



# Indo-European $a^x : a^xi : a^xu$ .

## A Study in Ablaut and in Wordformation

by

**Francis A. WOOD, Ph. D.,**

Assistant Professor of Germanic Philology,  
University of Chicago.

---

STRASSBURG  
VERLAG VON KARL J. TRÜBNER  
1905.





## PREFACE.

The following work is intended to be suggestive, not final. In spite of all that has been written on ablaut, the last word has not been said. Many points have been cleared up, notably by Hirt's studies in ablaut. But there are other points which still need explanation.

Ablaut is not a problem, but a group of problems, perhaps originally unrelated problems. Each language and each period presents problems of its own. So that ablaut as we find it in any language is the result of psychological as well as of phonetic rules.

For example, the Goth said *þraih* because he said *þaih*, granting for the moment that *þaih* represents an original ablaut form. But even that is not certain. Of course, there must have been some starting point for such an ablaut as we see in *þeihan* : *þaih* or *λείπω* : *λέλοιπα*, *λέγω* : *λόγος*, etc.; but in a large number of words the qualitative ablaut (abtönung) *e* : *o* must be secondary, or analogical.

How much may be due to analogy it is impossible to say. For analogy often produces the same result as phonetic laws. It is even possible that all qualitative ablaut is analogical. That is, such a difference as Gk. *λέγω* : *λόγος* may have been originally accidental. As soon, however, as it was felt as a distinguishing mark, it would be seized upon as a formative principle.

Hence in judging of ablaut as we find it, we must remember that the forms that actually occur can, in many cases, not be referred to an IE. original. It is often unsafe, therefore, to assume phonetic changes in explaining the phenomena of ablaut. This is especially true in those cases where the original ablaut has been lost or where there is an apparent confusion of different

ablaut series. But it is also true in words that have remained true to their original series.

In preparing this little book I have freely used the various etymological dictionaries, comparative grammars, and works of collected etymologies, referring to them only for some special reason. Wherever etymologies are taken from periodicals, credit is given.

My first aim in collecting this material was to bring together words belonging to different ablaut series that might fairly be regarded as in some way related, such words, for example, as Skt. *śisarti* : *śrāvati*; Germ. *slēpan* : *slīpan* : *slēupan*, etc. But I soon discovered that it is impossible, in many cases, to draw a line between words that may be related and those which appear to be related because they have fallen together in meaning. My studies have led me more and more to doubt all connections that are based solely on synonymy.

In this collection, therefore, I have brought together many words simply because they are synonymous, in order to show how little dependence is to be placed on similarity in meaning. Such examples as Skt. *ājati* 'treibt', *ajās* 'bock', *ajā* 'ziege' : *ējati* 'bewegt sich', Gk. *αἶξ* 'ziege' will prevent our being so cocksure that Gk. *φλέγω* is directly related to OHG. *blīhhan* or Lat. *ōs* to *austia*.

This collection could no doubt be increased almost indefinitely. It has been made in a comparatively short time and includes only the most striking examples. The most patent results are perhaps negative. But these lead to positive conclusions, which are given further on.

From § 137 on the material is arranged alphabetically in the following order: Vowels; *i*, *j*; *u*; nasals; liquids; labials; dentals; palatals; velars, pure and labialized; *s*. The basis of classification is the letter in which, if a vowel, otherwise after which, the difference in ablaut appears. E. g. Gk. *ἐλθεῖν* : *ἤλυθον* are found under *l*. Of course, a strict alphabetical arrangement could not be carried out. In many cases this had to give way to a grouping according to meaning or nearer relation.

The usual abbreviations for the languages, as OHG. = Old High German, are used and need no explanation. The well known periodicals and books of reference will be recognized under any abbreviation. Where references are given without

a name attached, they are to the author's productions. Of these I refer most frequently to Color-Names and their Congeners, Halle, 1902. It is perhaps needless to say that I owe much in material and in inspiration to Per Persson's Studien zur Lehre von der Wurzelerweiterung und Wurzelvariation.

