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Etymological Dictionary of the Armenian Inherited Lexicon

By
Hrach K. Martirosyan



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To my Trinity:

my mother, Zhenya Martirosyan (Simonyan)

Ժենյա Մարտիրոսյան (Սիմոնյան)

my wife, Satenik Gharagyozyan

Սաթնիկ Դարագյոզյան

my daughter, Tsovinar Martirosyan

Ծովինար Մարտիրոսյան

Ի՞նչ ես թըռչում, խեղեւ սի՛րս,
Հազար բանի երև, սի՛րս,
Ես ո՞նց հասնեմ հազար տեղ
Քեզ պես թափով, թերեւ, սի՛րս:

Հովհաննես Թումանյան

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It goes without saying that I take full responsibility for any possible mistakes and misprints.

INTRODUCTION

This work aims at providing a description of the Indo-European lexical stock of Armenian, with systematic inclusion of new data.

As an Indo-European language, Armenian has been the subject of etymological research for over a hundred years. There are many valuable systematic handbooks, studies and surveys on comparative Armenian linguistics: Hübschmann 1897; Meillet 1936; AčaṙiHLPatm 1-2, 1940-51; Solta 1960; Godel 1975; Schmitt 1972-74; 1981; Jahukyan 1972; 1982; 1987; de Lamberterie 1992; 1997; Clackson 1994; Olsen 1999; Kortlandt 2003; Beekes 2003.

All of these works, with the exception of Ačaṙyan's fundamental studies (see below, and 1.1) and Jahukyan 1972 and 1987, mostly concentrate on Classical Armenian, touching only sporadically upon the dialects. With respect to the comparative historical evaluation of several dialectal features, the series of papers by Kortlandt and Weitenberg is particularly important. Middle Armenian is extensively studied in Karst 1901 (ModArm. transl.: 2002) and "Aknarkner miḡin grakan hayereni patmut'yan", vols. 1 and 2, Yerevan: University Press, 1972-1975 (see in particular H. Muradyan 1972 and M. Muradyan 1982).

The present study intends to incorporate the lexical, phonological and morphological material of the Armenian dialects into the etymological treatment of the Indo-European lexicon. In this respect it is completely new.

The lexical stock relies heavily upon Ačaṙyan's etymological dictionary (HAB). No serious etymological or dialectological investigation can be undertaken without recurring to HAB. Unfortunately, the latter work was written in Armenian and is therefore inaccessible for many students of Indo-European linguistics.

It should be borne in mind that, in the new publication of HAB (vols. 1-4, 1971-1979), numerous misprints and omissions are present, many of which were corrected in HAB-Add 1982. Nevertheless, these corrections sometimes escape the attention of scholars. For an example, see s.v. *garšapar* 'heel'.

Non-literary data taken from Armenian dialects have largely remained outside the scope of Indo-European etymological studies. First of all, this concerns data scattered in Armenian dialectological literature, particularly in Ačaṙyan's HAB, as well as in numerous descriptions of individual dialects by various authors. Furthermore, there is a considerable number of dialectal words in folklore texts and anthropological descriptions, which are almost never provided with indices. That literature, written mostly in Armenian, remains largely unavailable or inaccessible to scholars outside Armenia.

Apart from (potentially old) dialectal words, which are not attested in Classical or Middle Armenian sources, there are many ClArm. words considered to be absent in dialects. In such cases, the newly found dialectal data frequently provide us with

invaluable clues for establishing the semantics, the phonological shape, the morphological features and the geographical distribution of the words.

The present study comprises two basic parts. The first part represents the (alphabetically ordered) lexical corpus with philological and etymological discussion. The second one lists phonological, morphological and lexico-semantic features resulting from the first part and outlines new prospects. Whenever the philological data taken from literature are insufficient (for instance, when dealing with words with uncertain status and/or unspecified semantics), I consult the material obtained during my field work (August and September 2003) with indispensable systematic assistance of my wife, Satenik Gharagyozyan, in areas where some of the important Armenian dialects, such as Łarabał, Goris, Ararat/Lori, Van/Diadin, Sasun, etc., are still spoken properly.

Another essential bearing of my research into the field of Armenian etymology is the systematic inclusion of cultural data.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols

C	consonant	>	developed into
H	laryngeal	<<	replaced analogically by
R	resonant	>>	analogically replacing
N	nasal	<...>	omitted part of text
V	vowel	*	reconstructed form
<	developed from	+	and later

Abbreviations of languages

Aeol.	Aeolic Greek	EpArm.	Epic Armenian
Afgh.	Afghan	Finn.	Finnish
Akkad.	Akkadian	Fr.	French
Alb.	Albanian	Fris.	Frisian
Arab.	Arabic	FUgr.	Finno-Ugric
Aram.	Aramaic	Gaul.	Gaulish
Arm.	Armenian	Georg.	Georgian
Assyr.	Assyrian	Germ.	German
Att.	Attic Greek	Goth.	Gothic
Av.	Avestan	Gr.	Greek
Balt.	Baltic	GZ	Georgian-Zan
Bashk.	Bashkir	Hatt.	Hattic
Boeot.	Boeotian Greek	Hebr.	Hebrew
Bret.	Breton	Hitt.	Hittite
BSl.	Balto-Slavic	HLuw.	Hieroglyphic Luwian
Buddh.	Buddhist	Hom.	Homeric Greek
Bulg.	Bulgarian	Hung.	Hungarian
Byel.	Byelorussian	Hurr.	Hurrian
Celt.	Celtic	Ic.	Icelandic
Chin.	Chinese	IE	Indo-European
ClArm.	Classical Armenian	Ilr.	Indo-Iranian
CLuw.	Cuneiform Luwian	Illyr.	Illyrian
Cret.	Cretan Greek	Ion.	Ionian Greek
CS	Church Slavonic	Khot.	Khotanese
Dan.	Danish	Khwar.	Khwarezmian
Dor.	Doric Greek	Kurd.	Kurdish
ECauc.	East Caucasian	Lat.	Latin
Egypt.	Egyptian	Latv.	Latvian
Engl.	English	Lezg.	Lezgian

Lith.	Lithuanian	PIE	Proto-Indo-European
Luw.	Luwian	Plb.	Polabian
Lyc.	Lycian	PNCauc.	Proto-North-Caucasian
Maced.	Macedonian	Pol.	Polish
MIr.	Middle Irish	QIE	Quasi-Indo-European
ManMPers.	Manichaean Middle Persian	Russ.	Russian
ManParth.	Manichaean Parthian	Sax.	Saxon
Megr.	Megrelian	SCr.	Serbo-Croatian
MHG	Middle High German	Sem.	Semitic
MidArm.	Middle Armenian	SerbCS	Serbian Church Slavonic
MInd.	Middle Indic	Skt.	Sanskrit
ModArm.	Modern Armenian	Slav.	Slav(on)ic
MPers.	Middle Persian	Slk.	Slovak
Myc.	Mycenaean Greek	Sln.	Slovene
Norw.	Norwegian	Sogd.	Sogdian
NPers.	New Persian	Sumer.	Sumerian
O-	Old <...>	Swed.	Swedish
OCS	Old Church Slavonic	Toch.	Tocharian
OHG	Old High German	Turk.	Turkish
OPr.	Old Prussian	Turkm.	Turkmen
Osc.	Oscan	Ukr.	Ukrainian
Oss.	Ossetic	Umbr.	Umbrian
P-	Proto-	Urat.	Uratian
Pahl.	Pahlavi	Uygh.	Uyghur
Pal.	Palaic	Uzb.	Uzbek
Parth.	Parthian	Ved.	Vedic Sanskrit
Phryg.	Phrygian	WCauc.	West Caucasian
		YAv.	Young Avestan

Other abbreviations

acc.	accusative	du.	dual
abl.	ablative	E	east(ern)
adj.	adjective	e.g.	exempli gratia, for example
adv.	adverb	et al.	et alii, and others
all.	allative	etc.	etcetera
aor.	aorist	f.	feminine
AV	Atharva-Veda	Fs	Festschrift
c.	commune	Gd	Gedenkschrift
ca.	circa	g(en).	genitive
caus.	causative	HD	hysterodynamic
cf.	confer, compare	Hes.	Hesychius
coll.	collective	ibid.	ibidem, at the same place
d(at).	dative	id.	idem, the same
dem.	demonstrative	i.e.	id est, that is
dial.	dialectal	imper.	imperative
dimin.	diminutive	impf.	imperfect

inf.	infinitive	pers. pron.	personal pronoun
i(nstr.)	instrumental	pl(ur.)	plural
intrans.	intransitive	pl. tant.	plural only
iter.	iterative	prep.	preposition
^L	line (with the 'minus' sign [-] when counted from the bottom)	pres.	present
Lex.	in lexicographic works	prob.	probably
lit.	literal(ly)	pron.	pronoun
loc.	locative	q.v.	quod vide, see there
MedPont	Mediterranean-Pontic	ref.	references
	substratum (a conventional term; see 3.11)	RV	Rig-Veda
LW	loanword	S	south(ern)
m.	masculine	sg.	singular
n.	neuter	subj.	subjunctive
nom.	nominative	subst.	substantive
N	north(ern)	s.v.	sub verbo, under the lemma
obl.	oblique	trans.	transitive
op. cit.	opere citato, in the work quoted	viz.	videlicet, namely
p.c.	personal communication	voc.	vocative
PD	proterodynamic	vol(s).	volume(s)
perf.	perfect	vs.	versus
		W	west(ern)
		Yt.	Yašt
		YV	Yajur-Veda

Note: Case forms are cited in shorter forms if taken with the number, e.g. GDSg (genitive-dative singular), IPl (instrumental plural), etc.

Part One

Armenian Etymologies: Indo-European Heritage

A

agan ‘zealous (child, pupil)’.

Attested only once, in a late medieval song [NHB 1: 2c]: *Zi sireli ic ‘es mardkan, / Ler yusaneld manuk agan!* ‘Be zealous in your study, so that you will be loved by people’.

●ETYM Clackson (1994: 223-224₉₈) ascribes a meaning ‘early’ to *agan* and identifies it with *-agan* found in *anagan* ‘late; evening (time)’ (q.v.). The latter is considered, thus, as composed of the privative prefix *an-* and *agan* ‘early’, literally *‘not-early’. This, in fact, was first proposed in NHB 1: 101a. However, in its only attestation (see above), *agan*, as stated by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 75a), means ‘zealous (child, pupil)’ rather than ‘early’. Therefore, the connection with *an-agan* is possible only in terms of a semantic development ‘early’ > ‘quick(-minded)’ > ‘zealous, diligent’.

aganim₁, 3sg.aor. *ag-a-w*, imper. *ag-ir* ‘to put on clothes or shoes’ (Bible+), ***ag-uc‘-anem***, 3sg.aor. *agoyc‘* ‘to dress someone, make put on clothes; to put into rings’ (Bible+), ***ag-oyc‘***, *i*-stem: IPI *aguc‘-i-w-k‘* (Exodus 37.10) ‘crowbar, lever, ring for a lever’ (Bible+); with an initial *h-*: ***haganim*** ‘to put on clothes’ (Paterica+), MidArm. ***hag-*** in a number of verbal forms and derivatives (MiřHayBař 2, 1992: 3-4).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, always with *h-*. Next to the basic meaning ‘to put on clothes’, the verb is also used in the meaning ‘to put into rings’, e.g. in T‘iflis [HAB 1: 76a].

The initial *h-* is old and probably has an etymological value since: 1) it is attested since Paterica; 2) it is dialectally ubiquitous; 3) in the Van-group and in the Armenian dialects of Iran it is regularly reflected as *x-*. For a discussion, see H. Muradyan 1982: 266, 277, 315-319; 1982a; Greppin 1982-83; 1983: 260-261; Kortlandt 1983: 9-10 = 2003: 39-40; Weitenberg 1986: 90-91; 1996: 105-106.

●ETYM Since Bugge (1889: 13-14), connected with Av. *aōθra-* ‘footwear’, Lat. *ind-uō, -ere* ‘to put on, dress oneself in; to assume; to fall or be impaled (upon)’, OCS *ob-uti* ‘to put on footwear’, Lith. *aūtas* ‘foot-cloth, rag’, *aūti* ‘to put on footwear’, Latv. *āuts* ‘cloth, bandage’, see Hübschmann 1897: 411; Ačařean 1908: 121a; Lidén 1933: 41; HAB 1: 75-76; Pokorny 1959: 346; Greppin 1983: 260-261; Mallory/Adams 1997: 109a. See also s.vv. *ař-ag-ast* ‘curtain, canopy, etc.’, *awd* ‘footwear, shoes’, *aw-t‘-oc‘* ‘cover, coat, garment; blanket’.

In order to explain Arm. *hag-* (see above), Kortlandt (1983: 13; 1984: 43 = 2003: 42-43, 55-56) reconstructs **h₂eu-* and points out that the *h*-less form **ag-* must have arisen under the influence of either *o*-grade derivatives (cf. Umbr. *anouihimu* ‘inductor’, for a discussion, see also Ravnæs 1991: 10; Untermann 2000: 112-113) or prefixed formations, e.g. *ař-ag-ast* ‘curtain’; he identifies this etymon with **h₂ues-* ‘to put on clothes’ assuming that the initial laryngeal has been eliminated in Hitt. *ú-e-eš-ta* and Gr. *ἔννυμι* ‘to clothe’ and ‘wears’ to avoid the homonymy with **h₂ues-* ‘to spend the night’.

However, if Hitt. *unu-^{zi}* ‘to adorn, decorate, lay (the table)’ belongs with *aganim*, etc. and derives from PIE **h₃u-néu-ti* and **h₃u-nu-énti* (see Kloekhorst 2008: 918-920; cf. also Eichner 1978: 151₂₈), the Armenian forms *hag-* and *ag-* may be

explained from **h₃eu-* (**hoganim* > *haganim*, see, however, s.v. *hoviw* ‘shepherd’) and **h₃ou-* (**oganim* > *aganim*, loss of the laryngeal before an original **-o-*), see Kloekhorst *ibid.*; for a different analysis, see Lindeman 1982: 29, who does not mention the Armenian *h-*.

For a further philological and etymological discussion and for the nasal present, see Mariès/Meillet *apud* Minassian 1978-79; Hamp 1975: 101; Szemerényi 1977: 87₃₄₆ (**aw-an-*); Lindeman 1982: 29; Klingenschmitt 1982: 196; Joseph 1984: 48; Greppin 1988-89: 478; Kortlandt 1996: 41; 1996a: 58 = 2003: 115, 119; Beekes 2003: 184. For Armenian *-anim* vs. Hittite *-nu-* (cf. also **ues-nu-* in *z-genum* ‘to dress’, as well as MidArm. *hagnul*) note Arm. *jer-anim* vs. *jer-num* (see s.v. *jer* ‘warmth’). For the Armenian caus. meaning ‘to put into rings’ compare the semantics of the Hittite verb ‘to adorn’.

aganim₂, 3sg.aor. *ag-a-w*, imper. *ag-ir* ‘to spend the night’ (Bible+); **vayr-ag**, *a*-stem: GDSg *vayrag-i* (Book of Chries), IPI *vayrag-a-w-k’* (Philo) ‘sleeping in the field’ (Bible+); further see **awt’**, *i*-stem ‘sleeping place, spending the night’.

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *αῦλις*, *-ιδος* f. ‘tent or place for passing the night in’, *ιαύω* ‘to sleep, spend the night’, aor. *ἄεσα*, *ιαυθμός* ‘sleeping place’, see Müller 1890: 8; Hübschmann 1897: 411-412 (sceptical); HAB 1: 76 with references; Pokorny 1959: 72; Mallory/Adams 1997: 171b. For a thorough philological and etymological discussion, see Minassian 1978-79: 25-26.

The underlying PIE verbal root is reconstructed as **h₂ues-*, cf. Hitt. *h₂uiš-* ‘to live’, Skt. *vasati*, *avasat*, *vasant-* ‘to stay, dwell, spend the night’, etc.; Gr. *ιαύω* ‘to sleep, spend the night’ is a reduplicated present from **h₂i-h₂eus-*; note also Arm. *go-* ‘to be, exist’ from **h₂uos-* (for a discussion, see Beekes 1969: 57, 127, 129; Greppin 1973: 68; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 256-257; Greppin 1983: 260; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 531-532). For a further discussion, see Barton 1988; Beekes 1991: 243; Clackson 1994: 104-107, 223₉₂.

An IE **h₂uV-* would yield Arm. **gV-*. One therefore derives *ag-* from a full-grade **h₂eu-* (Polomé 1980: 28; cf. also Eichner 1978: 151, 151₂₈). This would give Arm. **haw/g-*, however. More probably we can posit PArm. **ag-* < **aw(h)-* < QIE zero grade **h₂u-s-* (for the development, see s.v. *ayg* ‘morning’). This zero grade form may be corroborated by **awt’**, *i*-stem ‘sleeping place’ (q.v.).

Kortlandt (1983: 13; 1984: 43 = 2003: 43, 56; cf. also Beekes 2003: 174, 184) posits **Hou-* in *vayr-ag* ‘living in the field’ and **awt’** ‘place to spend the night’ < **ou-ti-* (cf. the vocalic development in *ayt* ‘cheek’). This view is improbable as far as **awt’** is concerned because: 1) I prefer a different analysis for *ayt* ‘cheek’ (q.v.); 2) **awt’**, *i*-stem is most probably a **-ti*-derivative and is likely derived from a zero-grade root **h₂u-* or, perhaps better, PArm. **aw-* or **ag-* from **h₂us-* (see s.v. **awt’**).

agarak, *a*-stem: GDSg *agarak-i*, GDPI *agarak-a-c’* (Bible+) ‘landed property; estate, a house with all possessions; village’.

For the contextual relatedness with *art* ‘cornfield, tilled field’ (q.v.) cf. e.g. Isaiah 27.4: *pahel zoč artoṅ yagaraki* : φυλάσσειν καλὰμην ἐν ἀργῶ.

In Agat‘angelos § 126 (1909= 1980: 73^{L6}), *agarak* is found in an enumeration of the types of dwellings or rural communities, which is represented by Thomson 1976: 139 as follows: *awan* ‘town’, *šēn* ‘village’, *geōt* ‘hamlet’, *agarak* ‘estate’.

Thoroughly analyzing a number of similar lists and other attestations, Sargsyan 1967 concludes that *agarak* means ‘landed property, estate’ and is equivalent to *dastakert*.

Armenian loans: Georg. *agarak* ‘i ‘cornfield, estate, village’, and, without *-ak*, *agara* ‘estate, rural house’ [HAB 1: 77b].

●DIAL No dialectal evidence is recorded in HAB 1: 77. Here Ačařyan interprets Nor Naxijewan rural *egerek* ‘the summer staying place of bullocks in fields’ as a back loan from Crimean Tatar **egerek* (cf. Turk. *ekrek* in numerous place-names of Asia Minor) < Arm. *agarak*.

Further, note Xotorjūr *agarak* ‘country-house, bower, summer place’ [YušamXotorj 1964: 459].

●ETYM Since long, connected with Gr. *ἀγρός* ‘field’, Lat. *ager* m. ‘field’, Skt. *ājra*-m. ‘field, plain’, etc. Since these forms go back to PIE **h₂eg̑-ro-* which cannot yield Arm. **agar-ak*, Ačařyan (HAB 1: 77a) assumes a loan from a lost IE language of Asia Minor. Others (e.g. Karst 1911: 402; Łap’anc’yan 1939: 17; see also Jahukyan 1987: 452; cf. Olsen 1999: 246, 953) link *agarak* with Sumer. *agar* ‘field’. Arm. *agarak* has been interpreted also as follows: “Gr. *ἀγρός* arrangé à l’arménienne” [Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 29]. For this PIE etymon, see s.v. *art* ‘cornfield, tilled field’.

At any case, the spread of the PIE term into Near East is possible, and Arm. *agar-ak* can be regarded as its secondary reflex and linked with other cultural loans as *burgn* ‘tower’ (q.v.), etc. But the ending *-ak* seems to favour an Iranian intermediation.

Greppin (1982a: 118; see also 1991b: 724, with some ECauc. forms) treats *agar-ak* as a loan from Hurr. *awari-* ‘field’. He stresses that the Hurrian word would appear in Urartian as **äre*, so Arm. *agar-ak* must come from Hurrian, not Urartian. According to Jahukyan (1987: 425), this comparison is phonologically possible, but the other etymology is more probable.

agi, GSg *agw-o-y* (cf. *z-agw-o-y* in P’awstos Buzand 3.6), ISg *agw-o-v* (Epiphanius of Cyprus), IPL *age-a-w-k’* or ISg *ag-a-w* (Philo) ‘tail’ (Bible+).

Unēin agis āst nmanut’ean karči, ew xayt’oc’ yagis noc’a (Revelation 9.10); *Agik’ noc’a nmanut’iwn ōji*. (Revelation 9.19). In these passages Arm. *agi* (= Gr. *ὄψα*) refers to the tails of scorpions and snakes.

In P’awstos Buzand 3.6 (1883=1984: 13^{L-12f}), transl. Garsořian 1989: 73): *kapec’in kaxec’in zmanukn Grigoris zagwoy jioyn* “hanged and bound [in the text: bound and hanged – HM] young Grigoris to the tail of the horse”.

In these three classical passages *agi* refers to the tail(s) of scorpions, snakes, and a horse, respectively. Elsewhere, *agi* denotes the tail of a lion, a dog, etc. [NHB 1: 3]. As we can see, the word is also used in reference to snakes and dogs, despite Ačařyan’s statement (see HAB 1: 77b).

A meaning ‘penis’ can be deduced from *agat* ‘whose penis is cut off’ used by Grigor Tat’ewac’i in “Girk’ harc’manc’” (14th cent.). For the semantic shift ‘tail’ > ‘penis’, see s.v. *jet* ‘tail’. For a philological analysis, see Minassian 1978-79: 29.

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects with:

initial a-: Agulis, Hačən, Aslanbek, Xarberd, Rōtost’o, Akn, Sebastia, Ĵt’, Alaškert, Suč’ava [HAB 1: 78a], Papen, Xotrjūr [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 3b]; Svedia [Andreasyan 1967: 352a];

initial h-: Łarabał *hák^oi*, *hák^oü* [Davt'yan 1966: 299]; Goris *hák'i*, *hák'ü*, *hák^oü* [Margaryan 1975: 311a, 425a], perhaps also *hák'un*, cf. AblSg *hák'unic'* (referring to the tail of a hen) [Lisic'yan 1969: 270]; Šamaxi *hák'i*, *hák^oi* [Bařramyan 1964: 185]; Mełri *hég^oin* [Ałayan 1954: 260a]; Karčewan *hág^oin* [H. Muradyan 1960: 188a]; Kak'avaberd *hág^oin*, in the village of Gudemnis *hák^oü* [H. Muradyan 1967: 98, 116, 164a]; Areš *hāgi* [Lusenc' 1982: 195a]; Šamšadin/ Diliĵan *hāk'i* [Mežunc' 1989: 183a].

The initial *hā-* in Šatax *hākyi* regularly corresponds to Van *ā-* in *ākyi* (see M. Muradyan 1962: 25, 33, 76, 172, 191a). Ačarıyan (1952: 24f) does not explain this *a* > Van *ā-* development. Bearing in mind that the Classical *y-* yields voiced *h-* in Šatax whereas it disappears in Van (see Ačarıyan 1952: 76; Muradyan 1962: 24, 53), one must trace the anlaut of Šatax *hākyi* back to *y-* rather than *h-*, since the latter would have given *x-*. This perfectly fits in the rule formulated by Weitenberg (1986: 92-93). Thus, at least on the basis of Van and Šatax, one may reconstruct a by-form with an initial y-, namely Armenian **y-agi*. See 2.3.1 on *y-*.

For Partizak, a recent meaning 'an inseparable friend' is recorded [HayLez-BrbBař 1, 2001: 3b].

In most of the dialects, the word generally means 'tail' (as stressed by Ačarıyan in HAB 1: 78a, in Suč'ava even pertaining to sheep, fish and birds), while the meaning 'lap' is attested in Van, Šatax (specifically of women's dress; see M. Muradyan 1962: 68, 76, 172, 191a), Akn and Svedia. Svedia is particularly interesting, for here we have a contrast: *aka* 'tail' (< *agi*), NPl *ākəsdun* 'tails' : *ākāk'* 'lap' (< *agi-k'*) [Andreasyan 1967: 40, 42, 52, 352a]. The latter formation should be interpreted as a common development shared with Akn *ag'ik'*, since this too is a plural formation with the semantic shift. However, this meaning could be pretty old, as it is found also in Van and Šatax, while in Alaškert we find 'edge of the spinal column'.

The by-form **āk'ü*, found in Łarabał, Goris and partially in Kak'avaberd (see above), has perhaps resulted from a generalization of the oblique stem *agw-*, cf. Łarabał e.g. AblSg *hyak'van* [S. Harut'yunyan 1965: 94b^{Nr964g}], Kak'avaberd (Gudemnis) GDPl *hák'vac'* [H. Muradyan 1967: 116], etc.

●SEMANTICS Theoretically, the basic meaning of the word might have been 'edge' in the semantic fields of animal (partly also, perhaps, human) anatomy and dressing. This suggestion will be verified below, in the etymological section. Arm. *tutn/ttun* (HAB s.v.) can serve as an interesting parallel to the semantic field. Cf. also CIPers. *dum* 'tail; edge/end' ('хвост; конец') [ĖtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 479]. This Arm. word demonstrates semantic variety already in the Bible, whereas *agi* appears in the literature only in the meaning 'tail', the other meanings being confined to the dialects; cf. also V. Arak'elyan 1984: 50.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 1: 77-78. Listed by Olsen (1999: 940) among words of unknown origin.

Jahukyan (1967: 191) connects the word to Pol. *ogon* and Czech *ohon* 'tail' < IE **ag-* (= **h₂eg-*) 'to drive' (cf. s.v. *acem*) and places it in the list of aberrant words which deviate from the rules of palatalization. I would agree with Greppin (1983: 261), who considers the etymology uncertain by putting the whole entry in square brackets.

If the basic meaning of *agi* were indeed ‘edge’ (in the semantic fields of animal and partly, perhaps, human anatomy, as well as dressing; see above, in the dialectological section), I would connect the word to Arm. *haw* ‘beginning’ < perhaps *‘edge’, which may be derived from **p(e)h₂u-*. *haw* and (*h*)*agi* correspond to each other as *kov* and *kogi* (see s.v.v). The loss of the initial *h-* in *agi* is perhaps due to the unstressed position: **ph₂u-ijV-* > Arm. *(*h*)*agijV-* > *agi*. In Eastern dialects, the *h-*, if not from *y-*, may have been preserved due to the initial syllable being accented as a result of accent retraction.

As I tried to demonstrate in the dialectological section, a by-form **y-agi* can be reconstructed on the basis of Šatax and Van (but perhaps also on the basis of others with an initial *h-*, if this goes back to Arm. **y-*). This is parallel to *haw*, next to which there is a rarely attested prefixed form *yaw* (HAB s.v.).

azazim ‘to become dry, wither’ (Elišē, see Ter-Minasyan 1989: 404^{L14f}), **azazanam** ‘to become dry’ (Philo), **azazem** ‘to make dry’ (Vokayk‘ arewelic‘, Sargis Šnorhali, Čarəntir); **azaz-un** ‘dry, withered’ in Genesis 41.23-24 (said of *hask* ‘ear of corn’, Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 342), Philo, etc.

●ETYM Probably from QIE **h₂(H)s-g^h-*, cf. Goth. *azgo* ‘ashes’, etc.; see Meillet 1898: 281-282; 1908-09: 357; HAB 1: 82; Pokorny 1959: 68-69; Ĵahukyan 1982: 66, 102; Lehmann 1986: 54; Mallory/Adams 1997: 170b; Olsen 1999: 489. Sceptical: Greppin 1983: 261. On the PIE etymon, see Lubotsky 1985. Further, see s.v. *ačiwn* ‘ash’.

Arm. *az-az-* is considered a reduplicated present (Meillet 1936: 113) or an intensive (Clackson 1994: 86; cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 171). For *azaz-un*, see Ĵahukyan 1982: 130-131.

The connection with Gr. *ῥαχος*, MPers. *azg* ‘branch’, Arm. *azn* ‘tribe’, *ezn* ‘bullock’, etc. (Patrúány 1902-03) is untenable.

azbn, *-bin*, *-bamb* ‘weft, web, warp’.

First attested three times (not twice, as in Astuacaturean 1895: 11b and Greppin 1983: 262) in Judges 16.13-14 (in the story of Samson and Delilah) rendering Gr. *δίασμα* ‘warp/Kettenfaden’: *Et ē ankc‘es zeōt‘anesin gisaks glxoy imoy and azbin <...>. Ēar zeōt‘anesin gisaks glxoy nora handerj azbambn <...>. Korzeac‘ zc‘ic‘sn handerj ostayniwn ew azbambn yormoy anti.*

Next: *asbn* (Philo); *aspn* (Vark‘ ew vkayabanut‘iwnk‘); ISg *azbamb* (Nersēs Lambronac‘i, 12th cent.; see NHB 1: 6b); APl *azbuns* (George of Pisidia).

The “pure” root **azb* (without *-n*) is found in two derivatives: *azb-a-xumb* ‘crowd, rabble’ (P‘awstos Buzand 4.5: 1883=1984: 71^{L-11}) and *azboc‘* ‘weaver’s comb’ (John Chrysostom). The rendering of the former as ‘a grouping of the warp or weft’, as proposed by Greppin (1983: 262), is rather literal than textual. I do not understand why Bailey (1983: 2) translates the compound as ‘very close’. The passage from P‘awstos reads as follows: *t‘rč‘el anc‘anel i veray azbaxumb zōrut‘eanc‘s* “they fly over dense forces” (transl. Garsoïan 1989: 119-120). As for the renderings ‘weaver’s reed to separate threads’ (emphasis is mine) and ‘stick’, proposed by Bailey respectively for *azbn* and *azboc‘*, one feels a tendency towards stressing their semantic conformity with Khot. *ysba* < *(*a*)*zbā-* ‘reed’; see the etymological section.

The interpretation of *azbaxumb* should be reconsidered. The first component can in fact be equated with **asp-* ‘to arm’, a quasi-word based on a re-analysis of *aspazēn* and contamination with *aspar* ‘shield’ and (*a*)*sparapet* ‘commander-in-chief’. A secondary (dialectal?) voicing of sibilants and affricates is not uncommon in Buzand’s History; cf. *Ajlk’* < *Atc’k’*, *Amaraz* < *Amaras*, *Tozb* < *Tosp*. So, *azbaxumb* may have been made up to mean ‘armed crowd, rabble’. This suits the context: *azbaxumb zōrut’eanc’*.

●DIAL Preserved in numerous dialects. A trace of the final *-n*, although lacking even in Goris, Metri and other neighbouring dialects, appears to be found in Leṛnayin Łarabał: *áspə* (Łarabał, Hadrut’, Šaľax-Xcaberd, Mehtišen) [Davt’yan 1966: 300]. In what follows, I will only mention data which are relevant for the semantics.

According to HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 106b, the basic dialectal meaning of *azb(n)* is ‘the movable frame of a (weaver’s) loom with comb-like threads through which the threads of the woof pass’. Interestingly enough, this thorough description suits the dialectal (noted as “*řmk.*”) meaning cited in NHB 1: 6b: “the comb-like woof through which the *arěj-k’* pass; = Turk. /*p’öčü*, *p’üčü*”. Compare **aspantr* (in many dialects) ‘the comb (*santr*) of *asp* (= *azbn*), a part of the loom by which the woven fabric is pushed forward’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 106b], as well as *azboc’* ‘weaver’s comb’ (see above).

Orbeli (2002: 207) describes the meaning of Moks *asp’* as follows: “ремизки, четыре пары палочек с нитяными гребнями, разделяющими нити тканья”. For the devoicing, cf. *azg* ‘nation’ > Moks *ask*, oblique *ask’*- (op. cit. 206).

Compounds **azbat’el* and **azbap’ayt* (with *t’el* ‘thread’ and *p’ayt* ‘wood’, respectively, as the second members) are recorded in Metri (*əzbát’il* and *əzbáp’et* [Aľayan 1954: 260]) and Łarabał (*əspát’il* and *əspáp’et*, *-áp’at*, etc. [Davt’yan 1966: 300]). Łarabał **azbap’ayt* is cited in HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 7b in the meaning ‘the horizontal thin wood of a (weaver’s) loom on which *azb* is based/put’. No Goris form is recorded in Margaryan 1975. However, Lisic’yan (1969: 158) mentions *aspi p’etner* (= Turk. /*küju-ataji*/), and the stick (*čipot*) on it – *əspap’etin čəpat* (= Turk. /*küju-čubuxi*/). For additional ethnographic information concerning *azb(n)*, see Lisic’yan 1969: 160–161. Note also *azbel* (in a few dialects) ‘to stretch the *azb*-s for the weaving’, a process where *aspnkoč*, with *koč* ‘beam’ as a second member (only in Sebastia), is involved, too [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 7b, 106b].

●SEMANTICS NHB and HAB specify the meaning of *azbn* as follows: ‘initial edge-threads (glossed as *cop*) of a woven fabric’. The same is stated by Aľayan (1954: 260a) concerning Metri *azb*, but this seems to be taken from HAB and should not be used as first-hand information. I am not sure whether there is a solid textual basis for justifying the particular reference to the edge-threads, but it seems to be confirmed at least by the denominative verb *azbel* (in a few dialects) ‘to stretch the *azb*-s for the weaving’.

Although the textual evidence requires further examination, I preliminarily conclude that the basic meaning of the word can be formulated as follows: ‘the (wooden) frame of a loom with the main threads as the basis of the fabric’. A secondary specification focused on the threads or the edge-threads might have taken place; cf. in Sebastia, where the word refers to ‘golden and silver threads (in jeweller’s art)’, and the just-mentioned *azbel*.

As is suggested by numerous examples (*ostayn*, *stori*, *torg*, etc.), the basic meaning can easily be derived from ‘wood; branch’.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 84b) considers the resemblance with Syriac **azbā* ‘pubic or armpit hair’ as accidental. Indeed, it is semantically remote. Then Ačařyan (AčařHLPatm 1, 1940: 184; cf. Ĵahukyan 1985a: 367; 1987: 436-437; 1990: 63) mentions the word in the list of etymologically opaque words, conjecturally of Urartian origin. Ĵahukyan does not mention any of the references below, although he does list Bailey 1983 and Čop 1955 in his bibliography (1987: 647, 650).

Čop (1955: 28; I cite from Greppin 1983: 262) proposed a connection with Skt. *átka-* m. ‘garment, coat’ (RV+); YAv. *aōka-* m. ‘coat, outer garment’, Gr. *ἄτομαι* < **ἄτ-jouai* ‘set the warp in the loom, i.e. begin the web’, *ἄσμα*, more usual *διάσμα*, -ατος n. ‘warp/Kettenfaden’ (cf. *διάζομαι* ‘to set the warp in the loom, i.e. begin the web’), Alb. *end/ēn(d)* ‘weben; anzetteln’. The Armenian form is derived from **ant-s-mn*.

Though semantically attractive (*διάσμα* corresponds to *azbn* in the above-mentioned passage from Judges 16.13-14), this etymology poses serious phonological problems. Greppin (1983: 262) argues against this derivation by stating that **ant-s-mn* “would seem to give **anjbn* rather than **anzbn* > *azbn*”. In my view, this objection is not essential. The developments *-j-* > *-z-* in such a cluster and **-Vnz* > *-Vz* are unparalleled, but not impossible. I would even prefer to eliminate the voicing; thus: **ant-s-mn* > **ansmn* > **asmn* (for **-Vns* > *-Vs* see 2.1.11). The shift **-mn* > *-bn* (on which Greppin refers to Pedersen; cf. *sksanim* : *skizbn* ‘begin’) and the origin of **-s-* are more problematic. Furthermore, the relationship between the Greek, Indo-Iranian and Albanian cognates and, consequently, the existence of an etymon, are very uncertain; see Frisk 1: 183; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 58; Demiraj 1997: 166-167.

Olsen (1999: 369-370) independently suggests the same etymological connection. She mentions only the Greek form and equates *azbn* with *ἄσμα*, assuming “an Arm. sound change **-tm-* (> **-t^sm-*) > **-sm-* (**-zm-*) as in Gk., followed by the particular development of **-m-* > *-b-* as in *skizbn*”. On **-mn* > *-bn*, she too refers to Pedersen. I do not think **at-mn* would yield Arm. *azbn*. For an earlier connection of *azbn* with Gr. *διάσμα* comparing the ending *-bn* with that of *skizbn* see Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 21.

The etymology proposed by Bailey (1983: 1-3; the same year as Greppin’s treatment) opens more perspectives. Bailey compares *azbn* to Khot. *ysba* = **(a)zbā-* ‘reed’ and connects them to the PIE words for ‘branch’ and ‘bone’, which are interpreted as variants of the same root with different suffixes; thus: **os-d/t-* (= **Hos-d/t-*, see s.vv. *ost* ‘branch’ and *oskr* ‘bone’). The Khotanese form under discussion is derived from **os-b^(h)*, and the Armenian *azbn* is considered an Iranian loan in view of its vocalism.

However, there seems to be no evidence for an independent **Hos-*, allegedly reflected in CLuw. *hāš-* ‘bone’ (see Hamp 1984; Starke 1990: 120-124; Kloekhorst 2008: 325f), so one should perhaps reconstruct **Hos(d)-b^(h)*-. The Armenian form is not necessarily an Iranian loan. The semantic shift ‘reed’ > ‘a part of a weaver’s loom’ is possible; cf. the meaning of Arm. *elēgn* in Hamšen [HAB 2: 19a; Ačařyan 1947: 227] and Sebastia [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 367b]. However, we do not know

whether the word was part of the weaving terminology of any Iranian language. Furthermore, *azbn* does not refer to a stick as a part of a loom (or as a weaver's instrument). So, a native origin of *azbn* should not be excluded. With a generalization of the zero grade from the genitive, *azbn* might go back directly to **h₂sd-b^h-m*. It is remarkable that Arm. *ost*, *-oy* 'branch' originating from the full-grade form of the thematized variant of the root under discussion, that is **Hosd-o-* (cf. Gr. *ὄζος* 'bough, branch, twig'), is largely incorporated into the weaving terminology; see HAB s.vv. *ost* and *ostayn*.

If the Khotanese form is indeed related, we are probably dealing with an innovation by means of the determinative **-b^h-* shared by Armenian and Iranian; cf., apart from *skiz-b-* 'beginning' (see above), also *det-b* vs. *det-in* 'yellow', *surb* 'pure' (see s.vv.). Since PIE **H₂ueb^h-* 'to weave' (cf. Skt. *vabh-* 'to bind, fetter', MPers. *waf-* 'to weave', etc.) seems to be an enlargement of the synonymous **He/ou-* (see Gamkrelidze / Ivanov 1984: 581-585; Klimov 1989: 27; Mallory / Adams 1997: 572a), one may compare the **-b^h-* to that of **H(o)sd-b^h-*.

azdr (spelled also as *astr*), *er*-stem: GDSg *azder*, AblSg *azder-ē*; later also GDSg *azder-i*, GDPl *azder-a-c* 'thigh' (Bible+), 'shoulder-(blade), etc.' (Grigor Narekac'i, Nersēs Lambronac'i, etc.).

●ETYM The connection with Skt. *sákthi-* n. 'thigh' (RV+), Gr. *ἰσχίον* n. 'hip-joint, in which the thigh turns', etc., which involves a metathesis **sa- > as-* and a voicing of the stops (Meillet 1898: 277-278; Hübschmann 1899: 47; HAB 1: 86b; Jahukyan 1967: 217; M. Hanneyan 1979: 173), is highly improbable. Greppin (1983: 262) introduced the word in square brackets, as one of an uncertain origin.

Jahukyan (1983: 86-87; 1987: 142, 184) derives *azdr* from PIE **Host-* 'bone' (cf. Gr. *ὀσφῦς*, *-ύος* f. 'loin or loins, lower part of the back', etc.; see s.v. *oskr* 'bone'), reconstructing **ost-d^h-ur > *ozd^hur > azdr*. Olsen (1999: 149) independently suggests the same etymology, but points out that "the formal divergences are not easily overcome". The determinative **-d^h-* is not corroborated by any cognate form, and the vowel **o-* cannot yield Arm. *a-* in a closed syllable. The latter problem might be removed if one assumes a zero grade form: **h₃st-d^h-*. Further, compare *asr* 'fleece' and *tarr* 'element' (see s.vv.). Hamp (1984: 200) derives Gr. *ὀσφῦς* from **Host-b^hu(H)-* with *φύω* 'to beget, grow, etc.'.

The PIE origin of the Armenian and Greek words and their appurtenance to the PIE word for 'bone' is improbable. One may rather assume a Mediterranean-Pontic substratum word **H(o)sdb^hu-* or the like, though this is uncertain, too.

*azn-awor

●DIAL Arm. **aznawor* 'huge man, giant; supernatural being, spirit' is present in the dialects of Bulanəx, Xlat', Van, Nor Bayazet [HAB 1: 87b], Ararat [Amatuni 1912: 3], Sebastia [Gabikian 1952: 42], Alaškert [Madat'yan 1985: 206a], Svedia, etc. [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 8a]. In a fairy-tale from Goris, the village of Yayji, recorded in Yerevan in 1969 (HŽHek' 7, 1979: 507^{L11}): *min aznavur arč* 'a giant bear'.

S. Avagyan (1978: 176a) records *aznaur* 'a mythical giant man' in Arčak (close to Van). On the road to Arčak – Van, there is a heap of stones called *Aznavuri kerezman* 'grave of Aznavur', a few meters wide and as large as a cornfield.

According to the traditional story, this is the grave of *Aznavur*, who was created by *Satana* the very same day when the Lord created *Adam* (op. cit. 106).

Commenting upon a similar grave, *aznawuri gerezman*, in a Kurdish village close to Manazkert, Abelyan (1899: 71, 71₁) points out that the word *aznawur* denotes “die Urbewohner Armeniens” and is equivalent to *dew*.

For other textual illustrations, see Mik‘ayelyan 1980: 14a^{L16f}, 15a^{L24} (Nor Bayazet).

In Gomer, *aznahur* is recorded [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 8a]. The *-h-* instead of *-w-* is also seen in **anjnahur* (see below).

In the meaning ‘nobleman’: Šatax *āznāvur* [M. Muradyan 1962: 208a]; Akn *aznawur* (as a personal-name) [Gabriëlean 1912: 233].

●ETYM According to Ačaryan (HAB 1: 87b), Arm. *azn* ‘generation, nation, tribe’ (cf. *azn-iw* ‘noble’ in Bible+) has been borrowed into Georg. *aznauri* ‘nobleman’ and from Georgian re-borrowed into Arm. dial. **aznawor* ‘huge man, giant; supernatural being, spirit’. Given the fact that, in most of the dialects, Arm. **azn-awor* is not semantically identical with Georg. *aznauri* ‘nobleman’ and is widespread in Armenian dialects, most of which are geographically very far from Georgia, and the suffix *-awor* is very productive in Armenian, the interpretation of Arm. **azn-awor* as a Georgian loan is improbable.

The Armenian and Georgian words may be independent borrowings from Iranian, but it seems more probable that Arm. **azn-awor* ‘huge man, giant; supernatural being, spirit’ is not related to Georg. *aznauri* ‘nobleman’ or to the other forms [though a contamination is possible; cf. also *Aznanc’-ordi* ‘valiant, brave man’ from *azn*, see SasCř 2/2, 1951: 821; Petoyan 1965: 380], but rather continues ClArm. *anjn-awor* ‘subsistent; breathing’ < ‘body/soul possessing’ (Eznik Kořbac‘i, Philo, etc.), a derivative of *anjn* ‘person, ipse; soul, spirit; body’ (Bible+; dial.); cf. also Sasun *anjnāvur* ‘animate, living, corporeal’, Moks *anjnavur*, *anjnahur* ‘animate; giant, mighty’, Aparan *anjnahur* ‘a mythical being’, Gomer *aznahur* ‘giant’. Of these forms, Ačaryan (HAB 1: 204a) mentions only Aparan *anjnahur* ‘a mythical being’, stating that it is a reshaped form of **aznawor* < Georgian *aznauri* ‘nobleman’. As we saw, however, the form *anjnawor* is reliably attested both in old literature and in dialects, and its semantics fits well into my proposal. See further s.v. *anjn*.

Arm. dial. **azn-awor* ‘huge man, giant; supernatural being, spirit’, thus, together with Sasun *anjnāvur* ‘animate, living, corporeal’, Moks *anjnavur*, *anjnahur* ‘animate; giant, mighty’, etc., belongs with ClArm. *anjn-awor* ‘subsistent; breathing’ < ‘body/soul possessing’ < *anjn* ‘person, ipse; soul, spirit; body’. Typologically cf. Lat. *animus* ‘soul, mind; vital power’, *anima* ‘air, breeze, breath, soul, life’: *animal* n. ‘animal’, and, especially, Arm. dial. *janavar* ‘(ferocious) beast’: Pers. *jān-vār* ‘living, alive; animal; a fierce beast’, *jān-āvar* ‘alive; an imprudent man’ from *jān* ‘soul, vital spirit; mind; self; life; spirit, courage; the father of demons’ (see Steingass 352-353). Note also Turk. *canavar* ‘cruel, rude, uncivilized; hero, etc.’ (Uwe Bläsing, p.c.). Ačaryan (1902: 216) treats Polis and other forms as borrowings from Turkish.

Arm. dial. *janavar* ‘beast’ can also refer to a small beast, as e.g. in Nor Bayazet (see Mik‘ayelyan 1980: 9b, lines 8, 9, 22). In the same book (160b), *jun-janavar* is

glossed as ‘wild beast; huge man’. In Arčak (S. Avagyan 1978: 184a): *janavar* ‘monster, imaginary ugly animal’. In a fairy-tale from Širak (HŽHek‘ 4, 1963: 154^{L-2f}, 155^{L7}): *mek višap, mek dew, ya uriš me janavar* ‘a dragon, a devil, or another *janavar*’; *oč‘ dew gtav, oč‘ višap, oč‘ el uriš janavar* ‘He found neither devil, nor dragon, and nor another *janavar*’. Thus, *janavar* refers to ‘wild beast (real or imaginary)’. Note that Pers. *žān-vār* contains the same suffix as Arm. *anjn-awor*.

Turk. *aznavir* ‘vengeful, cruel, fierce, big and strong’ and Pers. *āznāvur* (in Steingass 45a: *aznāvur* ‘a great lord’) are often treated as Armenian borrowings [HAB 1: 87b; Dankoff 1995: 16; Bařramyan 1974: 163]. This view is criticized by Uwe Bläsing (p.c.), who argues that all the forms are borrowed (directly or indirectly) from MPers. *āznāvar* ‘noble’.

alawunk‘, alawsunk‘ ‘Pleiades’.

In *Vark‘ ew vkayabanut‘iwnk‘ srboc‘*, Venice, 1874, vol. 1, p. 682 (apud HAB 3: 222a): *Bayc‘ ayl astetk‘ < ... > orpēs aruseakn ew mazarovt‘n ew alawsunk‘n ew Haykn*. Attested also in Čarəntir and by lexicographers. The occurrence of ‘Pleiades’ beside *Hayk* ‘Orion’ is very common, cf. Job 9.9, 38.31; Amos 5.8 – *bazmastetk‘* and *Hayk*, next to each other. In the dialect of Van this relationship has created an interesting compound, viz. *Xek‘-bazük‘* (perhaps to be corrected as *päzüük‘*) ‘Orion/Hayk and Pleiades’ (see Ter-Mkrtč‘yan 1970: 182-183) < **Hayk-k‘* + *Bazük-k‘*. About the association ‘Orion-Hayk’ in general, see A. Petrosyan 1991: 102-103; 1991a: 121; 1997: 22-23. On Orion and Pleiades, see 3.1.1-2, 3.1.4.

In *Bařgirk‘ hayoc‘* (see Amalyan 1975: 8^{Nri28}), *alawun*, var. *alasun*, is rendered by *bazmastł* or *bazum astł* or erroneously *bazmatał* (cf. HAB 1: 9, 92a) ‘Pleiades’.

Obviously here belongs also MidArm. *alawun-k‘* attested in Yovhan Varagac‘i and interpreted as ‘heavenly angels’ in MijHayBař 1, 1987: 18a: *Duk‘ alawunk‘ erknic‘ Hayoc‘ iřek‘ i dašt ənd is i koc* ‘You, *alawun-k‘* of the heaven of Armenia, come down to mourn with me’.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 1: 92a. Ĵahukyan (1963a: 86; cf. 1987: 270, with some reservation) connects the word to *atawni* ‘dove’ deriving both from **aləu-* ‘white, shiny’ and comparing also **albho-*, read **h₂elb^ho-*. This etymology is uncertain, since the only (cited) evidence for **-əu-n-* is taken from the Celtic onomastics, and there are no strong semantic parallels. One might reformulate the connection, deriving *alaw(s)unk‘* directly from *atawni*, regardless of the ultimate origin of the latter. However, neither this would be convincing because, first: *-l-* instead of *-t-* is not explained; second, the origin of *-s-* remains obscure; third, *atawni* ‘dove’ is a derivative with *-i* suffix, but the expected (folk-etymological) development would be ‘dove’ > ‘star’ and not the other way around. Finally, to the best of my knowledge, in Armenian tradition, unlike in that of Greek (cf. Scherer 1953: 144; Puhvel 1991: 1244), the Pleiades are never interpreted as doves.

H. Suk‘iasyan (1979: 298-299; cf. 1986: 26-27, 69, 99, 136, 137) mentions Ĵahukyan’s etymology stating that the *-s-* is a determinative, and treating the *-w-* as from the determinative **-b^h-*. See also S. Grigoryan 1988: 192. None of the authors specifies the origin of the *-s-*.

There is synonymous *atabasar* (only in P‘eštBař apud HAB), on which nothing certain can be based, however.

Since the semantic development ‘many’ > ‘Pleiades’ is one of the most representative patterns for naming this star cluster (see 3.1.2), one may derive *alaw(s)unk* ‘Pleiades’ from *y-olov* ‘many’ (< **polh₁us*, cf. Gr. *πολύς* ‘many’, Skt. *purú-*, etc.). It is remarkable that the Iranian (YAv. API f *paoiriiaēiniias* < **paruijainī-*, NPers. *parvīn*, etc.) and the Greek (*Πλειάδες*) names seem to have been based on the same PIE word. For a discussion and other opinions I refer to Bartholomae 1904: 876; Pokorny 1959: 800; Bogolyubov 1987; Puhvel 1991: 1243-1244. Theoretically, we might be dealing with an isogloss shared by Armenian, Greek, and Iranian.

This attractive etymology has been proposed by A. Petrosyan (1990: 234-236; 1991: 103; 1991a: 121; 1997: 22; 2002: 55₁₉₂). However, he does not specify the morphological background and phonological developments, and involves details which seem to be improbable and unnecessary, such as the relation to *atawni* ‘dove’ (see above for the criticism) and Hurrian *allae* ‘lady, queen’ (pointing out that the dove is the symbol of Mother-goddess), as well as an anagrammatic connection with the IE name of the mythological snake **uel-* (cf. Russ. *Volosyni* ‘Pleiades’, etc., see Ivanov/Toporov 1974: 49-50, 200). Furthermore, one misses here the semantic development ‘many’ > ‘Pleiades’, which, in my opinion, is essential. The secondary correlation to the doves is based on folk-etymology and is confined to Greek. Compare other “Umdeutungen” of Pleiades to ‘Schiffahrtsgestirn’ (after *πλέω*), etc. [Scherer 1953: 143f; 1974: 189₁₈].

Arm. *alaw(s)unk* is an *n*-stem like *harawunk* ‘arable land’ (q.v.). The *-s-* is perhaps from a parallel form in the suffix **-ko-* by regular palatalization of **k* after **u*, cf. s.vv. *araws* (NB: next to the above-mentioned *harawunk*), *boys*, etc. The initial *a-* beside *-o-* of *y-olov* ‘many’ might be explained by the ablaut within the PIE paradigm (cf. the zero-grade of Skt. *purú-*, see also 2.1.20, 2.1.23) or by the Armenian development *o* > *a* in pretonic open syllable within the Armenian paradigm; see 2.1.3.

Celtic **lu-uero-* ‘viel’ from **pl_{h1}u-u_{er}-o-* (see Zimmer 1997: 354-355) seems particularly interesting. If containing the heteroclitic suffix **-uer/n-*, it matches *alawunk* and helps to reconstruct a paradigm identical with that of *harawunk*, cf. Gr. *ἄρουρα* f. ‘tilled or arable land; pl. corn-lands, fields’, etc.

At last, one might also take into consideration Karst’s (1948: 79₂) brief note in which he compares *alaw(s)unk* with Turan. Pers. *alūs, ulus* ‘troupe, foule’. This is uncertain, however.

alewr, aliwr, GDSg *aler* (later also *o*-stem) ‘flour’ (Bible+).

- DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 94b].
- ETYM Belongs with the family of *alam* ‘to grind’ (q.v.), cf. especially Gr. *ἄλετρον* n., mostly in pl. *ἄλετρα*, also *ἄλετρος* f. ‘flour’ [Hübschmann 1897: 414; HAB 1: 94b].

Usually, **h₂leh₁-ur* is reconstructed for the Armenian word [Beekes 1969: 234; 2003: 191; Eichner 1978: 152; Normier 1980: 20; Olsen 1999: 154, 156]. Hamp (1970: 228a) reconstructs **h₂(e)leh₁uro-*, which does not agree with Kortlandt’s view on the loss of *w* (see 2.1.33.1). Eichner (ibid. 153-154) derives *aliwr* ‘flour’, *atbiwr* ‘well, spring’, etc. from nominative **-ēw₁r*, assuming a subsequent development *-iwr* > *-ewr* analogically after the genitive *-er*, which in turn has

derived, he says, from **-ewros*, a replacement of an original **-ewnos*. Clackson (1994: 94) considers this explanation as entirely *ad hoc*, since the oblique stem of the word for ‘spring’ must have been **b^hrun-*, cf. Goth. *brunna*, etc.; see s.v. *atbewr* and 2.1.33.1 for more detail. He concludes that the *-e-* of *atbewr* comes from PIE short **-e-*, and that we must seek a different explanation for the *-e-* of *alewr*.

It has been assumed that *alewr* is a borrowing from Greek; see HAB 1: 94b for the references. Hübschmann (1883: 17; see also 1897: 414) rejected this in view of Arm. *-l-* instead of *-t-*. Clackson (1994: 94-95) advocates the loan theory and argues that the palatal *-l-* can be due to the environment of a front vowel, cf. *balistr* ‘catapult’, etc. He concludes that “either *alewr* is a loan, or it stems from a different prototype from that ancestral to the Greek forms”. Even if the two nouns do both continue the same formation with the meaning ‘flour’, he proceeds, it seems unlikely that this is an innovation.

The loan theory is advocated also by Greppin (1986: 288), who argues that in the Bible translation *alewr* mostly renders Gr. *ἄλευρον*, and concludes: “Clearly, the appearance of Arm. *alewr* instead of **atewr* is the result of learned tampering”.

One finds hard to accept that such a common item as ‘flour’ can be a borrowing (HAB 1: 94b with references). Moreover, *alewr* is the principal word for ‘flour’ which is dialectally ubiquitous, so such a word could have hardly been borrowed from (or influenced by) Greek. As a last resort, one might assume a very old borrowing at the “Mediterranean” stage. In my view, the Greek and Armenian words for ‘flour’ continue the same protoform, namely **h₂leh₁-u₂*. If the original form was indeed *alewr* and not *aliwr*, one may posit a loss of the intervocalic laryngeal, see s.v. *yoyr*. On *-ewe-* > *-e-* in GDSg *aler* see HAB 4: 628a, etc. (for more detail and references, see 2.1.33.1).

ali-k‘₁ (plurale tantum), *ea*-stem: GDPl *ale-a-c‘*, AblPl *y-ale-a-c‘*, IPl *ale-a-w-k‘* (Bible+) ‘waves’; **ali**, GDSg *al(w)-o-y* (Paterica) ‘wave’ (Book of Chries, Ephrem, Seal of Faith, etc.); see also s.v. **ali-k‘₂** ‘grey hair’.

●DIAL Ararat *alík* ‘wave’ [HAB 1: 94a]. The old singular *ali* is seen in folklore (see Amatuni 1912: 6b; cf. MijHayBař 1, 1987: 18b for MidArm.). The ClArm. compound *alēkoc-* ‘rise in waves, surge, billow’ is reflected in Łarabał *alēkocnā* (Lisic‘yan 1981: 67a, in the context of the sea at the 7th heaven); Ararat *alekōrcum* (Nawasardeanc‘ 1903: 6a), cf. *alēkōrcumn* attested in Awgustinos Baĵec‘i (HAB 2: 616a).

●ETYM Arm. *ali-k‘*, *ea*-stem ‘waves’ and ‘grey hair’ derives from PIE **pel-* ‘grey’ and is connected with Gr. *πολιός*, fem. *πολιάς* ‘whitish grey (of hair and of foaming seas)’, Myc. *po-ri-wa*, Skt. *palitā-* ‘grey, grey of old age, aged’, MPers. *pīr* ‘old, aged’ < **parya-*, Kurd. *pēl* ‘wave, billow’, Lat. *pallidus* ‘pale’, *palleō* ‘to be/look pale’, etc. (Bugge 1889: 9; Meillet 1894: 154; Hübschmann 1897: 412, 520; HAB 1: 93b; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 476b; Pokorny 1959: 804; Mallory/Adams 1997: 641-642).

The problem of the vocalism (**pol-* or **pl-*) of the Armenian word is much debated (see Grammont 1918: 223; Godel 1975: 72; Considine 1978-79: 357, 360; Greppin 1983: 263; 1986: 287; 1989: 165-166, 168; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 259-260; Saradževa 1986: 30-31; Ravnæs 1991: 11-12, 92; Witczak 1999: 176; Olsen 1999: 496-498; Beekes 2003: 156, 171). It has been suggested that the initial **h-* of the

dialectal **halewor* ‘grey-haired, old man’ is a relic of the IE initial **p-* (see HAB 1: 94a; H. Muradyan 1982: 266, 277; 1982a; Greppin 1982-83; Kortlandt 1983: 9-11 = 2003: 39-40; Weitenberg 1986: 90-91). Polomé (1980: 27) assumes a merger of PArm. **hali-* < **pli-* and **ol-* < **pol-*.

One may suggest the following tentative scenario: Arm. *ali-k’*, *-ea* derives from QIE **polieh₂-* (cf. Gr. *πολῑαί* which stands for Arm. *alik’* e.g. in Proverbs 20.29) > PArm. **(p)oliya-* > **aliya-*, with loss of **p-* before **-o-* as in *otn* ‘foot’ from **pod-* (vs. *het* from **ped-*) and the development **-o-* > *-a-* in a pretonic open syllable (2.1.3). The form possibly betrays an earlier paradigm **pól-ih₂-* : **pl-iéh₂-* > **foli-/fali-* : **faliya-* > **al(i)-* : **haliya-*. From this we arrive at an analogical nominative *ali-k’* vs. obl. *alea-* with a residual oblique *h-* reflected in **halewor*.

ali-k’₂, GDPI *ale-a-c’* (Bible+), IPI *ale-a-w-k’* (Yovhannēs Draxanakerc’i, etc.) ‘grey hair; old age’ (Bible+); **ali** (Yovhannēs Erznac’i), AccSg *y-alw-o-y* (John Chrysostom) ‘grey hair’; **alewor**, *a*-stem: GDPI *alewor-a-c’* ‘grey-haired; old man’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i, Philo, John Chrysostom, etc.); **ate/ē-bek** in Movsēs Xorenac’i (see below) and Yovhannēs Draxanakerc’i (NHB 1: 39a).

A few textual illustrations: *p’arġ’ ceroc’ alik’* : *δόξα δὲ πρεσβυτέρων πολῑαί* (Proverbs 20.29); *ew əst kargi patuec’er vasn aleac’d* “and you appropriately honored [us] for these white hairs” (Elišē, Chapter 7, Ter-Minasyan 1989: 342^{L3}; transl. Thomson 1982: 217).

In a *kafa* to the Alexander Romance (H. Simonyan 1989: 76^{L19}): *cer aleawk’ ew šun mtawk’* lit. “old with grey hair, and dog with mind”.

The compound **ate-bek**, with a dark *-t-*, containing *bek-* ‘to break, cut, split’ is attested in e.g. Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.24 (1913=1991: 72^{L17}; transl. Thomson 1978: 114): *xarteašs ays ew atebek cayriw herac* “blond with grey-flecked hair”.

●DIAL The word *alik’* ‘grey hair’ has been preserved in phrases and proverbs from T’iflis (*alik’ə eresi vra tal* “to show signs of discontent”) and a number of western dialects, such as Xarberd and Sebastia (e.g. *alik’n anargel* lit. ‘to disgrace one’s grey hair’), often in apposition with *mawruk’* ‘beard’, cf. *alik’-mərūk’ mek ənel* “to scold an old man ignoring his grey hair and beard”, lit. “to make one’s grey hair and beard one”; *ver t’k’nem alik’s ε, var t’k’nem mərūk’s ε* “if I spit upwards, it is my grey hair, if downward, it is my beard” [HAB 1: 94a; Hut’Sam 1895: 354b^{L19}, 355^{L9}; Gabikian 1952: 43; Łanalanian 1960: 74a^{L18}]. Note also *alik’* ‘beard’ in Turkish-speaking Adana [HAB 1: 94a].

The word *alewor* ‘old man’ is widespread in the dialects, practically always with an initial *h-*: Hamšen *halivor*, Muš *halvor*, Akn, Xarberd *halvər* [HAB 1: 94a], Dersim *alevər*, *hal(e)vər* [Bařramyan 1960: 71], Tigranakert *hālvur* [Haneyan 1978: 181a], Zeyt’un *hālviy*, Hačn *halivoy*, Svedia *hālivür* [Ačāryan 2003: 295, 558], Van *xalivor* [Ačāryan 1952: 242], Moks *xālvur* [Orbeli 2002: 241], Ararat *alevər*, *halivor* [Markosyan 1989:296a], Łarabał *hələvur*, *hiliw/ur*, *hiliwær* [Davt’yan 1966: 300], Agulis *hlāvür*, gen. *hələvāri* [Ačārean 1935: 330], Marała *xālvir* [Ačārean 1926: 381], etc. [HAB 1: 94a].

●ETYM See s.v. *ali-k’₁* ‘wave’.

aloj ‘she-kid’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Van *aloc* [Ačařyan 1952: 242], Moks *alüč* (Xrə/əb *alüč*), gen. *alüč*-u, pl. *älüč*-tir ‘неродившая двухгодовая коза’ [Orbeli 2002: 198], Šatax *aloc* ‘*mayrac*’u ayc = a would-be-mother goat’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 191a], Ozim *alüč* ‘two-year-old female kid’ [Hovsep’yan 1966: 234-235]. Svedia *ilecyč* ‘kid’ [Ačařyan 2003: 369, 387, 558]. For Musa-leř, Gyožalyan 2001: 61 records *ulic* ‘she-kid under one year’ vs. *ul* ‘a newborn kid’.

●ETYM No satisfactory etymology (see HAB 1: 95b; Olsen 1999: 196). See s.v. *ul* ‘kid’.

axaz, GDPI *axaz-a-c* ‘ermine, mustela alba’.

The only attestation mentioned in NHB and HAB is found in K’ał. ar leh. [NHB 1: 14c]:

Nmanin ofjaxohk’ axazac’, ork’ t’otun zink’eans əmbrnil yorsordac’ k’an t’ē šataxil “The righteous (people) resemble ermines, which prefer to let themselves be caught by hunters rather than to sin”. The source, that is K’ał. ar leh., is missing in the bibliographies of both NHB and HAB. Its author seems to be Simēon Lehač’i (17th cent.), of which I find another attestation of *axaz* in ‘Ulegrut’iwn’, in the meaning ‘ermine-fur’; see Akinean 1936: 381^{L44}, 421 (citing the Dictionary of Step’anos Rošk’a, 17-18th cent.).

●ETYM The word is considered a dialectal form of *ak’is* ‘weasel’ (q.v.); see also HAB 1: 96b; Ĵahukyan 1967: 307. Ĵahukyan (ibid.) mentions the pair in the context of the deviant alternation *k’/x*, but offers no explanation or etymology.

In my view, *axaz* can be explained by a contamination of Arm. *ak’is* ‘weasel’ and Pahl. and NPers. *xaz* ‘marten’ (see MacKenzie 1971: 94). For a thorough discussion, see s.v. *ak’is*.

acem ‘to bring, lead, move, beat, pour, etc.’, later also ‘to cut, shave; to play (a music instrument); to lay an egg’, etc. (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, especially in the meaning ‘to lay eggs’; in the Eastern peripheries (T’iflis, Łarabał, Agulis, Ĵula, etc.): ‘to pour’, ‘to play a music instrument’ [HAB 1: 102]. See also s.v. *acu* ‘garden-bed’. On the epenthetic *-r-* in **arcu* ‘garden-bed’ and **arceli* (vs. *ac-eli*) ‘razor’, see 2.1.30.2.

●ETYM Since Windischmann and Gosche, connected with Skt. *ājati*, Av. *azaiti*, Gr. *ἄγω* ‘to lead’, Lat. *ago*, etc. [Hübschmann 1896: 412^{Nr6}; HAB 1: 101-102] : PIE **h₂eǵ-* ‘to drive, lead’.

Given the absence of the initial *h-* as the expected reflex of the laryngeal, Clackson (1994: 218₃) points out: “Kortlandt’s rule that **h₂e-* goes to Armenian *ha-* does not explain *acem* ‘I bring’”. In fact, Kortlandt (1983: 14; 1996a: 56 = 2003: 44, 118; see also Beekes 2003: 175, 182) derived *acem* from **h₂eǵ-es-*, cf. Lat. *gerō* ‘to bring’ (on which see Schrijver 1991: 18-19); see also Greppin 1983: 263. Considering this etymology problematic, Clackson (2004-05: 155) prefers to connect *acem* with the widespread thematic present **h₂eǵe/o-* and suggests that the initial *h-* might have been lost “through influence from compound words ending in *-ac*, which were synchronically associated with the verb *acem* (Olsen 1999:231-6)”.

The meaning ‘to play a music instrument’ is derivable from ‘to beat, sling’ (cf. Skt. *aj-* ‘to drive, sling’, *go-ājana-* ‘whip, stick for driving cattle’, Arm. *gawazan* ‘id.’ from Iranian, etc.).

See also s.v.v. *acu* ‘garden-bed’, *aṛac* ‘proverb’, *art* ‘cornfield’.

acu *o*-stem (lately attested); originally perhaps *ea*-stem ‘garden-bed’.

Sirach 24.31/41 (= Gr. *πρασιά* ‘bed in a garden, garden-plot’) [Clackson 1994: 117, 225₁₂₃]; Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.3 (1913=1991: 10; Thomson 1978: 69).

The only evidence for the *o*-declension comes from Middle Armenian: GDPI *acu-o-c*’, AblPI *i yacuoc*’ [MiġHayBaṛ 1, 1987: 21b; NHB 1: 21b]. See also below on the dialects of Cilicia and Svedia. The MidArm. plural *acu-k*’, not recorded in HAB, is found in Smbat Sparapet (13th cent., Cilicia), see Galstyan 1958: 167. In this passage, *acuk*’ (in allative *y-acuk*’) is opposed to *aygi* ‘garden’ and may therefore refer to ‘kitchen-garden’. The form *acuk*’ ‘kitchen-garden’ is totally identical with the one found in the dialects of Zeyt’un (Cilicia), Dersim, etc. (see below). Note that Smbat Sparapet was from Cilicia.

●DIAL Preserved in Agulis, Van, Ozim, Alaškert [HAB 1: 102b]; in some dialects, namely Hamšen [Ačāryan 1947: 219], Dersim [Baṛamyān 1960: 71b], Zeyt’un [Ačāryan 2003: 295], the plural form has been generalized: **acu-k*’ ‘kitchen-garden’, which is attested in MidArm., in the 13th century (see above). Next to *ajuk*’, Zeyt’un also has pl. *ajvānak*’ [Ačāryan 2003: 152].

According to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 102b), Kesaria has *ajvik* ‘kitchen-garden’, although Ant’osyan (1961: 180) cites only *ajuk*’ ‘kitchen-garden’. The dialectal form *arcu(n)* recorded in NHB (1: 21b) is now confirmed by Nor Ĵuṭa *arĉu* [HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 100a]. Given the etymology of the word, the *-r-* should be seen as epenthetic; cf. also *ac-el-i* ‘razor’ : dial. **arceli* (see 2.1.30.2).

Remarkable is the paradigm preserved in Zeyt’un: NPI *aju-k*’, GDPI *ajv-ic*’ [Ačāryan 2003: 188]. The other classical words displaying such a paradigm are *baṭan-i-k*’ ‘baths’, *harsan-i-k*’ ‘wedding’, *vart-i-k*’ ‘trousers’ and *mawru-k*’ ‘beard’ (ibid.). All these words, except for *mawru-k*’ (GDPI *mawru-ac*’), have classical *-i-k*’ : GDPI *-eac*’. Since the classical diphthong *ea* regularly yields *i* in Zeyt’un (see Ačāryan 2003: 85), the classical GDPI *-eac*’ can be seen as directly continued by Zeyt’un GDPI *-ic*’. This would imply that the Zeyt’un word under discussion may presuppose an alternating paradigm *acu-(k)*’ : **acu-i-k*’. I wonder whether the latter form can be supported by Kesaria *ajvik* (if this is to be understood as **ajvik*’ rather than a diminutive form in *-ik*). A theoretically possible paradigm would be NSg. **acú-i* (> class. *acu*), NPI **acu-i-* (> class. NPI **acu-i-k*’, GDPI **acu-eac*’).

One would perhaps prefer a simpler, analogical solution, particularly given that the word for ‘beard’ (CIArm. *mawru-k*’, *mawru-ac*’ : Zeyt’un *muyū-k*’, *muyv-ic*’) is irregular, too.¹ However, this word seems analogical after *acu-k*’ rather than other body-part terms, which in Zeyt’un display different GDPI endings, namely *-uc*’ and *-oc*’ (see Ačāryan 2003: 188). The Zeyt’un paradigm of *acu-k*’ can therefore be viewed as old. The reason for the analogical influence may have been the similar ending of the stems of both words, namely the vowel *-u-*.

This hypothesis may be confirmed by the etymology; see below.

¹ Postulating an intermediary stage with a hiatus/glide *-y-*, which would trigger a morphological change *mōru-ac*’ > **mōru-y-ac*’ (in classical terms: **mōru-eac*’) > Zeyt’un *muyv-ic*’, does not help much since I do not have supportive material for such a hiatus in Zeyt’un or adjacent dialects.

MidArm. GDAbIPi (*y*)*acuoc* ‘(see above) may be seen in Svedia / Musa-Leř, in the refrain of a famous dance-song (YuřMusLer 1970: 222): *Ku gir ənnir eēcuc* ‘ə, / *ərkə naur kir eēr cuc* ‘ə “She was coming out of the kitchen-garden, and there were two pomegranates in her bosom”.

●ETYM A derivative of *acem* ‘to bring; to lead; to move, etc.’ (q.v.) < PIE **h₂eǵ-*: Skt. *ājati*, Gr. *ἄγω* ‘lead’ (Il.), etc. [HAB 1: 101-102]. Arm. *acu* is directly compared with Gr. *ἄγυια*, pl. *ἄγυιαί* f. ‘street, road’ (Il.) and interpreted as a perfect participle **-us-ieh₂-* (see Jahukyan 1987: 241; cf. Clackson 1994: 225₁₂₄).

After a thorough examination of the Greek word, however, Szemerényi (1964: 206-208) concludes: “It seems therefore clear that the connection of *ἄγυια* and *ἄγω* is nothing more than popular etymology, probably overlying and obscuring an indigenous word”, see also Beekes 1998: 25 and his forthcoming dictionary (s.v.). How to explain, then, the similar pattern seen in Armenian *acem* ‘to lead’: *acu* ‘garden-bed’, which are not mentioned in this context? Whatever the exact details of their origin and development, the Greek and Armenian words under discussion seem to belong together.

A hypothetical development of the paradigm would be as follows: NSg. **aǵus-ih₂-* > PArm. **acú-i* > ClArm. *acu*, NPI **aǵus-ih₂-es* > **acu-i-k* ‘, oblique **aǵus-ieh₂-* > PArm. **acu-ia-* > GDPI **acu-eac* ‘ (see above, in the discussion of the dialectal forms). This implies that, of the two plural forms represented only in dialects, **acu-i-k* ‘ is the original one, whereas **acu-k* ‘ is analogical after NSg *acu*.

acuł, acux (o-stem according to NHB 1: 21b, but without evidence) ‘coal; soot’.

In Lamentations 4.8, *acux* renders Greek *ἀσβόλη* ‘soot’. The passage reads as follows: *T’xac’an k’an zacux tesilk’ iwreanc’* : *Ἐσκότασεν ὑπὲρ ἀσβόλην τὸ εἶδος αὐτῶν*. RevStBible has: “Now their visage is blacker than soot”. In the other attestations and in the dialects, the word mainly refers to ‘coal’.

In Agat‘angelos § 219 (1909=1980: 116^{L1f}, transl. Thomson 1976: 223; see also Norayr Biwzandac‘i 1911: 167): *ew tesin zi t’xac’eal ēr marmin nora ibrew zacut* (vars. *zacux*, *zacutx*, *zarcui*) *sewac’eal* “and they saw that his body was blackened like coal”. The place-name *Acuł* is found in Step‘anos Tarōnec‘i/Asołik (referring to P‘awstos) and Vardan Arewelc‘i, in the forms *Arjkał-n* and *Arcuł-n*, respectively; for a discussion, see s.v. place-name *Dalari-k* ‘.

In P‘awstos Buzand 3.20 (1883=1984: 45^{L4f}, transl. Garsoñan 1989: 97): *Atē, tesēk’ acuł, orov erkat’ šotac’usc’uk’, zi zač’s xaresc’uk’ zark’ayis Hayoc’*. *Ew andēn berin acuł, orov xarēin zač’sn Tiranay* : ““Now then! Bring [glowing] coals with which to heat iron to the glowing point so as to burn out the eyes of the king of Armenia”. And they immediately brought coals with which they burned out the eyes of King Tiran”. For a discussion of the context and the place-name *Acuł*, see s.v. place-name *Dalari-k* ‘.

Yovhan Mandakuni (5th cent.) or Yovhan Mayragomec‘i (7th cent.) mentions *acuł* in a list of sorceries, between *at* ‘salt’ and *asteni karmir* ‘red thread’. This attestation is not found in NHB or HAB s.v., although NHB (1: 314b) has it s.v. *asteni*. Here, the word is cited with auslaut -x. The recent edition (2003: 1262b^{L5f}), however, has *acuł*. The underlying sorcery may be compared to the one applying *sew acux* “black coal”, which has survived in Akn up to the pre-Genocide period, as described in Čanikean 1895: 166; see also T‘orlak‘yan 1981: 147a on Hamšen.

In “Yačaxapatum” 6: *acux seaw ē k’an zstuer* “the coal is blacker than the shadow” [NHB 1: 21b].

In Baġirk’ hayoc’ (Amalyan 1975: 9^{Nr162}), *acux* is rendered by *gorceli* ‘coal’ (on this word see HAB 4: 646b), *mur* ‘soot’, and *anjot*. On the last word, see below.

The verb *acxanam* (var. *actanam*) ‘to become coal or ash’ is attested in Philo [NHB 1: 21a].

NHB (1: 21a) and HAB (1: 102b) record *acx-a-kēz*, the second member meaning ‘to burn’, attested in T’ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.) 2.1. However, in V. Vardanyan 1985: 126^{L20}, one finds *astuac-a-kēz* instead, with *astuac* ‘god’, and this is reflected in the English translation by Thomson (1985: 145): *ew hur krakaranin borbok’eal, astuacakēz ararin zna yormzdakan mehenin*: “In the temple of Ormizd they had [the *marzpan*] consumed by his god in the blazing fire of the pyraeum”.

●DIAL All the dialectal forms recorded by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 103a), except for Rodost’o *ajux*, contain an epenthetic *-n-*: Łarabał, Goris *ánjuł*, Šamaxi *hanjuł* (see also Bałramyan 1964: 185), Ararat *ánjuł*, Nor Bayazet *anjox*, Hačēn *anjot*. Note also Sasun *anjux* ‘coal, half-burnt wood’ [Petoyan 1954: 103; 1965: 443], and Łazax, etc. (see HayLezBrbBał 1, 2001: 63b, with textual illustrations). Apart from *ánjuł* and *anjot*, Łarabał has also *ánjułnə* [Davt’yan 1966: 301].

As reported by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 103a), the form *anjot* is attested in Ēfīmērtē (17th cent.). He does not mention the testimony of Baġirk’ hayoc’, where *acux* is rendered by three synonyms: *gorceli* ‘coal’, *mur* ‘soot’, and *anjot* (see above). Since **anjot* is present in limited areas, namely in the Eastern (Łarabał, Ararat, etc.) and extremely South-Western (Sasun and Hačēn) dialects, one may take this as an example of affiliation of Baġirk’ hayoc’ with the Eastern dialects, especially Łarabał, etc. (H. Martirosyan 2008). Note that in an older lexicographic work (abbreviated as HinBr), *acux* is glossed by *gorceli* and *mur* (see NHB 1: 21b), just as in Baġirk’ hayoc’; only *anjot* is missing. If indeed the original gloss did not include *anjot*, this form may have been added by the compiler/redactor of Baġirk’ hayoc’ (probably Eremia from Melri), for whom it was a living form. Note also that, in manuscripts, one finds not only *anjot* and *anjōł*, but also *anjut*, which is reminiscent of doublet forms in Łarabał, namely *ánjuł* and *ánjut*.

●ETYM Since Tērvišan and Müller (see HAB 1: 103a; apud Minassian 1978-79: 22; cf. Hübschmann 1877: 21, without the Armenian form), connected with Skt. *āṅgāra-* m. ‘coal’ (RV+), Lith. *anglis* m. ‘coal’, OCS *oglb* m. ‘coal’. Hübschmann (1897: 412) rejects this etymology, since he considers *acux* (with final *-x*), attested in Lamentations 4.8, to be the original form. Later, however, he (1904: 395, 395₁) assumes the opposite since, in cases with the alternation *t* : *x*, the form with *t* (> *y*, *x*) is the original one. Besides, the *t*-form is found in P’awstos Buzand, Agat’angelos (both 5th cent.), Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec’i (5th or 7th cent.; not cited in NHB, Hübschmann, HAB), etc., and has, thus, more philological weight. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 103a) follows Hübschmann, explicitly stating that the original form was *acut* and ascribing the final *-x* to the probable influence of *cux* ‘smoke’ (see also Ĵahukyan 1987: 183). Kētikean (1905), too, treats *acut* as the original form. Nevertheless, *acux* continues to be the main cited form, probably due to the Biblical attestation (cf. Olsen 1999: 949), as well as to the fact that the modern literary

language has adopted it. Saradževa (1986: 46) deals with *acux* and dial. **anjot*, but does not even mention *acut*.

Mēnēvišean (apud Kēitikean 1905: 347-348; see also Ačāryan 1967: 127) draws a comparison with Russ. *úgol* and Germ. *Kohle* 'coal'. Pedersen (apud Kēitikean 1905: 348) is more inclined towards Germ. *Kohle* and Ir. *gúal* 'coal' than to the Sanskrit and Balto-Slavic forms. In this case, however, the initial *a-* of Arm. *acut*/*x* remains unexplained, unless one postulates PIE **Hġ(e/o)ul-* (Witczak 2003: 83-84). One might assume a contamination of the two words for 'coal', which would explain the appearance of *-c-* (instead of *-k-*) and the absence of the nasal in Armenian, but this is not convincing. For Germ. *Kohle*, etc., see also s.v. *krak* 'fire'.

Ačāryan (HAB 1: 103) does not accept any of the etymological attempts and treats Laz (*m*)*cola* 'soot' and, with reservation, Udi *cil* 'glowing coal', as Armenian loans. Olsen (1999: 949) puts *acux* in her list of unknown words. Greppin (1983) did not include the word in his etymological dictionary.

The connection with Skt. *āṅgāra-*, Lith. *anglis*, etc. 'coal' seems very plausible. The scepticism of scholars is understandable, since the expected Armenian form should have been **ank(V)ł*. In order to solve the phonological problems, Saradževa (1986: 46) assumes a by-form of the PIE root with **-ġ-* or **-g^v-*. Jahukyan (1987: 141, 183) suggests **angoli-* > **angiol-*, with a metathesis of the *-i-*. This view cannot be maintained on the following grounds: (1) **-gi-* would have rather yielded *-č-*; (2) the loss of the nasal in ClArm. is not explained; (3) such a metathesis is not very probable. In the following, I shall offer an explanation of the apparent phonological problems involving the development **HNġ^wu-* > PArm. **an^wk^wu-* > **auk-* > **auc-*, with regular palatalization of **g* before **u*, as in *awj* 'snake', *awcanem* 'to anoint', etc.; see s.v. *awji-k* 'collar'; cf. also 2.1.17.3.

If Lat. *ignis* m., Skt. *agní-* m., etc. 'fire' belong to this PIE word, they may be derived from **h₁ng^wni-* (cf. Derksen 2002-03: 10; **h₁* in view of the laryngeal colouring in Latin), whereas the Sanskrit and Balto-Slavic forms would reflect a full grade **h₁ong^w-(o/ō)l-* [Schrijver 1991: 63-64, 416, 484, 497]. I propose to treat the word for 'coal' as a HD *l*-stem (for the type, see Beekes 1995: 177): NSg **h₁óng^w-ōl*, gen. **h₁ng^w-l-ós*.

From NSg **-ōl*, one would expect Arm. **á(n/w)cul* > **ac(u)ł*. We can assume an analogical restoration of *-u-* and/or a scenario comparable to that of *ant* 'arm-pit' (q.v.). Alternatively, a secondary thematization could be assumed based on the nominative: **h₁(o)ng^w-ōl-o-*, cf. Skt. *āṅgāra-* (although the Sanskrit form may reflect both **-ol-o-* and **-ōl-o-*; for **-ol-* cf. Gr. *ἄσβολος*, *ἄσβόλη* 'soot', see s.vv. *ačiwn* 'ash', *askn* 'ruby'). This is attractive since it helps explain the loss of *-w-* by the pretonic position: PArm. **a(w)cúl-o-* > *acut*, cf. *ačem* 'to grow' < PArm. **aug-jé-mi* vs. Lat. *augeō*, etc.

Note that we are dealing with a case of anticipation of two possible labial features: (1) labiovelar; (2) labial vowel *-u-* from **-ō-*.

The nasal of dial. **anjot* may be secondary, as Ačāryan (2003: 139) states for Hačən *anjot*, drawing a comparison with cases such as *masur* 'sweet-brier' > Hačən *mansuy*, *mec* 'big' > Zeyt'un *minj*, *šak'ar* 'sugar' > Zeyt'un *šank'əy*, etc. Also, Šamaxi *hanjuł* is listed with examples of *n*-epenthesis [Bařramyan 1964: 65]. For Larabał *ánju/ł* (< *acut*), Davt'yan (1966: 77) cites the example of *koriz* 'stone or

hard seed of fruits' > Լարաթ *kori/enj* in Martakert and north of Step'anakert vs. *korez* and *koreznə* elsewhere. However, this example is ambiguous since it could have resulted from **koriz-n*.

Nevertheless, **anjot* is present in the Eastern (Լարաթ, Ararat, etc.) and extremely South-Western (Sasun and Hačən) dialects and may therefore be archaic. Jahukyan (1967: 204, 313) mentions this dialectal form, but does not specify the origin of the nasal. Later, he (1972: 273; 1987: 141, 183, 233, 613) ascribes an etymological value to it. If indeed original, the nasal may have resulted from a generalization of the full-grade nominative **h₁ong^w-ōl(-o)-*, whereas the sequence **h₁ng^wōl-* would trigger the development above. However, as already stated, the nasal could be epenthetic, albeit old. Besides, one may also assume an influence of *xanj-ot* 'half-burnt wood' (from *xanj-* 'to scorch, singe', q.v.), attested from the Bible onwards and dialectally present in the extreme NW (Trapizon, Hamšen, etc.), SW (Syria), and SE (Լարաթ, etc.).

