (IE).

An old derivation from **aiwa/ō-* 1 'age' (q.v.) with a different realization of the PIE **u*. The origin of the PGM. *k*-suffix is uncertain, but with Lat. *iūgis* adj. 'constant' and Av. *yauuaē-jī-* 'living forever' < PIE **h₂ieu-g^wih₃-*, it is at-

tractive to assume that PGm. *ajuki- continues *h₂oiu-g^wih₃- (< *-g^wh₃-i-) "everliving" (Weiss 1995).

***akan- 1** s.v. 'to drive' — ON *aka* s.v. 'id.', Far. *aka* s.v. 'to drive; to push, shove', Elfd. *åka* s.v. 'to drive' ⇒ *h₂éǵ-e- (IE) — ToAB *āk-* 'to lead', Skt. *ájati* 'to drive', YAv. *azaiti* 'id.', Arm. *acem* 'id.', Gr. *ἄγω* 'id.', Lat. *agō* 'id.', OIr. *aigid* 'id.'

Also cf. **akra- 1* 'field'.

***akan- 2** s.v. 'to ache' — OE *acan* s.v. 'to ache', E *to ache* ⇒ *h_{2/3}éǵ-e- (IE) — Skt. *ājí-* m./f. 'race, competition, fight', YAv. *āzi-* m. 'greed, desire', NP *āz* 'greed' < *h_{2/3}oǵ-i-.

A strong verb, possibly related to YAv. *āzi-* 'greed' < *h_{2/3}éǵ-i-, which can be formally identical with OE *ece* m. 'pain' < *aki-. No further cognates. Is the verb originally identical to **akan- 1*, cf. Nw. dial. *aka med* 'to irritate'?

***akra- 1** m. 'field' — Go. *akrs* m. 'id.', ON *akr* m. 'id.', Far. *akur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *åker* m. 'uncultivated field', OE *æcer* m. 'field', OFri. *ekker*, *ēker* m. 'id.', OS *akkar* m. 'id.', Du. *akker* c. 'id.', OHG *ackar* m. 'id.', G *Acker* m. 'id.' ⇒ *h₂éǵ-ro- (IE) — Skt. *ájra-* m. 'field', Arm. *art* m. 'id.', Gr. *ἀργός* m. 'id.', Lat. *ager* m. 'id.'

A PIE *ro*-stem to the root of **akan-* 'to drive'.

***akra- 2** n.(?) 'some kind of metal' — EDu. *aecker* 'id.' ⇒ *h₂erǵ-ro-(?) (IE?) — Skt. *jrá-* adj. 'shining reddishly, bright-colored', Gr. *ἀργός* adj. 'shining white' < *h₂rǵ-ro-; Skt. *rajatá-* n. 'silver' < *h₂reǵ-nt-o-; YAv. *arəzata-* n. 'id.', OP *ardt-* n. 'id.', Oss. *ærzæt* 'ore', Arm. *arcat* 'silver', Lat. *argentum* n. 'id.', OIr. *argat* n. 'id.', OW *argant*, MW *ariant* 'id.' < *h₂rǵ-nt-o-.

The word *aecker* is attested only in Early Modern Dutch in a list of metal names (Doorman 1940: 106): *Alderhande Cooper, Aecker, Iser, Stael, Blick, Messinck, ende diergelycke harde ende weecke metalen* 'All sorts of copper, *aecker*, iron, steel, sheet metal, brass, and similar hard and soft metals'. Could the word, similar to Gr. *ἀργός*, have been dissimilated from **arkra-* < *h₂erǵ-ro- 'shining', an adjective related to the word for the PIE word for 'silver'? Or is the word rather identical to MDu. *aker*, *eker* '(metal) bucket', an old loan from Lat. *aquarium*?

***akrana-** n. 'tree fruit, acorn' — Go. *akran* n. 'fruit', ON *akarn* n. 'acorn', OSw. *akarn* n. 'id.', OE *æcern* n. 'id.', E *acorn*, MDu. *aker* m. 'id.', MHG *ackeran* m./n. 'acorn, beechnut', G *Eckern* n. 'acorn' (with intrusive umlaut from the plural) ⇒ *ag-r (EUR/NIE?) — OIr. *áirne* m. 'sloe, fruit of the blackthorn, kernel', MW *eirin* pl. 'sloes, berries, plums' < PCelt. **agr-n-io-*; W *aeron* coll. 'fruits, berries' < PCl. **agr-on-ā*; Lith. *úoga* 'berry' < *h₂og-eh₂-; OCS *agoda*

'fruit', Ru. *jágoda* 'berry', SCr. *jägoda* 'wild strawberry, berry'; ToAB *oko* n. 'fruit, effect'.

A clear Europeanism. The Germanic word appears to contain the element **-ana-* that can be retrieved from the semantically comparable ON *aldin*, Far. poet. *aldan*, OSw. *aldon* n. 'tree-fruit, mast' < **aldana-*, and more generally from the Swedish berry-suffix *-on*, cf. OSw. *hiupon* 'rose hip' (see **heupa/ôn-*) and *smultron* n. 'wild strawberry' (with *-on-* < **-anu* < **-on-eh₂*- as in W *aeron* 'fruits, berries?'). This leaves a more primary base **agr-*, which happens to be especially close to the Celtic forms, but which nevertheless remains derivationally obscure. Note that the appurtenance of ToB *oko* (see Adams 1999: 109-110) is uncertain, as it may have been derived from the PIE root **h₂eug-* 'to grow'.

***akwesī-** f. 'axe' — Go. *aqizi* f. 'id.', ON *øx* f. 'id.', Far. *øks* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ökse* f. 'id.', OE *æx* f. 'id.', E *axe*, OFri. *axe* f. 'id.', OS *akus* f. 'id.', Du. *aks* c. 'id.', OHG *ackus* f. 'id.', G *Axt* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂egwis-ih₂-(?)* (NIE?) — Gr. *ἀξίλην* f. 'axe' < **h₂eg^ws-i-*; Lat. *ascia* f. 'axe, trowel' < **h₂esk-ieh₂-(?)*.

The formal incongruences between Germanic, Latin and Greek are suggestive of a non-Indo-European origin (cf. Bjorvand/Lindeman 2000: 1085). If this is correct, there is room for the comparison with Akkadian *ħaṣṣinu* 'axe' and Aram. *ħaṣṣinā* 'id.'. Note that the meaning of the occasionally adduced Myc. *a-qi-ja* is uncertain.

***alan-** s.v. 'to grow up; to rear' — Go. *alan* s.v. 'to grow on, feed on', ON *ala* s.v. 'to give birth to, nourish, support' ⇒ **h₂él-e-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *alere* 'to nourish', OIr. *alid* 'to feed', W *alu* 'to bear young', Bret. *halaff* 'to bear young, calve'.

A strong verb to the PIE root **h₂el-*. See also **alda-*, **aldi-*, **aljan-* and **aldra-*.

***ala(n)-** m. 'awl' — ON *alr* m. 'id.' (< **ala-*), Nw. *ale* m. 'thin stick to dry meat on' (< **alan-*) ⇒ **h₁oh₁-lól-(?)* (IE).

Generally assumed to be related to **ēlō-* with the same meaning, but the ablaut is problematic. Vocalic differences between two semantically similar words usually point to an ablauting paradigm in the parent language, but it is unclear how this could explain the alternation **a* ~ **ē* in this particular case. One possibility would be to reconstruct PIE **h₁éh₁l-eh₂*, gen. **h₁h₁l-h₂-ós* > PGM. **ēlō*, **alaz* with regular(?) vocalization of the laryngeal between two stops, cf. **ēbanþ-* ~ **ēbund-* 'evening'. Alternatively, one could reconstruct **ala-* as an independent formation **h₁oh₁l-ól-*, assuming that the resulting form **ólō-* developed into **ala-* by pretonic shortening. See also **alasnō-*.

***alasnō-** f. 'awl' — MLG *alse, else(ne)* 'id.', MDu. *alsene, elsen(e), els(e)* 'id.', Du. *els* c. 'id.', OHG *alansa, alunsa* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A formation apparently created to **ala-* with the suffix **-asnō-*, cf. Go. *arhuazna* 'arrow' and *hlaiwazna* 'grave'. The Middle Germanic forms with *e*-vocalism are sometimes assumed to point to a variant **alasnō-*, but the derivationally less problematic **alasnjō-* would work, too.

***albī-** f. 'river' — ON *elfr* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ōve* f. 'id.', MLG *elve* 'riverbed' (GM).

Likely to be related to the name of the river Elbe.

***albut-** f. 'swan' — ON *ǫlpt*, gen. *alptar, elptr* f. 'id.', Icel. *álft* f. 'id.', OE *iel fetu* f. 'id.', E obs. *elk(?)* 'swan, goose', MHG *albiz, elbiz* f. 'swan' ⇒ **alb^hŷd-* (NIE) — Close to Ru. *lébed'* (< PSlav. **elbed^b-*) < **h₁elb^hed^h-i-*, SCr. *lăbūd* (< **olbōdb*) < **h₁olb^hond-i-*, arch. *lěbūt* (< **elbōtb*) m. 'swan'.

The Germanic form can be reconstructed as **albut-* with the suffix for animals that is also found in **heruta-* 'deer' and **hurnuta-/ō-* 'hornet', and is often connected to the PIE adjective **h₂elb^h-o-* 'white', cf. Lat. *albus*. The Slavic forms, on the other hand, seem to preclude that the word is an intra-Germanic coinage. They point to a set of conspicuously close, but phonetically irregular proto-forms, e.g. **h₁elb^hed^h-*, **h₁olb^hond/t-*. It has been argued, on the basis of these formal difficulties, that the word is of non-IE origin (Derksen 1999). This is corroborated by the possibility that the Slavic forms contain the suffix **-ŷd^(h)-* that is also found in other substrate words (cf. **arwīt-* 'pea') and by the fact that the Germanic word is inflected as a root noun. Also note the utterly irregular relation with SCr. *kūp* m. 'swan' < **klp-* and Lith. *gulbis* f. 'id.', SCr. dial. *gūb* m. 'id.' < **g^(h)lb^h-*. There seems to be no connection, on the other hand, with Lat. *olor* m. 'swan' < **h₁el-ōr*; OIr. *elu* f. 'id.' < **h₁el-ieh₂-* and W *alarch*, pl. *eleirch* 'swan' < **h₁el-ʔ-sko-*.

***alda-** adj. '(grown) old' — Go. *alþeis* adj. 'old' (< **alþja-*), ON *ellri* comp. 'id.', OE *eald* adj. 'id.', E *old*, OFri. *ald, auld* adj. 'id.', OS *ald* adj. 'id.', Du. *oud* adj. 'id.', OHG *alt* adj. 'id.', G *alt* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂el-tó-* (DRV) — Lat. *altus* adj. 'high', OIr. *alt* m. 'height, cliff' < **h₂el-to-*; W *allt* f. 'hill' < **h₂el-teh₂-*.

An adjective continuing the original participle of the verb **alan-* 'to grow; to bring up' (q.v.). It gave rise to ON *elli*, OE *ild(e), ildu*, OS *eldi*, OHG *altī, eltī* f. '(old) age' < **alpīn-*. See also **aldi-* and **aldra-*.

***aldi-** f. 'age' — Go. *alþs* f. 'generation, age', ON *ǫld* f. 'age', pl. 'mankind' ⇒ **h₂el-tí-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derived from the strong verb **alan-* (q.v.).

***aldō(n)**- f. 'hollow (of a tree)' — ON *alda* f. 'wave, roller', Icel. *alda* f. 'wave, small land ridge', Far. *alda* f. 'wave', Nw. *alde* f. 'wave', dial. *alde, olde* 'billow, rivulet, well, (wooden) trough', Sw. dial. *ålla* 'furrow, vessel', OE *aldaht, aldōt* 'trough(?)', channel(?), G Bav. *alden* 'furrow' ⇒ **Hold^h-eh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *eldijà, aldirà* f. 'hollowed out tree trunk, canoe', OCS *ladii, al(ь)dii, al(ь)dija*, Ru. *lad'já* 'boat', dial. *lód'já* 'boat, trough', SCR. dial. *lādja* f. '(river) ship' < **Hold^h-ih₂-*, gen. **-ieh₂-s*.

An Indo-European word for 'boat'.

***aldra**- n. 'age, life(span)' — Go. *fram-aldrs** adj. 'aged', ON *aldr* m. 'id.', OE *aldor* n. 'life; age', OS *aldar* n. 'id.', MDu. *ouder* n. 'id.', OHG *altar, aldar* n. 'id.', G *Alter* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂el-tro-* (DRV) — OIr. *com-altar* m. 'joint fosterage', *mí-altar* m. 'bad fosterage'.

An instrumental formation to the verb **alan-* (q.v.).

***algi- 1** m. 'elk' — ON *elgr* m. 'id.', Far. *elgur* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ol-k-i-* (IE) — Identical to ORu. *losъ*, Ru. *los'*, Pol. *łoś* m. 'elk' < **h₁ol-k-i(o)-*; further cf. Skt. *fśya-* m. 'male antelope' < **h₁l-k-io-*.

Together with Sw. dial. *elgja, ilgja* f. 'elk cow' < **algjōn-* the word is derived from the IE word for 'deer', cf. Gr. *ἔλαφος* 'deer' < **h₁el-ŋ-b^ho-*. The suffix **-k-* is reminiscent of the **-k-* of **h₂rt-kō-* 'bear', cf. Hitt. *hartakka-*, Skt. *fksa-*, Gr. *ἄρκτος*, Lat. *ursus*, OIr. *art*, W *arth* 'bear, warrior'. Cf. **elha(n)-*.

***algi- 2** m. 'slush' — Icel. *elgur* m. 'slush, melting snow' (GM?).

The word has been connected to Lat. *algor* m. 'cold', which may reflect an *s*-stem **h₂elg^(h)-os-* (Lidén 1897: 66), but in spite of the fact that the PGM. form **algi-*, too, can theoretically have evolved from an *s*-stem **algiz-* (cf. **hwali-* 'whale'), it is more likely to be related to Far. *elgja* w.v. 'to pour (down the throat)' < **algjan-*. Also note that the identification of Icel. *elgur* with ON *elgr**, as found in the kennings *alþjóð elgjar galga* and *æðiveðrs elgjar*, is uncertain, as it probably means 'elk' (see **algi- 2*) in these contexts (cf. De Vries 1962: 100; Heide 2001). Related to ODu. *alk-* top. 'mud'?

***algjan-** w.v. 'to be nauseated' — Icel. *elgja* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *elgja* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A verb reminiscent of **walk/gōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. WFri. *algje* w.v. 'to be disgusted' < **algōjan-*.

***algōjan-** w.v. 'to protect' — OE *ealgian, algian* w.v. 'to defend' ⇒ **h₂elk-eh₂-ie-?* (IE) — Skt. *rákṣati* 'to protect, guard, deal'; Gr. *ἀλέξω* 'to ward off, defend' < **h₂lék-se-*.

The Germanic verb displays *Schwebeablaut*, or, more properly, the enlarged stem **h₂lek-se-* shifted the ablaut slot one place to the right after the addition of the suffix (cf. **aukan-* vs. **wahsan-*).

***alh-** m. 'temple' — Go. *alhs*, dat. *alh* m. 'id.', OE *ealh* m. 'id.' ⇒ **alk-* (NIE) — Lith. *al̃kas* m. '(holy) grove on a hill', Latv. *ēlks* m. 'idol' (with *a* > *e* by Rozwadowski's change).

A Baltic-Germanic word with no clear IE cognates. The link with **h₂lek-* 'to ward off, defend' (cf. **algōjan-*) mentioned by Pokorny IEW: 32 is arbitrary. Given the root noun inflection, it is conceivable that the word was adopted from a local non-IE language by Germanic and Baltic after their arrival in Europe.

***alīnō-** f. 'forearm; cubit' — Go. *aleina* f. 'cubit, ell', ON *qln* f. 'forearm; cubit', Far. *alin* f. 'ell', Elfd. *aln* f. 'id.', OE *eln* f. 'id.', E *ell*, MDu. *elne*, *ellen*, *elle* f. 'forearm; cubit', Du. *el* c. 'cubit', OHG *elena*, *elna* f. 'id.', G *Elle* f. 'id.' ⇒ **Heh₃l-én-eh₂-* (IE) — Gr. *ώλένη* f. 'elbow, underarm', Lat. *ulna* f. 'forearm' < **Heh₃l-én-eh₂-*; Gr. Hsch. *ώλλόν* 'elbow' < **Heh₃l-n-o-?*; Gr. *ώλήν* f. 'elbow', OIr. *uilen* 'angle', W *elin*, Bret. *ilin* 'id.' < **Heh₃l-én-*.

The Germanic word together with Lat. *ulna* goes back to PIE **Heh₃l-én-eh₂-* through an intermediate form **olenā-* with pretonic shortening. The suffix was later substituted by **-īnō-*. In PIE, the word was probably inflected as an amphidynamic *n*-stem, nom. **Héh₃l-ōn*, gen. **Hh₃l-n-ós*, acc. **Hh₃l-én-m*. Note that the latter case also may have given PGm. **alen-* by vocalization of the second laryngeal.

***aliskōn-** w.v. 'to tend to(?)' — ON *elska* w.v. 'to love', Far. *alska*, *elska* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A derivative of **alan-* 'to grow; to rear', cf. Da. *op-elske* 'to grow (e.g. plants), to raise (cattle)' (Magnússon 1989: 152). Definitely unrelated to ON *elja* f. 'concubine' < **aljōn-* and **lustu-* 'desire' (q.v.).

***alis/z-** m. 'alder' — ON *qlr*, *alr* m. 'id.', Nw. *or*, *older* m. 'id.', OE *alor*, *aler* m. 'id.', E *alder*, MDu. *else* m. 'id.', Du. *els* c. 'id.', OHG *erila*, *elira* f. 'id.', G *Erle* f. 'id.' ⇒ **alis-* (EUR) — Lat. *alnus* f. 'alder' < **h₂els-no-*; Lith. *álksna*, Latv. *álksna* f. 'alder thicket; marsh' < **h₂els-n-eh₂-*; Ru. *ol'xá*, SCr. dial. *jelha* f. 'alder' < **h₂elis-eh₂-*; Cz. *olše*, dial. *jelše*, SCr. *jělša* f. 'id.' < **h₂elis-ieh₂-* (both formations with unclear variation of PSl. *a-* and *e-*).

The Slavic forms all have a suffix **-is-*, which is parallel to MDu. *else* < **alisan-* and OHG *elira* < **alizō(n)-*. This probably means that the suffix of ON *qlr* and OE *alor* < **aluz-* has a secondary vowel, perhaps following an early remodeling of the word into an *s*-stem. The *s*-stem inflection is potentially also supported by the Verner alternation of Du. *els* and G *Erle*, but it is not impossible either that the word was originally inflected as a root noun. No certain IE etymology: perhaps a European substrate word (cf. Schrijver 1991: 40; De Vaan 2008: 34-5). Also cf. Icel. *elri* n. 'id.' < **aluzja-*.

***alja-** pron. 'someone else' — Go. *aljīs** pron. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂el-io-* (IE) — Identical to Arm. *ayl* adj. 'other', Gr. ἄλλος adj. 'id.', Lat. *alius* 'id.', OIr. *aile*, W *eil* pron. 'id.'

***aljan-** w.v. 'to make grow, rear' — Go. *aljan** w.v. 'to make grow, fatten', Nw. dial. *elja* s./w.v. 'to breed, rear' ⇒ **h₂ol-éie-* (DRV).

The causative to **alan-* (q.v.). The strong forms occurring in Nw. *elja*, pret. *ol/alde* seem to be secondary, though a strong present **aljan-* beside **alan-* would be reminiscent of e.g. *veksa* 'to grow' < **wahsjan-* vs. *vaksa* 'id.' < **wahsan-*. It remains too small a basis for the reconstruction of a byform **h₂el-ie-*, however.

***aljāna-** n. 'zeal' — ON *eljan* n./f. 'endurance, energy', OE *ellen* n. 'courage', OS *ellean* n. 'courage, power', OHG *ellian*, *ellan* n. 'courage', MHG *ellen* n. 'zeal, courage' (IE) — Hitt. *ḫalai* ~ *ḫaliḫanzi* 'to set in motion' < **h₂l-ói-ei*, **h₂l-i-énti*; Gr. ἰάλλω 'to send off, to stretch forth' < **h₂i-h₂l-ie-*.

A formation created with the neuter **-ana-* suffix (cf. **akrana-*), perhaps to an unattested verb **aljan-*. In view of the original meaning 'zeal', I assume a connection with the aforementioned Hittite and Greek forms, but others have compared e.g. Lat. *alacer* adj. 'lively'. Also cf. ON *elta* w.v. 'to pursue' < **al-atjan-*.

***alkōn-** f. 'auk' — ON *alka* f. 'razor-bill', Far. *álka* f. 'id.', OE *ealce* f. 'auk', E *auk* (EUR?) — To Lat. *olor* m. 'swan' < **h₁el-or-*; OIr. *elu* 'id.' < **h₁el-on-*; W *alarch* 'id.' < **h₁el-r-sk-o-*?

A formation apparently derived from the root **al(l)-* as continued by Sw. *al-fågēl* 'long-tailed duck', dial. *al* m. 'id.' < **ala-* and Icel. *haf-ella*, *háv-ella*, Far. *ógv-ella* f. 'id.' < **alljōn-* (Torp 1909: 22; Magnússon 1989: 11). For the *k-* suffix, see **balika/ōn-* 'coot' and **habuka-* 'hawk'. If E obs. *elk* 'swan' belongs here, too, the connection with Lat. *olor* 'swan' gains some credibility. Modern E *auk* can be analyzed as a Norse loan.

***alla-** adj. 'all' — Go. *alls* adj. 'all, every', ON *allr* adj. 'all, entire, whole', OE *eall* adj. 'all', OFri. *al*, *ol* adj. 'all', OHG *al(l)* adj. 'all, every, complete' ⇒ **h₂el-nó-* (EUR) — Osc. *allo* adj.f. 'whole' < **h₂el-neh₂-*; OIr. *uile* adj. 'all', Lith. *aliaĩ* adv. 'completely' (with the adv. suffix *-aĩ*) < **h₂ol-io-*.

The double *l* in Gm. developed out of the cluster *-ln-*, cf. **fulla-* 'full'. The originally suffixless form still occurs as **ala-*, cf. Go. *ala-*, ON *al-*, OE *æł-*, OS, OHG *ala-* in compounds, cf. Go. *ala-brunst* 'ὀλόκαυστον'.

***alub-** n. 'ale, beer' — ON *öl* n. 'beer', OE *ealop* n. 'ale', OS *alo-fat* n. 'ale-vat', MDu. *ale*, *ael* n. 'id.', MHG *al-schaf* n. 'ale vessel' ⇒ **h₂el-u-(?)* (GM).

No generally accepted etymology for this word, which was borrowed from Germanic as e.g. Lith. *alūs*, Fi. *olut* and Oss. *æluton* / *ilæton*. Several suggestions: 1) to Lat. *alūmen* 'alum' starting from an original meaning "bitter drink" (cf. Pokorny IEW: 33-4); 2) to Hitt. *alwanza-* 'magic' (Polomé 1996); 3) to Skt. *aruṣá-* 'reddish', Av. *auruša-* 'bright, white' (Bjorvand 2007).

***amaitjō-** f. 'ant' — OE *ǣmette* f. 'id.', E *ant*, MDu. *amete*, *emete*, *eemt* f. 'id.', OHG *āmeiza* f. 'id.', G *Ameise* f. 'id.' (DRV?).

Origin unclear. The word is usually assumed to be a compound with the root of **maitan-* 'to cut', but the form and origin of the first element is difficult to establish. One could reconstruct **uz-maitjō-* "out-cutter" in which unstressed **uz* would give PWGm. **ā*. I personally find it more attractive to connect **ēmōn-* 2 'larva'. The word may then be a haplologized compound **ēmō-maitjō-* "larva cutter". A third option is to assume a substrate word connected with Gr. μίδας 'destructive insect in beans'. The Germanic word must then be analyzed as having an *a*-prefix (cf. **arut-* 'ore') combined with a variant of the *īt*-suffix that in Greek appears as -ιδ-, -ιθ-, -ιϑθ- (cf. **arwīt-* 'pea' ~ Gr. ἐρέβινθος), ie. **a-m-īd-*. Uncertain.

***amazon-** m. 'bunting' — OE *omer*, *amore* 'scorellus (unidentified bird)', E *yellow-hammer*, OHG *amoro* m. 'bunting', MHG *amer*, *amoro* m. 'bunting' (GM).

No extra-Gm. cognates. Formally compatible with **amslōn-* 'blackbird' (q.v.).

***ambahta-** m. 'servant' — Go. *andbahts* m. 'servant, minister', MDu. *ambacht* m. 'servant', OHG *ambaht* m. 'servant, employee, official', MHG *ambet*, *amt* m. 'servant, caretaker' (LW).

A loanword from Celtic, cf. Gaul. *ambactus* 'vassal', W *amaeth* m. 'servant' < **h₂mb^hi-* 'around' (cf. **umbi*) + **h₂eǵ-to-* 'goer' (see **akan-* 1). Unlike PCelt. **rīg-* 'king' (see **rīk-*), the word entered Germanic after the great sound shifts. Also cf. ON *ambátt* f. 'bondwoman; concubine' < **ambahtō-*.

***amban-** m. 'belly' — OS *ambon* pl. 'id.', OHG *amban* 'id.' ⇒ **h₃émb^h-on-* (IE).

An *n*-stem in *Schwebeablaut* relation to PIE **h₃nób^h-s*, gen. **h₃mb^h-és* (for which see **nabō-* and **nablan-*). The OHG *na*-stem results from secondary thematization, cf. Lat. *umbō* 'boss (of a shield); protuberance' < **h₃emb^h-on-*.

***am(m)ōn-** w.v. 'to irritate' — ON *ama* w.v. 'to vex, molest', Icel. *ama* w.v. 'to trouble, vex', Far. *ama* w.v. 'to spend', Nw. *ama*, *amma* w.v. 'to chafe, grate; incite' ⇒ **h₃emh₃-neh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *ámīti* 'to take hold of, enforce' < **h₃émh₃-e-*; Skt. *āmáyati* 'to hurt' < **h₃omh₃-éie-*; Skt. *ámivā-* f. 'suffering,

disease' < **h₃emh₃-ueh₂*; Lith. *ūmyti* 'to push' < **h₃mh₃-ie*-(?); Gr. ὄμνυμι, -υμαι 'to swear' < **h₃m-néh₃*- (with *-*neu*- replacing *-*neh₃*-).

The alternation of **amōn*- and **ammōn*- (Nw. *amma*) could point to an iterative 3sg. **amōþi*, 3pl. **ammumanþi* < **h₃emh₃-néh₂-ti*, **h₃emh₃-nh₂-énti*.

**ampra*- adj. 'sharp, sour' — ON *apr* adj. 'hard, sharp; sad', Nw. *amper* adj. 'bitter' (<< LG), MDu. *amper* adj. 'sour, bitter, harsh', Du. *amper* adv. 'barely' ⇒ **Hom-ro*- (IE) — Skt. *amla*-, *ambla*- adj. 'bitter' < **Hom-ro*-.

A Germanic-Indic isogloss. The further connection with Lat. *amārus* 'bitter' is uncertain, because its long *ā* cannot be explained from the proto-form underlying PGm. **ampra*- < **Hom-ro*- (cf. De Vaan 2008: 37). In view of Hebr. *mar* 'bitter' (cf. Lewis-Short), the word may be of Semitic origin. The connection with Skt. *āmā*-, Gr. ὠμός adj. 'raw' < **h₁oh₁m-o*- (for which see **ēmōn* 1) as given by Pokorny IEW: 777-778 is uncertain. See also **ampra/ōn*-.

**ampra/ōn*- m./f. 'sorrel, dock' — OE *ampre*, *ompre* f. 'sorrel; varicose vein', OHG *ampfaro* m. 'sorrel', G *Ampfer* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂/jém-ro*- (DRV) — Skt. *amla*-, *ambla*- m. 'sorrel', Latv. *amuols* 'yellow-sorrel'.

The Germanic word seems to have been derived from **ampra*- (q.v.). In Baltic, we find a parallel formation derived from the same root, perhaps an ablauting *l*-stem nom. **h₂ém-ōl*, gen. **h₂m-l-ós*.

amsa*- m. 'shoulder' — Go. *ams m. 'id.', Nw. *ås* m. 'hill, ridge', Elfd. *q̄s* m. 'ridge' ⇒ **h₃ém-so*- (IE) — Identical to Skt. *ám̐sa*- m. 'shoulder', Oss. *wæñ*, *won*, *on* / *iwonæ* 'shoulder blade', ToA *es*, ToB *āntse* m. 'shoulder' (with unexpected **a*), Arm. *us* 'id.', Gr. ὤμος m. 'shoulder, shoulder with the upper arm' < **h₃em-so*-; Lat. *umerus* 'id.' m. < **h₃em-es-o*-.

PGm. **amsa*- can together with e.g. Skt. *ám̐sa*- be reconstructed as **h₃em-so*-. In view of the ablaut with Lat. *umerus* and Arm. *us*, this formation must be a thematization of a more primary *s*-stem **h₃ém-ōs*, gen. **h₃m-s-ós* (cf. *h₂éus-ōs*, **h₂us-s-ós* 'daybreak' under **austrōn*-). Note that the *m* of **amsa*- is based on the Gothic form only: ON *áss* '1) hill; 2) beam' is a merger of **amsa*- and **ansa*- (for the original nasality of the ON vowel, cf. Elfd. *q̄s* 'ridge', Nyström 1995).

**amslōn*- f. 'blackbird' — OE *ōsle* f. 'id.', E *ousle*, OHG *amsala* f. 'id.', G *Amsel* f. 'id.' ⇒ **a-msl*- (NIE) — Lat. *merula* f. 'blackbird' < **mesal-eh₂*-; W *mwyalch* f. 'id.', Bret. *moualc'h* 'id.', OCo. *moelh* 'id.' < **mesal-k-eh₂*-.

The alternation of Gm. **amsl*- vs. Italo-Celtic **mesal*- has been interpreted as pointing to a non-IE origin (Schrijver 1997). If correct, the root **mesal*- was reduced to **msl*- in Germanic by the addition of the notoriously non-IE *a*-prefix (for another word with this prefix, see **arut*- 'ore'). Alternatively, it

is possible to project the word back into Proto-Indo-European by reconstructing an amphikinetic *s*-stem **h₂ém-ōs*, **h₂ms-ós*, **h₂m-es-* (cf. **amazon-* 'bunting') plus a diminutive *l*-suffix. The limitation of the word to the European languages makes this possibility less attractive, however.

***ana** prep., adv. 'on(to), to, by' — Go. *ana* prep. 'on, at, during, in', ON *á* prep./adv. 'on(to)', Far. *á* prep./adv. 'on, at', Elfd. *ǫ* prep./adv. 'on', OE *on* prep./adv. 'id.', E *on*, OFri. *on, an, en, in* prep./adv. 'id.', OS *an* prep./adv. 'id.', Du. *aan* prep./adv. 'id.', OHG *ana, an* prep./adv. 'id.', G *an* prep./adv. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂enh₂* (IE) — Gr. *ἀνά* adv./prep. 'up along', Umb. *an-, am-* pref., OIr. *an-* pref. 'from'.

An old IE adverb and preposition. Note that the laryngeal appears to have been vocalized in word-final position. The resulting *a*-vowel was lost in the individual daughter languages, but remained in compounds, whence it was restored. For a similar restoration, see **aba*.

***anad-** f. 'duck' — ON *ǫnd*, pl. *endr* f. 'id.', Far. *ont*, pl. *entur* f. 'id.', Elfd. *and* f. 'id.', OE *ænid, æned, ened* f. 'id.', WFri. *ein* c. 'id.', MDu. *aent, eent* m./f. 'duck', OHG *anut, enit* f. 'id.', G *Ente* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂énh₂-et-* (IE) — Skt. *āti-, ātī-* f. 'duck', Oss. *acc* 'wild duck' (< Plr. **āti-čř-*), Gr. *νῆσσα*, Att. *νῆττα* f. 'id.' < **h₂nh₂-t-ih₂-(?)*; Lat. *anas*, gen.sg. *-atis* f. 'duck', < **h₂enh₂-et-*; OPru. *antis* 'id.', Lith. *ántis* f. 'id.' < **h₂enh₂-t-*; CS *řty*, ORu. *uty*, SCr. *ūtva* f. 'id.' < **h₂enh₂-t-u(e)h₂-*.

A root noun nom. **anap*, gen. **anadz* continuing a PIE *t*-stem nom. **h₂énh₂-t*, gen. **h₂nh₂-t-és*. The daughter languages generalized different stem variants, but Latin *anat-* and Gm. **anad-* both go back to the same stem variant **h₂enh₂-et-* with two generalized full grades (on which see Beekes 1985: 63-4). Note that ON *ǫnd* in the nominative shows the effects of *u*-umlaut, which was introduced analogically in all feminine root nouns; there is no evidence for a proto-form **anud-*, as cited by e.g. Pokorny IEW: 41-2. Further note that Far. *ont* with its word-final *t* appears to be built on the nominative form **anap*, for which see **smeuhō-* 'smew'. The change of word-final **p* to *t* is corroborated by Far. *vart* (beside *varð*), Nw. *vart*, Elfd. *wart*, the preterite to ON *verða* 'to become' < **werþan-*.

***anadan-** m. 'breath; spirit' — ON *andi* m. 'breath; mind', Far. *andi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ande* m. 'spirit', OE *anda, onda* m. 'envy, anger, zeal', ME *onde* 'breath, emotion, envy', OS *ando* m. 'offense', OHG *anado* m. 'emulation, envy', MHG *ande* m. 'hurt' ⇒ **h₂enh₁-eto-* (DRV).

Derived from **anan-* 'to breathe' (q.v.). Also cf. ON *ǫnd* f. 'breath; mind, soul', Far. *ond* f. 'breath; breeze' < **anadō-*, the denominal verb **anadōjan-* as continued by ON *anda* w.v. 'to breathe', OHG *anadōn, antōn* w.v. 'to strive, rail against', MHG *anden* w.v. 'to avenge', refl. 'to hurt', G *ahnden* w.v. 'to

punish, avenge', and the tertiary OFri. *ondema*, *omma* m. 'breath' < **an(a)dman-* (for the loss of internasal *-d-*, cf. OFri. *mundman*, *momman* m. 'guardian'). With a prefix, cf. ON *þrendi*, *erendi* n. 'breathing pause' < **uz-andja-* and OE *oroð* n. 'breath' < **uz-anþa-*.

**anan-* s.v. 'to breathe' — Go. *us-anan* s.v. 'to breathe out' ⇒ **h₂énh₁-e-* (IE) — Skt. *ániti* 'to breathe', OIr. *anaid* 'to wait' < **h₂enh₂-*; further cf. ToB *ānāsk-* 'to inhale' < **h₂nh₁-ske-*; Ru. *von' f.* 'stench' < **h₂enh₁-i-* (with unexpected *v*); OIr *anál f.* 'breath', W *anadyl f.* 'id.' < **h₂enh₁-tl-eh₂-*.

An originally athematic verb preserved only by Gothic, Old Irish and Sanskrit. Also cf. ON *þrendi*, *erendi* n. 'breathing pause' < **uz-andja-* and OE *oroð* n. 'breath' < **uz-anþa-*, whence OE *ēðian* w.v. 'to breathe' < **anþjan-*. See further **anadan-* and **unsti-*.

**andiz* adv. 'earlier, rather' — ON *enn* adv. 'rather, than; again', Far. *enn* adv. 'id.', OE *end* adj. 'formerly, of old', OHG *enti* adv. 'earlier' ⇒ **h₂ent-is* (IE).

An adverbial comparative to the root **h₂ent-* 'front', for which cf. **andja-* 'end' and **anþja-* 'forehead'.

**andja-* m. 'end, extreme' — Go. *andeis* m. 'end, extremity', ON *endir* m. 'end', OE *ende* m. 'end, back', E *end*, OFri. *e(i)nda* m. 'end, verdict', OS *endi* m. 'beginning, end, aim', Du. *eind* n. 'end', OHG *anti*, *enti* m./n. 'end, edge, front', MHG *ente*, *ende* m./n. 'end, direction', G *Ende* n. 'end' ⇒ **h₂ent-ió-* (IE) — Close to Skt. *ántya-* adj. 'located at the end', Gr. *ἀντίος* adj. 'set against, opposed to' < **h₂ent-io-* and Skt. *ánta-* m. 'end, border, edge' < **h₂ent-o-*.

A pan-Germanic *ja*-stem. The oldest languages point to a masculine formation; in the West Germanic dialects, the word became neuter at a late stage.

**andla-* m.(?) 'saltmarsh grass' — OFri. *ondul*, *andel* 'id.', LG *andel* 'id.' (GM).

An originally Frisian word without a certain etymology. The comparison with Skt. *ándhas-* n. 'sprout of the Soma-plant' (= PFU **ant₃*, cf. Komi *od* 'spring greens, germ, sprout'), Gr. *ἄνθος* n. 'flower' < **h₂end^h-os-* (cf. Schwenter 1951: 244) is semantically weak.

**andura-* m. 'snow-shoe, skid(?)' — ON *þndurr* m. 'id.', Nw. *onder* f. 'the shorter ski of two', Elfd. *andur* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ond^h-ur-* (IE) — Gr. *ἐνθεῖν* 'to come, go' < **h₁(e)nd^h-*; Skt. *ádhvān-*, OAv. *aduan-*, YAv. *aðβan-* m. 'road' < **h₁nd^h-uon-*.

A Nordic word probably derived from the PIE root **h₁end^h-* 'to go' with the heteroclitic *ur/n-* suffix. Also cf. ON *andri* and Icel. *andra* w.v. 'to wander, go fast, ski', both with syncopated **u*, cf. Fi. *antura* 'sole'.

***angan-** m. 'curve; neck' — Go. **hals-agga* m. 'neck', ON *angi* m. 'tip, jag', Far. *angi* m. 'vertebral process; cog, tooth, prong', Nw. dial. *ang-boge* m. 'id.', OHG *ango* m. 'hinge, cardinal point; prickle', G Swab. *hals-anke* f. 'neck' ⇒ **h₂enk-ón-* (IE) — Gr. ἀγκών m. 'curve, elbow' < **h₂enk-on-*; Skt. *añká-* m. 'hook, clamp', Gr. ὄγκος n. 'hook', Gr. ὄγκος adj. 'curved' < **h₂onk-o-*.

An *n*-stem of considerable antiquity, probably formed to an adjective **h₂onk-ó-*. See also **angra-1*.

***angaza-** m. 'worry' — ON *anгр* m. 'grief', Far. *angur* m. 'repentance, remorse', poet. 'anxiety, worry' ⇒ **h₂émǵh-os-o-* (IE) — Skt. *ámhas-* n. 'distress, trouble', YAv. *qzah-* n. 'anxiety, narrowness', Lat. *angor* m. 'suffocation, anxiety' < **h₂emǵh-es-*.

The Germanic form seems to be a thematization of an older *s*-stem **h₂émǵh-os*, gen. **h₂emǵh-és-os* related to **angwu-*. Also cf. Elfd. *aungger* adj. 'sorry' < **angaza-*.

***angra-1** m. 'lowland, meadow' — ON *anгр* m. 'bay', MDu. *anger* m. 'meadow, enclosed piece of land', OHG *angar* m. 'uncultivated meadow', MHG *anger* m. 'grassland' ⇒ **h₂enk-ró-* (EUR) — Lat. *ancrae* f.pl. 'valley, gorge' < **h₂enk-reh₂-*.

With Lat. *ancrae*, the Germanic form can be reconstructed as **angra-*. In view of Gr. ἄγκος n. 'valley', it is alternatively possible to assume a proto-form **angaza-* < **h₂enk-os-o-*, i.e. a thematicized *s*-stem. See also **angan-*.

***angra-2** m. 'weevil' — OHG *angar* m. 'corn weevil', G *Engerling* 'cockchaf-er grub' ⇒ **h₂eng^{wh}-ro-* (NEUR) — Ru. *úgor'*, SCr. *ùgor* m. 'eel', OPru. *angurgis* m. 'id.', Lith. *ungurỹs* m. 'id.' < **h₂eng^{wh}-r-io-*.

A North-European word probably related to **unkan-* 'snake' (q.v.).

***angula-** m. 'hook, tip' — ON *ǫngull* m. 'angle, hook', OE *ongel* m. 'fishing-rod', E *angle*, MLG *angel* m. 'prickle, sting; hinge', OHG *angul* m. 'fishing-rod, prick, hook' ⇒ **h₂enk-ul-ó-* (IE).

See **angan-*, **anhula-* and **anhulō-*.

***angwu-** adj. 'narrow' — Go. *aggwus* adj. 'id.', ON *ǫngr* adj. 'id.', OE *enge* adj. 'id.', OFri. *enge* adj. 'id.', WFri. *eang* adj. 'afraid', EFri. *ong* adj. 'id.', MDu. *enghe* adj. 'narrow', Du. *eng* adj. 'scary; narrow', OHG *angi*, *engi* adj. 'narrow', G *eng* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂emǵh-u-* (IE) — Skt. *amhú-* adj. 'narrow', MP *h₂enzw-g* adj. 'id.', Arm. *anj-uk* adj. 'narrow; difficult', OCS *ꙗzъkъ*, Ru. *úzkij*, SCr. *ùzak* adj. 'narrow', OIr. *cumung*, W *cyfyng* adj. 'id.' < **(kom-)h₂emǵh-u-*.

An old *u*-stem to the root **h₂emǵh-*, cf. Hitt. *hamanki* ~ *haminkanzi* 'to tie, betroth' < **h₂m-ón-ǵh-ei*, **h₂m-n-ǵh-énti*; Gr. ἄγγω 'to tie up, to strangle', Lat. *angō* 'to throttle, to choke, to strangle' < **h₂émǵh-e-*. Also cf. OHG *angust*, G

Angst f. 'fear' < **angusti-* and the factitive Go. *ga-aggwjan* w.v. 'to oppress, constrain, cramp', ON *øngja, øngva* w.v. 'to make narrow', MDu. *engen* w.b. 'to make narrow' < **angwjan-*.

**anhula-* m. 'shoot, tip' — ON *óll, áll* m. 'shoot' ⇒ **h₂énk-ul-o-* (IE) — Gr. ἀγκύλος adj. 'curved, bent'.

See **angan-*, **angula-* and **anhulō-*.

**anhulō-* f. 'strap' — ON *ól, ál* f. 'belt, strip', Far. *ál* f. 'strap, belt; stretch', OE *ól-þwang* 'halter, snare, strap' ⇒ **h₂enk-ul-eh₂-* (IE) — Gr. ἀγκύλη f. 'belt'.

See **angan-*, **anhula-* and **angula-*.

**ankjōn-* f. 'ankle' — ON *ekkja* f. 'heel', OHG *ancha, encha* f. 'ankle' ⇒ **h₂eng-ieh₂-* (DRV).

See **ankula-*.

**ankōn-* w.v. 'to complain' — MLG *anken* w.v. 'to moan, grunt' ⇒ **h₃enh₃-*(?) (IE?) — Hitt. *ḫannai ~ ḫannanzi* 'to sue, judge' < **h₃e-h₃nóh₃-ei*, **h₃e-h₃nh₃-énti* (Kloekhorst 2008: 282/5); Gr. ὀνομαι 'to blame, to treat scornfully' < **h₃énh₃-e-*.

If MLG *anken* has a secondary *k*-suffix (cf. OE *bi-stealcian* 'to stalk' < **stalkōn-* vs. **stelan-* 'to stalk; steal'), it may contain the PIE root **h₃enh₃-* 'to blame'. Icel. *anka* 'to irritate, bother', Far. *anka* 'to groan, moan', Nw., Da. *anke* 'to complain; appeal (to a higher court)' were borrowed from Low German (cf. Magnússon 1989: 20-1).

**ankula-* m. 'ankle' — ON *økla, øklla* n., *økli* m. 'id.', Far. *økil* m. 'id.', Efld. *okkel* m. 'id.', OFri. *ankel* m./n. 'id.', MDu. *ankel* m. 'id.', Du. *enkel* c. 'id.', OHG *enchil* m. 'id.', G *Enkel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eng-ul-* (IE) — Skt. *aṅgúri-* f. 'finger, toe', Oss. *ængwylz | ængulzæ* m. 'finger' < **h₂eng-ul-i-*.

The Germanic forms in **-ula-* are particularly close to Skt. *aṅgúri-*, which contains a similar suffix. In German and Dutch, the suffix was apparently replaced by **-ila-*. It seems less likely, at any rate, that OHG *enchil* directly corresponds to Skt. *aṅgúri-* through **ānkūli-* (with chain umlaut). See also **ankjōn-*.

**ankwan-* m. 'butter' — OHG *ancho* m. 'id.', MHG *anke* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃ng^w-n-* (IE) — Lat. *unguen* n. 'fat, grease', OIr. *imb* n. 'butter', MW *ymenyn* m. 'id.' (with *yn*-suffix) < **h₃ng^w-n-*.

A proterodynamic *n*-stem **h₃éng^w-n*, gen. **h₃ng^w-én-s* created to a verbal root, cf. the Skt. *n*-present *anákti*, 3pl. *añjánti* 'to anoint, smear' < **h₃ṅ-né-g^w-ti*, **h₃ṅ-n-g^w-énti*.

***ansa-** m. 'beam' — Go. *ans* m. 'wooden beam', ON *áss* m. 'thick pole, beam, yard of a sail', Far. *ásur* m. 'lath; axle, shaft; post', Nw. *ás* m. 'axle, beam, hill, ridge (of a hill)', Elfd. *guov-ǫs* m. 'joist', MHG *ans-boum* m. 'beam' (GM).

Of unclear origin. The alleged link with Skt. *ánas-*, Lat. *onus* n. 'load' < **h₃en-os-* is doubtful because the required intermediate meaning "carrier beam" is unattested. It has been suggested that ON *áss* is identical to **amsa-* 'shoulder' (q.v.) < **h₃em-os-*, but the two words are kept distinct in Gothic. The connection with Lat. *asser* m. 'wooden beam' (Petersson 1921: 19) is phonologically impossible. Also cf. Fi. *ansas* 'beam'.

***ansjō-** f. 'handle, ring, eyelet' — ON *æs* f. 'thread-hole in a shoe', Far. *æs* f. 'id.', WFri. *oes* c. 'eyelet', MLG *ose* f. 'ring-shaped handle' ⇒ **h₂ens-ieh₂* (IE) — Gr. ἤνία n.pl. 'reins, bridles' < **h₂ens-ih₂-*; Lat. *ānsa* f. 'handle, loop' < **h₂ens-h₂-*; OIr. *éis(s)i* m.pl. 'reins' < **h₂ens-io-*; OPru. *ansis* 'hook', Latv. *ùoss, uòss* f. 'ear (of a jug)' < **h₂ens-i-*; Lith. *qšà* f. 'ear (of a jug), button-hole', Latv. *ùosa* f. 'handle, ear, eyelet' < **h₂ens-eh₂-*.

An old *ieh₂*-stem.

***ansti-** f. 'love, favor' — Go. *anstis* f. 'beneficence, grace', ON *ást* f. 'love, affection', Far. *ást* f. 'id.', OE *ēst* m./f. 'favor, consent, grace', OFri. *evēst* 'envy', OS *anst* f. 'grace', OHG *anst* f. 'thanks, favour, grace' ⇒ **h₃enh₂-sti-* (DRV).

A *sti*-formation to the preterite-present **unnan-* (q.v.).

***ansu-** m. 'god' — ON *áss, óss*, pl. *æsir* m. 'id.', OE *ōs* m. 'id.', OS *ās, ōs* m. 'id.', OHG *ans(i)-* prop. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ems-u-* (IE) — Close to Hitt. *ḫassu-* c. 'king', OAv. *ahu-*, YAv. *aṅhu-* m. 'lord' < **h₂ms-u-*; also cf. Skt. *ásura-*, Av. *ahura-* m. 'god, lord' < **h₂msu-ro-*.

Also cf. Jordanes *anses* (pl.) 'demigods'. An ancient Indo-European word ultimately related to Hitt. *ḫāsi ~ ḫassanzi* 'to give birth, to beget', which in view of CLuv. *ḫamsa/i-* c. 'grandchild' must be reconstructed as **h₂ems-* (Kloekhorst 2008: 293).

***anþara-** adj./num. 'the other (of two), the second' — Go. *anþar* num. 'id.', ON *annarr* pron./num. 'id.', Far. *annar* pron./num. 'id.', OE *ōðer* adj./num. 'id.', E *other*, OFri. *ōther* adj./num. 'id.', OS *ōthar, āthar, andar* adj. 'other', Du. *ander* adj. 'id.', OHG *andar* adj. 'id.', G *andere* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂en-tero-* (IE) — Skt. *ántara-* adj. 'distant, different, other', YAv. *aṅtara-* adj. 'other, second', Oss. *ændær* adj. 'other' < **h₂en-tero-*; OPru. *antars, anters*, Lith. *añtras*, dial. *añtaras*, Latv. *ùotrs* num. 'second'.

A pronoun and adjective as well as the ordinal pertaining to **twa-* 'two' (q.v.).

***anþja-** n. 'forehead' — ON *enni* n. 'forehead; steep crag', Far. *enni* n. 'forehead, brow; sharp projection on a steep mountain side', Nw. dial. *enne, enna* n. 'id.', OSw. *æne* n. 'id.', Elfd. *enne* n. 'id.', OHG *andi, endi* n. 'id.', MHG *e(i)nde* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂énti-o-* (IE) — Lith. *añtis* m. 'bosom' < **h₂ent-io-*; Lat. *antiae* f.pl. 'forelocks' < **h₂ent-ieh₂-*.

Created to the original root noun **h₂ént-s*, loc. **h₂ent-i* 'forehead, front', cf. Hitt. *hanza*, loc. *hante* 'id.' (with restoration of **hanze* to *hante*). Note that Nw. dial. *enna* was incorporated into the class of neuter *n*-stems denoting body parts. See further **andja-* and **umbi*.

***anþō- ~ *andō-** f. 'antechamber' — ON *ǫnn, ǫnd* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂enHt-h₂-* (IE) — Skt. *átā-* f.pl. 'door-frame, door-posts', YAv. *aθā-huua* loc.pl. 'house' (< **āθā-*), Arm. *dr-and* (**d'hur-*) 'porch, threshold', Lat. *antae* f.pl. 'square pilasters' < **H(e)nHt-(e)h₂-*; YAv. *qiθiiā-* f.pl. 'door-post' < **h₂enHt-ieh₂-*.

An ablauting *h₂*-stem, nom. **h₂énHt-h₂*, gen. **h₂nHt-h₂-ós* (Beekes *apud De Vaan* 2003: 136). The Verner alternation proves that the accentual mobility, which was originally coupled with the IE ablaut alternation, was still intact in PGm. Since the root **h₂enHt-* is too long to be primary, it is possible to think that the word arose as a collective form of a neuter *t*-stem created to the preposition **h₂enh₂* 'on', viz. **h₂enh₂-t-h₂*. Another possibility is to reconstruct a compound of the same preposition with the root **h₂et(H)-* (LIV²: 273), cf. Skt. *átati* 'to go'.

***apaldra/ō-** m./f. 'apple-tree' — ON *apaldr* m. 'id.', Far. *apaldur* m. 'id.', OE *apuldre* f. 'id.', OHG *apfoltra* f. 'id.', G *apfalter, affalter* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A dendronym created to **apla-* with the tree-suffix *-*dra-*.

***apan-** m. 'monkey, ape' — ON *api* m. 'id.', Far. *apa* f. 'id.', Sw. *apa* c. 'id.', OE *apa* m. 'id.', E *ape*, OS *apo* m. 'id.', Du. *aap* c. 'id.', OHG *affo* m. 'id.', G *Affe* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Hab-on-* (NIE).

The word has irregular comparanda in related and unrelated languages, which suggest a non-Indo-European origin, cf. Skt. *kapí-* 'monkey', Gr. *κῆπος* 'long-tailed monkey', Hsch. *ἀβράνας* (= *ἀββάνας*?) *Κελτοὶ τοὺς κερκοπιθήκους*, Hebr. *qōf*, Akk. *uqūpu, iqūpu, aqūpu*, Copt. *sapi*, OEgypt. *gfi* 'monkey, vel sim.' (cf. Witzel 2001: 44). The lack of an initial velar in Germanic suggests that the word was adopted as **h₂eb-* or **h₃eb-* at a relatively early stage.

***apla-** m. 'apple' — Go. Crim. *apel* 'id.', OE *æpl, appel* m. 'id.', E *apple*, OS *appul* m. 'id.', Du. *appel* c. 'id.', OHG *apful, apfel* m. 'id.', G *Apfel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂éb-ol-* (EUR) — OIr. *ubull* n. 'id.', W *afal* m. 'id.' < **h₂eb-l-*; Lith. *obuolys*, (dial.) *óbuolas* m. 'id.', Latv. *ābuōls*, dial. *ābulis* m. 'apple, clover

(wood-sorrel?), OPru. *woble*, *wabelcke* 'apple' < **h₂eb-(ō)l-*; OCS *ablъko* n., Ru. *jábloko* n., SCr. *jăbuka* f. 'id.' < **h₂eb-l-k-*.

The West Germanic forms point to a form **apla-* (or **apli-* in view of the plural OHG *epfli*, G *Äpfel*). Nordic has a secondary neuter formation *epli*, continuing **aplja-*, but it also offers proof for an ablauting form **apal-* as supported by **apaldra/ō-* 'apple-tree' and **apala-grēwa-* 'dapple-gray', cf. ON *apal-grár*, OS *apul-grē* adj. 'id.', OHG *apfel-grā*, G *apfel-grau*. Together, the ablauting variants **apla-* and **apal-* appear to support the reconstruction of a Proto-Indo-European *l*-stem nom. **h₂eb-ōl*, gen. **h₂eb-l-os*, acc. **h₂eb-ol-m*, which looks rather archaic. There are some important linguistic indications, however, that the word for 'apple' did not belong to the oldest layer of the Indo-European proto-language (Markey 1988). The word is 1) limited to the West Indo-European languages; 2) it contains the phoneme **b*, which was marginal in PIE; and 3) it bears some resemblance to the South European word for 'apple', viz. Gr. *μῆλον*, Lat. *mālum* < **meh₂l-om*. This may be an indication that the word entered the Indo-European continuum some time after its disintegration. Within Germanic, also compare Icel. *epill* m. 'pancreas, lymph gland' < **apila-*.

***aran- 1** m. 'eagle' — Go. *ara* m. 'id.', ON *ari*, *ørn* m. 'id.', Da. *ørn* c. 'id.' (> Far. *ørn* f.), OE *earn* m. 'id.', Du. *arend* c. 'id.', OHG *aro*, *arn* m. 'id.', MHG *are*, *ar* m. 'id.', G *Aar* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃ér-on-* (IE) — Identical to Hitt. *hāran-* c. 'eagle'; further cf. Gr. *ὄρνις* m./f. 'bird' < **h₃(e)r-ni-*; Lith. *erēlis*, Latv. *ērglis* m. 'eagle' (with *a* > *e* by Rozwadowsky's change), OPru. *arelie* 'id.' < **h₃er-el-io-*; OCS *orъlъ*, Ru. *orěl*, SCr. *òrao* m. 'id.' < **h₃er-l-i-*; formally problematic: OIr. *irar*, *ilar*, W *eryr* 'id.' < **eriro-*.

An old *n*-stem **h₃ér-ōn*, **h₃(e)r-n-ós* that is preserved as such only in Hittite and Germanic. In Nordic, the acc.pl. **arnuns* < **h₃ér-n-ŋs* gave rise to a split-off stem **arnu-*, which is fully parallel to the *u*-stem PN **kattu-* vs. PGm. **kattōn-* 'cat' (q.v.). OE *earn*, OHG *arn* and Du. *arend* continue thematicized **arna-*.

***aran- 2** m. 'phalanx bone(?)' — OSw. *are* m. 'part of the thumb, phalanx(?)' ⇒ **h₂erh₂-on-(?)* (IE?).

The word is a hapax in Old Swedish, which renders its status uncertain. Formally and semantically, however, it is compatible with the root of **arma-* 1 'arm' (q.v.).

***arba-** m./n. 'working animal, worker(?)' — ON *arfr* m. 'ox' ⇒ **h₃orb^h-o-* (IE) — Arm. *orb* 'orphan', OCS *rabъ*, ORu. *robъ*, SCr. *ròb* m. 'servant, slave'; Lat *orbis* adj. 'deprived of, childless, orphaned'; Gr. *ὀρφανός* m. 'orphan', adj. 'orphaned'.

The Germanic continuant of the IE word **h₃orb^h-o-*, which - among other things - denoted the status of 'orphan'. In view of the Slavic meaning 'servant', it seems that this status implied forced labor (PGM. **arbaidi-*) for the benefit of the caretakers. This may also explain the Old Norse meaning 'cattle'. In Indo-European culture, the **h₃orb^hos* may have been a captive in the service of an alien clan. This makes sense, at any rate, in view of the semantically more primitive Hitt. *ḫarp-* 'to separate and reassociate oneself, to change sides'. See also **arbja-*, **arma-* and **urba-*.

***arbaidi-** f. 'toil, labor' — Go. *arbaiþs* f. 'id.', ON *erfiði* n. 'trouble, toil, labor', OE *earfoð* f. 'hardship, trouble', OS *arbēd*, *arabīd* f. 'id.', ODu. *arvit* 'id.', OHG *arabeit* f. 'id.', G *Arbeit* f. 'id.' (DRV?).

A *ti*-stem probably created to an unattested stative verb **arbēn-*, which in turn may have been derived from **arba-* (q.v.). The formation **arbaidi-* points to a suffix **-oi-ti-*, which in turn seems to imply derivation from an *i*-present 3sg. **arbaiþi*, 3pl. **arbjinþi* < **-ói-ti*, **-i-énti*. Also cf. the neuter collective ON *erfiði*, OE *earfeðe*, OS *arbēdi* n. 'toil, labor' < **arbaidja-*.

***arbja-** n. 'inheritance' — ON *arfr* m. 'inheritance, patrimony' (< **arba-*), OE *ierfe* n. 'inheritance', OFri. *erve* n. 'id.', OS *erbi* n. 'id.', OHG *arbi*, *erbi* n. 'id.', G *Erbe* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃orb^h-io-* (IE?) — OIr. *orbe* n. 'inheritance' < **h₃orb^h-io-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss **h₃orb^h-io-*, possibly a late juridical innovation in a shared European cultural sphere. The meaning 'inheritance' may have developed from 'to pass over', cf. Hitt. *ḫarp-* 'to associate (someone) with, to combine, to join together', for which see **arba-* 'working animal'. The alternative etymological link with OIr. *erbaid* 'to entrust, commit' < **h₁erb^h-eh₂-*, which could imply that Germanic **arba-* and Celtic **orbo-* continue **h₁orb^h-o-* (cf. Matasović 2009: 299), is less attractive. See further **urba-*.

***arbjan-** m. 'heir' — Go. *arbja* m. 'id.', OE *ierfe* m. 'id.', OFri. *erva* m. 'id.', MDu. *erve* m. 'id.', OHG *arbeo*, *erbeo* m. 'id.', G *Erbe* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃orb^h-ion-* (DRV) — OIr. *orb* m. 'heir, inheritor' < **h₃orb^h-o-*.

A personifying *n*-stem derived from **arbja-* (q.v.).

***arduga-** adj. 'steep' — ON *orðugr* adj. 'id.', Far. *orðugur* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃erd^hu-ko-* (IE) — Skt. *ūrdhvá-* adj. 'tending upwards, upright, high', YAv. *ərəδβα-*, *ərəduua-* adj. 'risen, upright, erect', Gr. *ὀρθός* adj. 'set upright', Lat. *arduus* adj. 'high, steep', OIr. *ard* adj. 'high' < **h₃rd^huo-*.

Probably an old compound of the root **h₃er-* 'to rise' and the root **d^hh₁-* 'to put'. The appurtenance of the Germanic word is beyond doubt, but, unlike the other languages, it offers proof of a full-grade root. This may point to an ablauting *u*-stem **h₃érd^h-u-s*, gen. **h₃rd^h-u-ós*. For the *k*-suffix, cf. other

archaic *u*-stems such as PGM. **punnu*- 'thin' (q.v.) vs. Skt. *tanú(ka)*- < **tnh₂-u(-ko)*-.

***arfan-(?)** m. 'chickweed' — ON *arfī* m. 'id.', Far. *arvi* m. 'id.', Nw. *arve* m. 'id.', OE *earfan* m.pl. 'id.', LG *arf*'id.', Du. *erff*. 'id.' (GM).

The word is often assumed to be a loanword from Lat. *ervum* n. 'cultivated vetch', but as the Germanic forms consistently mean 'chickweed', the semantic match remains imperfect. For another word for 'chickweed', cf. **meurja*-.

***arga-** adj. 'unmanly' — ON *argr* adj. 'unmanly, cowardly; lewd', Far. *argur* adj. 'wicked; greedy; infuriated', OE *earg* adj. 'cowardly, timid', OFri. *erch* adj. 'evil, wrong', MLG *arch* adj. 'angry, evil', MDu. *arch*, *erch* adj. 'bad, evil, worthless', Du. *erg* adj. 'bad', OHG *arg*, *arag* adj. 'greedy, cowardly' ⇒ **h₃orǵh-o-* (IE) — Lith. *eržūs*, dial. *aržūs* adj. 'ardent, voluptuous, stubborn' (with *a* > *e* by Rozwadowski's change) < **h₃orǵh-u-*; Ru. *ērzat* 'to fidget'; Hitt. *arkari*, *ārki* 'to mount, cover, copulate' < **h₃(o)rǵh-* (with loss of initial **h₃* in front of **r* and **o*).

An Indo-European adjective derived from the root **h₃erǵh-* 'to copulate'.

***arhwō-** f. 'arrow' — ON *qr* f. 'id.', Far. *ørv* f. 'id.', OE *earh* f. 'id.', E *arrow* ⇒ **h₂erk-uh₂-* (EUR) — Lat. *arcus* m. 'bow, arch' < **h₂erk-u-*.

The NWGm. forms can theoretically be derived from an **uh₂*-stem **h₂érk-uh₂*, gen. **h₂erk-uéh₂-s* > **arhū*, gen. **arwōz* > ON *qr*, gen. *qrvar*. Go. *arhw-azna* f. 'arrow' has a different suffix, for which cf. **alasnō-* 'awl'.

***arjan-** s.v. 'to plow' — Go. *arjan** s.v.(?) 'id.', ON *erja* w.v. 'id.', OE *erian* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *era*, *ara* w.v. 'id.', OHG *erien*, *erren* pret. *iar* 'id.', MHG *ern* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂erh₃-ie-* (IE) — Gr. *ápów* 'to plow, plant', Lat. *arō*, *-āre* 'id.', OIr. *airid* 'id.', Lith. *árti* (*ariù*), Latv. *aft* 'id.', OCS *orati*, Ru. dial. *orát'* (*orjú*), SCr. *òrati* 'id.' < **h₂erh₃-ie-*.

Most of the verbal forms point to an old PIE *ie*-present **h₂erh₃-ie-*, which in spite of its exclusively European distribution must be an old formation. A different verb is Hitt. *ḫarrai* ~ *ḫarranzi* 'to grind, splinter up, crush' < **h₂órh₃-ei*, **h₂rh₃-énti*, which was connected by Kloekhorst 2008: 300, who assumed a primary meaning 'to crush'. Since this meaning developed into 'to plow' only in the non-Anatolian languages, it provides evidence for the claim that the Anatolians split off from Proto-Indo-European before they became acquainted with the agricultural technique of plowing. The primary meaning can possibly also be retrieved, however, from Icel. *arða* f. 'bump, particle' if from **h₂erh₃-teh₂*-. See also **arpra-*.

***arma- 1** m. 'arm' — Go. *arms* m. 'id.', ON *armr* m. 'id.', OE *earm* m. 'id.', E *arm*, OFri. *erm* m. 'id.', OS *arm* m. 'id.', Du. *arm* c. 'id.', OHG *aram* m. 'id.', G *Arm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂erH-m-* (IE) — Skt. *īrmá-* m. 'foreleg, shoulder (joint)', YAv. *arəmō-* 'arm', Oss. *arm* / *armæ* 'arm, thill', Arm. *armukn* 'elbow' (= *arm-mukn* "arm-muscle"), Latv. *īrmi* pl. 'legs', OPru. *irmo* 'arm, shoulder', Lat. *rāmus* m. 'branch' < **h₂rH-mo-*; Lat. *armus* m. 'arm, shoulder' < **h₂erH-mo-*; OCS *ramo*; Ru. arch. *ramená* pl. 'shoulders', SCr. *rāme* n. 'shoulder' < **h₂erH-mn-* (the *mn*-stems are productive in Slav. names for body parts, see **eudra-* ~ **ūdra-*).

An old ablauting *m*-stem: nom. **h₂érh₂-m*, gen. **h₂rh₂-m-és*. The isolated inflection of the Gothic word as an *i*-stem rather than an *a*-stem may be a reflection of this archaic paradigm. Also cf. ON *ermr*, Far. *erma*, *ermi* f. 'sleeve' < **armī-*, **armjō-* < **h₂erm-i(e)h₂-*. Related to **aran-2*.

***arma- 2** adj. 'miserable, pitiful, poor' — Go. *arms* adj. 'id.', ON *armr* adj. 'id.', Far. *armur* adj. 'id.', Elf. *arm* adj. 'id.', OFri. *erm* adj. 'id.', OS *arm* adj. 'id.', Du. *arm* adj. 'id.', OHG *aram* adj. 'id.', G *arm* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃orb^h-mo-* (IE/DRV).

By comparing Hitt. *erman-* n. 'sickness, illness', Skt. *arman-* n. 'eye-ailment' < **h₁ér-mn-* (cf. **arwiz-* 'scar') and Skt. *an-armán-* adj. 'invulnerable' < **n-h₁ér-men-* and, the Gm. word can be reconstructed as **h₁or-mo-*. The traditional derivation of the word as **h₃orb^h-mo-* (with loss of **b* before *m*) is more attractive, however, as ON *aumr*, Far. *eymur* adj. 'miserable, poor; sensitive' points to a PN variant **aumar* that was dissimilated from **arǫmr*. For a similar dissimilation, cf. ON *haustr* 'autumn' < **harbista-*. See also **arba-*.

***árnja-** adj. 'serious' — Go. *arniba* adv. 'certain, securely', ON *ern* adj. 'brisk, vigorous' (IE) — Av. *arənu-* 'battle' < **Her-nu-*.

Also cf. OE *eornest* n. 'seriousness', E *earnest*, OHG *ernust*, *ernist*, G *Ernst* m. 'strife, seriousness' < **ernusta-*.

***arsa-** m. 'arse' — ON *ars*, *rass* m. 'id.', OE *ears* m. 'id.', OFri. *ers* m. 'id.', OS *ars* m. 'id.', Du. *aars* c. 'id.', OHG *ars* m. 'id.', G *Arsch* m. 'id.' (with *-rs-* > *-rš-* ad in *Barsch* < **barsa-*) ⇒ **h₁ors-o-* (IE) — Hitt. *ārra-* c. 'arse, anus', Gr. ὄρρος m. 'rump, arse', Arm. *or* 'rump, back' < **h₁ors-o-*; OIr. *err* f. 'point, spike; end, tail' < **h₁ers-eh₂-*.

The appurtenance of OIr. *err* is uncertain, because *o*-stems in Proto-Indo-European did not have paradigmatic root ablaut. The reconstruction of a more primary *s*-stem **h₁érs-os*, **h₁rs-és-s* does not solve much either, because *s*-stems did not have *o*-grade roots in their paradigm. The Celtic *e*-grade is possibly paralleled, however, by MDu. *ers*, *eers* (Franck 1949: 6), which can hardly have developed from **arsa-*.

***artō(n)-** f. 'wagtail?' — ON *arta* f. 'a species of teal, garganey' (also cf. *ertla* f. 'wagtail' < **artilōn-*), Icel. *urt*, *ōrt* f. 'teal', Sw. *årta* 'garganey', Elfd. *arta* f. '(Baikal) teal', OE *earte* f. 'pied wagtail' (NIE?) — ?Gr. ἐρωδιός (with secondary *iota subscriptum*), ἐρωδιός, ῥωδιός, ἄρωδιός m. 'heron' < **h_{1/2}roHd-io-*, ?Lat. *ardea* f. 'id.' < **h₂er(H)d-eh₂-*, ?Scr. *róda* f. 'stork' < **Hrod^h-eh₂-*(?).

Uncertain etymology. The sound correspondences in the alleged cognates are highly irregular, and hamper the reconstruction of a PIE word, e.g. **Hérh₃d-h₂*, gen. **Hrh₃d-h₂-ós*. It is possible that the word was borrowed from a Pre-IE language in Europe. Perhaps the initial *a-* of PGm. **artō(n)-* can be explained as the substrate prefix also found in e.g. **amslōn-* 'black-bird' (q.v.).

***arþōn-** f. 'crupper?' — Nw. *arde*, *ore* m./f. 'steel ring to fasten the saddle with', OSw. *arþa* f. 'crupper', Elfd. *arda* f. 'ring on a harness' ⇒ **h₂er-teh₂-*(?) (IE).

The word can be related to PIE **h₂er-* 'to fit together'. Or perhaps rather to **arþra-* 'plow'?

***arþra-** m. 'scratch plow' — Go. *arðrs* m. 'plow', ON *arðr* m. 'id.', OSw. *arþer* n. 'id.', Sw. *årder* n. 'id.', MHG *arl* f. 'plowshare' ⇒ **h₂erh₃-tro-* (IE) — Identical to Arm. (*h*)*arawr* 'plow', Gr. ἄροτρον n. 'id.', Lat. *arātrum* n. 'id.', OIr. *arathar* n./m. 'id.', W *aradr* 'id.', Lith. *árklas* m., Latv. *ařkls* m. 'id.', OCS *ralo*, Ru. *rálo*, Pol. *radło*, Scr. *rǎlo* n. 'id.' (with dissimilation of *-tro- to *-tlo-).

Formed to the root of **arjan-* with the instrumental suffix **-tro-*, variant of **-d^hro-*. It is to be noted that ON *arðr* is ambiguous regarding the dental, **þ* and **d* having merged into *ð* in this position. Cf. with a different suffix MHG *arl* m. 'small plow'.

***arundja-** n. 'errand' — ON *ørendi*, *erendi*, *eyrendi* n. 'errand, message, business', Far. *ørindi* n. 'id.', OE *ærende* n. 'id.', E *errand*, WFri. *eernje* w.v. 'to talk' (< OFri. **erendia*, cf. Brandsma 1936: 68), OS *ārundi* n. 'errand', WPhal. *ēren*, *æren* f. 'id.', OHG *ārunti* n. 'id.' (DRV).

The reconstruction of the word is problematic, because the different languages point to different proto-forms that cannot be reconciled with each other nor with the supposedly obvious cognate **airu-* 'messenger' (q.v.). OE *ærende*, OS *ārundi*, OHG *ārunti* (also cf. WPhal. *æren* with *ǣ* from fronted WGm. **ā*) point to **ērundja-* with PGm. **ē*, while ON *erindi* and *ørindi* imply a form **arundja-* with **a*. Since the latter reconstruction is also substantiated by OCS *orqdije* n. 'business, affair', a Germanic loanword, it has the greatest probability of dating back to PGm. The derivation of the variant ON *eyrendi*, which theoretically could be derived from **airundja-*, is uncertain, although it is formally reconcilable with the aforementioned **airu-*.

***arut-** m. 'ore' — ODu. *arut* m. 'id.', OHG *aruz*, *ariz* m., *aruzi*, *arizi* n. 'id.', MHG *eriz(e)*, *erz(e)* n. 'id.', G *Erz* n. 'id.' ⇒ **arud-* (NIE) — Lat. *raudus*, *rūdus* m. 'lump of ore' < **raud-* (*-*d^h*- would have given *-*b-* after **u*, cf. Lat. *über* 'udder').

A root noun **arut-*, possibly also to be identified in ON *ørtog*, *ertog* f. 'monetary unit' (< **arut-taugō-*). It gave rise to a neuter **arutja-*, cf. OHG *aruzzi*, *arizzi*, MHG *erize*, *erze*, G *Erz*. The word is likely to be of non-IE origin in view of the alternation of Pre-Gm. **arud-* with Lat. *raud-* and the similarities with Sum. *urud(u)* 'copper'. For the notoriously non-IE *a-* prefix, which in Germanic reduced the root vocalism from **au* to **u*, cf. **amslōn-* 'blackbird' and **sturja/ōn-* 'sturgeon'). An additional indication of a non-IE origin is the root noun inflection of the word, for which cf. **alis/z-* 'alder', **arwīt-* 'pea', **gait-* 'goat', **wisund-* 'bison', etc.

***arwa-** adj. 'ready, fast' — Go. *arwjo* adv. 'ready', ON *ørr* adj. 'quick, generous', OE *earu* adj. 'quick, ready, prepared', OS *aru* adj. 'ready' ⇒ **h_{2/3}er-uo-* (IE) — Close to ToA *ārwar*, ToB *ārwer* adj. 'ready' < PTo. **arwer* < **h_{2/3}er-ur-* and Av. *auruuaŋt-* adj. 'quick'; YAv. *auruua-* adj. 'quick, courageous' < **h_{2/3}er-uent-*.

Given the vacillation of the meaning between 'ready' and 'quick' both within and outside Germanic, the word can be derived from the root **h₂er-* 'to order, arrange, fit' or from **h₃er-* 'to set in motion'. Although **arwa-* straightforwardly seems to continue **h_{2/3}er-uo-*, it may have started off as a (heteroclitic?) verbal adjective, e.g. **h_{2/3}ér-ur*, gen. **h_{2/3}r-unt-ós*. See also **garwjan-*.

***arwīt-** f. 'pea' — ON *ertr* pl. 'id.', Far. *ertur*, pl. *ertrar* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ert* f. 'id.', OS *erit* f. 'id.', Du. *erwt* c. 'id.', OHG *arawīz*, *araweiz* f. 'id.', G *Erbse* f. 'id.' ⇒ **arw-īd-* (NIE) — Gr. *ῥοβοϛ* m. 'bitter vetch' < **orobo-*; Lat. *ervum* n. 'id.' < **eruo-*; Gr. *ἐρέβινθοϛ* m. 'chick-pea' < **ereb-īd-*.

In view of the irregular correspondences with Gr. *ῥοβοϛ* 'bitter vetch' and *ἐρέβινθοϛ* 'chick-pea' (note the Pre-Greek suffix *-*īd-*), the word must have been adopted from an agricultural language that was spoken in Europe before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans. A non-Indo-European origin is supported by the fact that the word is inflected as a root noun, for which cf. **arut-* 'ore'. Note that Pre-IE **b* surfaces as **w* also in **baunō-* 'bean' (q.v.).

***arwiz-** n. 'scar' — ON *ørr* n. 'id.', Far. *arr*, poet. *err* n. 'id.', Elfd. *er* n. 'id.', MLG (*n*)*are* 'scar', MDu. *nerwe* f. 'id.', Du. *nerf* c. 'grain', OHG *narwo* m., *narwa* f. 'scar', G *Narbe*, dial. *Arbe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h_{2/3}eru-es-* (IE) — Skt. *áruṣ-* n. 'wound' < **h_{2/3}eru-s-*.

An old *s*-stem **arwaz*, gen. **arwizaz* continuing PIE **h₂/3éru-s*, gen. **h₂/3ru-és-s*. The Nordic forms go back to a secondary stem **arwiz-* (cf. Fi. *arpi*, gen. *arven*). In West Germanic, the word was remodeled into an *n*-stem **arwa/ōn-* which acquired an unetymological *n* due to metanalysis.

***asjōn-** f. 'soapstone' — ON *esja* f. 'soapstone', Nw. *esje* f. 'soapstone; embers', OSw. *æsia*, *æssia* f. 'smith's fire', Sw. dial. *ässje* 'embers', Da. *esse* 'smith's fire', OHG *essa* f. 'forge, melting-oven' (GM).

Soapstone has high latent heat retention, and the Vikings therefore used to put large blocks of it around the fire so that they could radiate back the heat after the fire had gone out (Rapp 2009: 125). Soapstone was also used for pottery and casting molds because of its softness and heat resistance. Both of these uses may explain the semantic overlap of 'soapstone', 'fireplace' and 'embers'. Note that the correlation with **askōn-* 'ashes' (q.v.) is uncertain.

***aska-** m. 'ash' — ON *askr* m. 'id.', Far. *ask* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ask* m. 'id.', OE *æsc* m. 'id.', E *ash*, ODu. *aska* f. 'id.', MDu. *asch*, *esche* f. 'id.', Du. *es* c. 'id.', OHG *asc* m. 'id.', G *Esche* f. 'id.' ⇒ **Hh₃-es-ko-* (EUR) — Close to Alb. *ah*, Geg. *hah* m. 'beech' and Arm. *hac'i* 'ash-tree' < **(H)h₃es-k-*; further cf. Lith. *úosis*, Latv. *uôsis*, OPru. *woasis* m. 'ash-tree' < **Heh₃-s-io-*; Ru. *jásen'*, SCR. *jäsēn* m. 'id.' < **Heh₃-s-en-*; Lat. *ornus* 'kind of ash-tree', Mlr. *onn* 'pine tree, furze-bush', MW *onn* coll. 'ash-tree' < **Hh₃-es-no-*; OIr. *uinnius* f. 'id.' < **Hh₃-es-n-ieh₂-*.

A European tree name. The cross-dialectal stem alternation of **Heh₃-s-* and **Hh₃-s-* could point to an old *s*-stem **Héh₃-s*, **Hh₃-és-s*.

***askōn-** f. 'ashes' — Go. *azgo* f. 'ashes', ON *aska* f. 'ashes', OE *æsce*, *asce*, *axe* f. 'ashes', WFri. *ask(e)* 'ashes', NFri. *eesk* 'ashes', Du. *as* c. 'ashes', OHG *aska* f. 'ashes, dust' ⇒ **h₂ed-d^hg^{wh}-eh₂-(?)* (IE?) — To Arm. *ačiwñ* 'ashes' < **h₂h₁s-g-i-?*

There is no clear solution to the anomalous discrepancy of EGm. **azgōn-* and NWGm. **askōn-*. The proposal to derive both these variants from **astagōn-* > **astgōn-* (Osthoff 1888: 396-9) must be rejected, such syncope being irregular in Gothic. It is also not likely that the form with **ǵ^h* is mirrored by Arm. *azazim* 'to dry out' (pace Meillet 1908: 357). Possibly, the Germanic root continues an assibilated form **ad²d^hg^{h-}*, which theoretically could yield both **azg^{wh-}* and **azg^{w-}*. The origin of this element would still remain obscure, but perhaps we are dealing with some sort of compound, e.g. of the roots **h₂ed-* 'to desiccate' (cf. Hitt. *ḫāti* ~ *ḫatanzi** 'to dry up' < **h₂ód-ei*, **h₂d-énti* (Kloekhorst 2008: 328-30) and Gr. *ἄζω* 'to dry' < **h₂d-ie-*) and **d^heg^{wh-}* 'to burn' (cf. ToAB *tsäk-* 'id.', Skt. *dáhati* 'id.', Lith. *dègti* 'to burn, light').

***aspō-** ~ ***apsō-** f. 'aspen' — ON *ǫsp* f. 'id.', OE *æsp*, *æps* f. 'id.', E *aspen*, OHG *aspa* f. 'id.', G *Espe* f. 'id.' ⇒ ***aps-** (NIE) — Latv. *apse*, OPru. *abse* f. 'id.' < ***ap-s-ieh₂**-; Lith. *ėpušė*, dial. *āpušė* f. 'id.' < ***ap-us-ieh₂**-; Cz. dial. *osa*; Pol. *osa* f. 'id.' < ***ap-s-eh₂**-; Ru. *osína* f. 'id.' < ***ap-s-iHn-eh₂**-; SCr. *jèsika*, *jàsika* f. 'id.' < ***ap-s-iH-keh₂**-(?).

A word with a "Boreal" distribution with representatives in both European and Turkic languages, cf. Teleut *apsak*, Siberian Tat. *ausak*, *apsak*, Chuv. *ǎwās*, Kazan Tat. *usak*. Also cf. the metathesized Proto-Finnic **šapa* 'id.' as evinced by Fi. *haapa* and SaaN *suppi*. The distribution of the word thus matches the geographical distribution of the tree itself.

***at** prep. 'at, to' — Go. *at* prep. 'at', ON *at* prep. 'towards, against; at', Far. *at* prep. 'by, at, to, in', Elfd. *að* prep. 'to', OE *æt* prep. 'at', E *at*, OFri. *et*, *it* prep. 'in, at, from', OS *at* prep. 'at, with', OHG *az*, *ez*, *iz* prep. 'to, at, in' ⇒ ***h₂ed** (IE) — NPhr. αδ prep. 'to, at', Lat. *ad* prep. 'to, up to, into'; Osc. *ad-*, Umb. *ař-*, *-ař*, OIr. *ad-*, W *ad-*.

***atiska-** n.(?) 'grainfield' — Go. *atisk* n.(?) 'id.', MDu. *esc* m. 'collective field', OHG *ezzisc* n. 'seed', G *Esch* n./m. 'seeding field' (IE) — ?Hitt. *ḫātār* 'unknown foodstuff' (Watkins 1975); YAv. *āδū.frāδana-* 'abounding in grain'; Arm. *hat* 'grain, seed; piece, fragment, section' Lat. *ador*, *-ōris* n. 'coarse grain, spelt, barley' < ***h₂ed-(o)r-**.

A derivative from an old PIE word for 'spelt' or another type of cereal, perhaps an adjective in elliptic use, e.g. **atiska felpa* 'grainfield'.

***atjan-** 1 w.v. 'to incite' — ON *etja* w.v. 'to incite, make fight; to contend against', OFri. *ūt-etta* w.v. 'to exact payment', OHG *an-azzen* w.v. 'to incite, provoke' ⇒ ***h₃od-éie-** (IE) — Arm. *ateam* 'to hate' < ***h₃od-**; Lat. *ōdi* 'id.' < ***h₃e-h₃(o)d-**.

A causative formation to the PIE root ***h₃ed-** 'to be sharp', which is also found in e.g. **tanp-* ~ **tunp-* 'tooth'. Also cf. ON *atall* adj. 'fierce', OE *atol* adj. 'terrible' < **atala-*.

***atjan-** 2 w.v. 'to make eat' — ON *etja* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *etta* w.v. 'to graze, pasture', MDu. *etten* w.v. 'id.', OHG *azzen*, *ezzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ ***h₁od-éie-** (IE).

The causative to **etan-* (q.v.).

***attan-** m. 'father' — Go. *atta* m. 'id.', ON *atti* m. 'id.', OHG *atto* m. 'forefather', MHG *atte* m. '(fore)father', G Wals. *atto* m. 'father' ⇒ ***atta** (IE) — Hitt. *atta-* c. 'father', Gr. ἄττα voc. 'id.', Lat. *atta* m. 'id.', Alb. *at* m. 'id.' < ***atta**; OCS *отъць*, Ru. *otéc*, SCr. *òtac* m. 'id.' < ***at-uko-**; OIr. *aite* m. 'foster-father' < ***attio-**.

A cross-linguistically uniform nursery word. Also cf. **aban-*.

***apala-** n. 'nature' — ON *aðal* n. 'nature, disposition', Nw. *al* m. 'pith (of trees), essence', OS *athal* n. 'noble clan', OHG *adal* m./n. 'nobility, race' ⇒ **h₂/3et-olo-* (GM).

One often compares ToA *ātāl* m. 'man', but the semantic shift to 'nature, inheritance, nobility' is not convincing. Perhaps the meaning of Nw. *al* 'pith' is primary. See also **apulja-* and **ōpala-*.

***aplan-** ~ ***adlan-** m. 'liquid manure' — Nw. *åle, ale* m. 'id.', OE *adel(a)* m. 'mud, dirt', NFri. *ethel* 'liquid manure', MDu. *ad(d)el* 'id.' (var. *iddel* << Fri. **edel*), G Bav. *adel* 'id.' (GM).

Probably related to Icel. *eðja* f. 'mud' < **apjōn-* or **adjōn-* (Magnússon 1989: 2), cf. Icel. *aða*, Far. *þða* f. 'horse mussel'. In spite of the absence of cognates outside Germanic, the word cannot be too recent in view of the Verner variation of NFri. *ethel* and Bav. *adel* < **apla(n)-* vs. OE *adel(a)* < **adla(n)-*. Nw. dial. *åle, ale* < ON **aðli* also points to **aplan-*, as **adlan-* would have given ***alli*. Metathesis occurred in Du. *aal(t)*, as in *naald* 'needle' < **nēþlō-*. Note the divergent meaning of OHG *adel* m. 'ulcer' (Riecke 2004: 279).

***apna-** n. 'year' — Go. *apn(s)** m./n. 'period of the year, season' ⇒ **h₂ét-no-* (EUR) — Lat. *annus* m. 'year', Osk. *aceneis* gen. 'id.', Umb. *acnu* acc. 'id.' < PSab. **akno-* < **h₂et-no-*.

In Lat. *annus*, the nasal geminate can be the product of assimilation of a *t* by a following *n*, cf. Lat. *penna* f. 'wing, feather' < **pet(h₂)-neh₂-*. This allows for the connection with Go. *apn(s)**. The accent must have been on the first syllable, because end stress would have triggered Kluge's law, giving PGm. ***atta-*.

***apulja-** adj. 'noble' — OE *æðele* adj. 'id.', OFri. *ethele* adj. 'id.', OS *athali, etheli* adj. 'id.', Du. *edel* adj. 'id.', OHG *edili* adj. 'id.', G *edel* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂/3et-ǰ-io-* (DRV).

An adjective derived from **apala-*. Also cf. ON *eðli, øðli* n. 'nature' < **apulja-*.

***auda-** m. 'riches' — Go. *auda-hafts* adj. 'fortunate', ON *auðr* m. 'wealth', Icel. *auðr* m. 'wealth', OS *ōd* n. 'id.', MHG *klein-ōt* n. 'jewel, gem', G *Kleinod* n. 'id.' ⇒ **Heu-d^hh₁-o-* (IE).

Related to **audana-* (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *audags* 'blessed', ON *auðigr* 'rich', OE *ēadig* 'happy, rich', OS *ōdag* 'id.', OHG *ōtag* adj. 'id.' < **audaga-* and OE *ēad* adj. 'rich' < **auda-*.

***audana-** adj. 'granted' — ON *auðinn* adj. 'granted, ordained', OE *ēaden* adj. 'id.', OS *ōdan* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **Héu-d^hh₁-e-* (IE) — Lat. *ūber* adj. 'rich, abundant, plentiful' < **Houd^h-ri-*.

The original participle of a lost verb **audan-* 'to grant'. This verb can be compared to Lat. *ūber* (Sihler 1995: 353) and to Lith. *áusti* (*áudžiu*) 'to weave' < **He-Hu-d^h-*, both of which are *d^hh₁-*extensions of the root **Heu-* 'to weave', cf. the *i*-present Skt. *váyati* 'id.' < **Hu-éi-e-* and the pertaining 3pl. perfect *ūvur* < **Hu-h₂u-ŕ-*. The semantic shift from 'to weave' to 'blessed' can be understood from the fact that, in Germanic and Indo-European mythology, fates were woven by certain goddesses (cf. Gr. Μοῖραι 'the Fates'). See also **auda-*.

***augjan-** w.v. 'to bring to attention' — Go. *at-augjan* w.v. 'to show', ON *eygja* w.v. 'to furnish with a loop; to look', Nw. *øygje* w.v. 'to see', OS *ōgan* w.v. 'to show', OHG *ōcken* w.v. 'to show' (DRV).

A *jan*-verb created to **augōn-* 'eye'. Nw. *øygne* w.v. 'to watch' and *ougenen* w.v. 'to show' < **augjan-* appear to be created to the weak stem.

***augōn-** n. 'eye' — Go. *augo* n. 'id.', ON *auga* n. 'id.', Far. *eyga* n. 'id.', Elfd. *oga* n. 'id.', OE *ēage* n. 'id.', E *eye*, OFri. *āge* n. 'id.', OS *ōga* n. 'id.', Du. *oog* n. 'id.', OHG *ouga* n. 'id.', G *Auge* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃ok^w-n-* (IE) — Skt. *ákṣi-* n. 'eye', YAv. *aši* n.du. 'eye' < **h₃ok^w-s-*; ToA *ak*, ToB *ek** m. 'id.' < **h₃ok^w-*; Gr. *ὄσσε* n.du. 'both eyes' < **h₃ok^w-ih₁*; Arm. *akn* 'eye; source' < **h₃ok^w-*, *ač^h-k^h* pl. 'eyes' < **h₃ok^w-ih₁*; Alb. *sy* m. 'id.' < **h₃ok^w-ih₁*; Lat. *oculus* m. 'eye' < **h₃ok^w-elo-*; Lith. *akis* f. 'id.', Latv. *acs* f. 'id.', OPru. *ackis* 'id.' < **h₃ok^w-*; OCS *oko* n. 'id.', Ru. *óko*, *óci* pl. 'id.', SCr. *ōko* n., *ōči* f.pl. 'id.' < **h₃ok^w-os*, du. **h₃ok^w-ih₁*.

Indo-European had a root noun **h₃ók^w-s*, gen. *h₃(o)k^w-és* (cf. Lith. dial. *ákès*). The acc. **h₃ok^w-m* served as the source for the *i*-stem in Baltic (*-im* < **-m̃*) and the *n*-stem in Armenian. The word had no plural **h₃ok^w-es*, only a dual **h₃ok^w-ih₁*, a form that can be retrieved from many Indo-European dialects, e.g. Gr. *ὄσσε*. In Germanic, the word was incorporated into the class of *n*-stems denoting body parts. As a result, the diphthong **au* can be explained as analogical to **auzōn-* 'ear' (q.v.). It has also been claimed, however, that this diphthong arose as a contamination of two different root forms, viz. **aw-* and **ag-* (cf. Schaffner 2001: 581), that might have arisen within the same paradigm as a result of Verner's law, e.g. loc. **aweni* < **h₃ok^w-én-i* vs. du. **agi*(?) < **h₃ok^w-ih₁* (for the loss of the labialization, cf. **sagja-* 1 'man, warrior' < **sok^w-ió-*). This is more doubtful, however. See further **augjan-*.

***aujō-** f. 'wetland, island' — ON *ey* f. 'island', Far. *oyggj* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ā* f. 'id.', OE *īeg* f. 'id.', MDu. *ooi*, *ouwe* f. 'island in a river, wetland', OHG *ouwa* f. 'island, meadow', G *Aue* f. 'meadow' ⇒ **h₂ek^w-ié^h₂-* (EUR).

Ajō-stem derived from *ahwō- (q.v.).

***aukan-** s.v. 'to grow' — Go. *aukan* s.v. 'to increase, multiply', ON *auka* s.v. 'id.', Far. *eyka* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *oka* w.v. 'id.', OE *ēacian* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *āka* s.v. 'id.', OS *ōkian* s./w.v. 'to propagate', OHG *ouhhōn* w.v. 'to add' ⇒ **h₂éug-e-* (IE) — Lith. *áugti* (*áugu*) 'to grow' < **h₂éug-e-*; Lat. *augēre* 'to increase, augment' < **h₂euɡ-eie-* (a secondary causative formation).

An Indo-European verb. Cf. with *Schwebeablaut* PGm. **wahs(j)an-* < **h₂uóǵ-s-*. Note that the addition of the *s*-suffix seems to have pushed the ablaut slot one position to the right.

***auke** conj., adv. 'and; again, but' — Go. *auk* conj. 'furthermore, but, since', ON *auk*, *ok* adv. 'besides', OE *ēac* prep. 'with, besides', ME *ēk* conj. 'also', OFri. *āk*, *ēk* adv., conj. 'too, even; but, however', OS *ōk* adv. 'also, but', Du. *ook* adv., conj. 'too; also', OHG *ouh* adv., conj. 'also, even', G *auch* adv., conj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eu-ǵe* (IE) — Gr. *αὔ, αὔγε* 'again', Lat. *aut* 'or', *autem* 'but'.

A conjunction continuing PIE **h₂eu* plus the emphatic particle **ǵe*, which in Gm. also occurs in e.g. the accusative **mike* of **eka* 'I' (q.v.).

***aula-** ~ ***eula(n)-** m. 'stalk (of angelica)' — ON *jóli* m. 'id.', Icel. *hvann-jóli*, *njóli* m. 'id.', Far. *jólur*, *-jóli* m. 'id.', Nw. *aul*, *jol* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eul-o-* (IE) — Hitt. *auli-* c. 'tube-shaped organ in the neck, throat(?), windpipe(?)' < **h₂oul-i-*; Gr. *αὔλος* m. 'reed, flute', Lith. *aūlas* m. 'leg of a boot, pipe in a mill' < **h₂eul-o-*; OPru. *aulis* 'shinbone', Lith. *aulỹs*, Ru. *úlej* 'beehive' < **h₂eul-io-*; Latv. *aūle* f. 'leg of a boot' < **h₂eul-ieh₂-*.

The appurtenance of PGm. **aula-* to the forms in the other IE languages is unproblematic, but the *e*-grade ON *jóli*, Far. *jólur* < **eula(n)-* cannot regularly be derived from **h₂eul-on-*: as the root started with **h₂*, it must either continue **h₂ēul-* with a lengthened grade or represent a secondary *e*-grade that arose within Germanic itself, e.g. as a late *vřddhi*-formation (Kimball: 1994: 14) or due to secondary ablaut (Kroonen 2011a: 197-8). A zero grade may be present in Icel. *heimula*, *heimylja*, Far. *hømilia*, Nw. *høymole*, dial. *heimole* 'sorrel', Swi. *heimele* 'Good King Henry' < **haima-ul(j)ōn-* (cf. Kolb 1957: 76; Magnússon 1989: 316).

***aura-** m. 'mud, sand, sediment' — ON *aurr* m. 'wet clay, mud', Far. *eyrur* m. 'coarse sand, gravel', OE *ēar* 'earth; sea' (WEUR?).

No clear etymology. It is close to **ūra-* 'ferriferous sand' (q.v.), which is often taken to be related to OIr. *ú(i)r* 'earth; clay'. Note that both OE *ēar* and OIr. *úr* occur as names of Runic and Ogham signs respectively. Alternatively, ON *aurr* as well as the derived ON *eyrr* f. 'shoal' < **aurī-* can in view of OE *ēar* 'sea' be derived from **ouh₁-ro-*, for which cf. **u(w)ur-* 'drizzle' < **uh₁-ř-*. The position of the *o*-grade would then be unexpected, however.

***ausan-** s.v. 'to scoop' — ON *ausa* s.v. 'to sprinkle, pour', Far. *oysa* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *äsa* w.v. 'id.', WFri. *eazje* w.v. 'to pour, rain', ODu. *osen* w.v. 'to scoop out, make empty', Du. *hozen* w.v. 'to scoop; to rain', MHG *ösen*, *æsen* w.v. 'to scoop out, make empty' ⇒ **h₂éus-e-* (WEUR) — Lat. *haurio*, *-ire* 'to draw, scoop up' < **h₂eus-ie-* (with hypercorrect *h*?).

The originally reduplicated verb **ausan-* is only preserved as such in Icelandic. In the other languages, it seems to have been replaced by **ausjan-*, cf. Far. *oysa*, Elfd. *äsa*, MHG *æsen*. Also cf. ON *austr* m., Far. *eystur* m./n. '(scooping of) backwash' < **h₂eus-tro-*.

***austera-** adv. 'east, eastwards' — ON *austr* adv. 'id.', Far. *eystur* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *oster* adv. 'id.', OE *ēast* adv. 'id.', E *east*, OFri. *āster* adv. 'id.', OS *ōstar* adv. 'id.', MDu. *ooster* adv. 'id.', OHG *ōstar* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eus-tero-* (IE) — Lat. *auster* m. 'south wind; south' < **h₂eus-tero-*; YAv. *ušastara-* adj. 'eastern' < **h₂us-es-tero-*.

An adverb created to the PIE word for 'dawn' (see **austrōn-*) with the contrastive **tero-* suffix. Also cf. **nurpera-*, **sunpera-* and **westera-*.

***austrōn-** f. 'Easter' — OE *ēastref*. 'spring goddess', pl. 'Easter', OHG *ōstara* f. 'Easter', MHG *ōster(n)* f. 'id.', G *Ostern* f.pl. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eus-reh₂-* (IE) — Close to Lith. *aušrà* f. 'dawn' < **h₂eus-reh₂-*; also cf. Skt. *uśás-* f. 'id.', OAv. *ušā*, YAv. acc. *ušāñham*, *ušqm* f. 'id.' < **h₂us-e/os-*; Gr. ἠώς, Att. ἕως f. 'id.' < **h₂eus-os-*; Arm. *ayg* 'id.' < PIE loc. **h₂eus-s-i-*; Lat. *aurora* f. 'id.' < **h₂eus-ōs-eh₂-*.

The Indo-European word for 'dawn' was an *s*-stem, viz. nom. **h₂éus-ōs*, gen. **h₂us-s-ós*. Germanic and Baltic replaced this formation with a form in **-reh₂-*, cf. Skt. *usrá-* f. 'dawn, morning' < **h₂us-reh₂-*. Also cf. **austera-*.

***auþja-** adj. 'empty, void, desolate' — Go. *auþs*, *auþeis* adj. 'id.', ON *auðr* adj. 'id.' (< **auþa-*), Far. *eyður* adj. 'id.', NFri. F-A *ias*, Ha. *iä* adj. 'id.', OHG *ōdi* adj. 'empty, deserted', MHG *æde* adj. 'empty, barren', G *ōde* adj. 'empty' ⇒ **h₂eu-tio-* (IE) — Gr. αὔσιος adj. 'idle'.

The formation seems to be a Germanic-Greek isogloss. It may belong to the etymological cluster of **wana-* 1 adj. 'lacking' < **u₁h₂-n-o-*, but the order of the laryngeal and the labial is reversed. Also cf. the factitive ON *eyða*, OE *ieðan*, OHG *ōden*, MHG *æden* w.v. 'to clear' < **auþjan-*.

***auþu-** adj. 'easy' — ON *auð-* pref. 'id.', Far. *eyð-* pref. 'id.', OE *ieðe* adj. 'id.', OS *ōthi* adj. 'id.', MDu. *ode* adj. 'id.', OHG *ōdi* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eu-tu-* (IE) — Skt. *ávati* 'to help, protect', Av. *auuaiti* 'to care, help', OIr. *con-óí* 'to protect' < **h₂éuH-e-*; Gr. ἐνήης adj. 'mild' < **h₁en-h₂éuH-es-*; Lat. *avēre* 'to be well' < **h₂euH-eh₁-*.

Also cf. Run. *auja* 'wellness' and Go. *awi-liuþ* 'thanks'.

***auzōn-** n. 'ear' — Go. *auso* n. 'id.', ON *eyra* n. 'id.', Far. *oyra* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ära* n. 'id.', OE *ēare* n. 'id.', E *ear*, OFri. *āre* n. 'id.', OS *ōra* n. 'id.', Du. *oor* n. 'id.', OHG *ōra* n. 'ear', G *Ohr* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂e/ous-n-* (IE) — Av. *uši* du. 'ear', OPru. *āusins* acc.pl. 'id.', Lith. *ausis* f. 'id.', OCS *uxo* n. 'id.' < **h₂eus-os-*, Alb. *vesh*, Gr. οὔς, οὐατος n. 'id.' < **h₂ous*, **h₂ous-nt-os*; Lat. *auris* f. 'id.', OIr. *áu*, *aue* 'id.' < **h₂eus-*.

A neuter belonging to the wider set of Germanic *n*-stems denoting body parts. The forms from the different Indo-European languages point to an originally static *s*-stem, nom. **h₂ous-s*, gen. **h₂éus-s*, du. **h₂us-ih₁*. It was created to the verbal root **h₂eu-* 'to perceive' attested as Hitt. *aušzi* ~ *uḫanzi* 'to see, look' < **h₂óu-ei*, **h₂u-énti* (Kloekhorst 2008: 227-9) and Gr. ἀῖω 'to perceive, hear' < **h₂eu-ie-*. It further seems probable that Skt. *āvīṣ*, Av. *āuuiš* 'evidently', PGM. **awiz* 'openly' < **h₂ou-is* belongs here, too.

***awadī-** f. 'eiderduck' — ON *æðr* f. 'id.', Far. *æður* f. 'id.', Nw. *ær-fugl*, dial. *ær*, *æd* 'id.', Sw. *åda* 'id.' (NIE?).

A feminine formation that just like Sw. *åda* was derived from an unattested masculine base ON **áðr*, cf. Sw. dial. *åd* < **aw(V)da-* (the female bird was economically more important because it provided the commercially valuable eiderdown). The word is somehow connected with SaaN *hávda*, SaaL *ávdda* 'eider' < PSaa. **ávda*, which proves that the NGm. root was **aw(V)d-* rather than **ād-*. This obliterates the received etymological links with Skt. *āti-* f. 'aquatic bird' (Pokorny IEW: 41-42). No further etymology. The Saami word could be a Norse loan (Strathmann 2008: 2, 108-9 fn.), but it is also conceivable that both NGm. and Saami borrowed the term from a lost Scandinavian language (Aikio 2004). The comparison with PIE **h₂eui-* 'bird' (Collinder 1932: 215) at any rate does not convince. E *eider*, G *Eider*, Du. *eider-eend*, Sw. *ejder*, Da. *edder-fugl* all go back to Icel. *æður*.

***awala/ō-** m./f. 'awl' — ON *soð-áll* m. 'meat awl', OE *awul* f. 'flesh-hook', ME *a(u)l* 'awl, spike, quill', E *awl* ⇒ **h₂eķuolo-* (EUR) — W *ebill* m. 'piercer, pin'.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss usually derived from the root **h₂ek-* 'sharp'. The derivation of the suffix (*-*uol-*?) is obscure, however. Note that, in Old English, the word appears to have merged with **ala(n)-* 'awl' (q.v.).

***awa/ōn-** m./f. 'grandparent' — Go. *awo* f. 'grandmother', ON *ái* m. 'great-grandfather' ⇒ **h₂euh₂-on-* (IE) — Hitt. *huhḫa-* c. 'grandfather' < **h₂uh₂-o-*; CLuv. *hūḫa-* c. 'id.', Arm. *haw* 'id.', Lat. *avus* m. 'id.' < **h₂euh₂-o-*; OIr. *aue*, *ua*, *ó* m. 'descendant, grandchild', MW *ewythr* 'maternal uncle', Lith. *avýnas* m. 'maternal uncle', OPru. *awis* 'uncle', Ru. *uj* (gen. *úja*) m. 'maternal uncle', SCr. *ųj-āk* m. 'id.' < **h₂euh₂-io-*.

An Indo-European kinship term. On the basis of the Anatolian stem alternation, Kloekhorst 2008: 352 reconstructs a root noun **h₂éuh₂-s*, gen. **h₂uh₂-ós*. The Germanic forms must then be secondary *n*-stems.

***awi-** f. 'ewe' — ON *ær* f. 'id.', Far. *ær* f. 'id.', OE *ēow* f. 'id.', E *ewe*, OFri. *ei* f. 'id.', MDu. *ooi(e)*, *ouw(e)* f. 'id.', Du. *ooi* f. 'id.', OHG *ouwi*, *ou* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃éu-i-* (IE) — Hitt. *ḫāyi-*, CLuv. *ḫāyi-*, Lyc. *χawa-* c. 'sheep', ToB *āw*, *āw* f. 'ewe' (with unexpected vocalism), Skt. *ávi-* (gen. *ávyah*) m./f. 'sheep, ram', Arm. *hoviw* 'shepherd' (< **h₃eui-peh₂-*), Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίος* and *οἶός* m./f. 'sheep', Lat. *ovis* f. 'id.', OIr. *óí* m. 'id.', Lith. *avis*, Latv. *avs* f. 'id.'

The original paradigm, which on the basis of Skt. *áviṣ*, gen. *ávyah* can safely be reconstructed as **h₃éu-i-s*, gen. **h₃(e)u-i-ós*, must have been preserved by Germanic as **awiz*, gen. **aujaz* in view of the alternation of MDu. *ouwe* < **awi-* and *ooie* < **auj-*. ON *ær* < **awīz* points to remodeling into an **ih₂-stem*. See also **awidja-*.

***awidja-** n. 'flock of sheep' — Go. *awepi* n. 'id.', OE *eowde*, *eowede* n. 'id.', OHG *ouwiti*, *ewiti* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃eui-d^hh₁-io-* (IE) — Lith. *avidė* 'sheepfold', ?Arm. *awdi-k'* coll. 'sheep' < **Hou-i-d^hh₁-i(e)h₂-*.

A formation derived from PGM. **awi-* 'sheep' with the PGM. suffix **-dja-* for herds, cf. **kudja-*. Go. *awepi* is usually emended to **awipi* to reconcile the form with WGM. **awidja-*. Its *-b-* arose from *-d-* by voice dissimilation against the *w* (Thurneysen's law in Gothic).

***awist(r)a-** n. 'sheepfold' — Go. *awistr* n. 'id.', OE *ēowestre* f. 'id.', OFri. *ēstra*, *ēster* m./f. 'fenced place for milking', OHG *ewist*, *ouwist* m. 'sheepfold' ⇒ **heui-sth₂-o-* (DRV).

Derived from **awi-* 'sheep' (q.v.) with the suffix **-st(r)a-*, for which cf. **naust(r)a-* 'boathouse'.

***awiz** adv. 'obvious' — OE *ēawis* adj. 'apparent' (< **awi-wissa-*), OHG *awi-zoraht* adj. 'evident' (< **awi-turhta-*) ⇒ **h₂éu-is* (IE) — Skt. *āvīṣ* adv. 'evidently, before the eyes', Av. *āuuīš* adv. 'id.' < **h₂ou-is* / **h₂eh₂u-is* (for the suffix, cf. Skt. *bahīṣ* adv. 'outside'); Lith. *ovyje* adv. 'in reality' < **h₂eh₂u-i-*; OCS (*j*)*avě* adj. 'manifestly, openly', SCr. *javi* adj. 'id.' < **h₂eh₂u-oi* (note that Lith. and Slav. remodeled the original suffix on the basis of synchronic locative endings).

The Germanic element is usually connected to PIE **h₃ekw-* 'eye' (see **augōn-*), but I would like to propose a link with Skt. *āvīṣ* and OCS (*j*)*avě*, which are formally and semantically close. The short vowel of PGM. **awiz* as opposed to the long vowel found elsewhere could point to Dybo's law of pretonic shortening: PIE **Heh₂u-ís* > **āuís* > PGM. **awiz*. However, an originally short vowel variant is extant in Gr. *αἰσθάνομαι* 'to perceive', Lat.

audire 'to hear' < **h₂euis-d^hh₁-* (cf. Rasmussen 1987: §18). In PIE, the word seems to be derived from a root **h₂eu-* 'to perceive', for which see **auzōn-* 'ear'. Also cf. OE *ēawan*, OFri. *āwia* v.v. 'to show' < **awōjan-*.

**azani-* f. 'harvest' — Go. *asans* f. 'id.', ON *ϕnn* f. 'id.', OSw. *ann* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ann-tið* f. 'id.', OHG *aran* m. 'harvest', MHG *erne* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁os-on-i-* (IE) — Gr. *ὀπώρα* f. 'end of the summer' < **h₁os-r-eh₂-*; OPru. *assanis* 'autumn' < **h₁e/os-oni-*; CS *esen*, Ru. *ósen*, SCr. *jěsěn* < **h₁e/os-eni-*.

A PIE static *r/n*-stem, nom. **h₁ós-r*, gen. **h₁és-n-s*. The PIE word was borrowed as Finno-Volgaic **kesä*, cf. Fi. *kesä*, Mordv. *kize* 'summer' (cf. Koivulehto 1991: 36). Further cf. OS *asna* f. 'tax' < **asanō-*.

B

**ba-* num. 'both' — Go. *bai*, acc. *bans*, gen. *baddje*, n. *ba* num. 'id.', ON *báðir*, acc. *báða*, f. *báðar*, n. *bæði*, gen. *beggja*, dat. *báðum* num. 'id.', Far. *báðir*, f. *báðar*, n. *bæði*, gen. *beggja*, dat. *báðum* num. 'id.', Elfd. *báðer*, n. *báðu* num. 'id.', OE *bēgen* m. (with secondary ending from 'two': *bēgen twēgen*, lit. 'both two'), *bā* (*pā*) f., *bū* n. 'id.', E *both*, OFri. *bēthe* num. 'id.', OS *bē-thia*, -e m./f., *bē-thiu* n. 'id.', Du. *beide* num. 'id.', OHG *bei dē* num. 'id.', G *beide* num. 'id.' ⇒ **b^ho-* (IE) — Skt. *ubhá-* (*ubhá*, *ubháu* m., *ubhé* f.), OAv. *uba-* (*ubē* f.), OP *ubā* m. 'both' < **u-b^ho-*; Lith. *abù* m., *abi* f., OCS *oba* m., *obě* f./n., Ru. *óba* m., *óbe* f., SCr. *òba* m., *òbje* m. 'id.' < **h₁o-b^ho-*; ToA *āmpi*, *āmpuk*, ToB *antapi*, *āṃtpi* 'id.', Gr. *ἄμφω* 'id.', Lat. *ambō* m., -ae f. 'id.' < **h₂(e)nt-b^ho-* (Jasanoff 1977).

The original PGm. paradigm was **bai*, acc. **bans* m., **bōz*, **bōns* f., **bō* n. with the original dual endings (PIE **b^hoh₁*) replaced by the usual pronominal plural endings. The gen. **bajjan*, for instance, was created on the basis of the m.pl. form by adding the gen.pl. ending (**bhoi-óm*), just as the gen. of **twa-* 'two' (q.v.), i.e. **twajjan-*, was created to **twai* < **duoi*. Note that this plural form similarly supplanted the PIE dual **duoh₁*.

**badja-* n. 'bed, bedding' — Go. *badi* n. 'bed, pallet', ON *beðr* m. 'bolster, bedding', Far. poet. *beður* m. 'bed', Nw. *bed* n. 'flower bed', OE *bed* n. 'bed', E *bed*, ODu. *beddi* n. 'id.', Du. *bed* n. 'id.', OHG *betti* n. 'id.', G *Bett* n. 'bed', *Beet* n. 'flower bed' ⇒ **b^hod^h-io-* (IE) — Hitt. *paddai* ~ *paddanzi* 'to dig' < **b^hod^h-ói-ei*, **b^hod^h-i-énti*; ToA *pātar* 'they ploughed' < **b^hod^h-*; Lat. *fodiō*, -ere 'to pierce; to dig' < **b^hod^h-ie-*; OCS *bosti* (*bodq*) < **b^hod^h-*; Lith. *badýti* 'to poke', Latv. *badīt* 'to butt, prick' < **b^hod^h-eie-*; Lith. *bèsti* (*bedù*) 'to stick, drive (into), dig', Latv. *best* 'to dig, bury' < **b^hed^h-*.

A neuter *ja*-stem to the PIE root **b^hed^h-* 'to poke, dig'.

***badōjan-** w.v. 'to frighten' — Nw. *bada* w.v. 'to weigh down, press; to knead', OS *undar-badon* w.v. 'to frighten' (IE) — Close to Lith. *bādas* m. 'famine' < **bʰodʰ-o-*; also cf. Skt. *bādʰate* 'to press, trouble, oppose' < **bʰódʰ-e-*; Skt. *bādʰ-* f. 'distress', YAv. *auui.bāδ(a)-* 'id.', OCS *běda* 'distress, need, necessity', Ru. *bedá* 'misfortune, trouble', SCr. *bijěda* f. 'grief, misfortune', Lith. *bėdà* f. 'distress, worry' < **bʰēdʰ-*.

A verb derived from the noun **bada-*, cf. Nw. *bad* n. 'effort, trouble, fear', EDa. *bad* n. 'damage, destruction; fight'. The Norse word may have been borrowed into Middle English, so as to give rise to the hitherto unetymologized E *bad*.

***badwō-** f. 'battle' — ON poet. *bǫð*, gen. -*var* f. 'id.', OE *beado* f. 'id.', OS *badu-* 'id.', OHG *batu-* 'id.' ⇒ **bʰodʰ-ueh₂-* (WEUR) — Identical to Mir. *bodʰb*, *badʰ* m./f. 'war-god(dess); scald-crow', OBret. *bodou* 'heron' < **bʰodʰ-uo/eh₂-*.

A Celtic-Germanic isogloss.

***bagma-** m. 'beam, tree' — Go. *bagms* m. 'tree', ON *baðmr* m. 'tree; beam', OSw. *baghn* n. 'tree trunk', OE *bēam* m. 'tree, pillar, beam, post', E *beam*, OFri. *bām* m. 'tree; pole', OS *bōm* m. 'id.', Du. *boom* c. 'id.', OHG *boum* m. 'id.', G *Baum* m. 'id.' ⇒ **bʰh₂ǵʰ-mo-* (IE).

The widely spread idea that this word continues **baww-ma-* (with **-ww-* > **-ggw-* by NEGm. *Verschärfung*), and was derived from PIE **bʰh₂u-* 'to grow' (see **bōan-* ~ **būan-*), is flawed (pace Johansson 1891: 224-5; Pokorny IEW: 146-50; Magnússon 1989: 35), because the original meaning was 'beam' rather than 'tree', cf. Sw. dial. *bagne* 'branch'. It is more plausible that the word is related to **bōgu-* 'shoulder, upper arm' (q.v.) < PIE **bʰeh₂ǵʰ-u-*, which shows a similar semantic scope, cf. OE *bōg* m. 'shoulder, arm; branch', E *bough* 'larger limb or offshoot of a tree'. For another parallel semantic development, cf. PGm. **arma-* 'arm' (q.v.) < **h₂er-mo-* vs. Lat. *rāmus* m. 'branch' < **h₂rh₂-mo-*. Note that, as a result of the labial environment, the *-g-* developed into *-w-* in WGM., and into *-ð-* in Old Norse (cf. ON *fjögur* n. 'four' < **fedur-ō*). For a discussion of other existing views, see Mankov 2007.

***baidjan-** w.v. 'to force, demand' — Go. *baidjan* w.v. 'to force', ON *beiða* w.v. 'to ask, request', Far. *beiða* w.v. 'to request, demand; to trouble', OE *bædan* w.v. 'to demand; to force', OHG *beitten* w.v. 'id.', MHG *beiten* w.v. 'to wait' ⇒ **bʰoidʰ-éie-* (EUR).

The causative to **bīdan-* 'to wait' (q.v.). The meaning 'to force' is probably more primitive than the meanings of e.g. Gr. *πείθομαι* 'to trust, rely, obey, be persuaded', Lat. *fidō*, *-ere* 'to trust', which seem to have evolved in medio-passive use ('to be persuaded' > 'to confide in').

***baina-** n. 'bone, leg' — ON *bein* n. 'id.', OE *bān* n. 'bone', E *bone*, OFri. *bēn* n. 'bone; leg', OS *bēn* n. 'id.', Du. *been* n. 'id.', OHG *bein* n. 'id.', G *Bein* n. 'id.' (IE?).

Unrelated to OIr. *benaid* 'to hew' in the sense of 'chopped off bone' (Hamp 1985), but derived from ON *beinn* adj. 'straight' < **baina-* (De Vries 1962: 30). No further etymology. If the original meaning of the root was 'beam (ray; post)', it is possible that the word belongs to the root **b^heh₂-* 'to shine' (for which see **bōnjan-*), cf. PGM. **strēlō-* 'ray; arrow'. The underlying form would then be **b^hh₂-oi-no-*, a *no*-formation to an *i*-present **b^hh₂-ei-*, for which cf. Far. *bína*, Nw. *bina* v.v. 'to stare' < **bīnēn-*. Unrelated to Nw. dial. *buna* f. 'bone' < **bunōn-* (pace Bugge 1899: 459).

***baira-** m. 'boar' — OE *bār* m. 'id.', E *boar*, OS *bēr* m. 'id.', Du. *beer* c. 'id.', OHG *bēr* m. 'id.' (WEUR/NIE) — MW *baed*, W *baedd* m. 'boar', OCorn. *bahet* 'aper, verres'.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss. The Germanic word has been reconstructed as both **baira-* and **baiza-*, but the former is preferable in view of the hypocorism ON *val-bassi*, OSw. *basse*, *val-basse* m. 'boar' < **barsi*, which is more likely to have been created to ON **bárr* < **baira-* than to **beirr* < **baiza-*. The origin of the word is uncertain. In view of the irregular correspondence with the British forms, which point to Proto-Brit. **basio-* or **bađio-*, the word is unlikely to be of Indo-European provenance (Schrijver 1997: 304). According to Polomé 1986: 80: "It is ... obvious that we are dealing with a term of the pre-Indo-European population of the area". If this is true, both the Celtic and Germanic words must have been adopted from an extinct European language that was spoken in Europe prior to the arrival of the Indo-Europeans.

***baita-** n. 'boat' — ON *beit* n. 'id.', OE *bāt* m. 'id.', E *boat*, MDu. *beitel* m. 'small boat' (< **baitila-*) (DRV).

Given the potential link with the verb **bītan-*, it is possible that **baita-* originally denoted a small boat made of a tree hollowed out like a trough, cf. the Ru. loanword *bat* 'dugout'. OE or OFri. *bāt* was the source of ON *bátr* and G *Boot*, Du. *boot*.

***baka-** n. 'back' — ON *bak* n. 'id.', Far. *bak* n. 'id.', OE *bæc* n. 'id.', E *back*, OFri. *bek* m. 'id.', OS *bak* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hog-o-* (GM).

Borrowed into Slavic as OCS *bokъ* m. 'side'. Also cf. OHG *bahho*, MHG *bache*, MDu. *bake* m. 'bacon' < **bakan-*.

***bakja-** m. 'creek' — ON *bekkr* m. 'id.', Far. *bekkur* m. 'id.', OE *bece* m. 'id.', OS *beki* m. 'id.', Du. *beek* c. 'id.', OHG *bah* m. 'id.', G *Bach* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hog-io-* (EUR) — ORu. *bagъno* 'mud, marsh', Ru. *bagnó* n. 'swamp', Ukr. *bahnó* 'marsh,

mud' < **b^hog-no-*; perhaps also here: OIr. *búal* f. 'water; bathing, healing, cure' < **b^hog-l-eh₂-(?)*.

The Slavic forms have also been compared to Du. *bagger* 'mud' < **bag-ra-* (Franck 1949: 27-8; Derksen 2008: 33), and would then have to be reconstructed as **b^hōg^h-no-*. The connection of Skt. *bhaṅga-* m. 'breaking; wave', Lith. *bangà* f. 'wave' < **b^ho-n-g-o/eh₂-* should probably be abandoned, as these formations belong to a root meaning 'to break', cf. Skt. *bhanákti* 'id.'

***bak(k)an-** s.v. 'to bake, fry' — OE *bacan* s.v. 'to bake', E *to bake*, MDu. *backen* s./w.v. 'to bake', Du. *bakken* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *bahhan*, *backan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *bachen*, *backen* s.v. 'id.', G *backen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hh₃g-e-* (DRV/EUR) — Gr. φῶγω 'to roast, fry' < **b^héh₃g-e-*.

A zero-grade strong verb apparently derived from PIE **b^hh₃g-é-*. The dialectal vacillation between **bakan-* and **bakkan-* may be due to contamination with the iterative **bak(k)ōn-* < **b^hh₃g-neh₂-*, with which the strong verb merged in several dialects. It is also conceivable that the strong verb was back-formed to the iterative. Less likely is the view that the geminate arose from a presentic *n*-suffix (thus Braune 1891: 346, fn. 4).

***bak(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to bake, fry' — ON *baka* w.v. 'to bake; to warm; to rub', Far. *baka* w.v. 'to bake; to warm the udder of a cow', Elfd. *báká* w.v. 'to bake, fry', OHG *backōn* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hh₃g-néh₂-* (EUR).

The iterative to **bak(k)an-* (q.v.).

***balgi-** m. 'skin bag' — Go. *balgs* m. 'leather bag, bag made of skin', ON *belgr* m. 'skin; skin bag; bellows', Elfd. *bōg* m. 'bag, skin bag', OE *belig* m. 'bag; bellows', E *belly*, *bellows*, OFri. *blēs-balch* m. 'bellows', WFri. *bealch* c. 'trunk, belly; bulge', MDu. *balch* m. 'bellows', Du. *blaas-balg* c. 'id.', OHG *balg* m. 'skin, tube, pod', G *Balg* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^holǵ^h-i-* (IE) — Skt. *barhīṣ-* n. 'bundle of straw', Av. *barəziš-* n. 'pad, pillow' < **b^holǵ^h-is-*; OPru. *balsinis* 'pillow' < **b^holǵ^h-ino-*; SCr. *blázina* f. 'pillow, bolster' < **b^holǵ^h-in-eh₂-*; with depalatalization before *n*, cf. OPru. *balgnan*, Lith. *baľnas* (OLith. *balgnas*) 'saddle' < **b^holǵ^h-no-*.

An *i*-stem related to **belgan-* 'to swell' (q.v.). With another root vowel, cf. Far. *bjølgur* m. 'animal skin; bellows; paunch' < **belgu-*, whence Far. *bjøлга* w.v. 'to puff out, bulge'. Perhaps further related to **bulgjan-* ~ **bulkjan-* 'to bellow'.

***balgjan-** w.v. 'to make swell, make angry' — ON *belgja* w.v. 'to inflate', OE *ā-belgan* w.v. 'to anger, to irritate', OS *belgian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gi-belgen* w.v. 'to irritate' ⇒ **b^holǵ^h-eie-* (IE).

The causative to **belgan-* (q.v.).

***balika/ōn-** m./f. 'coot' — OS *beliko* m. 'id.', OHG *belihha* f. 'id.', MHG *belche* f. 'id.', G *Bölch*, *Belchef*. 'id.' (NIE) — Lat. *fulica* f. 'id.'.

A word usually compared to Lat. *fulica* on the assumption that it can be traced back to **bʰol-ik/g-eh₂-*. The suffixations of the two formations do not match, however, and are likely to be secondary in both languages. This leaves the element **bʰol-*, which has been identified as the root **bʰolH-* 'white' (for which see **bēla-*) in view of the white spot on the bird's bill, cf. G *Bläss-huhn* and the derivation of Gr. φαληρίς f. 'coot' from Gr. Hsch. φαλός 'light' < **bʰlH-o-*. However, Lat. *fulica* actually points to **bʰul-* rather than **bʰol-*. This additional formal discrepancy makes it unlikely that we are dealing with an Indo-European word.

***ballan-** m. 'ball' — ON *bǫllr* m. 'ball', Far. *bøllur* m. 'lump, clump; something rolled up', Sw. *boll* m. 'ball', E *ball*, MDu. *bal* m. 'ball (of the foot)', Du. *bal* c. 'id.', OHG *ballo*, *bal* m. 'ball', G *Ball*, *Ballen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **bʰol-on-* (EUR) — Gr. φαλλός m. 'penis' < **bʰl-no-*; Lat. *follicis* m. 'bag, sack; ball, testicle' < **bʰol-ni-*; OIr. *ball* m. 'member, penis', W *balleg* 'sack, purse' < **bʰl-no-*.

An old *n*-stem, nom. **balō*, gen. **ballaz* < **bʰól-ōn*, **bʰl-n-ós*, probably derived from an unattested PIE verbal root **bʰel-* 'to swell up'. NGm. **ballu-* split off from the original acc.pl. **balluns* < **bʰol-n-ŋs*, cf. ON *ǫrn* 'eagle' < **arnu-* vs. PGm. **aran-* 1 (q.v.). See also **bellōn-* and **bullan-*.

***baltja-** m./n. 'belt' — ON *belti* n. 'id.', OE *belt* m. 'id.', E *belt*, OHG *balz* m. 'belt, neck-chain' (LW).

A NWGm. loanword from Lat. *balteus*, pl. *baltea* 'girdle, belt'. A loanword of similar antiquity is **kāsja-* 'cheese', for which see under **jūsta-*.

***balþ/da-** adj. 'brave' — Go. *balþs** adj. 'bold, frank', ON *ballr* adj. 'dangerous, dire', OE *beald* adj. 'brave', E *bold*, OFri. *balde* adv. 'soon', MDu. *boude* adj. 'bold, brave', Du. *boud* adj. 'frank, daring', OHG *bald* adj. 'bold, strong, intense', G *bald* adv. 'soon' (GM).

Also cf. the factitive Go. *balþjan* 'to dare', Icel. *bella* 'to dare, carry out', Nw. *bella* 'to cope', Elfd. *bella* w.v. 'to be able to' < **balþjan-* and the Verner variant OE *bioldan* 'to incite' < **baldjan-*.

***balwa-** n. 'evil' — ON *bǫl* n. 'misfortune', OE *bealo* n. 'evil', E *bale*, OS *balō* n. 'id.', OHG *balō* m./n. 'evil, harm, disease' (NEUR) — OCS *bolъ* m. 'sick person', Ru. *bol'* m. 'pain', SCr. *bōl* m. 'pain, illness' < **bʰol(H)-i-*.

A noun derived from the adjective **balwa-*, cf. Go. *balwa-wesei* f. 'malice', OE *bealo* adj. 'evil, destructive', whence also Go. *balwjan* w.v. 'to torment', ON *bølvja* w.v. 'to damn'.

***banda-** n. 'band, bond' — ON *band* n. 'binding; band, cord; bond', Far. *band* n. 'string', Elfd. *band* n. 'id.', OE *beand* m. 'band, bond', E *band*, OFri. *bend* m. 'id.', OS *band* n. 'id.', Du. *band* c. 'band; tire' ⇒ **b^hond^h-o-* (DRV) — YAv. *banda-* m. 'bond, fetter' < **b^hond^h-o-*.

An *a*-stem derived from the strong verb **bindan-* (q.v.).

***bandī-** f. 'bond, fetter' — Go. *bandi* f. 'id.', OE *bend* f. 'id.', OFri. *be(i)nde* f. 'id.', MDu. *bende* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An *ih₂*-stem derived from **bindan-* (q.v.).

***bandjan-** w.v. 'to bend (a bow)' — ON *benda* w.v. 'to bend', OE *bendan* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hond^h-éie-* (IE) — Identical to YAv. *bandaiiēiti* 'to bind'.

The causative to **bindan-* (q.v.).

***bandwjan-** w.v. 'to give a sign, beckon' — Go. *bandwjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *benda* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A factitive to Go. *bandwo* f. 'sign' < **b^honh₂-tuéh₂-*, which was created to the root of **bannan-* with the *tuh₂*-suffix.

***banjō-** f. 'wound' — Go. *banja* f. 'id.', ON *ben* f. 'id.', Far. *ben* f. 'wound; cut', OE *benu* f. 'id.', OS *beni-wunda* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hon-ih₂-* (IE) — OAv. *bqaiiēn* 3pl.inj. 'to make ill, afflict' < **b^hon-eie-*.

A word related to or simply derived from ON *bani*, OE *bana*, OFri. *bona*, OHG *bano* m. 'death, bringer of death, bane, killer' < **banan-* < **b^hon-on-*. The derivation of these forms from the PIE root **g^{wh}en-* 'to kill' is semantically apt, but in spite of Seebold 1967, it is unlikely that **g^{wh}* developed into **b* here or anywhere else in Germanic (cf. Markey 1980: 290).

***bankan-** m. 'elevation' — ON *bakki* m. 'hill, slope', Far. *bakki* m. 'slope, cliff, (river or fog) bank', Elfd. *bokke* m. 'slope; hill' (NEUR?) — Lith. *bangà* f. 'multitude', Latv. dial. *buōga* f. 'grove, multitude, crowd' < **b^hong-eh₂-*.

Related to **banki-* (q.v). Cf. with another stem formant Far. *bøkkur* m. 'lump, hillock, tuft' < **banku-*, a formation that probably split off from the original acc.pl. **bankuns* < **b^hong-n-ŋs*. A zero-grade variant may be extant in Du. *bonk* c. 'lump' < **bunkan-* and Nw. dial. *bunka* f. 'pile, lump' < **bunkōn-*, but these forms appear to be more closely related to Icel. *bunga* f. 'bump, elevation', Far. *bunga* f. 'raising on a level base, bulge', Nw. dial. *bunga* f. 'bump' < **bungōn-*.

***banki-** m. 'bench' — ON *bekkr* m. 'bench', Far. *bekkur* m. 'thwart; bench', Elfd. *baink* m. 'bench', OE *benc* f. 'id.', E *bench*, OFri. *bank*, *benk* m./f. 'id.', OS *bank* m. 'id.', Du. *bank* c. 'id.', OHG *banc* m. 'id.', G *Bank* m. 'id.' (NEUR).

Usually connected to **bankan-* 'slope, cliff', possibly through an intermediate meaning 'elevation'.

***bannan-** s.v. 'to command, summon' — ON *banna* w.v. 'to forbid, prohibit; to curse', Far. *banna* w.v. 'to curse; to swear (an oath), to vow', OE *bannan*, *bonnan* s.v. 'to summon', OFri. *bonna*, *banna* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *bannen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *bannan* s.v. 'to ban, order, summon' ⇒ **b^hó-n-h₂-e-* (IE) — Skt. *bhánati* 'to speak' < **b^héh₂-e-*; Gr. *φημί* 'to say, explain, argue', Lat. *fāri* 'to speak, say' (cf. *fābula* f. 'talk, rumour; story, tale' < **b^heh₂-d^hlo-*), Arm. *bam* 'to speak, say' < **b^heh₂-*; RuCS *bajati* 'to tell fables', SCR. *bājati* 'to practise sorcery, exorcize' < **b^heh₂-ie-*.

An *o*-grade intensive verb that in view of its geminate **-nn-* appears to have been created to a thematicized *nu*-present **b^he-nu-e-*. This formation may have replaced the *n*-present **b^he-n-h₂-* that is perhaps also supported by Skt. *bhánati*. See also **bōni-*.

***bans(t)a-** m. 'cowshed' — Go. *bansts* m. 'barn', ON *báss* m. 'stall in a cow-barn', Far. *básur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *bǫs* n. 'id.', OE *bōsig* 'cowshed', E *boosy*, OFri. *bōs* 'cow-barn', MDu. *banst*, *baenst* m. 'round basket made of straw or reed', Du. dial. *boes* c. 'id.', MHG *banse* m./f. 'shelter, lean-to', G *Banse* m./f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hond^h-sth₂-o-* (NEUR?/IE?) — To Lith. *bandà* f. 'cattle' < **b^hond^h-eh₂-?*

The material contains evidence for two different forms, **bansa-* and **bansta-*, which may both have been derived from an element **band-* 'cattle'. The former simply continues **b^hond^h-to-* with a *to*-suffix. The latter probably contains the *st*-suffix (< **sth₂-* 'to stand') which is also found in e.g. OHG *ouwist* m. 'sheepfold' < **awista-* (see **awist(r)a-*) and ON *naust* 'boat-house' < **naust(r)a-*. The word is unrelated to the formally identical OFri. *bōst* 'marriage' (whence *bōstigia* w.v. 'to marry'), which was derived from the strong verb **bindan-* 'to bind'.

***bariz-** ~ ***barza-** n. 'barley' — ON *barr* n. 'id.', OE *bere* m. 'id.', E *barley*, NFri. *berre* 'id.' ⇒ **b^har-es-* (EUR) — Alb. *bar* 'grass', Lat. *far*, *-rris* n. 'husked wheat, emmer; grain, flour', < **b^har-s-*; OCS *brašъno* n. 'food', ORu. *borošъno* n. '(farinaceous) food', SCR. *brāšno* n. 'flour, food' < **b^har-s-ino-*.

Also cf. Go. *barizeins* adj. 'made of barley'. The stem alternation of **bariz-* (Gothic, Old English) and **barza-* (Old Norse) points to a primary *s*-stem nom. **baraz*, gen. **barizaz* that was thematicized in two different ways. Note that the original meaning must have been 'awn', in view of ON *barr* n. 'acicular leaves, needles of the fir or pine' < **barza-*, cf. Far. *egi* n. 'corn, straw; sprout, shoot; barleyfield' under **aiginþ-*. See also **barsa-* and **brazda-*.

***barjan-** w.v. 'to fight' — ON *berja* w.v. 'to beat, strike', Far. *berja* w.v. 'to bear, strike; to knock, hammer; to smash', Elfd. *berra-s* w.v. 'to resist', OE *bered* ptc. 'vexed, oppressed, crushed', OHG *berjan* w.v. 'to hit, knock', MHG *berjen*, *bern* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^horH-ie-* (EUR) — OCS *brati* (sę) 'to fight', Ru. *borót* (*borjú*) 'to overpower, throw to the ground', *borót'sja* 'to fight' < **b^horH-ie-*; Lith. *bárti* (*barù*), Latv. *bārt* 'to scold', refl. 'to quarrel' < **b^horH-e-*; Lat. *feriō*, *-īre* 'to strike' < **b^herH-ie-*; OIr. *barae* f. 'anger, hostility' < **b^hrH-en-*.

An *o*-grade *ie*-present. The meaning 'to fight' in reflexive uses of the verb seems to be a Balto-Slavo-Germanic isogloss. The link with Lat. *forō*, *-āre* 'to bore through, pierce' and PGM. **burōjan-* < **b^hrH-eh₂-ie-* is more uncertain because of the semantic difference.

***barkjan-** w.v. 'to roar' — Icel. *berkja* s.v. 'to boast' ⇒ **b^horg-éie-* (NEUR?).

The causative to **berkan-* and **burkōn-*. The appurtenant ON, Icel., Far. *barki* m. 'throat, larynx' < **barkan-* is often directly linked to Gr. *φάρυγξ* m./f. 'pharynx', *φάραγξ* f. 'crevice' and Lat. *frūmen* n. 'larynx, throat' (cf. De Vries 1962: 26), but this etymology poses critical formal problems. Moreover, the Germanic *n*-stem is a relatively young deverbal formation that cannot simply be projected back into the Indo-European parent language. See also **kragan-*.

***barku-** m. 'bark' — ON *børkr* m. 'id.', Icel. *börkur* m. 'bark, rind', Far. *børkur* m. 'bark; skin on milk', WPhal. *bark* 'id.' ⇒ **b^horh₁ǵ-* (IE) — Alb. *barmë* f. 'bast' < **b^horh₁ǵ-mo-*.

Closely related to Far. *bark* n. 'tanning material; bark', Nw. *bark* n. 'lye from bark'. The *u*-stem **barku-* has no parallel outside Germanic and may have split off from the acc.pl. **barkuns* < **b^horǵ-ns* of a root noun **b^hérHǵ-s* 'birch, birch bark'. The same root noun may have served as the source for the related zero-grade formation MLG *borke* f. 'bark' < **burkō-*. Related to **berkō-* 'birch-tree' and **berhta-* 'bright'.

***barna-** n. 'child' — Go. *barn* n. 'id.', ON *barn* n. 'id.', OE *bearn* n. 'id.', OFri. *bern* n. 'id.', WFri. *bern*, *barn* n. 'id.', OS *barn* n. 'id.', OHG *barn* n. 'id.', MHG *barn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hor-no-* (DRV).

A derivation from the PIE root **b^her-* 'to carry', for which see **beran-* 1.

***barsa-** m. 'pike, bass' — OE *bears*, *bærs* m. 'id.', E *bass*, WFri. *bears* c. 'id.', MDu. *barse*, *baerse* m. 'id.', Du. *baars* c. 'id.', OHG *bars* m. 'id.', G *Barsch* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hors-o-* (WEUR?).

A fish named after its prickly dorsal fin, cf. ON *barr* m. 'pine needle' < **barza-*. The WGM. *o*-grade **barsa-* is accompanied by a Nordic zero-grade formation in a compound with ON *ǫgr* m. 'sea-bass', cf. e.g. OSw. *agh-borre*, ODa. *ag-borræ*, Da. *aborre* < **aga-burzan-*. Related to **brazda-*?

***baruga-** m. 'barrow' — ON *bǫrgr* m. 'castrated boar', OE *bearg*, *bearh* m. 'id.', E *barrow*, Du. *barg* c. 'id.', OHG *barug* m. 'id.', MHG *barc* m. 'id.' ⇒ ***b^horu-ko-** (NEUR) — CS *bravъ* m. 'small livestock', Ru. *bórov* m. 'hog, castrated boar', SCr. *brâv* m. 'sheep, dial. hog, castrated boar' < ***b^horu-**.

A Germanic-Slavic isogloss. The Germanic suffixation is paralleled by ***elha(n)-** 'elk', ***selha-** 'seal' and - on a deeper level - by PIE ***h₂rt-ko-** 'bear', cf. Hitt. *ḫartakka-*, Skt. *fkṣa-*, Gr. ἄρκτος, Lat. *ursus*, OIr. *art*, W *arth*.

***barwa-** m. 'grove(?)' — ON *bǫrr* m. 'unknown dendronym', OE *bearu* m. 'grove', OHG *bara-wāri* m. 'forest keeper; priest' ⇒ ***b^hor-uo-** (NEUR) — RuCS *borъ* m. 'pine-tree, pine forest', Ru. *bor* m. 'coniferous forest', SCr. *bôr* m. 'pine-tree' < ***b^hor-u-**.

A Germanic-Slavic isogloss.

***barzda-** m. 'edge, brim; beard' — Go. Crim. *bars* 'id.', ON *barð* n. 'brim, prow; beard', Far. *barð* n. 'stern; promontory', Nw. *bard* m. 'edge, side', OE *beard* m. 'beard', E *beard*, OFri. *berd* m. 'id.', Du. *baard* c. 'id.', OHG *bart* m. 'id.', G *Bart* m. 'id.' ⇒ ***b^horzd^h-o-** (WEUR) — OCS *brada* f. 'beard', Ru. *borodá* f. 'beard, chin', SCr. *bráda* f. 'id.' < ***b^hor(z?)d^h-eh₂-**; Lith. *barzdà* f. 'id.' < ***b^horzd^h-eh₂-**.

Within Germanic, the word appears to be closely related to ***brezda-**, ***brazda-** and ***burzda-** 'tip; edge; board', which makes it plausible that the meaning 'beard' developed from 'prickle' (cf. OIr. *brot* m. 'id.' < ***b^hrozd^h-o-**). The question that thus arises is whether the Balto-Slavic forms could have been borrowed from PGM. ***barzda-**. This indeed seems to be confirmed by the fact that the ablaut slot of ***barzda-** must be analogical after the zero grade ***burzda-**, ***brazda-** being the expected outcome of the full-grade form ***b^hrosd^h-o-** underlying OIr. *brot* (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 150). Lat. *barba* f. 'beard', which probably reflects Plt. ***barθa**, could be from Germanic as well; the regular outcome of ***b^horzd^h-eh₂-** would at any rate be ****forba**.

***basja-** ~ ***bazja-** n. 'berry' — Go. *basi* n. 'id.', ON *ber* n. 'id.', Far. *ber* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ber* n. 'id.', OE *berige* f. 'berry, grape', E *berry*, OS *beri* n. 'id.', MDu. *bes*, *besie* f. 'berry, grape; bunch of grapes', Du. *bes* c. 'berry', OHG *beri* n. 'berry, grape', G *Beere* f. 'berry' (WEUR?).

A *ja*-stem that in view of the Verner alternation of e.g. Du. *bes* vs. G *Beere*, E *berry* was probably inflected as sg. ***basjan**, pl. ***bazjō**. Related to Nw. *bas* n./m., *base* m. 'shrub' and WPhal. *base* f. 'leafstalk; petiole' < ***basō(n)-**. No further etymology. Some have compared OIr. *basc* adj. 'red' in view of the related OE *basu* adj. 'purple' < ***baswa-**. The color name, however, was conversely derived from the noun with the productive ***wa-**suffix. Perhaps more plausible is the link with Lat. *fascis* m. 'bundle, faggot' and its potential cognates OIr. *basc* m. 'necklace', W *beich* 'burden', Bret. *bec'h* 'load' <

**b^hask-i(o)*-. There can be no connection, on the other hand, with Lat. *bācula* f. 'small berry', cf. *bacci-fer* adj. 'having berries'.

**basta*- m. 'bast' — ON *bast* n. 'bast, inner bark; string', OE *bæst* n./m.? 'id.', E *bast*, Du. *bast* c. 'id.', OHG *bast* m. 'bast, rope', G *Bast* m. 'bast' (GM).

Also cf. the lengthened grade form MHG *buost* m./n. 'rope made of bast', G Rhl. *Bust* f. 'nut shell', Du. dial. *boest* f. 'husk' < **bōsta/ō*-. No further etymology; hardly to Lat. *fascis* 'bundle'.

**batiz* adv. 'better' — Go. *batis* adv. 'id.', ON *betr* adv. 'id.', Far. *betur* adv. 'id.', OE *bet* adv. 'id.', OS *bat* adv. 'id.', MDu. *bet* adv. 'id.', OHG *baz* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hHd-is* (IE) — Skt. *bhadrá-* adj. 'auspicious, happy, pleasant', YAv. *hu-baδra-* adj. 'very happy' < **b^hoHd-ro-* (with loss of *H* in front of *-dr-* as per Lubotsky 1981).

The adverb to the comparative of **gōda-* 'good'. Also cf. ON *bati* m. 'improvement', OFri. *bata* m. 'advantage', Du. *baat* c. 'profit' < **batan-*. Ablauting with **bōtō*-.

**bapa-* n. 'bath' — ON *bað* n. 'id.', Far. *bað* n. 'id.', Elfd. *bað* n. 'id.', OE *bæp* n. 'id.', E *bath*, OFri. *beth* n. 'id.', OS *bath* n. 'id.', Du. *bad* n. 'id.', OHG *bad* n. 'id.', G *Bad* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hh₁-to-*(?) (GM).

A zero-grade *to*-formation to an exclusively Germanic root **b^heh₁-*, cf. the related OHG *bāwan*, *bāen* s.v.(?), G *bāhen* w.v. 'to foment', Bav., Alem. 'to toast' < **bēan-* (with secondary *j* in the hiatus). The derivation of this verb from **g^{wh}r-eh₁-ie-* (see **warma-*) with "irregular loss" of the *r* is to be rejected. Also cf. Elfd. *beða* w.v. 'to well, gush; to weld', EDu. *betten* w.v. 'to warm up', Du. *betten* w.v. 'to moisturize' < **baþjan-*.

**baugjan-* w.v. 'to (make) bend' — ON *beygja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *boyggja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. OE *bīegan* w.v. 'id.', OS *bōgian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *bougen* w.v. 'id.', G *beugen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hough-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **beugan-* ~ **būgan-* (q.v.).

**baunō-* f. 'bean' — ON *baun* f. 'id.', OE *bēan* f. 'id.', E *bean*, OS *bōna* f. 'id.', Du. *boon* c. 'id.', OHG *bōna* f. 'id.', G *Bohne* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hau(-neh₂)-* (EUR/NIE) — Lat. *faba* f. 'bean', OPru. *babo* 'id.', OCS *bobъ*, Ru. *bob*, ScR. *bōb* m. 'id.', < **b^habh-o/eh₂-* and Gr. φακός m. 'lentil', Alb. *bathë* 'bean' < **b^hak^h-o/eh₂-*; also cf. Gr. ἄφακος, ἀφάκη 'vetch'.

The Germanic form is derived from **b^hau-n-eh₂-*, whose root is close to, but formally irreconcilable with both **b^habh-* and **b^hak^h-* as evidenced by the other comparanda. These formal discrepancies suggest that we are dealing with a non-IE word borrowed from a European language belonging to a deeply agricultural culture.

***bausa-** adj. 'evil' — Nw. *baus* adj. 'proud', OFri. *bās** adj. 'obscene', OS *gi-bōsi* adj. 'vain', ODu. *bōsi* adj. 'evil, wicked', Du. *boos* adj. 'angry; evil', OHG *bōsi* adj. 'weak, useless', G *böse* adj. 'wicked, evil, mean' ⇒ **b^houHs-o-* (NEUR) — Ru. *búxnut'* 'to swell up' < **b^hou(H)s-*; Kash. *bucha* f. 'pride, haughtiness' < **b^hou(H)s-eh₂-*.

An adjective derived from a marginally attested root **b^heuHs-* with a meaning 'to swell' (whence 'to rage, be angry, evil'). Also cf. MHG *būs* m. 'abundance' < **būsa-*.

***bautan-** s.v. 'to beat' — ON *bauta* w.v. 'to beat; to chase', OE *bēatan* s.v. 'to beat, strike', E *to beat*, MDu. *boten* s.v. 'to hit, beat', OHG *bōzan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *bōzen* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hóud-e-(?)* (GM?) — Lat. *-fūtō, -āre* 'to strike' < **b^hou-t-eh₂-ie-*; Mlr. *búailid* 'to beat, strike' (a denominal verb from an instrumental formation **b^hou-d^hlo-*?); Alb. *butë* adj. 'tender' < **b^hu-to-*.

The root of this verb, an *o*-grade intensive, is usually reconstructed as **b^heuđ-* (cf. Gordon 2011, who assumes a root **b^heu-* with a *d*-suffix). It is likely, however, that **bautan-* continues Pre-Gm. **bauttan-* with a geminate adopted from the appurtenant iterative **butt/dōn-* (q.v.) < **b^hut-néh₂-* or **b^hud^h-néh₂-*. Influence from this iterative is also seen in MHG *biezen* ~ *būzen* s.v. 'to hit', which in view of the **eu* ~ **ū* alternation may represent a secondary back-formation. As a result, the original root-final consonant cannot be identified as **d*, but only as **t* or **d^h*.

***baza-** adj. 'naked, visible' — ON *berr* adj. 'id.', Far. *berur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *ber* adj. 'id.', OE *bær* adj. 'id.', E *bare*, OFri. *ber* adj. 'id.', OS *bar* adj. 'id.', Du. *barre-voets* adv. 'barefoot', OHG *bar* adj. 'naked, bare; pure; public', G *bar* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hos-ó-* (IE) — Lith. *bāsas*, Latv. *bass* adj. 'barefoot', CS *bosъ*, Ru. *bosój*, SCr. *bōs* adj. 'id.' < **b^hos-o-*; Arm. *bok* adj. 'id.' < **b^hoso-g^{wh}h₂-o-* ('going naked', a compound with the PIE root **g^{wh}eh₂-* 'to go').

The Indo-European word for 'bare, barefoot'.

***bebura-** 1 m. 'beaver' — ON *bjórr* m. 'id.', Elfd. *biuor* m. 'id.', OE *beofor* m. 'id.', E *beaver*, OS *biþar, biþor* m. 'id.', Du. *bever* c. 'id.', OHG *bibar, bibur* m. 'id.', G *Biber* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^he-b^hr-* (IE) — YAv. *baβra-* m. 'beaver', Lat. *fiber, feber* m. 'id.'; Bret. *beuer* 'id.'; OPru. *bebrus*, Lith. *bēbras, bebrūs, bābras*, Latv. *bēbrs, bebris* m. 'id.'; CS *bebrъ, bobrъ*, Ru. *bobr*, SCr. *dābar* m. 'id.'

An animal name generally assumed to have been derived from an adjective preserved as Skt. *babhrú-* ('reddish) brown' < **b^heb^h-ru-*. Since, however, *u*-stem adjectives denoting color names were productive in Proto-Indo-European, I assume derivation in the opposite direction. In my view, the original paradigm is to be reconstructed as nom. **b^hé-b^hr*, gen. **b^hi-b^hr-ós* (cf. Beekes 1995: 265). The thematic forms YAv. *baβra-*, Lat. *fiber*, Lith. *bēbras* and CS *bebrъ* continue the nominative form, as does the

Germanic base **bebur-* (with vocalization of the *r*). The *u*-stems OPru. *bebrus* and Lith. *bebrùs* etc. are probably secondary.

***bebura- 2** m. 'piece of skin, cloth(?)' — ON *bjórr* m. 'triangular cut off piece of skin; land; front wall, party wall', Far. *bjóri* m. 'patch, strip, slip', Nw. *bjor(e)* m. 'wedge-shaped patch', Sw. *bjur-ås* 'cross-beams supporting the thatch of a roof', Gutn. *bjaur* 'stern post' (GM).

Although the word can straightforwardly be reconstructed as **beura-* (cf. ON *bjórr* 'beer' < **beura-*), it is usually derived from **bebura-* (cf. ON *bjórr* 'beaver' < **bebura- 1*) in view of the potential link with Lat. *fibra* f. 'fiber' (cf. De Vries 1962: 40; Magnússon 1989: 60). This link is uncertain in view of the irregular variant Lat. *fimbriae* f.pl. 'fringe on a garment' (cf. De Vaan 2008: 217), but I would nevertheless like to adduce Far. *bjarva* w.v. 'to mend, patch; to wrap' in support of it. This clearly denominal verb obviously developed from **beburōjan-* through metathesis of an unattested ON **bjafra*. Note that EFri. *bjuuere* f. 'bed tick, pillow-case, bag', which theoretically can be brought up in support of the alternative proto-form **beurōn-*, is actually a loanword from Fr. *bure* 'homespun' (Löfstedt 1931: 132) < VLat. *burra* f. 'wool, shaggy garment', cf. EDu. *buer* 'tick, ticking'.

***bedjan-** s.v. 'to ask, beg, pray' — Go. *bidjan* s.v. 'id.', ON *biðja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *biðja* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *biða* s.v. 'id.', OE *biddan* s.v. 'id.', E *to bid*, OFri. *bidda* w.v. 'to ask, bid, order', OS *biddian* w.v. 'to ask', Du. *bidden* s.v. 'to pray', OHG *bitten* s.v. 'to ask; to pray', G *bitten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hed^h-ie-* (IE?).

Etymology debated. In view of the causative **baidjan-*, it has been suggested that **bedjan-* arose from **bidjan-* in analogy to **legjan-* 'to lie' and **setjan-* 'to sit'. The meaning 'to ask' would then have developed from a more primitive 'to expect'. Since the merger of **e* and **i* required for the reinterpretation of **bidjan-* as **bedjan-* happened in East and West Germanic independently, however, this solution cannot be maintained. The alternative link with Gr. ποθέω 'to desire, long for, miss' and Olr. *guidid* 'to pray' < **g^{wh}od^h-éie-* is more attractive, but hinges on the controversial development of PIE **g^{wh}* to PGM. **b* (Seebold 1970). Further cf. ON *kné-beðr* 'hassock', OS *kneo-beda* 'prayer', which has sometimes been equated with Skt. *jñu-bád^h*- adj. 'bending the knee'.

***bēla-** n. '(bon)fire, (funeral) pyre' — ON *bál* n. 'fire; pyre', Far. *bál* n. '(bon)fire', OE *bæ^l* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hél^h-o-* (IE?) — OCS *běl^z*, Ru. *bélyj*, SCr. *bìo*, *běo* adj. 'white' < **b^hē^lH-o-*; Lith. *bālas* adj. 'white', Latv. *bāls* adj. 'pale' < **b^hol^h-o-*.

An etymology left uncertain by the semantic difference between 'pyre' and 'white'.

***belgan-** s.v. 'to swell' — ON *bolginn* ptc. 'swollen', OE *belgan* s.v. 'to swell with anger', OFri. *for-bolgen* ptc. 'angry', OS *ar-belgan* s.v. 'to move to anger', EDu. *ver-bolgen* adj. 'angered', OHG *belgan* s.v. 'to be or grow angry', MHG *belgen* s.v. 'to swell (up)', refl. 'to become angry' ⇒ **b^hélg^h-e-* (IE) — Comparable to OIr. *bolgaid* 'to swell' < **b^holgh^h-eh₂-ie-*; Ru. *bólozen* m. 'callus, bump' < **bolgh^h-nio-*.

A strong verb with derivatives that have cognates throughout the IE languages, for which see **balgi-* 'skin bag'. Also cf. **bulgjōn-* and the causative **balgjan-* (q.v.).

***belkan-** ~ ***balkan-** ~ ***bulkan-** m. 'beam' — ON *bjalki* m. 'id.', *bolkr* m. 'id.', OE *balca* m. 'beam, bank, ridge', E *balk*, OFri. *balka* m. 'roof beam, rafter', MLG *balke* m. 'beam, hayloft, ceiling', Du. *balk* c. 'beam, bar', OHG *balko* m. 'plank, winepress, part of a ship', G *Balken* m. 'beam, bar' ⇒ **b^hélg^h-on-* (NEUR) — Ru. dial. *bólozno* n. 'thick board' < **b^holgh^h-ino-*; Lith. *balžienas*, Latv. *bālziēns* m. 'cross-beam' < **b^holgh^h-eiH-no-*.

An ablauting *n*-stem with generalization of the geminate that arose from the sequence **-gh^h-n-* in the genitive (Kroonen 2011a: 148-149). The original paradigmatic distribution of the roots **belk-* and **balk-* is revealed by the closely related ON *bolkr*, Icel. *báلكur* m. 'partition, section', Far. *bólkur* m. 'section; small flock', Nw. *bolк*, pl. *belker* m. 'section; bulkhead', OSw. *balker*, *bolker* m. 'beam; section' < **balku-*, which split off from the original acc.pl. **balk(k)uns* < **b^holgh^h-n-ŋs*. The zero grade can be retrieved from OE *bolca* m. 'gangway, duckboard', OHG *bolko* m. 'gangboard' < **bulkan-*, which was created on the basis of the gen. **bulk(k)az* < **b^hlg^h-n-ós*. Outside Germanic, the word is clearly related to Ru. *bólozno* and Lith. *balžienas*, which point to a root **b^holgh^h-* (not **b^holg^h-* in view of Winter's law). These cognates, in turn, can in spite of the diverging semantics hardly be separated from e.g. OPru. *balsinis* 'pillow' and SCr. *blàzina* f. 'pillow, bolster' as mentioned under **balgi-* 'skin bag'.

***bellan-** s.v. 'to roar, bark' — Icel. *bjalla* w.v. 'to chatter; to croak', OE *bellan* s.v. 'to bellow, roar, bark', MDu. *bellen* w.v. 'to bark', OHG *bellan* s.v. 'to bark, resound', MHG *bellen* s.v. 'to bark', G *bellen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A strong verb that in view of the double *l* appears to have been back-formed from the pertaining iterative **bullōn-* (q.v.) < **b^hlh₁-néh₂-* (there is consequently no need to assume gemination by the laryngeal as per Lühr 1976: 77). The original present is represented by **blējan-* 'to bleat' (q.v.) < **b^hleh₁-ie-*.

***bellōn-** f. 'knoll(?)' — Icel. *bjalla* f. 'hill', Sw. *fota-bjälle* n. 'heel' (EUR).

Ablauting with **ballan-* (q.v.).

***belunōn-** ~ ***bulmōn-** f. 'henbane' — OSw. *bulma* f. 'id.', Sw. *bolma*, *bolm-ört* 'id.', ODa. *bylne* 'id.', EDa. *bølme*, *bulme* 'id.', Da. *bulme-urt* 'id.', OE *beolone* f. 'id.', OS *bilina* f. 'id.', MDu. *belne* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hel-uon*(?) (EUR) — W *bela*, *bele* 'henbane' < **b^hel-es-eh₂*; RuCS *belenъ* m., Ru. *belená* f. < **b^hel-en-o/eh₂*; SCr. *bûn* m. 'id.' < **b^hl-no*.

Also cf. OE *beolonan sæd*, MDu. *belne-saet*, MLG *billen-saat* 'henbane seed'. The opposition of OE *beolone* vs. OSw. *bulma* could point to an ablauting *un*-stem, **belwō*, gen. **bulwunaz* < **b^hél-uōn*, **b^hl-un-ós*. The *m* of the Scandinavian forms must then be secondary, cf. Da. *bulne* ~ *bulme* 'to swell up' = ODa. *bulnæ*, ON *bolgna* (see **belgan*). The Slavic forms, on the other hand, rather point to an ablauting *n*-stem (cf. Schrijver 1999b), e.g. nom. **b^hél-ōn*, gen. **b^hl-n-ós*. OHG *bilisa*, G *Bilsen-kraut* together with Romance forms such as Sp. *belesa* 'plumbago' were adopted from Celtic **belisa*, as continued by W *bela* (Schrijver l.c.).

***benuta-** m. 'bentgrass' — OE *beonet* m. 'id.', E *bent*, OFri. *benet* 'id.(?)', OWFri. *bjint* c./n. 'id.', EFri. *bjunt* n. 'id.', OHG *binuz* m. 'id.', MHG *binez*, *binz* m. 'id.', G *Binse* f. 'id.' (GM/NIE).

It is possible that Nw. *bunt* m. 'tufted grass (*Aira caespitosa*)' is related, and if so, it represents an ablauting form **bunuta-* that would point to a root **b^h(e)nH-* with a laryngeal. The root has no extra-Gm. cognates, however, and can in view of the irregular correspondence with MLG *bēse*, MDu. *bies(e)* f., Du. *bies* c. 'bulrush, sedge' < **beusō*(?) be analyzed as a word of non-IE origin.

***beran-** 1 s.v. 'to bear, carry, give birth' — Go. *bairan* s.v. 'to bear, bring; to endure, suffer; to give birth', ON *bera* s.v. 'to bear, carry; to wear; to produce, yield', Elfd. *bjärå* s.v. 'id.', OE *beran* s.v. 'id.', E *to bear*, OFri. *bera* s.v. 'to carry; to give birth', OS *beran* s.v. 'to bear, possess', Du. *baren* w.v. 'to give birth', OHG *beran* s.v. 'to bear, produce, bring forth, render', G *ge-bähren* s.v. 'to bear, give birth' ⇒ **b^hér-e-* (IE) — ToAB *pār-* 'to bring, carry', Skt. *bhárati* 'to carry, bear, bring, maintain', Av. *baraitī* 'to bring', Arm. *berem* 'to bring, bear, give fruit', Alb. *bie* 'to bear, carry', Gr. φέρω, Lat. *ferō*, *ferre* 'to carry, take', OIr. *beirid* 'to carry', OW *beryt*, MBret. *beraff* 'to flow', OCS *brati* 'to gather, select', Ru. *brat'* (*berú*) 'to take', SCr. *bràti* 'to gather'.

An old PIE thematic verb. See also **barna-*, **bēri-*, **bērō-*, **buri-* and **burjan-*.

***beran-** 2 m. 'bear' — OSw. *Biari* prop. 'id.', OE *bera* m. 'id.', MDu. *bere* m. 'id.', Du. *beer* c. 'id.', OHG *bero* m. 'id.', G *Bär* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^herH-on-* (NEUR).

The PGM. word was inflected as an *n*-stem. In Nordic, it was replaced by the *u*-stem **bernu-*, cf. ON *björn*, Far. *björn* (f.), Elfd. *byōnn*, which split off from the acc.pl. case **bernuns* < **b^her-n-ŋs*. Other secondary derivations are

ON *bera* f. 'she-bear' < **berōn-* and ON *birna* f. 'id.' < **bernjōn-*. OHG *Berri* 'Keeper of the Bear (*arctophylax*)' seems to point to an ablauting form **barja-*, to which one may compare ON *bassi* m. 'bear' < **barsan-*(?), a variant of ON *bersi* < **bersan-*, cf. EDu. *bers*, *bors* 'id.'

Outside Germanic, the word is usually compared to Lith. *bėras*, Latv. *bērs* adj. 'brown' < **bĕrH-o-*, assuming that the Gm. word started out as a tabooistic formation meaning 'the brown one'. Another possibility is to derive PGM. **beran-* from PIE **ǵʰuēr-* 'wild animal' as represented by Gr. θήρ, Lith. *žvėris*, OCS *zvěřь* m. 'wild animal' (Ringe 2006: 106), but this explanation depends on the controversial change of PIE **gʷh* (or **ǵʰu-*) to PGM. **b* (cf. **banjō-*). The sometimes compared OCS *brъlogъ* m., Ru. *berlóga* f., SCr. *bflog* m. 'puddle, den' cannot be related: either the element **bĕr-* was borrowed from Gm. **ber-*, or the word was created to the Slavic formation continued by SCr. *brljati* 'to dabble' with the suffix *-og-* (cf. Skok 1971: 214).

**berga-* m./n. 'mountain' — ON *bjarg*, *berg* n. 'id.', OE *beorg* m. 'id.', E *barrow*, OFri. *berch* m. 'id.', OS *berg* m. 'id.', Du. *berg* c. 'id.', OHG *berg*, *berag* m. 'id.', G *Berg* m. 'id.' ⇒ **bĕrǵh-o-* (IE) — OIr. *bri* f. 'hill, plain' < **bĕrǵh-eh₂-*; Arm. *barjr* adj. 'high', Hitt. *parku-* adj. 'id.' < **bĕrǵh-u-*; Skt. *bṛhánt-*, Av. *bərəz(ant)-* adj. 'high' < **bĕrǵh-ent-*.

Also cf. Go. *bairgahei* f. 'mountainous area' < **berg-ah-īn-*.

**bergan-* s.v. 'to keep (safe)' — Go. *bairgan* s.v. 'to preserve, protect, keep', ON *bjarga* w.v. 'to save, help', OE *beorgan* s.v. 'to spare', Du. *bergen* s.v. 'to hide; to salvage', OHG *bergan* s.v. 'to protect, hide', G *bergen* s.v. 'to contain, retrieve, salvage' ⇒ **bĕrǵh-e-* (EUR) — OCS *brěšti* (*brěǵo*) 'to care' < **bĕrǵh-e-*; Lith. *birginti* 'to save' < **bĕrǵh-néh₂-*; OIr. *commairge* f. 'protection, security' < **kōm-bĕrǵh-ieh₂-*.

In view of the apparent etymological link with **berga-* 'mountain', the original meaning of the verb can be reconstructed as 'to take to high ground', whence 'to keep safe', cf. **burgjan-* and **burg-*. This is implausible, however, since the unpalatalized velars of OCS *brěšti* (*brěǵo*) 'to care' and Lith. *birginti* point to a root **bĕrǵh-* 'to safeguard' that was unidentical to PIE **bĕrǵh-* 'high'. The link with the Balto-Slavic forms can consequently only be maintained by assuming that they were adopted from Germanic.

**berhta-* adj. 'bright' — Go. *bairhts* adj. 'bright, clear, manifest, evident', ON *bjartr* adj. 'bright, shining; illustrious', OE *beorht* adj. 'bright', E *bright*, OS *berht* adj. 'shining', OHG *beraht* adj. 'bright, shining', MHG *berht* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **bĕrhtǵ-to-* (IE) — Identical to W *berth* adj. 'beautiful' < **bĕrhtǵ-to-*; also Alb. *bardhē* adj. 'white' < **bĕrhtǵ-o-* (not **bĕrǵ-o-*, pace Huld 1984: 40).

The derivational base of Go. *bairhtjan*, ON *birta*, OE *ge-bierhtan* 'to shine, make bright' < **berhtjan*-. In Germanic, the root also occurs without a suffix, e.g. in Nw. *bjerk* adj. 'bright' < **berka*- < **b^herh₁ǵ-o*- and in **brōka*- (q.v.).

**bēri*- adj. 'portable' — ON *bærr* adj. 'due, entitled to', Far. *-bærur* adj. 'capable of bearing' (DRV) — Skt. *bhāryá*- adj. 'to be borne, to be nourished' < **b^hēr-io*-.

A *vṛddhi*-gerundive to **beran*- 1 (q.v.).

**berkan*- s.v. 'to roar' — OE *beorcan* s.v. 'to make a sharp explosive sound, bark', E *to bark* ⇒ **b^herg-e*- (NEUR?) — To Lith. *burgėti* 'to sputter; grumble', Latv. *burgžēt* 'to purr' < **b^hrg-eh₁*- (Pokorny IEW: 138-139)?

Also cf. **burkōn*- and **barkjan*-.

**berkō*- f. 'birch-tree' — ON *bjrkr* f. 'id.', OE *beorc* f. 'id.', E *birch*, Du. *berk* c. 'id.' ⇒ **b^herh₁ǵ-eh₂*- (IE) — Skt. *bhūrjā*- m. 'kind of birch', Oss. *bærz* / *bærzæ* 'birch' < **b^hrh₁ǵ-o*-; Lith. *béržas* m. 'id.', SCr. *brěza* f. 'id.' < **b^herh₁ǵ-o/eh₂*-.

Also cf. - with a different suffix - OE *birce*, OHG *bircha*, *birihha*, G *Birke* f. 'id.' < **berkjō(n)*-. Related to **barku*- 'bark' and **berhta*- 'bright' (the bark of the birch-tree is whitish in color).

**bērō*- f. 'bier' — OE *bār*, *bær* f. 'id.', E *bier*, OFri. *bēre* f. 'id.', OS *bāra* f. 'id.', Du. *baar* c. 'id.', OHG *bāra* f. 'id.', G *Bahre* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A lengthened grade *ō*-stem derived from the strong verb **beran*- 1 (q.v.).

**beudan*- s.v. 'to command; to offer' — Go. *biudan* s.v. 'id.', ON *bjóða* s.v. 'to offer; to invite', Far. *bjóða* s.v. 'to offer; to invite; to command', Elfd. *biuoða* s.v. 'to offer; to assist', OE *bēodan* s.v. 'to bid; to command, order', E *to bid*, OS *biodan* s.v. 'to offer', Du. *bieden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *biotān* s.v. 'id.', G *bieten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^héud^h-e*- (IE) — ToA *potā*-, B *pautā*- 'to honor, flatter', Skt. *bódhati* 'to perceive, notice', YAv. *baodaiti* 'to pay attention', Gr. *πέυθω* 'to give notice' < **b^héud^h-e*-; OCS *bljusti* 'to watch, guard', Ru. *bljustí* (*bljudú*) 'id.', SCr. *bljŭsti* 'id.' < **b^héud^h-*; Gr. *πυνθάνομαι* 'to find out, inquire', Lith. *bùsti* (*bundù*) 'to awake, wake up' < **b^hu-n-d^h-*.

A strong verb of IE origin. See also **buda*- and **budan*-.

**beugan*- ~ **būgan*- s.v. 'to bow, bend' — Go. *biugan* s.v. 'id.', ON *bjúga* s.v. 'id.', Far. *bogin* adj. 'bent', OE *būgan* s.v. 'to bend', E *to bow*, MDu. *bugen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *buijen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *biogan* s.v. 'to bend, swing', G *biegen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^héugh-e*- (IE) — Ru. *bgat* 'to bend' < **b^hugh-eh₂-ie*-; Ru. *bugór* m. 'hillock', Latv. *baūgurs* m. 'hill' < **b^hough-ro*-; and with metathesis Lith. *gùbti* (*gumbù*), Latv. *gubt* 'to bend, curve' < **g^hu-m-b^h-e*-; RuCS *gъ(b)nuti*, Ru.

gnut' (*gnu*) 'to bend', SCr. *gānuti* 'to move' < **g^hub^h-neu-*; appurtenance uncertain: Skt. *bhujāti* 'to bend, shove' < **b^hug-é-*.

The Germanic verb just like some Balto-Slavic forms points to a root **b^heugh-*. It appears in metathesized form in Lith. *gùbti*, RuCS *gž(b)nuti*, and also in PGM. **gubēn-* 'to cower' (q.v.). Skt. *bhujāti* points to an unexplained root variant **b^heug-*. See also **baugjan-*, **bugan-* and **bukk/gōn-*.

**beura-* n. 'beer' — ON *bjórr* m. 'id.', Far. *bjór* n. 'id.', OE *bēor* n. 'id.', E *beer*, MDu. *bier* n. 'id.', Du. *bier* n. 'id.', OHG *bior* n. 'id.', G *Bier* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hreuH-ro-* (DRV).

Etymology debated. Some have compared Sw. *buska* 'newly brewed beer' (cf. Pokorny LEW: 98-102), but the implied proto-form **beuza-* cannot be maintained, as it would have given ON ***býrr* by *r*-mutation. It can be contended that ON *bjórr* was adopted from Old English, but in view of the formal regularity of the sound correspondences as well as the borrowing of the word as OIr. *béoir* and SaaN *biev'ra*, this seems unlikely. Not very attractive either is the idea that the word started out as a West Germanic monastic loanword from Lat. *biber* 'drink' (Kluge/Mitzka 1975). In my view, the best possible explanation is to assume dissimilation of the first *r* in a PGM. form **breura-* (Osthoff 1882: 555), because this formation can straightforwardly be derived from the verb **brewwan-* 'to brew' with a *ro*-suffix, cf. Gr. βρῦτος or βρῦτον 'fermented liquor made from barley, beer'. It is furthermore conceivable that this *ro*-stem continues an older heteroclitic formation **b^hreuH-ur*.

**beusta-* m. 'beestings' — OE *bēost* m. 'id.', E *beestings*, WFri. *bjist* c. 'id.', NFri. Hall. *biaost* n. 'id.', MDu. *biest* f., Du. *biest* c. 'id.', OHG *biost* m. 'id.', G *Biest* m. 'id.' (GM).

The original form and etymology of the word are uncertain. In view of ?OFra. gl. *biastr*, G Pal. *Briester* and Swi. *briešt*, it is possible to assume that the original form was **breustra-*, and that this form was dissimilated into both **breusta-* and **beustra-*. This **breustra-* can then be connected to MHG *briustern* w.v. 'to swell up', which was compared by MHW: 357-8 to **breusta-* 'breast' (q.v.). However, the assumption of a two-way dissimilation is still unable to account for the common form **beusta-*, which has no *r* at all. Are we dealing with some kind of compound, e.g. **bi-justa-*, the second element being **jūsta-* 'cheese' (q.v.)? Uncertain. The potentially related Icel. *á-brystir*, *-brestir*, *-bristir* f.pl. 'dish made from beestings' has been derived from ON *bresta* s.v. 'to break' < **brestan-* (Magnússon 1989: 2). Icel. *broddr* m. 'beestings' seems to be unrelated, as it may be identical to *broddr* 'spike, tip; beginning' < **bruzda-* in the sense of 'first milk' (Magnússon 1989: 83). Unclear is the position of Nw. *budde* f. 'beestings; fluid from a

pregnant cow's teat; cheese made of beestings; newlyborn lamb or calf < *buzdōn-.

***bewwa-** n. 'yield; barley' — ON *bygg* n. 'barley', Far. *bygg* n. 'id.', Elfd. *begg* 'id.', OE *bēow* n. 'id.', OS *beu* n.(?) 'harvest' ⇒ **b^heuH₂-o-* (DRV).

An *a*-stem related to **bōan-* ~ **būan-* (q.v.). Note that Elfd. *begg* proves that the root vowel was **e* rather than **i*.

***bīan-(?)** s.v.(?) 'to forsee(?), worry(?)' — Far. *bíggja* w.v. 'to herald, announce', Nw. *bjå* w.v. 'to tremble; to warn, predict something bad; to care about; to be of use' ⇒ **b^héiH-e-(?)* (IE) — Skt. *bháyate* 'to be afraid' < **b^héiH-e-*; OPru. *biātwei*, Lith. *bijóti(s)*, Latv. *bītiēš* 'to fear, to be scared' < **b^hiH-ie-*; OCS *bojati se*, Ru. *bojat'sja*, SCR. *bōjati se* 'to fear, be afraid' < **b^hoiH-eh₂-*; Lith. *baisūs*, Latv. *baīss* adj. 'terrible' < **b^hoiH-s-u-*; OCS *běsъ*, Ru. *bes*, SCR. *bḷjes* m. 'demon' < **b^hoiH-so-*.

The verb has received no IE etymology so far, but given the Norwegian meanings 'to shiver' and 'to worry', it is likely to contain the IE root **b^heiH-* 'to fear'. This was originally a perfective verb, cf. Skt. *bibhāya* 'is afraid' < **b^hi-b^hoiH-e* (also cf. **bibēn-*). Far. *bíggja* and Nw. *bjå* are weak verbs and may continue **bī(j)ēn-* or **bī(j)ōn-* (cf. Lith. *bijóti* < **b^hiH-eh₂-*). Given the late attestation of the two verbs, however, it cannot be excluded that the verb originally was strong, continuing **bīan-* < **b^héiH-e-*, cf. Skt. *bháyate*.

***bibēn-** w.v. 'to tremble' — ON *bifa* w.v. 'id.', Far. *biva* w.v. 'id.', OE *beofian* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *beva* w.v. 'id.', OS *beþon* w.v. 'id.', Du. *beven* w.v. 'id.', OHG *bibēn* w.v. 'id.', G *beben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hi-b^hoiH₂-* (IE).

A stative verb based on a PIE reduplicated perfect **b^he-b^hoiH-* (Narten 1981: 10) to the root **b^heiH-*, for which see **bīan-(?)*. Just like Skt. *bibhēti*, which was created to Skt. *bibhāya* 'is afraid', the PGM. stem **bebai-* seems to have given rise to a class 3 weak verb (Kümmel 2000: 338). For a similar scenario, cf. **gīgēn-* and **rīrēn-*.

***bīdan-** s.v. 'to wait' — Go. *beidan* s.v. 'to await, look for', ON *bíða* s.v. 'to wait for; to suffer, undergo', Far. *bíða* s.v. 'to wait', Elfd. *baiða* s.v. 'id.', OE *bīdan* s.v. 'to wait, remain', E *to bide*, OFri. *bīdia* w.v. 'id.', OS *bīdan* s.v. 'to wait, stay, expect', MDu. *biden* s.v. 'to wait', OHG *bītan* s.v. 'to wait, anticipate, hope', MHG *bīten* s.v. 'to await' ⇒ **b^héid^h-e-* (EUR) — Gr. *πίθομαι* 'to trust, rely, obey, be persuaded', Lat. *fīdō*, -*ere* 'to trust' < **b^héid^h-e-*; Alb. *bindem* 'to be convinced, believe' < **b^hi-n-d^h-*.

A European verb. The Germanic meaning 'to wait' probably developed from 'to suffer', cf. ON *bíða* with both meanings. With a more primitive meaning, cf. **baidjan-* 'to force'.

***bi(j)ēn-** w.v. 'to hit' — Icel. *bjá* w.v. 'to fight, struggle' ⇒ **b^{hi}H-eh₁-ie-* (EUR) — OIr. *benaid* 'to strike, hit', MW *kymynu* 'to hit, cut down', MBret. *benaff* 'to cut' < **b^{hi}H-neh₂-*; OCS *biti*, Ru. *bit'* (*b'ju*) 'to beat', SCr. *bīti* 'to beat, kill'; Ru. *bítva*, SCr. *bītva* f. 'battle' < **b^{hi}H-tueh₂-*; OCS *uboi* m. 'murder', Ru. *boj* m. 'battle, fight, beating', SCr. *bōj* m. 'battle, war' < **b^{hoi}H-o-*.

I reconstruct Icel. *bjá* as **bi(j)ēn-* in view of the similar development of PGM. < **fi(j)ēn-* (q.v.) to ON *ffá* 'to hate'. This reconstruction enables us to derive the verb from the PIE root **b^{hei}H-* 'to hit'. The derivation from **bewōn-* (Magnússon 1989: 58) is less attractive.

***bila-** adj. 'equal, even' — OS *bile-wit* adj. 'ambidextrous', MDu. *bil-lijc* adv. 'reasonable, right', Du. *bil-lijk* adv. 'id.', OHG *bil-līh* adv. 'id.', MHG *un-bil* adj. 'unappropriated, unjust' ⇒ **b^{hi}-lo-(?)* (EUR) — Gr. φίλος adj. 'friendly, dear; related, own', OIr. *bil* adj. 'good' < **b^{hi}-lo-*.

The original meaning of the word seems to have been '(one's) equal, even', cf. ON *Billigr* (name of a mythical dwarf or giant), Elfd. *bilingg* m. 'twin' and Elfd. *bila* w.v. 'to plane' (= 'to make even?'). This further follows from OS *bilithi*, ODu. *bilithe*, Du. *beeld*, OHG *biladi*, *biledi*, G *Bild* n. 'image, likeness' < WGM. **bil-epja-*.

***bilōn-** w.v. 'to give way' — ON *bila* w.v. 'to give way; to fail', Icel. *bila* w.v. 'to fail, break down, give out', Far. *bila* w.v. 'to be missing; to fail, betray, let down; to err', Nw. *bila* w.v. 'to yield, give way, fail, lack', Sw. *bila* w.v. 'to run out, come to an end', Du. arch., dial. *belen* w.v. 'to pull out (from an agreement), to resile' (IE?).

(E)Du. *be(e)len* (Plantijn 1573: *beel zijn* 'se repentir d'un marché, mariage, et semblable'), has not yet received an etymology, but since Nordic *bila* appears to have had a primary meaning 'to give way, to fail', there are no semantic objections against connecting it. No certain extra-Gm. etymology; perhaps to be compared to Lith. *bailùs*, Latv. *baīls* adj. 'afraid' < **b^{hoi}h₂-l-u-*, for which cf. **bīan-*.

***bindan-** s.v. 'to bind' — Go. *bindan* s.v. 'id.', ON *binda* s.v. 'id.', OE *bindan* s.v. 'id.', E *to bind*, OFri. *binda* s.v. 'id.', OS *bindan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *binden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *bintan* s.v. 'id.', G *binden* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hénd^h-e-* (IE) — Skt. *badhnāti* 'to bind, tie, fix' < **b^hnd^h-néh₂-*; Av. *basta-*, OP *basta-* ptc. 'bound' < **b^hnd^h-to-*; Gr. πείσμα n. 'rope, cable' < **b^hnd^h-s-men-*.

A strong verb of IE origin. See further **banda-*, **bandjan-*, **bandī-*, **bans(t)a-* and **bunda-*.

***bīōn-** f. 'bee' — ON *bý* n., *bý-fluga* f. 'id.', Far. *bý-fluga* f. 'id.', Nw. *bie* f. 'id.', Elfd. *bia* f. 'id.' (for expected **baja*), OE *bēo* f. 'id.', E *bee*, OHG *bīa* f., *bīan* m. 'id.', MHG *bīe*, *bīn* m. 'id.', G *Biene* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^héi-on-* (EUR) — Lat. *fūcus* m.

'drone' < **b^hoi-ko-*; OIr. *bech* 'id.', W *begegryr* 'bee' < **b^hi-ko-*; OCS *bъcela*, Ru. *pčelá*, SCr. *pčèla* f. 'bee' < **b^hi-k-el-eh₂-*; Lith. *bitė*, *bitis* f. 'bee', OPru. *bitte* 'id.' < **bi-ti(-eh₂)-*.

A European word. The oldest formation was probably an ablauting *n*-stem nom. **bīō*, gen. **binaz* in view of the co-occurrence of the full-grade stems OHG *bīa*, OE *bēo*, Nw. *bie* on the one hand, and the zero grade variants OHG *bian* < **biana-* and MHG *bin*, G *Biene* < **binan-* (MHG *bini* n. 'id.' continues a diminutive **bin-īn-*) on the other (cf. Lühr 2000: 98). The vowel and gender of ON *bý* are analogical to the semantically adjacent *mý* n. 'mosquito' < **mūja-* (see **muwī-*), cf. the parallelism of Icel. *bý-fluga* 'bee' and *mý-fluga* 'midge' (Kroonen 2011a: 228-231).

**bīsōn-* f. 'wind' — Du. Flem. *bij*s f. 'rain shower, hail storm', OHG *bīsa* f. 'storm', MHG *bise* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Probably a derivation from the verb **bīsōn-* (q.v.).

**bīsōn-* w.v. 'to run around (of cattle chased by insects)' — OSw. *bisa* w.v. 'id.', Sw. *besa* w.v. 'id.', Du. Flem. *biezen* w.v. 'to run around (of cattle)', OHG *bisōn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *bisen* w.v. 'id.', G *biesen* w.v. 'id.' (IE?).

A NWGm. word for frenzying of cattle. Perhaps the same root extension of the root **b^heih₂-* 'to fear' (for which see **bīan-*) as found in Skt. *bhīṣáyate* 'to be startled' < **b^hih₂-s-eie-*. Also cf. **bīsōn-*.

**bītan-* s.v. 'to bite, be sharp' — Go. *beitan* s.v. 'id.', ON *bíta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *bíta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *baita* s.v. 'id.', OE *bītan* s.v. 'id.', E *to bite*, OFri. *bīta* s.v. 'id.', OS *bītan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *bijten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *bīzan* s.v. 'id.', G *beißen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^héid-e-* (IE) — Skt. *bhinátti* 'to split, break, destroy, cut up', Lat. *findō*, *-ere* 'to split, cleave' < 3sg. **b^hi-n-éd-ti*, 3pl. **b^hi-n-d-énti*; YAv. *astō.bid-* 'who breaks a bone', Khot. *bid-/bista-* 'to pierce'; Gr. *φείδομαι* 'to spare, save, refrain from' (< 'to separate oneself from').

An old IE verb. Also cf. **baita-*, **bitan-*, **bitra-* and **bīpla-*.

**bītan-* m. 'bite; little bit, fragment' — ON *biti* m. 'id.', OE *bita* m. 'id.', E *bit*, MDu. *bete* m. 'id.', Du. *beet* c. 'id.', OHG *bizzo* m. 'id.', G *Bissen* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A zero-grade *n*-stem derived from **bītan-* (q.v.).

**bitlan-* m. 'beetle' — Da. *bille* c. 'id.', OE *bitela* m. 'id.' (GM).

Da. *bille* can be derived from ON **bitli* (cf. Falk/Torp 1960: 73) and may thus be identical to OE *bitela* < **bitlan-*. This formation is thought to have been derived from **bītan-* 'to pierce, bite'. The alternative is to connect Da. *bille* to Icel. *bjalla* f. 'bug' (< **bellōn-*?), but the origin of the latter is uncertain.

***bitra-** adj. 'bitter, sharp' — ON *bitr* adj. 'biting, sharp; bitter', Far. poet. *bitur* adj. 'sharp, keen', Elfd. *bitter* adj. 'bitter; angry', OE *bitor*, *bitter*, *bittor* adj. 'bitter', E *bitter*, OS *bittar* adj. 'id.', Du. *bitter* adj. 'id.', OHG *bittar* adj. 'bitter, harsh, spicy', G *bitter* adj. 'bitter' (DRV).

A *ra*-stem created to **bītan-* (q.v.). The *o*-grade of Go. *baitrs* adj. 'bitter' is remarkable, as *ro*-stems usually take the zero grade. It is substantiated, however, by ON *-beitr* in *slíðr-beitr* adj. 'sharp as a razor'. Also cf. OE *bitela* adj. 'biting' < **bitala-*.

***bīpla-** m. 'axe' — ON *bīldr* m. 'axe', MDu. *bijl* f./n. 'id.', Du. *bijl* c. 'id.', OHG *bīhal* n. 'id.', G *Beil* n. 'id.' (DRV).

An instrumental noun derived from **bītan-* (q.v.).

***blada-** n. 'leaf, blade' — ON *blað* n. 'id.', Far. *blað* n. 'id.', Elfd. *blað* n. 'id.', OE *blæd* f. 'cup, bowl', OFri. *-bleth* n. 'surface', OS *blad* n. 'leaf', Du. *blad* n. 'leaf; surface', OHG *blat* n. 'leaf; sheet', G *Blatt* n. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **blōan-* 'to bloom', quasi PIE **b^hlh₁-tó-*; as this proto-form would regularly develop into PGm. **bulda-*, the formation must have been created at a late stage, i.e. within Germanic itself. For an archaic meaning, cf. MDu. *blad* n. 'yield, profit, interest'.

***blahjōn-** f. 'cloth' — ON *blæja* f. 'fine colored cloth; cover of a bed; burial sheet', OHG *blaha* f. 'coarse linen', G *Blache*, *Blahe*, *Plane* f. 'id.' (GM).

ON *blæja* (the spelling *blægja* is probably hypercorrect) presupposes a form **blahjōn-*, which is corroborated by the North Frisian form *bleix* < OFri. **blehhe* (Löfstedt 1928-1931: 241). EDa. *blā*, pl. *blār*, Da. *blår* 'waste material when hemp or flax is processed' has been compared to G *Blahe*, as if continuing **blahōn-*, but the variant *Blache* (with *-ch-* < *-hh-*) proves that the German word, too, must be reconstructed as **blahjōn-* (with *j*-gemination but blocking of the umlaut before *-h-* as in *lachen* < **hlahjan-*). No further etymology: unrelated to Lat. *floccus* m. 'tuft of wool'.

***blaika-** adj. 'pale' — ON *bleikr* adj. 'id.', OE *blāc* adj. 'id.', OS *blēk* adj. 'id.', Du. *bleek* adj. 'id.', OHG *bleih* adj. 'id.', G *bleich* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An *o*-grade adj. created to the strong verb **blīkan-* (q.v.).

***blaita-** adj. 'pale' — OE *blāt* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hloid-o-* (NEUR) — Identical to OCS *blědъ*, Ru. *bledój*, ScR. *blijed* adj. 'pale'.

Cf. OHG *blizza* f. 'bluish discoloration' < **blit-jō-*. Reminiscent of **blaika-* with the same meaning.

***blandan-** s.v. 'to mix, mingle' — Go. *blandan* (*sik*) 'to mix, mingle', ON *blanda* s.v. 'to blend, mix', OE *blandan*, *blondan* w.v. 'id.', OHG *blantan* s.v.

'id.' ⇒ **b^hlond^h-e-* (NEUR) — OCS *blesti* 'to chatter, talk nonsense', SCr. *blesti* 'to talk nonsense, blaspheme' < **b^hlénd^h-e-*, Lith. *blęsti* (*blendžiù*) 'to sleep, stir flour into soup, talk nonsense, become cloudy' < **b^hlend^h-ie-*.

An *o*-grade intensive verb. The original meaning was 'to blend', whence 'to make murky' and 'to be blind' (see **blinda-*).

***blanka-** adj. 'colorless(?)' — ON *blakkr* adj. 'black, dun-colored', Elfd. *blokk* adj. 'pale', Du. *blank* adj. 'white, transparent; inundated', OHG *blanc* adj. 'shining, white', G *blank* adj. 'shiny, sheer' (DRV).

An adjective created to the poorly attested strong verb **blinkan-*, cf. Du. *blinken* s.v. 'to shine', G Pal. *blinken* s./w.v. 'to blink; to shine', a secondary nasalized variant of **blīkan-* (q.v.). Note that Elfd. *blokk* instead of ***blakk* proves that the Nordic form continues **blanka-* rather than **blakka-*. The Germanic adjective spread to Romance, cf. VLat. *blancus*, Italian *bianco*, Spanish *blanco*, Fr. *blanc*, and from there into English as *blank* 'empty'. English must originally have had the native adjective, however, in view of OE *blanca* m. 'grey horse' < **blankan-* (cf. Far. *Blakkur* 'name of a dog'). Also cf. ON *blekkja* w.v. 'to deceive', ME *blenchen* w.v. 'to jerk, twist, to flinch; to wink; to shine', E *to blench*, *blink*, MDu. *blenken*, *blinken* w.v. 'to shine' < **blankjan-*.

***blauta-** adj. 'soft' — ON *blautr* adj. 'soft, weak; wet, soaked', Far. *bleytur* adj. 'soft, tender, sensitive', Elfd. *blot* adj. 'soft', OE *blēat* adj. 'miserable', OFri. *blāt* adj. 'poor; naked', Du. *bloot* adj. 'naked', OHG *blōz* adj. 'naked', G *bloß* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hlouth₂-o-* (IE) — Gr. φλυδάω 'to be soft, weak' < **b^hludh₂-ie-*; Gr. φλυδαρός adj. 'weak' < **b^hludh₂-ro-*.

An *o*-grade adjective to a Germanic and Greek root **b^hleudh₂-*. It served as the basis for the inchoative ON *blotna*, Elfd. *blottn* w.v. 'to become weak' < **blutnan-*. Further cf. G obs. *Blutz* m. 'naked body' < **bluttu-* and Du. *blut* adj. 'broke' < **blut(t)ja-*.

***blauþu-** adj. 'soft, weak, timid' — ON *blauðr* adj. 'id.', OE *blēaþ* adj. 'id.', OHG *blōdi* adj. 'lazy, timid', G *blōde* adj. 'dumb, witless' ⇒ **mlou-tu-* (IE) — Gr. ἀμβλύς adj. 'blunt; dim, faint' < **ǵ-ml-u-*; Av. *mruta-* adj. 'crushed(?)', weak' < **m^lu-to-*.

A *tu*-stem related to **blewwan-* (q.v.). Also cf. the factitive Go. *blauþjan* w.v. 'to weaken, defeat'.

***blēan-** s.v. 'to blow' — OE *blāwan* s.v. 'id.', E *to blow*, OFri. *bliā(n)* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *blaeyen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *blāen* w./s.v. 'id.', MHG *blæjen* w.v. (ptc. *geblæt / gebliān*) 'to blow; to smelt', G *blāhen* w.v. 'to swell, distend' ⇒ **b^hléh₁-e-* (WEUR) — Lat. *flō, flāre* 'to blow' < **b^hlh₁-*.

The combination of PGM. *blēan- < *b^hleh₁- and Lat. *flāre* < *b^hlh₁- points to an originally athematic verb 3sg. *b^hléh₁-ti, 3pl. *b^hlh₁-énti. Related to *blēsan-.

*blējan- w.v. 'to bleat' — E obs. *to blea* 'id.', MLG *blēen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *blāen* w.v.(?) 'id.', MHG *blæjen*, *plēhen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *b^hleh₁-ie- (EUR) — Lat. *fleō*, *flēre* 'to cry, weep', Latv. *blēt* (*blēju*) 'to bleat'; RuCS *blējati*, Ru. *bléjat* 'to bleat', dial. 'to cry' < *b^hleh₁-ie-.

Also cf. the frequentative OE *blægettān*, *blætan*, OHG *blāzen*, MHG *blāzen*, MLG *blāten*, MDu. *blaten*, *bleten*, Du. *blaten* w.v. 'to bleat' < *blēatjan-, whence e.g. OHG *blāzunga* f. 'bleating'. There is no compelling reason to reconstruct a Pre-Gm. extended root *b^hleh₁-d-, as has sometimes been assumed.

*blēsan- s.v. 'to blow' — Go. *uf-blesan* s.v. 'to blow up', ON *blása* s.v. 'to blow', Far. *blása* s./w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *blása* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *blasen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *blazen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *blāsan* s.v. 'id.', G *blasen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *b^hléh₁-s-e- (WEUR).

A strong verb based on the sigmatic aorist *b^hléh₁-s- of the root *b^hleh₁- (Kortlandt 2011: 147), for which see *blēan-. Also cf. *blēstu-.

*blēstu- m. 'blowing, blast' — ON *blástr*, dat. *blæsti* m. 'blast, blowing, breathing', Far. *blástur*, *blóstur* m. 'breathing; wind; windy weather', Elfd. *blāst* m. 'blast, gust', OE *blæst* m. 'blast', E *blast*, OHG *blāst* m. 'breath', MHG *blāst* m. 'breath, blow' ⇒ *b^hleh₁-s-tu- (DRV).

A *tu*-stem derived from the strong verb *blēsan- (q.v.).

*blēwa- adj. 'blue' — ON *blár* adj. 'blue, livid, black', Far. *bláur* adj. 'blue; dark', Elfd. *blå* adj. 'blue', OE *blāw* adj. 'id.', E Scot. *blae* adj. 'blackish; livid, pale', OFri. *blāw* adj. 'id.', Du. *blauw* adj. 'id.', OHG *blāo* adj. 'blue, dark, grey', G *blau* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *b^hléh₁-uo- (EUR) — Lat. *flāvus* adj. 'blond', OIr. *blá* adj. 'yellow', W *blaw* adj. 'grey' < *b^hlh₁-uo-.

Lat. *flāvus* taken at face value points to *b^hlh₁-uo- or *b^hleh₂-uo-, the latter of which is in contradiction with the PGM. *blēwa- < *b^hléh₁-uo-. It has been claimed that the laryngeal in the sequence *-eh₃-uo- was delabialized, so as to merge with *h₂ in Italo-Celtic and with *h₁ in Germanic (Schrijver 1991: 298-301). In Germanic, however, the evidence for this delabialization is extremely limited, consisting only of the uncertain cases *grēwa- and *knēwa- (for which see *knawa-). I therefore reconstruct an ablauting *u*-stem *b^hléh₁-u-s, gen. *b^hlh₁-uó-s to account for both the Germanic and Italo-Celtic forms. For another ablauting *u*-stem, see *gelwa- ~ *gulu- 'yellow'.

***blewwan-** s.v. 'to beat (up), blow' — Go. *bliggwan* s.v. 'id.', E *to blow*, MDu. *blouwen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *bliuwan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **mléu-e-(?)* (IE?) — Gr. ἀμβλύς adj. 'blunt; dim, faint' < **ḡ-ml-u-*; Av. *mruta-* adj. 'crushed(?), weak' < **mlu-to-*.

A strong verb, usually derived from an exclusively Germanic root **b^hleuH-* (cf. Seebold 1970: 120-1; LIV²: 90). It is alternatively possible to reconstruct the verb as **mléu-e-*. See also **blauþu-*.

***blīkan-** s.v. 'to shine' — OE *blīcan* s.v. 'to shine, glitter', OFri. *blīka* s.v. 'to be visible', OS *blīkan* s.v. 'to shine', Du. *blijken* s.v. 'to appear', MHG *blīchen* s.v. 'to shine' ⇒ **b^hléig-e-* (NEUR) — OCS *bliskati se*, *bliscati se* 'to sparkle, shine', Ru. *blístát* 'to shine', SCR. *blīskati*, *blīstati (se)* 'id.' < **blīg-ske-*; Lith. *blyškėti*, *blizgėti* 'to shine' < **blīg-sk-eh₁-*.

Also cf. ON *blīkja* w.v. 'to shine' < **blīkjan-*, **blaika-* and **blanka-*.

***blinda-** adj. 'blind' — Go. *blinds* adj. 'id.', ON *blindr* adj. 'id.', OE *blind* adj. 'id.', OFri. *blind* adj. 'id.', OS *blind* adj. 'id.', Du. *blind* adj. 'id.', OHG *blint* adj. 'id.', G *blind* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **blandan-*.

***blīpa-** adj. 'mild, kind' — Go. *bleips** adj. 'merciful', ON *blīðr* adj. 'gentle, friendly; pleasant', OE *blīðe* adj. 'joyful, glad', E *blithe*, OS *blīthi* adj. 'joyful, happy', Du. *blij* adj. 'id.', OHG *blīdi* adj. 'id.' (GM?).

No certain etymology: possibly related to **blīwa- 1* if the original meaning was 'bright'. Also cf. OE *blīps*, E *bliss*, OE *blīdsea* f. 'joy' < **blīpīsō-*.

***blīwa- 1** n. 'color, hue' — OE *blēo* n. 'color, hue, complexion', ME *blē* 'color, hue; appearance, guise', OFri. *blī* n.(?) 'complexion', OS *blī* n. 'color', MDu. *blie* n. 'complexion' ⇒ **b^hloi-uo-* (NEUR) — Lith. *blaivytis (blaivaūs)* 'to become bright, clear up' < **b^hloi-u-éie-*.

Unrelated to **blīwa- 2* 'lead'.

***blīwa- 2** n. 'lead' — ON *blý* n. 'id.', Far. *blýggj* n. 'id.', OS *blī* n. 'id.', OHG *blīo* n. 'id.', G *Blei* n. 'id.' ⇒ **mlīuo-* (NIE).

A non-IE *Wanderwort* reminiscent of Myc. *mo-ri-wo-do-*, Gr. μόλυβδος, μόλιβος, βόλιμος m. 'lead' and Lat. *plumbum* 'id.'. The Greek forms, with their interchange of initial μ and β, are highly irregular and must be analyzed as borrowings from a Pre-IE source, e.g. **molü(m)bd-*. It therefore seems likely that PGM. **blīwa-*, too, goes back to a non-IE proto-form **mlīuo-* with initial *m*.

***blōan-** s.v. 'to bloom, flourish' — OE *blōwan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *bloia* s.v. 'id.', OS *blōian* s.v. 'id.', Du. *bloeien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *bluoen* s.v. 'id.', G *blühen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒

**b^hléh₃-e-* (WEUR) — Lat. *flōs, flōris* m. 'flower' < **b^hleh₃-os-*; OIr. *bláth*, MW *blawd* m. 'flower' < **b^hl(e)h₃-tu-*.

A verb only attested in Germanic. The laryngeal of the underlying root has been identified as **h₃* in view of OIr. *bláth* and PGM. **blōman-* (Schrijver 1991: 131). Indeed, PGM. **blōman-* is likely to contain an *e*-grade in view of the original *mn*-suffix. OE *blæd* m.(?) 'flower, blossom, fruit' has contrarily been adduced to reconstruct a formation **blēdu-* < **b^hleh₁-tú-* with *h₁*, but it is more likely that this form represents a variant of the *ti*-stem *blēd* m./f. 'id.' (for which see **blōdi-*). It therefore seems safe to reconstruct the Germanic strong verb as **b^hléh₃-e-* rather than an *o*-graded **b^hlōh₁-e-*.

**blōda-* n. 'blood' — Go. *bloþ* n. 'id.', ON *blōð* n. 'id.', Elfd. *bluoð* n. 'id.', OE *blōd* n. 'id.', E *blood*, OFri. *blōd* n. 'id.', MDu. *bloet* n. 'blood; blushing', Du. *bloed* n. 'id.', OHG *bluot* n. 'id.', G *Blut* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A neuter collective created to either **blēan-* 'to blow' or **blōan-* 'to flower'. The latter connection is based on the idea that the color of the blood served as the *Benennungsmotiv* (cf. MDu. *bloet* n. 'blushing'), the former on the assumption of a semantic primitive 'to gush' (cf. EWAhd: II, 212). Alternatively, it is possible to start from a meaning 'life' derived from 'breath', cf. OHG *blāt* m. 'blowing', OE *blæd* m. 'breath, spirit, life' < **blēda-*.

**blōdi-* f. 'bloom' — OE *blēd* f. 'shoot, branch, flower, fruit', OHG *bluot* f. 'blossom, blossoming', G *Blüte* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hleh₃-tí-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derived from the root **b^hleh₃-*, for which see **blōan-*.

**blōman-* m. 'flower' — Go. *bloma* m. 'id.', ON *blómi* m. 'id.', Far. *blómi* m., *blóma* f. 'flower, bloom', Elfd. *bljomme* m. 'id.', OS *blōmo* m. 'id.', Du. *bloem* c. 'id.', OHG *bluomo* m., *bluoma* f. 'id.', MHG *bluome* m./f. 'id.', G *Blume* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hleh₃-mon-* (DRV).

Apparently an *mn*-stem derived from the strong verb **blōan-* (q.v.). It is possible, too, to derive **blōman-* from **blōmman-* < **blōzman-*, which would be a Verner variant of the Ingvaemonic formation OE *blōs(t)ma* m. 'blossom', MLG *blōsem, blossem* m. 'id.', MDu. *bloesem* m. 'id.', Du. *bloesem* c. 'blossom' < **blōsman-*.

**blōtan-* s.v. 'to sacrifice' — Go. *blotan* 'to serve, worship', ON *blóta* s.v. 'to worship; to sacrifice', OE *blōtan* s.v. 'to sacrifice', OHG *blōzan* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hlōh₂-e-*(?) (NEUR?) — Lat. *flāmen* m. 'priest' < **b^hleh₂(d/g)-men-*.

The traditional connection with *flāmen* m. 'priest' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 154) is possible, but uncertain because it is impossible to see whether the root of the Lat. word was **flā-*, **flād-* or **flāg-*. In view of the potentially archaic semantics of the loanword Fi. *luote* 'enchantment', it is possible to alternatively connect e.g. Lith. *blódėti*, Latv. *blādēt* 'to babble, ramble' <

*b^hleh₂-eh₁-, assuming a primary meaning 'invocation'. Within Germanic, also cf. OHG *bluostar* n. 'sacrifice' < *blōstra- and the derivation Go. -*blostreis* m. 'worshipper' < *blōstrja-.

*bōan- ~ *būan- s.v. 'to live, dwell' — Go. *bauan* s./w.v. 'id.', ON *búa* s.v. 'to live; to prepare, fix', Far. *búgva* s./w.v. 'id.', OE *būan*, *būgan* s.v. 'to live, dwell', OS *būan* w.v. 'id.', Du. *bouwen* w.v. 'to build', OHG *bū(w)an*, *bū(w)en* s./w.v. 'to live, dwell; to build', G *bauen* w.v. 'to build' ⇒ *b^héh₂u- (IE) — Skt. *bhávati* 'to become, happen, come about', OAv. *bauuaiti* 3sg.pres. 'to become' < *b^héh₂u-e-; Gr. φύομαι 'to grow, arise, spring up, become', Lith. *būti*, Latv. *būt* 'to be', OCS *byti*, Ru. *byt'* (*búdu*), SCr. *bīti* 'id.' < *b^huh₂-e-; Lat. *fuī* 'to become' < *b^huh₂-; OIr. *biid* 'is wont to be', OW *bez*, *bit* 'to be' < *b^hh₂u-ie- (cf. McCone 1991: 122; Zair 2009); Alb. *bij* 'to sprout, grow out'(?).

The etymological cluster belonging to this verb is difficult to analyze formally (cf. Seebold 1970: 127), but in all likelihood, the difference between *būan- and *bōan- is simply to be explained as resulting from an ablauting paradigm, e.g. a root present 3sg. *b^héh₂u-ti, pl. *b^hh₂u-énti. The full-grade root *b^heh₂u- should through *bōw- regularly have given *bō- by the loss of *u* after *ō in open syllables (cf. e.g. *nō- 'ship' < *neh₂u-), while *bū- developed from *b^hh₂u- by laryngeal metathesis (cf. *būra-). See also *bewwa- and *buwwēn-.

*bōgu- m. 'shoulder, upper arm' — ON *bógr* m. 'shoulder', Elfd. *buog* m. 'id.', OE *bōg* m. 'shoulder, arm, branch', E *bow*, Du. *boeg* c. 'bow', OHG *buog* m. 'shoulder, hip, bow', G *Bug* m. 'id.' ⇒ *b^heh₂ǵ^h-u- (IE) — Identical to ToA *poke*, ToB *poko* 'arm', Skt. *bāhú-* m. 'arm, forearm, forefoot of an animal', YAv. *bāzu-* m. 'arm', NP *bāzū* 'id.', Oss. *bazyg* / *bazug* 'id.', Gr. πῆχυς, Dor., Aeol. πᾶχυς m. 'forearm, arm; cubit'.

A *u*-stem related to *bōsma- 'bosom' and *bagma- 'beam; tree' (q.v.). Also cf. ON *bægsl*, Icel. *bægsl*, Far. *bøksl* n. '(front) flipper of a whale' < *bōg-*isla-*.

*bōk- f. 'book' — ON *bók*, pl. *bækr* f. 'id.', Far. *bók*, pl. *bøkr* f. 'id.', Elfd. *buok*, pl. *byöker* f. 'id.', OE *bōc*, pl. *bēc* f. 'id.', E *book*, OFri. *bōk* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Also cf. Go. *boka* f. 'letter', OHG *buoh* m./n./f. 'book, script, scripture, letter', *Buch* n. 'book', OS *bōk* n. 'book, tablet', Du. *boek* n. 'book', OFri. *bōk* f./n. 'id.' < *bōka/ō-. Related to *bōk(j)ō- 'beech' (q.v.); it is generally assumed that the first scriptures consisted of wooden tablets (cf. OS *bōk*), cf. Tacitus (*Germania* 10): *Virgam frugiferae arboris decisam in surculos amputant, eosque notis quibusdam discretos super candidam vestem temere ac fortuite spargunt.*

*bōk(j)ō- f. 'beech' — ON *bók* f. 'id.', Far. *bók* f. 'id.', OE *bōc*, *bēce* f. 'id.', E *beech*, OS *bōka* f. 'id.', Du. *beuk* c. 'id.', OHG *buohha* f. 'id.', G *Buche* f. 'id.' ⇒

**b^heh₂(ǵ)-eh₂-* (EUR) — Gr. φηγός, Dor. φαγός f. 'oak', Lat. *fāgus* f. 'beech', Gaul. **bāgos* 'id.' (in French toponyms) < **b^heh₂(ǵ)-o-*.

An old IE tree name. Most Germanic forms straightforwardly point to PGM. **bōk-*. Icel. *beyki* n. 'beech', a collective formation, has been interpreted as continuing **baukja-*, apparently with a *-u-* in its root, but it is more likely that *beyki* [peiki] is an irregular continuant of ON **bæki* (cf. *bæki-skógr* 'beech forest'), a form directly continued by Icel. *bæki* (cf. Magnússon 1989: 53). Du. *beuk* does not go back to a PGM. form with **u* either, but was borrowed from the eastern dialects that were affected by umlaut of PGM. **ō* to *ō̄*. Any direct connection to Ru. *boz* 'elder', allegedly continuing PIE **b^huǵ^h-o-*, must therefore be rejected, not least in view of the mismatch between Pre-Gm. *(ǵ) and Pre-Slav. *ǵ^h.

**bōni-* f. 'request, prayer' — ON *bœn* f. 'id.', Far. *bøn* f. 'id.', Elfd. *byōn* f. 'id.', OE *bōn* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^héh₂-ni-* (EUR/DRV) — Arm. *ban* 'word, speech; matter, thing' < **b^heh₂-ni-*.

A Germanic-Armenian isogloss (Olsen 1999: 79) derived from the root of **bannan-* (q.v.) with a *ni-* suffix.

**bōnjan-* w.v. 'to decorate' — OE *bōnian* w.v. 'to ornament', MDu. *boenen* w.v. 'to polish', Du. *boenen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *büenen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^heh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *bhāti* 'to shine, be bright', YAv. *fra-uuāiti* 'id.', Oss. *ivajyn* 'to become pale' < **b^heh₂-*; Gr. φαίνω 'to show, make visible, bring to light' < **b^hh₂-n-ie-*.

The verb looks like a factitive of an adjective **bōna-* < **b^hoh₂-no-*, which is possibly attested as MDu. *boen* adj. 'fit, good, pretty', and has an exact parallel in OIr. *bán* adj. 'white'. Derived from the PIE root **b^heh₂-* 'to shine'. Related to Far. *bína*, Nw. *bina* w.v. 'to stare' < **b^hh₂-i-n-eh₁-?*

**bōsma-* m. 'bosom' — OE *bōsm* m. 'id.', E *bosom*, OFri. *bōsem* m. 'id.', MDu. *boesem*, *bosem* m. 'id.', Du. *boezem* c. 'id.', OHG *buosum* m. 'bosom, lap', G *Busen* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A collective(?) derived from **bōgu-* 'shoulder, upper arm'.

**bōtō-* f. 'improvement' — Go. *bota* f. 'advantage, benefit', ON *bót* f. 'improvement; compensation; patch', Far. *bót* f. 'id.', Elfd. *buot* f. 'cure, remedy; fine', OE *bōt* f. 'help; remedy', OFri. *bōte* f. 'recovery; compensation, fine', OS *bōta* f. 'healing; penitence', Du. *boete* c. 'penitence; fine', OHG *buoz* f. 'id.', G *Buße* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hoHd-eh₂-* (DRV).

An *ō*-stem derived from the root **bat-*, for which see **batiz* 'better'. Also cf. Go. *botjan* 'to help', ON *bæta* 'to repair, compensate', OE *bētan*, OFri. *bēta*, OS *bōtian*, OHG *buozen*, G *büßen* w.v. 'to improve, compensate' < **bōtjan-*.

***bragna-** m. 'brain' — OE *brægen* n. 'id.', OFri. *brein* n. 'id.', MLG *bragen*, *bregen* n. 'id.', MDu. *bragen*, *brein* n. 'id.', Du. *brein* n. 'id.' ⇒ **mrógh-no-* (IE) — Gr. βρεχμός m. 'front part of the head' < **mreg^h-mo-*; Skt. *mastṛhan-* m. 'brain', YAv. *mastarəyan-* m. 'id.', MP *mastarg*, *masturg* 'brains' < **most-(m)rg^h-e/on-* (Lubotsky 2008a).

An IE word preserved only in the Ingvaeonic area. The development of **bragna-* to Du. *brein*, *-ei-* usually being a contraction of *-eg(i)-* rather than *-ag-*, could point to a Frisianism. Frisian influence may similarly account for the *e* of MLG *bragen*, although it has been claimed on the basis of this form that PGM. had a stem variant **bragina-* (Lühr 1988: 332). Both **bragna-* and **bragina-* are explicable from an IE ablauting consonant stem, e.g. a static neuter nom. **mrégh-mn*, gen. **mrógh-mn-s*, loc. **mrogh-mén-i*. The *e*-grade would then have been preserved by Gr. βρεχμός. For the loss of the *m* in Germanic, cf. **budman-* ~ **buttaz* 'bottom'.

***braida-** adj. 'broad' — Go. *braiþs* adj. 'id.', ON *breiðr* adj. 'id.', Far. *breiður* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *bríeð* adj. 'id.', OE *brād* adj. 'id.', E *broad*, OFri. *brēd* adj. 'id.', OS *brēd* adj. 'id.', Du. *breed* adj. 'id.', OHG *breit* adj. 'id.', G *breit* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hroid^h-o-(?)* (GM).

A Germanic word without any clear cognates in other IE languages. Perhaps to Lith. *beṛti* (*beriu*) 'to strew, distribute' < **b^her-e-* (cf. Heidermanns 1993: 137): if so, **braida-* would have to be a *to*-participle to an (unattested) *i*-present **b^hr-oi-*. Rather to a disappeared strong verb **brīdan-?* Cf. OHG *breta* f. 'palm of the hand' < **bridō-*.

***brakka-** adj. 'briny, brackish' — MLG *brack* adj. 'id.', Du. *brak* adj. 'id.' (whence E *brack*, *brackish*) (GM).

An adjective related to **brōka-2* 'swamp'. No further cognates. OIr. *brén*, MW *braen* adj. 'putrid, foul' < PCelt. **bragno-* does not belong here, but to the PIE root **b^hrh₁g-* 'to smell' (see under **brakkan-*). The often compared Gr. βραγός 'swamp' is a Hesychian gloss that in combination with the irregular variant βράχος m. 'shallow water' cannot possibly be derived from a PIE proto-form **mrg-o-*. This leaves us with an exclusively Germanic word.

***brakka(n)-** m. 'sleuth dog' — MDu. *bracke* m. 'id.', Du. *brak* c. 'id.', OHG *bracko* m. 'id.', G *Bracke* m. 'id.' (LW?) — Lat. *fragrō*, *-āre* 'to smell strongly' (derived from an adj. **b^hrh₁g-ro-?*); Mlr. *brén* adj. 'putrid, foul', MW *braen*, MoB *brein* adj. 'putrid, corrupt' < **b^hrh₁g-no-*.

No existing etymology: the word may be connected with PCelt. **brokko-*, cf. OIr. *brocc* 'badger', an animal with a strong sense of smell. In view of the animal's strong odor, the word has been linked to MHG *bræhen* w.v. 'to smell', which when reconstructed as PGM. **brēkjan-*, can be compared to Lat. *fragrō*, *-āre* 'to smell strongly' (derived from an adj. **b^hrh₁g-ro-?*) and

MIr. *brén* adj. 'putrid, foul', MW *braen*, Bret. *brein* 'putrid, corrupt' < **b^hrh₁g-no-* (De Vaan 2008: 238-9). MHG *bræhen*, however, may also continue **brējan-* (with unetymological *h* in hiatus position) from older **brēan-* (q.v.). Finally, there is the formal similarity with **rak(k)an-* 'dog', which has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for.

**brakkōn-(?)* f. 'pants' — Elfd. *brakka* f. 'id.', EDa. *brakker* pl. 'lower leg covers', OE *braccas* m.pl. 'breeches' (< **brakka-(?)*) (GM?).

Usually assumed to be a loanword from Lat. *bracca*, which developed from Lat. *brāca* 'breeches', an originally Gaulish word connected with PGM. **brōk-*. The attestation in (East) Nordic is peculiar, however, and seems to imply a Germanic origin.

**brannjan-* w.v. 'to make burn' — Go. *brannjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *brenna* w.v. 'id.', OE *bærnan* w.v. 'id.', OHG *brennen* w.v. 'id.', G *brennen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to **brinnan-* (q.v.).

**branta-* adj. 'steep' — ON *brattr* adj. 'steep; sudden', OE *brant*, *bront* adj. 'high, deep, steep, difficult' ⇒ **b^hrond-o-(?)* (WEUR?).

No certain etymology: perhaps to W *brynn* m. 'heap, mound' if from **b^hrendo-*. The alternative is to link the cluster to OIr. *do-eprinn* 'to gush, pour out' < **b^hre-n-d-* and MIr. *bruinnid* 'to spring, flow, rush' < **b^hrond-éie*, which would require a semantic shift from 'skewed, slanting' to 'pour' in Celtic. Also cf. ON *bretta* w.v. 'to turn upwards', OSw. *brænta* w.v. 'to bend back, bend upwards' < **brantjan-*.

**brauda-* n. 'bread' — ON *brauð* n. 'id.', OE *brēad* n. 'id.', E *bread*, OFri. *brād* n. 'id.', OS *brōd* n. 'id.', Du. *brood* n. 'id.', OHG *brōt* n. 'id.', G *Brot* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrouh₁-tó-* (DRV).

A *to*-stem derived from **brewwan-* 'to brew' (q.v.).

**brazda-* n. 'edge, brim' — Icel. *bradd* n. 'edge', Nw. *bradd* m. 'shore, side', Elfd. *bradd* m. 'edge', OE *breard* m. 'brim, margin', OHG *brart* 'edge', MHG *brart* m. 'edge, board' ⇒ **b^hrozdh-o-* (WEUR).

An *o*-grade formation related to **brezda-* and **burzda-* (q.v.). It is cognate with OIr. *brot* m. 'goad, spike' < **b^hrozdh-o-*, which was probably not borrowed from ON *broddr* < **bruzda-* (Greene 1972: 70). A secondary formation is represented by **barzda-* 'edge; beard' which in view of the position of the ablaut slot must have been created on the basis of the zero grade **burzda-* (q.v.).

**brēan-* s.v. 'to fume, smell' — MHG *bræhen* w.v. 'to smell' ⇒ **b^hréh₁-e-* (GM).

A marginally attested verb. It has a weak conjugation in MHG, but was probably originally strong in view of the broader tendency of strong "hiatus verbs" to move to the weak *jan*-class. A strong conjugation is also supported by the derivatives OE *bræþ* m. 'breath' < **brēþi*- and OHG *brādam*, G *Brodem* m. 'haze, vapor, breath' < **brēþma*-. See further **brōan*-.

***brekan**- s.v. 'to break' — Go. *brikan* s.v. 'id.', OE *brecan* s.v. 'id.', E *to break*, OFri. *breka* s.v. 'id.', OS *brekan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *breken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *brehhan* s.v. 'id.', G *brechen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrég-e*- (WEUR).

A strong verb closely related to the iterative **bruk(k)ōn*-, which may be etymologically identical to Lat. *frangō* 'to break' < **b^hrg-néh₂*-. There must also have been an *o*-grade intensive verb **brakan*- in view of OE *bracan*, pret. *brōc*. It probably served as the basis for **brōk*- 'breeches' (q.v.).

***breman**- ~ ***brimman**- s.v. 'to drone, hum' — OHG *breman* s.v. 'id.', MHG *bremen*, *brimmen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrém-e*- (IE) — MP *bl'm*- 'to cry, weep', Lat. *fremō*, -*ere* 'to drone, roar', W *brefu* 'to roar' < **b^hrém-e*-.

A strong verb derived from a Proto-Indo-European onomatopoeic root **b^hrem*-. MHG *bremen* preserves the original form of the verb, while *brimman* appears to have been influenced by the iterative **brummōn*- (q.v.). See further **bremisa/ōn*-.

***bremisa/ōn**- m./f. 'gadfly' — OE *brēosa*, *brīosa* m., *brimse* f. 'id.', ME *brēse*, *brimse* 'gadfly; locust', OS *brimissa* f. 'gadfly', MLG *bromese* f. 'id.', MDu. *breemse*, *bremse* f. 'gadfly; locust; beetle', Du. *brems* c. 'gadfly' (DRV).

Derived from the more primary **breman*-, cf. OS, OHG *brema* m. 'id.', an *n*-stem created to the strong verb **breman*- ~ **brimman*- (q.v.). OE *brēosa* / *brīosa*, which previously has been derived from **breusan*-, probably developed from **bremisan*-, just as OE *þīestre* adj. 'darkness' developed from **þemestrja*- (see under **þemestra*-). This development (see Gašiorowski 2012) implies a form **briūs*- with loss of the *m* before *s* after the syncope of the medial vowel. Also cf. ODu. *bremmia*, MDu. *brem* f. 'gadfly' and MLG *bromete* f. 'id.' < **bremutō(n)*- (with the same suffixation as e.g. **hurnuta/ō*- 'hornet').

***brestan**- s.v. 'to break, burst' — ON *bresta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *bresta* s.v. 'to break, collapse, strike', OE *berstan* s.v. 'to burst', E *to burst*, OFri. *bersta* s.v. 'to break; to disappear', OS *brestan* s.v. 'to burst, break', Du. *barsten* w.v. 'id.', OHG *brestan* s.v. 'to burst, tear; to lack', G *bersten* s.v. 'to crack' ⇒ **b^hrést-e*- (WEUR?) — To OIr. *brissid* 'to break; to defeat'?

A strong verb to an obscure Pre-Gm. root **b^hrest*-. Also cf. the inchoative Efld. *brussn* w.v. 'to break' < **brustnan*- and the derived *u*-stem **brustu*-.

***breusta-** n. 'breast, chest' — ON *brjóst* n. 'id.', OE *brēost* n. 'id.', E *breast*, OFri. *briast* n. 'id.', OS *briost* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hreus-sth₂-o-* (EUR) — OIr. *brúasach* adj. 'big-bellied' < PCelt. **brous-t-āko-* < **b^hreus-t-*; Ru. *brjúxo* n. 'belly, paunch' < **b^hreus-o-*; OIr. *brú*, gen. *bronn* f., MW *bru* m. 'womb, belly', MW *bron* f. < **b^hrus-on-*; OIr. *bruinne* m. 'breast, bosom, chest' < **b^hrus-n-io-*.

In (unclear) ablaut relation with the root noun **brust-* (q.v.). Given the largely complementary dialectal distribution with the latter word, it is likely that both formations split off from a single PGm. paradigm. It is unclear, however, how this paradigm should be reconstructed.

***breutan-** s.v. 'to break (open), bud' — ON *brjóta* s.v. 'to break, break open; to destroy', Far. *bróta* s.v. 'to break; to infringe; to offend', Elfd. *briuota* s.v. 'to break', OE *brēotan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *briezen* s.v. 'to break open, to bud, swell up' (DRV?).

A strong verb possibly back-formed to the iterative **brut(t)ōn-* (q.v.). Closely related to OE *brēatan* s.v. 'to break, kill', continuing an *o*-grade iterative-intensive verb **brautan-*. For a similar parallelism of a class 2 with a class 7 strong verb, cf. **beutan-* ~ **būtan-* vs. **bautan-* and **brekan-* vs. **brakan-*.

***brēwō-** f. 'eyebrow' — ON *bró*, *brá* f. 'eyelid', Icel. *brá* f. 'eyelid; eyelash', Far. *brá* f. 'eyelash', OS *brāwa* f. 'eyelid', MDu. *brauwe* f. 'eyebrow; edge', Du. *wenk-brauw* c. 'eyebrow', OHG *brāwa* f. 'id.', G *Augen-braue* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃b^hrēuH-o/eh₂-* (IE).

Also cf. OHG *wint-brāwa*, OS *wint-brāwa*, MDu. *wint-brauwe* 'eyebrow; eyelid', Du. *wimper* 'eyelash' < **winda-brēwō-* (for the first element, cf. Gr. ἰωνθοσ m. 'young, downy hair' < **ui-uond^h-o-*) and the closely related OE *brāw*, *brēaw* m. 'eyelid', OFri. *āch-brē* n. 'eyebrow; eyelid' < **brēwa-*. In PIE, the word may have been in paradigmatic relation with the zero-grade formation **brū-* 'bridge; eyebrow' (q.v.), e.g. nom. **h₃b^hrēuH-s*, gen. **h₃b^hruH-ós* (Beekes 1995: 190).

***brewan-** s.v. 'to brew' — ON *brugginn* ptc. 'id.', Far. *bryggja* w.v. 'id.', OSw. *bryggia* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *bryddja* w.v. 'id.', OE *brēowan* s.v. 'id.', E *to brew*, OFri. *briouwa*, *brouwa* s.v. 'id.', OS *gi-brewan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *brouwen* s./w.v. 'id.', MHG *briuwen*, *brūwen* s.v. 'id.', G *brauen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrēuh₁-e-* (EUR) — Gr. Hsch. ἀπ-έφρυσεν aor. 'brewed' < **b^hruh₁-s-*; Lat. *de-frūtum* n. 'must' < **b^hruh₁-to-*.

A strong verb to the PIE root **b^hreuh₁-* 'to boil, brew' (cf. LIV²: 96). The weak verb ON, Icel., Elfd. *brugga* appears to continue a secondary iterative **bruwwōn-*. See also **brauda-*, **brunnan-* and **beura-*.

***brezda-** n. 'side, edge; board' — Far. *breddi* m. 'edge, side', Nw. *bredd* m. 'id.', OSw. *brædder* m. 'id.', OHG *bret* n. 'board', G *Brett* n. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrezd^h-o-* (WEUR).

A full-grade formation to **burzda-* (q.v.). The loss of the **z* in OHG *bret* is irregular, but may be due to dissimilation in the plural OHG **breztira* < **brezd-izō*. ME *bred* 'board, tablet' can be a loanword from Old Norse **breddr* as presupposed by the OSw. and Far. forms. Du. *berd* 'board' does not belong here, but represents a dialectal form of *bord* < **burzda-*.

***brinda(n)-** m. 'elk' — Elfd. *brinde* m. 'id.', Nw. *bringe* m. 'male elk' (GM).

Unrelated to Messap. βρένδον 'deer' < **b^hrend^h-(?)* as given by Hesychius or to OPru. *braydis*, Latv. *briēdis* 'elk' < **braidi-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 168-9). In view of Elfd. *brunda* w.v. 'to rut' and the Nw. Sunnmøre context *elgen hev alt teke til å brunda* 'the elk has started rutting' < **brundōjan-*, it is evident that the word started out as a late North Germanic deverbal formation that has nothing to do with the extra-Germanic look-alikes mentioned above. It is rather cognate with Nw. *brund* m. 'rut; male elk' < **brunda-*, which was derived from **breman-* ~ **brimman-* 'to drone, roar' (q.v.), cf. MHG *brunft*, G *Brunstf.* 'rut' < **brumpi-*.

***bringan-** s.v. 'to bring' — Go. *briggan* w.v. 'id.', OE *bringan* w.v. 'id.', E *to bring*, OFri. *bringa* w.v. 'id.', OS *bringan* w.v. 'id.', Du. *brenge* w.v. 'id.', OHG *bringan* w.v. 'id.', G *bringen* w.v. 'id.' (IE?).

A verb of obscure origin. Perhaps it can be analyzed as a conflation of the PIE roots **b^her-* 'to carry' and **h₂en^k-* 'to arrive', arisen from a suppletive paradigm, cf. Gr. φέρω, aor. ἤνεγκα < **h₁ne-h₁nk-*, cf. OCS *nesti*, Ru. *nesti* (*nesù*), SCR. *něsti* 'to carry' < **h₁nek-*, cf. MW *he-bryngaf* 'to bring' < **-b^hrenk-* < **b^hr-* + **h₁/z^{nk}-* (Matasović 2009: 76). Alternatively, it is possible to analyze the perfective **ga-bringan* (cf. OE *ge-bringan*, OS *gi-bringan*) as a remodeling of **kom-pro-h₁énk-*, cf. OIr. *ro-ic*, W *ryngthu* 'to meet' < **pro-h₁(e)nk-*. The initial **b* < PIE **p* would then have to be explained by Verner's law.

***brinka-** m. 'edge' — ON *brekka* f. 'slope' (< **brinkōn-*), ME *brinke*, *brenke* 'seashore; rim, edge; margin, end, boundary', E *brink*, MLG *brink* m. 'hill, edge, shore', MDu. *brinc* m. 'edge, grass verge; stretch of grass; market', Du. *brink* c. 'village square, green' ⇒ **b^hrong-o-* (IE) — ToA *prañk*, ToB *preñke* 'island' < **b^hrong-o-*.

A Germanic-Tocharian isogloss.

***brinnan-** s.v. 'to burn' — Go. *brinnan* s.v. 'id.', ON *brinna*, *brenna* s.v. 'id.', Far. *brenna* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *brinna*, pres. *brið* s.v. 'id.', OE *beornan* s.v. 'id.', E *to burn*, OFri. *berna* w.v. 'id.', OS *brinnan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *brinnan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒

**b^hré-n-uh₁-e-* (IE) — OIr. *do-bruinn* ‘to flow, trickle’ < **b^hru-n-h₁-ie-*; Lat. *ferveō*, *-ere* ‘to be hot; to boil’ < **b^héruh₁-e-*.

An *n*-present to the root **b^hreuh₁-* ‘to boil, brew’. See also **brewwan-*, **brunnan-* and **beura-*.

**brōan-* s.v. ‘to singe’ — MDu. *broeyen* w.v. ‘id.’, Du. *broeien* w.v. ‘to be brewing’, MHG *brüejēn* w.v. ‘to singe’, G *brühen* w.v. ‘to boil, brew’ ⇒ **b^hróh₁-e-* (GM).

An *o*-grade intensive verb related to **brēan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *brōd* f. ‘brood’, MHG *bruot* f. ‘heat; incubation’ < **brōdi-*.

**brōk-* f. ‘loin-cloth, breeches; rump(?)’ — ON *brōk* f. ‘leg of a pair of breeches’, pl. *brækr* ‘breeches’, Far. *brók* f. ‘id.’, pl. *brøkur* ‘pants’, Elfd. *bruok*, pl. *bryöker* f. ‘shorts; diapers’, OE *brōc* f. ‘behind, breech’, pl. ‘breeches’, E *breech(es)*, OFri. *brēk* f. ‘pants’, Du. *broek* c. ‘id.’, OHG *bruoh* f. ‘id.’ (GM?) — To Lat. *suffrāgō*, *-inis* n. ‘joint in the hind leg of a quadruped; sucker shoot’ < **b^hrg-en-*?

Etymology disputed. Within Germanic, the word can have been derived from an *o*-grade intensive to **brekan-*, viz. OE *bracan* s.v. ‘to break, bruise’ < **brakan-*, but only if the original meaning was ‘behind’ (i.e. “area where the legs split”). This meaning does allow for the well-known etymological connection with Lat. *suffrāgō*, but the exact derivation of this (late) Latin word is problematic (cf. De Vaan 2008: 597-8). The position of Gaul. **brāca*, implied by Latin *brācae*, *braccae* (for which see **brakkōn-*) is unclear: it may have been borrowed from Germanic in view of the root-final **k*, but borrowing in the opposite direction has, too, been suggested (Griepentrog 1995: 89). The inflection of the Germanic word as a root noun could be a confirmation of that, as old loanwords were absorbed by this category more frequently (cf. **arwīt-* ‘pea’).

**brōka-* 1 n. ‘spot, speckle(?)’ — Nw. *brok* m. ‘young (speckled) salmon’, Sw. dial. *brok* ‘spot; spotted animal’ ⇒ **b^hroh₁ǵ-o-* (IE) — Skt. *bhrājati* ‘to shine, to beam, to sparkle’, YAv. *brāzaiti* ‘to shine’ < **b^hréh₁ǵ-e-*; Lith. *brékšti* (*brékšta*) ‘to dawn’ < **b^hreh₁ǵ-ske-*; OCS *pro-brēzǵъ*, Ru. dial. *brezg*, Sln. *bręsk* m. ‘dawn’ < **b^hreh₁ǵ-sk-o-*.

A Nordic word related to **berhta-*. Also cf. OSw. *brököter* (Sw. *brokig*), Da. *broget* adj. ‘variegated’ < **brōk-uhta-*.

**brōka-* 2 m. ‘swamp’ — OE *brōc* m. ‘id.’, E *brook*, MLG *brōk* n. ‘wet pasture’, MDu. *broec* m. ‘marsh’, Du. *broek* n. ‘id.’, OHG *bruoh* n. ‘swamp’, MHG *bruoch* n. ‘id.’ (DRV).

Probably a *vṛddhi*-derivation to the adjective **brakka-* 'brackish' (q.v.); the geminate of this adjective was regularly shortened in the overlong syllable **brōkk-*.

***brōper-** m. 'brother' — Go. *broþar* m. 'id.', ON *bróðir*, pl. *bræðr* m. 'id.', Far. *bróðir*, pl. *brøður* m. 'id.', Elfd. *bruoðer*, pl. *bryōðrer* m. 'id.', OE *brōðor* m. 'id.', E *brother*, OFri. *brōther* m. 'id.', OS *brōthar* m. 'id.', Du. *broer* c. 'id.', OHG *bruodar* m. 'id.', G *Bruder* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hreh₂-ter-* (IE) — ToA *pracar*, ToB *procer* 'brother', Skt. *bhrātar-*, Av. *brātar-* m. 'id.', Arm. *etbayr* 'id.', Gr. Att. *φράτηρ*, Dor. *φρᾶτήρ* m. 'member of a brotherhood', Phryg. *βρατερε* dat.sg. 'brother', Lat. *frāter* m. 'id.', OIr. *bráthair*, W *brawd* m. 'id.', OPru. *brāti*, *brote*, Lith. *brólis*, Latv. *brālis* 'id.', OCS *bratrъ*, *bratъ* m. 'id.'

The Indo-European word for 'brother'.

***brū-** f. 'bridge' — ON *brú* f. 'id.', Far. *brúgv* f. 'bridge; quay; heap, pile; eyebrow', Nw. *bru* f. 'bridge', dial. 'edge; eyebrow', OE *brū* f. 'eyebrow', E *brow* ⇒ **h₃b^hruH-* (IE) — ToB *pār-wā-ne* du. 'eyebrow', Skt. *bhrū-* f. '(eye)brow', YAv. *bruuat₂biiqam* dat.du. 'id.', MP *brūg* 'id.', Oss. *ærfyg* | *ærfug* 'id.', Gr. *ὄφρῶς* f. 'id.', Lith. *bruvīs* f. 'id.', OCS *brъvъ* f. 'id.'

A zero-grade root noun, perhaps originally the same word as **brēwō-* (q.v.). See also **bru(w)ī-* ~ **brujjō-*.

***brūdi-** f. 'bride' — Go. *bruþs* f. 'id.', ON *brúðr* f. 'id.', Far. *brúður* f. 'id.', Elfd. *brauðe* f. 'id.', OE *brýd* f. 'id.', E *bride*, OFri. *breid* f. 'id.', OS *brūd* f. 'id.', Du. *bruid* c. 'id.', OHG *brūt* f. 'id.', G *Braut* f. 'id.' (GM).

No certain etymology. The reconstruction as **mruH-tí-* "who is spoken for" (Hirt 1897: 234) is based on the erroneous derivation of Skt. *brávitī*, *bruvántī* 'to say' from PIE **mr(e)uH-* rather than **ml(e)uH-*, cf. Ru. *mólvit'*, Cz. *mluviti* 'to say'. I am tempted to assume a correlation with ON *brúða* 'bundle of flax', Icel. *brúða* f. 'doll, puppet' < **brūdōn-* and Nw. *brugde* f. 'bundle, tuft' < **bruwwVpōn-*, both from a Pre-Gm. root **b^hruH-*. The *ti-* suffix can then be compared to the one of **magapi-* 'girl' (q.v.).

***bruki-** m./f. 'breach' — OE *bryce* f. 'id.', E *breach*, OFri. *breke* m./f. 'id.', MDu. *broke* f. 'id.', Du. *breuk* c. 'id.', OHG *bruh* m. 'id.', G *Bruch* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from **brekan-* (q.v.).

***bruk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to break, crumble' — Nw. *broka* w.v. 'to break, bite, tear', MDu. *brocken*, *broken* w.v. 'to bend, break', MHG *er-brochen* w.v. 'to crush, squash' (WEUR) — Lat. *frangō*, *-ere* 'to break' < **b^hrg-neh₂-* (< **frag-n-* with Thurneysen's law).

The iterative to **brekan-* (q.v.), probably to be equated with Lat. *frangō* (if from **b^hrg-neh₂-*). Also cf. OHG *brocko*, G *Brocken* m. 'chunk, crumb' < **brukkan-*.

***brummōn-** w.v. 'to drone, hum' — Du. *brommen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *brummen* w.v. 'id.', G *brummen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrm-néh₂-* (IE).

The iterative to **breman-* ~ **brimman-* (q.v.).

***brunjōn-** f. 'breastplate' — Go. *brunjo* f. 'id.', ON *brynja* f. 'coat of mail', OE *byrne* f. 'id.', OS *brunnia* f. 'id.', OHG *brunja*, *brunna* f. 'id.', G *Brünne* f. 'id.' (LW).

Suspected to be a loanword from Celtic, perhaps from a pre-form of OIr. *bruinne* m. 'breast' < **b^hrus-n-io-*, for which see **breusta-*.

***brunna(n)-** m. 'well, spring' — Go. *brunna* m. 'id.', ON *brunnr* m. 'id.', OE *brunna*, *burna* m. 'id.', OS *brunno* m. 'id.', Du. *bron* c. 'id.', OHG *brunno* m. 'id.', G *Brunnen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hreh₁u-r/n-* (IE) — Gr. φρέαρ, -ατος n. 'well', Arm. *aṭbewr*, *aṭbiwr*, gen. *aṭber* 'fountain, spring' < **b^hréh₁u-r*, **b^hrh₁u-n(t)-ós*.

An *n*-stem continuing a PIE heteroclitic nom. **b^hréh₁u-r*, gen. **b^hrh₁u-én-s* / **b^hrh₁u-n-ós*. The second genitive is postulated on the basis of the PGM. root **brun-*, which developed from **b^hruh₁-n-ós* by Dybo's law of pretonic shortening. The geminated root **brunn-* may have arisen by the generalization of the obl. stem **brun-* and the subsequent addition of a secondary *n*-suffix. See also **brewwan-*.

***bruska-** m. 'shrub' — Nw. *brusk* m. 'shrub, undergrowth' (NEUR).

E *brush* < ME *brusche* was adopted from OFr. *brosse*, *broce*, *broche*, which in turn must be a loanword from WGM. **bruska-*. Thus, the PGM. origin of the word seems firmly established. Outside Germanic, the only known potential cognate is Lith. *brūzgai* m.pl. 'underbrush' (Torp 1909: 282), but the exact derivation of this word is uncertain: from **b^hrusgo-*?

***brust-** f. 'breast, chest' — Go. *brusts* f. 'id.', OFr. *brust*, *burst* n. 'id.', OS *brust* f. 'id.', MLG *borst* f. 'id.', Du. *borst* c. 'id.', OHG *brust* f. 'id.', G *Brust* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrus-sth₂-o-* (EUR).

A root noun closely related to **breusta-* (q.v.) with the same meaning. In the older literature, a link with MHG *briustern* 'to swell up' is usually assumed, but this is probably a frequentative to a strong verb **breusan-* (cf. OE *brīesan* w.v. 'to break' < **brausjan-*) through a meaning 'to break open, to bud'.

***brustu-** m. 'fissure' — OHG *brust* m. 'burst, rip', MHG *brust* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *u*-stem derived from the strong verb **brestan*- 'to break, burst' (q.v.). Also cf. OS *brustian* w.v. 'to bud' < **brustjan*-.

**brut(t)ōn*- w.v. 'to bud' — MHG *brozzen* w.v. 'id.', G Als. *brossen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hrd-néh₂*- (WEUR) — To Lat. *frōns*, *-ondis* f. 'foliage, leaves' < **b^hrod-ni*- (with Thurneysen's law).

The iterative to **breutan*- 'to break, bud' (q.v.), originally conjugated as 3sg. **bruttōpi*, 3pl. **brutunanþi*. The Pre-Gm. root seems to have been **b^hrud*-, but in view of the potential Latin cognate, the *u* is likely to have arisen secondarily in an iterative derived from a strong verb **bretan*- (< **b^hred-e*-). The resulting **brut(t)ōn*- may in turn have given rise to **breutan*- by back-formation.

**bru(w)ī*- ~ **brujjō*- f. 'bridge' — ON *bryggja* f. 'pier, quay; bridge', Far. *bryggja* f. 'wharf, quay; bridge of a ship', Elfd. *bryddja* f. 'dock', OE *brycg*, *bricg* f. 'bridge', E *bridge*, OFri. *bregge* f. 'bridge; arch', OS *bruggia* f. 'bridge', Du. *brug* c. 'id.', OHG *brucka* f. 'id.', G *Brücke* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃b^hruH-ih₂*- (IE).

An old *ih₂*-stem related to the root noun **brū*- (q.v.). The original paradigm **h₃b^hruH-íh₂*, gen. **h₃b^hruH-iéh₂-s* regularly developed into PGm. **bru(w)ī*, gen. **brujjōz* under the influence of Dybo's law (pretonic shortening) and Holtzmann's law (pretonic gemination of **-i-* and **-u-*). The genitive root was generalized in the NGm. paradigm, thus giving rise to ON *bryggja* < **brujjōn*-. In WGm., the **w* that arose in the hiatus of the nom. **bruī* became velarized (cf. OHG *jugund* 'youth' < **juwunþi*-). The resulting root **brug*- then spread to the genitive, thus giving rise to the required stem **brujjō*- (Kroonen 2011b: 158-159).

**bruzda*- m. 'spike' — ON *broddr* m. 'id.', Far. *broddur* m. 'thorn, prickle; spike', Elfd. *brudd* m. 'shoot, sprout', OE *brord* m. 'point; grass shoot', OHG *brort* m. 'spear; edge' (WEUR).

A zero-grade variant of **brazda*- (q.v.).

**buda*- n. 'offer' — ON *boð* n. 'id.', OE *bod* n. 'command; message', OFri. *bod* n. 'command; announcement', Du. *bod* n. 'bid', OHG *bot* n. 'authoritative pronouncement' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **beudan*- (q.v.). Also cf. OE *ge-bod*, OS *gi-bod*, Du. *ge-bod*, G *Ge-bot* n. 'command, commandment' from the perfective **ga-beudan*-.

**budan*- m. 'messenger' — ON *boði* m. 'id.', OE *boda* m. 'id.', OFri. *boda* m. 'id.', OS *bodo* m. 'id.', Du. *bode* c. 'id.', OHG *boto* m. 'id.', G *Bote* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **beudan*- (q.v.).

***budman- ~ *buttmán-** m. 'bottom' — ON *botn* m. 'id.', Far. *botnur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *buottn* m. 'id.', OE *botm* m. 'id.', E *bottom*, OS *bodom* m. 'id.', Du. *bodem* c. 'id.', OHG *bodam* m. 'id.', G *Boden* m. 'id.' ⇒ **bʰudʰ-mén-* (IE) — Gr. πυθμήν m. 'bottom, depth, root' < **bʰudʰ-mén-*; Skt. *budhná-* m. 'bottom', Lat. *fundus* m. 'id.', Mlr. *bond* 'foot sole' < **bʰudʰ-nó-*.

An old hysterokinetic *mn*-stem nom. **bʰudʰ-mén*, gen. **bʰudʰ-mn-ós*. In the genitive, the *m* was dissimilated at the Proto-Indo-European stage, which resulted in Skt. *budhná-*, Lat. *fundus* (with Thurneysen's law), and PGM. **buttaz* (Kluge 1884; Kroonen 2006). The resulting paradigm **budmē*, **buttaz* gave rise to multiple stem variants, i.e. OS *bodom* < **budma-*, OE *botm* < **buttmá-* and ON *botn* < **buttna-*. The PIE root **bʰudʰ-* itself seems to have been metathesized from **dʰubʰ-*, for which cf. **deupa-* 'deep'.

***bugan-** m. 'bow' — Go. Crim. *boga* 'id.', ON *bogi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *bugi* m. 'id.', OE *boga* m. 'id.', E *bow*, OFri. *boga* m. 'id.', OS *bogo* m. 'id.', Du. *boog* c. 'id.', OHG *bogo* m. 'id.', G *Bogen* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *n*-stem derived from **beugan-* ~ **būgan-* (q.v.).

***bugjan-** w.v. 'to buy' — Go. *bugjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *byggja* w.v. 'to get married; to lend out, let out', OE *bycgan* w.v. 'to buy', E *to buy*, OS *buggian* w.v. 'to buy, pay' ⇒ **bʰugh-ie-* (GM).

No clear etymology (cf. Lehmann 1986: 84). In spite of the formal similarities, probably unrelated to **beugan-* 'to bend'.

***bugōn-** w.v. 'to brag(?)' — OE *bogian*, *boian* w.v. 'to boast', OFri. *bāgia* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *bogen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *bogen op* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

No etymology: perhaps related to Nw. *bauka* w.v. 'to plow through, rush forth, roar', Da. *bøge* w.v. 'to roar' < **baukōn-* (< Pre-Gm. **baukk-*?). The connection with OIr. *bocaid* 'to move, shake, brandish', refl. 'to boast' < **bukkā-* is uncertain, the origin of this verb being obscure as well.

***bukka(n)-** m. 'billy-goat' — ON *bokkr*, *bukkr* m. 'id.', *bokki* m. 'fellow', Far. *bukkur* m. 'billy-goat', Elfd. *bukk* m. 'id.', OE *bucc* m. 'roebuck', *bucca* m. 'billy-goat', E *buck*, MDu. *boc* m. 'id.', Du. *bok* c. 'id.', OHG *bock* m. 'id.', G *Bock* m. 'id.' ⇒ **bʰuǵ-on-* (IE) — Av. *būza-* m. 'goat, buck', P *buz* 'id.' < **bʰuǵ-o-*.

Most of the evidence points to a thematic form **bukka-*, but in view of the gemination of the final consonant it seems likely that the word was originally inflected as an *n*-stem, viz. **bukō*, gen. **bukkaz* < **bʰuǵ-ōn*, **bʰuǵ-n-ós*. OIr. *boc*, W *bwch* m. 'billy-goat' must in view of the geminate have been borrowed from Germanic.

***bukk/gōn-** w.v. 'to bend' — Far. *boga*, *buga*, *bukka* w.v. 'to bend, curve', Nw. *boga* w.v. 'to bend, swing', *bukka* w.v. 'to nod', OFri. *bukkia* w.v. 'to bend down', MHG *bocken* w.v. 'to alight' ⇒ **b^hug^h-néh₂-* (IE).

The iterative to **beugan-* ~ **būgan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Swi. Visp. *bikku* w.v. 'to bend, turn' < **bugjan-*.

***bulgjan-** ~ ***bulkjan-** w.v. 'to bellow' — OE *bylgian* w.v. 'id.', E *to bellow*, MDu. *bulgen* w.v. 'to cough, rattle', Du. *bulken* w.v. 'to bellow' ⇒ **b^hl(ǵ)^h-ie-* (GM).

Related to OE *bealcan* w.v. 'to utter; to belch', MDu. *balken* w.v. 'to bellow', Du. *balken* w.v. 'to bray, hee-haw' < **balkōn-* and MDu. *belken* w.v. 'to bellow', E *to belch* < **balkjan-*. The *g* of OE *bylgian* and MDu. *bulgen* must be old, which implies that the *k* of the other forms arose under the influence of a related iterative **bulkōn-* < **b^hl(ǵ)^h-néh₂-*, cf. MDu. *bolken* w.v. 'to bellow'. Further related to the cluster of **balgi-* in the sense of 'belly'?

***bulgjōn-** f. 'wave; bag' — ON *bylgja* f. 'wave', Far. *bylgja* f. 'id.', E *billow*, MLG *bulge* f. 'wave; hide', MHG *bulge* f. 'wave; leather bag' (DRV).

A zero-grade formation (quasi PIE **b^hlǵ^h-ieh₂-*) to **belgan-* 'to swell' and **balgi-* 'skin bag'. The word was taken over by the Romans, cf. Lat. *bulga* 'leather knapsack', and it seems likely that the continuant OFr. *boulge*, *bouge* was the source of ME *bulge* 'leather bag, wallet; hump', E *bulge*. As the meaning 'protuberance' is reminiscent of **belgan-*, however, it is possible that *bulge* at least partly continues a native word, i.e. OE **bylge*. E *billow* is usually taken to be a Norse loanword. Further cf. MDu. *bulgen* w.v. 'to swell up' < **bulgjan-* and the derived *bulge* m. 'blister, tumor; entrails of a dead animal' < **bulgjan-*.

***ballan-** 'ball' — ON *bolli* m. 'cup', Far. *bolli* m. 'cup, bowl; head; ball', OE *bolla* m. 'bowl', OFri. *bolla* m. 'type of (round?) bread', MDu. *bolle* m. 'sphere, round object', Du. *bol* c. 'id.', OHG *bolla* f. 'bud; bowl' (EUR).

Ablauting with **ballan-* (q.v.).

***bul(l)an-** m. 'bull' — ON *boli* m. 'id.', OE *bula* m. 'id.', E *bull*, MLG *bulle* m. 'id.', MDu. *bul(le)* m. 'id.', Du. *bul* c. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hl-én-* (EUR?/DRV?) — Gr. φαλλός m. 'penis' < **b^hl-no-*; Lat. *follis* m. 'bag, sack; ball, testicle' < **b^hol-ni-*; OIr. *ball* m. 'member, penis', W *balleg* 'sack, purse' < **b^hl-no-*.

An *n*-stem alternating between **bulan-* and **ballan-*, thus pointing to a paradigm with consonant gradation, nom. **bulō*, gen. **bullaz*. Analogically to other hysterokinetic male animal names, e.g. **uhsan-* 'ox' and **urzan-* 'capercaillie', the Pre-Germanic paradigm may be reconstructed as **b^hl-én*, **b^hl-n-ós*, assuming that the vocalized *l* was generalized throughout the paradigm. The formation seems to have been derived from a PIE word for

'testicle', cf. ON *bǫllr* m. 'testicle' and OE *bealloc* m. 'id.' < *ballaka-, for which see *ballan-.

***bullōn-** w.v. 'to roar, howl' — Icel. *bulla* w.v. 'to bubble; to talk nonsense', Far. *bulla* w.v. 'to gush, bubble; to chatter, babble', MDu. *bullen* w.v. 'to bubble up', OHG *bullōn* w.v. 'to howl, bark, roar', MHG *bullen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hlh₁-néh₂-* (EUR) — Lat. *fleō, flēre* 'to cry, weep', Latv. *blēt (blēju)* 'to bleat'; RuCS *blējati*, Ru. *bléjat* 'to bleat, dial. to cry' < **b^hleh₁-ie-*.

An iterative synchronically belonging to **bellan-* (q.v.). This verb may be secondary, however, replacing a more primitive **blējan-*.

***bulstra(n)-** m. 'bolster, pillow' — ON *bolstr* m. 'id.', OE *bolster* n. 'id.', Du. *bolster* 'husk', OHG *bolstar* m. 'cushion', G *Polster* m. 'id.' ⇒ **b^holǵ^h-stro-* (DRV?).

A formation created to the same root as found in **balgi-* (q.v.).

***bultōn-** w.v. 'to roll, turn over' — Far. *bólta* w.v. 'to turn over, overturn, tumble', G *bolzen* w.v. 'to kick around (a ball)' ⇒ **b^hld-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Formally identical to Lith. *bildinti* 'to rumble' < **b^hld-néh₂-*; further cf. Lith. *bélsti (béldžiū)* 'to knock, poke' < **b^hheld-ie-* and Lith. *báldyti (baldà)* 'to rumble' < **b^hold-éie-*.

An old iterative formation closely related to the *o*-grade variant G *balzen* w.v. 'to croon; to perform a courtship display' < **baltōn-* < **b^hold-néh₂-*, which is semantically close to Nw. *bolt* m. 'male cat or bird; bragger', *Bolze* m. 'male cat' < **bulta(n)-*. There is evidence for a meaning 'to kick over, make roll', cf. ON *bolti* m. 'ball', Far. *boltur, bóltur* m. 'id.' < **bulta(n)-*, but this may have developed out of an older 'to hit, bump', cf. OE *bolt* m. 'bolt, arrow', MLG *bolte(n)* m. 'id.', Du. *bout* c. 'peg', OHG *bolz* m. 'bullet, bolt, peg', G *Bolz(en)* m. 'cross-bow bolt' < **bulta(n)-* and MLG *ane-belte*, MDu. *ane-belt, aen-belt*, Du. *aambeeld* n. 'anvil' < **ana-baltja-*.

***bunda-** m. 'binding' — OS *gi-bund* n. 'bundle', Du. *bond* c. 'league', MHG *bunt* m./n. 'fetter; bundle', G *Bund* m. 'league; bundle' (DRV).

A zero-grade neuter derived from **bindan-* (q.v.).

***būra-** n. 'cabin, hut' — ON *búr* n. 'women's apartment; pantry; storehouse', OE *būr* m. 'hut, chamber', E *bower*, OS *būr* n. 'chamber, dwelling', OHG *būr* m. 'dwelling; cage', G *Bauer* m. '(bird)cage' ⇒ **b^huh₂-ro-* (IE).

Related to **bōan-* ~ **būan-* (q.v.).

***burdi-** f. 'birth' — Go. *ga-baurþs* f. 'id.', ON *burðr* m. 'birth; foetus', OE *(ge-)byrd* f. 'birth', E *birth*, OFri. *berde* f. 'birth; foetus', OS *gi-burd* f. 'birth, descent', Du. *ge-boorte* c. 'birth', OHG *gi-burt* f. 'id.', G *Ge-burt* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^hr-tf-*

(DRV/IE) — Identical to Skt. *bhṛtī*- f. 'carrying, sustenance, livelihood, food', Av. *bərətī*- f. 'carrying', Lat. *fors*, *-tis* f. 'chance, luck'; also cf. OIr. *brith*, *breth* f. 'carrying, judgement' < **b^{hr}-t-eh₂*- and MW *bryd* m. 'thought, mind, intent, aim', Co. *brys* 'thought' < **b^{hr}-tu*-.

A *ti*-stem created to the root of **beran*- 1.

***burg**- f. 'fortified place, town' — Go. *baurgs* f. 'id.', ON *borg* f. 'town; citadel; small hill', Far. *borg* f. 'castle; town', OE *burg* f. 'city', E *borough*, OFri. *burch*, *burich* m. 'castle; city', OS *burg* f. 'id.', OHG *burg* f. 'id.', MHG *burc* f. 'id.' ⇒ **b^{hr}(ǵ)^h*- (IE).

A root noun related to either **berga*- 'mountain' < **b^{her}ǵ^h-o*- or **bergan*- 'to keep safe' < **b^hérǵ^h-e*-; the formal as well as the semantic properties of the word allow for both of these etymologies.

***burgjan**- w.v. 'to hide(?)' — ON *byrgja* w.v. 'to close, shut', OE *byrian* w.v. 'to bury', E *to bury* ⇒ **b^{hr}ǵ^h-ie*- (EUR).

A zero-grade *ie*-present related to **bergan*- (q.v.). Also cf. OE *byrga*, OS *burgio*, OHG *burigo*, G *Bürge* m. 'surety' < **burgjan*-.

***huri**- m. 'son' — Go. *baur* m. 'id.', ON poet. *burr* m. 'id.', OE *byre* m. 'son, child' (DRV).

An *i*-stem to the strong verb **beran*- 1 (q.v.).

***burjan**- w.v. 'to raise; to come to pass' — ON *byrja* w.v. 'to start', OE *ge-byrian* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *bera* w.v. 'to raise, collect', OS *gi-burian* w.v. 'to happen', Du. *beuren* w.v. 'to collect money', *ge-beuren* w.v. 'to happen', OHG *burren* w.v. 'to raise', *gi-burren* w.v. 'to happen', MHG *bürn* w.v. 'id.', G *ge-bühren* w.v. 'to collect charges' ⇒ **b^{hr}-ie*- (IE).

A zero-grade *ie*-present related to **beran*- 1.

***burkōn**- w.v. 'to roar' — Nw. *borka* w.v. 'to boast', OE *borcian* w.v. 'to bark' ⇒ **b^{hr}ǵ-neh₂*- (NEUR?).

The iterative to **berkan*- (q.v.).

***burōjan**- w.v. 'to bore' — ON *bora* w.v. 'id.', OE *borian* w.v. 'id.', E *to bore*, OS *boron* w.v. 'id.', Du. *boren* w.v. 'id.', OHG *borōn* w.v. 'id.', G *bohren* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **b^{hr}(H)-eh₂-ie*- (WEUR) — Identical to Lat. *forō*, *-āre* 'to bore through, pierce'.

A denominal verb derived from **burō*-, cf. OHG *bora* f. 'bore', or from **burā*- as in OE, MLG *bor* n. 'id.'. The suffixation of OE *byris* f.(?) 'graving-iron, file' < **burisō*- is comparable to that of OE *lynis* m. 'axletree' < **lunisa*- (for which see **luniz*-). Related to **barjan*-?

***burzda-** n. 'board' — Go. *footu-baurd* n. 'footstool', ON *borð* n. 'board, plank, table', Far. *borð* n. 'id.', OE *bord* n. 'board, table', OFri. *bord* m./n.? 'id.', Du. *bord* n. 'plate, plank' ⇒ **bʰrzdʰ-o-* (WEUR).

Related to **brezda-* and **brazda-* (q.v.). There is no trace of the PGM. **z* because it was assimilated by the preceding *r* in Gothic as well as in NWGm. (after the rhotacism). It was preserved, however, in the secondary zero-grade form **bruzda-*, cf. ON *broddr* m. 'tip, edge, shoot', OHG *brort* m. 'point, margin'. Apparently, the original zero grade was remodeled on the basis of the closely related full-grade forms in this formation (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 149ff).

***butt/dōn-** w.v. 'to shove' — Nw. *butta* w.v. 'to hit, shove', OFri. *del-boddia* w.v. 'to knock down', MDu. *botten* w.v. 'to bump, hit', G Als. *butzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **bʰudʰ-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to **bautan-* (q.v.).

***buwwēn-** w.v. 'to dwell; to form, build' — ON *byggva*, *byggja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *byggja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *byddja* w.v. 'id.', OE *bogian*, *bug(i)an* w.v. 'to inhabit', OFri. *bogian* w.v. 'to dwell' ⇒ **bʰuh₂-éh₁-* (IE).

The NGm. forms point to a *jan*-verb closely related to **bōan-* ~ **būan-* (q.v.). The formation cannot be derived from **bewwjan-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 146-50; Magnússon 1989: 69), as this would have given Elfd. ***begga*. As a result, the verb can safely be reconstructed as **buwwjan-* or - in view of the WGm. forms - perhaps rather as a stative **buwwēn-* < **bʰh₂u-éh₁-*. Note that the formation may have gone through an intermediate stage **būwé-*, which by 1) Dybo's law and 2) Holtzmann's law would have regularly produced **buwwēn-*.

D

***daban-** s.v. 'to fit' — Go. *ga-daban* s.v. 'to happen, be suitable, be appertinent to' ⇒ **dʰóbʰ-e-* (NEUR) — OCS *dobrъ* adj. 'good' < **dʰobʰ-ro-*; OCS *doba* f. 'opportunity' < **dʰobʰ-eh₂-*; Lith. *dabnùs* adj. 'gracious' < **dʰobʰ-nu-*; hardly to Lat. *faber* 'craftsman' in view of the *a*-vocalism.

An *o*-grade present to a Germanic-Balto-Slavic root **dʰebʰ-* 'to fit'. The appurtenance of Hitt. *tapešni* 'in the act' (Puhvel 2008: 64) is less certain.

***daga-** m. 'day' — Go. *dags* m. 'id.', ON *dagr* m. 'id.', Far. *dagur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *dag* m. 'id.', OE *dæg* m. 'id.', E *day*, OFri. *dei* m. 'id.', OS *dag* m. 'id.', Du. *dag* c. 'id.', OHG *tac* m. 'id.', G *Tag* m. 'day' ⇒ **dʰoǵʰ-o-* (IE).

A thematic noun related to **dōgera-* ~ **dōgena-* (q.v.). Also cf. the *vřddhi*-adjective *-*dōga-* as in Go. *fidur-dogs* 'lasting four days' and *ahtau-dogs* 'eight days old'.

***daiga-** m. 'dough' — Go. *daigs* m. 'id.', ON *deigr* m. 'id.', Far. *deiggj* n. 'id.', Elfd. *dieg* m. 'id.', OE *dāh* m. 'id.', E *dough*, MDu. *deech* n. 'id.', Du. *deeg* n. 'id.', OHG *teig* m. 'id.', G *Teig* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hoiǵh-o-* (DRV) — ORu. *děža* f. 'dough trough' < **d^hoiǵh-ieh₂-*.

Derived from the strong verb **dǣgan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *deigr*, Far. poet. *deigur*, MHG *teic*, MDu. *deech* adj. 'soft, weak' < **daiga-*.

***daila-** n. 'share, part' — OE *dāl* n. 'id.', E *dole*, OFri. *dēl* m./n. 'id.', Du. *deel* n. 'id.', OHG *teil* m./n. 'id.', G *Teil* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^h(h₁)oi-lo-(?)* (NEUR) — RuCS *dělb* m. 'part', Ru. dial. *del* 'division, section', SCr. *dǎjel* m. 'part, mountain'.

A Germanic/Balto-Slavic isogloss. Theoretically, **daila-* can be derived from **d^hh₁-oi-lo-*, i.e. a derivative of the root **d^heh₁-* 'to put', cf. Hitt. *dāi* ~ *tianzi* 'to put' < **d^hh₁-ói-ei*, **d^hh₁-i-énti*, but the formation has no direct parallels in any other IE language. OIr. *dál* and OW *daul* 'share, part' appear to have been adopted from OE *dāl*. Within Germanic, further cf. Go. *dails* f. 'part, share', OE *dǣl* m. 'id.', E *deal* < **daili-* and the factitive Go. *dailyan*, ON *deila*, OE *dǣlan*, E *to deal*, OFri. *dēla*, OS *dēlian*, Du. *delen* 'to share' < **dailyan-*.

***dajjan-** w.v. 'to suckle' — Go. *daddjan* w.v. 'id.', OSw. *dægga* w.v. 'id.', OHG *taen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hh₁-oi-éie-* (IE) — OCS *doiti* (*dojp*) 'to breast-feed, nurse', Ru. *doť* (*dojú*) 'to milk', SCr. *dòjiti* 'to breast-feed, suckle, give milk' < **d^hh₁-oi-éie-*.

Both the strong verb **dāian-* and the causative **dajjan-* point to a PIE *i*-present **d^hh₁-éi-ti*, **d^hh₁-i-énti*. The causative **d^hh₁-oi-éie-* developed into PGm. **dajjan-* with a geminate *-jj-*. This geminate may have arisen as the result of Holtzmann's law (pretonic *Verschärfung*), but it is conceivable, too, that it arose out of an intermediate form **dajijan-* by loss of the *i* in the second syllable (cf. Jasanoff 1978a: 85; Rasmussen 1991: 1, 381). OHG *tāan* 'to suckle' may continue the derivationally more primitive **dēan-* < **d^héh₁-e-*.

***dala-** m. 'valley' — Go. *dal(s)* m./n. 'id.', ON *dalr* m. 'id.', Far. *dalur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *dal* m. 'id.', OE *dæl* n. 'id.', E *dale*, OS *dal* n. 'id.', Du. *dal* n. 'id.', OHG *tal* n. 'id.', G *Tal* n. 'id.' ⇒ **d^holh₂-o-* (EUR) — Ru. obs. *dol* m. 'valley; ditch', SCr. *dō* m. 'valley, dale' < **d^holh₂-o-*; MW *dol* f. 'meadow, dale' < **d^holh₂-eh₂-*; Gr. *θαλάμη* 'den, lair' < **d^hlh₂-em-eh₂-*.

A European *o*-stem that in view of the possible connection with Gr. *θαλάμη* can be derived from a root **d^helh₂-*. See also **dōljō-* and **dula-*.

***dampa-** m. 'vapor' — ME *damp* 'fire damp', MDu. *damp* m. 'vapor, fog', Du. *damp* c. 'id.', MHG *tampf*, *dampf* m. 'id.', G *Dampf* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **dimban-* ~ **dimpan-* (q.v.). Nw. *damb* n. 'dust' was created from the same verb, but retained the original consonantism. Also cf. E *damp* adj. 'humid' < **dampa-*.

***dangjan-** w.v. 'to beat' — ON *dengja* w.v. 'to beat, to hammer', Far. *deingja* w.v. 'to beat, strike; to fling, throw; to hang about', Elfd. *dainджа* w.v. 'to hit, bear', OE *dencgan* w.v. 'to knock', MHG *tengen* w.v. 'to hit, knock, hammer' ⇒ **dʰong^{wh}-éie-* (GM).

An iterative-intensive causative to **dingwan-* (q.v.). The delabialization of the velar was triggered by the combination of a preceding round vowel and a following *j*-suffix (cf. **sagja-* 1 'man, hero' < **sok^{wh}H-ió-*). Also cf. OHG *tangal* m. 'hammer' < **dangala-*.

***dank/gōn-** w.v. 'to beat' — Icel. *danga* w.v. 'to beat, hit', Nw. *dakka* w.v. 'to slap', Sw. dial. *danka* w.v. 'to hit' ⇒ **dʰong^{wh}-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to **dingwan-* (q.v.). There are additional traces of a zero-grade variant **dung/kōn-*, cf. Icel., Far., Nw. *dunka* 'to beat, thump, knock': the *n* should have been assimilated in the West Norse forms continuing **dankōn-* and **dunkōn-*, but may have been restored under the influence of the ungeminated formations **dingwan-* and **dangjan-* (q.v.).

***dapp/bōn-** 1 w.v. 'to become heavy, sink, deteriorate' — Nw. *dabba* w.v. 'to fade, decrease, deteriorate (esp. of sight)', *dapa* w.v. 'to fade; become downcast' ⇒ **dʰob^h-néh₂-* (NEUR) — RuCS *debelyj* adj. 'fat', Ru. *debélyj* adj. 'plump, corpulent', Scr. *dèbeo* adj. 'fat' < **dʰeb^h-lo-*; OCS *doblъ* adj. 'strong', Ru. *dóbljij* adj. 'valiant', Latv. *dabļš* adj. 'strong, lush' < **dʰob^h-l-io-*.

An iterative to a Germanic-Balto-Slavic root **dʰeb^h-* 'heavy'. Also cf. Nw. *davre* w.v. 'to decrease, to diminish' and perhaps also OHG *debbe* w.v. 'to depress' (whence OHG *tabī* f. 'numbness'). The iterative served as the derivational base of **dapra-* (q.v.).

***dapp/bōn-** 2 w.v. 'to beat' — Nw. *dabba* w.v. 'to beat, kick', ME *dabben* w.v. 'to strike', E *to dab*, G Pal. *tapfen*, *tappen* w.v. 'to grope' ⇒ **dʰh₂b^h-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *dóbtī* (*dóbiu*) 'to beat, kill', Latv. *dābt* 'to strike, beat' < **dʰeh₂b^h-ie-*.

An iterative 3sg. **dappōpi*, 3pl. **dabunanpi* < **dʰh₂b^h-néh₂-ti*, **dʰh₂b^h-nh₂-énti* to the Germanic-Baltic root **dʰeh₂b^h-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 233). With secondary full-grade and geminate, cf. MHG *tāpe*, Swi. (App.) *tǝppə*, Visp. *daappo* m. 'paw, hand' < **dēbban-* (Kroonen 2011a: 327). Unrelated to **tabjan-* (q.v.).

***dapra-** adj. 'heavy' — ON *dapr* adj. 'downcast, sad', Icel. *dapur* adj. 'sad', *sjón-dapur* 'blind', Nw. *daper* adj. 'shy, weak, with young', MLG *dapper* adj. 'heavy', MDu. *dapper* 'stout, strong', Du. *dapper* 'brave', G *tapfer* adj. 'brave, stout' (DRV) — RuCS *debelyj* adj. 'fat', Ru. *debélyj* adj. 'plump, corpulent', SCR. *dèbeo* adj. 'fat' < **d^heb^h-lo-*; OCS *doblъ* adj. 'strong', Ru. *dóblj* adj. 'valiant', Latv. *dabļš* adj. 'strong, lush' < **d^hob^h-l-io-*.

This adjective is usually directly compared to the aforementioned forms in Slavic, but the underlying root **d^heb^h-* can only be reconciled with PGM. **dapra-* by assuming that it was derived from **dapōn-*, an analogical variant belonging to the iterative **dapp/bōn-* 'to become heavy' (q.v.) < **d^hob^h-néh₂-*. The original meaning 'heavy' split into both 'depressed' and 'bold'. In Nordic, the root **dap-* further became associated with eyesight deterioration, cf. Icel. *depra* f. 'weakening eyesight' < **dap^hrjōn-* and Icel. *depl* n. 'drooping of the eyes' < **daplja-*. See also **dōb^hnan-*.

***darbja-** adj. 'hostile' — OFri. *derve* adj. 'fierce, severe', OS *derbi* adj. 'powerful, hostile, bad', MLG *derve* adj. 'bad' (DRV).

A *ja*-stem adjective derived from **derban-* 'to perish' or the pertaining causative **darbjan-* (q.v.).

***darbjan-** w.v. 'to destroy' — MLG *derven* w.v. 'to shrink, wither, spoil', MHG *ver-derben* w.v. 'to ruin, kill' ⇒ **d^horHb^h-éie-* (NEUR).

The causative of **derban-* (q.v.).

***darjan-** w.v. 'to hurt' — OE *derian* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *dera* w.v. 'id.', OS *derian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *deren* w.v. 'id.', OHG *terjen, terren* w.v. 'id.', MHG *teren, tern* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^horh₃-éie-* (NEUR) — Lith. *dūrti* (*duriù*) 'to stab, prick, ache', Latv. *duřt* 'to stab, prick' **d^hrh₃-* (with **h₃* in view of the vocalization **-r-* > **-ur-*).

A Germanic-Baltic root. Also cf. OE *daru* f. 'damage, injury', OHG *tara* f. 'injury' < **darō-* < **d^horh₃-eh₂-*.

***darran-** m. 'hinge' — Nw. *darre* m. 'hinge; vertebra' ⇒ **d^hor-on-* (IE) — Gr. *θαίρος* m. 'pivot of a door, axle of a chariot' < **d^hur-io-*.

An *n*-stem **darō*, **darraz* < **d^hór-ōn*, **d^hr-n-ós*. Also cf. ON *dorr* m. 'spear' < **darru-*, which continues the original acc.pl. **darruns* < **d^hor-n-ŋs*, and - with a zero grade of the root - Icel. *dorra* f. 'piece of wood, stick' < **durrōn-*. Together, all these forms point to a hysterokinetic *n*-stem *d^hór-ēn*, gen. **d^hr-n-ós*, acc.pl. **d^hor-n-ŋs*. This formation is likely to be related to Gr. *θαίρος* < **d^hr-io-* (the alternative reconstruction **d^hur-io-* is based on the uncertain connection with *θύρα* f. 'door' < **d^hur-h₂-*).

***dauba-** adj. 'deaf; sluggish; numb' — Go. *daubs* adj. 'id.', ON *daufr* adj. 'id.', Far. *deyvur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *dov* adj. 'id.', OE *dēaf* adj. 'id.', E *deaf*, OFri. *dāf* adj.

'id.', Du. *doof* adj. 'id.', OHG *toub* adj. 'id.', G *taub* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houb^h-o-* (EUR) — Gr. τυφλός adj. 'blind, dark, blocked, clogged' < **d^hub^h-lo-*; OIr. *dub*, OW *dub*, W *du* adj. 'id.' < **d^hub^h-u-*; Mlr. *dobur* adj. 'black, unclean' < **d^hub^h-ro-*.

A thematic adjective related to **duba-* (q.v.).

***dauda-** adj. 'dead' — Go. *daups* adj. 'id.', ON *dauðr* adj. 'id.', OE *dēad* adj. 'id.', E *dead*, OFri. *dāth* adj. 'id.', OS *dōd* adj. 'id.', Du. *dood* adj. 'id.', OHG *tōt* adj. 'id.', G *tot* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hou(H)-tó-* (DRV).

The original past participle of **daujan-* 'to die' (q.v.).

***daugjan-** w.v. 'to endure' — OE *ge-dīegan* w.v. 'id.', OS *ā-dōgian* w.v. 'to withstand' ⇒ **d^hough^h-eie-* (DRV).

Given the meaning, the verb probably represents an intensive formation rather than a causative. Related to **dugan-* (q.v.).

***daujan-** s.v. 'to die' — ON *deyja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *doygga* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *dāa* s.v. 'id.', OE *dīegan* s.v. 'id.', E *to die*, OS *dōian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *touwen*, *tewen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *touwen*, *tōuwen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh_{2/3}-ié-* (IE) — Hitt. *tuh^hu^hšzi* 'to end' < **d^huh_{2/3}-s-*; Lat. *fūnus* n. 'funeral' < **d^huh_{2/3}-n-es-*(?).

An originally strong verb **daujan-*, pret. 3sg. **dōe* (ON *dó*, Elfd. *duo*), 3pl. **dōunþ* (ON *dóu*), ptc. **dawe/ana-* (ON *dáinn*) < **d^hou(H)-ie-*. LIV²: 123 reconstructs a causative, but this formation cannot be reconciled with the strong conjugation in Nordic. I therefore start from an *o*-grade intensive verb with a presentic *ie*-suffix. Within Germanic, it is cognate with Go. *diwans** adj. 'mortal' < **dewana-*, possibly an old participle to an unattested strong verb **dewan-*, and further to **dauda-* 'dead' and **daupu-* 'death' (q.v.). On the Proto-Indo-European level, the formation has been compared to the root **d^heu-* 'to run, rush', cf. Skt. *dhávate*, Gr. *θέω* 'to run' and **d^hueh₂₋* 'to blow, smoke, be misty', see **du(w)ēn-* (cf. Seebold 1970: 148; LIV²: l.c.), but I find it preferable to assume a link with Hitt. *tuh^hu^hšzi* 'to end' < **d^huh_{2/3}-s-*. Apparently, Hittite preserved the basic meaning of the word, while in Germanic, it euphemistically became associated with dying.

***dauma-** m. 'vapor' — Far. *deymur* m. 'strong smell', MDu. *doom* m. 'mist, haze', OHG *tuom* m. 'vapor, haze, fume', MHG *tuom* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh₂-mo-* (IE) — Close to Skt. *dhūmá-* m. 'smoke, vapor', Lat. *fūmus* m. 'smoke', Lith. *dūmai* m.pl. 'id.', OCS *dymъ* m. 'id.' < **d^huh₂-mo-*.

An *o*-grade *mo*-stem to the root **d^huh₂₋* 'to smoke'. See also **dauna-* and **dawwa/ō-*.

***dauna-** m. 'smell' — ON *daunn* m. 'id.', OSw. *døñ* m./n. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh₂-no-* (IE).

A *no*-stem derived from the root **d^huh₂*- 'to blow, smoke, be misty', for which see **dauma*- and **dawwa/ō*-. Also cf. Go. *dauns*, gen. *-ais* f. 'id.' < **dauni*- and Elfd. *dena* w.v. 'to smell (bad)' < **daunjan*-.

***daupjan**- w.v. 'to dip' — Go. *daupjan* w.v. 'immerse, baptize', ON *deypa* w.v. 'to dip; to baptize', Far. *doypa* w.v. 'to baptize', OFri. *dēpa* w.v. 'id.', OS *dōpian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *dopen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *toufen* w.v. 'id.', G *taufen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A causative created either to the strong verb **dūban*- (q.v.) or - more probably - directly to the iterative **dupp/bōn*- (q.v.) < **d^hub^h-neh₂*-. See also **deupa*-.

***daupū**- m. 'death' — Go. *daupus* m. 'id.', ON *dauðr*, gen. *-ar* m. 'id.', OE *dēap* m. 'id.', E *death*, OFri. *dāth* m. 'id.', OS *dōð* m. 'id.', Du. *dood* c. 'id.', OHG *tōt* m. 'id.', G *Tod* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hóu(H)-tu*- (DRV).

A *tu*-stem created to **daujan*- (q.v.).

***dauzan**- m. 'fool' — MLG *dōre* m. 'id.', MHG *tōre* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hous-on*- (EUR) — For the ablaut, cf. Lith. *daūsios* f.pl. 'air' < **d^hous-ieh₂*-.

Related to **dwēsa*- (q.v.), with *Schwebeablaut* as in Baltic.

***dawēn**- w.v. 'to marvel' — ON *dá* w.v. 'to admire' ⇒ **d^hh₂u-eh₁*- (EUR) — Gr. θαῦμα n. 'wonder, astonishment' < **d^heh₂u-mn*- (but cf. the irregular alternants θῶμα and θῶυμα).

A Germanic-Greek isogloss. Also cf. ON *dá* n. 'trance, senseless state' < **dawa*- and Far. *dáni* m. 'wonder'.

***dawwa/ō**- m./f. 'dew' — ON *dǫgg* f. 'id.', Far. *døgg* f. 'id.', Elfd. *dagg* f. 'id.', OE *dēaw* m. 'id.', E *dew*, OFri. *daw* n. 'id.', ODu. *dou* m. 'id.', Du. *dauw* c. 'id.', OHG *tou* m./n. 'id.', G *Tau* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh₂-o/eh₂*- (IE) — Lith. *dujà* f. 'drizzle, mist' < **d^huh₂-ieh₂*-.

An *ō*-stem derived from the PIE root **d^huh₂*- 'to smoke, haze', for which see **dauma*- and **du(w)ēn*-.

***dazēn**- w.v. 'to be numbed(?)' — OE *darian* w.v. 'to lie motionless, be appalled', ME *daren* w.v. 'to stay in one place, remain quiet; to lurk; to be motionless, inactive; to hesitate', MDu. *be-daren* w.v. 'to control oneself', Du. *be-daren* w.v. 'to settle, calm down', Flem. *ver-daren* w.v. 'to be appalled' (GM).

A stative verb that can theoretically be related to Skt. *dhārāyati* 'to hold, support' < **d^hor-éie*- and Arm. *dadarem* 'to settle (of wind)' < **d^ho-d^hor*- (thus Pokorny IEW: 252-5). It is preferable, however, to reconstruct the verb as **dazēn*- rather than **darēn*-, and derive it from **daza*-, an adjective apparently in Verner alternation with MDu. *daes* 'foolish', Du. *daas* 'dizzy',

'id.', Du. *doof* adj. 'id.', OHG *toub* adj. 'id.', G *taub* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houb^h-o-* (EUR) — Gr. τυφλός adj. 'blind, dark, blocked, clogged' < **d^hub^h-lo-*; OIr. *dub*, OW *dub*, W *du* adj. 'id.' < **d^hub^h-u-*; Mir. *dobur* adj. 'black, unclean' < **d^hub^h-ro-*.

A thematic adjective related to **duba-* (q.v.).

***dauda-** adj. 'dead' — Go. *daups* adj. 'id.', ON *dauðr* adj. 'id.', OE *dēad* adj. 'id.', E *dead*, OFri. *dāth* adj. 'id.', OS *dōd* adj. 'id.', Du. *dood* adj. 'id.', OHG *tōt* adj. 'id.', G *tot* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hou(H)-tó-* (DRV).

The original past participle of **daujan-* 'to die' (q.v.).

***daugjan-** w.v. 'to endure' — OE *ge-diegan* w.v. 'id.', OS *ā-dōgian* w.v. 'to withstand' ⇒ **d^hough^h-eie-* (DRV).

Given the meaning, the verb probably represents an intensive formation rather than a causative. Related to **dugan-* (q.v.).

***daujan-** s.v. 'to die' — ON *deyja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *doygga* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *dāa* s.v. 'id.', OE *dīegan* s.v. 'id.', E *to die*, OS *dōian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *touwen*, *tewen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *touwen*, *tōuwen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh_{2/3}-ié-* (IE) — Hitt. *tuhḫuṣzi* 'to end' < **d^huh_{2/3}-s-*; Lat. *fūnus* n. 'funeral' < **d^huh_{2/3}-n-es-*(?).

An originally strong verb **daujan-*, pret. 3sg. **dōe* (ON *dó*, Elfd. *duo*), 3pl. **dōunþ* (ON *dóu*), ptc. **dawe/ana-* (ON *dáinn*) < **d^hou(H)-ie-*. LIV²: 123 reconstructs a causative, but this formation cannot be reconciled with the strong conjugation in Nordic. I therefore start from an *o*-grade intensive verb with a presentic *ie*-suffix. Within Germanic, it is cognate with Go. *diwans** adj. 'mortal' < **dewana-*, possibly an old participle to an unattested strong verb **dewan-*, and further to **dauda-* 'dead' and **daupu-* 'death' (q.v.). On the Proto-Indo-European level, the formation has been compared to the root **d^heu-* 'to run, rush', cf. Skt. *dháivate*, Gr. *θέω* 'to run' and **d^hueh₂-* 'to blow, smoke, be misty', see **du(w)ēn-* (cf. Seebold 1970: 148; LIV²: l.c.), but I find it preferable to assume a link with Hitt. *tuhḫuṣzi* 'to end' < **d^huh_{2/3}-s-*. Apparently, Hittite preserved the basic meaning of the word, while in Germanic, it euphemistically became associated with dying.

***dauma-** m. 'vapor' — Far. *deymur* m. 'strong smell', MDu. *doom* m. 'mist, haze', OHG *tuom* m. 'vapor, haze, fume', MHG *tuom* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh₂-mo-* (IE) — Close to Skt. *dhūmá-* m. 'smoke, vapor', Lat. *fūmus* m. 'smoke', Lith. *dūmai* m.pl. 'id.', OCS *dymъ* m. 'id.' < **d^huh₂-mo-*.

An *o*-grade *mo*-stem to the root **d^huh₂-* 'to smoke'. See also **dauna-* and **dawwa/ō-*.

***dauna-** m. 'smell' — ON *daunn* m. 'id.', OSw. *dø̄n* m./n. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh₂-no-* (IE).

A *no*-stem derived from the root **d^huh₂-* 'to blow, smoke, be misty', for which see **dauma-* and **dawwa/ō-*. Also cf. Go. *dauns*, gen. *-ais* f. 'id.' < **dauni-* and Elfd. *dena* w.v. 'to smell (bad)' < **daunjan-*.

***daupjan-** w.v. 'to dip' — Go. *daupjan* w.v. 'immerse, baptize', ON *deypa* w.v. 'to dip; to baptize', Far. *doypa* w.v. 'to baptize', OFri. *dēpa* w.v. 'id.', OS *dōpian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *dopen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *toufen* w.v. 'id.', G *taufen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A causative created either to the strong verb **dūban-* (q.v.) or - more probably - directly to the iterative **dupp/bōn-* (q.v.) < **d^hub^h-neh₂-*. See also **deupa-*.

***daupu-** m. 'death' — Go. *daupus* m. 'id.', ON *dauðr*, gen. *-ar* m. 'id.', OE *dēaþ* m. 'id.', E *death*, OFri. *dāth* m. 'id.', OS *dōð* m. 'id.', Du. *dood* c. 'id.', OHG *tōt* m. 'id.', G *Tod* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hou(H)-tu-* (DRV).

A *tu*-stem created to **daujan-* (q.v.).

***dauzan-** m. 'fool' — MLG *dōre* m. 'id.', MHG *tōre* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hous-on-* (EUR) — For the ablaut, cf. Lith. *daūsius* f.pl. 'air' < **d^hous-ieh₂-*.

Related to **dwēsa-* (q.v.), with *Schwebeablaut* as in Baltic.

***dawēn-** w.v. 'to marvel' — ON *dá* w.v. 'to admire' ⇒ **d^hh₂u-eh₁-* (EUR) — Gr. *θαῦμα* n. 'wonder, astonishment' < **d^heh₂u-mn-* (but cf. the irregular alternants *θῶμα* and *θῶυμα*).

A Germanic-Greek isogloss. Also cf. ON *dá* n. 'trance, senseless state' < **dawa-* and Far. *dáni* m. 'wonder'.

***dawwa/ō-** m./f. 'dew' — ON *dogg* f. 'id.', Far. *døgg* f. 'id.', Elfd. *dagg* f. 'id.', OE *dēaw* m. 'id.', E *dew*, OFri. *daw* n. 'id.', ODu. *dou* m. 'id.', Du. *dauw* c. 'id.', OHG *tou* m./n. 'id.', G *Tau* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^houh₂-o/eh₂-* (IE) — Lith. *dujà* f. 'drizzle, mist' < **d^huh₂-ieh₂-*.

○ An *ō*-stem derived from the PIE root **d^huh₂-* 'to smoke, haze', for which see **dauma-* and **du(w)ēn-*.

***dazēn-** w.v. 'to be numbed(?)' — OE *darian* w.v. 'to lie motionless, be appalled', ME *daren* w.v. 'to stay in one place, remain quiet; to lurk; to be motionless, inactive; to hesitate', MDu. *be-daren* w.v. 'to control oneself', Du. *be-daren* w.v. 'to settle, calm down', Flem. *ver-daren* w.v. 'to be appalled' (GM).

○ A stative verb that can theoretically be related to Skt. *dhāráyati* 'to hold, support' < **d^hor-éie-* and Arm. *dadarem* 'to settle (of wind)' < **d^ho-d^hor-* (thus Pokorny IEW: 252-5). It is preferable, however, to reconstruct the verb as **dazēn-* rather than **darēn-*, and derive it from **daza-*, an adjective apparently in Verner alternation with MDu. *daes* 'foolish', Du. *daas* 'dizzy,

confused, excited' < **dasa-* and ON *dasa-sk*, Nw. *dase* w.v. 'to become weary, exhausted' (cf. E *to daze* 'to benumb, stun; to be stupefied' < **dasōjan-*). In ablaut with **dusēn-* (q.v.).

**dēan-* s.v. 'to suckle' — OHG *tāan*, *tāen* w.v. 'id.', G Cimb. *taien* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^héh₁-e-* (IE).

An originally strong verb to the PIE root **d^heh₁-*. This root is more frequently found in the extension **d^hh₁-ei-*, for which cf. **dian-* and **dajjan-*. For a form without this extension, see **delō-*.

**dēdi-* f. 'deed, action' — Go. *ga-deps* f. 'id.', ON *dáð* f. 'id.', Far. *dáð* f. 'id.', Elf. *dáð* f. 'id.', OE *dæd* f. 'id.', E *deed*, OFri. *dēde* f. 'id.', WFri. *died* c. 'id.', OS *dād* f. 'id.', Du. *daad* c. 'id.', MHG *tāt* f. 'deed, action, thing' ⇒ **d^heh₁-tí-* (IE) — OCS *blago-dětb* 'good deed' < **d^heh₁-ti-*; Gr. *θέσις* 'placement', Skt. *-dhiti-* 'id.' < **d^hh₁-ti-*.

A *ti*-stem derived from the root **d^heh₁-*, for which see **dōn-*.

**delban-* s.v. 'to dig, delve' — OE *delfan* s.v. 'id.', OS *bi-delban* s.v. 'to bury', Du. *delven* s.v. 'to mine', OHG *bi-telban* s.v. 'to bury', MHG *telben*, *delben* s.v. 'to dig' ⇒ **d^helb^h-e-* (NEUR) — RuCS *dělbsti*, *děbsti* 'to scoop, chisel', SCR. *dúpsti* 'id.' < **d^hlb^h-*; OPru. *dalptan* 'drift punch', OCS *dlato* n. 'chisel', Ru. *dolotó* n. 'id.' < **d^holb^h-to-*; Latv. *daība* f. 'pole' < **d^holb^h-eh₂-*.

A European root. Also cf. MLG *delfn* n. 'grave', OE *ge-delfn* n. 'ditch' < **delba-* and MDu. *delve* f. 'ditch' < **delbō-*.

**dēli-* adj. 'easily to deal with(?)' — ON *dæll* adj. 'gentle, easy to deal with', Nw. dial. *dæl* adj. 'easy-going, good to talk to', Elf. *dāl* adj. 'trustworthy' (GM).

A *vřddhi*-gerundive without any etymology. The connection with OCS *dělo* n. 'work' < **d^heh₁-lo-* and the root **d^heh₁-* 'to put, do' in general (cf. Torp 1909: 198) cannot be maintained. The Germanic material rather points to an unattested strong verb **delan-* < **d^hél-e-*.

**deli-* ~ **delja-* m. 'dill' — OE *dile*, *dyle* m. 'id.', E *dill*, OS *dilli* m. 'id.', Du. *dille* c. 'id.', OHG *tilli* m. 'id.', MHG *tille*, *tülle* m. 'id.' (GM).

The material offers evidence for both an *i*-stem (OE *dile*) and a *ja*-stem (OS *dilli*, OHG *tilli*). Perhaps the forms with rounded vowels (OE *dyle*, MHG *tülle*) can be adduced to reconstruct an additional ablauting pair **duli-* ~ **dulja-*. If so, the original paradigm probably had ablaut of the root, viz. nom. **deliz*, gen. **duljaz* < **d^hél-i-s*, **d^hl-i-ós*.

***delō-** f. 'nipple' — OE *delu* f. 'id.', OHG *tila* f. 'id.' ⇒ **d^heh₁-l-éh₂-* (IE) — Gr. *θηλή* f. 'breast' < **d^heh₁-l-éh₂-* (cf. Lat. *fēlō*, *-āre* 'to suck' < **d^heh₁-l-eh₂-ie-*); OIr. *del* 'nipple' < **d^heh₁-l-ó-*.

A word that by pretonic shortening (Dybo's law) regularly developed from **d^heh₁-l-éh₂-*, the exact same formation underlying Gr. *θηλή*. Also cf. Sw. dial. *del* < **dela-*, which, in turn, is formally identical to OIr. *del* < **d^heh₁-ló-*. See also **dīan-* and **dajjan-*.

***denra-** m. 'hollow hand' — OHG *tenar* m., *tenara* f. 'id.', MHG *tener* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hen-r-* (IE) — YAv. *danarə* n. 'handful', Gr. *θέναρ*, *-αρος* 'palm of the hand'.

One of the Indo-European words for the 'palm of the hand'. Also here belongs OHG *dreno* m. 'sole of the foot', Lomb. *treno* 'lower arm' < **drenan-*. Riecke 2004: 2, 251 calls the origin of this word uncertain, but it may have metathesized from **d^hn-er-* at an early stage. The implied paradigm would then be nom. **d^hén-r*, gen. **d^hn-ér-s*, possibly continuing an older heteroclitic **d^hén-r*, gen. **d^hn-én-s*.

***derba-** adj. 'brave' — ON *djarfr* adj. 'bold, daring', OE *deorfa* adj. 'valiant', OS *derbi* adj. 'powerful' ⇒ **d^herb^h-o-* (DRV).

Derived from **derban-* (q.v.). Also cf. the factitive ON, Icel. *dirfa* w.v. 'to make bold', Nw. *dirva-st* w.v. 'to venture, dare' < **derbjān-*, ON *dirfō* f. 'boldness' < **derbiþo-* and Nw. *dirna*, *dyrna* w.v. 'to grow strong, recover from illness' < **derbnjan-*.

***derban-** s.v. 'to perish' — OE *deorfan* s.v. 'to labor, perish', MLG *vor-derven* s.v. 'to perish', MDu. *be-derven* s.v. 'to be damaged; to perish', Du. *be-derven* w.v. 'to spoil; to go bad', MHG *ver-derben*, *-terben* s.v. 'to be killed, to die' ⇒ **d^hérHb^h-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *dirbti* (*dirbu*) 'to work', *dirbt* 'to walk fast, to toil' < **d^hrHb^h-*; Lith. *dárbas* m. 'work', Latv. *darbs* m. 'work, deed' < **d^horHb^h-o-*.

A strong verb to a European root **d^herHb^h-*. For the semantics, cf. Gr. *κάμνω* 'to work' vs. *οἱ καμόντες* 'the dead'. See also **derba-* and **darbjān-*.

***derka-** adj. 'dark' — OE *deorc* adj. 'id.', E *dark* ⇒ **d^herg-o-* (IE) — ToA *tärkär*, ToB *tarkär* 'cloud' < **d^hrg-ru-*; Lith. *dargà* f. 'bad, rainy weather' < **d^horg-eh₂-*; Lith. *dérgti* (*dérgiù*) 'to sleet, make dirty, soil, slander, defile, spoil'; ?OIr. *derg* adj. 'red' < **d^herg-o-*.

Also cf. OHG *terchinen*, MHG *terken* w.v. 'to obscure, soil, defile' < **darknjan-*, possibly a causative-inchoative 'to make go dark'.

***deuhtra-** n. 'grandchild' — MHG *diehter*, *tiehter* n. 'id.', G Bav. *Tichter* n. 'id.' ⇒ **d^heugh₂-tro-* (DRV).

A uniquely Germanic formation that represents an unparalleled full-grade formation to **duhter-* < PIE **d^hugh₂-ter-* 'daughter'. It is likely to be a *vṛddhi*-derivation comparable to **swēgura-* 'son-in-law' < **suēkuro-* (Szemerényi 1977: 52-3), the neuter gender correlating with the meaning 'grandchild'. Note that Lyc. *kbatra-* may represent a different full grade **d^huegh₂-tr-* (Kloekhorst 2008: 902-903).

***deupa-** adj. 'deep' — Go. *diups* adj. 'id.', ON *djúpr* adj. 'id.', Far. *djúpur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *diuop* adj. 'id.', OE *dēop* adj. 'id.', E *deep*, OFri. *diāp* adj. 'id.', OS *diop* adj. 'id.', Du. *diep* adj. 'id.', OHG *tiuf* adj. 'id.', G *tief* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^heub^h-nó-* (DRV) — ToA *tṗār*, ToB *tapre* adj. 'high' < **d^hub^h-ro-*; OIr. *domain* adj. 'deep', W *dwfn* adj. 'id.' < **d^hub^h-ni-*; Lith. *dubùs* adj. 'hollow, deep, spacious' < **d^hub^h-u-*.

An adjective closely related to the verbal complex of **dūban-* and **daupjan-* (q.v.). Since this formation is derivationally parallel to e.g. **seuka-* 'ill' (see **seukan-*) and other full-grade adjectives created to strong verbs, it is possible to postulate a verb **dūpan-*, a variant of the aforementioned strong verb **dūban-*. Both variants can be explained as back-formations to the iterative **dupp/bōn-* (q.v.). Alternatively, **deupa-* can be derived from a pre-Gm. formation **d^heub^h-nó-* (with Kluge's law and shortening of geminates in overlong syllables). It would then be derivationally parallel to e.g. **hwīta-* ~ **hwitta-* 'white'. Note that the PIE root **d^heub^h-* occurs in metathesized form in **budman-* ~ **butman-* 'bottom' (q.v.).

***deurja-** adj. 'precious, valuable, expensive' — ON *dýrr* adj. 'id.', Far. *dýrur* adj. 'id.', OE *dīere*, *dēore* adj. 'id.', E *dear*, OFri. *diure* adj. 'id.', OS *diuri* adj. 'id.', Du. *duur* adj. 'id.', OHG *tiuri* adj. 'id.', G *teuer* adj. 'id.' (GM).

No accepted etymology. The adjective looks like a *vṛddhi*-gerundive "mournable" to MHG *be-tūren* w.v. 'to cost, have difficulties with', G *be-dauern* w.v. 'to regret, be sorry', ME *douren* 'to grieve, suffer' < **dūrēn-*. It has been assumed that this verb was derived from an unattested PWGm. adjective **dūra-*, a hypothetical loanword from Lat. *dūrus* adj. 'tough, hard'. It is possible too, however, that the verb is etymologically identical to OHG *trūrēn*, MHG *trūren*, G *trauern* w.v. 'to mourn, be sad' < **dūrēn-* through dissimilation of the first *r*. PGM. **deurja-* may then likewise continue dissimilated **dreurja-* or even **dreuzja-*.

***deuza-** n. '(wild) animal' — Go. *dīus* n. 'id.', ON *dýr* n. 'id.', Far. *djór* n. 'id.', Elfd. *diuor* n. 'id.', OE *dēor* n. 'id.', E *deer*, OFri. *diār*, *diēr* n. 'id.', OS *dior* n. 'id.', ODu. *dier* n. 'id.', Du. *dier* n. 'id.', OHG *tior* n. 'id.', G *Tier* n. 'id.' ⇒ **d^heus-ó-* (EUR).

Closely interlinked with OE *dēor* adj. 'wild, bold, brave' < **deuza*-. The original meaning of the root was 'to lose one's senses', whence 'to be wild'. See **dusēn*-.

**dīan*- s.v. 'to suck' — OSw. *dīa* s.v. 'id.', MHG *tīen* w.v. 'to suck, suckle' ⇒ **d^hh₁-éi-e-* (IE) — Skt. *dháyati* 'to suck, drink mother's milk', Oss. *dæjyn* / *dæjun* 'to suck' < **d^hh₁-eie-*; OIr. *denaid*, W *dynu* 'id.' < **d^hh₁i-neh₂-*.

An *i*-present to the primary PIE root **d^heh₁-* 'to suck, suckle', cf. Gr. θῆσθαι 'to suck', Latv. *dēt* 'id.', for which see **dēan*-. In Germanic, the *i*-suffix is further found in e.g. **dajjan*- and Elfd. *dise* f. 'nipple' < **disōn*- < **d^hh₁i-s-*.

**dīgan*- s.v. 'to knead' — Go. *digan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^héigh-* (IE) — ToA *tsekā*-, ToB *tsik*- 'to form', Skt. *-degdhi* 'to smear, anoint', YAv. *pairi.daēzaiiqn* 3pl.caus.subj. 'to embank, construct', Arm. *dizanem* 'to pile up' < **d^héigh-*; Lat. *fiŋō*, *-ere* 'to form, fashion', OIr. *dingid* 'to knead, form; suppress' < **d^hi-n-ǵ^h-e-*.

A strong verb that in view of the zero grade of Go. *digands** is likely to continue a PIE root present 3sg. **d^héigh-ti*, 3pl. **d^hígh-énti* (cf. LIV², s.v. **d^héigh-*). See also **daiga*- and **dīka*-.

**dīgra*- adj. 'big' — ON *digr* adj. 'big, stout; thick; deep', Far. *digur* adj. 'thick, heavy, stout; rich (of milk)', Elfd. *diger* adj. 'thick, coarse', MDu. *deger* adv. 'completely', MHG *tigere*, *tiger* adv. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective apparently continuing **d^hi(ǵ)^h-ro-*. It may have been derived from **dīgan*- 'to knead' (q.v.), which would imply a more primary meaning 'well-formed'.

**dīka*- n. 'dam; ditch' — OE *dīc* m. 'dike, ditch', E *dike*, *ditch*, OFri. *dīk* m. 'dike; road', OS *dīk* m. 'pond', Du. *dijk* c. 'dam', MHG *tīch* m. 'pond, swamp, channel', G *Teich* m. 'pond, pool' ⇒ **d^héigh-nó-* (IE) — Gr. τοῖχος m. 'wall', Arm. *dēz* 'heap' < **d^hóígh-o-*; SCr. *zīd* m. 'stone wall', OPru. *seydis* 'wall' < **d^héigh-* (with metathesis).

A formation continuing Pre-Gm. **dīkka*- < **d^héigh-nó-* (with Kluge's law and geminate shortening in overlong syllables). Also cf. ON, Icel., Far. *díki* n. 'swamp, puddle', Elfd. *daitje* n. 'dike' < **dīkja*-. Related to **dīgan*- (q.v.).

**dīkan*- s.v. 'to try(?)' — MLG *diken* w.v. 'to atone', MDu. *diken* s.v.(?) 'to try(?)', MHG *tīchen* s./w.v. 'to get started; to try; to deal with; to undergo; to seep' ⇒ **d^héig-e-* (IE?) — To Gr. θιγγάνω 'to touch, handle, injure, harm' < **d^hi-n-g-nH-e-?*

No certain etymology. Within Germanic, the verb appears to be closely related to the iterative **dik(k)ōn-*, cf. Icel. *dika* 'to run', Far. *dika* 'to strike, hit, come at speed', Nw. *dika* 'to run, wander around; get moving', Sw. dial.

dikka 'to run'. The meaning of especially the Faroese verb could point to an etymological connection with Gr. θιγγάνω.

**dimban-* ~ **dimpan-* s.v. 'to fog' — Nw. *demba* s.v. 'to smoke' (with unclear *e*), Efd. *dimba* s.v. 'id.', MHG *dimpfen* s.v. 'to smoke, steam' ⇒ **d^hémb^h-e-* (IE).

A strong verb continuing PIE **d^hémb^h-e-*: the variant **dimpan-* is secondary, and was influenced by the iterative **dumpōn-* (q.v.). The root **d^hemb^h-* probably has a *Schwebeablaut* variant in **nebala-* < **d^hneb^h-ol-eh₂-*. See further **dampa-* and **dumbōn-*.

**dimma-* adj. 'dark' — ON *dimmr* adj. 'id.', OE *dimm* adj. 'id.', E *dim*, OFri. *dim* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hem(H)-nó-* / **d^hémb^h-no-* (IE?/WEUR?) — To Mir. *deime* f. 'darkness' < **d^hem(H)-ieh₂-?*

An adjective with two possible etymologies. One option is to connect Mir. *deime*, and reconstruct **d^hem(H)-nó-*. The alternative is to reconstruct the adjective as **dimbna-* < **d^hémb^h-no-* (for which cf. **dimban-* ~ **dimpan-*), something that seems to be supported by OHG *timber* adj. 'dark' < **d^hemb^h-ro-*. This adjective can also be derived from **d^hem(H)-ro-*, however, as this form would result in PGM. **timbra-* as well by epenthesis. This would imply a link with Mir. *deime* after all.

**dingwan-* s.v. 'to beat' — OSw. *diunga* s.v. 'id.', ME *dingen* s.v. 'id.', MHG *tingelen* w.v. 'to knock, hammer' ⇒ **d^héng^{wh}-e-* (GM).

A strong verb, probably of onomatopoeic origin. See also **dangjan-* and **dank/gōn-*.

**dinkwa-* adj. 'dark' — ON *døkk* / *døkkr* adj. 'id.', Icel. *døkkur* adj. 'id.', Far. *døkkur* adj. 'dull; dim, dark', Nw. *dokk*, *døkk* adj. 'dark', OSw. *dionker*, *diunker* adj. 'id.', OFri. *diunk* adj. 'dark' ⇒ **d^heng^w-o-* (IE) — Hitt. *dankui-* ~ *dankuyai-* 'black, dark' < **d^h(e/o)ng^w-(o)i-*.

ON *døkk* may continue either **dankwja-* or **dinkwa-*. The latter option seems preferable in view of OSw. *diunker* and OFri. *diunk*, which both show (independent) *u*-infection of *-i-* before labiovelars. However, PGM. **dankwja-* should probably have given Icel. **dekkur* (with *e* < ON *ø*, cf. Icel. *dekkja* w.v. 'to make dark') rather than *døkkur*, a form directly pointing to ON *døkkr* < **dankwa-* (Heidermanns 1993: 146). Did both forms occur side by side? See also **dunkla-* ~ **dunkra-* with a zero grade of the root.

**dīsi-* f. 'lady, fairy, goddess' — ON *dís* f. 'woman, girl; fairy, nymph; goddess', Far. *dís* f. 'goddess, nymph', Nw. *dis* f. 'goddess', OE *ides* f. 'woman', OS *idis* f. 'wife, woman', OHG *itis* f. 'woman' (GM).

An etymologically problematic word. Some have compared OCS *děva* f. 'lady' < **d^hh₁-oi-ueh₂-*, apparently derived from the stem **d^hh₁-oi-* 'to suckle' (see **dīan-*). This suggestion is perhaps supported by Elfd. *dīsa* w.v. 'to suckle' (whence *dīse* f. 'nipple?'), although the origin of the *s*-suffix remains unclear. Within Germanic, **dīsi-* can alternatively be linked to **edis-* (q.v.), but this would imply that the word is of non-Indo-European origin.

***dōbi-** adj. 'suited, fit' — Go. *ga-dobs* adj. 'id.', OE *ge-dēfe* adj. 'fit; mild' (DRV).
A *vṛddhi*-adjective to the strong verb **daban-* (q.v.).

***dōbnan-** w.v. 'to become dull, numb' — Go. *af-dobnan* w.v. 'to become numb, hold one's peace' (DRV).

An inchoative verb implying an unattested adjective **dōba-*. This adjective appears to contain a *vṛddhi*-variant of the root also found in e.g. Icel. *dafna* w.v. 'to grow weak; to become numb'. See further under **dapra-*.

***dōgera-** ~ ***dōgena-** n. 'a full day, twenty-four hours' — ON *dægr*, *dægn* n. 'id.', Far. *-dægur* n. 'id.' (cf. *javn-dægur* 'equinox'), Nw. *døger*, *døgn* n. 'id.', Elfd. *dyōngen* n. 'id.', Da. *døgn* n. 'id.', OE *dōgor*, *dōger* n. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hōǵ^h-r/n-* (IE) — Skt. *āhar*, gen. *āhnas*, loc. *āhan*, *āhani* n. 'day', OAv. *asnaṃ* gen.pl. 'id.'; YAv. *asni* loc.sg. 'id.'.

The PIE word for 'day' was a heteroclitic noun, possibly to be reconstructed as nom. **d^hōǵ^h-r*, gen. **d^héǵ^h-n-s*, loc. **d^hǵ^h-én-i*. The Germanic forms with *r*, e.g. ON *dægr*, OE *dōger*, cannot be derived from an *s*-stem **dōgaz-* or **dōgiz-* < **d^hōǵ^h-e/os-* (Pokorny IEW: 7), as it would be artificial to separate them from the semantically identical forms with *n* (cf. ON *dægn*). I therefore prefer to reconstruct PGM. **dōger-* and **dōgen-* (for the *i*-mutation in *dægn* and *dægr*, cf. ON *fýrr* 'fire' under **fōr* ~ **fun-*), and maintain the link with the Indo-European heteroclitic. In early Indo-Iranian, this formation lost its initial dental, possibly in the locative **d^hǵ^h-én-i*, where the root had a zero grade. See also **daga-*.

***dōjan-** w.v. 'to exhaust' — Go. *af-dauips* ptc. 'exhausted' ⇒ **d^hōu(H)-éie-* (IE) — OCS *daviti* 'to suffocate', Ru. *davít'* (*davljú*) 'to press (upon), suffocate, crush', SCR. *dáviti* 'to suffocate, strangle' < **d^hōu(H)-eie-*.

The verb is often analyzed as a causative to **daujan-* 'to die', but it seems more likely that it was created to the root **d^hueh₂-* 'to smoke' (see **dauma-*) in view of the meaning of OCS *daviti* etc. Note that the root-final **u* was regularly lost after PGM. **ō*.

***dōka-** n. 'canvas, cloth' — OFri. *dōk*, *dēk* m. 'id.', MDu. *doec* m./n. 'id.', Du. *doek* c./n. 'id.', OHG *tuoh* m./n. 'id.', G *Tuch* n. 'id.' (GM).

A WGM. word: ON *dókr*, *dúkr* was borrowed from Old Frisian or Old Low German in spite of the presence of the umlauted derivatives ON, Icel. *dýki*, Nw. *dyke* n. 'piece of cloth' < **dūkja-* and Far. *dýkja* w.v. 'to spread a sail out to dry' < **dūkjan-*. No clear etymology: the connection with Skt. *dhvajá-* m. 'banner' < **dhueg-o-* is impossible in view of the implied root **dhueg-*. Within Germanic, I compare OHG *tacka*, G *Dacke* f. 'mat', which may continue **dakkōn-*; PGm. **dōka-* would then be some kind of *vřddhi*-formation continuing Pre-PGm. **dōkka-*. The umlaut of OFri. *dēch* (Second Emsing Codex), however, points to an original root-noun.

**dōljō-* f. 'depression' — ON *dæl* f. 'small valley', MDu. *doele* f. 'ditch', OHG *tuolla* f. 'pit, hollow' (EUR).

A lengthened grade formation related to **dala-* 'valley' (q.v.). With the same vowel, cf. ON *dæll* m. 'valley-dweller' < **dōli-*.

**dōma-* m. 'verdict, evaluation' — Go. *doms* m. 'insight, esteem', ON *dómr* m. 'opinion, judgment, sentence', OE *dōm* m. 'id.', E *doom*, OFri. *dōm* m. 'id.', OS *dōm* m. 'id.', Du. *doem* m. 'doom', OHG *tuom* m./n. 'judgement, power, situation' ⇒ **d'hóh₁-mo-* (DRV).

A *mo*-stem created to the PIE root **d^heh₁-*, for which see **dōn-* and **dēdi-*. It gave rise to the factitive Go. *domjan*, ON *dæma*, OE *dēman*, OFri. *dēma*, OS *ā-dōmian*, OHG *tuommen* w.v. 'to judge, sentence' < **dōmjan-*.

**dōn-* irr.v. 'to do' — OE *dōn* irr.v. 'id.', E *to do*, OFri. *dwā*, *dwān* irr.v. 'id.', WFri. *dwaan* irr.v. 'id.', OS *dōn* irr.v. 'id.', Du. *doen* irr.v. 'id.', OHG *tuon* irr.v. 'id.', G *tun* irr.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d'hóh₁-e-* (IE).

An athematic verb apparently continuing Pre-Gm. 3sg. **d'hóh₁-ti*, 3pl. **d'h₁-énti*. The *o*-grade of this verb is only found in Germanic, and may be parallel to that of e.g. **gangan-* ~ **gungan-* 'to go' (q.v.). In the other IE languages, we find a reduplicated present with *e*-grade of the root, cf. Skt. *dád^hātī* 'to put, place, make, produce', Gr. τίθημι 'to put, place', Lith. *dėti* (*dedù*) 'to lay, put' etc. < 3sg. **d^hi-d^héh₁-ti*, 3pl. **d^hé-d^hh₁-enti*. See also **dēdi-* and **dōma-*.

**draban-* s.v. 'to hew' — Go. *ga-draban* s.v. 'to chip, hew out' ⇒ **d^hrób^h-e-* (NEUR) — OCS *drobiti* (*drobljō*) 'to crumble, chop, break' < **d^hrob^h-eie-*.

An *o*-grade present to a Germanic-Slavic root, the source of the iteratives **drapp/bōn-* and **drupp/bōn-* 1. These iteratives, in turn, gave rise to the secondary strong verb **drepan-*.

**drabiz-* n. 'dregs' — ON *draf* n. 'draff, husks', Far. *drav* n. 'draff; thin beer; rain', ODu. *draf* 'draff', Du. *draf* c./n. 'id.', OHG *trebir* n.pl. 'id.', G *Treber* n.pl. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hrob^h-es-* (EUR) — Gr. τρέφω 'to raise, nourish; to curdle, coagulate,

harden' < **d^hréb^h-e-*; Gr. τροφός 'nourishing' < **d^hrob^h-o-*; Gr. τρόφις 'fat, big' < **d^hrob^h-i-*.

An *s*-stem nom. **drabaz*, pl. **drabizō*. ON *drafli* as well as Gr. τρέφω 'to curdle' and Gr. τροφαλῖς f. 'fresh cheese' point to a shared meaning 'to clutter', whence 'to curdle'. This allows us to set up a PIE root **d^hreb^h-*. Ir. *draoib* 'mire' is likely to be a loanword from English, cf. OE *drabbe* 'dregs'. See also **drōbu-*.

***dragan-** s.v. 'to draw, pull, carry' — ON *draga* s.v. 'id.', Far. *draga* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *drǫgǫ* s.v. 'id.', OE *dragan* s.v. 'id.', E *to draw*, OFri. *drega* s.v. 'id.', OS *dragan* s.v. 'to carry, bring', Du. *dragen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *tragen* s.v. 'id.', G *tragen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hróg^h-e-* (GM).

An *o*-grade intensive verb. No clear etymology. The usually compared Gr. τρέχω 'to run' is more likely to be related to **pragjan-* 'to run' (q.v.). The alternative *comparanda* Ru. *doróga* f. 'road, journey', SCr. *drǫga* f. 'valley' < **d^(h)org-eh₂-* and Ru. *doróžiti* 'to hollow out' < **d^(h)org-eie-* have roots ending in a voiced (glottalized?) stop, and therefore cannot be related either. The remaining option, the link with Lat. *trahō*, -*ere* 'to pull, haul', is impossible in view of the initial *t*. See further **durgō-* and **druggōn-*.

***dragjō-** f. 'dregs' — ON *dregg* f. 'dregs, lees, yeast', Far. *drøgg* f. 'scum, dregs, draff, sediment' ⇒ **d^hrag^h-ieh₂-* (EUR) — OLith. *dragės*, OPru. *dragios* f.pl. 'yeast', Latv. *dradži* f. 'remains of cooked fat', OCS *droždьje* f.pl. 'yeast' < **d^hrag^h-ieh₂-*; Alb. *dra* m. 'sediment, dregs; sweepings, dirt' < **d^hrag^h-o-(?)*.

A Germanic and Balto-Slavic *ieh₂*-stem. Lat. *fracēs* f. 'fragments of olive pulp left after pressing' does not belong here, and may have been back-formed to Lat. *frangō* 'to break', for which see **bruk(k)ōn-*.

***drahtu-** m. 'pull' — ON *dráttr* m. 'pull; hesitation', Far. *dráttur* m. 'pulling', ME *draht* 'id.', E *draught*, MDu. *dracht* f. 'carrying; dress', Du. *dracht* c. 'id.', MHG *tracht* f. 'id.', G *Tracht* f. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hrog^h-tu-* (DRV).

A *tu*-stem created to **dragan-* (q.v.). In West Germanic, the word was remodeled into a *ti*-stem.

***draibō-** f. 'driving, drift' — ON *dreif* f. 'scattering', OE *drāf* f. 'driving; flock, herd', E *drove* (DRV).

An *ō*-stem derived from **driban-* 'to drive, be adrift' (q.v.). Also cf. ON *dreifa* w.v. 'to scatter, bedabble', which probably continues a causative **draibjan-* < **d^hroib^h-éie-*.

***dranga-** m. 'post' — ON *drangr* m. '(detached) pillar of rock', Far. *drangi*, -*ur* m. 'high projecting rock (in the sea)', Nw. *drange* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hrong^h-o-* (IE) — Identical to Lith. *drañgas* m. 'pole', OCS *drǫgъ* m. 'id.', SCr. *drûg* m.

'rail'; further cf. Skt. *dṛmhati*, Av. *drənjaiti* 'to fasten' < **dʰr-n-gʰe-* and Mir. *dringid* 'to climb' < **dʰré-n-gʰe-*.

Related to ON *drengr* m. 'boy; stick', Far. *drongur* m. '(unmarried) man' < **drangi-* and Nw. *dronk* f. 'stick, post' < **drankō-* (continuing **dʰrongʰ-n-éh₂-* by Kluge's law). The verb ON *drengja* w.v. 'to fasten' is semantically close to the aforementioned Indo-Iranian verbs, and thus indicates a PIE origin.

**drankjan-* w.v. 'to let drink; to drench' — Go. *dragkjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *drekkja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *drettja* w.v. 'to drench; to ret', OE *drenčan* w.v. 'to drench, make drunk', E *to drench*, OFri. *drenza*, *drinza* w.v. 'to drown', MDu. *drenken* w.v. 'to soak; to let drink', Du. *drenken* w.v. 'id.', OHG *trenken* w.v. 'id.', G *tränken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **dʰro-n-g-éie-* (NEUR).

The causative to **drinkan-* (q.v.).

**drapp/bōn-* w.v. 'to hit' — Nw. *drabba* w.v. 'to give a blow', OSw. *drabba* w.v. 'to hit, meet', ODa. *drabe* w.v. 'to kill' ⇒ **dʰrobʰ-néh₂-* (NEUR).

An *o*-grade iterative to **draban-* (q.v.).

**drauga-* m. 'ghost' — ON *draugr* m. 'id.', Far. poet. *dreygur* m. 'corpse; ghost, apparition' ⇒ **dʰrough-o-* (IE) — Mir. *aur-ddrach* 'ghost' < **dʰrough-o-*; YAv. *draoya-* m. 'lie', OP *drauga-* m. 'lie, treason, felony', MP *drō* 'lie, deceit' < **dʰrough-o-*.

Related to **dreugan-* (q.v.).

**draugja-* ~ **drūgja-* ~ **drukknu-* adj. 'dry' — OE *drȳge* adj. 'id.', E *dry*, OFri. *drūch* adj. 'id.', WFri. *droech* adj. 'id.', EFri. *druuch* adj. 'id.', NFri. *druuge* adj. 'id.', OS *drukno*, *drokno* adj. 'id.', MLG *drōge* adj. 'dry, infertile', MDu. *droeghe* adj. 'id.', Du. *droog* adj. 'id.', OHG *trockan*, *truckan* adj. 'id.', G *trocken* adj. 'id.' (IE?) — Perhaps related to to Skt. *druhila-* adj. 'rough' < **dʰrugʰ-*.

An adjective whose PGM. reconstruction is problematic because of the co-occurrence of at least four different formations, i.e. 1) **drūgja-* (OE *drȳge*); 2) **drūga-* (OFri. *drūch*); 3) **draugja-* (MDu. *droge*); and 4) **drukkna-* (OS *drocno*, OHG *trockan*). The correlation between the different formations is unclear. The proto-form **drukkna-* contains a geminated root **drukk-* from **dʰrugʰ-n-*, and in view of the alternating forms ending in **g*, Lühr 1988: 336-7 posited an *n*-stem adjective nom. **drugō*, gen. **drukkaz* < **dʰrugʰ-ōn*, **dʰrugʰ-n-ós*. The ablaut of **drūgja-* and **draugja-* still remains unexplained, however. For the long vowel of OE *drȳge*, also cf. OE *drūgian* w.v. 'to be dry' and OE *drūgoð* m. 'drought' < **drūgōþa-*.

**drauma-* m. 'dream' — ON *draumr* m. 'id.', Far. *dreymur* adj. 'id.', OE *drēam* m. 'id.', E *dream*, OFri. *drām* m. 'id.', OS *drōm* m. 'id.', Du. *droom* c. 'id.', OHG *troum* m. 'id.', G *Traum* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dʰrough-mo-* (DRV).

Continuing **draugma-*, a *mo*-stem derived from the strong verb **dreugan-* (q.v.). The noun gave rise to the oblique subject factitive **draumjan-* 'to dream', cf. ON *dreyma*, OE *drieman*, Du. *dromen*, G *träumen*.

***draupjan-** w.v. 'to make drip' — ON *dreyppa* w.v. 'id.', OE *drieppan* w.v. 'id.', OHG *troufen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *troufen*, *troufen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to the secondary strong verb **dreupan-* ~ **drūpan-* (q.v.).

***drauzjan-** w.v. 'to make fall' — MHG *trören* w.v. 'to drip, ooze, shed' ⇒ **d^hrrouHs-éie-* (NEUR).

The causative to **dreusan-* (q.v.).

***drēkō-** f. 'streak' — ON *drák* f. 'id.', Nw. *dråk*, pl. *dræker* f. 'id.' (DRV?).

A North Germanic *ō*-stem (the root noun inflection of Nw. *dråk* is secondary). It is unrelated to Skt. *dhrāji-*, *dhrājī-* f. 'draught of air, wind', which continues **d^hrog-i-* with **o* rather than **ē*. In all likelihood, **drēkō-* was derived from **dragan-* 'to draw, pull' (q.v.) in the same way that OFri. *slēk* m. 'blow' < **slēka-* was created to **slahan-* 'to hit' (q.v.). The underlying form must then be reconstructed with a Pre-Gm. geminate: **drēkkō-*.

***drenan-** m. 'drone' — OS *dreno* m. 'id.', Du. Limb. *drene* c. 'id.', OHG *treno* m. 'id.', MHG *trene*, *tren* m. 'id.', G Swi. Jaun *trenə* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hr-en-* (EUR) — Gr. *τενθρήνη*, *τενθρηδών* 'wasp', Lac. *θρώναξ* 'drone' < **d^hen-d^hr-ēn-* / **d^hr-ōn-*(?); Lith. *trānas* m. 'drone'; Latv. *trans* m. 'id.' < **trono-*; SCS *trutz* 'wasp', SCr. *trūt* 'drone' < **tronto-*; Ru. *trúten'* m. 'drone, parasite' < **tront-nio-*.

A word with a complicated prehistory. The aforementioned forms point to a proto-form **drenan-*, which can easily have been created on the basis of a hysterokinetic *n*-stem **d^hr-én*, acc. **d^hr-én-m*. The origin of MLG *drone*, *drane*, MDu. *darne*, *dorne*, Du. *dar*, E *drone* < **drunan-* is not so straightforward, however, although they can perhaps be explained as (secondary?) zero-grades. Even more problematic are OS gl. *drǎn* and OE gl. *drǎn*, *drǣn*, which continue either **dran-* (< **d^hr-on-*) or **drēn-* < **d^hr-ēn-*. Note, however, that none of these forms would result in E *drone*. Can there furthermore be a link with OE *dora* m. 'bumble-bee' < **duran-*? There are many remaining problems, not least the initial consonant of the Balto-Slavic forms.

***drepan-** s.v. 'to hit' — ON *drepa* s.v. 'to stike, beat, knock; to kill, slay', OE *drepan* s.v. 'to strike', MLG *drepen* s.v. 'to hit', MDu. *drepen* s./w.v. 'to hit, strike', OHG *treffan* s.v. 'to hit', G *treffen* s.v. 'to hit, touch' (DRV).

A back-formation to the iterative **drupp/bōn-* 1, a zero-grade variant of **drapp/bōn-* (q.v.). As both iteratives were derived from the strong verb **draban-* 'to hew' < **d^hrób^h-e-*, the strong verb **drepan-* cannot be used to

reconstruct a Pre-Gm. formation **dhréb-e-* with root-final **b*, as is traditionally assumed (cf. LIV²: 153). The late, internally-Germanic origin of the **p* further speaks against the assumption of a non-Indo-European loanword (pace Laker et al. 2003).

***dreuga-** adj. 'enduring' — ON *drjúgr* adj. 'substantial, lasting, ample', Far. *drúgvur* adj. 'long-lasting, adequate', Elfd. *driuog* adj. 'laborious; disparaging', WFri. *dreech* adj. 'strong, enduring, long-lasting', NFri. F-A *drech* adj. 'enduring; stocky, fat' ⇒ **dhréugh-o-* (DRV).

An adjective derived from the strong verb **dreugan-2* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *drýgja* w.v. 'to commit, perpetrate, carry out; to make to go far' < **dreugjan-*.

***dreugan-1** s.v. 'to mislead' — MHG *triegen* s.v. 'to deceive, betray' ⇒ **dhréugh-e-* (IE) — Skt. *drúhyati* 'to deceit', Av. *družaiti* 'to lie' < **dhrugh-ie-*; Skt. *dróha-* m. 'insult, betrayal' < **dhrough-o-*.

A strong verb with a clear IE etymology. See also **drauga-* and **drauma-*.

***dreugan-2** s.v. 'to do a duty(?)' — Go. *driugan* s.v. 'id.', OE *drēogan* s.v. 'to do, work; to endure, suffer', ME *drīen* s.v. 'to perform; to experience; to put up with, endure' ⇒ **dhréugh-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *draūgas* m. 'friend', OCS *drugъ* m. 'id.' < **dhrough-o-*.

A strong verb with a root that in view of the Baltic forms (formally close to OE *ge-drēag* 'host' < **ga-drauga-*) may have designated an activity associated with someone's military or clan affiliation. See also **dreuga-* and **druhti-*.

***dreupan- ~ *drūpan-** s.v. 'to droop; to drip' — ON *drjúpa* s.v. 'to drip, drop; to droop with the head', OE *drēopan* s.v. 'to drip', E *to drip*, OFri. *driāpa* s.v. 'id.', OS *driopan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *druipen* s.v. 'to drip; to ooze', OHG *triufan* s.v. 'id.', G *triefen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A back-formation to the iterative **drupp/bōn-2* < **dhrbh-néh₂-*. There is no reason to postulate a PIE **dhrēub-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 274-5) on the basis of the Germanic evidence, as both the radical **ū* and the root-final **p* arose as a result of intra-Gm. derivational processes: in reality, the Pre-Gm. root was **dhrēbh-*. This means that the often mentioned connection with OIr. *drúcht* m. 'dew', allegedly from **dhrüb-tu-* (De Vries 1962: 84; Matasović 2011: 12) cannot be maintained.

***dreusan-** w.v. 'to fall' — Go. *driusan* s.v. 'to fall down', Nw. *drjosa* s.v. 'id.', OE *drēosan* s.v. 'to rush, fall, perish', OS *driosan* s.v. 'to fall' ⇒ **dhréuhs-e-* (NEUR).

A strong verb related to **drūsēn- ~ *drüzēn-* (q.v.). See also **drauzjan-*.

***drīban-** s.v. 'to drive' — Go. *dreiban* s.v. 'id.', ON *drīfa* s.v. 'to drift, drive like spray or snow; to crowd, throng, rush; to perform', Far. *drīva* s.v. 'to chase; to hit, strike; to press, force; to be carried or blow away', Elfd. *draiva* s.v. 'to drive; to fell; to pour, spray, flush', OE *drīfan* s.v. 'to drive, force, pursue', E *to drive*, OFri. *drīva* s.v. 'id.', OS *drīban* s.v. 'id.', Du. *drijven* s.v. 'to drive; to float', OHG *trīban* s.v. 'to drive', G *treiben* s.v. 'to drive; to operate' ⇒ **d^hréib^h-e-* (WEUR) — Ir. *drip* 'bustle', Gael. *drip* 'hurry, confusion' < PCelt. **drippi-* < **d^hrib^h-ni-*(?).

In view of the semantics of ON *drīfa* 'to drive (of snow)' as well as *drīfa* f. 'fall of snow, snowdrift' < **drībōn-* it is attractive to connect Lith. *dribti* 'to fall', but "die Bedeutungsbrücke ist ... sehr schmal" (Seebold 1970: 163). More importantly, *dribti* is likely to have a secondary zero-grade in *-i-* (see **drupp/bōn-* 2) in view of Lith. *drēbti* (*drebiù*) 'to throw, spatter with mud/dirt, to fall in thick flakes (of snow)'. The connection with Ir., Gael. *drip* is therefore preferable, although the required development of PIE **-b^h-n-* into PCelt. **-pp-* remains controversial. See also **draibō-*, **drib(b)ōn-* and **drifti-*.

***drib(b)ōn-** w.v. 'to push little by little' — Nw. *dribba* w.v. 'to shove, push', E obs. *to drib* 'to lead one little by little into something', *to dribble* 'to keep (the ball) moving', Du. *dribbelen* w.v. 'to walk quickly (with small steps)', OHG *tribōn* w.v. 'to drive, push' ⇒ **d^hrib^h-néh₂-* (WEUR).

The iterative to **drīban-* (q.v.). For the semantics, cf. EDu. *driven* s.v. 'to move (to and fro), run'.

***drifti-** f. 'driving' — ON *drift* f. 'snowdrift', ME *drift* 'driving of cattle to pasture; drove; running; falling of rain or snow, snowdrift', MDu. *drift* f. 'fervor, urge; herd; district', EDu. *drift* c. 'urge, instinct', MHG *trift* f. 'pasture, herd', G *Trift* f. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hrib^h-ti-* (DRV).

An old *ti-*stem created to the root of **drīban-* (q.v.).

***drinkan-** s.v. 'to drink' — Go. *drigkan* s.v. 'id.', ON *drekkā* s.v. 'id.', Far. *drekkā* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *drikka* s.v. 'id.', OE *drincan* s.v. 'id.', E *to drink*, OFri. *drinka* s.v. 'id.', OS *drinkan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *drinken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *trinkan* s.v. 'id.', G *trinken* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hré-n-g-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *drėgti* 'to become moist' < **d^hreg-* (also cf. *drėgnas* adj. 'humid, wet' < **d^hreg-no-*).

The Germanic verb contains a nasalized variant of the root **d^hreg-* as found in Baltic. Also cf. the lexicalized ptc. ON *drukkin*, Far. *drukkin*, OE *druncan*, (M)Du. *dronken*, OHG *trunkan* adj. 'inebriated', whence Go. *drugkanei*, ON *drukni*, OHG *trunkenī* f. 'drunkenness'.

***drita-** n. 'shit, dirt' — ON *drit* n. 'id.', OE *drit* n. 'dirt', E *dirt* (DRV).

Also cf. MDu. *dreet* m. 'fart', WPhal. *driæt* m. 'shit' < **driti-*, a similar derivation from the strong verb **drītan-*.

**drītan-* s.v. 'to shit' — ON *drīta* s.v. 'to shit (esp. of birds)', Far. *drīta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *draita* s.v. 'id.', OE *ge-drītan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *driten* s./w.v. 'id.' (NEUR?) — Perhaps to Ru. dial. *dristát*, SCr. *drískati*, *dríčkati* 'to have diarrhoea' < **d^hreid-ske-*(?).

No good etymology. One usually compares the aforementioned Slavic forms, but the reconstruction of the root-final *d* is uncertain: are we dealing with an internally Germanic *Reimbildung* to **skītan-*? Another possibility is to connect Lith. *triedžiū* 'to have diarrhoea' < **treid^h-ie-* and *tridė* f. 'diarrhoea' < **trid^h-ieh₂-* under the assumption of metathesis: if correct, the Germanic strong verb must have been back-formed to an iterative **drittōn-* < **d^hrit-neh₂-*, cf. WFri. *drittelle* 'to have diarrhoea'. See also **drita-*.

**drōbu-* adj. 'turbid; troubled' — OE *drōf* adj. 'turbid; troubled', OS *drōbi* adj. 'cloudy, sad', Du. *droef* adj. 'id.', OHG *truobi* adj. 'turbid, dark, confused', MHG *trüebe* adj. 'dim, gloomy' (EUR).

A *u*-stem (remodeled into a *ja*-stem in continental Germanic) related to **drabiz-* (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *drobjan* 'to stir up', OE *ge-drēfan* 'to stir up, make turbid; to trouble', OS *gi-drōbian* 'to sadden', OHG *truoben* 'to dim, blur', G *trüben* 'id.' < **drōbjan-* and Go. *drobnan* w.v. 'to become agitated'.

**druga-* n. 'deceit' — NFri. *drōch* 'dream', OS *gi-drog* n. 'illusion', MDu. *ge-droch* n. 'deceit; apparition, ghost', OHG *gi-trog* n. 'id.', MHG *ge-troc*, *troc* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **dreugan-* (q.v.). Formally and semantically close to Skt. *drúh-* m. 'deceit, malice; demon' < **d^hrugh-*.

**druggōn-* w.v. 'to pull, drag' — Nw. *drugga* w.v. 'to walk bowed down', ME *druggen*, *droggen* w.v. 'to labor, toil', E dial. *to drug* 'to pull forcibly' (DRV).

The iterative to **dragan-*, continuing quasi-PIE **d^hrg^h-neh₂-* with a secondary zero grade. Also cf. Icel. *drogi* m. 'idler, lazy person' < **drugan-* and - with a different vowel - Nw. *dragga* w.v. 'to trudge along' < **draggōn-*.

**druhti-* f. 'host, retinue' — Go. *drauhti-witop* 'military service', ON *drótt* f. 'household, people; host of the king's men, bodyguard of a king', OE *dryht* f. 'people, multitude, army', OFri. *drecht* f.(?) 'wedding entourage', OS *druht-folk* 'army', MHG *truht* f. 'troop, squad, platoon', G *truht* f. 'troop, squad, platoon' ⇒ **d^hrugh-ti-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the strong verb **dreugan-* 2. Also cf. Go. *ga-drauhts* m. 'soldier' < **ga-druhta-* and ON *dróttinn*, OE *dryhten*, OFri. *drochten*, OS *drohtin*, OHG *truhtin*, *trohtin* 'lord, king, God' < **druhtana-*.

***drunki-** m. 'drink' — ON *drykkr* m. 'drink, drinking; draught', Far. *drykkur* m. 'drink', Elfd. *drykk* m. 'id.', OE *drync* m. 'drink; draught', E *drink*, MDu. *dronc* m. 'drinking', Du. *dronk* c. 'id.', OHG *trunk* m. 'id.', G *Trunk* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from **drinkan-* (q.v.).

***drupp/bōn- 1** w.v. 'to hit' — Nw. *drubba* w.v. 'to give a blow', E dial. *drub* 'to thresh, beat, bang' ⇒ **dʰrbʰ-néh₂-* (NEUR).

A zero-grade iterative to **draban-* (q.v.). It gave rise to the strong verb **drepan-* (q.v.).

***drupp/bōn- 2** w.v. 'to drip, droop; to drop' — Nw. *drubba* w.v. 'to walk with a stoop, to fall over', MDu. *druppen* w.v. 'to sag, drip', Du. dial. *drubben* w.v. 'to hang one's head, be downcast' ⇒ **dʰrbʰ-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *dribti* (*dri̯mba*) 'to drop, fall down, lie down, become flaccid' < **dʰrbʰ-* (with *-ri-* representing a secondary zero grade).

An old iterative. The pertaining strong verb **dreupan-* ~ **drūpan-* must given the (shortened) geminates and the **eu* ~ **ū* alternation be a back-formation to this iterative (cf. **greupan-* ~ **grūpan-* vs. **grupp/bōn-*). This means that the position of the zero grade in this iterative is likely to be of secondary origin, something that is also implied by the potential link with Lith. *dribti*. Nw. *drabba* w.v. 'to overflow' can theoretically be derived from an *o*-grade iterative **dʰrobʰ-néh₂-*, but its meaning is somewhat dissimilar. Further cf. ON *dropi*, OE *dropa*, OS *dropo*, OHG *tropfo*, *troffo*, G *Tropfen* m. 'drop' < **drup(p)an-*.

***drūsēn-** w.v. 'to fall asleep' — OE *drūsan* w.v. 'to become slow', E *to drowse* ⇒ **dʰruHs-eh₁-(?)* (NEUR) — Ru. *drýxnut'* 'to sleep' < **druHs-ne-*.

A stative close to Ru. *drýxnut'*. Although the PSl. **y* may have been created secondarily to a PSl. root **dr̥s-*, the Germanic verb seems to confirm the existence of a root **dʰruHs-* with a laryngeal.

***duba-** adj. 'dull' — Du. *dof* adj. 'matt', MHG *top* adj. 'crazy' ⇒ **dʰubʰ-o-* (EUR).

Also cf. OE *dofian* w.v. 'to rage', OHG *topēn*, *topōn* w.v. 'to be crazy' < **dubēn-* and ON *dofna* w.v. 'to become weak' < **dubnan-*. Related to **ḍauba-* (q.v.).

***dūban-** s.v. 'to dive' — ON *dúfa* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *duva* w.v. 'to squat', OSw. *dūva* w.v. 'to squat, bob', OE *dūfan* s.v. 'to dive', MLG *be-dūven* s.v. 'to become overwhelmed, become covered', MDu. *be-duven* s.v. 'to dip' (DRV).

A strong verb that appears to have been derived from the iterative *dupp/bōn- (q.v.) in view of the fact that the expected PIE formation *d^héub^h-e- would have become **deuban- in Germanic. See also *deupa-.

***dubila-** m. 'peg, pin, dowel' — MLG *dōvel* m. 'id.', Du. *deuvel* c. 'id.', MHG *tübel* m. 'id.', G *Dübel* m. 'id.' (EUR) — Gr. Hsch. τύφοι 'wedges' < *d^hub^h-o-.

Also cf. OHG *gi-tubili* n. 'peg, pin' < *ga-dubilja-, MLG *dovicke* m. 'dowel-pin', Du. *deuvik* c. 'dowel-pin' < *dubikan- and Nw. dial. *dobbe* m./f. 'fastening stick in a river', G Tyr. *tuppe* 'big piece of wood' < *dubban-.

***dūbōn-** f. 'dove' — Go. *hraiwa-dubo* f. 'id.', ON *dúfa* f. 'id.', Far. *dúgva* f. 'id.', Elfd. *dauva* f. 'id.', E *dove*, OS *dūba* f. 'id.', Du. *duif* c. 'id.', OHG *tūba* f. 'id.', G *Taube* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A bird name probably derived from *dūban- 'to dive' (q.v.). Also cf. MHG *tüber*, G *Tauber*, MDu. *duver*, Du. *doffer* 'male dove' < *dūbazan-. For the suffix of the latter formation, see *ganazan- 'gander' and *katazan- 'tomcat'.

***dud(i)ran-** m. 'egg yolk' — WFri. *djerre*, *djirre* c. 'id.', OS *dothro* m. 'id.', MLG *dod(d)er*, *döder*, *dōdder* n.(?) 'id.', MDu. *doder*, *dodre* m./f. 'id.', Du. *dooyer* c. 'id.', OHG *totoro* m. 'id.', G *Dotter* m. 'id.' (GM?).

The West Germanic languages point to *dudran- (whence also OE *dydring* m. 'yolk') alongside more restricted *dudiran-, cf. WFri. *djerre*, MLG *döder*, *dōdder*. The latter is the source of Icel. *dōddur* (cf. Magnússon 1989: 143). No certain etymology. It is unclear whether the word can be connected to Skt. *dudhitá-* adj. 'dark' (Schindler 1967). ToB *tute* 'yellow' continues *d^huh₁-to- (Adams 1999: 301) and therefore must be unrelated. See also *dudra/ōn-.

***dudra/ōn-** m./f. 'dodder(?), camelina(?)' — Icel. *hár-doðra*, *akur-doðra* 'id.', Sw. *dådra* c. 'id.', ME *doder* 'flax dodder', E *dodder*, MLG *doder*, *dodder* m. 'id.', Du. *dodder* m. 'id.', MHG *toter* m. 'wild rocket, field rocket' (NEUR?).

The word appears in two different variants: WGm. *dudra- meaning 'dodder', a parasitic plant, and Nordic *dudrōn- 'camelina, false flax'. The word has no certain etymology, but may belong to Far. *doddur* m. 'tuft of hair, topknot, forelock', Du. *dot* c. 'tangle, tuft' < *duddan-, which have been compared to Latv. *duža* f. 'tuft' < *d^hud^h-ieh₂-(?) and Gr. θύσανος m. 'tassels, fringe' (but cf. Beekes 2010: 566-7). The comparison with *dud(i)ran- 'egg yolk' (q.v.) is unconvincing in spite of the fact that dodder has yellow or orange stems.

***dugan-** pret.-pres. 'to be fit, avail' — Go. *daug* 3sg.pres. 'id.', ON *duga* w.v. 'id.', OE *dugan* pret.-pres. 'id.', OFri. *duga* pret.-pres. 'id.', OS *dugan* pret.-pres. 'id.', Du. *deugen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *tugan* pret.-pres. 'id.', G *taugen* w.v.

'id.' ⇒ **d^hugh-* (IE) — Skt. *dógdhi* 'to milk; to give milk', NP *dōxtan* 'id.', Oss. *ducyn* / *docun* 'id.' < **d^heugh-*; Gr. *τυγχάνω* 'to succeed, hit upon; to meet, get together, happen to be' < **d^hu-n-g^h-nh₂*; Lith. *daũg*, Latv. *daũdz* adj. 'much, many' < **d^hough-i-*.

A preterite-present Go. *daug*, OE *dēah*, *dugon*, OS *dōg*, *dugun*, OHG *toug*, *tugun* < 3sg. **dauge*, 3pl. **dugunþ* < **d^hough-e*, **d^hugh-nt*. The original conjugation as a perfect (present) is corroborated by Lith. *daũg*, Latv. *daũdz*. See also **dugunþi-*, **daugjan-* and **dukkōn-*.

**dugunþi-* f. 'valor' — OE *duguð* f. 'manhood; glory, advantage; multitude', OFri. *duged* f. 'virtue', ODu. *dugeth* f. 'id.', Du. *deugd* c. 'id.', OHG *tugund*, -*ind* f. 'id.', G *Tugend* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A derivation to **dugan-* with the suffix **-unþi-* (for which cf. **ju(w)unþi-*).

**duhter-* f. 'daughter' — Go. *dauhtar* f. 'id.', ON *dóttir* f. 'id.', Far. *dóttir* f. 'id.', Elfd. *duotter* f. 'id.', OE *dohtor*, *dohter* f. 'id.', E *daughter*, OFri. *dochter* f. 'id.', OS *dohtar* f. 'id.', Du. *dochter* c. 'id.', OHG *tohter* f. 'id.', G *Tochter* f. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hugh₂-ter-* (IE) — Skt. *duhitár-*, Av. *dugədar-*, ToA *ckācar*, ToB *tkācer*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*, Arm. *dustr*, Lith. *duktė*, OCS *dъštъ* < **d^hugh₂-ter-*.

The Indo-European word for 'daughter'. Related to **deuhtra-* (q.v.).

**dūjan-* w.v. 'to tremble' — ON *dýja* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^húH-ie-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. *θύω* 'to dash, rush'; further compare Skt. *dhūnóti* 'to shake, agitate; to blow on a fire' (for older **dhūnāti* < **d^huH-néh₂-?*) and Skt. *dhuvāti* 'to throw down, shake down' < **d^huH-é-*.

An apparently old *ie*-present closely related to Gr. *θύω*. Also cf. ON *dý*, Far. *dýggj* n. 'bog, marsh' < **dūja-* and OSw. *dyi*, Elfd. *dōe* m. 'dirt' < **dujan-*.

**dūkan-* s.v. 'to duck' — ME *douken* w.v. 'to dive, plunge, immerse', E *to duck*, MDu. *duken* s.v. 'to dive; to duck, cower', Du. *duiken* s.v. 'to dive', OHG *in-tūhhan* s.v. 'to immerse', G *tauchen* w.v. 'to dive, plunge' (DRV).

A strong verb derived from the iterative **dukkōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *dūce*, E *duck* < **dūkōn-*.

**dukkōn-* w.v. 'to duck' — EDu. *docken* w.v. 'to dive, tumble', MHG *tocken* w.v. 'to immerse' ⇒ **d^hugh-néh₂-?* (IE?).

Also cf. MHG *tucken*, *tücken*, G *ducken*, MDu. *ducken* w.v. 'to cower, duck' < **dukkjan-*. The verb has no accepted extra-Gm. etymology, but by reconstructing it as **d^hugh-néh₂-*, it is possible to connect it to PIE **d^heugh-*. This root is attested with the meaning 'to be fit' in Greek and Germanic (see **dugan-*), but it is not unlikely that it originally denoted 'to fall', and that this developed into 'to happen, coincide, be fit' at a later stage (cf. G *Zu-fall* 'coincidence'). See also **dūkan-*.

***dula-** adj. 'foolish, crazy' — MHG *tol* adj. 'foolish, nonsensical' ⇒ **dʰul-o-* (EUR) — Latv. *duls* adj. 'furious' < **dʰul-o-*; OIr. *dall*, W *dall* adj. 'blind' < **dʰul-no-*.

A zero-grade formation related to **dwelan-* 'to err'. Hence also ON *dylja* w.v. 'to keep uninformed' < **duljan-*.

***dulga-** adj. 'debt' — Go. *dulgs* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dʰlgh-o-* (EUR) — OCS *dlъgъ*, Ru. *dolg*, SCr. *dûg* m. 'debt'; OIr. *dligid* 'to owe, be entitled to' < **dʰlgh-e-*; OIr. *dliged* n. 'duty' < **dʰlgh-eto-*.

The word appears to have a European distribution, but the OCS forms may have been borrowed from Germanic. No further etymology; the appurtenance of ON *dolg* n. 'enemy', OE *dolg*, OFri. *dolg*, *dulg*, OHG *tolg* n. 'wound' < **dulga-* is possible, but uncertain.

***dulō-** f. 'cluster or bunch of grapes' — OHG *tola* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dʰh₂l-eh₂-* (EUR) — Gr. θάλλω 'to flourish', Alb. *dal* 'to sprout' < **dʰh₂l-n-*; Arm. *dalar* adj. 'green' < **dʰh₂l-ro-*; MW *deillyau* 'to emanate, proceed, come about' < **dʰh₂l-n-*; perhaps also Alb. *dal* 'to flow out, exit; to grow'.

***dulō-** f. 'ditch' — WFri. *dôle* c. 'puddle, pool', OHG *tola* f. 'ditch', MHG *tole* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dʰlh₂-eh₂-* (EUR).

A zero-grade formation related to **dala-* (q.v.).

***dulpi-** f. 'festival, celebration' — Go. *dulps* f. 'id.', OHG *tuld* f. 'id.', MHG *tult*, *dult* f. 'id.' (GM).

No certain etymology: probably unrelated to Gr. θαλία f. 'abundance', pl. 'festival', which is derived from θάλλω 'to flourish' < **dʰlH-n-*. Despite the vague semantics, there may be a link with **dwelan-* 'to stay, dwell' (Grienberger 1900: 60).