CHICAGO, March 1905.

FRANCIS A. WOOD.





1. The interchange  $a^x : a^xi$  and  $a^x : a^xu$  in apparently related words has long been noticed<sup>1</sup>). In part this is no doubt due to phonetic development. This is certainly the case in Skt. *gāúṣ* : *gām*, OHG. *kuo*; Skt. *dyāúṣ* : *dyām*, Gk. *ζῆν*, Lat. *diem*; and probably also in Skt. *rāy-as* : *rām*, Lat. *rem* (cf. Brugmann, Kurze vgl. Gram. 88). But to assume that every base  $xā^xi$  or  $xā^xu$  with derivatives in which *i* or *u* does not appear has lost this final *i* or *u* phonetically is not warranted by the facts. And to connect such words as Gk. *μῆρπος* : OHG. *smāhi* simply because they are synonymous is building on a very uncertain foundation. In the last case I should deny all relationship unless it can be shown that both words may be referred to a base *smēi-*, or else that one of the words was changed by analogy from its original form. For synonymy alone is insufficient evidence of relationship.

2. This is a point that can not be too strongly emphasized. It would be easy to multiply examples to prove any phonetic change we might assume if similarity in meaning were sufficient proof. That this is not the case I have shown elsewhere<sup>2</sup>).

How easily any particular meaning may develop is seen in the fact that so many different words are synonymous. Thus we find the meaning 'swell' in the following: Skt. *tanōti* 'dehnt sich', Lith. *tinti* 'schwellen', *tanūs* 'geschwollen', OHG. *donēn* 'sich ausdehnen, aufschwellen', OE. *þindan* 'swell'. — Skt. *tavīti* 'ist stark', *tūmra-s* 'feist, strotzend', Lat. *tumeo* 'swell', Lith. *tvinti* 'anschwellen, steigen'. — OS. *thrimman* 'schwellen', MHG. *drinden*

1) For the literature on the subject see Noreen, Urgerm. Lautlehre 212; Brugmann, Grdr. I<sup>2</sup>, 205.

2) See "How are Words Related?" IF. XVIII, 1 ff. In this article, pp. 8—16, I had used some of the same examples as are given by Schroeder, PBB. XXIX, 489 ff., but my conclusions are diametrically opposed to his.

'schwellend dringen, anschwellen', OE. *þrintan* 'swell'. — OE. *a-þrūten*, ON. *þrūtenn* 'swollen', *þrūtna* 'swell, rise'. — MHG. *būs* 'aufgeblasenheit, schwellende fülle', Russ. *buchnuti* 'schwellen'. — MHG. *brüstern* 'anschwellen'. — OHG. *blājan* 'blāhen', *blāsa* 'blase'; Gk. *φλίω*, *φλιδάω* 'fließe über, strotze', *φλοιδάω* 'aufschwellen'; *φλέω* 'fließe über, strotze', *φλύω* 'fließe über'. — Ir. *bolgaim* 'schwelle', OHG. *belgan* 'aufschwellen'. — Skt. *páyatē* 'schwillt, strotzt', MHG. *veiz* 'feist, fett'. — Gk. *βρύω* 'strotze'. — Skt. *ṛváyati* 'schwillt an, wird stark'. — OHG. *quellan* 'quellen; schwellen', OE. *collen* 'swollen'. — Lat. *glisco* 'grow up, swell up'. — MHG. *strotzen*. — OHG. *swellan* 'schwellen'. — Gk. *σφαραγέω* 'strotze'. — Gk. *σφριγάω* 'strotze, schwelle'. — Gk. *οιδέω* 'schwelle'.