If **anjot* is original, *xanj-ot* may be treated as an analogical formation after it. Compare also the discussion s.v. *awji-k* 'collar'.²

akanj, *i*-stem: LocSg *y-akanj-i* (Ephrem), ISg *akanj-i-w* (Paterica), IPl *akanj-i-w-k'* (Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent., A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 62^{L25}); *o*-stem: ISg *akanj-o-v* (Nersēs Lambronac'i); **akanj-k'**, *a*-stem: NPl *akanj-k'*, APl *akanj-s*, GDPl *akanj-a-c'*, IPl *akanj-a-w-k'* (abundant in the Bible) 'ear'.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous, mostly with metathesis of the nasal: **ankaj* [HAB 1: 104b]. On this and on Muš *anganj*, see 2.1.29. With unclear *-o/u-* instead of the second *-a-*: Լարաթ *anguč*, *anjug*, Տափաթ *angəj*, Դիլիջ *angoč*, etc. Unchanged: Van-group *akanj* [Orbeli 2002: 199; Ačaryan 1952: 242; M. Muradyan 1962: 191a], Akn *agənj*, pl. *agəž-vi* [HAB, ibid.]. The *-vi* is originally dual (see s.v. *cung-k'* 'knee').

●ETYM Arm. *akanj(-k')* is originally the dual of *unkn* 'ear' (q.v.), and the *j* is treated as taken from *ač'* 'eye' (also a dual), with voicing after nasal [Meillet 1903: 147; 1936: 84; HAB 1: 104b]; further, see Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 22.

Pisani (1950: 167) assumes **ousen-g^wη* > *unkn* vs. **ausη-q^w-ī* > *akanj*, with the dual **-ī*. Others directly posit **-n-ih₁*, without the velar between **n* and **i* (see Greppin 1983: 264 and Lindeman 1982: 39 for references; cf. also Winter 1986: 22-23). Note that **h₂(e)us-n-ih₁* (cf. e.g. Eichner 1978: 147₁₇, 151) would yield Arm. **(h)aganj*. The same holds for **ə₃ws-nt-yə₁* [= **h₃ws-nt-ih₁*], reconstructed by Witczak (1999: 175). Lindeman (1980; 1982: 39) assumes **awsη-a* (cf. Gr. *οὔρα* < **owsη-t-a*) > Arm. **aw(h)an-a* + *-č'* from *ač'* 'eye' with subsequent voicing after nasal. Arriving at **aganj*, he, basing himself upon the idea of voiced aspirates in Armenian, derives *akanj* from **aganj^h* < **ag^hanj^h* through dissimilation of aspirates. For other proposals/references, see Jahukyan 1982: 222₆₀; Rasmussen 1989: 158-159, 170-171₁₆; Viredaz 2001-02: 29-30, 30₂.

None of these solutions seems entirely satisfactory, and the form *akanj-k'* is considered to be unclear by many scholars: Jahukyan 1982: 119; Greppin 1983: 264;

² I wonder if Arm. *unj* 'soot' (q.v.) could be connected with these words, deriving from **h₁ong^w-iV-*.

Kortlandt 1985b: 10 = 2003: 58. Beekes (2003: 189) notes that the $*h_2$ - of $*h_2us-n$ ($> un-kn$ ‘ear’) “perhaps lives on in pl. *ak-anjk*’, whose further origin is unclear”.

I suggest the following solution: $*h_2(e/o)us-$ $>$ PArm. $*ag-$ (cf. s.vv. *ayg* ‘morning’ and *ēg* ‘female’) + suffix $-k\eta$ (as in *akn* ‘eye’) + dual $*-ih_1 = *agkanj > *ak(k)anj > akanj$.

According to Łap‘anc‘yan (1961: 93; 1975: 352; see also Abaev 1978: 48), Arm. *akanj* has nothing to do with *unkn* and reflects Zan $*q'wanj$ ‘ear’ from Kartv. (unattested) $*qwar-$, cf. Megr. *quž*, etc. He (1975: 352) also assumes that Łarabał *anguč*, etc., with $-u-$, reflects the labial $-w-$ of the Kartvelian form.³ This is unconvincing and was rightly rejected by Ačaryan (HAB 1: 104b). The resemblance of *akanj* with some ECauc forms is probably accidental, too (Jahukyan 1987: 611).

akn (singulative), gen. *akan*, instr. *akam-b* (Bible+), loc. *y-akin* (Yovhan Mandakuni); pl. $<$ dual $ač'-k'$ (q.v.) ‘eye’ (Bible+); **akn**, *an*-stem: GDSg *akan*, NPI *akan-k'* (also *akun-k'*), API *akan-s*, GDPI *akan-c'*, IPI *akam-b-k'* ‘gem, precious stone, jewel’ (Bible+); **akn**, *an*-stem: GDSg *akan*, AblSg *y-akan-ē*, NPI *akun-k'*, API *akun-s*, AblPI *y-akan-s* ‘source, spring’ (Bible+).

For the paradigm of *akn* and $ač'-k'$ and a morphological discussion, see Hübschmann 1894: 115; Meillet 1913: 56; Godel 1975: 33; Schmitt 1981: 104-107; Olsen 1999: 170-171. For a discussion of compounds such as *areg-akn* ‘sun’ and *p'ayl-akn* ‘lightning’, see Meillet 1927a; Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 23; Benveniste 1965; Watkins 1974a: 10; Weitenberg apud Beekes 1987: 18-19. For an extensive treatment on the morphology and semantics of *akn* and $ač'-k'$ in Middle Armenian I refer to Weitenberg 1995: 128-132.

The compound *akn-a-včit* ‘crystal-pure, limpid’ is attested twice in T'ovmay Arcruni [Ananun]: 4.4 and 4.7 (V. M. Vardanyan 1985: 428^{L-1}, 450^{L-13}; transl. Thomson 1985: 340, 353 [here: 4.3 and 4.6]): *əst nmanut'ean erkuc' aknavčit atberc' merjakayic'* : “like two fountains near each other” (in this translation, *aknavčit* is omitted); *atbiwr aknavčit* “a spring of crystal-pure water”.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects mostly in the meanings ‘source, fountain-head’, ‘gem, precious stone, jewel’, ‘pit of ground-hearth’, ‘wheel’, etc. [HAB 1: 108-109].

The meaning ‘eye’ is rare: Agulis *čkan*, compos. *əknə-* or *əkná-* (in C'fna: *əšk < ač'-k'*), Łarabał *ákə, áknə* [HAB 1: 108-109; Ačarean 1935: 21, 331, 336; Davt'yan 1966: 302]; Karčewan *áknə* ‘eye; division, share’ [H. Muradyan 1960: 209a]; in Salmast: only in the curse formula *ak-d kurná* “may your eye become blind” [HAB 1: 109a].

Further data can be taken from derivatives: Xarberd $*akn-ik$ ‘fried eggs (unbeaten)’ (see Ačarean 1913: 64a) = *akn* ‘eye’ + diminutive $-ik$ (semantically cf. Russ. *glazún'ja* ‘fried eggs’ from *glaz* ‘eye’). Note also Zeyt'un $*akner$ (though here the eggs are beaten). For *atber-akn*, GDSg $-akan$ ‘fountain-head, source’ $>$ Bulanəx *h'albərak, h'albərakan*, etc., see s.v. *atbewr* ‘spring’.

In all the dialects, except for Łarabał, Agulis, etc. (see above), the final $-n$ has dropped, but is preserved in derivatives. In some dialect, e.g. Van, Šatax, Moks, the nasal is seen in oblique cases: GSg *akan*, AblSg *akn-en* or *akn-ic'*, NPI *akn-er*, etc. [Ačaryan 1952: 124; M. Muradyan 1962: 102; Orbeli 2002: 199]. For textual

³ Klimov (1998: 246) reconstructs GZ $*qur-$.

illustrations of Moks AblSg *akn-en* “from the fountain-head” cf. two proverbs in Orbeli 2002: 124^{Nr206f}.

In a Gavaš version of the epic “Sasna crer” told by Zardar Ter-Mxit‘aryan (SasCr 1, 1936: 881-882), one finds *ak*, pl. *ak-n-er* as a designation of a sacrificial implement on which the idols are placed, and with which the neck of the victim was cut. The word is identified with *ak* ‘wheel’ [SasCr 2/2, 1951: 965b].

●ETYM Derives from the PIE word for ‘eye’, **h₃(o)k^w-*. For the forms and references, see s.v. *ač’-k’* ‘eyes’. The vocalism and the *-k-* instead of *-k’-* are disputed.

The form *ak-n* has been explained as **ak’* + singulative *-n* (see Winter 1965: 104; 1986: 20-21; cf. K. Schmidt 1987: 37-38). For a further discussion, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 168; Greppin 1983: 265; 1988-89: 478; also Rasmussen 1989: 170-171¹⁶.

Kortlandt (1985b: 9 = 2003: 57-58) derives *akn* and *ač’-* from PIE AccSg **ok^w-m* and NDu **ok^w-iH*, pointing out that “the initial *a-* is the phonetic reflex of *o-* in open syllables <...> and represents both the *o*-grade and the zero-grade vocalism of the root”, and the expected NSg form was **ok’*”. Beekes (2003: 187) assumes **h₃k^w-* because *akn* has no *h-* (noting that it is another example of a prothetic vowel), but does not exclude **h₃ok^w-*. He (ibid.) points out that the *a-* of *akn* was taken from the oblique case, cf. gen. *akan*.

On the other hand, the problem of the unaspirated *-k-* has been explained through expressive or hypocoristic gemination seen also in Gr. *ὄκκον* ‘eye’ (Grammont 1918: 239; Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 22-23). This idea is plausible, but in Armenian the gemination is more likely caused by the suffix *-kn* (cf. Jahukyan 1982: 114, noting also Gr. *ὄκκον* ‘eye’). The same suffix is also seen in *armukn* ‘elbow’, *mukn* ‘mouse’, *unkn* ‘ear’, etc. (see s.vv.).

I conclude that Arm. *akn* is composed as PArm. **ak^h-* (< **h₃k^w-*) + *-kon* (cf. Gr. *ὄκκον* ‘eye’, Arm. *un-kn* ‘ear’, etc.) = **ak^hkon* > **ak(k)n* > *akn*. For the phonological development of such geminates, see s.vv. *akanj* ‘ear’, *ak’atāt* ‘rooster’. An older reflex of **-k^w-* in this etymon may be seen, according to my etymological suggestion, in *y-awn-k’*, *a-stem*, *i-stem* ‘eyebrows’ (q.v.).

akn ‘source, spring’ (see s.v. *akn* ‘eye’).

●ETYM Witczak (1999: 176) compares Arm. *akn* ‘spring, source’ with Celtic **abon* ‘river’ from IE **ag^won-*. This is gratuitous since *akn* ‘spring’ clearly derives from *akn* ‘eye’ (q.v.).

akut⁶ ‘cookstove’, attested in Vardan Barjrbereci (13-14th cent.), Canon Law, and Yaysmawurk⁶ (AblSg *y-akut’-ē*). In Baġgirk⁶ hayoc⁶ (see Amalyan 1975: 141^{Nr112}), *akut⁶* renders *xaroyk* ‘campfire’. In Canons by Dawit⁶ Alawkay ordi (12th cent., Ganjak/Kirovabad): *Ayl t’ē i t’ondruk⁶ kam ar akut⁶ merj gtani*, <...> [A. Abrahamyan 1952: 54^{L108f}].

●DIAL Ačaryan (HAB 1: 110a) only cites dialect records from Ĵula, P‘ambak, and Šamaxi. Meṛi and Areš must be added here [Ačaryan 1954: 260b; Lusenc⁶ 1982: 195b]. The word also seems to be found in dialects of the Van-group: Šatax *h’ängyüt⁶* ‘= *ōjax*’ and Van *angurt⁶* ‘a portable oven made of clay’ (see M. Muradyan 1962: 213a and HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 56b, respectively; *akut⁶* is not

mentioned). The Šatax form can be derived from **y-angut*‘. The same holds true for Van, if the actual form has an initial *ä*-; cf. 2.3.1. The forms have an epenthetic *-n*-; Van has also an *-r*-; both are common in these dialects, cf. M. Muradyan 1962: 64; Ačaṙyan 1952: 101.

I conclude that the word represents an isogloss involving groups 6 and 7, as well as the Eastern part of group 2. This seems to be partly confirmed by the geography of literary attestations.

●ETYM No etymological attempt has been recorded in HAB.

Ĵahukyan (1967: 151) lists *akut*‘ among words showing no consonant shift, linking it with the PIE word for ‘oven’: **Huk^w*: OIc. *ofn*, Gr. *ἰνός*, etc. Greppin (1983: 265) presents the entry in square brackets. The etymology is accepted in Mallory/Adams 1997: 443b. Here *akut*‘ is derived from the delabialized (after **-u-*) variant **Huk-*: Lat. *aulla* ‘pot’, Goth. *auhns* ‘oven’, Skt. *ukhá-* ‘cooking pot’. However, this looks highly improbable, since the formal problems associated therewith are insurmountable. For another IE etymology, see Witczak 2003: 84. Ĵahukyan (1987: 472) draws a comparison with Akkad. *akukūtu* ‘half-burnt wood’, considering the resemblance as doubtful or accidental.

For possible Caucasian parallels, see Nikolayev/Starostin 1994: 522.

aṭ, *i*-stem: GDSg *aṭ-i*, ISg *aṭ-i-w* (Bible+) ‘salt’; **aṭ-i** ‘salty’ (Bible+); late and dial. **an-al-i** ‘not salty’; **y-aṭem** ‘to salt’ (Bible+); cf. also **aṭ-u** ‘sweet’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, Book of Chries, etc.), see HAB 1: 115-116.

●DIAL The forms *aṭ* ‘salt’ and *an-al-i* ‘not salty’ are dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 1: 116b].

●ETYM Since Petermann and Windischmann, derived from the PIE word for ‘salt’, cf. Gr. *ἄλς*, Lat. *sāl*, OCS *solb*, etc. (see Hübschmann 1897: 414; HAB 1: 116). See s.v. *aṭ* ‘salt’ for more details.

aṭaxin, *o*-stem, *a*-stem; note also NPl *aṭaxn-ay-k*‘, APl *aṭaxn-ay-s*, GDPl *aṭaxn-a(n)c*‘ (on declension, see Meillet 1936c: 73; Ĵahukyan 1959: 264; 1982: 94-95; Tumanjan 1978: 294-295) ‘female servant’ (Bible+).

●ETYM According to Marr, derived from *atx*, *i*-stem ‘lock; ring; furniture, possessions; group of wayfarers, crowd’ (Bible+), in Samuēl Anec‘i (12th cent.): ‘tribe’, the original meaning of which is considered to be ‘house’. Next to the meaning ‘possessions’, in Movsēs Xorenac‘i, *atx* sometimes seems to refer to (coll.) ‘entourage/tribe’, e.g. in 1.12 (1913=1991: 38^{L5}, 40^{L1}). See also s.v. *atk*‘at ‘poor, beggar’. Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 118b) does not accept Marr’s etymology and leaves the origin of the word open.

Meillet (1936c; cf. Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 24) suggests a derivation from *alam* ‘to grind’, treating the *-x-* as a suffixal element found also in *glux* ‘head’, q.v.; see s.v. *atiĵ* ‘virgin, girl’. In view of the otherwise unknown suffix *-axin*, Greppin (1983: 266) considers this problematic and prefers the loan origin. Olsen (1999: 470, 770, 776, 836) draws a connection with Lat. *alō* ‘to nurse, nourish’, etc., positing IE **(h₂)/h-k-ih₁no-* with the complex diminutive suffix (cf. Germ. **-ikīno-* in Germ. *Lämmchen*, Engl. *lambkin*, etc.) and interpreting Arm. *-x-* from **-h-k-* by means of “preaspiration”. This etymology (see also s.v. *atiĵ* ‘girl’), in

particular the theory of “preaspiration” (on which see Olsen 1999: 773-775), is not convincing.

According to D’jakonov (1971: 84; 1980: 359), *atx* “agnatisch verwandte Familiengruppe” and *ataxin* are borrowed from Hurr. **all-ahḫe* ‘household’ / ‘хозяйское’ > *allae* ‘Herr, Herrin’ or Urart. **alāḫə* > *alae* ‘Herr, Herrin’ (cf. also Chechen *æla* ‘prince’, etc. [D’jakonov 1980: 103; Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 50]). On the other hand, Arm. *ataxin* has been compared with Akkad. *alahḫinu(m)* ‘miller’ (see Jahukyan 1987: 472) and Hitt. *alhuešra-* ‘eine Priesterin bzw. Kultfunktzionärin’, etc. [van Windekens 1980: 40], and *atx* – with Arab. *’ahl* ‘family, tribe, people’ (see Jahukyan 1987: 486). I wonder if the word in question has any relationship with Elephantine Aram. *lhn* ‘servitor’, etc. (on which see Degen apud Ullmann 1979: 28ff).

Jahukyan (1987: 425) considers the etymology of D’jakonov as semantically unconvincing. The following forms, however, seem to strengthen the semantic correspondence: Hurr. *allae-ḫhinə* ‘housekeeper’ > Akkad. *allah(h)innu* also ‘a kind of serving girl of the temple personnel’, Aram. *ləḫentā* ‘serving girl, concubine’ [D’jakonov 1980: 359; Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 50].

If the basic meaning of *atx* was indeed ‘house, household, possessions, estate’, the derivation of *ataxin* from *atx* (Marr; cf. also Jahukyan 1967: 121) going back to Hurrian and/or Urartian (D’jakonov) is the best solution. For the semantic development, cf. OPers. *māniya-* n. ‘household slave(s)’ from **māna-* ‘house’: OAv. *dāmāna-* n. ‘house’, Pahl., NPers. *mān* ‘house’, Parth. *m’nyst’n* ‘dwelling-place, monastery’, Skt. *māna-* m. ‘house, building, dwelling’ (RV+), etc. (see Kent 1953: 202b; Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 348). Brandenstein and Mayrhofer (1964: 132) note: “Der elam. Kontext bewahrt ein synonymes ap. Wort, **garda-*”. This word is **garda-* ‘Diener, Hausgesinde, οἰκέτης’ > Bab. *gardu*, Aram. *grd*, in Elamitic transliteration *kurtaš*, cf. YAv. *gərəda-* m. ‘house of daēvic beings’, Pahl. *gāl* [g’l] coll. ‘the gang, the villeins labouring on the estates of the kings, the satraps, the magnates, etc.’, Skt. *grhá-* m. ‘house, residence’ (RV+), Goth. *gards* m. ‘house, housekeeping’, Arm. *gerd-astan* (prob. Iran. loan), etc. [Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 120; Nyberg 1974: 80; Olsen 1999: 333, 333₂₉₀]; on *kurtaš* see also Funk 1990: 9ff. This brings us to another parallel for the semantic development ‘house, household, estate’ > ‘servant’ in Armenian, that is *gerd-astan* ‘body of servants and captives; possessions, estate, landed property’ (cf. *gerdast-akan* ‘servant, female servant’, etc.), q.v.

I conclude that the IE origin of Arm. *ataxin* is not probable.

aṭaṭak, *a*-stem: GDSg *aṭaṭak-i*, ISg *aṭaṭak-a-w* (frequent in the Bible) ‘shouting’; ***aṭaṭakem*** ‘to shout’ (Bible+); dial. ****aṭaṭ-***; interjection ***aṭē*** (Bible+).

●DIAL Zeyt’un *aṭaṭəg* [Ačařyan 2003: 296]; reshaped: Ararat *aṭaṭ-ank* ‘cry, lamentation, shout’ [HAB 1: 119a], according to Amatuni (1913: 17b) – ‘curse, scold’. The original verbal root **aṭaṭ-* has been preserved in Axalc’xa *aṭaṭel* ‘to weep, cry, shout’ [HAB 1: 119a]; according to Amatuni (1913: 17-18), ‘to tear, to fill eyes with tears’.

●ETYM In view of the onomatopoeic nature of the word, Ačařyan (HAB 1: 119a) is sceptical about the numerous attempts to connect the Armenian words with Gr. *ἀλαλά* (interjection) ‘cry of war’, *ἀλαλαί* pl. ‘(war)cries, shouting’, *ἀλαλαγμός*,

ἀλαλαγή ‘shouting’, Skt. *alalā*, etc. However, the onomatopoeic nature of a word does not necessarily imply that the word cannot be inherited. Positively: Ĵahukyan 1987: 111 (cf. 447, 451).

As is pointed out by Olsen (1999: 251₁₁₉), the complete formation of *atalak*, *a*-stem ‘shouting’ may theoretically be identical with the cognate Greek noun ἀλαλαγή ‘shouting’. Thus: Arm.-Gr. onomatopoeic **al-al-* ‘to shout’, **al-al-ag-eh₂-* ‘shouting’.

ałam, aor. *atal* ‘-’, imper. *ata* ‘to grind’ (Bible+).

In numerous late attestations, the compound *jr-atal* ‘water-mill’ occurs with loss of *-r-*: *ĵatac* ‘, pl. *ĵatac* ‘-ani, GDPI *ĵat(a)c* ‘-ac’. This form is represented in NHB 2: 669b as a dialectal form. It is widespread in the dialects (see below).

See also s.v. *atawri*.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, mostly as *atal*. Note also Zeyt’un and Hačən *atəl*, Tigranakert *ätäl*. Łarabał and Šamaxi have *atil*.

There are also forms with *-an-* and *-ac-*: T’avriz *atanal*, Agulis *atānil*, C’ĥna *atānal*, Suč’ava *axc’el*, Řodost’o *axc’el*. According to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 118b), these forms arose in order to distinguish the verb for ‘to grind’ from *atem* ‘to salt’ (cf. Agulis *atil* [Ačārean 1935: 332], etc.). Then (ibid.), in Łarabał, the opposite process has taken place: next to *atil* ‘to grind’, *atem* ‘to salt’ has been replaced by the compounded verbs *atav ānil* (ISg of *at* ‘salt’ + ‘to do, make’) and *atə tnil* ‘to put into salt(-water)’.

The word *at-un* ‘wheat that is (ready to be) taken to water-mill’ (see Ačārean 1913: 80a) is attested in Oskip’orik. In Łarabał, one finds *atumnə* instead, cf. *mrĵiwn* ‘ant’ > *mrĵəmnə* [HAB 1: 118b], q.v.

The *r*-less form of *jr-atal* ‘, namely *ĵatac* ‘, *ĵatac* ‘-k’ (see above), is widespread in the dialects; see Amatuni 1912: 573b; Ačārean 1913: 935. The spread of this form and the operation of the Ačāryan’s Law, for example, in Łarabał, Hadrut ‘, Šāłax *čētac* ‘ (see Davt’yan 1966: 464) and Van, Moks, Šatax *čātac* ‘, *čātac* ‘ (see Ačāryan 1952: 290; M. Muradyan 1962: 164^{L9}, 204b; Orbeli 2002: 126^{Nr26}, 279), suggest an early date. In Goris, the *-r-* has been metathesized: *čatarc* ‘ (see Margaryan 1975: 361b).

●ETYM Since 1852 (Ayvazovsk’i; see HAB), connected with Gr. ἀλέω ‘to grind’ (probably an athematic present), MInd. *ātā* ‘flour’, Av. *aša-* (< **arta-*) ‘ground = gemahlen’, NPers. *ārd* ‘flour’, etc. [HAB 1: 118a; Hübschmann 1897: 414; Meillet 1924: 4-6; Pisani 1950a; Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 108; Cheung 2007: 166]; for Hindi *ātā*, etc. see also Scheller 1965, for Pers. *ās*, etc.: Bläsing 2000: 35-36.

Meillet (1924: 5) assumes a present nasal infix (**-ln-* > Arm. *-l-*) and treats aor. *atal* ‘i as secondary. Klingenschmitt (1982: 93; see also 107, 286) points out that *alam* “kann entweder auf ein *n*-Infix-Präsens **h₂l-n-ə₁-* zurückgehen [see also Klingenschmitt apud Eichner 1978: 153₃₇] oder aus einem athematischen Wurzelpresens **h₂alə₁-/*h₂lh₁-* entstanden sein”. In the latter case, he reconstructs **h₂lh₁-me* and **h₂lh₁-te* for 1PIPres *alam-k* ‘ and 2PIPres *atay-k* ‘, respectively, and for the former alternative he mentions Iran. **arna-*: Khot. *ārr-*, Pashto *aṇəl* ‘mahlen’. On the problem of **-ln-* > Arm. *-l-*, see op. cit. 242, as well as Clackson 1994: 219₂₇ (with references). See also 2.1.22.8. Lindeman (1982: 40) argues against the derivation of *ata-* from **h₂l-n-ə₁-*, stating that *ata-* “may represent a

pre-Armenian (secondary) nasal present **alnā-* (of the type seen in **barjnam* > *barnam*) which has ousted an earlier athematic present formation"; see also Clackson 1994: 92, 219₂₈.

With *alam* : Gr. *ἄλέω* 'to grind' also belong *atawri* 'mill; female grinder (of corn)' : Gr. *ἀλετρις* 'woman who grinds corn' and *alewr* 'flour' : Gr. *ἄλευρον* 'id.' (see s.vv.). Hamp (1970: 228) points out the remarkable agreement of Armenian and Greek in this whole family of formations of *alam* = *ἄλέω*, which recurs only in Indic and Iranian. After a thorough analysis, however, Clackson (1994: 90-95) concludes that "the Greek and Armenian derivatives from the root **al-* do not appear to represent common innovations but common survivals or parallel derivations. <...>. The scattered derivatives of this root in Indo-Iranian languages suggest that a number of formations from the root **al-* were at one time shared by the dialects ancestral to Greek, Armenian and Indo-Iranian but were subsequently lost in most Indo-Iranian languages". Apart from some details, on which see s.vv. *atawri* and *alewr*, I basically agree with this view.

alač'em 'to supplicate, beseech; to pray' (Bible+); **atawt'**, *i*-stem 'prayer' (q.v.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 121-122]. The apparent nasal infix in T'iflis, Havarik', etc. *atanč'*- (Greppin 1983: 268) should be regarded as an epenthesis before the affricate, see 2.1.29, 2.1.30.1.

●ETYM Related with *atawt'-k'*, the latter being a deverbative noun probably in **-ti-* (Meillet 1936: 76-77), as well as with *otok'* 'supplication' (q.v.) and Lat. *loquor* 'to speak, talk, say; to mention' (see Pedersen 1905: 218-219; 1906: 348, 389-390 = 1982: 80-81, 126, 167-168). Further, see s.vv. *alat-* 'lamentation, caress, supplication', *aters* 'supplication', *otb* 'lamentation', *otoł-* 'lamentation'.

The connection of *atawt'-k'* with *alač'em* is accepted practically by everyone, but the external etymology usually remained unspecified or the proposed explanations were unconvincing, see also Charpentier 1909: 242; HAB 1: 121, 138a; Mariès / Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 24 (with an obscure mention of **-py-* > *-c'-*); Bediryan 1966: 217-218; Schmitt 1972-74: 23; Godel 1975: 80 (**-kt-*); Greppin 1983: 267-268; Kortlandt 1983: 13 = 2003: 43, etc. Berbérian (1974) reconstructs **at-* 'to pray, supplicate' for *at-ac'em*, *at-awt'*, and *at-ers*, and compares this group also to other words such as *atamoł*, *atand*, *atawat*, *atčat*, etc.

Pokorny (1959: 306) places *atawt'-k'*, *otb*, *otok'*, as well as *atmuk* 'bustle, turmoil, clamour' under the 'Schallwurzel' **el-/ol-*, cf. Gr. *ὀλοῦζω* 'to cry out loudly, call, moan', etc. Jahukyan (1987: 121; 1992: 20) derives *alač'em* and *ata-w-t'-k'* from **olat-je-* and **olat-*, respectively, assuming an epenthetic *-w-*, which is untenable.

Winter (1965: 103-105, 114; see also Polomé 1980: 19; Greppin 1986: 279₂) derives *atawt* and *alač'*- from **p[O]ti-* and **p[O]je-* (read **plh₃-ti-* and **plh₃-je-*) linking it with Lat. *plorō* 'to wail, weep', *implorō* 'to invoke, entreat, appeal to; ask for (help, protection, favours, etc.)', which reflects an *-s*-present **pleh₃-s-*.

Klingenschmitt (1970; 1982: 60-61₁, 68, 93) derives Gr. *ἱλάσκειν* 'to appease, be merciful' from reduplicated present **si-s[h₂-skē/o-* and connects it with Arm. *alač'em* < **s[h₂-skē/o-*. However, this would yield **atac'*, thus **-sk-je-* is more probable, see s.v. **can-* 'to know, be acquainted' and 2.2.6.1 on *čanač'em* < QIE **ġnh₃-sk-je-*. For the formation of *atawt'*, *i*-stem, see 2.1.22.12. For the problem

of **-IHC-* > *ata*, see Beekes 1988: 78; 2003: 194; Ravnæs 1991: 91, 99; Kortlandt 1991 = 2003: 96-97. For a thorough discussion, see Clackson 1994: 37, 173-174. The root **selh₂-* may also be reflected in Lat. *sōlārī*, *-ātus* 'to console', etc.; for more cognates and references, see Schrijver 1991: 126; Clackson 1994: 174; sceptical: Greppin 1986: 279, 289. On the whole, the etymology is quite plausible. It is accepted in Olsen 1999: 80-81 and Beekes 2003: 194. However, the interpretation of Winter is more attractive as far as the semantics is concerned.

alatel 'to lament bitterly' (Karapet Sasnec'i, 12th cent.); dial. **atat** 'caress; supplication'.

●DIAL Van *atatil* 'to supplicate'; Zeyt'un, Hačən *atəd* 'lamentation'; Ganjak *alat* 'love, caress', Łazax, Łarabał *alat-ov*, *alat-alat* 'bitterly (said of weeping)', Łazax, Łarabał, Agulis *atat-ov* 'bitterly (said of weeping)', Łarabał *atat-ov linel* 'to love very much, caress'; Łarabał *atat-palat* 'supplication' [Ačarean 1913: 73-74; HAB 1: 122a].

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 1: 122a.

The word has been connected with *atač'em* 'to supplicate' (q.v.), see Ĵahukyan 1967: 303; 1987: 121, 164; Ałayan 1974: 17; hesitantly: Greppin 1983: 268. The *-at-* is not explained properly, however. It may be the iterative suffix seen e.g. in *xac-at-em* vs. *xacanem* 'to bite, sting' (q.v.). Note especially some other verbs of the same semantic sphere: *gang-at-* 'to complain', if the root is *gang-* 'to sound', and especially *palat-* 'to entreat, supplicate'. For references on *-at*, see s.v. *hast-at* 'firm, steady, solid'.

It seems most probable that *atat-* is a rhyming formation based on *atač'-* and *palat-* (q.v.), cf. the compound *atač'-palat-* in a number of dialects (HAB 4: 14a) and especially Łarabał *atat-palat* (see above). Note also *otok'* 'supplication' vs. *botok'* 'complain' (q.v.). Typologically compare Łarabał *anec'k'-płeck'* from *anēc* 'curse' (Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan FW 2003, Goris-Łarabał).

For an uncertain IE etymology, see Witczak 2003: 84-85.

alawt'-k' (pl. tant.) *i*-stem: GDPI *alawt'-i-c'*, IPI *alawt'-i-w-k'* (abundant evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 42-44) 'prayer' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 138a]. Some dialects have *-c'k'* alongside with the normal variants in *-t'k'*: Van *atoc'k*, Zeyt'un *ätöc'k'* [HAB 1: 138a; Ačaryan 1952: 243; 2003: 296]. In both dialects the development *t' > c'* is exceptional and unexplained [Ačaryan 1952: 59; 2003: 100]. With a further development *-c'k' > -sk'*: Sivri-Hisar *atösk'* (see PtmSivHisHay 1965: 460a).

●ETYM The word is a deverbative noun based on *atač'em* 'to supplicate' which may be derived from QIE **słh₂-sk-je-* or **plH-sk-je-* or **H(o)l(ə)-sk-je-*, see there for an etymological discussion.

Arm. dial. (Van, Zeyt'un, Sivrihisar) **atoc'-k' < atöt'-k'* has not been explained. One may assume a dissimilation *-t'k' > *-c'k'*, or generalization of API *atöt'-s > *atoc'*. Alternatively, the *-c'* might be regarded as an archaic reflex of IE **-sk-* form (cf. the related verb *atač'em* 'to implore, supplicate' from **-sk-je-*). In this respect Georgian *loc'va* 'prayer' calls attention. This word is considered an Armenian loan, although Ačaryan (HAB 1: 138) does not accept it. P. Muradyan (1996: 120-121, referring to Murvalyan) is more positive. The relation of Armenian and Georgian

words becomes more probable in view of Arm. dial. **atoc* '-. For the absence of the initial *a-* in Georgian cf. Georg. (*a*)*ludi* 'beer' vs. Arm. *awli* 'a strong fermented drink, intoxicating beverage' < QIE **h₂(e)lu-t-ijV-*.

alawni, *ea*-stem: GDSg. *alawn-oy* (also *alawnwoy*, e.g. in Genesis 8.9, Zeyt'unyan 1985: 179), GDPl *z-alawni-s*, GDPl. *alawn-ea-c'* (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 37-38) 'pigeon, dove'.

The above-mentioned paradigm points to *ea*-stem. GDSg. *alawn-oy* is probably due to haplology from the expected **alawənəwoy*. The same paradigm is also attested in later periods. For instance, in Book of Chries 5.5 (G. Muradyan 1993: 119-123; Russ. transl. 2000: 114-118), one finds the following attestations: GDSg *alawnoy* (119^{L8}, 119^{L14}, 123^{L6}), APl *alawnis* (123^{L26}), GDPl *alawneac'* (122^{L7}).

For other attestations and derivatives, see NHB 1: 35; Greppin 1978: 127-132.

● **DIAL** The dialectal evidence can be grouped as follows:

(1) Artial (Hung., Pol.) *atvenik'* (< dimin. *-ik*), pl. *atvenik'-ner* [Ačaryan 1953: 50, 257], Xarberd *atvənig^v*, Sebastia *atvənig*, Partizak *etvənag*, Alaškert *yetvənæg* (according to Madat'yan 1985: 21, 180, *atunig* from **atōni-*), Moks *etvənik* (according to Orbeli 2002: 296, *yetvənik/k^v*), Šatax *yetvənæg* [M. Muradyan 1962: 42, 191b], Muš *etvənik* [HAB 1: 123a], Sasun *atvnig* [Petoyan 1954: 101], Zeyt'un *atvənə, atvən(n)a*, Hačən *atvəni* (Ačaryan 2003: 84, 65, 296), Svedia *atvən(n)a*, *atvərna*, *atvərnag* (Ačaryan 2003: 381, 397, 431 [on *r*-epenthesis], 435 [on geminate *-nn-*], 558). Polis *alawni-xuš*, only in religious stories (with Turk. *quş* 'bird'; see HAB *ibid.*, also Ačaryan 1941: 44).

(2) Agulis *atōni* [Ačarean 1935: 83], Van *yetunik* (probably from **etōnik*, see Ačaryan 1952: 49, 243), Ozim *yetuneyk* [Ačaryan 1952: 243], Salmast *yetunik'*, Łarabał *yetōne^vg^v* (see also Davt'yan 1966: 48, 303), Goris *yetunik* (from **yetōnek* < *alawni-ak*, see Margaryan 1975: 68, 312a), Ararat, Juła *atunik*, T'iflis *atunak* [HAB 1: 123a], Melri *atōne* [Ałayan 1954: 62, 261a], Karčewan and Kak'avaberd *tūni* [H. Muradyan 1960: 45, 188b; 1967: 62, 165a].

The initial **e-* of some dialectal forms is perhaps due to assimilation: **atōnek* (< *-eak*). Note e.g. Alaškert *yetvənæg* vs. *atunig* (see above), Ararat *atunik* vs. *yetunek* [Markosyan 1989: 296b].

The word *alawni* is exceptional in that it has not developed into **atōni*.⁴ It has been assumed that *alawni* was pronounced as **alawəni*, which is corroborated by dial. *atvəni*, etc., whereas the alternant *alawni* itself is reflected in Agulis, Łarabał, Van, etc. **atōni* (Hübschmann p.c. apud HAB 1: 123; Ačaryan 1935: 83; 2003: 84). Similarly, Karst (1901: 28, § 14 = 2002: 37) posits **alawini* in view of Artial *atvenik'*. Note also the doublets of the river name nowadays called Hagari: *Atawnoy* : *Atuan* (see Jihanyan 1991: 230).

H. Muradyan (1982: 176-177), however, argues against this, positing instead a development *alawni* > *atəvni* > *atvəni*. I find it hard to share this view, because the monophthongization of *aw* (documented since the 9th century, see Weitenberg 1996) seems to antedate the syncope of the medial *-a-* (12th cent. onwards; 10-11th century

⁴ A form *atōni*, mentioned in Olsen 1999: 507-508, 770, 776-777, 831, 836, is not attested in literary sources.

examples involve only declined forms, see H. Muradyan 1982: 86-87). The explanation of Hübschmann and Ačaryan is therefore preferable.

The reason for the twofold reflection of *aławni* remains unexplained. I propose to posit a productive *i*-derivation (which is frequent in particular with animal names), based on an older *n*-stem: **aław-(u)n*, gen. **aławVn* > **aławi/un-i*. The derivation from a single proto-paradigm may also explain the co-existence of the doublets within the same dialects, e.g. Nor Naxijewan *atvenik* vs. *atunik* [HAB 1: 123a], Alaškert *yetvāneg* vs. *atunig* (see above). The same contrast is seen between very close dialects, e.g. Van *yetunik* vs. Šatax *yetvānek*. Note that **yetunek* (< *etōnek*) cannot yield *yetvānek*, pace M. Muradyan 1962: 42.

Furthermore, a possible archaic relic of the original *i*-less form may be found in SW margin of the Armenian speaking territories. Beside *atvānek*, K'esab also has *atvun* [Č'olak'ean 1986: 194b]. Theoretically, this form may reflect an older **aławun*, cf. *sohun* 'reptile' > *juhun*, although ClArm. *-un* normally yields K'esab *-ən* (op. cit. 34).

Some forms point to an ending *-ak* rather than *-eak* or *-ik*. Beside Partizak *etvānag* and T'iflis *atunak* (see above), here belongs Ararat Hoktemberyan *yetunag* [Bałdasaryan-T'ap'alc'yan 1973: 304].⁵ This form too may testify to an original *i*-less form **aław(u)n*.

The cumulative evidence thus points to **aławun*, which later developed into **aław(u)n-i*. This may further be corroborated by the etymology (see below).

● ETYM Since Bugge (1893: 1-2), connected with Gr. *ἀλωφούς· λευκούς* (Hesychius), next to Gr. *ἀλφός* m. 'dull-white leprosy' (Hes.), Lat. *albus* 'white, pale, bright, clear', OHG *albiz* 'swan', etc. (H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 137) from PIE **h₂elb^ho-* 'white' (for a discussion of the vocalic problems, see Beekes 1969: 40; Schrijver 1991: 40, 66; Mallory/Adams 1997: 641b; Olsen 1999: 508). Ĵahukyan (1982: 74; cf. Pokorný 1959: 30-31; Ĵahukyan 1967: 95₂₁; Ĵihanyan 1991: 228, 230) posits older **atəb^hni-* or **atəu-ni-*. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 123a) does not accept the etymology and leaves the origin of the word open.

This traditional etymology is difficult both formally and semantically (see Greppin 1978: 131-132; 1983: 268-269). Klingenschmitt (1982, 68₁₁, 165; see also Matzinger 2005: 66) proposes a comparison with Lat. *palumbēs*, *-is* m. or f. 'wood-pigeon, ring-dove', *palumbus* m. 'id.' (cf. also P. de Lagarde 1854: 28^{L768}) and reconstructs **p^hh₂-b^h-n-ih₂-*. Compare also Gr. *πέλις* f. 'wild pigeon', OPr. *poalis* 'dove'. These forms probably derive from PIE **pel-* 'grey' (see Euler 1985: 95; de Vaan 2008: 442), cf. also *πολιός* 'grey, grey hair', Arm. *ali-k* 'grey hair; waves' (q.v.).

The same etymology has independently been considered by Witczak (1999: 177), who, however, points out that *-awni* is unexplained and prefers to derive *aławni* from IE **b^halon-iyō-* (cf. Lith. *balañdis* 'dove, pigeon', Ossetic *balon* 'id.'), which is improbable.

⁵ Technically speaking, also the forms with *-ik* presuppose **aławn-* or **atōn-* + *-ik* rather than **aławni* + *-k*, because a suffix *-k* does not synchronically exist. But, of course, *-i* + *-ik* cannot be ruled out.

It has been assumed that the form *palumbus* cannot have been formed after *columbus* ‘pigeon’, because the old form of the latter was *columba* (Schrijver 1991: 375, with ref.). Schrijver (ibid.) adds that Latin *palumb-* “does not have a clear etymology”.

In view of the discussion above (see the dialectal section), one might posit a nasal stem paradigm: nom. **p_lh₂-b^h-ōn-* (> PArm. **atawun*), gen. **-b^h-n-os* (> Lat. **palumb-*, for the metathesis cf. PIE **b^hud^hno-* > Lat. *fundus* ‘bottom’, etc., see s.v. *andund-k* ‘abyss’). We are probably dealing with a Mediterranean word; cf. hypothetical **kol(o)mb^h-(e)h₂-*: Lat. *columba* f. ‘dove, pigeon’ vs. Arm. *salamb*, *a*-stem ‘francolin’ (q.v.), also a Mediterranean word.

atawri, *ea*-stem: GDSg *atawrw-oy*, GDPl *atawr-eac* ‘mill; female grinder (of corn)’ (Bible+) [NHB 1: 48c; Clackson 1994: 92, 219₃₁]; later: ‘tooth’ (Grigor Narekac’i 63.2). For possible evidence for Arm. **atawr* ‘mill’, see Clackson 1994: 219₃₁.

In Jeremiah 52.11: *i tun atōreac* ‘: εἰς οἰκίαν μύλωνος. Clackson (1994: 92) points out that “the Armenian phrase could denote the house by its occupants”. For the passages from Ecclesiastes, see Olsen 1999: 443₅₁₀.

The meaning ‘tooth’ is found in Grigor Narekac’i 63.2 (Xač’atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 496^{L46}, Russ. transl. 1988: 203; Engl. transl. 2001: 301): *Or tas patanekac’ atawris ambošxnelis* : “Ты, что юным даешь зубы жующие” : “You, who gives the chewing teeth to the young”.

●ETYM Belongs with *atam* ‘to grind’ (q.v.); cf. especially Gr. *ἀλέτρις* ‘woman who grinds corn’. (Hübschmann 1897: 414; HAB 1: 118a; Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 23-24). Usually derived from **h₂(e)lh₁trio-* [Hamp 1970: 228; Greppin 1983: 269]. As is shown by Greppin (1983c; 1983: 269; 1986: 288₂₇; see also Clackson 1994: 92), the frequently cited Gr. *ἀλέτριος* appears to be a ghost-word. As *atawri* has an *a*-stem, one may reconstruct **h₂(e)lh₁-tr-ih₂-* (for a discussion, see Olsen 1999: 443-444, espec. 444₅₁₁), or, perhaps better, **h₂(e)lh₁-tr-i(H)-eh₂-*. Normier (1980: 21₇) posits **h₂lh₁-tr-ih₁ah₂-*, apparently with the dual **-ih₁-*. This is reminiscent of Skt. *arāṇi*- f. (usually in dual) ‘piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition’ (RV+) [Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 108]. See also s.vv. *erkan*, *i*- and *a*-stem ‘mill’ and *lar-k*’, *i*-stem, *o*-stem and *a*-stem ‘reins, tendons’.

The medial laryngeal followed by a consonant cluster is regularly reflected as *-a-* (see 2.1.20). Arguing against this, Lindeman (1982: 40) directly identifies *ata-* (in *atawri*) with the verbal stem *ata(-y)*, which is gratuitous.

It seems that PIE **-l-* have yielded *-l-* rather than *-t-* in **-lh₁C/R*, see s.vv. *alawun-k*’, *alewr*, *yolov*. If this is accepted, the apparent counter-example *atawri* may be explained by the influence of the underlying verb *atam* ‘to grind’ (cf. Olsen 1999: 443-444, 776).

Arm. *atawri* matches Gr. *ἀλέτρις* ‘woman who grinds corn’ perfectly. However, Clackson (1994: 92-93) derives *atawri* from an instrument noun **atawr* with PIE **-tr-* (cf. *arawr* ‘plough’, q.v.), as opposed to agent nouns in **-tl-* (cf. *cnawt* ‘parent’), assuming a semantic development ‘connected with a mill’ > ‘one who grinds’. He concludes that the Greek and Armenian forms may be separate developments. This seems unnecessary (cf. also the objections by Olsen 1999: 444₅₁₁). In my view, both reflect a common proto-form, namely **h₂(e)lh₁-tr-i-*, which has developed into Armenian **h₂lh₁-tr-i(H)-eh₂-* (cf. *sami-k*’, *sameac*’).

atb, *o*-stem: GDSg *atb-o-y*, ISg *atb-o-v* (Bible), LocSg *y-atb-i* (Čarəntir), note also AblSg *y-atb-ē* in Nersēs Lambronac‘i, 12th cent. (which is not compatible with *o*-stem) ‘dung, excrement, filth, manure’ (Bible+), coll. **atb-i-k** ‘place for garbage’ (Ephrem), **atbem** ‘to defecate’ (Matt‘ēos Urhayec‘i), ‘to fertilize the soil’ (Geoponica); see further s.v. **atb-ew-k** ‘filth, garbage, dung-heap’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meanings ‘dung’, ‘excrement’, ‘garbage’, ‘manure’ [HAB 1: 125a].

●ETYM The etymological attempts presented in HAB 1: 124-125 (see also Pokorny 1959: 305, with *att* ‘dirt, filth’, q.v.) are unconvincing.

Schindler (1978) connects *atb*, *o*- and *i*-stems, with Hitt. *šalpa-*, *šalpi-* c. ‘dung’? (on the word see ChicHittDict vol. Š, fasc. 1, 2002: 107) reconstructing **sal-b^ho*-adj. ‘dirty’, with the suffix **-b^ho-* frequently found in color adjectives (cf. Hitt. *alpa*- ‘cloud’, Gr. *ἀλφός* ‘dull-white leprosy’), and **sal-b^hi-* subst. ‘dirt, excrement’, respectively. He derives the forms from the root **sal-* ‘dirty, grey’: OWelsh pl. *halou* ‘stercora’, OIr. *sal* ‘dirt, filth’, OHG *salo* < **sal-yo-* ‘dirty’, etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 879). This etymon is now reconstructed as **solH-* ‘dirt, dirty’, and the Hittite word is mentioned as a possible derivative of it [Mallory/Adams 1997: 160a]. See also Greppin 1983: 270; 1986: 283; Witczak 1999: 177. Further, see s.v. *att* ‘dirt, filth’.

Jahukyan (1979: 23-24; 1987: 146, 190, 592; cf. 1970: 146) earlier suggested the same comparison, but he derives the Hittite and Armenian forms from PIE **selpo-*: Skt. *sarpiṣ-* n. ‘molten butter, lard’, Germ. *Salbe* ‘ointment’, etc. This etymology is advocated by Olsen 1999: 37. The development **-lp- > Arm. -tb-* (beside the regular voicing after *r* and nasals) is possible, although the evidence is scanty, cf. *hetg* ‘lazy’ if from **selk-*.

Compare also *jułb* ‘roe, spawn’ (q.v.), if composed of **ju-* ‘fish’ (see s.v. *ju-kn* ‘fish’) and *atb* ‘excrement, dung’.

atbewr, **atbiwr**, *r*-stem: GDSg *atber*, AblSg *y-atber-ē*, API *atber-s*, GDPI *atber-c* ‘IPI *atber-b-k*’; in pl. obl. mostly *-r-a-*: GDPI *atber-a-c* ‘(Bible; P‘awstos Buzand 4.15, 1883=1984: 102^{L16}; Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.16, 1913=1991: 51^{L4}; Hexaemeron 4 [K. Muradyan 1984: 107^{L13}], etc.), IPI *atber-a-w-k* ‘(Grigoris Aršaruni, 7-8th cent.) ‘fountain, spring’ (Bible+). In derivatives, mostly *atber-*, cf. *atber-akn*, GDSg(PI) *-akan(c)*’, ISg(PI) *-akamb(-k)*’, API *-akun-s*, etc. ‘fountain-head, source’ (Bible+). In Hexaemeron 4, e.g., one finds *atber-akun-k*’ and *atber-akan-c*’ (K. Muradyan 1984: 107, lines 3 and 9).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. The following dialects display an initial aspiration: Nor Bayazet *haxpur*, Ozim *haxp‘ur*, Moks *häxpür* (HAB 1: 126a; Ačaryan 1952: 243; Greppin 1983: 271, cf. 1982/83: 146). To this, Šatax *häxpür* [M. Muradyan 1962: 191b] should be added.

In view of Šatax, etc. *hā-*, Van *ā-*, and Alaškert, Muš *h‘axb‘ur* (see HAB 1: 126a), Weitenberg (1986: 93, 97) reconstructs **y-atbiwr*. This may have originated from prepositional phrases, such as: in/on/at/to the spring. As we shall see, the word does function mainly in such contexts.

For Moks (the village of Cap‘anc‘), Orbeli (2002: 199) records *axpör* ‘родник’, belonging to the *a*-declension class: GSg *axpr-a*, DSg *axpra*, *axprin*, etc. [M. Muradyan 1982: 143, 148]. Thus, without *h-*. In the folklore texts recorded by Orbeli himself, however, we find attestations only with *h-*: *häxpr^ε čambäx wosk^ε*

p'əric'in “рассыпали по дороге к роднику золотые” [94^{L3f}, transl. 163]; *t'əlc'in vār häxprə' čamp'xin* “бросили его на дороге к роднику” [95^{L11f}, transl. 164 (cf. 1982: 99)]; *nä lač tärek'v trek'v häxpür* “понесите этого мальчика, положите около родника” [98^{L5}, transl. 166].

These attestations do not come from the village of Cap'anc'. One may therefore think that the form without initial *h-* is found in Cap'anc', and Moks proper has *h-*form instead. On the other hand, all the passages have a locative or allative context and can shed light on the process of the use and petrification of the preposition *y-*. Another example: a saying from Moks [Orbeli 2002: 120^{Nr41}] reads: *Mart' häxpürəm čür xəmə', atək č'ə' k'ar t'älə' hinə'*: “(When) one drinks water in a spring, it is not nice that he throws a stone into it”. Clearly, *häxpürəm* means ‘in a spring’ here.

ClArm. *atber-akn*, GDSg *atber-akan* has been preserved in Muš-Bulanəx, as repetitively found, for example, in a fairy-tale recorded in the village of Kop' in 1908 [HŽHek' 10, 1967: 17-21]: *h'atbərakan, məj/vər* (‘in/on’) *h'atbərakan*, AblSg *h'atbərak-ic'*. Cf. also Muš/Bulanəx or Sasun/Bołnut *vər h'atbri akan* “on the source of the fountain” [HŽHek' 10, 1967: 65^{L-9,-13}]; Ozim *haxb' rak* [HAB 1: 109a; Ačaryan 1952: 242]; Moks (the village of Cap'anc') *axpra-ak/k'* ‘источник’ [Orbeli 2002: 199].

●ETYM Since H. Ebel, connected with Gr. *φρέαρ*, *-ατος* n. ‘an artificial well; spring; tank, cistern’ [HAB 1: 125-126]. Beekes (2003: 191, 206; cf. also 1969: 234) reconstructs **b^hreh₁-ur*. The oblique stem of the PIE word must have been **b^hrun-*, cf. Goth. *brunna*, etc. [Schindler 1975a: 8]. The original PArm. paradigm would have been, then, as follows: NSg **atbewr* (< **b^hrewr*) and GSg **atbun* (< **b^hrun-*). This paradigm has been replaced by NSg *atbewr*, GSg *atber* analogically after the type of *r*-stems like *oskr* ‘bone’: *osker-* [Godel 1975: 97], and GSg *atber* is explained from **atbewer* by regular loss of intervocalic **-w-* before **-r*, or by contraction *-ewe-* > *-e-* (Meillet 1908/09: 355; HAB 4: 628a; Ĵahukyan 1959: 172-173; 1982: 31, 92, 221₂₀; Zekiyan 1980: 157; Ałabekyan 1981: 104; Godel 1982a: 12; Clackson 1994: 94; Olsen 1999: 791). Others suggest a secondary genitive **b^hrewros* (Eichner 1978: 153-154), with the development **-ewrV-* > Arm. *-er* [Kortlandt 2003: 29-30, 103; Beekes 2003: 165]. For a discussion, see s.v. *alewr* ‘flour’ and 2.1.33.1; see also Matzinger 2005: 79-83.

For dissimilation *r...r* > *l...r*, see 2.1.24.2.

atb-ew-k', *a*-stem: GDPl *atbew-a-c'* (Bible+), LocPl *y-atbew-s* (Job 2.8) ‘filth, garbage, dung-heap’; later **atbiws-k'**, GDPl **atbiws-a-c'** seems to be a blend of generalized AP1 forms *atbew-s* and *atbi-s* (beside coll. nom. *atb-i-k'*), see HAB 1: 123-124.

A textual illustration from Job 2.8 (Cox 2006: 58): *ew nstēr yatbews artak'oy k'atak'in* “and he sat in filth (Gr. *κοπρία* ‘dung-heap’) outside the city”.

●ETYM Certainly an old derivative of *atb* ‘excrement, filth’ (q.v.). For the suffix, see Greppin 1975: 92. Olsen (1999: 424) posits a neuter pl-coll. **slpetəz*, which is uncertain. One may assume that this *-ew-k'* is in a way related with coll. *-oy-k'*, which formally requires an older **-eu-*.

aɫɛn (GSg *aɫɛtan*) ‘bow; rainbow (Bible+)’; ‘a bow-like instrument used for combing and preparing wool and cotton (a card)’ (Geoponica; dial.). For a thorough description of the instrument, see Amatuni 1912: 30b.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly in the meaning ‘bow’; also in the compound **net-u-aɫɛn* ‘arrow and bow’, cf. Akn *nɛdvaɫɛt*, Van *netvaneɫ*, Ararat *netvaneɫ*, T’iflis *nitvaniɫ*, Zeyt’un *nidb’aɫɛt*, *lamb’aɫɛt*, etc. [HAB 1: 126b; Ačařyan 2003: 296].

Many dialects (Van, Moks, Ozim, Alaškert, Sebastia, T’iflis, Axalc’xa, Agulis [HAB 1: 126b], etc.) have **aneɫ*. Unlike Goris (*haneɫ*, *aneɫ*, *anəɫ*, see Margaryan 1975: 312a), Łarabaɫ [Davt’yan 1966: 304] has forms both with and without the final *-n*, namely *haneɫnə* and (*h*)*aneɫ*. A trace of the final *-n* can be seen in GSg *anɫan* in Van and Moks, as well as in Van *ananak*, Ozim *anəɫnak*, etc. from **aɫɛtnak* ‘rainbow’ (see below). Note also the initial *h-* in Łarabaɫ and Goris.

Ačařyan (2003: 140) treats the *b-* of Zeyt’un *nidb’aɫɛt* as epenthetic. In my view, we are here dealing with the sound change *-dv- > -db-* (assimilation of the plosiveness), which is also seen in *astuac* ‘god’ > **as(t)pac* > Zeyt’un *asb’əj* (vs. Hačən *asvəj*), GSg *asuju* (see Ačařyan 2003: 299) and Moks *āspāc*, GSg *ās(c)u*, *āstəcu* (see Orbeli 2002: 206).

As to the other Zeyt’un form, namely *lamb’aɫɛt*, Ačařyan (2003: 115, 135) considers it strange, pointing out that *lām-* is unclear. We might be dealing with further development of *-db-*, involving, this time, dissimilation of the plosiveness: *-db- > -nb-* (> *-mb-*). The process may have been strengthened by the assimilatory influence of the initial nasal *n-*; in other words, we are dealing with a case belonging with 2.1.25. Thus: **nedv- > *nidb- > *ninb- > *nimb- > *limb-*. The last step involves nasal dissimilation (cf. *nmanim* ‘to resemble’ > Nor-Naxijewan, Aslanbek, Polis, Sebastia, Xarberd, Tigranakert, Maraɫa, Alaškert, Hamšen, etc. **(ə)lmanil* [HAB 3: 459b]), and/or the alternation *n-/l-*, cf. *napastak* : dial. **(a)lapastrak* ‘hare’, *nuik/nuič* : dial. **luič* ‘a plant’, etc.

This scenario may have been supported/triggered by a contamination with *lput* ‘wool carder’ (in the dialects of Ozim, Muš, Bulanəx, Alaškert, see HAB 2: 306a). A theoretically possible form in Cilicia/Syria would be **lambud*, with nasal epenthesis, cf. *hapalas* ‘bilberry’ (from Arab. *ḥabb-al-ās*) > Svedia *həmbālus* (see 2.1.30.1).

The meaning ‘a bow-like instrument used for combing and preparing wool and cotton’ is present in Van, Lori (see Ačařyan 1913: 97a), Muš, Širak, etc. **aneɫ* (see Amatuni 1912: 30b; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 58a), Rodost’o *anəɫnag* [HAB 1: 126b], as well as Zeyt’un *aɫɛt* (see Ačařyan 2003: 296). Orbeli (2002: 202) describes this implement as follows: “орудие в виде лука для трепания шерсти”.

Since the craft of combing and processing of wool was most developed and famous in the area of the Van-group-speaking dialects (especially Ozim and Moks), and carders and felt-makers used to travel throughout Armenia, the Caucasus and even farther (see Orbeli 2002: 19-21, 23), one may wonder if, for example, in Lori and Širak, the semantic shift under discussion was motivated by the spread of the Moks, Van, etc. designation of the instrument, namely *aneɫ* (GSg *anɫan*, see Orbeli 2002: 202). In this respect, a fairy-tale “in the dialect of Łazax”,⁶ recorded in 1894

⁶ Both geographically and dialectally, Łazax is between Lori and Łarabaɫ.

(see HŽhek‘ 6, 1973: 318-329), is particularly interesting. There lived a wool-carder (*pürt‘ kyzot*) in the village of Van, who had to leave his city for four years, in search of a living. His instrument is called first *net u atet* (319^{L7-8}), then *pürt‘ kyzelu anet* (316^{L3}). For the question of interdialectal borrowings, see 1.5.

With the suffix *-ak*, **atetn-ak* ‘rainbow’: Agulis *atijókən* (Ačarean 1935: 121, 332, assuming **atetnak* > **atetakn*), Alaškert *anetnag*, Ozim *anetnak*, cf. Axalc‘xa *atetnavər* (as well as Rodost‘o *anetnag*, referring to the above-mentioned implement), see HAB 1: 126b. Interesting is Van *ananak* (not *anank*, as is misprinted in HAB 1: 126b; see HAB-Add 1982: 6; Ačaryan 1952: 243) from **ane(t)nak*. The dialectal form *ananak* is recorded already in NHB 1: 1015b, correctly deriving it from **atetn-ak*. Note also *anana* in a riddle from an unspecified area (see S. Harut‘yunyan 1965: 15-16^{Nr134}). See also s.v. *ciacan* ‘rainbow’.

The form **anet(n)-(ak)* < *atetn-ak* is due to dissimilation (see Ačarean 1935: 121) or, perhaps better, to both assimilation and dissimilation: *t-t-n* > *n-t-n*; cf. 2.1.25.

●ETYM Usually connected with the group of *otn* ‘spine, etc.’ (q.v.), see Lidén 1906: 128 (with references); HAB 1: 126b (sceptical, although without comments); Pokorny 1959: 308; Ĵahukyan 1987: 122. The details are not clear, however, so one should join Ačaryan (HAB 1: 126b), Greppin (1983: 271; 1986: 284) and Olsen (1999: 409-410) in considering the etymology uncertain. Ĵahukyan (1987: 122) reconstructs **alel-* with a question mark. In view of the internal laryngeal (see s.v. *otn*), the anlaut can only be explained if one assumes **HHL-el-*. If my tentative etymology of *utet* with *o*-stem ‘brain; marrow’ (q.v.), which also contains *-et-*, is accepted, the connection of *at-et-n* with *otn*, *ut-et*, etc., may become more probable.

Given the semantic fluctuation in, for example, Gr. βίος m. ‘bow’ and ‘bowstring’, one may wonder if *atetn* ‘bow’ derives from *ati(-k’)* ‘intestine; string of musical instruments’.

aters, *i*-stem, *o*-stem (late evidence) ‘supplication’ (Bible+), *atersem* ‘to supplicate’ (Bible+), *aters-an-k’*, pl. tant. *a*-stem: GDPl *aters-an-a-c’* ‘supplication’ (John Chrysostom, etc.).

●DIAL Muš *atərsal* ‘to supplicate’, *atərsank’* ‘supplication’ [HAB 1: 127a].

●ETYM Usually connected with *at-ač’-em* ‘to supplicate’, q.v. (see Bugge 1889: 36; cf. Olsen 1999: 96). Also Berbėrian 1974 derives *aters* from **at-* ‘to pray, supplicate’ (cf. Clackson 1994: 174). The second component is identified with an independently unattested PArm. **hers* from PIE **perk-*: Lith. *pĩršti*, *peršũ* ‘to ask for a girl’s hand in marriage’, Lat. *precor* ‘to pray to, beseech, entreat’, etc. (see Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 24); for the etymon, see s.v.v. *harsn* ‘bride, daughter-in-law’, *harc’anem* ‘to ask, inquire’. This interpretation is possible but uncertain. Pedersen (1906: 389-390 = 1982: 167-168) assumes **prek-ri-* > *aters*, but such a proto-form would rather yield **erewr*.

atij : Timothy Aelurus (6th cent.), Knik‘ hawatoy= “Seal of Faith” (7th cent., see Ačarean 1908-09a, 1: 367b); **atič** (*a*-stem, cf. GDPl *atič-ac’* in Anania Narekac‘i, 10th cent.): Eusebius of Caesarea, Anania Narekac‘i; **atjik**, *an*-stem (GDSg *atjkan*, ISg *atjkaw* or *atjkamb*, NPl *atjkunk’*, GDPl *atjkanc’*, etc.): Bible+; MidArm. **atjkin** ‘virgin, girl’; in Eusebius of Caesaria: *atič* ‘prostitute’ (see HAB 1: 129b for semantic parallels).

●DIAL The form *ałjik* is ubiquitous in the dialects. Zeyt'un *axj'gin*, *ałgi/en*, gen. *ałgənan*, Hačən *ač'gin*, Xarberd *ač'xin* (see HAB 1: 130a; Ačařyan 2003: 296), Kesaria *ač'łən*, gen. *ač'łənan* (Ant'osyan 1961: 181) continue MidArm. *aljkin*. For a textual illustration of the Zeyt'un (= Ulnia) form, see X. K'. 1899: 18a^{L4}.

In Muš, Ačařyan (HAB 1: 130a) records a vocative form *axj'-i*. In fact, this form is also present in many other dialects and is widely used in the territory of Armenia proper.

●ETYM Numerous etymologies have been proposed (see HAB 1: 129-130 and Greppin 1983: 273; Ivanov 1974: 106), none of which is unproblematic. The comparison with OIr. *inalit* 'Dienerin' from **eni-(h)altih₂* (the root of Lat. *alō* 'to nurse, nourish', etc.), as suggested by Olsen, is equally unconvincing (1999: 448). The derivation from *atam* 'to grind' (see Meillet 1936c: 73-74 = 1978: 227-228) is possible, since the labour of grinding was mainly performed by women (see e.g. T'emurčyan 1970: 88a); cf. also Gr. *ἀλετρις*, *-ίδος* f. 'female slave who grinds corn', from *ἀλέω* 'to grind', a cognate of Arm. *atam*. As pointed out by Greppin (1983: 273), the final *-ij* is unexplained. Hambarjumyan (1998: 29-33) advocates Meillet's etymology and identifies the suffix with *-ič* seen in *kaw* : *kaw-ič*, *lu* : *lu-ič*, etc. I suggest to start with **alj-* < **h₂l-i(e)h₂-*. In this case, the form *alij* would be secondary. The connection with *ataxin* 'female servant' is improbable (see s.v.).

Likewise unconvincing is the derivation from **k'li-*, cf. Toch. A *k_uli*, B *kliye* 'woman', Modern Irish *caile* 'country woman, girl', etc. (see Viredaz 2001-02: 34-35 for references and discussion); first, the etymology of these words is uncertain (the Tocharian probably derives from the PIE word for 'woman', see Adams 1999: 224-225), and second, I expect Arm. **k'alj* or **k'yl* from QIE **k'li-*.

Jahukyan (1963a: 87-88; 1987: 145) derives **at-* from **pə-lo-* (cf. *ul* 'kid') and for *-j-* compares *erinj* 'heifer' (q.v.) and *oroj* 'lamb'. This is perhaps the most probable etymology. For the *-j-* see above.

According to Witczak (1999: 177-178), the primitive form **alji* may be related to two other Palaeo-Balkan words denoting 'young girl', namely Maced. *ἀκρεία* and Phryg. (Hesychius) *ἄκριστις*. He reconstructs **akréyā* f. 'young girl' and represents the Armenian development (which he characterizes as "quite regular") as follows: IE **akréyā* > **arKéyā* (metathesis) > **aRGíyā* (lenition) > **alji* (palatalization) > *alij*. Consequently, he derives *aljikn* from **akr(e)i-gon-*.

This scenario is improbable. IE *-kr-* is not subject to metathesis. Besides, Arm. *t* instead of *r* is not explained. The expected form should be **awrē-* or **awri-*, so one might rather think of Arm. *awri-ord* 'virgin, young girl', q.v.

Conclusion: PArm. **alj-* 'girl' is an old feminine, which probably derives from **h₂l-i(e)h₂-* (or **plH-i(e)h₂-*) and basically means 'female grinder' (or 'young female'). The form *alij* is secondary.

ali(-k'), *ea*-stem: GDSg *atw-o-y* in Sirach, Gregory of Nyssa, *ali-o-y* in Grigor Magistros, ISg *ate-a-w* in Severian of Gabala, GDPl *ate-a-c'* in Grigor Narekac'i 26.3 (Xač'atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 346^{L68}) 'intestine' (Bible+, mostly in plural) 'string of musical instruments' (ISg *ate-a-w* in Severian of Gabala; in compounds: Bible, Agat'angelos, etc.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, as a frozen plural: **ati-k'* 'intestine'; in Agulis, Larabał and Goris, with a nasal epenthesis: **atink'*. Ačařyan (HAB 1: 129a) records

no dialectal forms reflecting the “pure” singular (i.e. *k*-less) *ati*, apart from Sebastia plural *ate-stan*. Nevertheless, one finds Ararat *sambali* ‘a string of hair, or a thin leather for tying the yoke pins’ [Markosyan 1989: 354b], which may be interpreted as **sam(i)-ati* “string/tie for the yoke pin (*sami*)”, with an epenthetic *-b-* after *-m-*, as is clearly seen also in Łarabał *səmbétan*.

On Agulis *g^yərátink^y* and Łarabał *kiráte^ynk^y* ‘rectum’ see HAB s.v. *gēr* ‘fat’.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 1: 129a. Ĵahukyan (1967: 269) hesitantly connects with *olor-k* ‘twist, circle’. This is uncertain. A better suggestion can be found in his 1987 book (p. 296), where Ĵahukyan, with reservation, treats *ati-k* ‘as borrowed from Finno-Ugric **solijā*, cf. Finnish *suoli*, Mari *šolo* ‘intestine’.

I alternatively suggest a comparison with Slav. **jelito* ‘Weichen, Darm, Hoden’, cf. Pol. *jelito* ‘Darm’, dial. ‘Wurst’, Pl. ‘Eingeweide’, Čakavian (a SCr. dialect) *olito* ‘intestine’, etc. The Slavic points to **jelito* or **h₁elito-* (R. Derksen, p.c.). The Armenian form can be derived from **h₁oliteh₂-* (or **ioliteh₂-*).

***atc-** ‘filth’: **atc-a-pitc** ‘filthy, abominable’ (a compound with *pitc* ‘id.’), attested in Movsēs Kałankatuacⁱ/Dasxurancⁱ 2.32, 7/10th cent. (V. Ařak^elyan 1983: 212^{L17}), Yovhannēs Ōjncⁱ (8th cent.), etc., **atcaptive-utⁱwn** ‘uncleanliness’ (Book of Chries); **atcem** ‘to defile’ (Canon Law), see HAB 1: 132a.

●ETYM See s.v. *alt* ‘dirt, filth’. For *-c* vs. *-t* cf. the above-mentioned *pitc* ‘filthy, abominable’ vs. *ptt-or* ‘id.’ [HAB 4: 81-82, 91].

***atc-** ‘salt’ in **atc-eal** ‘salted’ in Eusebius of Caesarea.

●ETYM Belongs with *alt* ‘salt’ (q.v.), see Hübschmann 1897: 414; HAB 1: 132a.

atkatk, *a*-stem: GDPl **atkatk-a-c** (Grigor Astuacaban, Grigor Narekacⁱ) ‘indigent, poor, miserable’ (Grigor Astuacaban, John Chrysostom, Xosrov Anjewacⁱ, etc.); **atkatk-utⁱwn** in Philo, etc.

●ETYM Connected with Lith. *elgetauti* ‘to beg’, OHG *ilgi* ‘famine’, Gr. ἄλγος *n.* ‘pain, grief’, etc. [Lidén 1906: 99-100; HAB 1: 132b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 122]. For the problems, see Beekes 2003: 188. According to Tumanjan (1978: 204), related to *atk* ‘at ‘pauper, beggar’ (q.v.); see also Greppin 1983: 271, 274. Uncertain.

The connection with Lat. *algeō* ‘to be cold, feel chilly, endure cold’ (see HAB 1: 132b) is considered not impossible [Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 24].

***atj-** ‘darkness, fog, twilight’: **atj-utⁱwn-k** ‘darkness’, only in Grigor Narekacⁱ 6.4 (beg. of the 11th cent.), in an enumeration, followed by *amprop-k* ‘thunder’ [Xač^atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 269^{L84}]; translated as ‘затмение’ [Darbinjan-Melikjan/Xanlarjan 1988: 47] and ‘eclipse’ [Khachatoorian 2001: 37]; **atj-atj** ‘fog’ (AblSg *y-atjatlj-ē* in Gregory of Nyssa; according to HAB, GDSg *-i*), ‘dark, badly organized (church)’ (Smbat Sparapet, 13th cent., Cilicia); **atj-a-mulj**, *i*-stem or *a*-stem: GDSg *atjamtlj-i* (Bible, Anania Širakacⁱ), ISg *atjamtlj-i-w* (Yovhan Mandakuni [2003: 1161a^{L14}], Philo, Ephrem, Sargis Šnorhali), *atjamtlj-a-w* (Grigor Astuacaban Nazianzacⁱ, Sargis Šnorhali Vardapet); also some derivatives, e.g. *atjamtlj-in* ‘dark’ in Yovhan Mandakuni [2003: 1165a^{L-3}]: *tartaroskⁿ atjamtljinkⁿ li xawaraw*. For *-in* cf. *mtⁿ-in* from *mutⁿ* ‘(n) dark’ (Bible+).

In Joshua 2.5: *ənd atjamuljś arawōtin* : ἐν τῇ σκοτέι. In Job 10.22: *yerkir atjamtljin yawitenakan* : εἰς ἣν σκοτὸς αἰωνίου. In 2 Peter 2.17: *orocⁿ atjamuljkⁿ* ‘

xawari(n) yawitean paheal kan : οἷς ὁ ζόφος τοῦ σκότους τετήρηται : “for them the nether gloom of darkness has been reserved”. As we can see, in the Biblical passages, *atjamutj* mostly corresponds to Gr. σκότος ‘darkness, gloom (of death, the netherworld, etc.)’, and once (as also in Philo) to ζόφος ‘nether darkness; gloom, darkness; the West’.

The word (*atjamutj*, var. *atjamtjak*) also appears in Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.) as the name of the second nocturnal hour between *xawarakan* and *mt‘ac‘eal* (see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 113; Ałayan 1986: 80-81).

●DIAL Ačaryan (HAB 1: 135b, 335-336) does not record any dialectal forms of **atj*-. In 2.1.33.2, I argue that *atjamutj* has been preserved in Łarabał *žəmaž-en-k*‘. It can also be found in some Western dialects: Muš, Xian, Č‘enkiler **ašmuš* ‘twilight’ [Ačarean 1913: 115b], Sasun *ašmuš* (glossed by *atjamutj*) and verbal *ašmšil* [Petoyan 1954: 103; 1965: 443]. This word is reminiscent of *atjamutj* ‘darkness, twilight’ and *mšuš* ‘fog’ (see s.v.v. *mšuš* ‘fog’ and **muž* ‘fog’). According to Ačaryan (HAB 1: 330b), Muš, etc. *ašmuš* ‘twilight’ belongs with *aršalurš-k*‘ (q.v.).

●ETYM Meillet (1898: 279) treats *atjamutj* as a combination of two types of reduplication, namely *u*- (cf. *spar-spuř* ‘entièrement’, etc.) and *m*- (cf. *arh-a-m-arh*, *xarñ-a-m-arñ*, etc.) reduplications, seen also in **helj-a-m-utj* ‘drowning, suffocation’, on which see s.v. *heljamtj-uk*. The example of *hawrut* and *mawrut* is wrong; these are Iranian loans (see HAB 3: 139-140). Meillet (ibid.) connects the root **atj*, found also in *atj-atj*, with Gr. ἀχλὺς, -ύος f. ‘mist; darkness’ and OPr. *aglo* n. (*u*-stem) ‘rain’. Discussing the palatalization of the gutturals, he (1900: 392) posits **alghi*-. See also Tumanjan 1978: 88.

Petersson (1920: 124-127) explains the structure of *atjamutj* in the same way, but reconstructs **a(l)gh-lu-* for Armenian and the cognate forms, connecting the word with Lat. *algeō* ‘to be cold, fill chilly, endure cold’, etc.

Ačaryan (HAB 1: 335-336) rejects the etymology on the following grounds: (1) *arjn* ‘black’ and **att*- ‘dark’ are not taken into account, and their relationship is not clarified; (2) **g^h* > Arm. *j* is uncertain; (3) the connection between Gr. ἀχλὺς and OPr. *aglo* “is not firmly accepted”. These arguments are not strong, however. Arm. *arjn* ‘black’ (q.v.) and probably **att*- ‘dark’ are hardly related to **atj*- [Jahukyan 1967: 171₂₅; 1982: 216₆₉]. Further, Meillet’s etymology is nowadays accepted by most of the scholars: Pokorny 1959: 8; Frisk 1: 201-202; Jahukyan 1982: 58; 1987: 111 (for his view on the second component of the compound, see below); Kortlandt 1976: 94 = 2003: 4. See also Saradževa 1991: 171, 171₄. Others consider the connection of the Armenian word with OPr. *aglo* and Gr. ἀχλὺς to be either conjectural [Toporov, PrJaz [1], A-D, 1975: 58-59] or difficult (Beekes/Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 477a; cf. Beekes 1977: 258). A connection with Norw. *gluma* ‘dunkel werden’, etc. has been assumed (Crepajac 1967: 196, without Armenian).

Pedersen (1906: 367 = 1982: 145), too, treats *atjamutj* as *m*-reduplication, comparable to *arhamarhem* ‘verachte’. These examples are usually compared with *sar-sur* ‘Zittern, Beben’ [this example, in my view, is unclear], *spar-spuř* ‘ganz und gar’, *atx-a-m-alx* ‘Kramwaren, Trödelwaren’, *arh-a-m-arh-em* ‘verachten’, etc. [Karst 1930: 109; Leroy 1986: 71-72]. Next to *atj-a-m-utj*, Pedersen and Karst also cite *atj-a-m-atj*. I was not able to locate this form. If it really exists, one may link it

directly to Łarabał *žamaž-ayn-k' (see above). Otherwise, *žamuž-ayn-k' > *žamažáyn-, and the by-form *žamáž- is secondary.

Žahukyan (1967: 303) regards *altamult* vs. *atjamuť* as a case of alternation *t* : *ť*, giving no other examples and mentioning also *arjn* 'black', although in 171₂₅ and in later works he rightly rejects the connection with *arjn*. Žahukyan usually cites *arjn* as meaning 'black' and 'dark'. In fact, *arjn* basically means 'black' and scarcely means 'dark' in the atmospheric sense; the only exception that can be found in NHB (1: 375a) is the compound *arjn-a-bolor* referring to the night in "Čarəntir". While accepting Meillet's etymology of **atj-*, Žahukyan treats **muť* and **mult* as independent roots and connects them with Arm. **moyg* 'dark', Russ. *smuglyj*, etc. (1967: 171; 1982: 58; see also H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 204 [see s.v. **muž*]), and later (Žahukyan 1987: 138), although with reservation, with Arm. *metc* 'soot' (q.v.). Greppin (1983: 272-273) considers Meillet's explanation of *atj-a-m-uť* as less likely and derives **amuť* from PArm. **omulgh-*: Gr. *ὁμίχλη* 'fog'; Lith. *miglà* 'fog'. This seems impossible in view of the vocalism. One might rather think of Gr. *ἀμολγός* m. 'darkness'.

The etymology of Meillet is very plausible. The metathesis of *-*g^hl-* is regular, but *-ť* requires **g^hi-*. We have, thus, to assume either a by-form **h₂eg^hl-i-*, or a confusion with the paradigm NSg **-ō(i)*, obl. **-i-* (since both **u* and **ō* yield Arm. *u*), see 2.2.2.4. Most probably, we are dealing with a frozen locative in **-i*, cf. the ingenious explanation of *ayg* 'morning' from locative **h₂(e)us(s)i*, suggested by Clackson (1994: 223₉₈); see s.v. Another possible example of a frozen locative is *amurj-k'* 'dream' (q.v.). The meaning 'twilight, darkness' is frequently used in locative/adverbial meaning: "at dawn, at twilight", cf. e.g. *and atjamuťs arawōtin* : *ἐν τῷ σκότει* (Joshua 2.5), as well as dial. *žamaž-ayn-k'-in and *axtamx-in* 'at twilight' (see s.v. *altamult* 'darkness, twilight'). Thus: loc. **h₂(e)g^hl-i* > PArm. **agl-i* > **alg-i* (regular metathesis) > **atj-i*.

The absence of an initial *h-* may be due to time constructions with *z-* and *y-*, and the generalization of the zero grade of the oblique stem; see also s.v. *ayg*.

alt, *o*-stem: GDSg *alt-o-y* (Łazar P'arpec'i, John Chrysostom), AblSg *y-alt-o-y*, ISg *alt-o-v* (Bible+), GDPl *alt-o-c'* (Grigor Narekac'i), AblPl *y-alt-o-c'* (Hesychius of Jerusalem); *i*-stem: ISg *alt-i-w* (Paterica), GDPl *alt-i-c'* (Anania Širakac'i) 'dirt, filth, uncleanness (also of soul)' (Bible+), 'skin enclosing the foetus, afterbirth' (Deuteronomy 28.57, Cox 1981: 188-189, rendering Gr. *χόριον*); **alt-et-i** 'dirty, filthy, foul' (Bible+).

ISg *alt-o-v* and AblSg *y-alt-o-y* are attested in Job 9.31 and 14.4 respectively: *Sastkac'eal altov nerker zis* : *ἰκανῶς ἐν ῥύπῳ με ἔβασας* "you have dyed me thoroughly with filth"; *Isk ard ov ic'e surb yaltov* : *τίς γὰρ καθαρὸς ἔσται ἀπὸ ῥύπου* "Now, who can be free of filth?" [Cox 2006: 97, 118]. Arm. *alt* renders Gr. *ῥύπος* 'filth, uncleanness'.

For the formation of *alt-eli* see Greppin 1975: 81; Žahukyan 1987: 250; 1998: 23; Olsen 1999: 409.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 136a].

●ETYM Since Bugge 1889: 35, compared with Arm. *e/atiwr* 'marsh-meadow, swamp', Gr. *ἄρδα* f. 'dirt', *ἄρδαλος* 'dirty'. Ačaryan (1937a; HAB 1: 136a; cf. Hübschmann 1897: 415) accepts the connection of *alt* with the Greek word and

introduces also *atc-* ‘id’ (q.v.) with the alternation *t* vs. *c* seen also in *metc/j* ‘soot’ derived by him from **smerd-* ‘to stink’. He (HAB 2: 24-25) leaves the origin of *e/altiw* open. This etymology of *alt*, although advocated by C. Arutjunjan (1983: 262-263), is formally difficult (Clackson 1994: 103).

On the other hand, Arm. *alt* and *e/altiw* are linked with OIc. *uldna* ‘to mould’, OHG *oltar* ‘Schmutzkrume’, Lat. *alga* ‘sea-weed; rubbish’, etc., Petersson 1916: 250-252; Pokorny 1959: 305; Solta 1960: 279f; Ĵahukyan 1987: 121, 164; cf. Schrijver 1991: 70. This comparison is possible if one posits a QIE **H₁-d-* for Armenian *alt* shared with Germanic.

Another possibility is to derive *alt* from **sal-* ‘dirty, grey’ (cf. Ĵahukyan 1987: 164): OIr. *sal* ‘dirt, filth’, OHG *salō* < **sal-uo-* ‘dirty’, etc. (for a discussion of cognate forms, see Schrijver 1991: 212-213). Further, see s.v. *atb* ‘excrement, dung’. It is possible that this Armenian word for ‘dirt’ and *alt* ‘salt’ flow together, cf. OPr. *saltan* n. ‘grease, fat’, etc. (see Witczak 1999: 179-180; Olsen 1999: 182; cf. Greppin 1983: 273-274, presenting *alt* ‘dirt’ and *alt* ‘salt’ in one entry). Note that both words have variants with affricate *-c* instead of *-t*. For the dental determinative cf. also Arm. *cirt* ‘dung’, dial. *c’r-t-* vs. *c’er* ‘liquid excrement, dung’ (see Amatuni 1912: 645; Ačařean 1913: 1058ab), etc.

For the structure of *e/altiw* and other etymological suggestions, see Hübschmann 1897: 415; HAB 2: 24-25; Mann 1963: 144; Eichner 1978: 152-153; Greppin 1983: 274; Ĵahukyan 1987: 121, 164, 310, 374; Clackson 1994: 93, 220₃₉; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 539b; Olsen 1999: 154-156; Witczak 1999: 179.

alt, *i*-stem: GDPl *alt-i-c-* (Bible), *u*-stem: GDPl *alt-u-c-* (inscription 1235 AD) ‘salt’ (Bible+), ‘salt-mine’ (*zalts Kotbay* ‘the salt-mines of Kotb’ in Yovhannēs Draxanakerc’i, 9-10th cent.); **alt-alt** (Hexaameron, Book of Chries, etc.), **alt-alt-in** (Bible+) ‘salty, salted’; **alt-alt-uk** ‘salty, salted; saltland’ (Bible+, e.g. API *z-attatuk-s* = Gr. *ἀλμυρίδα* in Job 39.6, Cox 2006: 250); see also s.v. **atc-* ‘salt’.

In Genesis 14.3 (Zeyt’unyan 1985: 203): *Amenek’ean sok’a gumarec’an i jor* *alti*, or *ē cov altic’* : πάντες οὗτοι συνεφώνησαν ἐπὶ τὴν φάραγγα τὴν ἀλυκὴν (αὕτῃ ἡ θάλασσα τῶν ἁλῶν).

According to the long recension of the 7th century Armenian Geography, *Ašxarhac’oyc’* [Soukry 1881: 30^{L5}], the province of *Barjr Hayk* ‘Upper Armenia’ *uni ew jermuks ew alts ew zamenayn parartut’iwns erkri* “also has hot springs and salt deposits and all the abundance of the earth” (transl. Hewsen 1992: 59). Some manuscripts of the short recension, too, have the variant with *-t-*: API *alt-s* or NPI *alt-k’* [MovsXorenMaten 1865: 607^{L16}, 607₂], while others have *at-s* [A.G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349^{L8}]. Also the version of T’ovmas Kiliēc’i (14th cent.) has reading variants *alt-s* and *at-s* [Anasyan 1967: 281^{L15}]. As has been pointed out by Eremyan (1963: 91b), these salt deposits should be located in the district of Mananali, on the left side of the River Mananali, nowadays *T’uzlu-č’ay* (‘Salty River’), where the pre-revolutionary Russian map “of 10 verst” indicates ‘сол[яный] зав[од]’.