***dumba-** adj. 'dumb' — Go. *dumbs* adj. 'dumb, mute', ON *dumbr* adj. 'id.', Far. *dumbur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *dumm* adj. 'dumb', OE *dumb* adj. 'id.', E *dumb*, OFri. *dumb* adj. 'id.', OS *dumb* adj. 'id.', Du. *dom* adj. 'id.', OHG *tumb* adj. 'id.', G *dumm* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **dimban-* ~ **dimpan-* (q.v.): the original meaning was 'hazy', cf. Nw. *dum* adj. 'dumb; soft, mute; unclear'.

***dumbōn-** f. 'fog, haze' — ON *dumba* f. 'dust, cloud of dust, mist', Elfd. *dumba* f. 'fog, haze' (DRV).

A zero-grade formation derived from the strong verb **dimban-* ~ **dimpan-* (q.v.).

***dumpōn-** w.v. 'to suffocate(?)' — MDu. *ver-dompen* w.v. 'to suffocate' ⇒ **d^hmb^h-néh₂-* (IE).

The iterative to **dimban-* ~ **dimpan-* (q.v.). There is no connection with Lith. *dùmpti* (*dùmpiu*) 'to blow with bellows' (quasi PIE **d^hmH^p-*), which is likely to have arisen secondarily from Lith. *dùmti* (*dumiù*) 'id.' < **d^hmH-ie-*, cf. *dùmplės* 'bellows' < **dmH-l-ieh₂-*.

***dūna-** m. 'down (of a bird)' — ON *dúnn* m. 'id.', Far. *dún* n. 'id.', OSw. *dūn* n. 'id.', Elfd. *daungen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^huh₂-no-* (IE).

A Nordic word that was borrowed into West Germanic, cf. MLG *dūne*, G *Daune*, ME *doune*, E *down*. Elfd. *daungen* has secondary *ŋ* as in *kraungen* f. 'crown' < ON *krúna* (<< Lat. *corōna*). Related to **dauma-* and **dauna-* (q.v.).

***dunga-** m./f. 'dung' — OE *dung* m. 'id.', E *dung*, OFri. *dung* m. 'id.', OS *dung* m. 'id.', G *Dung* m. 'id.' (GM).

An *a*-stem related to **dungōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. Elfd. *dyndja*, OFri. *denga*, EDu. *dungen*, OHG *tungen*, G *düngen* w.v. 'to fertilize' < **dungjan-*, ON *dyngja* f. 'dunghill; lady's bower' < **dungjōn-* and OE *dung*, *ding* f. 'cellar, groundhouse', OHG, MHG *tunc* m./f. 'id.' < **dungi-*.

***dungōn-** w.v. 'to cover(?), pour over(?)' — Far. *dunga* w.v. 'to pile up; to snow heavily', Sw. *dunga* w.v. 'to get soaked', obs. 'to rain, pour down', MLG *dungen* w.v. 'to irrigate' ⇒ **d^hng^h-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *deñgti* (*dengiù*) 'to cover' < **d^heng^h-ie-*; Lith. *dangà* f. 'cover', RuCS *dugá* f. 'arch, curve', SCR. *dúga* f. 'rainbow' < **d^hong^h-eh₂-*; Lith. *dangùs* 'heaven' < **d^hong^h-u-*.

The verb **dungōn-* probably continues an iterative **dunkōpi*, **dungunanpi* < **d^hng^h-néh₂-*, cf. Nw. dial. *dokk* f. 'cover (e.g. of snow)' < **dunkō-*. In view of the Balto-Slavic evidence, the original meaning of the root **d^heng^h-* seems to have been 'to cover' and - in a meteorological sense - 'to be overcast'. See also **dunga-* 'dung'.

***dunkla-** ~ ***dunkra-** adj. 'dark' — OS *dunkar* adj. 'id.', Du. *donker* adj. 'id.', OHG *dunkal* adj. 'id.', G *dunkel* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hng^w-lo-* (IE).

A zero-grade adjective related to **dinkwa-* (q.v.).

***dunsta-** n.(?) 'powder, dust(?)' — OE *dūst* n. 'id.', E *dust*, WFri. *dúst* n./c. 'dandruff; chaff', MLG *dust* m. 'chaff, husk, dust', MDu. *donst*, *dunst*, *dust* m.? 'fluff, pollen' ⇒ **d^huns-to-* (IE) — ToB *tānts-* 'to scatter' < **d^huns-*; Skt. *dhvāmsati* 'to fall to dust, perish' < **d^huéns-e-*.

A *to*-stem to the PIE root **d^huens-*.

***dupp/bōn-** w.v. 'to dip' — Nw. *duppa*, *dubba* w.v. 'to dip; to duck; to nod', Elfd. *duppa* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *doppen* w.v. 'to dip' ⇒ **d^hub^h-néh₂-* (IE).

An iterative formation, probably serving as the derivational base of **deupa-* and **daupjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *dyppan* w.v. 'to dip', LG *düppen* < **dupjan-* and MDu. *dubben* w.v. 'to submerge' < **dubjan-*.

**dura-* n. 'gate, (single) door' — Go. *daur* n. 'id.', OE *dor* n. 'id.', E *door*, OS *dor*, *dur* n. 'id.', ODu. *duri* f. 'door', Du. *deur* 'door', OHG *tor* n. 'id.', G *Tor* n. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hur-o-* (IE).

The original neuter singular whose dual **d^hur-ih₁* 'double door' may have served as the basis for the *i*-stem **durī-* (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *auga-dauro* n. 'window', OFri. *andern* n. 'id.' < **aug(n)a-durōn-*.

**durgō-* f. 'fishing-line' — ON *dorg* f. 'trailing-line', Far. *dorg*, pl. *dergur* f. 'short fishing-line' ⇒ **d^hrg^h-eh₂-* (DRV?).

Also cf. the factitive ON *dyrgja* w.v. 'to take with a hand-line' < **durgjan-*. Related to **dragan-*?

**durī-* f.pl. 'door' — ON *dyrr* f./n.pl. 'id.', Far. *dyr* f.pl. 'id.', Elfd. *dörer* f.pl. 'id.', OS *duri* f. 'id.', MDu. *dore* f. 'id.', Du. *deur* c. 'id.', OHG *turi* f.pl., G *Tür* f. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hur-ih₁* (IE) — Gr. θύρα f. 'door, doorleaf', Arm. *dur-k'* pl. 'door', Lith. *dùrys*, dial. *dùres* m.pl. 'id.', Latv. *d(v)uris* m.pl. 'id.', OPru. *dauris* 'gate', OCS *dvърь*, Ru. *dver'*, SCr. *dvâr* f. 'door' < **d^hur-*; Skt. *dvārā*, *dvārau* du. 'id.', Alb. *derë* f. 'id.' < **d^huōr-*; ToB *twere* m. 'id.', Lith. *dvāras* m. 'estate, village', Lat. *forēs* f.pl. 'door'; OIr. *dorus* m. 'id.', W *dor* 'id.', Latv. *dvars* m. 'gate'; OCS *dvorъ*, Ru. *dvor*, SCr. *dvôr* m. 'court, courtyard' < **d^huor-o-*.

Most forms point to a (plural) *i*-stem, which in view of the neuter gender of ON *dyrr* is likely to have been based on the old dual **d^hur-ih₁* of **dura-* 'single door, gate' < **d^hur-o-*. OE *duru*, OFri. *dore*, OHG *tura* f. 'door', on the other hand, goes back to **durō-*, which is formally identical to Gr. θύρα.

**durrōn-* f. 'stick' — Icel. *dorra* f. 'piece of wood, stick' ⇒ **d^hr-on-* (IE) — Gr. θαιρός m. 'pivot of a door, axle of a chariot' < **d^hr-io-*.

A zero-grade *n*-stem related to the semantically similar Nw. *darre* < **d^hor-ōn*, **d^hor-n-ós* (see **darran-*). The co-occurrence of these *n*-stems may point to an originally ablauting paradigm **d^hór-ēn*, gen. **d^hr-n-ós*, acc.pl. **d^hor-n-ŋs* > **darēn*, **durraz*, **darruns*. The derivation from Icel. *darra* w.v. 'to swing, vibrate' is unlikely, at any rate, since this verb is etymologically identical to *daðra* < **dadrōn-*.

**dursti-* f. 'courage' — OE *dyrst*, *ge-dyrst* f. 'tribulation', OHG *gi-turst* f. 'courage, audacity', MHG *turst*, *ge-turst* f. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hrs-ti-* (IE).

A *ti*-stem to the preterite-present **durzan-* (q.v.).

***durzan-** pret.-pres. 'to dare, be brave' — Go. *ga-daursan* pret.-pres. 'id.', OE *durran* s.v. 'id.', OS *gi-durran* pret.-pres. 'id.', ODu. *durran* pret.-pres. 'id.', Du. *dorst* pret. 'id.', OHG *turran*, *gi-turran* pret.-pres. 'id.', MHG *turren*, *ge-turren* pret.-pres. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hors-* ~ **d^hrs-* (IE) — Skt. *dadhárṣa* 3sg.perf. 'is bold' < **d^hórs-e*; Gr. θάρσος, Aeol. θέρσος n. 'courage' < **d^hérs-os*, gen. **d^hrs-s-ós* (whence θαρσέω, θαρπέω 'to be brave'); Lith. *drįsti* (*drįstù*) 'to become bold' < **d^hr-n-s-ske-*; Lith. *drąsùs* adj. 'brave' < **d^hro-n-s-u-*.

A preterite-present PGM. 3sg. **darse*, 3pl. **durzunþ* < **d^hórs-e*, **d^hrs-ít*. See also **dursti-*.

***dusēn-** w.v. 'to slumber' — E *to doze*, MHG *dosen* w.v. 'to keep oneself quiet, slumber' ⇒ **d^hús-eh₁-ie-* (EUR) — Lat. *furō*, *-ere* 'to be mad, rave' < **d^hus-e-*; Lith. *dūsti* (*dūstù*) 'to suffocate', Latv. *dust* 'to gasp' < **d^hus-ske-*; OCS *duxъ* m. 'breath', Lith. *dūsas* m. 'short breath, asthma' < **d^hus-o-*.

A stative verb. Its original meaning seems to have been 'to lose one's senses', whence 'to fall asleep', 'to be wild', and 'to go mad'. Apparently, the Indo-Europeans assumed that the spirit (i.e. 'breath') left the body during sleep. See also **dwēsa-*, **dauzan-* and **deuza-*.

***duska- 1** m. 'drizzle(?)' — Nw. *dusk* n. 'drizzling rain', Sw. dial. *dusk* m. 'light rain' (NEUR) — OCS *dъždъ*, Ru. *dožd'* (*doždjá*), SCr. *dāžd* m. 'rain' < **dusg-io-*.

A Germanic-Slavic isogloss. The derivation of PSlav. **dъždъ* from **dus-diu-* "bad-sky" (Vaillant 1927) is less evident, as the prefix **dus-* (see **tuz-*) otherwise does not occur in Slavic.

***duska- 2** adj. 'dark' — OE *dox*, *dux* adj. 'sallow', E *dusk* 'twilight' ⇒ **d^hus-ko-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *fuscus* 'dark-colored, dusky'; also cf. Lat. *furvus* 'id.' < **d^hus-uo-* (with the *uo-* suffix for chromonyms).

Also cf. Far. *ill-duskutur* adj. 'with mixed and bad colors' < **dusk-uhta-*; OHG *fir-tuskōn* w.v. 'to confuse', OE *doxian* w.v. 'to become dark' < **duskōjan-*, G *Tusche* f. 'ink' and - with a different suffix - OE *dosen* adj. 'chestnut', OHG *tusin* 'brown' < **d^hús-no-* (cf. Olr. *donn* adj. 'dun, brown; light'). The original meaning may have been 'to obscure', which is compatible with the etymological cluster of **dusēn-*.

***du(w)ēn-** w.v. 'to be misty(?), windy(?)' — Nw. dial. *duva* w.v. 'to blow softly' and Elfd. *duvå* w.v. 'to drizzle' ⇒ **d^huh₂-eh₁-* (IE).

An old stative formation related to **dauma-* and **dawwa/ō-* (q.v.).

***dwaljan-** w.v. 'to delay, hinder' — ON *dvelja* w.v. 'to delay, tarry', Far. *dvølja* w.v. 'to delay; to hesitate, wait', OE *dwelian* w.v. 'to lead astray', E *to dwell*, OS *bi-dwellian* w.v. 'to delay, hinder', MDu. *dwellen* w.v. 'to lead

astray', OHG *twaljen* w.v. 'to delay; to wait, stay', MHG *twellen, twelen, dwellen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^huolH-éie-* (EUR).

A formation that probably unifies the causative to **dwelan-* (q.v.) and the factitive to **dwala-*, cf. Go. *dwals* adj. 'foolish'.

**dwelan-* s.v. 'to err' — OE *ge-dwolen* ptc. 'wrong', EFri. *dwylje* w.v. 'to rave; to roam', OS *for-dwelan* s.v. 'to neglect, fail', ODu. *dwelon* s.v. 'to fail, err', OHG *gi-twelan* s.v. 'to be stunned, tarry, fall asleep' ⇒ **d^huélH-e-* (EUR).

A strong verb to the root **d^huelH-*, which is otherwise only attested in Baltic and Celtic (see under **dula-*). Related to **dwaljān-*.

**dwerga-* m. 'dwarf' — ON *dvergr* m. 'dwarf; short pillars which support the beams and rafters in a house', Far. *dvørgur* m. 'dwarf', OSw. *dværgher* m. 'id.', Elfd. *dyörg* m. 'spider; deathwatch beetle; wrinkle, crease', OE *dweorg, dweorh* m. 'dwarf', E *dwarf*, MDu. *dwerch* m. 'monster, dwarf, giant', Du. *dwerf* c. 'dwarf', OHG *twerc* m. 'id.', G *Zwerg* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^huérgh-o-* (GM).

An etymologically debated word. Some have compared Skt. *d^hváras-* n. 'demon' < **d^huer-o-* and Lith. *dvāsas* 'spirit' < **d^huos-o-* (cf. MHG *ge-twās* 'ghost'), but these linkages are extremely doubtful given the formal dissimilarities. I therefore assume that the word was derived from the strong verb **dwergan-* attested as MHG *zwergen* s.v. 'to squeeze, press'. The meanings 'pillar' and 'staff' in Nordic are believed by some to refer to the pagan belief that dwarfs carried the firmament (cf. Simek 2006: 504). Also cf. ON *dyrgja* f. 'female dwarf' < **durgī-* / **dwergī-* and Icel. *durgur* m. 'boor, lout' < **durga-*.

**dwergan-* s.v. 'to squeeze, press' — MHG *zwergen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **d^huérgh-e-* (GM).

No extra-Gm. cognates, but there may be a link with **dwerga-* 'dwarf' (q.v.).

**dwēsa-* adj. 'foolish' — OE *dwæs* adj. 'id.', OFri. *dwēs* adj. 'id.', MLG *dwās* adj. 'id.', MDu. *dwaes* adj. 'id.', Du. *dwaas* adj. 'id.', MHG *twās* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **d^huēs-o-* (EUR) — Lith. *dvāsas* m. 'breath, soul, sickly person' < **d^huos-o-*; Lith. *dvasià* f. 'breath, spirit, soul' < **d^huos-ieh₂-*.

Also cf. MHG *ge-twās*, MDu. *ge-dwaes* n. 'foolishness, ghost' (with a similar meaning to MHG *tuster* m. 'ghost' < **dus-tra-*). See also **dusēn-*.

**dwīnan-* s.v. 'to diminish' — ON *dvína* w.v. 'id.', Far. *dvína* w.v. 'to yield, give way; to diminish', OE *dwīnan* s.v. 'to dwindle', ME *dwinen* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *dwinen* s.v. 'to disappear, dwindle, pine away', Du. *ver-dwijnen* s.v. 'to disappear' ⇒ **d^hg^{wh}éi-ne-* (IE) — Skt. *kṣiṇāti, kṣiṇōti* 'to destroy, corrupt, ruin' < **d^hg^{wh}i-neh₂-* / -*neu-*; Gr. φθίω 'to decline, decay, perish; to cause to de-

cline, consume, destroy' < **d^hg^{whi}-nu-e-*; Lat. *situs*, -*ūs* m. 'neglect, disuse, rot' < **d^hg^{whi}-tu-*.

An *n*-present to the root **d^hg^{whi}ei-*, cf. Nw. *dvǎ* v.v. 'to abate' < **dwīan-*, cf. Skt. *kṣáyati* 'to destroy' < **d^hg^{whi}éi-e-*. A slightly different formation is ON *dvena*, *dvina* v.v. 'to dwindle, cease, subside' < **dwinōn-* < **d^hg^{whi}-neh₂-*, which unlike the factitive Skt. *kṣiṇáti* appears to be an (intransitive) iterative. The Germanic reflexes of this verbal formation show a remarkable alternation between **dwīnan-*, **swīnan-*, **þwīnan-* and perhaps also **kwīnan-*: apparently, the outcome of the initial cluster **d^hg^{wh-}* was unstable in Germanic.

E

**ēbanþ-* ~ **ēbund-* m. 'evening' — ON *aftann*, *eftann* m. 'id.', Far. *aftan* m. 'id.', Elfd. *otn* m. 'early supper' (< ON **oʃtunn?*), OE *æfen* m. 'evening', E *eve*, OFri. *ēwend*, *iōwen(d)*, *iouwend*, *iōn(d)*, *ioun(d)* m. 'id.', WFri. *jûn* c. 'id.', EFri. *āiwend* m. 'id.', OS *āband* m. 'id.', ODu. *āvont* m. 'id.', Du. *avond* c. 'id.', OHG *āband*, *ābund* c. 'id.', G *Abend* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁eh₁pt-ont-* (IE?).

An etymologically and derivationally problematic word. The suffix has a clear parallel in Hitt. *išpant-* c. 'night' (see **westera-*), and indeed, the alternation of **-anþ/da-* vs. **-unþ/da-* points to an accentually mobile consonant stem. It remains unclear, however, how the paradigm must be reconstructed, especially in view of the difficult root alternation of Nordic **aft-* vs. West Germanic **ēb-*. I am inclined to follow Hamp (*apud* EWAhd: I, 11), and reconstruct it as nom. **h₁éh₁pt-ont*, gen. **h₁ĥ₁pt-nt-ós*. This reconstruction has two advantages. First, the root **ēb-* can be explained by *t*-dissimilation in a secondary genitive **h₁eh₁pt-nt-ós* (cf. **sebunþ/dan-* 'seventh' < **septm-tHó-*, Brugmann 1895: 376). Second, the predominantly Nordic root **aft-* can be accounted for as having developed from **h₁ĥ₁pt-*, i.e. with regular vocalization of the laryngeal between stops. The etymology of the word nevertheless remains unclear: the comparison with **afteri* < **h₂ep-tero-* is semantically sound (cf. *æften-tīd* 'evening' < "after-tide"), but formally impossible in view of the initial laryngeal.

**ebna-* adj. 'even, level' — Go. *ibns* adj. 'even, level, flat', ON *jafn* adj. 'even, equal', Far. *javnur* adj. 'id.', OSw. *iamn*, *iæmn* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *iemmen* adj. 'id.', OE *efen* adj. 'even, equal', E *even*, Du. *effen*, *even* adj. 'level, even', OHG *eban* adj. 'even, equal, straight', G *eben* adj. 'level' ⇒ **em-no-* (IE) — Skt. *amnás* adv. 'just, just now; at once' < **h₁em-n-e/os-*.

A *no*-stem to a root **h₁em-*, cf. Skt. *amnás* (Schaffner 2000): it follows that the cluster **-bn-* developed from **-mn-*. Older etymological proposals cannot be maintained. The reconstruction as **imna-*, based on the alleged link with **jumja-* '(primordial) twin' < **imH-io-*, is irreconcilable with ON *jafn*, whose vocalism points to breaking of PGM. **e*. The additional connection with W *iawn* 'id.', OBret. *ion*, *eunt*, MBret. *effn* 'right, simple', Co. *ewn* 'righteous, correct' can only work by deriving it from **h₁em-no-*, but OIr. *án* adj. 'true, just' rather points to **iāno-* (Matasović 2009: 433). The alternative reconstruction of the Celtic forms as **epōno-* does not work either, because PGM. **ep-nó-* would give ***eppa-* (with Kluge's law) rather than **ebna-*.

***ebura-** m. 'boar' — ON *jofurr* m. 'king', OE *eofor* m. 'boar', MDu. *ever* m. 'id.', Du. *ever-zwijn* 'id.', OHG *ebur* m. 'id.', G *Eber* m. 'id.' ⇒ **epr* (NIE) — Lat. *aper* m. 'wild boar; kind of fish', Umb. *abrons* acc.pl. < **apro-*; Latv. *vepris* 'castrated boar', OCS *veprъ*, Ru. *vepr'* (gen. *véprja*), SCr. *věpar* m. 'wild boar' < **uepri-* (**uepro-*).

The irregular alternation of Pre-Gm. **epr*, Pre-It. **apr* and Pre-Slav. **uepr-* could be an indication that the word was not inherited from PIE, but rather adopted from an unknown (extinct) source by the individual daughter languages after their settlement in Europe. Another word in which non-IE **a* emerges as Gm. **e* is **peura-* 'bull' (q.v.).

***edara-** m. 'edge; fence' — ON *jaðarr* m. 'edge', Far. *jaðari* m. 'edge, corner', Nw. *jar(e)* m. 'edge, side', OE *eodor* m. 'hedge, fence, enclosure, dwelling; limit, end, region', OS *edar* m. 'pale, picket, bar', OHG *etar* m./n. 'edge, fence', MHG *eter* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ed^h-ro-* (IE) — OCS *odrъ* m. 'bed', Ru. (arch.) *odr* m. 'bed, couch', Cz. *odr* 'pillar, frame, summer-house', SCr. *òdar* m. 'bed, scaffolding' < **h₁od^h-ro-*.

ON *jþurr* has a suffix variant **-ura-*, which may also be present in OE *eodor*. Also note Far. *jaður* n. 'layer, stratum' < **jaðra-* and the ablauting MLG *ader(e)* 'pole, beam in a fence' < **adr-*. Perhaps the word originally had a static paradigm, e.g. **adur*, gen. **edurz* < **h₁ód^h-r*, **h₁éd^h-r-s*.

***edi** conj. 'again' — Go. *ip* conj. 'but, however' ⇒ **h₁eti* (IE) — Gr. *ἔτι* adv. 'still, also, further', Lat. *et* conj./adv. 'and what is more, too; and', Gaul. *eti* adv. 'yet, still, equally', NPhr. *ετι* conj. 'and'.

***edis-** f. '(noble, divine) lady' — OE *ides* f. 'female, lady', OS *idis* f. 'wife, woman', OHG *itis* f. '(divine) woman' (GM).

A word without a certain etymology. The connections with **edara-* 'fence' (Eichner/Nedoma 2000: 33) and **aida-* 'pyre' (parallel to G *Flamme*, Bammesberger 2007) are semantically unconvincing. The link with ON *dís* f. 'woman, girl; fairy, nymph; goddess', Far. *dís* f. 'goddess, nymph', Nw. *dis* f.

'goddess' < *dīsi-, on the other hand, is not improbable in view of the parallelism of ON *dís Skjöldunga* and OE *ides Scildinga* 'lady of the Shielding clan'), but poses crucial formal difficulties. It is theoretically possible to solve these by reconstructing a (rather far-fetched) ablauting *s*-stem nom. **h₁édh-i(ō)s*, obl. **h₁d^h-iés-*, but it is not impossible either that the form **edis* contains a prefix **e-*, which may be identical to the substratal prefix **a-* (for which see e.g. **amslōn-*).

**ēdra-* adj. 'quick' — OE *ædre* adv. 'immediately', OFri. *ēder*, *edre*, *idder(e)* adv. 'soon, quickly', OS *ādros* adv. 'early', OHG *ātar* adj. 'quick' (GM).

No certain etymology. The word has been compared to Lith. *otrūs*, Latv. *ātrs* adj. 'quick', but this may be a loanword from Germanic.

**egila-* m. 'hedgehog, sea urchin' — ON *igull* m. 'urchin', Icel. *ígul-ker* n. 'sea urchin', ODa. *jæwæl* m. 'hedgehog', OE *igil*, *īl* m. 'hedgehog, porcupine; sea urchin', MDu. *egel* m. 'hedgehog', Du. *egel* c. 'id.', OHG *īgil* m. 'id.', G *lgel*, obs. *Eigel* 'id.' ⇒ **h₁éǵ^h-i-lo-* (IE) — Oss. *wyzyn* / *uzun* 'hedgehog' (with unexplained initial *u*); Arm. *ozni* 'id.' < **h₁oǵ^h-i-Hn-io-*; Gr. *ἐχίνοσ* m. 'id.' < **h₁éǵ^h-i-Hno-*; Lith. *ežys*, Latv. *ezis* m. 'id.', Ru. *ēž* (gen. *ežá*), SCR. *jēž* 'id.' < **h₁éǵ^h-io-*.

Most of the attested forms point to **egila-*, but ODa. *jæwæl* developed from a divergent form, i.e. either ON **jagall* < **egala-* or **jogull* < **egula-* (with breaking of initial *e*). ON *igull* appears to contain the same suffix **-ula-*, but is due to a late substitution of *-ill* by *-ull*. Note that the lengthening of ON *ī* to *ī* in Icel. *ígull* is automatic before *g* in open syllables.

ēgja-* m. 'sea' — ON *ægir* m. 'id.', Far. poet. *ægir m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ēkw-ió-* (EUR?).

The word, which occurs in Old Norse and in Faroese ballads (*á ægin blá* 'to the sea'), is usually derived from **h₂ēkw-ió-*, i.e. a lengthened grade formation to **ahwō-* 'river' < **h₂ék^w-eh₂-* (Darms 1978: 29). OE *ēagor* 'sea, flood' has been adduced as well, but in this word the *r* is a suffix, not an ending. It is therefore more likely to be related to Du. *agger* 'sea swell' < **agra-* (q.v.).

**ehwa-* m. 'horse' — Go. *aīwa-tundi* f. 'thornbush', ON poet. *jór* m. 'stallion', OE *eoh* m. 'war-horse', OS *ehu-skalk* m. 'groom' ⇒ **h₁ek^w-uo-* (IE) — HLuv. *ásu-* c., Lyc. *esb-* 'horse' < **h₁ek^w-u-*; Skt. *ásva-* m. 'horse, steed', ToA *yuk*, ToB *yakwe* m. 'horse', Gr. *ἵππος* m.f. 'horse, mare', Lat. *equus* m. 'horse', OIr. *ech*, OBret. *eb* m. 'id.' (cf. W *ebawl* 'foal' < **ek^wo-pōlHo-*, for which see **fulan-*); Lat. *equa*, Lith. *ešva* f. 'mare' < **h₁ek^w-u-eh₂-*.

Most Indo-European languages, including Germanic, have a thematic noun reflecting PIE **h₁ek^w-uo-*, but the Anatolian evidence points to a *u*-stem, **h₁ek^w-u-s*, gen. **h₁k^w-u-ós* (Kloekhorst 2008: 237). This archaic paradigm can

probably also explain the problematic form Gr. ἵππος with geminated pi; it may continue *ἔπφος, i.e. a contamination form of the expected nom. *ἔκως and the gen. *ἔπος. See also *skufta- 2.

***ek(a)** pron. 'I' — Go. *ik*, dat. *mis*, acc. *mik* pron. 'id.', ON *ek*, dat. *mér*, acc. *mik* pron. 'id.', Far. *eg*, dat. *mær*, acc. *meg* pron. 'id.', OSw. *iak*, dat. *mær*, acc. *mik*, *mek* pron. 'id.', Elfd. *ig*, obl. *mig* pron. 'id.', OE *ic*, obl. *mē*, acc. *mec* pron. 'id.', E *I*, obl. *me*, OFri. *ik*, obl. *mī* pron. 'id.', OS *ik*, obl. *mī* pron. 'id.', Du. *ik*, obl. *mij* pron. 'id.', OHG *ih*, dat. *mir*, acc. *mih* pron. 'id.', G *ich*, dat. *mir*, acc. *mich* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁eǵ-H-om* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *ahám* 'I', OAv. *azām* 'id.', YAv. *azəm* 'id.', OP *adam* 'id.', Arm. *es* 'id.', OLith. *eš* 'id.', Lith. *àš* 'id.', Latv. *es* 'id.', OPru. *as*, *es* 'id.', OCS *azъ*, ORu. (j) *azъ*, Ru. *ja*, SCr. *jâ*, dial. *jâz* 'id.' < **h₁eǵ-H-om*; also cf. Hitt. *ûk* 'id.' < **h₁uǵ*; ToA *ñuk* (f.) 'id.', ToB *ñās* 'id.' (< **h₁mene-ǵe?*); Gr. *έγω*, Dor. *έγών* 'id.', Lat. *egō* 'id.' < **h₁eǵ-ōn*.

The IE pronoun of the first person. The Germanic form must go back to **eka* < **h₁eǵ-H-om* in view of the breaking of -e- to -ja- in East Nordic, cf. OSw. *iak*, Sw. *jag*, Da. *jeg*. It is further conceivable that the emphatic WGM variants OHG *ihha*, MHG *iche*, Du. *ikke* (cf. Howe 1996: 241) continue **ekō*, a form that may correspond to e.g. Gr. *έγω* and Lat. *egō* < **h₁eǵ-oH*. See also **mīna-*.

***ēla-** m. 'eel' — ON *áll* m. 'id.', Far. *álur*, *áll*, *állur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ál* m. 'id.', OE *æll* m. 'id.', E *eel*, OFri. *ēl* m. 'id.', MDu. *ael* m. 'id.', Du. *aal* c. 'id.', OHG *āl* m. 'id.', G *Aal* m. 'id.' (GM).

An old fish name, perhaps related to **ala-* and **ēlō-* (q.v.).

***elgra-** adj. 'blunt (of teeth)' — G obs. *elger* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁el(H)k-ró-* (NEUR) — Lith. *álkti* 'to be hungry'; OCS *alъkati* 'id.', Ru. *alkát* (*álču*) 'to hunger (for), crave (for)' < **h₁olHk-* (or **h₁eh₁olk-*, Rasmussen 1999: 199).

A *ro*-stem to the root **h₁el(H)k-*. Also cf. OHG *ilki* 'fames vel stridor dentium' < **elǵin-* and MHG *ilgern* w.v. 'to become blunt (of teeth)' < **elgrjan-* (DWB: 10, 2060-61). I assume that the original meaning 'having blunt teeth' developed into 'hungry' in both Germanic and Balto-Slavic. Unrelated to **elhja-* 'evil' (q.v.).

***elha(n)-** m. 'elk' — OE *eolh*, *ěola* m. 'id.', ME *elk* 'id.', E *elk*, LG *elk* m. 'id.', EDu. *elgh* 'bison', OHG *elaho*, *elho* m. 'elk' ⇒ **h₁el-ko(n)-* (IE).

An ablauting variant of **algi-* (q.v.) with the same meaning. The Middle Germanic forms with final *k* are unexpected, and may point to borrowing from Nordic. Alternatively, they can be accounted for by assuming generalization of the oblique stem of an *n*-stem **elhō*, **elkaz* < **h₁élk-ōn*, **h₁elk-n-ós*. For the suffix -*ko-*, cf. **selha-* 'seal'.

***elhja-** adj. 'evil' — ON *illr* adj. 'ill, evil, bad, mean', Far. *illur* adj. 'evil, unfriendly; poor, miserable; angry' ⇒ **h₁elk-io-* (WEUR) — OIr. *elc* adj. 'mischievous, capricious' < **h₁elk-o-*(?).

The cluster *-ll-* can be derived from several sources in Old Norse and has therefore given occasion to many different etymologies. In view of the Finnish loanwords *elkiä* adj. 'mean, malicious' and *ilkeä* adj. 'bad, mean, wicked', the derivation of *illr* from **elhila-* (with **-ila-* as in **mekila-* 'big' and **lītila-* 'small?') through syncope is least problematic. Alternatively, it is possible to assume that the root *illr* arose from **ǵli-ligr*, cf. ON *dælla* adv. 'friendly' < **dæli-liga*, etc. (see **airi* for more examples). The final *i* of **ǵli-* in **ǵli-ligr* just like Fi. *elkiä* points to an original *ja-*stem **elhja-*.

***ēlō-** f. 'awl' — OE *æ̅l*, *eal* f. 'id.', ME *ēl*, *a(u)l* 'id.', OHG *āla* f. 'id.', G *Ahle* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁éh₁l-eh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *ārā-* f. 'awl'.

The Sanskrit and Germanic forms are identical, even regarding the accent, as **h₁eh₁l-éh₂-* would have resulted in PGM. ***elō-* by pretonic shortening. Cf. **ala-* and **alasnō-*.

***embja-** n. 'swarm of bees' — OE *imbe* m. 'id.', MDu. *imme* f. 'bee', OHG *impi* m. 'swarm of bees; bee', MHG *imbe*, *imme* m. 'id.' (GM).

The neuter OE *imbe* continues a collective **imbja-*, but OHG *impi* and MDu. *imme* in the sense of 'bee' probably represent different formations, i.e. **imbja-* and **imbjō-*. No further etymology: the comparison with Gr. ἐμπίς, -ίδος f. 'gnat' is erroneous because this word was derived from ἐμπίνεῖν 'to drink oneself full' (with blood).

***ēmōn-** 1 f. 'erysipelas' — ON *áma*, *ámu-sótt* f. 'id.', OE *ōman* f.pl. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁éh₁-mon-* (IE) — Skt. *āmá-*, NP *xām*, Oss. *xom*, Arm. *hum*, Gr. ὠμός, OIr. *om*, W of adj. 'raw' < **h₁oh₁-mó-*.

An *mn-*stem to the root **h₁eh₁-* 'raw, reddish (of skin)', which is further supported by the aforementioned *mo-*stem adjectives in the other IE languages. Also note OE *ōm* m. 'rust', G *Ohm* m. 'skin infection' < **ēma-*, which may be a thematicization of the origin *mn-*stem in view of the *e*-grade of the root. Unrelated to **am(m)ōn-* 'to irritate' (q.v.), which is based on the root **h₃emh₃-*.

***ēmōn-** 2 f. 'larva' — Nw. *áme* f. 'larva, caterpillar', Elfd. *oma* f. 'id.', OE *ēmel* f. 'caterpillar; weevil', MLG *emel*, *emelte* 'corn bug; aphid', Du. *emelt* c. 'mosquito larva' (GM).

An old word for 'larva' or 'caterpillar'. There are some formal difficulties: Nw. *áme* straightforwardly points to **ēmōn-*, but the West Germanic forms can be derived from both **ēmīlō-* and **amīlō-*. The dental suffix of MLG *emelte*, Du. *emelt* is also found in the doublet MLG *homele* ~ *homelte* 'bum-

blebee' (< **humelan-*) and ultimately emanated from MLG *hornte*, MDu. *hornete*, *hornte*, *hoornete* 'hornet' (see **hurnuta/ō-*).

**ěnu-* prep. 'without' — Go. *inu* prep. 'id.', ON *án*, *ón* prep. 'id.', Far. *ón* prep. 'id.', OS *āno* prep. 'id.', OHG *ānu*, *āne* prep. 'id.', G *ohne* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ēnu* (IE) — Gr. *ἄνευ* adv. 'far from, without'.

A preposition (adverb, conjunction) that on the basis of the comparison with Gr. *ἄνευ* can be reconstructed as **ēnu* < **h₂énu* for NWGm. **āneu* and as **enu* < **h₂ēnú* for Gothic *inu* (the latter with pretonic shortening, i.e. Dybo's law): apparently, the adverb was grammaticalized from an originally mobile *u*-stem, e.g. nom. **h₂én-u*, loc. **h₂n-éu* (= Gr. *ἄνευ*). Note that both proto-forms must be reconstructed with a lengthened grade (cf. Nikolaev 2007: 165) in order to explain the non-coloring by the laryngeal (Eichner's law).

**erba(n)-* m. 'wolverine' — Icel. *jerfur*, obs. *jarfi* m. 'id.', Nw. *jerv*, dial. *jarv*, *erv* m. 'id.' (GM).

A Nordic word, probably continuing a proto-form **erba(n)-* that developed into ON *jarfr*, Icel. *jarfi*, Nw. dial. *jarv* by *a*-breaking. The form *jerfr* is irregular, but may be a contamination of *jarfr* with an unbroken form **erfr*, cf. Nw. dial. *erv*. Etymologically, the word has been compared to ON *jarpr* 'brown' < **erpa-* and to Gr. *ἔριφος* 'goat', but it is perhaps better to assume a link with Nw. dial. *jarva* w.v. 'to gnaw, chew'.

**erpa-* adj. 'light brown' — ON *jarpr* adj. 'chestnut, reddish-brown', Far. *jarpur* adj. 'light or yellowish-brown', OE *eorþ*, *earp* adj. 'dark, dusky, brown, swarthy', OHG *erpf* adj. 'brown, dark-brown, dark' ⇒ **h₁erb^h-nó-* (IE) — Gr. *ὀρφνός* adj. 'dark brown' < **h₁orb^h-no-*; Ru. dial. *rjabój* [adj.] 'speckled' < **h₁re-m-b^ho-*.

Related to the ablauting Gr. *ὀρφνός* through Kluge's law (Pre-Gm. **erppa-*). There is no direct etymological connection with **reupōn-* 'grouse': Slav. **rěbъ* served as the basis for the semantically parallel derivation of RuCS *rěbъ* 'partridge', cf. the late derivatives ON *jarpi* m. 'hazel grouse' and Icel. *irpa* f. 'brown mare' < **erpjōn-*.

**erþō-* f. 'earth, soil, land' — Go. *airþa* f. 'id.', ON *jǫrð* f. 'id.', Far. *jǫrð* f. 'id.', Elfd. *juord* f. 'id.', OE *eorþ* f. 'id.', E *earth*, OFri. *erthe* f. 'id.', OS *ertha* f. 'id.', Du. *aarde* c. 'id.', OHG *erda* f. 'id.', G *Erde* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ér-t-eh₂-(?)* (IE?) — Gr. *ἔρα* f. 'earth' < **h₁er-eh₂-(?)*.

Possibly related to Gr. *ἔρα*. Within Germanic, the word is probably cognate with **erwan-* (q.v.).

***erwan-** m. 'sand, soil' — ON *jǫrfi* m. 'sand (bank)', OHG *ero* 'earth' ⇒ **h₁er-uon-*(?) (IE?) — ToB *yare* 'gravel, dirt' (if *yāre* is a misspelling?).

A word possibly containing the same root as **erþō-* 'earth'. ODu. **erende* for *ereude* '*fines terrae*' has been analyzed by Van Helten 1902: 261 as a compound of the same word (ODu. **ero*) with **andja-* 'end' (q.v.), but it may alternatively continue **uz-andja-* 'far end'.

***erzja-** adj. 'stray' — Go. *airzeis* adj. 'deluded, misled, in error', OS *irri* adj. 'furious', OHG *irri* adj. 'erring, ignorant', MHG *irre* adj. 'astray' ⇒ **h₁ers-io-* (IE) — Semantically close to Lat. *errāre* 'to roam, waver' < **h₁ers-eh₂-ie-*.

A *ja*-stem derived from a PIE verbal root **h₁ers-*, which originally may have been identical to **h₁ers-* 'to flow', cf. Hitt. *āršzi* ~ *aršanzi* 'id.' < **h₁érs-ti*, **h₁rs-énti*, Skt. *áršati* 'id.', assuming that the meaning 'to roam, err' developed from 'to be on the run'. It is furthermore possible to compare PIE **h₁ers-* 'to boil, to rage', cf. Hitt. *aršanēzi** 'to be envious' < **h₁rs-néh₁-*, Arm. *eřam* 'to boil, be restless' < **h₁ers-* and Lith. *aršùs* adj. 'vehement' < **h₁ors-u-*. The adjective served as the basis for OE *irsian* w.v. 'to deceive' < **erzison-* (for the suffixation, cf. the derivation of *firsian* 'to remove' from *feor* 'far' and *hlænsian* 'to make lean' from *hlæne* 'lean').

***ēsa-** n. 'dead meat; bait' — OE *ǣs* n. 'id.', Du. *aas* n. 'id.', OHG *ās* n. 'id.', G *Aas* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ēd-so-* (IE) — ToB *yetse* m. '(outer) skin' < **h₁ēd-so-*.

A thematicized *s*-stem derived from **etan-*. The Germanic word can be reconstructed as both **h₁ēd-to-* and **h₁ēd-so-*, but the latter option is corroborated by ToB *yetse*.

***etan-** s.v. 'to eat' — Go. *itan* s.v. 'id.', ON *eta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *eta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *jätå* s.v. 'id.', OE *etan* s.v. 'id.', E *to eat*, OS *etan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *eten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *ezzan* s.v. 'id.', G *essen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁éd-* (IE) — Hitt. *ez(za)zi* ~ *adanzi*, Skt. *átti*, 3pl. *adánti*, Gr. *ἔδω*, Lat. *edō*, *esse*, OIr. *ithid*, Lith. *ėsti*, Latv. *ēst*, OPru. *īstwei*, OCS *jasti* (*jamь*), Ru. *ést'* (*em*), SCr. *jěsti* 'to eat' < **h₁éd-ti*, 3pl. **h₁d-énti*.

Also cf. Go. *fra-itan*, OE *fretan*, E *to fret*, (M)Du. *vreten*, OHG *frezzaan*, G *fressen* s.v. 'to eat (up), gourmandize' < **fra-etan-*. See further **atjan-* and **ēsa-*.

***ēþman-** ~ ***ēdman-** m. 'breath' — OE *æþm* m. 'breathing, breath', OFri. *ēthma* m. 'breath', OS *āthum* m. 'breath, spirit', Du. *adem*, coll. *asem* c. 'breath', OHG *ātum* m. 'breath, breeze, spirit', MHG *ātem*, G *Atem* m. 'breath' ⇒ **h₁eh₁t-mon-* (IE) — Skt. *ātmán-* m. 'soul, self, breath'.

The Sanskrit paradigm nom. *ātmá*, loc. *ātmáni* ~ *tmán(i)* points to an ablauting paradigm **h₁éh₁t-mōn*, loc. **h₁h₁t-mén-(i)*. Apparently, the accen-

tual mobility was preserved in Germanic, cf. OE *æþm* < **ēþma-* vs. OHG *ātum* < **ēdma-*. With the same root, cf. **ēprō-* ~ **ēdrō-* 'vein, etc.'

**ēprō-* ~ **ēdrō-* f. 'vein, rivulet' — ON *æðr*, gen. *æðar* f. 'vein' (< **ēðiz*, -*jōz*), Nw. *år(e)* f. 'rivulet; vein', OE *æðre* f. 'river; vein, artery; nerve, sinew; kidney', OFri. *eddere*, *ēdere* f. 'vein', MDu. *adere* f. 'vein, artery; sinew, fiber', Du. *ader* c. 'vein', OHG *ād(a)ra* f. 'vein, sinew, muscle', G *Ader* f. 'sinew', pl. 'bowels' ⇒ **h₁eh₁t-r-* (IE) — Gr. ἤτορ n. 'heart' < **h₁eh₁t-r-*; unrelated is OIr. *inathar* m. 'entrails, bowels', MCorn. *inederen* 'extum' < **h₁en-utro-* (Anders Jørgensen, p.c.).

The word, which may contain the same root as **ēþman-* ~ **ēdman-* (q.v.), alternates between **ēprō-* and **ēdrō-* in Germanic, and this may point to an originally mobile paradigm, e.g. sg. **h₁éh₁t-r*, pl. **h₁h₁t-ór*. Also cf. the collective OHG *inn-ād(i)ri*, MHG *in-æder(e)* n. 'entrails, veins', OLFra. *inn-ēthron* dat.pl. 'visceribus' < **ēþrja-*.

**eudra-* ~ **ūdra-* n. 'udder' — ON *júgr* n. 'id.', Far. *júgur* n. 'id.', Elfd. *juor* n. 'id.', OE *ūder* n. 'id.', E *udder*, OFri. *ūder* n. 'id.', WFri. *jaer* n. 'id.', NFri. Hall. *jaodər* n. 'id.', MLG *jeder*, *jüdder* n. 'id.', Du. *uier* c. 'id.' (dial. *jadder* 'teat' << OFri. **jadder*), OHG *ūtar(o)* m. 'id.', G *Euter* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁(e)uHd^h-r/n-* (IE) — Skt. *údhār* ~ *údhan-* n. 'udder' < **h₁uHd^h-r/n-*; Gr. οὔθαρ, -ατος n. 'id.' < **h₁ouHd^h-r/nt-*; Lat. *ūber* n. 'breast; udder' < **h₁e/ouHd^h-r-*.

While the PGM. form **ūdra-* is backed up by Skt. *údhār*, the *e*-grade **eudra-* (or perhaps rather **eudur* in view of the dissimilation of **-ð-* to **-g-* in ON *júgr*, cf. *fjögur* '4' < **feþðuru* < **fedur-ō*) < **h₁euHd^h-r-* is uniquely Germanic. Together with Gr. οὔθαρ < **h₁ouHd^h-r-*, the material provides evidence for a static paradigm **h₁óuHd^h-r*, gen. **h₁éuHd^h-n-s*, but the origin of the zero-grade root **h₁uHd^h-* remains uncertain. The ultimate derivation of the word is not entirely clear, but it is possible that it was created to a root **h₁euHd^h-* as evinced by Ru. dial. *údit* 'to ripen (of grain); to swell up with liquid' < **h₁ouHd^h-eie-* (Vine/Yokoyama 2010). This may be a *d^hh₁*-extension to a more primary base **h₁eu(H)-* possibly preserved in Hitt. *uua-* 'nurse(?)' (Melchert 1986: 111, 114). The heteroclitic *r/n*-suffix was strongly associated with body parts in Indo-European.

**eup* ~ **upp* adv. 'up, upwards' — Go. *iup* adv. 'id.', ON *upp*, Far. *upp*, Elfd. *upp* adv. 'id.', OE *up* adv. 'id.', E *up*, OFri. *up*, *op* adv. 'id.', OS *up* adv. 'id.', Du. *op* adv., prep. 'up; on', OHG *ūf*, G *auf* adv., prep. 'id.' ⇒ *(*h₁e*)*up-n-* (DRV?).

An ablauting directional adverb, related to **uba* 'under; above' (q.v.), with a geminate that was shortened in the full-grade form (cf. Lühr 2000: 190). The geminate arose regularly in the locative form **uppai* < **up-noi*, whose suffix can be compared to the one of e.g. OCS *вънѣ* 'outside' < **ud-noi* (cf. **ūt*). It is difficult to determine whether **eup* and **upp* had a suffix *-*e* or *-*a*

corresponding to the vowels of e.g. Lat. *pōne* 'from behind' < **pos(t)-ne* or OCS *вѣнѣ* 'out' < **ud-nom*. This is possible, but it cannot be excluded that both **eup* and **upp* were simply back-formed to the locative **uppai* by the removal of the ending (Kroonen 2010c: 374). Note that the long vowel of OHG *ūf*, G *auf* is due to monosyllabic lengthening (cf. Lühr l.c.).

**ewwadjōn*- f. 'tit' — ON *igða* f. 'small bird', Far. poet. *igða* f. 'tit(?)', Nw. *igde* f. 'id.' (NIE).

An exclusively Nordic word derived from a more primitive masculine form Nw. *egde* < **ewwadan*-. Somehow connected to Imandra Saa. *avigzinê* 'tit(?)' as cited by Qvigstad 1902: 270? Either way, the word could be a loanword from an extinct Pre-Nordic language, for which cf. **awadī*- 'eiderduck'.

F

**fader*- m. 'father' — Go. *fadar* m. 'id.', ON *faðir* m. 'id.', Far. *faðir* m. 'id.', Elfd. *faðer* m. 'id.', OE *fæder* m. 'id.', E *father*, OFri. *feder* m. 'id.', OS *fadar* m. 'id.', Du. *vader* c. 'id.', OHG *fatar* m. 'id.', G *Vater* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ph₂-tér-* (IE) — ToA *pācar*, ToB *pācer*, Skt. *pitár-*, OAv. *ptā*, acc. *patarām*, YAv. *pita*, acc. *pitaram*, OP *pitā*, NP *pidar*, Oss. *fyd* / *fidæ*, Gr. *πατήρ*, gen. *πατρός*, Lat. *pater*, *-tris*, OIr. *athir*, *athair* m. 'father'.

The Indo-European word for 'father', a hysterokinetic *ter*-stem, nom. **ph₂-tér*, gen. **ph₂-tr-ós*, acc. **ph₂-tér-m*. See also **fadurwjān*-.

**fadi*- m. 'lord' — Go. *brup-faps* m. 'bridegroom', *hunda-faps*, *þusundi-faps* m. 'leader of hundred/thousand' ⇒ **pot-i-* (IE) — ToA *pats* 'husband', Skt. *pāti-*, Av. *paiti-* m. 'lord, ruler, husband', Gr. *πόσις* m. 'husband', Lith. *pàts* m. 'id.' < **pot-i-*; Lat. *potis* adj. 'capable, powerful' < **pot-i-*.

An old Indo-European word often used as a second member of compounds, e.g. Skt. *viś-pāti-* 'lord of the house', Lith. *vieš-pats* 'lord', Lat. *hos-pes* 'guest, host', Ru. *gos-pód* 'Lord, god'. Also cf. Hitt. *-pat* adv. 'the same, also, even', Av. *x^aae-paiti-* 'himself', Lith. *pàts* 'self', adv. *pàt* 'even'. An unattested PGm. form **swabadi-* (< **suo-potí-*) has been reconstructed on the basis of PSlav. **svo-bodъ* 'free' (Vaillant 1958: §277), but this word is actually derived from an adjective **suob^ho-*, cf. Latv. *at-svabināt* 'to set free' < **suob^h-neh₂-*, with the Slavic suffix *-od-.

**fadōjan*- w.v. 'to feed' — OHG *fatōn* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ph_{2t}-eh₂-ie-* (EUR).

Related to *fōdjan- (q.v.). Also cf. OHG *fatunga* f. 'feeding, fattening' and MLG *vedeme, veme, G Fehme* f. 'mast/feeding on acorns' < *fadmjō-.

***fadurwjan-** m. 'paternal uncle, father's brother' — OE *fædera* m. 'id.', OFri. *federia, fedria, feria, fadria* m. 'id.', MDu. *vedder* m. 'father's brother; uncle; brother's son', OHG *futureo, fetiro* m. 'father's brother', MHG *vetere, veter* m. 'father's brother, brother's son, male cousin', G *Vetter* m. 'male cousin' ⇒ *ph₂-tr-u-ion- (IE) — Skt. *pitr̥vya-*, YAv. *tūiriia-* m. 'father's brother' < *ph₂tr-u-io-; Lat. *patruus* m. 'id.' < *ph₂tr-uo-; Gr. *πάτρωσ* m. 'male relative, father's brother' < *ph₂tr-ōu-.

A PIE derivation from *fader- (q.v.). The Germanic word is identical to the Indo-Iranian formation, but Greek appears to attest to an amphikinetic u-stem *ph₂-tr-ōu, gen. *ph₂-tr-u-os. For the suffix *-wjan-, cf. *suhturwjan-.

***fagjan-** w.v. 'to please' — Go. *fulla-fahjan* w.v. 'to satisfy' ⇒ *pok-éie- (IE).

The causative to *fehan-. The same form of the root is found in Go. *faheps* f. 'joy, gladness', which was derived from an unattested Go. stative *fahan continuing *fagēn-. Note that the effects of Verner's law were undone in Gothic.

***fagra-** adj. 'fit (good, beautiful)' — Go. *fagrs* adj. 'fit, good', ON *fagr* adj. 'beautiful, handsome', Far. *fagur* adj. 'id.', OE *fæger* adj. 'id.', E *fair*, OS *fagar* adj. 'id.', OHG *fagar* adj. 'id.', MHG *vager* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *ph₂k-ró- (IE) — Lat. *pāx* f. 'peace' (< "settlement") < *peh₂k- and *pactus* 'agreed' < *ph₂k-to-.

An adjective created to the root of *fōgjan- 'to fit together' (q.v.). The comparison with *fehan- 'to rejoice' is probably erroneous, as *ro*-adjectives usually take the zero-grade of the root. Also cf. the factitive Go. *ga-fahrjan* w.v. 'to prepare' < *fagrjan-.

***fahiz-** n. 'sheep' — ON *fær* n. 'id.', OSw. *fār* n. 'id.', Sw. *får* n. 'id.' ⇒ *pók-es- (IE) — Lat. *pecus, -oris* n. 'sheep; cattle'.

An old s-stem *fahaz, gen. *fahizaz. The Nordic forms can be unified into a proto-form *fahaz-, assuming that ON *fær* was affected by *r*-mutation. Related to the root of *fahsa- and *fahti- (q.v.).

***fahsa-** n. 'hair of the head' — ON *fax* n. 'mane', OE *feax* n. 'hair of the head', OFri. *fax* n. 'id.', OS *fahs* n. 'id.', OHG *fahs* n. 'id.', MHG *vahs* m./n. 'id.' ⇒ *pok-so- (IE) — Gr. *πέκος* n. 'fleece' < *pek-es-; Gr. *πόκος* m. 'wool, fleece' < *pok-o-; Arm. *asr* 'sheepwool, fleece' < *pok-u-.

A thematicized s-stem closely related to *fahiz- and *fahti- (q.v.). See also *fehu-.

***fahti-** m. 'fleece' — OSw. *fæt* m. 'id.', OE *feh*t 'vellus', OFri. *feh*t m. 'wool, fleece', MDu. *vacht* m./f. 'fleece', Du. *vacht* c. 'fleece, fur' ⇒ **pok-ti-* (IE) — Gr. πέκω 'to comb (oneself), to card, to shear', Lith. *pešti* (*pešù*) 'to pluck' < **pék-e-*.

A *ti*-stem to an unattested *o*-grade present **fahan-* < **pók-e-*. Related to the PIE verb **pék-e-* 'to pull out hair' as preserved by Lithuanian. See also **feh*u-.

***faigi-** adj. 'bound to die' — ON *feigr* adj. 'id.', OE *fæge* adj. 'id.', E *fe*y, OFri. *fach*, *fai* adj. 'id.', OS *fēg*, *fēgi* adj. 'id.', Du. *veeg* adj. 'id.', OHG *feigi* adj. 'id.', G *feige* adj. 'coward', Swi. *feig* adj. 'slow, lazy' (IE).

The form and meaning of the word point to a gerundive "who is to die". Within Germanic, the adjective can be linked to **faiha-* 1 'hostile' (Heidermanns 1993: 184-85), but it is also possible to derive it directly from the PIE root **peik-* 'to carve, paint', for which see **faiha-* 2. The original meaning must then have been 'marked for death'.

***faiha-** 1 adj. 'hostile' — OE *fāh*, *fāg* adj. 'hostile, criminal', E *foe*, OFri. *fāch* adj. 'guilty, outlawed', MDu. *vee*, *ge-vee* adj. 'hostile', OHG *gi-fēh* adj. 'id.', MHG *ge-vēch* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **póikʰo-* (IE) — Skt. *pisuna-* adj. 'evil, treacherous' < **pik-*; OIr. *oech* m. 'enemy' < **poiʰkʰo-*; Lith. *peikti* (*peikiù*) 'to blame' < **peik-ie-* (also cf. Lith. *piktas* adj. 'angry' < **pik-to-*).

An adjective derived from a root **peik-* or **peik-*. Also cf. Go. *ga-faih*on w.v. 'to defraud' and OS *ā-fēhian*, OHG *fēhen* 'to treat in a hostile way', whence OE *fæhð*, OFri. *fai*the, *feit*he, (M)Du. *vete*, OHG *fēhida*, G *Fehde* f. 'feud' < **faihipō-*. See also **faigi-*.

***faiha-** 2 adj. OE *fāh* adj. 'colored', ME *fou* adj. 'particolored, variegated, spotted, streaked', OS *fēh* adj. 'colorful', OHG *fēh* adj. 'id.', MHG *vēch* adj. 'variegated' ⇒ **póiko-* (IE) — ToAB *pik-* 'to write', Skt. *pimśāti* 'to carve, cut, adorn', YAv. *fra-pixšta-* ptc. 'adorned' < **pi-n-k-*; Lat. *pingere* 'to paint' < **pik-ne-*; Gr. ποικίλος adj. 'varicolored' < **poik-ilo-*; Lith. *piēšti* 'to paint, write', OPru. *peisāi* 'they write' < **peik-*; OCS *psati* (*pišp*) 'to write' < **p(e)ik-ie-*; OCS *ps̃str̃* adj. 'varicolored' < **pik-ro-*.

An adjective to the root **peik-* 'to paint'. Also cf. the factitive OHG *fēhen*, MHG *vēhen* w.v. 'to colorize, stain' < **faihan-* and ON *fá* w.v. 'to draw, paint' < **faihōjan-*.

***faima(n)-** m. 'foam' — Nw. *feim(e)* m./n. 'thin layer of dew, dust, floating fat', MHG *veim* m. 'foam, dross' (IE) — Skt. *phéna-* m. 'foam' < **spehzi-no-*; Lat. *spūma* f. '(sea) foam' < **spehzi-m-eh₂-*; OCS *pěna*, Ru. *péna*, SCr. *pjěna* f. 'foam' < **pehzi-no-*; OPru. *spoyno* 'foam' < **pehzi-neh₂-*; Lith. *spáiné* f. 'foam

streaks' < **speh₃i-n-ieh₂*; Mlr. *úan*, MW *ewyn* m. 'froth' < **peh₃iu-ino-* (with dissimilation of the first *i*).

The different stems *(*s*)*peh₃i-m-* and *(*s*)*peh₃i-n-* can be reconciled into a single *mn*-stem paradigm nom. *(*s*)*péh₃i-m(ō)n*, gen. *(*s*)*ph₃i-mn-ós* (Matasović 2004: 126). The *no*-stem arose by dissimilation of the *m* in the genitival cluster *-*mn-* against the preceding labial element (cf. **budman-* ~ **buttaz* 'bottom' and **hrīman-* ~ **hrīpan-* 'hoarfrost'). De Vaan 2008: 583 points to the problem that no actual *mn*-stem is attested, but Nw. *feime* m./f. < **peh₃i-mon-* can be adduced as such. Also note Nw. *fim* 'layer of dust or dew' < **fīma-*, which may continue the original zero-grade **ph₃i-mon-* (with laryngeal metathesis).

**faita-* adj. 'fat' — ON *feitr* adj. 'id.', Far. *feitur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *fiet* adj. 'id.', MLG *vēt* adj. 'id.', MHG *veiz* adj. 'id.', G Cimb. *voaz* adj. 'id.' (IE?).

An adjective probably related to **faj(j)a-* (q.v.) < **poi_h3-o-*. The Germanic root-final *t* has no extra-Germanic parallel (Heidermanns 1993: 187), but can tentatively be identified as the zero grade of the root **deh₃-* 'to give', thus starting from a meaning 'to fatten up' (< "to give to eat"). PGM. **faita-* gave rise to a factitive **faitjan-* (ON *feita*, OHG *feizzen* 'to make fat'), whose ptc. **faitida-* was again lexicalized, cf. OE *fætt*, E *fat*, (M)Du. *vet*, OHG *feizzit*, G *feist* adj. 'fat'. See also **fitnan-*.

**faj(j)a-* adj. 'fat(?)' — Du. dial. *vei* adj. 'fat, lush, fertile' ⇒ **poi_h2-o-* (IE) — Skt. *páyate* 'to swell' < **péi_H-e-*; Av. *pōiθβa-* 'fat' < **pei_H-tuo-*.

An adjective derived from the PIE root **pei_H-* (cf. LIV² s.v. **pei_H-*). Probably related to **faita-* 'fat' (q.v.).

**faka-* n. 'enclosure, section' — OE *fæc* n. 'space, interval, distance, portion of time', OFri. *fek* n. 'part of the house, niche', MDu. *vac* n. 'compartment, section', Du. *vak* n. 'space; profession', OHG *fah* n. 'wall, compartment', G *Fach* n. 'compartment, panel; discipline' ⇒ **ph₂ǵ-o-* (IE) — Skt. *pájas-* n. 'side, surface(?)' < **peh₂ǵ-os-*; Gr. *πίγνυμι* 'to attach, join' < **peh₂ǵ-neu-*; Lat. *pangō* 'to insert firmly, fix' < **ph₂ǵ-néh₂-* (with *n*-infixation through Thurneysen's law); Lat. *pāgus* m. 'district' < **peh₂ǵ-o-*.

Also cf. MLG *vake*, MDu. *vake*, *vaec*, Du. *vaak* adv. 'often'.

**fakk/gōn-* w.v. 'to become sleepy' — E *to fag* w.v. 'to tire, weary', obs. 'to hang loose, flap', Scot. *to faik* w.v. 'to fail from weariness; to cease moving' (IE).

A West Germanic iterative: the consonant variation of E *to fag* < **faggōn-* and Scot. *to faik* < **fakōn-* is suggestive of a paradigm 3sg. **fakkōpi*, 3pl. **fagunanpi* < **po_ʔl-néh₂-*. In view of E *fag* 'fag-end, hanging end of a piece of cloth, untwisted end of a rope', it seems likely that the meaning 'to become

tired' developed from older 'to fray, ravel out', cf. Brit. E *frayed* 'ragged, worn out'. This semantic field is compatible with Lith. *pėšti* (*pešù*) 'to tousle, ruffle, tear off hair' < PIE **pek-e-*, which is related to e.g. **fehu-* 'cattle' and **fahti-* 'fleece'. Further note the oblique subject verbs OLFra. *facon* and MDu. *vaken* 'to sleep', which appear to be denominal formations to MLG *vāk*, MDu. *vake*, *vaec* m. 'sleepiness' (cf. Du. *Klaas Vaak* 'the Sandman') < **fakan-* or to an adj. **fak(k)a-* as perhaps implied by LG *fakk* 'tired, weak'.

**falan-* m. 'board' — OE *fala* m. 'id.' (NEUR) — ORu. *polʒ* m. 'foundation', Ru. *pol* m. 'floor'; Ukr. *pol* m. 'sleeping bench' < **pol-o-* (also cf. Ru. *polica*, SCR. *pòlica* f. 'shelf' and with an ablauting root OCS *palica* f. 'staff', Ru. *pálica* f. 'club, cudgel', SCR. *pàlica* f. 'stick, staff'; Ru. *pálka* f. 'stick, staff' < **pōl-*).

The connection with the Slavic forms is beyond doubt, but the relation between the roots **pol-* and **pōl-(?)* is unclear (Derksen 2008: 390, 410). See also **faluda-* and **felō-*.

**falgō-* f. 'fallow land' — ME *falge*, *falwe* 'arable land lying idle; plowing as part of the fallowing process', E *fallow*, OFri. *fallach* 'arable land', MDu. *valge* f. 'id.' ⇒ **pol(h₁)k^h-éh₂-* (EUR) — Gaul. *olca* 'arable land' (= Fr. *ouche* 'id.');

perhaps also Lith. *plėšti* (-*šiu*, -*šiau*), Latv. *plēst* 'to tear, pluck; to plow land for the first time' < **pleh₁k-ie-*.

Also cf. MHG *valgen*, Du. dial. *valgen*, WFri. *felgje* 'to plow' < **falgōjan-* and OE *fealh* f. 'harrow' < **falgō-*.

**falkan-* m. 'falcon' — ON *falki* m. 'id.', Far. *fálkur* m. 'id.', OSw. *falke*, *falker* m. 'id.', MDu. *valce* m. 'id.', Du. *valk* c. 'id.', OHG *falco* m. 'id.', G *Falke* m. 'id.' (GM?).

A West Germanic word: the Nordic forms are irregular, and thus point to borrowing from West Germanic. No certain etymology. The derivation from **falwa-* 'pale, fallow' is possible, but uncertain in spite of the potential parallel G dial. *Falke* m. 'fallow horse'. The latter word has *-lk-* from *-lch-*, and belongs to G Pal. *falch* adj. 'pale' < **falha-* < **pólk-o-*, cf. Lith. *palšas* adj. 'pale (of cows)'. Slightly more attractive is the link with OPru. *pele* 'harrier'. The Germanic word must then have a *k*-suffix like e.g. **alkōn-*, **balika/ōn-* and **habuka-*. Lat. *falco* was adopted from Germanic.

**fallan-* s.v. 'to fall' — ON *falla* s.v. 'id.', Far. *falla* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *folla* s.v. 'id.', OE *fallan* s.v. 'id.', E *to fall*, OFri. *falla* s.v. 'id.', OS *fallan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vallen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *fallan* s.v. 'id.', G *fallen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂pó-h₃lh₁-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. ἀπόλλυμι, -μαι 'to wreck, destroy, lose', mid. 'to go to waste, be ruined, be lost', Lat. *aboleō*, -*ēre* 'to destroy; banish; abolish', Arm. *p'anim* 'to fall', Lith. *pùlti* (*púolu*), Latv. *pult* 'to fall', OPru. *aī-pallai* 'finds'.

The strong verb synchronically functions as an *o*-grade intensive verb, but arose as a univerbation of the adverb **h₂pó* 'off' (for which see **fanē*) and the PIE root **h₃elh₁*- 'to fall' (Praust 2005; Neri 2007), cf. Hitt. *ḫallannai* ~ *ḫallanniianzi* 'to trample down, flatten' and Gr. ὄλλυμι. The Germanic form requires the reconstruction of a nasal suffix in view of the root-final double *l*. In order to arrive at PGM. **fallan-* from Pre-Gm. **peh₃l-n-é-*, we must therefore assume that a form **peh₃l-né-* gave **palné-* under Osthoff's law and subsequently **falle-* under Kluge's law. See also **falljan-*.

**falljan-* w.v. 'to fell' — ON *fella* w.v. 'id.', Far. *fella* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *fella* s.v. 'id.', OE *fiellan* w.v. 'id.', E *to fell*, OFri. *fella* w.v. 'id.', OS *fellian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *vellen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *fellan* w.v. 'id.', G *fällen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to **fallan-* (q.v.).

**falōn-* f. 'plain' — OSw. *fala* f. 'id.', Sw. *fala* 'id.' ⇒ **polh₂-eh₂-* (IE) — OCS *polje*, Ru. *póle*, SCr. *pòlje* n. 'field' < **polh₂-io-*.

Derived from the PIE root **pelh₂-* 'flat', for which see **fulmō-*.

**falþan-* s.v. 'to fold, ply' — Go. *falþan* s.v. 'id.', ON *falda* s.v. 'to hood oneself', Far. *falda* w.v. 'to put on clothes', Elfd. *folda* w.v. 'to hem, seam', OE *fealdan* s.v. 'to fold', E *to fold*, WFri. *fâldzje* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *volden* w.v. 'id.', Du. *vouwen* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *faldan*, *faltan* s.v. 'id.', G *falten* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pól-t-e-* (IE) — Cf. Gr. διπλός, διπλοῦς adj. 'twofold', Lat. *duplus* adj. 'double, twofold' < **dui-plo-*; Arm. *hat* 'time' < **pol-o-*(?).

An *o*-grade intensive verb. The Pre-Gm. root-final **t* appears to be suffixal. Also cf. MDu. *volde*, Du. *vouw*, MHG *valte*, G *Falte* f. 'fold' < **faldō-* and Go. *ain-falþs*, ON *ein-faldr*, OE *ān-feald*, OFri., OS *ēn-fald*, OHG *ein-fald* adj. 'simple' < **-falda-*.

**faluda-* m. 'pen(?)' — Da. *fold* m. 'enclosure, pasture', OE *fald*, *falod*, *falud* m. 'fold, stable', E *fold*, OS *faled* m. 'id.', MDu. *vaelde*, *vaelt* m. 'enclosure, yard; dunghill', Du. *mest-vaalt* c. 'dunghill' (GM).

A word with an original meaning 'enclosure', possibly related to 'board' and esp. OE *fala* 'tabula' < **falan-* (q.v.). The word contains the *-*uda-* suffix that also occurs in e.g. OS *rakud* m. 'house', OE *ræced* n. 'house, hall' < **rakuda-*. Theoretically, it could be the zero grade of the PIE root **uedh-* 'to bind, tie' (for which see **wedan-*), but this is uncertain.

**falwa-* adj. 'pale' — ON *fplr* adj. 'id.', OE *fealo* adj. 'id.', E *fallow*, OS *falū* adj. 'fallow, yellow', Du. *vaal* adj. 'faded, drab', OHG *falo* adj. 'fallow, yellow', G *falb* adj. 'fallow, dun' ⇒ **pol-uo-* (IE) — Lat. *pullus* adj. 'drab-colored, sombre', Lith. *paľvas* adj. 'light yellow, straw-colored', OCS *plavъ* adj. 'white', Ru. *polóvyj*, *polovój* adj. 'pale yellow, sandy', SCr. *plāv* adj. 'blond, blue' <

**pol-uo-*; Skt. *paruṣá-* adj. 'grey, grey-brown, dirty', YAv. *pouruša-* adj. 'grey (of hair)' < **pelu-so-*.

A European adjective with the *uo*-suffix for color names.

****fanan-*** m. 'cloth' — Go. *fana* m. 'id.', OE *fana* m. 'flag, banner', E *vane*, OFri. *fona* m. 'id.', OS *fano* m. 'id.', Du. *vaan* c. 'id.', OHG *fano* m. 'id.', G *Fahne* m. 'id.' ⇒ **peh₂-on-* (EUR) — Gr. *πήνη* f. 'the thread of the woof; woof', Lat. *pannus* m. 'piece of cloth, rag' < **peh₂-no/eh₂-*.

A European word. If **fanan-* is related to Gr. *πήνη* and Lat. *pannus* (< **pānus* by the *littera*-rule), as is assumed by Pokorny IEW: 788, it seems logical to derive the Germanic form from **ph₂-no-* or **peh₂-nó-* (with Dybo's law). From this perspective, it is tempting to assume that the Gm. *n*-stem (like the Latin and Greek forms?) was remodeled from **p(é)h₂-ōn*, gen. **ph₂-n-ós*. Less likely is the connection with OCS *o-pona* f. 'curtain' < **ponh₁-eh₂-*, which was derived from the root **penh₁-* 'to spin'.

****fundōn-*** w.v. 'to investigate' — OE *fandian* w.v. 'to test, investigate, visit', OFri. *fand(el)ia* w.v. 'to visit a sick person', WFri. (early) *fānle* w.v. 'to collect fish traps', *fandelje* w.v. 'to collect, fetch', MDu. *vanden* w.v. 'to test, investigate, visit', OHG *fandōn* w.v. 'to investigate', MHG *vanden* w.v. 'to visit', G *fahnden* w.v. 'to search, hunt for' ⇒ **pont-néh₂-* (DRV?).

An *o*-grade iterative to **finḡan-*. See also **fundōn-*.

****fanē*** prep. 'from' — OFri. *fan* prep. 'id.', OS *fan, fana* prep. 'id.', Du. *van* prep. 'id.', OHG *fana, fona* prep. 'id.', G *von* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂po-neh₁* (DRV) — Lith. *pa-* pref., OCS *po*, Ru. *po*, SCr. *po* prep. 'after, on, by, at', Alb. *pa* prep. 'without'.

A directional derived from the element **fa*, continuing the original allative case **h₂p-ó* of a PIE root noun **h₂ep-*, with the ablative suffix **-nē* < **-neh₁*. See further under the closely related **aba*.

****fangi-*** m. 'catch' — Go. *ga-fahs* m. 'id.', ON *fengr* m. 'id.', OE *feng* m. 'grasp, span, hug', OFri. *feng, fang, fong* m. 'catch, capture', OHG *fang* m. 'id.', G *Fang* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from **fanhan-* (q.v.).

****fangjan-*** ~ ****fankjan-*** w.v. 'to ignite' — MDu. *ont-fengen, -fenken* w.v. 'id.', MHG *vengen, enpfengen, venken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ponk-éie-* (GM).

A causative to the strong verb **finkan-*, which replaces expected **finhan-* < **pénk-e-*: the alternation of **fangjan-* MDu. *ont-fengen*, MHG *vengen*) and **fankjan-* (MDu. *ont-fenken*, MHG *venken*) indicates that both **finkan-* and **fankjan-* adopted their root-final consonant from the iterative **funkōn-* < **pnk-néh₂-* (q.v.).

***fanhan-** s.v. 'to catch' — Go. *fahan* s.v. 'id.', ON *fá* s.v. 'id.', Far. *fáa* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *fǫ* s.v. 'id.', OE *fōn* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *fā* s.v. 'id.', OS *fāhan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vangen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *fāhan* s.v. 'id.', G *fangen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *pónk-e- (NEUR).

A univerbation of the adverb **h₂po* and the root **h₁enċ-* 'to obtain' (or to PIE **h₂enċ-* 'to reach', Scheungraber 2012). A similar univerbation is **bringan-* 'to bring' (q.v.) < **pro-h₁enċ-e-*. Also cf. **fangi-*.

***fanja-** n. 'fen, swamp' — Go. *fani* n. 'mud', ON *fen* n. 'fen, bog', OE *fen* m./n. 'marsh; mud', E *fen*, OFri. *fenne* m. 'pasture', OS *feni* n. 'fen', MDu. *veen*, *vene* n. 'bog', Du. *veen* n. 'id.', *ven* n. 'small lake', OHG *fenni* n. 'swamp', MHG *venne* n. 'id.', G *Fenn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **pon-io-* (EUR) — OPru. *pannean* acc. 'ditch' < **pan-io-*; Gaul. *anam* acc.f. 'paludem' < **pen-eh₂₋* (with Joseph's rule -eRa- > -aRa-?), Mlr. *an*, *en* 'water' < **pen-* (cf. *enach* n. 'swamp' < **pen-akos-*?).

A collective noun potentially identical to OPru. *pannean*. The derivation of the Irish forms, esp. the variation of Mlr. *en* and *an*, is problematic, but it is possible that radical *e* was mutated into *a* by Joseph's rule. Related to OE *fyne* 'mold'?

***fanþjan-** m. 'foot soldier(?)' — OE *fēða* m. 'foot soldier; troop', OHG *fendo* m. 'foot soldier, pedestrian', MHG *vende* m. 'pedestrian, boy' (DRV).

Derived from **finþan-* with the agentive *jan-* suffix.

***faran-** s.v. 'to go' — Go. *faran* s.v. 'id.', ON *fara* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *fǫrá* s.v. 'id.', OE *faran* s.v. 'id.', E *to fare*, OFri. *fara* s.v. 'id.', Du. *varen* w.v. 'to sail', OHG *faran* s.v. 'to go, travel, pass', G *fahren* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pór-e-* (IE) — Skt. *pí-parti* 'to bring across' < **pi-por-*; OAv. (*fra-*)*frā* 1sg.subj.aor. 'to cross' < **pre-pr-e-*; Skt. *pāráyati* 'to make cross', YAv. *ni-pāraieinti* 3pl.pres. 'to lead to', OCS *pariti* 'to fly' < **por-éie-*; Gr. *πέρω* 'to pierce, to penetrate' < **per-ie-*.

An *o*-grade "intensive-iterative" verb. The ablaut of the preterite, i.e. **fōr-*, arose secondarily on the basis of verbs with roots of the structure CHC. See also **fardi-*, **farjōn-*, **farma-*, **fōri-*, **fōrjan-* and **furdu-*.

***fardi-** f. 'journey' — ON *ferð* f. 'id.', Far. *ferð* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ferd* f. 'id.', OE *fierd* f. 'expedition', OFri. *ferd* f. 'journey, voyage', OS *fard* f. 'id.', Du. *vaart* f. 'canal', OHG *fart* f. 'trip, voyage', G *Fart* f. 'id.' ⇒ **por-tf-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the strong verb **faran-* (q.v.).

***fargjan-** w.v. 'to push (down)' — Icel. *fergja* w.v. 'to press, put pressure on', Far. *fergja* w.v. 'to press, squeeze, push', Nw. *fergja* w.v. 'to press/weigh down' ⇒ **h₂po-h₂ork-éie-* (IE) — Close to Lat. *porcere* 'to prevent' < **h₂po-h₂ork-eie-*; also cf. Hitt. *ḫarzi* ~ *ḫarkanzi* 'to hold, have' < **h₂érk-ti*, **h₂rk-énti*; Gr. *ἀρκέω* 'to avert, defend; to suffice', Lat. *arceō* 'to contain; to

keep out' < **h₂erk-eie*; Arm. *argel* 'hindrance' (on the *l*-suffix, see Martirosyan 2009: 133).

The connection with Skt. *पृणक्ति* ~ *पृण्कति* 'to fill, give abundantly' < 3sg. **pr-n-ék-ti*, 3pl. **pr-n-k-énti* and Skt. *पिपार्कति* 'id.' < **pi-pe/ork-* and Mlr. *ercaid* 'to fill' < **perk-eh₂-ie* is not impossible, as the original PIE meaning may have been 'to stuff', whence 1) 'to fill' and 2) 'to weigh down'. However, it seems preferable to assume a direct link with Lat. *porcēre* 'to prevent', which continues the root **h₂e/ork-* prefixed with the adverb **h₂p-ó*. The fact that this univerbation is found in both Latin and Germanic probably means that it continues an old PIE syntagm. Also cf. ON, Far., Nw. *farga* w.v. 'to press', which in combination with Nw. dial. *farka* w.v. 'to press someone into something' points to an iterative 3sg. **farkōþi*, 3pl. **fargunanþi* < Pre-Gm. **pork-néh₂-ti*, **pork-nh₂-énti*.

***farha-** m. 'farrow, pig' — OE *fearh* m. 'id.', E *farrow*, OHG *farah*, *farh* n. 'id.', MHG *varch* m. 'id.' ⇒ **pork-o-* (IE) — Identical to Khot. *pā'sa*, Kurd. *purs* 'pig', Lat. *porcus* m. 'id.', Olr. poet. *orc* m. 'id.', Lith. *pařšas* m. 'castrated boar' < **pork-o-*.

One of the Indo-European words for 'pig(let)'. In view of the possible connection with Gr. *πόρκος* m. 'fishing-net' and Arm. *ors* 'hunt; catch; game' < **pork-o-*, the word may have originally referred to the wild boar rather than the domesticated animal. Also cf. the diminutives MDu. *verkijn*, *varkijn*, Du. *varken* n. 'pig' < **farha-kīna-* and OHG *farhili(n)*, MHG *varchelīn*, G *Ferkel* n. 'id.' < **farha-līna-*.

***farjōn-** f. 'ferry' — ON *ferja* f. 'id.', MLG *vere* f./n. 'id.', MDu. *vere* f./n. 'id.', Du. *veer* n. 'id.', MHG *vere* f. 'id.', G *Fähre* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from Go. *farjan*, OS *ferian*, MHG *vern* 'to travel by boat', whence also OHG *ferjo*, MHG, MDu. *vere* m. 'ferryman'. The *jan*-verb is again based on ON *far* n. '(means of) passage, ship', OE *fær* n. 'journey; ship', OHG *var* n. 'place to cross a river' < **farā-* (cf. Gr. *πόρος* m. 'passage (over a body of water), ford', MP, NP *bār* 'shore, bank'). Also cf. ON *ferja* 'to ferry', OE *ferian* 'to convey' < **farjōjan-*.

***farma-** m. 'moving(?)' — ON *farmr* m. 'freight, cargo', Far. *farmur* m. 'id.', Nw. *farm* m. 'cargo; flock (of cattle)', OE *fearm* m. 'id.', OS *farm* m. 'on-slaught', OHG *farm* m. 'fast ship', MHG *varm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **por-mo-* (DRV).

A *mo*-stem based on the strong verb **farān-* (q.v.).

***farṇa-** m. 'fern' — OE *fearn*, *fern* m. 'id.', E *fern*, OS *farn* m./n. 'id.', MDu. *varen* m. 'id.', Du. *varen* c. 'id.', OHG *farn*, *farm* m./n. 'id.', G *Farn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ptorH-no-* (IE) — Skt. *पारुणा-* n. 'feather, leaf', Av. *parāna-* n. 'feather, wing' <

**ptorH-no-*; Gr. *πτερίς* 'fern' < **pterH-i-*; Lith. *papártis* 'id.', Ru. *páporot* 'id.' < **po-ptorH-ti-*; Gaul. *ratis*, Mlr. *raith* f., W *rhedyn* pl. 'id.' < **ptrH-ti-*.

A *no*-stem derived from an IE element **pterH-* that could be related to **feþrō-* 'feather' (q.v.). The initial cluster **pt-* was simplified to **p-* in all languages except Greek.

**farwa-* adj. 'colorful' — OHG *faro* adj. 'id.', MHG *vare* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **porċ-uó-* (IE) — Skt. *pfśni-* adj. 'spotted, varicolor' < **prċ-ni-*; Gr. *περκνός* adj. 'dark-spotted' < **perċ-no-*; Mlr. *erc* adj. 'spotted, red', MW *erch* adj. 'spotted' < **pérċ-o-*.

An adjective derived from the PIE root **perċ-* 'spotted' with the suffix *-uo-*, which is common in chromonyms. Also cf. OHG *farawa*, G *Farbe*, MLG *varwe*, *verwe* f. 'color', MDu. *varuwe*, *verwe* f. 'color, paint', Du. *verf* c. 'paint' < **farwō-* and OFri. *fērwen* adj. 'colorful' < **farwīna-*.

**farza(n)-* m. 'young bull' — ON *farri* m. 'bull', OE *fearr* m. 'bull, ox', MDu. *var(r)e* m. 'young bull', Du. *var* c. 'id.', OHG *farro* m. 'bull, ox', G *Farre* m. 'young bull' ⇒ **pors-ó(n)-* (EUR).

An *n*-stem possibly created to the adj. E *farrow*, WFri. *fear*, Du. *vaar* adj. 'without calf' < **far(z)wa-*. The underlying root **pors-* can be an extension of **por-* 'to be with young', cf. Lat. *pariō* 'to give birth to, bear' < **pr-ie-*, Lith. *perėti* 'to brood, sit on eggs' < **per-eh₁-* and - within Germanic - **fōra-* 'piglet'. Also cf. the feminine MHG *verse*, G *Färse*, MLG *verse*, MDu. *vaerse*, *ve(e)rse* f., Du. *vaars* c. 'heifer' < **farsjō-* < **pōrs-ieh₂-*.

**fasa/ōn-* m./f. 'fringe; fiber' — OE *fæs* n. 'fringe' (< **fasa-*), MDu. *vase* f. 'fiber; fringe', OHG *faso* m., *fasa* f. 'fiber, fringe, thread', MHG *vase* m./f. 'id.', G *Faser* m. 'fiber' (DRV?).

An etymologically difficult word. It has been compared to Ru. *pásmo* n. 'string' < **poHs-mo-(?)*, thus arriving at a Pre-Gm. formation **pHs-on-*, but within Germanic, **fasa/ōn-* can hardly be separated from **fesōn-* (< **fisōn-*), which developed from the PIE root **tpis-*, cf. Gr. *πίσσω* 'to pound or grind corn in a mortar'. I therefore assume that **fasa/ōn-* was created on the basis of an unattested *tudáti*-verb **fisan-* < **tpis-e-* that was transferred to the class 4/5 strong verbs after *a*-mutation had taken place. For a similar derivational history, cf. **hreþan-*, **stekan-* and **swepan-* which, too, seem to be originally zero-grade presents. In view of the secondary iteratives **hruttōn-* (see **hrudjan-*) and **stuk(k)ōn-* belonging to these verbs, it is furthermore likely that the postulated **fesan-* gave rise to a formation **fus(s)ōn-*, as implied by G *fus(s)en* 'to fray' (cf. G Rhnl. *fusel* 'fuzz, frills; drizzle'), E *to fuzz* 'to ravel out; to cover with particles; to blur', to which also MLG *vossen* 'with loose fur' is related. Also cf. ON *fōsull* m. 'thread' < **fasula-*.

***fastu-** adj. 'firm, solid' — ON *fastr* adj. 'id.', Far. *fastur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *fast* adj. 'id.', OE *fæst* adj. 'id.', E *fast*, OFri. *fest* adj. 'id.', OS *fast*, *festi* adj. 'id.', Du. *vast* adj. 'id.', OHG *festi* adj. 'id.', G *fest* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ph₂sth₂-o-* (IE) — Arm. *hast* adj. 'firm, steady, standing still, tough' < **pHst-i-*.

A *u*-stem (remodeled into a *ja*-stem in WGM.) directly related to Arm. *hast*. The combination of these forms straightforwardly points to a PIE root **pHst-*; the reconstruction **post-* is impossible, because this would have given Arm. ***host* (note that the connection with Skt. *pastyà-* 'homestead' < **h₂po-sth₂-io-(?)* therefore must be abandoned). I derive this root from **ph₂ǵ-sth₂₋*, i.e. a compound of **peh₂ǵ-* 'to become firm' (cf. Gr. πηγυμι 'to fasten, fix, make solid') and **steh₂₋* 'to stand'. Apparently, the *ǵ* was lost in the heavy cluster **ph₂ǵsth₂₋*. Within Germanic, also cf. Go. *fastan*, ON *fasta*, OE *fastian*, OFri. *festia*, OHG *fastēn* w.v. 'to fast' < **fastēn-* and the derived Go. *fastubni*, OS *fastunnia* f. 'fasting' < **fast-umnjō-*.

***fata-** n. 'vat, vessel' — ON *fat* n. 'id.', OE *fæt* n. 'id.', E *vat*, OS *fat* n. 'id.', Du. *vat* n. 'id.', OHG *faz* n. 'id.', MHG *vaz* n. 'id.', G *Faß* n. 'id.' ⇒ **podo-* (NIE) — Lith. *púodas* 'pot'.

The Lithuanian word is identical to PGM. **fata-*. These forms are reminiscent of ON *pottr*, OE, OFri. *pot* 'pot', which, however, have been explained as loanwords from Fr. *pot* (< VLat. *pottus* < Lat. *pōtus* 'drinking cup'). Fi. *pata*, Hung. *fazék* 'pot' < PFU **pata* has been analyzed as a loanword from PIE (Parpola/Carpelan 2007: 122), but it is highly unlikely, in view of the limitation to Baltic and Germanic, that the word was inherited from the parent language.

***fatta-** adj. 'bent' — ON *fattr* adj. 'bowed backward' ⇒ **pt-nó-(?)* (IE?) — To Lat. *pandus* 'bent' < **pt-nó-?*

The Germanic word has been compared to Lat. *pandus*, which developed from **pt-nó-* through a form **pat-no-* with *schwa secundum* that underwent Thurneysen's law (*-*tn-* > *-*nd-*). However, the comparison can only be maintained by assuming a similar *schwa secundum* in Germanic, for which the evidence is extremely limited (see **hesan-* ~ **hazan-* 'hare').

***fat(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to fetch' — ON *fata* w.v. 'to step', Icel. *fatta* w.v. 'to catch on, take in', Far. *fatta* (in: *lukki fatti teg!* 'may you prosper') w.v. 'to catch; grasp', OE *fatian* w.v. 'to fetch', OFri. *fatia* w.v. 'to load', MLG *vaten* w.v. 'to grasp, pack, load, prepare, dress', MDu. *vaten*, *vatten* w.v. 'to seize, assume, understand', Du. *vatten*, dial. *vaten* w.v. 'to seize, understand', OHG *fazzōn* w.v. 'to load, pack, prepare', G *fassen* w.v. 'to catch, grasp' ⇒ **pod-néh₂₋* (NEUR) — OCS *po-pasti* 'to fetch' < **pód-e-*.

An iterative created to a lost *o*-grade iterative-intensive verb **fatan-* < **pód-e-*, as retrieved from OCS *po-pasti*.

***faþma-** m. 'fathom' — ON *faðmr* m. 'id.', Far. *favnur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *farm* m. 'id.', OE *fæðm* m. 'fathom; bosom', E *fathom*, OFri. *fethm* m. 'id.', OS *fathmos* m.pl. 'two stretched arms', Du. *vadem* c. 'fathom', OHG *fadam*, *fadum* m. 'id.', G *Faden* m. 'thread' ⇒ **pot(h₂)-mo-* (WEUR) — Gael. *aitheamh* f. 'thread, fathom (of rope)', OW *etem*, W *edau* 'thread' < **pet(h₂)-i-m-eh₂*.

A Germanic-Celtic formation (cf. Hamp 2007) usually derived from the PIE root **peth₂-* 'to spread', cf. Gr. πετάννυμι. Further cf. MDu. *vedemen* w.v. 'to measure with outspread arms, fathom' < **faþmjan-* and OE *fæðmian* w.v. 'to fathom, to embrace', OHG *fadamōn* w.v. 'to spin, to sew' < **faþmōjan-*.

***faþō-** f. 'fence' — Go. *faþa* f. 'hedge, fence, wall', MHG *vade* f. 'fence' ⇒ **ph₂-teh₂-(?)* (IE?).

No accepted etymology. Perhaps from **ph₂-t-eh₂-* to PIE **peh₂-t-* 'to protect, herd, graze' (see **fōdjan-*), or to Hitt. *pattar* ~ *pattan-* n. 'basket' if the underlying root **potH-* originally designated 'wickerwork'. The variant MHG *vatte* seems to point to a geminated proto-form **faþþōn-*.

***faujan-** 1 w.v. 'to let rot' — ON *fejja* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pouH-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *pūyati* 'to become foul/putrid; to stink' < **puH-ie-*; Lith. *pūti* (*pūvù*) 'to rot' < **puH-*.

The causative to a PIE present **puH-ie-* 'to rot'. See also **fūan-* and **fūla-*.

***faujan-** 2 w.v. 'to sift' — OHG *fowen*, *fewen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *vewen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pouh₂-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *punāti* 'to clean' < **pu-n-éh₂-*; Lat. *pūrus* 'clean', OIr. *úr*, W *ir* 'green, fresh' < **pūh₂-r-o-* etc.

An old causative to the PIE root **peuh₂-*.

***fawa-** adj. 'few' — Go. *faus** adj. 'id.', ON *fár* adj. 'id.', Far. *fáur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *fæer* adj. 'id.', OE *fēa* adj. 'id.', E *few*, OS *fā* adj. 'id.', OHG *fō* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ph₂u-o-* (EUR) — Gr. παῦρος adj. 'small, little, few', Lat. *parvus* adj. 'small' (with metathesis) < **peh₂u-ro-*; Lat. *paucus* adj. 'few, small in number' < **peh₂u-ko-*.

The OHG form *fōh* has been adduced to reconstruct the Germanic form as **fauha-*, so as to equate it with Lat. *paucus*, but the *h* can be epenthetic in this form. This leaves **fawa-* as the only possible proto-form. It must be derived from a PIE zero-grade form **ph₂u-o-*, with (regular) vocalization of the laryngeal, as the full-grade **péh₂u-o-* would have given ***fōa-*.

***fēan-** s.v. 'to blame' — Go. *faian** s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **péh₁-e-* (IE) — Gr. πῆμα n. 'harm' < **peh₁-men-* (also cf. ἀπήμων adj. 'unharméd' < **n-peh₁-mon-*).

A strong verb related to **fi(j)ēn-* (q.v.). The Gothic form (attested only once as 3pl.pres.mid. *faienda*) is to be interpreted as *fēan*, with *ē* lowered from *ē* in hiatus position; the digraph *ai* does not allow us to assume a *j*-suffix (cf. e.g. Seebold 1970: 188).

***fedwar-** num. 'four' — Go. *fidwor* num. 'id.', ON *fjórir*, acc. *fjóra*, f. *fjórar*, n. *fjögur*, gen. *fjögurra*, dat. *fjórum* num. 'id.', Far. *fýra* num. 'id.', Elfd. *fiuorer*, acc. *fiuora*, f. *fiuorer*, n. *fiuory*, dat. *fiuorum* num. 'id.', OE *fēower* num. 'id.', E *four*, OFri. *fiūwer*, *fiōwer*, *fiāwer* num. 'id.', OS *fiuwar*, *fior*, n. *fieri*, dat. *fiwarun* num. 'id.', Du. *vier* num. 'id.', OHG *fior* num. 'id.', G *vier* num. 'id.' ⇒ **k^wét-uor-* (IE) — ToA *štwar*, ToB *štwer*, Skt. *catvāras*, acc. *catúras*, n. *catvāri*, AV. *caθbārō*, acc. *caturā*, Arm. *č'or-k'* < **k^wet-u(o)r-*; Gr. τέσσαρες, Dor. τέτορες, OIr. *ceth(a)ir*, OW *petguar*, MW *pedwar*, Lith. *keturi*, acc. *kēturis*, OCS *četyre*, f./n. *četyri*, Ru. *četýre*, SCr. *čètiri* num. 'id.' < **k^wet-ur-*; Lat. *quattuor* num. 'id.' < **k^wt-uōr(-h₂)*.

The IE word for 'four' (with **f-* instead of **hw-* due to influence from **fimfe* 'five'). The reconstruction of the Germanic paradigm is not entirely straightforward 1) because of the isolated position of Go. *fidwor* < **fedwōr*, apparently continuing an old collective formation **k^wet-uōr(-h₂)*, and 2) because of the difficulties posed by the NWGm. forms. ON *fjórir*, -ar, *fjögur* continue **fedur-aiz*, *-ōz, *-ō through syncopated **fjōðrēr*, **fjōðrar*, **fjōðuru*: **ð* was lost before *r* (causing lengthening of the preceding diphthong **jō*) in the masculine and feminine forms, while in the neuter, it changed into **g* due to the labial environment (as in ON *júgr* 'udder' < **eudur-*). In WGm., the material points to **fewar-*, but it is unclear how this form could have developed from **fedwar-* (PIE < **k^wet-uor-*) in a regular way (for an attempt, cf. Stiles 1984). The first dental may have been dissimilated in the ordinal **fewurp/dan-* < quasi-PIE **k^wet-ur-tHo-*, just as **sebunp/dan-* 'seventh' developed from **septm-tHo-*. Given the exclusively WGm. distribution of **fewar-*, it seems pointless, at any rate, to reconstruct a Pre-Gm. stem **pekwór-* (cf. Ross/Berns 1992: 583). For the retention of the dental, cf. Go. *fidur-falps* adj. 'four-fold', OSw. *fiæper-tiugher* 'liable to forty (marks)', OE *fyðer-fēte* 'with four feet' and probably also OLFra. (Sal.) *fitter-thuschunde* 'four thousand'. Despite all these formal problems, the Germanic evidence roughly appears to be in agreement with the other IE languages, which point to an inflected paradigm m. **k^wet-uor-es*, acc. **k^wet-ur-ns* (Skt. *catvāras*, acc. *catúras*), n. **k^w(e)t-uór* (cf. Lat. *quattuor*).

***fehan-** s.v. 'to rejoice' — OE *ge-fēon*, -*feohan* s.v. 'to be glad, rejoice, exult', OHG *gi-fehan* s.v. 'to rejoice' ⇒ **pék-e-* (IE).

A not too well attested strong verb. Its past participle **fagena-* became lexicalized as ON *feginn*, Elfd. *faingen*, OE *fægen* adj. 'happy', and served as the basis for Go. *faginon*, ON *fagna*, Elfd. *faingen*, OHG *faginōn*, OE *fægenian* 'to gladden' < **fagenōjan-*. See also **fēhi-* and **fagjan-*.

***fēhi-** adj. 'satisfactory(?)' — Go. *ga-fehaba* adv. 'properly' (DRV).

A *vṛddhi*-gerundive to the strong verb **fehan-*.

***fehtan-** s.v. 'to fight' — OE *feohtan* s.v. 'id.', E *to fight*, OFri. *fiuchta* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vechten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *fehtan* s.v. 'id.', G *fechten* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

A verb assumed by many to be akin to Gr. πέκτω 'to comb, card, shear', Lat. *pectō* 'to pluck' < *pek-t-e- (for which see *fahti-), but the connection depends on the conjectural semantic shift from 'to pluck, pull hair' > 'to fight' (cf. LIV²: 467).

***fehu-** n. 'cattle' — Go. *faihu* n. 'movable goods, possessions, cattle', ON *fé*, gen. *fjár* n. 'cattle, property, money', Far. *fæ*, gen. *figgjar* n. 'cattle', OE *feoh*, *fioh* n. 'cattle, property, money', E *fee*, OS *fehu* n. 'cattle; property', Du. *vee* n. 'cattle', OHG *fihu* n. 'cattle, animal, money', G *Vieh* n. 'cattle' ⇒ *pék-u- (IE) — Skt. *pásu-*, *paśú-* m./n. 'cattle', Av. *pasu-* m. 'id.', Lat. *pecū* n. 'flock, herd' (-ū < obl. *-ou-, cf. *genū* 'knee' < *gén-ou-), OPru. *pecku*, Lith. *pėkus* m. 'cattle' < *pek-u-.

An ancient PIE *u*-stem derived from the root *pek- 'to pluck wool', for which see *fahti- and *fakk/gōn-. The derivation of *pek-u- from this root is a clear semantic indication that the first livestock to be kept by the Indo-Europeans consisted of sheep, not cows.

***fel(e)sa-** m. 'mountain' — ON *fell*, *fjall* n. 'id.', Far. *fjall* n. 'id.', OS *felis*, *filis*, *filis* m. 'rock, stone', OHG *felis* m. 'rock, cliff', MHG *vels(e)* m. 'id.', G *Felsen* m. 'id.' ⇒ *pe/ol-es-o- (EUR) — OIr. *ail* f. 'boulder, rock grave-stone' < *pl-s-i-; Gr. *πέλλα* 'stone' < *pel-s-eh₂-.

ON *fell*, *fjall* points to *fel(V)sa- (with assimilation of the *s* and breaking of -e- to -ja-), but the WGM. attestations can go back to both *felesa- or *falisa-. The latter form is supported by OFr. *falise*, Fr. *falaise*, *faloise*, a Franconian loanword. The Swiss dialects that differentiate between high *e* from OHG *ä₂ and low *e* from OHG *e*, cf. Jaun and Appenzell *felsə*, are ambiguous in this particular case, however, because the vowel may have arisen due to secondary raising of low to high *e* before *i in the next syllable (Karsten 1903: 259). On the morphological level, the word looks like a thematicization of an old *s*-stem. The expected paradigm *pél-os, gen. *pl-és-(o)s fails to account for the *o*-grade, however. Perhaps, we are dealing with an originally static *s*-stem, viz. nom. *pól-s, gen. *pél-s-s.

***felgō-** f. 'rim of a wheel' — OE *fealg* f. 'id.', E *felly*, MDu. *velge*, *vellige* f. 'felly; patella', Du. *velg* c. 'felly', OHG *felga* f. 'felly, hoop', G *Felge* f. 'felly' ⇒ *pelg^h-éh₂- (NEUR) — Ru. *póloz* m. 'runner, skid', Slov. *plâz* m. 'plow sole; strip' < *polg^h-o-.

An etymologically ambiguous word possibly related to the aforementioned Slavic forms. Another possibility is to connect *felhan- in the sense of 'to go'. The link with e.g. Skt. *pārśvá-* n. 'flank, side', NP *pahlū* 'side, rib', Oss.

fars 'side, flank' < Ilr. **pārćua-* cannot be maintained in view of its evident relationship to OCS *pręsi* f.pl. 'breast' < **prk-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 820).

**felhan-* s.v. 'to hide' — Go. *filhan* s.v. 'id.', ON *fela* s.v. 'to hide, conceal; to give in trust', OE *felan*, *feolan*, *felgan* s.v. 'to stick, adhere; to proceed, go, reach; to undergo', OS *bi-felhan* s.v. 'to entrust, bestow, command; to bury', Du. *velen* w.v. 'to suffer', OHG *felhan*, *fel(a)han* s.v. 'to trust, hand over' ⇒ **pélk-e-* (GM).

Given the disparate semantics of the attestations it is difficult to get to an extra-Germanic etymology. The connection with OPru. *pelkis* 'cloak' is uncertain, at any rate, as the meaning 'to conceal' as well as 'to entrust, bestow, command' may have developed from 'to stow'. The meanings 'to go' and 'to suffer' as found in Old English and Dutch still remain problematic, and may point to an etymologically dissimilar strong verb related to **fulgēn-* 'to follow' (q.v.).

**fella-* n. 'membrane, skin, hide' — Go. *pruts-fill* n. 'leprosy', ON *fell*, *fjall* n. 'skin', OSw. *fjæl* n. 'id.', Sw. *fjäll* n. 'id.', OE *fell* n. 'id.', E *fell*, OS *fell* n. 'skin, membrane', Du. *vel* n. 'id.', OHG *fel* n. 'skin, pelt', G *Fell* n. 'id.' ⇒ **pel-nó-* (EUR) — Gr. *πελλοράφος* adj. 'sewing skins together' < **pel-no-*; Lat. *pellis* f. 'skin' < **pel-ni-*; OCS *pelena* f. 'band for swathing children', Ru. *pelená* f. 'shroud, nappy', SCr. *pelèna* f. 'bandage, shroud' < **pel-en-eh₂-*.

All the other IE languages point to a suffix with a nasal, and it is therefore legitimate to similarly derive the Gm. form from **pel-nó-*. It is possible that this stem developed from the genitive of the *mn*-stem **felman-* 'membrane' in which the *m* was dissimilated, i.e. **pel-mn-ós*, but not necessarily so.

**felma(n)-* m. 'membrane' — OE *æger-felma* m. 'skin of an egg', E *film*, MDu. *velm*, *vilm* m. 'film' ⇒ **pel-mon-* (EUR) — Gr. *πέλμα* n. 'sole of the foot' < **pel-men-*.

A considerably old *mn*-stem to the root of **fella-* 'skin' (q.v.). In Anglo-Frisian, the word seems to have been supplanted by the diminutive: OE *filmen* n. 'skin, membrane, husk', OFri. *filmene* f. 'skin (on the knee?)' < **felm-īna/ō-*.

**felō-* f. 'board' — ON *fjöl* f. 'id.', Far. *fjøl* f. 'id.', Elfd. *fjöl* f. 'id.' ⇒ **pel-eh₂-* (NEUR).

An *e*-grade formation closely related to **falan-* (q.v.).

**felpa-* m. 'field' — OSw. *fjälder* m. 'isolated field', OE *feld*, *feald* m. 'field', E *field*, OFri. *feld* n. 'id.', OS *feld* m. 'id.', Du. *veld* n. 'id.', OHG *feld* n. 'id.', G *Feld* n. 'id.' ⇒ **pélth₂-o-* (IE).

Derived from the PIE root **pelth₂-* 'flat', for which see **fuldō-*.

***felu- ~ *fulu-** adj. 'much, many' — Go. *filu* adj. 'id.', ON *fjǫl-* pref. 'id.', Far. *fjǫl-* pref. 'id.', OE *fela, feala, feola* adj. 'id.', OFri. *felo, fele, fule, fole* adj. 'id.', OS *filu, filo* adj. 'id.', MDu. *veel* adj. 'id.', OHG *filu, filo* adj. 'id.', G *viel* adj. 'id.' ⇒ ***pélh₁-u-** (IE) — Skt. *purú-*, OAv. *pouru-*, YAv. *pouru-* adj. 'much, abundant', OP *paruv* adj. 'much, too much, very', NP *firih* comp. 'more', Oss. *fyr | fur* adj. 'much' < ***plh₁-u-**; Gr. *πολύς* adj. 'much, many, often' < ***polh₁-u-**; OIr. *il* adj. 'many' < ***pelh₁-u-**.

A *u*-stem to the root ***pleh₁-** 'to fill', for which cf. ***fulla-** 1 'full' < ***plh₁-nó-**. In Proto-Germanic the adjective may originally only have occurred in the neuter form ***felu**, taking the following noun in the genitive. In PIE, it had an ablauting paradigm, e.g. common gender ***pélh₁-us**, gen. ***plh₁-u-ós** vs. neuter ***pólh₁-u**, gen. ***plh₁-éu-s**. This paradigm explains the ablaut difference between e.g. Gr. *πολύ* and Go. *filu*. Notably, Old Frisian *fule, fole* and Du. dial. *veul* together with Ilr. ***prHu-** appear to preserve the zero-grade root (Bremmer 2005). See also ***flaizan-**.

***felwō-** f. 'willow' — OHG *felwa, felawa* f. 'id.', G *Felbe* f. 'id.' ⇒ ***tpel-u-eh₂(?)** (EUR) — Gr. *πελέα* f. 'elm tree' (= Lat. *tilia* f. 'lime tree?') < ***tpel-eu-eh₂-**, Arm. *t'eti* 'id.' < ***tpel-ieh₂(?)**.

A European word with a remarkable reminiscence in Oss. *færv | farwe* 'alder' (Hübschmann 1887: 65). The different formations may all go back to an *l*-stem, e.g. ***tp-él**, gen. ***tp-l-ós**, acc. ***tp-él-m**. The appurtenance of Ru. *topol'* m. 'poplar', which theoretically can be adduced to reconstruct an ablauting proto-form < ***top-l-**, remains uncertain, as this word is likely to have been derived from Ru. *top'* 'swamp' (Falileyev/Owen 1999).

***fergunja-** n. 'mountain' — Go. *fairguni* n. 'mountain range', ON *fjǫrgyn* f. 'Mother Earth', OE *firgen* n. 'mountain', OHG *Firgunnea* f. 'Ore Mountains' ⇒ ***perk^w-n-ieh₂-** (IE).

An etymologically debated word. The original meaning may have been 'mountainous forest' (cf. Celt. Lat. *Hercynia Silva*), and in that case, the word can be compared to ***ferhwa-** 1 'oak' and ***furhwōn-** 'fir'. Within Germanic, however, the word can also be analyzed as the feminine equivalent of ***ferga-** 'god', cf. ON *fjǫrg* n.pl. 'gods' with the feminine *unjō*-suffix. If so, the proto-form is to be reconstructed as ***perk^(w)-n-ieh₂-**, which precludes the direct linkage with Lith. *perkúnas*, Latv. *pērkuōns* m. 'thunder' < ***perk^w-u-Hn-o-** (also cf. Ru. *perún* 'thunderbolt'). For the latter, cf. Icel. *fjarg-veður* n. 'storm'.

***ferhwa-** 1 m./n. 'oak(?)' — ON poet. *fjǫrr* m. 'tree', OHG *fereh-eih* f. 'id.', G *Ferch* n. 'id.' ⇒ ***perk^w-o-** (WEUR) — Lat. *quercus* f. 'oak-tree' < ***perk^w-u-**; OIr. *ceirt* 'apple-tree', W *perth* 'bush' < ***perk^w-t-**

Also cf. Lomb. *feraha* 'oak' < *ferh(w)ō-. Some further connect *fergunja- 'mountain' (q.v.).

*ferhwa-2 n. 'life, essence' — Go. *fairhus* m. 'world', ON *fjor* n. 'life, pith', OE *feorh* m./n. 'life; man', OFri. *ferech* n.(?) 'life', OS *ferah*, *ferh* n. 'life, spirit', OHG *ferah*, *ferh* n. 'id.', MHG *verch* n. 'id.' ⇒ *pérk^w-o- (EUR).

Possibly related to *ferhwa-1 'oak', as the oak-tree symbolized vitality in Germanic mythology.

*ferrai adv. 'far' — Go. *fairra* adv. 'id.', ON *fjarri* adv. 'id.', OE *feorr* adv. 'id.', E *far*, OS *ferro* adv. 'id.', Du. *ver* adv. 'id.', OHG *ferro* adv. 'id.', MHG *verre* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *per-n-oi- (IE).

A locative adverb originally ending in *-noi. Cf. *ferrjan-.

*ferrjan- w.v. 'to be far; to remove' — ON *firra* w.v. 'to lose sight of; to deprive of', OFri. *firia* w.v. 'to be far away', OHG *firren* w.v. 'to remove; to be far away', MHG *virren* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The related OE *firsian* w.v. 'to go beyond, remove' derives from *ferrisōjan- with the same suffix as in e.g. *irsian* w.v. 'to be angry' (see *erzja-).

*fersnō- f. 'heel' — Go. *fairzna* f. 'id.', OE *fiersn* f. 'id.' (< *fersni-), MDu. *versene*, *verse* f. 'id.', OHG *fersana* f. 'id.', G *Fersne* f. 'id.' ⇒ *tpěrs-neh₂- (IE) — Hitt. *paršna*-c. 'heel(?)' (cf. *paršnae-zi* 'to squat down, crouch') < *tpēr-sno-; YAv. *pāšnā*- f. 'heel', Gr. πτέρνη f. 'id.', Lat. *perna* f. '(upper) leg, thigh' < *tpēr-sneh₂-; Skt. *pārṣṇi*- f. 'id.' < *tpēr-sni-.

The IE word for 'heel'. The intra-Germanic difference between Go. *fairzna*, OHG *fersana* < *tper-sneh₂- and OE *fiersn* < *tper-sni- is neatly mirrored by Gr. πτέρνη, Lat. *perna* and Skt. *pārṣṇi*-. The root *tper- may have developed from *pd-sperH- "to kick with the foot" (Lubotsky 2006), for which see *fōt- and *spurnan-.

*fertan- ~ *fretan- s.v. 'to fart' — ON *freta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *freta* w.v. 'id.', OSw. *fīæta* w.v. 'id.', Sw. *fjärta* w.v. 'id.', Da. *fjærte* w.v. 'id.', OE *feortan* s.v. 'id.', E *to fart*, MDu. *verten*, *vorten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *ferzan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *verzen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *préd-e- (IE) — Skt. *párdate* 'to fart', YAv. *pəraðan* 3pl.pres. 'id.', Gr. πέρδω, πέρδομαι 'id.', Alb. *pjerdh* 'id.' < *pérd-e-; Ru. *perdét*, SCr. *prđjeti* 'id.' < *prd-eh₁-; Lith. *pérsti* (*pérdžiu*, *pérdžiau*) 'id.' < *perd-ie-.

An onomatopoeic formation from PIE times.

*ferudi adv. 'last year' — ON *ífforð* 'id.', Far. *íffor* adj. 'id.', Nw. *ifjor* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *ifjuord* adj. 'id.', MHG *vert* adv. 'id.' ⇒ *pér-ut-i (IE) — Identical to Skt. *párut*, Gr. πέρουσι, OIr. *inn-uraid*, Arm. *heru* adv. 'id.' < *per-ut(-i): a petrified

locative of PIE **uet-* 'year', cf. Hitt. *uitt-* c. 'year' < **uet-*; Gr. ἔτος n. 'id.', Alb. *vjet, vit* m. 'id.' < **uet-es-*.

A fossilized PIE adverbial phrase meaning 'last year'. It contains the original locative of a PIE root noun **uet-* 'year', for which cf. **wepru-*.

***fesōn-** f. 'chaff, fiber' — OS *fesa* f. 'pod', MDu. *vese* f. 'fiber, husk; fringe', Du. *vezel* c. 'fiber', OHG *fesa* f. 'id.', MHG *vese* f. 'id.', G Swi. Rhntl. *feasə* f. 'id.' (IE) — Skt. *pināṣṭi, piṃṣānti* 'to crush', Lat. *pīnsere* 'id.' < **tpi-n-(e)s-*; Gr. πτίσσω 'to pound or grind corn in a mortar' < **tpis-ie-*; Gr. πτίσάνη 'hulled barley' < **tpis-n(e)h₂-*; Lith. *piēstas*, Ru. *pest* m. 'pestle' < **tpois-to-*; Lith. *paisýti* 'to peel barley' < **tpois-éie-*; Ru. *pšenó* n. 'millet', SCr. *pšéna* f. 'clover' < **tpis-en-o/eh₂-*.

OHG *fesa* and MHG *vese* must have had real *e* rather than umlauted *ä* in view of Swi. Rhntl. *feasə* (with *eə* < OHG *ē*). This means that, if the connection with PIE **tpis-* is correct (esp. note Icel. *fis* n. 'fluff, chaff'), *a*-mutation must have lowered **i* to **e*. The collective OHG *ga-vissa* ~ *ga-bissa* f. 'chaff' < quasi-PIE **kom-tpis-io-* shows a remarkable Verner alternation similar to the doublet OHG *mezzisahs* ~ *mezzirahs* 'knife' (for which see **sahsa-*). See also **fasa/ōn-* 'fringe, fiber'.

***fetan-** s.v. 'to go; to fall' — ON *feta* s.v. 'to step', Far. *feta* w.v. 'to stride, pace, step out', OE *fetan* s.v. 'to fall', OHG *fezzan, gi-fezzan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **péd-e-* (IE) — Skt. *pádyati* 'to move, to go; to fall' < **ped-ie-*; OCS *padati*, Ru. *pádat'* (*pádaju*), SCr. *pădati* 'to fall' < **pod-eh₂-ie-*.

An IE verbal formation related to **fōt-* 'foot'. See also the pertaining iterative **futōn-*.

***fetura/ō-** m./f. 'fetter' — ON *fjoturr* m. 'id.', Far. *fjotur* n. 'id.', OSw. *fīætur* m. 'id.', OE *feter, fetor* f. 'id.', E *fetter*, OS *feterōs* m.pl. 'id.', Du. *veter* c. 'shoelace', OHG *vezzera* f. 'fetter', MHG *vezzer* f. 'fetter; manacle' ⇒ **ped-ur-o/eh₂-* (IE).

Derived from the PIE word for 'foot' (see **fōt-*), cf. Gr. πέδη f. 'fetter', Lat. *pedica* f. 'id.'.

***feban-** m. 'penis(?)' — MDu. *vede* m. 'id.' ⇒ **pét-on-* (WEUR?) — Lat. *pēnis* m. 'tail, penis' < **pet-sn-i-*.

The Latin word is usually derived from **pes-ni-* in view of Skt. *pásas-*, Gr. πέος n. 'penis' < **pes-os-*, but **pet-sni-* is possible, too (cf. De Vaan 2008: 458). As a result, MDu. *vede* (for which cf. Gysseling 1987: 53) receives a possible etymology. See also **fūpi-* 'vagina'.

***feprō-** f. 'feather' — ON *fjōðr* f. 'id.', Far. *fjōður* f. 'feather; fin', Elfd. *fjāðer* f. 'feather', OE *feðer* f. 'id.', E *feather*, OS *fethera* f. 'id.', Du. *veer* c. 'id.', OHG

fedara, *federa* f. 'id.', G *Feder* f. 'id.' ⇒ *péth₂-r/n- (1E) — Hitt. *pattar* ~ *pattan*-, *pettar* ~ *pettan*- n. 'feather, wing' < *péth₂-r-, *pth₂-én-s; Skt. *pátra*- n. 'wing, feather' < *peth₂-ro-; Gr. πτέρον n. 'wing' < *pt(h₂)-er-o-; Lat. *penna* f. 'feather' < *peth₂-n-eh₂-; OW *atar* pl. 'bird', MW *adar* 'id.' < *pth₂-r-, OIr. *én* 'bird', W *edn* 'id.' < *peth₂-no-.

A heteroclitic derived from the PIE root *peth₂- 'to fly', cf. Skt. *pátati* 'to fly; hit', Gr. πέτομαι 'to fly', Lat. *petō*-, *-ere* 'to reach; to rush', MW *eh-ed*- 'to fly' and the intensive Gr. ποτάομαι 'to fly around' < *poth₂-éie-. Also cf. the collective *ja*-stem ON *fjōri*, OE *fjōdere*, Du. *ge-vederte*, MHG *ge-videre*, G *Ge-fieder* n. 'plumage' < *ga-feþrja-.

***feuhjtjōn**- f. 'spruce' — OHG *fjuhta* f. 'id.', MHG *viehte* f. 'id.', G *Fichte* f. 'id.' ⇒ *peuk₂-t-ih₂- (1E) — Waigali *puč*, *püč* 'pine' < *peuk₂-i-; Gr. πεύκη f. 'spruce' < *peuk₂-eh₂-; OPru. *peuse* 'id.' < *peuk₂-ieh₂-; Lith. *pušis* f. 'id.' < *puk₂-i-.

A word with a largely European distribution. In view of Waigali *puč*, *püč*, however, the word must also have existed in Iranian (Morgenstierne 1945: 229). From there, it probably spread into Armenian, where it surfaces as the second member of the compound *t'et'-awš* 'holm oak, evergreen oak; pine' (Olsen 2012). For the first element, see Arm. *t'eti* 'elm' under *felwō-.

***feukan**- ~ ***fukan**- s.v. 'to blow' — ON *fjúka* s.v. 'to be blown away; to fly off', Far. *fúka* s.v. 'to drift; to dash, dart; to be blown away; to be rumored', EDu. *fijcken*, *fuycken* 'to thrust', G *fauchen* w.v. 'to hiss, snarl' (DRV).

In view of the root-final *k* and the alternation between *eu and *ū, it seems likely that the strong verb was back-formed to the iterative *fuk(k)ōn- (q.v.). Also cf. MDu. *fuke* f. 'fish trap', Du. *fuik* c. 'id.' < *fukōn-.

***fewurþ/dan**- num. 'fourth' — ON *fjórði* num. 'id.', Far. *fjórði* num. 'id.', Elfð. *fiuord* num. 'id.', OE *fēorða*, *fēowerða* num. 'id.', E *fourth*, OFri. *fjōrda*, *fiārda*, *fiērda* num. 'id.', OS *fiortho* num. 'id.', Du. *vierde* num. 'id.', OHG *fiordo* num. 'id.', G *vierte* num. 'id.' ⇒ *k^wet-ur-to- (1E) — Skt. *turīya*-, *túrya*-, Av. *tūriia*- num. 'fourth' < *k^wt-ur-iHo-; Lat. *quārtus* < *k^wtur-tHo- (for expected *quortus); OW *petuerid* num. 'id.' < *k^wet-ur-iHo-; ToA *štärt*, ToB *štarte*, Gr. τέταρτος, Hom. also τέτρατος, Skt. *caturthá*-, Lith. *ketviřtas*, Latv. *ceftuřtais*, OCS *četrŭtŭ*, Ru. *čtvėrtyj*, SCR. *čėtvřtŭ* num. 'id.' < *k^wet-ur-tHo-; Arm. *č'or-ir* num. 'id.' < *k^wet-or-.

The ordinal to *fedwar- 'four' (q.v.). In PIE, the root had the zero grade, but since *k^wtur-tó- in PGM. would have given **hurda-, it was bound to become replaced by an analogical full-grade form. This *k^wetur₂tHo- lost its first *t* due to dissimilation, and thus gave PGM. *fewurþ/dan- (with initial *f* after *fimftan- 'fifth' (q.v.).

***fīfaldra/ō-** m./f. 'butterfly' — Far. *firvaldur* m. 'id.', OSw. *fiædhal* m. 'id.', Sw. *fjäril*, dial. *fjärålder* c. 'id.', Elfd. *fyörolder* m. 'id.', OE *fīfealde* f. 'id.', OS *fifoldara* f. 'id.', MDu. *vivalter*, *viveltere* m./f. 'id.', OHG *fivaltra* f. 'id.', G *Feifalter* m./f. 'id.' ⇒ *p(e)i-pol- (EUR) — Lat. *pāpiliō*, -ōnis m. 'butterfly'; OPru. *pepelis* 'bird'; OPru. *penpalo*, Lith. *piépala*, Latv. *paīpala*, Ru. *pérepel* 'quail'.

A reduplicated formation, probably to be reconstructed as *fī-faldra/ō- or *fe-faldra/ō- (cf. OSw. *fiædhal* m. 'id.' < ON *fjaðraldr < *fjafraldr < *fefaldra-). Also cf. the neuter ON *fīfrildi*, Icel. *fīðrildi*, Nw. dial. *fivrelde* n. 'butterfly' < *fīfraldjan- (< *fifaldrjan-). The formation has some parallels in Latin and Balto-Slavic, but the material is severely distorted and cannot be reconciled into one single proto-form.

***fi(j)and-** m. 'enemy' — Go. *fijands* m. 'id.', ON *fjandi* m. 'id.', Far. *fīggindi* m. 'id.', OE *fēond* m. 'id.', E *fiend*, OFri. *fīänd*, *fīū nd*, *fīn(d)* m. 'id.', ODu. *fīunt* m. 'id.', Du. *vijand* c. 'id.', OHG *fīant* m. 'id.', G *Feind* m. 'id.' ⇒ *ph₁-i-ont- (DRV).

A lexicalized participle derived from *fi(j)ēn- (q.v.).

***fi(j)ēn-** w.v. 'to hate' — Go. *fijan*, *fīan* w.v. 'id.', ON *fjá* w.v. 'id.', Far. *fīggja* w.v. 'id.', OE *fēon* w.v. 'id.', OHG *fīēn* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *ph₁-i-eh₁- (IE) — Skt. *pīyati* 'to blame'; Skt. *pīyú-* 'reviler' < *ph₁-i-u-.

A stative verb of clear Indo-European origin. The root *ph₁-ei- arose as an i-present to *peh₁-, which in Germanic can be retrieved from *fēan- (q.v.). See also *fi(j)and-.

***fimfe** num. 'five' — Go. *fimf* num. 'id.', ON *fimm* num. 'id.', OE *fif* num. 'id.', E *five*, OFri. *fif* num. 'id.', OS *fif* num. 'id.', Du. *vijf* num. 'id.', OHG *fimf* num. 'id.', G *fünf* num. 'id.' ⇒ *pénk^we (IE) — Hitt. *panza-*, ToA *pāñ*, ToB *piš*, Skt. *pāñca*, YAv. *pañca*, MP *panj*, Oss. *fondz*, Arm. *hing*, Alb. *pesë* | *pēsë*, Gr. *πέντε*, Lat. *quīnque*, OIr. *cóic*, MW *pymp*, W *pimp*, Bret. *pemp* num. 'five'.

Germanic has *fimfe for expected *fīnhwe. This is due to a sporadic change of PIE *k^w to Pre-Gm. *p after resonants in words starting with a labial, cf. *wulfa- 'wolf' < *u₁lk^w-o-.

***fimftan-** num. 'fifth' — Go. *fimfta* num. 'id.', ON *fimti*, *femti* num. 'id.', Far. *fimti* num. 'id.', Elfd. *femt* num. 'id.', OE *fīfta* num. 'id.', E *fifth*, OFri. *fīfta* num. 'id.', OS *fīfto* num. 'id.', Du. *vijfde* num. 'id.', OHG *fimto*, *finfto* num. 'id.', G *fünfte* num. 'id.' ⇒ *penk^w-tó- (IE) — Skt. *pakthá-*, YAv. *puxda* (with -u- from Plr. *šušthá- 'sixth') num. 'fifth' < *pnk^w-tho-; ToA *pānt*, ToB *piñkte*, Lat. *quīntus*, Gr. *πέμπτος*, Lith. *peñktas*, Latv. *piekts*, OPru. *piēnctis*, OCS *petь*, Ru. *pjátyj*, SCr. *pētī*, Alb. *pēstë* num. 'id.' < *penk^w-tho-; Gaul. *ponpetos*, OIr. *cóiced*, OW *pimphet* num. 'id.' < *penk^we-tho-.

The ordinal number pertaining to **fimfe*. In PIE, the formation originally had a zero grade, viz. **pnk^w-tHó-*, as can still be observed in Indo-Iranian. In Germanic, it was replaced by the full-grade root of the cardinal.

**fingra-* m. 'finger' — Go. *figgrs* m. 'id.', ON *fingr* m. 'id.', OE *finger* m. 'id.', E *finger*, OFri. *finger* m. 'id.', OS *fingar* m. 'id.', Du. *vinger* c. 'id.', OHG *fingar* m. 'id.', G *Finger* m. 'id.' ⇒ **penk^w-ró-* (IE).

A *ro*-stem usually assumed to be derived from the numeral **fimfe* 'five' < PIE **pénk^w-e*. The labialization of the **k^w* was lost before the operation of Verner's law.

**finkan-* s.v. 'to sparkle, burn' — MDu. *vincken* s./w.v. 'to sparkle; to smolder', G obs. *finkeln* w.v. 'to burn, hurt' (DRV).

As the alternation of the pertaining causative **fangjan-* ~ **fankjan-* shows, the root-final **k* of this strong verb must be secondary, continuing a (shortened) geminate that spread from the iterative **funkōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. the deverbal nouns MHG *vinc* m. 'spark' < **finka-* and MHG *vanke* m. 'id.' < **fankan-*.

**finkja(n)-* m. 'finch' — OE *finc* m. 'id.', E *finch*, MDu. *vink(e)* m./f. 'id.', Du. *vink* c. 'id.', OHG *finko* m. 'id.', G *Fink* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ping-o-* (EUR?) — Gr. Hsch. πτγγα 'young bird' < **ping-eh₂-*(?).

An exclusively Germanic word. Formally close to **spinka(n)-* (q.v.).

**fin(n)ōn-* f. OSw. *fin* f. 'fin', Sw. *fena* c. 'fin; chaff, husk', MDu. *vinne* f. 'fin; wing; prickle; awn' ⇒ **pin-(m)on-* (WEUR?) — OIr. *ind, inn* n. 'end, extremity, tip, point, edge, surface' < **pinno-*(?).

The alternation between ON *fin* < **finōn-* and WGM. **finnō* points to an *n*-stem **finō*, gen. **finnaz* < **pin-ōn*, **pin-n-ós*. The variant MDu., EDu. *vimme* 'fin; prickle, awn' can furthermore be adduced to reconstruct a more primary *mn*-stem **fimmō*, **finnaz* < **pín-mōn*, **pin-mn-ós* (with loss of *m* in the cases with zero grade of the suffix), but this *vimme* may also have arisen secondarily by assimilation of the root-final nasal to the initial *f* (cf. Du. *priem* < **preuna-*). No generally accepted etymology. The link with OIr. *ind* 'extremity' is attractive, not least in view of the semantics of Sw. *fena* 'chaff, husk' and MDu. *vine* 'bran(?)', which could have developed from 'awn'. Problematic, on the other hand, is the connection with Lat. *pinna* 'feather, wing, fin, parapet', which does not continue alleged **pinn-eh₂-*, but represents a dialect form of *penna* 'pen' < **pet-neh₂-* (De Vaan 2008: 458). Unlikely, too, are the connections with e.g. Skt. *sphyá-* m. 'stick' and Lat. *spīna* 'spine, thorn', which unlike the Germanic forms have an initial *s*.

***finþan-** s.v. 'to find; to feel' — Go. *finþan* s.v. 'id.', ON *finna* s.v. 'id.', OE *findan* s.v. 'id.', E *to find*, OFri. *finda* s.v. 'id.', OS *fīdan*, *findan* s.v. 'id.', ODu. *findan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vinden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *findan* s.v. 'id.', G *finden* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pént-e-* (IE) — Skt. *pánthās*, gen. *pathás* m. 'road, path, course', YAv. *paṇtā*, OAv. abl. *paθō* m. 'road, path', MP *pand* 'path', Oss. *fændæg* 'id.', Gr. *πάτος* m. 'road', *πόντος* m. 'sea', Arm. *hun*, gen. *hni* 'ford', Lat. *pōns* m. 'bridge, path', OCS *рѣтъ* m. 'road', OPru. *pintis* 'id.' < PIE **pónt-eh₁-s*, gen. **pnt-h₁-ós*.

See also **fanþjan-*, **fandōn-*, **fundōn-* and **paþa-*.

***fisan-** s.v. 'to blow' — ON *fīsa* s.v. 'id.', Icel. *fīsa* w.v. 'to blow (on a fire); to fart', Far. *fīsa* w.v. 'to blow, draw; to get to fly, stir up; to hiss; to snort', Elfd. *faisa* s.v. 'to fart', MHG *vīsen* s.v. 'to fart' ⇒ **péis-e-(?)* (WEUR) — Lat. *spīrō*, *-āre* 'to breathe' < **spéis-eh₂-ie-*; W *fīūn* 'breath' < **spoi-n-eh₂-*.

An originally onomatopoeic verb related to **fisōn-* (q.v.). The semantic spectrum ranges between 'to blow', 'to hiss', 'to whisper' and 'to fart'. If Lat. *spīrare* is related, the PIE form of the verb may have been **pséi-s-e-*; normally, the cluster **ps-* would develop into Gm. **sp-* (cf. **stelan-* 'to sneak; to steal' < **tsél-e-*), but in this case, the *s* may have been lost due to dissimilation.

***fiska-** m. 'fish' — Go. *fisks* m. 'id.', ON *fiskr* m. 'id.', Far. *fiskur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *fisk* m. 'id.', OE *fisc* m. 'id.', E *fish*, OFri. *fisk* m. 'id.', OS *fisk* m. 'id.', Du. *vis* c. 'id.', OHG *fisc* m. 'id.', G *Fisch* m. 'id.' ⇒ **pisk-o-* (WEUR) — Lat. *piscis* m. 'fish' < **pisk-i-*; OIr. *íasc* m. 'id.' < **peisk-o-*.

A West Indo-European word. The connection with Skt. *picchā-* 'calf of the leg' < **piḱ-sk-eh₂-* (Sadovsky 1973: 85-6), perhaps justified by the widespread folk association of the calf of the leg with the belly of a fish (Malloy/Adams 2006: 146) is highly uncertain. Slightly more attractive, then, is the comparison with Skt. *piccha-* n. 'feather', Cz. *pisk* 'young feather'. The alleged cognate Ru. *piskár* 'gudgeon', on the other hand, was derived from a verbal root, cf. OCS *piskati* 'to pipe', Ru. *piščát* 'to squeak' (cf. Hamp 1973b), and therefore cannot be related. Also cf. Go. *fiskon*, ON *fiska*, OE *fiscian*, *fixian*, OFri. *fiskia*, Du. *vissen*, OHG *fiskōn*, G *fischen* w.v. 'to fish' < **fiskōjan-*, which is formally close to Lat. *piscor*, *-āri* < **pisk-eh₂-ie-*.

***fisōn-** w.v. 'to blow' — Nw. *fīsa* w.v. 'to blow; to fart; to whisper', MDu. *vesen* w.v. 'to whisper' (DRV).

The iterative pertaining to the strong verb **fisan-* (q.v.).

***fitnan-** w.v. 'to become fat' — ON *fitna* w.v. 'id.', Far. *fitna* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

An inchoative verb derived from **faita-* (q.v.). With the same ablaut, cf. ON *fita* f., Far. *fiti* f. 'fat' < **fītōn-*, **-īn-*, whence ON, Far. *fita* w.v. 'to make fat' < **fītōjan-*.

***flahan-** s.v. 'to flay, strip' — ON *flá* s.v. 'to flay; to strip (of clothes)', Elfd. *flå* v.v. 'id.', OE *fleān* s.v. 'to flay', MDu. *vlaen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **plók-e-* (EUR) — Gr. πλάξ, -ακός f. 'plane, plain; flat stone, board, table' < **pl̥k-*.

An o-grade intensive verb related to **flahō-* and **flōhō-* (q.v.).

***flahō-** f. 'strip' — ON *flá* f. 'strip of land, meadow' ⇒ **plók-eh₂-* (DRV) — Latv. *plaka* f. 'low lying place, plain' < **plok-eh₂-*.

Together with Gr. πλάξ, -ακός f. 'flat surface, board, slab', ON *flá* has been derived from a PIE root noun **plak-* (cf. Orel 2003: 104). However, the Greek alpha and the Gm. **a* have two entirely different origins, i.e. a vocalized **l* and an **o* respectively. Also note that, in Old Norse, many monosyllabic *ō*-stems acquired an analogical root-noun inflection, cf. *tá*, pl. *tær* f. 'toe' < **taihwō-*. This taken into consideration, I derive the word from **plók-eh₂-*, which happens to be close to Latv. *plaka*. See also **flahan-*.

***flahsa-** n. 'flax' — OE *fleax* n. 'id.', E *flax*, OFri. *flax* n. 'id.', MLG *vlas* m. 'id.', Du. *vlas* n. 'id.', OHG *flahs* m. 'id.', G *Flachs* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A thematicized *s*-stem usually derived from the PIE root **plek-* 'to braid' (see **flehtan-*). It is equally attractive to connect the word to **flakk/gōn-1* 'to beat, thresh' (q.v.).

***flaina-** adj. 'flat(?)' — Nw. *flein* adj. 'bald, naked; flat' ⇒ **ploi-no-* (NEUR?) — Lith. *plikas* adj. 'bald', Latv. *plikš* adj. 'bare, bald' < **pli-ko-*; CS *plěšň* adj. 'bald patch' < **ploi-s-io-*.

A marginally attested adjective that is often connected to the aforementioned Balto-Slavic forms. The meaning 'bald' is probably secondary, however, as Nw. *flein* also means 'flat'. The straightforward connection with Elfd. *flinå* v.v. 'to smile' < **flinōn-*, on the other hand, does seem to point to a primary meaning 'bare' (whence 'to bare the teeth'). Related to OSw. *flēn* n. 'tumor (of the skin)' and Nw. *flein* m. 'growth, wound'?

***flaizan-** comp. 'more' — Go. *flaiza* comp. 'id.', ON *fleiri* comp. 'id.', Far. *fleiri* comp. 'id.', Elfd. *flierer* comp. 'id.' ⇒ **plóh₁-is-on-* (IE) — Gr. πλείων comp. 'more' < **pleh₁-is-on-*; Lat. *plūs, -ris* comp. 'id.' < **ploh₁-is-*.

The comparative of **felu-* ~ **fulu-* (q.v.). The development of **flaizan-* from **plóh₁-is-on-* proves that Verner's law preceded the shortening of the long diphthongs (Osthoff's law), as **plóison-* would have given ***flaisan-*. For a similar scenario, cf. **maizan-* 'more' < **méh₂-is-on-* and **winda-* 'wind' < **h₂uéh₁-ent-o-*.

***flaka-** adj. 'flat' — MDu. *vlac* adj. 'id.', Du. *vлак* adj. 'id.', OHG *flah* adj. 'id.', G *flach* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **plók-o-* (EUR) — Gr. πλάξ, -ακός f. 'plane, plain; flat stone, board, table' < **pl̥k-*; Lith. *plākanas*, Latv. *plakans* adj. 'flat' < **plok-ono-*.

A West Germanic adjective, the derivational base of ablauting ON *flóki*, OE *flōc* m. 'flounder' < **flōka(n)*-. The cluster is usually compared to Lat. *plaga* f. 'net; expanse, territory' and Gr. *πλάγια* n.pl. 'sides, flanks', but the Latin word cannot be derived from **plog-eh₂*- (nor from **plg-eh₂*- or **plh₂-g-eh₂*-), and the original meaning of the Greek root was 'oblique, bent', not 'flat', cf. Gr. *πλάγιος* adj. 'oblique, sloping; crooked' < **plg-io*-. In addition, the Germanic material indicates that the original root was **plok*- rather than **plog*-, cf. ON *flagna* beside ON, Far. *flakna* w.v. 'to flake (off), split', Icel., Nw. *flaga* w.v. 'id.' and esp. Icel. *flár*, Nw. *flå* adj. 'flat, wide', Elfd. *flå* adj. 'flat; slanted' < **flaha*- < **plók-o*-. It follows that the root-final **k* of **flaka*- is a reduction of an original geminate, cf. MDu. *vlacken* w.v. 'to flatten' < **flakkōn*-. See also **flahan*- 'to flay'.

***flakk/gōn- 1** w.v. 'to beat' — E *to flack* 'to beat with a flail', G *flacken* w.v. 'to beat wool' ⇒ **plh₂k-néh₂*- (EUR).

An *o*-grade iterative, variant of the zero-grade E *to flog* (< OE **floggian*) < **fluggōn*-. Both formations appear to be (secondary) iteratives to **flōkan*- (q.v.), cf. OCS *plakati* 'to beat one's breast; to lament' < **pleh₂k-eh₂*-.

***flakk/gōn- 2** w.v. 'to flutter' — Nw. *flaga* w.v. 'to fluctuate', ME *flakken* w.v. 'to beat feebly, flutter', MDu. *vlacken, vlaken* w.v. 'to flame', Du. *flakkeren* w.v. 'to flutter', OHG *flagarōn* w.v. 'to flutter', G Swi. *flacken* w.v. 'to flare' ⇒ **plok-néh₂*- (GM).

An iterative that in spite of the dictionaries (Franck 1949: 166; Pokorny IEW: 832-3) cannot be equated with **flakkōn*- 'to swerve'. It is more likely that the verb represents a (secondary?) *a*-grade variant of **flukk/gōn*- 'to fly' (q.v.). Also cf. ON *flaga* f. 'quick raid', Far. *flaga* f. 'gust of wind', MHG *vlage* f. 'id.', Du. *vlaag* c. 'id.' < **flagōn*- and OE *flacor* adj. 'flickering' < **flakra*-.

***flakkōn**- w.v. 'to swerve' — ON *flakka* w.v. 'to rove about', Far. *flakka* w.v. 'to wander about, roam' ⇒ **pló'ǵ'-néh₂*- (EUR) — Gr. *πλάζω* 'to make devious, repel, dissuade from the right path, bewilder', *πλάζομαι* 'to go astray, wander about' < **pl'ǵ'-ie*-.

An *o*-grade iterative. The Greek word is assumed to be without a good etymology by Beekes 2010: 1201, but the connection with PGM. **flakkōn*- < **pló'ǵ'-néh₂*- (cf. Torp 1909: 249) is formally and semantically unproblematic.

***flata**- adj. 'flat' — ON *flatr* adj. 'flat, level', OS *flat* adj. 'flat, shallow', MDu. *vlat* (infl. *vladde*) adj. 'id.', OHG *flaz* adj. 'flat' (IE) — Skt. *prthú*- adj. 'broad', Gr. *πλατύς* adj. 'flat' < **plth₂-u*-; Lith. *platūs* adj. 'broad, wide' < **ploth₂-u*- (cf. Lith. *plàsti* (*plantù*) 'to broaden').

Related to MLG *vlōt* adj. 'flat' < **flōta*-. The root-final *t* must be secondary from **tt*, as the word is likely to be related to Lith. *platūs*. The original geminate is preserved by e.g. G Rhnl. *Flatzen* m. 'slab' < **flattan*- vs. OHG *flado*, G *Fladen*, MDu. *vlade*, *vlaey*, Du. *vlaai*, ME *flathe* 'flat cake' < **flapan*-. See also **flatja*-.

**flatja*- n. 'floor' — ON *flet* n. 'raised flooring', OE *flett* n. 'floor of a house, dwelling', E *flat*, OFri. *flet* n.? 'house; home', OS *flet* n. 'hall, house', OHG *flezzi* n. 'floor; flat area', MHG *vletz(e)* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ja*-stem derived from **flata*- 'flat' (q.v.).

flaugjan*- w.v. 'to let fly' — Go. *us-flaugjan w.v. 'id.', ON *fleygja* w.v. 'id.', MHG *er-vlougen* w.v. 'id.' (NEUR).

The causative to **fleugan*- (q.v.).

**flauhō*- f. 'flea' — ON *fló*, pl. *flær* f. 'id.', OE *flēah*, *flēa* f. 'id.', E *flea*, WFri. *flie* c. 'id.', MDu. *vloo*, *vlo(o)y* f. 'id.', Du. *vlo* c. 'id.', OHG *flō(h)* m. 'id.', G *Floh* m. 'id.' ⇒ **plóuk-eh₂*- (IE) — Skt. *plúṣi*- m. 'flea', Sogd. *βš'h* 'id.', Arm. *lu* 'id.' < **plus*-; Alb. *plesht* m. 'id.' < **plous*-; Gr. *ψύλλα* f. 'id.' < **psul*-; Lat. *pūlex* 'id.' < **pusl*-; Lith. *blusà* f. 'id.', RuCS *blъxa*, Ru. *bloxá*, SCr. *bùha* f. 'id.' < **blus-eh₂*-.

An inherited Indo-European word. Due to the many tabooistic distortions of the word in the different IE languages, it is difficult to reconstruct its original form.

**flauja*- n. 'ship' — ON *fley* n. 'id.', Far. poet. *floy* 'vessel, craft' ⇒ **plou-io*- (IE) — Identical to Gr. *πλοῖον* n. 'ship'; further cf. ToB *plewe* m. 'id.', Gr. *πλόος*, *πλοῦς* m. 'id.', Ru. *plon* m. 'ship, barge' < **plouo*-.

Derived from the PIE verb **pléu-e*- 'to sail', for which see **flauma*- and **flōan*-. The OE gloss *floege* 'navicula' appears to be a Norse loanword (Pons-Sanz 2000: 94-5).

**flauma*- m. 'stream' — ON *flaumr* m. 'eddy' ⇒ **plou-mo*- (IE) — Skt. *plávate* 'to swim, flow', Gr. *πλέω* 'to travel by sea, sail, navigate', Lat. *pluit*, *pluere* 'to rain', OCS *pluti* 'to flow, sail' < **pléu-e*-; OCS *plaviti* 'to let swim' < **plōu-éie*-; OIr. *ló* 'water' < **plou-o*-(?).

See also **flauja*- and **flōan*-.

**flauti*- f. 'cream' — ON *flautir* f.pl. 'whipped milk', OE *flī(e)te* f. 'cream' (DRV).

See **fleutan*-.

**flaupī*- f. 'cross-beam' — ON *fleyðr* f. 'id.' ⇒ **plout-ih₂*- (EUR) — Lith. *plaūtas*, Latv. *plàuts* m. 'shelf, sideboard', SCr. *plúto* n. 'flotsam' < **plou-tó*-;

Lat. *pluteus* m. 'movable screen of wood or wickerwork, parapet' < **pl(o)ut-* plus the usually adjectival suffix *-eus* (< **-eio-*).

***flehtan-** s.v. 'to braid, plait' — ON *flétta* w.v. 'id.', OE *fleohtan* s.v. 'id.', MLG *vlechten* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *vlechten* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vlechten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *flehtan* s.v. 'id.', G *flechten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **plék-t-e-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *plectō, -ere* 'to plait, twine', OCS *plesti*, Ru. *plestí* (*pletú*), SCr. *plèsti* 'to plait' < **plék-t-e-*, which is an extension of the root **plek-*, cf. Gr. *πλέκω* 'to braid, to knit, to wind, to twine' < **plék-e-* and Skt. *praśna-* m. 'plaited basket, turban', YAv. *arəzatō.fraśna-* adj. 'having a silver helmet' < **plok-no-*.

***fleugan-** s.v. 'to fly' — ON *fljúga* s.v. 'id.', Far. *flúgva* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *fliuoga* s.v. 'id.', OE *flēogan* s.v. 'id.', E *to fly*, OFri. *fliāga* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *vliegen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vliegen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *fliugan, fliogan* s.v. 'id.', G *fliegen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pléuk-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *plaũkti* (*plaukiũ*) 'to swim, float' < **plouk-ie-* and *plũksna* f. 'feather' < **plu-n-k-sneh₂-*.

In Germanic, the form **fleugan-* emerges for expected **fleuhan-* < **pléuk-e-*. Pokorny explains this as the result of deliberate disambiguation with **pleuhan-*, but it is more attractive to assume interference with the iterative **flukk/gōn-* < **pluk-néh₂-*. Another such interference is evinced by MDu. *vlieken* 'to fly' (cf. also MDu. *vlieke, vleke* f. 'feather; arrow' < **fleukjōn-*, whence OFr. *fleche*, Fr. *flèche* 'arrow'), which in spite of its weak conjugation must continue strong **fleukan-* with a secondary **k* from the iterative. Similarly, MDu. *vluycken* 'to transport over water', which is close to the meaning of Lith. *plaũkti*, is likely to continue Pre-Gm. **flūkan-* with both the **ū* and the **k* pointing to influence from **flukk/gōn-*. See also **flaugjan-*, **flugi-* and **fugla-*.

***fleugōn-** f. 'fly' — Nw. *fljuge* f. 'id.', OE *flēoge* f. 'id.', E *fly*, MLG *vlēge* f. 'id.', MDu. *vliege* f. 'id.', Du. *vlieg* c. 'id.', MHG *fliuga, flioga* f. 'id.', G *Fliege* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **fleugan-*. Also cf. ON *flug* f. 'id.' with a zero grade.

***fleusiz-** n. 'fleece' — OE *flēos, flīes* n. 'id.', E *fleece*, MDu. *vliēs, vluus* n. 'fleece; tuft', Du. *vliēs* n. 'id.', MHG *vliēs, vlius* n. 'id.' ⇒ **pleus-o-* (NEUR) — Lith. *plaušai* m.pl. 'bast' < **plous-o-*; Lith. *plũskos* f.pl., Latv. *pluska* f. 'tuft of hair' < **plus-k-eh₂-*.

The co-existence of OE *flēos*, (M)Du., MHG *vliēs* < **fleusa-* and OE *flīes*, MDu. *vluus*, MHG *vlius* n. 'id.' < **fleusi-* points to an old neuter *s*-stem **fleusaz*, gen. **fleusizaz* < **pleus-os*, **pleus-es-os*.

***fleuta-** n. 'stream' — ON *fljót* n. 'stream, river', OE *flēot* n. 'estuary, sea; fleet, ship', E *fleet*, MLG *flēt* m./n. 'river', MDu. *vliet* m. 'body of water' (DRV).

An *a*-stem to the strong verb **fleutan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *fljótr*, MDu. *vliet* adj. 'fast' < **fleuta-*.

**fleutan-* s.v. 'to float, stream' — ON *fljóta* s.v. 'id.', OE *flēotan* s.v. 'to float', OFri. *fliāta* s.v. 'id.', OS *fliotan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *vlieten* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vlieten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *fliozan* s.v. 'id.', G *fließen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pléud-e-* (IE) — OIr. *luaidid* 'to move' < **pléud-e-*; Lith. *plústi* (*plústu*) 'to float, stream, run' < **plud-ske-*.

A strong verb to the PIE root **pleud-*. See also **fleuta-*, **flauti-*, **fluta-* and **flut(t)ōn-*.

**fleupra-* m. 'elder' — WFri. *flear* 'elder; soggy area', MLG *vlēder* m. 'elder', ODu. *fliethar* 'id.', MDu. *vlieder*, *vlier* m. 'id.', Du. *vlier* c. 'id.' (GM).

A North-Sea Germanic word. In Frisian, it is only attested in the modern dialects, but Du. dial. *vlaar*, attested in the originally Frisian province of North-Holland, implies an OFri. form **fliār* (cf. Franck 1949: suppl., 183). No certain etymology. The word seems to contain the **pra-/dra-* suffix common in tree-names (cf. **apaldra-*). In view of the WFri. meaning 'soggy place', it is perhaps possible to link the word to the PIE root **pleu-* 'to float, swim', for which see **flauma-*. Since the elder has a preference for moist soil, this meaning can also be secondary, however.

**flītan-* s.v. 'to strive, fight' — OE *flītan* s.v. 'to strive, contend, dispute', MDu. *vliten* s./w.v. 'to be enthusiastic; to strive for', OHG *flīzan* s.v. 'to strive, try, fight' ⇒ **pléid-e-* (WEUR) — MW *llwydaw* 'to succeed' < **pleid-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss (Schumacher 2004: 521-2).

**flōan-* s.v. 'to flow' — ON *flóa* w.v. 'to flood; be flooded', OE *flōwan* s.v. 'to flow', E *to flow*, MLG *vlōien* w.v. 'to flow; flood', MDu. *vloeyen* w.v. 'to flow; swim; flood', Du. *vloeien* w.v. 'to flow' ⇒ **plóu-e-* (EUR) — Gr. *πλώω* 'to swim' < **plóu-e-*; OCS *plaviti* 'to let swim' < **plōu-eie-*.

An old strong verb. The alternation of *-w-* in Anglo-Saxon and *-j-* in Low German points to a hiatus, viz. **flōan-*. This hiatus arose after the regular loss of **u* after **ō* in a formation **plóu-e-* (cf. Go. *sauil* 'sun' < **sōel* < **séh₂u-el*). Gr. *πλώω* has been adduced to alternatively derive **flōan-* from a root variant **pleh₃₋* (cf. *πλωτός* adj. 'floating' < **plh₃-to-*?), but the Germanic evidence clearly points to **plóu-e-*, cf. **flauja-* 'ship' (= Gr. *πλοῖον*) < **plou-io-* and **flauma-* < **plou-mo-*. See also **flōdu-*.

**flōdu-* m./f. 'flood' — Go. *flodus* m. 'id.', ON *flóð* n. 'id.', Far. *flóð* f. 'high tide; heavy rain', OE *flōd* m./n. 'id.', E *flood*, OS *flōd* m./f. 'flood, river', Du. *vloed* c. 'flood; high tide', OHG *fluot* f. 'flood', G *Flut* f. 'river; tide' ⇒ **ploh₃-tú-* (DRV).

A *tu*-stem created to the root of **flōan-*. The *u*-suffix has been replaced by *a-* and *i-* stems in many languages, but must nevertheless be reconstructed

on the basis of the Gothic form. In ON, the original *u*-stem genitive *flóðar* also seems to have been preserved in compounds, e.g. Icel. *flóðar-mál* (also *flæðar-mál*) n., Far. *flóðar-máli* m. 'high water mark'.

***flōhō-** f. 'layer' — ON *fló* f. 'layer', OE *flōh* f. 'chip', OHG *fluoh* f. 'rock, cliff', MHG *vluo* f. 'id.', G dial. *Fluh* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from the adjective **flaha-*, for which see **flaka-*.

***flōkan-** s.v. 'to slap, mourn, lament' — Go. *flokān** s.v. 'to lament', OE *flōcan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **plōh₂k-e-* (EUR) — Gr. πλήσσω 'to strike, slap, thrust, hit' < **plh₂k-ie-*; Lat. *plangō, -ere* 'to slap' < **plh₂k-neh₂-*; OCS *plakati se* (*plačŕ*) 'to beat one's breast; lament' < **pleh₂k-ie-*; Lith. *plōkis, plōkis* m. 'flogging, blow with a stick' < **pleh₂k-i-* (and with secondary ablaut: Lith. *plàkti* 'to beat, chastise?').

An *o*-grade reduplicating verb, formally and semantically close to Gr. πλήσσω and OCS *plakati*. The apparent incongruity of Gm. **flōk-* with PIE **pleh₂k-* can be resolved by assuming that the strong verb was influenced by the corresponding iterative **flakk/gōn-* (q.v.). It is not necessary to postulate a PIE root variant **pleh₂g-* with root-final **g*. Lat. *plangō* may have developed from **plh₂k-neh₂-* with *-ng-* < **ngn-* < **kn-* according to Thurneysen's law, and also Gr. πληγή f. 'hit, wound' can have come about by analogy within Greek itself.

***flōra-** m. 'floor' — ON *flórr* m. 'floor of a cowshed', OE *flōr* m./f. 'floor; attic', E *floor*, Du. *vloer* c. 'id.', OHG *fluor* m. 'field', G *Flur* m. 'id.' ⇒ **plé/óh₂-ro-* (EUR) — Identical to OIr. *lár* m. 'floor'; also cf. OPru. *plonis* 'threshing floor' < **pleh₂-no-*; Lith. *plónas* adj. 'thin', Latv. *plāns* adj. 'even, flat, thin' < **pleh₂-no-*; Lat. *plānus* adj. 'flat' < **plh₂-nó-*.

Within Germanic also cf. MHG *flarre* f. 'slab' < **flarrōn-* (EWAhd: III, 422) with **flarr-* < Pre-Gm. **plōrnó-*, the genitive stem from an original paradigm **plōr-ōn*, gen. **plōr-n-ós*? This may in turn be a distortion of an old heteroclitic, e.g. nom. **plōh₂-r*, gen. **pléh₂-n-s*.

***flugi-** adj. 'able to fly' — E *fledge*, MDu. *vlugghe* adj. 'being able to fly; fast, quick', OHG *flucki* adj. 'able to fly', MHG *vlücke* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A gerundive to **fleugan-* 'to fly' (q.v.). The *o*-grade is found in ON *fleygr* adj. 'id.' < **flaugja-*.

***flukka(n)-** m. 'group' — ON *flokkr* m. 'troop, host; flock', Far. *flokkur* m. 'multitude, crowd, party; flock (of birds)', OE *flocc* n. 'flock, band, company', E *flock*, MLG *vlocke* 'group' (DRV).

The original meaning of the word was 'group of moving people or animals', cf. Far. *flokkur* 'flock of birds', E *flock* (of birds or sheep), and this al-

lows for the connection with **fleugan-* 'to fly'. It was derived from the ap-purtenant iterative **flukk/gōn-*. Also cf. **flukka(n)-*.

**flukkan-* m. 'flake' — MDu. *vlocke* f. 'flake, tuft, fluff', Du. *vlok* c. 'id.', OHG *flocko* m. 'id.', G *Flocke* m. 'id.' (DRV).

The word has been analyzed as a loanword from Lat. *floccus* m. 'tuft of wool', but there are other options. It may have been derived from an iterative **flukkōn-*, cf. Nw. *flokka* w.v. 'to pull out (e.g. hay)', G Rhnl. *flocken* w.v. 'to loosen hay', which in turn can be related to Lith. *pláukas* m. '(single) hair, color of an animal, (pl.) hair, fur'. The iterative that is most likely to be related, however, is **flukk/gōn-* 'to fly, flutter' (q.v.). Note that its *o*-grade variant **flakk/gōn-* seems to have been the source of the no doubt related E *flake*.

**flukk/gōn-* w.v. 'to fly, flutter' — MDu. *vlogen* w.v. 'to fly', G *flocken* w.v. 'to fly around, flutter' (NEUR).

The iterative to **fleugan-* (q.v.). See also **flakk/gōn-*.

**fluta-* n. 'floating' — ON *flot* n. 'floating; grease', OE *flot* n. 'sailable body of water, sea', Du. *vlot* n. 'raft' (DRV).

A regular zero-grade neuter formation to the strong verb **fleutan-*.

**flut(t)ōn-* w.v. 'to float, stream' — ON *flota* w.v. 'id.', OE *flotian* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *vlot(t)en* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **plud-néh₂(?)* (DRV?).

The iterative to **fleutan-*. Also cf. the frequentative OE *floterian* w.v. 'to be tossed on the waves'.

**fneusan-* ~ **fnūsan-* s.v. 'to sneeze' — ON *hnjósa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *njósa* s.v. 'id.', Nw. *njosa*, *nysa* s.v. 'id.', OE *fnēosan* s.v. 'id.', ME *fnēsen*, *snēsen* s.v. 'id.', E *to sneeze*, MDu. *niesen*, *fniesen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *niezen*, obs. *fniezen* w.v., MHG *pfnūsen* s.v. 'to snort, sneeze' ⇒ **pnéus-e-* (IE) — Gr. πνέω 'to blow, cough, breathe' < **pnéu-e-*.

Seebold 1970: 269 reconstructs PGm. **hneusan-* on the basis of the Nordic forms, thus isolating them from WGm. **fneusan-*, but it seems more likely that the sequence **fn-* merged with **hn-* (also cf. MDu. *niesen*). This is confirmed by Far. *fros* n. 'sneezing', a (dissimilated) variant of *nos* n. 'id.' < ON **hnos* < **hnusa-*. As a result, there seem to be no objections against reconstructing the root as **fneus-*, which appears to be related to PIE **pneu-* 'to breathe' (with the *s*-extension pointing to an aoristic root, cf. Gr. ἔπνευσε 'breathed, blew'). Ultimately, the root is likely to be onomatopoeic, cf. OHG *fnehan* s.v. 'to snort, breathe heavily' < **fnehan-*. See also **fnuz(z)ōn-*.

***fnuz(z)ōn-** w.v. 'to sneeze' — Icel. *hnerra* w.v. 'id.', MHG *pfnurren* w.v. 'to swell; to snort; to grumble' ⇒ *pnus-néh₂- (IE).

Possibly the iterative to *fneusan- ~ *fnūsan- (q.v.). Also cf. ON *hnøri*, *hneri*, Icel. *hnerri*, OE *fnora* m. 'sneezing' < *fnuz(z)an-. Some derive Icel. *hnerra*, obs. *hnōr(r)a* from the noun (Magnússon 1989: 347), however.

***fōdjan-** w.v. 'to feed; to rear' — Go. *fodjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *fæða* w.v. 'id.', OE *fēdan* w.v. 'id.', E *to feed*, OFri. *fēda* w.v. 'id.', OS *fōdian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *voeden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *fuottan* w.v. 'id.', MHG *vüeten* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *poh₂t-éie- (EUR) — Gr. πατέομαι 'to eat' < *ph₂t-eie-; Gr. ἄπαστος 'without food' < *n-ph₂t-to-.

A causative probably created to the marginally attested root *peh₂t-, possibly an extension of *peh₂- 'to protect; to graze', cf. Lat. *pāscō*, -ere 'to graze' < *peh₂-ske-. It is less attractive to explain the dental of the Germanic verb as resulting from back-formation from *fōdra- 'fodder', not least in view of *fadō(ja)n-.

***fōdra-** n. 'fodder' — Go. *fodr* n. 'scabbard, sheath, casing', ON *fóðr* n. 'fodder, foddering', OE *fōdor* n. 'fodder; sheath', E *fodder*, MLG *vōder* n. 'fodder; casing', MDu. *voeder* n. 'lining, cover; fodder', Du. *voer*, *voeder* n. 'fodder', OHG *fuotar* n. 'id.', MHG *vuoter* n. 'id.', G *Futter* n. 'id.' ⇒ *peh₂-d^hro- (IE) — Lat. *pābulum* n. 'fodder' < *peh₂-d^hlo-.

A merger of two instrumental nouns. In the meaning 'fodder', it is related to *fōdjan- 'to feed'. The attestations meaning 'sheath' or 'casing', on the other hand, were derived from the PIE root *peh₂-, i.e. 'to protect', cf. ToA *pās-*, ToB *pāsk-* 'to guard'.

***fōgjan-** w.v. 'to join together' — OE *fēgan* w.v. 'id.', E *to fay*, OS *fōgian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *voegen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *fuogan* w.v. 'id.', G *fügen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *poh₂k-éie- (IE) — Hitt. *pāški* ~ *pāškanzi* 'to stick in, to fasten, to plant; to set up; to impale' < *peh₂k-ske-; YAv. *paiti.auua.pašāt* 3sg.subj. 'to chain together' < *peh₂k- (cf. Skt. *pāśa-* m. 'snare, bond, chain, noose', Av. *fšābiš* dat.pl. 'with fetters' < *p(e)h₂k-; Gr. πήσσω, Att. πήττω 'to fix' < *peh₂k-ie- (with secondary *g*: πήγνυμι 'to fix; to congeal'); Lat. *pangō*, -ere 'to attach, fasten' < *ph₂k-neh₂- (with *-kn- > *-ng- according to Thurneysen's law).

A causative verb to a further unattested strong verb *fahan-, whence MHG *vuoge* f. 'joint', G *Fuge*, MLG *vōge*, MDu. *voege* f., Du. *voeg* c. 'joint' < *fōgō-. See also *fagra-.

***fōljan-** w.v. 'to feel' — OE *fēlan* w.v. 'id.', E *to feel*, OFri. *fēla* w.v. 'id.', OS *gi-fōlian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *voelen* w.v. 'id.', G *fühlen* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

An etymologically obscure word. Within Germanic, the appurtenance of ON *falma* 'to grope' and *fulmō- 'palm of the hand' (q.v.) is uncertain. Not

convincing either are the connections with OCS *палець*, Ru. *pálec* 'finger' and Lat. *palpō*, *-āre* 'to stroke, soothe'.

**fōra*- m. 'piglet' — OE *fōr* m. 'pig, hog', OS *fōr* n. 'immature pig', MLG *vōr* 'skinny piglet' ⇒ **pōr-o-* (DRV?) — Gr. *πόρις*, *-ιος* f. 'calf, heifer' < **por-i-*.

A word apparently continuing Pre-Gm. **pōr-o-*, an *o*-stem derived from the root **per-* 'to give birth', for which see **farza(n)-*.

**fōr* ~ **fun-* n. 'fire' — Go. *for*, gen. *funins* n. 'id.', ON *fýrr*, *fúrr* m. 'fire', *funi* m. 'flame', Far. *fýrur* m. 'fire; lighthouse', *funi* m. 'dense smoke', OE *fýr* n. 'id.', E *fire*, OFri. *fiūr*, *fiōr* n. 'id.', WFri. *fjoer* n. 'id.', OS *fiur* n. 'id.', ODu. *fuir* n. 'id.', Du. *vuur* n. 'id.', OHG *fīur*, *fuir* n. 'id.', G *Feuer* n. 'id.' ⇒ **péh₂-ur*, **ph₂-uén-s* (IE) — Hitt. *paḥḥur*, gen. *paḥḥuenaš* n. 'fire', Gr. *πῦρ* n. 'id.', Arm. *hur* 'id.', OPru. *panno* 'id.'.

An old heteroclitic formation, probably to be reconstructed as Pre-Germanic **péh₂-ur* (hardly **ph₂-uōr* as per Simms 2009, as this would become **fawōr*), gen. **ph₂-un-ós*, loc. **ph₂-uén-i*. The heteroclisys was preserved by Proto-Germanic, which appears to have had a paradigm **fōr* (with **-ou-* > **-ō-*), gen. **funins* (for older **funaz* < **pūnós* with Dybo's law), dat. **fu(w)eni*. The different languages leveled out the *r/n*-alternations. Gothic, for instance, incorporated the word into the neuter *n*-stems, while West Germanic generalized the forms with *r*. The attestations with front mutation, e.g. ON *fýrr*, OE *fýr*, OHG *fuir*, *fīur*, are based on a dative form **fu(w)eri*. For similar cases of umlaut in PIE heteroclitic nouns, see **eudra* ~ **ūdra* 'udder', **librō-* 'liver' and **neura/ōn-* 'kidney'. OE *fīor* and OFri. *fiūr*, WFri. *fjoer*, apparently from **feuri*, continue the same case form, though with metathesis.

**fōri-* adj. 'passable; able to go' — ON *færr* adj. 'able to go; capable of being passed, safe', OE *fēre* adj. 'passable; able to go', OHG *gi-fuori* adj. 'fit, convenient' (DRV).

A *vṛddhi*-gerundive to **faran-* (q.v.). The difference in meaning between 'able to go' and 'passable' depends on the diathetic role, i.e. passive or active.

**fōrjan-* w.v. 'to lead' — ON *færa* w.v. 'id.', OE *fēran* w.v. 'to go', OFri. *fēra* w.v. 'id.', OS *fōrian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *voeren* w.v. 'id.', OHG *fuorran*, *fuoren* w.v. 'id.', G *führen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to **faran-* (q.v.). The vowel **ō* is secondary, and in synchronic Germanic functions as the *o*-grade of **a*. It is not to be equated with the *ā* of Skt. *pārāyati* 'to take across', which continues **por-éie-* by Brugmann's law.

***fōt-** m. 'foot' — Go. *fotus* m. 'id.', ON *fótr*, pl. *fætr* m. 'foot; leg', Far. *fótur*, pl. *føtur* m. 'foot', Elfd. *fuot* m. 'foot; leg', OE *fōt*, pl. *fēt* m. 'foot', E *foot*, OFri. *fōt* m. 'id.', OS *fōt* m. 'id.', Du. *voet* c. 'id.', OHG *fuoz* m. 'id.', G *Fuß* m. 'id.' ⇒ *pōd- (IE) — Hitt. *pāt-* ~ *pat-* c. 'foot', Skt. *pāt*, *pad-* m. 'id.', YAv. *pad-* m. 'id.', OP *pāda-* 'id.', Arm. *otn* 'id.', Gr. Dor. πῶς, Ion.-Att. πούς, ποδός m. 'id.' < *pōd-; Lat. *pēs*, *pedis* m. 'id.', OIr. *ed* 'space, interval' < *ped-.

The IE word for 'foot', a static root noun nom. *pōd-s, gen. *péd-s, *pód-m. Germanic generalized the lengthened grade of the root. See also *fetan- and *futōn-.

***fōpra-** n. 'load; vessel; fodder' — OE *fōðor* n. 'cartload; fodder', MLG *vōder* n. 'cartload', MDu. *voeder* n. 'wine vat; lead weight', OHG *fuodar* n. 'fodder; cartload', MHG *vuoder* n. 'id.', G *Fuder* m. 'cartload' ⇒ *péh_{2/3}-tro- (GM/IE) — Skt. *pātra-* n. 'vessel, pot'.

Given the pan-WGm. meaning 'load' or 'weight', it seems likely that the word continues *fōrpra-, i.e. an instrumental noun to *fōrjan-, by dissimilation of the first *r*. The outcome may have merged with two other instrumental nouns, viz. 1) *fōpra- from PIE *péh₃-tro- 'drinking cup, vessel', and 2) *fōdra- 'fodder' (q.v.) < quasi-PIE *péh₂(t)-tro-.

***fraisan-** s.v. 'to tempt' — Go. *fraisan* s.v. 'id.', OE *frāasian* w.v. 'to ask, inquire, tempt' ⇒ *próis-e- (IE?).

A strong verb attested only in Gothic. It gave rise to OFri. *frēs*, OS *frēsa*, OHG *freisa* f. 'danger; scare' < *fraisō-, whence OE *frāasian* 'to try', OS *frēson* 'to try, risk', Du. *vrezēn* 'to fear', MHG *vreisen* 'to endanger' < *fraisōjan- and ON *freista* w.v. 'to tempt' < *fraistōjan-, which implies a noun *fraistō- < *prois-teh₂-. An archaic formation is Go. *fraistubni* f. 'temptation' < *proist-mn-ieh₂-. Etymology unclear. From *pro-h₂is- 'to ask forth' (Hoffmann 1903: 38)? Cf. *aiskō-.

***fraiwa-** n. 'seed' — Go. *fraiw* n. 'id.', ON *fræ*, *frjó* n. 'id.', Elfd. *frie* n. 'id.' (IE?).

A word with a debated etymology. The connection with Lat. *praegnans* (implying PGM. *fraigwa-) is implausible on many different levels (*pace* Wiedemann 1904: 43-44), and the same is true for the alleged links with PIE *sper- 'to sow' and Lat. *parere* 'to bring forth' (Bugge 1899: 457) < *pr(H)-ie-. Within Germanic, the attestation of ON *frjár*, *frjór*, *frær*, Icel. *frjór* adj. 'fertile; prolific' < *fraiwa- clearly seems to point to a stem *frai(w)- meaning 'fecund'. Both in form and meaning, this element is reminiscent of *Freyr* 'fertility deity' < *frauja-. We may therefore consider the possibility that *fraiwa- was metathesized from *frawja-, a collective of some kind. The word is then likely to be related to ON *fryggð* f. 'blossoming, excellence' < *frawwipō-. For a similar metathesis, cf. *hraiwa- 'flesh' < *krou-io-.

***fratōn-** w.v. 'to fart' — ON *frata* w.v. 'id.', Far. *frata* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *fråtå* w.v. 'id.', MHG *varzen* w.v. 'id.', G *farzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pord-néh₂*- (IE).

An *o*-grade iterative to the strongverb **fertan-* ~ **fretan-* (q.v.).

***frapjan-** s.v. 'to understand' — Go. *frapjan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **prót-ie-* (NEUR) — Lith. *pràsti* (*prantù*) 'to become accustomed to, dial. to apprehend', *su-pràsti* 'to understand' < **pro-n-t-*.

A strong *jan*-verb with close cognates in Baltic. Also cf. Go. *frapi* n. 'mind' < **frapja-*, OHG *frad* adj. 'nimble, quick; vigorous, strenuous' < **frapa-* and **frōda-* 'wise' (q.v.). The appurtenance of OHG *ant-frist* 'translation' < **fresti* (?) is uncertain (see Liberman 2008: 211).

***frauja(n)-** m. 'lord' — Go. *frauja* m. 'id.', OE *frēa* m. 'id.', OS *frō*, *frōio* m. 'id.', MDu. *vroon*, *vrone* m. 'lord' (with *n* generalized from the oblique cases), OHG *frō* m. 'id.', MHG *vrō* m. 'id.' (GM).

Unclear etymology. The assumed etymological link with Skt. *púrva-* adj. 'front, first', YAv. *pauruua-*, *paouruua-*, *pouruua-* adj. 'being in front, first, former', OCS. *прѣвъ* adj. 'first' < **prH-uo-* is problematic, since the full-grade form **proHu-io-* would yield PGM. ***frōjan-* (with **-ōu-* giving **-ō-*) rather than **fraujan-*.

***frawa-** adj. 'quick, light' — ON *frár*, *frór* adj. 'swift, lightfooted', Icel. *frár* adj. 'id.', Far. *fróur* adj. 'cheerful, gay, happy', OS *frā*, *frō* adj. 'happy', OHG *frao*, *frō* adj. 'id.', G *froh* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **prou-o-* (IE) — Skt. *právatī* 'to jump' < **préu-e-*.

Also cf. OHG *frawida*, *frewida*, G *Freude* f. 'joy' < **frawiþō-* and probably also the ablauting Du. *vreugd(e)* c. 'id.' < **fruwiþō-* (with **-uwi-* > **-ugi-*).

***frēgi-** adj. 'renowned' — ON *frægr* adj. 'famous', OE *ge-fræge* adj. 'renowned, celebrated', OS *gi-frāgi* adj. 'known, famous' (DRV).

A *vr̥ddhi*-gerundive to **frehnan-* (q.v.). The original meaning was "being rumored".

***frēgō-** f. 'question' — Du. *vraag* c. 'id.', OHG *frāga* f. 'question, investigation, doctrine', G *Frage* f. 'question' (IE) — OAv. *f(ə)rasā-* f. 'question', Lat. *prex* f. 'prayer, supplication', W *rheg* 'gift; curse' < **prek(-eh₂)-*.

An *ō*-stem derived from the preterite root of the strong verb **frehnan-*: there is no direct link between the lengthened grade of **frēgō-* and the one found in the root noun Skt. *prás-* f. 'dispute, questioning, statement or assertion in a debate or lawsuit'. The *ō*-stem served as the basis for OHG *frāgēn* ~ *frāgōn*, G *fragen*, OS *frāgon*, OFri. *fregia* 'to ask' < **frēgōjan-*. Related to **furskō-* (q.v.).

***frehnan-** s.v. 'to announce, rumor' — Go. *fraihnan* s.v. 'to ask a question', ON *fregna* s.v. 'to hear of, be informed of; to ask', OE *frignan* s.v. 'to ask, inquire', *gi-frignan* s.v. 'to find out, hear about, learn something through asking', OS *fregnan* s.v. 'to ask', *gi-fregnan* s.v. 'to hear tell of, learn about' ⇒ ***prék-ne-** (IE) — Skt. *praśná-* m. 'question' < **pre/ok-no-*; Lith. *piršti* (*peršù*) 'to propose (a marriage); to offer'; Lith. *prašyti* 'to ask, demand', OCS *prositi*, Ru. *prosít'* (*prošú*) 'to ask', SCR. *pròsiti* 'to beg, ask for a girl's hand' < **prok-eie-*.

A strong verb with a nasal suffix that originally only occurred in the present, cf. Go. *fraihnan*, pret. *frah* ~ *frehum* and ON *fregna*, pret. *frá* ~ *frágum*. In Old Saxon and Old English, the verb generalized the nasal, and switched to the third class: OS (*gi-*)*fregna*, pret. *fragn*, *frugnun* and OE (*ge-*)*frignan*, (*ge-*)*fringan*, pret. *frægn*, *frægn* ~ *frugnon*, *frungon*. Originally, **frehnan-* simply meant 'to ask', while the meaning 'to learn' of the perfective variant **ga-frehnan-* seems to have developed out of "to have inquired". Related to **frēgō-* and **furskō-*.

***freka-** adj. 'avaricious' — Go. *faihu-friks* adj. 'id.', ON *frekr* adj. 'greedy; harsh; rigorous', Far. *frekur* adj. 'avid, covetous; severe; vigorous; audacious', Elfd. *frek* adj. 'friendly, nice', OE *frec* adj. 'eager, greedy, bold', MDu. *vrec* adj. 'greedy', Du. *vrek* c. 'avaricious person', OHG *freh* adj. 'eager, avid', MHG *vrech* adj. 'brave' ⇒ **preg-o-* (EUR) — Pol. *pragnąć* 'to yearn for', Cz. *prahnouti* 'to covet' < **prog-ne-*; Slov. *prážiti* 'to stew' < **prog-eie-*; W *rhewydd* adj. 'lascivious' < **preg-io-*; OBret. *rogedou* pl. 'orgies' (Lane 1933: 258).

An adjective to a European root **preg-* 'to desire'. Ablauting with OE *fræc*, MDu. *vrac* adj. 'avaricious' < **fraka-* < **prog-o-*.

***freknōn-** f. 'freckle' — Icel. *frekna* f. 'id.', Far. *frækna* f. 'id.', Nw. *frekne*, *frokne* f. 'id.', Sw. *frækne* 'id.', Da. *fregne* 'id.', E *freckle* (NEUR) — Close to Pol. *pręgaty* adj. 'striped' < **prng-eh₂-*.

Most of the Nordic forms can be derived from ON **frekna* (whence ME *frekne*, E obs. *frecken* as well as *freckle*), but Far. *frækna* and Nw. *frokne* seem to continue a paradigm **frakna*, obl. **frøknu*. It seems that the original plural **freknur* was reanalyzed as a root noun form continuing ON **freknr* < **fræknr* after the vocalization of *-r* to *-ur*. This then triggered the back-formation of a singular **frakna* and an oblique **frøknu* in Faroese and Norwegian.

***freusan-** s.v. 'to freeze' — ON *frjósa* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *friuosa* s.v. 'id.', OE *frēosan* s.v. 'id.', E *to freeze*, MLG *vrēsen* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *vriesen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *vriezen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *friosan* s.v. 'id.', G *frieren* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **préus-e-* (WEUR) —

W rhow m. 'frost, rime' < *preuso-; ?Lat *pruīna* f. 'frost' (< *pruruīna < *prus-u-iH-neh₂, Hamp 1973a?).

An old strong verb. The Verner alternation *fresuan-, ptc. *fruzana- was resolved in most modern Germanic languages, cf. E *to freeze* ~ *frozen* vs. G *frieren* ~ *ge-froren*, but retained in Du. *vriezen* ~ *ge-vroren* and Icel. *frjósa* ~ *freðinn* (< ON *frørinn*, *frerinn* with dissimilation of the second *r*, cf. ON *frør*, *frer*, Icel. *freð-* n. 'frost'). The original past participle *prus-to- was preserved as *frusta- (q.v.). Further cf. Go. *frius** n.(?) 'frost' < *fresua-.

***freuþan-** s.v. 'to froth' — OE *ā-frēoðan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *préuþH-e- (IE) — Skt. *próthati* 'to snort (of horses)' < *préuþH-e-; Av. *fraōθaṭ.āspa-* 'with snorting horses'.

A marginally attested strong verb, the source of some nominal formations in Nordic, i.e. ON, Icel. *frauð* n. 'froth', Far. *froyður* m. 'id.' < *fraudi/a- < *prouþH- and ON, Far. *froða*, Nw. *frode* f., Da. *fråde* c. 'id.' < *frubōn-. The root *preuþH- may be an extension of PIE *pru-, cf. Skt. *vi-pru-* 'to spray in all directions' < *pru-. Another extension to the same root may be *prus-: Skt. *pruṣṇóti*, OCS *prysnōti* 'to sprinkle' (with secondary *y) < *prus-ne- and Icel. *freyr* m. 'froth' < *frouza-. A primitive meaning 'to blow' is implied by Nw. dial. *froe* f. (= *frode*) 'gust of wind'.

***fri(j)a-** adj. 'free' — Go. *freis* adj. 'id.', OE *frēo*, *frī* adj. 'id.', E *free*, OFri. *frī* adj. 'id.', OS *frī* adj. 'id.', Du. *vrij* adj. 'id.', OHG *frī* adj. 'id.', G *frei* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *priH-o- (IE) — Skt. *priyá-* adj. 'dear' < *priH-o-.

Also cf. Go. *frei-hals*, ON *frjáls*, OE *frēols* adj. 'free' < *fri(j)a-halsa- and the nominalized OHG, OFri. *frī-hals* m. 'freedom'. The meaning 'free' arose from 'related', a shift that points to a clan-based societal system. Cognate with *fri(j)ōn- (q.v.).

***fri(j)ōn-** w.v. 'to love' — Go. *frijon* w.v. 'to love, like', ON *frjá* w.v. 'to love', Far. *fríggja* w.v. 'to propose, court', OE *frēogan*, *frīgan* w.v. 'to love, marry', OS *frion* w.v. 'id.', Du. *vrijen* s.v. 'to make love' ⇒ *priH-eh₂- (IE) — Close to OCS *prijati* 'to take care of', SCr. *prijati* 'to please, agree with' < *priH-eh₂-; further cf. Skt. *priyate* 'to be pleased' < *priH-ie-.

An old PIE verbal formation. See also *fri(j)a- and *fri(j)ōnd-.

***fri(j)ōnd-** m. 'friend' — Go. *frijonds* m. 'id.', ON *frændi* m. 'friend; relative', Far. *frændi* m. 'relative', OE *frēond* m. 'friend, loved one, relative', E *friend*, OFri. *friünd*, *friōnd* m. 'id.', ODu. *friunt* m. 'id.', Du. *vriend* c. 'id.', OHG *friunt* m. 'friend, loved one', G *Freund* m. 'friend' (DRV).

The lexicalized participle of the verb *fri(j)ōn- (q.v.).

***friþu-** m. 'friendship, peace' — ON *friðr* m. 'peace; security; friendship', Far. *friður* m. 'peace; tranquility', Efd. *frið* m. 'id.', OE *freoþo* m. 'id.', OFri. *fretho* m. 'id.', OS *frithu*, *frethu* m. 'peace; security', Du. *vrede* c. 'peace', OHG *fridu* m. 'peace; protection, security', G *Friede* m. 'peace' (DRV).

A *tu*-stem derived from **fri(j)a-* < **priH-o-*: the short Gm. **i* cannot have regularly developed from the form **priH-tu-*, so it must be assumed that the *tu*-stem was derived at a relatively late stage, i.e. after the merger of **-īa-* and **-ija-*, or - if Dybo's law applied, at a stage when the pretonic shortening of **prī(i)ó-* to **pri(i)o-* had already taken place.

***frōda-** adj. 'wise, experienced' — Go. *froþs* adj. 'id.', ON *fróðr* adj. 'id.', OE *frōd* adj. 'id.', OFri. *frōd* adj. 'id.', OS *frōd* adj. 'id.', OHG *fruot* adj. 'id.', MHG *vruot* adj. 'id.' (NEUR) — Close to Lith. *prōtas* m. 'sense', Latv. *prāts* m. 'mind; will' (with secondary PBalt. **ā*).

An *o*-grade adjective related to **fraþjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *frodei*, ON *fræði*, OHG *fruoti*, MHG *vruote* f. 'wisdom, sense'.

***frōi** adv. 'early' — MLG *vrō* adv. 'early', MDu. *vroech* adj. 'id.', Du. *vroeg* adv., OHG *fruo* adv. 'id.', MHG *vruo* adv. 'id.', G *früh* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **próH-i* (IE).

A petrified locative identical to Gr. *πρώι, πρῶν* adv. 'early in the morning' (for which cf. Skt. *prātár* adv. 'early in the morning' < **proH-ter*). The adverb gave rise to the adj. **frōja-*, cf. OHG *fruoji*, G *frühe*, which is formally identical to Gr. *πρώιος*.

***frug/kkan-** m. 'frog' — OE *frogga* m. 'id.', ME *frogge, frock, froke* 'id.', E *frog* ⇒ **pruk-én-* (GM).

The formal variation within ME, i.e. *frogge* < **fruggan-*, *frock* < **frukka-* and *froke* < **frukan-* points to an old *n*-stem **frugō*, gen. **frukkaz* < **prúgh-ōn*, **prugh-n-ós* or perhaps rather **pruk-én*, **pruk-n-ós*. The original paradigm was split up into 1) **frugō*, **fruggaz* on the one hand, and 2) **frukō*, **frukkaz* on the other. ON *frauki* m. 'frog' may be related, too, if it continues an ablauting form **fraukan-* from Pre-Gm. **faukkan-*. The word has alternatively been derived from **fauðkan-* (**-kan-* is a diminutive suffix), but the alleged derivational base, i.e. ON *fauðr*, Icel. *fauður*, Nw. *frau(d)*, OSw. *frødher*, Da. *frø* 'frog' probably developed from **fraugr* (with *-g > *-ð-* in labial environment as in *fjogur* n. '4' < **fjogdur* < **fedurō*). ME *frūd*, E obs. *froud* 'id.' is therefore likely to have been adopted from Old Norse.

No certain etymology: the usual comparison with Ru. *prýgat'*, *prýgnut'* 'to leap' is highly doubtful, as the accent implies a root **pruHg^{h-}* or **prug-* rather than **prugh-*. This leaves the intra-Germanic connection with **fruska-* (q.v.).

***fruman-** num. 'former, first' — Go. *fruma* num. 'id.', ON *frum-* pref. 'first, oldest', OE *forma* num. 'id.', E *former*, OFri. *forma* num. 'id.', OS *formo* num. 'id.' ⇒ **prH-mH-on-* (IE) — OPru. *pirmas*, Lith. *pirmas* num. 'first' < **prH-mHo-*; Gr. *πράμος* m. 'foremost' < **pr-mH-o-*.

It is likely that the numeral contains the comparative suffix PGm. *-*uman-* < *-*mH-on-*, but the expected outcome of a proto-form **pr-mH-on-* would be ***furman-*. Possibly, this form was remodeled into **fruman-* on the basis of other ordinals ending in *-*uman-*. A similar remodeling took place in Latin, where *prīmus* replaced expected **purmus* < **pr-mH-o-* or **prāmus* < **prh₂-mH-o-* due to the productivity of the suffix *-*īmus* (cf. *optīmus*).

***fruska-** m. 'frog' — ON *froskr* m. 'id.', OE *forsc*, *frox* m. 'id.', OHG *frosc* m. 'id.', G *Frosch* m. 'id.' (GM).

A formation that in all probability continues older **frug-ska-* with the same root element as in **frug/kkan-* 'frog'. The derivation from **frauda-* 'froth' (see **freuþan-*) was inspired by ON *frauðr* 'frog', but this form is likely to have developed from **fraugr* in view of ON *frauki* 'id.' < **frauk(k)an-*.

***frusta-** m./n. 'frost' — ON *frost* n. 'id.', OE *forst* m. 'id.', E *frost*, OFri. *forst* m. 'id.', OS *frost* m. 'id.', Du. *vorst* c. 'id.', OHG *frost* m. 'id.', G *Frost* m. 'id.' ⇒ **prus-to-* (DRV).

Derived from **freusan-* (q.v.).

***fūan-** m. 'mold' — ON *fúi* m. 'rotteness', Far. *fúgvi* m. 'id.' ⇒ **puH-on-* (IE).
An *n*-stem to the PIE root **puH-*, for which see **faujan-* 1.

***fugla-** m. 'bird' — Go. *fugls* m. 'id.', ON *fogl*, *fugl* m. 'id.', Far. *fuglur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *fugel* m. 'id.', OE *fugol* m. 'id.', E *fowl*, OFri. *fugel* m. 'id.', OS *fugal* m. 'id.', Du. *vogel* c. 'id.', OHG *fogal*, *fugal* m. 'id.', G *Vogel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **pluk-ló-* (DRV).

Some connect Lith. *paūkštis* 'bird' < **pouk-sti-* (e.g. Magnússon 1989: 214), but the form **fugla-* is more likely to have developed from **flug-la-* (by dissimilation), and may thus have been derived from **fleugan-* 'to fly' (q.v.).

***fuhōn-** f. 'she-fox' — Go. *fauho* f. 'id.', ON *fóa*, *fúa* f. 'id.', MLG *vō* f. 'id.', OHG *voha* f. 'id.', MHG *vohe* f. 'id.' (IE).

The feminine to **fuhsa-* 'fox' (q.v.). Another formation with the same meaning is represented by ME *fixen(e)*, *vixen*, E *vixen* (with southern *v-* for *f-*), MHG *vühsinne*, G *Füchsin*, but unlike **fuhōn-*, this is a secondary derivation from **fuhsa-*.

***fuhsa-** m. 'fox' — ON *fox* n. 'deceit', Icel. *fox* n. 'fox', OE *fox* m. 'id.', E *fox*, WFri. *foks* m. 'id.', EFri. *foaks* m. 'id.', MLG *vos(se)* m. 'id.', MDu. *vos* m., *vosse* f.

'id.', Du. *vos* c. 'id.', OHG *fuhs* m. 'id.', G *Fuchs* m. 'id.' ⇒ **puk-so-* (IE) — Skt. *púcha-* m. 'tail, rod' < **puk-sk-o-*.

Since the semantic link between 'tail' and 'fox' is paralleled by Lith. *uodegà* 'tail' > *uodėgis* 'fox', it is reasonable to compare Germanic **fuhsa-* to Skt. *púcha-*. This provides the word with an Indo-European background. Note that the Nordic word for 'fox', ON *refr*, Icel. *refur*, Far. *revur*, Nw. *rev*, Sw. *räv*, Da. *ræv* (also cf. Fi. *repo*), was borrowed from Iranian, cf. Oss. *ruvas* / *robas* (Skt. *lopāśá-*, Av. *raopi-*, Sogd. *ropas*). This is supported by Spa. *raposo*, *raposa*, apparently a loanword from the same Sarmatian or Alanic source (Brøndal 1928: 10). See also **fuhōn-* 'she-fox'.

**fuk(k)ōn-* w.v. 'to blow' — Icel. *fokka* w.v. 'to mess around, rush', MLG *vucken* w.v. 'to rush, scud', MDu. *vocken* w.v. 'to blow', MHG *fochen* w.v. 'to blow' ⇒ **pug-néh₂-* (EUR?) — Either to Latv. *pūga* f. 'gust of wind' < **pug-eh₂-* or to Arm. *p'uk'(g)* 'breath, wind, fart' < **pug-o-* (with sound symbolic aspiration?).

The different dialects with their vacillation between **fukkōn-* and **fukōn-* point to a formation **pug-néh₂-*, which could be related to Latv. *pūga* and Arm. *p'uk'(g)*. The sometimes compared Lith. *pūkšti* (*pūkščiù*) 'to cough, snarl', on the other hand, is a loanword from LG *pusten* 'to pant, snarl' (with *klusilspring* in the sequence -*úš-*). See also **feukan-* ~ **fūkan-*.

**fūla-* adj. 'filthy, foul' — Go. *fuls* adj. 'foul, putrid', ON *fúll* adj. 'foul, stinking; mean', OE *fūl* adj. 'foul, nasty', E *foul*, OFri. *fūl* adj. 'foul; vile', OS *fulitha* f. 'filth', MLG *fūl* adj. 'foul, bad', Du. *vuil* adj. 'dirty', OHG *fūl* adj. 'rotten, decayed', G *faul* adj. 'putrid; lazy' ⇒ **pūH-lo-* (IE) — Lith. *púliai* m.pl. 'pus' < **pūH-l-io-* and *piaulai* m.pl. 'mold' < **peuH-l-io-*.

A *lo*-stem derived from a PIE root **puH-*. See also **faujan- 1*.

**fulan-* m. 'foal' — Go. *fula* m. 'id.', ON *foli* m. 'id.', Elfd. *fuoli* m. 'id.', OE *folā* m. 'id.', E *fole*, MLG *vole* m. 'id.', OHG *folo* m. 'id.', G *Fohlen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **pūH-on-* (IE) — Gr. *πῶλος* m./f. 'foal' < **pōlH-o-*, W *ebawl* 'id.' < **h₁ek^wo-pōlH-o-*; Alb. *pelē* 'mare' < **pōlH-neh₂-*.

Also cf. ON, Far., OSw. *fyl*, Sw. *föl*, Nw. *føl(l)*, Da. *føl* n. 'id.' < **fulja-* < **pūH-io-*, the WGM. diminutive MDu. *volen*, *vulen*, Du. *veulen*, OHG *vuli*, *vulīn*, MHG *vüle*, *vulīn*, G *Füllen* n. 'foal' < **ful-līn(a)-* and the Franconian feminine MHG *vülche*, MDu. *vilke*, Du. dial. *vilke*, *vilke* f. '(young) mare' < **fulikō(n)-*. In IE, the word is sometimes reconstructed with a **u* in the root, viz. **p(ō)ul-* (cf. Orel 2000: 14), but this seems to be precluded by W *ebawl*. I therefore reconstruct a root noun **pōlH-s*, gen. **pūH-ós* (Lubotsky 1988: 132). This formation may ultimately have been derived from a verbal root **pelH-* as in Alb. *pjell* 'to give birth' (cf. Huld 1984: 102).

***fuldō**- f. 'earth, ground, field, the world' — ON *fold* f. 'id.', Far. poet. *fold* f. 'id.', OE *folde* f. 'id.', OS *folda* f. 'id.' ⇒ **plth₂-éh₂*- (IE) — Cf. Skt. *pṛthivī*-, *pṛthivī*- f. 'earth, Mother Earth', YAv. *zqm pərəθβim, pərəθβε... zamō* 'broad earth' < **plth₂-u-ih₂*-.

The Germanic and Indo-Iranian forms continue a feminine form of the adj. 'flat'. In Indo-European, it presumably occurred with the word for 'land' in a sacral context. See also **felpa*-.

***fulgēn**- w.v. 'to follow, accompany' — ON *fylgja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *fylgja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *fya* w.v. 'id.', OE *fylgan, folgian* w.v. 'id.', E *to follow*, OS *folgon* w.v. 'id.', Du. *volgen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *folgēn* w.v. 'id.', G *folgen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **plk-(éh₁)-ie*- (GM).

ON *fylgja* and OE *fylg(e)an* continue a formation **fulgjan*- that can be reconciled with OE *fe(o)lan* s.v. 'to proceed, go, reach' < **felhan*- < **pelk-e*-. Extra-Gm. comparanda are unreliable: Bret. *heul* 'to follow' probably continues **selgh*- rather than **pelgh*- and the connection with CS *plъzati*, Ru. *pólzat*', Scr. *pűzati* 'to crawl' must be abandoned in view of the accent pointing to **plg^h-eh₂*- rather than **plg^h-eh₂*-.

***fulla**- 1 adj. 'full' — Go. *fulls* adj. 'id.', ON *fullr* adj. 'id.', Far. *fullr* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *full* adj. 'id.', OE *full* adj. 'id.', E *full*, OS *full* adj. 'id.', Du. *vol* adj. 'id.', OHG *fol* adj. 'id.', G *voll* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **plh₁-nó*- (IE) — Skt. *pūrṇá*-, Av. *pərəna*-, OIr. *lán* 'id.', Lith. *pilnas*, OCS *plъnъ* adj. 'filled, full' < **plh₁-nó*-.

An adjective continuing the original past participle of the verbal root **pelh₁*- 'to fill'. See also **felu*- ~ **fulu*-.

***fulla**- 2 n. 'cup' — ON *full* n. 'goblet', OE *full* n. 'cup' ⇒ **pl-nó*- (IE) — Gr. *πέλλα* f. 'milk pail; drinking bowl, goblet' < **pel-ih₂*- and Gr. *πελλίς, πελίς* 'basin' < **pel-i-s*, gen. **pel-i-ós*; OCS *polъ* 'scoop' < **pol-o*-.

An Indo-European word for a certain vessel. Unrelated to **fulla*- 1.

***fulmō**- f. 'palm of the hand' — ME *folm* f. 'id.', OS *folmos* f.pl. 'both hands', OHG *folma* f. 'palm' ⇒ **plh₂-m-eh₂*- (IE) — Gr. *παλάμη* f. 'palm of the hand' (= Lat. *palma*) < **plh₂-em-eh₂*-; OIr. *lám* f. 'hand' < **plh₂-m-eh₂*-.

An old *m*-stem. Within Germanic, it is possible to connect ON *falma* w.v. 'to grope' < **falmōjan*-, a verb possibly derived from a lost *mo*-stem **falmaz* < **polh₂-mo*-.

***fundōn**- w.v. 'to try to find(?)' — OE *fundian* w.v. 'to try to find, to strive, intend', OS *fundon* w.v. 'to strive, proceed' ⇒ **pnt-néh₂*-(?) (DRV?).

The iterative to **finpan*- (q.v.). PGm. **fandōn*- can be an *o*-grade variant of the same iterative.

***funhsti-** f. 'fist' — OE *fȳst* f. 'id.', E *fist*, MDu. *vuust* f. 'id.', Du. *vuist* c. 'id.', OHG *fūst* f. 'id.', G *Faust* f. 'id.' ⇒ **pnk^w-ti-* (IE) — Identical to OCS *pęstb* f. 'fist'.

Probably a derivation from PIE **pénkwe* 'five', for which see **fimfe*.

***funhtu-** adj. 'humid, moist' — OE *fūht* adj. 'id.', OS *fūht* adj. 'id.', MDu. *vocht(e)*, *vucht(e)* adj. 'id.', Du. *vochtig* adj. 'id.', OHG *fūht*, *fūhti* adj. 'id.', G *feucht* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **pnk-tu-* (IE?) — Skt. *pañka-* m. 'mud' < **pe/onk-o-*(?).

A *u*-stem adjective that became remodeled into a *ja*-stem in the continental WGM. languages. Possibly related to Skt. *pañka-* (if this word is of IE origin). The traditional comparison with **fanja-* 'bog' is doubtful: it would imply that both Skt. and Gm. added a *k*-suffix, which is rather uncertain.

***funkōn-** w.v. 'to sparkle' — MDu. *vonken* w.v. 'to smolder; to sparkle', MHG *vunken* w.v. 'to shimmer, shine, sparkle', *ent-vunken* 'to ignite' ⇒ **pnk-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to the strong verb **finkan-* as well as the derivational base for OHG *funko*, G *Funke(n)*, MLG *vunke*, MDu. *vonke*, Du. *vonk*, ME *funke* 'spark' < **funkan-*. The etymon has no extra-Gm. cognates, but it is possible that the meaning 'to spark' arose in elliptic use of the verb **fanhan-* 'to catch (fire)'. The received derivation of the *n*-stem **funkan-* from PIE **ph₂un-* 'fire' (for which see **fōr* ~ **fun-*) is erroneous (*pace* Pokorny IEW: 828).

***furdu-** m. 'ford' — OE *ford* m. 'id.', OS *ford* m. 'id.', MDu. *vort*, *voorde* m. 'id.' ⇒ **pr-tú-* (IE) — Av. *pārātu-* m. 'crossing', MP *puhl*, NP *pul* 'bridge', Lat. *portus* m. 'entrance, port, refuge', OW *rit*, W *rhyd* m. 'ford' < **pr-tú-*.

Also cf. the full grade ON *fjorðr* m. 'fjord' < **ferþu-* < **pér-tu-*.

***furh-** f. 'furrow' — ON *for* f. 'id.', OE *furh* f. 'id.', E *furrow*, OFri. *furch* f. 'id.', MDu. *vore* f. 'id.', Du. *voor* c. 'id.', OHG *furh*, *furuh* d. 'id.', G *Furche* f. 'id.' ⇒ **prk-* (IE) — Skt. *pársāna-* m. 'rift' < **pe/ork-ono-*; Lat. *porca* f. 'ridge between two furrows' < **p(o)rk-eh₂-*; Mlr. *etarche*, *etrige*, *eitre* f. 'id.' < **h₁enter-prk-ieh₂-*; MW *rhych* m./f. 'furrow'?

An archaic root noun **furh-z*, dat. **furh-i* (cf. OE *fyrh*). WFri. *furg* and Du. dial. *furg* (in the originally Frisian territories) point to a Verner variant OFri. **furg* (cf. Weijnen 1996: 228), which is in agreement with the reconstruction of a root noun **pórk-s*, gen. **prk-és*, dat. **prk-í*. Also cf. the ablauting Nw. dial. *fere* m. 'ridge between two furrows' < **ferhan-*.

***furhnō-** f. 'trout' — OE *forn(e)* f. 'id.', OS *forhna*, *furhnia* f. 'id.', MDu. *voorne* f. '?', Du. *voorn* c. 'roach', OHG *forhana* f. 'trout', MHG *forhen*, *forhel* f. 'id.' ⇒ **prk-neh₂-* (IE) — OIr. *erc* m. 'perch, salmon' < **perk-o-*.

An old derivation from the root *perk- 'spotted', for which see *farwa-. Note that the root stress prevented Kluge's law from operating: the outcome of *prk-néh₂- would have been *firkō-.

***furhta-** adj. 'fearful' — Go. *faurhts* adj. 'id.', OS *for(a)ht* adj. 'id.', OHG *foraht* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *prk-to- (IE) — ToAB *präskā-* 'to fear' < *prk-sk-.

A Tocharian-Germanic isogloss; the proposed connection with Arm. *erkn*, pl. *erkun-k'* 'labor pains, pang; fear' is formally problematic because the form *perg^w- as reconstructed by Pedersen 1906: 398-9 would give Arm. **herk-. See further *furhtjan-.

***furhtjan-** w.v. 'to fear' — Go. *faurhtjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *fyrhtan*, *fryhtan* w.v. 'to frighten; tremble with fear', ME *frighten* w.v. 'to frighten, become frightened', OFri. *fruchta* w.v. 'id.', OHG *furihtan* w.v. 'to fear', G *fürchten* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The formation *furhtjan- unites two different formations: 1) a simple denominative verb 'to fear' created to *furhtō-, and 2) a factitive 'to frighten' derived from *furhta- (q.v.).

***furhtō-** f. 'fright' — OFri. *fruchta* f. 'id.', OS *forhta* f. 'id.', OHG *forhta* f. 'id.', MHG *vorhte*, *vorht* f. 'id.' ⇒ *prk-t-eh₂- (DRV).

See *furhta- and *furhtjan-.

***furhwōn-** f. 'fir' — ON *fura* f. 'id.', OE *furh* f. 'id.', OHG *voraha*, *vorha* f. 'id.', MHG *vorhef*. 'id.', G *Förhe* f. 'id.' ⇒ *p^rk^w-eh₂- (IE).

A zero-grade formation related to *ferhwa- 1 'oak' (q.v.).

***furi** adv./prep. 'in front of, for' — Go. *faur* adv./prep. 'id.', ON *fyr* prep. 'id.', OE *for*, *fore* prep. 'id.', E *for*, OS *for*, *fora* prep. 'id.', Du. *voor* prep./adv. 'for; before', OHG *furi* prep./adv. 'id.', G *für* prep. 'id.' ⇒ *prh₂-i (IE) — Gr. πᾶρ, παρὰ, παρὰ adv./prep. 'besides, by, from, next to, alongside', Lat. *prae* adv./prep. 'in front of, before' < *prh₂(-ei).

***fūrjan-** w.v. 'to castrate' — OE (*a*)*fŷran* w.v. 'id.', Du. *vuren*, *vieren* w.v. 'id.', OHG *ar-fūrian* w.v. 'id.' (NEUR) — Lith. *pjáuti* (*pjáuju*) 'to cut, slaughter', Latv. *plāūt* 'to mow, harvest' < *péuH-e- (cf. OPru. *piuclan* 'scythe' < *peuH-tlo-).

A factitive to an unattested adj. *fūra-, cf. OHG *ur-fūr* m. 'eunuch' < *fūra- < *púH-ro-.

***fursa-** m. 'gush(?)' — ON *fors*, *foss* n. 'torrent; waterfall', Far. *fossur* m. 'id.', OSw. *fors* m. 'id.', Elfd. *fuoss* m. 'id.' ⇒ *p^rs-o- (IE) — Hitt. *papparšzi* ~ *papparšanzi* 'to sprinkle' < *po-pors-ti, *-enti; ToA *prāsā-*, ToB *pārsā-* 'id.' < *pers-; Skt. *pṛṣant-* adj. 'speckled, spotted'; Lith. *pušlas* m. 'spatter, spray' <

**prs-lo-*; OCS *praxъ* m. 'dust', Ru. *pórox* m. '(gun-)powder', SCr. *prâh* m. 'dust, powder' < **pors-o-*; Ru. dial. *perx* 'dandruff', SCr. dial. *přh* 'coal dust', Slov. *přh* 'dust, mold' < **prs-o-*; OCS *prъstь*, Ru. arch. *perst'* f. 'dust, earth', Latv. *pirkstis* m. 'spark in ashes, heat' < **prs-ti(o)-*.

Also cf. Icel., Far. *fossa*, Elfd. *fuossa* w.v. 'to gush, cascade' < **fursōjan-*.

**furskō-* f. 'inquiry' — OHG *forsca* f. 'id.', MHG *vorsche* f. 'id.' ⇒ **prk-sk-eh₂*- (IE/DRV) — Skt. *přchâti* 'to ask', Av. *pərəsaiti* 'to ask, want', Lat. *poscō* 'to ask, require', OIr. *arcaid* 'to ask', W *archaf* 'id.' < **prk-ske-*.

A feminine **prk-sk-eh₂*- derived from the well-attested IE *sk*-present **prk-ske-*. It again served as the basis for the verb **furskōjan-*, cf. OHG *forscōn*, G *forschen*, Du. *vorsen* 'to inquire, investigate'. See also **frehnan-* and **frēgō-*.

**furtu-* m. 'fart' — MDu. *vort* m. 'id.', OHG *furz* m. 'id.', G *Furz* m. 'id.' ⇒ **prd-u-* (IE).

A *u*-stem to the strong verb **fertan-* (q.v.).

**futōn-* w.v. 'to go' — Nw. *fōta* w.v. 'to step; to go' (DRV).

The iterative to **fetan-* (q.v.).

**fupi-* f. 'vagina' — ON *fuð* f. 'id.', Icel. *fuð* f. 'vagina; holes in a block of wood (for fishing rods)', Nw. *fud* f. 'vagina; anus, backside', MHG *vut* f. 'vagina' ⇒ **put-i-* (GM).

Usually connected with the root of **fūla-* 'putrid' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 848-9), but in view of the Icel. verb *fuða* 'to drill a hole in a tree' and *ferða-fuða* 'buckle; travel bag', this seems impausible. MHG *votze* (cf. LG *hunds-fott*, Du. *honds-vod* 'worthless guy', lit. 'dog vagina') < **futtōn-* and ON *fytta* < **futtjōn-* point to a geminated root **futt-*, which may have arisen in an *n*-stem **fupō*, gen. **futtaz* < **pūt-ōn*, **put-n-ós*. No further etymology, though close to Lat. *pūbēs* f.pl. 'private parts' < **peud^h-i-*.

G

**gadōjan-* w.v. 'to fit (together)' — OFri. *gadia* w.v. 'to engage in', MDu. *gaden* w.v. 'to fit, please, mate', OHG *be-gatōn* w.v. 'to gather', MHG (*ge-*)*gaten* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hod^h-eh₂-ie-* (DRV) — Ru. *godít'* (*gožú*) 'to wait, loiter', SCr. *gòditi* 'to please' < **g^hod^h-eie-*; OCS *godъ* m. '(suitable) time, year', Ru. *god* m. 'year', SCr. *gōd* m. 'important holiday, year, right time' < **g^hod^h-o-*.

Probably a denominal verb derived from an adjective *gada- < *ghodh-o-, cf. OHG *gi-gat* adj. 'suitable'. Als cf. *gadurōjan- and *gōda-.

***gadurōjan-** w.v. 'to gather' — OE *gædrīan* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *gaduria* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *gaderen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *ver-gaderen* 'id.' (DRV).

A verb derived from an adverb *gadur, cf. OE *tō gædere*, OFri. *gader*, *gadur* adv. 'together'. It is possible that the derivational base consisted of the root *gad- (see *gadōjan-) and the locative suffix *-r as seen in *hwar 'where' < *kwo-r and *þar 'there' < *to-r. For a typologically similar formation, cf. Lith. *dabař* 'now' from the root *d^hobh- 'to suit' (see *daban-) and the same locative suffix.

***gaidwa-** n. 'lack' — Go. *gaidw* n. 'id.', OE *gād* n. 'id.' ⇒ *ghoidh-uo- (NEUR).

Although Go. *gaidw* can be interpreted as a *-þwa- derivation of a PGm. root *gai- < PIE *ǵh₂-ei- 'to be open', the link with *gīda- 'desire' (q.v.) and the related Lith. *geĩsti* and OCS *žьdati* seems more economical (Torp 1909: 133; Derksen 2008: 565).

***gaisjan-** w.v. 'to terrify' — Go. *us-gaisjan** w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *ǵhois-éie- (IE) — YAv. *zaēša-* adj. 'terrible' < *ǵhois-o-.

A causative to the root *gīs-, cf. Go. *us-geisnan* w.v. 'to be aghast, terrified'. Also cf. ON *geiski* m. 'panic, fear' < *gaiskan- as well as *gaista- 'spirit'.

***gaista-** m. 'spirit, ghost' — OE *gāst* m. 'breath, spirit, soul, ghost', E *ghost*, OFri. *gāst*, *gēst* m. 'spirit, ghost, demon', OS *gēst* m. 'soul, vitality, spirit, demon', Du. *geest* m. 'spirit', OHG *geist* m. 'id.', G *Geist* m. 'id.' ⇒ *ǵhois-d-o- (IE).

The word can be derived from *gaisjan- 'to terrify' (q.v.) < *ǵhois-éie- with a *to*-suffix: *ǵhois-to- (cf. EWAhd: IV, 130-1). In view of the clearly denominative OE *gæstan* 'id.' < *gaistjan-, however, it is more probable that Germanic had an adjective identical to Av. *zōižda-* adj. 'terrible' < *ǵhois-do-. The noun *gaista- would then be parallel to Skt. *hēḍa-* m. 'anger'. Further cf. Lith. *žeĩsti* (*žeidžiù*) 'to wound' < **ǵheis-d-ie-.

***gait-** f. 'goat' — Go. *gaits* f. 'id.', ON *geit* f. 'id.', Far. *geit* f. 'id.', Elfd. *djiet* f. 'id.', OE *gāt* f. 'id.', E *goat*, OS *gēt* f. 'id.', Du. *geit* c. 'id.', OHG *geiz* f. 'id.' ⇒ *ghaid- (WEUR) — Lat. *haedus* m. 'young goat-buck, kid' < *ghaid-o-.

Also cf. the diminutive Go. *gaitēin* n. 'little kid' < *gaitīna- and OE *gæten*, OHG *geizīn* adj. 'of goat' < *gaitina-, which is formally comparable to Lat. *haedīnus* adj. 'of a kid' < *ghaid-ein-o-. As to the etymology, the *a*-vocalism in Latin as well as the fact that the Germanic word is inflected as a root noun - which is common in non-IE elements - indicate that the word may have been borrowed from an indigenous European language. It has earlier been suggested that the word was adopted from Semitic *gadi- 'goat', cf. Arab.

*jadyu*ⁿ, Hebr. *gēdī*, Berb. *aḡāyd*, at the PIE level. It is more conceivable, however, that both Italo-Germanic **ghaid-* and PSEM. **gad-* both were borrowed from a third source (D'iakonov 1985: 132). Archaeological and genetic evidence suggests that the goat was first domesticated in the Zagros Mountains as early as ten thousand years ago (cf. Naderi et al. 2008). In all likelihood, the 'goat' word petered through an old continuum of agricultural and cattle breeding cultures that had expanded into Europe from the East in the millennia preceding the arrival of the Indo-Europeans.

***gaiza-** m. 'spear, tip' — ON *geirr* m. 'id.', Nw. *geir* m. 'leister, eel spear; small tip; ness, headland; small mackerel', OE *gār* m. 'id.', OFri. *gēr-*, OS *gēr* m. 'id.', MDu. *geer* m. 'id.', OHG *gēr* m. 'id.', MHG *gēr* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ghois-ó-* (WEUR) — OIr. *gae* m., MW *gwaew* m./f. 'spear' < **ghaiso-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss. In view of the *a*-vocalism, it has been claimed that the Celtic word was borrowed from Germanic (Matasović 2009: 155). This is supported by the retention of an apparently more primitive meaning in the Norwegian dialects, viz. 'small tip' and esp. the presence of ablauting cognates such as ON *gǫsli* m. 'staff, ski stick' < **gǫsla-1* (q.v.) < **gheis-*, which is semantically close to ON *geisl* m. 'ski stick', *geisli* m. 'stick; beam, ray' < **gaisla(n)-*. Note that the appurtenance of Gr. *χαῖος* m., *χαῖον* n. 'shepherd's staff' and Skt. *hészas-* n. 'quickness, vigour, fire, missile' is semantically difficult.

***galan-** s.v. 'to shout, sing, chant' — ON *gala* s.v. 'to crow; to sing, chant', Far. *gala* s.v. 'to crow; to call out', Elfd. *gálá* s.v. 'to shout, call', OE *galan* s.v. 'to sing, enchant, call', MDu. *galen* s./w.v. 'to be noisy', OHG *galan* s.v. 'to sing, enchant' ⇒ **ghól-e-* (NEUR) — Arm. *getgetem* 'to sing beautifully, quiver, vibrate' < **ghel-ghel-*; Ru. *na-gálit* 'to shout, sing', *gálit'sja* 'to mock' < **ghól-éie-*; Ru. dial. *gal'* f. 'fun, laughter' < **ghól-i-*.

An *o*-grade intensive verb with a meaning 'to call' and - more secondarily - 'to chant'. It served as the basis for e.g. ON *galdr* m., OE *gealdor* n. 'fairy song' < **gal-dra-*, OHG *galstar*, MHG *galster* n. 'id.' < **gal-stra-* and the secondary causative **gōljan-*. Note that the corresponding iterative **gullōn-* (q.v.) gave rise to the secondary strong verb **gellan-* (q.v.).

***gald(j)a-** adj. 'barren, not (yet) pregnant' — ON *geldr* adj. 'id.' (also 'yielding no milk'), OSw. *galder* adj. 'id.', OE *gieldē* adj. 'id.', MDu. *gelde*, *gelt* adj. 'id.', OHG *galt* adj. 'id.', MHG *galt* adj. 'id.', G *gelt* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ghol-tó-* (WEUR?) — To OW *gylm*, MW *geleu*, *gelyf* 'knife' < **ghel-mo-*?

Also cf. the factitive ON *gelda* w.v. 'to castrate' < **galdjan-* and the derived **galtan-* 'boar' (q.v.). The adjective can be derived from both **gholdh-o-* and **ghol-tó-* and has been compared to Go. *gilþa* m. 'knife' < **ghel-ton-* (cf. OW

gylym). Or can there be a link with the verb **galan-* in the sense of 'to bewitch' (> 'to make infertile')?

***galgan-** m. 'stake?' — Go. *galga* m. 'stake, pole for crucifixion, gallows', ON *galgi* m. 'gallows', OE *gealga* m. 'id.', E *gallows*, OFri. *galga* m. 'id.', Du. *galg* c. 'id.', OHG *galgo* m. 'gallows, cross', G *Galgen* m. 'gallows; boom' → **ǵholg^h-eh₂-* (NEUR) — Identical to Lith. *žalgà* f. 'long, thin stake'.

A word originally meaning 'stick', cf. *gelgja* f. 'stick, pole' < **galgjōn-*. Fi. *salko*, SaaN *čuolggu*, Mordv. *salgo* 'stick, pole' < PFU **śalka* have been claimed to be borrowed from PIE (cf. Koivulehto 2007: 240), but it is problematic, from this perspective, that the word is only attested in Baltic and Germanic. Note that the sometimes quoted link with Arm. *jaṭk* 'branch, rod, stick, staff, whip' < **ǵhlg-* is uncertain because of formal reasons (cf. Martirosyan 2008: 409).

***galla/ōn-** m./f. 'bile' — ON *gall* n. 'id.', Far. *gall* n. 'id.' (< **galla-*), Elfd. *golle* m. 'id.', OE *gealla* m. 'id.', E *gall*, OS *galla* f. 'id.', Du. *gal* c. 'id.', OHG *galla* f. 'id.', MHG *galle* f. 'id.', G *Galle* f. 'id.' → **ǵhol(h₃)-on-* (IE) — Av. *zāra-* 'bile', Gr. *χόλος* m. 'id.' < **ǵholh₃-o-*; Lat. *fel*, *fellis* n. 'id.' < **ǵhelh₃-n-(?)*; Lith. *tulžis* (< **žultis*), Latv. *žul(k)ts* f. 'id.' < **ǵhlh₃-ti-*; OCS *zlbčb*, Ru. *žēlč'*, SCr. *žuč* f. 'bile' < **ǵhlh₃-ki-*.

An *n*-stem generally derived from the PIE root **ǵhlh₃-* 'yellow' (cf. PGM. **gelwa-* ~ **gulu-*. It is possible, however, that the original word was merely influenced by this root. Problematic is the appurtenance of Lat. *fel*, which points to initial **g^{wh}* (or **b^h*): the assumption of an *ad hoc* change **ǵ^h > f* in dialectal Latin (cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 217; De Vaan 2008: 209) remains problematic.

***galra-** m. 'swelling(?)' — Nw. *galder* m./n. 'swelling in the foot of horses' → **ǵholH-r-* (Driessen 2003) (IE) — Close to OIr. *galar* n. 'sickness, disease, physical pain', MW *galar* m. 'grief, lament' < **ǵholH-r-*; also cf. Lith. *žalà* f. 'damage' < **ǵholH-eh₂-*; Hitt. *kallar-* adj. 'inauspicious, unpropitious, baleful' < **ǵholH-ro-*; OCS *zobь*, Ru. *zloj*, SCr. *zào* adj. 'bad' < **ǵhlH-o-*.

Also cf. ON *galli* m. 'flaw', OE *gealla* m. 'skin lesion', MLG *galle* m. 'damage' < **gallan-* < nom. **ǵhólH-ōn*, gen. **ǵholH-n-ós*. Nw. *galder* can be identical to OIr. *galar* if it continues **ǵholH-r-* rather than **ǵhelH-r-* (the latter with Joseph's rule). The appurtenance of Gr. *χολέρα* 'bile' (< **ǵholh₁-er-h₂-?*) is more uncertain.

***galtan-** m. '(castrated) boar' — ON *galti*, *goltr* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *n*-stem created to **gald(j)a-* 'infertile'. The formation must in view of the (shortened) geminate have arisen prior to Kluge's law. The original Pre-Gm. paradigm probably was **galdō*, gen. **galtaz* < **ǵhold^h-ōn*,

**gholdh-n-ós* or perhaps rather with a zero-grade genitive **gh^hldh-n-ós* in view of the derived feminine ON *gyltr, gylta* f. 'young (infertile?) sow' < Pre-Gm. **gultt-īz*, gen. **gultt-jōz* < **gh^hldh-n-ih₂-s*, **gh^hldh-n-iéh₂-s* (OHG *galza, gelza*, MHG *galze, gelze*, MDu. *gelte* f. 'castrated sow' < **gelt(t)jōn-* is a more recent derivation). The *u*-stem ON *gqltr* split off from the original acc.pl. **galtuns* < **gholdh-n-n-s* (cf. ON *qrn* m. 'eagle' < **arnu-* vs. < **aran-* 1).

***gamala-** adj. 'old' — ON *gamall* adj. 'id.', OE *gamol, gomel* adj. 'id.', MDu. *gamel* adj. 'id.', Du. *gammel* adj. 'rickety' ⇒ **kōm-h₂el-o-?* (DRV?).

Uncertain etymology. The word has been derived from **gh^hi-om-*, an ablaut variant of **gh^hei-m* 'winter' (cf. Torp 1909: 127) on the assumption that age was measured by counting winters, but this seems too far-fetched. Perhaps from **ga-mēla-* (prefix **ga-* + **mēla-* 'time') with the stress on the first syllable (Kluge 1883: 70). Or, by the same principle, from **gam-ala-* < **kōm-h₂el-o-* to **alda-* 'old' < **h₂el-tó-*. Also cf. OE *gamelian*, MLG *gamelen* w.v. 'to age' < **gamalōjan-* and the past participles ON *gamlaðr*, OS *gi-gamalod* 'aged'.

***gamman-** m. 'stall(?); hut(?)' — ON *gammi* m. 'Sami hut; earthen hut', Elfd. *gamme* m. 'porch', Da. *gamme* c. 'animal stall; earthen hut' ⇒ **gh^hos-mó-* (EUR) — Arm. *gom* 'fold (for cattle)' < **gh^hos-mo-*.

The comparison of the Germanic and Armenian words implies a proto-form **gh^hos-mó-* (Olsen 1999: 198), as *-*zm-* regularly gives PGm. *-*mm-*. The root of this formation can perhaps be identified with **gh^hes-* 'to eat', cf. YAv. *garhənti* 3pl.pres. 'id.' < **gh^hés-e-*.

***ganazan-** m. 'gander' — OE *gandra*, E *gander*, MLG *ganre* m. 'id.' ⇒ **gh^hh₂en-os-on-* (IE).

A formation derived from the root of **gans-* 'goose' (q.v.) < PIE *gh^hh₂en-s-* by adding the masculine suffix *-*azan-*, for which cf. **katazan-* 'tomcat'.

***ganēn-** w.v. 'to open' — ON *gana* w.v. 'to gape; gaze, stare' ⇒ **gh^hh₂-neh₂-* (IE) — Gr. *χάσκω* 'to yawn' < **gh^hh₂-ske-*; Gr. *χαίνω* 'to yawn' < **gh^hh₂-n-ie-* and *χάνος* n. 'throat, mouth' < **gh^hh₂-n-os-*.

A stative verb, in all likelihood a remodeling of an original nasal present **gh^hh₂-neh₂-*, cf. Gr. *χαίνω* and *χάσκω* (the **n* is unlikely to be radical in view of e.g. Gr. *χάος*). Also cf. ON *gan* n. 'yawning' and the secondary Far. *gána* w.v. 'to crane one's neck; to gape, stare' < **gēnēn-* as well as Far. *góna* w.v. 'to stare, gape' < **gōnēn-*.

***gangan-** ~ ***gungan-** s.v. 'to go' — Go. *gaggan* s.v. 'id.', ON *ganga* s.v. 'id.', OE *gangan, gongan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *gunga* s.v. 'id.', OS *gangan* s.v. 'id.', OHG

gangan s.v. 'id.', MHG *gängen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *ǵhóngh-e- (IE) — Lith. *žėngti* (*žėngti*) 'to stride' < *ǵhengh-ie-.

The verb was originally suppletive in Germanic, cf. the Gothic preterite *iddja* < *ejjō- (also OE *ēode* < *ejj-ōd- with secondary weak ending), but in NWGm. we find a reduplicated preterite **geanga* ~ **geangume*, cf. ON *gék* ~ *gégum*, OHG *gieng*, *giengum*. OFri. *gungan* is probably to be analyzed as a zero-grade form **gungan-* (cf. recently Mottausch 1996), although the *u*-vocalism has also been explained by internal Frisian developments (cf. Seebold 1970: 213). From the PIE perspective, however, it is likely that the Gm. strong verbs with *a*-vocalism evolved from the class of athematic verbs corresponding to the Hittite *hi*-verbs with similar *o/ø*-ablaut. The Frisian zero grade would then be a vestige of the original paradigm 3sg. *ǵhóngh-ti, 3pl. *ǵhng^h-énti. See also **gangi-* and **ganhti-*.

**gangi-* adj. 'passable' — ON *gengr* adj. 'able to walk', OE *genge* adj. 'effective', OFri. *genze* adj. 'current, valid', MDu. *genge* adj. 'current, valid', OHG *genzi* adj. 'current', MHG *genge* adj. 'id.', G *gāngig* adj. 'current, usual' (DRV).

The gerundive to **gangan-* ~ **gungan-* (q.v.).

**ganhēn-* w.v. 'to inspect; to take into account(?)' — ON *gá* w.v. 'to heed', Icel. *gá* w.v. 'to inspect', Far. *gáa* w.v. 'to notice, become aware of', Elfd. *gǫ* w.v. 'to notice; to observe' (GM).

The widely accepted etymological connection with OCS *gověti* 'to revere' (cf. Torp 1909: 121) and Lat. *faveo* 'to be favorable' < *ǵ^{wh}ou-eh₁- (cf. Schrijver 1991: 441-2), implying a PGm. form **gawēn-*, is contradicted by the nasal vowel of Elfd. *gǫ* (also cf. Elfd. *gǫ-los* 'indifferent' = Far. *gá(a)-leysur* < **ganha-lausa-*) as noticed by Noreen 1886: 16-17. Similarly, the derived ON *gæta* w.v. 'to watch, tend, take care of' must be reconstructed as **ganhatjan-* rather than **gawatjan-* in view of the nasal vowel of Elfd. *gęta*. It follows that the apparently obvious link with **gauma-* 'attention' must be abandoned.

**ganhti-* f. 'doorway' — Go. *fram-gahts* f. 'progress', ON *gátt* f. 'rabbet of a doorpost; doorway', Far. *gátt* f. 'threshold; doorway', Elfd. *gǫtt* f. 'doorpost' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to **gangan-* ~ **gungan-*. The nasality of the Proto-Germanic vowel is still attested in Elfd. *gǫtt*. Also cf. OSw. *dura-gæte* n. 'doorframe' < **ganhtja-* and - with an *e*-grade - MHG *giht* f. 'course, journey' may continue **ginhti-* < *ǵhengh-ti-.

**ganhu-* adj. 'fast' — MDu. *gā*, *gauw* adj. 'fast, quick, rash', Du. *gauw* adv. 'soon', OHG *gāhi* adj. 'fast, sudden', G *jāh* adj. 'sudden, precipitous' (GM).

Also cf. OHG *gāhida* f. 'immediacy', OE *gēhðu* f. 'stir, trouble' < **ganhiþō*- and OHG *gāhēn*, *gāhōn* w.v. 'to hurry'. The Dutch forms point to a labial element that cannot be retrieved from OHG *gāhi*. It has been claimed that it was introduced analogically after e.g. MDu. *blā*, gen. *blāwes* 'blue' (cf. Franck 1949: 176), but it seems more likely that the labial is original. I therefore reconstruct a *u*-stem **ganhu-*, assuming that it was remodeled into a *ja*-stem in Old High German. Heidermanns 1993: 231 reconstructs **ganha-*, on the other hand. No further etymology. Unrelated to **gangan-* ~ **gungan-* 'to go' (q.v.) and Lith. *guvùs* adj. 'quick, agile'.

**gans-* f. 'goose' — ON *gás*, pl. *gæss* f. 'id.', Far. *gás*, pl. *gæs* f. 'id.', Elfd. *gås*, pl. *gęser* f. 'id.', OE *gōs* f. 'id.', E *goose*, WFri. *goes* c. 'id.', EFri. *Gous* f. 'id.', Du. *gans* c. 'id.', OHG *gans* f. 'id.', G *Gans* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵʰh₂en-s-* (IE) — Skt. *haṃsá-* m. 'goose', Gr. *χῆν*, *χηνός* m./f. 'id.', OIr. *géis* f. 'swan', OPru. *sansy* 'goose', Lith. *žqsìs* f. 'id.', Ru. *gus* 'id.' < **ǵʰh₂en-s-*; Lat. *ānser* m.(f.) 'id.' (< **ǵʰh₂ens-ro-*) < **ǵʰh₂en-s-*.

Most of the forms in the European languages can be derived from **ǵʰeh₂n-s-* (with Osthoff's law), but the short vowel of Skt. *haṃsá-* proves that the actual proto-form was **ǵʰh₂en-s-*. Also cf. **ganazan-* and **ganuta(n)-* 'gander' (q.v.). The latter formation has a variant **gunuta-* in G dial. *Gunz*, which points to a zero-grade root **ǵʰh₂n-* that split off from the original genitive **ǵʰh₂n-s-ós*. The same zero-grade genitive has been postulated to account for the depalatalization in PSlav. **gops* (Derksen 2008: 184).

**ganta-* adj. 'whole, entire' — OHG *ganz* adj. 'id.', G *ganz* adj. 'id.' (GM/DRV?).

A High German word that is assumed to have spread to Frisian, Dutch and Low German, cf. OFri. *gans*, MDu. *gansch*, Du. *gans*, MLG *gans*, *ganz* adj. 'entire' (hence Da., Nw. *ganske*, Sw. *ganska* adv. 'quite'). Etymology unclear. Not to OLith. *gandžiaus* comp. 'rather, better', Lith. *nē-gandas* adj. 'dissatisfied' as proposed by Heidermanns 1993: 232: these nominal formations were coined to *gandėti* 'to be satisfied', a late derivation from *ganà* 'enough'. Not related either to Gr. *χάνδον* 'with opened mouth' (pace Schmidt 1913/14). There is a factitive OHG *genzen* w.v. 'to safeguard', G *er-gänzen* 'to add, complement' < **gantjan-*, and in view of the meaning of the pertaining Swi. *an-gänzen* w.v. 'to tap; to cut (off); to touch', it is possible to assume a link with G Rhnl. *gunzen* w.v. 'to cut off (vine shoots)' < **guntōn-*. The semantic link remains unclear, however, and it is not unlikely that two different verbs merged here. I therefore tentatively propose a link with Swi. *er-ginzen* w.v. 'to cringe, be startled': if this verb continues strong **gintan-* (q.v.), the meaning of the adjective **ganta-* may have developed from 'terribly' to 'very much' in adverbial use.

***ganuta(n)-** m. 'gander' — OE *ganot* m. 'id.', MDu. *gent* m. 'id.', Du. *jan-van-gent* 'gannet', OHG *ganzo*, *ganazzo* m. 'gander', MHG *ganze* m. 'id.' (IE).

A formation derived from the root of **gans-* 'goose' (q.v.) < PIE *ǵʰh₂en-s-* by adding the animal suffix *-uta- (for which cf. **heruta-* 'deer') or the variant *-ita- as in MDu. *gent*. In addition, G Rhl., Lorr. *Gunz* m. 'gander' points to a variant **gunuta-* with zero grade of the root. It may preserve the oblique stem of an originally ablauting paradigm **gans*, gen. **gunzaz* < **ǵʰh₂én-s*, **ǵʰh₂n-s-ós*.

***gapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to joke' — ON *gabba* w.v. 'to mock, make game of one', OE *gabbian* w.v. 'to mock; to chat', OFri. *gabbia* w.v. 'to denounce, accuse, prosecute', MLG *gabben*, *gabberen* w.v. 'to joke, monkey about', MDu. *gabben* w.v. 'to joke', Du. *ginne-gappen* 'id.' (GM).

An iterative formation 3sg. **gappōpi-*, 3pl. **gabunanpi* < **ǵʰHbʰ-néh₂-*, no doubt related to **gapōn-* 'to gape', cf. ON *gapa*, OE *gapan*, Du. *gapen*, (M)HG *gaffen*, cf. for the shift of meaning: Nw. dial. *gapa* w.v. 'to gape; gaze; insult'. Lith. *gablióti* and Pol. *gabać* 'to vex' were borrowed from Low German.

***garda-** m. 'courtyard' — Go. *gards* m. 'house, household enclosure, courtyard', ON *garðr* m. 'fence, wall; yard; courtyard, court', Far. *garður* m. 'fence; enclosure; farm; ring; gust of wind creating ripples in the water', OE *geard* m. 'id.', OS *gard* m. 'field, ground, house', OHG *gart* m. 'enclosure' ⇒ **ǵʰordʰ-o-* (IE) — Lith. *gařdas* m. 'fold, pen', OCS *gradъ* m. 'city, town', Alb. *gardh* m. 'hedge, fence' < **ǵʰordʰ-o-*; also cf. Skt. *grhá-* m. 'house' < **ǵʰrdʰ-ó-*.

An *o*-stem derived from the root **ǵherdʰ-*, for which see **gerdan-*. The original Proto-Indo-European meaning 'circle' has been preserved in Faroese, cf. *sláin garð um ein* 'to form a (defensive) circle around someone'. Also cf. OFri. *garda* m. 'family property, court', OS *gardo* m. 'garden', OHG *garto*, G *Garten* m. 'id.' < **gardan-*.

***garnō-** f. 'intestines' — ON *gorn* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵʰór-n-eh₂-* (EUR) — Lith. *žarnà* f. 'intestine'; Lat. *hernia* f. 'hernia' < **ǵʰer-n-ieh₂-*.

Also cf. the collective OE *micgern*, OS *mid-garni*, OHG *mitti-garni* n. 'paunch-fat' < **midja-garnja-* and the semantically more secondary ON *garn*, OE *gearn*, OHG *garn*, G *Garn* 'yarn' < **garna-*. Apparently, intestines were used for making strings.

***garp/bōn- / *gurp/bōn-** w.v. 'to gobble; to belch' — Far. *gorpa* w.v. 'to cough violently; to vomit', Nw. *garpa*, *garva*, *gurpa* w.v. 'to talk loudly; belch; gormandize' ⇒ **ǵʰorbʰ-néh₂-* (IE) — Hitt. *karāpi* ~ *karipanzi* 'to devour, to consume' < **ǵʰórbʰ-ei*, **ǵʰrbʰ-énti*.

An iterative 3sg. **garpōþi*, 3pl. **garbunanþi* beside 3sg. **garpōþi*, 3pl. **gurbunanþi* < **gh(o)r**h**-néh₂-*. The ablaut doublet is a direct reflection of the *o/ø* ablaut of the corresponding *hi*-verb in Hittite (Kroonen 2012). In Indo-European, the root may have come about as an onomatopoeia.

***garwa-** adj. 'ready, finished' — ON *gǫrr* adj. 'id.', OE *gearo* adj. 'id.', OS *garu* adj. 'id.', Du. *gaar* adj. 'id.', OHG *garo* adj. 'id.', G *gar* adj. 'id.' (IE).

Probably a prefixed variant of **arwa-*, i.e. **ga-arwa-*, for which see **garwjan-*.

***garwjan-** w.v. 'to prepare, make ready' — ON *gǫr(v)a*, *gera* w.v. 'to prepare; do', Far. *gera* w.v. 'to do', Elfd. *djārå* w.v. 'id.', OE *gierwan* w.v. 'to prepare, put on, clothe, adorn', E *to gear*, OS *garwian*, *gerwian* w.v. 'to provide, prepare, dress', OHG *garawen* w.v. 'to prepare, equip, decorate', G *gerben* w.v. 'to tan' (DRV).

A factitive verb derived from **garwa-* 'ready, quick' (q.v.). For a variant without the prefix **ga-*, cf. G Wals. *arwen* 'to toil' (Schott 1842: 266) < **arwōjan-*? Also cf. OS *gi-garwi*, *gi-gerwi* n. 'clothing, official dress' < **garwja-*.

***gasti-** m. 'guest' — Go. *gasts* m. 'id.', ON *gestr* m. 'id.', Far. *gestur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *djäst* m. 'id.', OE *giest* m. 'id.', OFri. *jest* m. 'id.', OS *gast* m. 'id.', Du. *gast* c. 'id.', OHG *gast* m. 'id.', G *Gast* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ghost-i-* (EUR/WEUR?) — OCS *gostъ*, Ru. *gost'*, SCr. *gōst* m. 'guest', Lat. *hostis* m. 'stranger, enemy' < **ghost-i-*.

The word denoted the opposite of IE **sokH-i-* 'associate' (see **sagja-1*) in the West Indo-European area, and it is therefore likely that the *i*-suffixes are parallel. ON *gista* w.v. 'to stay the night' < **gestjan-* apparently implies an *e*-grade of the root, but it has also been claimed that it represents a Nordic "forth-formation" to *gestr* (De Vries 1962: 168).

***gata-** n. 'hole' — ON *gat* n. 'id.', OE *geat* n. 'gate', E *gate*, OFri. *jet* n. 'hole', OS *gat* n. 'id.', Du. *gat* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ghod-o-* (IE).

The word has been compared to Skt. *hādati* 'to shit' < **ghéd-e-* and Gr. *χέζω* 'id.' < **ghed-ie-* (cf. Lehmann 1986: 151), but the meaning 'anus', which occurs in several Germanic languages, is secondary. Instead, the word is to be compared to **getan-* 'to find (a way)' and the closely related **gatwōn-* 'road, way' (q.v.). The meaning 'hole' can easily have developed from 'passage', cf. OE *geat* 'gate' (notwithstanding the possibility that this word was borrowed from Old Norse or Middle Low German).

***gatwōn-** f. 'road, alley' — Go. *gatwo* f. 'street, main road', ON *gata* f. 'path, way, road', MLG *gate* f. 'alley, street', OHG *gazza* f. 'id.', G *Gasse* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ghod-ueh₂-* (IE).

Related to **getan-* 'to find (a way)' (q.v.). Also cf. **gata-* 'hole'. The difference between EGm. **gatwōn-* and NGm. **gatōn-* can be resolved by assuming that ON *gata* is a back-formation from the oblique case of a paradigm **gōtva*, **gōtu* (Noreen 1904: §84), an analogy that is also evident in e.g. ON *tjara* f. 'tar' < **terwa/ōn-* (q.v.).

***gaþma-** m. 'cabin, room' — MDu. *gadem* m./n. 'id.', OHG *gadum*, *gadem* n. 'id.', MHG *gadem*, *gaden* n. 'cabin, barn' (DRV?).

Of unknown origin. It is possible that the formation must be analyzed as **ga-þmo-* < **g^hH-tmo-* (EWAhd: IV, 6-7), but the proposed link with **g^heh₁-* 'to go' (see **gēn-*) is tenuous. It seems more attractive to assume that the WGm. form **gaþma-* developed from **gadma-* by Bahder's law, i.e. the devoicing of voiced fricatives before resonants. If that is the case, the link with **gadōjan-* 'to suit' (Torp 1909: 123) can theoretically be maintained in view of the parallel derivation of G *Ge-mach*, Du. *ge-mak* n. 'bower, chamber' from **makōjan-* 'to match' (see **maka-*).

***gauja-** adj. 'district, region' — Go. *gawi* n. 'id.', OE *-gē* n. 'id.', OFri. *gā*, *gē* n. 'village, parish', MLG *gō* n. 'county', MDu. *gou(w)*, *gooy* n. 'id.', MHG *gou*, gen. *gouwes* n. 'id.', G *Gau* n. 'id.' (EUR?).

Etymology uncertain. The early 19th century comparison with Arm. *gawar* 'district' (cf. Seebold 1967: 128ff.) is doubtful in view of Oss. *qæw* / *ǰæw* 'village'. The link with Gr. οἴη f. 'village' < **Hou-ieh₂-* can theoretically be maintained by postulating a prefixed formation **ga-auja-* < **Hou-io-*, but nevertheless remains uncertain (Beekes 2010: 1055). Lehmann 1986: 153 assumes a link with **aujō-* 'wetland' in view of the frequent combination of the word with river names in toponyms.

***gaujan-** w.v. 'to throw; to spawn' — MDu. *gōyen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *gooien* w.v. 'to throw' ⇒ **ǵ^hóu-eie-* (IE?).

Perhaps related to the PIE root **ǵ^heu-* 'to pour', for which see **geutan-*.

***gauka-** m. 'cuckoo' — ON *gaukr* m. 'id.', OE *gēac* m. 'id.', MDu. *goc* m. 'cuckoo; fool', OHG *gouh* m. 'id.', MHG *gouch* m. 'id.' (GM) — Close to Lith. *geguzė* f. 'cuckoo' < **g^he-g^huǵ^h-ieh₂-*.

An old onomatopoeic word. Also cf. Cimb. *kucko* m. 'id.'.

***gauma-** m. 'heed, attention' — ON *gaumr* m. 'id.', Far. *geymur*, *geymi* m. 'id.', MDu. *goom* m. 'id.' ⇒ **g^houǵ^h-mo-* (IE) — Skt. *gūhati* 'to hide' (with analogical *ū*, Gotō 1987: 296-7), YAv. *guzaēta* 3sg.opt. 'id.' < **g^huǵ^h-e-*.

In spite of the apparent similarities, the word cannot be related to ON *gá* w.v. 'to heed', as this verb continues **ganhēn-*, not **gawēn-*. I therefore propose a relationship with the Indo-Iranian root **g^(w)heǵ^h-* 'to hide', as-

suming that this meaning developed from a more primary 'to heed, guard'. PGM. **gauma-* can then be reconstructed as PIE **gʰouǵʰ-mo-* (for the loss of the root-final velar, cf. **drauma-*). Note that the semantic development from 'to heed' to 'to hide' is also found in the derived **gaumjan-*, cf. Go. *gaumjan* 'to notice', ON *geyma* 'to watch, observe, stow, hide', OE *gīeman* 'id.', OS *gōmian* 'id.', OHG *goumen* 'id.'. See also **gumēn-*.

**gaupnō-* f. 'hollow of the hand' — ON *gaupn* f. 'both hands held together', OHG *gaufana* f. 'hollow of the hand', MHG *goufe* f. 'id.' (NEUR?).

In view of e.g. OE *gēap* adj. 'crooked, bent, curved' < **gaupa-*, the word must have been derived from the strong verb underlying OE *gēopan* 'to take up, swallow'. It follows that any direct comparison with Lith. *žiupsnis* 'hollow of the hand' (thus Pokorny IEW: 449) is erroneous.

**gaupōn-* f. 'lynx' — ON *gaupa* f. 'id.', Far. *geypa* f. 'id.', Nw. *gaupe* f. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Nordic word with no certain etymology. It seems attractive to me, however, to connect the word to Swi. Rhntl. *gōppə* 'to play (of cats)' < **gaubb-*. Unrelated to **geupan-* 'to be hollow' (q.v.).

**gaura-* adj. 'sad' — Go. *gaur̥s* adj. 'grieved, pained, sad', OHG *gōrag* adj. 'poor, little, meager' (< **gauraga-*) ⇒ **gʰour-o-* (IE) — Skt. *ghorá-* 'terrible' < **gʰou-ro-*; Lith. *žiaurūs* adj. 'cruel, savage' < **gʰeu-ru-* (whence Ru. *žurít'* (*žurjú*) 'to reprove, scold', SCr. *zúriti se* 'to hurry, complain'); OIr. *gúre* f. 'pain; pangs' < **gʰou-r-ieh₂-*.

Also cf. Go. *gauriþa* f. 'sadness' < **gauriþō-*. The appurtenance of the ablauting inchoative OS *gornon* w.v. 'to lament, be worried' < **gurnōn-* is uncertain in view of the variants *grornon* 'to be worried' and *gnornon* 'to lament'.

**gazda-* m. 'prickle' — Go. *gazds* m. 'sting, goad', ON *gaddr* m. 'goad, spike', Icel. *gaddr* m. 'goad, spike', OS *gard* m. 'rod', OHG *gart* m. 'prickle', MHG *gart* m. 'id.' ⇒ **gʰazdʰ-o-* (WEUR) — OIr. *gat* m. 'withe, osier' < **gʰazdʰ-o-*; Lat. *hasta* f. 'spear-shaft, lance', OIr. *gas* m./f. 'sprig, shoot, twig' < **gʰast-o/eh₂-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss; OIr. *gat* and PGM. *gazda-* are formally identical, but Lat. *hasta* and OIr. *gas* point to a variant with a voiceless dental. Since this variation cannot possibly be of IE origin, it is likely that the word originates from a local European language. For a similar alternation of *-zdʰ-* and **-st-*, see **lapan-* ~ **luppan-* 'lath'. Also cf. OS *gerda*, OFri. *jerde*, OE *gierd*, E *yard*, OHG *garta, gerta*, G *Gerte* f. 'rod, stick' < **gazdjōn-*.

**geban-* s.v. 'to give' — Go. *giban* s.v. 'id.', ON *gefa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *geva* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *djävå* s.v. 'id.', OE *giefan* s.v. 'id.', E *to give*, OFri. *jeva, jewa, jowa, jouwa* s.v. 'id.', OS *geþan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *geven* s.v. 'id.', OHG *geban* s.v. 'id.', G *geben* s.v.

'id.' ⇒ **ko(m)-h₁ep-* (IE) — Hitt. *epzi, appanzi* 'to take, seize' < **h₁ép-ti, *h₁p-énti*; Skt. *āpnóti* 'to reach, gain, take possession of' < **h₁e-h₁p-neu-*; Lat. *apīscor* 'to seize, obtain' < **h₁p-i-ske-*; Alb. *jap, jep* 'to give' < **h₁op-éie-*.

The verb is usually compared to OIr. *gaibid* 'to take, hold' < **g^hHb^h-ie-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 407-9), but this is formally impossible because of the laryngeal. LIV²: 193 connects Lith. *gebėti (gebù)* 'to be able; to be used to' < **g^heb^h-eh₁-ie-*, but the semantics are problematic. An alternative etymology was offered by Kortlandt 1992: 104-5, who assumed a remodeling of **ga-ef-* < **ko(m)-h₁ep-*, thus establishing a direct connection with Lat. *coēpī* 'seized' < **ko(m)-h₁eh₁p-*. See also **gēbi-*, **gebō-* and **gēbōn-*.

**gēbi-* adj. 'having been given' — ON *gæfr* adj. 'quiet, meek', Far. *gævur* adj. 'doughty, excellent, honest', OFri. *jève, gève* adj. 'usual(?)', MLG *gëve* adj. 'pleasant', MHG *gæbe* adj. 'acceptable, enjoyable, convenient' (DRV).

The *vyddhi*-gerundive to **geban-* (q.v.). The original meaning 'to be given, having been given' developed into a whole range of derived meanings in the daughter languages.

**geb₁(n)- ~ *gab₁-* m. 'top' — Go. *gibla* m. 'pinnacle', OHG *gebal* m. 'id.', MHG *gebel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **g^heb^hh₂-l-o-* (IE) — ToA *špāl* 'head', Gr. κεφαλή f. 'head, the uppermost or top part' < **g^heb^hh₂-l-*.

Also cf. OHG *gibil*, G *Giebel*, MDu. *gevel* m., Du. *gevel* c. 'gable' < **gebila-* and - with another root vowel - ON *gafl* m. 'gableside, point of an island' < **gabla-* < **g^hob^h(h₂)-lo-*. The ablaut in the root and the suffix could point to an originally ablauting *l*-stem, e.g. **g^hébh-(ō)l*, gen. **g^hb^h-l-ós*, acc. **g^hob^h-él-m*. For another *o*-grade accusative, cf. **belkan-* ~ **balkan-* ~ **bulkan-* 'beam'.

**gebō-* f. 'gift, present' — Go. *giba* f. 'id.', ON *gjoff* 'id.', OE *giefu* f. 'id.', OFri. *jeve, jowe, jouwe* f. 'id.', OS *geða, giða* f. 'id.', OHG *geba* f. 'id.', MHG *gebe* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **geban-* (q.v.).

**gēbōn-* f. 'gift; giving' — ON *gáfa* f. 'id.', Far. *gáva* f. 'id.', Elfd. *gáva* f. 'id.', MDu. *gave* f. 'id.', Du. *gave* c. 'id.', MHG *gābe* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **geban-* (q.v.).

**gela-* m. 'lust' — OSw. *giæl-skaper* m. 'unchastity' ⇒ **g^hel-o-* (NEUR) — OCS *želěti* 'to covet' < **g^hel-eh₁-*.

Also cf. MDu. *galen* w.v. 'to long for, covet'.

**geldan-* s.v. 'to pay, be worth something' — Go. *fra-gildan* s.v. 'to repay, compensate', ON *gjalda* s.v. 'to repay, pay for', Far. *gjalda* s.v. 'to pay, suffer',

OE *gielðan* s.v. 'to yield, pay, repay', E *to yield*, OS *geldan* s.v. 'to pay, reward', Du. *gelden* s.v. 'to be true, valid', OHG *geltan* s.v. 'to compensate, pay, repent', G *gelten* s.v. 'to apply, count' ⇒ **ǵhédh-e-* (EUR) — OCS *žlěsti* (*žlědǫ*) 'to pay, compensate' < **ǵheldh-e-*; OIr. *gell* n.(m.) 'pledge surety, promise' < **ǵheldh-o-*.

A European word with potential cognates only in Celtic and Slavic (the sometimes compared Gr. τέλθος n. 'debt, payment due' cannot be related, as it points to **ǵwheldh-os-* rather than **ǵheldh-os-*). Also cf. Go. *gild* 'tax', ON *gjald*, OE *gield*, OFri. *jeld*, OS *geld*, OHG *gelt* n. 'payment, compensation' < **gelda-*.

**gellan-* s.v. 'to sound, yell' — ON *gjalla* s.v. 'to yell, scream', Far. *gjalla* s.v. 'to sound', OE *giellan* 'to yell', E *to yell*, MDu. *gellen, gillen* s./w.v. 'to yell', Du. *gillen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gellan* s.v. 'to sound, yell', MHG *gellen* s.v. 'to sound, cry', G *gellen* w.v. 'to yell' (DRV).

The verb is sometimes derived from a Pre-Gm. *n*-present **ǵhel-n-*, but it is more likely that it arose as a back-formation to **gullōn-*, the iterative to **galan-* (q.v.).

**gelwa-* ~ **gulu-* adj. 'yellow' — ON *gulr* adj. 'id.', Far. *gulur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *guol* adj. 'id.', OE *geolo* adj. 'id.', E *yellow*, OS *gelo, gelu* adj. 'id.', OHG *gelo* adj. 'id.', MHG *gel* adj. 'id.', G *gelb* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵh(e)lh₃-u(o)-* (IE) — Lat. *helvus* adj. 'yellow, dun', Lith. *žėlvas* 'greenish' < **ǵhelh₃-uo-*; Skt. *hári-* (*híri-* in compounds), Av. *zairi-* 'yellow, greenish' < PIE **ǵhelh₃-i-*; Gr. *χλωρός* 'pale green, greenish yellow' < **ǵhlh₃-ró-*; Lith. *žėlti* (*žėliù*) 'to grow, flourish', Latv. *zēlt* < **ǵhelh₃-ie-*; OCS *zelenъ* 'green', Ru. *zelėnyj* < **ǵhelh₃-en-o-*.

Since ON *gulr* does not show any traces of *a*-mutation, like e.g. *holr* 'hollow' < **hula-*, it is likely to continue an old *u*-stem **gulu-*. It is further theoretically possible that both the full grade **gelwa-* and the zero grade **gulu-* continue an ablauting *u*-stem, viz. **geluz*, gen. **gulwaz* < **ǵhélh₃-u-s*, **ǵhlh₃-u-ós* (for which cf. **blēwa-* 'blue').

**gēn-* suppl.v. 'to go' — Far. poet. *gá* suppl.v.(?) 'id.', Nw. *gǫ* suppl.v. 'id.', OSw. *gā* suppl.v. 'id.', Elfd. *go* suppl.v. 'id.', EDa. *gā* suppl.v. 'id.', Da. *gǧ* suppl.v. 'id.', OE *gān* suppl.v. 'id.', E *to go*, OFri. *gān, gēn* suppl.v. 'id.', OS *gān* suppl.v. 'id.', MDu. *gaen* suppl.v. 'id.', Du. *gaan* suppl.v. 'id.', OHG *gān, gēn* suppl.v. 'id.', G *gehen* suppl.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵheh₁-* (IE) — Skt. *jáhāti* 'to leave behind', OAv. *auua-zazaṭ* 3pl.pres.inj. 'id.'; Gr. *κίχημι* 'to overtake, reach, arrive, meet' < **ǵhe/i-ǵheh₁-*.

The derivation of this Germanic verb, which existed alongside **gangan-* (q.v.), is not straightforward. Most NWGm. forms point to **gēn-*, including Scand. *gǫ*, which in view of the nasalization of Selbumålet *gǫ̃* cannot be explained as a Low German loan. OHG *gān, gēn*, for instance, can be derived

from an athematic present **gēmi*, **gēsi*, **gēpi* < **ǵ^heh₁-mi*, *-si*, *ti* (pl. **ǵ^hh₁-me*, *-th₁e*, *-enti* > **game*, **gaþe*, **ginþi*?). OE *gān*, on the other hand, can only have developed from **gai-*, which seems to imply an *i*-present 3sg. **ǵ^hh₁-oi-ti*, 3pl. **ǵ^hh₁-i-énti*. We may also consider the possibility that the stem **gai-* arose from **ga-ī-*, i.e. the perfective prefix **ga-* plus **-ī-*, the continuant of PIE root **h₁ei-* 'to go' (Kluge 1894, s.v. *gehn*; Kortlandt 1990). This explanation is probably supported by the co-occurrence of Go. *ga-iddja* and *iddja* 'went' < **(ga-)ejjō*.

***gerdan-** s.v. 'to gird' — Go. *-gairdan** s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵ^hérd^h-e-* (IE).

The verb is reconstructed on the basis of the Gothic past participle *bi-gaurdāns*. This form has been taken as an independent "Partizipialbildung" to **gurdjan-* (q.v.), but Far. *gjarða* 'to form circles in the water' in spite of its weak conjugation can be adduced for the reconstruction of a strong verb **gerdan-* 'to surround, encircle' (note OHG *gart* m. 'circular dance, round dance' < **garda-*). Within Germanic, also cf. Go. *gairda*, ON *gjörð* f. 'girdle' < **gerdō-* and the zero-grade instrumental noun ON *gyrðill*, OE *gyrdel*, OFri. *gerdel*, OHG *gurtill*, G *Gürtel* 'girdle' < **gurdila-*.

***gerna-** adj. 'desirous' — Go. *-gairns* adj. 'id.', ON *gjarn* adj. 'id.', Far. *-gjarnur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *djienna* adv. 'id.', OE *georn* adj. 'id.', OFri. *gerne*, *jerne* adv. 'id.', OS *gern* adj. 'id.', Du. *gaarne* adv. 'id.', OHG *gern* adj. 'id.', G *gern(e)* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵ^herh₁-no-* (IE) — Hitt. *karija(tt)a(ri)* 'to be gracious', Skt. *háryati* 'to enjoy, like', Gr. *χαίρω* 'to rejoice', Lat. *horior* 'to encourage, urge' < **ǵ^h(e)rh₁-ie-*.

A *na*-stem adjective apparently derived from OFri. *jeria*, OS *geron*, OHG *gerēn*, *-ōn* w.v. 'to desire' < **gerēn-*. Also cf. Go. *gairnjan*, ON *girna*, OE *giernian*, OS *girnean* w.v. 'to desire' < **gernjan-*. In *Schwebeablaut* relationship to **grēdu-* (q.v.).

***gerstō-** f. 'barley' — OS *gersta* f. 'id.', Du. *gerst* c. 'id.', OHG *gersta* f. 'id.', G *Gerste* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵ^hersd-eh₂-* (EUR/NIE?) — Lat. *hordeum* 'barley' < **ǵ^hr(s)d-io-*; Arm. *gari*, gen. *garwoy* 'wheat' < **ǵ^hr-io-*; Gr. *κριθή*, epic *κρῖ* f. 'barley', Alb. *drihtë* 'cereal, grain' < **ǵ^hrisd^h*, pl. **ǵ^hrisd^h-eh₂*.

PGm. **gerstō-* and Lat. *hordeum* go back to a root **ǵ^hersd-*, but the sound correspondences with the other forms are irregular. This may point to a non-IE origin, perhaps borrowing from a European agricultural substrate. The alleged link to Hitt. *karaš-* n. 'wheat, emmer-wheat' (cf. Kloekhorst 2008: 444) is erroneous, this word being related to **hersja(n)-* 'millet' (q.v.).

***gestra-** adv. 'the previous or next day' — Go. *gistra-dagis* adv. 'tomorrow', ON *í gær*, *í gjár* adv. 'yesterday; tomorrow', Icel. *í gær*, *í gjár* adv. 'yesterday', Far. *í gjár* adv. 'id.', OSw. *ī gār* adv. 'id.', OE *geostran-dæg*, *giestran-dæg* adv.

'id.', E *yesterday*, MDu. *gist(e)ren* adv. 'id.', Du. *gisteren* adv. 'id.', OHG *gestaron* adv. 'id.', G *gestern* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hǵh-es-ro-* (IE) — Gr. χθές, Alb. *dje* < **d^hǵh-es*, Lat. *heri* < **d^hǵh-es-i* (with loc. ending), Skr. *hyás* < **d^hǵh-ies* (with -y- analogically after *sadyás* 'today' < **sm̥-di-és*).

Go. *gistra-* as well as the WGm. forms unambiguously point to PGm. **gestra-* < **d^hǵh-es-ro-* with *t*-epenthesis between **s* and **r* (cf. **swester-* 'sister'), and directly correspond to Gr. χθές; the *r*-suffix is probably locative, as in **hwar* 'where', **þar* 'there' and **gadir* 'together' (see **gadirōjan-*). The reconstruction of the form underlying ON *gjár* and *gær*, on the other hand, is problematic. Most dictionaries reconstruct an ablauting form **d^hǵh-ēs* or **d^hǵh-i-ēs* without an *r*-suffix. Since initial **k_i*, **g_i* and **g^h_i* regularly lose their glide (cf. **gōin-* and **kewwan-*), the form *gjár* is usually explained from *gár* (cf. OSw. *ī gār*, Sw, Da., Nw. *i går*) with analogical palatal *g* after *gær* < PN **gār* with *r*-fronting (e.g. Hellquist 1921: 231). As this fronting is strongest in West Norse, but surprisingly weak in Faroese (cf. Far. *djór* ~ Icel. *dýr* 'animal' < **deuza-* and Far. *kar* ~ Icel. *ker* 'vessel' < **kaza-*), this indeed neatly explains the opposition of Far. *gjár* vs. Icel. *gær*. However, if the variation between the two variants is dialectally distributed, it seems unlikely that the palatal *g* could cross over from *gær* to *gjár*. I would therefore like to explain both OEN *gār* and OWN *gær* as the regular outcomes of PN **gār*, and assume that the initial palatal of *gjár* is due to the preceding preposition *í*. This **gār* < PGm. **gēz* presumably got its lengthened vowel from being a monosyllable (cf. **ūt* < **ud*), but was explained by Gašiorowski 2012 as resulting from *z*-loss before *r*.

On the PIE level, **d^hǵh-es* is likely to represent the fossilized genitive of an old root noun **d^héǵh-s*, gen. **d^hǵh-és* (see **daga-*) or of the *s*-stem perhaps implied by ON *dægr* < **dōgiz-* (Puhvel 1987).

**getan-* s.v. 'to find (a way), to be able' — Go. *bi-gitan* s.v. 'to find, discover', ON *geta* s.v. 'to get; to be able to', Elfd. *djieta* w.v. 'to try, guess', OE *bi-gietan* s.v. 'to beget', E *to get*, *beget*, *forget*, OFri. *ur-ieta* w.v. 'to forget', OS *bi-getan* s.v. 'to find', Du. *ver-geeten* s.v. 'to forget', OHG *bi-gezzan* s.v. 'to obtain', *fir-gezzan* 'to forget', G *vergessen* s.v. 'to forget' ⇒ **g^héd-e-* (IE) — Gr. χανδάω 'to hold, include, contain' < **g^h-n-d-nh₂-e-(?)*; Lat. *prae-hendō*, *-ere* 'to grasp, seize' < **g^h-(e)n-d-*; OIr. *ro-geinn* 'to take place', MW *genni* (*gannaf*) 'to contain, find room in' < **g^h-n-d-*, Alb. *gjëndem* 'I am found' < **g^h-en-d-*.

In most languages, the root **g^hed-* forms nasal presents, but Germanic has a thematic verb. Its original meaning seems to have been 'to seize an opportunity' or 'to find a way'. This semantic background allows for a connection with **gatwōn-* 'path, way' and **gata-* 'hole' (q.v.), which are usually considered to be etymologically obscure.

***geuban-** ~ ***gūban-** s.v. 'to blow, rush' — Nw. *gjuva*, *guva* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ghéubh-e-* (GM).

A strong verb with many different derivations in the Nordic dialects, e.g. Icel. *gjúfur* m. 'drizzle', Nw. *gjuv* n. 'haze' < **geuba-*; Nw. *gauv* m. 'gust, smell' < **gauba-* (whence *gauva* w.v. 'to smoke, foam; rush; teem with'); Nw. *gøyve* w.v. 'to smoke, steam, seethe' < **gaubjan-*; Icel. *gufa*, Far. *guva* f. 'steam, vapor', Nw. *gove* f. 'smoke, haze' < **gubōn-* etc. Also cf. the iterative **gub(b)ōn-*.

***geupan-** s.v. 'to be hollow' — OE *gēopan* s.v. 'to take up, swallow' (NEUR?) — Lith. *gaūbti* 'to cover; vault' < **ghoubh-*.

No clear etymology. If the frequentative E *to gobble* is related, it is likely that the strong verb continues Pre-Gm. **geuppan-* with a root-final geminate. The corresponding iterative 3sg. **guppōþi*, 3pl. **gubunanþi* would at any rate point to a formation **ghubh-neh₂-* with root-final **bh*. For the original meaning 'to vault, be hollow', cf. **gaupnō-* 'hollow of the hand' and Nw. *gop* n. 'ravine' < **gupa-*.

***geutan-** s.v. 'to pour' — Go. *giutan* s.v. 'id.', ON *gjóta* s.v. 'to drop, throw, cast young', Nw. *gyte*, *gjote* s.v. 'to pour, run, spawn', OE *gēotan* s.v. 'to pout (out)', OS *giotan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *gieten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *giozan* s.v. 'to pour, mix, melt', G *gießen* s.v. 'to pour' (DRV) — Skt. *juhóti* 'to pour; to sacrifice' < **ghu-ghēu-*; ToAB *ku-* 'to pour, offer a libation', Gr. *χέω* 'to pour, shed; to smelt' < **ghéu-e-*.

The verb is clearly derived from the PIE root **ghēu-* 'to pour' (for which see **gaujan-*), but the root-final *t* is without counterpart in the other IE languages. Lat. *fundō*, *-ere* 'to pour' is often adduced to reconstruct a root extension **ghēud-* (with nasal infix in Latin), but it is not entirely certain that the root-final PGm. *-t* and Lat. *-d* are homologous. If PGm. **geutan-* continues Pre-Gm. **geuttan-*, it must be a back-formation to the iterative **gut(t)ōn-* (q.v.).

***gīda-** m. 'desire, greed' — MHG *gīt* m. 'greed, stinginess' ⇒ **ghēidh-o-* (NEUR) — Lith. *geīsti* (*geīdžia*) 'to long for, desire' < **ghēidh-ie-*; OCS *žьdati* 'to wait, await' < **ghīdh-eh₂-ie-*.

Also cf. OE *gītsian* 'to desire', MHG *gītsen*, G *geizen* 'to be stingy' < **gīd-is-ōjan-* and **gaidwa-* 'lack' (q.v.).

***gīgēn-** w.v. 'to desire' — Go. *ga-geigan* w.v. 'id.', Far. *gíggja* w.v. 'to praise; to envy' ⇒ **ghēi-gh₂-oi-* (IE) — Skt. *jéhamāna-* ptc. 'to open the mouth, breathe heavily' < **ghēi-gh₂-*.

A stative verb continuing a reduplicated *i*-perfect **ghēi-gh₂-oi-* to the root **ghēh₂-* as found in **ganēn-* (q.v.). It is derivationally parallel to **bibēn-* and

**rīrēn-* (Uhlenbeck 1905: 283). OHG *gingēn* w.v. 'to desire' < **gingēn-* has a nasal infix.

**gimban-* s.v. 'to hop' — MHG *gimpen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hémb^h-e-* (GM).

No clear etymology. Nw. *gimpa* w.v. 'to hop' < **gimpan-* is the same verb, but adopted its final *-p-* (< **-pp-*) from the iterative **gump/bōn-* (q.v.).

**gīnan-* s.v. 'to gape, yawn' — ON *gína* s.v. 'id.', OE *tō-gīnan* s.v. 'id.' (DRV) — Hitt. *kīnuzi* ~ *kinuṽanzi* 'to open (up), break open' < **g^hh₂-i-nu-*; Lat. *hiō*, *-āre* 'to be wide open, gape', Lith. *žióti* (*žióju*) 'to open (one's mouth)', OCS *zijati* 'to open (one's mouth)', Ru. *ziját'* (*zijáju*) 'yawn, gape', SCr. *zijati* 'yawn, shout' < **g^hh₂-i-eh₂-ie-*.

A strong verb based on **ginēn-* (q.v.), a nasal present created to the *i*-present **g^hh₂-ei-* (Lubotsky 2011: 107-9). It in turn gave rise to the iterative OE *gānian*, OHG *geinōn* 'to yawn' < **gainōn-* and possibly also to OHG *in-ginnan* 'to open up, split' < **ginnōn-* continuing quasi-PIE **g^hin-neh₂-* or **g^hh₂-i-nu-e-*, cf. Hitt. *kīnuzi* ~ *kinuṽanzi*. Also cf. **giwēn-* and **giwōjan-*.

**ginēn-* s.v. 'to stand open(?)' — Far. *gina* w.v. 'to straddle, walk with long strides', OHG *ginēn* w.v. 'to yawn', MHG *ginen*, *genen* w.v. 'id.', G *gähnen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hh₂-i-n-eh₁-* (DRV?) — OCS *zinŕti*, Ru. *razínut'*, SCr. *zínuti* 'to open (one's mouth)' < **g^hh₂-i-ne-*.

A stative verb related to **gīnan-* (q.v). It seems to have been derived from an old nasal present **g^hh₂-i-néh₂-* (with pretonic shortening).

**ginnan-* s.v. 'to begin' — Go. *du-ginnan* s.v. 'id.', OE *be-ginnan* s.v. 'id.', E *to begin*, OS *be-ginnan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *be-ginnen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *bi-ginnan* s.v. 'id.', G *be-ginnen* s.v. 'id.' (EUR?).

A strong verb with no certain etymology. Possibly related to OCS *po-čęti* (*po-čęnŕ*) 'to begin' < **ken-* and OIr. *cét* 'begin' < **kn-to-*: the initial **g* must then have developed from PIE **k* in a prefixed form. Others have compared Alb. *ze* 'to touch, catch, begin' < **g^hen-*.

**gintan-* s.v.(?) 'to be startled(?)' — G Swi. *er-ginzen* w.v. 'to cringe, shiver' (NEUR) — Lith. *gāstas* m. 'scare' < **g^hond-to-*; Latv. *gañdināt* 'to scare' < **g^hond-nh₂-*.

The Swiss and Baltic forms have not yet been compared, but their form and meaning point to a shared root **g^hend-* 'to startle'. See also **ganta-*.

**gīsla-* 1 m. 'shaft(?)' — ON *gísl* m. 'staff, ski stick', Icel. *gísli* m. 'beam, ray', OHG Lomb. *gīsil* 'arrow' (WEUR).

Also cf. the originally oxytone Icel. *gill*, Nw. dial. *gil* m. 'bright spot in clouds, halo around the sun' < **gīzla-* < **g^heis-ló-* and - with ablaut - Nw.

dial. *gjell* m. 'interrupted rainbow' < **gizla-* < **g^his-ló-*. Cognate with **gaiza-* 'tip, spear'.

**gīsla-* 2 m. 'hostage' — ON *gīsl* m. 'id.', OE *gīsel* m. 'id.', OFri. *jēsel-* 'id.', OS *gīsal* m. 'id.', Du. *gijzelaar* m. 'id.', OHG *gīsal* m. 'id.', G *Geisel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hei-slo-* (WEUR?) — OIr. *gfall* m. 'hostage', MW *gwystyl*, *gwystl* 'pledge, surety, hostage' < **g^heislo-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss of ambiguous origin. Given the potential ablaut correlation of OIr. *gfall* with *gell* n. 'pledge, surety' within Celtic, it seems logical to assume that the Germanic word was borrowed from Celtic (cf. Matasović 2008: 159). MLG *gīse*, on the other hand, would then have to be a back-formation from the forms with *-l-*, which is rather uncomfortable. Moreover, OIr. *gell* can alternatively be reconstructed as **g^held^h-o-*, thus becoming comparable to PGM. **geldan-* (q.v.).

**giwēn-* w.v. 'to desire, long for' — OE *giwian*, *giowian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *ana-giwēn* w.v. 'id.' (IE).

A stative verb with the same root as **gīnan-* 'to gape, yawn' (q.v.). In view of the secondary meaning 'to desire', it must be an older formation than the related stative **ginēn-* (q.v.). The intervocalic **w* has a parallel in **giwōjan-*. Also cf. ON *gjá* f. 'sensuality' < **giwō-*.

**giwōjan-* w.v. 'to yawn' — MDu. *gewen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *geeuwen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gewōn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *giwen*, *gewen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hh₂-ei-u-eh₂-ie-* (IE) — ToA *šewiññ-* 'to yawn(?)' < **g^hih₂-u-*, ToB *kāyā-* 'to open' < **g^hh₂-i-u-e-(?)*; RuCS *zěvati*, Ru. *zévát'* (*zéváju*) 'to yaw', dial. 'to shout, cry', SCr. *zijěvati* 'to yawn, cry' < **g^hh₂-ei-u-eh₂-ie-*.

The verb, which is related to **gīnan-*, was probably derived from a noun **giwō-* < **g^hh₂-i-u-eh₂-* in view of the *u*-suffix, cf. e.g. ON *gjá* f. 'chasm, rift, crack' < **giwō-* and OE *gīw*, *gēow* m. 'vulture' < **gīwa-*. The labial has a parallel in Slavic and Tocharian, however, and can therefore be projected back into the IE proto-language (Lubotsky 2011: 107-9).

**glada-* adj. 'bright, happy' — ON *gladr* adj. 'glad; bright', Far. *gladr* adj. 'happy, glad', Elfd. *gladr* adj. 'id.', OE *glæd* adj. 'id.', E *glad*, OFri. *gled* adj. 'smooth, slippery', Du. *glad* adj. 'id.', OHG *glat* adj. 'bright, light; smooth', G *glatt* adj. 'smooth, slippery' (DRV) — ?Lith. *žlėjà* f. 'dusk' < **g^hleh₁-i-eh₂-*.

This adjective superficially appears to continue **g^hlod^h-ó-* or **g^hlad^h-o-* (cf. Lat. *glaber* adj. 'bald'), but actually represents an intra-Germanic, quasi-PIE zero-grade derivation **g^hlh₁-tó-* to **glōan-* < **g^hlōh₁-e-*, cf. the derivation of **blada-* 'leaf' from **blōan-* 'to bloom' (q.v.).

***glantjan-** w.v. 'to shine, be bright' — Icel. *gletta-st* w.v. 'to make fun (of)', Far. *gletta* w.v. 'to grin, roar with laughter', Nw. *gletta* w.v. 'to peep', Sw. dial. *glänta* w.v. 'to clear up, shine through; to be ajar' ⇒ **ghlond-éie-* (EUR).

The intransitive meaning of the verb may indicate that this formal causative continues an originally intensive formation. See further **glintan-*.

***glapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to slip off' — Icel. *af-glapa* w.v. 'to disturb, confuse', *glappa-st* w.v.refl. 'to fail', Sw. dial. *glapa* w.v. 'to be open' ⇒ **ghlob^h-neh₂-* (NEUR).

The *o*-grade iterative to **glupp/bōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. Icel. *glōpp* n.pl. 'accident' < **glappa-*; ON *glepja* w.v. 'to confuse; to confound; to beguile' < **glapjan-* and the ablauting ON *glæpr* m. 'crime' < **glōpi-*.

***glasa- ~ *glaza-** n. 'glass' — Icel. *gler* n. 'glass', Far. *glas* n. 'glass', *gler* n. '(glassy) ice', OSw. *glar* n. 'glass', Elf.d. *glas* n. 'id.', OE *glæs* n. 'id.', E *glass*, OHG *glas* n. 'id.', G *Glas* n. 'id.' (DRV).

An old *s*-stem derived from **glōan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *glær* m. 'amber', MLG *glār* 'resin' < **glēza-* (= Lat. *glēsum* 'amber').

***glauma-** m. 'jubilation' — ON *glaumr* m. 'id.', OE *glēam* m. 'joyous noise, jubilation' ⇒ **ghlou-mo-* (EUR) — Close to OCS *glumъ* m. 'joke, game'; further cf. Gr. χλαύη 'id.' < **ghleu-s-eh₂-*.

A *mo*-stem to a root **ghleu-*.

***glawwa-** adj. 'sharp-sighted' — Go. *glaggws** adj. 'cautious', ON *gløgg* adj. 'clear-sighted; clear; stingy', OE *glēaw* adj. 'clear-sighted, wise', OS *glau* adj. 'wise', OHG *glau* adj. 'cautious, wise' ⇒ **ghlouH-ó-* (EUR) — OIr. *gluair* adj. 'clear, clean' < **ghlouH-ri-*.

Related to **glünēn-*. Also cf. ON *glugg*, *gluggi* m. 'window', Far. *gluggi* m. 'peephole' < **gluwwa(n)-*.

***gleppan-** s.v. 'to slip off' — Far. *gleppa* s.v. 'to slip out of position; to fail, let down', Nw. *gleppa* s.v. 'to slip; to turn out differently' (NEUR) — Lith. *glėbti* (*glėmbù*) 'to become smooth' < **ghlé-m-b^h-e-*.

The West Norse forms can be derived from either **glempan-* or **gleppan-*, but in either case, the root final consonant represents a (shortened) geminate that was adopted from the iteratives **glupp/bōn-* and **glapp/bōn-* (q.v.). For the original consonantism, cf. OE *glof* n. 'cliff' < **gluba-*; Nw. *glove* f. 'rift, ravine' < **glubōn-* and Du. *gleuf* c. 'groove, slot' < **glubi-*.

***gleupan- ~ *glūpan-** s.v. 'to gape' — Nw. *gljupa*, *glupa* s.v. 'to gape; to snatch with the mouth; to devour', Sw. dial. *gliopa*, *glupa* s.v. 'to devour',

Elf. *glaupa* s.v. 'id.', E dial. *gloup* 'to swallow', OFri. *glūpa* s.v. 'to sneak'(?), MDu. *glupen* w.v. 'to squint, lurk', Du. *gluipert* c. 'creep' (DRV).

A back-formation from the iterative **glupp/bōn-*. For the meaning of Sw. dial. *gljopa* 'to swallow', cf. Da. dial. *glubbe i sig* 'to devour', E obs. *globbe*, *glop* 'id.' (to *gobble* may have been dissimilated from the frequentative **globble*). Also cf. Icel. *gl(j)úpr* adj. 'soft, porous', Nw. dial. *gl(j)up*, *glyp* adj. 'eager' (< 'open?') < **gleupa-* ~ **glūpa-* and the causative ON *gleypa*, Nw. *gløypa* w.v. 'to devour' < **glaupjan-*.

**glīdan-* s.v. 'to glide' — OE *glīdan* s.v. 'id.', E *to glide*, OFri. *glīda* s.v. 'id.', OS *glīdan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *glijden* s.v. 'id.', MHG *glīten* s.v. 'id.', G *gleiten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ghléid^h-e-* (NEUR?) — Perhaps to Lith. *glitūs* adj. 'slippery' < **ghli-tu-*.

The link with Lith. *glitūs* is semantically attractive, but implies that Pre-Gm. **ghleid^h-* is a *d^h*-extension of a root **ghlei-*. Also cf. ON *gleiðr* adj. 'standing astride' < **glaida-* and the iterative **glittōn-*.

**glīman-* s.v. 'to shine' — Nw. *glima* s.v. 'id.', MHG *glīmen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV?).

A strong verb related to e.g. OHG *glīmo*, *gleimo* m. 'firefly' < **glīman-*, **glaiman-* and OE *glæm* m. 'gleam' < **glaimi-*; possibly, the strong verb was back-formed to these stems in *m*. See also **glīwa-*.

**glīntan-* s.v. 'to shine, look' — MHG *glinzen* s.v. 'to shine, gleam' ⇒ **ghlé-n-d-e* (EUR) — OCS *ględati*, Ru. dial. *gljadat'*, SCr. *glědati* 'to look at, see' < **ghl(e)nd-eh₂-ie-*; Ru. *gljadét'* 'to look at' < **ghl(e)nd-eh₁-ie-*; Latv. *gleņst²* 'to (scarcely) perceive', OIr. *as-gleinn* 'to examine' < **ghlend-*.

Also cf. OHG, MHG *glanz* adj. 'bright', MHG *glanz*, G *Glanz* m. 'shine' < **ghlond-o-*. See also **glantjan-*, **gluntēn-* and **glut(t)ōn-*. Icel. *glitta* 'to glint' may continue **glintjan-*.

**glītan-* s.v. 'to shine, sparkle' — OS *glītan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *glīzan* s.v. 'id.', G *gleißen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ghléid-e-* (GM).

No doubt a back-formation to the iterative **glit(t)ōn-*. Also cf. OE *glitenian*, OHG *glizinōn*, MHG *glitzenen* w.v. 'to shine' < **glitnōn-*; Icel. *glitra*, OE *glitorian*, (MH)G *glitzern* 'to glitter' < **glitrōjan-*. OHG *glizemo* m. 'shine' < **glit-man-* gave rise to the verb underlying Go. *glitmunjan-* < **glid-mn-ie-*. The root **ghleid-* seems to be an extension of **ghlei-*, see **glīwa-*.

**glit(t)ōn-* w.v. 'to shine, sparkle' — Icel. *glita* w.v. 'to gleam, flash', MDu. *glitten* w.v. 'to shine, sparkle', G *glitzen* w.v. 'to shine' ⇒ **ghlid-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to **glītan-* (q.v.). Note that Icel. *glitta* w.v. 'to glint' < **glittjan-(?)* may belong here, too.

**glittōn-* w.v. 'to glide' — G *glitzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ghlid^h-néh₂-* (NEUR?).

The iterative to the strong verb *glīdan- (q.v.).

*glīwa- n. 'joy' — ON *glý* n. 'id.', OE *glīw*, *glēow* n. 'jesting; fun; game', E *glee* ⇒ **ghlei-uo-* (WEUR) — OIr. *glé* adj. 'bright' < **ghlei-uo-*.

Also cf. ON *gljá*, Far. *glíggja*, Nw. *gl(j)å* w.v. 'to shine' < **glīwēn-* < **ghli-u-eh₁-* and - with a different suffix - **glīman-*.

*glōan- s.v. 'to glow' — OE *glōwan* s.v. 'id.', E *to glow*, OS *glōian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *gloeien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gluoan* w.v. 'id.', G *glühen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ghlōh₁-e-* (EUR) — MW *glo* m. 'charcoal' < **ghloh₁-uo-*.

An *o*-grade intensive verb to a root **ghleh₁-* (for the color of the laryngeal, cf. Icel. *glær* adj. 'transparent', Nw. dial. *glæ* adj. 'pale yellow' < **glēja-*). The verb could alternatively be linked with **glawwa-* 'sharp-sighted' and **glünēn-* 'to peer', but only if one accepts the Proto-Germanic development **-ōu-* > **-ō-*. Also OE *glōm* 'twilight, gloom', MDu. *gloem* n. 'dregs' < **glōma-* < **ghloh₁-mo-* and the closely related adj. MDu. *gloem* adj. 'gloomy; turbid'. See further **glōdi-*.

*glōdi- f. 'glow' — ON *glóð* f. 'red-hot embers', Far. *glóð* f. 'glow; ember', Elfd. *glyōð* f. 'glow', OE *glēd* f. 'burning coal, embers', E *gleed*, OFri. *glōd*, *glēd* f. 'glow', MDu. *gloet* m./f. 'id.', Du. *gloed* c. 'id.', OHG *gluot* f. 'red-heat', G *Glut* f. 'glow' ⇒ **ghloh₁-tí-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derivation to the root of **glōan-* (q.v.).

*glünēn- w.v. 'to peer' — Sw. dial. *gluna* w.v. 'to stare, peer' ⇒ **ghluH-n-éh₁-* (EUR) — Latv. *glūnēt* 'to lour'.

A Baltic-Germanic isogloss, possibly related to **glōan-* 'to glow' (cf. Sw. *glo* w.v. 'to glow; to stare') and **glawwa-* (q.v.). Also cf. Nw. *glyma* w.v. 'to lour' < **glümjan-* and MLG *glūmen* 'id.', MDu. *glumende* ptc. 'vicious (of dogs)' < **glümēn-*.

*gluntēn- w.v. 'to peer' — ON *glotta* w.v. 'to sneer, grin, smirk', Far. *glotta* w.v. 'to clear up, (of the sun) to peep through the clouds', Nw. *glutta* w.v. 'to peer, peep' ⇒ **ghlnd-eh₁-* (EUR).

The stative belonging to **glintan-* (q.v.).

*glupp/bōn- w.v. 'to gape' — Icel. *glopa* w.v. 'to drop', Far. *gloppa* w.v. 'to stand a little open; put ajar', Nw. *glopa* w.v. 'to be open; to gulp', Elfd. *glupå* w.v. 'to gobble, devour' ⇒ **ghl(m)b^h-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *glèbti* (*glembù*) 'to become smooth' < **ghlé-m-b^h-e-*.

An old iterative formation 3sg. **glu(m)pōþi*, 3pl. **glu(m)bunanþi* < **ghl(m)b^h-néh₂-ti*, **ghl(m)b^h-nh₂-énti*. It is difficult to determine whether or not the Nordic verbs originally contained a nasal in the root because of the

change *-mp-* > *-pp-* in West Nordic. The situation is further complicated by the fact that we seem to be dealing with an infix in view of the Lithuanian verb, for which cf. the *o*-grade iterative represented by **glapp/bōn-* 'to slip off' and the strong verb **gleppan-* 'to slip' (< 'to slip through a hole?'). The alternation of Far. *gloppa* and Nw. *glopa* 'to be open', however, does seem to presuppose a non-nasal formation **glup(p)ōn-*. Perhaps both nasalized and non-nasalized roots occurred side by side in Germanic.

**glut(t)ōn-* w.v. 'to peer' — E *to gloat*, MHG *glotzen*, *glutzen* w.v. 'to watch with widespread eyes, stare' ⇒ **g^hlnd-néh₂-* (EUR).

An iterative formation to the strong verb **glintan-* (q.v.). The lack of the nasal in WGM. is remarkable, and points to **g^hld-neh₂-* (with remodeled zero grade) rather than **g^hlŋd-néh₂-*, as one would expect on the basis of e.g. the stative **gluntēn-* (q.v.). Possibly, the radical *n* was dissimilated in the Pre-Gm. iterative 3sg. **glunttōpi*, 3pl. *gluntunanþi* < **g^hlŋd-néh₂-ti*, **g^hlŋd-ŋh₂-énti*.

**gnagan-* s.v. 'to gnaw' — ON *gnaga* s.v. 'id.', OE *gnagan* s.v. 'id.', E *to gnaw*, OS *knagan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *knagen* w.v. 'id.', OHG (*g*)*nagan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *gnagen* s.v. 'to gnaw', G *nagen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hnógh-e-* (IE?) — YAv. *aiβi-ynixta-* 'gnawed' < **g^hnigh-to-(?)*; Latv. *gņēgāt* 'to eat slowly' < **g^hneg-/g^hneh₁gh-*.

An *o*-grade intensive verb with no certain cognates. Av. *-ynixta-* has been compared, but it seems impossible to reconstruct **g^hnh₁gh-* for both the Avestan and Germanic forms (*pace* EWAhd: IV, 507), as this would give ***gāx-ta-* and ***gung-an-* respectively. The reconstruction only works for Latv. *gņēgāt*, but this form thus remains isolated. Note that the initial cluster **gn-* turned into **kn-* in those WGM. languages where initial *g* is represented by a fricative.

**gnaista(n)-* m. 'spark' — ON *gneisti* m. 'spark', OE *gnāst* m. 'spark', OHG *gneisto* m. (also *gneista* f.) 'spark' (GM).

A sound symbolic formation to the verb continued by e.g. ME *gnāsten* 'to gnash the teeth' < **gnaistōn-*, cf. G *knistern*, *gnistern* 'to crackle'. Hardly to OPru. *knaistis* 'fire'.

**gnīdan-* s.v. 'to rub' — OE *gnīdan* s.v. 'id.', MLG *gnīden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *gnītan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *gnīten* s.v. 'id.' (EUR?).

The word has been compared to Gr. Hsch. *χνίει* 'grinds', OCS *gniti*, Ru. *gnit'* (*gnijú*), SCr. *gnjiti* 'to rot' < **g^hni-ie-*, but this requires the assumption of a **d^h(h₁)-*extension for Germanic. Also cf. ON *gnísta* w.v. 'to gnash the teeth; to snarl (of dogs)' < **gnīstjan-*, a denominal verb from **gnīsta-* < **g^hneid^h-sth₂-o-(?)*, cf. MHG *gnīst* m. 'gravel'.

***gnuznōjan-** w.v. 'to be sad' — OE *gnornan*, *gnornian* w.v. 'to grieve, mourn, be sad, bewail, lament', OS *gornon*, *gnornon*, *grornon* w.v. 'to lament, complain, be worried' (NEUR) — Ru. *grust'* f. 'sorrow' < **g^hrous-ti-* (whence OCS *sъ-grustiti sę* 'to be troubled'); SCr. *grstf.* 'aversion' < **g^hrus-ti-*.

An apparently denominal verb probably to OE *grorn*, *gnorn* m. 'grief' or perhaps to the adj. *gnorn* 'sad' < **gruzna-* < **g^hrus-nó-*. After the rhotacism of **z*, the initial cluster became prone to dissimilation of the **r*, thus resulting in both OS *gnornon* and *gornon*. Despite the somewhat different meanings, the verb can probably be reconciled with OE *grēosan* s.v. 'to frighten' < **greusan-* < **g^hrēus-e-* and OE *gryre*, OS *gruri* m. 'fright' < **gruzi-* < **g^hrus-í-*. The alternative is to connect OE *gnyran* w.v. 'to creak' < **gnurjan-*, thus starting from a primary meaning 'to groan'.

***gōda-** adj. 'suitable, good' — Go. *gops* adj. 'id.', ON *góðr* adj. 'good; friendly', Far. *góður* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *guoð* adj. 'id.', OE *gōd* adj. 'id.', E *good*, OFri. *gōd* adj. 'id.', OS *gōd* adj. 'id.', Du. *goed* adj. 'id.', OHG *guot* adj. 'id.', G *gut* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An *o*-grade adjective derived from the lost strong verb **gadan-* 'to fit', for which cf. **gadōjan-*.

***gōin-** f. 'late winter' — ON *gói*, *gœ* f. 'id.', Icel. *góa* f. 'id.', Far. *gø* n. 'id.', Nw. *gjø*, *go* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hi-ōm-* (IE) — Hitt. *gimm-* ~ *gimmant-* c. 'winter' < **g^hi-mn(-ent)-*; Skt. *himá-* 'cold, frost', *hímā-* f. 'winter' < **g^hi-mo/eh₂-*; Skt. *hēman* loc. 'in winter' < **g^hei-m-en*; YAv. *ziiā*, OAv. gen. *zimō* f. 'winter' < **g^hi-ōm*, **g^hi-m-ós*; Gr. *χίωv*, *χίονος* 'snow', Arm. *jiun*, gen. *jean* 'id.' < **g^hi-ōm*, **g^hi-om-os* (both with generalization of *-n* from **-m*); Lat. *hiems*, *-is* f. 'storm, winter' < **g^hi-em-*; OIr. *gaim*, OW *gaem*, MW *gaeaf* 'winter' < **g^h(i)em-i-*.

In spite of some formal difficulties, the word must be related to the PIE word for 'winter', cf. Nw. *gjø* f. 'thin layer of snow, track in the snow'. ON *gói* is inflected as an *īn*-stem, and can thus be reconstructed as **gōin-*. It is further likely that ON *gœ*, Far. *gø* and Nw. *gjø* continue the same formation **gōin-*, but with absorption of the *-i*. Icel. *góa* < quasi-PGm. **gōōn-* is a late Icelandic creation.

The PGm. root **gō-* is most likely to have developed from **g^hi-ōm*, a secondary nominative that generalized the radical zero grade of the PIE paradigm nom. **g^héi-ōm*, gen. **g^hi-m-ós*. The loss of **ǵ* after a word-initial velar is paralleled by e.g. **kewwan-* 'to chew' (q.v.) < PIE **g^hieuH-e-*. The genitive stem **g^hi-m-* can still be retrieved from OLFra. Sal. *in-gimus* 'one-year old animal' < **aina-gima-* and *tui-gimus* 'two-year old animal' (cf. Lat. *bīmus* 'id.') < **Hoino-*, **dui-g^hi-m-o-*.

***gōja/ō-** n./f. 'peritendinitis crepitans' — Far. *gø* n. 'synovitis (esp. of the wrist)', Nw. *gjø* f. 'pain in the wrist due to strain' ⇒ **ǵ^hoH-io-* (EUR) — Gr. *χωλός* adj. 'lame, paralyzed (especially of a foot)' < **ǵ^hoH-lo-*.

A West Norse word probably continuing ON **gæ* < **gōja/ō-* (not **gjó* in view of Far. *gø*). Nw. dial. *gøyr*, *gjøgr*, *geir* m., *gøyre* f. with the same meanings are difficult to account for, but may have evolved from ON **gær* < **gōiz*. The word has no etymology so far, but can probably be connected with Gr. *χωλός*. Also cf. Shetl. (Unst) *jøger* 'painful and swollen wrist; condition of the feet of cattle'.

***gōljan-** w.v. 'to call(?)' — Go. *goljan* w.v. 'to greet', ON *gæla* w.v. 'to comfort, soothe', OFri. *gēla* w.v. 'to hunt(?)' (DRV).

The verb is a formal causative, but the semantics could point to an original intensive formation.

***gōman-** ~ ***gauman-** m. 'gum, palate' — ON *gómi*, *gómr* m. 'id.', Far. *gómi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *guom* m. 'id.', OE *gōma* m. 'palate', E *gum*, OHG *guomo*, *gaumo* m. 'id.', MHG *guome*, *goume* m. 'id.', G *Gaumen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵ^heh₂u-mon-* (IE) — Close to Lith. *gomurys* m. 'palate', Latv. *gāmurs* m. 'larynx, trachea' < **ǵ^heh₂mr-* (with depalatalization from a zero-grade root **ǵ^hh₂mr-?*).

An *mr/n-*stem to the root stem **ǵ^heh₂u-*, an extension of PIE **ǵ^heh₂-* 'to gape', for which see **ganēn-*. The vocalic alternation of ON *gómi*, OHG *guomo* < **gōman-* vs. OHG *gaumo*, G *Gaumen* < **gauman-* is explained by the fact that the regular Proto-Germanic change of *-ōu- to *-ō- only operated in open syllables (cf. Go. *sauil* 'sun' < **soel-* < **seh₂uel-*). In closed syllables, the long diphthong was simply shortened to *-au- (cf. **naust(r)a-* 'boathouse' < **neh₂u-sth₂o-*). As a result, the Pre-Gm. paradigm **ǵ^heh₂u-mōn*, gen. **ǵ^heh₂u-mn-os* regularly developed into PGm. **gōmō*, gen. **gaumnaz*. The variant OHG *giumen* is late and has umlaut from the plural (Kroonen 2011a: 304). The Pre-Gm. paradigm itself may be a remodeling of a more primary, static heteroclitic, nom. **ǵ^hóh₂u-mr*, gen. **ǵ^héh₂u-mn-s*.

***graba-** n. 'grave' — OE *græf*, *graf* n. 'grave, trench', OFri. *gref* n. 'grave, ditch(?)', OS *grafn*. 'grave', Du. *graf* n. 'id.', OHG *grab* n. 'id.', G *Grab* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵ^hrob^h-o-* (DRV) — OCS *grobъ* 'grave, tomb', Ru. *grob* 'coffin, obs. grave', SCr. *gròb* m. 'grave' < **ǵ^hrob^h-o-*.

An *o*-stem derived from **graban-* (q.v.).

***graban-** s.v. 'to dig' — Go. *graban* s.v. 'id.', ON *grafa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *grava* s./w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *grávå* s.v. 'id.', OE *grafan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *grevā* s.v. 'id.', OS *grāban* s.v. 'id.', Du. *graven* s.v. 'id.', OHG *graban* s.v. 'dig, carve', G *graben* s.v. 'to dig' ⇒ **ǵ^hrób^h-e-* (IE) — OCS *greti* 'to dig, scrape', Ru. *grestí* (*grebú*) 'to

row, rake', SCR. *grēpsti* 'to scrape, scratch' < **g^hreb^h-*; Latv. *grebt* (*grebju*) 'to scrape, excavate, seize' < **g^hreb^h(-ie)-*.

On top of the aforementioned cognates, Hitt. *karāpi*, *karipanzi* 'to devour' has been adduced as well (Kloekhorst 2008: 442-4), but this verb rather belongs to the iterative doublet **garp/bōn-* / **gurpōn-* (q.v.). The iteratives belonging to **graban-* are **grapp/bōn-* and **grupp/bōn-*. Also cf. **graba-*, Go. *graba* f. 'trench, ditch', ON *grōf* f. 'pit, ditch; grave' < **grabō-* and - with ablaut - **grōbō-*.

**graiṑōn-* w.v. 'to grope' — ON *greipa* w.v. 'to grasp', OE *grāpian* w.v. 'to grope, touch with the hands', E *to grope*, OHG *greifōn* w.v. 'to stroke' ⇒ **g^hroib^h-néh₂-* (NEUR).

The o-grade variant of the iterative **gripp/bōn-* (q.v.).

**gramjan-* w.v. 'to provoke, anger' — Go. *gramjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *gremja* w.v. 'id.', OE *gremian* w.v. 'id.', MLG *gremmen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *grem(m)en* w.v. 'id.', G *grāmen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hrom-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **grimman-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *gramr*, OE, OS, OHG *gram* adj. 'angry' < **grama-*.

**granna-* adj. 'sharp' — ON *grannr* adj. 'thin, slender', Icel. *grannur* adj. 'thin, slim; accurate', Far. *grannur* adj. 'thin, fine', Elfd. *grann* adj. 'thin, delicate, pretty' ⇒ **g^hroH-n-uó-* (NEUR/WEUR) — Ru. *gran'* f. 'side, face; border, verge' < **g^hroH-n-i-*; Cz. *hrana* f. 'corner, edge' < **g^hroH-n-eh₂-*.

Probably related to **granō-* 'hair of the beard'. The Nordic meaning 'thin' must have developed out of older 'sharp' in view of the Icelandic meaning 'accurate'. Also cf. the Faroese phrase *ta stóð so grant* 'it stood so near the edge', in which the meaning of *grannur* is particularly close to Cz. *hrana* 'edge'. Slightly less attractive is the connection to OIr. *grind*, *grinn* adj. 'sharp' < **g^hrend^h-i-*; PGM. **granna-* would then have to be reconstructed as **g^hrond^h-no-*.

**granō-* f. 'hair of the beard' — ON *grōn* f. 'hair on the upper lip; moustache', Far. *gron* f. 'nose of cattle, snout; perineum', pl. 'nostrils, nose', OE *granu* f. 'moustache', MDu. *grane*, *graen* f. 'hair of the beard, awn, fish-bone', OHG *grana* f. 'awn, beard, whiskers', G *Granne* f. 'awn' ⇒ **g^hroH-néh₂-* (NEUR?) — Ru. *gránka* f. 'tuft', SCR. *grána* f. 'branch' < **g^hroH-néh₂-*.

Together with the Slavic forms, PGM. **granō-* can with Dybo's law (pretonic shortening before resonants) readily be reconstructed as PIE **g^hroH-néh₂-*. There are some semantically close lookalikes in Celtic, however, cf. OIr. *grend* f.? 'beard, hair, bristles' < **g^hrend^(h)-eh₂-* and MW *grann* m. 'chin, beard, cheek', MBret. *grann* 'eyebrow' < **g^hrand^(h)-o-*, but these formations pose serious formal problems: both the intra-Celtic interchange

of *a and *e as well as the dental suffix remain unexplained. Also cf. *granna- 'sharp'.

***grapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to grapple' — E *to grab*, MLG *grabben* w.v. 'to snatch', MDu. *grapen*, *grabben* w.v. 'to grab, grapple', Du. *grabbelen* w.v. 'to grapple' ⇒ **ǵʰrobʰ-néh₂-* (IE).

The *o*-grade iterative to **graban-* (q.v.), an ablaut variant of **grupp/bōn-* (q.v.). The full grade seems to have been inherited from the *o*-grade strong verb, which belongs to the class of intensives that originally had *o*/zero-ablaut (cf. **gangan-* ~ **gungan-*). Swi. Rhntl. *grɔppə* 'to grope' (etc.) < **grēbb-* may continue an originally strong verb back-formed to the iterative.

***grasa-** n. 'grass' — Go. *gras* n. 'id.', ON *gras* n. 'id.', OE *gærs*, *græs* n. 'id.', E *grass*, OFri. *gers*, *gres* n. 'id.', OS *gras* n. 'id.', Du. *gras* n. 'id.', OHG *gras* n. 'id.', G *Gras* n. 'id.' (DRV) — Lat. *grāmen* n. 'grass' < **ǵʰrh₁-mn-*.

The most evident comparandum of this word is Lat. *grāmen*, which can be reconstructed as both *ǵʰrh₁-mn-* and *ǵʰrh₁s-mn-*. PGM. **gras-*, however, cannot straightforwardly be derived from PIE **ǵʰrh₁s-*, since this would yield **gurs-*. It must therefore rather be analyzed as a secondary *s*-stem created to the verb **grōan-* (q.v.) < **ǵʰróh₁-e-* (cf. **glasa-* ~ **glaza-* vs. **glōan-*). With the same ablaut, cf. MHG *gruose*, MLG *grōse*, MDu. *groese* f. 'young vegetation' < **grōsō-*.

***grauta-** adj. 'coarse' — OE *grēat* adj. 'course, large, great', E *great*, OFri. *grāt* adj. 'tall, big, great', OS *grōt* adj. 'id.', Du. *groot* adj. 'id.', OHG *grōz* adj. 'id.', G *Groß* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵʰroud-o-* (DRV).

A regular *o*-grade adj. to the strong verb **greutan-* (q.v.); the original meaning was 'coarse', which is still close to the iterative Pal. *grotzen* 'to cut up into uneven pieces' < **gruttōn-* (q.v.). The meaning later shifted to 'big' in the WGM. languages, thus replacing **mekila-* (q.v.).

***grēdu-** m. 'hunger, desire' — Go. *gredus* m. 'id.', ON *gráðr* m. 'id.', OE *græd** m. 'id.', E *greed* ⇒ **ǵʰreh₁-tú-* (IE) — Hitt. *karija(tt)a(ri)* 'to be gracious', Skt. *hāryati* 'to enjoy, like' (< **ǵʰherh₁-*), Gr. *χαίρω* 'to rejoice', Lat. *horior* 'to encourage, urge' < **ǵʰrh₁-ie-*.

A *tu*-stem to the root **ǵʰreh₁-*, whence Go. *gredags* adj. 'hungry', ON *gráðugr*, OE *grædig*, OS *grādag*, OHG *grātag* adj. 'greedy' < **grēduga-*, *-*aga-*. See also **gerna-*.

***grētan-** s.v. 'to wail' — Go. *gretan* s.v. 'to cry', ON *gráta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *gráta* s.v. 'id.', OE *grætan* s.v. 'id.', ME *grēten* 'to salute', E *to greet*, OFri. *grēta* w.v. 'to greet; to sue', OS *grātan* s.v. 'to cry', MHG *grāzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵʰréh₁d-e-*

(IE) — Skt. *hrādate* 'to sound' < **ǵ^hreh₁d-e-*; W *griddfan* 'to groan' < **ǵ^hreh₁d-* (Fowkes 1969: 78).

Also cf. ON *grátr* m. 'weeping', OHG *grāz* m. 'anger' < **grēta-* (= Skt. *hrāda-* m. 'sound, noise, roar'). OE *han-græd* m. 'crowing of a rooster' < **grēda-* (as well as OE *grædan* w.v. 'to cry') seems to imply a root **ǵ^hreh₁dh^h-*, but it is conceivable that this word was influenced by **krēda-*, cf. OHG *hana-krāt* 'id.'. See also **grōtjan-*.

**greujan-* w.v. 'to dawn' — ON *grýandi* f. 'dawn', OSw. *grȳ* w.v. 'to dawn' ⇒ **ǵ^hreh₁-u* (IE) — Hitt. *karū* adv. 'early; formerly; up to now' < **ǵ^hrh₁-eu*; OCS *zarja* f. 'dawn, shine, ray', Ru. *zarjá* (arch. *zorjá*) f. 'dawn, sunset, reveille, retreat', SCr. *zòra* f. 'aurora' < **ǵ^hōrh₁-ieh₂-*; OCS *zrakъ* 'look, appearance', Ru. dial. *zórok* 'look, glance, appearance', SCr. *zrâk* m. 'sunbeam, air' < **ǵ^horh₁-ko-*.

The formation *grýjandi* f. is clearly derived from the verb **grýja* with the suffix *-andi*, cf. *bindandi*, *-endi* f. 'abstinence', *bíðandi* f. 'waiting, delay', *kunnandi* f. 'knowledge', *hyggjandi*, *-endi* f. 'wisdom', *kveðandi* f. 'recitation', *leikandi* f. 'sport, jest', *þjótandi* f. 'name of a vein'. This **grýja* is not attested in ON, but is nevertheless substantiated by the Old Swedish impersonal construction OSw. *daghin tók at grȳ* 'it was getting light' (cf. Da., Sw. *gry* 'to dawn'), and perhaps also by Far. *glíggja* 'to shine, dawn' (*dagur glíggjar*), which might continue **grýggja* < **grýja*. The verb can technically be derived from both **grūjan-* and **greujan-*, but only the latter form is reconcilable with MDu. *grieken* 'to dawn' (cf. *griekingē* f. 'dawn') < **greukōn-* (with the inchoative *k-*suffix). The Gm. root **greu-* is reminiscent of Hitt. *karū* 'early', which continues either **ǵ^hrh₁-ēu* or **ǵ^hreh₁-u* (for the *u-*suffix, cf. Skt. *akt-ú-* m. 'dark, night, light' (< 'shimmer') < **ṛk^w-t-u-*). The latter reconstruction is compatible with PGm. **greu-*, as **ǵ^hrh₁-ēu* would probably yield **kurēu* (cf. **kuru-* 'heavy' < **g^wrh₂-u-*).

**greuna-* n. 'gravel' — ON *grjón* n. 'groats', MLG *grēn* n. 'sea sand', MHG *grien* m./n. 'gravel, sandy riverside' ⇒ **ǵ^hreuH-no-* (WEUR).

Pokorny IEW: 460 reconstructs **ǵ^hrēuno-* (corresponding to laryngealistic **ǵ^hrēh₂u-no-*) in view of Gr. *χαύω* 'to scratch' < **ǵ^hreh₂u-ie-*, but the connection with **gruwwa-* 'dregs' (q.v.) is more probable. Also cf. MDu. *griend* m. '(strip of) sandy ground', Du. *griend* 'reedy area'.

**greupan-* ~ **grūpan-* s.v. 'to cut up, grind' — Nw. *grjupa*, *grupa* s.v. 'to grind', Sw. *grjopa* 'to cut out', Efd. *griuopa* s.v. 'to grind coarsely' (DRV).

The strong verb looks like a back-formation to the iterative **grupp/bōn-* 'to dig, hollow out' < **ǵ^hrub^h-néh₂-* (q.v.), but cf. Nw. *gropa* 'to grind' < **grupōn-*. In view of MHG *īs-grūpe* f. 'hailstone', G *Graupe* f. 'grain of pearl barley' < **grūbbōn-*, it is at any rate certain that the original root was

**ghreubh-* rather than **ghreub-* (pace Torp 1909: 146). Further cf. Elfd. *griuopa* f. 'moraine gravel, ground barley' < **greupōn-*, the causative ON *greyppa* 'to groove', Nw. *grøypa* 'to groove; to grind wheat' < **graupjan-* and ON *gryppja* f. 'coarse meal'.

**greutan-* s.v. 'to grind, crush' — OHG *fir-grozzen* ptc. 'ground', MHG *ver-griezen* s.v. 'to grind into very small pieces' ⇒ **ghréud-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *grūsti* (*grūdžiu*, *grūdu*) 'to thrust, pestle, stamp' < **ghrud-ie-*; Ru. *grúda* f. 'heap, pile', SCr. *grūda* f. 'clod, lump' < **ghroud-eh₂-*.

A strong verb with many different derivations, e.g. ON *grjót* n. 'rubble', OS *griot*, OE *grēot*, OHG *grioz* n. 'sand, gravel, grit' < **greuta-*; ON *gautr* m. 'porridge' < **grauta-* and **grutja(n)-* 'groats'. The formations **grūti-*, cf. OE *grūt* 'coarse meal, grout', MDu. *grute* f., Du. *gruit* 'herb mixture used for bittering and flavoring beer', MHG *grūz*, G *Graus* m. 'grain (of sand or wheat)' < **grūti-*, could point to the existence of a secondary strong verb variant **grūtan-*. See also **gruttōn-*.

**grēwa-* adj. 'grey' — ON *grár* adj. 'id.', OE *græw*, *græg* adj. 'id.', E *grey*, OS *grāu* adj. 'id.', Du. *grauw* adj. 'id.', OHG *grāo*, *grā* adj. 'id.', G *grau* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ghréh₁-uo-* (IE) — OCS *zbrěti* 'to see', Ru. obs. *zret'* (*zrju*) 'to behold, gaze', Lith. *žerėti* 'to glow, sparkle' < **ghrh₁-eh₁-ie-*; Lith. *žirti* 'to scatter, sparkle' < **ghrh₁-*.

An archetypal chromonym in *-wa-. Some compare ON *grey* n. 'bitch, paltry fellow, coward', *grey-hundr* 'greyhound', ags. *grieg-hund* 'id.' < **grauja-* < **ghroh₁-u-io-*(?), but this is uncertain on both the formal and the semantic side. For the etymology of the root **ghreh₁-*, see **greujan-*.

gridi-* f. 'step' — Go. *grips f. 'standing', MHG *grit* 'step' ⇒ **ghridh-i-* (NEUR) — Lith. *gridyti* 'to go, wander' < **ghridh-eie-*; OCS *gręsti*, Ru. *grjastí* (*grjadú*), SCr. *grèsti* 'to go' < **ghri-n-dh-e-*.

An *i*-stem derived from the strong verb **grīdan-*, cf. MHG *grīten* s.v. 'to spread the legs wide' < **ghréidh-e-*.

**grīma/ōn-* m./f. 'make-up' — ON *grīma* f. 'mask, cowl; beak', OE *grīma* m. 'mask, visor, helmet; spectre', E *grime* 'soot, coal-dust', OS *grīmo* m. 'mask' ⇒ **ghr(e)i-mōn-* (EUR) — Close to Lith. *griėti* (*griėjù*) 'to scoop off cream' < **ghroi-ie-* and esp. Lith. *graīmas* n. 'cream' < **ghroi-mo-*; also cf. with an *s*-suffix: Gr. *χρίω* 'to rub, anoint; to wash with color; to sting' < **ghris-ie-* (whence *χρίμα* f. 'ointment').

An *mn*-stem to the verbal root **ghrei-*. E *grime* 'soot' and the ablauting MLG *grēme* f. 'dirt' < **grimōn-* point to an original meaning 'to smear', but it is also entirely possible that the word was derived from **grīnan-* (q.v.), the original meaning in that case being 'to make a face, grimace'.

***grimman-** s.v. 'to rage' — OE *grimman* s.v. 'to rage, roar; to rush', OS *grimman* s.v. 'to rage', MHG *grimmen* s.v. 'to rage, yell' ⇒ **ghrém-n-e-* or **ghr-én-m-e-* (IE) — Av. *gram-* 'to become angry' < **ghrem-*.

A nasal present to PIE **ghrem-*, no doubt an old sound symbolic root. See also **gramjan-*.

***grīnan-** s.v. 'to flash, snarl' — ON *grína* s.v. 'to grimace, grin', Far. *grína* s.v. 'to grin, laugh', Nw. *grine* s.v. 'to grimace, whine', Da. *grine* w.v. 'to grimace; to laugh', E *to grin*, MDu. *grinen* s./w.v. 'to cry; to growl; to grin', OHG *grīnan* s.v. 'to bark, howl, snarl', MHG *grīnen* s.v. 'to grin, show teeth', G *greinen* w.v. 'to whine' ⇒ **ghréi-n-e-* (WEUR) — OIr. *grían* f. 'sun' < **ghrei-neh₂-*.

A strong verb whose original meaning was 'to flash', cf. Da. obs. *grine* 'to send a piercing light (e.g. of the sun), to light up in the dark' and esp. Far. *tað grímir* 'it is beginning to get light' (< **grīmēn-*). It later changed into 'to snarl, bare the teeth' and 'to grin', whence both 'to cry' and 'to laugh'. The -*n-* of the verb must be suffixal in view of Nw. dial. *grisa* 'to grin' (Hellquist 1922: 201). The more primary root **grī-* has been compared to OIr. *grinniguth* 'le grincement des flèches' (Vendryes 1907: 140), but in view of the original meaning 'to flash', I prefer to connect it to OIr. *grían* 'sun'. Also cf. OE *grānian* w.v. 'to groan, lament, murmur', E *to groan* < **grainō(ja)n-*.

***grindan-** s.v. 'to grind' — OE *grindan* s.v. 'id.', E *to grind* ⇒ **gwhrénHd^h-e-* (EUR) — Lat. *frendō, -ere* 'to grind one's teeth' < **gwhrénHd^h-e-*; Lith. *gręsti* (*gréndžiu*) 'to plane, scour' < **gwhrenHd^h-ie-*.

Also cf. OHG *grint*, G *Grind* m. 'scurf', Du. *grind* m. 'gravel' < **grinda-* and Icel. *grand* n. 'grain, particle, little bit', LG *grand* 'sand' < **granda-*.

***grindi-** f. 'fence' — ON *grind* f. 'lattice door, gate, fence', Icel. *grind* f. 'trellis, grating, rack, frame', Far. *grind* f. 'gate, frame' ⇒ **ghrend^h-i-* (NEUR) — Lith. dial. *grindà* f. 'flooring of a bridge', Latv. *grida* f. 'floor, threshing-floor', Ru. *grjadá* f. 'ridge, bed (of flowers)', dial. 'pole, staff', SCr. *gréda* f. 'garden bed, ridge' < **ghrṛnd^h-eh₂-*.

Also cf. OE *grindel* m. 'bar, bolt, lattice frame', OHG *grintil* m. 'bolt, bar, plank' < **grindila-*.

***grīpan-** s.v. 'to grasp, seize' — Go. *greipan* s.v. 'id.', ON *grípa* s.v. 'id.', OE *grīpan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *grīpa* s.v. 'id.', OS *grīpan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *grijpen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *grīfan* s.v. 'id.', G *greifen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

Since the root-final **p* of this verb in view of G Als. *grippen* < **gribbōn-* must have developed from Pre-Gm. **pp-*, the strong verb is likely to be a back-formation to the iterative **gripp/bōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. Nw. dial. *gripe*, OE *gripa* m. 'handful' < **grīpan-*; ON *gripr* m. 'valuable', OE *gripe* m. 'grip,

grasp', MDu. *grepe*, Du. *greep* 'id.', MHG *grif*, G *Griff* m. 'id.' < *gripi- and OE *grīpa*, Far. *grípur* m. 'vulture' < *grīpa(n)-.

***gripp/bōn-** w.v. 'to grasp' — ON *gripla* w.v. 'to grope', MDu. *grippen* w.v. 'to grasp', Du. *gribbelen* w.v. 'to pick up', G Als. *grippen* w.v. 'to grab' ⇒ **g^hrib^h-néh₂*- (NEUR) — Lith. *griēbti* (*griēbiù*) 'to seize' < **g^hreib^h-ie-*; Lith. *graibyti* (*graibaũ*) 'id.' < **g^hroib^h-éie-*; Latv. *gribēt* (*gribu*) 'to wish, desire' < **g^hrib^h-eh₁*-.

The material points to an iterative paradigm 3sg. **grippōpi*, 3pl. **gribunanþi* < **g^hrib^h-néh₂*-. This verb probably gave rise to the strong verb **grīpan-* in view of the (shortened) geminate of the latter. Also cf. the closely related *o*-grade iterative **graiþōn-*.

***grīsa-** adj. 'grey' — OE *grīs* adj. 'id.', OS *grīs* adj. 'id.', Du. *grijs* adj. 'id.', OHG *grīs* adj. 'id.', G *greis* adj. 'aged' (GM).

The anlaut **gr-* has spawned the idea that the adjective is related to **grēwa-* with the same meaning, but this is formally difficult. The only way to reconcile the two formations is to assume that **grīsa-* was derived from an *i*-present to the root **g^hreh₁*-, i.e. **g^hreh₁-i-*. After the addition of an *s*-suffix, the resulting form **g^hrēis-* would then have developed into **grīs-* by Osthoff's law. This scenario remains highly speculative, however. Also note that the connection with ON *gríss*, Far. *grísur*, Elfd. *grais* m. 'pig' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 441-2) is erroneous: this word was derived from the strong verb **grīsan-* underlying Far. *grísa* w.v. 'to be straying (of cattle)', Nw. dial. *grisa* s.v. 'to have holes'.

***grōan-** s.v. 'to grow' — ON *gróa* s.v. 'id.', OE *grōwan* s.v. 'id.', E *to grow*, OFri. *grōwa*, *grōia* s.v. 'id.', MLG *grōien* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *groeyen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *groeien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gruoan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *grūen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hrōh₁-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *karijant-* 'grass' < **g^hrh₁-i-ent-* (Puhvel 1984-: 4, 80); Lat. *grāmen* n. 'id.' < **g^hrh₁-mn-*.

An *o*-grade strong verb to the root **g^hreh₁*-, cf. OE *græd* m. 'grass' < **grēda-* < **g^hreh₁-tō-*. The verb did not have a suffix *-*ie-*: both the **j* of OHG -*en*, OFri -*ia*, MDu. -*yen-*, -*ien* and the **w* of OE -*wan*, OFri. -*wa* are secondary hiatus fillers. See also **grōni-* 'green' and **grōþi-* 'growing'.

***grōbō-** f. 'cavity, pit' — Go. *groba* f. 'dugout, hole, cave', ON *gróff*. 'pit', Far. *grógv* f. 'depression, hollow', ODu. *gruova* f. 'pit', Du. *groeve* f. 'pit, ditch, hole', OHG *gruoba* f. 'pit, cavity', G *Grube* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An *ō*-stem derived from **graban-* (q.v.).

***grōni-** adj. 'green' — ON *grœnn* adj. 'id.', Far. *grønur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *gryön* adj. 'id.', OE *grēne* adj. 'id.', OFri. *grēne* adj. 'id.', OS *grōni* adj. 'id.', Du. *groen*

adj. 'id.', OHG *gruoni* adj. 'id.', MHG *grüene* adj. 'id.', G *grün* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hroh₁-ni-* (DRV).

An adjective related to **grōan-* 'to grow' (q.v.).

**grötjan-* w.v. 'to make shout, greet' — ON *græta* w.v. 'to make cry', OE *grētan* w.v. 'to greet', OS *grōtīan* w.v. 'to address, harass, enrage', Du. *groeten* w.v. 'to greet', OHG *gruozen* w.v. 'to irritate, greet, speak to', MHG *gruozen*, *grüezen* w.v. 'to cry; to greet', G *grüßen* w.v. 'to greet' ⇒ **g^hroh₁d-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **grētan-* (q.v.).

**grōþi-* f. 'growing, growth, young vegetation' — ON *gróðr* m. 'growth, crop', Far. *gróður* m. 'vegetation', OFri. *grēde* f. 'id.', MDu. *groede* f. 'id.', MHG *gruot* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hroh₁-ti-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derived from **grōan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *gróðr* n. 'growth' < **grōþ/du-* < **g^hroh₁-tu-*.

**gruba-* adj. 'coarse' — MDu. *grof* adj. 'large; crude; loud', Du. *grof* adj. 'coarse', MHG *grop* adj. 'thick, strong, big' ⇒ **g^hrub^h-o-* (DRV) — Lith. *grubùs* adj. 'uneven, rough' < **g^hrub^h-u-*; OCS *grǫbъ*, Ru. *grúbyj*, SCr. *grûb* adj. 'coarse, rough, rude' < **g^hru-m-b^h-o-*.

An adjective derived from the root **greub-* 'to grind', which also occurs in the strong verb **greupan-* (q.v.).

**grumþu-* ~ **grundu-* m. 'floor' — Go. *grundu-waddjus* m. 'ground-wall', ON *grunnr* m. 'bottom', Far. *gruður*, *grunnur* m. 'shallow; sea bottom', Elfd. *grunn* n. 'id.', OE *grund* m. 'ground, bottom, foundation', E *ground*, OFri. *grund* m. 'id.', OS *grund* m. 'id.', Du. *grond* c. 'id.', OHG *grunt* m. 'id.', G *Grund*, Cimb. *grumf* m. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hrm-tu-* (IE?).

Usually reconstructed as a *tu*-stem to a root **g^hren-* (cf. Orel 2003: 144). Cimb. *grumf*, however, points to a form **grumþu-* with an epenthetic *f* between the *m* and the *þ* (for which cf. **kwumþi-* and **samþu-*). Related to Skt. *harmyá-* 'permanent building' < **g^her-m-io-?* Also cf. ON *grandi* m. 'isthmus' < **granda-*.

**grupp/bōn-* w.v. 'to dig' — Nw. *gropa* w.v. 'to dig up; hollow out, groove', ME *grubben* w.v. 'to dig in earth with a tool; to dig up; to pluck out', *gropen* w.v. 'to dig, to make a groove', E *to grub*, MLG *gropen* w.v. 'to hollow out', MDu. *grobben* w.v. 'to scrape', G Pal. *groppen* w.v. 'to scratch' ⇒ **g^hrb^h-néh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *gr̥bhñāti* 'to seize, take, hold' < **g^hrb^h-néh₂-*.

An iterative to **graban-*: the evidence is suggestive of a paradigm 3sg. **gruppōþi*, 3pl. **grubunanþi* that continues PIE **g^hrb^h-néh₂-* (= Skt.

gr̥bhñátī). The zero-grade roots **gurb/pp-* were remodeled on the basis of the full-grade strong verb. See also **grapp/bōn-*.

***grutja(n)-** m./n. 'grits' — Du. *grut* n. 'small wares; small stuff; young kids', OHG *gruzi* n. 'bran', G Swi. *grütz* n. 'seed mixture' (DRV).

A collective formation with the same *ja(n)*-suffix that is found in other terms for cereals, cf. **hersja(n)-* 'millet' and **hwaitja-* 'wheat' (q.v.). Also cf. the feminine OE *grytt*, E *grits*, MLG *grutte*, MDu. *gorte*, Du. *gort*, G *Grütze* 'groat' < **grutjō-*.

***gruttōn-** w.v. 'to cut into pieces' — G Pal. *grotzen, grutzen* w.v. 'to cut into uneven pieces' ⇒ **ghrud-néh₂-* (DRV?).

The iterative to **greutan-* (q.v.).

***gruwwa(n)-** n. 'dregs' — Icel. *grugg* n. 'sediment', Far. *grugg* n. 'sediment, dregs; enmity', Nw. *grugg(e)* n./m. 'dregs' ⇒ **ghruH-ó-* (WEUR) — W *gro* 'pebbles, coarse gravel', OCorn. *grow* 'sand', Co. *grow* 'sand', Bret. *groa, gro* f. 'sand'.

Also cf. Icel. *gregg, grōgg* n. 'sediment, filth' < ON **grøgg* < **grawwja-* (Magnússon 1985), presumably a collective *ja*-formation to a root **grawwa-* < **ghrouH-ó-* (with *Verschärfung*). Also cf. Far. *grugga*, Nw. *grugga* w.v. 'to make muddy, turbid' < **gruwwōjan-* and the more distantly related **greuna-* 'gravel'.

***gub(b)ōn-** w.v. 'to steam' — Icel. *gubba* w.v. 'to vomit', Far. *guva* w.v. 'to smoke, steam', Nw. *gova* w.v. 'to steam; smell', *gubba* w.v. 'to steam, haze' ⇒ **ghub^h-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to **geuban-* ~ **gūban-* (q.v.). The attested forms continue 3sg. **guppōþi*, 3pl. **gubunanþi* < **ghub^h-néh₂-*.

***gubēn-** w.v. 'to stoop' — Nw. *guve* w.v. 'to cower', Gutn. *gāua sig* 'to stoop' ⇒ **ghub^h-eh₁-* (NEUR) — OCS *съ-гънѣти* 'to bend, fold' < **ghub^h-ne-*; OCS *po-gubiti* 'to destroy' < **ghoub^h-eie-*; Latv. *gubt* 'to bow, bend, fall' < **ghub^h-*; Latv. *gubināt* 'to bend, crumple' < **ghub^h-neh₂-*.

A stative verb probably related to **beugan-* ~ **būgan-* 'to bend' (with metathesis of **ghub^h-* to **b^hugh-* or vice versa). Also cf. **gaupnō-*.

***guda-** n. 'god' — Go. *gub* m. 'id.', ON *guð* m./n. 'id.', Elfd. *guð* m. 'id.', OE *god* n. 'id.', E *god*, OFri. *god* m. 'id.', OS *god* m. 'id.', Du. *god* c. 'id.', OHG *got* m. 'id.', G *Gott* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ghu-tó-* or **g^{wh}u-tó-*? (IE?).

No accepted etymology. The traditional comparison to Skt. *hótar-*, Av. *zaotar-* 'sacrificing priest' is technically possible, but only by deriving these words from the semantically remote root **ghēu-* 'to pour (libate)' rather

than from **ǵheuH-* 'to invoke'. Not convincing either is the proposed link with Gr. *χυτή γαῖα* 'burial mound' (Watkins 2008: 140). Perhaps it is best to connect the word with OCS *gověti* 'to revere' < **g^whou-eh₁*, thus reconstructing Pre-Gm. **g^whu-tó-*. Within Germanic, also cf. ON *goði* m. 'priest' < **gudan-*, Go. *gudja* m. 'id.', ON *gyðja* f. 'id.' < **gudja/ōn-* and G *Götze* m. 'idol' < **gudisan-*.

**gulba-* n. 'floor' — ON *golf* n. 'id.', Far. *gólv* n. 'id.', Elfd. *guov* n. 'id.' ⇒ **g^hlb^h-o-* (EUR?) — OCS *žlěbъ* 'groove; crib', Ru. *žólob* 'chute, gutter, trunk', SCr. *žleb* m. 'groove, gutter, drainpipe' < **g^helb^h-o-*; Ru. *globá* f. 'beam' < **g^hlob^h-eh₂*.

Of the aforementioned Slavic words, the link with Ru. *globá* 'beam' is especially attractive. The other cognates are semantically closer to Gr. *γλάφω* 'to hollow out' < **glb^h-e-*, but in spite of the divergent semantics, this verb could be related to PGm. **gulba-* as well.

**guljōn-* f. 'puddle?' — Sw. dial. *gōlja* f. 'puddle, hole in the ice', MLG *gole* 'marshy place', MDu. *gole, guelle* 'rivulet', Du. *geul* 'rivulet', MHG *gülle* w.f. 'puddle' (IE?).

Also cf. OSw. *gøf* f. 'abyss; throat', Sw. *göl* 'abyss; lake' < **guljō-* (cf. Fi. *kulju* 'abyss, deep water'). Both formations were derived from a PGm. root **geul-*, cf. ON *-gjól* top. 'marshy area', MHG *gíel* m. 'throat' < **geula-*. There is no need to explain the Dutch forms as loanwords from French *gueule* 'throat', cf. Franck 1949: 192. No certain extra-Germanic etymology: cognate with Hitt. *gullija-* 'hole' (cf. Melchert 1983)?

**gullōn-* v.w. 'to shout, sing' — Nw. *golla* v.w. 'to sound; boast' ⇒ **g^hl-néh₂* (NEUR).

The iterative to **galan-* and **gellan-*. The latter verb is given its geminate likely to have been back-formed to this iterative.

**gulpa-* ~ **gulda-* n. 'gold' — Go. *gulp* n. 'id.', ON *gull* n. 'id.', OE *gold* n. 'id.', OFri. *gold* n. 'id.', OS *gold* m. 'id.', Du. *goud* n. 'id.', OHG *gold* n. 'id.', MHG *golt* n. 'gold', G *Gold* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵ^hlh₃-to-* (IE/EUR) — OCS *zlato*, Ru. *zóloto*, SCr. *zlâto* n. 'id.' < **ǵ^holh₃-to-*; Latv. *zēlts* m. 'id.' < **ǵ^helh₃-to-*.

A *to*-stem derived from the root **ǵ^helh₃-* (see **gelwa-* ~ **gulu-* 'yellow'). Verner alternations such as ON *gull* < **gulpa-* vs. OE *gold* < **gulda-* are more frequent in the neuter *o*-stems, and can usually be attributed to a singular-plural opposition of the PIE accent. This seems unlikely in the case of 'gold', however, as this word did not have a plural.

***guman-** m. 'man' — Go. *guma* m. 'id.', ON *gumi* m. 'id.', OE *guma* m. 'id.', OS *gumo* m. 'id.', OHG *gomo* m. 'id.', MHG *gome* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hǵ^hm-on-* (EUR) — Lith. *žmónės* m.pl. 'men', Lat. *homō* m. 'man' < **d^hǵ^hm-on-*.

An formation derived from the PIE word for 'earth, land', viz. **d^héǵ^h-m*, gen. **d^hǵ^h-m-ós* (cf. Hitt. *tēkan*, gen. *taknaš* c. 'land'), with the individualizing *n*-suffix. All of the attested forms point to **d^hǵ^h-m-on-*; contrary to the older literature, there is no compelling reason to reconstruct an ablauting paradigm **d^héǵ^h-m-ōn*, gen. **d^hǵ^h-m-n-ós* on the basis of Lat. *homō* (< OLat. *hemō* by rounding before non-palatal *m*), as the sequence *-em-* may just as well have arisen from a vocalized **m*. The vocalization occurred regularly in the gen. **d^hǵ^h-m-n-ós*, and may have spread from there. It is also possible to assume that the vocalization was triggered by a laryngeal, which would point to the Hoffmann suffix **-Hon-*: **d^hǵ^h-m-Hon-*. The anlaut of Lith. *žmónės* is in disagreement with this reconstruction, however. Also cf. ON *brúð-gumi*, Far. *brúð-gummi*, OE *brýd-guma*, E *bride-groom*, OS *brūdi-gumo*, Du. *bruidegom*, OHG *brūti-gomo*, G *Bräuti-gam* 'bridegroom' and OS *gumiski* n. 'senate' < **gumiskja-*.

***gumban-** m. 'curd(?)' — Nw. *gumbe*, *gumme* m. 'kind of sweet cheese', G Swi. *gümmi* 'curd' (< **gumbīn-*) (GM).

An etymologically obscure word. The Nordic form was borrowed into Sámi as *gumba*, *gumpa*.

***gumēn-** w.v. 'to pay attention' — Icel. *guma* w.v. 'id.', OE *ofer-gumian* w.v. 'to neglect', OS *far-gumon* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A secondary stative created to an unattested adjective **gauma-* 'attentive' < **ǵ^houǵ^h-mo-*, for which cf. **gauma-* 'heed, attention'; the stative required the zero-grade of the root, which apparently was introduced secondarily, since primary **ǵ^huǵ^h-m-* would probably not result in PGm. **gum-*.

***gump/bōn-** w.v. 'to hop' — ON *goppa* w.v. 'to jump', Sw. *gumpa* w.v. 'to jolt', Elfd. *guppa* w.v. 'to bob', MHG *gumpen* w.v. 'to hop, jump' ⇒ **ǵ^hmb^h-néh₂-* (GM).

An iterative verb **gumpōþi*, **gumbunanþi* < **ǵ^hmb^h-néh₂*. With G *gupfen* 'to bump, jump', the verb has alternatively been reconstructed as **guppōn-* (cf. DWB 9, 1142; De Vries 1962: 180), but the co-occurrence of Sw. *gumpa* and *guppa* clearly points to a root with a nasal. Also cf. MHG *gampen* w.v. 'to hop, jump, trample' < **gambōn-*.

***gunda-** m. 'pus; decaying skin(?)' — Go. *gund* n. 'gangrene', Nw. *gund* m. 'skin crust, serum crust', OE *gund* m. 'pus', OHG *gund* m. 'id.' (GM).

No extra-Germanic etymology. Unrelated to Gr. *κανθύλος* m. 'abscess, tumor' (Holthausen 1887: 282) and Av. *gunḍa-* 'small round bread' (Trautmann 1906: 268).

***gunþī-** ~ ***gunþjō-** f. 'fight' — ON *gunnr*, *guðr* f. 'id.', OE *gūð* f. 'id.', OS *gūdea* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^{wh}ñ-tih₂-* (IE) — Hitt. *kūenzi* ~ *kunanzi* 'to kill, slay, ruin', Skt. *hānti*, YAv. *jaiṅti* 'to strike, slay, kill', NP *zadan*, *zan-* 'to strike, to hit' < 3sg. **g^{wh}én-ti*, 3pl. **g^{wh}n-énti*.

An archaic feminine formation derived from the PIE root **g^{wh}en-* 'to slay'.

***gurdjan-** w.v. 'to gird' — ON *gyrða* w.v. 'id.', OE *gyrdan* w.v. 'id.', OS *gurdian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gurten* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^{hr}rdh-ié-* (IE).

A *ie*-present related to the strong verb **gerdan-* (q.v.).

***gut(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to pour; to spawn' — ON *gota* w.v. 'to spawn', Nw. *gota*, dial. *gátta* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gozzōn(?)* w.v. 'to percolate' ⇒ **g^hu-t-neh₂-* (IE).

The iterative **guttōn-* is supported by Nw. *gátta* and possibly also by the OHG gloss *cozast* 'colas', which has alternatively been interpreted as *gōzōn* < **gautōjan-* (cf. Mikeleitis-Winter 2001: 214-5). The geminated root **gutt-* is further corroborated by the deverbative MHG *gutz*, pl. *gütze* m. 'gush' (beside *guz*), Swi. *gutz* 'id.' (cf. Stickelberger 1889: 439) and probably also by OE *guttas* m.pl. 'guts' < **gutta-*, which in view of the Nordic meaning 'to spawn' may well belong here too. The strong verb **geutan-* is likely to have arisen as a back-formation to this iterative, which itself seems to have come about by the creation an *n*-present **g^hut-neh₂-* to the 3sg. aorist form **g^hu-t* (for the incorporation of the *t*-ending into the root, cf. **hreþan-* and **hlaþan-*). Evidence for a root extension may also be present in the form of Hitt. *kūtt-* c. 'wall' < **g^heu-t-* (Kloekhorst 2008: 498).

H

***habanō-** f. 'harbor' — ON *hōfn* f. 'id.', OE *hæfen* f. 'id.', E *haven*, MLG *havene* f. 'id.', MDu. *haven* f. 'id.', Du. *haven* c. 'id.', G *Hafen* (= LG) ⇒ **kap-óneh₂-* (WEUR) — OIr. *cúan* m. 'port, harbor' < **kap-ono-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss representing **kap-óno/eh₂-* or **kop-óno/eh₂-* (**kVp-nó/éh₂-* would have resulted in ***happō-* under Kluge's law). The standard etymology of the word connects it to ON *haf*, OE *hæf*, OFri. *hef*, MLG *haf*, MHG *hap* n. 'sea, lake' < **haba-* < **kh₂p-ó-* and **hafjan-* ~ **habjan-* 'to lift' < **kh₂p-ie-*, which implies an original PIE form **kh₂p-óno/eh₂-*. The limitation to Gm. and Celtic, however, makes it likely that the word spread

from one branch to another at a relatively late stage. Also cf. OHG *havan*, MHG *haven*, OS *haban-* m. 'vessel, pot' < **kh₂p-no-*?).

**habēn-* w.v. 'to have' — Go. *haban* w.v. 'id.', ON *hafa* w.v. 'id.', OE *habban* w.v. 'id.', E *to have*, OFri. *hebba* w.v. 'id.', OS *hebbian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *hebben* w.v. 'id.', OHG *habēn* w.v. 'id.', G *haben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kh₂p-éh₁-* (EUR).

A stative verb to the European root **kh₂p-*, for which cf. **hajjan-* ~ **habjan-* and **happ/bōn-1*.

**habran-* m. 'oats' — ON *hafri* m. 'id.', Far. *havri* m. 'id.', OS *haboro* m. 'id.', Du. *haver* c. 'id.', OHG *habaro*, *haparo* m. 'id.', G *Hafer*, *Haber* m. 'id.' (DRV).

The word is often compared to **hagran-* 'bromus' (q.v.), which, however, has a velar that in view of OIr. *corca*, *coirce* 'oats' must be old. It therefore seems more likely that **habran-* was derived from **hafra-* 'goat' (q.v.), as is substantiated by the double meaning of Far. *havur* 'goat; unthreshed corn'. Note that the *f* of G *Hafer* can be due to Bahder's law, and does not necessarily imply a Proto-Germanic variant **hafran-*. The doublet Cimb. *habaro*, *havaro* in fact suggests that the original proto-form was **habran-*.

**habuka-* m. 'hawk' — ON *haukr* m. 'id.', Far. *heykur* m. 'id.', Eld. *ok* m. 'id.', OE *hafoc*, *hafuc*, *heafoc* m. 'id.', E *hawk*, OFri. *hawk* m. 'id.', OS *habuk* m. 'id.', Du. *havik* c. 'id.', OHG *habuh* m. 'id.', G *Habicht* 'id.' ⇒ **kab^hu-k/g-* (NIE) — Ru. *kóbec* m. 'small hawk', SCr. *kòbac* m. 'merlin' < **kab^huk-io-*; Lat. *capus*, Etr. *capu* 'falcon' < **kapu-*.

An obscure word with no IE etymology; the different forms, viz. Pre-Gm. **kab^hug-*, Pre-Sl. **kab^huk-* and Pre-Italic **kapu-*, show irregular sound correspondences and cannot be reconciled with each other with the help of the known PIE phonological rules. One could perhaps argue that the Italic form **kap-* is due to folk-etymological association with the verb attested as Lat. *capere* 'to take' ("the snatching bird"), but this does not help much: even if one is willing to accept **a* as a PIE phoneme, the co-occurrence of a plain voiceless and a voiced aspirate stop in the same root would still be in conflict with the known PIE root restrictions. In view of all of these formal problems, it is therefore highly probable that the word for 'hawk' ended up in the European languages as a *Wanderwort*, spreading across Europe along with the arrival of falconry. This event, which is linked to the invasions of the Huns and Alans, is usually dated in the 4th century, however, which would be too late. For a full discussion, see Strathmann 2008: 2, 125-7.

The Gm. word spread further West and North, cf. Fi. *havukka* and MW *hebawc* (whence OIr. *sebocc*). Note that the Welsh form is remarkable, because it has a *b* corresponding to OE *f*. This may be an indication that the early OE continuant of PGM. **b* still had a plosive articulation. The remod-

eling of the auslaut OE *-oc* to W *-awc* is due to reinterpretation: *-awc* < PCelt. **-āko-* was a very frequent suffix (Anders Jørgensen, p.c.).

***hafjan- ~ *habjan-** s.v. 'to raise, lift' — Go. *hafjan* s.v. 'id.', ON *hefja* s.v. 'id.', OE *hebban* s.v. 'id.', E *to heave*, OFri. *heva* s.v. 'id.', OS *hebbian*, *heffian* s.v. 'id.', Du. *heffen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *heffen*, *heven* s.v. 'id.', G *heben* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kh₂p-ie-* (EUR) — ?Gr. *κάπτω* 'to gulp down', Lat. *capiō* 'to take' < **kh₂p-ie-*; Latv. *kāmt* 'to obtain' < **kh₂-en-p-e-*.

The variation of geminated and ungeminated forms points to a PGM. paradigm in which the *j*-suffix was and respectively was not in contact with the root-final consonant. This distribution can be interpreted as pointing to an original *i*-present 3sg. **habīpi*, 3pl. **habjinþi* < **kh₂p-éi-ti*, **kh₂p-i-énti*, something that has already been suggested earlier for Lat. *capiō* (Schrijver 2003b: 67). The accent must have shifted to the root in some of the forms, however, because otherwise the alternation of the roots **hef-* and **heb-* cannot be accounted for. See also **habēn-*.

***hafra-** m. 'billy goat, buck' — ON *hafr* m. 'id.', Far. *havur* m. 'billy-goat; handful of (unthreshed) corn', OE *hæfer* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kap-ro-* (NIE) — Gr. *κάπρος* m. '(wild) boar', Lat. *caper* m. 'he-goat, buck' < **kap-ro-*; OIr. *gabor* m., W *gafr* < **gabro-*.

The vacillation of **kapro-* with **gabro-* as well as the occurrence of **a*, which was no phoneme in PIE, may point to a non-IE origin (Schrijver 1991: 96). If so, the word must have been adopted by the individual IE daughter languages after their settlement among different groups of linguistically connected European agriculturalists. Note that the meaning of Far. *havur* 'bunch of corn' supports the idea that **habran-* 'oats' was derived from this word.

***haga(n)-** m. 'enclosure; pasture' — ON *hagi* m. 'pasture, field for grazing', Far. *hagi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *agi* m. 'meadow; pen', OE *haga* m. 'hedge, enclosure', OS *hago* m. 'hedge', OHG *hag* m. 'hedge, enclosure, dam' ⇒ **kagh-on-* (WEUR) — Lat. *caulae* f.pl. 'railing or lattice barrier' < **kagh-el-eh₂-*; W *cae*, OBret. *cai*, Bret. *kae* 'pen, enclosure' < **kagh-io-*.

The word originally denoted an enclosure created by shrubs or briars, cf. OHG *hagan* 'briar', MHG *hagen*, MDu. *haghen* m. 'fencing' < **hagna-*; ON *heggr* m. 'bird cherry (tree)' < **hagja-* and OE *hecg*, OHG *heckia*, *heggia* f. 'hedge' < **hagjō-*. OE *hæc* m./f., MDu. *hec(ke)* n. 'hatch', Du. *hek* n. 'fence' go back to a stem **hakkja/ō-* with a geminated root **hakk-* that possibly arose in the genitive of the *n*-stem **hagan-*: nom. **hagō*, gen. **hakkaz* < **kagh-ōn*, **kagh-n-ós*.

***hagla-** m.? 'hail' — ON *hagl* n. 'id.', Far. *hagl* n. 'hail(stone); drop; shooting pain, inconvenience', OE *hagol*, *haegel* m. 'hail', E *hail*, OFri. *heil* m.? 'id.', OS *hagal* m. 'id.', Du. *hagel* c. 'id.', OHG *hagal* m. 'hail, thunderstorm', G *Hagel* m. 'id.' (GM?).

A formation that is usually compared to the formally and semantically reminiscent ON *héla* 'hoarfrost' < **hihelōn-* (q.v.) < **ki-kelh₁-o-*; **hagla-* would then continue a similar reduplicated formation, only with the *o*-grade as the reduplication vowel (**kō-kīlh₁-o-*). However, in view of the Faroese meaning 'pain, inconvenience', there is a chance that **hagla-* has nothing to do with *héla* at all. It may alternatively be derived from a verb 'to torment', cf. Du. obs. *hagen* w.v. 'to torment, agonize' (= EDu. *hagghen* 'to quarrel', E *to hag* 'to torment, to urge; to fatigue, tire out', Nw. *haga* w.v. 'to grow tired, weak' < **hag(g)ōn-*). The traditional extra-Gm. connection with Gr. *κάχληξ* m. 'small stones, gravel in a riverbed' must at any rate be dropped in view of the irregular variant *κόχλαξ* pointing to a non-IE source.

***hagra-** adj. 'slim' — MHG *hager* adj. 'id.', G *hager* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kokk-ró-* (NEUR?) — Lith. *kašėti* 'to become slim' < **kokk-eh₁-*.

A *ro*-stem adjective to a root **kek-*, perhaps a non-nasalized variant of **kenk-* as found in **hungru-* 'hunger' (q.v.). Highly reminiscent of **magra-* (q.v.).

***hagran-** m. 'bromus(?)' — Icel. *hellin-hagra* f. 'a kind of thyme' (< **hagrōn-*), Nw. dial. *hagre* m. 'oats', OSw. *hagri* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ager* m. 'id.', Gutn. *hagre* 'id.', Da. *hejre* c. 'brome grass' ⇒ **kokró-* (WEUR/NIE) — OIr. *corca*, *coirce* m. 'oats', W *ceirch* m. 'id.', Bret. *kerc'h* 'id.' < **kork-io-*.

In a number of Scandinavian dialects, the continuants of ON **hagri* have become synonymous with ON *hafri* 'oats' (< **habran-*, q.v.). Since this meaning is also attested for the cognate OIr. *coirce*, it can be old. In view of Da. *hejre* 'bromus', however, the original meaning may have been broader. Brome grass is closely related to the wheat-grass lineage, and is known to infest grain fields. Formally, the alternation of Pre-Gm. **kokró-* vs. Pre-Celt. **kork-io-* can be explained by assuming metathesis, but the potentially related Nw. dial. *hagr*, *harg* m. 'coarse hair from a horse's manes or tail' < ON **hargr* < PGm. **harga-* and OIr. *corc* 'hair' < **kork-o-* can alternatively be derived from an original form **kokró-* that in Pre-Germanic was dissimilated into **kokró-*.

***hahsjō-** f. 'ham, back of the knee' — Du. *haas* c. 'tenderloin', OHG *hahsa* f. 'back of the knee', MHG *hahsa*, *hehse* f. 'id.', G *Hähse* f. 'id.' ⇒ **koks-ieh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *kákṣa-* m. 'armpit', YAv. *kaša-* m. 'id.', NP *kaš* 'id.' < **koks-o-*; Lat. *coxa* f. 'hip of a human, haunch of an animal', OIr. *cos* f. 'leg' < **koks-eh₂-*.

An Indo-European word for 'ham' or 'back of the leg'. The forms EDu. *hijse* 'muscle, boneless flesh' and Du. Limb. *hies, hieze* '(smoked) ham, back of the knee' probably also belong here. In spite of Pokorny IEW: 543, who compares them to Skt. *kiṣku-* m. 'forearm' < **kisk-u-* and Lith. *kiškà* f. 'hollow of the knee', Latv. *ciska* f. 'loin, shank, thigh, hip' < **kisk-eh₂-*, these attestations are more likely to represent *h*-less variants of G *Hächse*, cf. Pal. *hěs*, pl. *hěsā* and especially Rhl. *hēs, hīs, hīās*. Also cf. OHG *hahsina* f. 'back of the knee', MDu. *haessene, heessene, heisene* f. 'knee-cap; hamstring' < **hahsinō-* / **hahsnjō-*.

***haidra-** adj. 'clear' — ON *heiðr* adj. 'bright, clear, cloudless', OE *hādor* m./n. 'clear sky', OS *hēdar* adj. 'serene', OHG *heitar* adj. 'clear, bright', G *heiter* adj. 'clear, cheerful' ⇒ **koit-ró-* (IE) — Skt. *citrá-* 'bright, variegated', Av. *ciθra-* 'clear, evident' < **kit-ró-*.

***haifsti-** f. 'conflict' — Go. *haifsts* f. 'contestation, rivalry, conflict', ON *heift, heifst* f. 'hatred, feud, war', OE *hæst* f. 'ferocity', OFri. *hāst* f. 'anger; rush', MLG *heist* 'vehemence', MHG *heifte* f. 'tempestas' ⇒ **koip-sti-?* (NEUR) — Perhaps to Lith. *šaipýtis* 'to snarl' < **koip-eie-*; Lith. *šaipas* m. 'derision, mockery' < **koip-o-*.

The word is often compared to Skt. *śíbham* adv. 'fast' and *śíbhya-* 'id.' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 542), but the implied base **kiHb^h-* is in violation of the IE root structure, and cannot simply be transferred to Germanic. I therefore rather connect Lith. *šaipas*. Within Germanic, also cf. OFri. *hāst*, OE *hæste*, OHG *heisti*, MHG *heifte* 'vehement' < **haifstja-*. The *f* was lost in Ingvaemonic, whereas the *s* disappeared in the remaining West Germanic dialects.

***haiha-** adj. 'one-eyed' — Go. *haihs* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kehzi-ko-* (IE?) — Identical to Lat. *caecus* adj. 'blind', OIr. *cáech* adj. 'one-eyed', W *coeg* adj. 'empty, vain; one-eyed, blind' < **kehzi-ko-*; perhaps further related to Skt. *kekara-* adj. 'squint-eyed' < **kehzik-ero-*.

***haila-** adj. 'whole, sound' — Go. *hails* adj. 'id.', ON *heill* adj. 'id.', OE *hāl* adj. 'id.', E *whole*, OFri. *hēl* adj. 'id.', OS *hēl* adj. 'id.', Du. *heel* adj. 'id.', OHG *heil* adj. 'id.', G *heil* adj. 'sound' ⇒ **koi-lo-* (EUR) — Gr. Hsch. *κοῖλυ* 'goodness, beauty'; OCS *čělъ*, Ru. *célyj*, SCr. *čjel, čjo* adj. 'whole', OPru. *kailūstiskan* acc.sg.f. 'health' < **koil-o-*; unrelated: Lat. *caelum* n. 'sky, heaven', OW *coil(i)ou* pl. 'omens, auguries', MW *coel* m./f. 'belief, omen', OBret. *coel* 'haruspicem' < **kehzi-lo-*.

Cf. ON *heilsa* 'to greet', OE *hālsian* 'to give oaths, exorcise', OHG *heilisōn*, MHG *heilsen* 'to interpret omens' < **hail-sō(ja)n-* and OE *hālettan*, OHG *heilazzen* 'to greet' < **hailatjan-*.