This list might easily be increased. In fact, if we should take every expression that had ever been used to signify 'swell', it would make a surprisingly large list. Words with an entirely different development of meaning would be found here. There would be found such expressions as 'stretch, extend; stick out; rise, grow; blow up, inflate; burst out, overflow; press, cram, etc.'. Synonymy in this case would be the result of converging lines of development. And so it is in many cases.

The reason of this is simple. The signification of a word depends upon its use. For instance, if the members of a community wish to refer to a protuberance on a tree, they will use such words as 'bunch, hump, lump, knob, knot, swelling, outgrowth, etc.'. These words would all be synonymous when used in that sense. Such descriptive terms might become fixed terms for 'knot' in various communities. We should find then in seven or more communities as many different words for 'knot', each going back to a descriptive term. And the several descriptive terms might be derived from quite different primary meanings.

3. In many cases we find synonymous words going back to the same primary meaning and apparently to the same base. And yet the secondary meaning may have developed independently in the different languages. For example, the meaning 'wrinkle' may grow out of 'contract'. If we find this development of meaning in several different languages, it is not because it originated in an IE. 'contract': 'wrinkle', though such a development doubtless was found in the earliest times; but because this change of meaning is so natural that any community might

adopt it. So, though MLG. *schrempen* 'schrumpfen, zusammenziehen; rösten, sengen' may possibly be related to Gk. κράμβος 'eingeschrumpft, dürr', κρομβώω 'brate, röste'; the meaning 'roast' no doubt developed independently in each. So also in the following the meaning 'slime, mud' arose independently from 'slippery': MHG. *slam*; *sluot* 'schlamm'; Swab. *schleif* 'schleimig'; MHG. *slim* 'schleim'; *slích* 'schlamm, schlick'; *slíer* 'lehm, schlamm'; *slote* 'schlamm'; OE. *sliepa* 'slime, paste' (cf. AJPh. XXIV, 40 ff.).

4. Originally distinct words may approach each other in form and thereby contaminate each other in meaning. This would result especially when the meanings are somewhat similar:

E. *mash*, cognate with NHG. *meischen* and *mischen*, has become confused in some of its uses with E. *smash*, an entirely different word. This has caused *mash* to be used in senses entirely foreign to the primary meaning. — E. *snap*, NHG. *schnappen*, etc. come from 'move quickly, jerk, snatch'. Compare ON. *snéfr* 'hurtig, rasch, unstät', MHG. *snaben*, *sneben* 'schnelle und klappernde bewegung machen, schnappen; springen; wanken', *snappen* 'wanken; schnappen' etc. (cf. 535, a). Unrelated to these are ON. *hnóf* 'schor ab', *hneppa* 'zusammenkneifen', Lith. *knėbiù* 'kneife', *knabu* 'schäle ab', Lett. *knābt* 'picken, zupfen', Gk. κνάπτω 'walke, kratze', in which the primary meaning is 'press' (cf. 408, a). These words can therefore not be given to illustrate the interchange *s(k)n-* : *kn-*. Like these are *snip* : *nip*; *snick* : *nick*, etc. — MHG. *schrumpfen* 'zusammenziehen, schrumpfen, runzeln': OE. *gehrumpen* 'runzelig': MLG. *krimpen* 'sich zusammenziehen, einschrumpfen': OE. *rimpan* 'contract', OHG. *rimphan* 'rümpfen; sich zusammenziehen, einschrumpfen, runzeln': MLG. *wrimpen* 'das gesicht verziehen, rümpfen', E. *wrimple* 'runzeln': MHG. *klimpfen* 'fest zusammenziehen'; ON. *hneppa* 'zusammenkneifen', *hneppr* 'knapp', Lith. *knėbiù* 'kneife': Gk. γνάπτω 'krümme', Pol. *gnąbić* 'drücken', MHG. *knebel* 'knebel', ON. *knappr* 'knopf, knauf', Dan. *knapp* 'knapp, enge': Gk. καμβός 'krummbeinig', E. *skimp* 'scanty', etc. may be rime-words, but they are certainly not otherwise related to each other (cf. IF. XVIII, 8 ff.; and also ib. 39 for other parallel formations).