For the Biblical attestations of *alt-alt-uk* see also Olsen 1999: 587^{773f}; for the structure of the word, see Olsen 1999: 587.

●ETYM Since Hübschmann 1897: 414, Arm. *alt* and *at* are derived from the PIE word for ‘salt’ and reflect nom. **sāl-d* and gen. **sal-n-és*, respectively. The form

with *-t* < **-d-* is directly comparable with Goth. *salt* n., OEngl. *salt*, OHG *salz* ‘salt’; zero-grade forms: Norw. *sylt*, OEngl. *sultia*, OHG *salza* ‘salty water, brine’, Germ. *Sülze*, etc. (see also HAB 1: 136b; Meillet 1936: 38; Mariès/Meillet apud Minassian 1978-79: 23; on PIE, see Lehmann 1986: 294b with ref.; cf. Beekes 1987c: 50-51). Probably Lat. *sallō*, *salsus* ‘to salt’ belongs here, too (Pokorny 1959: 878; Lehmann 1986: 294b). The Germanic (OHG *salzan*, etc.) and Latin verbs may reflect **seh₂-d-* or **sh₂-el-d-*; for the Latin verb zero grade is possible, too (see Schrijver 1991: 114). For **sald-tos* see Szemerényi 1996: 279.

The PIE word for ‘salt’ has been reconstructed by Kortlandt and others as a HD *l-* stem: nom. **seh₂-l-s* > Gr. ἄλς, Lat. *sāl*, Lith. *sólymas* ‘brine’, etc.; acc. **sh₂-él-m* > Gr. ἄλ-α, Lat. *sal-em*, cf. OCS *solb*; gen. **sh₂-l-ós* > Gr. ἰάλος, Lat. *sal-is*, etc., for a discussion and references, see Schrijver 1991: 98, 130, 111, 113-114; Beekes 1995: 177; Derksen 1996: 23-24, 144; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 498.

Meillet (1936: 43, 47) reconstructs Arm. nom. *at* with a regular final *-t* vs. gen. **al-i*, which has been replaced by analogical *at-i*. Note dial. *an-ali* ‘not salty’. For nom. **sal-s* > *at* and a discussion, see Greppin 1986: 283-285, 288; Ravnæs 1991: 92; Olsen 1999: 86-87.

Klingenschmitt (1982: 149) interprets **atc-* as reflecting an original **-je/o-* present. However, a QIE **s/d-je-* would rather yield Arm. **atče-* (see 2.1.22.1). One might posit an analogical nominative **atc* < **s/d-s*, compare *anic* ‘nit, louse egg’ from **(s)k(o)nid-s*, cf. Gr. *κοῖς* < **kovið-s*, gen. *-ίδος* (see s.v.). For a discussion of the problem, see also Greppin 1993; 1994; Kortlandt 1994=2003: 104-106.

It is remarkable that Arm. *t*-less form, viz. *at*, is only found in the singular, whereas *att* (mostly API *att-s* and GDPI *att-i-c*) is limited to the plural. It is therefore tempting to reconstruct PArm. nom.sg. **sal-s* vs. pl. **sal-d-*. The element **-d-* seen in Armenian and Germanic may be interpreted then as a determinative with a collective or similar function; note Arm. pl-coll. *-ti*, and the suffix *-ut* ‘abounding in’. Alternatively: PArm. nom. **sal-d-s* vs. obl. **sal-d-i-* > nom. **atc* beside *at* (the latter from **sal-s* or **salds*, with loss of the cluster in absolute auslaut) vs. obl. **att-i-*. This can explain why the Biblical place-names have been rendered in Armenian by *att* and not by the ‘normal’ word for ‘salt’ *at*. See also above on references to ‘salt mines’ and s.v. place-name *Att-k*. We may conclude that the basic meaning of *att* is something like ‘salt deposits, salt mines, salty place’.

The suffix in *att-att-in* ‘salty, salted’ has been compared with that of Gr. ἄλιος ‘consisting of water’ (Olsen 1999: 468).

alt-a-muŋt ‘darkness, twilight’. Attested only in Ephrem/John Chrysostom, referring to the evening twilight or darkness.

●DIAL Preserved in some Northern and Eastern dialects: Ararat, Lori, Širak *attamuŋt* ‘morning or evening twilight’, adv. *attamŋt-in* ‘at twilight’ [Amatuni 1912: 24a], T’iflis *axtamuxŋt-in*, *axt’umuxŋt-in* ‘at twilight’, Axalc’xa *attamŋt-in* ‘at dawn’ [HAB 1: 336b], Łarabał *attamuŋt*, in a textual illustration: *axtamuxŋt-in* ‘at dawn’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 21a].

●ETYM See s.vv. **atj-* and *buzat’*n.

altiw ‘marsh-meadow, swamp’.

See s.v. *ettewr*, *eltiw* ‘id.’.

ātuēs, *u*-stem: GDSg *atues-u*, GDPl *atues-u-c*‘ (Bible+), *o*-stem: GDSg *atues-o-y* (Grigor Narekac‘i, 10-11th cent.) ‘fox’.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 135a]. Karčewan *átvest* [M. Muradyan 1960: 188b] has an epithetic *-t* after the sibilant, cf. Axalc‘xa and Xotorjūr *ak‘ist* from *ak‘is* ‘weasel’ (q.v.); see also 2.1.31.

●ETYM Since long (Rask, NHB, etc., see HAB 1: 135a; see also de Lagarde 1854: 27^{L742}, Meyer 1892: 328₁; Hübschmann 1897: 415), connected with Gr. *ἄλώπηξ*, *-εκος* f. ‘fox’ and cognate forms continuing the PIE word for ‘fox’:

Skt. *lopāśá-* m. ‘a kind of jackal’, probably ‘fox’, Proto-Iranian **raupaśa-* ‘fox’: Sogd. *rwps-* f., Khwar. *rwbs* f., Shughni *rūpc(ak)* f. [Morgenstierne 1974: 68a], Ishkashimi *urvesok*, Yazghulami *rāpc*, *rābc*, Yidgha *rūso*, Munji *rāwsa*, etc. [Edelman 2003: 123];

Celtic **lop-erno-*: Welsh *llewyn* ‘fox’, Bret. *louarn* ‘fox’, etc. [Schrijver 1995: 61-62; 1998; Matasović 2009: 243].

Farther: Av. *urupi-* ‘dog’, *raopi-* ‘fox, jackal’, Khot. *rrūvāsa-* ‘jackal’ [Bailey 1979: 367a]; Lat. *volpēs* f. ‘fox’ (possibly from **ulp-eh₁-*, see Schrijver 1991: 377 for a discussion), Lith. *lāpė*, Latv. *lapse* ‘fox’, OPr. *lape* ‘fox’ [Bammesberger 1970; Adrados 1985; Schrijver 1998; Blažek 1998-99; de Vaan 2000].

See Pokorny 1959: 1179; Fraenkel 1: 340; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 513-514 = 1995: 432-433; Euler 1985: 91; Toporov, PrJaz [L], 1990: 83-89; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 482-483; Mallory/Adams 1997: 212-213. For an extensive discussion of the Armenian word, including the paradigmatic alternation nom. *-ēs* vs. obl. *-es-* (cf. Gr. *ἄλώπηξ* vs. obl. *-εκος*, Meillet 1936: 49) and the *u*-declension for animal designations, see Clackson 1994: 33-35; 95-96, 221₄₉; Olsen 1999: 187-188. For the archaeological background of this PIE term, see Mallory 1982: 204-205; Mallory/Adams 1997: 213a. FUgr. **repā* ‘fox’ is an Aryan loan [Rédei 1986: 46].

The Greek and Indo-Iranian forms presuppose **h₂lōpe/ēk-* and **h₂le/oupēk-*, respectively, and the Armenian may be derived from both of them (cf. Clackson 1994: 96). This vocalic problem makes some scholars sceptical about the connection between the Armeno-Greek and Indo-Iranian forms (Schrijver 1998: 431; de Vaan 2000: 287-288; 2008: 688). This position seems hypercritical to me. Despite the vocalic problem, one should agree with Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 482 in that Indo-Iran. **Raupāśa-* is “nicht zu trennen” from Arm. *ātuēs* and Gr. *ἄλώπηξ*. The above-mentioned standard dictionaries and Clackson 1994: 96 are positive, too. Beekes (1969: 40) points out that “the relation of *ἄλώπηξ* to the related words is not clear. Arm. *ātuēs* < **alōpek-* cannot be separated from it, but allowance must be made for the possibility of non-IE origin”. Euler (1985: 92) considers “ein altes Wanderwort (wie für den Apfel)”. For a non-IE origin, see also Greppin 1983: 272; Olsen 1999: 187₃₄₇; de Vaan 2000: 288.

I conclude that Arm. *ātuēs*, obl. *-es-* ‘fox’, Gr. *ἄλώπηξ*, *-εκος* ‘fox’, and Indo-Iran. **Raupāśa-* ‘fox’, prob. also ‘jackal’ are related; they are probably of non-IE origin; the apurtenance of the other forms is possible but uncertain.

atk‘at, *a*-stem: GDSg *atk‘at-i*, GDPl *atk‘at-a-c*‘ (abundant in the Bible); *o*-stem: ISg *atkat-o-v* (once in the Bible), GDSg *atkat-o-y* in BrsVašx (apud NHB 1: 45c)

‘pauper, beggar, homeless; indigent, needy’ (Bible+), ‘poor, miserable’ (Book of Chries, Nersēs Lambronac‘i, etc.).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 1: 137b].

●ETYM Since Lidén (1906: 97-98), derived from PIE **(o)leig/k-* ‘poor, miserable’: Gr. *ὀλίγος* ‘little, small; weak’, *λοιγός* m. ‘ruin, havoc (of death by plague; by war; of destruction of ships)’, Lith. *ligóti* ‘to be ill’, OIr. *liach* ‘elend, unglücklich’, OPr. *licuts* ‘small’, etc., and containing the suffix *-at* as in *hast-at* ‘firm’ [HAB 1: 137b; Pokorny 1959: 667; Ĵahukyan 1967: 245; 1982: 134, 183; 1987: 135, 178; Beekes 1969: 42]. On Toch. **lyäk-*, see Adams 1999: 568.

I agree with Greppin (1983: 274) in considering the etymology to be weak. Basing himself upon OPr. *licuts* ‘small’, etc., Witczak (1999: 178) derives Arm. *atk‘at* from **ə₃likudā-*, leaving the problem of Arm. *-a-* from **-u-* without an explanation. Tumanjan (1978: 204) connects with Arm. *atkatk* ‘indigent, poor, miserable’ (q.v.). All uncertain.

Since Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i (14-15th cent.) and others (see HAB 1: 137b), interpreted as *atx*, *i*-stem ‘lock; ring; furniture, possessions; entourage, tribe’ (see also s.v. *ataxin* ‘female servant’) + privative *-at* from *hat-* ‘to cut, split, divide’ (q.v.). Thus: **atx-hat* ‘devoided of properties, having no possessions’. This etymology seems preferable to me. The development *x + h > k* is possible.

ačem ‘to increase, grow’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 141a].

●ETYM From PIE **h₂eug-* ‘to grow’, with loss of **-u-*: Lat. *augeō*, *augēre* ‘to increase, augment’, Goth. *aukan* ‘to increase, augment’, Lith. *augti* ‘to grow’, etc.; other forms reflect an original *s*-present: Gr. *αὔζω* ‘to increase, strengthen’, *ἀ(F)έζω* < **h₂uegs-* ‘to increase, grow’, Skt. *vakṣ-*, pres. *ukṣāti*, 2sg.aor. *áuksīs*, 3sg.perf. *vavákṣa* ‘to grow, become big’, OAv. *uxšīieitī* ‘grows’, *vaxšt* ‘lets grow’, MPers. *waxšīdan* ‘to grow’, Goth. *wahsjan* ‘to grow’, etc.; for the **s*-less forms cf. Toch. B *auk-* ‘to grow, increase’ vs. *auks-* approx. ‘to sprout, grow up’ (Adams 1999: 130-131). For the etymology of Arm. *ačem*, see NHB 1: 48c; Pedersen 1906: 393-394, 396 = 1982: 171-172, 174; Lidén 1905-06: 503-506; Meillet 1908-09: 357; 1936: 29; HAB 1: 140-141 with lit.; Pisani 1950: 170; Kortlandt 1975: 44; 1980: 99; 1983: 13; 1986: 40 = 2003: 11, 27, 43, 70; Beekes 2003: 178, 204, 208.

This PIE etymon has been (Lidén *ibid.*, HAB *ibid.*, etc.) connected to the word for ‘berry, fruit’: OCS *agoda* ‘fruit’, Russ. *jágoda* ‘berry’, SCr. *jägoda* ‘wild strawberry, berry’, Lith. *úoga* ‘berry’, Latv. *uóga* ‘berry’, Goth. *akran* n. ‘fruit’, etc. The standard dictionaries are inclined to represent two unrelated entries and to connect the Armenian word to the ‘berry’ word (Pokorny 1959: 773; ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 1, 1974: 57-59; Greppin 1983: 275; Mallory/Adams 1997: 63b; cf. Ĵahukyan 1987: 141, 183; for the etymon, see also Derksen 2008: 27). This is very unlikely. Most probably Arm. *ačem* belongs with Lat. *augeō*, etc. and derives from PArm. **awčémi* < **aug-(i)e-mi* = **h₂(e)ug-(i)e-mi* through loss of **-w-* in pretonic syllable, cf. QIE **h₁ng^w-o/ōl-o-* > PArm. **an^wcút-o-* > **a(w)cúto-* > *acut* ‘coal’ (q.v.). Note also the vacillation *aw* : *a* in e.g. *ačar* vs. *awčar* ‘soap’ (both forms Bible+).

ačiwn, *an*-stem: ISg *ačeam-b* in Basil of Caesarea; also *i*-stem or *o*-stem: *ačen-i* or *ačiwn-o-y* in Paterica, ISg *ačiwn-o-v* in Grigor Narekac'i, etc. 'ash'.

●ETYM Meillet (1908-09: 357) compared the word with Gr. *ἄσβολος* f. (m.) 'soot', *ἄζω* 'to wither', Goth. *azgo*, OHG *asca* 'ashes', for Armenian positing **azg-y-* (cf. Skt. *āsa-* m. 'ashes, light dust', etc.). Bugge (1892: 445; 1893: 1) connected Arm. *azaz-* 'to become dry' to Gr. *ἄζω*, etc. Accepted by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 82). Sceptical Greppin 1981b: 3-4. Scheftelowitz (1904-1905, 2: 32) relates to Arm. *ostin* 'dry (land)' (see HAB, s.v.), Gr. *ἄζω*, Czech *ozditi* 'darren', etc. Ačařyan (HAB s.vv.) accepts this, too, although Meillet (1908/09: 357) is sceptical. For a discussion of this PIE root, see Lubotsky 1985.

See also s.v. *askn* 'a precious stone of red colour', probably 'ruby'.

ačuk 'groin (the fold or depression on either side of the body between the abdomen and the upper thigh); pubis; pelvis; thigh'.

Attested only in Nersēs Palienc' (14th cent.). NHB (1: 50b; 2: 1060b) presents it as a dialectal word, synonymous to *eran-k'*, *c'ayl-k'*, and Turk. */gasəg/*. The dialectal form is cited in plural: *ačuk-k'* (NHB 2: 1060b).

Now more attestations are found in MidArm. sources, such as "Bžškaran jioy" (13th cent.), Č'ugaszyan 1980: 154^{L-8}, 158^{L-9}; 178 (note), etc.; MiřHayBař 1, 1987: 36a.

●DIAL In Polis, Aslanbek, Rōdost'o, Nor Naxiřewan, Axalc'xa, Hamšen, Ararat, Karin, Xarberd, Akn, Arabkir, Adana, Zeyt'un [HAB 1: 141-142]. In Muř and Alařkert, in a compound with *tak* 'under, below': Muř *ačəx-tək-ner*, Alařkert *ařəx-dag* (HAB 1: 142a); cf. **y-ant'Vtak*, s.v. *an(u)t'* 'armpit'. See also below, on Sasun.

As is pointed out by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 142a), the meaning slightly differs in dialects; e.g., in Polis, it refers to the joint of the two thighs, where the genitals are located (pubis; cf. also Amatuni 1912: 1b, as synonymous to *agr-mēř*), whereas for Ararat and Axalc'xa it is described as follows: "the little pits at the two sides beneath the navel (i.e. groins)". Malat'ia *ařug* denotes 'pelvis' (rendered ModArm. *konk'*) [Danielyan 1967: 185a], and Xarberd: 'thigh' [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 46a].

Sasun *ařug* 'the joint between the abdomen and the upper thigh, groin; armpit', *ařt-dag* 'armpit' [Petoyan 1954: 104; 1965: 443-444].

Dersim (Berri) *ařug əynil* 'to have pain in groins' [Bařramyan 1960: 112a].

Sebastia *ačuk* 'the upper thigh; the lower part of the abdomen (= Turk. */gasəg/*, Fr. *aïne*)' [Gabikean 1952: 55].

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 141b) does not record any acceptable etymology. řahukyan (1967: 169; 1982: 58; 1987: 142) connects with Skt. *pājasyá-* n. 'belly, loins', Russ. *pax* 'loins', etc. (cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 517-519), reconstructing **pəgio-* for Armenian.

In view of the widespread belief that the groin relates to the process of child growth, A.A. Abrahamyan (1958: 61-62) treats *ačuk* as a participial formation in *-uk* from the verbal stem *ač-* 'to grow'. řahukyan (1982: 216₇₃) considers this less probable. M. Hanneyan (1979: 173) mentions the former etymology (from **pəgio-*) without a reference, then she presents Abrahamyan's interpretation and considers it more logical.

In favour of Abrahamyan's etymology, one notes the following arguments: (1) the derivational suffix *-uk* fits in the interpretation; (2) the Armenian word is not attested in the Classical period and does not look old; (3) there are formal problems (one expects Arm. **ha-*; the reconstruction of the PIE word does not seem very secure); (4) the above-mentioned belief is indeed widespread and still vivid in Armenia. If one, nevertheless, accepts the derivation from PIE **pəgio-*, the belief and its influence must then be reckoned with.

am, *a*-stem: GDSg *am-i*, AblSg *y-am-ē*, LocSg *y-am-i*, GDPl *am-a-c*, IPl *am-a-w-k* (widely attested in the Bible onwards) 'year; age'.

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Ararat (Lori), Lārabāḷ and Goris in a derivative form, namely *amlīk* 'a lamb or child of/ under one year aage', q.v.

It is remarkable that there is Georgian *erk'emali* 'a male sheep above one year of age; ram', attested twice in the 18th century and which, according to Šaniĵe (pers. com. apud HAB 2: 67b), was borrowed from Arm. *erku* 'two' + *am* 'year', formed with the Georgian suffix *-li-*. Apparently, Arm. *erkeam* 'of two years of age' (Bible+) < *erki-* + *am* is meant here. In view of the existence of Arm. dial. *amlīk* and bearing in mind that Arm. diminutive *-l-ik* is quite productive (cf. *barak* 'thin' : dial. (Ararat) *baralik* [HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 167], etc.), one may treat the Georgian word as wholly borrowed from Armenian. Moreover, the *-l-* of *amlīk* could be old; see below.

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1897: 416^{Nr17}), *am* has been connected to Skt. *sāmā-* f. 'year, season'. The other forms have shifted the semantics to 'summer': YAv. *ham-*, OIr. *sam*, etc.; cf. s.v. *amaṛn*. The semantic relationship between *am* 'year' and *amaṛn* 'summer' is parallel to Russ. *let* : *leto* (cf. Saradževa 1986: 79, 88). The remarkable correspondence of the meaning and of the stems of the Armenian and the Sanskrit forms (cf. Tumanjan 1978: 204; Širokov 1980: 82) should be explained as an archaism, rather than a shared innovation, since most of the cognates meaning 'summer' are derivations, and the direction of the semantic shift seems to be 'year' > 'summer', not the other way around. An old paradigm **s(e)m-eh₂-/ *sm₁-h₂-ó-* is reconstructed, see Hamp 1981: 13; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 704; Olsen 1999: 60; cf. also Frisk 1944: 32 (= 1966: 280); Tumanjan 1978: 204. The initial *a-* is due to the generalization of the oblique stem: PIE **sRHV-* > Arm. **aRV-* (compare Beekes 1988: 78).

Among the derivatives, Greppin (1983: 276) mentions *amanak* 'time' (q.v.), which, however, seems to be an Iranian loan.

The dialectal *amlīk* (q.v.) can surprisingly be equated to the Scandinavian words with the basic meaning 'one-year-old animal', which are of the same origin: Olc. *simull*, Norw. *simla*, etc.; see Pokorny 1959: 905. The derivational basis could be **sm₁H-l-*, whence Arm. dial. syncopated *amlīk* < **amal-ik*. Typologically, compare Lat. *vitulus* 'calf' and Gr. *ἔταλον*, *ἔτελον* n. 'young animal, yearling' (etymologically: 'yearling'; cf. Gr. *ἔτος* n. 'year'; Skt. *vatsá-* m. 'calf' (RV+), etc.), with the same suffixal element **-l-*. Note also Engl. *yearling*, Germ. *Jährling* 'a domesticated animal of one year of age', and Ossetic diminutive suffix *-ul*, *-yl*, particularly in animal-names (see Abaev 1965: 80).

OArm. (> Georg.) **am-a-li* is parallel to **orb-o-li* (> Georg. *oboli* 'orphan'); see s.v. *orb* 'orphan'. Note that **am-a-* and **orb-o-* agree with the declension classes of

am (*a*-stem) and *orb* (*o*-stem), respectively. However, Arm. *orb* is not attested with such a suffix. See also s.v. **luc-ali* and 2.3.1.

amanak, *-i*, *-ac* ‘time’, attested since the 6th cent. (Philo, Yovhannēs Ōjneg‘i, etc.).

●ETYM Frisk (1944: 32 = 1966: 280) connects the word with *am* ‘year’ (q.v.) through contamination with synonymous *žamanak*. This is accepted by Greppin (1983: 276), who mentions *amanak* among other derivatives of *am*. Neither refers to Ačāryan’s etymology, according to which *amanak* is an Iranian loan; cf. Pers. *amān* ‘time’ [HAB 1: 145]. Ĵahukyan does not mention *amanak* in the list of old Iranian loans [1987: 512-549]. The reason for this, I assume, is the fact that the word is not attested in the oldest period of Armenian literature. L. Hovhannisyan (1990: 94-95; cf. 1991: 26) rejects Ačāryan’s etymology, arguing that Pahl. unattested **amānak* would yield, as Ačāryan himself notes, Pers. **amāna*, which does not exist. However, this is not a solid argument since, for instance, in the case of *žaman*, *žamanak* ‘time’, Persian has both *zamān* and *zamāna*; cf. Pahl. *zamān*, *zamānak* [HAB 2: 222-223]. Further, Hovhannisyan assumes that *amanak* can be derived from Arm. *am* ‘year’ under analogical influence of *žamanak*, without any reference to Frisk or Greppin. In view of the weakness of the above-mentioned argument, I think this is unmotivated. It is hard to imagine that Arm. *amanak* ‘time’ is not connected to Pers. *amān* ‘time’.

Ačāryan rejects the Arabic origin of Pers. *amān* and treats it as a native Persian word. He does not mention, however, any Iranian or Indo-European cognate. I wonder whether it is related to OIr. *amm* ‘time’ which is mentioned by C. Harut‘yunyan (Arutjunjan 1983: 275) in a different context; cf. HAB s.v. *awr* ‘day’.

amařn, *an*-stem: GDSg *amaran* (Cyril of Jerusalem, Yovhan Mamikonean), *amařan* (according to NHB, but without evidence), API *amaruns* (Philo) ‘summer’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally widespread. An initial *h*- is found only in Ozim, *hamar* [HAB 1: 146; HayLezBrbBar 1, 2001: 47b], while in its closest dialects, that is Van, Moks and Šatax, it is absent; see Ačāryan 1952: 243; M. Muradyan 1962: 191b. Ĵahukyan (1985: 156) treats it as a relic of IE **s*-. According to others, however, this *h*- is simply wrong; see Hovsep‘yan 1966: 234-235; cf. N. Simonyan 1979: 211, 213-214.

Łarabał *ámæřnā* [Davt‘yan 1966: 306] and Goris *ameřnā* [Margaryan 312b] are probably due to the influence of *jmeřn* ‘winter’. This form may be seen in the place-name *Ameřn-a-p‘or* in Syunik‘, Sot‘k‘, as attested by Step‘anos Ōrbelean (see 4.9).

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1897: 416^{Nr19}), *amařn* is connected to the family of *am* ‘year’ (q.v.); cf. Skt. *sāmā*-f. ‘year, season’; all the remaining cognates mean ‘summer’: YAv. *ham*-, Khot. *hamāna*-, MPers. *hāmīn*, OIr. *sam*, OHG *sumar*. The suffixal element **-r-* is present in Armenian and Germanic. The final *-n* of Armenian is explained from **-om* (cf. Pokorny 1959: 905; Ĵahukyan 1967: 212; 1982: 115; 1987: 147) or from an old IE accusative **smh₂er-m* [Kortlandt 1985: 21^{Nr7}]. The latter is more attractive. The idea about contamination of the two alternants of the original heteroclitic paradigm, i.e. **-r-* and **-n(t)-* (see Mayrhofer, KEWA 3, 1976: 437; Olsen 1999: 128, 141, 410, 855), is improbable; cf. also Greppin 1983: 277: **sm-ř-n-*.

Mentioning the plural forms of *jmeřn* ‘winter’ and *k‘irtn* ‘sweat’ going back to **-on(t)h₂-*, Olsen (1999: 128) writes: “No doubt *amařn* ‘summer’, which is

accidentally not attested in the plural, is part of the same pattern”. However, we do find an API *amaruns* in Philo; see NHB 1: 52b.

For the analyses of *amarayin* (adj.) and *amarani* ‘in the summer, during summer’, see Olsen 1999: 276-277 and 306, respectively.

amboṭṭ, *i*-stem: GDPl *amboṭṭ-i-c*‘ (Philo) ‘whole, integral, intact, pure’ (Philo, Book of Chries, Paterica, etc.).

- DIAL Preserved only in Ozim *amp’uxč*‘ [HAB 1: 152a]. Xosrov Anjewac‘i (10th century), native of the area between the lakes Van and Urmia which roughly coincides with the geographical distribution of the dialectal group of Van-Urmia, to which Ozim belongs too, glosses the word *amboṭṭ* by his vernacular form *hamboṭṭ* [HAB 1: 152a].

- ETYM Composed of *oṭṭ* ‘whole, integral, complete, solid; sound, healthy, unhurt’ (q.v.) and the prefix **amb-* from PIE **h₂mbʰi* ‘around’: Gr. *ἀμφι* ‘on both sides, around’, Lat. *amb-*, OIr. *imb-*, OHG *umbi* ‘around’, etc., see Meillet 1894: 236; 1896: 156; Hübschmann 1897: 416; HAB 1: 151-152; HAB-Add 1982: 4; Pokorny 1959: 34; Jahukyan 1982: 50; Mallory/Adams 1997: 32a; for a discussion of the etymon, see also Schrijver 1991: 59-60.

amik ‘one-year-old male kid or lamb’.

Attested in the Bible five times, once in NAccSg *amik* and four times in API *amiks* [Astuacaturean 1895: 55a]. Thus, no information about the declension class. The only attestation outside the Bible is Ephrem.

- DIAL In the dialects, one finds *am-l-ik*, q.v.

- ETYM Obviously derived from Arm. *am* ‘year’ [HAB 1: 156b]; see s.vv. *am* and dial. *amlík*.

amis, *o*-stem: GDSg *ams-o-y*, GDPl *ams-o-c*‘; also GDLocSg (*y*)*amsean* ‘month’ (Bible+).

- DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 158b].

- ETYM Since Hübschmann (1897: 417), derived from PIE **meh₁nsos* ‘moon; month’: Skt. *mās-*, Gr. *μήν*, Lat. *mēnsis* ‘month’, etc. See also Tumanjan 1978: 167-168; Gamkrelidze/ Ivanov 1984: 424; Jahukyan 1987: 138, etc.

The initial *a-* of the Armenian form is explained by the influence of *am* ‘year’ (q.v.) [Ačařyan 1898b: 372; HAB 1: 158a]. Meillet (1936: 48 = 1988: 34) mentions the problem without an explanation. Next to *am*, Winter (1965: 101) points to another calendar unit and two names of heavenly bodies, all with an initial *a-*: *awr* ‘day’; *arew* ‘sun’ and *astł* ‘star’; cf. Hovdhaugen 1968: 120. Solta (1960: 67₆₄) thinks that the *a-* has been added in order to avoid the homonymy with *mis* ‘meat’. This resembles the explanation of Mann (1963: 19) interpreting *amis* as *am-mis* ‘month of the year’; for a further discussion, see Olsen 1999: 48, 820; Viredaz 2005-7: 1-2. Jahukyan (1967: 245) treats this *a-* as a “prothetic” vowel before sonants comparable to those found in *etbayr* and *anic* (q.v.), which is not true since there are no parallels for the position before nasals, except *anic*, which is a different case (q.v.). N. Simonyan (1979: 234-235) treats this “prothetic” vowel as an IE dialectal isogloss. Saradževa (1986: 38, 361₁₀₈) does not specify the origin of the vowel.

In my view, Ačařyan’s explanation is sufficient, since there is a common phoneme in *a-mis* and *am*, that is *m*. An influence of this kind in the framework of a

close semantic relationship is quite common in Armenian, so the statement of Greppin (1983: 279) on the “insurmountable problems” of *a-* in *amis* seems to me exaggerated.

The deviant GDLSg *(y)amsean* is interpreted by Tumanjan (1978: 168) from **mēs-en*; unconvincing. Olsen (1999: 48f, 386f, 772, 820) explains it as an adjective formation in **ih₃no-* with the basic meaning ‘monthly’; cf. Skt. *māsīna-*. See also Clackson 1994: 63.

According to Beekes (1969: 22-23), *a-mis* is derived from **mēns* with the recent addition of *a-*, stating that **amēns* would yield **ams*, and the traditional **amēnsos* nowhere finds support. However, the thematic **meh₁ns-o-* seems to be confirmed by Skt. *māsa-* (RV+), Dard., etc. *māsa-*, and the *o* declension of *amis* fits the protoform.

Much has been written on the reconstruction of the original paradigm of the PIE word under discussion; see Specht 1947: 9-10, 233; Scherer 1953: 61-71; Beekes 1982; 1985: 62; apud Mallory / Adams 1997: 385a; Schrijver 1991: 159-160; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 352-353. Note that the Baltic evidence justifiably plays a significant role here. Basing oneself largely on these investigations and paying additional attention to Lat. *mēnsis* (*-is* rather than *-us*), one may perhaps reconstruct the following tentative paradigm:

NSg. **mēh₁n-s-s*

AccSg **m(e)h₁n-és-m*

GSg **m(e)h₁n-s-ós*.

This is an archaic subtype of the hysterodynamic declension, which is represented by the word for ‘nose’, also an *s*-stem; see Beekes 1995: 175, 180. The double *s* of the original nominative has been preserved (or secondarily restored?) in Lat. *mēnsis* (cf. *nāris* ‘nostril’, pl. ‘nose’, alongside *nās(s)us* ‘nose’) and perhaps in Latv. *mēnesis*. In the next stage, the thematic form arose, from which Arm. *a-mis*, *-oy* and Ilr. **mās-a-* have derived. In Indo-Aryan, there seems to be a semantic opposition between **mās-* ‘moon; month’ and **māsa-* ‘month’; see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 352; cf. Scherer 1953: 61₁. This is comparable to Armenian, where the thematization is combined with the loss of the original meaning ‘moon’. In Iranian **māha-*, the meaning ‘moon’ could have been restored secondarily.

It is remarkable that the further developments of the Armenian and the Latin forms are identical. They have both lost the meaning ‘moon’, replaced by **louksneh₂-*; cf. Arm. *lusin* and Lat. *lūna*, as well as OCS *luna*.

I conclude, on the basis of PIE **meh₁n-s-s* ‘moon; month’ (cf. Lat. *mēnsis*), that a dialectal (Arm. : Ilr.) thematic form **meh₁n-s-os* ‘month’ arose, which created a semantic opposition: A. **mēns(s)* ‘moon’ : B. **mēns-os* ‘month’. Indo-Iranian retained both, while Armenian eliminated the variant A, replacing it by **louksneh₂-* ‘moon’, exactly like Latin did, although the latter derived from the older nominative rather than from the thematic form.

amlík (dial.) ‘a lamb or child of / under one year of age’.

●DIAL The word is found in the meaning ‘little (lamb, child)’ in Lori (Ararat) and Łarabał; see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 49b, as well as in Goris *āmlík* ‘a new-born lamb’ [Margaryan 1975: 375a]. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 156b) cites only Łarabał *āmlig* ‘a new-born little lamb’. It is also used in a famous fable of a modern fable-writer,

Xnko-Aper: *amlík gar* ‘*amlík* lamb’. In the fable it is stated that this lamb is under one year of age.

Georgian *erk'emali* ‘a male sheep above one year of age; ram’, attested twice in the 18th century, was borrowed from Arm. *erkeam* (Bible+) ‘of two years of age’ < *erki-* + *am* with the same suffixal element, thus: **erki-* + **amal-*; see s.v. *am* for more details.

●ETYM Ačarıyan (HAB1: 156b) places the Łarabał form under Classical *amik* ‘a one-year-old male kid or lamb’ (q.v.), which is obviously derived from Arm. *am* ‘year’ (< IE **sm̥H-*), but then he adds that it seems to have been borrowed from Turk. *emlik* ‘sucking lamb’. I think this is unnecessary, since *amlík* can easily be derived from Arm. *am* with the suffixal element *-*li(h₂)-* and diminutive *-ik*: **sm̥H-l-* > Arm. **amal-ik* > dial. *amlík* through syncope. An astonishing parallel is found in the Scandinavian words with a basic meaning ‘one-year-old animal’, which are of the same origin: Oic. *simull*, Norw. *simla*, etc.; see Pokorny 1959: 905. This might be a late Indo-European innovation shared by Armenian and Germanic, although one cannot perhaps exclude the possibility of independent developments. See s.v. *am* for more details; cf. also Gr. δάμ-αλις, δαμ-άλη ‘young cow’ from δάμνημι ‘to tame, subdue’, Germ. *Jähr-ling*.

If the Turkish word is indeed related and if it is not of native Turkic origin, it may have been borrowed from Armenian.

The resemblance with Arm *amaru* ‘lamb’ (a Semitic loan) and *amnos* ‘lamb’ (< ἀμνός) must be accidental.

***am-orj-i-k** ‘testicles’, recorded as a dialectal word in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1060b (see also 1: 699a s.v. *erku-or-i-k* ‘testicles’: *z-erku-or-e-a-c* ‘in Deuteronomy 25.11, Cox 1981: 174).

●DIAL Ačarıyan HAB 3: 582b and Amatuni 1912: 27b record the word without concrete dialectal data, referring only to NHB. Though still known to NHB (first half of the 19th century), the word seems to be extinct by the 20th century. It is present only in literary Modern Armenian: *amorjik* ‘testicles’, *amorj-at-el* ‘to castrate’, *amorj-a-mašk* ‘scrotum’ [Malxaseanc‘ HBB 1: 68c].

●ETYM Composed of the prefix *am-* ‘at, with, together’ and **orj-i-* ‘testicle’, q.v. (HAB 3: 582b).

amp (spelled also as **amb**), *o*-stem: GDSg *amp-o-y*, GDPl *amp-o-c* ‘[In 2 Paralipomenon 5.13-14 (see Xalat‘eanc‘ 1899: 61b), one finds GDSg *amp-o-y*, but also IPl *amp-a-w-k* – next to *p‘ar-a-w-k* “‘with glory”] ‘cloud’, later also ‘lightning; sponge’. In some derivatives, perhaps ‘sky’ (see s.v. *ampar*) and ‘thunder’; see NHB 1: 24 s.vv. *ampaharim*, *ampaharut‘iwn*, *ampanman*, *ampawor*, *amporot*. Bible (numerous attestations), Agat‘angelos, etc.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly with *-b*, meaning ‘cloud; rain; sponge, etc.’. Note the by-form with *n*, namely *anb* in Ararat, Dersim and Karin (next to *amb*), as well as in Rodost‘o [HAB 1: 165; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 50a]. Note also Dersim *amb*, *anb* ‘rain’ [Bařramyan 1960: 73b].

●ETYM Hübschmann (1897: 417) connects *amp* in the first instance to Skt. *abhrá-* n. ‘thunder-cloud, rain-cloud, blanket of clouds’, Av. *ařra-* n. ‘cloud; rain’, etc., and only thereafter mentions Skt. *nábhas-* n. ‘moisture, thunder-cloud, mass of clouds’,

Gr. *νέφος* n. ‘cloud’, OCS *nebo* ‘sky’ and the others. See also Pokorny 1959: 315-316 (*amp* – under **ṇb^hro-* in close relationship with Gaul. *inter ambes* ‘inter rivos’, etc., both Armenian and Celtic being “ohne formantisches *r*”) and Mallory / Adams 1997: 477.

The correlation with the latter group (i.e. Gr. *νέφος*, etc.) is considered by Greppin (1983: 281) as puzzling. The reason for this confusion is that the Armenian word does not have the suffix **-ro-* and, having an *o*-stem, can regularly be derived from PIE *s*-stem **neb^hos* (cf. Jahukyan 1959: 231; Tumanjan 1978: 159; Saradževa 1986: 38-39; Olsen 1999: 45; despite Frisk, according to whom the *o*-stem can be secondary), but in the ablaut it has been influenced by the former group, namely **ṇb^hro-*, which is continued in Arm. *amprop* ‘thunder(bolt)’ (q.v.). Thus, one might accept the explanation of *amp* from **mb^hos* (< **ṇb^hos*, through labial assimilation), “a compromise between **ṇb^hró-* and the original *s*-stem” [Olsen 1999: 45]. I, alternatively, propose to assume a generalization of the zero-grade genitive of the PD paradigm: NSg **néb^hos*, Gsg **nb^hés-s*. This may be confirmed by another atmospheric term, namely *bark* ‘lightning’, and, perhaps, by *ayt* ‘cheek’ (see s.vv. and 2.2.2.1).

Skt. *ámphas-* ‘water’ and Gr. *ὄμβρος* ‘shower’ remain obscure, see Szemerényi 1964: 241f; Beekes 1969: 74, 79, 92, 93, 140; Euler 1979: 110; Schrijver 1991: 64; cf., however, Olsen 1999: 45₈₉. Despite this criticism, Clackson (1994: 133) takes Skt. *ámphas-* as the representative cognate to Arm. *amb*, exactly like Pedersen (1906: 361 = 1982: 139) did nearly one century ago. Širokov (1980: 82) does the same, adding also Gr. *ὀμφή· πνοή* ‘whiff’ (Hesychius), which is semantically remote. The relation between **Hneb^h-* (but Gr. *νέφος* points to the absence of an initial laryngeal) and **HVnb^h-* can be confirmed when the so-called Schwebeablaut is justified; Frisk (s.v.) and Mayrhofer (EWAia 1, 1992: 94, 101; 2, 1996: 13) are more positive in this respect. For the criticism concerning Skt. *ambu-* n. ‘water’ and Hitt. *alpa-* ‘cloud’, I refer to Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 100 and Puhvel HED 1, 1984: 37-38, respectively.

For a further discussion of Skt. *nabh-*, etc., see Sani 1994.

Lat. *nimbus* ‘cloud’ and Iran. **nam(b)-* ‘wet, moist’ (cf. Pahl. *nam(b)* ‘moist’ > Arm. *nam* ‘id.’ [HAB 3: 425], as well as Sogd. *nmp* [namp/b] ‘dew’, see Gharib 1995: 240a) point to **nemb^h-* and may be regarded as a reduplicated formation **ne-nb^h-*, or **ne-n-b^h-*, with a nasal-infix (see Szemerényi 1964: 242₁, 243₁, with ref.), or simply with a nasal-epenthesis. This is reminiscent of some forms of the PIE term for ‘nit’, namely Lat. *lens* and Lith. *glinda* from **gnind-*, next to the basic **K/Gnid-* (see s.v. *anic* ‘nit, louse egg’).

Toch. B *eprer* ‘atmosphere, sky, firmament’, *iprer* ‘sky, air’ is said to belong to the words under discussion (albeit considered uncertain in Adams 1999: 65, 90). Regardless of whether this is true or not, it rather seems to be related to Skt. *ámbara-* n. ‘Luftraum’ (not mentioned by Mayrhofer in the context of *abhrá-* and others), and I wonder why this connection is unnoticed. The semantics is straightforward; the anlaut could be explained from **Ho-* (?); a trace of the nasal can be found, cf. van Windekens 1941: 21 (“*i* < *e* prouve la présence originelle de la nasale”).

Although Arm. *amb* is the etymologically expected variant [HAB1: 163], in reality, however, the older and main spelling is *amp* [Greppin 1983: 281; Olsen 1999: 45₈₉, cf. also 70₁₄₅, 97₂₀₃]. Szemerényi (1964: 242₂) tries to explain this by the influence of *ampem* ‘to drink’, which does not seem very probable to me. According to Greppin (1983: 281), “the spelling discrepancy is based on the later erratic voicing found in -NC- clusters”; cf. also Pedersen 1906: 361 = 1982: 139; Olsen 1999: 70₁₄₅, 97₂₀₃. This is not entirely satisfactory either, because of the absence of such a discrepancy in other cases, cf. *lamb* ‘ring’, *xumb* ‘group’, *kumb-* ‘emboss’, etc. It is remarkable that both Gr. *ὄμβρος* and *amprop* (as well as Skt. *ambu-* ‘water’ and *āmbara-* ‘Luftraum’?; see above) point to **b* instead of **b^h*. For the Greek word, this is explained by regular deaspiration after the sonant in an accented syllable; cf. Olsen 1999: 45₈₉ in the context of the Greek word and Arm. *amp* (referring to Schwyzler). This is often criticised; see the references above with respect to Greek. Perhaps the assumption should be hypothetically restated as follows: the voiced aspirated stops are deaspirated in a post-nasal position and before **r* in Greek and Armenian; thus, **-mb^hro-* > **-mbro-* (> Arm. **-mpro-*, since *p* is the regular outcome of **b*). Whatever the details (note also the enigmatic initial *o-* in the Greek form), if Arm. *-p-* can be explained this way, we could consider *amp* as influenced by *amprop*, which would semantically be quite plausible.

One of the basic meanings of PIE **neb^hos* is ‘sky’; cf. Hitt. *nēpiš-*, OCS *nebo*, etc., as well as some forms going back to **nb^hro-*: Oss. *arv*, Khot. Lsg. *o(r)ña*. For the semantic shift ‘cloud’ > ‘sky’, see Frisk 2, 1970: 310; Beekes apud Mallory / Adams 1997: 110; Cheung 2002: 154. The underlying root is **neb^h-* ‘befeuchten’ [Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 13]. Armenian may have preserved (or developed secondarily) this meaning; see s.v. *ampar*.

ampar ‘planet’.

Mentioned only in Ališan 1910: 122: *ampar astelk* ‘the seven planets’, from an unspecified author, who in turn is said to have taken it from Elišē, probably “Meknut‘iwn groc‘n cnndoc’” (Commentary on Genesis), as is the previous citation of Ališan’s text.

● ETYM The interpretation of the word as *an-par* ‘motionless’, suggested by the same author, is not accepted by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 163), who gives no comments. The inclusion of *par* into this etymology seems attractive, since *par* refers to the movement of the stars, too (see NHB 1: 383b; 2: 625b), and Ališan himself is aware of that, cf. Ališan 1910: 118. However, the meaning ‘motionless’ is the opposite of what one would use describing the planets. Note also *anpar*, denoting persons who cannot dance properly, in Philo apud NHB 1: 229a. Thus, if *ampar* contains *par*, the first part of the word should be identified as the prefix *am-* or something else, but not as the privative *an-*.

I know of no other etymological proposals.

As we have seen, the postulation of *par* is possible. Nevertheless, I alternatively propose a connection of *ampar* ‘planet’ with *amp* ‘cloud’ and *amprop* ‘thunder’ (q.v.). In the first instance, the relation seems semantically unmotivated. However, one should bear in mind that some of the cognates, both with and without **-ro-* (Hitt. *nēpiš-*, OCS *nebo*, Oss. *arv*, etc), mean ‘sky’; so, according to this etymology, the basic meaning of *ampar* would be ‘the heavenly one’ or ‘heavenly’; cf. Olc.

himintungl ‘Himmelskörper’, OHG *himilzungal* ‘Gestirn’, etc. (see Scherer 1953: 35-36). Formed with the suffix *-ar* (or reshaped under its influence), for which cf. especially *astelk* ‘*molark*’ ‘planets’ and *astelk* ‘*anmolark*’ ‘stars’ from *mol-ar* ‘erroneous’ (see NHB 1: 204b; 2: 293a; also *anmolar astelk* used by Vanakan Vardapet, 12-13th cent., see Xaç’ikyan 1941: 162a^{L8-9}, 166a^{L1-2}); perhaps also Pers. *axtar* ‘star; horoscope; name of a lunar station’.

Other possible (albeit highly hypothetical) relics of the meaning ‘sky’ might be seen in some derivatives, where the meaning ‘cloud’ of *amp* makes less sense:

amp-a-goyn ‘cloud-coloured’ or ‘cloud-like’ (in Greppin 1983: 281: ‘like a cloud’). In 2 Maccabees 1.22, referring to *šoł* ‘ray’ of *aregagn* ‘sun’. Thus, *amp* would make sense here with the meaning ‘shiny sky’ or the like. However, the Greek text has *ἐπι-νεφής* ‘clouded, dark; bringing clouds’ (from *νέφος* ‘cloud’), and *amp-a-goyn* may be created after the Greek. E.g., to my mother, Ženya Simonyan (village Erazgavors, in the vicinity of Leninakan/Gyumri), dial. *ambaguyn* means ‘sky-blue’;

T’ovma Arcruni (9-10th cent.) 2.7: AblSg *y-amp-oy-n*, translated in ModArm. as ‘from the sky’ (said of the falling snow) [V. Vardanyan 1985: 192/193]; this is ambiguous, of course. Thomson (1985: 187) has “from the clouds”.

dial. *ampažer* (Ararat) ‘light blue’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 50b]; for the component *žer cf. *karmr-žer* (Bulanəx of Muš), with *karmir* ‘red’ [S. Movsisyan 1972: 20a];

dial. *ampik* (Papen) ‘a kind of bluish grape’ (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 50b).

amprop, *a*-stem: GDPl *amprop-a-c* in Job 38.25 (Astuacaturean 1895: 60a has *amprap-ac*, but cf. Cox 2006: 245), Book of Chries, Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc ‘i ‘thunder’.

Renders Gr. *κδοιμός* ‘din of battle, uproar, hubbub’ in Job 38.25 (Cox 2006: 245). Attested also in Grigor Narekac ‘i, “Čarəntir”, etc.

●ETYM From PIE **ṇb^hro-*: Skt. *abhrá-* n., rarely m. ‘thunder-cloud, rain-cloud, blanket of clouds’, YAv. *aṇra-* n. ‘rain-cloud’, Khot. *ora-* ‘sky’, Lat. *imber*, GSG. *imbris* ‘shower’, etc. [Dervischjan 1877: 94; HAB 1: 163; Ałabekyan 1979: 47, 55; Ĵahukyan 1982: 37, 132, 218; Greppin 1983: 281-282]. For the cognates and a discussion, especially of the internal *-p-*, see s.v. *amp* ‘cloud’. Since the connection with *amp* is certain and is accepted by everyone including Ačaryan, one should note that, in fact, the etymology was first recognized by NHB and Ĵaxjāxean.

The thematic vowel **-o-* was accented [Ĵahukyan 1982: 132], and the metathesis of *r* is blocked by the preceding nasal (ibid. 218₁₀₃). Not mentioning this analysis, Olsen (1999: 72) cautiously proposed a different one: *amp* ‘cloud’ + IE **-(H)robah₂-*. However, *-ro-* in *amprop* goes directly back to **ṇb^hro-* (a way-out for Olsen’s proposal would be haplology of *-ro-ro-*).

Thus, the problem of the final *-p* remains. Perhaps it arose due to some kind of “broken reduplication” inspired by the (seeming) analogy of *andund* ‘abyss’ (q.v.). Furthermore, one should take into account the possible influence of another word of closer semantics with a final *-b/p*, viz. *t’utb/t’uxp* ‘cloud; fog’. However, the direction of the possible influence is hard to determine in view of the etymological uncertainty of *t’utb/p*. One may therefore merely assume a perseveration (see 2.1.28): PIE **ṇb^hro-* > PArm. **amb/pro-* > *ampro-p*.

amul, *o*-stem: GDSg *aml-o-y*, GDPl *aml-o-c* ‘(Bible+) ‘sterile, childless’ (Bible+; 18 attestations in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 58a), ‘barren’ (Agat‘angelos, Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i, Nersēs Šnorhali, Čarəntir).

●DIAL Karin, Muš *amul*, Sebastia *amur* with *r* due to contamination with *amur* ‘hard’ [HAB 1: 160b] (probably also with *amuri* ‘unmarried’).

●ETYM Composed of the privative prefix *an-* < PIE **n-* and PArm. **fōl-* ‘kid, child’, cf. *ul* ‘kid’ (q.v.), Gr. *πῶλος* m. f. ‘young horse, foal; young girl, youth’, etc. (Meillet 1922c; 1930: 184; 1936: 48; Pokorny 1959: 843; Jahukyan 1967: 236; 1987: 145, 487; Ravnæs 1991: 146-147; Praust 1996: 193-194; Mallory/Adams 1997: 56b; Beekes 2003: 172; cf. Dumézil 1938: 241; Greppin 1983: 280). See further s.vv. *amuri* ‘unmarried’, *suk* ‘childless, sterile’.

The alternative derivation from IE **n-putlo-* with Skt. *a-pútra-* ‘sonless’ (Olsen 1989: 235) is improbable; one rather expects Arm. **amuwt* > **amut* from it. The interpretation of Pisani 1944: 159 as *an-* + **mulo-* (cf. Skr. *mūla-m* ‘root’, thus ‘rootless’) is untenable. I see no reason to abandon the etymology of Meillet, even though it has not been accepted by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 160).⁷

amuri, *ea*-stem: GDSg *amurw-o-y* (Job 24.21), GDPl *amure-a-c* ‘(1 Corinthians 7.8) ‘unmarried, single, widowed; unmarried woman’ (Job 24.21, 1 Corinthians 7.8), ‘wifeless’ (Nersēs Šnorhali, 12th cent.).

In 1 Corinthians 7.8 *amuri* and *ayri* render Gr. *ἄγαμος* ‘unmarried’ and *χήρα* ‘widow’, respectively: *amureac* ‘*n ew ayreac* ‘*n asem* : λέγω δὲ τοῖς ἀγάμοις καὶ ταῖς χήραις.

In Job 24.21 we find *amul* and *amuri* rendering Gr. *στεῖρα* ‘infertile (woman)’ and *γύναιον* ‘woman’, respectively: *zi amloyn bari oč’ arar*; *ew amurwoyn oč’ otormec* ‘*aw* “for he did not treat well the barren woman, and had no pity on the young one” : *στεῖραν γὰρ οὐκ εὖ ἐποίησεν καὶ γύναιον οὐκ ἠλέησεν* (Cox 2006: 171).

●DIAL No dialectal record in HAB 1: 162a.

In the late medieval dictionary *Barğirk* ‘*hayoc*’ (see Amalyan 1975: 219^{Nr410}) one finds *mori* rendering *amuri*; in some manuscripts (408₄₁₀): *mori*· *amuri*, *kam ankin mard* ‘unmarried, or wifeless man’. I think this form betrays a dialectal form in Łarabał and surroundings. The loss of the initial pretonic vowel (see 2.1.33.2) and the sound change *-ú-* > *-ɔ-* are regular in this dialectal area. For some examples of the development *r* > *ř* in Łarabał and Mełri, see Davt‘yan 1966: 68 and Ałayan 1954: 93, respectively.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 162a) rejects all the etymological suggestions and leaves the origin of the word open. In Armeniaca Nr. 61 (HAB 4: 669) he claims that *amuri* refers to ‘wifeless man’ and interprets it as **an-moyri*, composed of the privative prefix *an-* and an otherwise unattested word **moyri* ‘wife, woman, girl’, cf. Gr. *μεῖραζ* ‘girl’, Lat. *marīta* ‘wife’, Lith. *mergà* ‘girl’, *martì* f. ‘bride, young woman’, etc., also Arm. *mari* ‘female bird, hen’ (q.v.).

However, the Biblical attestations seem to point to a basic meaning ‘unmarried or widowed (woman)’; the meaning ‘wifeless’ is attested only in Middle Armenian. The etymology should therefore be viewed as semantically improbable, unless one assumes ‘husbandless’ starting with Skt. *márya-* m. ‘young man, young warrior’,

⁷ An Arabic origin has been suggested in N. Mkrtč‘yan 1980: 61.

Lat. *marītus* ‘married; husband, mate’, etc. Note, however, that the vocalism is uncertain, too.

The derivation from **an-potro-iyō-* (Adontz 1937: 12) or better **ŋ-putr-iyō-* (Dumézil 1938: 241; Godel 1975: 79), with a semantic development ‘qui n’a pas enfanté’ > ‘célibataire’ (Adontz *ibid.*) or ‘mâle sans enfant légal’ > ‘homme sans famille propre, non marié’ (Dumézil *ibid.*) is largely accepted, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 145, 188 (with hesitation); Ravnæs 1991: 146-147; Beekes 2003: 172. However, this etymology is formally uncertain; Skt. *putrá-* ‘son’ is usually derived from **putlo-* (but note Lat. *puer* ‘boy’, cf. Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 142-143; for a critical analysis of the etymology, see Olsen 1999: 447, cf. 446). Neither the semantics seems to me convincing.

I tentatively suggest to interpret *amuri* as composed of the privative prefix *an-* and PArm. (otherwise unattested) **wir-* ‘man, husband’ (cf. Lith. *výras* ‘man, husband’, OHG *wer* ‘man, husband’, Lat. *vir* ‘man, male; husband’, Skt. *vīrá-* ‘man’, etc.⁸ In view of the absence of the development IE **-n̥u-* > Arm. **-ng-* we may assume that the compound has been made at a later stage: **an-wir-íya-* ‘husbandless’ > **am(w)uiríya-* > *amuri*, *-ea-*. This proto-form is structurally and semantically parallel to QIE **ŋ-Hnēr-íeh₂-* ‘husbandless’ > PArm. **an(an)iríya-* > *ayri*, *-ea-* ‘widow’ (q.v.).

ayg, *u*-stem (cf. also *-oy*) ‘morning’.

Attested abundantly since the Classical period, also in many derivatives, such as *aygun*, *ayguc*‘, *y-ayg-u-ē*, *z-aygoy* ‘in the morning’, *c’-ayg* ‘night’ (< “till dawn”), *z-c’ayg* ‘at night’ (all attested in the Bible).

The word has mainly a *u*-stem. In the Classical period, a form of the *o* declension is used by Agat’angelos: *ənd aygoyn aṛawōtanaln*. In P’awstos Buzand 4.10 (1883=1984: 86^{L-1}; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 131): *ənd aygs aygoyn* “at early dawn”. For *z-aygoy* ‘in the morning’, see Weitenberg 1989: 63, and below.

●DIAL Dialectally preserved almost exclusively in derivatives and compounds: **ayguan*, **ayguc*‘, etc.; see HAB 1: 165-166; HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 52b. In Hamšen *äkvən*, *äkvənā*, *äkvənc’u* ‘in the morning’; *ekuc*‘, *ek’unc*‘ ‘tomorrow’ [Ačar’yan 1947: 220]. According also to HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 33a, Hamšen *akvon* means ‘morning’, but the textual illustration has *akvnc’u* (adv.).

In view of ClArm. *y-ayg-* and MidArm. *y-eg-uc*‘, Ĵula *h’ekuc*‘ and Agulis *hešg’üc*‘, *yešg’üc*‘ (HAB 1: 165-166) may be reconstructed as **y-ayg-uc*‘.

The compound *aygahoł* is attested in Arak’el Davrižec’i (17th cent.) and is represented in a number of dialects: Bulanəx *ek’hoł*, Zeyt’un, Muš, etc. *ak’əxk*‘ < **ayg-hoł-k*‘ ‘ceremony at the next morning after the funeral’ [Ačar’ean 1913: 90b; HAB 1: 165ab], Sivri-Hisar *ek’əxk*‘ or *agołk*‘ [PtmSivHisHay 1965: 454, 460a]. Composed of *ayg* ‘morning’ and *hoł* ‘earth’ (HAB); cf. also MidArm. and dial. *hoł-k*‘ ‘cemetery’ [HAB 3: 112a]. Some Eastern dialects have an epenthetic *-n-*: Łarabał *ik’návəet*, Ararat *ek’nafštek*‘ (< **ayg-n-a-hoł-ay-k*‘), etc.

Baṛamyan (1960: 110a) interprets Xarberd (K’i) *akəxk*‘, *agəłk*‘ ‘ceremony at the next morning after the funeral’ as composed of *akn* ‘eye’ and *ołok* ‘supplication’.

⁸ This etymology partly coincides with that of Eazčean in ‘Patker’ 1890: 198-209 (I cite from HAB 1: 162a).

This view cannot be accepted. The word is certainly identical with **ayg-hot-k'* above.

The initial nasal of *Ĵula nagnaxot* (see Ačārean 1940: 79, 159, 352) is perhaps due to anticipation. Šamaxi *ink'nahot* (HAB) may be explained by anticipation and/or folk-etymological reinterpretation as containing *ink'(n)* 'himself'; the loss of the initial *in-* in *k'nahot* (HAB; Bałramyan 1964: 186) may be due to reinterpretation, as being composed of *k'un* 'sleep' and *hot* 'earth'. Further, see 2.1.37.

For the epenthetic nasal also seen in *Ĵarabał ik'narot* 'taking the cattle to pasturing before the dawn' [HAB 1: 166a], see 2.1.30.1.

Remarkable is Van *ek'-parew* < **ayg-barew* 'dawn-greeting', which denotes the following ritual: the morning following the wedding, the bride, the groom and the musicians go onto the roof, singing and greeting the sunrise (see HAB 1: 166a; Ačāryan 1952: 46, 244). The text of the song from the village of Artamet starts with this line: *eg barew, eg barew* [Haykuni 1906: 30]. The variant recorded by Ter-Mkrťyan (1970: 183a) reads: *eg pärew, a/y eg pärew*. As is explicitly interpreted by Ter-Mkrťyan (1970: 183b), this should be understood as "O Morning/Dawn, hail!" One may therefore assume that, here, *eg-barew* is not a compound, and that we are in fact dealing with the only independent dialectal testimony of the word *ayg* as an archaic relic preserved in this ritual formula. The formula itself, thus, must be very old.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 1: 165b) mentions many etymological proposals, but does not accept any of them. Among those proposals, one should mention that of Patrubány (StugHetaz, 1905: 158), who suggested a connection with Gr. *αἰών* 'Leben(szeit), Zeit(dauer), lange Zeit', Skt. *āyu-* 'lifetime', etc. The phonological development seems impeccable: PIE NSg **h₂(e)iu-ōn* > Arm. **aygu(n)* > *ayg*, *-u*, cf. LSg *aygun* 'in the morning' (cf. Olsen 1999: 108₂₂₂; the origin of *-un* is not specified). However, the semantics is not clear. Although the meanings 'time' and 'day' may relate to each other (cf. Arm. *awr* 'day; (life)time' and, if cognate, OIr. *amm* 'time'), I am not sure whether the direction 'time' > 'day' is probable. Besides, *ayg* means 'morning' and not 'day'. Thus, the etymology is uncertain.

Jahukyan (1973: 17) derives *ayg* from IE **ai-* (= **h₂ei-*) 'to burn, shine'. However, *-g* is unexplained. Later Jahukyan himself seems to doubt the etymology, since he excludes the word from the list of the native words (1987: 111-157) and mentions it with a question mark in p. 295, where he hesitantly assumes that Finnish *aika* 'time' may have been borrowed from Arm. *ayg*. Nor is this etymology certain.

Ačāryan compares *ayg* with Gr. Att. *ἔως*, Ion. *ἡώς* 'dawn', but rejects the connection for phonological reasons. (On the other cognates and the reconstruction, see s.v. *arawawt* 'morning'). Clackson (1994: 223₉₈) developed the same connection, without a specific reference to Ačāryan's comparison. He derives *ayg* from the locative **h₂(e)us(s)i*, which is very plausible. One agrees with Kortlandt (2003: 119) in characterizing this etymology as "highly attractive".

In my own view, however, **h₂(e)us(s)i* should yield **(h)aw*. The alternative proposed by Olsen (1999: 108) involves a complicated development: **h₂áusōs* > **aūhu-* > **aūuu-* > (through dissimilation) > **aiuu-* > **aygu-*. This is not convincing. Perhaps a later thematization would solve the problem: PArm. **awio-* > *ayg* seems to be easier (cf. also s.v. *ēg* and 2.1.27.1). It would also explain the

o-stem, which cannot otherwise continue a PIE **-os*, since this word is not a neuter. Cf. also (*z*)*aygoi* ‘in the morning’, which seems to be a secondary locative in **-i*, based on the same thematic form; thus, **aygo-i* > *z-aygoi*, or simply GDPl functioning as an “endungslos” locative without preposition *i/y-* cf. de Lamberterie’s explanation of *erekoy*, q.v. The influence of *erekoy* ‘evening’ is perhaps not excluded (cf. Olsen 1999: 108-109). Note, however, that the morphology of *z-aygoi* and *erekoy* is synchronically different, since the former functions in the Classical period as an adverb, while the latter does not. The more frequent *u*-stem may reflect PArm. **awuh* (> **aw-* seen perhaps in *ar-aw-awt*, q.v.) from PIE NSg (HD) **h₂éu-s-ōs*; cf. Clackson 1994: 226₁₃₆.

The absence of an initial *h-* may be due to constructions with *z-* and *y-*, and the generalization of the zero grade of the oblique stem; see also s.v. **atj-*; cf., particularly, the above-mentioned hypothetical **h₂usijō-* > Arm. **aygo-*, a thematization based on the old locative.

I conclude:

NSg **h₂éu-s-ōs* > PArm. **awu* > **aw*, *u*-stem (cf. *ar-aw-awt*)

GSg **h₂us-s-ós*

LSg **h₂us-s-i* > PArm. **aw(h)i* > (thematization) **awj-o-* > **aygo-* > *ayg*, *o*-stem
>> *u*-stem, generalized from **aw-u*.

See also s.v. *anagan*.

aygi, *ea*-stem: GDSg *aygw-o-y*, LocSg *y-aygw-oj*, GDPl *ayge-a-c*, AblPl *y-ayge-a-c*, LocPl *y-aygi-s* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 62-63); *o*-stem: ISg *aygwov* (only 1 Maccabees 14.12) ‘vineyard; vine’ (Bible+); perhaps also ‘grapes’ (dial.); **ayge-** < **aygi-a-* and **ayg-a-** in a number of compounds (Bible+).

Abundant in the Bible, rendering Gr. *ἄμπελος* f. ‘grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera*’ or *ἀμπελὼν* m. ‘vineyard’. A textual illustration from Deuteronomy 8.8 (Cox 1981: 112): *erki c’orenoy ew garoy aygeac* : γῆ πυροῦ καὶ κριθῆς, ἄμπελοι. For the full passage, see s.v. *gari* ‘barley’. For the meaning ‘grape-vine’, note Hosea 10.1: *aygi taštawor pṭalic* ‘*Israyēl* : ἄμπελος ἐν κληματοῦσα *Israyēl*’.

Many compound place-names (see HayTeġBaġ 1, 1986: 226-229), based on the dialectal variant **e/igi* (see below). For the attestations of the forms *aygi*, *ēgi*, and *igi* in inscriptions, etc., see H. Muradyan 1972: 93-94; Hobosyan 2004.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mainly meaning ‘garden’: Erzinka *ek’i* [Kostandyan 1979: 128a], Agulis *ég’i* (for the paradigm, see Ačārean 1935: 333), pl. *əg’ənāni*, *əg’ənānik*, Aslanbek, Rodost’o, Xarberd, Tigranakert, C’ġna *ek’i*, Akn *eg’i*, Maraġa, Salmast *ek’i*, Hačən *eg’g’i*, Zeyt’un *eg’e*, T’iflis *igi*, Ĵula *ig’i*, Van *ik’i*, Ararat *ik’i* [HAB 1: 166b].

Next to Van *ikyī* one finds Ozim *hēge* [HAB 1: 166b; Ačāryan 1952: 244], Šatax *hikyī* [M. Muradyan 1962: 191b], Moks *hek’yə* (see below), as well as Muš *h’eg’i* (HAB, *ibid.*), Aštarak *hik’i*, which has been replaced by *baġ* in the village of Ōšakan (see Baġdasaryan-T’ap’alc’yan 1971: 218). These forms seem to point to a by-form **y-aygi* (see 2.3.1).

Moks *hek’yə*, GSg *hek’yü*, NPl *hek’yik’y* ‘виноградник; сад фруктовый’ [Orbeli 2002: 276]. In a Moks proverb the word seems to refer to ‘grapes’: *Hek’yü sirun t’up’ kəłəzə* [Orbeli 2002: 120^{Nr69}]; Orbeli (op. cit. 182^{Nr100}, 1982: 118^{Nr100}) translates it as follows: “Из любви к винограду лижет и куст!”.

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *oīn* f. 'service-tree', Lat. *ūva* 'grapes', Russ. *íva* 'willow', Czech *jíva* 'willow', SCr. *īva* 'willow', Lith. *ievà* 'bird-cherry', etc. [Lidén 1905-06: 500-503; HAB 1: 166b]. The BSl. forms point to **h₁eiH-ueh₂-* or **h₁eh₁i-ueh₂-* [Derksen 1996: 139]. PArm. **ayg(a)-* 'grapes' (cf. Ačaryan's considerations on *ayg-a-wēt* in HAB 1: 166b, as well as the meaning 'grapes' in Latin and, probably, the Armenian dialect of Moks) probably goes back to PIE **h₁h₁i-ueh₂-* or **h₁oh₁i-ueh₂-* or **h₁oih₁-ueh₂-*. On the vocalism, see 2.1.5. Arm. *ayg-i* 'vineyard, garden' is thus an *i*-derivative of **ayg-* 'grapes, vine'. Typologically compare *xatot* 'grapes' : **xatot-ut* > Hamšen *havōhut* 'vineyard, garden' (see Ačaryan 1947: 233).

For the semantic development '(grape)vine' > 'garden' cf. NPers. *raz* 'grapevine' next to Av. *razura-* 'forest, thicket' (< **branchy place*), Russ. *lozá* 'vine', etc. (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 80b); cf. Sasun *rāz* 'vineyard' [Petoyan 1954: 155; 1965: 521], Moks *rāz* [Orbeli 2002: 318], borrowed from Persian (or Kurdish).

ayl, *o*-stem: GSg *ayl-o-y*, DLocSg *ayl-um*, AblSg *y-ayl-m-ē*, ISg *ayl-o-v*, GDPl *ayl-o-c*, IPl *ayl-o-v-k* 'other; alien, foreign; also; but, however; then' (Bible+).

For abundant evidence for *ayl*, *ayl imn/inč'ok*, and the like, for reciprocal or distributive expressions *ayl ayl*, *ayl ew ayl*, *ayl ayloy*, *ayl aylum*, *ayl ənd ayl*, *ayl ənd ayloy* (cf. Gr. *ἄλλος ἄλλον*, Lat. *alius alius*, *alius alium* 'one another', Skt. *anyó anyá-*, etc., Mawet 1990: 64; 1992: 157), as well as for numerous derivatives and compounds, see NHB 1: 82-90; Astuacaturean 1895: 64-66; Mawet 1990.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous, used also as enclitic and proclitic [HAB 1: 168-169].

●ETYM Since Schröder, Awetik'eān, NHB, etc., connected with Gr. *ἄλλος* 'other', Lat. *alius*, *-a*, *-ud* 'another', OIr. *aile* 'second, other', *alaile* 'other', Toch. B *alye-k alle-k* 'other, another', Skt. *ārana-* 'strange, far', *āranya-* n. 'wilderness, desert, jungle', cf. *anyá-* 'other, different, alien', *ārā-* m. n. 'distance', etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 417; HAB 1: 168; Pokorny 1959: 25; Frisk 1: 75-77; Jähukyan 1982: 132; Mawet 1990; 1992; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 80, 107-108, 173; Schrijver 1995: 19, 321-324; Mallory/Adams 1997: 64a, 411; Adams 1999: 28-29). For the adverbial use in the meaning 'but, however' cf. Gr. *ἄλλά* (acc. pl. used as adverb) 'but, however', Goth. *alja* 'but' (HAB 1: 168b; Godel 1975: 81₆₅; Schmitt 1981: 161, 210; Lehmann 1986: 27b; Mawet 1990: 60).

On the problem of *l* : *t* and the spelling variant *ayt*, see NHB 1: 83a; Meillet 1911: 209; 1936: 47; HAB 1: 168b; Ałayan 1961: 75, 81; Jähukyan 1982: 25.

For an extensive discussion and references on the problem of **-li-* > *-yl-* instead of **-tj-*, see HAB 1: 168b; for a further discussion and other examples, see Schmitt 1981: 77; Jähukyan 1982: 71-72; Ravnæs 1991: 33-36; Olsen 1999: 795-798; Beekes 2003: 161-162, 211. According to Godel (1975: 81, 87; see also Greppin 1983: 283), this may have been the normal development after *a*. Compare *oŭj* 'whole, sound' (q.v.) from **ol-io-*, cf. OIr. *uile* 'whole'. Further, see s.vv. *da(y)l* 'colostrum, beestings', *jayn* 'voice, sound'. Note, however, *gaŭj* 'lukewarm' if from **ul-iV-* vs. *gol*, possibly *i*-stem 'id.' (q.v.).

The IE cognate forms point to a full-grade **h₂el-io-* (Schrijver 1991: 40; Beekes 2003: 162, 211). This proto-form would yield Arm. **hayl*, however. One may assume a derivation from or contamination from **h₂ol-io-*, cf. Lat. *ollus* 'ille', *uls*

‘beyond’, *ultrā* ‘on the other side of, beyond’, OIr. *ol* ‘beyond’, etc. (on which see Schrijver 1991: 51, 68, 317).⁹

For the declension of the Armenian word and especially for dat.-loc. *ayl-um* and abl. *y-ayl-m-ē*, see Meillet 1913: 66; 1936: 90-91; Godel 1975: 35-36; Schmitt 1981: 126-127; Clackson 1994: 63, 212₂₀. For an extensive philological (in particular, semantic) discussion of Arm. *ayl* and the PIE term, see Mawet 1990 and 1992, respectively.

ayc, *i*-stem: GDPI *ayc-i-c*‘ (Bible+); **ayc-i** (Cyril of Jerusalem, Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i, Commentary on Genesis), pl. **ayc-i-k**‘: GDPI *ayce-a-c*‘ (abundant in the Bible) ‘goat’, more frequently ‘she-goat’; **ayce-amn**, GDSg *ayceman* ‘gazelle, roe’ (Bible+); **ayc-eni** ‘of goatskin’ (Bible+).

GDPI *ayceac*‘ is attested in the Bible more than 30 times, whereas *aycic*‘ – only a few [Astucaturean 1895: 66ab], and NSg *ayc-i* occurs only in Cyril of Jerusalem, Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i and in Commentary on Genesis, in all of them in apposition with *awdi* ‘sheep’. Note that these are the only attestations also for sg. *awdi*, which appears in the Bible always as pl. tant.: API *awdi-s* and GDPI *awde-a-c*‘ [Astucaturean 1895: 1554b]. Further, **ayci-* is seen in *ayce-amn* ‘gazelle, roe’, which renders Gr. *δορκάς* in the Bible and contains a suffix *-(a)mn*, used in other animal names, too [Clackson 1994: 89].

For *ayc-eni* ‘of goatskin’ (Bible+) cf. Moks (see below).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. In Zeyt‘un and Muš, as in ClArm., *ayc* refers to the female (3+ years) [HAB 1: 170a]. The same holds for Šatax *ec*, which refers to the mother-goat according to M. Muradyan (1962: 83), probably also for Moks *ec*, glossed as ‘koza = nanny-goat’ in Orbeli 2002: 224.

Moks *ecnā*‘ ‘of goatskin’, found in a riddle describing the shoes (see Orbeli 2002: 126^{Nr16(44)}), is comparable with classical *ayceni* ‘id.’.

●ETYM Since NHB (1: 90b), linked with Gr. *αἴζ*, *αἰγός* f. ‘goat’, YAv. *īzaēna-* ‘leathern’, etc. [Hübschmann 1881: 176-177; 1897: 417; HAB 1: 169b]. Probably *ayc*, *i*-stem derives from fem. **h₂(e)iġ-ih₂-*, and *ayci-k*‘ (*ea*-stem) – from **h₂(e)iġ-ieh₂-*; cf. Gr. (Laconian) **aiġā*, on which see s.v. *tik* ‘*goat’s skin’. For the philological and etymological discussion I refer to Clackson 1994: 88-90. Note also Alb. *dhi* f. ‘(she-)goat’, probably from **a(i)ġ-iġeh₂* [Orel 1994: 358; Demiraj 1997: 160]. See also s.v. *gort* and 3.5.2.1. Note that Arm. *ayc* mostly refers to ‘she-goat’ in ClArm., and this meaning is still seen in the dialects of Zeyt‘un, Muš, Šatax and Moks. The Armenian form, like the Avestan one, may have derived from zero grade **h₂iġ-* > **Hyġ-*, with *-y-* analogically after NSg **h₂eiġ-* (see 2.1.5). We may be dealing with a *Kulturwort* (for the discussion and references, see Kortlandt 1986: 38 = 2003: 68; Clackson 1994: 218₃).

ClArm. *ayc-eni* and Moks *ecnā*‘ ‘of goatskin’ can be compared with YAv. *īzaēna-* ‘leathern’.

ayo ‘yes’ (Bible, Agat‘angelos, Ephrem, Dionysius Thrax, Grigor Narekac‘i, Grigor Magistros, etc.); often accented **ayó** [NHB 1: 93a; Astucaturean 1895: 66-67]; sometimes **ayoy**, e.g. in Daniel 3.91 (Cowe 1992: 176), Dionysius Thrax (also with

⁹ Note Urart., Hurr. *uli-* ‘other’, Jahukyan 1963: 34; 1967a: 41; 1987: 422; 1988: 139.

an initial *h-*), etc. Already in the 12th century, *ayo* was an extinct form, replaced by *ha* [HAB 1: 170b; 3: 3a], q.v.

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 1: 170-171) considers *ayo* as an onomatopoeic word and mentions similar forms in different languages. He also points out that the notion ‘yes’ has often a secondary origin or is simply absent from language inventories.

The onomatopoeic origin of *ayo* ‘yes’ is probable. Note that the synonym *ha* is certainly onomatopoeic, cf. Georg. *ho*, Turk. *he*, etc. (HAB 3: 3a). Nevertheless, I putatively propose to derive Arm. *ayo* ‘yes’ from PIE **h₂oiu-* ‘life, age, eternity’, cf. Skt. *āyu-* n. ‘life, lifetime’, Av. *āiū-* n. ‘life, lifetime, time’ (gen.sg. OAv. *yaoš*, dat.sg. OAv. *yauuōi*, *yauuē*, YAv. *yauue*), OAv. *yauuaē-jī-* adj. ‘living forever’ (cf. Arm. *yawēž*, *i*-stem, Iranian loanword), Gr. *aión* m. ‘lifetime, time, duration’, Lat. *aevum* n. (also *aevus* m.) ‘lifetime, eternity’, etc. Intervocalic **-i-* has been preserved, perhaps due to (secondarily) onomatopoeic nature and/or the accent: **h₂oiu-* > PArm. **ayú* > *ayó* (**u* > *o* due to lowering influence of **a*).

For the typology of making words meaning ‘ever; yes’ and ‘never; no(t)’, see Cowgill 1960; see also s.v. *oč* ‘not’. Compare also Arm. Hung. **kenōk* ‘(lit. IPI of *kean-k* ‘life’), Modern Colloquial Armenian *kyank’um* ‘never’ (< **‘in the life, in lifetime’*).

Admitting the onomatopoeic origin of Arm. *ayo*, N. Mkrtč‘yan (1984: 81-82) mentions Arab. *aiua*, Coptic *haio* ‘yes’.

ay-s ‘this’, etc.

See s.v. **s(a/o)-* ‘this’.

ays, *o*-stem (in Irenaeus: *u*-stem) ‘wind; (evil) spirit’ (Bible+).

Astuacaturean (1895: 67b) cites 46 attestations of *ays* in the meaning ‘spirit’ in the Bible, whereas the meaning ‘wind’ occurs only once, in Psalms 10.7 (omitted in Astuacaturean, *ibid.*, although the passage is cited in 257a and 258a, s.vv. *bažak* and *bažin*): *ays mrrik bažin bažaki noc’a* (see Zōhrapean 1805, 3: 21). This passage seems to correspond to Psalms 11.6 in RevStBibl (“a scorching wind shall be the portion of their cup”) and 10.6 in Septuaginta (Rahlfs): *πνεῦμα καταγίδος ἡ μερίς τοῦ ποτηρίου αὐτῶν*.

In his commentary on Psalms, Vardan Arewelc‘i (13th cent.) comments upon this passage: *ays*, or *ē hołm* “*ays*, that is *hołm* ‘wind’”. Elsewhere in Psalms, namely 106.25 and 148.8, the same *πνεῦμα καταγίδος* is rendered as *hołm ew mrrik*. In these three passages, thus, *πνεῦμα* corresponds twice to *hołm* and once to *ays*. For the parallelism between *ays* and *hołm*, cf. also Vardan’s commentary; see above.

The only other attestation of *ays* in the meaning ‘wind’ is found in the well-known passage from Eznik Kołbac‘i (5th cent.): *Yoržam mek’ asemk’ t’ē sik’ šnč’ē, storneayk’ asen – ays šnč’ē* “Whereas we say *sik’* blows, the lowers (i.e. southerners) say *ays* blows”. On *storneayk’* ‘lowers’ rather than *asorneayk’* ‘Syrians’ see HAB 1: 172a; A. A. Abrahamyan 1994: 307-308¹⁸⁵. In Blanchard/Young 1998: 87, *ays* is rendered by ‘spirit’ vs. *sik’* ‘breeze’. Indeed, in the previous sentence Eznik speaks of the fluctuation between the ideas of ‘wind’ and ‘spirit’: *aysn hołm ē, ew hołmn – ogi* “the *ays* [‘evil spirit’] is *hołm* [‘wind’], and the *hołm* [‘wind’] is *ogi* [‘spirit’]”. However, the rendering of *ays* as ‘spirit’ vs. *sik’* ‘breeze’ in the passage under discussion is not quite accurate since we are dealing with a

lexical rather than semantic contrast, and the meaning *ays* ‘wind’ is reliable, albeit rare. Also inaccurate is their note (87₃₅): “The ‘southerners’, *storneayk*’, are the Syrians”, which is in conflict with the form *storneayk*’ (and not *asorneayk*’) they themselves cite. Note also Schmid’s (1900: 75) translation: “Denn wenn wir sagen: ‘Der milde Wind weht’, so sagen die Syrer: ‘Der Geist weht’”.

This passage is a unique testimony of a dialectal feature in the 5th century; see HAB 1: 171-172; Ačařyan, HLPatm 2, 1951: 125; Ĵahukyan 1986: 9; Clackson 2004-05: 154. Clackson (ibid.) points out that “the Bible translation uses items from different dialects”.

Given the facts that *ays* has been preserved only in Van (see below), an area that is located in the South of the Armenian-speaking territory, and Eznik was native of the northerly-located *Kořb*, one may take this evidence as a historical testimony reflecting the dialectal contrast between groups which might be conventionally named as the Muř/Alařkert/Karin-group and the Van/Agulis/Ľarabař-group (see 1.1).

Among derivatives: *ays-a-har* ‘who is struck by an evil spirit’ (Bible+); cf. in Vanakan Vardapet Tawuřec’i (13th cent.) [Xač’ikyan 1941: 166b^{L12F}]: *hareal ĵaysoyn č’arē* “struck by an evil spirit”.

See also s.v. *zaysaysem*.

●DIAL Preserved only in Van *setan-ays* (also *setan-ak*) ‘a whirling wind-storm, twister’ [HAB 1: 172a], a compound with *setan* ‘table’ as the first member. In Amatuni (1912: 585b): Van *setanayt* ‘twister’ (= *satani k’ami* ‘wind of Satan’); apparently a misprint for *setanays*. The sailors of Van Lake considered *setanays* to be an evil spirit that came to wreck ships whenever it stormed [Garamanlean 1931: 512b].

On *aysahar*, see s.v. *zaysaysem*.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 172a) rejects all the etymological attempts, including those relating *ays* to Skt. *ásura*- m. ‘god, lord’ and Etruscan *ais* ‘god’. Ĵahukyan (1983: 87-88; 1987: 450, 462-463; 1988, 1: 64) is inclined to connect the word with Skt. *ásura*- m. ‘god, lord, name of a group of gods’, *āsurá*- ‘godlike; demonlike’ (RV+), Av. *ahu*- m. ‘lord, overlord’, Hitt. *hař-* ‘to procreate, give birth’, PGerm. **ansuz* ‘Gott, Ase’, etc. For Armenian, he assumes **ans-jo-* (> *ays*, with regular loss of the sibilant before the nasal and with subsequent metathesis **asy-* > *ays*), although this is not corroborated by any cognate form. Then he mentions the derivation of the PIE word from **h₂enh₁-* ‘to breathe’ (on this, see e.g. Mallory/Adams 1997: 330b) and states that this is corroborated by the semantics of the Armenian word. On the other hand, Ĵahukyan (1987: 450) also mentions Arab. *ħanzab* ‘devil’.

On the whole, the etymology is uncertain, but not impossible.

One prefers positing **h₂(e)nsu-jo-* [Olsen 1999: 958], although the expected Armenian form seems to be **asú(yo)*.

Arguing against the idea that Arm. *ays* is related with Etruscan *ais* ‘god’ and should be seen as a MedPont word (on this, see 3.11), Ačařyan (HAB 1: 172a) points out that the original meaning of the Armenian was ‘breath’, of which ‘spirit, demon’ has been developed. However, this does not automatically preclude the connection since, at least theoretically, the Etruscan word may have been borrowed

from Proto-Armenian, although, of course, the historical and chronological background of such a relationship has to be established.

ayt-k', *i*-stem: GDPl *ayt-i-c'* in Nersēs Lambronac'i (12th cent.), etc. 'cheek' (Bible+); *aytnum*, aor. *ayteay* (Bible+) 'to swell'.

Note also *ayt-umn* (Bible+), *ayt-oyc'* 'swelling' (John Chrysostom, Philo), *ayt-oc'* (Mxit'ar Herac'i); later: *aytuc'anem* (caus.), etc.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 1: 172b. In Svedia, however, one finds *utec'udec'* 'swelling, tumour', *utic'il/udic'il* 'to swell', which Andreasyan (1967: 265) derives from *aytoc'* (better: *aytoyc'*) and *aytoc'il*, respectively. Further: K'esab *ütēc'* and *ütēs*g (from *aytoyc'* and *aytoyc'-k'*), and verbal *ütēc'im* (< *aytuc'-*) and *utēc'asnim* (< *aytuc'anem*) [Č'olak'ean 1986: 195b]. Ač'aryan 2003 vacat.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde, connected with Gr. *οἰδέω* 'to swell', *οἶδος* n. 'swelling', OHG *eiz* 'abscess, boil' (from Germ. **aitaz* 'Geschwür, Gift'), OIr. *óil* 'cheek', etc., as well as (Meillet) Lat. *aemidus* 'swollen' (see HAB 1: 172; Pokorny 1959: 774). Note also OIc. *eista* n. 'testicle'; Latv. *īkstis* 'kidneys', Lith. *inkstas* 'kidney', Plb. *jaisto* 'kidneys' from **h₂(o)id-st-* [Derksen 1996: 259-261]. Lat. *aemidus* 'swollen' probably reflects **h₂eid-sm-* [Schrijver 1991: 38]. Arm. *ayt* may be treated as a regular *s*-stem like Gr. *οἶδος* n. and perhaps Germ. **aitaz* 'cheek' (see Olsen 1999: 203). This can only be accepted if the *i*-declension is secondary.