***hail(j)a(n)-** m. 'brain' — ON *heili*, *heilir* m. 'id.', Far. *heili* m. 'id.', Nw. *heile* m. 'id.', OFri. *hēila*, *hāl* m. 'id.' ⇒ **koil-io-* (WEUR?) — Perhaps to OIr. *cáelán* m. 'intestine, gut' < **koil-*.

The OFri. form does not necessarily belong here, and has also been derived from **habulja(n)-*, **habula-*, cf. OE *hafola*, *hafela* m. 'head' (see e.g. Lendinara 1990: 292), which is related to **ha(u)beda-* ~ **ha(u)buda-*.

***haima-** m. 'village, home' — Go. *haims* f. 'village', ON *heimr* m. 'home; world', Far. *heimur* m. 'world', Elfd. *iem* n. 'home', OE *hām* m. 'id.', E *home*, OFri. *hēm* n. 'id.', OS *hēm* n. 'id.', MDu. *heem* n. 'id.', OHG *heim* m./n. 'id.', G *Heim* n. 'id.' ⇒ **koi-mo-* (IE) — Cf. Gr. *κοιμάω* 'to put to sleep, lull', derived from an unattested **κοῖμος* or **κοιμή* 'bed' (Tucker 1990: 240); Lith. *kiēmas*, *káimas*, Latv. *ciems* 'farmstead, village', OPru. *caymis* 'id.' were borrowed from Germanic.

A *mo*-stem to the PIE root **kei-* 'to lie', cf. Hitt. *kitta(ri)* ~ *kianta* 'to lie, be laid, be in place, be set', Skt. *śáyē* 'to lie', Gr. *κεῖμαι* 'id.', for which cf. OIr. *cóim*, *cáem*, W *cu* adj. 'dear' < **koi-mo-* (with the shift 'belonging to the same home' > 'intimite', Matasović 2009: 279). Related to **hīwōn-*.

***hainō-** f. 'whetstone' — ON *hein* f. 'id.', OE *hān* f. 'id.', E *hone* ⇒ **k̑h₃-ei-neh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *śísāti* 'to sharpen' < **k̑i-kéh₃-*; YAv. *saēni-* adj. 'pointed, sharp' **k̑h₃-ei-ni-*; Lat. *cōs*, *-tis* f. 'whetstone' < **kéh₃-t-*.

PGm. **hainō-* must have been derived from an *i*-present **k̑h₃-éi-ti*, **k̑h₃-i-énti* (cf. Skt. *śyāti* 'to sharpen' < **k̑h₃-i-*), and thus directly points to **k̑h₃-ei-neh₂-*. The original root **kéh₃-* is preserved by **harōjan-*.

***haira-** adj. 'hoary, grey-haired' — ON *hárr* adj. 'id.', OE *hār* adj. 'hoary, grey, old', E *hoary*, OS *hēr* adj. 'noble, distinguished, aged', OHG *hēr* adj. 'old, reverend, grand' (WEUR) — OIr. *cíar* adj. 'dark, murky, black' < **kei-ro-*.

RuCS *sěřъ*, Ru. *ser*, Sln. *sěr* adj. 'grey' < **ǰěřъ* looks like a Germanic loanword, and does not necessarily imply a PIE form **k̑Hoiro-* (the variant OCS *sěďъ*, Ru. *sed*, SCR. *sijed* is a conflation of **ǰěřъ* with **blěďъ* 'pale'). This leaves OIr. *cíar* as the only possible cognate. Within Germanic, the adjective served as the basis for the comparative OHG *hēr(i)ro*, OS *hērro* (= OE *hearra*, ON *herra*), OFri. *hēra*, *hāra* m. 'sir', a calque of Lat. *senior* > Fr. *sire*, *seigneur*, *sieur*, and possibly also for Far. *hæra* f. 'grizzled or grey hair' < **hairjōn-*.

***hairsa-** ~ **haisra-* adj. 'hoarse' — ON *háss* adj. 'hoarse', Far. *hásur* adj. 'id.', OSw. *hēs* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *jes* adj. 'id.', OE *hās* adj. 'id.' heiser., ME *hōs*, *hōrs* adj. 'id.', E *hoarse*, MDu. *heesc* adj. 'id.', Du. *hees* adj. 'id.', OHG *heis(ar)* adj. 'id.', MHG *heis(er)* adj. 'id.', G *heiser* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **koi-* (EUR) — Alb. *kirrem* 'to become hoarse' < **kis-r-*(?).

The material contains evidence for at least two different forms: OHG *heisar* goes back to **haisra-*, while ON *háss* (E *hoarse*?) points to **hairsa-* (with 1. **-air-* > *-âr-* and 2. *-rs-* > *-ss-*). As **-ra-* is a very common suffix in adjectives, it is probable that **hairsa-* arose from **haisra-* by metathesis. A third, suffixless variant **haisa-* is implied by OHG, MHG *heis* as well as OSw. *hēs*, Efd. *jes* (with secondary nasal vowel, cf. Steensland 2011). In addition, there is MDu. *heesc*, *heisc*, Du. *hees* < **haisiska-*. All of these formations were derived from a further unattested root **hais-*, which may be based on an onomatopoeic verb **hissōn-*, cf. EDu. *hisschen*, *hissen*, E *to hiss*.

***haita-** adj. 'hot' — ON *heitr* adj. 'id.', Far. *heitur* adj. 'id.', Efd. *iet* adj. 'id.', OE *hāt* adj. 'id.', E *hot*, OFri. *hēt* adj. 'id.', OS *hēt* adj. 'id.', Du. *heet* adj. 'id.', OHG *heiz* adj. 'id.', G *heiß* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **koid-o-* (GM).

An *o*-grade adjective created to the root **keid-*, for which cf. Go. *heito* f. 'heat, fever' < **hītōn-*. The adj. as well as the inchoative ON *hitna* w.v. 'to heat up' < **hitnan-* imply a strong verb **hītan-* which, however, is not attested. The root has no certain extra-Gm. cognates, but may have been derived from PIE **kei-* 'to burn' (for which see **haj(j)a-*) with a *d*-suffix, e.g. **kei-dh₃-* 'to give off heat'. Cf. Go. *hais** n.? 'torch' < **hajez-* < **koi-es-*(?). See also **hitjō-*.

***haitan-** s.v. 'to call' — Go. *haitan* s.v. 'to call, address; to command', ON *heita* s.v. 'to call, be called', Far. *eita* s.v. 'to be called', Efd. *ietta* w.v. 'id.', OE *hātan* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *hēta* s.v. 'to call, to be called; to command; to promise', OS *hētan* s.v. 'to call, be called; to command', Du. *heten* s./w.v. 'to be called', OHG *heizan* s.v. 'id.', G *heißen* s.v. 'id.' (IE?) — Sogd. *sēd-* 'to call', Oss. *sidyn / sedun* 'id.' < **keid-e-*(?).

A strong verb without extra-Gm. cognates save - perhaps - the ones found in Iranian. The original meaning of the word was 'to call', which - as in English - developed into 'to make a decision'. The meaning 'to be called' developed in medio-passive usage, cf. ON *ek heiti* 'my name is' < **haitai* < **koid-h₂ei*.

***haiþī-** f. 'heath, heather' — Go. *haiþi* f. 'open field', ON *heiðr* f. 'heath, moor', Far. *heiði* f. 'id.', Efd. *ieð* f. 'id.', OE *hæð* m., n. 'heather' (< **haiþja-*), E *heath*, MLG *hēde* f. 'id.', Du. *hei(de)* f. 'id.', OHG *heida* f. 'id.', G *Heide* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kaito-* (WEUR) — OW *coit*, W *coed*, Bret. *koat* 'wood', OCo. *cuit* 'silva' < **kaito-*.

An archaic *ih₂*-stem. E dial. *hoath*, on the other hand, presupposes a separate formation **haiþa-*, which is identical to PCelt. **kaito-*. This is a Germanic-Celtic isogloss, but in the absence of a real Germano-Celtic subnode in the IE language family, it seems likely that the word was borrowed from one branch into the other at an early stage in the languages' histories.

***hajan-** w.v. 'to pound' — MDu. *heien* w.v. 'id.', Du. *heien* w.v. 'to drive, ram' (GM).

Usually connected to Arm. *xayt'em* 'to sting' < **kh₂eid-* and Skt. *khidāti* 'to push' < **kh₂id-é-*, but this implies that the root **kh₂eid-* developed from **kh₂ei-* plus a dental suffix, which is uncertain. The Germanic verb could have developed from a causative **hajjan-* < **koi(H)-éie-* (cf. **dajjan-* 'to suckle' < **d^hh₁-oi-éie-*) or **hajan-* < **koHu-éie-* (cf. **ajja-* 'egg' < **h₂ōu-ió-*). The latter reconstruction would be the regular causative or intensive of **hawwan-* 'to hew' (q.v.).

***haj(j)a-** n. 'heat' — MDu. *hei* m. 'heat, drought', OHG *hei*, *ge-hei* n. 'id.', G Swi. *ge-hei* n. 'warm mist' ⇒ **koi-io-(?)* (GM) — Not to Lith. *kaĩsti* (*kaičiù*) 'to make hot' < **koit-ie-*; Lith. *kaĩsti* (*kaistù*), Latv. *kàist* 'to become hot' < **koit-ske-*; Lith. *kaitrùs* adj. 'hot' < **koit-ru-*.

Also cf. Swi. *ge-hei* adj. 'warm and misty', Du. *heiig* adj. 'misty (of sky during hot weather)' < **-hajja-* < **koi-io-*. No accepted etymology. The established link with Lith. *kaĩsti* is erroneous: the underlying root *kait-* was borrowed from Germanic **haita-* (q.v.).

***hakan-** m. 'hook' — Icel. *haki* m. 'pick; hook', Far. *haki* m. 'spade', Elfd. *atji* m. 'hook', OE *haca* m. 'hook; bolt or bar of a door', OS *hako* m. 'hook', Du. *haak* c. 'id.', OHG *hāko*, *hācko* m. 'id.', G *Haken* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kh_{2/3}k-on-(?)* (GM).

A word with several formal problems and no certain extra-Germanic etymology. The NWGm. form **hakan-* must in view of OHG *hā(c)ko*, Swi. Visp. *haakko* < PWGm. **hāggan-* have secondary *k* from an analogically singulated geminate **kk*. This points to an *n*-stem inflection nom. **hagō*, gen. **hakkaz* that was remodeled into **hakō*, **hakkaz*. The long vowel of the High German attestations is probably secondary, and may represent an analogical full grade created to the root **hak-* (cf. Lühr 1988: 286) somewhere in the NWGm. period (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 227-9). The question arises whether this **ā* replaced earlier **ō* in a paradigm **hōhō*, **hakkaz* < **kéh_{2/3}k-ōn*, **kh_{2/3}k-n-ós*. For an attested *ō*-vowel, cf. OE *hōc*, E *hook*, Du. *hoek* < **hōk(k)a-*.

***hakula-** m. 'cloak' — Go. *hakuls* m. 'cloak, travelling cloak', ON *høkull* m. 'covering', Far. *hakil* m. 'short cloak', OE *hæcla* m., *hacele* f. 'id.', OFri. *hezil* m. 'id.' (< **hakila-*), OHG *hahhul* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A derived formation perhaps related to **hōkīna-* 'young goat' (q.v.). Also cf. ON *hekla* f. 'cloak' < **hakilōn-*, which like OFri. *hezil* has a suffix **-il-* instead of **-ul-*.

***halan-** m. 'tail, tip' — ON *hali* m. 'id.', Far. *hali* m. 'tail; top of the shaft of a scythe', Elfd. *ali* m. 'tail' ⇒ *(*k^lolH-on-* (IE) — Mlr. *cail* 'lance' < *(*k^lIH-i-*.

The cluster can be connected to Skt. *śarā-* m. 'stick, prickle' < **kolH-o-* by assuming that the BSl. comparanda generalized depalatalized **k* from the zero-grade forms. The root may then be identical to the one of **helman-* 'rudder, helm' < *(*k*^h)*elh₂-mo-* and **halma-* 'blade of grass', which display a similar alternation between palatal and non-palatal **k*.

**halba-* adj. 'half' — Go. *halbs* adj. 'id.', ON *halfr* adj. 'id.', Far. *hálvur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *ávr* adj. 'id.', OE *healf* adj. 'id.', E *half*, OFri. *half* adj. 'id.', OS *half* adj. 'id.', Du. *half* adj. 'id.', OHG *halb, halp* adj. 'id.', G *halb* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kolp-ó-(?)* (GM).

No clear etymology. The links with Skt. *kálpate* 'to fit, to be partaken by' and with Lith. *kálpa* f. 'crossbeam' are semantically unconvincing.

**haleþ-* ~ **haluþ-* m. 'man, hero' — ON *hǫldr* m. 'yeoman', poet. *halr* m. 'man', OE *hæleþ, heleþ* m. 'man, warrior, hero', OS *helith* m. 'hero, man', Du. *held* c. 'hero', OHG *helid* m. 'man, warrior, hero', G *Held* m. 'hero' ⇒ **kHl-et-* (NIE?) — ToB *kālśke, kālyśke* 'youth, young brahmin' < **kHl-sko-*?

The original inflection of the word is not entirely evident. ON *hali*, which has gone over to the *n*-stems, is assumed to point to a hysterokinetic nominative **halēþ* < **kHl-ét* of an archaic *t*-stem (with loss of the final **þ*). In addition there is the variant **haluþ-*, which could point to an "ablauting" suffix **-ut-*, potentially a secondary zero-grade, but it might also have developed from **-ep-u-* by Van Helten's law (e.g. in the dat.pl. **-ep-umiz* and the acc.pl. **-ep-uns*). Etymologically, the connection with To. *kālśke* is possible, but the word further appears to be conspicuously close to OIr. *caur*, gen. *curad* m. 'warrior, hero' < **karut-*. The correspondence of **kale/ut-* with **karut-* would then point to a non-IE origin.

**haljō-* f. 'hell' — Go. *halja* f. 'id.', ON *Helf* f. 'goddess of death', OE *hel, helle* f. 'id.', OFri. *helle* f. 'id.', OS *hellia* f. 'id.' (also *hell* m. 'id.' < **halli-*), Du. *hel* c. 'id.', OHG *hella* f. 'id.', G *Hölle* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kol-ieh₂-* (DRV) — OIr. *cel* m. 'concealment(?), dissolution, extinction, death' < **kel-o-*.

Probably a derivation from **kel-* 'to cover' (see **helan-*). Also cf. Fi. *koljo* 'giant', which, however, has been given a Uralic etymology, cf. Udm. *kyl'* 'evil spirit' (Collinder 1977: 106).

**halma-* m. 'blade of grass' — ON *halmr* m. 'id.', OE *healm* m. 'id.', E *haulm*, OS *halm* m. 'id.', Du. *halm* c. 'id.', OHG *halm* m. 'id.', G *Halm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kolh₂-mo-* (IE) — CS *slama*, Ru. *solóma*, SCr. *slāma* f. 'straw', OPru. *salme* 'id.', Latv. *saīms* m. 'id.', Lat. *culmus* m. 'reed' < **kolh₂-mo/eh₂-*; Gr. *κάλαμος* m. 'cane' < **kīh₂-(e)mo-*.

Probably related to **helman-* 'helm, rudder' (through a more primitive meaning 'cane'). (E)Du., LG *helm* 'sedge, marram grass' (whence Da. *hjelme*, Icel. *hjálmur* 'bent grass, marram grass?') represents a similar *e*-grade for-

mation *helma- < *(k)elh₂-mo- formally identical to Lith. *kélmās* 'tree-stub' < *kelH-mo-. All these forms go back to a PIE ablauting *m*-stem *Kélh₂-m, gen. *klh₂-m-ós (the Baltic forms with non-palatal *k arose in the zero-grade roots in front of the resonant).

*halōn- ~ *hulōn- w.v. 'to call' — OE *ge-holian* w.v. 'to get', OFri. *halia* w.v. 'to fetch', OS *halōn* w.v. 'to fetch, bring', Du. *halen* w.v. 'to fetch, take away', OHG *halōn, holōn* w.v. 'to fetch, call, take', G *hohlen* w.v. 'to fetch' ⇒ *k(o)lh₁-(n)eh₂- (IE) — Hitt. *kallišzi ~ kališsanzi* 'to call, evoke' < *k(é)lh₁-s-; Gr. *καλέω* 'to call' < *klh₁-é-; Lat. *calō, -āre* 'to announce, summon' < *klh₁-eh₂-ie-; Latv. *kaļūot* 'to talk idly' < *kolh₁-.

The origin of the ablaut *halōn- ~ *holōn- is unknown. Since, however, there are many more iterative verbs with *a/ø*-ablaut, we can simply reconstruct a paradigm *hallōpi, *halunanpi next to *hullōpi, *hulunanpi < *k(o)lh₁-néh₂-ti, *k(o)lh₁-nh₂-énti, and assume that the geminated root variants were leveled out. Further cf. ON *hjal* n. 'talk', Nw. dial. *hjal* n. 'shout' < *hela- < *kelh₁-o-.

*halsa- m. 'neck' — Go. *hals* m. 'neck', ON *hals* m. 'id.', Far. *hálsur* m. 'id.', Efd. *ás* m. 'id.', OE *heals, hals* m. 'neck; prow of a ship', OFri. *hals* m. 'neck', MDu. *hals* m. 'id.', Du. *hals* m. 'id.', OHG *hals* m. 'id.', G *Hals* m. 'id.' ⇒ *kols-o- (EUR) — Lat. *collum* n. 'neck; hill' < *k^(w)ols-o-.

An *a*-stem perhaps related to Nw. dial. *hulsa* 'to lift over one's head, hop' < *hulsōn-. Outside Germanic, Lat. *collum* and *halsa- have been compared to Lith. *kāklas* m. 'neck', i.e. a reduplicated formation *k^wo-k^wl-o- to the root *k^wel- 'to turn' (see *hweula- 'wheel'). The loss of the labialization in an alleged *k^wolso- would be irregular, however.

*halta- adj. 'lame, limping' — Go. *halts* adj. 'id.', ON *haltr* adj. 'id.', OE *healt* adj. 'id.', OFri. *halt* adj. 'id.', OS *halt* adj. 'id.', OHG *halz* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *kold-o- (WEUR) — OIr. *coll* n. 'destruction', MW *coll* m. 'id.' < *kold-o-.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss (cf. Matasović 2008: 212). The sometimes connected Lat. *clādēs* f. 'destruction' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 545-7) is from *klh₂-d^heh₁-, and cannot directly be compared.

*halpa- adj. 'sloping; inclined' — Go. *wilja-halpei* f. 'inclination, bias', ON *hallr* adj. 'leaning to one side, lying over, sloping; biased, partial', Far. *hallur* adj. 'inclined, sloping', OE *heald* adj. 'inclined', OFri. *hald* adj. 'id.', OHG *hald* adj. 'sloping' ⇒ *kol-tó- (NEUR) — Lith. *šalis* f. 'side, shore; country, nation', Latv. *salis* 'flitch of bacon' < *kol-i-.

Originally the past participle of an unattested strong verb *halan- 'to slope; be inclined' < *kól-e-. The oldest meaning, i.e. 'to be skewed', is continued by the factitive ON *hella* 'to pour', OE *on-hieldan* 'to lean, incline,

bend down', OS *af-heldian* 'to decline', OHG *heldan* 'to sink, incline' < **halþjan-* ~ **haldjan-* as well as ON *halla* w.v. 'to incline, turn sideways, slope', OHG *haldōn* w.v. 'to be inclined' < **halþōjan-*. This points to a connection with the PIE root **klei-* 'to lean, incline', which looks like an original *i*-present **kl-ei-/kl-i-* to the root **kel-*.

**hamala-* adj. 'truncated(?)' — OHG *hamal* adj. 'mutilated' ⇒ **kom-olo-* (IE) — Skt. *śāma-* adj. 'hornless' < **kem-o-*; Ru. *komólyj*, Sln. dial. *komōt* adj. 'hornless' < **kom-olo-* (with depalatalization of the *k-* in the zero-grade forms).

Also substantivized as OHG *hamal*, MHG *hamel*, G *Hammel*, (M)Du. *hamel* m. 'castrated ram' < **kom-olo-*. The root **kem-* in PIE seems to have meant 'to truncate (e.g. of horns)', for which see **hindō-* 'hind'. The adjective further served as the basis for ON *hamla*, OE *hamelian*, OFri. *homelian*, OHG *hamalōn* w.v. 'to mutilate, hamble' < **hamalōjan-*.

**hama(n)-* m. 'shape, physical form' — ON *hamr* m. 'skin, slough; shape, form', Far. *hamur* m. 'slough; ghost, apparition', OE *hama*, *homa* m. 'covering', OS *hamo* m. 'covering', OHG *hamo* m. 'skin, covering, net' ⇒ **kom-on-* (IE) — Skt. *śāmūla-*, *śāmulyā-* n. 'shirt' < **kom-*.

Also cf. Icel. *hem* n. 'layer of ice; loosened skin; bag', Elfd. *iem* m. 'fish skin' < **hamja-*.

**haman-* m. 'rod, shaft' — E *hame* 'horse collar', MDu. *hame*, *haem* 'id.', Du. *haam* 'id.', MHG *ham(e)* m. 'fishing rod' ⇒ **kom-o-* (IE) — Skt. *śāmyā-* f. 'yoke pin, plug, wedge' < **ke/om-ieh₂-*; YAv. *simā-* f. 'yoke pin' < **km-ieh₂-*; Gr. *κάμαξ*, *-ακος* f. (m.) 'pole to support the vine, bar, shaft of a spear' < **km-nk₂-*; Arm. *sami-k'* pl. 'facewood of a yoke'.

Also cf. MHG *hamel* 'stick', Sw., Da. *hammel*, Nw. dial. *homul*, *humul* (= ON **hōmull*) 'cross-beam on a wagon' < **hamula-* and perhaps also ON *hemja* 'to rein, force', OFri. *hemma* 'to hinder', OLFra. *chamian* 'to clamp', (MH)G *hemmen* 'to stop, hinder' < **hamjan-*.

**hamara-* m. 'hammer' — ON *hamarr* m. 'hammer; back of an axe; crag; precipice', Far. *hamar* m. 'id.', Elfd. *āmār* m. 'id.', OE *hamor* m. 'hammer', E *hammer*, OFri. *homer*, *hamer* m. 'id.', OS *hamar*, *hamur* m. 'id.', Du. *hamer* c. 'id.', OHG *hamar* m. 'id.', G *Hammer* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kh₂-mor-o-* (IE).

The Germanic word is clearly related to PIE **h₂ek₂-mon-* 'heavenly vault, anvil, meteorite' (see **hemina-* ~ **hemna-*), not least in view of the ON meaning 'precipice'. There are some formal problems, however. Especially problematic is the *a*-vocalism, which ostensibly points to a morphologically impossible pre-form **h₂kó-mor-o-* (thus Pokorny IEW: 18-22). I therefore assume that **hamara-* continues **kh₂-mor-o-* with metathesis of the velar

and the laryngeal as in Slav. *kamy 'stone' < *keh₂-mon- (cf. Orel 2003: 158) and Gr. καμάρα f. 'vault' < *k_h₂-mr-h₂-.

***hamfa-** adj. 'maimed' — Go. *hamfs** adj. 'id.', OS *hāf* adj. 'id.', OHG *hamf* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *kómp-o- (EUR) — Gr. κάμπτω 'to bend, bow, curve' < *kmp-ie- (with secondary μ); Lith. *kaĩpas* m. 'corner' < *komp-o-; Latv. *kùmp* 'to become bent' < *kmp- (also cf. Lith. *kuĩpas* adj. 'curved' < *kmp-o-).

An adjective to a European root *kemp-, for which see *hupp/bōn- 1.

***ham(m)ō-** f. 'shank' — ON *hǫm* f. 'ham or haunch (of a horse)', OE *ham*, *hom* f. 'back of the knee', E *ham*, MDu. *hamme* f. 'shank, ham', Du. *ham* c. 'ham', OHG *hama*, *hamma* f. 'shank, back of the knee', MHG *hamme* f. 'id.' ⇒ *kōnh₂-m-éh₂- (IE).

A feminine formation varying between *hamō(n)- and *hammō(n)-. PGM. **hammō(n)-* is usually derived from *kōnh₂-meh₂- (with -mm- < *-nm-), but this leaves ON *hǫm* < *hamō- unaccounted for. Perhaps, the form with single *m* can be explained by analogical degemination in the nominative case of an *n*-stem paradigm, e.g. **hammō*, **hammaz* < *kōnh₂-mōn, *kōnh₂-mn-ós. The *n*-stem itself seems to have arisen within Germanic itself, but can nevertheless be old in view of the masculine counterpart OHG *hamo* 'flexura, suffrago'.

***hanan-** m. 'rooster, singer' — Go. *hana* m. 'rooster', ON *hani* m. 'id.', OE *hana* m. 'id.', OFri. *hona* m. 'id.', OS *hano* m. 'id.', Du. *haan* c. 'id.', OHG *hano* m. 'id.', G *Hahne* m. 'id.' ⇒ *kh₂n-on- (EUR).

In view of Gr. Hsch. ἠι-κανός 'rooster', which is a compound *h₂eus-i-kh₂(e)n-o- "dawn-singer", the Germanic word is usually compared to Lat. *canō*, OIr. *canaid*, OW *canam*, MW *canu* 'to sing' < *kh₂(e)n-e-. The original meaning 'singer' may further have been preserved in MDu. *sprink-hane* m., Du. *sprink-haan* c. 'grasshopper' < *sprinka-hanan- given the characteristic sound it produces. The masculine *n*-stem gave rise to the feminine derivatives ON *hæna*, Far. *høna*, Elf. *yōna* f. 'hen' < *hōnjōn- and OE *henn*, OS, OHG *henna* f. 'hen' < *han(n)jō- (quasi IE *kh₂n-n-ih₂-) as well as to the neuter *hōniz- (q.v.).

***handu-** f. 'hand' — Go. *handus* f. 'id.', ON *hǫnd*, pl. *hendr* f. 'id.', Far. *hond*, pl. *hendur* f. 'id.', OE *hand*, *hond* f. 'id.', E *hand*, OFri. *hond* f. 'id.', OS *hand* f. 'id.', Du. *hand* c. 'id.', OHG *hant* f. 'id.', G *Hand* f. 'id.' ⇒ *(k)ont-ú- (DRV).

A *u*-stem derived from the strong verb *hinþan- 'to reach for'. There is no compelling reason to assume that the word is somehow connected to Fi. *kāsi* 'hand' < PFU *kāti (thus Schrijver 2003a: 223). The adjectives Go. *handugs* 'wise', ON *hǫndugr* 'able', OE *list-hendig* 'having skillful hands', OHG

hantag, -īg 'sharp' and continuants only secondarily seem to have become associated with *handu-.

***hangjan-** ~ ***hankjan-** w.v. 'to (make) hang' — ON *hengja* w.v. 'id.', OE *hengan* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *hengen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *henken* w.v. 'id.', G *hängen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kōnk-éie-* (DRV).

An apparently secondary causative to **hanhan-*: this verb was transitive in e.g. Gothic and Old High German, and may have become intransitive only due to reinterpretation of variants with a *jan-* suffix (cf. OSw. *hængia* (tr./intr.), Elfd. *aindja* (intr.)) < PIE *-ie- as (transitive) causatives. Formally, there is compelling evidence for a geminated alternant **hankjan-* in e.g. Swi. (App). *heenxæ*, (Visp.) *heixu* (also cf. nominal derivations such as MLG *hank* 'handle' < **hanka-* and MHG *henkel*, G *Henkel* 'id.' < **hankila-*), which points to relatively early contamination with the iterative **hankōn-* or **hunkōn-* < **k(o)nk-néh₂*. Evidence for this iterative, which was derived from the strong verb, is further extant in the form of the frequentatives E *to hanker* 'to hang about; to crave' and Du. *hunkeren* 'to crave'. Note that the ablaut of these two verbs may reflect the ablaut of the original PIE paradigm that is preserved as Hitt. *kānki* ~ *kankanzi* < **kónk-ei*, **kñk-énti*.

***hanhan-** s.v. 'to hang' — Go. *hahan* w.v. (tr.) 'id.', ON *hanga* s.v. 'id.', Far. *hanga* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *aindja* s.v. 'id.' (< **hangjan-*), OE *hōn* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *huā* s.v. 'id.', Du. *hangen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *hāhan* w.v. 'id.', G *hängen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kónk-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *kānki* ~ *kankanzi* 'to hang (tr.); to weigh' < **kónk-ei*, **kñk-énti*; Skt. *śāṅkate* 'to fear', Lat. *cūnctor* 'to waver, hesitate' < **kōnk-(t)o*.

A strong verb often conflated with the secondary stative **hangēn-* < **kōnk-éh₁*- (cf. Go. *hahan*, OE *hongian*, OFri. *hongia*, OHG *hangēn*). The Germanic formation is directly related to Hitt. *kānki* ~ *kankanzi* (Sturtevant 1931: 172), a *ḫi*-present with *o/zero*-ablaut: 3sg. **kōnk-ei*, 3pl. **kñk-énti* (Kloekhorst 2008: 437-8). The Germanic *o*-grade is inherent to the class of intensive verbs, which is related to the Hittite *ḫi*-presents. Unlike in the case of **gangan-* ~ **gungan-* (q.v.), the zero grade seems to have been ousted at an early stage, although traces of it can be retrieved from the iteratives E *to hanker* 'to hang about; crave' and Du. *hunkeren* 'to crave' (for which see **hangjan-* ~ **hankjan-*). A medio-passive (un-transitive) formation is evinced by Skt. *śāṅkate* and Lat. *cūnctor*, whose meaning appears to have developed from 'to be hanging'. It corresponds to Germanic formations such as ON *háski* f. 'danger' < **hanh-skan-*, ON *hætta* w.v. 'to risk, venture' < **hanhatjan-* and MDu. *hachte* f. 'risk' < **hanhatō(n)-* (whence Du. *hachelijk* 'risky').

***hanhila(n)-** m. 'heel' — ON *hæll* m. 'id.', Far. *hællur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *äl* m. 'id.', OE *hēla* m. 'id.', E *heel*, OFri. *hēla*, *heila* m. 'id.', Du. *hiel* c. 'id.' ⇒ *kón-k-o- (1E) — Lith. *kinka* f. 'leg, thigh, knee-cap' < *knh₂-k-eh₂-.

A diminutive *hanhila(n)-* created to ON *há-*, OE *hōh* m. 'heel' < *hanha- < *konh₂-ko-. The formation appeared to be limited to Nordic and Anglo-Frisian, but Swab. (Gechingen) *haile* 'heel' (for *ai* < *ā, cf. *Kraibl* 'muck rake' < *krāb-līn-) indicates that the word was out there in the High German dialects as well. Du. *hiel* for expected **heel* is a Frisianism. See also *ham(m)ō-.

***hanhilō-** f. 'pothook' — MDu. *hael* f./n. 'id.', OHG *hāhala* f. 'id.', G Swi. *Visp. heeli* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An instrumental noun in *-ila/ō- (not *hanhlō-, pace Seebold 1970: 250) derived from *hanhan- (q.v.).

***hanhista-** ~ ***hangista-** m. 'horse; stallion(?); gelding(?)' — ON *hestr* m. 'stallion; horse', Far. *hestur* m. 'horse; stallion', Elfd. *est* m. 'horse', OE *hengest*, *hengst* m. 'gelding; horse', OFri. *hengst*, *hangst*, *hingst* m. 'horse', ODu. *hingest* m. 'gelding(?)', Du. *hengst* 'stallion', OHG *hengist* m. 'gelding', *Hengst* m. 'stallion' ⇒ *kónk-is-to- (DRV).

An etymologically disputed word. It is possible to connect its root to Lith. *šankūs* adj. 'nimble' < *kónk-u- and *šankinti* 'to make jump; to gallop (a horse)', but the suffix, which probably only superficially resembles the superlative element *-ista-, as well as the origin of Verner alternation remain unclear. Also note that the often compared Lith. *šókti* 'to jump, dance' < *keh₂k- contains a different, unrelated root.

***hanipa-** m. 'hemp' — ON *hanpr* m. 'id.', Far. *hampur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ampa* f. 'id.', OE *hænep*, *henep* m. 'id.', E *hemp*, MDu. *hanep*, *hannepe* m. 'id.', Du. *hennep* c. 'id.', OHG *hanaf*, *hanif* m. 'id.', G *Hanf* m. 'id.' ⇒ *kanib- (NIE) — Gr. *κάνναβις* (*κάνναβος*) f. 'hemp, cannabis' < *kannabi-; Ru. *konopljá* f. 'id.' (> Lith. *kanāpės*, Latv. *kaņepe*, OPru. *knapios*) < *kanapi-.

A *Wanderwort* belonging to the pre-Indo-European agricultural layer in Germanic and related languages in Europe. Also cf. Turk. *kenevir*, Karalpak *kenep* and Neo-Assyr. *qunnabu*, *qunnapu*, *qun(u)bu* (cf. Barber 1991: 36-38). The comparison with Skt. *śaṇa-*, Mari *keñe*, *kiñe* and. Turk. *kendir* is more uncertain.

***hansō-** f. 'troop' — Go. *hansa* f. 'troop, cohort', OE *hōs* f. 'company, band', MLG *hanse*, *hense* f. 'guild', OHG *hansa* f. 'troop', MHG *hanse* f. 'guild' ⇒ *kom-sh₂-eh₂- (?) (DRV?) — Fi. *kansa* 'people, society' is a Germanic loanword.

No certain etymology in spite of numerous proposals (see Lehmann 1986: 177). Many reconstructions assume a first member *han- < PIE *kom- 'together', which in unstressed position became the collective-perfective prefix *ga(n)-, cf. Osthoff 1888: 425-6. Perhaps, a formation *kom-sh₂-eh₂-, containing the root *seh₂- 'to bind' (cf. Hitt. *išhai* ~ *išhijanzi* < *sh₂-ói-ei, *sh₂-i-énti) would be conceivable.

*hanþa- adj. 'sharp' — ON *-hannr* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *kónt-o- (EUR) — Gr. κεντέω 'to sting, goad' < *ként-eie-; Latv. *sīts* m. 'hunting spear' < *knt-o-.

An adjective derived from a European root *kent- (LIV²: 326-7). Also cf. OSw. *hannar* adj. 'ingenious' < *hanþara- and the denominative Icel. *hanna* 'to devise', OSw. *hanna* 'to handle' < *hanþōjan-.

*happ/bōn- 1 w.v. 'to snatch, grab' — EDu. *happen*, *habben* w.v. 'to take, pick, steal', Du. *hap-snap* adv. 'haphazardly' ⇒ *kh₂p-néh₂- (EUR).

The iterative to *habēn- (q.v.).

*happ/bōn- 2 w.v. 'to succeed' — Sw. *happa säg*, dial. *håpa*, *habba säg* w.v. 'to happen unexpectedly, fit, succeed' ⇒ *kob^h-néh₂- (NEUR) — OCS *kobь* f. 'fate', Ru. dial. *kob'* f. 'evil, obstinacy, scoundrel', SCr. *kōb* f. 'encounter, omen, augury' < *kob^h-i-; Cz. *po-kobiti se* 'to succeed' < *kob^h-éie-; OIr. *cob* 'victory' < *kob^h-o-.

The Swedish dial. variants *håpa* and *habba* prove that the verb continues an iterative 3sg. *happōþi, 3pl. *habunanþi* < *kob^h-néh₂-. Sw. *hampa säg* w.v. 'to succeed' < *hampōn-, on the other hand, seems to continue a formation with a nasal infix. The meaning 'fate, coincidence', which is found in Germanic and Balto-Slavic, may have developed from 'to hang' in view of Lith. *kabėti* (*kabù*) 'to hang' < *kob^h-eh₁-. Also cf. ON *happ* n. 'good luck' < *happa- and OE *ge-hæp* adj. 'fit' < *ga-happa-.

*harbista- m. 'autumn, fall' — ON *haustr* m. 'id.', Icel. *haust* n. 'id.', Far. *heyst* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ost* m. 'id.', OE *hærfest* m. 'harvest, autumn', E *harvest*, MDu. *herfst*, *heerfst*, *herft* m. 'id.', Du. *herfst* c. 'autumn', OHG *herbist* m. 'harvest, autumn', G *Herbst* m. 'autumn' (DRV) — Hitt. *karpījezi* ~ *karpījanzi* 'to take (away), take up, lift, pluck' < *krp-ie-; Gr. καρπός m. 'fruit, corn, yields' < *krp-o-; Lat. *carpō*, -ere 'to pluck, gather' < *kérp-e- (with -e- > -a- after a plain velar); Lith. *kiřpti* (*kerpù*) 'to chop, cut', Latv. *cīrpt* 'shave' < *krp-/*kerp-.

A formation derived from *harbjan- 'to pluck', cf. Nw. dial. *herva* w.v. 'to snatch'. Nordic *haustr* arose as a distortion of *harbstr after the syncope of the medial vowel. Also cf. Nw. *harv*, *horv* f. 'harrow' < *harbō-, a probable source of E *harrow*, and the variant Icel. *herfi* n. 'id.' < *harbja-.

***hardī-** f. 'shoulder' — ON *herðr* f. 'id.', Far. *herðar* f.pl. 'id.', Elfd. *erde* f. 'id.', OHG *harti, herti* f. 'id.', MHG *herte* f. 'id.' (GM).

A feminine nom. **hardīz*, gen. **hardjōz* < **kort-fh₂-s*, **kort-iéh₂-s*. No further etymology.

***hardu-** adj. 'hard, severe' — Go. *hardus* adj. 'id.', ON *harðr* adj. 'id.', Far. *harður* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *ård* adj. 'id.', OE *heard, hard* adj. 'id.', E *hard*, OFri. *herd* adj. 'id.', OS *hard* adj. 'id.', Du. *hard* adj. 'id.', OHG *hart, herti* adj. 'id.', G *hart* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kort-ú-* (IE) — Gr. κρατός adj. 'strong, powerful' < **krt-u-*; Gr. κράτος, κάρτος, Aeol. κρέτος n. 'strength, power, authority' < **krét-os*, gen. **krt-és-(o)s*; Skt. *krātu-*, Av. *xratu-*, OP *xratu-, xraθu-* m. 'power (of the mind), will-power' < **krét-u-s*, gen. **kr(e)t-u-ós*.

An adjective often compared to the aforementioned forms in the other IE languages. From this perspective, the *o*-grade and the *Schwebeablaut* remain unexplained, however. I therefore favor the connection with Lith. *kartūs* adj. 'bitter' and OCS *kratъkъ*, Ru. *korótkij*, SCr. *krátak* adj. 'short' < **kort-u-* (Strunk 1976; Heidermanns 1993: 282), a *u*-stem created to the verbal cluster of Lith. *kiřsti* (*kirstù*) 'to turn sour' < **krt-ske-* and *kiřsti* (*kertù*) 'to chop' < **kért-e-*, for which cf. Skt. *křntáti* 'to cut' < **kr-n-t-é-*.

***hargu-** m. 'sacrificial mound?' — ON *hǫrgr* m. 'pile of rocks; sanctuary', OE *hearg* m. 'pagan tempel, idol', OHG *harug* m. 'grove, place of sacrifice' ⇒ **kark-ú-* (NIE) — OW *creic*, W *craig* f. 'rock' < **krakjā-*; Vann. *krah* 'hillock' < **krakkā-*; less certain: OIr. *carrac* f. 'rock', OW *carrecc*, W *carreg* f. 'stone, rock' < **krs-Vk-ā-(?)* and OIr. *carn* n. 'heap of stones', W *carn* m./f. 'id.' < **krn-(?)*.

A word usually reconstructed as **haruga-*, so as to account for the *u*-mutation of ON *hǫrgr*. Fi. *karkko, karkku* 'pile, stone wall, cliff', however, proves that the original form must rather have been **hargu-*. The root structure of this form is further substantiated by Nw. (*sten-*)*har(e)* 'cliff, rocky bottom', Elfd. *ar* m. 'bedrock, floor', Du. dial. *hare* 'hillock', which developed from **harha(n)-*. Outside Germanic, there are some similar formations in Celtic, most notably W *craig* < **krak-ī-* and Vann. *krah* < **krakkā-*, but none of these forms can be reconciled with the Germanic forms. It is therefore possible that the word was adopted from a Pre-IE language by both Germanic and Celtic.

***harja-** m. 'host, troop, army' — Go. *harjis* m. 'id.', ON *herr* m. 'id.', Far. *herur* m. 'id.', OE *here* m. 'id.', OFri. *here* m./f./n. 'id.', OS *heri* m. 'id.', OHG *hari, heri* n. 'id.', G *Heer* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kor-io-* (IE) — OP *kāra-* m. 'army, people', Lith. *kāras* m. 'war, army' < **kor-o-*; Lith. *kārias* m. 'war, army, regiment', Latv. *kaŗš* m. 'war, army', OPru. *kargis* (att. *kragis*) 'army', OIr. *cuire* m. 'troop, tribe', W *cordd* 'tribe, clan' < **kor-io-*.

The neuter forms can synchronically be analyzed as an old collective formation in **-io-*, but the masculine forms seem older in view of e.g. OIr. *cuire*. Even older is the more primitive formation **koro-*, attested as OP *kāra-*. The similarity of ON *Herjann* (a name of Odin) and Gr. *κόρανος* m. 'ruler, commander, lord' is notable.

***harma-** m. 'harm, sorrow' — ON *harmr* m. 'sorrow, grief', Far. *harmur* m. 'affliction, distress', OE *hearm* m. 'id.', E *harm*, OFri. *herm*, *harm* m. 'id.', OS *harm* n. 'id.', MHG *harm* m. 'id.', G *Harm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **p̄kor-mo-* (IE) — Av. *ššarāma-* m. 'sense of shame', OCS *sramъ*, Ru. *sórom*, SCr. *srām* m. 'shame' < **p̄kor-mo-*.

A *mo*-stem to the root **p̄ker-*. Also cf. the adjective OE *hearm* 'sad', NFri. F-A *harem* 'angry, sad', WFri. *herm* 'id.' (Kil.), OS *harm* adj. 'painful' < **harma-*.

***harman-** m. 'ermine' — OE *hearma* 'shrew-mouse', OS *harma* m. 'ermine', OHG *harma* m. 'weasel, ermine', MHG *harm(e)* 'id.' ⇒ **korm-on-* (NEUR) — Lith. *šarmuō*, *šermuō* m. 'wildcat, stoat, weasel' < **ké/orm-on-*.

A Germanic-Baltic isogloss. Also cf. the diminutive OHG *harmilī(n)*, G *Hermelin*, Du. *hermelijn*. The final stress of the latter two forms is due to It. *ermellino* (Kluge/Seebold 2002: 408), which in turn is a German loanword.

***harōjan-** w.v. 'to sharpen' — MLG *haren* 'to sharpen', MDu. *haren* 'to sharpen' ⇒ **koh₃-r-eh₂-ie* (IE/DRV) — Lat. *catus* adj. 'smart, shrewed', OIr. *cath* adj. 'wise' < **k̄h₃-to-* (through 'sharp').

A formation derived from an unattested adjective **hara-* 'sharp', which may continue either **k̄h₃-ro-* or **k̄oh₃-ró-* (with pretonic shortening). See also **hainō-*.

***har(r)ōn-** w.v. 'to wait out(?)' — ON *hara* w.v. 'to stare, watch motionlessly', Nw. *hara* w.v. 'to freeze, watch without motion', MHG *harren* w.v. 'to await', G *harren* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **korH-néh₂-?* (NEUR?).

An iterative related to Icel. *hjara* w.v. 'to linger on, sustain oneself', Nw. dial. *jarra* w.v. 'to move slowly, hang about' < **her(r)ēn-*. Perhaps further connected with Lith. *kárta* 'to hang' < **korH-*.

***harta-** n. 'resin, pitch' — OS *hart* n. 'id.', MLG *hart*, *hars* n. 'id.', OHG *harz* n. 'id.', G *Harz* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kord-o-* (IE).

A word representing an *o*-grade formation related to **hertōn-* 'heart' (q.v.). Also cf. Nw. dial. *hort* m. 'tough piece of bark, gnarl' < ON **hōrtr* < **hartu-*. The original meaning was 'pith, essence'.

***harunda/ō-** n./f. 'flesh' — ON *hǫrund* n./f. 'human flesh; skin, complexion', Icel. *hōrund* n. 'skin', Nw. dial. *horung* m. 'skin, skin tone', OSw. *harund* m./f. 'flesh; skin', EDa. *harend* 'body' ⇒ *(kʰ)ḥr-nt-o- (WEUR?).

A word possibly related to Lat. *carō* f. 'meat; flesh' < *(kʰ)ḥH-ōn (Hellquist 1891: 21; De Vaan 2008: 94) or *(kʰ)ḥr-ōn-. The Germanic form **harund-* could then be an elongation of a corresponding neuter *n*-stem *(kʰ)orH-ŋ or *(kʰ)ḥr-on-. In synchronic Norse, however, the word clearly belonged to a wider cluster of original *nt*-stems denoting body parts, such as **waisunda/ō-* 'wind-pipe' and **mundō-* 'hand'.

***harwa-** adj. 'bitter' — WFri. *harch* adj. 'dry, barren', Du. dial. *haar* adj. 'dry, parched', MHG *har*, *herwe* adj. 'bitter', G *herb* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kor-uo-* (IE) — Gr. κείρω 'to cut (off), shave, mow, ravage', Arm. *k'erem* 'to scratch; to chop; to skin' < **ker-*; Skt. *cārman-* n. 'hide, flayed skin', YAv. *carāman-* n. 'hide, leather', OP *carman-* n. 'skin, leather', NP *čarm* 'id.' < **ker-men-*; Lat. *corium* n. 'skin, animal hide' < **kor-io-*; CS *kora*, Ru. *korá*, SCr. *kōra* f. 'bark' < **kor-eh₂-*.

A *wa*-stem (cf. Fi. *karvas* 'bitter; sharp') derived from the PIE root **ker-* 'to cut'; its *o*-grade may point to derivation from a further unattested intensive verb **kór-e-*. Also cf. ON *herfiligr* adj. 'wretched', OE *ge-hierwan* w.v. 'to despise', NFri. Hall. *fer-heere* w.v. 'to mock', MHG *herwen* w.v. 'to make bitter' < **harwjan-* and MDu. *hare* f. 'dry cold wind'.

***harzwa-** m. 'flax' — ON *hǫrr* m. 'id.', Far. *hørur* m. 'id.', OFri. *her* m. 'flax', OHG *haro*, *-wes* m. 'id.', MHG *har(e)*, *har* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kors-uo-* (EUR) — Lat. *carrō* 'to card' < **krs-e-*; Lith. *kařšti* (*karšiu*), Latv. *kārst* 'to card, comb' < **kors-ie-*.

Cf. the diminutive MLG *harl(e)*, *harrel*, *herle* 'stalk of flax', MDu. *heerle* 'id.', Du. *harrel* 'id.', E *harl*, *herl* 'fiber, filament (of flax)'.

***hasla-** m. 'hazel' — ON *hasl* m. 'id.', Elfd. *assel-buosk* 'id.', OE *hæsel* m. 'id.', E *hazel*, MDu. *hasel* m. 'id.', Du. *hazelaar* c. 'id.', OHG *hasal* m., *hasala* f. (< **-ōn-*) 'id.', G *Hasel* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kos-lo-* (WEUR) — Lat. *corulus* f. 'hazel-tree, hazel-wood', OIr. *coll*, OW *coll*, MW *coll(en)*, pl. *cyll* 'hazel-tree' < **kos-elo-*; ?O Lith. *kasùlas* m. 'wooden spear, stick'.

A European word. The Germanic forms point to **hasla-* < **kos-lo-*, but Lat. *corulus* implies a full-grade suffix **-elo-* or **-olo-*, as **-Vsl-* would have developed into **-Vl-*, cf. Lat. *anhēlus* 'gasping, panting' < **anaslo-* < **h₂enh₁-slo-* (Schrijver 1991: 44-5).

***haswa-** adj. 'grey' — ON *hǫss* adj. 'id.', OE *haso* adj. 'id.', MHG *heswe* adj. 'pale, dull' (DRV).

An adjective created to **hesan-* ~ **hazan-* (q.v.) with the productive **-wa-* suffix for chromonyms. Also cf. OHG *hasan* adj. 'mat, dull' < **hasna-*, which has the same suffixation as Lat. *cānus* 'grey' < **ks-no-*.

***hatiz-** n. 'hatred' — Go. *hatis* n. 'hostility, hate', ON *hatr* n. 'hatred, enmity', OE *hete* m. 'hatred', ME *hete* 'id.', OS *heti* m. 'hate, hostility' ⇒ **kĥ₂d-es-* (DRV) — Gr. κῆδος n. 'care, mourning' < **kĥ₂d-es-*.

The Germanic forms point to an *s*-stem **hatiz-* < **kĥ₂d-es-*; the loss of the final **z* in WGm. led to the rise of an *i*-stem **hati-* in Old English and Old Saxon. OHG *haz*, G *Haß*, Du. *haat* 'hatred' are probably different formations derived from the verb **hatō(ja)n-*, cf. ON *hata*, OE *hatian*, OFri. *hatia*, OS *haton* 'to hate'. Also cf. OHG *hazzēn*, G *hassen* 'id.' < **hatēn-*.

***hatjan-** w.v. 'to hate' — Go. *hatjan** w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kĥ₂d-ie-* (IE) — Av. *sādra* adj. 'painful', n. 'woe' < **kōh₂d-ro-*; Osc. *cadeis* gen.sg. 'enmity' < **k(e)h₂d-i-*; OIr. *cais* 'love, hate', OW *cas*, MW *cas* MBret. *cas*, Bret. *kas* m. 'hatred' < **kĥ₂d-ti-*.

Since the Gothic verb cannot be a causative (which would be ***hōtjan-* < **kōh₂d-eie-*), it must continue a *ie*-present **kĥ₂d-ie-*. Also cf. OHG *hezzen*, G *hetzen* 'to chevy, scamper' < **hatjan-*, cf. OS *hettiand* m. 'enemy, persecutor'.

***hattu-** m. 'hat' — ON *hōttr* m. 'id.', Far. *hattur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *att* m. 'id.', OE *hæt* m. 'id.', E *hat*, OFri. *hat* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kHt-nú-* (WEUR?).

The formation looks like a split-off from the acc.pl. of an *n*-stem **hapō*, gen. **hattaz*, acc.pl. **hattuns* < **kHt-ōn*, **kHt-n-ós*, **kHt-n-ŋs* (cf. Lühr 2000: 266; Kroonen 2011a: 304-6), and served as the basis for ON *hetta* f. 'cow' < **hettjōn-*. The original dat.sg. **hadeni* < **kHt-én-i* is probably continued by ON *heðinn* m. 'jacket' and OE *heden* m. 'robe, hood, chasuble'. Possibly related to OHG *hadara* f. 'patch, goat skin', G *Hader* f. 'rag' < **haprōn-*, which points to ON *haðna* f. 'young goat' and MHG *hatele* f. 'id.' < **had-*, cf. Lat. *catulus* 'young animal' < **kHt-(e/o)lo-* as the ultimate source; it is not impossible that hoods and hats were made of goat skin. See also **hōda-* 'hat, hood'.

***haparō-** f. 'fight' — MHG *hader* f. 'id.', G *Hader* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kót-or-eh₂-* (NEUR) — OCS *kotora* f. 'struggle', Ru. dial. *kotóra*, *kótora* f. 'hostility, fight' < **kotor-eh₂-*.

The word is reminiscent of **hapu-* 'battle', which, however, seems to have developed from **(k)h₃t-u-*.

***hapu-** f. 'battle' — ON *hōð* f. 'id.', OE *heaðo-* 'id.', OS *hathu-* 'id.', OHG *hadu-* 'id.' ⇒ **(k)h₃-tu-* (IE) — Hitt. *kattu-* n. 'enmity, strife', OIr. *cath* m., OW *cat*, MW *cad* f. 'strife, battle' < **(k)h₃-tu-*; Gr. κότος m. 'spite, anger' < **(k)h₃-to-*.

A *tu*-stem to a root $^{*}(k)h_3$, perhaps the same root underlying $^{*}harōjan$ - 'to sharpen' (q.v.).

***ha(u)beda- ~ *ha(u)buda-** n. 'head' — Go. *haubiþ* n. 'id.', ON *hǫfuð* n. 'id.', Far. *hǫvd* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ovuð* n. 'id.', OE *hæfud*, *hafud*, *hēafod* n. 'id.', E *head*, OFri. *hāved*, *hauwed*, *haud*, *hād* n. 'id.', OS *hōbid* n. 'id.', ODu. *hovit*, *houvot* n. 'id.', Du. *hoofd* n. 'id.', OHG *houbit* n. 'id.', G *Haupt* n. 'id.' ⇒ $^{*}kh_2p$ -ut- (WEUR) — Lat. *caput*, *-itis* n. 'head'; OIr. *cúach*, W *cawg* 'cup' < $^{*}kapuko$ -.

A word with a problematic variation of 1. the roots $^{*}hab$ - vs. $^{*}haub$ - and 2. the suffix $^{*}-ed$ - and $^{*}-ud$ -. Lat. *caput* as well as OE *hafola*, *-ela* m. 'head' < $^{*}hafa/alan$ - (= Skt. *kapāla*- 'vessel, cup, skull' < $^{*}kap-ola$ -?) indicate that the root $^{*}haub$ - is more recent than $^{*}hab$ -, but it is certainly of PGM. origin in view of Go. *haubiþ*. It is possible that the original paradigm was $^{*}hafuþ$, gen. $^{*}habweþaz$ < $^{*}kh_2p$ -ut, gen. $^{*}kh_2p$ -uet-(o)s, and that that the root $^{*}haub$ - arose in the oblique cases by metathesis from $^{*}habw$ - (cf. Marstrander 1925: 33ff.). Since this explanation implies an old proterodynamic paradigm, it seems unlikely that the word was borrowed from a non-IE European language (pace Beekes 1996: 218-220; Boutkan 1998: 111f.). Perhaps further related to $^{*}hafna$ - 'vessel', for which see $^{*}habanō$ -.

***hauha-** adj. 'high' — Go. *hauhs* adj. 'id.', ON *hár*, *hór*, *haugr* adj. 'id.', Far. *háur* adj. 'id.', OSw. *høgher* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *og* adj. 'id.', OE *hēa*, *heah* adj. 'id.', E *high*, OS *hōh* adj. 'id.', Du. *hoog* adj. 'id.', OHG *hōh* adj. 'id.', G *hoch* adj. 'id.' ⇒ $^{*}kók$ -o- (IE) — Identical to OCS *kukъ* adj. 'bent' < $^{*}kók$ -o-; also cf. OIr. *cúar* adj. 'id.' < $^{*}kuk$ -ro- (or $^{*}kup$ -ro-).

The oldest languages all point to $^{*}hauha$ - < $^{*}kók$ -o-, but Sw. *høg*, Elfd. *og*, Nw. *høg* (Nynorsk) have a Verner variant $^{*}hauga$ - < $^{*}kók$ -ó-, for which cf. ON *haugr* m. 'hill', Lith. *kaũkas* m. 'bump'.

***hauja-** n. 'hay' — Go. *hawi* n. 'id.', ON *hey* n. 'id.', Far. *hoyggj* n. 'id.', OE *hieg* n. 'id.', E *hay*, OFri. *hā* n. 'id.', OS *hōi** n. 'id.', Du. *hooi* n. 'id.', OHG *hewi*, *houwi* n. 'id.', G *Heu* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ja*-collective (quasi-IE $^{*}koh_2u$ -io-) created to the root of $^{*}hawwan$ - 'to hew, cut off' (q.v.).

***haujan-** w.v. 'to see to(?)' — ON *heyja* w.v. 'to carry out, hold, conduct', OE *hēgan*, *hīegan* w.v. 'to execute' ⇒ $^{*}kouh_1$ -éie- (IE?) — Skt. *ā-kuvāte* 'to intend', SCR. *çūti* 'to hear' < $^{*}kuh_1$ -e-; Gr. *κοέω* 'to perceive, understand', Lat. *caveō*, *-ēre* 'to take care, beware' < $^{*}kouh_1$ -eie-.

Magnússon 1989: 324, among others, connects OFri. *heia*, which he glosses as 'to hold court'. AFHW, however, give a meaning 'to cherish', which makes the verb potentially identical to *heia* 'to elevate, lighten' < $^{*}haugjan$ -. The Old Norse and Old English verbs can nevertheless be derived from the

IE root **kouh₁-* 'to observe' under the assumption that the attested meaning 'to carry out' developed out of 'to see to', i.e. 'to take care of'.

***haukan-** m. 'fishhook' — G Swi. (App.) *hçuxæ* m. 'id.' (GM).

In view of Fi. *haukka* 'spoon hanger, fishhook', the word must despite its scant attestation (cf. Vetsch 1910: 161) be of PGM. origin. No further etymology.

***haukjan-** w.v. 'to make squat' — ON *heykja-st* w.v. 'to bend, cower down', Far. *hoykja seg* w.v. 'to sit down' (DRV).

The causative to **hūkan-* (q.v.).

***hau(n)-** m. 'hernia, lump' — ON *haull* m. 'id.', OE *hēala* m. 'hernia, hydrocele', OHG *hōla* f. 'rupture' ⇒ **kéh_{2u}-el-* (EUR) — Gr. κήλη f. 'tumor; rupture, hernia; hump' < **keh_{2u}-l-eh₂-*; Lith. dial. *kūla* f. 'lump, hernia, stalk', CS *kyla*, *kila*, Ru. *kilá* f. 'hernia, outgrowth on plants', SCr. *kīla* f. 'hernia, oedema, swelling, outgrowth (on plants)' < **kuh₂-l-eh₂-*.

The different stem formations go back to an **l*-stem. Since *kéh_{2u}l* would have given ON *hóll* by PGM. loss of the labial after **ō* (cf. ON *sól* < **séh_{2u}l*) and **kawela-* < **kĥ₂uel-* would have resulted in ON ***káll* by lengthening of the intervocalically lost **w*, ON *haull* must have developed from **haul-* < **hawul-* < **kĥ₂u_l-*. This root form can have developed from any case form with a vocalized **l*, e.g. dat. pl. **kĥ₂u-_l-mis*. Assuming that Dybo's law operated in the genitive and accusative, and that the laryngeal was vocalized before consonantal **u*, the complete paradigm is expected to have developed as follows: nom. *kéh_{2u}l* > **hōl*, gen. **kh_{2u}l-ós* > **kulaz*, loc. **kĥ₂uéli* > **kaweli*, etc. Note that the nominative form possibly is continued by ON *hóll* m. 'hill, bump in a rope', Far. *hóllur* m. 'round hill', Nw. dial. *hole* 'ridge-shaped hill'. ON *hváll* m. 'hill', on the other hand, is explained as resulting from **hóall* by Magnússon 1989: 359, and thus implies a variant **hōala-* < **keh_{2u}-ol-*.

***hauna-** m./n. 'scorn, humiliation' — Go. *hauns* adj. 'base', MDu. *hoon* n. 'id.', Du. *hoon* c. 'id.', G *Hohn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **koh_{2u}-no-* (DRV) — Latv. *kàuns* m. 'shame' < **koh_{2u}-no-*.

Derived from a verbal root **keh_{2u-}*, see **hawēn-* 1. Also cf. OE *hēan* adj. 'low, mean, humble' < **hauna-*.

***haupa-** m. 'pile, heap' — OE *hēap* m. 'id.', E *heap*, OFri. *hāp* m. 'id.', OS *hōp* m. 'id.', Du. *hoop* c. 'id.', OHG *houf* m. 'id.' ⇒ **koHup-nó-* / **kouHp-nó-* (IE) — Av. *kaofa-* m. 'mountain, hump' < **koupH-o-*; OIr. *cúan* 'pile' < **kou(H)p-no-*; Lith. *kaūpas* < **koup(H)-o-*, OCS *kurъ* m. 'heap', SCr. *kūp* m. 'heap, crowd' < **kouHp-o-*; Lith. *kūpà* f. 'pile, bunch' < **kuHp-eh₂-*.

An *a*-stem probably continuing Pre-Gm. **hauppa-* < **kouHp-nó-*. Alternatively, it may continue the full-grade root **keh_{2/3up-}* of the ablauting *n*-stem **hūpan-*, which implies a paradigm **k(é)uHp-ōn*, gen. **kuHp-n-ós*. In general, the position of the laryngeal is difficult to determine. Av. *kaofa-* points to **kouph-o-*, but the Slav. material is suggestive of a form **kouHp-o-*; it therefore seems likely that metathesis occurred in Iranian (cf. Skt. *śaphá-* m. 'hoof', YAv. *safa-* m. 'hoof, horse-shoe(?)' < **kopH-o-* vs. PGm. **hōfa-* 'hoof' < **koHp-o-*).

**haupan-* m. 'testicle' — OFri. *hātha*, *hōtha* m. 'id.', MDu. *hode* m. 'id.', OHG *hōdo* m. 'id.', MHG *hōde* m. 'id.', G *Hode* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kout-on-(?)* (EUR?) — Lith. *kučys* m. 'pouch' < **kut-io-*; Lat. *cunnus* m. 'vagina' < **kut-no-*; W *cwd* m. 'bag, sack' < **kut-o-*?

A word usually reconstructed as **hupan-* on the basis of OFri. *hotha*. The OHG scribal variant *haodo*, on the other hand, points to **haupan-*, and has therefore been separated from **hupan-* (EWAhd: IV, 1084f.). Since, however, OFri. also has a variant *hātha*, it seems better to derive all of the attested forms from **haupan-*, especially since PGm. **au* gives rise to Old (West) Frisian spelling variants *ā* and *ō* more often, cf. *brād* ~ *brōd* 'bread' < **brauda-*; *dād* ~ *dōd* 'dead' < **dauda-*; *grāt* ~ *grōt* 'great, big' < **grauta-* etc.

**hauzjan-* w.v. 'to hear' — Go. *hausjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *heyra* w.v. 'id.', Far. *hoyra* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *āra* w.v. 'id.', OE *hīeran* w.v. 'id.', E *to hear*, OFri. *hēra* w.v. 'id.', OS *hōrian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *horen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *hōrran*, *hōren* w.v. 'id.', G *hören* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂kous-ie-* (IE?) — Gr. ἀκούω 'to hear, obey' < **h₂kous-ie-*.

The word has often been explained as a compound from **h₂k-* 'sharp' and **h₂e/ous-* 'ear', but the Hsch. gloss ἀκέυει, apparently a Cypriot form meaning 'he/she watches, observes', is irreconcilable with this etymology.

**hawēn-* 1 w.v. 'to mock' — ON *há* w.v. 'to tease', Icel. *há* w.v. 'to disdain', Nw. *hå* w.v. 'to mock, tease' ⇒ **kh₂u-eh₁-* (NEUR) — Lith. *kuvėtis* 'to be ashamed' < **kh₂u-eh₁-*.

The stative verb **hawēn-* served as the basis for ON *háð* n. 'mockery' < **hawēpa-* and - at an earlier stage - Go. *hauns* 'base', OE *hēan* 'humble, miserable' < **hauna-*, which again gave rise to OE *hīenan*, OFri. *hēna*, OS *gi-hōnian*, OHG *hōnen* w.v. 'to scorn' < **haunjan-* and OHG *hōnida*, OS *hōn(i)tha*, MDu. *hoonde* 'scorn', OFri. *hānitha* f. 'indictment' < **hauniþō-*. See also **hauna-*.

**hawēn-* 2 w.v. 'to observe' — Nw. *hå* w.v. 'to notice, sense, be aware of', OE *hawian* w.v. 'to view, look, observe, regard, survey, inspect' ⇒ **kouh₁-eh₁-* (IE) — Skt. *ā-kuváte* 'to intend to' < **kuh₁-e-*; Gr. κοέω 'to pay attention to,

perceive, hear', Lat. *caveō* 'to take care, beware' < **kouh₁-éie-*; OCS *čuti* 'to sense, notice', ORU. *čuti* 'to feel, hear, know'; SCR. *čüti* 'to hear' < **keuh₁-*.

A verb without a generally accepted reconstruction. It is attested only as OE *hāwian* and - to my mind - Nw. *hå*. Neither of these formations is conclusive as to whether we must reconstruct **hawēn-* or **hēwēn-*, however. In view of Latv. *kavēt* 'to prevent', the former option is preferable. I therefore assume that the Germanic stative was created to an unattested adjective **hawa-* < **kóuh₁-o-*, cf. Skt. *á-kava-* adj. 'not stingy', Gr. *ἀνακῶς* adv. 'attentively, heedfully'.

**hawō-* f. 'hide' — ON *há f.* 'id.' ⇒ **kouH-eh₂-* (EUR).

An *ō*-stem related to **hūdi-* 'hide, skin' (q.v.).

**hawwan-* s.v. 'to hew, chop' — ON *hoggva* s.v. 'id.', Far. *høgga* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *ogga* s.v. 'id.', OE *hēawan* s.v. 'id.', E to hew, OFri. *hāwa*, *hauwa* s.v. 'id.', OS *hauwan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *houwen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *houwan* s.v. 'id.', G *hauen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kóuh₂-e-* (IE) — ToAB *kāw-* 'to kill' < **keh₂-*; Lith. *káuti* (*káuna*) 'to murder, beat, hew', Latv. *kaūt* 'to fight' < **ke/oh₂-*; OCS *kovati*, Ru. *kovát'* (*kujú*) 'to forge, hammer', SCR. *kòvati* 'to forge, shoe' < **kouh₂-eh₂-* (with laryngeal metathesis).

An old *o*-grade intensive verb. See also **hauja-* 'hey' and **hajan-* 'to pound'.

**hazjan-* w.v. 'to praise' — Go. *hazjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *herian*, *hærian*, *hergan* w.v. 'id.', ME *herien* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kh₁s-ié-* (IE) — Skt. *śásti* 'to teach, instruct; to punish, chasten; to command, order' < **keh₁s-*; ToA *kāṣiññ-* 'to scold' < **kh₁s-*.

A *ie*-verb to a PIE root present 3sg. **kéh₁s-ti*, 3pl. **kh₁s-énti*. Also cf. OHG *harēn* w.v. 'to cry, call' < **hazēn-* < **kh₁s-éh₁-*.

**helan-* s.v. 'to conceal, hide' — OE *helan* s.v. 'to conceal, hide; cover', OFri. *hela* s.v. 'to hide, conceal', OS *helan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *helen* s.v. 'to hide, fence', Du. *helen* w.v. 'to fence', OHG *helan* s.v. 'to conceal, hide', G *hehlen* s.v. 'to fence' ⇒ **kél-e-* (IE) — Lat. *occulō* 'to hide, conceal', OIr. *ceilid*, MW *kelu* 'id.' < **kél-e-*.

A strong verb whose original meaning probably was 'to cover', for which see **helma-*. Related to **hēli-*.

**hēli-* adj. 'deceitful' — MLG *hāl* adj. 'hidden', OHG *hāli* adj. 'smooth, slippery, weak', MHG *hæl(e)* adj. 'concealing; concealed' (DRV).

A *vřddhi*-gerundive to the strong verb **helan-* 'to conceal' (q.v.). The meaning 'slippery' as found in WGM. is unexpected, but may have developed from 'trecherous'. With the same semantic shift, cf. ON *háll*, Far. *hálur*

adj. 'slippery' < *hēla-, which is derivationally parallel to e.g. *wēta- 'wet' (q.v.).

***helma-** m. 'helmet' — Go. *hilms* m. 'id.', ON *hjalmr* m. 'id.', Far. *hjálmur* adj. 'id.', OE *helm* m. 'id.', OFri. *helm* m. 'id.', OS *helm* m. 'id.', MDu. *helm* m. 'id.', Du. *helm* c. 'id.', OHG *helm* m. 'id.', G *Helm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Kel-mo-* (DRV) — Close to Skt. *śárman-* n. 'shelter, cover' < **Kel-mn-*.

A derivation to the root of the strong verb **helan-* (q.v.) in the meaning 'to cover', cf. OE *helan* 'to hide; cover'.

***helman-** m. 'rudder' — ON *hjaln-vǫlr* m. 'id.', Far. *hjálmi* m. 'transverse tiller', OE *helma* m. 'id.', E *helm*, MDu. *helm* m. 'handle' ⇒ **kelH-mon-* (IE) — Lith. *kélmās* m. 'tree-stub' < **kelH-mo-*; OPru. *kalmus* 'stick' < **kolH-m-*.

Probably related to **halma-* 'blade of grass' and **halan-* 'tail, tip'.

***helpan-** s.v. 'to help' — Go. *hilpan* s.v. 'id.', ON *hjalpa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *hjálpa* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *jápa* s.v. 'id.', OE *helpan* s.v. 'id.', E *to help*, OFri. *helpa* s.v. 'id.', Du. *helpen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *helfan* s.v. 'id.', G *helfen* s.v. 'id.' (NEUR?).

A verb without a clear etymology. In view of the potential cognate Lith. *šėlpti* (*šelpiù*) 'to help', it is tempting to assume that **helpan-* continues **Kélp-e-*, and adopted its geminate from the expected iterative **hulpōn-* < **k̑lp-néh₂-*. No such iterative is attested, however, and I wonder whether *šėlpti* cannot have been borrowed from a lost Slavic root **šelp-* (cf. OCS *xlapъ* 'servant', Ru. *xolóp* 'id.', Pol. *chłop* 'peasant' < PSlav. **xolpъ* << PGM. **halpa-*) that itself again was borrowed from PGM. **helpan-*. With the occurrence of yet another irregular correspondence, viz. Lith. *gėlbėti* 'to help' < **g^(h)elb-*, the etymological problems become even more complex.

***hemerō-** f. 'hellebore' — OHG *hemera* f. 'id.', MHG *hemere*, *hemer* f. 'id.', G dial. *hemern* pl. 'id.' ⇒ **kem-er-eh₂-* (NIE) — Gr. κάμαρος, κάμμαρος m. 'larkspur, aconite' < **kam(m)ar-o-*; Lith. *kēmeras* 'hemp agrimony, burr marigold', RuCS *čemerъ* 'hellebore', Ru. dial. *čémer* 'crown, forelock, headache, belly-ache, horse's disease, poison', SCR. *čēmēr* 'venom, anger' < **kemero-*.

The Baltic and Germanic forms can be reconciled into a reconstruction **kemero-*, **-eh₂-*. Gr. κάμαρος, κάμμαρος, on the other hand, cannot, as it displays unexpected *a*-vocalism and an irregular alternation of single and double *μ*. As a consequence, it is possible to assume that the word was not inherited from PIE, but rather adopted from an indigenous European language. Notably, a Mediterranean non-IE **a* appears to correspond to a Northern European **e*, like in the case of **þeura-* 'bull' and **ebura-* 'boar'.

***hemina- ~ *hemna-** m. 'heaven' — Go. *himins* m. 'id.', ON *himinn* m. 'id.', Far. *himin* m. 'id.', OE *heofon* m. 'id.', E *heaven*, OFri. *himel* m. 'id.', OS *himil*, *heþan* m. 'id.', ODu. *himil* m. 'id.', Du. *hemel* c. 'id.', OHG *himil* m. 'id.', G *Himmel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂eġ-mon-* (IE) — Skt. *ásman-* m. 'stone, rock, sling-stone; thunderbolt', YAv. *asman-* m. 'stone, sling-stone; heaven', OCS *kamy*, Ru. *kámen'*, SCr. *kāmēn* m. 'stone' (< **keh₂-mon-* by metathesis), Lith. *akmuō* m. 'stone', Gr. ἄκμων m. 'anvil, meteorite, sky' < **h₂eġ-mon-* (depalatalization in BSl. before *-m-*).

The origin and derivation of the word for 'heaven' are not entirely evident. Within Germanic, the dialectal difference between Go. *himins*, ON *himinn* on the one hand, and OE *heofon*, OS *heþan* on the other, seems to point to two different stems, viz. **hemina-* and **hemna-*. The alternative is to assume that **hemina-* was syncopated to **hemna-* in both Old English and Old Saxon, thus offering potential proof for a dialectal subclade. Still, it is probably more attractive to think that both stems split off from the oblique cases of a paradigm nom. **hemō*, gen. **hemnaz*, dat. **hemeni*. The continental WGM. forms with *l* have been explained as resulting from dissimilation of **hemina-* to **hemila-* (thus already Braune 1891: 94) and by lexical influence from **sōel-* ~ **sunnōn-* 'sun' (Wachter 1997: 18).

On the PIE level, the Germanic word is usually analyzed as a distorted continuant of **h₂eġ-mōn*, gen. **h₂k-mn-ós*, loc. **h₂k-mén-i* (cf. Lühr 2000: 79), which presumably meant 'heavenly vault' in view of Gr. ἄκμων, which meant 'meteorite' ("chip from the vault") and 'anvil (on which the Thunder God hit with his hammer)'. Since the regular outcome of this word in Gm. would be **ahmōn*, **humnaz*, **meni* (initial **hm-* does not exist in Gm.), it seems likely that the paradigm was remodeled into **hemō*, **hemnaz*, **hemeni* on the basis of the genitive form.

Also cf. OHG *himilizi*, MHG *himelz(e)*, MLG *hemelte* n. 'ceiling', Du. *ge-hemelte* n. 'palate' < *(*ga-*)*hemilatja-*.

***hēra-** n. 'hair' — ON *hár* n. 'id.', Far. *hár* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ár* n. 'id.', OE *hær* n. 'id.', E *hair*, OFri. *hēr* n. 'id.', OS *hār* n. 'id.', Du. *haar* n. 'id.', OHG *hār* n. 'id.', G *Haar* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kēs-ró-* (IE) — Hitt. *kišzi* ~ *kišanzi* 'to comb, card' < **kés-ti*, **ks-énti*; OCS *česati* 'to scratch, pluck' < **kes-eh₂-* etc. (see **hezdōn-* for more cognates).

The word has been derived from **hezra-* < **kēs-ro-* by Gąsiorowski 2012, who assumes pre-rhotic loss of **z* and compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel. It is possible, too, however, that the original form was **kēs-ró-* with a lengthened grade, cf. OIr. *cír* f. 'comb' < **kēs-reh₂-*. The word served as the basis for OE *hæring*, *hëring*, OFri. *hëring*, Du. *haring*, OHG *hāring*, G *Hering* m. 'herring', a fish named after its many thin, hair-like bones (for the suffix, cf. E *whiting*, Du. *wijting* < **hwītinga-*).

***herdō-** f. 'herd' — Go. *hairda* f. 'id.', ON *hjørð* f. 'id.', OE *heord* f. 'id.', E *herd*, OHG *herta* f. 'herd; order, queue', G *Herd* f. 'herd' ⇒ **kerdh-eh₂-* (IE) — OCS *črěda* f. 'order, herd', Ru. *čeredá* f. 'sequence, file, dial. herd of cattle', SCR. *čréda* f. 'turn' < **kerdh-eh₂-*; OPru. *kērdan* 'time' < **kerdh-o-*; Skt. *sárdha-* m. 'host', YAv. *sarəða-* m./n. 'species, sort (of cattle)', Lith. *keřdžius, skeřdžius* m. 'herdsman, shepherd' < *(s)*kerdh-o-*.

A feminine whose original meaning in view of OHG *herta* and OCS *črěda* 'order, herd' must have been 'queue'. Also cf. Go. *hairdeis*, ON *hirðir*, OHG *hirti* m. 'herdsman' < **herdja-* < *(k)*erdh-io-*.

***hermjan-** w.v. 'to rest' — MDu. *hermen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *hirmen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *hirmen* w.v. 'id.', G Swi. (*ge-*)*hirmen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kermH-ie-(?)* (IE?) — Skt. *śrāmyati* 'to be weary' < **krmH-ié-*.

***her(r)an-** m. 'hinge' — ON *hjarri* m. 'id.', Icel. *hjari* m. ('geographical pole, hinge'), Far. *hjørri* f. 'hinge', OE *heor(ra)* m. 'id.', ME *herre* 'id.', MDu. *harre, herre* f. 'id.', Du. *har* 'hinge, fissure' ⇒ **kérH-on-* (EUR).

Beside the masculine word, there is a feminine formation, cf. ON, Icel. *hjara*, Far. *hjørra* f. 'hinge' < **her(r)ōn-*. The ON form *hjara* is usually taken to be a misspelling of **hjarra* (cf. De Vries 1962: 232), but the originality of the single *r* is supported by Icel. *hjara* (as well as *hjari*). Therefore, the standard reconstruction **herz-* cannot be maintained, and must be replaced by an *n*-stem with consonant gradation, i.e. **herō, herraz* < **kér-ōn, k(e)r-n-ós*. A zero grade form **hurran-* has been suggested for OSw. *hurraka* f. 'hinge', but the derivation of this compound is debated.

Outside Germanic, the cluster may be related to Lith. *kárti* 'to hang' < **korH-* (cf. Holthausen 1934: 156; Franck 1949: 232). Equally plausible, however, is the connection with **hurdi-* 'door' (q.v.), Lat. *crātis* f. 'construction of wickerwork, hurdle' < **krh₂-ti-*.

***hersan-** ~ ***herzan-** m. 'brain' — ON *hjarni* m. 'id.', Nw. *hjerne*, dial. *hjarre* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ienne* m. 'id.', ME *hernes* 'id.', E obs. *harn(s)* 'id.', MDu. *hersene* m. 'id.', Du. *hersenen, hersens* pl. 'id.' ⇒ **Kérh₂-s-on-* (IE) — Skt. *śíras-*, gen. *śírśnás* n. 'head, top', YAv. *sarah-* n. 'head', M/NP *sar* 'id.', Oss. *sær* 'id.' < **křh₂-es-*; Gr. *kářā* n. 'head' < **křh₂-es-n-* and *kéřas* n. 'horn, for blowing and drinking' < **ker-h₂-s-*; Lat. *cerebrum* n. 'brain' < **kerh₂-s-ro-*.

In Proto-Germanic, the word for 'brain' was inflected as nom. **hersō*, gen. **herznaz* from quasi-PIE **kerh₂-s-ōn, k(e)rh₂-s-n-ós*. The allomorphy was given up in the daughter languages, something that is most evident in Old Norse, where the nominative give rise to *hjarsi, hjassi* m. 'crown of the head' < **hersan-*, the genitive to *hjarni* < **herznan-*. The latter stem additionally gave rise to the collective formation OHG *hirni*, MHG *hirne*, MLG *herne*, G *Hirn, Gehirn* n. 'brain' < *(ga-)*herzn-ja-*. MDu. *hersene* < **hersnan-* and Nw.

hjarre < **herzan-*, on the other hand, arose as contamination forms of different cases. Also note Du. *hoorn-dol* adj. 'mad', whose first element theoretically can be derived from a zero-grade stem **hurzn-* < **krh₂-s-n-*.

***hersja(n)-** m. 'millet' — ON *hirsi* n. 'id.', MDu. *herse*, *heerse* f. 'id.', OHG *hirsi* m. 'id.', G *Hirse* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Kerh₁-s-io(n)-* (IE) — Hitt. *karaš-* n. 'wheat, emmer-wheat' < **krh₁-s-*; Lat. *Cerēs* f. 'goddess of grain' < **Kerh₁-es-*; Gr. κορέννυμι 'to satiate, feed' < **korh₁s-*; Lith. *šerti* (*šeriù*) 'to feed' < **kerh₁-ie-*.

A word created with the collective suffix **-io-* to the original neuter *s*-stem attested as Hitt. *karaš-*. The latter form is usually connected to **gerstō-* 'barley' < **ghersd-*, and has hence been reconstructed as **ghrsdh-* (see Kloekhorst 2008: 444), but the link with **hersja(n)-* 'millet' is more straightforward.

***hertōn-** n. 'heart' — Go. *hairto* n. 'id.', ON *hjarta* n. 'id.', Far. *hjarta* n. 'id.', Elfj. *järta* n. 'id.', OE *heorte* n. 'id.', E *heart*, OFri. *herte* f. 'id.', OS *herta* n. 'id.', Du. *hart* n. 'id.', OHG *herza* n. 'id.', G *Herz* n. 'id.' ⇒ **Kerd-n-* (IE) — Hitt. *ker-kard(i)-* n. 'heart, center, core' < **kēr*, **krd-*; ToA *kri* m. 'will; worry', ToB *käryāñ* pl. 'heart' < **krd-ion-*; Skt. *hṛd-*, OAv. *zərād-* n. 'id.', Oss. *zærdæ* 'id.' < **ghrd-*; Arm. *sirt* 'id.' < **kērd-*; OPru. *seyr* 'id.' < **kēr-*; Lith. *šerdis* f. 'core, kernel, pith' < **Kerd-*; Lith. *širdis* f. 'heart; anger', Latv. *siŕds* f. 'id.' < **krd-*; OCS *srědbъce*, Ru. *sěrdce*, SCr. *sŕce* n. 'heart' < **krd-ik-io-*; CS *srědb*, *srědi*, Ru. *poseredí*, dial. *seredь*, SCr. *sred*, dial. *sredi* 'middle' < loc. **Kerd-(e)i*; SCr. *sŕd* m. 'anger' < **krd-o-*; Gr. κῆρ n. 'heart' < **kēr(d)-*; Lat. *cor*, *cordis* n. 'id.' < **krd-*; OIr. *críde* n. 'id.', W *craidd* 'center' < **krd-*.

An old IE word, originally inflected as nom. **Kér* (< **Kérd*), gen. **Krd-ós*. See also **harta-*. The initial **gh* of the Indo-Iranian forms is unexplained.

***herþa-** m. 'hearth' — OE *heorð* m. 'id.', E *hearth*, OFri. *herth* m. 'id.', OS *herth* m. 'id.', Du. *haard* c. 'id.', OHG *herd* m. 'id.', G *Herd* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kérh₃-to-* (NEUR).

A *to*-stem created to the root **kerh₃-* 'to burn', for which see **hurja-*.

***herþra-** n. 'intestines' — Go. *hairþra* n.pl. 'intestines, bosom', OHG *smala-herdar* 'small intestine, gut' (GM).

Also cf. ON *hreðjar* f.pl. 'scrotum' < **harþjō*(?).

***heru-** m. 'sword' — Go. *hairus* m. 'id.', ON *hjórr* m. 'id.', OE *heoru*, *heoro*, *hioro* m. 'id.', OS *heru-drōrag* adj. 'sword-bloody' ⇒ **Ker-u-* (IE) — Skt. *śáru-* m. 'projectile, spear, arrow'.

An Indo-European term for some kind of projectile.

***heruta-** m. 'stag, hart, deer' — ON *hjørtr* m. 'deer', Far. *hjørtur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *juort* m. 'id.', OE *heorot*, *heort* m. 'hart, stag, male deer', OS *hirut* m. 'stag', Du. *hert* n. 'deer', OHG *hiruz*, *hirz* m. 'id.', G *Hirsch* m. 'stag, hart, deer' (IE/EUR) — Lat. *cervus* m. 'stag, deer'; OW *caru*, MW *carw* 'deer' < **Kér-u-s*, gen. **Kr-u-ós*.

A formation created to the PIE root **Kr-* 'horn' with the Germanic animal suffix *-*ut(a)-* (cf. **albut-* 'swan' and **hurnuta/ō-* 'hornet'). There is no compelling reason to reconstruct a stem with a **h₂*, as e.g. in Gr. *κεράός* adj. 'horned', although this has been done in view of the long vowel of the ON *hrútr* 'ram' < **hrūta-*, which has been reconstructed as **kr-uh₂-do-* (Nussbaum 1986: 17). The latter word, however, is actually derived from PGM. **hreutan-* ~ **hrūtan-*, cf. ON *hrjóta*, OE *hrūtan* 'to snore', as is further supported by e.g. Nw. dial. *rut*, *rjot* m. 'grumbler'. For the semantics, cf. E *to rout* 'bellow, low, moo'.

***herzna-** n. 'hard snow' — ON *hjarn* n. 'id.', Nw. *hjárn* f. 'id.' ⇒ **Kers-nó-* (NEUR) — Close to Lith. *šeřkšnas* m. 'hoarfrost', Latv. *sērsna* f. 'id.' < **sers-neh₂-* (= Nw. *hjárn*) and Ru. dial. *serēn*, *séren* m. 'crust of ice' < **Kers-n-o/eh₂-*; with a zero grade: Lith. *šiřkšnas* m. 'hoarfrost' < **Krs-no-*.

A Germanic and Balto-Slavic isogloss. Within Germanic, possible cognates are Nw. dial. *jorr* m. 'layer of ice' < ON **hjorr* < **herz(n)u-* < **Kers-(n)ú-*. G *Hornung* 'February' has also been adduced, as it could continue **hurznungōn-* (Hirt 1897: 232-3).

***hesan-** ~ ***hazan-** m. 'hare' — ON *héri* m. 'id.', Icel. *héri* m. 'id.', Nw. *hare*, dial. *jase* m. 'id.', OSw. *heri* m. 'id.', Sw. *hare* m. 'id.', Elfd. *eri* m. 'id.', ODa. *haræ* 'id.', Da. *hare* 'id.' (>> Far. *hara*), OE *hara* m. 'id.', E *hare*, OFri. *hasa* m. 'id.', OS *haso* m. 'id.', MDu. *hase* m. 'id.', Du. *haas* c. 'id.', OHG *haso* m. 'id.', G *Hase* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Kes-on-* (IE) — Skt. *śásá-* m. 'hare' (with assimilation of **ś...* to **ś...ś*), Khot. *saha-*, MP *sahōg*, Pash. *sōe* 'id.' < **Kes-o-*; Lat. *cānus* 'id.', OPru. *sasins* 'id.' < **Kas-no-*; W *ceinach* f. 'hare' < **Kas-n-ih₂-* (+ *-ach*).

The alternation between WGM. **hasan-* and Anglo-Nordic **hazan-* points to an originally mobile paradigm **hazō*, gen. **haznaz* < **kás-ōn*, **kas-n-ós* (cf. Schaffner 2001: 528, 544-6). The Nw. dial. form *jase* further implies an ablauting stem **hesan-*, which probably was associated with the strong cases. If it was not introduced analogically (thus proving that the IE ablaut was still productive), the *e*-grade form can only be reconciled with the *a*-vocalism by setting up a paradigm **kh₁és-ōn*, gen. **kh₁s-n-ós* or rather **Kes-ōn*, **Ks-n-ós* (under the assumption of a *schwa secundum* in the zero-grade forms). The ablaut of ON *heri* is ambiguous: it may continue **hazan-* with *z*-mutation, but the Icel. form *héri* points to **hezan-* > **hjazi* > *hjeri* (with *a*-breaking and *r*-mutation). Note that the Germanic *n*-stem is paralleled by other formations with *n*-suffixes, cf. Lat. *cānus* 'hare', OPru.

sasins 'id.' < **kas-no-* and esp. by W *ceinach* 'hare' < **kas-n-ih₂-* (+ *-ach*). Related to **haswa-* 'grey'.

**heuhman-* m. 'mass, heap, multitude' — Go. *hiuhma* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kéuk-mon-* (IE).

An *mn*-stem related to **hauha-* 'high' and **huk(k)ōn-* 'to bend down'. The form MLG *hocke* f. 'haystack' could theoretically have split off from a paradigm **heuhmō*, **hukkaz* < **kéuk-mōn*, **kuk-mn-ós* (with dissimilation of the *m* in the genitive). The alternative is to reconstruct an independent formation, quasi-PIE **kuk-néh₂-*.

**heuja-* n. 'visible layer, appearance' — Go. *hiwi* n. 'surface appearance, complexion', ON *hý* n. 'the down of plants, hair, feathers', Far. *hýggj* n. 'film of fungus', Nw. *hy* n. 'fungus, downy beard, young grass', OE *hīw*, *hēow* n. 'shape, form, hue, color, fashion', ME *hue* ⇒ **kīeh₁-u-io-* (DRV).

Probably an early derivation from the base **kīeh₁-u-* as found in **hēwja-* 'bluish' (q.v.). The form **heuja-* probably developed from **kēu-ió-* < **kīeh₁u-ió-* by Dybo's law. Also cf. Icel. *hé* n. 'dew', Da. dial. *hi(e)* 'skin on milk' < **hīwa-*.

**heupa/ōn-* m./f. 'rose hip' — Icel. *hjúpa* n., *hjúpur* m. 'id.', Nw. dial. *hjupa* f. 'id.', OSw. *hjuþon* f. 'id.', OE *hēope* f. 'id.', E *rose hip*, OS *hiþo* m. 'id.', MDu. *hiepe*, *iepe*, *niepe* f. 'cornell', OHG *hiufo* m. 'rose hip', MHG *hiefe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **keub-on-(?)* (NEUR?) — OPru. *kaāubri* 'thorn'.

Also note MHG *hiefallter*, *-olter* 'rose hip', which has the productive tree-suffix *-alter* as in *apfallter* 'apple-tree' (< **apaldra/ō-*), *mazalter* 'field maple', *reckholter* 'juniper', *wechalter*, *-olter* 'id.', etc. No certain etymology: the only potential extra-Germanic cognate is OPru. *kaāubri*, but the appurtenance of this word has been doubted (cf. De Vries 1971: 257). Note the neuter gender in Icelandic, which can be old.

**hēwja-* adj. 'dark blue(?)' — OE *hāwi*, *hæwi*, *hēawi* adj. 'blue, purple, grey, discolored', E obs. *haw* adj. 'blue, azure, bluish, dull leaden blue; livid' ⇒ **kīeh₁-uo-* (IE) — Skt. *śyāvá-* adj. 'dark-brown, black-brown, dark', YAv. *siiāuuaršan-* prop. 'having dark steeds', MP *siyā* adj. 'black', NP *siyāh* adj. 'id.', Oss. *sau* adj. 'id.' < **kīeh₁-uo-*; Lith. *šývas*, OCS *sivъ* 'gray' < **kīh₁-uo-*.

Within Germanic, the word is formally identical to OE *-hāwe* 'visible', the gerundive of OE *hawian* 'to observe' < **hawēn-* 2. The adjective OE *hæwen* 'blue', on the other hand, with its *-*īna-* suffix seems to have been derived from a noun, possibly **hæwe* as implied by E obs. *haw* 'nictitating membrane, third eyelid (of a horse, dog, etc.)' < **hēwja-*. The whole cluster can thus be related to **heuja-* (q.v.), which occurs with a meaning 'shape' as well as 'membrane'.

***hezdōn-** f. 'flax fibers' — OE *heord* f. 'hair', *heordan* pl. 'rope', E *hards*, *hurds* 'the coarser parts of flax or hemp separated in hackling', MDu. *hede* f. 'flax fiber' 'id.', EDu. *herde*, *heerde* 'id.' ⇒ **kes-d^hh₁-eh₂-?* (IE) — Hitt. *kišzi* ~ *kišanzi* 'to comb, card' < **kés-ti*, **ks-énti*; OCS *česati* 'to scratch, pluck', Ru. *česát* (*češú*) 'id.', SCr. *čèsati* 'to scratch' < **kes-eh₂-*; Lith. *kasà* f. 'braid', Ru. *kosá* 'braid, plait', SCr. *kòsa* 'hair, wool' < **kos-eh₂-*; OPru. *kexti* 'braided hair'; Alb. *korr* m. 'cut with a sickle, harvest, reap' < **kos-ro-*.

The word is usually connected to the PIE root **kes-* 'to comb, card', which is defendable. The PGM. formation **hezdō-* must then have acquired a **d^hh₁-*extension, like e.g. **mizdō(n)-* 'reward' < **mis-d^hh₁-eh₂-*. For the loss of **z* before **d* in dialectal Germanic, see the same word. ON *haddr* m. 'hair of the head' < **hazda-* is formally close, but continues an *o*-grade formation **kos-d^hh₁-o-*. Also cf. OFr. *hart* 'rope'.

***hi-** pron. 'this, these' — Go. *his** pron. 'id.' ⇒ **ki-* (IE) — Hitt. *kīn*. 'this' < **ki*, Lith. *šis* pron. 'this' (cf. *šiañ-dien* 'today', *šī-met* 'this year', *šè* 'here'), OCS *съ* pron. 'id.' (cf. *дънь-съ* 'today'), Arm. *sa* pron. 'id.' < **ki-*; also in e.g. Gr. *σῆτες*, Alb. *si-vjet* 'this year' < **ki-uet-es*; OIr. *cé* 'here', Lat. *-c(e)* in *ecce* and *hi-c* < **ke*.

A marginally attested pronoun. Gothic preserved the dat. *himma*, the acc. *hina* and the neut. *hita*. In West Germanic, the original instrumental form **hiō* < **ki-oh₁* was preserved in some fixed phrases, e.g. OE *hēodæg*, OS *hiudiga*, OHG *hiu tagu*, *hiutu* (G *heute*). See also **hiar* 'here'.

***hiar** adv. 'here' — Go. *her* adv. 'id.', ON *hér* adv. 'id.', Efd. *jār* adv. 'id.', OE *hēr* adv. 'id.', E *here*, OFri. *hīr* adv. 'id.', OS *hēr*, *hier* adv. 'id.', Du. *hier* adv. 'id.', OHG *hiar*, *hia* adv. 'id.', G *hier* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **ki-or* (DRV).

The North-West Germanic languages all point to **hiar* from PIE **ki-or* (Kortlandt 2006), which contains the root **hi-* < **ki-* 'this', cf. Lith. *šis* 'this' and the suffix *-ar* as in **bar* 'there' < **to-r*. The surfacing of the diphthong **ia* as Go. *ē*, ON *é*, OHG *ia* indicates that it merged with **ē₂* as early as the PGM. period (cf. Kortlandt 2006). Also note Go. *hiri*, which presupposes a more primary form **ki-r* plus an obscure suffix *-i* (< **ih₁?*).

***higēn-** ~ ***hikēn-** w.v. 'to pant(?)' — Nw. *hika* w.v. 'to long for', Sw. dial. *hikja* 'to pant', Da. *hige* w.v. 'to long for, wait for', OE *hīgian* w.v. 'to hie, haste, strive', MDu. *higen* w.v. 'to pant', Du. *hijgen* w.v. 'to pant', obs. 'to yearn' (GM).

A verb with a semantic range between 'to pant' and 'to long for' (cf. Du. *snakken* 'to gasp for breath; to yearn'). The alternation of **hig-* and **hik-* can be due to infection with the geminate of the iterative **hikkōn-*, cf. Du. *aan-hikken tegen* 'to postpone, procrastinate'). No further etymology: the connection with Skt. *śighrā-* 'fast' and Ru. *sigát'* 'to leap' must be abandoned

because the original meaning was 'to pant' in Germanic. Also cf. the highly onomatopoeic Du. *hikken*, Fri. *hikje* 'to hiccup'.

***hihelōn-** f. 'hoarfrost' — ON *héla* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ila* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kī-kēlh₁-eh₂*-(?) (IE) — Lith. *šalnà*, Latv. *saīna* f. 'light frost', OCS *slana*, SCr. *slána* f. 'hoarfrost' < **kolh₁-neh₂*-; Lith. *šalti* (*šqlù*), Latv. *saīt* 'to freeze' < **ko(-n-)lh₁*-.

The Germanic word looks like a reduplicated formation to the root **kēlh₁*- 'to be cold', cf. Skt. *śísira*- 'cold' < **kī-kēlh₁-o-*. The underlying proto-form, however, would through PGm. **hihul-ōn-* result in ON ***hjóla*. For this reason, I reconstruct the word as **hihelōn-* < **kī-kēlh₁*-. Also cf. PGm. **hagla*- 'hail', which usually is assumed to be another, closely related reduplicated formation. Certainly unreduplicated is Du. *hal* n. 'frozen soil' < **hala-* < **kolh₁-o-* (cf. Lith. *pā-šalas* m. 'id.').

***hindō-** f. 'hind' — ON *hind* f. 'id.', Far. *hind* f. 'id.', OE *hind* f. 'id.', E *hind*, OFri. *hinde* f. 'id.', OS *hind-beri* 'raspberry', Du. *hinde* c. 'hind', OHG *hinta* f. 'id.', G *Hinde* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kēm-teh₂*- (IE) — Gr. κριάς, -άδος f. 'young deer, pricket' < **kēm-nd-o-*.

A word probably derived from the PIE root **kēm-* 'hornless', cf. Skt. *śáma*-adj. 'id.' < **kēm-o-*. Related to **hamala-* 'mutilated' (q.v.).

***hinkan-** s.v. 'to limp, hobble' — OE *hincian* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *hinken* w.v. 'id.', Du. *hinken* w.v. 'id.', OHG *hinkan* s.v. 'id.', G *hinken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kéng-e-* (WEUR) — OIr. *cingid* 'to tread, step, walk', MW *ry-gyng* 'to amble' < **kéng-e-*.

Also cf. OE *helle-hinca* m. 'devil' and the zero-grade intensive OE *huncettan* w.v. 'to limp' < **hunk-atjan-*, which is based on a further unattested iterative **hunkōn-* < **kng-néh₂*-. Apart from OIr. *cingid*, **hinkan-* is often connected to Gr. σκάζω 'to limp' < **skng-ie-* and Skt. *khañjati* 'id.' < **skeng-e-* (cf. Seebold 1970: 255), but these forms are rather cognate with **skinkan-* ~ **skankan-* ~ **skunkan-* 'ham, shank' (q.v.).

***hinnō-** f. 'thin skin, membrane' — ON *hinna* f. 'id.', Far. *hinna* f. 'id.', Elfd. *inna* f. 'id.', OE *hion* f. 'meninx(?)', NFri. *hann* 'lobe of the brain' ⇒ **kent-n-eh₂*-(?) (WEUR?) — Close to OIr. *ceinn* 'head', *cenni* pl. 'scales', W *cen* m. 'skin' < **ken(t)no-*.

The connection with PCelt. **ken(t)no-* could imply a form **kent-neh₂*-, and indeed PGm. **hindnō-* would have regularly given **hinnō-*. The existence of a dental is further supported by Far. *hind* f. 'membrane, film' < **hindō-* (as well as Lat. *centō* n. 'blanket, patched cloth' if related). In view of Icel. *himna* f. 'membrane, film, layer' < **hinnō-*, however, it may be preferable to reconstruct an *mn*-stem **kén(t)-mōn*, gen. **ken(t)-mn-ós*, which would probably give PGm. **himmō*, **hinnaz*. Yet another possibility is to connect Nw. *hime* f. 'thin layer' < **hīmōn-*, which could require the reconstruction of the para-

digm as **kéin-mōn*, **kin-mn-ós*. The root of the latter formation is irreconcilable with the Celtic forms, however.

**hinþan*- s.v. 'to reach for' — Go. *hinþan* s.v. 'to catch', OSw. *hinna* s.v. 'to obtain' ⇒ *(*k*)*ént-e-* (EUR).

The strong verb gave rise to some nominal derivations, viz. Go. *hunþs* f. 'captivity' < **hunþi-*, OE *hūð*, OHG *hunda* 'booty' < **hundō-* and **handu-* 'hand' (q.v.). For a verbal cognate, cf. the iterative **huntōn-* 'to chase, hunt'.

**hitjō-* f. 'heat' — OFri. *hete* f. 'id.', OS *hittia* f. 'id.', Du. *hitte* c. 'id.', OHG *hizze*, *hizza* f. 'id.', G *Hitze* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kid-ieh₂₋* (GM).

Related to **haita-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *hiti* m. 'heat' < **hitan-*.

hittjan-* w.v. 'to hit (upon)' — ON *hitta* w.v. 'to hit upon; to hit, strike; to meet', Far. *hitta* w.v. 'to meet; to come across', Elfd. *itta* w.v. 'id.', OE *hittan* w.v. 'to hit upon, meet with', MDu. *hitten* w.v. 'to obtain; to succeed' ⇒ **kh₂id^hh₁-néh₂₋*? (IE?) — Lat. *caedō* 'to cut, hew, fell' < ?kh₂eid^hh₁-e-*.

The derivation of the verb is not entirely clear, but it might have been created to an iterative formation **hittōn-*. The formation is often assumed to be related to Lat. *caedō*, which would imply a Pre-Gm. form **kh₂eid-néh₂₋*, but it is not impossible that the Latin verb continues **kh₂-ei-d^hh₁₋* 'to make fall', i.e. a compound of **kh₂-ei-* (cf. Skt. *śīyáte* 'to fall' < metathesized **kīh₂-ié-*) and **d^heh₁₋* 'to put'. Similarly, W *cwyddaw* 'to fall', Bret. *coezaff* 'to fall, happen' may continue **kh₂-oi-d^hh₁-eh₂-ie-*, an extension of W *-chiawr* 'to fall' < **kh₂i-o-*. The original Germanic meaning seems to have been 'to strike', cf. the full grade form Far. *híta* w.v. 'to spank, beat' < **hīt-*.

**hīwiskja-* n. 'household' — ON *hýski* n. 'id.', Far. *húski*, *hýski* n. 'id.', OE *hīwisc* n. 'id.', OS *hīwiski* n. 'id.', OHG *hīwisci* n. 'id.', MHG *hīwisch(e)* n. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **hīwa-*, for which see **hīwōn-*.

**hīwōn-* n. 'married couple, household' — ON *hjú(n)*, *hjó(n)* n.pl., Far. *hjún* n.pl. 'id.', OE *hīwan* n.pl. 'married couple, household members', OFri. *hiōne*, *hiūne*, *hīne* n.pl. 'id.', OS *hīwun*, *hīun* n.pl. 'married couple', MDu. *huwe* f. 'id.', OHG *hīūn*, *hīwen*, *hīen* n.pl. 'id.' ⇒ **kei-uo-* (IE) — Skt. *śéva-* adj. 'dear, precious, friendly' < **kei-uo-*; Latv. *siēva* f. 'wife' < **kei-ueh₂₋* (with unclear accentuation); Lat. *civis* m./f. 'citizen' < **kei-ui-*.

A neuter plural *n*-stem **hīwōnō* created to **hīwa-* 'marriage', cf. Go. *heiwa-frauþa* m. 'master of the house', ON *hý-býli* n.pl. 'homestead', OE *hīw-cund* adj. 'domestic', G *Hei-rat* f. 'marriage'. The singular is continued as MHG *hīe* n. 'household member', Cimb. *haje*, pl. *hajar*, *hair* n. 'child'. Also cf. **hīwiskja-* and - on a deeper level - **haima-*.

***hlah(j)an-** s.v. 'to laugh' — ON *hlæja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *læa* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *läa* s.v. 'id.', OS *hlahan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *lachen* s./w.v., MHG *lachen* w.v. 'id.', G *lachen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **klok-ie-* (NEUR) — Ru. *klekotát* 'to scream (of bird of prey)'.
 The meaning of Ru. *klekotát* 'to scream (of birds of prey)' is especially close to the one of the iterative ON *hlakka* 'to scream (of birds); to rejoice' < **hlak(k)ōn-* (q.v.), which may indicate that the root originally meant 'to cackle'. Regarding form of the strong verb, the suffix alternation of ON *hlæja* < **hlahjan-* vs. OS *hlahan* < **hlahan-* is reminiscent of the one displayed by **hanhan-* 'to hang'. Perhaps, this alternation echoes the paradigm of an old *i*-present 3sg. **klok-éi-ti*, 3pl. **klok-i-énti*. See also **hlahtra-* and **hlōgjan-*.

***hlahtra-** m. (n.?) 'laughter' — ON *hlátr* m. 'id.', Far. *látur* m. 'id.', OE *hleahtr*, *hlehter* m. 'id.', E *laughter*, OHG *lahtar*, *hlahtar* n. 'id.', MHG *lahter* n. 'id.' (DRV).
 A *tro*-formation derived from **hlahjan-* (q.v.).

***hlaiba-** n. 'bread' — Go. *hlaifs* m. 'id.', ON *hleifr* m. 'id.', OE *hlāf* m. 'id.', E *loaf*, OHG *leip* m. 'id.', G *Laib* m. 'id.' (GM).
 Possibly related to MLG *leve-kōke*, MHG *lebe-kuoche*, G *Leb-kuchen* m. 'gingerbread' < **hliba-kōkan-*? No further etymology. The comparison with Gr. κλίβανος m. 'oven, furnace' is spurious.

A *tro*-formation derived from **hlahjan-* (q.v.).

***hlaiba-** n. 'bread' — Go. *hlaifs* m. 'id.', ON *hleifr* m. 'id.', OE *hlāf* m. 'id.', E *loaf*, OHG *leip* m. 'id.', G *Laib* m. 'id.' (GM).

Possibly related to MLG *leve-kōke*, MHG *lebe-kuoche*, G *Leb-kuchen* m. 'gingerbread' < **hliba-kōkan-*? No further etymology. The comparison with Gr. κλίβανος m. 'oven, furnace' is spurious.

***hlainjan-** w.v. 'to cause to lean' — OE *hlænan* w.v. 'id.', E *to lean*, OHG *leinen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A late causative to **hlinēn-* (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *hlain* 'hill', ON *hlein* f. 'projecting rock, slope' < **hlaina/ō-*.

***hlaiwa-** n. 'barrow, funeral mound' — Go. *hlaiw* m. 'tomb, grave', OE *hlāw* m. 'id.', OS *hlēo* m. 'grave', OHG *lēo*, *hlēo* m. 'id.', MHG *lē* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kloi-uo-* (IE).

A *wa*-stem to the root **klei-* 'to be inclined', for which see **hlinēn-*.

***hlak(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to laugh' — ON *hlakka* w.v. 'to cry, scream (of eagles); to rejoice, exult', OFri. *hlakkia*, *hlakia* w.v. 'id.', WFri. *laitsje* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **klok-néh₂-* (DRV).

The iterative 3sg. **hlakkōpi*, 3pl. **hlagunanþi* to **hlah(j)an-* (q.v.). OFri. *hlakia* and WFri. *laitsje* continue a variant **hlakōn-* with a secondary singulate.

***hlinkjan-** w.v. 'to twist, turn' — OE *ge-hlencan* w.v. 'to braid', MHG *lenken* w.v. 'to bend' ⇒ **klong-éie-* (GM).

Also cf. MHG, G *link* adj. 'left' < **hlinka-*, OHG *lanka*, *hlanka*, MHG *lanke* f. 'thigh' < **hlankō-* (> OFr. *flanc*) and ON *hlekk* m. 'chain, fetter' < **hlanki-*, OE *hlence* f. 'link' < **hlankjō-*. The extra-Germanic comparison with the marginally attested Lat. *clingō*, *-ere* 'to gird' (Paul. ex Fest.) or 'to close' (Isidore) < **kléng-e-* and ToA *klank* 'riding animal', ToB *klenke* m. 'vehicle' (Adams 1999: 227) is doubtful.

**hlanþōjan-* w.v. 'to rob' — ON *hlanna* w.v. 'to rob' (GM).

A verb only attested in ON, but further supported by OHG *landeri*, OE *hlōðere* m. 'robber' < **hlanþ-arja-* (cf. with an older suffix: ON *hlenni* m. 'id.' < **hlanþjan-*) and OE *hlōð*, ODu. *hloth* 'booty' < **hlanþō-* (Quak 1979). No clear etymology: hardly an *n*-infix cognate of **hlaþan-* (q.v.).

**hlaþan-* s.v. 'to load' — Go. *af-hlaþan* s.v. 'to burden, load down', ON *hlaða* s.v. 'to pile up; build; load', Far. *laða* s./w.v. 'id.', OE *hladan* s.v. 'to heap, pile up, build, load', E *to load*, OFri. *hleda* s.v. 'id.', OS *hladan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *laden* w./s.v. 'id.', OHG *ladan*, *hladan* s.v. 'id.', G *laden* s.v. 'id.' (NEUR) — Lith. *klóti* (*klóju*), Latv. *klāt* 'to cover' < **kleh₂-ie-*; OCS *klasti* 'to put', Ru. *klást'* (*kladú*), SCr. arch. *klàsti* 'to put' < **kleh₂-d^hh₁-*.

The Balto-Slavic forms imply a root **kleh₂-*, which means that the *-d-* in Germanic must be suffixal. Presumably, a *t* was added to the root when the original aorist **klōt* < **kléh₂-t* was reanalyzed as a perfect (cf. **stōd-* 'stood' < **stéh₂-t*). This reanalysis must have taken place after the merger of **ā* and **ō*, but before the great sound shifts, as is implied by e.g. the nominal derivative ON *hlass* n. 'cart-load' < **klat-to-* or **klat-so-*.

hlauni-* f. 'loin, buttock' — ON *hlaun* n. 'id.', Nw. dial. *laun* f. 'id.' ⇒ **klou-ni-* (IE) — Skt. *śróṇi-*, YAv. *sraoni-* f. 'buttock, hip'; OPru. *slaunis* 'thigh', Lith. *šlaunis* f. 'thigh, hip', Latv. *slaūna*, *slaūne* f. 'hip' < **klouni-* (-(i)eh₂-*); Lat. *clūnis* m./f. 'buttocks, haunch', W *clun* f. 'thigh'; with irregular loss of **u*: Gr. κλόνις f. 'haunch' < **klon-i-*.

An old IE term for 'thigh'.

**hlaupan-* s.v. 'to jump, leap' — Go. *us-hlaupan* 'to leap forth, jump up', ON *hlaupa* s.v. 'to leap, jump; to run', Far. *leypa* s.v. 'to jump; to fall, tumble; to curdle', Elfd. *lopa* s.v. 'to leap, run; to creep', OE *hlēapan* s.v. 'to leap, jump, dance, run', E *to leap*, OFri. *hlāpa* s.v. 'to walk, run; to flow', OS *hlōpan* s.v. 'to run', Du. *lopen* s.v. 'to walk, run', OHG *loufan*, *hloufan* s.v. 'id.', G *laufen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV) — Lith. *klūpti* (*klumpù*), Latv. *klupt* 'to stumble' < **klu-m-p-*.

A strong verb back-formed to the iterative **hluppōn-* (q.v.) < **klup-néh₂-*. The root-final *p* continues a Pre-Gm. geminate, for which cf. **hluppjan-*. OFri. *hlēpa* w.v. 'to call(?), summon(?)' appears to continue the causative **hlaupjan-*.

***hlauta-** m. 'lot' — Go. *hlauts* m. 'id.', ON *hlautr* m. 'id.', OS *hlōt* m. 'id.', OHG *lōz*, *hlōz* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *o*-grade formation to **hleutan-* (q.v.).

***hlefan-** s.v. 'to steal' — Go. *hlifan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **klép-e-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *clepō*, *-ere* 'id.'; further cf. Gr. κλέπτω 'to steal' < **klep-ie-*; OIr. *cluain* f. 'deceit' < **klop-ni-*; Cz. *klopa* f. 'lapel, flap' < **klop-eh₂-*; OPru. *au-klipts* 'concealed' < **klp-to-* (with secondary zero-grade *-i-?*).

A strong verb derived from a European root **klep-*. Also cf. Go. *hliftus* m. 'thief' < **klep-tu-* with an agentive *tu-* suffix (for which cf. **werdu-* 'host').

***hleuman-** m. 'hearing' — Go. *hliuma* m. 'id.', ON *hljómr* m. 'sound, tone', Far. *ljómur* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kléu-mon-* (IE) — Identical Av. *sraoman-* n. 'hearing'.

A *mn*-stem created to the PIE root **kleu-*, for which see **hleuþa-* and **hlūda-*. Also cf. OHG *liumunt*, *hliumunt* m. 'reputation', Skt. *śrómata* n. 'id.' < **kleu-mn-to-*.

***hleutan-** s.v. 'to obtain by lot' — ON *hljóta* s.v. 'to get, obtain; must', Far. *ljóta* s.v. 'to get as one's share; to be obliged, compelled to', OE *hlēotan* s.v. 'to cast lots; to obtain by lot', OS *hliotan* s.v. 'to acquire, receive', OHG *liozan*, *hliozan* s.v. 'to draw lots', MHG *liezen* s.v. 'to draw lots; to soothsay, perform magic' ⇒ **kléuHd-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *kliúti* (*kliūvù*) 'to stick', Latv. *kļūt* 'to become, succeed' < **kleuH-*; Latv. *kļūtas* m. 'fate' < **kleuH-to-*.

A strong verb apparently created to a Germanic and Baltic root **kleuH-*. The root-final dental of the Germanic verb is probably etymologically dissimilar from the dental of Lith. *kliudýti* (*kliudaū*) 'to stick', *-dýti* < **-d^hh₁-eie-* being a productive verbal suffix. It is possible to speculate that the Germanic *t* continues the root **dh₃-* 'to give'. The underlying stem **kleuH-dh₃-* would then originally have meant 'to give by lot'.

***hleuþa-** n. 'listening' — Go. *hliuþ** n. 'hearing', ON *hljóð* n. 'listening; silence; sound', Far. *ljoð* n. 'id.', Efd. *liuoð* f. 'sound' ⇒ **kleu-to-* (IE) — Av. *sraota-* n. 'listening'.

A *to*-stem derived from the PIE root **kleu-* 'to listen'. See also **hlūda-*.

***hleuza-** n. 'cheek' — ON *hlýr* n. 'cheek; bow of a vessel; flat of an axe', Icel. *hlýr* n. 'cheek; bow of a vessel; flat of an axe', OE *hlēor* n. 'cheek, face', OS *hlior* n. 'cheek', MDu. *lier* n. 'cheek, cheekbone' ⇒ **kléus-ó-* (IE?).

In view of the potential etymological link with **hlusēn-* 'to listen', the word is usually taken to have originally denoted the area around the ears. A typological parallel is provided by OIr. *clúas* f. 'hearing; ear' < **klou-sth₂-eh₂-*.

***hlewa-** n. 'shelter (from wind)' — ON *hlé* n. 'shelter, lee', OE *hlēo(w)* n. 'id.', ME *lē* 'id.', OFri. *hlī* m./n.? 'id.', OS *hlēo* n. 'concealment', EDu. *lije* 'lee side', Du. *lij-zijde* 'id.' ⇒ **kleh₁-uó-* (1E).

Also cf. the derived adjective ON *hlýr* 'mild, warm', OE *hlīwe*, *hlēowe* 'warm, sheltered', E *lew* 'lukewarm', MDu. *lieu*, Du. *luw* 'sheltered' < **hleuja-*. The word is not ablauting with **hlēwa-* (q.v.) < **kleh₁-uo-*, as the regular zero grade **klh₁-uo-* would never have resulted in PGm. **hlewa-*. It is likely, therefore, that the short **e* of **hlewa-* arose from **ē* due to Dybo's law of pretonic shortening.

***hlēwa-** adj. 'lukewarm' — Icel. *hlár* adj. 'melted; warm', MDu. *laeu* adj. 'lukewarm', Du. *lauw* adj. 'id.', OHG *lāo* adj. 'id.', MHG *lā* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kléh₁-uo-* (1E) — Lat. *caleō*, *-ēre* 'to be warm' < **klh₁-eh₁-*; without laryngeal: W *clyd* adj. 'warm', Lith. *šiltas*, Latv. *silts* adj. 'id.' < **kl-tó-*.

Closely related to **hlewa-* 'shelter'. Also cf. ON *hlær* adj. 'warm, mild' < **hlēja-* < **kleh₁-io-*.

***hlinēn-** w.v. 'to lean' — OE *hlinian*, *hleonian* w.v. 'id.', OS *hlinon* w.v. 'id.', Du. *leunen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *linēn*, *hlinēn* w.v. 'id.', G *lehnen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kli-n-eh₁-* (1E) — YAv. *ni-srinaomi* 1sg.pres. 'to lean' < **kli-neu-*; Gr. κλίνω 'to bend, incline, lean on, sink' < **kli-n-ie-*; Lat. *-clīnō*, *clīnāre* 'to bend' < **klei-neh₂-*; Lith. *šlīnti* (*šlīnu*) 'id.' < **kli-n-e-*.

A stative verb created to an old nasal present **kli-neh₂-* or **kli-neu-*. The root **klei-* is again likely to continue an *i*-present to the root **kel-*, for which see **halpa-*. See further **hlainjan-* and **hlaiwa-*.

***hlōan-** s.v. 'to low, bellow' — OE *hlōwan* s.v. 'id.', E *to low*, OS *hlōinga* f. 'bellowing', ODu. *luon*, *luogin* 'id.', Du. *loeien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *luoen* s.v. 'id.', MHG *luejen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **klóh₁-e-* (1E).

An originally strong verb that in view of its *o*-grade and iterative semantics must continue an intensive *klóh₁-e-* to the root **kelh₁-* (for which see **halōn-* / **hulōn-*). In spite of OLFr. *luogin* and OHG *luoen*, there is no evidence for a *j*-suffix: this glide just like the *w* of OE *hlōwan* arose as a hiatus filler in the separate Germanic daughter languages.

***hlōgjan-** w.v. 'to make laugh' — Go. *uf-hlohjan** w.v. 'id.', ON *hlægja* wv. 'id.', Icel. *hlægja* w.v. 'id.', Nw. dial. *løgja* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to **hlah(j)an-* (q.v.). Also cf. Far. *løggin*, Nw. *løyen* (*løgjen*) adj. 'funny'.

***hlūda-** adj. 'loud' — OE *hlūd* adj. 'id.', E *loud*, OFri. *hlūd* adj. 'id.', WFri. *lūd* adj. 'id.', OS *hlūd* adj. 'id.', Du. *luid* adj. 'id.', OHG *lūt*, *hlūt* adj. 'id.', G *laut* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from the root **kleu-* (for which cf. **hleupa-*). Since this root did not end in a laryngeal, the long **ū* must have arisen secondarily within Germanic. Possibly, the adjective is to be analyzed as a *vřdđhi*-gerundive originally meaning 'hearable'.

***hluni-** m. 'maple tree' — ON *hlynr* m. 'id.', OSw. *løn* m.(?) 'id.', Sw. *lön* c. 'id.', OE *hlyn* 'id.(?)', MLG *lonen-holt* n. 'maple wood' ⇒ **klun-i-* (EUR) — Lith. *klēvas*, Latv. *kļavs* m. 'maple tree' < **kleu-o-*; OCS *klēnъ*, Ru. *klēn*, SCr. *klēn* m. 'id.' < **klen-o-*.

A European word. The alternation of Gm. **klun-*, Balt. **kleu-* and Slav. **klen-* is difficult to account for, but can perhaps be resolved by reconstructing a proterodynamic *uen*-stem, nom. **kléu-un*, gen. **klu-én-s* that was remodeled into **klé-un*, **kl-én-s* in Slavic. The Germanic form **hluni-* would, then again, point to a remodeling **kléu-un*, **klu-n-és*. For another potential *un*-stem, see **belunōn-*.

***hluppjan-** w.v. 'to lift' — MHG *lupfen*, *lūpfen* w.v. 'to lift; to rush' (DRV).

The meaning 'to lift' allows for two potential etymologies, i.e. 1) to **luftu-* 'sky' (whence ON *lyfta*, MHG *lüften* w.v. 'to lift' < **luftjan-*); and 2) to **hlaupan-* 'to jump, leap'. Since the MHG verb also has an attestation with the meaning 'to rush' (see MHW: 1, 1988), the latter possibility is probably more plausible. The *jan*-verb may then have directly been derived from the iterative **hluppōn-*.

***hluppōn-** w.v. 'to run' — MDu. *loppen* w.v. 'to run' ⇒ **klup-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Latv. *klupināt* 'to keep stumbling' < **klup-néh₂-*.

The iterative belonging to the strong verb **hlaupan-*, apparently continuing a paradigm 3sg. **hluppōpi*, 3pl. **hlubunanpi* < **klup-néh₂-ti*, **klup-nh₂-énti* (also cf. ME *lōpen* w.v. 'to jump, leap', which does not necessarily have to be a loanword from ON *hlaupa*, but can also continue **hlupōn-*). The formation is exactly parallel to Latv. *klupināt*, the iterative to *klupt*. Note that the suffix *-inā-* in this language arose as a conflation of the zero grade *-in-* < **-i_hh₂-* and the full grade *-nā-* < **-neh₂-*.

***hlusēn-** w.v. 'to listen' — OHG *losēn*, *hlosēn* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **klus-eh₁-ie* (IE) — Skt. *śrōṣati* 'to listen; to obey' < **kléus-e-*; Arm. *lsem* 'to hear, listen; to obey' < **kluḱ-* by assimilation from **klus-* (cf. *luř* adj. 'silent' < **klus-ro-*); OCS *sluřati*, SCr. *slūřati* 'to hear' < **klous-ie-* (with secondary **y* also OCS *slyřati*); ToA *klyos-*, ToB *klyaus-* 'id.' < **klēus-*; Lith. *klausyti* (*klausau*), Latv. *klāusīt* 'id.' < **klous-eie-* (with depalatalization of **k* before *-l-*).

The root **kleus-* is an extension of **kleu-*, for which see e.g. **hleuman-* and **hlūda-*, and may have arisen from the *s*-aorist **klēus-t* 'notices, picks up'. It

is further attested in the formations **hlusti-*, **hluz-* and perhaps also in **hleuz-*.

***hlusti-** f. 'hearing, listening' — ON *hlust* n. 'ear', Far. *lust* f. 'opening of the auditory meatus', OE *hlyst* m./f. 'hearing', OS *hlust* f. 'ear, hearing, listening' ⇒ **klus-ti-* (DRV/IE) — Skt. *śrúṣṭi-* 'complaisance'.

A *ti*-stem derivation to the root **klus-*, see **klusēn-*. Cf. the secondary derivations ON *hlusta* w.v. 'to listen' < **hlustōjan-* and OE *hlystan* w.v. 'id.' < **hlustjan-*. E *listen* (= OE North. *lysna*) probably corresponds to MHG *lūsenen* 'to listen' < **hlusinōn-*.

***hluti-** m. 'share' — ON *hlutr* m. 'lot; share, part', Far. *lutur* m. 'id.', E *lot*, OHG *luz*, *hluz* m. 'id.', MHG *luz* m. 'share of land' (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from **hleutan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE, OFri. *hlot*, OHG *loz*, *hloz*, G *Los* n. 'lot; share' < **hluta-*.

***hluz-** n. 'listening' — ON *hlør*, *hler* n. 'listening, eavesdropping', Icel. *hler* n. 'id.', Far. *ler* n. 'waiting', Nw. dial. *standa á lere* 'to stand and listen; to peak' (cf. Icel. *standa á hleri* 'to stand eavesdropping') ⇒ **klus-ó-* (IE) — Close to OCS *sluxъ* 'hearing' < **klous-o-*.

From Proto-Norse **hlor-*, which gave ON *hlør* by *r*-fronting. Also cf. ON *hlera* w.v. 'to eavesdrop', Far. *lera* w.v. 'to stand and wait' and ON *hleði*, Icel. *hleði*, obs. *hleri* m. 'shutter, trapdoor' (< 'to stand ajar'). The correspondence of ON *-ð-* with Icel. *-r-* in the latter word is irregular, but has a parallel in the dissimilation of ON *yðr* obl.du. 'you' < **iðwir* < **irwir*, cf. Go. *izwis* < **izwiz*. Note that the forms with *-r-* must be primary, as the vocalism of ON *hleði*, Icel. *hleri* points to *r*-fronting of PN **hlor-*. The dissimilation of *z* to *ð* is likely to have taken place after the devoicing of *hl-* to *ʃ-*, so **hlorēn* > **hløri* > **ʃøri* > **ʃøði* > *ʃeði*.

***hnaigjan-** ~ ***hnaiwjan-** w.v. 'to make bow (down)' — Go. *hnaiwjan* w.v. 'to make go down; to humble', ON *hneigja* w.v. 'to make bow, incline; to lean', OE *hnægan* w.v. 'to humble', OS *gi-hnēgian* w.v. 'to bend down', Du. *neigen* w.v. 'to incline', OHG *neigan*, *hneiken* w.v. 'to bow', G *neigen* w.v. 'to tend, to incline, to bend' (WEUR).

The causative of **hniwan-* ~ **hnigan-* (q.v.). The Pre-Gm. form **knoig^{wh}-éie-* regularly lost the labialization after **o* and before **i/j* (cf. **sagja-1* 'man, hero' < **sok^wH-ió-*). Go. *hnaiwjan* has its *w* from *hneiwan*.

***hnaskwu-** adj. 'soft' — Go. *hnasqus* adj. 'soft, delicate', OE *hnesce* adj. 'nesh, soft, delicate, tender, effeminate', E *nesh* adj. 'soft, tender', WFri. *nesk* adj. 'delicate', MDu. *nesch*, *nisch* adj. 'soft' (DRV).

A *wa*-stem possibly derived from the stem of OHG *hnaskōn* w.v. 'to nibble, have a sweet tooth'. This may in turn be an *sk*-present to a root **knes-* as retrieved from Lith. *knīsti* (*knisù*) 'to break up' (= **kns-* with secondary zero grade *-i-*).

***hnawwu-** adj. 'stingy; tight' — ON *hnøggr* adj. 'stingy', OE *hnēaw* adj. 'stingy; near', MDu. *nauwe* adj. 'tight; precise', Du. *nauw* adj. 'id.', MHG *nou* adj. 'id.', G *ge-nau* adv. 'precisely' (DRV).

A *u*-stem to the strong verb **hnewwan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Sw. *njugg* adj. 'stingy' < **hnewwja-* with East Norse breaking of *-i-* to *-ju-*.

***hnefan-** m. 'fist' — ON *hnefi* m. 'id.' (> ME *nēve*, E *nieve*), Far. *nevi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *nevi* m. 'hand', MHG *neve-mez* 'a fistful' ⇒ **kneþ-on-* (GM).

The *-v-* of MHG *neve-mez* proves that the word must be reconstructed as **hnefan-* rather than **hneban-*. This precludes the received connection with the predominantly Baltic root **kneþh-* e.g. Lith. *knibti* (*knimbù*) 'to kink, snap' < **kn-ṃ-bh-e-* and Latv. *knibināt* 'to pick, collect, gather' < **knþh-néh₂-* (with secondary zero grade in *-i-*) as well as the semantically more attractive link with Lith. *žnybti, gnybti* 'to pinch' (see **knīpan-*). Also cf. Elfd. *návð* w.v. 'to dig; to fumble; to grab' < **hnaþōjan-* and perhaps also MHG *nef* m. 'begging', G Swab. *nāfen* 'to beg'.

***hnekkan-** ~ ***hnačka(n)-** m. 'neck' — ON *hnački* m. 'id.', Far. *nački* m. 'neck; face of a hammer; top of a rock drill', Elfd. *načke* m. 'neck', OE *hnecca* m. 'id.', E *neck*, OFri. *hnekka* m. 'id.', ODu. *nec, nac* m. 'id.', Du. *nek* c. 'id.', OHG *nack, hnack* m. 'id.', G *Nacken* m. 'id.' ⇒ **knek-on-* (IE) — ToA *kñuk* 'neck' < **knek-on-*.

The word for 'neck' emerges with at least two different ablauting *n*-stems, viz. **hnekkan-* in Ingvaemonic (but also cf. MHG *ge-nicke*, G *Ge-nick* n. 'neck' < **ga-hnekkja-*), **hnačkan-* in Nordic and High German. In addition, a zero-grade formation **hnukkan-*, apparently the source of It., Sp. *nuca*, Fr. *nuque*, is evidenced by EDu. *nocke* '*nucha, spina dorsi, medulla spinalis*'. In view of the close formal and semantic similarities with To. *kñuk*, it seems possible to reconstruct a PIE *n*-stem **knék-ōn*, gen. **kñk-n-ós*, acc.pl. **knok-n-ṛs* (Kroonen 2011a: 167ff.). The regular outcome of this paradigm, viz. **hnehō*, **hunkkaz*, **hnačkuns* was apparently remodeled into **hnekkō*, **hnukkaz*, **hnačkuns*. Since both the *a-* and zero-grade forms also occur with the meaning 'top, summit', cf. Far. *nakkur* m. 'steep rock', OHG *hnack* m. 'summit' < **hnačka-* and Far. *nokki* m. 'top of the yard', MDu. *nocke* 'tip' < **hnukkan-*, it is possible that G *Hunke* 'hillock' is a vestige of the original genitive form. It is therefore likely that OIr. *cnoc*, W *cnwch* m. 'hill' was borrowed from Germanic rather than the other way around.

***hneudan-** s.v. 'to rivet' — ON *hnjóða* s.v. 'to beat; to rivet, clinch', OHG *bi-hneotan* s.v. 'to fasten, rivet' (GM).

A strong verb usually linked to Gr. Hsch. κνύθος 'small thorn'. This connection is semantically unconvincing, however. Within Germanic, there is a clear link with the iterative **hnutt/dōn-1* (q.v.). The weak verbs MLG *nēden* and *nieden*, *nieten* 'to rivet' were derived from the deverbal noun MHG *niet*, MLG *nēd* 'rivet' < **neuda-*. Further cf. Swi. *nüttel* 'penis' < **hnudila-*.

***hneupan-** s.v. 'to pluck' — Go. *dis-hniupan* s.v. 'to break apart, tear', OSw. *niupa* s.v. 'to pinch', Elfd. *niyopa* s.v. 'id.', OE *ā-hnēopan* s.v. 'to pluck off', E *to nip* (DRV).

A secondary strong verb derived from the iterative **hnupp/bōn-* (cf. Lühr 1988: 369-70; Kroonen 2011a: 106). The root-final **p* continues a shortened geminate, and does not presuppose a PIE **b* (*pace* Lehmann 1986: 91).

***hnewwan-** s.v. 'to hit' — ON *hnøggva*, *hnyggja* s.v. 'to strike, cut off', Elfd. *negga* s.v. 'to butt', OHG *niuwan* s.v. 'to thrust; to grind' ⇒ **knéuH-e-* (EUR) — Gr. κνύω 'to scratch' < **knuH-ie-*; Latv. *knūt* 'to itch'.

A strong verb **hnewwan-*. The *ɔ* of ON *hnøggva* (for expected **hnyggva*) is analogical after *høggva* < **hawwan-* (Rasmussen 1989): the original *e*-vocalism is confirmed by Elfd. *negga*. The verb was created to a European root **kneuH-*. The secondary link with Skt. *kṣanóti* 'to hurt' < **t(k)n-neu-* (Gunnarson 1971; LIV²: 645-6) is formally difficult, as the European forms seem to point to a root with a laryngeal. See also **hnawwu-*.

***hnīpan-** s.v. 'to pinch, squeeze' — MLG *nīpen* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *nipen* s.v. 'the squeeze; to tear off (with nails or teeth); to snap', Du. *nijpen* w.v. 'to press' (DRV).

The verb continues Pre-Gm. **hnīppan-* and must in view of the root-final geminate have been derived from the iterative **hnippōn-* (q.v.).

***hnipōn-** w.v. 'to be downcast' — ON *hnīpa* w.v. 'to be downcast, droop' ⇒ **knib^h-néh₂-(?)* (NEUR) — Lith. *knibtī* (*knimbù*, *knibaũ*) 'to collapse, sink down' < **kni-m-b^h-e-(?)*.

A secondary stem variant of an iterative 3sg. **hnippōþi*, 3pl. **hnibunanþi* possibly continuing **knib^h-néh₂-ti*, **knib^h-nh₂-énti*. Also cf. ON *hnípa*, Far. *nípa* w.v. 'to be downcast, droop' < **hnīpēn-*. The appurtenance of Go. *ga-nipnan* w.v. 'to be sorrowful' hinges on the emendation to **ga-hnipnan-*. The verb has also been connected to OE (*ge-*)*nīpan* s.v. 'to grow dark' and *ge-nip* n. 'cloud', however.

***hnippōn-** w.v. 'to pinch' — ON *hnippa* w.v. 'to poke', ME *nippen* w.v. 'to nip; to pinch; to grab', E *to nip* ⇒ **knib^h-néh₂*- (NEUR?) — Lith. *kniēbti* (*kniebiù*), Latv. *kniēbt* 'to pinch' **kneib^h-ie*.

A marginally attested iterative. The link with Lith. *kniēbti* is attractive, but both in Germanic and Baltic there is an irregular and unresolved variation between **kneib^h-* and **ǵneib^h-* (see **knīpan-*). Within Germanic, the iterative served as the basis for the strong verb **hnīpan-* (q.v.).

***hnissa-** m. 'smell' — Icel. *hniss* n. 'smell (from cooking)', Far. *nissur* m. '(funny) taste, smell', Nw. dial. *niss* m. 'smell' ⇒ **knid-so-* (EUR) — Gr. Hom. κνίσση f. 'steam and odor of fat, smell and savor of burnt sacrifice, fat caul' < **knid-s-eh₂*-; Lat. *nīdor* m. 'strong smell, fumes' < **kneid-os*-.

The forms in the different IE languages all go back to an s-stem, nom. **knéid-ōs*, gen. **knid-s-ós*. Also cf. Icel. *hnissa* f. 'strong smell' < **hnissōn-*.

***hnit-** f. 'nit' — ON *gnit* f. 'id.', Icel. *gnit*, *nit* f. 'id.', Far. *nitrur* pl. 'id.', Elfd. *gnit* f. 'id.', OE *hritu* f. 'id.', E *nit*, MDu. *nete* f. 'id.', Du. *neet* c. 'id.', OHG *niz*, *hniz* f. 'id.', G *Niß* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kh₃nid-(?)* (EUR) — Gr. κνίς f. 'nit; flea; bug', Alb. *thēri* / *thēni* f. 'nit', Arm. *anic* 'id.' < **kh₃nid-* (with loss of *k* in Arm.?); OIr. *sned* f., W *nedd*, *nedden* sgl. 'id.' < **snid-eh₂*-.

A European word with many different irregular cognates. Gr. κνίς, Alb. *thēni* and Arm. *anic* can perhaps be reconciled into a proto-form **kh₃nid-*, assuming that the Albanian form went through a stage **śanid-* and that Arm. *anic* developed from a simplified form **onid-s*. PGM. **hnit-* < **knid-*, on the other hand, shows no trace of a laryngeal, and neither does OIr. *sned* < **snid-eh₂*-. Originally, the word may have been a compound, but due to all kinds of – apparently tabooistic distortions, its reconstruction remains problematic. Also cf. the formally more dissimilar Lat. *lēns*, *-endis* and Ru. *gnída*, SCR. *gnjīda*, Lith. *glinda*, Latv. *gnīda*, *gņīda* f. 'nit'.

***hnītan-** s.v. 'to poke, butt' — ON *hníta* w.v. 'to poke', OE *hnītan* s.v. 'to bump, stick', OS *of-hnītan* s.v. 'to tear off', Du. dial. *nijten* w.v. 'to butt (of animals)' ⇒ **knéid-e-* (EUR) — Gr. κνίζω 'to scratch, pound, chop up, provoke' < **knid-ie-*; OIr. *cned* f. 'wound' < **knid-eh₂*-.

A strong verb to a European root *(*k*)*neid-*. Also cf. OE *hritol*, MDu. *netel* adj. 'given to butting' < **hnitala-* and the intensive ON *hneita* w.v. 'to poke, insult' < **hnaitjan-*.

***hnīwan-** ~ ***hnīgan-** s.v. 'to bow (down)' — Go. *hneiwan* s.v. 'id.', ON *hnīga* s.v. 'to bow down, fall gently', Far. *nīga* s.v. 'to bend, stoop, drop; to bow', OE *hnīgan* s.v. 'to bend, bow down, incline', OFri. *hnīgan* s.v. 'to bow down', OS *hnīgan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *nijgen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *nīgan*, *hnīgan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *nīgen* s.v.

'id.' ⇒ *knéig^{wh}-e- (WEUR) — Lat. *cōnīveō* 'to be tightly closed, close (of the eye)' < *kom-knéig^{wh}-e-(?).

An etymologically obscure verb with Lat. *cōnīveō* as the only formally possible, but semantically remote cognate. The vacillation between *hnīwan- and *hnīgan- is due to influence from the causative *hnaigjan- ~ *hnaiwjan-, where the labialization was regularly lost (between *o and *i/j, cf. *sagja- 1 'man, hero' < *sok^{wH}-ió-). In the strong verb, on the other hand, the change *g^{wh} > *w is expected, cf. *snīwan- 'to snow' < *snéig^{wh}-e-.

*hnōjan- w.v. 'to groove' — OHG *nōen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *nūejen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *knéh₂-ie- (EUR) — Gr. -κναιῶ 'to scrape, scratch', OIr. *imm-cná*, W *cnói* 'to bite, chew', Lith. *knóti* (*knója*) 'to peel, tear' < *kneh₂-ie-.

In many cases, OHG verbs in -en (< *-jan-) continue older *verba pura*, which theoretically allows us to reconstruct a strong verb *hnōan- < *knóh₂-e-. The late OHG *ginūiter marchstein* 'carved landmark', however, confirm that the PGm. verb really was *hnōjan-, thus agreeing to the formation *kneh₂-ie- as supported by the other IE languages. Also cf. OHG *nuo(w)il* m. 'plane' < *hnōila-, OS *hnōa* 'joint, seam', OHG *nuo*, *hnuo* f. 'joint, seam' < *hnōō- and G *Nut* f. 'groove, notch' < *hnōdō-.

*hnupp/bōn- w.v. 'to tear off' — Efld. *nuppa* w.v. 'id.', OE *hnoppian* w.v. 'id.', G Alem. *noppen* w.v. 'to jerk, pluck' (NEUR?) — Perhaps to Lith. *knabėnti* 'to pick (with the beak)' < *knob^h-nh₂-; Latv. *knābt* 'to pick; to peck' < *knob^h-; Gr. κνάπτω, κνάμπτω 'to card, wool; to mangle, tear' (hardly < *kn-m-b^h-ie-) is probably a late internally Greek formation associated with -κναιῶ 'to scrape, scratch' and κνήφη f. 'itch'.

An old iterative that gave rise to the strong verb *hneupan- (q.v.). In view of Nw. dial. *nappa* w.v. 'to pluck' < *hnappōn- (also cf. E *nap* 'woolly material removed from the surface of cloth'), I assume that the Germanic root *hnupp/b- has a secondary zero grade. As a consequence, the Pre-Gm. root must be reconstructed as *kneb^h- rather than *kneub^(h)-, something that is further supported by the potential cognate ON *hnafa* w.v. 'to cut off' < *knób^h-e-. Also cf. OE *hnoppa* m. 'nap of cloth', MDu. *noppe* f. 'wool fluff' < *hnupp/ōn-.

*hnut- f. 'nut' — ON *hnot*, pl. *hnøtr*, *hnetr* f. 'id.', Icel. *hneta* f. 'id.', Far. *nøta* f. 'id.', OSw. *nut*, pl. *nyter*, *nøter* f. 'id.', OE *hnutu*, pl. *hnyte* f. 'id.', E *nut*, MDu. *note* f. 'id.', Du. *noot* c. 'id.', OHG *nuz*, pl. *nuzzi* f. 'id.', G *Nuss* f. 'id.' ⇒ *knud-(?) (WEUR) — Lat. *nux* f. 'nut' < *knuk-; OIr. *cnú* f. 'id.', MW *cnau* 'id.' < *knuH-.

An old root noun *hnut-z, pl. *hnutiz. Icel. *hneta* does not continue an ablauting root *hnet-, but was back-formed from the plural *hnetur*, which regularly continues ON *hnøtr* by unrounding of the *ø* to *e*. Etymologically, the word for 'nut' is somewhat problematic, because the cognates in

Italo-Celtic have the same root **knu-*, but not the same suffixation. This, and the additional fact that the Germanic word is inflected as a root noun, may point to a non-IE origin.

***hnutt/dōn- 1** w.v. 'to beat' — Icel. *hnoða* w.v. 'to rivet', G Hess. *nussen* w.v. 'to beat' (GM).

The iterative to **hneudan-* (q.v.). The verb originally had a paradigm 3sg. **hnuttōpi*, 3pl. **hnudunanpi* < **knut-néh₂-ti*, **knut-nh₂-énti*. Further notable is the semantic parallelism between G Lorr. *nossen* w.v. 'to knock on someones head with the nuckles' and Du. *okker-noot* 'knock on the top of the head with the knuckles' (the origin of the first element is unknown, but seems to have been inspired by *okker-noot* 'walnut').

***hnutt/dōn- 2** w.v. 'to shake' — Elfd. *noðá* w.v. 'to sprain, wrench', ME *nodden* w.v. 'to nod', E *to nod*, MDu. *noten* w.v. 'to mate (of animals)', OHG *hnotōn* w.v. 'to shake', MHG *notten* w.v. 'to move to and fro', G Lorr. *nottelen* w.v. 'to stagger, shudder' (GM).

The iterative to OHG *bi-hneotan* 'to shake out' < **hneudan-*, which may or may not be identical to **hneudan-* 'to rivet'. Icel. *hnjóta* s.v. 'to stumble' < **hneut(t)an-* in turn appears to be a back-formation to the iterative.

***hōbō-** f. 'piece of land' — MLG *hōve* 'id.', MDu. *hoeve* 'id.', Du. *hoeve* c. 'farm', OHG *huoba* f. 'piece of land', G *Hube* f. 'hide, unit of area' ⇒ **keh₂p-éh₂-* (EUR) — Gr. κῆπος, Dor. κάρπος m. 'garden, orchard, plantation, unworked piece of land' < **keh₂p-o-*.

***hōda-** m. 'hat, hood' — OE *hōd* m. 'hood', E *hood*, MDu. *hoed* m. 'hat', Du. *hoed* c. 'id.', OHG *huot* m. 'hood, bonnet, hat', G *Hut* m. 'hat' ⇒ **koHt-ó-* (WEUR?).

The formation appears to continue **koHt-ó-* and is closely related to **hattu-* 'hat' (q.v.) < **kHt-nú-*. It may have served as the basis for OHG *huoten*, OE *hēdan* w.v. 'to guard' < **hōdjan-*, although the verb could theoretically also have developed from a regular causative **koHt-éie-*. OE *hædre* adv. 'anxiously', implying an adjective **hadra-* < **kHt-ró-(?)*, has been adduced as well, and would imply a primary meaning 'to be cautious'. For an alternative explanation, see **hattu-*.

***hōfa-** m. 'hoof' — ON *hófr* m. 'id.', Far. *hóvur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *uov* f. 'id.', OE *hōf* m. 'id.', E *hoof*, OFri. *hōf* m. 'id.', OS *hōf* m. 'id.', MDu. *hoef* m. 'id.', Du. *hoef* c. 'id.', OHG *huof* m. 'id.', G *Huf* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kōHp-o-* (IE) — Skt. *śaphá-* m. 'hoof', YAv. *safa-* m. 'hoof, horse-shoe(?)', Oss. *sæftæg* 'hoof' < **kōpH-o-*.

The difference between Gm. **kōHp-o-* and Indo-Iranian **kōpH-o-* implies that laryngeal metathesis occurred in one of the two forms. Since the same

type of metathesis is observed in Av. *kaofa*- 'mountain, hump' < **kouHp-o*- (see **hūpan*- < **kuHp-on*-), it is possible that the Germanic form **koHp-o*- is primary. Unrelated is Ru. *kopyto*, SCr. *kòpito* 'hoof', which was derived from the verb **kopàti*, cf. OCS *kopati*, Ru. *kopat'* 'to dig', Pol. *kopać* 'to dig; to paw with a hoof' (with the same suffix as in CS *koryto*, Ru. *koryto*, SCr. *kòrito* n. 'trough', Derksen 2008: 237).

***hōhan**- m. 'plow' — Go. *hoha* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kok-h₂*- (IE) — Skt. *śákāhā*- f. 'branch, twig', NP *śāx* 'twig' (with ś- for expected s-), Arm. *c'ax* 'branch', *c'ak'* 'thorny plant; harrow', Lith. *šakà* f. 'branch', Ru. *soxá* '(wooden) plough', SCr. *sòha* f. '(wooden) plow', Alb. *thak(ē)* m./n. 'awn, beard, pin, peg, tassel, fringe'.

The word in IE denoted a forked branch that was deployed as a primitive plow. The word has an interesting formal history. Skt. *śákāhā*-, with its combination of a long vowel and an aspirated *k*, points to a Plr. paradigm **ćākā*, gen. **ćakhas* < **kok-eh₂*, gen. **k(o)k-h₂-ós*. A similar kind of variation is implied by the co-occurrence of Arm. *c'ak'* < **kok*- and *c'ax* < **kok-h₂*-: since the normal outcome of PIE *k* is *s* in Armenian, it is possible to think that the *c'* arose by assimilation in the zero-grade genitive root **č^hkh-*. The Germanic word seems to be a different formation, i.e. an *n*-stem, apparently continuing **kōk-on*-, but it is possible to assume that the long **ō* arose in a form **kōh₂k*- that was metathesized from **kok-h₂*- (for a potential example of the opposite metathesis, however, cf. **hōfa*-). Also cf. OHG *huohili* n. 'aratiuncula' < **hōh(i)lja*-.

***hōkīna**- n. 'kid, young goat' — OE *hēcen* n. 'id.', MDu. *hoekijn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kōg^(h)* (NIE) — OCS *koza*, Ru. *kozá*, SCr. *kòza* f. 'goat' < **kog^h-eh₂*-.

A word that cannot be separated from OCS *koza*, although the irregularity of the sound correspondences makes it impossible to reconcile the different forms into a single PIE form. It is conceivable, for this reason, that the term was borrowed from an extinct European language by Slavic and Germanic independently. Also note that the proto-source **kōg^(h)*- is reminiscent of another phonetically irregular, and thus potentially non-IE word meaning 'goat', i.e. Gr. *αἴξ* < **h₂ei'ǵ*- and Skt. *ajā*- < **h₂eǵ-o*-.

***hōla**- n. 'flattery(?)' — ON *hól* n. 'praise, flattery', OE *hōl* n. 'vain speech, calumny, slander' ⇒ **kóHl-o*- (EUR) — Gr. *κηλέω* 'to charm, bewitch' < **keh_{1/2}-eie*-; Lat. *calvor* 'to deceive; be deceived' (derived from an unattested adjective **calus* < **kHl-u*-).

An *o*-stem adjective possibly derived from a sparsely attested base **keh₁*- or **keh₂*-. Also cf. Go. *af-holon* 'to slander' < **hōlōjan*- and ON *hæla* w.v. 'to praise', OE *hēlan* w.v. 'to slander', OHG *huolan* w.v. 'to deceive' < **hōljan*-.

***hōniz-** n. 'hen, fowl' — OS *hōn* n. 'hen', Du. *hoen* c. 'id.', OHG *huon* n. 'id.', G *Huhn* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A *vřddhi*-derivative from **hanan-* (q.v.). The WGM. languages point to **hōnaz*, pl. **hōniziz* (quasi PIE **keh₂n-os*, pl. **keh₂n-es-es*). ON *hænsn*, Far. *høsn*, Elfd. *yōns* n.pl. 'liens, poultry' points to a diminutive **hōnis-īna-*, a formation with stem variant in *-s that apparently was not affected by Verner's law.

***hōpa-** n. 'small bay(?)' — ON *hóp* n. 'land-locked bay, small inlet', Far. *hópur* top. 'small bay', OE *hōp* n. 'pool' ⇒ **koh₂p-nó-* (EUR).

A word that may continue Pre-Gm. **hōppa-* < **koh₂p-nó-* and thus can be related to **habanō-* 'harbor' < **kh₂p-ón-eh₂-* and **haba-* 'sea, lake' < **kh₂p-ó-*.

***hōra-** 1 m. 'adulterer' — Go. *hors* m. 'id.', ON *hórr* m. 'id.' ⇒ **keh₂ro-* (IE) — Latv. *kārs* adj. 'lecherous, lustful', Lat. *cārus* adj. 'sweet' < **keh₂ro-*; Skt. *kā-* 'to desire, like', YAv. *kā-* 'to take pleasure, desire' < **keh₂-*.

Also cf. **hōra-* 2 and **hōrōn-*.

***hōra-** 2 n. 'adultery' — ON *hór* n. 'id.', OE *hōr* n. 'id.', OFri. *hōr* n. 'id.', OS in: *hōr-hūs* 'brothel', OHG *huor* n. 'id.', MHG *huor* n. 'id.' ⇒ **keh₂ro-* (EUR/IE).

The noun seems to have given rise to the verb **hōrōjan-*, cf. ON *hóra*, OS *hōrian*, OHG *huorōn*, G *huren* 'to commit adultery', which is formally parallel to OIr. *caraid*, MW *caraf* 'to love' < **keh₂r-eh₂-ie-*. Cf. with a different suffix Go. *horinon* 'id.'.

***hōrōn-** f. 'whore' — ON *hóra* f. 'id.', OE *hōre* f. 'id.', E *whore*, OFri. *hōr* f. 'id.', MLG *hōre* f. 'id.', MDu. *hoere* f. 'id.', Du. *hoer* c. 'id.', OHG *huora* f. 'id.', G *Hure* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Also cf. OHG *huorra* < **hōrjōn-*. The appurtenance of MLG *herge*, *herje* 'whore, concubine', possibly from **harjōn-*, is less certain, but it can theoretically have developed from **keh₂r-iéh₂-* by pretonic shortening.

***hrab/ppan-** m. 'raven' — ON *hrafn* m. 'id.', Far. *ravnur* m. 'id.', OE *hræfn*, *hræm* m. 'id.', OS *naht-raban*, *-ram* m. 'id.', MDu. *rave* m. 'id.', Du. *raaf* c. 'id.', OHG *rabo*, *hrabo*, *rappo*, *hraban* m. 'id.', G *Rabe* m. 'id.' ⇒ **krob^h-on-*(?) (GM).

An *n*-stem that was thematicized to **hrabna-* in ON *hrafn*, OE *hræfn* and OHG *raban* (cf. Lühr 1988: 332). The original nominative **hrabō* is continued by OHG *rabo*, *hrabo*, G *Rabe*, MDu. *rave*, Du. *raaf*, while OHG *rappo* and MHG *rappe* appear to have arisen by contamination of the same case and the genitive **hrappaz* (= MHG *rapf*) < **krob^h-n-ós*. The underlying root **krob^h-* is likely to have been onomatopoeic in origin, cf. Sw. *korp*, Elfd. *kuorp*.

***hragjan-** w.v. 'to make stand, wake up, incite' — MDu. *regen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *regen* w.v. 'id.', G *regen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **krok-éie-* (EUR).

The causative of **hregan-* (q.v.).

***hrag/kkōn-** w.v. 'to jut out' — OE *ofer-hragan* w.v. 'to loom over(?)', MDu. *ragen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *hragēn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *ragen*, *racken* w.v. 'id.', G *ragen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **krok-néh₂-* (EUR).

A cluster of forms that continue both the iterative **hrakk/gōn-* and the stative **hragēn-* pertaining to **hregan-* (q.v.). The meaning of OHG *bi-raget* 'uneven' may point to an etymological connection with **rak(k)ōn-* (q.v.).

***hraiġan-** m. 'wrist(?)' — ON *hreiġi* m. 'wrist; the hand and fingers; seal's fin, flipper' ⇒ **kroip-on-* (NEUR) — Lith. *kreipti* (*kreipiù*) 'to turn' < **kreip-* and *kraipýti* 'id.' < **kroip-éie-*.

Also cf. ON *hrífa* s.v. 'to scratch; to grasp' < **kréip-e-* and OE *ge-hrifnian* w.v. 'to pull, grab'.

***hraigran-** ~ ***higran-** m. 'heron' — ON *hegri* m. 'id.', Far. *hegri* m. 'id.', Nw. *hegre*, dial. *higre*, *heigre* m. 'id.', OSw. *hæggher* m. 'id.', Elfd. *āger* m. 'id.', Da. *hejre* 'id.', OE *hrāgra* m. 'id.', OS *hēgero* m. 'id.', MDu. *heger*, *reiger* m. 'id.', Du. *reiger* m. 'id.', OHG *reigar*, *hreiġir*, *heigar*, *heigiuro* m. 'id.', MHG *heiger* m. 'id.', G *Reiher* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kr(o)ikr-on-* (GM).

The derivation of the word is highly complex. Most Nordic forms point to a proto-form **higran-*, thus contrasting with WGm. **hraigran-*, but Nw. dial. *heigre* together with MDu. *heger* goes back to **haigran-*. By assuming dissimilation in the forms with only one *r*, it is possible to reconstruct two ablauting reduplicated formations **kri-kr-ón-* and **kroi-kr-ón-* (cf. **beburā-1* 'beaver' and **aikwerna(n)-* 'squirrel'). A completely different solution is to assume that the formal irregularities arose when the word together with MW *crehyr* 'heron' < **kræxar-* was adopted from a European substrate language (Schrijver 1997).

***hraini-** adj. 'pure, clean' — Go. *hrains* adj. 'id.', ON *hreinn* adj. 'id.', Far. *reinur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *rien* adj. 'id.', OS *hrēni* adj. 'id.', Du. *rein* adj. 'id.', OHG *reini*, *hreini* adj. 'id.', G *rein* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kroin-i-* (DRV).

A (*vꝛddhi*?) adjective to an unattested nasal present **hrinan-*, cf. Lat. *cernō* 'to sift, distinguish, decide' < **kri-n-e-*; Gr. κρίνω 'to separate, choose, decide' < **kri-n-ie-*. An archaic meaning 'fine' is preserved by the Swi. dialects.

***hraitja-** adj. 'rear' — OE *hrēre-bræd* adj. 'rear (esp. of eggs)', ME *hrere*, *rere* adj. 'id.', E *rear* ⇒ **kr-oi-ri-* (IE) — Skt. *śṛtá-* adj. 'cooked' < **kr-to-*; Skt. *śṛáyati* 'to cook' < **kṛ-oi-e-*.

An adjective usually compared to **hrōzjan*- 'to move, stir'. By reconstructing it as **hrairi*- or **hrairja*-, however, it is possible to connect it to Skt. *śráyati*. The original meaning may then have been gerundival, i.e. 'to be cooked'.

**hraiwa*- n. 'dead body, death' — Go. *hraiwa-dubo* f. 'turtle-dove, wild dark dove', ON *hræ* n. 'corpse, remains', OE *hræ(w)*, *hrā(w)* n. 'id.', OFri. *hrē*- 'id.', OS *hrēu*, *hrēo* n. 'id.', Du. *reeuw* n. 'foam or sweat of a dying person', OHG *rēo*, *hrēo* n. 'id.', MHG *rē* n. 'id.' ⇒ **krou(h₂)-io-* (IE) — Skt. *kraviṣ-* n. 'raw, bloody meat', Gr. κρέας n. 'meat, piece of meat' < **kreh₂-s-*; Lat. *cruor*, *-ōris* m. 'blood from a wound; bloodshed' < **kruh₂-os-*; OIr. *crú* n.(?) 'gore, blood', MW *creu* m./f. 'blood < **kruh₂-*; OCS *kry*, *krъvъ*, Ru. *krov*', SCR. *křv* f. 'id.' < **kruh₂(-i)-*; Lith. *kraūjas* m. 'blood', OPru. *krawian* 'id.' < **krou-io-*.

Related to **hrawa*- 'raw' (q.v.): the word probably developed from **krawja*- (cf. Lith. *kraūjas*) by irregular metathesis. For a similar development, cf. **fraiwa*- 'seed' < **frawja*-.

**hrakjan*- w.v. 'to torment' — ON *hrekja* w.v. 'to drive away; to worry, vex; to damage, abuse' ⇒ **krog-éie-* (WEUR?) — OIr. *crécht* m.(?), MW *creith* f. 'wound' < **kreg-t-*.

A verb that is usually compared to the aforementioned Celtic forms. The often connected OFri. *hreka* 'to tear' (cf. Magnússon 1989: 370) does not exist: the verb is *hrekka** or *hretza** < **hrukkjan-*.

**hraman*- m. 'frame' — MDu. *rame*, *raem* m./f. 'window, frame', Du. *raam* c./n. 'id.', OHG *rama* f. 'prop, support', G *Rahmen* m. 'frame' (NEUR) — Ru. *kromáf* f. 'edge' < **krom-eh₂-* and *za-kromíti* 'to surround' < **krom-éie-*.

In spite of the late attestation of the word, the initial **h-* is ascertained by Fr. *frame* (cf. E *frame*), a loanword from OLFra. **hrama*. The word served as the basis for Go. *hramjan* 'to crucify', ON *hremma* 'to grab, clutch' (cf. Icel. *hrammur* 'claw'), OE *hremman* 'to curb, hamper', (OFri. *hrem-bendar* m.pl. 'fetters'), Du. *remmen* 'to curb, brake' < **hramjan-* and probably also for ON *hrefni* n. 'board in a ship' < **hramnja-*. Da., Nw. *ramme*, Nw. dial. *råme* 'frame' and late ON *ramr*, Nw. dial. *ram* m. 'garret' were adopted from LG.

**hramusan-* / **hramusjōn-* m./f. 'ramsons' — OE *hromsa* m. 'id.', E *ramsons*, OS *hramusia* f. 'id.', MLG *ramese*, *remese* 'id.' (>> Nw., Da. *rams*, Sw. *rams-lök*), G Swi. (Jaun) *ramsa* f. 'id.' ⇒ **krom-us-* (EUR) — Gr. κρόμμυον, κρόμμυον, Hsch. κρέμμυον n. 'onion' < **kre/om-us-o-*; Mlr. *crem*, *crim*, W *craf* coll. 'wild garlic' < **kr̥m-u-*; Lith. *kermušė*, dial. *kermušà* f. 'tip of a drill, top of a flail, wild garlic' < **kerm-us-(i)eh₂-*; Ru. *čeremšá*, SCR. *crijemuša*, *srijemuša* f. 'ramson' < *(*k̑*)erm-(o)us-ieh₂-.

A European word for 'wild garlic' or 'ramsons'. The languages display an ablaut pattern **krem-*, **kerm-*, **krom-* and **krm-*. The ablaut is confirmed by the alternation of PSl. **čermuša* and **sermuša*, which appears to be due to depalatalization of initial **k* before **r* in the full grade root **krem-*. The underlying paradigm can theoretically be reconstructed as amphidynamic **krém-uōs*, **krm-us-ós*, acc. **krom-ués-m*, assuming that several different remodelings took place in the different daughter languages.

***hrappa-** adj. 'fast' — MDu. *rap* adj. 'swift, fierce', Du. *rap* adj. 'fast' ⇒ **krob^h-nó-* (WEUR) — OIr. *crib* adv. 'quickly, swiftly' < **krb^(h)-*.

Also cf. MDu. *hem reppen*, Du. *zich reppen* w.v. 'to rush' < **hrapjan-*.

***hratt/dōn-** w.v. 'to rush, tumble' — ON *hrata* w.v. 'to stagger, fall, tumble', OE *hratian*, *hradian* w.v. 'to rush, hasten', MHG *razzen* w.v. 'to rush' ⇒ **krot-néh₂-* (EUR) — Lith. *kretėti* (*kretù*) 'to tremble (with old age)' < **kret-eh₂-ie-*; Lith. *kristi* (*krintù*, *kritaũ*), Latv. *krist* 'to fall, drop, die' < **kr(-n)-t-*; Lith. *kratýti* (*krataũ*), Latv. *kratīt* 'to shake out' < **krot-éie-*; OIr. *crothaim* 'to shake' < **krot-eh₂-ie-*.

The *o*-grade variant of the iterative **hurtōn-* ~ **hruton-* 'to rush, tumble' apparently continuing 3sg. **hrattōpi*, 3pl. **hradunanþi* < **krot-néh₂-*. The received connection with Gr. *κραδάω* 'to swing, brandish' < **krd-eh₂-ie-*, OIr. *fo-ceird* 'to put, throw', MW *kerddet* 'to walk, go' < **kerd-* is erroneous, the Germanic root variant **hrad-* pointing to **krot-*. Also cf. **hraþa-* ~ **hrada-* 'fast'.

***hraþa-** ~ ***hrada-** adj. 'fast' — ON *hraðr* adj. 'id.', OE *hræd*, *hræð* adj. 'id.', E rather comp., OHG *rad*, *hrad* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kroto-* (EUR) — Lith. *api-krataĩ* adv. 'fast' < **-kroto-*.

An *a*-stem adjective to the root **kret-*, for which see **hratt/dōn-*. It gave rise to the factitive OE *hreddan* 'to save', OFri. *hredda* 'id.', Du. *redde* 'id.', OHG *rettan* 'to drive; save', G *retten* 'to save' < **hradjan-*, which probably had a primary meaning 'to be quick' (whence 'to come quickly, save').

***hrauka-** m. 'pile, rick' — ON *hraukr* m. 'pile', Far. *reykur* m. 'bird's crest', OE *hrēac* m. 'stack, haycock, rick', E *rick*, Du. *rook* c. 'id.' (GM).

A formation closely related to the cluster of ON *hró* 'hillock', Far. *rógv* n. 'stack' < **hrūha-*, ON *hrúga* f. 'pile' < **hrūgō-*, ON *hroki*, Far. *roki* m. 'pile' < **hrukan-*, and EDu. *rock* 'haystack' < **hrukka-*, which probably all split off from an originally ablauting *n*-stem **hrūhō*, **hrukkaz* (Kroonen 2011a: 268-70). The proto-form of **hrauka-*, Pre-Gm. **kraukka-*, is likely to have been borrowed by Celtic, cf. OIr. *crúach*, W *crug* 'rick' < **kroukko/ā-*. See also **hrujja-*.

***hrauza-** n. 'artificial stone heap' — ON *hreyrr* m. 'id.', Icel. *hreyr* m./n. 'megalithic grave, cairn, mound', Nw. *rø(y)r f.* 'edge, side', OSw. *rør* n. 'cairn', Sw. *rör* 'pile of stones', Da. *rør* n. 'cairn, pile of stones' ⇒ **kreuH-so-*? (NEUR) — Lith. *kráuti (kráuju)* 'to pile up' < **krouH-*; Lith. *krūvà* f. 'pile' < **kruH-eh₂-*.

Possibly related to **hrusōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. Nw. *røys*, Sw. *rös(e)*, Da. *røs(e)* 'pile of stones' < **hrausī-* and ON *hreysi* n. 'cave, den' < **hr̥ausja-*.

***hrawa-** adj. 'raw' — ON *hrár* adj. 'id.', Far. *ráur* adj. 'moist', Efld. *rǫ(r)* adj. 'raw; moist', OE *hræw*, *hrew* adj. 'raw', E *raw*, Du. *rauw* adj. 'id.', OHG *rao*, *rō* adj. 'id.', G *roh* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **krouh₂-o-* (IE) — Skt. *krūrā-*, Av. *xrūra-* adj. 'bloody, cruel' < **kruh₂-ró-*; OCS *krъvъnъ*, Ru. *króvnyj*, SCr. *křvni* adj. 'bloody, sanguineous', Lith. *krūvinas* adj. 'bloody' < **kruh₂-ino-*.

An adjective related to **hraiwa-* (q.v.).

***hrefiz-** n. 'stomach' — OE *hrif* n. 'id.', OS *in-hrif* n. 'innards, guts', MDu. *rif* n. 'body', OHG *ref*, *href* n. 'body; womb' ⇒ **krép-es-* (IE) — Skt. *křp-* f. 'appearance, beauty', OAv. *kəhrp-* f. 'figure, appearance, body' < **krp-*; Lat. *corpus*, *-oris* n. 'body', Mlr. *crí* f. 'id.' < **krp-o/es-*; Gr. *πραπίς* 'diaphragm' cannot be related because 1) PIE **k^w...p-* regularly dissimilates to **k...p-* (see **hwalfa-* and **hwerban-*); and 2) the root did not have a labiovelar in the first place (cf. OIr. *cri*).

An old *s*-stem with two attested variants: OE *hrif* < **hrefiz-* < **krep-es-* and OHG *href* < **hrefaz-* < **krep-os-*. This alternation together with the co-occurrence of Lat. *corpus* < **krp-os-* points to a PIE ablauting *s*-stem **krép-os*, gen. **krp-és-(o)s*. Also cf. OE *mid-hrif*, *mid-rif* (E *midriff*), OFri. *mid-rofn*. 'diaphragm', Du. *midden-rif* n. 'midriff' < **medja-hrefiz-*.

***hreflinga-** m. 'shoe' — ON *hriflingr* m. 'id.', OE *hrifeling* m. 'id.' (GM).

Derived from the verbal form underlying MHG *revelen* w.v. 'to sew, mend' < **hreflōn-*. There is probably no etymological link with Gr. *κηπίς*, *-ῖδος* f. 'man's high boot, half-boot', SCr. *křplja* f. 'snow-shoe', OPru. *kurpe*, Lith. *kūrpe*, Latv. *kuřpe*, f. '(wooden) shoe' < **krh₁p-ieh₂-* and W *crydd* m. 'id.' < **karafyo-* < **kerh₁p-io-* (by Joseph's rule).

***hregan-** s.v. 'to jut out' — MHG *regen* s.v. 'to jut out, stand upright' ⇒ **krék-e-* (GM).

A strong verb related to **hrag/kkōn-* and **hrēhi-* (q.v.). The root **hreg-* instead of expected **hreh-* may be due to influence from the causative **hragjan-* or the iterative **hrag/kkōn-*. No further etymology: unrelated to Gr. *κρόσσαι* f.pl. 'stepped copings of parapets', Lith. *krākė* f. 'rod, staff' < **krok-ieh₂-* and Ru. *krókva* f. 'bar, club, rafters' < **krok-ueh₂-*.

***hrēhi-** adj. 'protruding' — MHG *ræhe* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A *vřddhi*-gerundive to the strong verb **hregan-* (q.v.).

***hrētō-** f. 'honeycomb' — ODu. *rāta* f. 'id.', MDu. *rate*, *raet* f. 'id.', Du. *honing-raat* 'id.', MHG *rāze* f. 'honeycomb, stake, stake' ⇒ **kreh₁d-eh₂-* (NEUR) — OCS *krada* f. 'bonfire, stake', Ukr. *kóroda* 'pile of logs, wood-stack' < **kor(h₁)d-eh₂-*.

The Low Franconian evidence clearly points to a proto-form **hrētō-* (the initial **h-* is not attested, but follows from MLat. *frata* 'honeycomb'). MHG *rāz*, G *Roß* n. 'id.' is in support of a parallel neuter formation **hrēta-*. The MDu. variants *rete* and *rote* do not point to ablauting formations **hretōn-* and **hruton-* (pace Torp 1909: 107), on the other hand, but reflect a dialectal change of *ā* to *ō* and the pertaining umlaut products *ǣ* and *ǫ* that arose in the plural, cf. Saarbr. *rōs*, pl. *rēs* 'honey comb'. See further **hrōta-* 1.

***hreþan-** s.v. 'to sift' — OHG *redan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **krit-é-* (IE) — Lat. *cernō* 'to sift, distinguish, decide' < **kri-n-e-*; Gr. κρίνω 'to separate, choose, decide' < **kri-n-ie-*; W *crynaff* 'to shake, tremble' < **kri-neh₂-*; Lith. *krijà* f. 'edge of a sieve' < **kri-(i)eh₂-*.

A zero-grade present **hriþan-* that shifted to the class 5 strong verbs after the *a*-mutation to **hreþan-* (cf. **stekan-*). In view of the dental extension, the verb may have been created to the 3sg. aorist form **kri-t* of the root **krei-* 'to sieve'. See also **hrīdra-* and **hriþan-* ~ **hrittan-*.

***hreþra-(?)** m. 'bat' — Icel. *leður-blaka* f. 'id.', Far. *leður-bløka* 'id.', Elfd. *leðer* m. 'id.', OE *hrēaðe-mūs*, *hrēre-mus* f. 'id.', E obs. *rear-mouse* 'id.', Du. *vleer-muis* c. 'id.', OHG *fledar-mūs* m. 'id.', G *Fleder-maus* f. 'id.' (GM).

The variants OHG *fledar-mūs* < **fleþra-*, OE *hrēaðe-mūs*, *hrēre-mus* < **hreþra-(?)* and Icelandic *leðr-blaka* 'bat', Elfd. *leðer* < **leþra-* probably all derive from a difficult to reconstruct proto-form **preþra-*, **pleþra-* or **hreþra-* that was distorted by assimilation and dissimilation in several different ways. OHG *fledar-* could be the regular outcome of **pleþra-* (cf. G *fliehen* < **pleuhan-*) but synchronically belongs to *fledarōn* w.v. 'to flutter'. The derivation of OE *hrēaðe-* < **hrauþa-* and *hrēre-* < **hrēra-* is not transparent, but the initial cluster at any rate seems to have been **hr-*. In Old Norse, the form *leðr-blaka* synchronically means 'leather-flapper' (cf. *blaka vængjunum* 'to flap the wings'), but in view of the WGm. evidence, it seems likely that this formation partly results from folk etymology (cf. also ON *veðr-blaka*, Nw. dial. *ver-bloke* "sky-flapper"). Perhaps, it is possible to connect all forms to a lost noun **hreþra-* 'skin, membrane', cf. **hreþra-* (q.v.). This would imply a PGM. compound **hreþra-mūs-*. The element 'mouse', however, may have been added at many different stages, cf. typologically E

shrew(mouse), *rattle(mouse)*, *tit(mouse)*. This may indicate that the word rather started out as a simplex (cf. Elfd. *leðer*).

***hreþrja-** n. 'diaphragm' — OE *mid-hriðere* n. 'id.', OFri. *mid-rith*, *-rheter* n. 'id.' (GM).

Probably related to OE *heorða*, OE *herdo*, Swi. *herde* m. '(animal) skin' < **herþan-*. See also **medja-hrefiz-* under **hrefiz-*.

***hreuba-** adj. 'scabby' — ON *hrjúfr* adj. 'rough, scurvy', OE *hrēof* adj. 'rough, rugged, scabby, leprous', OHG *riob* adj. 'leprous' ⇒ **kreup-ó-* (NEUR) — Cz. *krupý* adj. 'raw, crude' < **kroup-o-*; Latv. *kraūpa* f. 'crust' < **kreup-eh₂-*; Latv. *krupt* 'to shrivel' < **krup-*; Latv. *kraūpēt* 'to dry up (of wounds)' < **kreup-eh₁-ie-*.

Also cf. ON *hrufa* f. 'rough surface, crust' < **hruf/bōn-* < **krup-eh₂-* and OHG (*h*)*ruf*, MHG *ruff* f. 'scab, leprosy' < **hrufi-* < **krup-i-*.

***hreuda-** n. 'reed' — OE *hrēod* n. 'id.', E *reed*, OS *hriod* n. 'id.', Du. *riet* n. 'id.' (with *Auslautverhärtung* lexified because of its occurrence as *singulare tantum*), OHG *hriot* n. 'id.', G *Riet* n. 'id.' (GM).

No clear etymology. Often analyzed as 'the trembling plant', cf. MHG *rütten* 'to shake' < **hrudjan-*, but this interpretation is uncertain. See also **rauza-*.

***hreutan-** ~ ***hrūtan-** s.v. 'to snore' — ON *hrjóta* s.v. 'to snore', Far. *rjóta*, *róta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *riuota* s.v. 'to bellow, low', OE *hrūtan* s.v. 'to make a noise, to snore', E dial. *to rout* 'to cry out, roar, bellow; to low, moo loudly', OFri. *hrūta** 'to rattle (in the throat)', OS *hrūtan* s.v.(?) 'to snore', OHG *rūzzan* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

In view of the *eu/ū*-alternation and the (shortened) root-final geminate, this strong verb is likely to have been derived from the iterative **hrut(t)ōn-* (q.v.). It in turn gave rise to ON *hrútr* m. 'ram' < **hrūta-* (for the semantics, cf. Elfd. *riuota*, E *to rout* 'to low, moo'). It follows that the alleged link of the latter word with **heruta-* 'deer' must be abandoned.

***hrewan-** s.v. 'to be sad, make sad' — Icel. *hrjá* w.v. 'to afflict, vex', OE *hrēowan* s.v. 'to make sorry, grieve', E *to rue*, OS *hreowan* s.v. 'to mourn, be painful', Du. *rouwen* w.v. 'to mourn', OHG *riuwan* s.v. 'to make/be sad', MHG *riuwen*, *riwen* s.v. 'to sadden, to be sad', G *reuen* w.v. 'to regret' ⇒ **kréu(H)-e-* (GM).

Icel. *hrjá*, though a weak verb, corresponds rather neatly to the WGm. forms. It thus points to a non-geminated proto-form **hrewan-* rather than **hrewwan-*, as the latter form would have produced a strong verb ON ***hryggva*, Icel. ***hryggja*. The attested ON *hryggva*, *hryggja* 'to distress,

grieve; to cause to look sad' is a factitive *hrewwjan- to ON *hryggr* adj. 'afflicted, grieved, sad' < *hrewwu-, cf. OE *hrēow*, OS *hriuwi* adj. 'sad'. Also cf. Nw. dial. *rogg, rugg* n. 'fear' < *hrawwa-.

***hrīdra-** n. 'sieve' — OE *hrīdder, hrīddel* n. 'id.', E *riddle*, OHG *rītera* f. 'id.', MHG *rīter(e)* f. 'id.', G *Reiter* f. 'id.' (< *hrīdrō-) ⇒ *krei-d^hro- (IE) — Lat. *crībrum* n. 'sieve', OIr. *criathar* m. 'id.', OW *cruitr* 'winnowing-shovel' < *krei-d^hro-/*-tro-.

Derivation with the instrumental suffix *-tro- or *-d^hro- from the root *krei- 'to sift', for which see *hreþan-.

***hrīman-** ~ ***hrīpan-** m. 'hoar frost, rime' — ON *hrīm* n. 'id.', Far. *rím* n. 'id.', OE *hrīm* m. 'id.', E *rime*, OS *hrīpo* m. 'id.', Du. *rijp, rijm* c. 'id.', OHG *rīfo, hrīfo* m. 'id.', G *Reif* m. 'id.' ⇒ *kréip-mon- (GM).

The PGM. variants *hrīman- and *hrīpan- both go back to a paradigm nom. *hrīmō, gen. *hrīpaz from *kréip-mōn, *krip-(m)n-ós (Kroonen 2006). The *m* was lost in the weak cases, thus creating the right conditions for the operation of Kluge's law. In the nominative, however, the *m* remained and absorbed the preceding labial. SaaN *riippmo* possibly preserves a trace of the labial stop, however, the strong grade of -mm- normally being -bm-.

***hrīnan-** s.v. 'to touch, affect' — ON *hrína* v.v. 'to take effect', OE *hrīnan* s.v. 'to touch, reach, strike', OS *hrīnan* s.v. 'to touch, lay one's hand on', OHG *rīnan, hrīnan* s.v. 'to touch, get hold of', MHG *be-rīnen* s.v. 'to touch' (GM).

No certain extra-Germanic parallels. The connection with Latv. *kriet* (*krēju*) 'to skim cream off milk' is unsatisfactory, since the original Germanic meaning was 'to touch indirectly, affect' or 'to leave a trace'.

***hringa-** m. 'ring, circle' — ON *hringr* m. 'id.', Far. *ringur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ringg* m. 'id.', OE *hring* m. 'id.', E *ring*, OFri. *hring* m. 'id.', OS *hring* m. 'id.', Du. *ring* c. 'id.', OHG *ring, hring* m. 'id.', MHG *rinc* m. 'ring', G *Ring* m. 'id.' ⇒ *kring^h-o- (NEUR/NIE) — OCS *krŏgъ*, SCr. *krûg* m. 'circle' < *krong^h-o-.

An exclusively Slavic and Germanic root that is in violation with the IE constraint against the co-occurrence of plain stops and voiced aspirates. This makes it likely that its origin is to be found in the post-IE phase. Further cf. *hrungō- and - with irregular onset - *kringa-. Gr. κῑκος, κῑρκος m. 'ring' is unrelated.

***hrinþiz-** ~ ***hrunþiz-** n. 'cow, bovine' — OE *hrīðer, hrȳðer* n. 'id.', OFri. *hrīther* n. 'id.', Du. *rund* 'id.', OHG *rint, hrint* n. 'id.', G *Rind* n. 'id.' ⇒ *kr-ént-es- (IE).

The ablaut displayed by the dialects is suggestive of an ablauting *s*-stem *hrinþaz, gen. *hrundizaz continuing PIE *krént-os, gen. *kr̥nt-és-s. The root

of this noun is likely to be an extension of the PIE root **kr-* 'horn' (see **hurna-*). Hardly to Gr. καρταίποδα n.pl 'cattle, larger beast', cf. Gr. Hsch. κάρτην acc. 'cow'.

***hrīsa-** n. 'brushwood' — ON *hrís* n. 'id.', Far. *rís* n. 'id.', Elfd. *rais* n. 'brushwood; wood', OE *hrīs* 'branch, brush', MDu. *rijs* n. 'branch', OHG *rīs*, *hris* n. 'twig, branch; shrubs', G *Reis* n. 'scion, sprig' ⇒ **kréis-o-* (EUR) — Lat. *crīnis* f. 'hair' < **kris-ni-*; OPru. *craysi* 'stalk', *crays* 'hay' < **krois-*.

A neuter *a*-stem to a European root **kreis-*. Also cf. Elfd. *umbel-riesn* f. 'hop shoot' < **raisnō(n)-* < **krois-neh₂-*.

***hrispōn-** f. 'curl' — MLG *rispe* f. 'truss', MHG *rispe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **krisp-eh₂-* (WEUR) — Lat. *crispus* adj. 'curly, curled (of hair)' < **krisp-o-* and with metathesis W *crych* adj. 'curly, wrinkled' < **kripso-*.

Also cf. OHG *hrisp-ahi* n. 'shrubbery' < **hrisp-ahja-* and MHG *rispen*, *rispeln* w.v. 'to ripple, curl'.

***hrīpan-** ~ ***hrittān-** m. 'fever, shivering' — OS *hrido* m. 'id.', MDu. *ridde*, *rede* m. 'id.', EDu. *rijde*, *ridde* 'id.', OHG *rīdo*, *rit(t)o* m. 'id.', MHG *rite*, *ritte* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kréit-on-* (DRV) — OIr. *crith*, W *cryd* 'fever' < **kri-ti/u-*.

An ablauting *n*-stem to the *tudáti*-verb **hrīpan-* (see **hrepan-*), which originally meant 'to shake', then 'to sieve' (see **hrīdra-*). The ablaut of **hrīpō*, gen. **hrittaz*, dat. **hrideni* was preserved until in the OHG period, cf. Notker nom. *rīdo*, dat. *rīten* (Schaffner 2001: 551). OHG *ritto*, MHG *ritte* and MDu. *ridde* continue a stem **hrīpān-* that arose by contamination of the nominative **hrīpō* and the genitive **hrittaz* (cf. Swab. *ritze-rot* adj. 'crimson').

***hrōfa-** n. 'roof' — ON *hróf* n. 'shed under which ships are built', OE *hrōf* m. 'id.', E *roof*, OFri. *hrōf* m.(?) 'id.', MLG *rōf* m./n. 'cover, lid, roof of the rear deck of a ship, shelter', MDu. *roef* m./n. 'lean-to', Du. *roef* c. 'id.' ⇒ **krōp-o-* (EUR) — OCS *stropъ* m. 'roof' < **krop-o-*; OIr. *cró* m. 'enclosure, shed, sty', MW *creu* m. 'shed' < **krōp-o-*.

***hrōka(n)-** m. 'rook, jackdaw' — ON *hrókr*, *hraukr* m. 'rook', Icel. *hraukur* m. 'id.', Far. *rókur* m. 'jackdaw', OE *hrōc* m. 'rook, raven, jackdaw', E *rook*, OS *hrōk* m. 'id.' (also *hrōka* f. 'id.' < **hrōkōn-*), Du. *roek* c. 'id.', OHG *ruoh*, *ruoho* m. 'crow', MHG *ruoch*, *ruoche* m. 'id.' (GM).

An originally onomatopoeic word with a root comparable to Gr. κρῶζω 'to squawk' and Lith. *krógti* (*krógiu*) 'to hawk' < **krō̃(H)g-ie-*. Typologically comparable is also OCS *krukъ* 'raven' < **krouk-o-*. Note that the irregular alternation of ON *hrókr* with *hraukr* cannot be adduced to derive the word with Go. *hrukjan* 'to cry'.

***hrōma-** m. 'fame' — OS *hrōm* m. 'id.', EDu. *roem* c. 'id.', OHG *ruom*, *hruom* m. 'id.', G *Ruhm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kroh_{2/3}-mo-* (DRV).

A *mo*-stem to the root **kerh_{2/3}-* ~ **kreh_{2/3}-*. See further under **hurjan-*, **hrōþi-* and **hrōþra-*.

***hrōpan-** s.v. 'to call, shout' — OE *hrōpan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. (*h*)*rōpa* s.v. 'id.', OS *hrōpan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *roepen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *ruofan*, *hruofan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *ruofen* s.v. 'id.', G *rufen* s./w.v. 'id.' (GM).

No extra-Gm. cognates. The connection with the root **hrō-* 'to report, rumor' (cf. **hrōþi-* 'fame') is problematic, because the origin of the suffix **-p-* is unknown (**b* did not exist in IE). Perhaps, the verb arose due to association with the semantically similar OE *wōpan*, OHG *wuoffan* < **wōpan-*, cf. Go. *wopjan*, ON *æpa* < **wōpjan-*. Also cf. Go. *hrops* m., ON *hróp* n., OHG *ruof* m. 'shout, call' < **hrōpa-* and the derived *jan*-verb Go. *hropjan*, OE *hræpa*, OHG *ruofen* w.v. 'to shout'.

***hrōta- 1** n. 'roof' — Go. *hrot* n. 'id.', ON *hrót* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kroh₁d-o-* (NEUR) — OCS *krada* f. 'bonfire, stake', Ukr. *kóroda* 'pile of logs, wood-stack' < **kor(h₁)d-eh₂-*.

A masculine *a*-stem related to **hrētō-* (q.v.). Also cf. OS *hrōst* m./n. 'rafters', OE *hrōst* m. 'wooden framework', E *roost* < **hrōsta-* < **kroh₁d-sth₂-o-*.

***hrōta- 2** m. 'soot' — OS *hrōt* m. 'id.', MDu. *roet* n. 'grease, soot', Du. *roet* n. 'soot', OHG *ruoz* m. 'id.', G *Ruß* m. 'id.' (GM).

No certain etymology. The received comparison with OE *hrūm* m. 'soot' < **hrūma-* would imply a formation **kroHu-d-o-* (with PGm. *-ōu-* > *-ō-*), but the suffixation remains unclear.

***hrōþi-** m. 'glory' — Go. in: *hroþeigs* adj. 'glorious', OE *hrēð* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kréh_{2/3}-ti-* (DRV) — Skt. *kīrtí-* f. 'fame' < **krh_{2/3}-tí-*.

A *ti*-stem to the PIE root **kerh_{2/3}-*, for which see **hrōma-* and **hurjan-*.

***hrōþra-** m. 'praise' — ON *hróðr* m. 'id.', OE *hrōðor* m. 'solace, benefit, pleasure' ⇒ **kréh_{2/3}-tro-* (DRV) — Skt. *carkárti*, YAv. *carākara-* 'to praise' < **ker-korh_{2/3}-*.

An instrumental noun derived from the PIE root **kreh_{2/3}-*. See further **hurjan-*, **hrōþi-* and **hrōma-*.

***hrōza-** adj. 'motile' — OE *hrōr* adj. 'stirring, active, vigorous', OS *hrōr* adj. 'lively', MDu. *roer* adj. 'mobile' ⇒ **kroH-s-ó-* (IE).

An adjective related to **hrōzjan-* (q.v.).

***hrōzjan-** w.v. 'to touch, move, stire' — ON *hræra* w.v. 'id.', Far. *røra* w.v., MHG *ruoren, rüeren* w.v. 'to move' ⇒ **kroHs-éie-* (IE) — Av. *frā-xrāṅhaiia-* 'to be shocked' < **kroHs-eie-*.

An old causative formation. Related to **hrōza-* (q.v.).

***hrudjan-** w.v. 'to shake' — MHG *rütten* w.v. 'to shake', G *rütteln* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A *jan*-verb created to a secondary iterative **hruttōn-* pertaining to **hreþan-* 'to shake' (q.v.). This strong verb again developed from **hriþan-* < **krit-e-* by *a*-mutation, which apparently operated at the PGM. stage. The deverbal formations E *rudder* and *ruddle* 'sieve' < **hrudra-*, **hrudla-* are derivationally parallel to OE *hrīdder, hrīddel*, E *riddle* < **hrīdra-* (q.v.).

***hrugan-** m. 'fishroe' — ON *hrogn* n. 'id.', Far. *rogn* n. 'id.', OSw. *rughn, romn* n.(?) 'id.', Sw. *rom* c. 'id.', Elfd. *rungen* m. 'id.', MDu. *roge* 'id.', EDu. *roghe* 'id.', OHG *rogo, rogan* m. 'id.', MHG *roge, rogen* m. 'id.', G *Rogen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kʀ(h₁)k-on-* (NEUR) — Lith. *kurkulaĩ* m.pl. 'frogspawn', Latv. *kuřkulis* m. 'id.' < **kr(H)k-ulo-*; Ru. *krjak* (= PSl. **krękǫ*) 'id.', Slov. *krék* 'id.' < **krék-o-*; SCr. *krāk* m. 'id.' < **kor(h₁)k-o-(?)*.

An *n*-stem thematicized as **hrugna-* in Nordic. On the basis of the Balto-Slavic forms, it is theoretically possible to reconstruct a root alternation **krék-* / **kréh₁k-*, **kr(h₁)k-*. The Germanic stem **hrugan-* should then be analogical for regular **hurgan-* < **kr(h₁)k-ón-*. In this scenario, it is further possible to compare Icel. *hrái* < **hrēhan-* (or **hraham-*) 'swarm of water-fleas', a formation potentially corresponding to PSlav. **krék-*. It has alternatively been suggested, however, that the differences between the Baltic, Germanic and Slavic forms arose due to repeated borrowing from a disappeared non-IE language (Polomé 1986: 661). Within Germanic, further cf. Du. *reugel* 'herring roe' < **hrugila-* and Icel. *hrygna*, Nw. *rygne* f. 'female fish' < **hrugnjon-*.

***hrugja-** m. 'ridge; back' — ON *hryggr* m. 'back', Far. *ryggur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *rygg* m. 'id.', OE *hrycg* m. 'back, spine, ridge', E *ridge*, OFri. *hreg* m. 'back', WFri. *rêch, rich* c. 'id.', OS *hruggi* m. 'id.', ODu. *ruggi* m. 'id.', Du. *rug* c. 'id.', OHG *rucki, hrucki* m. 'id.', G *Rücken* m. 'id.' (GM).

No certain extra-Gm. cognates. The best *comparandum* so far is Ir. *crúach* f. 'heap, hill', W *crug* 'id.' < **kroukk-eh₂-*, but this is probably a loanword from PGM. **hrauka-* (q.v.). Hardly to OIr. *croicenn* m. 'skin', MW *croen* m. 'peel, hide, rind' < **krok(k)-* (cf. Matasović 2009: 226). Perhaps to Lat. *crux, crucis* f. 'cross' < **kruk-* (De Vaan 2008: 147)?

***hrukka-** m. 'upper garment, robe' — ON *rokkr* m. 'id.', OE *roc* m. 'id.', OS *hrok* m. 'id.', Du. *rok* c. 'skirt', OHG *rock* m. 'id.', G *Rock* m. 'skirt; coat' (GM).

In spite of OS and OFri. *hrok*, the word is often erroneously reconstructed as PGM. **rukka-* without initial *h*, and further mistakenly compared to OIr. *rucht* f.(?) 'tunic'. The initial **h* is also substantiated by OFr. *froc* (>> G *Frack*, E *frock*), which was adopted from Old Low Franconian with the usual substitution of **hr-* by *fr-* (see also **hraman-*). OE *roc*, on the other hand, may just like ON *rokkr* be a loanword from the continent. No further etymology. Hardly related to **hrugja-* 'back; ridge' (q.v.) through **hrukka-* < **kruk-nó-* 'cloak covering the back' in view of the problematic semantics.

**hrungō-* f. 'rung' — Go. *hrugga* f. 'staff, cane', OE *hrung* f. 'staff, rod, beam', E *rung*, MLG *runge* f. 'stanchion', MHG *runge* f. 'stake', G *Runge* f. 'id.' (NEUR?) — Pol. *krężel* m. 'distaff' < **krong^h-(e/i)li-*.

A zero-grade formation related to **hringa-* 'ring' (q.v.). The formal and semantic similarities with Pol. *krężel* may be deceptive in view of *kądział* 'id.' < **kądělb* and other irreconcilable variants (see Trubačev 1966: 96ff.).

**hrusōn-* f. 'crust' — OE *hruse* f. 'earth, ground', OHG *rosa* f. 'crust, ice' ⇒ **krus-eh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *krušà* f. 'icefloe' < **krus-eh₂-*.

Also cf. Nw. dial. *rosna* w.v. 'to come off (of skin)' < **hrusnan-*.

**hrut(t)ōn-* w.v. 'to snore, roar' — Elfd. *rotå* w.v. 'to babble', G *rotzen* w.v. 'to blow the nose' ⇒ **krut-neh₂-* (GM).

An iterative 3sg. **hruttōpi*, 3pl. **hrudunanpi* < **krut-néh₂-ti*, **krut-nh₂-énti*, the derivational base of OE *hrot* m. 'slime', OHG *roz*, *hroz*, G *Rotz* m. 'snot' < **hrut(t)a-* as well as the strong verb **hreutan-* ~ **hrūtan-* (q.v.). The ungeminated consonantism is still found in e.g. ON *hroði* m. 'snot' < **hruþan-* and Icel. *hryðja* w.v. 'to hawk, cough' < **hruþjan-*, cf. Far. *ryður* m. 'coughed up mucus'. With a single **t*, cf. MDu. *rotelen*, *reutelen*, G dial. *rosseln* w.v. 'to rattle'. No further etymology: the connection with Gr. Hsch. κροῦμαι 'snot' (< **krou-meh₂-?*) is doubtful.

**hruþjan-* m. 'male dog' — OE *hryðða* m. 'id.', MLG *rude* m. 'id.', Du. *reu* c. 'id.', OHG *rudo* m. 'id.', G *Rüde* m. 'id.' ⇒ **krut-ion-* (GM).

Also cf. OE *hroð-hund* 'big dog, molossus' < **hruþa-*. Clearly connected to what Kilian gives as EDu. *roden* 'catulire (to be in heat, to mate)', which technically can be united with the iterative **hruttōn-* 'to roar' and the pertaining strong verb **hreutan-* ~ **hrūtan-* 'to snore, rout', cf. E *to rut*.

**hūdi-* f. 'skin' — ON *húð* f. 'id.', Far. *húð* f. 'id.', Elfd. *auð* f. 'id.', OE *hýd* f. 'id.', OFri. *hēd(e)* f. 'id.', OS *hūd* f. 'id.', ODu. *hūt* f. 'id.', Du. *huid* c. 'id.', OHG *hūt* f. 'id.', G *Haut* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kuH-tí-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *cutis* f. 'skin'; further cf. OPru. *keuto* 'skin', Lith. *kiáutas* m. 'shell, rind, peel' < **keuH-to/eh₂-*; Mlr. *codal* f. 'hide, skin' < **kuH-d^hléh₂-* and Lith. *kiáuklas* m. 'shell' < **keuH-tlo-*.

A *ti*-stem to the root **kuH-* (cf. **hawō-*). The word represents an interesting Italic-Germanic isogloss, as both PGM. **hūdi-* and Lat. *cutis* point to original oxytony, the former showing the effects of Verner's law, the latter pretonic shortening of **ū* to **u*.

***hufa-** n. 'hillock' — ON *hof* n. 'temple', Far. *hov* n. 'id.', OE *hof* n. 'house, hall', OFri. *hof* n. 'court, yard', OS *hof* m. 'id.', Du. *hof* n. 'id.', OHG *hof* m. 'id.', G *Hof* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kHúp-o-* (IE).

Related to **hufra-*, **haupa-* and **hūpan-*: the original meaning was 'hillock', cf. OS *hubil* m. 'hill', Du. *heuvel* c. 'id.', OHG *hubil*, MHG *hübel*, G *Hügel* m. 'id.' < **hubila-*.

***hufra-** m. 'bump, hillock' — OE *hofer* m. 'id.', MLG *hover* m. 'id.', OHG *hofar*, *hovar* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kHúp-ro-* (IE) — Identical to Latv. *kuprs* m. 'hump, hunch'; also cf. Lith. *kuprà* f. 'hump, hunch, back' < **kHup-r-eh₂-*.

A *ro*-stem related to **hufa-* (q.v.).

***hugi-** m. 'understanding, mind' — Go. *hugs* m. 'id.', ON *hugr* m. 'mind; mood; desire, wish', Far. *hugur* m. 'id.', Efd. *ug* m. 'id.', OE *hyge* m. 'mind, heart, soul', OFri. *hei* m. 'mind', OS *hugi* m. 'thought, mind', MDu. *hoge* m./f. 'thought, consideration, memory', Du. *heug* c. 'desire', OHG *hugu* m. 'mind, spirit, courage', MHG *hüge* m. 'mind, spirit, memory' ⇒ **k^wk-í-* (IE?).

No certain etymology. Often compared to Skt. *śúcyati* 'to glow, shine; to hurt' < **kuk-ie-*, but the semantics are not compelling. Rather related to the *i*-present of the root **k^wek-*, cf. Skt. *ákhyat* 3sg.aor. 'to look', with vocalization of the labialization like in ON *kona* 'woman' < **kunōn-* < **g^wn-*? Within Germanic, also cf. Go. *hugjan*, ON *hyggja*, OE *hycgan*, OFri. *hugia*, OS *huggian*, OHG *huggen* w.v. 'to think' < **hugjan-* and the late iterative ON *hugga* w.v. 'to comfort' < **huggōn-*.

***hūkan-** s.v. 'to squat' — ON *húka* w.v. 'to squat', Far. *húka* s.v. 'id.', OSw. *húka* w.v. 'to peddle', WPhal. *húken* s.v. 'to crouch, cower, sit', MDu. *huken* w.v. 'to squat', Du. *huiken* w.v. 'id.', MHG *hūchen* w.v. 'to squat, stoop over' (DRV).

A strong verb continuing **hūkkan-*, a back-formation to the primary iterative **huk(k)ōn-* < **kuk-néh₂-* (q.v.). Further cf. **heuhman-* and **hauha-*.

***huk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to squat, cower' — ON *hoka* w.v. 'id.', G *hocken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kuk-néh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *kucáti* 'to make crooked, bend or curve' < **kuk-é-*; Lith. *kaūkas* m. 'lump' < **kouk-o-*.

Also cf. the frequentative ON *hokra* 'to crawl', Icel. *hokra* 'to stoop', Far. *hokra* 'to sit with bent knees', Nw. dial. *hokra* 'to stumble'. All forms continue an iterative formation 3sg. **hukkōpi*, 3pl. **hugunanþi* from PIE

**kuk-néh₂-ti*, **kuk-nh₂-énti*. The underlying nasal present was presumably derived from a primary aorist. This is confirmed by Skt. *kuñcati* which, like e.g. *limpáti* 'to smear' to *álipat*, points to a thematic aorist **h₁é-kuk-e-t*. The iterative served as the basis for the strong verb **hūkan-*. Far. *hokka* w.v. 'to trudge, plod, clump' and WPhal. *huckeln* w.v. 'to roll', on the other hand, probably continue an unrelated formation **hukkōn-*.

****hula-*** adj. 'hollow' — ON *holr* adj. 'id.', OE *hol* adj. 'id.', OFri. *hol* adj. 'id.', Du. *hol* adj. 'id.', OHG *hol* adj. 'id.', G *hohl* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kuH-ló-* (with pretonic shortening) (IE) — Gr. κοῖλος adj. 'hollow, hollowed out, spacious, deep', Alb. *thellē* adj. 'deep' < **kouh₁-ilo-*; Lat. *cavus* 'hollow, excavated, concave, deep (of water)' < **kouh₁-o-*; Mir. *cúa* 'hollow, cavity', MW *keu* adj. 'hollow, closed' < **kuh₁-o-*; OCS *suěa* acc.pl.n. 'vanities', ORu. *sui* 'empty, vain' < **kouh₁-io-*.

The adj. gave rise to Go. *us-hulon* 'to hollow out' < **hulōjan-*, Go. *hulundi* f. 'hole' < **hulundjō-* and also to OE *holh*, E *hollow* < **hulha-*. Cf. with a verbal **k-*suffix: MLG *holken* w.v. 'to hollow out'.

****hulandra-*** m. 'elder' — OHG *holuntar*, *holantar* m. 'id.', G *Wasser-holder* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kul-ŋ-tro-* (GM).

Also cf. OSw. *hyll* n. 'elder' (Nw, Sw. *hyll*, Da. *hyld* 'id.') < **hullja-* < **kul-n-io-*, a typically Nordic *ja*-stem collective. Together with **hulundra-* < **kul-n-tro-*, which like many other tree-names was formed with the suffix **-tro-* (cf. ON *apaldr* m. 'apple tree' < **apaldra-*), the Germanic evidence points to an *n*-stem **kul-n-*; the *n* was vocalized in the derivation with **-tro-*, but assimilated by the **l* in the collective **kul-n-io-*. No extra-Germanic etymology. The often compared Ru. *kalína* f. 'guelder rose, snowball tree' is just like Slov. *kalína* f. 'puddle' actually derived from PSl. **kâlŭ* 'marshy area', cf. OCS *kalŭ* 'mud', Ru. *kal* 'excrement', SCr. *kâl* m. 'mud, puddle', and therefore cannot be related.

****hulisa-*** m. 'holly' — MDu. *huls* 'id.', Du. *hulst* 'id.', OHG *hulis*, *huls* m. 'id.', G *Hülse* f. 'id.' (< **hulis(j)ōn-*) ⇒ **kuli-* (WEUR/NIE) — OIr. *cuilenn*, W *celyn* m. 'holly' < **kolino-*.

E *holly* appears to be shortened for OE *holen*, *holegn*, which in view of the lack of umlaut seems to point to **hulena-* < **kuleno-*. This proto-form is formally close to, but ultimately irreconcilable with PCelt. **kolino-*. It therefore stands to reason to assume that the Celtic and Germanic words were adopted independently from a third, extinct European language. Also note the even more irregular lookalike ON *hulfr*, Icel. *húlfur*, Da. dial. *hylver-torn* n. 'holly' < **hulba-* (= ME *hulvere*).

***hul(l)ōn-** w.v. 'to move, fetch(?)' — Nw. dial. *hula* 'to bend over and reach forward, to pull oneself', MDu. *hollen* w.v. 'to run; to go out of control', Du. *hollen* w.v. 'to run' ⇒ *^{(kʰ)lH-néh₂-} (IE) — ToAB *kālā-* 'to lead, bring', Lith. *kélti*, Latv. *célt* 'to raise' < **kelH-*; Lat. *-cellō, -ere* 'to raise oneself' < *^{(kʰ)el-nH-e-}; OCS *sъlati*, Ru. *slat'* (šlju), SCR. *slāti* 'to send' < **klH-eh₂-*.

It is not entirely certain whether Nw. *hula* belongs here, but Du. *hollen* alone allows us to reconstruct an iterative 3sg. **hullōpi*, 3pl. **hulunanpi*. This formation would be identical to Latv. *cilināt* 'to lift repeatedly' < **klH-neh₂-*.

***hulma(n)-** m. 'small island' — ON *holmr*, *holmi* m. 'id.', Far. *hólmur* m. 'small island; battlefield', Elfd. *uome* m. 'islet', OE *holm* m. 'mound, hill, rising ground', OS *holm* m. 'hill', MDu. *holm* m. 'islet in a river; mound' ⇒ **kʰlH-mon-* (EUR) — Lat. *columen* n. 'top, summit' < **kelH-men-*; Lat. *culmen* n. 'summit (of a building), peak' < **kolH-men-*; Lith. *kálnas* m. 'hill' < **kolH-no-*.

The Latin evidence is suggestive of an ablauting *mn*-stem, nom. **kélH-mn*, gen. **klH-mén-s*, acc. **kolH-mén-m*. This paradigm may be the direct source of ON form *holmi*, Elfd. *uome*. Lith. *kálnas*, on the other hand, appears to be a *no*-stem, but may perhaps have developed from **kolH-mno-*. Note that the ablaut pattern is similar to that of **halma-* 'stalk, blade of grass' (q.v.).

***hulta-** n. 'grove' — ON *holt* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ult* n. 'id.', OE *holt* m./n. 'id.', OS *holt* n. 'wood', Du. *hout* n. 'id.', OHG *holz* n. 'id.', G *Holz* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kold-o-* (EUR) — Gr. κλάδος m. 'branch, twig, sprout' < **kld-o-*; OCS *klada*, Ru. *kolóda*, SCR. *klàda* 'log' < **kold-eh₂-*.

A European word possibly continuing a neuter root noun **kóld*, gen. **kld-és*.

***hulpa-** adj. 'propitious' — Go. *hulps* adj. 'kind, clement', ON *holrr* adj. 'faithful, loyal; wholesome', Far. *hollur* adj. 'faithful; good, favorable', OE *hold* adj. 'clement, loyal', OFri. *hold* adj. 'loyal', OS *hold* adj. 'devoted, graceful', MDu. *houd* adj. 'gracious, loyal', OHG *hold* adj. 'propitious', G *hold* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **kʰl-to-* (NEUR).

A zero-grade formation to **halpa-* (q.v.).

***humara-** m. 'lobster' — ON *humarr* m. 'id.', Sw. *hummer* c. 'id.' ⇒ **kumar* (NIE) — Gr. κάραβος, κάβουρος, κάμ(μ)αρος m. 'lobster'.

The Germanic word can theoretically be reconciled with Gr. κάραβος by reconstructing a proto-form **kḡmh₂-er-*, but the variants κάραβος, κάβουρος and κάμμαρος show that such a reconstruction would be beside the point. It seems more likely that we are dealing with a non-IE word, no doubt of Mediterranean origin. Far. *humhari* and Sw. *hummer* were probably borrowed from Da. *hummer* (Stefan Jacobsson, p.c.).

***humela-** m. 'bumblebee' — Elfd. *myōð-umbel* f. 'id.', ME *humbul-bē* 'id.', MLG *homele*, *homelte* 'id.', MDu. *homel* m. 'id.', Du. *hommel* c. 'id.', OHG *humbal*, *hummel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kṛ̥H-el-o-* (NEUR) — Ru. *šmel'*, Pol. *czmiel*, *strzmiel*, Slov. *čmélj*, *šmélj* 'bumblebee' < **č̣melb* < **kṛ̥H-el-i-*; Lith. *kamānė* 'bee' < **komH-on-ieh₂-*; OPru. *camus* 'bumblebee' < **komH-u-*.

A word probably derived from the verbal root underlying MHG, G *hummen*, E *to hum* < **hum̄mōn-*, cf. Lith. *kimti* (*kimstu*) 'to become hoarse' < **kmH-ske-*. Of the aforementioned cognates, the Slavic forms are particularly close.

***humelan-** m. 'hops' — ON *humli* m. 'id.', Far. *humli* m. 'id.', Elfd. *umbel* m. 'id.', OE *hymele* f. 'id.' (< **humeljōn-*), MDu. *hommel* m. 'id.' (NEUR).

A prehistoric *Wanderwort*. ORu. *xmēlb* < PSl. **x̣melb* and VLat. *humulus* (cf. Fr. *houblon*) are loanwords from Germanic **humel(i)-*, but the origin of the Germanic word is itself obscure. Lookalikes in the Finno-Ugric and Turkish languages point to an Eastern origin, cf. Hung. *komló*, Mansi *qumlix*, Tat. *qolmaq*, Chuv. *xāmla*, etc.

***hūna(n)-** m. 'top of a stick' — ON *húnn* m. 'knob at the top of the mast-head', Icel. *húnn* m. 'door knob, door handle; knob on a flagpole; bear cub', Far. *húni* m. 'wooden staple or handle; lug in the middle of a wooden tub' (cf. *hún-band* 'hole high up in the mast through which the halyard passes'), Nw. dial. *hun(e)* m. 'upper part of the mast; bear cub', OE *hūn-þyrel* 'hole in the mast-head for the halyard', MDu. *hune* 'crow's nest' ⇒ **kúh₁-no-?* (IE?).

Since the meaning 'bear cub' developed out of more primary 'knob' (cf. **dranga-* and **knab/ppan-*), the direct connection with Skt. *śíśu-* m. 'child, young of animal' < **ki-ku-* and Gr. *κυέω* 'to be or become pregnant' < **kúh₁-eie-* can only be maintained by starting from the semantically more primitive Skt. *śváyati* 'to swell, become strong' < **kúh₁-eie-* etc. Another alleged cognate, viz. W *cwn* m. 'head; top, summit', was apparently invented by Pughe (Williams 1972: 10).

***hunanga-** m. 'honey' — ON *hunang* n. 'id.', Far. *hunang* n., *hunangur* m. 'id.', OSw. *hunagh* m. 'id.', Elfd. *onungg* m. 'id.', OE *hunig* n. 'id.', E *honey*, OS *honig* 'id.', Du. *honing* c. 'id.', OHG *hona(n)g* n. 'id.', G *Honig* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kṛ̥h₂-onk̄-o-* (IE) — Gr. *κνῆκος* f. 'safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*' < **knh₂-k̄o-*.

Both Gr. *κνῆκος* and PGM. **hunanga-* seem to be derived from a root or an adj. **knh₂-* with a meaning 'brownish yellow, amber'. The *n* of the suffix was dissimilated in most Germanic languages, but not in ON *hunang*, OHG *honang* and Du. *honing*. The comparison of ToB *kro(ñ)k̄sé** 'bee'

(Hilmarsson 1986: 35-7), OPru. *cucan* 'brown' (< **knh₂-nko-*?) and Skt. *kanaka-* n. 'gold' is formally problematic.

***hunda- 1** n. 'hundred' — Go. *hund* n. 'id.', OE *hund* num. 'id.', OS *hund* m. 'id.', OHG *hunt* num. 'id.', MHG *hunt* num. 'id.' ⇒ **dkm-tó-* (IE) — Skt. *śatá-*, YAv. *sata-* n. 'hundred', OP *ḡata-*, NP *sad* 'id.', Oss. *sædæ* 'id.', ToA *känt*, ToB *kante* 'id.', Gr. ἑκατόν 'id.', Lat. *centum* 'id.', OIr. *cét*, OW, MW *cant* 'id.', Lith. *šimtas*, Latv. *simts*, OCS *sęto*, Ru. *sto*, SCr. *stō* 'id.'.

Also cf. the compound ON *hundrað*, OE *hundred*, OFri. *hunderd*, *hundred*, OS *hundred*, Du. *honderd*, OHG *hunderit*, G *Hundert* n. 'hundred' < **hund-rada-* 'row of hundred' (cf. **radō-*).

***hunda- 2** m. 'dog' — ON *hundr* m. 'id.', Far. *hundur* m. 'id.', OE *hunt* m. 'id.', E *hound*, OFri. *hund* m. 'id.', OS *hund* m. 'id.', Du. *hond* c. 'id.', OHG *hunt* m. 'id.', MHG *hunt* m. 'dog', G *Hund* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ku-on-* (IE) — Hitt. *kuḡan-* ~ *kun-* c. 'dog-man', ToAB *ku* m. 'dog', Skt. *śván-*, YAv. *span-* m. 'id.', Arm. *šun*, gen. *šan* 'id.', Gr. κύων, κυνός m./f. 'id.', Lat. *canēs*, *-is* m./f. 'id.', OIr. *cú*, W *ci* m. 'id.', Lith. *šuō* m. 'id.', Latv. *suns* m. 'id.', OPru. *sunis* 'id.'.

The IE word for dog. In the parent languages, its paradigm is usually reconstructed as **ku-ōn*, gen. **ku-n-ós*. The origin of the Germanic dental is uncertain, but it reappears in the full-grade form **hwinda-* 'greyhound' (q.v.) < **kuent-ó-*. This full grade is isolated, as the other languages show no sign of an **e* in the suffix, but taken at face value, **hwinda-* together with **hunda-* is suggestive of an originally ablauting paradigm e.g. **ku-ont*, gen. **ku-nt-ós*, acc. **ku-ént-m*.

***hungru-** m. 'hunger' — Go. *huhrus* m. 'id.', ON *hungr* m./n. 'id.', OE *hungor* m. 'id.', E *hunger*, OFri. *hunger* m. 'id.', OS *hungar* m. 'id.', Du. *honger* c. 'id.', OHG *hungar* m. 'id.', G *Hunger* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kṛk-rú-* (IE) — Close to Gr. (Photios) κέγκει 'is hungry' < **kénk-e-* and Lith. *keñkras* 'emaciated' < **kenk-ro-*.

An old *ru-*stem related to the aforementioned cognates in Baltic and Greek. Less straightforward is the link with Lith. *keñkti* (*kenkiù*) 'to harm, injure' < **kenk-ie-* and Lith. *kankà* f. 'torment' < **konk-eh₂-*, which have been compared to ON *há* 'to tease' < **hanhōjan-* (see **hawēn-*, however, for a different explanation). It is conceivable that the original meaning of the root was 'to pain' (cf. Gr. κακός adj. 'bad, awful, worthless' < **kṛk-o-*), which later developed into 'to feel hunger'. Also cf. Go. *huggrjan* 'to be hungry'.

***hunsla-** n. 'sacrifice' — Go. *hunsl* n. 'id.', ON *húsl* n. 'id.', OE *hūsel* n. 'id.', E *housel* ⇒ **kunt-slo-* (IE) — Av. *spənta-*, Lith. *šveñtas*, OPru. *swints*, OCS *svętę*, Ru. *svjatój*, SCr. *svět* adj. 'holy, sacred' < **kuent-o-*.

An instrumental noun formed by adding the *sla*-suffix to the continuant of the PIE root **kuent-*. It is unclear whether this root was verbal or adjectival in PIE, but in Germanic, the *sla*-suffix is usually added to verbal stems, cf. Go. *swum(f)sl* n. 'pool' < **swum-sla-* to **swimman-* 'to swim'.

***huntōn-** w.v. 'to chase' — OE *huntian* w.v. 'to hunt', E *to hunt* ⇒ **(k)nt-néh₂-* (EUR).

The iterative to **hinþan-* (q.v.). It gave rise to the causative OE *hentian* w.v. 'to prosecute, catch' < **hantjan-*, which apparently inherited the iterative semantics. Also cf. OE *hunta* m. 'hunter' < **huntan-*.

***hūpan-** m. 'pile, heap' — OHG *hūfo* m. 'id.', G *Haufen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kuHp-on-* (IE).

An ablauting variant belonging to **haupa-* (q.v.).

***hupi-** m. 'hip' — Go. *hups* m. 'id.', OE *hype* m. 'id.', E *hip*, MDu. *hope*, *hupe* f. 'id.', Du. *heup* c. 'id.', OHG *huf* f. 'id.', G *Hüfte* f. 'id.' (with secondary *t*) ⇒ **kub-i-* (WEUR) — Lat. *cubō*, *-āre* 'to lie down, recline; be lying' < **kub-eh₂-ie-*; MW *kyscu* 'to sleep' < **kub-ske-*.

An *i*-stem to a European root **keub-*. Unrelated to OE *on-hupian* w.v. 'to retreat', which belongs to the cluster of **hupp/bōn-1* 'to move backwards'. Also note that Gr. κύβος 'dice' has erroneously been compared in view of the meaning 'hollow above the hip of cattle'; this meaning is clearly secondary.

***hupp/bōn-1** w.v. 'to move backwards; retreat' — ON *hopa* w.v. 'to turn back', Icel. *hopa* w.v. 'to fall back, retreat', Far. *hopa* w.v. 'to draw back, recede, retreat', Nw. dial. *hop(p)a*, *hobba* w.v. 'to retreat, drive backwards (esp. of horses)', Da. dial. *hoppe seg* w.v. 'to walk backwards, drive backwards' ⇒ **kp-néh₂-* (IE) — Gr. κάμπτω 'to bend, bow, curve' < **kmp-ie-* (a conflation of the zero grade **καπ-* and the full grade **κεμπ-?*); Sogd. *p-k'np-* 'to turn away, deflect', Parth. *n-kmb-* 'to bend' < Pllr. **kamp-*; Lith. *kuñpas*, OIr. *camm* adj. 'curved' < **kmp-o-*; Lith. *kañpas* m. 'corner, hook' < **komp-o-*.

An iterative 3sg. **huppōþi*, 3pl. **hubunanþi* that in view of the *o*-grade variant Nw. *hapa*, *habba* w.v. 'to retreat, drive backwards (esp. of horses)', Swe. dial. *happa* w.v. 'to turn back, drive backwards' < **happōþi*, **habunanþi* must have a secondary zero grade. The Scandinavian forms with *-b-* and *-bb-* prove that the original root cannot have been **kub-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 588-92; De Vries 1962: 248), which precludes the alleged link with Lat. *cu(m)bō* 'to recline'. It is possible, however, to derive the verb from the PIE root **kemp-* 'to turn, bend', assuming that the *m* is infixal. See also **hamfa-*.

***hupp/bōn- 2** w.v. 'to hop, jump' — ON *hoppa* w.v. 'to hop, jump, skip', Elfd. *uppa* w.v. 'id.', OE *hoppian* w.v. 'to hop, leap, dance', E *to hop*, MDu. *hoppēn*, *hobben* w.v. 'to hop', Du. *hobbelen* w.v. 'to bounce', MHG *hopfen* w.v. 'to hop', G *hopfen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kup-néh₂-* (NEUR) — OCS *къпѣти* 'to hop' < **kup-eh₁-*.

An iterative 3sg. **huppōþi*, 3pl. **hubunanþi* < **kup-néh₂-ti*, **kup-ŋh₂-énti*, apparently to a marginally attested root **kup-*. MDu. *hobben* with PGm. **bb* at any rate proves that the formation cannot be derived from the PIE root **kub-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 588-92).

***hurdi-** f. 'wickerwork door' — Go. *haurds* f. '(lattice) door', ON *hurð* f. 'door', Far. *hurð* f. 'id.', OS *hurth* f. 'hurdle, wickerwork', MDu. *horde* f. 'wattle', Du. *hor* c. 'insect screen', OHG *hurt*, *hurd* f. 'hurdle, grate, railing', G *Hürde* f. 'wattle, hurdle' ⇒ **krh₂-ti-* (WEUR) — Lat. *crātis* f. 'construction of wickerwork, hurdle' < **krh₂-ti-*; OPru. *corto* 'fence' < **korh₂-to-*?

Also cf. OE *hyrdel* m. 'frame of intertwined twigs or bars', E *hurdle* < **hurdila-*.

***hurha-** adj. 'lean' — ON *horr* adj. 'id.', Far. *hor* pred. 'skinny' ⇒ **křk-o-* (IE) — Skt. *krśá-* adj. 'lean, thin, emaciated, slim, weak' < **krk-o-*; Lith. *karšėti* (*karšėjū*) 'to reach the end of one's life, become frail with age, die' < **kork-eh₁(-ie)-*.

Also cf. ON *horr*, Icel. *hor* m. 'starvation' < **hurha-* and Icel. *hora-st* w.v. 'to become skinny'. It is possible to speculate that **hungru-* 'hunger' belongs here, too; the word must then have been dissimilated from a form **kr-ŋ-k-ru-* with a nasal infix.

***hurhwa-** n. 'dirt, mucus' — ON *horr* m. 'mucus', Icel. *hor* m. 'id.', OE *horh*, *horg*, *horu* m./n. 'spit', OS *horu*, *horo* n. 'mud', ODu. *horo* n. 'mud', MDu. *hore* n. 'mud, dirt', OHG *horo* n. 'dirt, mud, manure' ⇒ **kork-uo-(?)* (WEUR?) — To Mir. *corcach* 'moor' < **kork-āko-*?

Also cf. OE *ge-horwian*, *-horgian* w.v. 'to spit upon, defile' < **hurwōjan-* and *hyran* w.v. 'to spit' < **hurhwjan-*. Possibly related to Mir. *corcach*. Other connections, e.g. to Gr. *κόρυζα* 'mucus', are doubtful.

***hurja-** m./n. 'burning coal(?)' — Go. *hauri* n. 'coal, burning charcoal, ember', ON *hyrr* m. 'fire' ⇒ **krh₃-io-* (NEUR) — Lat. *carbō* m. 'piece of charcoal(?)'; Lith. *kūrėti* (*kuriù*) 'to light, kindle', Latv. *kuīt* 'to light, kindle, heat' < **krH-ie-*; with secondary ablaut: OCS *kuriti*, Ru. *kurít'* (*kurjú*), SCr. dial. *kūrīti* 'to smoke, set fire to' < quasi-PIE **kourh₃-eie-*.

A *ja*-stem created to a Germanic and Balto-Slavic root **kerh₃-* (with *h₃* because of the vocalization of *-j-* to PBSL. **-ur-*). See also **herþa-*.

***hurjan-** w.v. 'to repeat?' — OE *hyrian, on-hyrian* w.v. 'to imitate' ⇒ **k^hrh_{2/3}-ie-* (IE).

Semantically close to OHG *and-harōn* w.v. 'to imitate' < **harōjan-* < **korh_{2/3}-eh₂-ie-* and ON *herma* w.v. 'to relate, repeat, report; to imitate, mimic' < **harmjan-*. The latter appears to have been derived from a lost *mo*-stem **harma-*, which is in *Schwebeablaut* with **hrōma-* (q.v.).

***hurna-** n. 'horn' — Go. *haurn* n. 'id.', ON *horn* n. 'id.', Far. *horn* n. 'horn; corner', Elfd. *uonn* n. 'horn', OE *horn* m. 'id.', E *horn*, OFri. *horn* m. 'id.', Du. *horen* c. 'id.', OHG *horn* n. 'horn; point, end', G *Horn* n. 'horn' ⇒ **krn-o-* (IE) — Skt. *śṛṅga-* 'horn' < **kr-n-go-*; Lat. *cornū* n. 'id.' < **kr-nu-*; W *carn* 'hoof' < **kr-no-* (= PGM. **hurna-*); W *asgwrn*, Bret. *askorn* 'bone' < **h₂est-kor-n-*.

An old IE word for 'horn', the derivational base of **heruta-* 'deer' < **ker-ud-* as well as **hersan-* ~ **herznan-* 'brain' < **ker-h₂-s-*.

***hurnuta-/ō-** m./f. 'hornet' — OS *hornut* m., *horneta* f. 'id.', MLG *hornte* 'id.', MDu. *hornete, hornte, hoornte* f. 'id.', OHG *hornuz, horniz* m. 'id.', G *Hornisse* f. 'id.' ⇒ **krh₂-s-n-* (IE/EUR) — Lat. *crābrō* m. 'hornet' < **krh₂-s-r-on-*; OLith. *širšuō* m. 'id.' < **krh₂s-on-* and *širšė, širšė* f. < **krh₂-s-en-, *-er-*; OPru. *sirsilis* m. 'id.' < **krh₂s-il-io-*; Latv. *sirsenis* m. 'id.', CS *s(t)rbšěň*, Ru. *šéršen'* m. 'id.', SCr. Čak. *sššen* m. 'big wasp, hornet' < **krh₂-s-en-(i)o-*.

A formation created to the PIE root **krh₂s-* by the addition of the animal suffix *-*ut(a/ō)*- (cf. **albut-* 'swan' and **heruta-* 'stag'). It gave rise to the feminine OE *hyrnet(e/u)*, *hyrnytte* f. 'id.', which through **hürnüttū* developed from **hurznutjō-*. Together with the Baltic and Latin forms, the word goes back to an *r/n*-stem, possibly **krh₂-s-ér*, **krh₂-s-n-ós*. Du. *horzel* 'hornet' appears to be an independent formation **hurs-lo-* from **krh₂-s-lo-*, but it may also continue **krh₂-s-ro-* with dissimilation of the second *r*. If so, it would be fully parallel to Lat. *crābrō*.

***hursa-** n. 'horse' — ON *hross* n. 'id.', Far. *ross*, poet. *hors* n. 'id.', OE *hors* n. 'id.', E *horse*, OFri. *hors* n. 'id.', OS *hros, hors* n. 'id.', Du. *ros* n. 'id.', OHG *ros, hros* n. 'id.', G *Ross* n. 'id.' (DRV/LW).

The word has been derived from the verb **hurzōn-* 'to rush', which is akin to Lat. *currō* 'to run' (cf. De Vaan 2008: 157-8). This seems attractive in view of the fact that OIr. *carr* 'vehicle, cart', which similarly can be derived from **krs-o-*, contains the same root. Another possibility is that the word - like **paṣa-* 'path' and ON *refr* 'fox' (see **fuhsa-*) was borrowed from the Alans during the Migration Period (Brøndal 1928: 5, 15f., 2f.). It is remarkable, at any rate, that Ossetic *wyrs/urs*, the continuant of Pllr. **uršan-* 'male animal' is the only Iranian language in which the word has come to mean 'stallion', cf. Skt. *vṛṣan-* m. 'man, male animal (bull, stallion)', YAv. *aršan-* m. 'man, male'.

***hurton-** ~ ***hruton-** w.v. 'to rush, tumble' — Nw. *rota* w.v. 'to slide down', MHG *hurzen* w.v. 'to rush' ⇒ **krt-néh₂-* (EUR).

The zero-grade variant of the iterative **hratt/dōn-* 'to rush, tumble', continuing Pre-Gm. 3sg. **hurttōpi*, 3pl. **hurdunanþi* < **krt-néh₂-*. Nw. *hrota* < **hrutōn-*, which received an inverted zero grade on the basis of the full-grade forms, gave rise to the secondary strong verb ON, Icel. *hrjóta* 'to fall, fly, be slung', Nw. *rjota* 'to fall down' < **hreit(t)an-*.

***hurzōn-** w.v. 'to rush' — Far. *hurra* w.v. 'to take off, roar', Nw. *hurra* w.v. 'to turn, swirl, rumble', E *to hurry*, MHG *hurren* w.v. 'to dash' ⇒ **krs-neh₂-* (EUR) — Lat. *currō* 'to run' < **kors-e-*; OIr. *carr*, W *car* 'vehicle' < **krs-o-*; Gr. ἐπί-κουρος m. 'helper'.

The semantics of the different forms point to an iterative 3sg. **hurznōpi*, 3pl. **hurzunanþi* < **krs-néh₂-*. Possibly, this formation contains the same root **hursa-* 'horse' (q.v.).

***hūsa-** n. 'house' — Go. *-hus* n. 'id.', ON *hús* n. 'id.', Far. *hús* n. 'id.', Elfd. *aus* n. 'id.', OE *hūs* n. 'id.', E *house*, OFri. *hūs* n. 'id.', OS *hūs* n. 'id.', Du. *huis* n. 'id.', OHG *hūs* n. 'id.', G *Haus* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kuH-so-(?)* (GM).

An etymologically obscure word. The old comparison with Gr. κεύθω 'to hide' is erroneous, because the related **huzda-* 'hoard' (q.v.) < **kud^h-to-* proves that the root was **keud^h-* without a laryngeal. In view of the neuter gender of **hūsa-*, it is plausible that the word represents a thematicized *s*-stem to the root **kuH-* 'to cover' (cf. **hawō-* 'hide'), which would point to an original meaning 'shelter'.

***hut(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to run' — Nw. *hotta*, *hutta* w.v. 'to quickly move up and down, go fast, run around', MHG *hossen*, *hotzen* w.v. 'to run', G dial. *hutzen* w.v. 'to incite' ⇒ **k^(w)ud-néh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *códati* 'to urge, impel, incite' < **k^(w)éud-e-*; Latv. *kūdināt* 'to fly, urge, goad' < **k^(w)ud-néh₂-*.

The High German forms point to an iterative paradigm 3sg. **huttōpi*, 3pl. **hutunanþi* < **kud-néh₂-ti*, **kud-nh₂-énti*. This formation could be fully parallel to Latv. *kūdināt*.

***huzda-** n. 'treasure' — Go. *huzd* n. 'id.', ON *hodd* m. 'id.', OE *hord* n./m. 'id.', E *hoard*, OS *hord* n. 'id.', OHG *hort* n. 'id.', MHG *hort* n. 'id.' ⇒ **kud^h-to-* (IE?) — Gr. κεύθω 'to hide' < **kéud^h-e-*.

In view of OSw. *hydda* f. 'shelter, hut' < **huzdjōn-*, it seems plausible that the word is related to Gr. κεύθω. If so, it can be reconstructed as **kud^h-to-*, assuming that PGM. **zd-* arose by Bartholomae's law.

***hūzjan-** w.v. 'to hire' — OE *hȳr(i)an* w.v. 'id.', E *to hire*, OFri. *hēra* w.v. 'id.', MLG *hūren* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *huren* w.v. 'id.', Du. *huren* 'id.' ⇒ **kuHs-ié-* (IE) — Hitt. *kuššan-* n. 'pay, salary, fee, hire' < **kuHs-n-*.

The verb has been compared to the Hittite neuter deverbative *kuššan-* (Goetze 1954: 189), which seems plausible.

***hwa-** pron. 'who? what?' — Go. *has*, acc. *hvana*, n. *hvata* pron. 'id.', ON *hverr* (< **hwaz-ja-*), n. *hvāt* pron. 'id.', OE *hwā*, n. *hwæt* pron. 'id.', E *who, what*, OS *hwē*, n. *hwāt* pron. 'id.', Du. *wie, wat* pron. 'id.', OHG *wer, hwer*, n. *waz, hwaz* pron. 'id.', G *wer*, n. *was* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **k^wo-* (IE) — Hitt. *kui-* ~ *kuē-* ~ *kuṽa-* pron. 'who, what', Skt. *kí-* pron. 'which', Gr. *τίς* pron. 'who, which, what', Lat. *quis, quae, quid* pron. 'who, what', OIr. *cía*, OW *pui*, MW *pwý* pron. 'who', OCS *čto*, Ru. *čto*, SCr. *štō* pron. 'what'.

The Indo-European interrogative pronoun. The Germanic evidence points to masculine **hwaz* (Go. *has*) vs. **hwiz* (OS *hwē*, OHG *wer*) < **k^we/os*, feminine **hwō* < **k^weh₂* and neuter **hwat* < **k^wod*. See also **hwaþera* 'who/which of two'.

***hwainō-** f. 'red-top grass' — ON *hvein* top. 'swamp(?)', Nw. *kvein(e)* f. 'red-top grass; hair', Sw. dial. *hven* 'red-top grass; swamp', Da. *hvene* c. 'id.' (GM).

A formation ablauting with Icel. *hvin-gras* 'red-top' (cf. the Scand. loanword E *whin* 'furze, gorze') and Nw. dial. *kvine* f. 'April' (< "grass month"?) < **hwin-*. The red-top or black bent is a high grass that grows in poorer soils (hence the occasional semantic shift to 'swamp'). In view of the Norwegian adjective *kvein* 'sharp' < **hwaina-* (< **k^woi-no-?*), I assume that it was named after its tall stalks. No certain extra-Gm. etymology. The received links with Latv. *svīnīt* 'to soil oneself' and Lat. *caenum, coenum* n. 'dirt' must be abandoned in view of the primary meaning 'sharp'.

***hwaitja-** m. 'wheat' — Go. *hwaiteis* m. 'id.', ON *hveiti* n. 'id.', Far. *hveiti* f./n. 'id.', OE *hwæte* m. 'id.', E *wheat*, OFri. *wēt* m. 'id.', OS *hwēti* m. 'id.', MDu. *weit(e)* m./f. 'id.', OHG *weizi, hweizi* m. 'id.', G *Weizen* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A term usually taken to be derived from **hwīta-* ~ **hwitta-* 'white' (q.v.). The suffixation with **-ja-* is parallel to **hersja(n)-* 'millet' and follows from the fact that the formation started out as a collective. Note that the preservation of the diphthong of MDu. *weit* is regular before an umlaut factor (cf. e.g. **aik-* 'oak', **gait-* and **hraini-*).

***hwaja-** ~ ***huja-** m. 'whey' — OE *hwæg* n. 'id.', E *whey*, OFri. *wāi* m. 'id.', WFri. *waai* c./n. 'id.', MDu. *wey, hoey* f./m. 'id.', EDu. *wei*, dial. *hui* c. 'id.' ⇒ **tk^w-oi-* (IE) — Skt. *kṣīrā-* n. 'milk', NP *śīr* 'id.' < **tk^wiH-ro-* (cf. Rasmussen 1990; Rasmussen 1999: 2, 385); Alb. *hirrë* f. 'whey' < **tk^wiH-r-neh₂-?*).

A neuter collective that, in view of the remarkable ablaut between *hwaj(j)a- and *hujā-, may go back to a primary *i*-stem *tk^w-ōi, gen. *tk^w-i-os, acc. *tk^w-oi-m, coll. tk^w-ih₂. It is possible to connect this etymon to ON *pél* 'curdled milk', which is usually derived from *pīnhla- (q.v.). The alternative link with Lat. *cāseus* f. 'cheese' and OCS *kvazь*, Ru. *kvazь*, SCr. *kvās* m. 'type of beer made from bread, kvass', which by Schijver* 1991: 252 have correspondingly been traced back to *kHu-ōs- and *kueH-s-, can only be retained by deriving *hwaja- from *kuH₂-io- or *kuH-oi-o- with laryngeal metathesis. The variant *hujā- must then continue Pre-Gm. *kūjō- < *kuH-*io*- with pretonic shortening, and may actually have been *hujja- if Holtzmann's law applied to it.

*hwalfa- n. 'vault' — ON *hvalf* n. 'concavity', Icel., Far. *hválf* n. 'arch, vault', OE *hwealf* f. 'arched covering' ⇒ *k^wólþ-o- (EUR) — Gr. κόλπος m. 'bosom; womb; hollow space, pocket' < *k^wolþ-o- (with dissimilation of *k^wto *k as in καρπός m. 'wrist' < *k^wrp-o-).

Also cf. OE *hwealf* adj. 'vaulted' < *hwalba- < *k^wolþ-ó-. The adjective probably gave rise to ON *hvelfa*, Far. *hvølfva*, OE *be-hwielfan*, OS *be-hwelþian*, Du. *welven*, MHG *welben*, G *wölben* 'to cause to turn (over), vault' < *hwalbjan-, but it is possible, too, that this formation represents a causative directly derived from the strong verb *hwelfan- (q.v.).

*hwali- m. 'whale' — ON *hvalr* m. 'id.', Far. *hvalur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *wal* m. 'id.', OE *hwæl* m. 'id.', E *whale*, MDu. *wal-visch* 'id.', Du. *wal-vis* 'id.', OHG *wal*, *wal-fisk* m. 'id.', G *Wal*, *Wal-fisch* m. 'id.' ⇒ *k^wol-es- (IE?) — OPru. *kalis* 'wels catfish' < *k^wol-i-?

The word probably contains the PIE root *k^wel- 'to turn' (see *hweula- 'wheel'), cf. Du. *tuimelaar* 'bottlenose dolphin' (lit. "tumbler"). In view of the closely related formations OHG *walira* f. 'whale' < *hwalizō(n)- and G *Wels* 'wels catfish, sheatfish' < *hwalisa-, it is conceivable that the stem *hwali- developed from an old hysterokinetic *s*-stem *k^wol-és, gen. *k^wol-s-ós, acc. *k^wol-és-m. Schrijver 2001: 423, on the other hand, adduced Lat. *squalus* 'unidentified sea-fish', OPru. *kalis* 'catfish' and Fi. *kala* 'fish' to substantiate a European substrate word. Also note Icel, *hvelja*, Far. *hvølja* f. 'whaleskin' < quasi-PGm. *hwaljōn-.

*hwannō- f. '(stalk of) angelica' — ON *hvǫnn* f. 'id.', Far. *hvonn* f. 'id.', Nw. *kvann* f. 'id.' ⇒ *kuond^h-neh₂- (EUR) — Lith. *šveñdrai* m.pl. 'cattails' < *kuend^h-ro-; Lat. *combrētum* 'kind of rush' < *kuend^h-r- (for the suffix, cf. *corn-ētum* 'plantation of cornel-cherries'); ?Ir. *contran* 'water horehound' < *k^wund^h-r-? (cf. Heiermeier 1982); Ir. *cuinneog* 'angelica' is a loanword from ON *hvǫnn*.

Perhaps also Swi. *wannebobbel* 'Arum maculatum' belongs here. The form *quander*, which is called Danish-Faroese by Pokorny, was recorded during John Stanley's 1789 expedition to the Faroe Islands and Iceland, and probably goes back to the Faroese plural *hvannir*. Outside Germanic, potential cognates occur only in the European dialects, which is an argument against assuming a PIE origin. Given the reported use of the plant as a cure for dogbites, however, it is possible that we are dealing with a compound with PIE **kuon-* 'dog' (for which see **hunda-* 2).

***hwapjan-** w.v. 'to choke' — Go. *af-hvapjan* w.v. 'id.', MHG *ver-wepfen* w.v. 'to go bad' ⇒ **k^wh₂p-ie-* (EUR) — Close to Gr. καπνός m. 'smoke, steam' < **k^wh₂p-no-* (with dissimilation of **k^w...p-* > **k...p-*); Lat. *vapor* m. 'steam' < **k^wh₂p-os-*; Latv. *kūpēt* 'to smoke, steam' < **kuh₂p-eh₁-*.

The Germanic base **hwap-* is clearly related to the European root **k^wh₂p-* or **kuh₂p-* (for the formal difficulties, see Schrijver 1991: 260-263), which implies that its root-final **p* arose in a formation affected by Kluge's law, e.g. in an iterative 3sg. **hwappōpi*, 3pl. **hwabunanþi-* < **k^wh₂p-néh₂-*. Also cf. Go. *hvapnan* w.v. 'to be choked, be quenched'. Lith. *kvāpas* m. 'smoke' looks like a Germanic loanword, cf. Sw. *kvav* n. 'smokiness' < **kwaba-*, for which see **kwēbjan-*.

***hwar** adv. 'where' — Go. *hvar* adv. 'id.', ON *hvar* adv. 'id.', Far. *hvar* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *war* adv. 'id.', OE *hwār*, *hwǣr* adv. 'id.', E *where*, OFri. *hwār* adv. 'id.', OS *hwar* adv. 'id.', Du. *waar* adv. 'id.', OHG *wā*, *wār*, *hwār* adv. 'id.', G *wo* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **k^wo-r* (IE) — Lat. *cūr* adv. 'why', Skt. *kār-hi* adv. 'when', Alb. *kur* adv. 'when' < **k^wor*; Lith. *kuř* adv. 'where' < **k^wu-r*.

An adverb created to the PIE root **k^wo-* by the addition of the locative suffix **-r* (cf. **þar* 'there'). The WGM. forms pointing to **hwār* do not continue PGM. **hwēr*, but arose by monosyllabic lengthening of the vowel, like e.g. Lat. *cūr* < OLat. *quōr* < PIE **k^wor*.

***hwarbjan-** w.v. 'to make turn' — ON *hverfa* w.v. 'to turn', OE *hwierfan* w.v. 'to turn, to revolve', OS *(gi-)hwerbian* w.v. 'to whirl, turn, reverse, change', OHG *werben*, *hwerben* w.v. 'to turn' ⇒ **k^worp-éie-*? (IE).

The causative to **hwerban-*.

***hwarma-** m. 'eyelid' — ON *hvarmr*, *augna-hvarmr* m. 'id.', Far. *hvarmur*, *varmur** m. 'id.', Nw. *augne-kvarm*, *-kvarv* m. 'edge of the eyelids', Elfd. *ogen-walm* m. 'eyelid' (IE?).

The oldest Nordic languages have forms pointing to **hwarma-*. Far. *eygna-barmur* 'edge of the eyelids, area around the eyes' and Elfd. *ogen-walm* are probably distortions, especially the latter, which if it really continued ON **augna-hvalmr* should have developed into ***ogen-uom*. Pos-

sibly, the *l* of *ogen-walm* arose from *r* by early dissimilation, cf. ON *hvarmr*. This word can be reconstructed as **hwarb-ma-*, a *mo*-stem derived from **hwerban-* (q.v.). Also cf. Nw. *kvarv* m. 'corner' < **hwarba-*, which reappears in Nw. *augne-kvarv*.

***hwassa-** adj. 'sharp' — Go. *hwassaba* adv. 'id.', ÖN *hwass* adj. 'id.', Far. *hwassur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *wass* adj. 'id.', OE *hwæs* adj. 'id.', OS *hwass* adj. 'rough, shaggy, serrated', OHG *was*, *hwas* adj. 'sharp, strict', MHG *was* adj. 'sharp, pointy' ⇒ **k^wh₁d-to-* (DRV).

The original participle to **hwētan-* (q.v.).

***hwata-** adj. 'quick' — ON *hvatr* adj. 'active, brisk, vigorous', OE *hwæt* adj. 'fast, bold', MDu. *wat* adj. 'sharp', OHG *waz*, *hwaz* adj. 'fierce, sharp' ⇒ **k^wh₁d-o-* (IE).

Adjective to **hwētan-* < **k^wéh₁d-e-*. Cf. the factitive Go. *ga-hvatjan*, ON *hvetja*, OE *hwettan*, OHG *wezzen* w.v. 'to incite, sharpen, whet'.

***hwapera-** pron. 'who of two?' — Go. *hwapar* pron. 'id.', ON *hvárr* pron. 'id.', Icel. *hvor* pron. 'id.', Far. *hvør* pron. 'id.', OE *hwæðer* pron. 'id.', E *whether*, OFri. *hweder*, *hwether*, *hwoder*, *hoder* pron. 'id.', OS *hwethar* pron. 'id.', OHG *wedar*, *hwedar* pron. 'id.', MHG *weder* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **k^wo-t(e/o)r-o-* (IE) — Skt. *katará-*, Av. *katāra-*, Gr. *πότερος*, Lat. *uter* pron. 'which of two', Lith. *katràs*, dial. *kataràs*, Latv. *katrs* pron. 'id.', OCS *kotorŕi* pron. 'who, someone', Ru. *kotóryj* pron., rel. 'which, who', SCr. dial. *koteri* 'which' < **k^wo-t(e/o)ro-*.

An Indo-European pronoun derived from **k^wo-* 'who, which' (see **hwa-*) with the contrastive suffix **ter-o-*.

***hwapōn-** f. 'foam' — Go. *hwapo* f. 'foam', Sw. *kva* f. 'id.' ⇒ **kuotH-eh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *kváthati* 'to boil, seethe' < **kuétH-e-* (cf. *kvāthá-* m. 'decoct').

A formation derived from the obscure root **kuotH-*, cf. Go. *hwapjan* w.v. 'to foam (at the mouth)' and OE *hwapērian*, *hwoþērian* 'to foam'. MDu. *hotten* w.v. 'to coagulate (of milk)' could technically represent a related iterative **kuth-néh₂-*. The often cited connection with OCS *kvasŕ* 'sourdough', OCS *vŕ(s)-kysĕti* 'to become sour' and Latv. *kūsāt* 'to boil' is formally difficult.

***hwehla-** ~ ***hweula-** n. 'wheel' — ON *hjól* n. 'id.', OE *hweohhol*, *hwēol*, *hweowol*, *hweogol* n. 'id.', E *wheel*, OFri. *fiâl*, *tiâl* n. 'id.', MDu. *wiel* n. 'id.', Du. *wiel* n. 'id.', G *Wiel* n. 'id.' ⇒ **k^we-kw_l-* (IE) — Skt. *cakrá-*, YAv. *caxra-* m./n. 'wheel' < **k^wekw_lo-*; ToA *kukāl*, ToB *kokale* m. 'cart, wagon, chariot', Gr. *κύκλος* 'wheel' < **k^w-kl-o-* (with vocalized labialization as in *γυνή* 'woman' < **g^wn-eh₂-* (see **kwenō-*) and **-uk^w-* > *-uk-* as in *βουκόλος* 'cowherd' < **g^weh₃-u-k^wol-o-*); without reduplication cf. Gr. *πόλος* m. 'axle', Lat. *colus* m. 'distaff' < **k^wel-o-* and W *pel* 'ball', OPru. *kelan* 'wheel' < **k^wel-o-*.

In view of the OE variation of *hweohhol* < **hwehla-* and *hwēol* < **hweula-*, there is reason to believe that the original paradigm was an accentually mobile *o*-stem, viz. sg. **kʷé-kʷl-om*, pl. **kʷe-kʷl-éh₂* (cf. Schaffner 2002: 221ff.). Since, however, the word was a reduplicated noun with ablaut in the reduplication syllable, it is not certain that the thematic formations found all across Indo-European are primary. It may well be that the original paradigm was e.g. sg. **kʷé-kʷl*, pl. **kʷ-kʷl-éh₂* (cf. **bebura-* 1 'beaver' and **aikwernan-* ~ **ikwernan-* 'squirrel'). ON *hv(é)l* and Far. poet. *hvæl* n. 'wheel' have been adduced to reconstruct a non-reduplicated form **hwela-* (cf. OPru. *kelan*) < **kʷel-o-*, but they are probably better unified with OE *hweohhol* < **hwehla-*.

**hwekkan-* s.v. 'to be startled' — Far. *hvökka* s.v. 'to be startled; to diminish; to begin slowly' ⇒ **kʷégh-ne-* (EUR) — OCS *čeznŋti* 'to vanish, perish'; *is-čeznŋti* 'to flinch', Lat. *conquiniscō, -ere* 'to crouch down' < **kʷégh-n-e-*.

Both the Slavic and the Latin forms point to a thematic nasal present of the root **kʷégh-*, cf. the Lat. perf. *-quēx-* < **kʷēgh-s-*. The same nasal present seems to be extant in Far. *hvökka* < ON **hvekka* (Old Norse only has the preterite *hvak*) < PGM. **hwekkan-*. Also cf. the causative Far. *hvökkja* w.v. 'to frighten, make start' < **hwakkjan-*.

**hwelfan-* s.v. 'to vault, revolve' — ON *holfīnn* adj. 'vaulted', MDu. *welven* s./w. 'to vault; to turn, revolve', Du. *welven* w.v. 'id.', MHG *walb* pret. 'id.' ⇒ **kʷélp-e-* (EUR).

A marginally attested strong verb from a European root **kʷelp-*. See also **hwalfa-*.

**hwera-* m. 'kettle' — ON *hverr* m. 'id.', OE *hwer* m. 'id.', OHG *wer, hwer* m. 'id.' ⇒ **kʷer-o-* (IE) — Skt. *carú-* m. 'kettle, pot' < **kʷer-u-*; Ir. *coire*, W *pair* 'id.' < **kʷor-io-*; OCS *črěň* m. 'frying pan' < **kʷer-no-*; Ru. *čara* f. 'bowl' < **kʷēr-eh₂-*.

Also cf. ON *hverna* f. 'pot' < **hwernōn-*. The Icel. variant *hvarna*, which occurs beside *hverna*, was back-formed from the oblique cases of the secondarily rounded form *hvörna* (Magnússon 1989: 393). Go. *hvarnei* f. 'skull' < **hwernīn-* is usually compared as well.

**hwerban-* s.v. 'to turn, move around' — Go. *hvarban* s.v. 'to go around, circulate', ON *hverfa* s.v. 'to turn; to disappear', Far. *hvørva* s.v. 'to disappear, vanish', OE *hweorfan* s.v. 'to turn, change', OFri. *hwerva* s.v. 'to turn, move around, swap', OS *hwerban* s.v. 'to (re)turn', Du. *werven* w.v. 'to recruit', OHG *werban, hwerban* s.v. 'to return, drive', MHG *werben, werven* s.v. 'to turn, be concerned with', G *werben* w.v. 'to recruit' ⇒ **kʷérp-e-(?)* (EUR?).

The received etymology connects the verb to Gr. καρπός m. 'wrist', allegedly from *k^wrp-o- with dissimilatory delabialization of *k^w and analogical metathesis of -pα- to -αp- (cf. Pokorny IEW: 631). It is unclear why Go. *hwaiban* and G *werben* generalized the Verner variant *b, but MHG *werven* may be a vestige of original *hwerfan- < *k^wérp-e-.

***hwerhwetjō-** f. 'gourd(?)' — OE *hwerhwette* f. 'cucumber', ME *hwerwette*, *werwette* 'cucumber, gourd' ⇒ *k^werk^wet- (NIE) — Lat. *cucurbita* f. 'gourd'.

The English attestations can be reconstructed as PGm. **hwerhwetjō-*, continuing quasi-PIE *k^werk^wet-*ieh*₂-. The word is reminiscent of, but formally irreconcilable with Lat. *cucurbita*. I therefore assume that a European word referring to one of the members of the *Cucurbitaciae* was adopted by Germanic and Italic independently when these languages had settled in Europe. The word no doubt belongs to the layer of agricultural terms that are clearly non-Indo-European, cf. **arwīt-* 'pea' and **murhōn-* 'carrot'.

***hwēsan-** s.v. 'to wheeze' — OE *hwæsan* s.v. 'id.', E *to wheeze* ⇒ *k^wés-e- (IE) — Skt. *śvāsati* 'to hiss, breathe, sigh' (cf. Skt. *śúṣma-* m. 'hissing, roaring'), Lat. *queror* 'to complain' < *k^wes-; YAv. *suši* du.f. 'the lungs' < *k^ws-*ih*₁.

Also cf. ON *hvæsa* w.v. 'to hiss', Far. *hvæsa* w.v. 'to wheeze', Elfd. *węsa* w.v. 'to breathe' (with secondary nasal vowel) < *hwēsjan- and MDu. *hissen*, *hussen* w.v. 'to whistle, hiss', ME *hissen* w.v. 'to hiss (of serpents, geese); to whistle', E *to hiss* < *husjan-(?) < *k^ws-*ie*-(?).

***hwētan-** s.v. 'to stab, pierce' — ON *hváta* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *k^wéh₁d-e- (IE?).

A marginally attested strong verb (ON *hváta* is weak, but the poet. form *hvátinn* 'pierced' probably continues the original strong past participle) without any certain extra-Germanic cognates. The link with Skt. *códati* 'to stimulate' < *kéud-e- (for which see *hut(t)ōn-) cannot be maintained (pace Pokorny IEW: 636), because the Germanic ablaut points to a root *k^weh₁d- rather than *kuēd- with *Schwebeablaut*. This is especially clear from **hwassa-* 'sharp' (q.v.), which continues the original past participle *k^wh₁d-to- with vocalization of a laryngeal. See also **hwata-* and **hwōtjan-*.

***hwijōn-** w.v. 'to whinny' — Icel. *hvía* w.v. 'id.', MHG *wihen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *k^wi-eh₂-*ie-* (GM).

A verb of onomatopoeic origin. G *wiehern* 'id.' is a frequentative of MHG *wihen*. Also cf. OHG *weijōn*, MHG *weihen* 'id.' < *hwaijōn- < *k^woi-eh₂-*ie-*. Related to **hwīnan-*?

***hwilō-** f. 'while' — Go. *hveila* f. 'period, while', ON *hvíla* f. 'bed', Far. *hvíla* f. 'rest, repose; bed', Elfd. *waila* f. 'while', OE *hwil* f. 'id.', E *while*, OFri. *hwil(e)* f. 'id.', OS *hwīla* f. 'id.', MDu. *wile* f. 'id.', OHG *wīla*, *hwīla* f. 'id.', G *Weile* f. 'id.' ⇒

**k^wih₁-l-eh₂*- (IE) — Av. *šāiti*- 'joy', OP *šiyāti*- 'comfort' < **k^wieh₁-ti*-; Av. *š(ii)āta*- adj. 'happy', Lat. *quiētus* adj. 'quiet' < **k^wieh₁-to*-; Lat. *quiēs*, *-ētis* f. 'sleep, rest, repose' < **k^wieh₁-t*- (hence *quiēscō* 'to rest'); OCS *po-čiti* 'to rest' < **k^wih₁-ie*- (cf. OCS *po-koi* m. 'rest' < **k^woih₁-o*-); Arm. *hangč'im* 'to rest' < **sm-k^wih₁*-.

Also cf. Go. *hveilan* w.v. 'to hesitate', ON *hvíla* w.v. 'to rest, lie down', OHG *wīlōn* w.v. 'to stay, reside', G *weilen* w.v. 'to linger' < **hwīlēn*-.

**hwīnan*- s.v. 'to whistle, whiz' — ON *hvína* s.v. 'id.', OE *hwīnan* s.v. 'id.', ME *to whine* ⇒ **k^wéi-n-e*- (GM).

Also cf. the causative OE *a-hwænian* w.v. 'to vex, trouble' < **-hwainjan*- and - without the nasal infix - **hwijōn*- 'to whinny'. It seems probable that the root originally was onomatopoeitic.

**hwinda*- m. 'greyhound' — OFri. *hwynd* 'id.', MDu. *wint* m. 'id.', Du. *wind-hond* 'id.', OHG *wint* m. 'id.', G *Wind-hund* 'id.' (IE).

The full-grade form of **hunda*- 2 'dog' (Pijnenburg 1981). The old view that the word means 'Wendish hound' is obliterated by the late OFri. form *hwynden* pl. 'greyhounds' with initial *hw*- (Bremmer 1993: 31-2).

**hwīta*- ~ **hwitta*- adj. 'white' — Go. *hveits* adj. 'id.', ON *hvítr* adj. 'id.', Far. *hvítur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *wait* adj. 'id.', OE *hwīt* adj. 'id.', E *white*, OFri. (*h*)*wīt* adj. 'id.', OS *hwīt* adj. 'id.', Du. *wit* adj. 'id.', OHG *wīz*, *hwīz* adj. 'id.', G *weiß* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ku(e)jt-nó*- (IE) — Skt. *śvītna*- adj. 'white, whitish' < **k^wuit-no*-; Skt. *śvetá*- adj. 'white, bright', YAv. *spaēta*-, MP *spēd*, NP *sapēd* adj. 'white' < **k^woit-o*-; Skt. *śvitrá*- adj. 'white, whitish' < **k^wuit-ro*-.

A formally complicated word. Most dialects have **hwīta*-, a full-grade form continuing Pre-Gm. **hwitta*- < **k^wueit-nó*- (with Kluge's law), but OFri. *wit* and Du. *wit* with a short vowel point to a zero-grade variant **hwitta*- < **k^wuit-nó*-. The resulting ablaut alternation raises the question of whether the adjective originally may have been athematic, e.g. a heteroclitic **kuéit-ōr*, gen. **k^wuit-n-ós*. For a similar type of adjectival ablaut, see **stōra*- ~ **stura*- 'big'.

**hwōsan*- s.v. 'to cough' — OE *hwōsan* s.v. 'id.', ME *hwōsen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **k^wéh₂s-e*- (IE) — Skt. *kās*- f. 'cough' < **k^weh₂s*-; Lith. *kósėti* (*kósiu*) 'to cough' < **k^weh₂s-eh₁*-; Lith. *kosulỹs*, Latv. *kāsulis*, Ru. *kášel'*, SCr. *kāšalj* m. 'cough' < **k^weh₂s-ul-io*- (the Slavic *-š-* points to the pre-existence of a present **k^weh₂s-ie*-); Ml. *casachtach* f. 'the act of coughing'; W *pas* m. 'whooping cough' < **k^wh₂s-to*-; Alb. *kollē* f. 'cough' < **k^weh₂s-l-eh₂*-.

The primary verbal root served as the basis for **hwōstan*- 'cough' (q.v.).

***hwōstan-** m. 'cough' — ON *hósti* m. 'id.', OE *hwōsta* m. 'id.', MDu. *hoeste* m./f. 'id.', Du. *hoest* c. 'id.', OHG *huosto* m. 'id.', MHG *huoste* m. 'id.', G *Husten* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **hwōsan-* (q.v.) with a dental suffix. A denominal verb is ON *hósta*, OE *hwōsta*, OHG *huostōn*, G *husten*, Du. *hoesten* < **hwōstōjan-*.

***hwōtjan-** w.v. 'to bore; to threaten' — Go. *hwotjan* w.v. 'to reprimand, warn sternly, threaten', ON *hæta* w.v. 'to threaten', OSw. *høta* w.v. 'to threaten; to bore a hole in the ground' ⇒ **k^woh₁d-éie-* (IE).

The formation **hwōtjan-* probably consists of a merger of the causative to **hwētan-* (q.v.) 'to stab' and a secondary *jan-*formation to Go. *hwota*, ON *hót* f. 'threat' < **hwōtō-* < **k^woh₁d-eh₂-*. This noun also gave rise to ON *hóta* w.v. 'to threaten' < **hwōtōjan-*. Cf. **hwata-* and **hwassa-*.

I

***i-** pron. 'he/she, that one' — Go. *is*, n. *ita* pron. 'id.', Du. *hij*, n. *het* pron. 'id.' (with secondary *h-*), OHG *er*, n. *iz* pron. 'id.', G *er*, n. *es* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁i-* (IE) — Skt. *ayám*, f. *iyám*, n. *idám* pron. 'this here, he', OAv. *aiiām*, f. YAv. *īm*, n. OAv. *iṭ* pron. 'this, that', Lat. *is*, f. *ea*, n. *id* pron. 'this, that', OIr. *é* pron. 'he', n. *ed* 'it', Lith. *jis* 'he', f. *ji* 'she', OCS *ja* 'she', n. *je* 'it' < **h₁ei*, f. **h₁ih₂*, n. **h₁id*.

The PIE demonstrative pronoun, probably originally inflected as m. **h₁ei*, f. **h₁i-ih₂*, n. **h₁id*.

***īda-** m. 'chub, orfe' — Nw. *id* m. 'id.', Sw. *id* c. 'id.', Gutn. *äid* f. 'id.', G dial. *Aitel* 'id.' (GM).

A fish name usually taken to be derived from the root **h₂eidh-* 'to burn' (see **aida-*) because of its light color. This etymology is impossible, however, as **īd-* cannot possibly have developed from this root in a regular way.

***īdala-** adj. 'void, idle, futile' — OE *īdel* adj. 'id.', E *idle*, ODu. *īdil* adj. 'id.', Du. *ijdel* adj. 'id.', OHG *ītal* adj. 'id.', G *eitel* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ih₁-tlo-* (EUR) — Latv. *jēls* adj. 'raw, crude, unworked', Ru. *jályj*, *jálovyj* adj. 'infertile, unused (of land)', SCr. *jǎlov* adj. 'infertile' < **ieh₁-lo-*; W *ial* f. 'brightening' < **ih₁-l-eh₂-* (Matasović 2011: 44).

The word has been compared to **aida-* 'fire' (q.v.) and Gr. *ἰθαρός* 'pure, clear', but the implied semantic shifts are problematic. If the original meaning was 'empty', however, the word can simply be connected to the aforementioned Balto-Slavic and Celtic forms, which point to a proto-meaning "empty land, clearing".

***idōjan-** w.v. 'to move about restlessly' — Icel. *iðá* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁i-t-eh₂-ie-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. *ἰτάω* 'to go here and there', Lat. *itō*, *-āre* 'to go', Mr. *ethaid* 'id.'

The Icelandic verb has not been given a straightforward etymology, but probably continues the well-attested IE frequentative in *-t-* created to the root **h₁ei-* 'to go' (cf. **aidja-*). Also cf. Icel. *ið* n. 'constant moving, quivering' and Icel. *ið*, *ið* f. 'profession, job' (Far. *iðin* adj. 'eager, industrious'), the latter perhaps continuing an ablauting *i*-stem **h₁éi-ti-s*, **h₁it-éi-s* (hardly **h₁éit-ih₂*, **h₁it-iéh₂*, Magnússon 1989: 415).

***ilip-** m.(?) 'sole of the foot' — ON *il* f. 'id.', Far. *il* f. 'id.', OE *ile* m. 'sole of the foot; hard skin, callosity', MLG *ēle*, *ēlde*, *ēlt* n. 'callus', Du. *eelt* n. 'id.' ⇒ **il-it-* (GM).

The different formations all seem to continue an old *t*-stem, **ili*, gen. **ilipiz* < **il-it*, **il-it-es*. Magnússon 1989: 418-9 connects ON *íli*, Icel. *lí* m. 'fishing net weight; wedge', Nw. dial. *ile* m. 'fishing net weight, anchor; turf wall around a hut' < **ilan-*, which point to an original meaning 'foot' or 'anchor'. No further cognates, except, perhaps ON *ilki* 'sole of the foot' if it derives from **il-kan-* (with the same suffix as in e.g. **mankan-* 'neck of a horse', q.v.). This *ilki*, however, has also been explained as borrowing from a lost Saami word corresponding to Fi. *jälka* 'track' (Hyllested 2008).

***iljan-** w.v. 'to rush' — OS *ilian* w.v. 'to hurry', MDu. *ilen* w.v. 'to rush', Du. *ijlen* w.v. 'to hurry', OHG *illan*, *ilen* w.v. 'to strife, rush', G *eilen* w.v. 'to rush' ⇒ **h₁e(i)-h₁i-l-ie-*? (IE?).

Possibly an *l*-derivative of an intensive formation to the root **h₁ei-* 'to go', cf. **aidja-* and **idōjan-*.

***in(i)** prep. 'in' — Go. *in* prep. 'id.', ON *í* prep. 'id.', Far. *í* prep. 'id.', Elfd. *i* prep. 'id.', OE *in* prep. 'id.', E *in*, OS *in* prep. 'id.', Du. *in* prep. 'id.', OHG *in* prep. 'id.', G *in* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁en(-i)* (IE) — ToAB *y-, yn-*, ToB *in-*, Arm. *i*, Gr. *ἐν*, *ἐν*, Lat. *in*, OPru. *en*, Latv. *ie-*, Lith. *į*, OCS *вѣ(n)*, Ru. *в(о)*, SCr. *u* 'in(to)' < **h₁en(-i)*; also cf. Skt. *ánika-*, YAv. *ainika-* m. 'face' < **h₁eni-h₃k^w-o-*.

A PIE preposition, originally an adverb. Related to the directional **innai*.

***inkan-** m. 'pain, torment' — ON *ekki* m. 'sorrow, grief', Far. *ekki* m. 'pain, suffering; grief; anxiety', OE *inca* m. 'grudge, grievance, suspicion' ⇒ **h₁eng-on-* (EUR) — OCS *jędza* f. 'disease', SCr. *jéza* f. 'shudder, horror, (obs.) disease, (dial.) anger' < **h₁eng-ieh₂*; Lith. *éngti* (*éngia*) 'to press, strangle, torture' < **h₁eng-*.

An *n*-stem created to a Germanic and Balto-Slavic root **h₁eng-*. Also cf. OFri. *ink* adj. 'angry' < **enka-* and Nw. *ekke* n. 'harm, damage' < **inkja-*.

***inkwa(n)-** m. 'lump' — Icel. *ökr, ökkvi* m. 'lump; hillock', Sw. dial. *ink* 'ulcer', MDu. *enke, inke* m. 'small wound', EDu. *incke* 'wound, scar' ⇒ *eng^w-on- (IE) — Gr. ἀδήν, -ένοσ f./m. 'gland', Lat. *inguen, -inis* n. 'swelling on the groin; groin' < *ng^w-en-.

Together with the Latin and Greek forms, PGm. **inkwan-* points to a proterodynamic *n*-stem *éng^w-n, gen. *ng^w-én-s. In view of the impossible ablaut of this formation, it is possible that it replaced more primary *nég^w-n, *ng^w-én-s.

***innai** adv. 'in(side)' — Go. *inna* adv. 'id.', ON *inni* adv. 'id.', OE *inne* adv. 'id.', E *in*, OS *inne* adv. 'id.', OHG *inni* adv. 'id.', MHG *inne* adv. 'id.' ⇒ *h₁en-noi (DRV).

A locative adverb created to **in(i)* with the suffix **-noi*, for which cf. **ferrai* 'far'.

***instra-** n. 'intestinal fat' — ON *ístr* n., *ístra* f. 'paunch-fat', Icel. *ístra* f. 'paunch, pot-belly', Far. *ístur* n. 'id.', Elfð. *įster* n. 'grease', MLG *inster* n. 'entrails of slaughtered cattle', MHG *inster* n. 'entrails' ⇒ *h₁en-sth₂-ro- (IE) — Lith. *įsčios*, Latv. *iekšas* f.pl. 'entrails' < *h₁n-sth₂-ieh₂-.

A noun derived from the preposition **h₁en* 'inside' and the locational suffix **-sth₂-*, for which see **in(i)* and **inþera-*. OPru. *instran* 'lard' may have been borrowed from MLG *inster*.

***inþera-** n. 'entrails' — ON *iðr, innr, indr* n. 'id.', Far. *indur* n. 'intestines for cooking blood sausage', pl. 'entrails' ⇒ *h₁en-tero- (IE) — Close to Gr. ἔντερα n.pl. 'intestines, bowels, guts' < *h₁en-ter-h₂-; also cf. Skt. *ántara-* adj. 'interior, adjacent to; intimate', YAv. *aṇtara-* adj. 'interior', Lat. *interior* adj. 'inner, internal' < *h₁en-tero-.

A noun derived from the comparative adjective **h₁en-tero-* 'internal'. Also cf. ON *iðrar* f.pl. 'bowels' < **inþerōz*. See further **instra-*.

***irha-** m. 'he-goat' — OHG *irah, ireh, irh* m. 'id.', MHG *ireh* m. 'id.' ⇒ *irk-o- (EUR) — Gr. δόρξ, ζόρξ, Hsch. ἰορκες, ἴυρκες (pl.) 'kind of deer, roe, gazelle' < *iork-(?) , Arm. *ors* 'hunt, game' < *iork-o-; W *iwrch* m. 'roebuck', Bret. *yorch, iourc'h* 'id.'; OCo. *yorch* 'caprea' < *iork-u-; Lat. *hircus, ircus* m. 'billy-goat' < *irk-(?).

Also cf. OHG *ir(a)h* 'buck leather', MLG *er(e)ch, errich* n. 'tanned leather'. All forms point to PGm. **irha-*. This form has a close match in the *o*-grade formation Arm. *ors* (Martirosyan 2009: 544-5) and W *iwrch* < *iork-o- (with raising before *-rk-*, cf. Schrijver 1995: 61). The variation of Gr. δόρξ, ζόρξ, ἴορξ and Lat. *hircus, ircus* is unexplained.

**isa-* m./n. 'ice' — ON *íss* m. 'id.', Far. *ísur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ais* m. 'id.', OE *īs* n. 'id.', E *ice*, OHG *īs* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁eiH-so-*(?) (IE?) — To Av. *aēxa-* n. 'cold', Oss. *ix / yex* 'ice' < **HeiH-ko-*?

In view of the neuter gender in West Germanic, it is possible that the word represents a thematicized *s*-stem, e.g. **h₁éi(H)-(o)s*, gen. **h₁i(H)-és-(o)s*. No certain extra-Gm. cognates. Av. *aēxa-* can only be related if it continues a form **h₁eiH-ko-* that developed into **HeikHo-* by laryngeal metathesis (for which cf. **hōfa-*).

**isarna-* ~ **izarna-* n. 'iron' — Go. *eisarn* n. 'id.', ON *ísarn* n. 'id.', OE *isern*, *isen*, *iren* n. 'iron', OS *isarn* n. 'iron', MDu. *īser*, *īsen* n. 'id.', Du. *ijzer* n. 'id.', OHG *isarn*, *isan* n. 'id.', G *Eisen* n. 'id.' (NIE).

A PGM. loanword from PCelt. **isarno-* 'iron', cf. OIr. *íarn* 'id.'. The latter word was borrowed by Old Norse at a later stage, emerging there as *járn*. It is uncertain whether **isarno-* belongs to the family of **aiza-* 'ore' (q.v.) < **h₂ei-es-*.

**iwa-* m. 'yew' — ON *ýr* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ǫyve* n. 'id.' (< **iwja-*), OE *īw*, *ēow* m. 'id.', E *yew*, OHG *īwa* f. 'id.', G *Eibe* f. 'id.' (< **iwō-*) ⇒ **h₁eiHu-o-* (EUR) — Gr. ὄα, ὄη f. 'elderberry tree, mountain ash', Lat. *ūva* 'branch of grapes; raisins' < **h₁oiHu-eh₂-*; OIr. *eó* m.(?) 'stem, shaft, yew-tree', W *ywen* 'yew-tree' < **h₁ieHu-o-*; Lith. *ievà*, Latv. *iēva* f. 'bird-cherry'; ORu. *iva*, Ru. *íva*, SCR. *ìva* < **h₁iHu-eh₂-*.

A European word. Also cf. the collective Sw. *ide* n. 'yew grove' < **īweþja-*. Elfd. *ǫyve* is a collective as well, as is common for tree-names, cf. ON *ǫlr* m. 'alder' < **aluza-* vs. Icel. *elri* n. 'id.' < **aluzja-*.

J

**jakk/gōn-* w.v. 'to rush, chase' — OS *jagon* w.v. 'to drive', WPhal. *jacken* w.v. 'to rush', EDu. *jacken* 'id.', Du. *jagen* w.v. 'to rush, hunt'; *jakkeren* 'to speed', OHG *jagōn* w.v. 'to rush, chase, hunt', G *jagen* w.v. 'id.', Pal. *jacken* w.v. 'to rock', *jackern* w.v. 'to rush, speed' ⇒ **Hiogh-néh₂-*(?) (IE?) — To Skt. *sam-īhate* 'to strive, desire', OAv. *iziīā* 'I wish', YAv. *iziieiti* 'to wish' < **Hiġ^h-e-* and Gr. ἰχανάω 'to desire' < **Hiġ^h-sk-*?

An iterative verb 3sg. **jakkōpi*, 3pl. **jagunanþi*, closely related to the zero-grade variant **jukkōn-*. It further seems possible that the intensive MHG *jouchen*, *jöuchen* w.v. 'to drive, hunt' < **jaukjan-*, belongs here, although this word is usually compared to YAv. *yaozaiieiti* 'to incite' < **iouġ^(h)-eie-* (cf. LIV²: 315-6). No certain etymology; perhaps related to the root **Hiġ^h-* as

found in Greek and Indo-Iranian. The connection with Hitt. *ekt-* c. '(hunting) net(?)', Luv. *aggati-* c. 'id.' < **iek-t-* (cf. Kloekhorst 2008: 235-236) is erroneous, as the meaning 'to hunt' is late and developed from older 'to rush' and 'to chase'. Also cf. MHG *jaget*, G *Jagd*, MDu. *jaghet*, *jacht*, Du. *jacht* 'hunt' < **jagōpu-* and - for the suffix - the derivationally parallel Go. *wratodus* 'trip' < **wratōdu-* (see **wratōn-*).

**jaukja-* m. 'draft animal' — ON *eykr* m. 'draft animal, horse' ⇒ **ioug-io-* (DRV/IE) — Identical to Skt. *yōgya-* m. 'draft animal'.

Derived from the PIE **iug-o-* 'yoke', for which see **juka-*. Also cf. Nw. *øykje* f. 'mare' < **jaukjōn-*.

**jazjan-* w.v. 'to make ferment' — Nw. *erja* w.v. 'to dissolve', OHG *jerien* w.v. 'to make ferment' ⇒ **ios-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **jesan-* (q.v.).

**jedan-* s.v. 'to weed' — OS *ūt-jedan* s.v. 'to root out', MLG *geden* w.v. 'to weed', OHG *jeten* s.v. 'id.', G *jäten* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

Also cf. OHG *jetto* m. 'weed' < **jeddān-* and OS *jeda* f. 'weeding hoe, plane(?)' < **jedōn-*. Perhaps also related are OE *wēod*, OS *wiod* n., OHG *wiota* f. 'weed' < **weuda/ō-*, assuming that these forms continue **wi-jada-* or **wi-juda-*, i.e. the reflex of PIE **h₁ui-* 'away, apart' and a noun **jada-* / **juda-* derived from the verb **jedan-* (Torp 1909: 329). The word cannot possibly be reconstructed as a reduplicated noun **wiuda-* < **ui-ud^h-o-* (pace Franck 1949: 792; Koivulehto 1971: 170-71), the implied root **ued^h-* 'to bind' being semantically remote.

**jehan-* s.v. 'to acknowledge' — ON *já* w.v. 'to say yes; to promise', OFri. *jā*, *jān* s.v. 'to confess, acknowledge', OS *jehan* s.v. 'to say, confess', ODu. *gian*, *be-gien* s.v. 'to confess', OHG *jehan*, *gehan* s.v. 'to confess, witness' ⇒ **iek-e-* (WEUR) — Lat. *iocus* m., also *ioca*, *-ōrum* pl. n. 'joke' < **iok-es-*.

A strong verb to a European root **iek-*. ON *já* can be derived from **jehan-* (through **ēā* > **ēā́*), but like the frequentative ON *játta*, OHG *jāzzen* w.v. 'to say yes' < **jahatōn-* or **jahatjan-*, it seems to have been in close association with **ja* 'yes'. See also **jehti-*.

**jehti-* f. 'confession' — Du. *biecht* c. 'id.', OHG *jiht* f. 'utterance', *bi-jiht*, *bīht* f. 'confession', MHG *giht*, *begiht*, *bīht* f. 'utterance, confession', G *Beichte* f. 'confession, admission' ⇒ **iek-ti-* (DRV) — Ir. *icht* 'people, tribe', W *ieith* f. 'language, nation, race', Bret. *yezh* f. 'language' < **iek-ti-*.

A *ti-*stem created to the root of **jehan-* (q.v.). Some have also connected OHG *giht*, *gi-giht* f. 'paralysis', G *Gicht* f. 'gout, arthritis', Du. *jicht* c. 'id.' by assuming an original meaning 'curse'.

***jeka(n)**- m. 'ice' — ON *jaki* m. 'broken ice, ice-floe', LG *is-jack* 'icicle', G Swi. *jäch* m. 'hoar-frost' ⇒ **ieǵ-o(n)*- (IE) — Hitt. *eka-* n./c. 'cold, frost, ice' < **ieǵ-o-*; OIr. *aig*, gen. *ega* f. 'ice'; W *ia* m. 'id.' < **ieǵ-i-*; Lith. *yžià* f. 'ice-floe' < **iǵ-ieh₂*(?).

Also cf. ON *jokull* m. 'icicle; glacier', OFri. **j(i)ūkul* (with *u*-mutation, cf. Löfstedt 1931: 141, fn. 2), WFri. *jûkel* c. 'icicle, cone', NFri. *jugl* m. 'id.' (= MLG *jokele* 'id. '); OSw. *ikil* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ais-ikkel* m. 'id.', OFri. *itsil*, OE *gicel* m. 'ice-floe; icicle' (E *icicle* < **ice-yickle*) < **jekila-*; OHG *ihhilla*, OS *jikila* f. 'icicle' < **jekiljō-*.

***jēra-** n. 'year' — Go. *jer* n. 'id.', ON *ár* n. 'id.', OFri. *jēr* n. 'id.', OS *jār* n. 'id.', Du. *jaar* n. 'id.', OHG *jar* n. 'id.', G *Jahr* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ieh₁-ro-* (IE) — Luv. *āra/i-* c. 'time' < **ieh₁-ro-?*; YAv. *yāra*, gen. *yā*, *yā* n. 'year' < **ieh₁-r/n-*; Gr. ὥρα, f. 'season, year, hour, time' < **ioh₁-reh₂*; Lat. *hōrnus* adj. 'grown, produced in this year (of crops and yield)' < **ǵhi-ioh₁-r-no*(?); OCS *jěř* m., *jěra* f. 'spring' < **ieh₁-ro/eh₂*; RuCS, ORu. *jarę* m. 'lamb', SCr. *jāre* m. 'kid, young goat' < **ieh₁r-en-*; Lith. *ėras*, dial. *jėras*, Latv. *jērs* m. 'lamb' < **ieh₁-ro-*.

Most languages show an *r*-suffix, but the Avestan paradigm preserved an archaic heteroclitic inflection. With the additional evidence for *e/o*-ablaut in the different dialects, the paradigm is therefore to be reconstructed as static, nom. **ioh₁-r*, gen. **ieh₁-n-s* (Schindler 1975: 5).

***jesan-** s.v. 'to ferment' — Sw. *jäsa* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *jäså* s.v. 'id.', OHG *jesan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *jesen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **iēs-e-* (IE) — ToA *yäs-* 'to boil', ToB *yäs-* 'to excite sexually; ravish', Skt. *yásati* 'to boil, become hot', YAv. *yaēšiiant-* ptc. 'boiling', Gr. ζέω 'to boil, ferment'.

A strong verb **jesan-*. There also seems to have been an *o*-grade variant, cf. Icel. *asa* w.v. 'to rush', Far. *asa* w.v. 'to struggle', Nw. *ase* s.v. 'to ferment' < **jasan-*, which probably represents an old intensive formation. It again gave rise to the secondary causative ON *æsa*, Icel. *æsa*, Far., Nw. *øsa* w.v. 'to incite' < **jōsjan-*.

***jestu-** m. 'yeast' — ON *jōstr* m. 'id.', Nw. *jest* m. 'id.', OSw. *iæster* m. 'id.', Elfd. *jäst* c. 'id.', E *yeast*, MLG *gest* 'id.', MDu. *gest*, *gist* m. 'id.', Du. *gist* c. 'id.', MHG *jest* m. 'foam', G *Gischt* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ies-tu-* (DRV) — Identical to W *iās* f. 'seething'.

A *tu*-stem derived from the root of **jesan-* (q.v.).

***jewan-** m. 'creeping insect(?)' — Nw. dial. *jo(e)* m. 'maggot' ⇒ **ieuH-on-* (IE) — Skt. *yúká-* f. 'louse' < **iuH-k-eh₂*.

An *n*-stem related to Nw. *y* w.v. 'to squirm' < **jūjan-* < **iuH-ie-*. The word has not yet been etymologized, but is reconcilable with Skt. *yúká-*.

***juka-** n. 'yoke' — Go. *juk* n. 'id.', ON *ok* n. 'id.', Far. *ok* n. 'id.', Elfd. *uok* n. 'id.', OE *geoc* n. 'id.', E *yoke*, OS *juk* n. 'id.', Du. *juk* n. 'id.', OHG *joh* n. 'id.', G *Joch* n. 'id.' ⇒ **iug-o-* (IE) — Identical to Hitt. *juka-* n. 'yoke, pair', Skt. *yugá-* n. 'yoke, MP *ywg* 'id.', Gr. ζυγόν n. 'id.', Lat. *iugum* n. 'id.', OW *iou* 'id.', MW *iau, yeu* 'id.'; also cf. Lith. *jūngas*, Latv. *jūgs* m. 'id.', OCS *igo*, Ru. *igo* 'yoke', SCr. arch. *igo* n. 'cross-beam' < **iu-n-g-o-*.

Also cf. Go. *jukuzi* f. 'yoke' < **iug-us-ih₂-* and MHG *jiuch* n. 'acreage' < **jeuka-*. See further **jaukja-*.

***jukjan-** w.v. 'to itch' — OE *gyccan* w.v. 'id.', E *to itch*, OS *juk(k)ian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *jeuken* w.v. 'id.', OHG *jucken* w.v. 'id.', G *jucken* w.v. 'id.' (GM?).

A WGM. *jan*-verb 3sg. **jukjēpi*, 3pl. **jukjanþi*. The **j* was lost before front vowels, which after WGM. *j*-gemination resulted in an allomorphic paradigm 3sg. **jukipi*, 3pl. **jukkjanþi*. This allomorphy explains the difference between e.g. G *jucken* and Du. *jeuken*. Also cf. OE *gycða* m. 'itch', MDu. *jucte, joocte* f. 'id.', OHG *jukido*, MHG *jukede* m. 'scabies' < **jukjān-*. No certain etymology. It is perhaps conceivable that the verb, which appears to have had an oblique subject (**mike jukjēpi* 'I have an itch'), is related to **jukkōn-*, cf. G Als., Pal. *jucken* 'to jerk'.

***jukkōn-** w.v. 'to hop; to run' — G dial. *jucken* w.v. Swab. 'to jump, hop', Pal. 'to jerk, rock', Als. 'to jerk, jump up, turn away', Swab. 'to jump, run; to hop', Cimb. 'to throw; jump', Swi. (Rhntl.) 'to run fast', (Schfh.) *jūkxə* w.v. 'to hop' (GM?).

Probably related to **jakk/gōn-* (q.v.) 'to rush' in view of the semantics of e.g. G Pal. *jacken* w.v. 'to rock'. In the German dialects, the word has often merged with *jucken* 'to itch' < **jukjan-*, but this may originally have been a different verb.

***jumja-** m. 'divine twin(?)' — ON *Ymir* m. 'primordial giant in Norse mythology' ⇒ **iṃH-io-* (IE) — Skt. *yamá-* m. 'twin; name of the mythical first man', OAv. *yāma-* m. 'twin', Av. *yima-* (< **yāma-*) m. 'name of a mythical primeval king'; OIr. *emon* m. 'twin' < **i(e)mH-o-*; Latv. *jumis* 'paired couple, double fruit' < **imH-io-*.

***junga-** adj. 'young' — Go. *juggs* adj. 'id.', ON *ungr* adj. 'id.', Far. *ungur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *ungg* adj. 'id.', OE *geong* adj. 'id.', E *young*, OFri. *jung* adj. 'id.', OS *jung* adj. 'id.', Du. *jong* adj. 'id.', OHG *jung* adj. 'id.', G *jung* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂iu-nk-ó-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *yuvaśá-* adj. 'young, youthful', m. 'youth'; Lat. *iuvenus* m. 'young bull'; OIr. *óac* adj. 'young', W *ieuanc* 'id.', Bret. *yaouank* 'id.'.

This adjective is commonly reconstructed as **h₂iu-Hn-ko-*, i.e. a formation derived from PIE **h₂oi-u-* 'lifetime, age' (for which see **aiwa/ō-* 1) with the

possessive Hoffmann suffix (cf. Skt. *yúvan-*, gen. *yúnaḥ* m. 'young' < **Hiu-Hon-*, gen. **Hiu-Hn-os*). The original meaning would then have been 'having lifetime (left)'. I am tempted, however, to derive **junga-* directly from the hitherto isolated verbal base **Hieu-* 'to mature', as supported by ToB *yāw-* 'to ripen, mature'. The meaning 'young' would then have developed from 'maturing'. See also **ju(w)unḫi-* 'youth'.

**jūz* pron. 'you (pl.)' — Go. *jus*, obl. *izwis* 'id.', ON *ér*, obl. *yǫr* pron. 'id.', OE *gē*, obl. *ēow*, *īow* pron. 'id.', OFri. *ī*, *gī*, obl. *iō*, *iū* pron. 'id.', OS *gī*, obl. *eu*, *iu* pron. 'id.', Du. *jij*, obl. *jou* pron. 'you (sg.)', OHG *ir*, dat. *iu*, acc. *iuwih* pron. 'id.', G *ihr*, obl. *euch* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **iuH-s* (IE) — Skt. *yūyám*, Lith. *jūs*, Latv. *jūs*, OPru. *iuse*, Alb. *ju* pron. 'you (pl.)'.

The pronoun of the second person plural. In the nominative, **jūz* is the primary form. It is attested in Gothic, but the NWGm. languages introduced **jīz* on the basis of **wīz* 'we' (q.v.). The original oblique form was **iwe* < PIE **iu(H)-e*, with an ending *-e* as in PIE **h₁me* 'me'. In WGm., this form was extended by **-ike* (OE *ēowic*, OHG *iuwih*, G *euch*) on the basis of **mike* in the accusative case. North and East Germanic point to **izwiz* in both the dative and the accusative case; ON *yǫr* arose from **irwir* by dissimilation of the first palatal *r*. This **izwiz* seems to have come about by metathesis of a form **iw-siz*, i.e. the oblique form **iwe* plus a dative suffix abstracted from **unsiz* 'us'. It replaced the original dative **iwiz* that lived on as OFri. *iō*, *iū*, OHG *iu*, etc. The suffix **-iz* itself arose under the influence of the datives **miz* and **biz*. See also **wīz* and **jut*.

**jūsta-* m. 'cheese' — ON *ostr* m. 'id.', Far. *ostur* m. 'id.', OSw. *oster* m. 'id.', Elfd. *uost* m. 'id.' ⇒ **iuHs-to-(?)* (IE?) — Skt. *yúṣ-*, gen. *yūṣnás* n. 'soup, broth, stock', Lat. *iūs*, *iūris* n. 'broth, sauce' < **iuHs-*; Gr. ζύμη f. 'leaven, beer-yeast' < **iuHs-meh₂-*; Lith. *jūšė* f. 'broth, soup', OPru. *juse* f. 'soup' < **iuHs-ieh₂-*; CS *juxa* f. 'broth', Ru. *uxá* f. 'fish-soup', SCr. dial. *júha* f. 'soup, broth' < **iuHs-eh₂-*.

A Nordic word that is usually connected to the aforementioned non-Germanic forms pointing to PIE **iuHs-*. ON *ost* points to **justa-* with a short **u*, however. It is possible that this is due to secondary shortening of **ū*, not least in view of the borrowed Fi. *juusto* 'cheese'. It cannot entirely be excluded either, however, that the long *u* of the Finnish word is secondary, in which case PGm. **justa-* becomes analyzable as a petrified past participle to the strong verb **jesan-* 'to ferment' (the *u* in that case represents a secondary zero grade). The word existed alongside PNWGM. **kāsja-* m. 'cheese', cf. OE *cīese*, OS *kāsi*, Du. *kaas*, OHG *kāsi*, G *Kāse*, which was borrowed from Lat. *cāseus*, *cāseum* 'id.'. Icel. *kæsir*, Nw. *kjese*, Elfd. *kęse* m., Da. *kæse* c. 'rennet', apparently continuing the same form **kāsja-*, is actually a different formation, and was derived from the secondary verb **kāsjan-*

(with the same agentive suffix as in Icel. *hleypir* m. 'rennet' < **hlaupja-*), cf. ON *kæsa* w.v. 'to allow to ferment'.

**jut* pron. 'you (du.)' — Go. obl. *igqis* pron. 'id.', ON *it*, obl. *ykk* pron. 'id.', Far. *tit*, obl. *tykkum*, *tygum* pron. 'id.', Elfd. *ið* pron. 'id.', OE *git*, obl. *inc* pron. 'id.', OS *git*, obl. *ink* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **iud* (IE) — Lith. *jùdu*, f. *jùdvi* 'you (du.)' < **iu-du-* (the absence of Winter's law points to late univerbation).

The dual pronoun of the second person. The original nominative was probably **jut* in view of Lith. *jùdu*. This form is not attested in Gothic, however, and NWGm. introduced **jit* under the influence of **wit* 'we two' (q.v.). The oblique case is to be reconstructed as **inke*. It is entirely parallel to **unke* 'us two', and is likely to have arisen analogically by the substitution of initial *u* by *i* on the basis of **iwe*, the oblique form of **jūz* (q.v.). Similarly, the dative **inkwiz*, continued by Go. *igqis*, ON *ykk*, adopted the element **-wiz* that was abstracted from the parallel second person plural oblique form **izwiz*.

ju(w)unþi-* f. 'youth' — Go. *junds f. 'id.', OE *geogoð* f. 'id.', E *youth*, OS *juguth* f. 'id.', ODu. *iugint* f. 'id.', MDu. *joghet* f., Du. *jeugd* c. 'id.', OHG *jugund* f. 'id.', G *Jugend* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂iu-H₂ti-* (IE) — Close to Lat. *iuventūs*, *-tūtis* f. 'youth', OIr. *óetiu*, *óitiu*, gen. *-ted* 'id.' < **h₂iu-Hn-tuH-t-*.

A *ti*-stem usually assumed to have been created to the PIE word for 'young', i.e. **h₂iu-Hōn*, gen. **h₂iu-Hn-os*, for which see **junga-*. The West Germanic material points to a form **juwunþi-* with regular velarization of the **w* (cf. **sū-* 'sow' and **newun* '9') between two high vowels (one of them being rounded). The *w* probably arose in hiatus position of a proto-form **juunþi-*. Go. *junds**, on the other hand, seems simply to have lost the hiatus. Note that the often cited Go. *junda**, supposedly comparable to Lat. *iūventa* f. 'youth'), is a ghost form. The only attestation is the dat. *jundai*, which could belong to either an *ō*-stem *junda** or an *i*-stem *junds**. The latter possibility is more likely, however, because of the other Germanic languages pointing to an old *ti*-stem.

K

**kabla/ōn-* m./f. 'piece of wood' — ON *kafli* m. 'piece cut off', MDu. *cavele* m./f. 'stick, lot', Du. *kavel* c. 'lot, parcel', MHG *kabel* m./f. 'lot' ⇒ **gob^h-l-on-* (EUR) — Lith. *žābas* m. 'branch, cane' < **gob^h-o-*.

An old word for 'stick'. With the semantic shift to 'lot' according to the tradition of drawing marked pieces of wood. Also cf. Elfd. *kevil* m. 'piece of wood; peg' < **kabila-*.

**kagan-* m. 'stem of a (small) tree(?)' — ON *kagi* m. 'shrub, young tree', Nw. dial. *kage* m. 'small shrub', E dial. *cag* 'trunk' ⇒ **ǵogh-on-* (NEUR) — Lith. *žāgaras* m. 'twig', pl. 'shrubs', Latv. *žagari* pl. 'id.' < **ǵogh-oro-*.

A North European word perhaps related to **kōkōn-* 'skid' (q.v.). Also cf. OHG *kegil* m. 'cone, peg, wedge, nail', G *Kegel* m. 'cone; pin' < **kagila-*.

**kaiba-* adj. 'sharp(?), crooked(?)' — Nw. *keiv* adj. 'wry, wrong, left', OE *cāf* adj. 'quick, sharp, prompt', ME *cōf* adj. 'quick' ⇒ **goib^h-o-* (DRV).

An adjective probably derived from **kīban-* 'to quarrel' (q.v.).

**kaipa-* m. 'to groove, notch' — ON *keipr* m. 'rowlock', Du. *keep* c. 'notch' (DRV).

An *a*-stem derived from the iterative **kippōn-* 2, or perhaps rather from the pertaining, unattested strong verb **kīpan-*.

**kaizwjan-* w.v. 'to turn, direct' — ON *keyra* w.v. 'to whip, lash; to ride, drive; to fling', Far. *koyra* w.v. 'to drive; to push; to pour', OE *cierran* w.v. 'to turn, change', OFri. *kēra*, *kerra* w.v. 'to turn; to hinder', ODu. *kēran* w.v. 'to turn', Du. *keren* w.v. 'to turn', OHG *kēren* w.v. 'to turn, direct' ⇒ *(ǵ)ois-u-éie- (IE) — Hitt. *kīša(ri)* ~ *kišanta(ri)* 'to happen, occur; to become' < *(ǵ)eis- (Eichner 1973: 78).

The material offers evidence for three different proto-forms: 1) OHG *kēren* < **kaizjan-*, 2) OE *cierran* < **kazjan-* and 3) ON *keyra* < **kaizwjan-*. The Old Norse form is usually derived from **kaurjan-* or **kauzjan-*, as the umlaut of **au* is **ey*, but it is possible, too, that ON *ei* was rounded by a following **w*. It thus appears that, if *keyra* is related to OHG *kēren*, which is hardly doubted by anyone, it must have developed from **kaizwjan-*, a causative to an unattested *u*-present. The reality of this formation is further backed up by Nw. dial. *keis* m. 'turn, corner' < **kaisa-*, which precludes the reconstruction of a root **kair-* or **kaur-* with **r*. OE *cierran* < **kazjan-* probably lost the **i* due to dissimilation against **j* in the cluster *-izj-.

**kalan-* w.v. 'to be cold' — ON *kala* s.v. impers. 'to freeze', OE *calan* s.v. 'to be or become cool or cold' ⇒ *ǵólH-e- (EUR) — Lat. *gelus* m. 'cold, frost, ice' < **gel-u-*.

An *o*-grade strong verb, whence **kalda-* 'cold' (q.v.), the iterative **kallōn-* (q.v.) and the *i*-stem OE *cele*, *ciele*, *cile*, E *chill* < **kali-*. See further **kula-* 1 and **kōlu-*.

***kalba(n)**- m. 'calf (of the leg)' — ON *kalfi* m. 'calf of the leg', Far. *kálvi* m. 'small of the leg; middle of the seine net', OSw. *kalver* m. 'extension of a fishing net', Sw. *kalv* c. 'calf of the legs; interior of a rope; extension of a fishing net', EDu. *kalf* 'soft part of wood', G dial. *Kalb* m. 'muscle' (GM?).

A word without a certain etymology, but possibly related to **kulba(n)*- (q.v.). E *calf* was adopted from Old Norse.

***kalbiz-** n. 'calf' — ON *kalfr* m. 'id.', Far. *kálvur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *káv* m. 'id.', OE *cealf*, *calfur* n. 'id.', E *calf*, OS *kalf* n. 'id.', Du. *kalf* n. 'id.', OHG *kalp*, pl. *kalbir* n. 'id.', G *Kalb* n. 'id.' (GM).

An old *s*-stem **kalbaz*, pl. **kalbizō*. Also cf. Go. *kalbo*, OHG *kalba* f. 'female calf' < **kalbōn*- and the ablauting OE *cilfor-lamb*, OHG *kilbur* n., *kilburra* f., MHG *kilbere* f. 'female lamb' < **kelbuza-*, *-*jō-*. No certain etymology. The connection with Gr. *δελφύς* f. 'womb' < **g^welb^h-u-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 473) is problematic for two reasons. In Greek, first of all, initial labiovelars usually lose their labialization in words with labials (cf. *καπνός* 'smoke' < **k^wh₂p-no-*). This means that the *δ* of *δελφύς* probably continues PIE **d* rather than **g^w*. Second, Germanic labiovelars do not lose their labialization in front of **o*. This means that the implied proto-form **g^wolb^h-es-* would give PGm. ***kwalbiz-*, which is not the case.

***kalda-** adj. 'cold' — Go. *kalds* adj. 'id.', ON *kaldr* adj. 'id.', Far. *kaldur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *kold* adj. 'id.', OE *ceald* adj. 'id.', E *cold*, OS *kald* adj. 'id.', Du. *koud* adj. 'id.', OHG *kalt* adj. 'id.', G *kalt* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

The original past participle of the strong verb **kalan-* (q.v.). The Germanic word is unrelated yet suspiciously similar to OCS *xladz* 'coolness, cool breeze', Ru. *xólod* 'cold'. Further cf. ON, Far. *kuldi*, Nw., Da. *kulde* 'cold' < **kuldan-*.

***kallōn-** w.v. 'to freeze' — G Swi. *xallen* w.v. 'to freeze, stiffen' (DRV).

The iterative to the strong verb **kalan-* (q.v.).

***kalwa-** adj. 'bald' — OE *calo* adj. 'id.', E *callow*, MDu. *calu* adj. 'id.', Du. *kaal* adj. 'id.', OHG *kalo* adj. 'id.', G *kahl* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **golH-uo-* (NEUR) — OCS *golъ*, Ru. *gólyj*, SCr. *gō* adj. 'naked' < **golH-o-*; for a comparable formation, cf. OCS *glava*, Ru. *golová*, SCr. *gláva* f. 'head', Lith. *galvà*, Latv. *gaļva*, OPru. *galwo* f. 'id.' < **golH-ueh₂-*.

Also cf. OFri. *sin-kele* f. 'permanent baldness'. A Germanic-Balto-Slavic isogloss. Unrelated to Skt. *kulvá-* adj. 'bald, thin-haired', YAv. *kauruua-* adj. 'bald', Lat. *calvus* adj. 'id.' < **klH-uo-*.

***kalzōjan-** w.v. 'to call, shout' — ON *kalla* w.v. 'id.', Far. *kalla* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *kolla* w.v. 'id.', OE *ceallian* w.v. 'id.', E *to call*, Du. dial. *kallen* w.v. 'to talk',

OHG *kallōn* w.v. 'to chatter, talk', MHG *kallen* w.v. 'to talk loudly' ⇒ **gols-eh₂-ie-* (NEUR) — Lith. *gaĩsas* m. 'echo', OCS *glasъ*, Ru. *gólos*, SCr. *glās* m. 'voice' < **gols-o-*.

A denominal verb derived from an unattested noun **kalza-*. The underlying proto-form **golso-* is mirrored by the Balto-Slavic material.

kamba-* m. 'comb' — ON *kambr* m. 'comb; crest', Far. *kambur* m. 'comb; pointed mountain', Elfd. *kamb* m. 'comb', OE *camb* m. 'id.', E *comb*, OS *kamb* m. 'id.', Du. *kam* c. 'id.', OHG *kamb* m. 'comb, crest', G *Kamm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵomb^h-o-* (IE) — Skt. *jámbha-* m. 'tooth', du. 'jaws'; ToA *kam*, ToB *keme m. 'tooth', Gr. γόμφοϛ m. 'peg, bolt, nail', Lith. *žam̃bas* m. 'sharp edge', Latv. *zùobs* m. 'tooth', OCS *zъbъ*, Ru. *zub* (gen. *zúba*), SCr. *zûb* m. 'tooth', Alb. *dhēmb* / *dhām(b)* m. 'id.'.

See also **kimbōn-* and **kambjan-*.

**kambjan-* w.v. 'to comb' — ON *kemba* w.v. 'to comb; to card', Far. *kemba* w.v. 'to comb', Elfd. *kemba* w.v. 'id.', OE *cemban* w.v. 'id.', OS *kembian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *kemben* w.v. 'id.', G *kämmen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The factitive to **kamba-* (q.v.).

**kanhta-* adj. 'glad, happy' — ON *kátr* adj. 'id.', Far. *kátur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *kæt* adj. 'lively' (GM).

This adjective has been reconstructed as **kawata-* (cf. Torp 1909: 33; Magnússon 1989: 450), so as to compare it to e.g. Lat. *gaudiō*, *-ēre* 'to gladden', but Elfd. *kæt* (cf. ON *kæta* w.v. 'to gladden', Elfd. *kęta* 'to exercise' < **kanhtjan-*) with its nasal vowel requires a reconstruction **kanhta-* (cf. Heidermanns 1993: 33). The underlying root **kanha-* 'glad' < **gonko-* is in Verner alternation with Sw. dial. *kång* n. 'agitation' (also cf. ON *kangin-yrði* n.pl. 'jeering words') < **kanga-* < **gonkó-* and ME *cang* adj. 'foolish, lewd' < **kanga-*. The latter may be an Old Norse loanword, however.

**kanjan-* w.v. 'to bring forth' — OE *cennan* w.v. 'to beget, conceive, create, bring forth', ME *kennen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵonh₁-éie-* (DRV).

A causative created to the PIE root **ǵenh₁-*. ON *kenna* w.v. 'to father (a child)' must be an OE loanword, as **kanjan-* would have become ***kenja* in this language. See also **kunda-*, **kuninga-* ~ **kununga-*, **kunja-* 1 and **kinþa-* ~ **kinda-*.

**kannjan-* w.v. 'to make known' — Go. *kannjan* w.v. 'to make known, inform of', ON *kenna* w.v. 'to know, recognize; to assign or attribute', Far. *kenna* w.v. 'to distinguish, recognize, know', Elfd. *kenna* w.v. 'to know', OE *cennan* w.v. 'to choose, to prove, to declare', WFri. *kenna* 'to know', OS *ant-kennian* 'to

perceive', ODu. *kennan* w.v. 'to know', Du. *kennen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *ar-kennan* w.v. 'to recognize', MHG *kennen* w.v. 'to know' (DRV).

The causative to **kunnan-* (q.v.).

**kannōn- 1* w.v. 'to get to know' — ON *kanna* w.v. 'to search, find out', Far. *kanna* w.v. 'to inspect' (DRV).

An inchoative, i.e. medial factitive formation to **kunnan-*, quasi PGM. **kann-nōn-* < IE **ǵonh₃-nh₂-* + *-neh₂-*.

**kannōn- 2* f. 'jug' — ON *kanna* f. 'id.', Far. *kanna* f. 'id.', Elfd. *kanna* f. 'id.', OE *canne* f. 'can, cup', E *can*, OFri. *kanne* f. 'id.', MDu. *canne* f. 'jug', Du. *kan* c. 'id.', OHG *kanna*, *kanta* f. 'id.', G *Kanne* f. 'id.' ⇒ **gand^h-on-*(?) (WEUR?) — Mir. *gand* 'vessel, can(?)' < **gand^h-*(?).

A word that - if related to Mir. *gand* - must have developed from **kandn-* (with regular assimilation of *d* between two nasals). Another possibility is to compare the word to Icel. *kani* m. 'bowl; prow', *kanni* m. 'prow', MLG *kane*, G *Kahn* m. 'boat' < **kan(n)an-* and Far. *kanna* f. 'point of a boat's bow' < **kanōn-*. The often adduced OHG *kanta*, *kannata* is a loanword from Lat. (*olla*) *cannata*, and does not point to a proto-form **kandōn-* (Lühr 1988: 204). Also cf. ON *kæna* f. 'boat' < **kēnjōn-*.

**kanta-* m. 'side' — E Scot. *cantle* 'crown of the head; fleshy part behind the ear in a ram's head', MDu. *cant* m. 'edge, region', Du. *kant* c. 'side; edge', G *Kanz* m. 'mane, upper part of the neck' ⇒ **ǵond-o-* (NEUR) — Lith. *žándas* m. 'cheek, jaw', Latv. *zuóds* m. 'chin, jaw'.

The late attestation of this word has led to the assumption that it was borrowed from Romance, cf. Fr. dial. *cant*, It., Sp. *canto*. In view of the semantically similar G *Kanz* and Scot. *cantle*, however, it seems plausible that we are dealing with a Germanic word meaning 'side (of the head?)' or 'cheek'. PGM. **kanta-* can then be connected to Lith. *žándas* < **ǵond-o-*, whose root looks like a variant of **ǵén(H)-* as found in **kinnu-* 'cheek, chin'.

**kap(p)ōn-* w.v. 'to stare' — OE *capian* w.v. 'to turn', MDu. *capen* w.v. 'to watch, stare at', OHG *kapfēn* w.v. 'to stare', MHG *kaffen*, *kapfen* w.v. 'to stare, be in awe' ⇒ **ǵob^h-néh₂-* (EUR) — Ru. *zabóta* f. 'care, worry' < **ǵōb^h-ot-eh₂-*(?).

An iterative formation 3sg. **kappōpi*, 3pl. **kabunanþi* (secondary **kapunanþi*) < **ǵob^h-néh₂-ti*, **ǵob^h-nh₂-énti*. It probably served as the basis for the stative ON *kópa* 'to watch' < **kōpēn-* and the causative(?) OE *kēpan* 'to watch, keep', WFri. *kypje* w.v. 'to look' < **kōþjan-*. Also cf. OE *ge-cōp* adj. 'fit' < **ga-kōpa-* (Heidermanns 1993: 340-1).

**karō*- f. 'worry, care' — Go. *kara* f. 'care, worry, concern', ON *kǫr* f. 'bed of sickness', OE *cearu* f. 'suffering, sorrow; care, caution', E *care*, OS *kara* f. 'sorrow, lament', OHG *kara* f. 'sorrow, sadness, repentance' ⇒ **ǵh₂r-eh₂-* or **ǵoh₂r-éh₂-* (IE) — MP *zryg*, *zlyk* 'sorrow, suffering', Oss. *zaryn* | *zarun* 'to sing' < **ǵeh₂r-*; Gr. γῆρυς f. 'voice, speech' < **ǵeh₂r-u-*; Lat. *garriō*, *-īre* 'to chatter', OIr. *gairid*, W *garddu* 'to call, cry' < **g(e)h₂r-ié-*; OIr. *gáir* f. 'cry', W *gawr* 'crying, battle' < **ǵeh₂r-i-*.

PGm. **karō*- can have developed from both **ǵh₂r-eh₂-* with vocalization of the laryngeal and from **ǵeh₂r-éh₂-* or **ǵoh₂r-éh₂-* with pretonic shortening. Also cf. Go. *karon*, OE *cearian*, OS *karon*, OHG *karōn* w.v. 'to worry' < **karōjan-* and OE *cearig*, OS *-karag*, OHG *karag* 'sad', G *karg*, Du. *karig* 'sparse' < **karaga-*.

**karska*- adj. 'lively' — ON *karskr* adj. 'brisk, bold', MLG *karsch* adj. 'vivid', Du. *kers-vers* adj. 'fresh', MHG *karsch* adj. 'vivid' ⇒ **h₁gor-sko-(?)* (IE?).

No certain etymology. Possibly related to Skt. *járate* 'to wake up' < **h₁ǵer-e-*; Gr. ἐγείρω 'to awaken, rouse, raise' < **h₁ǵer-ie-*.

**katazan*- m. 'tomcat' — MDu. *catere* m. 'id.', Du. *kater* c. 'id.', OHG *katere* m. 'id.', G *Kater* m. 'id.' (NIE).

A formation that is taken to be derived from **kattōn-* 'cat' with the masculinizing *azan*-suffix, for which cf. **ganazan-* 'gander'. The Göttingen dialect variant *kāz*, pl. *kōze* (Schambach 1858: 98) would then continue a non-Vernerized form **katasan-* or **kadasan-*. The single *t* of the implied root **kat-* still remains remarkable, as the derivational base **kattōn-* has a geminate. Perhaps, this alternation points to an old *n*-stem with a singulate/geminate alternation, nom. **katō*, gen. **kattaz*. Late OHG *katere* looks like a variant stem **kadazan-*, but is in spite of Cimb. *kattaro* usually regarded as a loanword from Low German. The alternative is to conversely assume that Du. *kater* is a loanword from High German, which would imply a paradigm **kadō*, **kattaz* 'cat'.

**kattōn-* f. 'cat' — Nw. *katte* f. 'cat', OFri. *katte* f. 'id.', MDu. *catte* f. 'cat', Du. *kat* c. 'cat', OHG *kazza* f. 'cat', G *Katze* f. 'cat' (NIE).

No Indo-European etymology. The word is usually believed to stem from an Afro-Asiatic language, cf. Arab. *qiṭṭa*, Nub. *kadīs* 'cat', penetrating the European languages through Lat. *catta*. The internally Germanic alternation of **kattōn-* with Nordic **kattu-*, cf. ON *kǫttr*, Far. *køttur*, *kattur* (whence **kattjōn-* in ON, Far. *ketta*, Nw. *kjette* f. 'cat') nevertheless suggests that there must have been a root **gat-* present in Germanic before the great sound shifts, i.e. well before the Roman era. The evidence, at any rate, clearly points to an old *n*-stem **katō*, gen.sg. **kattaz*, acc.pl. **kattuns* < **gat-ón*, **gat-n-ós*, **gat-n-ñs*, the latter case being continued by Nordic

**kattu-*. Perhaps, then, there can be a correlation with SaaN *gađfe* 'female stoat', Hung. *hölgy* 'stoat; lady, bride' < PFU **kād'wā* 'female (fur animal)'. For the semantics, cf. Lith. *šarmuō* 'stoat; wildcat'. See also **katazan-* 'tomcat'.

**kaujan-* w.v. 'to call, shout' — OE *cīegan* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gi-kewen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **gouH-eie-* (IE) — Skt. *jóguve* 3sg.med. 'to call, announce' < **géu-guH-e-*; Gr. γόος 'crying, wailing' < **gouH-o-* (cf. Gr. γοάω 'to cry, lament' < **gouH-eh₂-ie-*); OCS *govorъ* 'noise, shout, rumour, murmur', Ru. *góvor* 'sound of voices, talk', SCr. *gövōr* m. 'speech, dialect' < **gouH-oro-*.

The verb has the form of a causative, but its intransitivity points to an intensive formation. An alternative explanation would be to assume that the causative was created to a deponent verb corresponding to Skt. *jóguve*. See also **kewan-* 'to cry'.

**kauma-(?)* m.(?) 'folded hands' — Icel. *kaun* n.pl. 'id.', Far. *keym(i)*, *kjóm* 'id.' (GM?).

The forms occur in the contexts Icel. *að blása í kaun*, Far. *at blása í keym*, *kjóm* 'to blow into one's folded hands (to warm them)'. It is likely that we are dealing with a Germanic cognate of Av. *gauua-* 'hand' < **geu-o-* (Magnússon 1989: 451), but the original form of the word is difficult to reconstruct. Icel. *kaun* and Far. *keym* can perhaps be unified into an Old Norse proto-form **kaum(r)*, but Far. *kjóm* at least superficially points to **kjómr*. Given these difficulties, it seems futile to attempt to project the forms further back into Proto-Germanic. They may, for instance, be more recent formations to ON *kjá* 'to rub(?)', Icel. *kjá* 'to caress, to rub', Nw. *kjá* 'to rub, toil' < **kewōn-* and ON *ká* w.v. 'to root up, turn' < **kawōn-*.

**kauna-* n.(?) 'blister' — ON *kaun* n. 'sore', Icel. *kaun* n. 'boil, carbuncle', Nw. *kaun* m. 'blister' (GM).

Also cf. Far. *koyna*, Nw. *køyne* f. 'blister' < **kaunōn-*. No further etymology.

**kaunō-* f. 'jaw' — MDu. *coon* f. 'jaw (of a fish), gill', Du. *koon* c. 'cheekbone, jaw, gill' ⇒ **giouH-neh₂-* (DRV) — Lith. *žiáuna* f. 'jaw, jawbone, gill'; Latv. *žaūnas* f.pl. 'jaw', Bulg. *žúna* f. 'lip' < **giouH-neh₂-*.

A formation derived from the verb **kewwan-* 'to chew' (q.v.). Other related Germanic formations meaning 'jaw' are difficult to account for due to severe formal incongruences, cf. OSw. *kiæke*, Sw. *käke*, Nw. *kjake* < **kekan-* ~ OE *cēace*, E *cheek* < **kaukōn-* ~ OFri. *tziäke*, WFri. *tjeak*, EFri. *sooke* < **keukōn-* ~ MDu. *cake*, Du. *kaak* < **kakōn-* (see De Vaan 2012). OE *cian* f.pl. 'gills', MDu. *kieuwe* f. 'jaw, gill', Du. *kieuw* c. 'gill', OHG *kiuwa*, MHG *ki(u)we*, G *Käu* f. 'jaw' < **kew(w)ōn-*, on the other hand, can be derived directly from the strong verb.

***kautōn-** f. 'knuckle' — OFri. *kāte* f. 'id.', MDu. *cote* f. 'hoof, fetlock', Du. *kootje* dim. 'phalanx', G Rhnl. *kötche* dim. 'dice made of sheep's knuckles' (GM).

No certain etymology. The word has been compared to Sw. dial. *kut* m. 'hunch, hump', which, however, belongs to the unrelated etymological cluster of Sw. dial. *kuta* (*ryggen*), Nw. dial. *kuuta ryggn* 'to bend one's back', Nw. dial. *kut* m. 'stuntedness, dwarfism' < **kūta-*, Sw. dial. *kot* m. 'gnarl' etc. The link with MDu. *cotel* f. 'animal dropping', Du. *keutel* c. 'id.' < **kutilō-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 393-8) is not very appealing either.

***kawō-** f. 'jackdaw' — OE *cēo* f. 'id.', E *chough*, OS *kā* f. 'id.', MDu. *cauwe* f. 'id.', Du. *kauw* c. 'id.', OHG *kaha*, *kā* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A West Germanic bird name, possibly related to **kewōn-* and **kaujan-* 'to cry'. The word has been compared to Ukr. *gáva* 'crow', but since PSl. *g* should have changed into *h* in this language, this form is likely to be a distortion of Slav. **kava* (Danylenko 2006: 184), cf. Cz. *kavka* 'jackdaw'. It is conceivable, on the other hand, that this word together with Lith. *kóvas*, *kóva* 'jackdaw' was borrowed from Germanic, although this would probably imply a WGM. proto-form **kāwō-* (< **kēwō-*) rather than **kawō-*. Da. *kå*, Nw. *kå*, *kaje*, Sw. *kaja* were borrowed from Low German.

***kaza-** n. 'casket, vat' — Go. *kas* n. 'jar, vase, vessel', ON *ker* n. 'tub, vessel, goblet', Far. *kar* n. 'id.', Elfd. *kar* n. 'id.', OS *bī-kar* n. 'bee-hive', MDu. *caer* n. 'creel, bee-hive', Du. *vis-kaar* n. 'creel', OHG *kar* n. 'vessel, vat, trough', MHG *kar* n. 'vessel' (GM).

No Indo-European etymology. The word is close to, but phonetically irreconcilable with OIr. *coire*, MW *peir* 'cauldron' < PCelt. **kwaryo-* < **kʷr̥-io-*, for which see **hwera-*. The often assumed link with Lat. *gerō* 'to carry', allegedly continuing a root **ges-*, is erroneous, because this verb continues **h₂g-es-*, i.e. an *s*-present to *agō*, *-ere* < **h₂eg-e-* (for which see **akan-* 1).

***kebra(n)-** m. 'beetle' — OE *ceafor*, *cefer* m. 'beetle', E *chafer*, ODu. *kevera* f. 'grasshopper', MDu. *kever(e)* m. 'beetle', Du. *kever* c. 'id.', OHG *kevar(o)* m. 'id.', G *Käfer* m. 'id.' (EUR?).

A West Germanic word probably leading back to a proto-form **kefran-* or **kebran-* (with *-br-* > **-fr-* by Bahder's law). The reconstruction of the vocalism is problematic, however. Swi. (App.) *xēfār* (with *ε* < **e* rather than **ā*₁ or **ā*₂) precludes a formation **kabiza-*, which would have given ***xēfār* in this dialect. A form **kafra-* or **kabra-* must nevertheless be reconstructed on the basis of OE *ceafor*. Etymologically, the word is often derived from a verbal root **ǵebh-* as supported by OCS *o-zobati* 'to spoil', Ru. *zobát* 'to eat, peck', SCr. *zòbati* 'to eat' < **ǵobh-*, cf. Ru. *zob* 'bill', OIr. *gop* m. 'muzzle, snout, beak' < **gobbo-*. The original meaning must then have been 'gnawer'.

***kēgjō**- f. 'peg, key' — OE *cæg* f. 'key', OFri. *kāi*, *kēi* m. 'id.' (< **kēga*-), WFri. *kaai* c. 'id.' (GM).

An Anglo-Frisian isogloss, perhaps with an original meaning 'peg', cf. MDu. *kegghe* f. 'wedge' < **kagjō*-. See further **kagan*-.

***kelka(n)**- m. 'jawbone' — ON *kjal* m. 'jaw; sledge', Far. *kjál* m. 'cheek-bone', Nw. *kjelke* m. 'sledge', dial. 'Adam's apple', Elf. *tjåke* m. 'sledge', OHG *kelah* m. 'goiter', MHG *kelch* m. 'crop, double chin' (IE).

A formation related to **kelōn*- 'throat' (q.v.). Perhaps, the *k*-suffix can be explained from a *ur/n*-stem **g^wélh₁-ur*, **g^wlh₁-u-én-s* (see **kelurō*-), which could regularly have developed into PGm. **kelkur*, **kulkenaz* by the velarization of post-sonorantal laryngeals before **u* (cf. **taikwer*-). A potential zero grade is present in Da. *kulk* 'gullet', dial. 'Adam's apple'. Icel. *kálkur* m. 'sledge, bar on a sledge' continues an *o*-grade formation **kalka*-. Also cf. OHG *kelh*, MHG *kelch* m. 'crop, goiter'.

***kelōn**- f. 'throat' — OE *ceole* f. 'throat, jowl', Du. *keel* c. 'throat', OHG *kela*, *kel* f. 'id.', G *Kehle* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^wel_h1-eh₂*- (IE) — Close to Lat. *gula* f. 'throat, gullet' < **g^wlh₁-eh₂*-; also cf. Skt. *girāti*, *gilāti* 'to devour' < **g^wlh₁-e*-; Arm. *ekul* 'devoured' < **h₁e-g^wōlh₁*-; Gr. δέλεαρ (gen. -ατος, pl. δειλάτα, δέλευρα) n. 'decoy, bait' < **g^wel_h1-ur*.

The lack of labialization in Germanic is problematic, but it may have been lost in the zero-grade form **gul*- < **g^wlh₁*-, for which see **kelurō*-. The word has a WGM. distribution, but Elf. *grǫ-tjyōlu* f. 'Eurasian siskin', lit. "fir-tree-throat" (?), appears to point to the pre-existence of ON **kjala*, obl. **kjǫlu* (Noreen 1882: 66 fn. 1). See also **kelkan*-.

***kelurō**- f. 'throat' — OE *ceoler* f. 'collar, throat', OHG *kelur*, *kelero* m., *kelera* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^wel_h1-ur*- (IE).

The Germanic word is usually reconstructed as **keluza*-, but the alternative **kelura*- is preferable because it favors the reconstruction of the word as a heteroclitic *ur/n*-stem, nom. **g^wélh₁-ur*, gen. **g^wlh₁-én-s*. In this paradigm the loss of the labialization would be regular in the genitive, which allows us to connect the word to the PIE root **g^wel_h1*- 'to devour'. See also **kelōn*-.

***kēma**- n. 'mold' — Icel. *kám* n. 'filth', E dial. *coom* 'soot', EDu. *kaem*, *kaen* 'layer of mold (on fluids)', Du. *kaam*, *kaan* c. 'id.', MHG *kām*, *kān(e)* n. 'id.', G *Kahm* m. 'id.' (GM).

A formation that in view of the *m/n* alternation may continue an *mn*-stem **kēman*-, obl. **kēmn*-. It is probably related to Far. *kámur* adj. 'vague, unclear', Nw. dial. *kām* adj. 'dark' < **kēma*-. E *keam*, *keans* 'froth' continues a closely related collective OE **cēme* < **kēmja*- to the same root. No further

etymology. The appurtenance of Latv. *gânīt* 'to vilify' is uncertain, and the sometimes compared G *Kadel* m. 'soot' (Franck 1949: 283) is a loanword from Slavic, cf. Cz. *kadidlo* 'incense', OCS *kaditi* 'to fumigate'.

***kerban-** s.v. 'to carve' — OE *ceorfan* s.v. 'to cut (off); slay', MDu. *kerven*, *caerven* s.v. 'to carve; slice; scrap', Du. *kerven* w.v. 'to carve' ⇒ **gérbh-e-* (EUR) — OCS *žrěbъ*, *žrěbij* m. 'lot', Ru. dial. *žěrebej* 'cut off piece' < **gerbh-o-* (for the semantic shift from 'carve' to 'fate', cf. *rezat' žereb'ja*); Gr. γράφω 'to scratch, carve, write' < **grbh-e-*.

A strong verb to a European root **gerbh-*. OIr. *cerbaid* 'to hack; lacerate' looks like a Germanic loanword.

***kerla-** ~ ***karla-** m. 'man, freeman' — ON *karl* m. 'man; man of the common people', Far. *kallur* m. 'man', Elfd. *kall* m. 'man; husband', OE *ceorl* m. 'man, low freeman, peasant', E *churl*, OFri. *tzerl*, *tzirl*, *kerl* m. 'man; servant', MDu. *kerle*, *kerel*, *caerl* m. 'low freeman', Du. *kerel* c. 'man, guy', OHG *karl*, *karal* m. 'husband, spouse', G *Kerl* m. 'man, fellow' ⇒ **gerh₂-ol-* (IE) — ToB *śrāy*, pl. *śrān-* m. 'adult man' < **gerh₂-n-* (with nom. -y for -ñ?); Skt. *járant-* 'old, infirm', Oss. *zæronđ* 'old', Arm. *cer(un)* 'old; old man', Gr. γέρων, -οντος m. 'old man' < **gerh₂-ont-*.

The non-Germanic cognates point to an original *n-* or *nt-* stem to the root **gerh₂-* 'to ripen', cf. Skt. *jáрати* 'to age, grow old; to make old, decrepit' < **gerh₂-e-*; OCS *zъrěti*, Ru. *zret'* (*zréju*), SCr. *zrěti* 'to ripen' < **grh₂-eh₁-*. The Germanic evidence, on the other hand, is best derived from a thematicized *l-* stem with root ablaut, e.g. nom. **gerh₂-ōl*, gen. **grh₂-l-ós*, acc. **gorh₂-él-m*.

***kernan-** m. 'kernel, core' — ON *kjarni* m. 'kernel', Far. *kjarni* m. 'id.', OS *kerno* m. 'kernel, seed', MDu. *kerne*, *keerne* 'kernel, stone', Du. *kern* c. 'kernel', OHG *kerno* m. 'kernel, corn', G *Kern* m. 'kernel' ⇒ **gerh₂-n-on-* (IE).

An *n-* stem related to **kurna-* (q.v.). Also cf. the archaic neuter *n-* stem Go. *kaurno*, Nw. dial. *korna* n. 'id.' < **kurnōn-*.

***kerzan-** s.v. 'to creak, to cry (of birds)' — OE *ceorran* s.v. 'to creak', MDu. *kerren*, *carren* w.v. 'to creak, squeak' ⇒ **gérs-e-* (EUR) — Lith. *gařsas* m. 'sound, rumour, glory' < **gors-o-*; Lat. *garrío* 'to chatter' < **grs-ie-* (or **geh₂r-ie* with the *littera*-rule, see **karō-*).

A strong verb **kerzan-* for expected **kersan-* < **gers-e-*: the **z* points to influence (back-formation?) from the iterative **kurzōn-* (q.v.). Note that the verb was strongly associated with the crying, shrieking and screeching of birds, especially the grouse family, cf. ON, Icel. *rjúp-ker(r)i*, *-karri* m. 'male ptarmigan', Du. *kor-hoen* 'black grouse'.

***kespa-** m.(?) 'beam(?)' — Du. *kesp* c. 'beam lying on top of the foundation' (GM).

A Dutch and Low German word that is regarded to be without an etymology (cf. Vercoullie 1925: 161), but which can possibly be related to OE *cosp* 'fetter' < **kuspa-* (q.v.).

***ketwa-** n. 'meat' — ON *kjot* n. 'id.', Far. *kjöt* n. 'id.', Elfd. *tjyöt* n. 'id.' (NEUR?).

An exclusively Nordic word that has been compared to Icel. *kvett(i)* n. 'piece of meat', Far. *kvett* n. 'quick cut; lucky strike' < **kwattja-*, which appears to be derived from Far. *kvetta* w.v. 'to cut, break, bite quickly' < **kwattjan-*. This causative must in turn be related to ME *cutten*, *kitten* w.v. 'to cut' < **kuttjan-* and MHG *kotze* m. 'spud' < **kuttan-* (also cf. G Pal. *Kütz* 'intestines' < **kuttja-*), which were created to an iterative **kut(t)ôn-* (< **gud^(h)-néh₂-*), cf. Elfd. *kuotå* w.v. 'to whittle' < **kutôn-*. It remains uncertain, however, whether **ketwa-* could have developed from **kwetwa-* by dissimilation of the first **w*. No certain etymology. Possibly related to Lith. *gùdė* f. 'whetstone' < **gud^h-ieh₂-*. Hardly to Hitt. *kudur-* n. 'leg, shank' (Poetto 1986; contra: Hamp 1990).

***keusan-** s.v. 'to trial, select' — Go. *kiusan* s.v. 'to put to a test, prove by trial', ON *kjósa* s.v. 'to choose, select, elect', Far. *kjósa* s.v. 'id.', OE *cēosan* s.v. 'to choose, to elect', OS *kiosan*, *keosan*, *keosan* s.v. 'to choose, recognize', Du. *kiezen* s.v. 'to choose', OHG *kiosan* s.v. 'to choose, examine, judge', MHG *kiesen* s.v. 'to choose' ⇒ **ǵéus-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *kukušzi* 'to taste' < **ǵu-ǵ(e)us-*; Skt. *jóšate* 'to enjoy, like, be pleased', Gr. *γεύομαι* 'to taste' < **ǵéus-e-*; OIr. *do-goa* 'to choose' < PCelt. **tu-gus-o-*.

The oldest meaning, 'to test', is preserved by Gothic. The NWGm. languages, on the other hand, point to a secondary meaning 'to prefer', for which cf. **kusti-* and **kustu-*.

***kewan-** s.v.(?) 'to cry' — Icel. *kjá* w.v. 'to cry (of birds)' ⇒ **ǵéuH-e-*(?) (IE) — Skt. *jóguve* 3sg.med. 'to call, announce' < **ǵéu-guH-e-*.

This verb is compared to the causative **kaujan-* by Magnússon 1989: 465, and although *kjá* is weak in Icelandic, it may indeed continue a primary strong verb **kewan-* < **ǵéuH-e-*. Also cf. **kūma-*.

***kewwan-** s.v. 'to chew' — ON *tyggva*, *tyggja* s.v. 'to chew', Far. *tyggja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *tegga* s.v. 'id.', OE *cēowan* s.v. 'id.', E *to chew*, MDu. *couwen*, *cuwen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *kauwen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *kiuwan* s.v. 'id.', G *kauen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵiéuH-e-* (IE) — ToA *śwā-*, ToB *śāwā-* 'to eat' < **ǵiuH-*; MP *jw-* 'to chew; to devour', NP *javīdan* / *jav-* 'to chew' < **ǵieuH-*; CS *žvati*, Ru. *ževát'* (*žujú*) 'to chew' < **ǵiuH-eh₂-*.

A strong verb of IE origin. The initial *t* of the Nordic forms (ON *tyggva*, *tyggja* etc.) is unexpected, but since the orthographical variation of *-ggv-* and *-ggj-* points to a palatalized labiovelar geminate **-ǵǵǵ-* (Rasmussen 1989: 371), it probably arose due to dissimilation of the initial palatal *k* against the palatal *gv* further on in the word. Note that ON *-yǵǵǵ-* regularly developed from PGM. **-eww-* and does not imply a sequence **-ewwj-* (Heidermanns 1986; Rasmussen l.c.). This is confirmed by Elfd. *tegga*, which preserved the original root vowel. See also **kaunō-*.

***kīban-** s.v. 'to quarrel' — ON *kífa* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *kiven* s./w.v. 'id.', MHG *kīben* s.v. 'to quarrel, fight' ⇒ **ǵéib^h-e-* (GM).

MDu. *kīpen* w.v. 'to strive, struggle' could have its *p* from the iterative **kippōþi*, **kibunanþi* (see **kipp/bōn-*). This is not the same iterative as **kippōn-2*.

***kīla-** m. 'bulb(?)' — MHG *kil* m. 'onion', G *Kiel* m. 'bulb' (DRV) — Close to Arm. *cil*, *ciṭ* 'sprout, bud, piece of wood' < **ǵiH-l-*.

Probably a derivation from the verb **kīnan-* (q.v.). The alternative is to derive the formation from **ǵiH-ló-* with pretonic shortening.

***kīman-** m. 'germ, sprout' — OS *kīmo* m. 'id.', Du. *kiem* c. 'id.', OHG *kīmo* m. 'id.', G *Keim* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵiH-mon-* (DRV).

An *mn*-stem derived from **kīnan-* (q.v.).

***kimbōn-** f. 'crest, ridge' — OE *cimb-stān* m. 'pedestal, socket', E *chimbe*, *chime* 'edge or rim of a cask or drum', MDu. *kimme* f. 'edge, chime', Du. *kim* c. 'horizon', dial. 'edge of a cask, chime' ⇒ **ǵemb^h-on-* (IE).

An *n*-stem related to **kamba-* (q.v.).

***kīnan-** s.v. 'to burst open, germinate' — Go. *us-keinan* s./w.v. 'to sprout up, bud forth, grow from', OE *cīnan* s.v. 'to gape, break into chinks', OHG *kīnan* s.v. 'to sprout, blossom, germinate' ⇒ **ǵei-n-eH-* (EUR) — Lith. *žydėti*, *ziédėti* 'to flower, bloom, blossom' < **ǵeiH-d^h(-)eh₁-*.

An archaic nasal present. Originally, the nasal only occurred in the present, but not in the preterite or the past participle, cf. Go. *us-kijanata* 'germinated'. Note that OE *cīnan* preserved the primary meaning 'to break open', cf. Sw. dial. *kina* w.v. 'to yawn; to faint', Nw. dial. *kjena* w.v. 'to starve, dwindle' < **ǵi-néh₂-* and MHG *kīl*, G *Keil* m. 'wedge' < **kīdla-* < **ǵeiH-d^hlo-*. This is a remarkable archaism in view of the fact that the meaning 'to bud' also occurs in Baltic and Armenian (for which cf. **kīla-*). See further also **kīman-* and **kīþa-*.

***kindi-** f. 'kind' — ON *kind* f. 'kind, race' ⇒ **ǵenh₁-tí-* (IE) — Av. *fra-zaiṅti-* 'offspring, posterity', Gr. γένεσις 'birth', Lat. *gēns, -ntis* f. 'race, nation, people' < **ǵenh₁-ti-*.

A *ti*-stem to the IE root **ǵenh₁-* 'to be born'. This root represents a *Schwebeablaut* variant of **ǵneh₁-*, for which cf. **knōdi-*. See also **kanjan-*.

***kinnu-** f. 'cheek' — Go. *kinnus* f. 'cheek, jawbone', ON *kinn* f. 'cheek; slope', OE *cinn* f. 'chin', OS *kinni, kin, kin* n. 'jaw, chin', Du. *kin* c. 'chin', OHG *kinni* n. 'chin, jaw-bone' ⇒ **ǵen(H)-u* (IE) — ToA *śanweṃ* du.f. 'jaws', Skt. *hānu-* f. 'jaw', YAv. *zanauua* du. 'both jaws' (< **ǵen-eu-h₁e*), Arm. *cnawt* 'jaw, chin' (with unclear *t*), Gr. γένυς, -υος f. 'jaw, edge of an axe', Lat. *gena* f. 'cheek', OIr. *gin* m. 'mouth'; W *gen* (pl. pl. *geneu*) 'cheek' < **ǵen-u-*.

An amphidynamic *u*-stem **ǵén(H)-u-s*, gen. **ǵn(H)-u-ós*. The stem variant **ǵen(H)u-* regularly developed into PGm. **kinn-*, which means that the *u*-ending must have been restored on the basis of the expected nom. **kenus* < **ǵen(H)-u-s*. In West Germanic, the word was reshaped into *jō-* and *ja-*stems, while ON *kinn*, pl. *kinnr* points to remodeling into a root noun.

***kinpa-** ~ ***kinda-** n. 'child' — Nw. *kind* n. 'id.', OFri. *kind* n. 'id.', OS *kind* n. 'id.', Du. *kind* n. 'id.', OHG *kind* n. 'id.', G *Kind* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵenh₁-to-* (IE) — W *geneth*, Gaul. *geneta, genata, gnata* f. 'girl' < **ǵenh₁-et-eh₂-*.

A formation derived from the PIE root **ǵenh₁-* 'to be born'. In view of the combination of a full-grade root with a *to*-suffix, the word can perhaps be analyzed as a thematicized *t*-stem, e.g. **ǵenh₁-ēt*, acc. **ǵenh₁-et-m*. If so, W *geneth* 'girl' < **ǵenh₁-et-eh₂-* would be especially close. See also **kanjan-* and **kindi-*.

***kipp/bōn-** w.v. 'to quarrel, fight' — OFri. *kebbia* w.v. 'id.', WFri. *kibje* w.v. 'id.', MLG *kibben* w.v. 'id.', Du. *kibbelen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵib^h-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative 3sg. **kippōḅi*, 3pl. **kibunanḅi* to **kīban-* (q.v.). Lith. *kībinti* 'to tease' was borrowed from Low German.

***kippōn-** 1 w.v. 'to stumble' — Icel. *kippa* w.v. 'to feel tipsy; to fall into place', Far. *kippa* w.v. 'to go under water (of stones)', Elfd. *tjippa-s* w.v. 'to jump', E *chip* 'to trip up, cause to stumble', MLG *kippen* w.v. 'to stumble, stagger, knock over', Du. dial. *kippen* w.v. 'to tip' ⇒ **ǵib^h-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *geĩbti* 'to weaken, fall over' < **geib^h-e-*; Lith. *geibùs* adj. 'clumsy, awkward' < **geib^h-u-*.

An iterative formation to an unattested strong verb **kīban-* or **kīpan-*, for which cf. **kaipa-*. Unrelated to **kippōn-* 2.

***kippōn- 2** w.v. 'to chop(?)' — ON *kippa* w.v. 'to pull, snatch', Icel. *kippa* w.v. 'to jerk', Far. *kippa* w.v. 'to cut off', OE *cippian* w.v. 'to chop, cut', E *chip* 'to cut away', MDu. *kippen* w.v. 'to catch' (GM).

No extra-Gm. cognates. Perhaps connected to MDu. *kippen*, E *to chip* 'to hatch', cf. Du. *kip* 'chicken'.

***kisila-** m. 'gravel' — OE *ciosol*, *ceosol*, *cisel* m. 'pebble', MDu. *kesel* 'id.', Du. *kiesel* c. 'gravel; pebble', OHG *kisel* m. 'pebble' ⇒ **ǵis-o*(?) (NIE) — Lith. *žizdras*, dial. *žigždras* m. 'gravel', *žiezdrà*, *žiegždrà* f. 'id.', OPru. *sixdo* 'sand' < **ǵ(e)is-ro/eh₂*.

A diminutive to MHG *kis* m./n. 'pebble, scrap', G *Kies* m. 'gravel, grit' < **kisa-*, which seems to be in ablaut relationship to LG *keisel*, *kēsel* < **kaisila-*. In view of the limitation to Germanic and Baltic, the word is unlikely to be of Indo-European origin. Note, for instance, the following non-IE *comparanda*: Udm. (S) *giž*, *gižj* 'grain of sand', Komi *keža* 'gravel', Khanty *χiš* 'fine sand' and Georg. *kviša* 'sand'.

***kit(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to tickle' — ON *kitla* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *kita*, *kitla*, *kisla* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *tjissla* w.v. 'id.', OE *citelian* w.v. 'id.', E *tickle* (with metathesis), ODu. *kitilon* w.v. 'id.', Du. *kietelen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *kizzilōn*, *kuzzilōn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *kitzen*, *kitzeln* w.v. 'id.', G *kitzeln* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **gid-néh₂*- (IE?) — Perhaps to Arm. *kēt* 'point, dot' < **goid-o-* (whence *kcanem* 'to bite, sting' < **goid-ie-*, with *c* < **-d_i-?*).

In most Germanic languages, a frequentative *l*-suffix was added to the iterative 3sg. **kittōþi*, 3pl. **kitunanþi*, but MHG *kitzen* and Nw. dial. *kita* preserve this primary formation. Etymologically, it is clearly linked with the Armenian forms. The implied base **geid-* is in violation of the PIE constraint on roots with two voiced (glottalized?) stops, but this may be due to its iconic meaning.

***kīpa-** m. 'sprout, bud' — OE *cīð* m. 'young shoot, sprig', OS *kīth* m. 'germ, sprout', OHG *kīdi* n. 'shoot', MHG *kīde* n. 'id.' (< **kīþja-*) ⇒ **ǵ(e)iH-tf-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the PIE root **ǵeiH-*, for which see **kīnan-*.

***kizna-** m. 'pine tree' — OE *cēn* m. 'pine tree, spruce', MLG *kēn* 'pine cone, pinewood', OHG *kien* m./n. 'pine tree, pinewood torch', G *Kien* m. 'resinous pinewood' ⇒ **gis-nó-* (NIE/WEUR) — Olr. *crand-ǵíus* 'pine tree', Ir. *giú(i)s*, *giúsach* 'bog deal' < **gis-usto*(-?); Ir. *gíumhas* 'resin', Gael. *giuthas* 'fir'.

Usually connected to Olr. *ǵíus* 'spruce' through a proto-Germanic reconstruction **kizna-* (with **-iz-* resulting in **e₂* in West Germanic). Given the distribution of the word, it is not likely to have been inherited from PIE. Perhaps, there can be a link with Fi. *kuusi* 'fir, spruce', SaaN *guossá* 'spruce',

Mordv. *kuz* 'id.', Udm. *kjz, kâz* 'pine', which has been reconstructed as Proto-Uralic **kuse* or **kose*.

***klagō-** f. 'complaint, lament' — OS *klaga* f. 'id.', MDu. *clage, claech* f. 'id.', OHG *klaga* f. 'id.', G *Klage* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^(w)loġh^h-eh₂-* (IE?) — Skt. *gr̥he* 3sg.med. 'to complain' < **g^(w)lġh^h-*; YAv. *garəzaite* 'to complain, lament', Oss. *qærzyn / ġærzun* 'to groan' < **g^(w)lġh^h-é-*; YAv. *garəzā-* f. 'complaint' < **g^(w)lġh^h-eh₂-*.

A West Germanic *ō*-stem, whence OHG *klagōn*, G *klagen*, OS *klagon*, Du. *klagen*, OFri. *klagia* w.v. 'to complain, lament' < **klagōjan-*. The Germanic word has been compared to the aforementioned Indo-Iranian forms, but the implied *Schwebeablaut* may indicate that the words are actually unrelated. The appurtenance of Mir. *glám* f. 'satire; outcry', quasi PIE **glāġh^h-smeh₂-* (Pokorny IEW: 350-1), is even more doubtful.

***klainja-** adj. 'fine' — OE *clæne* adj. 'clean', E *clean*, MDu. *cleine* adj. 'small, fine, neat', Du. *klein* adj. 'small', OHG *kleini* adj. 'small, delicate, fine, pure, clean', G *klein* adj. 'small' (DRV).

An adjective that was derived from the same root as found in ON, Far. *klína* w.v. 'to smear' < **klīnjan-* and OHG *klenan* s.v. 'id.' < **klinan-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 366-7), for which see **klajja-* 'clay'. Its original meaning must then have been 'shining', whence 'pretty' and 'delicate' (cf. Heidermanns 1993: 332). Still problematic is the variant LG *klīn*, Swi. *xlii*, which appears to continue an ablauting form **klīn-* (Mitzka 1934). Heidermanns (l.c.) assumed a verbal origin for this ablaut, but the doublet **klainja-* : **klīn(j)a-* is fully parallel to e.g. MDu. *droghe*, Du. *droog* 'dry' < **draugja-*: OE *dryġe* 'id.', E *dry* < **drūġja-*, and thus implies nominal or derivationally dependent ablaut.

***klaīpa-** n. 'cloth' — OE *clōð* n. 'id.', E *cloth*, OFri. *klāth, klēth* n. 'id.', WFri. *klaad* n. 'id.', Du. *kleed* n. 'id.', OHG *kleid* n. 'id.', G *Kleid* n. 'id.' (GM).

A formation that is often compared to the cluster of OE *clīðan* s.v. 'to adhere, stick' < **klīpan-*. The meaning of this verb, however, cannot easily be reconciled with **klaīpa-*. Certainly related, on the other hand, is Icel. *klíð* n. 'piece of woven fabric' < **klīpa-* (cf. Magnússon 1989: 45). ON, Far. *klæði*, Elf. *klæðe* n. 'cloth; garment' was borrowed from West Germanic.

***klaiwiz-** n. 'clover' — OE *clāfre, clæfre* f. 'id.', E *clover*, OFri. *klā(?)* m.(?) 'id.', WFri. *klaver* c. 'id.', EFri. *kleeuwer* m. 'id.', OS *klē* 'id.', MDu. *clavere* f. 'id.', Du. *klaver* c. 'id.', OHG *klē(o)* m./n. 'id.', G *Klee* m. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Germanic word displaying many formal difficulties (see Liberman 2008: 26-31). The alternation of forms with and without *r* can possibly be accounted for by reconstructing an *s*-stem (cf. Van den Berg 1954), e.g. **klaiwaz* (OHG *klēo*), pl. **klaiwizō-* (cf. OE *clæfre* < **klaiwizōn-* vs.

OE *clāfre*, OFri. *klāvere* < **klaiwazōn*-). However, even from this apparently fruitful perspective, the surfacing of the **w* as **ḅ* still remains problematic. As in the case of the synonymous **smērijōn*-, it has therefore been proposed that the word was borrowed from a non-IE language (Schrijver 1997: 305). Although this must be accepted as a serious possibility, I do not think that a substrate origin can be assumed solely on the basis of the emergence of **w* as **ḅ* alone. This (sporadic) change may have taken place before *-r-* (**-wr-* > **-br-*) in West Germanic, as has been claimed by Van den Berg (l.c.). Alternatively, the original paradigm **klaiwaz*, gen. **klaiwizaz* may have given rise to a syncopated stem **klaiwz-*, in which the sequence *-wz-* developed into **-ḅz-*.

***klajja-** m. 'clay' — OE *clæg* m. 'id.', E *clay*, OFri. *klai* m.(?) 'id.', WFri. *klaai* c. 'id.', MDu. *clei* n. 'id.', Du. *klei* c. 'id.' ⇒ **gloi-(i)o-* (IE) — Formally identical to Gr. γλοιός m. 'any glutinous substance, gum' < **gloi-(i)o-*.

A *ja-* or *a-*stem derived from the root **klī-* < **glei-*, cf. the zero-grade present OHG *klenan*, MHG *klenen* s.v. 'to smear, stick' < **klinan-* < **gli-n-e-*. OE *clām* m. 'mud', MDu. *cleem* m. 'clay' < **klaima-* is a *mo-*stem that again gave rise to Far. *kleima*, Elfd. *kliema*, OE *clæman*, MDu. *clemen*, OHG *kleimen* w.v. 'to smear' < **klaimjan-*. Also cf. OHG *klīwa*, *klīa*, G *Kleie* f. 'bran' < **klīwō-*, which is close to Latv. *glīve* 'slime'.

***klammjan-** w.v. 'to clamp; to jam' — OE *clemman* w.v. 'to fetter, bind, enclose', Du. *klemmen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *klemmen* w.v. 'id.', G *klemmen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A causative derived from **klimman-* ~ **klimpan-*. Also cf. OHG *klamma* f. 'narrow place; canyon' < **klammō-* and - with a root-final stop - MHG *klampfe* f. 'clamp' < **klampō-*.

***klangjan-** ~ ***klankjan-** w.v. 'to make stick' — ON *klengja-st* w.v. 'to interfere (< "to make oneself cling")', Elfd. *klaindja* w.v. 'to clamber', OE *clengen* w.v. 'to adhere, remain', *be-clencan* w.v. 'to make cling', E *to clench, clinch*, OHG *klenken* w.v. 'to tie, bind' (DRV).

The causative to **klingan-* (q.v.). The root-final **k* of the variant **klankjan-* presupposes a Pre-Gm. form **klankkjan-*, which may have adopted its geminate from a further unattested iterative **klunkkōn-*.

***klankwjan-** w.v. 'to make shrink' — ON *kløkkva* w.v. 'to make weak, weaken', Far. *kløkka* w.v. 'to frighten' (DRV).

The causative to **kling(w)an-* ~ **klinkwan-*.

***klaubjan-** w.v. 'to split' — ON *kleyfa* w.v. 'id.', Far. *kloyva* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **gloub^h-éie-* (EUR).

The causative to *kleuban- (q.v.).

***klawō-** f. 'claw' — OE *clāwu*, *clāf* f. 'id.', E *claw*, Du. *klauw* c. 'id.', OHG *klāwa*, *klā*, *klō(a)* f. 'id.', G *Klaue* f. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Germanic word. The Nordic forms ON *kló*, Far. *klógv*, Elfd. *kluo* f. 'claw' can together with OHG *klō(a)* be reconstructed as **klōwō-*, which would be an ablaut variant of OHG *klawa* < **klawō-* (hardly **klēwō-*). Indeed, there are traces of such ablaut in the pertaining verbal formations. OE *clawian*, OHG *klawēn* w.v. 'to scratch' can simply be derived from a weak stative verb **klawēn-*, but ON *klá*, pret. *kláða* vs. *kló*, Far. *kláa*, pret. *kláaði*, *klerði*, ptc. *kligid* and Elfd. *klå*, pret. *kluo*, ptc. *klaið* (the latter with the meaning 'to toil') in combination with OSw. *kleya*, Da. *klø*, MDu. *clooien*, *clouwen* < **klaujan-* strongly support the (parallel) occurrence of an originally strong verb **klaujan-* < **glou-ie-*.

***kleuban-** s.v. 'to cleave, split' — ON *kljúfa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *klúgva* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *kliuova* s.v. 'id.', OE *clēofan* s.v. 'id.', E *to cleave*, OS *klioban* s.v. 'id.', Du. *kliieven* w.v. 'id.', OHG *klioban* s.v. 'id.', G *klieden* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **gléub^h-e-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *glūbō*, *-ere* 'to strip the bark from a tree, to peel' < **gleub^h-e-*; also cf. Gr. γλύφω 'to carve, cut out, engrave' < **glub^h-e-* and perhaps also OCS *glōbokъ*, Ru. *glubókij* adj. 'deep' < **glu-m-b^h-o-*.

A verb with a European distribution. A different formation is ON *klyffja* w.v. 'to split' < **klubjan-* < **glub^h-ie-*. Also cf. **klaubjan-*.

***klewan-** m. 'lump, ball' — ON *klé*, obl. *kljá* m. 'stone to keep the warp straight in the upright loom', Far. *klíggja-steinur* m. 'id.', Nw. *kljå* m. 'id.' ⇒ **gleuh₂-on-* (EUR) — OCS *žbly*, *žely* f. 'ulcer, sore', Ru. *želvák* m. 'tumor', Latv. *dželva* f. 'swelling on the skin' < **gelu-u(e)h₂-*; Gr. γλουτός m. 'buttock' < **glouh₂-to-*.

An *n*-stem potentially ablauting with OE *clyne* m. 'ball, lump' < **kluni-*. Perhaps, both formations can be unified into a single paradigm nom. **klewō*, gen. *kluniz* < PIE **gléuH-ōn*, gen. **gluH-n-és*. Further related to Skt. *gláu-* m. 'bump, tumor'? Within Germanic, cf. OHG *kliuwi* n. 'clew' < **klewīn-* and OHG *kliuwa* f. 'ball, clew', OE *cleowe* f. 'id.' < **klewōn-*.