5. If two or more bases have, like the above, fallen together in meaning, parallel formations naturally arise.

Gk. γνόφος : δνόφος : ψέφος : ψέφας : κνέφας 'darkness' have nothing to do with each other (cf. Color-Names, 92, 94,

107, 108), but the common meaning has evidently assimilated them in form. — Gk. ἄμαθος 'sand' is a very old word if it is connected with our *sand*. After this is modeled Gk. ψάμαθος 'sand'. The words are otherwise unrelated, though both probably come from the meaning 'grind, crush'. — Gk. μύχω 'rub, grind down': ψύχω 'rub to pieces' are parallel formations from two synonymous bases. — OHG., OS., OE. *gnagan*, ON. *gnaga*: OLG. *cnagan*, Du. *knagen*: OHG. *nagan* 'nagen' are rime-words from synonymous bases, not phonetically differentiated forms. The oldest of these seems to be *gnagan*, which perhaps comes from the same base as ON. *gnata* 'strike together', *gnat* 'collision', MHG. *gnaz* 'schorf; knauserei'. After *gnagan* was formed *knagan* from other words with initial *kn-* meaning 'crush grind, gnaw'. Compare MHG. *knacken* 'krachen, knacken', *knarpeln* 'mit den zähnen knirschen' NHG. *knaben* 'nagen', *knabbern* 'mit geräusch nagen', Sw. *knäpra* 'knabbern, nagen', LG. *knauen* 'nagen', etc. OHG. *nagan* was probably from an older \**hnagan* modeled after *gnagan* from synonymous bases with initial *hn-*. Compare OHG. *nascōn* 'naschen', Gk. κνήν 'schaben', κνώδων 'zahn am jagdspieß', Lith. *kāndu* 'beiße', etc. — A number of synonymous words occur in Germ. with initial *hn-* and *kn-*. The latter have in some cases been explained as coming from the former. They are rather parallel forms. ON. *hneppa* 'cut short, keep under', *hneppr* 'scant': NHG. *knapp*; ON. *hneppa* 'button': *knappa* 'furnish with studs', *knappr* 'knob, stud, button'; ON. *knoda*: *hnoda* 'kneten'; ON. *knútr* 'knot': *hniðr* 'knob', *hniðr* 'knob, ball; hump'; ON. *knúta*: *hnúta* 'knucklebone'; ON. *knosa* 'bruise, beat', *knúska*: *hnúska* 'knock'; ON. *hnúka* 'cower': MHG. *knocken* 'kauern', etc. For the words beginning with *hn-* see 406 ff., for those with *kn-*, 447 ff. — OS. *gornon* 'trauern', OE. *gyrn* 'sorrow': OE. *gnyrn* 'sorrow, evil', *gnorn* 'sorrow, affliction', *gnornian* 'grieve, be sorrowful', OS. *gnornon* 'trauern': OE. *grorn* 'sad; grief', *grornian* 'mourn, murmur, complain' look very much like rime-words. They are certainly not otherwise connected. OS. *gornon* may be related to ON. *grenia* 'heulen, brüllen', MHG. *grinnen* 'knirschen', *grannen* 'weinen; bejammern', Skt. *hṛñitē* 'grollt, ist böse', etc. (cf. Mod. Phil. I, 235), or to Goth. *gaurs* 'traurig', etc. OS. *gnornon* etc. may be related to OE. *gnyran* 'creak', Germ. base *gnū-* in ON. *gnýr*, *gnyðr* 'noise', *gnýia* 'be noisy', *gnaud* 'growling, howling', etc. Beside OE. *grornian* occur

words of similar meaning with initial *gr-*: OE. *gryrran* 'chatter', MHG. *grogezen* 'heulen, wehklagen', OE. *grēotan*, OS. *griotan* 'weinen'.