For the vocalism, see 2.1.5.

ayr₁, GDSg *arñ*, AblSg *y-arñ-ē*, ISg *aram-b*, NPl *ar-k'*, APl *ar-s*, GDPl *aran-c'*, Ipl *aram-b-k'* (abundant in the Bible) 'man; husband'.

Widely attested since the Bible. Classical derivatives based on both *ayr-* and *arñ-*. MidArm. *ayr-ik* 'husband'. See HAB 1: 172-173.

●DIAL Not preserved in dialects independently. The derivative **ayr-ik* (with diminutive *-ik*) 'husband', identical with MidArm. *ayr-ik* 'husband', is present in numerous Western dialects (*kə*-group), as well as in Maraḡa and Salmast [HAB 1: 174b]. Trapizon *talar* < **tal-ayr* 'husband's sister's husband' is composed of *tal* 'husband's sister' and *ayr* 'husband' [Ač'arean 1913: 1008b; HAB 1: 174b]. Xarberd *arñ-e/ank'*, Nor Naxijewan *arñ-ak'* 'husband's relatives' [Ač'arean 1913: 133b], and **arñ-tak'* 'id.' are considered by Ač'aryan (HAB 1: 174b) to be 'new words'. The fact that *arñ* is not present in dialects rather suggests that these formations are relatively old.

The archaic genitive *arñ* has been indirectly preserved in Łarabał gen. *térnə* < ClArm. *te-arñ*, GDSg of *tēr* < **ti-ayr* 'master, lord' (see Davt'yan 1966: 483). For a clear textual illustration of this Łarabał GDSg form, see Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 422a, proverb Nr. 188.

●ETYM Bugge (1890: 52-53; cf. the earlier attempts listed in HAB 1: 173-174) connected Arm. *ayr* with Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*ἀνδρός*, *ἀνδρα*, pl. *ἄνδρες*; ep. also *ἀνέπα*, *ἀνέπος*, etc.) 'man (*opp.* woman/god/youth); husband'; cf. also Lat. *Nerō*, *neriōsus* 'strong' [Schrijver 1991: 21], Skt. *nár-* 'man, human, hero, warrior' (RV+), etc. Kuiper (1951) posits a Greek old abstract **ἄνερ*, **ἄναρ* 'vital energy' on the basis of *-ήνωρ* and *ῥῶρ-ου* (PIE **h₂ner-*; cf. Skt. *sū-nára-*, etc.); cf. Frisk 1: 107 ("wenig wahrscheinlich").

Meillet (1896: 151; 1900: 18₁; 1936: 55, 83, 143, 149) correctly rejects the alternative derivation of Arm. *ayr* from PIE **r̥sen-*: Gr. *ἄρσεν*, *-ενος* ‘male’, etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 417-418) and equates Arm. NSg *ayr*, GDSg *aṛn* and API *ar-s* with *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρός* and PIE acc.pl. **an̥r̥ns* respectively, assuming for *ayr* a development comparable to that of Gr. *ἡμαρ* vs. Arm. *awr* ‘day’ (q.v.). Thus: PIE **h₂nēr* (cf. Gr. *ἀνὴρ*) > PArm. **anir* > **aynr* or **aⁿ(i)r* > *ayr* (Meillet, *ibid.*; Ĵahukyan 1967: 237; 1987: 140; cf. 1959: 183-184 and 1982: 118-119; de Lamberterie 1978: 243-244; Clackson 1994: 96; Beekes 2003: 169, 185, 205, 210). For the anticipation/epenthesis, see 2.1.27.1. For the relative chronology of the loss of the nasals in *ayr* and *awr*, see Kortlandt 1985: 20 = 2003: 64. The genitive form *aṛn* implies a metathesis: **h₂nr-ós* (cf. Gr. *ἀνδρός*) > PArm. **anro-* > **arno-* > *aṛn*. See further HAB 1: 173-174; AčaṙLiak 3, 1957: 439; Hamp 1966: 12-13; Greppin 1983: 285-286; Clackson 1994: 35, 195; Olsen 1984: 103; 1985: 5-6; 1999: 171-172; Matzinger 2005: 128-131. For the metathesis, see also 2.1.26.3.

For the ‘prothetic’ *a-*, see Beekes 1969: 22, 45, 87; 2003: 182, 185; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 237; Kortlandt 1987: 62 = 2003: 76; Clackson 1994: 33-35. For the alternation *-r-* : *-r̥-* seen in *ayr*, *aramb* : *aṛn*, see Ĵahukyan 1967: 312; Clackson 1994: 132.

Hamp (1966: 12-13) proposed the following scenario. Genitive **arnos* (< **anros*, cf. Gr. *ἀνδρός*) beside nominative **anēr* would have been anomalous. Therefore, the nominative **anēr* was adjusted to **arēr* > **arir*. <...>. This new nominative could have dissimilated (“perhaps aided by *hayr*, etc.?”) to **air* > *ayr*. This is unconvincing and unnecessary. For a morphological analysis, see Beekes 1969: 46; see also s.vv. *awr* ‘day’ and *anurj* ‘dream’.

The connection of Arm. *ayr* ‘man’ with Ved. Skt. *árya-* m. ‘lord, master of the house’, etc. (Mann 1963: 1; for earlier attempts, see HAB 1: 174) should be abandoned since it does not account for the Armenian paradigm (cf. also Greppin 1983: 286), whereas the traditional etymology is quite convincing (pace C. Arutjunjan 1983: 265-269, with a thorough but not very attractive scenario). A contamination (cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 118; 1987: 182, 287; A. Petrosyan 2002: 85₂₉₅) is possible, albeit unnecessary.

ayr₂, *i*-stem: GDSg *ayr-i*, AblSg *y-ayr-ē*, ISg *ayr-i-w*, LocSg *y-ayr-i*, GDPl *ayr-i-c* ‘cave’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Ararat, Muš, Alaškert as *er* and in Van, Ozim, Moks, Salmast as *her*; with an initial *h-*; see HAB 1: 175a; Ačaṙyan 1952: 101, 244. The origin of the initial *h-* is not clear. An old *h-* would have yielded *x-* in these dialects. An initial *y-* seems better. The **ya-* gives *ā-* in Van (Ačaṙyan’s Law), with a loss of the secondary (voiced) *h-* which is usually preserved in Ozim, Moks and Šatax; see 2.3.1 on *y-*. As has been demonstrated by Weitenberg 1999-2000: 7-15, Ačaṙyan’s Law was anterior to the development *ay* > *e*. It seems, thus, that in Van *her* < **y-ayr* the initial *h-* has been preserved because Ačaṙyan’s Law did not operate in this case.

Hačən *k’āyzy* is a compound with *k’ar* ‘stone’ as the first member.

●ETYM Often compared with Gr. *ἄντρον* n. ‘Höhle, Grotte’, assuming **antr-iV-* or **antēr* for Armenian; see Pisani 1944: 161-162; Schmitt 1972-74: 23; de Lamberterie 1978: 243-245; Ĵahukyan 1987: 112, 258, 582-583; 1988: 150; 1992: 24

(equating also with Urart. theonym *Airaini*). For more references and a discussion, see Clackson 1994: 98, who considers this etymology uncertain.

The connection with Hitt. *ḫarija-* ‘valley’ (see Greppin 1973: 69) is uncertain, too.

Theoretically, the basic meaning of *ayr* ‘cave’ might have been ‘empty, abandoned, uncultivated (land, place)’; cf. Germ. *hohl* ‘empty’ : *Höhle* ‘cave’; Engl. *hollow*, etc. In this case Arm. *ayri* ‘widow’ (q.v.) should be regarded as a derivative (etymologically meaning ‘abandoned’) from *ayr* ‘cave, empty’; for the semantic field, see s.v. *xort* ‘adulterine, counterfeit; hard, rough’.

ayrem ‘to burn’ (Bible+). Also *z-ayr-anam* ‘to be/become angry’. In Deuteronomy 28.27 (Cox 1981: 184), *zayrac’eal k’osov* renders Greek *ψώρα ἀγρία* ‘with malignant itch, scurvy’. For the passage, see s.v. *k’os* ‘scab’.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 176a].

●ETYM Usually derived from **ayr-* ‘fire’ < **HeHter-*, cf. Av. *ātar-* / *āθr-* ‘fire’ (an old neuter in *-r*), perhaps also Lat. *āter* ‘black, dark’, OIr. *áith* ‘furnace’, Welsh *odyn* (< **āti-*) ‘furnace’, Palaic *hā-* ‘to be hot’, etc., see de Lagarde 1854: 29^{L804}; Hübschmann 1897: 418; HAB 1: 175; Greppin 1983: 286-287; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 202b. On the morphology of Av. *ātar-* / *āθr-* ‘fire’, see Beekes 1988: 122-124; Hoffmann/Forssman 1996: 150-152. The Armenian verb is denominative (see further Szemerényi 1977: 25, 28, 32).

Jasonoff (1979: 145; see also Viredaz 2005: 85) proposed a connection with Gr. *αἶθω* ‘to kindle; to burn (with light)’, Skt. *edh-* ‘to set alight, kindle; to shine’, etc. from PIE **h₂eid^h-* (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 267; Cheung 2007: 157). However, the sound development of Arm. *-r-* from PIE **-d^h-* is uncertain; see also s.v. *ur* ‘where (to)’. I would expect **ayd-* from **h₂eid^h-* (see s.vv. *awd* ‘foot-wear’, and *awd* ‘air’). One might rather assume a contamination between Arm. subst. **ayr-* ‘fire’ and Iran. verbal **H(a)id-* (*-δ-* > *-r-*), which has resulted in the Armenian verb *ayr-em* (cf. Klingenschmitt 1982: 98₁₆, assuming an Iranian loanword), but this is uncertain.

ayri, *ea*-stem: GDSg *ayrw-o-y*, GDPl *ayre-a-c* ‘(abundant evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 82-83) ‘widow’ (Bible+), ‘widower’ (hapax, in Ephrem; also in some dialects).

●DIAL The compound **orb-ew-ayri* ‘widow’ < **‘orphan-and-widow’*, although literarily unattested, is ubiquitous in the dialects. Note also Zeyt’un *erigānāg* < **ayri-knik*, as well as folk-etymological *erig-gnig* (< **ayrik-knik* ‘husband-wife’ or ‘man(ly)-wife’) ‘widow’ in Tigranakert [HAB 1: 176b].

Interesting is *ark’averi* in the village of Čôšara of Hamšen vs. more normal Hamšen *arp’averi*. This can be explained through dissimilation of labiality: *p’āv* > *k’āv*. Nor Naxijewan *orfari*, *ɟfari* (older *erp’evari*) is due to haplology.

As stated by Ačaryan (HAB 1: 176b), **orb-ew-ayri* refers to women. In a fairy-tale recorded in Šuši (Łarabał) in 1926, however, one finds *arp’averi* referring to a man (see HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 59). One also finds Xnus-Bulanəx *orbewari* ‘widower’ (E. Melik’ean 1964: 206^{L-14}), as well as Muš *orbevernal* (said of a man) ‘to become a widower’ in a fairy-tale originated in the Muš-region [HŽHek’ 12,

1984: 257^{L1}]. Note also Zeyt‘un *ayr-mard* ‘a man whose wife has been died (= widower)’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 54a].

See also s.v. *orb* ‘orphan’.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 1: 176b) does not accept any of the etymological attempts, including the one (Ēmin) that derives *ayr-i* from *ayr* ‘man, husband’. This idea presupposes a basic meaning like ‘woman connected with a husband’ [Clackson 1994: 93, 219-220₃₅]. It has been assumed that we are dealing with a privative **n*-formation based upon *ayr*, thus: **n-nēr-iyā* ‘having no husband, manless’ (Dumézil 1940: 69; see also Saradževa 1986: 263-264; Ĵahukyan 1987: 259, 260, hesitantly; Olsen 1999: 446).

Schmitt (1972-74: 23) argues against this etymology that *ayri* is not only feminine. However, the masculine meaning is clearly marginal and should be viewed as secondary (compare *skesr-ayr* ‘husband’s father’ derived from *skesur* ‘husband’s mother’). Greppin (1983: 287) argues that the stem for ‘man’ in Proto-Armenian had prothesis: **anēr*. This is not a decisive argument against the etymology. We can assume a development QIE **n-Hnēr-ieh₂* ‘(having) no husband’ > PArm. **ananir-ia-* > *ayri*, *ayrea-* ‘widow’ through haplology and a subsequent sound change as in *ayr* ‘man, husband’ (q.v.).

If Arm. *ayr* ‘cave’ (q.v.) basically meant ‘empty/ abandoned/ uncultivated (land, place)’, *ayri* ‘widow’ might be seen as a derivative of it etymologically meaning ‘abandoned’. The etymology of Dumézil is more plausible, however. See further s.vv. *amuri* ‘unmarried’ and *suk* ‘childless, sterile’.

ayc‘ ‘visit, inspection, investigation’, mostly in verbal constructions as *ayc‘ arnem*, etc. (Bible+); in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.27 (1913=1991: 288^{L12}), *ayc‘ ew xndir*. Later, verbs *ayc‘em* in John Chrysostom, Hesychius of Jerusalem, etc., *ayc‘-el-em* in Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc‘i, etc., and derivatives based on *ayc‘-el-*. On *-el*, see s.vv. *argel*, *vayel*.

●ETYM Since Pictet, Dervischjan, et al. (see HAB), connected with OHG *eisca* ‘question’, OCS *iskati* ‘to look for, seek’, Skt. *ichāti* ‘to wish, strive after, seek’ (RV+), etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 418; Scheftelowitz 1927: 225]. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 177a; 3: 32b, pace Hübschmann) correctly identifies *ayc‘* with *hayc‘em*, q.v.

According to Kortlandt (1984: 42 = 2003: 55; cf. Schrijver 1991: 38; Beekes 2003: 142, 182), *ayc‘* and *hayc‘* reflect *o*-grade (cf. OE *æsce* ‘question, search’) and *e*-grade (cf. Lat. *aeruscāre* ‘to beg, ask for’), respectively. For a discussion, see Joseph 1984: 46-47.

Alternatively, *ayc‘* can be derived from zero-grade; see Greppin 1983: 287; 1988: 184; cf. Kortlandt 1983: 12-13 = 2003: 42. This seems more probable. For the zero-grade cf. Skt. *ichāti*, etc. One cannot reject this idea solely for the reason that the expected reflex of **h₂i-* might be Arm. **hi-*. PIE **h₂is-sk-* could be realized as **h₂is-sk-* > PArm. **ayc‘-* analogically after full-grade *hayc‘* from **h₂eis-sk-*; see 2.1.5.

anagan ‘late; evening (time)’ (Bible+). Interesting is the adverbial *anagani* ‘in the evening’; on *-i*, see 2.2.1.5.

●DIAL Preserved in several dialects in the meaning ‘late’ and, only in Maraš, ‘evening’ (presumably, as an adjective) [HAB 1: 178a]. Next to forms with an initial

a- (Suč'ava, Xarberd, Maraš), there are particularly interesting ones the anlaut of which allows to reconstruct a by-form **y-anagan* (see Weitenberg 1986: 92-93, 96): Van *änkyän*, Moks *hänäkyän*, Ozim *hangyän* [Ač'aryan 1952: 244] (for the textual evidence, see Ter-Mkrtč'yan 1970: 151, 185a), Šatax *h'änäkyän* [M. Muradyan 1962: 33, 70, 192], Muš *y'ank'an* [Bałdasaryan-T'ap'alc'yan 1958: 245a]. See 2.3.1 for more details.

● ETYM Ač'aryan (HAB 1: 178a) leaves the origin of the word open. Ĵahukyan (1987: 113, 269) hesitantly connects to *aganim* 'to spend the night'; very uncertain.

Clackson (1994: 223-224₉₈) interprets it as a compound of the privative prefix *an-* and *agan* 'early' ('not-early', thus) and connects the latter to *ayg* 'morning'. This is actually proposed first in NHB 1: 101a (*oč' agan*, *oč' and aygn*; *oč' kanux*).

However, *agan* (q.v.) is only used once, in a late mediaeval song, and, as stated by Ač'aryan (HAB 1: 75a), means 'zealous (child, pupil)' rather than 'early'.

analut', GDSg *anlät'oy*, *analut'oy* (Ašxarhac'oyc') 'a kind of deer, hind'; probably 'fallow deer'.

Deuteronomy

The oldest attestation is found in Deuteronomy 14.5 (see Cox 1981: 136), in a list of seven animals which are allowed to be eaten. The list is a part of the enumeration of clean and unclean animals that is largely repeated in Leviticus 11. The Armenian word *analut'* corresponds to Gr. *καμηλο-πάρδαλις* 'giraffe' and Hebrew *zamr*. The latter cannot be identified with certainty. It, as well as the Peshitta equivalent, is interpreted as rupicapra/chamois (see BiblSacrPolygl 1, 1657: 778; NovVulgBiblSacr 1979: 266; Spinage 1968: 39). Targum Onqelos has 'mountain goat' [Drazin 1982: 158] or 'mountain sheep' [Grossfeld 1988: 50], Targum Neofiti 1: 'buffalo' or 'wild ox' [McNamara 1997: 79, 79₁₂]. Wevers (1995: 242) considers Gr. *καμηλο-πάρδαλις* 'giraffe' as an odd translation and notes: "Obviously the translator did not know the word".

If the Armenian translator were blindly rendering Gr. *καμηλο-πάρδαλις* being unaware what animal is dealt with he would have made a calque like *ult-inj* or *ənj-ult* (which we do find in later literature, including Ašxarhac'oyc', see below), as in the following examples from the animal-lists in Deuteronomy 14 and Leviticus 11: *όφιο-μάχης* : *ōj-a-mart*, *μν-γαλῆ* : *mkn-ak'is*, *χαμαι-λέων* : *getn-a'ewc*. Instead, the translator has chosen a rare and structurally/ etymologically opaque term (*analut'*), and this seems significant. One may treat this as a possible remnant of a Syriac-based translation in the Armenian Bible (on the problem, see Cox 1981: 6f, 301-327; Cowe 1992: 5f, 229f, 419f).

A careful collation of the animal lists in Deuteronomy 14 and Leviticus 11 shows that the Armenian Deuteronomy followed the Greek text less slavishly than the Armenian Leviticus. Another interesting fact is that, in four cases, the Armenian translators of Deuteronomy and Leviticus have chosen different synonyms for rendering the same items, and the variants of Deuteronomy are mostly rare and opaque: *γρύψ*, *λάρος*, *κύκνος*, *κόραξ* > Deut. *korč*, *čay*, *p'or*, *ori* vs. Levit. *paskuč*, *oror*, *karap*, *agraw*, respectively. In view of these considerations as well as the analysis of the evidence from Ašxarhac'oyc' and the etymology of the word *analut'* (see below), one may hypothetically assume that:

(1) the translator of the Armenian Deuteronomy was different from that of Leviticus;

(2) he was native of NW Armenia;

(3) *analut'* reflects a term different from Gr. *καμηλο-πάρδαλις* 'giraffe'.

Ašxarhac'oyc'

Next, we encounter the word twice in the 7th-century Armenian Geography (*Ašxarhac'oyc'*) by Anania Širakac'i. Among the animals of Ethiopia, an animal is mentioned as resembling *analut'* (Soukry 1881: 21^{L7f}; Eremyan 1972-73, A: 230): *kendani inč' nman anlət'oy, mardamart ew anušahot* "a certain animal resembling *an(a)lut'*, "man-fighting" and aromatic". In the short recension one finds the following readings for *anlət'oy*: *y-analut'* [MovsXorenMaten 1865: 599], *z-analut'-oy* (HAB 1: 179a, without an exact reference), *z-analut* (with an unaspirated *-t*, that is printed in a different font [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 344^{L36}]). In the version of T'ovmas Kiliēc'i (14th cent.): *nalut'* [Anasyan 1967: 282^{L-12}].

Attempts have been made to emend or re-interpret the passage: "un animal semblable à la girafe: ressemble au léopard; animaux belliqueux et suavéolents" [Soukry 1881: 28]; "a certain animal resembling a giraffe; [and also other] ferocious and gentle [animals]" [Hewsen 1992: 51]. The epithets *mardamart* and *anušahot*, thus, are separated from the *analut'*-like animal which is unfounded and unnecessary. This is clearly corroborated by the short recension. I follow the ModArm. translation by Abrahamyan and Petrosyan (1979: 279), which takes the passage as it appears in manuscripts, without any emendations: *analut'i nman mi kendani, orə mardamart ē ew anušahot*. Note that Hewsen (1992: 51A) translates the corresponding passage of the short recension in the same way, without emendation: "an animal like a giraffe, that is ferocious but aromatic".

For *anlt'oy*, Hewsen (1992: 99₁₁₂) reconstructs a NSg **analet'* which is a mistake or misprint. The correct form is certainly *analut'*.

That *analut'* does not refer to 'giraffe' is corroborated by the fact that *analut'* is also mentioned as an animal in the Armenian province of Gugark' [Soukry 1881: 34^{L-1} (French transl. "la girafe", p. 46); MovsXorenMaten 1865: 610; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 350^{L31}; Eremyan 1963: 110; Hewsen 1992: 65, 65A]. The 1944 edition again has *analut*, with an unaspirated *-t*.

●DIAL As convincingly demonstrated by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 179a; Ačāryan 1947: 12, 220; see also Eremyan 1963: 92a), Hamšen *ɔnlut'* (in Čanik: *ɔnlut*) 'hind' undoubtedly continues ClArm. *analut'*. The word belongs to the 4th declension of the dialect of Hamšen: GSg *ɔnlutɔn*, AblSg *ɔnlutä* [Ačāryan 1947: 46, 96, 220].

The GDSg form *ɔnlut'on* occurs in a tale told by Arak'si Łazaryan-P'ač'aĵyan (a survivor of the Genocide, a former inhabitant of Trapizon) and recorded by B. T'orlak'yan (1986: 35^{L20f}) in 1966: *ɔnlut'on pes t'ɾav gnac' tunə* : "(he) flew like a deer and went home". Here (241b) *ɔnlut'* is glossed as *etnik, paxra, ĵeyran*.

As we have seen, *analut'* is attested in *Ašxarhac'oyc'*, among others, in readings *anlət'-oy*, with syncope of the medial *-a-*, and *analut*, with unaspirated *-t*. Both features coincide with Hamšen *ɔnlut*. Here, thus, we are dealing with an interesting case which can illustrate the relationship between the manuscript readings and the real dialectal forms. This is also relevant for establishing certain phonological

features within the framework of absolute chronology. Particularly interesting is the metathesis, if my etymology is correct (see below).

● SEMANTICS 'giraffe' or 'a kind of deer'?

analut' is taken by Soukry, Hewsén (see also 1992: 99₁₁₂), and Greppin (1983a: 15) as meaning 'giraffe', which is based on the Biblical attestation and seems to be wrong. More probably, the unspecified animal which is said to resemble *analut'* may have been the giraffe. It can be argued against this that the giraffe does occur explicitly (*əncult*) in the same passage. However, Anania Širakac'i hardly ever saw a giraffe, and he might have been unaware that the giraffe (the denotatum of *əncult*) is identical with the animal which according to his information resembled *analut'*.

Indeed, ancient authors often describe the giraffe as a typically Ethiopian animal; see Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* 8.27 (1947: 53); Spinage 1968: 51-52 et passim. Because of his extraordinary appearance, the giraffe was mostly considered a ferocious beast, although already Pliny (ibid.) and Strabo showed this being wrong [Spinage 1968: 41f, 73; Dagg 1982: 2f]. This explains the epithet *mardamart*. On *anušahot*, see below.

Since the existence of giraffes in Armenia is excluded, the identification of *analut'* is considered problematic (see Hewsén 1992: 204₂₃₈, with references). It probably denotes a kind of deer (cf. the Peshitta and Aramaic equivalents of *analut'* in the Biblical passage) familiar to Anania Širakac'i as well as to the translator of the Armenian Deuteronomy and somehow comparable or confused with the giraffe. In this respect, the dialect of Hamšen provides us with an indispensable information.

Identification: 'Fallow deer'

The main representative of Cervidae was certainly the red deer, i.e. *Cervus elaphus maral*, which was ubiquitous in the historical Armenia and is represented by *ełjeru* and *ełn*. Next to this, Arm. *erē* is the generic term for 'deer'. In the same list (Deuteronomy 14), next to *analut'*, one finds *ełjeru* rendering Gr. ἔλαφος. In Ašxarhac'oyc', we encounter *erē* several times, and *ełjeru* in the context of Barjr Hayk'. One may wonder why the author uses another word for the province of Gugark'. The answer may be twofold: *analut'* denoted a different kind of deer, or *analut'* was dialectally confined to the area of Gugark'.

The best candidate for the denotatum of *analut'* is, in my view, the fallow deer, *Dama dama*. The Common (European) fallow deer *Dama dama dama* is native in Europe and the Northern half of Turkey up to the Pontic area, excluding almost all the territory of the historical Armenia; see Whitehead 1972: 86f, espec. maps 15 (p. 87) and 16 (p. 88). Thus, the NW margins of the historical Armenia (including Hamšen and surroundings) are the only areas where the fallow deer is native. This implies that the historical evidence from Ašxarhac'oyc' on the attribution of *analut'* to the province of Gugark', as well as the fact that the word has been preserved only in the dialect of Hamšen are not accidental. Unlike most kinds of deer, and amongst them the red deer (*maral*) which normally hardly have any spots [Whitehead 1972: 71], the fallow deer is heavily spotted [Chapman/Chapman 1975: 22, 24]. This may have been one of the reasons for confusing/comparing *analut'* with the giraffe. Another remarkable thing is that in the long recension of Ašxarhac'oyc' (Soukry 1881: 21) *analut'* and/or the Ethiopian animal resembling *analut'* is characterized as *anušahot* 'aromatic'. This too brings us close to the fallow deer which has several

scent glands [Chapman/Chapman 1975: 78-81]. Here (p. 79) we read: "The presence of interdigital or pedal glands has long been recognised: in medieval times the fallow buck and doe were described as beasts of sweet foot (emphasis mine, HM). At the base of each leg, in the mid-line immediately above the two cleaves of the hoof, is a fissure or narrow pocket in the skin. On the hind feet a pale yellow, soft waxy secretion, with a not unpleasant fatty-acid odour reminiscent of rancid butter, can be seen adhering to the hairs lining the pocket. The strength of the smell, as judged by the human nose, remains about the same throughout the year in both sexes".

One might even be tempted to emend *anušahot* to **anuš-a-ot* "(having) sweet foot"; but this is risky and cannot be verified. As for the peculiar scent of the giraffe, I refer to Dag 1982: 72f (with lit.).

In Stefano 1996: 317 we read: "All the known representatives of the genus *Dama* prefer (or preferred) to live close to humid zones and open areas". Concerning a particular representative of the late Middle Pleistocene, namely *Dama dama tiberina*, we learn that "it is characteristic of temperate-warm and rather humid climates, similar to the environments favoured by the Clacton fallow deer. <...> it prefers deciduous and opened wooded areas with oaks, beeches and other temperate and mediterranean elements (evergreen oleander and strawberry trees); finally, this fallow deer seems to be more distributed near the coasts <...>" [Stefano/Petronio 1997: 71-72].

Being located in a coastal zone and abounding in humid forests, oaks and beeches (see espec. T'orlak'yan 1981: 25f, 31, etc.), the Hamšen area would have provided the fallow deer with these favourable conditions. The beech-tree (*hačaracār*) is mentioned in Ašxarhac'oyc', next to *analut'*, see below. As far as the oleander is concerned, note that Arm. *čp'ni* probably referring to 'oleander' (Galen, Geoponica, etc.) seems to be dialectally present only in Trapizon (see HAB 3: 217b).

●ETYM To the best of my knowledge, *analut'* has not yet received an etymological explanation (see HAB 1: 179a; Olsen 1999: 938).

I propose a connection with PIE **h₁e/ol-Hn-ih₂-* 'deer, hind': OCS *alъnii* 'doe', SCr. *lâne* 'doe', Russ. *lan'* 'fallow deer, doe', Lith. *ėlnis* 'deer', OPr. *alne* 'Tier' (see Toporov, PrJaz, a-d, 1975: 77; Euler 1985: 91), Mlr. *ailit* f. 'doe, hind', MWelsh *elein* 'young deer, doe, hind-calf', *alanet* 'young deer, doe, hind-calf', etc. (see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979: 19-21; Adams 1985: 273-276; Schrijver 1995: 78-79). According to Schrijver (1995: 79), Mlr. *ailit* reflects PIE **h₁el-(H)n-t-iH-* or **h₁el-en-t-iH-*. The same dental determinative may be reconstructed also for the Armenian, but the stem formation would be different: **-t-h₂-o-*; cf. Arm. *ort'* 'calf; fawn' from **pórt-h₂-u-* vs. *ordi* 'offspring, son', *awri-ord*, *a-stem* 'virgin', Gr. *πόρτις*, *-ιος* f. 'calf, young heifer/young cow', *πόρταξ* f. 'calf', etc. (see s.vv. and 2.1.18.2).

The development was, then, as follows: PIE **h₁(o)l-Hn-th₂-o-* > PArm. **alant^h-o-* > **alant^h* (apocope). The *-u-* in *analut'* can be explained as an analogical restoration, as in *ant'*: *anut'* 'armpit' (see Jahukyan 1983: 88).

This etymology involves a metathesis *l...n* > *n...l*, of which a few cases can be found in the dialect of Hamšen (2.1.26.3). Remarkably, the same metathesis is seen in a word that is etymologically related to *analut'*, namely Gr. *ἐνελος*· *νεβρός*

‘young of the deer, fawn’ (Hesychius). As I try to demonstrate in 2.1.26.3, in the dialect of Hamšen the phonotactics of the sonants *n* and *l* seems to be governed by three rules: (1) *n...l* > *n...l* (unchanged), cf. *anali* > *ənli*, etc.; (2) *l...n* > *n...l* (cf. *šlni* > *šnlik*, etc.); (3) *n...n* > *l...n* (cf. *ananux* > *ənluxk*, etc.). In all the three cases the outcome is *n...l*. The *n...l* is thus the most preferred sequence of these sonants.

In the light of what has been said, the etymology of *analut* ‘< **alan(u)t*’ becomes more significant since it represents an old dialectal word with the same metathesis attested already in the Classical period.

We see that the historical evidence from Ašxarhac‘oyc‘ (i.e. the restriction of *analut* ‘*fallow deer’ to the province of Gugark‘) is corroborated by dialectological (preserved only in Hamšen, very close to the Western border of Gugark‘) and zoological (cf. the geographic distribution of the fallow deer) data. As is shown in 1.6 and 1.7, one can take Ašxarhac‘oyc‘ as a reliable source for identifying this kind of old dialectal (or geographically restricted) words.

Conclusion

I conclude that *analut* (o-stem in Ašxarhac‘oyc‘) refers to ‘fallow deer’, derives from PIE **h₁(o)l-Hn-th₂o-* (cf. Lith. *ėlnis* ‘deer’, Russ. *lan* ‘fallow deer, doe’, Mr. *ailit* f. ‘doe, hind’, etc.) with metathesis (seen also in Gr. *ἐνελος*) that is peculiar to Hamšen and adjacent dialects and already in the Classical period was dialectally and zoologically restricted to NW of the Armenian speaking territory.

Recently, N. Mkrtčjan 2005: 257-258 treated *analut* as a Semitic loan, cf. Akkad. *naiālu*, *nālu* ‘roe deer’ (see Landsberger 1950: 33; SemEtymDict 2, 2005: 223-224), with the abstract suffix *-ūtū*. This comparison is quite attractive. The initial *a-* is obscure, although this is not decisive. If this etymology is correct, the connection with the PIE word for ‘deer’ should be abandoned. On the other hand, the alternation Arm. *etn* : *analut* vs. Gr. *ἐλλός* : *ἐνελος* : Welsh *alanet* remains attractive, too. If we are not dealing with a European-Semitic migratory animal name, one may perhaps assume a blend of PArm. (< IE) **alan-t^h*- or **anal-t^h*- and PArm. (< Sem.) **nalut-*.

anari, *ea*-stem (GSg *anarwoy* in “Čarəntir”, GPI *anareac* in Hexaemeron) ‘enormous’. Attested since the 5th century.

In Eznik Kołbac‘i 1.25 (1994: 84): *jkunk* ‘*anarik*’ *covakank* “‘monstrous sea fish (pl.)’”.

In P‘awstos Buzand 5.37 (1883=1984: 202^{L16f}; transl. Garsoian 1989: 218): *zaynč‘ap* ‘*ayrn zanheded zanari*’ “‘this man of enormous size’”.

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.11 (1913=1991: 36^{L2}; transl. Thomson 1978: 87): *nizak anari* “‘a monstrous lance’”; 1.26 (76^{L4}; transl. 116): *isk errordn zvišap anari sanjeal* “‘but the third rode a monstrous dragon’”; 3.9 (267^{L2}; transl. 262): *anari omn skay vareal* “‘a fearsome armed giant’”.

In Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.) [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 228^{L34f}], about a hunted wild boar: *ew vash zi anari ēr tesleamb, kšrec* ‘i “‘and since [the boar] was *anari* by appearance, I weighed [it]’”.

In Movsēs Kałankatuac‘i (1983: 329^{L20}; transl. Dowsett 1961: 217): *višapajukn mi anari nman lerin* “‘a dragon-fish as large as a mountain’”.

Two later attestations quoted in NHB 1: 116b: *orj višapi anarwoy* “‘Lair of the enormous dragon’” (“Čarəntir”); *sparažineal anari nizakōk* “‘armed with enormous spears’”.

●ETYM The word is analysed as distinct from *an-ari* ‘uncourageous’, which is undoubtedly correct, and is derived from the Iranian form of ‘non-Aryan’, cf. YAv. *anairiia-*, Pahl. *anēr* ‘non-Aryan, ignoble’ [HAB 1: 181-182]. Dumézil (1997: 3-4) accepts this etymology and for the semantics compares Lat. *in-gens* ‘vast, huge’: “was unserem Geschlechte nicht zustimmt, daher über die Grösse und Art unseres Geschlechtes hinausgeht” (< Fick).

I alternatively propose to treat *anari* as *an-* + **ar-* + *-i*, with the root **ar-* that may be identical with Arm. **ar-* seen in *y-arm-ar* ‘fitting’, *arñem* (1SgAor *arari*) ‘to make; to create’, *y-arem* ‘to put together’, *ard* ‘shape’, from PIE **h₂er-* ‘to fit’; cf. Gr. *ἀρᾱπισκω* ‘to fit together, construct, equip’, etc. Thus, *an-ar-i* basically means ‘unshaped, deformed’; cf. *an-ard-i(l)*, where **ar-* is replaced by a derivative of the same *ard-*.¹⁰

*angi

●DIAL Łarabał **angi* ‘thin, emaciated’, also in a compound with *łlar* ‘id.’ as the first member: *łlar-angi*. From the illustration given by himself (*Inč’ ē hac’ č’es utum, angi es darel* “Why don’t you eat; you have become an *angi*!”), Ačafean (1913: 95b) concludes that *angi* must have denoted a kind of unknown animal. Cf. also *angi ktrel* ‘to become (lit.: to cut) thin’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 56a]. For *łlar-angi* compare *łlar-mozi* (pejor., colloquial) ‘thin calf’; Van *parakik t’osun tle mi* “a boy (that is like a) thin /cattle/arjař/” in a fairy-tale [HŽHek’ 14, 999: 13-39] recorded in 1915 (p. 16).

●ETYM According to Ĵahukyan (1972: 308), belongs to IE **h₂(e)ng^{wh}i-* ‘snake’; cf. s.v. *awj*. He does not give any details. The connection seems to be formally satisfactory. The labiovelar is not palatalized because of the preceding nasal; cf. **penk^we* > *hing* ‘five’, etc.

However, one has to account for the relationship between *awj* and **angi*. The strange shape of the former is usually explained by the influence of the labiovelar, as in *awcanem* ‘to anoint’. This rule may have only functioned in the zero grade. The IE word under discussion displays forms with both full (Lith. *angis*, OPr. *angis* ‘snake’) and zero (OHG *unc* ‘snake’) grades, Lat. *anguis* ‘snake’ and OIr. *esc-ong* ‘eel’ (lit. ‘water-snake’) being ambiguous (see Schrijver 1991: 43-44, 60). One may therefore reconstruct a HD *i*-stem: NSg. **h₂éng^{wh}-ōi*, GSg. **h₂ng^{wh}-i-ós*. The PARM. paradigm would then be as follows: NSg. **(h)angu(i)* > **ang-(i)*, GSg. **an^wgiyo-* > *awji* (= ClArm. GSg.). Then the genitive has been generalized (with a new nominative *awj*), while **ang-i* has been preserved in Łarabał. Note especially *acut* ‘coal’: Hačən – Łarabał, etc. **ancuť* (see s.v.). Uncertain.

See also s.vv. *awji-k* ‘collar’, *əngtay-k*.

angł₁, GDSg *angel* (Job 28.7), GDPl *angel-a-c* (Job 15.23, Hexaemeron), *ang/keł-c* (Hesychius of Jerusalem, reading var. in Hexaemeron), NPl *angel-k* (Hexaemeron), IPl *ankeł-a-w-k* (Yaysmawurk) ‘vulture’.

Renders Gr. *γύψ, γῶπός* m. ‘vulture’ in the Bible (Leviticus 11.14, Job 15.23, 28.7, 39.27) and Hexaemeron 9 (see K. Muradyan 1984: 273^{L16}, 278^{L6}, Greek match: 372a).

¹⁰ Yet another etymology is provided by Łap’anc’yan 1961: 161-162.

●DIAL Karin *angt*, Łarabał *ang* [HAB 1: 184a], Goris *ang* [Margaryan 1975: 75, 111, 313a]. See further below.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 1: 184a. Ĵahukyan (1982: 105; 1987: 412; see also A. Petrosjan 1987: 60-61) derives the word from **ank/g-* (= **h₂enk-*) ‘to bend’, motivating the semantics by the form of the beak. For the **-l-* he compares Toch. A *oñkalām* ‘elephant’, B *oñkolmo/a* ‘id.’, Toch. A. *añcāl* ‘bow’. Different etymologies have been suggested for PToch. **onkolmo*, among them also a derivation from PIE **h₂enk-* ‘to bend’: Gr. *ἀγκύλος* ‘curved, bent’, OIc. *qngull* ‘fishhook’, OHG *angul* ‘fishhook, prick, hinge’, etc. [Adams 1999: 113] (for the root, see also s.v. *an(u)t* ‘armpit’).

The Greek and Germanic forms are formally and semantically close to Arm. *angt* (*ankt* in Geoponica, APl *angel-s* three times in Paterica) ‘handle of a pot or basket’. This word is considered an Iranian loan by Ačarıyan (HAB 1: 184a), cf. Pers. *angal(a)*, *angīl*, *angūl(a)* ‘button, button-hole, loop’ (for the forms, see also Steingass 115ab). In my view, Arm. *angt* ‘handle’ can better be derived from **h₂enk-u-l-* and be thus connected with the Greek and Germanic forms (cf. some earlier comparisons rejected in HAB). Remarkably, the Armenian dialectal forms of this *angt* lack the final *-t*, as those of *angt* ‘vulture’; cf. Zeyt’un, Arabkir, Xarberd, etc. **ang* ‘handle of a pot’, Ararat *ang* ‘ring on the edge of a sack for wheat’ [HAB 1: 184b]. Important is Svedia *üngüt* ‘handle’ [HAB 3: 604a; Ačarıyan 2003: 559] or *əngət* ‘the bowed handle of a pot or basket’ [Andreasyan 1967: 220, 353b].

I conclude that Arm. *angt* (APl *angel-s* in Paterica; dial. **ang* and **angt*) ‘handle of a pot or basket’ and Arm. *angt* ‘vulture’ (Bible+; dial. **ang* and **angt*) derive from **h₂enk-u-l-*, cf. Gr. *ἀγκύλος* ‘curved, bent’, OIc. *qngull* ‘fishhook’, OHG *angul* ‘fishhook, prick, hinge’, etc. Pers. *angal(a)*, *angīl*, *angūl(a)* ‘button, button-hole, loop’ is semantically farther off from the Armenian. It can be related if the original meaning was something like ‘ringed handle’ or ‘hinge’; cf. the meaning of Ararat *ang* above.¹¹ For the semantic shift ‘curved, bent’ > ‘vulture’ (i.e. ‘having a curved beak, hook-beaked’) cf. *kor(č)* ‘curved’ > *korč* ‘gryphon, vulture’, which renders Gr. *γρύψ, -γρῦπός* ‘gryphon, vulture’ in Deuteronomy 14.12. Note also dial. (Van) *kor-c* ‘*ənənek* ‘kite’ (see s.vv. *korč* ‘vulture’ and *c* ‘in ‘kite’). The same semantics is also seen in the above-mentioned Greek match of Arm. *korč*, namely *γρῦψ*, which also means ‘anchor’ or the like, and may be related or associated with *γρῦπός* ‘hook-nosed, curved, hooked, aquiline’.

angt₂ ‘handle of a pot or basket’.

●ETYM See s.v. *angt₁*.

angti ‘prostitute’.

Attested only in John Chrysostom: *Zangtin ew zsamti anun koč’es zbozn ew zpořnikn*; see HAB 4: 168b (in 1: 185b – *pořnikn*). Not in NHB. In the above-cited passage, *angti* and *samti* are taken as synonyms to *boz* and *pořnik*, both meaning ‘prostitute’.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded.

¹¹ A contamination is possible too.

I hypothetically suggest a connection with Moks *āng'yūt* [Orbeli 2002: 202], *āng'yūt* 'a fruit that has fallen from the tree' [M. Muradyan 1982 /HBrbAtl/: 137]. M. Muradyan (ibid.) treats it as composed of *-ut*, although this suffix usually expresses the idea of having sth. or abounding in sth. (see Jahukyan 1998: 35 for a list). The same root, namely **ank-* in *ank-anim* 'to fall', has formed another synonym in the same dialect, namely *ang(a)uk* (see HayLezBrbBar 1, 2001: 56b), with the suffix *-uk*.

●ETYM No etymological proposal is known to me.

In my view, *angti* may be derived from *ankanim* / *anganim* 'to fall down', which also means 'to sin, prostitute' already in the classical period. The IE suffix **-ti(jo/eh₂)-* appears in Armenian as *-t'i*, *-di* (with voicing of the **-t-* after resonants) or *-ti* (under assimilatory influence of the preceding voiceless unaspirated stops; cf. *lkti* 'lewd, licentious', apparently from *lknim* 'to behave licentiously, etc.' (see 2.3.1, on **-ti-*). Thus, *ang-ti* (originally **ank-ti*, with secondary voicing like in *ankanim/anganim*) actually meant 'the fallen one'.

The synonymous *samti*, also a hapax found next to *angti*, seems to contain the same suffix, but the root **sam-* is otherwise unknown.

and, in the Bible: mostly *o*-stem; several times *i*-stem (GDSg *and-i*, ISg *and-i-w*); LocSg *y-and-i* 'cornfield, arable field', dial. also 'pastureland'; **and-astan**, *a*-stem 'cornfield; estate' (Bible+). In Paterica, **hand**, with an initial *h-* (cf. the dialectal forms).

On Loc. *y-and-i*, see below.

●DIAL Preserved mostly in the Northern and Eastern dialects, with an initial *h-*: Karin, T'iflis, Ararat *hand*, Axalc'xa *hant*, Łarabał *händ*, etc. [HAB 1: 186b]. Ačaryan (1913: 637a) cites only the meaning 'cornfield, estate'. One finds considerable evidence pointing also to 'pastureland' (for examples, see below). This is corroborated by e.g. DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1064c as well: *hand* 'a superficial measure of pastureland that can be grazed in one day'.

Some of the compounds and derivatives deserve special attention: Łarabał *händ-ä-vār* 'estate, landed property, house with all possessions' and Muš *hand-a-vor-ek* 'house-interior with courtyard, etc.' [Ačarean 1913: 637ab; HAB 1: 186ab]. Further: Ararat, Muš, etc. (*h*)*and u* (*h*)*andastan* 'cornfields, landed property', Ararat *hand-awor* 'people working on cornfield' [Amatuni 1912: 30b, 386a]. The textual illustrations by Amatuni corroborate that *hand* and its compounds mainly refer to cornfields and pastureland (see also below) rather than to fields in generic sense that are not involved in economy. Note also the description of *hand* as 'групповой участок' (Čajkend-Getašen) in Džejranov 1898: 69.

Udi *händ* 'cornfield' and *händävār* 'surroundings' are considered as Armenian loans [HAB 1: 186b]. One can be more specific: they are obviously borrowed directly from Łarabał.

The word *and* is scarcely represented in the Western dialects. Ačaryan records only Karin and, in a compound, Muš (see above). A further possible trace may be seen in Sebastia: *grofin antə* 'cornfield/pastureland of the Otherworld' [Gabikyan 1952: 60, 157] (cf. the corresponding IE notion, Puhvel 1969).

Textual illustrations for Łarabał *händ-i* 'in a pastureland': In HŽHek' 5, 1966: 538^{L16f}. *tæsnum min händi min č'oban vexč'ar a ərəcc'nəm* : "sees (that) a shepherd

grazes sheep in a pastureland”; at 540 and 609 – *händin*. In a riddle (Barxutareanc‘ 1898: 51): *Mi kov unem – handi a* “I have a cow, (which) is in pastureland”. Further: HŽHek‘ 7, 1979: 209^{L5}, 215^{L3}, 464^{L5}. In a fairy-tale, it is told that a man goes to die in the field – *händi mærne* [NmušLeinLarab 1978: 81^{L6}].

In Lori, e.g. in a fairy-tale from the village of Šnot (recorded by Hm. Mažinyan; see Nawasardeanc‘ 5, 1889: 64^{L-9}, 69^{L4}, = HŽHek‘ 8, 1977: 16^{L13}, 19^{L2}), where the Calf (*Mozī*) *gnum a handə racelu* “goes to the pastureland to graze”.

The meaning ‘pastureland’ is also seen in L. Ałayan 1979: 626^{L17}: *Mi ařavot, tavarə hand tanelu žamanak*, <...> : “One morning, at the time of taking the cattle to pastureland, <...>”.

●ETYM Usually connected with Toch. A *ānt*, B *ānte* ‘surface’ [Lidén 1937: 89-91], Skt. *āndhas-* n. ‘sprout of the Soma-plant’, Gr. *ἀνθος* n. ‘flower’, *ἀνθέω* ‘to bloom, blossom’, etc., see Pokorny 1959: 40; Ĵahukyan 1963a: 89; 1987: 112, 157 (also *əñjut* ‘calf’); Illič-Svityč 1964: 4; Greppin 1983: 288; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 873; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 207b; Matzinger 2005: 41.

However, Toch. A *ānt*, B *ānte* ‘surface; forehead’ is now derived from PIE **h₂ent-o-* < **h₂ent-* ‘front, forehead’, cf. Skt. *ānta-* ‘end, limit’, Hitt. *hant-*, etc. (see Adams 1999: 43, with lit.). Olsen (1999: 181-182) accepts the connection of Arm. *and* with the Tocharian < **h₂ent-o-*.

Ačāryan (HAB 1: 186a) notes that Łarabał *händ-ä-vār* ‘estate, landed property, house with all possessions’ and Muš *hand-a-vor-ek* ‘house-interior with courtyard, etc.’ point to a collective meaning ‘house and properties’. He (ibid.) takes *and* to be identical with *and-* ‘door-frame, threshold, vestibule’ (q.v.) which has also developed the meaning ‘house’, cf. dial. **andiwor* ‘house-personal, family’.

Ačāryan’s interpretation seems preferable to me. A semantic expansion seems to have taken place: ‘door-frame, threshold, vestibule’ > ‘court, courtyard’ > ‘estate; household; family’; cf. OCS *dvorъ* ‘court, courtyard’, Lith. *dvāras* ‘estate’, Av. *duuar-* ‘door, court’, etc., from the PIE word for ‘door’ (Arm. *duřn*, *dur-* ‘door’, cf. *i dur-s* ‘outdoors, outside’). Note also Av. *ařāhuua* loc.pl. ‘house’ which probably derives from the PIE word for ‘doorframe, doorposts’ (cf. YAv. *qidiā-* f.pl. ‘door-post’). Further, note Arm. *and-i-eay* ‘cattle’ (q.v.). The ‘cornfield’ is taken, thus, as ‘the outer part of estate/properties’; cf. e.g. Moks *təřnart* ‘cornfields that are close to the village’ (“близкие к деревне поля”) [Orbeli 2002: 335], obviously composed of *duřn* ‘door’ and *art* ‘cornfield’.

However, the word is inflected both as an *o*-stem and an *i*-stem, the former being dominant. Note also Arm. *und*, *o*-stem, *i*-stem, *a*-stem ‘edible seed, grain’, with initial *h-* in Nonnus, etc. and in most of the dialects (q.v.), as well as Sem. **h-n-t* ‘grains’ which is usually compared with PIE **h₂end-*; see Illič-Svityč 1964: 4; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 873; Ĵahukyan 1987: 450. Since the semantic relationship ‘cornfield’ : ‘grains’ is plausible (cf. Av. *uruuarā-* ‘flora’, Mlr. *arbor* ‘grain, corn’ vs. Gr. *ἀρουρα* ‘corn-lands, fields’, Skt. *urvārā-* ‘arable land, field yielding crop’, Arm. *harawunk* ‘sowing-field, arable land’, q.v.), one might suggest a conflation of two PArm. words: **and-i-/a-* ‘doorframe, vestibule’ > ‘house with landed properties’ vs. **(h)and*, *o*-stem ‘cornfield, pastureland’ and **(h)und*, *o*-stem ‘edible seed, grain’. Arm. **(h)und* probably reflects **h₂ond^h-os-*, with *h-* from zero-grade oblique stem. Alternatively: from Sem. **hunf-*.

According to N. Simonyan (1979: 219-220), the initial *h-* of *hand* ‘cornfield’ comes from a PIE laryngeal. This cannot be excluded. The forms *hand* and *and* may reflect NSg **h₂enHt-* and obl. **h₂nt-* (or *h₂end^h-* and obl. **h₂nd^h-*), respectively. However, the vocalism of Larakat *händ* cannot be explained from **hand*. I suggest to derive it from **y-and* or **y-(h)and*, through Ačaryan’s Law, see 2.3.1. This form may have arisen due to the generalization of the ClArm. locative *y-and-i*, seen in Larakat *händ-i* (see above).

***and-** ‘door-frame; threshold, vestibule’: dial. (Van, Surmalu) ***andiwor** ‘family; (euphem.) wife, spouse’; **and-astak** ‘vestibule’ (John Chrysostom); probably also dial. (Nerk’in Basen, Alaškert) ***and-kal** ‘a beam under which big pillars were put’; **dr-and** (prob. *i*-stem): NSg *drand*, API *z-drand-s*, GDPI *drand-i-c*’ (as a reading variant); **dr-and-i** (*ea*-stem): GDSg *drand-w-oy*, LocSg *aṛ drand-w-oj*, NPI *drand-i-k*’, GDPI *drand-e-ac*’ (all in the Bible) ‘space before a door, porch; threshold’ (Bible); dial. (Muš/Bulanəx, Hamšen, etc.) ***dr-and-i** ‘the upper horizontal part of the door-frame or at a balcony’, in Bulanəx also ***dr-and-ay** ‘id.’.

Here are some of the Biblical attestations of *dr-and(-i)*.

NSg *drand* is attested only in Isaiah 6.4: *verac’aw drandn i jaynēn* : ἐπὶ ῥῆ τὸ ὑπέρθυρον ἀπὸ τῆς φωνῆς (“the foundations of the thresholds shook at the voice of him”).

In Astuacaturean 1895: 414b one finds no forms indicating the *i*-stem of *drand*. The only evidence comes from Ezekiel 43.8 (NHB 1: 642c). Here, API *dr-and-s* is found next to GDPI *drand-e-a-c*’, var. *dr-and-i-c*’. If *dr-and-i-c*’ is reliable, it would point to an *i*-stem. Otherwise, one has to admit that the form *drand* is not found in oblique cases.

In the same passage from Ezekiel 43.8, the word rendering Gr. *πρό-θυρον* ‘front-door, porch, space before a door’ is apposed with *seam* rendering *φλιά* ‘doorpost, jamb’. Compare a different contrast of these words in the dialect of Muš/Bulanəx: *drāndi* ‘the upper part of the door-frame’ vs. *šem-k* ‘the lower part of the door-frame’; see below.

In Judges 19.26-27: *ankaw aṛ drandwoy dran tan aṛnn* <...:...> *ew jeṛn iwr i veray drandwoyn* : ἔπεσεν παρὰ τὴν θύραν τοῦ πυλῶνος τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ ἀνδρός <...:...> *καὶ αἱ χεῖρες ἐπὶ τὸ πρόθυρον* (“fell down at the door of the man’s house <...:...> with her hands on the threshold”). As we can see, here *παρὰ τὴν θύραν τοῦ πυλῶνος* (with *πύλη* ‘house-door; entrance; one wing of a pair of double gates’) is translated as *aṛ drandwoy dran*, and in the second part of the passage *drāndi* corresponds to *πρό-θυρον*.

In *aṛ drandwoy dran*, ***dur-** ‘door’ appears twice. The same is also seen in dialects: Bulanəx *dṛan dərāndi* (see below). One may assume that the component *dur-* ‘door’ in the compound *dr-and-i* is petrified.

NHB and HAB only give Biblical attestations for *drand(i)*. Hübschmann (1897: 419) cites also *Aristotle*, *De mundo* 620.

and-astak ‘vestibule’, attested only in John Chrysostom, belongs here, too [HAB 1: 186b, 187-188]. According to NHB (1: 131), an *a*-stem, although none of the three attestations cited in NHB provides information on the declension class.

●DIAL Muš/Bulanəx *d’ərāndi* ‘the upper part of the door-frame’ [HAB 1: 186b; Amatuni 1912: 172b], Van *tərāndi* [Ačaryan 1952: 257], Hamšen *derāndi* ‘the

horizontal beam at a balcony' [Ačāryan 1947: 226] (according to T'orlak'yan 1981: 152b, *terenti, terenta*).

In Muš/Bulanəx one finds the following contrast: *drəndi* 'the upper part of the door-frame' vs. *šem-k* 'the lower part of the door-frame' [S. Movsisyan 1972: 15a]. See also HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 351b, where the meaning is represented as 'the upper wood of the door-frame'. This meaning of *drəndi* can be corroborated by textual illustrations from folklore.

In a fairy-tale told by Fidan Makaryan (native of Muš/Bulanəx, the village of Kop') in Leninakan in 1930-36, the spouses Nřno and Dřno close the door, put the key "above the *drndi* of the door" (*dřan dərndu verew*) and leave (HŽHek' 10, 1967: 365^{L12}; cf. also 365^{L-8}). Then someone approaches the door and stretches his hand above the *drndi* (*jerk' gerkənc'u dərndu verew*) and finds the key (365^{L-1f}). In the glossary of this collection of fairy-tales the word is represented as follows: *dərnda · dřan cłxni* "hinge of the door". It is clear from the context, however, that the word refers to the upper wood of the doorframe, lintel. This is clearly corroborated by a passage from another fairy-tale told by the same person (op. cit. 85^{L4f}): *es kətnim əj, kə k'ařvim dřan drnden, axperd ər gika, zpučučak kə xet'im, meřc'um* "I will turn into a snake, I'll go to the *drnda* of the door. When your brother comes, I'll bite his occiput (back of the head) and kill him".

As we have seen, the word is glossed as *dərnda*. In the above passages, the word occurs in GDSg *dərndu/drəndu* and NALocSg *drnde-n* (with the definite article *-n*). The former presupposes NSg **drand-i* (thus, the classical form), and the latter **drand-ay* (that is, the form glossed in the fairy-tale collection).

Note *dřan drənd-*, as in Judges 19.26-27: *ar drandwoy dřan* (see above). Thus, **dur-* in the compound *dr-and(-i)* has become petrified. A similar passage is found in a fairy-tale told by illiterate Nanuxas Ałekyan (< Alařkert/Garak'ilisa) and recorded by Nazaret' Martirosyan in Yerevan in 1915 [HŽHek' 9, 1968: 201, lines 15 and 21], where also the key is put onto the lintel of the door: *dřan dərənt/din*.

We may conclude that in Muš (Bulanəx, Alařkert) the meaning 'the upper horizontal part of the door-frame, lintel' of *drəndi* (as correctly given by Ačāryan in HAB) is reliable. A similar meaning is seen in Hamřen. As to the form, in Muš/Bulanəx one finds both **dr-and-i* and **dr-and-ay*.

Melik'ean (1964: 484b) represents the meaning of Xnus (also belonging to Muř-group) *drndi* as follows: "threshold, wooden poles at the four sides of the door (/č'ardara/)". The actual meaning seems to be, thus, 'door-frame'.

In HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 350b, a nominative in *drind* is recorded, although in the textual illustration one finds NALoc/AllSg *drənti*. If reliable, NSg **drind* must be due to a wrong restoration of *-i*.

Note also Ararat, Lori, řirak *drind*, usually described as 'the upper/inner, soft part of the hand' [Amatuni 1912: 171b; Ačāřean 1913: 289a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 350b], of which no etymology is known to me. Perhaps from *drandi*, by a semantic shift 'upper-door' > 'upper-surface of hand'; cf. Moks *ceřac' tanis* 'поверхность кисти руки', lit. 'roof of the hand' (see Orbeli 2002: 253). Surmalu *andəvor* 'family', Van *andivor* 'family' > (euphem.) 'wife, spouse' [HAB 1: 186b]. A curse formula from Van (řērenc' VanSaz 2, 1899: 159^{L12f}, cf. also 161^{L4f}): *Aneck' k'eo tan*

telac‘, *aneck*‘ *tand* and *andiorac*‘, *jet*‘in-petin “Curse to your house and household, curse to the family of your house, to the young and elder”.

In Nerk‘in Basen, building of the roof started with the beams that were called *andkal*, under which big pillars (i.e. the doorposts? – HM) were put [Hakobyan 1974: 123]. This word seems to be identical with Alaškert *ant‘kal*, the Bulanəx equivalent of which is *ankaĵ*, lit. ‘(anatom.) ear’ (see S. Movsisyan 1972: 13b, with a thorough description). I have been unable to find this word in dictionaries. S. Movsisyan (ibid.) interprets *ant‘kal* as **anut‘-a-kal*, composed of *anut*‘ ‘armpit’ and *kal*- ‘to take, grasp, support’. This is not convincing. One may identify the first component rather with **and*- ‘door-frame, door-posts’. For the typology of a compound with *kal* cf. Muš, Van Širak **erdis-kal* ‘a cover for the roof-opening’ [Amatuni 1912: 178a].

Čanikean (1895: 275, Nr. 893) records a phrase from Akn: *ɔxtə ond onc‘av*, which he interprets as follows: “(He/she) visited many houses door by door”, lit. “(He/she) passed seven *ond*-s”. On *ond* Čanikean (ibid.) notes: “perhaps *and*”. Unfortunately, he does not specify this *and*. The sound change *an* > *on* is regular in the dialect of Akn, cf. *onc‘av* < *anc‘aw* ‘passed’ in the very same phrase. It is tempting to assume that we are dealing with an indispensable evidence for the independent root **and* ‘threshold’. Compare also op. cit. 282^{L-7f}, unclear.¹²

● ETYM Connected with Skt. *ātā*- f.pl. ‘door-frame, door-posts’, YAv. *qīθīiā*- f.pl. ‘door-post’ (only pl.), Lat. *antae* f.pl. ‘square pilasters, wall posts of a temple’, Oic. *qnd* f ‘front room, corridor’ [Hübschmann 1897: 419; HAB 1: 186b; Meillet 1950: 65; Greppin 1983: 289]. The Sanskrit and the Latin words point to **h₂(e)nHt-eh₂-* (see Schrijver 1991: 311; Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 163). Here also probably Av. (Pursišnīhā 36) *aṽāhuua* ‘house’, loc.pl. of *aṽā*- ‘house’, with extension of ‘doorposts’ to ‘house’ [de Vaan 2003: 136]. Note also Arm. dial. **dr-and-ay* (see below). Beekes (apud de Vaan 2003: 136) suggests a hysterodynamic paradigm nom.sg. **h₂énHt-h₂*, acc.sg. **h₂nHt-éh₂-m*, gen.sg. **h₂nHt-h₂ós* > PIIr. **ánti*, **ātām*, **āt‘ás*. YAv. *qīθīiā*- would be then a derivative **antiā*.

In view of the Skt. and Latin **ā* stems, Godel (1975: 72₅₄) points out that the *i*-inflection of the Armenian “is certainly not the original one”. The Armenian form seems closely related with the Iranian [Olsen 1999: 448]. For Armenian **dr-and-i* : **dr-and-ea*- I suggest an interchange **-ih₂-* : **-ieh₂-* or a hysterodynamic paradigm NSg **h₂énHt-ih₂*, AccSg **h₂(e)nHt-ieh₂-m*, GSG **h₂nHt-ih₂-ós*. Note that Arm. by-form *drand* is not found in oblique cases (except in a variant reading).

¹² In the same dialect of Akn [Čanikean 1895: 153^{L18f}], one finds a phrase *hanterk‘i ε ərast eker* “(he/she) has met *hanter-k*‘ (spirits)”. In order to avoid this evil, one has to invoke the Holy Trinity and to cross oneself when passing over a threshold (ibid.). One could therefore interpret *hanterk*‘ as a designation for the “threshold-spirits” composed as **hand*- ‘threshold’ + pl/coll. *-(e)a(r)* + pl. *-k*‘. However, I wonder whether *hanterk*‘ is not a misprint for **handēp-k*‘ ‘an illness caused by spirits’ found in Akn, Aslanbek, Polis, Partizak, etc., cf. ClArm. *handip*- ‘to meet, occur’ [Ačařean 1913: 637b; Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 508; HAB 1: 660-661; 3: 39b]. Note also Xarberd **hampert-k*‘ ‘evil spirits living on thresholds’ (see Ačařean 1913: 634), the structure of which is unclear. Somehow related with the metathesized form of *handip*- ‘to meet, occur’, namely dial. *hanptel* (found e.g. in HŽHek‘10, 1967: 103^{L5}; also *hambadel* in Erazgavors, my mother’s village?)

Arm. **and-* is usually said to be found only in the compound *dr-and(i)*, the meaning of which is represented as ‘doorposts’ or ‘threshold’. The dialectal material helps to correct this view. Since *drand(i)* refers to either upper part of the door-frame or to the threshold (in Xnus, ‘door-frame’), one may assume that the basic meaning is ‘door-frame’, cf. Skt. *ātā-* ‘door-frame’. We have seen that PArm. **and-* is also found in other formations in dialects (perhaps even independently, in Akn), as well as in *and-astak* ‘vestibule’ (John Chrysostom). Further, see s.v. *and* ‘cornfield’.

According to Olsen (1999: 677₂₉, 768), the loss of the internal laryngeal in Armenian may be compositional. However, as we have seen, PArm. **and-* is found not only in the compound *dr-and(i)*. On the internal laryngeal, see 2.1.20. For the discussion of *dr-andi-* (also with respect to the problem of *nd*), see also Clackson 1994: 36ff, 41, 56.

V. Arak‘elyan (1984: 88) takes *-and* in the word *dr-and* as a suffix, which is untenable.

andi, *o*-stem: GSg *and-w-o-y*, GDPl *and-w-o-c*‘ (Bible+), *andēay*, mostly pl. *andēay-k*‘ : APl *andēay-s*, GDPl *and-ē-o-c*‘ (Bible+), GDPl *andēay-c*‘ (Afrahat/Zgōn), *andē-i-c*‘ (Aristakēs Lastivert‘i) ‘cattle; cattle herd’.

In the Bible, we find a few attestations of GDPl *andw-o-c*‘ (also with prepositions *y-*, *z-*); in Numbers, AblSg *y-andw-o-y* is attested many times, in the following pattern: *zuarak mi/erkus* ‘one/two’ (or pl. *zuarak-s*) *yandwoy* [Astuacaturean 1895: 93a]. [Thus, *andi* (coll.) ‘herd’?]. As for *andēay*, the following forms are attested in the Bible: NPl *andēay-k*‘, APl *andēay-s*, GDPl *andē-o-c*‘ [Astuacaturean 1895: 92-93]. For other forms, see NHB 1: 132. A collective form without the plural marker *-k*‘ in the meaning ‘cattle herd’ is found in Genesis 18.7 (Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 219), in allative *y-andēay*: *yandēay ənt‘ac‘aw Abraam ew ar ort‘ mi matał ew bari* : *καὶ εἰς τὰς βόας ἔδραμεν Ἀβραὰμ καὶ ἔλαβεν μοσχάριον ἀπαλὸν καὶ καλὸν* : ‘And Abraham ran to the herd, and took a calf, tender and good’.

andē-ord, *a*-stem ‘herdsman’, usually occurring in apposition with *hoviw* ‘shepherd’, as in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.38 (1913=1991: 164^{L1}), in GDPl *andēord-a-c*‘.

●ETYM According to NHB (1: 132a), derived from *and* ‘cornfields, etc.’. Ačařyan (HAB 1: 188b) does not accept this explanation, but cites no other etymologies. Jahukyan (1963a: 89; 1987: 112, 157) develops the etymology of NHB; and for the structure compares *vayr* ‘field, uncultivated grounds’ > *vayr-i* ‘wild’. See also s.v. *art-i*.

andruar ‘cart, wagon; horse or mule yoked to a cart’, attested in Agat‘angelos, Łazar P‘arpec‘i, Severian of Gabala, John Chrysostom, etc. Spelled also as *andr(u/a)var*.

●ETYM Mentioning earlier attempts to explain *andruar* as containing *var-* ‘to lead, etc.’, Ačařyan (HAB 1: 192b) leaves the origin of the word open. Ałayan (1974: 20-22) connects *anur* ‘ring’, which is implausible.

L. Hovhannisyan (1991a: 147) treats the word as composed of Iran. *andar* ‘interior’ and *var* ‘cover’ (seen also in *žan-uar* ‘palanquin’), thus: ‘a cart with covered interior’. Being the best explanation known to me, it is unconvincing, too. I propose an alternative etymology, although it is not entirely convincing either.

Whether or not related (or contaminated) with *var-* 'to lead, etc.' or *var-* 'to cover', the second component **war* could be identical with that found in *žan-uar* 'palanquin' and *eriw/var* 'fine horse'. As to **andr*, one might assume that it meant 'cart, wagon' and is connected with Skt. *ádhan-* m. 'road' (RV+), OAv. *aduuan-*, YAv. *aðβan-* m. 'road' from PIE **h₁nd^h-uen-*; Skt. *adhvará-* m. '(Soma-)sacrifice, ceremony' (RV+) < **h₁nd^h-uer-* (probably, an original heteroclitic noun **adhvar-/adhvan-* '(holy) road'); cf. OIc. *qndurr* 'snow-shoe' < PIE **h₁ond^h-ur-o-*, Gr. *évθεῖν* (aor.) 'come' < PIE **h₁nd^h-e/o-*.

Thus, perhaps, **h₁nd^h-ur-* 'road' > PArm. **and(u)r* 'cart, wagon'. For the semantic relationship, cf. PIE **ueǵ^h-* (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 488a). Compare especially OIc. *qndurr* 'snow-shoe' (< PIE **h₁ond^h-ur-o-*), which is close to Armenian both formally (**-ur-*) and semantically, since the essential part of both snow-shoes and sleighs consists of a pair of wooden strips that enable gliding on snow.

The basic meaning of the compound would be, then, '(attached to) cart/ wagon'.

Van **andrac'ic* 'a part of the wagon' [Ačařean 1913: 97a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 57b] seems to be composed of **andr* + *-a-* + *c'ic* 'pole'. The first component could be the same **andr* 'cart, wagon', unless it is identical with the prefix *andra-* (cf. *t'erac'ic* 'with *t'er* 'side', etc., see Ačařean 1913: 358b). Uncertain.

andund-k', *o*-stem: GDPl *andnd-o-c'*, frequent in the Bible; Tumanjan (1978: 161) cites also GSg. *andnd-i*, adding that the word is an *a*-stem, too. However, she does not specify her sources, and I could not find any trace of declensions other than the *o*-type (cf. NHB; HAB; Astuacaturean 1895: 93; Ĵahukyan 1959: 272; Olsen 1999: 28, 834) 'abyss'.

●DIAL Preserved in a number of dialects; in some of them, as petrified plural. Some dialects show alternations in the anlaut: Muř *h'and^punt*, Alařkert *h'antut* (in HAB 3: 39a – *h'andud*), řatax *h'ändüt^k'y*, Moks *händüt^k'*, Nor Bayazet *handund*, Agulis *á/ändüt^k'*, Salmast, Urmia (Xoy) *ändüt^k'* [HAB 1: 191a; Ačařyan 1952: 245; M. Muradyan 1962: 94 (the paradigm of řatax *h'ändüt^k'y*), 192a; M. Asatryan 1962: 191b].

According to Bařdasaryan-T'ap'alc'yan (1958: 245, 245₁), Muř has *h'andundk'*, the use of which is restricted to a single expression. However, note HřřHek' 13, 1985: 11 (*h'andundk'*) and 60 (*andund*). Next to Alařkert *h'andədel* 'to get lost underground', Ačařyan (HAB 3: 39a) also mentions Muř *h'andəndel* 'to calm down', which, if indeed related, should be understood as **to get peace by getting rid of smth./smb.*; cf. *atak(v)el* s.v. *yatak* 'bottom'.

Some of the dialects represent forms without the second nasal: Alařkert *h'antut* (in HAB 3: 39a: *h'andud*), T'iflis *andut'k*, řatax *h'ändüt^k'y*, Moks *händüt^k'*, Salmast, Urmia (Xoy) *ändüt^k'* [HAB 1: 191a; Ačařyan 1952: 245; M. Muradyan 1962: 94, 192a; Asatryan 1962: 191b]. Łarabař *əndóxtə* [Davt'yan 1966: 310] may belong here, too (see below). The isogloss sets off the dialect group 7 (Van – Urmia – Łarabař area), and the Northern (T'iflis) and Eastern parts of the dialect group 2 (the line runs between Muř and Alařkert; cf. Muř *h'andundk'* vs. Alařkert *h'antut* / *h'andud*). Similar isoglosses often comprise group 6, too (I hope to discuss this issue elsewhere), but in this particular case, a different development has taken place in the dialects of the Melri area of group 6.

It has been argued that, if initial ClArm. *a-* corresponds to Šatax *h'ä-*, Van *ä-* and Muš *h'a-*, we may safely reconstruct an old by-form with an initial **y-* (see 2.3.1). In Weitenberg's (1986: 96) list, **y-andund-k'* is found, too. In this particular case, Van only has *andundk'* (see Ačařyan 1952: 245). However, the remaining evidence seems sufficient to corroborate the reconstruction. The forms with *y-* can be explained from prefixation with *y* < PIE **h₁en* 'in'; cf. Weitenberg 1986: 94. As regards **y-andund-k'*, this is easy to understand since *andund* and other synonyms discussed here are frequently used in allative contexts, particularly in idioms, curses and spells of the structure "may you/the Evil eye go to Black abyss/hell; he went to/disappeared in abyss/hell". The pattern is widespread. The preverb *i/y-* (cf. Weitenberg 1986: 93-94) may also have played a role here; cf. **y-andndim* 'to get lost underground, to get rid of smth., smb.'.

In a variant of the Armenian epic told by Kazaryan T'aro of Hayoc' jor (Van) and first published in 1909, we find *hantüt'k'* [Sasna çrer 1, 1936: 1062]. More evidence is needed. If reliable, this *h-* requires a separate discussion since *ya-* and *ha-* yield Van *ä-* and *xa-*, respectively. A few such examples can be found in Ačařyan 1952: 101. I wonder whether this issue can be discussed in terms of the twofold development of the initial prevocalic *y-* as demonstrated by Weitenberg (1997).

In some of the dialects of the Melri area belonging to group 6 one finds **dund* instead of *andund(k')*: Melri *dünd* [Ałayan 1954: 295]; Karčewan *dünd* [H. Muradyan 1960: 192a], Kak'avaberd *dund* [H. Muradyan 1967: 169b].

Łarabał (Martakert, Step'anakert) *əndəxtə*, *əndəxtənə* and *əndəxnə* (see Davt'yan 1966: 56, 310).

●ETYM Armenian *andund-k'*, *o-*stem 'abyss' is a privative compound of PIE **b^hud^hno-* (probably from older **b^hud^hmno-* which resulted from an original paradigm NSg **b^hud^h-mēn*, GSg **b^hud^h-mn-ós*): Skt. *budhná-* m. 'bottom, ground, depth; lowest part of anything (as the root of a tree, etc.)', OAv. *būna-* 'ground', Pahl. *bun* 'base, foundation, bottom', Arm. *bun* 'trunk of a tree; shaft of a spear' (Iranian loanword), Gr. *πυθμήν*, *-έρος* m. 'bottom (of a cup or jar); base, foundation; bottom of the sea, depth; stock, root of a tree; stem, stalk', OHG *bodam*, etc., see Meillet 1903c: 430 = 1978: 171; HAB 1: 190; Pokorny 1959: 174; Solta 1960: 285-286; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 488-489 = 1995: 408; Pulju 1997: 390-396; cf. de Lagarde 1854: 11^{L213f}. Not included in Greppin 1983.

The metathesis **-d^hn-* > *-nd-* may be old since it is also found in Lat. *fundus* 'bottom', OIr. *bond* 'sole', MInd., Dard., Prakr. *bundha-* n. 'root', FPerm. (< Iran.) **punta-* 'ground, bottom' [Schrijver 1991: 501; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 228-229; Olsen 1999: 28₅₁] (Gr. *πύβδαζ*, *-ακος* m. 'bottom of a jar, cup, or other vessel' is problematic).

Meillet (ibid.) explains the change of the initial **b^h-* to Arm. **d-* from contamination with **d^hubno-* 'deep', although there is no trace of this adjective in Armenian. With respect to this IE form cf. Pedersen 1906: 353 = 1982: 131; Ĵahukyan 1987: 161. Note especially Welsh *anmwn* 'the otherworld' < **'sans fond'*; see Vendryes 1914: 307-309; Ĵahukyan 1992: 20-21. For the discussion of Celt. **an-dub-no-* I refer to Lejeune 1982: 107-111; Eska 1992 (with bibl.; I am indebted to P. Schrijver for this reference); Delamarre 2001: 42.

This solution cannot be ruled out. More probable is, however, that an assimilation has taken place: *b...d* > *d...d*, see Vendryes 1914: 309; Pokorný 1959: 174; Solta 1960: 285-286; Jahukyan 1987: 117. The assimilation could be triggered by the dental nasal of the privative prefix. In other words, we are dealing with an assimilation *nb...nd* > *nd...nd*. This would imply that there was no PArm. **dund-*, and that the dialectal form **dund* (Karčewan, Kak'avaberd; see above) must be considered secondary. There were two forms **bund-* 'bottom' and **an-bund-* > *an-dund-k'* 'bottomless'. Subsequently, **bund-* was lost. In this respect, Olsen's (1999: 28) assumption that the "synchronically opaque" *andund-k'* is an old privative compound PIE **h₂-b^hud^hno-* comparable with Skt. *a-budhná-* 'bottomless' (RV 1.24.7; 8.77.5) seems plausible. Note also Pahl. *a-bun* ['bwn] 'baseless, bottomless' (see MacKenzie 1971: 4). However, one cannot be absolutely sure whether we are dealing with a shared innovation or independent developments in Indo-Iranian and Armenian. Compare also Gr. *ἄβυσσος* 'bottomless, unfathomed', subst. f. 'the great deep; the abyss, underworld' beside *βυθός* m. 'the depth (esp. of the sea)', *βυσσός* m. 'depth of the sea', although these forms are unclear (see below).

It may seem attractive to directly compare the dial. by-form **(y)an-dud-*, without the nasal before the final *-d*, with Gr. *ἄβυσσος* 'bottomless; abyss, underworld' (possibly from **h₂-bud^h-io-*), cf. *βυθός* m., *βυσσός* m. 'the depth of the sea'. However, the etymological relationship of these Greek forms with the PIE word under discussion is unclear. As for the Łarabał *ən-dóxtə*, its possible protoform **an-duft-* is reminiscent of Alb. *det*, dial. [de:t] m. 'sea' (< **Meerestiefe*) < **d^heub-eto-*; cf. Goth. *diupīþa* 'depth' (see Huld 1984: 50; Beekes 1995: 261; Demiraj 2001: 68). This is risky. The absence of the nasal may be due to a dissimilatory loss, although I could not find any convincing parallels. Furthermore, the Łarabał form can be explained in a simpler way; see below.

The form **dund* in the Mełri area is probably secondary (i.e. a back-formation from *an-dund*), since the original root-form should have been **bund*, unless one accepts the idea about the influence of **d^hub-*. I am not even sure that **dund* belongs to *andundk'*. Muradyan does not specify the meaning of the forms of Karčewan and Kak'avaberd. As regards the Mełri form, Ałayan glosses it as meaning 'small hillock' (stressing that this is the root of *andund*), and I do not understand the semantic motivation. Note also Mełri *dend* 'hill' [Ałayan 1954: 295].

Łarabał *əndóxtə*, *əndóx(t)nə* is explained by Davt'yan (1966: 56) by a metathesis *-ndk' > -k'dn*, which seems improbable. Besides, we need not start with the Classical form (pl. tant.) *andund-k'* since the plural marker is not lexicalized in the majority of dialects (see HAB), among them also in Šamaxi (see Bałramyan 1964: 187), which is one of the closest to Łarabał, also in Burdur (see N. Mkrtč'yan 1971: 177a), the speakers of which migrated from Łarabał in the beginning of the 17th century. (The word is not recorded in Goris; see Margaryan 1975). An alternative explanation that Łarabał **an-duft-* goes back to a PArm. form which differs from that of *andund-* cannot be ruled out completely, but it is unlikely and even unnecessary since a much simpler solution can be offered. Łarabał **əndox(t)nə* and **əndox(t)nə* might be explained by a folk-etymological reinterpretation as **ənd oxt(n)* 'at the seven(th) layer of the Underworld'. According to the Armenian folk-beliefs, the Underworld consists of seven layers; cf. also the curse: *getnin oxt lat'ə anc'nis* 'may you pass

into the seventh layer of the earth (= hell)’ [S. Harut’yunyan 2000: 11, 438]. The occurrence of the preposition *and* in connection with Underworld can be illustrated, for instance, by a prayer recorded in Šamšadin: *and andunden* and *and andunds* [Xemč’yan 2000: 246b]. The variant **andox(t)nə* shows an additional *-n* (for which see Weitenberg 1985); cf. Łarabał *oxnə* (< *oxtə* ‘seven’) ‘funerary rite on the seventh day after the death’ (see Lisic’yan 1981: 52; Davt’yan 1966: 349). For the reflexes of *and* in the dialect of Łarabał, see HAB 2: 124b; Davt’yan 1966: 352.

For further analysis, see s.v. *yatak* ‘bottom’.

aner, *o*-stem: GDSg *aner-o-y* (widespread in the Bible; Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.82), GDPl *aner-o-c* (Philo, for the passage, see NHB 2: 124a and HAB 3: 119b, s.v. *hor*), later *a*-stem: GDSg *aner-i* (Nersēs Šnorhali, 12th cent.), GDPl *aner-a-c* (Vahram Vardapet, 13th cent.) ‘father-in-law, wife’s father’ (Bible+), ‘in-law; brother-in-law, wife’s brother’ (P’awstos Buzand, Movsēs Xorenac’i, etc.).

This is the principal Armenian word for ‘father-in-law, wife’s father’, widely represented in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 95a).

The meaning ‘in-law; brother-in-law, wife’s brother’ is found in P’awstos Buzand 3.5 (1883=1984: 11^{L14}, transl. Garsoïan 1989: 71): *ew minč’ der vasn aynorik zzuēin zna anerk’ nora* : “but while his in-laws oppressed him on account of this”. Other attestations can be found in Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.82 (1913=1991: 225^{L2}), etc., Vahram Vardapet (13th cent., Cilicia), and Step’anos Ōrbelean (13th cent., Siwnik’), see NHB 1: 139b; HAB 1: 193a; for the attestation in Step’anos Ōrbelean, see also A. A. Abrahamyan 1985: 62-63. Combining the literary testimony from Cilicia and Siwnik’ in the 13th century with the dialectal distribution (Hačən, Zeyt’un, Marała, etc.), we can assume that this meaning was present in SW and SE areas from at least the 13th century up to the present time.

MidArm. **aner-jag** ‘brother-in-law, wife’s brother’ [MiġHayBař 1, 1987: 52a], with *jag* ‘youngling, nestling’ as the second member.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly in the meaning ‘father-in-law, wife’s father’ [HAB 1: 193a]. In eastern peripheral dialects, Łarabał, Goris, Šamaxi, Kizen, etc., one finds *hāner*, with an initial *h-* [HAB *ibid.*; Bařramyan 1961: 174b; 1964: 187; Davt’yan 1966: 310; Margaryan 1975: 313b].

Marała *aner*, Zeyt’un *anir*, and Hačən *aney* refer to ‘brother-in-law, wife’s brother’ (see above for literary testimony), whereas the meaning ‘father-in-law, wife’s father’ is represented by *kakə* and Turk. *keynat’a* in Marała, and by *zək’anč’bəb* (= *zok’anč’* ‘wife’s mother’ + *pap* ‘father’) in Zeyt’un [HAB 1: 193a; Ačārean 1926: 383; 2003: 308]¹³. A textual illustration is found in a folk-tale told by Nikolayos Petrosyan, an illiterate old man from Manazkert/Hasan-P’aša, in 1912 in Łaznafar [HŽHek’ 9, 1968: 211^{L1f}]: *Īnč’ anastvac mard en im anertik* ‘“What kind of ‘god-less’ people are my in-laws!”’.

MidArm. **aner-jag** ‘brother-in-law, wife’s brother’ is present in Nor Naxiġewan, Polis, Arabkir [Ačārean 1913: 97b], Širak, Ararat, Muš, etc. [Amatuni 1912: 30-31]. Note Moks *ānercāk⁹*, gen. *ānercāk⁹-u*, pl. *ānercāk⁹-ir* and *-t-ir* ‘шурин, сын

¹³ For the typology of such compounds cf. *skesr-ayr* ‘husband’s father’ = *skesur* ‘husband’s mother’ + *ayr* ‘man’.

тестя́ vs. *anir*, gen. *änir-učʻ*, pl. *äner-kʻ⁹-ir*, gen.pl. *äner-kʻ⁹-ir-u* ‘тесть’ [Orbeli 2002: 202, 203].

●ETYM Dervischjan (1877: 35-36) connects *aner* with Gr. *άνήρ* ‘man, husband’, Skt. *nár-* ‘man, human’, etc. (on this PIE word, see s.v. *ayr* ‘man, husband’). M. Schmidt (1916) derives Arm. *aner*, *o*-stem, from QIE **an-ero-*, a derivative of the PIE word for ‘ancestor’ with the comparative **-ero-* seen in Skt. *ápāra-* ‘posterior, later, following’ (cf. typologically Lat. *mater-tera* ‘mother’s sister’, etc.); thus, ‘someone like the grandfather’. Olsen (32-33, 222, 848) posits a form with **-tero-* (cf. Lat. *mater-tera*), which is less probable. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 192-193) rejects these and other etymologies (including the untenable comparison with Gr. *γαμβρός* ‘son-in-law, brother-in-law, sister’s husband’, Skt. *jāmātar-* ‘son-in-law, daughter’s husband’, etc., Bugge 1892: 444-445) and leaves the origin of *aner* open.¹⁴

Winter 1966: (206; see also Schmitt 1972-74: 23; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 196a) suggests a connection with Gr. *πενθερός* ‘father-in-law, wife’s father; brother-in-law, son-in-law’. In order to explain the formal difficulties, Winter (ibid.) assumes an influence of *hayr* ‘father’. This etymology is untenable.