***kliba-** n. 'cliff' — ON *klif* n. 'cliff, protruding isolated rock', Far. *kliv* f. 'steep place, cliff, rock', Elfd. *kliv* n. 'id.', MDu. *clif* n. 'cliff, steep, slope', OHG *klep* 'id.' (DRV).

A zero-grade neuter directly derived from **kliban-* (q.v.). Also cf. MDu. *clippe*, Du. *klip* c. 'cliff' < **klippōn-* with **-pp-* < **-b^h-n-*.

***kliban-** s.v. 'to stick' — ON *klífa* s.v. 'to climb', Far. *klúgva* (*klíva*) s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *klaiva* s.v. 'to climb', OS *bi-kliban* s.v. 'to stick', Du. *be-klijven* s.v. 'id.',

OHG *klīban* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **gléib^h-e-* (NEUR) — Latv. *gliēbtiēš, -juos* 'to cling' < **gleib^h-ie-*.

A Germanic/Balto-Slavic root. Also cf. the causative OHG *kleiben* w.v. 'to cause to stick' < **klaibjan-*. See further **kliba-* and **klibēn-*.

klibēn-* w.v. 'to stick' — OE *clifian, cleofian* w.v. 'id.', E *to cleave*, OS *klībon* w.v. 'id.', EDu. *kleven* w.v. 'id.', OHG *klebēn* w.v. 'id.', G *kleben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **glib^h-éh₁-* (NEUR) — OCS *u-glǫbběti (*glǫblijǫ*) 'to stick'.

A stative verb pertaining to **klīban-* (q.v.).

**klimman-* ~ **klimb/pan-* s.v. 'to clamp; to climb' — OE *climban, climman* s.v. 'to climb', E *to climb*, MDu. *climmen, clemmen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *klimmen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *klimban* s.v. 'id.', MHG *klimmen, klimpfen* s.v. 'to squeeze; to climb', G *klimmen* s.v. 'to climb' ⇒ **glémb^h-e-* (GM).

A strong verb varying between **klimban-* < **glémb^h-*, **klimman-* < **glémb^h-n-* (with regular assimilation of PGM. **mbn-* to **mm-*) and **klimpan-* < **glemb^h-n-* (Kluge's law). The meaning 'to climb', which is dominant throughout the material, is actually secondary, and developed from older 'to clasp' and 'to clamp' (< **klampōn-*). See **klammjan-* and **klumpan-*.

**klingan-* s.v. 'to stick, cling' — OE *clingan* s.v. 'id.', E *to cling*, MDu. *clingen* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

A strong verb related to **klangjan-* ~ **klankjan-* (q.v.).

**klingan-* ~ **klinkan-* s.v. 'to sound, ring' — Elfd. *klingga* s.v. 'id.', E *to clink* 'id.', OFri. *klinga, klinka* s.v. 'id.', MLG *klingen* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *clingen, clinken* s.v. 'id.', Du. *linken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *klingen* s.v. 'id.', G *klingen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **gléng^h-e-?* (GM).

A strong verb doublet, of which the variant **klingan-* is primary: the final *k* of **klinkan-* was adopted from the iterative **klunk/gōn-* (q.v.), which occurred alongside a causative **klankjan-*, cf. ME *clenchen* 'to beat; to dispute, contradict', E obs. *clench* 'to chatter', MHG *klenken* 'to ring bells' (< **klangjan-?*). No further etymology: probably originally an onomatopoeia, cf. Lat. *clangō* 'to clang'.

**kling(w)an-* ~ **klinkwan-* s.v. 'to shrink' — Icel. *klökkva* s.v. 'to be moved, cringe, become afraid', Nw. *kløkka* s.v. 'to be shocked, appalled', ODa. *klykke* 'to be moved', OE *clingan* s.v. 'to shrink', Du. *in-klinken* s.v. 'to settle (of sediment, clay)' (NEUR?).

The verb is usually connected to Lith. *glèžti* (*glèžtù*) 'to become flabby' < **gle-n-ġ^h-*, but E *clough* 'ravine' < **klanha-* implies that **klingan-* is a Verner variant of an original strong verb **klinhan-* < **glénk-e-*, which precludes this etymological connection. Perhaps, both **kling(w)an-* and **klinkwan-* con-

tinue an original *nu*-present through a Pre-Gm. paradigm 3sg. **klinkkeuþi*, 3pl. **klingunnenþi* < **glenk-néu-ti*, **glenk-nu-énti*. It must be stressed, however, that the hypothetical geminate of **klinkwan-* may also have been adopted from the iterative 3sg. **klunkkōþi*, 3pl. **klungunanþi*, for which cf. MHG *klungeln* 'glomerare'. Further cf. ON *kløkk* adj. 'weak, moldable' < **klinkwa-* and LG *klinker* adj. 'soft' < **klinkra-*.

***klinnan-** s.v. 'to sound, resound' — OFri. *klinnan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **glénu-e-?* (GM).

No certain etymology, but reminiscent of **klingan-* ~ **klinkan-* (q.v.). The double *n* of **klinnan-* as opposed to the related **klunjan-* (q.v.) could point to a Pre-Gm. form **glénu-e*, i.e. a *nu*-present to a root **gel-*, cf. **kallōn-*. For a similar derivational pathway, cf. **brinnan-* 'to burn'.

***kluban-** m. 'cleft, rift' — ON *klofi* m. 'id.', MDu. *clove* m./f. 'id.', Du. *kloof* c. 'id.' (DRV).

An *n*-stem derived from the strong verb **kleuban-* (q.v.).

***klumpan-** m. 'lump' — E *clump*, Du. *klomp* c. 'id.', G *Klumpen* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A zero-grade *n*-stem derived from **klimman-* ~ **klimb/pan-* (q.v.).

***klunjan-** w.v. 'to sound?' — OE *clynnan*, *clynian* w.v. 'to sound, resound; to cause to sound, knock', MDu. *clonen* w.v. 'to hit', Du. *kleunen* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A *ie*-present related to the strong verb **klinnan-* (q.v.).

***klunk/gōn-** w.v. 'to sound, ring' — E *to clunk* 'to sound; to hit', MDu. *clongen*, *clonken* w.v. 'to sound' ⇒ **glngh^h-néh₂-?* (DRV).

The iterative to the strong verb **klingan-* ~ **klinkan-*, apparently continuing Pre-Gm. 3sg. **klunkkōþi*, 3pl. **klungunanþi* < **glngh^h-néh₂-ti*, **glngh^h-nh₂-énti*.

***knabila-** m. '(horizontal) bar' — ON *knefill* m. 'post, pole', MLG *knevel* m. 'short thick bail, toggle', EDu. *knevel* 'sinew, strap; fetter', Du. *knevel* c. 'gag', OHG *knebil* m. 'cudgel', G *Knebel* m. 'handle, toggle, gag' (DRV).

The diminutive to **knab/ppan-* (q.v.).

***knab/ppan-** m. 'knob; boy' — Nw. *knape* m. 'guy; pin', OE *cnafa*, *cnapa* m. 'boy', E *knave*, OFri. *knap(p)a* m. 'id.', OS *knapo* m. 'id.', ODu. *knapo* m. 'id.', Du. *knaap* c. 'boy; coat hanger', OHG *knabo*, *knappo* m. 'boy', G *Knabe*, *Knappe* m. 'boy', dial. 'peg' (NEUR?).

The root variation results from an allomorphic *n*-stem paradigm **knabō*, gen. **knappaz* < Pre-Gm. **gnob^h-ōn*, gen. **gnob^h-n-ós*, that split up into 1) **knabō*, **knabbaz* and 2) **knapō*, **knappaz*. The original meaning of the word may have been 'peg', cf. the closely related thematic formation ON

knappr m. 'knob, button', OE *cnæp* m. 'top, knob' < **knappa-*. For a similar semantic development, cf. ON *drengr* 'young man; pole', for which see **dranga-*. Also cf. LG *knappen* w.v. 'to shorten' < **knappōn-* < **gnob^h-néh₂-*.

**knawa-* adj. 'strong' — ON *knár* adj. 'hardy, vigorous; having strength', Far. *knáur* adj. 'skilful, able; strong; persevering' (DRV).

Also cf. Far. *knáva* w.v. 'to manage, narrowly reach something'. The adjective has been equated with OE *ge-cnæwe* 'in agreement with' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 376-8), the gerundive to **knēan-* (q.v.). Alternatively, it can be derived from ON *knýja* w.v. 'to knock; to press, to push, urge on' < **knūjan-* (q.v.). The proto-form must then be reconstructed as **knawa-* < **gnouH-o-*.

**knēan-* s.v. 'to know' — ON *kná*, pl. *knegum* pret.-pres. 'to be able', OE *ge-cnāwan* s.v. 'to know, perceive, understand, recognise', OS *and-knāan* s.v. 'to understand', *bi-knāan* s.v., *bi-knegan* 'to attain', OHG *bi-knāen* w.v. 'to recognize' (IE).

A verb closely related to **kunnan-* (q.v.). Its derivation is problematic. In view of OE *ge-cnāwan* and OHG *knāen*, it must be reconstructed as PGm. **knēan-* (with a secondary glide in OE), but the root **knē-* can only be accounted for by reconstructing a PIE lengthened grade root **ǵnēh₃-* (Rasmussen 1978a: 127, fn. 31; Jasanoff 1988). The alternative is to assume that the present was back-formed to the original aorist root **ǵneh₃-*. This root, which would regularly have become PGm. **knō-*, may have been reinterpreted as a perfect, quasi PIE **ǵnoh₁-*, after the merger of the two tenses. It seems certain, at any rate, that the formation **knēan-* is older than the preterite-present ON *kná*, 3pl. *knegu*, OS inf. *-knegan* (< 3sg. **knage*, 3pl. **knegunþ*), which was inspired by **mugan-* (3sg. **mage*, 3pl. **megunþ* / **mugunþ*). Also cf. OHG *ur-knāt* f. 'recognition' < **knēdi-* and the gerundive **knēi-* (q.v.).

**knedan-* ~ **knudan-* s.v. 'to knead' — ON *knoða* s.v. 'id.', Far. *knoða* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *knoðð* w.v. 'id.', OE *cnedan* s.v. 'id.', E *knead*, OS *knedan* w.v. 'id.', MLG *kneden* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *cneden* s.v. 'id.', Du. *kneden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *knetan*, *knedan* s.v. 'id.', G *kneten* ⇒ **gnet-* (NEUR) — OCS *gnesti* 'to oppress, press, constrict', Ru. *gnestí* (*gnetú*) 'to oppress, weigh down', SCr. *gnjèsti* 'to knead, beat' < **gnet-*.

An "aorist present", quasi PIE **gnét-mi*, **gnt-mé* (cf. for a similar paradigm **tredan-* ~ **trudan-* 'to tread'). The regular zero grade **kundume* was apparently remodeled into **knudume* after the full-grade forms. It thus appears that OPru. *gnode* f. 'trough for kneading bread' must be a loanword from Germanic. Also cf. **knuttōn-*.

***knēi-** adj. 'acknowledging' — OE *ge-cnǣwe* adj. 'in agreement with, acknowledging' (DRV).

A *vřddhi*-gerundive to **knēan-* 'to know, be able' (q.v.), with an original meaning 'to be acknowledged'. The lengthened grade is productive in this formation and does not attest to a PIE root **ǵnēh₃-* (with Eichner's law). It is further to be stressed that the *w* of OE *ge-çnǣwe* is secondary: it was adopted from the infinitive *cnāwan* (< **knēan-*), where it regularly arose in hiatus position. There therefore cannot be a direct link with Lat. *gnāvus* adj. 'known' < **ǵnh₃-uo-*. See also **knawa-*.

***knewa-** n. 'knee' — Go. *kniu* n. 'knee', ON *kné* m. 'knee; node', Far. *knæ* n. 'id.', Elfd. *kni* n. 'id.', OE *cnēo(w)* n. 'knee', OS *knio* n. 'id.', Du. *knie* c. 'id.', OHG *kneo* n. 'id.', G *Knie* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵn-eu-o-* (IE) — Hitt. *genu-* ~ *ganu-* n./c. 'knee' < **ǵén-u-*, **ǵn-eu-*; Lat. *genu*, gen. *genūs* n. 'id.' < **ǵenu-*; ToA *kanwem*, ToB *keni** m.du. 'knees', Gr. *γόνυ* n. 'knee; joint of plants', Skt. *jánu-* n. 'knee', Arm. *cun-r* 'id.' < **ǵonu-*; YAv. *žnūm* acc.sg.m. 'knee' < **ǵnu-*; Alb. *gju* / *gjū* m. 'id.' < **glun-* < **ǵnu-no-*; OIr. *glún*, W *pen-(g)lin* 'id.' < **glūno-* < **ǵnu-Hno-*.

The IE word for 'knee'. The reconstruction of the original PIE paradigm of the word is not without problems, but the alternation Gr. *γόνυ* vs. Lat. *genu* could point to a static neuter **ǵón-u*, gen. **ǵén-u-s*. Hitt. *ganu-* and Germanic **knewa-*, on the other hand, have a proterodynamic root potentially continuing a genitive **ǵn-éu-s*. Note that the meaning 'node' may be archaic in view of its attestation in both Greek and Old Norse.

***knewan-** m. 'relative' — ON poet. *kníar* m.pl. 'men', OFri. *kniā* m. 'relative', MDu. *even-cnie* c. 'of equal birth', Du. *even-knie* c. 'match' (DRV).

An *n*-stem created to **knewa-* 'knee' (q.v.). The latter word also occurs with the meaning 'degree of relationship'. It has been assumed that this meaning arose due to influence from Lat. *genus* n. 'race, stock, descent', but since the hitherto unetymologized ON *kníar* 'men(?)' must belong here, it proves that the meaning 'relative' was native to Germanic. For the form of the word, cf. ON *klé*, pl. *kljár* < **klewan-* (q.v.).

***knība(n)-** m. 'knife' — ON *knífr* m. 'knife, dirk', Far. *knívur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *knai* m. 'id.', OE *cnīf* m. 'knife', G Swab. *Kneip(eⁿ)* 'large knife', Swi. (App.) *gniippā* 'id.' (< **knībban-*) ⇒ **ǵneib^h-o(n)-* (DRV).

A deverbal noun, possibly derived from a lost strong verb **knīban-* (for which see **knīpan-*). The High German forms with double *b* are recent, as PGM. did not allow for superheavy syllables. The geminate probably ultimately goes back to the iterative **knipp/bōn-*.

***knīēn-** w.v. 'to investigate' — Icel. *knjá* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵnh₃-ei-* (IE).

Possibly an *i*-present to the root **ǵneh*₃- 'to know' (Þórhallsdóttir 1994-95), for which cf. **knēan*- and **kunnan*-. The verb is preserved only in the fixed phrase *knjá mál* 'to discuss matters', and has previously been identified with *knjá* 'to press'.

***knikkōn**- w.v. 'to snap, fold' — Nw. *knikka* w.v. 'to kneel', MDu. *cnicken* w.v. 'to snap', Du. *knikken* w.v. 'to nod, kink', G *knicken* w.v. 'to snap, bend' (GM).

An iterative that ultimately must be related to **knewa*- 'knee' (q.v.), even though the origin of the suffixation is obscure. Also cf. the causative ON *kneikja* w.v. 'to press', Nw. dial. *kneikja* w.v. 'to bend backwards', refl. 'to sprain', Efd. *knjetja-s* w.v. 'to succumb' < **knaikjan*-.

***knīpan**- s.v. 'to pinch' — Du. *knippen* s.v. 'to pinch', G dial. *kneipen* s.v. 'to pinch' (< **knībban*-) (DRV).

A de-iterative verb Pre-Gm. **knīppan*- derived from or at least influenced by the iterative **knipp/bōn*- (q.v.). The High German dialects must at any rate have adopted the **bb* from there.

***knipp/bōn**- w.v. 'to cut, snap' — MLG *cnippen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *knippen* w.v. 'to cut', dial. 'to pinch', G Pal. *knippen* w.v. 'to castrate; to pluck' ⇒ **ǵni(H)b^h-néh*₂- (NEUR) — Lith. *žnybti* 'to pinch; snuff a candle' and *gnybti* 'to pinch' < **ǵniHb^h*- (the alternation of initial *žn* ~ *gn* is probably due to depalatalization before *n*).

The root is predominantly attested with a geminate, which probably originated in the iterative 3sg. **knippōpi*, 3pl. *knibunanþi* < 3sg. **ǵnib^h-néh*₂-*ti*, 3pl. **ǵnib^h-nh*₂-*énti*. From here, it spread to the strong verb **knīpan*- and related formations. The original consonantism is preserved by **knība(n)*- 'knife' (q.v.).

***knōdi**- f. 'lineage' — Go. *knops* f. 'family, clan', OHG *knuot* f. 'nature, descent' ⇒ **ǵnoh*₁-*tí*- (IE) — Formally identical to Skt. *jñātí*- m. 'close relative', Latv. *znuōts* m. 'son-in-law, sister's husband, wife's brother' < **ǵnoh*₁-*ti*-.

A *ti*-stem to the IE root **ǵneh*₁-, a *Schwebeablaut* variant of **ǵneh*₁- 'to be born', for which see **kindi*- and **kunda*-. Cf. with a different suffix: OE *cnōsal*, OS *knōsal*, OHG *knuosal* n. 'descent' < **ǵnoh*₁-*slo*-.

***knūjan**- w.v. 'to press(?)' — ON *knýja* w.v. 'to knock; to press, to push, urge on' ⇒ **ǵnuH-ie*- (NEUR) — Close to SCr. *gnjáviti* 'to press, strangle' < **ǵneuH-eie*-.

A *ie*-present to a sparsely attested root **ǵneuH*-. Also cf. OE *cnū(w)ian* w.v. 'to crush, pestle' < **knū(w)ēn*- and ON *knúi* m. 'knuckle' < **knū(w)an*-. Related to **knawa*-?

***knuk(k)an-** m. 'knuckle' — Nw. *knokke* f. 'bone, joint' (< **knukōn-*), MDu. *cnokke*, *cnoc(ke)* m. 'knuckle, joint, vertebra', MHG *knoche* m. 'bone', G *Knochen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵnu-gon-* (DRV).

An *n*-stem probably to be reconstructed as **knukō*, gen. **knukkaz* < **gnug-ōn*, **gnug-n-ōs*. It gave rise to the diminutive **knukila-*, cf. ON *knykill* m. 'small knot, protuberance', MDu. *cnokel*, Du. 'kneukel', E *knuckle*. Outside Germanic, the word has been compared to Lith. *gniáužti* 'to close one's hand' < **gneuǵ-* (see **knukkōn-*), but a connection with **knewa-* 'knee' (q.v.) is more likely since its PIE predecessor apparently also meant 'node'. The word must thus be analyzed as **ǵnu-gon-* with a suffix comparable to e.g. **mankan-* 'mane' (q.v.) < **mon-gon-*. ON *knoka* 'to knock with the knuckles', OE *cnocian* 'to knock' and MHG *knochen* 'to punch' < **knukōjan-* are denominial.

***knukkōn-** f. 'bundle' — MLG *knocke*, *knucke* f. 'bundle of flax', G *Knocke* m./f. 'id.' (GM) — Lith. *gniáužti* (*gniáužiu*) 'to close one's hand' < **gneuǵ-ie-* (whence Lith. *gniūžis* 'bundle, handful').

A rather isolated formation, probably derived from a lost verbal complex, cf. OE (*ge*)*cnyccan* w.v. 'to bind together, connect' < **knukkjan-* (whence OE *gecnycce* n. 'bond', ME *knicche* 'bundle (of brush, weeds), bunch, sheaf', E dial. *knitch* 'bundle'). The word is formally reconcilable with Lith. *gniáužti*, but the Germanic meaning was 'to bind', which is semantically remote from 'to close one's hand'.

***knussjan-** w.v. 'to kneel' — Go. *knussjan* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A verb usually derived from a lost noun **knussu-* 'kneeling' < **ǵnut-tu-* or **knussa-* 'kneeled' < **ǵnut-to-* so as to explain the double *s* (see e.g. Smith 1938). It is furthermore possible to compare G *knotzen*, *knutzen* 'to squat' (see DWB: 11, 1512), which points to an iterative **knuttōn-* < **ǵnut-néh₂-*. The stem of this verb may be the original PIE instrumental case of the word for 'knee', cf. Hitt. *ganut* 'with the knee' < **ǵn-u-t*.

***knuttōn-** w.v. 'to press, crush' — G dial. *knotzen* w.v. 'to press, knead, squeeze' (DRV).

The iterative to **knedan-* ~ **knudan-* (q.v.), apparently continuing Pre-Gm. **gnut-néh₂-*. Further cf. G dial. *knützen* w.v. 'to squeeze; punch' < **knuttjan-* and Pal. *knōzen* 'to knead' < **knautjan-*(?).

***knūþan-** ~ **knuttan-* m. 'knot' — ON *knútr* m. 'knot; hump, protuberance', Icel. *hnúði* m. 'knob, hump', Far. *knútur* m. 'knot', OE *cnotta* m. 'knot', E *knot*, Du. *knot* c. 'id.', OHG *knodo*, *knoto* m. 'id.', G *Knoten* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An ablauting *n*-stem nom. **knūþō*, gen. **knuttaz*, dat. **knudeni* (Kroonen 2011a: 299-300) with many different dialectal remodelings of the original

root variants. The word is likely to be a *ton*-formation to the PIE root *ǵnu- 'knee; node', for which cf. *knewa-.

***kō- ~ *kū-** f. 'cow' — ON *kýr* f. 'id.', Far. *kúgv* f. 'id.', Elfd. *tjyr* f. 'id.', OE *cū*, pl. *cý* f. 'id.', E *cow*, OFri. *kū* f. 'id.', WFri. *ko* c. 'id.', EFri. *kuu* f. 'id.', OS *kō* f. 'id.', Du. *koe* c. 'id.', OHG *kuo* f. 'id.', G *Kuh* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^weh₃-u-* (IE) — ToA *ko*, ToB *ke_u* 'cow', Skt. *gáv-* m./f. 'id.', OAv. *gāuš* 'id.', Gr. *βοῦς* m./f. 'bull, cow', Lat. *bōs* m./f. 'cow', OIr. *bó* f. 'id.', Latv. *gūovs* f. 'id.'

A root noun continuing the common IE word for 'cow'. Germanic has two different root variants, i.e. *kō- and *kū-, both of which belonged to an originally ablauting paradigm nom. *kōz, obl. *kū-, continuing a PIE *u*-stem **g^wéh₃-u-s*, obl. **g^wh₃-u-*. This *u*-stem was itself derived from the PIE verbal root **g^weh₃-* 'to graze, pasture', cf. Gr. *βόσκω* 'id.' < **g^wh₃-ske-* and Lith. *guōtas* m. 'group, flock, shoal' < **g^woh₃-to-*. See also **kudja-*.

***kōkan-** m. 'cookie' — MDu. *coeke* m./f. 'id.', Du. *koek* c. 'id.', OHG *kuohho* m. 'id.', G *Kuchen* m. 'id.' (GM).

Also cf. the diminutive OE *cæcel* m. 'morsel, little mouthful, cake' and OS *kāsi-kōkilīn* n. 'whole cheese'. Related to ON *kaka*, obl. *køku*, Far. *køka*, Elfd. *kåkå*, obl. *kaku* f. 'cake' < **kakōn-* with ablaut.

***kōkōn-** m. 'skid' — MLG *kōke* f. 'sledge runner', OHG *slito-kōhha* f. 'skid', G *Kufe* f. 'runner, blade, skid' (with *-f* < *-ch-*?) (GM).

Possibly related to **kagan-* 'shrub' (q.v.). The word must then be reconstructed as Pre-Gm. **kōkkōn-* with a geminate, for which cf. MLG *kāk* m. 'pillory', MDu. *cake* f., *caek* m. 'scaffold' < Pre-Gm. **kēkka(n)-*.

***kōlu-** adj. 'cool' — OE *cōl* adj. 'id.', E *cool*, MDu. *coele* adj. 'id.', Du. *koel* adj. 'id.', OHG *kuoli* adj. 'id.', G *kühl* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A secondary *vřddhi*-formation to **kalan-* (q.v.). ON *kæla*, OE *cēlan*, OHG *kuolen* w.v. 'to cool, chill' < **kōljan-* may represent a factitive derived from this adjective, but could also continue a causative derived directly from the aforementioned strong verb.

***kōni-** adj. 'able' — ON *kænn* adj. 'wise, skilful, expert', Far. *-kønur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *tjyōn* adj. 'articulate', OE *cēne* adj. 'keen, fierce, bold', E *keen*, MLG *kōne* adj. 'bold', MDu. *coene* adj. 'id.', Du. *koen* adj. 'id.', OHG *kuoni* adj. 'bold, strong, grim', G *kühn* adj. 'bold, audacious' (DRV).

A *vřddhi*-gerundive to the root **kann-*, see **knēan-* and **kunnan-*.

***krabban-** m. 'crab, crayfish' — ON *krabbi* m. 'id.', Far. *krabbi* m. 'id.', OE *crabba* m. 'id.', E *crab*, MDu. *crabbe* m. 'id.', Du. *krab* c. 'id.' (DRV).

An *n*-stem derived from the iterative **krapp/bōn-* (q.v.).

***krabēn-** w.v. 'to urge, demand' — ON *krefja* w.v. 'to demand', Far. *krevja* w.v. 'to demand', poet. 'to urge', Elfd. *kreva* w.v. 'id.', OE *crāfian* w.v. 'to ask, crave, implore, demand', E *to crave* (GM).

A stative verb possibly related to **kraftu-*. No certain etymology. Elfd. *kravel* n. 'trouble, hassle, seediness, morbidity' < **krab(a)la-* may point to an original meaning 'to be in need', whence 'to require, demand'. See also **krēbi-*.

***krabita-** m. 'crayfish' — OS *krebit* m. 'id.', MDu. *crevet*, *creeft* m./n. 'id.', Du. *kreeft* c. 'id.', OHG *krebazzo*, *krebiz* m. 'id.', MHG *krebez*, *krebz* m. 'id.', G *Krebs* f. 'id.' (NIE?).

An animal name probably related to **krabban-* 'crab' (q.v.), which was itself derived from the iterative **krapp/bōn-* (q.v.). It is difficult, on the other hand, to separate the word from Mediterranean lookalikes such as Gr. *κάραβος*, *κάβουρος*, *κάμ(μ)αρος* 'crab' (see **humara-*), which are evidently non-Indo-European. The question thus arises of whether the PGM. *ita-* suffix can be compared to the non-IE suffix *-ιθ-* ~ *-ĩθ-* as found in many Pre-Greek words (see e.g. under **arwīt-* 'pea'). Within synchronic Germanic, however, it functions as a variant of the animal suffix **-uta-*, for which cf. **ganuta-* 'gander'.

***kraftu-** m. 'strength, force' — ON *krōftr* m. 'id.', Far. *kraft* f. 'id.', Elfd. *krapt* f. 'id.', OE *cræft* m. 'id.', E *craft*, OS *kraft* f. 'id.', Du. *kracht* c. 'id.', OHG *kraft* f. 'id.', G *Kraft* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A *tu-* stem possibly related to **krabēn-* (q.v.).

***kragan-** m. 'throat; collar' — ME *craue* 'neck, throat; crop', E *craw*, MDu. *crage* m. 'neck, throat', Du. *kraag* c. 'collar', MHG *krage* m. 'throat; collar', G *Kragen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **gʷrogʰ-on(t)-* (EUR) — OIr. *brágae*, *brága* f. 'neck, throat, gullet' < **gʷrōgʰ-nt-*.

A Celtic-Germanic parallel probably derived from a root **gʷrogʰ-*, cf. Gr. *ἔβροξε* 3sg.aor. 'to devour' and *βρόγχος* m. 'windpipe, throat' (with nasal infix?). The inflection of OIr. *brága* as an *nt-* stem raises the question whether the PGM. **kragan-* may be based on a similar formation **gʷrogʰ-ont-* (through loss of word-final *t*). Note that the connection with ON *barki* 'throat' is erroneous (see **barkjan-* 'to roar').

***kramjan-** w.v. 'to squeeze' — ON *kremja* w.v. 'to squeeze, bruise' ⇒ **gromH-éie-* (EUR?).

The causative to **krimman-* (q.v.).

***kramma-** adj. 'moist' — ON *krammr* adj. 'half thawed', Icel. *kramur* adj. 'id.', Nw. *krammr* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **gʷroms-(m)ó-* (NEUR) — Lith. *gri̯m̯zti* (*grimztù*)

'to sink' < **g^wrms-ske-*; OCS *po-gręznōti* 'to sink, submerge', Ru. *grjáznut* 'to sink into something sticky or boggy', SCr. *gręznuti* 'to drown, sink' < **g^wrms-ne-*; Ru. *grjaz*', SCr. dial. *gręz* m. 'deep mud' < **g^wrms-o-*.

With Go. *qrammīpa* f. 'moisture', the Old Norse adjective *krammr* can be reconstructed as PGm. **kwamma-* with a labiovelar. Its long *m* may have come about by assimilation of the following *z*. This change is uncertain, however. It is therefore not unlikely that **kwamma-* rather developed from a *mo-*stem **g^wroms-mó-* by the well-established assimilation rule **-zm-* > **-mm-*. For a similar problem, see Go. *mammo** f. 'flesh' < **moms-(m)on-* under **mimza-*.

**krammōn-* w.v. 'to squeeze' — OE *crammian* w.v. 'to stuff', E *to cram*, MHG *krammen* w.v. 'to grab with one's claws' (DRV?).

An *o*-grade iterative to **krimman-* (q.v.).

**krampa-* adj. 'crooked' — ON *krappr* adj. 'sharp, crafty', Far. *krappur* adj. 'acute-angled; bent, curved', Elfd. *kropp* adj. 'bent, crooked; sad', MDu. *cramp* adj. 'convulsive', OHG *krampf* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from **krimpan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *kreppa* w.v. 'to squeeze', Far. *kreppa* w.v. 'to bend, bow, make curved' < **krampjan-* and OHG *krampf*, G *Krampf*, Du. *kramp* 'convulsion' < **krampa-*.

**krana/ōn-* m./f. 'crane' — ON *trani* m., *trana* f. 'id.', Far. *trani* m. 'id.', Elfd. *tránǫf* f. 'id.', OE *cran* m. 'id.', E *crane*, OS *krano* m. 'id.', Du. *kraan-vogel* c. 'id.', MHG *krane* m. 'id.', G *Krahn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **gr-on-(?)* (IE) — Oss. *zærnyg*, *zyrnæg* 'crane'; Gr. γέρανος m./f., γέρον f. 'id.', W *garan* 'id.' < **đerh₂-(e)n-*; Lat. *grūs*, gen. *gruis* f. 'id.' < **đerh₂-u-*; Ru. *žurávl'*, SCr. *žěrāv* m. 'id.' < **đerh₂-ōu-(i)o-*; Lith. *gėrvė*, Latv. *dzērve* f., OPru. *gerwe* 'id.' < **đerh₂-u-ieh₂-*.

An IE word whose derivation is problematic. The Germanic root **kran-* corresponds to similar forms with an *n*-suffix in related languages, cf. Gr. γέρανος < **đerh₂-no-* and γέρον < **đerh₂-ēn-*, but nevertheless cannot be reconciled with them. It presupposes Pre-Gm. **gron-* or **greh₂-n-* (with Dybo's law), but neither of these stems find support in the non-Germanic material. Its antiquity is confirmed, however, by the derived ablauting formation MG *krone* 'crane', which furthermore occurs in the compound Du. dial. *kroene-krane* 'id.'. Alongside the *n*-stem, IE must have had an amphikinetic *u*-stem, nom. **đerh₂-ōu*, gen. **đerh₂-u-ós* (Kortlandt 1985a: 120), cf. SCr. *žěrāv* < **đerh₂-ōu-* vs. Lat. *grūs* < **đerh₂-u-*. For a similar formation, cf. **wīwan-* 'kite'.

**kranga-* ~ **kranka-* adj. 'bent, crooked, weak' — ON *krangr* adj. 'weak, frail', MDu. *cranc* ad. 'weak, ill, insignificant', Du. *krang* adj. 'inside-out', MHG *krank* adj. 'weak, thin', G *krank* adj. 'ill' (DRV).

An adjective derived from the strong verb **kringan-* ~ **krinkan-* (q.v.). See also **krangjan-*.

***krangjan-** w.v. 'to make bend' — E *to cringe*, MDu. *crenghen* 'to make turn' ⇒ **grongh-éie-* (NEUR).

The causative to **kringan-* ~ **krinkan-* (q.v.), derivationally identical to Lith. *grąžyti* 'to turn one's head, return' < **ghrongh-eie-*. Note that ON *krenkja* 'to make sick', Nw. *krenkja* 'to sprain', OFri. *krenza*, *-krinza* 'to affect', MHG *krenken* 'to make ill, humiliate', G *kränken* 'to insult', MDu. *crenken* 'to damage, weaken', Du. *krenken* 'to hurt one's feelings' is another formation, i.e. a factitive to **kranga-* ~ **kranka-* (q.v.).

***kranhō-** f. 'corner' — ON *krá*, *króf*. 'id.', Nw. *krå*, pl. *krærf*. 'id.' (DRV?).

A Nordic word of uncertain derivation. The root **kranh-* is formally and semantically close to the cluster of **kringan-* ~ **krinkan-* (q.v.), but these forms clearly continue a Pre-Gm. root **grehh-*, and therefore cannot be related. It is possible, however, that **kranhō-* arose as a back-formation to the strong verb.

***krapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to scratch' — MLG *krabben* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *crabben* w.v. 'id.', Du. *krabben*, *krappen* dial. *kraven* w.v. 'id.', G *krappen*, *kraben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **grobh-néh₂-* (EUR) — Gr. γράφω 'to scratch, carve, write' < **grbh-e-*.

An *o*-grade iterative 3sg. **krappōpi*, 3pl. **krabunanpi* < **grobh-néh₂-ti*, **grobh-nh₂-énti*. See also **krabban-* 'crab', **krabita-* 'crayfish' and the strong verb **kerban-* 'to carve' (q.v.).

***kratt/dan-** m. 'basket, wickerwork container' — ON *kartr* m. 'cart' (<< OE **cart?*), OE *cræt* n. 'chariot', MDu. *cratte* m. 'wickerwork, hurdle', Du. *krat* c. 'crate', OHG *kratto*, *kretto*, *kretzo* m. 'basket', MHG *kratte*, *kretze* m. 'id.', G *Kratte* m. 'id.' ⇒ **groth-on-* (IE) — Skt. *grathnāti* 'to tie' < **gr-n-th-néh₂-*.

The cross-dialectal root variation is the result of dissimilar dialectal leveling processes acting on a paradigm **kradō*, gen. **krattaz* < **groth-ōn*, **groth-n-ós*. The original nominative root **krad-* is no longer attested as an *n*-stem, but can be retrieved from OE *cradol* 'cradle' < **krad(a)la-*. The High German forms with *e*-vocalism are paralleled by modern High Germanic dialectal forms such as Swab. *krätte*, which has generalized analogical primary or secondary umlaut of OHG **a* from the plural, cf. Swi. Rhntl. *kxrettā*, pl. *kxrettā* (with *e* < **ä₁*) ~ *kxrettā* (with *ε* < **ä₂*), for which see Berger 1913: 62. This apparently early spread of umlauted vowels from the plural to the singular removes the necessity of reconstructing both the variants **kraddjan-* (Lühr 1988: 282) and **kreddan-* (Kauffmann 1887: 533).

***krausja-** n. 'bowels' — MDu. *kroos* n. 'bowels (esp. of geese); gristle, cartilage', Du. obs. *kroos* n. 'bowels of a calf', MHG *kræse*, *ge-kræse* n. 'guts', G *Ge-kröse* n. 'id.' (GM).

A neuter collective **(ga-)krausja-* probably related to G *krosen* w.v. 'to crunch, grate (of bones, teeth); to crush', Swi. (App.) *xrosa* w.v. 'to squeeze' < **krusōn-* and MHG *krosel*, *krossel* m./f. 'cartilage' < **krusla/ō-*. MLG *krōs* was borrowed into Nordic, cf. Nw. *krås* m. 'paunch fat', f. 'tangle; (part of the) gizzard', Da. *krås* 'intestines (of birds); gizzard'.

***krebān-** ~ ***kruppan-** m. 'basket' — EFri. *krääf*, *kräawe* m. 'trough, crib', MLG *karve* f. 'creel', OHG *korb* m. 'basket', MHG *krebe* m., *kreppe* f., *korb(e)* m. 'id.', G *Korb* m. 'id.' ⇒ **grébh-on-* (GM).

The Germanic dialects reveal an alternation of formal variants that points to the pre-existence of an ablauting *n*-stem, nom. **krebō*, gen. **kurpaz* < **grébh-ōn*, **grbh-n-ós* (Kroonen 2011a: 179). Leveling of the *Schwebeablaut* and contamination of geminated and non-geminated case forms gave rise to secondary variants such as **kreibb-*, **krepp-*, **krubb-*, **krupp-*. The *n*-stem further gave rise to a number of equally divergent *jō*-stems, cf. OE *cribb*, E *crib*, OFri. *kribbe*, OS *kribbia*, Du. *kribbe*, OHG *krippa*, G *Krippe* < **kreb(b)jō-*, OHG *kripfa*, MHG *kripfe* < **krep(p)jō-* and G *Krüpfe* < **krup(p)jō-*. Icel. *karfa* f. 'basket, hamper' was borrowed from Middle Low German.

***krēbi-** adj. 'to be claimed' — ON *kræfr* adj. 'strong', Icel. *kræfur* adj. 'tough; due for payment', Nw. dial. *kræv* adj. 'strong, tough' (DRV).

A Nordic formation **krēbi-* (or **krēfi-*). The Icelandic meaning 'due for payment' is clearly gerundival, which implies that ON *kræfr* arose as a *vřddhi*-gerundive to the verb ON *kręffa* 'to claim' < **krabēn-* (q.v.) (Kroonen 2010a). This explains both the lengthened grade and the suffix. Still, while gerundives are usually derived from strong verbs, *kręffa* was originally weak (in spite of dial. Nw. *krevja*, pret. *krov*). This may point to a lost strong verb **krebān-*.

***kreudan-** ~ ***krūdan-** s.v. 'to push forward' — Nw. dial. *kryda* s.v. 'to gather, flock; to crawl slowly', OE *crēodan*, *crūdan* s.v. 'to crowd, press, drive', MDu. *cruden* w.v. 'to push forth/aside', Du. *kruien* w.v. 'to push a wheelbarrow; to pile up (of ice floes)' (EUR?).

A verb that in spite of the lack of a dental can perhaps be related to Gr. βρῶν 'to be full to bursting, to swell' < **gʷru-* (cf. **krūda-* 'herb'). The original meaning must then have been 'to push oneself out', i.e. 'to crowd'. The strong verb gave rise to OE *croda* m. 'crowd' < **krudan-* and MHG, MDu. *krot* n. 'hindrance, bother' < **kruda-*, whence MHG *kroten*, MDu. *kroden* w.v. 'to hinder, bother'. Related to **krutt/dōn-* (q.v.).

***kreukan-** ~ ***krūkan-** s.v. 'to fold(?)' — Nw. *krjuka* s.v. 'to cringe; to crawl', WFri. *krūke* w.v. 'to cringe' (WEUR) — OIr. *gruc* f. 'wrinkle'.

This verb seems to have been associated with ***kreupan-** ~ ***krūpan-** 'to crawl' from an early stage, but its primary meaning must have been 'to fold', whence 'to wrinkle' and 'to stoop, bend down, crawl'. This meaning is implied by e.g. MDu. *croke* f. 'fold, wrinkle, rip, fissure', Du. *kreukel* c. 'fold' and also by the link with OIr. *gruc*. The latter word is usually derived from ***gru-n-k-** with a root-final ***k**, and this implies that the Germanic roots ***kreuk-** and ***krūk-** continue a simplified geminate ***kk**. This geminate presumably spread from the iterative ***kruk(k)ōn-**, cf. Nw. *krukka* w.v. 'to cringe', G Bav. *sich krucken* w.v. 'to stagger, be crooked', MDu. *croken* w.v. 'to wrinkle; to split, crack, break', EDu. *krokken* w.v. 'to break' (De Jager 1844: 40), cf. G *Krock* m. 'fissure, rip' < ***krukka-**. It is alternatively possible to reconstruct *gruc* as PCelt. ***gruggā-**, but the geminate of this form remains difficult to explain.

***kreupan-** ~ ***krūpan-** s.v. 'to crawl' — ON *krjúpa* s.v. 'to creep, crouch; to kneel', Far. *krúpa* s.v. 'to creep, crawl; to drag oneself forth', Elfd. *kriuopa* s.v. 'to kneel', OE *crēopan* s.v. 'to crawl', E *to creep*, OFri. *kriāpa* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *crupen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *kruipen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *kriofan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *krūfen* s.v. 'id.', G Rhnl. *krufen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

In view of Cimb. *kruppen* < ***krubbōn-** (see ***krupp/bōn-**), which continues an iterative verb 3sg. ***kruppōþi**, 3pl. ***krubunanþi** (< ***grub^h-néh₂-ti**, ***grub^h-ñh₂-énti**), the root-final ***p** of ***kreupan-** ~ ***krūpan-** must represent a shortened geminate Pre-Gm. ***pp**. This means that the traditional reconstruction of a PIE root ***greub-** (Pokorny IEW: 385-90) can no longer be maintained, and is to be replaced by ***greub^h-**. Also, the notoriously problematic geminate of ON *kryppill* 'cripple' < ***kruppila-**, which contrasts with WGM. ***krupila-**, can be explained by assuming derivation from the strong verb prior to the shortening of the geminate (see under ***krup(p)ila-**).

***kriagi-** adj. 'capable of fighting' — MHG *kriege* adj. 'reluctant, militant' (DRV?).

A gerundive closely related to ***krīgan-** (q.v.). Since gerundives were created to the plural preterite root of strong verbs, the form ***kriagi-** (WGM. ***kriagja-**) implies that there was an otherwise lost reduplicated verb ***kraigan-**, pret. *kriag-* (for older ***kre-kraig-**). The closely related OHG *krēg* 'stubbornness', MHG *kriec* m. 'effort, struggle' < ***kriaga-** contains the same base. MHG *kriegen* w.v. 'to strive, struggle, fight', G *kriegen* w.v. 'to get' < ***kriagōjan-**, on the other hand, was created on the basis of the gerundive.

***krīgan-** s.v. 'to be stubborn' — MDu. *crigen* s.v. 'to strive, fight; to obtain', Du. *krijgen* s.v. 'to get' (WEUR?).

The oldest meaning of this verb was 'to be stiff, stubborn' (cf. OFri. *hals-krīga* m. 'stiff neck'), whence 'to strive' (cf. WFri. *kriich* 'pith, energy, zeal') and 'to fight'. No certain etymology. Pokorny IEW: 476-7 compares Ir. *brīg* 'force, strength' and W *bri* 'fame', which can theoretically be derived from **g^wriHg^(h)-o-*. See also **kriagi-*.

***krimman-** s.v. 'to crumble(?)' — OE *crimman* s.v. 'to crumb, crumble, mingle', OHG *krimman* s.v. 'to bite, hurt; to tear up; to squeeze, stuff', MHG *krimmen*, *grimmen* s.v. 'to grab, squeeze', G Tyr. *krimmen* 'to push into' ⇒ **grémH-e-(?)* (EUR) — Lith. *grùmti* 'to push, shove, cram' < **grmH-*; Lat. *gremium* n. 'lap, bosom; armful' < **gremH-io-*.

A strong verb derived from the root **gremH-*. Its double *m* can be accounted for by reconstructing a nasal present **gr-én-mH-e-*. Another possibility is to assume that the verb originally had as single *m*, like the causative **kramjan-* (q.v.) and ON *krǫm* f. 'health condition' < **kramō-*, and that the double **m* was adopted from the iterative **krammōn-* (q.v.). Evidence for a zero-grade variant **krummōn-* < **grm^hH-néh₂-* is provided by ON *krumma* f. 'hand' < **krummōn-* and perhaps also by MHG *krümmen* 'to squeeze' < **krum(m)jan-*.

***krimpan-** s.v. 'to shrink' — ON *kreppa* s.v. 'to cringe', MDu. *crempen* s.v. 'to shrink', Du. *krimpen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *krimfan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *krimpfen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **grémb^h-e-* (NEUR) — CS *grobě* m. 'back, hump', Ru. dial. *gorb* m. 'id.', SCr. *gřb* m. 'back' < **grb^h-o-* (also cf. OPru. *grabis* 'hill').

A verb influenced by or derived from the iterative variant **krumpōn-* < **grmb^h-néh₂-*, for which cf. **krumba-* ~ **krumpa-*. The verb probably continues a nasal present to the root **greb^h-* 'to be crooked'.

***kringa-** m. 'circle' — ON *kringr* m. 'id.', Far. *kringur* m. 'id.', Du. *kring* c. 'id.', MHG *kring* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *a*-stem derived from the strong verb **kringan-* ~ **krinkan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *kringr* adj. 'easy', Far. *kringur* adj. 'capable, dexterous', Elfd. *kringg* adj. 'quick' < **kringa-*.

***kringan-** ~ ***krinkan-** s.v. 'to fall' — OE *cringan*, *crincan* s.v. 'to yield, fall' ⇒ **gréng^h-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *grėžti* (*grėžiù*) 'to turn, wring; bore, perforate' < **gřng^h-*.

The original form of the strong verb was **kringan-* (cf. E *cringe* 'to contract, wince' MDu. *crenghen* 'to make turn' < **krangjan-*). The variant **krinkan-* (OE *crincan*) continues Pre-Gm. **krinkkan-*, and arose due to interference from the iterative **krunkōn-* (q.v.). See also **kranga-* ~ **kranka-* and **kringa-*.

***kriwa-** adj. 'lively, healthy' — Nw. *kry* adj. 'id.', Sw. *kry* adj. 'id.' (GM?).

Also cf. Sw. *krya på sig*, Nw. dial. *krå seg* (< **krjå*) w.v. 'to get well again' < **kriwōjan-*. No certain etymology. Perhaps a *uo*-stem to a stem **gr-i-*, cf. Skt. *járate* 'to wake up' < **h₁gér-e-* and Gr. *ἐγείρω* 'id.' < **h₁ger-ie-*.

***krubjan-** w.v. 'to disembowel' — ON *kryfja* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

To Icel. *krjúfa* s.v. 'id.', apparently continuing **kreufan-* or **kreuban-* (Magnússon 1989: 506). Also cf. ON *krof* n. 'cut-up carcass'. The no doubt related Nw. *kropp* m. 'id.' could point to a link with **kruppa-* 'compact object' (q.v.).

***krūda-** m. 'herb' — OS *krūd* n. 'id.', Du. *kruid* n. 'id.', OHG *krūt* n. 'id.', G *Kraut* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A neuter probably derived from the strong verb **kreudan-* ~ **krūdan-* 'to push forward' (q.v.). The original meaning must then have been 'crowding plant', i.e. 'weed'. For a semantic parallel, cf. Du. dial. *krodde* 'several small weeds' (Kocks 2000), which was derived from the related iterative verb **krutt/dōn-* (q.v.).

***krudda/ōn-** m./f. 'curds(?)' — Nw. *krodde* m. 'dregs (of curdled milk, coffee, beer, grease etc.)', f. 'boiled cheese', ME *crudde*, *curde* 'curds', E *curds* (DRV) — To OIr. *gruth* m. 'curds, cheese'?

A late Nordic derivative of the verbal complex of Nw. *krota* 'to curdle', for which see **krutt/dōn-* 'to pack(?)'. The meaning 'curds' must be completely secondary in Norwegian in view of Nw. *krodde*, a word used for a variety of dregs (coffee, grease, cheese). As a result, the Germanic and Celtic forms can no longer be adduced to reconstruct a PIE root **grut-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 406). OIr. *gruth* in fact does not have to continue **grutu-* either, but rather seems to have developed from PCelt. **g^writu-* < **g^{w(h)}r₁-tu-* by rounding of the *i* to *u* under the influence of a labiovelar (cf. Schrijver 1999a; Irslinger 2002: 144). It can thus be compared to Lat. *fermentum* n. 'ferment; yeast' < **g^wher-mn-to-* and perhaps also OE *beorma* m. 'leaven, yeast, froth' (if from **g^wher-mon-*).

***krud(d)ōn-** f. 'toad' — MDu. *crode* f. 'id.', EDu. *krodde* 'id.', OHG *krota*, *krotta* f. 'id.', G *Krōte* f. 'id.' (WEUR?).

An *n*-stem that may have originated from a verbal root 'to swell, bulge', cf. G obs. *krotten* 'to swell up' < **krutt/dōn-* (q.v.). Flabbiness is a common *Benennungsmotiv* for toads, cf. EDu. *kwabbe* 'toad, frog' vs. Du. *kwab* 'flab'. The fronted vowel of G *Krōte* was generalized from the plural, cf. G Bav. (Zarz) *kxroute*, pl. *kxrōute* vs. leveled Swab. *krote* / *krōte*, pl. *kroten* / *krōten*.

***krumba- ~ *krumpa-** adj. 'crooked, bent' — OE *crump* adj. 'id.', OS *krumb* adj. 'id.', Du. *krom* adj. 'id.', OHG *krumpf*, *krumb* adj. 'id.', MHG *krumpf*, *krump* adj. 'id.', G *krumm* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from the strong verb **krimpan-* (q.v.). In view of the variant **krumba-*, this verb must have replaced the more primary **krimban-* < **gré-m-b^h-e-* under the influence of the iterative, cf. G *krumpfen* w.v. 'to cringe' < **krumb/pōn-* < **grmb^h-néh₂-*.

***krunkōn-** w.v. 'to wind' — EDu. *kronken* w.v. 'id.', Du. *kronkelen* w.v. 'to wind, squirm' ⇒ **grŋg^h-néh₂-* (DRV?).

The iterative to **kringan-* ~ **krinkan-* (q.v.).

***kruppa-** m. 'compact object' — ON *kroppr* m. 'body, trunk', Far. *kroppur* m. 'body, build; corpse', Sw. *krupp* m. 'body', OE *crop* m. 'sprout, bunch, rock', E *crop*, MDu. *crop(pe)* m. 'gnarl, bud, rosette; body; goiter', Du. *krop* m. 'goiter; rosette (of lettuce)', OHG *kropf* m. 'goiter', G *Kropf* m. 'id.' (DRV?).

An *a*-stem perhaps related to **krupp/bōn-* (q.v.) through a meaning 'to be clump-like'.

***krupp/bōn-** w.v. 'to crawl' — MDu. *cropen* w.v. 'id.', G Rhl. *kruppen* 'to crouch, curl up', Cimb. *kruppen* 'to crawl' ⇒ **grub^h-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *grubinėti* 'to stumble' < **grub^h-ŋh₂-* plus the stative suffix **-eh₁-*.

The iterative to **kreupan-* ~ **krūpan-* (q.v.), closely related to OE *cryppan* w.v. 'to bend', G *krüpfen*, *krupfen* w.v. 'to bend', refl. 'to cringe' < **kruppjan-*. Cimb. *kruppen* goes back to a variant **krubbōn-*, not **krubjan-* with checking of the umlaut (cf. Cimb. *hüffen* 'hüpfen, saltettare' < **huppjan-*), and the double **b* reveals that the original IE consonantism was **b^h* instead of **b*. It arose analogically when the original iterative paradigm 3sg. **kruppōpi*, 3pl. **krubunanþi* < **grub^h-néh₂-ti*, **grub^h-nh₂-énti* was split up into 1) **kruppōpi*, **krupunanþi* (cf. MDu. *cropen*) and 2) **krubbōpi*, **krubunanþi* (= G obs. *kroben*, DWB: 11, 2347). Note that the iterative has a parallel in Lith. *grubinėti*, and therefore can be old. See also **krup(p)ila-*.

***krup(p)ila-** adj. 'cripple' — ON *kryppill* adj. 'id.', Far. *krypil* adj. 'id.', OE *crypel* adj. 'id.', MDu. *cropel* adj. 'id.', Du. *kreupel* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from the verb **kreupan-* ~ **krūpan-* (q.v.) with the usual **-ila-* suffix. The double *p* of ON *kryppill* has always been difficult to account for, because it points to **kruppila-* rather than the more widespread **krupila-*. The issue can be resolved, however, by assuming that **kruppila-* was derived from the strong verb **kreuppan-* before the shortening of the geminate. The geminate may then have been analogically removed on the basis of the singulated form **kreupan-* in all languages except Icelandic. See also **krupp/bōn-*.

***kruppan-** w.v. 'to bend, stoop' — OE *cryppan* w.v. 'to bend', G *krüpfen*, *krupfen* w.v. 'to bend, refl. to cringe' (DRV).

A causative derived the iterative **krupp/bōn-* 'to crawl' (q.v.).

***krutt/dōn-** w.v. 'to pack(?)' — Nw. *kroda* w.v. 'to huddle (around)', *krota* w.v. 'to coagulate, curdle', ME *crudden* w.v. 'to coagulate, congeal, solidify, curdle', G obs. *krotten* w.v. 'to swell', Swi. *xrotten* w.v. 'to pack, stuff' (DRV?).

An iterative 3sg. **kruttōn*, 3pl. **krudunanþi* related to **kreudan-* ~ **krūdan-* (q.v.). In view of the meaning of G *krotten* 'to swell', it is possible that the etymologically obscure **krud(d)ōn-* 'toad' (q.v.) was derived from it. The German verb is further reminiscent of W *chrothi* 'to bulge' and the pertaining W *crwth*, *croth* f. 'bulge, belly, womb, calf of the leg, violin', OIr. *cruit* 'hump; harp' < **krutt-*, which has previously been derived from VLat. *crotta* 'crypt, vault' < *crypta* (Meid 1970: 138, fn. 74, 76). Can the Celtic forms be explained by borrowing from Germanic?

***kuban-** m. 'shed' — ON *kofi* m. 'convent cell; hut, shed', Far. *kovi* m. 'out-building', Elfd. *kuvi* m. 'chamber', OE *cofa* m. 'chamber, cave, den', MDu. *cove* m. 'hut, shed', MHG *kobe* m. 'stable' (also *kobel* m. 'shed, box'), G *Koben* m. 'shed' ⇒ **gub^h-on-*(?) (GM).

Formally close to, but irreconcilable with Gr. γύπη 'hut', which has a long upsilon from *-uH-* (if the word is of IE origin). The alternative comparison with Av. *gufra* adj. 'deep, hidden' < **gup-ro-* and OCS *župa* f. 'grave' < **geup-eh₂-* is not attractive either, because the Germanic word must have originally meant "wattle shed", cf. MDu. *cubbe* f. 'weir, basket, reed roof', Du. *kub* (cf. EDu. *kubbingh* 'shed of reed') < **kubjō-*. Also cf. OHG *kubisi* n. 'cot-tage' < **kubesja-*.

***kuddan-** m. 'bag' — ON *koddi* m. 'pillow', Far. *koddi* m. 'id.', Nw. *kodd(e)* m. 'pillow; scrotum, testicle', OSw. *kodde* m. 'testicle', OE *codd* m. 'bag, scrotum; husk', EDu. *kodde* 'testicle' (GM).

The *n*-stem **kuddan-* looks like a hypocorism to the full-grade formation OE *cēod* m.f. 'pouch', OHG *kiot* m. 'id.' < **keuda-*. Perhaps Swab. *Kotz* f. 'pimple, blister(?)' can be adduced to reconstruct an *n*-stem variant **kuttōn-*. More certain is the connection with ON *koðri* m. 'scrotum' < **kudran-* and MDu. *codde*, EDu. *kodde* 'cudgel', Scot. *cud* 'staff, club' < **kuddan-*.

***kudja-** n. 'herd' — OFri. *kedde* m. 'id.', MDu. *cudde* n./f. 'id.', Du. *kudde* c. 'id.', OHG *kutti* n. 'id.', G Bav. *kütt* n./f. 'flock of birds' ⇒ **g^wh₃-u-d^hh₁-io-* (IE).

No existing etymology: the connection with **kuddan-* 'bag' (Pokorny IEW: 393-8) cannot be maintained. As the word may originally have applied to cow herds, I propose to reconstruct the word as PIE **g^wh₃-u-d^hh₁-io-*, lit. meaning "set of cows". With this reconstruction, the word would be fully

parallel to *awidja- 'flock of sheep' < *h₃eui-d^hh₁-io-. Note that the IE word for 'cow' (see *kō- ~ *kū-), is likely to have been derived from a root *g^weh₃- 'to keep', cf. Gr. βόσκειω 'to feed, tend, pasture' < *g^wh₃-ske-, and that this verb was not necessarily restricted to the grazing of cows.

***kukjan-** w.v. 'to kiss' — Go. *kukjan* w.v. 'id.', LG *kükken* w.v. 'id.', Du. dial. *kukken* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

An originally onomatopoeic formation parallel to the verb *kussjan- (q.v.).

***kula- 1** n. 'cool wind' — ON *kul, kol* n. 'id.' ⇒ *ǵlH-o- (DRV).

A zero-grade formation to the strong verb *kalan- (q.v.). The vocalization of the resonant may point to a root-final laryngeal. Also cf. Far. *kyling* f. 'breeze'.

***kula- 2** n. 'coal, charcoal' — ON *kol* n.pl. 'id.', Far. *kol* n. 'id.', Elfd. *kuol* n. 'id.', OE *col* n. 'id.', E *coal*, OFri. *kole* f. 'id.', MDu. *cole* m./f. 'id.', Du. *kool* n./c. 'id.', OHG *kol* n., *kolo* m. 'id.', MHG *kol* n. 'id.', G *Kohle* f. 'id.' ⇒ *ǵulH-o- (IE?) — OIr. *gúal* m./f. 'charcoal' < *ǵoul-o-, *-eh₂-; also cf. Skt. *jvalati* 'to burn' < *ǵúélH-e-; Lith. *žvilti* (3sg. *žvỹla*) 'to shine' < *ǵulH-.

The neuter **kula-* seems to be primary, while the feminine **kulō(n)-* (also cf. ON *kola* f. 'lamp') may have been coined to refer to an individual piece of coal. Outside Germanic, the word has a close parallel in Celtic **goul-o-*, *-eh₂-. It is further possible to connect the PIE root **ǵuelH-*, but the semantic development to 'coal' would then have to be a common Germanic and Celtic innovation. Since there was no Celto-Germanic sub-node, however, it must be assumed that this meaning arose in a West European cultural contact zone.

***kulba(n)-** m. 'round object' — ON *kolfr* m. 'bulb; bolt, arrow', Far. poet. *benjar-kolvur* m. 'sword', Elfd. *kuov* m. 'arrow', OS *kolbo* m. 'club, cudgel, thong', Du. *kolf* c. 'butt; flask, ear of corn', OHG *kolbo* m. 'cob, cudgel', G *Kolben* m. 'spadix; flask' ⇒ *ǵlh₁b^h-on-(?) (EUR?) — Lat. *globus* m. 'round object' < *ǵloh₁b^h-ó-; Lat. *glēba* f. 'lump of earth, clod' < *ǵleh₁b^h-eh₂-; Lith. *glėbti* (*glėbiu*) 'to embrace, clasp', Latv. *glēbt* 'to guard, protect' < *ǵleh₁b^h-ie-.

A word with a problematic etymology. Latin *globus* can only be reconciled with *glēba* by assuming pretonic shortening in a proto-form **ǵloh₁b^h-ó-*. The *o*-grade, however, is more likely to be found in **kalba(n)-* 'soft tissue(?)' (q.v.).

***kulda-** m. 'litter (of progeny)' — Nw. dial. *kull, kuld* m./f. 'id.', OSw. *koller, kolder* m. 'id.', Da. *kuld* c. 'id.' ⇒ *ǵwlH-tó- (EUR) — Lith. *gùltas* m. 'bed, lair',

Latv. *gūlta* f. 'id.' < **gʷlH-to/eh₂-* (cf. Lith. *gulėti* 'to lie, be ill', Latv. *gulēt* 'to sleep, lie, be ill' < **gʷlH-eh₁-*); Arm. *kaṭaṭ* 'den, lair' < **gʷolH-olo-*.

A Nordic word probably connected with Go. *kilpei* f. 'womb' < **kelpīn-* and OE *cild* n. 'child' < **keldiz-*. I tentatively reconstruct the root with **gʷ* in view of the vocalization of the *l* as *-ul-* rather than *-il-* in Baltic.

**kūma-* adj. 'miserable(?)' — MHG *kūm* adj. 'thin, weak' ⇒ **guH-mo-* (IE) — Gr. γοάω 'to cry, lament' < **gouH-eh₂-ie-* etc.

An adjective derived from a root **geuH-* 'to lament', for which see **kaujan-*. It gave rise to the adverb MHG *kūme*, G *kaum*, MDu. *cume*, EDu. *kuym* 'hardly' < **kūmōt*. Also cf. OHG *kūma* f. 'lamentation, complaint' < **kūmōn-*.

**kumb/pan-* m. 'basin, bowl' — OE *cumb* m. 'hollow among hills, narrow valley; liquid measure', E *comb*, MLG *kump* m. 'basin, tub', MDu. *com(me)* m./f. 'bowl, box; valley', Du. *kom* c. 'bowl; valley between dunes', MHG *kumpf* m. 'cup, measure for corn and fruit', G *Kumpf* m. 'id.' (NIE).

The variation of OE *cumb* < **kumba-*, MDu. *komme* < **kumba/ōn-* and MHG *kumpf* < **kumpa-* points to dialectally divergent leveling of a Pre-Gm. *n*-stem **kumbō*, gen. **kumpaz* < **gumbʰ-ōn*, gen. **gumbʰ-n-ōs*. There can be no regular relationship with Gr. κύμβος m., κύμβη f. 'hollow vessel' < **kumb-o/eh₂-*, W *cwm*, Bret. *komm* 'river-bed' < **kumb-eh₂-* and Skt. *kumbha-*, Av. *xumba-*, Pers. *xumb*, *xum* 'pot, jar' < Pllr. **kumbʰa-* ~ **kʰumbʰa-*, which, in view of the formal irregular sound correspondences, must be a non-IE word anyway. Apparently, we are dealing with an ancient *Wanderwort*.

**kumbra-* m. 'sorrow; burden' — OFri. *kummer* m./n. 'sorrow, impediment, arrest, seizure', MDu. *commer*, *comber* m. 'trouble, hindrance, arrest, seizure', Du. *kommer* c. 'sorrow, misery', MHG *kumber* m. 'burden, sorrow' ⇒ **gṃ-ro-* (IE) — ToAB *kāmā-* suppl. 'to carry, bring' < **gom-*; Gr. γέμω 'to be full' (cf. γόμος 'freight'), Lat. *gemō* 'to groan, moan' < **gem-e-*; OIr. *gemel* 'fetter' < **gem-lo-*; OCS *žęti* (žьmъ) 'to press', Latv. *sa-gumt* 'to bend' < **gṃ-*.

A *ro*-stem to the PIE root **gem-*.

**kunda-* adj. 'born' — Go. *-kunds* adj. 'id.', ON *-kundr* adj. 'id.', OE *-cund* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵnh₁-to-* (IE).

The original participle to the PIE root **ǵenh₁-* 'to be born'. See also **kanjan-*, **kinṇa-* ~ **kinda-*, **kindi-*, **kunda-* and **kunja-1*.

**kundjan-* w.v. 'to kindle' — ON *kynda* w.v. 'id.', Far. *kynda* w.v. 'id.', MHG *küntēn* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **gʷndʰ-ie-(?)* (GM).

No accepted etymology. The verb looks like the outcome of a PIE *ie*-present **g^wnd^h-ie-* to a root **g^wend^h-*, but no such root seems to have existed. It is perhaps possible to think that formation was created to a participle **g^wh₃-nt-* to the root **g^wh₃-* 'to live' in view of the similar semantic shift from 'live' to 'fire' in **kwaikwjan-* (q.v.). This solution remains conjectural, however. Further cf. ON *kyndill* m. 'torch' and Nw. dial. *kvende* n. 'tinder' < **kwandja-*.

***kuninga- ~ *kununga-** m. 'king' — ON *konungr* m. 'id.', Far. *kongur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *kunungg* m. 'id.', OE *cyning*, *cyng* m. 'id.', E *king*, OFri. *kening*, *keneg*, *kining*, *kinig* m. 'id.', OS *kuning* m. 'id.', Du. *koning* c. 'id.', OHG *kuning*, *kunig* m. 'id.', G *König* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵnh₁-(e)nko-* (DRV).

A Germanic derivation with the personifying suffix *-*inga-* ~ *-*unga-*, probably created to **kunja-* 1 'clan' (q.v.).

***kunja-** 1 n. 'clan' — Go. *kuni* n. 'clan, tribe, generation', ON *kyn* n. 'kin; kind, type; gender', Far. *kyn* n. 'family, stock; gender; nature', Elfd. *tjyön* n. 'gender', OE *cynn* n. 'sort, kind', OS *kunni* n. 'lineage; generation; kind', ODu. *cunni* n. 'id.', OHG *kunni* m. 'id.', MHG *künne* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵnh₁-io-* (IE).

A *ja*-stem to the root **ǵen₁-* 'to be born'. See also **kanjan-*, **kunda-*, **kuninga-* and **kinpa-* ~ **kinda-*.

***kunja-** 2 n. 'omen' — ON *kyn* n. 'miracle' ⇒ **ǵnh₃-io-* (IE).

A *ja*-stem derived from the root of **kunnan-* (q.v.). Formally and semantically close to Lith. *žinià* f. 'news; knowledge; magic' (cf. Koivulehto 2003: 306).

***kunnan-** pret.-pres. 'to know (how), be able' — Go. *kunnan*, 3sg. *kann*, 3pl. *kunnun* pret.-pres. 'know, understand', ON *kunna*, 3sg. *kann*, 3pl. *kunnu* pret.-pres. 'id.', Far. *kunna*, 3sg. *kann*, 3pl. *kunnu*, *kunna* pret.-pres. 'id.', Elfd. *kunna* pret.-pres. 'id.', OE *cunnan*, 3sg. *can*, 3pl. *cunnon* pret.-pres. 'id.', E *can*, OS *kunnan*, 3sg. *kan*, 3pl. *kunnun* pret.-pres. 'id.', Du. *kunnen*, 3sg. *kan*, 3pl. *kunnen* pret.-pres. 'id.', OHG *kunnan* pret.-pres. 'id.', G *können*, 3sg. *kann*, 3pl. *können* pret.-pres. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵonh₃-neh₂-* (IE) — ToA *knā-* 'to know, understand', ToB *nana-* 'to recognise, appear' < **ǵn-nh₃-*; Skt. *jānāti* 'to know, recognize, understand', Lith. *žinoti* (*žinaũ*), Latv. *zināt* 'to know', OPru. *po-sinnat* 'to confess' < **ǵnh₃-neh₂-*; OIr. *ad-gnin* 'to recognize' (< **ati-gni-na-*); Hitt. *kane/išši* ~ *kane/iššanzi* 'to recognize, acknowledge' < 3sg. **ǵnéh₃-s-ti*, 3pl. **ǵnh₃-s-énti*, (Kloekhorst 2008: 434ff); Gr. γινώσκω 'to know', Lat. (*g*)*nōscō* 'id.' < *(*ǵi*)*ǵneh₃-ske-*; OCS *znati*, Ru. *znat'* (*znáju*), SCr. *znāti* 'to know' < **ǵneh₃-ie-*.

A preterite-present whose conjugation like **unnan-* 'to grant' (q.v.) is a Germanic innovation, the original root being purely aoristic in Pro-

to-Indo-European. The verb was presumably created to the secondary (de-aoristic) *n*-present attested as e.g. Skt. *jānāti*, Lith. *žinóti* < 3sg. **ǵnh₃-néh₂-ti*, 3pl. **ǵnh₃-nh₂-énti*, which in Germanic would have developed into **kunnōþi*, **kununanþi*. Starting from this formation, the geminate of **kunnan-* can be explained from the singular root allomorph. See also **kannjan-*, **kannōn- 1*, **kōni-*, **kunja- 1*, **kunþa-* and **knēan-*.

**kunþa-* adj. 'known' — Go. *kunþs* 'known, recognized', ON *kunnr* adj. 'known, familiar', Far. *kunnur* adj. 'id.', OE *cūþ* adj. 'known, clear', OHG *kund* adj. 'known', MHG *kunt* adj. 'known' ⇒ **ǵnh₃-to-* (IE) — Skt. *jñātá-*, YAv. *-zaŋta-*, Lat. *gnōtus*, OIr. *gnáth*, W *gnawt* ptc./adj. 'known' < **ǵnh₃-tó-* (with different restorations of the root in the individual languages).

The original past participle of **kunnan-* (q.v.). Also cf. the factitive ON *kynna*, OE *cýðan*, OFri. *kētha*, *kēia*, OS *kūðian*, OHG *kunden* w.v. 'to make known, announce' < **kunþjan-*.

**kurna-* n. 'corn, wheat' — Go. *kaurn* n. 'grain, wheat', ON *korn* n. 'corn, grain', Far. *korn* n. 'corn; grain; seed; lump', Elfd. *kuonn* n. 'grain', OE *corn* n. 'grain, corn', E *corn*, OS *korn* n. 'grain, rye', Du. *koren* n. 'grain', OHG *korn* n. 'grain; kernel', G *Koren* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵrh₂-no-* (EUR) — Lat. *grānum* n. 'grain, seed', OIr. *grán*, W *grawn* n. 'grain'; OCS *zrěno*, Ru. *zernó*, SCr. *zřno* n. 'id.' < **ǵrh₂-no-*; Lith. *žirnis*, Latv. *ziřnis* m. 'pea' < **ǵrh₂-n-io-*; OPru. *syrne* 'grain'.

The IE word for 'kernel'. Cf. the diminutive OE *cyrnel* 'corn', E *kernel* < **kurnila-*. See further **kernan-*.

**kurþra-* ~ **kurdra-* n. 'flock' — OE *corðor* n. 'troop', OHG *kortar* n. 'herd' ⇒ **h₂ǵr-tro-* (IE) — Gr. *ἀγειρω* 'to gather' < **h₂ǵer-ie*.

An instrumental formation created to a verbal root **h₂ǵer-*.

kuru-* adj. 'heavy' — Go. *kaurus adj. 'heavy' ⇒ **g^wrh₂-ú-* (IE) — Skt. *gurú-* adj. 'heavy, vehement, big', Gr. *βαρύς* adj. 'heavy', Lat. *gravis* adj. 'heavy, severe' < **g^wrh₂-ú-*; Skt. *garimán-*, ToB *krāmār* m. 'weight, heaviness' < **g^wrh₂-mr/n-*.

The traditional reconstruction of the Germanic word as **g^wrh₂-u-* is unproblematic, but has been challenged by Snædal 2002, who assumes a relation with ON *keyra* 'to drive, impel' < **kaizwjan-* (q.v.).

**kursan-* m. 'bull calf' — ON *kursi*, *kussi* m. 'id.' ⇒ **g^wh₃urs-en-* (EUR) — ToA *kayurş*, ToB *kaurşe* 'bull', Skt. *go-vrşá-* 'id.'.

An Indo-European compound of **g^w(e)h₃-u-* 'cow' and **ursén-* 'male (animal)' (Kroonen *apud* Pronk 2010), for which see **kō-* ~ **kū-* and **urzan-*.

***kurzōn-** w.v. 'to creak' — ON *kurra* w.v. 'to murmur, grumble', Elfd. *kurra* w.v. 'to coo; to purr', MDu. *corren* w.v. 'to creak' ⇒ **grs-néh₂-* (EUR).

The iterative to **kerzan-*, to be reconstructed as 3pl. **kurznōpi*, 3pl. *kurzunanpi* < **grs-néh₂-ti*, **grs-nh₂-énti*. Cf. with *o*-grade Icel. *karra* 'to creak, shriek', MDu. *carren* 'to creak' < **karzōn-*. See also **kwurran-*.

***kuspa-** m. 'fetter' — OE *cosp*, *cops* m. 'rope, cord, fetter', E *cosp*, *cops(e)* 'hasp for fastening a gate, head of a plough, cross piece at the top of a spade handle', OS *lithu-kospos** m.pl. 'chains' (GM).

It has been assumed that the word was borrowed from Gr. Byz. κοῦσπα 'fetter', but if Du. *kesp* 'beam' < **kespa-* is related, the ablaut would point to a Germanic origin. Also cf. OE *cospian*, *cyspan* 'to fetter' < **kuspōjan-*, **kuspjan-*.

***kussjan-** w.v. 'to kiss' — ON *kyssa* w.v. 'id.', OE *cyssan* w.v. 'id.', E *to kiss*, MDu. *cussen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *kussen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *kussen* w.v. 'id.', G *küssen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kus-ie-* (IE) — Hitt. *kuššzi* ~ *kuššanzi* 'to kiss' < **ku-én-s-ti*, **ku-n-s-énti*; Gr. κύνέω 'id.' < **ku-n-és-e-*.

The factitive to ON *koss*, OE *coss*, OS, OHG *kus* m. 'kiss' < **kussa-*. The Germanic form is close to the IE root **kus-*, which can be reconstructed on the basis of the *n*-presents found in Hitt. *kuššzi* ~ *kuššanzi* 'to kiss' and Gr. κύνέω. The unshifted **k* as well as the double **s* are problematic, however, and indicate that the word was affected by sound symbolism. Cf. **kukjan-*.

***kusti-** f. 'trial' — Go. *ga-kusts* f. 'test', OE *cyst* f. 'choice', OFri. *kest* f. 'choice, statute', OS *kust* f. 'choice, preference, glory', OHG *kust* f. 'choice, evaluation' ⇒ **ǵus-ti-* (DRV) — Skt. *júṣṭi-* f. 'favour, proof of love' < **ǵus-ti-*.

An old *ti*-stem created to the verb **keusan-* (q.v.).

***kustu-** m. 'trial' — Go. *kustus* m. 'test, trial', ON *kostr* m. 'choice, alternative; opportunity', Far. *kostur* m. 'condition; alternative', OE *cyst* f. 'choice, election; excellence, virtue', MDu. *cust* m. 'choice', OHG *kust* m. 'evaluation, trial, choice', MHG *kust* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ǵus-tu-* (DRV) — Identical to Lat. *gustus* m. 'taste', OIr. *guss* m. 'excellence, force' < **ǵus-tu-*.

A European *tu*-stem derived from the verbal root **ǵeus-*, cf. **keusan-*.

***kuta-** n. 'shed' — ON *kot* n. 'cottage, hut', OE *cot* n. 'bed-chamber', MDu. *cot* n. 'hut, cabin', Du. *kot* n. 'id.' (NIE).

Within Germanic, the word appears to be in ablaut relationship to Nw. *køyta* f. 'wickerwork hut', MHG *kōtze* f. 'basket' < **kautjōn-* and G dial. *Kietz* m. 'fisherman's hut', *Kietze* f. 'bark container' < **keutja/ō-* (Adelung 1793-1801: 2, 1572). Outside Germanic, it is difficult to dissociate the word from Fi. *kota* 'hut, hovel, house', Hung. *ház* 'house' < PFU **kota*, which also

has a reminiscence in OHG *huttea*, MHG *hütte* f. 'hut' < **hudjan-* (whence Fr. *hutte*, E, Du. *hut*). The Finnish word cannot have been borrowed from Germanic, however, in view of the Hungarian attestation.

**kūta-* n. 'soft tissue' — E Scot. *kite* 'stomach', MDu. *cute* n./f. 'calf of the leg; fish roe', Du. *kuit* c. 'id.' (GM).

MDu. *cute* goes back to **kūta-*, but EDu. *kiete* together with Bav. *kütze* and Scot. *kite* continue a stem variant with an umlaut factor, possibly a collective formation **kūtja-*. The original meaning was 'soft part of the body' (Lat. *pulpa*), which evolved into both 'calf' and 'fish roe' (also cf. Teuth. *cuyte* 'spleen'). No certain etymology. The received comparison with Skt. *gudá-* m. 'intestine, rectum, arse, vagina' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 393-8) is formally problematic because of its short **u*. Within Germanic, however, the word can hardly be dissociated from MHG *kotze* f. 'whore; vagina' < **kuttō(n)-* and Du. *kont* 'butt', E *cunt*.

**kwabban-* m. 'swamp, bog' — E dial. *quab* 'marshy place', MLG *quabbe* 'swamp', Du. *kwab* c. 'soft fleshy lobe, outgrowth' ⇒ **g^wh₁b^h-on-* (EUR) — Arm. *kaw* 'clay' < **g^wh₁b^h-o-*.

A Germanic-Armenian isogloss (Olsen 1999: 24). The double *b* presumably arose in an *n*-stem paradigm **kwabō*, gen. **kwappaz* < **g^w(é)h₁b^h-ōn*, **g^wh₁b^h-n-ós*. Also cf. MDu. *quappe*, *quabbe* 'eelpout', EDu. *quabbe* 'eelpout, gudgeon; frog', which is close to OCS *žaba*, Ru. *žába*, SCr. *žāba* f. 'frog' and OPru. *gabawo* 'toad' < **g^weh₁b^h-eh₂-*.

**kwadjan-* w.v. 'to greet' — ON *kveðja* w.v. 'to address; to greet', Far. *kvøðja* w.v. 'id.', OS *queddian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *quetten*, *chwetten*, *cheten* w.v. 'to greet' ⇒ **g^wot-éie-* (DRV).

The causative to **kwēpan-* 'to speak, say' (q.v.).

**kwaikwjjan-* w.v. 'to make lively' — ON *kveykva*, *kveikja* w.v. 'to light; quicken', Far. *kveikja* w.v. 'to light; to cause, bring about; to refresh', MDu. *queken*, *queiken* w.v. 'to feed, cherish, cheer up' (DRV).

A secondary factitive to **kwikwa-* 'alive, lively' (q.v.), continuing quasi-PIE **g^woig^wh_{3u}-éie-*.

**kwainōjan-* w.v. 'to lament, mourn, wail' — Go. *qainon* w.v. 'id.', ON *kveina* w.v. 'id.', Far. *kveina-st* w.v. 'to be afraid of everything', OE *cwānian* w.v. 'to lament, mourn' (DRV).

A denominative verb derived from an unattested feminine **kwainō-*. This feminine is likely to have been derived from **kwīnan-* 'to dwindle'. For the semantics, cf. OSw. *thvīna* 'to dwindle' vs. Da. *tvine* 'to lament' < **þwīnan-* (q.v.).

***kwaljan-** w.v. 'to make suffer, pain' — ON *kvelja* w.v. 'to torment, torture', OE *cwellan* w.v. 'to kill', OS *quellian* w.v. 'to torment, kill', MDu. *quellen* w.v. 'to torture, abuse; to suffer', Du. *kwellen* w.v. 'to torment, trouble' ⇒ **g^wolH-éie-* (DRV).

The causative to **kwelan-* (q.v.).

***kwalō-** f. 'torment' — ON *kvǫl* f. 'torment', OE *cwalu* f. 'torment, violent death, destruction', MDu. *quale, quael* f. 'misery, pain; deficiency', Du. *kwaal* f. 'ailment' (DRV).

An *ō*-stem derived from **kwelan-* 'to suffer' (q.v.).

***kwēbjan-** w.v. 'to suffocate, choke' — ON *kvæfa, kœfa* w.v. 'id.', Icel. *kæfa* w.v. 'id.', Far. *køva* w.v. 'to choke, put out, extinguish; to darken the sky', Nw. *kjøva* w.v. 'to suffocate; become cloudy', MHG *er-queben* w.v. 'to suffocate' ⇒ **g^wh₂b^h-ie-* (EUR) — Gr. βάπτω 'to submerge' < **g^wh₂b^h-ie-*.

Since the root in view of the Greek forms must have been **g^weh₂b^h-*, the Germanic formation **kwēbjan-* appears to be secondary, the lengthened grade causative **g^wēh₂b^h-eie-* being far-fetched. Possibly, it arose on the basis of **kwabjan-* (= ON *kveffa* w.v. 'to submerge, swamp') < **g^wh₂b^h-ie-*, which might have been re-analyzed as continuing a regular causative **g^wob^h-eie-* to a strong verb **kwēban-*, pret.pl. **kwēb-*. Derivationally, **kwēbjan-* would then belong to the cluster of e.g. **swēbjan-* and **hwēsjan-* (for which see **hwēsan-*). Also cf. ON *kveffa* w.v. 'to choke' < **kwabjan-* and ON *kvafna* w.v. 'to suffocate' < **kwabnōn-*. See also **kwōba-*.

***kwedu- 1** m. 'utterance' — ON *kviðr* m. 'verdict; inquest; saying, word', OE *cwide, cwyde* m. 'utterance, word, speech, discourse', OHG *quiti* m./n. 'statement, proof' ⇒ **g^wet-ú-* (DRV).

A *u*-stem derived from the strong verb **kwēpan-* (q.v). The West Germanic languages seems to have replaced it with an *i*-stem.

***kwedu- 2** m. 'resin' — OE *cwidu, cweodu, c(w)udu* m. 'cud, mastix', E *cud, quid* 'ruminated substance; wad of tobacco', OHG *quiti, kuti* m. 'resin', MHG *küte, küt* m. 'id.', G *Kitt* m. 'putty, cement' ⇒ **g^wet-ú-* (IE) — Skt. *jātu-* n. 'varnish, gum', W *bedw-en* sgl. 'birch' < **g^wét-u-*; OIr. *beithe* m. 'id.' < **g^wet-io-* (cf. Sp. *biezo* 'id.' << Gaul. **bet-io-* and perhaps also PGM. **piþman-* ~ **pittan-* 'pith', q.v.).

An old *u*-stem that has some lengthened grade cognates in Nordic, cf. ON *kváða*, Elfd. *kwáða* f. 'resin', Nw. *kvåde, kode* f. 'resin; watery fluid from a pregnant cow's udder' < **kwēdon-* and Nw. dial. *kvæ(de)* n. 'birch sap' < **kwēdja-*. The closely related Far. *kváð* n., *kváð(a)* f. 'viscous fluid from a cow's teat' < **kwēda-/*-ō(n)-* (whence Far. *kvæða* w.v. 'to inspect the fluid from a heifer's teats in order to find out whether it is in calf' < **kwēdjan-*)

has been equated with Arm. *kit* 'dairy produce' (Rasmussen 1999), which would give the *ē a PIE background.

***kwelan-** s.v. 'to suffer(?)' — OE *cwelan* s.v. 'to die', OS *quelan* s.v. 'to suffer', MDu. *quelen* w.v. 'to languish, suffer; to pester', OHG *quelan* s.v. 'to suffer, be angry' ⇒ **g^wélH-e-* (EUR) — Arm. *keṭ* 'wound, sore, ulcer' < **g^welH-o-*; Lith. *gėlti* 'to sting, hurt', Latv. *dzeļt* 'to sting' < **g^wélH-*; OIr. *at-baill*, W *aballu* 'to die' < **ati-g^wlH-ne-*.

An old strong verb. See also **kwəljan-* and **kwēlō-*.

***kwēlō-** f. 'agony' — OS *quāla* f. 'pangs of death', OHG *quāla*, *chuāla* f. 'torment, misery', G *Qual* f. 'pain, agony' (DRV) — Formally close to Lith. *gėlà* f. 'severe pain' < **g^wēlH-eh₂-* and OCS *žalb* 'pain', Ru. *žal* 'pity' < **g^wēlH-i-*.

A derivation from the strong verb **kwelan-* (q.v.). With its lengthened grade, the form can technically be equated with Lith. *gėlà*. The process of deriving lengthened grade *ō*-stems to strong verbs was highly productive in Germanic, however, cf. **bērō-* 'stretcher, barrow' to **beran-* 'to carry'. See also **kwālō-*.

***kweman-** ~ ***kuman-** s.v. 'to come' — Go. *qiman* s.v. 'id.', ON *koma* s.v. 'id.', Far. *koma* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *kumå* s.v. 'id.', OE *cuman* s.v. 'id.', E *to come*, OFri. *kuma*, *koma* s.v. 'id.', OS *kuman* s.v. 'id.', Du. *komen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *queman*, *cuman* s.v. 'id.', G *kommen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^w(é)m-e-* (IE) — Skt. *gáchatī* 'to move, to go, to come', YAv. *jasaiti* 'id.', Gr. *βάσχω* 'to come' < **g^wm-ske-*; ToA *kum-*, ToB *kām-* 'id.' < **k^wem-*; Gr. *βαίω* 'to go', Lat. *veniō*, *-īre* 'to come' < **g^wm-ie-*.

A strong verb with two ablauting variants, viz. **kweman-* and **kuman-*. This alternation may point to the pre-existence of an athematic present 3sg. **g^wém-ti*, 3pl. **g^wm-énti*. Since, however, the presentic formations in the other IE languages were created to primary aorists (cf. Arm. *ekn* < **h₁e-g^wem-*), it is more likely that the Germanic formation similarly continues a root aorist. A third possibility is to assume that the zero grade was inherited from a *tudáti*-present, and that it was replaced by analogical full grades in Go. *qiman* and OHG *queman* (cf. Seebold 1970: 315). See also **kwum̃pi-*.

***kwēni-** f. 'wife' — Go. *qens* f. 'wife', ON *kván*, *kvæn* f. 'woman, wife', OS *quān* f. 'noblewoman' ⇒ **g^wēn-i-* (DRV?).

The lengthened grade *i*-stem is an exclusively Germanic formation beside the ancient IE *h₂*-stem **kwenōn-* 'woman' (q.v.). Given the dominance of the meaning 'wife' (in contrast to 'woman'), it is possible that the word started out as a nominalization of a *vřddhi*-gerundive **kwēni-* 'to be married', which in turn may have been created to a lost strong verb **kwenan-* < **g^wén-e-* 'to marry' (for a semantic parallel, cf. Skt. *bhāryā-* f. 'wife' (< "who is to be taken

away”) to *bhárati* ‘to carry’). This hypothesis requires two missing links, however, and thus remains conjectural.

***kwenōn-** f. ‘woman, wife’ — Go. *qino* f. ‘woman’, ON *kona*, gpl. *kvinna* f. ‘woman, wife’, Far. *kona* f. ‘wife’, *kvinna* f. ‘woman’, Elfd. *kuná* f. ‘wife’, OE *cwene* f. ‘woman’, E *queen*, OS *quena* f. ‘woman, wife, consort’, OHG *quena* f. ‘woman, wife’ ⇒ **gʷén-h₂-* (IE) — Skt. *jáni-* f. ‘woman, wife’, *gná-* f. ‘goddess’, OCS *žena*, Lith. *ženà*, OPru. *genno* f. ‘woman’, Arm. *kin* ‘id.’, Gr. *γυνή*, gen. *γυναικός* f. ‘id.’, OIr. *ben*, gen. *mná* ‘id.’, ToA *sām*, ToB *sána* ‘id.’ < **gʷén-h₂*, gen. **gʷn-éh₂-s*; OIr. *bé* n./f. ‘woman; harlot’ < **gʷen-* (with automatic lengthening of the vowel in monosyllables (Pedersen 1913: 113).

A Germanic *ōn*-stem based on a PIE proterodynamic *h₂*-stem, nom. **gʷén-h₂*, gen. **gʷn-éh₂-s*. The derivation of the Old Norse paradigm *kona*, gen.pl. *kvenna* ~ *kvinna* is not entirely straightforward. The nom. *kona* is often analyzed as a zero-grade **kunōn* continuing PIE **gʷn-eh₂-*, thus contrasting with the evident full grade gen.pl. *kvenna* ~ *kvinna* (cf. Harðarson 1989). It remains unclear, however, how the original IE ablaut, viz. nom. **gʷén-h₂*, gen.pl. **gʷn-éh₂-om*, could have completely flip-flopped in Germanic. It is more likely, therefore, that the paradigm directly corresponds to Go. *qino*, gen.pl. *qinono*, i.e. with the change *-ve-* > *-o-* in the nom.sg. and with syncope in the gen.pl.

***kweran-** s.v. ‘to sigh’ — OHG *queran* s.v. ‘to lament, moan, sigh’ ⇒ **gʷérH-e-(?)* (IE?) — Gr. Hsch. *δερίαι* f.pl. ‘cuss, expletive’ < **gʷerH-ieh₂-*; Lith. *gùrti* ‘to scream’ < **gʷrH-*.

The verb seems most closely related to Lith. *gùrti*, whose round vowel points to a root **gʷerH-* rather than **gerH-*. The form would then be unrelated to Lith. *gìrti* (*giriù*), Latv. *dziṛtiēs*, OPru. *girtwei* ‘to praise’ < **gʷrH-ie-* and Skt. *gṛṇāti*, *gṛṇīté* ‘id.’ < **gʷr-n(é)H-*. Skt. *járate* ‘to call; crackle (of fire)’ continues a dissimilar root **ger(H)-*.

***kwerkō-** f. ‘throat’ — ON *kverk* f. ‘the angle below the chin; throat’, Far. *kvørkrar* f.pl. ‘throat’, Nw. *kverk* m. ‘throat; angle below the chin’, MLG *querke*, *quarke* f. ‘throat’, OHG *querka*, *querkela* f. ‘id.’ (IE?).

An *ō*-stem derived from the unattested strong verb **kwerran-* < PIE **gʷerh₃-*, for which see **kwērpra-* 1. The **k*-suffix may have a parallel in **mankan-* ‘mane’ < **mon-gon-*. Alternatively, it is possible to assume that **kwerkō-* continues PIE **gʷerh₃-ueh₂-*, a form in which the laryngeal would regularly be velarized to PGM. **k* (cf. **taikwer-*). Also cf. ON *kyrkja*, OFri. *querka*, *quertsá*, MLG *querken* w.v. ‘to strangle’ < **kwerkjan-* and the zero-grade formation Icel. *korka* f. ‘dystrophy’ < **kwurkōn-* (Magnússon 1989: 496, 526).

***kwernu-** f. 'mill; millstone' — Go. *asilu-qairnus* f.(?) 'donkey-mill', ON *kvern* f. 'millstone, quern', Far. *kvørn* f. 'id.', Elfd. *kwenn* f. 'id.', OE *cweorn* f. 'id.', E *quern*, OS *quern*, *quirn* f. 'id.', MDu. *querne*, *queern* f. 'id.', OHG *quirn* f. 'id.', MHG *kürn(e)* f. 'id.' ⇒ **g^werh₂-nu-* (IE) — Skt. *grávan-* m. 'pressing-stone', OIr. *brao*, *bró* f. 'quern, millstone', MW *breuan* f. 'id.' < **g^wreh₂-uon-*; Arm *erkan* 'id.', Lith. *gìrna* f. 'id.', Latv. *dziřnas* f.pl. 'id.' < **g^wrh₂-n-eh₂-*; OCS *žrěny* f. 'millstone', Ru. *žěrnov* m. 'id.', SCR. *žrvānj* m. 'handmill', OPru. *girnoywis* 'handmill', Latv. *dziřnus* f.pl. 'id.' < **g^wrh₂-n-uH-*.

An ancient Indo-European word for 'millstone'. The IE daughter languages give proof of a number of dissimilar formations. These can probably all be derived from a primary *uon*-stem nom. **g^wérh₂-uōn* ~ **g^wréh₂-uōn*, gen. **g^wrh₂-un-ós*. Related to **kwerru-* 'quiet' (q.v.)?

***kwerru-** adj. 'quiet, still' — Go. *qairrus* adj. 'gentle, mild', ON *kvirr*, *kyrr* adj. 'calm', Icel. *kyr* adj. 'id.', Far. *kvirrur*, *kyrrur* adj. 'calm', Elfd. *kw(er)e* adj. 'id.', MLG *querre* adj. 'tame', MHG *kürre* adj. 'mild', G *kirre* adj. 'tame, compliant' ⇒ **g^werH-nu-* (NEUR) — Lith. *gùrti* (*gùrstu*, *gùrù*, *guraũ*) 'to crumble; to weaken; to subside', Latv. *guřt* 'to become weak, slacken' < **g^wrH-ske-*.

A *u*-stem adjective possibly related to the aforementioned verbs in Balto-Slavic. The underlying root **g^werH-* can be identical to **g^werh₂-* as found in **kwernu-* 'mill' (q.v.).

***kwerpra- 1** m./n. 'bait' — OHG *querdar* m./n. 'id.', MHG *querder* m./n. 'id.', G *Köder* m. 'id.' ⇒ **g^wérh₃-tro-* (DRV) — Skt. *giráti* 'to devour' < **g^wrh₃-é-*, Lith. *gérti*, Latv. *dzeřt* 'to drink' < **g^werh₃-* and Gr. βιβρώσκω 'to digest' < **g^wi-g^wrh₃-ske-*.

An instrumental noun in **-pra-* < PIE **-tro-* (with dissimilation of the *r* in G *Köder* and perhaps also in the semantically divergent MDu. *coder* m. 'dewlap', EDu. *coder* 'saliva'). It was created to the unattested strong verb **kwerran-* 'to devour' < **g^wérh₃-e-* (cf. **kwerkō-*), whose past participle is continued by OE *ā-cworren* adj. 'drunk'. The synonymous **kwerpra- 2* (q.v.) is unrelated.

***kwerpra- 2** m./n. 'cut off piece, edge(?)' — MLG *querder*, *querdel*, *korder* m./n. 'patch (of leather, wick)', MDu. *querdel*, *quardel* m./n. 'strap of shoe-leather', OHG *querdar* m./n. 'wick', MHG *querder* m./n. 'patch' ⇒ **g^wér-tro-* (DRV) — Hitt. *kuerzi* ~ *kuranzi* 'to cut up, to cut out off, to amputate' < **g^wér-ti*, **g^wr-énti*.

A formation without an accepted etymology. I am inclined to connect it with Hitt. *kuerzi*, assuming that the original meaning was 'cut, edge'. Far. *kvarði* m. 'edge or border on garment', Nw. *kvarde* m. 'seam, border, chime', Elfd. *kward* m. 'band; callus' were borrowed from Low German.

***kweþan-** s.v. 'to say' — Go. *qīþan* s.v. 'to say, tell, express', ON *kveða* s.v. 'to say; recite', Far. *kvøða* s.v. 'to chant', Elfd. *kveðá* s.v. 'to sing', OE *cweþan* s.v. 'to say', OS *quethan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *quedan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *queden, koden, kōden* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **g^wét-e-* (IE?) — The Germanic verb has some close but irreconcilable lookalikes, e.g. 1) OW *guetid*, MW *dy-wedaf* 'to say' < **uéth₂-e-*, (cf. OIr. *as-pena* 'to testify' < **eǵhs-uet-n-eh₂-*; Lat. *vetō* 'to forbid' < **ueth₂-*; Hitt. *uttar ~ uddan-* n. 'word, speech' < **uéth₂-r*, gen. **uth₂-n-*); 2. Skt. *vádati* 'to speak' < **h₂uédH-e-* (cf. Gr. *αὐδή* f. 'voice') and 3. Skt. *gádati* 'to speak' < **g^wéd-e-*. Note, however, that Arm. *koč'em* 'to call, invite' < **g^wot-ie-(?)* is comparable to the Germanic verb in spite of the fact that it can be reconstructed differently, and is conspicuously close to *goč'em* 'to shout' < **uok^w-ie-* (cf. Olsen 1999: 811).

The Germanic verb has some close but irreconcilable lookalikes, e.g. 1. OW *guetid*, MW *dy-wedaf* 'to say' < **uéth₂-e-*, cf. OIr. *as-pena* 'to testify' < **eǵhs-uet-n-eh₂-*; Lat. *vetō* 'to forbid' < **ueth₂-*; Hitt. *uttar ~ uddan-* n. 'word, speech' < **uéth₂-r*, gen. **uth₂-n-*; 2. Skt. *vádati* 'to speak' < **h₂uédH-e-* (cf. Gr. *αὐδή* f. 'voice') and 3. Skt. *gádati* 'to speak' < **g^wéd-e-*. Note, however, that Arm. *koč'em* 'to call, invite' < **g^wot-ie-(?)* is comparable to the Germanic verb in spite of the fact that it can be reconstructed differently, and is conspicuously close to *goč'em* 'to shout' < **uok^w-ie-* (cf. Olsen 1999: 811).

Within Germanic, cf. e.g. ON *kvittr* m. 'report, rumor' < **kweþiþu-*, whence ON, Icel. *kvitta* w.v. 'to report, rumor', Far. *kvetta, kvætta* w./s.v. 'to utter, say a word'. An apparently archaic formation is Go. *ga-qiss** f. 'concurring, agreeing' < **kom-g^wet-ti-* with assibilation of the dental cluster. See further **kwadjan-* and **kwedu-* 1.

***kweþu-** m. 'stomach; uterus' — Go. *qīþus* m. 'id.', ON *kviðr* m. 'id.', Far. *kviður* m. 'id.', Elfd. *kwið* m. 'id.', OE *cwið, cwiða* m. 'id.', OHG *qiti* m. 'vagina' (GM).

A formation without any clear extra-Gm. cognates. The derivation from PIE **g^wh₃-i-* 'to live' (Meid 1985; Lehmann 1986: 278) remains conjectural due to the required semantic shift. Note that the word emerges as a *ja*-stem in Old High German, and may additionally have given rise to EDu. *kutte*, Du. *kut* 'vagina' (with the change of *-wi-* to *-u-* as in *tussen* 'between' < **twisk-*, Van Helten 1906).

***kwīnan-** s.v. 'to wither, dwindle' — OE *ā-cwīnan* s.v. 'to waste, dwindle away', MDu. *quinen* w.v. 'to wither', Du. *kwijnen* w.v. (also strong *kween*?) 'to wither, languish', MHG *ver-quīnen* s.v. 'to dwindle' ⇒ **g^wéi-n-H-e-* (IE) — Skt. *jáyati* 'to overpower', YAv. *jaiiāi* 1sg.pres.subj. 'id.' < **g^wéiH-e-*; Skt. *jināti* 'to overpower, oppress, deprive' < **g^wi-n-eh₂-*.

An *n*-present possibly derived from the root **g^weiH-*. In view of the parallelism of the *neh₂-*verb Skt. *jināti* with EDu. *quenen* w.v. 'to dwindle' <

**kwinōn-*, it is tempting to assume that the strong verb in Germanic arose secondarily. Note that, within Germanic, the verbal complex is in close association with **dwīnan-*, **swīnan-* and **þwīnan-* (q.v.), which are all continuants of the PIE root **dʰgʷʰei-*: did the initial cluster next to **dw-*, **sw-* and **þw-* also give rise to a variant **kw-*?

**kwisti-* f. 'damage, destruction' — Go. *qists* f. 'id.', MDu. *quist* f. 'destruction, demise', OHG *quist* f. 'destruction' ⇒ **gʷes-ti-* (IE) — Skt. *jásate* 'to be extinguished', Lith. *gèsti* (*gęstù*, *gesù*) 'to be extinguished, go out', Latv. *dzèst* 'to extinguish, put out' < **gʷés-e-*; Skt. *jāsáyati* 'to extinguish' < **gʷos-éie-*; Lith. *gesinti* 'to put out', Latv. *dzésinât* 'to cool, extinguish' < **gʷes-néh₂-*; OCS *u-gasiti*, Ru. *gasít* (*gašú*), SCr. *gásiti* 'to extinguish' < **gʷōs-éie-*.

An IE *ti-*stem, whence e.g. Go. *qistjan*, OHG *fir-quisten* 'to destroy' < **kwestjan-*, Go. *fra-qistnan* 'to perish' < **kwest-nan-*, etc. Gr. σβέννυμι 'to extinguish' is aberrant, pointing to **sgʷes-nu-*, but may have arisen by metathesis in the aorist ἔσβην < **h₁e-gʷs-eh₁-* (see Jasanoff 2008).

**kwiwa-* ~ **kwikwa-* adj. 'alive' — Go. *qius* adj. 'id.', ON *kvikr*, *kykr* adj. 'id.', Far. *kykur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *kwikk* adj. 'lively, brisk; swift', OE *cwic(u)*, *cucu* adj. 'alive', E *quick*, OFri. *quik* adj. 'id.', OS *quik* adj. 'id.', MDu. *quic* adj. 'vivid', Du. *kwiek* adj. 'id.', OHG *queh*, *quec*, *chech* adj. 'alive, vivid', G *keck* adj. 'cheeky' ⇒ **gʷi-gʷh₃-(u)ó-* (IE) — Skt. *jívá-*, Av. *juua-*, OP *jīva-* adj. 'alive', OPru. *gijwans* (acc.pl.), Lith. *gývas*, Latv. *dzīvs*, OCS *živъ*, Ru. *živój*, Lat. *vīvus*, OIr. *béo*, MW *byw* adj. 'alive' < **gʷih₃uó-*.

An adjective with two different proto-forms: EGM. **kwiwa-* and NWGM. **kwikwa-*. The former can technically have dissimilated from the latter, but this is unlikely in view of the extra-Germanic evidence supporting a proto-form **gʷih-uó-*, cf. Skt. *jívá-*, Lat. *vīvus* (the short vowel of **kwiwa-* can be explained by assuming pretonic shortening as in MW *byw*). It follows that **kwikwa-* is the form that needs to be accounted for.

The best way of dealing with **kwikwa-* is to start from an originally reduplicated formation as per Gašiorowski 2007, in my view **gʷi-gʷh₃-uo-*. Since PIE had a root constraint against two voiced (glottalized?) stops, it seems likely that the second *gʷ* was dissimilated, thus yielding PIE **gʷih₃-uo-*, PGM. **kwiwa-*. PGM. **kwikwa-* may then somehow have escaped this process, or restored the reduplication at a later stage. The reduplication itself seems to have originated in the verb **gʷi-gʷh₃-é-*, cf. Skt. *jívati*, YAv. *juuaiti*, Gr. ζῶω, Lat. *vīvō*, OCS *žiti* (*živŕ*) 'to live' < **gʷih₃u-e-* < **gʷi-gʷh₃-e-* (again with dissimilation of the second velar).

Within Germanic, further compare the inchoative Go. *ga-qiunan**, ON *kvikna* 'to become alive' < **kwi(k)w-nan-* and the factitive **kwaikwjan-* (q.v.). In WGM., we further find a denominative **kwikwōjan-*: OE *cwician*, OS *quikon* 'to cause to live', Du. *kweken* 'to grow (crops)'.

***kwōba**- n. 'thickening (of the air)' — Icel. *kóf* n. 'blizzard', Far. *kó(g)v* n. 'hazy sky', Nw. *kov* n. 'thickening sky; shortness of breath' ⇒ **g^woh₂b^h-o* (EUR).

An *o*-grade thematic noun related to **kwēbjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Nw. *kjøva* w.v. 'to choke; to thicken (of the sky); to start freezing over', Elfd. *tjyōva* w.v. 'to become covered with ice' < **kwōbjan-*.

***kwumpi**- f. 'arrival' — Go. *ga-qumps* f. 'convention', OHG *qhumft*, *kumft* f. 'id.', G *-kunft* f. 'id.' (IE).

A PIE *ti*-stem created to the root of **kweman-* ~ **kuman-* (q.v.). ON *sam-kund* f. 'convention' is the same formation, but shows the effects of Verner's law (*-*kundi-*). The fact that this and similar formations unlike OHG *kumft* do not have epenthetic *f* may prove that Verner's law preceded Grimm's law. The alternative is to assume that the cluster *-*mp-* developed into *-*mfb-* (and probably further into PGM. *-*mft-* in view of Go. *anda-numts* f. 'acceptance' < *-*nṃ-ti-*) at a late stage (Rasmussen 1983). Also cf. **grumþu-* ~ **grundu-*.

***kwurran**- m. 'dog' — ME *curre* 'watchdog; small hunting dog; mongrel', E *cur* 'inferior dog', EDu. *korre* 'dog' (GM).

A West Germanic word. It is often reconstructed as **kurzan-* in view of the potential link with **kurzōn-* 'to creak, groan, grumble, coo' (q.v.). I would like to adduce MDu. *querie* f. 'bitch' < **kwar(z)jō-(?)*, however, which with its initial **kw-*, precludes the connection with this verb.

L

***labēn**- w.v. 'to hang loosely, dangle' — ON *lafa* w.v. 'id.', Far. *lava* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *lavi*, obl. *lávǫ* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂lop-éh₁-* (NEUR?).

A stative to (M)Du. *laf*, WFri. *lef* adj. 'weak, tasteless, cowardly' < **laba-* (for the **b*, cf. MHG *lab-schīze* f. 'diarrhea'). Possibly related to Lith. *al̃pti* (*alpstū*) 'to faint, crave' < **h₂elp-ske-* (cf. Franck 1949: 367).

***lagja**- m. 'leg' — ON *leggr* m. 'leg; hollow bone; stalk', Far. *leggur* m. 'leg, bone, shaft', Elfd. *legg* m. 'trunk; leg' (GM?).

An etymologically ambiguous North Germanic word (E *leg* is a Norse loanword). The formation can be related to **lawiz-* and **lehizan-* (q.v.). If so, it must continue either **lok^w-iō-* or **log^{wh}-io-* (with delabialization as in **sagja- 1* 'man, hero' < **sok^wH-iō-*). The alternative connection with Lat. *lacertus* m. 'upper arm' (cf. ON *arm-leggr* 'arm') < **lHk-es-ito-(?)* implies a

proto-form **IHK-ió-*. Finally, it is also possible to start from a *ja*-stem derived from the verb **lagjan-* 'to put' (q.v.).

***lagjan-** w.v. 'to put' — Go. *lagjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *leggja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *leggja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *legga* w.v. 'id.', OE *lecgan* w.v. 'id.', E *to lay*, OS *leggian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *leggen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *lecken, legen* w.v. 'id.', G *legen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **log^h-éie-* (IE) — Formally identical to Hitt. *lāki* 'to knock out; to fall, be felled, be toppled', CS *ložiti* 'to lay', Ru. *ložít'sja* 'lie down', SCr. *ložiti* 'to spread out; to kindle'.

The causative to **leg(j)an-* (q.v.).

***lagu-** m. 'lake' — ON *lōgr* m. 'sea; water, liquid', Far. *lōgur* m. 'liquid; (hot) water; rainfall', Elfd. *lag* m. 'decoction', OE *lagu* m. 'lake', OS *lagu* m. 'id.' ⇒ **lok-ú-* (EUR) — Gr. *λάκκος* m. 'pond, cistern, pit, reservoir' < **lk-uo-*; Lat. *lacus, -ūs* m. 'lake, pond, pit' (with *o* > *a*), OIr. *loch* m. 'lake, pond', OCS *loky* f. 'puddle, pool, reservoir', SCr. *lōkva* f. 'id.' < **lok-u(e)H-*.

A European word. The zero grade of Gr. *λάκκος* (with gemination as in ἵππος m. 'horse' < **h₁ek-uo-*) implies an ablauting paradigm. e.g. **lók-us*, gen. **lk-u-ós*.

***lahan-** s.v. 'to blame, reproach' — Icel. *lá* w.v. 'id.', OE *lēan* s.v. 'id.', OS *lahan* s.v. 'to blame, prohibit', OHG *lahan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **lók-e-* (WEUR) — OIr. *locht* m. 'fault, shortcoming, vice; offence; (physical) blemish' < **lok-tu-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss possibly implying a shared juridical innovation in the Celto-Germanic contact zone. Unrelated to Gr. *λάσσω* 'to crack, shout, cry' < **lh₂k-ske-* and Lat. *loqui* 'to speak', OIr. *ad-tluchedar* 'to thank' < **tlok^w-* (cf. Ru. *tolk* 'meaning' < **tlk^w-o-*). See further **lahtra-* and **lak(k)ōn-*.

***lahsa-** m. 'salmon' — ON *lax* m. 'id.', Far. *laksur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *laks* m. 'id.' ⇒ **lok-so-* (NEUR?) — ToB *laks* m. 'fish'(?); Lith. *lašišà* f. 'salmon', Latv. *lasis* m. 'id.' < **lok-i(s)-*; OPru. **lasasso* (for attested *lalasso*), Ru. *losós', lósos'*, Cz. *losos* m. 'id.' < **lok-os-(i)o-*.

If ToB *laks* is unrelated, which is possible in view of the meaning 'fish', the word represents a Germanic-Balto-Slavic isogloss. The alternation of PGm. **lahsa-* < **lok-so-* vs. Ru. *losós'* < **lok-os-* points to a hysterokinetic *s*-stem, nom. **lók-ōs*, gen. **lok-s-ós*. Unrelated is ON *laki*, Elfd. *latji* m. 'burbot' < **lakan-*.

***lahtra-** n./m. 'vice' — OE *leahtor* n. 'vice, fault, blemish, sin', MDu. *lachter* m. 'blemish, shame, abomination' ⇒ **lok-tro-* (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **lahan-* (q.v.) with the instrumental suffix **-tro-*. Also cf. ON *lōstr*, Far. *løstur* m. 'damage, injury, defect, blemish' <

*lahstu- and OS *lastar*, Du. *laster*, OHG *lastar*, G *Laster* m. 'vice, defamation' < *lahstra-.

***laibjan-** w.v. 'to leave over, leave behind' — Go. *bi-laibjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *leifa* w.v. 'id.', Far. *leiva* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *lieva* w.v. 'id.', OE *læfan* w.v. 'id.', E *to leave*, OFri. *lēva*, *lēwa*, *liōwa*, *liouwa* w.v. 'id.', OS *far-lēbian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *leiben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *loip-éie- (IE).

The causative to *līban- (q.v.).

***laibō-** f. 'remains, remnant' — Go. *laiba* f. 'id.', ON *leif* f. 'inheritance', Elfd. *lievur* f.pl. 'id.', OE *lāff* 'id.', OS *lēba* f. 'remainder; inheritance', OHG *leiba* f. 'remains', MHG *leibe* f. 'id.' ⇒ *loip-éh₂- (DRV).

An *ō*-stem derived from *līban- (q.v.).

***laidjan-** w.v. 'to lead' — ON *leiða* w.v. 'id.', Far. *leiða* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *lieða* w.v. 'id.', OE *lædan* w.v. 'id.', E *to lead*, OFri. *lēda* w.v. 'id.', OS *lēdian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *leiden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *leiten*, *leitten* w.v. 'id.', G *leiten* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *loit-éie- (IE).

The causative to *līpan- (q.v.). With the same ablaut grade, cf. ON *leið*, OE *lād* f. 'road' < *laidō- < *loit-éh₂-.

***laihna-** n. 'loan, loaned property' — ON *lán* n. 'id.', Far. *lán* n. 'id.', OFri. *lēn* n. 'id.', OS *lēhan* n. 'id.', Du. *leen* n. 'id.', OHG *lēhan*, *lēhin* n. 'id.', G *Lehn* n. 'id.' ⇒ *lóik^w-no- (DRV).

A *no*-stem derived from the strong verb *līhwan- (q.v.). OE *læn* f. 'loan' (the source of ME *lēnen*, *lenden*, E *to lend*) may continue *laih^{niz}- through an intermediate form *laihⁿⁱ-, and has therefore been adduced to reconstruct an *s*-stem *laih^{naz}, pl. *laih^{nizō} corresponding to Skt. *rékhas-* n. 'possessions'. This is uncertain, however, as the *ni*-suffix more often occurs alongside a *na*-suffix, cf. PNWGM. **taikna-* 'sign' vs. Go. *taikns* < **taikni*-.

***laikan-** s.v. 'to jump' — Go. *laikan* s.v. 'to frolic, jump for joy, hop', ON *leika* w.v. 'to play; to move, swing', Far. *leika* w.v. 'to play; to jump about', Elfd. *lieka* w.v. 'to play', OE *lācan* s.v. 'to swing, flicker; to play', ME *leiken* 'to play; fight; rush', MLG *lēken* w.v. 'to jump', MHG *leichen* w./s.v. 'to jump up; play' ⇒ *lóig-e- (IE) — OIr. *lingid* 'to jump' < **li-n-g-e-*; Lith. *láigyti* 'to run around' < **loig-éie-*; NP *ā-lixtan* 'to jump' < **lig-e-*; the connection with Skt. *réjate* 'to shake' < **h₁leig-*; Gr. *ἐλελίζω* 'to shake' < **h₁le-h₁lig-ie-* is rejected by LIV².

An *o*-present closely related to the iterative MHG *lecken* 'to jump' < **likkōn-* 2 (q.v.).

***laiman-** m. 'clay' — OE *lām* n. 'id.', E *loam*, OS *lēmo* m. 'id.', Du. *leem* n. 'id.', OHG *leimo* m. 'id.', G *Lehm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂loih₁-mon-* (IE) — Hitt. *ḫalina-*

'clay(?)' < **h₂lih₁-no-(?)*; Skt. *láyate* 'to cling, stick, nestle; to dissolve' < **h₂léih₁-e-*; Gr. Hsch. *άλίνειν* 'to smear', Lat. *linō, -ere* 'to smear, seal, rub', OIr. *lenaid* 'to glue; to stick, stay, follow', W *llynu* 'to besmear' < **h₂li-nh₂-* (for older **h₂li-n-h₁-e-*).

A *mn*-stem to the root **h₂leih₁-* 'to smear'. For the color of the second laryngeal, see **laiza-* 'clay' < **h₂loih₁-es-*. Further cf. **līma-* 'mud, lime'.

***laisizan-** comp. 'less' — OE *læssa* comp. 'id.', E *less*, OFri. *lessa, lessera* comp. 'id.', OS *lēs* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **leh_{2/3}is-is-on-* (NEUR) — Lith. *līesas*, Latv. *liēss* adj. 'thin, lean, arid' < **leh_{2/3}is-o-*.

The comparative to **lītila-* ~ **luttīla-* (q.v.).

***laisō-** f. 'track, trail' — MDu. *lees* f. 'id.', OHG *leisa* f. 'id.', MHG *leise* f. 'id.' ⇒ **lóis-eh₂-* (EUR) — Identical to CS *lěxa* f. 'row', Ru. dial. *lexá, léxa* f. 'strip of land, furrow, bed', SCR. *lijèha* 'small patch of farmed land, ridge between furrows, flower bed'; also cf. Lat. *līra* f. 'furrow', OPru. *lyso* 'bed (field)' < **leis-eh₂-*.

A European *eh₂*-stem. See also **laisti-* and **lisan-*.

***laisti-** m. 'track, trace' — Go. *laists* m. 'id.', ON *leistr* m. 'stocking-foot, sock', OE *læst* m. 'footprint, bottom of the foot', MDu. *leest* m. 'model', Du. *leest* c. 'boot-tree; waist', OHG *leist* m. 'track', MHG *leist* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derived from **lisan-* (q.v.). See also **laisō-*.

***laiwizakōn-** m. 'lark' — OE *lāwrice, lāwerce, læwerce* f. 'id.', E *lark*, WFri. *ljurk* c. 'id.', NFri. *lāsk* 'id.', Du. *leeuwerik* c. 'id.', OHG *lērahha, lēricha* f. 'id.', MHG *lerche, lewercke* f. 'id.', G *Lerchef*. 'id.' (NIE?).

Usually assumed to be a diminutive in **-ikōn-* to an *s*-stem **laiwaz*, gen. **laiwizaz* (cf. Strathmann 2008: 2, 320), which is probably supported by Fi. *leivo*. In addition, NFri. *lāsk* points to a stem **laiwas-* (cf. Århammar 1984), apparently unaffected by Verner's law. On a deeper level, the word fails to classify as an inherited Indo-European word. In combination with Lat. *alauda* (cf. OFr. *aloue*, Fr. *alouette*), a Gaulish loanword, it is possible to analyze the word as a relic from a non-IE language (Schrijver 1997: 309-10). Pre-Gm. **laiwaz* would in this language have alternated with Pre-Celt. **alauz-*, the latter form apparently with the *a*-prefix that is also found in other non-IE words, such as **amslōn-* 'blackbird' and **arut-* 'ore' (q.v.). ON *lævirki*, OSw. *lærikiá*, Elfd. *leritja* and Nw. *lerke*, Sw. *lärka* are considered to be loanwords from Old English and Low German respectively.

***laiza-** n. 'clay' — ON *leir* n. 'id.', Far. *leir* n. 'id.', Elfd. *liera* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂loih₁-es-* (IE).

A thematicized *s*-stem **lajaz*, gen. **laizaz* (< **lajizaz*) < **h₂loih₁-os*, **h₂l(o)ih₁-es-os*. For the root **h₂leih₁-*, see **laiman-*. The root-final laryngeal can be identified as **h₁* in view of the Germanic stem **laiz-*, which must have developed from **lajiz* < **h₂loih₁-es-*, cf. **aiza-* ‘ore’ < **h₂zei-es-*.

***laizjan-** w.v. ‘to teach, instruct’ — Go. *laisjan* w.v. ‘id.’, OE *læran* w.v. ‘id.’, OFri. *lêra* w.v. ‘id.’, OS *lêrian* w.v. ‘id.’, Du. *leren* w.v. ‘id.’, OHG *lêren*, *lêrran* w.v. ‘id.’, G *lehren* w.v. ‘id.’ (EUR).

The causative to **lisan-* (q.v.).

***lajō-** f. ‘rock(?)’ — OFri. *laie* f. ‘slate’, OS *leia* f. ‘rock’, MDu. *leye* f. ‘schist, slate’, Du. *lei* c. ‘id.’, MHG *leie* f. ‘rock’ (LW).

No Indo-European etymology. The word was probably borrowed from Celtic, cf. OIr *líá*, acc. *liaic* m. ‘stone’ and OIr. *lecc* f. ‘stone, flat slab of rock’, MW *llech* f. ‘slate, slab of stone’ < PCelt. **ϕlikkā-*, which has been compared to PGM. **flahō-* (Matasović 2009: 134). The origin of the geminate **-kk-* is uncertain, however.

***lakjan- 1** w.v. ‘to grab’ — OE *læccan*, *læccēan* w.v. ‘to take, grasp, seize, catch’, E *to latch* ⇒ **lh₂g-ie-* (EUR) — Gr. λάζομαι ‘seize, grasp, take, get hold of’ < **lh₂g-ie-*.

Possibly a Germanic-Greek isogloss. Note, however, that λάζομαι has also been connected to Gr. λαμβάνω ‘to take, grasp’, which implies an unrelated formation **lg^w-ie-*.

***lakjan- 2** w.v. ‘to cause to leak, moisten’ — Elfd. *lekka* w.v. ‘id.’, OE *leccan* w.v. ‘id.’, MDu. *lecken* w.v. ‘id.’, Du. *lekker* w.v. ‘id.’, OHG *lecken* w.v. ‘id.’, G *lecken* w.v. ‘id.’ ⇒ **log-éie-* (EUR).

The causative to **lekan-* (q.v.).

***lak(k)ōn-** w.v. ‘to reproach, blame’ — MDu. *lacken*, *laken* w.v. ‘id.’, Du. *laken* w.v. ‘id.’ ⇒ **lok-néh₂-* (DRV).

The iterative to **lahan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *lacr* adj. ‘deficient’, MDu. *lac* adj. ‘lascivious’ < **laka-* and OFri. *lek* m./n. ‘shame, blemish’, MDu. *lak* m./n. ‘lack, deficiency’, E *lack* < **laka-*.

***lambiz-** n. ‘lamb’ — Go. *lamb* n. ‘lamb, sheep’, ON *lamb* n. ‘lamb’, Far. *lamb* n. ‘id.’, OE *lamb* n. ‘id.’, OFri. *lam* n. ‘id.’, OS *lamb* n. ‘id.’, Du. *lam* n. ‘id.’, OHG *lamb* n. ‘id.’, G *Lamm* n. ‘id.’ ⇒ **h₁l-on-b^h-es-* (IE) — Gr. ἔλαφος m. ‘deer’ < **h₁l-n-b^ho-*.

An *s*-stem to the base **h₁l-n-b^ho-*, which is supported by Gr. ἔλαφος. In both Gothic and Gutnish, the word means ‘sheep’ (cf. Fi. *lamma* ‘id.’), and

this has been taken as an argument in favor of the hypothesis that the Goths emigrated from Gotland. See further **algi-* and **elha(n)-*.

***lamjan-** w.v. 'to beat (up), cripple' — ON *lemja* w.v. 'to flog, beat (down), suppress', Far. *lemja* w.v. 'to paralyze; to beat, hit', OE *lemian* w.v. 'to lame, cripple; to strike', OFri. *lemma*, *lamma* w.v. 'to cripple', OS *lemmian* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *lemmen* w.v. 'to damage, mutilate', OHG *lemjan* w.v. 'to cripple, lame', G *lähmen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃lomh₁-éie-* (EUR) — Identical to OCS *lomiti*, Ru. *lomít'* (*lomljú*), SCR. *lòmiti* 'to break'; further cf. Gr. *ὠλεμές*, *-έως* adv. 'without pause, unceasingly' < **n-h₃lemh₁-es*; Lat. *lanius* m. 'butcher', Mlr. *laime* 'axe' < **h₃lom-io-* (with unrounding of *o* to *a* as in *lacus* 'lake', for which see **lagu-*); Lith. *lém̃ti* (*lemiù*), Latv. *lẽm̃t* 'to decide, determine, 'predestine' < **h₃lem-ie-*.

A merger of 1) an old causative with direct cognates in Slavic, and 2) a factitive to ON *lami*, OE *loma*, OFri. *lom*, OS, Du. *lam*, OHG, G *lam* adj. 'lame' < **lama(n)-* < **lomH-o-*. See also **lumēn-*.

***lamsa-** n. 'lock' — ON *láss* m. 'id.', Far. *lás* n. 'id.', Elfd. *l̥s* n. 'id.', MLG *lōs* n. 'padlock' (GM).

The nasal in the proto-form **lamsa-*, which is already implied by the etymological link with ON *l̥qm* (pl. *lamar*) f. 'hinges (of a chest)', Nw. *lam*, *lom* f. '(metal strap of a) hinge', Elfd. *lan* n. 'hinge', is confirmed by Elfd. *l̥s*. The noun, apparently a thematicized *s*-stem, in turn served as the basis for ON *læsa*, Elfd. *l̥sa* w.v. 'to lock', OHG *lemsen** w.v. 'to bar, shut' < **lamsjan-*. No clear etymology: the often proposed link with Lat. *lāmina*, *lammina* f. 'thin sheet of metal' is to be rejected.

***landa-** n. 'land' — Go. *land* n. 'id.', ON *land* n. 'id.', Far. *land* n. 'id.', Elfd. *land* n. 'id.', OE *land*, *lond* n. 'id.', E *land*, OFri. *lond* n. 'id.', OS *land* n. 'id.', Du. *land* n. 'id.', OHG *lant* n. 'id.', G *Land* n. 'id.' ⇒ **lond^h-o-* (EUR).

An *o*-grade thematic noun to a European root **lend^h-* 'unused land'. It is accompanied by the full-grade formation Elfd. *linda* f. 'overgrown field; meadow' and by the zero-grade **lunda/ō-* 'grove'. Possibly, the different ablaut variants split off from a static paradigm, nom. **lond^h*, gen. **lénd^h-s*, loc. **lnd^h-én-i* (cf. Matasović 2009: 232).

***landjan-** w.v. 'to go slowly(?)' — MHG *lendern* w.v. 'to stroll, amble' ⇒ **lond^h-eie-* (NEUR) — Lith. *l̥šti* (*lẽnda*) 'to crawl, creep, get (in, into), taste good', Latv. *l̥st* 'crawl, creep, get (in, into), taste good, cut' < **lnd^h-*.

MHG *lendern* can be a frequentative in *r* created to an iterative **landjan-*, which would imply a root **lend^h-* that is also found in Baltic. Note, however, the clear association with the semantically identical G *schlendern*.

***landjō-** f. 'lower part of the back, kidney, loin' — ON *lend* f. 'id.', Far. *lend* f. 'id.', OE *lendenu* f.pl. 'id.', ODu. *lendin* f.pl. 'id.', Du. *lenden* pl. 'id.', OHG *lentīn* f.pl. 'id.', G *Lende* f. 'id.' ⇒ **lond^h-ih₂*- (1E) — Skt. *rándhra-* n. 'part of the body of animals, loin' < **lond^h-ro-*; Lat. *lumbus* m. 'hips, loins' < **lond^h-uo-*; OCS *lędviję* f.pl. 'loins', CS *lędvije* n. 'loin', *lędvija* f. 'id.', Ru. obs. *ljádveja* f. 'thigh', SCr. *ledvija* n.pl. 'loins' < **lnd^h-u-io/eh₂*-.

The WGM. forms point to an *īn*-stem, which probably represents a remodeling of the *jō*-stem continued by ON *lend* (cf. Fi. *lantio*). An ablaut variant of **lund(j)ō-* (q.v.).

***langa-** adj. 'long' — Go. *laggs* adj. 'id.', ON *langr* adj. 'id.', Far. *langur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *laungg* adj. 'id.', OE *lang* adj. 'id.', E *long*, OFri. *long* adj. 'id.', OS *lang* adj. 'id.', Du. *lang* adj. 'id.', OHG *lang* adj. 'id.', G *lang* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **dlonh₁g^h-o-* (1E) — Identical to Lat. *longus* adj. 'long'.

A nasalized variant of the PIE root **dlh₁g^h-* 'long', for which see **tulgu-*. The adjective thus implies a nasal present **dlénh₁g^h-e-*, which, however, is not attested.

***lapan-** s.v. 'to lick up, lap' — OHG *laffan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *laffen* s.v. 'id.', G Swi. *laffen* s./w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A strong verb back-formed to the iterative **lapp/bōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. Icel. *lepja* w.v. 'to lap' < **lapjan-* and OHG *leffil*, G *Löffel*, MDu., Du. *lepel* 'spoon' < **lapila-*.

***lapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to lick up, lap' — OSw. *lapa* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *lāpā* w.v. 'id.', OE *lapan* w.v. 'id.', E *to lap*, EDu. *labben*, *lappen* w.v. 'id.', G Swi. *labben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **lap-neh₂*- (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *lambō*, *-ere* 'to lick', Lith. *lapènti* 'to drink greedily' (of pigs); also cf. Gr. *λάπτω* 'id.' < **lap-ie-*; Alb. *lap* 'to lick up water' < **lap-*; Ru. *lópat'* 'to gobble up' < **lap-eh₂*-.

An iterative verb 3sg. **lappōpi*, 3pl. **labunanpi* (< **lap-néh₂-ti*, **lap-nh₂-énti*) directly corresponding to Lat. *lambō*, which itself developed from **lap-neh₂*- by Thurneysen's law: **lapnō* > **labō*- > *lambō*. Lith. *lapènti* appears to continue **lap-néh₂*- as well, the suffix *-en-* being a remodeling of the zero-grade *-in-* < **-nh₂*-. See further **lapan-*.

***lasiwa-** adj. 'weak, feeble' — Go. *lasiws* adj. 'id.', OE *lysu*, *lesu* adj. 'depraved, corrupt, evil' ⇒ **losi-uo-* (1E) — ToB *leswi* pl. 'attacks of weakness' < **losi-u-*; Ru. dial. *lósij*, SCr. *lōš* adj. 'poor, bad, evil' < **los-io-*.

OE *lysu*, *lesu* has also been taken to continue a zero-grade variant **lusiwa-*, but it is unclear how this zero grade could have arisen. E *lazy* (continuing OE **leasu*?), despite its unclear derivation, also seems to point to **las(wa)*-. A potential zero-grade root **lus-* can possibly be retrieved, however, from MLG *losich*, *lasich*, EDu. *leusigh* adj. 'lax, slow' < **lusīga-*. Further

cf. MHG *er-leswen* w.v. 'to become weak' < **lasiwjan-*, ON *lasinn* adj. 'ill' < **lasina-* and MLG *lasich* adj. 'tired' < **lasīga-*.

**lata-* adj. 'lax, sluggish' — Go. *lats* adj. 'id.', ON *latr* adj. 'slow, lazy', Far. *latur* adj. 'lazy, idle', Elfd. *lat* adj. 'id.', OE *læt* adj. 'slow, late', E *late*, OFri. *let* adj. 'late', OS *lat* adj. 'lazy', Du. *laat* adj. 'late', OHG *laz* adj. 'lazy' ⇒ **lh₁d-o-* (IE) — OIr. *ladan* adj. 'dumb' < **lh₁d-ono-*.

Also cf. the factitive Go. *latjan* 'to make slow', ON *letja* 'to impede', OE *lettan* 'to delay', OFri. *letta* 'id.', OS *lettian* 'to impede', OHG *lezzen* 'id.' < **latjan-*. See **lētan-*.

**laḃōjan-* w.v. 'to invite' — Go. *laḃon* w.v. 'id.', OE *laḃian* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *lathia* w.v. 'id.', OS *lathian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *ladōn* w.v. 'id.', G *laden* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂lot-eh₂-ie-* (IE) — Hitt. *ḫalzai* ~ *ḫalzīanzi* 'to cry out, to shout, to call; to invoke, to recite', CLuv. *ḫalta/i-* 'to call, appeal(?)' < **h₂lt-(o)j-*.

A Germanic-Hittite isogloss. The Germanic verb is based on Go. *laḃo*, ON *lǫḃf*. 'invitation' < **laḃō-* < **h₂lot-eh₂-*.

**lauba-* m./n. 'leaf, foliage' — Go. *lauf* n. 'id.', ON *lauf* n. 'id.', Far. *leyv* n. 'id.', Elfd. *lov* n. 'id.', OE *lēaf* n. 'id.', E *leaf*, OFri. *lāf* n. 'id.', OS *lōf* n. 'id.', Du. *loof* n. 'id.', OHG *loub* n. 'id.', G *Laub* n. 'id.' ⇒ **loub^h-o-* (EUR) — Ru. *lub*, SCR. *lūb* m. 'bast', Alb. *labē* 'rind, cork' < **loub^h-o-*; Lith. *lubà* f. 'plank', OPru. *lubbo* 'bast, plank, shelf' < **lub^h-eh₂-*; Lat. *liber* m. 'bark, rind' < **lub^h-ro-*.

A European word with no clear PIE etymology. Also cf. **lubja-* and **luftu-*.

**lauda-* n. 'lead' — OE *lēad* n. 'id.', E *lead*, OFri. *lād* n. 'id.', Du. *lood* n. 'id.' (LW).

A loanword from Celt. **ϕloud-io-*, cf. Mlr. *lúaide* m. 'lead' < **ϕloud-*, which is connected to Lat. *plumbum* (< **plumd^h-*) and Gr. μόλυβδος (μόλιβος, var. μόλυβος, μόλιβδος, βόλυβδος, βόλιμος, βόλιβος). The same word through a different (Pre-Indo-European) route also served as the basis for **blīwa-2* 'lead'. The idea that the Greek word was borrowed from Lydian *mariwda-*, allegedly 'the dark metal', cf. CLuv. *marūai-* adj. 'black, dark-colored(?)' (Melchert 2008) is ingenious, but fails to explain how Lydian *r* could have given Greek λ.

**lauda-* m. 'man' — Go. *jugga-lauḃs* m. 'young man' ⇒ **h₁loud^h-o-* (IE).

An *o*-grade formation to **leudi-* 'people' (q.v.).

**laugnjan-* w.v. 'to keep hidden, deny' — Go. *laugnjan* w.v. 'to reject, deny, cover up', ON *leyna* w.v. 'to hide, conceal', Far. *loyna* w.v. 'id.', OE *liēgnian* w.v. 'to deny', OFri. *leina*, *laina* w.v. 'id.', OS *lōgnian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *looehenen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *loug(a)nen* w.v. 'id.', G *läugnen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

Probably a factitive to the adjective **laugna-*, cf. Go. *ana-laugns* adj. 'hidden', and thus related to **leugan-* (q.v.). With the same derivational base, cf. ON *laun* f. 'secrecy', OHG *lougna* f. 'denial' < **laugnō-*.

***lauka-** m./n. 'onion, leek' — ON *laukr* m. 'leek, onion, garlic', Far. *leykur* m. 'onion', Elfd. *lok* m. 'id.', OE *lēac* m. 'leek, onion, garlic', E *leek*, MDu. *looc* n. 'garlic', Du. Flem. *look* 'id.', OHG *louh* n. 'leek', G *Lauch* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A word without a certain etymology. It is widely assumed that it was derived from the strong verb **leukan-* ~ **lūkan-* 'to close' (q.v.) in view of the leaves or scales enclosing a stem or growing-point in both leeks and onions.

***launa-** n. 'reward, recompense' — Go. *laun* n. 'id.', ON *laun* n.pl. 'id.', OSw. *lōn* n.pl./f. 'id.', Da. *løn* c. 'id.', OE *lēan* n. 'id.', OFri. *lān* n. 'id.', OS *lōn* n. 'id.', Du. *loon* n. 'id.', OHG *lōn* m./n. 'id.', G *Lohn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **louh₂-no-* (IE) — Gr. ἀπο-λαύω 'to enjoy' < **leh_{2u}-ie-*; Gr. λεία, Dor. λῆιά f. 'booty' < **leh_{2u}-ieh₂-* (< **lā̄f-īā*); Lat. *lucrum* m. 'profit' < **lh_{2u}-tlo-* (with dissimilation of the second l).

A *no*-stem to the PIE root **leh_{2u}-*. Since **leh_{2u}-no-* and **loh_{2u}-no-* would have given PGM. ***lōna-* by the regular loss of *u* after *ō* in open syllables, PGM. **launa-* can only be reconstructed as **lh_{2eu}-no-* or **louh₂-no-* (with laryngeal metathesis). The word is unrelated to **leusan-* 'to lose' and **lewan-* 'scythe'.

***laus-** adj. 'empty, idle' — Go. *laus* adj. 'empty, devoid', ON *lauss* adj. 'loose, free', Far. *leysur* adj. 'loose, free; idle; uncertain, vague', Elfd. *los* adj. 'free, loose', OE *lēas* adj. 'loose, free; void of; vain, false, deceitful', OFri. *lās* adj. 'free; lost; deceitful', OS *lōs* adj. 'loose, free', Du. *loos* adj. 'idle, stray', OHG *lōs* adj. 'lax, light-hearted, loose', G *los* adj. 'loose' (DRV).

An *o*-grade adjective derived from **leusan-* 'to lose' (q.v.). Also cf. the factitive Go. *lausjan* 'to free, recue; to collect (money)', ON *leysa* 'to free; to solve', OE *līesan* 'to loosen, free, deliver', OFri. *lēsa* 'id.', OS *lōsian* 'id.', Du. *lozen* 'to ditch', OHG *lōsen* 'to free', G *lösen* 'id.' < **lausjan-*.

***laupra-** n. 'lather' — ON *lauðr* n. 'lather; froth, foam of the sea', OE *lēaðor* n. 'lather', E *lather*, OS *lōthar* n. 'detergent' ⇒ **lh₃-eu-tro-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. λουτρόν n. 'bath'; also cf. Gr. λούω, -ομαι 'to bathe, wash', Lat. *lavō*, *-āre* 'id.', Alb. *laj* 'id.', Arm. *loganam* 'id.' < **lh₃-éu-e-*; also cf. Hitt. *lahui* ~ *lahuanzi* 'to pour, cast' < **lōh₃-u-ei*, **lh₃-u-énti*.

An instrumental noun created to a thematicized *u*-stem verb **lh₃-éu-e-* 'to wash'. See also **law(w)a-*.

***lawiz-** n. 'ham, thigh' — ON *lær* n. 'id.', Far. *lær* n. 'id.', OSw. *lār* n. 'id.', Elfd. *lār* n. 'id.', OE *lēow*, pl. *lēower(a)* n. 'id.' ⇒ **log^{wh}-es-* (GM).

While OSw. *lār* and ON *lær* (with *ʀ*-fronting) go back to **lawaz-*, OE *lēow* presupposes a proto-form **lawiz-*. Both of these variants split off from a neuter *s*-stem **lawaz*, pl. **lawizō*. This formation may be related to **lagja-* 'leg' (q.v.).

***law(w)a-** n. 'oak bark, tan' — MDu. *loo* n. 'id.', Du. *looi* n. 'id.', OHG *lō* n. 'id.', G *Lohe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **lh₃-ou-o-* (IE).

Also cf. MDu. *looien*, *louwen*, Du. *looien* w.v. 'to tan'. Related to **laupra-* (q.v.).

***lawwō-** f. 'groove' — ON *lōgg* f. 'groove in the staves of a cask', Far. *lōgg* f. 'id.', OE *lim-læw* f. 'injury to the limb, mutilation', OHG *lih-lōa* f. 'scar' ⇒ **louH-éh₂-* (IE).

An *ō*-stem to the root **leuH-* 'to cut off', for which cf. **lewan-* 'scythe'. The geminate **-ww-* points to original oxytony.

***leg(j)an-** s.v. 'to lie' — Go. *ligan* s.v. 'id.', ON *liggja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *liggja* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *ligga* s.v. 'id.', OE *licgan* s.v. 'id.', E *to lie*, OFri. *lidza* s.v. 'id.', OS *liggian* s.v. 'id.', Du. *liggen* sv. 'id.', OHG *lickan*, *ligan* s.v. 'id.', G *liegen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **leg^h-ie-* (IE) — Gr. Hsch. λέχομαι 'to go to sleep', OIr. *laigid* 'to lay, lie down', OCS *lešti* (*legō*), Ru. *leč'* (*ljágu*), SCR. *lèci* 'to lie (down)' (the nasal present after e.g. OCS *sěsti* (*sędō*) 'to sit') < **leg^h-e-*; Lat. *lectus* m. 'bed, couch' < **leg^h-to-*.

See also **lēgu-* and **lagjan-*.

***lēgu-** adj. 'low' — ON *lágr* adj. 'id.', Far. *lágur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *låg* adj. 'id.', OFri. *lēch*, *leich* adj. 'id.', WFri. *leech* adj. 'id.', MDu. *lage* adj. 'id.', Du. *laag* adj. 'id.', MHG *læge* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A lengthened grade adjective derived from **leg(j)an-* (q.v.). In view of the *ja*-stem forms in West Germanic, the word must probably be reconstructed as a *u*-stem. ME *lāh*, E *low* is assumed to be a Nordic loanword.

***lehizan-** m. 'fleshy part of the body, calf' — OE *lira* m. 'muscle, soft parts of the body', E *lire* 'flesh, muscle, brawn', MDu. *liere* f. 'fleshy part of the leg, calf' ⇒ **lék^(w)-es-(?)* (GM).

An etymologically problematic word. The reconstruction **ligizan-* (thus Pokorny IEW: 673) must be abandoned in view of MDu. *liere*. The material, in fact, straightforwardly points to a proto-form **liran-*. The alternative, **lehizan-*, can theoretically be connected to PGM. **lawiz-* 'ham, thigh', but only if this formation developed from **lok^w-es-* by Verner's law, which is only one of many possibilities.

***lekan-** s.v. 'to leak, drip' — ON *leka* s.v. 'id.', Far. *leka* s.v. 'id.', E *to leak*, MDu. *leken* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *lehhan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *lechen* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **lēg-e-* (EUR) — Arm. *lič* 'lake' < **lēg-ieh₂*; MW *dilein* 'to destroy' < **leg-e-*; OIr. *legaid* 'to melt, perish' < **leg-eh₂-ie-*; W *llaith* adj. 'wet' < **leg-to-*.

A strong verb to a marginally attested root **leg-*. See also **lakjan-* 2 and **lōki-*. Arm. *lič* is formally and semantically close to Far. *lækja* f. 'well, puddle' < **lēkjōn-* (q.v.).

***lēkinōn-** w.v. 'to heal' — Go. *lekinon* w.v. 'id.', ON *lækna* w.v. 'id.', OE *læcnian* w.v. 'id.', ODu. *lāknon* w.v. 'id.', OHG *lāchinōn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *lāchenen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A verb derived from **lēkja-* 'doctor; leech' (q.v.). It served as the derivational base for ON, Icel. *lækni*r, Far. *lækni* m. 'doctor' < **lēkinja-*.

***lēkja-** m. 'doctor; leech' — Go. *lekeis* m. 'doctor', ON *lækir* m. 'id.', Da. *læge* c. 'id.', OE *læce* m. 'doctor; leech', E *leech*, OFri. *lētza* m. 'doctor', ODu. *lake* m. 'leech', MDu. *laecke* 'id.', OHG *lāhhi*, *lāchi* m. 'id.' (LW?).

A word that is usually assumed to have been borrowed from Celtic **lēgio-*, cf. OIr. *liaig* 'doctor', before the great sound shifts. If the original meaning was 'blood-letter' ('leech'), however, the word can definitely be linked to the cluster of **lekan-* 'to leak' (q.v.), in particular to the formally close **lēkjōn-* 'rivulet' (q.v.). This would rather imply a Germanic origin. Also cf. Nw. *lækjar*, Sw. *lākare* m. 'doctor' < **lēkjarjan-* (= OCS *lēkarъ* m. 'id.'), which was derived from a factitive **lēkjan-*, cf. Nw. *lækja*, Elfd. *lātja* w.v. 'to heal' (= OCS *lēčiti* 'id.'). See further **lēkinōn-*.

***lēkjōn-** f. 'rivulet(?)' — Far. *lækja* f. 'well, waterhole, waterspout', Nw. *lækje* f. 'rivulet, wooden water-pipe' ⇒ **lēg-ieh₂*- (DRV) — Close to Arm. *lič* 'lake' < **lēg-ieh₂*-.

Within Germanic, this formation seems to have been derived from **lekan-* (q.v.). It nevertheless displays a remarkable similarity with Armenian *lič*. See also **lēkja-* 'healer'.

***lepjan-** m. 'lip' — OE *lippa* m. 'id.', E *lip*, OFri. *lippa* m. 'id.', MDu. *lippe* f. 'id.', Du. *lip* c. 'id.' ⇒ **leb-ion-* (EUR) — Close to Gr. *λοβός* [m.] 'lobe, lap, slip' < **lob-o-* and Lat. *labium* n. 'lip' < **lob-io-* (with *a* < **o* as in *lacus* 'lake' < **lok-u-*).

Within Germanic, also cf. ODu. *lepora* pl., OHG *leffur* m. 'lip' < **lepaza-*. See also **werila/ō-*.

***lesan-** s.v. 'to pick, select' — Go. *lisan* s.v. 'to collect', ON *lesa* s.v. 'to grasp, pick up, to gather; to knit', OE *lesan* s.v. 'to gather, collect', E *to lease* ('to glean'), OS *lesan* s.v. 'to gather', Du. *lezen* s.v. 'to read; to select', OHG *lesan*

s.v. 'to read, examine; to collect', G *lesen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *lēs- (IE) — Identical to Hitt. *lešzi* ~ *liššanzi* 'to pick, to gather'; Lith. *lèsti* (*lesù*) 'to pick (of birds)', Latv. *lest* 'to pick; to count'.

An old athematic verb 3sg. *lēs-ti, 3pl. *ls-énti. The original meaning 'to pick, select' developed into 'to read' through the intermediate sense 'to examine, analyze', not through 'to pick letters', as is often assumed.

*lētan- s.v. 'to let, allow' — Go. *letan* s.v. 'id.', ON *láta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *láta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *lāta* w.v. 'id.', OE *lætan* s.v. 'id.', E *to let*, OFri. *lēta* s.v. 'id.', OS *lātan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *laten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *lāzan* s.v. 'id.', G *lassen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *léh₁d-e- (EUR) — Gr. ληδεῖν 'to be tired', Alb. *lodh* 'to tire, fatigue, harass' < *léh₁d-e-; Lat. *lassus* adj. 'tired, weary' < *lh₁d-to-.

A reduplicated strong verb, cf. Go. *lailot*, ON *lót*, *lét* etc. See also *lata-.

*lepra- n. 'leather' — ON *leðr* n. 'id.', Far. *leður* n. 'id.', Elfd. *leðer* n. 'id.', OE *leðer* n. 'id.', E *leather*, OFri. *lether* n. 'id.', MDu. *leder* n. 'id.', Du. *leer* n. 'id.', OHG *ledar* n. 'id.', G *Leder* n. 'id.' (LW).

A Celtic loanword, cf. Mlr. *lethar*, MW *lledr* m. 'leather' < PCelt. *ϕlitro- < PIE *pl-tro-. See also *fella-.

*leuba- adj. 'dear, beloved' — Go. *liuvs* adj. 'id.', ON *ljúfr* adj. 'id.', OE *lēof* adj. 'id.', OS *liof* adj. 'id.', Du. *lief* adj. 'id.', OHG *liub*, *liob* adj. 'id.', G *lieb* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *leub^h-o- (IE) — Formally identical to OCS *ljubъ* adj. 'sweet, pleasant', Ru. *ljubój* 'any, either', SCr. *ljub* adj. 'dear, beloved'; also cf. Alb. *lumē* adj. 'blessed' (if from *lub^h-no-).

A European adjective. Related to *luba- (q.v.).

*leudan- s.v. 'to grow' — Go. *liudan* s.v. 'id.', OE *lēodan* s.v. 'id.', OS *liodan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *liotan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *h₁léd^h-e- (IE) — ToA *lät-*, *länt-*, ToB *lät-*, *länn-* 'to go out' < *h₁lu-n-d^h-; Skt. *ródhati* 'to grow', YAv. *raodənti* 3pl.pres. 'id.' < *h₁léd^h-e-; Gr. ἤλυθον aor. 'went, came', OIr. *luid* pret. 'went' < *h₁lud^h-.

A present created to an originally aoristic root *h₁lud^h- 'to come out'. Also cf. the iterative MDu. *loden* w.v. 'to sprout' < *ludōn-. See also *leudi-, *lauda- and *ludja/ō-.

*leudi- m. 'man; people' — ON *lýðr* m. 'people, men', Far. *undir-lýður* m. 'weak-willed person', OFri. *liūd* n. 'people', OS *liud* m. 'people', OHG *liut* m./n. 'people' ⇒ *h₁leud^h-i- (IE) — Lith. *liáudis*, Latv. *ļaudis* pl. 'people' < *h₁leud^h-i-; Gr. ἐλεύθερος adj. 'free', Lat. *liber* adj. 'id.' < *h₁leud^h-ero-.

A Baltic-Germanic *i*-stem, likely to have been derived from the verb *leudan- 'to grow'. From a social perspective, the *leudi- probably referred to the unbound 'common people' in view of the link with Gr. ἐλεύθερος and

Lat. *liber* 'free'. A plain *a*-stem **leuda-* is attested as ON *ljóðr* m. 'people', OE *lēod* m. 'man'.

**leugan-* s.v. 'to lie' — Go. *liugan* s.v. 'id.', ON *ljúga* s.v. 'id.', Far. *lúgva* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *liuoga* s.v. 'id.', OE *lēogan* s.v. 'id.', E *to lie*, OFri. *liāga* s.v. 'id.', OS *liogan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *liegen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *liugan*, *liogan* s.v. 'id.', G *lügen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **léugh^h-e-* (EUR) — OCS *lъgati* (lъžǫ) 'to lie', OIr. *fol-lugaid* 'to hide' < **lug^h-eh₂-*.

A strong verb to a European root **leugh-*. See also **laugnjan-*, **luginō-*, **lugi-* and **luk(k)ōn-*.

**leugō-* f. 'marriage' — Go. *liuga* f. 'id.' (WEUR) — OIr. *luige* n. 'oath' < **lug^h-io-*.

Also cf. Go. *liugan* w.v. 'to marry' < **leugēn-* and OFri. *logia*, *loia* w.v. 'to arrange, allot; to join; to vouch; to marry' < **lugēn-*. In view of OIr. *luige*, the original meaning of the root **lug^h-* should probably be reconstructed as 'to bind by oath'. It belongs to a wider range of Germanic-Celtic legal isoglosses (cf. **aīpa-* 'oath'), which together are a reflection of a shared cultural sphere.

**leuhada-* n. 'light' — Go. *liuhap* f. 'id.', OE *lēoht* n. 'id.', E *light*, OFri. *liācht* n. 'id.', WFri. *ljocht* n. 'id.', OS *lioht* n. 'id.', Du. *licht* n. 'id.', OHG *lioht* n. 'id.', G *Licht* n. 'id.' ⇒ **leuk-ot-* (IE) — Hitt. *lukkatt-* c. 'dawn, next morning' < **luk-ot-*.

An old *t*-stem to the root **leuk-* 'to shine, be bright', for which cf. **leuhna-*, **leuhsa-*, **leuskan-* and **leuskan-*. The formation is semantically and derivationally parallel to **naht-* 'night' (q.v.), which also continues a PIE *t*-stem.

**leuhman-* m. 'beam of light' — ON *ljómi* m. 'flash of light, radiance', Far. *ljómi* m. 'light, glare, brilliance', OE *lēoma* m. '(beam of) light, radiance', OS *liomo* m. 'shine' ⇒ **léuk-mon-* (IE) — Lat. *lūmen* n. 'light' < **leuk(s)-men-*.

An *mn*-stem related to **leuhada-* 'light' (q.v.).

**leuhna-* n. 'lightning' — Nw. *ljon*, *lyn* n. 'id.', Sw. *ljung-eld* 'id.', Gutn. *liaugn* n. 'id.', Da. *lyn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **léuk-no-* (IE).

A formation closely related to Go. *lauhmuni* f. 'flash' < **l(a)uhmunjō-* and ME *lēven* 'lightning, flash, flame' < **l(a)uhumna-*. The West Norse forms directly point to a proto-form **leuhna-*, but Sw. *ljung-eld* and Gutn. *liaugn* developed from OEN **ljūfn* by regular dissimilation of *-ufn-* to *-ugn-*, cf. Sw. *ugn*, Elfd. *ungen* m. 'oven' < PGM. **ufna-*. The cluster *-ufn-* must itself have arisen from PGM. **uhn-*. Also cf. the derived *jōn*-stem OSw. *lyghna* f. 'lightning'.

***leuhsa-** adj. 'light, bright' — ON *ljóss* adj. 'id.', Far. *ljósur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *liuos* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **leuk-so-* (IE) — Skt. *rócas-*, Av. *raocah-* n. 'light' < **leuk-es-*.

An adjective close to ON *ljós* n. 'light' < **leuhsa-*, which is no doubt a thematicization of the PIE *s*-stem **leuk-es-*. It gave rise to the factitive ON *lýsa*, OE *līexan* w.v. 'to shine' < **leuhsjan-*. See also **leuhman-*, **leuhna-* and **leuskan-*.

***leukan-** ~ ***lūkan-** s.v. 'to close; to pull' — Go. *ga-lukan* s.v. 'to close', *us-lukan* s.v. 'to pull (a sword)', ON *lúka*, *ljúka* s.v. 'to close, finish', Far. *lúka* s.v. 'to close; to weed, clean out', OE *lūcan* s.v. 'to plait', OFri. *lūka* s.v. 'to close; to join; to pull', MDu. *luken* s.v. 'to weed; to pull; to draw a sword or knife; to stab(?)', Du. *luiken* s.v. 'to close', OHG *liohhan* s.v. 'to pull, pluck', *lūhhan* s.v. 'to close', MHG *liechen*, *lūchen* s.v. 'to close; to pull; to shirk, crouch; to slip' ⇒ **léu(ǵ)-e-* (IE).

A verb with a complex semantic field. It is likely that two entirely different verbs merged in view of the formal distinction between OHG *liohhan* 'to pull' and OHG *lūhhan* 'to close'. The former can be compared to Gr. *λύγος* 'flexible branch, twig suited for twisting' < **lug-o-* and Lith. *lūgnas* adj. 'flexible' < **lug-no-*, by assuming that the original meaning 'to bend', cf. ON *lykna* w.v. 'to bend the knees', developed into 'to jerk' and 'to pull out' (cf. **lukka-* 'tuft'). The verb 'to close', on the other hand, is semantically closer to Skt. *rujāti* 'to break', Lith. *lūžti* 'id.' < **lu(ǵ)-*.

***leusan-** s.v. 'to lose' — Go. *fra-liusan* s.v. 'id.', OE *for-lēosan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *for-liāsa*, *for-liēsa* s.v. 'id.', OS *far-liosan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *ver-liezen* s.v. 'id.', G *ver-lieren* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **léus-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *lūri-* c./n. 'loss of honor, disgrace, humiliation; financial loss' < **luh₁-ri-*; ToAB *lāwā-* 'to send' < **leuh₁-*; Skt. *lunāti* 'to cut (off)' < **lu-n-eh₁-*; Gr. *λύω* 'to loosen, liberate, make loose, destroy, pay', Lat. *luō*, *-ere* 'to suffer, make amends for', OIr. *as-loí* 'to escape' < **eks-luw-e-* < **luh₁-e-*.

A strong verb based on an extension of the PIE root **leuh₁-* 'to loosen'. See also **laus-*.

***leuskan-** m. 'groin' — Icel. *ljóski* m. 'id.', OSw. *liuske* m. 'id.', Sw. *ljumske* c. 'id.', Elfd. *liuoska* f. 'id.', E *leske* 'flank', NFri. Hall. *jaoskə* pl. 'id.', MLG *lēsche*, *leische* 'genitalia', MDu. *liesche* f. 'groin; membrane', Du. *lies* c. 'groin' (DRV).

A word of disputed origin. Some have compared **lawiz-* (cf. De Vries 1971: 400), but in view of the formally identical Far. *ljóski* m. 'light, glimmer, gleam', it is more likely that the word was derived from **leuhsa-* adj. 'light' (with the *kan-* suffix for body parts). The original meaning may then have been 'transparent or light skin'. MLG *liese* 'thin skin' is probably the same word (Teuchert 1972: 330), cf. Brandenburg *liēse* f. 'layer of fat around the kidneys'.

***leuta-** adj. 'ugly, bad' — Go. *liuts* adj. 'deceitful, fraudulent', ON *ljótr* adj. 'ugly', Far. *ljótur* adj. 'ugly; bad', Elfd. *liuot* adj. 'bad, mean' (NEUR) — Cf. CS *ludъ* m. 'foolish', Ru. *lud* adj. 'stupid, mad, crazy', SCR. *lūd* 'stupid, crazy, immature' < **loud-o-* and Lith. *liūdnas* m. 'sad' (with a secondary zero grade).

A Germanic/Balto-Slavic isogloss. Also cf. ON *lýti* n. 'fault, blemish; disgrace' < **leutja-* and OE *lot* n. 'deceit, fraud' < **luta-*.

***lewan-** m. 'scythe' — ON *lé*, obl. *ljá* m. 'id.', Far. *líggi* m. 'id.', Nw. *ljå* m. 'id.', Sw. *lie* c. 'id.', Elfd. *ljå* m. 'id.' ⇒ **léuh₁-on-* (IE) — Skt. *lunáti* 'to cut (off)' < **lu-n-éh-* (whence e.g. *lavitra-* n. 'sickle' < **leuH-tro-*); unrelated to Gr. *λαῖων* acc. 'ploughshare(?)'.

An *n*-stem created to a root **leuh₁-* 'to cut off', which is probably related to **leusan-* 'to lose' (q.v.). The form is of importance to Germanic historical phonology, since it proves that laryngeals did not necessarily geminate preceding glides (Holtzmann's law). See also **lawwō-*.

***lēwjan-** w.v. 'to deliver, betray' — Go. *lewjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *læwan* w.v. 'id.', ME *be-lēwen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gi-lāen*, *fir-lāen* w.v. 'id.' (IE) — Close to Lith. *liáuti* (*liáuna*, *liáuja*) 'to stop', Latv. *ļaut* 'to allow', refl. 'to stop, rely on', OPru. *au-laūt* 'to die', Cz. *leviti* 'to reduce, give up, release', SCR. *léviti* 'to waste time, loaf'.

A factitive verb created to Go. *lew* n. 'occasion' < **lēwa-* < **léh₁u-o-*. The original meaning was 'to let (go)', whence Germanic 'to give away, deliver, betray'. See also **lōma-* 'betrayal'.

***liba-** n. 'life; body' — ON *líf* n. 'id.', Far. *líf* n. 'id.', Elfd. *laiv* n. 'life', OE *lif* n. 'id.', E *life*, OFri. *lif* n. 'body; womb', OS *lif* n. 'life', Du. *lijf* n. 'body', OHG *lib* m./n. 'body; life', G *Leib* m. 'body' (DRV).

A neuter derived from the strong verb **liban-* (q.v.).

***liban-** w.v. 'to stay' — Go. *bi-leiban* s.v. 'to stay', OE *be-lifan* s.v. 'to stay, remain', OFri. *bi-līva* s.v. 'id.', OS *bi-līban* s.v. 'id.', Du. *blijven* s.v. 'id.', OHG *bi-līban* s.v. 'to stay, stop', G *bleiben* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **léip-e-* (IE) — ToAB *lipā-* 'to be left (over)' < **léip-e-*; Gr. *λιπαρός* adj. 'fat, gleaming (of oil or unguent), fruitful' < **lip-r-*; Skt. *limpáti* 'to smear, adhere to, deceive', Lith. *lìpti* (*limpù*, *lempù*, *limpstù*), Latv. *lipt* 'to stick' < **li-n-p-é-*; OCS *pri-lъnōti*, Ru. (*pri-*)*l'nut'*, SCR. *pri-ònuti* 'to stick' < **lip-ne-*.

A strong verb to the PIE root **leip-*. The origin of the Germanic root-final **b* (for expected **f*) is obscure, but it is possible that the strong verb was derived from a more primary stative **libēn-* 'to live' (q.v.). See also **laibjan-* and **laibō-* as well as **ainalifa-* and **twalifa-*.

***libēn-** w.v. 'to be left; to live' — Go. *liban* w.v. 'to live', ON *lifā* w.v. 'to live; to be left', Far. *liva* w.v. 'to live', Elfd. *livå* w.v. 'id.', OE *libban* w.v. 'id.', E to *live*, OFri. *libba* w.v. 'id.', OS *libbian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *leven* w.v. 'id.', OHG *lebēn* w.v. 'id.', G *leben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **lip-éh₁-ie-* (IE).

The stative to **liban-* 'to stick' (q.v.). The meaning 'to live' developed from 'to remain'.

***librō-** f. 'liver' — ON *lifr* f. 'id.', Far. *livur* f. 'id.', OSw. *liver*, *lyr* f. 'id.', Elfd. *lyr* f. 'id.', OE *lifer* f. 'id.', E *liver*, OFri. *livere* f. 'id.', Du. *lever* c. 'id.', OHG *libara*, *lebara*, *lebera* f. 'id.', G *Leber* f. 'id.' ⇒ **iek^w-r/n-* (IE) — Skt. *yákṛt*, gen. *yaknás* n. 'liver', YAv. *yakarə* n. 'id.', NP *jigar*, Oss. *igær* 'id.', Gr. ἥπαρ, -ατος n. 'id.', Lat. *iecur*, gen. *iocinoris*, *iecoris* n. 'id.', Lith. dial. *jėknos* f.pl. 'id.', Latv. *aknas* pl.f. 'id.', OPru. *lagno* (for **iagno?*) < **iek^w-r/n-*; also cf. Mlr. *i(u)chair* f. 'fishroe', Lith. *ikras* m. 'id.', Latv. *ikri* m.pl. 'id.', OPru. *yccroy* 'calf (of the leg)' < **ik^w-r-*.

Possibly an irregular continuation of PIE **iek^w-r/n-* 'liver'. The Germanic word seems to continue an intermediate form **lipr-éh₂-* with unetymological initial *l-* and the sporadic change of **k^w* to **p* in the vicinity of resonants (cf. **fimfe* 'five' < **pénkwe*). The variant OSw. *lyr*, Elfd. *lyr* has umlaut, which is difficult to account for but fully parallel to that of e.g. ON *nýra* 'kidney' (vs. OSw. *niura* < **neura/ōn-*). Perhaps, the umlaut was leveled from an old locative form PN **leurini* < **libur-eni*.

***lihwan-** s.v. 'to loan' — Go. *leihvan* s.v. 'id.', ON *ljá* w.v. 'to lend; to give, grant', Far. *lígga* s.v. 'to borrow, take out', OE *lēon* s.v. 'to lend', OS *far-lihan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *lien* s.v. 'id.', OHG *lihan* s.v. 'id.', G *leihen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **léik^w-e-* (IE) — Formally identical to Gr. λείπω 'to leave (behind)', med. 'to depart', Oss. *lizyn* / *lezun* 'to run away; abandon' < **léik^w-e-*; also cf. Skt. *riṇákti* 'to leave, release, set free', YAv. *irinaxti* 'id.' < **li-n-ek^w-*; Arm. *lk'anem* 'to leave, let go, abandon'; Lat. *linquō*, -ere 'to leave', OIr. *léicid* 'to leave, let, allow' < **li-n-k^w-*; Lith. *likti* (*liekù*) 'to hold, keep', Latv. *likt* 'to leave, lay, put', OPru. *po-lāikt* 'to stay' < **loik-*; OCS *otъ-lěkъ* m. 'remainder, rest', Lith. *āt-laikas* m. 'remainder, remnant' < **loik^w-o-*.

A thematic present created to a probably originally aoristic root **lik^w-*. See also **laihna-* 'loan'.

***lika- 1** n. '(dead) body' — Go. *leik* n. 'id.', ON *lík* n. 'id.', Far. *lík* n. 'id.', Elfd. *laik* n. 'id.', OE *līc* n. 'id.', OFri. *līk* n. 'id.', OS *līk* n. 'id.', Du. *lijk* n. 'id.', OHG *lih* n./f. 'id.', G *Leiche* f. 'id.' ⇒ **leig-o-* (DRV).

A word originally meaning 'likeness, shape'. Derived from **lika- 2*.

***lika- 2** adj. 'similar, equal' — Go. *ga-leiks* adj. 'id.', ON *glíkr*, *líkr* adj. 'id.', Far. *líkur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *laik* adj. 'id.', OE *ge-līc* adj. 'id.', E *like*, OFri. *ge-līk* adj.

'id.', OS *gi-līk* adj. 'id.', Du. *ge-lijk* adj. 'id.', OHG *ga-līh* adj. 'id.', G *gleich* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **leig-o-* (NEUR) — Lith. *lygus, lygūs*, Latv. *līdzs* adj. 'flat, even, equal', OPru. *po-līgu* adv. 'similarly' < **lig-o-*; Lith. *lyginti*, Latv. *līdzināt* 'to compare, even, equalize', OPru. *līginton* 'to judge' < **lig-neh₂*.

A Baltic-Germanic isogloss. The original meaning was 'equal, even', cf. OHG *līchōn*, EDu. *lijcken* w.v. 'to smoothen' < **likōjan-* and EDu. *lick* adj. 'plane, even' < **likka-* < **lig-nó-*, whence EDu. *licken* w.v. 'to smoothen', Du. *ge-lik* adj. 'slick' < **likkōjan-*. The latter formations, unlike the other Baltic and Germanic attestations, prove that the underlying root was **lig-* rather than **liHg-*. Also cf. the stative verb Go. (*ga-*)*leikan*, ON *líka*, OE *līcian*, OS *līkōn*, OHG *līchēn* w.v. 'to like' < **likēn-*, whose meaning developed in an impersonal construction, cf. ON *mér líkar* 'I like' < "it suits me". Related to **lika- 1*.

**lika- 3* n. 'leech-line, bolt-rope' — ON *lík* n. 'id.', E *leech*, MLG *līk* n. 'id.', Du. *lijk* n. 'id.', MHG *ge-leich* n. 'joint, link' ⇒ **lei(ǵ)-o-* (EUR) — Lat. *ligō, -āre* 'fasten, bind' < **liǵ-eh₂-ie-*; Alb. *lidh* 'to bind, tie' < **liǵ-*; BRu. *po-lyhaty-s'a* 'to connect' < **-lig-eh₂*.

A formation derived from a European base **leig-* or **leig-*. Albanian points to a palatovelar, but BRu. *po-lyhaty-s'a* has a plain velar. I wonder whether the root can be related to **lika- 1* and **lika- 2* (q.v.), e.g. through a semantic shift 'to connect' > 'to compare' > 'to be (a)like'. Alb. *licē* f. 'flax tow', if a Slavic loanword, implies that the Germanic word was borrowed into Proto-Slavic as **lice*.

**likkōn- 1* w.v. 'to lick' — OE *liccian* w.v. 'id.', E *to lick*, OS *likkon* w.v. 'id.', Du. *likken* w.v. 'id.', OHG *leckōn* w.v. 'id.', G *lecken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **liǵh-néh₂*- (IE) — Identical to Lat. *lingō, -ere* 'id.' < **liǵh-neh₂*- (with Thurneysen's law); further cf. Skt. *rédhi* 'to lick' < **leiǵh-*; OIr. *ligid* 'id.', W *llyu* 'id.' < **liǵh-e-*; Av. *raērizaitē* 3sg.int.med. 'id.' < **lei-liǵh-e-*; Gr. *λείχω* 'id.', Arm. *lizem, lizanem* 'id.', Ru. *lizát* (*ližú*) 'id.', SCr. *lízati* 'id.', Lith. *liēžti* (*liežiù*) 'id.' < **leiǵh-e-*.

An iterative verb closely related to the *o*-grade variant Go. *bi-laigon* with the same meaning. The formation continues an old *neh₂*-present (cf. Lat. *linguō*) derived from a primary aorist. See also **likkra-*.

**likkōn- 2* w.v. 'to jump' — MHG *lecken* w.v. 'to kick, jump' ⇒ **lig-néh₂*- (IE).

An old iterative verb. MHG *lecken* can be from either **lekkōn-* or **likkōn-*, but the latter option is preferable in view of the evident link with *leichen* s.v. 'to jump, play' < **laikan-* (q.v.). It has been argued that MHG *vrō-locken*, G *froh-locken* w.v. 'to rejoice, exult' belongs here, too, representing a distortion of **froh-lecken* (e.g. Drosdowski 1989: 207). It may alternatively be compared to Du. obs. *vrolijken* 'to become happy' and E *to frolic*.

***likkra-** w.v. 'delicious' — MDu. *lecker* adj. 'id.', Du. *lekker* adj. 'id.', MHG *lecker* adj. 'id.', G *lecker* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ra*-stem derived from the iterative **likkōn-1* (q.v.): the original meaning seems to have been "lickable".

***līma-** m./n. 'clay, mud, lime' — ON *līm* n. 'lime', Far. *līm* n. 'glue', OE *līm* m. 'lime', E *lime*, OS *līm* m. 'glue', Du. *lijm* c. 'id.', OHG *līm* m. 'clay; lime', G *Leim* m. 'glue; paste' ⇒ **h₂leih₁-mo-* (IE) — Lat. *līmus* m. 'mud, slime' < **h₂leih₁-mo-*.

An *mn*-stem to the root **h₂leih₁-* 'to smear', for which cf. **laiman-*.

***limu-** m. 'limb' — ON *limr* m. 'limb; joint', Far. *limur* m. 'id.', E *limb* ⇒ **lei-mon-*(?) (NEUR) — Lith. *liemuō* m. 'log, trunk, body' < **lei-mon-*.

A Nordic *u*-stem. In view of the closely related ON *lim* n. 'twig', OE *lim* n. 'limb; twig' and the ablauting ON *līmi*, Elfd. *laime* m. 'broom' < **līman-*, it is possible that the *u*-stem split off from the dat.pl. **limummiz* < **li-mŋ-mis* of a primary *mn*-stem **līman-* (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 62). See also **liþu-*.

***lindō-** f. 'lime tree' — ON *lind* f. 'id.', Far. *lind* f. 'id.', Elfd. *lind* f. 'id.', OE *lind* f. 'id.', E *lime*, OS *linda* f. 'id.', Du. *linde* c. 'id.', OHG *linta* f. 'id.', G *Linde* f. 'id.' ⇒ **lent-eh₂-* (NEUR) — Ru. dial. *lut* m. 'bark (of a limetree)' < **lont-o-*; Ru. *lut'ē* n. 'young lime trees to be stripped of their bark', Ukr. *lút'é* n. 'bark of a lime tree, twigs of a willow' < **lont-io-*; Lith. *lentà*, Latv. *leñta* f. 'board, plank' < **lent-eh₂-*.

A European tree name. Unrelated to **linþa-* 'mild, soft'.

***lingwa-** n. 'heather' — ON *lyng* n. 'id.', Far. *lyngur* m. 'id.', OSw. *liung* n. 'id.', Sw. *ljung* n. 'id.', Elfd. *lingg* n. 'id.' ⇒ **leng^{wh}-o-* (NEUR) — OCS *lǫgъ* m. 'meadow, underbrush', Ru. *lug* m. 'meadow' < **long^{wh}-o-*.

A Nordic word related to the aforementioned forms in Slavic (Charpentier 1906: 222). The meaning 'heather' probably developed from 'unused land, moor' (cf. **haiþī-*). The alternative connection with Lith. *leñkti* 'to bend' and OCS *lǫkъ* adj. 'bent' (Torp 1909: 360) is semantically unattractive. For a potential zero-grade, cf. Sw. dial. *lung-blöt*, Nw. dial. *lunge-blaut* adj. 'soaked' < quasi-PGm. **lungwa-blauta-*.

***lingwan-** s.v. 'to succeed, make progress' — OHG *gi-lingen* s.v. 'id.', MHG *lingen*, *ge-lingen* s.v. 'id.', G *ge-lingen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁leng^{wh}-e-* (IE) — Skt. *laghú-*, *raghú-* adj. 'quick, light, small', YAv. *rəuuī-* adj.(f.) 'agile, fast, quick', Gr. *ἐλαχύς* adj. 'small' < **h₁lng^{wh}-u-*; Lith. *lėngvas* adj. 'easy, light' < **h₁leng^{wh}-o-*; Lat. *levis* adj. 'light, small, quick', OCS *lьgъ-къ* adj. 'light' < **h₁leg^{wh}-u-*; OIr. *laigiú* comp. 'smaller, worse' < **h₁leg^{wh}-ios-* (with *-aig-* < **-eig-*).

A strong verb continuing an old nasal present to the root **h₁leg^{wh}*. See also **linhta-* and **lungra-*.

***linhta-** adj. 'light' — Go. *leihts* adj. 'id.', ON *léttr* adj. 'light, easy; nimble, active', Far. *lættur* adj. 'light, easy', Elfd. *litt* adj. 'id.', OE *liht*, *lēoht* adj. 'id.', E *light*, OFri. *licht* adj. 'id.', Du. *licht* adj. 'id.', OHG *liht* adj. 'easy', G *leicht* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A *to*-stem adjective derived from **lingwan-* (q.v.).

***linþa-** adj. 'flexible, soft' — ON *linnr* adj. 'mild, soft', Far. *linur* adj. 'soft, slack, limp', Elfd. *lin* adj. 'soft', OE *līð*, *līðe* adj. 'id.', E *lithe*, OS *līthi* adj. 'id.', OHG *lind*, *lindi* adj. 'mild, tender', G *ge-linde* adj. 'delicate, soft' ⇒ **lén-to-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *lentus* adj. 'pliant, flexible; tough; sticky; slow' and Lith. dial. *leñtas* adj. 'quiet, calm'.

Also cf. the inchoative Go. *af-linnan* 'to abate, go away', ON *linna* 'to desist from', OE *linnan* 'to cease', OHG *bi-linnan* 'to give away' < **linnōn-* < **linþnōn-*.

***lisan-** pret.-pres. 'to know' — Go. *lisan**, 3sg. *lais* 'id.' (EUR).

A marginally attested preterite-present, 3sg. **laise*, 3pl. **lisunþ*, to a root **leis-*, cf. Go. *lubja-leis* adj. 'having knowledge about drugs' < **-līsa-*. The meaning of the verb must in view of the obviously related **laisti-* 'track; model' (q.v.) have shifted from an aspectually perfective 'to have traced'. See also **laizjan-*, **līznōn-* and **listi-*.

***listi-** f. 'skill' — Go. *list* f. 'cunning', ON *list* f. 'art, craft', Far. *list* f. 'art; cunning', OE *list* f. 'art, skill; trick', OFri. *list* f. 'knowledge; deceit', OS *list* f. 'craftiness, cleverness', Du. *list* c. 'trick', OHG *list* m./f. 'knowledge', G *List* f. 'cunning' ⇒ **lis-ti-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the preterite-present **lisan-* (q.v.).

***litila-** adj. 'small' — Go. *leitils* adj. 'id.', ON *lítill* adj. 'id.', Far. *lítill* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *litn*, *lisl-* adj. 'id.', OE *lytel*, *litel*, Nrth. *lyttill* adj. 'id.', E *little*, OS *luttill* adj. 'id.', Du. *luttel* adj. 'few', OHG *lūzil*, *luzzil* adj. 'id.', MHG *lützel* adj. 'id.' (GM).

The default Germanic word for 'small'. The derivation of the word is still problematic. The suffix **-ila-* is paralleled by the antonym **mekila-* 'big, much' (q.v.). Equally parallel is the lack of this suffix in the closely related OE *lyt*, OS *lūt*, MHG *lūz* adj. 'few' < **lūtja-* ~ **luttja-* and the antonym ME *mich(e)*, *much(e)*, E *much* < **mekja-*. The radical alternation of **līt-*, **lūt-* and **lutt-* remains unexplained, however. Until this alternation has been resolved, it will be difficult to find a good etymology. The comparisons with **lūtan-* 'to stoop' and OIr. *lútu* 'little finger' (cf. Elfd. *sår-ludd* 'finger stall?') are futile, for instance, because they fail to account for the root variant **līt-*.

***līpan-** s.v. 'to go (by), pass' — Go. *ga-leiþan* s.v. 'to go, travel', ON *líða* s.v. 'to go, pass by; to pass away, to elapse', Far. *líða* s.v. 'to move smoothly, stride; to pass (away), elapse, proceed', Elfd. *laiða* s.v. 'to go by, pass', OE *līðan* s.v. 'to go, sail', OFri. *lītha* s.v. 'to go', OS *līthan* s.v. 'to go, leave', Du. *lijden* s.v. 'to suffer', OHG *līdan* s.v. 'to go, pass; to tolerate, suffer', G *leiden* s.v. 'to suffer' ⇒ **léit-e-* (IE) — ToAB *litā-* 'to pass on' < **léit-e-*; YAv. *iriθiieiti* 'to die, pass away' < **lit-ie-*; Gr. *λοίτη* f. 'tomb' < **loit-eh₂-*; Lat. *litus, -oris* n. 'sea-shore, coast' < **leit-es-*.

A strong verb to the PIE root **leit-* 'to go (down)'. See also **laidjan-*.

***liþu-** m. 'member, body part' — Go. *liþus* m. 'id.', ON *liðr* m. 'joint', Far. *liður* m. 'joint; knot', Elfd. *lið* m. 'id.', OE *lið* m./n. 'joint', OFri. *lith* n. 'joint, articulation', OS *lith* m. 'id.', Du. *lid* n. 'id.', OHG *lid* m./n. 'id.', G *Glied* n. 'id.' (NEUR).

A derivation created to the same Baltic-Germanic root **lei-* as found in **limu-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *liðugr* adj. 'smooth, lithe', OFri. *lethoch* adj. 'free', OE *liðig* adj. 'flexible', MHG *ledic* adj. 'free', G *ledig*, Du. *leeg* adj. 'empty'.

***liþu-** n. 'strong drink, cider' — Go. *leiþu* n. 'id.', ON *líð* n. 'id.', OE *līð* n. 'id.', OFri. *lith* n. 'id.', OS *lith* n. 'id.', OHG *līd* m./n. 'id.' ⇒ **l(é)h₃i-tu-* (IE) — Lith. *lyti* (*lyjù*) 'to rain', Latv. *līt* 'to flow, rain' (also cf. Lith. dial. *lytūs*, Latv. *līts* m. 'rain' < **lh₃i-tu-*), OCS *-liti*, Ru. *lit'* (*l'ju*), SCr. *līti* 'to pour' < **leh₃i-*.

A *tu*-stem created to the root **leh₃i-*, which itself appears to have split off from a PIE *i*-present 3sg. **lh₃-éi-ti*, 3pl. **lh₃-i-énti*, cf. Hitt. *lahui* ~ *lahuanzi* 'to pour, cast' < **lóh₃-u-ei*, **lh₃-u-énti*.

***līznōn-** w.v. 'to learn' — OE *leornian* w.v. 'id.', E *to learn*, OFri. *lirna*, *lerna* w.v. 'id.', OS *līnon* w.v. 'id.', OHG *lernōn*, *lernēn*, *lirnēn* w.v. 'id.', G *lernen* w.v. 'id.' (EUR).

An inchoative verb continuing a medio-passive factitive *neh₂*-present **lis-nh₂-* 'to make oneself know'. See also **lisan-*.

***lōfan-** ~ ***lappan-** m. 'palm of the hand' — Go. *lofa* m. 'id.', ON *lófi* m. 'id.', Icel. *lófi* m. 'id.', Far. *lógvi* m. 'palm of the hand; small glove', *labbi* m. 'paw', Nw. *labb* m. 'paw, big hand', ME *lōve* 'palm of the hand', OHG *lappo* m., *laffa* f. 'palm of the hand; blade of an oar', MHG *laffe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **léh₂p-on-* (NEUR) — Ru. *lápa*, SCr. *läpa* f. 'paw', Lith. *lópa* f. 'id.' < **leh₂p-eh₂-* (the initial dental of Cz. *tlapa*, dial. *dłapa*, Pol. *dłapa* 'id.' was adopted from Cz. *dlaň*, Pol. *dłoń* 'palm of the hand' < **dōln̥*).

An ablauting *n*-stem nom. **lōfō*, gen. **lappaz*, dat. **labeni* < **léh₂p-ōn*, **lh₂p-n-ós*, **lh₂p-én-i* (cf. Kauffmann 1887: 544; Lühr 1987: 68; Kroonen 2011a: 309-10). The allomorphy was resolved by the different daughter languages in several different ways, giving rise to a number of secondary root variants, e.g. Far. *labbi*, OHG *lappo* < **labban-* and OHG *laffa* < **lapōn-*.

The original genitival root is preserved by Icel. *lōpp* f. 'paw' < **lappō*-. Also cf. ON *glófi*, Far. *glógvi*, OE *glōf* m. 'glove' < **ga-lōfa(n)*-.

**lōki*- m. 'creek' — ON *lækr* m. 'brook, rivulet', Far. *lōkur* m. 'brooklet' (DRV).

An *i*-stem with a secondary lengthened grade. Cf. without umlaut: Elfd. *luok* m. 'puddle'. Derived from the strong verb **lekan*- (q.v.).

**lōma*- m. 'betrayal' — Icel. *lómur* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *mo*-stem created to the root of **lēwjan*- (q.v.), to be reconstructed as **loh₁u-mo*- (with the regular development **ōu* > **ō*). Further cf. Icel. *luma* w.v. 'to conceal' < **lh₁um-éh₁*- (through **lūmé*- < **luh₁m-éh₁*- with pretonic shortening of the **ī*).

**lōmi*- adj. 'crippled(?)' — MDu. *loem* adj. 'dull', EDu. *loom* adj. 'sluggish', MHG *lüeme* adj. 'dull, pliant, mild' (DRV).

An adjective derived from the verbal root of **lamjan*- (q.v.) with a lengthened grade: originally a gerundive?

**luba*- n. 'praise' — ON *lofn* n. 'praise; permission', Far. *lov* n. 'id.', Elfd. *luv* n. 'id.', OE *lof* n. 'praise', OFri. *lof* n. 'id.', Du. *lof* n. 'id.', OHG *lob* n. 'id.', G *Lob* n. 'id.' ⇒ **lub^h-o*- (IE) — Skt. *lobháya*- 'to make crazy' < **leub^h-éie*-; NP *ā-luftan* 'to be tangled, be hit down, be in love' < **lub^h*-; CS *ljuby* f. 'love' < **leub^h-uh₂*-; OCS *ljubiti*, Ru. *ljubít* 'to love' < **leub^h-eie*-; Lat. *lubet*, *-ēre* 'to please' < **lub^h-eh₁*-.

A zero-grade formation, possibly derived from a lost strong verb **leuban*-. The same ablaut is also found in OE *lufu* f. 'love'. Also cf. the denominal ON *lofa* 'to praise; to allow', OE *lofian* 'to praise', OFri. *lovía* 'id.', OS *loþon* 'id.', OHS *lobōn* 'id.' < **lubōjan*-. Go. *lubains* f. 'hope', on the other hand, presupposes a stative verb **lubēn*-, which is formally parallel to Lat. *lubēre* 'to love' < **lub^h-eh₁*-.

**lubja*- n. 'herb, potion' — Go. *lubja-leisei* f. 'witchcraft', ON *lyf* n. 'medicine, healing herb', Elfd. *lyv* n. 'remedy', OE *lyb* n. 'medicine, drug, potion', MDu. *lubbe* n. 'rennet', OHG *luppi* n. 'poison, witchcraft', G Alem. *lupp* n. 'rennet' ⇒ **lub^h-io*- (EUR) — OIr. *luib* f. 'herb, plant' < **lub^h-ih₂/eh₂*-.

A concept associated with magic, which apparently also was thought to be an aspect of cheese-making in view of OHG *kāsi-luppa*, OE *cīes-lyb* 'rennet'. The term represents a Celtic-Germanic isogloss, but given the obvious etymological link with PGm. **lauba*- 'foliage', it seems likely that the word spread from Germanic to Celtic (not *vice versa*). It has alternatively been suggested by Hyllsted 2010: 123, however, that both the Germanic and the Celtic word were adopted from Uralic **luppo*, cf. Fi. *luppo* 'lichen'.

***ludēn-** w.v. 'to dangle' — Icel. *loða* w.v. 'to hang down, stick to', *lodda* w.v. 'to dangle', Far. *loða* w.v. 'to hang down', Nw. *loda* w.v. 'to hang down, stick to' (GM).

Also cf. OHG *lotar* adj. 'loose, light-hearted, lazy' < **ludra-* and MDu. *loi*, Du. *lui* adj. 'lazy' < **luþja-*.

***ludja/ō-** n./f. 'face' — Go. *ludja* f. 'id.', OHG *ant-lutti* n. 'id.', G *Antlitz* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ludh-io-* (IE) — Av. *raoða-* m. 'growth, shape' < **Hloudh-o-*.

The formally attractive connection with OS *lud* 'generative power' < **ludja-(?)* and Go. *laudi* f. 'image' < **laudja* make it likely that the word was derived from **leudan-* 'to grow' (q.v.).

***luftu-** m. 'roof, air' — Go. *luftus* m. 'air', ON *loft* n. 'air, sky; loft', Far. *loft* n. 'air; ceiling, loft', Elfd. *lopt* n. 'id.' (< **lufta-*), OE *lyft* m./f./n. 'air, sky', OFri. *lufte*, *luft* f. 'id.', OS *luft* f. 'air', Du. *lucht* c. 'air, sky', OHG *luft* m./f. 'id.', G *Luft* f. 'id.' ⇒ **lubh-tu-* (EUR).

A *tu*-stem derived from the same root as found in **lauba-* 'foliage'. The original meaning was 'roof', which in view of the etymological link with Ru. *lub* 'bast', OPru. *lubbo* 'bast, plank' may have been fashioned from patches of bark in Proto-Germanic times. Unrelated to Hitt. *alpa-* c. 'sky' (*pace* Puhvel 1984-: 1-2, 38).

***lugi-** adj. 'deceitful, false' — OE *lygge* adj. 'id.', OS *luggi* adj. 'deceitful', OHG *lucki* adj. 'id.', MHG *lüge*, *lücke* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A WGM. gerundive **lugja-* (continuing older **lugi-*) to the strong verb **leugan-* 'to lie' (q.v.). Derivationally parallel to **flugi-* 'fledged' to **fleugan-* 'to fly' (q.v.).

***luginō-** f. 'lie, falsehood' — Far. *lygn* f. 'id.', Elfd. *lyngen* f. 'id.', OE *lygen* f. 'id.', OFri. *leine* f. 'id.', OS *lugina* f. 'id.', Du. *leugen* c. 'id.', OHG *lugina* f. 'id.', G *Lüge* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **leugan-* with the same suffix as in **þakinō-* 'cover', for which see **þaka-*.

***luhō-** f. 'lynx' — OSw. *lō* f. 'id.', Elfd. *luo* f. 'id.' ⇒ **lúk-eh₂-* (EUR).

The feminine form of **luhsa-* (q.v.). Technically, ON *ló* can be reconstructed as both **lunhō-* (cf. Gr. λύγξ) and **luhō-*, but the first form is precluded by the non-nasal vowel of Elfd. *luo*.

***luhsa-** m. 'lynx' — OE *lox* m. 'id.', Du. *los* c. 'id.', OHG *luhs* m. 'id.', G *Luchs* m. 'id.' ⇒ **luk-so-* (EUR) — Gr. λύγξ m./f. 'lynx' < **lunk-*; Arm. *lusanun* 'lynx; hyena; marten', Lith. *lūšis*, dial. *lunšis* m./f. 'lynx', OPru. *luyysis* 'id.' < **luHK-*; Ru. *rýs* m. 'id.' < **ruHK-i-*; Mlr. *lug* m. 'lynx; warrior' < **lugu-*.

A European word for 'lynx'. The form **luhsa-* corresponds to the feminine **luhō-* (q.v.) as **fuhsa-* 'fox' to **fuhōn-* 'vixen', but in spite of this regular proportion, it is difficult to reconstruct a proto-form beyond Germanic. All potential cognates show some kind of irregular sound correspondence: the laryngeal of Baltic, the *r* of Slavic, the *n* of Greek, the *g* of Irish. Perhaps, these irregularities result from multiple tabooistic distortions. The alternative is to assume repeated borrowing from a non-Indo-European language (or languages).

***luka-** n. 'weed(s)' — ON *lok* n. 'id.', Far. *lok* n. 'id.', Sw. dial. *luk* 'id.', EDa. *lug* 'id.' (DRV).

The etymological link with Gr. λύγος 'twig' (e.g. Falk/Torp 1960: 653) is formally apt, but since the Germanic word was derived directly from to strong verb **leukan-* ~ **lūkan-* 'to pull' (q.v.), the formal and semantic match with the Greek word is likely to be coincidental.

***lukka-** m. 'tuft' — ON *lokkr* m. 'lock of hair', Far. *lokkur* m. 'id.', OE *loc* m. 'id.', E *lock*, Du. *lok* c. 'id.', OHG *loc* m. 'id.', G *Locke* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An *a*-stem that in view of Cimb. *lock* m. 'tuft of wool' must have been derived from the strong verb **leukan-* ~ **lūkan-* 'to pull' (cf. also **luka-* 'weeds'). There is no direct link with Lith. *lūgnas* adj. 'flexible' (*pace* Pokorny IEW: 685-6).

***luk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to caress, lure, entice' — ON *lokka* w.v. 'to allure, entice', Elfd. *lukka* w.v. 'id.', OE *a-loccian* w.v. 'to entice', *ge-loccian* w.v. 'to caress', MDu. *locken* w.v. 'to entice', Du. *lokken* w.v. 'id.', OHG *lockōn*, *lohōn* w.v. 'id.', G *locken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **lug^(h)-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *lù(n)ginti* 'to allure, fondle' < **lug^(h)-ŋh₂-*.

An iterative verb of ambiguous origin. It is usually derived from **leugan-* 'to lie' or connected to Lith. *lugóti* 'to ask' (cf. Falk/Torp 1960: 653). Alternatively, it has been interpreted as belonging to **leukan-* ~ **lūkan-* 'to pull' with a semantic shift of 'to attract' to 'to entice'. The Germanic meaning 'to entice', however, clearly developed from a more primitive 'to caress', which occurs both in Old Norse and Old High German. A more suitable cognate therefore is Lith. *lù(n)ginti*, which similarly combines both meanings. In addition, it is formally parallel to the Pre-Germanic *neh₂-*present, and thus allows us to explain the variation of OHG *lockōn* < **lukkōn-* and *lohōn* < **lukōn-* as resulting from an iterative paradigm 3sg. **lukkōpi*, 3pl. **lukunanpi* < **lug-néh₂-ti*, **lug-nh₂-énti*.

***lumēn-** w.v. 'to beat' — Icel. *luma* w.v. 'to beat, thrash' ⇒ **h₃lmh₁-eh₁-* (EUR) — Lith. *limti* (*limstu*, *limaũ*) 'to bend, stoop', dial. 'to break', Latv. *limt²* 'to slip, collapse', OPru. *limtwei* 'to break' < **h₃lmh₁-*.

A stative formation closely related to **lamjan-* (q.v.).

**lunda/ō-* m./f. 'grove' — ON *lundr* m. 'id.', Icel. *lundur* m. 'id.', Far. *lund* f. 'id.', Sw. *lund* c. 'id.' ⇒ **Ind^h-o/eh₂-* (EUR) — Ir. *land* m./f. 'land, ground, plot; house, building, church', MW *llann* f. 'church-yard', OPru. *lindan* acc. 'valley', Ru. *ljadá* f. 'recently overgrown land, fallow land' < **Ind^h-o/eh₂-* (also cf. CS *lędina*, SCr. *lędina*, *ledina* f. 'id.').

A zero-grade formation closely related to **landa-* (q.v.).

**lund(j)ō-* f. 'fat' — ON *lund* f. 'mind, temper', Far. *lund* f. 'disposition', pl. 'internal back muscles, tenderloin', OE *lynd* f. 'fat', OHG *lunda* f. 'tallow' ⇒ **Ind^h-(i)eh₂-* (IE).

A zero-grade formation related to **landjō-* (q.v.). With OE *lynd* < **lundj-*, it is possible to postulate an ablauting *ih₂-*stem nom. **landī*, gen. **lundjōz*.

**lungōn-* f. 'lung' — ON *lungu* n.pl. 'id.', Far. *lunga* n. 'id.', Elfd. *lungga* f. 'id.', E *lung*, OS *lunga* f. 'id.', Du. *long* c. 'id.', OHG *lungun* f.pl. 'id.', G *Lunge* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁Ing^{wh}-on-* (IE) — Arm. *lanj-k'* pl. 'breast' < **h₁Ing^{wh}-ih₁-* (Beekes 2003: 178, 190).

A neuter *n*-stem derived from the stem of **lungra-* 'light' (q.v.). For the semantic development, cf. Ru. *lēgkoe*, which belongs to Ru. *lēgkij* adj. 'light' < **h₁Ing^{wh}-u-*, Lat. *leve iecur*, EDu. *lichte* 'lung', E *lights* pl. 'lungs (esp. of cattle)'. Also cf. OE *lungen*, OFri. *lungen(e)*, OS *lungannia*, OHG *lungunna* f. 'lung' < **lungunjō-*. There probably is no link with ON *lungi* m. 'core, essence'.

**lungra-* adj. 'quick, light' — OE *lungre* adv. 'id.', OHG *lungar* adj. 'easy, quick', MHG *lunger* adj. 'quick, happy' ⇒ **h₁Ing^{wh}-ro-* (IE).

A PIE *ro*-stem identical to Gr. *ἐλαφρός* adj. 'light, nimble, quick, small'. Related to **linhta-* (q.v.).

**luniz-* n. 'linchpin' — OE *lynis* m. 'id.', E *linch*, OS *lunis* m. 'id.', MDu. *lunse*, *lense* f. 'id.', Du. *luns* c. 'id.', OHG *lun* f. 'id.', G *Lünse* f. 'id.' (GM).

All dialectal variants split off from a primary *s*-stem **lunaz*, gen. **lunizaz*: 1. OHG *lun* < **luni(z)-*; 2. OE *lynis*, OS *lunis* < **lunisa-*; 3. MDu. *lunse*, G *Lünse* < **lunisō-*. MDu. *lense* could theoretically be based on a full-grade root (Franck 1949: 404), thus implying a paradigm nom. **lenaz*, gen. **lunizaz* < **lénH-os*, **lnH-és-os*. Extra-Gm. parallels are lacking, however, and *lense* may actually be a Frisianism, the expected outcome of PGm. **lunisō-* being **lense* in Old Frisian. The traditionally compared Skt. *āñí-* 'axle-pin, linchpin; part of the leg above the knee' as well as ToB *yoñiye* 'hip' were borrowed from a lost language in Central Asia (Pinault 2003).

***luppōn-** f. 'flea' — Far. *loppa* f. 'id.', OSw. *loppa* f. 'id.', Elfd. *luppa* f. 'id.', OE *loppe* f. 'id.' (GM).

An Anglo-Norse words perhaps created to MHG *lupfen*, *lūpfen* w.v. 'to lift (oneself) up, hop' < **luppan*-.

***lusti-** f. 'loss' — Go. *fra-lusts* f. 'id.', OS *far-lust* f. 'id.', OHG *for-lust* f. 'id.', G *Ver-lust* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derived from **leusan*- 'to lose' (q.v.).

***lustu-** m. 'desire, lust' — Go. *lustus* m. 'id.', OE *lust* m. 'id.', E *lust*, OFri. *lust* m./f. 'id.', OS *lust* f. 'id.', Du. *lust* c. 'id.', OHG *lust* m./f. 'id.', G *Lust* f. 'id.' (DRV) — Gr. λαλαίωμαi 'to desire, long for' < **li-lh₂s-ie-*; Lat. *lascīvus* adj. 'playful, unrestrained' < **lh₂s-sko-* (plus *ivus*-suffix); OIr. *lainn* adj. 'avaricious' < **lh₂s-ni-*; Ru. *lasyj*, Pol. obs. *łasy* adj. 'greedy, eager' < **leh₂s-o-*; Lith. *lokšnùs* adj. 'sensitive' < **leh₂s-nu-* (with secondary *k* emerging before sibilants in acute syllables).

A *tu*-stem to a verbal root **lus-* (it was replaced by an *n*-stem in ON *losti* m. 'id.' < **lustan-*, just as in the case of **þurstu-* 'thirst', q.v.). The Germanic root **lus-* has often been compared to the PIE root **lh₂s-* 'to desire' as supported by the aforementioned non-Germanic forms, but this connection can only be maintained by assuming an awkward secondary zero grade. Perhaps then, the word was simply derived from the strong verb **leusan-* 'to lose, be empty' (q.v.) through a semantic shift 'idle' > 'frivolous' > 'lustful'. Further cf. the denominal OE *lystan*, E *to list*, OS *lustian*, Du. *lusten*, OHG *lusten*, G *lūsten* < **lustjan-*.

***lūtan-** s.v. 'to stoop, bend forward' — ON *lúta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *lúta* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *lauta* s.v. 'id.', OE *lūtan* s.v. 'id.', E *to lout* (DRV).

In view of the long **ū* of this strong verb, it is likely to be a back-formation to the iterative **luttōn-* (q.v.). The root-final **t* may then continue a Pre-Germanic geminate **tt*. Also cf. Far. *lotur* adj. 'curved (of a ship's deck); embarrassed' < **luta-* and Elfd. *lutǫ*, obl. *lutu* f. 'slope' < **lutō-*.

***lutta-** n. 'puddle(?)' — G Rhnl. *Lotz* n. 'deep spot in a creek (to scoop water)' ⇒ **lut-no-* (WEUR?) — OIr. *loth* f. 'mud, mire', Lat. *lutum* 'mud' < **lut-o/eh₂-*.

An obscure word with only a few uncertain cognates in the Italo-Celtic languages.

***luttōn-** w.v. 'to stoop, droop(?)' — Nw. *lota* w.v. 'to be askew, slanted', G Rhnl. *lotzen* w.v. 'to feel drowsy, sleep' ⇒ **lud^(h)-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to the strong verb **lūtan-* 'to stoop' (q.v.). It is identical to **lud(d)ōn-* 'to dangle', cf. Icel. *loða*, *lodda*, Far. *loða*, Nw. *loda* w.v. 'to hang

down; to stick (to)', which would imply that the PGm. root was **lup-* or **lud-* rather than **lut-*. Outside Germanic, the word has been connected to OIr. *lott* m. 'damage, destruction', but it is unclear whether this form can be derived from **lud^(h)-no-*, as *n*-gemination (Stokes' law) remains controversial in Celtic.

M

***madrōn-** f. 'madder' — ON *maðra* f. 'id.', Nw. *modre* f. 'id.', OE *mædere*, *mæddre* f. 'id.', E *madder*, MHG *matare*, *metere* f. 'id.' (IE?).

A herbaceous scrambling plant cultivated as early as the 14th century BCE in the East Mediterranean (Zohary/Hopf 2000: 210) for the reddish-purple dye obtained from the root. ON *maðra*, OE *mædere* and OHG *matara* go back to a proto-form **mad(a)rōn-* (cf. Fi. *matara*, Latv. *madaras*). It has furthermore been argued that MLG, MDu. *mede* f. 'id.', Du. *mee-krap* 'id.' and WFri. *miede* 'id.' represent an ablauting formation **mēdjōn-* (Franck 1949: 418) or even **maidōn-* (Torp 1909: 306), but I assume that this is the Frisian outcome of a variant **madōn-* that spread to the surrounding Saxon and Franconian dialects. No certain etymology. Pokorny IEW: 747 connects CS *modrě*, Cz. *modrý*, SCr. *modar* adj. 'blue' < PSlav. **modrě*, which can be related to Hitt. *antara-* adj. 'id.' < **md^h-ro-* (Machek 1949: 131-2). Perhaps, Germanic had a related adjective **madra-* that served as the derivational base for **madrōn-*. Or was the Slavic adjective borrowed from Germanic?

***magan-** m. 'stomach' — ON *magi* m. 'id.', Far. *magi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *magi* m. 'id.', OE *maga* m. 'id.', E *maw*, OFri. *maga* m. 'id.', Du. *maag* c. 'id.', OHG *mago* m. 'id.', G *Mage* m. 'id.' ⇒ **mok-on-* (EUR/NIE) — Lith. *mākas*, Latv. *maks* m. 'id.'; OPru. *danti-max* 'gums' < **mak-o-*; OCS *mošъna* f. 'small bag, scrip', Ru. *mošná* f. 'pouch, purse', SCr. *mōšnja* 'purse, scrotum' < **mok-in-eh₂-*; MW *megin* f. 'bellows', MBret. *meguin*, Bret. *megin* f. 'id.' < PCelt. **mokinā*.

A European word with no IE etymology. The occurrence of a plain **k* could point to a non-IE origin. Also cf. Swi. (App.) *megə* 'rennet', EDu. *meghe* 'whey; curd' < **magin-(?)*.

***magabi-** f. 'girl, maiden' — Go. *magaps** f. 'id.', OE *mæg(e)ð* f. 'id.', E *maid*, OFri. *megith* f. 'id.', OS *magath* f. 'id.', Du. *maagd* f. 'id.', OHG *magad* f. 'id.', G *Magd* f. 'id.' ⇒ **mag^h-ot-i-* (DRV).

A feminine derived from **magu-* (q.v.). The feminizing suffix **-abi-* has been analyzed as an indication that the word was borrowed from a language related to Semitic, since this language family has a productive femi-

nizing *t*-suffix (Vennemann 2002; Boutkan 2003: 11-17). PIE did have semantically comparable *t*-stems as well, however, cf. PGM. **nefan-* 'cousin' < **nép-ot-*. It is not implausible, therefore, that PGM. **magabi-* inherited a PIE suffix *-*ot-i-*. Further evidence for this derivational element comes from the Middle Flemish suffix *-ede* < **-apī-*, which was often added to masculine *n*-stems, cf. MDu. *graefnede* 'countess' to *grafe* 'count' < **ga-rēfan-* and *swasenede* 'sister-in-law' to an unattested **swase* 'brother-in-law' < **swēsan-*. Also cf. **brūdi-* 'bride'.

***magra-** adj. 'lean' — ON *magr* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *mager* adj. 'id.', OE *mæger* adj. 'id.', E *meager* (= Anglo-Norman *meagre*, *meigre*), Du. *mager* adj. 'id.', OHG *magar* adj. 'id.', G *mager* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **mḥ₂k-ró-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. μακρός adj. 'long', Lat. *macer* adj. 'thin, lean'; also Hitt. *maklant-* adj. 'thin, meagre' < **meh₂k-l-ent-*.

An old *ro*-stem, with regular vocalization of the laryngeal between initial *m* and a consonantal element. Elfd. *maungen* w.v. 'to lose weight' < **magnan-* is based on the suffixless form. For another word with approximately the same meaning, see **hurha-*.

***magu-** m. 'boy, relative' — Go. *magus* m. 'boy', ON *mōgr* m. 'id.', OE *magu* m. 'child, young man, son', OFri. *mach* n. 'child', OS *magu* m. 'son', OHG *maga-zoho* 'nurturer' ⇒ **mag^h-u-* (WEUR) — OIr. *mug* 'servant', Corn. *maw* 'id.' < **mag^h-u-*.

A West European word of obscure origin. See also **magabi-*, **mawī-* and **mēga-*.

***mahti-** f. 'strength' — Go. *mahts* f. 'id.', OE *meaht*, *miht* f. 'id.', E *might*, OFri. *macht* f. 'id.', OS *maht* f. 'id.', Du. *macht* c. 'id.', OHG *maht* f. 'id.', G *Macht* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derived from the preterite-present **mugan-* (q.v.). ON *máttr* m. 'id.' continues a *tu*-stem **mahtu-*.

***maida-** m. 'post' — ON *meiðr* m. 'beam; log, tree', Icel. *meiður* m. 'id.', Nw. *mei* m. 'skid', Sw. *med* c. 'beam; skid' ⇒ **moi-to-* (IE) — Latv. *miets* m. 'post, stick' < **moi-to-*.

A *to*-stem derived from a PIE root **mei-*, cf. Skt. *minóti* 'to fix, build' < **mi-neu-* and Latv. *miet* (*meju*, *mienu*) 'to set a post' < **moi-ie-*. Related to **mairja-* 'mooring-post' (q.v.).

***maidjan-** w.v. 'to damage, hurt' — ON *meiða* w.v. 'to hurt; to damage, destroy', Far. *meiða* w.v. 'to injure a limb' ⇒ **moith₂-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *méthati* 'to hurt' < **móitH-e-*; Gr. μίτυλος adj. 'mutilated' < **mitH-ulo-*; OLith.

ap-maitinti 'to wound' < *-moith-neh₂-; Latv. *màitât* 'to spoil, destroy' < *moith-eh₂-ie-.

A causative probably related to *maitan- and *mittôn- (q.v.).

***maina-** adj. 'common' — Go. *ga-mains* adj. 'shared, communal, common, vulgar', OE *ge-mæne* adj. 'common', E *mean*, OS *gi-mēni* adj. 'joined, common, ordinary', Du. *ge-meen* adj. 'mean; common', OHG *gi-mein*, *gi-meini* adj. 'common, public', G *ge-mein* adj. 'mean; common' ⇒ *kom-moi-no- (IE) — Lat. *commūnis* adj. 'common, general' < *kom-moi-no-; Lith. *maĩnas* m. 'exchange' < *moi-no-.

An formation that in view of the parallelism with Lat. *commūnis* must have arisen prior to the rise of Germanic as a separate language. The adjective is also attested without a prefix, in the PGM. word for 'perjury', cf. ON *mein-eiðr*, OE *mān-āþ*, OFri. *mēna ēth*, OS *mēnēth*, Du. *mein-eed*, OHG *mein-eid*, G *Mein-eid* < *maina-aīþa- 'false oath'.

***mainjan-** w.v. 'to think' — OE *mænian* w.v. 'to mean, intend', E *to mean*, OFri. *mēna* w.v. 'to mean, believe; to suspect; to intend', OS *mēnian* w.v. 'to mean, mention', Du. *menen* w.v. 'to think', OHG *meinen* w.v. 'to mean; to believe; to say', G *meinen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *moin-eie- (WEUR) — OCS *měniti* 'to suppose, think, reckon', SCr. *mijeniti* 'to think, say, remember' < *moin-eie-; OIr. *mían* f. 'desire; inclination' < *mein-eh₂-.

A Germanic-Baltic causative formation. Also cf. OFri. *mēne* f. 'opinion', OHG *meina* f. 'meaning, intention, opinion' < *main(j)ō-.

***mairja-** n. 'mooring-post' — ON *landa-mæri* n. 'border post', OE *land-gemære* n. 'id.', MDu. *mere*, *meer* f. 'post, boundary, mooring-post; pil-lory', Du. *meer-paal* c. 'mooring-post' ⇒ *moi-r-io- (IE) — Lat. *mūrus* m. 'wall' < *moi-ro-; Skt. *minóti* 'to fix, build', OIr. *do-dímen** 'to fix, tie' < *mi-neu-*; YAv. *bərəzi-mita-* adj. 'highly built' < *mi-to-.

A formation related to *maida- 'post' (q.v.). Also cf. OE *mærels-rāp* 'mooring-rope' < *mairisla- and MDu. *meren* w.v. 'to moor; to mark with posts; to dwell', Du. *aan-meren* 'to moor', ME *mōren* 'to take root, fasten, fix', E *to moore* < *mairōjan-, whence British NLat. *moragium* 'moorage'. MDu. *maren* 'to moor' is an Ingvaeonism and LG *ver-moren* was probably borrowed from English.

***maisa-** m. 'backpack' — ON *meiss* m. 'wooden box, basket', Far. *meis* f. 'net basket; net stretched on frame on which corn is dried; certain amount of corn; tousled hair', Nw. *meis* m./f. 'wicker basket, wicker backpack, haynet' (< *maisa/ō-), MDu. *mese* f. 'basket, hamper', OHG *meis(s)a* f. 'carriage' (< *mais-jō-), MHG *meise* f. 'a frame to carry on the back' (< *maisjō-) ⇒ *mois-o- (IE) — Lith. *maĩšas* m. 'bag, sack', Latv. *màiss* m. 'bag', OPru. *moasis*

'bellows', OCS *měxъ* m. 'wine-skin', Ru. *mex* m. 'fur', dial. 'bag', SCr. *mìjeh* m. 'bellows, wine-skin' < **mois-o-*.

If its original meaning was 'skin-bag', the Germanic word can be equated with Skt. *meṣá-* m. 'ram' and Gr. *μείον* n. 'sacrificial sheep or lambs'. De Vries 1962: 382 rejected this linkage in view of the supposed primary meaning 'net', but this sense can no doubt be secondary.

**maisōn-* f. 'titmouse' — Icel. *-meisa* f. 'id.', Nw. *meis* f. 'id.' (< **maisō-*), OE *māse* f. 'id.', E *tit-mouse* (with *-mouse* supplanting regular **-mose*), MDu. *mese* f. 'id.', Du. *mees* c. 'id.', OHG *meisa* f. 'id.', G *Meise* f. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Germanic bird name. It is often compared to W *myalch* 'thrush' < **meis-alkō-*, but this word is more likely to be connected with PGM. **amslōn-* 'blackbird' (q.v.). The internally Germanic derivation from Nw. *meis* adj. 'weak' (De Vries 1962: 382; Strathmann 2008: 2, 414) is formally possible, but the adjective is absent from the dictionaries and may be a ghost word. Presumably, Nw. *meis* m. 'titmouse; weak person' (cf. Elfd. *mjes* m. 'titmouse') was mistaken for an adjective. With secondary suffixation, cf. ON *meisingr* m. 'id.' and ODu. **mēsinga* as continued by MLat. *masinga*, OFr. *mesinga*, Fr. *mésange* < **maisinga/ō-*.

**maitan-* s.v. 'to hew, cut' — Go. *maitan* s.v. 'id.', ON *meita* w.v. 'id.', OHG *meizan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *meizen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

An *o*-grade intensive verb. The root-final **t* points to contamination with or derivation from the related iterative **mittōn-* 'to cut' (q.v.). In view of the presumably related causative **maidjan-* 'to hurt' it seems reasonable, at any rate, to assume that the original form of the verb was **maiþan-*. As a result, the reconstruction of a PIE root **meid-* (Pokorny IEW: 697) must be abandoned. See further **amaitjō-* and **mitōn-* 'mite'.

**maiwa-* 1 adj. 'slim, narrow' — ON *mjórr* adv. 'id.', Far. *mjáur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *mjq̄* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **moiH-uo-* (IE).

A *wa*-stem identical to ToB *maiwe* adj. 'young' < **moiH-uo-*. Derived from the PIE root **meiH-*, for which cf. **minniz* comp. 'smaller, less'.

**maiwa-* 2 m. 'sea-gull' — ON *már*, *mór* m. 'id.', Icel. *máfur*, *mávur* m. 'id.', Far. *má(v)ur* m. 'id.', OE *māw* m. 'id.', Du. *meeuw* c. 'id.', OHG *mēh* m. 'id.', G *Möwe* m. 'id.' (= LG) (GM?).

An exclusively Germanic word. The traditional comparison with Skt. *mécaka-* 'blue' is a mere shot in the dark. Schrijver 1997: 305 more appropriately compared the word to OFr. *moue*, Picardian *mauve* 'gull', which he assumed to continue a loanword from Celtic **maw-*. The alternation with PGM. **maiw-* would then point to a non-Indo-European word. It cannot be excluded, however, that the Old French word was borrowed from Germanic

**maiwa-*. Further cf. OE *mæw*, *mēaw* m. 'id.', E *mew* < **maiwi-* as well as the Nordic diminutives Far. *mási*, Nw. *måse*, Sw. *mås* < **-san-* and Sw. *måke*, Da. *måge* < **-kan-*. The latter formation was presumably adopted by Frisian and Dutch as *mok* 'sea-gull'.

**maizan-* comp. 'more' — Go. *maiza* comp. 'id.', ON *meiri* comp. 'id.', OE *māra* comp. 'id.', E *more*, OFri. *māra*, *mēra* comp. 'id.', OS *mēro* comp. 'id.', Du. *meer* comp. 'id.', OHG *mēro* comp. 'id.', G *mehr* comp. 'id.' ⇒ **méh₂-is-on-* (IE) — OIr. *mór* adj. 'great' < **meh₂-ro-*; W *mwy* comp. 'more' < **meh₂-iōs* (Osc. *mais* comp. 'id.' does not belong here, but is to be equated with Lat. *magis* with *schwa secundum* as in *maior* < **mǵ-ios-* (cf. **mekila-*).

Since PIE comparatives in **-is-* had root stress, the fact that Verner's law operated in **maizan-* proves that the word originally must have been trisyllabic, i.e. **māisan-* < PIE **méh₂is-on-*. Just like the development of PGM. **winda-* 'wind' < PIE **h₂uéh₁-ento-*, this comparative thus demonstrates that Verner's law preceded Osthoff's law. This again implies that Osthoff's law in Germanic must be separated from Osthoff's law in Greek and Latin. As for the etymology of the root **meh₂-*, it is likely, in my opinion, that it served as the basis for the comparative and superlative suffix PIE **-m_hh₂(-on)-* > PGM. **-uman-*, cf. Go. *auhuma* 'higher' < **ufuman-* < **up-m_hh₂-on-*, etc.

**maka-* adj. 'fit, comfortable' — ON *makr* adj. 'easy to deal with; suitable', Far. *makur* adj. 'quite, still, calm', MDu. *ge-mak* adj. 'settled, calm, pleasant', Du. *mak* adj. 'tame', OHG *gi-mah* adj. 'modest, suitable', MHG *ge-mach* adj. 'appropriate, convenient, pleasant' (IE?) — OIr. *mám* 'yoke' < **mag-mo-(?)*; Lith. *mégti* (*mégiu*) 'to like', Latv. *mēgt* 'to be able' < **meg-ie-*.

An adjective with an original meaning 'fit, suitable' (cf. **makan-* 'match'). It served as the derivational base for the weak verb OE *macian* 'to prepare, make', E *to make*, OFri. *makia* 'id.', OS (*gi-*)*makon* 'to make, form, fix', Du. *maken* 'to make', OHG *mahhōn* 'id.', G *machen* 'id.' < **makōjan-*. Under the assumption that the original meaning was 'to knead', the verb is usually compared to Gr. *μάσσω* 'to knead, mold; to wipe' < **mh₂ǵ-ie* and OCS *mazati* 'to anoint', SCr. *māzati* 'to smear' < **meh₂ǵ-eh₂-*. The original meaning is more likely to have been 'to match, put together', however, which renders these connections obsolete. The etymological link with the aforementioned non-Germanic forms is more attractive, but the reconstruction of a PIE root **meg-* nevertheless remains uncertain.

**makan-* m. 'match' — ON *maki* m. 'id.', Far. *maki* m. 'equal, peer; spouse', Elfd. *matji* m. 'spouse; match', OE *ge-maca* m. 'mate, equal, companion', ME *make* 'spouse', OS *gi-mako* m. 'comrade', OHG *ga-mahho* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **makōjan-*, for which see **maka-* adj. 'fit'. Also cf. OE *ge-mæcca* m. 'match' < **ga-makjan-* and - for the original meaning 'to fix up'

- OFri. *mekere* m. 'matchmaker', MDu. *maekelaer* m. 'matchmaker, intermediary, middle-man', Du. *makelaar* c. 'broker'.

***malan-** s.v. 'to grind' — Go. *malan* s.v. 'id.', ON *mala* s.v. 'id.', Far. *mala* s.v. 'id.', Efd. *málå* s.v. 'id.', OS *malan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *malen* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *malan* s.v. 'id.', G *mahlen* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **mólh₁-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *mallai* ~ *mallanzi* 'to grind' < **mólh₁-ei*, **mlh₁-énti*; Lat. *molō*, *-ere* 'id.', Arm. *malem* 'to crush', Lith. *málti* (*malù*), Latv. *maļt* 'to grind' < **mólh₁-e-*; OCS *mlěti* 'id.', Ru. *molót'* (*meljú*), SCr. *mljěti* 'id.', OIr. *meilid* 'id.' < **melh₁-ie-*; Skt. *mṛṇáti* 'to crush, grind' < **ml-néh₁-*.

An o-grade intensive verb. Related to **malwjan-* and **melwa-* (q.v.).

***maldjō-** f. 'saltbush, orache' — Nw. *svine-melde* f. 'id.', OSw. *mæld* f. 'id.', OE *melde* f. 'id.', OS *maldia* f. 'id.', Du. *melde* c. 'id.', OHG *melta*, *melda* f. 'id.', G *Melde* f. 'id.' ⇒ **molt-ieh₂-*(?) (NIE?).

An etymologically obscure plant name. If Gr. βλίτον, βλήτον n. 'purple amaranth' is connected (thus Pokorny IEW: 716-9), it would point to a non-IE word varying between **melt-*, **mlit-* and **mlēt-*. The Germanic word, however, is not to be reconstructed as **meldō-* (pace Torp 1909: 317) in view of OS *maldia* and the more primary formation Sw. *molla* and G Cimb. *malda* < **maldō-*. The proto-form **meldō-* is also contradicted by Fi. *maltsa* 'chickweed' < PFi. **malćca* (cf. LÄGLOS, II, 248-9), although this word could also have been borrowed from the potentially unrelated **maldja-*, cf. Nw. *melde* n. 'seeds from weeds mixed with grain', dial. *melde-stokk* m. 'goose-foot, *Chenopodium album*'.

***malha/ō-** m./f. 'bag' — ON *malr* m. 'knapsack', MDu. *male* f. 'pouch, purse, bag', OHG *malaha* f. 'bag, knapsack', MHG *malhe* f. 'leather bag' ⇒ **molk-* (LW) — To Gr. μολγός m. 'bag made of cowhide'?

No IE etymology. Even if the supposed link with Gr. μολγός is correct, the word still exhibits a formal mismatch with PGM. **malha-*. It has therefore been suggested that we are dealing with a Thracian word (Pokorny IEW: 747) or a prehistoric *Wanderwort* (Furneé 1972: 126).

***malta-** adj. 'soft; gone bad(?)' — ON *maltr* adj. 'bitter', OHG *malz* adj. 'mild' ⇒ **mold-o-* (IE) — OCS *mladъ* adj. 'young', Ru. *molodój* adj. 'id.', SCr. *mlād* adj. 'id.' < **mold-o-*.

An adjective derived from the strong verb **meltan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *malt*, Far. *malti*, Efd. *molt*, OE *mealt*, Du. *mout*, OHG *malz*, G *Malz* 'malt' < **malta-*.

***maltjan-** w.v. 'to make dissolve' — Go. *ga-maltjan** w.v. 'to dissolve', ON *melta* w.v. 'to malt for brewing; to digest', Far. *melta* w.v. 'to break, smash,

crush; to digest, dissolve in the stomach', OE *mieltan* w.v. 'to (make) melt', ODu. *gi-meltian* w.v. 'to malt' ⇒ **mold-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *mradáyati* 'to make soft' < **mlod-éie-*; Skt. *mṛdnāti* 'to crush' < **mld-neh₂-*; OAv. *mōraṇdaṭ* 3sg.pres.inj. 'to ruin, crush' < **ml-n-d-e-*.

The causative to **meltan-* (q.v.). Of all Germanic languages, only Faroese seems to have preserved the original meaning 'to crush'. It thus directly corresponds to Skt. *mṛdnāti*. The meaning 'to be weak' probably developed from 'to be crushed' in medio-passive use of the verb.

**malwjan-* w.v. 'to crush, pound' — Go. *ga-malwjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *mølva* w.v. 'id.' (IE).

A causative formation containing the suffix *-*wjan-*, for which cf. **kaizwjan-* 'to turn'. Related to **malan-* 'to grind' (q.v.).

**mampjan-* w.v. 'to mock, scorn' — Go. *bi-mampjan* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A causative or intensive formation created to the iterative **mump/bōn-* (q.v.).

**managa-* adj. 'many' — Go. *manags* adj. 'id.', ON *mangr*, *margr* (with assimilation) adj. 'id.', Far. *mangur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *maung* adj. 'id.', OE *manig*, *monig*, *menig* adj. 'id.', E *many*, OFri. *manich*, *monich*, *menich* adj. 'id.', WFri. *mennich* adj. 'id.', OS *manag* adj. 'id.', Du. *menig* adj. 'id.', OHG *manag*, *manīg* adj. 'id.', G *manch* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **monogh-o-* (NIE) — OCS *mъnogъ* adj. 'much, many', Ru. *mnógij* adj. 'much, many, numerous', SCr. *mnògī* adj. 'much, many, numerous' < **munogh-o-*; OIr. *menic*, Ir. *minic* 'often', MW *mynych* 'id.' < PCelt. **menekki-*.

A Northwest Indo-European word that due to the irregular formal correspondences cannot be reconciled into a single proto-form. It has therefore been suggested that the word was borrowed from a non-IE source (Boutkan 1998: 124-5; Schrijver 2001: 422). This view is strengthened by the no doubt connected Fi. *moni*, which cannot have been borrowed from Germanic. The connection with Lith. *minià* f. 'crowd' (Schulze 1913: 333) must at any rate be abandoned, as this word was derived from the unrelated Lith. *minti* 'to tread'.

**mandula-* m. 'handle on a grinding mill' — ON *mōndull* m. 'id.', Far. *mondul* m. 'id.' (IE) — Skt. *mánthati*, *mathnāti* 'to whirl round' < **ménthH-e-*, **mnt-néH-*; Skt. *manthā-* m. 'churning stick, whirl' < **monthH-eh₂-*; Lith. *meñtė* f. 'shoulder blade, paddle, trowel', Latv. *meñte* f. 'ladle, stirring spoon' < **mentH-ieh₂-*; Lith. *męsti* (*menčiù*) 'to mix', OCS *męsti* 'to stir, trouble', Ru. *mjastí* 'id.', SCr. *męsti* 'to disturb, mix, stir' < **mentH-*.

An instrumental noun derived from the PIE root **me-n-th-* 'to stir'. G *Mangel*, dial. *Mandel* f. 'mangle' does not belong here, but was borrowed

from Romance, cf. It. *mangano* m. 'mangle; pressing machine; calendar' < Lat. *manganum* n. 'military catapult, mangonel', which in turn was adopted from Greek μάγγανον n. 'philtre; catapult; block of a pulley; hunting-net'.

***mangjan-** w.v. 'to mix' — OE *mengan* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *mengia* w.v. 'id.', OS *mengian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *mengen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *mengen* w.v. 'id.', G *mengen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **monHk-éie-* (NEUR) — Lith. *mánkyti* 'to knead' < **monHk-eie-*; unrelated to OCS *мѣка*, Ru. *muká*, SCr. *múka* f. 'flour' < **monHk-eh₂-*.

Also cf. OE *ge-mong* 'crowd', OS *gi-mang* 'id.', MDu. *ge-manc* m./n. 'mingling, company' (whence E *among*), MDu. *ge-manc* adj. 'mixed' < **ga-manga-* and ON *manga* w.v. 'to barter', OE *ge-mangian* w.v. 'to mix; to trade', OS *mangon* w.v. 'to trade', MDu. *mangelen* w.v. 'to mingle; to exchange; to argue' < *(*ga-*)*mangōjan-*. ON *mengdr*, *mengjaðr*, *menginn* 'mixed, blended' is considered to be a Low German loanword.

***mangō-** f. 'lack' — MHG *manc* f. 'id.' ⇒ **monk-éh₂-* (IE) — ToA *mānkā-* 'to be guilty', ToB *mānkā-* 'to be inferior, lack' < **m(e)nk-*; Lat. *mancus* adj. 'maimed' < **monk-o-* (with unclear a); Lith. *meñkas* adj. 'small, weak' < **menk-o-*.

Also cf. the denominal formations OHG *mengen* w.v. 'to lack' < **mangjan-* and OHG *mangolōn*, G *mangeln* w.v. 'id.' < **manglōjan-*.

***manja-** n. 'necklace' — ON *men* n. 'id.', OE *mene* n. 'id.', OHG *menni* n. 'id.' ⇒ **mon-io-* (IE) — Skt. *mañi-* m. 'amulet' (with unexplained retroflex), OIr. *muin* f. 'neck' < **mon-i-*; Skt. *mānyā-* f.du. 'neck' < **mon-ieh₂-*; Av. *manaodri-* f. 'neck' (of unclear derivation); OIr. *muinél*, W *mwnwg(l)* 'collar' < **moniklo-* (adopted by Latin as *monīle* 'necklace, collar'?).

An inherited word for 'necklace'. It was probably derived from the PIE word for 'neck', for which see **manō-* 'mane, neck' and **mankan-* 'mane'.

***mankan-** m. 'mane; upper part of a horse's neck' — ON *makki* m. 'id.', Nw. *manke* m. 'id.', Elfd. *maunke* m. 'id.', Da. *manke* c. 'id.' ⇒ **mon-gon-* (WEUR?/LW?) — OIr. *mong* f. 'tuft of hair', W *mwng* m. 'mane' < **mon-go/eh₂-*.

A derivation from **manō-* 'mane, neck' with the more common *kan-* suffix for body parts, cf. ON *kjalki* 'jaw-bone' < **kelkan-* and Icel. *ljóski* 'groin' < **leuskan-*). The parallelism with OIr. *mong* nevertheless indicates that addition of the velar happened at an early stage. Or was the Germanic word borrowed from Celtic?

***mannan-** m. 'man' — Go. *man*a, pl. *manns* m. 'id.', ON *maðr*, pl. *meðr*, *menn* m. 'id.', Far. *maður*, pl. *menn* m. 'id.', OE *mann(a)*, pl. *menn* m. 'id.', E *man*, OFri. *mon* m. 'id.', Du. *man* c. 'id.', OHG *man* c. 'id.', G *Mann* c. 'id.' ⇒

**dʰǵʰm-on-* (IE) — Lat. *homō, -inis* m. 'human being, man', Lith. obs. *žmuō* m. 'man', OPru. *smoy* 'id.' < **dʰǵʰm-on-*; Lith. *žmogùs* m. 'man' (for the suffix, cf. OCS *mъ-žь* 'man' < **mon-ǵʰ-io-*).

A word that was inflected as an *n*-stem in the singular and as a root noun in the plural. Presumably, the original paradigm **mannō*, pl. **mannaniz* developed into **mannō*, **manniz* by regular Proto-Germanic syncope of the unstressed vowel in the sequence **-nnan-*. The *n*-stem endings were then removed from the singular in most languages except for Gothic and OE *manna*. The etymology of the word is disputed. Some connect Skt. *mānu-* 'man' (cf. Ringe 2006: 139), but the underlying formation **men-u-* (not **mon-u-*) would regularly give **minn-* in Germanic. It is therefore more likely that the word split off from the PIE word for man, viz. **dʰǵʰm-on-*, which is the form underlying the parallel formation **guman-* 'man' (q.v.). The accusative stem **dʰǵʰm-on-* regularly lost the initial stops, the initial cluster *Cm-* being impossible in Germanic, and thus gave rise to a PGM. root **man-* (Berneker 1898: 360-1). The geminate probably arose secondarily in an analogical paradigm nom. **manō*, gen. **mannaz* < quasi-PIE **món-ōn*, **mon-n-ós*. See further also **manniska-*.

**manniska-* adj. 'human' — Go. *mannisks* adj. 'id.', ON *men(n)skr* adj. 'id.', OE *mennisc* adj. 'id.', OHG *mennisk* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from **mannan-* 'man' with the adjectival suffix **-iska-*. Also cf. OFri. *menneska*, OS *menisco*, Du. *mens*, OHG *mannisco*, G *Mensch* m. 'man, mankind' < **manniskan-*.

**manō-* f. 'mane, neck' — ON *mōn* f. 'id.', Far. *mon* f. 'mane hair', OE *manu* f. 'mane', E *mane*, OFri. *mona* m. 'id.', WFri. *moannen* pl. 'id.', MDu. *mane* f. 'id.', Du. *manen* pl. 'id.', OHG *mana* f. 'mane, neck', G *Mähne* f. 'mane, crest' ⇒ **mon-eh₂-* (IE).

A formation closely related to **manja-* (q.v.). The feminine **manō-* is the oldest form, but OFri. *mona* points to a parallel *n*-stem **manan-*. Another uniquely Germanic formation is implied by Elfd. *mǫl* n. 'id.' < **manla-* (with **-anl-* > **-āl-*). For the suffixation of *l*, compare **nablan-* 'navel'.

**marha-* m. 'horse, steed' — ON *marr* m. 'id.', OE *mearh* m. 'id.', OFri. *mar* m. 'id.', OHG *marh, marah* m. 'id.', MHG *march* m. 'id.' ⇒ **mark-o-* (WEUR) — Identical to Gaul. *markan* acc., Mlr. *marc*, MW *march* m. 'horse'.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss. Also cf. ON *merr*, OE *mere*, MDu. *merie, mere*, Du. *merrie*, OHG *mariha, meriha*, G *Mähre* f. 'mare' < **marhī-*, **marhjō(n)-*.

**mari-* m./n. 'lake, sea' — Go. *mari-saiws* m. 'id.', ON *marr* m. 'id.', Far. *mar-* 'id.', OE *mere* m. 'id.', OFri. *mar* m. 'ditch', Du. *meer* n. 'lake', OHG *meri* m./n. 'sea, lake', G *Meer* m./n. 'id.' ⇒ **mor-i-* (EUR) — Oss. *mal* 'stagnant water',

Lat. *mare* n. 'sea', OIr. *muir* n. 'id.', MW *mor* 'id.' < **mor-i-*; Lith. *mārios* f.pl. 'id.' < **mor-ieh₂*; OCS *morje*, Ru. *móre*, SCr. *mõre*, *mõre* n. 'id.' < **mor-io-*.

The regular outcome of PIE **mor-i-*, a neuter *i*-stem meaning 'sea'. Also note the feminine Go. *marei*, OS *meri*, OHG *meri* 'lake, sea' < **marin-*, which is close to Lith. *mārios*. Related to **mōra-* 'marsh, moor' (q.v.).

***marikan-** m. 'wild celery, smallage' — ON *merki* n. 'id.', OSw. *mærke* f. 'id.', EDa. *mærkæ* 'id.', OE *mer(e)ce* m. 'id.', E obs. *march*, MLG *merk* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A plant name that in view of the plant's preference for brackish marshes was probably derived from **mari-* 'sea' (q.v.) with the diminutive suffix **-kan-*. Since the Nordic forms are likely to have been borrowed from Old English or Low German, the word originally had an Ingvaemonic distribution. This is in accordance with the natural occurrence of the plant along the North Sea coast and the West Baltic. Nw. dial. *eld-merkje* m. 'willowherb, *Epilobium*' does not belong here. It developed from *eld-mjølke*, *-mjælke* 'id.' by dissimilation, cf. Elfd. *ō-mok* n. 'id.' < ON **hey-mjolk*.

***marka-** n. 'sign' — ON *mark* n. 'mark, sign; matter of importance', Far. *mark* n. 'mark, characteristics', Elfd. *mark* m. 'house mark', OE *mearc* f. 'sign, mark', E *mark*, MDu. *marc* n. 'mark, trademark', Du. *merk* n. 'id.' ⇒ **morg-o-* (IE?).

Also cf. ON *marka*, OE *mearcian*, OFri. *merkia*, OS *markon*, OHG *markōn* w.v. 'to mark' < **markōjan-* and ON *merkja* 'to notify, denote', OHG *merken*, G, Du. *merken* w.v. 'to become aware of' < **markjan-*. Possibly related to **markō-* 'boundary' (q.v.).

***markō-** f. 'boundary, region' — Go. *marka* f. 'id.', ON *mǫrk* f. 'forest', Far. *mǫrk* f. 'wood, wilderness', OE *mearc* f. 'boundary, district', OFri. *merke* f. 'id.', OS *marka* f. 'border, region', MDu. *marke* f. 'id.', OHG *marka* f. 'border, region, end', G *Marke* f. 'id.' ⇒ **morg-eh₂* (IE) — YAv. *marəza-* m. 'border, district', NP *marz* 'boundary' < **morg-o-*; Lat. *margō*, *-inis* n. 'edge, border' < **morg-on-*(?); OIr. *mruig* m. 'territory', W *brof* f. 'id.' < **mrog-i-*.

An old Indo-European term for a territorial delimitation. It is possible that the word was derived from the verb underlying Hitt. *mārki* ~ *markijanzi* 'to divide, separate, distribute; to cut up, to butcher' < **morg-ei*, **mrg-i-énti* (Kloekhorst 2008: 558-9).

***marþru-** m. 'marten' — ON *mǫrðr* m. 'id.', Nw. *mord* m. 'id.', Sw. *mård* c. 'id.', Elfd. *mard*, *marder* m. 'id.', OE *mearð* m. 'id.', WFri. *mird* c. 'id.', OHG *mardar* m. 'id.', MHG *mart*, *marder* m. 'id.', G *Marder* m. 'id.' (GM).

The dialects point to at least three different proto-forms, 1. **marþu-* (ON *mǫrður*), 2. **marþra-* (OHG *mardar*) and 3. **marþa-* (OE *mearð*, WFri. *mird*, MHG *mart*). I assume that they all developed from PGm. **marþru-* by

cross-dialectal dissimilation of the second *r* and transfer to the *a*-stems in West Germanic. This form was borrowed into Romance, cf. Fr. *martre*, and from there spread to West Germanic, Du. *marter*, E *marten*, obs. *marter*. Etymology unknown. The word has been compared to Lith. *martì* f. 'bride' in view of parallel semantic shifts from 'bride' to 'marten', cf. It. *donnola*, MoGr. $\nu\upsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\tau\sigma\alpha$ and OCS *nevěsta* (Torp 1909: 313).

***marzjan-** w.v. 'to impede' — Go. *marzjan* w.v. 'to hamper, impede, offend', OE *mierran* w.v. 'to impede; to get lost', OS *merrian* w.v. 'to disturb, annoy', ODu. *merren* w.v. 'to wait, linger', OHG *merren* w.v. 'to impede, tie up' ⇒ **mors-éie-* (IE) — Hitt. *maršant-* adj. 'deceitful, dishonest; unholy' < **mrs-ont-*, ToA *mräsā-*, ToB *märsā-* 'to forget' < **mers-*; Skt. *mṛṣyate* 'to forget' < **mrs-ie-*; Arm. *moṛanam* 'forget' < **mors-*; Lith. *miršti* (*mirštù*), Latv. *-mirst* 'id.' < **mrs-ske-*.

A causative to an unattested strong verb **mersan-* continuing a root PIE **mers-*. The Germanic meaning 'to impede, irritate, make err' can be understood more easily from Hittite 'to be deceitful' than from 'to forget', the meaning that is found in all the other IE languages. Also Far. *marra* w.v. 'to plague' < **marzōn-*.

***masjinga-(?)** m. 'brass' — OE *mæs(t)ling*, *mæslen(n)* n. 'id.', OFri. *mesken* adj. 'made of brass', MDu. *messinc*, *missinc* n. 'id.', Du. *messing* n. 'id.', MHG *messinc*, *missinc*, *möschinc* m. 'id.' (GM).

Etymology unclear. It has been suggested that the word was borrowed from Slavic (cf. Pol. *mosiqdz* < PSlav. **mosegь*), but this was rejected by Franck 1949: 425 on the basis of the attestation in Old English. It is further clear that the Germanic word is related to the derivationally more primitive MHG *mess(e)*, MDu. *mes* n. 'brass' < **masja-* and MHG *messe* f. 'lump of metal' < **masjō-*. Borrowing in the opposite direction is therefore more likely. Perhaps, the Germanic word ultimately goes back to Lat. *massa* f. 'mass', cf. ME *masse* 'chunk; mass of minerals, ingot'. For the suffix *-*inga-*, cf. Go. *skilliggs*, OE *scilling*, E *shilling*, OFri., OS *skilling*, Du. *schelling*, OHG *scilling*, G *Schilling* and OE *penning*, *pennig*, E *penny*, OS *penning*, Du. *penning*, OHG *pfenning*, *pfennic*, G *Pfennig*.

***maska-** m. 'mesh; stain(?)' — OE *masc*, *max* n. 'mesh, net, toil', E *mesh*, WFri. *mesk* c. 'id.' ⇒ **mozg-o-* (IE) — ToA *masäk*, ToB *meske** m. 'joint', Lith. *māzgas* m. 'knot', Latv. *mazgs* m. 'id.' < **mozg-o-*; Lith. *mėgzti* (*mėzga*) 'to tie (a knot), knit', Latv. *megzt* 'id.' < **mėzg-e-*.

A Germanic-Baltic and Tocharian isogloss **mozgo-*. Several related derivatives can be found in the Germanic dialects. West Germanic has a feminine **maskō(n)-*, cf. OS *maska* f. 'snare, hole', OHG *masca* f. 'mesh, loop', G *Masche* f. 'mesh'. This formation may have merged with the presumably related OS

masko m. 'stain' in MDu. *maesce* f. 'stain; mesh' and Du. *maas*. The latter two forms have been interpreted as containing a lengthened grade root **mēsk-* (Franck 1949: 407), but this must be due to contamination with **mēsōn-* 'spot, stain' (q.v.). The same two meanings 'stain' and 'mesh' are attested for OE *mæscra*, which together with the closely related ON *mōskvi* (= Far. *meska*, *meski*, *meskur?*), Nw. *moske* m. 'mesh' < **maskwan-* may go back to an old heteroclitic paradigm, nom. **mozg-ur*, gen. **mozg-uen-s*.

**masta- 1* m. 'mast, fruit of forest trees' — OE *mæst* m. 'id.', E *mast*, OHG *mast* n. 'id.', G *Mast* f. 'fattening' ⇒ **mosd-o-* (IE) — Close to OIr. *mess* m. 'acorns, tree-fruit', W *mes* pl. 'id.' < **mezd-tu-*.

Also cf. G *māsten*, Du. *vet-mesten* v.w. 'to fatten up' < **mastjan-*. It is likely that OIr. *mess* belongs here, the semantic match with *mast* being especially close: acorns and beech-nuts were used to feed pigs. On a deeper level, both words may be related to Skt. *médas-* n. 'fat, ghee(?)', marrow' < **mezd-es-* (cf. Skt. *médyati* 'to become fat' < **mezd-ie-*; YAv. *azdiia-* adj. 'well-fed, fat' < **mzd-io-*). Others have compared and **mazga-* 'marrow' (q.v.), which seems to consist of a root **most-* followed by an unknown velar element. The alternative derivation from the root **mod-* (for which see **mati-* 'food') plus an element starting in *-d-, possibly the root **dh₃-* 'to give' (Hill 2003: 186-196), is formally problematic, as **mod-dh₃-o-* should have given **massa-*.

**masta- 2* m. 'post, mast' — OE *mæst* m. 'mast', E *mast*, OS *mast* m. 'mast, pole', Du. *mast* c. 'id.', OHG *mast* m. 'stick, pole, mast', G *Mast* m. 'mast' ⇒ **mazdo-* (WEUR/NIE) — Mlr. *maide* m. 'stick' < **mazd-io-* (OIr. *matán* m. 'club' is not attested).

A Celtic-Germanic isogloss. The connection of Lat. *mālus* m. 'pole, mast' can only be maintained by reconstructing a rather far-fetched proto-form **mazd-slo-*, which is unattractive, or assuming a dialectal development of Lat. **mādus* to *mālus* (De Vaan 2008: 361). OCS *mostъ*, Ru. *most*, SCr. *mōst* m. 'bridge' was borrowed from Germanic.

**masura-* m. 'burl, growth' — ON *mōsurr* m. 'burl wood; maple', Icel. *mōsur* m. 'maple', Sw. *masur* c. 'burl wood', OS *masur* m. 'swelling', MDu. *maser* m. 'burl', OHG *masar* m. 'speckle; burl, vein (of wood)', G *Maser* f. 'id.' (GM).

The original meaning of this word was 'growth' or 'tumor', for which see **mēsłō-*. Maple wood typically has a decorative wood grain, especially in the so-called burls. As a result, the word came to be applied to the tree as a whole. The word seems to have been in association with ON *mōpurrr* m. 'maple', OE *mapulder*, *mapuldor* m./f. 'id.', which is of unknown origin.

***mati-** m. 'food' — Go. *mats* m. 'id.', ON *matr* m. 'id.', Far. *matur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *mat* m. 'id.', OE *mete* m. 'id.', E *meat*, OFri. *mete* m. 'id.', OS *meti* n. 'id.', MLG *met* n. 'pork', MDu. *met-worst* 'air-dried pork sausage', OHG *maz* n. 'food' ⇒ ***mod-i-** (IE) — Gr. μεστός adj. 'full, filled, satiated' < **med-to-*.

An old *i*-stem, the basis for the factitive Go. *matjan* 'to eat', ON *mettr* adj. 'satisfied, full' (< **matida-*), OE *mettan* w.v. 'to feed' < **matjan-*. Also note the Verner alternation in the compound **mati-sahsa-* ~ **mati-zahsa-* 'knife', cf. OHG *mezzisahs*, OE *meteseax*, OS *mezas-*, Du. *mes* vs. OHG *mezzirahs*, G *Messer* (Kluge 1883: 82). The word probably continues a PIE root **med-* 'to satiate' in view of Gr. μεστός. The link with Skt. *mándati* 'to rejoice, get intoxicated', Gr. μαδάω 'to drip, melt, be moist' and Lat. *madeō* 'to be wet' < **mh₂(-n)-d-* is erroneous (see **matjan-* 'to lap'). Lat. *mandō* 'to bite, chew' is also not related, as this verb continues an *n*-present **mt-neh₂-* (see **minpla-*) rather than **ma-n-d-* (with a *schwa secundum* and nasal infixation by Thurneysen's law). See also **masta-* 1 and **mōsa-*.

***matjan-** w.v. 'to lap' — ON *metja* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **mh₂d-ie-* (IE) — Skt. *mándati* 'to rejoice, get intoxicated', Alb. *mënd* 'to suckle, nurse' < **mh₂-n-d-* (Lubotsky 1981); Gr. μαδάω 'to drip, melt, be moist' < **mh₂d-h₂-ie-(?)*; Lat. *madeō, -ēre* 'to be wet' < **mh₂d-éh₁-*.

An IE term for 'sucking', 'lapping' or 'guzzling'. In spite of Torp 1909: 305 and Pokorny IEW: 694-5, unrelated to **mati-* 'food' (q.v.).

***maþan-** m. 'maggot, moth' — Go. *maþa* m. 'worm', OE *maða* m. 'grub, worm, maggot', OS *matho* m. 'maggot, worm', Du. *made* c. 'maggot', OHG *mado* m. 'maggot, worm', MHG *matte* f. 'moth', G *Made* m. 'maggot' (NEUR) — Ru. *motýl* m. 'maggot'.

An *n*-stem that together with **muppa/ōn-* (q.v.) split off from an ablauting paradigm nom. **maþō*, gen. **muttaz* continuing **mót-ōn*, **mt-n-ós* (Kroonen 2011a: 218-21). For the full grade, also cf. ON *maðkr*, ME *maðek*, *maggot*, *maddock*, MLG *maddike*, *meddeke* < **maþikan-*, Nw. *måre* m. 'woodworm' < **maþran-* and Nw. *mære* m. 'mite' < **maþrjan-*.

***maþla-** n. 'meeting-place' — Go. *maþl* n. 'forum, marketplace, assembly', ON *mál* n. 'speech; case', OE *mæðel* n. 'assembly, council; speech, address', OS *mahal* n. 'court, meeting; speech', OHG *mahal* n. 'court, assembly' (DRV).

An instrumental noun in **-tlo-*, derived from the zero-grade stem of **mōtan-* (q.v.). The resulting **mad-tlo-* developed into PGm. **maþla-* through a simplified form **matlo-*, and further into **mahla-* in NWGm. (cf. **stahla-* and **staþla-*).

***mauja-** adj. 'fine, pretty' — LG *moie* adj. 'pretty', MDu. *mooy* adj. 'pretty, elegant, proud, vain', Du. *mooi* adj. 'pretty, fine, beautiful' ⇒ **mouH-io-* (NEUR?).

A purely Low German and Dutch word (= Sw. *moj* adj. 'nice, fine') with no certain etymology. Perhaps related to OCS *myti* 'to wash' < **muH-* and Latv. *maût* 'to submerge, swim' < **mouH-* (Van Wijk 1918: 156). EDu. *ver-mooyen* w.v. 'to squander' (= Sw. *moja sig* 'to enjoy oneself?') could point to a more original meaning 'vain'.

***maura-** m. 'ant' — ON *maurr* m. 'id.', Nw. *maur* m. 'id.', OSw. *m̄r* m. 'id.' ⇒ **mour-o-* (IE) — Skt. *vamrá-* m. 'ant' < **uomr-o-*; YAv. *maoiri-* m. 'id.', NP *mōr* 'id.', Oss. *mælzog* / *mulzug* 'id.' < **moru-i-*; Skt. *vamrī-*, Av. *maoirī-* f. 'id.' < **uomr-ih₂-* / **moru-ih₂-*; Gr. μύρμηξ, -ηκος m. 'id.' < **morm-*; Lat. *formīca* f. 'id.' < **bʰ(o)rm-*; OIr. *moirb* f. 'id.', W *myr* 'id.' < PIE **moru-i-*; CS *mravii* f. 'id.' < **moru-ih₂-*, ORu. *morovej*, Ru. *muravěj* m. 'id.' < **moru-io-*, SCr. *mrâv* m. 'id.' < **moru-o-*; ToB *warme** 'id.' < **urm-i-*.

Also cf. the derived feminine Far. *meyra* f. 'id.', Elfd. *męra* f. 'id.' < **maurjōn-*, which is parallel to **neurjōn-* (q.v.). The word is of IE origin, but the original form is difficult to reconstruct due to cross-dialectal tabooistic distortions and metatheses (cf. Van Wijk 1914).

***mawēn-** w.v. 'to scrape' — ON *má* w.v. 'to blot or rub out, efface; to wear, make blunt', Icel. *má* w.v. 'to blur, efface', Nw. *må* w.v. 'to scrape, grate; wear' ⇒ **mHu-eh₁-* (NEUR?) — Lith. *máuti* (*máuna*, *máuju*) 'to put on, tear, pull, stab, strike, dash', Latv. *maût* 'to pull up, pull off, bridle' < **meHu-*.

I reconstruct this verb as **m̥Hu-eh₁-*. The presence of a radical laryngeal is hypothetical, but not improbable, since statives in *-eh₁-* usually take zero grade of the root. In addition, there is Baltic evidence for a root with a laryngeal. Also cf. Nw. *mugg* m./n. 'sawdust; drizzle' < **muwwa-* < **muH-o-* (with metathesis), Far. *moð* n. 'speck of dust, seed' < **mHu-to-* and ON *móða* f. 'dust' < **moHu-teh₂-* (with regular loss of **u* after PGm. **ō*).

***mawī-** f. 'girl' — Go. *mawi*, gen. *maujos* f. 'girl, maid', ON *mær*, gen. *meyjar* f. 'girl; daughter', Far. *moyggj* f. 'maid(en), virgin' (WEUR).

The feminine counterpart of **magu-* (q.v.). Cf. the ancient diminutive Go. *mawilo*, ON *meyla*, OE *mēowle* < **mawilōn-*. See also **magapi-*.

***mazga-** m. 'marrow' — ON *mergr*, gen. *mergjar* m. 'id.', Far. *mergur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *mjärg* m. 'id.' (< **mazgi-*), OE *mearh*, *mærh* n./m. 'id.', OFri. *merch* m./n. 'id.', OS *marg* n. 'id.', Du. *merg* n. 'id.', OHG *marg* n. 'id.', G *Mark* n. 'id.' ⇒ **mozgh-i/o-* (IE) — Skt. *majján-* f. 'marrow, pith' < **mozgh-en-*; YAv. *mazga-* 'marrow, brain', NP *mayz* 'brain, fat, marrow, kernel', Oss. *mağz* 'brain,

marrow', CS *mozgъ* 'marrow', Ru. *mozg* 'brain, marrow', SCr. *mōzak* 'brain' < **mozg^h-o-*; MLr. *medg*, *medc* m. 'whey', W *meidd* m. 'id.' < **mezg^h-o-*.

An ancient IE term for 'marrow' or 'brain'. The proto-form **mozg^h-o-* probably continues older **most-g^h-o-* in view of Skt. *mastṛhan-*, YAv. *mastarāyan-* m. 'brain', which was dissimilated from **most-mrg^h-en-* (Lubotsky 2008a), for which see **bragna-*.

**mēan-* s.v. 'to mow' — OE *māwan* s.v. 'to mow', E *to mow*, OFri. *miā*, *miān* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *maeyen* s./w.v. 'id.', Du. *maaien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *māen* w.v. 'id.', G *māhen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂méh₁-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *ḫamešḫa-* c. 'spring' < **h₂m(e)H-sh₂o-* (for the suffix cf. *damme/išḫā-* 'damage' < **demh₂-sh₂ó-*); Gr. ἀμᾶω 'to reap corn, cut' < **h₂mh₁-eh₂-ie-*; ἄμητος m. 'harvest' < **h₂mh₁-eh₂-to-*.

A reduplicating strong verb **mēan-*; the different glides of OE *māwan*, OHG *māen* (< **mājan*) and Du. *maaien* arose secondarily in hiatus position. See also **mēpa-*.

**medi* prep. 'with' — Go. *miþ* prep. 'id.', ON *með* prep. 'id.', OE *mid* prep. 'id.', OFri. *mith* prep. 'id.', OS *mid*, *midi*, *mith* prep. 'id.', Du. *met* prep. 'id.', OHG *mit*, *miti* prep. 'id.', G *mit* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **met-i* (IE) — Gr. μέτα, μετά adv., prep. 'in the midst, afterwards; between, with, after' < **met-m* (with an ending as in κατά prep. 'down, against'); Alb. *mjet* adv. 'between' < **met-*.

An Indo-European adverb and preposition, originally a locative in *-i* to a root noun **met-* or **med^h-*. See **medja-* 1 'middle'.

**medja-* 1 adj. 'middle' — Go. *midjis* adj. 'id.', ON *miðr* adj. 'id.', Far. *miður* adj. 'id.', OE *midde* adj. 'id.', OFri. *midde* adj. 'id.', OS *middi* adj. 'id.', OHG *mitti* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **med^h-io-* (IE) — Skt. *mādhya-* adj. 'middle', OAv. *maidīia-*, YAv. *maidīia-* adj. 'id.', Arm. *mēj* 'the middle; mid, middle', Gr. μέσος adj. '(in the) middle', Lat. *medius* adj. 'central, middle', OIr. *mide* m. 'middle', Lith. *mėdžias* m. 'forest', Latv. *mežs* m. 'wood'; OPru. *median* 'id.' < **med^h-io-*; Ru. *mežá* f. 'boundary', SCr. *měda* f. 'id.'

The Indo-European word for 'center, middle'. The *ja*-stem has a formal variant ON, Far. *miðja*, Elfd. *miða*, OHG *mitti* f. 'middle' < **medjō(n)-*. See also **meduma-*.

**medja-* 2 n. 'aim' — Icel. *mið* n. 'id.' ⇒ **met-io-* (NEUR) — Lith. *matyti* 'to look, watch' < **mot-éie-*.

The word is usually equated with **medja-* 1 'middle' (Magnússon 1989: 618), but it may alternatively be a Germanic-Baltic isogloss derived from a root **met-* 'to look'. Also cf. ON, Far. *miða* w.v. 'to aim' < **mēþjöjan-*.

***medu-** m. 'mead, alcoholic liquor made of honey and water' — ON *mjǫðr* m. 'id.', Far. *mjǫður* m. 'mead', Elfd. *myōð* m. 'honey', OE *meodo* m./n. 'mead', E *mead*, OFri. *mede* m. 'id.', MDu. *mede* m. 'id.', Du. *mede* c. 'id.', OHG *metu*, *meto*, *mito* m. 'id.', G *Meth* m. 'id.' ⇒ **med^h-u-* (IE) — CLuv. *maddu-* 'wine', HLuv. *matu-* 'id.', ToB *mit* 'honey', Skt. *mádhu-* n. 'sweet drink, honey', Gr. μέθυ n. 'intoxicating drink, wine', OIr. *mid* n./m. 'mead', MW *medd* m. 'id.', Lith. *medūs* m. 'honey', Latv. *mēdus* m. 'id.', OPru. *meddo* 'id.', OCS *medъ* m. 'id.', Ru. *mēd* 'honey, mead', SCr. *mēd* 'honey'.

The PIE word for 'honey, mead'. In Germanic, the default word for 'honey' was **hunanga-* (q.v.).

***meduma-** comp. 'middle, midmost' — Go. *miduma* f. 'middle', OE *medume*, *medeme*, *meodume* adj. 'moderate, common', OHG *metemo* comp. 'middle(most)' ⇒ **med^h-mh₂-eh₂-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *madhyamá-* (with analogical -y-), YAv. *maðama-* adj. 'middle, midmost'.

The original comparative to **medja-* 1 'middle'. Also cf. the derived Go. *miduma* f. 'middle', ON *mjǫðm* f. 'waist', Far. *mjødñ*, Elfd. *myōrm* f. 'hip' < **medumō-*.

***mēga-** m. 'son-in-law' — Go. *megs* m. 'id.', ON *mágr* m. 'son-in-law; brother-in-law', Far. *mágur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *mǫg* m. 'id.', OE *mæg* m. 'relative', OFri. *mēch* m. 'id.', OS *māg* m. 'id.', Du. obs. *maag* c. 'id.', OHG *māg* m. 'id.' (DRV?).

A *vřddhi*-formation to **magu-* (q.v.). It was probably created in analogy to the proportion of **swehra(n)-* : **swēgura-* (q.v.).

***mekan-** s.v. 'to hinder' — MHG *ver-mechen* s.v. 'to delay, hinder, weaken' (GM).

An obscure strong verb without any intra- or extra-Germanic comparanda.

***mekila-** adj. 'large, great; much' — Go. *mikils* adj. 'id.', ON *mikill* adj. 'id.', Far. *mikil* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *mikkel* adj. 'id.', OE *micel* adj. 'id.', OS *mikil* adj. 'id.', MDu. *mekel* adj. 'id.', OHG *mihhil* adj. 'id.', MHG *micel* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **meǵ-el-* (IE) — Hitt. *mēkk-* adj. 'much, many, numerous', ToA *māk*, ToB *māka* adv./indecl. adj. 'much', Gr. μέγας adj. 'great, big, large', Arm. *mec* adj. 'great, big, large', adv. 'much', Alb. *madh* adj. 'big' < **meǵ-h₂-*; Lat. *magnus* adj. 'great, big, large' < **mg-no-* (with *schwa secundum*); Mlr. *maige* adj. 'great' < **meǵ-io-* (with the regular change of Irish -*ǵ-* to -*aǵ-*).

Unlike the other IE languages, Germanic added a suffix *-*ila-* (< *-*eli-*?) to the root **meǵ-*. It is unclear whether this happened on the basis of analogy with **litila-* 'small' (q.v.) or *vice versa*, but the suffixation has a clear parallel in Gr. μέγας, f. μεγάλη adj. 'great, big, large' and the semantically comparable Lith. *didelis* (beside *dìdis*) adj. 'big'. An entirely different formation is

represented by Skt. *mahānt-* adj. 'great, big, extensive, powerful', YAv. *mazānt-* adj. 'big, comprehensive, spacious' < **meǵ-eh₂-ont-* and Lat. *ingēns, -entis* adj. 'huge', Gr. ἄγαν adv. 'much, too much' < **mǵ-h₂-(e)nt-*. Note that the PNGm. adverb **meku*, cf. ON *mjǫk*, Icel. *mjǫg* adv. 'much', Elfd. *mjog* adj. 'rather', was created in analogy to **felu-* ~ **fulu-*, cf. ON *fjǫl-* 'many'.

**mēla- 1* n. 'point in time' — Go. *mel* n. 'season, point in time, period of time', ON *mál* n. 'time; meal', OE *mǣl* n. 'moment; meal', E *meal*, MDu. *mael* n. 'point in time', Du. *maal* n. 'meal; time', OHG *māl* n. 'point (in time), spot; meal', G *Mal* n. 'time', *Mahl* n. 'meal' (with unetymological orthographical disambiguation) (IE).

Of disputed origin: some assume that the word is identical to **mēla-* 'measure' (see **mēla- 3*), but it is also possible to start from a meaning 'spot' or 'point', for which see **mēla- 2*.

**mēla- 2* n. 'spot, mark' — ON *mál* n. 'goal', OE *mǣl* n. 'mark', E *mole*, MDu. *mael* n. 'sign, mark, stigma', OHG *māl* n. 'spot', G *Mal* n. 'mark' ⇒ **mēlh₂-o-* (IE?) — Skt. *mála-* n. 'dirt' < **molh₂-o-*; Gr. μέλας adj. 'dark, black' < **melh₂-n-*; Lith. *mėlas* adj. 'blue', Latv. *mēļš* adj. 'dark blue, violet' < **mēlh₂-o-*.

Etymology uncertain. The word has been connected with Gr. μέλας and Lith. *mėlas* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 720-1). It is alternatively possible to equate it with **mēla- 1* 'point' and **mēla- 3* 'measure'; the meaning 'mark' may then be used to bridge the semantic gap between these potential cognates. Also cf. ON *mála* w.v. 'to paint' < **mēlōjan-*.

**mēla- 3* n. 'measure, amount' — Go. *mela* m. 'bushel' (< **mēlan-*), ON *mál* n. 'measure', OE *mǣl* n. 'measure', ODu. *māl* 'jar, vase' ⇒ **meh₁-lo-* (IE) — OCS *měra* f. 'measure', Ru. *méra* 'id.', SCR. *mjēra* f. 'measure, weight' < **meh₁-reh₂-*.

Derived from the PIE root **meh₁-* 'to measure', cf. **mēpi-*. Also cf. ON *mællir*, OE *mēle* m. 'cup, bowl, basin' < **mēlja-*, for which cf. ON *mæla* w.v. 'to measure' < **mēljan-*.

melda-* adj. 'pleasant, mild' — Go. *un-milds adj. 'unloving', ON *mildr* adj. 'merciful, generous', Far. *mildur* adj. 'mild, gentle, pleasant', OE *milde* adj. 'friendly, merciful', E *mild*, OFri. *milde* adj. 'merciful, gracious', OS *mildi* adj. 'kind', Du. *mild* adj. 'mild, benign', OHG *milti* adj. 'merciful, meek', G *milt* adj. 'lenient, mild' ⇒ **melh₂-tó-* (IE) — Skt. *mlātá-* adj. 'soft' < **mleh₂-to-*; OIr. *mláith* adj. 'tender, soft' < **mlh₂-ti-*.

A *to*-formation created to the PIE root **melh₂-*, which is also supported by the stative **mulwēn-* 'to soften' (q.v.). Unrelated to OCS *mladъ* adj. 'young' < **mold-o-* and OIr. *mell* adj. 'pleasant' < **meld-o-* (for which see **multōjan-*). Problematic, too, is the link with Gr. μαλθακός adj. 'weak, tender, soft, mild'

(cf. Skt. *márdhati* 'to neglect, abandon', OAv. *marədaiti* 'to ignore, neglect?'), as the regular outcome of **mldh-* would be **βλαθ- in Greek (Beekes 2010: 897-8).

***melha-** ~ ***melga-** m. 'sand bank' — ON *melr* m. 'sand bank', Elfd. *mjåg* m. 'steep sandy river-bank' (GM).

An *e*-grade formation closely related to Icel. *mól* f. 'gravel, pebbles', Far. *møl* f. 'beach covered with pebbles; moraine gravel' < **malhō-*, for which also cf. the derived Nw. dial. *mjele* m. 'fine sand' < **melhan-*. The Elfdalian form developed from a Verner variant **melga-*, ON **mjalgr*.

***melhman-** m. 'cloud' — Go. *milhma* m. 'id.' ⇒ **mélk-mon-* (NEUR) — Lith. *milšti*, *milšti-s* 'to become overcast' < **mlk-ske-*; Ru. dial. *molost'* 'bad weather' < **molċ-ti-*.

An *mn*-stem created to a lost verbal root **melh-*, continuing a Germanic-Balto-Slavic isogloss **melk-* (Fraenkel 1965: 453). The zero grade of the same root is found in OSw. *moln*, *molen*, Elfd. *muoln* n. 'cloud' < **mulhna-*, whence OSw. *molna* w.v. 'to become overcast'. Possibly, both formations split off from an ablauting paradigm, nom. **melhmō*, gen. **mulhnaz* < **mélk-mōn*, **mlk-n-ós* (with dissimilation of the *m* in the latter form). The genitive must then have become barytone at an early stage, as oxytone **mlk-nó-* would have developed into Pre-Gm. **mulkka-* > PGM. **mulka-* under Kluge's law.

***melip-** n. 'honey' — Go. *milip* n. 'id.' ⇒ **meli-t-* (IE) — Hitt. *milit* 'honey', Gr. μέλι, -ιτος n. 'id.', Arm. *metr* 'id.', Alb. *mjaltē* 'id.', Lat. *mel* n. 'id.', OIr. *mil* < **meli-t-*; Gr. βλίττω 'to cut out a honeycomb' < **mlit-ie-*; Alb. *ëmbël* | *ãmbël* adj. 'sweet, mild' < **ml-o*(?).

One of the PIE words for 'honey', cf. **medu-* and **hunanga-*. The original paradigm had ablaut, nom. **mélit*, gen. **mlit-ós*. If the derivation of Alb. *ëmbël* | *ãmbël* from **ml-o-* is correct, it would prove that **mel-it* has an *it*-suffix. Within Germanic, further cf. OE *mildēaw*, E *mildew*, OS *milidou*, Du. *meeldauw*, OHG *militou*, G *Mehltau* 'honey-dew' < **mili-dawwō-* and OE *milisc* adj. 'sweet' < **miliska-*.

***meltan-** s.v. 'to dissolve, be digested' — Icel. *moltinn* adj. 'soft, half-dissolved', Far. *moltin* adj. 'not quite fresh, slightly decomposed', OE *meltan* s.v. 'to melt, dissolve', E *to melt*, MDu. *melten* s.v. 'to malt' ⇒ **méld-e-* (IE) — Skt. *márdati* 'to crush' < **méld-e-*.

See also **malta-*, **maltjan-* (for the semantic gap between 'to crush' and 'to be soft') and **multōjan-*. Unrelated to **smeltan-* 'to melt, smelt'.

***meltja-** n. 'milt, spleen' — ON *milti* n. 'id.', Far. *milt(i)* n. 'id.', Nw. *milte* n. 'id.', OSw. *milter* m. 'id.', OE *milte* f. 'id.', E *milt*, OFri. *milte* f. 'id.', MLG *milte* f. 'id.', MDu. *milt(e)*, *melte* f. 'id.', Du. *milt* c. 'id.', OHG *milzi* n. 'id.', MHG *milze* n. 'id.', G *Milz* f. 'id.' (IE).

The word is likely to be related to **meluk-* 'milk' (q.v.), cf. Far. *mjálki* m. 'milt, soft roe, fish semen' < **melkan-*, and has accordingly been reconstructed as **melhtja-* (quasi PIE **h₂melǵ-t-io-*), which may be a collective formation to ON *mjǫlt* f. 'milking' < **melhtu-*. Apparently, the milt, i.e. the testes of male fish, was named after the milky substance that it produces, and later came into use for the spleen and other soft parts of the body, cf. Nw. dial. *hand-milte* n. 'inside of the lower arm' and Nw. dial. *molke* m. 'muscle' < **mulht-kan-*. Also cf. ON *mjaliti*, Nw. *mjelte* m. 'milt' < **melhtan-* and Elfd. *mjälta* n. 'id.' < **melhtōn-*.

***meluk-** f. 'milk' — Go. *miluks* f. 'id.', ON *mjǫlk*, gen. *mjǫlkr* f. 'id.', Icel. *mjólk* f. 'id.', Far. *mjólk* f. 'id.', Elfd. *mjok* f. 'id.', OE *meoloc*, *meolc* f. 'id.', E *milk*, OFri. *melok* f. 'id.', OS *miluk* f. 'id.', MDu. *melc*, *mellic*, *meelc* f. 'id.', Du. *melk* m. 'id.', OHG *miluh* f. 'id.', G *Milch* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂melǵ-* (IE).

An archaic root noun derived from the strong verb **mel(u)kan-* (q.v.). Note that the Old Norse form was *mjǫlk* rather than the often cited *mjolk*: *-jǫ-* is the regular outcome of *u*-breaking of *e*. The confusion between *o* and *ǫ* results from the later merger of these two vowels when they were lengthened before *-l-* + velar or labial, cf. Icel. *tólg* f. 'tallow' < **tǫlg* < ON **tǫlg* < **talǵō-*. As for the origin of the form **meluk-*, the *u* of the second syllable is unexpected and has not yet received a satisfactory explanation. Szemerényi 1992: 1125 proposed contamination of the full- and zero-grade in an ablauting paradigm **melk-z*, gen. **mulk-iz*, but this leaves the *Schwebeablaut* unexplained. It is not likely either that the *u* represents a schwa that arose between the *l* and the *k* in the nom. **melk-z* (Bammesberger 1990: 196-7), as this solution fails to explain why the same did not happen in e.g. **alh-* 'temple' (on the latter, see Kümmel 2004). Perhaps the *-u-* rather came about in the aforementioned strong verb **mel(u)kan-*.

***meluka-** 'giving milk' — ON *mjǫlkr* adj. 'id.', OE *meolc* adj. 'id.', OHG *melch* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from **mel(u)kan-* (q.v.).

***mel(u)kan-** s.v. 'to milk' — OE *melcan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *melka* s.v. 'id.', Du. *melken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *melkan* s.v. 'id.', G *melken* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂melǵ-* (IE) — Gr. ἀμέλω 'to milk', Alb. *mjel* 'id.', Lat. *mulgeō* 'id.', OIr. *mligid* 'id.', RuCS *mlěsti* (*mlъzu*) 'to bring down, dislodge', SCr. *mŭsti* 'id.', Lith. *mélžti* (*mélžiu*) 'id.' < **h₂melǵ-*/**h₂mlǵ-*.

A strong verb related to **meluka-*, **mulkna-*, **mulki-* and **mulkōn-* (q.v.). MHG has both *melken* and *melchen*, the latter pointing to **melVkan-*. This may be **melukan-*, a form influenced by **meluk-*. Since, however, the *u* of the noun has no clear explanation, it is more likely that it arose in the verb itself. The PIE paradigm was athematic, 3sg. **h₂mélǵ-ti*, 3pl. **h₂mlǵ-énti*, which would give PGM. **melhti*, **mulkinþi*. Perhaps this irregular paradigm gave rise to a contaminated root **melulk-* that later was dissimilated to **meluk-*. Another possibility is to assume a similar dissimilation in an originally reduplicated present **mel-mulkan-* < **h₂mel-h₂mlǵ-e-*.

**melwa-* n. 'meal, flour' — ON *mjǫl* n. 'id.', Far. *mjǫl* n. 'id.', Elfd. *myōl* n. 'id.', OE *melo*, *melu* n. 'id.', E *meal*, OFri. *mele* n. 'id.', OS *melo* n. 'id.', Du. *meel* n. 'id.', OHG *melo* n. 'id.', G *Mehl* n. 'id.' ⇒ **melh₁-uo-* (DRV).

A *wa*-stem derived from the strong verb **malan-* (q.v.). For the suffix, cf. **smerwa-*.

**mēnan-* m. 'moon' — Go. *mena* m. 'id.', ON *máni* m. 'id.', Far. *máni* m. 'moon; month', OE *mōna* m. 'moon', E *moon*, OFri. *mōna* m. 'moon; month', OS *māno* m. 'moon', Du. *maan* c. 'id.', OHG *māno* m. 'id.', G *Mond* m. 'id.' ⇒ **meh₁n-os-* (IE) — ToA *mañ*, ToB *meñe* m. 'moon, month' < **meh₁n(-ēn)-*; Skt. *mās-* m. 'moon, month', OAv. *mā* 'moon', YAv. *mā*, gen. *māñhō* 'id.' (also thematicized *māñha-* m. 'moon, month'), Gr. μήν m. 'month, moon-cycle', Lat. *mēnsis* m. 'month', OIr. *mí* m./f. 'id.', MW *mis* m. 'id.' < **meh₁n-s-*; Lith. *mėnuo*, gen. *mėnesio* m. 'moon, month', Latv. *mēness* m. 'moon' < **meh₁n-os-*; OPru. *menig* 'id.'; OCS *měsęcь* 'moon, month', Ru. *měsjac* 'month', SCr. *mjěsęc* 'month, moon' < **meh₁ns-nk-o-*; Alb. *muaj* / *muej* m. 'month' < **meh₁n-*; Arm. *amis* 'id.' (with analogical *a-* after *am* 'year', *awr* 'day', *arew* 'sun' and *ast* 'star', Winter 1965: 101).

Most IE languages point to a stem **meh₁n-s-*, but Lith. *mėnuo*, obl. *menes* and perhaps also PGM. **mēnan-* point to an amphikinetic *s*-stem **méh₁n-ōs*, **meh₁n-s-ós*. The Germanic *n*-stem is considered to have arisen secondarily on the basis of the nom. **mēnō*, which may regularly continue **meh₁n-ōs* or **meh₁n-ōt*. The latter possibility is usually preferred in view of PGM. **mēnōþ-* 'month' (q.v.), which may have split off from an original paradigm **meh₁n-ōt*, **meh₁n-t-ós*. The *t*-suffix is only found in Germanic, however. Note that the dental of G *Mond* 'moon' is late, i.e. secondary.

**mēnōþ-* m. 'month' — Go. *menōþs* m. 'id.', ON *mánaðr* m. 'id.', Icel. *mánaður* m. 'id.', Far. *mánaður* m. 'id.', OE *mōnað* m. 'id.', E *month*, OFri. *mōnath* m. 'id.', Du. *maand* c. 'id.', OHG *mānōd* m. 'id.', G *Monat* m. 'id.' ⇒ **meh₁n-ot-* (IE).

A uniquely Germanic *t*-stem corresponding to the PIE *s*-stem **meh₁n-os-* 'moon; month', for which see **mēnan-*.

***mēri-** adj. 'famous' — Go. *waila-mers* adj. 'with a good reputation', ON *mærr* adj. 'famous, excellent; bright, shining', OE *mære* adj. 'excellent', OS *māri* adj. 'bright, known, famous, excellent', OHG *māri* adj. 'id.', MHG *mære* adj. 'shining; famous' ⇒ **mēr-i-* (EUR?).

A *vr̥ddhi*-gerundive to a further unattested strong verb **meran-*, cf. Icel. *merla* w.v. 'to shine' < **marilōn-* (the frequently adduced OE (*ā*)-*merian* w.v. 'to purify' is derived from *mere* 'pure', which itself is a loanword from Lat. *merus* 'id.'). The meaning of the word seems to have shifted from 'shining' to 'brilliant' and 'illustrious', which allows for the connection with Gr. *μαρμαίρω* 'to flash, sparkle' < **mr-mr-ie-* and the aforementioned Lat. *merus*. No further etymology. The adjective occurs as a second member of composite proper nouns, and has therefore been compared to the similar onomastic elements in Celtic and Slavic, cf. Gaul *-marus* and OCS *-měrь*. PCelt. **māro-* is formally dissimilar, however, and Slav. *-měrь* may have been borrowed from Germanic.

***mērjan-** w.v. 'to make illustrious' — Go. *merjan* w.v. 'to announce', ON *mæra* w.v. 'to praise', OE *mæran* w.v. 'to make known, celebrate, declare', OHG *mārren* w.v. 'to make known', MHG *mæren* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The factitive to **mēri-* (q.v.). It in turn gave rise to the pan-Gm. formation Go. *meriþa* f. 'rumor', ON *mærð* f. 'fame, glory', OE *mærþu* f. 'id.', OS *māritha* f. 'id.', OHG *mārida* f. 'id.' < **mēriþō-*.

***merkwu-** adj. 'dark' — ON *myrkr* adj. 'id.', Far. *myrkur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *mörk* adj. 'id.', OE *mierce* adj. 'id.', OS *mirki* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **merg^w-u-* (IE) — Hitt. *Markuaja-ja-* pl. 'deities in the depth of the earth', CLuv. *maruai-* adj. 'black, dark' < **m(o)rg^w-oi-*; Lith. *mirgėti* (*mirgu*), Latv. *miřdzēt* 'to twinkle' < **mrg^w-eh₁-*; Ru. *morgát* 'to blink, wink', Cz. dial. *mrgat* 'to move, wave, watch gloomily' < **mrg^w-eh₂-*; Alb. *mjergullē* f. 'nebula' < **merg^w-l-eh₂-*.

A *u*-stem (remodeled into a WGM. *ja*-stem) derived from the PIE root **merg^w-*. Compare the formally and semantically similar **dinkwa-*.

***mēslo-** f. 'growth' — OE *masele* f. 'rash', E *measles*, MLG *masele*, *massele* f. 'rash, blister', MDu. *masel* f. 'stain', EDu. *maselen*, *maseren* pl. 'measles', Du. *mazelen* pl. 'id.', OHG *masala* f. 'inflammation', MHG *masel(e)* f. 'swelling, growth', G *Masern* (DRV).

A diminutive of **mēsōn-* (q.v.). The appurtenance of OHG *masala* f. 'linen-weaver's starch' is uncertain: it may have been borrowed from Slavic **masla* 'butter' in the sense of 'paste'.

***mēsōn-** f. 'spot, scar' — MLG *māse* f. 'stain, scar', MDu. *mase* f. 'mud, dirt', EDu. *maese* 'stain', OHG *māsa* f. 'id.', MHG *māse* f. 'spot; scar', G Swi. (App.) *mōsə* m. 'spot' (< **mēsan-*) (GM).

Probably related to **masura*- 'burl; maple'. See also **mēslō*-.

**metan*- s.v. 'to measure, evaluate' — Go. *mitan* s.v. 'to measure', ON *meta* s.v. 'to evaluate', Far. *meta* w.v. 'to estimate; to appreciate', OE *metan* s.v. 'to measure', OFri. *meta* s.v. 'id.', WFri. *mjitte* s.v. 'id.', ODu. *metan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *meten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *mezzan* s.v. 'to measure, estimate, compare', G *messen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **méd-e-* (IE) — Gr. μήδομαι 'to deliberate, estimate, contrive, decide', Lat. *medeor* 'to heal, cure' (< 'to diagnose?'), OIr. *midithir*, MW *meddu* 'to possess, rule' < **mēd-e-*; Arm. *mit-k* 'mind, intelligence' < **mēd*-.

An inherited verb that shows both the meanings 'to measure' and 'to estimate' across the IE different languages. In view of the deponents Gr. μήδομαι, Lat. *medeor* and OIr. *midithir*, it is likely that the latter meaning arose in reflexive use, viz. "to measure for oneself". On a deeper, Pre-IE level, the root **med-* probably gave rise to the synonymous **meh*₁-, for which cf. **mēnan*-, **mēla*- 3 and **mēpi*-. See further **metōjan*-.

**mēti*- adj. 'estimable' — ON *mætr* adj. 'valuable, excellent', OE *ge-mæte* adj. 'moderate; low', MDu. *ge-mate* adj. 'moderate; mediocre', OHG *māzi* adj. 'moderate', MHG *ge-mæze* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A *vřdधि*-gerundive to the strong verb **metan*- (q.v.). The original meaning was "estimable", which can easily be retrieved from the semantics of the given forms.

**metōjan*- w.v. 'to evaluate' — Go. *miton* w.v. 'to evaluate, think over, argue', OE *metian* w.v. 'to assign due measure; to moderate', OHG *mezzōn* w.v. 'to moderate' (DRV).

A verb derived from a noun **meta*- 'evaluation', for which see **metan*-. Also cf. the derived *tu*-stem ON *mjōtuðr* m. 'fate', OE *meted* m. 'id.', OS *metod* m. 'god' < **metōdu*-.

**mēpa*- n. 'mowing, mown grass' — OE *mæð* n. 'id.', OFri. *-mēth* n. 'id.', OHG *ā-mād* n. 'aftermath', G *Mahd* f. 'mown grass' ⇒ **h₂méh₁-to-* (DRV).

A *to*-stem created to the strong verb **mēan*- (q.v.). Also cf. OE *mæd*, E *meadow*, OFri. *mēde*, ODu. *māda* f. 'pasture, meadow' < **mēdwō*- < **h₂meh₁-tueh₂-* and MHG *mate*, *matte*, G *Matte* f. 'id.' < **madwō*- < **h₂mĥ₁-tueh₂-*. In all likelihood, both of the latter two formations split off from an ablauting paradigm, nom. **h₂méh₁-tuh₂*, gen. **h₂mĥ₁-tuéh₂-s*.

**mēpi*- f. 'measure' — OE *mæð* f. 'id.' ⇒ **méh₁-ti-* (IE) — Skt. *mímīte* 'to measure', OAv. *fra-mīmaθā* 2pl.pres.subj. 'to arrange, ordain' < **-mi-mh₁-*; Skt. *á-sa-māti*- adj. 'unparalleled' < **meh₁-ti-*; Alb. *mot* m. 'period of time, year, weather' < **meh₁-ti-*; Gr. μέτρον n. 'measure, goal; metre' < **mh₁-tro-*.

A *ti*-stem created to the root **meh*₁-, for which cf. **mēla* 3-.

***meuka-** ~ ***mūka-** adj. 'weak' — Go. *muka-modei* f. 'meekness', ON *mjúkr* adj. 'weak, soft', Far. *mjúkur* adj. 'soft; supple', MDu. *muyck* adj. 'soft, mellow', G Swi. *mūch* adj. 'timid' (WEUR) — OIr. *mocht* adj. 'soft, tender', W *mwyth* adj. 'soft, sleek; tender' < *(H)mú^(k)-to-.

The vacillation between ***meuka-** and ***mūka-** points to derivation from a strong verb of the second class, where such alternations are typical. This verb is substantiated by the causative OSw. *mōkia*, Nw. *møykja* w.v. 'to make soft' < **maukjan-*, whence Du. *moker*, LG *möker* 'sledge-hammer' < **maukarja-* (cf. Fi. *moukari*) and probably also EDu. *moocke*, *mooock-sack* 'animal stomach'. The root ***meuk-** ~ ***mūk-** may be secondary for ***meuh-** in view of ON *móa* w.v. 'to digest', Far. *mógva-st* w.v. 'to become weak, diminish', Nw. dial. *moa* w.v. 'to soften by kneading or pounding; to chew' < **muhōn-*. The root-final ***k** must then represent a shortened geminate that may have spread from a lost iterative **muk(k)ōn-* < *(H)mu^(k)-néh₂-.

***meurja-** n. 'chickweed' — WFri. *mier(e)* c. 'id.', WPhal. *mîr* m., *mîre* f. 'id.', MDu. *miere*, *mure* f. 'id.', EDu. *muer(-kruyd)* 'id.', Du. *muur* c./n. 'id.', G *Stern-miere* f. 'id.' (GM).

A Germanic word. On the basis of OFr. *morun*, Fr. *mouron* 'chickweed', it is possible to reconstruct a form ODu. **mūr*, but the root vocalism does not match the expected outcome of PGm. **eu*, i.e. ODu. *-ie-* or *-iu-*. No further etymology. For another word for 'chickweed', see **arfan-*(?).

***meurjōn-** f. 'ant' — Go. Crim. *meura* 'id.', OSw. *mýra* f. 'id.', Sw. *myra* c. 'id.', Da. *myre* c. 'id.', ME *mîre* 'id.', E *pis-mire*, MDu. *miere* f. 'id.', Du. *mier* c. 'id.' ⇒ **meur-ieh₂-* (IE).

An NWGm. formation in ablaut relation to the more restricted, though derivationally more primitive **maura-* 'ant' (q.v.). The *e*-grade is also found in Lith. *mervà* f. 'gadfly' < **meru-eh₂-*.

***meusa-** n. 'moss' — OE *mēos* m./n. 'moss', MDu. *mies* n.(?) 'id.', OHG *mios* m./n. 'id.', G obs. *Mies* m./n. 'id.' ⇒ **meusa-* (EUR).

A full-grade formation closely related to **musa(n)-* (q.v.) with the same meaning. The full grade is also found in ON *mýrr* f. 'swamp' < **meuzī-* < **meus-ih₂-*.

***mīgan-** s.v. 'to pass water (usually of animals)' — ON *míga* s.v. 'id.', Far. *míga* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *maiga* s.v. 'id.', OE *mīgan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *migen* s.v. 'id.', Du. dial. *miegen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃méiǵ^h-e-* (IE) — Skt. *méhati* 'to urinate', YAv. *maēzanti* 3pl.pres. 'id.', Gr. *ομίχω* 'id.' < **h₃méiǵ^h-e-*; Arm. *mizem* 'id.'; Lat. *meiō*, *-ere* 'id.', SCr. *mīžati* 'id.' < **h₃méiǵ^h-ie-*; ToB *mišo* m. 'urine' < **h₃m(e)ǵ^h-ieh₂-*.

An inherited strong verb. See also **miggōn-* and **mihstu-*.

***miggōn-** w.v. 'to drizzle' — Du. *miggelen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃migh^h-néh₂-* (IE?) — Lat. *mingō, -ere* 'to urinate' < **h₃migh^h-néh₂-*.

An iterative to the strong verb **mīgan-* (q.v.). The attestation is late, but in view of Lat. *mingō*, which likewise can have developed from **migh^h-neh₂-* (under Thurneysen's law), it is possible to reconstruct an *n*-present 3sg. **h₃migh^h-néh₂-ti*, 3pl. **h₃migh^h-nh₂-énti*.

***mihstu-** m. 'dung, manure' — Go. *maihstus* m. 'id.', MDu. *mest* m./n. 'id.', Du. *mest* c. 'id.', OHG *mist* m. 'id.', G *Mist* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *tu*-stem apparently created to the more primary OE *meox* n., WFri. *mjuks* c., EFri. *mjuks* m., OS *mesk* n., MDu. *mes* m./n. 'dung' < **mihsa-* < **h₃migh^h-so-*. See **mīgan-*.

***mimza-** n. 'meat' — Go. *mimz, mims* n. 'meat' ⇒ **mēms-ó-* (IE) — ToB *mīsa* f.pl. 'meat, flesh', Skt. *māṃsá-* n. 'meat', YAv. *māṅhəm* 'meat, board', Arm. *mīs* 'flesh, meat', Lat. *mēnsa* f. 'table', Alb. *mish* m./n. 'meat', OCS *męso*, Ru. *mjásó*; SCR. *mēso*, Lith. *mėsà* f. 'flesh, meat'; OPru. *mensā* 'meat', Lith. *mėsà* f. 'flesh, meat', Latv. *mīesa* f. 'id.'

An old PIE word for '(sacrificial?) meat'. Related to Go. *mammo* f. 'flesh' < **mammōn-*, which continues either 1. **mamzōn-* with assimilation of *-mz-* to **-mm-*, or 2. **ma(m)z-mōn-* with the well-attested change of *-zm-* to **-mm-*. For a similar issue, cf. **kramma-* 'moist' < **g^wroms-(m)ó-*.

***mīna-** pron. 'my' — Go. *meins* pron. 'id.', ON *minn* pron. 'id.', Far. *mín* pron. 'id.', Efd. *maǰ* adj. 'id.', OE *mīn* pron. 'id.', E *my*, OFri. *mīn* pron. 'id.', OS *mīn* pron. 'id.', Du. *mijn* pron. 'id.', OHG *mīn* pron. 'id.', G *mein* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁meino-*.

The possessive pronoun pertaining to **eka* 'I' (q.v.). See also **βīna-* and **sīna-*.

***minna-** adj. 'small' — OE *minn* adj. 'small', Du. *min* adj. 'small, slight' ⇒ **mi-nu-o-* (IE) — Skt. *mināti* 'to damage, diminish, violate' < **mi-n-eh₂-*; Gr. μινύθω 'to lessen, fade away', Lat. *minuō, -ere* 'to diminish' < **mi-nu-*.

An adjective derived from a *nu*-present created to the root **meiH-*, cf. Skt. *mīyate* 'to disappear' < **miH-ie-*.

***minniz** comp. 'less' — Go. *mins* comp. 'id.', ON *minnr, miðr* comp. 'id.', Far. *miður* adv. 'worse', OFri. *minn* comp. 'id.', OS *min* comp. 'less', OHG *min* comp. 'id.' ⇒ **mi-n-u-is* (IE) — Skt. *mināti* 'to damage, diminish' < **mi-n-éh₂-*; Gr. μείων comp. 'smaller' < **meiH-ion-*; OCS *mъnii* comp. 'smaller, lesser, younger' < **minH-ion-*.

The adverbial comparative pertaining to **lītila-* ~ **luttīla-*. Related to **minna-* (q.v.) and - on a deeper level - to **maiwa-* 1.

***minþla-** m. 'bit of a bridle' — ON *mél, mīl* n.pl. 'id.', Icel. *mél* n. 'id.', Far. *meil* f. 'id.' (with unexplained *ei* instead of *æ*), Nw. *mel* n. 'id.', OSw. *mīl* f. 'id.', OE *mīðl, mīdl* n. 'id.', ME *mīld* 'id.', OHG *mindil* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ment-tlo-* (DRV).

A formation created to the root **ment-* 'to chew' (cf. **munþa-* 'mouth'), with the instrumental *tlo-* suffix. ON *mél, mīl* arose from an intermediate form **minnla-* with regular loss of the *n* before *l*.

***miskan-** s.v.(?) 'to mix' — OE *miscian* w.v. 'id.', E *to mix*, MDu. *mischen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *miscan, miscen* w.v. 'id.', G *mischen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **miǵ-ske-* (IE) — Gr. *μίσγω* 'to mix, bring together', Lat. *miscēō* 'to mix, blend' < **miǵ-ske-*; Skt. *mekṣáyati* 'to mingle, stir', OCS *měsiti* 'to mix', Ru. *mesít'* (*mešú*) 'to knead', SCr. *mijěsiti* 'id.', Lith. *maišýti* 'to mix', Latv. *māisīt* 'id.' < **moiǵ-sk-éie-*; OIr. *mesc* adj. 'confused' < **miǵ-sko-* (whence OIr. *mescaid* 'to mix' < **miǵ-sk-eh₂-ie-*).

The continuant of an IE inchoative verb in **-ske-*. The verb may originally have been strong, cf. **waskan-* 'to wash' < **uod-ske-*.

***mītōn-** f. 'mite' — Nw. *mit* m. 'id.', OE *mīte* f. 'id.', E *mite*, MDu. *mite* f. 'id.', Du. *mijt* c. 'id.', OHG *mīza* f. 'mosquito' (DRV?).

A formation that in view of Nw. *meta* 'to gnaw' and *mita* 'to prick' (see **mittōn-*) is likely to have been derived from the verbal cluster of **maitan-* 'to cut' (q.v.). The comparison with Gr. *μίδαξ* m. 'destructive insect in beans', for which see **amaitjō-*, is less attractive.

***mittōn-** w.v. 'to cut' — Nw. *mita* w.v. 'to perforate, prick, sting', MHG *metzen* w.v. 'to cut', G Pal. *metzen* w.v. 'to slaughter, butcher' (IE).

The iterative to **maitan-* (q.v.).

***mizdō(n)-** f. 'reward' — Go. *mizdo* f. 'id.', OE *mēd, meord* f. 'id.', E *meed*, OFri. *mēde* f. 'id.', OS *mēda* f. 'id.', MDu. *miede* f. 'id.', OHG *miata* f. 'id.', G *Miete* f. 'rent' ⇒ **misd^h-eh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *mīḍhá-* n. 'battle, booty, prize, profit', Av. *mīžda-* n. 'reward, prize', NP *muzd* 'reward, payment', Oss. *myzd / mizd* 'reward', Gr. *μισθός* m. 'hire, pay, wages, reward, daily wages', OCS *mъzda* f. 'payment, salary, fee, gift', Ru. obs. *mzda* f. 'recompense, payment', SCr. *màzda* f. 'recompense, payment, pay, revenge, punishment' < PIE **misd^h-o/eh₂-*.

An IE compound of the root **mi(s)-* 'to exchange (gifts)' and **d^hh₁-* 'to put'. The PGm. form **mizdō-* developed into WGm. **miadō-* (**mē²dō-*) due to (sporadic) loss of *z* before dentals, which is the source of the *r*-less forms OS *mēda, mieda*, OFri. *mēde, mīde*, OHG *miata*. The dialectal distribution of *z*-loss is rather patchy, however, cf. OS *līnon* 'to learn' vs. OHG *lernōn* < **liznōn-*, and Old English preserved a (dialectally dependent?) doublet *mēd : meord*.

***mōder-** f. 'mother' — ON *móðir* f. 'id.', Far. *móðir* f. 'id.', OE *mōdor* f. 'id.', E *mother*, OFri. *mōder* f. 'id.', OS *mōdar* f. 'id.', Du. *moeder* c. 'id.', OHG *muoter* f. 'id.', G *Mutter* f. 'id.' ⇒ **meh₂-tér-* (IE) — Skt. *mātár-* f. 'mother', Av. *mātar-* f. 'id.', P *mādar* 'id.', Arm. *mayr* 'id.', Gr. μήτηρ f. 'id.', Alb. *motër* 'sister', Lith. *mótė* f. 'mother', OCS *mati* f. 'id.', ToA *mācar*, ToB *mācer* 'id.', Lat. *māter* f. 'id.', OIr. *máithir* f. 'id.' < **méh₂-ter-*.

The IE word for 'mother'. The accent seems to have shifted to the suffix in Proto-Germanic already, as the dialects uniformly attest to a form **mōder-* rather than **mōper-*. This accent shift, which is paralleled by Skt. *mātár-*, is almost certainly analogical to **fader-* 'father' < **ph₂-tér-*. See also **mōpra-*.

***mōhan-** ~ **magan-** m. 'poppy' — Nw. *vall-mo(g)* m. ('lily of the valley'), OSw. *val-moge* m. 'id.', Sw. *vall-mo* 'id.', ODa. *val-mughe* m. 'id.', Da. *valmue* c. 'id.', E *maw-seed* 'poppy seed', OS *magon-hōbud* 'poppy head', Du. *maan-zaad* 'poppy seed', OHG *maho*, *mago* m. 'poppy', MHG *mage*, *mahen*, *mān* m. 'id.', G *Mohn* m. 'id.', Swab. *mage*, Cimb. *mago* 'id.' ⇒ **méh₂k-on-* (EUR) — Gr. μήκων m. 'poppy' < **meh₂k-on-*; OCS *makъ*, Ru. *mak*, gen. *máka*, SCr. *māk* m. 'id.' < **meh₂k-o-*; OPru. *moke* 'id.', Alb. *mokth* 'pheasant's eye' (with *-th* < **-ko-*) < **meh₂k-*.

An ablauting *n*-stem **mōhō*, dat. **mageni* from PIE **méh₂k-ōn*, loc. **mh₂k-én-i* (Schaffner 2001: 561-2; Kroonen 2011a: 311-4); Nordic generalized the full-grade root from the nominative and the **g* from the originally suffix-stressed dative; only Nw. Tel. *kvit-mor* 'melancholy thistle' < ON **-mór* may have preserved the original nominative root **mōh-*. In West Germanic, the zero-grade vocalism was leveled, but there must have been a paradigmatic interchange between **mahan-* and **magan-* up to a fairly recent stage, cf. OHG *maho* vs. *mago*. There is no evidence for a root **mēh-* or **mēg-* (*pace* Pokorny IEW: 698; Kluge/Mitzka 1963: 484). These reconstructions are based on the erroneous interpretation of G *Mohn* as continuing PGM. **mēhna-* (with rounding of MHG *ā* before *n*) rather than the thematicized MHG *mahen*, *mān* < **mahna-*.

***mōjan-** w.v. 'to tire' — Go. *mojan** w.v. 'id.', MDu. *moyen* w.v. 'to bother, annoy', OHG *muojan*, *muon* w.v. 'to encumber, anger', MHG *mūejen*, *müen* w.v. 'to encumber, to anger, to annoy', G *sich mühen* w.v. 'to struggle, strive' ⇒ **meh₃-ie-* (IE) — ToA *māskā-* 'to be difficult' < **mh₃-ske-* (Peyrot 2011); Ru. *májat* 'to detain, tire, exhaust' < **meh₃-* (in Slavic, the verb merged with ORu. *majati* 'to beckon', SCr. *mājati* 'id.', Lith. *móti* 'id.', Latv. *māt* 'id.' < **meh₂-*, for which see **mundō-*); Gr. μῶσθαι 'to strive' < **me/oh₃-*; Gr. μῶλος 'effort'; Lat. *mōlēs* 'burden'.

A *ie*-present. Note that the Gothic verb is only attested as the participle *af-mauidai* n.pl. 'ἐκλύομενοι'. See also **mōþu-*.

***mōnjan-** w.v. 'to tower' — ON *mæna* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **mōn-ie-* (IE) — Av. *maiti-*, Lat. *mōns*, *-tis* m. 'mountain' < **m(o)n-ti-*; OW *minid*, MW *mynyd* 'mountain' < **mon-io-*; Lat. *ēminēre* 'to stand out' < **h₁eǵʰs-mn-eh₁-ie-* (with *i* from unstressed *a* (*schwa secundum*)?).

A lengthened-grade causative to the root **men-* 'to jut out', which is also found in e.g. **manō-* 'mane, neck' (q.v.). Further cf. ON *mænr* m. 'ridge of a roof' < **mōnja-* and Far. *møna* f. 'ridge of a roof; spinal marrow', whence *møna* w.v. 'to make the ridge of a hayrick'.

***mōra-** m./n. 'marsh, moor' — OE *mōr* n. 'id.', E *moor*, MDu. *moer* m./n. 'bog, peat, mud', OHG *muor* m./n. 'id.', G *Moor* n. 'id.' (DRV).

An internally-Germanic derivation from **mari-* 'sea' (q.v.).

***mōsa-** n. 'food' — OE *mōs* n. 'id.', OFri. *mōs* n. 'id.', MDu. *moes* n. 'id.', OHG *muos* n. 'id.' (IE).

A *to*-formation closely related to **mati-* 'food' (q.v.). Also cf. G *Ge-müse* n. 'vegetables', Du. *moes-tuin* 'vegetable garden' < *(*ga*)-*mōsja-*.

***mōtan-** pret.-pres. 'to approach, concede to(?)' — Go. *ga-motan* pret.-pres. 'to find opportunity, be permitted', OFri. *mōta* pret.-pres. 'to be allowed, to be able, to have to', OS *mōtan*, 3sg. *mōt* pret.-pres. 'to be allowed, be permitted, have opportunity to', Du. *moeten*, 3sg. *moet* pret.-pres. 'to be obliged to', OHG *muozan*, 3sg. *muot* pret.-pres. 'to find room for, may, be able', G *müssen*, 3sg. *muß* pret.-pres. 'to be obliged to' (IE) — Arm. *matč'im* 'to approach, come close' < **mod-*.

A preterite-present probably based on the root **mod-* as attested in Armenian. See also **maþla-* and **mōtjan-*.

***mōtjan-** w.v. 'to meet' — Go. *ga-motjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *mæta* w.v. 'id.', Far. *møta* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *myōta* w.v. 'id.', OE *mētan* w.v. 'id.', E *to meet*, OFri. *mēta* w.v. 'id.', OS *mōtian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *ont-moeten* w.v. 'id.' (IE).

A *jan*-verb closely related to **mōtan-* (q.v.).

***mōþra-** n. 'womb, belly, bodice' — OFri. *mōther* n. 'bodice(?)', MLG *mōder* f. 'womb', Du. *baar-moeder* c. 'placenta', OHG *muodar* n. 'belly, waistcoat', MHG *muoder*, *müeder* n. 'body, bodice, girdle', G *Mieder* n. 'id.' ⇒ **méh₂-tro-* (EUR/IE) — Gr. μήτρα f. 'womb' < **meh₂-treh₂-*.

An instrumental noun created to the same root as found in **mōder-* 'mother' (q.v.). The modern German form *Mieder* arose from an unlauted plural form MHG *müeder* whose diphthong was unrounded dialectally. The non-neuter gender of MLG *mōder* and Du. *moeder* is probably due to influence from **mōder-* 'mother', but in view of Gr. μήτρα it cannot entirely be excluded that PGM. had a feminine variant **mōþrō-*.

***mōþu-** adj. 'tired, weary' — ON *móðr* adj. 'id.', Far. *móður* adj. 'id.', OE *mēðe* adj. 'id.', OS *mōthi* adj. 'id.', Du. *moe* adj. 'id.', OHG *muodi* adj. 'id.', G *mūde* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **méh₃-tu-* (DRV).

A *tu*-adjective to **mōjan-*. Also cf. the derived factitive ON *mæða*, OHG *muoden*, G *er-müden* w.v. 'to tire' < **mōþjan-*.

***mudena-** adj. 'moldy' — Far. *moðin* adj. 'moldy, musty', Nw. *moden* adj. 'mature, ripe, gone bad', OSw. *moghin*, *moin* adj. 'mature; ripe', Elfd. *muogen* adj. 'id.', Da. *moden* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **mud^h-eno-* (NEUR) — Latv. *mudēt* 'to molder, decay, go bad' < **mud^h-eh₁-*.

A Nordic word, apparently continuing ON **moðinn*. I propose to connect the word to the aforementioned stative Latv. *mudēt*. The received connection with ON *móa-sk* 'to be digested' and Nw. *tyggja mo* 'to ruminate' (cf. Falk/Torp 1960: 727) is less attractive in view of the dentals of Far. *moðin* and Da. *moden* (the velars of OSw. *moghin* and Elfd. *muogen* are secondary). Note that the derivation of Sw. dial. *mo sig* 'to mature' is uncertain, as it may have developed from both ON *móa* and **moða*.

***mugan-** pret.-pres. 'to be able' — Go. *magan* pret.-pres. 'id.', ON *mega* pret.-pres. 'id.', Far. *mega*, *muga* pret.-pres. 'id.', OE *magan* pret.-pres. 'to be able, may', E *to may*, OFri. *muga*, *moga* pret.-pres. 'id.', OS *mugan* pret.-pres. 'id.', Du. *mogen* pret.-pres. 'id.', OHG *magan*, *mugan* pret.-pres. 'id.', G *mōgen* pret.-pres. 'to like' ⇒ **m(o)g^h-* (IE) — Skt. *maghá-* n. 'power, wealth, gift' < **meg^h-o-*; OCS *mošti*, Ru. *moč'* (*mogú*), SCr. *mòci* 'to be able, be allowed' < **móg^h-e-*.

A preterite-present 3sg. **mage*, 3pl. **mugunþ* < quasi PIE **móg^h-e*, **mg^h-ít*. The verb probably originally belonged to the PIE class of primary unreduplicated perfectives corresponding to the Hittite *hi*-verbs. The different Germanic dialects adopted either the *a*- or the *u*-vocalism to create the infinitives. The *e*-grade of ON *mega*, 3sg. *má*, 3pl. *mega* is analogical. See further **mahti-*.

***mūhan-** ~ ***mukkan-** m. 'pile' — ON *múgi*, *múgr* m. 'pile, crowd', Icel. *múgi* m. 'id.', Far. *múgvi* m. 'crowd' (also *múgva* f. 'id.' < **mūhōn-*), Nw. *muge* m. 'heap', *mukke* f. 'id.', Gutn. *mäcká* f. 'id.', OE *mūha*, *mūga*, *mūwa* m. 'heap', E *mow* ⇒ **muk-on-* (EUR) — Gr. Hsch. *μύκων* 'pile' < **muk-on-*.

An *n*-stem with secondary *ū/u*-ablaut, nom. **mūhō*, gen. **mukkaz*, dat. **mugeni* < **múk-ōn*, **muk-n-ós*, **muk-én-i* (cf. Schaffner 2001: 563-5; Kroonen 2011a: 278-9). After the change PIE **ei* > PGM. **i*, PGM. **ū* was introduced analogically as a secondary full-grade marker. It thus started to compete with PGM. **eu* from PIE **eu*.

***mukkōn-(?)** f. 'sow' — MDu. *mocke* f. 'sow; prostitute', MHG *mocke* f. 'breeding sow' (LW) — OIr. *mucc* f. 'pig', MW *moch* f. 'id.' < **mokku-*.

A non-Proto-Germanic, Celtic loanword. It has been proposed that both the Celtic and Germanic word were borrowed from a lost European language (Matasović 2009: 274-5). The restriction of **mukkōn-* to the Franconian dialect area makes it more likely that the word entered Germanic at a late stage, from Celtic.

***mūlan-** m. 'muzzle' — ON *múli* m. 'muzzle, snout; promontory', Far. *múli* m. 'muzzle, nose; promontory', OFri. *mūla* m. 'muzzle, mouth', MDu. *mule* m./f. 'mouth (of animal)', Du. *muil* c. 'id.', OHG *mūla* f. 'id.', MHG *mūl* n. 'id.' ⇒ **muH-lo-(?)* (GM).

Also cf. Go. *faur-muljan* w.v. 'to muzzle', ON *mýla* w.v. 'id.' and - with a remarkably different meaning - Nw. *myla* w.v. 'to pout, smirk' < **mūljan-*. The word is usually connected to Gr. *μύλλον* n. 'lip' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 751-2), but the origin of the double λ is uncertain (*-lj-?), and the root-final *l* seems to have been added within Germanic itself in view of G Bav. *māuen* w.v. 'to chew, rumigate' < **maujan-* < **mou(H)-eie-*. A closely related ablauting formation is represented by Icel. *maula* w.v. 'to munch', Far. *meyla* w.v. 'to ramble' < **maulō(ja)n-*.

***mulki-** adj. 'milkable' — Icel. *mylkur* adj. 'giving milk', G Swi. *lind-mulch* 'easy to milk' (DRV).

The gerundive to **mel(u)kan-* (cf. Heidermanns 1993: 408). Cf. Far. *mylkin* f. 'woman who has sufficient milk'.

***mulkna-** n. 'dairy' — OE *molcen* n. 'curdled milk', MDu. *molcken* n. 'dairy', MHG *molken*, *molchen* n. 'id.', G *Molken* f.pl. 'whey' (DRV).

A zero-grade formation closely related to **mel(u)kan-* (q.v.), perhaps derived from the past participle thereof.

***mulkōn-** w.v. 'to milk' — ON *molka* w.v. 'id.', OSw. *molka* w.v. 'id.', OGutn. *mulka* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂mlǵ-néh₂-* (IE).

The iterative to **mel(u)kan-* 'to milk' (q.v.).

***multōjan-** w.v. 'to become soft' — Nw. *molta* w.v. 'to ripen (of berries)', G dial. *molzet* adj. 'soaked' ⇒ **mld-u-* (IE) — Skt. *mṛdú-* adj. 'delicate, weak, soft, mild', Gr. *βλαδύς* adj. 'weak', Lat. *mollis* adj. 'weak, soft', OIr. *mell* adj. 'pleasant, delightful' (< **meld-o-*), W *blydd* adj. 'tender, soft' (< **mld-o-*) < **mld-u-*.

A weak verb created to a lost adj. **multu-* 'soft', for which cf. **meltan-*. The shift from 'soft' to 'ripe' must have taken place at an early stage in view of the related MHG *molz* n. 'fruit (of an apple tree)' < **multa-* and EDu. *mouter*

adj. 'overripe' < *multra- / *maltra-. On the PIE level, the ablaut of OIr. *mell* vs. MW *blydd* may point to an ablauting paradigm, nom. *méld-u-s, gen. *mld-u-ós, (Matasović 2009: 262-3).

*mulwēn- w.v. 'to soften' — (IE) — Gr. μαλακός adj. 'weak, soft, tender' < *mlh₂-ko-.

A stative apparently created to either the adjective *mulwa-, cf. MHG *molwic* adj. 'soft', or to *melwa- 'id.', cf. E *mellow* < *m(e)lh₂-k-uó-. See also *melda-.

*mump/bōn- w.v. 'to stain' — E obs. *to mump* 'to cheat, get the better of', Du. obs. *mompen* w.v. 'to cheat, deceive, hide' ⇒ *mmb^h-neh₂- (IE) — Gr. μέμφομαι 'to reproach, blame' < *me(-)mb^h-e-; Gr. μομφή f. 'reproach' < *momb^h-eh₂-.

The iterative *mump/bōn- goes back to *mṃb^h-néh₂-, and is reconcilable with the aforementioned Greek verb. Go. *mampjan* must have been derived directly from the iterative, or otherwise from an unattested strong verb *mimpan-.

*munan- pret.-pres. 'to think, remember, intend' — Go. *munan* pret.-pres. 'to reckon, believe, consider', ON *muna*, *munu* pret.-pres. 'to remember', Far. *munna* pret.-pres. 'to will, be about to', OE *munan* pret.-pres. 'to remember; to consider, think', OS *munan* pret.-pres. 'to judge'; *far-munan* pret.-pres. 'to scorn, disregard, renounce' ⇒ *m(o)n- (IE) — OCS *помѣнѣти* 'to remember', Lith. *paminėti* 'to mention, recall, commemorate' < *mn-eh₁-.

A preterite-present 3sg. *mane, 3pl. *mununþ < quasi-PIE *mon-e, *mn-nt. The Old Norse infinitive *munu* (cf. ON *skulu* under *skulan-) has an analogical *u*-ending after the 3pl. form. Related to *muni-, *mundi-, etc.

*mundi- f. 'memory, mind' — Go. *ga-munds* f. 'remembrance, memory', ON *mynd* f. 'form, image', Far. *mynd* f. 'picture', OE *ge-mynd* f. 'mind, memory, memorial', E *mind*, OHG *gi-munt* f. 'memory' ⇒ *mn-ti- (IE) — Skt. *matí-* f. 'thought, thinking, mind, attention, intention, song of praise', Lat. *mēns*, *mentis* f. 'mind', Lith. *mintis* m. 'thought', OCS *па-мѣтъ* f. 'memory, remembrance, memorial', Ru. *па-мѣтъ* f. 'memory, remembrance', SCr. *pāmēt* f. 'mind'.

A *ti*-stem pertaining to *munan- (q.v.).

*mundō- f. 'hand' — ON *mund* f. 'id.', OE *mund* f. 'hand; protection', OFri. *mund*, *mond* f. 'protection', OHG *munt* f. 'protection' ⇒ *mh₂-nt-eh₂- (EUR/IE) — Lat. *manus* f. 'hand' < *mh₂-no-; Gr. Hsch. μάρη f. 'hand' < *mh₂-r-eh₂- (= OHG *lang-mar* 'middle finger?').

Also cf. Far. *munda* w.v. 'to be able to grasp' < **mundōjan-* and Nw. dial. *fjor-mynda* f. 'newt' (lit. "four-hand") < **mundjōn-*. Outside Germanic, **mundō-* is often compared to Lat. *manus* (cf. De Vaan 2008: 363-4), but in spite of the obvious semantic match, the deeper link with the root **meh₂-* 'to beckon' has not yet been established. What I would like to propose here, is to derive the Latin and Germanic formations as well as Gr. Hsch. μάρη from this verbal root, for which cf. RuCS *po-mavati* 'to give a signal with one's hand or head', SCr. *mājati* 'to beckon, keep, detain', Lith. *móti* (*móju*) 'to beckon', Latv. *māt* 'id.' < **meh₂-ie-* and Gr. μηνύω, Dor. μᾶνύω 'to indicate' < **meh₂-neu-*. The Germanic *nd-*suffix (PIE **-nt-*) is parallel to e.g. ON *hǫrund* n./f. 'flesh; skin' < **harunda/ō-* (q.v.) and OE *wāsend* m./f. 'windpipe', OHG *weisunt* f. 'id.' < **waisunda/ō-* (q.v.) < **-nt-oh₂-*.

**mundra-* adj. 'lively' — OHG *muntar* adj. 'brisk, cheerful', G *munter* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **mn-d^hh₁-ro-* (IE) — Skt. *médhira-* adj. 'wise', OAv. *hu-mqzdra-* adj. 'very learned', YAv. *mązdra-* adj. 'wise' < **mn-s-d^hh₁-ro-*; Lith. *mañdras* (also *mandrús*) adj. 'cheerful, lively', Latv. *muōdrs* adj. 'cheerful, alert, vigorous', OCS *mądrǫ* adj. 'wise', Ru. *múdryj* adj. 'id.', SCr. *múdar* adj. 'id.' < **mon-d^hh₁-ro-*.

An adjective that was derived from a PIE composite root **men-d^hh₁-* or **mn-s-d^hh₁-* "to put in mind" with the adjectival *ro-*suffix. For the root **men-*, see e.g. **munan-* and **mundi-*.

**muni-* m. 'thought, mind' — Go. *muns* m. 'intention', ON *munr* m. 'mind; difference', Far. *munur* m. 'effect, amount, degree; change, difference; balance', Elfd. *mun* 'effect', OE *myne* m. 'mind' ⇒ **mn-i-* (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from the PIE root **men-* 'to think', for which see **munan-*. Also cf. Elfd. *mun* adj. 'frugal'.

**muniwōn-* f. 'minnow' — OE *myne* m. 'small seafish, eelpout', MDu. *mone* f. 'rockling(?)', Du. *meun* c. 'rockling', OHG *mun(e)wa* f. 'eelpout', G *Möhn* f., Pal. *Münne*, *Mimf* f. 'dace, chub' ⇒ **mnH-i-ueh₂-* (EUR) — Gr. μείνη f. 'small fish, sprat' < **mḡH-ieh₂-*; Ru. *men'*, Cz. *meň* 'burbot, eelpout' < **mḡH-i(o)-*; Lith. *ménké*, Latv. *meñce* f. 'cod' < **menH-k-ieh₂-*.

OE *myne* has been analyzed as continuing an independent formation **muni-*, but it is probably better to harmonize it with the other Germanic forms, which point to **muniwōn-*, **munwjōn-* or **munwīn-*. Köhler 1906: 60ff showed that his proposed reconstructions **muniwīn-* and **muniwōn-* should indeed have developed into *myne*, referring to the parallel development of OE *pyle*, gen. *pylwes* 'pillow' < **pulwīn-* (<< Lat. *pulvīnus*).

**munþa-* m. 'mouth' — Go. *munþs* m. 'id.', ON *munnr* m. 'id.', Far. *munnur*, *muður* m. 'id.', Elfd. *munn* m. 'id.', OE *mūþ* m. 'id.', E *mouth*, OFri. *mūth* m. 'id.',

OS *mūth* m. 'id.', Du. *mond* c. 'id.', OHG *mund* m. 'id.', G *Mund* m. 'id.' ⇒ **mnt-o-* (EUR) — Lat. *mentum* n. 'chin', MW *mant* m. 'mandible, gums' < **mnt-o-*.

A Germanic and Italo-Celtic *o*-stem. It is further possible that the root **ment-* continues **stment-*, for which see **stimnō-*. The root may further be identified in Gr. μάσσομαι 'to chew, bite' (< quasi PIE **mnt-i-eh₂-ie-*) and Lat. *mandō* 'to chew' < **mnt-néh₂-* (with 1. dissimilation of the first *n*; 2. *schwa secundum* in the resulting form **mt-nā-*; and 3. prenasalization under Thurneysen's law). The alternative connection with Hitt. *mēni* n. 'face, cheek' (< **men-ih₁-*, Rieken 1999: 56f.) can only be maintained if the root was **men-* rather than **ment-*, which seems less likely.

**murge/ana-* m. 'morning' — Go. *maurgins* m. 'id.', ON *myrginn*, *morgunn*, *morginn* m. 'id.', Icel. *morgunn* m. 'id.', Far. *morgun* m. 'id.', OSw. *morghon* m. 'id.', Elfd. *morgun* m. 'id.', OE *mergen*, *morgen* m. 'id.', OFri. *morn* m. 'id.', WFri. *moarn* c. 'id.', EFri. *māiden* m. 'id.', OS *morgan*, *moragan* m. 'id.', ODu. *morgan* m. 'id.', Du. *morgen* c. 'id.', OHG *morgan* m. 'id.', G *Morgen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **mr(H)k-e/on-* (NEUR) — OCS *mrakъ* m. 'darkness', Ru. dial. *mórok* m. 'darkness, cloud, fog', SCr. *mrāk* m. 'darkness' < **mork-o-*; OCS *mrъknōti* 'to become dark, darken', Ru. *mérknut* 'to become dark, become dim, fade', SCr. *mřknuti* 'to become dark, darken' < **mrHk-ne-*; Lith. *mérkti* 'to close one's eyes' < **mérHk-e-*.

A word of uncertain derivation. The correlation between **murgen-*, **murgan-* and **murgun-* is unclear. The *u*-vocalism is productive in Old Norse suffixes such as *-ull* and *-ugr*, which often replace *-all*, *-ill* and *-agr*, *-igr*. It is therefore likely that *morgunn* replaces **morgann* (also cf. the *a*-mutation of **u* to **o*), a form corresponding to WGm. **murgana-*. ON *myrginn* and Go. *maurgins*, on the other hand, continue **murgena-* with a suffixal *e*-grade. In view of the parallelism with the suffix of ON *himinn*, Go. *himins* 'heaven' < **hemina-*, a formation based on the locative **hemeni* of a more primary *mn*-stem (see **hemina-* ~ **hemna-*), it is conceivable that **murgena-* and **murgana-* continue the oblique case of an *n*-stem, e.g. **murhō*, loc. *murgeni*, acc. **murganun* < **mrHk-ōn*, **-en-i*, **-on-m*. The suffixal variation of **murgena-* / **murgana-*, however, is also comparable to the interchange of **-ena-* and **-ana-* in the past participles of the strong verbs.

**murgu-* adj. 'short' — OHG *murg*, *murgi* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **mrǵh-u-* (IE) — Av. *mərəzu-* adj. 'short', Sogd. *murzak* 'id.', Gr. βραχύς adj. 'id.' < **mrǵh-u-*; Lat. *brevis* adj. 'id.' < **mreǵh-u-*.

A *u*-stem that in PIE had an ablauting paradigm nom. **mrǵh-u-s*, gen. **mrǵh-u-ós* (for another ablauting *u*-stem within Germanic, see **gelwa-* ~ **gulu-* 'yellow'). It gave rise to the factitive Go. *ga-maurgjan* w.v. 'to make

short, curtail'. The appurtenance of OE *myrge* 'pleasant', E *merry*, MDu. *mergelijc* adv. 'pleasant' < **murgja-* and OE *mergð*, *myrgð* f. 'joy, pleasure', E *mirth*, MDu. *merchte* f. 'id.' < **murgipō-* is less certain (especially in view of the vocalism of the Dutch forms), but can be maintained by assuming a semantic shift from 'short' to 'swift' to 'enjoyable' (cf. Heidermanns 1993: 416).

**murhōn-* f. 'wild carrot' — OE *moru*, *more* f. 'id.', OS *morha* f. 'parsnip', MDu. *more* f. 'carrot; rutabaga', OHG *moraha* f. 'wild carrot', G *Mohr-rübe* 'id.', *Möhre* f. 'id.' (< **murhjōn-*) ⇒ **mrk-* ~ **brk-* (NIE) — Gr. βράκαρα n.pl. 'wild vegetables' < **mrk-/*brk-*; Ru. *borkan* 'wild carrot' (>> Latv. *buṛkāns*, Fi. *porkkana*, cf. Plöger 1973: 141-2) < **brk-*; Ru. *morkóv* f., dial. *mórkva*, SCr. *mṛkva* f. 'carrot' < **mrk-uH-*.

A European word. The connection with Gr. βράκαρα has been questioned in view of the irregular variant βράκωνov 'cabbage(-seed)', which points to a non-IE origin (Furnée 1972: 330). Since the Germanic word is likely to be of non-IE derivation, too, the connection can still be maintained on a different level. In all likelihood, the word started out as an indigenous European term (**mrk-* ~ **brk-*) referring to a root vegetable, e.g. a carrot, parsnip or turnip, and was picked up by different groups of Indo-Europeans when they arrived in their new European homelands.

In North Germanic, **murhōn-* may have developed into ON, Icel., Far. *mura*, Nw. *gåse-mure* f. 'silverweed', cf. ON *fura* f. 'fir-tree' < **furhwōn-* (q.v.). This is all the more likely in view of the facts that the roots of this plant were often used to supplement the diet, and have a taste similar to carrots. The claim that ON *mura* is in ablaut relation to OE *mare*, allegedly meaning 'silverweed' (Torp 1909: 312), is erroneous, the latter being a ghost word (Schlutter 1925: 189ff.).

**murpa-* n. 'murder' — ON *morð* n. 'id.', Far. *morð* n. 'id.', Elfd. *myrd* n. 'id.', OE *morð* m. 'id.', OFri. *morth* n. 'id.', OS *morth* n. 'id.', Du. *moord* c. 'id.', OHG *mord* n. 'id.', G *Mord* m. 'id.' ⇒ **mṛ-to-* (IE) — Hitt. *merzi* ~ *maranzi* 'to disappear, vanish' < **mér-ti*, **mr-énti*; Skt. *mriyáte* 'id.', YAv. *fra-miriiete* 'id.', OP *amriyatā* 'id.', NP *mīr-* 'id.', Oss. *mælyn* / *mæln* 'id.', Lat. *morior*, *morī* 'id.', OCS *mṛěti* (mṛьр, mṛьр), Ru. *mret'* (*mru*), SCr. *mrijěti* 'id.', Lith. *miṛti* (*mīrštu*, *mīriaū*), Latv. *mīrt* 'id.' < **mr-ie-*; Arm. *meṛanim* 'id.' < **mer-s-*.

A *to*-stem to the IE root **mer-* 'to die', whence ON, Icel., Far. *myrða*, OHG *murdjan*, MHG *mürden* w.v. 'to kill' < **murþjan-*. Go. *maurþr*, OE *morðor* n. 'murder' < **murþra-* continue an instrumental noun **mṛ-tro-* to the same root. Note that the Hittite form may point to a more primitive (i.e. Indo-Hittite) meaning 'to disappear' (Kloekhorst 2008: 577).

***mūs-** f. 'mouse, muscle' — ON *mús* f. 'mouse; biceps', Far. *mús* f. 'mouse', Elfd. *maus* f. 'id.', OE *mūs* f. 'mouse', E *mouse*, OFri. *mūs* f. 'id.', WFri. *mūs* c. 'id.', OS *mūs* f. 'id.', Du. *muis* c. 'id.', OHG *mūs* f. 'id.', G *Maus* f. 'id.' ⇒ **muHs-* (IE) — Skt. *mūṣ-* m./f. 'mouse; rat', NP *mūš* 'mouse, rat', Oss. *myst* / *mistæ* 'mouse', Arm. *mukn* 'mouse, muscle', Alb. *mī* 'id.', OCS *myšb* f. 'mouse', Gr. *μῦς*, *μυός* m. 'mouse; muscle', Lat. *mūs* f. 'mouse' (also cf. *mūsculus* m. 'muscle').

A PIE root noun. The word is often connected to Skt. *muṣṇāti* 'to steal' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 752-53), but this is formally impossible because of the absence of a laryngeal. For a possible Germanic cognate of this verb, cf. OFra. *chreo-mosido* 'despoiling of dead bodies'.

***musa(n)-** m./n. 'moss' — ON *mosi* m. 'moss; bog', OSw. *mos* n., *mosi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *muosi* m. 'id.', OE *mos* n. 'id.', E *moss*, Du. *mos* n. 'moss', OHG *mos* n. 'moss; swamp', G *Moos* n. 'moss' ⇒ **mus-o-* (EUR) — Lith. *mùsos* f.pl. 'mold' < **mus-* (also cf. Lith. *mūsaĩ* m.pl. 'id.' with secondary long *u*); Ru. *mox* m. 'moss', SCr. *māh* m. 'moss, mold, bloom' < **mus-o-*; Lat. *mūcus* m. 'swamp' < **m(o)us-ko-*.

A European word. See also **meusa-*.

***musī-** f. 'mosquito, fly' — MDu. *meusie* f. 'mosquito; fly', EDu. *meusie*, *mosie* 'mosquito', Du. Flem. *meuz(i)e* 'id.' ⇒ **mus-(i)eh₂-* (EUR/IE) — Gr. *μυῖα* f. 'fly' < **mus-ieh₂-*; Lith. *mùsé* f. 'mosquito', Latv. *muša* f. 'id.' < **mus-ieh₂-*; OPru. *muso* f. 'id.' < **mus-ieh₂-*; OCS *muxa*, Ru. *múxa*; SCr. *mùha* f. 'fly' < **mous-(i)eh₂-* (also Ru. dial. *móxa* f. 'mosquito', SCr. dial. *máha* 'id.' < **mus-eh₂-*); Lat. *musca* f. 'fly' < **mus-keh₂-*.

The Dutch material, which points to **musī-* < **mus-i(e)h₂-* (= Lith. *mùsé*) is often conflated with Gutn. *mausa* f. 'fly', but this form goes back to **mūsōn-* with an (unexplained) long **ū*. See further **muwī-* 'mosquito'.

***muska-** m. 'haze(?)' — Icel. *musk* n. 'dust, fluff; haze', Far. *æl-musk* n. 'light shower of rain', Nw. *musk* n. 'fog; drizzle from fog; dark hue' ⇒ **mus-g/ko-* (NEUR/WEUR) — To CS *muzga* f. 'pool', ORu. *muzgъ* m. 'mud', Ru. *muzgá* f. 'stagnant water', SCr. *mùzga* f. 'stripe, trail' < **mouzg-o/eh₂-*.

***muppa/ōn-** m./f. 'moth' — ON *motti* m. 'id.', Far. *motti* m., *motta* f. 'mite', Elfd. *mátta* f. 'moth', OE *moþþe* f. 'id.', E *moth*, MDu. *motte* f. 'id.', Du. *mot* c. 'id.', MHG *motte*, *mutte* f. 'id.', G *Motte* f. 'id.' (NEUR).

A zero-grade formation closely related to **mapan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *mohðe*, ME *mohthe*, E Scot. *mogthe* 'moth' < **mupikōn-*.

***muwī-** f. 'mosquito' — OSw. *mygga* f. 'id.', OE *mycge* f. 'id.', E *midge*, WFri. *mich* c. 'id.', EFri. *määge* f. 'id.', Du. *mug* c. 'id.', OHG *mucka* f. 'id.', G *Mücke* f. 'id.' ⇒ **muH-ih₂-* (EUR/IE).

Also cf. ON *mý* n. 'mosquito' < **mūja-* and Sw. *mygg* n. 'id.' < **mujja-*. The word, which appears to be linked to **musī-* (q.v.), has a complicated prehistory. OSw. *mygga* developed from the form **mujjōn-* by regular *Verschärfung* of *-jj- to -gg(j)-. The resulting velar is unrelated to the one in West Germanic, which arose due to velarization of the *w in the nominative **muwī* (cf. Du. *vreugde* 'joy' < **fruwipō-*). The new root **mug-* was subsequently generalized throughout the paradigm, and became geminated in the gen. **muggjōz* according to WGM. gemination. The original PGM. paradigm can thus be reconstructed as **muwī*, **mujjōz*, continuing PIE **muH-ih₂*, **muH-iéh₂-s*. Note that the short *u in Gm. arose due to the operation of Dybo's law of pretonic shortening. For a parallel development, see **bruwī-* 'bridge'.

N

***nabja-** n. 'beak' — ON *nef* n. 'nose; bill', Far. *nev* n. 'bill, beak', Elfd. *nev* n. 'nose; mouth, muzzle', OE *nebb* n. 'nose; neb; face', MLG, MDu. *nebbe* m./f. 'beak' (GM).

Possibly related to OSw. *nappa* 'to pinch, snap, pick', MDu. *nappen* w.v. 'to prick, bite' < **nappōn-* < **nop/b^h-néh₂-*. No clear extra-Germanic cognates. Some have compared the word to **nabō-* 'navel' < **h₃nob^h-eh₂-* through a meaning 'protuberance, knob' (cf. Magnússon 1989: 662). Another potential lead is Gaul. *nebba* 'bill' as recorded by Pliny (thus already Kilian 1599: 334), but the word is not attested in the later Celtic languages.

***nablan-** m. 'navel' — ON *nafli* m. 'id.', Far. *nalvi* m. 'id.', Elfd. *navel* m. 'id.', OE *nafela* m. 'navel', E *navel*, OFri. *naula* m. 'id.', Du. *navel* c. 'id.', OHG *nabalo*, *nabulo* m. 'id.', G *Nabel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃nob^h-l-on-* (IE) — Gr. ὀμφαλός m. 'navel, shield boss' < **h₃mb^h-l-*; Lat. *umbilicus* m. 'navel, center' < **h₃mb^h-e/ol-* + *-īko-; OIr. *imbliu* 'navel' < **h₃mb^h-el-ion-*.

The IE word for 'belly-button'. Like the mentioned cognates in the other European languages, the Germanic word was derived from the PIE word for 'nave, hub' (see PGM. **nabō-*) with an *l*-suffix. See also **ambna-*.

***nabō-** f. 'nave' — ON *noḡf* f. 'id.', OE *nafu* f. 'id.', E *nave*, WFri. *nauwe* c. 'id.', MDu. *nave* f. 'id.', Du. *naaf* c. 'id.', OHG *naba* f. 'id.', G *Nabe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃nob^h-eh₂-* (IE) — Latv. *naba* f. 'navel' < **h₃nob^h-eh₂-*; Skt. *nábhya-* n. 'hub

(of wheel)' < **h₃nob^h-io-*; Skt. *nābhi-* f. 'hub, centre, navel (of the body or the world), origin, relationship, family' < **h₃nob^h-i-* (also cf. OPru. *nabis* 'nave, navel'); YAv. *nāfa-* m. 'navel, origin, blood relationship', NP *nāf(a)* 'navel', Oss. *naffæ* 'id.' < **h₃nob^h-h₂-o-* (with Ir. **-f-* < **-b^h-h₂-?*).

An inherited word. In view of the ablaut variants mentioned under the closely related **nablan-* 'navel' (q.v.), it is possible that the word originally had an ablauting paradigm, nom. **h₃nób^h-h₂*, gen. **h₃mb^h-h₂-ós*. This paradigm further offers a potential explanation for the *Schwebeablaut* of **amban-* 'belly' (q.v.).

nadra-* m. 'adder, snake' — Go. *nadrs m. 'id.', ON *naðr* m. 'id.' ⇒ **n_h₁tr-ó-* (WEUR) — Lat. *natrix* f. 'water snake', OIr. *nathir*, gen. *natrach* f. 'viper' < **n_h₁-tr-ik-*.

Also cf. the feminine ON *naðra* f. 'id.'. A West European word of uncertain origin. The connection with **nēan-* 'to sew' through an original meaning 'winder' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 767) is uncertain. Compare, with ablaut, the semantically identical feminine **nēdrōn-* (q.v.).

**nagl-* m. 'nail' — ON *nagl*, pl. *negl* m. 'id.', Icel. *nōgl*, pl. *neglur* f. 'id.', Far. *naglur*, f.pl. *negl* m. 'id.', Elfd. *nagel* m. 'id.', OE *nægel*, *nægl* m. 'id.', E *nail*, OFri. *neil* m. 'id.', OS *nagal* m. 'id.', Du. *nagel* c. 'id.', OHG *nagal* m. 'id.', G *Nagel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃nog^{wh}-l-o-* (IE) — Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *-υχος* m. 'nail, claw, hoof', Arm. *ełungn* 'nail', OPru. *nage* 'foot', Lith. *nāgas* m. 'nail, claw', *nagà* f. 'hoof', OCS *noga*, Ru. *nogá* 'foot, leg' < **h₃nog^{wh}-*; Lat. *unguis* f. 'id.', OIr. *ingen* f. 'id.', MW *ewin* 'id.' < **h₃ng^{wh}-*.

An *l*-derivative from the PIE word for 'nail', which originally had an ablauting paradigm nom. **h₃nóg^{wh}-s*, gen. **h₃ng^{wh}-és*. The Old Norse word *nagl* was inflected as a root noun, but this may be secondary: all other Germanic forms point to an original *a*-stem **nagla-*. Also cf. Go. *ga-nagljan*, ON *negla*, OS *neglian*, OHG *negilen* w.v. 'to nail' < **nagljan-*.

**naht-* f. 'night' — Go. *nahts* f. 'id.', ON *nótt*, gen. *nætr*, *náttar*, pl. *nætr* f. 'id.', Icel. *nótt*, pl. *nætur* f. 'id.', Far. *nátt*, pl. *nætur* f. 'id.', Elfd. *nât*, pl. *nêter* f. 'id.', OE *næht*, *niht* f. 'id.', E *night*, OFri. *nacht* f. 'id.', OS *naht* f. 'id.', Du. *nacht* c. 'id.', OHG *naht* f. 'id.', G *Nacht* f. 'id.' ⇒ **nok^w-t-* (IE) — Hitt. *nekuz* adv. 'in the evening' < **nek^w-t-s*; Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός* f. 'night', Lat. *nox*, *noctis* f. 'id.', Lith. *naktis* f. 'id.', OCS *nošť* f. 'id.' < **nok^w-t-*.

A static *t*-stem nom. **nók^w-t-s*, gen. **nék^w-t-s*. In view of the formal and semantic similarities with the adjective **dinkwa-* 'dark' (q.v.) < PIE **d^heng^w-o-*, I assume that the word started out as **d^hnog^w-t-* in Proto-Indo-European, and lost its initial dental due to dissimilation against the *t*-suffix. This *t*-suffix is almost certainly parallel to that of **leuhada-* 'light' (q.v.) < **leuk^w-ot-*, cf. Hitt. *lukkatt-* c. 'dawn, next morning' < *(*e*)*uk-ot-*.

***nakwan-** m. 'dugout boat' — ON *nǫkkvi* m. 'ship, dugout', Icel. *nōkkvi* m. 'id.', Far. poet. *nokki* m. 'small boat', OE *naca* m. 'id.', MDu. *ake, aec* m. 'boat, barge', EDu. *aecke, naecke* 'id.', Du. *aak* c. 'id.', OHG *nahho* m. 'dugout boat', G *Nachen* m. 'barque' ⇒ **nog^w-on-* (GM/IE?).

The word has been compared to Skt. *nāga-* 'tree trunk' (Lidén 1897: 31-7; Torp 1909: 288). Another possibility is to assume that the PGM. labiovelar developed from a laryngeal before **u*, which would allow for a connection with **nō-* 'ship' < **neh₂u-* (Kortlandt 1988b: 256).

***nakwe/ada-** adj. 'naked' — Go. *naqap̥s* adj. 'id.', ON *nǫkkviðr* adj. 'id.', OSw. *nakuþer* adj. 'id.', OE *nacod, næcad* adj. 'id.', E *naked*, OFri. *naked, nakend, naken* adj. 'id.', MDu. *naket, nakent* adj. 'id.', Du. *naakt* adj. 'id.', OHG *nackot* adj. 'id.', MHG *nacket, nackent* adj. 'id.', G *nackt* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **nog^w-e/ont-* (IE) — Close to Lat. *nūdus* adj. 'id.' < **nog^w-ed^h-o-(?)*; further cf. Hitt. *nekumant-* adj. 'id.' < **neg^w-m-ont-(?)*; Skt. *nagnā-* adj. 'naked' < **nog^w-no-*; YAv. *maṃna-* adj. 'id.' (from **n^wog-no-* with labial metathesis), cf. Gr. *γυμνός* adj. 'id.' < **gon^w-no-* < **nog^w-no-*; OIr. *nocht, W noeth* adj. 'id.' < **nog^w-to-*; Lith. *núogas*, Latv. *nuōgs* adj. 'id.', OCS *nagъ*, Ru. *nagój*, SCr. obs. *nāg* adj. 'id.' < **nog^w-o-*.

The IE word for 'naked'. The origin of the Germanic element *-*e/ad-*, ostensibly continuing *-*e/od^h-* is obscure. It has been compared to the dental of Lat. *nūdus*, which accordingly has received a reconstruction **nog^wed^h-* (Beekes 1994: 91ff.). I rather assume that both PGM. **nakwed-* (ON *nǫkkviðr*) and **nakwad-* (Go. *naqap̥s*) as opposed to e.g. MHG *nackent* and MDu. *nakent* developed from **nog^w-ent-* and **nog^w-ont-* by the dissimilation of the second *n*. The ablaut of the suffix can be accounted for by reconstructing an ablauting *nt*-stem, eg. **nég^w-ont*, gen. **ng^w-nt-ós*, acc. **nog^w-ént-m* (for even older **nég^w-mont*, **ng^w-mnt-ós*, **nog^w-mént-m* in view of Hitt. *nekumant-*?). The dental-less formation **nakwana-*, as continued by ON *nakinn*, Far. *nakin*, Elfd. *nakun*, Da. *nøgen* adj. 'naked', is probably based on the nominative in *-*ont*, where the *t* would regularly be lost in word-final position. As for Lat. *nūdus*, cf. Lat. *ūdus* adj. 'wet, soaked' < **uog^w-ed^h-* (see **wakwa-* 'moist').

***namōn-** n. 'name' — Go. *namo*, pl. *namna* n. 'id.', ON *nafn* n. 'id.', Far. *navn* n. 'id.', Elfd. *nammen* n. 'id.', OE *nama* m. 'id.', E *name*, OFri. *noma* m. 'id.', OS *namo* m. 'id.', Du. *naam* c. 'id.', OHG *namo* m. 'id.', G *Name* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃n^h₃-men-* (IE) — Hitt. *lāman-* n. 'name', HLuv. *álamān-* n. 'id.', Lyc. *alāman-* 'id.', ToA *ñom*, ToB *ñem* 'id.', Skt. *nāman-*, Av. *nāman-* n. 'id.', Gr. *ὄνομα* n. 'id.', Phryg. *onoman* 'id.', Arm. *anun* 'id.', Alb. *emër* 'id.', OCS *ime̋*, Ru. *ímja*, SCr. *ìme* n. 'id.', OPru. *emmens* 'id.'.

The Indo-European word for 'name'. In view of the ablaut displayed by the attested forms, the original paradigm is likely to have been

proterodynamic, nom. **h₃néh₃-mn*, gen. **h₃nh₃-mén-s*. Germanic probably generalized the zero grade root, in which the laryngeal was regularly vocalized. Also cf. Go. *namnjan*, ON *nefna*, OE *nemnan*, OFri. *namna*, OS *nemnian*, OHG *nemnan*, *nemman*, *nennan* w.v. 'to call' < **namnjan-*. For an ablauting formation, see **nōmjjan-*.

**nanþjan-* w.v. 'to dare' — Go. *ana-nanþjan* w.v. 'to dare, take courage', ON *nenna* w.v. 'to be inclined, willing', Far. *nenna* w.v. 'to have the heart to', OE *nēðan* w.v. 'to have courage, dare', OFri. *nētha* w.v. 'to dare', OS *nāthian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *nenden* w.v. 'id.', MHG *nenden*, *ge-nenden* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

In view of the root-final **b*, this verb is probably a factitive to an unattested adjective **nanþa-* 'daring' < **nónt-o-*; the causative to **ninþan-* would have been **nandjan-* < **nont-éie-*. Further cf. OE *nōð*, OHG *nand* 'rashness' < **nanþa-*.

**narwa-* adj. 'narrow' — OE *nearu* adj. 'id.', E *narrow*, WFri. *near* adj. 'id.', OS *naro*, *naru* adj. 'id.', MDu. *nare*, *naer* adj. 'id.', Du. *naar* adj. 'disagreeable, dreary' ⇒ **neh₂r-ú-* (NEUR) — Latv. *nārs* m. 'clamp' < **noh₂r-o-(?)*.

An "Ingvaemonic" adjective, possibly related to Latv. *nārs*. If this is correct, the *wa*-stem may have developed from **neh₂r-ú-* by pretonic shortening. Also cf. Nw. *naur* m. 'wretch' < **narwa-*, ON *nara* w.v. 'to dwindle' < **narōjan-* and the ablauting Nw. *nor* n. 'sound, canal' < **nōra-* < **noh₂r-o-*.

**nasō-* ~ **nusō-* f. 'nose' — ON *nʀs* f. 'nostril', Far. *nʀs* f., *nasar* pl. 'nose', OSw. *nasær* f.pl. 'id.', OE *nosu* f. 'id.', E *nose*, OFri. *nose* f. 'id.', OS *nasa-druppo* m. 'cold', Du. *neus* c. 'nose', OHG *nasa* f. 'id.', G *Nase* f. 'id.' ⇒ **nh₂-s-eh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *nāsā-* f. 'nose', YAv. *nāŋha* nom.acc.du.(?) 'id.', OP *nāham* acc. 'id.', Lat. *nāris* f. 'nostril', pl. 'nose', Lith. *nósis*, Latv. *nāss* f. 'id.' < **neh₂-s-*; CS *nosъ*, Ru. *nos*, SCr. *nôs* m. 'id.' < **nh₂-es-*.

The IE word for 'nose'. It is traditionally reconstructed as PIE **nās-* with *a*-vocalism (Pokorny IEW: 755), but Kortlandt 1985a: 119 postulated an ablauting *s*-stem nom. **neh₂-s*, gen. **nh₂-s-ós*, acc. **nh₂-és-m* in order to account for the ablaut of e.g. Lith. *nósis* (cf. Nw. dial. *nos*, Elfd. *nuos* f. 'snout, muzzle' < **nōsō-*) < **neh₂-s-* vs. Ru. *nos* < **nh₂-es-* (cf. Beekes 1995: 180). The origin of the exclusively Germanic ablaut of **nasō-* (ON *nʀs*, OHG *nasa*) vs. **nusō-* (OE *nosu*, OFri. *nose*, Du. *neus*) is unclear, but the root **nus-* is likely to have arisen as a secondary zero grade following a remodeling of the original paradigm (cf. Griepentrog 1995: 323-49). Also cf. MLG *noster(en)*, *nüster(en)*, G *Nüster* 'nostril' < **nustrī*, which possibly continues an old dual PIE **nh₂s-r-ih₁*.

***nata-** adj. 'wet' — ODu. *nat* adj. 'id.', Du. *nat* adj. 'id.', OHG *naz* adj. 'id.', G *naß* adj. 'id.' (IE?) — Skt. *unátti*, 3pl. *undánti* 'to well up, moisten' < **u-n-éd-ti*, **u-n-d-énti*.

Also cf. the factitive Go. *natjan*, OHG *nazzen*, *nezzen*, G *netzen* w.v. 'to make wet, wetten'. The origin of the word is uncertain, but it is possible that it continues **ynod-o-*, i.e. an *o*-stem adjective derived from the *n*-present 3sg. **unéd-ti*, 3pl. **und-énti* (Weigand 1909-10: II, 276), as the initial sequence **yn-* could have been simplified to **n* in PGM.

***natja-** n. 'net' — Go. *nati* n. 'id.', ON *net* n. 'id.', Far. *net* n. 'id.', Elfd. *net* n. 'id.', OE *net* n. 'id.', E *net*, OS *netti* n. 'id.', Du. *net* n. 'id.', OHG *nezzi* n. 'id.', G *Netz* n. 'id.' ⇒ **nHd-io-* (WEUR) — Lat. *nassa* f. 'wicker-work basket', OIr. *nassae* 'bound' < **nHd-to/eh₂-*; Lat. *nōdus* m. 'node' < **noHd-o-*; OIr. *nascaid*, MBret. *naska* 'to bind' < **nHd-ske-*.

A collective formation to an unattested verbal root **nat-* < **nHd-*, which is also to be found in the ablauting ON *nót*, pl. *nætr* f. 'net' < **noHd-eh₂-*. See also **natjō-* 'caul' and **natōn-* 'nettle'.

***natjō-** f. 'caul, omentum' — ON *netja* f. 'id.', Far. *netja* f. 'id.', OFri. *nette*, *nitte* f. 'retina', EDu. *net* 'id.', G *Netzen* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **natja-* or the underlying root **nat-*.

***natōn-** f. 'nettle' — ON *nata* f. 'spear', Far. *nota* f. 'nettle', Nw. *nata* f. 'id.', Gutn. *nata* f. 'id.' ⇒ **nHd-eh₂-* (DRV) — To OIr. *nenaid* f. 'id.' < **ne-nad-i-*; hardly to Gr. ἀδική f. 'nettle' < **nd-ik-eh₂-*(?).

The nettle is a fibrous plant that was used for making nets, whence the etymological connection with **natja-* 'net' (q.v.). The form of the word can safely be reconstructed as **natōn-*, although Far. *nota* appears to continue a zero-grade variant **nutōn-*. The diminutive **natilōn-*, cf. OSw. *nätla*, *näsla*, *nälla*, Sw. *nässla*, Nw. *netla*, *nesla*, Da. *nælde*, OE *nete*, *netle*, *netel*, E *nettle*, OHG *nezzila*, G *Nessel*, OS *netela*, MDu. *nete*, Du. *netel* is old as well. Outside Germanic, the word reappears in Balto-Slavic and Celtic. Since OPru. *noatis* 'nettle', Pol. *nać*, Cz. *nať* 'plant stem', Slov. *nát* 'id.' < **nāt-i-* and Lith. *nōterė*, Latv. *nātre* 'id.' < **nāt-r-ieh₂-* have *t* for expected *d*, however, it is likely that they were borrowed from Germanic. This is preferable over assuming a European *Wanderwort* or substrate word (cf. EWN s.v. *netel*), because the link with **natja-* provides the word with a sound etymology.

***naust(r)a-** n. 'boathouse, boatshed' — ON *naust* n. 'id.', Far. *neyst* n. 'id.', Nw. *naust(r)* n. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from **nō-* < **neh₂u-* 'boat' (q.v.) with the suffix **-sta-* (variant **-stra-*) < PIE **-sth₂-o-*.

***nauta-** n. 'cattle' — ON *naut* n. 'cattle, ox', OE *nēat* n. 'ox, cow, cattle', OFri. *nāt* m. 'animal', OS *nōtil* n. 'domestic animal' (= dim. **nautila-*), MDu. *noot* n. 'cattle, cow', OHG *nōz* n. 'cattle', G dial. *Noß* n. 'id.' (DRV).

An *a*-stem usually derived from **neutan-* 'to make use of' (q.v.), an etymology that implies a primary meaning 'utilizable cattle', cf. G *Nutz-vieh* 'domestic cattle'. Another possibility is to connect MDu. *noten* w.v. 'to mate (of animals)' < *(h)*nutōn-*.

***naupi-** f. 'compulsion, distress' — Go. *naups* f. 'id.', ON *nauð* f. 'need, difficulty, distress', Far. *neyð* f. 'id.', OE *nīed* f. 'id.', E *need*, OFri. *nēd* f. 'id.', OS *nōd* f. 'id.', Du. *nood* c. 'id.', OHG *nōt* f. 'id.', G *Not* f. 'id.' ⇒ **neh₂u-tí-* (IE) — Identical to OPru. *nautin* acc. 'need'; OIr. *núne* f. 'famine', W *newyn* m. 'id.' < **neh₂u-en-*; Lith. *nōvyti* 'to oppress, torment, destroy', Cz. poet. *naviti* 'to tire' < **noh₂u-eie-*.

A *ti*-stem to the root **neh₂u-*, for which see **nawi-* 'corpse'. Also cf. Go. *naupjan*, ON *neyða*, OE *nīedan*, OFri. *nēda*, OS *nōdian*, OHG *nōten* w.v. 'to force, compel'.

***nawi-** m. 'corpse' — Go. *naus* m. 'id.', ON *nár* m. 'id.' ⇒ **nh₂u-i-* (IE).

An *i*-stem closely related to Lith. *nōvé* f. 'oppression, agony, death', Latv. *nāve* f. 'death' < **neh₂u-ieh₂-*. As opposed to its cognates, the Germanic form must continue a zero-grade stem **nh₂u-i-*, as **neh₂u-i-* would have resulted in **nōi-* by the change **ōu* > **ō*. This alternation points to a PIE ablauting *i*-stem nom. **neh₂u-i-s*, gen. **nh₂u-é/ói-s*. Further cf. Go. *ga-nawistron* 'to bury', apparently a derivation from **nawistr* n. 'mortuary(?)' < **nh₂u-i-sth₂-ro-*. The latter form is unrelated to **naust(r)a-* 'boathouse' (pace Lamb/Mitchell 1991: 85). See also **naudi-*.