6. Remembering the fact that similarity in meaning is a productive cause of partial assimilation in form, we must not forget that the idea is the real soul of the word and can therefore be clothed in any form that can give it expression. Thus *wrinkle, crinkle, crumple, rumple, fold, pucker* etc. may express the same meaning. The large number of such words is proof that our language-sense is more intent upon preserving the meaning than the form of a word. This is especially true in the formative period of a language. So we often find synonymous words that are rime-words to each other. In some cases they are phonetically so much alike that some have regarded them as the same word.

For example we find Germ. *stauma-*; *pauma-*; *dauma-* 'vapor' in OE. *stēam* 'exhalation, steam'; OHG. *thaum*, *doum* 'dunst'; *toum* 'dunst'. We might assume an IE. *\*dhoumo-* 'vapor', which with prefixed *s-* would give *\*s-dhoumo-*, *\*stoumo-*. From *\*stoumo-* might come in certain positions *\*toumo-*. There would then be the three forms *\*stoumo-*, *\*toumo-*, *\*dhoumo-*. This gives us a simple phonetic explanation of these three words — but a very absurd one.

The drawback to all such explanations is that they really assume that the IE. mothertongue had but one or two fixed terms for various objects. Hence etymologists will twist and stretch synonymous words to prove that they are related. If OE. *stēam*, OHG. *doum*, *toum* are connected because they are synonymous, what then shall we do with Goth. *dauns* 'dunst', MHG. *tunst* 'dampf, dunst', *tuft* 'dunst, nebel', *tampf* 'dampf', *dræhe*, *drās*, *drāst* 'duft', OE. *þrosm* 'vapor, smoke', MHG. *brādem* 'dunst', *swadem* 'dunst', *rouch* 'dampf, dunst, rauch', OE. *smoca* 'smoke', ON. *veifa* 'dunst', etc., to say nothing of the many other words in other IE. languages?

Some of the above words are, indeed related. But the remarkable thing is that there were so many words for 'vapor', the most of them from entirely different bases. The task of the etymologist in such cases is not to try to reduce as many as possible to a common form, but to find out the common idea or ideas from which they were derived. It will become evident

at once that the idea within the word is continually seeking expression in new, revived forms. These new forms may or may not be from related bases. The only important thing is that they should express the meaning. So if *vapor* means primarily 'whirling, rolling up' or the like, any word with such a meaning can give a word for 'vapor'. Of course, they will also give words for other objects or actions that may be similarly described.

7. Skt. *dhruvās* : Gk. *δρῶς*.

The above is a type of a number of comparisons based solely on synonymy. In some cases they are rime-words formed from unrelated bases which in some senses coincide. In other cases the words have independently gone through the same change in meaning. In a third group synonymy is purely accidental, i. e. the words have fallen together from different primary meanings. In no case can we safely refer such words to a common base. The examples given below to illustrate these three groups are taken from words beginning with dentals. Other examples might be given with initial labials or gutturals (see Zupitza, KZ. XXXVII, 387 ff.). There is as little reason for connecting them as there would be in the case of such words as E. *quirl*, *swirl*, *twirl*, *whirl*.

ON. *þrúdr* 'kraft', OE. *þrýþ* 'strength, might; troop, host' come from a pre-Germ. base *trū-* 'press'. Compare OE. *þrymm* 'strength, might; host, army'; *geþryl* 'crowding, crowd', *þréal*, 'rebuke; threat; punishment'; *þréat* 'crowd, troop; violence, punishment; threat'; *þréan* 'rebuke, threaten; punish; afflict, oppress', Gk. *ρῶω* 'reibe auf', etc. Here the meaning 'strong; strength' comes from 'pressing; pressure'. Compare OE. *þracu* 'pressure, force, violence', ON. *þrek* 'strength'. — Gk. *δρῶν* *ἰχυρόν* (Hes.), OE. *trum* 'firm; substantial, strong; healthy', *getrum* 'troop; multitude', *getrieue* 'faithful, trusty', Goth. *triggus* 'treu, zuverlässig', etc. These perhaps belong to the base *dreu-* 'hasten; drive' : Skt. *drutá-s* 'eilend, rasch, geschwind', *drávati* 'läuft'. — Skt. *dhruvā-s* 'feststehend, dauernd, beständig, bestimmt', Av. *drva-* 'gesund', etc. These are recognized as derivatives from the base *dher-* 'hold'.