The etymology of M. Schmidt is the most probable and is accepted in Pokorny 1959: 37; Jahukyan 1987: 111, 259, 260 (hesitantly); Olsen 1999: 32-33.

This etymology implies a connection with Arm. *han(i)* ‘grandmother’, cf. Gr. *άννίς* ‘mother-in-law’, Lat. *anus* ‘old woman’, etc. That this PIE word for ‘ancestress, grandmother’ would develop a meaning ‘wife’s father’ is not impossible, cf. Lith. *anýta* ‘husband’s mother’, OHG *ano* ‘ancestor, grandfather’ vs. *ana* ‘ancestress, grandmother’, etc. (see Szemerényi 1977: 48).

A similar fluctuation is also seen in the PIE word for ‘grandfather’: Arm. *haw* ‘grandfather, ancestor; uncle’ (q.v.), Lat. *avus* ‘grandfather; ancestor, forefather’, *avunculus* ‘maternal uncle; mother’s sister’s husband; great-uncle’, OIr. *aue* ‘grandson’, Lith. *avýnas* ‘maternal uncle’, Hitt. *ḫuḫḫaš* ‘grandfather’, etc. vs. Lat. *avia* ‘grandmother’, Goth. *awo* ‘grandmother’, etc. (see Szemerényi 1977: 47^{Nr7}, 48^{Nr8}, 61; Lehmann 1986: 53; Huld/Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 238a, 239a). Compare also Bulg. *djádó*, *dedá*, *dédo* ‘grandfather; old man; father-in-law, wife’s father’, *déda* ‘elder sister’, Lith. *dėdė*, *dėdis* ‘uncle’, Gr. *τήθη* ‘grandmother’, *τηθίς* ‘father’s or mother’s sister, aunt’, *τηθία* ‘old woman’, Lith. *tetà*, Russ. *tětja* ‘aunt’, etc. (see s.v. **tat(a)* ‘grandmother; father’).

The eastern dialectal *haner* probably preserves the initial *h-* seen in *han-i* and thus reflecting the PIE laryngeal, cf. Hitt. *ḫanna-* ‘grandmother’. Note that these dialects do not display a secondary non-etymological *h-* e.g. in cases with metathesis **CRV-* > *RCV-* > *e/a-RCV-*, where *C* = voiced or voiced aspirated stop; see s.vv. *atbewr*, *artasu-kʻ*, *etbayr*, *erkan*, etc.

***anēc-:** *anicanem*, 3sg.aor.act. *anēc*, imper. *anēc* (Bible), 3sg.aor.mid. *anic-a-w* (Grigoris Aršaruni) ‘to curse’ (Bible+); **anēc-kʻ** pl. tant. *i*-stem: gen.-dat. *anic-i-cʻ*, abl. *y-anic-i-cʻ*, instr. *anic-i-w-kʻ* ‘curse, imprecation’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 193b].

¹⁴ The resemblance with Pahl. *anēr* ‘non-Aryan, ignoble’ (MacKenzie 1971: 9) must be accidental.

●ETYM From PIE **h₃neid-*: Skt. *ned-*: pres. *nīdati*, aor. *ānindiṣur*, desid. *nīnits-* 'to revile; to blame; to mock', YAv. 1sg.pres.act. *nāismī* 'to curse', Gr. *ὀνειδος* n. 'reprimand, abuse', Lith. *niedėti* 'to despise', Goth. *ga-naitjan* 'to treat shamefully', OHG *neizzan* 'torment', etc. Bugge 1892: 450; 1893: 46; HAB 1: 193; Pokorny 1959: 760; Greppin 1983: 290-291; Lehmann 1986: 146; Ravnæs 1991: 18; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 54-55; Mallory/Adams 1997: 313a.

The explanation of Arm. *-c-* from **-d_i-* (Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 30; Polomé 1980: 21; Klingenschmitt 1982: 194-195; Olsen 1999: 88, 478, 763, 811) is untenable; **-d_i-* would rather yield *-č-* (see 2.1.22.1). One prefers assuming sigmatic aorist: **-d-s-* > *-c-*, cf. YAv. *nāismī* 'to curse' if from **nāid-s-mi* (see Meillet 1918: 211; Pedersen 1924: 222a = 1982: 305a; Pokorny 1959: 760; Jähukyan 1982: 74, 189; Kortlandt 1987a: 51; 1994: 28-29; 1996: 41-42 = 2003: 80, 104-105, 115; sceptical Klingenschmitt 1982: 195; Greppin 1983: 290; Olsen 1999: 810₅₅).

ant', **anut'**, *o*-stem, *i*- or *a*-stem 'armpit', dial. also 'embrace, grasp', 'bundle', 'shoulder, back', etc. (Bible+). The *o*-stem is seen in Jeremiah 38.12: *and ant'-ov-k'*. Next to *o*-stem, Ačāryan (HAB 1: 207b) records also *i*-stem. The following forms are attested: GDSg *ant'i*, AblSg *y-ant'-ē* (Paterica apud NHB 1: 220b); Loc/AlISg *y-ant'-i*, found in P'awstos Buzand 3.18 (1883=1984: 41¹⁴; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 93): *mēn mi yant'i harealk'*: "each one taking one [of them] under his arm"; GDPI *ant'-ic* in Lewond (see NHB 2: 1044b, in the appendix).

NAccSg *anut'* (also in *y-anut'*) is attested in 2 Maccabees 12.40, Łazar P'arpec'i, Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.85 (1913=1991: 230^{L13}), etc. In oblique cases and derivatives, as well as in the verb *ant'em*, *-u-* is regularly syncopated (*ant'-*). Later (Mxit'ar Herac'i, "Čarəntir"), one finds NAPI *ant'/d-k'*, *-s*, without the *-u-*. According to Vardanean (HandAms 1922: 280, see HAB s.v.), the form *ant'* is a corruption. As correctly argued by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 207c), however, the form *ant'* is corroborated by the dialectal forms. In 1947: 35, Ačāryan states that Hamšen *ənt'* points to the original form. Note also the newly found attestation in "Kc'urdk'" by Ephrem Asori: NPI *and-k'* [L. Hovhannisyan 1987: 137].

Late *ant'-a-tak* 'armpit' is given in NHB 2: 1043c as a dialectal word. Indeed, this compound is recorded in a number of dialects; see below.

●DIAL Van, Moks *hünt'*, Šatax *hunt'* 'armpit', compound with *tak* 'below, under': Van (*h*)*nt'-i-tak*, *ənt'-a-tak*, verb *hənt'el*, Moks *hənt'-ə-tak* [HAB 1: 29, 130, 207-208; Ačāryan 1952: 245; M. Muradyan 1962: 192a], Bulanəx *h'ant'etak* [S. Movsisyan 1972: 71a]. According to Orbeli (2002: 226), Moks (the village of Arnanc') *ənt'etak* refers to 'peḅpo' (= 'rib'). For a textual illustration of Van *ənt'i tak*, see Ter-Mkrč'yan 1970: 149a. The voiced *h'-* in Bulanəx, Šatax, etc. point to **y-*, see 2.3.1.

Zeyt'un *ənt'* 'embrace', Hačən *ənt'* 'bundle', Maraš *ənt'* 'shoulder, back' [Ačāryan 2003: 298].

Hamšen *ənt'*, *ənt* 'embrace, grasp', *ənt'uš*, *əntuš* 'to embrace', *ənt'-t/dag* 'armpit' (with *tak* 'below, under') [Ačāryan 1947: 12, 35, 177, 221].

Apart from Hamšen and Van-group, the compound *ant'-a/i-tak* is also found in Muš (*h'and'etak*) and Alaškert (*h'antetak*) [HAB 1: 208a]; according to Bałdasaryan-T'ap'alč'yan (1958: 245b): Muš *h'ant'etag*. In view of the

correspondence between Moks and Šatax *h'*- and Muš *h'*-, we may reconstruct **y-ant'Vtak* (see 2.3.1).

The vowel *-ü/u-* in Van-group needs an explanation since the vocalic development *a > ü/u* is exceptional for these dialects [Ačařyan 1952: 29; M. Muradyan 1962: 34]. In Muš and Alaškert, the word *an(u)t'* is only found in the compound **y-ant'Vtak* and has not been preserved independently (not in HAB, Bařdasaryan-T'ap'alc'yan 1958 and Madat'yan 1985); cf. Muš, Alaškert **ačuk-tak* (see s.v. *ačuk* 'groin'). I assume that the word was also lost in Van-group, but then secondarily restored after *h'ənt'Vtak*, as if reflecting NSg **yunt'* vs. oblique and compositional **y(ə)nt'-*; see 2.3.1. It is hard to say whether the *-u-* of ClArm. *anut'* has played a role here.

●ETYM Bugge (1893: 2) derived the word from the PIE term for 'axle' (cf. Skt. *ākṣ-a-* m., Lat. *ax-is*, Lith. *aš-is*, OHG *ahsa* f., etc.), assuming a development **akṣn-* > **asn-ut'*. For the semantics, cf. Lat. *axilla* 'armpit', OHG *uohsana*, OEngl. *ōxn* 'armpit', etc. Although accepted by Pokorny (1959: 6) and, with some reservation, by Greppin (1983: 292-293), the etymology causes phonological and morphological problems and is rejected by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 207b) and Ĵahukyan (1983: 88).

Ĵahukyan (1983: 88) compares Lith. *añtis* 'bosom', *už-añtis* 'bosom; armpit', Latv. *azuōts* 'bosom', considering the *-u-* of NSg *anut'* an analogical restoration. The Baltic word family has no further cognates (Fraenkel 1: 12). In order to explain the aspirated dental *-t'*- of the Armenian form, Ĵahukyan reconstructs a by-form **anthi-* (next to **anti-* > *and*) which is ad hoc. I therefore propose the following solution.

In 2.1.18 and 2.1.22.12-13, I try to demonstrate that an aspirated dental stop that follows *-n-* or *-r-* may be explained by additional factors such as the influence of a following PIE laryngeal or the reconstruction of another consonant between the sonant and the dental. The former factor would help to reformulate the etymology of Ĵahukyan by assuming a thematic formation based on fem. **h₂(V)nt-eh₂-*. Thus: **h₂(V)nt-h₂-o-* > PArm. **ant^h-o-* vs. **h₂(V)nt-i-* or **h₂(V)nt-eh₂-* > **and-i/a-*; for other examples and a discussion, see 2.2.2.6. On the other hand, one may take into account the latter factor and alternatively derive Arm. *ant'* from PIE **h₂enk-* 'to bend, curve': Skt. *āñcati* 'to bend', *añká-* m. 'hook, clamp', *añkas-* n. 'curve' (RV+), Gr. *άγκ-* 'to curve', *άγκάλη* f., mostly pl. 'curved arm, armfull', *άγκύλος* 'curved, bent', *άγκών*, *-ώνος* m. 'elbow', Lat. *ancus* 'with crooked arms', OHG *angul* 'fishhook', SerbCS *okotb* 'hook' f., ORuss. f. *ukotb* 'claw, anchor', etc. (see Schrijver 1991: 43, 51, 60; Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 52-53, etc.). Suffixed forms **h₂nk-ti-* or **h₂nk-to-* 'bending, bent arm' would yield Arm. **an(k)t^h-* > *ant'* regularly; see 2.1.22.13. Note that the suffix **-ti-* is frequently found in Sanskrit body-part terms, cf. *śūpti-* 'shoulder' (RV), etc. [Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 647].

One wonders whether Lith. *añtis*, etc. point to a "primitive" root **h₂en-* from which **h₂en-k-* has been derived. Cf. also **h₂ens-* > Lat. *ānsa* 'handle, grip', OPr. *ansis* 'hook of a kettle', Lith. *qsà* 'ear of a jug, eye of a needle, button-hole', Latv. *ūosa* 'handle, ear, eyelet', etc. (on which see Toporov, PrJaz [1], A-D, 1975: 92-93; Schrijver 1991: 61).

The meanings 'armpit', 'shoulder', 'elbow', and 'knee' can be grouped together around the idea "des gekrümmten Gelenks"; see 3.7.2.

The irregular labial vocalism of Van, etc. *hünt* ‘remains unexplained (see above). Perhaps an influence of the form *anut* ‘?’

***ant^a(y)r-**: in Baġgirk[‘] hayoc[‘], one finds *ant[‘]ayr* ‘spark’ [Amalyan 1975: 21^{Nr455}].

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 1: 194a.

Dial. *ant[‘]-r-oc[‘]* (see s.v. *ant[‘]et* ‘hot coal, ember’) may belong here, too.

●ETYM Probably related with Gr. *ἄνθραξ* m. ‘charcoal’, as a Mediterranean substratum word. See s.v. *ant[‘]et* ‘hot coal, ember’ for more detail. We can reconstruct Arm. **ant^h-ar-i*. For the insertion of *-i-* into *ant[‘]ayr* compare *žayn* vs. *žani-k[‘]* (*a*-stem) ‘tusk, fang’; cf. 2.1.27.1.

ant[‘]et ‘hot coal, ember’, attested in Łazar P[‘]arpec[‘]i /5th cent./ (*y-ant[‘]et* ‘on ember’), Hexaameron (loc. *y-ant[‘]et-i*), Cyril of Alexandria (*ant[‘]et harkanem*). NHB (1: 151b) also records dial. verbal *ant[‘]etel* < *ant[‘]etel*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects; also with the suffix *-oc[‘]* : *ant[‘](-e)t-oc[‘]* and *ant[‘]-r-oc[‘]* (both attested also in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1060c). The variant *ant[‘]-r-oc[‘]* has been preserved in Bulanəx, Van, T[‘]avriz [HAB 1: 194a], Urmia, Salmast [GwrUrmSalm 1, 1897: 546]. See also s.v. *ant[‘]ayr* ‘spark’ (probably from **ant[‘]-ar-i*).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 194a) treats the word as a Caucasian borrowing (cf. Georg. *ant-eba* ‘to burn’) and considers the resemblance with Gr. *ἄνθραξ* m. ‘charcoal’ accidental. Vogt (1938: 333) mentions both Greek and Georgian connections. Łap[‘]anc[‘]yan (1961: 163-164) adds Hitt. *ant-* ‘warm’. See also Greppin 1978-79: 435, who points out that the function of the final *-et* is not clarified. Further, see Schultheiss 1961: 225-226.

Žahukyan (1987: 112, 157, 592) reconstructs **ant^h-* for Armenian and Greek and argues against Ačařyan’s view, pointing out that the Georgian word has no Caucasian cognates, and adduces also Arm. *ant[‘]ayr* ‘sparkle’ (q.v.). On the other hand, he (1983: 88-89; 1987: 592) alternatively treats *ant[‘]et* as comprising the prefix *an-* and *t[‘]et* ‘pile, heap’ (q.v.). This is semantically unconvincing. Besides, the etymology is in conflict with the dialectal variant **ant[‘]-r-*.

One wonders whether Hitt. *ḫandāiš* ‘warmth, heat’ can be connected, too (see s.v. *xand* ‘envy, etc.’).

We are possibly dealing with an Armeno-Greek(-Hittite?) word of substratum (“Mediterranean”) origin. For the suffixal element *-t*, cf. other semantically similar examples: Lat. *candēla* ‘candle’, Arm. *xand-at*-, *xanj-oł* ‘half-burnt wood’ (Bible+), etc. (see s.vv. *xand*, *xanj-*); Gr. *αἰθ-άλ-η* ‘soot’ from *αἰθω* ‘to kindle; to burn’; Arm. *gaz-at* ‘ash’ vs. **gaz-* ‘to burn’ (q.v.). For the **-r-* element seen in dial. **ant[‘]-r-*, Gr. *ἄνθ-p-αξ*, and perhaps *ant[‘]ayr*, cf. *xanj-r-* (Agat[‘]angelos), *xanj-ar* ‘spark’ (Grigor Magistros, “Geoponica”), see s.vv. *xand*, *xanj-*. Note also Muš *pj-et*, Alaškert *pej-il* ‘spark’ from **pec* ‘spark’ (see HAB 2: 507a) next to Van *pc-ar* ‘spark’ [Ačařean 1913: 908] : *payc-ar* ‘shiny, clear, splended’ (Bible+; dial.) [HAB 4: 17-18]; cf. also *acut/x*. Thus, *ant[‘]-et* ‘ember’ and **ant[‘]-r-* ‘spark’ may be seen as derivations from substr. **ant^h-* with alternating **-l-* and **-r-* suffixal elements as in **xand-at* : *xanj-(V)t/r-*; Muš **pc-et* : Van **pc-ar*.

anid ‘a bird’. Attested only in the long recension of Ašxarhac[‘]oyc[‘], Armenian Geography of the 7th century, among the grazing birds (*hawk[‘] čarakawork[‘]*) of the

province of Barjr Hayk', i. e. Upper Armenia [Soukry 1881: 30 (Arm. text), 40 (French transl.)]. The short recension here mentions only *haws pitanis* API 'useful birds' without a specification [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349].

Soukry translates *anid* as 'aside'. He seems to consider it to be a corruption for *asid*, but the latter birdname is merely a transliteration of the Hebrew word in Job 39.13 /Gr. *ἀσιδα* 'stork'/ [HAB 1: 268b]; cf. Hewsén 1992: 59, 153₂₄: *zasid* 'stork'. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 195), Eremyan (1963: 96a, 106a, 107b), and Ananyan (HayKendAšx 3, 1965: 29₆) do not specify the bird. Not mentioned in Greppin 1978.

●ETYM No etymology whatsoever has been proposed for the word.

I wonder whether one can connect it to PIE **h₂(e)nHti-* 'duck', cf. Skt. *ātī-* 'a water bird', Lat. *anas*, GSg *anatis* (also *anit-*) 'duck', Lith. *ántis* 'duck', etc. For the discussion of other possible, but problematic cognates I refer to Beekes 1969: 197; 1985: 63-64; Euler 1979: 132; Fulk 1988: 153-154, 170-171 (on PGerm. **anuði-*); Schrijver 1991: 94-95; Rix 1991; M. Meier-Brügger 1993; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 171; Cheung 2002: 111, 149 (on Oss. *acc/accæ* 'wild duck'), etc. On the reconstruction of the PIE paradigm, see Beekes 1985: 63-64; Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 163. The medial laryngeal is **h₂* if Gr. *νῆσσα*, Boeot. *vāσσα* 'duck' is related.

From the zero-grade form, one would expect Arm. **and-*, cf. s.v. (*dr*)*and-i* 'threshold'. In the hypothetical paradigm NSg **and*, GSg **and-i*, the nominative might have been reshaped analogically (after words like *ak'is*, GSg *ak'si* 'weasel'; *karič*, GSg *karči* 'scorpion', etc.) to one of the possible forms, namely **anud* or **anid*.

The semantic fluctuation between 'grazing bird' and 'water bird' can be illustrated by *araws* 'bustard; stork'. If *araws* is indeed related to *arawš*, one should note that the latter is another hapax occurring in the same Ašxarhac'oyc' passage, beside *anid*. It is remarkable that in Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.59 (1913=1991: 338), the numerous *hawk' čarakawork'* (see above) are mentioned in (a part of) the same province of Barjr Hayk', *gawar Karnoy*, which abounds in water, marshes, reeds and grasses. In such an environment, the above-mentioned fluctuation is even more probable.

Although all the steps involved in this tentative etymology seem reasonable, on the whole it remains uncertain.

anic, ISg *anc-ov* (late, once) 'nit, louse egg'.

First attested in Grigor Narekac'i 69.2 (Xaç'atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 522^{L24}): *anick' ankerpawork'* 'shapeless nits'. Next, three times in the commentary on this text, see NHB 1: 154a. In one of these passages, which is a list of small annoying insects, *anic* (ISg *ancov*) appears after *lu* and *oĵil* and before *kic* (see s.vv.). For the passages, see also Greppin 1990: 70₆, 70₇. For a semantic discussion, see below.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. As opposed to the variant with an initial *a-* found in the majority of the dialects, some easterly located peripheral dialects show a "prothetic" *h-* followed by either *-a-* or *-ä-*:

initial ha-: Goris *hanic*, *hanec* [Margaryan 1975: 313b, 424a], Łarabał *hānic*, *hānec* [Davt'yan 1966: 310], Šamšadin and Krasnoselsk *hanic* [Mežunc' 1989: 184a], Metri *hānec* [Ałayan 1954: 262];

initial *hā-*: Karčewan, Kak‘avaberd, Hadrut‘ *hānic* [Muradyan 1960: 189a; 1967: 165b; Davt‘yan 1966: 310], Šamaxi, Areš *hānic* [Baṛamyan 1964: 187; Lusenc‘ 1982: 197a].

Despite N. Simonyan (1979: 222-224), this *h-* must have an etymological value; see below.¹⁵ An old by-form with the prefix *y-* does not seem probable. Firstly, it would be unmotivated. Secondly, it is not yet certain whether Arm. *y-* would yield *h-* in these Eastern dialects or not. Thirdly, there is no corroborating evidence neither in Muš, etc., nor in Van and the related dialects, unlike in cases as *anagan* (q.v.); cf. 2.3.1. The *ā-* in Svedia *ānej* [Andreasyan 1967: 354a] and Tigranakert *ānij* is irrelevant.

I conclude that the initial *h-* in EArm. **hanic* may have preserved an archaic *h-* which requires an explanation.

●SEMANTICS Greppin (1990: 69-70) points out that ‘nit, louse egg’ “is unlikely the earliest meaning since Narekatsi clearly describes the *anic* as an insect which bites and elsewhere the *NHB* classifies it as a biting insect along with the flea and distinct from the louse”.

The former argument is not decisive since *xoc‘oteal ccen* “stinging they suck”, appearing ten lines below, does not necessarily imply an immediate and specific reference to *anic*. Rather, *marmajotakan* ‘itch-causing’, which appears immediately after *anic* (in the line 26), can specify *anic* ‘nit, louse egg’.

The latter argument is based on the passage *č‘arč‘arel* (‘to torment, annoy’) *luov, oĵlov, ancov*. This is unconvincing since *anic* ‘nit, louse egg’ here forms a logical pair with *oĵil* ‘louse’. In both passages, thus, *anic* is represented as an annoying / tormenting (specifically: “itch-causing”) insect and does not necessarily refer to a biting one.

Also the epithet *ankerpawor* ‘shapeless’ in the passage of Narekac‘i, and *ankerp* ‘id.’ in the commentary, corroborate the meaning ‘nit’. Besides, the word clearly refers to ‘nit, louse egg’ in Modern Armenian (see the standard dictionaries) and dialects. Although the meaning is usually unspecified in dialectal literature, I am sure that, at least in dialects I know, it is ‘nit’. This can also be corroborated e.g. by dialectal *anc-ot* ‘full of nits (said of a head)’, as well as other derivatives denoting a special comb or the process of combing the head that is full of nits (see Amatuni 1912: 33a; Ačaṙean 1913: 101ab).

●ETYM Since Pictet, *anic* is connected to Gr. *κοίς, -ίδος* f., etc. [HAB 1: 195; Pokorny 1959: 608; Greppin 1983: 290-291]. Although undoubtedly related, the cognates present problems in the reconstruction of the anlaut; cf. Alb. *thëri/th(ë)ni* f. ‘Nisse, Lausei’ [Huld 1984: 118-119; Demiraj 1997: 397], Skt. *likṣā-* f. (not in Vedic) [Mayrhofer EWAia 3, 2001: 443] (in Mallory/ Adams 1997: 357b – under a different root), Lat. *lens, -dis* f., Lith. *glinda*, Russ. *gnida* [Derksen 1996: 258-259; Saradževa 1986: 71-72, 370₅], etc.

Lat. *lens* and Lith. *glinda* point to **gnind-* (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979: 173-174; Derksen 2002-03: 8-9, 9₈; cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 357b), compare Lat.

¹⁵ Note that in the case of *anēck* ‘curse’ (q.v.), which goes back to PIE **h₃neid-* and, thus, cannot presuppose an initial *h-* of etymological value, none of the dialects has a form with *h-*.

nimbus ‘cloud’ and Iran. **nam(b)-* ‘wet, moist’ next to PIE **neb^h-*, see s.v. *amp* ‘cloud’.

For the initial alternation **k/gh-*, cf. **p/b^h-* in the word for ‘flea’ (see s.v. *lu*) [Meillet 1922g].

The Armenian anlaut, too, is troublesome, since **knV-* or **knV-* would yield Arm. **nV-*.

Pedersen (1906: 343, 387 = 1982: 121, 165) treats *a-* as prothetic and assumes a development **qo- > *ho- > o-*, which is uncertain; cf. 2.1.6. (For his idea about the possible folk-etymological influence of *anēc-k’*, see below). Besides, in view of the Albanian form, here we have **k̂-* rather than **k-*, although Jahukyan (1982: 73, 74; in 1987: 133, with a question mark) reconstructs **knid-s* for Armenian. Earlier (1967: 245, 245₆₉), he assumed loss of **k-* followed by addition of the “prothetic” *a-* before the nasal. However, there is no evidence for “prothetic” non-etymological vowels before nasals; cf. s.v. *amis*.

According to Beekes (1969: 290), the interchange *k/zero* in Greek and Armenian points to a substratum origin. Noting the anlaut variation of the cognates, Derksen (1996: 258-259) reconstructs **H(o)nid-* for the Armenian.

The idea about the dissimilation of Arm. **s-* < **k̂-* before the final affricate *-c* (see Huld 1984: 119 with ref.) or, which practically amounts to the same, a dissimilatory loss of **s-* in **sanic* < **kanid-s* [Mallory/Adams 1997: 357b] is not convincing.

Hamp (1983c: 39) suggests a complicated scenario starting with an ablauting paradigm: **konid-/ *knid- > *k̂onid-/ *k̂n̄id- > *konid-/ *n̄id*. Then, **anid-* (< **n̄id-*) is contaminated with *anēc-k’* ‘curse’ (**aneid-s-*, sigm. aor.), as a result of which we have *anic*, *-c* instead of *-t*. The contamination may have been additionally supported by the resemblance of AccSg **anid-n* with *anicanem* ‘I curse’.

A similar alternation **kon-/ *k̂n-* (the latter of which yielded **n-* regularly) is assumed by Kortlandt (1986: 39-40 = 2003: 69). Then he writes: “The zero reflex of the initial stop was evidently extended analogically to the antevocalic position in *anic*, probably at a stage when it still was a weak fricative”. He implicitly suggests, I think, the following development: **θoni- > *oni- > *ani-*. There remain some points to be clarified. PIE **o-* yields Arm. *-a-* in a pretonic open syllable according to Kortlandt’s formulation; see 2.1.3. It may have been generalized from the oblique stem of the PArm.-PGr. paradigm (see below) rather than **k̂onidā-*, since the nominative of the paradigm was **k̂onid-s*. Further, EArm. **h-* requires an explanation.

The final *-c* is correctly interpreted by Pedersen (1905: 206; 1906: 343, 387, 424 = 1982: 68, 121, 165, 202) as coming from the nominative **-d-s* (cf. Gr. *κονίς* < **κονιδ-ς*). The same is repeatedly stated by Jahukyan (1987: 133; 1975: 37-39; 1967: 164, 216, 245; 1978: 125, 138; 1982: 73). See also 2.2.1.2. Pedersen admits a folk-etymological influence of *anicanem* ‘I curse’ (see s.v. *anēck’*) as well; cf. the above-mentioned scenario of Hamp.

Partly based on some of the mentioned ideas, I would suggest the following tentative scenario:

NSg **sk̂onid-s > *c’ónic >> *sánic*, analogically after the oblique stem, perhaps also due to contamination with *anicanem*,

oblique **s(*k̂*)nid-* (loss of **-k̂-* in the cluster, as in Irish) > > **sonid-* (with analogical **-o-* from the nominative, as in Gr. GSG *κονίδος*) > **sanítV-* (pretonic **-o-* in open syllable > *-a-*, see 2.1.3).

Arriving at **saníc*, we could assume a development to **haníc* > *anic*, with a normal loss of **s-* as in *at*, *arbenam*, *e(a)wt'n*, etc., and with a residual **h-* in the Eastern peripheral dialects; see s.vv.

I must admit, however, that this, too, is complicated and not very credible. In any case, I disagree with N. Simonyan (1979: 223₂₂₃), who states that the addition of the initial *a-* and, consequently, that of the dialectal *h-*, is posterior to the loss of **g/k-* and must be seen, therefore, as secondary.¹⁶

aniw, *o*-stem: GDSg *anu-o-y*, GDPl *anu-o-c'* (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 100a); there is some evidence also for *a*-stem: GDSg *anu-i*, AblSg *anu-ē*, GDPl *anu-a-c'* (NHB 1: 156bc; Ritter 1983: 1954) 'wheel' (Bible+), 'axle of a chariot' (rendering Gr. *ἄζων* in Exodus 14.25, see NHB 1: 156b; Ritter 1983: 1941) 'wheel as a torture instrument' (Bible+, see below), 'sun' (Eznik Kołbac'i, etc., see 3.2 on 'Wheel of the sun'), 'a toy' (John Chrysostom).

For a list of words with both *o-* and *a-*stems, see Jahukyan 1959: 321-322.

●DIAL Preserved in Muš. The rest of dialects have replaced *aniw* by *akn* 'eye, etc.' or Turk. *t'ek'er*, etc. [HAB 1: 109a, 196a; Ačārean 1902: 130].

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 1: 196a) considers the resemblance of *aniw* with the PIE word for 'navel, nave' accidental and leaves the origin of the Armenian word open. The forms are: Skt. *nābhi-* f. 'navel, hub of wheel; centre; navel (of the body or the world); origin, relationship, family', *nābhya-* n. 'navel, hub of wheel', **nabhā-* 'navel, blood relationship' (in an anthroponym), YAv. *nāfa-* m. 'navel, origin, blood relationship' (for the semantic relationship cf. Arm. *port* 'navel', 'tribe, generation'), OPr. *nabis* 'hub, navel', OHG *naba* 'hub', *nabalo* 'navel', Lat. *umbilicus* m. 'navel; centre, middle' < **h₃nb^h-* (Schrijver 1991: 61-62), Gr. *ὀμφαλός* m. 'navel, umbilical cord', etc., see Pokorny 1959: 314-315; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 817 = 1995, 1: 716; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 13-14; Mallory/Adams 1997: 391.

This comparison was revived by Ritter 1983 who posits a *ṽddhi*-derivation **h₃nēb^h-o-* (cf. Skt. *nābh-* f. RV 9.74.6), with a semantic shift 'nave' > 'wheel', thus 'zur Nabe gehörig', or 'furnished with a nave'.

This etymology is accepted by a few scholars: Beekes 1987b: 6 (hesitantly: 2003: 186); Meid 1994: 61; Olsen 1999: 23. Olsen (1984: 106; 1985: 9; cf. Greppin 1988-89: 477) posits **h₃nēb^h-i-* directly equating with Skt. *nābhi-* f. 'navel'. However, the Sanskrit form is usually derived from **h₃nob^h-i-* (cf. also Lubotsky 1988: 30), which, as Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 391 points out, would have yielded Arm. **anow* or the like. Nevertheless, this etymology of *aniw* is attractive, and the assumption on **h₃nēb^h-* should be considered at least possible. The alternating *o-* and *a-*stems may be derived from PArm. masculine thematic **-o-* and fem. **-eh₂-* proto-forms respectively. The initial **h₃nV-* regularly yields Arm. **anV-* (pace

¹⁶ If we have to reconstruct a by-form with a laryngeal, as Derksen (1996: 258-259) does, or some kind of quasi-laryngeal of secondary origin (from a glottalic **g-* as in Balto-Slavic, Lubotsky, p.c.), one should bear in mind that neither **Hnid-s* nor **Honid-s* would explain EArm. **haníc* satisfactorily, unless an ablauting paradigm **h₂e/onid-s* is involved.

Lindeman 1997: 56₄₆), see s.vv. *anēc-k* ‘curse’, *anun* ‘name’, and 2.1.17.3. For the semantic relation between ‘nave’ and ‘wheel’, see HAB 1: 593-594.

Žahukyan (1971: 49; 1987: 149) assumes a derivation from PIE **sneh₁u-* ‘to turn, bind’, cf. OIc. *snúa* ‘to wind, twist (yarn), twine (thread)’, etc. (on the etymon, see Pokorny 1959: 977; Mallory/Adams 1997: 571b; see also s.v. *neard* ‘sinew, tendon’). However, there are no semantic and structural matches in cognate languages, and the initial *a-* is unexplained. This etymology is therefore rightly dismissed by Ritter 1983: 194₂.

Witczak (1999: 181) compares *aniw* with Skt. *nemí-* f. ‘felloe of a wheel’ positing **aneimi-*. This would yield Arm. **(a)nēm-*, however. One might assume an original HD *i*-stem with nom. in **-ōi* (cf. 2.2.2.4): **Hnéim-ōi*, gen. **Hnim-i-ós* > PArm. **anéim^w(u)i*, **ānim-i-o-*¹⁷ > **anēw*, gen. **anim-i-* >> *aniw*, gen. *anu-i*. But this is still uncertain.

Culturological excursus: the wheel as a torture instrument

Arm. *aniw* ‘wheel’ refers also to a torture instrument’ (Bible+); cf. Lat. *rota* ‘wheel’, ‘a revolving wheel to which prisoners were bound as a form of torture’ (OxfLatDict); Hitt. *hurkel-* n. ‘a kind of crime’ or ‘abomination’, usually derived from *hurki-* ‘wheel’ < PIE **Huerǵh-* ‘to twist, turn, wind’ and referring to a crime to be punished on the wheel or rack; for a discussion, see Hoffner 1964: 336-337; Puhvel 1971; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 494₁, 719-720; Starke 1990: 343-345.

A rack is an old torture instrument, consisting (usually) of a frame having a roller at each end; the victim was fastened to these by the wrists and ankles, and had the joints of his limbs stretched by their rotation (see OxfEnglDict). A similar or the same instrument appears in Armenian, in Agat’angelos: *gel-oc* ‘and *gel-aran*, both deriving from *gel-* ‘to twist; to squeeze’ (q.v.); see HAB 1: 530; 2: 404. As Hoffner (1964: 337) points out, the rack was known only in the Middle Ages but not in Greek, Roman or Near Eastern antiquity.

There also is some textual evidence for the killing at wagons. In P’awstos Buzand 4.58 (1883=1984: 150^{L9f}): *Apa hraman tays t’agaworn Parsic’ Šapuh*, <...>, *ew zamenayn zkin ew zmanuk hanel and c’ic’ saylic* : “Then Šapuh king of Persia ordered <...>, and all the women and children impaled on carriage-poles” (transl. Garsoïan 1989: 178). The same formula is also found in P’awstos Buzand 4.24 (120^{L-15}; transl. 157). In Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.35 (1913=1991: 300^{L7ff}): *Zors gereal handerj ganjiwk’n ew tiknawn P’arānjemaw xatac’uc’in i yAsorestan; ew and and sayli c’ic’ haneal satakec’in* “Taking them captive with the treasures and Queen P’arānjem they brought them to Assyria. And there they massacred them by impaling them on wagon poles” (transl.: Thomson 1978: 293).

ankanim, aor. *ank-a-*, imper. *ank-ir*, partic. *ank-eal* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 100-104) ‘to fall down; to come down, hang down; to arrive, come to end, cease, stop; to die, fall (especially in a battle); to fall morally, commit a crime, sin, prostitute, etc.’ (Bible+); **ank-ac** ‘fallen, miserable’ (Bible+), ‘cadaver’ (John Chrysostom, etc.); **ankanem** ‘to weave’ (Bible+), **ank-uac** ‘the weaving, texture’ (Bible+); **y-ang** ‘(at/to) end’ (Bible+); **c’-ank/g** ‘always, to the end’ (Bible+), see also s.vv. *c’ank/g* ‘hedge’ and *c’ank(an)am* ‘to lust’.

¹⁷ For **-m^w-* > *-w-* see s.v. *awr* ‘day’.

For the semantic field cf. e.g. Lat. *cadō* ‘to fall (down, from); to be killed, die, perish; to be ruined, decay, abate; to happen; to end, close; to fall through, fail’, *cadāver*, *-eris* n. ‘dead body, corpse’; see s.vv. **satak* ‘corpse’, *c’acnum* ‘to become low, subside, cease’. See also s.v. *ang-ti* ‘prostitute’, etymologically perhaps ‘the fallen one’.

●DIAL The verb *ankanim* ‘to fall down’ is ubiquitous in the dialects, mostly with initial *a-* or *i-* [HAB 1: 199b]. The initial *h-* of Muš and Alaškert *h’angənel* (perhaps also Agulis *həng’ānil*) may point to **y-ang-*. Interesting are Ararat *ang* ‘invalid, disabled’ [HAB 1: 199b]; Kesaria *ank’ina* ‘weaving, texture, cloth’ [Ant’osyan 1961: 250].

●ETYM Probably derived from IE **sngʷ-* ‘to sink, fall’, cf. Goth. *siggan*, OHG *sinke/an*, Germ. *sinken*, Engl. *sink*, etc. (Meillet 1894b: 288; Hübschmann 1897: 419; HAB 1: 199; Pokorny 1959: 906; sceptical Beekes 2003: 204). The appurtenance of forms outside Germanic is uncertain. Further, see s.v. *ankenum* ‘to cause to fall, throw down’.

ankiwn, *an-stem*: GDSg *ankean*, AblSg *y-ankiwn-ē* (once), ISg *ankeam-b*, NPI *ankiwn-k’*, GDPI *ankean-c’*; later also *i-stem*; in Grigoris Aršaruni (7-8th cent.): *angiwn* ‘corner’ (Bible+).

In 2 Paralipomenon 9.18 *ankiwn* renders Gr. *ἀγκών* ‘elbow’. Based on this, NHB 1: 174c ascribes also the meaning ‘elbow (of an arm-chair)’ to Arm. *ankiwn*. According to Ačarjan (HAB 1: 200b), however, this is merely a transliteration of the Greek word; the expected form **ankon* or **ankovn* has been confused with Arm. *ankiwn* ‘corner’.

●DIAL Lərabəḷ *āngün* ‘side’; in other dialects the following meanings are recorded: Van ‘closet (in the wall)’, Xian ‘cellar’, Salmast ‘the bottom of a ground-hearth’ [HAB 1: 200b].

●ETYM From PIE **h₂eng-*: Lat. *angulus* m. ‘corner, angle’, Umbr. *anglom* (see Untermann 2000: 101-102), OCS *ꙗꙋꙋꙋ* ‘corner’, OIc. *ekkja* ‘ankle, heel’, etc. The connection with Lat. *angulus* was already noted by Klapproth (1831=1823: 100a) and in NHB 1: 174c. See also Hübschmann 1897: 419-420; HAB 1: 200b (also with forms that actually derive from **h₂enk-*, on which see s.v. *an(u)t’* ‘armpit’).

According to Kortlandt (2003: 27), the absence of the development to **awc-* “betrays a different ablautstufe”. As is pointed out by Beekes (2003: 204), however, this is irrelevant since *ankiwn* does not have a labiovelar. For the suffix, see Olsen 1999: 489-490 and s.v. *ariwn* ‘blood’.

The Germanic, Slavic and Latin forms reflect full grade **h₂eng-*; for Lat. *angulus*, zero grade is possible, but unverifiable; Lat. *ungulus* ‘ring (on the finger)’ and *ungustus* ‘crooked stick’ derive from **h₂ong-* (Schrijver 1991: 43, 51, 60, 317; see also Derksen 1996: 270-271). The absence of *h-* in Arm. *ankiwn* probably points to zero grade. This may be due to the derivation.

anjaw, GDSg *anjaw-i*, LocSg *y-anjawi*, *a-stem* with compound *k’ar-anjaw* ‘cave; fortress; rock’ (Bible+). In the Bible: twice in LocSg *y-anjawi* (1 Kings 22.4, 5) and once in LPI *y-anjaws* (1 Maccabees 9.43).

GDSg *anjawi* is attested in Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.16 (1913= 1991: 54^{L9f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 101), in the wonderful description of the rock of Van: *Isk zənddēm*

aregakan kołmn anjawin, ur ew oč' gic mi erkat'ov ayžm veragrel ok' karē, zayspisi karcrut' iwn niwt'oy pēs pēs tačars ew seneaks ot'ic' ew tuns ganjuc' ew vihs erkars, oč' gitē ok', t'ē orpiseac' irac' patrastut' iwn hrašakerteac' "Now on the side of the rock that faces the sun, on which today no one can scratch a line with an iron point – such is the hardness of the surface – [she had carved out] various temples and chambers and treasure houses and wide caverns; no one knows how she formed such wonderful constructions".

In order to clarify the semantics, one needs a special treatment of the numerous attestations (see NHB 1: 190b; 2: 996b) of *anjaw* and its compounds, especially the one with *k'ar* 'stone' as the first member, namely *k'aranjaw*. My preliminary impression is that the basic meaning must be formulated approximately as 'cliffy, precipitous place, high rocky shelter/fortress' or 'inaccessible cliff/cave (especially as a shelter or fortress for people, natural or artificial)'. For the semantic field, compare *amur*, *ayr*₂ and *daran* (see HAB s.v.v). The context which unifies these three words can be illustrated by a passage where *paťanjaw* (a hapax composed of *pal/t* 'immovable rock' [HAB 4: 4a, 13, 90a], q.v., and *anjaw*) appears in an impressive description of 'inaccessible caves' (*yamur ayrs*) of Mananati; see Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.45 (1913=1991: 314^{L7-19}; Thomson 1978: 307-308).

The evidence for an *a*-stem comes from the numerous attestations of GDP1 *k'ar-anjawac'*; see NHB 2: 996b. Note also *i sors k'aranjawac'* "in stony caves" in P'awstos Buzand 6.16 /5th cent./ (1883=1984: 230^{L-7}; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 239).

●ETYM Ačarjan (HAB 1: 202b) mentions the connection to *anjuk* 'narrow' (q.v.) suggested implicitly in NHB 1: 190b. Ĵahukyan (1967: 163; with a question mark, 1987: 112; 1990: 10) and Olsen (1999: 355f, 784f) are more positive, although others (cf. Pokorny 1959: 42; Tumanjan 1978; Greppin 1983, etc.) do not mention *anjaw* next to *anjuk*.

I see no serious semantic reasons to reject the etymology, since *anjuk* very often refers to mountainous (narrow, cliffy, precipitous) places which are difficult to traverse. A similar development is seen in cognate forms, too, such as Germ. *Enge* and Lat. *angustum*. For the semantic field 'Angst; Bedrängnis': 'stony/cliffy place', cf. *vax* 'fear' vs. *vax* 'precipitous/cliffy place'.

The problem of *-aw* is more intriguing. Basing herself on Skt. *amhati-* f. 'Bedrängnis, Not' and OCS *ozota* 'Enge' and restoring an old "s/t-stem", Olsen (1999: 355-356, 784-785) derives *anjaw* < **anjawa-* from *(h)*anġ^he/ota-* through vowel assimilation *a-e/o-a* > *a-a-a*. However, the formation of Skt. *amhati-* is "ungewöhnlich" [Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 38], and the alleged old "s/t-stem" seems strange to me. Secondly, I am not sure about the development **-ota-* > Arm. *-awa-*. Furthermore, the explanation of Ĵahukyan (1987: 112) from **anġ^həuo-* (why *-o-*?), although with a question mark and without discussion, seems to me more economical and plausible since it does not separate *-w* of *anjaw* from *-u-* of *anju-k* < **h₂(e)nġ^h-u-*. Later, he (1990: 10) considered **-ə-* less probable and assumed a development **-ew-* > *-aw* with the assimilatory influence of the word-initial *a-*.

Olsen, citing only the former version of Ĵahukyan, argues against this point of view with two objections: first, there is no external evidence for a root-final laryngeal; second, an intervocalic **-u-* should be continued as Arm. **-g-*. However, *-w* is the regular development in the Classical auslaut; see 2.1.8. The PArm. form

could have been **h₂(e)ng^h-H-u-*, probably analogical after the IE antonym **plth₂-u-* ‘wide’; see s.v. *yalt*’. Next to PArm. **halt*’-u- from **plth₂-us* there may have existed PArm. **halt*’-aw-*V* from e.g. **plth₂-u-ih₂-*. QIE **h₂(e)ng^h-H-u-* would yield PArm. **anju-*, which is continued in *anjuk* (q.v.), and the oblique stem **anjəw-i/a-* may go back to QIE **h₂(e)ng^h-H-u-eh₂-*, with analogical **-HuV-* > -aw- after unattested **halt*’-aw-*V*. Compare *y-olov*, *i*-stem ‘abundant’ vs. Skt. *purú-*, f. *pūrvī-* ‘much, abundant’ (RV+). For the development of the PIE interconsonantal laryngeals in Armenian I refer to 2.1.20. Note that Armenian seems to have generalized such feminines of PIE *u*-stems in making them Armenian *i-* or *a*-stems; see 2.2.3.

anjn, GDSg *anjn*, ISg *anjam-b*, NPl *anjn-k*’, APl *anjn-s* (in Ep’rem: *anjn-s*), GDPl *anjn-c*’ (cf. also *mi-anjn*, NPl *-un-k*’) ‘person, ipse’; soul, spirit; body’ (Bible+). For instance: *nk’otéal en anjink’ mer* : *vvì δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ ἡμῶν κατὰζήρος* (Numbers 11.6). For the paradigm of *anjn* as well as *mi-anjn* ‘moine’, lit. ‘qui est une personne seule’, see Meillet 1903: 139ff; 1936: 77-79; Tumanjan 1978: 248, 270-271, 322; Jahukyan 1982: 94, 109; Beekes 1995: 113-120; Olsen 1999: 119-120.

The meaning ‘body’ is seen, e.g., in derivatives like *anjn-el* ‘large-bodied’ in John Chrysostom, and *koptar-anjn* in Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.8 (1913=1991: 114^{L12}), translated by Thomson (1978: 141) as ‘monstrous’. It has been preserved in the dialects (see below).

The derivative *anjn-eay* ‘personable, large-bodied’ is attested in 1 Kings 9.2 (rendering Gr. *εὐμεγέθης*) and in Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.12 (1913=1991: 41^{L5}; transl. Thomson 1978: 91): *zayr sēg ew anjneay* “a proud and personable man” (on Sisak); also 1.10 (32^{L15}; transl. 85): *getapatšac ew anjneay* “handsome and personable” (on Hayk).

The meaning ‘ipse’ can be illustrated, e.g., by the following passages. In Łazar P’arpec’i (5th cent.) 3.82 (1904=1985: 150^{L7}; transl. Thomson 1991: 209): *oč’ tayr dul anjinn* “he permitted himself <...> no delay”. In T’ovma Arcruni 2.7 /10th cent./ (1985: 192; transl. Thomson 1985: 188): *Ew en gazanabaroyk’, ariwnarbuk’, ar oč’inč’ hamarelov zspanumn etbarc’ harazatac’, na ew zanjanc’ ews* “They are savage in their habits, drinkers of blood, who regard as naught the killing of their own brothers and even of themselves”.

The derivative *anjn-awor* ‘subsistent; breathing’ (< ‘body/soul possessing’) is attested in Eznik Kołbac’i, Philo, etc. In his “Refutation of the Sects”, Eznik Kołbac’i (5th cent.) frequently uses the word referring to, for instance, mythical beings (1.25; 1994: 82-86); for a discussion, see Abelyan 1941: 17-21.

● DIAL Preserved in numerous dialects, mainly in the meaning ‘body’ [HAB 1: 204a; Gabikean 1952: 66]. A textual illustration can be found e.g. in a fairy-tale from Łarabał (HŽHek’ 6, 1973: 636^{L2}).

Van *anj* means ‘the vulva of a pregnant cow’ [Ačaryan 1913: 104a; HAB 1: 204a] or ‘the vulva of an animal’ [Ačaryan 1952: 245].

Ačaryan (HAB 1: 204a) does not cite any dialectal form continuing ClArm. *anjnawor*. He only mentions Aparan *anjnahur* ‘a mythical being’ stating that it is a reshaped form of **aznawor* (q.v.). The form *anjnahur* is also attested in the epic “Sasna crer”. In SasCr 2/2, 1951: 821, 965a, it has been explicitly treated as a result of a wrong interpretation of *anjov hrelen* ‘fiery with body’. Note also Gomer *aznahur* ‘giant’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 8a]. This seems unnecessary in view of the

following forms: Sasun *anjnāvur* ‘animate, living, corporeal’ [Petoyan 1954: 103; 1965: 443]; Moks *anjnavur*, *anjnahur* ‘animate; giant, mighty’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 63b]. Also **azn-awor* can be derived from *anjnawor*, with the sound development *-njin- > -zn-*. See s.v. **azn-awor* for more detail.

The internal *-h-* of the forms *aznahur* and *anjnahur* may be explained as a glide (see 2.1.32) and/or due to contamination with *huri* ‘fairy’, on which see HAB 3: 125b; H. Mkrtč‘yan 1987: 56, 56₁₇; cf. also dial. (Adana) *hreik* ‘giant’ (see Ačařean 1913: 676a), *hurnik-hreten* (cf. HAB 3: 126, s.v. *hur* ‘fire’). That *huri* not only refers to female but also male supernatural beings is seen from e.g. the meaning ‘giant’ (Adana), as well as from *Huri t‘ak‘avor* ‘the king Huri’ [HŽHek‘ 1, 1959: 120-136, 143-148, etc.; H. Mkrtč‘yan 1987: 57]. Note also Širak, etc. *ařbay-huri* (vars. *havřa-huri*, *abra-huri*), an epithet of the rain-bringing doll *Nuri(n)* (see Mxit‘areanc‘ 1901: 273; Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 325-326), obviously composed as **ačp-* or **ařb-* ‘amazement’ + *-a-* + *huri* ‘fairy’. This is implicitly suggested by Abelyan (1941: 91) who renders *ařbahuri* ‘wonderful fairy’ (*hrařali haverřahars*); see also HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 96a.

●ETYM Corresponds to Olc. *angi*, *n-stem* m. ‘smell, scent’, Dan. *ange* ‘Dampf’, often derived from PIE **h₂enh₁-* ‘to breathe’ (Lidén 1906: 38-40; HAB 1: 203b; Pokorny 1959: 43; Greppin 1983: 292; řahukyan 1987: 112; Olsen 1999: 120; cf. Winter 1965: 102). It has been assumed that Osc. *ařtiim* ‘soul’ belongs here, too (Knobloch 1974: 350; on this word see, however, Schrijver 1991: 30; Untermann 2000: 60).

If indeed from **h₂enh₁-ğ^h-*, then *anjn* is another example of the loss of a laryngeal before a stop (**-RHC-*; see 2.1.20).

anjuk, *o-stem*: GDSg *anj-k-o-y* (a homily ascribed to Eliřē; ‘Yačaxapatum’), ISg *anj-k-o-v* (Łazar P‘arpec‘i, John Chrysostom, Grigor Narekac‘i); *a-stem*: ISg *anj-k-a-w* in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.68 (see below) and ‘Yačaxapatum’ 6 (although in 10 and 11: GDSg *anj-koy*) adj. ‘narrow; difficult’; subst. ‘narrow passage; mountainous place which is hard to traverse; anxiety, affliction; desire, longing’.

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.68 (1913= 1991: 361^{L10}; transl. Thomson 1978: 352): *Ayspiseaw anjkaw heljamljuk eteal, vtangim* (var. *p‘řkim*) *karōtut‘eamb meroy hōrn* ‘Oppressed by such an affliction I suffer from the loss of our father’.

For the reference to ‘inaccessible, rocky place’ or ‘cave’, cf. Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.44 (313^{L11}; transl. 307): *yanjuks Tayoc‘ k‘aranc‘*: ‘in the recesses of the caves of Tayk‘’. Compare also P‘awstos Buzand 4.24 (1883=1984: 122^{L19}; transl. Garsořian 1989: 158). The evidence for the declension class comes from the substantive.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1854: 15^{L352}) and Hübschmann (1897: 420^{Nř34}), derived from IE **h₂(e)ng^h-u-* ‘narrow’: Skt. *amhú-*, MPers. **anzūk*, Goth. *aggwu*, etc.; cf. also PIE *s-stem*: Skt. *ámhas-* n. ‘Angst, Bedrängnis’, Lat. *angus-tus*, etc.; see HAB 1: 204; Pokorny 1959: 42-43; Tumanjan 1978: 63, 74, 125; 156; Schmitt 1981: 48, 50, 62, 68; Greppin 1983: 292; Schrijver 1991: 43, 66; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 38-39; Olsen 1999: 588, etc. The reconstruction of a PIE labiovelar instead of the palatal (see Clackson 1994: 108 with lit.) seems unnecessary to me. On Armenian forms in *-uk* deriving from earlier **u-*stems, see Clackson 1994: 121-122. See also s.v. *anjaw* ‘cave’.

The native origin of Arm. *anjuk* is accepted almost by everyone, except for Henning (followed by Mayrhofer, Salmons apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 391a), who treats it as an Iranian loan. This is possible, but unmotivated and unnecessary, since there is no reason to abandon the traditional point of view. In this respect, a few words on the suffix are in order.

Meillet (1936: 29) points out that Arm. *-k* can only go back to **g* and does not correspond to the Slavic *-k-*; cf. also Pokorny 1959: 42. The compromise proposed by Tumanjan (1978: 156), which presupposes a twofold reflex of **-k-* in Armenian, i.e. *k* and *k'*, does not seem very attractive.

The suffix *-(u)k* is found not only in Iranian loans, but also in native words of different morphological categories, e.g. *galt-uk* 'secretly'. Thus, regardless of its origin (cf. Tumanjan 1978: 74, 125; 156; Ĵahukyan 1987: 232, 356, 569; 1998: 33; Olsen 1999: 584-590), one cannot reject the traditional view (according to which *anjuk* is native), basing oneself solely on the suffix. To the contrary, *anjuk* mostly is an *o*-stem, while Iranian loans in *-uk* are *a*-stems; cf. Olsen 1999: 589.

anjrdi, *o-* or *ea*-stem '(adj.) arid; (subst.) arid place, desert'.

Abundant from the Bible onwards. In two of the Bible attestations, *anjrdin*. The only evidence for the declension class comes from AblSg *y-anjrdwoy* and LocSg *y-anjrdwoj*, attested once each in the Bible.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB. In 2003: 13, 298, Ačāryan mentions Zeyt'un forms continuing *anjrdi* (*anj'əyd'a* 'thirsty', *anj'əyd'il* and *anj'əyd'nəl* 'to get thirsty'), stating that the word is absent in other dialects. However, it has been preserved in Goris: *ančardi*, *ančirdi* (see Margaryan 1975: 314a).

●ETYM Certainly composed of the privative prefix *an-*, *jur* 'water' (q.v.) and the suffix *-di*. Murvalyan (1955: 277) points out that this is the only example for the suffix *-di*. Cf. also *an-ĵur* 'անծրոց' and *ĵrem* 'to water, irrigate'. Olsen (1999: 371) hesitantly derives the suffix *-di* from IE **-tio-* or **-d^hh₁tio-* (from **d^heh₁-* 'to put'). The latter alternative does not seem very probable. As to the former, one can be more positive here because of strong parallels such as *yur*t** 'fertile, watered' < *y-* (<**h₁en-* 'in') + **ur-* + *-t*i** and *nawt*i** 'hungry' < **n-* + **aw-* + *-t*i** (q.v.). See also 2.3.1.

Compare also Svedia **an-apur-d/t* 'uninhabited (place)', with *apur-* 'to live'.

antar, *a*-stem: GDSg *antar-i*, LocSg *y-antar-i*, GDPl *antar-a-c'* (all attested in the Bible; the alleged IPl *antar-o-v-k'* in Job 40.17/22 is in fact *antar-a-w-k'*, see Cox 2006: 259); later *i*-stem: GDPl *antar-i-c'* (Paterica), IPl *antar-i-w-k'* (Nersēs Lambronac'i) 'forest' (Bible+).

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB and HayLezBrbBař. But *antar* is present in a number of E dialects, e.g. Ľarabař *ántar* [Davt'yan 1966: 312]. Besides, it is the principal word for 'forest' in Modern Armenian. Note also Mehri place-name *Ándar* [Ałayan 1954: 262b].

●ETYM The component **-tar* has frequently been compared to IE **doru-* 'wood, tree' (see s.v.v. *targal*, *tarr*, *tořn*, *torg*). Bugge 1890: 85-86 compares the phonological alternation *car* 'tree' vs. *an-tar* 'forest' (with *an-* from **s₁m-*; see also Saradževa 1986: 367₃₅) with *cic* : *tit* 'teat' (q.v.). Ačāryan (HAB 4: 671) connects *antar* directly to Gr. *δέσπορ*, deriving the latter from **δέσπορ*. Ĵahukyan (1987: 118,

245, 258, 259; 1988, 2: 80) reconstructs **sm-daru-* with a question mark. Earlier, he (1967: 182, 303; cf. also NHB 1: 243a) equated the component **tar* with Arm. *car* ‘tree’, placing *antar* in the list of words with alternation *c/t*.

The reconstruction of **sm-dVru-* would be possible if we assume a contamination with *car* ‘tree’. It is tempting to suggest a direct comparison with *tarr/tar* ‘elementum’ (q.v.), although here the alternant *tar* is relatively young. The semantic relationship between ‘wood, material’ and ‘woods’ is well known, cf. Lat. *silva*, Engl. *wood(s)*, Russ. *les(á)*, Fr. *bois*, etc. (see also s.v. *mayri*₁). Arm. *antar* itself is attested in the meaning ‘*ὄλη*’ once (Basil of Caesarea).

On the other hand, one can alternatively suggest an etymological connection with IE **H(o)nd-r-* ‘rock; mountain’: Skt. *ádri-* m. ‘stone, rock; mountain (range)’, Mir. *ond, onn* < **ondes-* n. ‘stone, rock, mountain’ (for the etymon, see Pokorny 1959: 778; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 666; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 65). As is stated by Beekes (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 547b), the IE root is “poorly attested and uncertain”.

If Arm. *antar* is related to these words, one might interpret its meaning by the semantic shift ‘mountain’ > ‘forest’, perhaps through intermediary ‘wooded mountain = Bergwald’ (see 3.4.1). The Armenian form, like the Irish one, is perhaps based on neuter **H(o)nd-es-*; thus: **Hnd-(e/o)s-r-eh₂-* > PArm. **antar-a-* > Arm. *antar, -ac*. For the combination neuter **-s-* + **-r-* cf. **k^herh₂-s-ro-* > Lat. *cerebrum* ‘brain’ from the *s*-stem found in Skt. *śiras* ‘head’, Gr. *κέρας* ‘horn’ (see Schrijver 1991: 96). The auslaut of the Armenian word might have also been influenced by *car* ‘tree’.

Uncertain.

anun, *an*-stem: GDSg *anuan*, AblSg *anuan-ē*, ISg *anuam-b*, NPl *anuan-k*, GDPl *anuan-c* ‘name; fame’ (Bible+). In compounds: *anun(-a)-* and *anuan-a-*.

Among numerous Biblical illustrations (Astucaturean 1895: 117-123), we find a few attestations of the formula **anun dnem** ‘to put a name’. In view of some examples (e.g. 4 Kings 17.34: *orum ed anun Israyēl* : *οὗ ἔθηκεν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰσραηλ*), one might assume a Greek calque. This is unnecessary because of other examples, e.g. Genesis 4.17 (Zeyt’unyan 1985: 162): *Ew šinēr k’atak ew dnēr anun k’atak’in yanun ordwoy iwroy Enok’ay* : *καὶ ἦν οἰκοδομῶν πόλιν καὶ ἐπωνόμασεν τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἐνωχ*. Furthermore, the formula is corroborated by dialectal evidence.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 1: 208-209]. With generalization of the oblique stem **anəw-*: Van *anun*, GSg *anvan*, NPl *anvəner*, Ozim *anəv-əv* ‘famous’ (= ISg); see Ačāryan 1952: 128, also 103, 245.

In some peripheral NE, E, SE dialects (T’iflis, Ararat, Łarabał, Goris, Ĵula [HAB 1: 209a], Agulis [Ačārean 1935: 127, 335], etc.), one finds *anum* or *anəm*. Note also *anmani* ‘famous’, etc. (HAB, *ibid.*).

anun dnel ‘to put a name’ in Polis, Nor Naxiĵewan [Ačārean 1913: 107a], and elsewhere (HayLezBrbBar 1, 2001: 69a; Malxaseanc’ HBB 1: 166ab). For a textual illustration, see SasCr 1, 1936: 406^{L789}.

●ETYM Since Klaproth, NHB, etc., linked with the IE forms of the word for ‘name’: Gr. *ὄνομα*, -*ατος* n., Lat. *nōmen*, -*inis* n., Skt. *nāman-* n. (RV+), MPers., NPers. *nām*, Goth. *namo*, OCS *imę*, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 420; HAB 1: 208].

The Armenian form could be explained by the following paradigm: PIE PD *n*-stem NSg **h₃néh₃-mn* > PArm. **anuwn* > *anun*, obl. **h₃nh₃-mén-* > **anumVn-*, or **h₃n(e)h₃-mṇ-t-os* > **an(u)man(t)*, cf. Gr. *ὄνομα*, *-ατος* (on the latter view, see Lindeman 1986; Stempel 1993: 150). For different views, references and a discussion, see Schmitt 1967: 91₅₆₂; Greppin 1983: 293-294; Clackson 1994: 33-34, 206₁₂; Kortlandt 1984: 42; 1987: 63; 2001: 12 = 2003: 55, 77, 132; Beekes 1987b: 1-6; 2003: 168, 186, 191; Stüber 1997; Olsen 1999: 132-133. For **-mn* : **-wn* compare *mrjīwn* : *mrjīmn* 'ant', *paštawn*, gen. *pašt-aman* 'service', etc.

Meillet (1936: 48) explains *-un* from **-uwn* < **-omn*, and (1903: 143) notes that "*m* a dû subsister dialectalement aux cas obliques et ainsi on a pu rétablir *anumn* qui existe encore dans divers dialectes, notamment celui de la plaine d'Ararat, sous la forme *anum*". According to Ĵahukyan (1959: 177; 1985: 157; 1987: 278; see also Davt'yan 1966: 66; N. Simonyan 1979: 230-231), too, dial. **anum* originates from **anumn* when the development **-umn* > **-uwn* > *-un* had not yet taken place. He (ibid.) alternatively admits the possibility of a dissimilation *anun* > **anum* which is unconvincing.

The explanation of dial. **anum* as a direct archaic reflex of **anumn* does not seem plausible. Given the fact that **-mn* yields Arm. *-wn* in final position (cf. *paštawn* vs. gen. *pašt-aman* 'service'), I propose a paradigmatic solution (cf. 2.2.2). The PArm. paradigm nom. **anuwn*, obl. **an(V)man-* was levelled into (1) **anuwn* : **anwan* > ClArm. *anun* : *anuan*, with generalization of **-w-*; (2) **anumn* : **anman* > *anum*, with the generalization of **-m-*.

The PIE formula **h₃néh₃-mn d^heh₁-* [Ivanov 1964; 1976a: 41-48; 1981: 140-142, 148-149; 1983a; Mallory/Adams 1997: 438a] is reflected in Arm. *anun dnem* 'to put a name'.

The 'name' functions as an accusative of specification in constructions of the type Skt. *āsīd rājā Nalo nāma* "there was a king Nala (his) name", etc. (see Hahn 1969; Beekes 1973c). This construction is also found in the original Armenian literature since the oldest period, e.g. in Koriwn (1981: 92^{L2f}, transl. 277): *Ew na arāk'ēr zomn Vahrič anun* "He then dispatched a man named Vahrič". For examples from Elišē, P'awstos Buzand, Łazar P'arpec'i etc., see NHB 1: 221a.

anur, *o*-stem: GDSg *anr-o-y* 'ring, necklace, collar' (Bible+); **anr-ak**, AblSg *y-anrak-ē* in Job 31.22 (Cox 2006: 201) 'collarbone, clavicle' (rendering Gr. *κλείς* 'collarbone' in Job 31.22).

A textual illustration from Job 40.26: *Et'e kapic'es anur* (= Gr. *κρίκος* 'ring') *i k'it's nora* "Will you attach a ring in its snout?" (Cox 2006: 260).

●ETYM Bugge 1893: 3 compares *anur* to Lat. *ānus*, *ī* m. 'ring, circle; ring, link; anus'¹⁸, OIr. *áinne* 'ring'. Ačar'yan (HAB 1: 209b with ref.) rejects the comparison on the ground of the reconstruction **anKno-* for the Latin word (cf. also Zavaroni 2003: 230f). However, the etymology with the reconstruction of **āno-* (= **h₁eh₂no-*) is mostly accepted (see Pokorny 1959: 47; Ĵahukyan 1967: 236; 1982: 34; Ałabekyan 1979: 65; Greppin 1983: 294; Schrijver 1991: 53; Mallory/Adams 1997:

¹⁸ For the semantic shift 'ring' > 'anus' cf. Syriac *'ezqavā*, Gipsy *bokoli* (see HAB 1: 463b s.v. *boket* 'a kind of round bread').

486b; de Vaan 2008: 45). Also Hitt. *anna-* has been adduced (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 817 = 1995, 1: 717 with references).

We may assume QIE **h₁(e)h₂no-* > PArm. **an(o)-* + the suffix *-ur* as in *bl-ur* ‘hill’, *kt-ur* ‘roof’, *mr-ur* ‘sediment’ (vs. *mur* ‘soot’), etc. Ĵahukyan (1987: 112, 235, 439; cf. 1998: 35-36) posits **anō-ro-*, but the lengthening of the medial vowel is unexplained. Olsen 1999: 33 starts with **-ur-o-* as secondary thematization of an original **uer/n-stem* (cf. *bl-ur* ‘hill’ vs. OHG *bilorn* ‘tooth-gum’) but points out that the stem formation is not corroborated by external evidence.

We may be dealing with a substratum word.

The connection of Arm. *anur* with Gr. *οἶδος* ‘swelling’, etc. (see s.v. *ayt-k‘* ‘cheek’) suggested by AĴayan 1974: 20-22 is untenable.

anurj-k‘, *i-stem*: GDPI *anrj-i-c‘* (Philo, Book of Chries, Gregory of Nyssa, Yovhannēs Draxanakertc‘i, etc.); *o-stem*: GDSg *an(ə)rj-o-y* (Paterica), GDPI *anrj-o-c‘* (Grigor Narekac‘i) ‘dream, day-dream, prophetic vision, vision’.

The oldest attestation is found in Matthew 27.19: *y-anurj-s* ‘in a dream’.

The meaning ‘prophetic dream’ is seen e.g. in the Alexander Romance (H. Simonyan 1989: 76^{L16f}) and in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.88 (1913=1991: 238^{L5}; transl. Thomson 1978: 243), in the derivative *anrj-akan*. Note also Book of Chries 8.2.2 (G. Muradyan 1993: 189^{L34}; Russ. transl. 2000: 179): *yastuacayin anrjic‘n* “в божественных сновидениях”.

●ETYM Since NHB (1: 223c), connected with Gr. *ōvap* n. ‘dream’, especially ‘fortune-telling dream, vision’, *ōveipoc* m. ‘god of dreams, dream’, Aeol. *ōvoipoc* m., Cret. *āvaipov*: *ōveipov*, *āvap*: *ōvap* (Hesychius), Alb. *ādërrë* (Geg.), *ëndërrë* (Tosc.) from **andërrë* < **h₃nr-jo-* (Kortlandt 1986: 38, 44 = 2003: 68, 74). For references and a discussion, see HAB 1: 209-210; Pisani 1934: 180-182; Clackson 1994: 182, 236³³⁹; Balles 1997: 150-152. Arm. *anurj*, *o-stem*, comes from QIE **h₃nōr-jo-*. The alternative *i-stem* probably points to **-ih₂-*.

Beekes (1969: 46) reconstructs the following paradigm: nom. **-ōr*, acc. **-ēr-m*, gen. **-r-ós*. See also s.vv. *ayr* ‘man’, *awr* ‘day’. As to the form in **-jo-*, I assume thematization based on a frozen locative in **-i-* (cf. Hamp 1984a: **Hnen-i* vs. nom. **Hon-r* > **Hneri* > **Hnerjo-*, Helleno-Armenian thematization), cf. s.vv. **atj-* ‘darkness’, *ayg* ‘morning’.

A possible trace of QIE **h₃nor-ih₂-* may be seen in *c‘nor-k‘*, *i-stem* ‘fancy, fantasy, day-dream; bad dream, apparition, boggy’.

ač‘-k‘, pl. tant. *a-stem*: gen.-dat. *ač‘-ac‘*, instr. *ač‘-a-w-k‘*, etc. (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 140-143); *i-stem*: gen.-dat. *ač‘-i-c‘* (Plato, Paterica, Sargis Šnorhali, Nersēs Lambronac‘i, etc.) ‘eyes’ (Bible+); singulative **akn** ‘eye’ (q.v.).

●DIAL Almost everywhere NPI *ač‘-k‘* (also NDU **ač‘ui* in Zeyt‘un; see Ačārean 1913: 117a; 2003: 133, 152, 298) has become singular, replacing *akn* (q.v.). The latter, in the meaning ‘eye’, has been preserved in Agulis and some adjacent dialects, whereas C‘hna has *āšk*, GSG *aški* [HAB 1: 223a; Ačārean 1935: 21, 331, 336].

Hamšen **ač‘ōk‘ anel* ‘to give (a sign with) a wink’ [Ačārean 1913: 117b] derives from IPI *ač‘awk‘*. GDPI *ač‘ac‘* is represented in Van *ač‘ac‘-bažin* ‘a small share of

food given just to ease the hunger a little bit' (lit. 'the share of the eyes') and *ač'ac'-ulnik* 'eye-bead (amulet)' [Ačařean 1913: 116b].

More abundant is the evidence for GDPI *ač'ic'* (frequently assimilated to *ač'ič'*), mostly in petrified expressions and derivatives: Hamšen *ač'ič' hilun* 'eye-bead (amulet)' [Ačařyan 1947: 221], Partizak *ač'ič'* 'a prayer against the evil eye', Č'enkiller (Nikomidia) *ač'ič' əllal* 'to be struck by the evil eye', K'i **ač'ic'-ehuk* 'stricken by the evil eye', **ač'ic'-fur* 'a kind of medicine for the disease of the eye' [Ačařean 1913: 116b], Van *ač'ič'-ulnik* 'eye-bead (amulet)', Moks *ač'ič' t'art'ap* 'winking, moment', Xotorjur **ač'ič'a linel* 'to get sick being struck by the evil eye' (see also YuřamXotorj 1964: 429b), Karin, Balu **ač'ič'(-)hat* (see s.v. *hat*), Xarberd **ač'ic' anel* 'to pray against the evil eye', Sebastia **ač'ic'-erewut'-k* 'ghost', Łarabał **ač'ic' / ač'oc' linel* 'to get sick being struck by the evil eye' [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 77a], Dersim *ač'ič' əllil* 'to become free of the evil eye', *ač'ijag* 'small shell-amulets sewn on the hats of children against the evil eye', *ač'ic' / č'* 'spectacles, eye-glasses' [Bařramyan 1960: 111b], Erzinka *ač'ič' k'ar* 'eye-bead (amulet)' [Kostandyan 1979: 151a]. Particularly rich material is recorded for Sebastia by Gabikean (1952: 74-77). Note also Xarberd **ačič hanel* 'to fulfil one's wish' (see HayLezBrbBař 1: 2001: 45b).

Van *ač'ič'* is still a part of the paradigm [Ačařyan 1952: 128]. Some illustrations can be found e.g. in a folk-tale recorded in 1915 [HŽHek' 14, 999: 13-39]: *meč' pařvu ač'ič'* (18, 19) 'into the eyes of the old woman'; *ver mer ač'ič'*, *ver mer gylxun* (35) 'onto our eyes, our head'. This GDPI *ač'ič'* can hardly be secondary since almost all the other examples of archaic GDPI forms of Van listed by Ačařyan (1952: 128), even those not belonging to the *a*-declension, have *-ac'*. The only exception is ClArm. *van-k'*, *-ac'*, which has GDPI *vanic'* in the dialect of Van. For *ot-k'*, *-ic'* 'feet' (q.v.), another form continuing PIE dual, I would also expect a GDPI form with *-ic'* in Van. The actual form is, however, *votac'*, probably analogical after *cerac' < ClArm. jeřac'*.

●ETYM Together with the singulative *akn* 'eye' (q.v.), derives from the PIE word for 'eye': Skt. *ákṣi-*, GSg *akṣnás* n., NADu *akṣ-ī* n., YAv. NADu *aši* n., Gr. NADu *ὄσσε* n., Lat. *oculus* m. 'eye', OCS NADu *oči* n., Lith. *akis* 'eye', etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 413-414; HAB 1: 107-108, 222-223 with references; Pokorny 1959: 776, 785; Mallory/Adams 1997: 188a. For more references and a discussion, see Godel 1975: 72, 82, 94; Eichner 1978: 147₁₇; Schmitt 1981: 50, 89; Lindeman 1982: 38-39; Mayrhofer 1986: 127₁₁₈; Clackson 1994: 46-47, 111; Witczak 1999: 175.

Armenian dual *ač'-* reflects the PIE dual form **h₃(o)k^w-ih₁* n. 'both eyes'. It is tempting to assume that Arm. **ač'-i-* (post-classical; dialects) directly continues the PIE dual in **-ih₁-*, whereas classical *ač'-a-* reflects the neuter plural in **(e)h₂-*. Further, see s.v. singulative *akn* 'eye'.

aĵ, *o*-stem: GDSg *aĵ-o-y*, AblSg *y-aĵ-o-y*, ISg *aĵ-o-v*; *u*-stem: GDSg *aĵ-u*, GDPI *aĵ-u-c'*; note also LocSg *y-aĵ-u* and *y-aĵ-um*, AblSg *y-aĵ-m-ē* (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 150-151) 'right'.

Derivatives: *aĵ-oł* 'skilful, successful', *(y-)aĵ-oł-ak* (Bible+), *y-aĵ-oł* 'id.' (Eusebius of Caesarea), *(y-)aĵ-oł-em* 'to have success' (Bible+), *an-y-aĵ* adv.

‘inappropriate’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.8, 1913=1991: 114^{L17}; transl. Thomson 1978: 141).

See also s.v. *araj* ‘front’.

A textual illustration for *aj-o-y* and *y-aj-m-ē* in one and the same sentence can be found in Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.11 (1913=1991: 36^{L2f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 87): *ew nizak anari i jerin iwrum ajoy, ew yahekumn vahan, ew antirk’ yaǰmē ew i jax-m-ē* ‘A monstrous lance was in his right hand and in the left a shield. Chosen men stood to the right and left’.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. In some dialects *aj* has been replaced by *sał* of Turkish origin [HAB 1: 247a].

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *sādhati* ‘to succeed, reach the goal’, *siddhā-*, *sidhrā-* ‘successful’, *sādhū-* ‘straight, effective’, *sidhyati* ‘to succeed, be successful’ (for the forms, see also Lubotsky 1988: 46, 113; Kulikov 2001: 482-483), etc. [Lidén 1906: 75-76; HAB 1: 246a; Meillet 1950: 86, also p.c. apud HAB 1: 246b; Jahukyan 1982: 61-62, 132; 1987: 146; Greppin 1983: 296; Kortlandt 1994: 27 = 2003: 104; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 722-723; Mallory/Adams 1997: 228b; Olsen 1999: 186; Beekes 2003: 199].

Recently this etymology has been criticized by Witczak 1999: 174-175. However, the derivation **sHd^h-jo-* or **seh₂d^h-jo-* ‘successful’ > Arm. *aj*, *o*-stem ‘right’ (cf. Skt. *sādhya-* m. ‘a class of divinities’) is impeccable both formally and semantically. For the development **-d^hi-* > Arm. *-j-*, see 2.1.22.1. The alternative *u*-stem may be compared with Skt. *sādhū-* (cf. Olsen 1999: 186 with references and a discussion).

Witczak claims that the ModArm. dial. form *hac* ‘“seems to have retained the original shape”, which is unfounded. Then he reconstructs PArm. **hac*’ and derives it from **patyo-*, comparing with Hurr. *pa(n)di/wa(n)di* ‘right’ on the one hand, and with Toch. A *pāci* ‘right’ on the other.

I do not know of a dialectal form that would be derivable from a PArm. **hac*’. Even if there are dialectal forms with an initial *h-*, it might be regarded as a relic of the IE **s-* of our **s(e)Hd^h-jo-* (compare the cases of e.g. *arb-* ‘to drink’ and *ali-k* ‘waves’). Alternatively, it might be due to lexicalization of the *y*-prefixed forms. Besides, the final voiced affricate *-j* of the ClArm form regularly becomes unvoiced, whereas an original *-č* cannot yield voiced *-j* in ClArm. I conclude that there are no solid reasons to reject the traditional etymology and especially to derive Arm. *aj* from **patyo-*.

Pedersen (1906: 432 = 1982: 210) compares Arm. *aj* with Gr. *ἄξιος* ‘worth’, which is untenable as well.

ar ‘at, by, to, nearby, in front, before, etc.’ preposition (Bible+, see NHB 1: 281) and prefix, cf. *aragast* ‘curtain, etc.’, *arac* ‘proverb’, *arak* ‘fable’, *arapar* ‘craggy place’, *araj* ‘front’, *arajin* ‘first’, *araspel* ‘myth, fable’, *arastal* ‘ceiling’, *arat* ‘abundant’, *aratik* ‘rope’, *arark-* ‘subject’, *arawawt* ‘morning’, *arawušt* ‘urinary bladder’, *areł* ‘carriage-pole’, *arēj* ‘threads running along the length of cloth, warp’, **arič* ‘village’, *arik* ‘ceiling’, *arołj* ‘healthy’, **ar-orm-i* ‘a log or wooden framework that supports the wall or the ceiling of a house’, etc.

For more examples and a discussion, see HAB 1: 247a; Meillet 1936: 94, 97, 99, 139, 150-151; M. Muradyan 1975: 58-61; T’osunyan 1983 passim; Gyurjinyan

1987; L. Hovsep'yan 1987: 161, 164, 165 et passim; Jahukyan 1987: 243-244, 358; Olsen 1999: 754.

Further, see s.vv. *zařam* 'senile' and *zařanc'em* 'to delire', if containing *z-* and *ař-*. Interesting are *z-ař-i-vayr* and *z-ař-i-koř* 'precipitous'.

●DIAL Łarabař *āris*, *āres* 'at/with me', *ārit*, *āret* 'at/with you', *ārin*, *āren* 'at/with him/her', Hadrut', Šařax-Xcaberd *āres*, *āret*, *āren* [Davt'yan 1966: 316], Łazax *aris*, *arit*, *arin* 'id.' [HAB 1: 247b].

The first person form, viz. *aris/ares*, continues ClArm. *ař is* (cf. *z-is*, AccSg of *es* 'I'). At a certain stage the final *-s* has been secondarily associated with the first person deictic article *-s*. Based on this re-analysis, the second and third person forms with *-d* and *-n* have analogically been created [HAB 1: 247b].

The prefixed forms see under corresponding entries.

●ETYM Since Meillet (1936: 99), connected with Gr. *πάρα* 'besides, by, next to, alongside, against', *πέρι* 'around, round, quite, by, at, concerning', *πέρυσσι* (Dor. *πέρυσσι*) 'last year', *πόρσω*, Att. *πόρρω* 'forward, beyond, away', *πρό* 'forth, forward, for, before', *πρωί*, Att. *πρώ*, compos. *πρωί-* 'early, in the morning', Skt. *pāra-* 'farther, utmost, highest, surplus', *parās* 'far, further', *pārā* 'away, off', *prā* 'before, forward, forth, in front', *pāri* 'around, about, away from', *parut* 'last year', *purās* 'in front, in advance, forward, before', *prātār* 'early, in the morning, the next day', etc. (for the forms and a discussion, see Pokorny 1959: 810-816; Beekes 1973b; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 86-87, 88-89, 91-92, 146-147, 173-174, 188; Mallory/Adams 1997: 60-61, 173-174, 581b).

It is not entirely clear whether the second *-a-* of the by-form *ařa-* has an etymological value. A combination *ař* + conjunction *-a-* (Ravnæs 1991: 99), which is very productive in compounds, is improbable. In a few words, the *-a-* may be anaptyctic (see s.vv. *ařaspel* 'myth, fable', *ařastař* 'ceiling'). Different is the case of *ařatik* 'rope' (q.v.), which may contain *tik* '*goat's leather', and *ařapar* 'craggy place' (q.v.), if containing **par* 'foot'.

Different explanations for *ař(a)* have been proposed. IE **perə-* (HAB 1: 247a) or **prH-* (Klingenschmitt 1982: 165; Hamp 1986: 293; 1996, see s.v. *ařař*; Mallory/Adams 1997: 60b; cf. Clackson 1994: 38-39) would rather yield Arm. **her(a)-* or **(h)ař(a)-*, respectively. That this cannot explain the trilled *-ř-* is rightly stressed by Ravnæs 1991: 99. IE **porsō-* (Pokorny 1959: 816 with Gr. *πόρσω*, Att. *πόρρω* 'forward, beyond, away', Lat. *porrō* 'onward, further (off), besides'; see also Jahukyan 1987: 143) would give Arm. **or-* (Ravnæs 1991: 99₁). One might posit **přs-* (cf. Greppin 1983: 296, hesitantly), or **pors-Ŷ-* (in derivatives) > PArm. **orŶ-* > *ař-Ŷ-* (for this vocalic change, see 2.1.3). A proto-form with **e*-grade in the root (loc. **pers-i*) might explain Arm. *heř-i* 'far'. However, the latter is usually derived from **per-(e)ri-*, cf. Goth. *fairra* 'far', OHG *ferro* 'far', etc. (Pokorny 1959: 811; Jahukyan 1982: 42; 1987: 143; Lehmann 1986: 107).

Further, see s.vv. *era-* 'first, early, before', *haraw* 'south', *heri* 'far', *heru* 'last year'.

aragast *i-* and *a-*stems 'curtain, (nuptial) canopy; bridal chamber; tent; sail', dial. 'wine-press' (< 'room for wine-pressing') (Bible+).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.68 (1913=1991: 361^{L5f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 352): *yusayak' harsaneac' pareř, anveher eragut'eamb krt'ealk', ew ařagasti asel ergs*

“we hoped to dance at marriages, being bold and nimble of foot, and to sing wedding songs”; cf. 2.50 (179^{L14}).

For the meaning ‘tent’, see Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.46 (1913=1990: 172^{L13}; transl. Thomson 1978: 186).

In the atmospheric context, the verb *aragastem* occurs in “Yatags ampoc‘ ew nšanac‘” by Anania Širakac‘i, 7th cent. (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 306, lines 22-21 and 38).

●DIAL Preserved only in the dialect of Ararat: *arāk‘ast* [HAB 1: 249a]. Both Ačaryan (1913: 130b; HAB 1: 249a) and Amatuni (1912: 55b) describe Ararat *aragast* as a part of a *hnjan* (wine-pressing room) or a house where the grapes are pressed to make wine. According to Bałdasaryan-T‘ap‘alc‘yan (1971: 218), the word *hənjən* in the village of Ōšakan is equivalent to *arāk‘ast* in Aštarak. See also s.v. *hnjan*.

●ETYM Composed as *ar-* + *ag-* ‘to put on (clothes)’ (see also s.v. *awt‘oc‘*) + *-ast* [NHB 1: 281c; HAB 1: 248b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 123]. Meillet (1936: 77) and Ĵahukyan (1987: 240) derive the ending from a compound suffix **-s-ti-*, whereas Weitenberg (1980: 213, 214) assumes a suffix *-st-*, which has resulted from the generalization of **-u-k-ti-*.