***nazjan-** w.v. 'to save, heal' — Go. *nasjan*, *ga-nasjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *nerian* w.v. 'to save', OFri. *nera* w.v. 'to save; to nourish', OS *nerian* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *neren* w.v. 'to nourish', OHG *nerren*, *neren* w.v. 'to heal, nourish', G *nähren* w.v. 'to nourish' ⇒ **nos-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **nesan-* (q.v.). See also **nesta-* and **nōzjan-*.

***ne** adv. 'not' — Go. *ni* adv. 'id.', ON *ne* adv. 'id.', OE *ne* adv. 'id.', OFri. *ne*, *ni*, *en* adv. 'id.', MDu. *ne*, *en* adv. 'id.', OHG *ne*, *ni* adv. 'id.', MHG *ne*, *en* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **ne* (IE) — Skt. *ná* adv. 'not', Lith., Latv. *ne*, OCS, Ru., SCr. *ne* adv. 'id.'.

The IE negation adverb.

***nēan-** s.v. 'to sew' — MDu. *naeyen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *naaien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *nāan*, *nājan*, *nāwan* s.v. 'id.', G *nāhen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **néh₁-e-* (EUR) — Gr. *véw* 'to spin', Lat. *neō*, *nēre* 'id.', OIr. *sníid* 'to tie', W *nyddu* 'to spin' < **snéh₁-e-*; Ru. *nit'*, SCr.

nīt f. 'thread', Lith. *nýtis*, Latv. *nītis* f. '(warp) thread' < **nh₁i-ti-* (a *ti*-stem derived from an unattested *i*-present **nh₁-éi-ti*, **nh₁-i-énti*).

A strong verb derived from a PIE root *(*s*)*neh₁-*. The absence of the initial *s* in Germanic is unexplained (and therefore called *s mobile*), but is paralleled by Ru. *nit'* and Lith. *nýtis*. See also **nēplō-* 'needle'.

**nebala-* m. 'fog' — OFri. *nevil*, *newil* m. 'fog', OS *nebal* m. 'fog, darkness', Du. *nevel* c. 'mist', OHG *nebul* m. 'fog, darkness', G *Nebel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **d^hnebh^h-(e/o)l-o-* (IE) — CLuv. *tappaš-*, HLuv. *tipas-* n. 'heaven', Skt. *nábhas-* n. 'cloud', Gr. *νέφος* n. 'cloud', OCS *nebo*, gen. *nebes* n. 'sky', Lith. *debesis* f. 'sky, heaven' < *(*d^h*)*nebh^h-es-*; Gr. *νεφέλη* f., Lat. *nebula* f. 'id.', OIr. *néil*, W *niwl* 'cloud' < *(*d^h*)*nebh^h-el-eh₂-*; perhaps also here: Gr. *δνόφος* m. 'darkness' < PGr. **τυνοφος* < **d^hnog^{wh}-o-* (with *δν-* as a dialectal reflex of PGr. **τυ-*).

An *l*-extension to PIE **nébh^h-os*, gen. **mb^h-és-os* 'cloud, sky' (continuing older **d^hnébh^h-os*, **d^hmb^h-és-os*, see **dimban-* ~ **dimpan-* < **d^hémb^h-e-*). It is difficult to identify the vowel that preceded the *l* (if there was one) due to possible West Germanic anaptyxis and cross-dialectal vowel mergers in unstressed final syllables. OHG *nebul* continues either **nebla-*, **nebela-* or **nebala-*, but not **nebula-*, which would have resulted in ***nibul* with raising of *e* to *i*. The usually adduced ON poet. *njól* f. 'night' can be derived from both **nebalō-* and **nebulō-* (cf. ON *bjórr* 'beaver' < **bjǫfurr* < **bebura-1*). I therefore provisionally reconstruct the root as **nebal-*, although it cannot be excluded that Proto-Germanic had two different ablauting forms, e.g. **nebul-* vs. **nebel-* (cf. Gr. *νεφέλη*). Further cf. OE *nifol*, ON *nifl-* adj. 'dark' < **nebila-*.

**nēdrōn-* f. 'viper' — OE *nædre*, *næddre* f. 'id.' (also Nrth. *neder* m. 'id.' < **nēdra-*), E *adder*, WFri. *njirre* c. 'id.', EFri. *needer* f. 'id.', OS *nādra*, *nādara* f. 'id.', MDu. *nadre*, *addre*, *adder* f. 'id.', Du. *adder* c. 'id.', OHG *nāt(a)ra* f. 'id.', G *Natter* f. 'id.' ⇒ **neh₁tr-éh₂-* (WEUR).

A formation ablauting with **nadra-* (q.v.).

**nefan-* m. 'nephew, cousin' — ON *nefi* m. 'relative', OE *nefa* m. 'nephew, grandson, stepson', OFri. *neva*, *newa*, *nia(u)wa*, *nōwa* m. 'nephew', MDu. *neve* m. 'relative, nephew, cousin', Du. *neef* c. 'nephew, cousin', OHG *nefo*, *nevo* m. 'grandson, descendant, cousin, nephew', G *Neffe* m. 'nephew' ⇒ **nép-ot-* (IE) — Skt. *nápat-*, OAv. *nafsu* loc.pl.m. (< PIlr. **napt-su*), YAv. *napā*, acc. *napātəm*, *naptārəm*, gen. *nafədrō*, OP *napā* 'grandson', OIr. *nía*, gen. *niad* 'cousin', W *nei*, *nai* 'id.', OLith. *nepuotis* 'grandson, granddaughter', Alb. *nip* 'grandson, nephew'.

A PIE *t*-stem nom. **nép-ōt*, gen. *mp-t-ós*. The dental was lost word-finally in the nominative. The resulting form **nefō* subsequently triggered the transfer to the *n*-stems. See also **neftī-*.

***nefti-** f. 'niece, cousin' — ON *nift* f. 'female relative, sister', OE *nift* f. 'niece; grand-daughter; step-daughter', OFri. *nift(e)*, *neft* f. 'niece, cousin', MDu. *nichte* f. 'relative, niece, cousin', Du. *nicht* c. 'niece, cousin', OHG *nift* f. 'niece', G *Nichte* f. 'id.' ⇒ **nep-t-ih₂* (IE) — Skt. *naptī-* 'daughter, granddaughter', YAv. *napti-* f. 'granddaughter', Alb. *mbesë* 'niece', Lith. *neptė* f. 'granddaughter', RuCS *nestera* f. 'niece' < **nep-t-ih₂*.

The feminine equivalent of **nefan-* (q.v.). The zero grade of the suffix is expected in formations with the *ih₂*-suffix, cf. within Germanic e.g. Elfd. *yinn* f. 'female grouse' < **urznī-* to **urzan-* (q.v.).

***nēhwa-** adj. 'near' — Go. *nehv* adv. 'id.', ON *ná-* pref. 'id.', OE *nēah* adv./prep. 'id.', E *nigh*, OFri. *nei* prep. 'to', OS *nāh* adv. 'id.', Du. *na* adv. 'id.', OHG *nāh* adj. 'id.', G *nahe* adv./prep. 'id.' (DRV).

A lengthened-grade adjective derived from the PIE root **h₂nek-* 'to reach', for which see **nugan-* 'to suffice'.

***neman-** s.v. 'to take' — Go. *niman* s.v. 'id.', ON *nema* s.v. 'to take (possession of); to touch; to learn', Far. *nema* s.v. 'to touch; to learn', OE *niman* s.v. 'to take', OFri. *niman* s.v. 'id.', OS *neman*, *niman* s.v. 'id.', Du. *nemen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *neman* s.v. 'id.', G *nehmen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **kom-h₁ém-e-* (IE) — Lat. *emō*, *-ere* 'to take, buy', OIr. *ar-foim* 'to receive, allow' < **ari-wo-em-* < **h₁em-*; Lith. *iṃti* (*iṃù*) 'to take', Latv. *jeṃt* 'id.', OPru. *īmt* 'id.', OCS *jęti* (*imǫ*) 'to take', Ru. dial. *jat* 'id.', SCR. *jéti* 'id.' < **h₁m-*.

A verb back-formed to the perfective form **ga-neman-*, which started out as **gan-eman-* < **kom-h₁em-e-* (Kortlandt 1992: 104). Unrelated to Gr. *véμω* 'to distribute' < **ném-e-* and cognates. See also **nēmi-*.

***nēmi-** adj. 'takeable, acceptable' — Go. *anda-nems* adj. 'pleasant', ON *næmr* adj. 'quick at learning; deprived of', Far. *næmur* adj. 'apt, quick', MDu. *ge-name* adj. 'pleasant', OHG *nāmi* adj. 'acceptable', G *ge-nehm* adj. 'acceptable, convenient' (DRV).

A *vṛddhi*-gerundive to **neman-* (q.v.).

***nesan-** s.v. 'to save, heal; to be saved' — Go. *ga-nisan* s.v. 'id.', OE *nesan*, *ge-nesan* s.v. 'to be saved, survive', OS *gi-nesan* s.v. 'to be saved', Du. *ge-nezen* s.v. 'to heal; to recuperate', OHG *gi-nesan* s.v. 'id.', G *ge-nesen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **nés-e-* (IE) — Skt. *násate* 'to come together (at home), join', Gr. *véομαι* 'to return home, to arrive happily, to get off (from trouble)' < **nés-e-*; Gr. *νόστος* m. 'returning home' < **nos-to-*.

A strong verb whose meaning 'to be saved' beside 'to heal, save' appears to have arisen in medio-passive use. See also **nesta-*, **nazjan-* and **nōzjan-*.

***nesta-** n. 'food' — ON *nest* n. 'provisions', OE *nest* n. 'nourishment', OHG *wega-nest* n. 'traveling provisions' ⇒ **nes-to-* (DRV).

Derived from **nesan-* (q.v.).

***neþan-** s.v. 'to grant safety(?)' — Go. *niþan* s.v. 'to unite (in consanguinity), help' ⇒ **nét-e-* (IE) — Perhaps to ToA *nati*, ToB *nete* 'might, strength' < **not-o-*.

The evidence clearly implies a PIE root **net-*, which finds an excellent parallel in PTo. **nete* (Adams 1999: 342). Within Germanic, I consider **neþja-* 'relative' < **net-io-* to be cognate. The original meaning of the word must have been 'to offer protection', i.e. to relatives and people within the clan. See further **nēþō-*.

***neþja-** m. 'relative' — Go. *niþjis* m. 'kinsman', ON *niðr* m. 'son, kinsman, relative', OE *niþþas*, *niþas* m.pl. 'men' ⇒ **nét-io-* (IE).

The word is often derived from PIE **nep-t-io-* (for which see **nefan-* 'nephew, cousin'), but the implied cluster reduction is *ad hoc* and must be rejected. Equally uncertain is the connection with Skt. *nitya-* adj. 'innate'. In my view, the likeliest scenario is that the word was derived from the PIE root **net-* as found in PGm. **neþan-* 'to offer protection' (q.v.). Presumably, a PIE **net-io-* was a clan-member, i.e. someone under the patron's protective sphere. A possible feminine form **neþjō-* can be identified in the MDu. suffix *-nede*, *swasenede* 'sister-in-law' < **swēsa-neþjō-* and *enede* 'wife' < **aiwō-neþjo-* (but see **magabi-* for a different explanation).

***nēþlō-** f. 'needle' — Go. *neþla* f. 'id.', ON *nál* f. 'id.', Far. *nál* f. 'id.', Elfd. *nǫl* f. 'id.', OE *næþl*, *nædl* f. 'id.', E *needle*, OFri. *nēdle*, *nēlde* f. 'id.', OS *nāthla*, *nādla* f. 'id.', MDu. *naelde* f. 'id.', Du. *naald* c. 'id.', OHG *nādala*, *nālda* f. 'id.', G *Nadel* f. 'id.' ⇒ **neh₁-tlo-* (DRV).

An instrumental noun derived from the originally strong verb **nēan-* (q.v.). The cluster **-þl-* was metathesized to **-lp-* in various WGM. dialects, cf. OHG *nālda*, MDu. *naelde*, Du. *naald* as well as in the NGM. formation Icel. *snǫlda* f. 'spindle' < **snēdljōn-* (with *s* mobile?). The latter form shows the effects of Verner's law.

***nēþō-** f. 'mercy, safety' — ON *náð* f. 'grace, mercy; rest, peace, quietness', OFri. *nēthe*, *nāthe* f. 'mercy, protection, peace, privilege', OS (*ge-*)*nātha* f. 'id.', Du. *ge-nade* c. 'id.', OHG *gi-nāda* f. 'id.', G *Gnade* f. 'id.' ⇒ **nēt-eh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *nātha-* m. 'refuge, help' < **nēt-h₂-o-*.

A formation close to Skt. *nātha-*. The word was derived from the PIE root **net-* 'to protect, favor', for which see **neþan-*.

***neuhsjan-** w.v. 'to search out' — Go. *bi-niuhsjan* w.v. 'to scout out, spy out', ON *nýsa* w.v. 'id.', OE *nēosan* w.v. 'to search out', OS *niusian* w.v. 'to try', OHG *niusen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **neuks-ie-* (NEUR) — Ru. *njúxat* 'to smell, sniff' < **neu(k)s-eh₂-ie-*; SCr. *njušiti* 'to sniff' < **neu(k)s-ie-* (= **neuhsjan-*).

A root restricted to Germanic and Slavic. Its structure is unclear. Possibly, PGM. **neuhs-* contains the PIE roots **nu(H)* 'now' or **neu-* 'new', but the origin of the second element **-hs-* is obscure. Perhaps, it can be compared to Lat. *careō* 'to want' < **Ās-ie-*. Within Germanic, further cf. ON *njósn* f. 'spying, scouting; news' < **neuhsīni-*.

***neuja-** adj. 'new' — Go. *niujis* adj. 'id.', ON *nýr* adj. 'id.', Far. *nýggjur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *ny(r)* adj. 'id.', OE *nīwe*, *nēowe* adj. 'id.', E *new*, OS *niuwi* adj. 'id.', Du. *nieuw* adj. 'id.', OHG *niuwi* adj. 'id.', G *neu* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **neu-io-* (IE) — Gr. Ion. *νεῖος* adj. 'new' < **neu-io-*; Skt. *návya-* adj. 'new, fresh, young', OIr. *núae*, W *newydd* adj. 'id.' < **ne/ou-io-*; Lith. *naūjas* adj. 'id.', Ru. *nóvyj*, SCr. *nǒv* adj. 'id.' < **nou-(i)o-*; Hitt. *nēya-* adj. 'new, fresh', ToA *ñu*, ToB *ñuwe* adj. 'new', Skt. *náva-*, YAv. *nauua-* adj. 'new, young', Gr. *véος* adj. 'new', Lat. *novus* adj. 'id.' < **neu-o-*.

An adjective of IE origin, probably derived from the adverb **nū* 'now' (q.v.). See also **neuhsjan-*.

***neura/ōn-** n./m. 'kidney' — ON *nýra* n. 'id.', Far. *nýra* n. 'id.', OSw. *niura* f. 'id.', Elfd. *niyora* n. 'id.', ME *nēre* 'id.', MDu. *niere* f. 'id.', Du. *nier* c. 'id.', OHG *nioro* m. 'id.', G *Niere* f. 'id.' ⇒ **neg^{wh}-r-on-* (IE) — Gr. *νεφροί* m.pl. 'kidneys' < **neg^{wh}-ro-*; Lat. *nefronēs* m.pl. 'kidneys, testicles' < **neg^{wh}-ron-*.

An organ name with clear cognates in Greek and Latin. The umlaut of ON *nýra* (vs. unfronted OSw. *niura*) is difficult to explain, but may have been triggered by a dative ending **-er-i*. The umlaut doublet is parallel, at any rate, to ON *lifr* vs. OSw. *lyr* 'liver' (see under **librō-*).

***neutan-** s.v. 'to make use of, enjoy' — Go. *niutan* s.v. 'to acquire use of, attain, enjoy', ON *njóta* s.v. 'to use; to enjoy', Far. *njóta* s.v. 'to enjoy; to keep, retain', Elfd. *niyota* s.v. 'to enjoy', OE *nēotan* s.v. 'to enjoy; to make use of', OS *niotan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *ge-nieten* s.v. 'to enjoy', OHG *niozan* s.v. 'to use; to enjoy', G *ge-nießen* s.v. 'to enjoy' ⇒ **néud-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *naudà* f. 'property' < **noud-eh₂-*.

A strong verb related to **nauta-* and **nuti-*.

***newun-** num. 'nine' — Go. *niun* num. 'id.', ON *níu* num. 'id.', Far. *níggju* num. 'id.', Elfd. *niu* num. 'id.', OE *nigon* num. 'id.', E *nine*, OFri. *niugun*, *niugen*, *niogen*, *nigun* num. 'id.', OS *nigun* num. 'id.', Du. *negen* num. 'id.', OHG *niun* num. 'id.', G *neun* num. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁néun* (IE) — ToAB *ñu*, Skt. *náva*, YAv. *nauua*, MP *nō*, Gr. *ἐννέα*, Lat. *novem*, OIr. *noí*, OW *nauou*, MW *naw*, Lith. *devyni*, Latv.

devīni, *devīni*, OCS *devęť*, Ru. *dęvјat'*, SCr. *dęvēť*, Alb. *nęntę* num. 'id.' < **h₁neun* (also **h₁neum* after **dekm* 'ten'); Arm. *inn* num. 'id.' < **h₁nun* (with zero grade from the ordinal).

The PIE cardinal 'nine'. The velarization of the **w* in West Germanic (cf. e.g. **sū-* ~ **suw-* 'sow') points to a secondary form **niwun* with a raised vowel, as velarization only occurred between two high vowels of which one was rounded (Kroonen 2011b). The West Germanic raising of **e* was regular before **u* in the next syllable. See also **newunþ/dan-*.

**newunþ/dan-* num. 'ninth' — Go. *niunda* num. 'id.', ON *nįundi* num. 'id.', Far. *nįggjundi* num. 'id.', Elfd. *niund* num. 'id.', OE *nigođa* num. 'id.', OFri. *niugunda*, *niugende*, *niogenda* num. 'id.', OS *nigundo*, *nigutho* num. 'id.', Du. *negende* num. 'id.', OHG *niunto* num. 'id.', G *neunte* num. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁neun-tHó-* (IE) — ToB *nunte*, Lith. *devįntas*, Latv. *devįt(ai)s*, OPru. *newįnts*, OCS *devęť*, Ru. *dęvјąťj*, SCr. *dęvēťi*, Alb. *nęntę* | *nąntę* num. 'ninth' < **h₁neun-tHo-*; Gr. *ęvątos*, Ion. *ęvątos* < **h₁nun-tHo-*; Lat. *nōnus* num. 'id.' < **h₁neun-Ho-*; OIr. *nómad*, W *nawfed* < **h₁neum-etHo-*; Skt. *navamá-*, YAv. *naoma-*, *nāuma-*, OP *navama-* num. 'id.' < **h₁neun-mHo-*.

The ordinal pertaining to **newun* 'nine'. The Germanic form goes back to a full-grade root **h₁neun*, but PIE probably had a zero grade formation **h₁nun-(t)Hó-*.

**nidwō-* f. 'downfall(?)' — Go. *nįdwa* f. 'corrosion, decay', ON *nįđ* f.pl. 'new moon; darkness', Far. *nįđa* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ni-tueh₂₋* (DRV).

A *tuh₂₋*-stem derived from the PIE adverb **ni* 'down', for which see **nįpera-*. Also cf. OE *nįđ* n. 'abyss' < **nį-to-*.

**nikwas/za-* m. 'water monster' — ON *nykr* m. 'hippopotamus, water being', Far. *nykur* m. 'water elf', OE *nicor* m. 'hippopotamus; water-monster', MDu. *nicker* m. 'water-sprite', OHG *nihhus*, *nichus* m./n. 'water-sprite, crocodile', MHG *niches*, *nickes* m./n. 'water-sprite', G *Nix* m. 'river merman' (IE).

The geminate of OHG *nickus* points to **nikwasa-* < **nig^w-os-o-* with a vowel behind the labiovelar. In combination with the Verner variant ON *nykr*, OE *nicor* < **nikwaza-*, it can therefore be surmised that the original inflection was athematic, e.g. PIE nom. **nig^w-ōs*, gen. **nig^w-s-ós*, acc. **nig^w-ós-m* > PGm. **nikwō*, **nikuzaz*, **nikwasun*. The stem **nikwas-* gave rise to the feminine derivative OHG *nickessa*, MHG *nixe*, G *Nixe* f. 'female water spirit' < **nikwasjō-*.

Outside Germanic, the word is usually compared to Skt. *nęnekti* 'to wash, cleanse', YAv. *naęnižaiti* 3sg.intens. 'to wash down' < **nei-noig^w-* and Gr. *vįζω* 'to wash, to clean', OIr. *nigim* 'to wash' < **nig^w-ie-* (the latter with *-g^wi-* > **-gⁱ-*). It is conceivable that the Germanic form continues the regular PIE

perfect participle **nig^w-uos-*, but the reconstruction of a masculine s-stem is more straightforward.

***ninþan-** s.v. 'to dare' — OHG *gi-nindan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **nént-e-* (WEUR) — OIr. *néit* m. 'battle, combat, fighting' < **nŋt-i-*.

A strong verb to a root only occurring in Germanic and Celtic. See also **nanþjan-*.

***nista-** n. 'nest' — OE *nest* n. 'id.', E *nest*, Du. *nest* n. 'id.', OHG *nest* n. 'id.', G *Nest* n. 'id.' ⇒ **ni-zd-o-* (IE) — Skt. *nīḍá-* m./n. 'nest, lair, bird's nest', Arm. *nist* 'residence, settlement', Lat. *nīdus* m. 'nest', Mlr. *net*, W *nyth* 'nest, dwelling', Lith. *lizdas*, Latv. *ligzds* m. 'nest', OCS *gnězdo*, Ru. *gnezdó*, SCR. *gnijězdo* n. 'id.'

A formation generally analyzed as consisting of the PIE adverb **ni* 'down' (see **niþera-*) and the zero grade of the root **sed-* 'to sit' (cf. **set(j)an-*).

***niþera-** adv. 'down' — ON *niðr* adv. 'id.', Far. *niður* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *niðer* adv. 'id.', OE *niþer* adv. 'id.', OFri. *nither* adv. 'id.', OS *niðar* adv. 'id.', Du. *neer* adv. 'id.', OHG *nidar* adv. 'id.', G *nieder* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **ní-tero-* (IE) — Skt. *nitarám* adv. 'down, downwards' < **ni-tero-*; Av. *nitama-* superl. 'lowest' < **ni-tmH-o-*.

An adverb created to PIE **ni-* 'down(wards)' (Skt. *ní*, Av. *nī*, Arm. *n-*) with the contrastive suffix **-tero-*. See also **nista-* and **nidwō-*.

***nō-** m. 'ship' — ON *nór* m. 'id.', Icel. *nór* m. 'tempering trough', Nw. *no*, *nu* 'wooden bowl' ⇒ **neh₂u-* (IE) — Skt. *náu-* f. 'boat', NP *nāv* 'id.', Oss. *naw* / *nawæ* 'id.' (also cf. Skt. *nāvājá-*, YAv. *nauuāza-* m. 'skipper' < **neh₂u-h₂oǵ-o-*), Gr. *ναῦς*, Ion. *νηῦς* f. 'ship', Lat. *nāvis* f. 'id.', OIr. *nau* f. 'id.', W *noe* 'large vase'.

An ancient IE word for 'boat' or - more specifically - 'dugout boat'. The development of PGm. **-ōu-* to **-ō-* was regular in open syllables, but the **u* in this particular word may also have been assimilated by the ending *-m* in the PIE accusative form **néh₂u-m*, cf. **g^weh₃-u-m* acc. 'cow' > Gr. Dor. βῶν, Skt. *gám*. Also cf. OE *nōwend* m. 'skipper' < **nōand-* (with *w* filling the hiatus).

***nōga-** adv. 'enough' — Go. *ga-nohs* adj. 'id.', ON *gnógr*, *nógr* adj. 'id.', Far. *nógvur* adj. 'much', OE *ge-nōh* adj. 'id.', E *enough*, OFri. *enōch* adv. 'id.', OS *gi-nōh*, *gi-nōg* adj. 'id.', Du. *ge-noeg* adv. 'id.', OHG *gi-nuog* adj., adv. 'id.', G *ge-nug* adv. 'id.' (DRV).

A lengthened grade adjective derived from **nugan-* 'to suffice' (q.v.).

***nōmjan-** w.v. 'to call, give a name' — MDu. *noemen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *noemen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *be-nüemen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A weak verb derived from **namōn-* (q.v.). The formation preserves the original full grade of the root, which was otherwise lost in Germanic (cf. Neri 2005: 234-5). Note that OFri. *nōmia* cannot belong here, as **nōmjan-* would have given ***nēma* in this language. I therefore assume that it represents *nōmia*, which together with OE *ge-namian*, E *to name* continues **namōjan-*.

nōtan-* m. 'rear (of a ship)' — Go. *nota m. 'afterdeck, stern, rear of a ship' ⇒ **neh₃t-on-* (EUR) — Cognate with Gr. *νῶτον* n. 'back' < **noHt-o-* and Lat. *natis* f. 'rump, buttocks' < **n₃Ht-i-* (cf. Torp 1909: 298).

Attested only once in Gothic as the dat. *notin*. The correspondence of PIE **t* with root final PGm. **t* points to a geminate that was shortened in super-heavy syllables. This geminate probably arose in the PIE *n*-stem paradigm nom. **nóHt-ōn*, gen. **noHt-n-ós* > PGm. **nōpō*, **nōtaz*. For alternative interpretations, see Lehmann 1986: 269. There is no etymological relation with PGm. **nō-* 'ship' (q.v.).

**nōzjan-* w.v. 'to refresh, nourish' — ON *nœra* w.v. 'id.', Far. *nøra* w.v. 'to bring up, rear; to increase' (DRV).

A causative created to an unattested *o*-grade intensive verb **nasan-* < **nós-e-*, cognate of **nesan-* 'to be saved, cured' and **nazjan-* 'to save, cure, feed' (q.v.). The ablaut proportion was productive, cf. the creation of **fōrjan-* 'to lead' to **faran-* 'to go' and **gōljan-* 'to greet' to **galan-* 'to shout' (q.v.). Unrelated to ON *nara* w.v. 'to dwindle' **narō(ja)n-* (pace De Vries 1962: 405) as the required **nazōjan-* would have given ON ***nera* by *ʀ*-mutation.

**nū* adv. 'now' — Go. *nu* adv. 'id.', ON *nú* adv. 'id.', Far. *nú*, obs. *núgv* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *ny* adv. 'id.', OE *nū* adv. 'id.', E *now*, OFri. *nū* adv. 'id.', MDu. *nu* adv. 'id.', Du. *nu*, *nou* adv. 'id.', OHG *nū*, *nun* adv. 'id.', G *nun* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **nu* (IE) — Hitt. *nu* conj. 'now, and', Skt. *nú*, *nú* adv./conj. 'now, just, but', Av. *nū* adv. 'now'.

An IE adverb, to be reconstructed as **nu*. The vowel often became lengthened in the individual daughter languages due to the frequent occurrence of the word in stressed position. Note that OHG *nun* may correspond directly to Gr. *vūv*, Skt. *nūnám*, NP *nūn* adv. 'now'. Also cf. **neuja-* 'new'.

nugan-* pret.-pres. 'to suffice' — Go. *ga-nauhan*, 3sg. *ga-nah* pret.-pres. 'id.', OE *ge-nugan*, 3sg. *ge-neah* pret.-pres. 'id.', OHG *gi-nugan, 3sg. *ge-nah* pret.-pres. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂nok-* (IE) — ToA *ents-*, ToB *enk-* 'id.' **h₂(o)nk(-ske)-*; Skt. *aśnóti* 'to reach, attain', YAv. *-ašnaoiti* 'id.' < **h₂nk-neu-*; Lat. *nancīscor*, *-ī* 'to acquire, get' < **h₂ne-h₂nk-*; Olr. *-ic* 'to come'; Arm. *hasanem* 'to arrive' < **h₂nk-*.

A preterite-present 3sg. **ga-nahe*, 3pl. **ga-nugunþ* < PIE **-h₂nok-e*, **-h₂nk-nt* (with remodeling of the zero grade). The 3sg. form was borrowed into Balto-Slavic, cf. Lith. *ganà*, *gañ* adv. 'enough', where it gave rise to a number of secondary formations, e.g. Lith. *ganėti*, OCS *goněti* 'to suffice'. See also **nēhwa-* and **nōga-*.

***nurþera-** adv. 'north, northwards' — ON *norðr* adv. 'id.', Far. *norður* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *norter* adv. 'id.', OFri. *norther* adv. 'id.', MDu. *norder* adv. 'id.', MHG *norder* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁nř-tero-* (IE) — ToB *ñor* 'below' < **h₁nēru-(?)*; Gr. ἔνεροι 'those below, those below the earth' < **h₁ner-o-* (also cf. Gr. ἐνέρτερος, νέρτερος 'below (the earth)', Umb. *nertru* 'left', Osc. *nertra-k* 'id.' < **h₁ner-tero-*); unrelated to Lith. *nérti* (*neriù*) 'to dive, sink' < **nerH-ie-*.

An adverb derived from a root **h₁ner-* with the contrastive **tero-* suffix. In Germanic, the meaning 'north' seems to have developed from 'below' or 'left', which reveals a geographical orientation towards the rising sun. See also **sunþera-* 'south'.

***nuti-** adj. 'useful' — Go. *un-nuts* adj. 'useless, unavailing', OE *nyt* adj. 'useful', OFri. *nette* adj. 'id.', OS *nutti* adj. 'id.', MDu. *nutte* adj. 'id.', OHG *nuzzi* adj. 'id.', MHG *nütze* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem adjective (gerundive?) to the strong verb **neutan-* (q.v.). In WGM., it was remodeled into a *ja*-stem, which again gave rise to OE *nyttian*, OFri. *bi-netta*, OHG *nuzzen* w.v. 'to make use of' < **nutjōjan-*. Also cf. OHG *nuz*, G *Nutzen* m. 'use' < **nutja-* and ON *nyt*, OE *nytt* f. 'id.' < **nutjō-*.

***nut(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to drive' — Nw. *not(t)a* w.v. 'to drive (a horse)' ⇒ **nud-néh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *nudāti* 'to push, thrust, impel' < **nud-é-*; OCS *nuditi* 'to force', Ru. dial. *núdit* 'to compel, force', SCr. *nùditi* 'to offer, incite, invite' < **nóud-eie-*.

An iterative 3sg. **nuttōþi*, 3pl. **nutunanþi* continuing PIE **nud-néh₂-ti*, **nud-nh₂-énti*. See also **hnutt/dōn-2*.

O

***ōbjan-** w.v. 'to perform' — OS *ōbian* w.v. 'to celebrate', MDu. *oeven* w.v. 'to practice', OHG *uoben*, *uoppen* w.v. 'to practice, exercise; to celebrate', G *üben* w.v. 'to practice' (DRV).

A causative with a secondary long **ō*, derived from the PIE root **h₃ep-* 'to labor, work'. With the same vocalism, cf. OHG *uoba* f. 'festivity' < **ōbō-* and OHG *uobo* m. 'farmer' < **ōban-*. See also **afla-*.

***ōf(e)ra-** m./n. 'edge; shore' — OE *ōfer*, *ōfor* m. 'edge, border, margin', MDu. *oever* n./m./f. 'shore', Du. *oever* c. 'shore', MHG *uover* n. 'shore', G *Ufer* n. 'bank, shore' ⇒ **h₂eh_{1/2}per-o-* (EUR) — Gr. ἤπειρος, Dor. ἄπειρος, Aeol. ἄπερρος f. 'landmass, coast' < **h₂eh_{1/2}per-io-*.

A potential Germanic-Greek isogloss. The appurtenance of Arm. *ap'n* 'shore, coast' (Benveniste 1935: 13) is less certain, as PIE **p* should have disappeared word-internally. It is possible, however, that *p'* developed from the cluster *-Hp-* by metathesis to **-pH-*. The underlying form **h₂pH-n-* would then support the reconstruction of an ablauting heteroclitic, nom. **h₂éh_{1/2}p-r*, gen. **h₂h_{1/2}p-én-s*.

***ōgjan-** w.v. 'to scare' — Go. *ogjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *ægja* w.v. 'id.', OE *on-ægan* w.v. 'to fear' (IE).

The causative to **agan-* (q.v.).

***ōhs(t)nō-** f. 'armpit' — OE *ōxn* f. 'id.', OHG *uohsana* f. 'id.' (IE).

The dialects contain a variety of different formations. In my view, the no doubt closely related ON *óst* f., *óstr* m. 'armpit' and especially OE *ōxta*, *ōcusta* m. 'id.' < **ohsta(n)-* show that OHG *uohsana* and OE *ōxn* developed from **ōhstnō-*, a feminine formation derived from a primary *n*-stem **ōhstan-*; the heavy cluster **-hst(n)-* must then have become simplified to **-hsn-* in West Germanic, while Nordic **ōhsta-*, on the other hand, lost the *h*. The additional variants OHG *uohisa*, MHG *uochse*, *uechse* f. 'armpit' < **ōhsjōn-* and MHG *uohsn(e)*, *uehsen* n. 'id.' < **ōhs(t)nja-* are secondary.

The formations mentioned here all have long **ō*, which probably arose secondarily due to the process of deriving the primary *n*-stem **ōhstan-* from **ahsō-* 'axle' (q.v.). They also contain the PIE suffix **-sth₂-*, for which cf. **aistōn-* 'testicle'. OE *ōxta* can accordingly be derived from a quasi-PIE proto-form **h₂ōks-sth₂-on-*.

***ōsa(n)-** m.(?) 'mouth of a river, estuary' — ON *óss* m. 'id.', Far. *ósi* m. 'id.', Nw. *os* m./n. 'estuary, hole in the ice' (cf. dial. *øse* n. 'id.' < **ōsja-*) ⇒ **h_{1/3}éh_{1/3}-es-* (IE) — Hitt. *aiš* ~ *išš-* n. 'mouth', CLuv. *āaš-* n. 'id.', Skt. *ás-* n. 'mouth, face', Lat. *ōs*, *ōris* n. 'mouth', Olr. poet. *á* 'id.', Lith. *úoksas* m. 'opening, cavity'.

An Indo-European term for 'mouth'. If OE *ōr* n. and OE *ōra* m. 'edge' < **ōza(n)-* belong here, the Verner alternation **ōs-* ~ **ōz-* would be a clear indication of an originally mobile *s*-stem, e.g. **h_{1/3}éh_{1/3}-s*, **h_{1/3}h_{1/3}-es-ós*. Such a paradigm is directly supported by Hitt. *aiiš*, *aiš*, gen. *iššaš* < **h₁éh₃-es* (secondary for **h₁eh₃-s*), gen. **h₃h₁-es-ós*. Note that the lack of an initial *h* in the nominative points to **h₁éh₃-(e)s*, while the vocalism of the genitive at least superficially seems to reflect **h₃h₁-es-ós* (cf. Rieken 1999: 186) with the reversed order of the laryngeals. Kloekhorst 2008: 166, on the other

hand, reconstructs the word as an amphidynamic neuter **h₁éh₃-es*, gen. **h₁h₃-s-ós*.

***ōpala-** n. 'patrimony' — ON *óðal* n. 'ancestral property, patrimony, inheritance', OE *ōðel* m. 'home, native country', OS *ōthil* n. 'home', OHG *uodal* n. 'ancestral property' (DRV).

A *vřddhi*-formation to **apala-* (q.v.).

P

***pad(d)ōn-** f. 'toad' — ON *padda* f. 'id.', Far. *padda* f. 'id.', Elfd. *padda* f. 'id.', ME *pade*, *padde* 'toad; toadstool, mushroom', E *paddock*, MDu. *padde* f. 'toad', Du. *pad* c. 'id.' (GM).

The variation of ME *pade* with *padde* (continuing OE **pade*, **padde*) may point to an *n*-stem with a consonantal alternation, nom. **padō*, gen. **paddaz*. It gave rise to the feminine formation **pad(d)jōn-*, cf. MDu., WPhal. *pedde* f. 'toad' < **pad(d)jōn-* and probably also to the verb Du. dial. *padden* w.v. 'to crawl', if not the other way around. The word cannot be related to Lat. *bufō* 'toad' as if continuing **bod^h-on-*. In agreement with known folkloristic notions concerning the animal, the latter word was actually derived from **g^wh₃-u-d^hh₁-on-* "cow-sucker", cf. Skt. *godhā-* f. 'big lizard' < **g^wh₃-eu-d^heh₁-*.

***pagila-** m. 'measuring stick(?)' — OE *pægel* 'wine-vessel', E *pail*, MDu. *pegel*, *peil* m./f. 'knob in vessel for liquid goods to measure their contents', Du. *pegel* c. 'peg, pin, icicle' ⇒ **bak-* (EUR/NIE) — Gr. βάκτρον 'id.' < **bak-tro-*; Lat. *baculum* n. 'stick' < **bak-(t)lo-*; OIr. *bacc* m. 'crook, hook'; MW *bach* m./f. 'hook, peg' < **bakko-*.

The diminutive to MDu. *pegge* f. 'pin, cone, peg' (= ME *pegge*, E *peg*) < **pagjō-*. In view of the European distribution of the word and the phonologically aberrant alternation between **bak-* and **bakk-*, it is unlikely that we are dealing with an Indo-European word.

***paidō-** f. 'coat, shirt' — Go. *paida* f. 'tunic, vest, shirt', OE *pād* f. 'coat, cloak', OS *pēda* f. 'garment', OHG *pfeit* f. 'coat', MHG *pfeit* f. 'shirt' ⇒ **bait-* (LW) — Thrac. βαίτη f. 'coat made of pelt'.

An ancient loanword (cf. Pokorny IEW: 92-3). As PIE did not have a **b*, the initial **p* of the Germanic word is a confirmation of its non-inherited status.

***pakka-** n. 'bundle, pack' — ME *packe* 'id.', E *pack*, MLG *pack* n. 'id.', MDu. *pac* n. 'id.', Du. *pak* n. 'id.' (EUR/NIE) — Gr. φάκελος 'bundle' < **b^hak-elo-*; Lat. *bāiulus* m. 'porter, carrier' (cf. Prov. *baga* 'bundle', Span. *baga* 'capsule of flaxseed') < **bagi-elo-*(?); ?W *beich* m. 'load, weight, burden' < PCelt **bakki-* / **baski-*.

A "Middle Germanic" word with an obscure prehistory. The restriction of the word to the westernmost Indo-European languages speaks against a PIE origin. This is confirmed by the irregular correlation between PGm. **pakkan-* < **bakk-*, Gr. φάκελος < **b^hak-* and Lat. **baga* < **bag-*. Even within Germanic itself, the word corresponds irregularly to ON *baggi* m. 'pack, bundle', which points to PGm. **bagg-* next to **pak-*. Did the word enter Germanic twice, i.e. both before and after Grimm's law? The source of the word still remains unknown. W *beich* can be derived from **bakki-*, and may theoretically have served as the source of the Germanic word. The alternative reconstruction as **baski-* is reconcilable with Lat. *fascis* 'bundle' < **b^hask-i-*, however, and speaks against this hypothesis.

***paþa-** m./n. 'path' — OE *pæð*, *pað* m. 'id.', E *path*, OFri. *path*, *pad* n. 'id.', MDu. *pat* m./n. 'id.', Du. *pad* n. 'id.', OHG *pfad* m./n. 'id.', G *Pfad* m. 'id.' ⇒ **paþ-* (LW).

Also cf. OHG *pfadōn* w.v. 'to go', Du. obs. *na-paden* w.v. 'to track' < **paþōjan-* and OE *pæððan* w.v. 'to traverse', LG *pedden* w.v. 'to step on' < **paþjan-*. A WGM. word without a clear etymology. Possibly, it was adopted from an Iranian source **paθ-*, cf. Av. *pantā*, gen. *paθō* < **pont-éh₁-s*, **pnt-h₁-ós*, perhaps from Migration Age Alanic or Sarmatian (Bailey/Ross 1961; Green 1999: 28). Ossetic *fændag* 'path, road' does not preserve the form **paθ-*, and builds on Plr. **pantāka-* with the full grade root, but *fætæg* 'leader' < **paθaka-* does contain the required root. An alternative possibility is to assume borrowing from PCelt. **bato-* < **g^wh₂-to-*, a formation to the PIE root **g^weh₂-* 'to tread'. In the modern Celtic languages, however, the meaning of this word has clearly shifted to 'pass away', cf. OIr. *bath* n. 'death', MW *bad* 'pest, plague'.

***piþman-** ~ ***pittan-** m. 'root, pith' — OE *piþa* m. 'pith', WFri. *piid* 'pith, stone (of a fruit)' (< **pidan-*?), EDu. *pee* 'skirwort, skirret, (edible) root', *peēn* 'bent grass, tall oat grass', Du. *peen* c. 'carrot' (LW?).

A West Germanic word with an indirect attestation in Far. *piða* w.v. 'to pick the meat from the bone' < **piþōjan-*. The alternation of the stem variants **piþan-* and **pittan-* (**piþþan-*?) points to an *n*-stem nom. **piþō*, gen. **pittaz* < **bít-ōn*, **bit-n-ós*. In view of the suffixation of Du. *peem* 'root (of grasses)', dial. *pessem*, *pettem* 'root, field horsetail' (*-*þþ-* > -*ss-*/*-tt-* in the Du. dialects), it is further conceivable that this *n*-stem continues an older *mn*-stem **piþmōn*, **pittaz* from **bít-mōn*, **bit-mn-ós* with dissimilation of

the *m* in the genitive (Kroonen 2011a: 67-8). The etymology of the word is obscure. However, it is formally and semantically close to Ir. *bi(o)th* 'resin, gum', Gael. *bith* 'gum, pith, tar', W *bywed* 'pith'. I wonder whether the root **piþ-* was borrowed from PCelt. **bitu-* 'pitch' < PIE **g^wet-u-* (for which see **kwedu-* 2). Also cf. Scot. *pich* 'pith' (< OE North. **pihb*), EFri. *piedek* m. 'id.', WFri. *piik, pyk, pich* 'id.', MLG, MLG *ped(d)ik* m. 'id.' < **piþika-*.

***plag/kkōn-** f. 'rag, sod' — ON *plagg* n. 'cloth', MDu. *placke, plagge* f. 'rag; sod, turf', Du. *plag* c. 'sod', *plak* c. 'slice, patch', MHG *pflacke* m. 'rag, patch, stain' (GM).

A number of nominal formations probably belonging to an iterative verb **plakk/gōn-*, cf. MDu. *placken* w.v. 'to slap', Sw. *plagg* 'beating', LG *plegel*, G Swab. *Pflegel* m. 'flail' < **plagila-*. If the meaning 'sod' as attested in MDu. is old enough, the root may have served as the basis for **plōga-* 'plow' (q.v.), whose etymology is usually considered to be obscure.

***plehan-** ~ ***plegan-** s.v. 'to take responsibility' — OS *plegan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *plien, plegen* s.v. 'to guarantee, take care of, be accustomed to', OHG *pflēgan* s.v. 'to take care of, maintain, nurse', G *pflēgen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **pslék-e-(?)* (GM).

The primary meaning of the verb seems to have been 'to take responsibility', whence the more secondary 'to run a risk' (cf. OE *pleoh*, OFri. *plē, pli* n. 'danger' < **pleha-* and OHG *pfligida* f. 'id.' < **plegiþō-*) and 'to maintain, care'. This is close to the semantic primitive 'to stake' ("einsetzen") that was proposed by Seebold 1970: 364 to account for the potentially related OE *plega* m. 'play', *plegian* w.v. 'to play, dash' < **plegōjan-*. No certain etymology. The connection with OIr. *dligid*, MW *dily* 'to owe' < **dlgh^h-e-* (see **dulga-* 'debt') is spurious in view of the formal irreconcilability with PGm. **pleh-*. If, however, MHG *spulgen* 'to be used to' < **spulgēn-* is related, it is possible to conjecture a root **pslek-/pslk-* > PGm. **pleh-/spulh-* (with loss of the *s* in the cluster *psl-*). See also **plehti-*.

***plehti-** m./f. 'responsibility' — OE *pliht* m./f. 'danger, damage', E *plight*, OFri. *plicht* f. 'caution, responsibility', MDu. *plicht* f. 'obligation', Du. *plicht* c. 'id.', OHG *pfliht* f. 'fervor, caution, practice, manner', G *Pflicht* f. 'obligation, responsibility' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the root of the strong verb **plegan-* (q.v.). The sometimes compared OS *pletta*, MLG *plicht*, MDu., Du. *plecht*, OHG *pflihta* f. 'small (cabin on a) fore-deck' (also cf. OE *plihtere* 'look-out man in the prow') is unrelated. I would instead like to compare this word to the obscure MLG *pligen* 'to steer carefully(?)' and E obs. *ply* 'to beat up against the wind; to tack, work to windward; to direct one's course (in a ship), steer', which ultimately go back to Lat. *applicāre* 'to attach, place close to; to steer' via borrowing from Romance.

***plōga-** m. 'plow' — ON *plógr* m. 'id.', Icel. *plógur* m. 'id.', Far. *plógv* n. 'jointer plane; groove in a board; plow'; *plógv* f. 'plow', OE *plōh* m. 'id.', E *plow*, OFri. *plōch* m. 'id.', MDu. *ploech* f./m. 'plow; team, group', Du. *ploeg* c. 'id.', OHG *pfluog* m. 'plow; livelihood', G *Pflug* m. 'plow' (DRV).

The etymology of 'plow', first attested in the enigmatic *plaumorati* mentioned by Pliny, is disputed (see e.g. Puhvel 1964). It is believed by many to be derived from the verb PGM. **plehan-* ~ **plegan-* (q.v.), in which case there must have been a shift of meaning from 'to be used to' to 'live' to 'to plow' (cf. OHG *pfluog* 'livelihood'). However, the opposite semantic evolution from 'plow' to 'livelihood' cannot be excluded in view of e.g. Icel. *plógur* m., *plóg* n. 'profit'. Alternatively, it is possible to assume a relation with **plag/kkōn-* 'sod'. PGM. **plōga-* must then be a *vřddhi*-derivation from this or a related formation. The word was borrowed into Vulgar Latin as **plōvu-* (= *plovum* in the *Edictum Rothari*), cf. Lomb. *pio(vo)*, and also became the source of Lith. *pliúgas* and OCS *plugъ*.

***plukkjan-** w.v. 'to pluck' — OE *plyccean* w.v. 'to pluck', ME *plicchen* w.v. 'to pull, snatch, pluck', E obs. *to plitch* 'id.', MDu. *plocken, plucken* w.v. 'to pluck', Du. *plukken* w.v. 'to pick, pluck' (GM).

A *jan*-verb derived from the iterative **pluk(k)ōn-* (q.v.).

***pluk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to pluck' — OE *ploccian* w.v. 'to pull off, cull', E *to pluck*, OFri. *hēr-plokkia* w.v. 'to pluck out hair', WFri. *ploats(j)e, plōk(j)e* w.v. 'to pluck', LG *ploken* 'to pluck' (Diefenbach 1867: 77) (GM).

An iterative verb whose paradigm in view of the derived MLG *plugge, plucke* m. 'wooden nail, peg', EDu. *plugge* 'wooden nail, plug, bung, stopper', Du. *plug* c. 'id.', MHG *pfloc* m. 'stake, peg', G *Pflock* m. 'id.' < **plugg/kkan-* is to be reconstructed as 3sg. **plukkōpi*, 3pl. **plugunanþi*. OSw. *træ-pløgger* 'peg' and Nw. *pligg* m. 'peg, pin' have been adduced in support of an ablauting formation **plegja-* / **plegwa-*, but these forms are more likely to have been adopted from Low German. See also **plukkjan-*.

***pōla-** m. 'pool' — OE *pōl* m. 'id.', E *pool*, OFri. *pōl* m. 'id.', MDu. *poel* m. 'id.', Du. *poel* c. 'id.', OHG *pfuol* m. 'id.', G *Pfuhl* m. 'id.' ⇒ **bāl(-?)* (NIE) — Lith. *balà* f. 'marsh' < **b^holH-eh₂-*; with a dental element: OCS *blato*, Ru. *bolóto* n. 'swamp', SCR. *blāto* n. 'mud, swampy terrain' < **b^holH-to-*; Alb. *baltēf*. 'mud, swamp'; MoGr. βάλτος f. 'swamp'; Rom. *baltă* f. 'mud, swamp', Lomb. *palta*, Piem. *pauta*.

A non-IE word in close association with Lith. *balà*. The similar, but apparently suffixed form **b^halH-t-* has a broader geographic distribution, but also seems to be of post-PIE date in view of the irregular correspondence with It. *palta* (Derksen 2008: 53). Perhaps, then, Lat. *palūs, palūdis* f. 'fen, swamp' must be included in this cluster of European regionalisms, too.

***prakkōn-** w.v. 'to press(?)' — LG *prakken* w.v. 'to squeeze', Du. *prakken* w.v. 'to mash' (NEUR).

An iterative verb that can hardly be separated from the strong verb **prangan-* (q.v.) with the same meaning. I therefore reconstruct the formation as **brogh^h-néh₂-* without the *n*, which was apparently an infix. Also cf. LG *pranke* 'claw' < **prankan-* < **brongh^h-n-*.

***prangan-** s.v. 'to press' — Go. *ana-praggan* s.v. 'to press upon, oppress, trouble', MLG *prangen* w.v. 'to press, clamp', MDu. *prangen* w.v. 'to press, squeeze; to wrestle, fight', Du. *prangend* ptc. 'urgent' ⇒ **brongh^h-e-* (NEUR).

A strong verb with an uncertain etymology. The link with Lith. *brañktas* m. 'swingletree (part of the harness of a horse)' < **brongh^h-to-(?)* and Latv. *brankti* adv. 'adjacent' (Pokorny IEW: 103) is acceptable. The connection with Scot. Gae. *brang(as)* 'slip of wood in the head-stall of a horse's halter; horse's collar' (Fowkes 1949: 4-5) is probably erroneous as this word may have been borrowed from Scottish *branks*.

***preuna(n)-** m. 'needle, pin' — Icel. *prjónn* m. 'knitting needle', Far. *prónur* m. 'large pin, fixing pin', Nw. *prjóna* f. 'fixing pin', Da. *pryne* c. 'needle for stringing fish; ring for pigs; eel prong', OE *prēon* m. 'pin, brooch, fastening', E *preen* 'decorative pin, brooch, clasp', MLG *prēn(e)*, *prēme* m. 'awl', MDu. *priem(e)* m. 'needle, awl, pin', Du. *priem* c. 'awl', MHG *pfrieme* m. 'id.', G *Pfriem* m. 'id.' ⇒ **breuk-no-(?)* (NEUR) — Lith. *brūkti* 'to prod' < **bruk-*; OCS *brutъ* m. 'nail' < **brouk-to-*.

The dialectal distribution of the two closely related formations **preuhman-* and **preuhna(n)-* is complementary, and thus may point to dissimilar leveling of a PGm. paradigm, possibly **preuhmō*, gen. **preuhnaz* < **bréuk-mōn*, **bréuk-(m)n-os* (with dissimilation of the *m* in the genitive, for which cf. **budman-* ~ **buttaz* 'bottom'). It is not inconceivable either, however, that **preuman-* conversely developed from **preunan-* by labialization of the nasal. This is perhaps in support of the view that the word was borrowed from Slavic, cf. OCS *prionъ*, which itself is a loanword from Gr. πρίων 'saw' (Falk 1909: 82). There are no additional instances of Slavic loanwords in PNWGM., however, and in view of Teuth. *pryel* 'dagger', Sw. *pryl* 'pin, needle, dagger, spear' < **preu(h)la-*, it seems more likely that the word was inherited. Also cf. MLG *prunen* w.v. 'to seam together badly; to ring a pig' < **preu(h)njan-*.

***prik(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to prick' — OE *prician* w.v. 'id.', E *to prick*, MLG *pricken* w.v. 'id.', Du. *prikken* w.v. 'id.', MHG *pfrecken* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A NWGM. word, perhaps ultimately an onomatopoeia. The variation of **prikōn-* vs. **prikkōn-* points to an original iterative 3sg. **prikkōþi*, 3pl. **prikunanþi* < **brig-néh₂-*, but the root of this formation cannot possibly be

of PIE origin with its forbidden combination of two voiced (glottalized?) stops. Note that the potential connection with Lith. *bráizyti* 'to scratch' (< **b^(h)roiǵ-eie-*?) is doubtful, because this formation is assumed to be a conflation of *bréžti* 'to scrabble' < **b^(h)reǵ-* and *gráizyti* 'to cut, carve' (Fraenkel 1965: 56-7).

**puh/kkan-* m. 'bag' — ON *poki* m. 'id.', OE *pocca*, *poħha* m. 'purse', E *pough*, MDu. *poke* 'bag (for wool)', EDu. *poke* 'hairshirt, crop', Du. obs. *pook* 'bag', G *Pfoch* m. 'id.' (GM?).

An exclusively Germanic word that surfaces with many different shapes in the different dialects. The variation of the stems **puħhan-*, **pukkan-* and **pukan-* can nevertheless be resolved by reconstructing a paradigm nom. **puħō*, gen. **pukkaz* < **búk-ōn*, **buk-n-ós*. No further etymology. The link with Pol. *buczyć się* 'to puff oneself up' < **bouk-eie-* is technically possible, but remains uncertain in view of the restriction of this form to Slavic. In addition, the possibly related Nw. *poka* f. 'pigskin, sward' < **pukōn-* could point to a primary meaning 'animal skin' rather than 'inflate'. See also **punga-* 'pouch'.

**pūka-* ~ **pūga-* n.(?) 'sheeting(?)' — MLG *pūche*, *pūghe* f. 'blanket, covering', LG *pūch* 'bed', MDu. *puuc* n. '(high quality) sheeting' (GM).

An apparently WGm. word with no clear etymology. The origin of the variation between **pūk-* and **pūg-* is unknown; it is theoretically possible that the former continues Pre-Gm. **pūkk-* with a geminate, but it is unclear where this geminate would have come from. As for the semantics of the cluster, MDu. *puuc* n. 'high quality textile' and Du. *puik* adj. 'fine' have been adduced in order to start from a meaning 'handpicked', cf. Du. dial. *puiken* 'to pick' (Kluge/Seebold 2002: 702). However, this leaves the variant **pūg-* unaccounted for. Related to **puh/kkan-* 'bag' (q.v.)?

**punga-* m. 'purse, pouch' — Go. *puggs* m. 'id.', ON *pungr* m. 'id.', OE *pung* m. 'id.', ODu. *pung*, *pong* m. 'id.', OHG *scaz-pfung* m. 'id.' (GM).

An etymologically obscure word restricted to Germanic. It is tempting to connect it to the semantically similar **puh/kkan-* 'bag' (q.v.), but this comparison requires the assumption of a proto-form **pu-n-k-o-* with a nasal infix, which is far-fetched.

**pursa-* m. 'bog myrtle' — MLG *pors* m. 'id.', MDu. *pors(e)* m. 'id.' (NIE).

A resinous shrub that was used as an insect repellent and abortifacient. It is native to northern and western Europe and typically grows in acidic peat bogs. The geographic distribution is in keeping with the linguistic spread of the word; like MHG *borse* and G *Porst*, ON *pors* (cf. Nw., Sw., Da. *pors*) was

probably borrowed from Low German. This means that the word was limited to the Low German and Dutch area. No further etymology.

***put(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to poke, prod' — Icel. *pota* w.v. 'to prod/tuck into', Far. *pota* w.v. 'to thrust, stick; to prod, poke', Elfd. *puotå* w.v. 'to poke', OE *potian* w.v. 'to push, strike, butt', MLG *pōten*, *potten* w.v. 'to plant in the ground, implant', MDu. *poten* w.v. 'id.', Du. *poten* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A weak verb closely related to OE *pȳtan* w.v. 'to push, poke, thrust, put', E *to put* < **pūtjan-* and Nw. dial. *pauta* w.v. 'to stick' < **pautōn-*. The secondary nature of the root-final *t* is revealed by the frequentative MLG *podderen* 'to bicker', MDu. *poderen*, *puederen* 'to root; to bother', Du. *peuren* 'to blend' (vs. Du. *peuteren* 'to poke'). Together, all these forms point to an iterative verb 3sg. **puttōpi*, 3pl. **putdunanþi* < **but/d^h-néh₂-*. This iterative has no further etymology, and I assume that it was originally onomatopoeic.

R

***rada-** adj. 'fast(?)' — Go. *raþs* adj. 'effortless, facile, easy', OE *ræd* adj. 'fast', Du. *rad* adj. 'fast' ⇒ **Hrot-ó-* (IE) — OIr. *reithid* 'to run, flow' < **Hrét-e-*.

Possibly related to **raþa-* 'wheel' (q.v.). The adjective became conflated with **hraþa-* ~ **hrada-* 'fast', cf. OE *hræð*, OHG *hrad*, probably already in Proto-Germanic.

***radō-** f. 'row' — ON *rǫð* f. 'id.', Elfd. *rað* f. 'row, line', MLG *rat* f. 'line, order(?)' ⇒ **Hrḥ₁d^h-eh₂-* (IE).

Probably related to the strong verb **rēdan-* 'to decide' (q.v.), thus pointing to a primary meaning 'to order', whence 'to analyze', etc. Also cf. **hund-rada-* 'hundred' (s.v. **hunda-* 1), which contains a neuter variant **rada-* as continued by e.g. Far. *rað* n. 'row, line, rank'.

***ragina-** n. 'decision' — Go. *ragin* n. 'opinion, law, decree, task, responsibility', ON *regin* n.pl. 'the ruling powers, the gods', OS *regino-giskapu* 'fate' ⇒ **Hrok-én-o-* (NEUR) — OCS *rokъ* m. 'time', Ru. *rok* m. 'fate', SCR. *rōk* m. 'period, time' < **Hrok-o-*.

In view of the internally Germanic cognates Go. *ga-rehsns* f. 'decision' and Go. *rahnjan** w.v. 'to reckon, consider' (for which see **rahna-*), the meaning of the word may have been '(divine) decision'. The cluster can further be connected to the PIE root **Hrek-* 'to speak', cf. OCS *rešti*, Ru. dial. *reči* (*rekú*), SCR. *reči* 'id.', but this is less certain.

***rahna-** n. 'booty' — ON *rán* n. 'robbery, plundering; booty', OHG *rahan* 'booty' ⇒ **Hrók-no-* (IE).

The obviously derived verbs ON *ræna* w.v. 'to rob' and OHG *bi-rahamen* w.v. 'to loot' < **rahnjan-* are formally and probably also etymologically identical to Go. *rahnjan* w.v. 'to reckon' (for which see **ragina-*). The original meaning may have shifted from 'to decide' to 'to lead' and then further to 'to perform a raid', cf. Go. *faura-rahnjan** 'to lead the way'.

***rahō-** f. 'pole, ray' — ON *rá* f. 'berth in a ship', Far. *rá* f. 'yard; stick, cudgel', MDu. *ra* f. 'stick; yard', Du. *ra* c. 'yard', MHG *rahe* f. 'stick; yard' (WEUR).

A word included in nautical terminology, the original meaning being 'upright stick'; together with Nw. dial. *rage* m. 'thin post', Sw. dial. *raga* m. 'thin tree' < **ragan-* related to the iterative **rakk/gōn-* 'to jut out'.

***raibō-** f. 'swaddling cloth, wrap' — ON *reifar* f. pl. 'swaddling bands' ⇒ **Hroip-éh₂-* (GM).

Also cf. ON *reifa*, OE *ā-rāfian* w.v. 'to wrap' < **raibōjan-* and ON *rifa* w.v. 'to sew' < **ribōn-*. Another potential cognate is **raipa-* 'rope' (q.v.).

***raid(j)a-** adj. 'arranged, prepared' — Go. *ga-raiþs* adj. 'determined, arranged, commanded', ON *greiðr* adj. 'cleared, ready, settled', Far. *greiður* adj. 'straightforward; gentle', OE *ræde*, *ge-ræde* adj. 'ready, easy', E *ready*, OFri. *rēde*, *rēd*, *reid* adj. 'ready; available; payable', MDu. *ge-rede* adj. 'ready; considerable', Du. *ge-reed* adj. 'id.', OHG *gi-reiti* adj. 'ready', MHG *reite*, *ge-reite* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂rei-dʰh₁-* (EUR) — Latv. *raids* adj. 'ready' < **h₂roidʰ-o-*; Latv. *rist* (*riedu*) 'to put in order' < **Hreidʰ-*; OIr. *réid* adj. 'simple, easy, flat', OW *ruid*, W *rhwydd* adj. 'easy, quick' < **Hreidʰ-i-*.

A deverbal noun with gerundival semantics, perhaps a merger of a usual *o*-grade adjective *(*ga*)-*raida-* and a gerundive *(*ga*)-*raidi-*. Created to a European extension of the root **h₂rei-* 'to arrange' (see **rīma-* 'number'), viz. **h₂rei-dʰh₁-* "to put in order". Note that Latv. *raids* adj. 'ready, prepared' could be a Germanic loanword, but the ablaut of *rist* (*riedu*) 'to prepare' < **Hreidʰ-* and *ridi* m.pl. 'tools' < **Hridʰ-o-* would then have to be secondary. Also cf. Go. *ga-raidjan* 'to arrange, command', ON *greiða* 'to settle, help', OE (*ge-*)*rædan* 'to arrange' < *(*ga-*)*raidjan-*.

***raih(a)n-** m. 'roe deer' — ON *rá* f. 'id.', Far. *rá-djór* n. 'id.', Elfd. *rå-diuor* n. 'id.', OE *rā*, *rāha* m. 'id.', E *roe*, ODu. *rēho* m. 'id.', Du. *ree* c. 'id.', OHG *rēh* n., *rēho* m. 'id.', G *Reh* n. 'id.' ⇒ **Hroik-on-* (WEUR) — Ir. *riach* adj. 'grey' < **Hreik-o-*.

Also cf. the derived feminine OE *ræge*, OHG *reia* f. 'id.' < **raihjōn-* (hardly **raigjōn-*) and the more primary **rikkī-* with the same meaning. The word

may have ultimately been derived from an adjective **Hroik-o-*, cf. Ir. *riach* adj. 'gray'.

***raihō-** f. 'row' — Nw. *rǫ* f. 'border between fields', OE *rāwe* f. 'row' (NEUR?).

A formation possibly ablauting with **rīhō-*. It is usually assumed that the *-w-* in OE *rāwe* (for which also cf. OE *rǣw* f. 'row' < **raiwi-*) points to PGm. **raiwō-* < **Hroik-uéh₂-*. The alternative is to connect Lith. *reivė* f. 'stripe' < **Hrei-u-ieh₂-*(?).

***raina/ō-** m./n./f. 'hill, border(?)' — ON *rein* f./n. 'marge, strip of land', Far. *rein* f. 'edge of a field, piece of land', Elfd. *rien* f. 'id.', MHG *rein* m. 'marge, elevation', G *Rain* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Hroi-no-* (WEUR) — Bret. *rŭn* 'hill' < **Hroi-no-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss.

***raipa-** m./n. 'strap' — Go. *skauda-raip* n. 'shoelace', ON *reip* n. 'rope', OE *rāp* m. 'id.', E *rope*, OFri. *rāp* n. 'id.', OHG *reif* m. 'strap', G *Reif* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Hroip-nó-* (GM).

Related to **raibō-*; the root-final *p* continues a shortened geminate that arose by Kluge's law.

***raizjan-** w.v. 'to cause to rise, raise' — Go. *ur-raisjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *reisa* w.v. 'id.', Far. *reisa* w.v. 'id.', OE *rǣran* w.v. 'id.', E *to rear*, MDu. *reren* w.v. 'to make fall, make shed', OHG *rēren* w.v. 'to cause to fall', MHG *rēren* w.v. 'to cause to fall; to make shed' ⇒ **h₃rois-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **risan-* (q.v.). It is unclear why the Nordic forms do not show the effects of Verner's law. Also cf. the derived feminine OHG *reisa* f. 'departure, journey', G *Reise* f. 'journey' < **raisō-*.

***raka-** adj. 'straight' — ON *rakr* adj. 'id.', LG *rak* adj. 'straight, correct' ⇒ **h₃roǵ-o-* (IE) — Skt. *rjū-* adj. 'straight' < **h₃rg₁-u-*.

An *o*-grade adjective to the root **rek-* < PIE **h₃reg₁-*, for which see **rakjan-*.

***rakjan-** w.v. 'to stretch' — Go. *uf-rakjan* w.v. 'to stretch out, extend, reach out', ON *rekja* w.v. 'to wrap', OE *reccan* w.v. 'to stretch, extend', OFri. *rekka*, *retsa* w.v. 'to reach', EFri. *række* w.v. 'id.', OS *rekkian* w.v. 'to tell, explain', Du. *rekken* w.v. 'to stretch', OHG *recken* w.v. 'to stretch, reach, explain', G *rechen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃roǵ-eie-* (IE) — YAv. *rāzaiieiti* 'to draw a line; to lead'.

Formally, the verb looks like an old causative **h₃roǵ-eie-* to the root **h₃reg₁-*. It is less probable that it continues a factitive to the adjective **raka-* 'straight' (q.v.). The latter may in fact be a back-formation.

***rak(k)an-** m. '(sleuth) dog' — ON *rakki* m. 'id.', Far. *rakki* m. '(young) dog', Elfd. *rakke* m. 'dog', OE *ræc*, *racca* m. 'sleuth dog', E dial. *rake* 'sheepdog', G Alem. *rache* 'sleuth dog' (*Canis Britannicus*)' (GM).

The dictionaries usually reconstruct **rakkan-*, but E dial. *rake* and G Alem. *rache* point to a variant **rakan-* that is further substantiated by the diminutive MDu. *rekel* m. 'bad dog, male dog', Du. *rekel* c. 'villain' < **rakila-*. Both variants split off from an *n*-stem nom. **rakō*, gen. **rakkaz* (cf. thematicized OE *ræc* < **rakka-*). This *n*-stem has no certain etymology, but may be related to **rakjan-* 'to reach out', cf. OE *racian* 'to direct; to take a course'. Also cf. the conspicuously close **brakkan-* 'sleuth dog'.

***rakkan-** m. 'parrel' — ON *rakki* m. 'id.', Far. *rakki* m. 'parrel; jaw rope, gaffe parrel', OE *racca* m. 'parrel', Du. *rak* n. 'id.' (< Scand.?) ⇒ **Hrok-on-* (IE) — Skt. *raśanā́-* f. 'rope, cord', NP *rasan* 'rope' < **Hrek-en-eh₂-*; Skt. *raśmí-* m. 'rein' < **Hre/ok-mi-*.

A nautical term, cf. British MLat. *racka* and MFr. *raque*. The geminate of the word probably results from leveling in an original paradigm nom. **rahō*, gen. **rakkaz* < **Hrok-ōn*, **Hrok-n-ós*. The analogically formed root variant **rak-* (as in ON *rak* n. 'wick?') seems to have served as the basis for ON *rekendi* n. 'chain' < **rakindja-*. OE *race(n)te* f. 'fetter' and OHG *rahhinza* f. 'id.' belong here, too, but the suffix of this formation is obscure.

***rakk/gōn-** w.v. 'to move to and fro' — Icel. *raga* w.v. 'to stroll', Far. *ragga* w.v. 'to walk slowly', Nw. *rakka* w.v. 'to swerve, roam', MDu. *raggen* w.v. 'to run, be wild', G Pal. *racken* w.v. 'to rock, swing' (IE?).

An *o*-grade iterative related to **rukk/gōn-* 1 (q.v.).

***rak(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to incline' — E *to rake* 'id.', EDu. *racken* w.v. 'to turn, be bent, incline' (GM).

Also cf. EDu. *racke* 'twist'. No certain etymology. Perhaps rather to be reconstructed as **hrak(k)ōn-* in view of the potential link with **hrag/kkōn-* 'to jut out' (< 'to be uneven?').

***ramma-** m. 'ram' — OE *ram* m. 'id.', E *ram*, MDu. *ram* m. 'id.', Du. *ram* c. 'id.', OHG *ram*, *rammo* m. 'id.', G *Ramm* m. 'id.' (DRV?).

The original meaning of this word may have been 'to batter', cf. (M)Du., MHG *rammen* 'to batter; be in heat', E *to ram* < **rammōn-*. It may secondarily have come in use for the male sheep in view of its characteristic butting. The primary nature of the verb is further supported by the iterative variant **ramōn-* attested as G Rhnl. *ramen* 'to batter, have sex'.

***ranka-** adj. 'erect' — ON *rakkr* adj. 'id.' (also *hug-rakkr* 'bold'), OE *ranc* adj. 'proud, arrogant', E *rank*, MDu. *ranc* adj. 'slim', Du. *rank* adj. 'tall' ⇒

**h₃r-on-ǵ-o-* (IE) — Lith. *rąžyti* ‘to stretch’ < **h₃r-on-ǵ-eie-*; Skt. *ṛñjāti* ‘to stretch, direct (oneself)’ < **h₃r-n-ǵ-é-*.

An adjective derived from the nasal present **rinkan-* ‘to be straight’ < **h₃r-én-ǵ-e-*, which is possibly attested as Far. *røkka* s.v. ‘to reach’.

**rannjan-* w.v. ‘to cause to run’ — Go. *ur-rannjan* w.v. ‘to cause to rise’, ON *renna* w.v. ‘to make run’, OS *rennian* w.v. ‘id.’, Du. *rennen* w.v. ‘to run’, OHG *rennen* w.v. ‘id.’, G *rennen* w.v. ‘id.’ (DRV).

The causative to **rinnan-* (q.v.).

**rastō-* f. ‘interval’ — Go. *rasta* f. ‘mile’, ON *røst* f. ‘id.’, OE *ræst* f. ‘rest, peace, grave’, E *rest*, OS *rasta* f. ‘rest, resting place, grave’, OHG *rasta* f. ‘rest, length (of three hours)’ (DRV).

A *teh₂*-stem to the root of ON *rasa* w.v. ‘to rush’ (Bjorvand 2011: 11-2), cf. ON *rás* f. ‘running; course’ < **rēsō-*. Unrelated to **rōō-* ‘rest’.

**raþa-* n. ‘wheel’ — OFri. *reth* n. ‘id.’, ODu. *rath* n. ‘id.’, Du. *rad* n. ‘id.’, OHG *rad*, *hrad* n. ‘id.’, G *Rad* n. ‘id.’ ⇒ **Hrót-h₂-o-* (IE) — Skt. *rátha-*, YAv. *raða-* m. ‘chariot’, Lith. *rātas* m. ‘wheel, circle, ring’, pl. ‘cart’ < **Hrot-h₂-o-*; Lat. *rota* f. ‘wheel’ < **Hrot-eh₂-*.

An IE word for ‘wheel’. Possibly, the different attestations are continuations of an ablauting *h₂*-stem, e.g. **Hrót-(e)h₂*, gen. **Hr(o)t-h₂-ós*.

**raþan-* ~ **ratta(n)-* m. ‘rat’ — OE *ræt* m. ‘id.’, E *rat*, WFri. *rôt* c. ‘id.’, OS *ratta* f. ‘id.’, MDu. *ratte*, *rotte* f. ‘id.’, Du. *rat* c. ‘id.’, OHG *rato*, *ratto* m. ‘id.’, MHG *ratze* m. ‘id.’, G *Ratte* f. ‘id.’ ⇒ **Hrót-on-* (GM).

A word restricted to Germanic. The original (ablauting) paradigm was nom. **raþō*, gen. **ruttaz*, dat. **rudeni* < **Hrót-ōn*, **Hrt-n-ós*, **Hrt-én-i* (with *-ru-* replacing *-ur-* on the basis of analogy with the full grade). The **þ* of this paradigm precludes the standard etymological links with MHG *ræze* adj. ‘sharp’ < **rēti-* ‘sharp’ (cf. Pokorny IEW: 854) and Lat. *rādō*, *-ere*, MW *rathu* ‘to scrape, scratch’ < **razd-* (cf. Matasović 2011: 32). The other consonantisms arose by Kluge’s law and subsequent paradigmatic contamination (Kroonen 2011a: 221-3). G *Ratte* < **raþþōn-*, for instance, is an obvious contamination of the nominative with the genitive case. The zero grade **rutt-* was preserved in MDu. *rot* (also cf. Du. *land-rot* ‘landlubber’) and MLG *rotte*, whence Icel., Far. *rotta*, Da., Nw. *rotte*.

**raþjōn-* f. ‘account(?)’ — Go. *raþjo* f. ‘counting, account, explanation, number’, OFri. *rethia* f. ‘talk, account’, OS *rethia* f. ‘id.’, OHG *red(e)a* f. ‘account, reasoning, speech’, G *Rede* f. ‘speech’ ⇒ **h₂rh₁-t-ieh₂-* (IE?) — Lat. *ratio* f. ‘reason’.

The Germanic word appears to be formally parallel to Lat. *ratiō*, but while the Latin formation clearly belongs to the verb Lat. *reor* 'to think, believe' < **h₂reh₁-ie-* and must have been derived from it with a dental suffix (cf. *ratus* ptc. < **h₂rh₁-to-*), no such derivational pathway is available for PGm. **rap-*. This **rap-* rather functioned as a primary verbal root in synchronic Germanic, cf. Go. *ga-raþans** ptc. 'counted', which implies a strong verb *raþan** or *raþjan** < **h₂rĥ₁-t-*.

***rauba-** m./n. 'loot' — OE *rēaf* n. 'spoil, booty; garment, robe', OFri. *rāf* n. 'booty', OS *nōd-rōfm*. 'violent robbery', Du. *roof* c. 'theft, robbery', OHG *roub* m. 'robbery, booty', G *Raub* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Hroup-ó-* (DRV).

Derived from **reufan-* (q.v.).

***raubjan-** w.v. 'to break (off), tear off, rob' — ON *reyfa* w.v. 'to break, tear; to rob', OE *be-rīefan* w.v. 'to rob', E *to bereave* ⇒ **Hroup-éie-* (IE).

A merger of an intensive formation to the strong verb **reufan-* (q.v.) and a denominal formation derived from **rauba-* (q.v.).

***raubō-** f. 'rift' — ON *rauf* f. 'rift, hole', Far. *reyv* f. 'seat; behind, rump', Elfd. *rov* f. 'tail; behind', Da. *røv* c. 'behind' ⇒ **Hroup-éh₂-* (DRV).

A feminine *ō*-stem derived from **reufan-* (q.v.). It is formally parallel to SCr. *rupa* f. 'hole' < **Hroup-eh₂-*.

***rauda-** adj. 'red' — Go. *raups* adj. 'id.', ON *rauðr* adj. 'id.', Far. *reyður* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *roð* adj. 'id.', OE *rēad* adj. 'id.', E *red*, OFri. *rād* adj. 'red, yellow', OS *rōd* adj. 'red', Du. *rood* adj. 'id.', OHG *rōt* adj. 'id.', G *rot* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁roud^h-o-* (IE) — Lith. *raūdas* adj. 'reddish brown, bay, reddish', Ru. dial. *rúdyj* adj. 'blood-red', SCr. *rūd* adj. 'reddish', Lat. *rūfus* adj. 'red, tawny, red-haired', OIr. *rúad*, MW *rhudd* adj. 'red' < **h₁roud^h-o-*.

An *o*-grade adjective related to **reudan-* 1 (q.v.).

***rauki-** m. 'smoke' — ON *reykr* m. 'smoke, steam', Far. *roykur* m. 'smoke; dust; smell', Elfd. *rāk* m. 'smoke', OE *rēc* m. 'id.', OFri. *rēk* m. 'id.', OS *rōk* m. 'id.', Du. *rook* c. 'id.', OHG *rouh* m. 'id.', G *Rauch* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from the strong verb **reukan-* ~ **rūkan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *ryk* n. 'dust' < **rukja-*.

***raupjan-** w.v. 'to tear (off)' — Go. *raupjan* w.v. 'to rip', OE *rīepan* w.v. 'to loot', E *to reap*, EDu. *ropen* w.v. 'to pluck, tear off', OHG *roufen* w.v. 'to rip, tear' (DRV).

A causative (or intensive) formation that in view of the root-final *p* must have been derived directly from the iterative **rupp/bōn-* (q.v.), which syn-

chronically belonged to the strong verb **reufan-* (q.v.). The original causative is preserved as **raubjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ME *ryppen*, E *to rip* < **ruppan-*.

***rautōjan-** w.v. 'to roar(?)' — ON *rauta* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **Hroud-eh₂-ie-* (IE) — Lith. *raudóti* (*raudóju*), Latv. *raūdāt* 'to lament' < **Hroud-eh₂-ie-*.

A denominal formation implying PGM. **rauta-*, cf. Nw. dial. *raut* n. 'bellying'. Related to **reutan-* (q.v.).

***rauza-** n. 'reed' — Go. *raus* n. 'id.', ON *reyrr* m., *reyr* f. 'id.', Icel. *reyr* n. 'id.', Far. *royggj* n. 'reed canary grass' (with analogical removal of the *-r*), OFri. *rēr* m. 'reed (stalk)', MDu. *roer* n. 'id.', OHG *rōr* n. 'id.', G *Rohr* n. 'reed; pipe, tube' (GM).

An etymologically obscure word. The formal and semantic similarities with OCS *rogozъ* m. 'papyrus', Ru. *rogóz* m. 'bulrush; cattail', SCR. *rogoz* 'sedge' < PSlav. **rogozъ* are striking (Hirt 1897: 234-5), but Slavic **z* does not regularly correspond to PGM. **z*. In addition, the Slavic formation may very well have metathesized from **rozog-* in view of OCS *rozga* f. 'twig' and Lith. *rėgzti* 'to plait' < PIE **resg-*. Also cf. OHG *rōria*, G *Röhre* f. 'tube' < **rauzjō-*.

***rawwō-** f. '(plucked) wool' — ON *røgggr* m., *røgg* f. 'shaggy hair or wool', Icel. *røgg* f. 'id.', Nw. *ragg* n. 'coarse hair of animals (esp. goats)' ⇒ **HrouH-ō-* (IE).

A nominal formation that given the operation of Holtzmann's law must be of considerable antiquity; the related verbs **rewan-* and **rūjan-* in contrast do not have it, at any rate.

***razdō-** f. 'voice' — Go. *razda* f. 'language, speech', ON *rødd* f. 'voice', Far. *rødd* f. 'id.', OE *reord* f. 'speech, language, voice', OHG *rarta* f. 'sound, voice' ⇒ **Hros-d^hh₁-eh₂-(?)* (IE) — To Skt. *rásati* 'to roar' < **Hrés-e-*?

A formation traditionally analyzed as a compound consisting of the roots **Hros-* 'to sound' and **d^hh₁-* 'to put' (Pokorny IEW: 852). The alternative, to reconstruct a formation **Hrh₁d^h-to-* related to **rēdan-* q.v. (Hill 2003: 218-20), is formally difficult.

***rebja-** n. 'rib' — ON *rif* n. 'id.', Far. *riv* n. 'rib; reef', OE *rib* n. 'rib', E *rib*, OFri. *rib* m. 'id.', MDu. *ribbe* n./f. 'id.', Du. *rib* c. 'id.', OHG *rippi* n. 'id.', G *Rippe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁reb^h-io-* (IE) — Gr. *ἐπέφω* 'to roof' < **h₁rébh^h-e-*; Gr. *ῥοφοῦς* m. 'roof' < **h₁rob^h-o-*; OCS *rebro* n. 'rib', Ru. *rebró* n. 'id.', SCR. *rèbro* n. 'id.' < **h₁reb^h-ro-*.

A collective formation cognate with OHG *hirni-reba* f. 'skull' < **rebōn-*. Unrelated to **rēfīz-* 'roof beam' (q.v.).

***rēdan-** s.v. 'to decide' — Go. *ga-redan* s.v. 'to plan, intend', ON *ráða* s.v. 'to advise, counsel; to consult about; to devise, plan', Far. *ráða* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *ráða* s.v. 'id.', OE *rædan* s.v. 'to counsel, decide, interpret', E *to read*, OFri. *rēda* s.v. 'to advice, protect, help, cause, decide', OS *rādan* s.v. 'to counsel, plan, realize, help', Du. *raden* s./w.v. 'to advise, guess', OHG *rātan* s.v. 'to counsel, decide, help', G *raten* w.v. 'to advise' ⇒ **Hrēh₁d^h-e-* (IE) — Skt. *rādhnóti* 'to succeed, to be successful', OAv. *rādaṭ* 3sg.aor.subj. 'to do right, to fit' < **Hrēh₁d^h-neu-*.

An inherited strong verb. See also **rōdjan-*.

***rēfiz-** n. 'roof beam' — ON *ráfr*, *ræfr* n. 'roof', Far. *ráva* f. 'roof ridge of a house', OS *rābo* m. 'roof beam', MDu. *rave* m. 'id.', OHG *rāfo*, *rāvo* m. 'board' ⇒ **h₁rēp-es-* (IE).

A cluster of different formations that are all based on a primary *s*-stem **rēbaz*, gen. **rēbizaz*, cf. the Old Norse doublet *ráfr* < **rēbaza-* vs. *ræfr* < **rēbiza-*. The Old Norse variant *rjáfr*, for which cf. Icel. *rjáfur*, is secondary: it may have arisen by the analogical intrusion of palatal *r* from *ræfr* to *ráfr*. Unrelated to **rebja-* (q.v.).

***regna-** n. 'rain' — Go. *rign* n. 'id.', ON *regn* n. 'id.', Far. *regn* n. 'id.', Elfd. *raingen* n. 'id.', E *rain*, OFri. *rein* m. 'id.', WFri. *rein* c. 'id.', EFri. *rien* m. 'id.', OS *regan*, *regin* m. 'id.', ODu. *regan* m. 'id.', Du. *regen* c. 'id.', OHG *regan* m. 'id.', G *Regen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Hrég^h-no-(?)* (EUR?) — Lat. *irrigāre* 'to irrigate' and Alb. *rrjedh* 'to flow' < **Hrég^h-*.

A convincing extra-Gm. etymology is yet to be found. The connection with Lat. *ir-rigāre* and Alb. *rrjedh* is possible, but uncertain. The derivation from a PIE root **rek-* related to ON *raki* m. 'dampness, moisture' < **rakan-* < **Hrok-ōn*, gen. **Hrok-n-ós(?)* is even more doubtful. Within Germanic, cf. the denominative Go. *rignjan*, ON *rigna* w.v. 'to rain' < **regnjan-* and ON *regna*, OE *regnian*, E *to rain*, OFri. *reina*, OHG *reganōn*, G *regnen*, Du. *regenen* w.v. 'id.' < **regnōjan-*.

***rehta-** adj. 'straight' — Go. *raihts* adj. 'id.', ON *réttr* adj. 'straight; correct', Far. *rættur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *rett* adj. 'id.', OE *riht* adj. 'id.', E *right*, OFri. *riucht* adj. 'id.', WFri. *rjocht* adj. 'id.', EFri. *gjucht* adj. 'id.', OS *reht* adj. 'id.', Du. *recht* adj. 'straight', OHG *reht* adj. 'straight, good, right', G *recht* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃reg^h-to-* (IE) — Av. *rāšta-* adj. 'straight', Gr. *ὀρεκτός* adj. 'id.', Lat. *rectus* adj. 'id.'

A *to*-stem adj. created to the root of e.g. **raka-* and **rakjan-*. Also cf. the denominative verb Go. *ga-raihtjan* w.v. 'to direct', ON *rétta* w.v. 'to straighten; to pass', OE *rihtan* w.v. 'to erect', OHG *rihten* 'to direct, aim, straighten, compensate', G *richten* 'id.' < **rehtjan-*.

***rekan-** s.v. 'to rake up, pile up' — Go. *rikan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *rechen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃réǵ-e-* (IE) — Gr. ὀρέγω 'to reach out, stretch out', OIr. *a-t-raig* 'to stand up', *W re* 'to get up' < **h₃réǵ-e-*; Lat. *rogus* m. 'funeral pyre' < **h₃roǵ-o-*.

In spite of the unexpected meaning, the Germanic verb continues the PIE root **h₃réǵ-* 'to make straight', probably through an intermediate semantic step 'to erect (a pile)', cf. Lat. *rogus* 'pyre'. Within Germanic, **rekan-* give rise to e.g. ON *reka* f. 'rake', OS *reka* f. 'id.', OHG *rehho* m. 'id.', G *Rechen* m. 'id.' < **reka/ōn-* and OSw. *raka*, OE *racu*, OS *raka* f. 'id.' < **rakō-*, whence ON *raka*, OE *racian* w.v. 'to rake' < **rakōjan-*. See further **raka-*, **rakjan-* and **ranka-*.

***rekwiz-** n. 'darkness' — Go. *riqis* n. 'id.', ON *røkk* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁regw-es-* (IE) — Skt. *rájas-* n. 'dust, mist, vapour, gloom', OAv. *rajiš* nom. 'darkness', Arm. *erek* 'evening', Gr. ἔρεβος n. 'dark of the underworld'; also cf. ToA *arkant-*, ToB obl. *erkent* adj. 'black' < **h₁rgw-(u)ont-*; ToA *orkām* 'darkness', ToB *orkamo*, *orkmo* adj. 'dark' < **h₁rgw-men-*.

An IE word for 'darkness'. Also cf. Go. *riqizjan* w.v. 'to grow dark' and the derivationally more primary ON *røkkva* w.v. 'id.' < **rakwjan-* < **h₁rogw-eie-*.

***rēma-** adj. 'hoarse' — ON *rám* adj. 'id.', Nw. *rám* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁réh₁-mo-* (IE) — Lat. *ravus* adj. 'hoarse' < **Hrh₁-uo-*; Skt. *ráyati* 'to bark', Ru. dial. *rátat* 'to make a noise, sound' < **Hreh₁-ie-*.

An adjective **rēma-* ablauting with Elfd. *ram* adj. 'id.' < **rama-* (< **Hrh₁-mo-*), cf. ON *remja*, Elfd. *rema* w.v. 'to bellow, bray' < **ramjan-*. With a different vocalization of the zero-grade form, cf. ON *rymja* w.v. 'to roar', Far. *rymja* w.v. 'to be hoarse' < **rumjan-* < **Hrh₁-ŋ-ie-*.

***remiz-** n. 'quiet, tranquility' — Go. *rimis* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁rem-es-* (IE) — Skt. *rámate* 'to become appeased' < **h₁rém-e-*; Skt. *rāmáyati*, YAv. *rāmaieiti* 'to bring to rest', OIr. *fo-ruimi* 'to place, put' < **Hrom-éie-*; Lith. *rimti* (*rimstu*) 'to calm down' < **h₁rm-ske-* (with acute from the *st-*suffix); Gr. ἤπέμα adv. 'quietly, gently, slowly' (with unexplained η).

An *s*-stem to the root **h₁rem-* 'to be quiet, calm'.

***rēti-** adj. 'fierce' — OHG *rāzi* adj. 'id.', MHG *ræze* adj. 'id.' (DRV) — Skt. *rádati* 'to dig, furrow; to open, prepare the way' (with loss of the laryngeal as per Lubotsky 1981: 134?), YAv. *rāḍaiti* 'to prepare (the way)', Lat. *rōdō*, *-ere* 'to gnaw (at)' < **Hreh₃d-e-*.

A *vřd*hi-gerundive **Hrēh₃d-i-* to a lost strong verb **rōtan-* 'to bite'.

***reuda-** adj. 'red' — Go. *ga-riuds* adj. 'honorable', ON *rjóðr* adj. 'red (in the face), ruddy', OE *rēod* adj. 'red' ⇒ **h₁reudh-o-* (IE).

An *e*-grade adjective parallel to **rauda-* (q.v.) See also **reudan* 1.

***reudan- 1** s.v. 'to make red' — ON *rjóða* s.v. 'id.', OE *rēodan* s.v. 'to redden, stain with blood' ⇒ **h₁rēud^h-e-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. ἐρέυθω 'to make red'.

An old IE thematic verb with many different derivations, cf. **reuda-*, **rauda-* and **rudēn-*.

***reudan- 2** s.v. 'to clear, remove, eradicate' — ON *rjóða* s.v. 'to clear', OE *rēodan* s.v. 'to kill', MHG *rieten* s.v. 'to exterminate, wipe out' ⇒ **Hreud^h-e-* (G).

A purely Germanic strong verb. The meaning of the often linked Av. *raoiðiii-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 868-71), i.e. 'to be made arable', is highly uncertain, which makes the connection doubtful. Within Germanic, cf. ON *ruð* n. 'clearing in a wood' < **ruda-* and *rjóðr* n. 'id.' < **reudra-* and the iterative **rud(d)ōn-* (q.v.).

***reufan-** s.v. 'to break (off)' — ON *rjúfa* s.v. 'to break (open)', Far. poet. *rjúva* s.v. 'to tear apart', OE *rēofan* s.v. 'to break, tear' ⇒ **Hréup-e-* (IE) — Skt. *lumpāti* 'to tear, break, harm, plunder', Lat. *rumpō*, *-ere* 'to burst, break open' < **Hru-m-p-e-*.

An IE strong verb. See also **rauba-*, **raubjan-*, **rupp/bōn-* and **raupjan-*.

***reukan- ~ *rūkan-** s.v. 'to smoke; to drift, fly' — ON *rjúka* s.v. 'to smoke, steam; to be driven, be flung, fly', Far. *rúka* s.v. 'to smoke; to fly off; to run, dash', OE *rēocan* s.v. 'to reek, send forth smoke or steam', OFri. *riāka* s.v. 'to smoke', MDu. *rieken*, *ruken* s.v. 'to smell', Du. *ruiken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *riohhan* s.v. 'to smoke, steam', G *riecken* s.v. 'to smoke' (GM).

A word without a generally accepted etymology. The connection with e.g. Lith. *rūkas* m. 'haze' and Lith. *rokė* 'cloud of dust' (Fraenkel 1965: 705-6) is highly unlikely as these may have been borrowed from Low German. The alternative link with Alb. *re* 'cloud' (Torp 1909: 349) is even more doubtful, as the alleged proto-form **rougi-* is only one of many possible reconstructions. In view of the semantic parallelism with the strong verb **feukan- ~ *fūkan-* 'to steam; to dash' (q.v.), I assume that the original meaning was 'to drift, be flung' rather than 'to smoke'. The presence of an iterative **rukk/gōn- 2*, (Cimbr. *rucken* 'to smoke') indicates that the root-final *k* of **reukan- ~ *rūkan-* may represent a shortened geminate (Kroonen 2011a: 109). If so, it is possible that the strong verb arose as a back-formation to the formally identical iterative **rukk/gōn- 1* 'to move to and fro' (q.v.).

***reuman-** m. 'strap, belt' — OE *rēoma* m. 'belt; ligament', OS *riomo* m. 'thong', Du. *riem* c. 'belt', OHG *riomo* m. 'id.', G *Riemen* m. 'id.' (GM).

No certain etymology. The word is usually mechanically reconstructed as **reuman-*, but this formation has no links outside Germanic. Related to

*rewan- 'to jerk' (q.v.)? ON *reim* f. 'lash, thong' was borrowed from Low German (with the substitution of *-ē-* by *-ei-*).

*reuman- ~ *rauma(n)- m. 'cream' — ON *rjómi* m. 'id.', Far. *rómi* m. 'id.', OE *rēoma*, *rēama* m. 'membrane', WFri. *rjemme* c. 'id.', MDu. *rome*, *room* m./f. 'id.', Du. *room* c. 'id.', OHG *roum* m. 'id.', G *Rahm* m. 'id.' ⇒ *Hre/oug^(h)-mon- (IE) — Av. *raoyna-* 'butter' < *Hroug^(h)-mno- (for the PIE loss of the *m-*, cf. see *budman- ~ *buttman- 'bottom').

An ablauting *mn*-stem (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 186-7). At least two ablaut grades can be discerned, but as in the word for 'udder' (see PGm. *eudra- ~ *ūdra-) the original paradigmatic distribution of the *e-* and *o-*grades remains unclear. Perhaps, the PIE paradigm was static, nom. *Hróugh^h-mn, gen. *Hréugh^h-mn-s. A possible zero grade is represented by Swi. *ruumme* f. 'crust; butter' (Pokorny IEW: 873), but it is also not entirely certain whether this form really could have developed from PIE *Hrug^(h)-m-, e.g. through PGm. *rugmōn-.

*reupōn- f. 'grouse' — ON *rjúpa* f. 'id.', Far. *rýpa* f. 'id.' (<< Da. *rype?*), Nw. *rjupe*, *rype* f. 'id.', Elfd. *rjoppa* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A North Germanic word often connected to *erpa- 'light brown' and - outside Germanic - to Lith. *jėrubė* f. 'hazel grouse', Latv. *rubenis* 'black grouse', RuCS *rěbь* 'partridge' (cf. Derksen 2000; Kroonen 2010b: 257-258). Within the parameters of Germanic derivational history, however, it is clear that *reupōn- was derived from the verb *rup(p)ōn- attested as e.g. ON *ropa* w.v. 'to belch; to shout (esp. of grouse)' and MDu. *roppen* w.v. 'to belch'. The connection between the verb, an onomatopoeitic iterative related to OSw. *rapa*, Nw. dial. *rapa* w.v. 'to belch', and the bird name further follows from the compounds Icel. *rop-karri*, *-keri* and *rjúp-karri*, *-keri* 'male grouse', for which see *kurrōn-. Also cf. ON, Icel. *raupa*, Far. *reypa* w.v. 'to boast'.

*reutan- s.v. 'to cry' — OE *rēotan* s.v. 'to make a noise; to cry' ⇒ *Hréud-e- (IE) — Skt. *róditi*, 3pl. *rudánti* 'to lament', Lat. *rudō*, *-ere* 'to roar' < *Hr(e)ud-.

Formally close to *hreutan- ~ *hrūtan- (q.v.). See also *rut(t)ōn- and *rautōjan-.

*rewan- s.v.(?) 'to tear, jerk, fight' — Icel. *rjá* w.v. 'to wrestle, fight; to move, tear' ⇒ *HréuH-e-(?) (IE) — ToAB *rāwā-* 'to tear out' < *HreuH-; Skt. *rāvati* 'to break, hurt' (also cf. Skt. *róman-* n. 'hair, body hair', NP *rum(a)*, *rōm(a)* 'pubic hair' < *HreuH-men-); Lat. *ruō*, *-ere* 'to churn; to plow up, dig out' < *Hré/óuH-e-; Lith. *ráuti* 'to tear out, pull', Latv. *raût* 'tear, pull, take' < *HróuH-e-; Lith. *ravėti* (*raviù*), Latv. *ravēt* 'to weed' < *HrouH-eh₁-; CS *řvati* 'to tear', Ru. *rvat'* 'id.', SCR. *řvati* 'to tense, strain' < *HruH-eh₂-.

In spite of the weak conjugation of Icel. *rjá* (< **rewōjan-* as per Magnússon 1989: 767?), we may be dealing with an originally strong verb. See also **rūjan-* and **rawwō-*.

**rīdan-* s.v. 'to ride; to move, swing, rock' — ON *ríða* s.v. 'to ride', OE *rīdan* s.v. 'to ride; to move, rock', E *to ride*, OFri. *rīdan* s.v. 'to ride, drive', OS *rīdan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *rijden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *rītan* s.v. 'id.', G *reiten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **Hréid^h-e-* (EUR) — OIr *rédid* 'to ride', W *rhwydd-hau* 'to hurry', Lith. *riedėti* (*riedù*) 'to roll' < **Hréid^h-e-*.

A European verb. See also **ridra-*.

**ridra-* n. 'penis' — ON *reðr*, *erðr* n. 'id.', Icel. *reður* m. 'id.', Far. *reður* n. 'id.' (GM).

Magnússon 1989: 746 connects Gr. *ῥέθος* n. 'face, body, limb', but the initial rho in Greek can only be derived from **ur-* or **sr-*, which precludes the link with ON *reðr*. I therefore propose to link the word to Icel. *rið* 'spawning spot', Nw. *rid* 'spawning' and the primary strong verb Icel. *ríða* s.v. 'to fuck', Nw. *rida* s.v. 'to wobble; to mate (of male animals)', which may be identical to **rīdan-* 'to ride; to move, rock' (q.v.). PGM. **ridra-* may then be reconstructed with an instrumental suffix: **ridra-* < **Hrid^h-d^hro-*.

**rīfan-* ~ **rīpan-* s.v. 'to tear' — ON *rífa* s.v. 'to tear; to be rent, give way', OE *rīpan* s.v. 'to reap; to harvest', ME *rīven* s.v. 'to tear', OFri. *rīva* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **Hréip-e-* (EUR) — Gr. *ἐρείπω* 'to throw down, dash down, fall down' < **h₁réip-e-*; Mlr. *répaid* 'to tear, rend, break' < **h₁rei-m-p-eh₂-ie-(?)*; Ru. dial. *répnut'* 'to burst' < **h₁rip-ne-*.

Closely related to OE *rīpan* 'to harvest' < **rīpan-*, which received its *p* (< **pp*) from the iterative **ripp/bōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *rifter* m. 'scythe' < **Hrip-tro-*. See further **rīpi-*.

**rīhō-* f. 'bar, line' — OGutn. *rif* f. 'pole', Gutn. *rāj* f. 'bar', MDu. *rief* f. 'slat, line', Du. *rij* c. 'row', MHG *rīhe* f. 'line', G *Reihe* f. 'line, row' (GM).

A word with many closely-related variants, e.g. OHG *rīga* f. 'line' < **rīgō(n)-*, MLG *rege*, G *Riege* f. 'id.' < **rīgō(n)-*, MDu. *ree* f. '(marcation) line' < **rīhō(n)-*, MDu. *reke* f. 'row, line' < **rikō(n)-*, and G *Recke* f. 'series' < **rikkō(n)-*, which may all go back to an ablauting *n*-stem nom. **rīhō*, gen. **rikkaz*, dat. **rigeni* < **Hréik-ōn*, **Hrik-n-ós*, **Hrik-én-i* (Kroonen 2011a: 239ff). Also cf. Nw. *rjá*, Sw. *rie* m. 'pole on which grain is placed to dry' < **rīhan-*.

**rīk-* m. 'ruler, king' — Go. *reiks* m. 'id.' (LW).

A PGM. loanword from Celtic **rēg-*, cf. OIr. *rí*, OW *ri*, MW *ri* m. 'king' < PIE **h₃rēg-*, cf. Skt. *rāj-*, Lat. *rēx* m. 'id.'. Also cf. Go. *reiks*, ON *rīkr*, OE *rīce*, OFri.

rīke, *rīk*, OS *rīki*, OHG *rīhhi* adj. 'rich; powerful' < **rīk(j)a-* and the collective Go. *reiki*, ON *rīki*, OE *rīce*, OFri. *rīke*, OS *rīki*, OHG *rīhhi* n. 'reign, realm' < **rīkja-*.

***rikkī-** f. 'female roe deer' — Du. *rekke* c. 'id.', G *Ricke* f. 'id.' ⇒ **Hrik-n-ih₂-* (WEUR).

A zero-grade feminine derivation to the *n*-stem **raiha(n)-* < **Hroiċ-on-*. The geminate **kk* arose by the operation of Kluge's law.

***rīma-** n. 'number, calculation' — ON *rīm* n. 'computation', OE *rīm* n. 'number', OHG *rīm* m. 'number, calculation' (IE) — Gr. *νήπιτος* adj. 'countless' (< **h₂ri-to-*; Gr. *ἀριθμός* m. 'number, payment' < **h₂ri-t-smo-* (for the suffix *-θμο-*, see Milani 1987); Lat. *rītus* 'use, rite' < **h₂rei-tu-*; OIr. *rīm* f. 'number, count', W *rhif* m. 'number' < **h₂rei(d^h)-mo-*.

The root **h₂rei-* has an extension **h₂reid^h-* (for which see **raida-*) and it is possible that this extended root also gave rise to PGm. **rīma-* and W *rhif* < **h₂rei(d^h)-mo-*, a clear Germanic-Celtic isogloss (cf. Hyllested 2010). The root **h₂rei-* may in turn have arisen from **h₂rh₁-ei-*, i.e. an *i*-present to the root **h₂reh₁-* 'to count', for which see **raþjōn-*.

***rimi-** f. 'beam' — ON *rim* f. 'rail; rung', Far. *rim* f. 'slat, narrow, board', E *rim* 'rung; edge', Du. dial. *rim* 'edge, rim' (GM).

Cf. ON *rimi* m. 'bar; strip of land, ridge', OE *rima* m. 'edge, verge; strip of land', MDu. *reme* m. 'frame', MHG *reme* m./f. 'frame, support' < **riman-*. Not to be reconstructed with **e* in the root (as if related to **remiz-*, q.v) in view of Sw. dial. *räimu* f. 'thin bar' < **rīmōn* (Magnússon 1989: 762). The latter connection furthermore precludes the link with Lith. *rémé* f. 'frame' < **h₁reh₁-m-ieh₂-*.

***rinnan-** s.v. 'to run' — Go. *rinnan* s.v. 'to run, rush', ON *renna* s.v. 'to run, flow', Far. *renna* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *rinna* (pres. *rið* < ON **riðr* < **rinnr*) s.v. 'id.', OE *rinnan* s.v. 'to run', OS *rinnan* s.v. 'to run, flow', OHG *rinnan* s.v. 'id.', G *rinnen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃ri-nu-e-* (IE) — Skt. *riṅāti*, *riṅvati* 'to make flow, set off' < **h₃ri-neu-*, **h₃ri-néh₂-*; OCS *riṅti* 'to push, shove', Ru. *rínut'sja* 'to rush, dash', SCR. *rīnuti* 'to push' < **h₃rei-n-H-e-*; Skt. *rīyate* 'to flow' < **h₃riH-ié-*.

The Germanic verb together with the aforementioned forms in the other languages points to a PIE transitive nasal present 3sg. **h₃ri-néh-ti*, 3pl. **h₃ri-nH-énti* or 3sg. **h₃ri-néu-ti*, 3pl. **h₃ri-nu-énti*. The Germanic root **rinn-* may then have developed from the plural form by either laryngeal gemination (Lühr 1976) or regular assimilation of *-ny-* to **-nn-*. Given the intransitive meaning of the Germanic verb it is also possible, however, to start from a medio-passive formation **h₃ri-nH-é-* or **h₃ri-nu-é-*. After the PGm. raising of **e* to **i* before **-nn-*, the verb was reanalyzed as deriving

from *renn- and subsequently incorporated into the third class of the strong verbs. See also *runnōn- and *rīsan-.

***rīpi-** adj. 'ripe' — OE *rīpe* adj. 'id.', E *ripe*, OFri. *rīp* adj. 'id.', OS *rīpi* adj. 'id.', Du. *rijp* adj. 'id.', OHG *riffi* adj. 'id.', G *reif* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A *v*rdhdi-gerundive to *rīpan- 'to harvest', for which see *rīfan- ~ *rīpan-.

***ripp/bōn-** w.v. 'to tear' — Far. *ripa* w.v. 'to tear off; to hurl, fling', Nw. *ripa* w.v. 'to tear off', MDu. *repen* w.v. 'to tear', EDu. *reppen* w.v. 'to pluck', Du. *rippen* w.v. 'to tear off (violently)', G Pal. *reffen* w.v. 'to reap' ⇒ *Hrip-neh₂- (EUR).

The iterative to *rīfan- ~ *rīpan- (q.v.). The underlying formation *Hrip-neh₂- has also been reconstructed for Mlr. *répaid* (< *h₁reip-neh₂-), but it is uncertain whether Stokes' law (i.e. Kluge's law in Celtic) can be maintained. The alternative is to start from *Hri-m-p- with a nasal infix.

***rīrēn-** w.v. 'to tremble' — Go. *reiran* w.v. 'id.' (IE) — Skt. *lelāyāti* 'to move to and fro, tremble' < *Hrei-Hr(o)iH-.

Also cf. Go. *reiro* f. 'earthquake, trembling'. A stative verb continuing an IE reduplicated perfect (Jasanoff 1978a: 71-2, fn. 27), cf. Skt. *lelāya* < *Hrei-HroiH-e (the aforementioned presentic formation is secondary). Similar remodelings are represented by *bibēn- and *gīgēn- (q.v.). Unrelated to OE *rārian* w.v. 'to roar' < *rairō(ja)n- (pace e.g. Lehmann 1986: 283-4).

***rīsan-** s.v. 'to rise, get up' — Go. *ur-reisan* s.v. 'id.', ON *rīsa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *rīsa* s.v. 'id.', OE *rīsan* s.v. 'id.', E *to rise*, OFri. *rīsa* s.v. 'id.', Du. *rijzen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *rīsan* s.v. 'to fall', MHG *rīsen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *h₃réis-e- (IE) — Hitt. *arai* ~ *arijanzi* 'to (a)rise, lift; raise', CLuv. *ari(j)a-* 'to raise' < *h₃r-ói-ei, *h₃r-i-énti; Gr. *ópinw*, -ομαι 'to excite, stir' < *h₃r-i-n-ie-; Lat. *orior*, -īri 'to come up, rise', Alb. *rri* 'to sit down, stand, stay', Arm. *ari* imp. 'rise!' < *h₃r-ei-.

An *s*-extension (desiderative?) of the root *h₃r-ei- 'to start moving'. In Germanic, this meaning of this root paradoxically split into 1) 'to move up' and 2) 'to move down'. The latter is also apparent from OHG *alt-riso* m. 'someone who is about to die of old age' < *-risan-. See also *raizjan-.

***rōan-** s.v. 'to row' — ON *róa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *rógva* irr.v. 'id.', Elfd. *ruo* w.v. 'id.', OE *rōwan* s.v. 'id.', E *to row*, MDu. *roen*, *roeyen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *roeien* w.v. 'id.', MHG *rüejēn* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *h₁róh₁-e- (IE) — Identical to OIr. *ráid* 'to row'; also cf. Lith. *irti* (*iriù*), Latv. *īrt* 'id.' < *h₁rh₁-ie-.

An *o*-grade intensive verb to the PIE root *h₁reh₁-. The ON preterite *rera* developed from a reduplicated form *rerō- < *h₁re-h₁roh₁-. See also *rōpra-.

***rōbjōn-** f. 'turnip' — MDu. *rove* f. 'id.', Du. dial. *reuf* 'id.', OHG *ruoba*, *ruoppa* f. 'id.', G *Rübe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **rǣp*^(h)- (NIE) — Gr. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς f. 'id.' < **rǣp*^(h)-; Lith. *rópė* f. 'turnip', Lat. *rāpa* f., -um n. 'id.' < **rāp*- (hardly **reh₂p*-); RuCS *řepa*, Ru. *répa*, SCr. *řepa* f. 'id.' < **rēp*- (hardly **reh₁p*-); W *erfin* pl. 'id.' < **arp*(-?)

A post-IE word, possibly a *Wanderwort* or a relic from the agricultural cultures that covered Europe before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans. This non-IE origin is betrayed by the many formal irregularities displayed by the different IE languages, which makes it impossible to reconstruct a single proto-form. It is to be noted that the alternation of **rǣp*- vs. *arp*- is reminiscent of the one found in the etymological cluster of e.g. **arut*- 'ore', and supports the hypothesis of an *a*-prefix in a Pre-Indo-European language (Schrijver 1997).

***rōbōn-** f. 'tail' — ON *rófa* f. 'id.', Far. top. *rógva* f. 'narrow projection', Nw. *rove* f. 'tail; corner of a field', G Alem. *rueb(en)* f. '(base of the) tail' (GM).

Clearly in ablaut relation to Icel. *rafi* m. 'strip (of land)', Far. *ravi* m. 'strip of halibut; side of a ray', Nw. *rave* m. 'rag; strip of land' < **h₁rop-on-* or **h₁r_h₁p-on-*. Unrelated to **rōbjōn*- 'turnip'.

***rōdjan-** w.v. 'to speak' — Go. *rodjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *ræða* w.v. 'to speak; to converse' ⇒ **h₂roh₁d^h-éie-* (IE) — OIr. *rádid* 'to talk', *imm-rádi* 'to think', Lith. *ródyti* (*ródo*), Latv. *rādīt* 'to show, indicate, demonstrate', OCS *ne-raditi* 'to not care (about), not heed', ORu. *raditi* 'to care (about)', SCr. *ráditi* 'to strive, work' < **h₂roh₁d^h-éie-*.

In view of the meaning of OIr. *rádid*, it seems evident that Gm. **rōdjan*- represents the causative to the strong verb **rēdan*- < **h₂reh₁d^h-*, i.e. an extension of the root **h₂reh₁-* with the root **d^hh₁-*.

***rōkjan-** w.v. 'to heed' — ON *rækja* w.v. 'to heed, take care of', OE *rēcan*, *reccan* (pret. *rōhte*) 'id.', OS *rōkian* w.v. 'to be careful', OHG *ruochen* w.v. 'to heed' (IE/DRV) — Gr. ἀρήγω 'to help, assist' < **h₂réh₁(ǵ)-e-*.

Probably derived from **rōkō-* as continued by OHG *ruohha*, MHG *ruoche* f. 'heed, care', which is parallel to Gr. ἀρωγή f. 'help, assistance' < **h₂roh₁(ǵ)-eh₂-*. The verb takes an oblique subject in e.g. MDu. *mi roect* 'I care'. Also cf. OE *rēce-lēas*, E *reck-less*, MHG *ruoch-lōs*, G *ruch-los*, Du. *roeke-loos* 'careless'.

***rōō-** f. 'calm, rest' — ON *ró* f. 'id.', Far. *rógv* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ruo* f. 'id.', OE *rōw* f. 'id.', OHG *ruowa* f. 'id.', G *Ruhe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁roh₁-ueh₂-* (EUR) — Identical to Gr. ἐρωή f. 'withdrawal, rest'; also cf. Av. *rāman-* n. 'rest' < **h₁reh₁-men-*; Skt. *īrmá* adv. 'quiet, still' < **h₁rh₁-mo*; Gr. ἐρημος adj. 'lonely, uninhabited, deserted' < **h₁reh₁-mo-*; MW *araf* adj. 'quiet, leasurably, calm' < **h₁erh₁-mo-*.

Also cf. ON *rór*, Far. *rógvur*, OE *rōw* adj. 'quite, calm' < PGm. **rōa*- < PIE **h₁roh₁-uo-* (with **-ōu-* > **-ō-* in open syllables).

**rōta*- adj. 'glad' — OE *rōt* adj. 'glad, cheerful; excellent' ⇒ **HroHd-o-* (NEUR) — Identical to OCS *radъ*, SCr. *rād* m. 'willing' < **HroHd-o-*.

A Slavic-Germanic isogloss (Lith. *rōdas* 'glad' was borrowed from Slavic). Also cf. the factitives *ræta*, OE *ā-rētan* w.v. 'to gladden' < **rōtjan-*.

**rōpra*- n. 'rudder' — Far. *róður* n. 'id.', Elfd. *ruoðer* n. 'id.', OE *rōdor* n. 'id.', E *rudder*, OFri. *rōder* m. 'id.', Du. *roer* n. 'id.', OHG *ruodar* n. 'oar, rudder', G *Ruder* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁róh₁-tro-* (DRV) — Cf. Skt. *áritra*- n. 'id.', Lith. *irklas* m. 'id.' < **h₁(e)rh₁-tlo-*.

An instrumental noun derived from **rōan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *róðr*, gen. *róðrar* m. 'rowing' < **rōþru-*.

**rud(d)ōn-* w.v. 'to clear' — MDu. *roden* w.v. 'to clear', Du. *rooien* w.v. 'to pull out, clear (of land)', MHG *roten* w.v. 'to clear', G *aus-rotten* w.v. 'to exterminate' (GM).

The iterative to **reudan-2* (q.v.).

**rudēn-* w.v. 'to redden' — ON *roða* w.v. 'to emit a red gleam', Far. *roða* w.v. 'to redden', Elfd. *roðá* w.v. 'to turn red (e.g. of the sky)', OHG *rotēn* w.v. 'to redden, shine red' ⇒ **h₁rud^h-eh₁-* (IE) — Identical to OCS *ръдѣти* 'id.', Lat. *rubeo*, *-ēre* 'id.'.

A stative related to the strong verb **reudan-1* (q.v.).

**rugi-* m. 'rye' — ON *rugr* m. 'id.', Far. *rugur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *rug* m. 'id.', OE *ryge* m. 'id.', E *rye*, WPhal. *rû-strô* 'rye straw' ⇒ **rugh^h-i-* (NEUR) — Identical to Lith. *rugiaĩ* m.pl. 'id.', Latv. *rudzi* pl. 'id.', OCS *ръзъ* f. 'id.'.

An *i*-stem existing beside the more secondary *n*-stem **ruk/gan-* (q.v.). The primary formation is not only attested in ON and OE, but probably also as WPhal. *rû-strô* 'rye straw' and indirectly as the diminutive Du. dial. *reugel* 'rye' (WBD I, 8: 1403) < **rugila-*. With Balto-Slavic pointing to a proto-form **rugh^h-i-* as well, the geographic distribution of this etymon is suggestive of a post-Indo-European origin, cf. Thrac. βρίζα 'emmer-wheat, rye' < **urugh^h-i-(?)*, the source of Bulg. *brica* 'summer wheat'. Gr. ὄρυζα 'rice' seems to be an unconnected loanword from Eastern Iranian, cf. Pash. *vrižē* f.pl. 'rice'.

**rūjan-* w.v. 'to tear' — ON *rýja* w.v. 'to pluck the wool off sheep', Icel. *rýja* w.v. 'to shear' ⇒ **HruH-ie-* (DRV?) — ToB *rāwā-* 'to tear out', Lat. *ruō*, *-ere* 'to plough up, dig out' < **HreuH-e-*; OCS *ръвати* 'to tear out' < **HruH-eh₂-*; Lith. *ráuti* (*ráuju*) 'to tear out, weed' < **HrouH-eie-*.

The possibility exists that the verb continues an old zero-grade *ie*-present **HruH-ie*- related to **rewan*- and **rawwō*- (q.v.), but it seems more probable that it was derived more recently from a nominal base to be identified as Icel. *rú* f. 'coarse wool', Nw. *ru* f. 'old winter wool' < **HruH-eh*₂-, cf. Nw. *rua* w.v. 'to pluck off wool' < **rūōjan*-.

***rukjan-** w.v. 'to chew the cud, ruminate' — MDu. *ed-ricken* w.v. 'id.', MHG *ita-rücken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **Hrug-ie*- (IE).

A compound verb from PGM. **edi* 'again' (< PIE **h₁eti*) and **rukjan*- 'to chew'. Also cf. OE *ed-roc* 'cud' < **edi-ruka*- and the derivationally unclear Nw. *jort* f. 'id.' (< **ehurti*- < **eruhti*- < **edi-ruhti*-?). Old English also has a frequentative *rocettan* w.v. 'to belch' < **ruk-atjan*-.

***rukk/gan-** m. 'rye' — OFri. *rogga* m. 'id.', OS *roggo*, *rokko* m. 'id.', Du. *rogge* c. 'id.', OHG *rocko* m. 'id.', G *Roggen* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *n*-stem derived from the more primary formation **rugi*- (q.v.). The dominant form is **ruggan*-, but OS *rokko* and Du. obs. *roge* may point to two additional variants **rukkan*- and **rugan*-. If these reconstructions are valid, the word must be derived from an *n*-stem **rugō*, gen. **rukkaz* < **rúg^h-ōn*, **rug^h-n-ós*, assuming that this regular allomorphy gave rise to the analogical variant **ruggan*-.

***rukk/gōn- 1** w.v. 'to move to and fro, to rock' — ON *rugga* w.v. 'id.', Icel. *rugga*, *rogga*, *rokka* w.v. 'id.', *roga* w.v. 'to slave, work hard; to jerk', Far. *rugga* w.v. 'to rock', OE *roccian* w.v. 'id.', E *to rock*, WFri. *rokke*, *rukke* w.v. 'to rock, jerk', EFri. *rukje* w.v. 'id.', EDu. *rocken* w.v. 'to incite' ⇒ **h₃ruk-néh₂*- (?) (IE?) — Pali *luñcati* 'to pluck', Lat. *runcō*, *-ere* 'to grub up plants, weed' < **h₃ru-n-k-e*-; Gr. *όρύσσω* 'to dig, grub' < **h₃ruk-ie*-.

An old iterative possibly corresponding to the aforementioned nasal presents in Sanskrit and Latin. Within Germanic, however, the presence of the *o*-grade variant **rakk/gōn*- could indicate that the *u* of **rukk/gōn*- represents a secondary zero grade. If so, it is tempting to derive the iterative from an unknown strong verb **rehan*- or **regan*- (cf. Lith. *rōžyti* 'to touch, hit' < **Hrog^(h)-eie*-?). Within Germanic, further cf. ON *rykkja* w.v. 'to jerk', ME *richen* w.v. 'to pull', OHG *rucken* w.v. 'id.', G *rücken* w.v. 'id.', Du. *rukken* w.v. 'id.' < **rukjan*-.

***rukk/gōn- 2** w.v. 'to smoke; to rush' — Nw. *rogga* w.v. 'to speed up, make move', G Cimb. *rucken* w.v. 'to smoke' (GM).

The iterative to **reukan*- ~ **rūkan*- (q.v.). The meanings of this strong verb, i.e. 1) 'to smoke' and 2) 'to drift, fly' reappear in Cimbrian and Norwegian respectively.

***rūma-** adj. 'roomy, spacious' — Go. *rums* adj. 'id.', ON *rúmr* adj. 'id.', Far. *rúmur* adj. 'id.', OE *rūm* adj. 'id.', OFri. *rūm* adj. 'id.', Du. *ruim* adj. 'id.', OHG *rūmi* adj. 'id.', MHG *rūm*, *rūme* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **HruH-mo-* (IE) — ToAB *rāw-* 'to open' < **Hreu-*; Av. *rauuaḥ-* n. 'open space', Latin *rūs*, *rūris* n. 'countryside', OIr. *róe* f. 'field, open land' < **HreuH-es-*; OCS *равънъ* adj. 'open' < **HoruH-ino-*.

A *mo*-stem to a PIE root **HreuH-*. Also cf. Go. *rum**, ON *rúm*, OE *rūm* m., Du. *ruim* n., OHG *rūm*, G *Raum* m. 'space' < **rūma-* and the factitive ON *rýma* 'to clear; to escape', OS *rūmian*, Du. *ruimen*, MHG *rūmen*, G *räumen* w.v. 'to clear' < **rūmjan-*.

***runi-** m. 'run, stream' — Go. *runs* m. 'run, course', *ur-runs* m. 'rising (of the sun), exit, latrine', OE *ryne* m. 'course, running', OHG *runs* m./f. 'flood, current' (DRV).

An *i*-stem to the non-geminated root of **rinnan-*. Also cf. MHG *rünne* f. 'wave' < **runnjō(n)-*.

***runnōn-** w.v. 'to run, flow' — MDu. *ronnen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The iterative to **rinnan-* (q.v.).

***rupp/bōn-** w.v. 'to tear off' — ON *ruppa* w.v. 'to tear loose', LG *rubben* w.v. 'to scratch, rip', MDu. *roppen* w.v. 'to jerk, tear off', MHG *ropfen*, *rupfen* w.v. 'to rip', G *rupfen* w.v. 'to pluck' ⇒ **Hrup-néh₂-* (IE).

The iterative to **reufan-* (q.v.), to be reconstructed with a paradigm 3sg. **ruppōþi*, 3pl. **rubunanþi* < **Hrup-néh₂-ti*, **Hrup-nh₂-énti*. The iterative served as the basis for the intensive **raupjan-* (q.v.).

***rup(p)ōn-** w.v. 'to belch' — ON *ropa* w.v. 'to belch; to shout (esp. of grouse)', Far. *ropa* w.v. 'to belch', MDu. *roppen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *roppen* w.v. 'to devour' (GM).

An iterative formation, probably of sound-symbolic origin, cf. E *to burp*. It formed the derivational base for the Nordic word **reupōn-* 'grouse' (q.v.). Also cf. OHG *roffezzen*, MHG *rofzen* 'to belch' < **rupatjan-*.

***rusila-** m. 'fat' — OE *rysel* m. 'fat', OS *ruslos* m.pl. 'piece of bacon', Du. *reuzel* c. 'tallow' (GM).

Cf. the derivationally more primitive ON *hold-rosa*, Nw. *kjøt-rose* f. 'fleshy side of a hide' < **rusōn-* as well as Sw. *rōsen* 'paunch-fat' < **rusina-*(?) and OE *ræge-rēose* f. 'spinal muscles' < **-reusōn-*. Presumably related to Nw. *rysja* w.v. 'to flay' < **rusjan-*.

***rut(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to lament' — Far. *ruta* w.v. 'to grumble, complain', G Pal. *rotzen* w.v. 'to cry' ⇒ **Hrud-néh₂-* (IE).

The iterative to either **reutan-* or **hreutan-* ~ **hrūtan-*. The Faroese form can alternatively be lumped under **hrut(t)ōn-* (q.v.).

***ruzlja-** adj. 'loose (of sand)' — Du. *rul* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **Hrus-lo-* (NEUR) — Lith. *raūsti* (*rausiù*) 'to scrabble' < **Hrous-ie-*; OCS *razdrušiti* 'to destroy' < **Hrous-eie-*; Ru. *ryxlyj* adj. 'loose, rough, course'.

Also cf. Du. dial. *rul* c. 'june bug' (lit. "scrabblers"?).

S

***sada-** adj. 'satiated, sated, full' — Go. *saps, sads* adj. 'id.', ON *saðr* adj. 'id.', OE *sæd* adj. 'id.', E *sad*, OS *sad* adj. 'id.', Du. *zat* adj. 'id.', OHG *sat* adj. 'id.', G *satt* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **sh₂-tó-* (IE) — Close to Lat. *satis, sat* adv. 'enough, sufficient' < **sh₂-to-* and Arm. *hač* adj. 'satisfied' < **sh₂-t-io-*.

The past participle to the verbal root **seh₂-* 'to fill', for which cf. Hitt. *šāhi* ~ *šāhanzi* 'to stuff full, clog up' < **sóh₂-ei*, **sh₂-énti* and Skt. *asinvá-* adj. 'insatiable' < **n-sh₂-n-uo-* (from a nasal present **sh₂-néu-*). There is potential evidence for an *i*-present to the same root, cf. To. *soy-* 'to satisfy oneself, be satisfied, satisfy' < **seh₂-i-(?)*. Within Germanic, cf. the factitive ON *seðja*, MHG *seten, setten* w.v. 'to satiate' < **sadjan-*. An *ōn*-verb is supported by OE *sadian* w.v. 'to become satiated', OHG *satōn* w.v. 'to sate' < **sadōjan-*. See also **sōda-*.

***sadula-** m. 'saddle' — ON *sþull* m. 'id.', Far. *saðil* m. 'id.', Elfd. *saðel* m. 'id.', OE *sadel, sadol* m. 'id.', E *saddle*, Du. *zadel* n. 'id.', OHG *satal, satil, satul* m. 'id.', G *Sattel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sod-tló-* (IE).

An instrumental noun in **-tlo-* derived from **set(j)an-*, cf. OS *sethal*, OHG *sedal* m. 'seat' < **seþla-* < **sed-tlo-*. The ON suffix *-ul-* is secondary.

***sajfan-** s.v. 'to perceive' — OS *an-seffian, bi-seffian* s.v. 'to notice', MDu. *be-seffen* s.v. 'to perceive, notice, taste', *ont-seffen* s.v. 'to become aware of', Du. *be-seffen* w.v. 'to realize', OHG *int-seffen* s.v. 'to realize, notice', MHG *ent-seben* s.v. 'to perceive, taste' ⇒ **sop-ie-* (IE) — Skt. *sápati* 'to mind, care, honor', Gr. *ἐπιω* 'to care for, occupy oneself' < **séþ-e-*; Av. *hafti* 3sg.pres. 'to hold, support' < **séþ-*; Lat. *sapiō* 'to taste, be intelligent, know' < **sp-ie-* (with *schwa secundum* as in *careō* 'to lack' < **ks-eh₁-ie-*).

The Germanic form straightforwardly points to **sop-ie-* (cf. Seebold 1970: 383), but I wonder whether the **a* cannot have arisen as a *schwa secundum* as in Lat. *sapiō* (cf. **hesan-* ~ **hazan-* 'hare' < **ks-no-* ~ Lat. *cānus* adj. 'grey')

< **k̥s-no-*). The default reconstruction would be a strong *o*-graded *jan*-verb, however, cf. **hlahjan-* 'to laugh'. See also **sefan-*.

**saf/ppan-* m. 'sap; juice' — ON *safi* m. 'id.', Far. *sjó-savi* m. 'smell of the sea', OSw. *sava* f. 'id.', OE *sæp* m. 'sap', E *sap*, MDu. *sap* m. 'sap; juice', Du. *sap* n. 'id.' (with secondary neuter gender due to collective semantics), OHG *saf*, *sapf* m. 'id.', G *Saft* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sHp-on-* (EUR) — Arm. *ham* 'juice' < **sHp-mo-*; Lat. *sapa* f. 'must, new wine boiled thick' < **sHp-eh₂-*.

Within Germanic, the co-occurrence of the three stems **saf/ban-*, **sappa-* and **sapa-* clearly points to dialectal dissolution of a primary *n*-stem **safō*, gen. **sappaz* < **sHp-ōn*, **sHp-n-ōs*. This *n*-stem can be related to EDu. *sabberen* 'to soil', Du. *sabbelen* 'to suck', WFri. *sabje* 'id.' < **sapp/bōn-* (Nw. *sabba* w.b. 'to trudge through mud', however, seems more closely related to the zero-grade iterative **supp/bōn-* 'to soak', q.v.). Also cf. Nw. dial. *seven* adj. 'wet, moist' < **safīna-* and Far. *sevja*, Nw. *sevje* f. 'sap' < **safjōn-*.

**sagja- 1* m. 'man, hero' — ON *seggr* m. 'id.', Far. poet. *seggur* m. 'id.', OE *secg* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sok^wH-ió-* (IE) — Lat. *socius* m. 'companion, comrade' < **sok^wH-io-*, Skt. *sákhāy-* (nom. *sákhā*, dat. *sákhye*) m. 'friend, companion', Av. *haxi-* 'friend, companion' < **sok^wH-oi-*.

The word continues an original ablauting *i*-stem nom. **sok^wH-ōi*, gen. **sok^wH-i-os* to the root **sek^w-* 'to follow' (see **sehwan-* 'to see'). In Germanic, the labial element of the labiovelar was lost before the operation of Verner's law.

**sagja- 2* m. 'sedge' — OE *secg* m. 'id.', E *sedg*, EDu. *segge* 'id.', Du. *zegge* c. 'id.' (IE?).

Possibly related to **sagō-* 'saw' (assuming that the original meaning was 'sharp grass', cf. OE *secg* f. 'sword'). For a different interpretation, see **sahaza-*.

**sagjan-* w.v. 'to say, recount' — ON *segja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *sig* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *saja* w.v. 'id.', OE *secgan* w.v. 'id.', E *to say*, OFri. *sedza*, *sidza* w.v. 'id.', WFri. *sizze* w.v. 'id.', OS *seggian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *zeggen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *sagēn* w.v. 'id.', G *sagen* w.v. 'id.' (< **sagēn-*) ⇒ **sok^w-éie-* (EUR) — Identical to Lith. *sakýti*, Latv. *sacīt* 'to say'; SCS *sočiti* 'to indicate', Ru. *sočit'* (*sočú*) 'to look for, track down, summon', SCR. *sòčiti* 'to establish the guilt of, reveal, find' < **sok^w-éie-*; also cf. Gr. *év(v)éπω* 'to say, recount, announce', Lat. *īnsece* 'to tell' (also cf. *inquam* < **h₁en-sk^w-eh₂-m*), OIr. *seichid* 'to say', OW, MW *hebu* 'to say', Lith. dial. *sèkti* (*sekù*) 'to tell' < **sek^w-e-*; *ie-*.

A Germanic/Balto-Slavic intensive formation derived from the PIE root **sek^w-* 'to recount'. The labialization of **k^w* was lost in front of **j* when there was an *o* in the root (cf. **hnaigjan-* and **sagja- 1*). See also **sagōn-*.

***sagō-** f. 'saw' — ON *sǫg* f. 'id.', Far. *sag* f. 'id.', Elfd. *sǫgǫ* f. 'id.' (< **sagōn-*), OE *sagu* f. 'id.', E *saw*, OS *saga* f. 'id.', MDu. *sage* f. 'id.', Du. *zaag* c. 'id.', OHG *saga*, *sega* f. 'id.', G *Säge* f. 'id.' (< **segō-*) ⇒ **sok-éh₂-* (IE) — Mir. *eiscid* 'to cut off' < **h₁en-sek-*; Lat. *secō*, *-āre* 'to cut, sever' < **sek-eh₂-ie-*; OCS *sešti* 'to cut', Ru. *seč* (*sekú*) 'to cut to pieces, beat'; Alb. *shat(ē)* m./f. 'hoe, mattock' < **sēk-teh₂-(?)*.

Derived from the root PIE **sek-* 'to cut'. See also **sahsa-*.

***sagō(n)-** f. 'recount' — ON *saga* f. 'story, account, history', Far. *sǫga* f. 'id.', OE *sagu* f. 'statement, story', OFri. *sege* f. 'statement, testimony', OHG *saga* f. 'story, statement' (DRV).

A formation related to **sagjan-* (q.v.). The resemblance to Lith. *sakà*, Latv. *saka* f. 'tale, legend' is likely to be coincidental, as the underlying proto-form **sokʷ-éh₂-* would have given PGm. ***sawō-*.

***sahaza-** m. 'sedge' — OS *saher-ahi* n. 'sedgy place', OHG *sahar* m. 'id.', MHG *saher* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sákas-o-(?)* (NEUR/NIE) — Ir. *seisc* f. 'sedge, rushes', W *hesg* pl. 'id.' < **sek(-)s(k)-i-(?)*; BRu. *osoka* f. 'sedge' < **asak-eh₂-(?)*.

Also cf. OS *in séon* 'in algis' (< **seha-?*) and **sagja-2* 'sedge'. The word is often connected to **sagō-* 'saw' through a meaning 'sharp grass'. The Slavic and Celtic comparanda imply that the oldest meaning was simply 'sedge', however. Technically, the variation of Pre-Gm. **sákas-* (**sókos-?*), Pre-Celt. **sesk-* (metathesized from **sek-s-*) and Pre-Sl. **asak-* is highly reminiscent of alternations exhibited by other potentially non-IE words, such as **amslōn-* 'blackbird' and **sturja/ōn-* 'sturgeon' (q.v.), especially in view of the occurrence of an *a-* prefix in *osoka*.

***sahsa-** n. 'knife' — ON *sax* n. 'short sword; scissors', Elfd. *saks* m. 'scissors', OE *seax* n. 'knife', OFri. *sax* n. 'knife; short sword, dagger', OS *sahs* n. 'knife', OHG *sahs* n. 'id.' ⇒ **sok-so-* (IE).

A thematicized *s-* stem to the PIE root **sek-* 'to cut'. It also occurs as the second element of the compound **mati-sahsa-* ~ **mati-zahsa-* 'knife', for which see **mati-* 'food'. Further cf. **sagō-*, **sagja-2* and **sahaza-*.

***saida-** m. 'magic, charm' — ON *seiðr* m. 'charm, spell' ⇒ **soit-o-* (EUR) — identical to Lith. *saītas*, *seītas* m. 'magic' and MW *hud* 'id.'; also cf. OCo. *hudol* 'magus', W *hudol* 'charming, illusory'.

A European *o-* stem derived from the root found in ON *síða* s.v. 'to work charms' < **sīþan-*. With a different ablaut, cf. OE *-siden* f. 'magic' < **sīdnō-*.

***saikjan-** w.v. 'to make drip' — MDu. *seiken* w.v. 'to piss; to filter', Du. *zeiken* w.v. 'to piss', OHG *seihhen* w.v. 'id.', G *seichen* w.v. 'id.' (IE).

Apparently the causative to **sīhwan-*; the root-final *k* reveals that the expected causative ***saihjan-* < PIE **soik^w-éie-* was influenced by the iterative **sikkōn-* (q.v.). With the same consonantism, but a different ablaut grade, cf. ON *sík(i)* n. 'ditch, trench', OE *sīc* n. 'small stream' < **sīk(j)a-*.

***saila/ō-** n./f. 'rope' — ON *seil* f. 'id.', Far. *seil* f. 'band, cow harness, scarf', OE *sāl* m./f. 'rope, tether', OFri. *wind-sēl* n. 'rope', OS *sēl* n. 'id.', Du. *zeel* n. 'id.', G *Seil* n. 'rope, noose' ⇒ **sh₂oi-lo-* (IE) — Skt. *syāti* 'to bind' < **sh₂i-é-*; Lith. *siėti* (*siejù*), Latv. *sīeti* 'to bind, link' < **sh₂oi-*.

Pgm. **saila-*, whence Go. *in-sailjan* w.v. 'to rope up', continues an *l*-derivation to the PIE root **sh₂ei-* 'to bind', cf. ON *seli*, *sili*, Elfd. *sili*, OHG *silo*, G *Siele* m. 'strap; harness' < **silan-*. This root developed from an archaic *i*-present, cf. Hitt. *išhai ~ išhijanzi* 'to bind, to wrap; to obligate with, to impose upon' < 3sg. **sh₂-ói-ti*, 3pl. **sh₂-i-énti* (Kloekhorst 2008: 391). For the semantic shift from 'tie' to 'obligation', cf. **sidu-* 'custom'.

***saima-** m. 'virgin honey' — ON *seimr* m. 'honeycomb', OS *sēm* m. '(fresh) honey', ODu. *seym* m. 'id.', Du. *zeem* c. 'id.', OHG *seim* m. 'id.', G *Honig-seim* m. 'id.' ⇒ **soik^w-mo-(?)* (IE?) — W *hufen* m. 'top of any liquid; cream' < **soi(k^w)-meno-*.

A word without a certain etymology. There are no objections against deriving it from the IE root **seik^w-* 'to drip', however, for which see **sīhwan-*. This link would imply a Pre-Gm. formation **soik^w-mó-* that through **saigma-* may have given **saima-*.

***saipwōn-** f. 'soap' — OE *sāpe* f. 'id.', E *soap*, OFri. *sēpe* f. 'id.', Du. *zeep* c. 'id.', OHG *seiffa*, *seipfa* f. 'id.', G *Seife*, Swab., Alem. *seipfe* f. 'id.' (GM).

An etymologically debated word with an exclusively West Germanic attestation (ON *sápa* is an Old English loanword). Two formations have been reconstructed for Proto-Germanic: 1) a form **saipjōn-* with a *j*-suffix so as to explain the gemination OHG *seipfa*, Swi. *seipfe*; and 2) a form **saipōn-* in order to explain the absence of umlaut in OE *sāpe*. Superficially, the form **saipjōn-* is corroborated by Fi. *saippio*, but I would prefer to unify both OHG *seipfa* and OE *sāpe* into a single proto-form **saipwōn-*. This form can explain both the lack of umlaut in Old English and the gemination in High German, and even has a reminiscence in Fi. *saippua* (note that the *io*-suffix of *saippio* can be of Finnish origin, Koivulehto 1995: 99). The derivation of the word is unknown, but the parallel occurrence of the semantically more primitive OE *sāp(e)* 'amber, resin' (also cf. OE *stōr-sæp* n. 'resin' < **saipja-*) implies a Germanic origin. The suggested link with e.g. Sw. dial. *sipa* w.v. 'to flow slowly' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 894) is uncertain, however. Lat. *sāpo* m. 'soap' was borrowed from Germanic.

***saiwalō-** f. 'soul' — Go. *saiwala* f. 'id.', OE *sāwol*, *sāwl* m. 'id.', E *soul*, OFri. *sēla* f. 'id.', OS *seola*, *siola* f. 'id.', OHG *sēula*, *sēla* f. 'id.', G *Seele* f. 'id.' (GM).

A West Germanic word considered to be without etymology. According to Schrijver 1997, it is of non-Indo-European origin. The word is formally and semantically close to Lith. *siela* f. 'soul, heart', OCS *sila* f. 'strength, force, miracle', Ru. *sila* f. 'strength, force', SCr. *šila* f. 'id.' < **seh₁i-l-eh₂-*, but even if related, Germanic still has a different suffix. Note that ON *sál* and OSw. *siæl* were borrowed from OE *sāwl* and OS *seola* respectively.

***saiwi-** m. 'sea' — Go. *saiws* m. 'lake, swamp', ON *sær*, gen. *sjóar* m. 'sea', Icel. *sjór* m. 'id.', Far. *sjógvur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *sju* m. 'id.', OE *sæ* m. 'id.', E *sea*, OFri. *sē* m. 'id.', OS *sēu*, *sēo* m. 'id.', Du. *zee* c. 'id.', OHG *sē(o/u)*, gen. *sēwes* m. 'id.', G *See* m. 'lake', f. 'sea' ⇒ **soik^w-í-* (DRV).

An *i*-stem (NWGm. *a*-stem) probably derived from the root of **sihwan-* (q.v.). Semantically parallel is the derivation of OHG *gi-sig* m./n. 'swamp, pool' < **ga-siga-* from **siġan-*, for which again see **sihwan-*.

***sakan-** s.v. 'to charge' — Go. *sakan* s.v. 'to dispute, reprimand', OS *sakan* s.v. 'to rebuke', MDu. *mis-saken* w./s.v. 'to deny, reject', OHG *sahhan* s.v. 'to argue, reprimand' ⇒ **sh₂g-e-* (IE) — OIr. *saigid* 'to try to reach; to claim' < **sh₂g-ie-*; MW *haeddu* 'to attempt' < **sag-i-eh₂-ie-*; Hitt. *šāgāi-* c. 'omen' < **seh₂g-oi-* (whence *šākije/azi* 'to give a sign, reveal'; Lat. *sāgus* adj. 'prophetic, prescient' < **seh₂g-o-*.

A strong verb related to **sakō-* and **sōkjan-* (q.v.). Its original meaning was probably 'to charge', cf. Go. *gasahts* f. 'rebuke' < **ga-sahti-* and Go. *un-sahtaba* adv. 'without controversy' < **sahta-*). This meaning later changed into 'to make a case', cf. the semantically parallel Ru. *sočít'* (*sočú*) 'to look for, track down, summon', SCr. *sòčiti* 'to establish the guilt of, reveal, find' under **sagjan-*. On a deeper level, the etymological links with Lat. *sāgīre* 'to perceive' and Hitt. *šāgāi-* 'omen' imply a primary sense 'to read a sign or track', which through 'to follow, pursue' may have given the Germanic meaning.

***sakk/gōn-** w.v. 'to drop, sag' — ME *saggen* 'id.', E *to sag*, Du. *zakken* w.v. 'id.', G *sacken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sok-néh₂-* (GM).

An *o*-grade iterative, 3sg. **sakkōpi*, 3pl. **sagunanþi* < **sok-néh₂-ti*, **sok-nh₂-énti*, possibly related to **sinkwan-* (q.v.). A zero-grade variant **sukkōn-* is supported by OHG *suckōn* (probably not *sucken* < **sukkjan-*, pace Riecke 1996: 190). No further etymology. The potentially related Nw. *sagga* w.v. 'to walk slowly' together with the dialectal variants *saga* and *sugga* is formally close, but the semantics as well as the probable connection with Du. *sukkelen* 'to go slowly or clumsily' < **sukkōn-* imply that this verb has a different origin.

***sakō-** f. 'case, lawsuit' — ON *søk* f. 'lawsuit, accusation, trial', OE *sacu* f. 'strife, contention, dispute', E *sake*, OFri. *seke* f. 'case', OS *saka* f. 'affair, lawsuit', Du. *zaak* c. 'affair, lawsuit', OHG *sahha* f. 'case, guilt', G *Sache* f. 'affair, matter' (DRV).

Also cf. ON *saka* w.v. 'to fight, do harm', Far. *saka* w.v. 'to hurt; to accuse' < **sakōjan-*. Derived from the strong verb **sakan-* (q.v.).

***salbō-** f. 'ointment' — Go. *salba* f. 'id.', OE *sealf(e)* f. 'id.', E *salve*, OS *salba* f. 'id.', Du. *zalf* c. 'id.', OHG *salba* f. 'id.', G *Salbe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **solp-éh₂-* (IE) — ToA *şályp*, ToB *şalype* m. '(sesame) oil; salve, ointment', Gr. Hsch. ἔλαπος 'oil, fat', Alb. *gjalpē* n./m. 'butter' < **selp-o(s)-*; also cf. Skt. *sarpīś-* n. 'melted butter, melting-butter, lard' (with secondary *īś-* suffix); Skt. *śprá-* adj. 'greasy, smooth, sleek' < **slp-ro-*.

Also cf. Go. *salbon*, OE *sealfian*, OS *salbon*, Du. *zalven*, OHG *salbōn*, G *salben* w.v. 'to anoint' < **salbōjan-*.

***salihōn-** f. 'sallow, willow' — ON *selja* f. 'id.', Sw. *sälg* c. 'id.', OE *sealh* f. 'id.', E *sallow*, OHG *salaha* f. 'id.', G *Sal-weide* 'id.' ⇒ **salik-* (EUR) — Lat. *salix* f. 'willow', OIr. *sail*, gen. *sailech* f. 'id.' < **salik-*; Myc. *e-ri-ka*, Gr. Arc. ἐλίκη 'id.' < **selik-(?)*.

A European word. If the Mycenaean word belongs here, it would imply a non-IE interchange of **salik-* vs. **selik-*.

***saliz-** n. 'hall, house' — ON *salr* m. 'id.', OE *sæl*, *salor* n. 'hall', OS *seli* m. 'hall, building', Du. *zaal* c. 'hall', OHG *sal* n. 'hall, room', G *Saal* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sol(H)-es-* (NEUR) — Identical to OCS *selo* n. 'field, abode, tabernacle, village', Ru. *seló* n. 'village', Scr. *sélo* n. 'village, country'.

ON *salr*, acc.pl. *salir* and OS *seli* imply an *i*-stem **sali-*, OE *salor* a formation **salaza-*, but both of these variants developed secondarily from the neuter *s*-stem **salaz*, gen. **salizaz* < **sol(H)-os*, **sol(H)-es-os*. Also cf. Go. *salīpwos* f.pl. 'dwelling', OE *selþ*, OS *selitha*, OHG *salida*, *selida* f. 'dwelling' < **salīpwō-* and the conspicuously similar OCS *selitva* f. 'dwelling'.

***saljan-** w.v. 'to offer, sell' — Go. *saljan* w.v. 'to lodge', ON *selja* w.v. 'to hand over; to sell', Far. *selja* w.v. 'to sell; to let go of; to surrender', Efd. *sela* w.v. 'to sell', OE *sellan* s.v. 'to give', E *to sell*, OFri. *sella* w.v. 'to hand over; to pay; to sell', OS *gi-sellian* w.v. 'give, sell', OHG *sellan* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **solh₁-éie-* (EUR) — Gr. ἐλεῖν aor. 'to take, seize', med. 'to take for oneself, pick out, choose' < **selh₁-* (also cf. Gr. ἔλωρ n. 'booty' < **selh₁-ōr*); OCS *sъlati* 'to send' < **slh₁-eh₂-*; OIr. *selb* f. 'possession', W *helw*, *elw* m. < **selh₁-ueh₂-*; OIr. *ad-roilli* 'to earn', MW *dyrllid* 'id.' < **tu-ari-sliye-* < **slh₁-ie-*.

A causative to the PIE root **selh₁-* 'to take'. The primary meaning of the verb was 'to let take', whence 'to hand over'. Also note ON *sala*, OE *salu* f.

'sale', OHG *sala* f. 'delivery of possession' < **salō(n)*-. Go. *saljan* w.v. 'to lodge, stay as a guest' is derived from **saliz-* (q.v.).

**salta-* n. 'salt' — Go. *salt* n. 'id.', ON *salt* n. 'id.', Far. *salt* n. 'id.', Elfd. *solt* n. 'id.', OE *sealt* n. 'id.', E *salt*, OFri. *salt* n. 'id.', OS *salt* n. 'id.', Du. *zout* n. 'id.', OHG *salz* n. 'id.', G *Salz* n. 'id.' (DRV) — Lith. *saldūs* adj. 'sweet', OCS *sladъkъ*, Ru. dial. *solódkij* adj. 'id.' < **sh₂el-d-u-*; ToA *sāle*, ToB *salyiye* f. 'salt', Arm. *ał* 'salt', Gr. ἄλς m. 'id.', Lat. *sāl* m. 'id.', OIr. *salann* n. 'id.', W *halen* m. 'id.', Latv. *sāls* f. 'id.', OPru. *sal* 'id.', OCS *solb*, Ru. *sol'* f. 'id.'; Skt. *sarirā-* n. 'sea, ocean'.

A neuter collective noun derived from the strong verb **saltan-* (q.v.). The IE word for 'salt' was inflected as an ablauting *l*-stem nom. **séh₂-l*, gen. **sh₂-l-ós*. The dental suffix **d*, which is found in Germanic, Balto-Slavic and Italic, is parallel to that of PIE **sueh₂d-u-* (see **swōtu-*).

**saltan-* s.v. 'to salt (down), pickle' — Go. *saltan* s.v. 'id.', ON *salta* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *solta* w.v. 'id.', OE *sealten* ptc. 'id.', MDu. *souten* s./w.v. 'id.', Du. *ge-zouten* adj. 'pickled', OHG *salzan* s.v. 'to pickle', G *salzen* s./w.v. 'id.' (IE) — Lat. *sallere* (ptc. *salsum* < **sh₂ld-to-*) 'to salt' < **sh₂ld-e-*; OIr. *saillid* 'id.' < **sh₂ld-ie-*; an extension to the stem **sh₂el-*, cf. Skt. *sarirā-* n. 'sea, ocean' < **sh₂el-*; ToA *sāle*, ToB *salyiye* f. 'salt' < **sh₂el-h₁en-*; Arm. *sał* 'id.' < **sh₂(e)l-i-*; Gr. ἄλς, ἄλός m. 'id.', Lat. *sāl* m. 'id.', OCS *solb* f. 'id.' < **sh₂el-*; OIr. *salann* 'id.' < **sh₂(e)l-on-*; OCS *slanъ* 'salted' < **sh₂el-no-*.

A strong verb directly akin to Lat. *sallere*. See also **salta-* and **sultjō-* (q.v.).

**salwa-* adj. 'yellowish brown' — ON *sǫlr* adj. 'yellow, pale', OE *salō* adj. 'dusky, dark', E *sallow*, MDu. *salu*, *saluwe* adj. 'pale yellow, dirty', OHG *salō* adj. 'dark, black, dirty' ⇒ **solH-uo-* (NEUR) — Ru. *solóvyj* adj. 'light bay' (also cf. CS *slavo-očije* n. 'state of having green eyes, glaucitas') < **solH-uo-*.

A Germanic-Slavic isogloss.

**sama(n)-* adj. 'the same' — Go. *sama* adj. 'id.', ON *samr*, *sami* adj. 'id.', Far. *samur*, *sami* adj. 'id.', OHG *samo* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **somH-o-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *samá-* adj. 'equal, same', Av. *hama-* adj. 'same', OP *hama-* adj. 'one and the same', NP *ham* adj. 'same', Gr. ὁμός adj. 'common, same'.

See also **suma-*.

**samda-* m. 'sand' — ON *sandr* m. 'id.', Far. *sandur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *sand* m. 'id.', OE *sand* m. 'id.', E *sand*, OFri. *san(d)*, *saun(d)* m. 'id.', OS *sand* m. 'id.', Du. *zand* n. 'id.', OHG *sant* m./n. 'id.', G *Sand* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sam-nd^h-* (NIE) — Gr. ψάμμος f., ψάμαθος, ἄμαθος f. 'sand' < **sam-nd^h-o-*; Lat. *sabulum* n. 'coarse sand, gravel' < **sad^h-lo-*.

Most forms point to **sanda-*, but MHG *sampt* can only be explained from **samda-* < **samd^h-o-*, which is close to Gr. ἄμαθος < **sam-nd^h-o-* (without the *nd^h*-suffix, cf. E dial. *samel* adj. 'gritty, sandy' < **samala-*). Given the formal irreconcilabilities between Gm. **samda-*, Lat. *sabulum* < **sad^h-lo-* and Gr. ἄμαθος < **sam-nd^h-* (the ψ of ψάμαθος was used to substitute *s* after the Greek shift to *h*) the conclusion must be that the word is of non-IE origin (Kuiper 1995: 67): it was probably adopted from a set of linguistically affiliated languages when Germanic, Italic and Greek arrived in West-Europe. In view of the meaning 'sand', it is extremely unlikely, at any rate, that the word spread across Europe as a *Wanderwort*. Importantly, this scenario implies that other NIE words with the same *nd^(h)*-suffix (e.g. **arwit* 'pea') probably cannot be regarded as relatively late *Wanderwörter* either, but are likely to have been present in Europe already before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans.

***samþu-** adj. 'soft' — OE *sēfte* adj., *sōfte* adv. 'id.', E *soft*, OS *sāfto* adv. 'id.', Du. *zacht* adj. 'id.', OHG *samfti*, *semfti* adj., *samfto* adv. 'id.', G *sanft* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **sóm-tu-* (IE) — Skt. *santya-* adj. 'belonging together' < **som-tio-*.

An adjective possibly derived from the PIE root *sem-* 'together'. In view of the umlaut alternation of OE *sēfte* versus adverbial *sōfte*, the apparent *ja*-stem adjective must have developed from an older *u*-stem at a relatively late stage, i.e. somewhere in West Germanic. This disfavors the direct equation of OHG *samfti* and OE *sēfte* with Skt. *santya-*, as proposed by Hoffmann (1968). See also **sama-* < **somH-o-*.

***sandjan-** w.v. 'to cause to go, send' — Go. *sandjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *senda* w.v. 'id.', Far. *senda* w.v. 'id.', OE *sendan* w.v. 'id.', E *to send*, OFri. *senda* w.v. 'id.', OS *sendian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *zenden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *sentan* w.v. 'id.', G *senden* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sont-éie-* (EUR).

The causative to **sinnan-* 'to go, travel' (q.v.).

***sangwa-** m. 'singing; song' — Go. *saggws* m. 'id.', ON *songr* m. 'id.', Far. *songur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *saungg* m. 'id.', OE *sang* m. 'id.', E *song*, OFri. *song* m. 'id.', OS *sang* m. 'id.', Du. *zang* c. 'id.', OHG *sang* m./n. 'id.', G *Sang* m. 'id.' ⇒ **song^{wh}-o-* (DRV).

An *o*-grade thematic noun derived from the strong verb **singwan-* (q.v.).

***sankwjan-** w.v. 'to cause to sink' — Go. *sagqjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *søkkva* w.v. 'id.', Far. *søkkja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *saintja* w.v. 'id.', OE *sencan* w.v. 'to sink, plunge, immerse', E *to sink*, OS *bi-senian* w.v. 'to cause to sink', OHG *senkan* w.v. 'id.', G *senken* w.v. 'id.' (IE).

The causative to **sinkwan-* (q.v.).

***sanþa-** adj. 'true' — ON *saðr*, *sannr* adj. 'true; meet and proper; guilty', Far. *sannur* adj. 'true; right', Elfd. *sann* adj. 'id.', OE *sōð* adj. 'id.', OS *sōth* adj. 'id.', OHG *sand* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁s-ónt-o-* (IE) — Hitt. *ašant-* 'true, real', Skt. *sánt-* 'being, real, good', Lat. *sōns*, *sontis* adj. 'guilty'.

An adjective continuing the participle of the IE verb 'to be', viz. **h₁s-ont-*. If we accept Lat. *iēns*, gen. *euntis* 'going' < **h₁i-(e)nt-s*, **h₁i-ont-es* as a model, we may reconstruct the original paradigm of this participle as **h₁s-(e)nt-s*, gen. **h₁s-ont-(e/o)s*. Germanic generalized the *o*-grade at an early stage, however (cf. Go. *-ands*). The original meaning 'being' developed into 'true' in Germanic, probably through an intermediate sense 'actual'. The meaning 'guilty' as found in Old Norse *sannr at spk* is secondary, too, but in view of Lat. *sōns* must have developed at an early stage, possibly in a shared IE legal context. Cf. ON *sanna* w.v. 'to affirm, prove', OE *sōðian* w.v. 'to prove', OFri. *sanna*, *senna* w.v. 'to dispute' < **sanþōjan-*. See also **sunja-*.

***sarwa-** m. 'armor, equipment' — Go. *sarwa* n. 'id.', OE *searu*, *searo* n. 'device, design, art', OHG *saro* n. 'armor' (GM?).

No certain etymology. The word has been compared to Gr. εἶρω 'to join' (cf. ὄρμος 'necklace') and Lat. *serō* 'to arrange, join' < **ser-* (Pokorny IEW: 911), but it seems unsatisfactory to disconnect it from Lith. *šárvas*, OPru. *sarwis* m. 'armor'. The correspondence of PGm. **s* with Lith. *š* is irregular, however, and may point to independent borrowing from an unknown third language. Cf. also ON *sørvi*, *gi-sarawi*, MHG *ge-serwe* n. 'equipment' < *(*ga-*)*sarwja-* and OE *sierwan*, OFri. *sera*, *sara*, MHG *serwen* w.v. 'to arm, equip' < **sarwjan-*.

***satjan-** w.v. 'to put' — Go. *satjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *setja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *seta* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *settja* s.v. 'id.', OE *settan* w.v. 'id.', E *to set*, OFri. *setta* w.v. 'id.', OS *settian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *zetten* w.v. 'id.', OHG *sezzen* w.v. 'id.', G *setzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sod-éie-* (IE) — YAv. *ni-šādaiiat* 3sg.inj.caus. 'to remove', OP *niya-šādayam* 1sg.impf.caus. 'to set down; to establish', OCS *saditi*, Ru. *sadít'* (*sažú*), SCR. *sáditi* 'to plant, seat' < **sod-eie-*.

The causative to **set(j)an-* (q.v.).

***sauma-** m. 'seam' — ON *saumr* m. 'id.', Far. *seymur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *sōm* m. 'id.', OE *sēam* m. 'id.', E *seam*, OFri. *sām* m. 'id.', MDu. *soom* m. 'id.', Du. *zoom* c. 'id.', OHG *soum* m. 'id.', G *Saum* m. 'id.' ⇒ **siouH-mo-* (DRV) — Close to Skt. *syúman-* n. 'band, thong, bridle', Gr. ὑμήν, -ένοϛ m. 'film, membrane, sinew' < **siuH-men-*.

A *mo*-stem created to the root of **siujan-* (q.v.): apparently, the Pre-Gm. form **siouH-mo-* lost its *i*, for which see **seuda-*. Also cf. ON *seyma*, Far. *soyma*, Elfd. *sōma*, G *säumen* 'to sow, seam' < **saumjan-*.

***saupa-** m. 'broth' — Nw. *saud* m. 'cooking', OE *sēað* m. 'well', OFri. *sāth* m. 'id.', MDu. *soot* m. 'well; boiling water', MHG *sōt* m. 'boiling, seething; well; heartburn' ⇒ **sout-o-* (DRV).

Derived from **seupan-*. Cf. with the same vowel Go. *saups* m. 'sacrifice' < **saupi-* and ON *sauðr*, Far. *seyður*, Elfd. *soð* m. 'sheep' < **saupa-*.

***sauza-** adj. 'dry' — Nw. *søyr* adj. 'id.', OE *sēar* adj. 'id.', E *sear*, MDu. *soor* adj. 'id.', Du. *zoor* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂sous-ó-* (1E) — Gr. *αῦος* adj. 'dry', Lith. *saūsas*, Latv. *sāuss*, OPru. *sausan* adj. (acc.) 'dry', OCS *suxъ*, Ru. *suxój*, SCr. *sūh* adj. 'id.' < **h₂sous-o-* (Lubotsky 1985); Skt. *śúṣyati* 'to be dry' < **h₂sus-ie-*.

Also cf. OHG *sōren* w.v. 'to be dry' < **sauzēn-*.

***sawwa-** n. 'juice' — Icel. *sōggur* m. 'moisture', OE *sēaw* m. 'juice, moisture', ME *seu* 'sap, juice, broth', OHG *sou* n. 'juice' ⇒ **sou-ó-* (1E) — Skt. *savá-* m. 'juice'; Skt. *sunóti* 'to press (Soma)', YAv. *hunūta* 3sg.pres.inj.med. 'to press, braise' < **su-neu-*; Lith. *sulà* f. 'birch sap' < **su-l-eh₂-*; Mlr. *suth* 'milk' < **su-to-*.

An old *o*-grade thematicization to the PIE root **seu-*. The form is of importance to the debate on the conditioning of Holtzmann's law. It is often assumed that intervocalic **j* and **u* were lengthened by the assimilation of a following laryngeal (Lehmann 1965). PIE **sou-ó-* never had a laryngeal, however, and thus implies that we must revert to the older formulation of Holtzmann's law as purely pretonic gemination. Note that Icel., Far. *saggi* m. 'moisture', apparently continuing **saggan-*, is a secondary formation created on the basis of ON **spggr*. Also cf. Icel. *sōggur*, Nw. *søgg* adj. 'wet, damp' < **sou-ó-*.

***sēan-** s.v. 'to sow' — Go. *saian* s.v. 'id.', ON *sá* pret. *sera* 'id.', Far. *sáa* w.v. 'id.', OE *sāwan* s.v. 'id.', E *to sow*, OFri. *e-sēn* ptc. 'id.', OS *sāian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *zaaien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *sāen* w.v. 'id.', G *sāen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **séh₁-e-* (1E) — Lat. *serō, -ere* 'to plant, sow seed' < **si-sh₁-e-*; Lith. *séti* (*séju*), Latv. *sēt* 'to sow', OCS *sěti* (*sějǫ*) 'id.' < **seh₁(-ie-)*; Hitt. *šāi* ~ *šijanzi* 'to prick, sting; to shoot, throw', med. 'to squirt, spurt, flow' < **sh₁-ó-i-ei*, **sh₁-i-énti* (Kloekhorst 2008: 694-5).

A verb with an originally reduplicated preterite (i.e. PIE perfect), cf. Go. *saiso*, ON *sera*, from PGM. 3sg. **se-sōe*, 3pl. **se-sunþ* < PIE **se-soh₁-e*, **se-sh₁-nt*. Regarding the form of the verb, there is no trace whatsoever of a suffix **-ie-* in Germanic: the hiatus in **sēan-* was simply filled up by either *j* (cf. G *sāen* with umlaut) or *w* (E *to sow*) in the different daughter languages. Also note that the Go. digraph <ai> stands for [ē], which arose from **ē* by regular lowering before hiatus, and not for [ai], as is often assumed. See also **sēda-*, **sēdi-*, **sēman-* and **sēled-*.

***sebjō-** f. 'kinship' — Go. *sibja* f. 'id.', ON *sif* f. 'id.', OE *sib* f. 'id.', OFri. *sibbe* f. 'id.', OS *sibbia* f. 'id.', OHG *sippa* f. 'id.', G *Sippe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **seb^h-ieh₂-* (IE).

A formation likely to have arisen from a reflexive pronominal form, cf. OCS *sebě*, Lat. *sibi* dat. 'to oneself' < **se-b^he/oi*. Less attractive are the comparisons with Ru. *osóba*, SCr. *osoba* f. 'person' < **sob^h-eh₂-*(?) and the almost certainly unrelated Skt. *sabhá-* f. 'community' < **sm-b^heh₂-* or SCS *sebrь* m. 'yeoman', Ru. *sjabr* m. 'neighbor' < **sm-b^hh₂-ro-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 882-4). Within Germanic, further cf. ON *sifi*, OS *sibbio*, OFri. *sibba* m. 'relative' < **sebjan-*, Go. *un-sibjis* adj. 'lawless', OE *sib*, OFri. *sib*(*be*), OHG *sippi* adj. 'related' < **sebja-* and Go. *ga-sibjon*, OE *ge-sibbian* w.v. 'to conciliate' < **ga-sibjōjan-*.

***sebun-** num. 'seven' — Go. *sibun* num. 'id.', ON *sjau* num. 'id.', Far. *sjey* num. 'id.', Elfd. *sju* num. 'id.', OE *seofon*, *syfon* num. 'id.', E *seven*, OFri. *sigun* num. 'id.', OS *sibun*, *sibon* num. 'id.', Du. *zeven* num. 'id.', OHG *sibun* num. 'id.', G *sieben* num. 'id.' ⇒ **septm̄* (IE) — Hitt. *šiptamija-* n. 'liquid from seven substances' < **s(e)ptm-io-*; Skt. *saptá* 'seven', Av. *hapta-* 'id.', Gr. ἑπτὰ 'id.'; Lat. *septem* 'id.', OIr. *secht*, W *saith* 'id.', Lith. *septyni* 'id.', OCS *sedmь* 'id.' < **sept-m*.

As opposed to the other IE languages, which have **sept-m*, the Germanic form points to **sep-m* without a *t*. It has been argued that the word therefore must be a late loanword from a para-Semitic language (Vennemann 1995: 112ff), cf. Akk. *sebū(m)*, f. *sebettum* '7', but it is more likely that the dental was lost in the ordinal **sebunþ/dan-* < **septm-tHó-*, where it may have been dissimilated against the *t* of the suffix. This is even more likely in view of the fact that the ordinals in IE had a zero grade of the root, which would make the expected form **sptm-tHó-* especially liable to dissimilation. Also note that the final *-*n* of **sebun* must be due to influence from the ordinal as well, as it would normally have been dropped in this position.

***sebunþ/dan-** num. 'seventh' — Go. *sibunda* num. 'id.', ON *sj(a)undi* num. 'id.', Far. *sjeyndi* num. 'id.', Elfd. *sjuund* num. 'id.', OE *seofōða* num. 'id.', E *seventh*, OFri. *sigunda* num. 'id.' (with *g* after *nigunda* 'ninth'), OS *sibondo*, *sibotho* num. 'id.', Du. *zevende* num. 'id.', OHG *sibunto*, *sibanto* num. 'id.', G *siebente* num. 'id.' ⇒ **septm-tHó-* (IE) — Skt. *saptátha-*, Av. *haptaθa-*, Lith. *septiñtas* 'seventh' < **septm-tHo-*.

The ordinal numeral to **sebun* 'seven' (q.v.).

***sēda-** n. 'seed' — ON *sáð* n. 'id.', Far. *sáð* n. 'id.', Elfd. *sáðer* m.pl. 'bran', OE *sæd* n. 'id.', E *seed*, OFri. *sēd* n. 'id.', OS *sād* n. 'id.', Du. *zaad* n. 'id.' ⇒ **seh₁-tó-* (DRV).

A *to*-derivative from the root of **sēan-* (q.v.).

***sēdi-** f. 'seed' — Go. *mana-seps* f. 'mankind', OHG *sāt* f. 'seed; field', G *Saat* f. 'seed; sowing' ⇒ **seh₁-tí-* (DRV) — Lat. *satus* m. 'sowing, planting' < **sh₁-tu-*.

A *ti*-stem derived from the root of **sēan-* (q.v.).

***sēdla-** n. 'sieve, riddle' — ON *sáld* n. 'id.', Elf. *sáld(er)* m. 'id.' ⇒ **seh₁-tló-* (IE) — Formally close to OIr. *síthal* f. 'vase', MW *hidl* f. 'filter, strainer, sieve' < **sh₁-i-tleh₂-*; also cf. Lith. *síetas*, Latv. *siēts* m. 'sieve', Ru. *síto*, SCr. *sìto* n. 'id.' < **seh₁-i-to-*; Lith. *sijóti* (*sijója*), Latv. *sijāt* 'to sift' < **sh₁-i-eh₂-ie-*; OCS *sěti*, (*sějǫ*); *sějati*, SCr. *sījati* 'id.' < **seh₁-i-eh₂-*; Alb. *shosh* 'to sift, riddle' < **seh₁-i-* / **sh₁-ei-*.

An instrumental noun to the PIE root **seh₁-* 'to sift'. This verbal base is otherwise exclusively found with an *i*-suffix, which points to the pre-existence of an PIE *i*-present 3sg. **sh₁-éi-ti*, 3pl. **sh₁-i-énti*.

***sefan-** m. 'mind' — ON *sefi* m. 'mind, affection', OE *sefa* m. 'understanding, mind, heart', OS *mōd-sebo* m. 'spirit, soul, heart' ⇒ **sép-on-* (DRV).

An *n*-stem presumably derived from the strong verb **saffjan-* (q.v.).

***segiz-** n. 'victory' — Go. *sigis* n. 'id.', ON *sigr* m. 'id.', Far. *sigur* m. 'id.', OSw. *sigher* m. 'id.', Sw. *seger* c. 'id.', OE *sigor* m. 'id.', OFri. *sige*, *sīge* m. 'id.', OS *sigi-drohtin* 'God', Du. *zege* c. 'id.', OHG *sigi*, *sigu* m. 'id.', G *Sieg* m. 'id.' ⇒ **seǵh-es-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *sáhas-*, Av. *hazah-* n. 'violence, power', OIr. *sed*, *seg* m. 'strength, vigor'.

All attested forms directly or indirectly continue the old IE neuter *s*-stem **seǵh-es-*. This formation was derived from the verb **seǵh-e-* 'to overpower, possess', cf. Skt. *sáhate* 'to overpower', Gr. ἔχω 'to have, hold' (also cf. the reduplicated Gr. ἴσχω 'to hold' < **si-sǵh-e-* and the intensive ὀχέω 'id.' < **soǵh-eie-*). Within Germanic itself, the noun gave rise to ON *sigra*, OE *sigorian*, OHG *ubar-sigirōn* w.v. 'to be victorious' < **segizōjan-*.

***segja-** n. 'hard skin' — ON *sigg* n. 'hard skin', Far. *sigg* n. 'hard, cartilaginous whale blubber' ⇒ **sek-ió-* (WEUR) — Mlr. *seiche* f. 'skin, hide' < **sek-ieh₂-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss possibly derived from the PIE root **sek-* 'to cut', for which see **sagō-*.

***segla-** n. 'sail, canvas' — ON *segl* n. 'id.', Far. *segl* n. 'id.', Elf. *sigel* n. 'id.', OE *seg(e)l* m. 'id.', E *sail*, OS *segal* n. 'id.' (also cf. *segela* f. 'curtain' < **seglō-*), Du. *zeil* n. 'id.', OHG *segal*, *segil* m. 'id.', G *Segel* n. 'id.' (WEUR) — Ir. *seól* m. 'sail, piece of cloth, (bed-)covering, tent', W *hwyl* f. 'sail' < **se/ig^(h)-lo-*.

If OIr. *seól* was not adopted from Germanic, as is often assumed, the etymon represents a Germanic-Celtic isogloss (cf. Schrijver 1995: 357; Thier 2011: 189-190). No certain etymology. By starting from a meaning 'cut

piece of cloth', it is possible to connect the word to ON *sagi*, *segi*, *sigi* m. 'piece of meat' and the underlying PIE root *sek- (see *sagō-). I prefer the alternative connection with Lith. obs. *sāgė* f. 'shawl, warp' < *sogh^h-ieh₂- (Lat. *sagum* n. 'coarse woollen cloak' may be a Gaulish loanword, Walde/Hoffmann: II, 464). A third possibility would be to assume a connection with Icel. *segl* n. 'piece of wood in the eye of a grinding mill' < *segla-, Far. *sigli* n. 'id.' < *seglja- (= G dial. *Segel*, *Sigel* m. 'lump'?). This would imply a primary meaning 'mast'.

***sehs** num. 'six' — Go. *saihs* num. 'id.', ON *sex* num. 'id.', Far. *seks* num. 'id.', Elfd. *sjāks* num. 'id.', OE *siex*, *six* num. 'id.', E *six*, OFri. *sex* num. 'id.', OS *sehs* num. 'id.', Du. *zes* num. 'id.', OHG *sehs* num. 'id.', G *sechs* num. 'id.' ⇒ *sek^h-s (IE) — Skt. *ṣaṣ-*, YAv. *xšuuasš*, NP *šaš*, Oss. *æxsæz* / *æxsæz* num. 'six' < *suek^s; Arm. *vec'* num. 'id.' < *uek^s; Gr. *ἕξ*, Dor. *φέξ*, MW *chwech* num. 'id.' < *suek^s, Lat. *sex* num. 'id.' < *sek^s.

The PIE numeral 'six'. The oldest form must have been *uek^h-s in view of the OPru. ordinal *uschts* < *uk^h-to- (see *sehtan-). The initial s was probably adopted from PIE *septm 'seven', for which see *sebn.

***sehtan-** num. 'sixth' — Go. *saihsta* num. 'id.', ON *sétti* num. 'id.', Far. *sætti* num. 'id.', Elfd. *sjākst* num. 'id.', OE *siexta* num. 'id.', E *sixth*, OFri. *sexta* num. 'id.', OS *sehsto* num. 'id.', Du. *zesde* num. 'id.', OHG *sehto*, *sehsto* num. 'id.', G *sechste* num. 'id.' ⇒ *sek^h-tHo- (IE) — Skt. *ṣaṣṭhá-* num. 'sixth', YAv. *xštuaa-* adj. 'id.' < *su(e)k^h-tH-uo-; OPru. *uschts*, *wuschts* num. 'id.' < *uk^h-tHo-; Lat. *sextus* num. 'id.' < *sek^s-tHo-.

Most Germanic languages, including Gothic, have a form continuing a proto-form *sehstan-. This form replaced the more archaic *sehtan-, as evinced by ON *sétti* and OHG *sehto*, under the influence of the cardinal numeral *sehs. In PIE, the oldest form was *uk^h-to- (without both initial and root-final s), cf. OPru. *uschts*. It follows that *(s)ek^h-tHo- arose due to interference with *sept-m 'seven' (see PGM. *sebn).

***sehwan-** s.v. 'to see' — Go. *saihvan* s.v. 'id.', ON *sjá* s.v. 'id.', Far. *siggja* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *sjǫ* s.v. 'id.', OE *sēon* s.v. 'id.', E *to see*, OFri. *siā*, *siān*, *siēn* s.v. 'id.', WFri. *sjen* s.v. 'id.', OS *sehan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zien* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sehan* s.v. 'id.', G *sehen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *sékw^h-e- (IE) — Skt. *sácate* 'to follow', Gr. *ἑπομαι* 'id.', Lat. *sequor*, *sequi* 'id.', OIr. *sechid* 'id.' < *sékw^h-e-.

The Germanic verb corresponds to the PIE root *sek^w- 'to follow'; apparently, the meaning shifted from 'to follow' to 'to keep an eye on'. As to the Nordic forms, note Elfd. *sjǫ*, which preserves the nasalisation of the infinitive suffix due to the late West Norse development *siā > *sjǫ (nasal vowels in unstressed syllables were otherwise lost). Far. *siggja* developed from

the unaffected form *sī(j)a by regular *Verschärfung*. See also *seuni- and *sagja- 1.

*sēhwi- adj. 'visible' — ON *-sær* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

The regular *vřddhi*-gerundive to *sehwan- 'to see' (q.v.).

*selba(n)- pron. 'self' — Go. *silba* pron. 'id.', ON *sjalfr* pron. 'id.', Far. *sjálvur* pron. 'id.', Elfd. *siuov* pron. 'id.', OE *self*, *seolf* pron. 'id.', E *self*, OFri. *self* pron. 'id.', OS *self* pron. 'id.', Du. *zelf* pron. 'id.', OHG *selb* pron. 'id.', G *selber*, *selbst* pron. 'id.' (EUR).

A pronoun apparently identical to the Venetic *sselboi-sselboi* 'to oneself' < *selb^h-o- (for the reduplication, cf. Lat. *ipsipse*). Its further derivation is unclear. The often mentioned connection with PIE *s(u)e- 'self' remains conjectural.

*selha- m. 'seal' — ON *selr* m. 'id.', Far. *selur* m. 'id.', OSw. *siæl* m. 'id.', Sw. *själ* c. 'id.', OE *seolh* m. 'id.', E *seal*, OS *selah* m. 'id.', EDu. *seel*, *seel-hont* m. 'id.', Du. *zee-hond* c. 'id.', OHG *selah* m. 'id.', MHG *sele* m. 'id.' (GM).

A Germanic word with no certain IE etymology. The link with Lith. *selėti* 'to crawl' (Torp 1909: 436) is erroneous, as this verb corresponds to PGM. *stelan- (q.v.). The *h may nevertheless correspond to the PIE animal suffix *-ko-, for which see *elha(n)- 'elk' and *baruga- 'boar'.

*sēman- m. 'seed' — OHG *samo* m. 'seed, offspring', G *Samen* m. 'seed' ⇒ *séh₁-men- (IE) — Lat. *sēmen* n. 'seed, semen, offspring', Lith. *sėmuō* m. 'flaxseed, seed, sowing', OPru. *semen* 'seed', OCS *sěmę*, Ru. *sémja*, SCr. *sjěme* n. 'id.' < *seh₁-m(e/o)n-.

A PIE neuter *mn*-stem created to the root of *sēan- (q.v.). The masculine gender of the Baltic and Germanic forms is secondary.

*semępa/ō- n./f. 'rush' — OS *semith* n. 'id.', MLG *sem(e)de* f. 'id.', OHG *semida* f. 'id.', MHG *semede*, *sende*, *semt*, *sebede* n./f. 'id.' ⇒ *sem- (WEUR/NIE?) — OIr. *simin*, *sibin(n)*, *sibhean(d)* f. 'rush, reed; corn-stalk' < *sem-ino-(?).

A formation containing the *ep- suffix for groups of trees and plants, cf. Sw. *ide* n. 'ivy' < *iweþja- under *iwa-. The underlying root *sem- is likely to be connected with OIr. *simin(n)*, *sibin(n)*, *sibhean* (the forms with -b(h)- arose by nasal dissimilation of [síǵǵǵ] to [síǵǵǵ]). Its relation to ON *sef*, Far. *sev*, Sw. *säv* n. 'reed' is unclear, however: if this Nordic word is not a loan from Old Irish, it implies a proto-form *seba- that together with the element *sem- would result in an irregular, un-Indo-European root alternation *seb- ~ *sem- as in e.g. *samda- 'sand' (q.v.). Also cf. the secondary collective OS *semithahi*, OHG *semidahi*, MHG *semedehe* n. 'reed bank' < *semęp-ahja-.

***senīga-** adj. 'senior' — Go. *sineigs*, superl. *sinista* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **sen-o-* (IE) — Skt. *sána-*, YAv. *hana-*, Gr. *ἔνος*, Arm. *hin*, Lat. *senior* comp., OIr. *sen* adj. 'old', Latv. *sēns* adj. 'earlier, previous'.

The PIE adjective was **sen-o-*. Go. *sineigs* (var. *seneigs*) has a secondary suffix *-īga- which is not entirely identical, but nevertheless close to that of Lat. *senex* m. 'old man, aged person'.

***senuwō-** f. 'sinew' — ON *sin* f. 'id.', Far. *sina* f. 'sinew, tendon; penis', Efld. *sina* f. 'tendon', OE *seonu*, *sionu*, *sinu* f. 'id.', E *sinew*, OFri. *sine*, *sini* f. 'id.', OS *senewa*, *sinewa* f. 'id.', Du. *zenuw* c. 'nerve', OHG *senawa*, *sena* f. 'tendon', G *Sehne* f. 'id.' ⇒ **senh₁-ueh₂-* (IE) — ToB *šñāura* pl. 'sinew', Skt. *snávan-* n. 'id.', YAv. *snāuuarā.bāzura-* adj. 'with straps(?) made of sinews', Oss. *nwar* / *nawær* 'sinew', Arm. *neard* 'id.', Gr. *νευρά* f. 'string, sinew', Lat. *nervus* m. 'sinew, muscle, nerve' < **snéh₁-ur*, **snh₁-uén-s*.

Whereas the other IE languages point to a heteroclitic **sneh₁-ur*, PGM. **senuwō-* can only be derived from **sénh₁-ueh₂-* with the full-grade before the *n*. This is likely to be an innovation that arose after the loss of the laryngeal in the original zero-grade genitive **sṇh₁-uéh₂-s*.

***serþan-** ~ ***serdan-** s.v. 'to hit; to violate sexually' — ON *serða*, *streða* s.v. 'id.', OE *seorðan* s.v. 'id.', MLG *serden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sertan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *serten* s.v. 'to have sex; to bother, vex; to hit; to entice' ⇒ **sért-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *šartai* ~ *šartanzi** 'to wipe, rub' < **sórt-ei*, **srt-énti*.

A verb that referred to sexual violation, including rape (cf. MHG *du kümpst mir nit in meinen schlitz - lasz mich ungesorten*), adultery (OE *ne serð þū oðres monnes wif 'non moechaberis'*), male-to-male sex (ON *ef maðr kallar mann ragan eða stroðinn eða sorðinn...*) and sex with animals. The Germanic verb was linked to the Hitt. *hi*-conjugated root *šart-* by Melchert 2002, who reconstructed a root **serdh-* with an original meaning 'to beat' or 'to rub'. This meaning is indeed close to the archaic MHG meaning 'to hit', cf. *mit swerten von einander serten*, but a problem with the reconstruction **serdh-* is that OE *seorðan* with its *ð* pointing to PGM. **þ* must be explained away as a Norse loanword. I therefore propose to reconstruct the root as **sert-* rather than **serdh-*, not least in view of the otherwise problematic connection of W *serth* adj. 'obscene' < **sert-o-*. Within Germanic, also cf. G Rhl. *surzen* w.v. 'to beat up' < **surtōn-* < **srt-néh₂-*.

***sessā-** m. 'seat, bench' — ON *sess* m. 'seat (in a row boat)', Far. *sessur* m. 'id.', OE *sess* m. 'seat, bench' ⇒ **sed-to-* (IE).

A PIE derivation from the root **sed-* 'to sit', for which cf. **set(j)an-*.

***sēti-** adj. 'possible to sit on' — Go. *anda-sets* adj. 'odious', ON *sætr* adj. 'suitable for sitting on', OE *and-sæte* adj. 'odious' ⇒ **sēd-i-* (DRV).

The gerundive to **set(j)an-* (q.v.).

***set(j)an-** s.v. 'to sit' — Go. *sitan* s.v. 'id.', ON *sitja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *sita* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *sittja* s.v. 'id.', OE *sittan* s.v. 'id.', E *to sit*, OFri. *sitta* s.v. 'id.', OS *sittian* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zitten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sizzen* s.v. 'id.', G *sitzen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sed-ie-* (IE) — Formally identical to Gr. ἕζομαι 'to sit (down)', Arm. *nstim* 'to sit' < **(ni-)sed-ie-*; further cf. Gr. ἵζω, Skt. *sīdati*, OAv. *hīšasaṭ* 3sg.des. 'to sit' < **si-sd-e-*; Lat. *sedeō*, *-ere* 'to sit, be seated', OIr. *saidid* 'to sit', MCo. *hedhi*, MBret. *hezaff* 'to stop' < **séd-e-*; Lith. *sédėti*, Latv. *sêdêt*, OCS *sěděti* < **sed-eh₁-*.

The original IE verb meaning 'to sit', for which also cf. **satjan-*, **sadula-*, **sessa-*, **setla-*, **sēti-* and **nista-*. The dialectal difference between **setan-* (Go. *sitan*) and **setjan-* (ON *sitja*, OE *sittan*, OHG *sizzen*) is debated, but may point to an original *i*-present 3sg. **sed-éi-ti*, 3pl. **sed-i-énti*.

***setla-** m. 'seat' — Go. *sitls* m. 'id.', OE *setl* m./n. 'id.', ME *setel* 'id.', Du. *zetel* c. 'id.', OHG *sezzal* m. 'id.', G *Sessel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sed-tlo-* (IE) — OIr. *seól* m. 'den' < **sed-lo-*.

A word derived from **set(j)an-* 'to sit' with an *l*-suffix. A much older formation is continued by OE *seðl*, OS *sethal*, OHG *sedal* n. 'seat' < **seþla-*, which through Pre-Gm. **setlo-* is to be derived from PGm. **sed-tlo-* (an instrumental noun in **tlo-*). Also cf. **sadula-*.

***seuda-** m. 'purse, money-bag' — ON *sjóðr* m. 'id.', OE *sēod* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sieuH-tó-* (DRV).

A *to*-formation derived from the root of **siujan-* 'to sew' (q.v.). It is difficult to determine whether the word continues **seuda-* < **seuH-to-* or **siūda-* < **siuH-to-* / **siHu-to-*, but in view of the related MHG *sūte* f. 'seam' < **sūdō-* < **siuH-t-éh₂-*, it is likely that Pre-Gm. **sjūto-* would have lost its *i* (cf. e.g. **kewwan-* < **ǵieuH-e-*). This makes **sieuH-to-* the preferred proto-form.

***seukan-** s.v. 'to be ill' — Go. *siukan* s.v. 'id.' (DRV?).

A strong verb that given its final **k* (< **kk*) is likely to have been created to the iterative **suk(k)ōn-* (q.v.). Cf. the derived Go. *siuks*, ON *sjúkr*, OE *sēoc*, OFri. *siāk*, OS *siok*, Du. *ziek*, OHG *sioh*, G *siech* adj. 'unwell, ill' < **seuka-*.

***seuni-** f. 'appearance, face' — Go. *siuns* f. 'sight, appearance, face', ON *sjón* f. 'sight, eyesight; look', Far. *sjón* f. 'id.', OE *sīen* f. 'sight, vision', OFri. *siune* f. 'face, sight, appearance', NFri. F *sjün* 'apparition', OS *siun* f. 'sight', MDu. *sune* f. 'face, vision' ⇒ **sek^w-ní-* (DRV).

A *ni*-formation created to the root of **sehwan-* 'to see' (q.v.). The form plays an important role in the establishment of the relative chronology of the historical Germanic sound changes, as it proves that Verner's law pre-

ceded Kluge's law. Also cf. the gerundive Go. *ana-siuns*, ON *sýnn*, OE *ge-sīene* 'visible', MDu. *sune* 'clear, probable' < **seuni-*.

**seuþan-* s.v. 'to boil, seethe' — ON *sjóða* s.v. 'id.', Far. *sjóða* s./w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *siuoða* s.v. 'id.', OE *sēoðan* s.v. 'id.', E *to seethe*, OFri. *siātha* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *sieden* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zieden* w.v.(?) 'id.', OHG *siodan* s.v. 'id.', G *sieden* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **séut-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *siaūsti* (*siaučiù*) 'to play, rage', Ru. *šutít'* 'to play, joke around' < **seut-ie-*; Lith. *siūsti* (*siuntù*) 'to go crazy; to beat'.

A Germanic/Balto-Slavic isogloss, possibly an extension of the PIE root *(H)*seu-* 'to burn', for which see **swiþan-*. Related to **saupa-* 'broth' (q.v.) and MHG *suddern*, Du. *suddereren* w.v. 'to simmer', the frequentative to an otherwise lost formation **suþjan-* < **sut-ie-*.

**sīda-* adj. 'long' — ON *síðr* adj. 'long (e.g. of hair), hanging down', OE *sīd* adj. 'wide, broad, ample', OFri. *sīde* adj. 'low', MDu. *side*, *sijt* adj. 'broad, wide', Du. *zijd* adj. 'id.', OHG *sīto* adv. 'loose' ⇒ **sh₁i-tó-* (WEUR) — OIr. *sith-*, OW *hit* 'length', MW *hyt* m./f., OBret. *hit* 'length' < **sh₁i-ti-*.

Possibly related to **sīþu-* 'late', which appears to be formed to an *i*-present to the root **seh₁-* 'long, lasting'; **sīda-* may then continue the original ptc. of this verb. The formation ON *síða*, OE, OFri. *sīde*, OS *sīda*, Du. *zij(de)*, OHG *sīta*, G *Seite* f. 'side' < **sīdōn-* was derived from the adjective through a meaning 'broad surface'.

**sidu-* m. 'custom' — Go. *sidus* m. 'id.', ON *siðr* m. 'id.', Far. *siður* m. 'id.', Elfd. *sið* m. 'id.', OE *sidu*, *seodu* m. 'id.', OFri. *side* m./f. 'id.', OS *sidu* m. 'id.', Du. *zede* c. 'id.', OHG *situ* m. 'id.', G *Sitte* m. 'id.' (IE).

No existing etymology. The word has been compared to Gr. ἔθος n. 'custom, usage' < **sued^h-es-* and Skt. *svadhá-* f. 'id.' < **sued^h-eh₂-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 882-4), but even if the first *u* was somehow lost (e.g. by dissimilation), the resulting **sedu-* would still have developed into ON ***sjōðr* with regular breaking of *-e-* to *-jō-* (Bjorvand/Lindeman 2000: 765-6). If Bjorvand and Lindeman are right, and the meaning 'custom' indeed developed from 'band, bond' (l.c.), it is possible to compare Hitt. *išḫai* ~ *išḫianzi* 'to bind, to wrap; to obligate with, to impose upon', for which see **saila/ō-*. I thus tentatively reconstruct PGM. **sidu-* as **sh₂i-tú-* 'bond, rule, tradition'.

**sīhwan-* s.v. 'to percolate' — ON *sía* w.v. 'to filter, strain; to sip through the beard', OE *sēon* s.v. 'to strain, filter; to ooze, trickle', MDu. *sien* s.v. 'to filter; to pour', OHG *sīhan* s.v. 'to filter, strain', G *seihen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **séik^w-e-* (IE) — Skt. *siñcāti* 'to pour, pour out/upon, besprinkle', YAv. *hiñcaiti* 'to pour' < **si-n-k^w-é-*; Gr. ἰκμάς f. 'wetness, moisture, secretion' < **sik^w-meh₂-* (but cf. ὄμμα n. 'eye' < **h₃ek^w-mn*); SCS *sъcati*, Ru. *scat'* (*scu*) 'to piss' < **sik^w-eh₂-*.

A strong verb related to *saikjan- and *sikkōn- (q.v.). The original paradigm was *sīhwan-, pret.3sg. *saihwē, 3pl. *siwume. The parallel *sīgan- (Far. *sīga* s.v. 'to drop slowly, sink', OFri. *sīga* s.v. 'to sink, go down', OS *sīgan* s.v. 'to sink, travel', Du. *zīgen* s.v. 'to sink; to percolate', OHG *sīgan* s.v. 'to sink, tumble, decline') is therefore difficult to explain as a Verner variant of the same verb. It rather seems to have been back-formed to the causative *saigjan-, cf. MHG *seigen* w.v. 'to make sink, lower; to filter', MDu. *seigen* w.v. 'to filter', where the loss of the labialization is regular (cf. *hnaigjan- ~ *hnaiwjan-).

*sikkōn- w.v. 'to trickle' — Nw. *sikka* w.v. 'to lower oneself', OE *sicerian* w.v. 'id.', G Pal. *sickern* w.v. 'id.', Rhl. *sicken* w.v. 'to piss' ⇒ *sik^w-néh₂- (IE).

The iterative to *sīhwan- (q.v.).

*sīled- f. 'herring' — ON *sīld*, pl. *sīldr* f. 'id.', Far. *sīld* f. 'id.', Elfd. *sīld* f. 'id.', Du. *zeelt* c. 'tench, doctor fish' ⇒ *sh₁-(e)j-l-(?) (IE?) — Mlr. *silid* 'to drop, flows, drip' < *sil-e-.

A fish name of unknown origin. The potential ablaut between ON *sīld* and Du. *zeelt* (if related!) as well as the occasional inflection of *sīld* as a consonant stem could theoretically point to an old *t*-stem, e.g. *sīlō, gen. *sīldaz, loc. *sīlepi < *séil-ōt, *sil-t-ós, *sil-ét-i. It is uncertain, however, whether such an archaic paradigm can really be substantiated by the extant material. Magnússon 1989: 815 rather starts from an original meaning 'fry, young fish' in view of ON *sīl*, Icel. *sīli* n. 'fry', Far. *sīl* n. 'trout, small sea trout' < *sīl(j)a-, and it seems likely, from this perspective, to connect also Far. *silá* w.v. 'to ejaculate the milt or soft roe' < *sīlōn-. This verb can technically be related to Mlr. *silid*, whose root may be an extension of an *i*-present *sh₁-ei-, cf. Hitt. *šai* ~ *šījanzi* 'to prick, sting; to shoot, throw; (med.) to squirt, spurt, flow' < *sh₁-ói, *sh₁-i-énti (see *sēan-). Ru. *sel'd*, *selēdka* as well as Lith. *sīlkė* and Fi. *silli* are Gm. loanwords.

*silubra- n. 'silver' — Go. *silubr* n. 'id.', ON *silfr* n. 'id.', Far. *silvur* n. 'id.', OE *seolfor*, *siolufur*, *sylfor* n. 'id.', E *silver*, OFri. *sel(o)ver*, *silver*, *sulver* n. 'id.', OS *siluþar* n. 'id.', Du. *zilver* n. 'id.', OHG *silabar* n. 'id.', G *Silber* n. 'id.' ⇒ *silubr- (NIE) — Celtib. *silabur* 'id.' (cf. Basq. *zilhar* 'id.?'), OCS *srěbro* n. 'id.', Lith. *sidābras* m. 'id.'.

A non-IE *Wanderwort* whose distribution appears to be "circum-Celtic".

*sīna- pron. 'own' — Go. *seins* pron. 'id.', ON *sinn* pron. 'id.', Far. *sín* pron. 'id.', Elfd. *saj* pron. 'id.', OE *sīn* pron. 'id.', OFri. *sīn* pron. 'id.', OS *sīn* pron. 'id.', Du. *zijn* pron. 'id.', OHG *sīn* pron. 'id.', G *sein* pron. 'id.' ⇒ *seino- (DRV) — Ven. *veina* 'one's own' < *sueino-.

A possessive pronoun derived from the PIE reflexive base **se-*, cf. Go. dat. *sis*, acc. *sik*, ON *sér*, *sik*, OS *sik*, OHG *sih* < **siz*, **sike* 'himself, herself'. See also **mīna-* and **pīna-*.

***singwan-** s.v. 'to sing' — Go. *siggwan* s.v. 'id.', ON *syngva*, *syngja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *syngja* s.v. 'id.', OSw. *siunga* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *singga* s.v. 'id.', OE *singan* s.v. 'id.', E *to sing*, OFri. *siunga*, *sionga* s.v. 'id.', WFri. *sjonge* s.v. 'id.', OS *singan* s.v. 'id.', ODu. *singon* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zingen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *singan* s.v. 'id.', G *singen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **séng^{wh}-e-* (IE) — Gr. ὁμῶή f. 'divine voice or revelation, oracle, emblem' < **song^{wh}-eh₂-*.

A Germanic-Greek isogloss pointing to a PIE root **seng^{wh}-*. As to the NGM. forms, note ON *syngva* with West Norse *w*-mutation and OSw. *siunga* with East Norse *w*-breaking. See also **sangwa-*.

***sinkwan-** s.v. 'to sink' — Go. *sigqan* s.v. 'id.', ON *søkkva* s.v. 'id.', Far. *søkkva* s.v. 'id.', OSw. *siunka* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *sikka* s.v. 'id.', OE *sincan* s.v. 'id.', E *to sink*, OS *sinkan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zinken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sincan* s.v. 'id.', G *sincken* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **si-n-k-nu-* (GM).

A strong verb of uncertain origin. In view of the iterative **sakk/gōn-* (q.v.), it is likely that the *n* of the root is infixal. Did the root-final labiovelar arise from **-k-nú-* under Kluge's law? See also **sihwan-*.

***sinnan-** s.v. 'to head for; to long for' — MDu. *sinnen* w.v. 'to think, contemplate', Du. *zinnen* s.v. 'to consider', OHG *sinnan* s.v. 'id.', G *sinnen* s.v. 'to contemplate' ⇒ **sént-ne-* (EUR) — Lat. *sentio*, *-īre* 'to sense, feel' < **snt-ie-*; OIr. *sét* m. 'path', MW *hint*, *hynt* f. 'id.' < **sent-u-*; Lith. *sintėti* 'to think' < **snt-eh₁-ie-*; CS *seštr̃* adj. 'sensible, wise' < **snt-io-*.

A nasal present to the root **sent-* 'to feel'. Cf. Go. *sinþs* m./n. 'time', ON *sinn* n. 'id.', OS *sīth* m. 'way, direction', OE *sīð* m. 'journey, road, turn', OHG *sint* m. 'road, journey' < **sinþa-*. See also **sandjan-*.

***siþu-** adj. 'late' — Go. *seiþus* adj. 'id.', ON *síðr* comp. 'id.', Far. *síður* comp. 'id.', MDu. *side* adj. 'id.', OHG *sīd* comp. 'id.' (< **siþ-iz*) ⇒ **sh₁-éi-tu-* (WEUR) — Lat. *sērus* adj. 'belated, slow', OIr. *sír* adj. 'lasting, eternal', W *hir* adj. 'long' < **seh₁-ro-*.

Also cf. Go. *þana seiþs*, ON *síðan*, OE *sīþþan* 'from that time' < **siþ(iz) þanō*. The word may be related to **sīda-* 'long' (q.v.).

***siujan-** w.v. 'to sew' — Go. *siujan* w.v. 'id.', ON *sýja* w.v. 'id.', OE *seowian*, *siwian* w.v. 'id.', E *to sew*, OFri. *siā* w.v. 'id.', MLG *sūwen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *siuwen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **siHu-ie-* (IE) — Skt. *sívyati*, ptc. *syútá-* (cf. Oss. (D) *xud* 'sewn up') 'to sew', Lat. *suere*, ptc. *sūtum* 'id.', Lith. *siúti*, Latv. *šūt*, SCr. *šiti* 'id.' < **siHu-ie-*, ptc. **siuH-tó-*.

An old *ie*-present. See also **sauma-* and **seuda-*.

***skaban-** s.v. 'to shave, scrape' — Go. *skaban* s.v. 'id.', ON *skafa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *skava* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *skåvå* s.v. 'id.', OE *scafan* s.v. 'to shave', E *to shave*, MDu. *schaven* s./w.v. 'id.', Du. *schaven* w.v. 'to scrape', OHG *scaban* s.v. 'id.', G *schaben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **skh₂b^h-e-* (EUR) — Gr. σκάπτω 'to dig (out), work the earth' < **skh₂b^h-ie-*; Lat. *scabō, -ere* 'to scratch' < **skh₂b^h-e-*; Lith. *skóbtì* 'to hollow out' < **skeh₂b^h-e-*; OCS *skoblъ*, Ru. *skóbelъ* 'plane' < **skh₂eb^h-l-io-*.

A strong verb related to the iterative **skapp/bōn-*. See also **skēpa-* 'sheep'.

***skadu-** m. 'shadow' — Go. *skadus* m. 'id.', OE *sceadu* f. 'id.', E *shadow, shade*, OS *skado* m. 'id.', Du. *schaduw* c. 'id.', OHG *scato* m. 'id.', G *Schatten* m. 'id.' ⇒ **skh₃-tu-* (EUR) — Gr. σκοτός m. 'darkness, dark' < **skh₃-to-*; OIr. *scáth* n. 'shadow', MW *ysgawd* m. 'shade, darkness' < **skoh₃-to-*.

Also cf. Far. *skadda, skødda*, Nw. *skodde* f. 'mist' < ON **skadda*, obl. **skøddu* (with an unclear geminate).

***skaiwarō-** f. 'magpie' — ON *skjór* f. 'id.', Icel. *skjór* m. 'id.', Far. *skjóra* f. 'id.', Nw. *skjor, skjære* f. 'id.', Elfd. *stjier* f. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Nordic bird name (WGM. has **ag/kkōn-*, q.v.). The word has been compared to OE *higora* m., *higore* f. 'magpie' < **hig(V)ra/ōn-* and OHG *hehara* f. 'jay' < **hih(V)rōn-* under the assumption of an *s* mobile, but the underlying form **hig(V)rō-* is incompatible with the Nordic word: the alternation between West Nordic *skjór* and East Nordic **skæra* points to a proto-form **skaiwarō-* rather than ***skehuro-*. No generally accepted etymology. In view of the weak iridescence of the bird's darker feathers there could be a connection with Nw. *skjoma* w.v. 'to variegate', cf. Icel. *skjómi, skjór* m. 'layer of mold'.

***skakan-** s.v. 'to shake; to leave' — ON *skaka* s.v. 'to shake', Nw. *skaka* s.v. 'id.', OE *scacan* s.v. 'to shake, shiver; to run, leave, flee', E *to shake*, OFri. *skeka* s.v. 'to run away from home', OS *skakan* s.v. 'to leave', MDu. *schaken* s./w.v. 'to leave, escape, run away with someone (a woman)', OHG *unt-scahhōn* w.v. 'to be driven' (DRV).

An *o*-grade intensive verb back-formed to the iterative **skakk/gōn-* (q.v.), an *o*-grade variant of **skukk/gōn-* (q.v.). The original meaning was 'to shake', whence 'to shake off' and 'to leave, rob', as attested for OFri. *skeka*. In both Dutch and Frisian, **skakan-* became conflated with the originally weak **skēkojan-*, which was derived from **skēka-*, cf. OHG *scāh*, MHG *schāch* m. 'robbery' (cf. OE *scēacere*, OHG *scāchari*, G *Schächer* m. 'robber' < **skēkarja-*). Or do we have to posit a second strong verb **skēkan-* that was

back-formed to *skakk/gōn- in the same way that *slēpan- was created to *slapp/bōn- (q.v.)?

***skakk/gōn-** w.v. 'to shake' — Far. *skaka* w.v. 'to shake', Elfd. *skåkå* w.v. 'to shake, shiver', ME *shaggen* w.v. 'to shake, cast off, tremble', E *to shag* w.v. 'to toss, shake, waggle', LG *skaken* w.v. 'to bump, shake', MHG *schacken* w.v. 'id.' (EUR) — OIr. *scuichid* 'to move, start, go', MW *ysgogi* 'to move, stir, tremble', OCS *skočiti*, SCr. *skòčiti* 'to jump, leap' < *skok-eie-.

An *o*-grade iterative to *skakan- (q.v.). Etymologically, the iterative seems to replace the PIE intensive *skok-eie-, as attested in Baltic and Slavic. Within synchronic Germanic, it functions as the iterative to *skehan- 'to move fast' (q.v.), however, which implies that both *skakan- - with unetymological *k - and the zero-grade iterative *skukk/gōn- (q.v.) - with unetymological *u - were created secondarily.

***skalda-** n. 'skald, poet' — ON *skáld* n. 'id.' (DRV?).

An *a*-stem probably derived from *skeldan- (q.v.), cf. OHG *skelto*, MHG *schelte* m. 'blamer, criticizer, satirist' < *skaldjan-. The long *á* of Icel. *skáld* is problematic and cannot be explained by lengthening before *-ld-* in view of the *-æ-* of e.g. *skældinn* adj. 'skilled in poetry'. This is not enough reason, however, to reconstruct the word as *skēpla-, thus assuming a link with OIr. *scél*, MW *chwedl* 'story' < *skwetlo- (pace Lidén 1891: 507).

***skalka-** m. 'servant' — Go. *skalks* m. 'id.', OE *sealc* m. 'id.', OFri. *skalk* m. 'servant; villain', OS *skalk* m. 'servant; disciple', Du. *schalk* c. 'mischief', OHG *scal* m. 'servant, slave', G *Schalk* m. 'rogue, mischief' (GM).

Also cf. MLG *schalk*, MDu. *schalc* adj. 'evil' < *skalka- and ON *skelkr*, Far. *skelkur*, *skjølkur* m. 'fear, shock' < *skalki-. No certain etymology. The adjective *skalka- is suggestive of a strong verb *skelkan-, for which cf. the possibly related iterative ON *skulka* w.v. 'to mock' < *skulkōn- < *sklk/g^(h)-néh₂-. Can all these formations be reconciled by assuming a primary meaning 'wry, wrong' (cf. *skelha- ~ *skelga-)? This would be preferable, at least, over the link with e.g. Far. *skálkur* m. 'piece of wood' as claimed by Friesen 1897: 59-60 in view of the semantically parallel ON *drengr* m. 'stick; boy' (see *dranga-); this *skálkur* was clearly borrowed from MLG *schalk* meaning 'servant; villain', and metaphorically also 'wooden peg'. For other, even more unlikely proposals, see Lehmann 1989: 308-9.

***skamō-** f. 'shame' — OE *scamu* f. 'id.', E *shame*, OFri. *skome* f. 'shame; genitals', OS *skama* f. 'id.', MDu. *schame* f. 'id.', OHG *scama* f. 'id.', G *Scham* f. 'id.' ⇒ *skoh₃-méh₂- (1E).

No established etymology: the links with ON *skammr* adj. 'short' (De Vries 1962: 512), *hamala- 'maimed' (Pokorny IEW: 929) and Gr. *σκαμβός* adj.

'crooked' are phonetically problematic. Perhaps rather related to **skadu-* 'shade' (q.v.), i.e. from **skh₃-m-eh₂-* or **skoh₃-m-éh₂-* 'darkness'. Also cf. Go. *skaman*, OE *scamian*, OFri. *skamia*, Du. *schamen*, OHG *scamēn*, G *schamen* w.v. 'to be ashamed' < **skamēn-*. Note that ON *skōmm* f. 'shame; disgrace' (whence *skamma* w.v. 'to disgrace', refl. 'to be ashamed') has an unexplained geminate.

***skap(j)an-** s.v. 'to form, create' — Go. *ga-skapjan** s.v. 'id.', ON *skapa* s.v., *skepja* w.v. 'to shape, form, mould', Far. *skapa* w./s.v. 'to shape, mould; to cause, bring about', OE *scieppan*, *sceppan* s.v. 'to form, create', OFri. *skeppa* s.v. 'to form, make', OS *skeppian** s.v. 'id.', Du. *scheppen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *scepfen* s./w.v. 'id.', G *schöpfen* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A strong verb of uncertain origin. One possibility is to assume that the verb was derived from the iterative **skapp/bōn-* 'to scrape': the required semantic shift from 'to hollow out' to 'to form' (cf. Lehmann 1986: 149) is not evident, but finds support in OS *skap*, OHG *scaf* n. 'container' and OS *skapo* m. 'pan'. Also cf. Go. *ufar-skafts* f. 'first fruits' < **skafti-*.

***skapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to shave, scrape' — Nw. *skabba* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *schabben* w.v. 'to scratch', G Rhnl. *schappen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **skh₂b^h-néh₂-* (DRV).

The iterative to **skaban-* and the derivational the base of ON *skabb*, OE *sceab* m. 'scabies' < **skabba-*. MDu. *schobben* w.v. 'to scratch' points to an additional zero-grade iterative **skubbōn-*. Related to **skapjan-* 'to form'?

***skarda-** adj. 'cut up' — ON *skarðr* adj. 'damaged', OS *skard* adj. 'cut; hurt', OHG *scart* adj. 'id.', MHG *schart* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **skord^h-o-* (EUR) — OIr. *scerdaid* 'to peel, scrape off' < **skerd^h-eh₂-ie-*; Lith. *skeṛsti* (*skerdžiù*) 'to butcher' < **skerd^h-ie-*.

An adjective to a European root **skerd^h-*, for which see **skertan-*. Also cf. the factitive MHG *scherten* w.v. 'to cut, chop' < **skardjan-*.

***skarna-** n. 'dung, muck' — ON *skarn* n. 'id.', Far. *skarn* n. 'id.', OE *scearn* n. 'id.', E *sharn*, OFri. *skern* m./n. 'id.', WFri. *skern* c. 'id.', MDu. *scharn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **sk^h-or-no-* (IE) — Hitt. *šakkar* ~ *šakn-* n. 'excrement, dung, faeces' < **sok^h-r*, gen. **sk^h-n-ós*; Gr. σκῶρ, gen. σκατός n. 'muck, excrement' < **sk^h-ór*, **-nt-ós*; Latv. *sārņi* m.pl. 'excrement', Ru. *sor* m. 'id.' < **sk^h-or-*.

A continuation of an old PIE heteroclitic noun nom. **sók^h-r*, gen. **sk^h-n-ós*. The Germanic formation combines both suffix variants.

***skarpa-** adj. 'sharp' — ON *skarpr* adj. 'sharp, bitter, desiccated', Far. *skarpur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *skarp* adj. 'hard', OE *scearp* adj. 'sharp', E *sharp*, OFri. *skerp* adj. 'id.', OS *skarp* adj. 'id.', Du. *scherp* adj. 'id.', OHG *scarp* adj. 'id.', G

scharf adj. 'id.' (DRV) — Derivationally comparable to Latv. *skafbs* adj. 'sharp' < **skorb^h-o-*.

An *o*-grade adjective derived from **skerban-* ~ **skerpan-* ~ **skrepan-* (q.v.).

**skatta-* m. 'wealth, property, cattle' — Go. *skatts* m. 'coin', ON *skattr* m. 'tribute, tax; treasure', OE *sceat* m. 'property, goods, wealth', OFri. *sket* m./n. 'goods, property, cattle', OS *skat* m. 'treasure, money, possession', Du. *schat* c. 'treasure, wealth', OHG *skaz* m. 'treasure, money, wealth, tax', G *Schatz* m. 'treasure' (GM).

A formation probably related to the strong verb WPhal. *schâen*, pret. *schaid* 'to yield' < **skēdan-* (cf. WPhal. *brâen*, pret. *braid* 'to roast' < **brēdan-*) < **skéh₁d^h-e-(?)*. It follows that PGM. **skatta-* must continue **skh₁d^h-nó-* (with Kluge's law). No further etymology. Hardly related to Lat. *scatō, -ere* 'to gush forth, swarm' (thus Pokorny IEW: 950), which in spite of WPhal. *schâd* 'frogspawn' may rather be related to **skeutan-*. OCS *skotъ* m. 'cattle' is a Germanic loanword.

**skapjan-* s.v. 'to harm, do wrong' — Go. *skapjan* s.v. 'id.', ON *skeðja* w.v. 'id.', OE *sceppan* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **skh₁t(H)-ie-* (EUR) — Arm. *c'aw* 'pain, disease' < **skh₁tH-o-* (Olsen 1999: 180); Gr. ἀσκηθής adj. 'unhurt, unscathed' < **n-skeh₁t(H)-es-*; OIr. *scíth* adj. 'weary, tired' < **skeh₁t(H)-o-*.

A strong verb to a European root **skeh₁tH-* (cf. LIV²: 551). Also cf. ON *skaði*, OE *sceaða*, OS *skatho*, Du. *schade*, OHG *scado*, G *Schaden* m. 'damage' < **skapjan-*, whence ON *skaða*, OE *sceaðian*, OFri. *skathia*, OS *skathon*, Du. *schaden*, OHG *scadēn, scadōn*, G *schaden* w.v. 'to harm, damage' < **skapōjan-*. See also **skōþi-*.

**skauni-* adj. 'beautiful' — Go. *skauns, skauneis* adj. 'id.', OE *sciene* adj. 'id.', E *sheen*, OFri. *skēne* adj. 'id.', OS *skōni* adj. 'id.', Du. *schoon* adj. 'beautiful; clean', OHG *scōni* adj. 'beautiful', G *schōn* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **skou-ni-* (DRV).

In view of the fully parallel derivation of Go. *siuns*, ON *sýnn* adj. 'visible' < **seuni-* from **sehwan-*, PGM. **skauni-* must be a semantically gerundival *ni*-stem to a lost strong verb **skawan-* < **skóu-e-* (for which cf. **skawa-* 'observant'). It follows that the original meaning was 'watchable', whence 'beautiful'.

**skauta-* m. 'seam' — Go. *skaut(s)* m./n. 'projection, edge, fringe', ON *skaut* n. 'corner; flap; sheet', Far. *skeyt* n. 'sheet; lap, bosom', OE *scēat* m. 'corner, angle; projection, promontory', OFri. *skāt* m. 'lap; coat-tail', Du. *schoot* c. 'lap', OHG *scōz* m. 'tip, corner, shirt-tail', G *Schoss* m. 'lap; shirt-tail' (DRV).

Derived from **skeutan-* in the sense of "to shoot out", i.e. 'to jut out'.

***skawa-** adj. 'observant(?)' — Go. *us-skaws* adj. 'sober' ⇒ **skou-ó-* (IE) — Gr. *θυσσοκόος* m./f. 'name of a sacrificial priest' < **skou-o-*; NP *šikōh*, *šukōh* 'splendor' < **skeu-etH-o-*(?).

An adjective to the PIE root **skeu-*. Also cf. OE *scēawian*, OFri. *skowia*, OS *skawon*, Du. *schouwen*, OHG *scouwōn*, G *schauen* w.v. 'to see, inspect' < **skawōjan-*. See also **skauni-* and **skuwwan-*.

***skehan-** s.v. 'to move quickly; to happen' — OE *scēon* w.v. 'to go quickly, fly', OFri. *skiā(n)* s.v. 'to happen', MDu. *scien*, *ge-scien* s./w.v. 'to happen', Du. *ge-schieden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *gi-scehan*, *scehan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *schehen* s.v. 'to move quickly; to happen', G *ge-schehen* s.v. 'to happen' ⇒ **skék-e-* (EUR) — OIr. *scuichid* 'to move, start, go', MW *ysgogi* 'to move, stir, tremble', OCS *skočiti*, SCr. *skòčiti* 'to jump, leap' < **skok-eie-*.

A strong verb whose original meaning 'to move quickly' developed into 'to happen' at an early stage. Probably related to **skakk/gōn-* and **skukk/gōn-* (q.v.).

***skekkjan-** w.v. 'to make move' — MDu. *schicken* w.v. 'to cause to happen, order', Du. *schikken* w.v. 'to order', MHG *schicken* w.v. 'to start, prepare, order, send', G *schicken* w.v. 'to send' (DRV?).

The causative to **skehan-* (q.v.). The origin of the geminate as well as the e-grade is unclear, the expected form being ***skahjan-*. Perhaps we are dealing with a causative inchoative, quasi-PIE **skek-nh₂-eie-* "to make start move". See also **skakk/gōn-* and **skukk/gōn-*.

***skeldan-** s.v. 'to announce; to reproach' — ME *scolden* w.v. 'id.', E *to scold*, OFri. *skelda* s.v. 'id.', ODu. *sceldan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *schelden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sceltan* s.v. 'id.', G *schelten* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

A strong verb apparently created to a root **skeldh-*. See also **skalda-*.

***skeldu-** m. 'shield' — Go. *skildus* m. 'id.', ON *skjǫld* m. 'id.', Far. *skjǫldur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *stjöld* m. 'id.', OE *sciold* m. 'id.', E *shield*, OFri. *skeld*, *skiold*, *skiuld* m. 'id.', OS *skeld*, *skild* m. 'id.', Du. *schild* n. 'id.', OHG *scilt* m. 'id.', G *Schild* m. 'id.' ⇒ **skelH-tú-* (GM) — Lith. *skiltis* m. 'slice' < **sklH-ti-*.

A *tu*-stem probably created to the root **skelH-* 'to split' (Pokorny IEW: 923-27), for which see **skeljan-*. The Old Frisian word also denoted a coin, which allows for the explanation of Go. *skilliggs* m. 'solidus', ON *skillingr*, OE *scilling*, OHG *scilling* 'aureus (a gold coin)' as continuing **skeld-linga-* (Schröder 1918: 254ff).

***skelha-** ~ ***skelga-** adj. 'wry, oblique' — ON *skjálgr* adj. 'wry, oblique; squinting', Icel. *skjálgur* adj. 'cross-eyed', Far. *skjálgur* adj. 'wry, askewed, warped', Elfd. *stjál* adj. 'wry, warped; exhausted', OE *sceolh*, *sceol* adj.

'oblique, wry', OFri. *skilich* adj. 'cross-eyed', MDu. *scheel* adj. 'looking askance', Du. *scheel* adj. 'cross-eyed', OHG *scelah* adj. 'wry, bent', G *scheel* adj. 'askew' (GM).

A pan-Germanic adjective with a remarkable Verner alternation that even seems to have persisted into Nordic, cf. Elfd. *stjål* < **skelha-* vs. ON *skjalgur* < **skelga-*. See also **skalka-*.

**skeljan-* w.v. 'to separate, distinguish' — ON *skilja* w.v. 'to divide, separate; to distinguish; to understand', Far. *skilja* w.v. 'to separate, remove; to distinguish; to grasp, understand', Elfd. *stjila* w.v. 'to separate' ⇒ **skelH-ie-* (IE) — Hitt. *iškallai* ~ *iškallanzi* 'to slit, split, tear' < **sklH-ói*, **sklH-énti*; Gr. *σκόλλω* 'to stir up, hoe' < **sklH-ie-*; Arm. *c'elum* 'to split, tear', Lith. *skélti* (*skeliù*), Latv. *šķélt* 'to split' < **skelH-ie-*; Lith. *skilti* (*skylù*) 'to split, cleave', Latv. *šķīlt* 'id.' < **sk(-n-)lH-*; Mlr. *scoilt*, *scolt* f. 'splitting' < **skolH-ti-*.

A European verb identical to Lith. *skélti*. Also cf. Go. *skilja* m. 'butcher' < **skeljan-*, whose meaning is reminiscent of Far. *skilja* 'to remove bones (from boiled fish)'. Also cf. ON *skil* n. 'difference' < **skelja-* and MDu. *schele*, *schele* m. 'id.' < **skelan-*, whence OE *scelian* w.v. 'to remove', MDu. *schelen* w.v. 'to deviate, differ' < **skelōjan-*. Possibly related to **skeldu-* 'shield' (q.v.).

**skēlō-* f. 'bowl' — ON *skál* f. 'bowl, cup', Far. *skál* f. 'id.', Elfd. *skál* f. 'id.', OS *skāla* f. 'bowl; shell', Du. *schaal* c. 'id.', OHG *scāla* f. 'bowl', MHG *schāle* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An *ō*-stem probably derived from **skeljan-* (q.v.).

**skēpa-* n. 'sheep' — OE *scēp*, *scīp* n. 'id.', E *sheep*, OFri. *skēp* n. 'id.', OS *skāp* n. 'id.', Du. *schaap* n. 'id.', OHG *scāf* n. 'id.', G *Schaf* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A Germanic word, probably derived from **skaban-* 'to shave, shear' (cf. Wood 1919: 207; Knobloch 1987: 476; and slightly differently Davis 1991). OHG *scāpāri*, *scāppāri*, MHG *schāpære*, *schæper* m. 'sheepskin' points to a form with PGm. **b* < PIE **b^h* (Krogmann 1937).

**skēra-* n. 'pair of scissors' — ON *skæri* n.pl. 'id.', Far. poet. *skærrur* m. 'id.', OE *scēar(r)a* f.pl. 'id.', OFri. *skēre* f. 'id.', Du. *schaar* c. 'id.', OHG *scāra*, pl. *scāri* f. 'id.', G *Schere* f. 'id.' ⇒ **skērH-ih₁* (DRV).

A word derived from the strong verb **skeran-* 1 (q.v.). The *i*-endings of the Old Norse *plurale tantum* and the Old High German plural *scāri* point to an old neuter dual form **skār-ī* < PIE **-ih₁*.

**skeran-* 1 s.v. 'to cut' — ON *skera* s.v. 'to cut; to slaughter', Far. *skera* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *stjārð* s.v. 'to cut', OE *scieran* s.v. 'to cut, shave', E *to shear*, OFri. *skera* s.v. 'id.', Du. *scheren* w.v. 'to shave; to skim', OHG *sceran* s.v. 'to shave, shear, cut', G *scheren* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **skérH-e-* (EUR) — Arm. *k'erem* 'to scratch' <

*sker(H)-; Lith. *skirti* (*skiriù*) 'to cut', Latv. *šķīrt* 'to separate, sever' < *skrH-ie-; OIr. *scaraid* 'to divide, separate', W *yscar*, *ysgar* 'id.' < *skrH-eh₂-ie-.

A strong verb with a European distribution. See also *skēra- and *skurdi-.

*skeran- 2 m. 'shrew(?), vole(?)' — Nw. *vand-skjer* 'Norway lemming; shrew', Elfd. *stjāri* m. 'shrew', OHG *scero* m. 'mouse, mole', G *Scher-maus* 'water vole', Swi. (Jaun) *šære* m. 'mole' (GM).

A word for an animal that is difficult to identify. Most languages point to a type of mouse, especially the shrew or the vole. OHG *scero* as well as some Swiss forms refer to the mole, but with the addition of Elfd. *stjāri*, which like the latter continues an *n*-stem, the meaning 'shrew' is likely to have at least some antiquity (also cf. Far. *skersa* f. 'shrew; vixen'). No further etymology. The connection with *skeran- 1 'to cut' is formally possible in view of the semantically parallel OE *scyrfe-mūs* (derived from OE *sceorfan* s.v. 'to gnaw, bite'), but semantically unconvincing. There seems to be no link either with OE *scrēawa*, *scræwa*, E *shrew* < *skrawan- or *skrēwan-.

*skerban- ~ *skerpan- ~ *skrepan- s.v. 'to scrape, scratch' — OE *sceorfan*, *sceorpan*, *screpan* 'to scratch, bite, vex', MHG *schreffen*, *schreven* s.v. 'to scratch' ⇒ *skréb^h-e- (EUR) — Ru. *skrestí* (*skrebú*) 'to scratch' < *skréb^h-e-; Latv. *šķiŗba* f. 'fissure' < *skrb^h-eh₂-; Lith. *skiŗbti* 'to become sour' < *skrb^h-; Lat. *scrobis* m./f. 'hole in the ground, pit' < *skrob^h-i-.

A strong verb created to the root *skreb^h-: the primary form *skreban- is not attested, but can be postulated on the basis of the clearly secondary variants *skerban-, *skerpan- and *skrepan-, which were influenced by the iterative *skrapp/bōn- ~ *skarbōn- (q.v.).

*skertan- s.v. 'to cut off' — Du. dial. *scharten* w.v. 'to scratch', MHG *scherzen* s.v. 'to cut off, shorten(?)' (EUR).

A strong verb to the root *skerd^h-, for which see *skarda-. The root-final *t* points to influence from an iterative *skurtōn- < *skrd^h-néh₂-, cf. OHG, MHG *schurz*, OE *scort*, *sceort* adj. 'cut off; short' < *skurta-. There is no compelling reason to assume that the latter adjective was borrowed from an unattested Lat. *excurtus (thus Kluge 1897: 338).

*skeuban- ~ *skūban- s.v. 'to shove' — Go. *af-skiuban* s.v. 'to push away, reject', OE *scēofan*, *scūfan* s.v. 'to shove', OFri. *skūva* s.v. 'to push, shove', Du. *schuiven* s.v. 'to shove, slide', OHG *scioban* s.v. 'id.', G *schieben* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *kséub^h-e- (IE) — Skt. *kṣóbhate* 'to shake, tremble', YAv. *xšufsqa* 3pl.pres.subj. 'to tremble' < *kséub^h-e-; Pol. dial. *chybać* 'to sway, rock; to run, rush' < *ksub^h-eh₂- (with secondary *y); Lith. *skubùs*, Latv. *skubrs* adj.

'hasty' < *ksub^h-(r)o-; unrelated to OCS *skubati* (*skubǫ*) 'to tear' < *skoub^h-eh₂-.

A strong verb related to *skupp/bōn- 1. The PIE sequence *ks- was regularly metathesized into *sk- (cf. PGM. *stelan- < *tsél-e- and *steuban- ~ *stūban- < *tsēub^h-e-). Also cf. OS *wind-skūfla* f. 'wind vane', OHG *scūfla*, *scūbla*, G *Schaufel* f. 'shovel, vane' < *skūblō-.

***skeutan-** s.v. 'to shoot, dash' — ON *skjóta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *skjóta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *stjuota* s.v. 'to shoot; to jump', OE *scēotan* s.v. 'id.', E *to shoot*, OFri. *skiāta* s.v. 'id.', OS *sciotan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *schieten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *skiozan* s.v. 'id.', G *schießen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A strong verb usually connected to Skt. *skundate* 'to jump', which, however, is unattested. It is more likely that the verb was back-formed to the iterative *skut(t)ōn-, which in turn may have been formed to a Pre-Gm. root *sket-, cf. Lith. *skąsti* 'to jump' under *skut(t)ōn-. This would be parallel to the creation of e.g. *dreupan- ~ *drūpan- to *drupp/bōn- 'to drip/droop'. The secondary nature of the zero-grade *u also follows from MHG *schatten* w.v. 'to swing, shake' < *skaddōn- and Nw. *skata* w.v. 'to push, drive' < *skatōn-. As a result, all older etymological connections based on the Pre-Gm. reconstruction *skeu-(d)-, e.g. Lith. *šiáuti* 'to shoot' < *kéuH-, Skt. *códati* 'to push' < *k^(w)eud- or Alb. *hedh*, *hjedh* 'to throw' < *ske(u)d-, can be dropped. See also ON *skjótr*, OE *scēot* adj. 'fast' < *skeuta-, *skauta- and *skuti- (q.v.).

***skēwjan-** w.v. 'to go, walk' — Go. *skewjan* w.v. 'to proceed, walk on', ON *skæva* w.v. 'to stride, stride on' (GM).

Probably related to MDu. *schoyen*, *scooyen* w.v. 'to go, rush, leave, roam', Du. *schooien* w.v. 'to hang around, go around begging' < *skaujan-. Also cf. *skehan- (< *skék^w-e-?).

***skīman-** m. 'shine' — Go. *skeima* m. 'lantern, torch', OE *scīma* m. 'splendor, brightness', OS *skīmo* m. 'shine', OHG *scīmo* m. 'shine, beam' (DRV).

An *mn*-stem derived from *skīnan- (q.v.).

***skīnan-** s.v. 'to shine' — Go. *skeinan* s.v. 'id.', ON *skína* s.v. 'id.', Far. *skína* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *skaina* s.v. 'id.', OE *scīnan* s.v. 'id.', E *to shine*, OFri. *skīna* s.v. 'to shine; to appear', OS *skīnan* s.v. 'to shine', Du. *schijnen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *scīnan* s.v. 'id.', G *scheinen* s.v. 'id.' (IE) — ToB *skiyo* n./f. 'shade, shadow', Skt. *chāyā* f. 'shadow, reflection', Gr. *σκιά* f. 'shade', Alb. *hie* f. 'shade, shadow' < *skéh₁-ih₂, gen. *skh₁-iéh₂-s; OCS *sijati* (*sijajǫ*), Ru. *siját*' (*sijáju*), SCr. *sjāti* 'to shine' < *skh₁-i-eh₂-ie-; OCS *seňb*, SCr. *sjěn* m. 'shadow' < *skoh₁-ni/o-.

A strong verb derived from an older nasal present **skinōn-*, cf. Nw. dial. *skina*, *skjena* w.v. 'to shimmer' < **skh₁-i-néh₂-*. Without the *n*, cf. e.g. ON *skjár* m., *skjá* f. 'membrane' < **skīā/ō-* and **skīman-* 'shine' (q.v.).

***skinkan- ~ *skankan- ~ *skunkan-** m. 'shank, ham' — OE *sceanca*, *sconca* m. 'id.', E *shank*, OFri. *skunka* m. 'id.', WFri. *skonk* c. 'id.', OHG *scinco* m. 'id.', G G *Schinken*, Car., Swab. *Schunke* m. 'id.' ⇒ **skéng-on-* (IE) — Gr. σκάζω 'to limp' < **skng-ie-* and Skt. *khañjati* 'id.' < **skeng-e-* (cf. Seebold 1970: 255).

An ablauting *n*-stem derived from a PIE verbal root **skeng-*, in Germanic continued by the iterative Sw. dial. *skunka* w.v. 'to hop on one leg; to scamper off' < **skunkōn-* < **skng-neh₂-*. The paradigm can be reconstructed as nom. **skinkō*, gen. **skunkaz* < **skéng-ōn*, **skng-n-ós*. The *o*-grade of the variant **skankan-* may just like in the case of **belkan-* ~ **balkan-* ~ **bulkan-* 'beam' (q.v.) have spread from the accusative sg. **skong-én-m*, pl. **skong-n-ŋs* (Kroonen 2011a: 187-9).

***skipa-** n. 'ship' — Go. *skip* n. 'id.', ON *skip* n. 'id.', OE *scip* n. 'id.', E *ship*, OFri. *skip* n. 'id.', OS *skip* n. 'id.', Du. *schip* n. 'id.', OHG *scif*, *scef* n. 'id.', G *Schiff* n. 'id.' (LW).

An early loanword from Lat. *scyphus* m. 'drinking cup' = Gr. σκύφος m. 'cup, can'. Cf. OHG *scif* 'vessel' and *sciffi* n. 'id.' < **skīp-īna-*.

***skītan-** s.v. 'to shit' — ON *skíta* s.v. 'id.', OE *scītan* s.v. 'id.', E *to shit*, MDu. *schiten* s.v. 'id.', Du. *schijten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *scīzan* s.v. 'id.', G *scheißen* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

A strong verb with no certain etymology: possibly related to Gr. σχίζω 'to split' < **skid-ie-*, but at any rate associated with **drītan-* (q.v.). See also **skittōn-*.

***skittōn-** w.v. 'to shit' — Far. *skitta* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

The iterative to **skītan-* (q.v.).

***skōha-** m. 'shoe' — Go. *skohs* m. 'id.', ON *skór* m. 'id.', OE *scōh*, *scō* n./m. 'id.', E *shoe*, OFri. *skō* m. 'id.', OS *skōh* m. 'id.', Du. *schoen* c. 'id.', OHG *scuoh* m. 'id.', G *Schuh* m. 'id.' (GM).

No certain etymology. Perhaps derived from **skehan-* 'to move quickly' (q.v.).

***skōpi-** adj. 'harmful' — ON *skæðr* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

A *vřddhi*-gerundive to **skapjan-* (q.v.). With the same root vowel, cf. ON *skóð* n. 'something harmful' < **skōda-*.

***skrad/ttan-** m. 'demon' — ON *skratti*, *skrati* m. 'wizard, troll', Icel. *skratti* m. 'devil', OE *scrætte* f. 'adulteress', ME *skratte* 'hermaphrodite; goblin' (< **skrattōn-*), OHG *scrato*, *scratto*, *scraz* m. 'demon, faun', MHG *schrat(e)* m. 'goblin', G *Schrat* m. 'id.' (GM).

An *n*-stem originally inflected as nom. **skradō*, gen. **skrattaz* < **skrod^h-ōn*, **skrod^h-n-ós* (Lühr 1988: 252-4; Kroonen 2011a: 344-6). Perhaps with a zero grade from the genitive: OHG *scrota* and Sw. dial. *skrutt* 'devil' < **skrut(t)an-*. OHG *screzzo* 'larva' and G *Schretz* m. 'demon' have analogical umlaut from the plural.

***skrankwjan-** w.v. 'to make fall(?)' — OE *ge-screncan* w.v. 'to cause to shrink, destroy, supplant', *screncan* w.v. 'to lay a stumbling-block in a person's way, trip up, ensnare', MDu. *schrencken* w.v. 'to ensnare, hinder, deceive', OHG *screncken* w.v. 'to lay crosswise, make fall, deceive', MHG *schrenken* w.v. 'to place crosswise' (GM).

A verbal merger of the causative to **skrinkwan-* (q.v.) and a factitive to **skranka-*, cf. WFri. *skrank* adj. 'oblique, diagonal'. Also cf. OHG *scranc*, MHG *schrank* m. 'bar', G *Schrank* m. 'cupboard' < **skranka-*.

***skrapp/bōn-** ~ ***skarbōn-** w.v. 'to scrape, scratch' — ON *skrapa* w.v. 'to scrape, clatter', MDu. *schraven*, *schrabben*, *schrappen*, *schrapen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *schrapen*, *schrapen* w.v. 'to scratch', MHG *schraffen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **skrob^h-néh₂-* (EUR).

The iterative to **skerban-* ~ **skerpan-* ~ **skrepan-* (q.v.). The *o*-grade implies the pre-existence of an *o*-grade intensive strong verb **skraban-* < PIE **skrób^h-*, cf. Latv. *skrabt* 'to scratch'. Also cf. MDu. *scarf*, *scerf* m., Du. *scherf* 'shard' < **skarba-*, whence OE *scearfian*, MDu. *scharven*, *scherven*, OHG *scarbōn*, *scarpōn*, MHG *scharben* w.v. 'to cut into small pieces' < **skarbōjan-*. A zero grade iterative is attested as Nw. *skrubba* w.v. 'to rub' < **skrubbōn-*.

***skraudan-** s.v. 'to cut, shred' — OE *scrēadian* w.v. 'to shred, cut off, prune', E *to shred*, Du. obs. *schroden*, *schrooien* w.v. 'to peel', OHG *scrōtan* s.v. 'to cut, shred', G *schroten* w.v. 'to crack, crush' ⇒ **skróud^h-e-* (NEUR?) — To Lith. *skriaudùs* adj. 'blunt, insulting; torrential; brittle' < **skreud^h-u-*

Also cf. OE *scrēad* f. 'shred', OFri. *skrēd* n. 'cut, crack', OHG *scrōt* m. 'cut; piece' < **skrauda/ō-* and OE *skrūd* n. 'garment', ON *skrúð* n. 'tackle, gear; ornament, apparel; costly stuff' < **skrūda-* (with secondary **ū*). Lat. *scrūta* n.pl. 'discarded goods' can perhaps be a Germanic loanword.

***skrikkōn-** w.v. 'to jump, skip' — MLG *schrecken*, *schricken* w.v. 'to dance', MDu. *schricken* w.v. 'to stride; to be startled', EDu. *schricken* w.v. 'to jump',

Du. *schrikken* s.v. 'to be startled', OHG *screckōn* w.v. 'to jump', MHG *schricken* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

The oldest attestations all point to a weak verb **skrikkōn-*, which in MHG and MDu. seems to have become strong in intransitive use, cf. MHG *schrecken*, pret.3sg. *schrāk*, 3pl. *schrāken*, ptc. *ge-schrocken* and Du. *schrikken*, pret. *schrok*, ptc. *ge-schrokken*. It in turn gave rise to the transitive verb MHG *schrecken* w.v. 'to startle', Swi. (Visp.) *šrekxu* 'to tear' (< 'to make burst', cf. G *sprengen*), apparently from PGm. **skrakkjan-*. The original meaning of the verb was 'to jump', cf. OHG *hewi-skrecko*, G *Heu-schrecke* m. 'grasshopper' < **hauja-skrikkān-*, lit. "hay-hopper". No certain etymology. The connection with OIr. *scréoin* 'startling', which has been derived from **skreg-ni-*, must be abandoned because this meaning is secondary in Germanic.

***skrimman- ~ *skrimpan-** s.v. 'to contract' — OE *scrimman* s.v. 'to shrink, contract', MDu. *schrampen* s.v. 'id.', MHG *schrumpfen* s.v. 'to shrivel' ⇒ **skrémb^h-e-* (NEUR) — Close to Lith. *skrèbti* (*skrembù*) 'to shrink' < **skre-m-b^h-e-*.

A strong verb based on a nasalized root **skre-m-b^h-*, which gave **skrimm-* through a form **skrémb^h-ne-*. The variant **skrimpan-* arose due to influence from the iterative **skrumpōn-* (q.v.). See also **skrinkwan-*.

***skrinkwan-** s.v. 'to shrivel' — Nw. *skrøkka* s.v. 'to shrivel', OE *scrincan* s.v. 'to shrink up, dry up, dwindle', E *to shrink*, EDu. *schrincken* 'to cringe, retreat' (GM).

A strong verb (cf. OSw. *skrunkin*, Elfd. *skrukken*, Nw. *skrokken* ptc. 'shrivelled'), not to be confused with the weak Far. *skrykkja* w.v. 'to wrinkle; to pull, tug', Elfd. *skryttja* w.v. 'to shrivel; to cringe' < **skrunkjan-* (derived from **skrunkwa-*, cf. Nw. *skrukk* m. 'wrinkle'). G *schrincken* is assumed to be an adaptation of E *to shrink* (DWB: 15, 1754) by the poet Georg Rudolf Weckherlin (1584-1653), who worked in England for a couple of years, but EDu. *schrincken* appears to be native. No clear etymology. Perhaps there is a link with ME *shruggen* 'to shiver, shudder; to move about', E *to shrug*, which is also attested with the meaning 'to cringe', and Sw. dial. *skrukka*, *skruga* w.v. 'to stoop' < **skrukk/gōn-*, which is suggestive of a root **skrek-* or **skreg^h-*. See also **skrankwjan-*.

***skriþan- ~ *skriðan-** s.v. 'to stride' — ON *skriða* 'to creep, crawl', Far. *skriða* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *skraiða* s.v. 'to pace', OE *scriðan* s.v. 'to go, take one's way', OFri. *skriða* s.v. 'to pass by', OS *skriþan*, *skriðan* s.v. 'to pace', Du. *schrijden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *scritan* s.v. 'id.', G *schreiten* s.v. 'id.' (NEUR) — Lith. *skristi* (*skrindù*, *skridaũ*) 'to rush, run' < **skrid^h-*; Lith. *skraidùs* adj. 'fast' < **skroid^h-u-*; Latv. *skriedināt* 'to drive' < **skrid^h-neh₂-*.

The Germanic verb points to a root **skreit-*, which is in conflict with Baltic **skreid^h-*. It is possible, however, that both roots are extensions of a more primitive **skrei-*, cf. Lith. *skriėti* 'to circle, fly in circles', Latv. *skriet* 'to run, fly' (Pokorny IEW: 935-8).

***skriþi-** m. 'pace' — ON *skriðr* m. 'creeping', OE *scriðe* m. 'course', Du. *schrede* c. 'footstep', OHG *scrit* m. 'id.', G *Schritt* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem created to the strong verb **skriþan-* ~ **skriðan-* (q.v.).

***skrupōn-** w.v. 'to shrink, shrivel' — MDu. *schrompen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *ver-schrompelen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **skrup^hb^h-néh₂-* (NEUR).

The iterative to **skrimman-* ~ **skrimpan-* (q.v.).

***skudjan-** w.v. 'to shiver, shake' — OS *skuddian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *schudden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *scutten* w.v. 'to shake, pour, break', G *schütten* w.v. 'to pour', *schütteln* w.v. 'to shake' (GM).

Also cf. the *r*-frequentative ME *shod(d)re*, E *to shudder*, MLG *schoderen*, *schaderen*, MDu. *schuderen* < **skudrōn-*. OE *scudende* ptc. 'shaking' could point to a strong verb **skūdan-* (cf. G *schaudern* 'to shudder?'), but the length of the root vowel is uncertain (Seebold 1970: 417). No clear etymology. The connection with Lith. *kuėti* 'to shake up' < **kut-eh₁-* and Lat. *quatiō*, *-ere* 'to shake, toss, hurry along' < **kwt-ie-* is formally problematic because of the alternation of **kut-* vs. **kwt-* and the required assumption of the poorly understood *s-mobile*.

***skufta- 1** n. 'hair of the head' — Go. *skuft* n. 'id.', ON *skopt* n. 'id.', Nw. *skoft* n. 'tail; stump', OHG *skuft* f. 'id.' ⇒ **skup-to-* (GM).

Related to e.g. ON *skúfr* m. 'tassel' < **sküba-*, G Pal. *Schaupe* f. 'forelock' < **skübbōn-* and G *Schuppen* m. 'tuft; shelter, barn', Swi. (Visp.) *šuppo* m. 'bunch' < **skubban-*. The connection with Ru. *čubъ*, *čupъ* m. 'shock' is unclear.

***skufta- 2** m. 'shoulder blade of cows or horses' — MLG *schuft* m. 'id.', EDu. *schoft*, *schocht* 'id.', Du. *schoft* c. 'id.' ⇒ **(s)kupt-o-* (IE) — Skt. *śúpti-*, YAV. *supti-* f. 'shoulder', NP *suft* 'id.', Alb. *cup*, *sup* m. 'id.' < **kúp-ti-*.

Usually connected to Skt. *śúpti-* etc. The initial *s*, which only occurs in Germanic, may have been adopted from **skuldra-* 'shoulder'. I assume that the original form of the word, i.e. **kupt-i-*, contains the element also found in Lith. *petis*, gen. *petiės* f. 'shoulder' < **pet-i-*. In view of the Germanic meaning 'withers', it is further tempting to reconstruct the first element as **h₁kú-* 'horse', for which see **ehwa-*.

***skukk/gōn-** w.v. 'to shake' — ME *shoggen* w.v. 'to shake, cast off, tremble', E *to shog* w.v. 'to shake, roll', obs. *shock* w.v. 'to go swiftly, dash', MDu. *schocken* w.v. 'to shake, clash', MHG *schocken* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A zero-grade iterative to **skakan-*. The MHG word served as the source for Fr. *choquer* 'to shock', which was later borrowed back into German, Dutch and English. See also **skakk/gōn-*.

***skulan-** pret.-pres. 'shall, to be obliged to' — Go. *skulan* pret.-pres. 'to owe, be indebted, be obliged to', ON *skulu* pret.-pres. 'to be obliged to, shall', Far. *skula* pret.-pres. 'id.', Elfd. *ula* pret.-pres. 'id.', OE *sculon* pret.-pres. 'id.', E *to shall*, OFri. *skela* pret.-pres. 'id.', OS *sculan* pret.-pres. 'id.', Du. *zullen* pret.-pres. 'id.', OHG *scolan* pret.-pres. 'id.', G *sollen* pret.-pres. 'id.' ⇒ **skól-e*- (NEUR) — Lith. *skelėti* (*skeliù*) 'to owe' < **skel-eh₁-ie-*; OPru. *skellānts* adj. 'guilty' < **skel-ont-*.

A preterite-present 3sg. **skale*, 3pl. **skulunþ* < **skol-e*, **skl-nt*. Note that the ending *-u* of ON *skulu* is analogical after the 3pl. *skulu*, the infinitive usually being identical to this form. See also **skuldi-*.

***skuldi-** f. 'debt, guilt' — ON *skuld* f. 'debt', Far. *skuld* f. 'debt; guilt; cause', Elfd. *skuld* f. 'id.', OE *scyld* f. 'guilt, fault', OFri. *skielde*, *skiolde* f. 'guilt; tax', OS *skuld* f. 'id.', Du. *schuld* c. 'debt, guilt', OHG *skuld* f. 'id.', G *Schuld* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the root of **skulan-*.

***skuldra-** m. 'shoulder' — OE *sculdor* m. 'id.', E *shoulder*, OFri. *skolder*, *skulder* m. 'id.', Du. *schouder* c. 'id.', OHG *scultirra*, *scultera* f. 'id.', G *Schulter* f. 'id.' (< **skuldrjōn-*) (GM?).

A West Germanic word: OSw., Sw. *skuldra* was adopted from Middle Low Germanic. No certain etymology. Perhaps to Gr. *σκέλος* n. 'thigh, leg, hip, shank' < **skel-es-*, but the implied assumption of an instrumental suffix *-d^hro-* is semantically problematic.

***skupp/bōn- 1** w.v. 'to shove' — Icel. *skopa* w.v. 'to swing, rock, roll', Far. *skopa* w.v. 'to shoot (of a star); to hurry up; to push, shove', Nw. *skubba*, *skuppa*, *skopa* w.v. 'to bump, shove', EDu. *schobben*, *schoppen* w.v. 'to stuff; to swing', Du. *schoppen* w.v. 'to kick', MHG *schopfen*, *schoppen* w.v. 'to stuff' ⇒ **ksub^h-néh₂-* (IE) — Formally parallel to Skt. *kṣubhnóti* 'to shake, tremble' < **ksub^h-neu-*, which may continue older **kṣubhnáti* (*-néh₂-*), and Lith. *skùbinti* 'to rush' < **ksub^h-ŋh₂-*.

The iterative to **skeuban-* ~ **skūban-* (q.v.).

***skupp/bōn- 2** w.v. 'to mock' — ON *skopa* w.v. 'id.', MLG *schoven* w.v. 'id.', EDu. *schobben*, *schoppen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *schopfen* w.v. 'to versify' ⇒ **skp-neh₂-*(?) (EUR) — Gr. *σκώπτω* 'to mock, jest' < **skōp-ie*.

No clear etymology. The verb has been equated with **skupp/bōn- 2* 'to shove' (q.v.) through an intermediate meaning 'to jump, frolic', but this semantic shift is not supported by the attested forms. I rather assume that **skupp/bōn-* was formed to the root **skep-* 'to mock'. However, since the implied proto-form **skp-neh₂-* would not regularly yield PGm. **skupp/bōn-*, it must be assumed that the **u* represents a secondary zero-grade. Also cf. ON *skaup* n. 'mocking' < **skaupa-*, ON *skop* n. 'id.', OS *skop-līko* adv. 'poetically', MDu. *schop* n. 'jest', OFri. *schof* n. 'mocking' < **skup(p)a-* / **skuffa-* and OE *scop*, OHG *scof*, *scopf* m. 'poet' < **skuppa-*. Note that OFri. *skof* together with E *to scoff* < **skuff-* proves that the original root-final consonant must have been an **f* continuing Pre-Gm. **p*.

***skūra/ō-** m./f. 'short shower (of rain/hail)' — Go. *skura* f. 'id.', ON *skúr* f. 'id.', Far. *skúrur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *skaur* f. 'id.', OE *scūr* m. 'id.', E *shower*, MDu. *schuur* m./f. 'id.', OHG *skūr* m. 'id.', G *Schauer* m. 'id.' (GM).

Also cf. Nw. *skøyre*, *skjøre* f. 'gust of wind' < **skaurjōn-* and *skyra* w.v. 'to take off quickly' < **skūrjan-*. De Vaan 1999 compared the word to PGm. **skur-* 'to cut, tear', but in view of OS *skion* m. 'cloud', I propose to reconstruct a PGm. heteroclitic **skewur*, gen. *skūnaz* continuing a PIE *ur/n-* stem **skéh₁-ur*, gen. **skh₁-un-ós* (in view of the absence of Dybo's law, the accent must have shifted to the stem at an early stage). It was derived from the root **skeh₁-* 'shade, shadow' as found in e.g. ToB *skiyo* n./f. 'shade, shadow', Skt. *chāyá-* f. 'shadow, reflection', Gr. *σκιά* f. 'shade', Alb. *hie* f. 'shade, shadow' < **skéh₁-ih₂*, gen. **skh₁-iéh₂-s*. OHG *scugin(n)a* and G *Scheune*, which have a meaning similar to the evidently related OHG *scūr* n. 'lean-to', G *Schauer* m./n. 'barn, shelter', Du. *schuur* c. 'barn', continue **sku(w)enjō-*, and thus imply a third stem variant **sku(w)en-* that may originate from the dative form **sku(w)eni*. Unrelated to Lat. *caurus* m. 'north wind; north-west wind' < **kh₁uer-o-*, Lith. *šiáurė* 'North' < **keh₁ur-io-* and OCS *severъ* 'North; north wind', Ru. *sever* 'North', SCR. *sjěvēr* m. 'id.' < **keh₁uer-o-*.

***skurdi-** m. 'cutting' — ON *skurðr* m. 'id.', OFri. *skerd* m. 'cut, piece' ⇒ **skrH-tí-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the root of **skeran- 1* (q.v.).

***skuti-** m. 'shooting' — OE *scyte* m. 'id.', MDu. *scote* m. 'shoot; shot', Du. *scheut* c. 'shoot; gulp; pang', OHG *scuz* m. 'shot, speed', G *Schuss* m. 'shot' (DRV).

An *i*-stem to the strong verb **skeutan-* (q.v.).

***skut(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to shoot' — ON *skotra* w.v. 'to shove, push' (*r*-frequentative), Icel. *skota* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *skota*, *skotta* w.v. 'to shoot; to shove, push, drive' (EUR) — Lith. *skàsti* (*skantù*, *skataũ*) w.v. 'to jump, hop' <

**skot-ske-*; Lat. *scatō*, *-ere* 'to gush forth, swarm' < **skt-* (with *schwa-secundum*, De Vaan 2008: 543-4).

The iterative to **skeutan-* (q.v.). In view of the *o*-grade variants MHG *schatten* w.v. 'to swing, shake' and Nw. *skata* w.v. 'to push, drive' < **skat(t)ōn-* < **skot-neh*₂-, the **u* of **skut(t)ōn-* must be analyzed as a secondary zero grade. This proves that **skeutan-* arose as a (tertiary) back-formation to the iterative, something that is also implied by Swi. *šutz* m. 'shot' (Stickelberger 1889: 439) < **skutta-*, which unlike ON *skot*, OE *scot*, OHG *scoz* n. 'shot' preserves the same geminate that in the strong verb gave root-final **t*. As a result, the root underlying the whole etymological cluster can no longer be reconstructed as **skeud-* (Pokorny IEW: 955-6), and must be corrected to **sket-*. This root is reconcilable with Lith. *skàsti* 'to jump' < **skot-*.

**skuwwan-* m. 'mirror' — Go. *skuggwa* m. 'id.', ON *skuggi* m. 'shadow, shade', OE *scuwa* m. 'id.', OHG *scuwo*, *scū* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sku-ón-* (IE).

An *n*-stem derived from the PIE root **skeu-* 'to see', for which see. **skawa-*. Also cf. ON *skyggva*, *skyggja*, OHG *scuan*, *scujan* w.v. 'to give shade' < **skuwwjan-*.

**slagi-* m. 'blow' — Go. *slahs* m. 'id.', OE *slege* m. 'id.', OFri. *slei* m. 'id.', OS *slegi* m. 'id.', Du. *slag* c. 'id.', OHG *slag* m. 'id.', G *Schlag* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from **slahan-* (q.v.).

**slahan-* s.v. 'to beat, strike, slay' — Go. *slahan* s.v. 'id.', ON *slá* s.v. 'id.', Far. *sláa* s.v. 'id.', OE *slēan* s.v. 'id.', E *to slay*, OFri. *slā*, *slān* s.v. 'id.', OS *slahan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *slaan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *slahan* s.v. 'id.', G *schlagen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **slak-e-* (WEUR) — Mir. *slachta* 'hit' < **slak-to-* (also cf. Mir. *slacc* 'sword') < **slak(k)-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss. The root may originally have been onomatopoeic. See also **slagi-*.

**slaiwa-* adj. 'lethargic' — ON *slær*, *sljór* adj. 'blunt', Elfd. *sliuog* adj. 'id.', OE *slāw* adj. 'sluggish, inert', E *slow*, OS *slēu* adj. 'slack', Du. *sleeuw* adj. 'blunt', OHG *slēo* adj. 'dull, faded' ⇒ **sloiH-uo-*(?) (IE?).

Unclear etymology. Perhaps to Skt. *srīvyati* 'to fail, turn out bad' < **sliHu-ie-*. Unrelated to Gr. *λίανος* adj. 'mild' and Lat. *laevus* adj. 'left'.

slaka-* adj. 'slack' — ON *slakr* adj. 'id.', Far. *slakur* adj. 'miserable, wretched; short', OE *slæc* adj. 'id.', E *slack*, OS *slak* adj. 'slack, cowardly', MDu. *slac* adj. 'slack, loose, slow', OHG *slach* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **slog-o-* (EUR) — Gr. *λαγάρος* < **slg-ro-*; OIr. *lacc* adj. 'slack' < **slg-no-*(?); unrelated: ToB *slakkare adj. 'darting, quick-moving, tremulous' and the pertaining ToA *slākkär* adj. 'sad(?)' (Adams 1999: 723).

An *o*-grade adjective to a marginally attested root **slē(ǵ)-*.

***slangan-** m. 'snake' — OS *slango* m. 'id.', Du. *slang* m. 'id.', OHG *slango* m. 'id.', MHG *slange* m. 'id.', G *Schlange* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An agentive *an*-formation to the root PIE **slenk-* 'to creep', for which see **slingan-* ~ **slinkan-* and **slunkōn-*.

***slanka-** adj. 'flexible, thin' — MLG *slank* adj. 'flexible, limp', MDu. *slanc* adj. 'weak; loose; skinny', Du. *slank* adj. 'slim', MHG *slanc* adj. 'slim, skinny' (DRV) — OCS *slǫkъ* adj. 'crooked' < **slonk-o-*.

An *o*-grade adjective derived from **slingan-* ~ **slinkan-* (q.v.). Note that the root-final **k* spread from the iterative **slunkōn-*.

***slapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to be slack' — ON *slafa-st* refl.w.v. 'to slacken', Icel. *slapa* w.v. 'to be slack', *slabba* w.v. 'to dangle', Far. *slabba* w.v. 'to toil', Nw. *slapa* w.v. 'to dangle' ⇒ **slob^h-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *slābnas*, *slōbnas*, Latv. *slābs* adj. 'weak'; OCS *slabъ*, Ru. *slábyj*, SCr. *slāb* adj. 'weak'.

An iterative formation related to **slēpan-* 'to sleep' (q.v.). The Balto-Slavic forms show an alternation of PBSl. **(ā)* (< **o?*), **ā*, and **á* (< **eh₂?*) which is difficult to account for. Germanic unambiguously points to **slob^h-*, however. Also cf. Icel. *slappur* adj. 'slack', *slapur* adj. 'weak', Du. *slap* adj. 'id.', G *schlaff* adj. 'id.' < **slap(p)a-*.

***slaubjan-** ~ ***slaupjan-** w.v. 'to roll up' — Go. *af-slaupjan* w.v. 'to put off, lay aside', OE *slīepan* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *slēpa* w.v. 'to fasten, drape around', OS *slōpian* w.v. 'to loosen', MDu. *sloven* w.v. 'to roll up, slip', OHG *sloufen* w.v. 'to slip' ⇒ **sloup-éie-* (NEUR).

The causative to **sleupan-* ~ **slūpan-* (q.v.).

***slawēn-** w.v. 'to be silent' — Go. *slawan* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

No certain etymology. The comparison with OE *slūma* m. 'slumber' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 962-3) is possible, but uncertain. In all likelihood, the verb was derived from a lost adj. **slawa-* 'silent'. This form remains conjectural, however, in the absence of any known extra-Gm. cognates.

***slēpan-** s.v. 'to sleep' — Go. *slepan* s.v. 'id.', OE *slāpan* s.v. 'id.', E *to sleep*, OFri. *slēpa* s.v. 'id.', OS *slāpan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *slapen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *slāfan* s.v. 'id.', G *schlafen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV?).

Since its root-final **p* continues a (shortened) geminate, this strong verb is likely to have been back-formed to the iterative **slapp/bōn-* (q.v.). It is tempting to think, from this perspective, that the long **ē* arose analogically on the basis of **a* in the iterative, just as **ū* in many cases was created to **u* (see e.g. **sūgan-* ~ **sūkan-* 'to suck'). This would imply, however, that PGm.

*ē ([ǣ]) was pronounced as *ā at an early stage, thus representing the lengthened counterpart of PGm. *a. Also cf. G *sleps*, OE *slæp*, OFri. *slēp*, Du. *slaap*, OHG *slāf*, G *Schlaf* m. 'sleep' < *slēpa/i-, and the causative Swi. (Visp.) *ant-sleepfu* w.v. 'to put to sleep' < *slēpjan-. The strong verb is not attested in Nordic, but we do find ON *slæpa* w.v. 'to laze' < *slēpjan- and ON *slápr* m. 'good-for-nothing' < *slēpa-.

**sleupan-* ~ **slūpan-* s.v. 'to sneak' — Go. *sliupan* s.v. 'to slip, slide', OE *slūpan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *sliapa* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *slupen* s.v. 'to sneak', OHG *sliofan* s.v. 'to slip, sneak', MHG *sliefen* s.v. 'to slip' ⇒ *sléup-e-(?) (DRV) — Lith. *į-slupti* 'to slip into' < *slup-; Latv. *šļūpt* 'to slip' < *sleup-.

A strong verb back-formed to the iterative **slupp/bōn-*, which can be reconstructed on the basis of OHG *slopfāri* 'itinerant monk' < *slup-néh₂- (Lühr 1988: 352) and the *jan*-verb G *schlüpfen* w.v. 'to sneak; to slip into/out of; to hatch' < *sluppjan-. Both the alternation between *eu and *ū as a full-grade marker and the presence of a (shortened) geminate indicate that the strong verb is secondary. The original consonantism can still be observed, however, in the causative **slaubjan-* ~ **slaupjan-* (q.v.), which thus confirms the connection with the Baltic forms pointing to a root **sleup-* ending in *p.

**sleutan-* ~ **slūtan-* s.v. 'to close' — OFri. *slūta* s.v. 'id.', OS *ūt-bi-slūtan* s.v. 'to exclude', MDu. *sluten*, Limb. *slieten* s.v. 'id.', Du. *sluiten* s.v. 'to close', OHG *sliozzan* s.v. 'id.', G *schließen* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

A WGM. word parallel to **leukan-* ~ **lūkan-* (q.v.). The meaning 'to lock' must have developed from 'to bar' in view of ME *slot* 'bar for a door, gate, window; bolt on a lock; iron rod', ME *slot(e)*, E *slot*, obs. *sloat*, OFri. *slot* n. 'lock', (M)Du. *slot* n. 'id.', OHG *sloz*, G *Schloss* n. 'id.' < *sluta- and MDu. *sliet* n./f. 'long rod' < *sleuta-. OFri. *slet(te)* n. 'lock' (whence OFri. *sletta* w.v. 'to lock in') continues a formation **slutja-*. See also **slutila-* and **slutōn-*.

**slidan-* m. 'sled' — ON *sleði* m. 'id.', Du. *slee* c. 'id.', OHG *slito* m. 'id.', G *Schlitten* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *n*-stem derived from the strong verb **slīdan-* (q.v.).

**slīdan-* s.v. 'to slide, slip' — OE *slīdan* s.v. 'id.', E *to slide*, MDu. *sliden* s.v. 'id.', MHG *slītan* s.v. 'id.' (NEUR) — Lith. *slidùs*, Latv. *slids* adj. 'slippery' < *slid^h-u-; Lith. *slýsti* (*slýstau*, *slýdau*), Latv. *slīst* 'to slip, slide' < *slid^h-ske-; Latv. *slidēt* 'id.' < *slid^h-eh₁-; OCS *slědrъ* m. 'track' < *sloid-ro-.

A strong verb created to a Germanic-Balto-Slavic root **sleid^h-*. See also **slīdan-*.

***slīma-** n. 'slime' — ON *slīm* n. 'id.', Far. *slīm* n. 'smoke, haze; slime; mucus', OE *slīm* m./n. 'slime, mud', E *slime*, Du. *slījm* n. 'slime', MHG *slīm* m. 'id.', G *Schleim* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sleh₁i-mo-* (EUR) — OCS *sliny* f.pl., Ru. dial. *slína*, *sliná* f., SCr. *slīna* f. 'saliva'; Latv. *slīēnas* m.pl. 'id.' **sleh₁i-no/eh₂-*; Gr. *λείμαξ* m. 'slug', Lat. *līmāx* m. 'snail, slug', Ru. dial. *slīmák* m. 'id.' < **sleh₁i-m-eh₂ko-*.

A European root. See also **slīwa/ōn-*.

***slīndan-** s.v. 'to devour' — Go. *fra-slīndan* s.v. 'id.', OS *far-slīndan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *ver-slīnden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *slīntan*, *slīndan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *slīnden* s.v. 'to devour', G *ver-schlingen* s.v. 'id.' (with dialectal *-ng-* < *-nd-*) (GM).

Related to OS *slund*, OHG *slunt*, G *Schlund* m. 'gullet' < **slūnda-*. No extra-Gm. etymology. The connection with Lith. *lįsti* (*lėndù*) 'to creep, sneak (into)' through a hypothetical meaning 'to make slide down the throat' is unconvincing. See also **landjan-*.

***slīngan-** ~ ***slīnkan-** s.v. 'to slink' — OSw. *slīnka* s.v. 'to sneak, crawl, slip', Efd. *slīnka* s.v. 'id.', OE *slīngan*, *slīncan* s.v. 'to creep', E *to slink*, MDu. *slīnken* w.v. 'to diminish; to slump, collapse'; *slīngen* w.v. 'to creep, crawl', Du. *slīnken* s.v. 'to decrease', OHG *slīngan* s.v. 'to swing, wind', G *schlingen* s.v. 'to loop' ⇒ **slēnk-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *slīnkti* (*slenkù*) 'to creep, sneak' < **slē-n-k-e-*.

The two meanings 'to diminish' and 'to crawl, slink' can be reconciled by assuming an original sense 'to be low, lower (oneself)'. As the Pre-Gm. root was **slenk-*, both the variants **slīnkan-* and **slīngan-* point to interference from the iterative 3sg. **slunkōþi*, 3pl. **slungunanþi* (see **slunkōn-*). There is no evidence for a root variant **sleng-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 961-2). See also **slangan-*.

***slīwa/ōn-** m./f. 'tench' — OE *slīw*, *slēow* m. 'tench/mullet', MDu. *slie* f. 'id.', OHG *slīo* m. 'id.', G *Schleie* f. 'id.' ⇒ **sleh₁i-uo-* (EUR).

An ichthyonym derived from Icel. *slýn* n. 'slimy plants, seaweed', Far. *slýggj* n. 'slime, mucous membrane; seaweed', ODu. *slī* top. 'mud' < **slīwa-*. Probably related to **slīma-* 'slime' (q.v.).

***slunkōn-** w.v. 'to slink(?)' — Nw. *slunka* w.v. 'to stumble', G *schlunken* w.v. 'to slouch' ⇒ **slnk-néh₂-* (NEUR).

The iterative pertaining to **slīngan-* ~ **slīnkan-* (q.v.).

***slūtila-** m. 'key' — OFri. *sletel* m. 'id.', OS *slutil* m. 'id.', Du. *sleutel* c. 'id.', OHG *sluzzil* m. 'id.', G *Schlüssel* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An instrumental noun derived from the strong verb **sleutan-* ~ **slūtan-* (q.v.).

***slutōn-** w.v. 'to come to an end' — Nw. *slota* w.v. 'to diminish, subside, stop' (DRV).

The iterative to **sleutan-* ~ **slūtan-* (q.v.).

***smahrja-** m. 'lip' — OE *smæras* m.pl. 'lips' ⇒ **smoġ-ru-* (IE) — Hitt. *zama(n)kur* n. 'beard' < **smoġ-ur*; Skt. *śmáśru-* n. 'id.'; Arm. *mawru-k'* 'id.', Lith. *smākras* m. 'chin', *smakrà* f. 'id.', Alb. *mjekër* 'chin, beard' < **smoġru-*; OIr. *smech* n. 'chin' < **smeġ-o-*.

The OE hapax *smæras* 'labra' points to a *ja*-stem **smahrja-*. Since *ja*-stems often replace *u*-stems in WGM., the evidence is theoretically reconcilable with Skt. *śmáśru-* < **smoġru-* etc. The *ru*-suffix of this form may have been metathesized from the heteroclitic ending **-ur* (obl. **-un-*) as preserved by Hittite.

***smala-** adj. 'small' — Go. *smals* adj. 'id.', ON *smalr* adj. 'id.', Far. *smalur* adj. 'narrow', OE *smæl* adj. 'small, narrow', E *small*, OFri. *smel* adj. 'id.', OS *smal* adj. 'id.', Du. *smal* adj. 'id.', OHG *smal* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **smol(H)-o-* (GM).

Probably an *o*-grade adjective related to Nw. *smula* w.v. 'to grind' < **smulēn-* (< **smlH-eh₁-?*). In spite of ON *smali* m. 'cattle', the adjective cannot be related to Gr. *μηλον* n. 'small cattle, sheep and goats' and OIr. *míl* n. 'small animal' < **meh₁l-o-*, which rather belong to OLFra. *māla*, Du. *maal* c. 'young cow' < **mēlō-*.

***smalta-** ~ ***smulta-** n. '(molten) fat, lard' — Icel. *smolt* n. 'id.', Nw. *smolt* n. 'id.', OE *smolt* n. 'id.', MDu. *smout* n. 'id.', OHG *smalz* n. 'id.', G *Schmalz* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A adjective derived from **smeltan-* (q.v.).

***smēha-** adj. 'small' — ON *smár* adj. 'id.', Far. *smáur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *smǫer*, *smǫ-* adj. 'id.', OHG *smāhi* adj. 'id.', MHG *smæhe* adj. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Germanic word. The old comparison with Gr. *σμικρός*, *μικρός* adj. 'small', allegedly from **smh₁-i-k-ro-*, is untenable for formal reasons.

***smelhwō-** ~ ***smelwō-** f. 'hair-grass' — Nw. *smyle*, dial. *smile*, *smele* n. 'id.', OHG *smelha* f. 'id.', MHG *smelehe*, *smilehe*, *smelwe* f. 'id.', G *Schmiele* f. 'id.' ⇒ **smelkw-* (NEUR/NIE) — Lith. *smilga*, dial. *smilgà* f. 'hair-grass', Latv. *smīlga*, *smīlga* f. 'bentgrass' < **smlg-eh₂-*; OPol. *smlz*, Slvk. *smlz* m. 'smallreed', *smlza* f. 'hairgrass' < **smlġ-o/eh₂-*.

A PGM. word for a type of grass. As the Norwegian neuter forms continue a secondary collective **smelhwja-*, OHG *smelha* < **smelhwō-* must be primary. In addition, there is evidence for a Verner variant **smelwō-*, cf. MHG *smelwe*, G Pal. *Schmelw*, *Schmelb*, *Schmelm* and a second collective Nw. dial.

smelve, *smylve* < **smelwja-*. No Indo-European etymology. The connection with Lith. *smilga* seems evident (cf. Falk/Torp 1960: 1079), but the irregular correspondence of Pre-Gm. **k^w*, Pre-Baltic **g* and Pre-Slavic **ǵ* is highly problematic. Possibly, the word was adopted from a lost European language by the three different branches independently.

***smeltan-** s.v. 'to melt, smelt' — Nw. *smelta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *smelta* s.v. 'id.', OS *smeltan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *smelten* s.v. 'id.', OHG *smelzan* s.v. 'id.', G *schmelzen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sméld-e-* (EUR) — Gr. μέλδομαι, μέλδω 'to cause to melt' < **sméld-e-*.

In Germanic, the verb was associated with **meltan-* 'to become soft' (q.v.), but in PIE it must still have been etymologically distinct. See also **smalta-* ~ **smulta-*.

***smērijōn-** f. 'clover' — Icel. *smæra* f. 'id.', Far. *smæra* f. 'id.', Nw. *smære* m./f. 'id.', Sw. dial. *smäre* m. 'id.', Da. *smære* c. 'id.' ⇒ **smēr-(?)* (WEUR/NIE) — OIr. *seamar* f. 'clover, shamrock'.

Closely related to the derivationally more primitive **smēran-* (or **smairan-*) as implied by Icel. *smári* m. 'id.'. The word has been connected to OE *smær(e)* m. 'lip' (for which see **smahrja-*), but the implied *Benennungsmotiv* makes no sense (cf. Lockwood 1989-90: 117). In view of the semantic field, and the local distribution, it is better to take the old comparison with OIr. *seamar* 'clover' as the point of departure (Bugge 1889: 455-6). The irregular correspondence of PCelt. **se/immar-* with PGm. **smēr-/smair-* can then be reinterpreted as resulting from borrowing from a non-IE language (Schrijver 1997: 304). I assume that the different "ablaut" forms reflect a shift of stress in the source language, e.g. **sémmr* vs. **s(V)mmér*. The non-IE origin is further supported by the even more irregular Gaul. *uisumarus*, which is given by Marcellus Burdigalensis (c. 4th/5th centuries) as a name for Lat. *trifolium* 'clover'. This form has been analyzed as a compound of **uisu-* 'poison' and **meh₂ro-* 'big' (André 1985: 197), but it seems more reasonable to maintain Bugge's analysis as **ui-sumar-*, the latter element being comparable to *seamar*. Perhaps we are dealing with a *wi-* prefix here, for which compare the first element of **wisund-* 'wisent' (q.v.).

***smertan-** s.v. 'to hurt' — OE *smeortan* s.v. 'id.', E *to smart*, MDu. *smarten* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *smerzen* s.v. 'id.', G *schmerzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **smérd-e-* (EUR) — Gr. σμερδῶνός adj. 'terrible, dreadful' < **smerd-no-*; Arm. *mart* 'fight, battle' < **smrd-o-*; Lat. *mordō*, *-ēre* 'to bite' < **smord-e-*; Lith. *smirdėti*, OCS *smrǫděti* 'to smell' < **smrd-eh₁-*.

An old strong verb. Also cf. OHG *smerza* f., *smerzo* m., G *Schmerz* m., MDu. *smarte* f., Du. *smart* c. 'pain' < **smerta/ōn-* and OE *smeart* adj. 'painful, sharp', E *smart* < **smarta-*.

***smerwa-** n. 'butter, grease' — ON *smjǫr*, *smør* n. 'id.', Far. *smør* n. 'butter', Elfd. *smýōr* n. 'id.', OE *smeoru* n. 'fat, grease, tallow', OFri. *smere* m. 'pus', OS *smeru* n. 'fat', Du. *smeer* n. 'grease', OHG *smero* m. 'fat', G *Schmer* m./n. 'kidney fat' ⇒ **smer-u-* (WEUR) — OIr. *smiur* m. 'marrow', MW *mer* m. 'id.' < **smeru-*; cf. OIr. *smeraid* 'to anoint' < **smer-eh₂-ie-*.

A *wa*-stem to the root **smer-*. Cf. also ON *smyrva*, *smyrja*, OE *smierwan*, Du. *smeren*, OHG *smirwen*, G *Schmieren* w.v. 'to smear, anoint' < **smerwjan-*.

***smeugan-** ~ ***smūgan-** s.v. 'to sneak, creep' — ON *smjúga* s.v. 'to creep through', Far. *smúgva* s.v. 'to slip through; to gnaw at, nibble away', OE *smūgan* s.v. 'to creep, crawl', MDu. *smugen*, *smuken* w.v. 'to crawl', MHG *smiegen* s.v. 'to snuggle up; to crouch' (DRV) — Lith. *smaūkti* (*smaukiu*) 'to pull, to don, to roll up' < **smouk-ie-*; Slov. *smúkati* 'to scurry, slip' < **smouk-eh₂-*.

A strong verb influenced by or back-formed to the iterative **smukkōn-* (q.v.).

***smeuhō-** f. 'widgeon, pochard, smew(?)' — WFri. *smjunt*, NFri. *smün* 'id.', EDu. *smiente*, Du. *smient*, MHG *smiehe* f. 'id.', G *Schmei(ch)-ente*, *Schmü-ente*, Als. *Schmiche* f. 'id.' (GM).

A word whose origin like many other duck names, e.g. *teal* and *radge* / *rodge* is obscure because of late attestation and considerable formal variation (see e.g. Strathmann 2008: 88-90), cf. E *smee*, *smew*, *smeach*, Scot. *sm euth*. The reconstruction of the word is further complicated by the fact that most of the continental forms derive from a compound with **anad-* 'duck', cf. G dial. *Schmei(ch)-ente*, *Schmü-ente*, Du. *smient*, Flem. *smij-aande*, WFri. *smjunt*. Spenter 1968: 304, fn. 238 and Eigenhuis 2004: 472 rightly point to the problematic *t* in Frisian and Dutch, but these forms together with Far. *ont* no doubt continue **anap* with voiceless **p* in word-final position. From this perspective, it is not inconceivable that E *smeach* and Scot. *sm euth*, too, contain a Verner variant **anap-*. The traditional identification of the first member as **smēha-* 'small' (cf. Sjölin 2006: 202) is erroneous. I reconstruct the word as **smeuhō-* in view of the evidence for a diphthong **eu* in Dutch, Frisian and MHG *schmiehe*. G *Schmeich-ente*, Pal. *Schmiche* (= **smeuhjō-*?) further point to the presence of a **h*. Indeed, E *smee* and *smew* may well continue OE **smēo(h)* < **smeuhō-*, cf. OE *hlēo(w)* > E *lee*, dial. *lew*. G *Schmil-ente* is a late variant most probably influenced by *Schmiele* 'hair-grass' < **smelhwō-* ~ **smelwō-* (see Lockwood 1974: 77).

***smeukan-** ~ ***smūkan-** s.v. 'to smoke' — OE *smēocan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *smieken*, *smuken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **smeugh-e-*(?) (EUR) — Gr. *σμούχω* 'to burn up, smolder away' < **smuHgh-e-*; Lith. *smáuhti* (*smáugiu*) 'to choke' <

**smouHg^h-ie-*; Arm. *mux*, gen. *mxoy* 'smoke' < **smoukH-o-*; OIr. *múch* f. 'fire' < **smuHk-*; MW *mwg* m. 'fire' < **smukH-*.

Given the alternation of **eu* and **ū*, this strong verb is likely to be secondary, i.e. a back-formation to the iterative **smuk(k)ōn-* (q.v.). This is confirmed by Du. *smuigen* w.v. 'to smoke, smolder', WFri. *smūgje* w.v. 'to breathe heavily' < **smūgēn-*, which with its root-final **g* shows that the roots **smeuk-* and **smūk-* were created on the basis of the iterative. The underlying PIE root is difficult to reconstruct, as the extra-Germanic *comparanda* point to at least three different roots **smeuHg^h-*, **smeuHk-* and **smeukH-*.

***smītan-** s.v. 'to stroke; to strike' — Go. *ga-smeitan* s.v. 'to daub', Nw. *smita* s.v. 'to smear over; to sneak away', OE *smītan* s.v. 'to daub, smear, smudge', E *to smite*, OFri. *smīta* s.v. 'to throw, strike, destroy', MDu. *smiten* s.v. 'to throw, hit, smack', Du. *smijten* s.v. 'to throw', OHG *smīzan* s.v. 'to smear', G *schmeißen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sméid-e-* (EUR) — Latv. *smaidīt* 'to laugh, make fun of; to flatter' < **smoid-eie-*; OCS *smědъ* adj. 'brown, dirty' < **smoid-o-*; less certain: Arm. *mic* 'dirt' < **smid-io-(?)*.

Also cf. the iterative **smi(t)ōn-* and the causative **smaitjan-* as in Far. *smeita-st* 'to creep, steal', Nw. *smeita* 'to hit', OHG *be-smeizen* 'to soil'. The original meaning seems to have been 'to stroke', whence 'to smear', 'to flatter' (see Nw. *smita* under the iterative) and 'to sneak' (cf. Du. *hem smeren* 'to escape' (lit. 'to smear oneself')). Some of these apparently secondary meanings are found in the potential extra-Gm. cognates mentioned above, which could imply that the semantic range assumed here is old.

***smi(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to strike; to smudge' — Nw. *smita* w.v. 'to stroke, smear; to spur; to flatter', OSw. *smita* w.v. 'to daub, smear; to hit', Elfd. *smitå* w.v. 'to smack; to smear, daub', OE *smittian* w.v. 'to befile', MDu. *smetten*, *smitten* w.v. 'to stain, befoul', MHG *smitzen* w.v. 'to jerk; to hit, beat; to smear, daub', G Pal. *schmitzen* w.v. 'to insult' (EUR).

Although some of the aforementioned verbs may be denominal formations to **smittōn-* (cf. OE *smitte*, MHG *smitze*, MDu. *smitte*, *smette* f. 'stain, blemish'), there is sufficient material for postulating a truly verbal iterative formation pertaining to **smītan-* (q.v.) 'to strike', cf. Elfd. *smitå* 'to smack' and MHG *smitzen* 'to hit'.

***smīþō-** f. 'craftsmanship' — ON *smíð* f. '(handi)craft, smith's work', Far. *smíð* f. 'forging, making; (handi)craft; trade', OHG *smīda* f. 'jewelry, metal' (GM).

Also cf. the collective formation ON *smíði*, Elfd. *smaiðe*, MHG *ge-smide*, G *Ge-schmeide* n. 'jewelry' < **smīþja-*.

***smiþu-** m. 'smith' — Go. *aiza-smiþa* m. 'id.' (< **smiþan-*), ON *smiðr* m. 'id.', Far. *smiður* m. 'id.', Elfd. *smið* m. 'id.', OE *smiþ* m. 'id.', E *smith*, OFri. *smeth* m. 'id.', Du. *smid* c. 'id.', OHG *smid* m. 'id.', G *Schmied* m. 'id.' ⇒ **smit-u-* (GM).

A *u*-stem related to **smiþō-*. Since the latter simply means '(handi)craft' in Old Norse, it seems likely that the original meaning of the root was broader than just 'smith', perhaps closer to 'craftsman' (also cf. OHG *smeidar* m. 'artefact' < **smaiþra-*). Regarding the etymology of the word, it is difficult to say whether the original root was **smei-* or **smeit-*. In analogy to Go. *hliftus* m. 'thief' (for which see **hlefan-*), it is possible to reconstruct an agentive *tu*-stem. No further etymology. The connection with Gr. *σμίλη* f. 'knife, wood-carving knife, scalpel, chisel' (Pokorny IEW: 968) is formally problematic. Within Germanic, further cf. ON *smiðja*, OE *smiþþe*, OFri. *smithe*, MDu. *smisse*, Du. *smidse*, OHG *smidda*, *smitta*, G *Schmiede* f. 'smithy' < **smiþjōn-*.

***smukk/gōn-** w.v. 'to creep' — Far. *smokka* w.v. 'to sink, slide down', Nw. *smugga* w.v. 'to do something secretly', Du. *smokkelen* w.v. 'to steal, sneak, smuggle' ⇒ **smuk-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Lith. *smùkti* (*smunkù*) 'to slide, slip' < **smu-n-k-*; Cz. *smeknouti* 'to strip' < **smoik-neu-*.

The iterative to **smeugan-* ~ **smūgan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *smokkr*, OE *smoc* m. 'smock' < **smukka-* and OHG *smocko* m. 'underdress' < **smukkan-*.

***smuk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to smoke' — OE *smocian* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *smoken* w.v. 'id.', G Lux. *schmocken* w.v. 'id.' (EUR).

The iterative to **smeukan-* ~ **smūkan-* (q.v.).

***snaidō-** f. '(cut off) chunk' — ON *sneið* f. 'id.', Far. *sneið* f. 'id.', Elfd. *snjeð* n. 'id.', OFri. *snēthe* f. 'id.', Du. *snee*, *sne* c. 'id.', MHG *sneite* f. 'road through a forest' (DRV).

Derived from **snīþan-* (q.v.).

***snaīwa-** m. 'snow' — Go. *snaiws* m. 'id.', ON *snær*, gen. *snjóar* m. 'id.', Far. *snjógvur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *sniyo* m. 'id.', OE *snāw* m. 'id.', E *snow*, OS *snēo* m. 'id.', Du. *sneeuw* c. 'id.', OHG *snē(o)* m. 'id.', G *Schnee* m. 'id.' ⇒ **snoig^{wh}-o-* (IE) — OCS *sněgъ*, Lith. *sniėgas*, Latv. *sniegs* m. 'snow' < **snoig^{wh}-o-*; Lat. *nix*, *nivis* f. 'id.' < **snig^{wh}-*.

An *o*-grade thematic noun derived from the strong verb **snīwan-* (q.v.).

***snakan-** s.v. 'to crouch(?)' — ON *snaka* w.v. 'to rummage, snuff about', Nw. *snaka* s./w.v. 'to snuff, look for food; to snatch', OHG *snahhan* s.v. 'to crouch' ⇒ **snóg^h-e-* (GM).

The often compared Ir. *snaighid* 'to creep' could continue **snag^(h)-e-*, but runs the risk of being borrowed from e.g. Scot. *snaiken*, **snaigen* = ME

sniken, *snīgen* (see **sniggan-* 'snail'). The Germanic material at any rate points to a Pre-Gm. root **sneg^h-* (Kroonen 2011a: 333), cf. ON *snákr*, Far. *snákur*, Nw. *snák* m. 'snake, viper' < **snēkan-* vs. MHG *snācke* m. 'midge', G *Schnake* m. 'midge, snake' < **snēggan-*. The formation **snakan-*, cf. OE *snaca* m. 'snake', MLG *snake* m./f. 'id.' (= Lith. *snākė*) is recent.

**snawwa-* adj. 'bald' — ON *snøgg* adj. 'short; short-haired; sudden', Far. *snøggur* adj. 'with short hair, smooth; bald' ⇒ **ksnou-ó-* (IE) — Skt. *kṣṇáuti* 'to whet, to sharpen' < **ksnēu-*; YAv. *hu-xšnuta-* adj. 'well-sharpened' < **ksnu-to-*; Lat. *novācula* f. 'knife, razor, dagger' < **ksneu-eh₂-tleh₂-* (from a verb **novāre*).

The original meaning 'shaved' is supported by ON *snoðinn* adj. 'bald, shaved', MHG *be-snoten* adj. 'poor', the original participle of a strong verb **sneupan-*, as well as OE *be-snyppan* w.v. 'to rob' < **snuþjan-* and ON *snauðr* adj. 'naked, poor', MHG *snæde* adj. 'poor, weak', G *schnōde*, Du. *sneu* adj. 'miserable, sad' < **snaupu-*. Also cf. the secondary iterative Efd. *snugga* w.v. 'to pull somebody's hair; to pluck' < **snuwwōn-*.

**snerkan-* ~ **snerpan-* s.v. 'to shrivel' — Icel. *snorkinn* adj. 'shrivelled, shrunken, wizened', Far. *snorkin* adj. 'lean (esp. of meat); scanty, scarce', Nw. *snerka*, *snerpa* s.v. 'to shrivel; to form a layer of ice', OE *ge-sneorcan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *snerpen* w.v. 'to hurt, singe', OHG *snerfan* s.v. 'to shrivel', MHG *snerfen* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

Although the material points to two different proto-forms, i.e. **snerkan-* and **snerpan-*, the practically identical meanings of these two verbs suggest a common origin. Perhaps the original root was **snerg^w-*. It is conceivable, for instance, that the labiovelar developed into both **p* and **k^w* depending on the phonetic context. For a similar interchange, cf. **werpan-* 'to be bent' and **werkan-* 'id.'. Also cf. ON *snarpr* adj. 'coarse; sharp' < **snarpa-* and the iterative Nw. *snurpa*, G Bav. *schnurfen* w.v. 'to shrivel' < **snurpōn-*.

**snewan-* ~ **snūan-* s.v. 'to rush' — Go. *sniwan* s.v. 'id.', ON *snúa* s.v. 'to turn', Far. *snúgva* s.v. 'to twist; to turn; to change', OE *snēowan* s.v. 'to rush' ⇒ **snéuH-*, **snuH-* (NEUR) — RuCS *snuti* 'to warp', Ru. *snovát* (*snujú*) 'to warp, dash about', SCR. *snòvati* 'to warp' < **snouH-eh₂-*; Latv. *snaujis* m. 'noose' < **snouH-io-*.

A strong verb that in view of the ablaut of Go. *sniwan* and ON *snúa* (pret. *snera*) may go back to a root present: 3sg. **snéuH-ti*, 3pl. **snuH-énti*. Also cf. ON *snemma*, *snimma*, OS *sniumo*, OE *snēome* adv. 'fast' < **snew-mōt* (the cluster *-wm-* gave ON *-mm-*), the adverb to e.g. ON *snemmr*, OHG *sniumi* adj. 'fast'. This adjective, in turn, served as the basis for Go. *sniumjan* w.v. 'to

rush'. Further cf. ON *snúðr* m. 'twist, twirl; profit, gain', OE *snūd* m. 'rush' < **snuH-ti/o-*.

**sniggan-* m. 'snail' — Du. dial. *snigge* c. 'id.', OHG *snecko* m. 'id.', G *Schnecke* m. 'id.' (GM).

An *n*-stem derived from a strong verb **snīgan-*, cf. ME *snīgen*, variant of *snīken* (= OE *snīcan* s.v. 'to crawl, creep', E *to sneak*) or from the pertaining iterative G *schnecken* w.v. 'to crawl, creep', Rhnl. *schnicken* w.v. 'to sneak' < **snikkōn-* or **sniggōn-*. The root vowel of OHG *snecko*, G *Schnecke* must then have arisen by *a*-mutation, the unmutated form being continued by Du. dial. *snigge*. Swi. Visp. *šnækko* with *æ* < OHG **ē* or **ā*₂ at any rate precludes a formation **snagjan-*, which would have given ***šnekko*. The diminutives ON *snigill*, OE *snægl*, *snegl*, OS *snegal*, *snegil* m. 'id.' point to some unrelated formations **snegila-*, *snegala-* and **snagila-* (cf. Lith. *snākė*), and were possibly derived from a different strong verb **snakan-* (q.v.).

**snīpōn-* ~ **snippōn-* f. 'snipe' — ON *snīpa* f. 'id.', Elfd. *snaīpa* f. 'id.', OE *snīpe* f. 'id.', E *snipe*, OS *snippa* f. 'id.', MDu. *snippe*, *sneppe* f. 'id.', Du. *snip* c. 'id.', OHG *snepfo* m., *snepfa* f. 'id.', G *Schnepfe* f. 'id.' (GM).

A potentially ablauting *n*-stem nom. **snīpō*, gen. **snippaz* (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 247-250). It was derived from a word meaning 'beak, bill' (cf. Fr. *bécasse* 'snipe' from *bec* 'bill'), viz. MLG *snebbe*, *snibbe* f. 'id.' < **snibbōn-*, Far. *snippur* m. 'tip of the nose', G *Schnepf* m. 'tip, edge' < **snippa-*.

**snittōn-* w.v. 'to cut' — MHG *snitzen* w.v. 'id.', G *schnitzen* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

The iterative to **snīpan-* (q.v.).

**snīpan-* s.v. 'to cut' — Go. *sneīpan* s.v. 'id.', ON *snīða* s.v. 'id.', Far. poet. *snīða* s.v.(?) 'id.', OE *snīðan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *snītha* s.v. 'id.', OS *snīthan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *snijden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *snīdan* s.v. 'id.', G *schneiden* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

A strong verb related to **snaidō-* and **snittōn-* (q.v.). Hardly related to Cz. *snět* m. 'branch' < **snoit-o-* (Pokorny IEW: 974).

**snīwan-* s.v. 'to snow' — ON poet. *snýr* 3sg.pres. 'id.', Elfd. *snaja* s./w.v. 'id.', OE *snīwan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *snuwen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *snīwan*, *snīan* s.v. 'id.', G *schneien* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **snéig^{wh}-e-* (IE) — YAv. *snaēžaiti* 'to snow', Gr. *νέφει* 3sg. 'id.' < **snéig^{wh}-e-*; Lat. *ninguit*, *-ere* 'id.' < **snī-n-g^{wh}-e-*.

A strong verb of IE origin. See also **snaiwa-*.

**snōbri-* adj. 'narrow' — ON *snæfr* adj. 'quick', Nw. dial. *snøvar* adj. 'short' ⇒ **snōb-ri-* (EUR) — Arm. *nurb* adj. 'thin, fine, delicate'.

A Germanic-Armenian isogloss (Olsen 1999: 80). Also cf. ON *snæfr* adj. 'narrow; quick', Far. *snævur* adj. 'narrow; steep' < **snēb^{hr}-i-*.

***snōka-** m. 'animal(?)' — Icel. *snókur* m. 'trunk, snout, snake', Nw. *snok* m. 'snout, snail', Sw. *snok* c. 'viper', MDu. *snoek* m. 'pike', Du. *snoek* c. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **snakan-* (q.v.).

***snōtō-** f. 'bride(?)' — ON *snót* f. 'woman' (GM).

Formally, the word looks like a derivation of Icel., Nw. *snatta* 'to steal' < **snattōn-*. Perhaps the original meaning was 'a stolen woman or bride', cf. the kenning *snótar vargr* 'the woman's wolf'), said of Þjazi, the abductor of the goddess Iðunn.

***snutra-** adj. 'clever, wise' — Go. *snutrs** adj. 'id.', ON *snotr* adj. 'id.', OE *snotor*, *snottor* adj. 'id.', OHG *snottar* adj. 'id.' (GM).

A *ra*-stem created to a marginal strong verb **snūtan-*, cf. MDu. *snuten* s.v. 'to sniff; to deceive'. Also cf. ON *snýta* w.v. 'to blow the nose; to destroy', Da. *snyde* w.v. 'to cheat', OE *snýtan* w.v. 'to blow the nose', OHG *snūzen*, G *schneuzen* w.v. 'id.' < **snūtjan-*, which was derived from **snūtō-*, cf. MDu. *snute*, G *Schnauze*, E *snout*. The root-final *t* must be secondary in view of e.g. MHG *snūde* f. 'snot' < **snūþō-* and Far. *snodda* w.v. 'to sniff, nose, scent' < **snuddōn-*.

***snuzō-** f. 'daughter-in-law' — Go. Crim. *schnos* 'id.', ON *snør* f. 'id.', Icel. *snōr* f. 'id.', OE *snoru* f. 'id.', OFri. *snore* f. 'id.', MDu. *snore* f. 'id.', OHG *snur*, *snura* f. 'id.', G *Schnur* f. 'id.' ⇒ **snus-éh₂-* (IE) — Formally identical to Skt. *snuṣā-* f. 'daughter-in-law', NP *suna* 'id.', Arm. *nu*, gen. *nuoy* 'id.', CS *sněxa*, Ru. *snozá*, SCr. *snàha* f. 'id.' < **snus-eh₂-*; also cf. the more archaic feminine *o*-stem Gr. *vuóc* f. 'id.' < **snus-o-* and the remodeled Lat. *nurus*, gen. *-ūs* f. 'id.' < **snus-uh₂-*.

An Indo-European kinship term. Note that ON *snør*, Icel. *snōr* developed from **snuzō-* by regular *ɾ*-mutation of *o*; it is unlikely that the manuscript form *snor*, which often features in the dictionaries (cf. Pokorny IEW: 978), points to non-umlauted ***snor*.

***sōda-** n. 'satiation' — Go. *soþ* m./n. 'id.' ⇒ **seh₂-tó-* (IE) — Lith. *sotùs* adj. 'satiated' < **seh₂-tu-* (also cf. OCS *sytъ*, Ru. *sýtyj*, SCr. *sīt* adj. 'id.' with unclear **y* < **uH*); Lith. *sótis* f. 'satiation', OIr. *sáith*, *sáth* f. 'sufficiency' < **seh₂-ti-* (-*teh₂*).

An ablauting formation to **sada-* (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *ga-soþjan*, OE *ge-sēdan* w.v. 'to satiate' < **sōdjan-*.

***sōel-** ~ ***sunnōn-** n. 'sun' — Go. *sauil*, dat. *sunnin* n., *sunno* f. 'id.', ON *sól* f., *sunna* f. 'id.', Far. *sól* f. 'sun; moon', Elf. *suol* f. 'sun', OE *sunne* f. 'id.', E *sun*, OFri. *sunne* f. 'id.', OS *sunna* f. 'id.', Du. *zon* c. 'id.', OHG *sunna* f. 'id.', G *Sonne* f. 'id.' ⇒ **séh₂-l/n-* (IE) — Skt. *svàr-*, gen. *súras* n. 'sun', OAv. *huuarē*, gen.

xʷəŋg n. 'id.', YAv. *huuarə*, gen. *hū*, *hūrō* n. 'id.', NP *xwr* 'id.', Oss. *xur* / *xor* 'id.', Gr. ἥλιος, Dor. ἀέλιος m. 'id.', Lat. *sōl*, *sōlis* m. 'id.', OIr. *súil* f. 'eye', W *haul* m./f. 'sun', Lith. *sáulė* f. 'id.', OCS *slъnce*, Ru. *sólnce*, SCr. *sûnce* n. 'id.'

The IE word for 'sun', i.e. an old heteroclitic noun originally inflected as nom. **séh₂u-el*, gen. **sh₂-én-s* / **sh₂u-n-ós*. The heteroclisys was preserved by Germanic, and probably even remained intact in Gothic, cf. nom. *sauil*, dat. *sunnin*. The oblique cases are based on the genitive **sh₂u-n-ós*, which through **sūnós* would have given PGm. **sunaz* under Dybo's law. The resulting root **sun-* was replaced by **sunn-* probably on the basis of other *n*-stem paradigms, which had morphological gemination in the genitive. Note that the PGm. nominative **sōel* developed from **sōwel* by regular loss of the labial glide after **ō* in open syllables. See also **sunþera-*.

***sōkjan-** w.v. 'to seek, find, demand' — Go. *sokjan* w.v. 'to quest, search, request', ON *sækja* w.v. 'to fetch; to seek', Far. *søkja* w.v. 'to look, search for, fetch; to visit, ravage; to seek, obtain; *poet.* to accuse, charge; to sue, summon', Efd. *syōtja* w.v. 'to look', OE *sēcan* w.v. 'to try to find, look for', OFri. *sēka* w.v. 'to try to find, visit; to charge, attack', OS *sōkian* w.v. 'to try to find; to claim', Du. *zoeken* w.v. 'to try to find', OHG *suohhen* w.v. 'to try to find, request', G *suchen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **seh₂g-ie-* (IE) — Gr. ἡγεῖσθαι 'to direct, lead', Lat. *sāgīre* 'to perceive' < **seh₂g-(e)ie-*.

A verb related to **sakan-* (q.v.). It synchronically resembles a causative, but the *e*-grades of the Greek and Latin cognates as well as the non-causative meaning make such a formation unlikely.

***spadan-** m. 'spade' — ON *spaði* m. 'id.', Far. *spaði*, *spaki* m. 'id.', Efd. *spaði* m. 'id.', OE *spadu* f. 'id.' (< **spadō-*), E *spade*, OFri. *spada* m. 'id.', OS *spado* m. 'id.', Du. *spade* c. 'spade', G *Spaten* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sph₂-d^h-on-* (IE) — Gr. σπάθη f. 'tool of a weaver for striking home the threads of the woof, blade (of a sword, oar), spatula, flat rib (shoulder blade?)'; Skt. *sphyá-* m. 'shoulder-blade' < **sph₂-i-o-*.

A Germanic-Greek formation. The word seems to have come about as a compound of the roots **sph₂-* (cf. Gr. σπάω 'to draw, (e.g. a sword), to pull; to suck in, slurp down') and **d^hh₁-* 'to put'.

***spaikuldra/ō-** n./f. 'saliva' — Go. *spaiskuldr* n. 'id.' (miswritten for **spaikuldr?*), OS *spēkaldra* f. 'id.', MDu. *speikeltre* f., *spekelter* m. 'id.', OHG *speihhaltra* f. 'id.', MHG *speicholter* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A derivative of an obscure verb **spaik(w)an-*, cf. Du. dial. *speken* 'to spit' (whence Du. *speek-sel* n. 'saliva' and MLG *spēke* f. 'id.'). which developed from **spóiHu-e-* by regular velarization of the laryngeal (cf. **taikwer-*). The derivation of the suffix **-uldra/ō-* is uncertain, but the formation **spaikuldra* may have been derived from a verb **spaikuljan-* (cf. MDu.

spekelen 'to spit') with the instrumental *dra*-suffix. OHG *spaihilla*, G *Speichel* f. 'saliva' and EDu. *speeckel* can similarly be derived from **spaikulja*-. See also **spaitan*-.

**spaitan*- s.v. 'to spit' — OE Nrth. *spātan* s.v. (pret. *speoft*) 'id.' (IE).

An *o*-grade strong verb closely related to Nw. dial. *spita* s.v. 'to spurt, gush' < **spītan*-. The formation is only attested in Old English, but must be old in view of the reduplicated preterite *speoft*. It gave rise to OE *spādīl*, *spādīl*, *spātīl* n. 'saliva', ME *spōtel* 'id.', OFri. *spēdla*, *spēdel* m. 'id.', MLG *spēdel* < **spaiþla*- < **spait-þla*-. An iterative formation is possibly continued by G dial. *spetzen* (DWB: 16, 2196) and probably also indirectly by OE *spittan* w.v. 'to spit' < **spittjan*-. Formally and semantically close to **spīwan*- (q.v.).

**spaldan*- s.v. 'to split' — MDu. *spouden* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *spaltan* s.v. 'id.', G *spalten* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **spóld^h-e*- (GM).

An *o*-grade intensive verb related to **spelda/ō*-. No further etymology: unrelated to Skt. *pátati* 'to burst'.

**spannan*- s.v. 'to stretch' — OE *spannan* s.v. 'to attach, fasten, clasp', E *to span*, OFri. *spanna* w.v. 'to fasten', OS *und-spannan* ptc. 'unstrung', Du. *spannen* s./w.v. 'to stretch, strain', OHG *spannan* s.v. 'to tighten', G *spannen* s.v. 'to strain, stretch' ⇒ **spond-ne*- (NEUR) — Lith. *spėsti* (*spėndžiu*) 'to snare' < **spend-ie*-; Latv. *spanda* f. 'strap' < **spond-eh₂*-; OCS *spodъ* m. 'corn-measure, measure, peck' < **spond-o*-.

An *o*-grade intensive verb derived from a thematic nasal present: the Pre-Gm. stem **spond-n*- gave **spann*- through regular loss of the dental between two nasals. There is no compelling reason to assume laryngeal gemination in a root **sponh₁*-, cf. Lühr 1976: 80, who linked the verb to **spinnan*- (q.v.).

**spara*- adj. 'sparing, frugal' — ON *sparr* adj. 'id.', OE *spær* adj. 'id.', E *spare*, MDu. *spaer* adj. 'id.', OHG *spar* adj. 'sparse' ⇒ **sp^h₁-ro*- (IE) — Etymologically identical to Skt. *sp^hirá*- adj. 'fat', Lat. *pro-sperus* adj. 'favorable, lucky'.

A PIE adjective. In view of the extra-Germanic cognates, the meaning seems to have shifted from 'rich' to 'frugal' in Germanic. PSl. **sporъ*, cf. CS *sporъ* adj. 'abundant', Ru. *spóryj* coll. 'successful, profitable', Cz. *sporyj* 'substantial; weak, sparse', SCr. *spör* 'sluggish, slow', must have been borrowed from Germanic when this shift was not yet complete. Also cf. ON *spara*, OE *sparian*, OFri. *spara*, OS *sparon*, Du. *sparen*, OHG *sparēn*, *sparōn*, G *sparen* w.v. 'to spare, save' < **sparēn*-.

***spar(r)an-** m. 'bar, beam, rafter' — ON *spari*, *sparri* m. 'rafter, bar', OS *sparro* m. 'beam', Du. *dak-spar* c. 'rafter', OHG *sparro* m. 'bar', G *Sparren* m. 'rafter' ⇒ **sporH-on-* (EUR).

Also cf. ON, Far. *sperra* f. 'rafter' < **sparrjōn-* and ON *sparr* n. 'spear'. The variation between **sparan-* and **sparran-* probably results from the inflection of the noun as an *n*-stem: nom. **sparō*, gen. **sparraz* < **spōrH-ōn*, **sporH-n-ós*. Related to **speru-* (q.v.).

***sparwa(n)-** m. 'sparrow' — Go. *sparwa* m. 'id.', ON *sporr*, pl. *sporvar* m. 'id.', Icel. *spōr* m. 'id.', OSw. *sparver* m. 'id.', Da. *spurv* m. 'id.', OE *spearwa* m. 'id.', E *sparrow*, OHG *sparo* m. 'id.', MHG *spar(e)*, *sparwe* m. 'id.' ⇒ **psor-uo(n)-* (EUR) — Gr. ψάρ m. 'starling' < **psr-*.

A bird name possibly related to Gr. ψάρ. This nominative (with long α) presumably replaced the variant ψήρ (< **psēr*) on the basis of the original gen. *ψᾶρός < **psr-os* (Beekes 2010: 1661). The metathesis of PIE **ps-* to PGM. **sp-* is regular (cf. **stelan-* < **tsél-e-*). Also cf. the diminutives MDu., MHG *sperlinc*, G *Sperling* m. 'id.' < **spar-linga-* and MHG *sperc*, *sperche* m./f. 'id.' < **sparika/ōn-*.

***spēdi-** adj. 'late' — Go. *spediza* comp. 'id.', MDu. *spade* adj. 'id.', OHG *spāti* adj. 'id.', G *spāt* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **speh₁-tí-* (DRV) — Lith. *spėti* (*spéju*) 'to be fast enough; to be able' < **speh₁-ie-*.

An adjective derived from **spōan-* (q.v.).

***spelda/ō-** n./f. 'piece of wood' — Go. *spilda* f. 'tablet', ON *spjald* n. 'tablet, square', OE *speld* n. 'splinter, piece of wood', MHG *spelte* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An *e*-grade formation derived from **spaldan-* 'to split' (q.v.).

***spella-** n. 'story, tale, legend' — Go. *spill* n. 'id.', ON *spjall* n. 'id.', OE *spell* n. 'id.', OS *spel* n. 'id.', ODu. *spel* n. 'id.', OHG *spel* n. 'id.' ⇒ **spel(H)-o-* (EUR) — Arm. *ara-spel* 'legend, proverb, riddle', Alb. *fjalē* f. 'word' < PIE **spel(H)-*.

Also cf. Go. *spillon* w.v. 'to recount, tell', ON *spjalla* w.v. 'to talk, mention', OE *spellian* w.v. 'to talk, tell', OHG *got-spellōn* w.v. 'to evangelize' < **spellōjan-*.

***spenan-** m. 'nipple' — ON *speni* m. 'id.', Far. *spini* m. 'teat; penis' ⇒ **psten-on-* (IE) — Skt. *stāna-* m. 'breast of a woman, nipple', YAv. *fštāna-* m. 'breast of a woman' < **pst-en-o-*; Arm. *stin* 'id.', Gr. Hsch. στήνιον n. 'breast' < **pst-ēn-*; OIr. *sine* m. 'teat, nipple', Lith. *spenỹs* m. 'id.' < **pst-en-io-*.

A formation continuing a hysterokinetic *n*-stem nom. **pst-én*, gen. **pst-n-ós*, acc. **pst-én-m*. The initial cluster was simplified to **sp-* in Germanic and Baltic.

***speru-** m. 'spear' — ON *spjor* n. 'id.', OE *spere* n. 'id.', E *spear*, OFri. *spere*, *spiri* m. 'id.', OS *sper* n. 'id.', Du. *speer* c. 'id.', OHG *sper* n. 'id.', G *Speer* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sperH-u-* (EUR) — Lat. *sparus* m. 'hunting-spear, javelin' < **sprH-o-*; ?Alb. *shpardh(ē)* m./f. 'kind of oak' < **sporH-* (plus a suffix *-dhē*).

A European word. The vocalization of the *r* in Latin points to a root-final laryngeal. See also **spar(r)an-*.

***speuta-** n. 'spear' — ON *spjót* n. 'id.', Far. *spjót* n. 'id.', Elfd. *spiuot* n. 'id.', OS *spiot* n. 'id.', MDu. *spiet* n. 'id.', OHG *spioz* m. 'id.', G *Spieß* m. 'id.' ⇒ **speud-o-* (EUR) — Gr. *σπεύδω* 'to hurry, strive, exert oneself', trans. 'to drive, aspire after' < **spéud-e-*; Lith. *spáusti* (*spáužiu*) 'to press' < **spoud-ie-*.

If the original meaning of **speuta-* was something driven into something, little objection can be found to the connection with Gr. *σπεύδω* and Lith. *spáusti*.

***spika-** m. 'bacon' — ON *spik* n. 'blubber', OE *spic* n. 'bacon, lard', OS *spek* n. 'id.', Du. *spek* n. 'id.', OHG *spec* m. 'id.', G *Speck* m. 'id.' ⇒ **spig-o-* (IE) — Skt. *sphij-* f. 'hip, buttock', Oss. *syz* / *sizæ* 'backside, bottom' < **spig-*.

A word with cognates only in Indo-Iranian.

***spila-** n. 'play; game' — OFri. *spil*, *spel* n. 'id.', OS *spil* n. 'play; movement', Du. *spel* n. 'id.', OHG *spil* n. 'id.', G *Spiel* n. 'id.' (GM).

Also cf. the apparently denominal OE *spilian*, OS *spilon*, Du. *spelen*, OHG *spilōn*, G *spielen* w.v. 'to play' < **spilōjan-*. MHG *spilen* in the meaning of 'to move vividly' (*der wurm spilte gegen im als ein hunt*) and 'to shine' (*mīner ougen spilndez licht*) rather points to a primary iterative. No certain etymology: the sometimes compared Latv. *spīlēt* 'to clamp, pinch' is semantically remote.

***spinka(n)-** m. 'finch' — ON *spiki* m. 'tit', Nw. *spikke* 'sparrow, small bird', Sw. *spink(e)* 'small bird, sparrow, finch' (> E dial. *spink* 'finch') ⇒ **spi(n)g-o-* (EUR?) — Gr. Hsch. *σπίγγος* 'small bird, finch', ?Skt. *phingaka-* m. 'shrike' < **sping-o-*; Gr. *σπίζω* 'to twitter' < **spig-ie-*.

Possibly related to **finkja(n)-* 'finch'.

***spinnan-** s.v. 'to spin' — Go. *spinnan* s.v. 'id.', ON *spinna* s.v. 'id.', OE *spinnan* s.v. 'id.', E *to spin*, Du. *spinnen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *spinnan* s.v. 'id.', G *spinnen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *(s)*pénh₁-ne-* (EUR) — Lith. *pinti* (*pinu*), Latv. *pīt* 'to braid', Arm. *hanum* 'to weave, sow together' < **pnh₁-*.

An *n*-present to the PIE root *(s)*penH-*. Also cf. ON, Far. *spuni* m. 'spinning', Elfd. *spuni* m. 'yarn' < **spunan-* < **spnH-on-*.

***spīwan-** s.v. 'to spit' — Go. *speiwan* s.v. 'id.', ON *spýja* s.v. 'to spew, vomit', Far. *spýggja* w.v. 'to belch forth, vomit', Elfd. *spaja* w.v. 'id.' (without *w*-mutation), OE *spīwan* s.v. 'to spew, vomit', E *to spew*, OFri. *spīa* s.v. 'to spit', OS *spīwan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *spien*, *spuwen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *spuwen*, *spugen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *spīwan*, *spīan* s.v. 'to spit, vomit', G *speien* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **spéiHu-e-* (IE) — Skt. *ṣṭhīvati* 'to spit, spit out', Gr. πτύω 'to spew, spit', Lat. *spuō*, *-ere* 'to spit', Lith. *spjáuti* (*spjáuna*) 'to spit', Latv. *spļaūt* 'id.', OCS *plъvati* (*pljujǫ*), 'id.', Ru. *plevát'* (*pljújú*) 'id.', SCr. *pljùvati* 'id.' < **stpuH-ie-*; Arm. *t'uk* 'saliva' < **ptuH-o-*.

The Germanic forms almost unanimously point to a PGM. form **spīwan-*; only *štewwu* in the Swiss dialect of Visperterminen points to **stīwan-*. Although this variant is late and peripheral, the intra-Germanic variation is nevertheless strikingly parallel to the alternation of e.g. Skt. *ṣṭhīvati* (but see Lubotsky 2011: 117, who explains the form from **skiHu-*). It is difficult to establish the original order of the initial cluster, but Gr. πτύω suggests that the IE root must be reconstructed as either **sptiHu-* or **stpiHu-*. Note that the position of the laryngeal can be determined on the basis of MLG *speke* f. 'saliva' < **spaikō-*, which has regular velarization of **H* between a resonant and **u*. See further under **spaikuldra/ō-*.

***splītan-** s.v. 'to split' — MDu. *spliten* s.v. 'id.', Du. *splijten* s.v. 'id.', MHG *splīzen* s.v. 'id.', G Bav., Pal. *spleißen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **spléid-e-* (WEUR) — Mlr. *slis* f. 'shaving(s), splinter(s)' < **splid-ti-*.

A nasalized root is found in Nw. *splint* m. 'nail, peg', MDu. *splinte* f. 'chip of wood or metal', E *splint* < **splinta/ō-* and Du., E *splinter* < **splindra-*.

***splittōn-** w.v. 'to split' — E *to split*, *splet*, Scot. *spleet* 'id.', WFri. *splitte* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *spletten*, *splitten* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **splid-néh₂-* (WEUR).

The iterative to **splītan-* (q.v.). A frequentative in *r* is attested as MLG *splitteren* w.v. 'to crack', whence MHG *splitter*, G *Splitter* 'splinter, chippings' and G *zer-splittern* 'to crack, shatter'.

***spōan-** s.v. 'to succeed' — OE *spōwan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *spoen* w.v. 'to strive for, look after', OHG *spuon* w.v. 'to succeed' ⇒ **spóh₁-e-* (IE) — Lat. *spēs* f. 'hope, expectation' < **speh₁-*; Hitt. *išpai* ~ *išpiāanzi* 'to eat to satiation' < **sph₁-ói-ei*, **sph₁-i-énti* (the basis of Skt. *sphāyātai* 3sg.subj.med. 'to become fat, increase' < **sph₁-oi-e-*).

An *o*-grade strong verb to be reconstructed as **spōan-* (the *-w-* of OE *spōwan* is a hiatus filler). The color of the laryngeal is revealed by the related adjective **spēdi-* < **speh₁-tí-*. Also cf. MDu. *spoet* adj. 'useful; soon' < **spōda-*(?) and **spōdi-* 'success, progress'.

***spōdi-** f. 'success; speed' — OE *spēd* f. 'id.', E *speed*, MDu. *spoed* f. 'progress; success', Du. *spoed* f. 'rush', OHG *spuot* f. 'quality, velocity' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem created to the root of **spōan-* (q.v.).

***spraidjan-** ~ ***spraitjan-** w.v. 'to spread, disperse' — Far. *spreiða* w.v. 'id.', OE *sprædan* w.v. 'id.', E *to spread*, MDu. *sprenden*, *spreiden* w.v. 'id.', Du. *spreiden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *spreiten* w.v. 'id.', G *spreiten*, *spreizen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sproit-éie-* (GM).

The causative to **sprīþan-* (q.v.). The **t* of G *spreizen* was adopted from the iterative *spritzen*, for which see **sprit(t)ōn-*.

***sprangjan-** w.v. 'to make jump, to make burst' — ON *sprengja* w.b. 'to make burst', Far. *spreingja* w.v. 'to blow up; to overwork someone', Elfd. *spraindja* w.v. 'to blast; to crack, break open', OE *sprengan* w.v. 'to spring', OFri. *sprentza* w.v. 'to sprinkle', OHG *sprengan* w.v. 'to make jump; to sprinkle', G *sprengen* w.v. 'to blast; to break; to gallop' (DRV).

A causative derived from **spring/kan-* (q.v.).

***sprekan-** s.v. 'to speak' — OE *sprecan*, *specan* s.v. 'id.', E *to speak*, OFri. *spreka* s.v. 'id.', OS *sprekan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *spreken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sprehhan* s.v. 'id.', G *sprechen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sprég^h-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *spragėti* (*spragù*) 'to crackle, sputter', Latv. *sprāgt* 'id.' < **sprog^h-eh₁-*; unrelated to Skt. *sphūrjáyati* 'to crackle, roar', Gr. *σπαρπαγέομαι* 'to crackle, sizzle' < **sb^hrh₂ǵ-eie-*.

A strong verb whose root-final **k* was adopted from the pertaining iterative **spurkōn-* (q.v.). The remarkable variation between OE *sprecan* and *specan* may have resulted from an *Anlaut* alternation in the original preterite conjugation 3sg. **sprake*, 3pl. **spurkun* < **sprog-e*, **sprg-nt*, which was later replaced by a class V strong verb, cf. OE *sp(r)ecan*, pret. *sp(r)æc*, *sp(r)æcon*, ptc. *sp(r)ecen*). Alternatively, the variant **spekan-* may have come about under the influence of the aforementioned iterative. It in turn gave rise to other forms without initial *r*, cf. OE *spæc* (beside *spræc*) m. 'slender twig', OHG *spahho* m., *spahha*, MHG *spache*, MDu. *spake* f. 'chip, dry twig' < **spaka(n)-*, **spakōn-*. Note that the old verbal *Schwebeablaut* is further substantiated by the alternation of ON *spraka* w.v. 'to crackle' (also note *spraki* m. 'rumor'), MDu. *spraken* w.v. 'to sparkle' < **spakōn-*, E dial. *sprag* 'twig' < **spraggan-(?)* vs. OE *spearca* m. 'spark', MDu. *sparke* f. 'id.' < **sparka/ōn-*. Icel. and Far. *spreka* are Low German loanwords. See also **sprēkō-* 'speech' (q.v.).

***sprēkō-** f. 'speech' — OE *spræc*, *spæc* f. 'id.', E *speech*, OFri. *sprēka*, *sprētze* f. 'id.', OS *sprāka* f. 'id.', Du. *spraak* c. 'id.', OHG *spāhha* f. 'id.', G *Sprache* f. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from *sprekan- (q.v.).

***spreutan-** ~ ***sprūtan-** s.v. 'to bud, sprout' — OE *ā-sprūtan* s.v. 'id.', E *to sprout*, OFri. *sprūta* s.v. 'id.', MLG *sprēten, sprūten* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *spruten* s.v. 'id.', Du. *spruiten* s.v. 'id.', MHG *spriezen* s.v. 'id.', G *sprießen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A strong verb back-formed to the iterative **sprut(t)ōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *sprauro* adv. 'fast'.

***spring/kan-** s.v. 'to break out, leap' — ON *springa* s.v. 'to spring; to spurt out; to burst, break', Icel. *springa, sprinka* s.v. 'id.', Far. *springa* s.v. 'to leap, jump; to burst, explode', Elfd. *springga* s.v. 'to grow', OE *springan, sprincan* w.v. 'to spring, burst out; to grow', E *to spring*, OFri. *springa* s.v. 'to spring; to jump, leap, run', OS *springan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *springen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *springan* s.v. 'to jump, gush, flow', G *springen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **spré-n-gh-e-* (IE) — Skt. *spr̥hayati* 'to be eager, strive after, desire' < **spr̥gh-eie-*; OAv. *aspərəzatā* 3sg.(?) 'to strive after' < **sp(e)rgh-*; Gr. *σπέρχω, σπέρχομαι* 'to come rushing in, huddle, be upset, be impassioned' < **spérgh-e-*.

A nasal present **springan-* to an IE root **spregh-*, which is to be separated from **spregh-* as continued by **spurkōn-* 'to roast' and MDu. *sprink* f. 'spark' < **springō-*. The root-final *k* of OE *sprincan* as well as Icel. *sprinka* is likely to have arisen under the influence of an iterative **sprunkōn-* < **sprng^h-néh₂-*. Without the nasal, cf. LG *sprick* n. 'dead wood', E *sprig* 'twig' < **sprikka-* / **sprigga-*. See also **sprangjan-*.

***sprit(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to disperse' — Nw. *sprita* w.v. 'id.', G *spritzen* w.v. 'to squirt; to become dispersed' ⇒ **sprit-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to **sprīban-* ~ **sprītan-* (q.v.).

***sprīban-** ~ ***sprītan-** s.v. 'to break up, become scattered' — OHG *sprīzan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *sprīden, sprīten* s.v. 'to spread' ⇒ **spréit-e-* (GM).

A strong verb apparently continuing a Pre-Gm. root **spreit-*. The form **sprītan-* was influenced by the iterative. See also **spraidjan-* ~ **spraitjan-*.

***sprut(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to sprout' — EDu. *sproten* w.v. 'id.', G *sprossen* w.v. 'to germinate' ⇒ **sprud-néh₂-* (EUR) — Lith. *spráusti (spráudžiu)* 'to force in' < **sproud-ie-*; W *ffrwst* m. 'rush' < **sprud-tu-(?)*.

The iterative belonging to the strong verb **spreutan-* ~ **sprūtan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *sproti*, OE *sprota*, OHG *sprozzo* m. 'shoot' < **sprutan-*.

***spurdi-** f. 'track, course' — Go. *spaurds* f. 'id.', OE *spyrd* m. 'id.', OHG *spurt* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sprdh-i-* (IE) — Hitt. *išparzizi* 'to escape, get away', Skt. *spárdhate* 'to contend', Arm. *sprdem* 'to escape' < **spérdh-*; Skt. *sp̥rdh-* f. 'contest, fight', OAv. *spərəd-* f. 'zeal, alacrity' < **sprdh-*.

An *i*-stem created to the PIE root present 3sg. *spérd^h-ti, 3pl. *sprd^h-énti.

***spurjan-** w.v. 'to follow a track' — ON *spyrja* w.v. 'to track, trace; to investigate; to ask', OE *spyrian* w.v. 'to track; to enquire, investigate', OFri. *spera* w.v. 'to investigate; to probe', Du. *speuren* w.v. 'to investigate', OHG *spurren* w.v. 'to trace; to sense', G *spüren* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A factitive derived from ON *spor*, OE *spor*, OHG *spor* n. 'track, trace' < **spura-*, which in turn was derived from the strong verb **spurnan-* (q.v.).

***spurkōn-** w.v. 'to crackle, frizzle, roast(?)' — Du. Flem. *spokken* ~ *sporken* w.v. 'to roast' ⇒ **sprgh-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Identical to Lith. *spirginti* 'to fry, frizzle' < **sprgh-neh₂-*.

An iterative that in view of the Pre-Gm. root being **spregh-* must have affected the root-final consonantism of the pertaining strong verb **sprekan-* (q.v.). Flem. *sporken* 'to roast' directly continues **sprgh-néh₂-*, the proto-form that also underlies Lith. *spirginti*. The variant *spokken* ('to roast, crackle, break open') was probably influenced by the strong verb alternant **spekan-* (cf. E *to speak*), which itself lost its **r* under the influence of the same iterative. Also cf. G *sprock*, MDu. *sproc* adj. 'brittle (esp. of twigs)' < **sprukka-* and MHG *spach* adj. 'dry' < **spaka-*.

***spurnan-** s.v. 'to kick, spurn' — ON *sperna*, *sporna* s.v. 'id.', Elf. *spienna* s.v. 'id.', OE *spornan* s.v. 'id.', E *to spurn*, OFri. *spurna* w.v. 'id.', OS *spurnan* s.v.(?) 'id.', OHG *spurnan* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **spr-nH-e-* (IE) — Lat. *spernō*, -ere 'to kick' < **spér-nH-e-*; Hitt. *išparrai* ~ *išparranzi* 'to trample' < **sprH-oi-*; Skt. *sphuráti* 'to push away with the foot' < **sprH-é-*; YAv. *sparōiṭ* 3sg.opt.pres. 'to tread', NP *sipurdan* 'to tread, step, trample down', Oss. *æfsæryn* | *æfsærun* 'to kick down; to step with the foot' < **spérH-e-*; Gr. *σπαίρω* 'to twitch, flounce', Lith. *spirti* (*spiriù*) 'to kick, push' < **sprH-ie-*; Mlr. *seir* f. 'heel', MW *ffer* m./f. 'ankle' < **sperH-eh₂-*.

A strong zero-grade nasal present to the PIE root **sperH-*: the form **spurnan-* was replaced by the full-grade **spernan-* in Nordic. Like Skt. *sphuráti*, this formation was probably derived from a root aorist 3sg. **spérH-t*, 3pl. **sprH-ént*. See also **spurjan-*.

***staba-** m. 'staff; letter' — Go. *stabos* m.pl. 'letters', ON *stafr* m. 'staff; stave', Far. *stavur* m. 'post, stick; letter', Elf. *stav* m. 'staff', OE *stæf* m. 'staff, stick; letter', E *staf*, *stave*, OFri. *stef* m. 'staff', Du. *staf* c. 'id.', OHG *stap* m. 'id.', G *Stab* m. 'id.' ⇒ **stab^h-o-* (EUR) — Possibly identical to OIr. *sab* m. 'shaft, pole', Lith. *stābas* m. 'post'.

The correspondence of Celtic *a* with Baltic *a* points to original **a* rather than **o*. Also cf. Nw. *stavar* m. 'tree-stump', Sw. *staver* 'fencepost', ODa. *stavær* 'id.' and OCS *stoborъ* m. 'pillar' < **stab^h-oro-*.

***stadi-** m./f. 'place, town' — Go. *staps* m. 'id.', ON *staðr* m. 'id.', Far. *staður* m. 'id.', Elfd. *stað*, pl. *stæðer* m. 'id.', OE *stede* f. 'id.', E *stead*, OFri. *sted* f. 'id.', OS *stad* f. 'id.', Du. *stad* f. 'city', OHG *stat* f. 'place', G *Stadt* f. 'city' ⇒ **sth₂-tí-* (IE) — Skt. *sthíti-* f. 'standing', Av. *stāti-* f. 'id.', Gr. *στάσις* f. 'id.' < **st(e)h₂-ti-*.

A *ti*-stem derived from the root of **stēn-* (q.v.).

***stahla-** n. 'steel' — ON *stál* n. 'id.', Far. *stál* n. 'id.', Elfd. *stǫl* n. 'id.', ODu. *stāl* 'id.', Du. *staal* n. 'id.', OHG *stahal* m. 'id.', G *Stahl* m. 'id.' (NEUR) — OPru. *pannu-staclan* 'fire striker'.

Also cf. the Saxon collective OS *stehli*, OE *stiele*, E *steel* < **stahlja-*. The only extra-Germanic *comparandum*, OPru. *-staclan* < **stoklo-*, is usually adduced to support the PGM. reconstruction **stahla-*. The cluster *-cl-* can also have developed from *-tl-*, however, and thus allows for the alternative reconstruction of the Germanic form as **stapla-*. For the change of PGM. **-pla-* to PNWGM. **-hla-*, cf. **maþla-*. No further etymology. Hardly related to Av. *staxra-* adj. 'strong' < **stok-ro-*.

***staina-** m. 'stone' — Go. *stains* m. 'id.', ON *steinn* m. 'id.', Far. *steinur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *stie* m. 'id.', OE *stān* m. 'id.', E *stone*, OFri. *stēn* m. 'id.', OS *stēn* m. 'id.', Du. *steen* c. 'id.', OHG *stein* m. 'id.', G *Stein* m. 'id.' ⇒ **stoiH-no-* (EUR/IE?) — OCS *stěna*, Ru. *stená* f. 'wall' < **stoih₂-neh₂-*; Gr. *στία* f., *στῖον* n. 'small stone, pebble' < **stih₂-io/eh₂-*.

A *no*-stem created to the PIE root **steih₂-* 'to stiffen', cf. Skt. *styáyate* 'to coagulate' < **sth₂-i-oi-e*, which seems to be derived from an *i*-present to **steh₂-* 'to stand'.

***stakan-** m. 'pole, post' — OE *staca* m. 'id.', E *stake*, MDu. *stake* m. 'id.', Du. *staak* c. 'id.' ⇒ **stogh^h-on-* (EUR) — Gr. *στόχος* m. 'brick pillar' < **stogh^h-o-*; Lith. *stāgaras* m. '(dry) stalk, switch' < **stogh^h-oro-*?

An *n*-stem possibly derived from **stekan-* 'to stick' (q.v.). Alternatively, it is possible to reconstruct a purely nominal formation inflected as nom. **stagō*, gen. **stakkaz* < **stogh^h-ōn*, **stogh^h-n-ós* (with generalization of the oblique consonantism). Also cf. **stakka-*.

***stakka-** m. 'haystack' — ON *stakkr* m. 'stack of hay; cape', Far. *stakkur* m. 'high rock with flat top; pile (of dried cod)', Elfd. *stakk* m. 'pile, bunch' ⇒ **stogh^h-no-* (EUR) — OCS *stogъ*, Ru. *stog*, SCR. *tôg* m. 'haystack, pile' < **stogh^h-o-*.

A word with close cognates in Slavic. See also **stakan-*.

***stalla-** m. 'standing, stand, stall, stable' — ON *stallr* m. 'pedestal, support; crib, manger', Far. *stallur* m. 'rock; foundation; manger', Elfd. *stoll* n. 'stable', OE *steall* m. 'position, place', E *stall*, OFri. *stal* m. 'stall in a stable; standing',

Du. *stal* m. 'stable; stand; stall', OHG *stal* m. 'id.', G *Stall* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sth₂-dʰlo-* (IE) — Formally identical to Lat. *stabulum* n. 'stable, shed', MW *stadl, ystadl* 'position'.

An instrumental noun created to the root **steh₂-* 'to stand', for which see **stēn-*. Closely related to also **stapla-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *stellan*, OS *stellian*, (OH)G, Du. *stellen* 'to put' < **stalljan-*.

***stamma-** adj. 'stammering' — Go. *stamms* adj. 'id.', ON *stammr* adj. 'id.', OE *stamm* adj. 'id.', OHG *stam* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **stomH-nó-* (NEUR) — Lith. *stūmti* (*stumiù*) 'to shove, push' < **stmH-ie-*.

An o-grade adjective to an unattested strong verb **stimman-*, cf. the **stammjan-*: ON *stemma*, MHG *stemmen* 'to stem, stop, dam up'. See also **stumma-*.

***stamp/bōn-** w.v. 'to compress' — ON *stappa* w.v. 'to mash, stamp', Far. *stappa* w.v. 'to stuff, compress, squeeze', Elfd. *stampa* w.v. 'to stamp', MDu. *stampen* w.v. 'to stamp, trample', Du. *stampen* w.v. 'to trample', OHG *stampfōn* w.v. 'to stamp, press, beat', G *stampfen* w.v. 'to stamp, stump, ram' ⇒ **stomp-néh₂-* (NEUR) — Close to the iterative-intensive verb OCS *stōpiti* 'to tread', SCr. *stúpiti* 'to step' < **stomp-eie-*.

The formations continue both an iterative verb in ablaut with Du. *stompen* w.v. 'to punch' < **stumpōn-* and a denominative verb **stampōjan-* derived from OS *stamp*, OHG *stampf* m. 'bray' < **stampa-*. Cf. also OE *steman* 'to bray in a mortar', WFri. *stimpe, stimpje* w.v. 'to staunch; stamp', MDu. *stempen* w.v. 'to stop, staunch; to stamp', MHG *stempfen* w.v. 'to stamp, punch' < **stampjan-*. No extra-Gm. cognates. The verb cannot be related to Gr. *στέμνω* 'to shake about, agitate; to misuse, handle roughly' in view of G Lorr. *stampen* w.v. 'to stamp; to tread' and Swab. *stampern* w.v. 'to go back and forth' < **stambōn-*. Perhaps it simply represents a nasalized variant of **stapp/bōn-* (q.v.).

***standan-** s.v. 'to stand' — Go. *standan* s.v. 'id.', ON *standa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *standa* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *standa* s.v. 'id.', OE *standan* s.v. 'id.', E *to stand*, OFri. *stonda* s.v. 'id.', OS *standan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *stantan* s.v. 'id.' (IE).

A verb in suppletion with **stēn-* (q.v.). The present root **stand-* was created on the basis of the 3pl. pres. **stanþi* < **sth₂-énti* and the 3pl. pret. **stunþ*, the latter continuing the PIE 3pl. aor. **sth₂-nt*. The 3sg. aor. **stéh₂-t* developed into **stōþ*, and gave rise to the secondary plural **stōdun* by Verner's law after the merger of the aorist with the perfect tense (Kortlandt 1989: 102). It follows that the verb largely arose by internally Germanic analogies, and did not start out as the nasal present it synchronically appears to be, cf. Go. *standan*, pret. *stōþ*, ptc. *standans*; ON *standa*, pret. *stóð*, ptc. *staðit*, Elfd. *standa*, pret. *stuoð*, ptc. *stendeð*. See also **stadi-*.

***stangō-** f. 'rod, bar' — ON *stǫng* f. 'id.', Far. *stong* f. 'id.', Elfd. *staungg* f. 'id.', MDu. *stange* f. 'id.', Du. *stang* f. 'id.', OHG *stanga* f. 'id.', G *Stange* f. 'id.' ⇒ **stong^h-eh₂-* (DRV).

Derived from **stingan-* (q.v.).

***stap(p)an-** ~ ***stapjan-** s.v. 'to step, pace' — OE *stæppan*, *steppan* s.v. 'id.', E *to step*, OFri. *stapa*, *steppa* s.v. 'id.', OS pret. *stōp* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *stappen*, *steppen* s./w.v. 'id.', Du. *stappen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *stepfen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A strong verb alternating between **stapan-* (OFri. *stapa*), **stappan-* (OE *stæppan*, MDu. *stappen*) and **stapjan-* (OE *steppan*, OFri. *steppen*, OHG *stepfen*). In view of the root-final consonant alternation, it is likely to have been back-formed to the iterative **stapp/bōn-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *stæppa*, OHG *stapf(o)* m., Du. *stap* c. 'step' < **stappa(n)-* and **stōpan-*.

***stapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to walk' — Nw. *stabba* w.v. 'to stumble', Du. *stappen* w.v. 'to step', OHG *stapfōn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *stapfen*, *stappen*, *staben* w.v. 'id.', G *stapfen*, Rhnl. *staben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **stop-néh₂-* (NEUR?) — OCS *stopa* f. 'footstep' < **stop-eh₂-*; OCS *stepenъ* 'level' < **step-en-i-*; Lith. *stapýtis* 'to stay put' < **stop-eie-*.

An iterative verb, probably the derivational source of the strong verb **stap(p)an-* ~ **stapjan-* (q.v.). If the Balto-Slavic forms were not borrowed from Germanic, they point to a local European root **stop-*. The reconstruction of a formation 3sg. **stop-néh₂-ti*, 3pl. **stop-nh₂-énti* > PGm. **stappōþi*, **stabunanþi* at any rate accounts for all the attested forms. The positing of a root **stob-* (thus Pokorny IEW: 1011-3) is in disagreement with e.g. Nw. *stabba* and G dial. *staben*, however, and cannot be maintained.

***stara-** adj. 'stiff' — MDu. *star* adj. 'id.', Du. *star* adj. 'id.', MHG *star*, *sterre* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **storh₁-o-* (DRV) — ToA *ṣtare* 'effort' < **storh₁-o-*.

An adjective to the root **sterh₁-* 'to be stiff'. See also **sturnēn-*.

***starfa-** n. 'labor' — ON *starf* n. 'id.', Far. *starv* n. 'work, employment; pains, trouble, effort' ⇒ **storb^h-o-* (DRV).

Also cf. ON *starfa*, Far. *starva* 'to work', Nw. *starva* 'to toil' < **starbōjan-*. Derived from **sterban-* 'to be stiff' through a meaning 'to withstand, endure'.

***starka-** adj. 'strong' — Icel. obs. *starkur* adj. 'healthy', OSw. *starker* adj. 'stiff, firm, solid, strong', Elfd. *stark* adj. 'strong', OE *stearc* adj. 'stiff, rigid, strong', E *stark*, OFri. *sterk* adj. 'strong', OS *stark* adj. 'strong, hostile', Du. *sterk* adj. 'strong', OHG *starah* adj. 'strong, big', G *stark* adj. 'strong, vigorous, severe' ⇒ **storg-o-* (NEUR) — Lith. *strégti* (*strégiu*) 'to harden, congeal, freeze' < **streg-ie-*.

An *o*-grade adjective to a verbal root **sterg-*. ON *sterkr* with the same meaning probably cannot substantiate an ablauting form **sterka-*, because this would have become **stjarkr* with breaking. Magnússon 1989: 951 therefore reconstructs a *u*-stem **stǫrkr*, pl. **sterkir*. The attested form Icel. *stjarkur* adj. 'stiff' has its *j* from *stjarfur* adj. 'stiff; stubborn' < **sterba-* (for which cf. **sterban-*).

***star(r)a(n)-** m. 'starling' — ON *stari* m. 'id.', Icel. *star(r)i* m. 'id.', OE *stær* m. 'id.', E *starling*, OS *stara* f. 'id.' (< **starōn-*), MDu. *sterre* f. 'id.', OHG *star(o)* m. 'id.', G *Star* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂stor-on-* (EUR) — Lat. *sturnus* m. 'starling' < **h₂stor-no-*; Gr. Hsch. ἀστραλός 'id.' < **h₂str-lo-*; Cz. *sternad* 'bunting' < **h₂ster-n-*.

With the alternation of OHG *staro* and Icel. *starri*, the paradigm must probably be reconstructed as **starō*, gen. **starraz* < **h₂stór-ōn*, **h₂st(o)r-n-ós*. The zero-grade is found in the compound **aga-str-jōn-* 'magpie', for which see **ag/kkōn-*.

***stapla-** m. 'standing, shed' — OE *staðol* m. 'place, foundation', MDu. *stadel*, *stael* m. 'foundation of a dam', OHG *stadal* m. 'standing, shed' ⇒ **sth₂-tlo-* (IE) — Lat. *ob-stāculum* n. 'obstacle' < **steh₂-tlo-*.

An instrumental noun created to the root **steh₂-* 'to stand' (see **stēn-*). ON *stál* n. 'inside of a haystack', OE *stæł* n. 'place, foundation' appears to continue **stahla-*, which may be a PNWGM. variant of **stapla-* (cf. **maþla-*). See also **stalla-*.

***staubjan-** w.v. 'to make steam(?)' — MDu. *stoven* w.v. 'to steam, stew' (NEUR).

The causative to **steuban-* ~ **stūban-* (q.v.). OHG *stouben*, G *stäuben* w.v. 'to sprinkle, dust' is a factitive derived from OHG *stoup*, G *Staub* m. 'dust' < **stauba-*.

***stauma-** m. 'steam' — OE *stēam* m. 'id.', E *steam*, Du. *stoom* c. 'id.' ⇒ **stoub^h-mo-* (DRV).

A *mo*-stem created to the root of **steuban-* ~ **stūban-* (q.v.). In heavy syllables, PGM. **b* was lost before **m*, cf. **hwalma-* and **hrīman-* ~ **hrīpan-*.

***staupa-** adj. 'steep' — OE *stēap* adj. 'id.', E *steep*, OFri. *stāp* adj. 'id.' (EUR).

An adjective derived from **stūpēn-* (q.v.). Cf. also ON *steypa* w.v. 'to throw down; to overthrow; to pour out, cast', OE *stīepan* w.v. 'to raise, elevate' < **staupjan-*.

***staurjan-** w.v. 'to disturb, destroy' — OFri. *to-stēra* w.v. 'id.', ODu. *storen* w.v. 'id.', EDu. *storen* w.v. 'to disturb', OHG *stōren*, *stōrren* w.v. 'to destroy', G *stōren* w.v. 'to disturb, destroy' (NEUR?).

A factitive to PGM. **staura-*, cf. MDu. *stoor* m. 'destruction'. Also cf. OS *far-sturian* w.v. 'to subvert', OE *styrian* w.v. 'to be/put in motion, stir' < **sturjan-* and ON *stýrr* m. 'stir, tumult, brawl', OE *ge-styr* n. 'motion, stir' < **(ga-)sturja-*. No certain etymology. The link with Latv. *stūrs* adj. 'stubborn, unruly' < **stuH-ro-(?)* is uncertain because this may be a Low German loanword. See also **sturma-* 'storm'.

***stautan-** s.v. 'to hit, jab, thrust' — Go. *stautan* s.v. 'id.', ON *stauta* w.v. 'id.', Far. *steyta* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *stēta* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *stoten* s.v. 'id.', Du. *stoten* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *stōzan* s.v. 'id.', G *stoßen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **stoud-e-* (IE) — Alb. *shtyn* 'to shove, push' < **stud-n-ie-*.

An o-grade intensive verb. Usually, the formation is connected to Skt. *tudāti* 'to beat', OIr. *do-tuit* 'to crumble, fall' < **tud-é-* and Lat. *tundō, -ere* 'to strike, beat', Skt. *tundate* 'to push, stab' < **tu-n-d-e-*, but the connection with the Albanian form is more straightforward. See also **stut(t)ōn-*.

***stekan-** s.v. 'to stick' — OFri. *steka* s.v. 'id.', OS *stekan** s.v. 'id.', Du. *steken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *stechan* s.v. 'id.', G *stechen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **stig-e-* (IE) — Lat. *īnstīgō, -ere* 'to stimulate, set on, incite, rouse or urge' < **steig-e-*.

A strong verb that appears to have developed from a zero-grade present **stikan-* < **stig-e-* after it was affected by a-mutation (cf. **hreþan-* and **sweþan-*). It received a secondary iterative **stukkōn-*, while the original was preserved as **stikkōn-*. Also cf. Go. *staks* m. 'scar' < **staka-* and **stakan-*.

***stēki-** adj. 'stinking' — Icel. *stækur* adj. 'id.', Nw. *stæk* adj. 'rancid' (DRV).

A *vr̥ddhi*-gerundive to **stinkwan-* 'to stink'. Apparently, the nasal of this verb was infixal.

***stelan-** s.v. 'to steal; to go stealthily' — Go. *stilan* s.v. 'to steal', ON *stela* s.v. 'to steal; steal upon', Far. *stjala* s.v. 'to steal', Elfd. *stjälå* s.v. 'to steal; to sneak', OE *stelan* s.v. 'to steal, go stealthily', E *to steal*, OFri. *stela* s.v. 'to steal', OS *stelan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *stelen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *stelan* s.v. 'id.', G *stehlen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tsél-e-* (IE) — Skt. *tsárati* 'to approach stealthily, creep up on, sneak' < **tsél-e-*; Arm. *sořim* 'to crawl, creep; to steal, glide' < **tsol-*; OIr. *intled* f. 'snare, ambush; act of lying in wait, ambushing' < **-tsl-teh₂-*; Lith. *selėti* (*selù*) 'to lurk, sneak, prowl' < **tsel-eh₁-ie-*.

Existing etymologies all start from the meaning 'to steal' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 1028, who assumes a cross of the root **ster-* as in Gr. *στερέω* 'to rob' with **kel-* as in G *hehlen* 'to fence' < **helan-*). Within Germanic, it is clear, however, that the meaning 'to steal' developed from an older 'to sneak, go

stealthily', which is especially prominent in reflexive uses of the verb, cf. Icel. *stela-st*, Far. *stjala seg*, *stjala-st*, Elfd. *stjälå-s*, MDu. *hem stelen*, G *sich stehlen* and in the *k*-extension OE *be-stealcian*, E *to stalk*, OFri. *stolkens* 'hidden'. For this reason, PGM. **stelan-* is better linked to Skt. *tsárati* (Kroonen/Lubotsky 2009) < **tsel-* and Arm. *sořim* < **tsol-* (with *s-* < **ts-*). As in **steuban-* ~ **stūban-* 'to blow' (q.v.), the PIE initial cluster **ts-* was regularly metathesized to PGM. **st-*. See also **stullōn-*.

***stēn-** s.v. 'to stand' — Far. poet. *stá* suppl.v. 'id.', Nw. *stá* suppl.v. 'id.', OSw. *stā* suppl.v. 'id.', Sw. *stá* suppl.v. 'id.', Da. *stá* suppl.v. 'id.', OFri. *stān* suppl.v. 'id.', ODu. *stān* suppl.v. 'id.', Du. *staan* suppl.v. 'id.', MHG *stān*, *stēn* suppl.v. 'id.', G *stehen* suppl.v. 'id.' (IE).

A verb in suppletion with **standan-* (q.v.). The verb is not attested in the oldest Germanic languages, but its occurrence in both North and West Germanic suggests that it was present already in the proto-language (for the old age of the NGm. verb, cf. Nw. dial. (Selbu) *stā* with Proto-Norse nasalization). The reconstruction of the original form of the word poses several difficulties, however. Many of the forms can be derived from PGM. **stēn-*, i.e. a *verbum purum* or root present. This reconstruction can only be reconciled with the PIE root **steh₂-*, however, by positing a Narten-present 3sg. **stéh₂-ti*, 3pl. **stéh₂-nti* (PGm. **stēþi*, **stanþi*), which has no extra-Gm. counterpart. Another possibility would be to reconstruct **staja-*, i.e. an *i*-present 3sg. **sth₂-é/ói-ti*, 3pl. **sth₂-i-énti*. This paradigm would regularly give PGM. **staiþi* (= MHG *stēt*, G *steht*?), 3pl. **stajanþi*, but nevertheless fails to explain the rise of PNWGM. **stā-*, unless one is willing to accept a PGM. change **-aja-* > **-ā-* (Pórhallsdóttir 1993: 35-6). Inspecting the modern dialects does not help much. Swi. Appenzell 3sg. *štöd*, 3pl. *štěnt*, *štěnd* probably points to **stēþi*, **stēndi*, but the lack of umlaut in the singular and its presence in the plural is the opposite of what is expected. In Dutch, Stellingwerf *staon* (with *ao* < PGM. **ē*) points to **stē-*, but Sliedrecht *staon* (with *ao* from lengthened **a*) to **sta-*. Anyhow, Seebold 1970: 464-5 probably correctly starts from **stēn-* adopting the view that it arose due to analogy to **gēn-* 'to go'.

***sterban-** s.v. 'to become stiff, die' — OE *steorfan* s.v. 'to die', E *to starve*, OFri. *sterva* s.v. 'id.', OS *sterþan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *sterven* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sterban* s.v. 'id.', G *sterben* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **stérb^h-e-* (EUR) — Gr. Hsch. στέρφνιος adj. 'hard, firm' < **sterb^h-nio-*; Ru. *stérbnut'* 'to become solid or hard, to die' < **strb^h-neu-*; Lith. dial. *strabnùs* adj. 'diligent' < **strob^h-nu-*.

A strong verb to a European root **sterb^h-* 'to be(come) stiff', whence 'to die'. See also **starka-*.

***sterōn-** f. 'sterile woman' — Go. *stairo* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ster-ieh₂*- (IE) — Skt. *starī-* f. 'heifer', Arm. *sterj* 'infertile', Gr. *στειρα* f. 'infertile cow', Alb. *shtjerrē* f. 'kid, lamb'; also cf. Lat. *sterilis* adj. 'infertile' < **ster-elo*-.

An IE word for 'infertile one'. Also cf. MHG *sterke*, G *Stärke* f. 'young cow' < **sterkōn*-. Also cf. the ablauting *n*-stem OHG *stero*, MHG *stere*, *sterre* m. 'ram', G *Storre* m. 'gelded stallion' < **sterō*, **sturraz* < **ster-ōn*, **str-n-ós* (Kroonen 2011a: 189-90).

***ster(r)a/ōn-** m./f. 'star' — Go. *stairno* f. 'id.', ON *stjarna* f. 'id.', Far. *stjærna* f. 'id.', Elfd. *stienna* f. 'id.', OE *steorra* m. 'id.', E *star*, OFri. *stera* m. 'id.', WFri. *stjer* c. 'id.', OS *sterro* m. 'id.', Du. *ster* c. 'id.', OHG *sterro*, *sterno* m. 'id.', G *Stern* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂stér-on*- (IE) — Hitt. *ḫašter-* c. 'star', ToA *šre*, ToB *šcirye* 'id.', Skt. *stár-*, nom.pl. *tārah*, inst.pl. *stf̥bhiḥ* 'id.', OAv., YAv. *star-* m. 'id.', NP *sitāra* 'id.', Oss. *st'aly* | (æ)st'alu 'id.', Gr. *ἀστήρ*, -έρος m. 'id.', OIr. *ser*, W *seren* 'id.' < **h₂ster-*; Arm. *ast* 'id.', Lat. *stēlla* f. 'id.' < **h₂ster-l-eh₂*-.

The PIE hysterokinetic *r*-stem **h₂stér*, gen. **h₂st-r-ós* gave rise to an *n*-stem **h₂stér-ōn*, gen. **h₂ster-n-ós* in Germanic. This paradigm developed into **sterōn*, **sterraz* with a stem alternation of **ster-* (OFri. *stera*) and **sterr-* (OS, OHG *sterro*). Gothic and Nordic have a secondary variant **sternōn*- which like OHG *sterno* < **sternan*- reintroduced the *n*-suffix from the cases where it was not assimilated by Kluge's law. The IE etymology of the word is disputed. Some have derived it from the root **h₂h₁s-* 'to burn' with a *ter*-suffix (cf. Mallory/Adams 2006: 129; Pinault 2007), but it is not implausible either that the word was borrowed from Semitic **ʿaṭtar-* '(star) goddess, Venus', cf. Akk. *ištar*, Hebr. *ʿaštōreṭ*, SArab. *ʿṭr*, as has been assumed in older scholarship.

***steuban-** ~ ***stūban-** s.v. 'to blow; to fly about' — MDu. *stuyen*, *stieven* s.v. 'id.', Du. *stuiven* s.v. 'id.', OHG *stioban* s.v. 'id.', G *stieben* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tséub^h-e*- (NEUR) — Close to Lith. *siaūbti* (*siaubiū*, -*iaū*) 'to dash about' < **tséub^h-ie*-.

A verb that is usually derived from a PIE root **steub^h-*, and which accordingly has been linked to e.g. Gr. *στυφελίζω* 'to strike, dash, beat, drive away' (Franck 1946: 681). Since, however, PIE **ts-* was regularly metathesized to **st-* in Germanic, cf. **stelan-* 'to steal' < **tsél-e-*, it is much more likely that **steuban-* together with Lith. *siaūbti* 'to dash about' developed from PIE **tséub^h-*. See also **stauma-* and **stubju-*.

***steura-** m. 'bull' — Go. *stiur* m. 'id.', OE *stēor* m. 'id.', E *steer*, ODu. *stier* m. 'id.', Du. *stier* c. 'id.', OHG *stior* m. 'id.', G *Stier* m. 'id.' (NIE).