8. Lat. *truncus* 'mutilated', Lett. *trūkums* 'mangel', Lith. *trūkis* 'riß', *trūkti* 'entzweireißen'; Gk. *ρύχω* 'rub away, wear out, consume, waste; distress, afflict' : *ρῶω* 'wear out'. —

OE. *trācian* 'fail; be wanting, run short': Skt. *drāvati* 'läuft, schmilzt'.

9. OE. *þracu* 'pressure, force, violence', *þrec* 'grievous', ON. *þrekadr* 'worn out, tired', base *tereg-* 'rub, press' (cf. 306, a). — ON. *trega* 'betrüben', OS. *trego* 'schmerz', Goth. *trigō* 'trauer, widerwille', perhaps related to OE. *træglian* 'pluck', E. *trail*. — OE. *dreccan* 'reizen, quälen, plagen', ChSl. *dražiti* 'reizen', Skt. *drāghatē* 'plagt, quält'.

10. Lat. *traho* 'draw, drag, haul away', *traha* 'drag, sledge'. — OE. *træglian* 'pluck', E. *trail* 'ziehen, schleppen, schleifen', *track* 'der spur folgen', MLG. *trecken* 'ziehen, führen, schleppen; hinziehen, hinzögern', *trägen* 'träge, langsam sein', OFries. *trekka*, *tregga* 'ziehen', OHG. *trehhan* 'ziehen, schieben, stoßen'. — OE. *dragan*, ON. *draga* 'ziehen, schleppen', *dróg* 'streifen', OSw. *drāgh* 'schlitten'; ON. *drák* 'streifen', Skt. *dhrájeti* 'gleitet dahin, streicht, zieht'.

11. Lith. *trupù* 'bröckeln', *trupùs* 'bröcklich', *triūpas* 'abgelebt', Gk. *τρῦπᾶω* 'bohre': *τρύω* 'reibe auf'. — Lett. *drupt* 'zerfallen', *dra'uplt* 'zerbröckeln', Gk. *θρύπτω* 'zerreibe, reibe auf'; OE. *drēopan* 'drop, drip'.

12. Lith. *tīpti* 'zerfließen, schmelzen', *trapùs* 'spröde, bröcklich', Lett. *trepēt* 'verwittern', *trepans* 'morsch', MLG. *derven* 'einschrumpfen, vergehen, verderben', MHG. *verderben*, base *terep-* 'press, rub, wear, away'. — ON. *drafna* 'schmelzen, sich auflösen', *draf*, OHG. *trebir* 'treber', E. *drivel* 'geifern', Lith. *drimbù*, *dripti* 'in dickflüssigen stücken fallen'.

13. OE. *þrēatian* 'press, afflict, threaten', MHG. *driezen* 'drängen, treiben, drohen', OHG. *bidrizozan* 'bedrücken, verdrießen', Lat. *trūdo*. — Lett. *draudēt* 'drohen', Lith. *draudžù* 'verbiete, drohe', Pruss. *driāudai* 'sie drohten', *draudieiti* 'wehret'.

14. Skt. *tóya-m* 'Wasser', ON. *þeyia*, OHG. *douwen* 'tauen, schmelzen'. — Gk. *δεύω* 'benetze'. — Skt. *dhávatē* 'rennt, fließt', OE. *dēaw*, OHG. *tou* 'tau'.