One wonders if *ar-agast* is related with *z-gest*, *u*-stem ‘clothing’. The absence of the initial laryngeal in **ues-* (cf. Hitt. *ú-e-eš-ta* ‘wears’, Gr. *ἔννυμι, -μαι* ‘I clothe’) seems to be an obstacle for the equation, unless one accepts the explanation given in Kortlandt 2003: 43 (see s.v. *aganim* ‘to put on clothes’). Contamination is possible, too. It is interesting that the *i*-stem of *aragast* agrees with what might be expected for *zgest* (cf. Lat. *uestis* ‘cloth, garment’; Goth. *wasti* ‘garment, dress’), although the evidence for the *i*-stem of *zgest* is late (Paterica+). In the 5th century the word is an *u*-stem. On the other hand, the parallel *a*-stem of *aragast* is reminiscent of formations like Gr. (Hesychius) *γαστία* ‘clothing’ < **ues-tih₂-* or *ἑσθής* ‘clothing’ < **ues-th₂-(?)* (cf. also *ἑσθος* n.). One may therefore propose an alternative solution: NSg **ués-t-eh₂-*, GSg **us-t-h₂-ós* (and/or NSg **ués-t-ih₂-*, GSg **us-t-ih₂-ós*) > PArm. NSg **gest-a/i-* (which would merge with *z-gest*, *-u* after the apocope), GSg **wst-* (with a *w-* after the nominative) > **gast-* (for the anaptyctic *-a-* before the sibilant, see s.v. *araspel*). If this is correct, Gr. *ἑσθής* (with a *-θ-* from **-t + H-?*) has arisen in the same scenario as Skt. *pánthās* (NSg **pónt-eh₁-s*, GSg **pnt-h₁-ós*, see s.v. *hun*), and Gr. *εστία* goes back to **ués-t-ih₂-*. Arm. **gast* is due to the generalization of the oblique stem.

The semantic development taken place in this word is remarkable. It seems to comprise two basic parts: A) ‘cover, curtain, sail, (nuptial) canopy’ > ‘bridal chamber’ [broadening]; B) ‘room’ > ‘wine-pressing room’ > ‘wine-pressing basin’ [specialization, narrowing]. The neutral meaning ‘room’ is hardly attested, but it must be posited in order to make a start for part B. One notes that in *hnjan* (if my etymology is accepted; see s.v.), a similar development has taken place, albeit in the opposite direction: ‘basin, font; a kind of bathing-vessel’ > ‘a wine-press basin’ [specialization] > ‘a room for wine-pressing’ [narrowing]; the basin of a fountain; garden-basin’.

arac, *o*-stem and *i*-stem (both attested late) ‘proverb; vision, prophecy, prodigy, etc.’ (Bible+); cf. also *ar-ac-im* ‘to turn around’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i, John Chrysostom).

In (late) medieval dictionaries, *arac* is glossed by the following words: *patgam* ‘command, etc.’, *arhest* ‘craft, skill, art’, *margarēut’iwn* ‘prophecy’, *ban* ‘thing’, *tesil* ‘vision’, *xōsk* ‘speech, word’, *azdumn* ‘effect’ [Amalyan 1971: 189-192].

●DIAL Agulis, Axalc‘xa *arac*, Alaškert *araj* [HAB 1: 249a]; Metri *araskav* ‘metaphorically’ < **arac-k’-ov* ‘with proverb’ [Ałayan 1954: 262b].

●ETYM Since Maksoudiantz 1911-12, Arm. *arac* is treated as composed of the prefix *ar-* ‘at, to, near by, before, etc.’ and the verbal stem *ac-* ‘to bring, lead, drive, move, encircle, beat, pour, etc.’ (q.v.), cf. Lat. *adagiō*, *-ōnis* f. ‘proverb’, *adagium* n. ‘proverb’ (cf. *vetus adagio est* in Varro), *prōdigium* n. ‘omen, portent, monster; marvel, prodigy; monstrous creature’; further note Lat. *aiō* ‘to say, assent, affirm’, Gr. *ῥ* (athematic imperfect) < **h₁e-h₁eĝ-t* ‘he said’, and Arm. *asem* ‘to say, speak, tell’ (q.v.), the *-s-* of which is usually explained from a perfect formation **Hġ-t* (Walde/Hofmann 1, 1938: 12, 24-25; Ernout-Meillet 1959: 18-19; Pokorny 1959: 290; Ĵahukyan 1967: 184, 308; 1987: 121, 163; Ravnæs 1991: 64; Schrijver 1991: 26-28, 31; Mallory/Adams 1997: 535a; Anttila 2000: 118; cf. Meillet 1892: 164; Brugmann 1904: 506). Arm. *-ac* has been derived from **-h₁oĝ-* (Schrijver 1991: 26; cf. Klingenschmitt 1982: 138).

According to another explanation, the **aġ-*, represented in Latin and Armenian, derives from PIE **h₂eĝ-* ‘to drive, lead’. Benveniste (1969, 2: 260-263 = 1973: 513-515) assumes that Lat. *aiō* refers primarily to the verbatim quotation of an authoritative utterance, and originally *prōdigium* would have been the ‘prodigy’ of a divine voice which made itself heard along with other signs. For an extensive discussion on these and related issues, see Greppin 1975c: 62-63; 1983: 296-297, 302-303; de Vaan 2008: 31-32, and especially Anttila 2000: 113-121.

If the interpretation of Arm. *tacem* ‘to take care for, look after, nourish; to cultivate’ from PArm. *(*a*)*t-* (cf. Lat. *ad* ‘at, near by, about’ < IE **h₂ed-*) + **ac-* is accepted (see s.v.), then this verb should be regarded as an exact etymological match to Lat. *adagiō*.

Ačarjan (HAB 1: 249a) prefers interpreting *arac* as a derivative of *arnum* ‘to gain, obtain, win, plunder, take, grasp, etc.’ in the suffix *-ac*, cf. *arar-ac* ‘created; creature’; for the semantic development, see Gr. *λήμματα* ‘acceptance, assumption; proverb; inspiration, commission, prophecy’ from *λαμβάνω* ‘to take, grasp’. This interpretation is followed by Klingenschmitt 1982: 137138₂ and Olsen 1999: 238₅₆. However, the connection with Lat. *ad-agiō* is more attractive.

arapar, *a*-stem: ISg *arapar-a-w*, GDPl *arapar-a-c’* (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, etc.), AblSg *y-arapar-ē* (Alexander Romance) ‘raggy place’ (Bible+).

For Biblical textual illustrations, see Job 39.6 and 40.20 [Cox 2006: 250, 258]. ISg *arapar-a-w* is attested in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.9 (1913=1991: 266^{L14f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 262): *ew anti meržezal zŌšakan araparawn* ‘pushed them back from there to the rocks of Ōšakan’; GDPl *arapar-a-c’*: Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.22 (1913=1991: 137^{L12}); transl. ‘rocky places’ (Thomson 1978: 159).

●ETYM A word of unknown origin [HAB 1: 251a; Olsen 1999: 962].

I tentatively interpret the word as composed of *ar(a)* ‘at, by, in front’ (q.v.) and the independently unattested root **par* ‘foot’ from Parth. *pāδ* ‘foot’, which is also found in Arm. *hrapar* ‘rope, tie’, hapax attested in Agat‘angelos § 109 (see s.v. *tik* ‘a vessel made of an animal’s skin’ for the attestation), with the Iranian prefix *fra-*

(HAB 3: 132b; Bolognesi 1995; Hamp 1997a: 19-20), and *garšapar* ‘heel, footstep’ (q.v.). This etymology, if accepted, can be important for establishing the status of *aṛa-*, the by-form of *aṛ-*.

For the semantics cf. Arm. *xoč’-ənd-otn* ‘stumbling block, hindrance, impediment’, lit. ‘pointed stone or prickle under feet’, Lat. *impedimentum*, Gr. *ἐμ-ποδ-ών*, *ἐμ-πόδ-ιος* (Frisk 1: 507; 2: 587), Russ. *pre-pjatstvie*, etc. Note especially Arm. *aṛat’ur* ‘under feet’ (Bible+), composed of the same prefix *aṛa-* and an ECauc. word for ‘foot’, cf. Udi *tʰur* ‘foot’, etc. (see HAB 1: 90a).

It is unclear whether *aṛapar* is in a way related with *aparaž* ‘rock, craggy place’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects, HAB 1: 228b).

aṛaj ‘front part; front, anterior’; **aṛaj-i** ‘in front of, towards; against’; **aṛaj-in** ‘first, prime, prior’ (all Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 1: 251-252].

●ETYM Since Petermann et al., interpreted as *aṛ-* ‘at, to, near by, before, etc.’ + *aj* ‘right’ [HAB 1: 245b, 251b; Greppin 1983: 296]. The complicated explanations starting with **prHy-* or the like (Klingenschmitt 1982: 165, 165-166₁₀; Hamp 1996) are improbable and unnecessary.

aṛaspel, *a*-stem: GDSg *aṛaspel-i*, GDPl *aṛaspel-a-c*‘ (Bible, Movsēs Xorenac’i), ISg *aṛaspel-a-w* (Plato), IPL *aṛaspel-a-w-k*‘ (Movsēs Xorenac’i); **aṛaspel-i-k*‘, GDPl *aṛaspeleac*‘ in Agat’angelos, Movsēs Xorenac’i (reading variant) ‘myth, tale; fable; proverb; riddle’ (Bible+). For the Biblical attestations, see Astuacaturean 1895: 162 and Lidén 1933: 46-47.

In plural sometimes *-lea-*, which presupposes a by-form **aṛaspeli*. But such a singular is not attested. Cases where sg. *aṛaspel* (without a final *-i*) co-occurs with pl. *-lea-* in the same passages show that we are dealing with a secondary phenomenon restricted to the paradigm of the plural; cf. e.g. in the Alexander Romance (see below).

‘mythical story, fiction, tale’: ‘mythical untrue/unbelievable/unsensical story’: ‘fairy-tale = gratuitous talking’: 1 Timothy 1.4: *Yaṛaspelac*‘ *paṛawanc*‘ “from fables of old women”. Agathangelos: *aṛaspeleac*‘ gri. Eznik Koḷbac’i: *Amenek’ean aṛaspels arkanen*.

In Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.6 (1913=1991: 22^{6f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 77): *orum oč’ zok’ ənddimanal karcem i mits unotac’n: bayc’ et’ē zčšmartut’eann ok’ xorhelov k’akel zoč’ yaṛaspels zčšmarit bans axorželov p’op’oxel p’ut’asc’ē* “I think that no right-minded person will object to this; but if anyone is planning to upset the whole system of truth, let him happily endeavor to change these true accounts into fables”.

GDSg *aṛaspel-i* and LocSg *yaṛaspel-i* are attested in a remarkable passage from Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.61 (1913=1991: 192^{L8f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 204), for which see s.v. *darbin* ‘smith’.

Other attestations from Movsēs Xorenac’i:

2.7 (1913=1991: 111^{L2f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 138): *T’oḥum zaṛaspelac’n* (var. *zaṛaspeleac’n*) *baṛaṭans, or i Hadamakertin patmin* “I omit the nonsensical fables that are recounted in Hadamakert”.

2.8 (115^{L12}; transl. 142), the stories about the power of *Turk' Angeleay* are characterized as follows: *Oh!, kari ē arāspels, ayl ew arāspelac' arāspel* "O, this tale is too much – it is the tale of all tales".

2.24 (140^{L12}; transl. 161): *Əndēr patrimk' zruc'ōk' vaṭənjuc' ew parāweal arāspelōk'* : "Why do we deceive ourselves with ancient tales and old wives' fables?"

2.42 (168^{L2f}; transl. 183): *Bayc' ays kam etic'i sut ew arāspel, kam <...>* : "But this is either false and a fable or else <...>".

In the Alexander Romance (H. Simonyan 1989: 173-174; Wolohojian 1969: 72; Braccini 2004: 42^{V87f}, 150-154), the bard Ismenias approaches Alexander "with devilish words" (*diwabnak baniwk'*), and Alexander becomes annoyed by all these "fairy-tales" (*arāspeleawk'n*) and says angrily: *Arāspels xawsis* "Are you telling fairy-tales?"

In T'ovmay Arcruni /Ananun/ 4.7 (V. M. Vardanyan 1985: 450^{L15}; transl. Thomson 1985: 352 [here: 4.6]): *stayōd banic' pačūceal arāspels* : "fables elaborated from fictitious accounts".

In a poem by Arāk'el Siwnec'i /14-15th cent./ [Poturean 1914: 234, stanza 117], the verb *arāspelel* occurs in an enumeration of pejorative designations for verbal activities: *barba[n]jel, xelkatakel, parap nāstel arāspelel*.

'infamous subject for public talkings': In Gregory Nazianzenus (see NHB 1: 292c): *Zi arāspel zis arasc'ēs i kenc'atums*.

'fable': T'ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent., Vaspurakan) 1.10 (V. Vardanyan 1985: 108): *Ar sa inj i čax elanē k'ert'otakan arāspeln or asē* : *bazum angam atuesk' t'agaworel xorhec'an, bayc' šunk' oč' arin yanjn* : "In this regard the poetic fable seems opportune to me, which runs: 'Often the foxes planned to reign, but the dogs did not agree'". Here, V. Vardanyan (1985: 109) renders *arāspel* by *arak*, which in ModArm. means 'fable'. Thomson (1985: 131) similarly translates 'fable', noting: "I have not identified this quotation".

This fable is very short and formulaic and may be used as an illustration for the interrelationship 'fable' : 'proverb, saying'. For the meaning 'fable' in respect of the relationship with the synonymous *arak*, cf. *Sksayc' arak, oč' arāspelakan, ayl or ē čšmarit arakeal* (Philo).

'proverb': 1 Kings 24.14: *Orpēs asē hin arāspeln, yanawrēn jeṛac' yelc'ē vnas* : *αὐτὸς λέγεται ἡ παραβολὴ ἡ ἀρχαία Ἐξ ἀνόμων ἐξελεύσεται πλημμέλεια*.

Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.12 (1913=1991: 40^{L4f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 90): *Vasn oroy t'ui ardaranal arāspelin* (dativus cum infinitivo), *or asi i mēj geljkac'* : "t'ē k'o šarayi orkorn ē, asen, mer širakay ambark'n č'en" : "Therefore the proverb that circulates among the villagers seems to be justified: 'If you have the throat of Sharay, they say, we do not have the barns of Shirak'". In Plato (6th century): *P'ok'r inč' ardeawk' arāspelaw varil part ē, et'ē <...>*.

'enigma, riddle': In Judges 14.12: *Arkic' jez arāspel* "Let me now put a riddle to you" : *Προβαλὼ ὑμῖν πρόβλημα*. In Judges 14.18: *oč' gtanēik' zaarāspeln im* "you would not have found out my riddle" : *οὐκ ἂν εὑρετε τὸ πρόβλημά μου*. Adjectival usage in Cyril of Jerusalem; cf. below on dialects.

On the notion of *arāspel* 'myth' : 'fable' : 'proverb' in Movsēs Xorenac'i, see Abelyan 1985: 72; Thomson 1978: 10-11. For the meaning 'riddle' of *arāspel, arak*

and *bankn* (q.v.), see S. Harut'yunyan 1960: 7-9; Mnac'akanyan 1980: 6-7; Ōdabašyan 1987: 64₁₀.

Denominative verbs *arāspelem*, *arāspelabanem*, *arāspelagorcem*, *arāspelastetcem* and numerous other derivations, like *arāspelabar*, *arāspelaxaws*, *arāspelakan*, *arāspelakoc*, etc.

Some illustrations, beside the passage from Movsēs Xorenac'i 2. 61, demonstrate that the mythical tales were often performed by singing, cf. Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.50 (1913=1991: 179; transl. Thomson 1978: 192-193): *Zays teti arāspelabanelov vipasank'n yergeln iwreanc' asen*: < ... >. *Doynpēs ew zharsaneac'n arāspeal ergen*, < ... >: "This episode the storytellers rehearse, as they sing their fables, in the following way: <...>. Similarly they also sing in their fables about the wedding".

The verb *arāspelem* occurs in Ašxarhac'oyc' (Soukry 1881: 42).

In Baġgirk' hayoc' (see Amalyan 1975: 31^{Nr724}): *arāspel· hrašaban, kam sut patmut' iwn* "miraculous or false story".

●DIAL Preserved in some dialects: Juła 'licentious story' (according to T. Abgarean 1966: 93, 'dishonourable word'); Rodost'o, Tigranakert, Nor Naxijewan, etc. 'immoral, indecent (words)', e.g. *Arāspel baner mi asil* "Do not say indecent things/words"; Karin, Sebastia, T'iflis 'stubborn'. The Turkish-speaking Armenians of Angora use the word in the meaning 'immoral word' and 'fairy-tale' (the rendering *hēk'eac* is a misprint for *hēk'eat* 'fairy-tale', see HAB-Add 1982: 7) [HAB 1: 254a].

Sebastia *arāspel* 'extraordinary (blasphemy); licentious (girl)' [Gabikean 1952: 80].

●ETYM The word is composed of the prefix *ar-* (rather than *ara-* as suggested in Olsen 1999: 72), the anaptyxis *-a-* before *s* (cf. Greppin 1983: 297; Jahukyan 1987: 243; see s.vv. *arastat* and *ar-*), and otherwise unattested root **spel-*, which is derived from PIE **spel-*.

This etymology has been proposed by Lidén (1933: 46-49) and is generally accepted (HAB 1: 253-254; Pokorný 1959: 985; Solta 1960: 288; Klingenschmitt 1982: 169f; Mallory/Adams 1997: 536; Olsen 1999: 72, etc.). Compare Goth. *spill* 'story, fable', Alb. *ffjalë* f. (Sg, Pl) 'word' (Demiraj 1997: 134, in passing), Gr. *ἀπειλή* 'threat; promise', *ἀπειλέω* 'to threaten', cf. Beekes 1969: 50, 85; Mallory/Adams 1997: 536 ("if from **η-pelnō*"). The appurtenance of Toch. B *pāl-* 'to praise, commend' is uncertain [Adams 1999: 376-377]. According to Ačařyan (HAB 1: 253-254), Tumanyan (1978: 204) et al., only the Germanic words are related. Greppin (1981b: 3) notes that the correlation Arm. *arāspel* 'boastful' : Gr. *ἀπειλή* 'fable' should not be rejected, although there is some semantic unbalance. (It seems that Greppin confused here the meanings of the Armenian and the Greek words). The formation of Arm. *arāspel* is parallel to that of OE *bi-spell* 'fable'. Compare also Arm. *arac* (HAB s.v.).

Arm. *ar(-a)-spel* is structurally, semantically, and, as far as the root is concerned, etymologically identical with MHG, OHG *bī-spel* 'belehrende Erzählung, Redensart, Gleichnis, Sprichwort', and OEngl. *bi-spell*, composed of MHG, OHG *bī* 'bei' and Germ. **spella-* n. 'überlieferte Geschichte, Mythos': Goth. *spill* 'myth' (Lehmann 1986: 320), OIc. *spjall* 'Erzählung, Rede, Zauberspruch', MHG, OHG *spel* 'Erzählung', OEngl. *spell* 'Erzählung, Geschichte, Rede, Predigt, Botschaft', Engl.

spell ‘Zauberspruch’ (cf. also *god-spell*, lit. ‘gute Kunde, gute Botschaft, Evangelium’); the actual meaning is ‘nebenbei Erzähltes, das dazu Erzählte’ (Kluge/Seebold 1989: 72a, 272b; HerkWört 1997: 71-72). See also s.v. *arac* ‘proverb; vision, prophecy, prodigy, etc.’.

See also s.v. *palat*- ‘supplication’.

arastat *a*-stem (GDPl *arastat-a-c* in Ephrem) ‘ceiling, roof’ (Bible+); later (also dial.): ‘sky; palate’.

For the Biblical attestations, see Astuacaturean 1895: 162-163 and Lidén 1933: 41.

NHB and HAB record also the meaning ‘sky’, attested in “Meknut’iwn Awetaranin Yohannu” by John Chrysostom (2.1): *Kamis tesanel zgetec’ik arastats?; yoržam gišern žamanē, tes zardareal zerkins astetōk* ‘“Do you want to see the beautiful ceiling? When the night arrives, see the adorned sky with stars!” As Gohar Muradyan (to whom I express my gratitude) kindly informs me, the corresponding part of the Greek text has probably not been preserved. However, she points out to another similar passage of the Greek text (PG vol. 59: 102.8), where the sky is metaphorically associated with the ceiling, too. Thus, we seem to be dealing with a metaphor or comparison rather than lexicalization of the meaning ‘sky’; cf. a similar metaphor with the synonymous *jehun* (q.v.). Note also the remarkable association ‘ceiling’ : ‘starry sky’ in some dialects (see below).

The meaning ‘palate’ appears in several late attestations: Abusayid (12th cent.; Cilicia) [S. Vardanyan 1974: 131^{L12}, 194^{L13}; in the glossary: 223]; “Bžškarān jioy ew arhasarak grastnoy” (13th cent.): *arastax-k* [Čugaszyan 1980: 148^{L9}; in the glossary: 180]. For other attestations (Mxit’ar Herac’i, Oskip’orik, Amirdovlat’ Amasiac’i), see NHB 1: 293c; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 77a.

●DIAL Preserved in SW dialects: Akn *arəsdax* [HAB 1: 255a], Zeyt’un *ayəsdəx* [Ačarjan 2003: 299], Aramo *arstut*, NPl *arstətna*, K’abusie *arəstux* [Laribyan 1958: 28, 59a, 120b], Malat’ia *arəstat* [Danielyan 1967: 186b], K’esab *arəstuə/x/k* [Č’olak’ean 1986: 196b], Svedia *arəsdut*, loc./all. *earəsdaut* < **y-arəstat* [Andreasyan 1967: 33, 354b]. In these descriptions the semantics of the word is not specified. Only Ačarjan (HAB 1: 255a), citing the forms from Akn, Zeyt’un, and Svedia, records the meanings: (1) ‘ceiling’; (2) ‘palate’.

Borrowed into the Turkish dialects of Evdokia, Karin (Erzrum), Kesaria, Sebastia, Tarente, Adana [HAB 1: 255a]. For the dialect of Sebastia, Arm. *arəstat* is glossed in Gabikean 1952: 80 by Turk. *arəstat*. Note also Turkophone Enküri *arəstak* ‘ceiling’ [S. Mxit’arean 1898: 789a].

On Persian, see below.

In the Armenian dialects of Syria, *arəstat* ‘ceiling’ seems to have been contaminated with *ast* ‘star’ (q.v.); for the association ‘ceiling’ : ‘palate’ : ‘sky’, see 3.7.1. A curious word is found in the dialect of Šatax (Van-group): *asthunk’y*, glossed as *katik, šnč’ap’ot*, that is ‘uvula, windpipe’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 209a], with no references to the origin or a ClArm. correspondence. Formally, this word is identical with Van pl. *asthunk* ‘stars’ (see s.v. *ast* ‘star’). A semantic shift (or confusion) between ‘palate’ and ‘uvula, windpipe’ seems conceivable. Thus, we seem to be dealing with the development ‘starry sky’ > ‘palate, etc.’. Alternatively (and, perhaps, more probably), *asthunk’y* ‘uvula, windpipe’ may be derived from *arəstat* ‘palate’ with loss of -ř- and/or contamination with *asthunk* ‘stars’. In either

case, the word should be discussed within the semantic framework of ‘ceiling’ : ‘palate’ : ‘(starry) sky’ (see 3.7.1).

●ETYM Another case of the composition of the prefix *ar(a)-* and an independently unattested root (cf. s.vv. *ar-* and *araspel*), i.e. **stat*. The latter is connected (Dervischjan 1877: 40₁ and Lidén 1933: 41-42, 45, independently) to OCS *stelja* ‘roof’ and the like (Pokorny’s **stel-*₂ ‘ausbreiten, flach hinbreiten’). Everyone accepts this etymology (Pokorny 1959: 1018-1019; Solta 1960: 225ff; Tumanjan 1978: 204-205; Greppin 1983: 297-298; Ĵahukyan 1987: 151; Olsen 1999: 208, etc.) without mentioning the alternative proposed by Ačarjan (HAB 1: 254), who prefers connecting Arm. **stat* with words presented in Pokorny 1959: 1019-1020 s.v. **stel-*₃.

Both Ačarjan and Pokorny (“wohl”) point out the possibility that these two PIE roots may be related to each other. However, we will continue dealing with a “Wurzel-etymologie” until we recognize the direct association of Arm. **stat* with Gr. *στήλη* ‘block or slab used as a memorial; monument; gravestone; post, pillar; boundary-post’ and OHG *stollo*, MHG *stolle* ‘Stütze, Gestell, Pfosten’. The protoform of the Greek (**stalnā*, cf. Dor. *σῳᾶλᾶ*, Lesb. Thess. *σῳᾶλλᾶ*, Rix 1992: 67) is **stlneh-*₂, which is perfectly suitable for Arm. **stata-* (*arastat* has an *a*-stem). On the development **-ln- > Arm. -t-*, see 2.1.22.8.

The basic meaning of Arm. *arastat* ‘roof’ would then be ‘(that is leaned) on the pillar’, cf. also s.vv. *arormi*, dial. *ar-zel* (Ačarean 1913: 132b).

In NHB 1: 293c, *arastat* is glossed by Pers. *arast’ag*, Gr. *ὄροφος*, Lat. *tectum* ‘roof’. The Persian word, the meaning of which is not specified, seems interesting. When reliable, it might be an Armenian loan. However, in Steingass (32a) I only found *ārastagī* ‘ornament, embellishment, decoration; order, arrangement’. Whether or not this word is somehow related with Arm. *arastat* ‘ceiling’ is uncertain. The semantic relationship seems possible, cf. *a(w)čar* ‘roof, ceiling’ vs. *a(w)čar* ‘equipment, harness, make-up, ornament, material’.

*arati (dial.) ‘cord’.

●DIAL In the glossary of dialectal words, Ačayan (1954: 297) records Melri *arâte*, glossing by *aratik* ‘cord’, although the latter is missing in the vocabulary from ClArm. to the Melri dialect.

●ETYM The word is probably composed of the prefix *ara-* ‘at, to, near by, before, etc.’ and the word *ti* ‘tie’: **ara-ti > *arāti > arâte*, for the development of the final vowel *-i > -e* cf. *aceli* ‘razor’ > *cīle*, *anali* ‘saltless’ > *nāle*, *gōti* ‘girdle’ > *gūte*, etc. (see Ačayan 1954: 38-42). The word can structurally be compared (or perhaps even identified with) the synonymous *ara-tik* (q.v.).

***aratik** (or *aratuk*), *a*-stem: GDPl *aratk-a-c’* (Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc’i), IPl *aratk-a-w-k’* (Agat’angelos § 102, Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc’i) ‘a cord for binding up a criminal’s feet’.

The passage in Agat’angelos § 102 (1909=1980: 61^{L16f}; transl. Thomson 1976: 119) see s.v. *olok* ‘shin’.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 1: 255-256; 4: 655. For Melri *arâte*, see s.v. **ara-ti* ‘cord’.

●ETYM According to Ačāryan (HAB 4: 655), the word is composed as *aṛa-* ‘at, to, near by, before, etc.’ + *ti* ‘tie’ + dimin. *-ik*. The same derivative without the diminutive suffix is found in Meṭri, see s.v. **aṛa-ti* ‘cord’.

It seems more likely, however, that the second component is *tik* ‘wineskin’. Remarkably, both *tik* and **aṛatik* are *a*-stems, and they both are used in Agat‘angelos to refer to strong cords for binding up someone’s feet or shins (for the passages, see s.vv. *olok* ‘shin’ and *tik* ‘wineskin’).

For the problem of the medial *-a-*, see s.vv. *aṛ-* ‘at, etc.’, *aṛaspel* ‘myth, fable’, *aṛastat* ‘ceiling’, **aṛormi* ‘a log or wooden framework that supports the wall or the ceiling of a house’.

aṛawawt, *i-* and *u-*stems ‘morning’ (Bible+). Also: adj. *aṛawawt-in* (*-tn-oc*) ‘matutinus’, *aṛawawt-u(n)*, *-uc* ‘in the morning’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Many forms display contraction or allegro-variants, e.g. Nor Naxiḡewan *aṛadun* (next to *aṛavdun*), Van *aṛatun*, *aṛat-man*, etc., Polis *aṛdu*, etc. Šamaxi *aṛṛot* or *aṛṛr* reflects a contraction peculiar to this dialect, cf. *baxtawor* ‘lucky’ > Šamaxi *baxtṛ*, etc. [Baṛamyān 1964: 35].

The Aṛtial forms show an irregular absence of the second *-w-*: *aṛvadu(n)* (Suč‘ava, Hungary) and *aṛvadanc* (Romania) [Ačāryan 1953: 50, 259]. Ačāryan glosses these forms as corresponding to ClArm. (Loc. adverb?) *aṛawawtu*. He does not cite any Aṛtial reflex of the “pure” form *aṛawawt*.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 1: 256) does not accept any of numerous etymological proposals, of which only that of Patrubby (StugHetaz 1906: 341) is worth of consideration. He analyzes the word as *aṛ-* + **aw-* + *-awt* and compares the root **aw-* with Lat. *aurōra* f. ‘dawn’, Gr. *ἑως*, *αὔριος* f. ‘dawn’, Skt. *uṣās-* f. ‘morning light, morning, dawn’ (RV+), etc. This etymology is advocated by Dumézil (1938b: 49-50; Schmitt 1972-74: 23; Greppin 1983: 298 with references), and, with some reservation, by Ĵahukyan (1987: 114, 159, 383); cf. also Eichner 1978: 152₃₄; Clackson 1994: 223₉₇, 224₉₈; Olsen 1999: 959₄₄. See also s.v. *ayg* ‘morning’.

Aṛayan (1974: 24-27) derives **aw-* from the root of PIE **sāu-el-* ‘sun’. This is improbable, since, as stated by Ĵahukyan (1987: 159), the “pure” root **sāu-* is not attested in any cognate language. Aṛayan (ibid.) identifies the *-aw-awt* with the hapax *awōt* (meaning ‘time’ according to Ačāryan [HAB 1: 363a], and ‘the time of sun-rise’ according to Ē. Aṛayan), also found in *šaṭ-awōt* (with *šaṭ* ‘dew’ as the first member) and *kam-awōt* attested in Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.) as the names of the 4th and 5th nocturnal hours respectively, *aṛ-awōt* itself being the 10th (see Aṛayan 1974: 24-26; 1986: 80-81, 83; see also Greppin 1983: 298). For the list of the hour-names in Anania Širakac‘i, see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 113. For the suffix *-awt*, see 2.3.1.

aṛawušt ‘urinary bladder; watery pustule, blister’.

Only one attestation is cited in NHB 1: 298a and HAB 1: 256a: Nemesis of Emesa (or Gregory of Nyssa), “Yaṛags bnūt‘ean mardoy”, in the meaning ‘urinary bladder’.

I found another attestation in “Saks bac‘ayaytut‘ean t‘uoc” by Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.), published by A. G. Abrahamyan (1944: 237-250) on the basis of the Matenadaran manuscript Nr 3710. Here (245^{L24}) *aṛawušt jroy* (*jroy* = GSg of *jur*

‘water’) is mentioned as one of the 7 kinds of bodily excrements and probably means ‘watery pustule, blister’.

●ETYM NHB (1: 298a) considers it identical with (*noyn and*) *p’amp’ušt* ‘urinary bladder’. Dervischjan (1877: 80) takes *ar-* as a prefix and compares the second component with Skt. *vas-ti-* ‘Blase, Harnblase’. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 256a) does not accept these suggestions and leaves the origin of the word open.

As far as the second component is concerned, the suggestion by NHB can be revived. The word *p’amp’ušt* contains *bušt* ‘urinary bladder; blotch, pustule’ (q.v.). The same holds for *arawušt*, since the intervocalic **-b^h-* yields Arm. *-w-*. As for the first part, see s.v. *bušt*.

ar-*zel (dial.).

●DIAL In DialAdd apud NHB (2: 1060c): *aržēl* “a bed for workers made at the ceiling (*ar jethunn*) or with straw (*celiwk’*) in stables or cattle-sheds”, which is identified with Muš, Aparan *arzel* [Amatuni 1912: 57a], or Van, Muš *arzel*, Aparan, Bulanəx *arcel* [Ačarean 1913: 132b]. This dialectal word mainly refers to a high wooden bed between two posts. According to Ačaryan (1913: 132b), it also means ‘a small and crooked chamber under the ceiling, = Fr. *mansarde*’, although in this case the dialectal area is not specified.

Here belongs also Sasun *ärzel* ‘an immovable wooden bed (*t’axt’*)’ (see Petoyan 1954: 104; 1965: 203, 444). The *-č’-* in Sasun *arč’el* [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 99b] must be a misprint for *-z-*.

●ETYM NHB implicitly suggests an interpretation as *ar jethunn* ‘at the ceiling’ (see above). This is probable. ClArm. *jethun* ‘ceiling’, also with a *o*-vocalism, *johunk’* in Severian of Gabala, etc. and in the dialect of Akn, contains **je/ol* ‘log; pole’, cf. Georgian *jeli* ‘log’ and Arm. *joł* ‘log; pole’, perhaps also **jil* (in the verb *jlem* ‘to plough’). For the pattern of naming the ceiling or another wooden structure with the prefix *ar* and a word meaning ‘log, pole, etc.’, see s.v. *ar-a-stał* ‘ceiling’. For *-rj-* > *-rž-* cf. *arjak* ‘free, loose, etc.’ > Łarabał *härzäk*, etc.

arēj (spelled also *arēč’*), *o*-stem: GDSg *arij-o-y* (Leviticus 13.59), *arič’-o-y* (Hexaemeron, see K. Muradyan 1984: 190L1); *i*-stem: GDPl *arič’-i-c’* (Plato), cf. AblSg *y-arij-ē* (Leviticus 13.56) ‘threads running along the length of cloth, warp’ (Bible+).

In Leviticus 13.48-59 *arēj* ‘threads running along the length of cloth, warp’ occurs several times beside *t’ezan* ‘the weft, the transverse threads which are woven across to make cloth using the warp as a base’. The two terms render Gr. *στήμων* and *κρόκη*, respectively.

●DIAL Present in a number of dialects (in some of them, frozen NPl **arēj-k’*), with different semantic nuances: ‘warp’, ‘twigs that are used to make the basic woven framework of baskets, etc.’, ‘stamen’, ‘shuttle’, ‘spindle’ [HAB 1: 258a], ‘a cylindrical part of the loom made of a reed’ [Gabikyan 1952: 81].

In my opinion, here also belongs Moks *härečk^o*, Gen. *härečk^o-ə^o*, GPI *häreč-üč^o* ‘окно, window’ (which see Orbeli 2002: 275; a textual illustration in 82^{L-14}, transl. 154: *kənə^ok härečkve irišic’*, *k’xə: ur yar č’ə^o* “жена посмотрела в окошко, видит: это не ее дружок”). At the first glance the semantic relation between ‘window’ and ‘warp’, ‘twigs that are used to make the basic woven framework of baskets etc.’

seems impossible. It should be borne in mind, however, that, according to ethnographical records from various regions (see Lisic'yan 1969: 99; Marutjan 1989: 89a), the roof-windows called *erdik* have been covered by woven frameworks, gratings. That this is the case also in relation with Moks *härečk*⁹, GPI *häreč-üc*⁹, is directly corroborated by *häreč-üc čat* referring to the window-grating, glossed as 'оконная решетка (рама), заклеиваемая на зиму бумагой' in Orbeli 2002: 275. It is quite possible that Moks *härečk*⁹ originally referred to the window-grating, that is a woven framework that was used to cover the window.

The initial *h-* of the Moks form is voiced and has nothing to do with ClArm. *h-* which is regularly reflected by *x-* in Moks and other dialects of the Van-group. Together with Muš *h'arečk*⁹ and Alaškert *h'arečk* it probably reflects an older **y-arēj-k*⁹ (see 2.3.1. on *y-*).

●ETYM The word refers to the threads which gradually go down during the weaving process and is therefore treated as composed of the prefix *ar-* 'at, to, near by, before, etc.' and the verbal root *ēj-* 'to go down' (HAB 1: 257-258; Olsen 1999: 17).

**arič*, **arinc* 'village, settlement', only in a number of place-names (see Hübschmann 1904: 286, 289-291, 379-380 et passim; HAB 1: 258b).

●ETYM No etymology (Hübschmann 1904: 379; HAB 1: 258-259; Jahukyan 1987: 336-337, 582).

I tentatively propose a composition of the prefix *ar-* 'at, to, near by, before, etc.' and **(h)ič-* 'site, settlement', a derivative of PIE **sed-* 'to sit' (Skt. *sádana-* n. 'seat, dwelling place', etc., Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 692); for this etymon, see s.vv. *hecanim* 'to mount a horse', *nist* 'site, seat'.

PArm. **(h)ič-* may reflect a QIE **sēd-īV-* (cf. Lat. *sēdēs* 'seat, abode, residence' in lengthened grade, Schindler 1975b: 267, Schrijver 1991: 376; or stative present **sēd-*, Mallory/Adams 1997: 522) or, perhaps better, **si-sd-īe-*, an intensive of the type **dei-dik-īe-* 'to display': Skt. *dediśyāte* vs. *dēdiś-ṭe* (on which Beekes 1995: 230); cf. also redupl. pres. **si-sd-* s.v. *nist* 'seat, site'. Thus: *ar-* + **hi(s)č-* = *arič*. Typologically compare the place-name *Ar-nist*.

arñ 'wild ram' attested in Eznik Kołbac'i 2.11, 5th cent. (API *z-arin-s*), Commentary on Aristotle by Elias (as synonymous to *šikeria* 'wild ram'), Commentaries on Dionysius Thrax by Grigor Magistros and Yovhannēs Erzñkac'i (in an enumeration of male animals, beside *xoy* 'ram', see Adonc 1915=2008: 239-240, also with mention of *šikeria* 'wild ram'), see NHB 1: 307c; HAB 1: 261a.

●ETYM Since Meillet (1916d; 1936: 46), connected with Gr. *ἄρσῆν*, *-ενος*, Att. *ἄρρῆν*, Ion., Lesb., Cret. *ἔρσῆν*, Lac. *ἄρσῆς* adj. 'male', Av. *aršan-* m. 'man, male', OPers. *aršan-* 'male, hero, bull', cf. Skt. *ṛṣabhā-* m. 'bull', probably also Gr. *ἀρνεῖός* m. 'ram' (see also HAB 1: 261; Jahukyan 1982: 111; 1987: 123; Greppin 1983: 299). Not to be confused (as it sometimes happens, see Hübschmann 1897: 417-418; HAB 1: 173b; È. Tumanjan 1978: 271-272, 305-306) with *ayr*, gen. *arñ* 'man', which derive from PIE nom. **h₂nēr* and gen. **h₂nr-ós*, respectively (see s.v.). For Old Persian, see Kent 1953: 171b; Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 106. Possibly related are also OIc. *orri*, OHG *or(e)huon* 'capercaillie' (Pokorny 1959: 336, hesitatingly; Mallory/Adams 1997: 363a; not included in Mallory/Adams 2006: 204) and Old Swedish *orne* 'boar' (see Euler 1979: 182₈₈₁ for references).

In view of the vocalic discrepancy in the Greek forms *ἔρσην* and *ἄρσην*, two different roots may be posited: **h₁rs-en-* (with Arm. *ar̥n* and Indo-Iran. **H₁śan-*) and **h₂ursen-* (with Skt. *vṛśan-* ‘manly; male animal, bull, stallion, etc.’, Lat. *verrēs* ‘boar’, Lith. *veršis* ‘bull, ox, ox calf’, etc.), respectively. For a discussion, see Frisk s.v.; Chantraine 1968-80: 116a; Beekes 1969: 91; Benveniste 1969, 1: 21-25 = 1973: 19-22; È. Tumanjan 1978: 65, 271-272, 305-306; Euler 1979: 181-182; Peters 1980: 9; Schrijver 1991: 14; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 260-261; 2, 1996: 575-576; Mayrhofer 2005: 15^{Nr8.2}, 33₂₂; Lindeman 1997: 56-57; Vine 2005: 262-267. Note that Arm. *ar̥n* cannot be derived from **h₂ursen-* (I rather expect **gar(i)n* from it), unless one assumes that the **-u-* dropped in GDSg and plur. **ar̥in-* from PArm. **ə(w)ars-én-V-* due to contraction in a pretonic syllable (cf. 2.1.33.1).

Whether a QIE **h₁rC-* would yield Arm. **erC-* or **arC-* is uncertain. Kortlandt (2001: 12 = 2003: 132) assumes a **h₂-* mentioning Gr. *ἀρπειός* ‘ram’. This leaves Gr. *ἔρσην* unexplained. If we must reconstruct **h₁-*, the initial *a-* in Arm. *ar̥n* would favour the development **h₁rC-* > Arm. **erC-*. In view of the absence of secure examples, however, this must be regarded as uncertain. One might consider other possibilities, such as assimilation (oblique **h₁rs-ŋ-* > PArm. **ar̥an-* in ISg *-b* and GDPl *-c*) or contamination with **h₂ursen-*.

With few exceptions (e.g. Lindeman and Kortlandt), the Armenian *ar̥n* and its etymology by Meillet remained unnoticed by most of scholars outside Armenia. The appurtenance of *ar̥n* to IE **Hrsen-* is beyond doubt. Georg. *arni* ‘wild sheep’ and Syr. *arnā* ‘mountain goat’ are considered Armenian loanwords [HAB 1: 261b; Greppin 1983: 299; Jahukyan 1987: 467, 555]. If Skt. *vṛśan-* and its cognates are indeed unrelated, we are here dealing with a word belonging to the Armenian-Greek-Aryan group: **h₁rs-en-* ‘male, male animal (bull, stallion, ram)’; Arm. *ar̥n* ‘wild ram’, Indo-Iran. **H₁śan-* ‘male, male animal’, Gr. *ἔρσην* vs. *ἄρσην* ‘male’.

ar̥nem, 1sg.aor *ar-ar-i*, 3sg.aor. *ar-ar*, imper. *ara* ‘to make; to create’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the forms **aynel*, **enel*, **anel*, **arel*, etc. [HAB 1: 262b].

●ETYM From PIE **h₂er-* ‘to fix, put together’: Gr. *ἀραρίσκω*, aor. *ἤραρον* ‘to fit, equip’, Av. *arənauu-*, etc.; see Hübschmann 1897: 420; Meillet p.c. apud HAB; HAB 1: 262 with lit.; Klingenschmitt 1982: 162-163; Clackson 1994: 101-102. See also s.v. *ard* ‘shape, order’. For the paradigm and a further morphological and etymological discussion, see Łaragyulyan 1961: 151-153; Godel 1965: 34-36; È. Tumanjan 1971: 378-381; Hamp 1975: 102; Viredaz 2005-07: 3-4.

ar̥num, 1sg.aor. *ar-i*, 3sg.aor. *ar*, 3pl.aor. *ar-in*, imper. *ar* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 180-186) ‘to gain, obtain, win, plunder, take, grasp, etc.’ (Bible+); **ar̥**, *i*-stem: ISg *ar-i-w*, GDPl *ar-i-c* ‘gain, robbery, capture’ (Bible+).

A textual illustration from Genesis 32.22/23 (Zeyt’unyanyan 1985: 299): *Ew yaruc’eal i nmin gišeri ar̥ zerkus kanaysn* : ἀναστάς δὲ τὴν νύκτα ἐκείνην ἔλαβεν τὰς δύο γυναῖκας.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 248b].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **h₂r-nu-*: Gr. *ἀρνύμαι*, aor. *ἀρόμεν* ‘to win, gain’, probably also Av. *arənauu-* ‘to grant, allot, provide’ (for which see de Vaan 2003: 371); the appurtenance of other forms is uncertain; for the Armenian paradigm and an

etymological discussion, see Hübschmann 1897: 420; HAB 1: 248; Meillet 1936: 105, 112, 114, 121-122, 127; Pokorny 1959: 61; Chantraine 1968-80: 112b; Godel 1975: 52, 125; K. Schmidt 1980a: 3; Schmitt 1981: 50, 53, 68, 137, 147; Ĵahukyan 1982: 70, 127, 184; Klingenschmitt 1982: 247-248; Greppin 1983: 300; Rix 1992: 210; 1999: 88-89, 538, 650; Clackson 1994: 182, 237_{6,4}; Matzinger 2000: 287₂₆; Beekes 2003: 166; cf. 1969: 35.

Arm. aor. *ar-* seems to point to sigmatic aorist (Kortlandt 1996: 41 = 2003: 115).

arogem (Paterica+), **aroganem** (Agat'angelos /5th cent./, Yovhannēs Draxanakertc'i /9-10th cent./, etc.), **orogem**, **oroganem** (Bible+) 'to water, wet, sprinkle, irrigate'. Once as a noun: **arog** 'well, irrigating water', in Knik' hawatoy('Seal of faith', 7th cent.).

In Agat'angelos § 103 and § 111 (1909=1980: 62^{L9}, 65^{L15}), *orog-* and *arog-* appear as variant readings.

In Grigor Narekac'i 9.2.34 (Xaç'atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 278): *erkir orogēal c'awłov*: "the earth sprinkled by dew".

For *aroganem* Greppin (1983: 301) also cites the meaning 'to pronounce carefully', and among derivatives mentions *aroganut'awn* 'prosody, pronunciation'. These, however, belong to *ogem* 'to speak, etc.' (see HAB 3: 549a; A. Muradyan 1971: 139, 304-305; Weitenberg 2003: 421, 424).

●ETYM From PIE **srou-* 'to stream, flow': Skt. *srav-* 'to stream, flow', OHG *stroum* 'stream', Lith. *sravėti* 'to seep, flow slowly', Gr. *πέω* 'to flow, stream', Gr. *πόος* (Cypr. *πόφος*) 'stream', etc. [Bugge (1892: 451-452; HAB 1: 263, 264]. According to Witczak (1999: 184), *a/oroganem* "seems to be a denominative formation", which is improbable and unnecessary. For a morphological discussion, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 204. See also s.v. *aru* 'brook, channel, ditch'.

The initial *a-* is prothetic, although this (together with *aru*) is the only unambiguous case of a prothetic vowel before the trilled *r*, *arēwc* 'lion', probably being of onomatopoeic origin. The absence of a prothetic vowel in *rungn* 'nose, nostrils' suggests a loan or a substratum origin. It has been suggested that *aru* derives from **eru* (see Greppin 1983: 301), and the *o-* of *orogem* is due to assimilatory influence of the root vowel, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 204₅₂; Beekes 2003: 160-161 (from **e-rogem*). The variant *orog-* is much better attested than *arog-*, so one might think that it is due to the influence of *aru*. On the other hand, a prothetic vowel *a-* with a labial vowel in the root is corroborated by *aroyr* 'brass' < Iran. **rōδ* (see 2.1.17.4). The fluctuation *a...o* and *o...o* is reminiscent of that seen in *oroč-* vs. dial. **aroč* (q.v.). However, **aroč* is found in SE dialects (Agulis, Łarabał, etc.), where the prothetic vowel is *a-* even when the Classical Armenian and the other dialects have *e-*. On these problems, see also 2.1.23 (vocalic assimilation) and 2.1.17 (prothetic vowel).

arotj (*o*-stem, *i*-stem, *a*-stem, all late) 'sound, healthy, unhurt' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 263b].

●ETYM Composed of the prefix *ar-* 'at, to, near by, before, etc.' and *otj* 'whole, integral, complete, solid; sound, healthy, unhurt' (q.v.), see HAB 1: 263b; 3: 558.

***ar-orm-i** (dial.) 'a log or wooden structure that supports the wall or the ceiling of a house'.

●DIAL Ačarjan (1913: 136a; HAB 3: 583b) records dial. *ar-orm-i* as equivalent to Turk. *k'iriš*, not specifying the dialectal location. For the semantic description, see Malxaseanc' HBB 1: 232c; Marutjan 1989: 72-74. The word is found in a number of dialects with semantic nuances with respect to the exact place of the log in the wooden framework of the house. The forms are:

Zangezur (Goris and surroundings) *hərəhormi*, subdial. *rahormi*, *rafərm* 'a wooden structure at the wall' (Lisic'yan 1969: 100-101 with a thorough description), Melri *əṛəhurme* [Ałayan 1954: 297], Muš (Bulanəx) **arormi* [S. Movsisyan 1972: 13], Sasun *arərm* [Petoyan 1954: 104; 1965: 444] or *arərma* [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 134a] 'an angular log that supports the wooden framework of the ceiling'.

The Goris and Melri forms seem to point to **ara-orm-i* > **ara-h-ormi*, with the glide *-h-* (on which see the discussion on the place-name *K'arahunj* in 4.8). The by-form *ara-* of the prefix may be corroborated by *arəspel* 'myth, fable' and *arəstat* 'ceiling' (see s.vv.). In these words, however, the *-a-* can be explained as an anaptyctic vowel before *-sC-*. It is possible that **arormi* has been replaced by **ar-horm-i* in Melri, etc. through restoration of the initial *h-* of the word for 'wall' in Melri (*hur* 'wall'), and the cluster *-rh-* was simplified through insertion of an anaptyxis. Nevertheless, there seem to exist also words with *ara-* where the second *-a-* can hardly be of anaptyctic origin, but the etymology of these words (see s.v. *arətatik* 'cord') is uncertain.

Describing his paternal hut, Xaç'atur Abovyan (see G. D. Asatryan 1990: 50) describes how the hail, rain, etc. penetrate *i taneac' i yotormoc' i četk'ac' lusamtic'* "from the roof, from the **otorm-k'*, and from the holes of the windows". I was not able to find this **otorm-* or **(y)otorm-* in dictionaries. Apparently we are dealing with the oblique stem **arorm(w)o-* of our word. For dissimilation *r...r* > *t...r*, see 2.1.24.2.

●ETYM A derivative of *orm* 'wall', q.v. (see Ačarean 1913: 136a; HAB 3: 583b), composed as **ar-* 'at, to, near by, before, etc.' + *orm* 'wall' + *-i*. For the prefix *ar-* (q.v.) in words that refer to the wooden structure of the home cf. *arəstat* 'ceiling' (cf. Gr. *στήλη* 'gravestone, post, pillar'), **ar-zel* 'a bed for workers made at the ceiling' (cf. *jetun* 'ceiling').

The word *ar-orm-i* seems to be quite old since it is found in the dialects that differ from each other both geographically and linguistically, and the suffix *ar* was more productive at earlier stages of the development of the Armenian language. Moreover, the root *orm* 'wall' itself has not been preserved in most of these dialects.

arū, *i*-stem, *o*-stem, *a*-stem 'brook, tributary; channel; ditch, trench, furrow, passage' (Bible+).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.62 (1913=1991: 194^{L9f}): *ew zaygin mec, yor mtanēr arun get, haneal i covēn Gaylatuay*. Thomson (1978: 206) translates the passage as follows: "and the great vineyard which is irrigated by the canal that branches out from the lake of Gaylatu". Jihanyan (1991: 231) adheres to the view that *arun*, although otherwise unattested as such, is a river name. The verb *hanem* 'to take out, etc.' is transitive, however, and is never used, to my knowledge, as 'to come out' or the like. It seems therefore more probable that *arū(n) get* refers to a large artificial irrigating channel that is taken/drawn out from the lake of Gaylatu (nowadays Balək'č'ay); this is exactly how Malxasyanc' (1990: 126) translates the passage.

●DIAL Preserved in numerous dialects: Nor Naxiĵewan, Aslanbek, Hamšen, Zeyt'un, Muš, Van, Agulis, Łarabał, Ĵula, etc. In all the dialects the meaning is 'brook', and only in Nor Naxiĵewan 'the path of rain or flood water' [HAB 1: 265a].

Xarberd has *arun*, with an additional *-n* (ibid.). This form is also found in K'esab *arṛən*, see Č'olak'ean 1986: 20, 34, 47 (with many other examples), 197a. Note that some of the examples for the epithetic *-n* in K'esab go parallel with those in Xarberd and others (see HAB s.vv.).

Some dialectal forms point to a prefixed formation, namely **y-arū* : Muš, Alaškert *h'arū*, Van *āru*, Ozim *hāru* [HAB 1: 265a; Ačařyan 1952: 247], as well as Moks *hāru*, GSg *hārvā*^e 'канава, арык'; see Orbeli 2002: 275; a textual illustration: 118^{L15} (Russ. transl. – p. 179).

●ETYM Since Bugge (1892: 451-452; see also HAB 1: 263, 264), derived from PIE **sr(e/o)u-* 'to stream, flow': Gr. *ῥέω* 'to flow, stream', Gr. *ῥόος* (Cyp. *ῥόφος*) 'stream', Skt. *srav-* 'to stream, flow', OHG *stroum* 'stream', Lith. *sravėti* 'to seep, flow slowly', etc. See also s.v. *a/oroganem* 'to water, wet, sprinkle' (from **srou-*). The Armenian form presupposes **sr(o)u-i-o/eh₂-* (cf. Lith. *sraujà*, Latv. *strauja* 'stream', Russ. *strujá* 'stream', etc.), or **sru-ti-* (cf. Skt. *srutí-*, Gr. *ῥόσις*, etc.), or **sru-to-* (cf. Gr. *ῥυτός* 'flowing'), or **sroutos-* n. (cf. Skt. *srótas-* n. 'stream, current' /RV+/, OPers. *rautah-* n., Pahl., NPers. *rōd* 'stream'). Witczak (1999: 184) derives *arū* from **srōwos* m., which is formally improbable. For the prothetic vowel, see s.v. *arog(-)* and 2.1.17.4. According to Ačařyan (HAB 1: 265a), Georg. *ru*, *ruvi* 'brook, channel' was borrowed from Armenian before the addition of the prothetic vowel.

The dialectal prefixed **y-arū* (with *y-* from **h₁en-* 'in') can be understood as 'in-flux, in-flow', cf. Lat. *īn-flūxio* 'influx, tributary', etc.

As we saw above, Ĵihanyan (1991: 231) treats the word in the passage from Movsēs Xorenac'i as a river-name *Arūn*, with an etymological *-n*, and derives it from PIE **sruno/a-* (cf. Av. *rauuan-*, etc.). It is tempting to identify this form with Xarberd *arun* and K'esab *arṛən*. However, one cannot be sure that the final *-n* of **Arū-n* is not the article *-n*. Furthermore, it may, together with the Xarberd and K'esab forms, merely reflect an additional *-n*, on which see 2.2.1.3.

See also s.v. *getar(u)*, GSg *getarū-i* in Łazar P'arpec'i.

asetn GSg *astan* (Bible), ISg *astam-b* (Ephrem), APl *astun-s* ('Čarəntir') 'needle' (Bible+). Derivatives based on *astan-*, *asetn-*, *astn-*, etc. Also without *-n* : *ast-a-ktuc* 'a kind of sea bird', literally: '(having a) needle-beak', in Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent. (see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 308^{L26}; Abrahamyan / Petrosyan 1979: 362₉); MidArm. *asex*, *aset* [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 81a]; perhaps also *ast-ani* 'thread' (Bible+) [Weitenberg 1985: 104], or *ast-eni*, which is attested in Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec'i (2003: 1262b^{L3f}), in a list of sorceries: *asteni karmir* 'red thread', between *acut* 'coal' and *erkat* 'iron'. Compare *astanik'n kaxardac* 'the threads of sorcerers' in John Chrysostom.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. All the forms lack the final *-n* except for Agulis *āysātnə* (next to *āysāř*) [Ačařean 1935: 35, 337], Łarabał *āsetnə* (next to *āset*) [Davt'yan 1966: 317]. Next to *āsuř* (see below), Meřri has a trace of *-n* in the derivative *āsetnāvur* < *asetnawor* (see Ałayan 1954: 263a). Other compounds, namely *ast-ā-ben* and *ast-āman* (loc. cit.), lack the *-n*. Moks usually preserves the

final *-n* of this type in the oblique stem, but in this particular case no trace is found: NSg *āset* or *āsīt* / *āsət*, GSg *āstā^ε* (see Orbeli 2002: 205-206).

The vocalism of Agulis *āysāt(nə)* is irregular with respect to both vowels of the word (see Ačārean 1935: 35, 49). For the initial vowel one may assume anticipation of the front vowel *e/i* in the following syllable, as in *calel* ‘to fold’ > Agulis *cāylil*, etc. However, the vowel *-ā-* remains unclear. One therefore may also think of vocalic metathesis (see 2.1.26.4): **asīn* (if this form is reliable; see below) > **isat(n)*, which would yield Agulis *āysāt(nə)*, as can be seen from e.g. *cicat* ‘laughter’ > Agulis *cāycāt* (see Ačārean 1935: 60).

Interesting is Nor Ĵula *asut* ‘needle’ (attested since 1788), the *-u-* of which is irregular and is only paralleled by *tašet* ‘woodshaving’ > Nor Ĵula *tašut* (see Ačāryan 1940: 61). The third example is *utet* ‘brain’ > *ətut* (next to *ətet*). One must reckon with rounding effect of the final *-t* on the preceding front vowel (Weitenberg, p.c. and research in process). But it is unclear why we have doublet forms, since the other words containing *-et(n)* yielded *-et* (see Ačāryan 1940: 61). A similar case is found in Melri, Karčewan, and Kak‘avaberd, where we have *āsut* [Ałayan 1954: 263a; H. Muradyan 1960: 190a; 1967: 166b]. Next to *āse/it* ‘needle’ (see above), Moks has *asut*, GSg *āsutā^ε* in different semantics, namely ‘two small planks that tie the handle of a plough with the pole’ (see Orbeli 2002: 206).¹⁹ This word is identical with the word for ‘needle’, as can be seen from Nor Bayazet **aset*, which denotes the same part of a plough (see Ačārean 1913: 138-139 s.v. *aset* ‘needle’, with a detailed semantic description), as well as Muš (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 104a). For the semantic development cf. *t‘ur* ‘sword’, which in some dialects seems to denote the same or a similar part of a plough (see Amatuni 1912: 219b; Ačārean 1913: 379a; Bdoyan 1972: 209a, 218a, 220b, etc., especially 223ab). Note that Ačāryan (1913: 140a) records Van **asot* ‘a part of the plough which elsewhere is called *t‘ur*’ and asks: ‘that is *aset*?’). Ĵahukyan (1972: 281) is more positive and presents Van **asot* (not mentioning the others) as a dialectal by-form of *asetn* ‘needle’. Note also *net* ‘arrow’ > Moks *nit* ‘the pole of a plough’ (see Orbeli 2002: 299).

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1868: 14) and others, connected with Lat. *aciēs*, *-ēī* f. ‘edge, point’, *acus* ‘needle’, etc. [HAB 1: 268]. For **-l-*, cf. OCS *osla* ‘whetstone’, Sln. *ósła* ‘whetstone’, OEng. *egle* ‘awn’, Germ. *Achel* ‘tip of an ear’. The explanation, according to which the Armenian form comes from an older **asītan* (> NSg *asetn*, GSg *astān*), which is allegedly corroborated by Slavic **os-i-la-* (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 157), cannot be maintained since, in fact, the Slavic has no **-i-*; cf. Kortlandt 1985: 22 = 2003: 65. Thus, Hübschmann (1897: 421^{Nr40}) and Ačāryan (HAB 1: 268) are right in reconstructing **ak-l-* (= **h₂ék-l-*).

Since Arm. *asetn* appears in Agulis and Łarabař with and without *-n* (see above, also Weitenberg 1985: 104), whereas neighbouring dialects such as Ĵula, Melri, etc. (as well as Moks) have *asut*, and since an original *-e-* would not disappear in the oblique cases, one might offer the following solution. The IE word may be treated as a HD *l*-stem (for the type, see Beekes 1995: 177): NSg **h₂ék-ōl* > > **h₂kōl*, with zero grade in the root analogically after the oblique stem > Nor Ĵula, Melri group,

¹⁹ According to Amatuni (1912: 60b), Moks (the village of Knekanc‘) has *asot* ‘arōri mač’.

and Moks dial. *asuł* (see also s.v. *acut* ‘coal’), AccSg **h₂k-él-m* > *asetn*, GSg **h₂k-l-ós-*. This is reminiscent of the well-known case of the word for ‘milk’, where Metri group and Agulis reflect the old, archaic form with the nominative **-s* (**kalc’*), whereas all the remaining dialects and Classical Armenian have the form derived from the PIE accusative, namely *kat’n* (q.v.). Remarkably, *asetn* and **asuł* are both represented in Moks, but with semantic differentiation: *âse/it* ‘needle’ : *asuł* ‘two small planks that tie the handle of a plough with the pole’.

The vocalic loss in gen. *astan* and compositional *astn-* presupposes an analogical nominative by-form **asutn* (cf. dial. **asuł*) or *asitn* (in HAB 1: 268a, as a variant spelling of *asetn*). For **asitn*, see also above, on Agulis.

asem, 1sg.aor. *asac* ‘-i, 3sg.aor. *asac*’, imper. *asa*, etc. ‘to say, tell, speak’ (Bible+).

One of the principal verbs for speaking. Also refers to the singing of birds, cf. *i žam hawun aseloy* ‘in the time of speaking of the birds or the rooster’ (Lazar P’arpec’i), cf. *haw-a-xōs* [Ałayan 1986: 83, 85], dial. *hav-xus-oc*’ (see Srvanjtyanc’ 1, 1978: 145), *xoroz-xos* [Lalayan 1, 1983: 249, cf. 243], etc. See also the dialectal section.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 266-267].

The meaning ‘to sing’ is attested in the earlier versions (1890 and 1896) of the poem entitled *Lorec’i Sak’on* by H. T’umanyan (3, 1989: 174^{L88}, 186^{L157}), a speaker of the Lori sub-dialect (the village of Dseł), which belongs to the dialect of Ararat. The poet himself glosses *asel* as *ergel* ‘to sing’ (ibid. 180).

The derivative *an-as-un* ‘animal’, lit. ‘not-speaking’, is widespread in the dialects. In some of them it refers to ‘bird’ (Suč’ava), ‘not-speaking, speechless’ (Axalc’xa, Alaškert, Van, etc.), ‘child’ (Karin)²⁰, ‘uninhabited place, desert’ (Van); see HAB 1: 266-267. Particularly interesting is the meaning ‘uninhabited place, desert’, which presupposes a semantic development based on the contrast ‘human world’ vs. ‘non-human, wild world’.

The dialectal form *asmunk* ‘phrase, word, speech’ (see Ačarean 1913: 140a) has developed a religious meaning: ‘rite’ (in Urmia) [Asatryan 1962: 212b], ‘religious service’ (Ararat, Łarabał, Muš, Van) [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 106a], and ‘magic formula’ in Svedia (*ε/ăsmănk*’, see Andreasyan 1967: 219, cf. 354b).

The Hamšen aorist formation is remarkable: *as-t-i*, *as-t-ir*, *as-t-av*, *as-t-ak*’, *as-t-ik*’, *as-t-in* (see Ačaryan 1947:134-135); e.g. *mek’ astak*’ ‘we said’ [Ačaryan 1947: 245]. According to Ačaryan (1947:134-135), the *-t-* is an epenthesis of phonetic nature. It is not clear, however, why it only functions in the aorist. Therefore a phonetic explanation does not seem satisfactory. The paradigm is synchronically irregular in three respects: 1) the ‘additional’ *-t-* is enigmatic; 2) for a verb of *e*-class one would expect the following paradigm: *-ec’i*, *-ec’ir*, *-ec’ak*’, *-ec’ik*’, *-ec’in* (Hamšen Class 1); 3) the 3Sg *-av* is not at home in this paradigm.

It should be borne in mind that *asem* is irregular already in Classical Armenian, thus 3sg.aor. is not **asec’i* but *asac’i*. This implies that the verb could have been incorporated into Class 3A, the type *xatam* ‘to move, play’: *xat(a)c’i*, *xat(a)c’ir*, *xatac*’, *xat(a)c’ak*’, *xat(a)c’ik*’, *xat(a)c’in*. The syncopated variant of the aorist paradigm of *asem* would then be as follows: **asc’i*, **asc’ir*, **asac*’, **asc’ak*’,

²⁰ Compare Fr. *enfant* ‘child’ from Lat. *infans* ‘speechless, inarticulate’.

**asc* 'ik', **asc* 'in. For an attestation of e.g. 3pl.aor. *asc* 'in in MidArm, see Yovhannēs T'lkuranc'i, 14-15th cent. [Mnac'akanyan 1941: 180a; Pivazyan 1960: 165^{L19f}].

Assuming a phonological development -*sc* ' - > -*st*- (desaffrication), we arrive at the actual paradigm, viz. *as-t-i*, etc. The only exception is 3Sg *as-t-av* instead of **asac* '. An explanation for this form could be that the paradigm *asti*, *astir*, **asac* ' was odd, thus **asac* ' has been replaced by *astav* after the second subtype of Class 3. The imperative forms *asā* and *as-t-ek* ', as well as the past participle *as-t-aj* can similarly derive from **as-a*, **as-(a)c'ēk* ' and **as-(a)c'-ac*, respectively; cf. MidArm. *asc* 'ac in e.g. Law Code (1265 AD) of Smbat Sparapet [Galstyan 1958: 137a]. Compare *xat-a*, *xat-(a)c'ek* ' and *xat-(a)c'aj*.²¹

For the development -*sc* ' - > -*st*- (desaffrication) compare *šč* > *št* found in *šičuk* 'why' > Muš, Alaškert *šdug*. The distribution in Muš is remarkable: *šijug* and *šdug*. Thus, the -*d*- is found only in the syncopated form, where it immediately follows the sibilant *š*-.

●ETYM Usually compared with Gr. *ῥῆ* (athematic imperfect) < **h₁e-h₁eġ-t* 'he said', Lat. *aiō* 'I say', etc. Probably from earlier perfect formations, with *-*ġt*- > -*st*- and generalisation of -*s*-; note also Arm. remarkable aorist with internal -*a*-, *asac* 'i. For a discussion of phonological and morphological problems I refer to Meillet 1892: 164; Brugmann 1904: 506; HAB 1: 266; Klingenschmitt 1982: 135, 137-138; de Lamberterie 1980: 223; 1982: 26f and passim; Jahukyan 1982: 55, 190; Greppin 1983: 302-303; Schrijver 1991: 26-28; Ravnæs 1991: 17, 64; Clackson 1994: 81; de Vaan 2008: 31-32 (cf. also Hübschmann 1877: 25). See also s.v. *aṛac* 'proverb', with the expected reflex of **aġ*- > Arm. *ac*-. For alternative etymological suggestions, see Witczak 2003: 85-86.

The assumption that Arm. *an-as-un* 'animal' < 'qui ne parle pas' is a calque after Greek *ἄλογον* 'sans raison' (Benveniste 1964: 37; see also Schmitt 1972-74: 23 for a Georgian parallel with refer.) is highly improbable in view of the fact that *anasun* is widespread in the dialects.

askn 'a precious stone of red colour', probably 'ruby'.

Attested only in Severian of Gabala, twice, in a list of precious stones. After discussing the list, Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 269) concludes that *askn* is equivalent to *sutak* of the corresponding list in Exodus 48.17 (a misprint for 28.19; cf. also 39.12), which is a kind of *karkehan*, found in both lists. Greppin (1983: 303) translates *askn* as 'garnet'. See also HAB s.v. *sutak(n)*.

●ETYM The only etymology I know of is that of Ałayan (1974: 29^{Nr13}) who derives it from PIE **h₂eHs*- 'hearth; ash'. For the cognates, see s.v. *azazim* and *ačiwn*. With the exception of Greppin (1983: 303), this etymology is unknown to the Western scholars. Even in Armenia proper it remained unnoticed, except for Ałabekyan 1979: 63. The word is absent in Jahukyan 1987 and Olsen 1999. Greppin gives the whole entry between square brackets.

Although not very clear, the etymology is, nevertheless, worthy of consideration. For the semantics, cf. *kayc* 'spark' vs. 'ruby', Gr. *ἄνθραξ* 'charcoal' vs. 'ruby,

²¹ Note the etymological problem of -*s*- in *asem* from PIE *-*ġ*- instead of the expected -*c*-. Thus one might alternatively suggest a development 3sg.aor **Hġ-t* > PArm. **ast*. This is attractive but very risky.

carbuncle, etc.’. The absence of an initial *h-* is perhaps due to the zero-grade form and the possible influence of *ačiwn* ‘ash’ (if this is indeed related), where the initial syllable of the historically polysyllabic form was unstressed. The suffixal element *-k-* can go back to QIE **-g-* which is probably attested in OIc. *aska* ‘ash’, Gr. ἄσβολος, ἄσβόλη ‘soot’ (if from **āσ(γ)βολ-*); it is perhaps also found in *ačiwn* < **aščiwn* ‘ash’ (q.v.).

The hypothetical preform of *askn* would then be **h₂Hs-g-m*. For **-g-* cf. the Germanic forms: Goth. *azgo*, OHG *asca* ‘ashes’. For *-n*, see 2.2.1.3.

astem ‘to look for a bride, ask in marriage’ and **ast-ōt** ‘suitor, fiancé, bridegroom’, both only in Timot’ēos Kuz (Timothy Aelurus, 5th or 6th cent.) and in *Knik* ‘hawatoiy (Seal of Faith, 7th cent.); the dictionary entitled *Arjērn baṛaran* (1865, Venice) has **hastim** ‘to be engaged, be betrothed (said of a girl)’; see Ačārean 1908-09a, 1: 368a^{Nr7}; HAB 1: 277b.

For attestations and a thorough philological discussion, see de Lamberterie 1992a: 92-99.

●ETYM No etymological attempt is recorded in HAB 1: 277b. A connection with *hastem* ‘to affirm, assert, make hard, create’ (q.v.) has been suggested in Ačārean 1908-09a, 1: 368a^{Nr7}. For the semantics cf. Gr. πενθερός ‘father-in-law, son-in-law’, etc. from PIE **b^hnd^h-* ‘to bind, fasten’.

Lap’anc’yan (1961: 105; see also Greppin 1991b: 724b) treats Arm. *astem* as a loan from Hurr. *ašti* ‘woman; wife’. For the typology of the development **ast-* ‘wife’ > the verb *astem* he compares Russ. *žena* ‘wife’ > *ženit’sja* ‘to marry’. Ĵahukyan (1987: 426, 466) accepts the etymology and notes the Semitic origin of the Hurrian word, cf. Akkad. *aššatu(m)* ‘wife’, *aššutum* ‘marriage’ and others, which contain a nasal in the root. On the other hand, the Hurrian word has been connected with Chechen *stē* ‘wife, female’, etc., and the initial *a-* is taken as prothetic (Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 39; cf. Cheung 2002: 234; Greppin 1991b: 724b).

For an extensive philological and etymological discussion I refer to Greppin 1990-91; Mahé 1990-91; de Lamberterie 1992a (with a thorough treatment in relation with *hastem* ‘to affirm, fasten, etc.’).

Alternatively one may think of PIE **peh₂ǵ/k̑-* ‘to make fast, fasten’, cf. Gr. πῆγνυμι to fix; to stick, join; to congeal, coagulate’, etc. (see Lubotsky 1981: 133; 1992: 266; Schrijver 1991: 97; Mallory/Adams 1997: 64b). Especially interesting are the Latin cognates: *paciscō* ‘to arrange or secure by negotiation; to betroth (to)’, *paciscor* ‘to negotiate, arrange; to make a settlement or come to terms; to engage oneself in marriage to’, *pactiō* ‘agreement, compact; marriage settlement’ (OxflLatDict), *pacta* ‘fiancée, bride’ (Dvoreckij 1986: 546c). A QIE **ph₂k̑-ti(h₂)-* or **ph₂k̑-teh₂-* ‘betrothal, engagement’, ‘betrothed (girl)’, ‘fiancée, bride’ would yield PArm. **(h)ast-i-* or **(h)ast-a-*. On the institution of the marriage compact among Armenians, see Xaṛatyan 1989: 15-16. The verb *hastem* ‘to affirm, assert, make hard, create’ (q.v.) may be (folk-)etymologically related with **(h)ast-* ‘to be betrothed; fiancée, bride’.

The connection of Arm. *astem* ‘to look for a bride, ask in marriage’ and *hastim* ‘to be engaged, be betrothed (said of a girl)’ with *hastem* ‘to affirm, assert, make hard, create’ and/or the derivation from QIE **ph₂k̑-ti(h₂)-* or **ph₂k̑-teh₂-* (> PArm. **ast-* ‘fiancée, bride’ is possible. If this is accepted, the connection with Hurr. *ašti*

‘woman; wife’ should be abandoned. It is tempting to derive the Hurrian form from PArm. **ast-* ‘bride’ (cf. especially the Latin forms above), but the Semitic forms make this improbable.

astl, *l*-stem: ISg *astel-b*, NPl *astel-k*’, GDPl *astel-c*’ (George of Pisidia), IPl *astel-b-k*’, etc.; *a*-stem: GDPl *astel-a-c*’, IPl *astel-a-w-k*’ ‘star’ (Bible+). *Astlik*, GSg *Asttkan* (in “Patmut’iwn srhoc’ Hrip’simeanc’” : *Asttkay*) ‘the planet Venus; the goddess of love’.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects.

Some dialects display a final *-ə*: Axalc’xa, Ararat, Polis [HAB 1: 279a]; for Polis this is not corroborated in Ačāryan 1941: 74, 90, 204: *asx*. The *-ə* probably betrays an old *-n*, cf. especially Ararat *astlā* : pl. *astlner*. The same holds for GSg *astl-an* in Van [Ačāryan 1952: 124], although this is not corroborated by data from Moks: NSg *astəl*, GSg *astl-ə*’, NPl *astl-ir* (see Orbeli 2002: 206; a textual illustration for NPl: 74^{L6}). Šatax has GSg *astl-i* [M. Muradyan 1962: 94], although NPl is *astəl-ner* (op. cit. 87). A direct reflex of *-n* in the nominative is seen in Goris: *astələnə* alongside with *astəl* [Margaryan 1975: 315a]. Clear traces of *-n* at least in Goris, Lori and Van allow to postulate **astl-n* before 1000 AD [Weitenberg 1985: 102].

For other possible traces of the *-n*, apart from the *-ə* in Axalc’xa, etc., note also Muš *astlan catik* ‘a kind of flower’; Arabkir *astlntik*’ ‘étoile filante = falling star’; Van, etc. pl. *astlunk*’ (see Ačārean 1913: 140b). Arabkir *astlntik*’ is cited by Ačāryan as *astl-ntik*’. The component *-ntik*’ is unclear, however. I prefer to interpret the word as a petrified plural *astl-n-ti-k*’ (cf. below on Hamšen).

In some dialects, the dental was lost: Polis *asx* [Ačāryan 1941: 74, 90, 204], Zeyt’un *əsł*, Hačən *əsx* [Ačāryan 2003: 137, 299], Malat’ia *asəx* [Danielyan 1967: 187a], Salmast *asł*’ [HAB 1: 279a], Marała *ask* [Ačārean 1926: 106, 123, 385; Davt’yan 1966: 318], etc. The sound change *ł > k* is apparently due to the assimilatory influence of the preceding plosive *t*.

Remarkably, Hamšen has GDPl *astlēc*’, although NPl *astel-k*’ has been petrified into NSg *astexk*’ [Ačāryan 1947: 93, 221]; cf. above on Arabkir.

Xarberd and Dersim have a variant with diminutive *-ik* [HAB 1: 279a; Bałramyan 1960: 73b]. Compare the name of the goddess *Astlik*, as well as the female personal name *Astlik*, e.g. Polis *Asxig* [Ačāryan 1941: 74, 90, 204]. For diminutive forms in Svedia, etc., see the following.

For Svedia, next to *usłł*, Ačāryan (2003: 431, cf. 560) records a curious form, *arəsđłag*, which, as he points out, is unclear (“*ori inč’ linelə haytni č’ē*”). For *astl* in this dialect, Andreasyan (1967: 354b) has *usłł*, but also *arəsłig* from *astl-ik*, with the same ‘epenthetic’ *-r-*. Note also K’esab *arəstətek* [Č’olak’ean (1986: 227), K’abusie *arasłək*, pl. *aras(a)łənnir* or *-nnəyr* [Łarıbyan 1958: 121a]. In Aramo, Łarıbyan (1958: 59a) records sg. *astla* and pl. *arəsłəir*. The same author has also sg. *usłł*, pl. *astləyr* (op. cit. 27).

We see that the *-r/r* appears in suffixed formations and in the plural, but not in the “pure” NSg form corresponding to *astl*. This is reminiscent of other cases when the epenthetic *-r-* is inserted (before sibilants and affricates) only in derivatives; see 2.1.30.2. One may also assume that in this particular case the epenthesis may have been prompted by contamination with *arəsł* ‘ceiling’, taken metaphorically as ‘starry sky’; see 3.7.1. Remarkably, Č’olak’ean (1986: 227) derives K’esab *arəstətek*

‘star’ from **arastat-ik*, although he does not mention explicitly that the word for ‘ceiling’ is meant.

The idea about contamination may be corroborated by the fact that this epenthesis in the word for ‘star’ has taken place only in the dialects situated on the territory of Syria (Svedia, K‘esab, K‘abusie, Aramo), and Arm. *arastat* has been directly recorded only in and around the same area, namely Syria and Cilicia. Thus, the co-existence of forms like e.g. K‘esab *arəstət-ek* ‘star’ vs. *arəstuət* ‘ceiling’, or of such plurals like e.g. Aramo *arstl-əir* ‘stars’ vs. *arstət-na* ‘ceilings’ is hardly due to chance.

On Šatax *asthunk* ‘y’ ‘uvula, windpipe’, see s.v. *arastat* ‘ceiling; palate’.

Also the final *-a* of Aramo NSg *astla* is interesting (unless it is a misprint). It cannot go back to old **-a-* since **astl-ay* would yield Aramo **astlɔu* or **asthuɔ*, cf. *baklay* ‘bean’ > *pagluɔ*, *tlay* ‘child’ > *dlɔu*, *p‘esay* ‘son-in-law’ > *p‘isɔu* (see Łaribyan 1958: 59b, 72b, 73a). Instead, it can reflect **astl-i*, cf. *agi* ‘tail’ > *akka*, *aygi* ‘garden’ > *əkka*, *mak* ‘i’ ‘ewe’ > *māk’a*, *oski* ‘gold’ > *aska*, etc. [Łaribyan 1958: 20].

●ETYM Since Klaproth (1823=1831: 105b) and NHB (1: 319c), compared with Gr. *ἀστήρ*, *-έρος*, Skt. NPI *tārah* (the absence of the *s-* is unexplained), instr. *stṛ-bhiḥ*, Av. *star-*, Pahl. *stārag*, Pers. *sitāra*, Goth. *stairno*, Lat. *stella* < **stēr-lā* or **stēl-nā*, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 421; HAB 1: 278-279]. Hitt. *hasterza* /*hsterz-*/ (see Watkins 1974a: 12-14) clearly points to PIE **h₂ster-* ‘star’, and the “prothetic” *a-* in Greek and Armenian is the regular outcome of PIE **h₂-* [Olsen 1999: 763; Kortlandt 2003: 76; Beekes 2003: 185]. Therefore, this word cannot be interpreted as a Greek-Armenian isogloss [Clackson 1994: 33-35, 183].

For the *l*-stems and the paradigm of Arm. *astl*, see Meillet 1936: 81; Godel 1975: 96; Ĵahukyan 1982: 92, 137; Olsen 1999: 159-161.

The *r-l* fluctuation (cf. Lat. *stēlla* and Arm. *astl*, pl. **astel-a-*) has been interpreted in different ways. Following Meillet, Ačaryan (HAB 1: 278b; see also Bonfante 1937: 19) rejects **stēr-lā-* and accepts **stēl-nā-*, with the addition of **n-* as in Goth. *stairno* and Bret. *sterenn*. This view is accepted by Watkins (1974a: 10-11, 13). One might compare **louk-s-neh₂-* ‘moon’, see s.vv. *lusn* and *lusin*. Ĵahukyan (1982: 104-105; cf. also Olsen 1984: 104; 1985: 6-7) is inclined to an old athematic *l*-stem (**astēl-*, GSg **astel-os*, NPI **astel-es*, cf. Gr. *ἀστήρ*, *ἀστέρος*, *ἀστέρες*, respectively), although he does not exclude the alternative of **astēl-nā-*, noting (221₃₃) the development **-ln- > Arm. -l-* seen in **pelnumi > hehum* ‘to pour’. Later, he (1987: 152, 195) seems to prefer, although with hesitation, **aster-l-*. As for the twofold plurals, cf. GDPI *astel-c* ‘vs. *astel-a-c*’, the one with *-a-* is usually traced back to an old collective, cf. Gr. *ἄστροα* [Meillet 1936: 81; Watkins 1974a: 10; Ĵahukyan 1982: 105; 1987: 255; cf., however, Olsen 1999: 160₃₀₂].

Olsen (1999: 159-160, 843) assumes “analogical influence from (the nom.acc. of) the word for ‘Sun’” (cf. Lat. *sōl*, etc.), but she does not exclude the alternative of **-ln- > -l-*, with a secondary addition of **-n-* as in Germanic, etc. (160₃₀₃). For the influence of the word for ‘sun’, see also Tumanjan 1978: 289₁₄₂.

As we see, scholars often find hard to choose between **h₂ster-l-* and **h₂stel-n-*. Apart from the references already cited, see also Tumanjan 1978: 46, 289; Ałabekyan 1979: 98. Since the PIE word clearly had an original **-r-*, I prefer the

former alternative, namely **h₂ster-l-*. This solution is also advocated by others: Mayrhofer 1952: 316; Bomhard 1986: 191 (Lat. < **ster-elā*). For a discussion, see also Scherer 1953: 25-27. Note Celt. **stīrlo-* ‘iris of the eye; eye’ (OIr. *sell*, etc.) from QIE **h₂ster-lo-*; cf. PCelt. **ster-* ‘star’ (Schrijver 1995: 421-422, cf. 423^{Nr11}).

For Armenian, we may reconstruct **h₂stēr-l*, a nominative, analogical after PIE **seh₂ul* ‘sun’, and **h₂ster-leh₂-*. For the influence from the nominative of the word for ‘sun’ cf. the view of Olsen, although she assumes a substitution of original **r* with **l* rather than **-rl-*. However, she (op. cit. 159) prefers deriving the Latin word from **h₂ster-leh₂-*. This would separate the Armenian and Latin forms from each other, which does not seem probable.

The derivation of Lat. *stēlla* and Arm. **astēl-a-* from **h₂ster-leh₂-* may be corroborated by Lat. *anguilla* ‘eel’ and Arm. *əngl-ay-k’* (q.v.), possibly from IE **H(V)ng^hur-leh₂-*.

Arm. dial. **astēl-n* (see above) may represent the old accusative **-m*, see Weitenberg 1985; Kortlandt 1985: 21, 23 = 2003: 65, 67; Beekes 2003: 142-143.

PIE **h₂ster-* ‘star’ has been compared with the Semitic word for ‘deified Venus’, cf. *Ištar*, etc. [Illič-Svityč 1964: 6-7; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 685-686, 875, 876, 967; Takács 1997: 373-374]. On the other hand, it was also derived from PIE. **ās-* (= **h₂eHs-*) ‘to burn’, with the suffix of nomina agentis **-ter/l-*; thus: ‘the burning/glowing object’. This view has more adherents; for a discussion, see Scherer 1953: 23, 26; Bomhard 1986; Beekes, Adams and Mallory apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 543; cf. Watkins 1974a: 13-14 (suffixes **-er-* and **-el-*, with the same variation as in agentive **-ter/l-*). According to Gamkrelidze/Ivanov (1984, 2: 875₁, 876), the Semitic word may be borrowed from the IE one. This, if true, would reconcile the two etymologies. The postulation of the suffix **-ter/l* (see also Tumanjan 1978: 289₁₄₂) would make the restoration of **h₂stel-* stronger.

asr (no evidence for oblique cases in the Biblical attestations, see Astuacaturean 1895: 201b), *r/u*-declension: GDSg *as-u* (Grigor Astuacaban, Anania T’argmanič’, Xosrovik T’argmanič’), AblSg *y-asu-ē* (Basil of Caesarea); *o*-stem: AblSg *y-asr-o-y* (Hexaameron, Nersēs Lambronac’i), ISg *asr-o-v* (Grigor Narekac’i); *r*-stem: ISg *aser-b* (Nersēs Šnorhali); *u*-stem: GDSg *asr-u* (Basil of Caesarea) ‘wool, fleece’ (Bible+).

The basic **asu-* is also seen in *as-u-i* and *asu-o-y* (Bible+)²², as well as in the derivatives *asu-eay* ‘woollen, of wool’ (Leviticus 13.52, 59) and *asu-et* ‘shaggy, woolly’ (said of a ram in Eznik Koṭbac’i, A. A. Abrahamyan 1994: 126^{L17}).