A word of uncertain origin. It is usually connected to Av. *staora-*, but this term may have been derived from **steh₂uro-* 'big' (cf. **stōra-* ~ **stura-*). Another possibility is to link the word to **peura-* (q.v.) with the same meaning, but the required assumption of both ablaut with extra-Gm. **tauro-*

and *s-mobile* makes this connection problematic. Starting from the idea that the word was absorbed from a pre-Indo-European language, the different onsets of *steura- and *peura- can be accounted for by assuming irregular sound substitution of e.g. *p. A non-IE origin is further supported by the meaning of the word, which falls into the semantic field of agriculture and cattle breeding.

***steurjan-** w.v. 'to direct' — Go. *stiurjan* w.v. 'to establish', ON *stýra* w.v. 'to steer; to manage, rule', Far. *stýra* w.v. 'id.', OE *stīeran* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *stiūra* w.v. 'to steer; to detain', OS *gi-stiurian* w.v. 'to show the way', Du. *sturen* w.v. 'to steer; to direct, send', OHG *stiurren* w.v. 'to support; to steer, direct; to regulate', G *steuern* w.v. 'to steer; to govern' (GM).

Probably a factitive to a noun, e.g. **steurō-* as retrieved from OE *stēor* f. 'direction, guidance; rule, regulation; correction, punishment', OHG *stiura* f. 'steering-oar; post, support'. Also cf. ON *stýri* n. 'helm, rudder' < **steurja-*. No clear etymology. The received connection with Skt. *sthāvarā-* adj. 'standing, firm, thick' (cf. Lehmann 1986: 326) is impossible, as this adjective belongs to **stōra-* ~ **stura-* < **st(e)h₂u-ro-*.

***stigan-** s.v. 'to ascend' — Go. *steigan* s.v. 'id.', ON *stíga* s.v. 'to step, tread', Far. *stíga* s.v. 'id.', Sw. *staiga* s.v. 'id.', OE *stīgan* s.v. 'to go; to ascend, mount', OFri. *stīga* s.v. 'to ascend', OS *stīgan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *stijgen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *stīgan* s.v. 'id.', G *steigen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **stéigh^h-e-* (EUR) — Gr. *στείχω* 'to march, rise, draw, go', Lith. *steĩgti* 'to organize', dial. 'to hurry' < **stéigh^h-e-*; OCS *po-stignŋti* 'to attain, catch up with, grasp', Ru. *po-stignut'* 'to grasp, overtake', SCr. *stignuti* 'to catch up with, reach, arrive' < **steigh^h-ne-*; Gr. *στοίχος* m. 'line, row', Alb. *shteg* m. 'foot-way, path' < **stoigh^h-o-*.

A strong verb to a European root **steigh^h-*. See also **stihti-*.

***stihti-** f. 'track' — ON *stéttf.* 'pavement; degree, rank', Nw. *stættf.* 'position, standing', Du. dial. *stichtf.* 'road; stile' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the strong verb **stīgan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *stétr* m. 'base' < **stihta-*.

***stija-** n. 'sty' — ON *stí* n., *stía* f. 'sty, kennel', Icel. *stía* f. 'id.', Far. *stíggj* n. 'sty, paddock', OE *stig*, *stī* n. 'sty', E *sty*, MDu. *stije* f. 'id.', OHG *stīga* f. 'id.', MHG *stīje*, *stīge* f. 'id.' (NEUR?) — Lith. *stáinė* f. 'stable' < **steh₂-in-ieh₂-*.

No certain etymology. Perhaps related to the aforementioned Lithuanian word and thus derived from **stēn-* 'to stand' (q.v.).

***stik(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to stick' — OE *stician* w.v. 'to stick', E *to stick*, MDu. *sticken* w.v. 'to stick, fix' ⇒ **stig-néh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *stignóti* 'to assail' (Lubotsky 2008b) < **stig-néu-* (for older **stignáti* < **stig-néh₂-*?).

The iterative to **stekan-* (q.v.), which developed from older **stikan-* by *a*-mutation. The original paradigm 3sg. **stig-néh₂-ti*, 3pl. **stig-nh₂-énti* regularly gave PGM. **stikkōpi*, **stikunanpi*, which explains the root variation found throughout the West Germanic dialects. Also cf. OHG *steckēn* w.v. 'to stick' < **stikkēn-* and OE *sticca* m. 'stick, peg', E *stick* < **stikkan-*.

***stimbiza-** n. 'firmness' — Far. *stimbur* n. 'strength, firmness, solidity' ⇒ **stémb^h-es-* (IE) — Skt. *stabhnāti* 'to prop up' < **stmb^h-néh₂-*; YAv. *staβra-* adj. 'strong, firm', MP *stabr* adj. 'strong, big' < **stmb^h-ro-*.

A thematicized *s*-stem created to the PIE root **stemb^h-* 'firm', cf. Skt. *stabhnāti*, etc. There probably cannot be a link with Gr. ἀστεμφής 'unshak- en, firm, calm', which in view of Hsch. ἀστεμβής 'id.' seems to belong to στέμβω 'to shake; to abuse'.

***stimnō-** f. 'voice' — Go. *stibna* f. 'id.', OFri. *stemme* f. 'id.', OS *stemna* f. 'id.', Du. *stem* c. 'id.', OHG *stimma*, *stimna* f. 'id.', G *Stimme* f. 'id.' ⇒ **stem-n-eh₂-* (IE) — Hitt. *ištāman-* ~ *ištamin-* c./n. 'ear', Gr. στόμα n. 'mouth' < **stom-n-*; Av. *staman-* m. 'snout' < **stem-n-*; MW *safyn* f./m. 'jawbone, mouth' < **stm-n-*.

An *ō*-stem created to a PIE neuter *n-* or *mn*-stem PIE **stóm-(m)n*, gen. **stém-(m)n-s*. Go. *stibna* and OHG *stimna* point to **stem-n-*, but OE *stemn*, *stefn*, OFri. *stemme*, OS *stemna*, *stemnia*, Du. *stem* f. 'id.' are usually derived from **stamnjō-* < **stom-n-*. Apparently, Germanic preserved remnants of the PIE ablaut. A zero grade is possibly continued by **munḡa-* 'mouth', Lat. *mentum* n. 'chin' < **mn(-)t-o-*, which may have developed from **stmn(-)t-o-* (Hirt 1897: 228). If so, we may assume differentiation of a paradigm **stóm-mn*, gen. **stém-mn-s*, loc. **stm-mén-i* that gave **stóm-n*, **stém-n-s*, **méni* in those languages that did not tolerate an inlaut cluster **stm-*. Note that the reconstruction **steh₃-mn-*, **sth₃-mn-* (thus Kloekhorst 2008: 411) is impossible in view of the Germanic evidence for *e*-vocalism.

***stingan-** s.v. 'to stick' — Go. *us-stiggan* s.v. 'to pluck out', ON *stinga* s.v. 'to sting, stick, stab', Far. *stinga* s.v. 'to stick, stab, thrust', Elfd. *stingga* s.v. 'id.', OE *stingan* s.v. 'id.', E *to sting*, OHG *stingan* s.v. 'to let bleed, venesect' ⇒ **sténg^h-e-* (GM) — To Gr. στόχος 'ear' < **stng^h-u-*?

No extra-Gm. etymology. The verb is usually compared to Gr. στόχος m. 'ear of corn', quasi PIE **stng^h-u-*, but the variant ἄσταχος rather points to a non-IE origin for the Greek forms (Beekes 2010: 1392). OHG *stungen* w.v. 'to prick' appears to continue a *ie*-present **stng^h-ie-*, while G Rhl. *stonken* w.v. 'to stuff' represents the iterative **stunkōn-*. See also **stangō-*.

***stinkwan-** s.v. 'to thrust, clash; to stink' — Go. *stigqan* w.v. 'to hit', ON *støkkva* s.v. 'to leap, jump, flee', Far. *støkka* w.v. 'to rush, run; to burst, snap;

to drop, splash', Elfd. *stekka* s.v. 'to sprinkle, splash', OE *stincan* s.v. 'to smell, stink; to leap, spring', E *to stink*, OS *stinkan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *stinken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *stinkan* s.v. 'id.', G *stinken* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *sténg^w-e- (EUR) — Lat. *re-stinguō*, -ere 'to push back, suppress' < *-sténg^w-e-; Lith. *sténgti* (*sténgiu*) 'to exert oneself' < *steng^w-ie-.

A strong verb. In view of the pertaining gerundive *stēki- (q.v.), it must probably be reconstructed as *sté-n-g^w-e- with a nasal infix. See also *stunkwi-.

*stōda- n. 'flock' — ON *stóð* n. 'stud', Far. *stóð* n. 'lazy horse', Elfd. *stuoð* f. 'litter; flock', OE *stōd* n. 'stud, herd of horses', E *stud*, Du. *stoet* c. 'guidance, procession', OHG *stuot* f. 'herd of horses', G *Stute* f. 'mare' ⇒ *steh₂-d^hh₁-o- (DRV) — Close to OCS *stado* n. 'herd, flock' and Lith. *stódas* m. 'flock of horses'; also cf. Lith. *stónė* f. 'stable' < *steh₂-no-.

A word probably derived from the root *steh₂- 'to stand' with the suffix *-d^hh₁-o-, for which cf. *kudja- 'flock' and *awidja- 'flock of sheep'. OCS *stado* and Lith. *stódas* may theoretically have been borrowed from Germanic, but there is no direct reason to think so.

*stōla- m. 'chair, seat' — Go. *stols* m. 'id.', ON *stóll* m. 'id.', Far. *stólur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *stuol* m. 'id.', OE *stōl* m. 'id.', E *stool*, OFri. *stōl* m. 'id.', OS *stōl* m. 'id.', Du. *stoel* c. 'id.', OHG *stuol* m. 'id.', G *Stuhl* m. 'id.' ⇒ *stéh₂-lo- (IE) — Lith. *pa-stólai* m.pl. 'rack, frame' < *steh₂-lo-.

In spite of the meaning 'chair', this word is usually taken to be a derivation from the root *steh₂- 'to stand', for which see *stēn-. The alternative is to reconstruct *sd-ōl-o-, a possible thematization of an *l*-stem to the root *sed- 'to sit' (Peter Kerkhof, p.c.). There is probably no connection with OGS *stolъ* m. 'throne', Lith. *stālas* m. 'table' < *stol-o-, which can be related to *stalla- (q.v.).

*stōō- f. 'place; judgement' — Go. *staua* f. 'judgement, verdict', ON *eld-stó* f. 'fire-place', OE *stōw* f. 'place', OFri. *stō* f. 'site; place', OHG *stuo-tago* m. 'Judgement Day' ⇒ *steh₂-ueh₂- (NEUR) — Lith. *stovà* f. 'place' (whence Lith. *stovėti*, Latv. *stāvēt* 'to stand'); OCS *staviti*, Ru. *stávit* (*stávlju*) 'to place' < *steh₂-u-eie-; Lat. *stāvs* adj. 'upright' < *steh₂-uo-.

Identical to Lith. *stovà* < *steh₂-ueh₂-. Pre-Gm. *stōwō- developed into *stōō- by the loss of *w after *ō. Go. *staua* [stōa] has regular lowering of *ō* in hiatus position. OE *stōw* (whence OE *stōwian* 'to direct', E *stow*), on the other hand, received a secondary *w* to fill the same hiatus. The whole cluster probably goes back to a root extension of *steh₂- 'to stand' (see *stēn-), which ultimately may be based on an adjective *steh₂-uo-, cf. Latv. *stāws*. Also cf. Go. *stojan* w.v. 'to judge' < *stōjan-, OHG *stouwen* w.v. 'to accuse,

command' < *staujan- < *stouh₂-eie- (with laryngeal metathesis) and OHG *stūen* 'to repent' < *stu(w)ēn- < *sth₂u-éh₁- or *stuh₂-éh₁-.

***stōpan-** m. 'footstep' — OE *stōpel* m. 'footstep, trail', OS *stōpo* m. 'track' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **stap(p)an-* ~ **stapjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OHG *stuoffa*, G *Stufe* f. 'level', MDu. *stoepe* f. 'bench; stairs', Du. *stoep* c. 'sidewalk' < **stōpōn-*.

***stōra-** ~ ***stura-** adj. 'big' — ON *stórr* adj. 'id.', Far. *stórrur* adj. 'id.', OSw. *stōr*, *stur* adj. 'id.', Sw. *stor* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *stur* adj. 'id.', OE *stōr* adj. 'giant', OFri. *stōr* adj. 'big', OS *stōri* adj. 'renowned', MDu. *stuur* adj. 'strong, bold, tough, harsh', Du. *stoer* adj. 'tough', OHG *stūri* adj. 'id.', MHG *stiure* adj. 'big; excellent' ⇒ **stéh₂uro-* ~ **sth₂uró-* (IE) — Skt. *sthūrā-* adj. 'big, strong, thick, massy', YAv. *stūra-* prop. 'strong', Oss. *styr* / (*i*)*stur* adj. 'big, great' < **sth₂u-ró-*; Skt. *sthāvira-* adj. 'broad, thick' < **steuh₂r-o-* (with laryngeal metathesis); Skt. *sthāvarā-* adj. 'standing firm, immovable, lasting' < **steh₂-uer-*; Arm. *stuar* adj. 'fat' < **sth₂-ur-o-(?)*.

An adjective showing a remarkable alternation between at least two different proto-forms: 1) **stōr(j)a-*, which is evinced by ON *stórr*, OE *stōr* and OS *stōri*; and 2) **stura-* as implied by OSw. *stur*, Elfd. *stur*. The latter forms are etymologically identical to Skt. *sthūrā-* < **sth₂u-ró-*, as Pre-Gm. **stūró-* would have become **stūro-* by Dybo's law of pretonic shortening. The ablauting PGm. **stōra-* developed from the full-grade form **stéh₂u-ro-* by the regular Germanic development of **-ōu-* to **-ō-*. The position of OHG *stūri*, MHG *stiure* and MDu. *stuur* (Du. *stoer* is claimed to be a dialectal surfacing of the same form) is more unclear. They continue either **stūrja-* or **steuerja-*, and may originally have belonged to **steuerjan-* (q.v.). This leaves Pre-Gm. **steh₂uro-* vs. **sth₂uro-* as the two remaining variants. In combination with Skt. *sthāvarā-* < **steh₂uero-*, it becomes possible to reconstruct a heteroclitic adjective to the root **steh₂-* 'to stand', e.g. nom. **stéh₂-u(ō)r*, gen. **sth₂-un-ós* (later replaced by **stéh₂-u(ō)r*, **sth₂-ur-ós*). For another possible heteroclitic adjective with Germanic root ablaut, cf. **hwīta-* ~ **hwitta-* 'white'.

***strandō-** f. 'edge; shore, beach' — ON *strǫnd* f. 'border, edge; coast, shore', Far. *strond* f. 'beach, shore', Elfd. *strand* f. 'id.', OE *strand* n. 'id.', E *strand*, MDu. *strande* f. 'beach, shore', *strand* m. 'inlet', Du. *strand* n. 'beach', G *Strand* m. 'id.' (= LG) (GM).

The word originally meant 'edge', cf. ON *strǫnd* 'border' and Nw. *strenda* w.v. 'to graze, skim, touch' < **strandjan-*. The apparently ablauting ME *strynde*, E *strind* 'stream, rivulet' (< **strumdja-*?) probably belongs to **strauma-* and related forms, and not to ON *strind* f. 'side' < **strindō-*.

***strangi-** m. 'string, cord, rope' — ON *strengr* m. 'id.', Far. *strongur*, gen. *streingjar* m. 'id.', Elfd. *straingg* m. 'id.', OE *streng* m. 'id.', E *string*, Du. *streng* c. 'id.', OHG *stranc* m. 'id.', G *Strang* m. 'id.' ⇒ *strong^h-i- (EUR).

Related to *strang(j)a- (q.v.). Also cf. the factitive ON *strengja* w.v. 'to fasten, bind tight' < *strangjan-.

***strang(j)a-** adj. 'strong' — ON *strangr* adj. 'strong, severe, hard', Far. *strangur* adj. 'severe, harsh', OE *strong* adj. 'powerful, hard', E *strong*, WFri. *strang* adj. 'strict', OS *strang* adj. 'strong', Du. *streng* adj. 'severe, strict', OHG *strengi* adj. 'strong, rigorous', G *streng* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *strong^h-o- (EUR) — Latv. *strangs* adj. 'brave' < *strong^h-o-; Lat. *stringō*, -ere 'to bind fast, tighten; to strip off' < *str-en-g^h-e-; Pol. *za-strzyc* 'to come to a halt', Lith. *strigti* (*stringù*) 'to stick', Latv. *stringt* 'to stiffen; to wither' < *str(-n-)g^h-.

An o-grade adjective created to the strong verb *stringan- as implied by Nw. dial. *strungen* adj. 'having a hardened stomach'. The original meaning appears to have been 'to be stiff, tighten', cf. *strangi-. OSw. *strunker*, Da. *strunk* adj. 'erect' < *strunka- could continue an old participle *strŋg^h-nó-.

***straujan-** w.v. 'to strew' — Go. *straujan* w.v. 'id.', ON *strá* w.v. 'id.', Far. *stroya* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *strøya* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *sträa* w.v. 'id.', OE *strēowian* w.v. 'id.', E *to strew*, WFri. *streauwe* w.v. 'id.', OS *strōian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *strooien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *strewen* w.v. 'id.', G *streuen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *strou-eie- (EUR) — Formally identical to OIr. *sruid* 'to throw', OBret. *strouis* 'to strew', OCS *o-strujiti* (-*strujō*) 'to destroy' < PIE *strou-eie-; also cf. Lat. *struō*, -ere 'to arrange, construct, compose, build' < *stréu-e-.

A European causative or intensive formation for which cf. *strawa- 'straw'. The root *streu- no doubt arose as a back-formation to *str-neu-, the n-present to the PIE root *strh₃- 'to strew', cf. Gr. *στόρνυμι* 'to spread, strew', Skt. *str̥ṇāti*, *str̥ṇóti* 'to spread', Lat. *sternō*, -ere 'to lay out, spread' etc. < *str-neu-, *str-neh₃-. In Sanskrit, nu-presents synchronically substituted nā-verbs, but the etymology of the Germanic verb under discussion implies that this replacement process started off in PIE already.

***strauma-** m. 'stream' — ON *straumr* m. 'id.', Far. *streymur* m. 'id.', OE *strēam* m. 'id.', E *stream*, OFri. *strām* m. 'id.', OS *strōm* m. 'id.', Du. *stroom* c. 'id.', OHG *stroum* m. 'id.', G *Strom* m. 'id.' ⇒ *srou-mo- (IE) — Latv. *stràume* f. 'stream' < *srou-m-ieh₂-; Gr. *ῥεῦμα* 'flow' < *sreu-men-.

A mo-stem to the IE root *sreu- 'to flow', cf. *strudu-.

***straupjan-** w.v. 'to strip' — Nw. *strøypa* w.v. 'to squeeze, strangle', OE *be-striēpan* w.v. 'to strip', E *to strip*, MDu. *stropen* w.v. 'to strip, streak, brush', OHG *stroufen* w.v. 'to pluck', MHG *stroufen* w.v. 'to strip, wipe, pull' (DRV).

The causative to **streupan-* ~ **strūpan-* (q.v.).

***strawa-** n. 'straw' — ON *strá* n. 'id.', OE *strēa(w)* n. 'id.', E *straw*, OFri. *strē* n. 'id.', WFri. *strie* n. 'id.', ODu. *strō* n. 'id.', Du. *stro* n. 'id.', OHG *strō* n. 'id.', G *Stroh* n. 'id.' ⇒ **strou-o-* (DRV).

A collective derived from **straujan-* 'to strew' (q.v.).

***strēlō-** f. 'ray, beam, stick, arrow' — Nw. *stråle* f. 'long stick, slender tree' (< **strēlōn-*), OE *stræl* m./f. 'id.', OS *strāla* f. 'id.', MDu. *strael* m./n., *strale* f. 'id.', Du. *straal* c. 'beam; water jet', OHG *strāl* m., *strāla* f. 'arrow', G *Strahl* m. 'beam' ⇒ **streh₁-lo/eh₂-* (GM).

Also cf. OS *strāl*, MHG *stræl* m. 'comb' < **strēlja-*, whence OS *strālian*, G *strählen* w.v. 'to comb', Du. *strelen* w.v. 'to stroke'. Related to MHG *strām* m. 'jet, stream' < **strēma-*. No further cognates. OCS *strěla* f. 'arrow' is a Germanic loanword.

***strepan-** s.v. 'to seethe, swirl' — OHG *stredan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *streden* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **srét-e-* (WEUR) — OCo. *stret* 'latex', MCo. *streyth* 'river' < **srt-o-*; Mlr. *srit hit* f. 'stream of milk or blood' < **srt-nt-ih₂-*.

Cf. MGH *stradem* m. 'swirl' < **strapma-*, G *Strudel* m. 'whirl, vortex' < **strupla-* and MHG *strulle* f. 'water tube' (whence MHG *strullen* w.v. 'to gush', G WPhal. *strullen* w.v. 'to piss') < **strudlō(n)-*. The root **sret-* appears to be a Germanic-Celtic isogloss, as the other *comparandum* Gr. ῥόθος m. 'roar' < **srod^h-o-* cannot be related. See also **struttōn-1*.

***streukan-** s.v. 'to stroke' — ON *strjúka* s.v. 'to stroke, rub, wipe', Far. *strúka* s.v. 'to stroke; to erase; to run, rush, dash', Elfd. *striuoka* s.v. 'to stroke, wipe (out)' (NEUR) — OCS *stręgati* (*stružq*) 'to scrape, shave' < **strugh^h-eh₂-*; Lith. *strūgas* adj. 'short, cropped' < **strugh^h-o-*.

A strong verb derived from the Germanic and Slavic root **streugh^h-*. The received link with Gr. στρεύομαι 'to be squeezed out in drops' < **streug-e-* (cf. Pokorny IEW: 1028-9), is erroneous because the root-final **k* arose under the influence of the iterative **struk(k)ōn-* (q.v.).

***streupan-** ~ ***strūpan-** s.v. 'to squeeze, strip' — Nw. *str(j)upa* s.v. 'to squeeze, compress; to strangle', MHG *striefen* s.v. 'to graze, brush' (DRV).

A strong verb derived from the iterative **struppōn-* (q.v.), which was probably formed to the PIE root **streb^h-* 'to twist', cf. Gr. στρέφω 'to twist, turn'. It gave rise to a range of nominal formations, e.g. ON *str(j)úpi* m., *strjúpa* n. 'throat' and Nw. *strop* n. 'mouth of a river'. See also the causative **straupjan-*.

***strīdan-** s.v. 'to stand upright, resist' — OE *strīdan* s.v. 'to stride; to pillage', E *to stride*, OFri. *strīda* s.v. 'to fight', MLG *strīden* s.v. 'to straddle the legs apart, stride', MDu. *striden* s.v. 'to resist, struggle', Du. *strijden* s.v. 'to fight', OHG *strītan* s.v. 'to fight', MHG *strīten* s.v. 'to battle, endeavour; to stride(?)', G *streiten* s.v. 'id.' (GM) — Latv. *striētiēs* 'to resist, be unruly'; Lith. *strainūs* adj. 'unruly' < **stroī-nu-*.

A strong verb possibly continuing a compound root **strei-dʰh₁-* 'to stand upright'. Also cf. **strit(t)ōn-* and ON *streita* f. 'difficulty, trouble' < **straitōn-*. MHG *strit* m. 'pace, step' points to a formation **stridi-*.

***strikan-** s.v. 'to stroke' — OE *strīcan* s.v. 'id.', E *to strike*, OFri. *strika* s.v. 'id.', Du. *strijken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *strīhhan* s.v. 'id.', G *streichen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **stréig-e-* (EUR) — OCS *strišti*, Ru. *strič'* (*strigú*), SCr. *strići* 'to cut, slip'; Lat. *stringō, -ere* 'to skim, scratch'.

Also cf. Go. *striks* m. 'streak', ON *strik* n. 'strip', OHG *stih*, G *Strich* m. 'stroke' < **striki-* and MHG *streich*, G *Streich* m. 'stroke, prank' < **straika-*. The variation between OS *strikkō* m. 'stripe' and OE *strica* m. 'stripe, region' < **strik(k)an-* could point to an *n*-stem **strikō*, gen. **strikkaz* < **strig-ōn, -n-os*.

***stripa/ōn-** f. 'stripe' — Far. *stripa* f. 'id.', Nw. *stripe* f. 'id.', MDu. *stripe* f. 'id.', MHG *strīfe* m. 'id.', G *Streifen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **streib-on-(?)* (WEUR) — OIr. *sríab* f. 'stripe; line' < **streib-o-*.

The Germanic *n*-stem may have been derived from a lost strong verb **stripan-*. Such a formation is further implied by the *i*-stem MDu. *strepe* m. 'stripe, strip', Du. *streep* c. 'id.' < **stripi-*. No further cognates except OIr. *sríab*.

***strit(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to stand upright, resist' — ON *strita* w.v. 'to drag with difficulty; to strive hard', Far. *strita* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *stritta* w.v. 'to resist, walk slowly', Da. *stritte* w.v. 'to resist; to stick out; to straddle the legs' (DRV).

The iterative to **strīdan-* (q.v.), 3sg. **strittōpi*, 3pl. **stridunanþi* < **strid^h-néh₂-ti*, **strid^h-nh₂-énti*.

***strudu-** f. 'river' — G obs. *Strut* f. 'id.' ⇒ **sru-tú-* (IE) — Potentially identical to OIr. *sruth* m. 'stream, river, current', W *ffrwd* m./f. 'id.' < **sru-tu-*; also cf. Skt. *srávati*, Gr. *ῥέω* 'to flow, stream' < **sréu-e-*.

A marginally attested *tu*-stem to the PIE root **sreu-* 'to flow', for which cf. **strauma-*. MHG *struot*, G *Strut* f. 'thicket, bush, marsh' looks like a different word, but if not, it would point to a proto-form **strōdu-* < **srōu-tú-* (Andreas Opfermann, p.c.). In view of the parallel **flōdu-* 'river', which was derived from **flōan-* 'to flow' (q.v.), this formation may have been derived from a lost strong verb **strōan-* < **srōu-e-*.

***struk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to stroke' — Icel. *stroka* w.v. 'to rage, sweep, dash, blow', Nw. *strokka* w.v. 'to beat, thresh', Efd. *struká* w.v. 'to wander', OE *stroccian* w.v. 'to stroke', E *to stroke*, MLG *straken* w.v. 'id.', EDu. *stroocken* w.v. 'to stroke, pat' ⇒ **strugh^h-néh₂-* (NEUR).

The iterative to **streukan-* (q.v.). The original meaning was 'to stroke', but in view of ON *strjúka* 'to rush', Icel. *stroka* 'to dash' and E obs. *to stroke* 'to go quickly, travel' (if not a Norse loanword) the meaning 'to move quickly' must have some antiquity. The verb goes back to an *n*-present 3sg. **strukkōpi*, 3pl. **strugunanþi* < **strugh^h-néh₂-ti*, **strugh^h-nh₂-énti*. Also cf. Du. *strook* c. 'strip' < **struka-* and ON *stryk* n. 'stroke' < **strukja-*.

***struppōn-** w.v. 'to writhe' — MDu. *strop(p)en* w.v. 'to strip, skin', MHG *strupfen* w.v. 'to writhe; to strip' ⇒ **strbh^h-néh₂-* (EUR) — Gr. στρέφω, -ομαι 'to twist, turn' < **strébh^h-e-*.

The iterative to **streupan-* ~ **strūpan-* (q.v.). The PGm. root is usually projected back into PIE as **streub-* (Pokorny IEW: 1028-9), but the iterative **struppōn-* may very well continue an *neh₂*-present related to Gr. στρέφω 'to twist, turn' < **strébh^h-e-*.

***strut(t)ōn-** f. 'throat' — OFri. *strot-bolla* m. 'Adam's apple', OS *strotā* f. 'id.', MDu. *strote*, *strotte* f. 'throat, windpipe, gullet', Du. *strot* c. 'id.', MHG *strozze* f. 'windpipe, throat' (DRV).

A word of disputed origin, but often assumed to be related to **struttōn-* 2 'to jut out' (q.v.).

***struttōn-** 1 w.v. 'to well (up)' — MHG *strotzen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The iterative to **streþan-* (q.v.). Also cf. G dial. *Strotze* f. 'manure, diarrhoea' < **struttō(n)-*.

***struttōn-** 2 w.v. 'to jut out' — MHG *strotzen* w.v. 'to bristle up' ⇒ **strdh^h-néh₂-*(?) (EUR?) — Gr. Hsch. στόρθη f. 'point, tip' < **stordh^h-eh₂-*.

An iterative formation ablauting with Pal. *stratzen* w.v. 'to swank around' < **strattōn-* and Nw. *strate* m. 'jag, fence post' < **stratōn-*. The ablaut proves that the *u*-vocalism represents a secondary zero grade to a Pre-Gm. root **stret-*, **stred-* or **stredh^h-*. This further implies that the vocalism of e.g. ON *strútr* m. 'a kind of hood', ME *strūt* 'bulging, swelling' (whence OE *strūtian* w.v. 'to protrude stiffly, to strut') and MHG *strüz* m. 'resistance; bunch' < **strūta-* is secondary, too. The original meaning of the verbal root was 'to stand out, jut out', cf. Nw. *strunta* w.v. 'to walk stiffly, be arrogant', E dial. *to strut* 'to move with a self-important air' with a nasal infix.

***stubju-** m. 'dust' — Go. *stubjus* m. 'id.', MDu. *stubbe* n. 'id.', OHG *stuppe* n. 'id.', G *Ge-stüpp* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A collective formation to the root of **steuban-* ~ **stūban-* (q.v.). Also cf. the singulative *n*-stem G *Stoben* m. 'piece of dust' < **stuban-*.

***stukka-** m. 'stick' — ON *stokkr* m. 'stock, trunk, block, log of wood', Far. *stokkur* m. 'log, beam, cane', Elfd. *stukk* m. 'stick', OE *stocc* m. 'stick, log, trunk', OFri. *stok* m. 'stick', Du. *stok* c. 'id.', OHG *stoc* m. 'stick, trunk', G *Stock* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **stekan-* (the formation looks like a Pre-Gm. ptc. **stug-nó-*). Note that the zero-grade **u* like in the iterative **stukkōn-* arose secondarily.

***stukkja-** n. 'piece' — ON *stykki* n. 'id.', Far. *stykki* n. 'id.', Elfd. *styttje* n. 'id.', OE *stycce* n. 'id.', OS *stukki* n. 'id.', MDu. *stuk* n. 'id.', OHG *stucki* n. 'id.', G *Stück* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A *ja*-stem derived from the strong verb **stekan-* or from the pertaining iterative **stuk(k)ōn-* (q.v.).

***stuk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to stick' — Du. *stokken* w.v. 'to come to a halt', G *stocken* w.v. 'to coagulate; to stop' (DRV).

An iterative derived from the secondary strong verb **stekan-* (q.v.). With the same secondary zero grade, cf. **stukka-* and **stukkja-*.

***stullōn-** w.v. 'to steal' — G Rhnl. *stollen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tsl-néh₂-* (IE).

The iterative to **stelan-* (q.v.).

***stumma-** adj. 'mute' — OFri. *stum* adj. 'id.', OS *stum* adj. 'id.', Du. *stom* adj. 'mute, dull, stupid', OHG *stum(b)* adj. 'silent', G *stumm* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **stmH-nó-* (NEUR).

A zero-grade formation related to **stamma-* (q.v.).

***stunkwi-** m. 'hit; smell' — Go. *bi-stugqs* m. 'thrust', OE *stenc* m. 'smell', E *stench*, OS *stunc* m. 'id.' ⇒ **stng^w-i-* (DRV).

An *i*-stem created to the strong verb **stinkwan-* (q.v.).

***stunta-** adj. 'short' — ON *stuttr* adj. 'id.', Far. *stuttur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *stutt* adj. 'id.', OE *stunt* adj. 'foolish', MHG *stunz* adj. 'dull; cropped, short' (GM).

Also cf. ON *styttá*, OE *styntian* w.v. 'to shorten, trim' < **stunjan-*. No further etymology. The link with the PIE root **steud-* (Pokorny IEW: 1032-4) cannot be maintained in view the ablauting formations G *stanzen* w.v. 'to press, cut out, punch' < **stantōn-* and G *stenzen* w.v. 'to hit, beat' < **stantjan-*.

***stūpēn-** w.v. 'to stoop' — ON *stúpa* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *stupa* s./w.v. 'to drop, fall down', OE *stūpian* w.v. 'to stoop, bend the back', E *to stoop*, MDu. *stupen* w.v. 'to bend' (EUR) — W *ystum* f. 'bend, turn', Bret. *stumm* 'id.' < **stoup-meh*₂-.

A stative related to **staupa-* (q.v.). The long **ū* probably arose secondarily, and does not have to point to a root ***steuHb^h-* with a laryngeal. In view of the remarkable similarity of Latv. *staūpe* 'horse track' and Nw. *staup* n. 'puddle; deep track; sharp turn', the original root must in all likelihood be reconstructed as **steup-* rather than **steub^(h)-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 1032-4). The root-final *p* presumably spread from the iterative **stupp/bōn-*, cf. Nw. *stopa* w.v. 'to make a track in the snow', whence Nw. *stoppe* f. 'deep track (in the snow); hare trace'.

***sturja/ōn-** m./f. 'sturgeon' — ON *styrja* f. 'id.', OE *styria*, *styriga* m. 'id.', ODu. *sturio* m. 'id.', Du. *steur* c. 'id.', OHG *sturio*, *sturo* m. 'id.', MHG *stūre* m. 'id.', G *Stör* m. 'id.' (= LG) ⇒ **str-* (NEUR/NIE) — OLith. *ešketras* 'whale', Lith. *erškėtas*, dial. *erškėtras* m. 'sturgeon', OPru. *esketres* 'id.', ORu. *esetr̥*, Ru. *osetr*, gen. *osetrá* m. 'id.', SCR. *jěsetra* f. 'id.' < PBSL. **asetra-*.

A Germanic/Balto-Slavic isogloss. The alternation of PSI. **osetr̥* and Gm. **sturja/ōn-* points to a non-IE doublet **asetr* ~ **str* containing the *a*-prefix discovered by Schrijver 1997. As the prefix usually causes the root vocalism to be reduced, the expected formal proportion should admittedly have been **astr* ~ **setr*, but it is conceivable that the original "ablaut" was reshuffled. Note that the Baltic forms were distorted due to interference with *erškėtis* 'thorn' (Toporov 1975-: II, 89).

***sturki-** m. 'strength' — ON *styrkr* m. 'id.', Far. *styrkur* m. 'help, aid, assistance' ⇒ **strg-i-* (NEUR).

An *i*-stem created to a lost strong verb **sterkan-*. The reality of this verb is confirmed by the pertaining inchoative **sturknan-*, cf. Go. *ga-staurknan* 'to freeze', ON *storkna* 'to coagulate', OHG *gi-storkanēn* 'id.'. Apparently, the original meaning was 'stiff', for which cf. **starka-*.

***sturma-** m. 'storm' — ON *stormr* m. 'id.', OE *storm* m. 'id.', E *storm*, OS *storm* m. 'id.', Du. *storm* c. 'id.', OHG *sturm* m. 'id.', G *Sturm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **stur-mo-* (DRV).

A *mo*-stem possibly created to the root of **staurjan-* 'to disturb, destroy' (q.v.). Also cf. ON *styrma*, OE *styrman*, G *stürmen* w.v. 'to storm' < **sturmjan-*.

***sturnēn-** w.v. 'to stand out' — Go. *and-staurran* w.v. 'to stare at', OHG *storrēn* w.v. 'to stand out' ⇒ **str-néh₁-* (IE) — Lith. *stėrti* 'to be stiff, stand erect' < **stėrh₁-e-*; ToB *ścīre* adj. 'hard, harsh' < **sterh₁-o-*; Gr. στερεός adj. 'stiff, hard, firm, tenacious' < **sterh₁-uo-*. OIr. *seirt* f. 'strength' < **sterh₁-ti-*; W *serth* adj. 'steif, starr' < **sterh₁-to-*.

A stative belonging to an unattested strong verb **steran-*, for which cf. **stara-*. In view of the nasal-less OHG *storrēn*, it is possible that the stative continues an older nasal present 3sg. **sturrēþi*, 3pl. **sturunanþi* < **str-néh₁-ti*, **str-nh₁-énti*.

***stut(t)ōn-** w.v. 'to shove, bump' — ME *stoten* w.v. 'to stop, halt; to stagger; to falter', G obs. *stotzen* w.v. 'to stick', Swi. *stotzen* w.v. 'to stuff', Rhl. *stotzen* w.v. 'to stumble, stagger' (DRV).

The iterative to **stautan-* (q.v.). MDu. *stoddinge* f. 'gale' implies a variant **stodden* < **studdōn-*, but the evidence probably is not strong enough to prove that the Pre-Gm. root was **stud^h-* rather than **stud-*.

***stup/d-** f. 'prop, support, post' — ON *stoð*, *stuð*, pl. *støðr*, *steðr* f. 'id.', Elfd. *stuoð* f. 'id.', OE *studu*, *stuðu*, pl. *styde*, *styðe* f. 'id.', MHG *stud* f. 'id.' ⇒ **stu-t-* (NEUR) — Latv. *stute* f. 'support, pole' < **stut-ieh₂-*.

An old root noun (or *t*-stem?) that given the Verner alternation between **stup-* and **stud-* probably is to be reconstructed as nom. **stup-s*, gen. **stud-iz* < Pre-Gm. **stút-s*, **stut-és*. Also cf. the denominal ON *styðja* w.v. 'to support', OHG *stud(d)en*, MHG *stüden* 'to fix' < **stupjan-* and ON *stoða* w.v. 'to support, aid' < **stupōjan-*. On a deeper level, the noun served as the basis for OHG *stuzzen*, G *stützen*, (M)Du. *stutten* w.v. 'to support' < **stuttjan-*, which probably implies a lost factitive 3sg. **stuttōþi*, 3pl. **studunanþi* < **stut-néh₂-ti*, **stut-nh₂-énti*. Without the *t*-suffix, cf. MDu. *stonen*, Du. *steunen* w.v. 'to support' < **stunēn-*.

***sufan-** s.v. 'to sleep' — ON *sofa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *sova* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *sávvá* s.v. 'id.', OGutn. *sufa* s.v. 'id.', OE *swefan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sup-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *šupp(t)ari* 'to sleep' < **sup-e-*; Skt. *svápiti* 'to sleep', YAv. *x^vap- ~ x^vaf-* 'id.' < **suep-*.

A zero-grade present **sufan-* (ON *sofa*, OGut. *sufa*) replaced by a secondary full-grade form **swefan-* in English. The original zero grade continues an intransitive medio-passive verb 3sg. **sup-o*, 3pl. **sup-ro*, as also follows from Hitt. *šuppari*. See also **swefna-*, **swabjan-*, **swēbjan-* and **suffa-*.

***suffa-** adj. 'sleepy' — Du. *suf* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective derived from **sufan-* 'to sleep'. Also cf. ON *syfjaðr* adj. with the same meaning, a participle to the oblique subject verb ON *syfja* w.v. 'to be sleepy', cf. *mik syfjar* 'I am sleepy' < **suffōjan-*.

***sūgan-** ~ ***sūkan-** s.v. 'to suck' — ON *súga* s.v. 'id.', Icel. *sjúga* s.v. 'id.', Far. *súgva* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *sauga* s.v. 'id.', OE *sūgan*, *sūcan* s.v. 'id.', E *to suck*, MDu. *sugen*, *sucen* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zuigen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sūgan* s.v. 'id.', G *saugen* s.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A strong verb that in view of the *ū and the alternation between root-final *g and *k must have been derived from the iterative *sukk/gōn- (q.v.).

***sū- ~ *suw-** f. 'sow' — ON *sýr* f. 'id.', Far. *súgv* f. 'id.', Elfd. *sugga* f. 'id.', OE *sū*, *sugu* f. 'id.', E *sow*, OFri. *sūg(e)-lubber* m. 'sow-gelder', WFri. *sūch* c. 'sow', OS *sū* f. 'id.', MDu. *soge* f. 'id.', Du. *zeug* c. 'id.', OHG *sū* f. 'id.', G *Sau* f. 'id.' ⇒ **suH-* (IE) — ToB *suwo*, obl. *suwa* 'pig', YAv. *hū-* m. 'id.', Oss. *xʷy / xu* 'id.', Gr. *ῥῆς*, *ὄος* m./f. 'swine, sow, boar', Lat. *sūs*, *sūis* m./f. 'pig, sow', Alb. *thi* m. 'pig' (< **śus*).

An old IE root noun. The original paradigm was nom. **sū-z*, acc. **suwun* < **suH-s*, **suH-ṃ* (cf. Kroonen 2011b). Due to the sporadic shift of *w to *g between high vowels (one of them being *u), the WGM. material pointing to a root **sug-* (cf. OE *sugu*, OFri. *sūg(e)*, MDu. *soge*, Du. *zeug*) can be explained by assuming leveling from the accusative case. In Nordic, the same root **suw-* gave rise to ON **suggva* (cf. Nw. *sugge*, Elfd. *sugga*) through Holtzmann's law.

***suhti-** f. 'sickness, disease' — Go. *sauhts* f. 'id.', ON *sótt* f. 'id.', Far. *sótt* f. 'id.', Elfd. *suo'tt* f. 'id.', OFri. *secht* f. 'id.', OS *suht* f. 'id.', OHG *suht* f. 'id.', G *Sucht* f. 'addiction' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem created to the root of **seukan-* and **suk(k)ōn-* (q.v.).

***suhturwjan-** m. 'brother's son' — OE *suhtri(g)a* m. 'brother's son, nephew, cousin' ⇒ **suk-tr-u-io-* (IE) — Arm. *ustr* 'son' < **suk-ter-*.

Derived from **suhter-*, cf. OE *suhtor-gefæderan* m.pl. 'uncle and son', which in turn was created to the root **suek-* as in **swehra(n)-* (q.v.). Less attractive is the comparison with Av. *huptar-* adj. 'noble' < **h₁su-ph₂ter-* 'with a good father' (Schmidt 1973: 80-2) under the assumption of a sporadic sound change *-*ptr-* > *-*ktr-*. For the suffix *-*wjan-*, cf. **fadurwjan-*.

***sukk/gōn-** w.v. 'to suck' — OE *socian* w.v. 'id.', G Rhnl. *sucken* w.v. 'id.', Swi. (App.) *sugə* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suk-néh₂-* (EUR) — Lat. *sūgō*, *-ere* 'to suck' < **souk-neh₂-* (also cf. *sūcus* m. 'juice' < **souk-o-*); Latv. *sūkt* 'id.' < **suk-* (with depalatalization); OCS *śsati* (śsɔp), Ru. *sosát'* (sosú), SCr. *sāti* 'id.' < **suk-eh₂-*.

An iterative formation corresponding to Lat. *sūgō*, which in view of *sūcus* must have developed from **souk-neh₂-*. I assume that the *k* was voiced due to nasalization under Thurneysen's law. Usually, this nasalization results in voicing of the preceding stop and a nasal infix, cf. *pandō*, *-ere* < **pt-neh₂-*, but it appears from *sūgō* that the root-final consonant was merely voiced in verbs with heavy root syllables. In Germanic, the iterative gave rise to the secondary strong verb **sūgan-* ~ **sūkan-* (q.v.).

***suk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to be ill' — MHG *sochen* w.v. 'id.', G Swab. *sochen, socken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **sk-néh₂*- (WEUR) — Gr. ἥκᾱ adv. 'slightly, softly' < **sēk-*; Lat. *sēgnis* adj. 'slothful, inactive' < **sēk-ni-*; OIr. *socht* m. 'silence; gloom, dejection; stupor; quiet, rest, peace' < PCelt. **sok-to-*(?).

The iterative to **seukan-* (q.v.). It can be etymologically identical to Nw. *sokka* w.v. 'to drag, go slowly (esp. of horses)', MDu. *suckelen*, Du. *sukkelen* w.v. 'to drag, stumble; to languish'. If Du. dial. *suchelen* 'id.' furthermore belongs here, it proves that the original PGm. root was **seuh-* rather than **seuk-*. In fact, if the *o*-grade iterative Nw. *sagga* w.v. 'to go slowly, to drag, be tired' is included in the material, the *u* of **sukk/gōn-* must represent a secondary zero grade. I am therefore inclined to reconstruct the original Pre-Gm. root as **sek-* rather than **seuk-*. It thus appears that the Germanic etymon can no longer be compared to Arm. *hiwcanim* 'to be ill' < **sēug-*. Instead, I tentatively link the word to Gr. ἥκᾱ, Lat. *sēgnis* and OIr. *socht* (assuming that the latter continues **sok-to-* rather than **suk-to-*).

***sulha-** f. 'plow' — OE *sulh*, pl. *syh* f. 'id.' ⇒ **slk-* (1E) — ToA *sālkā-*, ToB *sālk-* 'to pull out', Gr. ἔλκω 'to draw, drag' < **sēlk-e-*; Lat. *sulcus* m. 'furrow' < **solk-o-*; Arm. *hetg* adj. 'lazy' < **selk-o-*(?).

An old root noun to the PIE root **selk-*.

***sūli-** f. 'pillar, column' — ON *sūl* f. 'id.', OE *syl* f. 'id.', OFri. *sēle* f. 'id.', ODu. *sūl* f. 'id.', Du. *zuil* c. 'id.', OHG *sūl* f. 'id.', G *Sāule* f. 'id.' ⇒ **suH-l-* (1E).

An *i*-stem of unknown origin. Cf. Far. *sýla* w.v. 'to cut a hole in a piece of wood (for a bung); to insert a wedge-shaped piece into a corresponding incision' < **sūljan-*, which implies an etymological link with **swalwōn-* 'swallow' (q.v.). Go. *sauls* f. 'pillar' points to an ablauting form **sauli-*.

***sultjō-** f. 'brine(?)' — Nw. *sylt* f. 'brackish swamp', ODu. *sulta* f. 'brackish terrain', MDu. *sult* f. 'head cheese', Du. *zult* n. 'id.', OHG *sulza* f. 'brine', G *Sülze* f. 'aspic' (DRV).

A zero-grade formation to **saltan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Du. *zilt*, dial. *zult* adj. 'salty' < **sultja-*.

***suma-** pron. 'some(one)' — Go. *sums* pron. 'id.', ON *sumr* pron. 'id.', Far. *summur* pron. 'id.', OE *sum* pron. 'id.', E *some*, OFri. *sum* adv. 'partly', OS *sum* pron. '(some)one', OHG *sum* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **smH-o-* (1E) — Skt. *samá-* 'someone', Gr. ἄμο- 'any', οὐδ-αμός 'none' < **smH-o-*.

An indefinite pronoun. Related to the ablauting **sama(n)-* (q.v.).

***sumara-** n. 'summer' — ON *sumar* n. 'id.', Far. *summar* n. 'id.', Elfd. *sámår* m. 'id.', OE *sumer, sumor* m. 'id.', E *summer*, OFri. *sumer, sumur, simer* m. 'id.', WFri. *simmer* c. 'id.', OS *sumar* m. 'id.', Du. *zomer* c. 'id.', OHG *sumar* m. 'id.', G

Sommer m. 'id.' ⇒ **smH-oro-* (IE) — Close to Arm. *amarn* 'summer'; also cf. Skt. *sāmā* f. 'year, half-year, season', YAv. *ham-* 'summer', Arm. *am* 'year', Mlr. *sam*, OW *ham*, MW *haf* m. 'id.' < **s(e)mH-*.

PGm. **sumar-* continues an IE word for 'half year, season', which is related to OE *sām-*, OS *sām-*, OHG *sāmi-* pref. 'half' < **sēmi* (= Skt. *sāmī*, Lat. *sēmi-*). The suffix is comparable to the one of **wasra-* ~ **wazra-* 'spring' (q.v.).

**sunda-* n. 'sound' — ON *sund* n. 'swimming; sound, strait', Far. *sund* n. 'id.', OE *sund* n. 'swimming', E *sound*, MLG *sund* n. 'strait', G *Sund* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sum-tó-* (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **swimman-* (q.v.). With the same ablaut, also cf. Go. *swum(f)sl* n. 'pool' < **swumsla-*.

**sundjō-* f. 'transgression, sin' — OS *sundea* f. 'id.', Du. *zonde* c. 'id.', OHG *suntea, sunta* f. 'id.', G *Sünde* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁S-nt-ieh₂-* (IE).

A *ieh₂*-stem to the same derivational base as found in **sanþa-* and **sunja-* (q.v.).

**sunja-* adj. 'true' — Go. *sunjis* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁S-nt-io-* (IE) — Skt. *satyá-* adj. 'true, real', Av. *haiθiia-* 'id.' < **h₁S-nt-io-*.

A derivation from the PIE participle **h₁S-ónt-o-* 'being, actual' as continued by **sanþa-* (q.v.). The adjective developed from the zero-grade stem **h₁S-nt-* to which a *io*-suffix was added. It is generally assumed that the dental was regularly lost between **n* and **j*. Also cf. Go. *sunja* f. 'truth', ON *syn* f. 'denial, rejection', OS *sunnea* f. 'plight', OHG *sunna* f. 'lawful excuse' < **sunjōn-* and the derived verb Go. *sunjon sik* w.v. 'to excuse oneself', ON *synja* w.v. 'to deny (a charge)' < **sunjōjan-*.

**sunþera-* adv. 'south, southwards' — ON *suðr* adv. 'id.', Far. *suður* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *su'tter* adv. 'id.', OE *sūþ* adv. 'id.', E *south*, OFri. *sūth, sūther* n. 'id.', OS *sūthar* adv. 'id.', MDu. *suder* adv. 'id.', OHG *sundar* adv. 'id.' (DRV).

An adverb, quasi PIE **sh₂un-tero-*, derived from **sōel-* ~ **sunnōn-* 'sun' (q.v.) with the Indo-European contrastive **tero-* suffix.

**sunu-* m. 'son' — Go. *sunus* m. 'id.', ON *sunr, sonr* m. 'id.', Far. *sonur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *sun* m. 'id.', OE *sunu* m. 'id.', E *son*, OFri. *suno* m. 'id.', OS *sunu* m. 'id.', Du. *zoon* c. 'id.', OHG *sun(u)* m. 'id.', G *Sohn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **suH-nú-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *sūnú-* m. 'son, offspring', Av. *hunú-* m. 'offspring', Lith. *sūnūs* m. 'son', OPru. *souns* m. 'id.', OCS *synъ*, Ru. *syn*, ScR. *sīn* m. 'id.'.

Like its Indo-European cognates, PGm. **sunu-* points to end stress, the short **u* in the first syllable being the result of Dybo's law of pretonic shortening. The word was derived from the PIE root **suH-* 'to give birth to',

cf. Skt. *sūte* 'id.' < **suH-(t)o-*, OIr. *suth* m. 'fruit, offspring' < **suH-tú-* and ToA *se*, gen. *seyo*, ToB *soy* 'son', Gr. *υῖός*, *υῖός* m. 'id.' < **suH-iu-*.

**sūpan-* s.v. 'to guzzle, soak' — ON *súpa* s.v. 'to sip, drink', Far. *súpa* s.v. 'to eat with a spoon', Elfd. *saupa* s.v. 'to drink; to sniff', OE *sūpan* s.v. 'to sup, to drink', MDu. *supen* s.v. 'to guzzle', Du. *zuipen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sūfan* s.v. 'id.', G *saufen* w.v. 'to drink', intr. 'to sink' (DRV).

In view of the secondary full grade **ū* (for expected **eu*) and the root-final shortened geminate, the strong verb is best analyzed as a back-formation to the iterative **supp/bōn-* 'to soak' (q.v.). Also cf. OFri. *sūpa* m. 'buttermilk', MDu. *supe* f. 'soup, porridge'.

**supp/bōn-* w.v. 'to soak' — Go. *supon* w.v. 'to season (< *'to dip?')', Icel. *subba* w.v. 'to soil', Nw. *subba* w.v. 'to dabble', OE *soppian* w.v. 'to dip, dunk', E *to sop* ~ *sob* 'to soak, dip', MDu. *sopp(er)en* w.v. 'to soak', Du. *soppen* w.v. 'to soak; be wet', OHG *sofōn*, *soffōn* w.v. 'to dunk' (IE?) — Skt. *sūpa-* m. 'sauce, soup, broth' < **suH-ph₃-o-*.

The iterative to the strong verb **sūpan-* (< Pre-Gm. **sūppan-*). It is probably related to Skt. *sūpa-*, which I analyze as a compound of the PIE roots **seuH-* 'to pour' (cf. Hitt. *šuhḫai* ~ *šuhḫanzi* 'to pour') and **peh₃-* 'to drink' (cf. Ved. *pībati* 'id.' < **pi-ph₃-e-*). The lack of aspiration in Sanskrit may be due to dissimilation of the second laryngeal, while the short **u* of PGM. **supp/bōn-* can be due to similar loss of the first.

**sūra-* adj. 'sour' — ON *súrr* adj. 'sour, bitter', Far. *súrur* adj. 'acid, sourish', Elfd. *saur* adj. 'id.', OE *sūr* adj. 'id.', E *sour*, OFri. *sūre* adj. 'id.', Du. *zuur* adj. 'id.', OHG *sūr* adj. 'id.', G *sauer* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **súH-ro-* (NEUR) — Lith. *súras*, Latv. *sūrs* adj. 'salt, salty, bitter', OCS *syrъ* adj. 'damp, fresh'; Ru. *syrój* adj. 'damp, raw', SCr. *sìrov* adj. 'raw, crude, damp' < **suH-ro-*; Lith. *súris* m. 'cheese', OPru. *suris* 'id.', OCS *syrъ*, Ru. *syr*, SCr. *sìr* m. 'id.' < **suH-r(i)o-*.

Also cf. ON *súrr* m. 'leaven' and - with ablaut - ON *saurr*, Far. *seyrur* m. 'mud, dirt, slush' < **saura-* < **souH-ro-*. The lack of pretonic shortening in **sūra-* points to root stress.

**surgō-* f. 'grief, sorrow, worry' — Go. *saurga* f. 'id.', ON *sorg* f. 'id.', Far. *sorg* f. 'id.', Elfd. *sorg* f. 'id.', OE *sorg*, *sorh* f. 'id.', E *sorrow*, OS *sorga* f. 'id.', Du. *zorg* c. 'id.', OHG *sorga*, *sworga* f. 'id.', G *Sorg* f. 'id.' ⇒ **surg^h-eh₂-* (IE) — ToA *särk* 'illness, pain' < **surg^h-*; OIr. *serg* m. 'illness' < **suerg^h-o-*; Lith. *siřgti* (*sergù*) 'to be ill' < **serg^h-e-*; OCS *sraga* f. 'illness' < **sorg^h-eh₂-*; perhaps also here Skt. *súrkṣati* 'to heed, care about' < **súrg^h-s-e-(?)*.

A verb created to a root varying between **serg^h-* and **suerg^h-* (cf. LIV², s.v. ?**suerg^h-*). OHG *sworga* may have analogical **sw-* after an unattested full-grade form **swerg-*.

***swabjan-** w.v. 'to cause to sleep' — ON *svefja* w.v. 'to lull to sleep, soothe', OE *swebban* w.v. 'to put to sleep', poet. 'to kill', OHG *swebben* w.v. 'to put to sleep' ⇒ **suop-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **sufan-* (q.v.).

***swaipan-** s.v. 'to sweep' — ON *sveipa* s.v. 'to cast; to wrap, swaddle', OE *swāpan* s.v. 'to sweep', E *to swope*, OHG *sweifan* s.v. 'to sway, swing, sling' (DRV).

An *o*-grade intensive verb derived from the iterative **swipp/bōn-* (q.v.). The verb is closely related to OS *far-swīpan* s.v. 'to expel', EDu. *swijpen* s.v. 'to drag' < **swīpan-*, a variant of **swīban-* (q.v.). With the same vocalism, cf. Go. *midja-sweipains* f. 'Deluge'. See further **swaipjan-*.

***swaipjan-** w.v. 'to sweep, cast' — ON *sveipa* w.v. 'to sweep, drive; to wrap, swaddle', ME *swēpen* 'to sweep; to destroy; to rush', E *to sweep*, MHG *sweiften* w.v. 'to roam, wander', G *schweifen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to **swaipan-* (q.v.).

***swaita-** m./n. 'sweat' — ON *sveiti* m. 'sweat; blood', Far. *sveiti* m. 'blood' (< **swaitan-*), OE *swāt* n. 'sweat', OFri. *swēt* m. 'id.', WFri. *swit* n. 'id.', Du. *zweet* n. 'id.', OHG *sweiz* m. 'id.', G *Schweiß* m. 'sweat; blood (in hunters' jargon)' ⇒ **suoid-o-* (IE) — Skt. *svéda-* m. 'sweat', YAv. *x^vaēδa-* m. 'id.', Oss. *xid / xed* 'id.'.

Also cf. the factitive ON *sveita-st* refl.w.v. 'to sweat', OE *swāetan* w.v. 'to sweat, bleed', OHG *sweizzen* w.v. 'id.' < **swaitjan-*. Not directly related to Skt. *svedáyati* 'to make sweat', which is a causative. See also **switjan-*.

***swajuta-** n. 'host' — ON *sveit*, *sjót* n. 'company, host', OE *swēot* n. 'troop, band' (GM).

Etymology unclear. It is possible to reconcile ON *sveit* < **swait-*, *sjót* < **s(w)euta-* and OE *swēot* < **sweut-* into a proto-form **swaiuta-* (cf. Magnússon 1989: 823, 997), a formation possibly containing the suffix *-*ut-* as in e.g. OE *frēot* m. 'freedom' < **frī-uta-*. The origin of the element **swai-* is uncertain, but it may be related to **swe-* 'self, one's own' (q.v.).

***swaljan-** w.v. 'to burn' — OHG *swellen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suolH-éie-* (EUR).

The causative to **swelan-* (q.v.). With the same root vowel, cf. ON *svalr*, Far. *svalur* adj. 'cool, fresh' (< *'burning cold') and Elfd. *suolå* w.v. 'to cool' < **swalōjan-*. West Germanic has a lengthened grade, cf. MHG *swuol*, G *Schwül*, Du. *zwoel*, obs. *zoel* adj. 'warm' < **swōlu-*.

***swalljan-** w.v. 'to cause to swell' — OHG *swellen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *swellen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to *swellan- (q.v.). Also cf. Go. *uf-swalleins* f. 'pride, arrogance'.

***swalwōn-** f. 'swallow' — ON *svala* f. 'id.', Far. *svala* f. 'id.', Elfd. *sǎllǎ*, obl. *salu* f. 'id.', OE *swealwe*, *swealewe* f. 'id.', E *swallow*, WFri. *swel* c. 'id.', EFri. *swaalke* f. 'id.', OS *swala* f. 'id.', Du. *zwaluw* f. 'id.', OHG *swalawa* f. 'id.', G *Schwalbe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **suoHl-uéh₂*- (DRV).

Related to Icel. *súla* f. 'gannet' < **sūlōn-* and Icel. *sýla* w.v. 'to nick, chip', Far. *sýla* w.v. 'to cut a hole in a piece of wood (for a bung); to insert a wedge-shaped piece into a corresponding incision' < **sūljan-*. Apparently, both the gannet and the swallow were named after their characteristically wedge-shaped tails (see further under **sūli-*). The underlying form, **suoHl-ueh₂*- developed into **swalwōn-* by pretonic shortening (Dybo's law). In Old Norse, the labial of the suffix was removed on the basis of the obl. **svǫlu*, cf. ON *gata* f. 'street' < **gatwōn-* and *tjara* f. 'tar' < **terwōn-*.

***swamb/ppan-** m. 'sponge, mushroom' — Go. *swamms* m. 'sponge', ON *svǫppr* m. 'mushroom' (< **swampu-*), Far. *soppur* m. 'wisp of straw; mushroom; fungus', Elfd. *sopp* m. 'mushroom; fungus', OE *swam*, *swom* m. 'id.', MDu. *swam(me)* m. 'id.', Du. *zwam* c. 'mushroom', OHG *swamp/swam* m. 'id.', G *Schwamm* m. 'sponge; mushroom' (NIE).

The Germanic root variation between **swamba(n)-* and **swampu-* points to a primary *n*-stem **swambō*, gen. **swamp(p)az*, acc.pl. **swamp(p)uns* < **suómb^h-ōn*, **suomb^h-n-ós*, **suomb^h-n-rís*. The alternant **swamma(n)-* arose from **swamb-na-*, which like e.g. Go. *stairna*, ON *stjarna* f. 'star' < **h₂ster-n-* generalized the zero-grade suffix at a late stage. On a deeper level, the word displays insurmountable differences with the other PIE languages, cf. OCS *gǫba* f. 'mushroom' < **g^(h)umb^(h)-*, Lat. *fungus* 'id.' < **g^{wh}ong^(h)-*, Gr. σπόγγος, σφόγγος 'sponge' < **sk^{w(h)}ong-*, Arm. *sunk* < **suong^{wh}-*. This implies that we are dealing with a non-IE word that spread across Europe before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans. Note that it is unlikely, for that reason, that Georg. dial. *čumpva-* 'to saturate with water', Mingr. *do-čumpua* 'to bespatter with mud' and Laz *o-čumpu* 'to soak' were borrowed from a PIE source (pace Klimov 1991).

***swammjan-** w.v. 'to make swim' — OE *be-swemman* w.v. 'id.', MHG *swemmen* w.v. 'id.', G *schwemmen* w.v. 'to float, wash' (GM?).

The causative to **swimman-* (q.v.).

***swamōn-** w.v. 'to swim' — Far. *svam(b)la* w.v. 'to splash around water, bathe', Nw. *svamla* w.v. 'id.', MHG *swamen* w.v. 'to swim' (GM?).

An *o*-grade iterative to **swimman-* (q.v.).

*swana- m. 'swan' — ON *svanr* adj. 'id.', Far. *svanur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *swan* m. 'id.', OE *swan*, *swon* m. 'id.', E *swan*, OS *swan* m. 'id.', Du. *zwaan* c. 'id.', OHG *swan* m. 'id.', G *Schwan* m. 'id.' ⇒ **suonh₂-o-* (IE?) — Skt. *svánati* 'to sound, hum' < **suéh₂-e-*; Lat. *sonus* m. 'sound, noise; speech' < **suonh₂-o-* (whence Lat. *sonāre* 'to sound'); OIr. *seinnid* 'to play (a musical instrument)' < **suḡ-n-éh₂-*; MW *honni* 'to announce' < **suonh₂-eie-*(?).

Usually interpreted as "the singing bird". The belief that swans, or at least Mute Swans, sing before they die ("swan song") is erroneous, but the Whooper Swan (cf. G *Sing-schwan*) does have a distinctive honk.

*swanhan- v. 'to swing' — E *to sway*, OFri. *swaaie* w.v. 'id.', Du. *zwaaien* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suo-n-k-* (NEUR) — Lith. *sùkti* (*sukù*) 'to twist' < **suk-*; OCS *skati*, Ru. *skat'* (*sku*) 'to wind, twine' < **suk-eh₂-*; Ru. *sučít'* (*sučú*) 'to twine' < **souk-éie-*.

A word attested only in the languages surrounding the North Sea. It may have spread from MDu. **swaeyen*, which I reconstruct as **swanhan-* (hardly **swē(j)an-* in view of Du. (Stellingwerf) *zwaaien* vs. *dri'jen* 'to turn' < **prēan-* (q.v.)). The implied base **swanh-* can be derived from a nasalized variant of the root **suek-* that is attested in Balto-Slavic.

*swar(j)an- s.v. 'to swear' — Go. *swaran* s.v. 'id.', ON *sverja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *svørja* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *swera* s.v. 'id.', OE *swerian* s.v. 'id.', E *to swear*, OFri. *swera*, *swara*, *swora* s.v. 'id.', OS *swerian* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zweren* s.v. 'id.', OHG *swerren* s.v. 'id.', G *schwören* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suór-(i)e-* (NEUR?) — OCS *svarъ* m. 'fight, struggle' < **suōr-eh₂-*, whence OCS *svariti* 'to vilify, scold, fight, struggle'.

No certain IE etymology. The aforementioned Slavic forms may rather belong to **swurrōn-* (q.v.). With a slightly different meaning, cf. ON *svǫr* n.pl. 'answer', OE *and-swaru* f. 'id.' < **swarō-* and the derived ON *svara* w.v. 'to answer' < **swarōjan-*. See also **swōra-*.

*swe- pref. 'self-' — Go. *swi-kunþs*, *swe-kunþs* adj. 'manifest, evident', ON *své-dauðr* adj. 'suddenly-dead' ⇒ **sue-* (IE) — Skt. *svá-* pron. 'his, his own', Av. *x^va-* pron. 'own' Gr. Hom. *ě* pron. 'himself' < **sue-*; Gr. *ōç* pron. 'his, his own' < **suo-*; OLat. *souos*, lat. Lat. *suus*, Lith. *sāvas*, Latv. *savs* pron. 'his own' < **souo-*.

An IE reflexive prefix. The PGM. proto-form **swe-* was probably secondarily lengthened in Go. *swe-* as well as ON *své-*. See also **swē-*.

*swē adv. 'as, like; so' — Go. *swe* adv. 'id.', ON *svá* adv. 'id.', Far. *so* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *sá* adv. 'id.', OE *swā*, *swæ*, *swē* adj. 'id.', E *so* adv. 'id.', OFri. *sā* adv. 'id.', OS *sō* adv. 'id.', Du. *zo* adv. 'id.', OHG *sō* adv. 'id.', G *so* adv. 'id.' (IE).

An adverb (and conjunction) derived from the PIE root **sue-* 'his, his own, self', for which see **swe-*.

***swēbjan-** w.v. 'to cause to sleep' — ON *svæfa*, *sæfa* w.v. 'to lull to sleep; to calm down' (DRV).

A late causative formation to **sufan-* (q.v.). The formation is not directly comparable to Lat. *sōpīre* 'to cause to sleep' < **suōp-ie-*: Klingenschmitt 1978 postulated a PIE Narten causative on the basis of the comparison with ON *sæfa*, which he reconstructed as **swōbjan-*. In reality, the form *sæfa* only arose secondarily from *svæfa* < **swēbjan-*, cf. ON *sænskr* 'Swedish' < *svænskr*. This **swēbjan-* has its long *ē* from the pret.pl. stem **swēb-*, where it in synchronic Proto-Germanic functioned as a secondary zero grade. This derivational pathway is parallel to e.g. the creation of ON *kvæma* w.v. 'to fulfil, bring about' < **kwēmjan-* to ON *koma* 'to come'. The original causative is represented by **swabjan-*.

***swebla-** m. 'sulfur' — Go. *swibls* m. 'id.', OE *swefl* m. 'id.', MDu. *swavel*, *swevel*, Limb. *swegel* m. 'id.', Du. *zwavel* c. 'id.', OHG *swebal*, *swefal* m. 'id.', G *Schwefel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **sue(l)plo-* (NIE) — Lat. *sulpur*, *-uris* n. 'sulfur'; SCr. *sumpor* 'id.'; Arm. *ccumb* 'id.', Sp. *azufre* 'id.', Port. *enxofre* 'id.', Hebr. *gofrit* 'id.', Tur. *kükürt* 'id.', Mong. *хүхэр* 'id.', etc.

A pre-IE *Wanderwort* with clear connections to the East Mediterranean. Given the formal similarities between the Germanic and the Latin word, it is possible to think that PGm. **swebla-* and Lat. *sulpur* was adopted from a similar source. The word gave rise to several different Germanic formal variants: 1) Go. *swibls* < **swebla-* (for the vowel, also cf. Swi. Rhntl. *šwæfil*); 2) MDu. *swavel*, Du. *zwavel* < **swēbla-*; and 3) Bav. *Schwefel* < **swelflo-*. The latter has been regarded as an original, undissimilated form continuing Pre-Gm. **suelplo-*. Note that the variation between OHG *swebal* and *swefal* (cf. Swi. Visp. *šwæbol* vs. G *Schwefel*) can be due to the operation of Bahder's law (**-bl-* > **-fl-*) within the WGm. paradigm nom. **swēbl₁*, gen. **swebles*. The form MDu., WPhal. *swegel* arose from *swevel* by late dissimilation.

***swefna-** m. 'sleep' — ON *svefn* m. 'sleep; dream', Far. *svøvnur* m. 'sleep; numbness in limbs', Elfd. *swemmen* m. 'id.', OE *swefn* n. 'sleep; dream', OS *sweban* m. 'sleep' ⇒ **suép-no-* (IE) — ToA *špāni*, ToB *špane* m. 'sleep', Skt. *svápna-* m. 'sleep, dream', YAv. *xʷafna-* m. 'id.', Oss. *fyn* / *fun* 'id.'; Lat. *somnus* m. 'sleep', OIr. *súan*, W *hun* 'id.' < **sue/op-no-*; Arm. *k'un* 'id.', Lith. *sāpnas* m. 'dream' < **suop-no-*; Gr. ὕπνος m. 'sleep', OCS *сънъ*, Ru. *son*, SCr. *sān* m. 'sleep, dream', Alb. *gjumë* 'sleep' < **sup-no-*.

The IE word for 'sleep'. The absence of Kluge's law points to original root stress, like in Skt. *svápna-*. In PIE, the word was probably inflected as an ablauting *r/n*-stem, nom./acc. **suóp-r*, gen. **suép-n-s* in view of Gr. ὕπαρ n.

'real appearance, state of wakening' < **sup-r̥* (also cf. Hit. *šuppariye/azi* 'to sleep') and Lat. *sopor* m. 'deep sleep' < **suep-r-*.

***swēgura-** m. 'brother-in-law' — MDu. *swager* m. 'id.', Du. *zwager* c. 'id.', MHG *swāger* m. 'id.', G *Schwager* m. 'id.' ⇒ **suēkūró-* (IE) — Formally close to Skt. *śvāśurá-* adj. 'belonging to the father-in-law' < **suēkūró-*.

A *vṛddhi*-derivation to **swehra(n)-* (q.v.).

***swegru-** f. 'mother-in-law' — OE *sweger* f. 'id.', OHG *swigur* f. 'id.', G *Schwieger* f. 'id.' ⇒ **suekr-ú-* (IE) — Skt. *śvaśrú-* f. 'id.', Arm. *skesur* 'id.', OCS *svekry*, Ru. *svekróv'*, SCr. *svěkrva* f. 'id.', Lat. *socrus* f. 'id.', MW *chwegr* f. 'id.' < **suekr-uh₂-*.

The feminine to **swehra(n)-*.

***swehra(n)-** m. 'father-in-law' — Go. *swaihra* m. 'id.', OSw. *svæ̅r* m. 'id.', Elfd. *swäre* m. 'id.', OE *swehor*, *swēor* m. 'id.', MDu. *swere*, *sweer*, *swaer* m. 'id.', OHG *swehur*, *sweher* m. 'id.', G *Schwāher* m. 'id.' ⇒ **suēkūr-o(n)-* (IE) — Skt. *śvāsura-* m. 'father-in-law', YAv. *x^oasura-* m. 'id.', NP *xusur* 'id.', Gr. *ἐκυρός* m. 'id.', Lat. *socer* m. 'id.', Lith. *šėšuras* m. 'id.', CS *svekr̥*, Ru. *svėkor*, SCr. *svėkar* m. 'id.', Alb. *vjehërr* m. 'id.' < **suēkūro-*.

Also cf. the derived Go. *swaihro* f. 'mother-in-law' < **swehrōn-* and ON *sværa*, Elfd. *swära* f. 'mother-in-law' < **swehrjōn-*. Related to **swēgura-*, **swegru-* and **suhturwjan-* (q.v.).

***swelan-** s.v. 'to burn' — OE *swelan* s.v. 'to burn, perish with heat' ⇒ **suélH-e-* (EUR) — Gr. *εἴλη* f. 'warmth, heat of the sun' < **suel-ieh₂-*; Arm. *nk'otim* 'to be dried, parched, tired, unwell (e.g. from hunger)' < **ni-suolH-eie-* (Martirosyan 2009: 513); Lith. *svilti* (*svilù*) 'to scorch, singe' < **su(-ŋ)-lH-*; Latv. *svals* m. 'vapor, smoke' < **suolH-o-*.

A strong verb to a European root **suelH-* (not **suel-*, *pace* LIV²: 609). It is possible that the root developed from **sued-*, and thus represents **suelh₁-* (with **h₁* < **d*). See also **swaljan-*.

***sweljan-(?)** m. 'sister's husband' — ON *svili* m. 'id.' ⇒ **suel-ion-* (IE) — Gr. *ἀέλιοι* m.pl. 'brothers-in-law' < **sm-suel-io-*.

ON *svili* is unexpected, as the outcome of **swelan-* should have been **sveli* (thus Magnússon 1989: 1002): perhaps the word was originally inflected as a *jan*-stem: *svili*, pl. **sviljar* < **suel-ion-*. The *j*-suffix must then have been removed from the paradigm on the basis of the nominative singular. Originally **ga-swel-jan-*?

***swellan-** s.v. 'to swell' — ON *svella* s.b. 'id.', Far. *svølla* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *swella* s.v. 'id.', OE *swellan* s.v. 'id.', E *to swell*, OFri. *swella* s.v. 'id.', OS *swellan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *zwellen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *swellan* s.v. 'id.', G *schwellen* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Germanic verb. See also **swul(l)i-*.

***sweltan-** s.v. 'to dwindle, starve, perish' — Go. *swiltan* s.v. 'to die, lie dying', ON *svelta* s.v. 'to die; to starve, suffer hunger', Far. *svøлта* s.v. 'to starve', Elfd. *swelta* s.v. 'id.', OE *sweltan*, *swiltan*, *swyltan* s.v. 'to perish', OS *sweltan* s.v. 'to die', MDu. *swelten* s.v. 'to languish, pine, crave', OHG *swelzan* s.v. 'to burn', MHG *swelzen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suéld-e-*(?) (IE).

Often connected to Arm. *k'alc* 'hunger' < **su_ld-sko-*(?), but in view of the semantic field of OHG *swelzan* 'to burn(?), pine(?)' (Seebold 1970: 491), the original meaning in Germanic may have been 'to smart', whence 'to burn' and 'to feel hungry, starve'. Further related to **swelan-*? If so, PIE may have had two formal variants of a single root, i.e. **sueld-* and **suelh₁-*. For the surfacing of **d* as **h₁*, cf. e.g. **wīda-* 'wide'.

***swēra-** adj. 'heavy' — Go. *swers* adj. 'dignified', ON *svárr* adj. 'heavy, grave', Far. *svárur* adj. 'hard, distressing, painful', OE *swær* adj. 'difficult', OFri. *swēr* adj. 'hard, difficult; pregnant', OS *swār* adj. 'heavy, glorious', Du. *zwaar* adj. 'heavy', OHG *swār*, *swāri* adj. 'id.', G *schwer* adj. 'id.' (NEUR) — Lith. *sveĩti* (*sveriũ*) 'to weigh, to balance' < **suēr-e-*; Lith. *svarũs* adj. 'heavy' < **suor-u-*.

A *vřddhi*-adjective to an unattested strong verb **sweran-*. Derivationally parallel to **wēta-* 'wet' (q.v.).

***sweran-** s.v. 'to ulcerate, gather' — MDu. *sweren* w.v. 'id.', Du. *zweren* s.v. 'id.', OHG *sweran* w.v. 'id.', G *schwären* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suér-e-* (IE) — YAv. *x'ara-* m. 'wound, sore' (cf. Oss. *xæryn* / *xwærun* 'to itch, scratch'), Arm. *k'or* 'itch'; W *chwarren* f. '(swollen) gland, swelling' < **sur-s-in-eh₂-* (with unexpected vocalization of the *r*); OIr. *serb*, W *chwerw* adj. 'bitter' < **suēr-uo-*.

Also cf. OHG *swero* m. 'ache, ulcer', G *Schwäre*, MDu. *swere*, Du. *zweer* c. 'boil, ulcer' < **sweran-* and OHG *swer(a)do* m. 'ache' < **sweraþan-*. A zero grade is found in EDu. *sueren*, so(o)*ren* w.v. 'to ache', Du. *zeuren* 'to nag, ache' < **sur-ie-*.

***swerda-** n. 'sword' — ON *sverð* n. 'id.', OE *sweord*, *swurd* n. 'id.', E *sword*, OFri. *swerd* n. 'id.', ODu. *swert* n. 'id.', Du. *zwaard* n. 'id.', OHG *swert* n. 'id.', G *Schwert* n. 'id.' ⇒ **suēr-d^hro-* (DRV).

No certain etymology, but possibly derived from **sweran-* (q.v.). It is attractive to assume that **swerda-* was dissimilated from **swerdra-*, i.e. a formation created with the instrumental suffix **-dra-* < **-d^hro-*. The derivation from a **sHu-er-tó-*, allegedly related to CLuv. *ših_ual* 'dagger' (Nikolaev

2009), is impossible, as the suggested proto-form would have yielded ***sawerda-* in Germanic.

**swerkan-* s.v. 'to darken, become gloomy/sad' — OE *sweorcan* s.v. 'id.', OS *swerkan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *swerken* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suérg-e-* (NEUR) — Ru. *Svaróg* m. 'god of celestial fire and blacksmithing(?)' < **suorg-o-*.

A strong verb probably containing the PIE root **suerg-*, whence OE *ge-sweorc* n. 'cloud', Du. *zwerk* n. 'sky', OHG *gi-swerc* n. 'dark overcast' < *(*ga-*)*swerka-* and - with ablaut - OE *swarcian* w.v. 'to become dark' < **swarkōjan-*. OIr. *sorb* 'fault' < **suorg^w-(?)* does not seem to be related. Skt. *svargá-* m. 'sky' < **sh₂u-el-go-* was derived from the PIE word for 'sun', for which see **sōel-* ~ **sunnōn-*.

**swester-* f. 'sister' — Go. *swistar* f. 'id.', ON *systir* f. 'id.', Far. *systir* f. 'id.', Elfd. *syster* f. 'id.', OE *sweostor*, *suster* f. 'id.', E *sister*, OFri. *swester* f. 'id.', OS *swestar*, *sustar* f. 'id.', Du. *zuster* f. 'id.', OHG *swestar*, *soster* f. 'id.', G *Schwester* f. 'id.' ⇒ **sués-or-* (IE) — ToA *şar*, ToB *şer* 'sister', Skt. *svásar-* f. 'id.', YAv. *x^waŋhar-* f. 'id.', NP *xwāhar*, *xwāhar* 'id.', Oss. *xo* / *x^wæræ* 'id.', Arm. *k'oyr* 'id.', Gr. Hsch. *ἕορ* f. 'daughter, cousin', Lat. *soror*, *-ōris* f. 'sister', OIr. *siur* f. 'id.', MW *chwaer* f. 'id.', Lith. *sesuõ* f. 'sister', OPru. *swestro* 'id.', OCS *sestra*, Ru. *sestrá*, SCr. *sèstra* f. 'id.'

The IE word for 'sister', nom. **sués-ōr*, gen. **sus-r-ós*. Germanic appears to have a suffix *-*ter-* in this word, which can be analogical after **brōþer-* 'brother' (q.v.) < PIE **b^hreh₂-ter-*. Alternatively, the *t* may have spread from the original genitive case **sus-r-ós*, where it would be epenthetic.

**swēpan-* s.v. 'to burn (with smoke)' — OHG *swedan* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

No certain etymology. There is a possibility that the verb developed from a zero-grade present **swīþan-* by *a*-mutation (Pokorny IEW: 1042). If so, it may be related (or even etymologically identical) to **swīþan-* 'to burn, ache'. Also cf. OHG *sweda* f. 'vapor' < **swēþō(n)-*, MHG *swadem*, *swaden* m. 'haze' < **swaþma-* and OE *swaþul* m. 'smoke' < **swaþ(V)la-*.

**swīban-* s.v. 'to sway, swerve' — ON *svífa* s.v. 'to ramble; to swerve, drift; to bustle', Far. *svíva* s.v. 'to float, hang, swing', OE *swīfan* s.v. 'to move, wend, sweep', OFri. *swīva* s.v. 'to deviate', MDu. *swiven* w.v. 'to move, remove', MHG *swīfen* s.v. 'to move, swing' ⇒ **k^wséib^h-e-* (IE?) — Skt. *kṣipáti* 'to throw' < **k^wsip-e-*; Av. *xšuaaēbāiaiaṣtra-* 'swinging the whip' < **k^woib^h-eie-* (with metathesis?); OCS *šibati* 'to whip', Ru. *šibát'* (*šibáju*) 'to throw, hit', SCr. *šibati* 'to flog, whip' < **k^wseib^h-eh₂-ie-*; Mlr. *scibid* 'to move, recede', MW *chwyfu*, *chwifio* 'id.' < **sk^wwib^h-ie-* or **k^wsib^h-ie-*.

By reconstructing the Germanic form as **swīfan-*, the verb can together with Skt. *kṣipáti* be derived from a PIE root **k^wséip-* (> Pre-Gm. **ks^weip-* like

in Av. *xšuaaēβ-* < **kswoib^h?*). The reconstruction of PGm. medial *-f-* is not certain, however, as MHG *swīfen* in view of EDu. *swijpen* alternatively may continue **swīpan-* < **swīpp-*, a form that just like the *o*-grade reduplicated verb **swaipan-* adopted its *p* from the iterative **swipp/bōn-* (q.v.). It therefore seems better to reconstruct the root as **k^wseib^h-*, a form that is further confirmed by OCS *šibati*, Mlr. *scibid* and MW *chwyfu* (PCelt. **sk-* gave PBrit. **h_y-* in front of front vowels, Jørgensen 2012: 212). Latv. *svàipīt* 'to whip' can be a loanword from PGm. **swaipjan-*.

**swīgēn-* w.v. 'to be silent' — OE *swīgian*, *sugian* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *swīgia* w.v. 'id.', OS *swīgon* w.v. 'id.', Du. *zwijgen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *swīgēn* w.v. 'id.', G *schweigen* s.v. 'id.' (GM).

An originally weak stative verb that in German and Dutch became strong, for which cf. the appurtenant causative OHG *sweigen*, Swi. Visp. *šweiggu* w.v. 'to (make) shut up' < **swaigjan-*. No further etymology. The connections with Gr. *σιγάω* 'to be silent' and Gr. *σιωπάω* 'id.' are formally impossible.

**swiglōjan-* w.v. 'to play the flute' — Go. *swiglon* w.v. 'id.', EDu. *sweghelen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *swegalōn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *swegeln* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A denominative verb derived from OHG *swegala*, EDu. *sweghel* f. 'flute' < **swiglō-* (also cf. OE *swegel-horn* 'some kind of musical instrument'). No further etymology, probably originally an onomatopoeia.

**swimman-* s.v. 'to swim, float' — ON *swimma* s.v.3 *svima*, *symja* s.v.4 'id.', Far. *svimja* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *simma* s.v. 'id.', OE *swimman* s.v. 'id.', E *to swim*, MDu. *swemmen* s.v. 'to swim, float', Du. *zwemmen* s.v. 'to swim', OHG *swimman* s.v. 'id.', G *schwimmen* s.v. 'id.' (GM?).

The WGM. forms all point to a verb **swimman-*, which developed from a nasal present, i.e. either **suem-ne-* or **sue-n-m-e-*. In Old Norse, the variation between *svimma* (*svam*, *summu*) vs. *svima* (*svam*, *svómu*) implies that the alternation between the presentic root **swVmm-* and the preterite root **swVm-* was preserved up to a relatively late stage: *svima* was probably created on the basis of the preterite, otherwise the *i*, which in **swemm-* regularly arose before the covered nasal, remains unexplained. In a similar way, the variant *symja* may have been created by adding the presentic *j*-suffix: **swemjan-* > ON *symja*. There is no need to reconstruct a zero-grade formation **s(w)umjan-* (pace e.g. Magnússon 1989: 1010). The verb has no good extra-Gm. etymology. The connection with OIr. *seinnid* 'to reach, bring' is extremely doubtful, both on the formal and semantic side. See also **swammjan-*, **swamōn-* and **sunda-*.

***swīna-** n. 'pig' — Go. *swein* n. 'id.', ON *svín* n. 'id.', Far. *svín* n. 'id.', Elfd. *swain* n. 'id.', OE *swīn* n. 'id.', E *swine*, OFri. *swīn* n. 'id.', OS *swīn* n. 'id.', Du. *zwijn* n. 'id.', OHG *swīn* n. 'id.', G *Schwein* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A derivative of **sū-* ~ **suw-* 'sow' with the neuter diminutive suffix *-*īna-*, cf. Go. *gaitēin* n. 'little goat, kid'. Only indirectly related to Lat. *suīnus* adj. 'consisting of pork'.

***swīnan-** s.v. 'to dwindle, decrease' — ON *svína* s.v. 'to go down, subside', OHG *swīnan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *swīnen* s.v. 'id.' (IE).

An *n*-present to the root **dʰgʷʰei-*, cf. Nw. dial. *svå* w.v. 'to abate' < **swīan-*. A slightly different (iterative?) formation is Icel. *svina* w.v. 'to subside, disappear', Nw. *svina*, *svena* w.v. 'id.' < **swinōn-* < **dʰgʷʰi-neh₂-*. Formally, it is notable that the Germanic verbs with this root show a remarkable set of variants, viz. **dʰwīnan-*, **swīnan-* and **þwīnan-*. Apparently, the outcome of the initial cluster **dʰgʷʰ-* was unstable in Germanic.

***swipp/bōn-** w.v. 'to sway, swerve' — ON *svipa* w.v. 'to move swiftly, shift; to whip', OE *swipian* w.v. 'to strike, scourge, lash', G *schwippen* w.v. 'to sway' ⇒ **kʷsibʰ-néh₂-* (IE?).

The iterative to **swīban-* (q.v.). The root **swibb-* (cf. G *schwippen*) arose as a secondary variant from the original paradigm 3sg. **swippōþi*, 3pl. **swibunanþi* < **skwibʰ-néh₂-ti*, **skwibʰ-nh₂-énti*. The iterative OHG *sweibōn* w.v. 'to float, turn' probably adopted its ablaut from **swaipan-* (q.v.).

***switjan-** w.v. 'to sweat' — OHG *swizzen* w.v. 'id.', G *schwitzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **suid-ie-* (IE) — Identical to ToB *sāyā-* 'to sweat', Skt. *svídyati* 'id.'; also cf. Gr. εἶδος n. 'sweat' (cf. Gr. ἰδίω, Hom. εἰδίω), Lat. *sūdor* m. 'id.', MW *chuis* m. 'id.' < **suéid-ōs*, **suid-s-ós*; Arm. *k'irt-n* 'id.', Alb. *djersē* f. 'id.' < **suid-ro-*; Latv. *sviēdri* pl. 'id.' < **suoid-ro-*.

An *ie*-present related to **swaita-* (q.v.).

***swīpan-** s.v. 'to burn, ache' — ON *svíða* s.v. 'to singe, burn', Far. *svíða* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *swaiða* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *(H)*suéit-e-* (IE) — Av. *xʷaēna-* 'glowing, blazing' < *(H)*su-oi-no-*; Av. *hāuuaiieiti* 'to braise' < *(H)*sou-éie-*.

Possibly, this verb represents a full-grade variant of **sweþan-* (q.v.), which may have developed from a zero-grade present **swīpan-* by *a*-mutation. The attested OHG *swedan* would then be parallel to the strong verb OHG *redan* 'to shiver' < **hreþan-* (q.v.), which similarly evolved from PGM. **hriþan-* < PIE **kri-t-e-*. In both of these formations, the root-final dental may have been suffixal in origin. This leaves us with a root **suei-*, which in turn may have come about as an *i*-present to the root **seu-* 'to braise' (cf. Seebold 1970: 487).

***swōra-** m. 'oath' — MHG *swuor* m. 'id.', G *Schwur* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb **swar(j)an-* (q.v.). Also cf. the collective ON *særi* n.pl. 'id.' < **swōrja-*.

***swōtu-** adj. 'sweet' — ON *sætr* adj. 'id.', Far. *søtur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *syōt* adj. 'id.', OE *swōt*, *swēte* adj. 'id.', E *sweet*, OFri. *swēte* adj. 'id.', OS *swōti* adj. 'id.', Du. *zoet* adj. 'id.', OHG *swuozī*, *suozi* adj. 'id.', G *süß* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **sueh₂d-u-* (IE) — Skt. *svādú-* adj. 'sweet, tasting good, pleasant', Gr. ἡδύς adj. 'sweet, tasteful, pleasant, pleasing', Lat. *suāvis* adj. 'sweet, pleasant'; also cf. ToA *swār*, ToB *swāre* adj. 'sweet' < **suh₂d-ro-* and OAv. *hudāma-* 'sweetness' < **suh₂d-mo-*.

The PIE word for 'sweet'. Most NWGm. languages point to a *ja*-stem **swōtja-* which replaced the *u*-stem **swōtu-* at a relatively late stage. OE *swōt*, for instance, shows no sign of umlaut. Go. *sutis* adj. 'mild' < **sūti-*, *-ja-* has been compared as well, but its appurtenance is less certain because of the different meaning. If it belongs to **swōtu-*, however, it contains a zero-grade root **sūt-* < PIE **suh₂d-*. Did Germanic preserve an ablauting *u*-stem, viz. **suéh₂d-u-s*, gen. **suh₂d-u-ós*?

***swul(l)i-** m. 'boil' — ON *sullr* m. 'id.', Far. *sullur*, *svullur* m. 'id.', OE *swyle* m. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem to the strong verb **swellan-* (q.v.). In view of the short *l* of OE *swyle*, this verb is likely to have developed from an *n*-present **suel-ne-*.

***swulti-** m. 'starvation' — ON *sultr* m. 'hunger', Far. *svultur* m. 'id.', OE *swylt* m. 'death' (DRV).

An *i*-stem to **sweltan-* (q.v.).

***swurrōn-** w.v. 'to buzz, crackle(?)' — Icel. *surra* w.v. 'to creak', MLG *surren* w.v. 'to buzz' ⇒ **sur-néh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *svāratī* 'to sound, make a sound, snort', OAv. *x^vārəmna-* ptc.pres.med. 'swearing' < **suér-e-*; Gr. ὑπόψ n. 'beehive, bee swarm' < **suro-*; MW *chwyrnaf* 'to snore' < **suer-neh₂-*.

An iterative verb closely related to Icel. *svarra* w.v. 'to murmur, crack' < **swarrōn-* < **suor-néh₂-*. Also cf. MHG *surm* m. 'buzz' < **surma-* and Icel. *svarmr* m. 'tumult', OE *swearm* m. 'swarm, crowd', MDu. *swarm* n./m. 'swarm', Du. *zwerf* c. 'id.', OHG *swarm*, G *Schwarm* m. 'id.' < **swarma-*. Related to **swar(j)an-*(?).

T

***tabjan-** w.v. 'to delay, hinder' — ON *teffa* w.v. 'to hinder, delay' ⇒ **dob^h-éie-* (IE) — Identical to OAv. *dābāiieiti* 'to deceive', YAv. *dauuaiiein̄tū*-ptc.f. 'damaging' < **dob^h-éie-*; also cf. Skt. *dīpsati* des. 'to deceive' < **di-db^h-s-e-*.

ON *teffa* formally and semantically classifies as a causative, which allows us to reconstruct the verb as Pre-Gm. **dob^h-éie-*. I connect this formation to the aforementioned Indo-Iranian forms, which in spite of the older literature cannot be based on a root **d^heb^h-* with aspirated dental (LIV²: 132-3). Cf. **tōba-* 'hesitation' and perhaps also Far. *tava* w.v. 'to endeavor, exert oneself'.

***tafna-** n. 'sacrificial meat' — ON *tafn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **dh₂p-no-* (IE/NIE) — Formally identical to Lat. *damnum* n. 'loss, expense', Arm. *tawn* 'feast'; also cf. Lat. *daps* f. 'sacrificial meal, feast' < **dh₂p-*; Gr. *δαπάνη* f. 'cost' < **dh₂p-nh₂-*; Hitt. *tappala-* 'person responsible for court cooking'(?).

A formation possibly derived from a verbal root, cf. Gr. *δάπτω* 'to tear to pieces, slaughter' < **dh₂p-ie-* and ToA *tāpā-* suppl. 'to eat' < **dh₂p-* (Adams 1999: 286). The word also has some conspicuously close lookalikes in Semitic, however, cf. Akk. *zību*, Ugar. *dbḥ*, Hebr. *zebāḥ* 'sacrifice, sacrificial animal' (cf. Möller 1911: 44-5). See also **tapp/bōn-* 'to lose'.

***tagla-** n. 'hair' — Go. *tagl* n. 'id.', ON *tagl* n. 'horse's hair, tail', OE *tægl* m. 'id.', E *tail*, MLG *tagel* 'end of a rope', OHG *zagal* m. 'tail, sting, penis', MHG *zagal* m. 'id.' ⇒ **do^hk^h-lō-* / **dH^hk^h-lō-* (IE?).

The word has been compared to Skt. *dasā-* f. 'fringe' < **dek^h-eh₂-*, OIr. *dúal* m. 'tuft, plait' < **dok^h-lo-*(?) and SCr. *dlàka* f. 'single hair' < **dok^h-leh₂-* (with depalatalization and metathesis, Matasović 2009: 102). Within Germanic, however, **tagla-* can just as well be a diminutive **dHk^h-lō-* to the root of **tahjan-* 'to tear, unravel' or to **tōgan-* ~ **takkan-* 'prickle, branch'.

***tagra-** ~ ***trahna-** n. 'tear' — Go. *tagr* n. 'id.', ON *tár* n. 'id.', Far. *tár* n. 'id.', Elfd. *târ* n. 'id.', OE *tæhher*, *tēar*, *teagor* m. 'id.', E *tear*, OFri. *tār* m./n. 'id.', OS *trahan* m. 'id.', Du. *traan* c. 'id.', OHG *trahan*, *zahar* m. 'id.', MHG *traher*, *zaher* m. 'id.', G *Trähne*, obs. *Zähre* f. 'id.' ⇒ **drk^h-h₂ek^h-ur/n-* (IE) — Gr. *δάκρυ* n. 'id.' < **dh₂k^h-ru-*; Arm. *artawsr*, pl. *artasu-k^h* 'id.' < **drh₂k^h-ru-/u-*; Lat. *dacrima*, *lacrima* 'id.' < **dh₂k^h-ru-meh₂-*; OIr. *dér* n. 'id.', W *deigr* 'id.' < **dh₂k^h-ro-*; also cf. Hitt. *išḫaḫru-* n. 'tear(s), weeping'.

An old PIE heteroclitc that can only be reconstructed with great difficulties due to the many formal problems in both Germanic and the other IE

languages. The Germanic dialects provide evidence for four different stem variants: 1) Go. *tagr*, OE *teagor* < **tagra-*; 2) OE *tæhher*, OFri. *tār*, OHG *zahar* < **tahra-*; 3) MHG *traher* < **trahra-*; and 4) OS, OHG *trahan* < **trahna-*. Presumably, these variants all split off from a heteroclitic paradigm, e.g. nom. **tragru* (> **tagru* by dissimilation), gen. **trahnaz*. According to Kortlandt 1985b, the original PIE word developed from a compound **drk-h₂ek-ur*, **drk-h₂ek-un-h₂*, identifying the first member as the PIE root **derk-* 'to see' (cf. **turhta-* 'clear'). The second element **h₂ek-ru-* 'tear' can be retrieved from ToA *ākār*, ToB *akrūna* pl. 'tear', Skt. *ásru-* n. 'id.', YAv. *asrū* n. pl. 'id.', NP *ars*, *ašk* 'id.' and - in modified form - from Lith. *āšara*, Latv. *asara* f. 'id.' < **h₂ek-or-eh₂-*.

***tahjan-** w.v. 'to tear' — Go. *tahjan* w.v. 'lacerate, tear', Icel. *tæja* w.v. 'to card', Far. *tæg(a)* w.v. 'to pluck loose; to unravel; to tear into bits and pieces', Nw. *tæja* w.v. 'to unravel, pluck' ⇒ **dh₁k-ié-* (GM).

Cf. Nw. *tå* w.v. 'to unravel' < **tahō(ja)n-*; ON *tág* (pl. *tágar*, *tægr*), Far. *tág* f. 'fibre, sinew' < **tēg-ō-* < **deh₁k-éh₂-*; MHG *zāche*, G Bav. *Zahen*, *Zachen* m. 'wick; touse' < **tēhan-* < **deh₁k-on-* and perhaps also **tagla-* 'hair' < **dh₁k-lo-*.

***taihwō(n)-** ~ ***taiwō(n)-** f. 'toe' — ON *tá*, pl. *tær* f. 'id.', Far. *tá*, pl. *tær*, dat. *tóm* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ton*, pl. *tōner* f. 'id.', OE *tā(he)* f. 'id.', E *toe*, MLG *tē(n)*, *tēwe* f. 'id.', Du. *teen* c. 'id.', OHG *zēha* f. 'id.', G *Zehe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **doiġ-ueh₂-* (IE).

An old derivation, apparently from the root of **tihan-* 'to show, indicate' < **déiġ-e-*, cf. Lat. *digitus* m. 'finger; toe'. The originally oxytone MLG *tēwe* < **taiwō(n)-* points to an athematic paradigm, possibly **dóik-uh₂*, gen. **dik-uéh₂-s*. The zero grade has a possible vestige in OGutn. *tia*, Gutn. (Fårö) *tāiå* f. 'toe' < **ti(h)wōn* (hardly **tīhwōn-*, Pipping 1904: 11-2) < **dik-ueh₂-*. For the use of the suffix *-*wōn-*, cf. **tehswō(n)-* 'right (hand)'.
 For the use of the suffix *-*wōn-*, cf. **tehswō(n)-* 'right (hand)'.
 For the use of the suffix *-*wōn-*, cf. **tehswō(n)-* 'right (hand)'.

***taik/gōn-** w.v. 'to show' — OHG *zeigōn* w.v. 'id.', G *zeigen* w.v. 'id.', Swi. Visp. *zeixxu* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **doiġ-néh₂-* (IE).

An *a*-grade iterative Pre-Gm. 3sg. **taikkōþi*, 3pl. **taigunanþi* to the root of **tihan-* (q.v.). The Swiss form seems to point to **taikōn-* with the geminated root generalized from the singular, but it may alternatively have been dissimilated from **taiknōjan-*, cf. OHG *zeihonōn*, MHG *zeichnen*, *zeichen* w.v. 'to show'. See also **taikna-*.

***taikjan-** w.v. 'to show' — OE *tæcan* w.v. 'to show', E *to teach* (DRV).

A formation **taikjan-* created to the geminated root **taikk-* as found in **taikna-* and the iterative **taik/gōn-*. Perhaps, the formation can be analyzed as continuing a medial causative, quasi-PIE **doiġ-nH-éie-* "to make oneself point out".

***taikna-** n. 'sign' — ON *teikn* n. 'id.', OE *tācn* n. 'id.', OS *tēkan* n. 'id.', Du. *teken* n. 'id.', MHG *zeichan* n. 'id.', G *Zeichen* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A nominal derivative from the geminated root **taik(k)-* (for which see **taikjan-*), and the ON *teikna*, OE *tācnian*, OFri. *tēkna*, OHG *zeihhonōn* w.v. 'to point out, indicate' < **taiknōjan-*. Also cf. Go. *taikns* f. 'omen, miracle' < **taik-ni-*, which similarly gave rise to the verb *taiknjan* w.v. 'to show'.

***taikwer-** n. 'brother-in-law' — OE *tācor*, *tācur* m. 'husband's brother, brother-in-law', OFri. *tāker* m. 'id.', OHG *zeihhur*, *zeichur*, *zeihhor* m. 'brother-in-law', MHG *zeicher* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dehzi-uer-* (IE) — Skt. *devār-* m. 'husband's brother', NP dial. *ēwar*, *hēwar* 'id.', Oss. *tiw* / *tew* 'id.', Gr. *δᾶήρ* m. 'id.', Lat. *lēvir* m. 'id.', Arm. *taygr* 'id.', Lith. *dīeveris*, *dieveris*, Latv. *diēveris*, Ru. *déver'*, SCr. *djěvēr* m. 'id.'.

An old IE kinship term. As to the form of the word, there is reason to assume that PGM. **kw* arose in the sequence laryngeal plus labial glide, cf. **aikwernan-* ~ **ikwernan-* 'squirrel'. The implied proto-form **daiHuer-* probably developed from PIE **dehzi-uer-* by laryngeal metathesis (Kortlandt 1988b: 356).

***tailja-** m. 'teal' — ME *tēl* 'id.', E *teal*, MLG *tēlink* 'id.', MDu. *teiling*, *teiling* 'id.', EDu. *teelingh* 'id.', Du. *taling* c. 'id.' (GM).

According to the OED, ME *tēl* can be derived from OE **tǣl* < **tēla-* or **tēle* < **tailja-*. The latter reconstruction is corroborated by the *ē* vocalism of the MLG and MDu. forms. Modern Dutch *taling* with its *ā* < **ai* classifies as a Frisianism.

***taina-** m. 'sprig' — Go. *tains* m. 'branch, shoot, twig', ON *teinn* m. 'twig; spit; stake', OE *tān* m. 'twig, sprout, shoot', MLG *tēn* m. 'thin metal rod; shaft of an arrow', MDu. *teen* m. 'willow twig', Du. *teen* c. 'id.', OHG *zein* m. 'twig, stick, ruler, shaft, pipe, bar (of metal)', MHG *zein* m. 'stick, twig, staff' ⇒ **doin-o-* (GM).

OE *tā* f. 'twig', E *mistle-toe* is the same word: it lost its final *-n* due to conflation with **taihwō(n)-* 'toe'. I assume that **taina-* is related to **tina-* 'tin' (q.v.) in view of the meaning 'metal rod' in Middle Low German and Middle High German. Also cf. the diminutive OE *tǣnel* < **tainila-* and the derivation Go. *tainjo*, ON *teina*, OHG *zeinna* f. 'basket' < **tainjōn-*.

***tairi-** adj. 'clear' — ON *tærr* adj. 'clear (of water)', Nw. *tær* adj. 'clean' (DRV).

The Nordic forms point to a gerundive **tairi-* 'visible' or 'shining' (whence Far. *tæri* n. 'quality' < **tairja-*) to the root of **tirēn-* (q.v.). It corresponds to WGM. **tiari-* (OHG *ziari*, MHG *ziere* adj. 'neat, beautiful, splendid', MLG *un-têre* adj. 'ugly'), which I derive from **diH-or-i-* with a different suffix

(the resulting diphthong **ia* merged with **ē₂*). Also cf. MLG *tēr*, MDu. *tier* n. 'splendor, thriving'.

***taisan-** s.v. 'to tousele' — ME *tōsen* w.v. 'to tease (wool, flax, etc.), card; to pull apart, to pluck', OHG *zeisan* s.v. 'to pull, tousele, pluck', MHG *zeisen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **dōis-e-* (GM).

In view of MDu. *tesen* 'to point with a sharp object' < **taisan-* (q.v.), the original meaning is likely to have been 'to prick', whence 'to untangle'. In this way, the word became associated with wool carding, cf. OHG *zeisala*, OE *tǣs(e)l* f. 'teasle' < **taisilō-*. The root **tais-* has no Indo-European etymology, but within Germanic, there is a clear associative link with the cluster of **tūsan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Nw., Sw., Elfd. *test* m. 'strand of hair' < **tista-* and Du. dial. *tist* c. 'tangle' < **tisti-*.

***taisan-** w.v. 'to pluck, card, prick' — Sw. *tesa* w.v. 'pull, to pluck (of wool)', OE *tǣsan* w.v. 'to pluck, card', E *to tease*, MLG *tēsen* w.v. 'to pluck, scratch', MDu. *tesen* w.v. 'to pluck, jerk; to point something sharp at someone' ⇒ **dois-éie-* (GM).

The causative to **taisan-*.

***takan-** ~ ***tēkan-** s.v. 'to touch' — Go. *tekan* s.v. 'id.', ON *taka* s.v. 'to take; to reach, touch', Far. *taka* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *tågå* s.v. 'to take; to hit', MDu. *taken* w.v. 'to take, seize' ⇒ **th₂g-e-* (IE/DRV?) — ToB *tāk-* 'to touch' < **th₂g-* (with secondary *ä* after the full grade *cek-* < **tēg-* < **te-th₂g-*?); Gr. τεταγών 'taking' < **te-th₂g-ont-*.

The Germanic strong verb is clearly derived from PIE **teh₂g-*, but the development of this root into **takan-* and **tēkan-* is not straightforward. An important problem is the ablaut difference between Go. *tekan* and ON *taka*. The later form seems to continue a *tudāti*-formation with zero grade of the root, viz. **th₂g-é-*, but Go. *tekan* cannot regularly be derived from the full-grade **téh₂g-e-*, as this would give ***tōkan-*. The greatest difficulty, however, consists of the irregular correspondence of PGM. **t-* with PIE **t-*. It has been suggested that the *t* arose in reduplicated root **te-th₂g-*, cf. Gr. τεταγών. As laryngeals do not vocalize in unstressed syllables, this stem would yield a PGM. form **tedg-* in which the reduplication may have been restored (Mottausch 1993). The long **ē* can subsequently be explained as from a form **deh₁g-* that developed out of **dedg-* by dissimilation of the second (glottalized) **d* (Kortlandt 2000). An alternative explanation would be to assume that **tēkan-* was back-formed to the iterative **pak(k)ōn-* < **th₂g-néh₂-*, as *a*-grade iteratives give rise to secondary reduplicated verbs more often, cf. **slēpan-* 'to sleep' from **slapp/bōn-* (q.v.).

***tala-** n. 'number; speech' — ON *tal* n. 'talk; speech', Far. *tal* n. 'number; speech, conversation', Elfd. *tal* n. 'number; talk(ing)', OE *tæl*, *ge-tæl* n. 'number; reckoning', OS *gi-tal* n. 'number, row', Du. *ge-tal* n. 'number' ⇒ ***dolH-o-** (IE) — Hitt. *talliē/azi* 'to pray to, evoke (a deity)' < ***dlH-ie-**; Gr. δόλος m. 'bait, trick', Arm. *toł* 'row' < ***dolH-o-**.

An *a*-stem close to Arm. *toł*. Also cf. ON *telja*, OE *tellan*, OFri. *tella*, Du. *tellen*, OHG *zellen*, G *zählen* w.v. 'to count; to talk' < ***taljan-**. The oldest meaning seems to have been 'to aline', whence 'to (re)count'. See also ***talōn-**.

***talga/ō-** m./n./f. 'tallow' — Icel. *tólg* f. 'id.', Far. *talg* f. 'id.', Nw. *talg*, *tolg* f. 'id.', Elfd. *tāg* m. 'id.', OE *tælg* m. 'dye', E *tallow*, MLG *talch* n. 'tallow', MDu. *talch* n. 'id.', Du. *talg* n. 'id.' ⇒ ***dolgh^h-o/eh₂-** (IE) — Hitt. *talga-* c. 'fat, grease(?)' < ***dolgh^h-o-**.

A possible Anatolian-Germanic isogloss (Rosenkranz 1964: 254). All Germanic attestations point to a root ***talg-**. Icel. *tólg* does not represent a zero-grade formation ***tulgō-** (*pace* Pokorny IEW: 196); its vowel *ó* developed from ON **ǝ*, which like other back vowels was regularly lengthened before *-l* plus velar or labial, so as to merge with ON *ó*. Also cf. OE *telgan* w.v. 'to dye' < ***talgjan-**.

***talō(n)-** f. 'speech, recount' — ON *tala* f. 'speech; number', OE *talū* f. 'recount, story', E *tale*, OFri. *tele* f. 'number; story', MDu. *tale* f. 'conversation; speech', Du. *taal* c. 'language', OHG *zala* f. 'number; calculation', G *Zahl* f. 'number, amount' (IE).

Related to ***tala-** (q.v.). Also cf. ON *tala* 'to speak', OE *talian*, OFri. *talia*, OS *talōn*, OHG *zalōn* 'to count' < ***talōjan-**.

***tamjan-** w.v. 'to tame' — Go. *ga-tamjan* w.v. 'tame, subdue', ON *temja* w.v. 'to tame; train', OE *temian* w.v. 'to tame', MLG *temen*, *temmen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *temmen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *zemman* w.v. 'id.', MHG *zemen* w.v. 'id.', G *zähmen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ ***domh₂-éie-** (IE) — Skt. *damáyati* 'to subdue' < ***domh₂-éie-**; Lat. *domō*, *-āre* 'to tame' < ***domh₂-eh₂-ie-**; Gr. δάμνημι 'to tame', OIr. *damnaim* 'to bind' < ***dm-n-éh₂-**.

A verb continuing either a purely verbal causative to the root ***demh₂-** (as known from the other IE languages) or a denominal factitive to ON *tamr*, OE, OFri. *tam*, OHG *zam*, G *zahm* adj. 'tame' < ***tama-** < ***domh₂-o-**. The similarly denominal OHG *zamōn*, G *zahmen* w.v. 'to tame' < ***tamōjan-** is paralleled by Lat. *domāre*.

***tandjan-** w.v. 'to kindle' — Go. *tandjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *tenda* w.v. 'id.', OE *on-tendan* w.v. 'id.', ME *on-tenden* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ ***dond^h-éie-** (GM).

The causative to **tinnan-* 'to burn' (q.v.), which has **tinn-* < **tindn-*, cf. Far. *tenna* w.v. 'to provoke, irritate' continues **tannjan-*. Also cf. the inchoative Go. *tundnan* w.v. 'to start burning', the stative OHG *zundēn* w.v. 'to be burning' < **tundēn-* and the secondary (zero-grade) causative OHG *zunten* w.v. 'to kindle, burn' < **tundjan-*. The verbal complex gave rise to many different nominal formations, for which see **tandra(n)-* and **tundra-*.

***tandra(n)-** m. 'ember' — ON *tandri* m. 'fire, spark', Far. *tandur* n. 'weakly burning light', OHG *zantaro* m. 'ember', MHG *zanter*, *zander* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dond^h-ro-* (DRV).

See **tandjan-* and **tundra-*.

***tangan-** m. 'tip, blade(?)' — ON *tangi* m. 'point projecting into the sea, spit of land; pointed end by which the blade is driven into the handle', Far. *tangi* m. 'id.', Nw. *tange* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dong^h-on-* (IE).

Closely related to MLG *tange* f. 'sandbank' < **tangō-* and **tungōn-* 'tongue' (q.v.).

***tangja-** adj. 'approximate' — OE *ge-tenge* adj. 'close to, pressing upon', OS *bi-tengi* adj. 'sticking, linked', OHG *gi-zengi* adj. 'near, close' ⇒ **donk-ió-* (DRV).

A *ja*-stem derived from the strong verb **tingan-* (q.v.).

***tangō-** f. 'tongs' — ON *tong*, pl. *tangir*, *tengr* f. 'id.', Far. *tong*, pl. *tengur* f. 'id.', OE *tang(e)* f. 'id.', E *tongs*, OFri. *tange* f. 'id.', MDu. *tange* f. 'id.', Du. *tang* c. 'id.', OHG *zanga* f. 'id.', G *Zange* f. 'id.' ⇒ **donk-éh₂-* (IE) — Alb. *darē* | *dānē* f. 'tongs' < **dṅk-neh₂-*.

An old derivation from the root of **tingan-*.

***tangra-** adj. 'sharp, acute' — MDu. *tanger* adj. 'id.', OHG *zangar* adj. 'id.', MHG *zanger* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **donk-ró-* (IE).

A *ro*-stem created to the strong verb **tingan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Elfd. *taungg* adj. 'brisk, alert' < **tanga-*.

***tanhu-** adj. 'tough' — OE *tōh* adj. 'id.', E *tough*, MLG *tā* adj. 'id.', MDu. *taey* adj. 'id.', Du. *taai* adj. 'id.', OHG *zāhi* adj. 'id.', MHG *zæhe*, *zæh*, *zæch* adj. 'id.', G *zāhe* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **dōnk-u-* (IE).

A *u*-stem derived from **tingan-* (q.v.). The continental WGM. languages remodeled the adjective into a *ja*-stem.

***tanþ-** ~ ***tunþ-** m./f. 'tooth' — Go. *tunþus** m. 'id.', ON *tōnn*, pl. *teōrf* f. 'id.', Far. *tonn*, pl. *tenn* f. 'id.', Elfd. *tann*, pl. *tenner* f. 'id.', OE *tōð* m. 'id.', E *tooth*,

OFri. *tōth* m. 'id.', OS *tand* m. 'id.', MDu. *tan*, *tant* m. 'id.', Du. *tand* c. 'id.', OHG *zan*, *zant* m. 'id.', G *Zahn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃dont-* (IE).

The ablaut of NWGm. **tanþ-* and EGm. **tunþ-* points to an original paradigm **tanþ*, gen. **tundiz* < **h₃d-ónt*, **h₃d-nt-és*, i.e. an archaic participle to the root **h₃ed-* 'to bite, be sharp' (for which see **atjan-1*). Word-final **þ* was deleted in PGm., as a result of which the nom. became **tan*, cf. OHG *zan*, pl. *zendi*. For an elaborate discussion, see cf. Schaffner 2001: 625-631. See also **tinda-* and **tuska-*.

***tapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to lose' — ON *tapa* w.v. 'id.', OSw. *tappa*, *tapa* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *tappa* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **dh₂p-néh₂-* (EUR).

The alternation of OSw. *tapa* with *tappa* points to an iterative formation 3sg. **dappōþi*, 3pl. **dabunanþi* < **dh₂p-néh₂-*. A trace of the **b* is still found in the denominal Nw., Sw. *tabbe* m. 'blunder' < **tabban-*. Related to **tafna-* 'sacrifice' through an original meaning 'to suffer, spend'?

***tarbjan-** w.v. 'to roll' — OHG *zerben* w.v. 'to turn, roll', MHG *zirben* w.v. 'to circle, whirl' ⇒ **dorb^h-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *dyrbhāti* 'to tie together, join, tie in a bundle' < **drb^h-é-*.

Also cf. OE *tearflian*, OHG *zarbalōn* w.v. 'to roll' < **tarblōn-*; OE *torfian* w.v. 'to throw' < **turbōn-* and OE *ge-turfan* w.v. 'to sling' < **turbjan-* < **drb^h-ié-*.

***targjan-** w.v. 'to vex' — Elfd. *tjarga* w.v. 'to nag, carp', OE *tiergan* w.v. 'to irritate', MDu. *tergen*, *torgen* w.v. 'to tease, provoke', Du. *tergen* w.v. 'id.', G *zergen* w.v. 'to pester, provoke' ⇒ **dorgh^h-éie-* (GM).

Also cf. Elfd. *torga* w.v. 'to abuse; to badger; to kill' and perhaps also Icel. *torga* w.v. 'to eat up' < **turgō(ja)n-*. No further etymology: unrelated to Lith. *dìrginti* 'to move' and OCS *drǫgati* 'to pull', for which see **trek(k)an-* and **trukkōn-*.

***targōn-** f. 'edge' — ON *targa* f. 'target, small round shield', OE *targe* f., *targa* m. 'small shield', OHG *zarga* f. 'edge, rim', MHG *zarge* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dorgh^h-eh₂-* (NEUR) — OCS *po-dragъ* m. 'edge, seam' < **d^horgh^h-o-(?)*.

Also cf. G Als. *Käs-zorg* m. 'tub for curdling milk' < **turga-*.

***tarhjan-** w.v. 'to mark' — Go. *ga-tarhjan* w.v. 'to expose, make public, reveal' ⇒ **dork^h-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *darśáyati* 'to make see' < **dork^h-éie-*; Gr. *δέρκομαι* 'to look, see (clearly)'; OIr. *at-chon-darc* 1sg.pres. 'to see' < **dérk^h-e-*; OIr. *drech* f. 'face, countenance'; W *drych* m. 'side, aspect, form' < **drk^h-o/eh₂-*; Alb. *dritë* f. 'light, brightness; beam, ray' < **drk^h-ti-*.

The causative to the IE verb **dérk^h-e-* 'to see', for which cf. **turhta-*.

***tauhōn-** f. 'bitch' — Icel. *tófa* f. 'vixen', MLG *tō* f. 'bitch', OHG *zō(h)a* f. 'id.', MHG *zohe* f. 'id.' (GM).

The *-f-* of Icel. *tófa* is an unetymological rendering of the labial off-glide of the diphthong [ou] (< ON *ó*), as is shown by the derivation Icel. *tæa* f. 'vixen, bitch' < **tauhjōn-*. Also cf. the ablauting G Swab. *zauche* < **tūh(h)ōn-*.

***taujan-** w.v. 'to do, make' — Go. *taujan* w.v. 'id.', OE *tawian* w.v. 'to prepare, make ready', E *to taw*, MLG *touwen* w.v. 'to dress (furniture etc.), tan', MDu. *touwen* w.v. 'to make, prepare (esp. leather)', Du. *vol-tooien* w.v. 'to complete', OHG *zawen, zowen* w.v. 'to succeed', MHG *zouwen, zōuwen* w.v. 'to make, treat, produce' (IE).

A factitive to an adjective **ga-tawa-* which is only indirectly attested through the Proto-Slavic loanword as continued by OCS *gotovъ*, Ru. *gotón*, SCr. *gòtov* adj. 'ready, finished'. The verb has been connected to ToB *tsuwa* 3sg.pret. 'to join, adjust' and Gr. *δύναμαι* 'to be able' < **du-neh₂-* (cf. LIV²: 123), which allows us reconstruct the adjective as **douh₂-o-*. See also **tōja-*.

***tauma-** m. 'rein, bridle, rope' — ON *taumr* m. 'id.', Far. *teymur* m. 'id.', Efd. *tom* m. 'id.', OE *tēam* m. 'id.', OFri. *tām* m. 'id.', ODu. *tōm* m. 'id.', Du. *toom* c. 'id.', OHG *zoum* m. 'id.', G *Zaum* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *mo-*stem created to the root of **teuhan-* (q.v.). The original form was **taugma-*, which like **drauma-* < **draugma-* lost its **g*. With a slightly different meaning, cf. OFri. *tām* 'offspring'.

***taunōn-** w.v. 'to show' — MDu. *tonen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *tonen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *zounen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

In view of Go. *at-augjan* w.v. 'to show', it is possible to reconstruct this verb as **h₂d-h₃ek^w-néh₂-*, i.e. with a zero grade of the preposition **at* (q.v.) and the PIE word for 'eye'. Another possibility that I would like to propose here is to connect Hitt. *tekkuššije/azi* 'to show', which according to Kloekhorst 2008: 864-5 can be derived from **dek^w-s-ie-*. The Germanic formation may then represent a factitive to a lost adjective **tawa-* 'visible' < **dok^w-ó-*.

***tawō-** f. 'pair' — ON *tá* f. 'two people together, pair, couple' ⇒ **dōu-eh₂-* (IE).

Not connected with Go. *tewa* 'arrangement' (cf. De Vries 1962: 579), but rather an archaic derivation from the PIE root **deu-* 'two', for which see **twa-*.

***tawwa-** n. 'rope' — OS *tou* n. 'id.', MDu. *tou* n. 'id.', Du. *touw* n. 'id.' ⇒ **dh₁-uó-* (IE) — Gr. *δίδημι* 'to bind' < **di-déh₁-*; Hitt. *tijē/azi** 'to bind(?)', Skt. *dyāti*, Gr. *δέω* 'id.' < **dh₁-ié-*.

A possible *wa*-stem to the PIE root **deh₁-*. The pre-form **dōwó-* could have developed into **tawwa-* by an interplay of Dybo's law of pretonic shortening and Holtzmann's law (*Verschärfung*). Since Pre-Gm. **-ōu-* in open syllables regularly gave **-ō-*, however, I rather reconstruct a zero-grade formation **d_h₁-uó-*.

***tegu-** m. 'a number of ten' — Go. *tigus* m. 'id.', ON *tigr* m. 'id.', Elfd. *tjäg* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *u*-stem probably created on the basis of **tehun* 'ten' < **dek-m*. It occurs in bound form in the decade numbers, cf. OE *-tig*, E *-ty*, OS, Du. *-tig*, OHG *-zig*, *-zug*, G *-zig*.

***tehswō(n)-** f. 'right hand' — Go. *taihswa*, *-o* f. 'id.', OS *tesewa* f. 'id.', OHG *zesawa* f. 'id.', MHG *zesewe*, *zeswe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dek-s-ueh₂-* (DRV) — Skt. *dákṣiṇa-* adj. 'right, southern', OCS *desъnъ* 'right', Lith. *dešinẽ* 'right hand' < **deks-ino-*; Lat. *dexter* 'id.' < **deks-tro-*; OIr. *dess* 'id.' < **deks-o-*.

Derived from Go. *taihswa*, OHG *zeso*, MHG *zese* adj. 'right, dexter' < **tehswan-* or perhaps elliptic for **sō handuz sō tehswōn* 'the right hand'.

***tehun-** num. 'ten' — Go. *taihun* num. 'id.', ON *tíu* num. 'id.', Far. *tíggju* num. 'id.', Elfd. *tiu* num. 'id.', OE *tīen* num. 'id.', E *ten*, OFri. *tiān*, *tiēn* num. 'id.', OS *tehun* num. 'id.', Du. *tien* num. 'id.', OHG *zehan* num. 'id.', G *zehn* num. 'id.' ⇒ **dek-m* (IE) — ToA *śāk*, ToB *śak*, Skt. *dása*, OAv. *dasā*, YAv. *dasa*, NP *dah*, Oss. *dæs*, Arm. *tasn*, Gr. *δέκα*, Lat. *decem*, OIr. *deich*, W *deg* num. 'ten'.

The cardinal number 'ten'. It was ultimately derived from the root **dek-* 'to fit (in a row)', cf. MLG *tachen* 'to arrange' < **tahjan-* < **dok-eie-* and MHG *zesem* m. 'row' < **tehsma-* < **dek-smo-* (whence *zisemen* w.v. 'to follow' < **tehsman-*). See also **tehunþ/dan-*.

***tehunþ/dan-** num. 'tenth' — Go. *taihunda* num. 'id.', ON *tíundi* num. 'id.', Far. *tíggjundi* num. 'id.', Elfd. *tiund* num. 'id.', OE *tēoða*, *teogeða* num. 'id.', E *tenth*, OFri. *tiānda*, *tiēnda* num. 'id.', OS *tehando* num. 'id.', Du. *tiende* num. 'id.', OHG *zehanto* num. 'id.', G *zehnte* num. 'id.' ⇒ **dek-m-tHo-* (IE).

The ordinal belonging to **tehun* (q.v.).

***telda-** n. 'drape, tent' — ON *tjald* n. 'tent; hangings, tapestry', OE *teld*, *ge-teld* n. 'tent, pavilion', MDu. *ge-telt*, *telt* n. 'id.', OHG *gi-zelt*, *zelt* n. 'id.', G *Zelt* n. 'id.' (GM).

Unrelated to Gr. *δέλτος*, Cypr. *δάλτος* f. 'writing tablet', which in view of e.g. Hebr. *delet* 'gate', pl. 'columns of writing, tablet' is likely to be of Semitic origin (Beekes 2010: 313). Rather directly derived from the strong verb **teldan-*, cf. OE *teldan* 'to cover', *be-teldan* 'to cover, surround, overwhelm'. This clear cognate, which has somehow been omitted from the etymological

dictionaries, further invalidates the idea that the original meaning of the word was 'tent pole' (*pace* Pokorny IEW: 194-6). No further etymology. Perhaps to a marginal root **delH-* 'to spread out(?)', cf. Lith. *dėlna* f. 'palm of the hand' < **delH-neh₂*- and OCS *dlanь* f. 'id.' < **dolH-ni-*.

**teman-* s.v. 'to suit, befit' — Go. *ga-timan* s.v. 'to be congruent with, match', OFri. *timia* w.v. 'to befit', OS *gi-teman* s.v. 'id.', OHG *zeman* s.v. 'id.', MHG *zemen* s.v. 'id.', G *ziemen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **dém(H)-e-* (IE) — PIIr. **dam-*: Khot. **dīm-* 'to create', Gr. *δέμω* 'to build' < **dém(H)-e-*.

The original meaning seems to have been 'to put together, to join', whence 'to befit' in Gm., and 'to build' in the more central dialects. Also cf. **tum̃i-*.

**tēmi-* adj. 'suitable, agreeable' — Go. *ga-temiba* adv. 'congruently, appositely', MLG *be-tāme* adj. 'appropriate', MDu. *be-tame*, *be-taem* adj. 'appropriate, agreeable', OHG *gi-zāmi* adj. 'decent, pleasant', MHG *ge-zæme* adj. 'befitting, appropriate' (DRV).

A *vṛddhi*-gerundive to the strong verb **teman-* (q.v.).

**teran-* s.v. 'to tear' — Go. *tairan* s.v. 'id.', OE *teran* s.v. 'id.', E *to tear*, OHG *zeran*, *fir-zeran* s.v. 'to cut off, finish, fight', MHG *zer-zeren* s.v. 'to destroy' ⇒ **dér(H)-e-* (IE) — ToAB *tsār-* 'to separate', Gr. *δέρω* 'to skin, flay', Arm. *teṛem* 'to flay', Alb. *djerr* 'to destroy', OCS *dьrati* (*derǫ*) 'to flay' < **dér(H)-e-*, Lith. *dėrti* (*derù*) 'id.'; Skt. *dīryāte* 'to crack, shatter', Lith. *dirti/diṛti* 'to tear, peel', OCS *dьrati* (*dьrǫ*) 'to flay', Ru. *drat'* (*derú*) 'to tear', SCr. *drāti* 'to flay' < **dr(H)-ie-*.

A strong verb related to **turnan-* (q.v.) and Go. *ga-tarnjan* w.v. 'to rob'. See also **tur̃i-*.

**ternō-* f. 'pond' — ON *tjörn* f. 'id.', Far. *tjörn* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dér-n-eh₂*- (IE?) — Perhaps to Skt. *dara-*, *darī-* 'hole in the ground, cave' < **der-o/ih₂*- (for which see **teran-*).

**tersa-* m. 'peg; penis' — OE *teors* m. 'id.', E *tarse*, MLG *ters* m. 'id.', MDu. *teers* m. 'id.', Du. *taas* c. 'id.', OHG *zers* m. 'twig; penis', MHG *zers* m. 'penis' ⇒ **ders-on-(?)* (GM).

It is tempting to connect the word to Lith. *dīrsé* f. 'back, rump', Latv. *dīrsa* f. 'podex' < **drs-(i)eh₂*-, but this word was clearly derived from the verb Latv. *dīrst* 'to shit' (see **tur̃zda-*), and therefore cannot be compared. The standard etymology connects the word to ON *tjasna* f. 'kind of peg marking off the lists for battle', which possibly continues older **tjarsna* < **tersnōn-*. The original meaning would then be 'bolt' or 'peg'. Further potential cog-

nates are Nw. *tersa* w.v. 'to drive, push, hit' < **tarsjan-* and MDu. *teers* adj. 'cylindrical' < **tersiska*-(?).

**terwa/ōn-* n./f. 'tar' — ON *tjara* f. 'id.', OE *teoro*, *teru* n. 'id.', E *tar*, MDu. *ter(re)*, *tar* n. 'id.', Du. *teer* n./c. 'id.' ⇒ **der-uo/eh₂-* (IE) — Lith. *dervà*, *darvà* f. 'chip of kindling wood, log from which tar is produced, resin, tar', Latv. *dařva* f. 'tar, pitch' < **der-u-eh₂-*; OCS *drěvo*, Ru. *děrevo*, SCr. *drjěvo* n. 'tree, wood' < **der-uo-*.

An apparently (Northeast) European derivation from the IE word for 'wood', for which see **trewa-*. The gender varies between neuter and feminine, which could point to an old neuter collective paradigm. ON *tjara* superficially appears to have developed from **terōn-* without the labial glide, but in this language the original nominative **tjōrva* was replaced by *tjara*, a back-formation to the oblique *tjōru* (cf. ON *gata* f. 'lane' < **gatwōn-*). For the original suffix, cf. *tjōrr* m. 'spear' < **terwa-*. Secondary derivations are represented by ON *tyrvi* n. 'pinewood' < **terwja-*, OE *tierwe* f. 'tar' < **terwjōn-* and MHG *zirben*, *zirm* m. 'pine' < **terwjan-*.

**terwōn-* f. 'tare(s)' — ME *tare* 'wild or cultivated vetch, tare; vetch seed', pl. 'weeds growing in grain fields, darnel', E *tare*, NFri. (Wiedingharde) *tāre* m./n. 'buckwheat', MDu. *tarwe*, *terwe* 'wheat', Du. *tarwe* c. 'id.' ⇒ **der-ueh₂-* (IE?) — Close to Skt. *dūrvā-* 'dūrvā grass, *Panicum dactylon*', Lith. *dirvà* f. 'field' < **dr-ueh₂-* (Lubotsky 1997: 10, fn. 29).

The Germanic and Sanskrit forms can formally be unified into a paradigm **dér-uh₂*, gen. **dr-uéh₂-s*. The semantic variation between the three IE branches as well as within Germanic are difficult to account for, but possibly, the original meaning was simply 'corn pest', as in Middle English.

**tetru-* m. 'tetter' — OE *teter*, *tetr* m. 'id.', E *tetter*, OHG *zitaroh* m. 'id.', MHG *ziteroch* m. 'id.' (< **tetruka-*), G *Zitter-mal* 'id.' ⇒ **de-dr-u-* (IE) — Skt. *dadrū-*, *dardrū-* f. 'cutaneous eruption, kind of leprosy' < **de(r)-dr-uH-*; Lat. *derbita* 'scabies', W *tarwyd-en* 'tetter' < **derd-uit-*.

An ancient IE word for 'rash' or 'eczema'. The Germanic word is formally close to Skt. *dadrū-*, and may similarly represent a reduplicated formation **de(r)-dr-u-*. For a comparable formation, cf. **bebura-* 1 'beaver' < **b^he-b^hr-u-*.

**teudra-* ~ **tūdra-* n. 'tether' — ON *tjóðr* n. 'id.', Far. *tjóður* n. 'id.', ME *teder*, *tether* 'id.' (<< ON?), E *tether*, OFri. *tiāder*, *tzāder*, *tzār* n. 'id.', MDu. *tuder*, *tudder* m. 'id.', Edu. *tuyer* 'id.', OHG *zeotar* n./m. 'id.', MHG *zieter* n./m. 'front shaft of a carriage' (GM).

The word is usually derived from **teu-dra-* with the PIE instrumental suffix *-tro- ~ **d^hro-* so as to establish a link with e.g. **tawwa-* 'rope'. I al-

ternatively propose to connect the word to the iterative **tutt/dōn-* 'to pull' (q.v.). The alternation between **teudra-* and **tūdra-* can then be explained as being imported from a lost strong verb **teudan-* ~ **tūdan-*. Also cf. MDu. *toyen*, Du. *tuien* 'to tie' < **tuþjan-*, apparently a *ie*-present < **dut-ie-*.

***teuhan-** s.v. 'to pull' — Go. *tiuhan* s.v. 'to lead, guide', ON *toginn* ptc. 'drawn', OE *tēon* s.v. 'to pull', OS *tiohan* s.v. 'to pull, educate', MDu. *tien* s.v. 'to pull, draw; to proceed', Du. *tijgen* s.v. 'to proceed', OHG *ziohan* s.v. 'to lead, bring (up), educate', MHG *ziehen* s.v. 'lead, bring, retreat', G *ziehen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **déuk-e-* (WEUR) — Formally identical to Lat. *dūcō, -ere* 'to lead, conduct'; also cf. W *dwyn* 'to lead, carry' < **duk-e-*; Alb. *nduk* 'to draw (out), pull' < **duk-* (with *n*-prefix).

A strong verb to the European root **deuk-*. See also **tauma-*, **tuhti-* and **tukk/gōn-*.

***teuna-** n. 'damage' — ON *tjón* n./f. 'damage, loss', OE *tēon* n. 'hurt, damage; insult, abuse' ⇒ **h₃deu-no-* (EUR) — Either to Gr. *όδύνη* f. 'pain, smart, harm', Alb. *dhurē / dhunē* f. 'injury, blemish, violence' < **h₃du-neh₂-* or to Gr. *δέω* 'to miss, want, need' < **déu-e-*.

Also cf. OE *tēona* m., *tēone* f. 'wrongdoing, insult', OS *tiono* m. 'evil, enmity' < **teuna/ōn-* and ON *týna* w.v. 'to lose; to destroy', OE *tīenan* 'to vex', OFri. *tiōna, tiūna* w.v. 'to damage', OS *gi-tiunian* 'to do harm' < **teunjan-*.

***tēwō-** f. 'order' — Go. *tewa* f. 'order, arrangement', OHG *zāwa* f. 'coloration' ⇒ **dēk-uéh₂-* (IE).

Also cf. OE *æl-tæwe* adj. 'complete, whole, sound' < **-tēwi-* and - with a different ablaut - MLG *teche* f. 'order', MHG *zeche, zech* f. 'arrangement, sequence, guild' < **teh₂wō-* and the derived OE (*ge-*)*teohhian*, OHG (*gi-*)*zehōn* w.v. 'to arrange' < **teh₂wōjan-*. See also **tehun* and **tawō-*.

***tib(b)ōn-** f. 'bitch' — Icel. *tebba* f. 'vixen', OE *tife* f. 'id.', MDu. *teve* f. 'id.', Du. *teef* c. 'id.', G dial. *Zippe* f. 'bitch; ewe' (GM).

Also cf. E *tib* 'woman of lower social status' and *tib-cat* 'female cat'. In the scholarly literature, this form is often analyzed as an hypocoristic formation to the proper name *Isabel*, but in view of G dial *Zippe* and Icel. *tebba*, it is more likely that it continues unattested OE **tibbe* < **tibbōn-*. Together with **tibōn-*, as continued by e.g. OE *tife* and Du. *teef*, this form could point to an *n*-stem paradigm nom. **tibō*, gen. **tippaz*. The oblique root **tipp-* must then have been replaced by **tibb-* under the influence of the nominative root **tib-*.

***tibra-** n. 'sacrifice' — Go. *aibr* n. 'sacrificial animal', OE *tiber*, *tifer* n. 'sacrifice', OHG *zebar* n. 'offering' ⇒ **dip-ró-* (EUR) — Gr. δεῖπνον n. 'meal' < **deip-no-*.

A word whose reconstruction poses many problems: 1. the attested Go. form *aibr* does not match the anlaut of OHG *zebar* and OE *tifer*; and 2. the vowel length of OE *tifer* is ambiguous. To my mind, these difficulties are best resolved by starting from OHG *zebar*, emending Go. *aibr* to *tibr* (cf. Lehmann 1986: 13), and assuming that OE *tifer* has a short vowel. (Note that the appurtenance of the sometimes connected hapax ON *tíurr* (= *tífurr*?), meaning either 'sacrifice' or 'god', remains uncertain.) The resulting **tibra-* < PIE **dip-ró-* may together with Gr. δεῖπνον have split off from a PIE heteroclitic **déip-r*, gen. **dip-n-ós*.

***tīdi-** f. 'time' — ON *tíð* f. 'time; hour; divine service', Far. *tíð* f. 'time; moment; period', OE *tīd* f. 'time, season, hour', E *tide*, OFri. *tīd* m./f. 'time, hour', OS *tīd* f. 'time', Du. *tijd* c. 'id.', OHG *zīt* n./f. 'age, time; time of prayer', G *Zeit* f. 'time' ⇒ **dh₂i-tí-* (IE) — Arm. *ti*, *tioy* 'age, time' < **dh₂i-to-*; Skt. *dáyate* 'to divide, distribute', OAv. *d(a)ii-* 'to allot(?)', Gr. δαίωμα 'to divide' < **dh₂e-i-*.

Also cf. ON *tíðr* adj. 'frequent' < **tíðja-* and ON *tíða* w.v. 'to strive', OE *tīdan* w.v. 'to betide, happen', OFri. *tīdia* w.v. 'to strive; to appeal' < **tíðōjan-*. The latter verb seems to preserve the oldest meaning, i.e. 'to strive', which is compatible with **tila-* 'goal, occasion' (q.v.). See also **tīlō-* and **tīman-*.

***tīgan-** ~ ***tīkkan-** m. 'tick' — Nw. *tikk* m., *tikke* f. 'id.', OE *ticia* 'ricinus', E *tick*, MLG *teke* 'id.', MDu. *teke* f. 'id.', Du. *teek*, dial. *tijk*, *tijg* 'id.', MHG *zecke* m./f. 'id.', G *Zecke*, dial. *Zeche* f. 'id.' ⇒ **déiǵ^h-on-* (EUR) — Arm. *tiz* 'tick' < **déiǵ^h-o-*; OIr. *dega* 'black insect' < **díǵ^h-ont-*.

One usually reconstructs the IE root as **d(e)ig^h-* on the basis of PGM. **tikan-*, but this is impossible, because roots with two voiced unaspirated stops were prohibited in the proto-language. Arm. *tiz* and Du. dial. *tijg* rather point to **déiǵ^h-*. This means that the stems **tikan-* (Du. *teek*, G. dial. *zeche*) and **tikan-* (Du. *tijk*) must have arisen analogically in a paradigm **tīgō*, gen. **tikkaz* < **déiǵ^h-ōn*, **díǵ^h-n-ós* (Kroonen 2011a: 254-6). Note that the OE gloss *ticia* is ambiguous; it has been emended to both **tiica* and **ticca*.

***tīgōn-** f. 'goat' — OHG *ziga* f. 'id.', G *Ziege* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dig^(h)-eh₂-* (EUR) — Arm. *tik* 'skin bottle' (Lidén 1906: 10-14) < **dig-eh₂-*; Gr. Lac. δίζα f. 'goat', Alb. *dhi* 'id.' < **dig^(h)-ieh₂-*.

A European word. Probably not of IE origin in view of the formal incongruences of "Balkan IE" **dig-* and Pre-Gm. **díǵ^h-*. Also cf. OE *ticcen*, OHG *zickīn* n. 'young goat' < **tikkīna-*.

***tīhan-** s.v. 'to point out' — Go. *ga-teihan* s.v. 'to announce, tell, report', ON *téa*, *tjá* pret. *téða*, *tjáða*, ptc. *tiginn* 'to show, proclaim', OE *tēon* s.v. 'to accuse', OS *af-tīhan* 'to fail', MDu. *tien* s.v. 'to accuse', OHG *zīhan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *zīhen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **déik-e-* (IE).

A strong verb to the PIE root **deik-*. See also **taik/gōn-*, **taikjan-*, **taikna-*.

***tila-** n. 'planned point in time' — Go. *til* n./m. 'opportunity', ON *til* prep. 'to', Far. *til* prep. 'id.', OE *til* n. 'fitness, station, standing-place', OFri. *til* prep. 'to', MLG *til* n. 'border, goal', MDu. *til* m./n. 'circumstance, case', OHG *zil* n. 'border, aim', G *Ziel* n. 'id.' (IE?).

Also cf. ON. *aldr-tili* m. 'end of life, death' < **tilan-* and the denominal verb Go. *ga-tilon* w.v. 'to achieve', Nw. *tilast* w.v. refl. 'to recuperate', OE *tilian* w.v. 'to strive, obtain, till', OFri. *tilia* w.v. 'to breed, till', MDu. *telen* w.v. 'to till, yield', OHG *zilōn* w.v. 'to rush, arrange', MHG *zilen* w.v. 'id.' < **tilōjan-*. An older formation is Go. *ga-tils* adj. 'fit', OE *til* adj. 'fit, apt' < **tila-*. The root **dī-* is also found in **tīdi-* and **tīman-*.

***tīlō-** f. 'row' — WPhal. *tīle* f. 'id.', Du. dial. *tijl* c. 'row', OHG *zīla* f. 'id.', G *Zeile* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dh₂-i-l-eh₂-*(?) (IE?).

A West Germanic word. Related to **tīdi-* and **tīman-*?

***tīman-** m. 'time' — ON *tími* m. 'time; fit time; good luck', Far. *tími* m. 'hour', Elfd. *taime* m. 'id.', OE *tīma* m. 'time, hour', E *time*, G Swi. *zīmmen* m. 'occasion' ⇒ **dh₂i-mon-* (IE).

For the etymology, see **tīdi-*. Also cf. ON *tíma*, OE *ge-tīmian* w.v. 'to happen' < **tīmōjan-*.

***timbra-** n. 'timber, lumber' — ON *timbr* n. 'id.', Elfd. *timber* n. 'id.', OE *timber* n. 'timber; building, structure', OS *timbar* n. 'carpenter's work', OHG *zimbar* n. 'timber', MHG *zimber*, *zimmer* n. 'timber, building', G *Zimmer* n. 'room' ⇒ **dem(H)-ro-* (IE) — Gr. δέμω 'to build' < **dém(H)-e-*.

Also cf. the denominal Go. *timrjan* w.v. 'to build' < **temrjan-*, and - with a zero grade - **tumfeti-* 'foundation'.

***tina-** n. 'tin' — OE *tin* n. 'id.', E *tin*, OS *tin* n. 'id.', MLG *tin*, gen. *tenes*, *tinnes* n. 'id.', MDu. *tin*, *ten*, *teen* n. 'id.', Du. *tin* n. 'id.', OHG *zin* n. 'id.', G *Zinn* n. 'id.' ⇒ **din-o-* (GM).

An etymologically obscure WGM. word (ON *tin* is a loanword). The frequently featured comparison to Lat. *stannum* (*stagnum*), It. *stagno*, Sp. *estaño*, Fr. *étain* 'tin', which has been analyzed as a Celtic loan, is highly problematic on the formal side. The only certain extra-Gm. correspondence seems to be OIr. *tinne* m. 'ingot'. This word is only attested as a name for the

letter *t* in the *Briatharogaim* ("word oghams"), and is described with kenings pointing to a meaning 'metal bar, molten metal'. According to McManus 1991: 37, the word is related to OIr. *tend* 'strong' or *tind* 'brilliant'. However, the potential link with PGM. **tina-* speaks against an intra-Celtic origin, as the unshifted *t* of the Germanic word would be unexpected if it was borrowed from Celtic. The Germanic origin of the word is furthermore supported by the plausible correlation with **taina-* 'twig' (q.v.), which in MLG and MHG also bears the meaning 'rod, bar (of metal)'.

**tinda-* m. 'jag, tip' — ON *tindr* m. 'spike, tooth; mountain-peak', Far. *tindur* m. 'id.', OE *tind* m. 'prong, tooth', MHG *zint* m. 'prong; a wind instrument' ⇒ **h₃dent-ó-* (IE) — Cf. OIr. *dind* n. 'spike, point; height; town' < **h₃dent-u-*.

A full-grade formation to **tanþ-* ~ **tunþ-* 'tooth'. Also cf. OHG *zinna*, G *Zinne* f. 'pinnacle, merlon' < **tindnō(n)-* and OHG *zinko*, G *Zinke* m. 'tine, prong, cornet' < **tind-kan-*.

**tingan-* s.v. 'to press upon, throng' — OE *ge-tingan* s.v. 'to press upon, throng' ⇒ **dénk-e-* (IE) — ToB *tsākā-* 'to bite, pierce', Gr. δάκνω 'to bite, sting' < **dnk-ne-*; Skt. *dásati* 'id.' < **dnk-e-*.

A strong verb only attested in Old English, but further ascertained by OE *sam-tinges* adv. 'immediately' and the causative OE *tengan* w.v. 'to press, hasten, hurry' < **donk-éie-* (also cf. ON *tengja* 'to connect' and OE *ge-tengan* w.v. 'to join'). The fact that the verb emerges as **tingan-* rather than **tinhan-* could be the result of the removal of the expected nasal-less form **tihan-* (cf. OE *þingan* 'to thrive' similarly continuing **þinhan-* < **ténk-e-*). The verbal complex gave rise to a number of nominal formations, e.g. **tanhu-*, **tangō-*, **tangja-* and **tangra-* (q.v.).

**tinnan-* s.v. 'to burn' — MHG *zinnen* s.v. 'to burn, glow' ⇒ **dénd^h-n-e-* (GM).

A nasal present to a Germanic root **dend^h-*: the *-d-* was assimilated between two nasals, but can be retrieved from the causative **tandjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *tinna* f. 'tinder' < **tindnōn-* and the zero-grade instrumental noun OHG *zuntil*, MHG *zündel* m. 'id.' < **tundila-* (beside Du. *tondel* 'id.' < **tund-la-*).

**tirēn-* w.v. 'to shimmer, shine' — Nw. *tira* w.v. 'id.', Sw. dial. *tira* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **diH-r-éh₁-* (NEUR) — Apparently identical to Lith. *dyrėti* 'to look'.

Also Nw. *tira* w.v. 'to shimmer' < **tirēn-* and ON *tírr*, OS *tír*, OE *tir* m. 'glory' < **tira-*. Related to **tairi-*?

**titrōn-* w.v. 'to tremble' — ON *titra* w.v.2 'to twinkle', Icel. *titra* w.v. 'to quake, shiver, vibrate', OHG *zittarōn* w.v. 'to stagger', G *zittern* w.v. 'to trem-

ble' ⇒ **di-dr-eh₂*- (IE) — Gr. διδράσκω 'to run' < **di-drh₂-ske-*; Skt. *dári-drat*-ptc. 'to wander' < **der-dreh₂*-.

**tittōn*- f. 'tit, breast' — OE *tit* m. 'id.', E *tit*, WFri. *tit*, *titte* c. 'id.', MLG *titte* m./f. 'id.', MHG *zitze* f. 'id.', G *Zitze* f. 'id.' (GM).

A word comparable to e.g. Gr. τῖθος and τῖθη 'tit'. The sound correspondences are irregular, however, and this implies that the Greek and Germanic words are probably unrelated, both originating in the baby-talk register.

**tīwa*- m. 'Tyr' — ON *Týr* m. 'id.', OE *Tīw*, *Tīg* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dei-uo-* (IE) — Skt. *devá-* m. 'god', OAv. *daēuua-* m. 'pre-Zoroastrian god', YAv. *daēuua-* m. 'demon, monster, idol', OP *daiva-* m. 'false god, idol', NP *dēw* 'demon', Lith. *diēvas*, Latv. *dīevs* m. 'god', OPru. *deiw(a)s* 'id.', Lat. *deus* m. 'id.', OIr. *día* m., OW *duiu*, MW *duw* 'id.' < **dei-uo-*.

The general meaning of PGM. **tīwa*- was simply 'god', cf. ON *tívar* pl. 'gods' < **tīwōz*, but the word was clearly associated with the specific deity *Tyr-Tīw-Ziu*, the Germanic sky and war god, cf. Skt. *Dyáus*, gen. *Divás*, *Dyós*, Gr. *Ζεὺς*, gen. *Διός*, Lat. *lū-piter*, *Iuppiter*, gen. *lovis* < **diéu-s*, **diu-ós*. With this meaning, it was preserved in ON *Týs-dagr*, OE *Tīwes-dæg*, OHG *Zies-tag*, MHG *Zīs-tac* 'Tuesday', a calque of Lat. *dies Martis*. Beekes 1985: 83-5 reconstructed the original paradigm as **déi-u-s*, gen. **di-u-ós*, acc. **di-éu-m*. The accusative case regularly developed into **diēm* in PIE, and the long **ē* of this form spread to the nominative of the word in the sense of 'Sky God' at least in the central Indo-European dialects that developed into Sanskrit and Greek.

**tōba*- m./n. 'waiting(?)' — Icel. *tóf* n. 'hesitation', MDu. *toef* n. 'reception, treat, nursing' (DRV).

A nominal formation derived from the root underlying **tabjan-* 'to delay' (q.v.). Also cf. MLG *tōven* w.v. 'to wait, hesitate, halt', MDu. *toeven* w.v. 'to wait, linger, dwell', Du. *toeven* w.v. 'to abide' < **tōbōjan-*.

**tōgan*- ~ **takkan*- m. 'branch' — Nw. *tagg(e)* m. 'tip, jag', OSw. *tagger* m. 'spike', Sw. *tagg* c. 'spine, spike', ODa. *tagge* 'prickle', Da. *tak*, *tag* 'jag, tip', ME *tak(ke)* 'clasp, nail', E *tack*, *tag*, OS *tōgo* m. 'branch', MLG *takke*, *tagge* m. 'id.', LG *take* 'prickle', MDu. *tac(ke)*, *tooch* m. 'branch', Du. *tak*, dial. *toeg*, *toek* c. 'id.', OHG *zuogo* m. 'id.', MHG *zacken* pl. 'jags', G *Zacke(n)* m. 'jag, prong' ⇒ **deh_{3g}^h-on-* (EUR) — Alb. *degē* 'branch' < **deh_{3g}^h-*.

An ablauting *n*-stem **tōgō*, gen. **takkaz* < **déh_{2/3g}^h-ōn*, **dh_{2/3g}^h-n-ós* (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 317ff.). In the different dialects, the original paradigm became leveled in many different ways. As a result, secondary root variants, such as **tōk-* and **tagg-*, could arise.

***tōja-** n. 'deed, act' — Go. *taui*, gen. *tojis* n. 'id.' (DRV).

An noun derived from **taujan-* (q.v.). The underlying proto-form, Pre-Gm. **dōu-io-* developed into **tōja-* by regular loss of **u* after **ō*. It in turn gave Go. *taui* [tōi] by 1) apocope of the ending; 2) vocalization of the **j*; and 3) lowering of -*ō-* to -*ō-* before a hiatus.

***tōla-** n. 'tool' — ON *tól* n. 'id.', Far. *tól* n. 'id.', OE *tōl* n. 'id.', E *tool* (DRV).

An instrumental noun to **taujan-* 'to do, make' (q.v.). The attested forms did not develop from PGM. **tōwula-* (pace Pokorny IEW: 218-9), but rather straightforwardly from **tōla-*. This formation, in turn, was created to the full-grade root **tō-* (for which see **tōja-* 'deed') by the addition of the instrumental suffix *-*dla-* < PIE *-*dʰlo-* (or *-*tló-* by Verner's law). The resulting **tōdla-* regularly developed into **tōla-* by 1. the assimilation of *d* to *l* as in **stalla-* 'stand, stall, stable' < **sth₂-dʰlo-* and 2. the simplification of geminates in heavy syllables.

***tōma-** adj. 'empty' — ON *tómr* adj. 'id.', Far. *tómur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *tuom* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **doH-mo-* (IE?) — To Skt. *ava-dyāti* 'to separate', Gr. *δαίωμα* 'to split up' < **dh₂-ie-*?

A *mo-*stem adjective to a root **deH-*. No certain etymology. The potential link with the PIE root **deh₂-* is possible, but semantically unconvincing. Also cf. the factitive ON *tæma* w.v. 'to empty', ME *tēmen* w.v. 'to drain; to pour (out), spill', E *teem*, OFri. *tēma* w.v. 'to drain; to pay', OS *tōmjan* w.v. 'to free of' < **tōmjan-*.

***trabō-** f. 'fringe' — ON *troff* f. 'id.', MHG *trabe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **drop-éh₂-* (NEUR?).

Closely resembled by Lith. *dróbė* f. 'linen (cloth)', Latv. *drēbe* f. 'cloth, laundry' < **d(h)rob-ieh₂-* and OSorb. *draby*, Cz. *zdraby* m.pl. 'clothes' < **d(h)rob-*, but the Baltic and Slavic forms with their final **b* rather than **p* or **bʰ* cannot be unified with the Germanic root **trab-* < **drop-* or **drobʰ-*. Lith. *drāpanos* f.pl. 'clothes, linen' and Latv. *drāna* 'cloth' < **drop(o)neh₂-* can be reconciled with the Germanic material, but must then be disconnected from the other forms with **b*. Also cf. ON *treffa* w.v. 'to fuzz' < **trabjan-* and ON *treffill* m. 'tatter, rag' < **trabila-*.

***trannjan-** w.v. 'to split' — Du. *tornen* w.v. 'to pull, jerk', MHG *trennen* s.v. 'to separate, to cut', G *trennen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The causative to **trinnan-*, quasi PIE **dronu-éie-*.

***trappōn-** w.v. 'to trample' — MLG *trappen* w.v. 'to stamp' ⇒ **drob-neh₂-* (NEUR) — Pol. *drabina* f. 'ladder' < **drob-in-eh₂-*.

The geminated forms have arisen in the iterative 3sg. **trappōpi*, 3pl. **trapunanþi* < **drob-néh₂-ti*, **drob-ṅh₂-énti*. Also cf. OE *treppan* w.v. 'to

tread' < *trappjan- and OE *træppe* f. 'trap', OFri. *treppe* f. 'stairs', Du. *trap* 'id.' < *trappōn-.

***trausta-** adj. 'reliable' — ON *traustr* adj. 'id.', Far. *treystur* adj. 'strong, solid, lasting' ⇒ **drou(H)-sd-o-* (EUR).

The root is clearly akin to PGM. **trūēn-* 'to trust' (q.v.). For the suffixation, compare OIr. *druit* adj. 'close, firm, trustworthy' < **drou-sd-*, the latter element of which may be the zero grade of the root **sed-* 'to sit', cf. **nista-* 'nest'. Also cf. ON *treysta* w.v. 'to fasten; to trust', OS *trōstian*, Du. *troosten*, OHG *trōsten*, G *trōsten* 'to comfort' < **traustjan-*. The ablauting formation MHG *trūt*, G *traut* adj. 'intimate' could point to a root **druH-* with a laryngeal.

***tredan-** ~ ***trudan-** s.v. 'to tread, trample' — Go. *trudan* s.v. 'id.', ON *troða* s.v. 'to tread; to cram, pack, stuff', Far. *troða* s.v. 'to tread, step', OE *tredan* s.v. 'to tread, trample', E *to tread*, OFri. *treda* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *treden*, *terden*, *tarden*, *torden* s.v. 'id.', Du. *treden* s.v. 'id.', OHG *tretan* s.v. 'to tread, trample', G *treten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **dr(e)t-e-* (IE?).

The alternation **tredan-* ~ **trudan-* points to an original root aorist, which is the reason why this class of verbs is often referred to as the aorist presents. In this case, that would point to a paradigm 3sg. **h₁e-drét-t*, 3pl. **h₁é-drt-nt*. The formation **knedan-* ~ **knudan-* 'to knead' (q.v.) is fully parallel, and since Ru. *gnestí* (*gnetú*) points to a root **gnet-*, it seems likely that **tredan-* ~ **trudan-* must, too, be derived from a root ending in **t*, viz. **dret-* ~ **drt-*. Theoretically, this root could be an extension of the primary element **dr-* 'to run', which occurs in PIE with both an *h₂-* and an *m-* suffix, cf. Skt. *drā-* vs. *drám-*. Possibly, this *t*-extension could continue the 3sg. aor. ending as in e.g. PGM. *stōp* 'stood' < **stéh₂-t*. Also cf. OHG *trata* f. 'step, track', OS *trada* f. 'id.', OE *trodu* f. 'id.' < **tradō-*, OHG *trota*, *truta* f. 'winepress' < **trudō(n)-*, the iterative **trett/dōn-* ~ **trutt/dōn-* (q.v.) and MHG *trollen* w.v. 'to move with small steps' < **trudlōn-*.

***tregan-** s.v. 'to be downcast' — OS *tregan* s.v. 'to grieve' ⇒ **drégh-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *drežėti* 'to give reluctantly, be stingy' < **drégh-eh₁-ie-*; Lith. *drižti* 'to become weak, fear, be shy' < **drgh-* (with remodeling of the regular zero grade **dirž-*).

The verb had an oblique subject in Old Saxon, e.g. *ni tharf iu uuiht tregan* 'you don't need to feel sad', which is likely to reflect the Proto-Germanic situation. The original meaning was 'to become slow', whence 'sluggish' and 'listless', cf. Go. *trigo* f. 'reluctance' and ON *tregr* adj. 'hesitant', Nw. *treg* adj. 'reluctant, tough' < **trega-*. The semantics of ON *tregi* m. 'grief', OE *trega* m. 'id.', OS *trego* m. 'pain' < **tregan-* as well as OS *tregan* logically follow from

the impersonal construction: 'it is tough for me' = 'I am grieving'. See also *trēgi-.

***trēgi-** adj. 'slow, down' — OS *trāg(i)* adj. 'lazy', MDu. *traghe*, *traech* adj. 'lazy, slow', Du. *traag* adj. 'slow', OHG *trāgi* adj. 'lazy, slow', G *träge* adj. 'id.' (DRV).

An adjective continuing a *vřddhi*-gerundive to the strong verb **tregan-* (q.v.).

***trek(k)an-** s.v. 'to pull' — MLG *treken* w.v. 'to shudder', MDu. *tre(c)ken* s.v. 'to pull', OHG *trehhan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *trechen* s.v. 'to shove, thrust, jerk' ⇒ **drég^(h)-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *dīrginti* 'to pull (the trigger)' < **drg-neh₂-*; OCS *dręgati* 'to shudder', Ru. *dērgat'* 'to jerk' < **drg^(h)-eh₂-* and Ru. *drožát'*, OCz. *držěti* 'to shiver' < **drg^(h)-eh₁-*.

A strong verb with two variants: **trekan-* and **trekkan-*. At least the latter variant must have adopted its root-final consonantism from the iterative **trukkōn-* (q.v.). It is unclear, on the other hand, whether the single *k* of **trekan-* is secondary or not. This depends on the analysis of the root-final consonant of the Balto-Slavic cognates, which is problematic: the accentuation of Ru. *dērgat'* and Lith. *dīrginti* points to **drg-*, while Ru. *drožát'* rather implies **dorg^h-*. Note that the related formation Ru. dial. *drygat'*, *drygát'* 'to tremble' is ambiguous, both in its accent and in its potentially secondary root vocalism.

***tremen-** s.v. 'to waver' — MHG *tremen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **drém-e-* (IE) — Skt. *drámati* 'to run (about)', Gr. *δραμεῖν* 'to run' < **drm-* (cf. *δρόμος* m. 'run, race, course' < **drom-o-*); SCr. *dřmati* 'to tremble' < **drem-eh₂-ie-*.

A verb derived from a PIE root **drem-*, possibly a variant of **trem-*, cf. Lat. *tremō*, *-ere* 'to tremble'. Also cf. OE *trem* 'footstep'.

***trett/dōn- ~ *trutt/dōn-** w.v. 'to trample' — Elfd. *troðå* w.v. 'id.', MDu. *tredden*, *treten* w.v. 'to tread, trample', MHG *trot(t)en* w.v. 'to trot' ⇒ **dr(e)t-néh₂-* (IE?).

The iterative to **tredan-* ~ **trudan-*.

***trewa-** n. 'tree' — Go. *triu* n. 'stick; vine', ON *tré* n. 'tree; mast; rafter, beam', Far. *træ* n. 'tree; piece of wood', Elfd. *trai* n. 'id.', OE *trēo*, *trēow* n. 'tree', E *tree*, OFri. *trē* n. 'id.', OS *trio*, *treo* n. 'id.' ⇒ **dréu-o-* (IE) — Hitt. *tāru-* n. 'wood', ToAB *or* 'id.', Skt. *dāru-*, gen. *dróṣ*, *drúṇaḥ* n. 'id.', YAv. *dāuru*, gen. *draoṣ* n. 'wood; tree-trunk', OP *dāruv* n. 'wood', NP *dār* 'wood; tree', Gr. *dóρυ*, gen. *δουρός*, *δούρατος* n. 'wood, tree(stem), spear', OIr. *daur*, *dair* f. 'oak'; W *dar* 'id.' < **dor-u-*; OCS *drěva* n.pl. 'wood', Ru. *drová* n.pl. 'id.', SCr. *dřvo* n. 'tree', Alb. *dru* / *drū* m. 'wood; tree; stem, trunk' < **dru-*.

The Indo-European word for 'wood' and 'tree'. See also **terwa/ōn-* and **truga-*.

***trewwu-** adj. 'loyal, trustworthy' — Go. *triggws* adj. 'id.', ON *tryggr* adj. 'id.', Far. *tryggur* adj. 'safe, calm', OE *triēwe*, *ge-triēwe* adj. 'id.', OFri. *triūwe*, *triōwe* adj. 'id.', OS *triuwi* adj. 'id.', MDu. *trouwe*, *ge-trouwe* adj. 'id.', Du. *trouw*, *ge-trouw* adj. 'loyal', OHG *triuwi*, *gi-triuwi* adj. 'id.', G *treu*, *ge-treu* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **dreuH-u-* (EUR) — OPru. *druwit* 'to believe'; OIr. *derb* adj. 'certain' < **der-uo-*.

An *u*-stem related to **trūēn-* (q.v.). Etymologically, there may be a connection to the PIE word for 'wood' (see **trewa-*). For the shift of meaning, cf. Lat. *rōbustus* adj. 'made of oak; strong', which was derived from *rōbur* n. 'oak; strength'. Also cf. **trūēn-*.

***trinnan-** s.v. 'to separate oneself' — OHG *intrinnan* s.v. 'to separate oneself, to elope', MHG *trinnen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **drénu-e* (IE).

Probably a secondary present **drénu-e-* to a nasal present related to **teran-* 'to tear' < **dér-e*, cf. Skt. *dṛṇáti* 'to split' (only *dṛṇīyāt* 3sg.opt.) < **dr-neh₂-*. Presumably, the nasal present was conjugated 3sg. **dr-néu-ti*, **dr-nu-énti*. The latter form may have served as the basis for the strong verb, which appears to continue **drénu-e-* with **-ny-* becoming *-nn-*. For a similar remodeling, cf. **rinnan-* < **h₃r-néu-*. The strong verb gave rise to the causative **trannjan-* and the zero-grade formation OHG *abe-trunne*, *abe-trunnīg*, G *ab-trünnig* adj. 'disloyal, separatist' < **trunnja-*.

***trūēn-** w.v. 'to trust' — Go. *trauan* w.v. 'id.', ON *trúa* w.v. 'to believe; to believe in, trust', Far. *trúgva* w.v. 'id.', OE *trūwian* w.v. 'to trust, confide', OFri. *triūwa*, *trōwa* w.v. 'to trust; to marry', OS *trauwian* w.v. 'to trust', Du. *trouwen* w.v. 'to marry', OHG *trū(w)ēn* w.v. 'to trust, believe', G *trauen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **druH-eh₁-ie-* (NEUR) — OPru. *druwit* 'to believe'; OIr. *derb* adj. 'certain' < **der-uo-*.

A stative verb created to the adjective **trūa-*, cf. ON *trúr*, Far. *trúgvur* adj. 'faithful'. See also **trewwu-* and **trausta-*.

***truga-** n. 'trough' — ON *trog* n. 'id.', OE *trog*, *troh* m. 'id.', E *trough*, MDu. *troch* m. 'trough; boat', Du. *trog* c. 'trough', OHG *troc* m. 'id.', G *Trog* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dru-kó-* (IE) — OIr. *drochta*, gen. *drochtaí* 'tub, vessel' < **druk-to-*; OIr. *drochat* m. 'bridge' < **druko-ponth₁-o-*.

Also cf. the OSw. *trø* n. 'corn-measure', OE *trig* n. 'tray' < **trauhja-* < **drouk-io-* and ON *sṛðul-treyja* f., *trýju-sṛðull* m. 'saddletree' < **trauhjōn-/truhjōn-*. Probably a derivative of the IE word for 'wood', see **trewa-*.

***trukkōn-** w.v. 'to pull' — MDu. *trocken* w.v. 'to pull, jerk' ⇒ **drg^(h)-néh₂*- (NEUR) — Lith. *dīrginti* 'to pull (the trigger)' < **drg-neh₂*-; OCS *dręgati* 'to shudder', Ru. *dērgat* 'to jerk' < **drg^(h)-eh₂-ie-*; Ru. *drožát* 'to shiver' < **drg^(h)-eh₁-ie-*.

The iterative belonging to **trek(k)an-*. Given its root-final consonantism, this strong verb must have been influenced by the iterative 3sg. **trukkōpi*, 3pl. **trugunanpi* < **drg^(h)-néh₂*-. This iterative, in turn, probably adopted its vowel slot from the strong verb, as **drg^(h)-néh₂*- regularly should have become ***turkōn-*.

***truma-** 1 m. 'root(?)' — OE *wyrt-trum* m. 'root-stock' ⇒ **dru-mo-* (IE) — Skt. *druma-* m. 'tree, plant', Ru. *drom* m. 'forest, thicket', Gr. *δρυμά* n.pl. 'wood, forest' < **dru-mo-*.

From a PIE masculine **dru-mo-* (Gr. *δρυμά* is a neuter collective to the same word). The word was derived from the IE word for wood, for which see **trewa-*. OE also has the secondary *n*-stems *wyrt-truma* m. and *-trume* f. 'id.'

***truma-** 2 adj. 'reliable' — OE *trum* adj. 'firm, strong' (IE).

Closely related to **truma-* 1 'root(?)'. The adj. once again displays a semantic shift from 'wood' to 'strong' (cf. **trausta-* and **trewwu-*). OE *trymman* w.v. 'to strengthen, trim' < **trumjan-* was derived from the adjective.

***trumpōn-** w.v. 'to step(?)' — MDu. *trompen* w.v. 'to step, trample', MHG *trumpfen* w.v. 'to walk, toddle off' ⇒ **drmb^(h)-néh₂*- (NEUR?).

An iterative to which the strong verb Go. *trimpan* s.v. 'to step up close, crowd' is a back-formation. The verbal base can be a nasalized variant of a root **dreb^(h)-*, cf. **trap(p)ōn-*.

***trussōn-** w.v. 'to roll, turn' — WPhal. *trossen* 'to roll' (GM).

Also cf. MDu. *trosse* 'pack, cluster; hawser', Du. *tros* c. 'raceme, hawser' < **trussan-*, WPhal. *truaseln* w.v. 'to roll slowly' < **truslōn-*. No extra-Gm. etymology. Perhaps connected with MDu. *trisen* w.v. 'to turn, spin', MLG *triseln* w.v. 'to roll, dash', WPhal. *triaseln* 'to spin'.

***trūpa-** m. 'joker' — ON *trúðr* m. 'juggler, fool', OE *trūð* m. 'trumpeter, actor, buffoon' ⇒ **druH-to-* (WEUR/LW?) — Mlr. *drúth* m. 'professional jester, fool', MW *drut* 'dear, foolish, foolhardy' < **d^hruH-to-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss. ON *trúðr* can be explained as a loanword from Old English, but the correspondence of *trūð* with Mlr. *drúth* is regular, and seems to imply a common Indo-European source. Since, however, there never was a specifically Celto-Germanic proto-language (the two branches

only came into contact with each other after their arrival in West Europe), the word is more likely to be a vestige of Germanic-Celtic contact prior to the great sound shifts.

***tuhti-** f. 'pulling' — Go. *us-tauhts* f. 'completion', OE *tyht* m. 'conduct, practice', MDu. *tucht* f. 'discipline', Du. *tucht* c. 'id.', OHG *zuht* f. 'pulling, tug, correction', G *Zucht* f. 'breeding, rearing; discipline' (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to **teuhan-* (q.v.).

***tukk/gōn-** w.v. 'to pull, jerk' — ON *toga* w.v. 'to drag', Elfd. *tugå* w.v. 'id.', OE *togian* w.v. 'to tug', ME *toggen* w.v. 'id.', E *to tug*, MDu. *token*, *token* w.v. 'to push, jerk, strike', *togen* w.v. 'to pull, drag', OHG *zogōn*, *zockōn*, *zohhōn* w.v. 'to pull, jerk', MHG *zogen* w.v. 'to acquire, tear' ⇒ **duk-néh₂-* (WEUR).

The iterative to **teuhan-* (q.v.). Also cf. MHG *zucken*, *zücken*, G *zücken* w.v. 'to pull quickly, jerk' < **tukkjan-*.

***tulga-** m. 'tongue(?)' — G dial. *Zungen-zolch* 'id.' ⇒ **dlg^h-o-* (EUR) — Gr. γλῶσσα, Att. γλάσσα f. 'tongue, language' < **dl(ō)g^h-ieh₂-*.

G *Zungen-zolch* was recorded by Höfler 1899: 857 in his *Deutsches Krankheitsnamen-buch*, and in view of the word-final fricative appears to be the Middle German outcome of **tungōna-tulga-*. Höfler pointed to the apparent correspondence with OE *tungan tulge* attested in *Bald's Leechbook* ('under *tungan tulge swearte ædre*'), but here, *tulge* may be the adverbial form of **tulgu-* 'firm' (q.v.). The element *Zolch*, however, can still be related to Gr. γλῶσσα and γλάσσα if these *ih₂*-stems were derived from an ablauting root noun **dłóg^h-s*, gen. **dlg^h-és*, cf. Hsch. γλῶχες f.pl. 'beard of corn'. On a deeper level, the word may be related to Lith. *dilgùs* 'stinging, burning' < **dlg^h-u-*, OPru. *doalgis*, Lith. *dałgis* 'scythe' < **dolg^h-i-* and OIr. *delg* n. 'thorn' < **delg^h-*, possibly through an intermediate meaning 'blade'. The Irish word has alternatively been compared to ON *dalkr* m. 'brooch, clasp', OE *dalc*, *dolc* m. 'clasp, bracelet' < **dalka-*, however.

***tulgu-** adj. 'firm' — Go. *tulgus* adj. 'firm', OE *tylg* comp. 'rather' (< **tulg-iz*), OS *tulgo* adv. 'very' ⇒ **dlh₁g^h-u-* (IE) — Skt. *dirghá-* adj. 'long, far, lasting', Gr. δολιχός adj. 'long' (with ι < ε?), Lith. *ilgas*, Latv. *ilgs* adj. 'id.', OCS *dlъgъ*, *dlъgъ*, Ru. *dólgij*, SCr. *dŭg* adj. 'id.' < **dlh₁g^h-o-*.

An Indo-European word. The meaning 'firm' developed from 'long-lasting'. Also cf. Go. *tulgjan* w.v. 'to make firm'.

***tumfeti-** f. 'foundation' — ON *toft*, *tuft* f. 'id.', Icel. *tóft* f. 'id.', Far. *toft* f. 'id.', OSw. *tomt*, *tompt* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dm-ped-i-* / **dṛm-ti-* (IE) — Gr. δά-πεδον 'floor'.

Usually analyzed as a PIE compound of the root **dem-* 'building; house' and **ped-* 'foot', like Gr. δά-πεδον. The attested forms, however, can also

have developed from **tumpi-*, i.e. a *ti*-stem straightforwardly derived from the root **dem-*, cf. OHG *zumft* 'agreement', for which see **teman-* and **timbra-*.

**tumpi-* f. 'guild' — OHG *zumft* f. 'agreement, community', MHG *zumft*, *zunft* f. 'appropriateness, rule, association, guild', G *Zunft* f. 'craft, guild' ⇒ **dṛm-ti-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the root of the strong verb **teman-* 'to befit' (w.v.). The *f* is epenthetic between **m* and **þ*.

**tūna-* n. 'fenced area' — ON *tún* n. 'enclosure, courtyard, homestead; home field; town', OE *tūn* m. 'enclosed piece of ground, yard; town', E *town*, OFri. *tūn* m. 'fence, enclosure, yard', MLG *tūn* m. 'fence', Du. *tuin* c. 'garden', OHG *zūn* m. 'fence, enclosure', G *Zaun* m. 'id.' (LW).

A Pre-Gm. loanword from Celtic **dūno-*, cf. OIr. *dún* n. 'fort, rampart', MW *din* m. 'id.'. OE *dūn* f. 'hill, down', MLG *dūne* f., MDu. *dunen* f.pl., Du. *duin* c./n. 'dune' can be a later adoption, but has also been interpreted as belonging to the root **dū-* 'to blow', cf. **dūna-* 'down'.

**tundra-* n. 'tinder' — ON *tundr* n. 'tinder', OE *tynder*, *tyndre* f. 'tinder, fuel' (< **tundrjō-*), MLG *tunder* 'id.', MHG *zunder* m./n. 'id.', G *Zunder* m. 'id.' ⇒ **dnd^h-ro-* (DRV).

See **tandjan-* and **tandra(n)-*.

**tungla-* n. 'star, celestial body(?)' — Go. *tuggl* n. 'celestial body, star', ON *tungl* n. 'moon' (also *himin-tungl* 'heavenly body'), Elfd. *tunggel* n. 'moon', OE *tungol* n./m. 'celestial body', OS *tungal* n. 'star', OHG *himil-zungal* n. 'celestial body' (DRV).

This word has an uncertain etymology. Some derive it from **tungōn-* 'tongue', assuming that the word initially only applied to the waxing or waning moon. Others have connected Lith. *dangùs*, OPru. *dangus* 'heaven', but these words contain the root **d^hengh-* (see **dungōn-*) and therefore cannot be related. Akin to Nw. *tanga* w.v. 'to run around, dash about' and Du. *tongelen* w.v. 'to drag; to dangle; to move about'?

**tungōn-* f. 'tongue' — Go. *tuggo* f. 'id.', ON *tunga* f. 'id.', Far. *tunga* f. 'id.', Elfd. *tungga* f. 'id.', OE *tunge* f. 'id.', E *tongue*, OFri. *tunge* f. 'id.', OS *tunga* f. 'id.', Du. *tong* c. 'id.', OHG *zunga* f. 'id.', G *Zunge* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dng^h-ueh₂-* (IE) — ToA *kāntu* m./f., ToB *kantwo* m. 'tongue' < **ǵnd^(h)-ueh₂-* (with metathesis); Skt. *jihvā-* f. 'id.', Av. *hizuua-/hizū-* m. 'id.' < **d(i)ng^h-ueh₂-*; Lat. *lingua* f. 'id.' < **lnǵ^h-ieh₂-*; OIr. *tengae* m./f. 'id.', OW *tauawt*, W *tafod* 'id.' < **tnǵ^h-ot-*; Lith. *liežūvis* m. 'id.', OPru. *insuwis* 'id.' < **nǵ^h-ueh₂-*; OCS *jęзыкъ*, Ru. *язы́к*, SCR. *jęzik* m. 'id.' < **nǵ^h-u-(ko-)*; Arm. *lezu*, gen. *lezvi* 'id.'.

Although the word in many other IE languages appears to have been distorted (often under the influence of a verb 'to lick', cf. Lat. *lingō*, Lith. *liēžti*, Arm. *lizanem* < PIE **leigʰ-*), the original form is probably to be reconstructed as **dnǵʰ-u(e)h₂-*, i.e. a masculine (cf. Av. *hizuuā-*) *h₂*-stem inflected as **d(é)nǵʰ-uh₂*, gen. **dnǵʰ-uéh₂-s*. For another possible word for 'tongue', see **tulga-*.

***turba-** m./n. 'turf, peat' — ON *torf* n. 'id.', MLG *torf* m. 'id.', MDu. *torf*, *turf* m. 'id', Du. *turf* c. 'id.' ⇒ **drbʰ-o-* (IE) — Skt. *darbhá-* m. 'tuft of grass, bunch of grass' < **derbʰ-o-*; Ru. *derbá* f. 'clearing, cleared woodland' < **derbʰ-eh₂-*; YAv. *dərəβda-* n. 'bundle of muscles' < **drbʰ-to-*.

An old, possibly Pre-Gm. derivation from the root **derbʰ-* 'to wind', see **tarbjan-*. Also cf. OFri. *tūra*, MDu. *torve* m. 'turf' < **turban-*, OE *eðel-tyrf* f. 'noble soil' < **turbi-*, and the root noun OE *turf*, pl. *tyrf* f. 'id.', E *turf*, OFri. *turff*. 'id.', OS *turf* m. 'id.' < **turb-*.

***turhta-** adj. 'bright' — OE *torht* adj. 'bright, splendid', OS *toroht* adj. 'bright', OHG *zoraht* adj. 'bright, clear' ⇒ **drk-to-* (IE) — OAv. *-dərəšta-* adj. 'seen, visible' < **drk-to-*.

An adjective continuing the original past ptc. of the PIE verb **dérk-e-*, for which see **tarhjan-*. Also cf. OHG *ougo-zorhtōn* w.v. 'to reveal' < **turhtōjan-*.

***turna-** n./m. 'anger, rage' — OE *torn* n. 'id.', OS *torn* n. 'id.', Du. *toorn* c. 'id.', OHG *zorn* n. 'id.', G *Zorn* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Related to **teran-* and **turnan-* (q.v.). Also cf. MHG *zorn* adj. 'angry' < **turna-*.

***turnan-** s.v. 'to separate oneself, tear oneself away' — Go. *af-taurnan* s.v. 'to tear off', *dis-taurnan* s.v. 'to tear apart', Du. obs. *tornen* w.v. 'to run off' ⇒ **dr-nh₂-e-* (IE) — Skt. *dṛṇāti* 'to rend, tear, split' < **dr-néH-*.

An old medial factitive to the strong verb **teran-* (q.v.).

***turpi-** f. 'destruction' — Go. *ga-taurps* f. 'id.' ⇒ **dṛ-ti-* (IE) — Skt. *dṛti-* f. 'sack', Gr. *δάρις* f. 'skinned leather'.

A *ti*-stem derived from the stem of **teran-* (q.v.).

***turzda-** m. 'excrement' — OE *tord* n. 'id.', E *turd*, MDu. *to(o)rt* n./m. 'dung' ⇒ **drs-dʰh₁-o-* (NEUR) — Latv. *dirst* (*dīrsu*, *dīrsnu*) 'to shit' < **drs-*.

Also cf. G *zorten* 'to shit' < **turzdōjan-*.

***tūsan-** s.v. 'to pull' — ME *-tousen* w.v. 'to pull, tear at; to dishevel', E *to touse*, LG *tūsen* w.v. 'to pull apart', OHG *zir-zūsōn* w.v. 'to tear to pieces, clear

of undergrowth', MHG *zer-zūsen* w.v. 'to tousle', G *zer-zausen* w.v. 'id.' (WEUR?) — To OIr. *dos* m. 'bushy tree', Gael. *dos* 'thicket; tuft' < **dus-o*-(?).

A formation only attested as a class 2 weak verb, but potentially continuing a strong verb, cf. the inchoative Icel. *túsna* w.v. 'to fray, ravel up'. The etymology of the word is unclear, but in view of the iterative **tus(s)ōn-* (q.v.) alternating with Nw. *tasa* < **tasōn-*, it is probable that it goes back to a Pre-Gm. root **des-*. The long **ū* of **tūsan-* must then be secondary, i.e. based on the analogical zero-grade root **tus-*. This would mean that the link with OIr. *dos* cannot be maintained, however.

**tuska-* m. 'tusk, fang' — OE *tusc*, *tux(a)* m. 'id.', E *tusk*, OFri. *tusk* m. 'id.', WFri. *tosk* c. 'tooth' ⇒ **h₃dnt-sko-* (DRV).

An old derivation from the PIE word for 'tooth', see **tanp* ~ **tunp-*. A remarkable variant is represented by WFri. *twisk* 'cutting tooth', E dial. *twisk* 'fang', which has been claimed to represent a secondary full-grade root **twisk-* (cf. Spenter 1968: 94, fn. 557).

**tuska(n)-* m. 'toad(?), frog(?)' — Elfd. *tuosk* m. 'toad', OE *tosca* m. 'frog' (GM).

In spite of the uncertainty of the correspondence between Old English and Elfdalian (Bugge *apud* Noreen 1882: 196, fn. 4), both words can be reconciled as PGM. **tuska(n)-*, which may continue a formation **tud-ska-*. For the suffix, cf. **fruska-* 'frog' < **fru(g)-ska*-(?).

**tuskjan-* w.v. 'to be burning' — OHG *zuscen* w.v. 'to burn' ⇒ **dh₂u-ske-* (IE) — Gr. δαίω 'to burn', W *deifyaw* 'to kindle' < **dh₂u-ie-*; Gr. δύη f. 'misery, anguish' < **duh₂-(eh₂)-*; Mlr. *doud*, MW *kynneu-* 'to kindle' < *(*kom-*)*doh₂u-eie-*.

An inchoative *sk*-present to the PIE base **dh₂u-* 'to burn'.

**tus(s)ōn-* w.v. 'to fray' — Icel. *tos(s)a* w.v. 'to pull, tug', Nw. *tos(s)a* w.v. 'to jerk, pull, pluck', ME *tosen*, E obs. *to toze* 'to pull asunder', MLG *tōsen* w.v. 'to tear, tug', MDu. *tosen* w.v. 'to pick out' ⇒ **d(u)s-néh₂-* (WEUR?).

A zero-grade iterative akin to **tūsan-* (q.v.) and e.g. Nw. *tos* n. 'fiber' < **tusa-*. The *o*-grade variant **tasōn-*, as supported by Nw. *tasa* w.v. 'to fray', Sw. dial. *tasa* w.v. 'to pluck wool', LG *tasen* w.v. 'to pull' < **dos-néh₂-* apparently points to a root **des-* rather than **dus-*. The alternative is to assume that the *a*-vocalism is secondary.

**tutt/dōn-* w.v. 'to pull, drag' — Nw. *tot(t)a* w.v. 'to jerk, drag; to toil; to squeeze', Sw. dial. *tåtta* w.v. 'to squeeze', ODa. *tuttæ*, *tyttæ* w.v. 'to pull', Du. dial. *todden*, *tooien* w.v. 'to drag', MHG *zoten* w.v. 'to go slowly' ⇒ **dt-néh₂-* (GM).

No extra-Germanic etymology; the Pre-Gm. root **dut-* could be a formal variant of the more widespread **duk-* 'to pull' (see **teuhan-* and **tukk/gōn-*), but the full-grade forms (see below) rather point to a root **det-*. The meaning 'to pull' must have developed into 'to pluck' at an early stage in view of e.g. ON, Icel. *toddi*, m. 'tuft', MHG *zotte*, G *Zotte* 'id.', Du. *todde* c. 'rag' < **tudda/ōn-* OHG *zota*, G *Zote* f. 'hair; rag' < **tudōn-* and G Swab. *Zotze* f. 'tuft, brush' < **tuttan-*. The origin of the ablauting forms OHG *zato* m. 'shaggy hair' < **tadan-*; OHG *zatta* f. 'flax', G *Zatte* f. 'windrow, sheaf' < **taddōn-* and OE *tættec* m. 'rag' < **tattaka-* is not entirely clear, but may point either to an ablauting *n*-stem **tadō*, gen. **tuttaz* (cf. **maþan-* ~ **muttan-* 'moth') or to an otherwise unattested *o*-grade iterative **tatt/dōn-*. Note that the related OHG *zaturra* f. 'harlot' < **tadur-jō(n)-* and ON *tōturr* m. 'id.' < **tatura-* could theoretically even point to an old *r/n*-stem nom. **dót-r*, gen. **dt-n-ós*, yielding PGM. **dapur*, **duttaz*. See also **teudra-* ~ **tūdra-*.

***tuz-** pref. 'apart, asunder' — Go. *tuz-* pref. 'id.', ON *tor-* pref. 'id.', OE *tor-* pref. 'id.', OHG *zur-* pref. 'id.', G *zer-* pref. 'id.' ⇒ **dus-* (IE) — Skt. *duṣ-*, Gr. *δυσ-*, OIr. *du-*, *do-*, Arm. *t-* < **du-s-* pref. 'ill-, mis-, un-'.

Possibly an originally genitival form of the root **du-* 'two' (for which see **twa-*), cf. the locative **du-i* ~ **h₁u-i* 'in two' (see **widu(w)ōn-* 'widow' and **wīda-* 'wide'). Further cf. the derivation Skt. *dōṣa-* m. 'lack' < **dous-o-*.

***twa-** num. 'two' — Go. *twai* m., *twos* f. *twa* n. 'id.', ON *tveir*, acc. *tvá*, f. *tvær*, n. *tvau*, gen. *tveggja*, dat. *tveim(r)* num. 'id.', Far. *tveir*, f. *tvær*, n. *tvey*, gen. *tveggja*, dat. *tveimum* num. 'id.', Elfd. *twer*, acc. *tʏo*, f. *twār*, n. *tau*, dat. *twem* num. 'id.', OE *twēgen*, f. *twā*, n. *tū* num. 'id.', E *two*, OFri. *twēne*, *twē*, *twēr(e)*, f./n. *twā* num. 'id.', OS *twēne*, *twēna*, f. *twā*, *twō*, n. *twē* num. 'id.', Du. *twee* num. 'id.', OHG *zwēne*, f. *zwā*, *zwō*, n. *zwei* num. 'id.', G *zwei* num. 'id.' ⇒ **duo-* (IE).

The original PGM. paradigm was **twai*, acc. **twans* (cf. Go. *twans* vs. ON *tvá*, Far. poet. *tógva*, Elfd. *tʏo* < ON **tōā*), f. **twōz*, n. **tū* (OE *tū*, Elfd. *tau*), gen. **twajjan*, dat. **twaimiz* (not **twaimuz* in view of the umlaut of OE *twæm*) from Pre-Gm. **du-oi*, **du-ons*, **du-eh₂-es*, **du-h₂*, **du-oi-óm*, **du-oi-mis*. Note that the original neuter **tū* < **tuh₂* (OE *tū*) was replaced by **twō* in OHG *zwō* and by **twa* in Go. *twa*. See also **tawō-* 'pair' and **tuz-* 'atwo'.

***twalifa-** num. 'twelve' — Go. *twalif* num. 'id.', ON *tolf* num. 'id.', Far. *tól* num. 'id.', Elfd. *tolv* num. 'id.', OE *twelf* num. 'id.', E *twelve*, OFri. *twelif*, *toulif*, *toleve*, *tolewe*, *tolve* num. 'id.', OS *twelif* num. 'id.', Du. *twaal* num. 'id.', OHG *zwelif* num. 'id.', G *zwölf* num. 'id.' (NEUR) — Close to Lith. *dvýlika* num. 'twelve'.

A compound with an original meaning 'two past ten'. Also cf. **ainalifa-*.

***twīfla-** m. 'doubt' — Go. *tweifls** m. 'id.', OFri. *twīfel*, *twīwil* m./n. 'id.', MDu. *twivel* m. 'id.', Du. *twijfel* c. 'id.', OHG *zwīval* m. 'id.', G *Zweifel* m. 'id.' ⇒ **duei-plo-* (IE).

A nominalization of a PIE adjective **dui-plo-* 'two-fold', cf. Gr. διπλός. Presumably, the causative OE *ge-twæfan* w.v. 'to split' < **twaibjan-* < quasi-PIE **duoip-éie-*, arose as a back-formation. Also cf. OS *twīfli* adj. 'doubtful' < **twiflja-* and OHG *zwīvo* m. 'doubt' < **twifan-*.

***twig/kkan-** m. 'twig' — EDa. *tvege* 'id.', Da. *tveje*, *tvege*, *tvegge* 'id.', OE Nhb. *twigge* f. 'id.', E *twig*, LG *twig* 'id.', WPhal. *twick* m., *twiak* f. 'id.', OHG *zweck(o)* m. 'nail, peg', MHG *zwec* m. 'nail, bolt, twig', G *Zweck* m. 'id.', *Zwick* m. 'peg, sprout' ⇒ **duigh-on-* (GM).

An old *n*-stem **twigō*, gen. **twikkaz* < **duigh-ōn*, **duigh-n-ós*. The regular root allomorphs **twig-* and **twikk-* are attested as Da. *tvege* and WPhal. *twick*. The variants **twigg-* (OE *twigge*, Da. *tvegge*) and **twik-* (WPhal. *twiak*) are secondary contamination forms. With a full grade, cf. OE *twī(g)* n. 'twig', OHG *zwīg* n./m., G *Zweig* m., MDu. *twijch*, Du. *twijg* c. < **twīga-*.

***twis** adv. 'twice' — MLG *twis* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **dui-s* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *dvīś*, YAv. *biš*, Gr. δίς, Lat. *bis* (1x *duis*), OIr. *fo-dí* adv. 'twice'.

Also cf. ON *tvisvar*, *tysvar*, OHG *zwiror*, MHG *zwire*, *zwir* adv. 'twice' < **twiswar* ~ **twizwar* < **duis-* plus an unknown suffix.

***twisk(j)a-** adj. 'twofold' — OS *twisk* adj. 'id.', OHG *zwick*, *zwiski* adj. 'id.', MHG *zwisc(h)* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **dui-sko-* (DRV) — Arm. *kic* 'associate' < **dui-sk-o-*.

An adjective in **(i)ska-* derived either from the numeral **twa-* 'two' (q.v.) or from the adverb **twis* 'twice' (q.v.). It has a close parallel in Arm. *kic*.

þ

***þa-** pron. 'that, those' — Go. *sa*, acc. *þana*, f. *so*, acc. *þo*, n. *þata* pron. 'id.', ON *sá*, acc. *þann*, f. *sú*, acc. *þá*, n. *þat* pron. 'id.', Far. *tann*, n. *tað* pron. 'id.', OE *se*, acc. *þone*, f. *sēo*, *sīo*, acc. *þā*, n. *þæt* pron. 'id.', E *that*, OS *se*, *thē*, *thie*, acc. *thena*, *thana*, f. *thiu*, *thia*, acc. *thia*, *thea*, n. *that* pron. 'id.', Du. *die*, n. *dat* pron. 'id.', OHG *der*, acc. *den*, f. *diu*, acc. *dea*, *dia*, n. *daz* pron. 'id.', G *der*, acc. *den*, f. *die*, n. *das* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **to-* (IE).

A pronominal element continuing PIE **so*, f. **seh₂*, n. **tod*, acc. **tom*, **teh₂m*, **tod*. See also **þar* 'there'.

***pagēn-** w.v. 'to be silent' — Go. *ḡahan* w.v. 'id.', ON *pegja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *tiga* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *taja* w.v. 'id.', OS *thagian*, *thagon* w.v. 'id.', OHG *dagēn* w.v. 'id.', MHG *dagen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tHk-éh₁*- (WEUR) — Lat. *tacio*, *-ēre* 'to be silent' < **tHk-eh₁*-.

An old stative formation identical to Lat. *tacēre*. In Go. *ḡahan* the effects of Verner's law have been removed, but it is unclear on the basis of what form that could have happened; duratives always had zero grade of the root and a stressed *-eh₁*- suffix. Fact is, however, that Gothic has a strong tendency to remove the voicing products of Verner's law. See also **paggōn-*.

***paggōn-** w.v. 'to silence' — ON *ḡagga* w.v. 'id.', Nw. *tagga* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tHk-néh₂*- (WEUR).

An interesting formation. Formally, the verb looks like the iterative (3sg. **bakkōpi*, 3pl. **pagunanþi* < **tHk-néh₂-ti*, **tHk-nh₂-énti*) to **pagēn-*, but semantically it functions as a causative-factitive ('to put to silence'). As such, it is comparable to nasal presents such as Skt. *riṇáti* 'to make flow', the causative to *riyate* 'to flow'. Also compare the inchoative ON *ḡagna*, Nw. *tagna*, Elfd. *taungen* w.v. 'to become silent' < **ḡagnan-*, which started out as the medio-passive of the same *neh₂*-present.

***ḡahsu-** m. 'badger' — MDu. *das* m. 'id.', Du. *das* c. 'id.', MHG *dahs* m. 'id.', G *Dachs* m. 'id.' ⇒ **taks-* (WEUR/NIE).

Most WGM. forms can straightforwardly be derived from **dahsa-*, but dial. Nw. *toks* implies ON **ḡox* < **ḡahsu-*. This *u*-stem may have split off from a dat.pl. of an *n*-stem **ḡahsan-* (cf. **uhsan-* 'ox') that can be postulated on the basis of the late Latin loanword *taxo* (beside *taxus*), the source of Fr. dial. *taisson*, It. *tasso*, Sp. *tejón* 'badger' (EWAhd: II, 498-501) and possibly also Basque dial. *azkoin* 'id.' (with loss of initial *t*, cf. Trask 2008: 122). Outside Germanic, one compares Mlr. *Tadg*, the name of a king whose totem was a badger. The underlying proto-form **tazgo-* is further retrieved from the Gaulish proper names *Tascos* and *Tasco-uanus*. In view of the irregular alternation of Pre-Gm. **taks-* and PCelt. **tazg-*, the word may be of non-IE provenance (Watkins 1985: 69). Unrelated to Hitt. *tašku-*, an unspecified subcaudal bodypart (pace Katz 1998).

***ḡaismjan-** m. 'sourdough' — OE *ḡæsmā* m. 'id.', MLG *dēsem* m. 'id.', MDu. *desem* m. 'id.', Du. *zuur-desem* c. 'id.', OHG *deismo* m. 'id.', MHG *deisme* m. 'id.' ⇒ **teh₂is-mon-* (EUR) — Ru. *tésto*, SCR. *tījesto* n. 'dough'; OIr. *táis*, W *toes* m. 'id.' < **teh₂is-to-*; CS *tiskati*, Ru. *tískat'*, SCR. *tīskati* 'to press, squeeze' < **tih₂s-sk-eh₂*-.

***ḡaka-** n. 'roof' — ON *ḡak* n. 'id.', Far. *tak* n. 'id.', Elfd. *tak* n. 'id.', OE *ḡæc* n. 'id.', Du. *dak* n. 'id.', OHG *dach* n. 'id.', G *Dach* n. 'id.' ⇒ **tog-o-* (IE) — Gr.

(σ)τέγος n. 'roof, house', OIr. *tech* n., OW *tig*, W *ty* m. 'id.' < *(s)teg-os-; W to 'roof' < *togo-; OIr. *tuige* 'deck' < *tog-io-; OPru. *stogis*, Lith. *stógas* m. 'roof' < *stog-o-.

A noun derived from a thematic verb *(s)tég-e-, cf. Lat. *tegō* 'to cover' and - with s-mobile - Gr. στέγω 'id.'. Also cf. ON *þekja*, OE *þeccan*, OFri. *thekka*, OS *bi-thekkia*, ODu. *thecoda* pret., Du. *dekken*, (OH)G *decken* w.v. 'to cover, thatch' < *þakjan- and OS *thekina* f. 'roof', OE *þecen* f. 'id.', (M)Du. *deken* c. 'blanket' < *þakinō-.

*þakjan- w.v. 'to burn' — OE *þeccan* w.v. 'to burn' ⇒ *th₂ǵʰ-ie- (EUR?).

Also cf. OHG *dahhazen* w.v. 'to blaze, flare' < *þakatjan-. No further etymology, but possibly related to Gr. τήγανον n. 'frying pan'; since Greek had a suffix -ανον for tools, the variant τάγηνον is likely to have come about by metathesis.

*þakkja- / *þekka- adj. 'mild(?)', sweet(?) — ON *þekkr* adj. 'pleasant', OHG *decki* adj. 'dear' ⇒ *tok-ní- / *tek-nó- (WEUR) — OIr. *étig* adj. 'unnatural, unseemly', W *annheg* adj. 'unfair, unelegant' < *ǵ-tek-i-.

The etymon has been reconstructed as *þakkja- on the basis of the reconstruction of the OHG adj. as *decki** (EWAhd: II, 555). The adjective is attested only once as the superlative *dechisto*, and can alternatively also be traced back to *dec. With ON *þekkr*, this form could then be derived from PGM. *þekka-. Both *þakkja- and *þekka- can be reconciled with PCel. *-tek-i- by assuming n-gemination (cf. Lühr 1988: 232).

*þak(k)ōn- w.v. 'to touch' — OE *þaccian* w.v. 'to pat, clap, strike gently', MDu. *tacken* w.v. 'to touch' ⇒ *th₂ǵ-néh₂- (IE) — Lat. *tangō*, -ere 'to touch' < *th₂ǵ-néh₂-.

An old PIE iterative formation to the strong verb *takan- ~ *tēkan-. The dental fricative of OE *þaccian* is regular: MDu. *tacken* has its t from the strong verb, where it arose as the result of restored reduplication.

*þambō- f. 'string' — ON *þomb* f. 'guts, womb; bow-string' ⇒ *tomp-éh₂- (NEUR) — Lith. *tempti* (*tempiù*) 'to stretch' < *temp-ie-; Lith. *tìmpa* f. 'sinew, string' < *tmp-eh₂-.

Cf. Nw. dial. *temba* f. 'bloatedness' < *þambjōn- and OFri. *thempene*, *thampene* f. 'cloggedness' < *þampīn- (with *þamp- < *tomp-n̄). For the shift of meaning from 'stretch' to 'swell', see *þinsan-.

*þanga- n. 'seaweed' — ON *þang* n. 'id.', MLG *dank* 'id.' (GM).

ON *þang* is formally reconcilable with OE *þung*, a word used for several poisonous plants, e.g. aconite, hellebore and LG *woden-dung* 'hemlock' < *þunga- (cf. Pokorny IEW: 1068; Magnússon 1989: 1171), but the semantic

difference is problematic. Weijnen 1996: 207 further connects Du. dial. *tongel* 'cleavers' (cf. ON *þongull* 'seaweed' < *þangula-), but this is formally difficult in view of the initial *t*. Can there be a correlation with *þēka- 'seaweed'?

***panhōn-** f. 'clay' — Go. *þaho* f. 'clay', OE *þōhe*, *þōhe*, *þō* f. 'id.', OHG *dāha* f. 'id.', MHG *dāhe*, *tāhe* f. 'id.', G *Ton* f. 'id.' ⇒ **tonk-eh₂*- (IE).

A formation derived from the PIE root **tenk-* 'to thicken'. Cf. **pinhla-* and **pinhtu-*.

***panhtu-** m. 'thread' — ON *þáttr* m. 'strand, thread; section, part; story', Far. *táttur* m. 'strand of a rope; part; song', Elfd. *tqt* m. 'id.', OHG *tāht* m./n. 'wick', G *Docht* m. 'id.' ⇒ **tonk-tu-* (IE) — Wkh. *tanʒ- / tanʒd-*, *tanz- / tanzd-* 'to fortify the warp (of textiles); to draw a web (of spiders)'.
A *tu*-stem usually reconstructed as **pēhta-*. Elfd. *tqt* m. 'id.', however, proves that the original form must have been **panhtu-*.

***panjan-** w.v. 'to stretch, extend' — Go. *uf-þanjan* w.v. 'to stretch, extend; to strive for', ON *þenja* w.v. 'to stretch, extend', Far. *tenja* w.v. 'id.', OE *þennan*, *þenian* w.v. 'to stretch, spread out, extend, bend (a bow)', OS *thenian* w.v. 'to stretch', MDu. *denen* w.v. 'to stretch; to torture', Du. *deinen* w.v. 'to wave', OHG *dennan* w.v. 'to stretch, extend', MHG *den(n)en* s./w.v. 'id.', G *dehnen* w.v. 'to extend' ⇒ **ton(h₂)-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *-tānayati* 'to stretch' < **ton-eie-*; Gr. *τῆταινώ* 'id.' < **ti-tn-ie-*; Skt. *tanóti* 'to stretch, extend', Gr. *τάνυμαι*, *τάνύω* 'to stretch, tense, extend, expand' < **tn-neu-*; OAv. *us-tāna-* adj. 'stretched out' < **tnh₂-nó-*; Lat. *teneō* 'to hold, grasp' < **tnh₂-eie-*; Lith. *tinti* (*tinsta*) 'to swell, bloat', Latv. *tīt* 'to wrap, wind' < **tnh₂-ske-*.

A causative to the root **ten(h₂)-* 'to extend'. See also **puna-*, **punnu-* and **pinno-* ~ **punnō-*.

***panka-** m. 'thanks' — Go. *þagks* m. 'id.', ON *þokk* f. 'id.', Far. *tøkk* f. 'id.', Elfd. *tokk* 'id.' (< **þankō-*), OE *þanc* m. 'thanks, satisfaction', E *thanks*, OFri. *thonk* m. 'thanks; satisfaction; intention', OS *thank* m. 'thanks; grace', Du. *dank* c. 'thanks', OHG *dank* m. 'thanks; mercy, gratification', G *Dank* m. 'thanks' ⇒ **tong-o-* (IE).

An *a*-stem related to **þankjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *þakka*, Far. *takka*, Elfd. *tokka*, OE *þancian*, OFri. *thonkia*, OS *thankōn*, Du. *danken*, OHG *dankōn*, G *danken* 'to thank' < **þankōjan-*.

***þankjan-** w.v. 'to think' — Go. *þagkjan* w.v. 'to think, plan', ON *þekkja* w.v. 'to perceive, notice; to comprehend; to know, recognize', OE *þencan* w.v. 'to think', E *to think*, OS *thenkian* w.v. 'to think, consider, watch', Du. *denken* w.v. 'id.', OHG *denkan* w.v. 'id.', G *denken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tong-éie-* (EUR) — Iden-

tical to Lat. *tongō*, *-ēre* 'to know'; also cf. ToA *tun̄k*, ToB *tankw* m. 'love' < PTo. **tānkw* < **tng-u-*.

The verb formally resembles a causative formation, but in view of the meaning, which is stative rather than iterative, it seems likely that PGM. **pānkjan-* as well as Lat. *tongēre* continue a PIE *i*-present with *o*-grade of the root (De Vaan 2008: 623). See also **pānka-* and **pānkjan-*.

**pānsjan-* w.v. 'to move back' — MLG *deisen* w.v. 'to sneak away', MDu. *dei(n)sen* w.v. 'to draw back, stand back', Du. *deinzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tons-éie-* (IE) — Close to Skt. *tamsáyati* 'to shake', Lith. *tąsyti* 'to jerk' < **tons-éie-*.

MDu. *dei(n)sen* can have developed out of **pānsjan-*, a regular causative (intensive?) to **pīnsan-* (q.v.), by diphthongization of *e* before *n* plus dental (cf. MDu. *ende*, *einde* 'end' < **andja-*), but the corresponding MLG form should then have been ***densen* (Franck 1949: 110), which is not the case. Perhaps, the original causative **pānsjan-* was remodeled into quasi-PGM. **pāisjan-* in the Ingvaemonic area after the regular change of PGM. **pīnsan-* into **pīsan-*. The nasal that can be found in (Middle) Dutch must then have been restored under the influence of the non-Ingvaemonic dialects. In fact, the Ingvaemonic form **pīsan-* is not attested in any of the old North Sea Germanic languages, and may have had a marginal distribution right from the beginning.

**pānsōn-* w.v. 'to stretch' — OHG *dansōn* w.v. 'to pull, stretch', MHG *dansen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

The verb looks like an *o*-grade iterative to the strong verb **pīnsan-* (q.v.), quasi-PIE **tons-néh₂-*. It was borrowed into Romance, cf. It. *danzare*, Fr. *dancer*, from where it again spread to the Gm. languages, e.g. E *to dance*, G *tanzen*, Du. *dansen*.

**pār* adv. 'there' — Go. *pār* adv. 'id.', ON *pār* adv. 'id.', Far. *har*, poet. *tar* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *dar* adv. 'id.', OE *pār*, *pǣr* adv. 'id.', E *there*, OFri. *ther* adv. 'id.', OS *thār* adv. 'id.', Du. *daar* adv. 'id.', OHG *dǎr(a)* adv. 'id.', MHG *dār*, *dā* adv. 'id.', G *da* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **to-r* (DRV).

An adverb created to the root **to-* 'that, those' with the locative suffix **-r*. Cf. **hwar*.

**pārbo-* f. 'need, want, lack' — Go. *pārba* f. 'want, need, necessity', ON *pǫrf* f. 'id.', OFri. *therve*, *thēre* f. 'need, want', OS *tharf* f. 'need, lack' ⇒ **torp-éh₂-* (IE).

Also cf. Go. *ala-pārba* adj. 'thoroughly destitute' < **ala-pārban-* and the stative Go. *ga-pārban* w.v. 'to abstain', ON *pārfa* 'to be needed', Far. poet. *tarva* 'to need, want', OE *þearfian* 'to be in need', OS *tharþon* 'to lack', OHG *darbēn* 'id.' < **pārbeb-*.

***parha(n)**- m. 'seaweed, driftwood' — ON *pari* m. 'id.', Far. *tari* m. 'id.', Nw. *tar(r)e* m. 'seaweed; washed-up wood', MDu. *dary*, *darich* m. 'peat sod; muck', Du. *derrie* c. 'muck' ⇒ **tork-on*(?) (NEUR?).

Du. *derrie* has been compared to Go. *parihs*(?) adj. 'unfulled, unprocessed' by Franck 1949: 112, but the connection with ON *pari* seems more likely in view of Du. (Zaan) *derg* 'floating island of reed or peat'. No received extra-Germanic etymology. I suspect the word to be related to Lith. *teršti* (*teršiù*, *teršiaũ*) 'to make dirty; to become muddy (of pastures); to spread out hay or grass' < **terk-ie*.

***parma**- m. 'bowel, intestine' — ON *parmr* m. 'id.', OE *þearm* m. 'id.', OFri. *therm* m. 'id.', OS *tharm* m. 'id.', MLG *darm* m. 'intestine', MDu. *dar(e)m* m. 'id.', Du. *darm* c. 'id.', OHG *daram*, *darm* m. 'id.', G *Darm* m. 'id.' ⇒ **torm-o* (EUR) — Gr. *τράμις* f. 'space between the anus and the genitals, perineum' < **trm-i*.

An *o*-stem potentially related to the aforementioned Greek word. No further etymology.

***parzjan**- w.v. 'to make dry' — ON *þerra* w.v. 'to dry, make dry; to dry, wipe', MLG *derren* w.v. 'to dry', MHG *derren* w.v. 'to wither, dry up' ⇒ **tors-éie*- (IE) — Cf. Skt. *taršáyati* 'to make thirsty' < **tors-éie*-.

The causative to **þersan*-. Cf. with the same vowel grade Nw. *tarre* m., OHG *darra*, G *Darre* f. 'kiln, oast' < **þarza/ōn*-.

***paula(n)**- m. 'reciter, mumblor(?)' — Icel. *þauli* m. 'speaker, orator', Nw. dial. *taul* m. 'fool, half-wit' (GM).

An ablauting form to **þuli*- 'reciter'. Also cf. Nw. dial. *tul* and *tyl* m. 'fool' < **þūla/i*-.

***pawa**- m. 'custom' — OE *þēaw* m. 'custom, usage', ME *thew* 'habit, practice, virtue', OFri. *thāw* m. 'custom', OS *thau* m. 'id.', MLG *dūw* 'conduct', OHG *dou* m. 'instruction' (GM).

The primary meaning of PGm. **pawa*- (< **tou(H)o*-, **tok^w-ó*?) could have been 'to be observant', which is semantically close to e.g. Lat. *tu(e)or* 'to look at, watch over, safeguard' < **tuh₂-eh₁-ie*- (see **þeudja*-). Within Germanic, it could further be related to OE *ge-þēon* w.v. 'to do, commit, perform' < **þewōjan*-. Also cf. OE *þēawlic* 'usual', OHG *daulih* 'decent' < **pawa-lika*-.

***pedura**- m. 'wood grouse, capercaillie' — ON *þiðurr* m. 'id.', OSw. *þiædur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *tyōðer* m. 'id.', Da. *tjur* c. 'id.' ⇒ **tetr(-uo)*- (IE) — Skt. *tittirá*- m. 'partridge'; Gr. *τέτραξ* m. 'black grouse(?)'; Lith. *tetervà* f. 'black grouse'; Ru. *téterev* m. 'id.'

The Indo-European word for a type of grouse. The word for 'female capercaillie', Nw. dial. *røy*, Elfd. *rä f.* < **rauǵō-*, has no etymology.

**pegjan-* s.v. 'to request' — ON *þiggja* s.v. 'to obtain, accept', OE *þicgan* s.v. 'id.', OS *thiggian* w.v. 'to ask, request; to endure', OHG *dicken, digen* w.v. 'to beg for, request', MHG *digen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tek-ié-* (EUR) — OIr. *ad-teich* 'to ask', Bret. *tizaff* 'to receive' < *-ték-e-*; Lith. *tèkti (tenkù)* 'to reach (for); to suffice; to be granted' < **té-n-k-e-*.

Both in Germanic and the other IE branches, the original meaning seems to have been 'to reach out the hand' (cf. LIV²: 618-9), whence both 'to request' and 'to accept'. Also cf. **pegna-* 'retainer'.

**pegna-* m. 'retainer' — ON *þegn* m. 'thane, franklin, freeman, man; liege-man, subject', OE *þegn* m. 'thane, servant, retainer', OS *thegan* m. 'youth, man, warrior, disciple', MDu. *degen* m. 'boy, prince, hero', OHG *degan* m. 'warrior, valet, companion, hero, soldier', MHG *degen* m. 'lad, servant, warrior' (DRV).

A derivation from the verb **pegjan-* 'to request, beg'. The original meaning was 'retainer', i.e. an aristocratic dependant of a king or nobleman who gives service in return for patronage. The word is traditionally compared to Gr. τέκνον n. 'child', a formation belonging to τίκτω 'to give birth' < **ti-tk-e-* (cf. Torp 1909: 177; Pokorny IEW: 1057; Shields 2006). The implied proto-form **tek-no-*, however, would depending on the place of the accent have yielded either ***pehna-* or ***pekka-* (the latter with Kluge's law). This not being the case, the etymology must be rejected.

**pēka-* m. 'drifting seaweed' — WFri. obs. *teek* 'id.', NFri. (F) *tiak*, (Hlg., Mo., Wi., Ka.) *teek*, (Go., Ha.) *täik* n. 'id.', LG *deek, teek*, Brem. *feek* 'id.', Du. dial. arch. *daak, deek, vaak, veek* c. 'id.' (GM).

An etymologically obscure word (cf. Sjölin 2006: 231) found only dialectally along the North Sea coast (cf. Opprel 1937). The distribution of the coastal *deek* vs. the more inland *daak* in the Dutch dialects points to a vowel **ē* (rather than **ai* or **a*). In combination with WFri., NFri. *teek*, which implies an initial fricative, the word can confidently be reconstructed as PGM. **pēka-*. It seems probable, given the geographic distribution, that the word was spread by the Frisians. This is corroborated by the unexpected attestations with initial **f* on both sides of the Frisian dialectal continuum, cf. LG *feek*, Du. *vaak, veek*. Frisian is known to display a similar vacillation of *f* and **þ* in *fiāl, tiāl* n. 'wheel' < **hwehla-* ~ **hweula-* (q.v.), and is therefore a likely source of the forms with **f*. Alternatively, it is possible that the adoption of the word by the non-Frisian population took place before the change of **þ* to *d* in the Frankish and Saxon dialects, thus resulting in *daak* or *deek*. The

forms with initial *f, on the other hand, may point to mere substitution of Fri. *þ by non-Fri. *f.

*þeku- adj. 'fat' — ON þykk, þjokkr, þjukkr adj. 'id.', Far. tjúkkur, tjukkur adj. 'id.', Elfd. tjokk adj. 'id.', OE þicce adj. 'id.', E thick, OFri. thikke adj. 'manifold, multiple', OS thikki adj. 'id.', Du. dik adj. 'fat; thick', OHG dicki adj. 'dense, thick; frequent', G dick adj. 'fat, thick' ⇒ *tegu- (WEUR) — OIr. tiug adj. 'fat' < *tegu- (with u-raising and u-infection).

An old u-stem that was remodeled into the PNWGM. ja-stem *þekwja-. The labial element caused breaking of -y- (< i with w-mutation) to -ju- or -jo- in ON þjukkr, Nw. tjukk, Sw. tjock (for which cf. Nw. tjurr 'dry' < *þurzu-), and of -i- to -iu- in Frisian, cf. OFri. thiukke f. 'breadth' < *þekwīn-. Etymologically, we are probably dealing with a Celtic-Germanic isogloss. The adjective has additionally been connected to Hitt. uītenaš tagaḡaš 'flood' < "thick water" (Neu 1995), but this is more uncertain. The connection with the root of *þaka- 'cover, roof' (q.v.) is highly doubtful in spite of the semantic parallel offered by Gr. στέγνος adj. 'dense' < *steg-no-.

*þemestra- adj. 'dark, dusky' — OE þīestre adj. 'id.', OFri. thiūstere adj. 'id.', OS thiustri adj. 'id.' (< *þiustrja-), MLG dēmster adj. 'id.', MDu. dee(m)ster, duuster, vinster adj. 'id.', Du. duister, obs. deemster adj. 'id.', OHG dinstar, finstar adj. 'id.', MHG dinster, dimster, finster adj. 'id.', G finster adj. 'id.' ⇒ *temh₁-es-ró- (IE) — Skt. támas- n. 'darkness' < *temh₁-es- and the derived Skt. támisra- < *temh₁-s-ro-; Lith. tamsà f. 'id.' < *temh₁-s-eh₂- (whence tamsùs adj. 'dark' < *tomh₁-s-u-); Lat. tenebrae f.pl. 'darkness' < *temh₁-es-reh₂-; OIr. temel m. 'shadow, darkness', OW timuil, W tywyll 'dark, darkness' < *temh₁-es-lo-.

An old IE word that despite the dialectal irregularities can straightforwardly be derived from *temh₁-es-ro- (with t-epenthesis between s and r), a ro-stem created to the neuter s-stem *témh₁-es-. In Germanic, the most primary form *þemestra- is represented by OHG dinstar, MLG dēmster, MDu. dee(m)ster. The variant *þiustr(j)a-, which is often considered to be unrelated (cf. Pokorny IEW: 1080-5) developed from (apparently syncopated) *þemstra- by "a perfectly natural development of *-ems- > *-ims- > *-iws- > *-iys-" (Gašiorowski 2012). The third variant is represented by OHG fin(i)star, G finster, which arose due to assimilation of *þ to the labial articulation of the *m (Polomé 1967: 810). Further cf. OS/OLFra. thiustarnussi f. 'darkness', Du. duisternis c. 'id.' and the more primary OS thimm adj. 'dark' < *þimza- < *temh₁s-ó and *þemra- 'darkness'.

*þemra- m. 'darkness' — OHG demar n. 'dusk' ⇒ *témh₁-ro- (IE) — Skt. tamrá- adj. 'darkening' < *te/om(h₁)-ró-; OIr. tem adj. 'dark' < *temh₁-ó-; OCS tьma f. 'darkness' < *tmh₁-eh₂-.

Also cf. OHG *demerunga*, G *Dämmerung* f. 'dusk' and **pemestra-*.

**penura-* m. 'reaction wood' — ON *pinurr* m. 'resinous fir-tree (of which bows and hoops were made); bow', Nw. *tinur*, *tinar* m. 'hard (piece of) wood', Elfd. *tiyör* m. 'reaction wood' (GM).

The Nordic word referred to parts of trees consisting of wood that was particularly strong (so-called 'reaction wood'), e.g. the downward side of an overhanging tree. In view of the additional Old Norse meaning 'bow', this wood was apparently used to make this particular weapon. Formally, there is a complex discrepancy between ON *pinurr* and Elfd. *tiyör*, Sw. *tjur-*, the former continuing **pinura-*, the latter ON **þjórr* < **penura-* (with *u*-breaking, syncope and loss of *-nr-* as in **þórr* 'Thor' (cf. Elfd. *tuṡs-dag* 'Thursday') < **punra-* < **punara-*). Both forms split off from a PN paradigm **penurAR*, dat. **penurē* that evolved from PGm. **penuraz*, dat. **penurai*. No clear etymology. ON *pinurr* is formally close to ON *pinull*, Icel. *pinull*, obs. *pinill* m. 'edge-rope of a net', Nw. *tenel* m. 'id.', which is usually connected to *penja* v.v. 'to stretch' < **panjan-* (with replacement of *pinill* < **penila-* by *pinull*?), but the semantics are not entirely clear (something stretched?). There cannot be a connection with PGm. **terwa/ōn-* 'tar' either, as Elfd. *tiyör* points to a nasal root.

**perba-* adj. 'tough(?)' — ON *þjarfr* adj. 'unleavened (of bread); fresh (of water); insipid, flat', OE *þeorf* adj. 'unleavened', OFri. *therve* adj. 'rough, fierce', OHG *derb* adj. 'unleavened', MHG *derp* adj. 'id.', G dial. *derb* adj. 'unleavened', Bav. 'dry' ⇒ **terp-ó-* (EUR) — Lith. *tiŗpti* (*tirpstù*) 'to stiffen' < **trp-ske-*; Lat. *torpēre* 'to be stiff', OCS *u-trǫpěti* 'id.' < **trp-eh₁-*.

An adjective to the root **terp-*. See also **þurfan-* 'to need'.

**perhwe* ~ **purhwe* prep., adv. 'through' — Go. *þairh* prep., adv. 'id.', OE *þer(i)h*, *þur(u)h*, *þorh* prep., adv. 'id.', E *through*, OFri. *thriuch*, *thruich* prep., adv. 'id.', NFri. *troch* prep., adv. 'id.', OS *thurh*, *thoro*, *thuru* prep., adv. 'id.', ODu. *thuro* prep., adv. 'id.', MDu. *dore*, *dure*, *do(o)rch* prep., adv. 'id.', Du. *door* prep., adv. 'id.', OHG *durh*, *durah*, *duruh* prep., adv. 'id.', G *durch* prep., adv. 'id.' ⇒ **térh₂-h₃k^w-e* (IE) — Hitt. *tarahzi* 'to overcome', Skt. *táratī*, *-tiráti* 'to pass, cross over' < **térh₂-e-*, **trh₂-é-*; YAv. *titarat* 3sg.inj. 'to overcome' < **ti-trh₂-e-*; Hitt. *tarna-i* 'to let in' < IE **tr-né-h₂-*; Skt. *tirás* prep. 'through, across, beyond', Lat. *trāns* prep., adv. 'across, through', OIr. *tar* prep. 'across' < **trh₂-ns*; MW *tarddu* 'to emerge, issue, sprout, appear' < **trh₂-ié-*; Hitt. *tarhuzi* 'to prevail, be able', Skt. *tūrvati* 'to excell, overpower' < **trh₂-u-e-*.

The Germanic preposition and adverb may have been formed with an element **-k^we*, cf. Skt. *-ca* in e.g. *uccá* 'from above, up' < **ud-k^weh₁*, *nīcá* 'downwards' < **ni-h₃k^weh₁*, which ultimately goes back to the PIE word **h₃ek^w-* 'eye'. The ablaut of e.g. OE *þer(i)h* and *þur(u)h* results from an ar-

chaic ablauting directional paradigm e.g. acc. *térh₂-m, gen. *trh₂-és (cf. Skt. *tiraścā* 'through' < *trh₂-es-k^weh₁), for which cf. *aba 'from, off' < *h₂ep-ó vs. *fanē 'from' < *h₂p-o-neh₁. Further cf. OE *þyrel*, OHG *durihhil*, *durchil*, MHG *dürchel* 'perforated' < *þurhila- and *þerkōn- 'hole' (q.v.). OHG *derh* adj. 'perforated' is a back-formation from the adverb (EWAhd: II, 881).

*þerkōn- f. 'hole' — Go. *þairko* f. 'hole' ⇒ *terh₂-ueh₂- (DRV).

An n-stem derived from *þerhwe ~ *þurhwe. The formation is likely to continue Pre-Gm. *þerkkōn-, which possibly received its geminate in a Pre-Gm. paradigm *térk-ōn, gen. *t(e)rk-n-ós (Lühr 1988: 269). Alternatively, the *k may have arisen from a laryngeal occurring after a liquid and before a *u, e.g. in a ueh₂-stem *terh₂-ueh₂- (cf. *taikwer-).

*þersan- s.v. 'to be dry' — Go. *ga-þairsan* s.v. 'to dry up, wither' ⇒ *térse-e- (IE) — Hitt. *taršzi** ~ *taršanzi* 'to become dry', Gr. τέρσομαι 'id.' < *térse-e-.

An old strong verb. See also *þaržjan-, *þurzu- and *þuržjan-.

*þeuba- m. 'thief' — Go. *þiubs* m. 'id.', ON *þjófr* m. 'id.', OE *þeof* m. 'id.', E *thief*, OFri. *thiāfm*. 'id.', OS *thiof* m. 'id.', Du. *dief* c. 'id.', OHG *diob*, *diub* m. 'id.', G *Dieb* m. 'id.' ⇒ *teup-ó- (GM?) — Lith. *tupėti* (*tupiù*) 'to cower' < *tup-eh₁-ie-.

Etymology unclear. The formation OHG *diuva*, *diuba* f. 'id.', MHG *diuve*, *diube* f. 'id.', G obs. *Deufe*, *Deube* f. 'id.' points to a Verner alternation *þeuffjō- ~ *þeubjō- < *teup-ieh₂-, and the underlying root *teup- has by some been compared to Lith. *tupėti* 'to cower' (cf. *stelān- 'to sneak; to steal'). Within Germanic, there may be a connection with Icel. *þufla* w.v. 'to roam, wander; to stagger; to grope, fumble', Nw. *tuvla* w.v. 'to loiter' and G dial. *dupp(el)n* w.v. 'id.' (cf. Magnússon 1989: 1200), which together point to an iterative *þupp/bōn- < *tup-néh₂-.

*þeudja- adj. 'favorable' — ON *þýðr* adj. 'kind, affectionate, affable', OE *ge-þiēde* adj. 'good, decent' ⇒ *teuh₂-tió- (IE?) — Lat. *tūtus* adj. 'safe' < *tuh₂-tó- (derived from Lat. *tueor*, *tuor* 'to look at, watch over, safeguard' < *tuh₂-éh₁-ie-); Gr. σῶς, σάος adj. 'safe, healthy, intact' (a thematicization of *σάυς < *tueh₂-u- Beekes 2010: 1440-1).

The word is usually connected to the PIE root *teuh₂- 'strong', cf. Skt. *útavīti* 'to be strong'. The appurtenance of OBret. *tut* 'good, favorable' (?) is more uncertain in view of the meanings of OIr. *túath* adj. 'northern, left; perverse, wicked, evil' and OBret. *tuthe* 'demon'. Within Germanic, cf. the factitive Go. *þiupjan* w.v. 'to bless', ON *þýða* w.v. 'to win over, make friends with', OE *ge-þiēdan* 'to join, connect, associate' < *þeudjan- and Go. *þiup* n. 'good'.

***peudō-** f. 'nation, people' — Go. *þiuda* f. 'id.', ON *þjóð* f. 'id.', Far. *tjóð* f. 'id.', OE *þēod* f. 'id.', OFri. *thiāde, thiēde* f. 'id.', OS *thiod, thioda* f. 'id.', OHG *diota* f. 'id.', MHG *diet* f. 'id.' ⇒ **teut-éh₂*- (EUR) — Osc. *touto* 'community', OIr. *túath* f. 'people, tribe', W *tud* m. 'people, nation; region, district' < **te/out-eh₂*-; OPru. *tauto*, Lith. *tautà* f. 'land', Latv. *tàuta* f. 'people' < **tout-eh₂*-.

A European word: the alleged cognates Hitt. *tuzzi-* 'army' (Feist 1924: 130) and Sogd. *twō'k* 'crowd', NP *tōda* 'heap, pile' (Schmid 1968: 10) are uncertain. PGM. **peudō-* possibly continues an old neuter collective to OHG *diot*, MHG *diet*, MDu. *diet* m. '(free) man' < **peuda-*. The word was associated with cultural and especially linguistic identity, and gave rise to derivations such as OS *thiudisk*, MDu. *duutsc, dietsc*, Du. *duits*, OHG *diutisk* adj. 'the people's language' < **peudiska-* and ON *þýða* 'to interpret, mean', OE *ge-þiēden* 'to translate', OFri. *bi-thiūda* 'to explain', MDu. *dieden, duden*, Du. *duiden* 'to interpret, indicate'; OHG *diuten*, G *deuten* 'to interpret, explain' < **peudjan-*. The latter word originally meant 'to vernacularize', whence the derived meaning 'to interpret, mean'. OCS (*š*)*tužďb*, Ru. *čužój*, SCr. *tūđ* adj. 'alien' < **tjudjь* was adopted from Germanic.

***peuha-** n. 'thigh' — ON *þjó* n. 'id.', Far. *tjógv* n. 'id.', OE *þēoh* n. 'id.', E *thigh*, OFri. *thiāch* n. 'id.', MDu. *die* n./f. 'id.', Du. *dij* c. 'id.', OHG *dioh* n. 'id.' ⇒ **téuHk-o-* (EUR) — Lith. *taukaĩ*, Latv. *tàuki* m.pl. 'lard' OPru. *taukis* 'id.', OCS *tukъ*, Ru. *tuk* m. 'fat' < **touHk-o-*; OIr. *tón* f. 'behind, bottom', MW *tin* f./m. 'bottom, arse, rear' < **tuHk-neh₂*-.

A European word for 'thigh, hip'.

***peura-** m. 'bull' — ON *þjórr* m. 'id.', Far. *tjórrur* m. 'castrated bull', OSw. *þiur* m. 'bull', Du. dial. *duur* m. 'id.' (NIE) — Gr. *ταῦρος* m. 'bull', Lat. *taurus* m. 'id.', Lith. *taūras* m. 'id.', OCS *turъ* m. 'id.', Alb. *ter* 'id.'; Akk. *šūru*, Arab. *ṭawr*, Hebr. *šōr* 'steer' < PSEM. **ṭawr*; Etr. *thevru-mines* 'Minotaur'.

A word with an etymological trajectory leading back to the Middle East rather than the IE homeland on the Pontic-Caspian steppes. I assume that a pre-Indo-European form **paur* just as in Etruscan *thevr-* was raised to **peur* before it was adopted by the speakers of Proto-Germanic, and gave rise to both **peura-* and **steura-* (q.v.). Note that Limburgian *duur*, which technically looks like the regular correspondence of ON *þjórr*, has been explained as a Norse loanword, as its geographic distribution coincides with the historical Viking settlement at Beek-Elsoo (Van Ginneken 1941: 313).

***peutan-** ~ ***þūtan-** s.v. 'to howl, roar' — Go. *þut-haurn* n. 'trumpet', ON *þjóta* s.v. 'to howl, whistle, roar', Nw. *tjota, tyta* s.v. 'id.', OE *þēotan, þūtan* s.v. 'to howl', OHG *diozan* s.v. 'to roar', MHG *diezen* s.v. 'to roar, woosh' (DRV).

A strong verb back-formed to the iterative **tutt/dōn-* (q.v.). No further etymology. The link with Lith. *tūtúoti* 'to blow' (cf. Fraenkel 1965: 1070) is

formally and semantically possible, but the verb is likely to have been borrowed from Low German, cf. G *tuten*, Du. *toet(er)en* 'to toot'. The alleged link with Skt. *tudāti* 'to hit' < **tud-é-* (see **stautan-*) is erroneous, because the aforementioned iterative points to a Pre-Gm. root **tud^{h-}* rather than **tud-*. This root may be onomatopoeitic in origin (EWAhd: II, 690), cf. Lat. *tuba* f. 'trumpet' (< **tud^{h-}eh₂-?*).

**pewa-* m. 'servant' — Go. *þius* m. 'thrall, bondsman, servant', ON *-þér* prop. 'id.', OE *þēow*, *þēowa* m. 'servant', ME *theow* 'id.', OS *theo-lico* adv. 'humble', Du. *dee-moedig* adj. 'id.', MHG *deo* m. 'servant' ⇒ **teu-o-* (GM).

Also cf. Go. *þiwi*, ON *þý*, *þír*, OS *thiwi*, OE *þēowu*, *-e*, OHG *diu* f. 'female servant' < **þewī-*, gen. *-jōz* < **teu-i(e)h₂-* as well as **þewēn-* 'to subdue'.

**þewēn-* w.v. 'to subdue' — Go. *ga-þiwan* w.v. 'to subdue, subjugate', ON *þjá* w.v. 'to constrain; to enslave' (GM).

The common opinion on the derivation of the verb is that it was derived from **pewa-* 'servant' (q.v.), and the verb indeed means 'to enslave' in both Gothic and Old English. However, the Old Norse verb *þjá* has an additional, more primary meaning 'to force' (e.g. *hann var þjár til vinnu* 'he was forced to work'), which implies that the meaning 'to enslave' is secondary. This is further supported by OE *ge-þēon* 'to tame, oppress' < **þewōjan-* and the marginally attested adjective OE *þēow* adj. 'subservient', OS *thio-lico* adv. 'humble', OHG *diu* adj. 'unfree' < **pewa-* (Heidermanns 1993: 615-16), to which **pewa-* 'slave' may be a nominalization. It thus seems conceivable that at least ON *þjá* and OE *ge-þēon* were derived from the adjective in the primary sense 'bound, unfree, tamed'. This is a serious complication regarding the standard etymology of the word, which consists of a connection with the PIE root **tek^{w-}* 'to run', cf. Skt. *tákti* 'to rush, fly', Av. *tacaiti* 'id.', Lith. *tekėti* (*tekù*) 'to run, flow', OCS *tešti* (*tekø*) 'id.', OIr. *techid* 'to flee' < **ték^{w-}(-e)*- (Pokorny IEW: 1059-60).

**þīna-* pron. 'your' — Go. *þeins* pron. 'id.', ON *þinn* pron. 'id.', Far. *tín* pron. 'id.', Elfd. *denn* pron. 'id.', OE *þīn* pron. 'id.', OFri. *thīn* pron. 'id.', OS *thīn* pron. 'id.', MDu. *dijn* pron. 'id.', OHG *dīn* pron. 'id.', G *dein* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **t-iHno-* (IE).

The possessive pronoun pertaining to **þū* 'you' (q.v.). The suffix is likely to be identical to **-īna-* used in e.g. **aizīna-* 'iron' to **aiza-* (q.v.).

**þīnan-* s.v. 'to become moist' — OE *þīnan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **téi-nh₁-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *zēja(ri)* ~ *zējanta(ri)* 'to cook, be cooked' < **tiéh₁-o*, **tih₁-ónto*; Hitt. *zanu-zi* 'to (make) cook' < **tih₁-neu-*; OIr. *tinaid* 'to disappear; to melt' < **tih₁-néh₂-*.

A nasal present to the root **teih₁-*. The original, nasal-less past participle is preserved as ON *þíðr* adj. 'thawed' < **þih₁-tó-*, whence ON *þíðna* w.v. 'to

thaw' < *þīdnan-. Also cf. the secondary causative OE *þænian* w.v. 'to make wet' < *þainjan-.

*þinga- n. 'meeting, case, thing' — ON *þing* n. 'id.', OE *þing* n. 'id.', E *thing*, OFri. *thing* n. 'id.', OS *thing* n. 'thing, court, meeting', Du. *ding* n. 'thing', OHG *ding* n. 'meeting, court, thing, affair', G *Ding* n. 'thing' ⇒ *tenk-ó- (DRV).

Related to Got. *þeihs* n. 'time', Lomb. *thinx* 'legal procedure, assembly' < *þinhsa-. The original meaning may have been 'scheduled time', whence 'assembly', '(legal) case' and 'object'. As such, the word can be derived from the strong verb *þinhan- 'to be suitable' (q.v.).

*þingjan- w.v. 'to believe' — OHG *dingan* w.v. 'id.', MHG *dingen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *ti-n-k-ié- (NEUR) — Lith. *tikėti* (*tikiù*) 'to believe'.

A Germanic-Baltic isogloss.

*þinhan- s.v. 'to thrive, prosper' — Go. *þeihan* s.v. 'id.', OE *þēon*, (*ge-*)þingan s.v. 'id.', OS *thihan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *gedijen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *dīhan* s.v. 'id.', G *gedeihen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ *ténk-e- (EUR) — Lith. *tikti* (*tinkù*) 'to be good (for), to be suitable' < *tnk-e- (also cf. *tikras* adj. 'right' and - with *Ablautentgleisung* - Lith. *taikyti* 'to arrange, fit'); Ukr. *t'aknuty* 'to be helpful' < *tnk-neu-; Olr. *tocad* m. 'fortune, chance, good luck', MW *tynghet* f./m. 'destiny, fate' < *tonk-eto-; OW *tagc*, MW *tang*, *tanc* m. 'peace' < *tnk-o-.

The original verb *þinhan-, pret. 3sg. *þanhe, 3pl. þungun gave rise to secondary *þihan-, *þaihe, þigun after the loss of the nasal before *h*. In Old English, the verbal paradigm was split into *þihan- s.v.1 and *þingan- s.v.3, the latter being accompanied by the lexicalized past participle OE *ge-þungen* 'mature' (cf. OS *gi-thungan* 'respected', *ēr-thungan* 'dignified'). Also cf. OHG *gi-dig* n. 'progress' < *dig-a-; MDu. *dege* m. 'growth, thrift' < *digan-.

*þinhlā- n. 'curds(?)' — ON *þél* n. 'fresh-curd milk' ⇒ *ténk-lo- (IE) — Skt. *takra-* n. 'buttermilk mixed with water' < *tnk-ló-.

A Nordic word directly corresponding to Skt. *takra-*. The formation is usually compared to the etymological cluster of *þinhtu- 'thick' (q.v.), and accordingly reconstructed as *tenk-lo-. It can alternatively be linked to *hwaja- ~ *huja- 'whey' < *tk^w-oi-o-, *tk^w-i-o-, so as to arrive at a proto-form PIE *tek^w-lo-, PGm. *þehla-.

*þinhlō- f. 'drawbar, cart-pole' — ON *þísl* f. 'cart-pole', OE *þīxl*, *þīsl* f. 'beam or pole of a wagon', MLG *dīsel*, *dissel* f. 'shaft, drawbar', Du. *dissel* c. 'id.', OHG *dīhsila* f. 'id.', MHG *dīhsel* f. 'id.', G *Deichsel* f. 'id.' ⇒ *tenk-s-l-ehz- (EUR) — Lat. *tēmō* m. 'pole, yoke-beam' < *tenk-s-mon-; OPru. *teansis* 'drawbar' < *tenk-s-i-.

A European word of unclear derivation. The connection with CS *ras-tęšti* (*ras-tęgq*) 'to tear apart', SCr. *-tégnuti* 'to pull' < **tngh-* is improbable, as this root's original meaning was 'to be burdened', cf. **pungu-* 'heavy'.

**pinhtu-* adj. 'dense, tight, close' — ON *þétrr* adj. 'id.', Far. *tettur* adj. 'id.', Efd. *títt* adj. 'id.', OE *-þiht* adj. 'strong', ME *thiht*, *tiht* (influenced by MScand. *tētrr*?) adj. 'dense, tight', E *tight*, WFri. *ticht* adj. 'id.', MDu. *dichte* adj. 'id.', Du. *dicht* adj. 'id.', G *dicht*, dial. *deicht* adj. 'tight, close, dense' ⇒ **tenk-tu-* (IE) — Close to OIr. *técht* adj. 'solidified' < **tnk-to-* (whence *téchtaid* 'to freeze, congeal, coagulate' < **tnk-t-eh₂-ie-*); also cf. Skt. *tanákti* 'to draw together' < **tn-n-ek-*; OIr. *técht* adj. 'frozen' < **tnk-to-*; Lith. *tankùs* adj. 'dense' < **tonk-u-*.

Also cf. the adverb MHG *gedichte*, MDu. *dicht(e)*, *gedichte*, *bedichte* 'close, continuous, often'. The co-occurrence of a Nordic *a*-stem with a WGm. *ja*-stem probably points to an original *u*-stem. Related to **pinhla-* and **panhōn-*.

**pinhwōn-* f. 'thunder' — Go. *þeiwo* f. 'id.' ⇒ **tenk-ueh₂-* (NEUR) — OCS *tqča* f. 'snowstorm' < **tonk-ieh₂-*.

**pinkila-* m. 'spelt' — OS *thinkil* m. 'id.', OHG *dinkil* m. 'spelt, wheat', G *Dinkel* m. 'spelt' (GM).

No clear etymology. It has been suggested that the original meaning was 'prickle', thus allowing for a connection with Arm. *t'akn* 'club' (EWAhd: II, 657-8); uncertain.

**pinno-* ~ **punnō-* f. 'forehead, temple' — MHG *tinne*, *tunne* f. 'forehead, temple' ⇒ **ténh₂-uh₂-* (IE).

A word also occurring as the first member of some compounds with the meaning 'temple', cf. OHG *tinna-bacho* m., *dun-wangi* n., MHG *tune-wenge* n., OE *þun-wang(e)* f., ON *þun-vangi* m., Sw. *tinning*. The alternation of MHG *tinna* and *tunna* is remarkable; since both forms have the exact same meaning, it is unlikely that they represent two different formations. I therefore assume that they continue two ablauting stem variants of one single paradigm, e.g. nom. **tinna*, gen. **tunnōz* < PIE **tén(h₂)-uh₂*, **tŋ(h₂)-uéh₂-s*.

**pinsan-* s.v. 'to stretch' — Go. *at-þinsan* s.v. 'to draw towards, pull up to', OS *thinsan* s.v. 'to pull, tear', MDu. (E) *dinsen* w.v. 'to drag', OHG *dinsan* s.v. 'to pull, trail', MHG *dinsen* s.v. 'to pull, yank, trail', G *gedunsen* adj. 'bloated' ⇒ **téns-e-* (IE) — Skt. *tatasré* perf.3pl. 'they moved' < **te-tns-*; Lith. *tęsti* (*tęsiù*) 'to stretch' < **tens-ie-*; Lith. *tąsùs* adj. 'tensile' < **tons-u-*.

A formation containing the verbal base **tens-*, which can be an extension of a more primary PIE base **ten-* (cf. **panjan-* 'to stretch'). The strong verb probably gave rise to the iterative **pansōn-* and the possibly ancient intensive formation **pansjan-* (q.v.).

***pleuhan-** s.v. 'to flee' — Go. *pliuhan* s.v. 'id.', OE *flēon* s.v. 'id.', E *to flee*, OFri. *flīa* s.v. 'to reconcile', OS *fliohan* s.v. 'to flee', MDu. *vlien* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *fliohan* s.v. 'id.', G *fliehen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tléuk-e-* (GM).

A Germanic word. Go. *pliuhan* is often assumed to have developed from **fliuhan*, but since not all initial clusters *fl-* are affected (cf. Go. *flodus* < **flōdu-*), the reality of this change is doubtful. Probably unrelated to **fleugan-* 'to fly'.

***pragjan-** w.v. 'to run' — Go. *pragjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *prægan* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **trogh-éie-* (EUR) — To Gr. *τρέχω* 'to run' < **trégh-e-*; Gr. Dor. *τράχω* 'id.', OIr. *tethraig** pret. 'ran away, receded' < PCl. **te-trgh-*; less attractive is the link with OCS *трѣкъ* n. 'course, flight' < **trk^(w)-o-*; Slov. *trčati* 'to run' < **trk^(w)-i-eh₂-*.

An intensive formation to a European root **treg^h-* that with its combination of a plain and an aspirated stop violates the PIE root structure. Also cf. OHG *drigil* m. 'servant' < **dregila-*.

***braibjan-** w.v. 'to seize' — ON *preifa* w.v. 'to feel with the hand, touch', Icel. *preifa* w.v. 'to touch, feel, finger' ⇒ **troip-éie-* (GM).

An intensive-iterative formation to **prifan-* (q.v.).

***prangwjan-** w.v. 'to press' — ON *prøngva* w.v. 'to press, force', Far. *treingja* w.v. 'to push, press, urge; to need; to make narrow(er)', Elfd. *traindja* w.v. 'to push', MDu. *drengen* w.v. 'to make penetrate', MHG *drengen* w.v. 'to urge' ⇒ **tronk^w-éie-* (NEUR).

The causative to **prinhan-* (q.v.). Far. *treingja* in the sense of 'to make narrow(er)' is a factitive to ON *prøngr* adj. 'narrow', MDu. *drang* adj. 'pressing' < **prangwa-*.

***pranha-** adj. 'dirty' — Icel. *prár* adj. 'rancid', Far. *tráur* adj. 'id.', Nw. *trå* adj. 'id.', OE *prōh* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **trónk-o-* (IE) — Lith. *trèšti* (*trēštù*) 'to wither' < **tre(n)k-*; Lith. *trąšà* f. 'dung' < **tronk-eh₂-*; W *trwnc* m. 'urine', Bret. *stro(ñ)k* m. 'excrement' < **(s)tronk-o-*.

A European word, no doubt of IE origin in view of the root structure and the occurrence of a palatovelar. Also cf. OE *prōh* 'rancor'.

***prapp/bōn-** w.v. 'to trot' — Elfd. *tråvå* w.v. 'id.', OE *prafian* w.v. 'to urge, press', OS *thraðon* w.v. 'to trot', EDu. *draven*, *drabben* 'id.', Du. *draven*, dial.

drabben 'id.', MHG *draben* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **trop-néh₂*- (EUR) — Formally identical to Lith. *trapinėti* 'to kick' < **trop-n(é)h₂*-; also cf. OPru. *trapt* 'to trample'; Ru. dial. *tropát* 'to trample, stamp' < **trop-eh₂-ie*-; Ru. *tropáf.* 'path' < **trop-eh₂*- and Gr. *τραπέω* 'to press (grapes)' < **trp-eie*-.

An old iterative formation **trop-néh₂*-. Also cf. E *thrave* 'herd' < **prabō*-, which is formally identical to Ru. *tropá* < **trop-éh₂*-. The original meaning of the root was 'to trample'.

**prastu*- m. 'thrush' — ON *prōstr* m. 'id.', Far. *trōstur* m. 'id.', Efd. *trast* m. 'id.', OE *brysce*, *bræsce* f. 'id.', E *thrush*, OHG *drōsca* f. 'id.', G *Droschel* f. 'id.' ⇒ **trozd-u*- (EUR) — Arm. *tordik* 'thrush' < **dorzdh*-; Lat. *turdus* m. 'id.' < **torzd-o*-, Mlr. *truit*, *troid* f. 'id.' < **trozd-i*-; Lith. *strāzdas* m. 'id.' < **strozd-o*-; Ru. *drozd*, SCr. *drōzd* m. 'id.' < **drozd-o*-.

The Nordic form **prastu*- straightforwardly goes back to the widespread *o*-grade root **trozd*-, but the derivation of the corresponding forms in West Germanic is highly problematic. OHG *drōsca* together with OE *bræsce* is taken to represent a form **brauskōn*-, whereas OE *brȳsce*, E *thrush* is derived from **brūskjōn*-. However, since the vocalisms of these forms cannot possibly be explained from the European base **trozd*-, it is tempting to alternatively reconstruct **braskōn*- on the basis of OE *bræsce*, and **brusk(j)ōn*- on the basis of OHG *drosca* and OE *brysce*. The form **braskōn*- is corroborated by Far. *trōska* f. 'thrush (candidiasis)', and straightforwardly continues Pre-Gm. **trozd-k-eh₂*- (with **-zdk*- > **-zg*- > **-sk*-), apparently a diminutive to the original word. The form **bruskōn*-, since it is restricted to Germanic, is likely to represent some kind of secondary zero-grade formation, quasi-PIE **trzd-k-eh₂*-.

**prautjan*- w.v. 'to exhaust' — ON *preyta* w.v. 'to strive, struggle', Far. *troyta* w.v. 'to complete; to drag on, exert one's strength; to exhaust' ⇒ **troud-éie*- (NEUR).

The causative to **preutan*- (q.v.).

**prawjan*- w.v. 'to grow' — OHG *trowwen* s./w.v. 'to grow (up)', MHG *ge-drouwen* past ptc. 'grown' ⇒ **tróuH-ie*- (IE).

An *o*-grade *ie*-verb closely related to **prewan*- 'to grow, thrive' (q.v.). OHG *trowwen* cannot possibly continue a causative **prawjan*- from PIE **troHu-éie*- (thus Müller 2007: 311-2), as the development **-ōu*- > **-ō*- preceded pretonic shortening, cf. **ajja*- 'egg' < **h₂ōu-ió*-. MHG *druo* f. 'fruit' goes back to **drōō*-, and may continue a root noun **tróuH-s*, **truH-és*.

**prawō*- f. 'longing, suffering' — ON *prá* f. 'longing, yearning', OE *prēa* f. 'rebuke, threat; punishment; infliction', OS *thrā-werk* n. 'pain', OHG *drawa*, *drowa*, *drōa* f. 'threat, blame, burden', MHG *dro(u)we*, *drō* f. 'threat' ⇒

*trouH-eh₂- (NEUR) — Lith. *trivóti* (*trivóju*) 'to endure' < *truH-eh₂-ie- (with a secondary zero-grade -i-?).

In ablaut relation to *prōēn- (q.v.). Also cf. the denominal ON *þrá* w.v. 'to long', OS *gi-thrōon* w.v. 'to threaten' < *þrawōjan- and ON *þreyja* w.v. 'to long', OHG *drewen*, *drouwen*, G *drohen* w.v. 'to threaten' < *þraujan-. ON *þrár* adj. 'stubborn, obstinate' < *þrawa- < *trouH-o- seems to be more primary.

*prēan- s.v. 'to turn' — OE *þrāwan* s.v. 'to twist, turn; to throw', E *to throw*, OFri. *drāia* w.v. 'to turn', Du. *draaien* w.v. 'id.', OHG *drāen* s.v. 'id.', G *drehen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *tréh₁-e (EUR) — Gr. τετραίνω 'to pierce, perforate' (also cf. τέρετρον n. 'auger, borer' < *terh₁-tro-); Lat. *terō* 'to rub' < *térh₁-e-; Lith. *trinti* (*trinù*) 'to rub, file' < *tr-n-h₁-e-.

A strong verb derived from a root *treh₁-, apparently a variant of the more wide-spread *terh₁-. See also *prēdu-.

*prēdu- m. 'thread' — ON *þráðr* m. 'id.', OE *þræd* m. 'id.', E *thread*, OFri. *thrēd* m. 'id.', MDu. *draet* m. 'id.', Du. *draad* c. 'id.', OHG *drāt* m. 'id.', G *Draht* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *tu*-stem derived from the strong verb *prēan- (q.v.).

*preutan- s.v. 'to bother' — Go. *us-þriutan* s.v. 'to harass, bother, persecute', ON *þrjóta* s.v. (imp.) 'to fail, come to an end, become exhausted', Far. *tróta* s.v. 'id.', OE *þrēotan* s.v. 'to weary', MLG *drēten*, *vor-drēten* s.v. 'to annoy', Du. *ver-drieten* 'to make sad', OHG *bi-driozan* s.v. (imp.) 'to weary, trouble', G *ver-drießen* s.v. 'to annoy' ⇒ *trēud-e- (NEUR) — OCS *tružditi* (*tružďo*) 'to toil, harass' < *troud-éie-; OCS *trudъ* 'travail' < *troud-o-.

A strong verb to a Germanic-Slavic root *treud-. See also *þrautjan- and *þruttōn-.

*prewan- s.v. 'to grow, thrive' — OHG *driuwan* s.v. 'to thrive' ⇒ *tréuH-e- (IE) — OAv. *θraoštā* 2pl.aor. and YAv. *tuθruuiē* 3sg.perf.med. 'to nourish' < *treu(H)-.

A strong verb postulated on the basis of the OHG gl. *triuuit* 'excellet, pollet, floret'. Related to *þrawjan-, *þruwēn- and *þrūþi- (q.v.). Also cf. OHG *driuwi* adj. 'energetic, strong' < *þrewja-.

*prī- num. 'three' — Go. *þreis**, acc. *þrins*, n. *þrija*, gen. *þrije*, dat. *þrim* num. 'id.', ON *þrír*, acc. *þrjá*, f. *þrjár*, n. *þrjú*, gen. *þriggja*, dat. *þrim(r)*, *þrem(r)* num. 'id.', Far. *tríggir*, acc. *tríggjar*, f. *tríggjar*, n. *trý*, gen. *tríggja*, dat. *trimum* n. 'id.', Elfd. *trair*, acc. *triyo*, f. *trjár*, n. *tráy*, dat. *trim* num. 'id.', OE *þrī*, f./n. *þrīo*, *þrēo* num. 'id.', E *three*, OFri. *thrē* num. 'id.', OS *thria*, *threa*, n. *thriu* num. 'id.', Du. *drie* num. 'id.', OHG *drī*, *drīe* f. *drīo*, n. *driu* num. 'id.', G *drei* num. 'id.' ⇒ *trei- (IE) — ToA *tre*, f. *tri*, ToB *traí*, *trey*, f. *tarya* num. 'id.', Skt. *tráyas*, f.

tisrás, n. *trí* num. 'id.', YAv. *θrāiiō*, f. *tišrō*, n. *θrī* num. 'id.', Gr. *τρεῖς*, n. *τρία* num. 'id.', Lat. *trēs*, n. *tria* num. 'id.', OIr. *trí*, *tri*, f. *teoir*, n. *tre* num. 'id.', MW *tri*, f. *teir* num. 'id.', Lith. *trỹs*, OCS *trъje*, f. *tri* num. 'id.'

The IE numeral 'three'. The inflected forms are to be reconstructed as nom. **pr̥iz*, acc. *pr̥ins*, f. **pr̥iōz*, n. **pr̥iō*, gen. **prijjan*, dat. *primiz* < Pre-Gm. nom. **trei-es*, **trei-eh₂-es*, **trei-eh₂*, gen. **trei-om*, dat. **tri-mis*, acc. **tri-ns*.

***bridjan-** num. 'third' — Go. *bridja* num. 'id.', ON *priði* num. 'id.', Far. *triði* num. 'id.', Elfd. *trið* num. 'id.', OE *bridda* num. 'id.', E *third*, OFri. *thredda* num. 'id.', OS *thriddio* num. 'id.', Du. *derde* num. 'id.', OHG *dritto* num. 'id.', G *dritte* num. 'id.' ⇒ **tri-tiHo-* (IE) — Skt. *ṭṛtīya-*, Av. *θritiia-*, Lat. *tertius*, W *trydydd* num. 'id.' < **tr(i)-tiHo-*; Lith. *trėčias*, Latv. *trešs*, OCS *tretii*, Ru. *trétij*, SCr. *trěćī* num. 'id.' < **tre-ti(H)o-*; OPru. *tīrts* num. 'id.' < **tr-to-(?)*.

The ordinal number pertaining to **pr̥i-* 'three' (q.v.). The Germanic attestations point to **tri-tiHo-*, but the oldest PIE form probably did not have an *i* in the root, cf. Skt. *ṭṛtīya-* < **tr-tiH-o-*.

***prifan-** s.v. 'to seize' — ON *prifa* s.v. 'to catch, grasp', refl. 'to thrive, grow', Far. *tríva* s.v. 'to seize, grip, grasp', Nw. *triva* s.v. 'to snatch' ⇒ **tréip-e-* (GM).

An exclusively Nordic word; ME *thriſen*, E *to thrive* was probably borrowed from ON *prifa-st* 'to thrive, grow' (for the meaning, cf. ON *taka-st* refl. 'to succeed'). See also **praibjan-* and **pripp/bōn-*.

***brinhan-** s.v. 'to press' — Go. *preihan* s.v. 'to press, crowd', ON *bryngva* s.v. 'to press, thrust; to rush', Nw. *trenga*, *trønga* s.v. 'to need', OE *bringan* s.v. 'to press, crowd throng', OS *thringan* s.v. 'to press, urge', Du. *dringen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *dringan* s.v. 'id.', G *dringen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **trénk^w-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *treñkti* (*trenkiù*) 'to bump, hit' < **trenk-ie-*.

The original verb **brinhan-* was replaced by **bringan-* in West Germanic. ON *bryngva* < **bringwan-* points to a root **trenk^w-* with a labiovelar. See also **prangwjan-*.

***pripp/bōn-** w.v. 'to seize' — ON *prifa* w.v. 'to seize', Icel. *prifla* w.v. 'to touch, feel, finger', Nw. *tripla* w.v. 'to finger, touch upon', *trivla* w.v. 'to grope, feel tentatively', ODa. *threve* 'to seize', Da. *treve*, *træve*, *trave* 'to fumble, grope' ⇒ **trip-néh₂-* (GM).

The iterative to **prifan-* (q.v.). The appurtenance of G Pal. *trippen* w.v. 'to gulp' and Rhnl. *ver-drippen* w.v. 'to devour' is uncertain.

***prōdjan-** w.v. 'to train(?)' — Go. *propjan* w.v. 'to exercise, train, drill' (EUR?) — MW *trawd* adj. 'weak' < **troH-to-*; Lith. *trótinti* 'to irritate' < **troHt-neh₂-*.

Formation unclear. If MW *trawd* belongs here, the verb could be a factitive to a lost adjective **prōda-* 'exhausted'.

***brōēn-** w.v. 'to endure' — OE *brōwian* w.v. 'to endure', OHG *druoēn* w.v. 'to suffer' (NEUR) — Lith. *trivóti* (*trivóju*) 'to endure' < **truH-eh₂-ie-* (with a secondary zero-grade *-i-*).

A stative probably derived from a lost adjective **brōa-*, cf. OHG *druoa* f. 'burden' < **brōō-*. Related to **prawō-* (q.v.).

***pruban-** m. 'cluster' — MDu. *drubbel* m. 'cluster (of plants)' ⇒ **trup-on-* (IE) — Hitt. *tarupzi* ~ *taruppanzi* 'to collect; to unite'.

MDu. *drubbel* continues a form **prubla-*, a diminutive created to an *n*-stem **prubō*, gen. **pruppaz* < **trup-ón-*, *-*n-ós*. The attestation is limited, but VLat. *troppus* 'flock' (cf. Fr. *trop* 'too much') is likely to have been borrowed from Franconian, and thus confirms the reality of the Germanic *n*-stem. In addition, there is OHG *trūbo*, G *Traube*, Du. *druif* 'grape' < **prūban-*, which no doubt belongs here, too, especially in view of the second meaning of MDu. *druve* m. 'grape; grape cluster'. The two formations have not yet received a convincing etymology, but I would like to connect Hitt. *tarupzi* ~ *taruppanzi* 'to collect', which by Kloekhorst 2008: 850-2 is derived from a root present **tréup-ti*, **trup-énti*. The long *ū* of **prūban-* must then be secondary, probably an analogical full-grade. OHG *drappo*, MHG *drappe*, *trappe* m. 'cluster, bunch' was remodeled after OHG *krappo* 'racemus', a Romance loan, cf. It. *grappo* 'grape' (EWAhd: II, 756).

***prunhta-** m. 'hardship(?)' — ON *brótttr* m. 'stamina, strength', OE *broht* m. 'oppression, hardship' (GM).

A *tu*-stem probably related to OE *ge-brȳn* w.v. 'to contrain, restrain, repress' < **brūhjan-*. Also cf. OE *broht* adj. 'oppressive, grievous' and ON *í-brótt* f. 'skill, accomplishment'.

***bruttōn-** w.v. 'to exhaust' — G dial. *trotzen* w.v. 'to over-exploit' (DWB: 22, 1115) ⇒ **trud-néh₂-* (NEUR).

The iterative to **preutan-* (q.v.).

***brūpi-** f. 'strength' — ON *brúð* 'id.', OE *brȳð* f. 'id.' ⇒ **truH-ti-* (DRV).

Usually assumed to be a *ti*-stem to the verbs **prewan-* and **prawjan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON *brúðigr*, *-ugr* adj. 'strong, powerful'.

***pruwēn-** w.v. 'to thrive, mature' — ON *bróa-st* w.v. 'to increase, grow' ⇒ **truH-eh₂-ie-* (DRV).

A denominal formation to an unattested zero-grade adjective **bru(w)a-* < **truH-o-*, cf. ON *proskr* 'vigorous, mature, full-grown' < **bru(w)iska-* and *proski* m. 'maturity, manhood; promotion, advancement' < **bru(w)iskan-*. The reconstructions **brōiska-* (Torp 1909: 193; Müller 2007: 312) and **bruska-* (Pokorny IEW: 1095) would point to proto-forms **troHu-isk-o-*

and **tru-sk-o-*, which cannot be reconciled with the PIE root **truH-*, as supported by the related **prawjan-*, **prewan-* and **brūpi-* (q.v.). Also cf. early G *druhen*, Swi. *trū(e)hen*, *trūjen* 'to thrive' < **drōjan-*.

***þū** pron. 'you' — Go. *þu*, dat. *þus*, acc. *þuk* 'id.', ON *þú*, dat. *þér*, acc. *þik* pron. 'id.', Far. *tú*, obl. *teg* pron. 'id.', Elfd. *du*, obl. *dig* pron. 'id.', OE *þū*, obl. *þē*, acc. *þec*, *þē* pron. 'id.', OFri. *thu*, obl. *thi* pron. 'id.', OS *thu*, obl. *thī*, acc. *thik* pron. 'id.', MDu. *du*, obl. *dij* pron. 'id.', OHG *dū*, dat. *dir*, acc. *dih* pron. 'id.', G *du*, dat. *dir*, acc. *dich* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **tuH* (IE) — Hitt. *zīk*, acc. *tuk* < **ti-ge*, **tu-ge*; ToA *tu*, ToB *tuwe*, Skt. *tvám*, acc. *tvám*, OAv. *tuuām*, acc. *θβqm* < **tuH-(H)om*, **tue-(H)om*; Gr. *σύ*, acc. *σέ* < **tuH*, **tue*; Arm. *du*, Alb. *ti*, Lat. *tū*, OIr. *tú*, OW *ti*, MW *ti*, OCS *ty*, Ru. *ty*, SCr. *ti*, OPru. *tu*, *tou*, *toū*, Lith. *tù* pron. 'id.' < **tuH*.

The IE pronoun of the second person. In the nominative, the form was **tuH*, which in view of the similarity with the plural **iuH* (see **jūz*) may have arisen due to analogy: Hitt. *zīk* taken at face value at any rate rather points to **tiH* (Kloekhorst 2008). The accusative is usually reconstructed as **þike* < **te-ge* (with the emphatic suffix **ge*), but Go. *þuk* together with Hitt. *tuk* may represent more a primitive form **tu-ge*. The dative can be reconstructed as **þiz* < **tes(i)*.

***þuftōn-** f. 'thwart, rowing bench' — ON *þofta* f. 'id.', OE *þoft*, *þofte* f. 'id.', MLG *ducht* f. 'thwart', MDu. *dochte* f. 'id.', Du. *doft* c. 'id.', OHG *dofta* f. 'id.' ⇒ **tup-t-eh₂-* (GM?) — Lith. *tūpti* (*tupiù*), Latv. *tupt* 'to squat down' < **tup-ie-*; Lith. *tupėti* 'to cower' < **tup-eh₁-*.

No certain etymology; the connection with the Baltic forms is possible, but semantically unconvincing. Also cf. ON *þofti*, OE *ge-þofta*, OHG *gi-dufto* m. '(rowing) mate' < **ga-þuftan-*.

***þuka/ōn-** m./f. 'fog, mist' — ON *þoka* f. 'id.', Far. *toka* f. 'id.', MLG *dake* m. 'id.', Du. dial. *dook* m. 'id.' (GM).

An exclusively Germanic word: the only serious extra-Germanic *comparandum*, Latv. *tūce* 'cloud', looks like a loanword from Slav. **tōča* 'cloud, rain' (for which see **binhwōn-* 'thunder'). Within Germanic, further cf. OE *þuxian* w.v. 'to make misty' < **þuskōjan-*, apparently derived from an unattested noun **þuk-ska-*, and OSw. *thukna*, *thōkn*, Sw. *töckna* f., *töcken* n./f. 'mist' < **þukīna/ō-* or **þaukīna/ō-* (Hellquist 1922: 1051). The unrelated Far. *tjúkn* f. 'darkening of the sky; thicket', *brodda-tjúkn* f. 'heavy shower', Nw. dial. *tjukkn* f. 'fog' < **þekwīnō-* was derived from ON *þykk*, *þjukkr* adj. 'thick' < **þeku-* (q.v.).

***þuk(k)ōn-** w.v. 'to shove' — ON *þokka* w.v. 'to move', Icel. *þok(k)a* w.v. 'to move slowly/slightly; to fall back, make room for', Far. *toka* w.v. 'to force, press, push, advance', Nw. *tok(k)a* w.v. 'to move, shove', OE *þocerian* w.v. 'to

run to and fro, run about' ⇒ **tuk-néh₂-* (IE) — Gr. τύκος m. 'hammer' < **tuk-o-*; RuCS *is-těknęti* 'to dig out', SCr. *tăknuti* 'to push' < **tuk-ne-*.

An iterative 3sg. **bukkōþi*, 3pl. **þugunanþi* that I connect to the PIE root **teuk-* 'to shove'. It gave rise to the secondary strong verb **teukan-* as continued by Nw. *tjuka* w.v. 'to grope (in the dark); to push forth'.

***þuli-** m. 'reciter' — ON *þulr* m. 'sage', OE *þyle* m. 'orator, spokesman' (IE?) — To Hitt. *tulija-* (c.) 'gathering, assembly' < **tul-io-?*

Related to ON *þylja* w.v. 'to speak, recite, murmur' < **þuljan-* and OE *ge-þyll* 'breeze' < **þulja-*. The etymological cluster exhibits meanings such as 'to talk', 'to rattle off' but also 'to sing'. It has therefore been connected with Hitt. *talliija-zi* 'to pray to, to evoke (a deity)' (Polomé 1975: 661-2), thus pointing to a root **tIh-* possibly connected with IE oral tradition (Brink 2005: 88). The Hittite verb is usually compared to PGm. **taljan-* (for which see **tala-*), however, and is incompatible with the ablauting **þaula(n)-* < **toul-o(n)-*. I therefore tentatively connect Hitt. *tulija-* (c.) 'gathering, assembly'. PGm. **þuljan-* would then have developed from PIE **tuHl-ie-* by pretonic shortening.

***þulla-** m. 'thole, peg in the side of a boat to keep the oar in place' — Icel. *þollur* m. 'peg; thole', Far. *tollur* m. 'tholepin', Nw. *toll(e)* m. 'thole, tholepin', Da. *tol* c. 'id.', OE *þoll* m. 'id.', MLG *dolle*, *dulle* f. 'id.', MDu. *dolle* f. 'id.', Du. *dol* c. 'id.' ⇒ **tul-nó-* (EUR) — Gr. τύλος m. 'bulge, callosity, hunch, nail, peg'; Lith. *tulis* f. 'nail on a car, plug, nail of an axle'.

Also cf. ON *þollr* m. 'fir, tree' < **þulla-* and the related ON *þoll*, Elfd. *toll* f. 'fir-tree' < **þallō-*.

***þūman-** m. 'thumb' — Icel. *þumi* m. 'id.', Far. *tummi* m. 'inch', Nw. *tomme* m. 'id.', OSw. *þumi* m. 'thumb; inch', Sw. *tumme* c. 'id.', ODa. *thumæ* m. 'id.', Da. *tomme* c. 'id.', OE *þūma* m. 'id.', E *thumb*, OFri. *thūma* m. 'id.', MLG *dūm(e)* m. 'id.', MDu. *dume* m. 'id.', Du. *duim* c. 'id.', OHG *dūmo* m. 'id.', G *Daumen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **tum-on-* (IE?) — Skt. *túmra-* adj. 'strong, big' < **tum-ró-*; Lat. *tumeō*, *-ēre* 'to be swollen', Lith. *tumėti* 'to coagulate' < **tum-eh₁-ie-*; W *twf* 'strength' < **tumo-*.

The standard etymology of this word links it with the PIE root **teum-* 'to swell', which is inspired by the alleged *Benennungsmotiv* of the thumb as "the big finger". More straightforward is the connection with the obviously related MHG *doum* m. 'peg, chock' < **þauma-*. Note that the variation of NGm. **þuman-* vs. WGM. **þūman-* must be a Germanic innovation; the **ū* probably arose secondarily as an analogical full grade. Also cf. OSw. *thum* n. 'inch', EDu. *dom* 'thumb' < **þuma-* and ON, Icel. *þumall*, Far. *tummil*, Nw., Da. *tommel* 'thumb (of a glove)' < **þumala-*.

***þuna-** adj. 'stretched' — MDu. *done, duene* adj. 'tight, close', MHG *don* adj. 'stretched out' ⇒ **tnh₂-(n)o-* (IE).

Closely related to **þunnu-* (q.v.). The adjective gave rise to the stative verb OE *þunian* w.v. 'to stretch, swell up', OHG *donēn*, MHG *donen* w.v. 'to stretch oneself' < **þunēn-*.

***þungu-** adj. 'heavy' — ON *þungr* adj. 'id.', Far. *tungur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *tungg* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **tng^h-u-* (NEUR) — Identical to Lith. *tingùs* adj. 'lazy' < **tng^h-u-*; also cf. Lith. *tingti* (*tingstu*) 'to become slow' < **tng^h-ske-*; CS *ras-tęšti* 'to tear apart' < **tng^h-ie-* (cf. OCS *tęgota* f. 'burden' < **tng^h-ot-eh₂-*); Ru. *tjága* f. 'traction', SCr. *tęg* m. 'weight, traction' < **tng^h-o/eh₂-*.

A Germanic-Baltic isogloss. Also cf. ON *þyngja* w.v. 'to weigh down, make heavy; to grow worse' < **þungjan-*.

***þunhjan-** w.v. 'to press' — Far. *týggja* w.v. 'to be hard on', OE *ge-þýwan* w.v. 'to press, impel, urge', MDu. *duwen, douwen* w.v. 'to push, press', Du. *duwen*, reg. *douwen* w.v. 'to push', MHG *diuhen, dūhen* s.v. 'to push, press down' ⇒ **túnk-ie-* (IE) — Gr. *σάττω*, Ion. *σάσσω* 'to stuff, compress, pack, load, equip' < **tun^hk-ie-*.

A very old *ie*-present related to **þwinhan-* (q.v.). Also cf. Icel. *þúa* w.v. 'to press (down) on' < **þunhōn-*.

***þunkjan-** w.v. 'to think' — Go. *þugkjan* w.v. 'to have the impression, suppose, appear', ON *þykkja* w.v. 'to deem, think', Far. *tykja* w.v. 'to seem, appear; to think, believe', Elfd. *tyttja* w.v. 'to think; to like', OE *þyncan* w.v. 'to seem, appear', E *to think*, OFri. *thinka, thinza* w.v. 'to seem, think', OS *thunkian* w.v. 'consider', Du. *dunken* w.v. 'to think, deem', OHG *dunken* w.v. 'to deem, think, mean', G *dünken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tng-íe-* (IE).

A zero-grade formation related to **þankjan-*. The verb could occur with a dative subject, cf. Go. *Hva izwis þugkeip?* 'What think ye?' (Mk 14:64). This construction indicated the lack of control or agentivity as compared to **þankjan-* 'to think' (q.v.), which was more active.

***þunkōn-** w.v. 'to make wet' — OHG *dunkōn* w.v. 'to dip', MHG *dunken, tunken* w.v. 'id.', G *tunken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tng-néh₂-* (EUR) — Gr. *τέγωω* 'to make wet', Lat. *tingō, -ere* 'to wet, imbue, dye' < **téng-e-*.

An iterative to a lost strong verb **þinkan-* 'to make wet' (cf. Mikeleitis-Winter 2001: 196). Also cf. Swi. *tink* 'moist' < **þinka-* < **teng-o-*.

***þunnu-** adj. 'thin' — ON *þunnr* adj. 'id.', Far. *tunnur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *tunn* adj. 'id.', OE *þynne* adj. 'id.', E *thin*, MDu. *dunne* adj. 'id.', Du. *dun* adj. 'id.', OHG *dunni* adj. 'id.', G *dünn* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **tnh₂-u-* (IE) — Skt. *tanú(ka)-* adj. 'thin, slender, small, fine', NP *tanuk* adj. 'thin, flat', OCS *тънѣкъ*, Ru. *tónkij*, SCr.

tānak adj. 'thin, slender, fine'; Lith. (Žem.) *tėvas*, Latv. *tiēvs* adj. 'thin, slender', Gr. *ταναός, τανύ-* adj. 'thin, slender, elongated, expanding far', Lat. *tenuis* adj. 'thin, fine, delicate', OIr. *tanae* adj. 'delicate, thin' < **tnh₂-u-* (**tnh₂-u-ko-*).

An IE *u*-stem replaced by a *ja*-stem in WGm. The stem **punnu-* was generalized from a paradigm **p(e)nuz*, gen. **punnaz* < **t(é)nh₂-u-s*, **tnh₂-u-ós*. Also cf. **puna-*.

**purfan-* pret.-pres. 'to need' — Go. *þaurban* pret.-pres. 'id.', ON *þurfa* pret.-pres. 'id.', Far. poet. *turva* pret.-pres. 'id.', OE *þurfan* pret.-pres. 'to be wanton', OFri. *thurva* pret.-pres. 'id.', OS *thurþan* pret.-pres. 'id.', MDu. *dorven* pret.-pres. 'to need; to dare', Du. *durven* w.v. 'to dare', OHG *durfan* pret.-pres. 'id.', G *dürfen* pret.-pres. 'to be allowed to' ⇒ **trp-* (IE) — Skt. *tṛpyati* 'to delight, satisfy' < **trp-ie-*; Gr. *τέρω* 'to satisfy, to refresh' < **térp-e-*; OCS *trǫpěti* 'to suffer, endure' < **trp-eh₁-*; Lith. *taṛpti* (*tarpstū*) 'to thrive, to increase' < **torp-ske-*; OPru. *en-terpo* 'is useful'.

Most IE languages point to a meaning 'to be satisfied', but PGM. **purfan-* may have preserved a more primitive meaning 'to use'. OCS *trěbъ* adj. 'necessary' must in view of the root-final *b* have been adopted from PGM. **þerba-*. This adjective primarily meant 'unleavened' in the NWGm. languages, but ON *þjarfr* is also attested with the meaning 'destitute' (cf. Gröndal 1864: 145).

**þurfti-* f. 'need' — Go. *þaurfts* f. 'id.', ON *þurft* f. 'id.', OS *thurft*, *thuruft* f. 'id.', OHG *durft* f. 'id.', MHG *durft* f. 'need, want, necessity' ⇒ **trp-ti-* (IE/DRV) — Skt. *tṛpti-* f. 'satisfaction'.

A *ti*-stem derivation to **purfan-* (q.v.).

**þurisa-* m. 'giant' — ON *þurs* m. 'id.', Far. poet. *tussur* m. 'id.', Nw. *tuss* m. 'id.', OE *þyrs* m. 'id.', OHG *durs*, *duris* m. 'id.', MHG *dürse*, *turse*, *türse*, *türsch* m. 'id.' (GM).

One of the Proto-Germanic words for 'giant', cf. Fi. *turisas* 'god of war; sea monster'. It gave rise to Icel. *þursi*, Far. *tussi*, Nw. *tusse*, EDa. *tusse*, *tosse* 'giant' < **þurisan-*. No clear etymology. The standard connection with ON *þyrja* 'to rush' < **þurjan-* (q.v.) is formally possible, but semantically unconvincing. Perhaps rather related to Icel. *þursi* m. 'quarrel, anger, rage'.

**þurjan-* w.v. 'to sweep' — ON *þyrja* w.v. 'to sweep, rush' ⇒ **turH-ie-* (IE) — Gr. *σαίρω* 'to sweep' < **turH-ie-*.

An apparently PIE *ie*-present closely related to **þweran-* (q.v.).

**þurna-* m. 'thorn, briar' — Go. *þurnus* m. 'id.' (< **þurnu-*), ON *þorn* m. 'id.', OE *þorn* m. 'id.', E *thorn*, OFri. *thorn* m. 'id.', ODu. *thorn* m. 'id.', Du. *doorn* c.

'id.', OHG *dorn* m. 'id.', G *Dorn* m. 'id.' ⇒ **tr-no-* (IE) — Skt. *tṛṇa-* n. 'grass, blade of grass, herb', OCS *trъnъ* m. 'thorn', Ru. *těr̃n* m. 'blackthorn, sloe', SCr. *tŕn* m. 'id.'

An old *no*-stem to a PIE root **ter-*. In view of the extra-Germanic forms, it is likely that the Go. *u*-stem is secondary. Also cf. OE *þyrne* f. 'briar' < **þurnjō-* and *þyrnet* n. 'thorn-bush thicket' < **þurnatja-*.

**purpa-* n. 'crowd(?)' — Go. *þaurp* n. 'farmland', ON *þorp* n. 'isolated settlement', Nw. *torp* n. 'group; small settlement', OE *þorp*, *þrop* m. 'crowd', OFri. *therp*, *thorp* n. 'village; (fallow) land', OS *thorp* n. 'id.', Du. *dorp* n. 'id.', OHG *dorf*n. 'id.', G *Dorf*n. 'id.' ⇒ **trb-o-* (EUR) — Lith. *trobà* f. 'cottage, farmhouse', Latv. *trāba* f. 'hut, hovel' < **trob-eh₂-*; OIr. *treb* f. 'hamlet, village', MW *treff*. 'town' < **treb-eh₂-*.

The received connection of **purpa-* with the aforementioned forms meaning 'hamlet' is straightforward. Within Germanic, the word cannot be dissociated from ON *þyrpast* 'to crowd, throng', Far. *tyrpa seg* 'to crowd, flock' < **þurpjan-*, however, which implies that Germanic preserved the original meaning 'to gather'. The link with Hitt. *tarupzi* ~ *taruppanzi* 'to collect, to unite' (Holma 1916: 36) cannot be maintained, however, as this verb goes back to a root **trup-* rather than **turb-* (Kloekhorst 2008: 850-2). Gr. *τύρρη* f. 'confusion, noise, tumult' and Lat. *turba* f. 'commotion' < **turb-eh₂-* are not related either.

**þurska-* m. 'cod' — ON *þorskr* m. 'id.', Far. *toskur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *tuosk* m. 'id.', MDu. *dorsch* m. 'id.', G *Dorsch* m. 'id.' ⇒ **trsk-o-* (NEUR) — Ru. *treská*, Slov. *tŕska* f. 'cod' < **trsk-eh₂-*.

If Ru. *treská* is not a Scandinavian loanword (thus Magnússon 1989: 1188), we are probably dealing with a Germanic-Slavic isogloss.

**þurstu-* m. 'thirst' — Elfd. *tuost* f. 'id.', OE *þurst*, *þyrst* m. 'id.', E *thirst*, OS *thurst* m. 'id.', Du. *dorst* c. 'id.', OHG *durst* m. 'id.', G *Durst* m. 'id.' ⇒ **trs-tu-* (IE) — OIr. *tart* m. 'dryness, drought' < **trs-tu-*.

A *tu*-stem derived from the verb **þersan-* (q.v.). It was replaced by a *ti*-stem in Old English, and by an *n*-stem in ON *þorsti*, Far. *tosti* m. 'thirst' < **þurstan-* (for a similar transfer, see **lustu-*). Further cf. the denominal impersonal verb ON *þyrsta*, OE *þyrstan*, OS *thurstian*, OHG *dursten*, G *dürsten* w.v. 'to be thirsty' < **þurstjan-*.

**þurzēn-* w.v. 'to be dry' — Sw. dial. *torra* w.v. 'id.', OS *thorron* w.v. 'to waste away', Du. *ver-dorren* w.v. 'to wither', OHG *dorrēn*, *dorren* w.v. 'to dry, wither, stiffen', G *ver-dorren* w.v. 'to wither' ⇒ **trs-eh₁-* (IE) — Formally identical to Lat. *torreō*, *-ēre* 'to scorch, roast'.

A stative formation to **þersan-* or **þurzu-* (q.v.).

***purzjan-** w.v. 'to be thirsty' — Go. *þaursjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *þyrreð* p.ptc. 'dried out' ⇒ **trs-ié-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *tṛṣyati* 'to be thirsty'.

An old *ie*-present. ON *þyrstr* adj. 'thirsty' has been interpreted as the original past participle **þursipa-* of this verb, but it is more likely in view of its *s that it represents the past participle to **þurstjan-* (for which cf. **þurstu-*). See also **þurzu-* and **þurzēn-*.

***þurzu-** adj. 'dry' — Go. *þaursus* adj. 'id.', ON *þurr*, *þyrr* adj. 'id.', Far. *turrur* adj. 'id.', Nw. *tørr*, *turr*, dial. *tjurr* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *tuorr* adj. 'id.', OE *þyrre* adj. 'id.', OFri. *thurre* adj. 'id.(?)', OS *thurri* adj. 'id.', Du. *dor* adj. 'id.', OHG *durri* adj. 'id.', G *dürr* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **trs-ú-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *tṛṣú-* adj. 'avaricious', YAv. *taršu-* 'dry, not fluid' < **trs-ú-*; also cf. OIr. *tír* adj. 'dry' < **tērs-o-*.

An old *u*-stem continuing PIE **trs-ú-*. Nw. dial. *tjurr* developed from an Old Norse stem **þyrrv-* by labial breaking of *y* (cf. Nw. *tjukk* 'fat' < **þekwja-* < **þeku-*). The variant *þyrr* itself continues a secondary *ja*-stem **þurzwja-*. Also note **þurzjan-* and the inchoative Go. *ga-þaursnan*, ON *þorna* w.v. 'to dry up' < **þurznan-* < **trs-néh₂-*.

***þūshundi-** f. 'thousand' — Go. *þusundi* f. 'id.', ON *þúsund* f. 'id.', Far. *túsundi* num. 'id.', Elfd. *tusn* num. 'id.', OE *þūsend* num. 'id.', E *thousand*, OFri. *thūsend* num. 'id.', OS *thūsendig* num. 'id.', Du. *duizend* num. 'id.', OHG *dūsunt* num. 'id.', G *Tausend* f. 'id.' ⇒ **tuHs-dkmt-o-* (NEUR) — OCS *tyspšti*, Ru. *týsjača*, SCR. dial. *tīsuća* f. 'thousand'; OPru. *tūsimtōns* acc.pl., Lith. *tūkstantis*, *tūkstuōtis* m. 'id.' < **tuHs-e/ont-io/i_h2-*.

A numeral usually reconstructed as **þūs-hund-ī-*, a collective meaning "Groß-gehunderte", which was derived from **hunda-* 1 'hundred' (q.v.) < *(*d*)*kmt-tó-* with a prefix **þūs-* (cf. Far. *túsna* w.v. 'to swell up') < **tuH-s*. This etymology is not undisputed due to some formal problems (cf. Pijnenburg 1989). The Slavic evidence, for instance, straightforwardly points to **tuHs-e/ont-i_h2-*, a formation that looks like a participle to a root **tuHs-*. In addition, there are hardly any traces of the initial *h-* of **hunda-* in Germanic. Still, the presence of the element **dkm-t-* seems to be confirmed by the *m* in OPru. *tūsimtōns*, the Salian Fra. attestation *thuschunde* and not least by Far. poet. *tús-hundrað* 'thousand'.

***þusipa-** adj. 'silent' — Nw. *tyst* adj. 'id.', OSw. *thyster*, *tøster* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *tyst* adj. 'id.', ODa. *t(h)ystr(ær)* adj. 'id.', Da. *tyst* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **tus-i-to-* (IE) — Skt. *tusyati* 'to be calmed, be satisfied' < **tus-ie-*; OPru. *tusnan* 'silent' < **tus-no-*; Lith. *tausytis* (*taūsos*) 'to subside', Ru. *tušít* 'to extinguish' < **tous-eie-*; Ru. *túxnut* 'to go out' < **tous-ne-*; OIr. *tóe* f. 'silence', MW *taw* m. 'id.' < **tous-o/eh₂-*; OIr. *tóe* adj. 'deaf' < **tous-io-*.

The past participle of a verb **þusjan-*, which directly corresponds to Skt. *tusyati*.

***þuti-** m. 'roaring' — ON *þytr* m. 'howling', MHG *duz* m. 'sound, noise' (DRV).
An *i*-stem to the strong verb **þeutan-* ~ **þūtan-* (q.v.).

***þutt/dōn-** w.v. 'to bump' — Far. *tota* w.v. 'to dash', OE *þodettan* w.v. 'to hit, bump', Du. dial *dodderen* 'to bump', G *dotzen, dutzen* w.v. 'to bounce, bump' ⇒ **tud^h-néh₂-* (GM).

Presumably the iterative to **þeutan-* ~ **þūtan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *þyddan* w.v. 'to beat, bump, throw', ME *thudden* w.v. 'to push; thrust; throw; force', E *to thud* < **þudjan-* and OE *þodor* m. 'ball' < **þudra-* (< **tud^h-dhró-*?).

***þwahan-** s.v. 'to wash' — Go. *þwahan* s.v. 'id.', ON *þvá* s.v. 'id.', Far. *tváa* s./w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *twá* irr.v. 'id.', OE *þwēan* s.v. 'id.', OS *thwahan* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *dwaen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *dwahan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *dwahen, twahen, zwahen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **tuók-e* (GM) — OPru. *twaxtan* 'brushwood for bathing' < **tuok-sto-*(?).

An *o*-grade intensive formation. Cf. **þwahla-* as well as ON *þvátr*, OSw. *thvætter* m. 'washing' < **þwahtu-* (whence e.g. Icel. *þvætta*, Sw. *tvätta* w.v. 'to wash' < **þwahtjan-*).

***þwahla-** n. 'washing, bathing' — Go. *þwahl* n. 'id.', ON *þváll* m. 'soap', OE *þwēal, þwæhl* m./n. 'washing', OHG *dwahal* n. 'bath, baptism' (DRV).

Derived from **þwahan-* with the suffix *-*la-*, possibly the outcome of secondarily added *-*pla-* (< *-*tlo-*) after **h*. Also cf. the instrumental noun OE *þwæle* f. 'band, fillet', Du. *dweil* c. 'mob', OHG *dwahila, dwehila*, G *Zwehle* f. 'towel' < **þwahilōn-*. Far. *dveylur* m. 'swab' was borrowed from Low German.

***þwangi-** m. 'latchet' — ON *þvengr* m. 'thong, latchet', Far. *tvongur* m. 'shoelace', OE *þwang* m.f. 'thong, strip of leather', E *thong* ⇒ **tuonk-í-* (DRV).

An *i*-stem to the strong verb **þwinhan-* (q.v.).

***þwarōn-** f. 'stirrer' — ON *þvara* f. 'pot-stick, stirrer', Far. *tvøra* f. 'stirrer with four scoops' (DRV).

An *o*-grade formation to the strong verb **þweran-* 'to swirl, stir' (q.v.).

***þweran-** s.v. 'to swirl' — OE *þweran* s.v. 'to twirl, stir', OHG *dweran* s.v. 'to stir up', MHG *twern* s.v. 'to turn quickly, stir up' ⇒ **tuérH-e-* (IE) — Skt. *tvárate, turáti* 'to rush' < **tuérH-e-/turH-é-*.

Also cf. the instrumental noun ON *þyrill*, OE *þwirel*, OHG *thwiril*, G *Quirl* m. 'beater, whisk' < **þwerila-* and OE *ge-þweor* n. 'curds' < **þwera-*, which is semantically close to OCS *tvarogǔ* 'curds' < **tuōr-*. The oldest meaning of the root, i.e. 'to sweep', is preserved by the zero-grade *ie*-present **þurjan-* (q.v.).

***pwerha-** adj. 'cross' — Go. *þwairhs* adj. 'angry, irate, quicktempered', ON *þverr* adj. 'transverse; adverse, contrary; cross, obstinate', Icel. *þver* adj. 'transverse, lying-across; headstrong, unyielding', Far. *tvørur* adj. 'transverse; difficult; obstinate; strange', OE *þweorh*, *þwerh* adj. 'crooked, cross; adverse, opposed', OFri. *thweres* adv. 'cross', OS *thwerh* adj. 'stupid', MLG *dwer* adj. 'cross, lateral', OHG *dwerah* adj. 'cross, lateral', MHG *dwerch*, *twerch* adj. 'id.', G *quer*, obs. *zwerch* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **térk^w-o*-(?) (IE) — Hitt. *tarkuzi*, *taru(k)zi* ~ *tarkuꜫanzi* 'to dance' < **térk^w-ti*, **trk^w-énti*; ToB *tärk-* 'to turn'; Skt. *tarku-* 'spindle' < **terk^w-u-*; Lat. *torqueō* 'to twist, wind' < **tork^w-éie-*.

In view of the non-Germanic evidence pointing to a root **terk^w-*, I assume that PGM. **þwerh-* came about by metathesis of **terk^w-* to ***twerk-*". Also cf. MHG *twirhen* w.v. 'to put across' and ON *þvers*, OE *þweores*, MHG *twerhes*, MLG *dwers*, MDu. *dwe(e)rs*, *dwars*, Du. *dwars* adv. 'crosswise, athwart'. The etymologically disputed ON *þverra*, Far. *tvørra*, Nw. *tverra* w.v. 'to diminish; come to an end' is likely to belong here, too, cf. Far. *mangt fer fyri tvørt* 'much goes to waste'.

***þwīnan-** s.v. 'to abate, disappear' — OSw. *þvina* w.v. 'to dwindle, pine', Sw. *tvina* w.v. 'id.', Da. *tvine* s./w.v. 'to disappear', OE *þwīnan* s.v. 'to go down, lessen, abate' (IE).

An *n*-present to the root **d^hg^whei-*, probably back-formed to the inchoative OSw. *þvæna* w.v. 'to dwindle' < **þwinōn-* < **d^hg^whi-neh₂-*. Note that the Germanic reflexes of this verbal cluster show a remarkable alternation between **dwīnan-* and **swīnan-*; the outcome of the initial cluster **d^hg^wh-* was apparently unstable in Germanic.

***þwinhan-** s.v. 'to force' — OFri. *thwinga* s.v. 'to force', OS *thwingan* s.v. 'to force, urge', Du. *zwingen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *dwingan* s.v. 'to force, subdue, oppress', G *zwingen* s.v. 'to force' ⇒ **tuénk-e-* (IE) — ToAB *twānkā-* 'to wear' < **tuonk-eh₂-*; Lith. *tveñkti* (*tvenkiù*) 'to dam up' < **tuenk-ie-*.

A strong verb to the PIE base **tuenk-* 'to push, stuff, pack, equip, wear', for which see **þunhjan-*. Note that the expected PGM. form **þwinhan-* was replaced by the Verner variant **þwingan-*. Also cf. **þwangi-*.

U

***uba** prep. 'under; above' — Go. *uf* prep. 'under', ON *of* prep. 'over; about', OHG *ob(a)* prep. 'above, on, over', G obs. *ob* prep. 'above; due to' ⇒ **h₁up-ó* (IE) — Skt. *úpa* adv., prev., prep. 'towards, together with, under', OAv. *upā*,

YAv. *upa* prev., prep. 'towards, with, on, in', Gr. ὑπο, ὑπό adv., prep. 'under; by', OIr. *fo* prev., prep. 'under'.

A petrified allative in *-o. See also **eup* ~ **upp* and **ufuman*-.

***uber-** adv., prep. 'above, over' — Go. *ufar* prep. 'over', ON *yfir* prep. 'over, above, beyond, across', Far. *yvir* prep. 'id.', Elfd. *yvir* prep. 'id.', OE *ofer, ofor* prep. 'above, over', E *over*, OS *oþar* prep. 'over, across', Du. *over* prep. 'id.', OHG *ubar* prep. 'id.', G *über* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁uperi* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *upári* adv. 'above, over, upwards', YAv. *upairi* adv. 'above, over', OP *upariy* adv. 'above', prep 'over, upon', NP *bar* prep. 'on', Gr. ὑπερ, ὑπέρ adv. 'over, above; in excess', prep. 'over', Lat. *super* adv., prep. 'over, above, beyond', OIr. *for*, MW *gor* prep. 'over, on'.

***ubila-** adj. 'evil, bad' — Go. *ubils* adj. 'evil, bad', OE *yfel* adj. 'evil, ill', OS *ubil* adj. 'evil', OHG *ubil* adj. 'evil, bad, wrong' (NEUR?) — Close to OIr. *fel* adj. 'bad' < **up-elo*-.

An etymologically debated word, possibly derived from **uba* (cf. ON *of* adv. 'excessively; too') with the suffix *-*ila-* (not *-*ela-*, pace Orel 2003: 433). The original meaning may then have been 'overstepping a boundary'. For a similar derivation, cf. OHG *uppi* adj. 'vain, evil' < **ubja-*. Outside Germanic, there can be a link with OIr. *fel*. The connection with Hitt. *ḫuḫappi* ~ *ḫuppanzi* 'to be hostile towards, to do evil against; to throw (down), to hurl' < **h₂uóph₁-ei*, **h₂uph₁-i-énti* must be rejected, on the other hand, because the meaning 'to do evil' developed from 'to overthrow' in this language (Kloekhorst 2008: 369-372).

***ufna-** m. 'oven' — Go. *auhns* m. 'id.', ON *ofn* m. 'oven, furnace', Icel. *ofn* m. 'oven, stove, furnace, kiln', ónn m. 'furnace, ash-hole under a kiln', Far. *ovnur* m. 'oven, stove', OSw. *ughn, oghn, ofn, omn* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ungen* m. 'id.', OE *ofen, ofn* m. 'oven, furnace', E *oven*, OFri. *oven* m. 'id.', MDu. *oven* m. 'id.', Du. *oven* c. 'id.', OHG *ofan, ovan* m. 'id.', G *Ofen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **upno-* (NIE) — Hitt. *ḫappen-*, *ḫapn-* 'baking kiln, fire-pit, broiler (oven)' < **h₂ep-n*(-?); Gr. ἰπνός m. 'furnace; kitchen; lantern', Myc. *i-po-no* < **ip-no*(-?); OPru. *wumpnis* 'oven' < **u(m)p-no*(-?).

The Germanic word for 'oven' in view of OE *ofnet* 'vessel' probably designated a small ceramic oven. The word displays some formal problems. Go. *auhns* and Icel. *ónn* straightforwardly continue **uhna-*, which by some is taken to be the oldest form. Others have argued that it developed out of **ufna-*, and this is more probable in view PGM. **ufuman-* yielding Go. *auhuma**. OSw. *ughn* does not represent a third form ***ugna-*, but developed out of **ufn* (by dissimilation after -*u-*), cf. ON *gaupn*, Sw. dial. *gōcken* 'palm of the hand' < **gaupnō-*.

Considering the etymology, the irregularities between the IE languages suggest that the word entered Germanic as a prehistoric *Wanderwort* adopted from an indigenous European language that was spoken before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans.

***uftō** adv. 'often' — Go. *ufta* adv. 'id.', ON *oft* adv. 'id.', Far. *ofta* adv. 'id.', OE *oft* adv. 'id.', E *often*, OS *ofto* adv. 'id.', OHG *ofto* adv. 'id.', G *oft* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁up-to-* (DRV).

An adverb derived from **uba* (q.v.).

***ufuman-** comp. 'upmost, highest' — Go. *auhuma** comp. 'higher', *auhumists* superl. 'highest', OE *ufemest* superl. 'highest' ⇒ **h₁up-ṛHo-* (IE) — Skt. *upamá-* 'upmost, highest, next from below', YAv. *upəma-*, *upama-* 'upmost, highest, closest'.

An old adverbial comparative to **uba* 'above'. In Gothic, the *f* was dissimilated to *h*, for which cf. Go. *auhns* 'oven' < **ufna-*. The dissimilation was triggered by the labial environment.

***uhjōn-** w.v. 'to sound' — Icel. *yja* w.v. 'to remind, drop a hint' ⇒ **uk-ie-* (NEUR).

A *ie*-present possibly related to **wahan-* and **wōgjan-* (Magnússon 1989: 1164). Go. *uhjon* w.v. 'to sound' rather belongs to Latv. *aūka* f. 'gale', SCr. *uka* f. 'shouting' < **Houk-eh₂-*.

***uhsan-** m. 'ox' — Go. *auhsa*, dat./acc. *auhsau*, gen.pl. *auhsne*, acc.pl. *auhsnuns* m. 'id.', ON *uxi* m. 'id.', Far. *oksi* m. 'ox; castrated bull', Elfd. *ukse* m. 'id.', OE *oxa* m. 'id.', E *ox*, OFri. *oxa* m. 'id.', OS *ohso* m. 'id.', Du. *os* c. 'id.', OHG *ohso* m. 'id.', G *Ochse* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Huks-en-* (IE) — ToB *okso* m. 'ox', Skt. *ukṣán-*, Av. *uxšan-* m. 'young bull', Mlr. *oss* 'deer', MW *ych* 'ox'.

The Indo-European word for 'ox'. It was inflected as an *n*-stem in Proto-Germanic, but in Gothic, it partly surfaces as a *u*-stem, probably due to leveling from the dat.pl. **uhsummiz* < **uks-n-mis*. Within PIE, the derivation of the word is unclear. It is usually compared to Skt. *ukṣáti* 'to moisten, sprinkle', Av. *uxšiiēiti* 'to sprinkle, spray' through an original meaning "in-seminator" (cf. Pokorny IEW: 1118), but this is in contradiction with the fact that the word refers to a calf that has not yet procreated in Sanskrit, and to a castrated bull (i.e. 'ox') in Tocharian, Germanic and Middle Welsh. Kiehnle 1979 alternatively derived the word from the IE base **h₂ueks-* 'to grow', for which see **wahs(j)an-*.

***umbi-** prep. 'around, about' — ON *umb*, *um* prep. 'id.', Far. *um* prep. 'id.', Elfd. *um* prep. 'id.', OE *ymbe*, *ymb* prep. 'id.', OS *umbi* prep. 'id.', Du. *om* prep. 'id.', OHG *umbi* prep. 'id.', G *um* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂nt-b^hi* (IE) — Skt. *abhí* adv.,

prev. 'to, towards, against, upon', OAv. *aibi* adv., prev. 'towards, against, upon', YAv. *auui* adv., prev., *aibi-* pref. 'towards', OP *abiy* adv., prev. 'towards, against, upon', Gr. ἀμφί adv., prep. 'around, on both sides', Lat. *amb(i)-*, *am(b)-*, *an-* pref. 'around', OIr. *imb*, *imm*, MW *am*, Bret. *am*, *em* prep. 'around'.

A petrified instrumental to the root noun **h₂ént-s* 'face, front', for which see **anþja-* 'forehead'.

***unda** prep. 'until' — Go. *und* prep. 'unto, up to, until', ON *unz* prep. 'until' (< **und es* conj.), Icel. *uns* prep. 'until', OFri. *und* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ŋt-ó* (IE).

The original allative in *-o* of the root noun **h₂ént-s* 'front, face', see **andi*.

***under-** adv., prep. 'under; among' — Go. *undar* prep. 'under, underneath', ON *undir* adv., prep. 'under', OFri. *under* adv., prep. 'under, underneath', OS *undar* adv., prep. 'under, between', Du. *onder* prep. 'id.', OHG *untar* adv., prep. 'below, between', G *unter* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **(H)nd^h-er-* / **h₁n-tér-* (IE) — Skt. *ádharma-* comp. 'lower', YAv. *aðara-* comp. 'lower, more to the West' < **(H)nd^h-ero-*; Skt. *antár*, OAv. *aṅtarā*, YAv. *aṅtarə* prep. 'between, within', Lat. *inter* prep. 'among, between', OIr. *eter*, OW *ithr* prep. 'between' < **h₁n-ter*.

PIE **(H)nd^h-er-* and **h₁n-tér-* merged into **under-* in Germanic. This resulted in a preposition that means both 'under' and 'among'.

***undi-** f. 'affection' — ON *ǫfund* f. 'grudge, envy, ill-will', OHG *abunt*, *abunst* m. 'envy' ⇒ **h₃nh₂-ti-* (DRV).

The oldest form is **undi-*, a PIE *ti*-stem created to the root of **unnan-* (q.v.). It was replaced by a *sti*-stem in West Germanic: the *sti*-suffix became productive after roots ending in a nasal.

***unhta-** adj. 'accustomed' — Go. *bi-uhts* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁u-n-k-to-* (IE) — Close to Lith. *jùnkti* (*jùnkstu*), Latv. *jùkt* 'to get used to' (with *j-* from the full grade, cf. the factitive Lith. *jaukinti* 'to tame, domesticate', Latv. *jaûcēt* 'to accustom', OPru. *iaukint* 'to exercise' < **h₁euk-ṇh₂-*), OIr. *do-ucai* 'to understand' < **tu-u-n-k-* < **h₁u-n-k-*; also cf. Skt. *-ucyati* 'to be used to; to take pleasure in' < **h₁uk-ie-*; OCS *učiti*, Ru. *učít'* (*učú*), SCr. *ùčiti* 'to teach' < **h₁ouk-eie-*; OCS *vyknŋti*, Ru. *privyknut'*, SCr. *vìknuti* 'to get accustomed' < **h₁uk-né-*.

An old participle to a nasal present **h₁unk-e-*, cf. Lith. *jùnkti*. Also cf. Go. *bi-uhti* n. 'custom' < **unhtja-*.

***unhtwōn-** f. 'last part of the night' — Go. *uhtwo* f. 'foredawn, dawn, daybreak', ON *óttā* f. 'last part of the night', Far. *óttā* f. 'id.', OE *ūht(a)* m. 'the time just before daybreak' (< **unht(w)a(n)-*), Du. *ochtend* c. 'morning' (with *-d* from *avond* 'evening' < **ēbanþ-* ~ **ēbund-*), OHG *ūhta* f. 'morning, dawn'

⇒ **nk^w-tu-* (IE) — Skt. *aktú-* m. 'dark, night' < **nk^w-t-u-* (cf. *aktá* 'night' < **nk^w-t-eh₂-*); perhaps also Lith. *angstùs* adj. 'early' (whence OPru. *angstainai*, *angsteina* adv. 'early in the morning') with secondary *o*-grade(?).

A PIE derivation from the word **nok^w-t-* 'night' (see **naht-*). In Germanic, the word referred to the last part of the night. PGM. **murge/ana-* 'morning' (q.v.) was associated with daybreak, cf. the secondary meaning 'tomorrow'.

**unka(n)-* m. 'snake' — OHG *unk* m. 'snake, lizard', MHG *unc*, *unke* m. 'snake', G Rhnl. *unke* m. 'snake; newt' ⇒ **h₂ng^{wh}-on-* (IE) — Arm. *awj* 'snake' (< **an^wghⁱ-* with **gh* > *j* after **u*), Lith. *angis* f. 'snake', Latv. *ùodzš* f. 'adder', Ru. *už*, gen. *užá* m. 'grass-snake' (< **h₂ng^{wh}-io-*), Lat. *anguis* m. 'snake', OIr. *escong* 'eel' (lit. "fish-snake"), W *llys-yw-en* 'id.' (with *-yw-* < **-angwi-*) < **h₂(e)ng^{wh}-i-*.

The Balto-Slavic accent as well as the Baltic and Armenian forms point to a root **h₂eng^{wh}-* with a voiced aspirate **g^{wh}* rather than **g^w*. The expected Germanic outcome of this reconstruction would be **ungwⁱ-*, but High German only provides evidence for **unka-* (= MHG *unk*?) and an *n*-stem **unkan-*. Presumably, these formations split off from an *n*-stem **ungwō*, **unkaz* < **h₂ng^{wh}-ōn*, **h₂ng^{wh}-n-os*. See also **angra- 2*.

**unnan-* pret.-pres. 'to grant' — ON *unna* pret.-pres. 'to grant; to love', Far. poet. *unna* w.v. 'to love, like', Elfd. *unna* w.v. 'to grant', OE *unnan* pret.-pres. 'id.', OS *gi-unnan* pret.-pres. 'id.', Du. *gunnen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *unnan* pret.-pres. 'id.', G *gōnnen* w.v. 'id.' (IE) — Gr. *ὀνίνημι* 'to be of use, help'.

The preterite-present conjugation of the verb, i.e. 3sg. **anne*, 3pl. **unnunþ*, quasi-PIE **h₃on-n-h₂-e*, **h₃ŋ-n-h₂-ŋt*, is secondary and fully parallel to **kunnan-* 'can' (q.v.), cf. **kanne*, **kunnunþ* < quasi-PIE **ǵon-n-h₁-e*, **ǵŋ-n-h₁-ŋt*. In view of the primary 3sg. med. aorist Gr. *ἀπ-ὀνήτο* 'to have joy of something', the verb originally must have been aoristic. Possibly, the creation of the verb went through an intermediate *n*-present, **unnōpi* < **h₃n-néh₂-ti*. See also **ansti-* and **undi-*.

**unsti-* m./f. 'storm' — OE *ȳst* m. 'id.', OHG *unst* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂nh₁-sti-* (IE).

Possibly a *sti*-stem created to the zero-grade root of **anan-* 'to breathe' (q.v.).

**unþi-* ~ **unþjō-* f. 'wave' — ON *unnr*, *uðr* f. 'id.', OE *ȳð* f. 'id.', OS *ūthia* f. 'id.', OHG *undea* f. 'flood, wave', MHG *ünde* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂n-tih₂-* (IE) — Cf. Hitt. *ḫāni* ~ *ḫananzi* 'to draw (liquids)' < **h₂ón-ei*, **h₂n-énti*; Gr. *ἄντλος* m. 'hold of a ship; bilge-water, flood' < **h₂n-tlo-* (also cf. Gr. *ὕπερ-αντλος* adj. 'full of water, water-logged; overflowing').

The word is often linked to the PIE root **ued-* 'water' (Pokorny IEW: 78-81), but the PIE **d* is irreconcilable with the PGM. **þ*. I therefore propose

to reconstruct a *tih*₂-stem to the PIE root **h₂en-* ‘to scoop(?)’ as evinced by the aforementioned forms in Hittite and Greek (cf. LIV²: 266). The appurtenance of Arm. *hanem* ‘to take out, draw out’ (see Martirosyan 2008: 389) is less certain.

***ūra-** n. ‘(ferriferous) sand’ — Du. *oer* n. ‘ferriferous sand, bog iron’ (WEUR?).

Usually compared to OIr. *ú(i)r* ‘earth; clay’, but the variant *fúr* seems to point to **(s)wūr-*. See also **aura-*.

***urba-** n. ‘inheritance’ — OSw. *orf, urf* n. ‘piece of cattle, property, inheritance’, OE *orfn*. ‘cattle’ ⇒ **h₃rbh-o-* (IE).

A sparsely attested, uniquely Germanic zero-grade formation to the PIE root **h₃erbh-*. See also **arba-*.

***ūru-** m. ‘aurochs’ — ON *úrr* m. ‘id.’, OE *ūr* m. ‘kind of ox, bison’, OHG *ūro* m. ‘aurochs’, MHG *ūre, ūr* m. ‘id.’, G *Auer-ochs* m. ‘id.’ (GM).

A *u*-stem of disputed origin. It is formally and semantically close to the IE word for ‘male animal’, **(u)rs-én-* (for which see **kursan-* and **urzan-*), but it is impossible to explain the Germanic long *u* from this form. It has therefore been suggested that the word was adopted from a lost European language (Schrijver 2003a: 223). It seems likely, however, that the *u*-stem split off from a regular *n*-stem, just as ON *ørn* ‘eagle’ < **arnu-* split off from PGm. **aran-* 1. If so, it must be assumed that the *n*-stems OHG *ūro* and MHG *ūre* < **ūran-* are primary, which would bring the word closer to the allegedly Indo-European **(u)rs-én-*. Gašiorowski 2012: 120 rather derived the word from **uzran-*, comparing it to Skt. *usrá-* m. ‘(red) bull’ under the assumption of *z*-loss and compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel. This *usrá-* is probably a late derivation from Skt. *uśár-* ‘dawn’, however, for which see **austrōn-*.

***urzan-** m. ‘black grouse, capercaillie’ — ON *orri* m. ‘black grouse’, Far. *orri* m. ‘id.’, Elfd. *uorre* m. ‘id.’, OE *wōr-hana* m. ‘pheasant’, Du. *woer-haan* ‘male pheasant’, OHG *orre-huon* m. ‘capercaillie’, MHG *or-han, ūr-han* m. ‘id.’, G *Auer-huhn* n. ‘id.’ ⇒ **rs-én-* (IE).

The word originally denoted only the male bird, the feminine form being represented by Elfd. *yinn* < **urznī-*, Nw. dial. *yrkne* < **urznjō-* < **r̥s-n-ih₂-*. It continues a formal variant of PIE **urs-én-* ‘male animal’ (for which see **kursan-* ‘calf’) plus another unknown element. In view of the seemingly ablauting variants OE *wōr-hana*, Du. dial. *woer-haan* < **wōrzan-* < **ueHursen-* and MHG *ūr-hane*, G *Auer-huhn* < **u(w)urzan-* < **uHrsen-*(?), it is tempting to reconstruct this element as **ueH-*, but I cannot find any possible cognates in the non-Germanic languages. Note that the occasionally

compared ON *runi*, Nw. *rone*, OSw., Sw., Da. *orne* 'boar' does not belong here, but was derived from ON **runa*, cf. Icel., Nw. *runa* w.v. 'to burn, to be in heat'.

***ustr(j)a-** adj. 'energetic' — Sw. *yster* adj. 'lively', OHG *ustar* adj. 'stingy' (GM).

No clear etymology. The comparison with Skt. *oṣám* adv. 'with flames, burning; quickly' (e.g. Torp 1909: 33) is weak from the semantic perspective. Lat. *industrius* 'active' does not belong here either, since it must be derived from **h₁endo-stru-io-* "input".

***ūt** adv. 'out' — Go. *ut* adv. 'id.', ON *út* adv. 'id.', Far. *út* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *aut* adv. 'id.', OE *ūt* adv. 'id.', E *out*, OFri. *ūt* adv. 'id.', OS *ūt* adv. 'id.', Du. *uit* prep./adv. 'id.', OHG *ūz* prep./adv. 'out, outside, but', G *aus* prep./adv. 'id.' ⇒ **ud* (IE) — Skt. *úd* prev. 'up, upwards, away, out of', Av. *us-*, *uz-* prev. 'up, out', Oss. (*æ*)-prev. 'id.', OCS, Ru. *vy-* pref. 'out'.

An adverb directly continuing PIE **ud*. The vowel was lengthened as a result of the monosyllabicity of the word. See also **uz*.

***utra-** m. 'otter' — ON *otr* m. 'id.', Far. *otur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *uotter* m. 'id.', OE *oter*, *otter* m. 'id.', E *otter*, Du. *otter* m. 'id.', OHG *otter* m. 'id.', G *Otter* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ud-r-o-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *udrá-*, YAv. *udra-* m. '(fish) otter'.

The feminine formation, cf. G *Otter* < **udrō-* is more wide-spread, cf. Gr. ὕδρα f. 'water-serpent', Lat. *lutra* (with secondary *l*), Lith. *údra*, OPru. *wudro*, Ru. *výdra*, SCr. *vǐdra* f. 'otter' < **ud-r-eh₂-*. The word is a direct derivation from the IE word for 'water', for which see **watar-* ~ **watan-*.

***u(w)ur-** n. 'drizzle' — ON *úr* n. 'drizzling rain', Elfd. *aur-weðer* n. 'snow-storm' ⇒ **uh₁-r* (IE) — Lith. *júra*, Latv. *jūra* f. 'sea', OPru. *wurs* 'pond' < **uh₁-r-o-*, *-eh₂-*.

The word can directly be compared to Lith. *júra* < **uH-reh₂-* and possibly also to CLuv. *uār* 'water', Skt. *vār-* n. 'id.', YAv. *vāra-* m. 'rain' < **ueH-r(o)-*. The root **ueH-* developed from **ued-* 'water' as PIE **-dr* regularly became **-h₁r* in early Proto-Indo-European (Lubotsky 2012). Note that the Germanic form must be reconstructed as continuing a heteroclitic nominative **u(w)ur* < **uh₁-r̥*, as thematic **uh₁ro-* would have developed into ***wara-* (cf. **wana-* 1 'lacking' < PIE **uh₂-no-*).

***uwwilōn-** f. 'owl' — ON *ugla* f. 'id.', Far. *ugli* m., *ugla* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ugel* f. 'id.', OE *ūle* f. 'id.', E *owl*, MDu. *ule* m./f. 'id.', Du. *uil* c. 'id.', OHG *ūwila*, *ūla* f. 'id.', G *Eule* f. 'id.' (GM).

Etymology obscure, probably an onomatopoeia, cf. ON *úfr* 'horned owl', OHG *ūvo*, MHG *ūfe* m. 'eagle owl', Cimb. *auvo* m. 'owl' < **ūfa(n)-*.

***uz** prep. 'out (of)' — Go. *us* prep. 'id.', ON *ór, úr* prep. 'id.', Far. *úr* prep. 'id.', Nw. *or* prep. 'id.', Elfd. *yr* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **ud-s* (IE).

Apparently from **ud-s*, i.e. the adverb **ud* (see **ūt*) plus a genitival ending.

***uzda-** m. 'tip, prickle' — ON *oddr* m. 'point of a weapon; spear; spur', Far. *oddur* m. 'point, tip, end', Elfd. *udd* m. 'point, edge, cusp', OE *ord* m. 'point (of a weapon); line of battle; beginning', OS *ord* m. 'point', Du. *oord* n. 'location', OHG *ort* m./n. 'point, end, prickle', G *Ort* m. 'place, spot' ⇒ **uz-d^hh₁-o*-(?) (DRV?).

Possibly an old compound of the preposition **uz* 'out' < PIE **ud-s* and the verb **d^heh₁* 'to put', cf. Lith. *iñdas* 'vessel' < **h₁en-d^hh₁-o*, lit. "in-put".

***uz-ētan-** m. 'manger; feed' — Go. *uz-eta* m. 'crib, manger', ME *orte* '(refuse of) animal feed', E *orts*, MLG *ort(e)* 'remainder of animal feed; undigested food', MDu. *or(a)ete* 'leftovers from animal feed', Du. obs. *oort* n. 'leftovers' (DRV).

A formation consisting of the adv. **uz* 'out' and the strong verb **etan-* 'to eat'. Also cf OFri. *erta* w.v. 'to browse', WFri. *eertje* w.v. 'to browse, eat away': according to Brandsma 1936: 69, the Frisian forms belong to OE *earð*, *ierð* f. 'plowing', but the development of **þ* to **t* only takes place word-initially.

***uznan-** w.v. 'to become warm' — Far. *orna* w.v. 'id.', OSw. *orna* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *uonna* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **Hus-néh₂*- (IE) — Either to Skt. *óṣati* 'to burn, scorch', Gr. εὔω 'to singe', Lat. *ūrō, -ere* 'to burn, scorch' < PIE **h₁éus-e-* or to Gr. αὔω 'to light a fire' < **h₂(e)us-ie-* (cf. **austrōn-* 'dawn').

A medial factitive *neh₂*-verb to a PIE root **h₁eus-* or **h₂eus-* 'to burn'. Related to **usjōn-*, for which see **aima-uzjōn-*.

W

***wabja-** n. 'web' — ON *vefr* m. 'web; woven cloth', Far. *vevur* m. 'web; texture, tissue', Elfd. *wev* m. 'web', OE *webb* n. 'id.', E *web*, OFri. *web, wob, wub* n. 'id.', OS *webbi* n. 'id.', Du. *web* n. 'id.', OHG *weppi* n. 'id.', MHG *weppe* n. 'id.' (DRV).

A (collective) *ja*-stem related to the strong verb **weban-* (q.v.). A zero-grade variant is attested as OHG *wuppi*, MHG *wüppe* n. 'web' < **wubja-*.

***wabjan-** w.v. 'to wrap' — ON *vefja* w.v. 'to wrap, fold; to entangle', Far. *vevja* w.v. 'to twist, twin; to wrap, swaddle', Elfd. *weva* w.v. 'to wrap' ⇒ **h₁uob^h-éie-* (IE).

The causative to **weban-* (q.v.).

***wada-** m. '(fishing-)line' — ON *vaðr* m. 'fishing-line; line for measuring', Far. *vað* n. 'fishing-line' ⇒ **uod^h-o-* (NEUR) — Lith. *vādas*, Latv. *vads* m. 'seine, sweep-net'; OCS *nevodъ*, Ru. *névod* m. 'id.' < *(*ne-*)*uod^h-o-*; with (analogical?) zero grade: Lith. *ūdas* m. 'eel line' < **ud^h-o-*.

A Germanic/Balto-Slavic root also found in MHG *wate* f. 'seine' < **wadō-*. For the formation ON *vaztir* f.pl. 'fishing-bank' < **wadistō-*, compare **awista-* 'sheep pen' < **h₂oui-sth₂-o-*.

***wadan-** s.v. 'to wade' — ON *vaða* s.v. 'id.', Far. *vaða* s.v. 'to wade; to wash up to', OE *wadan* s.v. 'to go, wade', E *to wade*, OFri. *wada* s.v. 'to wade', MDu. *waden* s.v. 'to go, proceed, wade; to flow, melt; to sink into', Du. *waden* w.v. 'to wade', OHG *watan* s.v. 'id.', G *waten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uh₂d^h-e-* (WEUR) — Lat. *vādō*, -ere 'to advance, proceed' < **ueh₂d-e-*.

The verb is usually connected to Lat. *vādō* (esp. cf. Lat. *vadum* n. 'ford' to ON *vað* n. 'id.', OHG *wat* n. 'id.', OE *wæd* n. 'sea' < **uh₂d^h-o-*), but PGM. **wadan-* has a zero grade of the root, and would then classify as a *tudāti*-verb or aorist present. Or should we reconstruct a root present 3sg. **uéh₂d^h-ti*, 3pl. **uh₂d^h-énti* (De Vaan 2008: 650)? It is further attractive to assume that the meaning 'to flow, to wash' as attested in Faroese is old, and that 'to wade' arose secondarily, e.g. in an oblique subject construction.

***wadja-** n. 'pledge, surety' — Go. *wadi* n. 'id.', ON *veð* n. 'id.', Far. *veð* n. 'id.', OE *wed* n. 'id.', OFri. *wed* n. 'id.', MLG *wedde* n. 'pledge, pledge agreement, fine, agreement, law', MDu. *wedde* m./n. 'pledge; surety; dowry; stake(s)', Du. *wedde* c. 'salary', OHG *weti*, *wetti* n. 'pledge; agreement; penance', G *Wette* f. 'bet' ⇒ **Huod^h-io-* (IE) — OCS *voditi*, Ru. *vodít'* (*vožú*), SCr. *vòditi* 'to lead' < **Huod^h-eie-*.

The root of this word is associated with the institution of marriage (cf. ORu. *voditi* 'to get married', MDu. *wedde* 'dowry' and the denominal Go. *ga-wadjon* w.v. 'to engage by a pledge', ON *veðja* w.v. 'to stake in a wager', OE *weddian* w.v. 'to engage; to marry', OFri. *weddia* w.v. 'to pledge, promise' < **wadjōjan-*). This is a secondary association that evolved from the original meaning 'to lead'. The Indo-Europeans were culturally exogamous (on the female side), which implied that the bride was led away from her father's to her new husband's family. For the same semantic field, cf. the related **wedan-*.

***wagja-** m. 'wedge' — ON *veggr* m. 'id.', Elfd. *wegg* m. 'id.', OE *wecg* m. 'id.', E *wedge*, OS *weggi* m. 'id.', EDu. *wig* c. 'id.', OHG *wecki* m. 'id.', G *Weck* m. 'bread roll' ⇒ **uog^{(w)h}-io-* (NEUR) — Lith. *vāgis*, Latv. *vadzis* m. 'wedge'.

The word is formally identical to the Baltic forms, but the close formal and semantic match may point to borrowing from Germanic. The IE form can be reconstructed as **uok^(w)-ió-* or **uog^{(w)h}-io-* (for the loss of the labialization, cf. **sagja-* 2). The latter option is etymologically reconcilable with OHG *waggo* 'silex', MHG *wacke* m. 'rock' < **waggan-* and **wagnisan-* 'plowshare' (q.v.). The comparison with OIr. *fec* f. 'spade; tusk' < PCelt. **we/ikkā-* is more doubtful.

***wagjan-** w.v. 'to shake, move' — Go. *wagjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *wecgan* w.v. 'id.', OHG *weggen*, *wegen* w.v. 'to shake, provoke' ⇒ **uog^h-éie-* (IE) — Gr. ὀχέω 'to carry, bear; to let mount or ride; to anchor' < **uog^h-eie-*.

An iterative-intensive formation derived from **wegan-* (q.v.).

***wagna-** m. 'wagon' — ON *vagn* m. 'id.', Far. *vognur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *waungen* m. 'id.', OE *wægn*, *wægen* m. 'id.', E *wain*, OFri. *wein* m. 'id.', Du. *wagen* c. 'id.', OHG *wagan* m. 'id.', G *Wagen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uog^h-no-* (IE) — OIr. *fén* m. 'wagon', W *gwain* 'id.' < **ueg^h-no-*.

A *no*-stem derived from the root **ueg^h-* as found in e.g. **wegan-* (q.v.).

***wagnisan-** m. 'plowshare' — ON *vangsni* m. 'id.', Nw. *vagnse*, *vangsne* m. 'id.', OHG *waganso* m. 'id.', G Swi. *wäge(n)se* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uog^{wh}-ni-* (EUR) — Gr. ὀφνίς 'plowshare', OPru. *wagnis* 'coultter' < **uog^{wh}-ni-*; Lat. *vōmer* m. 'id.' < **uog^{wh}-mi-* (with assimilation of *n* to *m*?).

A European word. Gr. ὀφνίς, OPru. *wagnis* and probably also Lat. *vōmer* point to **uog^{wh}-ni-*, and it is possible that the Germanic form is an extension of it. The exact suffixation is difficult to recover. OHG *waganso* is usually assumed to point to a proto-form **wagansan-*, but the umlaut of Swi. *wäge(n)se* rather seems to imply **wagnisan-*, apparently an extension of **uog^{wh}-ni-*. This **wagnisan-* is also reconcilable with ON *vangsni*, which continues **vagnsi*, cf. Nw. *vagnse*. See also the possibly related **wagja-* 'wedge' (q.v.).

***wahan-** s.v. 'to remark' — OS *gi-wegi* 'suggerat', MLG *ge-wagen* 'to notice', MDu. *ge-waghen* s.v. 'to make notice of, tell', Du. *ge-wagen* 'to make mention of', OHG *gi-wahan* s.v. (pret. *gi-wuog*) 'to memorate, mention' ⇒ **uók^w-e-* (IE) — Skt. *vívakti* 'to speak, tell, say, call' < **ui-ue/ok^w-*; Gr. εἶπον 'said' < **ue-u(e)k^w-*; OIr. *focal*, *focul* n. 'word' < **uok^w-tlo-*.

An *o*-grade present to the root **uek^w-* 'to say'. Cf. ON *váttr* m. 'witness' < **wahta-*, MHG *gi-waht* f. 'mention, fame' < **ga-wahti-* and Du. *ge-wag*

(*maken*) n. '(to make) mention' < **ga-waga-*. See further **wōgjan-* and **uhjōn-*.

**wahsa-* n. 'wax' — ON *vax* n. 'id.', Far. *vaks* n. 'id.', Elfd. *waks* n. 'id.', OE *weax* n. 'id.', E *wax*, OFri. *wax* n. 'id.', Du. *was* c. 'id.', OHG *wahs* n. 'id.', G *Wachs* n. 'id.' ⇒ **uoks-o-* (IE) — Lith. *vāškas*, Latv. *vasks* m. 'id.'; OCS *voskъ*, Ru. *vosk*, gen. *vóska*, SCr. *vòsak*, gen. *vòska* m. 'id.'.

The Balto-Slavic forms are suggestive of a formation **uosk-o-*. However, the neuter gender of the Germanic word could point to an *s*-stem nom. **uoĕ-os*, gen. **uoĕ-s-os*, in which metathesis could have affected the genitive case. The alternative is to reconstruct **uoĕ-sko-* and assume dissimilar dissimilation in Germanic and Balto-Slavic (Kortlandt 1979: 59).

**wahs(j)an-* s.v. 'to grow' — Go. *wahsjan* s.v. 'id.', ON *vaxa*, *vexa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *vaksa* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *weksa* w.v. 'id.', OE *weahsan* s.v. 'id.', E *to wax*, OFri. *waxa*, *wexa* s.v. 'id.', OS *wahsan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *wahsan* s.v. 'id.', G *wachsen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂uég-s-* (IE) — Gr. ἀέξω 'to increase' < **h₂uég-s-e-*; Skt. *úksati* 'to grow', Gr. αὔξω 'id.' < **h₂ug-s-é-*.

An *s*-extension to the more common IE base **h₂eug-* 'to grow', for which see **aukan-*. The Germanic dialects vary between the pure *o*-grade present **wahsan-* and the apparently secondary *ie*-present **wahsjan-*. See also **wahstu-*.

**wahstu-* m. 'growth; stature' — Go. *wahstus* m. 'id.', ON *vøxtr* m. 'growth; stature; yield', Far. *vøkstur* m. 'id.' (DRV).

A *tu*-stem derived from **wahs(j)an-* (q.v.). With a similar meaning, also cf. ODu. *wa(h)smo*, OHG *wahsamo* m. 'growth, fruit' < **wahsman-*.

**wai* interj. 'woe' — Go. *wai* interj. 'id.', ON *vei* interj. 'id.', OE *wā* interj. 'id.', E *woe*, OS *wē* interj. 'id.', Du. *wee* interj. 'id.', OHG *wē* interj. 'id.', G *Weh* interj. 'id.' ⇒ **uai* (IE) — Av. *vaii-ōi*, Arm. *vay*, Lat. *vae*, OIr. *fáe*, W *gwae*, Latv. *vai* interj. 'id.'.

An IE interjection. See also **wainaga-*.

**waigō-* f. 'strength' — ON *veig* f. 'pith, strength' ⇒ **uoik-éh₂-* (EUR) — Lith. dial. *viėkas* m. (also *viėkà* f.) 'physical strength, century, age, lifetime', OCS *věkъ*, Ru. *věk* m. < **uoik-o-*.

Also cf. Icel. *vo* f. 'id.' < **waihō-*. Related to **wīhan-* (q.v.).

**waigra-* adj. 'resistant' — MDu. *we(i)ger* adj. 'id.', OHG *weigar* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uoik-ró-* (DRV).

A *ra*-stem derived from **wīhan-* (q.v.). Also cf. OFri. *weigeria*, MDu. *wef(i)geren*, OHG *weigerōn*, G *weigern* w.v. 'to refuse, reject' < **waigrōjan-*.

***waika-** adj. 'weak' — ON *veikr* adj. 'weak, sick', Far. *veikur* adj. 'weak', OE *wāc* adj. 'weak, miserable', OS *wēk* adj. 'id.', Du. *week* adj. 'soft, weak', OHG *weich* adj. 'id.', G *weich* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃uoig-o-* (DRV) — Formally identical to Av. *fra-uuaēya-* adj. 'swinging forward' and Slov. *vĕg* adj. 'uneven, bent'.

An *o*-stem adj. created to the strong verb **wikwan-* (q.v.): the original meaning was 'giving way'.

***wainaga-** adj. 'miserable, poor' — Go. *wainags* adj. 'id.', Du. *weinig* adj. 'few, little', OHG *wēnag* adj. 'id.', G *wenig* adj. 'few, little' (DRV).

Derived from **wainōn-* w.v. 'to whine', cf. ON *veina*, OE *wānian*, OFri. *wēnia*, OHG *weinōn*, G *weinen*, which again appears to be an *n*-present **uai-néh₂-* to the interjection **wai* (q.v.).

***waisunda/ō-** m./f. 'windpipe; gullet' — OE *wāsend* m. 'windpipe; gullet', OFri. *wāsenda*, *wāsenda* m. 'wind-pipe', OHG *weisunt*, *weisant* f. 'wind-pipe; vein' (DRV).

Usually assumed to be related to Skt. *véṣati* 'to flow' < PIE **ueis-* (Pokorny IEW 1134) through an intermediate meaning 'the flowing one' (cf. the OHG meaning 'vein'). This etymology seems to be strengthened by Nw. *veise* f. 'rivulet; horsetail' < **waisōn-*, especially since the noded stalk of the horsetail is reminiscent of the windpipe. PGM. **waisunda-* contains the suffix **-und-* < PIE **-nt-*, for which cf. ON *hǫrund* n./f. 'flesh', *vitund* f. 'consciousness, skill' (cf. also OGutn. *hugund* f. 'need, nature's call'). Note that, in English, dial. *wozzen* (= OE *wāsend*) is accompanied by the umlauted form *weasand* < OE **wæsend*.

***waiza-** n. 'seaweed(?)' — OE *wār* n. 'seaweed; sand', ME *wōr* 'seashore, beach; seaweed', MDu. *wier* n. 'id.', *woer* f. 'seaweed', EDu. Zeal. *woer* 'id.', Du. *wier* n. 'id.' (IE).

The correspondence of OE *wār* with Du. *wier* (with *ē* < **ai* becoming *ie* in dialectal Dutch) points to **waira-* or **waiza-*. The coastal variant *woer* is an Ingvaenic form. The usually assumed link with ON *vírr*, OE *wīr* m. 'wire' < **wīra-* is possible, but semantically improbable in view of the OE and ME meanings 'beach' and 'sand'. I therefore assume a connection with Icel. *veisa* f. 'moist, swamp, mud; filth; gutter' < **waisōn-*, derived from the PIE root **ueis-* 'to flow' (for which cf. **waisunda/ō-*).

***waizda-** n. 'woad' — OE *wād* n. 'id.', E *woad*, OFri. *wēde* f.(?) 'id.', OS *wēd* m.(?) 'id.', ODu. *wēd(e)* m.(?) 'id.', Du. *wede* c. 'id.', OHG *weit* m. 'id.', G *Weit* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uaisd-* (NIE) — Gr. ἴσατις f. 'id.' < **uisat-*(?); Lat. *vitrum* n. 'glass; woad' < **uit-ro-*(?).

Also cf. OE *wāden* 'purple, blue', OFri. *wēden* 'blue' < **waizdīna-*. A word with several formal problems. The **z* is reconstructed on the basis of MLat.

uuaisdus (> Fr. *guède*) and the ablauting formations OE *weard* m. 'vermillion' and Go. **wisdila* f. 'id.', although the latter is only attested indirectly through Lat. *uisdil(e)*, *gisdil* (cf. Schwenter 1957-8: 37-38). The origin of the etymon is unclear. Given the fact that dying with woad is a technique that spread from Southwest Asia and the Mediterranean basin (Zohary/Hopf 2000: 208-9), it is extremely unlikely that the word be of Indo-European stock. I therefore assume that Gr. ἰσατις and PGm. **waizd-* were adopted from a pre-Indo-European *Wanderwort*, i.e. from a source form varying between **uisat-* and **uaisd-*.

***wajju-** m. 'wall' — Go. *waddjus* m. 'id.', ON *veggr* m. 'id.', Far. *veggur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *wegg* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uḥ₁i-ú-* (IE).

A *u*-stem derived from the verbal root **ueh₁i-* 'to twist'. The exact Pre-Gm. form was **uḥ₁i-ú-*: it resulted in PGm. **wajju-* by 1) vocalization of the laryngeal between consonantic resonants; and 2) Holtzmann's law. A closely related formation is OE *wāg*, OFri. *wāch*, MDu. *weeg* m. 'wall', which is usually derived from **uoh₁i-kó-*.

***wakan-** s.v. 'to awaken' — Go. *wakan* s.v. 'id.', ON *vakinn* ptc. 'awake', OE *wacan* s.v. 'to be born' ⇒ **uh₂ǵ-e-* (IE) — Lat. *vigil* adj. 'alert' < **ueg-el-o-*.

A verb sometimes compared to Lat. *vāgire* 'to cry (of new-born children)' and Lith. *vógrauti* 'to babble' < **ueh₂g-*. This link is semantically unconvincing, however: the original meaning of the Germanic root was 'to be incited', as is demonstrated by the striking similarity of the causative **wakjan-* 'to wake up' (q.v.) with Skt. *vājáyati* 'to incite'. See also **wakra-*.

***wakjan-** w.v. 'to awaken' — Go. *us-wakjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *vekja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *vekja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *wettja* w.v. 'id.', OE *weccan* w.v. 'id.', OS *wekkian* w.v. 'id.', Du. *wekken* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wecken* w.v. 'id.', G *wecken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uoǵ-eie-* (IE) — Skt. *vājáyati* 'to incite, spur', Lat. *vegeō* 'to enliven' < **uoǵ-eie-*.

The causative to **wakan-* (q.v.).

***wakk/gōn-** w.v. 'to move, shake' — ON *vaga* w.v. 'to move', Far. *vagga* w.v. 'to rock; to stagger', Nw. *vakka* s.v. 'to travel', OE *wagian* w.v. 'to oscillate, shake', ME *wag(g)en* 'id.', E *to wag*, MDu. *waggen* s.v. 'to shake, waver', Du. *waggelen* w.v. 'to stagger', OHG *wagōn* w.v. 'to move, shake; to dare', G *wagen* w.v. 'to dare' ⇒ **uoǵ^h-néh₂-* (IE).

An *a*-grade iterative to the strong verb **wegan-* (q.v.).

***wakra-** adj. 'alert, awake' — ON *vakr* adj. 'id.', OE *wacor* adj. 'id.', Du. *wakker* adj. 'id.', OHG *wackar* adj. 'id.', G *wacker* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uoǵ-ro-* (DRV).

A *ro*-stem derived from **wakan-* (q.v.). With a different suffix, cf. OHG *wachal* adj. 'awake' < **wakala-*.

***wakwa-** adj. 'moist' — ON *vokr* adj. 'id.', MDu. *wac* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uogw-o-* (EUR) — Gr. ὑγρός adj. 'moist, fluid' < **ug^(w)-ro-*; Lat. *ūvidus, ūdus* adj. 'wet, soaked' < Plt. **uogw-ed^ho-*; Mr. *fūal* 'urine' < **uogw-lo-*.

Also cf. ON *vokva* f. 'moist', Far. *eyr-veka, -vika, -vøka* f. 'moist soil' < **wakwōn-* and ON *vøkva, vekkja* w.v. 'to pour' < **wakwjan-*. ON *vøk* f. 'hole in the ice' corresponds to MLG *wake* f. 'id.' < **wakwō-*. The latter formations have alternatively been derived from PIE **ueh₂ǵ-* 'to break', cf. Hitt. *uāki ~ uakkanzi* 'to bite' < **ueh₂(ǵ)-ei*, **uh₂(ǵ)-énti*, ToA *wākā-* 'to burst', ToB *wākā-* 'to split; to flourish' < **ueh₂(ǵ)-* and Gr. ἄγνυμι 'to break' < **uh₂(ǵ)-néu-*, but the connection with **wakwa-* is preferable.

***wala-** n. 'the slain' — ON *valr* m. 'id.', OE *wæl* n. 'id.; battle field', OHG *wal* n. 'id.' ⇒ **uolh₃-o-* (IE) — To Hitt. *uālḫzi ~ uālḫanzi* 'to hit, to strike', ToA *wāl-* 'to die', Gr. ἐάλων 'was captured' < **uelh₃-ti*, **ulh₃-énti*; Gr. οὐλή f. 'scarred wound, scar' < **uolh₃-n-eh₂-*; Lat. *vulnus/volnus* n. 'wound' < **uelh₃-n-es-*; OIr. *fuil* f. 'blood', W *gweli* 'blood, wound' < **uelh₃-i-*; Lith. *vėlės* f.pl. 'ghost' < **uelh₃-ieh₂-* (with metatony).

A formation based on the ancient IE root **uelh₃-* meaning 'to wound' or 'to kill'. The element is also present in the mythical figure known as ON *valkyrja* f. 'valkyrie', OE *walcyrrie* f. 'witch' < **wala-kuzjōn-*. See also **wōla-*.

***waldan-** s.v. 'to rule, have authority over' — Go. *waldan* s.v. 'id.', ON *valda* s.v. 'to rule over; to cause', OE *wealdan* s.v. 'to have power over', E *to wield*, OFri. *walda* s.v. 'id.', OHG *waltan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ulh₁-t-* (IE) — Hitt. *ḫullezi ~ ḫullanzi* 'to smash, quash, defeat' < **h₁ul-n-éh₁-ti*, **h₁ul-nh₁-énti*; ToA *wāl*, ToB *walo* m. 'king' < **h₂ulh₁-ont-*; Lat. *valeō, -ēre* 'to be strong' < **h₂ulh₁-eh₁-*; OIr. *flaith* f. (m.) 'sovereignty, ruler', OW *gulat*, MW *gwlad* 'country' < **h₂ulh₁-ti-*; OIr. *fal* 'rule' < **h₂ulh₁-o-*; Lith. *valdýti*, Latv. *vāldīt* 'to rule, govern, wield' < **h₂uolh₁-d^hh₁-eie-*; OCS *vlasti* (vladŏ) 'to rule'; CS *vladěti*, Ru. *vladět'* 'to own, control, wield', SCr. *vládati* 'to reign' < **h₂uolh₁-d^hh₁-eh₁-*.

An *o*-grade present probably back-formed to the preterite **wulpōn-*, cf. the Old Norse preterite *olla*, which continues a PIE primary aorist form **ulh₂-t*. Instead of linking the Germanic verb directly to e.g. Lith. *valdýti*, which has a secondary **d^hh₁-* suffix itself, it is better to assume that the dental suffix **b ~ d* became attached to the root within Germanic itself. Note that the Balto-Slavic forms can actually also be regarded as Germanic loan-words.

***waldō-** f. 'dyer's rocket' — ME *wēlde, wolde* 'id.', E *weld*, MDu. *wolde, woude* f. 'id.', Du. *wouw* c. 'id.', G *Wau* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uolt-éh₂(?)* (WEUR/NIE) — Lat. *lūtum* n. 'dyer's rocket; yellow dye' < **ulout-o-(?)*.

A plant native to Europe, known to have been cultivated for its yellow pigment at least in the Mediterranean from the first millennium BCE

(Zohary and Hopf 2000: 209). Geographically, the word is limited to the Dutch and English language area, cf. E *weld*, Du. *wouw* (G *Wau* was borrowed from Dutch, as the dye used to be imported from the Low Countries). An Old Dutch form **walda* has been reconstructed on the basis of Fr. *gaude*, Sp. *gualda* (cf. Sp. *gualdo* 'yellow').

No certain extra-Gm. etymology: the OED mentions the connection with **walþu-* 'wood, forest', but there is no compelling semantic motivation for this suggestion. More attractive is the linkage with Lat. *lūtum* (Wood 1898: 220-221). It was dismissed by Polomé 1948 in view of the formal incongruence (Gm. **uolt-* vs. Lat. **(u)lout-*), but this may be exactly the point, of course, the formal irreconcilability potentially being the result of post-PIE borrowing into both Latin and Germanic. For other old dye plants, cf. **madrōn-*, **waizda-* and **wratjōn-*.

***waljan-** w.v. 'to choose' — Go. *waljan* w.v. 'id.', ON *velja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *velja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *wela* w.v. 'id.', OS *wellian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wellan* w.v. 'id.', G *wählen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uolh₁-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *varáyati* 'to choose', OCS *voliti* (*voljǫ*) 'to want, wish' (also cf. OCS *volja*, Ru. *vólja*, SCr. *vǒlja* f. 'will' < **uolh₁-ieh₂-*) < **uolh₁-éie-*.

A causative or factitive to the root **uelh₁-*, cf. **weljan- 1* and **weljan- 2*.

***walkan-** s.v. 'to roll' — OE *wealcan* s.v. 'to roll, toss; to wind', ME *walken* s./w.v. 'to roll, toss; to wander, proceed', E *to walk*, OHG *walkan* s.v. 'to full, felt' (IE?).

A root with an original Gm. meaning 'to roll (over), to toss'. The word was often used in the context of rolling waves cf. ON *valk*, Far. *válk* n. 'swell (at sea)', OE *wealca* m. 'wave' < **walka(n)-*. On the IE level, the usual etymological connection with Skt. *válgati* 'to move up and down, boil up, spring' < **uélg-e-(?)* and Latv. *val̃gs* m. 'rope' < **uolg-o-* (cf. LIV²), is improbable in view of the obvious intra-Gm. link with **walk/gōn-* 'to roll', impers. 'to be nauseated'. It follows from this link that the *k* of **walkan-* must have arisen due to influence from the pertaining iterative verb **wulk/gōn-* (q.v.). The underlying root **uelk-* or **uelgh-* can be an extension of **uelh₁-* 'to roll', for which see **wal(l)ōn-*.

***walk/gōn-** w.v. 'to roll' — ON *valka* w.v. 'toss to and fro', Far. *válka* w.v. 'to make a mess', MLG *walgen* w.v. 'to struggle, wrestle; imp. to be disgusted', MDu. *walgen* w.v. (imp.) 'to be nauseated', Du. *walgen* w.v. 'to be disgusted', OHG *walgōn* w.v. 'to roll' ⇒ **uolgh^h-néh₂-* (IE?).

An *o*-grade iterative parallel to **wulk/gōn-* (q.v.). The original meaning was 'to roll', but in impersonal use, the verb came to mean 'to be disgusted', cf. MDu. *mi walget* 'I am nauseated'.

***wallan-** s.v. 'to well up, boil, seethe' — OE *weallan* s.v. 'to well, bubble forth, spring out, flow', OFri. *walla* s.v. 'id.', OS *wallan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *wallan* s.v. 'id.', G *wallen* w.v. 'id.' (IE) — Skt. *ūrmí-* m. 'wave' < **ulH-mi-*; Lith. *vilnis* f. 'id.' < **ulH-ni-*; OCS *vlъna*, Ru. *volná* f. 'id.' < **ulH-neh₂-*.

An *o*-grade intensive verb probably continuing an *n*-present **uolH-ne-*. It is accompanied by the *e*-grade verb **wellan-*, attested as ON *vella* s.v. 'to seethe' (< **uelH-n-*). Both of these strong verbs may have been created to the archaic zero-grade present Go. *wulan* < **wulan-* (q.v.).

***wal(l)ōn-** w.v. 'to roll' — OE *weallian* w.v. 'to wander, roam', MDu. *wal(l)en* 'to turn, roll, wander', EDu. *wallen* 'to turn', OHG *wal(l)ōn* w.v. 'to wander, roam' (IE) — ToA *wal-*, ToB *wālā-* 'to cover' < **ulh₁-*; Gr. *εἰλέω* 'to roll, turn, wind, revolve' < **uel-n-h₁-e-*; OIr. *fillid* 'to bend' < **uel-ne-*; Lith. *vėlti* 'to felt, full, tousele', Latv. *veļt* 'to roll, felt' < **uelh₁-ie-*.

The different dialectal forms appear to continue an iterative 3sg. **wallōpi*, 3pl. **walunanpi* < **uolh₁-n(é)h₂-*. See also **walwjan-*.

***walō-** f. 'golden oriole' — ME *wōde-wāle* 'golden oriole, green woodpecker', E *wood-wall*, *hick-wall*, WFri. *giele-gou* c. 'golden oriole' (= "yellow-wall", i.e. with restored reduplication), MDu. *wede-wale* f. 'id.', Du. *wiele-waal* c. 'id.', MHG *wite-wal* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ui-uh₂l-(?)* (NEUR) — Lith. *volungė*, dial. *vólungė* f. 'golden oriole', Latv. *vāluōdze* '(golden) oriole' < **ueh₂l-*; CS *vlъga* f. 'oriole', Ru. *ivolga* f. 'id.', Pol. *wilga*, *wywielga* f. 'id.', SCr. *vŭga* f. 'titmouse' < *(*ui-*)*ulH-*.

A Germanic-Balto-Slavic isogloss. In view of the possible reduplicated form in e.g. Pol. *wywielga* (for the loss of PSlav. *v-* in Ru. *ivolga*, cf. Ru. dial. *iz(j)úbr* 'Manchurian red deer' vs. OPru. *wissamb's* 'wisent' under **wisund-*), it is conceivable that the PGm. form **widu-walō-* 'wood-wall' arose due to folk etymology, replacing older **wiwalō-*. Or does the Ru. form continue **jъvьlga* < **jъvo-vьlga* "willow-wall" (Bulaxovskij 1968: 104)? Anyhow, the root of this formation can only be reconstructed with great difficulty: PGm. **wal-* can go back to **uol-*, **uḥl-* or **uehl-* (with pretonic shortening); the Baltic forms, which point to **ueh₂l-* with **h₂*, can be reconciled with both Pre-Gm. **uḥ₂l-eh₂-* and **ueh₂l-éh₂-*, but CS *vlъga* seems to go back to **ul(H)-g^h-eh₂-* (with laryngeal metathesis?). Alternatively, the formal difficulties have been interpreted as an indication that the word was absorbed from a lost European language (Derksen 2008: 216-7). We may then reconstruct something like **wal-* or **wəl-*.

***walpu-** m. 'field, uncultivated area, wood' — ON *vǫllr* m. 'field', Far. *vøllur* m. 'greensward', Elfd. *wall* m. 'field', OE *weald* m. 'wood', OFri. *wald* m./n. 'id.', OS *wald* m. 'id.', Du. *woud* n. 'id.', OHG *wald* m. 'id.', G *Wald* m. 'id.' ⇒

*uólH-tu- (EUR) — To OIr. *fol* m. 'hair', W *gwallt* 'id.' < *uolH-to-; Lith. *váltis* 'panicle', OPru. *wolti* 'id.', Ukr. *volóť* 'id.', SCr. *vlât* m. 'id.' < *uolH-tio-.

A tu-stem created to a European root *uelH-.

***walu-** m. 'lump; staff' — Go. *walus* m. 'id.', ON *vǫlr* m. 'stick', Far. *vøllur* m. 'lump, tumor, growth; steering pole', OFri. *walu-bera* m. 'pilgrim' ⇒ *uolh₁-u- (IE) — Lith. *ap-valùs* adj. 'round' < *uolh₁-u-; OPru. *walis* 'whippletree, drawbar' < *uol-io-.

The word has sometimes been connected to Lat. *vallum* n. 'palisade' < *ueh₂l-so- (with Osthoff's law), Gr. ἤλος m. 'nail' < *uh₂l-so-. The Faroese form, however, proves that the original meaning was 'something round', cf. ON *valr* adj. 'round' < *uolh₁-o-. It thus seems to belong to the verb *wal(l)ōn- (q.v.) and cognates.