15. OE. *þwīnan* 'dwindle, fall away', Gk. *είνωμα* 'hurt, damage, waste' come from *\*tūf-* 'flow out, fall away' in Skt. *tóya-m* 'Wasser', OE. *þāwian* 'thaw', *þwēnan* 'moisten, soften' (cf. 277, c). — OE. *dwīnan* 'dwindle, waste away', ON. *dufna* 'diminish, cease', *deyia* 'die', *dýia* 'shake' (cf. 347, b).

16. Skt. *tūṣṇīm* 'stille, schweigend', *tūṣyati* 'ist zufrieden', Av. *tūšna-* 'ruhig, still', Pruss. *tusnan* 'stille', MHG. *dōsen*

'schlummern', OHG. *thwesben* 'auslöschen, vertilgen', ChSl. *tūšti* 'leer', etc., base *teyes-* 'burst forth, become empty'. — Dan. *taus* 'still; stumm, schweigend', *tyst*, ON. *tiúst* 'stille, ruhig, leise', OE. *tēorian* 'fail, fall short; be tired', Skt. *dōṣa-s* 'fehler, schaden, mangel', Gk. *δεύομαι* 'lack, want' (cf. Mod. Lang. Notes XVI, 17, 21). — ON. *dús* 'lull, dead calm', *dúsa* 'be calm, still, doze', OE. *dwæ̃s* 'dull, stupid, foolish', *dwæscan* 'extinguish', Dan. *dvask* 'indolent, schläfrig', MHG. *tuschen* 'sich still verhalten, verbergen', Lith. *dūszinu* 'mache ohnmächtig', Skt. *dhvasrá-s* 'zerfallend', *dhvāmsati* 'zerstiebt', etc., base *dhū-* in Skt. *dhūnōti*.

17. ON. *týnask* 'pass away, die', *týna* 'lose, destroy', *tión* 'loss, injury', Gk. *δεύομαι* etc. — Gk. *θάνατος* 'tod', Skt. *dhvan-* 'erlöschen, schwinden, dunkeln': *dhūnōti*.

18. Skt. *tumula-s* 'geräuschvoll, lärmend', *tumula-m* 'lärm', Lat. *tumultus*, *tumeo*, Skt. *tavīti*. — OHG. *tūmilōn* 'taumeln', *tāmōn* 'sich im kreise drehen': Skt. *dhūnōti*.

19. MHG. *diusen* 'zerren, zausen; schwanken, schwindeln', OHG. *dōsōn* 'tosen', *dōsen* 'zerstreuen, zerstören', *thwesben* 'vertilgen, auslöschen', MHG. *dōsen* 'sich still verhalten, schlummern', etc. (cf. 293, a). — MLG. *tosen*, OHG. *-zūsen* 'zausen, zerren', Skt. *dūṣyati* 'verdirbt, wird schlecht' (cf. 319, c).

20. ON. *þoka* 'bewegen; platz machen, weichen', *þukla* 'fühlen', OE. *þocerian* 'run about', Skt. *tujāti* 'drängt, stößt, treibt an'. — MLG. *tucken* 'zucken, zappeln', MHG. *zwacken* 'zupfen, zerren', OHG. *zocchōn* 'ziehen, zerren', *ziohan* 'ziehen', etc. — Av. *-dwcōžan* 'sie flattern', Sw. dial. *duka* 'rasen', Lith. *daužiū* 'stoße', MHG. *tucken* 'eine schnelle bewegung machen bes. nach unten', OHG. *tūhhan* 'tauchen'.

21. Gk. *τύπτω* 'beat, strike, smite', *τυπή* 'blow, wound', ON. *þaufa* 'umhertappen'. — MDu. *toven* 'zupfen', MLG. *tobben* 'zupfen, zwacken, zerren'.