A number of derivatives with **asr(-a)-** [NHB 1: 334a].

●ETYM Since Bugge 1889: 11, connected to Gr. *πόκος* m. ‘plucked, shorn off sheep’s wool, fleece’ and *πέκος* n. ‘fleece’ vs. *πέκω* ‘to comb, card, shear’, Lith. *pešū* ‘to pluck, pull out’, MPers., NPers. *pašm* ‘wool’, Oss. *fæsm/fans* ‘wool’, *fasyn/fasun* ‘to comb’, cf. Skt. *pákṣman-* n. ‘eyelash’, YAv. *pašna-* n. ‘eyelash’, etc. (for these and more Indo-Iranian forms, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 62-63; Cheung 2002: 187); further Skt. *pásu-*, *paśú-* n., *paśú-* m. ‘cattle’ (cf. Lubotsky 1988: 45 on these

²² These are interpreted as ‘double genitive’ or adjective ‘of wool, woollen’ in NHB 1: 333c. The form **as-u* with gen. *as-u-i* is rather comparable to *met-u*, gen. *metu-i* ‘bee’ vs. *metr*, gen. *met-u*, also *met-u-i* ‘honey’ (q.v.); cf. also Ė. Tumanjan 1978: 299, 301; Olsen 1999: 106, 435.

alternants), Av. *pasu-* m. ‘cattle’, Oss. *fys/fus* ‘sheep’ (Cheung 2002: 191), Lat. *pecus*, *-oris* n. ‘cattle; herd, flock’, *pecus*, *-udis* f. ‘farm animal, sheep’, *pecūnia* f. ‘property, wealth’, Goth. *faihu* n. ‘property, money’, OHG *fihu* n. ‘cattle’, Lith. *pėkus* ‘cattle, small livestock’, etc. Hübschmann 1897: 421-422; Pedersen 1905: 230; 1906: 370 = 1982: 92, 148; HAB 1: 282-283; Pokorny 1959: 797; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 491; È. Tumanjan 1978: 299-300; Ałabekyan 1979: 95-96; on the PIE etymon (without Armenian), see also Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 108-110; Mallory/Adams 1997: 570a.

The problem with this etymology is that the best semantic match to Arm. *asr*, viz. Gr. *πόκος* m., *πέκος* n. ‘fleece’ (cf. Meillet 1936: 142, assuming a special Armeno-Greek correspondence), morphologically disagrees with the Armenian word. The latter belongs to the Armenian **r/u*-declension, which originates from PIE neuter **u*-stems (for a discussion of this class, see Bugge 1889: 11; Pedersen 1905: 230-231 = 1982: 92-93; Meillet 1913: 50-51; 1936: 76, 82; Ĵahukyan 1959: 181, 184-186, 260-261; 1982: 120-121; È. Tumanjan 1971: 228-230; 1978: 293-302; Godel 1975: 33, 95; 1978: 298-302; Schmitt 1981: 98; Hamp 1983: 9-10; 2001: 9-10; Mawet 1993; Clackson 1994: 126-127, 160-161; Olsen 1999: 163-169; Beekes 2003: 156; Matzinger 2005: 59-64), cf. nom. *cunr* vs. *cung-k* ‘knee’ from PIE **ĝonu-* n. ‘knee’ (q.v.); further see s.vv. *artawsr* ‘tear’, *barjr* ‘high’, *catr* ‘laughter’, *metr* ‘honey’, *tarr* ‘substance’.

Thus, Arm. *asr*, gen. *as-u* morphologically corresponds to the *u*-stem neuter forms Skt. *pásu-*, *paśú-*, OHG *fihu*, etc. ‘cattle’. However, the relation of this group with Arm. *asr* ‘fleece’, Gr. *πόκος* m., *πέκος* n. ‘fleece’ and the verb **pek-* ‘to comb, card’ is disputed (see Benveniste 1969, 1: 47-61 = 1973: 40-51). It is possible that the Armenian term is a blend of **pe/ok-* ‘to comb, shear; fleece’ and **peku-* n. ‘cattle’ (see Solta 1960: 125; È. Tumanjan 1978: 299-300; Ĵahukyan 1982: 120), just like *metr* ‘honey’ (q.v.). Or else, we are dealing with a metonymic development ‘fleece’ > ‘sheep’, and Arm. *asr* < **p(e/o)ku-* ‘fleece’ is to be regarded as archaism. For an extensive discussion of these and related issues I refer to Clackson 1994: 159-162.

The Armenian vocalism has been explained from either **-o-* or zero grade (for a discussion, see Considine 1978-79: 357; van Windekens 1980: 41-42; Greppin 1983: 305; Peters 1986: 378₅₃; Ravnæs 1991: 11-13; Olsen 1999: 202; Matzinger 2005: 60₂₅₉; see also the references above and those s.v. *alík* ‘waves’). One may depart from a QIE PD neuter **póku-*, gen. **pək-ou-s* > PArm. **ósu-r*, gen. **(h)as-ú*. The nominative would then analogically become **asu-r* > *asr*. A similar scenario may be suggested also for *barjr* ‘high’, *catr* ‘laughter’, *tarr* ‘substance’ (see s.vv.)²³.

Recently, a connection with Toch. B *yok* n. ‘hair; wool’ and Skt. *yásu-* n. ‘pubic hair’ has been proposed, with a reconstruction like **jóku-* or **jeh₂ku-* n. ‘body hair’ (Stalmaszczyk/Witczak 1990: 372; Witczak 1991: 686; 1999: 184; Mallory/Adams 1997: 252a; Adams 1999: 508-509). This etymology is morphologically attractive, and the loss of the initial **j-* is probably correct (see 2.1.6). However, the meaning of the Vedic word ‘pubic hair’ is conjectural. One rather assumes something like

²³ Less probably, the *-a-* may have been taken from an alternative *o*-stem form of *asr*, cf. gen. *asr-o-y*.

‘Same, Samenerguß’ (Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 412). On the whole, this etymology is possible, but far from evident. Besides, there are no compelling reasons to abandon the traditional etymology, although not everything is perfectly clear.

The assumption of a Hittite origin of *asr* (see Łap‘anc‘yan 1961: 166; van Windekens 1980: 42; cf. Schultheiss 1961: 234) is untenable.

atamn, *an*-stem: GDSg *ataman*, NPl *atamun-k‘*, APl *atamun-s*, GDPl *ataman-c‘*, IPl *atamam-b-k‘* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 201c) ‘tooth’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Present in Ararat, Muš, Van-group, Salmast, etc. In the other dialects the word has been replaced by *akray* or *kerik* [HAB 1: 286].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **h₃dont-* ‘tooth’: Gr. *ὀδών*, gen. *ὀδόντος* m., Lat. *dēns*, *dentis* m., Skt. *dán*, acc. *dánt-am* m., Lith. *dant-is*, etc. Hübschmann 1877a: 405; 1897: 422; Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 26; HAB 1: 285-286; Pokorny 1959: 289. For paradigms of this term in cognate languages and a morphological discussion, see Beekes 1995: 179; Szemerényi 1996: 166-167; for the laryngeal, see Beekes 1986a: 72; 1987b: 6-7; Kortlandt 1987: 63; 1989: 50; 2001: 12 = 2003: 77, 94, 132; Schrijver 1991: 23.

The Armenian word has been explained in different ways: **h₁dnt-ṛ* > PArm. **atanan* > **ataman* (“Anschluß an die *m(a)n*-Stämme und gleichzeitig Dental-dissimilation”) > *atamn* (Schindler 1975: 61₃₂), or **odnm* > **odmn* > **otamn* (Beekes 2003: 186), or **h₁dnt-ṛ* > PArm. **atand(a)m* > **atanm* > *atamn*, or **Vdnt-mṛ* > **atan(T)mn* > *atamn* (see Ravnæs 1991: 95, 100). For a further discussion, see Polomé 1980: 27-28; Greppin 1983: 305; 1988-89: 477₁; Olsen 1988-89: 481-482; 1999: 505; Clackson 1994: 34-35, 210-211₉₉; Viredaz 2005-07: 4-6.

The simplest solution seems to be the one suggested already by Hübschmann and Scheftelowitz and accepted by Pokorny (see above; cf. also one of the alternatives mentioned by Ravnæs): **ata(n)* + *-mn*, cf. *koł-mn* ‘side’ vs. *koł* ‘rib’ (q.v.); see also s.v. *gelmn* ‘wool, fleece’.

atta (dial.) ‘mother, mummy’.

●DIAL Akn *atta* ‘mother, mummy’, cf. Muš, etc. *ade*, Zeyt‘un *áte* (vocative) ‘mum, mother’ [Ačārean 1913: 46b].

●ETYM A nursery word, cf. Skt. *attā* ‘mother, older sister’ [Jāhukyan 1972: 300; 1985: 153; 1987: 113, 275]. Other comparable forms refer to ‘father, papa, daddy’: Hitt. *attaš*, Gr. voc. *ἄττα*, Lat. *atta*, Goth. *atta*, etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 71; Szemerényi 1977: 7; Schrijver 1991: 46; M. Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 195a).

Though belonging to child language, this etymon may have existed already in PIE. For a discussion of this term with particular attention to gemination in child language see Meillet 1950: 58; Shields 1990; Szemerényi 1996: 110.

This etymon is considered as inherited from a Proto-Nostratic corresponding nursery word, cf. Elam. *atta* ‘father’, Tamil *attai* f. ‘father’s sister, mother-in-law’, Turkish *ata* ‘father, ancestor’, Etruscan *ati* f. ‘mother’, etc. (see Shields 1990: 332₄; Bomhard 2008, 2: 596-598). Note also Hurr. *attai*, Urart. *ate* ‘father’ [Jāhukyan 1987: 427].

aracem (trans.) ‘to pasture’ (Bible+), **aracim** (intrans.) ‘to browse, graze’ (Bible+); **arawt**, *i*-stem (GDSg *arawt-i* in the Bible, GDPl *arawt-i-c*‘ in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc‘i /9-10th cent./) ‘pastureland’.

●DIAL Both *arac-* and *arawt* are widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 294a, 349-350].

●ETYM Usually linked with Gr. *τρώγω* ‘to gnaw, nibble (especially of herbivorous animals)’, *τράγος* m. ‘he-goat’ [Lidén 1906: 33-35; HAB 1: 293-294], perhaps also Toch. *trāsk*, *tresk* ‘to chew’ (from **trek-sk*); see Frisk 2: 939. Lidén also connects Arm. *t’urc* ‘cheek’, which is rejected by Ačařyan (HAB 2: 210a), but accepted by Frisk (ibid.), and, with some reservation, Ĵahukyan (1987: 153, 197), who on p. 197 alternatively points to Lat. *turgeō* ‘to swell out, become swollen or tumid’. This idea has been first proposed by Ałayan (1974: 74) and seems most acceptable (see s.v. *t’urc*₁). Ałayan’s (op. cit. 25) analysis of *arac-/arawt* as containing the suffix *-awt* is improbable, however. Hambarjumyan (1995: 234-235; 1998: 42-45) identifies *arawt* ‘pastureland’ (< **trəg-*) with a non-existent *art* ‘to graze; pastureland’, distinct from *art* ‘field’ (he refers to AčařLiak 3, 1957: 37, but there only *aracel* is mentioned), and **art* and **arc-* appearing in *xaw-art* and *xawarci* in a mysterious passage Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.30 (see H. Martirosyan 1996), which is untenable.

The equation of Arm. *arac-* with Gr. *τρώγω* and *τράγος* would be possible if one assumes **treh₂g-* for Armenian (with a prothetic *a-* as in *artawsr* ‘tear’, q.v.; see also 2.1.17.4), **trh₂g-* for *τράγος*, and **troh₂g-* for *τρώγω*. Beekes (1973: 98) is against reconstructing a laryngeal in this root. According to Greppin (1983: 307), the etymology is “invalid phonetically since IE **tre-* should yield Arm. **erd-* or, perhaps, **ert-*”; see also Greppin 1987: 395. This objection cannot be maintained because, unlike **Dr* and **D^hr*, PIE **Tr* is never metathesized, and the actual outcome of **trV-* is Arm. **VrV-*, cf. **treies* > *erek* ‘three’, etc.

Some scholars try to separate *arac-/arawt* from Gr. *τρώγω*. Klingenschmitt (1982: 153) interprets it as a compound of an unattested **ar-* < **p₁r-* (cf. *ar-*) and **háuti-* ‘flock of sheeps, etc.’ (see s.v. *hawt*). Olsen (1999: 92-93, 775, 811) derives it from PIE **srHu-d-ie/o-* (cf. Lat. *servō* ‘to serve, preserve; to protect; to keep, observe; to look after’, Av. *hauruu-* ‘aufpassend’, etc. Both etymologies are improbable, since neither the nature of **-d-* nor the alternation *c – wt* is explained. Furthermore, in my view, **-d₁-* would yield Arm. *-č-* rather than *-c-*. See 2.1.22.1 for more details.

For another, highly hypothetical alternative, see s.v. *oroč-* ‘to chew, ruminate’.

Whatever the etymological details, *arac-* and *arawt* cannot be separated from each other. An economical explanation of the alternation *-c-* /*-wt-* would treat *arawt*, an *i*-stem, as a deverbative noun in **-ti-* based on verbal *arac-*. If, e.g., one accepts the connection with Gr. *τρώγω*, Arm. *arac-* would derive from **treh₂g-*, while *arawt* (*i*-stem) would imply **trh₂g-ti-* (cf. Gr. *τρώγ-ις* f. ‘gnawing, biting’). This mechanism helps explaining many unclear cases of this and similar types; see 2.1.22.12-13.

arahet, *i*-stem: IPl *arahet-i-w-k*‘ in Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i (7-8th cent.) ‘road; path’.

Eznik Kołbac‘i (5th cent.), Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i (7-8th cent.), John Chrysostom, etc.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 295a) treats it as a compound of *ayr* ‘man’ (in oblique cases and in derivatives: *ar-*), conjunction *-a-* and *het* ‘trace’ (q.v.). Łap‘anc‘yan (1945: 106₂, 106-107) argues against this etymology that in compounds, *ayr* appears

unchanged (which is true but not essential) and interprets the compound as “the trace of Aray (the god)”. The same: G. Vardumyan 1991: 97b.

Perixanjan (1966: 27; 1993: 9, 22) notes that Ačarjan’s analysis is reminiscent of a folk-etymology and treats *arahet* as borrowed from unattested Iran. (MMed.) **arahēt(i)*, an old compound of **raθa-/raθai-* ‘car’ and **iti-/yāti* (from **yā-/i-* ‘to go’). She points out that the Armenian word has preserved the Iranian thematic vowel *-i* in the declension. L. Hovhannisyan (1990: 262-263, 287₇₉, 287₈₀) mentions this etymology and notes that it is not clear whether *arahet* is of Iranian or native origin.

While P’erixanyan’s etymology is not impossible, I see no reason to abandon that of Ačarjan. A clear typological parallel to the compound *ar-a-het* ‘path of men/people’ is Šamšadin (Larabai-group) *mərt’əḱæcan* ‘path’ < **mard-a-kacan* which is found in a fairy-tale (HŽHek’ 1980: 58^{L-6}) and is composed of *mard* ‘man’ and *kacan* ‘path’.

arastoy (*arazdoy*, *erastoy*), APl *arastoy-s*, AblPl *i yarastoy-c*; NHB 1: 338c has GDPl *arastoy-i-c*, but without evidence. Prob. ‘rock, stone’.

Occurs always as a specifier to *vēm* ‘hard stone’. APl *arastoy-s* is found in Agat’angelos § 767 (1909=1980: 398^{L10f}; transl. Thomson 1976: 307): *i glxoy lernēn aṛeal vēm̄s arastoys, antašs, ankop’s, yalt’s, <...>*: “From the summit of the mountain he took solid stones, unworked, unhewn, immense, <...>”. In Book of Chries: AblPl *i yarastoy-c* *vimac*. In Philo: *arazdoy vēm*. Ačarjan (HAB 1: 297a) also cites Eznik Erēc’ (7th cent.).

In Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc’i (9-10th cent.), one finds *erastoy vimōk* [NHB 1: 671b], with an initial *e-*.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 1: 297.

I propose to interpret the word as containing the suffix *-oy-k*, on which cf. *erek-oy*, *amōt’-oy-k*, *bar-oy-k*, etc. [Jahukyan 1987: 356; 1998: 30; Greppin 1975: 122; Olsen 1999: 239-240, 511-515], and the root **arast-* (**erast-*) ‘rib, mountain(-ridge)’, which may be identified with Arm. *erast-an-k* ‘buttocks’, Skt. *pṛṣṭhā-* n. ‘back, mountain-ridge, top’ (RV+), *pṛṣṭi-* f. ‘rib’, etc. See s.v. *erastan-k* for further details. That a noun meaning ‘mountain, rock, etc.’ functions as an attributive ‘solid, hard (rock)’ is not uncommon; cf. *leṛn* ‘mountain’: dial. (Ararat) *leṛ k’ar* ‘hard stone’ [Amatuni 1912: 246a]; *pal/t* ‘rock, stone’: *pal pal k’arer* [HAB 4: 4a, 13a], etc. The word combination *leṛ k’ar* is also found in the folklore of different regions, e.g. in Širak, in a fairy-tale narrated by Garegin Harut’yunyan (migr. from Kars region) and recorded by V. Bdoyan in 1946 (HŽHek’ 4, 1963: 182-183, three times).

arat, GSg *aratay* ‘stork’?

Attested only in Vardan Arewelc’i (13th cent.), in the commentary on Psalms 103[104].17: *Boyn aragli: Simak’os (asē) ariovd aratay tun ē nora* “(The) nest of a stork: Simak’os/Symmachos (says) *ariovd aratay* is his home”.

The corresponding passage of Psalms reads as follows (Rahlfs 1931: 259):

¹⁶ *χορτασθήσεται τὰ ζύλα τοῦ πεδίου,*

αἱ κέδροι τοῦ Λιβάνου, ἃς ἐφύτευσεν.

¹⁷ *ἐκεῖ στρουθία ἐννοσεύουσιν,*

τοῦ ἐρωδιοῦ ἡ οἰκία ἡγεῖται αὐτῶν.

The Armenian translation: < ... >, *boyn aragli apawēn ē noc'a*.

Identifying *ariovd* with 'the fir tree' of the Hebrew text, Ačařyan (HAB 1: 316b) interprets *aratay* as GSg of *arat* 'stork' (= *aragli*, GSg of *aragil* 'stork'), although in 1: 298a he puts a question mark and characterizes the word as uncertain. The declension with GDSg *-ay* and GDPl *-ac'*, apart from some proper names and foreign words, is unknown in Armenian (see AčařLiak 3, 1957: 470-480; Ĵahukyan 1959: 281-282; Weitenberg 1989: 57-58), so that *aratay* is puzzling (hardly a corruption for GPI *aratac*?). According to Ĵahukyan (1965: 251), it points to a foreign origin of the word.

In the Greek text, *τοῦ ἐρωδιοῦ* (GSg) disagrees with *αὐτῶν* (GPl) in number. The Armenian translation faithfully renders the Greek text. Modern translators usually put both in the singular: "(as for) the stork, the junipers/firs are her/its home"; cf. Dahood 1970: 32; Rosenberg 1991: 395; Bratcher/Reyburn 1991: 883. This is what one finds in Vardan's commentary, see above. Allen (1983) makes it plural: "storks whose homes are the firs".

Ačařyan's cautious suggestion concerning *ariovd* is not based on any evidence. I suppose there is no such a tree-name neither in Hebrew nor in Greek. The actual solution can be simpler. In my view, *ariovd* is a mere transliteration of Gr. *ἐρωδιός* 'heron' which in the passage under discussion, as well as in Deuteronomy, Leviticus and Galen, corresponds to Arm. *aragil* 'stork'. In Codex Alexandrinus and in the commentary of Hesych of Jerusalem, the Greek word is spelled with *ap-* [Rahlfs 1931: 259]. The *-i-* in *ariovd*, if not a mere corruption, might have arisen in the following way: Vardan also knew the variant of the Greek word with a iota subscriptum (*-o-*), which is not attested in the Septuagint though (see Frisk 1, 1960: 572), and erroneously inserted an *-i-* not after, but before *ov=ω*.

Thus, *ariovd* turns out to function here in the meaning 'stork', and this makes the interpretation of *arat*, which is a hapax and has a strange genitive form, even more complex.

●ETYM The only etymological attempt known to me is that of Ĵahukyan (1965: 251; 1967: 207, 305; 1987: 113), who derives the word from IE **arəd-* (**arōd-*) with some hesitation; cf. Gr. *ἐρωδιός* 'heron', Lat. *ardea* 'heron', SCr. *rōda* 'stork', OIc. *arta* f. 'kind of teal, garganey' (see Pokorny 1959: 68). Then he mentions *araws* 'bustard' as a possibly related word, although the phonology is not quite clear to him. For the connection of the Greek and the Latin words, see Łap'anc'yan 1945: 140 (without Armenian).

Schrijver (1991: 65) considers the Germanic forms semantically remote. Further, he assumes that the Slavic word may be a loan from Latin. For a different etymology of Lat. *ardea* (= **hardea*, cf. Span./Portug. *garza*, etc.), see Vennemann 1998: 353₁₉. The IE forms have been compared with Turkic **ōrd/tāk* 'duck' [Šervažidze 1989: 82]. For a criticism of this view, see Tatarincev 1993, 1: 122. Sometimes, Hitt. *arta-* 'a bird' is added, too; see Puhvel HED 1-2, 1984: 175-176. Puhvel, as well as Greppin (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 268b) reconstruct a medial laryngeal (according to Puhvel, **h₂*), whereas Schrijver does not. Thus, the reconstruction of the PIE word under discussion cannot be viewed as established. According to Beekes (2000: 27): "clearly non-IE".

If Arm. *arat* is indeed related, it can go back only to **h₁reh₂d-*, since neither **h₁(e)r(ō)d-* nor **h₁rHd-* would yield *arat*. In this case, one may posit **h₁r(e/o)h₂d-*. If we eliminate the less reliable cognates, the geographical distribution might point to a Mediterranean source.

araws ‘virgin soil’, mentioned only in “*Aṛjeṛn baṛaran*”, in the meaning ‘unploughed soil’. The verb *arōsanam* is attested in John Chrysostom, and in homilies attributed to Yovhannēs Mandakuni (5th cent.) or Yovhannēs Mayragomec‘i (7th cent.).

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Alaškert, Axalk‘alak‘ (*arōs*), and Baberd (*harōs*), in the meaning ‘a field that is left uncultivated for 5-6 years for strengthening’ [HAB 1: 349a].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 1: 349a. The connection with *arawt* ‘pasture-land’ (see s.v. *aracem* ‘to pasture’), suggested with some reservation by Ĵahukyan (1967: 184; 1972: 251), is formally problematic.

N. Simonyan (1979: 220) suggests a connection with Gr. *ἀροῦσα* f. ‘tilled or arable land; pl. corn-lands, fields’; Mlr. *arbor* (< **arūr*), NPl *arbanna*, OIr. gen. *arbe* (< **arūens*) ‘corn’; and Arm. *harawunk* ‘arable land’ (q.v.), an old *r/n*-stem noun based on the PIE verb **h₂erh₃-* ‘to plough’. She derives Arm. *araws* from **arəw-ns-* (although the nature of **-s-* is not specified), with regular loss of the sibilant after the **-n-*. As to the semantics, N. Simonyan mentions the Lithuanian cognate meaning ‘superficially ploughed soil’. This word is not specified, but, certainly, *armenà* ‘oberflächlich gepflügte Erdschicht’ (see Pokorny 1959: 62) is meant. According to Derksen (1996: 154), Lith. *armenà* means ‘aufgepflügte Schicht der Erdoberflächen’ (cf. also *Armenà* ‘right tributary of the Nėmunas’) and comprises the verbal root of *ār̃ti* ‘to plough’ (from the same PIE **h₂erh₃-*) and the suffix **-menā-*. One may also point to the semantic development seen in Arm. dial. *c‘el* ‘uncultivated soil that has been ploughed for the first time and left for the next year’ from *c‘el-* ‘to tear’ (see HAB 4: 452-453).

On the whole, the etymology of N. Simonyan seems probable. The origin of the **-s-* is uncertain, however. I wonder if it can reflect the suffixal element **-k-*, which, after **-u-*, would regularly yield Arm. *-s-*, see s.vv. *alaw(s)unk* ‘Pleiades’, *boys* ‘plant’, *loys* ‘light’. The pair *araws* – *harawunk* matches that of **alaws* : *alawunk*‘.

arawr (Bible+), **harawr** (Ephrem+), *o*-stem ‘plough’.

●DIAL In dialects: with an initial *a-*: Aslanbek, Sebastia, Ararat, Van (in the city); with an initial *h-*: Xarberd, Karin, Hamšen, Alaškert, Muš, Zeyt‘un; as well as with *x-* (from an earlier *h-*) in the Van-group: Šatax [M. Muradyan 1962: 193a], Moks, Ozim, and in the villages of Van [HAB 1: 350b; Ačaṛyan 1952: 249; Greppin 1983: 308]. The evidence for the *h-* (also attested in the literature since Ephrem) is, thus, quite solid.

●ETYM Since Hübschman (1897: 423^{Nr47}; see also HAB 1: 350a), connected with Gr. *ἀροτρον* n., Lat. *arātrum*, Mlr. *arathar*, Welsh *aradr*, OIc. *arðr*, Lith. *árklas*, OCS *ralo*, etc.

According to Kortlandt (2003: 42, 55, 73-74), the absence of the initial *h-* in Arm. *arawr* (vs. *harawunk* ‘arable land’, q.v.) points to the zero grade **h₂rh₃trōm* (also in Gr. *ἀροτρον*; the zero grade of this type also seen in Lith. *irklas* ‘oar’ from **h₁rh₁-*), whereas the variant *harawr*, as Lith. *árklas* and Lat. *arātrum*, adopted the *e*-grade of

the verb. This is accepted by Beekes (2003 1183, 193).²⁴ Olsen (1999: 35, 765-769, 846) disagrees with this view and reconstructs a full grade of the root. One wonders whether we can dismiss Celtic (from **h₂erh₃-tro-* in Schrijver 1991: 108) and Germanic forms as evidence for the full grade.

At any rate, Kortlandt's explanation is preferable since it shows a motivated distribution between the Armenian forms with and without the initial *h-*. If *harawr* 'plough' (with *h-*, the stability of which would be synchronically supported next to *harawunk*, q.v.) were the original form, there would be no reason for the loss of its initial *h-*, unless one assumes that *araws* 'virgin soil' (q.v.) was sufficient to cause such a loss. Thus, the assumption of N. Simonyan (1979: 220) about preservation of the PIE laryngeal in Arm. dial. **harōr* should be reformulated as follows: *arawr* 'plough' is the original form, and the initial *h-* of the variant *harawr* is due to the influence of the unpreserved verb and *harawunk*, which indeed reflects the PIE laryngeal.

***arb-** aorist stem of *əmpem* 'to drink' (q.v.), 3pl. *arb-in*, etc. (Bible+); **arbenam**, 3pl.aor. *arb-ec* '-an 'to get drunk' (Bible+), participle *arbeal* 'drunk' (*arbeal ic* 'en = *μεθύουσιν* in the Bible, on this and on the *-e-* of *arbenam*, see Clackson 1994: 230207); **jr-arb-i** 'irrigated' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, always with an initial *h-*. Most of the forms represent **harbim*, but there are also forms that reflect **harbenam*, such as Muš *harb* 'enal, Tigranakert *hārp* 'enal, Zeyt'un *hayb* 'inəl [HAB 1: 299b]. The initial *x-* in Salmast and Marāḥ confirm the original *h-*.

Šatax *čərārpīn* 'irrigated soil' continues ClArm. *jr-arb-i* [M. Muradyan 1962: 213b].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **sre/ob^h-*, **srb^h-* 'to sip, drink, gulp', cf. Gr. *ρoφέω* 'to slurp, gulp', Lat. *sorbeō* 'to suck up, soak up, drink up, absorb; to engulf', Lith. *surbūti* 'to suck', OCS *srъbati*, Hitt. *šarāp-* 'to sip', Iran. **hrab* 'to sip, suck in', etc. (HAB 1: 299 referring to Müller; Pokorny 1959: 1001; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 636b; Mallory/Adams 1997: 175b; Cheung 2007: 140).

The Armenian form derives from aorist in zero grade **(e-)srb^h-e/o-*, see Hübschmann 1897: 423; Godel 1965: 27; 1975: 126; Saradževa 1986: 139; Praust 1996: 197-198. For an extensive discussion, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 272-273. It has been suggested that the dialectal **h-* is a relic of the IE initial **s-* (see HAB 1: 299a; H. Muradyan 1982: 318-319; 1982a; Greppin 1982-83; Weitenberg 1986: 90-91).

arbaneak, *a*-stem: ISg *arbanek-a-w* (Severian of Gabala, etc.) 'servant, assistant, successor' (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved only in Van **arbnik* 'assistant' [HAB 1: 300a] or, more precisely, *ārpnēk* 'assistant heir son' [Ačaryan 1952: 248], and in Šatax *hərpəne/ek* 'a child that is capable of assisting' [M. Muradyan 1962: 192b, 213b].

²⁴ Earlier, Beekes (1969: 140, 231) assumed a full grade. According to Lindeman (1982: 40-41), Lat. *arāre* and PArm. **arā-* (unpreserved) may reflect an iterative in **-ā-* with zero grade in the root syllable: **h₂rH-eh₂-ye-*.

●ETYM Compared with Arm. *orb* 'orphan' (q.v.), Skt. *ārbha-* 'small, young', OCS *rabъ* m. 'servant, slave', *rabota* 'slavery', ORuss. *robota* 'work, slavery, captivity', Goth. *arbaiþs* f. 'labour', etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 423; HAB 1: 299b; Ałabekyan 1979: 59; Greppin 1983: 308; Saradževa 1986: 289-290; Ĵahukyan 1987: 141; for the Slavic forms, see Derksen 2008: 373).

At first glance Arm. *arbaneak* looks Iranian, cf. e.g. *dayeak* 'nurse, tutor'. Olsen 1999: 373, 868 treats *arbaneak* as a loan from an Iranian unattested correspondence of Gr. *ὀρφανός* 'orphaned'. This is not compulsory, however. The word can easily be analyzed as an *ak*-diminutive of **arb-an-i* 'youth, orphan', cf. e.g. *ordeak* from *ordi* 'son'. As to *-an-i*, we can think of Arm. *kus-an* vs. *koyš* 'virgin' and *pat-ani* and *parm-ani*, both 'youth, youngster' on the one hand, and of Gr. *ὀρφ-av-ός* 'orphaned' on the other. For the structure of *arbaneak* note especially the synonymous *pataneak*.

The connection with *arbun-k'* 'vigour, maturity (of age)' (q.v.) suggested in NHB 1: 341c ('yarbuns haseal spasawor žir') is worth of consideration.

arbun-k' (mostly pl. tant.), GDPl *arbun-c'*, LocPl *y-arbun-s*, IPl *arb[m]am-b-k'* 'vigour, maturity (of age)' (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Book of Chries, Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, Nilus of Ancyra, Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc'i, etc.); sg. uninflected **arbut** (Philo, Grigor Narekac'i, Čašoc').

For attestations and a philological discussion, see Weitenberg 1989a. GDPl *arbun-c'* instead of an expected **arban-c'* can be compared with the inflexion of the adjective *canr*, *canun-k'*, *canunc'* [Weitenberg 1989a: 109].

●ETYM Ačarjan (HAB 1: 300-301) rejects all the etymological attempts, including those connecting *arbun-k'* with Arm. *arbaneak* 'servant', *orb* 'orphan' (q.v.), Skt. *ārbha-* 'small, young', OCS *rabъ* m. 'servant', etc. (on which see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 119-120).

The word *arbun-k'* has been etymologized with Goth. *abrs* 'strong' as **ab^hro-* = **h₂(e)b^hro-* (Ĵahukyan 1982: 74; 1987: 111; cf. Weitenberg 1989a: 109-111). Weitenberg 1989a suggests a connection of *arbun-k'* with *burn* 'strong, violent' positing **b^hōrH-n-* (sg.) and **b^hrH-on-* (pl.), respectively, belonging with the root **b^herH-*, cf. Skt. *bharⁱ* 'to move rapidly to and fro, hurry, quiver', Skt. *bhūrṇi-* 'zealous, wild', *bhuraṇa-* 'active, quick, lively', *φωρμός* 'Verwirrung', etc., for the forms, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 250.

The etymology of *burn* is suggested by Ĵahukyan 1987: 116, 160, 234. The connection with OCS *burja* 'storm', etc. (Saradževa; 1986: 41-42, 361-362₁₂₂; cf. Ĵahukyan 1970: 88₁₆) is unconvincing.

argand, *a*-stem (later also *o-*) 'womb' (Bible+).

●DIAL Akn, Ĵula *arg'and*, Alaškert *arkant* (according to HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 121b, also *argan*; Madat'yan 1985 vacat), Agulis, T'iflis, Šamaxi *ark'and* (also with an initial *h-*, see also Bařamyan 1964: 59, 189), Axalc'xa *ark'ant* [HAB 1: 303a]. Further, Łarabał *árgand* (Mehtišen *argánd*) [Davt'yan 1966: 319]. The *d*-less form of Alaškert is also seen in another dialect of Muš-group, namely Bulanəx (the village of Kop'), as found in a fairy-tale recorded in Leninakan/Gyumri in 1930-36 [HŽHek' 10, 1967: 96^{L15}]: *im argan-en* 'from my womb'; glossed as *argan*: *argand* (op. cit. 604a).

In Łarabał, one would expect **ärk'änd*, through Ačarıyan's Law and subsequent change *-rg-* > *-rk'*, that was probably anterior to the consonant shift (*g* > *k*) as is clear from the reflexes of e.g. the derivatives of *ard* 'shape, order' in Van and related dialects, which participate in Ačarıyan's Law; cf. also examples in 2.1.39.2. One might therefore consider *argand* as being due to the literary influence. These thoughts may be corroborated by *ärk'än* which is found twice in a tale told in Berd (Šamšadin) in 1981 by Lewon Virabyan (see Xemč'yan 2000: 144a). In this tale, a mare says to her foal: <...>, *ēt kyngä* [probably a misprint for *kngyä*] *ärk'änəmn ēl mi tla, im ärk'änəmn ēl mi k'uṛak* : "<...>, in the womb of that woman (there is) also a boy, in my womb, too, (there is) a foal". Next to this archaic *ärk'än*, the literary *argand* is used in another story told in 1984 by Sumbat' Melik'yan, in the very same village of Berd (see Xemč'yan 2000: 169a^{L12}).

●ETYM Lidén (1906: 21; cf. Pedersen 1982 [*< 1907*]: 297b) derives it from IE **arkʷ-*, cf. Welsh *arffed* 'gremium, Schoss', Gael. *arcuinn* 'udder of a cow'. This etymology is accepted by Ačarıyan (HAB 1: 303a), who also adds *argahatem* 'to pity, to feel sorry (for)' as composed of **arg-* 'belly, intestines' and *hat-* 'to cut', and, with some reservation, by Ĵahukyan (1987: 113, 159, and, for the suffix, 240). Earlier, as well as later, Ĵahukyan (1982: 71; 1983: 90; 1990: 5) connected **arg-* with Gr. *όρυα* 'intestine', restoring **(o)rwnt-*.

Pedersen (1949: 1-2) proposed a connection with the Slavic **grōdb* 'breast': Russ. *grud'*, etc., adducing parallels for the semantic relation between 'belly; womb' and 'breast' such as Fr. *sein*, etc. A protoform like **gʷr(V)ndʰ-* could indeed yield Arm. *argand* or, perhaps better, **ergand* (see below). This etymology has been fairly popular, cf. Solta 1960: 406-407; Godel 1975: 75, 79; Hanneyan 1979: 183; Hamp 1983: 7 (conflation with **gʰroudʰ-* 'flesh'); Olsen 1999: 189; Beekes apud Kortlandt 2003: 207. For various attempts to add more cognates, see Mann 1963: 122-123, 142; Toporov, PrJaz 2 (E-N), 1979: 286. As pointed out by Greppin (1983: 309), cognates like Gr. *βρένθος* 'arrogance' and Lat. *grandis* 'great' (see Pokorný 1959: 485) make Pedersen's etymology problematic since **gʷra-* would yield Arm. **erka-*. However, the Greek and Latin words are semantically remote. In ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 7, 1980: 149, the connection of the Slavic word with Arm. *argand*, Gr. *βρένθος* and others is rejected on semantic grounds.

The "prothetic" vowel *a-* of Arm. *argand* is also unclear. Although Pedersen adduces the example of *artasu-k* 'tears', *erkan-k* 'millstone' seems to be a strong counter-example, since *erkan* and *argand* are both disyllabic, with an *-a-* as the root vowel, and the protoform of *erkan* and the alleged protoform of *argand* both contain a labiovelar stop. Thus, one wonders why we have *argand* and not **ergand* (see also 2.1.17).

The most recent etymological proposal known to me is that of Witeczak (1999: 183), who compares *argand* with Hitt. *šarhuuant-* c./n. 'uterus, placenta' < IE **srHu-wnt-h₂*, literally 'full of sausages', cf. Gr. *όρυα* 'sausage' (or 'intestine'). [As far as Greek is concerned, this etymology in fact coincides with that of Ĵahukyan, which he seems to have abandoned later (see above)]. However, **rHu-* would yield **araw-*, cf. *haraw* and *harawun-k'* (q.v.); see 2.1.20; cf. also Arm. *orovayn*.

I conclude that the etymology of *argand* remains uncertain. I here present some thoughts in favour of **-nt-* rather than **-ndʰ-*.

How to explain the loss of the final *-d* in Šamšadin *ārḱ'ān*? One might think that this is due to the final weakening as a result of the accent retraction. According to HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 121b, however, a *t*-less variant *argan* is also found in Alaškert, where we do not have a penultimate accent. Alternatively, **argan* is the archaic nominative with the loss of the final **-t* in auslaut: NSg **argan*, obl. and pl. **argandV-*; cf. *salam* vs. GDPl *salamb-a-c* 'francolin' (q.v.). It is tempting to reconstruct NColl. **-nt-h₂*, obl. **-nt-eh₂-*, which would explain both the *a*-stem and the loss of the **-t* in the nominative. For **-ntH* > Arm. *-n*, cf. *hun* and *-sun*. Olsen (1999: 189), too, although with reservations, assumes a collective **-eh₂*. For **-nt-h₂*, compare the solution of Witczak (1999: 183) above.

argat 'superfluous branches cut off from vine and used for kindling'.

MidArm. word according to Norayr. MiřHayBař vacat. In Bařgirk' hayoc' it glosses *ur* 'branch': *ur · čit kam argat* [Amalyan 1975: 261^{Nr233}].

In DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1060c: *argat · ur hateal yort'oy; čiwł yateal; yōt*.

●DIAL Preserved only in the dialect of Ararat [HAB 1: 304a], according to Amatuni (1912: 75a), also in Muř: *ark'at*, *ark'ad*, and used by modern Armenian writers Perč Prořyan (1883-1918) and Step'an Zoryan (1889-1967), born in Ařtarak and Łarak'ilisa (later called Kirovakan, nowadays Vanajor), respectively [HayLezBrbBař1, 2001: 137]. For these and some other textual illustrations, see Amatuni 1912: 75a. Further: Vaxt'ang Ananyan (the village of Połosk'ilisa, Diliřan) (see HayKendAřx 3, 1965: 432); Xařak Gyulnazaryan (1984: 85), all of them being native speakers of the Ararat dialect. For K'anak'er *ark'ad*, see G. D. Asatryan 1990: 54.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 1: 304a.

Łap'anc'yan (1961: 166) connects Hitt. *ark-* 'to cut off, divide', treating *-at* as a suffix seen in *arm-at* 'root', etc. Given that the Hittite verb is glossed nowadays as '(Land) zerteilen, aufteilen' rather than 'to cut off, divide', Greppin (1981a: 496) considers the etymology unconvincing.

A. A. Abrahamyan (1958: 63-64) interprets *argat* as **arg-* (cf. *z-arg-anam* 'to grow, improve' + *-at* < *-(h)at* 'cut'), basically something like 'removed from growth'; cf. *ken-at* 'that which cuts the life'.

Ałayan (1974: 30-31) derives *argat* from PIE **ureh₂d-* 'branch; root', cf. Gr. *řādřĩ* 'branch', Lat. *rādřx* 'root', *rāmus* 'branch', MWelsh *gwreid* < **urh₂d-jo-* 'roots', OIc. *rót*, Goth. *waurts* 'root', Alb. *rrěnj/ě, -a* (Tosk.), *rrā(n)jě* (Gheg.) 'root' [Demiraj 1997: 350-351], Toch. B *witsako* (if from **urdi-k-eh₂-*, see Mallory/Adams 1997: 80; Adams 1999: 604-605), etc. For a discussion of OIr. *frěn* 'root', Welsh *gwrysg* 'branches', Gr. *řáđamvos* 'twig' and others, see especially Schrijver 1991: 182-183; 1995: 173-175.

This etymology is the most probable one, although the evidence for **urV-* > Arm. **VrgV-* is scanty and inconclusive; see also řahukyan 1978: 135; 1982: 71; 1987: 156, 199, 263. However, it is almost never cited by scholars outside Armenia, except for Greppin 1983: 309, with some reservations (putting the entry between brackets). Discussing Arm. *armat* (next to *armn*) 'root', Olsen (1999: 335-337, 368-369, 496-497) suggests a contamination with **ureh₂d-* not mentioning Arm. *argat*.

The prothetic vowel *a-* in *argat* is remarkable since it is the expected variant in Eastern dialects vs. *e-* in Classical Armenian and in the majority of the dialects, cf.

PIE **g^wr(e)h₂-n-* > *erkan* ‘hand-mill’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects) : EArm. (Agulis, Łarabał, Ĵula, etc.; but Ararat itself has *ε-*); see Ałayan 1965. See also 2.1.17.4.

Possibly a Mediterranean-European substratum word.

argel, uninflected [Greppin 1983: 309 gives *-i*, *-oy*, probably by mistake] ‘hindrance, obstacle’ (Agat‘angelos, John Chrysostom, etc.), ‘ward, prison’ (Revelation 18.2, rendering Gr. *φωλακή* ‘watching, guarding; ward, prison’); more frequent with verbs such as *arnem* ‘to make’, *linim* ‘to be’, *tam* ‘to give’, etc. (Bible+); **argelum** ‘to forbid, hinder, etc.’ (Bible+), **argelem** ‘id.’ (John Chrysostom, Paterica, etc.), **argilel** ‘id.’ (Paterica), **argelanim** ‘to be obstructed, hindered, held’ (Bible+), etc. Dial. **arg*, see below.

●DIAL The verb **arge/il-el* has been preserved in Suč‘ava, Sebastia, Tigranakert, Alaškert, Ozim, Ararat, Šamaxi. In Akn, the meaning is ‘to imprison’. The noun *ark‘el* is found in Suč‘ava [HAB 1: 305a]. Western dialects have **argil-*, which is reminiscent of *argilel*, attested in Paterica and considered a dialectal spelling form [NHB 1: 345a].

Amongst the dialects of the Van-group, Ačar‘yan (1952: 248) only records Ozim *arg‘ilil*. M. Muradyan 1962: vacat (on Šatax). In my view, we do find a relic of the word in Moks *šəräk‘lk^o* ‘задержание мочи’ (= ‘retention of the urine’); e.g. *šəräk‘lk^o* *ə^e* ‘у него задержание мочи’ (see Orbeli 2002: 302), which must be interpreted as **šr-a(r)gil-k’* = *šer* ‘urine’ + *argel-k’*, with loss of *-r-* (2.1.33.3) and with a regular reflex of Ačar‘yan’s Law (2.1.39.2).

The root **arg* is found in dial. *bk‘-arg* recorded in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1061a and interpreted (ibid.) as *argeleal i bk‘oy* ‘held/ hindered by snow-storm’. This compound is present in Ararat, Nor Bayazet [Ačar‘ean 1913: 212b; HAB 1: 304b], according to Amatuni (1912: 121b), also in Muš. Amatuni (ibid.) further records Ararat, Muš *bk‘-argel* ‘id.’.

●ETYM Since long, connected with Lat. *arceō* ‘to keep off, prevent; to protect’ (NHB 1: 344a, etc.), Gr. *ἀρκέω* ‘to ward off, keep off; to defend; to suffice’, *ἄρκος* n. ‘defence’, OHG *rigil* ‘bolt’, Lith. *rāktas* ‘key’, Hitt. *ḫar(k)-zi* ‘to hold, have, keep’, etc. [Osthoff 1898: 54-64, 65; HAB 1: 304-305; Pokorny 1959: 66; Ĵahukyan 1967b: 69; 1987: 113; Klingenschmitt 1982: 236-238]. On Hittite, see Kloekhorst 2008 s.v.

Ačar‘yan (HAB 1: 304b) treats *-el* as a suffix comparable to *-il*. Greppin (1975: 79; 1983: 309) compares Lat. *arcula* ‘small box, casket’. Ĵahukyan (1987: 113) reconstructs **arkelo-*, directly comparing the suffix seen in OHG *rigil* ‘bolt’, etc. However, the appurtenance of the Germanic forms (as well as the Hittite, Baltic, etc. ones) is not universally accepted; see Hübschmann 1897: 423 (mentions only the Greek and Latin cognates); Klingenschmitt, ibid.; Mallory/Adams 1997: 270b; Schrijver 1991: 66-67. It is often assumed that Arm. *arg-el* has been created on the model of *awelum* ‘to add, increase’ [Klingenschmitt 1982: 235-238; Viredaz 2005: 94], but we may rather compare *-el* found in *ayc‘-el-* ‘visit’ and *vay-el* ‘proper’, *vayel-em* ‘to enjoy’ (see s.vv.).

Kortlandt (1983: 12; 1986: 42 = 2003: 42, 71; see also Beekes 2003: 183, 188) explains Arm. *arg-* (without an initial *h-*) from **h₂rk-* with Greek and Latin, contrasting with **h₂rek-l-* seen in German *Riegel* ‘bolt’, cf. Lith. *rāktas* ‘key’. On Germanic, see Lindeman 2003. For a discussion of the zero grade form **h₂rk-* with

respect to Greek and Latin, see Schrijver 1991: 66-67; cf., however, Lindeman 2003: 96-97₂.

Kortlandt (1975: 44 = 2003: 11; see also Beekes 2003: 177) explains the absence of palatalization of the velar by the analogy of a noun, cognate with Gr. *ἄρκος*. Arm. dial. **arg* may corroborate this assumption. Alternatively, *-el-* may be relatively recent (cf. *ayc* ‘*-el-*’ and *vay-el-*’ above).

ard₁, *u*-stem ‘shape, order’; **ard(i)*, *ea*-stem ‘work’: *ardea-w-k* ‘indeed’ (instrumental); ***ardiwn-k***, API *ardiwn-s*, GDPI *ardean-c*, IPL *ardeam-b-k* ‘deed, work; (earth) products’ (on which see Olsen 1999: 490) [cf. dial. **ard(i)umn* ‘earth goods, harvest’], *ardeamb* ‘indeed’ (instrumental).

All the forms: Bible+. Numerous old derivatives [HAB 1: 306-307], such as *z-ard* ‘ornament’, *ard-ar* ‘righteous’, *z-ard-ar-em* ‘to adorn’, etc. Note *ardak* ‘flat (adj.)’ Philo+, which formally coincides with dial. adverbial **ardak* from the etymologically related *ard₂* ‘(just) now’ (q.v.). The *u*-declension of *ard* (Eznik, 5th cent.) is corroborated by *z-ard* ‘ornament’, which is a *u*-stem, too.

●DIAL The forms *ardar* and *zardar-* are widespread in the dialects. In some of them (Łarabał *ärt’är* [Davt’yan 1966: 319], Van *ärtär* [Ačařyan 1952: 248], etc.; Van, Moks, Šatax *zärtär-* [Ačařyan 1952: 259; M. Muradyan 1962: 195b], etc.; cf. Łarabał *zärt’är-* [Davt’yan 1966: 350]) we can discern the effect of Ačařyan’s Law in inlaut with subsequent assimilation: *ardar* > **artär* > *ärtär*. Interestingly, Moks and Šatax (see Ačařyan 1952: 248; M. Muradyan 1962: 192b) did not share the assimilation with Van, having preserved the intermediate form **artär*. The form is also corroborated by the genuine data of Orbeli (2002: 208) collected in the Moks area in 1911-1912. See also 2.1.39.2.

Ačařyan does not cite dialectal forms for *ard* and other derivatives. According to Davt’yan (1966: 319), here belongs Łarabał, Hadrut’ *ärt’/däk* ‘completely’. Margaryan (1975: 315b) glosses *ardak* as Goris *ärt’äk* not specifying the semantics. In Łarabał there is *tæten-ärt’äk* ‘completely’ (see HŽHek’ 7, 1979: 736b). The same expression is found in Melri, in a different meaning: *tæten ärdäk* ‘immediately, on the spot’ (see Ałayan 1954: 292); see *ard₂*. Their possible synchronic identity (or contamination?) may be seen in Šamšadin/Diliĵan *ärt’(n)äk* ‘completely; immediately’ (see Mežunc’ 1989: 201b).

The form *ardiwn-k* has been preserved in Tarente **ardiwnk gal* ‘to serve to something, be of use, be useful’ [Ačařyan 1913: 145b; HAB 1: 309b]. Ararat *ardum* ‘earth goods, harvest’ (see HAB 1: 309b) points to **ard(i)umn*. For *-wn* : *-mn*, see 2.1.22.11.

●ETYM From PIE **h₂l-tu-* and **h₂l-ti-* based on **h₂er-* ‘to fix, put together’: Skt. *ṛtú-* ‘correct time; order’; Gr. *ἀρτύς* ‘σύνταξις’ (Hes.), *ἀρτῶω* ‘to equip, prepare’; Lat. *artus* ‘joint, limb’ [Hübschmann 1897: 423^{Nr52}, HAB 1: 307-308; Mallory/Adams 1997: 362b; 410]. For other alleged cognates, see Van Windekens 1980: 41. Arm. **ard(i)* ‘work’ seems to go parallel with Lat. *ars*, GSg *artis* ‘art, manner’. On Arm. *ard-ar* ‘righteous’ (cf. Skt. *ṛtá-* ‘truthful; (world-)order’), see Hübschmann 1897: 423-424^{Nr53}. Olsen (1999: 338₃₀₃, 868) assumes that *ard-ar* more probably is “a loanword from a Mİr. counterpart of Av. *arədra-* ‘getreu, zuverlässig’”, which seems unnecessary. Besides, I wonder if an Iran. *-dr-* would not develop into *-θr-* > *-hr-*. For another attempt to interpret Arm. *ardar* as an Iranian

loan (from *arta-δā-), see Considine 1979: 226₁₂ (although with a sceptical conclusion).

The absence of the initial *h*- may be due to zero grade seen in various *-*t*- formations from **h*₂*er*- ‘to fix, put together’ (see Schrijver 1991: 68).

Arm. *ardiwn-k*‘, GDPl *ardeanc*‘ (‘agricultural) products; deed’ may be seen in the place-name *Ardean-k*‘ (q.v.).

ard₂ ‘(just) now’ (Bible+). Also **ardi** ‘now (adv.); nowadays (adj.)’ (Bible+), *ard-a-cin* ‘new-born’ (Cyril of Alexandria), etc.

●DIAL No dialectal records in HAB 1: 309a.

Here, in my view, may belong Meñri particle of time *ärdäk*, cf. *teñan ärdäk* ‘immediately, on the spot’ (see Ałayan 1954: 292); Karčewan *ärdäk*‘ ‘immediately’ (see H. Muradyan 1960: 210a). Both forms are represented only in glossaries of purely dialectal words. They may reflect **ard-ak*; for the adverbial suffix cf. *he/ēm* ‘now’ – dial. (Polis, Akn, Sebastia) **himak* [HAB 3: 78b; Ačaryan 1941: 179; Gabikyan 1952: 341]. Thus, it may be identical with *ardak* ‘flat (adj.)’ from *ard₁*, since the latter is etymologically related to *ard₂*. For the semantics, cf. Germ. *eben* ‘flat’ and ‘just now’. The Meñri expression *teñan ärdäk* ‘immediately, on the spot’ is also found in Łarabał, in a different meaning: *tæñen-ärt’äk* ‘completely’ (see HŽHek‘ 7, 1979: 736b); see *ard₁*.

H. Muradyan (1960: 16, 190a; see also 219b) glosses *ardi* as Karčewan *hårdä*, not specifying the semantics. This is identical with Meñri *hårdä* ‘now’ (see Ałayan 1954: 313, in the glossary of dialectal words). Note also Areš *ärt’ä* ‘early’ [Lusenc‘ 1982: 199a]. If Karčewan *h*- does reflect Class. *y*- (see H. Muradyan 1960: 62-63), we can reconstruct **y-ard-ay*; cf. *i ver-ay* ‘on, above’. For the adverbial *-a(y)* compare also *him-ay* ‘now’; (*h*)*ap-a* ‘then, (immediately) afterwards’. Note the parallelism *him-ay*, **him-ak* and **ard-ay*, **ard-ak*.

In a Łarabał fairy-tale recorded by Ařak‘el Bahaťryan in 1860 (HŽHek‘ 6, 1973: 699^{L7}): *šemk’in ärt’äk nstac* ‘seated upright on a threshold’.

●ETYM Since NHB (1: 345c, 349a), compared with Gr. *ᾄρτι* ‘just now’, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 423^{Nr51}; HAB 1: 309a]. From IE **h*₂(*e*)*r**t**i*: Gr. *ᾄρτι* ‘just now’; Lith. *arti* ‘near’ (referring to proximity of space rather than time). Probably, an ancient locative formation from the root **h*₂*er*- ‘to fix, put together’ (see *ařnem*, *ard₁*) with the original meaning ‘fittingly’. For a discussion, I refer to C. Arutjunjan 1983: 271 and especially to Clackson 1994: 103-104 and, on Lithuanian, 223₈₉.

The absence of the initial *h*- may be due to zero grade possibly seen in *ardi* < **ardiyoh* < **h*₂*rtijos*: Gr. *ᾄρτιος* ‘suitable; ready’ (see also Olsen 1999: 435) and in derivatives. If we are dealing with the suffix *-*ti*- rather than with an *i*-locative from **h*₂*er-t*-, than the problem becomes easier since derivatives in *-*ti*- generally have a zero grade root. Also other *-*t*- formations from **h*₂*er*- ‘to fix, put together’ show zero grade in the root [Schrijver 1991: 68]. The compound *ard-a-cin* (hapax) that is frequently cited as a match to Gr. *ᾄρτιγενής* ‘new-born’, can be a calque from Greek.

***areg-**: ***areg-i**, old genitive of *arew* ‘sun’ (q.v.) reflected in: **Areg k‘atak**‘ ‘the city of the Sun’ attested a few times in the Bible rendering Gr. *Ἡλίου πόλις*, e.g. Genesis 41.45, 50 [Zeyťunyan 1985: 345, 346]: *k‘rmi Areg k‘atak‘i*: *ἱερέως Ἡλίου πόλεως*; **areg**, gen. *aregi* ‘the 8th month’ (Bible+); **areg** ‘eastern’ (Agat‘angelos, Grigor

Narekac'i); **areg-akn**, *an*-stem: GDPl *aregakan*, AblSg *y-aregakan-ē*, ISg *aregakamb* (Bible+), NPl *aregakun-k'* (epic song of Vahagn apud Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.31 [1913=1991: 86L4], Eznik Koṭbac'i, etc.; later AblSg *y-aregakan-ē* in Grigor Narekac'i 38, 10-11th cent. (Xaç'atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 403L45) 'sun' (Bible+); a number of derivatives based on **areg-**, **areg-n-a-**, **aregkn-a-**.

For the attestations and a philological discussion, see NHB 1: 351-352; Astuacaturean 1895: 214-216; HAB 1: 310-311; Benveniste 1965; Eichner 1972; Clackson 1994: 228₁₈₀; Olsen 1999: 675₂₄. The compound *areg-akn* literally means 'eye of the sun' (rather than 'sun-spring'), cf. *p'ayl-akn* 'lightning', etc. For a philological discussion of the pattern 'eye of the sun', see 3.2 and s.v. *akn* 'eye'.

Note the denominative verb **y-arag-em** 'to expose to the sun' (2 Kings, Cyril of Alexandria, Grigor Astuacaban, etc.) rendering Gr. ἐξ-ηλιαζω 'hang in the sun' in 2 Kings 21.6, 9, 13; for the vocalism, see below.

●DIAL The forms *arew* and *areg-akn* are ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 313a]. The simplex *areg* has been preserved in Nor Bayazet *areg!* interjection of astonishment [HAB 1: 312b].

There are a few derivatives, e.g. Trapizon, Arabkir, Akn, Dersim, Xotorjur, Kesaria **areg-i* 'sunny place, sunny side or slope' (see Gabriëlean 1912: 242; Ačarean 1913: 146a; Baṛamyan 1960: 73b; HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 122a).

●ETYM Arm. *arew/g-* 'sun' derives from IE **h₂reu-i-*: Skt. *ravi-* m. 'sun, sun-god' (Upaniṣad+), *ravi-putra-* m. 'son of the Sun' (Kāṭhaka-Brāhmaṇa); according to Eichner 1978, here belongs also Hitt. *ḫaru(ua)nae-zī* 'to become bright, get light, dawn'. The phonological alternation -w vs. -g- seen in Arm. *arew* vs. gen. *areg-* is comparable to *kog-i* 'butter' vs. *kov* 'cow' (q.v.). In view of the contrast with *erek* 'evening' < **h₁reg^wos-*, the initial *a-* of *arew/g-* points to **h₂-*. This is corroborated by Hittite *ḫ-*.

For an etymological discussion, see Meillet 1894: 164, 164₂; Hübschmann 1897: 424; Grammont 1918: 225; HAB 1: 311-313 with older references; Scherer 1953: 51-52; Benveniste 1965; Schmitt 1967: 259; 1972-74: 23; Godel 1975: 83; Kortlandt 1976: 93; 1987: 62; 1993: 9-11 = 2003: 3, 76, 102-103; Greppin 1983: 311-312; Jahukyan 1987: 108; 1992: 18-19; Ravnæs 1991: 17, 76-77; Clackson 1994: 127, 140, 228₁₈₀; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 440; Olsen 1999: 675-676; Witczak 1999: 182-183; Beekes 2003: 164, 211; Kloekhorst 2006: 85; 2008: 317; Cheung 2007: 192.

In view of the -i of Sanskrit *ravi-*, Arm. *arew*, *u*-stem 'sun' and gen. *areg* < **areg-i-* may be interpreted as reflecting an old HD *i*-stem: nom. **h₂réu-ōi-* > PArm. **arew-u(y)*, gen. **h₂r(e)w-i-ōs* (rather than **h₂reu-os*, as is frequently assumed) > PArm. **areg-i-* (see the attractive analysis in Olsen 1999: 109-110). Note, on the other hand, that Armenian words ending in -w mostly belong to the *u*-declension (Jahukyan 1959: 253; for a discussion, see also È. Tumanjan 1978: 227-236; Olsen 1999: 109-110). Some scholars (Solta 1960: 407-408; Xaç'aturova 1979: 353, cf. 360₆₂) ascribe a sacral function to the *u*-declension.

The assumption that Arm. *arew* has been borrowed from Aryan in the middle of 2nd millennium BC (Porzig 1954: 162 = 1964: 239-240; Xaç'aturova 1973: 198; 1979: 353-356) is untenable since: 1) at that period the development PIE **e* > Aryan *a* had already taken place, as is seen in Mitanni *panza* 'five'; 2) *arew* belongs with

other poetic words that are culturally and/or semantically associated with each other and are all Armeno-Indo-Aryan (or Armeno-Graeco-Aryan) correspondences, and some of them clearly preclude the loan theory: *arcui* ‘eagle’, *ji* ‘horse’, *c’in* ‘kite’, etc. For the association between ‘bird, eagle’, ‘horse’ and ‘sun’ in the poetic language, cf. e.g. Skt. *pataṅgá-* adj. ‘flying’, m. ‘bird; flying horse; sun’ (RV+, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 72-73).

Arm. *arew* probably reflects an IE or Armeno-Aryan poetically or sacrally marked designation of ‘sun’ replacing the PIE unmarked profane word for ‘sun’, **seh₂ul-*. This is reminiscent of the case of Arm. *ji* vs. Skt. *háya-* (see s.vv. *ēš* ‘donkey’, *ji* ‘horse’, and 3.12).

The assumption that Łarabał *rek’nak* is an archaic reflex of the IE proto-form allegedly with an initial **r-* (Ervandyan 2007: 26) is untenable. First, the IE root is now reconstructed as **h₂reu-i-* rather than **reu-i-*. Second, *aregakn* is reflected in Łarabał mostly as *i’rik’nak*, *i’rihynak*, *ərək’nak*, *ərihynak* [Davt’yan 1966: 319]. Third, the reduction of the initial pretonic syllable of polysyllabic words is regular (see 2.1.33.2). On dial. **are/ag-oj-*, see 2.2.1.5.

The vocalism of *y-arag-em* ‘to expose to the sun’ (Bible+, rendering Gr. ἐξ-ηλιάζω in 2 Kings 21.6, 9, 13) is remarkable. We may think of an *o*-grade denominative verb of the IE type of **uosn-eie-* ‘to buy, sell’: Gr. *ὠνέομαι* and Skt. *vasnayāti*, from **uesno-* ‘price’: Skt. *vasná-*, Lat. *vēnum*, Arm. *gin* ‘price’, cf. also **uoǵ^h-eie-* from **uoǵ^ho-* ‘carrying’ (on this pattern, see Beekes 1995: 229-230; Szemerényi 1996: 300; and especially Klingenschmitt 1982: 141-143); thus **Hrou-eie-* ‘to expose to the sun’ > PArm. **ərow-eye-mi* > **ərowémi* (through contraction **-eye-* > *-e-* as in PIE **treies* > *erek* ‘three’) > *y-aragem* (pretonic **-o-* in open syllable > *-a-*). As to the semantic relation, cf. Akn **arewel* ‘to expose to the sun (said of clothes and fruits to be dried)’ (Gabriëlean 1912: 242), which clearly derives from *arew* ‘sun’.

Culturological excursus

We saw that Arm. *arew/g-* and Skt. *ravi* m. ‘sun, sun-god’ have been inherited from the IE or Armeno-Aryan poetic language. Arm. *Areg* ‘Sun-god’ is indirectly reflected not only in the month-name *Areg* (cf. MPers. *Mihr* ‘Mithra; sun; 7th month’, MacKenzie 1971: 56), but also in Nor Bayazet *areg!* interjection of astonishment, which betrays the deified **arew/g-* ‘god’ or theonym *Arew/g* ‘Sun-god’, compare also Akn **arew!* an oath-exclamation [Gabriëlean 1912: 242], and an oath formula from Łarabał (Łaziyan 1983: 165b^{L-8f}): *en irk’ynakə* ‘“(may) that sun (witness for me)”’. Further, note *aregag* < *aregakn* in a T’iflis version of this type of formulae (Tēr-Alek’sandrian 1885: 198^{L11}).

Most explicit is the following folk prayer from Łarabał: *Astco c’ncuñ tvac ərignak*, <...>, *im erness k’o otand takə, du im xoxek’s pahes*: “O! du göttlich strahlende Sonne! <...>. Dein Fuss ruhe auf meinem Antlitz! Bewahre meine Kinder” (Lalayan 2, 1988: 173, first published in 1897, transl. Abeghian 1899: 43 = Abelyan 1975: 42). Compare a poetic association of *arew* ‘sun’ with ‘golden sieve’ in the Ascension Day folk-songs of the type *jangyulum* from Łarabał (Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 165, Nrs. 998 and 999): *Kyärmür arev, vəeski mał* “Red sun – golden sieve”; *Lüs nan arew vəeskəmał* “Light and golden-sieve(d) sun”.

For further evidence from folklore supporting the veneration of *Arew* and *Aregak*, see Vardumyan/T'oxat'yan 2004: 90.

arew, *u*-stem: GDPl *arew-u* 'sun; sunlight; life' (Bible+).

- DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 313a].
- ETYM See s.v. **areg* 'sun'.

ariwn, *an*-stem: GDSg *arean*, AblSg *y-aren-ē*, ISg *aream-b*, GDPl *arean-c* 'blood' (Bible+). Note *ariwn xatotoy* 'wine', lit. 'blood of grapes' (Bible), *ariwn ort'oy* 'wine', lit. 'blood of vine' (Ephrem). In compounds: *ariwn-*, *arean-*, and *aren-*.

- DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 1: 317b].
- ETYM Connected with Gr. *ἔαρ* (also *εἶαρ*, *ῥῆαρ*) n. 'blood', Skt. *ásrj-* n., NSg *ásrk* (RV+), GSg *asn-ás* (AV+) 'blood', etc. by Tērvišean and, independently, Bugge (1889: 24), who compares *garun* 'spring' (q.v.) for the loss of the medial **-s-*. The following development has been assumed: **esar-* > **ehar-* > **ear-* > **ar-* [Hübschmann 1899: 44; HAB 1: 317a] or **esar-* > **ehar-* > **ahar-* > **ar-* [Jahukyan 1990a: 11]. See also Kortlandt 1996a: 57 = 2003: 118; Olsen 1999: 490-491. Later, Kortlandt (2001 = 2003: 131-132; see also Beekes 2003: 160) assumes vocalization of the medial laryngeal: **esHr* > **esar* > **ar-*. Therefore, as he points out, the epenthetic vowel in **wesar* 'spring' must be of analogical origin. Obviously, the influence of *ašun* 'autumn' is meant here. This is quite possible since the names of seasons often influence each other, cf. *amārn* 'summer' and *jmeṛn* 'winter'.

Jahukyan (ibid.) alternatively suggests **əsr-* (if, as he points out, Gr. *ῥῆαρ* is an ancient form), and, for the word for 'spring', **wəbsr-*, with the shwa secundum **b*. Hitt. *ēšhar* n., GSg *išhanāš*, points to **h₁esh₂r*. What Jahukyan in fact seems to suggest, is **h₁sh₂r*, although such a form is not found elsewhere. Lat. *asser* cannot be used as evidence for **h₁s-* (see Schrijver 1991: 29). But the Armenian form contains a suffix, and a derivational basis with zero grade is not excluded. Kortlandt (2001: 12 = 2003: 132) rejects **ahar-* > **ar-* because vocalized **h₁-* yielded Arm. *e-*. For an extensive discussion, see Viredaz 2000.

In order to explain the suffix *-iwn* here, Olsen (1999: 491) suggests a contamination of **-r-* and **-n-* stem forms from the original heteroclitic paradigm, and a contamination with an almost synonymous root **kreuh₂-*, cf. Gr. *κρέατ-ος* < **kreuḡh₂t-*.

The best solution seems to be: **h₁esh₂r* > **ehar* > **ar-* + *-iwn*, although the function/origin of the suffix is unclear.

For a thorough discussion on Arm. *ariwn* 'blood', see now Clackson 1999-2000.

arcāt, *o*-stem: GDSg *arcāt'-o-y*, ISg *arcāt'-o-v* (rich evidence in the Bible) 'silver; silver ware; money; wealth'; **arcāt'-i** 'silvery'; both forms, as well as a number of derivatives, are abundantly attested in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 220-222) onwards (NHB 1: 360-361).

- DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 318b].
- ETYM Since long (Awgerean apud HAB 1: 318a; Klaproth 1831: 105a; NHB 1: 360c; de Lagarde 1854: 30^{L811f}, etc.), connected with the PIE word for 'silver': Lat. *argentum* n. 'silver', Skt. *rajatá-* 'silver-coloured, shining white, made of silver', n. 'silver' (AV+), YAv. *ərəzata-* n., OPers. *ardata-* 'silver', etc., see Hübschmann 1897:

424; HAB 1: 317-318; Pokorny 1959: 64; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 713 = 1995, 1: 617; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 425-426; Mallory/Adams 1997: 518b.

The cognate forms point to a PIE **h₂rǵ-nt-o-* (see Schrijver 1991: 67-68 and references above), which would yield Arm. **arcant* > **arcan(d)*. Therefore, Ch. de Lamberterie (1978: 245-246; see also Clackson 1994: 229₁₈₆; Olsen 1999: 868) explains *arcat* ‘silver’ from Iran. > **ardzata-* in the same way as *arcui* ‘eagle’, q.v. (consonant shift as in *partēz* ‘garden’). Viredaz (2005: 89₂₆) derives *arcat* ‘from **arcatta* of a substrate language’.

The aspirated *-t’* coincides with the reflex of PIE **t* and points to a rather old period. One might also think of the influence of *erkat* ‘iron’ (Hübschmann 1897: 424; HAB 1: 318b; Schmitt 1981: 75), although the etymology of this word is not entirely clear. To conclude, there are two solutions, which seem to be equally probable: 1) the PIE word for ‘silver’ yielded PArm. **arcant-*, which became *arcat* ‘under the influence of *erkat* ‘iron’; 2) *arcat* ‘is a very old Aryan (3rd-2nd millennium BC) or an old Iranian (first half of the 1st millennium BC) borrowing.

arcui, *ea*-stem: GDSg *arcu-o-y*, NPl *arcui-k*, APl *arcui-s*, GDPl *arcue-a-c* (Bible+) ‘eagle’.

For attestations, see NHB s.v. and Greppin 1978: 43-48. Later: *arciw*, a few times in the Alexander Romance, see H. Simonyan 1989: 94^{L-1} (a late *kafa*-poem), 348 (twice), 428^{L1} (the earliest edition); also MidArm. (see Greppin 1978: 46, 48; MiġHayBaġ 1, 1987: 93a).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, reflecting **arciw* [HAB 1: 320b].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **h₂rǵīpió-*: Skt. *ṛjipyá-* ‘epithet of an eagle, Maruts, racehorse, arrow’, m. ‘eagle’, YAv. *ərəzifiō.parəna-* adj. ‘having eagle-feathers’, MPers. *”wǝf* ‘eagle’ (= phonetically *āluf*), *āluh* ‘eagle’, etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 424-425; Pedersen 1924: 224b = 1982: 307b; HAB 1: 320; Schmitt 1967: 259; 1970; 1971: 178-179; Ivanov 1974: 137; Greppin 1978: 48; Xaç’aturova 1979: 356-358; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 250-251; Balles 1997: 148-159; Mallory/Adams 1997: 173a, 191a, 194a, 469b).

Godel (1975: 76) treats *arcui* as a by-form of the original *arciw*. Arguing against this point of view, de Lamberterie (1978: 251₄₁) considers *arciw* to be analogical from gen. *arcuoy* after *t’iv* : gen. *t’woy* ‘number’, etc.

For an extensive discussion, see de Lamberterie 1978: 251-262, regarding Arm. *arcui* as an old Iranian borrowing (see s.v. *arcat* ‘silver’); see also Mawet 1983: 182, 189₁₅ with lit.

Georgian *arçiv-* is borrowed from Armenian [HAB 1: 320b; Diakonoff 1971: 82; Klimov 1993: 35]; according to Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 45: from Armenian or Urartian.

Arm. *arcui* has also been borrowed into Urartian *Aršibini* (name of a horse), as well as theonym *Aršibedini*, the component **di-* of which is taken as borrowed from Arm. *di-k* ‘god’ (Jahukyan 1963: 133; 1967: 328₆₁; 1976: 109; 1985a: 369; 1986a: 49, 50, 54, etc.; see also A. Petrosyan 2002: 67₂₄₁; Ritter 2006: 414-415). One would like to corroborate this theory “par d’autres bons exemples” (de Lamberterie 1978: 260). Another possible example of such borrowings may be Urart. *šūā* ‘(inland) sea’ (see below).

On the other hand, Arm. *arcui* has been treated as borrowed from Urartian [D’jakonov 1983: 151₁₂] (with a strange reasoning: “since it has also been preserved

in other East Caucasian languages”) or East Caucasian (Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 45; cf. also Nikolaev 1984: 71). The assumption on the Urartian origin of *arcui* and the scepticism on its IE origin (Diakonoff 1971: 82; 1984: 185b₂₂; 1985: 602; Greppin 1991b: 725b, 725b₅₁; for more references, see Schmitt 1972-74: 24) seem baseless to me.²⁵

Arm. *arcui* is the principal word for ‘eagle’ and largely functions in the cultural context, e.g. in a poetic figure characterizing a swift horse, whereas the Urartian is attested only as a horse-name, and there is no Hurrian match. The association between ‘eagle, kite’ and ‘swift horse’ probably goes back to the Armeno-Graeco-Indo-Aryan poetic language. In the famous epic description of the abduction by King Artasēs of the Alan princess *Sat’inik* (Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.50, 1913=1991: 179^{L3}), the horse of King Artasēs is compared with *arcui srat’ew* ‘sharp-winged eagle’, cf. Skt. *āśu-pātvā* ‘swift-flying’ as epithet of *śyenā-* ‘eagle’ (cognate with Arm. *c’in* ‘kite’, see below), Gr. *ὠκυ-πέτης* ‘swift-flying’ (used of horses and hawks), *ὠκυ-πτερος* ‘swift-winged’; cf. also Av. *ərəzifiiō.parəna-* ‘eagle-feathered (arrow)’, Lat. *acci-piter* ‘hawk’, etc. (see Watkins 1995: 170-172, 252-253).

The poetic figures ‘eagle-winged’ and ‘sharp-flying as an eagle’ are attested also in other Armenian sources. Here are a few examples. In the famous Aždahak’s dream, Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.26 (1913=1991: 76^{L11f}), the dragon-riding hero was dashing with eagle’s wings: *arcuoy imm ardarew slac’eal t’ewovk’*. In a *kafa*-poem to the Alexander Romance (H. Simonyan 1989: 94^{L-1}) we find *srənt’ac’ arcw* ‘sharp-riding eagle’. The horse of the Armenian epic “*Sasna crēr*” is flying as an *alavnik* ‘little dove’ (SasCr 1, 1936: 744^{L617}). Note also Aristakēs Lastivertc’i (Yuzbašyan 1963: 64^{L25f}).

It is remarkable that, as has been noted by de Lamberterie (1978: 261₉₂), in RV 4.38.2, etc. (Elizarenkova 1989: 404, 746; Watkins 1995: 170) the horse *Dadrikā-* is compared with *ṛjipyám śyenám*. Vedic *ṛjipyá-* is an epithet of *śyená-* ‘bird of prey, falcon, eagle’, which is cognate with Av. *saēna-* ‘a big bird of prey’, Gr. *ἰκτινος* m. ‘kite’ and Arm. *c’in* ‘kite’ (q.v.). Thus, both **rǵipio-* ‘epithet of a bird of prey’ and **tǵiH-(i)no-* or **tǵiH-eno-* ‘bird of prey’ belong to the Armeno-Graeco-Indo-Iranian dialect group and can be ascribed to the Armeno-Aryan poetic language (together with *arew* ‘sun’, *ji* ‘horse’, perhaps also *surb* ‘pure, holy’, see s.v.v.; further see 3.2), and I see no solid reason to separate Arm. *arcui* from here and treat it as an Urartian or PECAuc. borrowing.

I conclude that Arm. *arcui* regularly continues IE dial. **rǵipiṇo-* (as a native word or, less probably, through a very early intermediation of an Aryan branch), and the Urartian and Georgian words have been borrowed from Armenian.

That Urartian borrowed Armenian words belonging to the cultural lexicon or to the semantic field ‘physical words’ is not something unexpected. Since Msérianτζ 1904: 129, Arm. *cov* ‘sea’ is compared to Urart. *šūā* ‘(inland) sea’, which is interpreted as *çō(w)ā*. Many scholars consider the Armenian word to be an Urartian loanword (e.g. Łap’anc’yan 1951a: 323, 324; 1961: 137; Ivanov 1983: 37;

²⁵ According to Jahukyan (1988, 2: 69, 71, 81), not only the Urartian and Caucasian forms are borrowed from Armenian (see also Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 539 = 1995, 1: 457), but also the anthroponym (m., from Pahuqa-) *Arziuta*, which is uncertain.

Diakonoff 1985: 600b; Greppin 2008: 2). However, Arm. *cov* probably belongs to the late IE language (or at least to the European substratum), compare Ir. *gó* ‘sea’ (cf. Ir. *bó* vs. Arm. *kov* ‘cow’, Stokes 1901: 191), OIc. *kaf* ‘sea’, etc. (see HAB 2: 468; Schmitt 1972-74: 25; Sausverde 1987; Gippert 1994: 121-122; Olsen 1999: 943). It therefore seems more likely that Urart. *šûā* has been borrowed from Armenian. An example of cultural armenisms in Urartian may be Urart. *burgana* ‘fortress’, possibly borrowed from Arm. *burgn* ‘tower, pyramis’, which seems to be a European substratum word, being itself a back loan from PIE (see s.v. *durgn* ‘potter’s wheel’ for more detail).

arm-anam ‘to be astounded’ (P’awstos buzand, etc.), **z-arm-anam** ‘id.’ (Bible+), **and-armanam** ‘to be astounded, stricken with amazement; to render senseless, benumb, deaden’ (Bible+).

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 1: 327) derives from *armn* ‘root’ (Bible+), cf. ModArm. *p’ayt/k’ar ktril* ‘to be petrified’ < ‘to render wood/stone’. Although not impossible, this interpretation is not evident either, since *armn* refers to ‘root’ (etymologically perhaps ‘branch’), rather than ‘wood as material’. I therefore propose an alternative etymology.

The verb may be regarded as a derivative of PArm. **arm-* ‘to bind fast, tie, fit’ seen in *y-arm-ar* ‘fitting’, cf. Gr. *ἄμως* ‘joint’, pl. ‘fastenings of a door’, *ἄμωζω* ‘to join, fit together; to bind fast’, etc. from PIE **h₂er-* ‘to fit’. For the semantics, cf. *papanjim* ‘to grow dumb, speechless’: **panj-* from QIE **b^hṇd^h-s-*.

armukn, *an*-stem (GSg *armkan*, ISg *armkamb*, NPl *armkunk’*, GDPL *armkanc’*) ‘elbow’ (Bible+). Spelled also as *armunkn*, *armuk*, etc.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly as **armunk*; a few SW peripheral dialects have preserved the older, nasal-less form **armuk(n)*: Tigranakert *ārmug*, Zeyt’un *aymɔg*, Hačn *aymug* [HAB 1: 330a; Haneyan 1978: 183a; Ačāryan 2003: 300].

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1897: 425^{Nr59}), see also Osthoff 1898: 60; HAB 1: 329b), connected with Skt. *īrmá-* m. ‘arm, shoulder (joint)’ (AV+), Oss. *arm* ‘arm; shaft’ (see Cheung 2002: 153); Lat. *armus* m. ‘arm, shoulder, forequarter (of an animal)’, Goth. *arms* ‘arm’, etc.; OPr. *irmo* ‘arm’, Lith. *irm-édė* f. ‘gout’ (literally ‘arm-eating’); SCR. *rāme* ‘shoulder’, etc. (from PIE **h₂(e)rH-mo-*).

The circumstances of the loss of the internal laryngeal in Armenian are disputed (see Winter 1965: 106; Hamp 1970: 228b; 1982: 187-189; Beekes 1988: 77; 2003: 192-193; Kortlandt 2003: 120; see 2.1.20 for more details). It has been assumed that *armukn* is structurally closer to *y-arm-m-ar* ‘fitting’ belonging to PIE **h₂er-* ‘to fit (together), to put together’ (cf. Arm. *arnem* ‘to make, prepare, create’, q.v.; Gr. *ἄρθρον* ‘joint; limb’, *ἄρθμός* ‘union, friendship’, *ἄρμη* ‘junction’, etc.), and, thus, has nothing to do with the PIE word for ‘arm’ or represents a synchronically different formation of the same **h₂er-* ‘to fit’ (see Hamp 1982; Ĵahukyan 1987: 112). A similar view is expressed by Adams (Mallory/Adams 1997: 26b) who, commenting upon the PIE word for ‘arm’, writes: “Arm. *armukn* ‘elbow’ has also been placed here; however, it is probably an independent creation”. However, I do not see serious reasons to separate (synchronically or ultimately) *armukn* from the PIE word for ‘arm’.

Ĵahukyan (1987: 112) reconstructs **ar-mo-* [= **h₂er-mo-*], with a full grade in the root and without an internal laryngeal. In view of the absence of an initial *h-*, however, the Armenian form reflects the zero grade (see also Beekes 1988: 77, 78), which is also found in Sanskrit and Baltic. The Germanic and Slavic forms reflect *o*-grade, and Latin comes from either **h₂rHmo-*, or, more probably, **h₂erHmo-* (see Hamp 1982; Schrijver 1991: 313-314, 318).

To explain the second part of the Armenian form, namely *-ukn*, scholars usually treat *armukn* as a compound with *mukn* ‘mouse’ (Klingenschmitt 1982: 68₁₁; Beekes 1988: 78; Olsen 1999: 590, 681₃₈, 768), and the loss of the initial laryngeal is ascribed to the compositional loss (Olsen). Hamp (1990: 22) proposes the following scenario: **AorHmo-muHsm* > **AerHmo-muHsm* > **aramomuH(s)m* > **aramumuHn* > **arumukn* (syllabic haplology) > *armukn* (regular syncope). Then he notes: “Because the **A* here fails to appear as Arm. *h-* it must have been IE **h = h⁴*; this did not colour an adjacent **o*, and therefore the **e* vocalism is to be assumed”.

Some nuances are in need of clarification. A compound like ‘arm-mouse’ (cf. ‘Arm-Maus’ in Klingenschmitt 1982: 68₁₁) does not seem very probable. It becomes easier if one mentions *mukn* ‘muscle’ and *mkan* ‘back’ rather than *mukn* ‘mouse’, although etymologically they are identical, of course. As pointed out by Olsen (1999: 681₃₈), Hübschmann was the first to involve *mukn* in the explanation of *armukn*. But Hübschmann (1897: 425^{Nr59}) did not treat the word as a compound. He writes: “*armukn* ist im Suffix vielleicht von *mukn* (gen. *mkan*) ‘Maus, Muskel’ (s. unten) beeinflusst”. Such an influence is probable.

Greppin (1983: 314) suggests a contamination with *mukn*. We can even postulate that *armukn* is simply composed of Arm. **arm-o-* ‘arm’ and the suffix *-ukn*. This is exactly what Ačařyan (HAB 1: 329b) suggests. The structure goes parallel with *krukn* ‘heel’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects), probably composed of **kur* ‘*angled/curved body part, joint’ and *-ukn* (although the etymological details are unclear, see s.v.). For the suffix *-ukn*, see Olsen 1999: 208, 590-592; cf. the variant *-kn* which is found in body-part terms like the above-mentioned *mu-kn* ‘muscle’, *un-kn* ‘ear’, etc. [Ĵahukyan 1987: 238]; see also s.vv. *akn* ‘eye’, *cung*, dial. **cunkn* ‘knee’.

aršalurš-k‘, aršaluš-k‘, ašalurj-k‘ ‘the last part of the night which is followed by the dawn’, prob. ‘twilight’ (Bible+), **ač‘j/šalurj-k‘** in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.42 [1913=1991: 167^{L20}]. *ənd ayganal ač‘alrjac‘n* (variants *ajalrjoc‘n*, *ašalrjoc‘n*, *ač‘alrjoc‘n*, *ajalrjuc‘n*, *agalrjac‘n*): “at daybreak”, transl. Thomson 1978: 183]; **aršaluš** (Grigor Skewřac‘i, 12-13th cent.), **aršaloys**, **aršalus** (Martiros Ērimec‘i, Mkrtič‘ Nalaš, see MiřHayBař 1, 1987: 96a), **ašaloys**, **aršaloys** (Bargirk‘ hayoc‘, see Amalyan 1975: 26^{Nr600}, 39^{Nr937}), ModArm. **aršaluyš** ‘dawn’ [HAB 1: 330a].