***walwjan-** w.v. 'to roll' — Go. -*walwjan* w.v. 'id.', OE *wielwan* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *uolh₁-u-eie- (IE) — Arm. *gelum* 'to turn, wind', Lat. *volvō*, -ere 'to (cause to) go round, roll' < *uelh₁-u-e-.

A causative closely related to *wal(l)ōn-, but the origin of the w-suffix (which has an echo in Lat. *volvere*) is not entirely clear. One possibility is that the verbal root was derived from a u-stem adjective *walu-, cf. Lith. *ap-valùs* adj. 'round', like OE *wielwan* 'to roll, wallow' < *walwōjan-. Or was it back-formed from the nu-present 3sg. *ulh₁-néu-ti, 3pl. *ulh₁-nu-énti? The non-Gm. languages (see under *wal(l)ōn-) rather point to an n-present 3sg. *ul-néh₁-ti, 3pl. *ul-nh₁-énti, however.

***wambō-** f. 'womb, belly' — Go. *wamba* f. 'id.', ON *vǫmb* f. 'id.', Far. *vomb* f. 'id.', Elfd. *uomb* f. 'id.', OE *wamb* f. 'id.', E *womb*, OFri. *wamme* f. 'id.', ODu. *wamba* f. 'id.', MDu. *wamme* f. 'id.', OHG *wamba* f. 'id.', G *Wamme*, coll. *Wampe* f. 'id.' (IE?).

A Germanic word. It has been compared to OE *umbor* n. 'child' (Holthausen 1934: 376), but the implied PIE reconstruction *umb^h-ro- (*umb^h-os-o-?) would have given *wumbra-. More attractive is the connection with Skt. *gabhá-* m. 'vagina' < *g^wh₁mb^h-o-. Note, however, that the latter word may belong to Skt. *gabhīrá-* adj. 'deep', which in turn must have been dissimilated from *grabhīrá- in view of Gr. γλαφυρός adj. 'hollow' (Burrow 1954: 6). Also cf. OHG *wambo* m. 'paunch, tripe' < *wamban-.

***wana-** 1 adj. 'lacking, missing, void' — Go. *wans* adj. 'id.', ON *vanr* adj. 'id.', OE *wan* adj. 'id.', OHG *wan* adj. 'id.' ⇒ *uh₂-no-/*ueh₂-nó- (IE) — Skt. *ūná-* adj. 'wanting, deficient, not sufficient, less, too small', YAv. *ūna-* adj. 'deficient' < *uh₂-nó- (perhaps also here: Arm. *unayn* 'empty' < *uh₂n- plus the adj. suffix -ayn?); Lat. *vānus* m. 'idle' < *ueh₂-no-.

Also cf. the noun, Go. *wan*, MDu. *wan* n. 'lack' < **wana-* and the stative verb ON *vana*, OE *wanian*, OHG *wanōn* w.v. 'to wane' < **wanēn-* (whence Go. *wanains* f. 'lack'). The primary adjective can continue both **uh₂-no-* (with vocalization of the laryngeal) and **ueh₂-nó-* (with Dybo's law of pretonic shortening): both reconstructions have counterparts in the non-Germanic languages (see above).

***wana-** 2 adj. 'accustomed' — ON *vanr* adj. 'id.', Far. *vanur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *wan* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **Huonh₁-o-* (IE) — Skt. *vánate* 'to love, desire' < **Huénh₁-e-*.

An *o*-stem created to the PIE root **Huenh₁-*. ON *venja*, OE *wenian*, *wennan*, OS *gi-wennian*, Du. *ge-wennen*, OHG *wenjan*, *wennan*, G *ge-wöhnen* w.v. 'to get accustomed' < **wanjan-* is a factitive derived from the adjective. See also **weni-* and **wuna(n)-*.

***wanda-** adj. 'turned, twisted' — ON *vandr* adj. 'difficult, bad', Elfd. *uond* adj. 'bad', OS *wand* adj. 'changeable' (DRV).

An *o*-grade adjective derived from **windan-* (q.v.).

***wandjan-** w.v. 'to cause to turn' — Go. *ga-wandjan* w.v. 'to turn, convert', ON *venda* w.v. 'to turn; to change, convert', Far. *venda* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *wenda* w.v. 'to turn (around)', OE *wendan* w.v. 'to turn, cause to move, change direction', OFri. *wendaw.v.* 'id.', OS *wendian* w.v. 'to turn', Du. *wenden* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wenten* w.v. 'id.', G *wenden* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uondh^h-éie-* (EUR).

The causative of **windan-* (q.v.).

***wandu-** m. 'rod, cane' — Go. *wandus* m. 'id.', ON *vōndr* m. 'switch, twig; stripe (in cloth)', Far. *vond* f. 'mast; thin strip of wood nailed over a split in a boat; structure; weave of cloth', Elfd. *uond* m. 'stick put on top of a hayrack' (DRV?).

A *u*-stem perhaps derived from **windan-* (q.v.). Unrelated to Lith. *vánta* f. 'besom'.

***wanga-** m. 'meadow' — Go. *waggs* m. 'meadow, park, paradise', ON *vangr* m. 'field', OE *wang* m. 'field; land', OS *wang* m. 'grove', OHG *holz-wanga* f. 'wooded area' ⇒ **uongh^h-o-* (NEUR) — OPru. *wangus* 'oak forest' < **uongh^h-u-*.

Also cf. *vangi* m., OE *wange* n., OS *wanga* f., Du. *wang* c., OHG *wanga* f., G *Wange* f. 'cheek' < **wanga/ōn-*.

***wantu-** m. 'mitten' — ON *vōttr* m. 'id.', Far. *vøttur* m. 'id.', Sw. *vante* c. 'id.', Elfd. *uott* m. 'id.', MDu. *want*, *wante* m. 'id.', Du. *want* c. 'id.' (DRV).

A formation probably derived from **windan-* 'to wind' (q.v.). The root-final **t* continues a geminate: **wantu-* < **wanttu-* < **uondh^h-nú-*.

***wara-** adj. 'aware' — Go. *war** adj. 'cautious', ON *varr* adj. 'aware', Far. *varur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *war* adj. 'id.', OE *wær* adj. 'id.', E *aware*, OS *war* adj. 'aware, careful', Du. *ge-waar* adj. 'id.', OHG *gi-war* adj. 'id.', G *ge-wahr* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uor-o-* (IE) — ToB *wār-* 'to smell', Lat. *vereor* 'to show respect, fear', Latv. *vērt* (*vēru*) 'to watch, notice' < **uér-e-*; OIr. *cóir*, *coair* adj. 'proper, fitting', OW *couer* 'complete', W *cyweir* adj. 'ready, equipped' < **kom-ur-io-*.

An *o*-stem to the root **uer-*, for which cf. **werdu-* 'host'.

***wardjan-** w.v. 'to cause to degenerate' — Go. *fra-wardjan* w.v. 'to corrupt, destroy', OE *ā-wierdan* w.v. 'to damage', OHG *far-werten* w.v. 'to damage, corrupt' ⇒ **uort-éie-* (IE) — Lith. *vartýti*, Latv. *vārtīt* 'to turn, turn over', OPru. *wartint* 'to turn', OCS *vratiti se* 'to return, turn', Ru. *vorotít'* (*vorochú*) 'to bring back, turn aside', SCr. *vrátiti* 'to return, bring back' < **uort-éie-*.

The causative to **werþan-* (q.v.). Cf. with the same prefix OS *far-werthan* s.v. 'to perish, ruin'.

***warha-** n. 'rheum' — ON *var* n. 'rheum', Nw. *var* n. 'id.', OSw. *var* n. 'mucus, rheum, pus', Elfd. *war* n. 'id.', OHG *warah* n. 'pus, liquid manure' ⇒ **uórk-o-* (NEUR) — Lith. *veřkti* (*verkiù*) 'to cry' < **uerk-ie-*.

A word with an original meaning 'rheum' or 'serum'. I assume that it was derived from a root **uerk-* 'to cry' as found in Baltic.

***warjan-** w.v. 'to hinder, prevent' — Go. *warjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *verja* w.v. 'to defend, guard', Far. *verja* w.v. 'to defend, protect, cover', Elfd. *wera-s* w.v. 'to watch, guard', OE *werian* w.v. 'to hinder, check, restrain', OFri. *wera* w.v. 'to defend, resist', OS *werian* w.v. 'to prevent, hinder, protect', Du. *weren* w.v. 'to keep out', OHG *werren*, *weren* w.v. 'to defend, protect, hinder', G *wehren* w.v. 'to defend, fight' ⇒ **h₂uor-éie-* (IE) — Skt. *vṛṇóti* 'to cover, stop', YAv. *vərənaoti* 'id.' < **h₂ur-néu-*; Gr. *áειρω* 'to raise (up)', Lat. *aperiō*, *-īre* 'to open', Lith. *vėrti* (*veriù*) 'to pierce, string', Latv. *vērt* 'to open, close' < **h₂uer-ie-*.

A causative to the PIE root **h₂uer-* (on which see Lubotsky 2000), cf. **wera-* and **wurþi-*. Also cf. MHG *were* m. 'guarantor' < **weran-* and Far. *veri* m. 'possession', which is semantically close to MHG *were* f. 'investiture, right of ownership' < **warīn-*. ON, Far. *ver* n. 'cover, case' may also belong to **wazjan-* 'to cover, dress' (q.v.) < PIE **uos-éie-*.

***warki-** m. 'pain, ache' — ON *verkr*, gen. *-jar* m. 'id.', Far. *verkur* m. 'pain, hurt; swelling, blister', Elfd. *werk* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uorg-i-* (NEUR) — Lith. *vařgas* m. 'hardship, misery', Latv. dial. *vārgs* m. 'misery', OPru. *wargan* acc.sg. 'misery, suffering, danger' < **uorg-o-*; Lith. *vařgti* (*vargstù*) 'to live in poverty, to take pains', Latv. *vārgt* 'to be ailing, pine away' < **uorg-ske-*; Lith. *vargùs* adj.

'hard, difficult, tiresome', Latv. *vārgs* adj. 'pining, miserable', OPru. *wargs* adj. 'evil' < **uorg-u-/o-*.

Within Germanic, it is possible to explain **warki-* as a cognate of **werka-* 'work', as the meaning of this word may have developed into 'pain' through 'labor', cf. OE *weorc* m. 'work, pain'. However, the Germanic homonymy must be secondary, as PIE had two different roots, viz. **uerg-* 'to work' and **uerg-* 'to suffer'.

***warma-** adj. 'warm' — ON *varmr* adj. 'id.', OE *wearm* adj. 'id.', E *warm*, OFri. *warm* adj. 'id.', OS *warm* adj. 'id.', Du. *warm* adj. 'id.', OHG *warm* adj. 'id.', G *warm* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **g^{wh}or-mo-* (EUR) — Identical to Lat. *formus* adj. 'warm' < **g^{wh}or-mo-*; also cf. Gr. θερμός adj. 'warm' < **g^{wh}er-mo-*.

***warza-** m. 'callus' — OE *wearr* m. 'id.', MDu. *war*, *weer* m. 'gnarl; callus', EDu. *weer* 'id.' ⇒ **uors-ó-* (EUR) — Lat. *verruca* f. 'wart; hillock' < **u(e/o)rs-* (plus a suffix *-īca*).

Usually connected to Skt. *várṣman-* n. 'height, top' < **uers-mn-*; Lith. *viršùs*, Latv. *viršus*, OCS *vrъxъ*, Ru. *verx* m. 'top, upper part' < **urs-u-*, but the semantics are not compelling. See also **werila/ō-* 'lip'.

***wasra-** ~ ***wazra-** n. 'spring' — ON *vár* n. 'id.', Far. *vár* n. 'id.', Elfd. *wår* n. 'id.', OFri. *wars*, *wērs* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uos-r/n-* (IE) — Skt. *vasantá-* m. 'spring', YAv. *vaṅri* loc.sg. 'in the spring', OP *ḍūra-vāhara-* m. 'name of a spring month', NP *bahār* 'spring', Gr. ἔαρ, ἔαρος n. 'id.', Lat. *vēr*, *vēris* n. 'id.', OW *guiannuin*, W *gwanwyn* 'id.' (< PCelt. **wesant-*), Lith. *vāsara*, Latv. *vasara* f. 'summer', OCS *vesna*, Ru. *vesná* f. 'spring', Arm. *garun* (< **gehar-*), gen. *garnan* 'id.'

An old heteroclitic noun, probably to be reconstructed as PIE **uós-r*, **ués-n-s*. The Germanic material contains at least two different forms. OFri. *wars*, *wērs* appears to be metathesized from **wasra-* or **wesra-* (cf. Hofmann 1969), a form in Verner opposition to ON *vár*, which usually is assumed to have developed from **wēzra-*. Gąsiorowski 2012, however, argued for a PGM. development **-Vzr-* > **-Ūr-*, according to which we can reconstruct both **wezra-* and **wazra-* for the Nordic form.

***waskan-** s.v. 'to wash' — OE *wæscan* s.v. 'id.', E *to wash*, OFri. *waska* s.v. 'id.', OS *waskan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *wassen* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *wascan* s.v. 'id.', G *waschen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uod-ske-* (DRV).

A *ske*-present derived from **watar-* ~ **watan-* 'water' (q.v.).

***watar-** ~ ***watan-** n. 'water' — Go. *wato*, gen. *watins* n. 'id.', ON *vatn* n. 'id.', Far. *vatn* n. 'id.', Elfd. *watten* n. 'id.', OE *wæter* n. 'id.', E *water*, OFri. *weter* n. 'id.', OS *watar* n. 'id.', Du. *water* n. 'id.', OHG *wazzar* n. 'id.', G *Wasser* n. 'id.' ⇒ **uod-r/n-* (IE).

The IE word for 'water'. The original paradigm may have been static *uód-r, gen. *uéd-n-s, but the Proto-Germanic material straightforwardly points to *watōr, *watenaz < *uód-ōr, *uod-én-(o)s. A trace of an e-grade is nevertheless to be found in OSw. *Vætur*, Sw. *Vättern* (= OSw. *wætr-in n.pl.def.), the name of several lakes in Sweden (cf. Hellquist 1903-06: 1, 748ff.; Schalin 2010) as well as in Nw. dial. *vete* f. 'wetland' < *wetōn-. Also note that the default Nordic forms continue thematicized *watna-, but Far. poet. *vætur* preserved the r-ending that is also found in WGM. *watra-. See also *wēta- 'wet' and *nata- 'id.'.

***wəþwan-** m. 'calf of the leg(?)' — ON *vǫðvi* m. 'muscle', *kvikva-vǫðvi* m. 'calf', Far. *vøddi* m. 'muscle; the thick of the thigh, buttock', OS *watho* m. 'calf', MDu. *waede*, *waey* m. 'id.', OHG *wado* m., *wada* f. 'id.', G *Wade* f. 'id.' ⇒ **uH-tuo-* (IE?) — To Skt. *ūrú-* m. 'thigh, shank' < **uH-ru-*?

Not related to Lat. *vatāx*, *-ācis* adj. 'having a deformity of the feet' (cf. Pokorny IEW: 1113), which belongs to *vatius* adj. 'bent outwards'. I rather assume that the word contains a *tu(o)*-suffix (cf. **skadu-* 'shadow' < **skh₃-tu-*), which reduces the root to **ueH-*. This root may be identical to the derivational base of Skt. *ūrú-*.

***wazjan-** w.v. 'to dress' — Go. *wasjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *verja* w.v. 'id.', OE *werian* w.v. 'id.', E *to wear*, OHG *werian* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uos-éie-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *vāsáyati* 'to clothe'; further cf. Hitt. *uešta* ~ *ueššanda* 'to be dressed, wear', ToAB *wās-* 'id.', Skt. *vāste*, OAv. *vastē* 'id.' Gr. *ἔμμαi* 'id.' < **ues-to*, **us-ónto*.

A causative of Indo-European origin, derived from the root **ues-* 'to be clothed, dress'.

***wēan-** s.v. 'to blow' — Go. *waian* s.v. 'id.', OE *wāwan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *wāia* s.v. 'id.', Du. *waaien* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *wāen* s.v. 'id.', G *wehen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂uéh₁-e-* (IE) — Skt. *vāti*, YAv. *vāiti* 'to blow (of wind)', Gr. *ἄημι* 'id.', OCS *vějati* 'id.', Ru. *véjat'* (*véju*) 'to blow; to winnow', SCr. *vìjati* 'to winnow; to snow' < **h₂uéh₁-*; Hitt. *ḫuūāi* ~ *ḫuianzi* 'to run, hurry' < **h₂uh₁-ói-ei*, **h₂uh₁-i-énti*.

A strong verb to the IE root **h₂ueh₁-*. See also **weþra-* ~ **wedra-* and **winda-* 'wind'.

***weban-** s.v. 'to weave' — ON *vefa* s.v. 'id.', Far. *veva* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *wevå* s.v. 'id.', OE *wefan* s.v. 'id.', E *to weave*, Du. *weven* s./w.v. 'id.', OHG *weban* s.v. 'id.', G *weben* s./w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁uébh^h-e-* (IE) — ToAB *wāpā-* 'to weave' < **h₁uob^h-eh₂-*; Skt. *ubhnāti*, *umbhāti*, *unábdhi* 'to bind, fetter' < **h₁ub^h-neh₂-*, **h₁u-m-b^h-e-*, **h₁u-n-eb^h-*; NP *bāftan*, Oss. *wafyn* | *wafun* 'id.' < **h₁uob^h-*; Gr. *ὤφαίνω* 'id.' < **h₁ub^h-n-ie-*; Alb. *venj* 'id.' < **h₁uebh^h-n-ie-*.

A strong verb with clear IE roots. See also **wabja-* and **wabjan-*.

***wēbna- ~ *wēpna-** n. 'weapon' — Go. *wepn** n. 'id.', ON *vápn*, *vákn*, *vámn* n. 'id.', Icel. *vopn*, obs. *vokn* n. 'id.', Far. *vápn*, *vákn* n. 'weapon; whaling lance', OSw. *vāpn*, *vākn* n. 'id.', Elf.d. *wapen* n. 'id.', OE *wæpn*, *wæmn* n. 'id.', E *weapon*, OFri. *wēpen* n. 'id.', OS *wāpan* n. 'id.', Du. *wapen* n. 'id.', OHG *wāfan* n. 'id.', G *Waffe* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A Germanic word displaying two different stems, viz. ***wēbna-** (cf. ON *vámn*, OE *wæmn*) and ***wēpna-** (cf. ON *vápn*, OE *wæpn*, OFri. *wēpen*, OS *wāpan*, OHG *wāfan*): the Nordic forms with *k*, cf. Icel. *vokn*, Far. *vákn* (with semantic specialization), OSw. *vākn* (= Fi. *vaakuna*) developed from *vápn* (with *-pn-* > *-kn-* as in ON *gaupn* vs. Gutn. *gaukn* 'handful'). The alternation between ***wēbna-** and ***wēpna-** points to the pre-existence of an *n*-stem nom. ***wēbō**, gen. ***wēp(p)az** that was thematized (Lühr 1980: 253-54). The thematization happened at a surprisingly early stage, however, as other *n*-stem thematizations usually appear only in the North and West Germanic dialects, whereas in this case Go. *wepn* proves that the form ***wēpna-** existed already at the PGM. level. Anyhow, the word was no doubt derived from the iterative ***wab/ppōn-**, cf. OE *wafian* w.v. 'to wave', MHG *waben*, *wappen* w.v. 'to waver, shake', Du. *wapperen* w.v. 'to wave' (Lühr l.c.), probably through a meaning 'to brandish'. This is especially attractive in view of Du. obs. *wappen* w.v. 'to strike, knock, cuff', G Rhl. *wappen* w.v. 'to cuff'. For other explanations, see Blažek 2008.

***wedan-** s.v. 'to conjoin' — Go. *ga-widan* s.v. 'id.', OHG *wetan* s.v. 'to join, yoke', MHG *weten* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ ***(H)ued^h-e-** (IE) — Skt. *vī-vadhā-* m. 'yoke' < ***h₁ui-(H)ued^h-o-(?)**; Av. *vad-* 'to lead', OIr. *feidid* 'to lead, bring together', W *gweddu* 'to subject oneself to'; Lith. *vèsti* (*vedù*) 'to lead', OPru. *westwei* 'id.', OCS *vesti*, Ru. *vestí* (*vedú*) 'to lead, conduct'.

An old strong verb. Also cf. Go. *ga-wiss* f. 'joint' < ***wessi-** < ***(H)ued^h-ti-**

***wega-** m. 'way, road' — Go. *wigs* m. 'id.', ON *vegr* m. 'id.', OE *weg* m. 'id.', E *way*, OFri. *wei* m. 'id.', OS *weg* m. 'id.', Du. *weg* c. 'id.', OHG *weg* m. 'id.', G *Weg* m. 'id.' (DRV).

Derived from the strong verb ***wegan-** (q.v.).

***wegan-** s.v. 'to move, carry' — Go. *ga-wigan* s.v. 'to shake, move', ON *vega* s.v. 'to move, carry, lift, weigh', Far. *vega* s.v. 'to lift, raise; to weigh', OE *wegan* s.v. 'to move, carry, bring', E *to weigh*, OFri. *wega* s.v. 'to bring', OS *gi-wegan* s.v. 'to bring up', *wegan* s.v. 'to weigh', Du. *wegen* s.v. 'to weigh', OHG *wegan* s.v. 'to move; to weigh; to consider', G *wegen* s.v. 'to weigh' ⇒ ***uég^h-e-** (IE) — Skt. *váhati* 'to carry, convey, drive', YAv. *vazaiti* 'to pull, drive (a chariot)', Lat. *vehō*, *-ere* 'to convey, carry', Lith. *vèžti* (*vežù*) 'to lead, convey', OCS *vesti* 'to cart, lead, convey', Ru. *vezí* (*vezú*) 'cart, convey', SCr. *vèsti*

'to cart, convey', Alb. *vjedh* 'to rob, steal, purloin' < *ueǵh-e-; ToA *wāskā*-, ToB *wāsk*- 'to move' < *ueǵh-ske-.

A PIE verb associated with transport by carts. The meaning 'to weigh' presumably arose from 'to lift'. See also *wega-, *wehti- 2, *wōgi-, *wagjan-, *wagna- and *wakk/gōn-.

***wehti- 1** f. 'thing' — Go. *waihts* f. 'thing, entity, matter', ON *vétrr* f. 'being, thing', Far. *vættur* f. 'spirit', OE *wiht* f. 'being, demon, thing', OS *wiht* n. 'something', m.pl. 'being, demon', Du. *wicht* n. 'girl', OHG *wiht* n. 'being, demon, thing', G *Wicht* m. 'midget' ⇒ *ueǵh-ti-(?) (NEUR) — OCS *veštъ* f. 'thing' < *uek̄-ti-(?).

A Germanic-Slavic isogloss. Or can we compare OIr. *fecht*, MW *gweith* f. 'time, course; work, act' < *ueǵh-ti-? If so, see *wegan-. Also cf. Far. -*vætti* n. 'miserable creature' < *wehtja-.

***wehti- 2** f. 'weight' — ON *vétt* f. 'id.', OE *wiht* f. 'id.', E *weight*, OFri. *wicht* f. 'id.' ⇒ *ueǵh-ti- (DRV).

A *ti*-stem derived from *wegan- in the sense of 'to weigh'. Also cf. OE *ge-wihte*, OE, MHG *ge-wihte*, G *Ge-wicht*, Du. *ge-wicht* n. 'id.' < *ga-weht-ja-.

***weljan- 1** s.v. 'to want' — Go. *wiljan* w.v. 'id.', ON *vilja* w.v. 'id.', Far. *vilja* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *wila* w.v. 'id.', OE *willan* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *willa* w.v. 'id.', Du. *willen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wellan* w.v. 'id.', G *wollen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *uelh₁- (IE) — Skt. *vṛṇīte* 3sg.pres.med. 'to choose, opt for', OAv. *varəntē* 3sg.pres.med. 'to choose', Lat. *volō*, *velle* 'to want' < *uelH-e-; OLith. *velti* (*velmi*) 'to allow', Lith. *pa-vėlti* 'to want', OCS *velěti*, Ru. *velét'* (*veljú*) 'to wish' < *uelh₁-; Gr. Dor. *λέω*, *λῶ* 'to want, wish' < *ulh₁- (cf. *λήμα* n. 'will, spirit, courage, insolence').

In Germanic, the infinitive in *-jan- is based on the subjunctive conjugation of the verb, cf. Go. *wiljau*, *wileis*, *wili*, ON *vilja*, *vili*, *vil* < *weljēu, *-īs, *-īþ, which continues a PIE optative paradigm *uelh₁-ieh₁-m, *-ih₁-s, *-ih₁-t. In IE, the present was probably athematic: 3sg. *uélh₁-ti, 3pl. *ulh₁-énti (medio-passive *ulh₁-toi, *ulh₁-ntoi). The Germanic preterite, i.e. Go. *wilda* vs. OE *wolde*, E *would*, OS *wolda*, Du. *wou*, OHG *wolta*, G *wollte* appears to continue a primary aorist 3sg. *uelh₁-t, 3pl. *ulh₁-nt that also formed the basis for Gr. Dor. *λέω* < *ulh₁-e-. See also *weljan- 2 and *waljan-.

***weljan- 2** m. 'will, wish' — Go. *wilja* m. 'id.', ON *vili* m. 'id.', Far. *vilji* m. 'id.', Elfd. *wile* m. 'id.', OE *willa* m. 'id.', E *will*, OFri. *willa* m. 'id.', OS *willio* m. 'id.', Du. *wil* c. 'id.', OHG *willo*, *willio* m. 'id.', G *Wille* m. 'id.' ⇒ *uelh₁-ion- (DRV/IE).

A *jan*-stem to *weljan- 1 (q.v.). Sw. *vilja* f. 'id.' is close to the equally feminine OCS *volja* f. 'will'. According to Kortlandt 1997b: 162, this *volja* may

continue a proterodynamic ih_1 -stem. The Germanic word is best reconstructed as a *jan*-stem, however.

***welþja-** adj. 'wild, uncultivated, untamed' — Go. *wilþeis* adj. 'id.', ON *villr* adj. 'id.', OE *wild* adj. 'id.', E *wild*, OFri. *wilde* adj. 'id.', OS *wild* adj. 'id.', Du. *wild* adj. 'id.', OHG *wildi* adj. 'id.', G *wild* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uelt-io-* (WEUR) — MW *gwyllt* adj. 'wild' < **uelt-io-*; Mlr. *geilt* adj. 'lunatic, panic-stricken fugitive from battle' < **uelt-i-*.

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss, possibly related to **walþu-* (q.v.). Also cf. OE *wildor* n. 'wild animal'.

***weman-** s.v. 'to drill(?)' — MDu. *wemen* s.v.(?) 'to drill(?)' (GM).

The meaning of the Middle Dutch verb is not entirely certain, but in view of the instrumental noun OS *wimil* m. 'drill' < **wemila-*, it is plausible to assume that it meant 'to perforate, bore'.

***weni-** m. 'friend' — ON *vinr* adj. 'id.', Far. *vinur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *wenn* m. 'id.', OE *wine* m. 'id.', OFri. *wine* m. 'id.', OS *wini* m. 'id.', OHG *wini* m. 'friend, beloved', MHG *wine* m. 'id.' ⇒ **Huenh₁-i-* (IE) — Close to OIr. *fíne* f. 'family' < **Huen-ieh₂-*; also ToA *wañi*, ToB *wina* 'pleasure' and Lat. *venus*, *-eris* n. 'love, charm' < **Huenh₁-es-*.

An *i*-stem to the root also found in **wana-* 2 (q.v.).

***wēni-** f. 'expectation' — Go. *wens* f. 'hope, expectation', ON *ván* f. 'hope, expectation, prospect', Far. *vón* f. 'id.', Elfd. *uon* indecl. 'id.', OE *wēn* f. 'supposition, opinion, thought', OFri. *wēn* m. f. 'suspicion', OS *wān* m. 'expectation', Du. *waan* c. 'delusion', OHG *wān* m. 'opinion, hope, fancy', MHG *wān* m. 'assumption, illusion, expectation', G *Wahn* m. 'illusion, delusion' ⇒ **Huēnh₁-i-* (IE).

An *i*-stem to the root also found in **wunskjan-* (q.v.).

***wera-** n. 'fishing weir' — Icel. *ver* n. 'fishing station', OE *wer* m. 'weir', E *weir*, Du. *weer* n. 'fishing weir; strip of land between two canals', MHG *wer* n. 'dam' ⇒ **h₂uer-o-* (IE).

A noun derived from the verbal root **h₂uer-* 'to defend', for which see **warjan-*.

***werdu-** m. 'host' — Go. *wairdus* m. 'id.', OFri. *hūs-werda* m. 'landlord', OS *werd*, *wird* m. 'host, landlord', Du. *waard* c. 'host', OHG *wirt* m. 'landlord, husband, host', G *Wirt* m. 'host' (DRV).

A formation that can be analyzed as an agentive *tu*-stem (cf. Go. *hlyftus* 'thief' under **hlefan-* 'to steal') derived from an unknown root *(*H*)*uer-*, which may or may not be connected with **wara-* 'aware'. If correct, this

etymology implies a proto-meaning 'attender', while the related ON *verðr* m. 'meal' < **werdu-* could have started off meaning 'attendance'. An alternative is to derive **werdu-* from **werþan-* 'to turn, become' (q.v.) under the assumption of an intermediate meaning 'turn' (Seebold 1980) or 'participation' (Lühr 2000: 76). Related to OFri. *warst* 'banquet' < **wersta-*.

***wergan-** s.v. 'to strangle' — MHG *er-wergen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uérǵh-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *veržti* (*veržiù*) 'to tighten, restrict, tie, press' < **uerǵh-ie-*; OCS *-vrěsti* 'to tie' < **uerǵh-e-*; Pol. *po-wróż* m. 'noose' < **uorǵh-o-*.

A strong verb related to **wurgjan-* and possibly also to **werka-* 2 (q.v.). Also cf. ON *virgill* m. 'strap' < **wergila-*.

***werila/ō-** m./f. 'lip' — Go. *wairila** f. 'id.', OE *weleras* m.pl. 'id.' (EUR/IE) — OPru. *warsus* 'lip' < **uors-u-*.

A diminutive of **werō-*, cf. OFri. *were* f. 'lip'. OE *weleras* was metathesized from **werelas*, possibly under the influence of PGM. **lepaza-* 'lip', cf. OHG *leffur*, ODu. *lepora* (pl.). The word is further related to ON *vǫrr* f. 'id.' < **warzō-*, and has sometimes been connected to **warza-* 'callus' (q.v.).

***werka-** 1 n. 'labor, work, act' — ON *verk* n. 'id.', Far. *verk* n. 'id.', Elfd. *werk* n. 'id.', OE *weorc* n. 'id.', E *work*, OFri. *werk* n. 'id.', WFri. *wurk* n. 'id.', OS *werk* n. 'id.', Du. *werk* n. 'id.', OHG *werah*, *werh*, *werc* n. 'id.', G *Werk* n. 'id.' ⇒ **uerǵ-o-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. *ἔργον* n. 'work, labour, work of art' < **uerǵ-o-*; further cf. W *gwery* adj. 'active' < **uerǵ-o-*; Arm. *gorc* 'work' < **uorǵ-o-*.

A neuter *o*-stem to **wurkjan-* (q.v.).

***werka-** 2 n. 'rope' — WFri. *wurk* n. 'string of hemp, rope', MDu. *werc* n. 'id.', OHG *werh*, *werih* n. 'id.', G *Werg* n. 'id.' ⇒ **uerǵh-nó-* (IE?/WEUR?).

Probably related to **wergan-* and **wurgjan-*, the final **k* being the result of Kluge's law (**werka-* < Pre-Gm. **werkka-* < **uerǵh-nó-*). Alternatively, the word can be linked to W *cywarch* 'hemp, rope' < **kom-uor(k)ō-*. The Germanic form would then have to go back to **uer(k)l-nó-*.

***werkan-** s.v. 'to bend, warp' — Sw. *vrucken* adj. 'pulled crooked', Du. *werken* w.v. 'to warp (of e.g. wood)' ⇒ **h₂uérǵ-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *hurki-* c. 'wheel' < **h₂urg-i-*; Skt. *vrñākti* 'to turn (around), lay around, avert' < **h₂ur-n-eg-*; Lat. *vergō*, *-ere* 'to incline' < **h₂uerǵ-e-*.

A marginally attested strong verb to the PIE root **h₂uerg-*.

***werōn-** f. 'stye, pustule' — Nw. *vere* f. 'larva of the gad-fly, hole in the skin resulting from gad-fly infestation', Sw. dial. *verna* f. 'id.', Da. *verne* c. 'warble; warble fly larva', Du. *weern* c. 'stye', G *Werre* f. 'mole cricket' ⇒ **uerH-eh₂-*

(IE) — Lat. *varus* m. 'pimple, inflamed spot on the skin', Lith. *vīras* m. 'tapeworm, larva, pimple' < **urH-o-*; ToB *yoro** 'pustule, boil(?)', ToB *weru* 'blister(?)'(?).

An ancient IE word for 'pustule' or 'warble (a swelling under the skin of cattle caused by the warble fly larva)' in view of the Lithuanian meanings 'tapeworm' and 'larva', which correspond quite well to G *Werre* f. 'mole cricket' and Sw. dial. *verna*, Nw. *vere* f. 'larva of the gad-fly' < **wer(r)ōn-*, **wernōn-*. The latter forms, *n*-stems, are all derived from Pre-Gm. **uérH-ōn*, gen. **uerH-n-ós* (for the formal variation, cf. **ster(r)a/ōn-* 'star'), as are OHG *werra* and *werna* f. 'varicose'. Swi. (App.) *wērā* f. 'stye', on the other hand, can only continue **warjō-*, the *ē* continuing **a* with primary umlaut.

***werpan-** s.v. 'to warp, sling, throw' — Go. *wairpan* s.v. 'to throw', ON *verpa* s.v. 'to throw; to pile up; to lay eggs', Far. *verpa* s.v. 'to lay eggs', OE *weorpan* s.v. 'to cast, throw, fling', E *to warp*, OFri. *werpa* s.v. 'id.', OS *werpan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *werpen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *werfan* s.v. 'id.', G *werfen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uérg^w-e-* (IE) — Gr. ῥέμβομαι 'to roam, go around' < **uré-m-g^w-e-*; Gr. ῥόμβος m. 'top, wheel, spinning motion' < **uro-m-g^w-o-*.

LIV²: 689 connects OCS *vrěšti* (*vrěgъ*) 'to throw' (for which see **wrekan-*), but the original meaning of the Germanic verb was 'to bend', cf. E *warped wood* and ON *aldri orpinn* 'bent by age'. This allows for a link with Gr. ῥέμβομαι 'to roam, go around' and ῥόμβος 'circular movement', assuming that this is an *n*-present of a root **uerg^w-*. The Gm. *p* may very well be a reflex of PIE **g^w*, this development being expected after resonants in words starting with a labial (cf. **fimfe*, **wulfa-* and perhaps also **snerkan-* ~ **snerpan-*). Note that OHG *worpfazen* 'iactare' < **wurpatjan-* implies an iterative **wurpōn-*.

***werþa-** adj. 'worth' — Go. *wairþs* adj. 'id.', ON *verðr* adj. 'id.', Far. *verður* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *werd* adj. 'id.', OE *weorþ*, *worþ* adj. 'id.', E *worth*, OFri. *werth*, *werd*, *wird* adj. 'id.' (GM).

An adjective of unknown origin: W *gwerth* m. 'price' is a loanword from OE *weorþ* n. 'id.' < **werþa-*, cf. Go. *wairþ*, ON *verð*, OFri., OS *werth*, OHG *werd* n. 'id.'. Also cf. Go. *wairþon*, OE *weorþian*, OS *gi-werthon* w.v. 'to estimate' < **werþōjan-* and ON *virða*, OE *ge-wierþan*, MHG *wirden* w.v. 'to estimate' < **werþjan-*.

***werþan-** s.v. 'to come about, happen, become' — Go. *wairþan* s.v. 'id.', ON *verða* s.v. 'id.', Far. *verða* s.v. 'id.', Nw. *verta* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *werda* s.v. 'id.', OE *weorðan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *wertha* s.v. 'id.', OS *werthan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *worden* irr.v. 'id.', OHG *werdan* s.v. 'id.', G *werden* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uért-e-* (IE) — ToA *wārt-* 'to throw', Skt. *vārtate* 'to turn (around), roll', Lat. *vertō*, *-ere* 'to turn' < **uért-e-*;

Lith. *viřsti* (*virštù*) 'to fall, collapse, turn into', OPru. *wīrst* 'to become' < **urt-ske*-.

A strong verb of IE origin. The original meaning 'to turn' developed into 'to become' in Germanic, as e.g. in English, but OHG *wurst*, G *Wurst* f. 'sausage' < **wursti*- may have preserved the older 'to twist'. Note that the West Norse forms with *t*, e.g. Far. *verða*, pret. *varð*, *vart*, ptc. *vorðin*, Nw. *verta*, pret. *vart*, ptc. *vorteð*, Elfd. *werda*, pret. *wart*, ptc. *worteð*, developed from ON *varþ* (< PGM. **warþe*) with *t* from word-final *þ*. See also **wardjan*- and **wurdi*-.

***wesan- 1** s.v. 'to be' — Go. *wisan* s.v. 'id.', ON *vesa*, *vera* s.v. 'id.', Far. *vera* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *wǫrð* s.v. 'id.', OE *wesan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *wesa* s.v. 'id.', OS *wesan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *wezen* s.v. 'id.', OHG *wesan* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂ués-e-* (IE) — Hitt. *ḫuišzi* ~ *ḫušanzi** 'to live; to survive' < **h₂ués-ti*, **h₂us-énti*; Skt. *vásati*, YAv. *vanhaiti* 'to dwell' < **h₂ués-e-*; Gr. *ιάύω* 'to sleep, rest; pass the night' < **h₂i-h₂ues-e-*; ToB *wās-* 'to dwell, stay'; OIr. *foaid* 'to spend the night, sleep with someone', MW *kyuarhos* < **kom-ari-wos-o-* 'to wait, expect' < **h₂uos*-.

The verb, which in IE meant 'to stay', became part of a suppletive paradigm with the presentic forms of the IE root **h₁es-* 'to be', cf. Go. *im*, *is*, *ist*, ON *em*, *est*, *es*, OE *eom*, *eart*, *is* < PGM. **immi*, **esi*, **esti* corresponding to e.g. Skt. *ásmi*, *ási*, *ásti* and Gr. *εἶμι*, *εἶς*, *εἶ* < PIE **h₁és-mi*, **h₁ési*, **h₁és-ti* etc. As a result, only the preterite forms are attested, cf. Go. 3sg. *was*, 3pl. *wesun*, ON *vas*, *vōru*, OE *wæs*, *wæron*, OS, OHG *was*, *wārun* < **wase*, **wēzunþ*. See also **westi*-.

***wesan- 2** s.v. 'to consume, feast' — Go. *waila wisan* s.v. 'to feast, enjoy', *fra-wisan* s.v. 'to consume', OE *wesan* s.v. 'to feast', ME *wes* 'tended livestock, pastured', OHG *fir-wesan* w.v. 'id.', ⇒ **ués-e-* (IE) — To Hitt. *ueši-*, *uešai-* c. 'pasture' (whence *uešije/a-* 'to pasture' < **ues-oi-*; ToA *wāsri* 'pasture' < **wes-ri-*; Av. *vāstra-* n. 'pasture' < **uēs-tro-*; OI *fess* f. 'food' < **ues-teh₂*- (LIV²: 693-4).

The link with PIE **ues-* 'to pasture' is corroborated by ME *wes* pret. 'tended livestock, grazed' (Stiles 1985). See also **westi*-.

***westera-** adv. 'west, westwards' — ON *vestr* adv. 'id.', Far. *vestur* adv. 'id.', Elfd. *wester* adv. 'id.', OFri. *wester* adv. 'id.', OS *westar* adv. 'id.', OHG *westar* adv. 'id.', MHG *wester* adv. 'id.' ⇒ **uek^wsp-tero-(?)* (IE?) — Hitt. *išpant-* c. 'night' < **(k^w)sp-ent-*; Skt. *kṣáp-*, YAv. *xšap-* f. 'id.', NP *šab* 'id.', Oss. *æxsæv* / *æxsævæ* 'id.' < **k^wsep-*; Arm. *gišer* 'id.' < **uesk^w-ero-(?)*; Gr. *ἕσπερος* m. 'evening', Lat. *vesper* m. 'id.' < **ue(k^w)sp-ero-*; MW *ucher* m./f. 'id.' < **eusk^w-ero-*; Lith. *vākaras*, Latv. *vakars* m. 'id.' < **uok^w-oro-*; OCS *večerъ*, Ru. *вечер*, SCr. *vèčē* m. 'id.' < **uek^w-ero-*.

An adverb without a certain IE etymology. It was created with the contrastive **tero*-suffix, which leaves a base **wes*-. This element has been compared to Skt. *avás* adv. 'down', but the *-ás* of this form is a productive adverbial suffix in Sanskrit, and is therefore not likely to be old. The alternative connection with the PIE word for 'evening' (see above) is semantically more attractive in view of **sunþera*- 'south' (= 'towards the (rising) sun'), but it is not entirely certain whether the implied reconstruction **uek^wsp-tero*- would give PGM. **westera*-. For a recent discussion of the Indo-European word, see Beekes 2004.

***westi-** f. 'being; staying' — Go. *wists* f. 'essence, nature', ON *vist* f. 'stay, abode; subsistence, food', OE *wist* f. 'being, subsistence, food', OS *wist* m. 'food' (DRV).

A merger of two different *ti*-stems: one created to **wesan-1* 'to stay; to be', another to **wesan-2* 'to consume, feast'.

***wēta-** adj. 'wet' — ON *vátr* adj. 'id.', Far. *vátur* adj. 'id.', Elfd. *wát* adj. 'id.', OE *wæt* adj. 'id.', E *wet*, OFri. *wēt* adj. 'id.', WFri. *wiet* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uēd-o-* (DRV).

A *vṛddhi*-adjective related to **watar-* ~ **watan-* 'water' (q.v.). Also cf. Icel., Far. *væta*, Far. *væti* f. 'moisture, liquid' < **wētī-*, **wētjō(n)-* and Icel. *væska* f. 'moist' < **wētiskōn-*.

***wetman-** m. 'dowry' — OE *weotuma*, *wetma-*, *wituma* m. 'id.', OFri. *wetma* m. 'id.', ODu. *withemo* m. 'id.', OHG *widomo*, *widemo* m. 'id.', G *Wittum* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁uéd-mon-* (IE) — Gr. ἔδνον n. 'dowry', Hom. ἔδνα pl. 'id.', ORu. *věno*, Ru. *véno*, SCr. dial. *vijèno* n. 'id.' < **h₁ued-no-*.

Germanic preserves the original *mn*-stem nom. **h₁uéd-mn*, gen. **h₁ud-mn-ós* that developed into the *no*-stems found in Slavic and Greek due to dissimilation of the *m* in the weak cases. The *d* in OHG *widomo* may have arisen due to secondary voicing of PGM. **t* before *m*, cf. OHG *gi-smagmo* m. 'taste' < **smakman-*. In view of the parallelism with ODu. *withemo*, it is more likely, however, that WGM. had a variant **weþman-*. This form can technically have developed out of **wedman-* by Bahder's law (*-ðm-* > **-þm-*), for which cf. **budman-* ~ **buttman-*. The origin of a possible form **wedman-* (cf. G *Wittum*), is unclear as well, as the PIE root was **h₁ued-* rather than **h₁ued^h-*. Perhaps, the formation was influenced by **wedan-* 'to conjoin'.

***weþra-** ~ ***wedra-** n. 'weather' — ON *veðr* n. 'id.', Far. *veður* n. 'id.', Elfd. *weðer* n. 'id.', OE *weder* n. 'id.', E *weather*, OFri. *weder* n. 'id.', OS *wedar* n. 'id.', Du. *weer* n. 'id.', OHG *wetar* n. 'id.', G *Wetter* n. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂uh₁-etr-o-(?)* (IE?).

The Walser German form *wedar* as in '*s wedar dr fenstro* 'windowpane' (Schott 1842: 340) points to a variant **weþra-* beside **wedra-*. This means that the word may have been a mobile neuter in Pre-Gm., viz. **uétr-om*, pl.

**uetr-éh₂*. This proto-form further implies that the received etymological link with OCS *vedro* n. 'clear sky' < **ued^hro-* cannot be maintained. The connection with OCS *větrъ* 'air, wind' < **ueh₁-tro-*, Lith. *vėtra* < **h₂ueh₁-treh₂-* (see **wēan-*) is formally problematic as well, because the underlying form would give PGM. **wēþra-* (laryngeals are not lost before **CR-*, pace Schindler *apud* Peters 1999). OIr. *feth* f. 'wind(?)' can theoretically be derived from **ueto-* without a laryngeal, but is more likely to have developed out of **h₂ueh₁-tó-* by pretonic shortening (Dybo's law). The only way to retain the connection of the Germanic word with the PIE root **h₂ueh₁-* 'to blow' is to reconstruct it as **h₂uh₁-etr-o-* (or **h₂uh₁-ed^hr-o-* in view of OCS *vedro*) with the same suffix as found in e.g. Gr. Hom. *λοετρών* 'bath, bathing site' (derived from *λούω* 'to bathe').

**weþru-* adv. '(male) lamb; yearling' — Go. *wiþrus* m. 'lamb, young ram', ON *veðr* m. 'ram', OE *weðer* m. 'id.', E *wether*, OS *withar* m. 'id.', EDu. *weer* c. 'id.', OHG *widar* m. 'id.', G *Widder* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uét-ru-* (IE) — Skt. *vatsá-* m. 'calf', Oss. *wæs* 'id.' < **uet-so-*; Gr. *ἔταλον* n. 'young animal, yearling', Lat. *vitulus* m. 'calf' < **uet-elo-*; OIr. *feis* f. '(young) sow', W *gwys* 'id.' < **uet-s-ih₂-*(?); Alb. *viç* m. 'one-year-old calf'.

If the etymological connection with PIE **uet-* 'year' (see **ferudi*) is correct, the original meaning of the word must have been 'yearling, one-year-old animal' (see further Rau 2007).

**wīa-* n. 'egg(?), brood(?)' — Icel. *ví* n. 'fly egg', Far. *víggj* n. 'id.', Sw. dial. *ví* n. 'mating of birds; brood of birds' ⇒ **h₂uei-(i)o-* (IE).

An exclusively Norse word. In view of the semantic scope of Finland Sw. *ví*, it is not inconceivable that PGM. **wīa-* (**wīja-*) represents a closely related, ablauting formation to PGM. **ajja-* 'egg' (q.v.) < **h₂ōu-io-*. The latter is generally derived from the IE word for 'bird', **h₂éu-i-s*, gen. **h₂u-éi-s* (cf. Skt. *vís*, gen. *vés*), and the oblique stem of this paradigm would be an attractive derivational base for **wīa-*. Also cf. Icel. *vína-st*, Nw. *vina* w.v. 'to mate (of birds and insects)'.

**wība-* n. 'woman, wife' — ON *víf* n. 'id.', Far. poet. *vív* n. 'id.', OE *wif* n. 'id.', E *wife*, OS *wif* n. 'id.', Du. *wijf* n. 'id.', OHG *wīb* n. 'id.', G *Weib* n. 'id.' (GM?).

No clear etymology. Some have connected the word to Go. *bi-waibjan*, OE *wæfan* w.v. 'to cover, wrap', assuming that the primary meaning was a 'veiled woman'. The connection with ToA *kip*, ToB *kwipe* 'shame; modesty' (Schmidt/Strunk 1989) is possible, too, but requires a considerable semantic shift.

**wīda-* adj. 'wide, distant' — ON *víðr* adj. 'wide, large, extensive', OE *wīd* adj. 'wide', E *wide*, OFri. *wīd* adj. 'wide, broad', Du. *wijd* adj. 'wide', OHG *wīt* adj.

'wide, spacious', G *weit* adj. 'wide, distant' ⇒ **h₁uei-d^hh₁-o-* (IE) — ToAB *wātk-* 'to separate, distinguish' < **h₁ui-d^hh₁-sk-e-*; Lat. *dividō, -ere* 'to separate, divide' **-h₁ui-d^hh₁-*.

A full-grade adj. created to a verbal formation **h₁ui-d^heh₁-* 'to set apart', with **h₁ui-* being dissimilated from **dui-* 'in two' due to the following dental (Lubotsky 1994). The same univerbation is found in **widu(w)ōn-* 'widow' (q.v.) and perhaps also in **widu-* 'wood'.

***widu-** m. (n.?) 'tree; wood' — ON *viðr*, gen. *viðar* m. 'id.', Far. *viður* m. 'id.', Efld. *wið* m. 'id.', OE *widu, wiodu, wudu* m. 'id.', E *wood*, OHG *witu* m./n. 'id.', MHG *wite, wit* m. 'id.' ⇒ *(*h₁*)*uid^h-u-* (EUR/IE?) — OIr. *fid* m. 'tree; wood; forest', OW *guid*, MW *gwyd* coll. 'trees' < **uid^h-u-*.

The formation **uid^h-u-* could constitute a Celto-Germanic isogloss, but it is likely that also Lith. *vidūs* m. 'middle' (< "forested area between two centers of habitation") belongs here. If so, the connection further allows for a PIE reconstruction **h₁ui-d^hh₁-o-* with an original meaning 'set apart, abandoned' (cf. **wīda-* 'wide' and **widu(w)ōn-* 'widow'). Note that the word is embedded in a wider etymological cluster in Celtic, cf. W *gwyd* adj. 'wild, untilled, overgrown' < **ueid^h-o-* and OIr. *fiad* m. '1) wild animal; 2) uncultivated land, a waste spot' < **ueid^h-u-* (for the full grade, see Malzahn 2011).

***widu(w)ōn-** f. 'widow' — Go. *widuwo* f. 'id.', OE *widewe, wudewe* f. 'id.', E *widow*, OFri. *widwe* f. 'id.', OS *widowa* f. 'id.', Du. *weduwe* c. 'id.', OHG *wituwa* f. 'id.', G *Witwe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ui-d^hh₁-uh₂-* (IE) — Gr. ἡθῆρος m. 'unmarried youth; unmarried young woman', Lat. *vidua* f. 'widow', OIr. *fedb* f. 'id.', OPru. *widdewū* 'widow', OCS *vъdova*, Ru. *vdová*, SCr. *udòv-ica* f. 'widow' < **h₁ui-d^hh₁-(e)u-o/eh₂-*.

An *ōn*-stem created on the basis of PIE **h₁ui-d^hh₁-uh₂-*. Also cf. **widu(w)ernan-*: Go. *widuwairna* m. 'orphan' (with a suffix *-*ern-* as in ON *þerna*, OHG *diorna* f. 'maid; girl' < **þew-ern-ōn-*) and OE *widuwa*, OHG *wituwo* m. 'widower' < PGm. **widu(w)an-*.

***wiggan-** f. 'weevil(?)' — OE *wicga, ēar-wicga* m. 'beetle, earwig', E *earwig* ⇒ **uegh-on-* (IE) — Hitt. *uagai-* 'grain weevil' < **uo(ǵ)^h-oi-*?

The OE form points to a Pre-Gm. root **uigh-* rather than **uegh-*, but nevertheless seems conceivable that the word is connected to Hitt. *uagai-* < **uogh-oi-*; perhaps the OE word is some kind of expressive distortion.

***wīha- 1** adj. 'holy' — Go. *weihs* adj. 'id.', OHG *wīh* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uēik-o-* (WEUR) — Lat. *victima* f. 'sacrificial animal' < **uik-tm-eh₂-*.

Also cf. Go. *weihan* w.v. 'to bless, consecrate' < **wīhēn-* and ON *vígja*, OFri. *wī(g)a*, OS *wīhian*, Du. *wijden*, OHG *wīhen*, G *weihe* w.v. 'id.' < **wīh/gjan-*. Related to **wīha- 2* and **wikkōn-* (q.v.).

***wīha-** 2 m./n. 'sanctuary' — ON *vé* n. 'mansion; sanctuary', OE *wēoh*, *wīg* m. 'idol', OS *wīh* m. 'temple' (WEUR).

Closely related to **wīha-* 1 'holy' (q.v.).

***wīhan-** s.v. 'to fight' — Go. *weihan* s.v. 'id.', ON *vega* s.v. 'id.', Far. *vega* s.v. 'to fight, struggle; to fence; to chop', OE *wīgan* s.v. 'to fight, do battle', MDu. *wijgen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wīgan* s.v. 'id.', MHG *wīgen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uik-e-* (EUR) — Lat. *vincō*, *-ere* 'to conquer, overcome' < **ui-n-k-e-*; OIr. *fichid* 'to fight', W *amwyn* 'id.' (< **ambi-wik-*) < **uik-e-*.

A strong verb. The original zero-grade present **wihan-* ~ **wigan-* is continued as Go. *and-waihando* ptc. 'warring', ON *vega* s.v. 'to fight' and MHG *wehen* s.v. 'to brandish', the latter two forms displaying *Ablautentgleisung* due to *a*-mutation. The zero-grade formations were usually replaced by full-grade forms in the different Germanic dialects.

***wikkōn-** w.v. 'to practice sorcery' — OE *wiccian* w.v. 'id.', WFri. *wikje* w.v. 'to tell the future, warn', MDu. *wicken* w.v. 'to practice sorcery', MHG *wicken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uik-néh₂-* (WEUR).

Derived from the same root as found in **wīha-* 1 and **wīha-* 2 (q.v.). The verb served as the derivational base for OE *wicca* m. 'witch', *wicce* f. 'id.' < **wikka/ōn-* and MHG *wicker* m. 'soothsayer'. Also cf. OE *wigol* adj. 'prophetic' < **wigala-* and OE *wīglian*, (M)Du. *wichelen* 'to practice divination'.

***wikōn-** f. 'sequence, week' — Go. *wiko* f. 'order, sequence', ON *vika* f. 'week; sea-mile', Far. *vika* f. 'week', Elfd. *wiká* f. 'id.', OE *wice*, *wucu* f. 'id.', E *week*, OFri. *wike* f. 'id.', Du. *week* c. 'id.', OHG *wecha* f. 'id.', G *Woche* f. 'id.' (IE).

The NWGm. meaning 'week' is generally assumed to have developed from 'to give way' (see **wikwan-*). The clearly connected Far. *vika* w.v. 'to shift, move' < **wikō(ja)n-* is semantically closer, however, to the Gothic meaning 'sequence' as well as to ON *víxl*, OS, OHG *wehsal*, Du. *wissel*, G *Wechsel* m. 'shift' < **wīh-sla-*, and thus presupposes an original meaning 'shift'.

***wikwan-** s.v. 'to give way; to turn (away)' — ON *víkva*, *ýkva*, *víkja* s.v. 'id.', Far. *víkja* s.v. 'id.', Elfd. *waika* s.v. 'id.', OE *wīcan* s.v. 'id.', OFri. *wika* s.v. 'id.', OS *wīkan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *wijken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *wīhhan* s.v. 'id.', G *weichen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **h₃uég-u-e-* (IE) — Skt. *vijate* 'to tremble, wince, move up (of a wave); shrink, start back', Av. *vaējant-* ptc. 'swinging', NP *bēxtan* 'to shake', Oss. *wiğyn* / *weğun* 'to shake, wave' < **h₃u(e)ig-e-*; ToAB *wikā-* 'to dwindle'; Gr. οἴγνυμι, Aeol. οἴγω 'to open'; Lith. *vigrùs* adj. 'fast' < **h₃uig-ru-*.

A *w*-present to the PIE root **h₃ueig-*. The origin of the *w*-suffix is unclear: perhaps it arose in a back-formation to a *nu*-present **h₃uig-néu-*. See also **wikōn-* and **waika-*.

***wīman-** m. 'osier, wattle' — MLG *wīm(e)* m. 'id.', MDu. *wīme* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ueh₁-mon-(?)* (IE) — Lat. *vīmen, -inis* n. 'flexible branch, used for wicker-work', Mlr. *fīam* f. 'chain' < **ueh₁-mon-*.

Derived from the verbal root **ueh₁-* 'to twist', for which see **wajju-*.

***wīnda-** m. 'wind' — Go. *winds* m. 'id.', ON *vindr* m. 'id.', OE *wind* m. 'id.', E *wind*, OFri. *wind* m. 'id.', WFri. *wyn* c. 'id.', OS *wind* m. 'id.', Du. *wind* c. 'id.', OHG *wint* m. 'id.', G *Wind* m. 'id.' ⇒ **h₂uéh₁-ent-o-* (IE) — Hitt. *hu₂ant-* c. 'wind' < **h₂uh₁-ent-*; ToA *want, wānt*, ToB *yente* f. 'wind', Lat. *ventus* m. 'id.', W *gwynt* 'id.' < **h₂ueh₁-(e)nt-o-*; Skt. *vāta-*, OAv. *vāta-*, YAv. *vāta-* m. 'id.', NP *bād* 'id.', Oss. *wad* / *wad(æ)* 'storm' < **h₂ueh₁-nt-o-*.

The word is usually reconstructed as **h₂ueh₁-nt-ó-*: the PGM. **i* would then be due to Osthoff's law and the PGM. **d* to Verner's law. It is unlikely, however, that this proto-form can be maintained, as it in all probability would yield PGM. ***wē(w)unda-* with vocalization of the *n* after the laryngeal (cf. **ju(w)unþi-* 'youth') < **h₂iu-Hn-ti-*. I therefore reconstruct a trisyllabic proto-form **h₂uéh₁-ent-o-*, which through **wēnda-* would regularly yield PGM. **wīnda-* assuming that the **d* arose from **t* in post-post-tonic position (note that Verner's law apparently preceded Osthoff's law). The presence of two full grades is not problematic, because the original paradigm must have had two stem variants anyway in view of Hitt. *hu₂ant-* < **h₂uh₁-ent-* and Skt. *vāta-* < **h₂ueh₁-nt-*. It is therefore not unlikely that Germanic generalized the full grade of both the root and the suffix.

***wīndan-** s.v. 'to wind' — Go. *bi-wīndan* s.v. 'to wind, wrap', ON *vīnda* s.v. 'to wring, twist', Far. *vīnda* s.v. 'to turn; to twist, wring', Elfd. *wīnda* w.v. 'to hurl, sling', OS *wīndan* s.v. 'turn, move', Du. *wīnden* w.v. 'to wind', OHG *wīntan* s.v. 'id.', G *wīnden* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uénd^h-e-* (EUR) — Umb. *vetu, aha-uendu, pre-uendu* 3sg.ipv. 'must turn' < **uend-etōd*; Arm. *gīnd* 'ring' < **uend^h-eh₂-*; perhaps also Skt. *vandhūr-* m. 'chariot-seat, frame-work of a chariot' (RV); *vandhúra-* n. 'chariot-seat'.

A strong verb to a marginally attested root **uend^h-*. See also **wāndjan-* **wāndu-*, and **wāntu-*.

***wīnnan-** s.v. 'to suffer' — Go. *wīnnan* s.v. 'to suffer', ON *vinna* s.v. 'to work, labor', Far. *vinna* s.v. 'to carry out, perform; to gain, win', Elfd. *wīnna* s.v. 'to reach; to win', OE *wīnnan* s.v. 'id.', E *to win*, OFri. *wīnna* s.v. 'to achieve, win', OS *wīnnan* s.v. 'to suffer; to gain', Du. *wīnnen* s.v. 'to gain; to win', OHG *wīnnan* s.v. 'to labor; to win', G *wīnnen* s.v. 'to win' ⇒ **uēnu-e-* (IE) — Skt. *vanóti* 'to win, defeat, procure' < **un-néu-*; Skt. *vánate* 3sg.med. 'to win', YAv. *vanaiti* 'to defeat' < **uén-*.

A strong verb derived from the PIE root **uen-*, probably back-formed to a *nu*-present like Skt. *vanóti*: PIE **uen-n₂e-* would regularly give **wīnnan-*

through assimilation of the labial glide. Cf. Go. *winna*, *winno* f. 'suffering', OHG *winna* f. 'battle' < **winnō(n)*- as well as **wunni*-.

**wintru*- m. 'winter; year' — Go. *wintrus* adj. 'id.', ON *vetr* m. 'id.', Far. *vetur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *witter* m. 'id.', OE *winter* m. 'id.', E *winter*, OFri. *winter* m. 'id.', OS *wintar* m. 'id.', Du. *winter* c. 'id.', OHG *wintar* m. 'id.', G *Winter* m. 'id.' (GM).

A word with no certain etymology. The traditional derivation from a nasalized variant of the root **wed-* 'to be wet' (see **wēta-*) is unconvincing: it is based on the wrong analysis of Lat. *unda* f. 'wave' as continuing **u-n-d-eh₂-* rather than correct **ud-neh₂-* (with Thurneysen's law). The connection with OIr. *find* adj. 'white' < **windo-* is semantically weak.

**wira*- m. 'man' — Go. *wair* m. 'id.', ON *verr* m. 'id.', OE *wer* m. 'id.', OS *wer* m. 'id.', OHG *wer* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uiH-ró-* (IE) — Identical to Skt. *vīrá-* m. 'man, hero, son', Av. *vīra-* m. 'man, human', MP *wīr* 'man, hero', Lith. *výras*, Latv. *vīrs*, OPru. *wijrs* m. 'man', Lat. *vir* m. 'id.', OIr. *fer* m. 'id.', OW *gur*, MW *gwr* 'id.'; ToA *wir* adj. 'young; fresh'(?).

One of the IE words for 'man'. The Gm. form developed from **uiró-* by Dybo's law (pretonic shortening).

**wissa*- adj. 'certain' — Go. *un-wiss* adj. 'uncertain', ON *viss* adj. 'id.', OE *wiss* adj. 'id.', OFri. *wis* adj. 'id.', Du. *wis* adj. 'id.', *on-gewis* adj. 'uncertain', OHG *gi-wis* adj. 'certain', G *ge-wiß* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uid-to-* (IE) — Cf. Skt. *vittá-* adj. 'id.', Gr. ἄστος adj. 'unseen'.

An adjective continuing the original past ptc. to **witan-* 'to know'.

**wisund-* m. 'wisent' — ON *visundr*, gen. *visundar* m. 'id.' (<< WGm.?), OE *wesend*, *weosend* m. 'id.', MLG *wisent*, *wesent* m. 'id.', MDu. *wesent* m. 'id.', OHG *wisunt*, *wisant*, pl. *wisunti* m. 'id.', G *Wisund* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uisond*^(h)- (NEUR/NIE) — Lith. *stumbras* m. 'wisent, aurochs', Latv. *sumbrs*, *stumbr(i)s*, *sūbrs* m. 'aurochs', OPru. *wissamb's* 'id.'; Ru. *zubr* m. 'wisent', dial. *iz(j)úbr* 'red deer', Oss. *dombaj* 'aurochs', Abkh. *a-dəwp-əy* 'id.'.

The word has been derived from several IE bases, e.g. **uis-* 'to smell' (VLat. *vissiō* 'smell, fart'), **uis-* 'horned' (Skt. *viśānā-* f. 'horn') and **ues-* 'to consume' (Stiles 2004), but none of these IE-oriented explanations seem convincing. The various Balto-Slavic forms combined with the Germanic word result in a remarkable cluster of formally irreconcilable proto-forms. This, as well as the occurrence of some correspondences in the Caucasian languages, is highly suggestive of a non-IE word that passed into the different daughter languages independently: 1) Lith. *stumbras* and Ru. *zubr* point to **tsomb*^(h)- and **dzomb*^(h)- correspondingly; 2) Ru. *iz(j)úbr* and OPru. *wissamb's* appear to continue **uidzomb*^(h)-; and 3) Gm. **wisund-* seems to have developed from **uisond*^(h)-. I therefore start from a non-IE element

**dzomb*^(h) or **dzond*^(h) that could be prefixed by an element **wi-*. Note that the Germanic word in view of the OHG *i*-stem inflection is likely to have been a root noun, a morphological category that demonstrably incorporated several other ancient loanwords, cf. e.g. **arwīt-* 'pea' and **gait-* 'goat' (q.v.).

**wit-* pron. 'we (du.)' — Go. *wit*, obl. *ugkis* pron. 'id.', ON *vit*, obl. *okkr* pron. 'id.', Far. *vit*, obl. *okkum* pron. 'id.', Elfd. *wið*, obl. *uoss* pron. 'id.', OE *wit*, obl. *unc* pron. 'id.', OS *wit*, obl. *unk* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **uid* (IE) — Lith. *vėdu* 'we (du.)', OCS *vě* 'id.' < **ued-*.

The first person dual pronoun. The nominative **wit* was accompanied by an oblique form **unke*. This form may be composed of the PIE first person dual base **nh₁-* (Skt. *nau*, YAv. *nā*, Gr. *vó* 'us (du.)', OCS *na* 'we (pl.)' < **noh₁-*) plus the emphatic particle **ǵe*. It is not unlikely either, however, that it regularly continues PIE **nh₁ue*, cf. Skt. *āvám* pron. 'we (du.)' (< **nh₁u-* + *-(*H*)*om*), with oralization of the laryngeal between a resonant and a labial glide (cf. **taikwer-*). Note that the salient dative form **unkiz* as represented by Go. *ugkis* and ON *okkr* (with *o* after *oss* 'us (pl.)') was created by the addition of the dative element **-iz*. See also **wīz* and **jut*.

**witan-* pret.-pres. 'to know' — Go. *witan* pret.-pres. 'id.', ON *vita* pret.-pres., Elfd. *witǫ* pret.-pres. 'id.', OE *witan* pret.-pres. 'id.', OFri. *wita* pret.-pres. 'id.', OS *witan* pret.-pres. 'id.', EDu. *weten* pret.-pres. 'id.', OHG *wizzan* pret.-pres. 'id.', G *wissen* pret.-pres. 'id.' ⇒ **uoid-* (IE).

A verb continuing a PIE primary perfect: PGM. 3sg. **waite*, 3pl. **witun* from **uoid-e*, **uid-nt*. The verbal root **ueid-* had the primary meaning 'to see' (cf. **wītan-*), but in perfective use came to mean 'to know' through 'to have seen'.

**wītan-* s.v. 'to see; to blame' — Go. *fra-weitan* s.v. 'to avenge', OE *ge-wītan* s.v. 'to see, look; to go', Du. *wijten* s.v. 'to blame', OHG (*far-*)*wīzan* s.v. 'to rebuke', G *ver-weisen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uēid-e-* (IE) — Gr. εἶδομαι 'to seem, appear, give the appearance, resemble' < **uēid-e-*; Skt. *vindāti* 'to find, acquire, get', OIr. *ro-finnadar* 'to find, experience' < **ui-n-d-é-*.

A strong verb related to the preterite-present **witan-* (q.v.). The meaning 'to blame' appears to have developed from 'to witness', a meaning that was already in the parent language in a legal or ritual contexts, cf. Go. *weitwoþs* m. 'witness', OPru. *waidewut* 'priest', ToB *uwe* adj. 'learned' < **uid-uon-*.

**witēn-* w.v. 'to watch, heed' — Go. *witan* w.v. 'id.', ON *vitaðr* ptc. 'known', OE *witian* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wizzēn* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uid-éh₁-* (IE) — Identical to OCS *viděti*, Ru. *vídet'* (*vížu*), SCr. *vidjeti* 'to see', Lat. *video*, *-ēre* 'id.'.

A stative formation to **wītan-* (q.v.).

***witōpa-** n. 'law' — Go. *witōþ* n. 'id.', Du. *wet* c. 'law', OHG *wizzōd* m./n. 'law, order, divine will' ⇒ **uid-ot-* (DRV).

A PIE *t*-stem created to the root of **witan-* (q.v.). The formation is derivationally close to ON *vitaðr* adj. 'known, proved; marked out', OS *witod* adj. 'destined'.

***witt/dōn-** w.v. 'to tremble' — Go. *wiþon* w.v. 'id.', Icel. *viða* w.v. 'to waver, swing', Nw. *vitta* w.v. 'to wave, beckon' ⇒ **uit(h₂)-néh₂-* (IE) — Skt. *vyáthate* 'to tremble' < **uieth₂-e-*; Skt. *á-vithura-* adj. 'not weakened, not trembling', YAv. *aiβiθūra-* (for **auuiθura-*) adj. 'strong' < **ŋ-uith₂-ur-o-*.

If Go. *wiþon* is secondary for **widon*, it can together with ON *viða* and Nw. *vitta* probably be identified as an iterative 3sg. **wittōþi*, 3pl. **widunanþi* < **uit(h₂)-néh₂-ti*, **uit(h₂)-nh₂-énti*. The appurtenance of G *wedeln* w.v. 'to wag; to wave; whirl' is more uncertain, on the other hand, because of the potential link with OHG *wadalōn* 'to waver' < **waþ-*.

***wiþra** prep. 'toward, against' — Go. *wiþra* prep. 'id.', ON *við*, *viðr* prep. 'against; along with; with, by', Far. *við* prep. 'with, at, by', OE *wiðer* prep. 'id.', OFri. *wither* prep. 'against', OS *withar* prep. 'against, in return', MDu. *weder* prep. 'against, toward', OHG *widar* prep. 'id.' ⇒ **h₁ui-tro-* (IE) — Skt. *vitarám* adv. 'further' < **h₁ui-tero-*.

A formation with the PIE root **h₁ui-* 'apart' and the contrastive suffix **-tero-*. See also **wīda-* 'wide'.

***wīwan-** m. 'kite' — MDu. *wouwe* m. 'id.', Du. *wouw* c. 'id.', OHG *wī(w)o* m. 'id.', MHG *wī(w)e*, *wewe* m. 'id.', G *Weihe*, Cimb. *bibo* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uēi-ou-* (IE).

The cross-dialectal variation of OHG *wīwo*, MDu. *wouw* < **wīwan-* vs. MHG *wewe*, Cimb. *bibo* < **wiwan-* points to an originally ablauting paradigm, possibly an amphidynamic *u*-stem nom. **uēi-ōu*, gen. **ui-u-ós* comparable to the inflection of PIE **gérh₂-ōu*, gen. **grh₂-u-ós* 'crane' (cf. Kroonen 2011a: 258-60), cf. SCr. *žērāv* < **gerh₂-ōu*, Lith. *gėrvė* < **gerh₂-u-* and Lat. *grūs* < **grh₂-u-* (see under **krana/ōn-*). Within Germanic, a likely cognate of this formation is Icel. *vía* w.v. 'to guard, spy' (cf. *örninn víar yfir hræinu* 'the eagle is preying on the carcass'), which is related to Skt. *véti* 'to strive', Lat. *vēnor*, *-ārī* 'to hunt, pursue', Lith. *výti* 'to chase, hunt' < **ueih₁-*. Outside Germanic, it is further possible to compare Gr. *αἰετός* m. 'eagle', which is usually derived from PIE **h₂eu-i-* 'bird'. The semantic shift to 'eagle' (through "big bird", cf. Vine 1998: 11-12) is remarkable, however. I therefore assume that *αἰετός* continues **h₂uih₁-eto-*, i.e. some kind of haplology for **h₂ui-uih₁-eto-* "bird-hunter".

***wīz** pron. 'we' — Go. *weis*, obl. *uns*, *unsis* pron. 'id.', ON *vér*, obl. *ós*, *oss*, *øss* pron. 'id.', OE *wē*, obl. *ūs*, acc. *ūsic* pron. 'id.', E *we*, obl. *us* pron. 'id.', OS *wī*,

we, obl. *ūs* pron. 'id.', Du. *wij*, *we*, obl. *ons* pron. 'id.', OHG *wir*, obl. *uns*, acc. *unsih* pron. 'id.', G *wir*, obl. *uns* pron. 'id.' ⇒ **ueies* (IE).

The plural pronoun of the first person. The nominative **wīz* was accompanied by the oblique form **uns* (or **unse*) < PIE **ns* (cf. Hitt. *anz-* 'we, us' < **ns*, Lat. *nōs* 'we', OCS *nasъ*, Ru. *nas*, SCr. *nas* 'us' < **nōs*). In West Germanic, the accusative could be marked by adding the suffix *-*ike*, cf. OE *ūsic*, OHG *unsih*, while in North- and East Germanic, a salient dative appears to have been created by the addition of the element *-*iz*, cf. Go. *unsiz*, ON *øss* < **unsiz*. This element was abstracted from the singular dative forms **miz* and **biz*, probably also under the influence of the nominal dative plural ending *-*miz*. See also **wit* and **jūz*.

**właitōn-* w.v. 'to look' — Go. *właiton* w.v. 'to look around', ON *leita* w.v. 'to search, look for', Far. *leita* w.v. 'id.', Elfd. *lieta* w.v. 'to look for, search; to inspect', OE *włātian* w.v. 'to gaze, look' (GM).

An *o*-grade iterative to the strong verb **włītan-* (q.v.). Note that the meaning 'to search' in ON is typically frequentative ('to look repeatedly').

**włakwa-* adj. 'lukewarm, tepid' — OE *wlacu*, *wlæc* adj. 'id.', ME *wlak* adj. 'id.', MLG *wlak* adj. 'id.', MHG *vlac* adj. 'id.' (GM).

An etymologically obscure adjective. The original paradigm, **włakwaz*, gen. **włakwesa*, developed into **właku*, gen. **włakkwes* in West Germanic, with gemination in the genitive. Dialectal leveling can account for the difference between OE *wlacu* < **włak-* and MHG *vlac(k)* < **włakk-*.

**włanka-* adj. 'bold' — OE *wlanc*, *wlonc* adj. 'proud, bold', ME *wlonk* adj. 'excellent, fine; haughty, arrogant', OS *wlank* adj. 'proud, arrogant' (GM).

An adjective derived from an unattested strong verb **włinkan-*. Also cf. the factitive OE *wlencan*, OS *wlenkian* w.v. 'to make arrogant' < **włankjan-*.

**włītan-* s.v. 'to see' — ON *líta* s.v. 'id.', Far. *líta* s.v. 'to cast a glance (in a certain direction)', OE *włītan* s.v. 'to look, gaze' ⇒ **uléid-e-(?)* (GM).

No clear etymology. Pokorny IEW: 1136-7 analyzes the Gm. root **włīt-* as a root extension of PIE **uel-* 'to see' (cf. **wulþu-*), but the origins of the alleged elements *-*i-* and *-*d-* remain obscure. It is furthermore far from certain that the Gm. root-final **t* continues PIE **d*, as it may also have developed from a geminate **tt*. This would imply influence from the iterative **włittōn-* (q.v.). See also **właitōn-*.

**włittōn-* w.v. 'to strive' — MHG *litzen* w.v. 'to strive for, desire' (GM).

The iterative of **włītan-* 'to see' (q.v.). The meaning 'to strive for' developed from 'to look repeatedly', which is in agreement with the iterative formation.

***wlōma-** adj. 'turbulent(?)' — MLG *wlōm*, *wloum* adj. 'turbulent', MDu. *wloemich* adj. 'confused, anxious' (GM).

Perhaps from **wlōtma-*, cf. OE *wlatian* w.v. 'to be nauseated', MLG *wlaten* w.v. 'to be disgusted'. The primary meaning would then be 'to turn'.

***wōda-** adj. 'delirious' — Go. *wods* adj. 'possessed', ON *óðr* adj. 'frantic, furious', OE *wōd* adj. 'insane', Du. obs. *woed* adj. 'frantic, wild, crazy' ⇒ **uoh₂-tó-* (WEUR) — OIr. *fáith* m. 'sooth-sayer, prophet'; OIr. *fáth* m. 'prophecy', W *gwawd* 'poem, satire' < **ueh₂-tu-* (Lat. *vātēs*, -is m. 'prophet, seer' is probably a Celtic loanword, cf. Gaul. *Ouáteis* pl. 'prophet').

A Germanic-Celtic isogloss. Also cf. OHG *wuot*, G *Wut* m. 'rage, frenzy', MDu. *woet* m./f. 'id.', Du. *woede* c. 'id.' < **wōdi-* < **ueh₂-tí-* and ON *óðr* m. 'mind, feeling; song, poetry', OE *wōð* f. 'sound, noise; voice, song' < **wōþa/ō-*.

***wōgi-** adj. 'moving a lot' — MDu. *woeg* adj. 'fidgety, restive' (DRV).

A *vyddhi*-gerundive to **wegan-* (q.v.), or perhaps rather to a related, but unattested intensive verb **wagan-* < **uógh_h-e-*, for which see **wakk/gōn-*.

***wōgjan-** w.v. 'to (make) remember' — MHG *wüegen* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

A secondary causative to **wahan-* (q.v.).

***wōkra-** m. 'growth' — Go. *wokrs* m. 'interest, additional increment', ON *okr* n. 'usury', OE *wōcor* f. 'offspring, interest', OFri. *wōker* m./n. 'interest; usury', Du. *woeker* c. 'rampant growth; usury', OHG *wuohhar* m.,n. 'fruit, harvest, gain', G *Wucher* m. 'usury' ⇒ **h₂uōg-ro-* (IE).

A formation to the PIE root **h₂ueg-* 'to grow', for which see **aukan-*. Since the ablaut slot is in front of the **u* in the other PIE languages, the root **wōk-* must have arisen under the influence of the suffixed variant PIE **h₂ueg-s-*, for which see **wahs(j)an-*. It reappears in G Cimb. *büge* adj. 'fat' < **wōkja-* (Matzel 1989: 81) and WPhal. *wauken* w.v. 'to yield; to practice usury'. The latter can be a back-formation to **wōkra-*, however.

***wōla-** m. 'doom(?)' — OE *wōl* m./f. 'pest, plague', OS *wōl* m. 'pest, ruin', OHG *wuol* m. 'ruin, disaster' (DRV).

A lengthened grade form, quasi PIE **uōlh₃-o-*, closely related to **wala-* 'the slain' (q.v.).

***wōnō-** f. 'hole in the ice' — MDu. *woene* f. 'id.', MHG *wuone* f. 'id.', G *Wuhne* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A *vyddhi*-formation derived from **wana-* 1 (q.v.).

***wōrja-** adj. 'intoxicated' — ON *ærr* adj. 'raging, furious', OE *wērig* adj. 'tired', E *weary*, OFri. *wirch* adj. 'id.', WFri. *wurch* adj. 'id.', OS *wōrig* adj. 'worn out' ⇒ **h₂uoH-r-io-* (IE) — Gr. ὤρος, Aeol. ἄωρος m. 'sleep' < **h₂uoH-ro-* (cf. ὠπακιάω 'to faint' from an unattested *ὠπαξ).

Also cf. ON *órar* f.pl. 'fits of madness' < **wōrō-* and ON *óra* w.v. 'to rave, wrangle', OE *wōrian* w.v. 'to wander about, ramble' < **wōrōjan-*.

***wōstu-** adj. 'desert, waste' — OE *wēste* adj. 'id.', OS *wōsti* adj. 'id.', Du. *woest* adj. 'id.', OHG *wuosti* adj. 'id.', G *wüst* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **ueh₂s-tu-* (EUR) — Lat. *vāstus* adj. 'empty, desolate' < **ueh₂s-tu-*; OIr. *fás* adj. 'empty, uninhabited, waste' < **ueh₂s-to-*.

A West Germanic adjective that in all likelihood continues the same *u*-stem as found in Latin. In spite of the cited attestations, it therefore seems best to reconstruct the PGM. form as **wōstu-* rather than **wōstja-*. Further cf. OE *wēsten*, OFri. *wēstene*, OS *wōstin(nia)*, OHG *wuostinna* f. 'desert' < **wōstenjō-*.

***wōþja-** adj. 'sweet, pleasant' — Go. *woþeis* adj. 'id.', OE *wēðe* adj. 'id.', OS *wōþi* adj. 'id.', OHG *wuodi* adj. 'id.' (GM).

Also cf. ON *œðri* comp. 'preferably, better' < **wōþizan-*. No further etymology.

***wraiha-** adj. 'crooked' — Sw. dial. *vrå* adj. 'obstinate', ME *wrau* adj. 'contrary, angered, cross' ⇒ **uróik-o-* (IE) — Identical to Gr. ροικός adj. 'bent'; also cf. Av. *uruuisia-* 'to turn' < **uriĕ-ie-* and OPru. *per-rēist* 'to link' < **ureiĕ-*.

An old *o*-stem adjective to the PIE root **ureiĕ-* 'to twist'. Related to **wriĕhan-* (q.v.).

***wraikwa-** adj. 'crooked' — Go. *wraiquis** adj. 'id.', OFri. *wrāk* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **uroiH-uo-*(?) (IE).

An adjective usually compared to Gr. ραίβός adj. 'crooked, bent' (cf. Beekes 2010: 1272). This etymology can theoretically be upheld by reconstructing an adjective **ureh₂ig^w-o-*, but the root structure of this form is rather intricate. It is more attractive to assume that **wraikwa-* is related to **wraiha-* 'crooked' (q.v.), assuming that it continues a *nu*-stem adjective **uroiĕ-nu-* that under Kluge's law became Pre-Gm. **wraikku-*, thematicized **wraikkwa-*. A third possibility is to assume that the velar of **wraikwa-* arose by velarization of a laryngeal between *-i-* and *-u-*: **uroiH-uo-* > **wraikwa-*, a development paralleled by e.g. **taikwer-* and **kwi(k)wa-*. The word may then be compared to Skt. *vīnāti* 'to crush, fell', YAv. *uruūnaitiš* apl.f. 'pressing together') < **uriH-neh₂-*.

***wraitjan-** w.v. 'to vex, excite' — ON *reita* w.v. 'id.', OHG *reizen* w.v. 'to vex, tease, tempt', G *reizen* w.v. 'id.' (GM).

A causative-iterative formation to **wrītan-* (q.v.).

***wraīpa-** adj. 'twisted; angry' — ON *reiðr* adj. 'angry', Far. *reiður* adj. 'id.', OE *wræð* adj. 'id.', OS *wrēth* adj. 'wretched, hostile', OHG *reid*, *reidi* adj. 'curly, wavy' (DRV).

An adjective derived from the strong verb **wriþan-* ~ **wrītan-* (q.v.). Also cf. ON, Icel., Far. *reidi*, OSw. *vrēþe*, Elfd. *rwieðe* m. 'anger' < **wraīpan-*.

***wrakjan-** m. 'persecutor' — OE *wrecca* m. 'exile, stranger', OS *wrekkio* m. 'foreign warrior, stranger, exile', OHG *reck(e)o* m. 'fugitive, hero', G *Recke* m. 'champion' (DRV).

A *jan*-stem directly derived from **wrekan-* (q.v.). The word probably originally meant 'avenger', i.e. one who ventures into unknown territory, whence both 'champion' and 'exile'. Also note OFr. *garçon*, Fr. *garçon* 'boy, servant', which is assumed to continue OLFra. **wrakkio*.

***wrandan-(?)** m. 'wren' — ON *rindil-þvari* m. 'id.', Icel. *rindill* m. 'id.', Nw. dial. *rennil* m. 'wagtail', OE *wrenna*, *werna* m. 'wren', E *wren*, OS *wrendo*, *wrendilo* m. 'id.', OHG *wrentilo* m. 'id.' (GM).

A word that is difficult to reconstruct because of the derivational irreconcilability of the attested forms: 1) ON *rindill* < **wrendila-*; 2) OS *wrendilo*, OHG *wrentilo* < **wrandilan-*; 3) OE *wrenna* < **wrandjan-*. No certain etymology. Unrelated to MDu. *wranten* w.v. 'to mope', but possibly connected to Icel. *rindill* m. 'tail'. Elfd. *rwain-fugel* m. 'brambling' does not belong here, but was derived from *rwaina* s.v. 'to wail' < **wriñan-* (q.v.).

***wranga-** adj. 'twisted, wrong' — ON *rangr* adj. 'wry, crooked; wrong', Far. *rangur* adj. 'slanted, inside out, wrong', Elfd. *rwaungg* adj. 'contrary, obstinate', OE *wrang* n. 'wrong', E *wrong*, MDu. *wranc* adj. 'bitter, sharp, unfriendly, brave', Du. *wrang* adj. 'bitter' (DRV).

An *o*-grade adjective derived from **wringan-* (q.v.).

***wrankjan-** w.v. 'to twist, wring' — OE *wrencan* w.v. 'id.', MHG *renken* w.v. 'id.', G *renken* w.v. 'id.' (DRV).

One way of arriving at an etymology is to assume a causative formation related to an unattested verb **wrinkan-*, which in turn could be a nasal present to **werkan-* (q.v.). The verb is more likely to have been derived from the iterative **wrunkōn-* < **urŋg^h-néh₂-*, however, for which cf. MDu. *wronckelen* 'to twist, squirm, wrap'. This iterative clearly belongs to the strong verb **wringan-* (q.v.).

***wratjōn-** f. 'madder' — OE *wrætte* f. 'id.', OHG *rezza* f. 'id.' ⇒ **urod-ieh₂*- (1E).

A formation closely related to **wrōt-* 'root' (q.v.); the madder's roots were used to obtain a red textile dye. See also **madrōn-*.

***wratōn-** w.v. 'to roam' — Go. *wraton* w.v. 'to travel', ON *rata* w.v. 'to travel; to meet with, find (the way)', MHG *razzeln* w.v. 'to turn' ⇒ **urod-eh₂*- (NEUR) — Lith. *ródyti* (*ródaui*), Latv. *rādīt* 'to show' < **urod-eie-*.

A Balto-Germanic isogloss. The link with Lith. *ràsti* (*randaū*) 'to find' (Trautmann 1905: 308ff.) cannot be maintained, as the accentuation of this verb points to PIE **urodh-* rather than **urod-*. Also cf. Go. *wratodus* m. 'trip' < **wratōdu-* and Icel. *rati* m. 'companion' < **ga-wratan-*.

***wrekan-** s.v. 'to pursue' — Go. *wrikan* s.v. 'to persecute', ON *reka* s.v. 'to hunt, pursue', OE *wrecan* s.v. 'to drive; to punish', E *to wreak*, OFri. *wreka* s.v. 'to revenge', OS *wrekan* s.v. 'id.', Du. *wreken* s.v. 'id.', OHG *rehhan* s.v. 'id.', G *rächen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *(H)*urég-e-* (1E) — Hitt. *ūrki-* c. 'trace' < *(H)*urg-i-*; Skt. *vrájati* 'to walk, stride', OCS *vrěšti* (*vrěgъ*) 'to throw', SCr. *vřći* 'to put, throw' < *(H)*urég-e-*.

A verb that probably had some kind of legal connotation in PIE already, cf. Skt. *parā-vrj-* 'outlaw'. Also cf. **wrakjan-* and **wrēkō-* (q.v.).

***wrēkō-** f. 'persecution, revenge' — ON *rák* f. 'id.', OFri. *wrēke* f. 'revenge', OS *wrāka* f. 'id.', Du. *wraak* c. 'id.', OHG *rāhha* f. 'id.', G *Rache* f. 'id.' (DRV).

A lengthened-grade formation derived from **wrekan-* (q.v.). Also cf. the *vṛddhi*-gerundive ON *rækr* adj. 'abominable' < **wrēki-* and Go. *wrekei* f. 'persecution'.

***wreskwan-** s.v. 'to mature' — Go. *ga-wrisqan* s.v. 'id.', ON *roskinn* adj. 'mature', Icel. *roskinn* adj. 'middle-aged' ⇒ **urésg^w-e-* (GM).

Also cf. ON *rpskr* adj. 'vigorous' < **wraskwa-* (whence ON *rpskvast* w.v. 'to grow, mature' < **wraskwōjan-*) and Nw. *rusk* m. 'tall man' < **wruskwa-*. All formations were derived from the strong verb which, however, has no certain etymology. The connection with W *gwrysg* f. 'branch' < PCelt. **wre/isk-* is flawed, as this word is more likely to be related to *gwreid* 'roots' (see under **wurti-*). The derivation from **ured^h-ske-* (cf. Magnússon 1989: 790), where **ured^h-* is taken to be a *Schwebeablaut* form of **uerd^h-* 'to grow', is even more unlikely.

***wrēpu-** m. 'herd (of swine)' — Go. *wriþus* (for expected **wreþus*) m. 'id.', ODa. *vrāth* 'swineherd', Da. *vråd* c. 'id.', OE *wræð* m. 'herd; host' ⇒ **uréh₁-tu-* (1E) — Skt. *vrāta-* m. 'troop, herd' < **ureh₁-to-*.

Also cf. ON *ráði* m. 'boar' < **wrēþan-*, ON *ráða* 'to have sex with' < **wrēþōjan-*(?) and Nw. *ræda*, *vræda* w.v. 'to be in heat' < **wrēþjan-*.

**wrihan-* m. 'instep' — MDu. *wrijghe*, *wrijch*, *wrijf* m. 'id.', Du. *wreef* c. 'id.', OHG *riho* m. 'id.', G *Reihen* m. 'id.' ⇒ **uréik-on-* (IE) — Lith. *riėšas* m., *riėša* f. 'instep, wrist, knuckle' < **ureik-o-* (with *métatonie rude*).

An ablauting *n*-stem nom. **wrihō*, gen. **wrikkaz*, dat. **wriheni* < **uréik-ōn*, **urik-n-ós*, **urik-én-i* (Kroonen 2011a: 261-2). The zero grade forms are attested in late and dialectal Germanic only, cf. Du. dial. *wree*, Swi. (Rhtl.) *reəhə* < **wrihan-* and Du. obs. *wreeg* < **wriğan-*. Related to **wraiha-* (q.v.).

**wriinan-* s.v. 'to howl' — Nw. *vrina* s.v. 'to howl; to bare one's teeth', Elfd. *rwaina* s.v. 'to howl, wail' ⇒ **uréiH-ne-* (IE?).

A strong verb, in association with **hrīnan-*, cf. ON *hrína*, Far. *rína* s.v. 'to cry, wail'. Related to OE *wræne* adj. 'lascivious' < **wrainja-* and ODu. *wrēnisk* adj. 'id.' < **wrainiska-*. Also cf. OHG *reinnio*, OS *wrēnio*, MDu. *wrene* m. 'stallion' < **wrainjan-*.

**wringan-* s.v. 'to wring, squeeze' — OE *wringan* s.v. 'to wring, twist', E *to wring*, OS *ūt-wringan* s.v. 'to squeeze out', Du. *wringen* s.v. 'to wring', OHG *ringen* s.v. 'to wring; to wrestle', G *ringen* s.v. 'id.' ⇒ **uréng^h-e-* (NEUR) — Lith. *rangýti* 'to wind, bend' < **urong^h-eie-*; Lith. *rañgas* m. 'wrap, clew, ring' < **urong^h-o-*.

On the basis of the WGM. forms, the verb is traditionally reconstructed as **wringan-*, which could be related to Lith. *rangýti*. There is a possibility, however, that **wringan-* replaced older **wrinhan-*, a formation that perhaps can be retrieved from Icel. *rjá* w.v. 'to wrestle, fight; to move, tear' (related to Far. *rígginn* adj. 'fickle; resentful?'). This would imply a PIE root **urenk-* rather than **uréng^h-*. However, Icel. *rjá* can alternatively be reconstructed as **rewan-* (q.v.). See also **wranga-*, **wrankjan-* and **wrungōn-*.

**wrinpla-*(?) m. 'a certain plant' — Gutn. *rind* 'clubmoss', ME *wriþel* 'wild lettuce(?)' (GM).

Etymology uncertain. It is possible that both the formations Gutn. *rind* (< **wrinda-*) and ME *wriþel* (< **wrinpla-*) were derived from a root **wrinþ-* 'to wind'. This could technically be a nasal infix root belonging to the strong verb **wriþan-* ~ **writan-* 'to twist' (q.v.).

**wriitan-* s.v. 'to carve' — OE *wriitan* s.v. 'to write; to carve', OFri. *wriita* s.v. 'to write', WFri. *write* s.v. 'to tear; to ache, hurt', OS *wriitan* s.v. 'to tear; to write' ⇒ **uréid-e-* (GM).

A strong verb derived from a further unknown root **ureid-*. It merged with **riitan-* 'to tear' (cf. Du. *rijten* s.v. 'id.') in Old Norse and Old High Ger-

man, where initial *w was lost in front of *r*. Also cf. *writi-, *wraitjan- and *writtōn-.

*writi- m. 'stroke' — Go. *writs* m. 'id.', MDu. *ret* m. 'crack, fissure, lacuna', OHG *riz* m. 'scratching, line, letter', G *Riß* m. 'crack, scratch' (DRV).

An *i*-stem to the strong verb *writan- (q.v.).

*writtōn- w.v. 'to carve, write' — OHG *rizzōn*, *rezzōn* w.v. 'id.', G *ritzen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *urid-néh₂- (GM).

The iterative to *writan- (q.v.). It is possible that the *t of the strong verb continues *-tt-, thus pointing to influence from this iterative.

*wriþan- ~ *writan- s.v. 'to twist' — ON *ríða* s.v. 'to turn, ring, tie', OSw. *wriþa* s.v. 'to ring', Elfd. *rwaiða* s.v. 'to turn, twist, ring', OE *wriðen* s.v. 'to twist, ring', E *writhe* s.v. 'id.', MDu. *writen* s.v. 'to twist, ring, wrap', OHG *rīdan* s.v. 'to wind, turn', MHG *rīden* s.v. 'to wind, wrap' ⇒ *ureit-e- (NEUR) — Lith. *riėsti* (*riečiù*) 'to bend, curve, warp', Latv. *riest* 'to fall off, shed, shoot, sprout' < *ureit-ie-; Lith. *rietėti* 'to hatch' < *ureit-eh₁-; Lith. *risti* 'to roll', Latv. *rist* 'id.' < *urit-.

The original meaning was 'to twist', which remarkably enough in both Baltic and Germanic developed into 'to squirm' (cf. WPhal. *wrissen* 'worm' < *wriþ-man- and Lith. *rietėti* 'to hatch') as well as 'to sprout' (cf. OE *wriðian* 'to bud', Latv. *riest* 'to sprout'). MDu. *writen* continues *writan- from Pre-Gm. *writtān-, a variant whose geminate implies that it was influenced by an iterative *writtōn-, cf. Nw. *ritla* w.v. 'to swerve'. See also *wraiþa-.

*wrōt- f. 'root' — ON *rót*, p. *rætr* f. 'id.', Far. *rót*, pl. *røtur* f. 'id.', OSw. *rōt* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ruot*, pl. *ryōter* f. 'id.' (EUR?).

A root noun usually reconstructed as PGm. *wrōt-. The loss of the initial *w is unexpected in East Norse, however. This means that the standard etymological connection with *wurti- 'root' can only be maintained by assuming *ad hoc* deletion of *w.

*wringōn- f. 'snare' — Go. *wruggo* f. 'snare, noose' (DRV).

Also cf. MDu. *wronc* m. 'noose, wreath; twisting; anger', Du. *wrong* c. 'braid' < *wringa-. Derived from *wringan- (q.v.).

*wulan- s.v. 'to well up, boil, seethe' — Go. *wulan* s.v. 'to boil, be hot' ⇒ *ulH-e- (IE).

A zero-grade present closely related to *wallan- (q.v.). With the same vocalism, cf. ON *olmr* adj. 'raging' < *wulma- and Nw. *olle* f. 'wave' < *wullōn-, which is fully parallel to OCS *vlbna* 'id.' < *ulH-neh₂-.

***wulfa-** m. 'wolf' — Go. *wulfs* m. 'id.', ON *ulfr* m. 'id.', Far. *úlvur* m. 'id.', Elfd. *ulv* m. 'id.', OE *wulf* m. 'id.', E *wolf*, OS *wulf*, *wolf* m. 'id.', Du. *wolf* c. 'id.', OHG *wolf* m. 'id.', G *Wolf* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ul̥kʷ-o-* (IE) — Skt. *vṛka-*, YAv. *vahrka-* m. 'wolf', NP *gurg* 'id.'; Gr. *λύκος* m. 'id.', Lat. *lupus* m. 'id.', Lith. *vilkas*, Latv. *vilks* m. 'id.', OPru. *wilkis* 'id.' OCS *vьlkъ*, Ru. *volk*, SCr. *vūk* m. 'id.', Alb. *ujk* m. 'id.'

The IE word for 'wolf'. In Germanic, the expected form would be ***wulhwaz*, but the **kʷ* was changed into **p* as in **fimfe* '5' < **penkʷe* and **werpan-* 'to throw' < **uérǵʷ-e-*. This change seems to have taken place after resonants in words with initial labials. See also **wulgī-* ~ **wulbjō-*.

***wulgī-** ~ ***wulbjō-** f. 'she-wolf' — ON *ylgr*, *ylgja* f. 'id.', Elfd. *ylva* f. 'id.', OHG *wulpa* f. 'id.', MHG *wülpe* f. 'id.' ⇒ **ul̥kʷ-ih₂-* (IE) — Skt. *vṛkī-* f. 'she-wolf', Lith. *vilké* f. 'id.', Ru. *volčica*; SCr. *vùčica* f. 'id.' < **ul̥kʷ-ih₂-*.

The feminine counterpart of **wulfa-* 'wolf' (q.v.). ON *ylgr* continues the most archaic form, viz. **wulgīz*. (According to Kortlandt 1997a, it proves that the unrounding of **kʷ* was prior to Verner's law, but see the introduction §2.2.4.) The form **wulbjō(n)-*, as supported by OHG *wulpa* and Elfd. *ylva*, is more secondary, but still must have adopted the *p* (< **kʷ*) from the masculine form before the operation of Verner's law.

***wulhja-** m. 'haze' — ON *ylr* m. 'warmth', Nw. *ølj* m. '(mild) warmth; steam' ⇒ **ul̥k-i-* (IE) — To Arm. *gaťj* adj. 'lukewarm' < **ul(H)-i-?*

To be derived either from **wulja-* (Magnússon 1989: 1165; Olsen 1999: 204) or from **wulhja-*. The latter option is supported by the potential link with Icel. *volgur* adj. 'lukewarm' < **walga-*. Also cf. Icel. *ylja* w.v. 'to heat up', Nw. *ølja* w.v. 'to radiate heat' < **wul(h)jōjan-*.

***wulk/gōn-** w.v. 'to be nauseated' — Icel. *ólga* 'to foam, swell, seethe' (also cf. *ólgra* w.v. 'to ferment, boil'), Far. *ulka* w.v. 'to vomit, be sick', Nw. *ulka* w.v. 'to be nauseated, feel sick', G *wulgern* w.v. 'to be nauseated' ⇒ **ulgh-néh₂-* (IE?).

The iterative to **walkan-* (q.v.), originally conjugated as 3sg. **wulkōpi*, 3pl. **wulgunanpi* < **ulgh-néh₂-ti*, **ulgh-nh₂-énti*. The geminate of the singular was apparently adopted by the strong verb.

***wullō-** f. 'wool' — Go. *wulla* f. 'id.', ON *ull* f. 'id.', Far. *ull* f., OE *wull* f. 'id.', E *wool*, OFri. *wolle* f. 'id.', Du. *wol* c. 'id.', OHG *wolla* f. 'id.', G *Wolle* f. 'id.' ⇒ **Hulh₁-néh₂-* (IE) — Hitt. *ḫulana-* c. 'wool' < **Hulh₁-(e)no-(?)*; Skt. *úrṇā-*, YAv. *varəṇā-* f. 'id.'; Lith. *vilna*, Latv. *vilna* f. 'id.', OPru. *wilna* 'skirt', OCS *vьlna*, Ru. dial. *vólna*, *volná*, SCr. *vùna* f. 'wool', Lat. *lāna* f. 'id.', OIr. *olann* f. 'id.', MW *gwlan* 'id.' < **Hulh₁-néh₂-*; Gr. *λῆνος* n. 'id.' < **Hulh₁-no-* (with secondary transfer to the *s*-stems); Lat. *vellus* 'fleece' < **Huelh₁-no-*; Gr. *οὔλος* adj. 'fleecy' < **Houlh₁-o-*.

Unlike e.g. Skt. *úrñā-* and Lat. *lāna*, the Germanic word with its double *l* points to a suffix-stressed form **Hulh₁-néh₂-*. This accentual mobility is an additional argument for reconstructing a consonant stem, which is already implied by the potential suffix ablaut of Hitt. *ḫulana-* < **Hulh₁-en-*. The alternative is to reconstruct a mobile neuter *o*-stem **Hulh₁-n-om*, pl. **Hulh₁-n-éh₂*.

***wulþu-** m. 'glory' — Go. *wulþus* m. 'id.' ⇒ **ul-tu-* (EUR) — Lat. *vultus* m. 'facial expression, face' < **u(e)l-tu-*; MW *gwelet* 'to see' < **uél-e-*; OIr. *fili, filed* m. 'seer' < **uel-ét-*.

A *tu*-stem to the PIE root **uel-* 'to see'. Also cf. OE *wuldor* n. 'glory' < **wuldra-* < **ul-tró-* / **ul-d^hro-*.

***wuna(n)-** adj. 'accustomed' — OE *ge-wun* adj. 'id.', OS *gi-wono, gi-wuno* adj. 'id.', Du. *ge-woon* adj. 'id.', OHG *gi-won* adj. 'id.', MHG *ge-won, ge-wone* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **Hunh₁-on-* (IE) — OCS *unii* comp. 'better' < **Hunh₁-iHo-*.

A zero-grade formation closely related to **wana-* 2 (q.v.).

***wunda-** adj. 'wounded' — Go. *wunds* adj. 'id.', OE *wund* adj. 'id.', OS *wund* adj. 'id.', MDu. *wont* adj. 'id.', OHG *wunt* adj. 'id.', MHG *wunde* adj. 'id.' ⇒ **un-tó-* (DRV).

An adjective continuing the past participle of **winnan-* 'to suffer' (q.v.). Also cf. ON *und*, OE *wund*, OFri. *wunde*, OS *wunda*, Du. *wond*, OHG *wunta*, G *Wunde* f. 'wound' < **wundō-*.

***wunēn-** w.v. 'to be used to' — Go. *un-wunands* adj. 'discontent, unhappy', ON *una* w.v. 'to be content, to enjoy; to dwell, abide', Elfd. *uoná* w.v. 'to rest, stay', OE *wunian* w.v. 'to dwell, remain', OFri. *wona, wuna* w.v. 'id.', OS *wonon, wunon* w.v. 'id.', Du. *wonen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wonēn* w.v. 'to dwell, be used to', G *wohnen* w.v. 'to dwell, live' ⇒ **Hunh₁-eh₁-* (DRV).

A stative to the adjective **wuna(n)-* (q.v.).

***wunni-** f. 'suffering' — Go. *wunns* f. 'id.' (DRV).

An *i*-stem derived from the strong verb **winnan-* (q.v.).

***wunskjan-** w.v. 'to wish' — ON *æskja* w.v. 'id.', OE *wýscan* w.v. 'id.', E *to wish*, MDu. *wunscen, wenscen* w.v. 'id.', Du. *wensen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wunscan* w.v. 'id.', G *wünschen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ **Hunh₁-sk-* (DRV) — Skt. *vāñchantu* 3pl.imp. 'to love, desire' < **Hunh₁-sk-* (with a restored nasal).

A *jan*-verb derived from **wunskā-* 'wish', cf. OHG *wunsc*, G *Wunsch* m. 'wish, desire', which in turn was created to a PIE *sk*-present **Hnh₁-ske-* 'to desire'. Similarly, ON *óska* w.v. 'to wish' < **wunskōjan-* was derived from ON *óska* f. 'id.' < **wunskō-*. See also **wana-* 2, **weni-* and **wunēn-*.

***wurda-** n. 'word' — Go. *ward* n. 'id.', ON *orð* n. 'id.', OE *word* n. 'id.', E *word*, OFri. *word* n. 'id.', OS *word* n. 'id.', Du. *woord* n. 'id.', OHG *wort* n. 'id.', G *Wort* n. 'id.' ⇒ *(h₂)urd^h-o- (IE?) — (?)Hitt. *ḫuḫartai* ~ *ḫurtanzi** 'to curse' < *h₂uórd^h-ei, *h₂urd^h-énti; Lat. *verbum* n. 'word' < *h₂u(e/o)rd^h-o-; Lith. *vaĩdas*, Latv. *vārd̃s* m. 'id.' < *h₂uord^h-o-; OPru. *wirds* 'id.' < *h₂urd^h-.

The forms in the European languages straightforwardly point to *urd^h-, but if the Hittite verb belongs here, it proves that the root had an initial laryngeal.

***wurdi-** f. 'fate, chance' — OE *wyrd* f. 'id.', OS *wurd* f. 'id.', OHG *wurt* f. 'id.' ⇒ *urt-í- (DRV).

An *i*-stem to the root of *werþan- (q.v.).

***wurgjan-** w.v. 'to strangle' — OE *wyrgan*, *wirgan* w.v. 'id.', OFri. *wergia* w.v. 'id.', WFri. *wjirgje* w.v. 'id.', Du. *wurgen* w.v. 'id.', OHG *wurgen* w.v. 'id.', G *würgen* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *urg^h-ie- (NEUR).

A zero-grade *jan*-present related to *wergan-. Also cf. ON *urga* f. 'strap' < *wurgōn-.

***wurkjan-** w.v. 'to work, produce, effect' — Go. *waurkjan* w.v. 'id.', ON *yrkja* w.v. 'to work; to write verses', Far. *yrkja* w.v. 'to compose, write', OE *wyrcan* w.v. 'to work', OHG *wurchen* w.v. 'id.', MHG *wurken*, *würken* w.v. 'id.' ⇒ *urg^h-ie- (IE) — Identical to YAv. *vərəziieiti* 'to do, act' < *urg^h-ie-; also cf. Gr. ἔρδω, ῥέζω 'to act, perform; to sacrifice' (with secondary full grades?).

A zero-grade *ie*-present related to *werka- 1. It occurs beside the mixed strong and weak verb *werkjan-, pret. *warht-, cf. OFri. *werkia*, *wertzia*, *wirtza*, pret. *wrocht*, OS *wirka*, pret. *warhta*, OHG *wirchen*, pret. *warahtha* 'to work, produce; to perform' < *uerǵ^h-ie-. Also cf. Go. *waurstw* n. 'deed' < *wurahstwa-.

***wurmi-** m. 'worm' — Go. *waurms* m. 'snake', ON *ormr* m. 'id.', Far. *ormur* m. 'id.', Efd. *uorm* m. 'id.', OE *wyrm* m. 'snake, worm', OFri. *wirm* m. 'worm', WFri. *wjirm* c. 'id.', OS *wurm* m. 'id.', Du. *worm*, *wurm* c. 'id.', OHG *wurm* m. 'worm, snake', G *Wurm* m. 'id.' ⇒ *urm-i- (IE) — Identical to Lat. *vermis* m. 'worm, maggot' < *urmi-; further cf. Gr. ῥόμος m. 'wood-worm' < *urm-o- (with dialectal vocalization of *r^h?); Lith. *vaĩmas* m. 'insect, mosquito' < *uorm-o-; OCS *vьrmbje* n. 'insects' < *urm-io-; OPru. *wormyan* adj. 'red' < *urm-io-.

Also note Nw. dial. *yrme* f. 'female snake' < *wurmjō- (quasi PIE *urm-ieh₂-) and ON *yrmi* n. 'vermin' < *ga-wurmja-, which is formally identical to OCS *vьrmbje*. OHG *wormo* m. 'purple', OFri. *worma* m. 'id.', OE *wurma* m. 'purple snail, woad' is a derivation referring to the color of the earth-worm.

***wurti-** f. '(medicinal) root; herb' — Go. *waurts* f. 'root', ON *urt* f. 'id.', OE *wyrt* f. 'plant, herb', OS *wurt* f. 'id.', MDu. *wort* f. 'id.', OHG *wurz* f. 'root, herb, spice' ⇒ **urd-i-* (EUR) — Gr. ῥίζα 'root' **urd-ieh₂-*(?); Lat. *rādx* f. 'id.' < **urH-d-ik-*; OIr. *frén* f. 'id.' < **urđ-neh₂-*; MW *gwreid* m. 'id.' < **ur(e)h₂d-io-*.

A word whose PIE root can hardly be reconstructed. The presumably related PGM. **wrōt-* together with Lat. *rādx* presupposes **ureh₂d-*, but OIr. *frén* < PCelt. **wrid-nā-* < **urd-neh₂-* as well as **wratjōn-* 'madder' < **urod-io-* imply variants without a laryngeal. Equally problematic are Gr. ῥίζα (< **urd-ieh₂-* with *schwa secundum* as per Vine 1999: 5-30?) and W *gwreidd* which points to PCelt. **wradi-* (< **ureh₂d-í-* with pretonic shortening or with **CRHC-* > **CRaC-*). The appurtenance of Gr. ῥάδιξ, -ῖκος m. 'branch, twig; palm leaf' is uncertain. Within Germanic, also cf. the compound OE *wyrt-wala* m. 'id.', MDu. *wortel(e)* m./f. 'id.', Du. *wortel* c. 'id.', OHG *wurzala* f. 'id.', G *Wurzel* f. 'id.' < **wurti-wala/ōn-* "root-stick" (cf. **walu-*).

***wurþi-** f. 'mound, elevation' — ON *urð* f. 'heap of stones fallen from a hill', Far. *urð* f. 'scree; collection of stones or boulders', Elfd. *urd* f. 'stony slope', OFri. *wurth* f. 'raised homestead', OS *wurth* f. 'mound, elevated homestead' ⇒ **h₂ur-ti-* (DRV).

A *ti*-stem to the root of **warjan-* (q.v.). Related to Elfd. *ward* m. 'long or high mountain' < **warþa-*?

References

Bibliographical abbreviations

AFHw	<i>Altfriesisches Handwörterbuch</i>
ChWdW	<i>Chronologisches Wörterbuch des deutschen Wortschatzes</i>
DIL	<i>Dictionary of the Irish language</i>
DWB	<i>Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm</i>
EWAhd	<i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen</i>
EWN	<i>Etymologisch woordenboek van het Nederlands</i>
GM	<i>Grunnmanuskriptet</i>
IEW	<i>Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
LÄGLOS	<i>Lexikon der älteren germanischen Lehnwörter</i>
LIV ²	<i>Lexikon der indogermanischen Verben (2. Auflage)</i>
LothWB	<i>Wörterbuch der deutsch-lothringischen Mundarten</i>
MED	<i>Middle English dictionary</i>
MHW	<i>Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch</i>
ODS	<i>Ordbog over det danske sprog</i>
OED	<i>Oxford English dictionary</i>
OFED	<i>Old Frisian etymological dictionary</i>
ONW	<i>Oudnederlands woordenboek</i>
SAOB	<i>Svenska Akademiens ordbok</i>
VMNW	<i>Vroegmiddelnederlands woordenboek</i>
WBD	<i>Woordenboek van de Brabantse dialecten</i>
WNT	<i>Woordenboek der Nederlandsche taal</i>

Cited publications

Adelung, J.C. 1793-1801 [Adelung 1793-1801]

Grammatisch-kritisches Wörterbuch der hochdeutschen Mundart: mit beständiger Vergeleichung der übrigen Mundarten, besonders aber der Oberdeutschen. Zweyte vermehrte und verbesserte Ausgabe. Leipzig.

Adams, D.Q. 1999 [Adams 1999]

A dictionary of Tocharian B. Leiden.

Aikio, A. 2004 [Aikio 2004]

An essay on substrate studies and the origin of Saami. In: Irma Hyvärinen, Petri Kallio & Jarmo Korhonen (eds.), *Etymologie, Entlehnungen und Entwicklungen: Festschrift für Jorma Koivulehto zum 70. Geburtstag* (= Mémoires de la Société Néophilologique de Helsinki 63), 5-34. Helsinki.

- André, J. 1985 [André 1985]
Noms de plantes gaulois ou prétendus gaulois dans les textes grecs et latins. *Études Celtiques* 22, 179-198.
- Århammar, N. 1984 [Århammar 1984]
Die Lerche (Alauda) im Friesischen. Ein Beitrag zum Atlas Linguarum Europae. Über Inlautassibilierung, unregelmäßige Lautentwicklung und 'Lehnlautungen'. In: N. Århammar, Ph.H. Breuker, F. Dam, A. Dykstra & T.J. Steenmeijer-Wielenga (eds.), *Miscellanea Frisica: in nije bondel Fryske stúdzjes*, 137-52. Assen.
- Århammar, N. 2004 [Århammar 2004]
Etymologische und lautgeschichtliche Randbemerkungen zu Band 19 (2003) des Wurdboek fan de Fryske taal. *Us Wurk* 53, 106-143.
- Aura-Jorro, F. & F.R. Adrados 1985-1993
Diccionario micénico. Diccionario griego-español. Anejo 1-2. Madrid.
- Bailey, H.W. & A.S.C. Ross. 1961 [Bailey/Ross 1971]
Path. Transactions of the Philological Society 60/1, 107-142.
- Bammesberger, A. 1990 [Bammesberger 1990]
Die Morphologie des urgermanischen Nomens. Heidelberg.
- Bammesberger, A. 2007 [Bammesberger 2007]
The etymology of Germanic *idis-. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 52, 81-89.
- Barber, E.J.W. 1991 [Barber 1991]
Prehistoric textiles, the development of cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with special reference to the Aegean. Princeton, N.J.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 1985 [Beekes 1985]
The origins of the Indo-European nominal inflection. Innsbruck.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 1988 [Beekes 1988]
PIE RHC- in Greek and other languages. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 22-45.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 1994 [Beekes 1994]
'Right', 'left' and 'naked' in Proto-Indo-European. *Orbis* 37, 87-96.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 1995 [Beekes 1995]
Comparative Indo-European linguistics: an introduction.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 1996 [Beekes 1996]
Ancient European loanwords. *Historische Sprachforschung* 109, 215-236.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 1998 [Beekes 1998]
The origin of Lat. *aqua*, and of *teutā 'people'. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 26, 459-466.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 2003 [Beekes 2003]
Historical Phonology of Classical Armenian. In: F. Kortlandt, *Armeniaca: comparative notes. With an appendix on the historical phonology of Classical Armenian by Robert S.P. Beekes*, 133-211. Ann Arbor.

- Beekes, R.S.P. 2004 [Beekes 2004]
 Armenian *gišer* and the Indo-European word for 'evening'. In: Adam Hyllested et al. (eds.), *Per Aspera ad Asteriscos. Studia indogermanica in honorem Jens Elmegård Rasmussen sexagenarii idibus martiis anno MMIV*, 59-62. Innsbruck.
- Beekes, R.S.P. 2010 [Beekes 2010]
Etymological dictionary of Greek. Leiden.
- Benveniste, E. 1935 [Benveniste 1935]
Origines de la formation des noms en indo-européen. Paris.
- Van den Berg, B. 1954 [Van den Berg 1954]
 De namen van de klaver. *Nomina Geographica Neerlandica* 14, 183-193.
- Berger, J. 1913 [Berger 1913]
Die Laute der Mundarten des St. Galler Rheintals und der angrenzenden vorarlbergischen Gebiete. Frauenfeld.
- Berneker, E. 1898 [Berneker 1898]
 Etymologisches. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 9, 360-365.
- Bjorvand, H. 2007 [Bjorvand 2007]
 The etymology of English *ale*. *Journal of Indo-European Studies* 35, 1-8.
- Bjorvand, H. 2011 [Bjorvand 2011]
 Fire etymologiske nøtter. *Maal og minne* 2, 7-25.
- Bjorvand, H. & F.O. Lindeman. 2000 [Bjorvand/Lindeman 2000]
Våre arveord: etymologisk ordbok. Oslo.
- Blažek, V. 2008 [Blažek 2008]
 Celtic 'smith' and his colleagues. In: Alexander Lubotsky, Jos Schaecken, Jeroen Wiedenhof (eds.), *Evidence and counter-evidence: essays in honour of Frederik Kortlandt*, I, 67-85. Amsterdam - New York.
- Boutkan, D. 1995 [Boutkan 1995]
The Germanic 'Auslautgesetze'. Amsterdam - Atlanta.
- Boutkan, D. 1998 [Boutkan 1998]
 On the form of North European substratum words in Germanic. *Historische Sprachforschung* 111/1: 102-133.
- Boutkan, D. 2003 [Boutkan 2003]
 On Gothic *magaps* ~ Old Frisian *megith* and the form of some North European substratum words in Germanic. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 58, 11-27.
- Boutkan, D. & S.M. Siebinga. 2005 [OFED]
Old Frisian etymological dictionary. Leiden.
- Brandsma, W.L. 1936 [Brandsma 1936]
Het werkwoord bij Gysbert Japicx. Assen.
- Braune, W. 1891 [Braune 1891]
Althochdeutsche Grammatik. Halle.
- Bremmer, R.H. 1993 [Bremmer 1993]

- Dutch and/or Frisian: North Sea Germanic aspects. in Dutch etymological dictionaries in past and future. In: Rolf H. Bremmer & Jan van den Berg (eds.), *Current trends in West Germanic etymological lexicography: proceedings of the symposium held in Amsterdam, 12-13 June 1989*, 17-36. Leiden.
- Bremmer, R.H. 2005 [Bremmer 2005]
Old Frisian 'fule' and 'felo' "much, many": an idiosyncrasy in Germanic and Indo-European perspective. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 46/47, 31-40.
- Brink, S. 2005 [Brink 2005]
Verba Volant, Scripta Manent? Aspects of the Oral Society in Scandinavia. In: P. Hermann (ed.), *Literacy in medieval and Early Modern Scandinavian culture*, 59-117. Odense.
- Brøndal, V. 1928 [Brøndal 1928]
Mots "scythes" en nordique primitif. *Acta Philologica Scandinavica* 3, 1-31.
- Brugmann, K. 1895 [Brugmann 1895]
Ahd. *sibun* und *āband*. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 5, 376-379.
- Bugge, S. 1899 [Bugge 1899]
Beiträge zur vorgermanischen Lautgeschichte. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 24, 425-63.
- Bulaxovskij, L.A. 1968 [Bulaxovskij 1968]
Morfoložičeskaja problematika ruskix naimenovaniij ptic. *Voprosy jazykoznanija* 1968/4, 100-106.
- Burrow, T. 1954 [Burrow 1954]
Sanskrit etymological notes. In: J.N. Agrawal & B.D. Shastri (eds.), *Sarūpa-Bhārati, or the homage of Indology: the Dr. Lakshman Sarup memorial volume*, 1-11. Hoshiarpur.
- Byl, J. & E. Brückmann. 1992 *Ostfriesisches Wörterbuch / Oostfreesk Woordenboek*. Leer.
- Carpelan, C. & A. Parpola. 2007 [Carpelan/Parpola 2007]
Emergence, contacts and dispersal of Proto-Indo-European, Proto-Uralic and Proto-Aryan in archaeological perspective. In: C. Carpelan, A. Parpola & P. Koskikallio (eds.), *Early contacts between Uralic and Indo-European: linguistic and archaeological considerations*, 55-150. Helsinki.
- Charpentier, A. 1906 [Charpentier 1906]
Slavische Etymologien. *Le Monde Oriental* 1, 220-26.
- Cheung, J. 2007 [Cheung 2007]
Etymological dictionary of the Iranian verb. Leiden.
- Christmann, E. & J. Krämer (eds.) 1965-1998
Pfälzisches Wörterbuch. 6 Bände und Beiheft. Wiesbaden.
- Collinder, B. 1932 [Collinder 1932]

- Wortgeschichtliches aus dem Bereich der germanisch-finnischen und germanisch-lappischen Lehnbeziehungen. *Acta Philologica Scandinavica* 7, 193-225.
- Collinder, B. 1977 [Collinder 1977]
Fenno-Ugric vocabulary: an etymological dictionary of the Uralic languages. Second revised edition. Hamburg.
- Čop, B. 1955 [Čop 1955]
 Etyma. *Zbornik Filozofske fakultete* 2, 393-410.
- Danylenko, A. 2006 [Danylenko 2006]
Slavica et Islamica, Ukrainian in context. München.
- Darms, G. 1978 [Darms 1978]
Schwäher und Schwager, Hahn und Huhn: die vřddhi-Ableitung im Germanischen. München.
- Davis, G.W. 1991 [Davis 1991]
 The word *sheep* in the West Germanic languages. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 96, 118-135.
- Davis, G.W. 1998 [Davis 1998]
 Mini-sound changes and etymology: Gothic *bagms*, *mathl*, and *auhns*. In: Gerald F. Carr, Wayne Harbert & Lihua Zhang (eds.), *Interdigitations: essays for Irmengard Rauch*, 147-154. New York.
- Demiraj, B. 1997 [Demiraj 1997]
Albanische Etymologien. Amsterdam - Atlanta.
- Derksen, R. 1996 [Derksen 1996]
Metatony in Baltic. Amsterdam - Atlanta.
- Derksen, R.H. 1999 [Derksen 1999]
 North European *Kulp- 'beak, snout'. *Baltistica*, 34/1, 69-76.
- Derksen, R.H. 2000 [Derksen 2000]
 Old Icelandic *jarpi* 'hazel-grouse', *rjúpa* 'ptarmigan' and their Germanic and Balto-Slavic cognates. In: Boutkan, D.F.H. & Quak, A. (Eds.) *Substratum, superstratum, adstratum in Germanic languages* (= Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik 54), 75-87. Amsterdam.
- Derksen, R.H. 2008 [Derksen 2008]
Etymological dictionary of the Slavic inherited lexicon. Leiden.
- Det Danske Sprog- og Litteraturselskab. 1918-1956 [ODS]
Ordbog over det danske sprog. København.
- Det Danske Sprog- og Litteraturselskab. 2001-2005
Ordbog over det danske sprog, supplement. København.
- Det Danske Sprog- og Litteraturselskab. 2010
Gammeldansk Seddelsamling. <http://gammeldanskordbog.dk/>.
- D'iakonov, I. M. 1985 [D'iakonov 1985]
 On the original home of the speakers of Indo-European. *Journal of Indo-European studies*, 13/1, 92-174.

- Diefenbach, L. 1867 [Diefenbach 1867]
Novum glossarium latino-germanicum: mediae et infimae aetatis.
 Frankfurt am Main.
- Dokumentasjonsprosjektet. 1997 [GM]
Grunnmanuskriptet. <http://www.dokpro.uio.no/>.
- Doorman, G. 1940 [Doorman 1940]
Octrooien voor uitvindingen in de Nederlanden uit de 16e-18e eeuw: met bespreking van enkele onderwerpen uit de geschiedenis der techniek.
 's-Gravenhage.
- Driessen, M. 2003 [Driessen 2003]
 Evidence for *ǵ^helh₂-, a new Indo-European root. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 31, 279-305.
- Dybo, V. 1961 [Dybo 1961]
 Sokrašćenie dolgot v kel'to-italijskix jazykax i ego znaćenie dlja baltoslavjanskoj i indoevropejskoj akcentologii. *Voprosy slavjanskogo jazykoznanija* 5, 9-34.
- Eichner, H. 1973 [Eichner 1973]
 Die Etymologie von heth. *mehur*. *Münchener Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft* 31, 53-107.
- Eichner, H. & R. Nedoma. 2000 [Eichner/Nedoma 2000]
 Die Merseburger Zaubersprüche. Philologische und sprachwissenschaftliche Probleme aus heutiger Sicht. *Die Sprache* 42, 1-195.
- Eigenhuis, K.J. 2004 [Eigenhuis 2004]
Verklarend en etymologisch woordenboek van de Nederlandse vogelnamen. Amsterdam.
- Erdmann, A. 1897 [Erdmann 1897]
 Bemerkungen zum Hildebrandslied. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 22, 424-434.
- Falileyev, A. 2000 [Falileyev 2000]
Etymological glossary of Old Welsh. Tübingen.
- Falileyev, A. & M.E. Owen. 1999 [Falileyev/Owen 1999]
 Towards the etymology of Russian *topol'* 'poplar'. *Slavica Tergestina* 7, 165-166.
- Falk, H. 1909 [Falk 1909]
 Ord og vendinger I. *Maal og minne*, 81-84.
- Falk, H.S. & A. Torp. 1960 [Falk/Torp 1960]
Norwegisches-Dänisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. 2. Auflage. Oslo & Bergen.
- Faltings, V.F. 2010 [Faltings 2010]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch der friesischen Adjektiva. Berlin/New York.
- Feist, S. 1909 [Feist 1909]

- Etymologisches Wörterbuch der gotischen Sprache: mit Einschluss des sog. Krimgotischen.* Halle a. S.
- Fischer, H. & H. Taigel. 1999 [Fischer/Taigel 1999]
Schwäbisches Handwörterbuch. 3. Auflage mit deutsch-schwäbischem Register. Tübingen.
- Follmann, M.F. (ed.) 1909 [LothWB]
Wörterbuch der deutsch-lothringischen Mundarten. Leipzig.
- Fowkes, R.A. 1969 [Fowkes 1969]
Some Cymric etymologies. *Studia Celtica* 4, 74-79.
- Fraenkel, E. 1962-1965 [Fraenkel 1965]
Litauisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. Bd. I-II. Heidelberg.
- Franck, J., H. Dittmaier (et al.) 1923-1971 [Franck 1923-1971]
Rheinisches Wörterbuch. Berlin.
- Franck, J., N. van Wijk & C.B. van Haeringen. 1949 [Franck 1949]
Franck's etymologisch woordenboek der nederlandsche taal. 's-Gravenhage.
- Von Friesen, O. 1897 [Friesen 1897]
Om die germanska mediageminatorna, med särskild hänsyn till de nordiska språken. Uppsala.
- Fritzner, J. 1954 [Fritzner 1954]
Ordbog over det gamle norske sprog. Oslo.
- Furlan, M., H. Dobrovoljc & H. Jazbec (eds.) 2010
Pleteršnikov Slovensko-nemški slovar. <http://bos.zrc-sazu.si/>.
- Furnée, E.J. 1972 [Furnée 1972]
Die wichtigsten konsonantischen Erscheinungen des Vorgriechischen. Den Haag.
- Gallée, J.H. 1903 *Vorstudien zu einem altniederdeutschen Wörterbuche.* Leiden.
- Gąsiorowski, P. 2007 [Gąsiorowski 2007]
The meaning of life: PIE **g^wih₃u-*. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 112, 39-46.
- Gąsiorowski, P. 2012 [Gąsiorowski 2012]
The Germanic reflexes of PIE **-sr-* in the context of Verner's Law. In: Benedicte Nielsen-Whitehead, Thomas Olander, Birgit Anette Olsen & Jens Elmegård Rasmussen (eds.), *The Sound of Indo-European: selected papers from the conference held in Copenhagen 16-19 April 2009*, 117-128. Copenhagen.
- Genaust, H. 1996 [Genaust 1996]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen. Dritte, vollständig überarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage. Basel.
- Van Ginneken, J. 1940-1941 [Van Ginneken 1941]
Kloeke's eerste aflevering van den Taalatlas van Noord- en Zuid-Nederland. *Onze Taaltuin* 9/10, 289-313.

- Goetze, A. 1954 [Goetze 1954]
 Review of Johannes Friedrich, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*. *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 74, 186-190.
- Gordon, R. 2011 [Gordon 2011]
 Beating, hacking, spitting: Germanic contributions to the question of acrostatic *d*-presents in Proto-Indo-European. *Historische Sprachforschung* 123, 258-296.
- Gotō, T. 1987 [Gotō 1987]
Die „I. Präsensklasse“ im Vedischen. Untersuchung der vollstufigen thematischen Wurzelpräsentia. Wien.
- Görtzen, J. 1998 [Görtzen 1998]
Die Entwicklung der indogermanischen Verbindungen von dentalen Okklusiven mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Germanischen. Innsbruck.
- Green, D.H. 1999 [Green 1999]
Linguistic evidence for the early migration of the Goths. In: P. Heather (ed.), *The Visigoths: from the Migration Period to the seventh century*, 11-31. Woodbridge.
- Greene, D. 1972 [Greene 1972]
 The chariot as described in Irish literature. In: Charles Thomas (ed.), *The Iron Age in the Irish Sea Province: papers given at a CBA conference held at Cardiff, January 3 to 5, 1972*, 59-73. London.
- Von Grienberger, Th. 1900 [Grienberger 1900]
Neue Beiträge zur gotischen Wortkunde. Wien.
- Griepentrog, W. 1995 [Griepentrog 1995]
Die Wurzelnomina des Germanischen und ihre Vorgeschichte. Innsbruck.
- Grimm, J. & W. Grimm (eds.) 1854-1961 [DWB]
Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm. 16 Bde. in 32 Teilbänden. Leipzig.
- Gröndal, B. 1864 [Gröndal 1864]
Clavis poëtica antiquae linguae septemtrionalis: quam e Lexico poëtico Sveinbjörnii Egilssonii. Hafniae.
- Gunnarsson, J. 1971 [Gunnarsson 1971]
 On the Indo-European "Dental" Spirants. *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap* 24, 21-82.
- Gvozdanović, J. (ed.) 1991 *Indo-European numerals* (= Trends in linguistics: Studies and monographs 57). Berlin - New York.
- Gysseling, M. 1987 [Gysseling 1987]
 Substratwörter in den germanischen Sprachen. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 10, 47-62.
- Hammershaimb, V.U. 1891 [Hammershaimb 1891]
Færøsk anthologi. Udarbejdede af Jakob Jakobsen. København.
- Hamp, E.P. 1973a [Hamp 1973a]

Another lesson from 'frost'. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 1, 215-223.

Hamp, E.P. 1973b [Hamp 1973b]

Fish. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 1/4, 507-511.

Hamp, E.P. 1985 [Hamp 1985]

German *Bein*, Old English *bān*; Slavic *košť*. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 6, 67-70.

Hamp, E.P. 1990 [Hamp 1990]

Ad Hittite ^(UZU)*kudur*. *Historische Sprachforschung* 103/1: 25.

Hamp, E.P. 2007 [Hamp 2007]

Germanic **faþmaz* and gravity in the North. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 54/55: 349-52.

Harðarson, J.A. 1989 [Harðarson 1989]

Die *ōn*-Feminina des Germanischen und der Gen. Plur. anord. *kvinna/kvenna*. *Acta Linguistica Hafniensia* 21, 79-93.

Heggstad, L. 1963 [Heggstad 1963]

Gamalnorsk ordbok, med nynorsk tyding. Ny umvølt og auka utgåve av *Gamalnorsk ordbok* ved Hægstad og Torp. Oslo.

Heide, E. 2001 [Heide 2001]

Verdstreet, reinen og elgen. *Collegium medievale* 14, 7-22.

Heidermanns, F. 1986 [Heidermanns 1986]

Zur primären Wortbildung im germanischen Adjektivsystem. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 99, 278-397.

Heidermanns, F. 1993 [Heidermanns 1993]

Etymologisches Wörterbuch der germanischen Primäradjektive. Berlin/New York.

Heiermeier, A. 1982 [Heiermeier 1982]

*Die indogermanisch orientierte ursprachliche Konzeption *kuendhro-*, *kuondhro-*, *kuondhnā*: eine etymologische und lexikographische Studie zu den Praktiken indogermanischer Wurzel-Konstruktionen, mit drei Exkursen und einem kritischen Epilog*. Dublin.

Hellquist, E. 1891 [Hellquist 1891]

Bidrag till läran om den nordiska nominalbildningen. *Arkiv för nordisk filologi* 7, 1-62.

Hellquist, E. 1903-1906 [Hellquist 1903-06]

Studier öfver de svenska sjönamnen, deras härledning ock historia. Stockholm.

Hellquist, E. 1922 [Hellquist 1922]

Svensk etymologisk ordbok. Lund.

Van Helten, W.L. 1902 [Van Helten 1902]

Die altostniederfränkischen Psalmenfragmente, die Lipsius'schen Glossen und die altsüdmittelfränkischen Psalmenfragmente. Groningen.

Van Helten, W.L. 1906 [Van Helten 1906]

- Over het verband tusschen 't Nl. *kutte* 'cunnus' (Kil.) en 't Got. *qībus* 'uterus' en over *tusschen, zuster*. *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde* 25, 62-66.
- Henning, W.B. 1948 [Henning 1948]
Oktō(u). *Transactions of the Philological Society* 47/1, 69.
- Hill, E. 2003 [Hill 2003]
Untersuchungen zum inneren Sandhi des Indogermanischen (= Münchner Forschungen zur historischen Sprachwissenschaft 1). Bremen.
- Hilmarsson, J.G. 1986 [Hilmarsson 1986]
Studies in Tocharian phonology, morphology and etymology: with special emphasis on the o-vocalism. Reykjavik.
- Hirt, H. 1897 [Hirt 1897]
Grammatisches und Etymologisches. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 22, 223-237.
- Hoffmann, K. 1968 [Hoffmann 1968]
Ved. *santya-* und ahd. *samfti*, ags. *sēfte*. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 23, 29-38.
- Hoffmann, O. 1903 [Hoffmann 1903]
Das Präteritum der sogenannten reduplizierenden Verba im Nordischen und Westgermanischen. In: *ΓΕΡΑΣ, Abhandlungen zur indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte August Fick zum siebenzigsten Geburtstage gewidmet von Freunden und Schülern*, 33-62. Göttingen.
- Hofmann, D. 1969 [Hofmann 1969]
Urgermanisch **wesar* ‚Frühling‘? *Kopenhagener germanistische Studien* 1, 9-21.
- Hofmann, D. & A.T. Popkema. 2008 [AFHw]
Altfriesisches Handwörterbuch. Heidelberg.
- Höfler, M. 1899 [Höfler 1899]
Deutsches Krankheitsnamen-Buch. München.
- Holthausen, F. 1887 [Holthausen 1887]
Etymologien. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 28, 282-84.
- Holthausen, F. 1934 [Holthausen 1934]
Altenglisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. Heidelberg.
- Holma, H. 1916 [Holma 1916]
Études sur les vocabulaires sumériens-accadiens-hittites de Delitzsch. Sur le problème de l'origine indo-européenne de la langue hittite. *Journal de la Société Finno-ougrienne* 33, 1-78.
- Holtzmann, A. 1835 [Holtzmann 1835]
Review of H.F. Massmann, *Skeireins*, *Heidelberger Jahrbücher der Literatur* 28, 854-63.
- Holzer, G. 1989 [Holzer 1989]

- Entlehnungen aus einer bisher unbekanntem indogermanischen Sprache im Urslavischen und Urbaltischen.* Vienna.
- Hoops, J. (ed.) 1973-2008 [Hoops]
Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde. Völlig neu bearb. und stark erweit. Aufl. Berlin.
- Howe, S. 1996 [Howe 1996]
The personal pronouns in the Germanic languages: a study of personal pronoun morphology and change in the Germanic languages from the first records to the present day (= *Studia Linguistica Germanica* 43). Berlin.
- Hübschmann, H. 1887 [Hübschmann 1887]
Etymologie und Lautlehre der Ossetischen Sprache. Strassburg.
- Huld, M.E. 1984 [Huld 1984]
Basic Albanian etymologies. Columbus.
- Hyllested, A. 2008 [Hyllested 2008]
 Saami Loanwords in Old Norse. In: Hans Frede Nielsen (ed.), *Early and pre-historic language development in North-Western Europe*, 131-146. Odense.
- Hyllested, A. 2010 [Hyllested 2010]
 The precursors of Celtic and Germanic. In: Stephanie Jamison & Craig Melchert (eds.): *Proceedings of the 22th UCLA Indo-European Conference*, 107-128. Bremen.
- Irslinger, B.S. 2002 [Irslinger 2002]
Abstrakta mit Dentialsuffixen im Altirischen. Heidelberg.
- De Jager, A. 1844 [De Jager 1844]
Proeve over de werkwoorden van herhaling en during in de Nederduitsche taal. Tweede uitgave. Deventer.
- Jamieson, J. 1966
An etymological dictionary of the Scottish language. A new ed., carefully rev. and coll., with the entire suppl. incorporated, by John Lingmuir and David Donaldson. New York.
- Jasanoff, J.H. 1977 [Jasanoff 1977]
 Gr. *ámphō*, lat. *ambo* et le mot indo-européen pour 'l'un et l'autre'. In: C. Watkins (ed.), *Indo-European Studies III*, 537-549. Cambridge.
- Jasanoff, J.H. 1978a [Jasanoff 1978]
Stative and middle in Indo-European. Innsbruck.
- Jasanoff, J.H. 1978b [Jasanoff 1978b]
 Observations on the Germanic Verschärfung. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 37: 77-90.
- Jasanoff, J.H. 1988 [Jasanoff 1988]
 PIE **ǵnē-* 'recognize, know'. In: A. Bammesberger (ed.), *Die Laryngaltheorie*, 123-51. Heidelberg.
- Jasanoff, J.H. 2003 [Jasanoff 2003]

- Hittite and the Indo-European verb*. Oxford.
- Jasanoff, J.H. 2008 [Jasanoff 2008]
 *gʷes-, *(z)gʷes- or *(s)gʷesh₂-? The PIE root for 'extinguish/go out'. In: H. J. Koch, C. Bown, B. Evans and L. Miceli (eds.), *Morphology and language history: in honour of Harold Koch*, 155-166. Philadelphia.
- Johansson, K.F. 1891 [Johansson 1891]
 Gotische Etymologien. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 15, 223-243. Göttingen.
- Johnsen, S. 2005 [Johnsen 2005]
 The historical derivation of Gothic *aba* and its *n*-stem anomalies. *Historische Sprachwissenschaft* 118, 251-262.
- Jørgensen, A.R. 2012 [Jørgensen 2012]
 Palatalization of *sk in British Celtic. In: Benedicte Nielsen-Whitehead, Thomas Olander, Birgit Anette Olsen & Jens Elmegård Rasmussen (eds.), *The Sound of Indo-European: selected papers from the conference held in Copenhagen 16-19 April 2009*, 209-222. Copenhagen.
- Kalkar, O. 1976
Ordbog til det ældre danske sprog, (1300-1700). Fotografisk optr. med ændringer. København.
- Karsten, T.E. 1903 [Karsten 1903]
 Zur Scheidung der kurzen *e*-Laute im Mittelhochdeutschen. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 28, 254-259.
- Karsten, T.E. 1925 [Karsten 1925]
Germanisch-finnische Lehnwortstudien. Helsingfors.
- Katz, J.T. 1998 [Katz 1998]
 Hittite *tašku-* and the Indo-European word for 'badger'. *Historische Sprachforschung* 111/1, 61-82.
- Kauffmann, F. 1887 [Kauffmann 1887]
 Zur Geschichte des germanischen Consonantismus. *Beiträge zur geschichte der deutschen sprache und literatur* 12, 504-47.
- Kiehnle, C. 1979 [Kiehnle 1979]
Vedisch ukṣ und ukṣ/vaks. Wortgeschichtliche und exegetische Untersuchungen. Wiesbaden.
- Kilian, C. 1599 [Kilian 1599]
Etymologicum teutonicæ linguæ. Antverpiæ.
- Kimball, S.E. 1994 [Kimball 1994]
 The IE short diphthongs *oi, *ai, *ou and *ai in Hittite. *Die Sprache* 1994/1, 1-28.
- Klingenschmitt, G. 1978 [Klingenschmitt 1978]
 Zum Ablaut des indogermanischen Kausativs. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 92, 1-13.
- Kloekhorst, A. 2008 [Kloekhorst 2008]
Etymological dictionary of the Hittite inherited lexicon. Leiden/Boston.

- Kluge, G. 1879 [Kluge 1879]
 Beiträge zur Geschichte der germanischen Conjugation (Excurs über gotisch *dd* und *gg*). *Quellen und Forschungen* 32, 127-130.
- Kluge, F. 1883 [Kluge 1883]
 Zur altgermanische Sprachgeschichte. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 26, 69-103.
- Kluge, F. 1884 [Kluge 1884]
 Die germanische Consonantendehnung. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 9, 149-186.
- Kluge, F. 1894 [Kluge 1894]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. 5. verb. Aufl. Strassburg.
- Kluge, F. 1897 [Kluge 1897]
Vorgeschichte der altgermanischen Dialekte: mit einem Anhang, Geschichte der gotischen Sprache. 2. Auflage. Strassburg.
- Kluge, F. 1913 [Kluge 1913]
Vorgeschichte der altgermanische Dialekte. 3. Auglage. Straßburg.
- Kluge, F. & W. Mitzka. 1963 [Kluge/Mitzka 1963]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Bearb. von Walther Mitzka. 19. Aufl. Berlin.
- Kluge, F. & W. Mitzka. 1975 [Kluge/Mitzka 1975]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Unveränderte Aufl., bearb. von Walter Mitzka. Berlin.
- Kluge, F. & E. Seebold. 2002 [Kluge/Seebold 2002]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. 24. Auflage bearbeitet von Elmar Seebold. Berlin.
- Knirk, J.E. 2000
Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog / A dictionary of Old Norse prose.
<http://www.onp.hum.ku.dk/>.
- Knobloch, J. 1987 [Knobloch 1987]
 Schafn. das ungedeutete Wort. *Sprachwissenschaft* 12, 475-477.
- Kocks, G.H. 2000 [Kocks 2000]
Woordenboek van de Drentse dialecten. Assen.
- Köhler, J.J. 1906 [Köhler 1906]
Die altenglischen fischnamen. Heidelberg.
- Koivulehto, J. 1971 [Koivulehto 1971]
 'Jäten' in deutschen Mundarten: wortgeographisch-etymologische Untersuchungen. Helsinki.
- Koivulehto, J. 1991 [Koivulehto 1991]
Uralische Evidenz für die Laryngaltheorie. Wien.
- Koivulehto, J. 1995 [Koivulehto 1995]

Ala-Satakunnan *Kainu* ja pohjoisen *Kainut*. In: Päivi Rintala (ed.), *Kielen ja kulttuurin Satakunta. Juhlakirja Aimo Hakkasen 60-vuotispäiväksi 1.11.1995*, 71-104. Vammala.

Koivulehto, J. 2003 [Koivulehto 2003]

Frühe Kontakte zwischen Uralisch und Indogermanisch im nordwestindogermanischen Raum. Alfred Bammesberger & Theo Vennemann (eds.), *Languages in Prehistoric Europe*, 279-317. Heidelberg.

Koivulehto, J. 2007 [Koivulehto 2007]

The earliest contacts between IE and Uralic speakers in the light of lexical loans. In: Christian Carpelan, Asko Parpola & Petteri Koskikallio (eds.), *Early contacts between Uralic and Indo-European: linguistic and archaeological considerations*, 235-263. Helsinki.

Kolb, E. 1957 [Kolb 1957]

Alemannisch-nordgermanisches Wortgut (= Beiträge zur schweizerdeutschen Mundartforschung 6). Frauenfeld.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1979 [Kortlandt 1979]

Three problems of Balto-Slavic phonology. *Zbornik za Filologiju i Lingvistiku* 22/2, 57-63

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1985a [Kortlandt 1985a]

Long vowels in Balto-Slavic. *Baltistica* 21/2, 112-124.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1985b [Kortlandt 1985b]

Arm. *artawsr* 'tear'. *Annual of Armenian Linguistics* 6, 59-61.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1988a [Kortlandt 1988a]

Proto-Germanic obstruents. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 27, 3-10.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1988b [Kortlandt 1988b]

Vestjysk stød, Icelandic preaspiration, and Proto-Indo-European glottalic stops. In: Mohammad Ali Jazayery & Werner Winter (eds.), *Languages and cultures: Studies in honor of Edgar C. Polomé*, 353-357. Berlin.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1989 [Kortlandt 1989]

The Germanic weak preterit. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 28, 101-109.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1990 [Kortlandt 1990]

The Germanic third class of weak verbs. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 15, 3-10.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1991 [Kortlandt 1991]

Kluge's law and the rise of Proto-Germanic geminates. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 34, 1-4.

Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1992 [Kortlandt 1992]

The Germanic fifth class of strong verbs, *North-Western European Language Evolution* 19, 27-81.

- Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1997a [Kortlandt 1997a]
Labials, velars and labiovelars in Germanic, *North-Western European Language Evolution* 30, 45-50.
- Kortlandt, F.H.H. 1997b [Kortlandt 1997b]
Baltic *ē*- and *ī/jā*-stems. *Baltistica* 32/2, 157-163.
- Kortlandt, F.H.H. 2000 [Kortlandt 2000]
Old Norse *taka*, Gothic *tekan*, Greek *τεταγών*. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 36, 59-65.
- Kortlandt, F.H.H. 2006 [Kortlandt 2006]
Germanic **ē*₁ and **ē*₂. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 49, 51-54.
- Kortlandt, F.H.H. 2011 [Kortlandt 2011]
Where have all the aorists gone? *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 67, 143-148.
- Kranzmeyer, E. & P. Lessiak. 1983
Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprachinselmundart von Zarz/Sorica und Deutschrut/Rut in Jugoslawien. Klagenfurt.
- Krogmann, W. 1937 [Krogmann 1937]
Ahd. *skappāri* „Schaffel“ und wg. „Schaf“. *Zeitschrift für deutsche Mundartforschung* 13, 27-9.
- Kroonen, G. 2006 [Kroonen 2006]
Gemination and allomorphy in the Proto-Germanic *mn*-stems: *bottom* and *rime*. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 61/1, 17-25.
- Kroonen, G. 2010a [Kroonen 2010a]
Proto-Germanic **krēþja*- and Proto-Slavic **krěþь* ‘strong’. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 38/3&4, 402-8.
- Kroonen, G. 2010b [Kroonen 2010b]
False exceptions to Winter’s law: on the effects of Kluge’s law on the Proto-Germanic consonantism. In: T. Pronk & R. Derksen (eds.), *Accent matters: papers on Balto-Slavic accentology* (Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics 37), 251-261. Amsterdam/New York.
- Kroonen, G. 2010c [Kroonen 2010c]
On Gothic *iup* and the Germanic directionals. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 58/59, 367-380.
- Kroonen, G. 2011a [Kroonen 2011a]
The Proto-Germanic n-stems: a study in diachronic morphophonology. Amsterdam.
- Kroonen, G. 2011b [Kroonen 2011b]
Neuniederländisch *zeug* ‚Sau‘ und *spugen* ‚speien‘: zwei Beispiele der westgermanischen Velarisierung? *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 67, 149-161.
- Kroonen, G. 2012 [Kroonen 2012]

- Reflections on the o/zero-ablaut in the Germanic iterative verbs. In: H. Craig Melchert (ed.), *The Indo-European verb, proceedings of the conference of the Society for Indo-European Studies, Los Angeles 13-15 September 2010*, 191-200. Wiesbaden.
- Kroonen, G. & A.M. Lubotsky. 2009 [Kroonen/Lubotsky 2009]
Proto-Indo-European *tsel- 'to sneak' and Germanic *stelan- 'to steal, approach stealthily'. *Studia Etymologica Cracoviensia*, 14, 237-241.
- Kuiper, F.B.J. 1995 [Kuiper 1995]
Gothic 'bagms' and Old Icelandic 'ylgr'. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 25, 63-88.
- Kümmel, M. 2000 [Kümmel 2000]
Das Perfekt im Indoiranischen: eine Untersuchung der Form und Funktion einer ererbten Kategorie des Verbums in den altindoiranischen Sprachen. Wiesbaden.
- Kümmel, M. 2004 [Kümmel 2004]
Ungeklärtes *u neben Liquida in germanischen Nomina. In: A. Hyllested, A.R. Jørgensen, J.H. Larsson & Th. Olander (eds.), *Per Aspera ad Asteriscos. Studia Indogermanica in honorem Jens Elmegård Rasmussen sexagenarii Idibus Martiis anno MMMIV*, 291-303. Innsbruck.
- Kümmel, M. 2012 [Kümmel 2012]
Typology and reconstruction: the consonants and vowels of Proto-Indo-European. In: Benedicte Nielsen Whitehead, Thomas Olander, Birgit Anette Olsen & Jens Elmegård Rasmussen (eds.), *The Sound of Indo-European: selected papers from the conference held in Copenhagen 16-19 April 2009*, 291-329. Copenhagen.
- Kylstra, A.D., S-L. Hahmo, T. Hofstra & O. Nikkilä. 1991-2012 [LÄGLOS]
Lexikon der älteren germanischen Lehnwörter in den ostseefinnischen Sprachen. Amsterdam.
- Laker, S., R. Mailhammer & Th. Vennemann. 2003 [Laker et al. 2003]
PGmc. *drepa-, G treffen 'to hit'. *Studia Etymologica Cracoviensia* 8, 103-110.
- Lamb, S.M. & E.D. Mitchell. 1991 [Lamb/Mitchel 1991]
Sprung from some common source: investigations into the prehistory of languages. Stanford.
- Lamberterie, C. de 1990 [Lamberterie 1990]
Les adjectifs grecs en -υς. Louvain-la-Neuve.
- Lane, G.S. 1933 [Lane 1933]
Some semantic borrowings in Wulfila. *Philological Quarterly* 12, 321-26.
- Lehmann, W.P. 1965 [Lehmann 1965]
Germanic evidence. In: Werner Winter (ed.), *Evidence for Laryngeals*, 212-223. The Hague.
- Lehmann, W.P. 1986 [Lehmann 1986]

- A Gothic etymological dictionary*. Leiden.
- Lendinara, P. 1990 [Lendinara 1990]
The survival of Indo-European words in Old Frisian. In: Rolf H. Bremmer, Geart van der Meer & Oebele Vries (eds.), *Aspects of old Frisian philology*, 285-310. Amsterdam.
- Lewis, C.T. & C. Short. 1975 [Lewis/Short 1975]
A Latin dictionary, founded on Andrews' edition of Freund's Latin dictionary. Oxford.
- Lexer, M. 1872-1878 [MHW]
Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch. Nachdruck der Ausg. Leipzig 1872-1878 mit einer Einleitung von Kurt Gärtner. 3 Bde. Stuttgart.
- Liberman, A. 2008 [Liberman 2008]
An analytic dictionary of English etymology: an introduction. Minneapolis.
- Liberman, A. 2010 [Liberman 2010]
A bibliography of English etymology. Anatoly Liberman with the assistance of Ari Hoptman and Nathan E. Carlson. Minneapolis.
- Liddell, H.G., R.J. Scott (et al.) 1966 [Liddell/Scott 1966]
A Greek-English lexicon. London.
- Lidén, E. 1891 [Lidén 1891]
Etymologien. *Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 15, 507-522.
- Lidén, E. 1897 [Lidén 1897]
Studien zur altindischen und vergleichenden Sprachgeschichte. *Skrifter utgivna av K. humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Uppsala* 6, VI. 1.
- Lidén, E. 1906 [Lidén 1906]
Armenische Studien. Göteborg.
- Lockwood, W.B. 1974 [Lockwood 1974]
Some British bird names. *Transactions of the Philological Society* 73/1, 65-80.
- Lockwood, W.B. 1989-1990 [Lockwood 1989-1990]
Etymological notes on *roysni* etc., *smæra* and *ælabogi*. *Fróðskaparrit* 38-39, 115-120.
- Löfstedt, E. 1931 [Löfstedt 1931]
Nordfriesische Dialektstudien: die nordfriesische Mundart des Dorfes Ockholm un der Halligen. Lund/Leipzig.
- Lühr, R. 1976 [Lühr 1976]
Germanische Resonantengemination durch Laryngal. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 35, 73-92.
- Lühr, R. 1980 [Lühr 1980]
Zu einem urgermanischen Lautgesetz. In: M. Mayrhofer, M. Peters & O.E. Pfeiffer (eds.), *Lautgeschichte und Etymologie: Akten der VI.*

- Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, Wien 24.-29. September 1978*, 248-259. Wiesbaden.
- Lühr, R. 1987 [Lühr 1987]
 Reste von indogermanischem Wortschatz im Oberdeutschen. In: W. Meid (ed.), *Studien zum indogermanischen Wortschatz*, 67-82. Innsbruck.
- Lühr, R. 1988 [Lühr 1988]
Expressivität und Lautgesetz im Germanischen. Heidelberg.
- Lühr, R. 2000 [Lühr 2000]
Die Gedichte des Skalden Egill. Dettelbach.
- Lübbers, A. & C. Walther. 1965
Mittelniederdeutsches Handwörterbuch. Darmstadt.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 1981 [Lubotsky 1981]
 Gr. πῆγνυμι: Skt. *pajrá-* and loss of laryngeals before mediae in Indo-Iranian. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 40, 133-138.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 1985 [Lubotsky 1985]
 The PIE word for 'dry'. *Historische Sprachforschung* 98, 1-10.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 1988 [Lubotsky 1988]
The system of nominal accentuation in Sanskrit and Proto-Indo-European. Leiden.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 1994 [Lubotsky 1994]
 RV. ávidhat. In: Dunkel, George E., Meyer, Gisela, Scarlata, Salvatore, Seidl, Christian (eds.), *Früh-, Mittel-, Spätindogermanisch: Akten der IX. Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft vom 5. bis 9. Oktober 1992 in Zürich*, 201-206. Wiesbaden.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 1997 [Lubotsky 1997]
 The Indo-Iranian reflexes of PIE *CRHUV. In: Alexander Lubotsky (ed.), *Sound law and analogy: papers in honor of Robert S.P. Beekes on the occasion of his 60th birthday*, 139-154. Amsterdam - Atlanta.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 2000 [Lubotsky 2000]
 The Vedic root *vṛ-* 'to cover' and its present. In: B. Forssman, R. Plath (eds.), *Indoarisch, Iranisch und die Indogermanistik: Arbeitstagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft vom 2. bis 5. Oktober in Erlangen*, 315-325. Wiesbaden.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 2006 [Lubotsky 2006]
 Indo-European 'heel'. In: Bombi, R., Cifoletti, G., Fusco, F., Innocente, L., Orioles, V. (eds.), *Studi linguistici in onore di Roberto Gusmani*, 1005-1010. Alessandria.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 2008a [Lubotsky 2008a]
Indo-European clusters and compounds: methodology and evidence. Lecture held at the 13th *Indo-Germanische Fachtagung*, 21-27 September 2008. Salzburg.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 2008b [Lubotsky 2008b]

- The Indo-Iranian root **stig-*. In: L. Kulikov, M. Rusanov (eds.), *Indologica, T. Ya. Elizarenkova Memorial Volume*, Book 1 (= *Orientalia et Classica. Papers of the Institute of Oriental and Classical Studies*, XX), 305-313. Moscow.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 2011 [Lubotsky 2011]
The origin of Sanskrit roots of the type *siv-* 'to sew', *dīv-* 'to play dice', with an appendix on Vedic *i*-perfects. In: Stephanie W. Jamison, H. Craig Melchert & Brent Vine (eds.), *Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Indo-European Conference*, 105-126. Bremen.
- Lubotsky, A.M. 2012 [Lubotsky 2012]
The Vedic paradigm for 'water'. In: Adam I. Cooper, Jeremy Rau, and Michael Weiss (eds.), *Indo-European linguistics in honor of Alan J. Nussbaum on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday*, 159-164. Ann Arbor MI - New York.
- Machek, V. 1949 [Machek 1949]
Hittito-Slavica. *Archív Orientální* 17/1, 131-41.
- Magnússon, Á.Bl. 1985 [Magnússon 1985]
Gregg, grogg og grögg; þeimur; dósi og dósa. *Íslenskt mál og almenn málfræði* 7, 165-167.
- Magnússon, Á.Bl. 1989 [Magnússon 1989]
Íslensk orðsifjabók. 3. prentun: mars 2008. Reykjavík.
- Mahlow, G.H. 1879 [Mahlow 1879]
Die langen Vocale A E O in den europäischen Sprachen. Berlin.
- Mallory, J.P. & D.Q. Adams. 1997 [Mallory/Adams 1997]
Encyclopedia of Indo-European culture. London/Chicago.
- Mallory, J.P. & D.Q. Adams. 2006 [Mallory/Adams 2006]
The Oxford introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Proto-Indo-European world. Oxford.
- Malzahn, M. 2011 [Malzahn 2011]
Back into the fields and into the woods: Old Irish *íath* 'land, field' and *fíad* 'wild; deer; uncultivated land' revisited. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 39/1&2, 116-128.
- Mankov, A. 2007 [Mankov 2007]
Germanic Etymologies: Goth. *bagms*, OE. *bēam*, OI. *baðmr* 'tree'. *Aspects of Comparative Linguistics* II, 375-92.
- Markey, T.L. 1980 [Markey 1980]
Delabialization in Germanic. *Folia Linguistica Historica* 1/2, 285-293.
- Markey, T.L. 1988 [Markey 1988]
Eurasian 'apple' as arboreal unit and item of culture. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 16, 49-68.
- Marstrander, C.J.S. 1910 [Marstrander 1910]
Hibernica. Zeitschrift für celtische Philologi 7, 357-418.
- Marstrander, C.S.J., O. Bergin, M. Joynt & E. Knott (eds.) 1913-1976 [DIL]

- Dictionary of the Irish language, based mainly on Old and Middle Irish materials.* Dublin.
- Marstrander, C.J.S. 1925 [Marstrander 1925]
Klodvignavnet og den germanske dissimilationslov. Oslo.
- Martin, E. & H. Lienhart (eds.). 1899-1907
Wörterbuch der elsässischen Mundarten. Bearb. von Ernst Martin und Hans Lienhart. 2 Bde. Straßburg.
- Martirosyan, H.K. 2009 [Martirosyan 2009]
Etymological Dictionary of the Armenian Inherited Lexicon. Leiden.
- Matasović, R. 2004 [Matasović 2004]
Gender in Indo-European. Heidelberg.
- Matasović, R. 2009 [Matasović 2009]
Etymological Dictionary of Proto-Celtic. Leiden.
- Matasović, R. 2011 [Matasović 2011]
Addenda et corrigenda to Ranko Matasović's *Etymological Dictionary of Proto-Celtic* (Brill, Leiden 2009). <http://mudrac.ffzg.unizg.hr/~rmatasov/EDPC-Addenda%20et%20corrigenda.pdf>.
- Matzel, K. 1989 [Matzel 1989]
Der Untergang deutscher Sprachinseln in Norditalien. In: H. Beck (ed.), *Germanische Rest- und Trümmersprachen*, 69-86. Berlin - New York.
- Mayrhofer, M. 1986-2001 [Mayrhofer 1986-2001]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen. Heidelberg.
- McCone, K. 1991 [McCone 1991]
The Indo-European origins of the Old Irish nasal presents, subjunctives and futures. Innsbruck.
- McManus, D. 1991 [McManus 1991]
A guide to Ogam. Maynooth.
- McSparran, F. (ed.) 2001 [MED]
Middle English Dictionary. <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/>.
- Meid, W. 1970 [Meid 1970]
Die Romanze von Froech und Findabair. Altirischer Text, mit Einleitung, deutscher Übersetz., ausführlichem philologisch-linguistischen Kommentar und Glossar, Táin bó Froích. Innsbruck.
- Meid, W. 1985 [Meid 1985]
Go. *qipus* und **qipr*. In: Hermann Ölberg, Gernot Schmidt (eds.), *Sprachwissenschaftliche Forschungen: Festschrift für Johann Knobloch, zum 65. Geburtstag am 5. Januar 1984*, 253-254. Innsbruck.
- Melchert, H.C. 1983 [Melchert 1983]
Pudenda Hethitica. *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 35, 137-145.
- Melchert, H.C. 1986 [Melchert 1986]
Hittite *uwaš* and congeners. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 91, 102-115.
- Melchert, H.C. 2002 [Melchert 2002]

- Sanskrit *sárdigr̥di*. *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 122/2, 325-328.
- Melchert, H.C. 2008 [Melchert 2008]
Greek *mólubdos* as a loanword from Lydian. In: Billie Jean Collins, Mary R. Bachvarova & Ian C. Rutherford (eds.), *Anatolian interfaces, Hittites, Greeks and their neighbours*, 135-141. Oxford.
- Mezger, F. 1960 [Mezger 1960]
German. **aipa-* „Eid, Eideshelfereid“: got. „Mutter“. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 76, 85-86.
- Mikeleitis-Winter, A. 2001 [Mikeleitis-Winter 2001]
Der Bereich Nahrungsmittelzubereitung im althochdeutschen Wortschatz: onomasiologisch-semasiologische Untersuchungen. Berlin.
- Milani, C. 1987 [Milani 1987]
Note su /s/ interconsonantica nei dialetti greci antichi. In: Anna Giacalone Ramat, Onofrio Carruba & Giuliano Bernini (eds.), *Papers from the 7th International Conference on Historical Linguistics*, 429-444. Amsterdam - Philadelphia.
- Mitzka, W. 1934 [Mitzka 1934]
Ablautstufen im germanischen Adjectiv. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 58, 312-323.
- Morgenstierne, G. 1945 [Morgenstierne 1945]
Indo-European *k'* in Kafiri. *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskab* 8, 225-238.
- Mottausch, K.-H. 1993 [Mottausch 1993]
Zwei verkannte germanisch-italische Isoglossen. *Historische Sprachforschung* 106, 148-175.
- Mottausch, K.-H. 1996 [Mottausch 1996]
Germanisch *gangan* „gehen“ und die starken Verben mit *a* und *o*. *Historische Sprachforschung* 109/1, 76-109.
- Möller, H. 1911 [Möller 1911]
Vergleichendes indogermanisch-semitisches Wörterbuch. Göttingen.
- Mulder, S. 2009 [Mulder 2009]
The Finnish sound substitutions for medial stops in Germanic loanwords. Unpublished MA thesis. Leiden University.
- Müller, J. (et al.) 1928-1971 [Müller 1928-71]
Rheinisches Wörterbuch. Bearb. und hrsg. von Josef Müller, ab Bd. VII von Karl Meisen, Heinrich Dittmaier und Matthias Zender. Bonn-Berlin.
- Müller, S. 2007 [Müller 2007]
Zum Germanischen aus laryngaltheoretischer Sicht: mit einer Einführung in die Grundlagen der Laryngaltheorie. Berlin.
- Naderi, S. (et al.) 2008 [Naderi et al. 2008]
The goat domestication process inferred from large-scale mitochondrial DNA analysis of wild and domestic individuals. *Proceedings of the*

- National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 105 (46), 17659-17664.
- Narten, J. 1981 [Narten 1981]
Vedisch *lelāya* 'zittert'. *Die Sprache* 27, 1-21.
- Neri, S. 2003 [Neri 2003]
I sostantivi in -u del gotico, morfologia e preistoria. Innsbruck.
- Neri, S. 2005 [Neri 2005]
Riflessioni sull'apofonia radicale di proto-germanico **namōn* 'nome'. *Historische Sprachforschung* 118, 201-250.
- Neri, S. 2007 [Neri 2007]
Cadere e abbattere in indoeuropeo. Sull'etimologia di tedesco fallen, latino aboleo e greco ἀπόλλυμι. Innsbruck.
- Neu, E. 1995 [Neu 1995]
Hethitisch *tagu* „dick, (an)geschwollen“. *Historische Sprachforschung* 108, 1-5.
- Niermeyer, J.F. & C. van de Kieft. 1976 [Niermeyer 1976]
Mediae Latinitatis lexicon minus. Leiden.
- Nikolaev, A. 2007 [Nikolaev 2007]
The name of Achilles. In: Coulter George (et al.), *Greek and Latin from an Indo-European perspective*, 126-173. Cambridge.
- Nikolaev, A. 2009 [Nikolaev 2009]
The Germanic word for 'sword' and delocative derivation in Proto-Indo-European. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 37/3&4, 461-488.
- Noreen, A. 1882 [Noreen 1882]
Dalmålet. II Ordlista öfver Dalmålet i ofvansiljas fögderi. Stockholm.
- Noreen, A. 1886 [Noreen 1886]
De nordiska språkens nasalerade vokaler. *Arkiv för nordisk filologi* 3, 1-41.
- Noreen, A. 1904 [Noreen 1904]
Altnordische Grammatik 2. Altschwedische Grammatik: mit Einschluß des Altgutnischen. Leipzig.
- Nussbaum, A.J. 1986 [Nussbaum 1986]
Head and horn in Indo-European. Berlin-New York.
- Nyström, G. 1995 [Nyström 1995]
Två fonemsammanfall i dalmål - och två ordstudier. *Svenska landsmål och svenskt folkliv* 118, 227-237.
- Olsen, B.A. 1999 [Olsen 1999]
The noun in biblical Armenian, origin and word-formation: with special emphasis on the Indo-European heritage. Berlin.
- Olsen, B.A. 2012 forthc. [Olsen 2012]
Contributions to Armenian Etymology. In: Stephanie W. Jamison, H. Craig Melchert, Brent Vine (eds.), *Proceedings of the twenty-third annu-*

- al *UCLA Indo-European conference*, Los Angeles, October 28th and 29th, 2011. Bremen.
- Opprel, A. 1937 [Opprel 1937]
Over *deek en veek*. *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde*. Jaargang 56, 209-223.
- Orel, V. 1998 [Orel 1998]
Albanian etymological dictionary. Leiden-Boston-Köln.
- Orel, V. 2000 [Orel 2000]
A concise historical grammar of the Albanian language. Leiden.
- Orel, V. 2003 [Orel 2003]
Handbook of Germanic etymology. Leiden.
- Osthoff, H. 1882 [Osthoff 1882]
Reduplicationslehre. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 8, 540-567.
- Osthoff, H. 1884 [Osthoff 1884]
Zur Geschichte des Perfects im Indogermanischen. Strassburg.
- Osthoff, H. 1888 [Osthoff 1888]
Etymologica I. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 13, 395-463.
- Osthoff, H. 1910 [Osthoff 1910]
Zur Entlabialisierung der Labiovelare im Keltischen. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 27, 161-93.
- Parpola, A. & C. Carpelan. 2005 [Parpola/Carpelan 2005]
The cultural counterparts to Proto-Indo-European, Proto-Uralic and Proto-Aryan: matching the dispersal and contact patterns in the linguistic and archaeological record. In: Edwin F. Bryant & Laurie L. Patton (eds.), *The Indo-Aryan controversy: Evidence and inference in Indian history*, 107-141. London-New York.
- Pedersen, H. 1904 [Pedersen 1904]
Anmälan av Hjalmar Falk og Alf Torp, Etymologisk ordbog over det norske og det danske sprog, hefte 1-4. *Arkiv för nordisk filologi* 20, 379-387. Lund.
- Pedersen, H. 1906 [Pedersen 1906]
Armenisch und die Nachbarsprachen. *Historische Sprachforschung* 39, 334-484.
- Pedersen, H. 1913 [Pedersen 1913]
Vergleichende Grammatik der keltischen Sprachen. Göttingen.
- Peters, M. 1999 [Peters 1999]
Ein tiefes Problem. In: Heiner Eichner, Hans Christian Luschützky (eds.), *Compositiones indogermanicae in memoriam Jochem Schindler*, 447-456. Praha.
- Petersson, H. 1921 [Petersson 1921]
Studien über die indogermanische Heteroklisie. Lund.

- Petit, D. 2004 [Petit 2004]
Apophonie et catégories grammaticales dans les langues baltiques. Leuven - Paris.
- Peyrot, M. 2011 [Peyrot 2011]
 Tocharian A *māskā*- 'be difficult'. *Tocharian and Indo-European Studies* 12, 145-154.
- Philippa, M., F. de Brabandere & A. Quak. 2004-2009 [EWN]
Etymologisch woordenboek van het Nederlands. Amsterdam.
- Pijnenburg, W.J.J. 1981 [Pijnenburg 1981]
 Windhond. *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse taal- en letterkunde* 96, 205-208.
- Pijnenburg, W.J.J. 1989 [Pijnenburg 1989]
 Eine germanisch-baltoslawische Isoglosse. *Historische Sprachforschung* 102/1, 99-106.
- Pijnenburg, W.J.J. 2001 [VMNW]
Vroegmiddelnederlands Woordenboek, woordenboek van het Nederlands van de dertiende eeuw in hoofdzaak op basis van het Corpus-Gysseling. Leiden.
- Pijnenburg, W.J.J. 2009 [Pijnenburg 2009]
 Hop. In: Egbert Beijk (ed.), *Fons Verborum. Feestbundel voor Fons Moerdijk*, 309-312. Amsterdam.
- Pijnenburg, W.J.J. (ed.) 2012 [ONW]
Oudnederlands woordenboek. <http://gtb.inl.nl/>.
- Pinault, G.-J. 2003 [Pinault 2003]
 Sanskrit *kalyāṇa*- interprété à la lumière des contacts en Asie Centrale. *Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris* 98, 123-161.
- Pinault, G.-J. 2007 [Pinault 2007]
 A star is born: a "new" PIE *-ter- suffix. In: Alan J. Nussbaum (ed.), *Verba docenti: studies in historical and Indo-European linguistics presented to Jay H. Jasanoff by students, colleagues, and friends*, 271-280. Ann Arbor - New York.
- Pipping, H. 1904 [Pipping 1904]
 Nya gotländska studier. *Göteborgs högskolas årsskrift* 10, section 4.
- Pipping, H. 1907 [Pipping 1907]
Guta lag och Guta saga, jämte ordbok. København.
- Plantijn, C. 1573 [Plantijn 1573]
Thesaurus Theutonice lingue / Schat der Neder-duytscher spraken. Antverpia.
- Plöger, A. 1973 [Plöger 1973]
Die russischen Lehnwörter der finnischen Schriftsprache. Wiesbaden.
- Poetto, M. 1986 [Poetto 1986]
 Eteo ^(UZU)kudur. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 99/2, 220-2.

- Pokorny, J. 1959 [Pokorny IEW]
Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. Bern.
- Polomé, E.C. 1948 [Polomé 1948]
 Over de etymologie van Nederlands *wouw* 'reseda luteola'. *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 26, 541-568.
- Polomé, E.C. 1967 [Polomé 1967]
 Notes on the reflexes of *ie /ms/* in Germanic. *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 45/3, 800-826.
- Polomé, E.C. 1975 [Polomé 1975]
 Old Norse religious terminology in Indo-European perspective. In: Karl-Hampus Dahlstedt (eds.), *The Nordic languages and modern linguistics* 2, 654-665. Umeå.
- Polomé, E.C. 1986 [Polomé 1986]
 The non-Indo-European component of the Germanic lexicon. In: Annemarie Etter (ed.), *O-o-pe-ro-si. Festschrift für Ernst Risch zum 75. Geburtstag*, 661-672. Berlin-New York.
- Polomé, E.C. 1996 [Polomé 1996]
 Beer, Runes and Magic. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 24, 99-105.
- Pons-Sanz, S. 2000 [Pons-Sanz 2000]
Analysis of the Scandinavian loanwords in the Aldredian glosses to the Lindisfarne Gospels. Valencia.
- Poulsen, J.H.W. 1998 [Poulsen 1998]
Føroysk orðabók. Tórshavn.
- Praust, K. 2005 [Praust 2005]
 What Greek can tell us about the prehistory of English 'to fall'. Paper at the conference *Greek and Latin from an Indo-European Perspective*, Cambridge, July 2005.
- Prokosch, E. 1939 [Prokosch 1939]
A comparative Germanic grammar. Philadelphia.
- Pronk, T. 2010 [Pronk 2010]
 Sanskrit (*v*)*ṛsabhá-*, Greek ἄρσθην, ἔρσθην: the spraying bull of Indo-European? *Historische Sprachforschung* 122, 170-181.
- Puhvel, J. 1964 [Puhvel 1964]
 The Indo-European and Indo-Aryan plough: a linguistic study of technological diffusion. *Technology and Culture* 5/2, 176-190.
- Puhvel, J. 1984- [Puhvel 1984-]
Hittite etymological dictionary. Berlin.
- Puhvel, J. 1987 [Puhvel 1987]
 All our "yesterdays". In: George Cardona & Norman H. Zide (eds.), *Festschrift for Henry Hoenigswald: on the occasion of his seventieth birthday* (= *Ars Linguistica* 15), 315-318. Tübingen.
- Puhvel, J. 2008 [Puhvel 2008]

- "Flagrante delicto" in Hittite. *Historische Sprachforschung* 120, 63-65.
- Quak, A. 1979 [Quak 1979]
Zur Etymologie von altniederfränkisch *hlothu* und *farkutha*. *Leuvense Bijdragen* 68, 287-2.
- Qvigstad, J. 1902 [Qvigstad 1902]
Lappiske fuglenavne. *Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskab* 40, 267-291.
- Rapp, G.R. 2009 [Rapp 2009]
Archaeomineralogy. Berlin/Heidelberg.
- Rasmussen, J.E. 1978 [Rasmussen 1978]
Zur Morphophonemik des Urindogermanischen. In: B. Čop (ed.), *Collectanea Indoeuropaea* I, 59-143. Ljubljana.
- Rasmussen, J.E. 1983 [Rasmussen 1983]
Two phonological issues in Germanic. *Acta Linguistica Hafniensia* 18, 201-219.
- Rasmussen, J.E. 1987 [Rasmussen 1987]
Miscellaneous morphological problems in Indo-European languages IV. *Arbejdsrapporter fra Institut for Lingvistik Københavns Universitet* 6, 145-156.
- Rasmussen, J.E. 1989 [Rasmussen 1989]
On the North Germanic treatment of *-eww-*. *Arkiv för nordisk filologi* 104, 1-9.
- Rasmussen, J.E. 1990 [Rasmussen 1990]
Germanic Verschärfung: tying up loose ends. In: H. Andersen & K. Koerner (eds.), *Historical Linguistics 1987: papers from the 8th International Conference on Historical Linguistics*, Lille, 1987, 425-441. Amsterdam - Philadelphia.
- Rasmussen, J.E. 1999 [Rasmussen 1999]
Selected papers on Indo-European linguistics: with a section on comparative Eskimo linguistics. Copenhagen.
- Rau, J. 2007 [Rau 2007]
The derivational history of Proto-Germanic **wepru-* 'lamb'. In: Alan J. Nussbaum (ed.), *Verba Docenti. Studies in historical and Indo-European linguistics presented to Jay H. Jasanoff by students, colleagues, and friends*, 281-292. Ann Arbor - New York.
- Rhee, F. van der 1970 [Van der Rhee 1970]
Die germanischen Wörter in den langobardischen Gesetzen. Rotterdam.
- Riecke, J. 1996 [Riecke 1996]
Die schwachen jan-Verben des Althochdeutschen. Göttingen.
- Riecke, J. 2004 [Riecke 2004]
Die Frühgeschichte der mittelalterlichen medizinischen Fachsprache im Deutschen. Band 1: Untersuchungen. Band 2: Wörterbuch. Berlin/New York.
- Rieken, E. 1999 [Rieken 1999]

- Untersuchungen zur nominalen Stammbildung des Hethitischen.* Wiesbaden.
- Rietz, J.E. 1962 [Rietz 1962]
Svenskt dialektlexikon: ordbok öfver svenska allmogespråket. Lund.
- Ringe, D. 2006 [Ringe 2006]
From Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic. Oxford.
- Rix, H., M. Kümmel (et al.) 2001 [LIV²]
LIV, Lexikon der indogermanischen Verben, die Wurzeln und ihre Primärstammbildungen. 2., erw. und verb. Aufl. / bearb. von Martin Kümmel und Helmut Rix. Wiesbaden.
- Rosenkranz, B. 1964 [Rosenkranz 1964]
Ein neues hethitisches Ritual für ^DLAMA ^{KUŠ}kuršas. *Orientalia: Nova series* 33, 238-256.
- Røset, I. 2011 [Røset 2011]
Selbumålet. Oslo.
- Ross, A.S.C. & J. Berns. 1992 [Ross/Berns 1992]
Chapter 15: *Germanic.* In: Jadranka Gvozdanović (ed.), *Indo-European numerals*, 555-716. Berlin - New York.
- Sadovsky, O.J. 1973 [Sadovsky 1973]
The reconstruction of PIE **pisko* and the extension of its semantic sphere. *The Journal of Indo-European Studies* 1, 81-100.
- Schaffner, S. 2000 [Schaffner 2000]
Altindisch *amnás*, urgermanisch **ēbna-*, keltisch **εμνο-*. In: Bernhard Forssman & Robert Plath (eds.), *Indoarisch, Iranisch und die Indogermanistik: Arbeitstagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft vom 2. bis 5. Oktober 1997 in Erlangen*, 491-505. Wiesbaden.
- Schaffner, S. 2001 [Schaffner 2001]
Das Vernersche Gesetz und der innerparadigmatische grammatische Wechsel des Urgermanischen im Nominalbereich. Innsbruck.
- Schalin, J. 2010 [Schalin 2010]
Germanskt **watōr* 'vatten', namñet *Vättern* och fornsvenskt **vætur*. *Arkiv för nordisk filologi* 125, 5-50.
- Schambach, G. 1858 [Schambach 1858]
Wörterbuch der niederdeutschen Mundart der Fürstenthümer Göttingen und Grubenhagen oder Göttingisch-Grubenhagen'sches Idiotikon. Hannover.
- Scheungraber, C. 2012 [Scheungraber 2012]
Univerbation of prefixed verbs in the prehistory of Germanic: Goth. *fraisan* 'versuchen' and Gmc. **fāha-/fanga-* 'fangen'. Paper read at the 14th *Fachtagung der Indogermanische Gesellschaft*, 17-22 September, Copenhagen.
- Schindler, J. 1967 [Schindler 1967]

- Idg. **deudh-* in Farbbezeichnungen. *Historische Sprachforschung* 81, 68-71.
- Schindler, J. 1969 [Schindler 1969]
Die idg. Wörter für 'Vogel' und 'Ei'. *Die Sprache* 15, 144-67.
- Schindler, J. 1975 [Schindler 1975]
L'apophonie des thèmes indo-européennes en *-r/n*. *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 70, 1-10.
- Schlutter, O.B. 1925 [Schlutter 1925]
Weitere Beiträge zur altenglischen Wortforschung. *Zeitschrift für englische Philologie* 49, 183-192.
- Schlyter, C.J. 1877 [Schlyter 1877]
Ordbok till samlingen af Sweriges Gamla Lagar. Saml. af Sweriges Gamla Lagar 13. Lund.
- Schmeller, J.A. 1855 [Schmeller 1958]
Cimbrisches Wörterbuch. Wien.
- Schmid, W.P. 1968 [Schmid 1968]
Alteuropäisch und Indogermanisch. Mainz.
- Schmidt, B. 1913/1914 [Schmidt 1913/14]
Ganz. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 33, 313-332.
- Schmidt, G. 1973 [Schmidt 1973]
Die iranischen Wörter für 'Tochter' und 'Vater' und die Reflexe des interkonsonantischen *H* (ə) in den idg. Sprachen. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 87, 36-83.
- Schmidt, J. 1883 [Schmidt 1883]
Die Vertreter von urspr. *āv*, *ōv* in den germanischen Sprachen. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 26, 1-19.
- Schmidt, K.T. & K. Strunk. 1989 [Schmidt/Strunk 1989]
Toch. B *kwipe* 'Scham, Schande', A *kip* 'Scham', und germ. **wīða* 'Weib'. In: Karin Heller, Oswald Panagl, Johann Tischler (eds.), *Indogermanica Europaea: Festschrift für Wolfgang Meid zum 60. Geburtstag am 12.11.1989*, 251-284. Graz.
- Schlutter, O.B. 1925 [Schlutter 1925]
Weitere Beiträge zur altenglischen Wortforschung. *Anglia* 49, 183-192.
- Schmeller, J.A. 1983 *Bayerisches Wörterbuch*. 4. Neudr., der von G. Karl Frommann bearb. 2. Ausg. München 1872-77, mit der wissenschaftlichen Einleitung zur Ausg. Leipzig 1939 von Otto Mausser, und mit einem Vorwort von 1961 von Otto Basler.
- Schott, A. 1842 [Schott 1842]
Die deutschen Colonien in Piemont: ihr Land, ihre Mundart und Herkunft. Stuttgart / Tübingen.
- Schrijver, P. 1991 [Schrijver 1991]
The reflexes of the Proto-Indo-European laryngeals in Latin. Amsterdam.
- Schrijver, P. 1995 [Schrijver 1995]

- Studies in British Celtic historical phonology*. Amsterdam - Atlanta.
- Schrijver, P. 1997 [Schrijver 1997]
Animal, vegetable and mineral: some Western European substratum words. In: A. Lubotsky (ed.) *Sound law and analogy: papers in honour of R.S.P. Beekes*, 293-316. Amsterdam.
- Schrijver, P. 1999a [Schrijver 1999a]
Vowel rounding by primitive Irish labiovelars. *Ériu* 50, 133-137.
- Schrijver, P. 1999b [Schrijver 1999b]
On *henbane* and early European narcotics. *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 51, 17-45.
- Schrijver, P. 2001 [Schrijver 2001]
Lost languages in Northern Europe. In: Christian Carpelan, Asko Parpola & Petteri Koskikallio (eds.), *Early contacts between Uralic and Indo-European: linguistic and archaeological considerations. Papers presented at an international symposium held at the Tvärminne Research Station of the University of Helsinki, 8-10 January, 1999* (= Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne 242), 417-425. Helsinki.
- Schrijver, P. 2003a [Schrijver 2003a]
Early developments of the vowel systems of North-West Germanic and Saami. In: Alfred Bammesberger & Theo Vennemann (eds.), *Languages in Prehistoric Europe*, 195-244. Heidelberg.
- Schrijver, P. 2003b [Schrijver 2003b]
Athematic *i*-presents: the Italic and Celtic evidence. *Incontri linguistici*, 59-86.
- Schröder, E. 1918 [Schröder 1918]
Studien zu den deutschen Münznamen. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 48, 141-150, 241-275.
- Schuermans, L.W. (et al.) 1865-1870 *Algemeen Vlaamsch idioticon*. Leuven.
- Schulze, W. 1913 [Schulze 1913]
Kypr. ἱγῆα. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 45, 333.
- Schumacher, S. 2004 [Schumacher 2004]
Die keltischen Primärverben. Ein vergleichendes, etymologisches und morphologisches Lexikon. Unter Mitarbeit von Britta-Schulze-Thulin und Caroline aan de Wiel. Innsbruck.
- Schützeichel, R. 2006 [Schützeichel 2006]
Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch: bearbeitet und um die Glossen erweitert. Tübingen.
- Schwartz, M. 1992 [Schwartz 1992]
Relative chronology in and across formal and semantic hierarchies: the history of **dhwer(E)*- 'go apart' in Indo-European. In R. Beekes, A. Lubotsky & J. Weitenberg (eds.), *Rekonstruktion und relative Chronologie, Akten der VIII. Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, Leiden, 31. August - 4. September 1987*. Innsbruck.

- Schwentner, E. 1951 [Schwenter 1951]
 Etymologische Miszellen. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 69, 244-247.
- Schwentner, E. 1957-8 [Schwentner 1957-8]
 Kleine Wortstudien. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 63, 29-39.
- Seebold, E. 1967 [Seebold 1967]
 Die Vertretung von idg. *guh* im Germanischen. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 81, 104-33.
- Seebold, E. 1970 [Seebold 1970]
Vergleichendes und etymologisches Wörterbuch der germanischen starken Verben. The Hague.
- Seebold, E. 1980 [Seebold 1980]
 Etymologie und Lautgesetz. Materialsammlung: Die Vertretung von idg. *guh* und *ghu* im Germanischen. In: Mayrhofer, Peters, Pfeiffer (eds.), *Lautgeschichte und Etymologie, Akten der VI. Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, Wien, 24.-29. Sept. 1978*, 450-484. Wiesbaden.
- Seebold, E. (et al.) 2008 [ChWdW9]
Chronologisches Wörterbuch des deutschen Wortschatzes. Zweiter Band: Der Wortschatz des 9. Jahrhunderts. Bearbeitet von Elmar Seebold unter Mitarbeit von Brigitte Bulitta, Elke Krotz und Elisabeth Leiss.
- Shields, K. Jr. 2006 [Shields 2006]
 Gothic *pius* - once again. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 111, 285-291.
- Sihler, A.L. 1995 [Sihler 1995]
New comparative grammar of Greek and Latin. Oxford.
- Simek, R. 2006 [Simek 2006]
Lexikon der germanischen Mythologie. Stuttgart.
- Simms, D.P.A. 2009 [Simms 2009]
 The words for 'fire' in Germanic. *Journal of Germanic Linguistics* 21/3, 297-333.
- Simpson, J. & W. Weiner (eds.) 199?- [OED]
Oxford English dictionary: the definitive record of the English language. <http://www.oed.com/>.
- Sjölin, B. 2006 [Sjölin 2006]
Etymologisches Handwörterbuch des Festlandnordfriesischen. Kiel.
- Smith, H.L. Jr. 1938 [Smith 1938]
 Some Germanic developments of ie ***ġeneu* and **ġen-*, ***ġenē*. *Language* 14/2, 95-103.
- Smith, H.L. Jr. 1941 [Smith 1941]
 The Verschärfung in Germanic. *Language* 17, 93-9.
- Snædal, M. 2002 [Snædal 2002]
 Gothic *kaurus** "heavy" and its cognates in Old Norse. *North-Western European language evolution* 41, 31-43.

- Söderwall, K.F. 1884-1918 *Ordbok öfver svenska medeltids-språket*. Vol I-III. Lund.
- Söderwall, K.F. 1953-1973 *Ordbok öfver svenska medeltids-språket Supplement*. Vol IV-V. Lund.
- Spenter, A. 1968 [Spenter 1968]
Der Vokalismus der akzentuierten Silben in der Schiermonnikooger Mundart: eine geschichtliche Studie des autochthonen Westfriesischen Inseldialekts. København.
- Springer, O., A.L. Lloyd, K.K. Purdy & R. Lühr (eds.). 1988- [EWAhd]
Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen. Göttingen.
- Staub, F., L. Tobler, A. Bachmann & H. Wanner (eds.). 1881- [Schw.Id.]
Schweizerisches Idiotikon: Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache.
<http://www.idiotikon.ch/>.
- Steensland, L. 2010 [Steensland 2010]
Material till en älvdalsk ordbok. Falun.
- Steensland, L. 2011 [Steensland 2011]
 Parasitisk (oetymologisk) nasalering i älvdalskan. In: Nystrom, Gunnar & Yair Sapir (eds.), *Rapport från Oöer rådstemna om ovdalsky, Andra konferensen om älvdalska*, 116-126. <http://uu.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:431171>.
- Stickelberger, H. 1889 [Stickelberger 1889]
 Consonantismus der Mundart von Schaffhausen. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 14, 381-454.
- Stiles, P.V. 1984 [Stiles 1984]
 The fate of the numeral '4' in Germanic. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 6, 81-104.
- Stiles, P.V. 1985 [Stiles 1985]
 eME (AB) *wes*: a reflex of IE **wes-* 'to pasture, tend (livestock)'
Historische Sprachforschung 98/2, 295-301.
- Stiles, P.V. 2004 [Stiles 2004]
 Consumer Issues: *Beowulf* 3115a and Germanic 'Bison'. In: J.H.W. Penney (ed.), 2004, *Indo-European perspectives: studies in honour of Anna Morpurgo Davies*, 461-473. Oxford.
- Strathmann, P. 2008 [Strathmann 2008]
Die Vogelbezeichnungen im Niederdeutschen Schleswig-Holsteins und Mecklenburgs. Ein kommentierende systematisch-onomasiologische Untersuchung. Neumünster.
- Streitberg, W. 1892 [Streitberg 1892]
Zur germanischen Sprachgeschichte. Strassburg.
- Streitberg, W. 1896 [Streitberg 1896]
Urgermanische Grammatik. Heidelberg.
- Strunk, K. 1976 [Strunk 1976]

- Gr. κράτυς and germ. *harduz: Nachtrag zu einer fragwürdigen Etymologie. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 34, 169-70.
- Stucki, K. 1917 [Stucki 1917]
Die Mundart von Jaun. Frauenfeld.
- Sturtevant, E.H. 1931 [Sturtevant 1931]
Hittite glossary: words of known or conjectured meaning, with Sumerian ideograms and Accadian words common in Hittite texts. Baltimore.
- Svenska Akademien. 1898- [SAOB]
Ordbok öfver svenska språket (Svenska Akademiens ordbok). Lund.
- Szemerényi, O. 1977 [Szemerényi 1977]
Studies in the kinship terminology of the Indo-European languages: with special reference to Indian, Iranian, Greek, and Latin (= *Textes et mémoires* 7: *Acta Iranica* 17). Leiden.
- Szemerényi, O. 1987-1992 [Szemerényi 1992]
Scripta minora, selected essays in Indo-European, Greek, and Latin. Innsbruck.
- Teuchert, H. 1972 [Teuchert 1972]
Die Sprachreste der niederländischen Siedlungen des 12. Jahrhunderts. 2. Aufl. Köln.
- Thier, K. 2011 [Thier 2011]
 Language and technology: some examples from seafaring (Germanic and Celtic). *Transactions of the Philological Society* 109/2, 186-199.
- Thurneysen, R. 1883 [Thurneysen 1883]
 Urspr. dn tn cn im lateinischen. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 26, 301-314.
- Tiefenbach, H. 2010 [Tiefenbach 2010]
Altsächsisches Handwörterbuch / A concise Old Saxon dictionary. Berlin.
- Tiling, E. 1767-1869 [Tiling 1767-1869]
Versuch eines bremisch-niedersächsischen Wörterbuch. Bremen.
- Toporov, V.N. 1975- [Toporov 1975-]
Prusskij jazyk. Moskva.
- Þórhallsdóttir, G. 1993 [Þórhallsdóttir 1993]
*The development of intervocalic *j in Proto-Germanic*. Diss. Cornell University.
- Þórhallsdóttir, G. 1994-95 [Þórhallsdóttir 1994-95]
 En er þeir knjáðu þetta mál Af sögunum knjá og knýja. *Íslenskt mál og almenn málfræði* 16-1, 67-98.
- Torp, A. 1909 [Torp 1909]
Wortschatz der germanischen Spracheinheit. Vierte Auflage. Göttingen.
- Trask, R.L. 2008 [Trask 2008]
Etymological Dictionary of Basque. Edited for web publication by Max W. Wheeler. <http://www.sussex.ac.uk>.
- Trautmann, R. 1905 [Trautmann 1905]

- Etymologien. *Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen* 29, 307-11.
- Trautmann, R. 1905-06 [Trautmann 1906]
Germanische Etymologien. *Zeitschrift für deutsche Wortforschung* 7, 170-71; 267-70.
- Trubačev, O.N. 1966 [Trubačev 1966]
Remeslennaja terminologija v slavjanskich jazykach, étimologija i opyt gruppovoj rekonstrukcii. Moskva.
- Tucker, E.F. 1990 [Tucker 1990]
The creation of morphological regularity: early Greek verbs in -éō, -áō, -óō, -úō and -íō. Göttingen.
- Uhlenbeck, C.C. 1905 [Uhlenbeck 1905]
Bemerkungen zum gotischen wortschatz. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 252-327.
- De Vaan, M.A.C. 1999 [De Vaan 1999]
The etymology of English shower. *Die Sprache* 41, 39-49.
- De Vaan, M.A.C. 2003 [De Vaan 2003]
The Avestan Vowels. Amsterdam.
- De Vaan, M.A.C. 2008 [De Vaan 2008]
Etymological dictionary of Latin and the other Italic languages. Leiden.
- De Vaan, M.A.C. 2012 [De Vaan 2012]
Dutch *koon* and Proto-Germanic 'jaw, cheek'. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 64/65, 105-115.
- Vaillant, A. 1927 [Vaillant 1927]
Le nom slave de 'la pluie'. *Revue des Études Slaves* 7, 112-113.
- Vaillant, A. 1958 [Vaillant 1958]
Grammaire comparée des langues slaves. Vol. 2: Morphologie. Paris.
- Venås, K. 1967 *Sterke verb i norske målføre. Morfologiske studiar*.
- Vendell, H. 1904-07 [Vendell 1904-07]
Ordbok över de östsvenska dialekterna. 4 Bd. Helsingfors.
- Vendryes, J. 1907 [Vendryes 1907]
Hibernica. *Revue Celtique* 28, 137-143.
- Venema, J. 1997 [Venema 1997]
Zum Stand der Zweiten Lautverschiebung im Rheinland: Diatopische, diachrone und diastratische Untersuchungen am Beispiel der dentalen Tenuis (voralthochdeutsch T). Stuttgart.
- Vennemann, T. 1995 [Vennemann 1995]
Etymologische Beziehungen im Alten Europa. In: *Der Ginkgo-Baum: Germanistisches Jahrbuch für Nordeuropa* 13, 39-115. Helsinki.
- Vennemann, T. 2002 [Vennemann 2002]
*Germania Semitica: Pre-Gmc. *-at in E. Maiden, G. Magd/Mädchen, Goth. magap's*, in: *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* 56, 1-16.
- Vercoullie, J. 1925 [Vercoullie 1925]

- Beknopt etymologisch woordenboek der Nederlandsche taal.* 's-Gravenhage/Gent.
- Verdam, J. 1964 [Verdam 1964]
Middelnederlandsch handwoordenboek. Onveranderde herdruk en van het woord *sterne* af opnieuw bewerkt door C. H. Ebbinge Wubben. 's-Gravenhage.
- Vetsch, J. 1910 [Vetsch 1910]
Die Laute der Appenzeller Mundarten. Frauenfeld.
- Vine, B. 1998 [Vine 1998]
 Aeolic ὄρπετον and deverbative *-etó- in Greek and Indo-European. Innsbruck.
- Vine, B. 1999 [Vine 1999]
 Greek ῥίζα 'root' and 'schwa secundum'. In: V. Ivanov and B. Vine (eds.), *UCLA Indo-European Studies*, 5-30. Los Angeles.
- Vine, B. & O.T. Yokoyama. 2010 [Vine/Yokoyama 2010]
 PIE *(h₁)jeuh₁-dh- 'excrete liquid' and Russian dialectal *udut* (3 pl.). In: T. M. Nikolaeva (ed.), *Issledovanija po lingvistike i semiotike: Sbornik statej k jubileju Vjach. Vs. Ivanova*, 191-6. Moskwa.
- De Vries, M. (et al.) 1882-1919 [WNT]
Woordenboek der Nederlandsche taal. 's-Gravenhage.
- De Vries, J. 1962 [De Vries 1962]
Altnordisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. 2. verbesserte Aufl. Leiden.
- De Vries, J. 1971 [De Vries 1971]
Nederlands etymologisch woordenboek. Leiden.
- Wachter, R. 1997 [Wachter 1997]
 Das indogermanische Wort für 'Sonne' und die angebliche Gruppe der l/n-Heteroklitika. *Historische Sprachforschung* 110, 4-20.
- Walde, A. & J.B. Hoffmann. 1930-1954 [Walde/Hoffmann]
Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. 2 vols. Heidelberg.
- Watkins, C. 1975 [Watkins 1975]
 Lat. *ador*, Hitt. *ḫat-* again: addenda to *HSCP* 77 (1973). *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 79, 181-7.
- Watkins, C. 2008 [Watkins 2008]
 "Hermit crabs," or new wine in old bottles. In: Billie Jean Collins, Mary R. Bachvarova & Ian C. Rutherford (eds.), *Anatolian interfaces, Hittites, Greeks and their neighbours*, 135-141. Oxford.
- Watkins, C. (ed.) 1985 [Watkins 1985]
The American heritage dictionary of Indo-European roots. Revised ed. Boston.
- Wax, H. 2007 [Wax 2007]
Etymologie des Schwäbischen. 3. erweiterte Auflage. Tübingen.
- Weigand, F.L.K. & H. Hirt. 1909-1910 [Weigand 1909-10]
Deutsches Wörterbuch. 5. Auflage. 2 Bde. Gießen.

- Weijnen, A.A. 1996 [Weijnen 1996]
Etymologisch dialectwoordenboek. Assen.
- Weijnen, A.A. (et al.) 1967-2005 [WBD]
Woordenboek van de Brabantse dialecten. Assen.
- Weiss, M. 1995 [Weiss 1995]
 Life everlasting: Latin *iūgis* 'everflowing', Greek ὑγιής 'healthy', Gothic *ajukdups* 'eternity' and Avestan *yauuaējī-* 'living forever'. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 55, 131-56.
- Wiedemann, O. 1904 [Wiedemann 1904]
 Etymologien. *Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen* 28, 1-83.
- Van Wijk, N. 1913-1914 [Van Wijk 1914]
 Das indogermanische Wort für 'Ameise'. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 33, 367-376.
- Van Wijk, N. 1918 [Van Wijk 1918]
 Ndl. *mooi*, nld. *moi(e)*. *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 48, 156-157.
- Williams, I. 1972 [Williams 1972]
The beginnings of Welsh poetry. Cardiff.
- Winter, W. 1965 [Winter 1965]
Evidence for laryngeals. London.
- Wipf, E. 1910 [Wipf 1910]
Die Mundart von Visperterminen in Wallis. Frauenfeld.
- Witzel, M. 2001 [Witzel 2001]
 Autochthonous Aryans? The evidence from Old Indian and Iranian texts. *Electronic Journal of Vedic Studies* 7-3, 1-93. <http://www.ejvs.laurasianacademy.com/>.
- Wodtko, D.S. 2008 [Wodtko 2008]
Nomina im Indogermanischen Lexikon. Heidelberg.
- Wood, F. 1898 [Wood 1898]
 Etymologies. *The Journal of English and Germanic philology* 2, 213-233.
- Wood, F. 1919 [Wood 1919]
 Germanic etymologies. *Modern Language Notes* 34, 203-8.
- Woodhouse, R.H. 2009 [Woodhouse 2009]
 Three Germanic etyma requiring PIE *b? *Studia Etymologica Cracoviensia* 14, 307-312.
- Woeste, F. 1882 [Woeste 1882]
Wörterbuch der westfälischen Mundart. Norden/Leipzig.
- Young, G.V.C. & C.R. Clewer. 1985 [Young/Clewer 1985]
Føroysk-Ensk orðabók = Faroese-English dictionary: with Faroese folk-lore and proverbs and a section by W.B. Lockwood on Faroese pronunciation. Peel, Isle of Man.
- Zair, N. 2009 [Zair 2009]

OIr. *biid* < **bhuH-ye/o-* and 'hiatus verbs'. In: Stephanie Jamison, Craig Melchert and Brent Vine (eds.), *Proceedings of the 20th UCLA Indo-European Conference: Los Angeles 2008*, 213-220. Bremen.

Zair, N. 2011 [Zair 2011]

PIE 'bird' and 'egg' after Schindler. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 65, 287-310.

Zohary, D. & M. Hopf. 2000 [Zohary/Hopf 2000]

Domestication of plants in the Old World. Third edition. Oxford.

Index

The order of the languages is as follows: **Germanic** (Gothic; Old Norse; Icelandic; Faroese; Norwegian; Elfdalian; Old & Modern Swedish (including Gutnish); Old, Early & Modern Danish; Old, Middle & Modern English; Old Frisian as well as Modern West, East & North Frisian; Old Saxon; Middle & New Low German; Old Low Franconian & Old Dutch followed by Middle, Early & Modern Dutch; Old, Middle & New High German plus Swiss German and Lombardic); Other Indo-European languages: **Anatolian** (Hittite; Luvian; Lycian); Tocharian (A & B); **Italic** (Oscan & Umbrian; Old, Classical, Vulgar, Middle and Neo-Latin; Italian; Lombard; Spanish; Portuguese; Old, Middle & Modern French); Venetic; **Celtic** (Celtiberian; Gaulish; Old, Middle & Modern Irish (including Scottish Gaelic); Old, Middle & Modern Welsh; Old, Middle & Modern Breton; Old, Middle & Modern Cornish); **Balkan-Indo-European** (Mycenaean; Ancient & Modern Greek; Phrygian Albanian; Armenian); Thracian; **Iranian** (Old & Young Avestan, Old, Middle & New Persian; Sogdian; Khotanese; Pashto; Wakhi; Kurdish; Ossetic); **Indic** (Sanskrit); **Slavic** (all variants of Church Slavonic plus Old Church Slavonic; Serbian & Croatian; Slovene; Old and Modern Russian; Ukrainian; Byelorussian; Old & Modern Czech; Slovak; Old & Modern Polish); **Baltic** (Old Prussian; Old & Modern Lithuanian; Latvian); Non-Indo-European languages (in alphabetical order).

With minor variations, the alphabetical order of the cited forms is everywhere (except for Greek) the one of the Roman alphabet, and whenever possible, I have brought it in agreement with the official (Roman) orthographies of the modern standard languages.

Germanic

<i>af-linnan</i> , 339	<i>ahjan</i> , 6	<i>ain-falps</i> , 126
<i>af-skiuban</i> , 444	<i>ahma</i> , 6	<i>ainlif</i> , 11
<i>af-slaupjan</i> , 453	<i>ahs</i> , 5, 6	<i>ains</i> , 11
<i>af-taurnan</i> , 527	<i>ahtau</i> , xxv, 6	<i>airinon</i> , 12, 13
<i>agei</i> , 3	<i>ahtuda</i> , 7	<i>airis</i> , 12, 13
<i>aggwus</i> , 28	<i>ahva</i> , xxxiii, 7	<i>airpa</i> , 118
<i>agis</i> , 4	<i>aibr</i> , 516	<i>airus</i> , 13
<i>aglaiti</i> , 3	<i>aigan</i> , 8	<i>airzeis</i> , 119
<i>agljan</i> , 5	<i>aigin</i> , 8	<i>ais</i> , 16
<i>aglo</i> , 5	<i>aihtron</i> , 9	<i>aistan</i> , 14
<i>agls</i> , 4	<i>aihts</i> , 9	<i>aipei</i> , 15
<i>aglus</i> , 5	<i>aihva-tundi</i> , 115	<i>aips</i> , 15
<i>aha</i> , 6	<i>aikan</i> , 10	<i>aiwiski</i> , xxviii, 16
<i>ahana</i> , 5	<i>ainaha</i> , 11	<i>aiwiskon</i> , 16

- aiws*, 16
aiza-smiþa, 460
ajuk-duþs, xxxix, 17
akran, 18
akrs, 18
ala-, 23
ala-brunst, 23
alan, 19
ala-þarba, 534
aleina, xx, 22
alhs, 22
aljan, 23
aljís, 23
alls, xxxv, 23
alþeis, 20
alþiza, xxx
alþs, 20
ams, 25
ana, 26
ana-laugns, 329
ana-nanþjan, 383
ana-praggan, 399
ana-siuns, 435
anda-nems, 387
anda-numts, xxxi, 321
anda-sets, 433
andbahts, 24
andeis, 27
and-staurran, 488
and-waihando, 586
ans, 30
ansts, 30
anþar, 30
apel, 31
aqizi, 19
ara, 32
arbaiþs, 33
arbja, 33
ardrs, 36
arhvazna, 20, 34
arjan, 34
arms, 35
arniba, 35
arwjo, 37
asans, 46
asilu-qairnus, 318
at, 39
at-augjan, 41, 511
atisk, 39
atta, 39
at-þinsan, 543
aþn(s), 40
audags, 40
auda-hafts, 40
auga-dauro, 110
augo, 41
auhjon, 558
auhns, 557, 558
auhsa, 558
auhuma, xx, 350, 557, 558
auk, xxiii, 42
aukan, 42
auso, 44
aups, 43
aweþi, 45
awi-liuþ, 43
awistr, 45
awo, 44
azgo, 38
badi, 46
bagms, 47
bai, 46
baidjan, 47
bairan, xix, 59
bairgahei, 60
baingan, 60
bairhtjan, 61
bairhts, 60
baitrs, 66
balgs, 49
balþjan, 50
balþs, 50
balwa-wesei, 50
balwjan, 50
bandi, 51
bandwjan, 51
bandwo, 51
banja, xxviii, 51
bansts, 52
barizeins, 52
barn, 53
basi, 54
batis, 55
bauan, xxv, 71
baur, 85
baurgs, 85
beidan, 63
beitan, 65
bi, xxix
bi-abrjan, 2
bidjan, xxviii, 57
bi-gitan, 176
bi-laibjan, 323
bi-laigon, 337
bi-leiban, 335
bi-mampjan, 352
bindan, xix, 64
bi-niuhsjan, 389
bi-stugqs, 487
biudan, 61
biugan, 61
bi-uhti, 559
bi-uhts, 559
bi-waibjan, 584
bi-windan, 587
blandan, 66
blauþjan, 67
bleiþs, 69
bliggwan, xxxviii, 69
blinds, 69
bloma, xl, 70
-blostreis, 71
blotan, 70
bloþ, 70
boga, 82
boka, 71
bota, 72
botjan, 72
braiþs, 73
brannjan, 74
briggan, 77
brikan, 75
brinnan, 77
broþar, 79
brunjo, 80
brunna, 80
brusts, 80
bruþ-faþs, xvii, 121
brups, 79
bugjan, 82
daddjan, xxxix, 87
dags, 86
daigs, 87
dailjan, 87
dails, 87
dal(s), 87
daubs, 89
daug, 106, 107
dauhtar, 107
dauns, 91
daupjan, 91
daur, 110
daups, 90
daupus, 91
digan, 95
digands, 95
dis-hniupan, 235
diups, xl, 94
dius, 94
diwans, 90
domjan, 98

- doms*, xxii, 98
dragkjan, 100
drauhti-witop,
 104
dreiban, 103
drigkan, 103
driugan, 102
driusan, 102
drobjan, 104
drobnan, 104
drugkanei, 103
du-ginnan, 178
dulgs, 108
dulps, 108
dumbs, 108
dwals, 112
eisarn, 271
fadar, xvii, xxix,
 121
faginon, 133
fagrs, 122
fahan, 128
faheps, 122
faian, 132
faihu, 134
faihu-friks, 154
fairguni, 136
fairhus, 137
fairra, 137
fairzna, xxv, 137
falpan, 126
fana, 127
fani, 128
faran, 128
farjan, 129
fastan, 131
fastubni, 131
faþa, 132
fauho, 157
faur, 161
faura, xx
faura-rahnjan,
 402
faurhtjan, 161
faurhts, 161
faur-muljan, 374
faus, 132
fidur-dogs, 87
fidur-falps, 133
fidwor, 133
figgrs, 141
fijan, 140
fijands, 140
filhan, 135
filu, 136
fimf, 140
fimfta, 140
finþan, xix, 142
fiskon, 142
fisks, xix, 142
flaiza, xxx, 143
flodus, 147, 544
flokkan, 148
fodjan, 150
fodr, 150
for, xxv, 151
lotu-baurd, 86
fotus, xxii, 152
fra-gildan, 173
fraihnan, 154
fraisan, 152
fraistubni, 152
fra-itan, 119
fraiw, 152
fra-liusan, 334
fra-lusts, 345
fram-aldrs, 21
fram-gahts, 167
fra-qistnan, 320
fra-slindan, 455
frapi, 153
frapjan, 153
frauja, 153
fra-wardjan, 574
fra-weitan, 589
frei-hals, 155
freis, 155
frijon, 155
frijonds, 155
frius, 155
frodei, 156
frops, 156
fruma, 157
fugls, 157
fula, 158
fulla-fahjan, 122
fulls, xx, 159
fuls, 158
ga-, xxix
ga-aggwjan,
 xxxii, 29
ga-aiginon, 8
ga-baurps, 84
ga-daban, 86
ga-daursan, 111
ga-deps, 92
ga-dobs, 97
ga-draban, 98
ga-drauhts, 104
ga-fahrjan, 122
ga-fahs, 127
ga-faihon, 123
ga-fehaba, 133
ga-geigan, 177
gaggan, 166
ga-hvatjan, 264
ga-iddja, 175
gaidw, 163
gairda, 175
-gairdan, 175
gairnjan, 175
-gairns, 175
gaitein, xxii, 163,
 502
gaits, xix, 163
ga-kusts, 313
ga-leikan, 337
ga-leiks, 336
ga-leipan, 340
galga, 165
ga-lukan, 334
ga-mains, 348
ga-maltjan, 351
ga-malwjjan, 352
ga-maurgjan,
 377
ga-motan, 372
ga-motjan, 372
ga-munds, 375
ga-nagljan, 381
ga-nauhan, 392
ga-nawistron,
 385
ga-nipnan, 235
ga-nisan, 387
ga-nohs, xxii, 391
ga-qiss, xxxiii,
 319
ga-qiunan, 320
ga-qum(f)ps, xx
ga-qumps, xxxi,
 321
ga-raidjan, 402
ga-raihtjan, 408
ga-raips, 402
ga-raþans, 406
gards, 169
ga-redan, 408
ga-rehsns, 401
ga-riuds, 409
gasahs, 423
ga-sibjon, 429
ga-skapjan, 440
ga-smeitan, 459
ga-sopjan, 463
ga-staurknan,
 488
gasts, 170
ga-tarhjan, 510
ga-tarnjan, 513
ga-taurps, 527
ga-teihan, 517

- ga-temiba*, 513
ga-tilon, 517
ga-tils, 517
ga-timan, 513
gatwo, 170
ga-ḡairsan, 539
ga-ḡarban, 534
ga-ḡaursnan, 554
ga-ḡiwan, 541
gaumjan, 172
gauriḡa, 172
gaurs, 172
ga-wadjon, 564
ga-wandjan, 573
gawi, 171
ga-widan, xxxiii, 577
ga-wigan, 577
ga-wiss, xxxiii, 577
ga-wrisqan, 595
gazds, 172
giba, 173
giban, 172
gibla, 173
gild, 174
gilḡa, 164
gistra-, 176
gistra-dagis, 175
giutan, 177
glaggws, 180
glitmunjan-, 181
goljan, 185
gops, 184
graba, 186
graban, 185
gramjan, 186
gras, 187
gredags, 187
gredus, 187
greipan, 190
gretan, 187
griḡs, 189
groba, 191
*grundus**, xxxii
grundu-waddjus, 192
gudja, 194
gulḡ, 194
guma, 195
gund, 195
gup, xxviii, 193
haban, 197
hafjan, 198
hahan, 208
haifsts, 200
haihs, 200
hails, 200
haims, 201
hairda, 221
hairdeis, 221
hairto, 222
hairpra, 222
hairus, 222
hais, 202
haitan, 202
haiḡi, 202
hakuls, 203
halbs, 204
halja, 204
hals, 205
halts, 205
hamfs, xxvii, 207
hana, 207
handugs, 207
handus, 207
hansa, 209
hardus, 211
harjis, 211
hatis, 214
hatjan, 214
haubiḡ, 215
hauhs, 215
hauns, 216, 217
haurds, 258
hauri, 258
haurn, xxxvi, 259
hausjan, 217
hawi, 215
hazjan, 218
heito, 202
heiwa-frauja, 227
her, 225
hilms, 219
hilpan, 219
himins, 220, 377
hinḡan, 227
hiri, 225
his, 225
hiuhma, 224
hiwi, 224
hlaifs, 228
hlain, 228
hlaiw, 228
hlauts, 230
hliḡan, 230
hliḡtus, 230, 460, 579
hliuma, 230
hliuḡ, 230
hnaiwjan, xxxiii, 233
hnasqus, 233
hneiwan, xxxiii, 236
hoha, 239
horinon, 240
hors, 240
hrains, 241
hraiwa-dubo, 106, 242
hramjan, 242
hropjan, 249
hrops, 249
hrot, 249
hropeigs, 249
hrugga, 251
hrukjan, 248
huggrijan, 256
hugjan, 252
hugs, 252
huhrus, 256
hulḡs, 254
hulundi, 253
hund, xxxi, 256
hunsl, 256
hunḡs, 227
hups, 257
-hus, 260
huzd, 260
hwairban, 265, 266
hwairnei, 265
hwaiteis, 261
hwapnan, 263
hwar, 263
hwas, 261
hwassaba, 264
hwapar, xxvii, 264
hwapjan, 264
hwapo, 264
hweila, 266
hweilan, 267
hweits, xli, 267
hwota, 268
hwotjan, 268
ibns, 113
iddja, xxxix
igḡis, 276
ik, 116
im, xxxvi, 582
in, 269
inna, 270
in-sailjan, 422
inu, 118
is, 268
itan, xix, 119
iḡ, 114
izwis, 13, 233
jer, 273
jugga-laups, 328
juggs, xxx, 274

- juhiza*, xxx
juk, 274
jukuzi, 274
junda, 276
junds, xxx, 276
jus, 275
kalbo, 278
kalds, 278
kannjan, 279
kara, 281
karon, 281
kas, 283
kaurn, xxxvi, 312
kaurno, 285
kaurus, xx, 312
kilpei, 310
kinnus, 288
kiusan, xxiii, 286
kniu, xxvii, xxxix, 296
knops, 297
knussjan, 298
Kreks, xxiii
kukjan, 309
-kunds, 310
kuni, 311
kunnan, 311
kunps, 312
kustus, xx, 313
laggs, 327
lagjan, 322
laiba, 323
laikan, 323
lailot, 332
laisjan, 325
laists, 324
lamb, 325
land, 326
lasiws, 327
latjan, 328
lats, xvii, 328
lapo, 328
lapon, 328
laudi, 342
lauf, 328
laugnan, 328
lauhmuni, 333
laun, 329
laus, 329
lausjan, 329
leihts, 339
leihvan, 336
leik, 336
leitils, 339
leiþu, 340
lekeis, 331
lekinon, 331
letan, 332
lew, xxv, 335
lewjan, xxv, 335
liban, 336
ligan, 330
lisan, 331, 339
list, 339
liþus, 340
liudan, 332
liufs, 332
liuga, 333
liugan, 333
liuhaþ, 333
liuts, 335
lofa, 340
lubains, 341
lubja-leis, 339
lubja-leisei, 341
ludja, 342
luftus, 342
lustus, 345
magan, 373
magaps, 346
magus, xxxiii, 347
mahts, 347
maihtstus, 369
maitan, 349
maiza, xxx, 350
malan, 351
mammo, 301, 369
mampjan, 375
manags, 352
mana-seþs, 430
manna, 353
mannisks, 354
marei, 355
mari-saiws, 354
marka, 355
marzjan, 356
matjan, 358
mats, 358
maba, 358
maþl, 358
maurgins, 377
maurþr, 378
mawi, xxxiii, 359
mawilo, 359
megs, 361
meins, 369
mel, 362
mela, 362
mena, 365
menoþs, 365
meriþa, 366
merjan, 366
mes, xxiii
meura, 368
midja-sweipains, 494
midjis, 360
miduma, 361
mikils, 361
milhma, 363
miliþ, 363
miluks, 364
mims, xxxvii
mimz, xxv, 369
mins, 369
mitan, 367
miton, 367
mip, 360
mizdo, xxiv, 370
mojan, 371
muka-modei, 368
munan, 375
muns, 376
munþs, 376
nadrs, 381
nahts, 381
namnjan, 383
namo, xviii, 382
naqaps, 382
nasjan, 385
nati, xviii, 384
natjan, 384
naus, xviii, 385
nauþjan, 385
nauþs, 385
neh, 387
neþla, xxi, 388
ni, 385
nidwa, 390
niman, 387
niþan, 388
nipjis, 388
niujis, 389
niun, 389
niunda, 390
niutan, 389
nota, 392
nu, 392
ogan, 3
ogjan, 394
paida, xix, xxvii, 395
puggs, 400
qainon, 314
qairrus, 318
qens, xxi, 316
qiman, xxxi, 316
qino, 317
qistjan, 320
qists, 320

- qipan*, xxxiii, 319
qipus, 319
qius, 320
qrammipa, 301
ragin, 401
rahnjan, 401,
 402
raihts, 408
rasta, 405
rapjo, 405
raps, 401
raupjan, 406
raus, 407
raups, xxxiii, 406
razda, 407
reiki, 413
reiks, 412
reiran, 414
reiro, 414
rign, 408
rignjan, 408
rikan, 409
rimis, 409
rinnan, 413
riqis, 409
riqizjan, 409
rodjan, 415
rum, 418
rums, 418
runs, 418
sa, xxvi, 530
saggws, xxviii,
 426
sagqjan, 426
saian, xxi, 428
saihs, 431
saihsta, 431
saiwan, 431
saiso, 428
saiwala, 423
saiws, 423
sakan, 423
salba, 424
salbon, 424
salipwos, 424
saljan, 424, 425
salt, 425
saltan, 425
sama, 425
sandjan, 426
sarwa, 427
satjan, 427
saps, 419
sauhts, 490
sauil, xxvi, 147,
 185, 463
sauls, 491
saurga, 493
sauþs, 428
schnos, 463
seins, 436
seipus, 437
seps, xxi
sibja, 429
sibun, 429
sibunda, 429
sidus, 435
siggwan, 437
sigis, 430
sigqan, 437
silba, 432
silubr, 436
sineigs, 433
sinþs, 437
sitan, 434
sitls, 434
siujan, 437
siukan, 434
siuks, 434
siuns, 434, 441
skaban, 438
skadus, 438
skalks, 439
skaman, xxxi,
 440
skaman sik, xxxi
skanda, xxxi
skatts, 441
skapjan, 441
skauda-raip, 403
skauns, 441
skaut(s), 441
skeima, 445
skeinan, xxiv, 445
skewjan, 445
skildus, 442
skilja, 443
skilliggs, 356,
 442
skip, 446
skohs, 446
skuft, 449
skuggwa, 452
skulan, 450
skura, 451
slahan, 452
slahs, 452
slawan, 453
slepan, 453
sliupan, 454
smals, 456
snaiws, xxiii,
 xxviii, 460
sneipán, 462
sniumjan, 461
niwan, xxxix,
 461
snutrs, 463
sokjan, xxii, 464
sop, 463
spaiskuldr, 464
sparwa, 466
spaurds, 470
spediza, 466
speiwan, 468
spilda, 466
spill, 466
pillon, 466
spinnan, 467
sprauto, 470
stabos, 471
stains, 472
stairna, 495
stairno, 478
stairo, 478
staks, 476
stamms, 473
standan, 473
staps, 472
staua, 481
stautan, 476
steigan, xxii, 479
stibna, xxxvi, 480
stiggan, 480
stilan, 476
stiur, 478
stiurjan, 479
stojan, 481
stols, xli, 481
straujan, 483
striks, 485
stubjus, 486
sums, xx, 491
sunja, 492
sunjis, 492
sunjon, 492
sunus, xxi, 492
supon, 493
sutis, 503
swaihra, 498
swaihro, 498
swamms, 495
swaran, 496
swe, 496
swein, xxii, 502
swers, 499
swibls, 497
swiglón, 501
swi-kunþs, 496
swiltan, 499
swistar, 500

- swum(f)sl*, xxxi,
 257, 492
tagl, 504
tagr, 504, 505
tahjan, 505
taihswa, 512
taihun, 512
taihunda, 512
taikns, 323, 506
tainjo, 506
tains, 506
tairan, 513
tandjan, 508
taui, 520
taujan, xli, 511
tekan, 507
tewa, 511, 515
tigus, 512
til, 517
timrjan, 517
tiuhan, 515
trauan, 523
triggws, 523
trigo, 521
trimpan, 524
triu, 522
trudan, xxxvii,
 521
tuggl, 526
tuggo, 526
tulgjan, 525
tulgus, 525
tundnan, 509
tunpus, 509
tuz-, 529
twa, 529
twaddje, xxxix
twai, 529
twalif, 529
twans, 529
tweifls, 530
pagkjan, 533
pagks, 533
bahan, 531
paho, 533
pairh, 538
pairko, 539
pamma, xxxvii
pana, 437
par, 534
parba, 534
parihs, 535
paurban, 552
paurfts, 552
paurnus, 552
paurp, 553
paurspan, 554
paursus, 554
peihan, 542
peihvo, 543
peins, 541
piubs, 539
piuda, 540
pius, 541
piup, 539
piupjan, 539
piwi, 541
pliuhan, 544
pragjan, 544
preihan, 547
preis, 546
bridja, 547
propjan, 547
bruts-fill, xxxv,
 135
pu, 549
pugkjan, 551
puk, 549
pusundi, 554
put-haurn, 540
pwahan, 555
pwahl, 555
pwairhs, 556
ubils, 557
uf, 556
uf-aipeis, 15
ufar, 557
ufar-skafts, 440
uf-blesan, 68
uf-hlohjan, 231
uf-rakjan, 403
uf-swalleins, 495
ufta, 558
uf-panjan, 533
ugkis, 589
uhtwo, 559
und, 559
undar, 559
un-milds, 362
un-nuts, 393
uns, xx
un-sahataba, 423
un-sibjis, 429
unsiz, 591
un-weis, xli
un-wiss, xxxiii,
 588
un-wunands, 599
ur-raisjan, 403
ur-rannjan, 405
ur-reisan, 414
us, 563
us-anan, 27
us-flaugjan, 145
us-gaisjan, 163
us-geisnan, 163
us-hlaupan, 229
us-hulon, 253
us-keinan, 287
us-kijanata, 287
us-skaws, 442
us-stiggan, 480
us-tauhts, 525
us-priutan, 546
us-wakjan, 568
ut, 562
uz-eta, 563
waddjus, xxxix,
 568
wadi, 564
waggs, 573
wagjan, 565
wahsjan, 566
wahstus, 566
wai, 566
waian, 576
waihts, 578
waila, 582
waila-mers, 366
wainags, 567
wair, xxi, 588
wairdus, 579
wairila, 580
wairpan, 581
wairp, 581
wairpan, 581
wairpon, 581
wairps, 581
wakan, 568
waldan, 569
waljan, 570
walus, 572
-walwjan, 572
wamba, xxviii,
 572
wan, 573
wanains, 573
wandus, 573
wans, xviii, 572
war, 574
warjan, 574
wasjan, 576
wato, 575
waurd, 600
waurkjan, 600
waurms, 600
waurstw, 600
waurts, 601
weihan, 585, 586
weihs, 585
weis, 590
weitwops, 589

- wens*, 579
wepn, 577
widuwairna, 585
widuwo, 585
wigs, 577
wiko, 586
wilda, 578
wilja, 578
wilja-halpei, 205
wiljan, 578
wiljau, 578
wilpeis, 579
winds, xxv, xxx, 587
winna, xxxviii, 588
winnan, xxxviii, 587
wintrus, 588
wisan, 582
wists, 583
wit, 589
witan, 589
witop, 590
wiþon, 590
wiþra, 590
wiþrus, 584
wlaiton, 591
wods, 592
wokrs, 592
wopjan, 249
wopeis, 593
wraiquis, 593
wratodus, 272, 595
wraton, 595
wrekei, 595
wrikan, 595
writs, 597
wriþus, 595
wruggo, 597
wulan, 571, 597
wulfs, 598
wulla, xxxv, 598
wulþus, 599
wunds, 599
wunns, 599
Old Norse
á, xxxiii, 7, 26
aðal, 40
áðr, 12
af, xvii, 1
afar-, 2
afi, 1
afl, 2, 3
afla, 2
aftann, 113
agn, 3
ái, 44
aka, 18
akarn, 18
akr, 18
al-, 23
ala, 19
alda, 21
aldin, 19
aldr, 21
aldri, 581
alka, 23
áll, 116
allr, 23
alr, 19
áma, 117
ama, 24
ambátt, 24
án, 118
anda, 26
andi, 26
andri, 27
angi, 28
angr, 28
annarr, 30
apaldr, 31, 253
apal-grár, 32
api, 31
apr, 25
ár, 12, 13, 273
arðr, 36
arfi, 34
arfr, 32, 33
argr, 34
ari, 32
arm-leggr, 321
armr, 35
árna, 12, 13
árr, 13
ars, 35
arta, 36
aska, 38
askr, 38
áss, 25, 30
ást, 30
at, 39
atall, 39
átta, 6
atti, 39
átta, 7
auð-, 43
auðigr, 40
auðinn, 41
auðr, 40, 43
auga, 41
auk, xxiii, 42
auka, 42
aumr, 35
aurr, 42
ausa, 43
austr, 43
ax, 5, 6
bað, 55
báðir, 46
baðmr, 47
baggi, 396
bak, 48
baka, xvii, 49
bakki, 51
bál, 57
ballr, 50
band, xxvii, 51
bani, 51
banna, 52
barð, 54
barki, 300
barn, 53
barr, 52, 53
báss, 52
bassi, 60
bast, 55
bati, 55
bátr, 48
baun, xviii, 55
bauta, 56
beðr, 46
beiða, 47
bein, 48
beinn, 48
beit, 48
-beitr, 66
bekkr, 48, 51
belgja, 49
belgr, 49
belti, 50
ben, xxviii, 51
benda, 51
ber, 54
bera, xix, 59, 60
berja, 53
berr, 56
bersi, 60
betr, 55
beygja, 55
bíða, 63
biðja, xxviii, 57
bifa, 63
bila, 64
bíldr, 66
Billigr, 64
binda, xix, 64
birna, 60
birta, 61
bíta, 65

- biti*, 65
bitr, 66
bjalki, 58
bjarg, xxvii, 60
bjarga, 60
bjartr, 60
bjóða, 61
bjórr, 56, 57, 62, 386
bjúga, 61
björk, 61
björn, 59
blað, 66
blakkr, 67
blanda, 66
blár, 68
blása, 68
blástr, 68
blauðr, 67
blautr, 67
bleikr, 66
blekkja, 67
blíðr, 69
blíkja, 69
blindr, 69
blóð, 70
blómi, xl, 70
blóta, 70
blotna, 67
blý, 69
blæja, 66
boð, 81
boði, 81
bogi, 82
bógr, xxxvii, 71
bók, 71
bokkr, 82
bolginn, 58
bolgna, 59
boli, 83
bolli, 83
bolstr, 84
bolti, 84
bora, 85
borð, 86
borg, 85
bót, 72
botn, xxxiv, 82
brattr, 74
brauð, 74
bréf, xxiii
breiðr, 73
brekka, 77
brenna, 74
bresta, 62, 75
bretta, 74
brinna, 77
brjóst, 76
brjóta, 76
broddr, 74, 81, 86
bróðir, 79
brók, 78
brú, 79
brúða, 79
brúð-gumi, 195
brúðr, 79
brugginn, 76
brunnr, 80
bryggja, 81
brynja, 80
bró, 76
búa, 71
búr, 84
burðr, 84
burr, 85
bý, 64, 65
bygg, 63
byggja, 82
byggva, 86
bylgja, 83
byrgja, 85
byrja, 85
bærr, 61
bølva, 50
bægsi, 71
bæn, 72
bæta, 72
bøð, 47
bøi, 50
bølkr, 58
bøllr, 50, 84
børggr, 54
børkr, 53
børr, 54
dá, 91
dáð, 92
dagr, 86
dalkr, 525
dalr, 87
dapr, 89
dasa-sk, 92
dauðr, 90, 91
daufr, 89
daunn, 90
deigr, 87
deila, 87
dengja, xxxii, 88
deyja, 90
deypa, 91
digr, 95
dimmr, 96
dirfð, 93
dís, 96, 114, 115
djarfr, 93
djúpr, xl, 94
dó, 90
dofna, 105
dókr, 98
dolg, 108
.dómr, xxii, 98
dorg, 110
dóttir, 107
draf, 98
drafli, 99
draga, 99
drák, 101
drangr, 99
dráttir, 99
draugr, 100
draumr, 100
dregg, 99
dreif, 99
dreifa, 99
drekka, 103
drekka, 103
drekka, 103
drengja, 100
drengr, 100, 295, 439
drepa, 101
dreyma, 101
dreypa, 101
drífa, 103
drift, 103
drit, 103
dríta, 104
drjúgr, 102
drjúpa, 102
dropi, 105
drótt, 104
dróttinn, 104
drukkinn, 103
drukni, 103
dryggja, 102
drykk, 105
dúfa, 105, 106
duga, 106
dumba, 108
dumbr, 108
dúnn, 109
dvelja, 111
dvena, 113
dvergr, 112
dvína, 112
dý, 107
dýja, 107
dylja, 108
dyngja, 109
dýr, 94
dyrgja, 110, 112
dyrr, 110
dýrr, 94
dæll, 92

- dælla*, 117
døkkkr, 96
dægn, 97
dægr, 97, 176
dæl, 98
dæll, 98
dæma, 98
døgg, 91
døkkkr, 96
dørr, 89
edda, 15
eðli, 40
ef, 433
efla, 2
efna, 1
eftir, 3
egg, xxi, xl, 4, 17
ei, 277
eið, 8
eiða, 15
eiðr, 15
eiga, 8
eigin, 8, 9
eiginn, 8
eik, 9
eikinn, 10
eimr, 11
eimyrja, 11
ein-faldr, 126
einga, 11
einir, 12
einn, 11
eir, 16, 17
eira, 17
eisa, 13, 14
eista, 14
eitill, 14
eitr, 14
ek, 116.
ekki, 269
ekkja, 29
eldr, 11
eld-stó, 481
elfr, 20
elgr, 21
elja, 22
eljan, 23
elli, 20
ellifu, 11
ellri, xxx, 20
elska, 22
elta, 23
em, xxxvi, 582
endir, 27
enn, 27
enni, 31
ér, 275
erfiði, 33
erindi, 36
erja, 34
ermr, 35
ern, 35
ertr, 37
esja, 38
eta, xix, 119
etja, 39
ey, xxxiii, 41
eyða, 43
eygja, 41
eykr, 272
eyra, 44
eyrendi, 36
eyrr, 42
fá, 123, 128
faðir, xvii, xxix,
 121
faðmr, 132
fagna, 133
fagr, 122
falda, 126
falki, 125
falla, 125
falma, 150, 159
far, 129
fár, 132
fara, 128
farmr, 129
farri, 130
fasta, 131
fastr, 131
fat, 131
fata, 131
fattr, 131
fax, 122
fé, 134
feginn, 133
feigr, 123
feita, 124
feitr, 124
fela, 135
fell, 134, 135
fella, 126
fen, 128
fengr, 127
ferð, 128
ferja, 129
feta, 138
feyja, 132
fiðri, 139
fiðrildi, 140
fimm, 140
fimti, 140
fina, 141
fingr, 141
finna, xix, 142
firra, 137
físa, 142
físka, 142
fiskr, xix, 142
fita, 142
fitna, 142
fjá, 64, 140
fjandi, 140
fjarri, 137
fjórði, 139
fjórir, 133
fjúka, 139
fjörðr, 138
fjögur, 47
fjöl, 135, 136,
 362
fjör, 137
fjörðr, 160
fjörg, 136
fjörgyn, 136
fjorr, 136
fjoturr, 138
flá, 143
flaga, 144
flagna, 144
flakka, 144
flatr, 144
flaumr, 145
flautir, 145
fleiri, xxx, 143
flet, 145
flétta, 146
fley, 145
fleyðr, 145
fleygja, 145
fleygr, 148
fljót, 146
fljóta, 147
fljótr, 147
fljúga, 146
fló, 145, 148
flóa, 147
flóð, 147
flóki, 144
flokkr, 148
flórr, 148
fiot, 149
flota, 149
flugá, 146
fóa, 157
fóðr, 150
fogl, 157
fold, 159
foli, xx, 158
for, 160
fors, 161
fótr, xxii, 152

- fox*, 157
frár, 153
frata, 153
frauðr, 156, 157
frauki, 156, 157
fregna, 154
freista, 152
frekr, 154
freta, 137
friðr, 156
frjá, 155
frjáls, 155
frjár, 152
frjósa, 154
fróðr, 156
froskr, 157
frost, 157
frum-, 157
frygð, 152
fræ, 152
frægr, 153
frændi, 155
frør, 155
frørinn, 155
fræði, 156
fuð, 162
fúii, 157
full, 159
fúll, 158
fullr, xx, 159
fura, 7, 161, 378
fylgja, 159
fyr, 161
fýrr, 97, 151
fytta, 162
fær, 122
fæða, 150
færa, 151
færr, 151
fölr, 126
fösull, 130
gá, 167, 171
gabba, 169
gaddr, 172
gáfa, 173
gafll, 173
gala, 164
galdr, 164
galgi, 165
gall, 165
galli, 165
galti, 165
gamall, 166
gamlaðr, 166
gammi, xxxvi,
 166
gan, 166
gana, 166
ganga, 166
gapa, 169
garðr, 169
garn, 169
gás, 168
gat, 170
gata, 170, 171,
 495, 514
gátt, 167
gaukr, 171
gaumr, 171
gaupa, 172
gaupn, 172, 557,
 577
gefa, 172
geirr, 164
geiski, 163
geisl, 164
geit, xix, 163
gékk, 167
gelda, 164
geldr, 164
gengr, 167
gestr, 170
geta, 176
geyma, 172
gína, 178
girna, 175
gísl, 178, 179
gíslr, 164
gista, 170
gjá, 179
gjald, 174
gjalda, 173
gjalla, 174
gjár, 176
gjarn, 175
-gjól, 194
gjóta, 177
gjöf, 173
gjörð, 175
glaðr, 179
glan, xxi
glaumr, 180
gleiðr, 181
glepja, 180
gleypa, 181
glíkr, 336
gljá, 182
glóð, 182
glófi, 341
glotta, 182
gluggr, 180
glý, 182
glöggr, 180
glæpr, 180
gnaga, 183
gneisti, 183
gnísta, 183
gnit, 236
gnógr, 391
goði, 194
góðr, 184
gói, 184
golf, 194
gómi, xxv, 185
goppa, 195
gota, 196
gráðr, 187
gráðugr, 187
grafa, 185
gramr, 186
grandi, xxxii, 192
grannr, 186
grár, 189
gras, 187
gráta, 187
grátr, 188
grautr, 189
greiða, 402
greiðr, 402
greipa, 186
gremja, 186
grey, 189
greypa, 189
gríma, 189
grína, 190
grind, 190
grípa, 190
gripla, 191
gripr, 190
gríss, 191
grjón, 188
grjót, 189
gróa, 191
gróðr, 192
gróf, 191
grunnr, xxxii, 192
grýandi, 188
grypja, 189
grænn, 191
græta, 192
gröf, 186
gröu, 186
guð, xxviii, 193
guðr, xxviii
gull, 194
gulr, 174
gumi, 195
gunnr, xxviii, 196
gyðja, 194
gyltr, 166
gyrða, 196
gyrðill, 175

- gæfr*, 173
gæta, 167
gør(v)a, 170
gæ, 184
gæla, 185
gqltr, 166
gørn, 169
gørr, 170
há, 209, 217,
 218, 256
haddr, 225
háð, 217
haðna, 214
haf, xix, 196
hafa, 197
hafr, xix, 198
hafri, 197, 199
hagi, 198
hagl, 199
halfr, 204
hali, 203, 204
háll, 218
halla, 206
hallr, 205
halmr, 204
hals, 205
haltr, 205
hamarr, 206
hamla, 206
hamr, 206
hanga, 208
hani, xviii, 207
-hannr, 210
hanpr, xix, 209
happ, 210
hár, 215, 220
hara, 212
harðr, 211
harmr, 212
hárr, 201
háski, 208
hasl, 213
háss, 201, 202
hata, 214
hatr, 214
haugr, 215
haukr, 197
haull, 216
haustr, 35, 210
heðinn, 214
hefja, 198
heggr, 198
hegri, 241
heiðr, 200, 202
heift, 200
heili, 201
heill, 200
heilsa, 200
heimr, 201
hein, 201
heita, 202
heitr, 202
hekla, 203
Hel, 204
héla, 199, 226
hella, 205
hemja, 206
hengja, 208
hér, 225
herðr, 211
herfiligr, 213
heri, 223
héri, 223
Herjann, 212
herma, 259
herr, 211
herra, 201
hestr, 209
hetta, 214
hey, 215
heyja, 215
heykja-st, 216
heyra, 217
himinn, 220, 377
hind, 226
hinna, 226
hirðir, 221
hirsi, 222
hiti, 227
hitna, 202
hitta, 227
hjal, 205
hjalmr, 219
hjaln-völr, 219
hjalpa, 219
hjarn, 223
hjarni, 221
hjarri, 221
hjarta, 222
hjól, xxix, 264
hjú(n), 227
hjørð, 221
hjørtr, 222
hjørtr, 223
hlaða, 229
hlakka, 228
hlanna, 229
hlass, 229
hlátr, 228
hlaun, 229
hlaupa, 229, 232
hlautr, 230
hlé, 231
hleði, 233
hleifr, 228
hlein, 228
hlekktr, 229
hlenni, 229
hlera, 233
hljóð, 230
hljómr, 230
hljóta, 230
hlust, 233
hlusta, 233
hlutr, 233
hlyntr, 232
hlýr, 230, 231
hlæja, 228
hlær, 231
hlør, 233
hlægja, 231
hnafa, 237
hnakki, 234
hnefi, 234
hneigja, xxxiii,
 233
hneita, 236
hníga, xxxiii, 236
hnipa, 235
hnípa, 235
hnippa, 236
hnita, 236
hnjóða, 235
hnjósa, 149
hnót, 237
hnöggr, 234
hnöggva, 235
hnøri, 150
hnøtr, 237
hnöggva, 235
hodd, 260
hof, 252
hófr, 238
hoka, 252
hokra, 252
hól, 239
hold-rosa, 418
holfinn, 265
hóll, 216
hollr, 254
holmr, 254
holr, xxi, 253
holt, 254
hóp, 240
hopa, 257
hoppa, 258
hór, 240
hóra, 240
horn, 259
horr, 258
hórr, 240
hósta, 268

- hósti*, 268
hót, 268
hóta, 268
hraðr, 243
hrafni, 240
hrár, xxxix, 244
hrata, 243
hraukr, 243
hreðjar, 222
hrefni, 242
hreifi, 241
hreinn, 241
hrekja, 242
hremma, 242
hreyrr, 244
hreysi, 244
hrífa, 241
hriflingr, 244
hrím, 247
hrína, 247, 596
hringr, 247
hrís, 248
hrjóta, 223, 246
hrjúfr, 246
hró, 243
hroði, 251
hróðr, 249
hróf, 248
hrogn, 250
hroki, 243
hrókr, 248
hróp, 249
hross, 259
hrót, 249
hrufa, 246
hrúga, 243
hrútr, 223, 246
hryggr, 247, 250
hryggva, 246
hræ, 242
hræra, 250
húð, 251
hugga, 252
hugr, 252
húka, 252
hulfr, 253
humarr, 254
humli, 255
hunang, 255
hundr, 256
hundrað, 256
hungr, 256
húnn, 255
hurð, 258
hús, 260
húsl, 256
hvalf, 262
hváll, 216
hvalr, 262
hvar, 263
hvarmr, 263, 264
hvárr, xxvii, 264
hvass, 264
hváta, 266
hvatr, 264
hvein, 261
hveiti, 261
hvelfa, 262
hverfa, 263, 265
hverna, 265
hverr, 261, 265
hvetja, 264
hvíla, 266, 267
hvína, 267
hvítr, xli, 267
hvæsa, 266
hvönn, 262
hy, 224
hy-býli, 227
hyggja, 252
hyrr, 258
hýski, 227
hæll, 209
hætta, 208
hæla, 239
hæna, 207
hænsn, 240
hæta, 268
høð, 214
høfn, 196
høfuð, 215
høggva, 218
høkull, 203
høldr, 204
høm, 207
hønd, 207
høndugr, 207
høgr, 211
hørr, 213
hørund, 213, 376, 567
høss, 213
høttr, 214
í, 269
iðr, 270
iðrar, 270
í fjørð, 137
igða, 121
í gjár, 175
igull, 115
íkorni, 10
il, 269
íli, 269
ilki, 269
illr, 117
inni, 270
ísarn, 271
íss, 271
ístr, 270
it, 276
í-prótt, 548
já, 272
jaðarr, 114
jafn, 113, 114
jaki, 273
jarfr, 118
jarpi, 118
jarpr, 118
játta, 272
jóli, 42
jór, 115
júgr, xxiii, 120, 133
jøðurr, 114
jøfurr, 114
jøkull, 273
jørð, 118
jørfi, 119
jøstr, 273
ká, 282
kafli, 276
kagi, 277
kaka, 299
kala, 277
kaldr, 278
kalfi, 278
kalfr, 278
kalla, 278
kambr, 279
kangin-yrði, 279
kanna, 280
karl, 285
karskr, 281
kartr, 302
kátr, 279
kaun, 282
keipr, 277
kemba, 279
kenna, 279
ker, 283
keyra, 277, 312
kífa, 287
kind, 288
kinn, 288
kippa, 289
kitla, 289
kjá, 282
kjalki, 284, 353
kjarni, 285
kjósa, xxiii, 286
kjøt, 286
klá, 292

- klé*, 292, 296
klengja-st, 291
kleyfa, 291
klif, 292
klífa, 292
kljúfa, 292
kló, 292
klofi, 294
klyfja, 292
kløkk, 294
kløkkva, 291
kná, 295
knappr, 295
knár, 295
kné, xxvii, xxxix, 296
kné-beðr, 57
knefill, 294
kneikja, 297
kníar, 296
knífr, 296
knoða, 295
knoka, 298
knúi, 297
knútr, 298
knýja, 295, 297
knykill, 298
koddi, 308
koðri, 308
kofi, 308
kol, xx, 309
kola, 309
kolfr, 309
koma, 316, 497
kona, 252, 317
konungr, 311
kópa, 280
korn, 312
koss, 313
kostr, xx, 313
kot, 313
krá, 302
krabbi, 299
kraki, xxii
krammr, xxxvi, 300
krangr, 301
krappr, 301
krefja, 300, 303
kremja, 300
krenkja, 302
kreppa, 301, 305
kringr, 305
krjúpa, 304
krof, 306
kroppr, 307
krumma, 305
krúna, 109
kryfja, 306
kryppill, 304, 307
kræfr, 303
krøftr, 300
krøm, 305
kul, 309
-kundr, 310
kunna, 311
kunnr, 312
kurra, 313
kursi, 312
kváða, 315
kvafna, 315
kván, 316
kveða, 319
kveðja, 314
kvefja, 315
kveina, 314
kvelja, 315
kverk, 317
kvern, 318
kveykva, 314
kviðr, 315, 319
kvikna, 320
kvíkr, 320
kvírr, 318
kvítr, 319
kvæfa, 315
kvæma, 497
kvøl, 315
kyn, 311
kynda, 310
kyndill, 311
kynna, 312
kýr, 299
kyrkja, 317
kyssa, 313
kæna, 280
kæsa, 276
kæta, 279
kæla, 299
kænn, 299
køp, 281
køttr, 281
lafa, 321
lágr, 330
laki, 322
lacr, xvii, 325
lamb, 325
lami, 326
lán, 323
land, 326
landa-mæri, 348
langr, 327
lasinn, 328
láss, 326
láta, 332
latr, xvii, 328
lauðr, 329
lauf, 328
laukr, 329
laun, 329
lauss, 329
lax, 322
lé, xxxix, 335
leðr, 332
leggja, 322
legg, 321
leið, 323
leiða, 323
leif, 323
leifa, 323
leika, 323
-leíkr, 3
leir, 324
leistr, 324
leita, 591
leka, 331
lemja, 326
lend, 327
lesa, 331
letja, 328
léttr, 339
leyna, 328
leysa, 329
líð, 340
líða, 340
liðr, 340
liðugr, 340
líf, 335
lifa, 336
lifr, 336, 389
liggja, 330
lík, 336, 337
líka, 337
lim, 338
lím, 338
lími, 338
limr, 338
lind, 338
linna, 339
linnr, 339
list, 339
líta, 591
lítill, 339
ljá, 336
ljóðr, 333
ljómi, 333
ljós, 334
ljóss, 334
ljótr, 335
ljúfr, 332
ljúga, 333
ló, 342

- lof*, 341
lofa, 341
lófi, 340
loft, 342
lok, 343
lokka, 343
lokk, 343
losti, 345
lót, 332
lúka, 334
lund, 344
lundr, 344
lungi, 344
lungu, 344
lúta, 345
lýðr, 332
lyf, 341
lyfta, 232
lykna, 334
lyng, xxviii, 338
lýsa, 334
lýti, 335
lækir, 331
lækna, 331
lær, 329, 330
læsa, 326
lævirki, 324
lækr, 341
løð, 328
løgg, 330
løgr, 322
lòm, 326
løstr, 322
má, 359
maðkr, 358
maðr, 353
maðra, 346
magi, 346
mágr, 361
magr, xviii, xxix,
 347
maki, 350
makki, 353
makr, 350
mál, 358, 362
mala, 351
mála, 362
malr, 351
malt, 351
maltr, 351
mánaðr, 365
manga, 353
mangr, 352
máni, 365
már, 349
mark, 355
marka, 355
marr, 354
matr, 358
máttr, 347
maurr, 359
með, 360
mega, 373
meiða, 347
meiðr, 347
mein-eiðr, 348
meiri, xxx, 350
meisingr, 349
meiss, 348
meita, 349
mél, 370
melr, 363
melta, 351
men, 353
mengdr, 353
men(n)skr, 354
mér, 337
mergr, 359
merki, 355
merkja, 355
merr, 354
meta, 367
metja, 358
mettr, 358
meyla, 359
miðr, 360
míga, 368
mikill, 361
mildr, 362
milti, 364
minn, 369
minnr, 369
mjalti, 364
mjórr, 349
mjúkr, 368
mjøðm, 361
mjøðr, 361
mjøk, 362
mjøl, 365
mjølk, 364
mjølkr, 364
mjølt, 364
mjøtuðr, 367
móa, 368, 373
móa-sk, 373
móða, 359
móðir, xxii, 371
móðr, 373
molka, 374
morð, 378
mosi, 379
motti, 379
múgi, 373
múli, 374
muna, 375
mund, 375
munnr, 376
munr, 376
mura, 378
mús, xxii, 379
mý, 380
mýla, 374
mynd, 375
myrginn, 377
myrkr, 366
mýrr, 368
mæla, 362
mællir, 362
mær, xxxiii, 359
mæra, 366
mærð, 366
mærr, 366
mætr, 367
mølva, 352
mœða, 373
mœna, 372
mœnir, 372
mœta, 372
møgr, xxxiii, 347
møn, 354
møndull, 352
møppurr, 357
mørðr, 355
mørður, 355
mørk, 355
mørskvi, 357
mørsurr, 357
ná-, 387
náð, 388
naðr, 381
naðra, 381
nafli, 380
nafn, xviii, 382
nagl, 381
nakinn, 382
nál, xxi, 388
nár, xviii, 385
nara, 383, 392
nata, 384
nauð, 385
naust, xxv, 52,
 384
naut, 385
ne, 385
nef, 380
nefi, 386
nefna, 383
negla, 381
nema, 387
nenna, 383
nest, 388
net, xviii, 384

- netja*, 384
neyða, 385
nið, 390
niðr, 388, 391
nifl-, 386
nift, 387
níu, 389
níundi, 390
njól, 386
njósn, 389
njóta, 389
nór, xxv, 391
norðr, 393
nót, 384
nú, 392
nykr, 390
nýr, 389
nýra, xxviii, 336,
 389
nýsa, 389
nyt, 393
næmr, 387
nökkviðr, 382
næra, 392
nof, 380
nokkvi, 382
nokkviðr, 382
nos, 383
nótt, 381
oddr, 563
óðal, 395
óðr, 592
of, 556, 557
ofn, 557
oft, 558
ok, xxiii, 274
okkr, 589
okr, 592
olmr, 597
ór, 563
óra, 593
órar, 593
orð, 600
ormr, 600
orri, 561
óska, 599
óss, 394
oss, xx
ost, 275
óst, 394
ostr, 275
otr, 562
ótta, 559
padda, 395
plagg, 397
plógr, 398
poki, 400
pors, 400
pottr, 131
pungr, 400
rá, 402
ráða, 408, 596
ráði, 596
ráfr, 408
rak, 404
rák, 595
raka, 409
raki, 408
rakki, 404
rakkr, 404
rakr, 403
ramr, 242
rámr, 409
rán, 402
rangr, 594
rás, 405
rasa, 405
rata, 595
rauðr, xxiii, 406
rauf, 406
rauta, 407
reðr, 412
refr, 158, 259
regin, 401
regn, 408
regna, 408
reiði, 594
reiðr, 594
reifa, 402
reifar, 402
reim, 411
rein, 403
reip, 403
reisa, 403
reita, 594
reka, 409, 595
rekendi, 404
rekja, 403
remja, 409
renna, 405, 413
rétta, 408
réttr, 408
reyfa, 406
reykr, 406
reyrr, 407
ríða, 412, 597
rif, 407
rifa, 402
rífa, 412
rigna, 408
ríki, 413
ríkr, 412
rim, 413
rím, 413
rimi, 413
rindill, 594
rindil-þvari, 594
rísa, 414
rjóða, 410
rjóðr, 409
rjómi, 411
rjúfa, 410
rjúka, 410
rjúpa, 411
ró, 415
róa, 414
roða, 416
róðr, 416
rófa, 415
rokkr, 250, 251
ropa, 411, 418
rór, 416
roskinn, 595
rót, 597
ruð, 410
rugga, 417
rugr, 416
rúm, 418
rúmr, 418
runi, 562
ruppa, 418
rýja, 416
ryk, 406
rykkja, 417
rýma, 418
rymja, 409
rækr, 595
ræna, 402
røkkkr, 409
røkkva, 409
ræða, 415
rækja, 415
rødd, 407
røð, 401
røgggr, 407
røskr, 595
røskvast, 595
røst, 405
sá, 428, 530
sáð, xxi, 429
saðr, 419, 427
safi, 420
saga, 421
sagi, 431
saka, 424
sál, 423
sala, 424
sáld, 430
salr, 424
salt, 425
salta, 425

- sam-kund*, xxxi, 321
samr, 425
sandr, 425
sanna, 427
sápa, 422
sauðr, 428
saumr, 427
saurr, 493
sax, 421
seðja, 419
sef, 432
sefi, 430
seggr, xxxii, 420
segja, xxxii, 420
segl, 430
seiðr, 421
seil, 422
seimr, 422
seli, 422
selja, 424
selr, 432
senda, 426
sér, 437
sera, 428
serða, 433
sess, xxxiii, 433
setja, 427
sétti, 431
sex, 431
seyma, 427
sía, 435
síða, 421, 435
síðan, 437
siðr, 435
síðr, 435, 437
sif, 429
sífi, 429
sigð, 4
sigg, 430
sigr, 430
sigra, 430
sík(i), 422
síl, 436
síld, 436
silfr, 436
sin, 433
sinn, 436, 437
sitja, 434
sjá, 431
sjalfr, 432
sjau, 429
sj(a)undi, 429
sjóða, 435
sjóðr, 434
sjón, 434
sjúkr, 434
skabb, 440
skaða, 441
skaði, 441
skafa, 438
skaka, 438
skál, 443
skáld, 439
skammr, 439
skapa, 440
skarðr, 440
skarn, xxxvi, 440
skarpr, 440
skattr, 441
skaup, 451
skaut, 441
skeðja, 441
skelkr, 439
skera, 443
skil, 443
skilja, 443
skillingr, 442
skína, 445
skip, 446
skíta, 446
skjálgr, 442
skjalgur, 443
skjár, 446
skjór, 438
skjóta, 445
skjótr, 445
skjöld, 442
skóð, 446
skop, 451
skopa, 450
skopt, 449
skór, 446
skot, 452
skotra, 451
skrapa, 447
skratti, 447
skríða, 448
skriðr, 449
skrúð, 447
skúfr, 449
skuggi, 452
skuld, 450
skulka, 439
skulu, 375, 450
skúr, 451
skurðr, 451
skyggva, 452
skæri, 443
skæva, 445
skæðr, 446
skømm, 440
slá, 452
slafa-st, 453
slakr, 452
slápr, 454
sleði, 454
slím, 455
slæpa, 454
slær, 452
smali, 456
smalr, 456
smár, 456
smíð, 459
smíði, 459
smiðja, 460
smiðr, 460
smjúga, 458
smjqr, 458
smokkr, 460
smyrva, 458
snaka, 460
snákr, 461
sнарpr, 461
snauðr, 461
sneið, 460
snemma, xxxix, 461
snemmr, 461
sníða, 462
snigill, 462
snípa, 462
snoðinn, 461
snót, 463
snotr, 463
snúa, 461
snúðr, 462
snýr, 462
snýta, 463
snæfr, 462
snær, xxiii, xxviii, 460
snøgggr, xxxviii, 461
snør, 463
snæfr, 462
snøgggr, xxxviii
soð-áll, 44
sofa, 489
sól, xxvi, 216, 463
sorg, 493
sótt, 490
spaði, 464
spara, 465
spari, 466
sparr, 465, 466
speni, 466
sperna, 471
spik, 467
spiki, 467
spinna, 467

- spjald*, 466
spjall, 466
spjalla, 466
spjót, 467
spjör, 467
spor, 471
spraka, 469
sprengja, 469
springa, 470
sproti, 470
spýja, 468
spyrja, 471
spörr, 466
staðr, 472
stafr, 471
stakkr, 472
stál, 472, 475
stallr, xxxvii, 472
stammr, 473
standa, 473
stappa, 473
starf, 474
starfa, 474
stari, xxxv, 475
stauta, 476
steinn, 472
stela, 476
stemma, 473
sterkr, 475
stétt, 479
stéttr, 479
steypa, 475
stí, 479
stíga, xxii, 479
stinga, 480
stjarna, 478, 495
stoð, 489
stóð, 481
stoða, 489
stokkr, 487
stóll, xli, 481
storkna, 488
stormr, 488
stórr, xxvi, 482
strá, 483, 484
strangr, 483
straumr, 483
streita, 485
strengja, 483
strengr, 483
strik, 485
strind, 482
strita, 485
strjúka, 484, 486
str(j)úpi, 484
strútr, 486
stryk, 486
strönd, 482
stúpa, 488
stuttr, 487
styðja, 489
stykki, 487
stýra, 479
stýri, 479
styrja, 488
styrkr, 488
styrma, 488
styr, 476
stytta, 487
stökkva, 480
stöng, 474
suðr, 492
súga, xxxv, 489
súl, 491
sullr, 503
sultr, 503
sumar, 491
sumr, xx, 491
sund, xxxi, 492
sunr, xxi, 492
súpa, 493
súrr, 493
svá, 496
svala, 495
svalr, 494
svanr, 496
svara, 496
svárr, 499
své-, 496
své-dauðr, 496
svefja, 494
svefn, 497
sveipa, 494
sveit, 494
sveita-st, 494
sveiti, 494
svella, 499
svelta, 499
sverð, 499
sverja, 496
svíða, 502
svífa, 500
svili, 498
svín, xxii, 502
svína, 502
svipa, 502
svæfa, 497
sværa, 498
svöppr, 495
svör, 496
swimma, xxxi,
 501
syfja, 489
syfjaðr, 489
syja, 437
symja, 501
syn, 492
syngva, 437
synja, 492
sýnn, 435, 441
sýr, xxii, 490
systir, 500
sær, 423.
-sær, 432
sætr, 433
sökkva, 426, 437
sörvi, 427
sæfa, 497
sækja, xxii, 464
scenskr, 497
særi, 503
sætr, 503
söðull, 419
söðul-treyja, 523
sög, 421
sök, 424
sölr, 425
söngur, xxviii, 426
tá, 505, 511
tafn, 504
tág, 505
tagl, 504
taka, 507
taka-st, 547
tal, 508
tala, 508
tamr, 508
tandri, 509
tangi, 509
tapa, 510
tár, 504
targa, 510
taumr, 511
téa, 517
tefja, 504
teikn, 506
teikna, 506
teina, 506
teinn, 506
telja, 508
temja, 508
tenda, 508
tengja, 518
tíð, 516
tíða, 516
tíðr, 516
tigr, 512
til, 517
tíma, 517
timbr, 517
tími, 517
tin, 517

- tindr*, 518
tinna, 518
tírr, 518
titra, 518
tíu, 512
túndi, 512
tívar, 519
tívurr, 516
tjald, 512
tjara, 171, 514
tjasna, 513
tjóðr, 514
tjón, 515
tjörn, 513
toft, 525
toga, 525
toginn, 515
tól, xli, 520
tolf, 529
tómr, 520
tor-, 529
torf, 527
trani, 301
traustr, 521
tré, 522
trefill, 520
treffa, 520
tregi, 521
tregr, 521
treysta, 521
troða, 521
trog, 523
trúa, 523
trúðr, 524
trúr, 523
tryggr, 523
tröf, 520
tún, 526
tundr, 526
tunga, 526
tungl, 526
tvá, 529
tveggja, xxxix
tveir, 529
tvisvar, 530
tyggva, 286, 287
týna, 515
Týr, 519
tyrvi, 514
Týs-dagr, 519
tærr, 506
tæma, 520
töng, 509
tönn, 509
töturr, 529
þagga, 531
þagna, 531
þak, 531
þakka, 533
þang, 532
þar, 534
þarfa, 534
þari, 535
þarmr, 535
þáttr, 533
þegja, 531
þegn, 536
þekja, 532
þekkja, 533
þekkr, 532
þél, 262, 542
þenja, 533
-þér, 541
þerna, 585
þerra, 535
þétr, 543
þíðna, 541
þíðr, 541
þiðurr, 535
þiggja, 536
þing, 542
þinn, 541
þinull, 538
þinurr, 538
þísl, 542
þjá, 541
þjarfr, 538, 552
þjó, 540
þjóð, 540
þjófr, 539
þjórr, 540
þjóta, 540
þjukkr, 537
þofa, 549
þofti, 549
þoka, 549
þokka, 549
þollr, 550
þorn, xxxvi, 552
þorna, 554
þorp, 553
þorskr, 553
þorsti, 553
þrá, 545, 546
þráðr, 546
þrár, 546
þreifa, 544
þreyja, 546
þreyta, 545
þriði, 547
þrifa, 547
þrífa, 547
þrífa-st, 547
þrír, 546
þrjóta, 546
þróa-st, 548
þroskr, 548
þrótt, 548
þrúð-, 548
þrúðigr, 548
þryngva, 547
þrøngva, xxxii,
 544
þrøngr, 544
þrøstr, 545
þú, 549
þulr, 550
þungr, 551
þunnr, xxxviii,
 551
þun-vangi, 543
þurfa, 552
þurft, 552
þurr, 554
þurs, 552
þúsund, 554
þvá, 555
þváll, 555
þvara, 555
þváttr, 555
þvengr, 555
þverr, 556
þverra, 556
þvers, 556
þý, 541
þýða, 539, 540
þýðr, 539
þykkja, 551
þykkkr, 537, 549
þylja, 550
þyngja, 551
þyrill, 555
þyrja, 552
þyrpast, 553
þyrsta, 553
þyrstr, 554
þytr, 555
þøkk, 533
þøll, 550
þømb, 532
þøngull, 533
þørf, 534
úfr, 562
ugla, 562
ulfr, 598
ull, xxxv, 598
umb, 558
una, 599
und, 599
undir, 559
ungr, xxx, 274

- unna*, 560
unnr, 560
unz, 559
upp, 120
úr, 562
urð, 601
urga, 600
úrr, 561
urt, 601
út, 562
uxi, 558
vað, 564
vaða, 564
vaðr, 564
vaga, 568
vagn, 565
vakinn, 568
vakr, 568
val-bassi, 48
valda, 569
valk, 570
valka, 570
valkyrja, 569
valr, 569, 572
vámn, 577
ván, 579
vana, 573
vandr, 573
vangr, 573
vangsni, 565
vanr, xviii, 572,
 573
vápn, 577
var, 574
vár, 575
varmr, xxviii, 575
varr, 574
varþ, 582
vas, 582
vatn, 575
vátr, 583
váttr, 565
vax, 566
vaxa, 566
vaztir, 564
vé, 586
veð, 564
veðja, 564
veðr, 583, 584
veðr-blaka, 245
vefa, 576
vefja, 564
vefr, 563
vega, 577, 586
veggr, xxxix, 565,
 568
vegr, 577
vei, 566
veig, 566
veikr, 567
veina, 567
vekja, 568
velja, 570
vella, 571
venda, 573
venja, 573
vér, 590
verð, 581
verða, 26, 581
verðr, 580, 581
verja, 574, 576
verk, 580
verkr, 574
verpa, 581
verr, xxi, 588
vesa, 582
vestr, 582
vetr, 588
vétt, 578
véttr, 578
við, 590
viða, 590
viðr, 585
víðr, 584
víf, 584
vígja, 585
vika, 586
víkva, 586
vili, 578
vilja, 578
villr, 579
vinda, 587
vindr, xxv, xxx,
 587
vinna, xxxviii,
 587
vinr, 579
virða, 581
virgill, 580
vírr, 567
viss, xxxiii, 588
víss, xli
vist, 583
vísundr, 588
vit, 589
vita, 589
vitaðr, 589, 590
víxl, 586
vøkva, 569
vøðvi, 576
vøk, 569
vøkr, 569
vøkva, 569
vøllr, 571
vølr, 572
vømb, xxviii, 572
vøndr, 573
vørr, 580
vøttr, 573
vøxtr, 566
yðr, 13, 233, 275
yfir, 557
ykk, 276
ylgr, xxxii, 598
ylr, 598
Ymir, 274
ýr, 271
yrkja, 600
yrmi, 600
ysja, 11
æðr, 44, 120
ægir, 115
æja, 6, 16
ær, 45
æs, 30
ætt, 9
øngja, 29
øngr, 28
ørendi, 27, 36
ørr, 37
ørtog, 37
øss, 591
øx, 19
æðri, 593
æfr, 1
ægja, 394
æpa, 249
æri, xxx
ærr, 593
æsa, 273
æskja, 599
øfugr, 2
øfund, 559
øgn, 5
øgr, 53
økla, 29
øl, 23
øld, 20
øln, xx, 22
ølpt, 20
ølr, 22, 271
ønd, 26
øndurr, 27
øngull, 28
øn, 31, 46
ør, 34
ørðugr, 33
ørn, 50, 166, 561
ørr, 37
øsp, 39
øxl, 6
øxull, 6

Icelandic

- aða*, 40
af-glapa, 180
alda, 21
ama, 24
andra, 27
anka, 29
arða, 34
asa, 273
auðr, 40
á-brystir, 62
álft, 20
árla, 12
árr, 13
báلكur, 58
bella, 50
berkja, 53
beyki, 72
bila, 64
bjalla, 58, 65
bjá, 64
bradd, 74
brá, 76
broddr, 62
brúða, 79
bullá, 84
bunga, 51
bý-fluga, 65
bægsli, 71
bæki, 72
börkur, 53
dafna, 97
danga, 88
dapur, 89
darra, 110
dekkja, 96
depl, 89
depra, 89
dika, 95
dirfa, 93
dorra, 89, 110
drogi, 104
durgur, 112
dýki, 98
dýr, 176
döddur, 106
døkkur, 96
eðja, 40
eikinn, 10
eir, 16
elgja, 21
elgur, 21
elri, 22, 271
epill, 32
fatta, 131
fergja, 128
fiðrildi, 140
fis, 138
fisa, 142
fjarg-veður, 136
flár, 144
flóðar-mál, 148
fokka, 158
fox, 157
frauð, 155
frauður, 156
frár, 153
freð-, 155
frekna, 154
freyr, 155
frjór, 152
frjósa, 155
fuð, 162
gaddr, 172
gá, 167
gíll, 178
gísli, xxxvii, 178
gjúfur, 177
gler, 180
gletta-st, 180
glita, 181
glitra, 181
glitta, 181
gl(j)úpr, 181
glopa, 182
glær, 182
glöpp, 180
gnit, 236
góa, 184
grand, 190
grannur, 186
gregg, 193
grind, 190
grugg, xxxviii, 193
gubba, 193
gufa, 177
guma, 195
haf-ella, 23
haki, 203
hanna, 210
haust, 210
há, 217
hár-dodra, 106
heimula, 42
hellin-hagra, 199
hem, 206
herfi, 210
hé, 224
héri, 223
himna, 226
hjara, 212, 221
hjari, 221
hjálmur, 204
hjúpa, 224
hlár, 231
hleði, 13, 233
hler, 233
hleri, 233
hleypir, 276
hlýr, 230
hlægja, 231
hnerra, 150
hnerri, 150
hnetá, 237
hniss, 236
hnissa, 236
hnjóta, 238
hnoða, 238
hnúði, 298
hokra, 252
hopa, 257
hor, 258
hora-st, 258
hrammur, 242
hraukur, 248
hrái, 250
hreyr, 244
hrjá, 246
hrjóta, 260
hryðja, 251
hrygna, 250
húlfur, 253
húnn, 255
hvann-jóli, 42
hvía, 266
hvin-gras, 261
hvor, 264
hörund, 213
ið, xxxix, 269
iða, xxxix, 269
irpa, 118
ið, 269
ígul-ker, 115
ígull, 115
í gær, 175
íli, 269
ím, 11
ístra, 270
jarfi, 118
jerfur, 118
kani, 280
karfa, 303
karra, 313
kaun, 282
káلكur, 284
kám, 284
ker, 176
kippa, 288, 289
kjá, 282, 286
klíð, 290
klökkva, 293

- knjá*, 296
korka, 317
kóf, 321
kramur, 300
krjúfa, 306
kræfur, 303
kvett(i), 286
kvitta, 319
kyr, 318
kæfa, 315
kæsir, 275
lá, 322
leður-blaka, 245
lepja, 327
ljóski, 334, 353
loða, 342, 345
lófi, 340
lómur, xxv, 341
luma, 341, 343
lundur, 344
læknir, 331
löpp, 341
maula, 374
má, 359
máfur, 349
mánaður, 365
meiður, 347
-meisa, 349
merla, 366
mél, 370
mið, 360
mjólk, 364
mjög, 362
moltinn, 363
morgunn, 377
musk, 379
múgi, 373
mylkur, 374
möl, 363
mösur, 357
nór, 391
nótt, 381
nögl, 381
nökkvi, 382
ofn, 557
ólga, 598
ónn, 557
plógur, 398
pota, 401
prjónn, 399
rafi, 415
raga, 404
rati, 595
raupa, 411
reður, 412
refur, 158
reyr, 407
rið, 412
rindill, 594
ríða, 412
rjá, 411, 412, 596
rjáfur, 408
rjúp-ker(r)i, 285
rop-karri, 411
roskinn, 595
rugga, 417
rú, 417
rýja, 416
rögg, 407
segl, 431
síli, 436
sjór, 423
sjúga, 489
skáld, 439
skjálgur, 442
skjómi, 438
skjór, 438
skopa, 450
skota, 451
skratti, 447
slapa, 453
slappur, 453
slý, 455
smári, 457
smolt, 456
smæra, 457
snorkinn, 461
snókur, 463
snælda, 388
snör, 463
springa, 470
sprinka, 470
spör, 466
standa, 233
star(r)i, xxxv,
 475
starkur, 474
starri, 475
stela-st, 477
stía, 479
stjarkur, 475
stroka, 486
stækur, 476
subba, 493
surra, 503
súla, 495
svarmr, 503
svarra, 503
svina, 502
sýla, 495
söggur, xxxviii,
 428
tebba, 515
titra, 518
toddi, 529
torga, 510
tos(s)ja, 528
tóf, 519
tófa, 511
tóft, 525
tólg, 364, 508
túsna, 528
tæa, 511
tæja, 505
uns, 559
urt, 36
veisa, 567
ver, 579
viða, 590
ví, 584
vía, 590
vína-st, 584
vo, 566
vokn, 577
volgur, 598
vopn, 577
væska, 583
ylja, 598
yja, 558
þauli, 535
þinull, 538
þok(k)ja, 549
þollur, 550
þrár, 544
þreifa, 544
þrifla, 547
þufla, 539
þumall, 550
þumi, 550
þursi, 552
þúa, 551
þver, 556
þvætta, 555
æður, 44
æsa, 273
ökkr, xxvii, 270
Faroese
abbi, 1
aftan, 113
agn, 3
aka, 18
aks, 5
aksil, 6
akur, 18
alda, 21
aldan, 19
alin, 22
alska, 22
alv, 2
alvur, 3
ama, 24

- andi*, 26
angi, 28
angur, 28
anka, 29
annar, 30
apa, 31
apaldur, 31
argur, 34
armur, 35
arr, 37
arvi, 34
asa, 273
ask, 38
at, 39, 282
av, 1
á, 7, 26
ál, 29
álka, 23
álur, 116
ár, 13
ást, 30
ásur, 30
átta, 6
áttandi, 7
bað, 55
bak, 48
baka, 49
bakki, 51
band, 51
banna, 52
barð, 54
bark, 53
barki, 53
báðir, 46
bál, 57
básur, 52
beður, 46
beiða, 47
bekkur, 48, 51
ben, 51
ber, 54
berja, 53
berur, 56
betur, 55
biðja, 57
bila, 64
bitur, 66
biva, 63
bíða, 63
biggja, 63
bína, 48, 72
bíta, 65
bjarva, 57
bjóða, 61
bjór, 62
bjóri, 57
bjølgá, 49
bjølgur, 49
bjørn, 59
blað, 66
Blakkur, 67
blása, 68
blástur, 68
bláur, 68
bleytur, 67
blómi, 70
blýggj, 69
boga, 83
bogin, 61
bolli, 83
boltur, 84
borð, 86
borg, 85
botnur, 82
bók, 71
bólkur, 58
bólta, 84
bót, 72
brá, 76
breddi, 77
breiður, 73
brenna, 77
bresta, 75
broddur, 81
bróðir, 79
brók, 78
bróta, 76
brúð-gummi, 195
brúður, 79
brúgv, 79
bryggja, 76, 81
bukkur, 82
bullá, 84
bunga, 51
búgva, 71
bygg, 63
byggja, 86
bylgja, 83
bý-fluga, 64
-bærur, 61
bøkkur, 51
bøksl, 71
bøllur, 50
bøn, 72
børkur, 53
dagur, 86
dalur, 87
dáð, 92
dáni, 91
deiggj, 87
deigur, 87
deingja, 88
deymur, 90
deyvur, 89
digur, 95
dika, 95
díki, 95
dís, 96, 114
djór, 94, 176
djúpur, 94
doddur, 106
-dægur, 97
dorg, 110
doyggja, 90
doypa, 91
dóttir, 107
draga, 99
drangi, 99
drav, 98
dráttur, 99
drekka, 103
dreygur, 100
dreymur, 100
dríta, 104
dríva, 103
drongur, 100
drukkin, 103
drúgvur, 102
drykkur, 105
drøgg, 99
dumbur, 108
dunga, 109
dúgva, 106
dún, 109
dveylur, 555
dvína, 112
dvølja, 111
dvørgur, 112
dyr, 110
dýggj, 107
dýkja, 98
dýrur, 94
døgg, 91
døkkur, 96
eftir, 3
eg, 116
egg, 17
egi, 9, 52
egin, 8
eiði, 8
eiður, 15
eiga, 8
eik, 9
eimur, 11
ein, 11
eini, 12
eira, 17
eista, 14
eita, 202
eitil, 14
eitur, 14
ekki, 269

- eldur*, 11
elgja, 21
elgur, 21
ellivu, 11
enn, 27
enni, 31
erma, 35
ertur, 37
eta, 119
evna, 1
eyð-, 43
eyður, 43
eyga, 41
eygna-barmur, 263
eyka, 42
eymur, 35
eyrur, 42
eyr-veka, 569
eystur, 43
faðir, 121
fagur, 122
falda, 126
falla, 125
farmur, 129
fastur, 131
fatta, 131
favnur, 132
fáa, 128
fálkur, 125
fáur, 132
feitur, 124
fella, 126
ferð, 128
fergja, 128
feta, 138
fimti, 140
firvaldur, 140
fiskur, 142
fita, 142
fíti, 142
fitna, 142
fíggindi, 140
fíggja, 140
físa, 142
fjall, 134
fjórði, 139
fjøður, 138
fjøl, 135
fjøl-, 136
fjøtur, 138
flaga, 144
flakka, 144
flakna, 144
fleiri, 143
flokkur, 148
floy, 145
flóð, 147
flóðar-máli, 148
flúgva, 146
fold, 159
fossa, 162
fossur, 161
fótur, 152
frata, 153
frekur, 154
freta, 137
friður, 156
fríggja, 155
froða, 155
fros, 149
froyður, 155
fróur, 153
frændi, 155
frøkna, 154
fuglur, 157
fullr, 159
fúgvi, 157
fúka, 139
fylgja, 159
fýra, 133
fýrur, 151
fæ, 134
gala, 164
gall, 165
garður, 169
gáa, 167
gá(a)-leysur, 167
gána, 166
gás, 168
gátt, 167
gáva, 173
geit, 163
gera, 170
gestur, 170
geva, 172
geymur, 171
geypa, 172
gina, 178
gíggja, 177
gjalda, 173
gjalla, 174
gjarða, 175
-gjarnur, 175
gjár, 176
glaður, 179
glas, 180
gleppa, 180
gletta, 180
glíggja, 182, 188
gloppa, 182, 183
glotta, 182
glóð, 182
glógvi, 341
gluggi, 180
gorpa, 169
góður, 184
gólv, 194
gómi, 185
góna, 166
grannur, 186
grava, 185
greiður, 402
grind, 190
grína, 190
grípur, 191
grísa, 191
grísur, 191
gron, 186
gróður, 192
grógv, 191
gruður, 192
grugg, 193
grugga, 193
grønur, 191
gulur, 174
guva, 177, 193
gævur, 173
gø, 184, 185
hagi, 198
hagl, 199
haki, 203
hakil, 203
hali, 203
hallur, 205
hamar, 206
hampur, 209
hamur, 206
hanga, 208
har, 534
hara, 223
harður, 211
harmur, 212
hattur, 214
havri, 197
havur, 197, 198
hálsur, 205
hálur, 218
hálvur, 204
hár, 220
hásur, 201
háur, 215
hegri, 241
heiði, 202
heili, 201
heimur, 201
heitur, 202
herðar, 211
herur, 211
hestur, 209
heykur, 197
heyst, 210

- himin*, 220
hind, 226
hinna, 226
hitta, 227
híta, 227
hjarta, 222
hjálmi, 219
hjálmur, 219
hjálpa, 219
hjún, 227
hjørra, 221
hjørri, 221
hjörtur, 223
hokka, 253
hokra, 252
hollur, 254
hond, 207
hopa, 257
hor, 258
horn, 259
hov, 252
hoyggj, 215
hoykja, 216
hoyra, 217
hóllur, 216
hólmur, 254
hópur, 240
hóvur, 238
hugur, 252
humli, 255
humhari, 254
hunang, 255
hundur, 256
hurð, 258
hurra, 260
húð, 251
húka, 252
húni, 255
hús, 260
húski, 227
hvalur, 262
hvar, 263
hvarmur, 263
hvassur, 264
hválv, 262
hveiti, 261
hvíla, 266
hvítur, 267
hvonn, 262
hvæl, 265
hvæsa, 266
hvökka, 265
hvökkja, 265
hvölja, 262
hvølv, 262
hvør, 264
hvørva, 265
hyggj, 224
hætur, 209
hæra, 201
høgga, 218
hømilía, 42
høna, 207
hørur, 213
høsn, 240
høvd, 215
il, 269
ill-duskutur, 111
illur, 117
indur, 270
í, 269
íðin, 269
í fjør, 137
í gjár, 175
ígða, 121
íkorni, 10
ím, 11
í morgin ári, 12
ístur, 270
ísur, 271
jaðari, 114
jaður, 114
jarpur, 118
javnur, 113
jólur, 42
júgur, 120
jørð, 118
kaldur, 278
kalla, 278
kallur, 285
kambur, 279
kanna, 280
kar, 176, 283
kálvi, 278
kálvur, 278
kámur, 284
kátur, 279
kemba, 279
kenna, 279
ketta, 281
keym(i), 282
keym, 282
kippa, 288, 289
kjarni, 285
kjálki, 284
kjóm, 282
kjósa, 286
kjöt, 286
kláa, 292
kleima, 291
kliv, 292
klíggja-steinur, 292
klína, 290
kloyva, 291
klógv, 292
klúgva, 292
klæði, 290
kløkka, 291
knáur, 295
knáva, 295
knívur, 296
knoða, 295
knútur, 298
knæ, 296
koddi, 308
kol, 309
koma, 316
kona, 317
kongur, 311
korn, 312
kostur, 313
kovi, 308
koyna, 282
koyra, 277
kó(g)v, 321
krabbi, 299
kraft, 300
krappur, 301
kreppa, 301
krevja, 300
kringur, 305
kroppur, 307
krúpa, 304
krypil, 307
kuldi, 278
kunna, 311
kunnur, 312
kúgv, 299
kvarði, 318
kváð, 315
kveikja, 314
kveina-st, 314
kvett, 286
kvetta, 286, 319
kviður, 319
kvirrur, 318
kvæða, 315
kvøða, 319
kvøðja, 314
kvørkrar, 317
kvørn, 318
kykur, 320
kyling, 309
kyn, 311
kynda, 310
køka, 299
-kønur, 299
køttur, 281
køva, 315
labbi, 340
laða, 229

- laksur*, 322
lamb, 325
land, 326
langur, 327
latur, 328
lava, 321
lágur, 330
lán, 323
lás, 326
láta, 332
látur, 228
leður, 332
leður-bløka, 245
leggja, 322
leggur, 321
leiða, 323
leika, 323
leir, 324
leita, 591
leiva, 323
leka, 331
lemja, 326
lend, 327
ler, 233
lera, 233
leykur, 329
leypa, 229
leysur, 329
leyv, 328
liður, 340
liggja, 330
limur, 338
lind, 338
linur, 339
list, 339
liva, 336
livur, 336
líða, 340
líggi, 335
líggja, 336
lík, 336
líkur, 336
lím, 338
líta, 591
lítil, 339
lív, 335
ljóð, 230
ljómi, 333
ljómur, 230
ljóski, 334
ljósur, 334
ljóta, 230
ljótur, 335
loða, 342, 345
loft, 342
lok, 343
lokkur, 343
loppa, 345
lotur, 345
lov, 341
loyna, 328
lógvi, 340
lund, 344
lunga, 344
lust, 233
lutur, 233
lúgva, 333
lúka, 334
lúta, 345
lygn, 342
lyngur, 338
læa, 228
lækja, 331
lækni, 331
lær, 329
lættur, 339
løgg, 330
løgin, 231
løgur, 322
løkur, 341
løstur, 322
maður, 353
magi, 346
maki, 350
makur, 350
mala, 351
malti, 351
mangt, 556
mangur, 352
mar-, 354
mark, 355
marra, 356
matur, 358
má(v)ur, 349
mágur, 361
mánaður, 365
máni, 365
mási, 350
mega, 373
meiða, 347
meil, 370
meis, 348
melta, 351
mergur, 359
meska, 357
meta, 367
meyla, 374
meyra, 359
miða, 360
miðja, 360
miður, 360, 369
mikil, 361
mildur, 362
milt(i), 364
míga, 368
mín, 369
mjálki, 364
mjáur, 349
mjólki, 364
mjúkur, 368
mjøðn, 361
mjøður, 361
mjøl, 365
moð, 359
moðin, 373
moltin, 363
mon, 354
mondul, 352
morð, 378
morgun, 377
motti, 379
moyggj, 359
móðir, 371
móður, 373
mógva-st, 368
munda, 376
munna, 375
munnur, 376
munur, 376
mura, 378
múgvi, 373
múli, 374
mús, 379
mylkin, 374
mynd, 375
myrða, 378
myrkur, 366
møl, 363
møna, 372
mørk, 355
møta, 372
naqlur, 381
nakin, 382
nakki, 234
nakkur, 234
nalvi, 380
navn, 382
nál, 9, 388
nátt, 381
nema, 387
nenna, 383
net, 384
netja, 384
nev, 380
nevi, 234
neyð, 385
neyst, 384
niða, 390
niður, 391
nissur, 236
nitrur, 236
níga, 236

- níggju*, 389
níggjundi, 390
nípa, 235
njósa, 149
njóta, 389
nokki, 234, 382
norður, 393
nota, 384
nógvur, 391
nú, 392
nykur, 390
nýggjur, 389
nýra, 389
næmur, 387
nøra, 392
nøs, 383
nøta, 237
oddur, 563
ofta, 558
ok, 274
oksi, 558
ond, 26
ont, 26, 458
ormur, 600
orna, 563
orri, 561
ostur, 275
otur, 562
ovnur, 557
oyggj, 41
oyra, 44
oysa, 43
ógv-ella, 23
ón, 118
ósi, 394
óttá, 559
padda, 395
piða, 396
plógv, 398
pota, 401
prónur, 399
rað, 401
ragga, 404
rakki, 404
rangur, 594
ravi, 415
ravnur, 240
rá, 402
rá-djór, 402
ráða, 408
ráva, 408
reður, 412
regn, 408
reiði, 594
reiður, 594
rein, 403
reinur, 241
reisa, 403
renna, 413
revur, 158
reyður, 406
reykur, 243
reypa, 411
reyv, 406
rim, 413
ringur, 247
ripa, 414
riv, 407
ríggin, 596
rím, 247
rína, 596
rís, 248
rísa, 414
rjóta, 246
rjúva, 410
roða, 416
rogn, 250
roki, 243
ropa, 418
ross, 259
rotta, 405
royggj, 407
roykur, 406
róður, 416
rógv, 243, 415
rógva, 414, 415
rógvur, 416
rókur, 248
rómi, 411
rót, 597
rugga, 417
rugur, 416
ruta, 418
rúka, 410
rúmur, 418
ryður, 251
ryggur, 250
rymja, 409
rýpa, 411
rættur, 408
rødd, 407
rökka, 405
røra, 250
saðil, 419
sag, 421
saggi, 428
saka, 424
salt, 425
samur, 425
sandur, 425
sannur, 427
sáa, 428
sáð, 429
seggur, 420
segl, 430
seil, 422
seks, 431
selja, 424
selur, 432
senda, 426
sessur, 433
seta, 427
sev, 432
sevja, 420
seyður, 428
seymur, 427
seyrur, 493
siður, 435
sigá, 420
sigg, 430
sigli, 431
sigur, 430
silá, 436
silvur, 436
sina, 433
sita, 434
síður, 437
síga, 436
síggja, 431
síl, 436
síld, 436
sín, 436
sjálvur, 432
sjey, 429
sjeyndi, 429
sjóða, 435
sjógvur, 423
sjón, 434
sjó-savi, 420
skadda, 438
skaka, 439
skapa, 440
skarn, 440
skarpur, 440
skava, 438
skál, 443
skáلكur, 439
skelkur, 439
skera, 443
skersa, 444
skeyt, 441
skilja, 443
skitta, 446
skína, 445
skjálgur, 442
skjóra, 438
skjóta, 445
skjöldur, 442
skopa, 450
skriða, 448
skrykkja, 448
skula, 450

- skuld*, 450
skúrur, 451
skærur, 443
slabba, 453
slakur, 452
sláa, 452
slím, 455
slýggj, 455
smalur, 456
smáur, 456
smeita-st, 459
smiður, 460
smíð, 459
smokka, 460
smúgva, 458
smæra, 457
smør, 458
snákur, 461
sneið, 460
snippur, 462
sníða, 462
snjógvur, 460
snodda, 463
snorkin, 461
snúgva, 461
snævur, 462
snøggur, 461
so, 496
songur, 426
sonur, 492
soppur, 495
sorg, 493
sova, 489
soyma, 427
sól, 463
sótt, 490
spaði, 464
sperra, 466
spini, 466
spjót, 467
spreiða, 469
spreingja, 469
spreka, 469
springa, 470
spuni, 467
spýggja, 468
staður, 472
stakkur, 472
stallur, 472
standa, 473
stappa, 473
starv, 474
starva, 474
stavur, 471
stá, 477
stál, 472
steinur, 472
steyta, 476
stímbur, 480
stínga, 480
stíga, 479
stíggj, 479
stjala, 476, 477
stjørna, 478
stokkur, 487
stong, 474
stóð, 481
stólur, 481
stórir, 482
strangur, 483
streymur, 483
strita, 485
strípa, 485
strond, 482
strongur, 483
stroya, 483
strúka, 484
stuttur, 487
stykki, 487
styrkur, 488
stýra, 479
støkk, 480
suður, 492
sullur, 503
summar, 491
summur, 491
sund, 492
súgv, 490
súgva, 489
súpa, 493
súrur, 493
svala, 495
svalur, 494
svam(b)la, 495
svanur, 496
svárur, 499
sveiti, 494
svimja, 501
svíða, 502
svín, 502
svíva, 500
svultur, 503
svølla, 499
svøлта, 499
svørja, 496
svønnur, 497
syngja, 437
systir, 500
sýla, 491, 495
sætti, 431
søga, 421
søkja, 464
søkka, 437
søkkja, 426
søtur, 503
tað, 190
tak, 531
taka, 507
takka, 533
tal, 508
talg, 508
tandur, 509
tangi, 509
tann, 530
tari, 535
tarva, 534
tava, 504
tá, 505
tág, 505
tár, 504
táttur, 533
tenja, 533
tenna, 509
tettur, 543
teymur, 511
tiga, 531
til, 517
tindur, 518
tit, 276
tíð, 516
tíggju, 512
tíggjundi, 512
tími, 517
tín, 541
tjóð, 540
tjóður, 514
tjógv, 540
tjórur, 540
tjúkkur, 537
tjúkn, 549
tjörn, 513
toft, 525
toka, 549
tollur, 550
tong, 509
tonn, 509
toskur, 553
tosti, 553
tota, 555
tógva, 529
tól, 520
tólv, 529
tómur, 520
trani, 301
tráur, 544
treingja, 544
treystur, 521
triði, 547
tríggir, 546
tríva, 547
troða, 521
troyta, 545

- tróta*, 546
trúgvá, 523
trúgvur, 523
tryggur, 523
træ, 522
træska, 545
trøstur, 545
tummi, 550
tummil, 550
tunga, 526
tungur, 551
tunnur, 551
turrur, 554
turva, 552
tussi, 552
tussur, 552
tú, 549
túsna, 554
túsundi, 554
tváa, 555
tveir, 529
tvongur, 555
tvøra, 555
tvørra, 556
tvørur, 556
tyggja, 286
tykja, 551
tyrpa, 553
týggja, 551
tæ(g)a, 505
tæri, 506
tøkk, 533
ugli, 562
ulka, 598
ull, 598
um, 558
undir-lýður, 332
ungur, 274
unna, 560
upp, 120
urð, 601
úlvur, 598
úr, 563
út, 562
vað, 564
vaða, 564
vagga, 568
vaks, 566
vaksa, 566
vanur, 573
vart, 26
varur, 574
vatn, 575
vákn, 577
válk, 570
válka, 570
vápn, 577
vár, 575
vátur, 583
veð, 564
veður, 583
vega, 577, 586
veggur, 568
veikur, 567
vekja, 568
velja, 570
venda, 573
ver, 574
vera, 582
verða, 581, 582
verður, 581
veri, 574
verja, 574
verk, 580
verkur, 574
verpa, 581
vestur, 582
vetur, 588
veva, 576
vevja, 564
vevur, 563
við, 590
viður, 585
vika, 586
vilja, 578
vilji, 578
vinda, 587
vinna, 587
vinur, 579
vit, 589
víggj, 584
víkja, 586
vognur, 565
vomb, 572
vond, 573
vón, 579
væta, 583
væti, 583
-vætti, 578
vættur, 578
vætur, 576
vøddi, 576
vøkstur, 566
vøllur, 571
vøllur, 572
vøttur, 573
yrkja, 600
yvir, 557
æður, 44
ægir, 115
ælmusk, 379
ær, 45
æs, 30
ætla, 7
ætt, 9
øða, 40
øgn, 5
økil, 29
øks, 19
øksl, 6
ør dugur, 33
ørindi, 36
ørn, 32
ørn, 34
øvigur, 2
Norwegian
aka, 18
al, 40
alde, 21
ale, 19
ama, 24
amma, 25
amper, 25
ang-boge, 28
arde, 36
arve, 34
ase, 273
augne-kvarm,
 263
aul, 42
bad, 47
bada, 47
bard, 54
bark, 53
bas, 54
bauka, 82
baus, 56
bed, 46
bella, 50
bie, 64, 65
bila, 64
bina, 48, 72
bjerk, 61
bjor(e), 57
bjå, 63
boga, 83
bolck, 58
bolt, 84
borka, 85
bradd, 74
bredd, 77
bringe, 77
brok, 78
broka, 79
bru, 79
brugde, 79
brund, 77
brusk, 80
budde, 62
buna, 48
bunga, 51

- bunka*, 51
bunt, 59
butta, 86
dabba, 88
dakka, 88
damb, 88
daper, 89
darre, 89, 110
dase, 92
davre, 88
demba, 96
dika, 95
dirna, 93
dirva-st, 93
dis, 96, 114
dobbe, 106
dokk, 96, 109
drabba, 100, 105
dragga, 104
drange, 99
dribba, 103
drjosa, 102
dronk, 100
drubba, 105
drugga, 104
dråk, 101
dum, 108
dunka, 88
duppa, 109
dusk, 111
duva, 105, 111
dvå, 113
dyke, 98
dæl, 92
døger, 97
egde, 121
egle, 5
eide, 8
eiend(e), 9
eikja, 10
eikjen, 10
eim, 11
eine, 12
eise, 14
ekke, 269
eld-merkje, 355
elgja, 21
elja, 23
enna, 31
enne, 31
erja, 272
erv, 118
esje, 38
farga, 129
farka, 129
farm, 129
feime, 123, 124
ferre, 160
fergja, 128
fim, 124
fisa, 142
fivrelde, 140
fjor-mynda, 376
flaga, 144
flein, 143
fljuge, 146
flokka, 149
flå, 144
föta, 162
frau(d), 156
frekne, 154
frode, 155
froe, 155
frokne, 154
fud, 162
føl, 158
galder, 165
ganske, 168
gapa, 169
garpa, 169
gaupe, 172
gauv, 177
geir, 164
gil, 178
gimpa, 178
gjell, xxxvii, 179
gjuv, 177
gjuva, 177
gjø, 184, 185
gleppa, 180
gletta, 180
glima, 181
gljup, 181
gljupa, 180
gljå, 182
glopa, 182, 183
glove, 180
glutta, 182
glyma, 182
glæ, 182
gløypa, 181
golla, 194
gop, 177
gota, 196
gova, 193
gove, 177
grine, 190
gripe, 190
grisa, 190, 191
grjupa, 188
gropa, 188, 192
grugga, 193
grugg(e), 193
gumbe, 195
gund, 195
guve, 193
gyte, 177
gøyr, 185
gøyve, 177
gå, 174
gåse-mure, 378
gåtta, 196
haga, 199
hagr, 199
hagre, 199
hand-milte, 364
hapa, 257
hara, 212
hare, 223
harv, 210
hegre, 241
heigre, 241
heile, 201
herva, 210
hika, 225
hime, 226
hjal, 205
hjarre, 222
hjerne, 221
hjupa, 224
hjårn, 223
hokra, 252
hole, 216
homul, 206
hop(p)a, 257
hort, 212
horung, 213
hotta, 260
hrota, 260
hula, 254
hulsa, 205
hune, 255
hurte, 260
hy, 224
høg, 215
høymole, 42
hå, 217, 218
id, 268
igde, 121
ile, 269
im, 11
jare, 114
jarra, 212
jarv, 118
jarva, 118
jerv, 118
jest, 273
jo(e), 273
jorr, 223
jort, 417
kage, 277
katte, 281

- kaun*, 282
keis, 277
keiv, 277
kind, 288
kita, 289
kjake, 282
kjelke, 284
kjena, 287
kjese, 275
kjette, 281
kjøt-rose, 418
kjøva, 315, 321
kjå, 282
kljå, 292
kløkka, 293
knape, 294
kneikja, 297
knikka, 297
knoke, 298
kodd(e), 308
korna, 285
kov, 321
krammr, 300
krenkja, 302
krevoja, 303
krjuka, 304
kroda, 308
krodde, 306
kropp, 306
krota, 306
krukka, 304
kry, 306
kryda, 303
kræv, 303
krå, 302, 306
krås, 303
kull, 309
kut, 283
kuuta, 283
kvann, 262
kvarde, 318
kvarv, 264
kvein(e), 261
kvende, 311
kverk, 317
kvine, 261
kvæ(de), 315
kvåde, 315
køyne, 282
køyta, 313
kå, 283
kåm, 284
labb, 340
lam, 326
laun, 229
lerke, 324
ljon, 333
ljå, 335
loda, 342, 345
lota, 345
lunge-blaut, 338
lækja, 331
lækjar, 331
lækje, 331
løgja, 231
løyen, 231
manke, 353
maur, 359
mei, 347
meis, 348, 349
mel, 370
melde, 351
meta, 370
milte, 364
mit, 370
mita, 370
mjele, 363
mjelte, 364
moa, 368
moden, 373
modre, 346
molke, 364
molta, 374
mord, 355
moske, 357
muge, 373
mugg, 359
musk, 379
myla, 374
mære, 358
møykja, 368
må, 359
måre, 358
måse, 350
nappa, 237
nata, 384
naur, 383
naust, 384
netla, 384
niss, 236
njosa, 149
no, 391
nor, 383
nos, 383
notta, 393
oks, 6
olle, 597
onder, 27
or, 22, 563
os, 394
pauta, 401
pligg, 398
poka, 400
prjóna, 399
rage, 402
ragg, 407
rakka, 404
ram, 242
ramme, 242
rapa, 411
raut, 407
rave, 415
rennil, 594
rev, 158
rid, 412
rida, 412
ripa, 414
ritla, 597
rjota, 260
rjupe, 411
rjå, 412
rogg, 247
rogga, 417
rone, 562
rosna, 251
rota, 260
rotte, 405
rove, 415
ru, 417
rua, 417
rusk, 595
rut, 223
rygne, 250
rysja, 418
ræda, 596
røy, 536
røyr, 244
røys, 244
rå, 403
råm, 409
råme, 242
sabba, 420
sagga, 423, 491
saud, 428
seven, 420
sevje, 420
sikka, 436
skabba, 440
skaka, 438
skata, 445, 452
skina, 446
skjoma, 438
skjor, 438
skodde, 438
skoft, 449
skota, 451
skrokken, 448
skrubba, 447
skrukk, 448
skrøkka, 448
skubba, 450
skøyre, 451

- slapa*, 453
slot, 456
slunka, 455
smeita, 459
smelta, 457
smelve, 457
smita, 459
smolt, 456
smugga, 460
smula, 456
smyle, 456
smære, 457
snaka, 460
snatta, 463
snerka, 461
snok, 463
snurpa, 461
snøvar, 462
snåk, 461
sokka, 491
spikke, 467
spita, 465
splint, 468
sprita, 470
stabba, 474
standa, 233
starva, 474
staup, 488
stavar, 471
sten-har(e), 211
stopa, 488
stoppe, 488
strate, 486
strenda, 482
stripe, 485
stritta, 485
strjupa, 484
strokka, 486
strop, 484
strungen, 483
strunta, 486
strøya, 483
strøypa, 483
stråle, 484
stupa, 488
stæk, 476
stætt, 479
stå, 477
subba, 493
sugge, 490
svamla, 495
svina, 502
svine-melde, 351
svå, 502
sylt, 491
søgg, 428
søyr, 428
tagg(e), 519
tagga, 531
tagna, 531
talg, 508
tanga, 526
tange, 509
tar(r)e, 535
tarre, 535
tasa, 528
taul, 535
temba, 532
tenel, 538
tersa, 514
test, 507
tikk, 516
tilast, 517
tinur, 538
tira, 518
tjota, 540
tjuka, 550
tjukk, 537, 554
tjukkn, 549
tjurr, 537, 554
tokka, 549
toks, 531
tolle, 550
tomme, 550
torp, 553
tos, 528
tossa, 528
totta, 528
treg, 521
trenga, 547
tripla, 547
triva, 547
trå, 544
tul, 535
tuss, 552
tusse, 552
tuvla, 539
tverra, 556
tyggja, 373
tyst, 554
tæja, 505
tær, 506
tørr, 554
tå, 505
ulka, 598
vagnse, 565
vakka, 568
vall-mo(g), 371
var, 574
vart, 26
veise, 567
ver-bloke, 245
vere, 580, 581
verta, 581, 582
vete, 576
vina, 584
vitta, 590
vrina, 596
y, 273
yrkne, 561
yrme, 600
ær-fugl, 44
øl, 598
ølja, 598
øsa, 273
øygje, 41
øygne, 41
øykje, 272
åle, 40
åme, 117
åre, 120
ås, 25, 30
Elfdalian
að, 39
ager, 199
agi, 198
aikuonn, 10
aindja, 208
ais, 271
ais-ikkel, 273
aksel, 6
ali, 203
aln, 22
ampa, 209
and, 26
ande, 26
andur, 27
ann-tið, 46
ar, 211
arda, 36
arm, 35
arta, 36
ask, 38
assel-buosk, 213
atji, 203
att, 214
auð, 251
aungen, 5
aungger, 28
aur-weðer, 562
aus, 260
aut, 562
avun, 2
bað, 55
baiða, 63
baink, 51
baita, 65
band, 51
beða, 55
begg, 63
begg-, 63

- bella*, 50
ber, 54, 56
berra-s, 53
bia, 64
biða, 57
bila, 64
bilingg, 64
bitter, 66
biuoða, 61
biuor, 56
bjärð, 59
blað, 66
bljomme, 70
blokk, 67
blot, 67
blottn, 67
bluoð, 70
blå, 68
blåsa, 68
bläst, 68
bokke, 51
bradd, 74
brakka, 74
brauðe, 79
brieð, 73
brinde, 77
brinna, 77
briuota, 76
brudd, 81
brugga, 76
brunda, 77
bruoðer, 79
bruok, 78
brussn, 75
bryddja, 76, 81
bugi, 82
bukk, 82
buog, 71
buok, 71
buot, 72
buottn, 82
byddja, 86
byön, 72
byönn, 59
båðer, 46
båká, 49
båqs, 52
bög, 49
dag, 86
dagg, 91
daindja, 88
daitje, 95
dal, 87
dar, 534
daungen, 109
dauva, 106
dena, 91
denn, 541
dieg, 87
diger, 95
dimba, 96
disa, 97
dise, 95
diuop, 94
diuor, 94
djienna, 175
djiet, 163
djieta, 176
djärð, 170
djäst, 170
djävä, 172
dov, 89
draita, 104
draiva, 103
drettja, 100
drikka, 103
driuog, 102
drykk, 105
drågå, 99
du, 549
dumba, 108
dumm, 108
duotter, 107
duppa, 109
duvä, 111
dyndja, 109
dyöngen, 97
dyörg, 112
dåð, 92
dåa, 90
däl, 92
döe, 107
dörer, 110
egg, 17
ellåv, 11
enne, 31
er, 37
erde, 211
eri, 223
ert, 37
est, 209
faðer, 121
faingen, 133
faisa, 142
farm, 132
fast, 131
fella, 126
femt, 140
ferd, 128
fiet, 124
fisk, 142
fiuord, 139
fiuorer, 133
fjåder, 138
flierer, 143
flinå, 143
fliuoga, 146
flå, 143, 144
folda, 126
folla, 125
frek, 154
frið, 156
frie, 152
friuosa, 154
fråstå, 153
fugel, 157
full, 159
fuoli, 158
fuoss, 161
fuossa, 162
fuot, 152
fya, 159
fyöl, 135
fyöolder, 140
få, 128
fåer, 132
fårå, 128
gamme, 166
gęta, 167
glað, 179
glas, 180
glaupa, 181
glupå, 182
glyöð, 182
gnit, 236
go, 174
golle, 165
grais, 191
grann, 186
griuopa, 188, 189
grå-tjyölu, 284
grunn, 192
gryön, 191
gråta, 187
gråvå, 185
guð, 193
guoð, 184
guol, 174
guom, 185
guov, 194
guov-qs, 30
guppa, 195
gq, 167
gq-los, 167
gålå, 164
gqs, 168
gått, 167
gåva, 173
ið, 276
ieð, 202
iega, 8
iegen, 8

- iek*, 9
iem, 201, 206
iemmen, 113
ien, 11, 12
iene, 12
ienne, 221
jes, 201, 202
iet, 202
ietjin, 10
ietta, 202
ietter, 14
ifuord, 269
ig, 116
ila, 226
inna, 226
jster, 270
itta, 227
juor, 120
juord, 118
juort, 223
jåpa, 219
jåld, 11
jår, 225
jårta, 222
jåst, 273
jåså, 273
jåtå, 119
kall, 285
kamb, 279
kanna, 280
kar, 283
kemba, 279
kenna, 279
kęse, 275
kęta, 279
kevil, 277
klaindja, 291
klaiva, 292
kliema, 291
klingga, 293
kliuova, 292
kliv, 292
kluo, 292
klå, 292
klåde, 290
knaiv, 296
kni, 296
knjjetja-s, 297
knođå, 295
kold, 278
kolla, 278
krapt, 300
kravel, 300
kreva, 300
kringg, 305
kriuopa, 304
kropp, 301
kumå, 316
kunna, 311
kunungg, 311
kunå, 317
kuol, 309
kuonn, 312
kuorp, 240
kuotå, 286
kuov, 309
kurra, 313
kward, 318
kweđå, 319
kwenn, 318
kwer(e), 318
kwiđ, 319
kwikk, 320
kwåđa, 315
kåkå, 299
kåt, 279
kåv, 278
lag, 322
laiđa, 340
laik, 336
laime, 338
laiv, 335
laks, 322
lan, 326
land, 326
lat, 328
latji, 322
laungg, 327
lauta, 345
lavi, 321
leđer, 245, 332
legg, 321
legga, 322
lekka, 325
leritja, 324
leşa, 326
liđ, 340
lieđa, 323
lieka, 323
liera, 324
lieta, 591
lieva, 323
lievur, 323
ligga, 330
lin, 339
lind, 338
linda, 326
lingg, 338
litn, 339
litt, 339
liuođ, 230
liuoga, 333
liuos, 334
liuoska, 334
liuot, 335
livå, 336
ljå, 335
lok, 329
lopa, 229
lopt, 342
los, 329
lov, 328
lukka, 343
lungga, 344
luo, 342
luok, 341
luppa, 345
lutå, 345
luv, 341
lyngen, 342
lyr, 336
lyv, 341
låg, 330
låpå, 327
lår, 329
lås, 326
låta, 332
lää, 228
låtja, 331
mager, 347
magi, 346
mai, 369
maiga, 368
mard, 355
mark, 355
mat, 358
matji, 350
maung, 352
maungen, 347
maunke, 353
maus, 379
męra, 359
miđa, 360
mjes, 349
mikkel, 361
mjå, 349
mjog, 362
mjok, 364
mjåg, 363
mjålta, 364
mjårg, 359
molt, 351
morgun, 377
mun, 376
munn, 376
muogen, 373
muoln, 363
mųord, 378
muosi, 379
myöđ, 361
myöđ-umbel, 255
myöl, 365

- myõrm*, 361
myõta, 372
måg, 361
mål, 354
måldå, 351
måtta, 379
mõrk, 366
nagel, 381
nakke, 234
nakun, 382
nammen, 382
navel, 380
negga, 235
net, 384
nev, 380
nevi, 234
niðer, 391
niu, 389
niund, 390
niyopa, 235
niyora, 389
niyota, 389
noðå, 238
norter, 393
ny, 392
nuos, 383
nuppa, 237
ny(r), 389
nål, 388
nåt, 381
nåvdå, 234
og, 215
oga, 41
ogen-walm, 263
ogga, 218
ok, 197
oka, 42
okkel, 29
oma, 117
onungg, 255
ost, 210
oster, 43
otn, 113
ovuð, 215
padda, 395
puotå, 401
rað, 401
raingen, 408
rais, 248
rakke, 404
ram, 409
rema, 409
rett, 408
rien, 241, 403
ringg, 247
rinna, 413
riuota, 246
rjoppa, 411
roð, 406
roðå, 416
rotå, 251
rov, 406
rug, 416
rungen, 250
ruo, 414, 415
ruoðer, 416
ruot, 597
rwaiða, 597
rwaina, 596
rwain-fugel, 594
rwaungg, 594
rwieðe, 594
rygg, 250
råða, 408
rå-diuor, 402
rå, 536
råk, 406
sadel, 419
saj, 436
saintja, 426
saja, 420
saks, 421
sand, 425
sann, 427
sauga, 489
saungg, 426
saupa, 493
saur, 493
sela, 424
settja, 427
sið, 435
sigel, 430
sikka, 437
sild, 436
sili, 422
simma, 501
sina, 433
singga, 437
sittja, 434
siuoða, 435
siuov, 432
sju, 423, 429
sjuund, 429
sjå, 431
sjåks, 431
sjåkst, 431
skaina, 445
skarp, 440
skaur, 451
skraiða, 448
skrukken, 448
skryttja, 448
skuld, 450
skåká, 439
skål, 443
skåvdå, 438
slinka, 455
sliuog, 452
smaiðe, 459
smelta, 457
smitå, 460
smitå, 459
smyõr, 458
smqer, 456
snaipa, 462
snaja, 462
snjeð, 460
sniyo, 460
snugga, 461
soð, 428
solt, 425
solta, 425
sopp, 495
sorg, 493
spaði, 464
spaja, 468
spienna, 471
spiuot, 467
spraindja, 469
springga, 470
spuni, 467
stað, 472
stakk, 472
stampa, 473
standa, 473
stark, 474
staungg, 474
stav, 471
stekka, 481
stie, 472
stienna, 478
stingga, 480
stjier, 438
stjila, 443
stjuota, 445
stjål, 442, 443
stjålå, 476, 477
stjåri, 444
stjårå, 443
stjöld, 442
stoll, 472
straingg, 483
strand, 482
striuoka, 484
strukå, 486
stråa, 483
stukk, 487
stuoð, 481, 489
stuol, 481
stur, xxi, 482
stutt, 487
styttje, 487

- stål*, 472
su'tter, 492
sugga, 490
sun, 492
suo'tt, 490
suol, 463
suolå, 494
swaiða, 502
swain, 502
swan, 496
swella, 499
swelta, 499
swemmen, 497
swera, 496
swāra, 498
swāre, 498
syster, 500
syöt, 503
syötja, 464
så, 496
såðer, 429
sågå, 421
såld(er), 430
sålå, 495
såmår, 491
sår-ludd, 339
såvå, 489
söm, 427
sōma, 427
taime, 517
taja, 531
tak, 531
tal, 508
tann, 509
tappa, 510
tau, 529
taungen, 531
taungg, 509
tegga, 286, 287
test, 507
ti'tt, 543
timber, 517
tiu, 512
tiund, 512
tiyor, 538
tjippa-s, 288
tjissla, 289
tjokk, 537
tjyr, 299
tjyön, 299, 311
tjyöt, 286
tjyöva, 321
tjåke, 284
tjäg, 512
tjārga, 510
tokk, 533
tokka, 533
toll, 550
tolv, 529
tom, 511
ton, 505
torga, 510
traï, 522
traindja, 544
traïr, 546
trast, 545
trið, 547
troðå, 522
trånå, 301
tråvå, 544
tugå, 525
tungg, 551
tungga, 526
tunggel, 526
tunn, 551
tųo, 529
tuom, 520
tuorr, 554
tuųs-dag, 538
tuosk, 528, 553
tuost, 553
tusn, 554
twer, 529
twå, 555
tyst, 554
tyttja, 551
työðer, 535
tåg, 508
tågå, 507
tår, 504
tåt, 533
udd, 563
ug, 252
ugel, 562
ukse, 558
ula, 450
ult, 254
ulv, 598
um, 558
umbel, 255
umbel-riesn, 248
ungen, 333, 557
ungg, 274
unna, 560
uok, 274
uomb, 572
uome, 254
uon, 579
uond, 573
uonn, 259
uonna, 563
uonå, 599
uorm, 600
uorre, 561
uost, 275
uott, 573
uotter, 562
uov, 238
upp, 120, 258
uppa, 258
urd, 601
waika, 586
waila, 266
wait, 267
waks, 566
wal, 262
wall, 571
wan, 573
wapen, 577
war, 263, 574
ward, 601
wart, 26
wass, 264
watten, 575
waungen, 565
wedder, 583
wegg, 565, 568
weksa, 566
wela, 570
wenda, 573
wenn, 579
wera-s, 574
werd, 581
werda, 581, 582
werk, 574, 580
węsa, 266
wester, 582
wettja, 568
wev, 563
weva, 564
wevå, 576
wið, 585
wið, 589
wikå, 586
wila, 578
wile, 578
winda, 587
winna, 587
witter, 588
witå, 589
wår, 575
wårå, 582
wåt, 583
ylva, 598
ynn, 387, 561
yr, 563
yvyr, 557
yōna, 207
yōns, 240
å, 7, 25
å, 26
åka, 18

- åker*, 18
ål, 116
åmår, 206
år, 220
åra, 13
ård, 211
ås, 205
åtta, 6
åttund, 7
åv, 1, 204
åyve, 271
ä, 41
äger, 241
äl, 209
ära, 44, 217
äsa, 43
ökse, 19
ö-mok, 355
öve, 20
- Old Swedish**
agh-borre, 53
akarn, 18
aldon, 19
ann, 46
are, 32
arþa, 36
arþer, 36
baghn, 47
balker, 58
basse, 48
Biari, 59
bisa, 65
brököter, 78
bryggia, xxxviii, 76
brædder, 77
brænta, 74
bulma, 59
dīa, 95
dionker, 96
diunga, xxxii, 96
diunker, 96
- drabba*, 100
dūn, 109
dura-gæte, 167
dūva, 105
dværgher, 112
dyi, 107
dæggia, xxxix, 87
døn, 90
fala, 126
falke, 125
fār, 122
fälder, 135
fīna, 141
fiædhal, 140
fiæl, 135
fiærtā, 137
fiætur, 138
fiæper-tiugher, 133
flēn, 143
fors, 161
frødher, 156
fyl, 158
fæt, 123
gā, 174
galder, 164
giæl-skaper, 173
glar, 180
grȳ, 188
gøl, 194
hagri, 199
hanna, 210
hannar, 210
harund, 213
heri, 223
hēs, 201, 202
hinna, 227
hiupon, 19, 224
hugund, 567
hūka, 252
hunagh, 255
hurraka, 221
hydda, 260
- hylle*, 253
hægher, 241
hængia, 208
høggher, 215
høta, 268
ī gār, 176
iak, 116
iamn, 113
ikil, 273
iæster, 273
kalver, 278
kiæke, 282
kleya, 292
kodde, 308
koller, 309
lapa, xxxiv, 327
lār, 329, 330
liung, xxviii, 338
liuske, 334
liver, 336
lō, 342
loppa, 345
lyghna, 333
lyr, 336, 389
lærikia, 324
løn, 232
mīl, 370
milter, 364
moghin, 373
molka, 374
moln, 363
molna, 363
morghon, 377
mos, 379
mygga, 380
mȳra, 368
mæld, 351
mærke, 355
nakuþer, 382
nappa, 380
nasær, 383
nätla, 384
niupa, 235
- niura*, 336, 389
nut, 237
orf, 561
orna, 563
oster, 275
raka, 409
rapa, 411
ri, 412
röt, 597
rughn, 250
rør, 244
sava, 420
sigher, 430
siunga, 437
siunka, 437
siæl, 423, 432
skrunkin, 448
slinka, 455
smita, 459
sparver, 466
stā, 477
starker, 474
stör, 482
strunker, 483
stur, xxi, 482
sufa, 489
svær, 498
tagger, 519
tapa, 510
tappa, 510
tia, 505
tomt, 525
træ-pløgger, 398
trø, 523
þiur, 540
þiædur, 535
þukna, 549
þum, 550
þumi, xxi, 550
þvīna, 314
þvina, 556
þvæna, 556
þvætter, 555

- byster*, 554
ughn, 557
våkn, 577
val-moge, 371
våpn, 577
var, 574
vrēpe, 594
vriþa, 597
Vætur, 576
ænne, 31
æsia, 38
- Swedish**
al-fågel, 23
apa, 31
arla, 12
bagne, 47
besa, 65
bila, 64
bjaur, 57
bjur-ås, 57
boll, 50
bolma, 59
brok, 78
brokig, 78
buska, 62
danka, 88
del, 93
dikka, 96
dunga, 109
dusk, 111
dådra, 106
ed-gång, 15
egel, 9
ejder, 44
elgja, 21
en(e), 12
fala, 126
fena, 141
fjäll, 135
fjäril, 140
fjärta, 137
fota-bjälle, 58
- fräkne*, 154
får, 122
föl, 158
ganska, 168
gaukn, 577
glapa, 180
gliopa, 180
gljopa, 181
glo, 182
gluna, 182
glänta, 180
grjopa, 188
gry, 188
gumpa, 195
gäua sig, 193
göcken, 557
göl, 194
gölja, 194
hagre, 199
hampa, 210
happa, 210
hare, 223
hikja, 225
hummer, 254
hven, 261
hyll, 253
høg, 215
id, 268
ide, 271, 432
ink, 270
jag, 116
jäsa, 273
kaja, 283
kalv, 278
kina, 287
korp, 240
kot, 283
krupp, 307
kry, 306
krya, 306
kut, 283
kuta, 283
kva, 264
- kvav*, 263
kång, 279
käke, 282
liaugn, 333
lie, 335
ljumske, 334
ljung, 338
ljung-eld, 333
luk, 343
lund, 344
lung-blöt, 338
läkare, 331
lärka, 324
lön, 232
masur, 357
mausa, 379
med, 347
mo, 373
moj, 359
moja, 359
molla, 351
mygg, 380
myra, 368
måckå, 373
måke, 350
mård, 355
mås, 350
nata, 384
njugg, 234
nässla, 384
plagg, 397
pryl, 399
raga, 402
rie, 412
rind, 596
rom, 250
räimu, 413
räj, 412
räv, 158
rös(e), 244
rösen, 418
seger, 430
sipa, 422
- själ*, 432
skrukka, 448
skrutt, 447
skuldra, 450
skunka, 446
smäre, 457
snok, 463
spink(e), 467
staiga, 479
staver, 471
stor, 482
stå, 477
sälg, 424
säv, 432
tabbe, 510
tagg, 519
tasa, 528
tesa, 507
test, 507
tinning, 543
tira, 518
tjock, 537
tjur-, 538
torra, 553
tumme, 550
tvina, 556
tvätta, 555
tåtta, 528
täid, 505
töckna, 549
ugn, 333
vall-mo, 371
vante, 573
verna, 580, 581
vi, 584
vilja, 578
vrå, 593
vruken, 580
Vättern, 576
yster, 562
åd, 44
åda, 44
ålla, 21

årder, 36
 årta, 36
 äid, 268
 äjen(ne), 9
 äjenne, 9
 ära, 7
 ässje, 38

Old Danish

ag-borræ, 53
 bulnæ, 59
 bylne, 59
 drabe, 100
 haræ, 223
 jæwæl, 115
 klykke, 293
 stavær, 471
 tagge, 519
 tuttæ, 528
 threve, 547
 thumæ, 550
 thyst(ær), 554
 val-mughe, 371
 vræth, 595

Early Danish

bad, 47
 blā, 66
 brakker, 74
 bølme, 59
 gā, 174
 harend, 213
 lug, 343
 mærkæ, 355
 tusse, 552
 tvege, 530

Danish

aborre, 53
 anke, 29
 bille, 65
 blår, 66
 broget, 78

bulme-urt, 59
 bulne, 59
 bøge, 82
 døgn, 97
 edder-fugl, 44
 ene-bær, 12
 esse, 38
 fjærte, 137
 fold, 126
 fregne, 154
 frø, 156
 fråde, 155
 føl, 158
 gamme, 166
 glubbe i sig, 181
 grine, 190
 gå, 174
 hammel, 206
 hare, 223
 hejre, 199, 241
 hi(e), 224
 hige, 225
 hjælme, 204
 hoppe seg, 257
 hummer, 254
 hvene, 261
 hyl, 253
 hylver-torn, 253
 jeg, 116
 klø, 292
 krås, 303
 kuld, 309
 kulde, 278
 kulk, 284
 kæse, 275
 kå, 283
 lyn, 333
 læge, 331
 løn, 329
 manke, 353
 moden, 373
 myre, 368
 måge, 350

nælde, 384
 nøgen, 382
 op-elske, 22
 orne, 562
 pors, 400
 pryne, 399
 rams, 242
 rype, 411
 ræv, 158
 rør, 244
 røs(e), 244
 røv, 406
 smære, 457
 snyde, 463
 spurv, 466
 stritte, 485
 strunk, 483
 stå, 477
 tak, 519
 tjur, 535
 tol, 550
 tomme, 550
 tommel, 550
 treve, 547
 tvege, 530
 tvegge, 530
 tveje, 530
 tvine, 314, 556
 tyst, 554
 valmue, 371
 verne, 580
 vråd, 595
 ære-træ, 7
 ørn, 32
 årle, 12

Old English

ā-belgan, 49
 āc, 9
 acan, 18
 ācol, 10
 ācweorn(a), 10
 ā-cwīnan, 319

ā-cworren, 318
 ād, xxiii, 8
 adel(a), 40
 adesa, 2
 āðum, 15
 afol, 2
 āfor, 7
 ā-frēoðan, 155
 a-fýran, 161
 āgan, 8
 age, 4
 āgen, 8
 aglæc, 3
 ā-hnēopan, 235
 a-hwænian, 267
 āl, xl, 11
 aldaht, 21
 aldor, 21
 a-loccian, 343
 alor, 22
 ā-merian, 366
 ampre, 25
 ān, 11
 anda, 26
 and-sæte, 433
 and-swaru, 496
 ān-feald, 126
 ānga, 11
 apa, 31
 apuldre, 31
 ār, 12, 13, 16, 17
 ā-rāfian, 402
 ā-rētan, 416
 ārian, 17
 āscian, 13
 ā-sprūtan, 470
 āst, 14
 atol, 39
 āttor, 14
 āþ, 15
 ā-wierdan, 574
 awul, 44
 æ, 16

- æce*, 17
æcer, 18
æcern, 18
æðe, 15
æðele, 40
ædre, 115, 120
æfen, 113
æfter, 3
æg, xxi, 17
æger-felma, 135
ægnan, 5
æhher, xxix
æht, 9
æl, 116, 117
æl-, 23
ælan, 11
æled, 11
æl-tæwe, 515
æmette, 24
æmyrie, 11
ænid, 26
æpl, 31
æren, 17
ærende, 36
æs, 119
æsc, 38
æsce, 13
æsce, 38
æsp, 39
æt, 39
æþm, 119
æwisc, xxviii, 16
æx, 19
bacan, xvii, 49
balca, 58
bān, 48
bana, 51
bannan, 52
bār, 48, 61
basu, 54
bāt, 48
bæc, 48
bædan, 47
bǣl, 57
bær, 56
bærnan, 74
bæst, 55
bæp, 55
beado, 47
bealcan, 83
beald, 50
bealloc, 84
bealo, 50
bēam, 47
bēan, xviii, 55
beand, xxvii, 51
beard, 54
bearg, 54
bearn, 53
bears, 53
bearu, 54
bēatan, 56
bece, 48
bed, 46
bēgen, 46
be-ginnan, 178
be-hwielfan, 262
belgan, 58
be-lifan, 335
belig, 49
bellan, 58
belt, 50
benc, 51
bend, 51
bendan, 51
benu, xxviii, 51
bēo, 64, 65
bēodan, 61
beofian, 63
beofor, 56
beolone, 59
beonet, 59
bēor, 62
beorc, 61
beorcan, 61
beorg, xxvii, 60
beorgan, 60
beorht, 60
beorma, 306
beornan, 77
bēost, 62
bēow, 63
bera, xxix, 59
beran, xix, 59
bere, 52
bered, 53
be-riēfan, 406
berige, 54
berstan, 75
be-snyþþan, 461
be-stealcian, 477
be-strīepan, 483
be-swemman,
 495
bet, 55
bētan, 72
bēte, xxiii
bī, xxix
bīdan, 63
biddan, xxviii, 57
bīegan, 55
biēdan, 50
bi-gietan, 176
bindan, xix, 64
birce, 61
bi-stealcian, 29
bita, 65
bītan, 65
bitela, 65, 66
bitor, 66
blāc, 66
blanca, 67
blandan, 66
blāt, 66
blāw, 68
blāwan, 67
blæd, 70
blæd, 66
blægettan, 68
blæst, 68
blætan, 68
blēat, 67
blēap, 67
blēd, 70
blēo, 69
blīcan, 69
blīðe, 69
blīdsea, 69
blind, 69
blīps, 69
blōd, 70
blōs(t)ma, xl, 70
blōtan, 70
blōwan, 69
bōc, 71
bod, 81
boda, 81
bōg, 47, 71
boga, 82
bogian, 82, 86
bolca, 58
bolla, 83
bolster, 84
bolt, 84
bōn, 72
bōnian, 72
borcian, 85
bord, 86
borian, 85
bōsig, 52
bōsm, xxxvii, 72
bōt, 72
botm, xxxiv, 82
bracan, 75, 78
braccas, 74
brād, 73
brant, 74
brægen, 73
bræp, 75
bræw, 76
brēad, 74
breard, 74

- brēatan*, 76
brēaw, 76
breacan, 75
brēosa, 75
brēost, 76
brēotan, 76
brēowan, xxxviii,
 76
brīesan, 80
bringan, 77
brōc, 78
brōd, 78
brōđor, 79
brord, 81
brū, 79
brunna, 80
bryce, 79
brycg, 81
brȳd, 79
brȳd-guma, 195
būan, 71
bucc, 82
būgan, 61
bula, 83
būr, 84
burg, 85
bycgan, 82
bylgian, 83
byre, 85
byrga, 85
byrian, 85
byris, 85
byrne, 80
cāf, 277
calan, 277
calo, 278
camb, 279
canne, 280
capian, 280
cæg, 284
cēace, 282
ceafor, 283
ceald, 278
cealf, 278
ceallian, 278
cearian, 281
cearig, 281
cearu, 281
cēlan, 299
cele, 277
cemban, 279
cēn, 289
cēne, 299
cennan, 279
cēo, 283
cēod, 308
ceole, 284
ceoler, 284
ceorfan, 285
ceorl, 285
ceorran, 285
cēosan, xxiii, 286
cēowan, 286
cian, 282
cīđ, 289
cīegan, 282
cierran, 277
cīese, 275
cīes-lyb, 341
cild, 310
cilfor-lamb, 278
cimb-stān, 287
cīnan, 287
cinn, 288
ciosol, 289
cippian, 289
citelian, 289
clāfre, 290, 291
clām, 291
clawian, 292
clāwu, 292
clæfre, 290
clæg, 291
clæman, 291
clæne, 290
clemman, 291
clengen, 291
clēofan, 292
cleowe, 292
clīđan, 290
clifian, 293
climban, 293
clingan, 293
clōđ, 290
clyne, 292
clynnan, 294
cnafa, 294
cnæp, 295
cnedan, 295
cnēo(w), xxvii,
 xxxix, 296
cnīf, 296
cnocian, 298
cnoda, xxxvii
cnoll, xxxvii
cnōsal, 297
cnotta, 298
cnū(w)ian, 297
codd, 308
cofa, 308
col, xx, 309
cōl, 299
corđor, 312
corn, 312
cosp, 286, 313
cospian, 313
coss, 313
cot, 313
crabba, 299
cradol, 302
craflan, 300
crammian, 301
cran, 301
cræft, 300
cræt, 302
crēodan, 303
crēopan, 304
cribb, 303
crimman, 305
crincan, 305
cringan, 305
croda, 303
crop, 307
crump, 307
crypel, 307
cryppan, 307,
 308
cū, 299
cuman, 316
cumb, 310
-cund, 310
cunnan, 311
cūþ, 312
cwalu, 315
cwānian, 314
cwelan, 316
cwellan, 315
cwene, 317
cweorn, 318
cweþan, 319
cwician, 320
cwic(u), 320
cwiđ, 319
cwide, 315
cwidu, 315
cȳđan, 312
cyning, 311
cynn, 311
cyrnel, 312
cyssan, 313
cyst, 313
dāh, 87
dāl, 87
dalc, 525
darian, 91
daru, 89
dæd, 92
dæg, 86
dæł, 87
dæl, 87
dælan, 87
dēad, 90

- dēaf*, 89
dēah, 107
dēaþ, 91
dēaw, 91
delfan, 92
delu, xx, 93
dēman, 98
dencgan, xxxii, 88
dēop, xl, 94
dēor, 94, 95
deorc, 93
deorf, 93
deorfan, 93
derian, 89
dīc, xl, 95
dīegan, 90
dīere, 94
dile, 92
dimm, 96
dofian, 105
dōger, 97
dōgor, 97
dohtor, 107
dolg, 108
dōm, xxii, 98
dōn, 98
dor, 110
dora, 101
dosen, 111
dox, 111
doxian, 111
drabbe, 99
drāf, 99
dragan, 99
drēam, 100
drencan, 100
drēogan, 102
drēopan, 102
drēosan, 102
drepan, 101
drieman, 101
driēpan, 101
drifan, 103
drincan, 103
drit, 103
drōf, 104
dropa, 105
drūgian, 100
drūgoð, 100
druncan, 103
drūsian, 105
drȳge, 100, 290
dryht, 104
dryhten, 104
drync, 105
dūce, 107
dūfan, 105
dugan, 106
duguð, 107
dumb, 108
dūn, 526
dung, 109
durran, 111
duru, 110
dūst, 109
dwæs, 112
dwelian, 111
dweorg, 112
dwīnan, 112
dydring, 106
dyle, 92
dyppan, 110
dȳrst, 110
ē, xxxiii
ēa, 7
ēac, xxiii, 42
ēacian, 42
ēad, 40
ēaden, 41
ēadig, 40
ēage, 41
ēagor, 5, 115
eaht, xxv, 7
eahta, xxv, 6
eahtian, 7
eahtoða, 7
ealce, 23
eald, xxx, 20
ealgian, 21
eall, 23
ealoþ, 23
ēar, xxix, 5, 42
earð, 563
ēare, 44
earfan, 34
earfeðe, 33
earfoð, 33
earg, 34
earh, 34
earm, 35
earn, 32
ears, 35
earte, 36
earu, 37
ēast, 43
ēastre, 43
ēawan, 46
ēawis, 45
eax, 6
eaxl, 6
ece, 18
ēce, xxxix
eðel-tyrf, 527
ēðian, 27
ed-roc, 417
efen, 113
efnan, 1
ege, 4
egede, 4
egesa, 4
egl, 5
eglan, 5
egle, 5
ellen, 23
eln, xx, 22
ēmel, 117
end, 27
ende, 27
endlufon, 11
enge, 28
ēode, xxxix, 167
eodor, 114
eofor, 114
eoh, 115
eolh, 116
eom, 582
eornest, 35
eorp, 118
eorþ, 118
ēow, 45
eowde, 45
ēowestre, 45
ēowic, 275
erian, 34
ēst, 30
etan, xix, 119
fāh, xxvii, 123
fala, 125, 126
fald, 126
fallan, 125
fana, 127
fandian, 127
faran, 128
fastian, 131
fatian, 131
fæc, 124
fæder, xvii, xxix, 121
fædera, 122
fæðm, 132
fæðmian, 132
fæge, 123
fægen, 133
fægenian, 133
fæger, 122
fæhð, 123
fær, 129
fæs, 130
fæst, 131
fæt, 131
fætt, 124

- fēa*, 132
fealdan, 126
fealg, 134
fealh, 125
fealo, 126
fearh, 129
fearm, 129
fearn, 129
fearr, 130
feax, 122
fēða, 128
fēdan, 150
feðer, 138
fēgan, 150
feht, 123
fela, 136
felan, 135
fēlan, 150
feld, 135
fell, 135
fen, 128
feng, 127
feoh, 134
feohtan, 134
fe(o)lan, 159
fēon, 140
fēond, 140
fēorða, 139
feorh, 137
feorr, 137
feortan, 137
fēower, 133
fēran, 151
fēre, 151
ferian, 129
fetan, 138
feter, 138
fiðan, xix
fiðere, 139
fiellan, 126
fierd, 128
fiersn, 137
fiſ, 140
fiſealde, 140
fiſta, 140
filmen, 135
fiſc, 141
fiſndan, 142
fiſnger, 141
fiſor, 151
fiſorgen, 136
fiſſian, 119, 137
fiſc, xix, 142
fiſcian, 142
flacor, 144
flēah, 145
flēan, 143
fleax, 143
flēogan, 146
flēoge, 146
fleohtan, 146
flēon, 544
flēos, 146
flēot, 146
flēotan, 147
flett, 145
flīes, 146
flī(e)te, 145
flītan, 147
flōc, 144
flōcan, 148
flocc, 148
flōd, 147
flōh, 148
flōr, 148
flot, 149
floterian, 149
flotian, 149
flōwan, 147
fnēosan, 149
fnora, 150
fōdor, 150
fōðor, 152
fola, xx, 158
folde, 159
fōn, 128
for, 161
fōr, 151
ford, 160
fore, xx
for-lēosan, 334
forma, 157
forn(e), 160
forsc, 157
forst, 157
fōt, xxii, 152
fox, 157
frāſian, 152
fræc, 154
frēa, 153
frec, 154
frēo, 155
freoðo, 156
frēogan, 155
frēols, 155
frēond, 155
frēosan, 154
frēot, 494
fretan, 119
frignan, 154
frōd, 156
frogga, 156
fugol, 157
fūht, 160
fūl, 158
full, xx, 159
fundian, 159
furh, 160, 161
fyðer-fēte, 133
fylgan, 159
fylg(e)an, 159
fyne, 128
fȳr, 151
fȳrh, 160
fȳrhtan, 161
fȳst, 160
gabbian, 169
gād, 163
galan, 164
gamelian, 166
gamol, 166
gān, 174, 175
gandra, 166
gangan, 166
gānian, 178
ganot, 169
gapian, 169
gār, 164
gāst, 163
gāt, xix, 163
gædrian, 163
gærs, 187
gæſtan, 163
gæten, 163
ge-, xxix
gē, 275
gēac, 171
gealdor, 164
gealga, 165
gealla, 165
gēap, 172
geard, 169
gearn, 169
gearo, 170
geat, 170
ge-bierhtan, 61
ge-bod, 81
ge-bringan, 77
ge-byrd, 84
ge-byrian, 85
ge-cnāwan, 295
ge-cnæwe, 295,
 296
ge-cnyccan, 298
gecnycce, 298
ge-cōp, 280
ge-dēfe, 97
ge-delf, 92
ge-dīegan, 90
ge-drēag, 102
ge-drēfan, 104
ge-dritan, 104

- ge-dwolen*, 112
ge-fēon, 133
ge-fræge, 153
ge-frignan, 154
ge-hæp, 210
gēhðu, 168
ge-hierwan, 213
ge-hlencan, 228
ge-holian, 205
ge-horwian, 258
ge-hrifnian, 241
ge-līc, 336
ge-maca, 350
ge-mangian, 353
ge-mæcca, 350
ge-mæne, 348
ge-mæte, 367
ge-mong, 353
ge-mynd, 375
ge-namian, 392
genge, 167
ge-nīpan, 235
ge-nōh, xxii, 391
ge-nugan, 392
geoc, 274
geogoð, 276
geolo, 174
geong, 274
gēopan, 172, 177
georn, 175
geostran-dæg,
 175
gēotan, 177
ge-ræde, 402
ge-screncan, 447
ge-sēdan, 463
ge-sibbian, 429
ge-sīene, 435
ge-sneorcan, 461
ge-styr, 476
ge-sweorc, 500
ge-tengan, 518
ge-tenge, 509
ge-teohhian, 515
ge-tīmian, 517
ge-tingan, 518
ge-turfan, 510
ge-pēon, 535,
 541
ge-þīedan, 539
ge-þīede, 539
ge-þīeden, 540
ge-þofta, 549
ge-þrȳn, 548
ge-þungen, 542
ge-þweor, 555
ge-þyll, 550
ge-þȳwan, 551
ge-wierþan, 581
ge-wihte, 578
ge-wītan, 589
ge-wun, 599
gicel, 273
giefan, 172
giefu, 173
gield, 174
gieldan, 174
gielde, 164
giellan, 174
gīeman, 172
gierd, 172
giernian, 175
gierwan, 170
giest, 170
gīsel, 179
git, 276
gītsian, 177
gīw, 179
giwian, 179
glæd, 179
glæm, 181
glær, 180
glæs, 180
glēam, 180
glēaw, 180
glēd, 182
glīdan, 181
glitenian, 181
glitorian, 181
glīw, 182
glof, 180
glōf, 341
glōm, 182
glōwan, xxi
gnagan, 183
gnāst, 183
gnīdan, 183
gnornan, 184
gnyran, 184
god, xxviii, 193
gōd, 184
gold, 194
gōma, xxv, 185
gōs, 168
grafan, 185
grānian, 190
granu, 186
grāpian, 186
græd, 187, 191
grædan, 188
grædig, 187
græf, 185
grætan, 187
græw, 189
grēat, 187
gremian, 186
grēne, 191
grēosan, 184
grēot, 189
grētan, 192
grīma, 189
grimman, 190
grindan, xxviii,
 190
grindel, 190
gripa, 190
gripa, 191
gripan, 190
gripe, 190
grīs, 191
grorn, 184
grōwan, 191
grund, xxxii, 192
grūt, 189
gryre, 184
grytt, 193
gūð, xxviii, 196
guma, 195
gund, 195
guttas, 196
gyccan, 274
gycða, 274
gyrdan, 196
gyrdel, 175
habban, 197
haca, 203
hādor, 200
hafoc, 197
hafola, 201, 215
haga, 198
hagol, 199
hāl, 200
hālettan, 200
hālsian, 200
ham, 207
hām, 201
hama, 206
hamelian, 206
hamor, 206
hān, 201
hana, xviii, 207
hand, 207
han-græd, 188
hār, 201
hara, 223
hās, 201
haso, 213
hāt, 202
hātan, 202
hatian, 214
-hāwe, 224
hāwi, 224

- hawian*, 217, 224
hæc, 198
hæcla, 203
hæð, 202
hædre, 238
hæf, xix, 196
hæfen, 196
hæfer, xix, 198
hæfud, 215
hælep, 204
hænep, xix, 209
hær, 220
hærfest, 210
hæring, 220
hæsel, 213
hæst, 200
hæste, 200
hæt, 214
hæwen, 224
hæwi, 224
hēa, 215
heaðo-, 214
hēala, 216
heald, 205
healf, 204
healm, 204
heals, 205
healt, 205
hēan, 216, 217
hēap, 216
heard, 211
hearg, 211
hearm, 212
hearma, 212
hearra, 201
hēawan, 218
hebban, 198
hēcen, 239
hecg, 198
hēdan, 238
heden, 214
hēgan, 215
hel, 204
hēla, 209
helan, 218, 219
hēlan, 239
helle-hinca, 226
helm, 219
helma, 219
helpan, 219
hengan, 208
hengest, 209
henn, 207
hentian, 257
hēodæg, 225
heofon, 220
hēope, 224
heord, 221, 225
heorð, 222
heorða, 246
heorot, 223
heor(ra), 221
heorte, 222
heoru, 222
hēr, 225
herdo, 246
here, 211
herian, 218
hete, 214
hīeg, 215
hīenan, 217
hīeran, 217
hīgian, 225
higora, 438
hincian, 226
hind, 226
hion, 226
hittan, 227
hīw, 224
hīwan, 227
hīw-cund, 227
hīwisc, 227
hladan, 229
hlāf, 228
hlāw, 228
hlænan, 228
hlæne, 119
hlænsian, 119
hleahator, 228
hlēapan, 229
hlence, 229
hlēor, 230
hlēotan, 230
hlēo(w), 231, 458
hlinian, 231
hlīwe, 231
hlōð, 229
hlōðere, 229
hlōwan, 231
hlūd, 231
hlyn, 232
hlyst, 233
hlystan, 233
hnægan, xxxiii,
 233
hnēaw, 234
hnecca, 234
hnesce, 233
hnīgan, 236
hnītan, 236
hnitol, 236
hnitu, 236
hnoppa, 237
hnoppian, 237
hnutu, 237
hōc, 203
hōd, 238
hof, 252
hōf, 238
hofer, 252
hōh, 209
hol, xxi, 253
hōl, 239
hold, 254
holen, 253
holh, 253
holm, 254
holt, 254
hōn, 208
hongian, 208
hōp, 240
hoppian, 258
hōr, 240
hord, 260
hōre, 240
horh, 258
horn, 259
hors, 259
hōs, 209
hrāgra, 241
hratian, 243
hræd, 243
hræð, 401
hræfn, 240
hræw, xxxix
hræ(w), 242
hrēac, 243
hrēaðe-mūs, 245
hrēð, 249
hreddan, 243
hremman, 242
hrēod, 246
hrēof, 246
hrēow, 247
hrēowan, 246
hrēre-bræd, 241
hrīdder, 247, 250
hrīðer, 247
hrif, 244
hrifeling, 244
hrīm, 247
hrīnan, 247
hring, 247
hrīs, 248
hrōc, 248
hroð-hund, 251
hrōðor, 249
hrōf, 248
hromsa, 242
hrōpan, 249
hrōr, 249
hrōst, 249

- hrot*, 251
hræpa, 249
hrūm, 249
hrung, 251
hruse, 251
hrūtan, 223, 246
hrycg, 250
hryðða, 251
hūð, 227
huncettan, 226
hund, xxxi, 256
hundred, 256
hungor, 256
hunig, 255
hunt, 256
hunta, 257
huntian, 257
hūn-þyrel, 255
hūs, 260
hüsel, 256
hwā, 261
hwār, 263
hwaþerian, 264
hwæðer, xxvii,
 264
hwæg, 261
hwæl, 262
hwæŕ, 263
hwæs, 264
hwæsan, 266
hwæt, 264
hwæte, 261
hwealf, 262
hweohhol, 264,
 265
hweorfan, 265
hwer, 265
hwerhwette, 266
hwettan, 264
hwierfan, 263
hwil, 266
hwīnan, 267
hwīt, 267
hwōsan, 267
hwōsta, 268
hycgan, 252
hȳd, 251
hyge, 252
hyl, xxxv
hymele, 255
hype, 257
hyrdel, 258
hȳr(i)an, 261
hyrian, 259
ic, 116
īdel, xxxvii, 268
ides, 96, 114, 115
īðan, 43
īðe, 43
īeg, xxxiii, 41
iefetu, 20
ierfe, 33
igil, 115
ild(e), 20
ile, 269
imbe, 117
in, 269
inca, 269
inne, 270
irsian, 119
īs, 271
īsern, 271
īw, 271
kēpan, 280
lācan, 323
lād, 323
laðian, 328
lāf, 323
lagu, 322
lām, 323
lamb, 325
land, 326
land-gemære,
 348
lang, 327
lapan, xxxiv, 327
lāwrice, 324
læccan, 325
læccian, xvii
læce, 331
læcnian, 331
lædan, 323
læfan, 323
læn, 323
læran, 325
læssa, 324
læst, 324
læt, xvii, 328
lætan, 332
læwan, 335
læwerce, 324
lēac, 329
lēad, 328
lēaðor, 329
lēaf, 328
leahtor, 322
lēan, 322, 329
lēas, 329
leccan, 325
lecgan, 322
leðer, 332
lemian, 326
lendenu, 327
lēod, 333
lēodan, 332
lēof, 332
lēogan, 333
lēoht, 333
lēoma, 333
lēon, 336
leornian, xxiv,
 340
lēow, 329, 330
lesan, 331
lettan, 328
libban, 336
līc, 336
liccian, xix, 337
licgan, 330
līcian, 337
lið, 340
līð, 339, 340
līðan, 340
liðig, 340
liegnian, 328
līesan, 329
līexan, 334
līf, 335
lifer, 336
liht, 339
līm, 338
lim, 338
lim-læw, 330
lind, 338
linnan, 339
lippa, 331
līra, 330
list, 339
list-hendig, 207
loc, 343
lof, 341
lofian, 341
loma, 326
loppe, 345
lot, 335
lox, 342
lūcan, 334
lufu, 341
lungen, 344
lungre, 344
lust, 345
lūtan, 345
lyb, 341
lyft, 342
lygen, 342
lygge, 342
lynd, 344
lynis, 85, 344
lystan, 345
lysu, 327
lȳt, 339
lȳtel, 339

- lyttil*, 339
macian, 350
mađa, 358
maga, 346
magan, 373
magu, 347
mān-āp, 348
manig, 352
mann(a), 353,
 354
manu, 354
mapulder, 357
māra, xxx, 350
mare, 378
masc, 356
māse, 349
masele, 366
māw, 349
māwan, 360
mæd, 367
mæð, 367
mæðel, 358
mædere, 346
mædre, 346
mæg, 361
mæg(e)ð, 346
mæger, xviii,
 xxix, 347
mæ̃l, 362
mæ̃nian, 348
mæ̃ran, 366
mæ̃re, 366
mæ̃rels-rāp, 348
mæ̃rpu, 366
mæ̃scre, 357
mæ̃st, 357
mæ̃s(t)ling, 356
mæ̃w, 350
meaht, 347
mealt, 351
mearc, 355
mearcian, 355
mearð, 355
mearh, 354, 359
mēd, xxiv, 370
mēðe, 373
medume, 361
melcan, 364
melde, 351
mēle, 362
melo, 365
meltan, 363
mene, 353
mengan, 353
mennisc, 354
meodo, 361
meolc, *meoloc*,
 364
meord, xxiv
mēos, 368
mēowle, 359
meox, 369
mere, 354
mer(e)ce, 355
mergð, 378
mer gen, 377
mēse, xxiii
metan, 367
mētan, 372
mete, 358
meted, 367
meteseax, 358
metian, 367
mettan, 358
micel, 361
micgern, 169
mid, 360
midde, 360
mid-hriðere, 246
mid-hrif, 244
mīðl, 370
mieltan, 352
mierce, 366
mierran, 356
mīgan, 368
milde, 362
mildēaw, 363
milisc, 363
milte, 364
mīn, 369
minn, xxxviii, 369
miscian, 370
mīte, 370
mōdor, xxii, 371
mohðe, 379
molcen, 374
mōna, 365
mōnað, 365
mōr, 372
morð, 378
morðor, 378
moru, 378
mos, 379
mōs, 372
moþpe, 379
mūha, 373
munan, 375
mund, 375
mūs, xxii, 379
mūþ, 376
mycge, 380
myne, 376
myrge, 378
naca, 382
nacod, 382
nafela, 380
na fu, 380
nama, xviii, 382
næðdre, 386
nægel, 381
næht, 381
næþl, xxi, 388
ne, 385, 433
nēah, 387
nearu, 383
nēat, 385
nebb, 380
nēðan, 383
neder, 386
nefa, 386
nemnan, 383
nēosan, 389
nēotan, 389
nerian, 385
nesan, 387
nest, 388, 391
net, xviii, 384
netele, 384
nicor, 390
nið, 390
nīed, 385
nīedan, 385
nifol, 386
nift, 387
nigoða, 390
nigon, 389
niman, 387
niþer, 391
niþpas, 388
nīwe, 389
nōð, 383
nosu, 383
nōwend, 391
nū, 392
nyt, 393
nytt, 393
nyttian, 393
 -oc, 198
ōðel, 395
ōðer, 30
of, xvii, 1
ofen, 557
ofer, 557
ōfer, 394
ofer-gumian, 195
ofer-hragan, 241
ofnet, 557
oft, 558
ōga, 3
ōl-þwang, 29
ōm, 117
ōman, 117