22. Lith. *tupiu* 'hocken, kauern', *tūpiū* 'sich niederkauern', Goth. *þiubjō* 'heimlich'. — MLG. *bedoven* 'niedergesunken', OE. *dūfan*, *dýfan* 'tauchen', ChSl. *dupinŭ* 'hohl'.

23. OE. *þyhtig* 'strong', *þēoh* 'thigh', Lith. *táukas* 'fettstückchen': Skt. *tavīti* 'ist stark, hat macht'. — OE. *dyhtig* 'strong', MHG. *tüchtec* 'tüchtig, wacker', *tugent* 'kraft, macht', Russ. *dužij* 'stark, rüstig'.

24. Lith. *tul̃s* 'ein stecksel in der seite des ruderkalns, zum festanlegen des großen ruders', OE. *þol* 'thole, oar-peg'



ON. *þollr* 'thole, sapling', Gk. *τύλος* 'lump, knob, knot, wooden bolt used in shipbuilding, spindle', *τύλη* 'swelling, lump, pad', Skt. *tūla-m* 'rispe, büschel' (cf. AJP. XX, 267). — MHG. *zol* 'zylinderförmiges stück, klotz', Lith. *dūlai* 'die beiden hölzernen stäbchen oben in den seitenwänden eines handkahn's, um die ruder einzulegen', *dūlės* 'paarweise stäbchen an den seiten eines kahn's'. — Gk. *θάλος* 'sprößling', *θαλλός* 'zweig', *θάλλω* 'blühe'.

25. Lith. *tūzgiu* 'dumpf dröhnend klappern', *tūzgenù* 'anklopfen'. — Lith. *dūzgiu*, *dūzgu* 'einen hohlen, dumpf dröhnenden schall von sich geben', *dūzgenù* 'hohl und dumpf fortgesetzt klopfen'. The two sets of words are plainly rime-words. But they are otherwise not more related than they are to Lith. *dāzgau*, *dāzginu* 'gepolter machen' or to *blāzgau*, *blāzginu* 'klappern, schallen machen'.

26. Skt. *tējatē* 'ist scharf, schärft', *tējas* 'schärfe, schneide, spitze', OPers. *tigra-* 'scharf, spitz'. — Lith. *dygūs* 'stachlich; scharf, spitzig', Lat. *figo*, OE. *dician* 'graben'.

27. OS. *thimm* 'düster', OHG. *demar* 'dämmerung', Skt. *tāmas* 'finsternis', etc. — OE. *dim*, ON. *dimmr* 'dim, dark', OHG. *timber* 'dunkel, finster', Ir. *deim* 'düster'.

28. Skt. *dīdēti* 'scheint, leuchtet', Gk. *δέεται* 'scheint': Skt. *dīyati* 'fliegt'. — Skt. *dīdheti* 'scheint, nimmt wahr, denkt', *dhīra-s* 'schend, klug, weise'.

29. Lat. *tango* 'touch', Gk. *τεταγών* 'fassend', OE. *þaccian* 'pat, flap', ON. *þiaka* 'strike, smite'. — Goth. *tēkan* 'berühren', ON. *taka* 'nehmen', MLG. *tacken* 'berühren, belasten; zwacken', OHG. *zechōn* 'pulsare, zecken, necken'.

30. The formation of rime-words has had a much greater influence upon the development of language than is generally supposed. Where we find synonymous Germ. bases *skrimp-*, *hrimp-*, *krimp-*, *wrimp-* etc., it is altogether more probable that some developed from the others as rime-words than that all are derived phonetically from a common form. So we may explain many of the parallel formations given by Schroeder, PBB. XXIX, 489—554, as he indeed admits in the case of some (id. ib. 486 f.). Thus from original *skrimp-*, *hrint-*, *krink-*, etc. there might arise *skrint-*, *skrink-*; *hrimp-*, *hrink-*; *krimp-*, *krint-*.

The hypothesis that such forms are phonetically related would not be established by anything short of historical proof. For the only other proof is the similarity in meaning; and if