- omer*, 24
on, 26
ongel, 28
on-hieldan, 205
on-hupian, 257
on-ægan, 394
on-tendan, 508
ōr, 394
ōra, 394
ord, 563
orf, 561
oroð, 27
ōs, 30
ōsle, 25
oter, 562
oxa, 558
ōxn, 394
ōxta, 394
pād, xix, xxvii, 395
pæð, 396
pæððan, 396
pægel, 395
penning, 356
piþa, 396
plega, 397
pleoh, 397
pliht, 397
plihtere, 397
ploccian, 398
plōh, 398
plyccean, 398
pocca, 400
pōl, 398
potian, 401
prēon, 399
prician, 399
pung, 400
pyle, 376
pýtan, 401
rā, 402
racca, 404
race(n)te, 404
racian, 404, 409
racu, 409
ram, 404
ranc, 404
rāp, 403
rārian, 414
rāwe, 403
ræc, 404
ræced, 126
ræd, 401
ræðdan, 402, 408
ræde, 402
ræge, 402
ræge-rēose, 418
ræran, 403
ræst, 405
ræt, 405
ræw, 403
rēad, xxiii, 406
rēaf, 406
rēc, 406
rēcan, 415
reccan, 403
rēce-lēas, 415
regnian, 408
rēocan, 410
rēod, 409
rēodan, 410
rēofan, 410
rēoma, 410, 411
reord, 407
rēotan, 411
rib, 407
rīce, 412
rīdan, 412
rīepan, 406
rifter, 412
riht, 408
rihtan, 408
rīm, 413
rīma, 413
rinnan, 413
rīpan, 412
rīpe, 414
rīsan, 414
roc, 250, 351
roccian, 417
rōdor, 416
rōt, 416
rōw, 415, 416
rōwan, 414
rūm, 418
ryge, 416
ryne, 418
rysel, 418
sacu, 424
sadel, 419
sadian, 419
sagu, 421
sāl, 422
salo, 425
salor, 424
salu, 424
sām-, 492
sam-tinges, 518
sand, 425
sang, 426
sāp(e), 422
sāwan, 428
sāwl, *sāwol*, 423
sæ, 423
sæcan, xxii
sæd, xxi, 429
sæd, 419
sæl, 424
sæp, 420
scacan, 438
scafan, 438
scamian, 440
scamu, 439
scand, xxxi
sceab, 440
scēacere, 438
sceaða, 441
sceaðian, 441
sceadu, 438
scealc, 439
sceanca, 446
scearfian, 447
scearn, xxxvi, 440
scearp, 440
scēar(r)a, 443
sceat, 441
scēat, 441
scēawian, 442
scelian, 443
scēofan, 444
sceolh, 442
scēon, 442
sceorfan, 444
scēot, 445
scēotan, 445
scēp, 443
sceþþan, 441
sciold, 442
sciene, 441
scieppan, 440
scieran, 443
scilling, 356, 442
scīma, 445
scīnan, 445
scip, 446
scītan, 446
scōh, 446
scop, 451
scort, 444
scot, 452
scrætte, 447
scræwa, 444
scrēad, 447
scrēadian, 447
scrēawa, 444
scrīðan, 448
scriðe, 449
scrimman, 448
scrincan, 448
scudende, 449
sculdor, 450
sculon, 450

- scūr*, 451
scuwa, 452
scyld, 450
scyrfe-mūs, 444
scyte, 451
se, 530
sēað, 428
sealf(e), 424
sealfian, 424
sealh, 424
sealt, 425
sealten, 425
sēam, 427
sēar, 428
searu, 427
sēaw, xxxviii, 428
seax, 421
sēcan, 464
secg, xxxii, 420
secgan, xxxii, 420
seðl, 434
sefa, 430
sēfte, xxxi, 426
seg(e)l, 430
self, 432
sellan, 424
selþ, 424
sencan, 426
sendan, 426
sēoc, 434
sēod, 434
sēoðan, 435
seofoda, 429
seofon, 429
seolfor, 436
seolh, 432
sēon, 431, 435
seonu, 433
seorðan, 433
seowian, 437
sess, xxxiii, 433
setl, 434
settan, 427
sib, 429
sīc, 422
sicerian, 436
sīd, 435
sīð, 437
-siden, 421
sidu, 435
sīen, 434
sierwan, 427
siex, 431
siexta, 431
sigor, 430
sigorian, 430
sīn, 436
sincan, 437
singan, 437
sittan, 434
sīþþan, 437
skrūd, 447
slāw, 452
slæc, 452
slæp, 454
slæpan, 453
slēan, 452
slege, 452
slīdan, 454
slīepan, 453
slīm, 455
slingan, 455
slīw, 455
slūma, 453
slūpan, 454
smæl, 456
smæras, 456
smeart, 457
smēocan, 458
smeortan, 457
smeoru, 458
smierwan, 458
smītan, 459
smitte, 459
smittian, 459
smiþ, 460
smiþþe, 460
smoc, 460
smocian, 460
smolt, 456
smūgan, 458
snaca, 461
snāw, xxiii, xxviii, 460
snægl, 462
snēome, xxxix, 461
snēowan, 461
snīcan, 462
snīðan, 462
snīpe, 462
snīwan, 462
snoru, 463
snotor, 463
snūd, xxxix, 462
snýtan, 463
socian, xxxv, 490
sōð, 427
sōðian, 427
soppian, 493
sorg, 493
spāðl, 465
spadu, 464
spannan, 465
sparian, 465
spātan, 465
spæc, 469
spæc, 469
spær, 465
spearca, 469
spearwa, 466
spēd, 469
speld, 466
spell, 466
spellian, 466
spere, 467
spic, 467
spilian, 467
spinnan, 467
spittan, 465
spīwan, 468
spor, 471
spornan, 471
spōwan, 468
spræc, 469
sprædan, 469
sp(r)ecan, 469
sprengan, 469
sprincan, 470
springan, 470
sprota, 470
spyrð, 470
spyrrian, 471
staca, 472
staðol, 475
stamm, 473
stān, 472
standan, 473
stæf, 471
stæll, 475
stæppa, 474
stæppan, 474
stær, 475
steall, xxxvii, 472
stēam, 475
stēap, 475
stearc, 474
stede, 472
stelan, 476
stellan, 473
stemn, 480
stempan, 473
stenc, 487
stēor, 478, 479
steorfan, 477
steorra, xxxv, 478
steppan, 474
sticca, 480
stician, 479
stiele, 472
stīepan, 475

- stieran*, 479
stig, 479
stīgan, xxii, 479
stincan, 481
stingan, 480
stocc, 487
stōd, 481
stōl, xli, 481
stōpel, 482
stōr, 482
storm, 488
stōr-sæp, 422
stōw, 481
stōwian, 481
strand, 482
strǣl, 484
stræt, xxi
strēam, 483
strēa(w), 484
streng, 483
strēowian, 483
strica, 485
strīcan, 485
strīdan, 485
stroccian, 486
strong, 483
strūtian, 486
studu, 489
stunt, 487
stūpian, 488
stycce, 487
styntian, 487
styria, 488
styrian, 476
styrman, 488
sū, xxii, xxxv, 490
sūgan, xxxv, 489
sugu, 490
suh-
tor-gefæderan,
 490
suhtri(g)a, 490
sulh, 491
sum, 491
sumer, 491
sund, xxxi, 492
sunne, 463
sunu, xxi, 492
sūpan, 493
sūr, 493
sūþ, 492
swā, 496
swam, 495
swan, 496
swāpan, 494
swarcian, 500
swāt, 494
swaþul, 500
swæ, 496
swær, 499
swætan, 494
swealwe, 495
swearm, 503
swebban, 494
swefan, 489
swefl, 497
swefn, 497
swegel-horn, 501
sweger, 498
swehor, 498
swelan, 498
swellan, 499
sweltan, 499
sweorcan, 500
sweord, 499
sweostor, 500
swēot, 494
swerian, 496
swifan, 500
swīgian, 501
swimman, xxxi,
 501
swīn, xxii, 502
swīpian, 502
swōt, 503
swyle, 503
swylt, 503
syl, 491
tā, 506
tācn, 506
tācnian, 506
tācor, 506
tā(he), 505
talian, 508
talū, 508
tān, 506
tang(e), 509
targe, 510
tawian, 511
tæcan, 505
tægl, 504
tæhher, 504, 505
tæl, 508
tælg, 508
tænel, 506
tæsan, 507
tæsel, 507
tættec, 529
teagor, 505
tēam, 511
tearflian, 510
teld, 512
teldan, 512
telgan, 508
tellan, 508
temian, 508
tengan, 518
tēoða, 512
tēon, 515, 517
tēona, 515
teoro, 514
teors, 513
teran, 513
teter, 514
tiber, 516
ticcen, 516
ticia, 516
tīd, 516
tīdan, 516
tīen, 512
tīenan, 515
tiergan, 510
tierwe, 514
tife, 515
tifer, 516
-tig, 512
til, 517
tilian, 517
tīma, 517
timber, 517
tin, 517
tind, 518
tir, 518
tit, 519
Tīw, 519
Tīwes-dæg, 519
tō, 163
tōð, 509
togian, 525
tō-gīnan, 178
tōh, 509
tōl, xli, 520
tor-, 529
tord, 527
torfian, 510
torht, xxvii, 527
torn, 527
tosca, 528
træppe, 521
tredan, 521
trega, 521
trem, 522
trēo, 522
treppan, 520
trīewe, 523
trig, 523
trodu, 521
trog, 523
trūð, 524
trum, 524
trūwian, 523
trymman, 524

- tū*, 529
tūn, 526
tunge, 526
tungol, 526
turf, 527
tusc, 528
twæm, 529
twēgen, 529
twelf, 529
twī(g), 530
twigge, 530
tyht, 525
tylg, 525
tynder, 526
þaccian, xxxiv, 532
þanc, 533
þancian, 533
þār, 534
þæc, 531
þænian, 542
þær, 534
þæsma, xxxvii, 531
þearfian, 534
þearm, 535
þēaw, 535
þēawlic, 535
þeccan, 532
þecen, 532
þegn, 536
þencan, 533
þennan, 533
þēod, 540
þeof, 539
þēoh, 540
þēon, 542
þeorf, 538
þēotan, 540
þēow, 541
þēowu, 541
þer(i)h, 538
þicce, 537
picgan, 536
þiēstre, 75, 537
 -*þiht*, 543
þīn, 541
þīnan, 541
þing, 542
þingan, 518
þixl, 542
þocerian, 549
þodettan, 555
þodor, 555
þoft, 549
þōhe, 533
þoll, 550
þorn, xxxvi, 552
þorp, 553
þrafian, 544
þrāwan, 546
þræd, 546
þrægan, 544
þræsce, 545
þrǣsce, 545
þrēa, 545
þrēotan, 546
þrī, 546
þridda, 547
þringan, 547
þrōh, 544
þroht, 548
þrōwian, 548
þrȳð, 548
þrysce, 545
þū, 549
þūma, 550
þung, 532
þunian, 551
þun-wang(e), 543
þurfan, 552
þurst, 553
þūsend, 554
þuxian, 549
þwang, 555
þwæle, 555
þwēal, 555
þwēan, 555
þweores, 556
þweorh, 556
þweran, 555
þwīnan, 556
þwirel, 555
þyddan, 555
þyle, 550
þyncan, 551
þynne, xxxviii, 551
þyrel, 539
þyrne, 553
þyrre, 554
þyrreð, 554
þyrs, 552
þyrstan, 553
ūder, 120
ufemest, 558
ūht(a), 559
ūle, 562
umbor, 572
unnan, 560
up, 120
ūr, 561
ūs, xx
ūsic, 591
ūt, 562
wā, 566
wāc, 567
wacan, 568
wacor, 568
wād, xxiv, 567
wadan, 564
wafian, 577
wāg, 568
wagian, 568
walcyrie, 569
wamb, xxviii, 572
 -*wan*, 191
wan, 572
wang, 573
wange, 573
wānian, 567
wanian, 573
wār, 567
wāsend, 376, 567
wāwan, 576
wæd, 564
wæden, 567
wæfan, 584
wægn, 565
wæl, 569
wæmn, 577
wæpn, 577
wær, 574
wæs, 582
wæscan, 575
wæt, 583
wæter, 575
wē, 590
weahsan, 566
wealca, 570
wealcan, 570
weald, 571
wealdan, 569
weallan, 571
weallian, 571
weard, 568
wearm, xxviii, 575
wearr, 575
weax, 566
webb, 563
weccan, 568
wecg, 565
wecgan, 565
wed, 564
weddian, 564
wēðe, 593
weder, 583
wēðer, 584
wefan, 576
weg, 577

- wegan*, 577
weleras, 580
wēn, 579
wendan, 573
wenian, 573
wēod, 272
wēoh, 586
weorc, 575, 580
weorðan, 581
weorpan, 581
weorþ, 581
weorþian, 581
weotuma, 583
wer, xxi, 579, 588
werian, 574, 576
wērig, 593
wesan, 582
wesend, 588
wēste, 593
wēsten, 593
wīcan, 586
wicca, 586
wiccian, 586
wice, 586
wicga, 585
wīd, 584
wīðer, 590
widewe, 585
widu, 585
widuwa, 585
wielwan, 572
wīf, 584
wīgan, 586
wīglian, 586
wigol, 586
wiht, 578
wild, 579
wildor, 579
willa, 578
willan, 578
wind, xxv, xxx, 587
wine, 579
winnan, xxxviii, 587
winter, 588
wīr, 567
wīs, xli
wiss, xxxiii, 588
wist, 583
wit, 589
witan, 589
witian, 589
wlacu, 591
wlanc, 591
wlātian, 591
wlatian, 592
wlencan, 591
wlītan, 591
wōcor, 592
wōd, 592
wōð, 592
wōl, 592
wolde, 578
wōpan, 249
word, 600
wōr-hana, 561
wōrian, 593
wrang, 594
wræð, 594, 595
wræne, 596
wrætte, 595
wreccan, 595
wrecca, 594
wrencan, 594
wrenna, 594
wriðen, 597
wriðian, 597
wringan, 596
writan, 596
wuldor, 599
wulf, 598
wull, 598
wund, 599
wunian, 599
wurma, 600
wyrca, 600
wyrd, 600
wyrigan, 600
wyrm, 600
wyrt, 601
wyrt-trum, 524
wyrt-wala, 601
wýscan, 599
yð, 560
yfel, 557
yambe, 558
yst, 560
Middle English
a(u)l, 44
be-lēwen, 335
blē, 69
blenchen, 67
bred, 77
brēse, 75
brinke, 77
brusche, 80
bulge, 83
cang, 279
clenchen, 293
cōf, 277
craue, 300
crudde, 306
crudden, 308
curre, 321
cutten, 286
dabben, 88
damp, 88
daren, 91
dingen, 96
doder, 106
douken, 107
doune, 109
douren, 94
draht, 99
driēn, 102
drift, 103
druggen, 104
dwinen, 112
eile, 5
eilen, 5
ēk, 42
ēl, 117
elk, 116
falge, 125
fixen(e), 157
flakken, 144
flathe, 145
fnēsen, 149
folm, 159
fou, 123
frekne, 154
frighten, 161
frogge, 156
frūd, 156
funke, 160
gnāsten, 183
grēten, 187
grubben, 192
herien, 218
hernes, 221
herre, 221
hete, 214
hissen, 266
hōs, 201
hrere, 241
hue, 224
hulvere, 253
humbul-bē, 255
hwerwette, 266
hwōsen, 267
kennen, 279
knicche, 298
lāh, 330
lē, 231
leiken, 323
lēnen, 323
lēven, 333
lōpen, 232
lōve, 340
maðek, 358

- make*, 350
masse, 356
mich(e), 339
mild, 370
mīre, 368
mohthe, 379
mōren, 348
nēre, 389
nēve, 234
nippen, 236
nodden, 238
onde, 26
on-tenden, 508
orte, 563
packe, 396
pade, 395
pegge, 395
plicchen, 398
richen, 417
rīven, 412
ryppen, 407
saggen, 423
scolden, 442
setel, 434
seu, 428
shaggen, 439
shod(d)re, 449
shoggen, 450
shruggen, 448
skratte, 447
slot, 454
slot(e), 454
snīgen, 462
snīken, 461
spōtel, 465
stoten, 489
strūt, 486
strynde, 482
swēpen, 494
tak(ke), 519
tare, 514
teder, 514
tēl, 506
tēmen, 520
theow, 541
thew, 535
thiht, 543
thriſen, 547
thudden, 555
to, 267
toggen, 525
tosen, 528
tōsen, 507
-tousen, 527
wag(g)en, 568
walken, 570
wēlde, 569
wes, 582
wlak, 591
wlonk, 591
wōde-wāle, 571
wōr, 567
wrau, 593
wriſhel, 596
English
ache, 18
acker, 5
acorn, 18
adder, 386
adze, 2
after, 3
ail, 5
alder, 22
among, 353
angle, 28
ant, 24
ape, 31
apple, 31
arm, 35
arrow, 34
ash, 38
ask, 13
aspen, 39
at, 39
auk, 23
aware, 574
awl, 44
awns, 5
axe, 19
back, 48
bad, 47
bake, 49
bale, 50
balk, 58
ball, 50
band, 51
bare, 56
bark, 61
barley, 52
barrow, 54, 60
bass, 53
bast, 55
bath, 55
beam, 47
bean, xviii, 55
bear, 59
beard, 54
beat, 56
beaver, 56
bed, 46
bee, 64
beech, 71
beer, 62
beestings, 62
begin, 178
belch, 83
bellow, 83
belly, 49
belt, 50
bench, 51
bent, 59
bereave, 406
berry, 54
bid, 57, 61
bide, 63
bier, 61
billow, 83
bind, 64
birch, 61
birth, 84
bit, 65
bite, 65
bitter, 66
blae, 68
blast, 68
blea, 68
blench, 67
bliss, 69
blithe, 69
blood, 70
blow, 67, 69
boar, 48
boat, 48
bold, 50
bone, 48
book, 71
boosy, 52
bore, 85
borough, 85
bosom, 72
both, 46
bottom, 82
bough, 47
bow, 61, 71, 82
bower, 84
brack, 73
breach, 79
bread, 74
break, 75
breast, 76
breech(es), 78
brew, xxxviii, 76
bride, 79
bride-groom, 195
bridge, 81
bright, 60
bring, 77
brink, 77
broad, 73
brook, 78
brother, 79

- brow*, 79
brush, 80
buck, 82
bulge, 83
bull, 83
burn, 77
burp, 418
burst, 75
bury, 85
buy, 82
cag, 277
calf, 278
call, 278
callow, 278
can, 280, 311
cantle, 280
care, 281
chafer, 283
cheek, 282
chew, 286
chill, 277
chimbe, 287
chip, 288, 289
chough, 283
churl, 285
claw, 292
clay, 291
clean, 290
cleave, 292, 293
clench, 291, 293
climb, 293
cling, 293
clink, 293
cloth, 290
clough, 293
clover, 290
clump, 294
clunk, 294
coal, 309
cold, 278
comb, 279, 310
come, 316
cool, 299
coom, 284
corn, 312
cosp, 313
cow, 299
crab, 299
craft, 300
cram, 301
crane, 301
crave, 300
craw, 300
creep, 304
crib, 303
cringe, 302, 305
crop, 307
cud, 308, 315
cunt, 314
cur, 321
curds, 306
dab, 88
dale, 87
damp, 88
dance, 534
dark, 93
daughter, 107
day, 86
daze, 92
dead, 90
deaf, 89
deal, 87
dear, 94
death, 91
deed, 92
deep, 94
deer, 94
dew, 91
die, 90
dike, 95
dill, 92
dim, 96
dirt, 103
do, 98
dodder, 106
dole, 87
doom, 98
door, 110
dough, 87
dove, 106
down, 109
doze, 111
draught, 99
draw, 99
dream, 100
drench, 100
drib, 103
drink, 103, 105
drip, 102
drive, 103
drone, 101
drove, 99
drowse, 105
drub, 105
drug, 104
dry, 100, 290
duck, 107
dumb, 108
dung, 109
dusk, 111
dust, 109
dwarf, 112
dwel, 111
eagre, 5
ear, 5, 44
earnest, 35
earth, 118
earwig, 585
east, 43
eat, 119
eel, 116
eider, 44
eight, 6
eighth, 7
eleven, 11
elk, 20, 23, 116
ell, 22
embers, 11
end, 27
enough, 391
errand, 36
eve, 113
even, 113
ewe, 45
eye, 41
fag, 124
faik, 124
fair, 122
fall, 125
fallow, 125, 126
far, 137
fare, 128
farrow, 129, 130
fart, 137
fast, 131
fat, 124
father, xvii, 121
fathom, 132
fay, 150
feather, 138
fee, 134
feed, 150
feel, 150
fell, 126, 135
felly, 134
fen, 128
fern, 129
fetter, 138
few, 132
fey, 123
field, 135
fiend, 140
fifth, 140
fight, 134
film, 135
finch, 141
find, 142
finger, 141
fire, 151
fish, 142
fist, 160
five, 140

- flack*, 144
flake, 149
flat, 145
flax, 143
flea, 145
fledge, 148
flee, 544
fleece, 146
fleet, 146
flock, 148
flog, 144
flood, 147
floor, 148
flow, 147
fly, 146
fodder, 150
foe, 123
fold, 126
fole, 158
follow, 159
foot, 152
for, 161
former, 157
foul, 158
four, 133
fourth, 139
fowl, 157
fox, 157
frame, 242
frayed, 125
frecken, 154
freckle, 154
free, 155
freeze, 154, 155
fret, 119
friend, 155
frock, 251
frog, 156
frolic, 337
frost, 157
froud, 156
full, 159
furrow, 160
fuzz, 130
gall, 165
gallows, 165
gander, 166
gate, 170
gear, 170
get, 176
ghost, 163
give, 172
glad, 179
glass, 180
glee, 182
gleed, 182
glide, 181
gloat, 183
globbe, 181
gloup, 181
gnaw, 183
go, 174
goat, 163
gobble, 177
god, 193
good, 184
goose, 168
grab, 187
grass, 187
great, 187
greed, 187
greet, 187
grey, 189
grime, 189
grin, 190
grind, 190
grits, 193
groan, 190
grope, 186
ground, 192
grow, 191
grub, 192
gum, 185
hag, 199
hail, 199
hair, 220
half, 204
ham, 207
hame, 206
hammer, 206
hand, 207
hanker, 208
hard, 211
hards, 225
hare, 223
harl, 213
harm, 212
harrow, 210
harvest, 210
hat, 214
haulm, 204
have, 197
haven, 196
haw, 224
hawk, 197
hay, 215
hazel, 213
head, 215
heap, 216
hear, 217
heart, 222
hearth, 222
heath, 202
heave, 198
heaven, 220
heel, 209
helm, 219
help, 219
hemp, 209
herd, 221
here, 225
hew, 218
high, 215
hind, 226
hip, 257
hire, 261
hiss, 202, 266
hoard, 260
hoarse, 201, 202
hoary, 201
hoath, 202
hollow, 253
holly, 253
home, 201
hone, 201
honey, 255
hood, 238
hoof, 238
hook, 203
hop, 258
horn, 259
horse, 259
hot, 202
hound, 256
house, 260
housel, 256
hum, 255
hunger, 256
hunt, 257
hurdle, 258
hurry, 260
I, 116
ice, 271
icicle, 273
idle, 268
in, 269, 270
itch, 274
keam, 284
keen, 299
kernel, 312
king, 311
kiss, 313
kite, 314
knave, 294
knead, 295
knitch, 298
knot, 298
knuckle, 298
lack, 325
land, 326
lap, 327
lark, 324

- latch*, 325
late, 328
lather, 329
laughter, 228
lay, 322
lazy, 327
lead, 323, 328
leaf, 328
leak, 331
lean, 228
leap, 229
learn, 340
lease, 331
leather, 332
leave, 323
lee, 458
leech, 331, 337
leek, 329
leg, 321
lend, 323
leske, 334
less, 324
let, 332
lew, 231
lick, 337
lie, 330, 333
life, 335
light, 333, 339
lights, 344
like, 336
limb, 338
lime, 338
linch, 344
lip, 331
lire, 330
list, 345
listen, 233
lithe, 339
little, 339
live, 336
liver, 336
load, 229
loaf, 228
loam, 323
lock, 343
long, 327
lot, 233
loud, 231
lout, 345
low, 231, 330
lung, 344
lust, 345
madder, 346
maid, 346
make, 350
man, 353
mane, 354
many, 352
march, 355
mark, 355
marten, 356
mast, 357
maw, 346
maw-seed, 371
may, 373
mead, 361
meadow, 367
meager, 347
meal, 362, 365
mean, 348
measles, 366
meat, 358
meed, 370
meet, 372
mellow, 375
melt, 363
merry, 378
mesh, 356
mew, 350
midge, 380
midriff, 244
might, 347
mild, 362
mildew, 363
milk, 364
milt, 364
mind, 375
mirth, 378
mistle-toe, 506
mite, 370
mix, 370
mogthe, 379
mole, 362
month, 365
moon, 365
moor, 372
moore, 348
more, 350
moss, 379
moth, 379
mother, 371
mouse, 379
mouth, 376
mow, 360, 373
much, 339
mump, 375
my, 369
nail, 381
naked, 382
name, 382, 392
nap, 237
narrow, 383
nave, 380
navel, 380
neck, 234
need, 385
needle, 388
nesh, 233
nest, 391
net, 384
nettle, 384
new, 389
nieve, 234
nigh, 387
night, 381
nine, 389
nip, 235, 236
nit, 236
nod, 238
nose, 383
now, 392
nut, 237
oak, 9
oar, 13
oast, 14
oath, 15
of, 1
often, 558
old, 20
on, 26
one, 11
ore, 16
orts, 563
other, 30
otter, 562
ousle, 25
out, 562
oven, 557
over, 557
owe, 8
owl, 562
own, 8
ox, 558
pack, 396
paddock, 395
pail, 395
path, 396
peg, 395
penny, 356
pich, 397
pis-mire, 368
plight, 397
plitch, 398
plow, 398
pluck, 398
ply, 397
pool, 398
pough, 400
preen, 399
prick, 399
put, 401
quab, 314

- queen*, 317
quern, 318
quick, 320
rain, 408
rake, 404
ram, 404
ramsons, 242
rank, 404
rat, 405
rather, 243
raw, 244
read, 408
ready, 402
reap, 406
rear, 241, 403
rear-mouse, 245
reck-less, 415
red, 406
reed, 246
rest, 405
rib, 407
rick, 243
riddle, 247, 250
ride, 412
ridge, 250
right, 408
rim, 413
rime, 247
ring, 247
rip, 407
ripe, 414
rise, 414
rock, 417
roe, 402
roof, 248
rook, 248
roost, 249
rope, 403
rose, 224
rout, 223, 246
row, 414
rudder, 250, 416
rue, 246
rung, 251
rut, 251
rye, 416
sad, 419
saddle, 419
sag, 423
sail, 430
sake, 424
sallow, 424, 425
salt, 425
salve, 424
samel, 426
sand, 425
sap, 420
saw, 421
say, 420
scoff, 451
scold, 442
sea, 423
seal, 432
seam, 427
sear, 428
sedge, 420
see, 431
seed, 429
seethe, 435
self, 432
sell, 424
send, 426
set, 427
seven, 429
seventh, 429
sew, 437
shadow, 438
shag, 439
shake, 438
shall, 450
shame, 439
shank, 446
sharn, 440
sharp, 440
shave, 438
shear, 443
sheen, 441
sheep, 443
shield, 442
shilling, 356
shine, 445
ship, 446
shit, 446
shoe, 446
shog, 450
shoot, 445
shoulder, 450
shower, 451
shred, 447
shrew(mouse),
 444, 246
shrink, 448
shrug, 448
shudder, 449
silver, 436
sinew, 433
sing, 437
sink, 426, 437
sister, 500
sit, 434
six, 431
sixth, 431
slack, 452
slay, 452
sleep, 453
slide, 454
slime, 455
slink, 455
slot, 454
slow, 452
small, 456
smart, 457
smeath, 458
smee, 458
smeuth, 458
smite, 459
smith, 460
snaiken, 460
sneak, 462
sneeze, 149
snipe, 462
snout, 463
snow, 460
so, 496
soap, 422
soft, 426
some, 491
son, xxi, 492
song, 426
sop, 493
sorrow, 493
soul, 423
sound, 492
sour, 493
south, 492
sow, 428, 490
spade, 464
span, 465
spare, 465
sparrow, 466
speak, 469, 471
spear, 467
speech, 469
speed, 469
spew, 468
spin, 467
spink, 467
spleet, 468
splint, 468
splinter, 468
split, 468
sprag, 469
spread, 469
sprig, 470
spring, 470
sprout, 470
spurn, 471
staf, 471
stake, 472
stalk, 477
stall, 472
stand, 473

- star*, 478
stark, 474
starling, 475
starve, 477
stead, 472
steal, 476
steam, 475
steel, 472
steep, 475
steer, 478
stench, 487
step, 474
stick, 479, 480
sting, 480
stink, 481
stone, 472
stool, 481
stoop, 488
storm, 488
stow, 481
strand, 482
straw, 484
stream, 483
strew, 483
stride, 485
strike, 485
strind, 482
string, 483
strip, 483
stroke, 486
strong, 483
stud, 481
sty, 479
suck, 489
summer, 491
sun, 463
swallow, 495
swan, 496
sway, 496
swear, 496
sweep, 494
sweet, 503
swell, 499
swim, 501
swine, 502
swope, 494
sword, 499
tack, 519
tail, 504
tale, 508
tallow, 508
tar, 514
tare, 514
tarse, 513
taw, 511
teach, 505
teal, 506
tear, 504, 513
tease, 507
teem, 520
ten, 512
tenth, 512
tether, 514
tetter, 514
thanks, 533
that, 530
there, 534
thick, 537
thief, 539
thigh, 540
thin, 551
thing, 542
think, 533, 551
third, 547
thirst, 553
thong, 555
thorn, 552
thousand, 554
thrive, 545
thread, 546
three, 546
thrive, 547
through, 538
throw, 546
thrush, 545
thumb, 550
tib, 515
tick, 516
tickle, 289
tide, 516
tight, 543
time, 517
tin, 517
tit, 519
tit-mouse, 349
toe, 505
tongs, 509
tongue, 526
tool, 520
tooth, 509
tough, 509
touse, 527
town, 526
toze, 528
tread, 521
tree, 522
trough, 523
tug, 525
turd, 527
turf, 527
tusk, 528
twelve, 529
twig, 530
twisk, 528
two, 529
-ty, 512
udder, 120
up, 120
vane, 127
vat, 131
vixen, 157
wade, 564
wag, 568
wain, 565
walk, 570
warm, 575
warp, 581
warped, 581
wash, 575
water, 575
wax, 566
way, 577
we, 590
weapon, 577
wear, 576
weary, 593
weather, 583
weave, 576
web, 563
wedge, 565
week, 586
weigh, 577
weight, 578
weir, 579
weld, 569, 570
wet, 583
wether, 584
whale, 262
wheat, 261
wheel, 264
wheeze, 266
where, 263
whether, 264
whey, 261
while, 266
whin, 261
white, 267
whiting, 220
who, 261
whole, 200
whore, 240
wide, 584
widow, 585
wield, 569
wife, 584
wild, 579
will, 578
win, xxxviii, 587
wind, 587
winter, 588
wish, 599
woad, 567

- woe, 566
 wolf, 598
 womb, 572
 wood, 585
 wood-wall, 571
 wool, 598
 word, 600
 work, 580
 worth, 581
 would, 578
 wreak, 595
 wren, 594
 wring, 596
 writhe, 597
 wrong, 594
 yard, 172
 yeast, 273
 yell, 174
 yellow, 174
 yellow-hammer,
 24
 yesterday, 176
 yew, 271
 yield, 174
 yoke, 274
 young, 274
 youth, 276
- Old Frisian**
āch-brē, 76
achta, xxv, 6
achtenda, 7
āga, 8
āge, 41
āin, 8
āk, 42
al, 23
ān, 11
andern, 110
andlova, 11
ankel, 29
āre, 44
āria, 17
āske, 13
āskia, 13
āster, 43
āthum, 15
āwia, 46
bāgia, 82
balde, 50
balka, 58
bām, 47
bank, 51
bās, 56
bāt, 48
bata, 55
be(i)nde, 51
bek, 48
bēn, 48
bend, xxvii, 51
benet, 59
ber, 56
bera, xix, 59, 85
berch, xxvii, 60
berd, 54
berde, 84
bēre, 61
bern, 53
berna, 77
bersta, 75
bēta, 72
beth, 55
bēthe, 46
beva, 63
bi, xxix
bidda, xxviii, 57
bīdia, 63
bi-līva, 335
binda, 64
bi-netta, 393
bīta, 65
bi-thiūda, 540
blāt, 67
blāw, 68
blēs-balch, 49
-bleth, 66
blī, 69
bliā(n), 67
blīka, 69
blind, 69
blōd, 70
bloia, 69
bod, 81
boda, 81
boga, 82
bogian, 86
bōk, 71
bolla, 83
bona, 51
bonna, 52
bord, 86
bōs, 52
bōsem, xxxvii, 72
bōst, 52
bōte, 72
brād, 74
brēd, 73
bregge, 81
breid, 79
brein, 73
brēk, 78
breka, 75
breke, 79
briast, 76
bringa, 77
briouwa, xxxviii,
 76
brōther, 79
brust, 80
bukkia, 83
burch, 85
dāf, 89
dāth, 90, 91
daw, 91
dēch, 98
dēde, 92
dei, 86
dēl, 87
dēla, 87
del-boddia, 86
dēma, 98
denga, 109
dēpa, 91
dera, 89
derve, 89
diāp, xl, 94
diār, 94
dīk, 95
dim, 96
diunk, 96
diure, 94
dochter, 107
dōk, 97
dolg, 108
dōm, 98
dore, 110
drāia, 546
drām, 100
drecht, 104
drega, 99
drenza, 100
driāpa, 102
drinka, 103
drīva, 103
drochten, 104
drūch, 100
duga, 106
duged, 107
dumb, 108
dung, 109
dwā, 98
dwēs, 112
eddere, 120
ēder, 115
efter, 3
eide, 4
e(i)nda, 27
ēl, 116
enge, 28
enōch, 391
era, 34
erch, 34

- ēre*, 17
erm, 35
erta, 563
erthe, 118
e-sēn, 428
et, 39
ēthma, 119
ēwe, 16
ēwend, 113
fā, 128
fach, 123
fāch, 123
faithe, 123
falla, 125
fallach, 125
fan, 127
fand(el)ia, 127
fara, 128
fatia, 131
fax, 122
fecht, 123
fēda, 150
feder, xvii, xxix, 121
federia, 122
fek, 124
fēla, 150
feld, 135
fella, 126
felo, 136
feng, 127
fenne, 128
fēra, 151
ferd, 128
ferech, 137
fērwen, 130
fest, 131
festia, 131
fethm, 132
fīāl, 264
fīānd, 140
fīf, 140
fīfta, 140
filmene, 135
finda, 142
finger, 141
fiōrda, 139
fīria, 137
fisk, 142
fiskia, 142
fiuchta, 134
fiūr, 151
fiūwer, 133
flax, 143
flet, 145
flīa, 544
fliāga, 146
fliāta, 147
fona, 127
for-bolgen, 58
for-liāsa, 334
forma, 157
forst, 157
fōt, 152
fregia, 153
frēs, 152
fretho, 156
frī, 155
frī-hals, 155
friūnd, 155
frōd, 156
fruchta, 161
fugel, 157
fūl, 158
furch, 160
gā, 171
gabbia, 169
gader, 163
gadia, 162
gaduria, 163
galga, 165
gān, 174
gans, 168
garda, 169
gāst, 163
ge-, xxix
gēla, 185
ge-lik, 336
genze, 167
gēr-, 164
gerdel, 175
gerne, 175
gers, 187
gled, 179
glīda, 181
glōd, 182
glūpa, 181
god, 193
gōd, 184
gold, 194
grāt, 187
grēde, 192
gref, 185
grēne, 191
grēta, 187
greva, 185
grīpa, 190
grōwa, 191
grund, xxxii, 192
gunga, 166
gungan, 167
hā, 215
hald, 205
half, 204
halia, 205
hals, 205
hals-krīga, 305
halt, 205
hānitha, 217
hāp, 216
hasa, 223
hāst, 200
hat, 214
hātha, 217
hatia, 214
hauk, 197
hāved, 215
hāwa, 218
hebba, 197
hēd(e), 251
hef, 196
hei, 252
heia, 215
heil, 199
hēl, 200
hela, 218
hēla, 209
hēila, 201
helle, 204
helm, 219
helpa, 219
hēm, 201
hemma, 206
hēna, 217
hengst, 209
her, 213
hēr, 220
hēra, 201, 217, 261
herd, 211
here, 211
hēring, 220
herm, 212
hēr-plokkia, 398
herte, 222
herth, 222
hēt, 202
hēta, 202
hete, 227
heva, 198
hezil, 203
himel, 220
hinde, 226
hiōne, 227
hīr, 225
hlakia, 228
hlakkia, 228
hlāpa, 229
hlēda, 229
hlēpa, 229
hlī, 231
hlot, 233

- hlūd*, 231
hnekka, 234
hnīgan, 236
hof, 252
hōf, 238
hol, xxi, 253
hold, 254
homelian, 206
homer, 206
hona, 207
hond, 207
hongia, 208
hōr, 240
horn, 259
hors, 259
hotha, 217
hrē-, 242
hredda, 243
hreg, 250
hreka, 242
hrem-bendar,
 242
hring, 247
hrīther, 247
hrōf, 248
hrok, 251
hrōpa, 249
hrūta, 246
huā, 208
hugia, 252
hund, 256
hunderd, 256
hunger, 256
hūs, 260
hūs-werda, 579
hwār, 263
hweder, 264
hwerva, 265
hwīl(e), 266
hwīt, 267
hwynd, 267
ī, 275
ik, 116
ink, 269
iō, 275
itsil, 273
jā, 272
jāder, xxiii
jeld, 174
jēr, 273
jerde, 172
jeria, 175
jest, 170
jet, 170
jeva, 172
jeve, 173
jēve, 173
jung, 274
kāi, 284
kanne, 280
kāte, 283
katte, 281
kebbia, 288
kedde, 308
kening, 311
kēra, 277
kest, 313
kētha, 312
kind, 288
klā, 290
klagia, 290
klai, 291
klāth, 290
klāvere, 291
klinga, 293
klinnan, 294
knap(p)a, 294
kniā, 296
kole, 309
krenza, 302
kriāpa, 304
kribbe, 303
kū, 299
kuma, 316
kummer, 310
lād, 328
lāf, 328
laie, 325
lam, 325
lān, 329
lās, 329
lathia, 328
lēch, 330
lēda, 323
leina, 328
leine, 342
lek, 325
lemma, 326
lēn, 323
lēra, 325
lēsa, 329
lessa, 324
let, 328
lēta, 332
lether, 332
lethoch, 340
letta, 328
lētza, 331
lēva, 323
liācht, 333
liāga, 333
libba, 336
licht, 339
lidza, 330
līf, 335
līk, 336
lippa, 331
lirna, xxiv, 340
list, 339
lith, 340
līth, 340
lītha, 340
liūd, 332
livere, 336
lof, 341
logia, 333
lom, 326
lond, 326
long, 327
lovia, 341
lufte, 342
lūka, 334
lungen(e), 344
lust, 345
mach, 347
macht, 347
maga, 346
makia, 350
manich, 352
mar, 354
māra, xxx, 350
mēch, 361
mede, 361
mēde, xxiv, 367,
 370
megith, 346
mekere, 351
mele, 365
melka, 364
melok, 364
mēna, 348
mēne, 348
mengia, 353
menneska, 354
merch, 359
merke, 355
merkia, 355
mesken, 356
meta, 367
mēta, 372
mete, 358
mēth, 367
miā, 360
midde, 360
mid-rith, 246
mid-rof, 244
milde, 362
milte, 364
mīn, 369
minn, 369
mith, 360
mōder, xxii, 371

- mon*, 353
mona, 354
mōna, 365
mōnath, 365
morn, 377
morth, 378
mōs, 372
mōta, 372
mōther, 372
muga, 373
mūla, 374
mund, 375
mundman, 27
mūs, 379
mūth, 376
nacht, 381
naked, 382
namna, 383
nāt, 385
naula, 380
ne, 385
nēd, 385
nēda, 385
nēdle, 388
nei, 387
neil, 381
nera, 385
nētha, 383
nēthe, 388
nette, 384, 393
neva, 386
nevil, 386
nift(e), 387
niman, 387
nither, 391
niugun, 389
niugunda, 390
noma, 382
nomia, 392
norther, 393
nose, 383
nū, 392
on, 26
ondema, 27
ondul, 27
oven, 557
oxa, 558
path, 396
plē, 397
plicht, 397
plōch, 398
pōl, 398
pot, 131
querka, 317
quik, 320
rād, 406
rāf, 406
rāp, 403
rēda, 408
rēde, 402
rein, 408
reina, 408
rēk, 406
rekka, 403
rēr, 407
reth, 405
rethia, 405
riāka, 410
rib, 407
rīdan, 412
rīke, 413
rīp, 414
rīsa, 414
riucht, 408
rīva, 412
rōder, 416
rogga, 417
rūm, 418
sā, 496
salt, 425
sām, 427
san(d), 425
sanna, 427
sāth, 428
sax, 421
schof, 451
sē, 423
secht, 490
sēd, 429
sedza, xxxii, 420
sege, 421
sēka, 464
seke, 424
sēle, 423, 491
self, 432
sella, 424
sel(o)ver, 436
senda, 426
sēpe, 422
sera, 427
setta, 427
sex, 431
sexta, 431
siā, 431, 437
siāk, 434
siātha, 435
sibba, 429
sibbe, 429
side, 435
sīde, 435
sīga, 436
sige, 430
sigun, 429
sigunda, 429
sīn, 436
sine, 433
sin-kele, 278
sitta, 434
siune, 434
siunga, 437
skalk, 439
skamia, 440
skāt, 441
skathia, 441
skeka, 438
skela, 450
skeld, 442
skelda, 442
skēne, 441
skēp, 443
skeppa, 440
skera, 443
skerd, 451
skēre, 443
skern, xxxvi, 440
skerp, 440
sket, 441
skiā(n), 442
skiāta, 445
skielde, 450
skilich, 443
skīna, 445
skip, 446
skō, 446
skof, 451
skolder, 450
skome, 439
skonde, xxxi
skowia, 442
skrēd, 447
skrīda, 448
skunka, 446
skūva, 444
slā, 452
slei, 452
slēk, 101
slēp, 454
slēpa, 453
slet(te), 454
sletel, 455
sletta, 454
sliapa, 454
slot, 454
slūta, 454
smel, 456
smere, 458
smeth, 460
smīta, 459
smithe, 460
snēthe, 460
snītha, 462
snore, 463

- song*, xxviii, 426
spada, 464
spanna, 465
spara, 465
spēdla, 465
spera, 471
sperē, 467
spīa, 468
spil, 467
spreka, 469
sprēka, 469
sprezza, 469
springa, 470
sprūta, 470
spurna, 471
stal, 472
stān, 477
stāp, 475
stapa, 474
sted, 472
stef, 471
steka, 476
stela, 476
stemme, xxxvi, 480
stēn, 472
steppen, 474
stera, xxxv, 478
sterk, 474
sterva, 477
stēta, 476
stīga, 479
stiūra, 479
stō, 481
stok, 487
stōl, xli, 481
stolkens, 477
stonda, 473
stōr, xxvi, 482
strām, 483
strē, 484
strīda, 485
strika, 485
strot-bolla, 486
stum, 487
sūg(e), 490
sūg(e)-lubber, 490
sum, 491
sumer, 491
sunne, 463
suno, 492
sūpa, 493
sūre, 493
sūth, 492
swaaie, 496
swella, 499
swēr, 499
swera, 496
swerd, 499
swester, 500
swēt, 494
swēte, 503
swīgia, 501
swīn, 502
swīva, 500
tāker, 506
talia, 508
tam, 508
tām, 511
tange, 509
tār, 504, 505
tēkna, 506
tele, 508
tella, 508
tēma, 520
thāw, 535
thekka, 532
thempene, 532
ther, 534
therm, 535
therp, 553
therve, 534, 538
thiāch, 540
thiāde, 540
thiāf, 539
thikke, 537
thīn, 541
thing, 542
thinka, 551
thiukke, 537
thiūstere, 537
thonk, 533
thonkia, 533
thorn, xxxvi, 552
thrē, 546
thrēd, 546
thredda, 547
thriuch, 538
thu, 549
thūma, 550
thurre, 554
thurva, 552
thūsend, 554
thweres, 556
thwinga, 556
tiāder, 514
tiān, 512
tiānda, 512
tīd, 516
tīdia, 516
til, 517
tilia, 517
timia, 513
tiōna, 515
to-stēra, 476
tōth, 510
trē, 522
treda, 521
treppe, 521
triūwa, 523
triūwe, 523
tūn, 526
tunge, 526
turf, 527
tusk, 528
twelif, 529
twēne, 529
twīfel, 530
tzerl, 285
tziāke, 282
ūder, 120
und, 559
under, 559
up, 120
ur-ieta, 176
ūt, 562
ūt-etta, 39
wāch, 568
wada, 564
wāi, 261
wāia, 576
wald, 571
walda, 569
walla, 571
walu-bera, 572
wamme, xxviii, 572
warm, xxviii, 575
wars, 575
warst, 580
wāsanda, 567
waska, 575
wax, 566
waxa, 566
web, 563
wed, 564
weddia, 564
wēde, xxiv, 567
wēden, 567
weder, 583
wega, 577
wei, 577
weigeria, 566
wein, 565
wēn, 579
wenda, 573
wēnia, 567
wēpen, 577
wera, 574
were, 580
wergia, 600

- werk*, 580
werkia, 600
werpa, 581
werth, 581
wertha, 581
wesa, 582
wēstene, 593
wester, 582
wēt, 261, 583
weter, 575
wetma, 583
wī(g)a, 585
wicht, 578
wīd, 584
widwe, 585
wīka, 586
wike, 586
wilde, 579
willa, 578
wind, xxv, xxx, 587
wind-sēl, 422
wine, 579
winna, xxxviii, 587
winter, 588
wirch, 593
wirm, 600
wis, xxxiii, 588
wit, 267
wita, 589
wither, 590
wōker, 592
wolle, 598
wona, 599
word, 600
worma, 600
wrāk, 593
wreka, 595
wrēke, 595
wrīta, 596
wunde, 599
wurth, 601
- West Frisian**
aai, 17
akke, 4
algje, 21
ask(e), 38
atter, 14
bealch, 49
bears, 53
bern, 53
bjist, 62
died, 92
djerre, 106
dôle, 108
dreech, 102
drittjelje, 104
droech, 100
dúst, 109
dwaan, 98
eang, 28
eazje, 43
eernje, 36
eertje, 563
ein, 26
fâldzje, 126
fear, 130
felgje, 125
fjoer, 151
flear, 147
flic, 145
foks, 157
furg, 160
goes, 168
harch, 213
herm, 212
jaer, 120
jûkel, 273
jûn, 113
kaai, 284
kenna, 279
kibje, 288
kypje, 280
klaad, 290
klaai, 291
- klaver*, 290
ko, 299
kriich, 305
krûke, 304
laitsje, 228
leech, 330
lef, 321
ljocht, 333
ljurk, 324
lûd, 231
mennich, 352
mesk, 356
mich, 380
miede, 346
mier(e), 368
mird, 355
mjitte, 367
mjuks, 369
moannen, 354
moarn, 377
mûs, 379
nauwe, 380
near, 383
nesk, 233
njirre, 386
oes, 30
piid, 396
piik, 397
ploats(j)e, 398
rêch, 250
rein, 408
rjemme, 411
rjocht, 408
rokke, 417
rôt, 405
sabje, 420
simmer, 491
sizze, 420
sjen, 431
sjonge, 437
skern, 440
skonk, 446
skrank, 447
- smjunt*, 458
smûgje, 459
splitte, 468
stimpe, 473
stjer, 478
strang, 483
streauwe, 483
strie, 484
sûch, 490
swel, 495
swit, 494
teek, 536
ticht, 543
tit, 519
tjeak, 282
tosk, 528
twisk, 528
waai, 261
wiet, 583
wikje, 586
wyn, 587
wjirgje, 600
wjirm, 600
write, 596
wurch, 593
wurk, 580
- East Frisian**
âiwend, 113
bjunt, 59
bjuure, 57
druuch, 100
dwylje, 112
foaks, 157
gjucht, 408
gousXX, 168
kleeuwer, 290
krāāf, 303
kuu, 299
māāge, 380
māiden, 377
mjuks, 369
needer, 386

- ong*, 28
pedek, 397
rākke, 403
rien, 408
rukje, 417
sooke, 282
swoalke, 495
- North Frisian**
berre, 52
biaost, 62
drech, 102
drōch, 104
druuge, 100
eesk, 38
ethel, 40
fer-heere, 213
hann, 226
harem, 212
ias, 43
jaodər, 120
jaoskə, 334
jugl, 273
krēk, xxii
lāsk, 324
sjün, 434
smün, 458
tāre, 514
teek, 536
tiäk, 536
troch, 538
- Old Saxon**
āband, 113
ābuh, 2
ā-dōgian, 90
ā-dōmian, 98
ādro, 115
af, 1
ā-fēhian, 123
af-heldian, 206
af-tīhan, 517
agalēto, 3
agastria, 4
aha, xxxiii, 7
ahsla, 6
ahto, 6
ahtodo, 7
ahton, 7
akkar, 18
akus, 19
ald, xxx, 20
aldar, 21
alo-fat, 23
ambon, xvii, 24
an, 26
and-knāan, 295
ando, 26
āno, 118
an-seffian, 419
anst, 30
ant-kennian, 279
apo, 31
appul, 31
apul-grē, 32
arḅēd, 33
arbēdi, 33
ar-belgan, 58
arm, 35
ars, 35
aru, 37
ārundi, 36
ās, 30
asna, 46
at, 39
athal, 40
athali, 40
āthum, 119
bak, 48
balo, 50
band, xxvii, 51
bank, 51
bar, 56
bāra, 61
barn, 53
bat, 55
bath, 55
beḅon, 63
be-ginnan, 178
be-hwelbian, 262
beki, 48
belgian, 49
beliko, 50
bēn, 48
beni-wunda, 51
bēr, 48
beran, xix, 59
berg, xxvii, 60
berht, 60
beri, 54
bē-thia, 46
beu, 63
biḅar, 56
bīdan, 63
biddian, xxviii, 57
bi-delban, 92
bi-dwellian, 111
bi-felhan, 135
bi-getan, 176
bī-kar, 283
bi-klīban, 292
bile-wit, 64
bi-liḅan, 335
bilina, 59
bilithi, 64
bindan, 64
biodan, 61
bi-senkian, 426
bītan, 65
bi-tengi, 509
bi-thekkia, 532
bittar, 66
blad, 66
blēk, 66
blī, 69
blīkan, 69
blind, 69
blīthi, 69
blōian, 69
blōmo, xl, 70
bodo, 81
bodom, xxxiv, 82
bōgian, 55
bogo, 82
bōk, 71
bōka, 71
bōm, 47
bōna, xviii, 55
boron, 85
bōta, 72
bōtian, 72
brāwa, 76
brēd, 73
brekan, 75
brestan, 75
brimissa, 75
bringan, 77
brinnan, 77
briost, 76
brōd, 74
brōthar, 79
brūd, 79
brūdi-gumo, 195
bruggia, 81
brunnia, 80
brunno, 80
brust, 80
brustian, 81
būan, 71
buggian, 82
būr, 84
burg, 85
burgio, 85
dād, 92
dag, 86
dal, 87
dēlian, 87
derḅi, 89, 93
derian, 89
dīk, xl, 95
dilli, 92
diop, xl, 94

- dior*, 94
diuri, 94
dōd, 90
dōđ, 91
dodro, 106
dōg, 107
dohtar, 107
dōian, 90
dōm, 98
dōn, 98
dōpian, 91
dor, 110
dragan, 99
dreno, 101
drīban, 103
drinkan, 103
driopan, 102
driosan, 102
drōbi, 104
drocno, 100
drohtin, 104
drōm, 100
dropo, 105
druht-folk, 104
drukno, 100
dūba, 106
dugan, 106
dumb, 108
dung, 109
dunkar, 109
duri, 110
edar, 114
ēgan, 8
eggia, 4
egiso, 4
egitha, 4
ehu-skalk, 115
ei, xxi, xl, 17
ēk, 9
eldi, 20
ellean, 23
ēlleban, 12
ēn, 11
endi, 27
ēn-fald, 126
ēo, 16
ēr, 12, 16
erbi, 33
erit, 37
ertha, 118
ēru, 13
etan, xix, 119
ēth, 15
ēttar, 14
ēwa, 16
fā, 132
fadar, xvii, xxix, 121
fagar, 122
fāhan, 128
fahs, 122
faled, 126
fallan, 125
falu, 126
fan, 127
fano, 127
fard, 128
far-gumon, 195
far-lēbian, 323
far-lihan, 336
far-liosan, 334
far-lust, 345
farm, 129
farn, 129
far-slindan, 455
far-sturian, 476
far-swīpan, 494
far-werthan, 574
fast, 131
fastunnia, 131
fat, 131
fathmos, 132
fēg, 123
fēh, xxvii, 123
fehu, 134
feld, 135
felis, 134
fell, 135
fellian, 126
feni, 128
ferah, 137
ferian, 129
ferro, 137
fesa, 138
feterōs, 138
fethera, 138
fīdan, 142
fīf, 140
fīfoldara, 140
fīfto, 140
filu, 136
fiingar, 141
fiortho, 139
fisk, 142
fiur, 151
fiuwar, 133
flat, 144
flet, 145
fliohan, 544
fliotan, 147
flōd, 147
fōdian, 150
fōgian, 150
folda, 159
folgon, 159
folmos, 159
for, 161
fōr, 151
for(a)ht, 161
ford, 160
for-dwelan, 112
forhna, 160
forhta, 161
fōrian, 151
formo, 157
fōt, xxii, 152
frā, 153
frāgon, 153
fregnan, 154
frēsa, 152
frēson, 152
frī, 155
frion, 155
frithu, 156
frō, 153
frōd, 156
frost, 157
fugal, 157
fūht, 160
fulitha, 158
full, 159
fundon, 159
galla, 165
gān, 174
gangan, 166
gard, 169, 172
gardo, 169
garu, 170
garwian, 170
gast, 170
gat, 170
geba, 173
geban, 172
geld, 174
geldan, 174
gelo, 174
ge-nātha, 388
gēr, 164
gerda, 172
gern, 175
geron, 175
gersta, 175
gēst, 163
gēt, xix, 163
gi-, xxix
gi, 275
gi-bod, 81
gi-bōsi, 56
gi-breuwān, xxxviii, 76
gi-bringan, 77
gi-bund, 84

- gi-burd*, 84
gi-burian, 85
gi-drōbian, 104
gi-drog, 104
gi-durran, 111
gi-eggian, 4
gi-fōlian, 150
gi-frāgi, 153
gi-fregna, 154
gi-gamalod, 166
gi-garwi, 170
gi-hnēgian, xxxiii, 233
gi-hōnian, 217
gi-hwerbīan, 263
gi-līk, 337
gi-mako, 350
gi-makon, 350
gi-mang, 353
gi-mēni, 348
gi-nesan, 387
gi-nōh, 391
giotan, 177
girnean, 175
gīsal, 179
gi-sellian, 424
gi-stiurian, 479
git, 276
gi-tal, 508
gi-teman, 513
gi-thrōon, 546
gi-thungan, 542
gi-tiunian, 515
gi-unnan, 560
gi-wegan, 577
gi-wegi, 565
gi-wennian, 573
gi-werthon, 581
gi-wono, 599
glau, 180
glīdan, 181
glītan, 181
glōian, xxi
gnornon, 184
god, xxviii, 193
gōd, 184
gold, 194
gōmian, 172
gornon, 172, 184
grabān, 185
grādag, 187
graf, 185
gras, 187
grātan, 187
grāu, 189
grimman, 190
grīmo, 189
griot, 189
grīpan, 190
gris, 191
grōni, 191
grōt, 187
grōtian, 192
grund, xxxii, 192
gruri, 184
gūdea, xxviii, 196
gumiski, 195
gumo, 195
gurdian, 196
habān-, 197
haḥoro, 197
haḥuk, 197
hāf, xxvii, 207
hagal, 199
hago, 198
hako, 203
half, 204
halm, 204
halōn, 205
halt, 205
hamar, 206
hamo, 206
hand, 207
hano, 207
hār, 220
hard, 211
harm, 212
harmo, 212
hart, 212
haso, 223
hathu-, 214
haton, 214
hauwan, 218
heḥan, 220
hebbian, 197, 198
hēdar, 200
hēgero, 241
hēl, 200
helan, 218
helith, 204
hellia, 204
helm, 219
hēm, 201
hēr, 201, 225
heri, 211
hērro, 201
herta, 222
herth, 222
heru-drōrag, 222
hēt, 202
hētan, 202
heti, 214
hettiand, 214
himil, 220
hind-beri, 226
hiopo, 224
hirut, 223
hittia, 227
hiudiga, 225
hīwiski, 227
hīwun, 227
hladan, 229
hlahan, 228
hlēo, 228, 231
hlinon, 231
hlior, 230
hliotan, 230
hlōinga, 231
hlōpan, 229
hlōt, 230
hlūd, 231
hlust, 233
hnīgan, 236
hnōa, 237
hōbid, 215
hof, 252
hōf, 238
hōh, 215
hōi, 215
hold, 254
holm, 254
holt, 254
hōn, 240
honig, 255
hōn(i)tha, 217
hōp, 216
hord, 260
hōrian, 217, 240
hornut, 259
horu, 258
hramusia, 242
hrēni, 241
hrēu, 242
hreuwan, 246
hrido, xxxiv, 248
hrīnan, 247
hring, 247
hriod, 246
hrīpo, 247
hriuwi, 247
hrok, 250
hrōk, 248
hrōm, 249
hrōpan, 249
hrōr, 249
hros, 259
hrōst, 249
hrōt, 249
hruggi, 250
hrūtan, 246
huḥil, 252

- hūd*, 251
huggian, 252
hugi, 252
hund, xxxi, 256
hundrod, 256
hungar, 256
hurth, 258
hūs, 260
hwar, 263
hwass, 264
hwē, 261
hwerþan, 265
hwethar, xxvii, 264
hwēti, 261
hwīla, 266
hwīt, xli, 267
idis, 96, 114
ik, 116
ilian, 269
in, 269
in-hrif, 244
inne, 270
irri, 119
īsarn, 271
jagon, 271
jār, 273
jeda, 272
jehan, 272
jikila, 273
juguth, 276
juk, 274
juk(k)ian, 274
jung, 274
kā, 283
kald, 278
kalf, 278
kamb, 279
kara, 281
-karag, 281
karon, 281
kāsi, 275
kāsi-kōkilīn, 299
kembian, 279
kerno, 285
kīmo, 287
kind, 288
kinni, 288
kiosan, 286
kīth, 289
klaga, 290
klagon, 290
klē, 290
kliþon, 293
klioþan, 292
knagan, 183
knapo, 294
knedan, 295
kneo-beda, 57
knio, xxvii, xxxix, 296
knōsal, 297
kō, 299
kolþo, 309
korn, 312
kraft, 300
krano, 301
kreþit, 300
kriþbia, 303
krūd, 306
krumb, 307
kūðian, 312
kuman, 316
kuning, 311
kunnan, 311
kunni, 311
kust, 313
lagu, 322
lahan, 322
lamb, 325
land, 326
lang, 327
lastar, 323
lat, xvii, 328
lātan, 332
lathian, 328
lēþa, 323
lēðian, 323
leggian, 322
lēhan, 323
leia, 325
lemmian, 326
lēmo, 323
lērian, 325
lēš, 324
lesan, 331
lettian, 328
libbian, 336
liþ, 335
liggian, 330
lik, 336
likkon, xix, 337
likōn, 337
līm, 338
linda, 338
līnon, xxiv, 340, 370
liodan, 332
liof, 332
liogan, 333
lioht, 333
liomo, 333
list, 339
lith, 340
līth, 340
līthan, 340
līthi, 339
lithu-kospos, 313
liud, 332
loþon, 341
lōþ, 328
lōgnian, 328
lōn, 329
lōš, 329
lōsian, 329
lōthar, 329
lud, 342
luft, 342
luggi, 342
lugina, 342
lunga, 344
lungannia, 344
lunis, 344
lust, 345
lustian, 345
lūt, 339
luttill, 339
māg, 361
magath, 346
magon-hōþud, 371
magu, 347
mahal, 358
maht, 347
malan, 351
maldia, 351
manag, 352
mangon, 353
māno, 365
marg, 359
māri, 366
māritha, 366
marka, 355
markon, 355
maska, 356
masko, 357
mast, 357
masur, 357
matho, 358
mēda, xxiv, 370
melo, 365
mēnēth, 348
mengian, 353
mēnian, 348
menisco, 354
meri, 355
mēro, xxx, 350
merrian, 356
mesk, 369
meti, 358
metod, 367
mezas-, 358

- mid*, 360
middi, 360
mid-garni, 169
mikil, 361
mildi, 362
milidou, 363
miluk, 364
min, 369
mīn, 369
mirki, 366
mōdar, xxii, 371
mōd-sebo, 430
morgan, 377
morha, 378
morth, 378
mōtan, 372
mōthi, 373
mōtian, 372
mugan, 373
munan, 375
mūs, 379
mūth, 377
nādra, 386
nagal, 381
nāh, 387
naht, 381
naht-raḥan, 240
namo, 382
naro, 383
nasa-druppo, 383
nāthian, 383
nāthla, 388
neḥal, 386
neglian, 381
neman, 387
nemnian, 383
nerian, 385
netela, 384
netti, xviii, 384
niḍar, 391
niḡun, 389
nigundo, 390
niotan, 389
niusian, 389
niuwi, 389
nōd, 385
nōdian, 385
nōd-rōf, 406
nōtil, 385
nutti, 393
oḥar, 557
ōḥian, 393
ōd, 40
ōdag, 40
ōdan, 41
of-hnītan, 236
ofto, 558
ōga, 41
ōgan, 41
ohso, 558
ōk, 42
ōkian, 42
ōra, 44
ord, 563
ōstar, 43
ōthar, 30
ōthi, 43
ōthil, 395
pēda, xix, xxvii,
 395
penning, 356
plegan, 397
pletta, 397
quāla, 316
quān, 316
queddian, 314
quelan, 316
quellian, 315
quena, 317
quern, 318
quethan, 319
quik, 320
quikon, 320
rāḥo, 408
rādan, 408
raka, 409
rakud, 126
rasta, 405
ratta, 405
regan, 408
regino-giskapu,
 401
reht, 408
reka, 409
rekkian, 403
rennian, 405
rethia, 405
rīdan, 412
rīki, 413
rinnan, 413
riomo, 410
rīpi, 414
rōd, 406
roggo, 417
rōk, 406
rōkian, 415
rokko, 417
rūmian, 418
ruslos, 418
sad, 419
sād, 429
sāfto, 426
saga, 421
saher-ahi, 421
sahs, 421
sāian, 428
saka, 424
sakan, 423
salba, 424
salḥon, 424
salt, 425
sām-, 492
sand, 425
sang, xxviii, 426
sciotan, 445
sculan, 450
se, 530
segal, 430
seggian, xxxii,
 420
sehan, 431
sehs, 431
sehsto, 431
sēl, 422
selah, 432
self, 432
seli, 424
selitha, 424
sēm, 422
semith, 432
semithahi, 432
sendian, 426
senewa, 433
seola, 423
sethal, 419, 434
settian, 427
sēu, 423
sibbia, 429
sibbio, 429
sibondo, 429
sibun, 429
sīda, 435
sidu, 435
sīgan, 436
sigi-drohtin, 430
sik, 437
siluḥar, 436
sīn, 436
singan, 437
sinkan, 437
siok, 434
sīth, 437
sittian, 434
siun, 434
skado, 438
skakan, 438
skāla, 443
skalk, 439
skama, 439
skap, 440
skāp, 443

- skapō*, 440
skard, 440
skarp, 440
skat, 441
skatho, 441
skathon, 441
skawon, 442
skeld, 442
skeppian, 440
skilling, 356
skīmo, 445
skīnan, 445
skion, 451
skip, 446
skōh, 446
skōni, 441
skop-līko, 451
skrīthan, 448
skuddian, 449
skuld, 450
slahan, 452
slak, 452
slango, 453
slāpan, 453
slegi, 452
slēu, 452
slōpian, 453
slund, 455
slutil, 455
smal, 456
smeltan, 457
smeru, 458
snegal, 462
snēo, xxviii, 460
snippa, 462
snīthan, 462
sniumo, xxxix, 461
sō, 496
sōkian, 464
sorga, 493
sōth, 427
spado, 464
sparon, 465
sparro, 466
spek, 467
spēkaldra, 464
spel, 466
sper, 467
spil, 467
spilon, 467
spiot, 467
spīwan, 468
sprāka, 469
sprekan, 469
springan, 470
spurnan, 471
stad, 472
stamp, 473
standan, 473
stara, 475
stark, 474
stehli, 472
stekan, 476
stelan, 476
stellian, 473
stemna, xxxvi, 480
stēn, 472
sterban, 477
sterro, xxxv, 478
stīgan, 479
stinkan, 481
stōl, xli, 481
stōpo, 482
stōri, 482
storm, 488
strāl, 484
strāla, 484
strālian, 484
strang, 483
striikko, 485
strōian, 483
strōm, 483
strota, 486
stukki, 487
stum, 487
stunc, 487
sū, 490
suht, 490
sumar, 491
sundea, 492
sunna, 463
sunnea, 492
sunu, xxi, 492
sūthar, 492
swala, 495
swan, 496
swār, 499
sweban, 497
swellan, 499
sweltan, 499
swerian, 496
swerkan, 500
swestar, 500
swīgon, 501
swīn, 502
swōti, 503
talon, 508
tand, 510
tehando, 512
tehun, 512
tēkan, 506
tesewa, 512
thagian, 531
thank, 533
thankōn, 533
thār, 534
tharban, 534
tharf, 534
tharm, 535
thau, 535
thegan, 536
thekina, 532
thenian, 533
thenkian, 533
theo-lico, 541
thiggian, 536
thīhan, 542
thikki, 537
thimm, 537
thīn, 541
thing, 542
thinkil, 543
thinsan, 543
thiod, 540
thiof, 539
thio-liko, 541
thiudisk, 540
thiustri, 537
thiwi, 541
thorp, 553
thorron, 553
thraþon, 544
thrā-werk, 545
thria, 546
thriddio, 547
thringan, 547
thu, 549
thunkian, 551
thurban, 552
thurft, 552
thurh, 538
thurri, 554
thurst, 553
thurstian, 553
thūsundig, 554
thwahan, 555
thwerh, 556
thwingan, 556
tīd, 516
timbar, 517
tin, 517
tiohan, 515
tiono, 515
tīr, 518
tōgo, 519
tōmjan, 520
torn, 527
toroht, xxvii, 527
tou, 511
trada, 521

- trāg(i)*, 522
trahan, 504
trauwian, 523
tregan, 521
trego, 521
trio, 522
triuwi, 523
trōstian, 521
tulgo, 525
tunga, 526
tungal, 526
twelif, 529
twēne, 529
twifli, 530
twisk, 530
ūbil, 557
umbi, 558
undar, 559
undar-badon, 47
und-spannan,
 465
up, 120
ūt, 562
ūt-bi-slūtan, 454
ūthia, 560
ūt-jedan, 272
ūt-wringan, 596
wahsan, 566
wald, 571
wallan, 571
wān, 579
wand, 573
wang, 573
wanga, 573
wāpan, 577
war, 574
warm, xxviii, 575
waskan, 575
watar, 575
watho, 576
wē, 566
webbi, 563
wēd, xxiv, 567
wedar, 583
weg, 577
weggi, 565
wēk, 567
wekkian, 568
wellian, 570
wendian, 573
wer, xxi, 588
werd, 579
werian, 574
werk, 580
werpan, 581
werth, 581
werthan, 581
wesan, 582
westar, 582
wī, 590
widowa, 585
wif, 584
wih, 586
wihian, 585
wiht, 578
wikan, 586
wild, 579
willio, 578
wimil, 579
wind, xxv, xxx,
 587
windan, 587
wind-skūfla, 445
wini, 579
winnan, xxxviii,
 587
wintar, 588
wint-brāwa, 76
wiod, 272
wirka, 600
wīs, xli
wist, 583
wit, 589
witan, 589
withar, 584, 590
witod, 590
wlank, 591
wlenkian, 591
wōl, 592
wolda, 578
wonon, 599
word, 600
wōrig, 593
wōsti, 593
wōstin(nia), 593
wōthi, 593
wrāka, 595
wrekan, 595
wrekkio, 594
wrendilo, 594
wrendo, 594
wrēnio, 596
wrēth, 594
writan, 596
wulf, 598
wund, 599
wunda, 599
wurđ, 600
wurm, 600
wurt, 601
wurth, 601
**Middle Low
 German**
ader(e), 114
alse, 20
ane-belte, 84
angel, 28
anken, 29
arch, 34
are, nare, 37
balke, 58
be-dūven, 105
bēse, 59
be-tāme, 513
billen-saat, 59
blāten, 68
blēen, 68
blōsem, 70
bolte(n), 84
bor, 85
borke, 53
borst, 80
brack, 73
bragen, 73
bregen, 73
brink, 77
brök, 78
bromese, 75
bromete, 75
bulge, 83
bulle, 83
cnippen, 297
dake, 549
dank, 532
dapper, 89
darm, 535
deisen, 534
delf, 92
dēmster, 537
derren, 535
derve, 89
derven, 89
dēsem, 531
diken, 95
dīsel, 542
dod(d)er, 106
doder, 106
dōder, 106
dolle, 550
dōre, 91
dōvel, 106
dovicke, 106
drepen, 101
drēten, 546
drōge, 100
drone, 101
ducht, 549
dūm(e), 550
dūne, 109, 526
dungen, 109
dust, 109

- dūw*, 535
dwās, 112
dwer, 556
dwers, 556
eiste, 14
ēle, 269
elve, 20
emel, 117
emelte, 117
er(e)ch, 270
ēse, 14
flēt, 146
fūl, 158
gabben, 169
galle, 165
gamelen, 166
ganre, 166
gans, 168
gate, 170
geden, 272
gest, 273
gēve, 173
ge-wagen, 565
gīse, 179
glār, 180
glūmen, 182
gnīden, 183
gō, 171
gole, 194
grabben, 187
grēme, 189
gremmen, 186
grēn, 188
grōien, 191
gropen, 192
grōse, 187
grutte, 193
haf, 196
hāl, 218
hank, 208
hanse, 209
haren, 212
harl(e), 213
hart, 212
havene, 196
he(g)ister, 4
hēde, 202
heist, 200
hemelte, 220
herge, 240
herne, 221
hocke, 224
holken, 253
homele, 117, 255
hōre, 240
hornte, 118, 259
hōve, 238
hover, 252
hūren, 261
inster, 270
jeder, 120
jokele, 273
kāk, 299
kane, 280
karsch, 281
karve, 303
kēn, 289
kibben, 288
kippen, 288
klingen, 293
kneden, 295
knevel, 294
knocke, 298
kōke, 299
kōne, 299
krabben, 302
krōs, 303
kump, 310
lasich, 328
lēken, 323
lēsche, 334
leve-kōke, 228
liese, 334
līk, 337
lonen-holt, 232
lōs, 326
losich, 327
maddike, 358
māse, 366
masele, 366
merk, 355
met, 358
milte, 364
mōder, 372
nēd, 235
nēden, 235
nīpen, 235
noster(en), 383
ort(e), 563
ose, 30
pack, 396
ped(d)ik, 397
plicht, 397
pligen, 397
plugge, 398
podderen, 401
pors, 400
pōten, 401
prangen, 399
prēn(e), 399
pricken, 399
prunen, 399
pūche, 400
quabbe, 314
querder, 318
querke, 317
querken, 317
querre, 318
ramese, 242
rat, 401
rege, 412
rispe, 248
rōf, 248
rotte, 405
rude, 251
runge, 251
schalk, 439
schoderen, 449
schoven, 450
schrecken, 447
schuft, 449
sem(e)de, 432
serden, 433
slank, 453
snake, 461
snebbe, 462
spēdel, 465
speke, 468
spēke, 464
splitteren, 468
sprēten, 470
straken, 486
strīden, 485
sund, 492
surren, 503
sūwen, 437
tā, 509
tachen, 512
tagel, 504
takke, 519
talch, 508
tange, 509
tē(n), 505
teche, 515
teke, 516
tēlink, 506
temen, 508
tēn, 506
tēr, 507
ters, 513
tēsen, 507
tēwe, 505
til, 517
tin, 517
titte, 519
tō, 511
torf, 527
tōsen, 528
touwen, 511
tōven, 519
trappen, 520
treken, 522

- triseln*, 524
tün, 526
tunder, 526
twis, 530
un-tēre, 506
vāk, 125
vake, 124
varwe, 130
vaten, 131
vedeme, 122
vere, 129
verse, 130
vēt, 124
vlas, 143
vlechten, 146
vlēder, 147
vlēge, 146
vlocke, 148
vlōien, 147
vlōt, 145
vō, 157
vōder, 150, 152
vōge, 150
vole, 158
vōr, 151
vor-derven, 93
vos(se), 157
vossen, 130
vrēsen, 154
vrō, 156
vucken, 158
vunke, 160
wake, 569
walgen, 570
wedde, 564
wīm(e), 587
wisent, 588
wlak, 591
wlaten, 592
wlōm, 592
- Low German**
andel, 27
- arf*, 34
bark, 53
base, 54
brāden, 441
deek, 536
driat, 104
düppen, 110
elk, 116
ēn(e)ke, 12
ēren, 36
fakk, 125
feek, 536
grand, 190
helm, 204
huckeln, 253
hûken, 252
hunds-fott, 162
is-jack, 273
jacken, 271
keisel, 289
klīn, 290
klinker, 294
knappen, 295
kūkken, 309
mîr(e), 368
moie, 359
möker, 368
pedde, 395
pedden, 396
plegel, 397
ploken, 398
prakken, 399
pranke, 399
pûch, 400
pusten, 158
rak, 403
rubben, 418
rû-strô, 416
schâd, 441
schâen, 441
skaken, 439
sprick, 470
strullen, 484
- swegel*, 497
take, 519
tasen, 528
tîle, 517
triaseln, 524
trossen, 524
truaseln, 524
tûsen, 527
twick, 530
twiak, 530
twig, 530
ver-moren, 348
vrissen, 597
wauken, 592
woden-dung, 532
- Old Franconian and Old Dutch**
alk-, 21
arut, 37
arvit, 33
aska, 38
āvont, 113
beddi, 46
bilithē, 64
bōsi, 56
bremmia, 75
chamian, 206
cunni, 311
cuyte, 314
dier, 94
dou, 91
draf, 98
dugeth, 107
duri, 110
durrān, 111
dwelon, 112
facon, 125
fīndan, 142
fitter-thuschunde, 133
fīunt, 140
fliethar, 147
- friunt*, 155
fuir, 151
gian, 272
gi-meltian, 352
gruova, 191
himil, 220
hingest, 209
hlothā, 229
horō, 258
hovit, 215
hūt, 251
īdil, 268
-ie-, 368
in-gimus, 184
inn-ēthron, 120
iugint, 276
kennan, 280
kēran, 277
kevera, 283
kitilon, 289
knapo, 294
lake, 331
lāknon, 331
lendin, 327
lepora, 331, 580
luogin, 231
luon, 231
māda, 367
māl, 362
māla, 456
merren, 356
metan, 367
morgan, 377
nat, 384
nec, 234
osen, 43
pryel, 399
pung, 400
rāta, 245
rath, 405
regan, 408
rēho, 402
ruggi, 250

- sceldan*, 442
seym, 422
singon, 437
slī, 455
spel, 466
stāl, 472
stān, 477
stier, 478
storen, 476
strō, 484
sturio, 488
sūl, 491
sulta, 491
swert, 499
thecoda, 532
thiustarnussi,
 537
thorn, 552
thuro, 538
tōm, 511
wa(h)smo, 566
wamba, 572
wēd(e), 567
withemo, 583
wrēnisk, 596
- Middle Dutch**
acht, 7
addel, 40
adere, 120
ael, 116
aent, 26
ake, 382
aker, 18
ale, 23
alsene, 20
ambacht, 24
amere, 11
amete, 24
amper, 25
ane-belt, 84
anger, 28
ankel, 29
- arch*, 34
asch, 38
asse, 6
backen, 49
bake, 48
bal, 50
balch, 49
balken, 83
bannen, 52
banst, 52
barse, 53
be-daren, 91
be-derven, 93
be-duven, 105
beitel, 48
belken, 83
bellen, 58
belne, 59
bende, 51
bere, 59
bes, 54
be-seffen, 419
bet, 55
be-tame, 513
bete, 65
biden, 63
bier, 62
bies(e), 59
biest, 62
bijl, 66
bil-lijc, 64
blā, 168
blad, 66
blaeyen, 67
blasen, 68
blaten, 68
blenken, 67
blie, 69
bloesem, 70
bloet, 70
blouwen, 69
boc, 82
boen, 72
- boenen*, 72
boesem, 72
bogen, 82
bolken, 83
bolle, 83
boten, 56
botten, 86
boude, 50
bracke, 73
bragen, 73
brauwe, 76
breemse, 75
brem, 75
brinc, 77
brocken, 79
broec, 78
broeyen, 78
broke, 79
bugen, 61
bul(le), 83
bulgen, 83
bullen, 84
caer, 283
cake, 282, 299
calu, 278
canne, 280
cant, 280
capen, 280
carren, 313
catere, 281
catte, 281
cauwe, 283
cavele, 276
clage, 290
clavere, 290
cleem, 291
clei, 291
cleine, 290
clemen, 291
clif, 292
climmen, 293
clingen, 293
clippe, 292
- clonen*, 294
clongen, 294
clooien, 292
clove, 294
cneden, 295
cnicken, 297
cnoke, 298
cnokel, 298
codde, 308
coder, 318
coeke, 299
coele, 299
coene, 299
cole, 309
com(me), 310
commer, 310
coon, 282
corren, 313
cot, 313
cote, 283
cotel, 283
couwen, 286
cove, 308
crabbe, 299
crabben, 302
crage, 300
cramp, 301
cranc, 301
cratte, 302
crempen, 305
crenghen, 302,
 305
crenken, 302
crevet, 300
crigen, 304
crode, 306
croke, 304
croken, 304
crop(pe), 307
cropel, 307
cropen, 307
cruden, 303
crul, xxxvii

- crupen*, 304
cupbe, 308
cudde, 308
cume, 310
cussen, 313
cust, 313
cute, 314
daes, 91
damp, 88
dapper, 89
dar(e)m, 535
darne, 101
dary, 535
das, 531
dee(m)ster, 537
deech, 87
dege, 542
degen, 536
deger, 95
dei(n)sen, 534
delve, 92
denen, 533
desem, 531
dicht(e), 543
dichte, 543
die, 540
dieden, 540
diet, 540
dijn, 541
diken, 95
dinsen, 543
dochte, 549
doder, 106
doec, 97
doele, 98
dolle, 550
done, 551
dorst, 109
doom, 90
doppen, 109
dore, 110, 538
dorsch, 553
dorven, 552
dracht, 99
draet, 546
drang, 544
dreet, 104
drengen, 544
drenken, 100
drepen, 101
drift, 103
driten, 104
droeghe, 100
droge, 100
droghe, 290
dronc, 105
drubbel, 548
druppen, 105
druve, 548
du, 549
dubben, 110
ducken, 107
duken, 107
dume, 550
dunen, 526
dunne, 551
duutsc, 540
duver, 106
duwen, 551
dwaen, 555
dwaes, 112
dwe(e)rs, 556
dwellen, 111
dwerch, 112
dwinen, 112
ed-ricken, 417
eecoren, 10
eer, 16
eest, 14
eeusel, 16
egede, 4
egel, 115
eiscen, 13
eisen, 4
elne, 22
else, 22
ende, 534
engen, 29
enghe, 28
enke, xxvii, 270
ers, 35
erve, 33
esc, 39
etten, 39
even-cnie, 296
ever, 114
exter, 4
fuke, 139
gā, 167
gabben, 169
gadem, 171
gaden, 162
gaderen, 163
gaen, 174
galen, 164, 173
gamel, 166
gansch, 168
gave, 173
ge-droch, 104
ge-dwaes, 112
geer, 164
gelde, 164
gellen, 174
gelte, 166
ge-mak, 350
ge-manc, 353
ge-mate, 367
ge-name, 387
genge, 167
gent, 169
ge-rede, 402
gest, 273
ge-telt, 512
gevel, 173
ge-waghen, 565
gewen, 179
gist(e)ren, 176
glitten, 181
gloem, 182
gloet, 182
glumende, 182
glupen, 181
gole, 194
gooc, 171
goom, 171
gorte, 193
gou(w), 171
gōyen, 171
graefnede, 347
grane, 186
grapen, 187
grepe, 191
grieken, 188
griend, 188
grinen, 190
grippen, 191
grobben, 192
groede, 192
groese, 187
groeyen, 191
grof, 192
grute, 189
hachte, 208
hael, 209
haessene, 200
haghen, 198
hals, 205
hame, 206
hamme, 207
hanep, 209
hare, 213
haren, xviii, 212
harre, 221
hase, 223
hasel, 213
haven, 196
hec(ke), 198
hede, 225
heem, 201
heerle, 213
heesc, 201, 202
heger, 241

- hei*, 203
heien, 203
helen, 218
helm, 219
hem, 243, 477
hengen, 208
herfst, 210
hermen, 221
herse, 222
hersene, 221
hiepe, 224
higen, 225
hinken, 226
hissen, 266
hitten, 227
hobben, 258
hode, 217
hoed, 238
hoef, 238
hoekijn, 239
hoere, 240
hoeste, 268
hoeve, 238
hoge, 252
hollen, 254
holm, 254
homel, 255
hommel, 255
hoon, 216
hoonde, 217
hope, 257
hoppen, 258
horde, 258
hore, 258
hornete, 118, 259
hotten, 264
houd, 254
huken, 252
huls, 253
hune, 255
huren, 261
huwe, 227
ilen, 269
imme, 117
īser, 271
jaghet, 272
joghet, 276
jucte, 274
kegghe, 284
kerle, 285
kerne, 285
kerren, 285
kerven, 285
kesel, 289
kever(e), 283
kieuwe, 282
kimme, 287
kipen, 287
kippen, 289
kiven, 287
komme, 310
kroden, 303
kroos, 303
krot, 303
lac, 325
lachter, 322
lacken, 325
laecke, 331
laeu, 231
lage, 330
lak, 325
lecken, 325
lecker, 338
leder, 332
lees, 324
leest, 324
leken, 331
lemmen, 326
lense, 344
leye, 325
lien, 336
lier, 230
liere, 330
liesche, 334
lieu, 231
lippe, 331
locken, 343
loden, 332
loem, 341
loi, 342
loo, 330
looc, 329
looien, 330
loppen, 232
lubbe, 341
luken, 334
lunse, 344
maekelaer, 351
mael, 362
maesce, 357
maeyen, 360
male, 351
mane, 354
mangelen, 353
marc, 355
maren, 348
marke, 355
mase, 366
masel, 366
maser, 357
mede, 346, 361
mekel, 361
melc, 364
melten, 363
merchte, 378
mere, 348
meren, 348
mergelijc, 378
merie, 354
mes, 356, 369
mese, 348, 349
messinc, 356
mest, 369
met-worst, 358
meusie, 379
mi, 415, 570
miede, 370
miere, 368
mies, 368
migen, 368
milt(e), 364
mischen, 370
mis-saken, 423
mite, 370
mocke, 374
moer, 372
moes, 372
molcken, 374
mone, 376
mooy, 359
more, 378
motte, 379
moyen, 371
mule, 374
muyck, 368
nadre, 386
naelde, 388
naeyen, 385
nakent, 382
naket, 382
nappen, 380
nare, 383
nauwe, 234
nave, 380
ne, 385
nebbe, 380
neren, 385
nerwe, 37
nesch, 233
nete, 236
netel, 236
netele, 384
neve, 386
nichte, 387
nicker, 390
niere, 389
niesen, 149
nipen, 235
nocke, 234
noemen, 391
noot, 385
noppe, 237

- norder*, 393
note, 237
noten, 238, 385
nu, 392
nutte, 393
ode, 43
oeven, 393
oever, 394
ont-fengen, 127
ont-fenken, 127
ooi, 41
ooie, 45
ooster, 43
or(a)ete, 563
ouder, 21
ouwe, 45
oven, 557
pac, 396
padde, 395
pat, 396
pegel, 395
pegge, 395
placke, 397
placken, 397
plicht, 397
plien, 397
plocken, 398
ploech, 398
poderen, 401
poel, 398
poke, 400
pors(e), 400
poten, 401
prangen, 399
priem(e), 399
puuc, 400
quale, 315
quappe, 314
queken, 314
quelen, 316
quellen, 315
querdel, 318
querie, 321
querne, 318
quic, 320
quinen, 319
quist, 320
ra, 402
ragen, 241
raggen, 404
ram, 404
rame, 242
ranc, 404
rap, 243
rate, 245
ratte, 405
rave, 240, 408
ree, 412
regen, 241
reke, 412
rekel, 404
reme, 413
repen, 414
reren, 403
ret, 597
ribbe, 407
ridde, 248
rie, 412
rieken, 410
rif, 244
rijs, 248
roden, 416
roef, 248
roen, 414
roer, 249, 407
roet, 249
roge, 250
rome, 411
ronnen, 418
roppen, 411, 418
rot, 405
rotelen, 251
rove, 415
sage, 421
salu, 425
sap, 420
scarf, 447
schabben, 440
schaken, 438
schalc, 439
schame, 439
scharn, 440
scharven, 447
schaven, 438
scheel, 443
schele, 443
schelen, 443
schicken, 442
schiten, 446
schobben, 440
schocken, 450
schop, 451
schoyen, 445
schraven, 447
schrencken, 447
schricken, 447
schrimpen, 448
schrompen, 449
schuderen, 449
schuur, 451
scien, 442
scote, 451
seigen, 436
seiken, 421
side, 435, 437
sieden, 435
sien, 435
sinnen, 437
slac, 452
slanc, 453
sliden, 454
slien, 455
sliet, 454
slinken, 455
sloven, 453
slupen, 454
sluten, 454
smarte, 457
smarten, 457
smetten, 459
smieken, 458
smisse, 460
smiten, 459
smitte, 459
smoken, 460
smout, 456
smugen, 458
snerpen, 461
snippe, 462
snoek, 463
snore, 463
snute, 463
snuten, 463
snuwen, 462
soge, 490
soom, 427
soor, 428
soot, 428
sopp(er)en, 493
souten, 425
spade, 466
spaer, 465
spake, 469
sparke, 469
speikeltre, 464
spekelen, 465
spien, 468
spiet, 467
spletten, 468
splinte, 468
spliten, 468
spoed, 469
spoen, 468
spoet, 468
spouden, 465
spraken, 469
spredden, 469
sprink, 470
sprink-hane, 207
sproc, 471
spruten, 470
stadel, 475

- stake*, 472
stampen, 473
stange, 474
stappen, 474
star, 474
stempen, 473
sterre, xxxv, 475
sticken, 479
stije, 479
stoddinge, 489
stoepe, 482
stonen, 489
stoor, 476
stoten, 476
stoven, 475
strael, 484
strande, 482
strepe, 485
striden, 485
stripe, 485
strop(p)en, 486
stropen, 483
strote, 486
stubbe, 486
stuk, 487
stupen, 488
stuur, 482
stuven, 478
suckelen, 491
suder, 492
sugen, xxxv, 489
sult, 491
sune, 434, 435
supe, 493
supen, 493
swager, 498
swam(me), 495
swarm, 503
swavel, 497
swelten, 499
swemmen, 501
swere, 498, 499
sweren, 499
swerken, 500
swiven, 500
tac(ke), 519
tacken, 532
taey, 509
taken, 507
talch, 508
tale, 508
tan, 510
tange, 509
tanger, 509
tarwe, 514
teen, 506
teers, 513, 514
teke, 516
telen, 517
teling, 506
ter(re), 514
tergen, 510
tesen, 507
teve, 515
tien, 515, 517
tier, 507
til, 517
tin, 517
to(o)rt, 527
tocken, 525
toef, 519
toeven, 519
tonen, 511
tosen, 528
tou, 511
touwen, 511
toyen, 515
traghe, 522
tre(c)ken, 522
tredden, 522
treden, 521
trisen, 524
troch, 523
trocken, 524
trompen, 524
trosse, 524
trouwe, 523
tucht, 525
tuder, 514
twijch, 530
twivel, 530
ule, 562
vac, 124
vacht, 123
vaelde, 126
vaerse, 130
vake, 124, 125
vaken, 125
valce, 125
valge, 125
vanden, 127
var(r)e, 130
varen, 129
varuwe, 130
vase, 130
vaten, 131
vedder, 122
vede, 138
vedemen, 132
vee, 123
veel, 136
veen, 128
velge, 134
velm, 135
ver-dampen, 109
vere, 129
verkijn, 129
versene, 137
verten, 137
vese, 138
vesen, 142
vilke, 158
vine, 141
vink(e), 141
vinken, 141
vinne, 141
vivalter, 140
vlac, 143
vlacken, 144
vlade, 145
vlaen, 143
vlat, 144
vlechten, 146
vlieder, 147
vliege, 146
vliegen, 146
vlieke, 146
vlieken, 146
vlien, 544
vlies, 146
vliet, 146, 147
vlieten, 147
vlitien, 147
vlocke, 149
vloeyen, 147
vlogen, 149
vloo, 145
vlot(t)en, 149
vlugghe, 148
vluus, 146
vluyccken, 146
vocht(e), 160
vocken, 158
voeder, 150, 152
voege, 150
volde, 126
volden, 126
volen, 158
vonke, 160
vonken, 160
voorne, 160
vore, 160
vort, 160, 162
vos, 157
vrac, 154
vrec, 154
vriesen, 154
vroech, 156
vroon, 153
vuust, 160
wac, 569
waden, 564

- waede*, 576
waggen, 568
wal(l)en, 571
walgen, 570
wal-visch, 262
wamme, 572
wan, 573
want, 573
war, 575
wat, 264
we(i)ger, 566
we(i)geren, 566
wedde, 564
weder, 590
wede-wale, 571
weeg, 568
weit(e), 261
weit, 261
welven, 265
wemen, 579
werc, 580
wesent, 588
wey, 261
wicken, 586
wiel, xxix, 264
wier, 567
wijgen, 586
wile, 266
wīme, 587
wint, 267
wint-brauwe, 76
wloemich, 592
woeg, 592
woene, 592
woet, 592
wolde, 569
wont, 599
wort, 601
wortel(e), 601
wouw, 590
wouwe, 590
wranc, 594
wranten, 594
wrene, 596
wrijghe, 596
writen, 597
wronc, 597
wronckelen, 594
wunscen, 599
Early Dutch
aecke, 382
aecker, 18
bers, 60
buer, 57
coder, 318
docken, 107
dom, 550
draven, 544
drift, 103
driven, 103
dungen, 109
elgh, 116
fijcken, 139
hagghen, 199
happen, 210
herde, 225
hijse, 200
hisschen, 202
incke, 270
jacken, 271
kaem, 284
kalf, 278
kiete, 314
kleven, 293
knevel, 294
kodde, 308
korre, 321
krodde, 306
krokken, 304
kronken, 307
kubbingh, 308
kutte, 319
kuym, 310
kwabbe, 306
labben, xxxiv, 327
leusigh, 327
lichte, 344
lick, 337
licken, 337
lijcken, 337
lije, 231
loom, 341
maese, 366
maselen, 366
meghe, 346
meusie, 379
moocke, 368
mouter, 374
muer(-kruyd), 368
net, 384
nocke, 234
pee, 396
plugge, 398
poke, 400
quabbe, 314
quenen, 319
racke, 404
racken, 404
reppen, 414
rijde, 248
rock, 243
rocken, 417
roden, 251
roem, 249
roghe, 250
ropen, 406
sabberen, 420
schobben, 450
schoft, 449
schricken, 447
schrincken, 448
seel, 432
segghe, 420
smiente, 458
speeckel, 465
sproten, 470
storen, 476
stroocken, 486
sueren, 499
sweghel, 501
sweghelen, 501
swijpen, 494, 501
teelingh, 506
tuyer, 514
ver-bolgen, 58
ver-mooyen, 359
vimme, 141
wallen, 571
weer, 575, 584
wei, 261
weten, 589
wig, 565
woer, 567
Dutch
aak, 382
aal, 116
aal(t), 40
aambeeld, 84
aan, 26
aan-hikken, 225
aan-meren, 348
aap, 31
aar, 5, 6
aarde, 118
aars, 35
aas, 119
acht, 6
achten, 7
achter, 3
achtste, 7
adder, 386
adem, 119
ader, 120
af, 1
agger, 5, 115
akker, 18
aks, 19

- amper*, 25
ander, 30
appel, 31
arend, 32
arm, 35
as, 6, 38
asem, 119
avond, 113
baar, 61
baard, 54
baar-moeder,
 372
baars, 53
baat, 55
bad, 55
bagger, 49
bakken, 49
bal, 50
balk, 58
balken, 83
band, 51
bank, 51
baren, 59
barg, 54
barre-voets, 56
barsten, 75
bast, 55
bed, 46
be-daren, 91
be-derven, 93
beek, 48
beeld, 64
been, 48
beer, 48, 59
beet, 65
be-ginnen, 178
beide, 46
be-klijven, 292
belen, 64
berd, 77
berg, 60
bergen, 60
berk, 61
bes, 54
be-seffen, 419
betten, 55
beuk, 71, 72
beuren, 85
beven, 63
bever, 56
bidden, 57
biecht, 272
bieden, 61
bier, 62
bies, 59
biest, 62
biezen, 65
bijl, 66
bijs, 65
bijten, 65
bil-lijk, 64
binden, 64
bitter, 66
blaas-balg, 49
blad, 66
blank, 67
blaten, 68
blauw, 68
blazen, 68
bleek, 66
blij, 69
blijken, 69
blijven, 335
blind, 69
blinken, 67
bloed, 70
bloeien, 69
bloem, 70
bloesem, 70
bloot, 67
blut, 67
bod, 81
bode, 81
bodem, 82
boeg, 71
boek, 71
boenen, 72
boete, 72
boezem, 72
bogen, 82
bok, 82
bol, 83
bolster, 84
bond, 84
bonk, 51
boog, 82
boom, 47
boon, 55
boos, 56
boot, 48
bord, 86
boren, 85
borst, 80
boud, 50
bout, 84
bouwen, 71
brak, 73
breed, 73
brein, 73
breken, 75
brems, 75
brengen, 77
breuk, 79
brink, 77
broeien, 78
broek, 78
broer, 79
brommen, 80
bron, 80
brood, 74
brouwen, 76
brug, 81
bruid, 79
bruidegom, 195
buigen, 61
bul, 83
bulken, 83
daad, 92
daak, 536
daar, 534
daas, 91
dag, 86
dak, 531
dak-spar, 466
dal, 87
damp, 88
dank, 533
danken, 533
dansen, 534
dapper, 89
dar, 101
darm, 535
das, 531
dauw, 91
deeg, 87
deel, 87
dee-moedig, 541
deinen, 533
deinzen, 534
deken, 532
dekken, 532
delen, 87
delven, 92
denken, 533
derde, 547
deren, 89
derrie, 535
deugd, 107
deugen, 106
deur, 110
deuvel, 106
deuvik, 106
dicht, 543
die, 530
dief, 539
diep, 94
dier, 94
dij, 540
dijk, 95
dik, 537
dille, 92
ding, 542

- dissel*, 542
dochter, 107
dodder, 106
doek, 97
doem, 98
doen, 98
dof, 105
doffer, 106
doft, 549
dol, 550
dom, 108
donker, 109
dood, 90, 91
doof, 90
dooier, 106
dook, 549
door, 538
doorn, 552
dopen, 91
dor, 554
dorp, 553
dorst, 111, 553
dot, 106
draad, 546
draaien, 546
dracht, 99
draf, 98
dragen, 99
draven, 544
drenken, 100
dribbelen, 103
drie, 546
drijven, 103
dringen, 547
drinken, 103
droef, 104
dromen, 101
dronk, 105
dronken, 103
droog, 100, 290
droom, 100
druif, 548
druipen, 102
- duiden*, 540
duif, 106
duiken, 107
duim, 550
duin, 526
duister, 537
duisternis, 537
duits, 540
duizend, 554
dun, 551
dunken, 551
durven, 552
duur, 94, 540
duwen, 551
dwaas, 112
dwars, 556
dweil, 555
dwerg, 112
dwingen, 556
eed, 15
eekhoren, 10
eelt, 269
een, 11
eer, 12, 17
eest, 14
eeuw, 16
eeuwen, 16
effen, 113
egel, 115
ei, 17
eider-eend, 44
eigen, 8
eik, 9
eikel, 9
eind, 27
eisen, 13
eit, 14
ekster, 4
el, 22
elf, 12
els, 20, 22
emelt, 117
eng, 28
- enkel*, 29
erf, 34
erg, 34
erwt, 37
es, 38
eten, 119
etter, 15
even-knie, 296
ever-zwijn, 114
flakkeren, 144
fuik, 139
furg, 160
gaan, 174
gaar, 170
gaarne, 175
gal, 165
galg, 165
gammel, 166
gans, 168
gapen, 169
gast, 170
gat, 170
gauw, 167
gave, 173
ge-bod, 81
ge-boorte, 84
gedijen, 542
geest, 163
geeuwen, 179
ge-hemelte, 220
geit, 163
gelden, 174
ge-lijk, 337
ge-lijkt, 337
ge-mak, 171
ge-meen, 348
ge-nade, 388
ge-nezen, 387
ge-nieten, 389
ge-noeg, 391
ge-reed, 402
gerst, 175
ge-schieden, 442
- ge-tal*, 508
geul, 194
ge-vederte, 139
gevel, 173
geven, 172
ge-waar, 574
ge-wag, 566
ge-wagen, 565
ge-wennen, 573
gewicht, 578
ge-woon, 599
ge-zouten, 425
gieten, 177
gijzelaar, 179
gillen, 174
ginne-gappen, 169
gist, 273
gisteren, 176
glad, 179
gleuf, 180
glijden, 181
gloed, 182
gluipert, 181
god, 193
goed, 184
gooien, 171
gort, 193
goud, 194
grabbelen, 187
graf, 185
gras, 187
grauw, 189
graven, 185
greep, 191
gribbelen, 191
griend, 188
grijpen, 190
grijs, 191
grind, 190
groeien, 191
groen, 191
groeten, 192

- groeve*, 191
grof, 192
grond, 192
groot, 187
gruit, 189
grut, 193
gunnen, 560
haak, 203
haam, 206
haan, 207
haar, 213, 220
haard, 222
haas, 199, 223
haat, 214
hachelijk, 208
hagel, 199
hal, 226
halen, 205
half, 204
halm, 204
hals, 205
ham, 207
hamel, 206
hamer, 206
hand, 207
hangen, 208
hap-snap, 210
har, 221
hard, 211
hare, 211
haring, 220
harrel, 213
hart, 222
haven, 196
haver, 197
havik, 197
hazelaar, 213
hebben, 197
heel, 200
hees, 201, 202
heet, 202
heffen, 198
hei(de), 202
heien, 203
heiig, 203
hek, 198
hel, 204
held, 204
helen, 218
helm, 219
helpen, 219
hem, 459
hemel, 220
hengst, 209
hennep, 209
herfst, 210
hermelijn, 212
hersenen, 221
hert, 223
heten, 202
heug, 252
heup, 257
heuvel, 252
hiel, 209
hier, 225
hies, 200
hij, 268
hijgen, 225
hikken, 226
hinde, 226
hinken, 226
hitte, 227
hobbelen, 258
hoed, 238
hoef, 238
hoek, 203
hoen, 240
hoer, 240
hoest, 268
hoesten, 268
hoeve, 238
hof, 252
hol, 253
hollen, 254
hommel, 255
hond, 256
honderd, 256
honds-vod, 162
honger, 256
honing, 255
honing-raat, 245
hoofd, 215
hoog, 215
hooi, 215
hoon, 216
hoop, 216
hoorn-dol, 222
hor, 258
horen, 217, 259
horzel, 259
hout, 254
houwen, 218
hozen, 43
huid, 251
huiken, 252
huis, 260
hulst, 253
hunkeren, 208
huren, 261
hut, 314
ijdel, 268
ijlen, 269
ijzer, 271
ik, 116
ikke, 116
in, 269
in-klinken, 293
jaar, 273
jacht, 272
jagen, 271
jan-van-gent, 169
jeugd, 276
jeuken, 274
jicht, 272
jij, 275
jong, 274
juk, 274
kaak, 282
kaal, 278
kaam, 284
kaas, 275
kalf, 278
kallen, 278
kam, 279
kan, 280
kant, 280
karig, 281
kat, 281
kater, 281
kauw, 283
kauwen, 286
kavel, 276
keel, 284
keep, 277
kennen, 280
kerel, 285
keren, 277
kern, 285
kers-vers, 281
kerven, 285
kesp, 286, 313
keutel, 283
kever, 283
kibbelen, 288
kiem, 287
kietelen, 289
kieuw, 282
kiezel, 289
kiezen, 286
kim, 287
kin, 288
kind, 288
kip, 289
kippen, 288
Klaas, 125
klagen, 290
klauw, 292
klaver, 290
kleed, 290
klei, 291
klein, 290
klemmen, 291

- kleunen*, 294
klieven, 292
klimmen, 293
klinken, 293
klip, 292
klomp, 294
kloof, 294
knaap, 294
knagen, 183
kneden, 295
kneukel, 298
knevel, 294
knie, 296
knijpen, 297
knikken, 297
knippen, 297
knot, 298
koel, 299
koek, 299
koel, 299
koen, 299
kolf, 309
kom, 310
komen, 316
kommer, 310
koning, 311
kont, 314
kool, 309
koon, 282
kootje, 283
koren, 312
kor-hoen, 285
kot, 313
koud, 278
kraag, 300
kraan-vogel, 301
krab, 299
krabben, 302
kracht, 300
kramp, 301
krang, 301
krat, 302
kreeft, 300
krenken, 302
kreukel, 304
kreupel, 307
kribbe, 303
krijgen, 304
krimpen, 305
kring, 305
krodde, 306
kroene-krane,
 301
krom, 307
kronkelen, 307
krop, 307
kruid, 306
kruien, 303
kruipen, 304
kub, 308
kudde, 308
kuit, 314
kukken, 309
kunnen, 311
kussen, 313
kut, 319
kwaal, 315
kwab, 306, 314
kweken, 320
kwellen, 315
kwiek, 320
kwijnen, 319
laag, 330
laat, 328
lachen, 228
laden, 229
laf, 321
laken, 325
lam, 325, 326
land, 326
land-rot, 405
lang, 327
laster, 323
laten, 332
lauw, 231
leeg, 340
leem, 323
leen, 323
leer, 332
leest, 324
leeuwerik, 324
leggen, 322
lei, 325
leiden, 323
lekken, 325
lekker, 338
lenden, 327
lepel, 327
leren, 325
leugen, 342
leunnen, 231
leven, 336
lever, 336
lezen, 331
licht, 333, 339
lid, 340
lief, 332
liegen, 333
lies, 334
liggen, 330
lijden, 340
lijf, 335
lijk, 336, 337
lijm, 338
lij-zijde, 231
likken, 337
linde, 338
lip, 331
list, 339
loeien, 231
lof, 341
lok, 343
lokken, 343
long, 344
loochenen, 328
lood, 328
loof, 328
looi, 330
looien, 330
look, 329
loon, 329
loos, 329
lopen, 229
los, 342
lozen, 329
lucht, 342
lui, 342
luid, 231
luiken, 334
luns, 344
lust, 345
lusten, 345
luttel, 339
luw, 231
maag, 346
maagd, 346
maaien, 360
maal, 362, 456
maan, 365
maand, 365
maan-zaad, 371
maas, 357
macht, 347
made, 358
mager, 347
mak, 350
makelaar, 351
maken, 350
malen, 351
man, 353
manen, 354
marter, 356
mast, 357
mazelen, 366
mede, 361
mee-krap, 346
meel, 365
meeldauw, 363
meer, 350, 354
meer-paal, 348
mees, 349
meeuw, 349

- mein-eed*, 348
melde, 351
melk, 364
melken, 364
menen, 348
mengen, 353
menig, 352
mens, 354
merg, 359
merk, 355
merken, 355
merrie, 354
mes, 358
messing, 356
mest, 369
mest-vaalt, 126
met, 360
meten, 367
meun, 376
meuz(i)e, 379
midden-rif, 244
miegen, 368
mier, 368
miggelen, 369
mijn, 369
mijt, 370
mild, 362
milt, 364
min, 369
moe, 373
moeder, 371, 372
moes-tuin, 372
moeten, 372
mogen, 373
moker, 368
mond, 377
mooi, 359
moord, 378
morgen, 377
mos, 379
mot, 379
mout, 351
mug, 380
muil, 374
muis, 379
muur, 368
na, 387
naaf, 380
naaien, 385
naakt, 382
naald, 388
naam, 382
naar, 383
nacht, 381
nagel, 381
nat, 384
nauw, 234
navel, 380
neef, 386
neer, 391
neet, 236
negen, 389
negende, 390
neigen, 233
nek, 234
nemen, 387
nerf, 37
nest, 391
net, 384
netel, 384
neus, 383
nevel, 386
nicht, 387
nier, 389
nieuw, 389
niezen, 149
nijgen, 236
nijpen, 235
nijten, 236
noemen, 391
nood, 385
noot, 237
nu, 392
ochtend, 559
oer, 561
oever, 394
okker-noot, 238
om, 558
onder, 559
ont-moeten, 372
oog, 41
ooi, 45
ook, 42
oor, 44
oord, 563
op, 120
os, 558
otter, 562
oud, 20
oven, 557
over, 557
pad, 395, 396
padden, 395
pak, 396
peem, 396
peen, 396
pegel, 395
penning, 356
peuren, 401
peuteren, 401
plag, 397
plecht, 397
plicht, 397
ploeg, 398
plug, 398
plukken, 398
poel, 398
poten, 401
prakken, 399
prangend, 399
priem, 141, 399
prikken, 399
puik, 400
puiken, 400
ra, 402
raaf, 240
raam, 242
rad, 401, 405
raden, 408
rak, 404
ram, 404
rank, 404
rap, 243
rat, 405
rauw, 244
recht, 408
redden, 243
ree, 402
reeuw, 242
regen, 408
regenen, 408
reiger, 241
rein, 241
rekel, 404
rekke, 413
rekken, 403
remmen, 242
rennen, 405
reu, 251
reuf, 415
reugel, 416, 250
reuzel, 418
rib, 407
riem, 410
riet, 246
rij, 412
rijden, 412
rijp, 247, 414
rijten, 596
rijzen, 414
rim, 413
ring, 247
rippen, 414
roef, 248
roeien, 414
roek, 248
roeke-loos, 415
roepen, 249
roer, 416
roet, 249
rogge, 417
rok, 250

- rood*, 406
roof, 406
rooien, 416
rook, 243, 406
room, 411
roppen, 418
ros, 259
rouwen, 246
rug, 250
ruiken, 410
ruim, 418
ruimen, 418
rukken, 417
rul, 419
rund, 247
sabbelen, 420
sap, 420
schaal, 443
schaap, 443
schaar, 443
schade, 441
schaden, 441
schaduw, 438
schalk, 439
schamen, 440
scharten, 444
schat, 441
schaven, 438
scheel, 443
schelden, 442
schelling, 356
scheppen, 440
scheren, 443
scherf, 447
scherp, 440
scheut, 451
schieten, 445
schijnen, 445
schijten, 446
schikken, 442
schild, 442
schip, 446
schoen, 446
schoft, 449
schooien, 445
schoon, 441
shoot, 441
schoppen, 450
schouder, 450
schouwen, 442
schrappen, 447
schrede, 449
schrijden, 448
schrikken, 448
schudden, 449
schuiven, 444
schuld, 450
schuur, 451
slaan, 452
slaap, 454
slag, 452
slang, 453
slank, 453
slap, 453
slapen, 453
slee, 454
sleeuw, 452
sleutel, 455
slieten, 454
slijm, 455
slinken, 455
slot, 454
sluiten, 454
smal, 456
smart, 457
smeer, 458
smelten, 457
smeren, 458
smid, 460
smidse, 460
smient, 458
smij-aande, 458
smijten, 459
smokkelen, 460
smuigen, 459
snakken, 225
snee, 460
sneeuw, 460
sneu, 461
snigge, 462
snijden, 462
snip, 462
snoek, 463
soppen, 493
spade, 464
spannen, 465
sparen, 465
speek-sel, 464
speer, 467
spek, 467
speken, 464
spel, 467
spelen, 467
speuren, 471
spinnen, 467
splijten, 468
spoed, 469
spokken, 471
sporcken, 471
spraak, 469
spreiden, 469
spreken, 469
springen, 470
sprink-haan, 207
spruiten, 470
spuwen, 468
staak, 472
staal, 472
staan, 477
stad, 472
staf, 471
stal, 473
stampen, 473
stang, 474
stap, 474
stappen, 474
star, 474
steen, 472
steken, 476
stelen, 476
stellen, 473
stem, 480
ster, 478
sterk, 474
sterven, 477
steunen, 489
steur, 488
sticht, 479
stier, 478
stijgen, 479
stinken, 481
stoel, 481
stoep, 482
stoer, 482
stoet, 481
stok, 487
stokken, 487
stom, 487
stompen, 473
stoom, 475
storm, 488
stoten, 476
straal, 484
strand, 482
streep, 485
strelen, 484
streng, 483
strijden, 485
strijken, 485
stro, 484
strooien, 483
strook, 486
stroom, 483
strot, 486
stuiven, 478
sturen, 479
stutten, 489
suchelen, 491
suddereren, 435
suf, 489
sukkelen, 423, 491

- swegel*, 497
taai, 509
taal, 508
taas, 513
tak, 519
talg, 508
taling, 506
tand, 510
tang, 509
tarwe, 514
teef, 515
teek, 516
teen, 505, 506
teer, 514
teken, 506
tellen, 508
temmen, 508
tergen, 510
tien, 512
tiende, 512
-tig, 512
tijd, 516
tijg, 516
tijgen, 515
tijk, 516
tijl, 517
tin, 517
tist, 507
todde, 529
todden, 528
toet(er)en, 541
toeven, 519
tondel, 518
tonen, 511
tong, 526
tongel, 533
tongelen, 526
toom, 511
toorn, 527
tornen, 520
touw, 511
traag, 522
traan, 504
trap, 521
treden, 521
trog, 523
troosten, 521
tros, 524
trouw, 523
trouwen, 523
tucht, 525
tuien, 515
tuimelaar, 262
tuin, 526
turf, 527
twalf, 529
 twee, 529
twijfel, 530
twijg, 530
uier, 120
uil, 562
uit, 562
vaak, 124, 536
vaal, 126
vaan, 127
vaar, 130
vaars, 130
vaart, 128
vacht, 123
vadem, 132
vader, 121
vak, 124
valgen, 125
valk, 125
vallen, 125
van, 127
vangen, 128
var, 130
varen, 128, 129
varken, 129
vast, 131
vat, 131
vatten, 131
vechten, 134
vee, 134
veeg, 123
veek, 536
veen, 128
veer, 129, 138
vei, 124
vel, 135
veld, 135
velen, 135
velg, 134
vellen, 126
ver, 137
ver-daren, 91
ver-dorren, 553
ver-drieten, 546
ver-dwijnen, 112
verf, 130
ver-gaderen, 163
ver-geten, 176
ver-liezen, 334
ver-schrompelen, 449
ver-slinden, 455
vet, 124
vete, 123
veter, 138
vet-mesten, 357
veul, 136
veulen, 158
vezel, 138
vier, 133
vierde, 139
vijand, 140
vijf, 140
vijfde, 140
vinden, 142
vinger, 141
vink, 141
vis, 142
vis-kaar, 283
vissen, 142
vlaag, 144
vlaai, 145
vlaar, 147
vlak, 143
vlas, 143
vlechten, 146
vleer-muis, 245
vlieg, 146
vliegen, 146
vlier, 147
vlies, 146
vlieten, 147
vlo, 145
vloed, 147
vloeien, 147
vloer, 148
vlok, 149
vlot, 149
vochtig, 160
voeden, 150
voeg, 150
voegen, 150
voelen, 150
voer, 150
voeren, 151
voet, 152
vogel, 157
vol, 159
volgen, 159
vol-tooien, 511
vonk, 160
voor, 160, 161
voorn, 160
vorsen, 162
vorst, 157
vos, 158
vouw, 126
vouwen, 126
vraag, 153
vrede, 156
vrek, 154
vreten, 119
vreugd(e), 153
vreugde, 380
vrezen, 152
vriend, 155
vriezen, 154, 155

- vrij*, 155
vrijen, 155
vroeg, 156
vuil, 158
vuist, 160
vulke, 158
vuren, 161
vuur, 151
waaien, 576
waan, 579
waar, 263
waard, 579
waden, 564
wagen, 565
waggelen, 568
wakker, 568
walgen, 570
wal-vis, 262
wang, 573
want, 573
wapen, 577
wapperen, 577
warm, 575
was, 566
wassen, 575
water, 575
web, 563
wedde, 564
wede, 567
weduwe, 585
wee, 566
week, 567, 586
weer, 579, 583
weern, 580
weg, 577
wegen, 577
weinig, 567
wekken, 568
welven, 262, 265
wenden, 573
wenk-brauw, 76
wensen, 599
weren, 574
werk, 580
werken, 580
werpen, 581
werven, 265
wet, 590
weven, 576
wezen, 582
wichelen, 586
wicht, 578
wie, 261
wiel, 264
wiele-waal, 571
wier, 567
wij, 591
wijd, 584
wijden, 585
wijf, 584
wijken, 586
wijten, 589
wijting, 220
wil, 578
wild, 579
willen, 578
wimper, 76
wind, 587
winden, 587
wind-hond, 267
winnen, 587
winter, 588
wis, 588
wissel, 586
wit, xxxiv, 267
woeker, 592
woer-haan, 561
woest, 593
wol, 598
wolf, 598
wond, 599
wonen, 599
woord, 600
worden, 581
worm, 600
wortel, 601
wou, 578
woud, 571
wouw, 569, 570, 590
wraak, 595
wrang, 594
wree, 596
wreef, 596
wreken, 595
wringen, 596
wrong, 597
wurgen, 600
zaad, 429
zaag, 421
zaaien, 428
zaak, 424
zaal, 424
zacht, 426
zadel, 419
zakken, 423
zalf, 424
zalven, 424
zand, 425
zang, 426
zat, 419
zede, 435
zee, 423
zee-hond, 432
zeel, 422
zeelt, 436
zeem, 422
zeep, 422
zege, 430
zegge, 420
zeggen, 420
zeiken, 421
zeil, 430
zelf, 432
zenden, 426
zenuw, 433
zes, 431
zesde, 431
zetel, 434
zetten, 427
zeug, 490
zeuren, 499
zeven, 429
zevende, 429
zich, 243
zieden, 435
ziek, 434
zien, 431
zijd, 435
zijde, 435
zijgen, 436
zijn, 436
zilt, 491
zilver, 436
zingen, 437
zinken, 437
zinnen, 437
zitten, 434
zo, 496
zoeken, 464
zoet, 503
zomer, 491
zon, 463
zonde, 492
zoom, 427
zoon, 492
zoor, 428
zorg, 493
zout, 425
zuigen, 489
zuil, 491
zuipen, 493
zullen, 450
zult, 491
zuster, 500
zuur, 493
zuur-desem, 531
zwaaien, 496
zwaan, 496
zwaar, 499
zwaard, 499
zwager, 498

- zwaluw*, 495
zwam, 495
zwavel, 497
zweer, 499
zweet, 494
zwellen, 499
zwemmen, 501
zweren, 496, 499
zwerk, 500
zwerm, 503
zwijgen, 501
zwijs, 502
zwoel, 494
- Old High German**
ab(a), xvii, 1
āband, 113
abe-trunne, 523
abuh, 2
abunt, 559
ackar, 18
ackus, 19
adal, 40
ād(a)ra, 120
adel, 40
affo, 31
aftar, 3
aga, 4
agaleizi, 3
agalstra, 4
agana, 5
agaza, 4
agī, 3
agiso, 4
aha, xxxiii, 7
ahar, xxix, 5
ahil, 5
ahorn, 7
ahsa, 6
ahsala, 6
ahta, 7
ahto, xxv, 6
- ahtodo*, 7
ahtōn, 7
āl, 116
al, 23
āla, 117
alansa, 20
alt, xxx, 20
altar, 21
altī, 20
alt-riso, 414
ā-mād, 367
ambaht, 24
amban, 24
āmeiza, 24
amoro, 24
ampfaro, 25
amsala, 25
ana, 26
anado, 26
anadōn, 26
ana-giwēn, 179
an-azzen, 39
ancha, 29
ancho, 29
andar, 30
and-harōn, 259
andi, 31
angar, 28
angi, 28
ango, 28
angul, 28
angust, 28
ans(i)-, 30
anst, 30
ant-frist, 153
anti, 27
ant-lutti, 342
ānu, 118
anut, 26
apfel-grā, 32
apful, 31
arabeit, 33
aram, 35
- aran*, 46
arawīz, 37
arbeo, 33
arbi, 33
ar-fūrian, 161
arg, 34
ar-kennan, 280
arn, 32
aro, 32
ars, 35
ārunti, 36
aruz, *aruzzi*, 37
ās, 119
asc, 38
aska, 38
aspa, 39
ātar, 115
atto, 39
ātum, 119, 120
auh, xxiii
avalōn, 2
avar, 2
awi-zoraht, 45
az, 39
azzen, 39
backōn, 49
bad, 55
bah, 48
bahhan, xvii, 49
bahho, 48
bald, 50
balg, 49
balko, 58
ballo, 50
balo, 50
balz, 50
banc, 51
bannan, 52
bano, 51
bar, 56
bāra, 61
bara-wāri, 54
barn, 53
- bars*, 53
bart, 54
barug, 54
bast, 55
bāwan, 55
baz, 55
be-gatōn, 162
bei, 46
bein, 48
beitten, 47
belgan, 58
belihha, 50
bellan, 58
bēr, 48
beraht, 60
beran, xix, 59
berg, xxvii, 60
bergan, 60
beri, 54
berjan, 53
bero, xxix, 59
Berri, 60
be-smeizen, 459
betti, 46
bī, xxix
bīa, 64, 65
bian, 65
bibar, 56
bibēn, 63
bi-driozan, 546
bieza, xxiii
bi-gezzan, 176
bi-ginnan, 178
bīhal, 66
bi-hneotan, 235, 238
bi-knāen, 295
biladi, 64
bi-līban, 335
bi-linnan, 339
bilisa, 59
bil-līh, 64
bindan, xix

- bintan*, 64
binuz, 59
biogan, 61
bior, 62
biost, 62
biotan, 61
bi-raget, 241
bi-rahamen, 402
bircha, 61
bīsa, 65
bisōn, 65
bītan, 63
bi-telban, 92
bittar, 66
bitten, xxviii, 57
bīzan, 65
bizzo, 65
blāen, 67, 68
blaha, 66
blanc, 67
blantan, 66
blāo, 68
blāsan, 68
blāst, 68
blat, 66
blāt, 70
blāzen, 68
blāzunga, 68
bleih, 66
blīdi, 69
blint, 69
blīo, 69
bliuwan, xxxviii,
 69
blizza, 66
blōdi, 67
blōz, 67
blōzan, 70
bluoen, 69
bluomo, xl, 70
bluostar, 71
bluot, 70
bock, 82
bodam, 82
bogo, 82
bolko, 58
bolla, 83
bolstar, 84
bolz, 84
bōna, xviii, 55
bora, 85
borōn, 85
bōsi, 56
bot, 81
boto, 81
bougen, 55
boum, 47
bōzan, 56
bracko, 73
brādam, 75
brart, 74
brāwa, 76
brehhan, 75
breit, 73
breman, 75
bremo, 75
brennen, 74
brestan, 75
bret, 77
breta, 73
briaf, xxiii
bringen, 77
brinnan, 77
brocko, 80
brort, 81, 86
brōt, 74
brucka, 81
bruh, 79
brunja, 80
brunno, 80
bruodar, 79
bruoh, 78
brust, 80
brūt, 79
brūti-gomo, 195
bullōn, 84
buog, 71
buoh, 71
buohha, 71
buosum, xxxvii,
 72
buoz, 72
buozen, 72
būr, 84
burg, 85
burigo, 85
burren, 85
bū(w)an, 71
dach, 531
dagēn, 531
dāha, 533
dahhazen, 532
dank, 533
dankōn, 533
dansōn, 534
dār(a), 534
daram, 535
darbēn, 534
darra, 535
daulīh, 535
debben, 88
decki, 532
degan, 536
deismo, xxxvii,
 531
demar, 537
demerunga, 538
denkan, 533
dennan, 533
der, 530
derb, 538
derh, 539
dicken, 536
dicki, 537
dīhan, 542
dīhsila, 542
dīn, 541
ding, 542
dingan, 542 .
dinkil, 543
dinsan, 543
dinstar, 537
diob, 539
dioh, 540
diorna, 585
diot, 540
diota, 540
diozan, 540
diu, 541
diuten, 540
diutisk, 540
diuva, 539
dofta, 549
donēn, 551
dorf, 553
dorn, xxxvi, 553
dorrēn, 553
dou, 535
drāen, 546
drappo, 548
drāt, 546
drawa, 545
dreno, 93
drewen, 546
drī, 546
drigil, 544
dringan, 547
dritto, 547
driuwan, 546
driuwi, 546
droasca, 545
drōasca, 545
drōsca, 545
druoa, 548
druoēn, 548
dū, 549
dūmo, xxi, 550
dunken, 551
dunkōn, 551
dunni, xxxviii,
 551
durfan, 552

- durft*, 552
durh, 538
durihhil, 539
durri, 554
durs, 552
durst, 553
dursten, 553
dūsunt, 554
dwahal, 555
dwahan, 555
dwahila, 555
dwerah, 556
dweran, 555
dwingan, 556
eban, 113
ebur, 114
ecka, 4
ecken, 4
edili, 40
egida, 4
egisōn, 4
ehir, 6
ēht, 9
ei, xvii, xxi, xl, 17
eid, 15
eidum, 15
eigan, 8
eih, 9
eihhan, 10
eihhila, 9
eihhinōn, 10
eihhurno, 10
eimuria, 11
ein, 11
ein-fald, 126
einlef, 12
eipar, 7
eisca, 13
eiscōn, 13
eit, xxiii, 8
eitar, 15
eiz, xvii, 14
eiz(z)ala, 14
elaho, 116
elena, xx, 22
elira, 22
ellian, 23
-en, 191
enchil, 29
enti, 27
epfili, 32
er, 268
ē(r), 12
ēr, 16
ēra, 17
erda, 118
ērēn, 17
erida, 4
erien, xxiv, 34
erila, 22
ērīn, 17
ernust, 35
ero, 119
erpf, 118
essa, 38
etar, 114
ēwa, 16
ewist, 45
ezzan, xix, 119
ezzisc, 39
fadam, 132
fadamōn, 132
fagar, 122
faginōn, 133
fah, 124
fāhan, 128
fahs, 122
falco, 125
faldan, 126
fallan, 125
falo, 126
fana, 127
fandōn, 127
fang, 127
fano, 127
farah, 129
faran, 128
farawa, 130
farhili(n), 129
farm, 129
farn, 129
faro, 130
farro, 130
fart, 128
far-werten, 574
far-wīzan, 589
faso, 130
fastēn, 131
fatar, xxix, 121
fatōn, 121
fatunga, 122
fatureo, 122
faz, 131
fazzōn, 131
fedara, 139
fēh, xxvii, 123
fēhen, 123
fēhida, 123
fehtan, 134
feigi, 123
feizzen, 124
feizzit, 124
fel, 135
feld, 135
felga, 134
felhan, 135
felis, 134
fellan, 126
felwa, 136
fendo, 128
fenni, 128
ferah, 137
fereh-eih, 136
ferjo, 129
ferro, 137
fersana, xxv, 137
ferzan, 137
fesa, xxx, 138
festi, 131
fezzan, 138
fiant, 140
fiēn, 140
fihu, 134
filu, 136
fimf, 140
fimto, 140
findan, xix, 142
finigar, 141
fin(i)star, 537
finko, 141
fior, 133
fiordo, 139
fir-grozzen, 189
Firgunnea, 136
fir-quisten, 320
firren, 137
fir-tuskōn, 111
fir-wesan, 582
fisc, xix, 142
fiskōn, 142
fiuhta, 139
fiur, xxv, 151
fīvaltra, 140
flado, 145
flagarōn, 144
flah, 143
flahs, 143
flaz, 144
fledar-mūs, 245
flehtan, 146
flezzi, 145
fliohan, 544
fliozan, 147
fliugan, 146
flīzan, 147
flocko, 149
flō(h), 145
flucki, 148
fluoh, 148
fluor, 148
fluot, 147
fnehan, 149

- fō*, 132
fogal, 157
fol, xx, 159
folgēn, 159
folma, 159
folo, 158
fora, xx
foraht, 161
forhana, 160
forhta, 161
for-lust, 345
forsca, 162
forscōn, 162
fowen, 132
frad, 153
frāga, 153
frāgēn, 153
frao, 153
frawida, 153
freh, 154
freisa, 152
frezzan, 119
frī, 155
fridu, 156
friosan, 154
friunt, 155
frō, 153
frosc, 157
frost, 157
fruo, 156
fruoji, 156
fruot, 156
fruoti, 156
fuhs, 158
fūht, 160
fuir, 151
fül, 158
funko, 160
fuodar, 152
fuogan, 150
fuorran, 151
fuotar, 150
fuotar-eidī, 15
fuottan, 150
fuoz, xxii, 152
furh, 160
furi, 161
furihtan, 161
furz, 162
füst, 160
ga-bissa, xxx
gadum, 171
gāhēn, 168
gāhi, 167, 168
gāhida, 168
galan, 164
galgo, 165
ga-lih, 337
galla, 165
galstar, 164
galt, 164
galza, 166
ga-mahho, 350
gān, 174
gangan, 167
gans, 168
ganz, 168
ganzo, 169
garawen, 170
garn, 169
garo, 170
gart, 169, 172,
 175
garta, 172
garto, 169
gast, 170
gaufana, 172
gaumo, 185
ga-vissa, xxx, 138
gazza, 170
geba, 173
gebal, 173
geban, 172
geinōn, 178
geist, 163
geiz, xix, 163
geizīn, 163
gellan, 174
gelo, 174
gelt, 174
geltan, 174
gengi, 167
genzen, 168
gēr, 164
gerēn, 175
gern, 175
gersta, 175
gestaron, 176
gewōn, 179
gi-, xxix
gi-belgen, 49
gibil, 173
gi-burt, 84
gi-dig, 542
gi-dufto, 549
gi-eihhōn, 10
gieng, 167
gi-fēh, 123
gi-fehan, 133
gi-fuori, 151
gi-gat, 163
giht, 272
gi-kewen, 282
gi-lāen, 335
gi-lingan, 338
gi-mah, 350
gi-mein, 348
gi-munt, 375
gi-nāda, 388
ginēn, 178
gi-nesan, 387
gingēn, 178
gi-nindan, 391
gi-nugan, 392
gi-nuog, xxii, 391
giozan, 177
gi-reiti, 402
gīsal, 179
gi-scehan, 442
gi-sig, 423
gi-smagmo, 583
gi-storkanēn, 488
gi-swerc, 500
gi-trog, 104
gi-tubili, 106
gi-turst, 110
gi-twelan, 112
giumen, 185
gi-wahan, 565
gi-war, 574
gi-wis, xxxiii, 588
gi-won, 599
gi-zāmi, 513
gi-zehōn, 515
gi-zelt, 512
gi-zengi, 509
glas, 180
glat, 179
glau, 180
glīmo, 181
glīzan, 181
glizemo, 181
glizinōn, 181
gluoan, xxi, 182
gluot, 182
gnagan, 183
gneisto, 183
gnītan, 183
gold, 194
gomo, 195
gōrag, 172
got, xxviii, 193
got-spellōn, 466
gouh, 171
goumen, 172
gozzōn, 196
grab, 185
graban, 185
gram, 186
grana, 186
grāo, 189
gras, 187

- grātag*, 187
grāz, 188
greifōn, 186
grem(m)en, 186
grifan, 190
grīnan, 190
grint, 190
grintil, 190
grioz, 189
grīs, 191
grōz, 187
grunt, xxxii, 192
gruoan, 191
gruoba, 191
gruoni, 192
gruozen, 192
gruzi, 193
gund, 195
guomo, xxv, 185
guot, 184
gurten, 196
gurtil, 175
habaro, 197
habēn, 197
habuh, 197
hā(c)ko, 203
hadara, 214
hadu-, 214
hag, 198
hagal, 199
hagan, 198
hāhala, 209
hāhan, 208
hahhul, 203
hahsa, 199
hahsina, 200
hāko, 203
halb, 204
hald, 205
haldōn, 206
hāli, 218
halm, 204
halōn, 205
hals, 205
halz, 205
hama, 207
hamal, 206
hamalōn, 206
hamar, 206
hamf, xxvii, 207
hamo, 206, 207
hanaf, xix, 209
hana-krāt, 188
hangēn, 208
hano, xviii, 207
hansa, 209
hant, 207
hantag, 208
hār, 220
harēn, 218
hari, 211
hāring, 220
harmilī(n), 212
harmo, 212
haro, 213
hart, 211
harti, 211
harug, 211
harz, 212
hasal, 213
hasan, 214
haso, 223
havan, 197
haz, 214
hazzēn, 214
heckia, 198
heffen, 198
hehara, 438
hei, 203
heida, 202
heil, 200
heilazzen, 200
heilisōn, 200
heim, 201
heis(ar), 201, 202
heisti, 200
heitar, 200
heiz, 202
heizan, 202
helan, 218
heldan, 206
helfan, 219
helid, 204
hella, 204
helm, 219
hemera, 219
hengist, 209
henken, 208
henna, 207
hēr, 201
herbist, 210
herd, 222
hēr(i)ro, 201
herta, 221
herza, 222
hewi, 215
hewi-skrecko,
 448
hezzen, 214
hiar, 225
himil, 220
himilizi, 220
himil-zungal, 526
hinkan, 226
hinta, 226
hirmen, 221
hirni, 221
hirni-reba, 407
hirsi, 222
hirti, 221
hiruz, 223
hiu, 225
hiufo, 224
hīūn, 227
hīwisci, 227
hizzea, 227
hnotōn, 238
hōdo, 217
hof, 252
hofar, 252
hōh, 215
hol, xxi, 253
hōla, 216
hold, 254
holuntar, 253
holz, 254
holz-wanga, 573
hona(n)g, 255
hōnen, 217
hōnida, 217
horn, xxxvi, 259
hornuz, 259
horo, 258
hōrran, 217
hort, 260
houbit, 215
houf, 216
houwan, 218
hrad, 401
hragēn, 241
href, 244
hriot, 246
hrisp-ahi, 248
hubil, 252
huf, 257
hūfo, 257
huggen, 252
hugu, 252
hulis, 253
humbal, 255
hunda, 227
hunderit, 256
hungar, 256
hunt, xxxi, 256
huoba, 238
huof, 238
huohili, 239
huolan, 239
huon, 240
huor, 240
huora, 240
huorōn, 240

- huorra*, 240
huosto, 268
huostōn, 268
huot, 238
huoten, 238
hurt, 258
hūs, 260
hūt, 251
huttea, 314
ih, 116
ihha, 116
ihhilla, 273
ilki, 116
illan, 269
impi, 117
in, 269
in-eihhan, 10
in-ginnan, 178
inn-ād(i)ri, 120
inni, 270
intrinnan, 523
int-seffen, 419
in-tūhhan, 107
ir, 275
ir(a)h, 270
irri, 119
īs, 271
īsarn, 271
ītal, xxxvii, 268
itis, 96, 114
iu, 275
iuwih, 275
īwa, 271
jagōn, 271
jar, 273
jāzzen, 272
jehan, 272
jerien, 272
jesan, 273
jeten, 272
jetto, 272
jiht, 272
joh, 274
jucken, 274
jugund, 81, 276
jukido, 274
jung, 274
kaha, 283
kalba, 278
kallōn, 279
kalo, 278
kalp, 278
kalt, 278
kamb, 279
kanna, 280
kanta, 280
kapfēn, 280
kar, 283
kara, 281
karag, 281
karl, 285
karōn, 281
kāsi, 275
kāsi-luppa, 341
katere, 281
kazza, 281
kegil, 277
kela, 284
kelah, 284
kelh, 284
kelur, 284
kemben, 279
kēren, 277
kerno, 285
kevar(o), 283
kīdi, 289
kien, 289
kilbur, 278
kīmo, 287
kīnan, 287
kind, 288
kinni, 288
kiosan, xxiii, 286
kiot, 308
kisel, 289
kiuwa, 282
kiuwan, 286
kizzilōn, 289
klaga, 290
klagōn, 290
klamma, 291
klawa, 292
klāwa, 292
klawēn, 292
klebēn, 293
kleiben, 293
kleid, 290
kleimen, 291
kleini, 290
klemmen, 291
klenan, 290, 291
klenken, 291
klē(o), 290
klep, 292
klīban, 293
klimban, 293
klingan, 293
klioban, 292
kliuwa, 292
kliuwi, 292
klīwa, 291
klō(a), 292
knabo, 294
knāen, 295
knebil, 294
kneo, xxvii, xxxix, 296
knetan, 295
knodo, 298
knuosal, 297
knuot, 297
kol, xx, 309
kolbo, 309
korb, 303
korn, xxxvi, 312
kortar, 312
krācho, xxii
kraft, 300
krampf, 301
krappo, 548
kratto, 302
krebazzo, 300
krēg, 304
Kriach, xxiii
krimfan, 305
krimman, 305
kriofan, 304
kripfa, 303
krippa, 303
kropf, 307
krota, 306
krumpf, 307
krūt, 306
kubisi, 308
kūma, 310
kumft, 321
kund, 312
kunden, 312
kning, 311
kunnan, 311
kunni, 311
kuo, 299
kuohho, 299
kuolen, 299
kuoli, 299
kuoni, 299
kus, 313
kussen, 313
kust, xx, 313
kutti, 308
lāchinōn, 331
ladan, 229
ladōn, 328
laffa, 340
laffan, 327
lahan, 322
lāhhi, 331
lahtar, 228
lamb, 325
landeri, 229
lang, 327
lang-mar, 375

- lanka*, 229
lant, 326
lāo, 231
lappo, 340
lastar, 323
laz, 328
lāzan, 332
lebēn, 336
lecken, 322, 325
leckōn, xix, 337
ledar, 332
leffil, 327
leffur, 331, 580
lēhan, 323
lehhan, 331
leiba, 323
leiben, 323
leimo, 323
leinen, 228
leip, 228
leisa, 324
leist, 324
leiten, 323
lemjan, 326
lemsen, 326
lentīn, 327
lēo, 228
lērahha, 324
lēren, 325
lernōn, xxiv, 340,
 370
lesan, 331
lezzen, 328
līb, 335
libara, 336
līchēn, 337
līchōn, 337
lickan, 330
lid, 340
līd, 340
līdan, 340
līh, 336
līhan, 336
līh-lōa, 330
līht, 339
līm, 338
lind, 339
linēn, 231
linta, 338
liohhan, 334
lioht, 333
liotan, 332
liozan, 230
list, 339
liub, 332
liugan, 333
liumunt, 230
liut, 332
lō, 330
lob, 341
loc, 343
lockōn, 343
lōn, 329
lōs, 329
losēn, 232
lōsen, 329
lotar, 342
loub, 328
loufan, 229
loug(a)nen, 328
lougna, 329
louh, 329
loz, 233
lōz, 230
lucki, 342
luft, 342
lugina, 342
lūhhan, 334
luhs, 342
lun, 344
lunda, 344
lungar, 344
lungun, 344
lungunna, 344
luoen, 231
luppi, 341
lust, 345
lusten, 345
lūt, 231
luz, 233
lūzil, 339
mado, 358
māen, 360
māg, 361
magad, 346
magan, 373
magar, xxix, 347
maga-zoho, 347
mager, xviii
mago, 346
mahal, 358
mahhōn, 350
maho, xviii, 371
maht, 347
māl, 362
malaha, 351
malan, 351
malz, 351
man, 353
mana, 354
manag, 352
mangolōn, 353
mannisco, 354
māno, 365
mānōd, 365
mardar, 355
marg, 359
marh, 354
māri, 366
mārida, 366
mariha, 354
marka, 355
markōn, 355
mārren, 366
māsa, 366
masala, 366
masar, 357
masca, 356
mast, 357
matara, 346
maz, 358
māzi, 367
mēh, 349
meina, 348
mein-eid, 348
meinen, 348
meisa, 349
meis(s)a, 348
meizan, 349
melch, 364
melkan, 364
melo, 365
melta, 351
mengen, 353
menni, 353
mennisk, 354
meri, 354
merī, 355
merken, 355
mēro, xxx, 350
merren, 356
metemo, 361
metu, 361
mezzan, 367
mezzirahs,
mezzisahs, xxix,
 138, 358
mezzōn, 367
mias, xxiii
miata, xxiv, 370
mihhil, 361
militou, 363
milti, 362
miluh, 364
milzi, 364
min, 369
mīn, 369
mindil, 370
mios, 368
miscan, 370
mist, 369
mit, 360

- mitti*, 360
mitti-garni, 169
mīza, 370
moraha, 378
mord, 378
morgan, 377
mos, 379
mucka, 380
mūla, 374
mund, 377
mun(e)wa, 376
munt, 375
muntar, 376
muodar, 372
muoden, 373
muodi, 373
muojan, 371
muor, 372
muos, 372
muoter, xxii, 371
muozan, 372
murdjan, 378
murg, 377
mūs, xxii, 379
nāan, xxi, 385
naba, 380
nabalo, 380
nack, 234
nackot, 382
nādala, xxi, 388
nagal, 381
nāh, 387
nahho, 382
naht, 381
nālda, 388
nāmi, 387
namo, xviii, 382
nand, 383
narwo, 37
nasa, 383
naskōn, 234
nātara, 386
naz, 384
nazzen, 384
ne, 385
nebul, 386
nefo, 386
negilen, 381
neigan, xxxiii, 233
neman, 387
nemnan, 383
nenden, 383
nerren, 385
nest, 391
nezzi, xviii, 384
nezzila, 384
nickessa, 390
nickus, 390
nidar, 391
nift, 387
nīgan, xxxiii, 236
nihhus, 390
nioro, xxviii, 389
niozan, 389
niun, 389
niunto, 390
niusen, 389
niuwan, 235
niuwi, 389
niz, 236
nōen, 237
nōt, 385
nōten, 385
nōz, 385
nŭ, 392
numft, xxxi
nun, 392
nuo, 237
nuo(w)il, 237
nuz, 237, 393
nuzzen, 393
nuzzi, 393
ob(a), 556
ōcken, 41
ōden, 43
ōdi, 43
ofan, 557
ofto, 558
ohso, 558
ōra, 44
orre-huon, 561
ort, 563
ōstar, 43
ōstara, 43
ōtag, 40
otter, 562
ouga, 41
ougo-zorhtōn, 527
ouh, 42
ouhhōn, 42
ouwa, xxxiii, 41
ouwi, 45
ouwist, 52
ouwiti, 45
palta, 398
pfad, 396
pfadōn, 396
pfeit, xix, xxvii, 395
pfenning, 356
pflegan, 397
pfligida, 397
pfliht, 397
pflihta, 397
pfluog, 398
pfuol, 398
pio(vo), 398
qhumft, xx, xxxi, 321
quāla, 316
quedan, 319
queh, 320
quelan, 316
queman, 316
quena, 317
queran, 317
querdar, 318
querka, 317
quetten, 314
quirn, 318
quist, 320
quiti, 315, 319
raban, 240
rabo, 240
rad, 243, 405
rāfo, 408
rahan, 402
rāhha, 595
rahhinza, 404
ram, 404
rama, 242
rao, xxxix, 244
rappo, 240
rarta, 407
rasta, 405
rātan, 408
rato, 405
rāzi, 409
recken, 403
reck(e)o, 594
redan, 245, 502
red(e)a, 405
ref, 244
regan, 408
reganōn, 408
rēh, 402
rehhan, 595
rehho, 409
reht, 408
reia, 402
reid, 594
reif, 403
reigar, 241
reini, 241
reinnio, 596
reisa, 403
reizen, 594
rennen, 405
rēo, 242
rēren, 403

- rettan*, 243
rezza, 595
rīdan, 597
rīdo, xxii, xxxiv, 248
riemo, xxiii
rīffi, 414
rīfo, 247
rīga, 412
rīhhi, 413
rīho, 596
rihten, 408
rīm, 413
rīnan, 247
ring, 247
ringen, 596
rinnan, 413
rint, 247
riob, 246
riohhan, 410
riomo, 410
rippi, 407
rīs, 248
rīsan, 414
rītan, 412
rītera, 247
ritto, 248
riuwan, 246
riz, 597
rizzōn, 597
rock, 250
rocko, 417
roffezen, 418
rogo, 250
rōr, 407
rōria, 407
ros, 259
rosa, 251
rosmo, xxxvii
rōt, xxiii, 406
rotēn, 416
roub, 406
roufen, 406
rouh, 406
roum, 411
roz, 251
rucken, 417
rucki, 250
rudo, 251
ruf, 246
rūm, 418
rūmi, 418
runs, 418
ruoba, 415
ruochen, 415
ruodar, 416
ruof, 249
ruofan, 249
ruofen, 249
ruoh, 248
ruohha, 415
ruom, 249
ruowa, 415
ruoz, 249
rūzzan, 246
sāen, 428
saf, 420
saga, 421
sagēn, 420
sahar, 421
sahha, 424
sahhan, 423
sahs, 421
sal, 424
sala, 425
salaha, 424
salba, 424
salbōn, 424
salida, 424
salo, 425
salz, 425
salzan, 425
samfti, xxxi, 426
sāmi-, 492
samo, 425, 432
sand, 427
sang, 426
sant, 425
saro, 427
sat, 419
sāt, xxi, 430
satal, 419
satōn, 419
scaban, 438
scadēn, 441
scado, 441
scaf, 440
scāf, 443
scāh, 438
scāla, 443
scal, 439
scama, 439
scamēn, 440
scanta, xxxi
scāpāri, 443
scāra, 443
scarbōn, 447
scarp, 440
scart, 440
scato, 438
scaz, 441
scaz-pfung, 400
scelah, 443
sceltan, 442
scelto, 439
scepfen, 440
sceran, 443
scero, 444
scāchari, 438
sciari, xxiv
scif, 446
scilling, 356, 442
scilt, 442
scīmo, 445
scīnan, 445
scinco, 446
scioban, 444
sciozan, 445
scīzan, 446
scof, 451
scolan, 450
scōni, 441
scouwōn, 442
scoz, 452
scōz, 441
scranc, 447
scrato, 447
screckōn, 448
screncken, 447
screzzo, 447
scrit, 449
scrītan, 448
scrōt, 447
scrota, 447
scrōtan, 447
scuan, 452
scūfla, 445
scuft, 449
scugin(n)a, 451
sculd, 450
scultirra, 450
scuoh, 446
scūr, 451
scutten, 449
scuwo, 452
scuz, 451
sedal, 419, 434
segal, 430
sehan, 431
sehs, 431
sehto, 431
seiffa, 422
seihhen, 421
seim, 422
seipfa, 422
selah, 432
selb, 432
sellan, 424
semida, 432
semidahi, 432
senawa, 433
senkan, 426

- sentan*, 426
sertan, 433
sēula, 423
sezzal, 434
sezzen, 427
sibun, 429
sibunto, 429
sīd, 437
sīgan, 436
sigi, 430
sih, 437
sīhan, 435
silabar, 436
silo, 422
sīn, 436
sincan, 437
singan, 437
sinnan, 437
sint, 437
siodan, 435
sioh, 434
sippa, 429
sippi, 429
sīta, 435
sīto, 435
situ, 435
siuwen, 437
sizzen, 434
slach, 452
slāf, 454
slāfan, 453
slag, 452
slahan, 452
slango, 453
slēo, 452
slingan, 455
slintan, 455
slīo, 455
sliofan, 454
sliozzan, 454
slito, 454
slito-kōhha, 299
slopfāri, 454
sloufen, 453
sloz, 454
slunt, 455
sluzzil, 455
smāhi, 456
smal, 456
smala-herdar, 222
smalz, 456
smeidar, 460
smelha, 456
smelzan, 457
smero, 458
smerza, 457
smerzen, 457
smid, 460
smīda, 459
smidda, 460
smirwen, 458
smīzan, 459
smocko, 460
snahhan, 460
snecko, 462
snē(o), xxviii, 460
snepfo, 462
snerfan, 461
snīdan, 462
sniumi, 461
snīwan, 462
snottar, 463
snur, 463
snūzen, 463
sō, 496
sofōn, 493
sōren, 428
sorga, 493
sou, xxxviii, 428
soum, 427
spāhha, 469
spahho, 469
spaihhillā, 465
spaltan, 465
spannan, 465
spar, 465
sparēn, 465
sparo, 466
sparro, 466
spāti, 466
spec, 467
speihhaltra, 464
spel, 466
sper, 467
spil, 467
spilōn, 467
spinnan, 467
spioz, 467
spīwan, 468
spor, 471
sprehhan, 469
spreiten, 469
sprengan, 469
springan, 470
sprīzan, 470
sprozzo, 470
spuon, 468
spuot, 469
spurnan, 471
spurren, 471
spurt, 470
stadal, 475
stahal, 472
stal, xxxvii, 473
stam, 473
stampf, 473
stampfōn, 473
stanga, 474
stantan, 473
stap, 471
stapf(o), 474
stapfōn, 474
starah, 474
star(o), xxxv, 475
stat, 472
stechan, 476
steckēn, 480
stein, 472
stelan, 476
stepfen, 474
sterban, 477
sterno, *ster(r)o*, xxxv, 478
stīga, 479
stīgan, xxii, 479
stimma, xxxvi, 480
stimna, xxxvi, 480
stingan, 480
stinkan, 481
stioban, 478
stior, 478
stiura, 479
stiurren, 479
stoc, 487
stōren, 476
storrēn, 488, 489
stouben, 475
stoup, 475
stouwen, 481
stōzan, 476
strāl, 484
stranc, 483
stredan, xxxvii, 484
strengi, 483
strewen, 483
strih, 485
strīhhan, 485
strītan, 485
strō, 484
stroufen, 483
stroum, 483
stucki, 487
stud(d)en, 489
stūen, 482
stum(b), 487
stungen, 480
stuoffa, 482
stuol, xli, 481

- stuot*, 481
stuo-tago, 481
stuppi, 486
stūri, 482
sturio, 488
sturm, 488
stuzzen, 489
sū, xxii, xxxv, 490
suckōn, 423
sūfan, 493
sūgan, xxxv, 489
suht, 490
sūl, 491
sulza, 491
sum, xx, 491
sumar, 491
sundar, 492
sunft, xxxi
sunna, 463, 492
suntea, 492
sun(u), xxi, 492
suohhen, xxii, 464
sūr, 493
swalawa, 495
swamp, 495
swan, 496
swār, 499
swarm, 503
swedal, 497
swebben, 494
sweda, 500
swedan, 500, 502
swegala, 501
swegalōn, 501
swehur, 498
sweibōn, 502
sweifan, 494
sweigen, 501
sweiz, 494
sweizzen, 494
swellan, 499
swellen, 494
swelzan, 499
swer(a)do, 499
sweran, 499
swero, 499
swerren, 496
swert, 499
swestar, 500
swīgēn, 501
swigur, 498
swimman, xxxi, 501
swīn, xxii, 502
swīnan, 502
swizzen, 502
sworga, 493
swuozi, 503
tāan, 87, 92
tabī, 88
tac, 86
tacka, 98
taen, 87
tāht, 533
tal, 87
tangal, 88
tara, 89
teig, 87
teil, 87
tenar, 93
terchinen, 1, 93
terjen, 89
thwiril, 555
tila, xx
tilli, 92
timber, 96
tinna-bacho, 543
tior, 94
tiuf, xl, 94
tiuri, 94
tohter, 107
tola, 108
tolg, 108
topēn, 105
tor, 110
tōt, 90, 91
totoro, 106
tou, 91
toub, 90
toufen, 91
toug, 107
touwen, 90
tragan, 99
trāgi, 522
trahan, 504, 505
trata, 521
trebir, 98
treffan, 101
trehhan, 522
trenken, 100
treno, 101
tretan, 521
trīban, 103
tribōn, 103
trinkan, 103
triufan, 102
triuwi, 523
troc, 523
trockan, 100
tropfo, 105
trōsten, 521
trota, 521
troufen, 101
troum, 100
trowwen, 545
trūbo, 548
truhtin, 104
trunk, 105
trunkan, 103
trunkenī, 103
truoben, 104
truobi, 104
trūrēn, 94
trū(w)ēn, 523
tūba, 106
tugan, 106
tugund, 107
tuld, 108
tumb, 108
tungen, 109
tunkal, 109
tuoh, 97
tuolla, 98
tuom, xxii, 90, 98
tuommen, 98
tuon, 98
tura, 110
turi, 110
turran, 111
tusin, 111
twaljen, 112
twerc, 112
ubar, xxix, 557
ubar-sigirōn, 430
ubil, 557
ūf, 120
ūhta, 559
umbi, 558
undea, 560
unk, 560
unnan, 560
uns, xx
unsih, 591
unst, 560
untar, 559
unt-scahhōn, 438
uoba, 393
uoben, 393
uobo, 393
uodal, 395
uohisa, 394
uohsana, 394
uppi, 557
ur-eiche, 10
ur-fūr, 161
ur-knāt, 295
ūro, 561
ustar, 562
ūtār(o), 120
ūvo, 562
ūwila, 562

- ūz, 562
 var, 129
 vezzera, 138
 voha, 157
 volo, xx
 voraha, 7, 161
 vuli, 158
 wā, 263
 wachal, 568
 wackar, 568
 wadalōn, 590
 wado, 576
 wāen, 576
 wāfan, 577
 wagan, 565
 waganso, 565
 waggo, 565
 wagōn, 568
 wahs, 566
 wahsamo, 566
 wahsan, 566
 wal, 262, 569
 wald, 571
 walgōn, 570
 walira, 262
 walkan, 570
 wallan, 571
 wal(l)ōn, 571
 waltan, 569
 wamba, xxviii,
 572
 wambo, 572
 wan, 572
 wān, 579
 wanga, 573
 wanōn, 573
 warah, 574
 warm, xxviii, 575
 was, 264, 582
 wascan, 575
 wat, 564
 watan, 564
 waz, 264
 wazzar, 575
 wē, 566
 weban, 576
 wecha, 586
 wecken, 568
 wecki, 565
 wedar, xxvii, 264
 weg, 577
 wegan, 577
 wega-nest, 388
 weggen, 565
 wehsal, 586
 weich, 567
 weigar, 566
 weigerōn, 566
 weijōn, 266
 weinōn, 567
 weisunt, 376, 567
 weit, xxiv, 567
 weizi, 261
 wella, xxxv
 wellan, 570, 578
 wēnag, 567
 wenjan, 573
 wenten, 573
 weppi, 563
 wer, xxi, 261,
 265, 588
 werah, 580
 werban, 265
 werben, 263
 werd, 581
 werdan, 581
 werfan, 581
 werh, 580
 werian, 576
 werra, 581
 werren, 574
 wesan, 582
 westar, 582
 wetan, 577
 wetar, 583
 weti, 564
 wezzen, 264
 wīb, 584
 widar, 584, 590
 widomo, 583
 wīgan, 586
 wīh, 585
 wīhen, 585
 wīhhan, 586
 wiht, 578
 wīla, 266
 wildi, 579
 willo, 578
 wīlōn, 267
 wini, 579
 winna, xxxviii,
 588
 winnan, xxxviii,
 587
 wint, xxv, xxx,
 267, 587
 wintan, 587
 wintar, 588
 wint-brāwa, 76
 wiota, 272
 wir, 591
 wirchen, 600
 wirt, 579
 wīs, xli
 wisunt, 588
 wīt, 584
 witu, 585
 wituwa, 585
 wituwo, 585
 wī(w)o, 590
 wīz, xli, 267
 wizzan, 589
 wizzēn, 589
 wizzōd, 590
 wolf, 598
 wolla, 598
 wolta, 578
 wonēn, 599
 wormo, 600
 worpfozen, 581
 wort, 600
 wrentilo, 594
 wulpa, xxxii, 598
 wunsc, 599
 wunscan, 599
 wunt, 599
 wunta, 599
 wuodi, 593
 wuoffan, 249
 wuohhar, 592
 wuol, 592
 wuosti, 593
 wuostinna, 593
 wuot, 592
 wuppi, 563
 wurchen, 600
 wurgen, 600
 wurm, 600
 wurst, 582
 wurt, 600
 wurz, 601
 wurzala, 601
 zagal, 504
 zahar, 505
 zāhi, 509
 zala, 508
 zalōn, 508
 zam, 508
 zamōn, 508
 zan, 510
 zanga, 509
 zangar, 509
 zantaro, 509
 zarbalōn, 510
 zarga, 510
 zato, 529
 zatta, 529
 zaturra, 529
 zāwa, 515
 zawen, 511
 zebar, 516
 zēha, 505

- zehan*, 512
zehanto, 512
zeigōn, 505
zeihhonōn, 505, 506
zeihhur, 506
zein, 506
zeinna, 506
zeisala, 507
zeisan, 507
zellen, 508
zeman, 513
zemman, 508
zeotar, 514
zeran, 513
zerben, 510
zers, 513
zesawa, 512
zeso, 512
ziagal, xxiii
ziari, xxiv
zickīn, 516
Zies-tag, 519
-zig, 512
ziga, 516
zīhan, 517
zil, 517
zīla, 517
zilōn, 517
zimbar, 517
zin, 517
zinko, 518
zinna, 518
ziohan, 515
zir-zūsōn, 527
zīt, 516
zitaroh, 514
zittarōn, 518
zogōn, 525
zō(h)a, 511
zoraht, xxvii, 527
zorn, 527
zota, 529
- zoum*, 511
zuht, 525
zumft, xxxi, 526
zūn, 526
zundēn, 509
zunga, 526
zunten, 509
zuntil, 518
zuogo, 519
zur-, 529
zuscen, 528
zweck(o), 530
zwelif, 529
zwēne, 529
zwīg, 530
zwiror, 530
zwisk, 530
zwīval, 530
zwīvo, 530
zwō, 529
- Middle High German**
ackeran, 18
after, 3
age, 4
ahe, 7
ahte, 7
albiz, 20
al-schaf, 23
ambet, 24
amer, 24
ande, 26
anden, 26
anger, 28
anke, 29
ans-boum, 30
are, 32
arl, 36
ātem, 119
atte, 39
aver, 2
ache, 48
- bachen*, 49
banse, 52
barc, 54
barn, 53
beiten, 47
belche, 50
belgen, 58
bellen, 58
be-nüemen, 391
berht, 60
be-rīnen, 247
berjen, 53
be-snoten, 461
be-türen, 94
bīe, 64
biezen, 56
bin, 65
binez, 59
bini, 65
bise, 65
bisen, 65
bīten, 63
blæjen, 67, 68
bläst, 68
blāzen, 68
blīchen, 69
bluome, 70
bocken, 83
borse, 400
bōzen, 56
bræhen, 73, 74
brart, 74
bremen, 75
briezen, 76
briustern, 62, 80
briuwen, 76
brozzen, 81
brūejen, 78
brummen, 80
brunft, 77
bruoch, 78
bruot, 78
brust, 80
- büenen*, 72
bulge, 83
bullen, 84
bunt, 84
buost, 55
burc, 85
bürn, 85
būs, 56
dagen, 531
dāhe, 533
dahs, 531
dansen, 534
dār, 534
degen, 536
deisme, 531
den(n)en, 533
deo, 541
derp, 538
derren, 535
diehter, 93
diet, 540
diezen, 540
digen, 536
dīhsel, 542
dimpfen, 96
dingen, 542
dinsen, 543
dinster, 537
diuhen, 551
diuve, 539
don, 551
donen, 551
dosen, 111
doum, 550
draben, 545
drappe, 548
drengen, 544
dro(u)we, 545
druo, 545
du, 433
dunken, 551
dürchel, 539
durft, 552

- dürse*, 552
duz, 555
dwahen, 555
dwerch, 556
e(i)nde, 31
ē(r), 12
ebich, 2
egede, 4
eichen, 10
eichenen, 10
eide, 15
eidem, 15
eigen, 8
eisch, 16
eit, 8
eiten, 8
eiter, 15
eiz, 14
ellen, 23
ente, 27
ent-seben, 419
ēr, 16
er-brochen, 79
eriz(e), 37
erize, 37
er-leswen, 328
ern, 34
erne, 46
er-queben, 315
er-vlougē, 145
er-wergen, 580
eter, 114
ēwe, 16
flarre, 148
fliuga, 146
fochen, 158
forhen, 160
gābe, 173
gadem, 171
gæbe, 173
galle, 165
galster, 164
galt, 164
galze, 166
gampen, 195
gangen, 167
ganze, 169
gart, 172
gebe, 173
gebel, 173
gedichte, 543
ge-drouwen, 545
ge-gaten, 162
gel, 174
ge-leich, 337
gellen, 174
ge-mach, 350
ge-mæze, 367
genge, 167
ge-nicke, 234
gēr, 164
ge-serwe, 427
ge-smide, 459
ge-troc, 104
ge-twās, 112
ge-vēch, 123
ge-videre, 139
ge-wihte, 578
ge-won, 599
ge-zæme, 513
giel, 194
giht, 167, 272
gimpen, 178
ginen, 178
gīt, 177
gītsen, 177
gi-waht, 565
giwen, 179
glanz, 181
glīmen, 181
glinzen, 181
glīten, 181
glitzenen, 181
glotzen, 183
gnagen, 183
gnīst, 183
gnīten, 183
golt, 194
gome, 195
gou, 171
gouch, 171
goufe, 172
grāzen, 187
grien, 188
grif, 191
grimmen, 190
grīnen, 190
grit, 189
grīten, 189
grop, 192
grūen, 191
grūene, 192
gruose, 187
gruot, 192
gruozen, 192
grūz, 189
gülle, 194
gumpen, 195
guome, 185
gutz, 196
hader, 214
hæl(e), 218
hagen, 198
hager, 199
hahsa, 199
ham(e), 206
hamel, 206
hamme, 207
hanse, 209
hap, 196
har, 213
hare, 213
harm(e), 212
harm, 212
harren, 212
hatele, 214
haven, 197
heifte, 200
heiger, 241
heilsen, 200
heis(er), 201
heis, 202
hemere, 219
henkel, 208
herte, 211
herwen, 213
heswe, 213
hīe, 227
hiefaller, 224
hiefe, 224
himelz(e), 220
hirmen, 221
hirne, 221
hīwisch(e), 227
hōde, 217
hopfen, 258
hort, 260
hossen, 260
hūbel, 252
hūchen, 252
hūge, 252
hunt, 256
huor, 240
huoste, 268
hurren, 260
hurzen, 260
hütte, 314
iche, 116
īfer, 8
ilgern, 116
imbe, 117
in-æder(e), 120
inne, 270
inster, 270
ireh, 270
irre, 119
īs-grūpe, 188
ita-rücken, 417
jaget, 272
jesen, 273
jest, 273
jiuch, 274

- jouchen*, 271
jukede, 274
kabel, 276
kaffen, 280
kallen, 279
kām, 284
kar, 283
karsch, 281
kelch, 284
kennen, 280
ki(u)we, 282
kīben, 287
kīde, 289
kiesen, 286
kil, 287
kīl, 287
kilbere, 278
kis, 289
kitzen, 289
klampfe, 291
klein-öt, 40
klenen, 291
klenken, 293
klimmen, 293
klungeln, 294
knoche, 298
knochen, 298
kobe, 308
kol, 309
kotze, 286, 314
kötze, 313
krage, 300
krammen, 301
krane, 301
krank, 301
kratte, 302
krebe, 303
krebez, 300
krenken, 302
kriec, 304
kriege, 304
kriegen, 304
krimmen, 305
krimpfen, 305
kring, 305
kripfe, 303
kræse, 303
krol, xxxvii
krosel, 303
kroten, 303
krūfen, 304
krümmen, 305
krumpf, 307
krüs, xxxvii
küm, 310
kumber, 310
kūme, 310
kumpf, 310
künne, 311
kunt, 312
künten, 310
kürn(e), 318
kürre, 318
kust, 313
küte, 315
lā, 231
lab-schīze, 321
lachen, 228
lāchenen, 331
læge, 330
laffe, 340
laffen, 327
lahter, 228
lanke, 229
lē, 228
lebe-kuoche, 228
lechen, 331
lecken, 323, 337
lecker, 338
ledic, 340
leibe, 323
leichen, 323
leie, 325
leise, 324
leist, 324
lendern, 326
lenken, 228
lerche, 324
liechen, 334
liezen, 230
lingen, 338
litzen, 591
lüejen, 231
lüeme, 341
lüften, 232
lüge, 342
lunger, 344
lupfen, 232, 345
lūsenen, 233
lützel, 339
luz, 233
lüz, 339
mære, 366
mæren, 366
mage, 371
mahen, 371
malhe, 351
manc, 353
march, 354
mart, 355
māse, 366
masel(e), 366
matare, 346
mate, 367
matte, 358
meise, 348
meizen, 349
messe, 356
messinc, 356
metzen, 370
Michel, 361
milze, 364
mocke, 374
molken, 374
molwic, 375
molz, 374
motte, 379
müeder, 372
müejen, 371
mül, 374
muoder, 372
mürden, 378
nackent, *nacket*, 382
ne, 385
nef, 234
nenden, 383
neve-mez, 234
niches, 390
niet, 235
nīgen, 236
nixe, 390
norder, 393
notten, 238
nou, 234
nüejen, 237
nütze, 393
æde, 43
æden, 43
æsen, 43
or-han, 561
ōsen, 43
ōster(n), 43
pfeit, 395
pflacke, 397
pfloc, 398
pfnurren, 150
pfnūsen, 149
pfrecken, 399
pfrieme, 399
queden, 319
querder, 318
ræhe, 245
ræze, 405, 409
ragen, 241
rahe, 402
rammen, 404
rapf, 240
rappe, 240
ratze, 405
rāz, 245
rāze, 245

- razzeln*, 595
razzen, 243
rē, 242
rechen, 409
regen, 241, 244
rein, 403
reite, 402
reme, 413
renken, 594
rēren, 403
revelen, 244
rīden, 597
rieten, 410
rīhe, 412
rinc, 247
rīsen, 414
rispe, 248
rispen, 248
rite, 248
riter(e), 247
ritte, 248
riuwen, 246
rofzen, 418
roge, 250
ropfen, 418
roten, 416
rūejen, 414
ruf, 246
rūm, 418
rūmen, 418
runge, 251
rünne, 418
ruoch, 248
ruoche, 415
ruoch-lōs, 415
ruofen, 249
ruoren, 250
rütten, 246, 250
saher, 421
sampt, 426
schäch, 438
schacken, 439
schäle, 443
schāpære, 443
scharben, 447
schart, 440
schatten, 445, 452
schehen, 442
schelte, 439
scherten, 440
scherzen, 444
schicken, 442
schmiehe, 458
schocken, 450
schopfen, 450
schraffen, 447
schrack, 447
schrat(e), 447
schrecken, 448
schrefften, 444
schrenken, 447
schricken, 448
schrimpfen, 448
schurz, 444
seigen, 436
sele, 432
semede, 432
semedehe, 432
serten, 433
serwen, 427
seten, 419
slanc, 453
slange, 453
sliefen, 454
slīm, 455
slinden, 455
slītan, 454
smæhe, 456
smelehe, 456
smelwe, 456
smiegen, 458
smiehe, 458
smitze, 459
smitzen, 459
snäcke, 461
sneite, 460
snerfen, 461
snitzen, 462
snæde, 461
snūde, 463
sochen, 491
söt, 428
spach, 471
spache, 469
spar(e), 466
speicholter, 464
spelte, 466
sperc, 466
sperlinc, 466
spilen, 467
splitter, 468
splīzen, 468
sprīden, 470
sprīezen, 470
spulgen, 397
stān, 477
stapfen, 474
star, 474
stemmen, 473
stempfen, 473
stere, 478
sterke, 478
stēt, 477
stīje, 479
stiure, 482
stræl, 484
strām, 484
streden, 484
streich, 485
striefen, 484
strīfe, 485
strit, 485
strīten, 485
strotzen, 486
stroufen, 483
strozze, 486
strulle, 484
strullen, xxxvii, 484
struot, 485
strupfen, 486
strüz, 486
stud, 489
stūden, 489
stunz, 487
stūre, 488
suddern, 435
surm, 503
sūte, 434
swadem, 500
swāger, 498
swamen, 495
swegeln, 501
sweifen, 494
swellen, 494
swelzen, 499
swemmen, 495
swīfen, 500, 501
swīnen, 502
swuol, 494
swuor, 503
tampf, 88
tāpe, 88
tāt, 92
teic, 87
telben, 92
tener, 93
tengen, 88
teren, 89
terken, 93
tīch, 95
tīchen, 95
tīen, 95
tigere, 95
tille, 92
tingelen, 96
tinna, 543
tinne, 543
tocken, 107
tol, 108

- tole*, 108
top, 105
töre, 91
toter, 106
touwen, 90
trabe, 520
tracht, 99
traher, 504, 505
trechen, 522
tremen, 522
trene, 101
trennen, 520
triegen, 102
trift, 103
trinnen, 523
trollen, xxxvii,
 521
trören, 101
trot(t)en, 522
troufen, 101
trüebe, 104
truht, 104
trumpfen, 524
trüren, 94
trüt, 521
tübel, 106
tüber, 106
tucken, 107
tülle, 92
tult, 108
tunc, 109
tune-wenge, 543
tuom, 90
turren, 111
turst, 110
tuster, 112
twās, 112
twellen, 112
twerhes, 556
twern, 555
twirhen, 556
ūfe, 562
un-bil, 64
unc, 560
ünde, 560
unk, 560
uochse, 394
uohsn(e), 394
uover, 394
üre, 561
ür-hane, 561
vade, 132
vager, 122
vahs, 122
valgen, 125
valte, 126
vanden, 127
vanke, 141
varch, 129
varchelīn, 129
vare, 130
varm, 129
varzen, 153
vase, 130
vatte, 132
vaz, 131
vēch, 123
vēhen, 123
veim, 123
veiz, 124
vels(e), 134
vende, 128
vengen, 127
venken, 127
venne, 128
verch, 137
ver-derben, 89,
 93
vere, 129
ver-griezen, 189
ver-mechen, 361
vern, 129
ver-quīnen, 319
verre, 137
verse, 130
vert, 137
ver-wepfen, 263
verzen, 137
vese, 138
vetere, 122
vewen, 132
vezzer, 138
viehte, 139
vinc, 141
virren, 137
vīsen, 142
vlac(k), 591
vlac, 591
vlage, 144
vletz(e), 145
vlies, 146
vlius, 146
vlücke, 148
vluo, 148
vohe, 157
vorhe, 161
vorhte, 161
vorsche, 162
totze, 162
vrech, 154
vreisen, 152
vrō, 153
vrō-locken, 337
vruo, 156
vruot, 156
vruote, 156
vüeten, 150
vühsinne, 157
vülche, 158
vüle, 158
vunken, 160
vuoder, 152
vuoge, 150
vuoter, 150
vut, 162
waben, 577
wacke, 565
walb, 265
wān, 579
was, 264
wate, 564
weder, 264
wehen, 586
weihen, 266
welben, 262
weppe, 563
wer, 579
werben, 265
were, 574
werven, 266
wester, 582
weten, 577
wewe, 590
wī(w)e, 590
wicken, 586
wicker, 586
wīgen, 586
wihen, 266
wine, 579
wirden, 581
wite, 585
wite-wal, 571
wüegen, 592
wülpe, 598
wunde, 599
wuone, 592
wüppe, 563
wurken, 600
zāche, 505
zacken, 519
zæhe, 509
zagel, 504
zanger, 509
zanter, 509
zarge, 510
zeche, 515
zecke, 516
zeichan, 506
zeichnen, 505
zeicher, 506
zein, 506
zeisen, 507

- zemen*, 508, 513
zers, 513
zer-zeren, 513
zer-züsen, 528
zese, 512
zesem, 512
zesewe, 512
ziehen, 515
ziere, 506
zieter, 514
zihen, 517
zilen, 517
zimber, 517
zinnen, 518
zint, 518
zirben, 510, 514
Zis-tac, 519
ziteroch, 514
zitze, 519
zogen, 525
zohe, 511
zorn, 527
zoten, 528
zotte, 529
zounen, 511
zouwen, 511
zucken, 525
zumft, 526
zündel, 518
zunder, 526
zwec, 530
zwergen, 112
zwire, 530
- German**
Aal, 116
Aar, 32
Aas, 119
ab, 1
Abend, 113
aber, 2
ab-trünnig, 523
Achel, 5
- Achse*, 6
acht, 6
achte, 7
achten, 7
Acker, 18
adel, 40
Ader, 120
æren, 36
Affe, 31
Ahle, 117
ahnden, 26
Ahne, 5
Ahorn, 7
Ähre, 6
Aitel, 268
alden, 21
alt, 20
Alter, 21
Ameise, 24
Ampfer, 25
Amsel, 25
an, 26
andere, 30
Angst, 29
Antlitz, 342
apfalter, 31
Apfel, 31
Äpfel, 32
apfel-grau, 32
Arbeit, 33
arm, 35
Arm, 35
Arsch, 35
Atem, 119
auch, 42
Aue, 41
Auer-huhn, 561
Auer-ochs, 561
auf, 120
Auge, 41
Augen-braue, 76
aus, 562
aus-rotten, 416
- auvo*, 562
Axt, 19
Bach, 48
backen, 49
Bad, 55
bähen, 55
Bahre, 61
bald, 50
Balg, 49
Balken, 58
Ball, 50
balzen, 84
Bank, 51
Banse, 52
bar, 56
Bär, 59
Barsch, 53
Bart, 54
Bast, 55
bauen, 71
Bauer, 84
Baum, 47
beben, 63
be-dauern, 94
Beere, 54
be-ginnen, 178
Beichte, 272
beide, 46
Beil, 66
Bein, 48
beißen, 65
bellen, 58
Berg, 60
bergen, 60
bersten, 75
Bett, 46
beugen, 55
Biber, 56
bibo, 590
biegen, 61
Biene, 64, 65
Bier, 62
biesen, 65
- Biest*, 62
bieten, 61
Bild, 64
Bilsen-kraut, 59
binden, 64
Binse, 59
Birke, 61
Bissen, 65
bitten, 57
bitter, 66
Blache, 66
Blahe, 66
blähen, 67
blank, 67
blasen, 68
Bläss-huhn, 50
Blatt, 66
blau, 68
Blei, 69
bleiben, 335
bleich, 66
blind, 69
blinken, 67
blöde, 67
bloß, 67
blühen, 69
Blume, 70
Blut, 70
Blüte, 70
Blutz, 67
Bock, 82
Boden, 82
Bogen, 82
Bohne, 55
bohren, 85
Bölch, 50
Bolz(en), 84
bolzen, 84
Boot, 48
böse, 56
Bote, 81
Bracke, 73
brauen, 76

- Braut*, 79
Bräuti-gam, 195
brechen, 75
breit, 73
brennen, 74
Brett, 77
Briester, 62
bringen, 77
Brocken, 80
Brodem, 75
brossen, 81
Brot, 74
Bruch, 79
Brücke, 81
Bruder, 79
brühen, 78
brummen, 80
Brünne, 80
Brunnen, 80
Brunst, 77
Brust, 80
Buche, 71
Bug, 71
büge, 592
Bund, 84
Bürge, 85
Busen, 72
Buße, 72
büßen, 72
Bust, 55
butzen, 86
da, 534
Dach, 531
Dachs, 531
Dacke, 98
Dämmerung, 538
Dampf, 88
Dank, 533
danken, 533
Darm, 535
Darre, 535
Daumen, 550
Daune, 109
decken, 532
dehnen, 533
Deichsel, 542
dein, 541
denken, 533
der, 530
derb, 538
Deufe, 539
deuten, 540
dicht, 543
dick, 537
Dieb, 539
Ding, 542
Dinkel, 543
Docht, 533
Dorf, 553
Dorn, 553
Dorsch, 553
Dotter, 106
dotzen, 555
Draht, 546
drehen, 546
drei, 546
dringen, 547
dritte, 547
drohen, 546
Droschel, 545
druhen, 549
du, 549
Dübel, 106
ducken, 107
dumm, 108
Dung, 109
düngen, 109
dunkel, 109
dünken, 551
dünn, 551
dupp(el)n, 539
durch, 538
dürfen, 552
dürr, 554
Durst, 553
dürsten, 553
eben, 113
Eber, 114
Ecke, 4
Eckern, 18
edel, 40
ehern, 17
Ehre, 17
ehren, 17
Ei, 17
Eibe, 271
Eiche, 9
Eichel, 9
Eichhörnchen, 10
Eid, 15
Eider, 44
Eifer, 8
eigen, 8
eilen, 269
ein, 11
Einbeerbaum, 12
Eisen, 271
eitel, 268
elf, 12
elger, 116
Elle, 22
Elster, 4
Ende, 27
eng, 28
Engerling, 28
Enkel, 29
Ente, 26
er, 268
Erbe, 33
Erbse, 37
Erde, 118
er-gänzen, 168
Erle, 22
er-müden, 373
Ernst, 35
Erz, 37
Esch, 39
Esche, 38
Espe, 39
essen, 119
euch, 275
Eule, 562
Euter, 120
Fach, 124
Faden, 132
fahnden, 127
Fahne, 127
Fähre, 129
fahren, 128
falb, 126
falch, 125
Falke, 125
fallen, 125
fällen, 126
Falte, 126
falten, 126
Fang, 127
fangen, 128
Farbe, 130
Farn, 129
Farre, 130
Färse, 130
Fart, 128
farzen, 153
Faser, 130
Faß, 131
fassen, 131
fauchen, 139
faul, 158
Faust, 160
fechten, 134
Feder, 139
Fehde, 123
Fehme, 122
Feifalter, 140
feige, 123
Feind, 140
feist, 124
Felbe, 136
Feld, 135
Felge, 134
Fell, 135

- Felsen*, 134
Fenn, 128
Ferch, 136
Ferkel, 129
Fersne, 137
fest, 131
feucht, 160
Feuer, 151
Fichte, 139
finden, 142
Finger, 141
Fink, 141
finkeln, 141
finster, 537
Fisch, 142
fishen, 142
flach, 143
Flachs, 143
flacken, 144
Fladen, 145
Flamme, 114
Flatzen, 145
flechten, 146
Fleder-maus, 245
Fliege, 146
fliegen, 146
fliehen, 245, 544
fließen, 147
Flocke, 149
flocken, 149
Floh, 145
Fluh, 148
Flur, 148
Flut, 147
Fohlen, 158
folgen, 159
Förhe, 161
forschen, 162
Frack, 251
Frage, 153
fragen, 153
frei, 155
fressen, 119
Freude, 153
Freund, 155
Friede, 156
frieren, 154, 155
froh, 153
froh-locken, 337
Frosch, 157
Frost, 157
früh, 156
frühe, 156
Fuchs, 158
Füchsin, 157
Fuder, 152
Fuge, 150
fügen, 150
fühlen, 150
führen, 151
Füllen, 158
fünf, 140
fünfte, 140
Funke(n), 160
für, 161
Furche, 160
fürchten, 161
Furz, 162
fus(s)en, 130
fusel, 130
Fuß, 152
Futter, 150
gähnen, 178
Galgen, 165
Galle, 165
gänglich, 167
Gans, 168
ganz, 168
gar, 170
Garn, 169
Garten, 169
Gasse, 170
Gast, 170
Gau, 171
Gaumen, 185
ge-bähren, 59
geben, 172
Ge-bot, 81
ge-bühren, 85
Ge-burt, 84
ge-deihen, 542
ge-dunsen, 543
Ge-fieder, 139
gehen, 174
Geisel, 179
Geist, 163
geizen, 177
Ge-kröse, 303
gelb, 174
ge-linde, 339
ge-lingen, 338
gellen, 174
gelt, 164
gelten, 174
Ge-mach, 171
ge-mein, 348
Ge-müse, 372
ge-nau, 234
ge-nehm, 387
ge-nesen, 387
Ge-nick, 234
ge-nießen, 389
ge-nug, 391
gerben, 170
gern(e), 175
Gerste, 175
Gerte, 172
ge-schehen, 442
Ge-schmeide, 459
gestern, 176
Ge-stüpp, 486
ge-wahr, 574
Ge-wicht, 578
ge-wiß, 588
ge-wöhnen, 573
Gicht, 272
Giebel, 173
gießen, 177
Gischt, 273
Glanz, 181
Glas, 180
glatt, 179
gleich, 337
gleißen, 181
gleiten, 181
Glied, 340
glitzen, 181
glitzern, 181
glühen, 182
Glut, 182
Gnade, 388
Gold, 194
gönnen, 560
Gott, 193
Götze, 194
Grab, 185
graben, 185
grämen, 186
Granne, 186
Gras, 187
grau, 189
Graupe, 188
Graus, 189
greifen, 190
greinen, 190
greis, 191
Griff, 191
Grind, 190
grippen, 190, 191
gropfen, 192
Groß, 187
grotzen, 187, 193
Grube, 191
grumf, xxxii, 192
grün, 192
Grund, 192
grüßen, 192
Grütze, 193
Gunz, 168, 169
gunzen, 168
gupfen, 195
Gürtel, 175

- gut*, 184
Haar, 220
habaro, 197
haben, 197
Habicht, 197
Hächse, 199, 200
Hader, 214
Hafen, 196
Hafer, 197
Hagel, 199
hager, 199
Hahne, 207
haje, 227
Haken, 203
halb, 204
Halm, 204
Hals, 205
hals-anke, 28
Hammel, 206
Hammer, 206
Hand, 207
Hanf, 209
hangen, 208
hängen, 208
Harm, 212
harren, 212
hart, 211
Harz, 212
Hase, 223
Hasel, 213
Haß, 214
hassen, 214
hauen, 218
Haufen, 257
Haupt, 215
Haus, 260
Haut, 251
heben, 198
Heer, 211
hehlen, 218, 476
Heide, 202
heil, 200
Heim, 201
Hei-rat, 227
heiser, 201
heiß, 202
heißen, 202
heiter, 200
Held, 204
helfen, 219
Helm, 219
hemern, 219
hemmen, 206
Henkel, 208
herb, 213
Herbst, 210
Herd, 221, 222
Hering, 220
Hermelin, 212
Herz, 222
hēs, 200
hetzen, 214
Heu, 215
Heu-schrecke,
 448
heute, 225
hier, 225
Himmel, 220
Hinde, 226
hinken, 226
Hirn, 221
Hirsch, 223
Hirse, 222
Hitze, 227
hoch, 215
hocken, 252
Hode, 217
Hof, 252
hohl, 253
hohlen, 205
Hohn, 216
hold, 254
Hölle, 204
Holz, 254
Honig, 255
Honig-seim, 422
hopfen, 258
hören, 217
Horn, 259
Hornisse, 259
Hornung, 223
Hube, 238
Huf, 238
hüffen, 307
Hüfte, 257
Hügel, 252
Huhn, 240
Hülse, 253
hummen, 255
Hund, 256
Hundert, 256
Hunger, 256
Hunke, 234
Hürde, 258
Hure, 240
huren, 240
husten, 268
Husten, 268
Hut, 238
hutzen, 260
ich, 116
Igel, 115
ihr, 275
in, 269
jacken, 274
Jagd, 272
jagen, 271
jäh, 167
Jahr, 273
jäten, 272
Joch, 274
jucken, 274
Jugend, 276
jung, 274
Kadel, 285
Käfer, 283
kahl, 278
Kahm, 284
Kahn, 280
Kalb, 278
kalt, 278
Kamm, 279
kämmen, 279
Kanne, 280
Kanz, 280
karg, 281
Käse, 275
Käs-zorg, 510
Kater, 281
kattaro, 281
Katze, 281
Käu, 282
kauen, 286
kaum, 310
keck, 320
Kegel, 277
Kehle, 284
Keil, 287
Keim, 287
Kerl, 285
Kern, 285
Kiel, 287
Kien, 289
Kies, 289
Kietz, 313
Kind, 288
kirre, 318
Kitt, 315
kitzeln, 289
Klage, 290
klagen, 290
Klaue, 292
kleben, 293
Klee, 290
Kleid, 290
Kleie, 291
klein, 290
Kleinod, 40
klemmen, 291
klieben, 292
klimmen, 293
klingen, 293

- Klumpen*, 294
Knabe, 294
Knebel, 294
Kneip(eⁿ), 296
kneipen, 297
kneten, 295
knicken, 297
Knie, 296
knippen, 297
knistern, 183
Knochen, 298
Knocke, 298
Knoten, 298
knotzen, 298
knözen, 298
knützen, 298
Koben, 308
Köder, 318
Kohle, 309
Kolben, 309
kommen, 316
König, 311
können, 311
Korb, 303
Koren, 312
kötche, 283
Kraft, 300
Kragen, 300
Krahn, 301
Krampf, 301
krank, 301
kränken, 302
krappen, 302
Kratte, 302
Kraut, 306
Krebs, 300
kriegen, 304
Krippe, 303
kroben, 307
Krock, 304
krone, 301
Kropf, 307
krosen, 303
Kröte, 306
krotten, 306, 308
krufen, 304
krumm, 307
krumpfen, 307
Krüpfle, 303
krüpfen, 307, 308
kruppen, 304,
 307
Kuchen, 299
kucko, 171
Kufe, 299
Kuh, 299
kühl, 299
kühn, 299
Kumpf, 310
 -kunft, 321
küssen, 313
kütt, 308
Kütz, 286
kütze, 314
kxroute, 306
lachen, 228
laden, 229, 328
lähmen, 326
Laib, 228
lam, 326
Lamm, 325
Land, 326
lang, 327
lassen, 332
Laster, 323
Laub, 328
Lauch, 329
laufen, 229
läugnen, 328
laut, 231
leben, 336
Leber, 336
Leb-kuchen, 228
lecken, 325, 337
lecker, 338
Leder, 332
ledig, 340
legen, 322
Lehm, 323
Lehn, 323
lehnen, 231
lehren, 325
Leib, 335
Leiche, 336
leicht, 339
leiden, 340
leihen, 336
Leim, 338
leiten, 323
leizig, 3
Lende, 327
Lerche, 324
lernen, 340
lesen, 332
Licht, 333
lieb, 332
liegen, 330
Linde, 338
link, 229
List, 339
Lob, 341
lock, 343
Locke, 343
locken, 343
Löffel, 327
Lohe, 330
Lohn, 329
Los, 233
los, 329
lösen, 329
Lotz, 345
lotzen, 345
Luchs, 342
Luft, 342
Lüge, 342
lügen, 333
Lunge, 344
Lünse, 344
Lust, 345
lüsten, 345
machen, 350
Macht, 347
Made, 358
Magd, 346
Mage, 346
mager, 347
mago, 371
Mahd, 367
mähen, 360
mahlen, 351
Mähne, 354
Mähre, 354
Mal, 362
malda, 351
Malz, 351
manch, 352
Mangel, 352
mangeln, 353
Mann, 353
Marder, 355
Mark, 359
Marke, 355
Masche, 356
Maser, 357
Masern, 366
Mast, 357
mästen, 357
Matte, 367
mäuen, 374
Maus, 379
Meer, 354
Mehl, 365
Mehltau, 363
mehr, 350
mein, 369
Mein-eid, 348
meinen, 348
Meise, 349
Melde, 351
melken, 364
mengen, 353
Mensch, 354

- messen*, 367
Messer, 358
Meth, 361
metzen, 370
Mieder, 372
Mies, 368
Miete, 370
Milch, 364
milt, 362
Milz, 364
mischen, 370
Mist, 369
mit, 360
mögen, 373
Mohn, 371
Möhn, 376
Mohr-rübe, 378
Molken, 374
molzet, 374
Monat, 365
Mond, 365
Moor, 372
Moos, 379
Mord, 378
Morgen, 377
Motte, 379
Möwe, 349
Mücke, 380
müde, 373
mühen, 371
Mund, 377
Münne, 376
munter, 376
müssen, 372
Mutter, 371
Nabe, 380
Nabel, 380
Nachen, 382
Nacht, 381
Nacken, 234
nackt, 382
Nadel, 388
Nagel, 381
nagen, 183
nahe, 387
nähen, 385
nähren, 385
Name, 382
Narbe, 37
Nase, 383
naß, 384
Natter, 386
Nebel, 386
Neffe, 386
nehmen, 387
neigen, 233
Nessel, 384
Nest, 391
Netz, 384
netzen, 384
Netzen, 384
neu, 389
neun, 389
neunte, 390
Nichte, 387
nieder, 391
Niere, 389
Niß, 236
Nix, 390
Nixe, 390
Noß, 385
nossen, 238
Not, 385
nottelen, 238
nun, 392
Nuss, 237
Nüster, 383
Nut, 237
Nutzen, 393
Nutz-vieh, 385
ob, 556
Ochse, 558
öde, 43
Ofen, 557
oft, 558
Ohm, 117
ohne, 118
Ohr, 44
Ort, 563
Ostern, 43
Otter, 562
Pfad, 396
Pfennig, 356
Pflegel, 397
pflegen, 397
Pflicht, 397
Pflock, 398
Pflug, 398
Pfoch, 400
Pfriem, 399
Pfuhl, 398
Polster, 84
Porst, 400
Qual, 316
quer, 556
Quirl, 555
Rabe, 240
Rache, 595
rächen, 595
racken, 404
Rad, 405
ragen, 241
Rahm, 411
Rahmen, 242
Rain, 403
ramen, 404
Ramm, 404
raten, 408
Ratte, 405
Raub, 406
Rauch, 406
Raum, 418
räumen, 418
Rechen, 409
recht, 408
Recke, 412, 594
recken, 403
Rede, 405
reffen, 414
regen, 241
Regen, 408
regnen, 408
Reh, 402
Reif, 247, 403
reif, 414
Reihe, 412
Reihen, 596
Reiher, 241
rein, 241
Reis, 248
Reise, 403
reiten, 412
Reiter, 247
reizen, 594
renken, 594
rennen, 405
retten, 243
reuen, 246
richten, 408
Ricke, 413
riechen, 410
Riege, 412
Riemen, 410
Riet, 246
Rind, 247
Ring, 247
ringen, 596
rinnen, 413
Rippe, 407
Riß, 597
ritzen, 597
Rock, 250
Rogen, 250
Roggen, 417
roh, 244
Rohr, 407
Röhre, 407
Roß, 245, 259
rosseln, 251
rot, 406
Rotz, 251
rotzen, 251, 418

- Rübe*, 415
ruch-los, 415
Rücken, 250
rucken, 417
rücken, 417
Rüde, 251
Ruder, 416
rufen, 249
Ruhe, 415
Ruhm, 249
Runge, 251
rupfen, 418
Ruß, 249
rütteln, 250
Saal, 424
Saat, 430
Sache, 424
sacken, 423
säen, 428
Saft, 420
Säge, 421
sagen, 420
Salbe, 424
salben, 424
Sal-weide, 424
Salz, 425
salzen, 425
Samen, 432
Sand, 425
sanft, 426
Sang, 426
satt, 419
Sattel, 419
Sau, 490
sauer, 493
saufen, 493
saugen, 489
Säule, 491
Saum, 427
säumen, 427
schaben, 438
Schächer, 438
schaden, 441
Schaden, 441
Schaf, 443
Schalk, 439
Scham, 439
schamen, 440
schappen, 440
scharf, 441
Schatten, 438
Schatz, 441
schauern, 449
schauen, 442
Schauer, 451
Schaufel, 445
Schaupe, 449
scheel, 443
scheinen, 445
scheißen, 446
schelten, 442
Schere, 443
scheren, 443
Scher-maus, 444
Scheune, 451
schicken, 442
schieben, 444
schießen, 445
Schiff, 446
Schild, 442
Schilling, 356
Schlaf, 454
schlafen, 453
schlaff, 453
Schlag, 452
schlagen, 452
Schlange, 453
Schleie, 455
Schleim, 455
schlendern, 326
schließen, 454
schlingen, 455
Schlitten, 454
Schloss, 454
Schlund, 455
schlunken, 455
schlüpfen, 454
Schlüssel, 455
Schmalz, 456
Schmei(ch)-ente, 458
Schmeich-ente, 458
schmeißen, 459
Schmelw, 456
schmelzen, 457
Schmer, 458
Schmerz, 457
schmerzen, 457
Schmiche, 458
Schmied, 460
Schmiede, 460
Schmiele, 456
Schmieren, 458
Schmil-ente, 458
schmitzen, 459
schmocken, 460
Schnake, 461
Schnauze, 463
Schnecke, 462
schnecken, 462
Schnee, 460
schneiden, 462
schneien, 462
Schnepf, 462
Schnepfe, 462
schneuzen, 463
schnicken, 462
schnitzen, 462
schnöde, 461
Schnur, 463
schnurfen, 461
schön, 441
schöpfen, 440
Schoss, 441
Schrank, 447
Schrat, 447
schreiten, 448
Schretz, 447
schrincken, 448
Schritt, 449
schroten, 447
Schuh, 446
Schuld, 450
Schulter, 450
Schuppen, 449
Schuss, 451
schütten, 449
Schwager, 498
Schwäher, 498
Schwalbe, 495
Schwamm, 495
Schwan, 496
Schwäre, 499
schwären, 499
Schwarm, 503
Schwefel, 497
schweiften, 494
schweigen, 501
Schwein, 502
Schweiß, 494
Schwefel, 497
schwellen, 499
schwemmen, 495
schwer, 499
Schwert, 499
Schwester, 500
Schwieger, 498
schwimmen, 501
schwippen, 502
schwitzen, 502
schwören, 496
Schwül, 494
Schwur, 503
sechs, 431
sechste, 431
See, 423
Seele, 423
Segel, 430, 431
sehen, 431
Sehne, 433
seichen, 421

- Seife*, 422
sehen, 435
Seil, 422
sein, 436
Seite, 435
selber, 432
senden, 426
senken, 426
Sessel, 434
setzen, 427
sicken, 436
sickern, 436
sieben, 429
siebente, 429
siech, 434
sieden, 435
Sieg, 430
Siele, 422
Silber, 436
singen, 437
Sing-schwan, 496
sinken, 437
sinnen, 437
Sippe, 429
Sitte, 435
sitzen, 434
sleps, 454
so, 496
sochen, 491
Sohn, 492
sollen, 450
Sommer, 492
Sonne, 463
Sorg, 493
spalten, 465
spannen, 465
sparen, 465
Sparren, 466
spät, 466
Spaten, 464
Speck, 467
Speer, 467
Speichel, 465
speien, 468
Sperling, 466
spetzen, 465
Spiel, 467
spielen, 467
Spieß, 467
spinnen, 467
spleißen, 468
Splitter, 468
Sprache, 469
sprechen, 469
spreiten, 469
spreizen, 469
sprengen, 448, 469
sprießen, 470
springen, 470
spritzen, 470
sprock, 471
sprossen, 470
spüren, 471
Stab, 471
staben, 474
Stadt, 472
Stahl, 472
Stall, 473
stampen, 473
stampfen, 473
Stange, 474
stanzen, 487
stapfen, 474
Star, 475
stark, 474
Stärke, 478
Staub, 475
stäuben, 475
stechen, 476
stehen, 477
stehlen, 476
steht, 477
steigen, 479
Stein, 472
stenzen, 487
sterben, 477
Stern, 478
Stern-miere, 368
steuern, 479
stieben, 478
Stier, 478
Stimme, 480
stinken, 481
Stoben, 487
Stock, 487
stocken, 487
stollen, 487
stonken, 480
Stör, 488
stören, 476
Storre, 478
stoßen, 476
stotzen, 489
Strahl, 484
strahlen, 484
Strand, 482
Strang, 483
stratzen, 486
Streich, 485
streichen, 485
Streifen, 485
streiten, 485
streng, 483
streuen, 483
Strich, 485
Stroh, 484
Strom, 483
Strotze, 486
Strudel, 484
Strut, 485
Stück, 487
Stufe, 482
Stuhl, 481
stumm, 487
Sturm, 488
stürmen, 488
Stute, 481
stützen, 489
suchen, 464
Sucht, 490
sucken, xxxv, 490
Sülze, 491
Sund, 492
Sünde, 492
surzen, 433
süß, 503
Tag, 86
taien, 92
Tal, 87
tanzen, 534
tapfen, 88
tapfer, 89
Tau, 91
taub, 90
Taube, 106
Tauber, 106
tauchen, 107
taufen, 91
taugen, 106
Tausend, 554
Teich, 95
Teig, 87
Teil, 87
teuer, 94
Tichter, 93
tief, 94
Tier, 94
Tochter, 107
Tod, 91
Ton, 533
Tor, 110
tot, 90
Tracht, 99
träge, 522
tragen, 99
Trähne, 504
tränken, 100
Traube, 548
trauen, 523
trauern, 94
Traum, 100

- träumen*, 101
traut, 521
Treber, 98
treffen, 101
treiben, 103
trennen, 520
treten, 521
treu, 523
triefen, 102
Trift, 103
trinken, 103
trippen, 547
trocken, 100
Trog, 523
Tropfen, 105
trösten, 521
trotzen, 548
trüben, 104
truht, 104
Trunk, 105
Tuch, 97
Tugend, 107
tun, 98
tunken, 551
Tür, 110
Tusche, 111
tuten, 541
üben, 393
über, xxix, 557
Ufer, 394
um, 558
unke, 560
unter, 559
Vater, 121
ver-dorren, 553
ver-drießen, 546
ver-drippen, 547
vergessen, 176
ver-lieren, 334
Ver-lust, 345
ver-schlingen,
 455
ver-weisen, 589
Vetter, 122
Vieh, 134
viel, 136
vier, 133
vierte, 139
voaz, 124
Vogel, 157
voll, 159
von, 127
Wachs, 566
wachsen, 566
wacker, 568
Wade, 576
Waffe, 577
Wagen, 565
wagen, 568
wählen, 570
Wahn, 579
Wal, 262
Wald, 571
wallen, 571
Wamme, 572
Wampe, 572
Wange, 573
wappen, 577
warm, 575
waschen, 575
Wasser, 575
Wasser-holder,
 253
waten, 564
Wau, 569, 570
weben, 576
Wechsel, 586
Weck, 565
wecken, 568
wedeln, 590
Weg, 577
wegen, 577
Weh, 566
wehen, 576
wehren, 574
Weib, 584
weich, 567
weichen, 586
weigern, 566
Weihe, 590
weißen, 585
Weile, 266
weilen, 267
weinen, 567
weiß, 267
Weit, 567
weit, 585
Weizen, 261
Wels, 262
wenden, 573
wenig, 567
wer, 261
werben, 265, 266
werden, 581
werfen, 581
Werg, 580
Werk, 580
Werre, 580, 581
Wette, 564
Wetter, 583
Wicht, 578
Widder, 584
wiehern, 266
Wiel, 264
wild, 579
Wille, 578
Wind, 587
winden, 587
Wind-hund, 267
winnen, 587
Winter, 588
wir, 591
Wirt, 579
wissen, 589
Wisund, 588
Wittum, 583
Witwe, 585
wo, 263
Woche, 586
wohnen, 599
wölben, 262
Wolf, 598
Wolle, 598
wollen, 578
wollte, 578
Wort, 600
Wucher, 592
Wuhne, 592
wulgern, 598
Wunde, 599
Wunsch, 599
wünschen, 599
würgen, 600
Wurm, 600
Wurst, 582
Wurzel, 601
wüst, 593
Wut, 592
Zacke(n), 519
zähe, 509
Zahen, 505
Zahl, 508
zählen, 508
zahn, 508
zahmen, 508
zähmen, 508
Zahn, 510
Zange, 509
Zatte, 529
zauche, 511
Zaum, 511
Zaun, 526
Zecke, 516
Zehe, 505
zehn, 512
zehnte, 512
Zeichen, 506
zeigen, 505
Zeile, 517
Zeit, 516
Zelt, 512
zer-, 529

- zergen, 510
 zer-splittern, 468
 zer-zausen, 528
 Ziege, 516
 ziehen, 515
 Ziel, 517
 ziemen, 513
 -zig, 512
 Zimmer, 517
 Zinke, 518
 Zinn, 517
 Zinne, 518
 Zippe, 515
 Zitter-mal, 514
 zittern, 518
 Zitze, 519
 Zorn, 527
 zorten, 527
 Zote, 529
 Zotte, 529
 Zotze, 529
 Zucht, 525
 zücken, 525
 Zu-fall, 107
 Zunder, 526
 Zunft, 526
 Zunge, 526
 Zungen-zolch,
 525
 Zweck, 530
 Zwehle, 555
 zwei, 529
 Zweifel, 530
 Zweig, 530
 Zwerg, 112
 zwingen, 556
 zwölf, 529
- Swiss German**
 an-gänzen, 168
 ant-sleepfu, 454
 arwen, 170
 atto, 39
- bikku, 83
 briešt, 62
 daappo, 88
 er-ginzen, 168,
 178
 feasə, 138
 feig, 123
 flacken, 144
 ge-hei, 203
 ge-hirmen, 221
 gniippə, 296
 gōppə, 172
 grɔɔppə, 187
 grütz, 193
 gümmi, 195
 gutz, 196
 haakko, 203
 heeli, 209
 heenkxə, 208
 heimele, 42
 herde, 246
 jäch, 273
 kxrattə, 302
 labben, 327
 laffen, 327
 lind-mulch, 374
 lupp, 341
 mɔsə, 366
 megə, 346
 mūch, 368
 noppen, 237
 nüttel, 235
 rache, 404
 ramsa, 242
 reəhə, 596
 rueb(en), 415
 ruumme, 411
 seipfe, 422
 sugə, xxxv, 490
 šære, 444
 šutz, 452
 šnækko, 462
 šrekxu, 448
- šuppo, 449
 šwæbol, 497
 šwæafil, 497
 šweiggu, 501
 tɔɔppə, 88
 tink, 551
 trenə, 101
 trü(e)hen, 549
 wäge(n)se, 565
 wannebobbel,
 263
 wērə, 581
 xallen, 278
 xefər, 283
 xlii, 290
 xrosa, 303
 xrotten, 308
 zeixxu, 505
 zimmen, 517
- Lombardic**
 fereha, 137
 gīsil, 178
 thinx, 542
 treno, 93
- Other In-
 do-European
 Languages**
- Hittite**
 aiš, 394
 alpa-, 342
 alwanza-, 24
 antara-, 346
 anz-, 591
 appā, 1
 arai, 414
 arkari, 34
 ārra-, 35
 aršanēzi, 119
 āršzi, 119
 ašant-, 427
- ateš(ša)-, 2
 atta-, 39
 auli-, 42
 aušzi, 44
 dāi, 87
 eka-, 273
 ekt-, 272
 erman-, 35
 ez(za)zi, xix
 ganu-, 296
 ganut, 298
 genu-, xxxix
 gimm-, 184
 ḫalai, 23
 ḫallannai, 126
 ḫalzai, 328
 ḫamanki, 28
 ḫamešḫa-, 360
 ḫāni, 560
 ḫannai, 29
 ḫanza, 31
 ḫapa-, 7
 ḫāppar-, 1, 2
 ḫappen-, 557
 ḫappenaš, 3
 ḫāran-, 32
 ḫarp-, 33
 ḫarrai, 34
 ḫartakka-, 21, 54
 ḫarzi, 128
 ḫāsi, 30
 ḫassu-, 30
 ḫašter-, xxxv, 478
 ḫātar, 39
 ḫāti, 38
 ḫišša-, 13
 ḫuḫḫa-, 44
 ḫuišzi, 582
 ḫulana-, 598, 599
 ḫullezi, 569
 ḫurki-, 580
 ḫuḫāi, 576
 ḫuḫant-, xxv, xxx

- išhaḥru-*, 504
išhai, 210, 422, 435
iškallai, 443
išpai, 468
išpant-, 113, 582
išparrai, 471
išparzizi, 470
ištāman-, xxxvi
kallar-, 165
kallišzi, 205
kānki, 208
karāpi, 169, 186
karaš-, 175, 222
karū, 188
kattu-, 214
ker, 222
kī, 225
kīnuzi, 178
kišzi, 220, 225
kitta(rī), 201
kudur-, 286
kukušzi, 286
kuššan-, 261
kūtt-, 196
kyenzi, xxviii
laḥui, 329, 340
lāki, 322
lāman-, 382
lešzi, 332
lukkatt-, 333, 381
lūri-, 334
maklant-, 347
mallai, 351
mārki, 355
maršant-, 356
mēkk-, 361
mēni, 377
merzi, 378
milit, 363
nekumant-, 382
nekuz, 381
nu, 392
paddai, 46
paḥḥur, xxv, 151
panza-, 140
papparšzi, 161
parku-, xxvii, 60
paršna-, 137
pāški, 150
-pat, 121
pāt-, 152
pattar, 132, 139
šāgāi-, 423
šāhi, 419
šāi, 428
šai, 436
šakkar, 440
šartai, 433
šuḥḥai, 493
šupp(t)ari, 489
talga-, 508
tapešni, 86
tappala-, 504
tarahzi, 538
tarḥuzi, 538
tarkuzi, 556
tarna-i, 538
taršzi, 539
tāru-, 522
tarupzi, 548, 553
tašku-, 531
tēkan, 195
tuḥḥušzi, 90
tuk, 549
tuzzi-, 540
ūk, 116
ūrki, 595
uttar, 319
uāki, 569
zama(n)kur, 456
zanu-zi, 541
zīk, 549
Luvian
āaš-, 394
aggati-, 272
alaman-, 382
āra/i-, 273
āsu-, 115
ḥalta/i-, 328
ḥamsa/i-, 30
ḥūḥa-, 44
maddu-, 361
matu-, 361
tappaš-, 386
tipas-, 386
uār, 562
Lycian
alāman-, 382
esb-, 115
kbatra-, 94
ḫawa-, 45
Tocharian
aik-, 8
ak, 41
akrūna, 505
antapi, 46
arkant-, 409
āk, 6
ākār, 505
āke, 6
āmpi, 46
ānāsk-, 27
āntse, 25
ārwar, 37
ārwer, 37
ātāl, 40
āw, 45
ckācar, 107
ek, 41
enk-, 392
ents-, 392
es, 25
kam, 279
kante, 256
kantwo, 526
kanwerṃ, 296
kaurše, 312
kayurš, 312
kālške, 204
kāmā-, 310
kāšiññ-, 218
kāw-, 218
kāyā-, 179
kālā-, 254
kām-, 316
kānt, 256
kāntu, 526
kāryāñ, 222
keme, 279
keni, 296
ke, 299
kip, 584
klañk, 229
klenke, 229
klyos-, 232
knā-, 311
kñuk, 234
ko, 299
kokale, 264
kri, 222
kro(ñ)kše, 255
ku, 256
ku-, 177
kukäl, 264
kum-, 316
kwipe, 584
laks, 322
lāt-, 332
lāwā-, 334
leswi, 327
maiwe, 349
mañ, 365
masāk, 356
mācar, 371
mācer, 371
māk, 361

- māka*, 361
māskā-, 371
mānkā-, 353
mānkā-, 353
mārsā-, 356
meñe, 365
meske, 356
mišo, 368
mit, 361
mīsa, 369
mrāsā-, 356
nana-, 311
nati, 388
nete, 388
ñās, 116
ñem, 382
ñom, 382
ñor, 393
ñu, 389
ñuk, 116
ñunte, 390
ñuwe, 389
okāt, 6
oko, 19
okso, 558
oktante, 7
oktānt, 7
or, 522
orkamo, 409
orkām, 409
pats, 121
pācar, 121
pācer, 121
pās-, 150
pātar, 46
pānt, 140
pāñ, 140
pār-, 59
pārsā-, 161
pār wāne, xv, 79
pik-, 123
piñkte, 140
piś, 140
plewe, 145
poke, 71
poko, 71
pracar, 79
prānk, 77
prāsā-, 161
prāskā-, 161
preñke, 77
procer, 79
rāw-, 418
rāwā-, 411, 416
salyiye, 425
sāle, 425
sālk-, 491
sālkā-, 491
sārk, 493
sāyā-, 502
se, 493
slakkare, 452
slākkār, 452
soy, 493
suwo, 490
swār, 503
swāre, 503
śak, 512
śana, 317
śanweṃ, 288
śāk, 512
śām, 317
śāwā-, 286
ściryē, 478
ścīre, 488
śewiññ-, 179
śpāl, 173
śrāy, 285
śre, 478
štarte, 139
štārt, 139
štwar, 133
štwer, 133
śwā-, 286
şalype, 424
şar, 500
şālyp, 424
şer, 500
şñaura, 433
şpane, 497
şpām, 497
ştare, 474
tañkw, 534
tapre, 94
tarkār, 93
tāpā-, 504
tārk-, 556
tārkār, 93
tkācer, 107
tpār, 94
traī, 546
tre, 546
tsākā-, 518
tsāk-, 38
tsekā-, 95
tsik-, 95
tsuwa, 511
tu, 549
tunik, 534
tute, 106
tuwe, 549
twāñkā-, 556
twere, 110
uwe, 589
wal-, 571
walo, 569
want, 587
wañi, 579
warme, 359
wākā-, 569
wālā-, 571
wāpā-, 576
wāskā-, 578
wāl, 569
wāl-, 569
wār-, 574
wārt-, 581
wās-, 576, 582
wāsk-, 578
wāsri, 582
weru, 581
wikā-, 586
wina, 579
wir, 588
yakwe, 115
yare, 119
yās-, 273
yāw-, 16, 275
yente, 587
yetse, 119
yoñiye, 344
yoro, 581
yuk, 115
Venetic
sselboisselboi,
 432
veina-, 436
**Oscan and
 Umbrian**
abrons, 114
acnu, 40
ad-, 39
allo, xxxv, 23
an-, 26
añ-, 39
cadeis, 214
mais, 350
nertra-k, 393
nertru, 393
touto, 540
vetu, 587
Old Latin
hemō, 195
souos, 496
Latin
ab, 1
aboleō, 125
acer, 7

- acus*, xxix, 6
ad, 39
ador, 39
aequus, 16
aes, 17
aesculus, 9, 10
aevus, 16
ager, 18
agna, 5
agō, 18
āla, 6
alacer, 23
alauda, 324
albus, 20
alere, 19
algor, 21
alius, 23
alnus, 22
altus, 20
alūmen, 24
amārus, 25
amb(i)-, 559
ambō, 46
amnis, 7
anas, 26
ancrae, 28
angō, 28
angor, 28
anguis, 560
anhēlus, 213
annus, 40
ānsa, 30
ānser, 168
antae, 31
antiae, 31
aper, 114
aperiō, 574
apīscor, 173
applicāre, 397
aqua, xxxiii, 7
aquarium, 18
arātrum, 36
arceō, 128
arcus, 34
ardea, 36
arduus, 33
argentum, 18
armus, 35
arō, 34
ascia, 19
asser, 30
atta, 39
audīre, 46
augēre, 42
auris, 44
aurora, 43
auster, 43
aut, 42
avēre, 43
avis, 17
avus, 44
axis, 6
bācula, 55
baculum, 395
bāiulus, 396
balteus, 50
barba, 54
biber, 62
bīmus, 184
bis, 530
bōs, 299
brāca, 74
bracca, 74
brevis, xxiii, 377
bufō, 395
bulga, 83
caecus, 200
caedō, 227
caelum, 200
caenum, 261
caleō, 231
calō, 205
calvor, 239
calvus, 278
canēs, 256
canō, 207
cānus, 214, 223, 419
caper, xix, 198
capere, 197
capiō, 198
capus, 197
caput, 215
carbō, 258
careō, 389
carō, 213
carpō, 210
carrō, 213
cārus, 240
cāseus, 262, 275
catta, 281
catulus, 214
catus, 212
caulae, 198
caurus, 451
caveō, 215, 218
cavus, xxi, 253
-cellō, 254
centō, 226
centum, 256
cerebrum, 221
Cerēs, 222
cernō, 241, 245
cervus, 223
civis, 227
clādēs, 205
clangō, 293
clepō, 230
clingō, 229
-clīnō, 231
clūnis, 229
coēpī, 173
collis, xxxv
collum, 205
columen, 254
colus, 264
combrētum, 262
commūnis, 348
cōniveō, 237
conquiniscō, 265
conventio, xx
cor, 222
corium, 213
cornū, 259
corōna, 109
corpus, 244
corulus, 213
cōs, 201
coxa, 199
crābrō, 259
crātis, 221, 258
cribrum, 247
crīnis, 248
crispus, 248
cruor, 242
crux, 250
cucurbita, 266
culmen, 254
culmus, 204
cu(m)bō, 257
cūnctor, 208
cunnus, 217
cūr, 263
currō, 259, 260
cutis, 251, 252
dacrima, 504
damnum, 504
daps, 504
decem, 512
de-frūctum, xxxviii
dēns, xx
derbita, 514
deus, 519
dexter, 512
dies, 519
digitus, 505
dīvidō, 585
domāre, 508
domō, 508
dūcō, 515
duplus, 126
dūrus, 94

- ēdō*, xix
egō, 116
ēminēre, 372
emō, 387
equa, 115
equus, 115
errāre, 119
ervum, 34, 37
et, 114
faba, xviii, 55
faber, 86
fāgus, 72
falco, 125
far, 52
fārī, 52
fascis, 54, 55, 396
faveo, 167
fel, 165
fēlō, 93
feriō, 53
fermentum, 306
ferō, xix, 59
ferveō, 78
fiber, 56
fibra, 57
fidō, 47, 63
fimbriae, 57
findō, 65
fiŋgō, 95
flāmen, 70
flāre, 68
flāvus, 68
fleō, 68, 84
flō, 67
floccus, 66, 149
flōs, 70
fodiō, 46
follis, 50, 83
forēs, 110
formīca, 359
formus, 575
forō, 53, 85
fors, 85
fracēs, 99
fragrō, 73
frangō, 75, 79, 80, 99
frāter, 79
fremō, 75
frendō, xxviii, 190
frōns, 81
frūmen, 53
fūcus, 64
fuī, 71
fulica, 50
fūmus, 90
fundō, 177
fundus, xxxiv, 82
fungus, 495
fūnus, 90
furō, 111
furvus, 111
fuscus, 111
-fūtō, 56
garrio, 285
garriō, 281
gaudiō, 279
gelus, 277
gemō, 310
gena, 288
gēns, 288
genu, 296
genus, 296
gerō, 283
glaber, 179
glēba, 309
glēsum, 180
globus, 309
glūbō, 292
gnāvus, 296
gnōscō, 311
gnōtus, 312
Graecus, xxiii
grāmen, 187, 191
grānum, xxxvi, 312
gravis, 312
gremium, 305
grūs, 301, 590
gula, 284
gustus, xx, 313
haedīnus, 163
haedus, xix, 163
hasta, 172
haurio, 43
helvus, 174
Hercynia, 136
heri, 176
hernia, 169
hiems, 184
hiō, 178
hircus, 270
homō, 195, 354
hordeum, 175
horior, 175, 187
hōrnus, 273
hos-pes, 121
hostis, 170
iecur, 336
iēns, 427
in, 269
industrius, 562
ingēns, 362
inguen, xxvii, 270
īnsece, 420
īnstīgō, 476
inter, 559
interior, 270
iocus, 272
ipsipse, 432
īra, 14
irrigāre, 408
is, 268
itō, xxxix, 269
iūgis, 17
iugum, 274
lū-piter, 519
iūs, 16, 275
iuvenus, 274
iūni-perus, 12
iūventa, 276
iuventūs, 276
labium, 331
lacertus, 321
lacus, 322
laevus, 452
lambō, xxxiv, 327
lāmina, 326
lāna, 598, 599
lanius, 326
lascīvus, 345
lassus, 332
lavō, 329
lectus, 330
lēns, 236
lentus, 339
leve, 344
lēvir, 506
levis, 338
liber, 328
līber, 332, 333
ligō, 337
līmāx, 455
līmus, 338
lingō, xix, 337, 527
lingua, 526
linguō, 337
linō, 324
linquō, 336
līra, 324
lītus, 340
longus, 327
loqui, 322
lubēre, 341
lubet, 341
lucrum, 329
lumbus, 327
lūmen, 333
luō, 334

- lupus*, 598
lutra, 562
lutum, 345
lūtum, 569, 570
macer, xxix, 347
madeō, 358
magis, 350
magnus, 361
mālum, 32
mālus, 357
mancus, 353
mandō, 358, 377
manganum, 353
manus, 375, 376
mare, 355
margō, 355
massa, 356
māter, xxii, 371
medeor, 367
medius, 360
meiō, 368
mel, 363
mēns, 375
mēnsa, xxiii, 369
mēnsis, 365
mentum, 377,
 480
merula, 25
merus, 366
mingō, 369
minuō, xxxviii,
 369
miscēō, 370
mōlēs, 371
mollis, 374
molō, 351
mōns, 372
mordō, 457
morior, 378
mūcus, 379
mulgeō, 364
mūrus, 348
mūs, 379
musca, 379
nancīscor, 392
nāris, 383
nassa, 384
natis, 392
natrix, 381
nāvis, xxv, 391
nebula, 386
nefronēs, xxviii,
 389
neō, 385
nervus, 433
nīdor, 236
nīdus, 391
ninguit, 462
nix, 460
nōdus, xviii, 384
nōnus, 390
nōs, xx, 591
nōscō, 311
novācula, 461
novem, 389
novus, 389
nox, 381
nūdus, 382
nurus, 463
nux, 237
ob-stāculum, xli,
 475
occa, 4
occulō, 218
octāvus, 7
octō, xxv, 6
oculus, 41
ōdi, 39
olla cannata, 280
olor, 20, 23
onus, 30
opus, 2
orior, 414
ornus, 38
ōs, 394
ovis, 45
ōvum, xxi, xl, 17
pābulum, 150
pāgus, 124
palma, 159
palpō, 151
palūs, 398
pandus, 131
pangō, 124, 150
pannus, 127
pāpiliō, 140
parere, 152
pariō, 130
parvus, 132
pāscō, 150
pater, xvii, xxix,
 121
patruus, 122
paucus, 132
pāx, 122
pectō, 134
pecu, 134
pecus, 122
pedica, 138
pellis, xxxv, 135
pēnis, 138
penna, 40, 139
perna, 137
pēs, xxii, 152
petō, 139
pingere, 123
pīnsere, 138
piscis, xix, 142
piscor, 142
plaga, 144
plangō, 148
plānus, 148
plectō, 146
pluit, 145
plumbum, 69,
 328
plūs, xxx, 143
pluteus, 146
pōne, 121
pōns, 142
porca, 160
porcēre, 128, 129
porcus, 129
portus, 160
poscō, 162
potis, 121
prae, 161
praegnans, 152
prae-hendō, 176
prex, 153
pro-sperus, 465
pūbēs, 162
pūlex, 145
pullus, 126
pulpa, 314
pulvīnus, 376
pūrus, 132
quārtus, 139
quatiō, 449
quattuor, 133
quercus, 136
queror, 266
quiēs, 267
quiētus, 267
quīnque, 140
quīntus, 140
quis, 261
quōr, 263
rādix, 601
rādō, 405
rāmus, 35, 47
rāpa, 415
ratiō, 405, 406
raudus, 37
ravus, 409
rectus, 408
rēmus, xxiii
reor, 406
re-stinguō, 481
rēx, 412
rītus, 413
rōbustus, 523

- rōdō*, 409
rogus, 409
rota, 405
rubeo, 416
rudō, 411
rūfus, 406
rumpō, 410
runcō, 417
ruō, 411, 416
sabulum, 425, 426
sāgīre, xxii, 423, 464
sagum, 431
sāgus, 423
sāl, 425
salix, 424
sallere, 425
sapa, 420
sapiō, 419
sāpo, 422
satis, 419
satus, 430
scabō, 438
scatō, 441, 452
scrobis, 444
scrūta, 447
scyphus, 446
secō, 421
sedeō, 434
sēgnis, 491
sēmen, 432
sēmi-, 492
senex, 433
senior, 201, 433
sentiō, 437
septem, 429
sequor, 431
serō, 427, 428
sērus, 437
sessus, xxxiii
sex, 431
sextus, 431
sibī, 429
situs, 113
socer, 498
socius, xxxii, 420
socrus, 498
sōl, xxvi, 464
somnus, 497
sonāre, 496
sōns, 427
sonus, 496
sōpīre, 497
sopor, 498
soror, 500
sparus, 467
spernō, 471
spēs, 468
spīna, 141
spīrare, 142
spīrō, 142
spūma, 123
spuō, 468
squalus, 262
stabulum, xxxvii, 473
stannum, 517
stāvs, 481
stēlla, 478
sterilis, 478
sternō, 483
stringō, 483, 485
struō, 483
sturnus, xxxv, 475
suāvis, 503
sūcus, xxxv
sūdor, 502
suere, 437
suffrāgō, 78
sūgō, 490
suīnus, 502
sulcus, 491
sulpur, 497
super, 557
sūs, xxii, 490
suus, 496
tacēre, 531
tacio, 531
tangō, xxxiv, 532
taurus, 540
tegō, 532
tēgula, xxiii
tēmō, 542
tenebrae, 537
teneō, 533
tenuis, xxxviii, 552
terō, 546
tertius, 547
tilia, 136
tingō, 551
tongēre, 534
tongō, 534
torpēre, 538
torqueō, 556
torreō, 553
trahō, 99
trāns, 538
tremō, 522
trēs, 547
trifolium, 457
tū, 549
tuba, 541
tueor, 535, 539
tumeō, 550
tundō, 476
turba, 553
turdus, 545
tūtus, 539
über, 37, 41, 120
ūdus, 382
ulna, 22
umbilicus, 380
umbō, xvii, 24
umerus, 25
unda, 588
unguen, 29
unguis, 381
ūnicus, 11
ūnus, 11
ūrō, 563
ursus, 21, 54
uter, 264
uuisdil(e), 568
ūva, 271
ūvidus, 569
vādō, 564
vadum, 564
vae, 566
vāgire, 568
valeō, 569
vallum, 572
vānus, xviii, 572
vapor, 263
varus, 581
vāstus, 593
vatāx, 576
vātēs, 592
vegeō, 568
vehō, 577
vellus, 598
veniō, 316
vēnor, 590
ventus, xxv, xxx, 587
venus, 579
vēr, 575
verbum, 600
vereor, 574
vergō, 580
vermis, 600
verrūca, 575
vertō, 581
vesper, 582
vetō, 319
victima, 585
video, 589
vidua, 585
vigil, 568
vīmen, 587

- vincō*, 586
vir, xxi, 588
vitrum, 567
vitulus, 584
vīverra, 10
vīvō, 320
vīvus, 320
volō, 578
volvō, 572
vōmer, 565
vulnus, 569
vultus, 599
- Vulgar Latin**
blancus, 67
burra, 57
crotta, 308
humulus, 255
pottus, 131
troppus, 548
vissiō, 588
- Middle Latin**
misinga, 349
racka, 404
uuaisdus, 568
- Neo-Latin**
moragium, 348
- Italian**
bieta, xxiii
danzare, 534
donnola, 356
ermellino, 212
grappo, 548
mangano, 353
palta, 398
stagno, 517
tasso, 531
- Lombard**
piovo, 398
- palta*, 398
- Spanish**
azufre, 497
belesa, 59
biezo, 315
canto, 280
estaño, 517
gualda, 570
gualdo, 570
nuca, 234
tejón, 531
- Portuguese**
enxofre, 497
- Old French**
aloue, 324
boulge, 83
brosse, 80
falise, 134
flanc, 229
fleche, 146
froc, 251
garçun, 594
hart, 225
morun, 368
moue, 349
- Middle French**
raque, 404
- French**
alouette, 324
bécasse, 462
blanc, 67
bure, 57
cant, 280
choquer, 450
dancer, 534
étain, 517
falaise, 134
flèche, 146
- frame*, 242
garçon, 594
gaude, 570
guède, 568
houblon, 255
hutte, 314
martre, 356
mésange, 349
mouron, 368
nuque, 234
ouche, 125
pot, 131
sire, 201
taisson, 531
trop, 548
- Celtiberian**
silabur, 436
- Gaulish**
anam, 128
eti, 114
geneta, 288
markan, 354
nebba, 380
olca, 125
Ouáteis, 592
ponpetos, 140
ratis, 130
uisumarus, 457
- Old Irish**
á, 394
ab, 7
ad-, 39
ad-gnin, 311
ad-roilli, 424
ad-teich, 536
ad-tluchedar, 322
-ágadar, 3
aig, 273
aigid, 18
ail, 134
- aile*, 23
airid, 34
áirne, 18
ais, 6
aite, 39
alid, 19
alt, 20
án, 114
an-, 26
anaid, 27
arathar, 36
arcaid, 162
ard, 33
ar-foím, 387
argat, 18
art, 21, 54
as-gleinn, 181
as-loí, 334
as-pena, 319
at-baill, 316
at-chon-darc,
 510
athir, xvii, 121
a-t-raig, 409
áu, 44
aue, 44
bacc, 395
ball, 50, 83
bán, 72
barae, 53
basc, 54
bath, 396
bé, 317
bech, 65
beirid, xix, 59
beithe, 315
ben, 317
benaid, 48, 64
béo, 320
béoir, 62
biid, 71
bil, 64
blá, 68

- bláth*, 70
bó, 299
boc, 82
bocaid, 82
bolgaid, 58
brágae, 300
brao, 318
bráthair, 79
brén, 73
bri, 60
brissid, 75
brith, 85
brocc, 73
brot, 54, 74
brú, 76
brúasach, 76
bruinne, 76, 80
búal, 49
cáech, 200
cáelán, 201
cais, 214
camm, 257
canaid, 207
caraid, 240
carn, 211
carr, 259, 260
carrac, 211
cath, 212, 214
caur, 204
cé, 225
ceilid, 218
ceinn, 226
ceirt, 136
cel, 204
cerbaid, 285
cét, 178, 256
ceth(a)ir, 133
cía, 261
cíar, 201
cingid, 226
cír, 220
cluain, 230
clúas, 230
cned, 236
cnoc, 234
cnú, 237
cob, 210
cóic, 140
cóiced, 140
cóim, 201
cóir, 574
coirce, 199
coire, 283
coll, 205, 213
com-altar, 21
commairge, 60
con-óí, 43
corc, 199
corca, 197, 199
cos, 199
crand-gíus, 289
crécht, 242
crí, 244
criathar, 247
crib, 243
cride, 222
crith, xxxiv, 248
cró, 248
croicenn, 250
crothaim, 243
crú, 242
crúach, 243
cruit, 308
cú, 256
cúach, 215
cúan, 196, 216
cúar, 215
cuilenn, 253
cuire, 211, 212
cumung, 28
dál, 87
dall, 108
damnaim, 508
daur, 522
dega, 516
deich, 512
del, 93
delg, 525
denaid, 95
dér, 504
derb, 523
derg, 93
dess, 512
día, 519
dind, 518
dingid, 95
dliged, 108
dligid, 108, 397
do-bruinn, 78
do-dímen, 348
do-eprinn, 74
do-goa, 286
domain, xl, 94
donn, 111
dorus, 110
dos, 528
do-tuit, 476
do-ucai, 559
drech, 510
drochat, 523
drochta, 523
drúcht, 102
druit, 521
du-, 529
dúal, 504
dub, 90
dún, 526
é, 268
ech, 115
ed, 152
éigid, 10
éis(s)i, 30
elc, 117
elu, 20, 23
emon, 274
én, 139
eó, 271
erbaid, 33
erc, 160
err, 35
escong, 560
eter, 559
étig, 532
fáe, 566
fáith, 592
fal, 569
fás, 593
fáth, 592
fec, 565
fecht, 578
fedb, 585
feidid, xxxiii, 577
feis, 584
fel, 557
fén, 565
fer, 588
feth, 584
fiad, 585
fichid, 586
fid, 585
filí, 599
fillid, 571
find, 588
fine, 579
flaith, 569
fo, 557
foaid, 582
focal, 565
fo-ceird, 243
fo-dí, 530
fol-lugaid, 333
folt, 572
for, 557
fo-ruimi, 409
frén, 601
fuil, 569
gabor, xix, 198
gae, 164
gaibid, 173
gaim, 184
gáir, 281
gairid, 281

- galar*, 165
gas, 172
gat, 172
géis, 168
gell, 174, 179
gemel, 310
gíall, 179
gin, 288
gíus, 289
glé, 182
gluair, 180
glún, 296
gnáth, 312
gop, 283
grán, xxxvi, 312
grend, 186
grían, 190
grind, 186
grinniguth, 190
gruc, 304
gruth, 306
gúal, xx, 309
guidid, xxviii, 57
gúre, 172
guss, 313
íarn, 271
íaru, 10
íasc, xix, 142
-ic, 392
il, 136
imb, 29, 559
imbliu, 380
imm-cná, 237
inathar, 120
ind, 141
ingen, 381
inn-uraid, 137
intled, 476
irar, 32
lacc, 452
ladan, 328
laigid, 330
laigiu, 338
lainn, 345
lám, 159
lán, 159
lár, 148
lecc, 325
legaid, 331
léicid, 336
lenaid, 324
liaig, 331
ligid, 337
lingid, 323
ló, 145
loch, 322
locht, 322
loth, 345
lott, 346
luaidid, 147
luib, 341
luid, 332
luige, 333
lútu, 339
máithir, 371
mám, 350
matán, 357
meilid, 351
mell, 362, 374, 375
menic, 352
mesc, 370
mescaid, 370
mess, 357
mí, 365
mían, 348
mid, 361
mide, 360
midithir, 367
mil, 363
míl, 456
mláith, 362
mligid, 364
mocht, 368
moirb, 359
mong, 353
mór, xxx, 350
mruig, 355
mucc, 374
múch, 459
mug, xxxiii, 347
muin, 353
muinél, 353
muir, 355
nascaid, xviii, 384
nassae, 384
nathir, 381
nau, 391
néit, 391
nél, 386
nenaid, 384
nía, 386
nigim, 390
nocht, 382
noí, 389
nómad, 390
núae, 389
núne, 385
óac, 274
ocht, 6
oech, 123
óen, 11
oeth, 15
óetiu, 276
oí, 45
olann, 598
om, 117
orb, 33
orbe, 33
orc, 129
rádid, 415
ráid, 414
réid, 402
reithid, 401
rí, 412
rím, 413
róe, 418
ro-finnadar, 589
ro-geinn, 176
ro-ic, 77
rúad, 406
rucht, 251
sab, 471
saidid, 434
saigid, 423
sail, 424
saillid, 425
sáith, 463
salann, 425
scaraid, 444
scáth, 438
scél, 439
scerdaid, 440
scíth, 441
scréoin, 448
scuichid, 439, 442
seamar, 457
sebocc, 197
sechid, 431
secht, 429
sed, 430
seichid, 420
seinnid, 496, 501
seirt, 488
selb, 424
sen, 433
séol, 430, 434
ser, 478
serb, 499
serg, 493
sét, 437
simin(n), 432
sine, 466
sír, 437
sith-, 435
síthal, 430
siur, 500
smech, 456
smeraid, 458
smiur, 458

- sned*, 236
sníid, 385
socht, 491
sorb, 500
sríab, 485
sruíd, 483
sruth, 485
súan, 497
súil, 464
suth, 493
táis, xxxvii, 531
tanae, 552
tar, 538
tart, 553
tech, 532
techid, 541
técht, 543
tem, 537
temel, 537
tend, 518
tengae, 526
tethraig, 544
tinaid, 541
tinne, 517
tír, 554
tiug, 537
tocad, 542
tóe, 554
tón, 540
treb, 553
trí, 547
tú, 549
túath, 539, 540
tuige, 532
ú(i)r, 42, 561
ubull, 31
uile, 23
uilen, 22
uinnius, 38
úr, 42, 132
- Middle Irish**
abor-, 2
- an*, 128
aur-ddrach, 100
bodb, 47
bond, 82
brén, 73, 74
bruinnid, 74
búailid, 56
cail, 203
casachtach, 267
codal, 251
corcach, 258
crem, 242
crí, 244
cúa, 253
deime, 96
dobur, 90
doud, 528
dringid, 100
drúth, 524
eiscid, 421
en, 128
erc, 130
ercaid, 129
etarche, 160
ethaid, 269
fíam, 587
fúal, 569
gand, 280
geilt, 579
glám, 290
i(u)chair, 336
laim, 326
lethar, 332
lúaide, 328
lug, 342
maide, 357
maige, 361
marc, 354
medg, 360
net, 391
onn, 38
oss, 558
raith, 130
- répaid*, 412, 414
sam, 492
scibid, 500, 501
scoilt, 443
seiche, 430
seir, 471
silid, 436
slacc, 452
slachta, 452
slis, 468
srithit, 484
suth, 428
Tadg, 531
truit, 545
úan, 124
- Irish**
aitheamh, 132
bi(o)th, 397
bith, 397
brang(as), 399
bríg, 305
coire, 265
crúach, 250
cuinneog, 262
domain, xl
dos, 528
draoib, 99
drip, 103
feòrag, 10
giú(i)s, 289
giumhas, 289
giuthas, 289
icht, 9, 272
iora, 10
land, 344
minic, 352
riach, 402, 403
seisc, 421
séol, 430
snaighid, 460
- Old Welsh**
argant, 18
atar, 139
beryt, 59
bez, 71
canam, 207
carrecc, 211
caru, 223
cas, 214
cat, 214
coil(i)ou, 200
coit, 202
coll, 213
couer, 574
creic, 211
cruitr, 247
daul, 87
dub, 90
duiu, 519
etem, 132
gaem, 184
guetid, 319
guiannuin, 575
guid, 585
gulat, 569
gur, 588
gylym, 164, 165
ham, 492
hit, 435
iou, 274
ithr, 559
minid, 372
nauou, 389
petguar, 133
petuerid, 139
pimphet, 140
pui, 261
ri, 412
rit, 160
ruid, 402
tagc, 542
tauawt, 526
ti, 549

- tig*, 532
timuil, 537
ui, 17
- Middle Welsh**
- adar*, 139
am, 559
araf, 415
ariant, 18
bach, 395
bad, 396
baed, 48
blawd, 70
blydd, 375
braen, 73, 74
breuan, 318
bron, 76
bru, 76
bryd, 85
byw, 320
cad, 214
cant, 256
canu, 207
caraf, 240
carw, 223
cas, 214
chuis, 502
chwaer, 500
chwech, 431
chwedl, 439
chwegr, 498
chwyfu, 500, 501
chwynaf, 503
cnau, 237
coel, 200
coll, 205
coll(en), 213
crehyr, 241
creith, 242
creu, 242, 248
croen, 250
deillyau, 108
dilein, 331
- din*, 526
dol, 87
drut, 524
duw, 519
dyly, 397
dyrllid, 424
dy-wedaf, 319
egin, 9
eh-ed-, 139
eirin, 18
erch, 130
ewin, 381
ewyn, 124
ewythr, 44
ffer, 471
gaeaf, 184
galar, 165
geleu, 164
genni, 176
glo, 182
gor, 557
grann, 186
gwaew, 164
gweith, 578
gwelet, 599
gwlad, 569
gwlan, 598
gwr, 588
gwreid, 601
gwyd, 585
gwyllt, 579
gwystyl, 179
haeddu, 423
haf, 492
hebawc, 197
he-bryngaf, 77
hebu, 420
hidl, 430
hint, 437
honni, 496
hud, 421
hyt, 435
iau, 274
- ieith*, 9
kelu, 218
kerddet, 243
keu, 253
kymynu, 64
kynneu-, 528
kyscu, 257
kyuarhos, 582
llann, 344
llech, 325
lledr, 332
llwydaw, 147
mant, 377
march, 354
medd, 361
meddu, 367
megin, 346
mer, 458
mis, 365
moch, 374
mor, 355
mwg, 459
mynych, 352
mynydd, 372
naw, 389
onn, 38
pedwar, 133
peir, 283
pwyl, 261
pypm, 140
rathu, 405
rhudd, 406
rhych, 160
ri, 412
ry-gyng, 226
safyn, xxxvi, 480
stadl, 473
tang, 542
tarddu, 538
taw, 554
ti, 549
tin, 540
trawd, 547
- tref*, 553
tri, 547
tynghet, 542
ucher, 582
wy, 17
ych, 558
ymenyn, 29
ysgawd, 438
ysgogi, 439, 442
- Welsh**
- aballu*, 316
ad-, 39
aelwyd, 11
aeron, 18, 19
afal, 31
afon, 7
afr-, 2
alarch, 20, 23
allt, 20
alu, 19
amaeth, 24
amwyn, 586
anadyl, 27
annheg, 532
aradr, 36
archaf, 162
arth, 21, 54
asgwrn, 259
-awc, 198
baedd, 48
balleg, 50, 83
bedw-en, 315
begegryr, 65
beich, 54, 396
bela, 59
berth, 60
blaw, 68
blydd, 374
brefu, 75
brawd, 79
bri, 305
bro, 355

- brynn*, 74
bwch, 82
bywed, 397
cae, 198
car, 260
carn, 211, 259
carreg, 211
cawg, 215
ceinach, 223, 224
ceirch, 199
celyn, 253
cen, 226
-chiawr, 227
chrothi, 308
chwarren, 499
chwerw, 499
ci, 256
clun, 229
clyd, 231
cnoi, 237
cnwch, 234
coed, 202
coeg, 200
cordd, 211
craf, 242
craidd, 222
craig, 211
crug, 243, 250
crwth, 308
crych, 248
cryd, xxxiv, 248
crydd, 244
crynaff, 245
cu, 201
cwd, 217
cwm, 310
cwn, 255
cwyddaw, 227
cyfyng, 28
cywarch, 580
cyweir, 574
dall, 108
dar, 522
deg, 512
deifyaw, 528
deigr, 504
dor, 110
drych, 510
du, 90
dwfn, xl, 94
dwyn, 515
dynu, 95
ebawl, 115, 158
ebill, 44
echel, 6
edau, 132
edn, 139
eil, 23
elin, 22
erfin, 415
eryr, 32
ffrwd, 485
ffrwst, 470
ffûn, 142
gafr, xix, 198
garan, 301
garddu, 281
gawr, 281
gen, 288
geneth, 288
gnawt, 312
grawn, 312
griddfan, 188
gro, xxxviii, 193
gwae, 566
gwain, 565
gwallt, 572
gwanwyn, 575
gwawd, 592
gweddu, 577
gweli, 569
gwerth, 581
gwery, 580
gwreidd, 601
gwrysg, 595
gwydd, 585
gwynt, 587
gwys, 584
gwywer, 10
halen, 425
haul, 464
helw, 424
hesg, 421
hir, 437
hudol, 421
hufen, 422
hun, 497
hwyl, 430
ia, 273
ial, 268
iâs, 273
iawn, 114
ieith, 272
ieuanc, 274
ir, 132
iwrch, 270
llaith, 331
llynu, 324
llys-yw-en, 560
llyu, 337
meidd, 360
mes, 357
mwng, 353
mwnwg(l), 353
mwy, 350
mwyalch, 25
mwyth, 368
myalch, 349
myr, 359
nawfed, 390
nedd, 236
nei, 386
newydd, 389
newyn, 385
niwl, 386
noe, 391
noeth, 382
nyddu, 385
nyth, 391
of, 117
oged, 4
pair, 265
pas, 267
pel, 264
pen-(g)lin, 296
perth, 136
pimp, 140
re, 409
rhedyn, 130
rheg, 153
rhew, 155
rhewydd, 154
rhif, 413
rhwydd, 402, 412
rhwydd-hau, 412
rhyd, 160
rynghu, 77
saith, 429
seren, 478
serth, 433, 488
tafod, 526
tarwyd-en, 514
to, 532
toes, xxxvii, 531
trwnc, 544
trydydd, 547
tud, 540
twf, 550
ty, 532
tywyll, 537
un, 11
wyth, 6
yscar, 444
ystum, 488
ywen, 271
Old Breton
bodou, 47
cai, 198
coel, 200
eb, 115
hit, 435

ion, 114
rogedou, 154
strouis, 483
tut, 539
tuthe, 539

Middle Breton

benaff, 64
beraff, 59
cas, 214
effn, 114
grann, 186
hezaff, 434
meguin, 346
naska, 384

Breton

am, 559
askorn, 259
bec'h, 54
beuer, 56
brein, 74
coezaff, 227
eiz, 6
groa, 193
halaff, 19
heul, 159
ilin, 22
kae, 198
kas, 214
kerc'h, 199
koat, 202
komm, 310
megin, 346
moualc'h, 25
oelad, 11
pemp, 140
rūn, 403
stumm, 488
tizaff, 536
yaouank, 274
yezh, 272
yorch, 270

Old Cornish

cuit, 202
hudol, 421
moelh, 25
stret, 484
yorch, 270

Middle Cornish

hedhi, 434
streyth, 484

Cornish

brys, 85
ewn, 114
grow, 193
maw, xxxiii

Mycenaean

a-qi-ja, 19
e-ri-ka, 424
i-po-no, 557
mo-ri-wo-do-, 69

Ancient Greek

ἄγαν, 362
 ἀγείρω, 312
 ἄγκος, 28
 ἀγκύλη, 29
 ἀγκύλος, 29
 ἀγκών, 28
 ἄγνυμι, 569
 ἀγρός, 18
 ἄγχω, 28
 ἄγω, 18
 ἀδὴν, xxvii, 270
 ἀδίκη, 384
 ἀείρω, 574
 ἀέλιοι, 498
 ἀέλιος, xxvi, 464
 ἀέξω, 566
 ἄζω, 38
 ἄημι, 576
 αἰγίλωψ, 9

αἰγίς, 10
 αἰδομαι, 14
 αἰετός, 590
 αἰθός, 8
 αἰθός, xxiii, xl, 8
 αἰκλοι, 9
 αἶξ, 239
 αἰσθάνομαι, 45
 ἄιστος, xxiii, 588
 αἰσχός, 16
 αἰχμή, 9
 αἴω, 44
 αἰών, 16
 ἀκή, 5
 ἄκμων, 220
 ἀκούω, 217
 ἄκων, 5
 ἀλέξω, 21
 ἀλίνειν, 324
 ἄλλος, 23
 ἄλς, 425
 ἄμαθος, 426
 ἀμάω, 360
 ἀμβλύς, xxviii, 67, 69
 ἀμέλγω, 364
 ἀμο-, x, 491
 ἀμφί, xv, xvi, 559
 ἄμφω, 46
 ἀνά, 26
 ἀνακῶς, 218
 ἄνευ, 118
 ἄνθος, 27
 ἀντίος, 27
 ἄντλος, 560
 ἀξίνη, 19
 ἄξων, 6
 ἄπαστος, 150
 ἄπειρος, 394
 ἄπερρος, 394
 ἀπ-έφρυσεν, xxxviii
 ἀπό, xvii, 1, 125
 ἀπο-λαύω, 329
 ἀπόλλυμι, 125
 ἀπ-όνητο, 560
 ἀργός, 18
 ἀρήγω, 415
 ἀριθμός, 413
 ἀρκέω, 128
 ἄρκτος, 21, 54
 ἄροτρον, 36
 ἀρώω, 34
 ἀρωγή, 415
 ἀσκηθής, 441
 ἀστεμβής, 480
 ἀστεμφής, 480
 ἀστήρ, xxv, 478
 ἀστραλός, 475
 ἄττα, 39
 αὖ, xxiii, 42
 αὐδή, 319
 αὐλός, 42
 αὕξω, 566
 αὖος, 428
 αὖσιος, 43
 αὖω, 563
 ἄφακος, 55
 ἄχνυμαι, 4
 ἄχομαι, 3
 ἄχος, 4
 ἄωρος, 593
 βαίνω, 316
 βάκτρον, 395
 βάπτω, 315
 βαρύς, 312
 βάσκω, 316
 βιβρώσκω, 318
 βλαδύς, 374
 βλίτον, 351
 βλίττω, 363
 βόσκω, 299, 309
 βοῦς, 299
 βραγός, 73
 βράκανα, 378

- βραχύς, 377
 βρεχμός, 73
 βρῦτος, 62
 βρύω, 303
 βῶν, 391
 γέμω, 310
 γένεσις, 288
 γένυς, 288
 γέρανος, 301
 γέρων, 285
 γεύομαι, κxiii,
 286
 γῆρυς, 281
 γιγνώσκω, 311
 γλάσσα, 525
 γλαφυρός, 572
 γλάφω, 194
 γλοιός, 291
 γλουτός, 292
 γλύφω, 292
 γλῶσσα, 525
 γλῶχες, 525
 γοάω, 282, 310
 γόμφος, 279
 γόνυ, κxvii, 296
 γόος, 282
 γράφω, 285, 302
 γυμνός, 382
 γυνή, κxi, 317
 γύπη, 308
 δαήρ, 506
 δαίομαι, 516,
 520
 δαίω, 528
 δάκνω, 518
 δάκρυ, 504
 δάλτος, 512
 δάμνημι, 508
 δαπάνη, 504
 δά-πεδον, 525
 δάπτω, 504
 δάρσις, 527
 δεῖπνον, 516
 δέκα, 512
 δέλεαρ, 284
 δέλτος, 512
 δελφύς, 278
 δέμω, 513, 517
 δερῖαι, 317
 δέρκομαι, 510
 δέρω, 513
 δέω, 511, 515
 διδμη, 511
 διδράσκω, 519
 δίζα, 516
 διπλός, 126,
 530
 δῖς, 530
 δνόφος, 386
 δολιχός, 525
 δόλος, 508
 δόρξ, 270
 δόρυ, 522
 δραμεῖν, 522
 δρυμά, 524
 δύη, 528
 δύναμαι, 511
 δυσ-, 529
 ἔ, 496
 ἐάλων, 569
 ἔαρ, 575
 ἔβροξε, 300
 ἐγείρω, 281, 306
 ἔγω, 116
 ἔδνον, 583
 ἔδω, xix
 ἔεδνα, 583
 ἔζομαι, 434
 ἔθος, 435
 εἶ, κxkxiii
 εἰδίω, 502
 εἶδομαι, 589
 εἶδος, 502
 εἰλέω, 571
 εἶλη, 498
 εἶμαι, 576
 εἰμί, κxkvi, 582
 εἶνατος, 390
 εἶπον, 565
 εἶρω, 427
 ἑκατόν, 256
 ἑκυρός, 498
 ἔλαφος, 21, 325
 ἔλαφρός, 344
 ἔλαχύς, 338
 ἔλεῖν, 424
 ἔλελιζω, 323
 ἔλευθερος, 332
 ἐλίκη, 424
 ἔλκω, 491
 ἔλπος, 424
 ἔλωρ, 424
 ἔμπίς, 117
 ἔν, 269
 ἔνατος, 390
 ἔνεροι, 393
 ἐνέρτερος, 393
 ἐνηής, 43
 ἐνθεῖν, 27
 ἐννέα, 389
 ἐν(ν)έπω, κxkii,
 420
 ἔνος, 433
 ἔντερα, 270
 ἔξ, φέξ, 431
 ἔορ, 500
 ἔπι, κxix
 ἐπί-κουρος, 260
 ἔπνευσε, 149
 ἔπομαι, 431
 ἐπτά, 429
 ἔπω, 419
 ἔρα, 118
 ἔργον, 580
 ἔρδω, 600
 ἐρέβινθος, 24, 37
 ἔρεβος, 409
 ἐρείπω, 412
 ἐρεύθω, 410
 ἐρέφω, 407
 ἐρήμος, 415
 ἔριφος, 118
 ἐρωδιός, 36
 ἐρωή, 415
 ἔσπερος, 582
 ἐστί, κxkvi
 ἔταλον, 584
 ἔτι, 114
 ἔτος, 138
 εὖω, 563
 ἐχῖνος, 115
 ἔχω, 430
 ἔως, 43
 Ζεύς, κxiv, 519
 ζέω, 273
 ζυγόν, 274
 ζύμη, 275
 ζώω, 320
 ἠγέομαι, 464
 ἠδύς, 503
 ἠέριος, 12
 ἠῖθεος, 585
 ἠι-κανός, κxviii,
 207
 ἦκα, 491
 ἦλιος, κxvi, 464
 ἦλος, 572
 ἦλυθον, 332
 ἠνία, 30
 ἦπαρ, 336
 ἦπειρος, 394
 ἠρέμα, 409
 ἦρι, 12
 ἦτορ, 120
 ἠώς, 43
 θαιρός, 89, 110
 θαλάμη, 87
 θαλία, 108
 θάλλω, 108
 θάρσος, 111
 θαῦμα, 91
 θέναρ, 93

- θερμός, xxviii, 575
 θέσις, 92
 θέω, 90
 θηλή, xx, 93
 θήρ, xxix, 60
 θῆσθαι, 95
 θιγγάνω, 95, 96
 θυγάτηρ, 107
 θυοσκοός, 442
 θύρα, 110
 θύσανος, 106
 θύω, 107
 θωή, xxii
 ἰάλλω, 23
 ἰαύω, 582
 ἴζω, 434
 ἰθαρός, 268
 ἰκμάς, 435
 ἴονθος, 76
 ἴορκες, 270
 ἵπνός, 557
 ἵππος, 115, 116
 ἴσατις, 567, 568
 ἴσχω, 430
 ἰτάω, xxxix, 269
 ἰχανάω, 271
 κακός, 256
 κάλαμος, 204
 καλέω, 205
 κάμαξ, 206
 καμάρα, 207
 κάμαρος, 219, 254
 κάμνω, 93
 κάμπτω, 207, 257
 κανθύλος, 196
 κάνναβις, xix, 209
 καπνός, 263
 κᾶπος, 238
 κάπρος, xix, 198
 κάπτω, 198
 κάρᾱ, 221
 κάραβος, 254, 300
 καρπός, 210, 266
 καρταίποδα, 248
 κάρτην, 248
 κάχληξ, 199
 κέγκει, 256
 κεῖμαι, 201
 κείρω, 213
 κεμάς, 226
 κεντέω, 210
 κεραός, 223
 κεύθω, 260
 κεφαλή, 173
 κῆδος, 214
 κηλέω, 239
 κήλη, 216
 κῆπος, 31, 238
 κῆρ, 222
 κίχημι, 174
 κλάδος, 254
 κλέπτω, 230
 κλίβανος, 228
 κλίνω, 231
 κλόνης, 229
 -κναίω, 237
 κνάπτω, 237
 κνηκος, 255
 κνίζω, 236
 κνίσση, 236
 κνύθος, 235
 κνύω, 235
 κοέω, 215, 217
 κοῖλος, 253
 κοῖλυ, 200
 κοιμάω, 201
 κοίρανος, 212
 κόλπος, 262
 κονίς, 236
 κορέννυμι, 222
 κόρυζα, 258
 κότης, 214
 κοῦσπα, 313
 κραδάω, 243
 κράτος, 211
 κρατύς, 211
 κρέας, 242
 κρέμμον, 242
 κρέτος, 211
 κρηπίς, 244
 κριθή, 175
 κρίκος, 247
 κρίνω, 241, 245
 κρόμμυον, 242
 κρόσσαι, 244
 κροῦμαι, 251
 κρώζω, 248
 κύβος, 257
 κυέω, 255
 κύκλος, 264
 κύμβος, 310
 κυνέω, 313
 κύων, 256
 λαγαρός, xvii, 452
 λάζομαι, xvii, 325
 λαῖᾱ, 329
 λαῖτον, 335
 λάκκος, 322
 λαμβάνω, 325
 λάπτω, 327
 λάσκω, 322
 λεία, 329
 λείμαξ, 455
 λείπω, 336
 λείχω, 337
 λέχομαι, 330
 λέω, 578
 ληδεῖν, xvii, 332
 λῆνος, 598
 λίαρος, 452
 λιλαίομαι, 345
 λιπαρός, 335
 λοβός, 331
 λοετρόν, 584
 λοίτη, 340
 λουτρόν, 329
 λούω, 329
 λύγξ, 342
 λύγος, 334, 343
 λύκος, 598
 λύω, 334
 μαδάω, 358
 μαίνη, 376
 μακρός, xviii, xxix, 347
 μαλακός, 375
 μαλθακός, 362
 μᾶνύω, 376
 μάρη, 375, 376
 μαρμαίρω, 366
 μάσαομαι, 377
 μάσσω, 350
 μέγας, 361
 μέθυ, 361
 μεῖον, 349
 μείων, 369
 μέλας, 362
 μέλδομαι, 457
 μέλι, 363
 μέφομαι, 375
 μέσος, 360
 μεστός, 358
 μέτα, 360
 μέτρον, 367
 μήδομαι, 367
 μήκων, xviii, 371
 μῆλον, 32, 456
 μῆν, 365
 μηνύω, 376
 μήτηρ, xxii, 371
 μήτρα, 372
 μίδας, 24, 370
 μινύθω, 369
 μίσγω, 370
 μισθός, 370
 μίτυλος, 347

- Μοῖραι, 41
 μολγός, 351
 μόλυβδος, 69, 328
 μομφή, 375
 μυῖα, 379
 μύκων, 373
 μύλλον, 374
 μύρμηξ, 359
 μῦς, xxii
 μῶλος, 371
 μῶσθαι, 371
 ναῦς, xxv, 391
 νεῖος, 389
 νεῖρει, 462
 νέμω, 387
 νέομαι, 387
 νέος, 389
 νευρά, 433
 νεφέλη, 386
 νέκρος, 386
 νεφροί, 389
 νέω, 385
 νήριτος, 413
 νῆσσα, 26
 νηῦς, xxv, 391
 νίζω, 390
 νόστος, 387
 νῦν, 392
 νύξ, 381
 νυός, 463
 νώ, 589
 νωλεμές, 326
 νῶτον, 392
 ὄα, 271
 ὄγδοος, 7
 ὄγκος, 28
 ὀδύνη, 515
 οἶαξ, 13
 οἶγνυμι, 586
 οἶγω, 586
 οἰδέω, 14
 οἶη, 171
 οἰκτρός, 9
 οἰνή, 11
 ὄκνος, 6
 ὀκτώ, xxv, 6
 ὄλλυμι, 126
 ὀμείχω, 368
 ὄμνυμι, 25
 ὀμός, 425
 ὀμφαλός, 380
 ὀμφή, xxviii, 437
 ὀνίνημι, 560
 ὄνομα, xviii, 29, 382
 ὄνομαι, 29
 ὄνυξ, 381
 ὀξίνα, 4
 ὀπώρα, 46
 ὀρέγω, 409
 ὀρεκτός, 408
 ὀρθός, 33
 ὀρίνω, 414
 ὄρνις, 32
 ὄροβος, 37
 ὄροφος, 407
 ὄρρος, 35
 ὄρυζα, 416
 ὀρύσσω, 417
 ὀρφανός, 32
 ὀρφονός, 118
 ὄς, 496
 ὄσσε, 41
 οὔθαρ, xxiii, 120
 οὐλή, 569
 οὔλος, 598
 οὔς, 44
 ὀφνίς, 565
 ὀφρυῦς, xv, 79
 ὀχέω, 565
 παλάμη, 159
 πάρ, 161
 πάρος, xx
 πατέομαι, 150
 πατήρ, xvii, xxix, 121
 πάτος, 142
 πάτρως, 122
 παῦρος, 132
 πέδη, 138
 πείθομαι, 47, 63
 πείρω, 128
 πεῖσμα, 64
 πέκος, 122
 πέκτω, 134
 πέκω, 123
 πέλλα, 159
 πελλίς, 159
 πελλοράφος, 135
 πέλημα, 135
 πέμπτος, 140
 πέντε, 140
 πέος, 138
 πέρδω, 137
 περκνός, 130
 πέρυσι, 137
 πετάννυμι, 132
 πέτομαι, 139
 πεύθω, 61
 πεύκη, 139
 πήγνυμι, 124, 131
 πήμα, 132
 πήνη, 127
 πήσσω, 150
 πῆχυς, xxvii, 71
 πλάγια, 144
 πλάγιος, 144
 πλάζω, 144
 πλάξ, 143
 πλατύς, 144
 πλείων, 143
 πλέκω, 146
 πλέω, 145
 πληγή, 148
 πλήσσω, 148
 πλοῖον, 145, 147
 πλόος, 145
 πλώω, 147
 πνέω, 149
 ποθέω, xxviii, 57
 ποικίλος, 123
 πόκος, 122
 πόλος, 264
 πολύς, 136
 πόρις, 151
 πόρκος, 129
 πόρος, 129
 πόσις, xvii, 121
 ποτάομαι, 139
 πότερος, xxvii, 264
 πούς, xxii
 πράμος, 157
 πραπίς, 244
 πρίων, 399
 πρωί, 156
 πρώιος, 156
 πτελέα, 136
 πτερίς, 130
 πτέρνη, xxv, 137
 πτέρον, 139
 πτισάνη, 138
 πτίσσω, 130, 138
 πτύω, 468
 πυθμήν, xxxiv, 82
 πυνθάνομαι, 61
 πῦρ, 151
 πῶλος, xx, 158
 ῥάδιξ, 601
 ῥαίβος, 593
 ῥάπυς, 415
 ῥέθος, 412
 ῥέμβομαι, 581
 ῥεῦμα, 483
 ῥέω, 485
 ῥίζα, 601
 ῥόθος, 484
 ῥοικός, 593
 ῥόμβος, 581

- ῥόμος, 600
 σαίρω, 552
 σάσσω, 551
 σάττω, 551
 σβέννυμι, 320
 σῆτες, 225
 σιγάω, 501
 σιωπάω, 501
 σκάζω, 226, 446
 σκάλλω, 443
 σκαμβός, 439
 σκάπτω, 438
 σκέλος, 450
 σκιά, 445, 451
 σκότος, 438
 σκύφος, 446
 σκώπτω, 450
 σκῶρ, κκχνι, 440
 σμερδνός, 457
 σμικρός, 456
 σμίλη, 460
 σμύχω, 458
 σπάθη, 464
 σπαίρω, 471
 σπάω, 464
 σπέρχω, 470
 σπεύδω, 467
 σπίγγος, 467
 σπίζω, 467
 σπόγγος, 495
 στάσις, 472
 στάχυς, 480
 στέγνος, 537
 στέγος, 532
 στέγω, 532
 στεῖρα, 478
 στείχω, κκχι, 479
 στέμβω, 473
 στερεός, 488
 στερέω, 476
 στέριφνιος, 477
 στήνιον, 466
 στία, 472
- στοίχος, 479
 στόμα, κκχνι, 480
 στόρη, 486
 στόρνυμι, 483
 στόχος, 472
 στρεύγομαι, 484
 στρέφω, 484, 486
 στυφελίζω, 478
 σύ, 549
 σφαραγέομαι, 469
 σχίζω, 446
 σῶς, 539
 ταναός, κκχνviii, 552
 τάνυμαι, 533
 ταῦρος, 540
 τέγγω, 551
 τέκνον, 536
 τέλθος, 174
 τενθρήνη, 101
 τέρπω, 552
 τέρσομαι, 539
 τεταγών, 507
 τέταρτος, 139
 τετραίνω, 546
 τέτραξ, 535
 τήγανον, 532
 τίθημι, 98
 τίς, 261
 τιταίνω, 533
 τιθός, 519
 τοῖχος, κλ, 95
 τράμις, 535
 τραπέω, 545
 τράχω, 544
 τρεῖς, 547
 τρέφω, 98, 99
 τρέχω, 99, 544
 τροφαλῖς, 99
 τρόρις, 99
 τροφός, 99
- τυγχάνω, 107
 τύκος, 550
 τύλος, 550
 τύρβη, 553
 τυφλός, 90
 ὑγρός, 569
 ὕδρα, 562
 υἱός, 493
 ὑμῆν, 427
 ὑπαρ, 497
 ὑπερ, 557
 ὑπέρ-αντλος, 560
 ὑπνος, 497
 ὑπο, 557
 ὕρον, 503
 ὕς, κκχι, 490
 ὑφαίνω, 576
 φαίνω, 72
 φάκελος, 396
 φακός, 55
 φαληρίς, 50
 φαλλός, 50, 83
 φάρυγξ, 53
 φείδομαι, 65
 φέρω, κιχ, 59, 77
 φηγός, 72
 φημί, 52
 φθίνω, 112
 φίλος, 64
 φλυδαρός, 67
 φλυδάω, 67
 φρέαρ, 80
 φύομαι, κκχν, 71
 φώγω, κκχνvii, 49
 χαίνω, 166
 χαῖος, 164
 χαίρω, 175, 187
 χανδάνω, 176
 χάνδον, 168
 χάος, 166
 χάσκω, 166
 χέζω, 170
- χέω, 177
 χήν, 168
 χθές, 176
 χιών, 184
 χλευή, 180
 χλωρός, 174
 χνίει, 183
 χολέρα, 165
 χόλος, 165
 -χραύω, 188
 χρίω, 189
 χυτή, 194
 χωλός, 185
 ψάμμος, 425
 ψάρ, 466
 ψύλλα, 145
 ὠλένη, κκ, 22
 ὠλήν, 22
 ὠμος, 25
 ὠμός, 25, 117
 ὠόν, κκχι, κλ, 17
 ὠρα, 273
 ὠρος, 593
- Modern Greek**
 βάλτος, 398
 νυφίτσα, 356
- Phrygian**
 αδ, 39
 ετι, 114
 onoman, 382
- Albanian**
 ah, 38
 āmbēl, 363
 at, 39
 baltē, 398
 bar, 52
 bardhē, 60
 barmē, 53
 bathē, 55
 bie, 59

- bij*, 71
bindem, 63
butē, 56
cup, 449
dal, 108
dānē, 509
darē, 509
degē, 519
derē, 110
dje, 176
djersē, 502
djerr, 513
dra, 99
dritē, 510
drithē, 175
dru, 522
drū, 522
dhām(b), 279
dhēmb, 279
dhi, 516
dhunē, 515
dhurē, 515
emēr, 382
eshke, 14
ëmbël, 363
fjalē, 466
gardh, 169
gjalpē, 424
gjëndem, 176
gju, 296
gjū, 296
gjumē, 497
hedh, 445
hie, 445, 451
hirrē, 261
jap, 173
ju, 275
kirrem, 201
kollē, 267
korr, 225
kur, 263
labē, 328
laj, 329
lap, 327
licē, 337
lidh, 337
lodh, 332
lumē, 332
madh, 361
mbesē, 387
mënd, 358
mī, 379
mish, 369
mjaltē, 363
mjekër, 456
mjel, 364
mjergullē, 366
mjet, 360
mokth, 371
mot, 367
motër, 371
muaj, 365
muej, 365
nāntē, 390
nduk, 515
nëntē, 390
nip, 386
pa, 1, 127
pelē, 158
pesē, 140
pëstē, 140
pjell, 158
pjerdh, 137
plesht, 145
re, 410
rjedh, 408
rri, 414
rrjedh, 408
si-vjet, 225
sy, 41
shat(ē), 421
shosh, 430
shpardh(ē), 467
shteg, 479
shtjerrē, 478
shtyn, 476
ter, 540
tetē, xxv, 6
ti, 549
thak(ē), 239
thellē, 253
thēní, 236
thërí, 236
thi, 490
ujk, 598
venj, 576
vesh, 44
viç, 584
vjedh, 578
vjehërr, 498
vjet, 138
ze, 178
Armenian
acem, 18
açiwn, 38
akn, 41
ał, 425
ałbewr, 80
am, 492
amařn, 492
amis, 365
anic, 236
anj-uk, 28
anun, 382
ap'n, 394
arawr, 36
arcat', 18
argel, 129
armukn, 35
art, 18
artawsr, 504,
 616
ařa-spel, 466
asr, 122
astł, 478
ateam, 39
awdi-k', 45
awj, 560
ayc', 13
ayg, 43
ayl, 23
aytnum, 14
azazim, 38
bam, 52
ban, 72
barjr, xxvii, 60
berem, 59
bok, 56
ccumb, 497
cer(un), 285
cil, 287
cnawt, 288
cun-r, 296
c'ak', 239
c'aw, 441
c'ax, 239
c'elum, 443
ç'or-ir, 139
ç'or-k', 133
dadarem, 91
dalar, 108
dëz, xl, 95
dizanem, 95
dr-and, 31
du, 549
dur-k', 110
dustr, 107
ekn, 316
ekul, 284
ełbayr, 79
ełungn, 381
erek, 409
erkan, 318
erkn, 161
eřam, 119
es, 116
gałj, 598
gari, 175
garun, 575
gawař, 171
gelum, 572

- geṭgeṭem*, 164
gind, 587
gišer, 582
gom, xxxvi, 166
gorc, 580
hac'i, 38
hač, 419
hał, 126
ham, 420
hanem, 561
hangč'im, 267
hanum, 467
hasanem, 392
hask, 5
hast, 131
hat, 39
haw, 44
hetg, 491
heru, 137
hin, 433
hing, 140
hiwcanim, 491
hoviw, 45
hum, 117
hun, 142
hur, 151
i, 269
inn, 390
jałk, 165
jiun, 184
ju, 17
kałat, 310
kaw, 314
keł, 316
kēt, 289
kic', 530
kin, 317
kit', 316
koč'em, 319
k'alc', 499
k'erem, 213, 443
k'irt-n, 502
k'or, 499
k'oyr, 500
k'un, 497
lanj-k', 344
lezu, 526
lič, 331
lizanem, 527
lizem, 337
lk'anem, 336
loganam, 329
lsem, 232
lu, 145
lusanun, 342
malem, 351
mart, 457
matč'im, 372
mawru-k', 456
mayr, 371
mec, 361
mēj, 360
me'anim, 378
metr, 363
mic, 459
mis, 369
mit-k', 367
mizem, 368
mo'ranam, 356
mukn, 379
mux, 459
n-, 391
neard, 433
nist, 391
nk'o'lim, 498
nstim, 434
nu, 463
nurb, 462
orb, 32
ors, 129, 270
oř, 35
otn, 152
ozni, 115
p'lanim, 125
sa, 225
sał, 425
sami-k', 206
sirt, 222
skesur, 498
sołim, 476, 477
sprdem, 470
sterj, 478
stin, 466
stuar, 482
sunk, 495
sur, xviii
šun, 256
t-, 529
tasn, 512
tawn, 504
taygr, 506
te'em, 513
ti, 516
tik, 516
tiz, 516
toł, 508
tordik, 545
t'akn, 543
t'ełi, 139
t'uk', 468
unayn, 572
us, 25
ustr, 490
ut', 6
vay, 566
vec', 431
xayt'em, 203
Thracian
 βαίτη, xix, xxvii,
 395
 βρίζα, 416
Avestan
aduan-, 27
ađara-, 559
ađban-, 27
aēm, 17
aēxa-, 271
ağa-, 4
ahu-, 30
ahura-, 30
aibi, 559
aiβi-ynixta-, 183
aiβiđūra-, 590
aiiah-, 17
aiiarə, 12
ainika-, 269
aņtara-, 30, 270
aņtarə, 559
aņhu-, 30
ap-, 7
apara-, 2
aparəm, 2
arəmō-, 35
aršan-, 259
asman-, 220
asnqm, 97
asni, 97
aspərəzatā, 470
asrū, 505
astō.bid-, 65
aši, 41
-ašnaoiti, 392
ašta, 6
aštəma-, 7
aθā-huua, 31
auruša-, 24
auruua-, 37
auruuaņt-, 37
auuaiti, 43
auui, 559
auui.bāδ(a)-, 47
azaiti, 18
azdiia-, 357
azəm, 116
āiiū, 16
āuiš, 44, 45
āzi-, 18
qiθiiā-, 31
qzah-, 28
baβra-, 56

- baṇḍa-*, xxvii, 51
baṇḍaiieiti, 51
baodaiti, 61
baraiti, 59
barəziš-, 49
basta-, 64
bauuaiti, 71
bāzu-, 71
bq̄naiiēn, xxviii,
 51
bəṛati-, 85
bəṛəz(ant)-, 60
bəṛəzi-mita-, 348
biš, 530
brāzaiti, 78
būza-, 82
carəkəṛə-, 249
carəman-, 213
caθbārō, 133
caxra-, 264
ciθra-, 200
daēuua-, 519
d(a)ii-, 516
danarə, 93
dasa, *dasā*, 512
dauuaiieinti-, 504
dābaiieiti, 504
dāuru, 522
dəṛəβda-, 527
-dərəšta-, xxvi,
 527
draoɣa-, 100
drəŋjaiti, 100
družaiti, 102
dugədar-, 107
əṛəδβa-, 33
əṛəzata-, 18
əṛəzatō.frašna-,
 146
f(ə)rasā-, 153
fraēšiā, 13
fra-frā, 128
fra-miriiete, 378
fra-mīmaθā, 367
fra-pixšta-, 123
fra-uuaēɣa-, 567
fra-uuāiti, 72
fra-zaiṅti-, 288
ḡsarəma-, 212
ḡstāna-, 466
gaṅhəṅti, 166
gauua-, 282
gāuš, 299
gəṛəzaite, 290
gəṛəzā-, 290
gufra, 308
guṇḍa-, 196
guzaēta, 171
-ynixta-, 183
hafti, 419
haiθiia-, 492
ham-, 492
hama-, 425
hana-, 433
hapta-, 429
haptaθa-, 429
haxi-, 420
hazah-, 430
hāuuaiieiti, 502
hiṅcaiti, 435
hizuuā-, 527
hu-baδra-, 55
hudəma-, 503
hu-mqzdra-, 376
hunu-, 492
hunūta, 428
huptar-, 490
huuarə, 464
hu-xšnuta-,
 xxxviii, 461
hū-, 490
irinaxti, 336
iriθiieiti, 340
isaiti, 13
isē, 8
ište, 8
iziiā, 271
iziiieiti, 271
īm, 268
jaiiāi, 319
jaiṅti, 196
jasaiti, 316
juua-, 320
juuaiti, 320
kaofa-, 216, 217,
 239
kaša-, 199
katāra-, 264
kauruua-, 278
kā-, 240
kəhrp-, 244
maδəma-, 361
maēzəṅti, 368
maɣna-, 382
maidiiia-, 360
maidiiia-, 360
maiti-, 372
manaοθrī-, 353
maoiri-, 359
maoirī-, 359
marədaiti, 363
marəza-, 355
mastəṛəɣan-, 73,
 360
mazga-, 359
mātar-, 371
mqzdra-, 376
məṛəzu-, 377
mizda-, 370
mruta-, xxxviii,
 67, 69
naēnižaiti, 390
na fšu, 386
naoma-, 390
napti-, 387
nauua, 389
nauuāza-, 391
nā, 383, 589
nāfa-, 381
nāman-, 382
ni-pāraiiēinti,
 128
ni-srinaomi, 231
nitəma-, 391
nī, 391
nū, 392
pad-, 152
pairi.daēzaiiqn,
 95
paiti-, 121
paiti.uua.pašāṭ,
 150
paṅca, 140
parəna-, 129
pasu-, 134
paθō, 142
pauruua-, 153
pāšnā-, 137
pəṛəδən, 137
pəṛəna-, 159
pəṛəsaiti, 162
pəṛətu-, 160
pita, 121
pouru-, 136
pouruša-, 127
pōiθβa-, 124
ptā, 121
puxḍa, 140
raērizaiti, 337
rajīš, 409
raocah-, 334
raoḍa-, 342
raoδəṅti, 332
raoɣna-, 411
raopi-, 158
raθa-, 405
rauuah-, 418
rādaiti, 409
rāmaiieiti, 409
rāman-, 415
rāšta-, 408
rāzaiieiti, 403

- rəuuī-*, 338
saēni-, 201
safa-, 217, 238
sarah-, 221
sarəða-, 221
sata-, 256
sādra-, 214
siiāuuaršan-, 224
simā-, 206
snaēžaiti, 462
snāuuarə.bāzura-, 433
spaēta-, 267
span-, 256
spənta-, 256
spərəd-, 470
sraoman-, 230
sraoni-, 229
sraota-, 230
staβra-, 480
staman-, xxxvi, 480
staora-, 478
star-, 478
staxra-, 472
stāti-, 472
stūra-, 482
supti-, 449
suši, 266
šāiti-, 267
š(ii)āta-, 267
tacaiti, 541
taršu-, 554
tuθruuiē, 546
tūiriia-, 122, 139
θraoštā, 546
θrāiiō, 547
θritiia-, 547
uba-, 46
udra-, 562
upa, 557
upairi, 557
upā, 556
upəma-, xx, 558
uruuisia-, 593
uruuinaitiš, 593
us-, 562
us-tāna-, 533
ušastara-, 43
ušā, 43
uši, 44
uxšan-, 558
uxšiiieiti, 558
ūna-, 572
vad-, 577
vaējaŋt-, 586
vaii-ōi, 566
vanaiti, 587
vanḡhaiti, 582
vanḡri, 575
varənā-, 598
vastē, 576
vazaiti, 577
vāiti, 576
vāra-, 562
vāstra-, 582
vāta-, 587
vəhrka-, 598
vəřənaoti, 574
vəřəŋtē, 578
vəřəziieiti, 600
vīra-, 588
xratu-, 211
xrūra-, xxxix, 244
xštuaa-, 431
xšufsqn, 444
xšuuas, 431
xumba-, 310
xva-, 496
xvaēða-, 494
xvaēna-, 502
xvaē-paiti-, 121
xvafna-, 497
xvanḡhar-, 500
xvara-, 499
xvasura-, 498
xvāramna-, 503
yaēšiiiaŋt-, 273
yakarə, 336
yaozaiieiti, 271
yauuaē-jī-, 17
yārə, 273
yima-, 274
zaēša-, 163
zairi-, 174
zanauua, 288
-zaŋta-, 312
zāra-, 165
zqm, 159
zərəd-, 222
zimō, 184
zōižda-, 163
žnūm, 296
Old Persian
abiy, 559
adam, 116
amriyatā, 378
apara-, 2
apataram, 3
basta-, 64
carman-, 213
daiva-, 519
dāruv, 522
drauga-, 100
hama-, 425
jīva-, 320
kāra-, 211, 212
nāham, 383
napā, 386
navama-, 390
niya-šādayam, 427
pāda-, 152
paruv, 136
pitā, 121
šiyāti-, 267
ubā, 46
upariy, 557
xratu-, 211
θata-, 256
θūra-vāhara-, 575
Middle Persian
bl'm-, 75
brūg, 79
drō, 100
hnzwg-, 28
jw-, 286
mastarg, 73
nō, 389
pand, 142
panḡ, 140
puhl, 160
sahōg, 223
siyā, 224
spēd, 267
stabr, 480
wīr, 588
xāy-ag, 17
ywg, 274
zryg, 281
New Persian
ā-līxtan, 323
ā-luftan, 341
ars, 505
āz, 18
bād, 587
bāftan, 576
bahār, 575
bar, 557
bār, 129
bāzū, 71
bēxtan, 586
čarm, 213
dah, 512
dār, 522
dēw, 519
dōxtan, 107
firiḡ, 136

- gurg*, 598
ham, 425
javīdan, 286
ḡigar, 336
kaš, 199
marz, 355
mayz, 359
mīr-, 378
mōr, 359
mūš, 379
muzd, 370
nāf(a), 381
nāv, 391
nūn, 392
pahlū, 134
pidar, 121
pul, 160
rasan, 404
rum(a), 411
sad, 256
sapēd, 267
sar, 221
sipurdan, 471
sitāra, 478
siyāh, 224
suft, 449
suna, 463
šab, 582
šaš, 431
šāx, 239
šikōh, 442
šīr, 261
tanuk, 551
tōda, 540
varvarah, 10
xām, 117
xusur, 498
xwāhar, 500
xwr, 464
zadan, 196
- Sogdian**
'βš'h, 145
- murzak*, 377
p-k'np-, 257
ropas, 158
sēδ-, 202
twδ'k, 540
- Khotanese**
pā'sa, 129
saha-, 223
- Pashto**
sōe, 223
vrižē, 416
- Wakhi**
tanɜ-, 533
- Kurdish**
purs, 129
- Ossetic**
acc, 26
adæg, 4
arm, 35
armæ, 35
æfsærun, 471
æfsæryn, 471
æluton, 24
ændær, 30
ængulzæ, 29
ængwylz, 29
ærfug, 79
ærfyg, 79
ærzæt, 18
æs-, 562
æstæm, 7
æst'alu, 478
æxsæv, 582
æxsævæ, 582
æxsæz, 431
bazug, 71
bazyg, 71
bærz, 61
bærzæ, 61
dæjun, 95
dæjyn, 95
dæs, 512
docun, 107
dombaj, 588
ducyn, 107
fars, 135
farwe, 136
fændæg, 142
færv, 136
fidæ, 121
fondz, 140
fun, 497
fur, 136
fyd, 121
fyn, 497
fyr, 136
ḡærzun, 290
ḡæw, 171
igær, 336
ilæton, 24
istur, 482
ivajyn, 72
iwonæ, 25
ix, 271
lezun, 336
lizyn, 336
maḡz, 359
mal, 354
mælun, 378
mælyn, 378
mælzyg, 359
mistæ, 379
mizd, 370
mulzug, 359
myst, 379
myzd, 370
naffæ, 381
naw, 391
nawæ, 391
nawær, 433
nwar, 433
qærzyn, 290
qæw, 171
robas, 158
ruvas, 158
sau, 224
sædæ, 256
sæftæg, 238
sær, 221
sedun, 202
sidyn, 202
sizæ, 467
st'aly, 478
styr, 482
syɜ, 467
tew, 506
tiw, 506
uzun, 115
wad, 587
wad(æ), 587
wafun, 576
wafyn, 576
wæn, 25
wæs, 584
wegun, 586
wiḡyn, 586
won, 25
wyzyn, 115
xæryn, 499
xed, 494
xid, 494
xo, 500
xom, 117
xor, 464
xu, 490
xud, 437
xur, 464
xwæræ, 500
xwærun, 499
x'y, 490
yex, 271
zarun, 281
zaryn, 281
zærdæ, 222

- zærnyg*, 301
zæronð, 285
zyrnæg, 301
- Sanskrit**
abhí, xv, 558
ádharma-, 559
ádhvana-, 27
aghá-, 4
ahám, 116
áhar, 97
ajá-, 239
ájati, 18
á-kava-, 218
ákhyat, 252
ákṣi-, 41
aktú-, 188, 560
ámīti, 24
ámivā-, 24
amla-, 25
amnás, 113, 114
amhas-, 28
aṃhú-, 28
amṣa-, 25
an-armán-, 35
ánas-, 30
ándhas-, 27
an-ehás-, xxviii, 16
aṅgúri-, 29
ániti, 27
ánika-, 269
aṅká-, 28
ánta-, 27
antár, 559
ántara-, 30, 270
ántya-, 27
áp-, 7
ápa, 1
ápara-, 2
aparám, 2
ápas-, 2
apatarám, 3
- ápāñc-*, 2
ápi, xxix
áritra-, 416
arman-, 35
árṣati, 119
áruṣ-, 37
aruṣá-, 24
á-sa-māti-, 367
ási, xxxiii
asinvá-, 419
ásmi, xxxvi, 582
ásti, xxxvi
ásura-, 30
ásana-, 3
ásman-, 220
aśnāti, 3
aśnóti, 392
ásru-, 505
ásva-, 115
aṣṭamá-, 7
aṣṭá, xxv, 6
átati, 31
ava-dyāti, 520
avás, 583
ávati, 43
ávi-, 45
áviṣ, 45
á-vithura-, 590
ayám, 268
áyas-, 17
ājí-, 18
ā-kuváte, 215, 217
āmá-, 25, 117
āmáyati, 24
āñi-, 344
āpnóti, 173
ārā-, 117
ás-, 394
āśayati, 16
átā-, 31
ātí-, 26
ātmán-, 119
- āvám*, xxvi, 589
āvīṣ, 44, 45
áyu-, 16
babhrú-, 56
badhnāti, xix, 64
bahīṣ, 45
barhīṣ-, 49
bádhdh-, 47
bádhdhate, 47
bāhú-, xxxvii, 71
bhadrá-, 55
bhanákti, 49
bhánati, 52
bhaṅga-, 49
bhárati, xix, 59
bhávati, xxv, 71
bháyate, 63
bhāryá-, 61
bhāryá-, 316
bhāti, 72
bhináti, 65
bhīśáyate, 65
bhrájati, 78
bhrú-, xv, 79
bhujáti, 62
bhūrjā-, 61
bibhāya, 63
bibhėti, 63
bódhati, 61
brávīti, 79
budhná-, xxxiv, 82
-ca, 538
cakrá-, xxix, 264
carkárti, 249
cárman-, 213
carú-, 265
caturthá-, 139
catváras, 133
chāyá-, 445, 451
citrá-, 200
códati, 260, 266, 445
- dadhárṣa*, 111
dádhāti, 98
dadrú-, 514
dáhati, 38
dákṣiṇa-, 512
damáyati, 508
dara-, 513
darbhá-, 527
darśáyati, 510
dása, 512
dásati, 518
daśā-, 504
dáyate, 516
dáru-, 522
-degdhi, 95
devá-, 519
devár-, 506
dhávate, 90
dháyati, 95
dhāráyati, 91
-dhiti-, 92
dhráji-, 101
dhuváti, 107
dhūmá-, 90
dhūnóti, 107
dhvajá-, 98
dhvámsati, 109
dhváras-, 112
dīpsati, 504
dīdāya, xxiv
dīrghá-, 525
dīryáte, 513
dógdhi, 107
dóṣa-, 529
drámati, 522
drá-, 521
dróha-, 102
drúh-, 104
druhila-, 100
drúhyati, 102
dṛbhāti, 510
dṛmhati, 100
dṛṇāti, 523, 527

- dṛti*-, 527
dudhitá-, 106
duhitár-, 107
duṣ-, 529
dúrvā-, 514
dvārā, 110
dvīṣ, 530
dyāti, 511
Dyáus, xxiv, 519
édha-, xxiii, xl
éjati, 10
ejayati, 10
eṣá-, 14
évās, 16
gabhá-, xxviii, 572
gabhīrá-, 572
gáchati, 316
gádati, 319
garimán-, 312
gáv-, 299, 391
ghorá-, 172
girāti, 284, 318
gláu-, 292
godhá-, 395
go-vrśá-, 312
grathnāti, 302
grávan-, 318
gurú-, 312
gúhati, 171
hádati, 170
hamsá-, 168
hánti, 196
hānu-, 288
hári-, 174
harmyá-, 192
haryati, 175, 187
héḍa-, 163
héman, 184
héśas-, 164
himá-, 184
hótar-, 193
hrāda-, 188
hrādate, 188
hṛd-, 222
icchāti, 13
icchā-, 13
īṣyati, 13
īrmá-, 35
īrmā, 415
īśē, 8
īṣá-, 13
īṭṭe, 14
jáhāti, 174
jámbha-, 279
jáni-, 317
járant-, 285
járate, 281, 306, 317
járatī, 285
jásate, 320
jātu-, 315
jáyati, 319
jānāti, 311, 312
jānu-, xxvii, 296
jāsáyati, 320
jéhamāna-, 177
jihvā-, 526
jināti, 319
jīvá-, 320
jīvati, 320
jñātá-, 312
jñāti-, 297
jñu-bádh-, 57
jóguve, 282, 286
jósate, 286
juhóti, 177
júṣṭi-, 313
jvalati, 309
kálpate, 204
kanaka-, 256
kapāla-, 215
kár-hi, 263
katará, xxvii, 264
kā-, 240
kás-, 267
kekara-, 200
khañjati, 226, 446
khidāti, 203
kí-, 261
kiṣku-, 200
kīrti-, 249
krátu-, 211
kraviṣ-, 242
krūrá-, xxxix, 244
kṛntāti, 211
kṛp-, 244
kṣáp-, 582
kṣáyati, 113
kṣiñāti, 112, 113
kṣipāti, 500
kṣīrá-, 261
kṣñáuti, xxxviii, 461
kṣóbhate, 444
kṣubhnóti, 450
kucāti, 252
kulvá-, 278
kumbha-, 310
kuñcati, 253
kváthati, 264
laghú-, 338
lavitra-, xxxix
láyate, 324
leláyati, 414
limpāti, 335
lobháya-, 341
lopásá-, 158
lumpāti, 410
lunāti, 334, 355
mádhū-, 361
mádhyā-, 360
madhyamá-, 361
maghá-, 373
mahánt-, 362
majján-, 359
mála-, 362
mándati, 358
mánthati, 352
manthá-, 352
mānu-, 354
mányā-, 353
mañí-, 353
márdati, 363
márdhati, 363
matí-, 375
māmsá-, xxv, xxxvii, 369
más-, 365
mātár-, xxii, 371
mécaka-, 349
médhira-, 376
médyati, 357
méhati, 368
mekṣáyati, 370
meṣá-, 349
méthati, 347
mímite, 367
mināti, 369
minóti, 347, 348
mīḍhá-, 370
míyate, 369
mlātá-, 362
mradáyati, 352
mriyáte, 378
muṣñāti, 379
múṣ-, xxii, 379
ná-, xxv, 385
nábhas-, 386
nábhya-, 380
nága-, 382
nagná-, 382
nápat-, 386
naptí-, 387
násate, 387
nau, 589
náu-, xxv, 391
náva-, 389
navamá-, 390
návya-, 389
nábhi-, 381

- nāman-*, 382
nāsā-, 383
nātha-, 388
nāvājā-, 391
nénekti, 390
ní, 391
nitarām, 391
nitya-, 388
nīḍā-, 391
nú, 392
nudāti, 393
nūnām, 392
oṣām, 562
oṣati, 563
pādyati, 138
pakthā-, 140
pāñca, 140
pañka-, 160
pānthās, xix, 142
pārdate, 137
parṇā-, 129
pārśāna-, 160
paruṣā-, 127
pārut, 137
pāsas-, 138
pastyā-, 131
paś-cād, 1
pāsu-, 134
pātati, 139
pāṭati, 465
pāti-, 121
pātra-, 139
pāyate, 124
pājas-, 124
pārāyati, 128,
 151
pārśvā-, 134
pārṣṇi-, xxv, 137
pāśa-, 150
pāt, 152
pātra-, 152
phéna-, 123
phiṅgaka-, 467
pībati, 7
piccha-, 142
picchā-, 142
piṃśāti, 123
pināṣṭi, 138
pipārkti, 129
pī-parti, 128
piśuna-, 123
pitār-, xvii, xxix,
 121
pīyati, 140
pīyú-, 140
plāvate, 145
plūṣi-, 145
praśna-, 146
praśnā-, 154
prāvati, 153
prāś-, 153
prātār, 156
priyā-, 155
priyate, 155
próthati, 155
pruṣṇóti, 155
prṇákti, 129
pṛṣant-, 161
pṛśni-, 130
púcha-, 158
punāti, 132
puráh, xx
purú-, 136
pūrṇā-, 159
púrva-, 153
púyati, 132
rādati, 409
rajatá-, 18
rákṣati, 21
rámate, 409
rándhra-, 327
rásati, 407
raśanā-, 404
raśmí-, 404
rátha-, 405
rāvati, 411
rādhnóti, 408
rāj-, 412
rāmāyati, 409
rāyati, 409
rédhi, 337
réjate, 323
rékṣas-, 323
riṇákti, 336
riṇāti, 413, 531
rīyate, 413
rócas-, 334
ródhati, 332
róditi, 411
róman-, 411
rujāti, 334
ṛkṣa-, 21
ṛśya-, 21
sácate, 431
sáhas-, 430
sáhate, 430
sákhāy-, xxxii,
 420
samá-, 425, 491
sámā-, 492
sam-íhate, 271
sána-, 433
sánt-, 427
santya-, xxxi, 426
sápati, 419
saptá, 429
saptátha-, 429
sarirá-, 425
sarpíṣ-, 424
sátta-, xxxiii
satyá-, 492
savá-, xxxviii,
 xxxix, 428
sāmí, 492
siñcáti, 435
sídati, 434
sívyati, 437
skundate, 445
smáśru-, 456
snāvan-, 433
snuṣā-, 463
spārdhate, 470
sphāyātai, 468
sphij-, 467
sphirá-, 465
sphuráti, 471
sphūrjāyati, 469
sphyá-, 141, 464
spṛdh-, 470
srāvati, 485
srívyati, 452
stabhnāti, 480
stána-, 466
stár-, 478
starí-, 478
sthávira-, xxvi,
 482
sthāvará-, 479,
 482
sthíti-, 472
sthūrá-, xxi, xxvi,
 482
stignóti, 479
stṛbhīḥ, 478
styáyate, 472
sunóti, 428
sūnú-, xxi, 492
sūpa-, 493
súrkṣati, 493
súte, 493
svadhá-, 435
svánati, 496
svápiti, 489
svápnā-, 497
svār-, 463
svárati, 503
svargá-, 500
svásar-, 500
svādú-, 503
svéda-, 494
svedáyati, 494
svídyati, 502

- syāti*, 422
syúman-, 427
śáma-, 206, 226
śámyā-, 206
śánkate, 208
śaṇa-, 209
śaphá-, 217, 238
śará-, 204
śárdha-, 221
śárman-, 219
śáru-, 222
śaśá-, 223
śatá-, 256
śáye, 201
śákhā-, 239
śásti, 218
śéva-, 227
śíras-, 221
śíśāti, 201
śísu-, 255
śíbham, 200
śīghrá-, 225
śīyáte, 227
śmáśru-, 456
śrāmyati, 221
śráyati, 241, 242
śrómata, 230
śróṇi-, 229
śróṣati, 232
śrúṣti-, 233
śṅga-, xxvi, 259
śúcyati, 252
śúpti-, 449
śúṣma-, 266
śúṣyati, 428
śúna-, xxi
śván-, 256
śvásati, 266
śvaśrú-, 498
śváśura-, 498
śváyati, 255
śvāśurá-, 498
śvetá-, xli, 267
śvítna-, xxxiv, xli, 267
śvitrá-, 267
śyāti, 201
śyāvá-, 224
śás-, 431
śaṣṭhá-, 431
ṣṭhīvati, 468
takra-, 542
tákti, 541
támas-, 537
támisra-, 537
tamrá-, 537
taṃśáyati, 534
tanákti, 543
tanóti, 533
tanú(ka)-, xxxviii, 34, 551
tárati, 538
tarku-, 556
tarśáyati, 535
tásmāi, xxxvii
tatasré, 543
-tānayati, 533
tiráś, 538
tiraścá, 539
tráyas, 546
tṛṇa-, xxxvi, 553
tṛṣṭi, 552
tṛṣyati, 552
tṛṣyati, 554
tsárati, 476, 477
tudáti, 476, 541
túmra-, 550
tundate, 476
turíya-, 139
tuṣyati, 554
túrvati, 538
tvám, 549
tvárate, 555
ubhá-, 46
ubhnáti, 576
-ucyati, 559
úd, 562
udrá-, 562
ukṣán-, 558
ukṣāti, 558
úkṣati, 566
unátti, 384
úpa, 556
upamá-, xx
upári, xxix, 557
usrá-, 561
usrá-, 43
uśár-, 561
uśás-, 43
út, 539
údhār, 120
úná-, xviii, 572
úrdhvá-, 33
úrmí-, 571
úrṇā-, xxxv, 598, 599
úrú-, 576
vádati, 319
váhati, 577
válgati, 570
vamrá-, 359
vamrí-, 359
vánate, 573, 587
vandhúr-, 587
vanóti, xxxviii, 587
varáyati, 570
várṣman-, 575
vártate, 581
vasantá-, 575
vásati, 582
váste, 576
vatsá-, 584
váyati, 41
vājáyati, 568
vāñchantu, 599
vár-, 562
vāsáyati, 576
váta-, xxv, xxx, 587
váti, 576
véṣati, 567
véti, 590
vijate, 586
vindáti, 589
vi-pru-, 155
vís, 17, 584
viś-páti-, 121
viśānā-, 588
vitarám, 590
vittá-, xxxiii, 588
vívakti, 565
vīrá-, xxi, 588
vī-vadhá-, 577
vīnāti, 593
vrájati, 595
vráta-, 595
vṛka-, 598
vṛkí-, xxxii
vṛṣan-, 259
vyáthate, 590
yamá-, 274
yásati, 273
yógya-, 272
yu-gá-, 274
yuvasá-, 274
yúṣ-, 275
yūyám, 275
yúkā-, 273
Church Slavonic
ablъko, 32
agoda, 18
aice, xxi, xl, 17
alъkati, 116
avor-onъ, 7
azъ, 116
ba jati, 52
bebrъ, 56
běda, 47
bělъ, 57

- běs*, 63
belen, 59
biti, 64
blago-děť, 92
blato, 398
blěd, 66
blějati, 68, 84
blěsti, 67
bliskati, 69
bljusti, 61
blъxa, 145
bobъ, xviii, 55
bojati, 63
bok, 48
bol, 50
bor, 54
bosti, 46
bos, 56
brada, 54
brašъno, 52
brati, 53
bratr, 79
brav, 54
brut, 399
brъlog, 60
brъn, 79
byti, xxv, 71
bъcela, 65
bъrati, 59
cěl, 200
čemer, 219
česati, 220, 225
četrvrъt, 139
četyre, 133
čeznъti, 265
črěda, 221
črěn, 265
čuti, 218
čъto, 261
daviti, xxv, 97
debelyj, 88, 89
dělo, 92
děl, 87
děva, 97
desъn, 512
devět, 390
dlan, 513
dlato, 92
dlъg, 108
dlъgъ, 525
doba, 86
dobl, 88, 89
dobr, 86
doiti, xxxix, 87
drěvo, 514
drobiti, 98
droždъjъ, 99
drug, 99
drugъ, 102
drъgati, 510, 522, 524
drъva, 522
dugá, 109
dux, 111
dvor, 110
dvъr, 110
dym, 90
dъlbsti, 92
dъšt, 107
dъžd, 111
dъrati, 513
esen, 46
glas, 279
glava, 278
glědati, 181
glъbok, 292
glum, 180
gnězdo, 391
gnesti, 295
gniti, 183
god, 162
gol, 278
goněti, 393
gost, 170
gotov, 511
gověti, xxviii, 167, 194
govor, 282
gъba, 495
grad, 169
greti, 185
grěsti, 189
grob, 185, 305
grъb, 192
gъ(b)nuti, 61, 62
igla, 9
igo, 274
igra, 10
imę, 382
in, 11
iska, 13
iskati, 13
isto, 14
is-tъknъti, 550
ja, xvii, 268
jadra, 15
jadъ, xvii, 14
javě, 45
jěr, 273
jędza, 269
jęti, 387
język, 526
juxa, 275
kaditi, 285
kał, 253
kamy, 220
klada, 254
klasti, 229
klen, 232
kob, 210
kopati, 239
kora, 213
koryto, 239
kotora, 214
kotorъi, 264
kovati, 218
koza, 239
krada, 245, 249
kratъk, 211
krъg, 247
kruk, 248
kry, 242
krъnъn, 244
kuk, 215
kur, 216
kuriti, 258
kvas, 262, 264
kyla, 216
kъpěti, 258
ladii, 21
lěčiti, 331
lěkar, 331
lěxa, 324
lešti, 330
lędina, 344
lędviję, 327
-liti, 340
ljubiti, 341
ljuby, 341
ljub, 332
loky, 322
lomiti, 326
ložiti, 322
lъgъ, xxviii, 338
lъk, 338
lud, 335
lъgati, 333
lъgъ-kъ, 338
mak, 371
mati, 371
mazati, 350
med, 361
měniti, 348
měra, 362
-měr, 366
měšęcъ, 365
měsiti, 370
měx, 349
męso, 369
męsti, 352
mład, 351, 362

- mlěsti*, 364
mlěti, 351
modrъ, 346
morje, 355
mostъ, 357
mošti, 373
mošъna, 346
mozgъ, 360
mъdrъ, 376
mъka, 353
mъ-žъ, 354
mrakъ, 377
mravii, 359
mrěti, 378
mrъknъti, 377
muxa, 379
muzga, 379
myšъ, 379
myti, 359
mъnogъ, 352
mъnii, 369
mъzda, 370
na, 589
nagъ, 382
nasъ, 591
nebo, 386
ne-raditi, 415
nestera, 387
nesti, 77
nevěsta, 356
nevodъ, 564
noga, 381
nosъ, 383
noštъ, 381
nuditi, 393
oba, 46
odrъ, 114
oko, 41
opaky, 2
o-pona, 127
orati, 34
orъdije, 36
orъlъ, 32
osmъ, 7
o-strujiti, 483
osъ, 6
otъ-lěkъ, 336
otъsъ, 39
o-zobati, 283
oty, 26
ozъkъ, 28
padati, 138
palica, 125
palъsъ, 151
pa-mętъ, 375
pariti, 128
pěna, 123
pelena, 135
pęstъ, 160
pętъ, 140
piskati, 142
plakati, 144, 148
plaviti, 145, 147
plavъ, 126
plěšъ, 143
plesti, 146
plugъ, 398
pluti, 145
plъnъ, 159
plъzati, 159
plъvati, 468
po, 1, 127
po-čęti, 178
po-čiti, 267
po-dragъ, 510
po-gręznъti, 301
po-gubiti, 193
po-koi, 267
polje, 126
polъ, 159
po-mavati, 376
potъněti, 375
po-pasti, 131
po-stignъti, 479
pъtъ, 142
praxъ, 162
prijati, 155
pri-lъnъti, 335
prionъ, 399
pro-bręzgъ, 78
prositi, 154
prysnъti, 155
prъsi, 135
prъstъ, 162
prъsati, 123
prъstrъ, xxvii, 123
rabъ, 32
radъ, 416
ralo, 36
ramo, 35
ras-tęšti, 543, 551
ravъnъ, 418
razdrušiti, 419
rebro, 407
rěbъ, 118, 411
rěpa, 415
rešti, 401
rinъti, 413
rogozъ, 407
rokъ, 401
rozga, 407
rъděti, 416
rъvati, 411, 416
rъžъ, 416
saditi, 427
sebě, 429
sebrъ, 429
sedmъ, 429
sěděti, 434
sědъ, 201
sěmę, 432
sěnъ, 445
sěrъ, 201
sěsti, 330
sěšti, 421
sěti, 428, 430
sěverъ, 451
selitva, 424
selo, 424
sestra, 500
sęštъ, 437
sijati, 445
silа, 423
sivъ, 224
skoblъ, 438
skočiti, 439, 442
skotъ, 441
skubati, 445
slabъ, 453
sladъkъ, 425
slama, 204
slana, 226
slanъ, 425
slavo-očije, 425
slědrъ, 454
sliny, 455
slъkъ, 453
slušati, 232
sluxъ, 233
slyšati, 232
slъnъce, 464
smědъ, 459
smręděti, 457
sněgъ, xxiii, xxviii, 460
snuti, 461
snъxa, 463
sočiti, xxxii, 420
solъ, 425
sporъ, 465
spъdъ, 465
sraga, 493
sramъ, 212
srědъ, 222
srъdъce, 222
stado, 481
staviti, 481
stěna, 472
stepenъ, 474
stoborъ, 471
stogъ, 472

- stopa*, 474
stq̄piti, 473
strěla, 484
strišti, 485
stropъ, 248
stręgati, 484
s(t)ръšєnъ, 259
suđa, 253
suxъ, 428
svariti, 496
svarъ, 496
svekry, 498
svekrъ, 498
svętъ, 256
synъ, xxi, 492
syгъ, 493
syтъ, 463
съ-grustiti, 184
съ-gъnq̄ti, 193
сѣkati, 496
сѣlati, 254, 424
сѣnъ, 497
сѣsati, xxxv, 490
сѣto, 256
сѣ, 225
сѣcati, 435
сѣrebro, 436
šibati, 500, 501
štuždbъ, 540
tešti, 541
tegotа, 551
tiskati, 531
tq̄ča, 543
trěbъ, 552
tretii, 547
trudъ, 546
tružditi, 546
trăkъ, 544
trъnъ, 553
trępěti, 552
trъje, 547
tukъ, 540
turъ, 540
tvarogъ, 555
ty, 549
tysq̄šti, 554
тъma, 537
тъnъkъ, xxxviii, 551
uboi, 64
učiti, 559
u-gasiti, 320
u-glbběti, 293
unii, 599
u-trępěti, 538
uxo, 44
večerъ, 582
vedro, 584
vě, 589
vějati, 576
věkъ, 566
větrъ, 584
velěti, 578
veprъ, 114
vesna, 575
vesti, 577
veštъ, 578
viděti, 589
vladěti, 569
vlasti, 569
vlъga, 571
vlъkъ, 598
vlъna, 571, 597, 598
voditi, 564
voliti, 570
volja, 570, 578
voskъ, 566
vratiti, 574
-vrěsti, 580
vrěšti, 581, 595
vrъxъ, 575
vyknq̄ti, 559
vъdova, 585
vъ(n), 269
vъně, 120
vъnъ, 121
vъ(s)-kysěti, 264
vъrmъje, 600
xladъ, 278
xlapъ, 219
zarja, 188
zěvati, 179
zelenъ, 174
zijati, 178
zinq̄ti, 178
zlato, 194
zlbъčъ, 165
znati, 311
zq̄bъ, 279
zrakъ, 188
zrъno, xxxvi, 312
zvěрь, xxix, 60
zъlъ, 165
zъrěti, 189, 285
žaba, 314
žalbъ, 316
želěti, 173
žena, 317
žęti, 310
žiti, 320
živъ, 320
žlěbъ, 194
žlěsti, 174
žrěbъ, 285
žrъny, 318
župa, 308
žъdati, 163, 177
žъly, 292
žъvati, 286
Serbian and Croatian
băjati, 52
bijěda, 47
bijes, 63
bïo, 57
bïti, 64, 71
bïtva, 64
blăto, 398
blăzina, 49, 58
blesti, 67
blŕjed, 66
blŕskati, 69
bljŕsti, 61
bđb, xviii, 55
bôj, 64
bôjati, 63
bôl, 50
bôr, 54
bôs, 56
bráda, 54
brăšno, 52
brăti, 59
brâv, 54
brěza, 61
brŕlog, 60
brljati, 60
bŕha, 145
bŕn, 59
cijel, 200
crijemuša, 242
čēmēr, 219
čėsati, 225
čětiri, 133
čréda, 221
čŕti, 215, 218
dăbar, 56
dáviti, 97
dăžd, 111
děbeo, 88, 89
děvęt, 390
děvēti, 390
dijel, 87
djěvēr, 506
dlăka, 504
dô, 87
dôjiti, 87
drăga, 99
dráti, 513
drŕjevo, 514
drískati, 104

- dřmati*, 522
drôzd, 545
drûg, 99
dřvo, 522
dûg, 108
dûg, 525
dúga, 109
dúpsti, 92
dvâr, 110
dvôr, 110
gànuti, 62
gásiti, 320
glâs, 279
gláva, 278
glèdati, 181
gnijèzdo, 391
gnjáviti, 297
gnjèsti, 295
gnjìda, 236
gnjìti, 183
gô, 278
gôd, 162
gòditi, 162
gôst, 170
gòtov, 511
gövôr, 282
grána, 186
grfb, 305
gréda, 190
grèpsti, 186
grèsti, 189
grêz, 301
grèznuti, 301
gröb, 185
grst, 184
grûb, 192
grüda, 189
igla, 9
igo, 274
ijed, xvii, 14
ime, 382
iskati, 13
iva, 271
jâ, 116
jâbuka, 32
jâgoda, 19
jájce, 17
jâlov, 268
järe, 273
jäsên, 38
javi, 45
jelha, 22
jëlša, 22
jësên, 46
jèsetra, 488
jèsika, 39
jéti, 387
jéza, 269
jèzik, 526
jêž, 115
júha, 275
kâl, 253
kâmên, 220
kâšalj, 267
kïla, 216
klâda, 254
klâsti, 229
klën, 232
kôb, 210
kòbac, 197
kòpito, 239
kôra, 213
kòrito, 239
kòsa, 225
koteri, 264
kòvati, 218
kòza, 239
krâk, 250
krátak, 211
křplja, 244
krûg, 247
křv, 242
křvnï, 244
kûp, 20
kûp, 216
kúriti, 258
kvâs, 262
lâbûd, 20
lâdja, 21
lâpa, 340
lèci, 330
lèdina, 344
ledvija, 327
léviti, 335
lijèha, 324
liti, 340
lízati, 337
lòkva, 322
lòmiti, 326
lòš, 327
lòžiti, 322
lûb, 328
lûd, 335
ljub, 332
mâh, 379
mâha, 379
mâjati, 371, 376
mâk, 371
mâzati, 350
mâzda, 370
mêd, 361
mêda, 360
mêso, 369
mésti, 352
mijeh, 349
mijeniti, 348
mijèsiti, 370
mižati, 368
mjèra, 362
mjèsêc, 365
mlâd, 351
mljèti, 351
mnôgi, 352
mòci, 373
modar, 346
mòre, 355
môst, 357
mòšnja, 346
mòzak, 360
mrâk, 377
mrâv, 359
mrìjèti, 378
mřknuti, 377
mřkva, 378
múdar, 376
mùha, 379
múka, 353
mùsti, 364
mùzga, 379
nâg, 382
nas, 591
ne, 385
nèsti, 77
nìt, 386
nôs, 383
növ, 389
nùditi, 393
njušiti, 389
öba, 46
òdar, 114
òko, 41
öpâk, 2
òrao, 32
òrati, 34
òsmi, 7
òsoba, 429
òtac, 39
pâdati, 138
pâlìca, 125
pâmêt, 375
pčèla, 65
pelèna, 135
pèti, 140
pjèna, 123
plâv, 126
plèsti, 146
plúto, 145
pljùvati, 468
po, 1, 127
pòlica, 125
pòlje, 126
prâh, 162

- prđjeti*, 137
přh, 162
prijati, 155
pri-ònuti, 335
pròsiti, 154
pšéna, 138
pùzati, 159
ràd, 416
ráditi, 415
ràlo, 36
ràme, 35
rèbro, 407
rèci, 401
rèpa, 415
rìnuti, 413
ròb, 32
róda, 36
rogoz, 407
ròk, 401
rùd, 406
rupa, 406
řvati, 411
sáditi, 427
sàn, 497
sàti, xxxv, 490
sèlo, 424
sèstra, 500
sìjati, 430
sìjed, 201
sìla, 423
sìn, 492
sìr, 493
sìrov, 493
sìt, 463
sìto, 430
sjàti, 445
sjème, 432
sjèn, 445
sjèvēr, 451
skòčiti, 439, 442
slàb, 453
slàma, 204
slána, 226
slàti, 254
slìna, 455
slùšati, 232
snàha, 463
snòvati, 461
sòčiti, 420, 423
sòha, 239
spòr, 465
srâm, 212
sřce, 222
sřd, 222
sred, 222
stìgnuti, 479
stò, 256
stòg, 472
strìci, 485
stúpiti, 473
sùh, 428
sumpor, 497
sùnce, 464
svèkar, 498
svèkrva, 498
svèt, 256
šìbati, 500
šiti, 437
štò, 261
tàknuti, 550
tànak, xxxviii,
 552
tèg, 551
-tègnuti, 543
ti, 549
tìjesto, 531
tìskati, 531
tìsuća, 554
trèci, 547
třn, 553
trût, 101
tùď, 540
u, 269
ùčiti, 559
udòv-ica, 585
ùgor, 28
ùj-āk, 44
uka, 558
ùtva, 26
ùzak, 28
vèčē, 582
vèpar, 114
vèsti, 578
vìdjeti, 589
vìdra, 562
vìjati, 576
vijèno, 583
vìknuti, 559
vládati, 569
vìat, 572
vòditi, 564
vòlja, 570
vòsak, 566
vrátiti, 574
vřci, 595
vùčica, 598
vùga, 571
vùk, 598
vùna, 598
zào, 165
zìd, 95
zijati, 178
zijèvati, 179
zìnuti, 178
zlàto, 194
znàti, 311
zòbati, 283
zòra, 188
zràk, 188
zrèti, 285
zřno, xxxvi, 312
zùb, 279
zùriti, 172
žàba, 314
žèrāv, 301, 590
žleb, 194
žrvânj, 318
žuč, 165
Slovene
čmèlj, 255
kalína, 253
krék, 250
nát, 384
plâz, 134
prážiti, 154
přh, 162
smúkati, 458
trčati, 544
trska, 553
Old Russian
ba gьno, 48
borošьno, 52
čuti, 218
děža, 87
esetrъ, 488
iva, 271
jarę, 273
jazъ, 116
losъ, 21
majati, 371
morovej, 359
muzgъ, 379
polъ, 125
raditi, 415
robъ, 32
sui, 253
uty, 26
věno, 583
voditi, 564
xmèlb, 255
Russian
alkát', 116
bagnó, 48
bedá, 47
belená, 59
bélyj, 57
berlóga, 60
bes, 63
bgat', 61

- bit'*, 64
bítva, 64
bledój, 66
bléjat', 68, 84
blistát', 69
bljustí, 61
bloxá, 145
bob, 55
bobr, 56
boj, 64
bojat'sja, 63
bol', 50
bolóto, 398
bólozen', 58
bólozno, 58
bor, 54
borkan', 378
borodá, 54
borót', 53
bórov, 54
bosój, 56
boz, 72
brat', 59
brezg, 78
brjúxo, 76
bugór, 61
búxnut', 56
byť, 71
célyj, 200
čara, 265
čémer, 219
čeredá, 221
čeremšá, 242
česát', 225
čtvěrtyj, 139
četýre, 133
čto, 261
čubъ, 449
čužój, 540
davít', 97
debélyj, 88, 89
del, 87
derbá, 527
dérevo, 514
déver', 506
dévjat', 390
devjátýj, 390
děrgat', 522, 524
dóblíj, 88, 89
doít', 87
dol, 87
dolg, 108
dólgij, 525
dolotó, 92
doróga, 99
doróžiti, 99
dožd', 111
drat', 513
dristát', 104
drom, 524
drová, 522
drozd, 545
drožát', 522, 524
drygat', 522
dryxnut', 105
dver', 110
dvor, 110
ěrzat', 34
ěž, 115
gal', 164
gasít', 320
gljátat', 181
gljadét', 181
globá, 194
glubókij, 292
gnestí, 295, 521
gnezdó, 391
gnída, 236
gnit', 183
gnut', 62
god, 162
godít', 162
gólos, 279
golová, 278
gólyj, 278
gorb, 305
gos-pód', 121
gost', 170
gotón, 511
góvor, 282
gránka, 186
gran', 186
grestí, 185
grjadá, 190
grjastí, 189
grjaz', 301
grjáznut', xxxvi, 301
grob, 185
grúbyj, 192
grúda, 189
grust', 184
gus', 168
iglá, 9
igo, 274
ímja, 382
inój, 11
iskát', 13
íva, 271
ívolga, 571
iz(j)úbr, 571, 588
ja, 116
jábloko, 32
jad, 14
jágoda, 19
jajcó, 17
jályj, 268
jásen', 38
jat', 387
jazyk, 526
kal, 253
kalína, 253
kámen', 220
kášel', 267
kilá, 216
klast', 229
klekotát', 228
klēn, 232
kóbec, 197
kob', 210
kolóda, 254
komólyj, 206
konopljá, xix, 209
kopat', 239
kopýto, 239
korá, 213
korótkij, 211
korýto, 239
kosá, 225
kotóra, 214
kotóryj, 264
kovát', 218
kozá, 239
krjak, 250
krókva, 244
kromá, 242
krov', 242
króvnýj, 244
kurít', 258
kvas, 262
lad'já, 21
lápa, 340
lásyj, 345
lébed', 20
leč', 330
lexá, 324
lěgkij, 344
lěgkoe, 344
lit', 340
lizát', 337
ljadá, 344
ljádveja, 327
ljubít', 341
ljubój, 332
lomít', 326
lópat', 327
los', 21
losós', 322
lóšij, 327
ložit'sja, 322
lub, 328, 342
lud, 335

- lug*, xxviii, 338
lut, 338
lut'ě, 338
májat', 371
mak, 371
men', 376
méra, 362
mérknuť, 377
mesít', 370
mésjac, 365
mex, 349
mežá, 360
měd, 361
mjáso, 369
mjastí, 352
mnógij, 352
moč', 373
molodój, 351
molost', 363
molót', 351
mólvit', 79
móre, 355
morgát', 366
morkón', 378
mórok, 377
most, 357
mošná, 346
motýl', 358
mox, 379
móxa, 379
mozg, 360
mret', 378
múdryj, 376
muká, 353
muravěj, 359
múxa, 379
muzgá, 379
mzda, 370
na-gálit', 164
nagój, 382
nas, 591
nestí, 77
névod, 564
nit', 385, 386
njúxat', 389
nogá, 381
nos, 383
nóvyj, 389
núdit', 393
óba, 46
óko, 41
ol'xá, 22
ópak(o), 2
orát', 34
orěl, 32
ósen', 46
osětr, 488
osína, 39
os', 6
osóba, 429
otéc, 39
pádat', 138
pálec, 151
pálica, 125
pálka, 125
pá-mjat', 375
páporot', 130
pásmo, 130
pčelá, 65
pelená, 135
péna, 123
perdět', 137
pérepel, 140
perst', 162
perún, 136
perx, 162
pest, 138
piskár', 142
piščát', 142
pjátyj, 140
plestí, 146
plevát', 468
plov, 145
po, 1, 127
pol, 125
póle, 126
pol'ca, 125
polóvyj, 126
póloz, 134
pólzat', 159
pórox, 162
poseredí, 222
po-stígnuť, 479
pri-l'nuť, 335
privyknuť, 559
prosít', 154
prýgat', 156
pšenó, 138
rájat', 409
rálo, 36
ramená, 35
razínuť, 178
rebró, 407
rečí, 401
répa, 415
répnuť, 412
rínuť'sja, 413
rjabój, 118
rogóz, 407
rok, 401
rúdyj, 406
rvat', 411
rýs', 342
rýxlyj, 419
sadít', 427
scat', 435
seč', 421
sed, 201
sel'd', 436
seló, 424
sémja, 432
ser, 201
sérdce, 222
serēn, 223
sestrá, 500
séver, 451
sigát', 225
siját', 445
síla, 423
síto, 430
sjabr, 429
skat', 496
skóbel's, 438
skrestí, 444
slábyj, 453
slat', 254
slimák, 455
slína, 455
snovát', 461
snoxá, 463
sočít', 420, 423
sol', 425
sólnce, 464
solódkij, 425
solóma, 204
solóvyj, 425
son, 497
sor, 440
sórom, 212
sosát', 490
soxá, 239
spóryj, 465
stávit', 481
stená, 472
stérbnuť, 477
sto, 256
stog, 472
strič', 485
sučít', 496
suxój, 428
Svaróg, 500
svekrón', 498
svěkor, 498
svjatój, 256
syn, 492
syr, 493
syrój, 493
sýtyj, 463
šéršen', 259
šibát', 500
šmel', 255
šutít', 435

- tésto*, xxxvii, 531
*tétere*v, 535
těrn, 553
tískat', 531
tjága, 551
tolk, 322
tónkij, 551
top', 136
topol', 136
treská, 553
trétij, 547
tropá, 545
tropát', 545
trúten', 101
tuk, 540
tušít', 554
túxnut', 554
ty, 549
týsjača, 554
učít', 559
údit', 120
úgor', 28
uj, 44
úlej, 42
uxá, 275
úzkij, 28
už, 560
vdová, 585
věčer, 582
věk, 566
véjat', 576
velét', 578
véno, 583
vepr', 114
verx, 575
vesná, 575
vestí, 577
véverica, 10
veztí, 577
videt', 589
vladét', 569
v(o), 269
vodít', 564
volčica, 598
vólja, 570
volk, 598
vólna, 598
volná, xxxv, 571
von', 27
vorotít', 574
vosk, 566
vos'mój, 7
vy-, 562
výdra, 562
xólod, 278
xolóp, 219
zabóta, 280
zarjá, 188
zelěnyj, 174
zernó, 312
zevát', 179
zijat', 178
zloj, 165
znat', 311
zob, 283
zobát', 283
zóloto, 194
zórok, 188
zret', 189, 285
zub, 279
zubr, 588
žába, 314
žal', 316
želvák, 292
žérebej, 285
ževát', 286
žělč', 165
žěrnov, 318
živój, 320
žólob, 194
žurávl', 301
žurít', 172
- Ukrainian**
bahnó, 48
gáva, 283
kóroda, 245, 249
lút'é, 338
pol, 125
t'aknuty, 542
volóťb, 572
- Byelorussian**
osoka, 421
po-lyhaty-s'a, 337
- Old Czech**
držěti, 522
- Czech**
dlaň, 340
držěti, 522
hrana, 186
kadidlo, 285
kavka, 283
klopa, 230
krupý, 246
leviti, 335
losos, 322
meň, 376
mluviti, 79
modrý, 346
mrgat', 366
nať, 384
naviti, 385
odr, 114
olše, 22
osa, 39
osina, 5
pisk, 142
po-kobiti, 210
prahnouti, 154
smeknouti, 460
snět, 462
sporý, 465
- sternad*, 475
tlapa, 340
zdraby, 520
- Slovak**
smlz, 456
- Old Polish**
smlz, 456
- Polish**
buczyć się, 400
chłop, 219
chybać, 444
czmiel, 255
dłapa, 340
dłoń, 340
drabina, 520
gabać, 169
kopać, 239
krężel, 251
łasy, 345
łoś, 21
mosiądz, 356
nać, 384
osa, 39
po-wróz, 580
pragnąć, 154
pręgaty, 154
radło, 36
wilga, 571
wywiełga, 571
za-strzyc, 483
- Old Prussian**
abse, 39
ackis, 41
ackons, 5
ainan, 11
aketes, 4
angstainai, 560
angurgis, 28
ansis, 30

- ansonis*, 9
antars, 30
antis, 26
arelie, 32
as, 116
assanis, 46
assis, 6
au-klipts, 230
au-laūt, 335
aulis, 42
āū-pallai, 125
āusins, 44
awis, 44
ayculo, 9
aysmis, 9
babo, xviii, 55
balgnan, 49
balsinis, 49, 58
bebrus, 56, 57
biātwei, 63
bitte, 65
brāti, 79
braydis, 77
camus, 255
caymis, 201
corto, 258
craysi, 248
cucan, 256
dalptan, 92
dangus, 526
danti-max, 346
dauris, 110
deiw(a)s, 519
doalgis, 525
dragios, 99
druwit, 523
emmens, 382
en, 269
en-terpo, 552
esketres, 488
gabawo, 314
galwo, 278
genno, 317
gerwe, 301
gijwans, 320
girnoywis, 318
girtwei, 317
gnode, 295
grabis, 305
iaukint, 559
īmt, 387
instran, 270
insuwis, 526
irmo, 35
iuse, 275
juse, 275
kaāubri, 224
kailūstiskan, 200
kalis, 262
kalmus, 219
kargis, 211
kelan, 264, 265
kērdan, 221
keuto, 251
kexti, 225
knaistis, 183
knapios, 209
krawian, 242
kurpe, 244
lagno, 336
līginton, 337
limtwei, 343
lindan, 344
lubbo, 328, 342
luyxis, 342
lyso, 324
meddo, 361
median, 360
menig, 365
mensā, 369
moasis, 348
moke, 371
muso, 379
nabis, 381
nage, 381
nautin, 385
newīnts, 390
noatis, 384
pannean, 128
panno, 151
pannu-staclan, 472
pecku, 134
peisāi, 123
pele, 125
pelkis, 135
penpalo, 140
pepelis, 140
per-rēist, 593
peuse, 139
piēncts, 140
pintis, 142
pirmas, 157
piuclan, 161
plonis, 148
po-lāikt, 336
po-līgu, 337
po-sinnat, 311
sal, 425
salme, 204
sansy, 168
sarwis, 427
sasins, 223, 224
sausan, 428
semen, 432
seydis, 95
seyr, 222
sirsilis, 259
sixdo, 289
skellānts, 450
slaunis, 229
smoy, 354
souns, 492
spoayno, 123
-staclan, 472
stogis, 532
sunis, 256
suris, 493
swestro, 500
swints, 256
syrne, 312
taukis, 540
tauto, 540
teansis, 542
tīrts, 547
trapt, 545
tu, 549
tūsimtons, 554
tusnan, 554
twaxtan, 555
uschts, 431
wagnis, 565
waidewut, 589
walis, 572
wangus, 573
wargan, 574
wargs, 575
warsus, 580
wartint, 574
westwei, 577
widdewū, 585
wijrs, 588
wilkis, 598
wilna, 598
wirds, 600
wīrst, 582
wissambs, 571, 588
woasis, 38
woble, 32
wolti, 572
wormyan, 600
wudro, 562
wumpnis, 557
wurs, 562
yccroy, 336
Old Lithuanian
ap-maitinti, 348
dragès, 99
eš, 116
ešketras, 488

- gandžiaus*, 168
kasūlas, 213
nepuotis, 386
širšuō, 259
velti, 578
- Lithuanian**
abū, 46
áizuols, 10
akéčios, 4
akès, 41
akis, 41
akmuō, 220
aliai, 23
aĩkas, 22
álsna, 22
álkti, 116
aĩpti, 321
alūs, 24
angis, 560
ankstūs, 560
ántis, 26
añtis, 31
añtras, 30
api-kratai, 243
ap-valūs, 572
árklas, 36
aršūs, 119
árti, 34
àš, 116
āšara, 505
ašis, 6
āšmas, 7
aštuoni, 6
āt-laikas, 336
áugti, 42
aūlas, 42
aulys, 42
ausis, 44
áusti, 41
aušrà, 43
avidė, 45
avis, 45
- avýnas*, 44
qsà, 30
ážuolas, 9
bādas, 47
badýti, 46
bailūs, 64
baisūs, 63
balà, 398
bālas, 57
báldyti, 84
baĩnas, 49
balžienas, 58
bandà, 52
bangà, 49, 51
bárti, 53
barzdà, 54
bāsas, 56
bēbras, 56
bebrūs, 57
bélsti, 84
beřti, 73
béržas, 61
bèsti, 46
bédà, 47
béras, xxix, 60
bijóti, 63
bildinti, 84
birginti, 60
bitė, 65
blaivýtis, 69
blėsti, 67
blódėti, 70
blusà, 145
blyškėti, 69
bráizyti, 400
brañktas, 399
brėkšti, 78
brólis, 79
brùkti, 399
bruvis, 79
brūzgai, 80
burgėti, 61
bùsti, 61
- búti*, xxv, 71
dabař, 163
dabnūs, 86
daĩgis, 525
dangà, 109
dangūs, 109, 526
dárbas, 93
dargà, 93
daũg, 107
daūsios, 91
debesis, 386
dėgti, 38
dėlna, 513
deñgti, 109
dėrgti, 93
dėrti, 513
dervà, 514
dešinė, 512
deviñtas, 390
devyni, 389
dėti, 98
didelis, 361
diėvas, 519
díeveris, 506
dilgūs, 525
dirbti, 93
dirginti, 510,
 522, 524
dirsé, 513
dirti, 513
dirvà, 514
dóbtì, 88
dovýti, xxv
drañgas, 99
drāpanos, 520
draũgas, 102
drqsūs, 111
drėbti, 103
drėgti, 103
drežėti, 521
dribti, 103, 105
drižti, 521
drįsti, 111
- dróbė*, 520
dubūs, xl, 94
dujà, 91
duktė, 107
dùmpti, 109
dùmti, 109
dùrti, 89
dùrys, 110
dūsas, 111
dùsti, 111
dúmai, 90
dvāras, 110
dvāsas, 112
dvasià, 112
dvý-lika, 529
dyrėti, 518
eldijà, 21
ėngti, 269
ėpušė, 39
erėlis, 32
erškėtas, 488
eržūs, 34
ešva, 115
ežys, 115
ėras, 273
gablióti, 169
gaĩsas, 279
galvà, 278
ganà, 393
ganėti, 393
gařdas, 169
gařsas, 285
gaũbti, 177
gebėti, 173
gegužė, 171
geĩbti, 288
geibūs, 288
geĩsti, 163, 177
gėlbėti, 219
gėlti, 316
gėrti, 318
gėrvė, 301, 590
gesinti, 320

- gēsti*, 320
gēlā, 316
girna, 318
girti, 317
glēbti, 180, 182
glēžti, 293
glēbti, 309
glinda, 236
glitūs, 181
gniáužti, 298
gniūžis, 298
gomurys, xxv,
 185
graibyti, 191
graīmas, 189
grqžyti, 302
grēsti, 190
grēžti, 305
gridyti, 189
griēbti, 191
griēti, 189
griṁzti, xxxvi,
 300
grindā, 190
grubinēti, 307
grubūs, 192
grūmti, 305
grūsti, 189
gūbti, 61, 62
gūde, 286
gulbis, 20
gulēti, 310
gūltas, 309
guōtas, 299
gūrti, 317, 318
guvūs, 168
gývas, 320
íena, 13
ieškóti, 13
iēšmas, 9
ievā, 271
ikras, 336
ilgas, 525
iṁti, 387
inkstas, 14
iñdas, 563
irklas, 416
irti, 414
ī, 269
įščios, 270
į-slupti, 454
jaukinti, 559
jēknos, 336
jėrubė, 411
jīs, 268
jūdu, 276
jūngas, 274
jūnkti, 559
jūra, 562
jūs, 275
jūšė, 275
kabėti, 210
kaīsti, 203
kairūs, 203
kāklas, 205
kálnas, xxxv, 254
kálpa, 204
kamānė, 255
kaṁpas, 207, 257
kanāpės, 209
kankā, 256
kāras, 211
kārias, 211
karšėti, 258
kařšti, 213
kárti, 212, 221
kartūs, 211
kasā, 225
kašėti, 199
katrās, 264
kaūkas, 215, 252
kaūpas, 216
káuti, 218
kélmās, 205, 219
kélti, 254
kēmeras, 219
keñkras, 256
keñkti, 256
keřdžius, 221
kermušė, 242
keturi, 133
ketviřtas, 139
kiáuklas, 251
kiáutas, 251
kibinti, 288
kiēmas, 201
kimti, 255
kinka, 209
kiřpti, 210
kiřsti, 211
kiškā, 200
klausyti, 232
klēvas, 232
kliudyti, 230
kliúti, 230
klóti, 229
klūpti, 229
knabėnti, 237
knibti, 234, 235
kniēbti, 236
knisti, 234
knóti, 237
kósėti, 267
kosulys, 267
kóvas, 283
krākė, 244
kratyti, 243
kraūjas, 242
kráuti, 244
kreipti, 241
kretėti, 243
krijā, 245
kristi, 243
krógti, 248
krušā, 251
krūvinas, 244
krūvā, 244
kuṁpas, xxvii,
 207, 257
kuprā, 252
kuř, 263
kurkulaī, 250
kūrpė, 244
kūrti, 258
kutėti, 449
kutys, 217
kuvėtis, 217
kúla, 216
kūpā, 216
kvāpas, 263
láigyti, 323
lapėnti, 327
lapėnti, xxxiv,
 327
lašišā, 322
lémti, 326
lēngvas, 338
lentā, 338
leñkti, 338
leñtas, 339
lėsti, 332
liáudis, 332
liáuti, 335
liemuō, 338
líesas, 324
liēžti, 337, 527
liežūvis, 526
likti, 336
limti, 343
lipti, 335
liūdnas, 335
lizdas, 391
lįsti, 326, 455
lokšnūs, 345
lópa, 340
lubā, 328
lūgnas, 334, 343
lugóti, 343
lū(n)ginti, 343
lūšis, 342
lūžti, 334
lýginti, 337

- lýgus*, 337
lýti, 340
lytùs, 340
maīnas, 348
maīšas, 348
maišýti, 370
mākas, 346
málti, 351
mánkyti, 353
mañdras, 376
mārios, 355
marti, 356
matýti, 360
máuti, 359
māzgas, 356
medùs, 361
mēdžias, 360
mēgzti, 356
mélžti, 364
ménké, 376
meñkas, 353
meñtē, 352
mérkti, 377
mervà, 368
mēsti, 352
mēgti, 350
mélas, 362
ménuo, 365
mésà, 369
milšti, 363
minià, 352
mìnti, 352
mintis, 375
mirgēti, 366
miřšti, 356
miřti, 378
mótē, 371
móti, 371, 376
mùsé, 379
mùsos, 379
mūsai, 379
nāgas, 381
naktis, 381
naudà, 389
naūjas, 389
nē-gandas, 168
neptē, 387
nérti, 393
nósis, 383
nōterē, 384
nōvē, 385
nōvyti, 385
núogas, 382
nýtis, 386
obuolýs, 31
otrùs, 115
ovyje, 45
pa-, 1, 127
paisýti, 138
palšas, 125
paļvas, 126
paminēti, 375
papártis, 130
pařšas, 129
pas-kuī, 1
pa-stólai, 481
pā-šalas, 226
pàts, xvii, 121
paūkštis, 157
pa-vélti, 578
peīkti, 123
pēkus, 134
peñktas, 140
perēti, 130
perkūnas, 136
pérsti, 137
pēšti, 123, 125
petis, 449
piépala, 140
piēstas, 138
piēsti, 123
piktas, 123
pilnas, 159
pìnti, 467
pirmas, 157
piřšti, 154
pjáuti, 161
plākanas, 143
plàkti, 148
plàsti, 144
platùs, 144, 145
pláukas, 149
plaūkti, 146
plaušai, 146
plaūtas, 145
plésti, 125
plikas, 143
pliūgas, 398
plókis, 148
plónas, 148
plūskos, 146
plústi, 147
pràsti, 153
prašýti, 154
prōtas, 156
pūkšti, 158
pūlti, 125
púodas, 131
puřslas, 161
pušis, 139
pūliai, 158
púti, 132
rangýti, 596
rañgas, 596
ràsti, 595
rātas, 405
raūdas, 406
raudóti, 407
raūsti, 419
ráuti, 411, 416
ravēti, 411
rāžyti, 405
rēgzti, 407
reivē, 403
rémē, 413
riedēti, 412
riēsti, 597
riešas, 596
rietēti, 597
rimti, 409
risti, 597
rōdas, 416
ródyti, 415, 595
rokē, 410
rópē, 415
rōžyti, 417
rugiaī, 416
rūkas, 410
sāgē, 431
saītas, 421
sakà, 421
sakýti, xxxii, 420
saldùs, 425
sāpnas, 497
sáulē, xxvi, 464
saūsas, 428
sāvas, 496
sēkti, 420
selēti, 432, 476
septiñtas, 429
septyni, 429
sesuō, 500
sédēti, 434
sēmuō, 432
sēti, xxi, 428
siaūbti, 478
siaūsti, 435
sidābras, 436
síela, 423
síetas, 430
siēti, 422
sijóti, 430
siļké, 436
sintēti, 437
siřgti, 493
siūsti, 435
siúti, 437
skàsti, 445, 451,
 452
skelēti, 450
skēlti, 443
skeřsti, 440

- skilti*, 443
skiltis, 442
skiřbti, 444
skirti, 444
skóbt, 438
skraidùs, 448
skrèbt, 448
skriaudùs, 447
skrièti, 449
skristi, 448
skùbinti, 450
skubùs, 444
slābnas, 453
slidùs, 454
sliņkti, 455
slýsti, 454
smākras, 456
smāugti, 458
smaūkti, 458
smilga, 456, 457
smirdèti, 457
smùkti, 460
snāké, 461, 462
sniēgas, xxviii,
 460
sótis, 463
sotùs, 463
spāinè, 123
spāusti, 467
spenýs, 466
spèsti, 465
spèti, 466
spirginti, 471
spirti, 471
spjāuti, 468
spragèti, 469
sprāusti, 470
stābas, 471
stāgaras, 472
stāinè, 479
stālas, 481
stapýtis, 474
steigti, 479
sténgti, 481
stérti, 488
stódas, 481
stógas, 532
stónè, 481
stovà, 481
stovèti, 481
strabnùs, 477
strainùs, 485
strāzdas, 545
strégti, 474
strìgti, 483
strūgas, 484
stumbras, 588
stùmti, 473
sùkti, 496
sulà, xxxviii, 428
sùnùs, xxi, 492
súras, 493
súris, 493
svarùs, 499
sveřti, 499
svilti, 498
šaiņas, 200
šaiþýtis, 200
šakà, 239
šalis, 205
šalnà, 226
šálti, 226
šankùs, 209
šarmuō, 212, 282
šarvas, 427
šeļpti, 219
šerdis, 222
šeřkšnas, 223
šèrti, 222
šēšuras, 498
šiáurè, 451
šiáuti, 445
šiļtas, 231
šiņtas, xxxi, 256
širdis, 222
šiřkšnas, 223
šis, 225
šlaunis, 229
šliņti, 231
šókti, 209
šuō, 256
šveņdrai, 262
šveņtas, 256
šývas, 224
taikyti, 542
tamsà, 537
tankùs, 543
tařpti, 552
taukaĩ, 540
taūras, 540
tausýtis, 554
tautà, 540
tasùs, 543
tasýti, 534
tekèti, 541
tèkti, 536
teņpti, 532
teřšti, 535
tetervà, 535
tikèti, 542
tikti, 542
tìmpa, 532
tingti, 551
tingùs, 551
tinti, 533
tiřpti, 538
trānas, 101
trapinèti, 545
trąšà, 544
trēcias, 547
treņkti, 547
trēšti, 544
triedžiu, 104
trinti, 546
trivóti, 546, 548
trobà, 553
trótinti, 547
trýs, 547
tù, 549
tulis, 550
tulžis, 165
tumèti, 550
tupèti, 539, 549
tūpti, 549
tūtúoti, 540
tveņkti, 556
ūmyti, 25
ungurýs, 28
uodegà, 158
úoksas, 394
úosis, 38
ūdas, 564
údra, 562
vādas, 564
vāgis, 565
vaiveris, 10
vākaras, 582
valdýti, 569
váltis, 572
vánta, 573
vařdas, 600
vařgas, 574
vařgti, 574
vargùs, 574
vařmas, 600
vartýti, 574
vāsara, 575
vāškas, 566
vèdu, 589
vèlti, 571
veřkti, 574
vèrti, 574
veřžti, 580
vèsti, 577
vèžti, 577
vēlès, 569
vétra, 584
vidùs, 585
viēka, 566
vienas, 11
vienuō-lika, 12
vieš-pats, 121

- vigrùs*, 586
viĩkas, 598
vilké, xxxii, 598
vilna, 598
vilmis, 571
viras, 581
viĩrsti, 582
viršùs, 575
vógrauti, 568
volungē, 571
voverē, 10
výras, xxi, 588
výti, 590
yžià, 273
žābas, 276
žāgaras, 277
žalà, 165
žalgà, 165
žam̃bas, 279
žāndas, 280
žarnà, 169
žq̃sis, 168
žeĩsti, 163
žélti, 174
žéļvas, 174
ženà, 317
žeņgti, 167
žeréti, 189
žiáuna, 282
žiaurùs, 172
žinià, 311
žinóti, 311, 312
žióti, 178
žirnis, 312
žirti, 189
žiupsnis, 172
žizdras, 289
žlējà, 179
žmogùs, 354
žmónés, 195
žmuō, 354
žnýbti, 234, 297
žvérìs, xxix, 60
žvilti, 309
žydéti, 287
Latvian
ābuōls, 31
acs, 41
aĩcināt, 10
aknas, 336
àksna, 22
amuols, 25
apse, 39
asara, 505
ātrs, 115
at-svabināt, 121
aũka, 558
aũle, 42
avs, 45
badīt, 46
baĩls, 64
baĩss, 63
bàlziēns, 58
bārt, 53
bass, 56
baũgurs, 61
bàls, 57
bębrs, 56
bęrs, xxix
best, 46
bītiēns, 63
blādēt, 70
blēt, 68, 84
brālis, 79
brankti, 399
briēdis, 77
buōga, 51
buřkāns, 378
būt, 71
ciems, 201
cilināt, 254
cĩrpt, 210
ciska, 200
dabjš, 88, 89
dābt, 88
daĩba, 92
daũdz, 107
dēt, 95
deviņi, 390
devīt(ai)s, 390
diēveris, 506
diēvs, 519
diřsa, 513
dĩrst, 513, 527
dradži, 99
drāna, 520
drēbe, 520
duls, 108
duřt, 89
dust, 111
duža, 106
dvars, 110
d(v)uris, 110
dzērve, 301
dzesināt, 320
dzèst, 320
dziřnas, 318
dziřnus, 318
dziřtiēns, 317
dzĩvs, 320
es, 116
ezis, 115
ērglis, 32
gaļva, 278
gāmurs, xxv, 185
gaņdināt, 178
gānīt, 285
glēbt, 309
gliēbtiēns, 293
glĩve, 291
glūnēt, 182
gnīda, 236
grebt, 186
gribēt, 191
grida, 190
gubināt, 193
gubt, 61, 193
gulēt, 310
gũlta, 310
gũovs, 299
guřt, 318
ie-, 269
iekšas, 270
ieska, 13
iēskāt, 13
iēva, 271
ikri, 336
iļgs, 525
iřmi, 35
iřt, 414
jaũcēt, 559
jeņt, 387
jũgs, 274
jũkt, 559
jumis, 274
jũra, 562
jũs, 275
kāist, 203
kaļuoť, 205
kāmpt, 198
kaņepe, 209
kārs, 240
kařš, 211
kāsulis, 267
katrs, 264
kàuns, 216
kaũt, 218
kavēt, 218
kārst, 213
klāt, 229
klāusīt, 232
klupināt, 232
klupt, 229
kļavs, 232
kļūt, 230
kļũtas, 230
knābt, 237
knibināt, 234
kniēbt, 236
knũt, 235
kratīt, 243

- kraūpa*, 246
kraūpēt, 246
kriet, 247
krist, 243
krupt, 246
kūdināt, 260
kūmpt, 207
kūpēt, 263
kuprs, 252
kuŗkulis, 250
kuŗpe, 244
kuŗt, 258
kūsāt, 264
lasis, 322
lemt, 326
lest, 332
līdzināt, 337
līdzs, 337
liēss, 324
ligzds, 391
likt, 336
lipt, 335
list, 326
līt, 340
līts, 340
ļaudis, 332
ļaut, 335
madaras, 346
màisīt, 370
màiss, 348
màitāt, 348
maks, 346
maļt, 351
māt, 371, 376
maūt, 359
mazgs, 356
mēgt, 350
megzt, 356
meņce, 376
mēness, 365
meņte, 352
mežs, 360
miesa, 369
mìet, 347
mìets, 347
-mirst, 356
mìrt, 378
mudēt, 373
muōdrs, 376
muša, 379
naba, 380
nārs, 383
nāss, 383
nātre, 384
nāve, xviii, 385
ne, 385
nītis, 386
nuōgs, 382
paipala, 140
piekts, 140
pirkstis, 162
pīt, 467
plaka, 143
plakans, 143
plāns, 148
plauts, 145
plēst, 125
pliks, 143
pluska, 146
plaut, 161
prāts, 156
pūga, 158
rādīt, 415, 595
raids, 402
raūdāt, 407
raūt, 411
ravēt, 411
riest, 597
rist, 402, 597
rubenis, 411
rudzi, 416
sacīt, 420
sa-gumt, 310
saka, 421
salis, 205
saļms, 204
sārņi, 440
sàuss, 428
savs, 496
sāls, 425
sēdēt, 434
sēt, 428
sieti, 422
siēts, 430
siēva, 227
sijāt, 430
silts, 231
simts, 256
sirsenis, 259
sīts, 210
skrabt, 447
skriedināt, 448
skriet, 449
skubrs, 444
šķīrt, 444
slābs, 453
slaūna, 229
slidēt, 454
slids, 454
sliēnas, 455
slīst, 454
smaidīt, 459
snaujis, 461
sniegs, xxviii, 460
spanda, 465
spilēt, 467
spļaut, 468
sprāgt, 469
staūpe, 488
stāvēt, 481
stāws, 481
strangs, 483
stràume, 483
striētiēts, 485
stringt, 483
stūrs, 476
stute, 489
sūkt, 490
sumbrs, 588
suns, 256
sūrs, 493
svàipīt, 501
svals, 498
sviēdri, 502
svinīt, 261
šķilt, 443
šķiŗba, 444
šļupt, 454
šūt, 437
tàuki, 540
tàuta, 540
tiēvs, 552
tīt, 533
trans, 101
trāba, 553
trešs, 547
tūce, 549
tupt, 549
ùodzs, 560
ùosa, 30
uōsis, 38
ùoss, 30
ùotrs, 30
uōzuōls, 9
vads, 564
vadzis, 565
vai, 566
vakars, 582
valdīt, 569
vaļgs, 570
vāluōdze, 571
vārgt, 574
vasara, 575
vasks, 566
vāvere, 10
vārds, 600
vārgs, 574, 575
vārtīt, 574
vepris, 114
vērt, 574
viēns, 11
vilks, 598

viīna, 598
vīrs, 588
vīrsus, 575
zinât, 311
zīrnis, 312
znuōts, 297
zùobs, 279
zuōds, 280
žagari, 277
žaūnas, 282

Other, Non-Related Languages

Abkhaz
a-dəwp-èy, 588

Akkadian
ištar, 478
haššinu, 19
sebū(m), 429
šūru, 540
uqūpu, 31
zību, 504

Arabic
jadyuⁿ, 164
qiṭṭa, 281
tawr, 540

Aramaic
haššinā, 19

Basque
aita, 15
ezkur, 10
zilhar, 436

Berber
ağāyd, 164

Chuvash
ăwās, 39

Coptic
sapi, 31

Etruscan
apa, 1
capu, 197
thevru-mines,
540

Finnish
ansas, 30
antura, 27
arpi, 38
elkiä, 117
haapa, 39
haukka, 216
havukka, 197
juusto, 275
jälka, 269
kala, 262
kansa, 209
karkko, 211
karvas, 213
kesä, 46
koljo, 204
kota, 313
kulju, 194
kuusi, 289
kāsi, 207
lammas, 325
lantio, 327
leivo, 324
luote, 70
luppo, 341
maltsa, 351
matara, 346
moni, 352
moukari, 368
olut, 24
pata, 131

porkkana, 378
repo, 158
saippio, 422
saippua, 422
salko, 165
silli, 436
turisas, 552
vaakuna, 577

Georgian
čumpva-, 495
kviša, 289

Hebrew
ʿaštōreṭ, 478
delet, 512
g^eḏī, 164
gofrīt, 497
mar, 25
qōf, 31
šôr, 540
zeḇaḥ, 504

Hungarian
fazék, 131
ház, 313
hölgy, 282
komló, 255

Laz
o-čumpu, 495

Mingrelian
do-čumpua, 495

Mongolian
xyxəp, 497

Mordvinic
kize, 46
kuz, 290
salgo, 165

Nubian
kadīs, 281

Old Egyptian
gǃj, 31

Saami
ávdda, 44
avigzinê, 121
biev'ra, 62
čuolggu, 165
gađfe, 282
guossâ, 289
hávda, 44
riippmo, 247
suppi, 39

South Arabian
ʿṭtr, 478

Sumerian
urud(u), 37

Tatar
ausak, 39
qolmaq, 255
usak, 39

Turkish
kükürt, 497

Udmurt
gǃž, 289
kyl', 204

Ugaritic
dbḥ,