●DIAL Next to Axalc‘xa *aršalus-in* ‘at dawn’, Ačařyan (HAB 1: 330b) also introduces Muš, etc. *ašmuš* ‘twilight’. The latter rather belongs with *ařjamuř* ‘twilight’ (q.v.).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 330a) assumes that the Middle Armenian forms are due to contamination with *loys* ‘light’, which is undoubtedly correct, and posits a compound composed of *arš-* ‘beginning’ (?) and *lurj* ‘half-dark’ (q.v.). The first component remains uncertain. Later, he (HAB 4: 655-656) posits *arj(n)* ‘black’ +

lurĵ ‘blue’ (see s.vv.) comparing the compound with dial. **mut*‘(n)-*u-loys* ‘twilight’ = *mut*‘(n) ‘dark’ + *loys* ‘light’. For the atmospheric sense of *arĵn* ‘black; dark’ cf. *arĵn-a-bolor* ‘very dark’. [Alternative: **atĵ*- ‘dark, darkness’ + *lurĵ* ‘light, bright’: **atĵ-a-lurĵ-k*’ > **arĵalurĵk*’ through assimilation *tĵ...rĵ* > *rĵ...rĵ*].

Olsen (1999: 943₁₉) cautiously suggests a compound with *arus-* (in *Aruseak* ‘Venus’, cf. Pahl. *arus* ‘white’) > **arus-* (distant assimilation). This suggestion practically coincides with the etymology of Jahukyan (1981: 21; see also L. Hovhannisyanyan 1990: 234), who posits an unattested Middle Iranian by-form with -š beside YAv. *auruša-* ‘white’, cf. Skt. *aruśá-* ‘reddish, light red, glowing, fire-coloured’, etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 113; Cheung 2002: 233-234). This etymology is slightly preferable to that of Ačaryan.

arĵ, *o*-stem: GDSg *arĵ-o-y* (Bible, Eznik Kołbac’i), GDPl *arĵ-o-c*’ in the Bible (var. *arĵ-u-c*’) and Anania Širakac’i (7th cent., A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 39L3), AblPl *y-arĵ-o-c*’ (Grigor Narekac’i 67.5, Xaç’atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 519L89); *u*-stem: GDSg *arĵ-u* (Bible), GDPl *arĵ-u-c*’ (Agat’angelos); *i*-stem: GDPl *arĵ-i-c*’ (Grigor Magistros, 11th cent.) ‘bear’.

As an asterism, attested in Anania Širakac’i (7th cent.), see A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 39^{L3}, 1944: 331^{L1}.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 334b]. For Van **arĵ-a-plo* ‘ghost’ and **arĵ-a-pap-o* ‘bogy’, see s.v. **bo/u-* ‘spider, ghost’. Tigranekert *arč*’ refers to ‘male cat’. Here, this designation for ‘bear’ has been replaced by *ayu* of Turkish origin, found also in Polis and Nor Naxijewan [HAB 1: 334b]. See further 2.1.36 on *tabu*.

●ETYM Since long (Klaproth 1831: 99a; NHB 1: 374b; Hübschmann 1897: 425), linked with the PIE word for ‘bear’: Gr. *ἄρκτος* f. ‘bear’, Lat. *ursus* ‘bear’, Skt. *ṛkṣa-* m., YAv. *arša-* m. ‘bear’, Hitt. *hartagga-* ‘bear’ or ‘wolf’, etc. [HAB 1: 334]. The word is now reconstructed as **h₂rtko-* (Schrijver 1991: 56, 68-69, 71-72; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 247-248). Despite the troublesome -ĵ-, probably to be explained by *tabu* (see 2.1.36), the appurtenance of Arm. *arĵ* to the PIE word for ‘bear’ cannot be rejected [Meillet 1906: 8]. On a discussion of -ĵ- by Pedersen and Meillet, see 2.1.12 (on ruki-rule). For a further discussion and references, see Greppin 1983: 315; Clackson 1994: 233₂₆₉; Olsen 1999: 184.

An influence of *arĵn* ‘black’ has been assumed (Pokorny 1959: 875). Earlier, Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 1: 293, 2: 17) had connected *arĵ* ‘bear’ with *arĵar* ‘cattle’ and *arĵn* ‘black’ (see s.vv.). Winter (1997) analyzes *arĵ* as an original feminine in *-*ih₂-* seen in Skt. *ṛkṣī-* ‘she-bear’, thus assuming *-*rtĵi-* > -*rĵ*.

The IE cognate forms of this word for ‘bear’ appear also as the asterism *Ursa Maior* and *Minor* (see Scherer 1953: 131-134, 139, 176-178). For the Armenian equivalent, see above.

arĵar, *o*-stem (paradigm abundantly attested in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 231bc); *a*-stem: GDPl *arĵar-a-c*’ in Eznik Kołbac’i (5th cent., but the form is considered an emendation, HAB 1: 335a) and Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc’i (9-10th cent.) ‘cattle’.

An illustration of the semantics: Isaiah 7.21: *erinĵ mi yarĵaroc*’ : *δάμαλιν βοῶν*. Arm. *arĵar* corresponds to Gr. *βοῶς* and clearly refers to ‘neat, bovid, any bovine

animal’ as a generic term, whereas *erinj* renders *δάμ-αλις* ‘young cow’ and, in this context, refers to one young cow taken from/of bovinds.

●DIAL Nor Bayazet *arč‘ar*, Marała *arč‘ar* (with preservation of the medial *-r*), Hamšen, Nor Naxijewan, Šamaxi, Ĵula *ač‘ar*, Muš, Alaškert, Ozim *ačar*, etc., all meaning ‘male calf of two years, young bullock that has not yet been yoked’ [HAB 1: 335a]. The medial *-ä-* in Moks *ačär*, gen. *-u* ‘бык, двухгодовалый, еще не холощенный’ [Orbeli 2002: 201], Šatax *ačär* ‘a bull of two to three years’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 83, 193a], Van *äčär* [Ačaryan 1952: 248], and Mužambar (T‘avriz) *ajern* [HAB 1: 335a], is due to Ačaryan’s Law (see 2.1.39.2).

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 1: 335a) rejects all the etymological suggestions and leaves the origin of the word open. It is still considered of unknown etymology [Ĵahukyan 1990: 71; Olsen 1999: 938]. However, the derivation from *arj-n* ‘black’ (Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 293, 2: 17; see s.vv. *arjn* ‘black’ and *arj* ‘bear’) is possible; for the semantics cf. Skt. *babhru-* ‘a reddish-brown cow’, Arm. dial. *borek* ‘a dark-complexioned cow’, OHG *bero* ‘bear’, etc. (see s.v. **bor* ‘brown animal’). For *-ar* cf. *kayt-ar* ‘vivid, agile; animal’ (Ĵahukyan 1987: 129, 173), *payc-ar* ‘bright’ (vs. dial. **payc* ‘spark; shine’, cf. Ačarean 1913: 908ab), etc. For other examples and a discussion of *-ar*, see Greppin 1975: 50-51.

Some resembling forms are found in East Caucasian languages: Andi *Rajč* ‘calf’, etc. (see Starostin 1985: 76^{Nr4} for the forms). According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 613), they have been borrowed from Armenian.

arjasp (spelled also *arjasp*), *i-* and *a-*stem in HHB, *o-*stem in NHB; the following forms are attested: ISg *arjasp-o-v* in Yovhannēs Erzñkac‘i (Pluz), 13th cent.; *arjaspñ*, AblSg *y-arjaspñ-ē* in Mxit‘ar Aparanc‘i (15th cent.), compounds with *arj(a)spñ-a-* (see HAB 335a; MiĴHayBař 1, 1987: 97a) ‘vitriol, sulphate of iron or copper, used especially as black ink’.

Attested since the 7th century, in Vrt‘anēs K‘ert‘oł, in an enumeration of scribal liquids: *deł groc‘ ē arjasp*, *ew gxtor*, *ew kriz* [NHB 1: 375a]. Also in compounds: *arjasp-a-nerk* ‘painted with vitriol’ in “Tōmar”, *arjaspñ-a-goyn* ‘vitriol-coloured’ in Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i (14-15th cent.), etc.

●DIAL Alaškert *arčasp*, Moks *arčäsp*, Salmast *ärčasp*, Ozim *arjaps*, Muš *arčaps* [HAB 1: 335b; Ačaryan 1952: 248], Šatax *arčäps* [M. Muradyan 1962: 64, 193a]. According to Orbeli (2002: 208), also Moks has metathesized forms: *arčäp’s*, *arčäfs* ‘купорос (медный). Употреблялся как краска (для кожи и шерстяных материалов). Из него получали черный и синий цвета”.

●ETYM Contains *arj-n* ‘black’ (q.v.) [HHB and NHB]. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 335ab) accepts this and compares Lat. *āter* ‘black’ > *ātrāmentum* ‘writing-ink; blacking’, noting that the component **asp* is unknown. See also Ĵahukyan 1981: 21-22; 1987: 517, 609. Georgian *arjasp‘i* and Tušian *arjam* ‘vitriol’ are considered Armenian loans (see HAB 1: 335b).

Since Arm. *arjasp(n)* denotes ‘vitriol, sulphate of iron or copper’, I propose to treat **asp(n)* as borrowed from the Iranian word for ‘iron’: Sogd. *‘spñ-* ‘iron’ [MacKenzie 1970: 47], Shughni *sipin* ‘iron’ < **āspanya-* [Morgenstierne 1974: 74b], Pashto *ōspana*, *ōspīna* ‘iron’, Khwar. *‘spny* ‘iron’, Av. **hu-safna-* ‘steel’, a metathesized form from **hu-spana-*, Oss. *æfsæn* ‘ploughshare; iron’, Pahl. *āsin*, *āsen* and Pers. *āhan* ‘iron’ (< **ā-sana*), etc., from Iran. **spana-* < Ar. **sūana-* (see

Abaev 1963; 1985: 12-13; Danka/Witczak 1997; Cheung 2002: 156-157). Abaev (ibid.) compares the Iranian word with Gr. *κύανος* ‘dark-blue enamel; lapis lazuli; blue copper carbonate; sea-water; the colour blue’, etc., from **kew-* ‘to shine’ (cf. Pokorny 1959: 594). According to Laufer (1919: 515), the Iranian word is connected with Chinese *pin* ‘iron’.

The Armenian word can be derived from Parth. **span-* (with anaptyctic *a* in Armenian, cf. s.vv. *aṛaspel* ‘myth, tale, fable’ and *aṛastat* ‘ceiling’) or **ā-span-*. The form *arjaspn* should be considered original, so that we are dealing with loss of the final *-n* in the 7th century.

arjn ‘black’. Independently attested only in P’awstos Buzand 3.14 [HAB 1: 335b; Hovhannisyan 1990a: 151]; not in NHB. The passage reads as follows (1883=1984: 32L-2; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 87): *yankarcōrēn jiwnn c’amak’ arjn linēr aṛajī nora* : “the snow suddenly became black earth before him”. Greppin (1983: 316) sees here a compound *c’amak’-arjn* ‘utterly black’. Also found in several compounds (see also MijHayBaṛ 1, 1987: 97a). See also s.v. *arjasp(n)* ‘vitriol’.

The compound *arjn-a-bolor* ‘very dark’ refers to the night in Čarəntir (see NHB 1: 375a) and is the only case in NHB where *arjn* appears in the atmospheric sense.

●DIAL No dialectal forms of *arjn* are recorded in HAB 1: 336b.

I wonder whether Van **arj-a-plo* and **arj-a-pap-o* ‘bogy’ contain *arjn* ‘black’ or *arj* ‘bear’ (see s.v. **bo/u-* ‘spider; ghost’).

●ETYM Scheffelowitz (1904-05, 1: 293, 2: 17) connects *arjn* ‘black’ with *arj* ‘bear’ and *arjār* ‘cattle’ and links them with Gr. *ὀρφνός* ‘dark, murky’, *ὀρφνῆ* f. ‘darkness, murk, night’, *ὀρφν-αῖος* ‘dark, murky’, *ὀρφν-ivos* ‘dark colour, dark red’. The appurtenance of the Greek word to *ἐρεβος* ‘the dark of the underworld’ (see s.v. *erek* ‘evening’) and Toch. B *erkent-* ‘black’ is uncertain (see Pokorny 1959: 334, 857; Frisk s.vv.; Adams 1999: 95). Theoretically, Arm. *arj-* should reflect QIE **Hrg^{wh}-e-*, **Hrd^h-i-*, or **Hr-i-*, thus a direct connection with *erek*, etc. is hardly possible. Arm. *arj-n* and Gr. *ὀρφν-v-* may reflect **h₃rg^{wh}-(e)n-*. One might think of an Iranian mediation, cf. Khot. *rrāša* ‘dark-coloured’, etc. (Bailey 1979: 362; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 424), or OAv. *rajiš-* n. ‘darkness’ (Mayrhofer op. cit. 426), but this is less probable. The inner-Armenian relation with *arj* ‘bear’ and *arjār* ‘cattle’ is possible.

Ačarjan (HAB 1: 335-336; cf. AčarHLPatm 1, 1940: 181) connects Arm. *arjn* ‘black’ with **atj-* and **alt-* ‘dark’ and assumes a borrowing from North Caucasian languages: Chechen *ārži*, Ingush *arji*, Tušian *arji*, *arči* ‘black’, etc. (cf. Greppin 1983: 315-316). These are considered of Iranian origin (see Jahukyan 1981: 21-22; 1987: 517, 609). The appurtenance of **atj-* and **alt-* is improbable (see s.v. **atj-*).

art, *o*-stem ‘cornfield, tilled field’ (Bible+). In Psalms 106.37 (API *art-s*) renders Gr. *ἀγρός* ‘field’. It occurs with the synonymous *agarak* (q.v.) in Isaiah 27.4: *pahel zoč artoy yagaraki* : *φολάσσειν καλὰ μὲν ἐν ἀγρῷ*. Coll. **art-or-ay**, mostly with plural *-k* (Bible+); GDPI *artoray-oc* is attested in Łazar P’arpec’i (5th cent.) 3.81 (1904=1985: 148^{L35}; transl. Thomson 1991: 208): *ew kamec’ealk’ yezer heṭetatin ar vayr mi hangč’el, ur ew hnjoṭk’n artorayoc’n šurj zteṭōk’n gorcēin* : “they wished to rest for a while at the edge of the ravine where the harvesters were working in the fields round about”. Later also *arto/ōreay(k’)*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. All the dialectal material (including also derivatives and compounds; see Ačařean 1913: 154-155; HAB 1: 337b; Amatuni 1912: 74b; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 135-136) known to me points to the meaning ‘cornfield, tilled field’. This is corroborated by endless illustrations from folklore, whereas one can hardly find unambiguous evidence for the meaning ‘uncultivated field’. Here are some examples.

Moks *art/art* is glossed by ‘поле, нива, пашня’ in Orbeli 2002: 205. Textual illustrations: *art vārəc* ‘in “вспахали поле” (58^{L-7}, transl. 133); *taran c’anic* ‘in *artə^e meč*’ “понесли, посеяли на ниве” (59^{L2f}, transl. 134); *art xaser er*; *məšakun esac* ‘: *k’ənā art ənjə^e*’ – “Поле поспело, он сказал батраку: ‘пойди сожни поле”” (80^{L6f}, transl. 152).

For attestations with a clear reference to ploughing or sowing or mowing/harvesting, see e.g. HŽHek 6, 1973 (Łarabał/Tavuř region): 184^{L11f}, 289^{L4} (*mi tap* ‘a varum, *art anum* “ploughs a field and makes it a cornfield”), 529^{L12f}, 584^{L14}, etc.

●SEMANTICS The meaning of Arm. *art* is usually given as ‘field’. More precisely, it means ‘cornfield, tilled field, arable land’. Greppin (1987: 394-395) discusses only two attestations of the meaning ‘tilled field’, in John Chrysostom and Grigor Narekac‘i, treats them as not reliable and concludes: “Arm. *art* is clearly a rare word of the fifth century only”. In fact, more attestations of the meaning (also in compounds) are cited in HAB. Note also the passage from Łazar P‘arpec‘i (5th cent.) above. More importantly, the dialectal evidence, usually ignored by scholars, undoubtedly proves the meaning ‘cornfield, tilled field’.

●ETYM Meillet (1896: 150) connects *art* ‘cornfield’ with Gr. *ἀγρός* ‘field’ (“avec *t* énigmatique au lieu de *c*”) and treats Arm. *art-ak*- ‘dehors/outside’ (Bible+) as a locative of it, as Lith. loc. *laukė* ‘draußen, im Freien, außerhalb’ from *laukas* ‘field’. Ačařyan (HAB 1: 337a [the missing part added in HAB-Add 1982: 4], 338a) accepts this etymology and for the derivation of *art*- ‘outside’ from *art* ‘cornfield’ compares also OIr. *mag* ‘cornfield’, *im-maig* ‘outside’, etc. See also Ĵahukyan 1990a: 11.

A **h₂eg-ro-* (cf. also Skt. *ājra-* m. ‘field, plain’, Lat. *ager* m. ‘field’, etc.) would yield **harc-*. The absence of the initial *h-* may be due to the influence of etymologically related *acem* ‘to lead’ and *acu* ‘garden-bed, kitchen-garden’ which probably reflect **h₂g-* (see s.vv.). The QIE (analogical) proto-form of Arm. *art* might then have been **h₂gro-*. On the semantics and the problem of derivation of **h₂eg-ro-* from **h₂eg-* ‘to drive’, see Pokorny 1959: 6; Frisk 1: 16; Euler 1979: 109-110; Saradževa 1980a: 55; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 52; Anttila 1986: 15ff; Greppin 1987; Levin 1995: 86₁₆₃.

The final *-t* instead of *-c* is unclear. Perhaps **-cr-* (= *tsr-*) > *-tr-* (see Schmidt 1964: 89, with references; Hamp 1983c: 38); typologically cf. Normier 1981: 22₆ (?). Sceptical: Greppin 1987: 395₂. [Note, however, PIE **meg^h(s)r-i* > Gr. *μέχρι* and Arm. *merj* ‘near’, q.v.]. The same anomaly is seen in *barti* ‘poplar’ (q.v.) from PIE **b^h(e)rHg-* ‘birch’. In both cases, thus, we are dealing with **rc* > *rt*, with **c* originally following the laryngeal (if one accepts what has been said above on QIE **h₂gro-*): **-rHg-* or **Hg-* > Arm. **art*. It is difficult to ascertain, however, whether or not the neighbouring **r* and **H* played a role here. For a different kind of **c* : *t* alternation, see 2.1.22.12. If **art-* in the above-mentioned *art-ak*- ‘outside’ has a

different origin, the *t* of *art* ‘cornfield’ may be due to contamination with *art-ak* ‘outside’; for the semantic association ‘outdoors’ : ‘cornfield’, see s.v. *and* ‘cornfield’.

On the (alleged) Semitic parallels and Sumer. *agar* ‘field’, see Levin 1995: 86-93. Compare Arm. *agarak* ‘landed property, estate’ (q.v.).

Greppin (1991b: 724b) rejects the IE origin of Arm. *art* and treats it as a loan from Urart. *ardi-ne* ‘town’, Hurr. *arde* ‘id.’, cf. Chechen *urd* ‘peasant’s share of land’, Ingush *urd* ‘district’. This is semantically improbable. Nikolaev 1984: 70 considers *art* a NCAuc. loanword.

artawsr (uninflected), NPI **artasu-k**‘, *a*-stem (GDPI *artasu-a-c*‘) ‘tear’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, all reflecting **artasu-n-k*‘ [HAB 1: 345a].

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1897: 425-426; see also HAB 1: 344-345; Greppin 1983: 316-317), derived from the PIE word for ‘tear’: Gr. *δάκρυ* n., OHG *zahar* (beside *trahan*), etc., and without the initial consonants: Skt. *ásru-* n., YAv. *asrū-* n. pl., Lith. *āšara*, *ašarà* f., Toch. A *ākär*. As pointed out by Greppin (1983: 317), one would expect an additional prothetic *e-* rather than *a-*, cf. *erkan* ‘handmill’ (q.v.). On the case of *artewanunk*, see Clackson 1994: 109. For a suggestion, see 2.1.17.4. For the nominative *-r* in words derived from PIE **u*-stem neuters, see Clackson 1994: 126; Olsen 1999: 166-169, and on the plural stem **artasu-a-* reflecting an old neuter plural **drāku-h₂*, see Clackson 1994: 47-48, 208₅₂, 229₂₀₂; Olsen 1999: 167-168.

Klingenschmitt (1982: 153-154; see also Hamp 1984: 198; Viredaz 2001-02: 29) treats the *-w-* of *artawsr* as an “*u*-Epenthese nach betontem *a* der ursprünglichen Pānultima”, thus: *artawsr* ‘tear’ < **drākūr* vs. *artasu-k*‘ (pl.); see also Olsen 1984: 113. A better alternative is suggested by Kortlandt (1985a = 2003: 60-62) who reconstructs the following paradigm: sg. **drākru-* > **artawr* (cf. *mawru-k*‘ ‘beard’ next to Skt. *śmāśru-* n. ‘beard’), pl. **drāku-* > *artasu-k*‘. The form **artawr* seems to have adopted the *-s-* of the plural.

arti, **artik** ‘wild sheep’. Attested twice only:

In Hexaemeron 9 [K. Muradyan 1984: 306]: *Aycak’atlk’ ew artikk’ bazum angam erkuoreaks cnanin* : “Goats and sheep frequently beget twins”. Arm. *artik* renders Gr. *προβάτιον* ‘little sheep’ (op. cit. 372b) and is probably a diminutive as is the Greek equivalent; cf. *etn* ‘hind’ : dial. *etn-ik*.

In Ašxarhač’oyc‘, the 7th-century Armenian Geography [Soukry 1881: 30 (Arm. text), 40 (French transl.)]: *Uni erēs, etjeru, ayc ew k’ats, arn ew arti* : “Parmi les animaux, on y voit le cerf, la chèvre, le bouc et le mouflon, la brebis”, in the context of the province of Barjr Hayk‘ = Upper Armenia. The corresponding passage in the short recension only has *erēs* (API) *bazum* ‘many kinds of deer’; see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349. As *arn* means ‘wild male sheep’, it seems that the pair *arn* and *arti*, like that of *k’ats* (API) and *ayc*, represents a contrast between the male and the female, respectively. Consequently, *arti* is usually interpreted as ‘wild female sheep’ [Soukry, *ibid.*; Eremyan 1963: 92a; Hewsens 1992: 153₁₈]. This seems attractive, since there are some other designations of female animals formed with the suffix *-i* < **-ieh₂-*, see s.vv. *-i*, *ayc(i)*, *mak’i*, etc. In view of the lack of other attestations of the word under discussion, the idea can be verified only by means of etymology.

●ETYM The word is derived from *art* ‘arable land, cornfield’ in NHB 1: 382b (“sheep of *art*, that is wild”), which does not cite the attestation of Armenian Geography. Ačařyan (HAB 1: 343) mentions this interpretation without comments and leaves the origin of *arti(k)* open.

In view of the idea that at prehistoric stages the semantics of *art* may have been generic (cf. Skt. *ájra-* m. ‘Ebene, Fläche, Flur’ (RV), etc., see s.v. *art* for the discussion), the derivation *art-i* could actually mean ‘wild, undomesticated’ (exactly like the Greek cognate *ἄγριος* ‘wild’ < *ἄγρός* ‘Feld, Acker’; see Frisk 1: 16), referring particularly to animals for hunting, cf. *vayr* ‘field’ : *vayri* ‘wild’ > ‘wild sheep’, dial. (Zeyt‘un) ‘hind’ [HAB 4: 300-301], also *verik* ‘wild sheep’ in the epic “Sasna çřer”. Note in Psalms 103[104].11 [Rahlfs 1931: 258]: τὰ θήρῃα τοῦ ἄγρου ‘wild animals’, literally ‘beasts of the field’; see Dahood 1970: 38. Cf. also Hitt. *gimraš huitar* ‘animals of the fields’ [Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 469]. Further, see 3.5.2.3.

Thus, the interpretation of NHB, according to which *arti(k)* is derived from *art* ‘field’ and basically means ‘wild sheep’, is still valid. The formation with **-io-* might be parallel to that of Gr. *ἄγριος* ‘wild’, which is etymologically related. However, one cannot be sure whether we are dealing with the suffix *-i* derived from **-io-* (cf. *kogi*, *-woy*, *-wov* ‘butter’ : Skt. *gavya-*, *gavyá-* ‘aus Rindern bestehend’, etc.) or **-ieh₂-* (cf. **h₁oiHu-ieh₂* > *aygi*, *-woy*, *-eac* ‘grape-vine; grape-garden’, etc.) unless new evidence is found. The above-mentioned parallel *vayr-i* represents the latter type, in view of GDPI *vayreac*‘. Another important parallel is **and-i* / *and-eayk* ‘cattle’ (q.v.) from *and* ‘field’, a synonym of *art*, so we have an interesting contrast between domesticated and wild animals within the framework of the semantic expression ‘animals of the (household/wild) field’.

The semantic development under discussion can also be traced in a few dialectal expressions (HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 135b), in which *art* functions in the basic meaning of “(animal) of *art*, belonging to *art*”, that is ‘wild, undomesticated (animal)’:

artn ənkac šun (Łarabał) lit.: “a dog that wanders in *art*”, refers to an indecent, wandering, undomesticated woman;

arti xoroz (Sebastia) ‘dragon-fly’, lit. “rooster of *art*” (cf. Lat. *agrion virgo* ‘damsel-fly’);

arti muk (dialectal area not indicated) ‘field-mouse’.

Note also in a curse: *tunt-teřt art əlla* ‘may your house and place become field/wilderness’.

ark‘ay, *i*-stem ‘king’ (Bible+).

More than a thousand attestations in the Bible (see Astuacaturean 1895: 234-241, derivatives 241-243). The root **ark‘-* is found in derivatives such as *ark‘uni* ‘royal’, *ark‘un-akan*, *ark‘-akan* ‘id.’, etc. (HAB 1: 346a; see also Matzinger 2000: 285).

●DIAL Akn, Xarberd *ark‘eni* ‘strong/broad limbed’; cf. *ark‘eni* ‘well-grown (plant)’ in Geoponica (13th cent.). The derivative *ark‘ay-ut‘iwn* ‘heavenly kingdom’ (literary loan) is widespread [HAB 1: 347a]. Further, see below.

●ETYM Since long (Acoluthus /1680/, Schröder, Klaproth, NHB, etc.), linked with Gr. *ἄρχος* m. ‘leader’, *ἀρχή* f. ‘beginning, origin’, *ἄρχων*, *-οντος* m. ‘commander,

archon', *ἀρχω* 'to be the first' (see HAB 1: 346-347; Ačařyan himself rejects the etymology). Ĵahukyan (1987: 272) points out that the IE origin of Arm. *ark*'*ay* is highly doubtful. Matzinger (2000) posits **h₂er-s-ke/o-* 'Akt des Fügens' which is formally uncertain (I would expect Arm. **arc*'- from **h₂rsk-*) and semantically unattractive. A similar form has been reconstructed by Klingenschmitt (1974: 274₁; see also Matzinger 2000: 288₂₇; Vine 2005: 260) for Gr. *ἀρχω*, deriving it from a root to which *ἀριστος* 'the best, first, noblest' belongs. This is semantically plausible, but the formal objection concerning the Armenian form remains valid.

In view of *-ay*, *ark*'*ay* is considered to be a Greek loan via Syriac (Schmitt 1980: 14₁₂; see also Ĵahukyan 1987: 439₂₂, 463; Olsen 1999: 612, 931).

One may alternatively assume that Arm. *ark*'*ay* and its Greek match, which has no established etymology, reflect a common borrowing from a Mediterranean source: **ark^h-* or **arχ-*. For Arm. *-ay*, Patrubány (StuHetaz 1908: 152a) compares Arm. *cařay* 'servant'. Other examples of *-ay* referring to age, size and other characteristics of persons can be found in Pedersen 1906: 398 = 1982: 176 (cf. Matzinger 2000: 288-289).

Arm. **ark*'*un* may be equated with *ἀρχων*, *-οντος*, from **ark^h-ont*. Compare Arm. *cer-un* 'old' (also *cer-un-i*) : Gr. *γέρον* 'old man' (see s.v. *cer* 'old').

According to Ačařyan (1913: 155b; not in HAB 1: 347a), Gr. *ἀρχ-* 'to begin' can be connected with Łarabał **arc* 'the beginning of a weaving', **arc*'*el* 'to begin weaving' from older **arj-*. For the phonological correspondence, cf. Arm. *orj* > Łarabał *værc* vs. Gr. *ὄρχις* 'testicle'. Neither the semantics is problematic, cf. the semantic field of *ἀρχή* : 'beginning, origin; first principle, element; end, corner, of a bandage, rope, sheet, etc.; origin of a curve'. It is theoretically possible that Gr. *ἀρχή* and Arm. **arj-a-* (survived in Łarabał) derive from QIE **arg^h-eh₂-* 'beginning', whereas Arm. **ark^h-* belongs with the same Greek root at a younger period.²⁶

awaz, *o*-stem (later also ISg *-aw*) 'sand; dust' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Łarabał has *hávaz*, with an initial *h-* [HAB 1: 351b; Davt'yan 1966: 322].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *ἄμμος* f., *ψάμμος* f. 'sand', Lat. *sabulum* 'sand', OHG *sant*, MHG. *sampt* 'sand', etc. (see HAB 1: 351; Normier 1980: 19; Ĵahukyan 1987: 116; Olsen 1999: 24, 782; Witczak 1999: 184-185; Viredaz 2005: 85). Probably of non-IE origin [Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 499b]. Ĵahukyan (1987: 601) points out the correspondence between IE and WCauc. forms (Abkhaz *saba* 'dust', etc.). For the problem of the initial *h-* in Łarabał as a reflex of IE **s-*, see AčařHLPatm 2, 1951: 411 (with a question mark); N. Simonyan 1979: 211, 213 (sceptical).

However, the connection of Arm. *awaz* is often considered uncertain (see Greppin 1983: 317-318; 1989: 167; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 499b). For the problem of *z*, see also s.v. *ezr* 'edge'. In my view, *awaz* may be an Iranian loan, cf. Sogd. (Man.) 'wzy 'Seen, Teich', NPers. *āwāze* 'swamp' (see Bailey 1979: 478-479; Colditz 1987: 282), if the semantic shift 'swamp' > 'silt' > 'sand' is possible. If this is accepted, *awaz* is connected with *awazan*, *a*-stem 'Wasserbehälter, Teich,

²⁶ I wonder if Melri *hārg aril* 'to finish, make an end' (recorded in Ałayan 1954: 312, in the glossary of dialectal words) reflects **y-arg* '(at/in) end'.

Badewanne, Taufbecken' (Bible+), which has probably been borrowed from the same Iranian word through Syriac (*avzānā* 'font = Taufbecken') mediation; cf. also NPers. *āb-zan* 'a particular kind of bathing-vessel; the basin of a fountain' (see Hübschmann 1897: 111-112; HAB 1: 352; and, especially, Ĵahukyan 1987: 517, where Sogd. /*āwaza*/ 'lake' is mentioned, too).

I wonder if these words are related with Arab. (> Turk.) *havz* 'basin', borrowed into Arm. dialects: Polis *havuz*, Łarabał *həvuz*, Van *avuz* (see Ačarean 1902: 210). Even if not, a contamination seems probable, cf. Ĵula *havizaran* 'font = Taufbecken' next to *həvz* 'garden-basin' (see HAB 1: 352b; Ačaryan 1940: 355a). The initial *h*- in Łarabał *hávaz* 'sand' may also be explained in a more or less similar way. We arrive, then, at a theoretically possible form **ha/ovzan*, which can indirectly be corroborated by Arm. *hnjan* 'wine-press' (q.v.).

awd₁, *o*- and *i*-stem 'footwear' (John Chrysostom, Romance of Alexander, etc.). For the generic semantics 'footwear' as opposed with the specific *kawšik* 'shoes', cf. T'ovma Arcruni 2.7 /10th cent./ (1985: 192; transl. Thomson 1985: 187): *awd otic 'n hnaraworen zjew kawškac* '“for footwear they use a form of boot”'.

●ETYM Apparently related to Lith. *aũtas* 'foot-cloth, rag', Latv. *àuts* 'cloth, bandage' [HAB 4: 607b-608a; Ĵahukyan 1987: 123, 159]; see s.v. *aw-t'-oc* 'cover, coat, garment; blanket'. The underlying verb is seen in Arm. *ag-anim* 'to put on' and several cognate forms meaning 'put on footwear': Lith. *aũti*, OCS *obuti*, Lat. *induere*. Note also Umbr. *anouihimu* 'an sich nehmen, sich (etwas) anlegen, anziehen' < **an-* + verbal stem **oy-ē-* or **oy-ī-* "mit der Wz. **ə₁ey-* oder **ə₃ey-* '(Bekleidung) anziehen'" [Untermann 2000: 112].

Arm. *awd* goes back to QIE **H(V)u-d^h*. Av. *aovra-* 'footwear' hardly bears testimony for the voiced aspirated suffixal element, most probably reflecting **Hou-tleh₂-* (cf. Lat. *subūcula* 'woolen undertunic', Lith. *aũklė* 'shoe-lace, cord, foot-cloth', etc.; see Mallory/Adams 1997: 109a). It has been assumed that Arm. *awd* contains the suffix **-d^h* also found in Gr. *ἔσθος* n. (cf. *ἔσθής* f.) 'clothing' [Klingenschmitt 1982: 173-174; Clackson 1994: 224₉₉].

If reliable, this explanation of *d* can serve as a counter-example for the sound development Arm. *-r-* < PIE **-d^h*- (see s.v. *ayrem* 'to burn'). The same also holds for *awd* 'air' (q.v.).

awd₂, *o*-stem: GDSg *awd-o-y*, ISg *awd-o-v*, GDPl *awd-o-c* 'in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 1554), Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 43^{L2f}, 195^{L6}), frequent in "Yalags ampoc' ew nšanac'" by Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent. (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 304ff); later also *i*-stem; 'air', dial. also 'breath' and 'wind' (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in Axalc'xa, Karin, Muš, Alaškert, Ĵula, etc. (also in the compound **ōd-u-hava* 'weather'); cf. also Van **tak'-ōd-k'* (with *tak'* 'warm') 'fever', Nor Bayazet **ōd kpnil* 'to catch a cold' [HAB 4: 609a], Łarabał *hət'k'* (erroneously printed *čət'k'*, see HAB-Add 1982: 19) < **y-ōd-k'* 'the warm breath/expiration of the mouth' [Ačarean 1913: 807a; HAB 4: 609a]. Ĵula *h'ət'* (see Ačarean 1940: 98-99, 161, 390) may continue the prefix *y-* 'in' seen in the reflex of the Łarabał form. This by-form **y-awd* would have basically meant 'inhalation' with a subsequent development to 'breath'.

The compound **bal-ōd* preserved in Bulanəx *b'aləṭ* 'wind accompanied by snow(-storm)' (HAB 1: 383b; see s.v. *bal* 'fog') seems to comprise the word *awd* 'air' as the second component. The latter functions here in the meaning 'wind'.

●ETYM Since Klaproth (1823=1831: 103a), compared with IE forms going back to **aw-* (**h₂ueh₁-*, cf. Gr. *ἄημι*, etc.) 'to blow' (see HAB 4: 608-609). Patrubány (StugHetaz 1908: 214b) points to the dental determinative **-t-* found in Gr. *ἀῶτιμή* f., *ἀῶτιμήν*, *-έρος* m. 'breath; scent'. Petersson (1920: 66) reconstructs **aud^h-o-* comparing Lith. *áudra*, *audrà* 'storm (usually accompanied by rain or snow)' < **aud^h-rā-*, OIc. *veðr* n. 'Wind, Luft, Wetter', OHG *wetar* 'Wetter, Witterung, freie Luft' (< **ued^h-ro-*), etc., and suggests a connection with Oss. *ud/od* 'spirit, soul'. The etymology of the Ossetic word is considered uncertain (see Cheung 2002: 233). On the Armenian form, Cheung (ibid.) notes: "borrowing?"

The reconstruction **aud^h-o-* (= **h₂eu(h₁)-d^h-o-*) is commonly accepted [HAB 4: 608; Ĵahukyan 1982: 48]. Olsen (1999: 56) points out that a relation of Arm. *ōd* (= *awd*) with the root **h₂ueh₁-* 'to blow' seems inevitable, but "the derivational process is rather obscure". Then she suggests a proto-form **h₁su-h₂uh₁-to-*. This seems, however, unnecessary.

If Av. *aodar* 'Kälte', probably a neuter *r*-stem (on the morphology of the word, see Beekes 1988b: 122-124; Hoffmann/Forssman 1996: 150-151), Lith. *áudra*, *audrà* 'storm', etc. are related, they may contain **-d^h-* (as the above-mentioned Germanic forms) rather than **-d-*, providing us with more evidence for the reconstruction **h₂eu(h₁)-d^h-*. For the problem of the internal laryngeal, see 2.1.20.

One may reconstruct a neuter *s*-stem **h₂eud^h-os* (yielding regularly Arm. *awd*, *o*-stem) beside the *r*-stem neuter represented in Iranian, cf. the case of *get*, *o*-stem 'river' (q.v.) from **uedos-* vs. PIE **ued-r/n-*.

On the problem of the *-d*, see also s.v. *awd* 'foot-wear'.

awt⁶, *i*-stem, GDSg *awt⁶-i* (Ezekiel 23.17 = *καταλύοντων*), GDPl *awt⁶-i-c⁶* (Movsēs Xorenac⁶i 1.16) 'sleeping place, lodging place, spending the night; evening, night' (Bible+), *awt⁶ev/wan* < **awt⁶-i-a-van* or *-awan* 'lodging place, inn' (Bible+); **erek-awt⁶**, *i*-stem: IPL *erekawt⁶-i-w-k⁶* 'passing the night' (Agat'angelos, Movsēs Xorenac⁶i, etc.); *awt⁶-ek* and *awt⁶-ekan* 'stale, food which remained from a previous day' (Canon Law, see Weitenberg 1996: 99, 1156); deverbative verb *awt⁶em* or *awt⁶im*, imper. *awt⁶ea* 'to spend the night' (Yovhannēs Ōjnec⁶i, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.); compound verbs *awt⁶-aganim*, etc. (Bible+), with *aganim* 'to spend the night'

GDPl *awt⁶-i-c⁶* is attested in Movsēs Xorenac⁶i 1.16 (1913= 1991: 54^{L9f}), transl. Thomson 1978: 101): *pēs pēs tačars ew seneaks ṡt'ic ew tuns ganjuc* "various temples and chambers and treasure houses" (see s.v. *anjaw* for the full passage).

IPL *erek-awt⁶-i-w-k⁶* is found in Movsēs Xorenac⁶i 2.66 (1913= 1991: 202^{L1f}), transl. Thomson 1978: 213): *ṡndunic'in hiwrk' erekṡt'iwk* "be received as guests for the night". Further attestations of this compound: *erekṡt's arareal* and *ṡt'evans arareal* (in Patmut'iwn srboc' Hrip'simeanc', see MovsXorenMaten 1865: 300^{L13} and 301^{L4f}, respectively); *ew and erekawt's arareal* in Yovhan Mamikonean (A. Abrahamyan 1941: 113^{L2}).

For the attestations of a compound with *c'ayg* 'night', *c'ayg-awt'*, see in the addendum apud NHB 2: 1059c²⁷.

In the late medieval dictionary *Barġirk' hayoc'* we find *arōt'* glossed as *minč'ew erekoy* 'till the night' (Amalyan 1975: 32^{Nr759}), which is correctly interpreted by Ĵahukyan 1976a: 41 as composed of *ar* 'at, by, to, before' and *awt'* 'spending the night, evening, night'.

●DIAL The verb *awt'il* 'to spend the night' is present in Akn *ot'il* [HAB 4: 610b]. An illustration of imperative *ot'e* (cf. the literary *awt'ea*) can be found in an incantation (Čanikean 1895: 167; S. Harut'yunyan 2006: 153^{Nr205A}): *S. Sargis, mer tunə ot'e* 'S. Sargis, spend the night in our house'.

Under the entry *awt'ek(an)* 'stale, food which remained from a previous day' NHB 2: 1024a records dial. *ōt'eki kerakur* 'yesterday's food, stale food'. This form is identical with Meri *ōt'ek'* 'id.' (Ałayan 1954: 291a, cf. 336; Weitenberg 1996: 99); cf. Łarabał *ōt'e/i* [HAB 4: 610b; Davt'yan 1966: 501], Hadrut' *ot'e* [A. Połosyan 1965: 31], Goris *ot'i* [Margaryan 1975: 501a]. Note also Łazax *ot'anal* 'to become stale, old' [HAB 4: 610b], which is formally identical with *awt'anal* attested in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc'i as a reading variant (see NHB 2: 1023c).

Durean 1933: 114 records an illness caused by the demon (*dew*) called *gišerōt'ik*, lit. 'who dwells/lodges in the night'.

●ETYM A *-ti-derivative of *ag-* 'to spend the night' (Müller 1890: 8; Bugge 1892: 446; Hübschmann 1897: 411-412 with hesitation; HAB 4: 610; Schmitt 1981: 52, 54_H).

The underlying PIE verb seems to be found exclusively with *-s-, thus **h₂ues-*. A QIE **h₂(e)us-ti-* would yield Arm. **awsti-*. One may therefore assume an inner-Armenian formation with PArm. **aw(s)-* or **ag-* (< **h₂(e)us-*) and the suffix *-ti- which remained productive in different stages of Armenian. Further, see s.v. *aganim* 'to spend the night'.

awt'-oc', *a*-stem (GDPl *awt'oc'-ac'* in Plato) 'cover, coat, garment; blanket' (Bible+).

●ETYM Related with *ag-anim* 'to put on' and *awd* 'shoes' (q.v.), cf. Lith. *aĩtas* 'foot-cloth, rag', *aĩti* 'to put on footwear', Latv. *āuts* 'cloth, bandage' [Ačāfēan 1908: 121a; Lidén 1933: 41; HAB 4: 609b]. From IE **H(V)u-to-* (see Olsen 1999: 536).

awcanem, 3.sg.act *awc*, imper. *awc*, 3.sg.pass. *awc-a-w*, etc. 'to anoint; to cover by a thin layer of gold, etc.' (Bible+), also with *z-* (Bible+); **awcem**, imper. *awcea* 'to anoint' (Ephrem+), **awc** 'anointment, unguent' (Paterica, etc.; cf. dial. Marała).

●DIAL The verbal forms **ōcel* (widespread) and **ōcanel* (T'iflis, Muš, Svedia, Zeyt'un, Ĵula, Salmast) are considered literary loans. The noun *ōc* 'anointment, unguent' is present in Marała. Note also Van **ōc-uk* 'baptized, anointed; Armenian' [HAB 4: 611b].

Zeyt'un presents structural and semantic contrast: *uznel* 'to smear, grease' < *ōcanel* vs. *ujil* 'to anoint, baptize' < *ōcel* (Ačāryan 2003: 143, 344).

²⁷ The **awt'* is not to be equated with the suffix *-awt'* in *atawt'* 'prayer', *amawt'* 'shame', etc., as in Greppin 1975: 66; 1986: 289.

●ETYM Since Windischmann, etc. (see HAB 4: 611), connected with Skt. *añj-* 'to anoint, smear', pres. VII 3sg.act. *anákti*, 3pl.act. *añjánti*, *añjas-* n. 'anointment', *añjana-* n. 'ointment, fat', Lat. *unguere* 'to anoint', OIr. *imb* 'butter' and Bret. *amann* 'id.' from Celt. **amban* < **h₃ng^w-n* (see Schrijver 1991: 50, 62; 1995: 351), OHG *ancho* 'butter', etc.

The Armenian form is explained by a transfer nasal infix > nasal suffix and a phonological development **ng^w-* (**h₃ng^w-*) > **Hn^wg-* > **auġ-*, see Meillet 1892a: 59; 1936: 37, 44, 106-107; Hübschmann 1897: 426; Pedersen 1906: 358, 409 = 1982: 136, 187; HAB 4: 611; Dumézil 1938a: 100-101; Pokorny 1959: 779; Hamp 1975; Ĵahukyan 1982: 178-180; Klingenschmitt 1982: 164-229 (on *awcanem*: 180-182); Ravnæs 1991: 12, 40-41; Clackson 1994: 84-85. For further references and a discussion, see s.v. *awj* 'snake' and 2.1.27.1.

awj, *i*-stem: GDSg *awj-i*, GDPl *awj-i-c'*, AblSg *y-awj-i-c'* 'snake' (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 612b]. For Łarabał *ɔxcə*, etc., see Weitenberg 1996: 94ff.

●ETYM Since long (NHB, Windischmann, etc., see HAB 4: 612), connected with Lat. *anguis* m.f. 'snake', Lith. *angis* f. 'snake', etc. One assumes a development PIE **ang^{wh}-i-* (read **h₂eng^{wh}-i-*) > PArm. **an^wgi* > **awġ^hi* (with **ġ^h* > **ġ^h* before **u/w*) > **awj-i-*, see Hübschmann 1877: 26; 1897: 426; Meillet 1892a: 59; 1936: 154; HAB 4: 611-612; Dumézil 1938a: 100; Pisani 1950: 191; Pokorny 1959: 43; Ĵahukyan 1982: 43, 57; Ravnæs 1991: 40-41; Clackson 1994: 54, 107-108; Olsen 1999: 78²⁸. For this development, see 2.1.27.1. In this particular case, the involving of the tabu (HAB 4: 612a; AčarLiak 6, 1971: 722; Ĵahukyan 1992: 21; see on tabu 2.1.36) is unnecessary because the phonological explanation is satisfactory.

This development has taken place probably only in zero grade (see Beekes 2003: 204-205, 208-209; cf. Kortlandt 1980: 99 = 2003: 27), cf. OHG *unc* 'snake' < PGerm. **ung-* < IE **h₂ng^{wh}-* (see Schrijver 1991: 43-44, 60; for a discussion, see also Lubotsky 1988: 29). The full-grade **h₂eng^h-* would yield **hanj-*.

For a further discussion, see s.v. *iž*, *i*-stem 'viper' which belongs to the nasalless PIE by-form of 'snake' reflected in Skt. *áhi-* m. 'snake, adder', YAv. *aži-* m. 'snake, dragon', Gr. *ὄφις* 'snake', *ἔχις* m.f. 'adder', etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 156). For an extensive treatment of the PIE word for 'snake', see Katz 1998. See also s.v. *əngtay* prob. 'eel'.

The remarkable resemblance of Arm. *awj* with Toch. B *auk* 'snake, serpent' (see Pisani 1941-42: 180-182; 1950: 188, 191-192) has probably been resulted from convergent developments; cf. Adams 1999: 129-130: **h₁óg^{wh}i-* > PToch. **ekw* > **ewk* (metathesis).

awji-k' pl. tant., *ea*-stem: APl *awji-s*, IPl *awje-a-w-k'* (Bible+), GDPl *awje-a-c'* in Nersēs Lambronac'i; **awj**, *i*-stem: IPl *awj-i-w-k'* only in Yovhannēs Erznkac'i/Corcorec'i (13-14th cent.) 'collar'. Bible, Ephrem, etc.

●DIAL No dialectal forms in HAB 4: 612b.

According to Andreasyan (1967: 389b), Svedia *anjənāk'* represents ClArm. *awjik'*. Note also K'esab *anjnek*, glossed by *ōjik'* [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 63b].

²⁸ Perhaps old HD nom. **-ōi* can also be taken into consideration.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 4: 612b.

Adontz (1937: 10; see also Pisani 1950: 188-192) connects with Gr. *αὔχην*, -ένοϛ m. ‘neck, throat; isthmus’ (Il.), Aeol. literary *ἄμφην*, -ενοϛ ‘neck’. The relationship between these words has been disputed. The following solutions have been proposed: (1) all the three words are derived from a root **ang^hw-* or **ang^{wh}-* (for the phonological development, see e.g. s.v. *acut* ‘coal’); (2) Arm. *awj-i-k* ‘is a derivation of *awj* ‘snake’; (3) Gr. *ἄμφην* may be connected to OHG *anka*, *anca* ‘back of the head, limb’, etc.; (4) the two Greek words may be borrowings from a lost source. For a discussion, I refer to Morani 1981; Clackson 1994: 107-109, 224₁₀₆.

The derivation from *awj* ‘snake’ (see NHB 2: 1026c; Hiwnk‘earpëyēntean apud HAB 4: 612b) is uncertain [Clackson 1994: 108].

De Lagarde (1854: 26^{L682}) and Scheftelowitz (1927: 249) connected Arm. *viz* (< **vēg^h-*) ‘neck’, gen. *vz-i*, with Gr. *αὔχην*. This etymology is largely forgotten, and *viz* is still considered to be a word of unknown origin [HAB 4: 337-338; Jāhukyan 1990: 71, sem. field 4]. However, it is worth of consideration. Note also dial. **xiz-* in Agulis *xáyzak* ‘back of the head’, and, in compounds, **xiz* or **xuz* in Łarabał, etc., **xoyz* or **xiwz* in Ĵula **xuz-a-tak*. See s.v. *viz*.

I tentatively suggest to treat Gr. *αὔχην* and Arm. *awj-i-k* and *viz* (dial. also **xiz*, **xuz/xoyz/xiwz*) as words of substratum origin, tentatively reconstructing something, which in Indo-European terms can be represented as NSg **h₂uēg^h-*, obl. **h₂uēg^h-*. The form **h₂uēg^h-* (>> **h₂wēg^h-*, with **-w-* analogical after the nominative) would explain Arm. *awj-i-k* (perhaps also dial. **xuz*, via an unknown language) whereas nom. **h₂uēg^h-* may have yielded Arm. *viz* through an unknown intermediary source (note the loss of the initial laryngeal in this position in most of IE languages). Another form with a pharyngeal fricative (an unattested Anatolian form?), something like **huēz*, may be responsible for **xiz* and **xoyz*. For the vocalic fluctuation, cf. *višap* : **yušap* ‘dragon’, etc. See also s.vv. *yogn-*, *xonj* ‘tired’.

The relation with Aeol. *ἄμφην*, -ενοϛ ‘neck’ remains unclear. It is tempting to derive it from **ang^{wh}-en-* connecting with Arm. dial. (Svedia, K‘esab) **anj-Vn-*. Arm. *j* points to **g^h*, however. One may tentatively reconstruct the following paradigm: nom. **h₂éng^{wh}-*, obl. **h₂ng^{wh}-*; the latter (zero grade) developed into **h₂n^wg^{wh}-* > PArm. **aug^h-* (with regular palatalization of the velar after *-u-*) > Arm. *awj-*, whereas the former retained the nasal and can be seen in Gr. *ἄμφην* and Arm. **anjVn-*. Arm. *-j-* is analogical after **awj-*. This is reminiscent of Arm. *acut* ‘coal’ < **aucúto-* from **h₁(o)ng^w-ól-o-* (cf. Skt. *āṅgāra-*, etc.) vs. dial. **anjot* (see s.v. *acut* ‘coal’). If Gr. *ἄμφην* and Arm. **anjVn-* are not related to Gr. *αὔχην* and Arm. *awj-i-k*, Arm. *j* can be explained by contamination.

awli (GDSg *awtwoy* in NHB 2: 1027b, but without references) ‘a strong fermented drink, intoxicating beverage’ (Bible+); in Modern Armenian = *aral* and Russ. *vódka*.

In Judges 13.4,7,14 and Luke 1.15: *gini ew awli* : *οἶνον καὶ σίκερα*.

Later: **uti** in Knik‘ hawatoy (Seal of Faith), 7th cent.; **eawli** in “Girk‘ t‘t‘oc” [HAB 4: 613a]. Compounds in Canon Law: *ambraw-awli* (with *ambraw* ‘date’) and *metr-awli* (with *metr* ‘honey’).

The actual source of the compound **gar-awli** ‘beer’, lit. ‘barley-liquor’ (Malxaseanc‘ HBB 1: 416b; mentioned also by Mann, 1963: 4, 33, without any reference) is unknown to me.

●ETYM Ačařyan (1908: 121a) compares *awli* with Balto-Slavic and Germanic words for ‘beer’ (cf. Lith. *alus* ‘beer’, etc.) but notes that the relationship is uncertain. He is also sceptical in HAB 4: 613b. The same comparison has independently been proposed by Mann (1963: 4, 33; see also Toporov, PrJaz A-D, 1975: 80), who derives *awli* from **oluijo-* or **aluijo-*. These forms would yield Arm. **otgi* or **atgi*, however. Olsen (1999: 443, 799) suggests a better analysis: **(h)alu-* > Arm. **awt-* + derivational suffix **-io-* or **-iah-* > *-i*. The sound change **alu-* > Arm. **awt-* may be due to *w*-epenthesis [Beekes 2003: 205] or, perhaps better, metathesis.

Ĵahukyan (1990: 71, sem. field 5) considers *awli* to be a word of unknown origin. In my view, the above etymology is worth of consideration, and *awli* is best derived from **alut-* + *-i*. It must be emphasized that (1) the words that belong here refer not only to ‘beer’, but also to ‘a strong fermented drink’, ‘mead’, etc. (note especially that both Arm. *awli* and Russ. CS *олъ* correspond to Gr. *σίκερα* ‘a kind of fermented drink’); (2) they point to **alut-*: Oss. *æluton* ‘a kind of beer’, Georg. *(a)ludi* ‘beer’, PSlav. **olъ* ‘a kind of fermented drink’, Russ. CS *олъ* ‘хмельной напиток из ржи, ячменя и т.п.’, OPr. *alu* ‘mead’, OEngl. *ealu(b)*, Engl. *ale* ‘beer’, Finn. *olut* (prob. from Germ.) ‘beer’ (see Abaev 1949: 338-347; 1964: 96; 1965: 11, 63; Pokorny 1959: 33-34; Otrębski 1966: 51-52; Dumézil 1967a: 30; Toporov, PrJaz A-D, 1975: 79-81; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 932 = 1995: 825; Xač‘aturova 1987; Mallory/Adams 1997: 60; ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 32, 2005: 76, 80-81).²⁹

*awn ‘property’, only gen. *awn-o-y* found in the compound *awnoy-tēr* ‘lord of property, proprietor, owner’ in Agat‘angelos § 376 (emended as *aygwoy tēr* ‘Lord of the vineyard’ in 1909=1980: 188L15 and Thomson 2001: 108) and John Chrysostom; ‘legitimate husband of a woman’ (Yačaxapatum); MidArm. *unetēr* ‘owner’ (Law Code by Smbat Sparapet); unclear is *ger-awneal* corresponding to Gr. *ἐπιπολάζων*.

For a philological analysis, see Norayr Biwzandac‘i 1911: 168; HAB 1: 361-362; Lindeman 1978-79: 41₂; Greppin 1983: 321-322.

MidArm. *unetēr* ‘owner’ may contain *un-* ‘to take, have’, MidArm. ‘to possess’ (q.v.).

●DIAL No dialectal record in HAB 1: 362a.

It is unclear whether *hən/yən/en* ‘individual share of a mower’ (Amatuni 1912: 401-402; Ačařean 1913: 667; M. Asatryan 1962: 224b) belongs here and reflects **hawn*, **(y)awn*.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 361-362) connects *awn* with Skt. *āpnas-* n. ‘produce, property, possession’, YAv. *afnaŋ*‘*hant-* ‘rich in property’, Gr. *ὄμνη* ‘food, corn’, *ὄμνη(ε)ιος* ‘pertaining to corn, nutritious, fruitful’, OIc. *efni* ‘material, goods’, *efna* ‘to carry out, work’, Lat. *opēs* f. pl. ‘wealth; resources, assistance’, etc. (see also Ałabekyan 1979: 58; hesitantly Ĵahukyan 1987: 141, 267).

This PIE etymon may be linked with **h₃ep-*: Skt. *āpas-* n. ‘work, action’, Lat. *opus*, *-eris* n. ‘work, effort’, *opulentus* ‘wealthy; abounding with resources; sumptuous’, *opulentia* ‘riches, wealth; sumptuousness’, OHG *uoben* ‘to start to work, practice, worship’, Hitt. *hāppar-* ‘trade, business’, *happinant-* ‘rich’, etc., for the forms and a discussion, see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 746 = 1995, 1: 649-

²⁹ The relation with Semitic **h-l-w* ‘sweet; sweet drink’ (see Illič-Svityč 1964: 5) is uncertain.

650; Melchert 1987: 21; Lubotsky 1990: 131; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 84-85, 88; Lindeman 1997: 50; Mallory/Adams 1997: 637b (**h₂-*); Viereck/Goldammer 2003: 407-408; Kloekhorst 2006: 92.

A QIE **opn-* would yield Arm. **own* > **un* (cf. Jāhukyan 1972: 259; Lindeman 1978-79: 41). To solve the vocalic problem one may assume PD n. gen. **h₃pn-e/os-s* > Arm. *awno-y* (note that the word is attested only in the genitive). If dial. **hawn* belongs here, it may point to **h₃epnos-* with analogical *-a-* after the oblique stem.

An Iranian intermediation has been considered as a possibility (Jāhukyan 1987: 267).

The connection of Arm. *awn* to Gr. *ἄφενος* 'wealth' (Lindeman 1978-79; 1990: 201; cf. also references in Greppin 1983: 321-322) is doubtful (Clackson 1994: 181), as is the appurtenance of this Greek word to **h₃ep-* (see the references above). See also s.v. *ap* 'palm of the hand'.

On the whole, the etymology of Ačāryan can be regarded at least as possible. It should be borne in mind, however, that the philological status of the word is uncertain; a thorough examination is needed.

awr, gen. *awur*, instr. *awur-b*, etc. 'day; time, age' (Bible+).

For the meaning 'age' note e.g. P'awstos Buzand 3.12 (1883=1984: 26^{L1f}, transl. Garsoïan 1989: 83): *Zi awurbk' manuk, tiōk' aroyg* : "For he was young in years, vigorous".

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 617a].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *ἡμαρ*, Arc. *ἄμαρ*, *-ατος* n. 'day', *ἡμέρα*, Dor., etc. *ἄμέρα* 'id.'; **āmōr* > PArm. **amur* < **a^wmur* > **awur* (see Meillet 1922d: 59; 1936: 55; HAB 4: 616-617; Clackson 1994: 96-97; Olsen 1999: 176-177). Probably to be reconstructed as **Heh₂m-ōr*. For further discussion and references, see s.vv. *ayr* 'man', *anurf* 'dream'.

***awre(a)r**, GDPI *awrer-a-c* 'disgrace, insult, taunt, curse'.

Attested only in P'awstos Buzand 5.3 (1883=1984: 160^{L2f}, transl. Garsoïan 1989: 188):

Apa patmec'aw t'agaworin Papay yałags ōrerac'n (var. *ōrinac'n*), *zor ed Hayr mardpetn tiknojn P'arānjemay, mōr t'agaworin Papay, t'snamans jałanac' i berdargel pašarmann; zi ibrew zboz mi, aynpēs t'snamaneac' zna i žamanaki, ibrew emut andr gātuk, ew ed anargans tiknojn, ew ekn el anti ew p'axeaw; etun zays amenayn zroyc' t'agaworin* : "Then King Pap was told of the curses of the *hayr mardpet* against King Pap's mother, Queen P'arānjem; of his taunts during the siege of the fortress, when he had berated her like a harlot at the time that he had secretly entered [into the fortress], insulted the queen, come out, and fled. They related all of this to the king".

Garsoïan, thus, translates the word **awre(a)r* as 'curses'. Malxasyanc' (1987: 293) renders it as *viravorank* 'insult'.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 4: 617b) rejects all the etymological attempts, including the comparison with Gr. *ἱερά* 'prayer, curse' suggested in NHB 2: 1032b. Jāhukyan 1990: 72 (semantic field 21) considers a word of unknown origin.

The interpretation of NHB is worth considering. We can treat the word as composed of an otherwise unattested **aru/w-* 'curse' (cf. Gr. Att. *ἁρά*, Ion. *ἁρή* f.

‘prayer, curse’ < PGr. **aryá* < **h₂ru-éh₂-*³⁰ and the plur.-coll. *-ear*, found in e.g. *ban-ear* ‘calumny’ (attested amongst others in the very same source, P’awstos Buzand, see s.v. *ban* ‘speech, word’).

An **h₂ru-* or **aru-* would yield Arm. **arg-*. One may therefore posit a QIE fem. or coll. **h₂(o)ru-h₂-* (beside **h₂eru-eh₂-* in Greek), or an old **u*-stem **h₂(e/o)r-u-* or Mediterranean substratum **arw-*. Thus **aru/w-* > **aur-* + *-ear* = *awrear*. For the development **aRu-* > **awR-*, see s.vv. *ayr* ‘man’, *awli* ‘a strong fermented drink, intoxicating beverage’, *awr* ‘day’.

The Greek word (cf. also the verb *ἀπαύμαι* ‘to pray’) has been compared with Hitt. *aruṣae*^{-zi} ‘to prostrate oneself, bow, make obeisance’ and Umbr. *arves* ‘precibus’ (for references and a discussion, see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 802 = 1995, 1: 703; Starke 1990: 447, 447₁₆₁₂; Kloekhorst 2006: 83-84; 2008: 213).

Less probable is the connection of the Greek word with CLuw. *hirun*, *hirut-* n. ‘oath’ (Vine 2005: 260-261 with references and a discussion; Starke 1990: 572-576 on the CLuw. forms). This etymology has been rejected by Lindeman (1997: 82, 82₈₀).

awriord, *a*-stem: GDSg *-i* in EpArm.; GDPl *-ac* in Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent.); IPl *-aw-k* in Grigor Skewřac’i (12-13th cent.) [NHB 2: 940c, s.v. *p’esawēr*] ‘virgin, young girl’ (Bible+). In fact, the oldest attestation is found twice in pre-Christian epic songs (GDSg *ōriord-i*), recorded by the great Armenian historian Movsēs Xorenac’i (2.50 : 1913=1991: 178^{L20}, 179^{L4}; transl. Thomson 1978: 192).

● ETYM Łap’anc’yan (1961: 121-122, 134) interprets as composed of **awri-* ‘lord’ (< Uart. *uri* ‘lord’) and **ord-* ‘offspring, son/daughter’ (see s.v. *ordi*). Ačar’yan (HAB 4: 619b) rejects this and other etymologies leaving the origin of the word open. Ĵahukyan (1987: 424, 428; 1988: 142) presents Łap’anc’yan’s etymology with hesitation. Positively: Diakonoff 1971: 84.

According to Olsen (1999: 531), the second component in *awri-ord* is the suffix *-ord* (verbal noun/adj.), and **awri-* may derive from **ātriĵo-* ‘fire-’ as a parallel of Lat. *ātriensis* ‘house servant’ from *ātrium*. The compound would correspond, as she points out, to Av. *ātrā-karāt-* ‘der sich mit dem Feuer zu tun macht, dabei tätig ist’.

As far as the second component is concerned, Łap’anc’yan’s etymology seems semantically more probable. As for the first component **awri-*, one may suggest an old borrowing from Iran. **ahur-i-* ‘lordly’ (cf. YAv. *āhūiri-* adj. ‘with regard to Ahura(mazdā), stemming from Ahura(mazdā)’ vs. *ahura-* m. ‘god, lord’: **ahur-i-* ‘lordly’ or GSg **ahuriyo-* ‘of lord’ > OArm. **a(h)uri-* > Arm. **awri-*. The Urartian comparison should not be excluded; for *e* : *a*, see 2.1.1. In either case, the basic meaning of the compound is ‘lordly offspring’.³¹ For the semantic shift, see 3.8.1.

ap⁶, *o*-stem: GDSg *ap* ‘*-o-y*, GDPl *ap* ‘*-o-v* ‘palm of the hand; handful’ (Bible+).

● DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 364a].

³⁰ On the other hand, one may think of Arm. *awr*, *o*-stem ‘gall’, which is attested three times in John Chrysostom and has no etymological record in HAB 1: 362b. Any relation with Lat. *aurīgō* ‘jaundice’?

³¹ Alternatively, **awri-* may be derived from **h₂ekr(e)i-* ‘young girl’: Maced. *ἀκρεία* and Phryg. (Hesychius) *ἀκριστις*. On these words, see also s.v. *atij*.

The vocalism of Van *äp's et'al* (frozen APl *ap'-s*) 'to go on one's hands and knees' (Ačařyan 1952: 97) is remarkable, since the word *ap'* is normally reflected in the Van-group, viz. Van, Moks, Šatax, Ozim as *ap'*, with no change in vocalism (see HAB 1: 364a; Ačařyan 1952: 25a, 249; M. Muradyan 1962: 193a; Orbeli 2002: 208). The form *äp's* may then be interpreted as **y-ap'-s* 'on hands' through Ačařyan's Law; cf. *y-ap'-s-i-t'er-s* (Bible+), *č'orek'-y-ap'-k'* (Alexander Romance), etc.

Some dialects have forms with *-ur*, Axalc'xa *ap'-ur*, Łarabał, Hadrut', Goris *háp'-ur* [HAB 1: 364a; Davt'yan 1966: 322]. Compare *t'at'-ur* from *t'at'* 'paw' (on which see HAB 2: 138-139; Lusenc' 1982: 147, 206b). One may also think of contamination with ClArm. *buřn* 'palm of the hand, handful' (widespread in the dialects; Łarabał has the verbal form: *p'řn-*); further note ClArm. *agur* 'palm of the hand, handful' (preserved in Xotorĵur).

For the initial *h-* of Łarabał, etc. *háp'-ur* cf. *hab* in the glossary of Autun (Weitenberg 1983: 19; 1986: 98; H. Muradyan 1985: 221b, 226a). This *h-* probably has an etymological value (see below).

●ETYM Since NHB 1: 397a, connected with Gr. *ἅπτω* 'to touch', *ἄφή* '(sense of) touch, the grip', *ἄψος* n. 'join' (Pedersen 1906: 428 = 1982: 206; Meillet 1929; 1935 = 1978: 62; HAB 1: 363-364 with references; HAB-Add 1982: 4; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 275-276; Ravnaes 1991: 129; sceptical Greppin 1983: 322), which presupposes **s/Hap^h-* or **s/Hap-s-*.

Recently the Armenian and Greek forms have been linked with Skt. *āpsas-* n. 'breast, forehead, front side', Toch. A *āpsā* '(minor) limbs', Hitt. *ḫappešsar-* 'limb, part of the body' (see Stalmaszczyk/Witczak 1990: 39; Witczak 1991: 71; Clackson 1994: 101). This etymology is worth of consideration, although the semantic relationship is not straightforward, and the root shape **h₂eps-* appears to be aberrant. For an extensive critical analysis, see Clackson 1994: 98-101; see also Olsen 1999: 50.

Since NHB 2: 79b, etc. (see HAB 3: 72b; Ĵahukyan 1967: 242), Arm. hapax **hap'ap'em* 'to kidnap' (q.v.) has been derived from *ap'* 'palm of the hand, handful'; note the initial *h-* in Łarabał, etc. (N. Simonyan 1979: 221). The relation with *unim* 'to take, have' (Ĵahukyan 1967: 242; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 276) is uncertain (see also Greppin 1983: 322).

***ap'i**, ***ap'u**, etc. (dial.) 'father'.

●DIAL Ararat (Öşakan, P'arpi) *ap'i* 'father' [Amatuni 1912: 77b], Agulis *ap'i* 'father' [M. Zak'aryan 2008: 60], Melri *äp'i* 'id.' [Atayan 1954: 292], Łarabał *ap'i* 'honouring address to old people; Łazax, Ararat etc. *ap'u* voc. 'father', *ap'un* 'father' [Ačařean 1913: 160ab; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 139-140], Širak, Muš, Alaškert, Xoy *ap'č* [Amatuni 1912: 77b; Ačařean 1913: 161a]; Łazax *api(n)* voc. 'father' [Ačařean 1913: 127b]; Agulis *apar* 'elder brother' [M. Zak'aryan 2008: 56], Ararat, Nor Bayazet *ap'er* 'father' [Ačařean 1913: 160a].

●ETYM Ĵahukyan (1972: 300; 1987: 56, 112, 275) interprets these forms as nursery words of IE origin, cf. Gr. *ἀπφῶς* hypocoristic 'daddy', *ἄπφα*, a hypocoristic addressing form between brothers and sisters, and beloved ones, also other hypocoristic forms, *ἀπρίον*, *ἀπράριον*, *ἀπρίδιον*, *ἀπρία*. Note unaspirated *ἄππα* 'father', Toch. B *āppo* 'father', dimin. *appakke* 'dear father' (for the forms see Frisk

1: 126, 127; Chantraine 1968-80: 99a, 100a; Adams 1999: 16, 44; cf. Beekes 1977: 256). Further, note Kurd. *abu* 'father', *āp* 'uncle' etc. (see Ačařean 1913: 44, considering the resemblance accidental). For some East Caucasian comparable forms see Jahukyan 1987: 608.

The onomatopoeic-elementary character of these words makes a direct equation rather difficult. Nevertheless, I see no reason to treat these nursery formations, Arm. *ap'i*, *ap'u*, etc. vs. Gr. *ἀπρία*, *ἀπρίον*, *ἀπρῶς*, etc., as independent creations.

The forms *apar*, *ap'er* and the like probably represent a blend of *ap'i/u* 'father' and *aper* etc. < *etbayr* 'brother', cf. Ačařean 1913: 44, considering the resemblance with Kurd. *abu* 'father', *āp* 'uncle' etc. accidental. On the other hand compare Gr. *ἀπφάριον*.

ak'atał, *o*-stem: GDPl *ak'atał-o-c'* (Hamam, Hesychius of Jerusalem) 'rooster' (Bible+); **agatał** 'id.' (Ašxarhac'oyc'); **ak'alal** (Samuēl Anec'i, 12th cent.).

●DIAL Various forms: T'iflis, Hamšen, etc. *ak'lar* (Bařgirk' hayoc', Amalyan 1975: 44^{Nr1069}, glossed by *ak'atał* and *xoroz*), Axalc'xa, Ararat *ak'lor*, Van *ayhlör*, etc. [HAB 1: 369b]. The form **ak'lor* may be due to contamination with *lor* 'quail'.

●ETYM Patrubány (1906-08 /1908/: 152b) treats the word as composed of **k'ak'* (cf. French *coq* 'cock') and *atał-* 'shout' (q.v.), thus "shout of a cock", which is untenable. Ačařyan (HAB 1: 368-369) posits broken reduplication from **k'at-k'at* > **k'atał* and compares the root with Gr. *καλέω* 'to call, summon; to invite; to invoke; to name', Skt. *uṣā-kal-a-* 'rooster', OIr. *cailech* 'rooster', cf. Gr. *ἡκανός* *ὁ ἀλεκτρονών* 'rooster' (Hesychius), lit. 'early-singer' (see also Solta 1960: 29-31; Olsen 1999: 204). On these IE designations of 'rooster' mostly containing the root **klh₁-*, see Schrijver 1991: 95, 185, 206, 222, 427; 1995: 141, 281, 323; and especially Schlerath 1994.

The initial *a-* is reminiscent of the obscure *a-* of substratum origin in some bird-names (see Schrijver 1997: 310-313; 2001: 419). On the other hand, one may assume a compound with PArm. **ag-* or *ayg* 'morning' from **h₂(e)us-* (see s.v. *ayg* 'morning'), cf. the Sanskrit and Greek forms above with *uṣā-* and *ἡ*, both cognate with Arm. *ayg-*. The Armenian compound **a(y)g-k'at-* would develop to **ak'k'at-* > **ak'at-*, cf. **h₃(e)k^w-* + *-kn* > PArm. **ak'-kn* > **akkn* > *akn* 'eye'. See also s.v. *k'akor* 'dung'.

ak'is, *i*-stem 'weasel' (Bible+), dial. also 'rat'. In Leviticus 11.29, where it is listed among unclean animals, the word renders Gr. *γαλιῆ* 'weasel'; cf. also *mkn-ak'is* in Leviticus 11.30, the exact match (perhaps a calque) for *μυγαλιῆ* 'field mouse' in the corresponding Greek passage (see Wevers 1986: 131; 1997: 154). The counterpart of the latter in the Hebrew and Aramaic Bibles is interpreted, it seems, as 'gecko' and 'hedgehog', respectively. In Galen, *ak'is* stands for *γαλέη* [Greppin 1985: 29].

The only evidence for the declension class is GDAbIPl (*y-*)*ak's-i-c'*, found in John Chrysostom: *Zmardik i krōc'*, *ew yak'sic'*, *ew i kokorditosac' zercuc'anel*. As stated in NHB 1: 398b, *ak'is* corresponds to 'cat' in the Greek original. For the semantic relationship between the cat and the mustelids, cf. Arm. *kuz* (HAB s.v.).

Ereweal ōj, *kam mukn*, *kam ak'is* (Nonnus of Nisibis).

In Bařgirk' hayoc' (see Amalyan 1975: 44^{Nr1068}), *ak'is* is glossed as follows: *titeřn*, *kam mknak'is*, *kam getnariwc*, *kam xlurd*. Surprisingly, this is in fact a section

of the text of Leviticus 11.30 which follows *ak'is* 'weasel' and *mukn* 'mouse', containing names of animals certainly different from *ak'is*, and not an interpretation of the meaning of *ak'is* by means of synonyms.

Attested also in a fable of Olympian, see 3.5.2.9.

●DIAL Preserved in a few dialects: Van *āk'yis*, Moks *ak^ois* 'weasel' [Ačařyan 1952: 25, 249]; with a final *-t*: *ak'ist* 'weasel' (Xotorjur), 'rat' (Axalc'xa) [HAB 1: 370a; YuřamXotorj 1964: 432a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 140b] (for the epithetic *-t*, see 2.1.31).

In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Eřia Muřelyan Karneć'i (Karin/Xotorjur) one finds *agist* rendering Turk. *xaxum* [Ć'ugaszyan 1986: 52^{Nr14}]. Ć'ugaszyan (op. cit. 97) points out that *ak'ist* is found in the dialect of Axalc'xa. One should also add Xotorjur (see above). Note that Eřia Muřelyan was born in Karin, and that Axalc'xa is closely related to the Karin dialect. However, Eřia's father was from Xotorjur, and in this dialect the word denotes 'weasel' rather than 'rat', as in Axalc'xa. Therefore, one may directly identify this recording with the Xotorjur form. For Turkish *qāqum* and the Iranian forms, see below.

For the semantic relationship 'mouse; rat' : 'weasel' (the latter is the smallest of all the mustelids; it is smaller than the rat, Ananyan, HayKendAřx 1, 1961: 164-166, 168); see below; also s.v. **ć'asum*.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 370a) does not accept any of the etymologies he mentions. No etymology has been proposed in recent times either, so the word is not mentioned at all in Tumanyan 1978, Greppin 1983 and Olsen 1999. On account of the *i*-stem, řahukyan (1987: 440) listed it among the theoretically possible candidates for Urartian loans, which is unnecessary, since the declension class *i* is firmly represented in the native heritage of Armenian.

Arm. *ak'is* 'weasel' can be compared with Skt. *kařĩkā-* f., which is attested in RV 1.126.6 in the possible meaning 'Ichneumonweibchen' [Geldner 1951, 1: 175; Elizarenkova 1989: 158, 622] or 'weasel' (see Monier-Williams 1899/1999: 265a; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 330), and is considered a derivation from **kařĩ-* f. [Wackernagel/Debrunner 1954: 428f]. Here belongs also *kāřa-* 'weasel'.

The connection of the Sanskrit words to Lith. *řėřkas* 'İltis' [Zupitza 1904: 401, 402, 404; Scheftelowitz 1929: 196] is viewed as uncertain; see Pokorny 1959: 543 (with a question mark); Fraenkel 2, 1965: 976-977; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 330. More positive Mallory/Adams 1997: 439b.

The existence of and the relation to Toch. **kiř*, the alleged source of Turk. **kĩř*/**kĩl* 'Zobel' is quite doubtful [řervařidze 1989: 85].

If Arm. *ak'is* is related, one might reconstruct a QIE **Hkeķ-ih₂-* (or **Hkeķ-i-*). The initial laryngeal can be neither verified nor disproved since there are no Greek and Hittite cognates. The absence of palatalization of **-k-* before a front vowel is perhaps due to dissimilative influence of the palatal **-ķ-*: **k - ķ > k' - s* (instead of *ć' - s*); see 2.1.14.

The feminine suffix is reflected in the *i*-stem; cf. s.vv. *ayc* 'goat', *gort* 'frog'.

The only phonological problem is the medial *-i-* instead of *-e-*. This can be explained by reconstructing NSg **Hkeķ-s* alongside of the oblique **Hkeķ-*. The former has been generalized in Armenian, while Indo-Aryan has chosen the latter. For the mechanism, see Clackson 1994: 95-96 (further, see s.v. *ahuēs* 'fox').

A similar problem of Arm. *iž* 'viper' (q.v.) can be solved in the same way. Note that both *ak'is* and *iž* are *i*-stems, so the rise of **e* to *i* may also be due to generalization of genitive **-jo-*, cf. *mēj* 'middle'; see also 2.1.2. Thus, *ak'is* may be traced back to monosyllabic root nouns (cf. Beekes 1995: 189-190): NSg **Hkēk-s*, obl. **Hkēk-*. See further s.v. *iž* 'viper'.

Whether the **-k-* of the word was a suffixal element or was reanalyzed as such at a certain stage is hard to assess. This probable correspondence might also be regarded as a substratum word. Note particularly other animal-names confined to Armenian and a few IE and/or non-IE languages which contain **-k̂-* or **-ḡ^h-*, especially those which are to some extent comparable to mustelids, or are chthonic; see HAB s.vv. *ahuēs* 'fox', *lusan-* 'lynx', *inj* 'panther' (Arm.-IAr. **sing^ho-*), *kuz* 'cat; marten', *moł-ēz* 'lizard', *xl-ēz* 'lizard', etc.; see 2.3.1.

Bearing in mind these considerations, one might have a fresh look at Arm. *axaz* 'white weasel = *mustela alba*', a late hapax (q.v.), which is considered a dialectal form of *ak'is*. If the two are indeed related, one can postulate a non-IE source, approximately reconstructable as **Hk^hVk/ḡ^h-*, from which Arm. *ak'is* and Indo-Ar. **kaś-* regularly derive, whereas *axaz* may reflect a lost form of some IE or non-IE language of the Balkans or Asia Minor or Eastern Europe, where the initial **H-* yielded so-called "prothetic" *a-*, the aspirated **-k^h-* (cf. s.v. *t'uz* 'fig') is spirantized to **-x-*, and the medial vowel became *-a-*. Jahukyan (1967: 307) mentions the pair *ak'is* and *axaz* in the context of the deviant alternation *k/x*. He does not offer any etymology or explanation. It seems important to note that there is a certain alternation *k/x* in words of Iranian or Caucasian origin, e.g. *xoz* : *xoč-* : *koč-* 'pig', and next to Arm. *kngum*, *k'ak'um*, and Pahl. *kākom*, etc., there is Turk. *qāqum* recorded by Elia Karnec'i as *xaxum* (see below). Thus, in an Iranian language, next to Indo-Ar. **kaś-*, there may have existed **xaz-* 'a kind of) weasel' from which Arm. *a-xaz* has been borrowed. The initial *a-* is perhaps due to contamination with *ak'is*. Indeed, one finds Pahl., NPers. *xaz* 'marten' (see MacKenzie 1971: 94), which seems to corroborate my etymology.

If the word derives from **H(e)k^h-*, one may wonder whether this is somehow related with Tsez. **ʔāq^wV* 'mouse' (see Nikolayev/Starostin 1994: 523), Skt. *ākhū-* 'mole (RV +); mouse (Lex.)', Hebr. 'aqbār 'mouse' (cf. Arm. *ak'bak* 'in Baḡirk' hayoc'; see s.v.), etc. In theory, *ākhū-* could be a reduplication of the type *babhru-* 'a kind of ichneumon', also 'a reddish-brown cow' from PIE **b^he-b^hru-* (see s.v. **bor*), thus: **He-Hk-u-* > *ākhū-*. The semantic relationship 'mouse, rat' : 'weasel' is impeccable, cf. above, on the dialect of Axalc'xa; Gr. γαλένη 'weasel', Skt. *giri(kā)-* 'mouse' (Lex.), etc.; see also below on **č'asum*. The whole idea, however, is very hypothetical.

To my knowledge, Pahl. *kākom* [*k'kwm*] 'stoat = the European ermine especially in its brown summer coat' (cf. *kākom ī spēd* 'ermine, white weasel'; see MacKenzie 1971: 48) has not been yet discussed in this context; cf. Arm. *kngum* (only in P'awstos Buzand 6.2: *kngmeni* 'fur of *kngum*, Hermelinpelz') and unattested *k'ak'um* [Hübschmann 1897: 278^{Nr166}; HAB 2: 607; 4: 568b]. For Turk. *qāqum* recorded by Elia Karnec'i as *xaxum*, see above. The initial *kn-* in *kngum* is puzzling; perhaps, contamination with Iran. **gauna-ka-* 'haarig, farbig' > Gr. γ/καυνάκης "Bezeichnung eines persischen Pelzes", Assy. *gunakku* "N. eines

Kleidungsstückes”, etc. (see Frisk 1, 1960: 292; Toporov, PrJaz (I-K) 1980: 280). Or, perhaps, it is a mere nasal epenthesis, on which see 2.1.30.1.

In my opinion, Pahl. *kākum* can be derived from a centum form of the hypothetical **Hkeḱ-Vm*. Amazingly, the existence of such a proto-form and, consequently, the reconstruction of this late IE (of substratum origin) animal-name may be corroborated by its regular satəm reflex in Iranian **ča/āsum*, hypothetically reconstructed by me on the basis of Arm. **č‘asum* (prob.) ‘mole-rat’, q.v.

The nature of *-um* is not very clear. It is reminiscent of the Armenian *-mn* in several animal-names, see s.vv. *ayc*, *lusan-*, and 2.3.1. As for the vocalism of the suffix, J. Cheung points out to me that the *-u-* in this environment can go back to **-e/o-*. One may also think of the final *-ū* in NPers. *rāsū* ‘weasel’, as well as an Armenian *u*-stem which is very productive in animal-names (cf. *ātuēs*, *-es-u* ‘fox’, etc.).

B

babič‘ ‘sorcerer’, only in medieval glossaries (see Amalyan 1971: 266). Not in NHB and HAB.

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me. I propose to treat the word as composed of **bab-*, a reduplication of the verb *ba-m* ‘to speak, tell’, and the agent suffix *-ič‘*, cf. *t‘ov-ič‘* ‘sorcerer’ from *t‘ovem* ‘to practise sorcery’, etc. For the possible ancient meaning ‘to practise sorcery, prophesy, whisper incantations’ of PArm. **ba-* cf. the Slavic cognates: SCr. *bājati* ‘to practise sorcery, exorcize’, Bulg. *bája* ‘to whisper incantations’, CS *basnĕ* ‘tale’, Russ. *básnja* ‘fable’, SCr. *bāsma* ‘incantation’, Bulg. *básnja* ‘fantasy, fable’, etc. (see s.vv. *bam* ‘to speak, say’, *bankn* ‘myth, fairy-tale, riddle’).

bal, *i*-stem, *o*-stem (both attested late) ‘mist, fog’, dial. also ‘white fleck’.

The oldest appearance in the compound *bal-a-jig* ‘fog-bringing’ (Hexaemeron, see K. Muradyan 1984: 195^{L21}). Independently attested in the Alexander Romance, Sebēos (7th cent.), Yovhannēs Erznkac‘i (13th cent.) [A. G. Abrahamyan/Petrosyan 1987: 61, 76], etc.

In the earliest edition of the Alexander Romance, AblSg *i balēn* (see H. Simonyan 1989: 439^{L15}): *i balēn oč‘ karēak‘ tesanel zmimeans* “because of the fog we could not see each other”. A similar attestation is found *ibid.* 439^{L-6}. On the next page (440^{L8}), the very same context is represented by synonymous *vasn šamandatin*.

According to NHB and HAB, *bal* is an *i*-stem: GDPI *bal-i-c‘* in Aristakēs Lastivertc‘i (11th cent.), Chapter 10 [Yuzbašyan 1963: 56^{L2}]; cf. AblSg *i bal-ē* in the Alexander Romance. One also finds GDSg *bal-o-y* (*o*-stem, thus) in Anania Širakac‘i /7th cent./, see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 319^{L4}, as well as in the title of one of the following chapters: *Yatags baloy* “About the *bal*” (op. cit. 319^{L32}).

In Gregory of Nyssa (translated by Step‘annos Siwnec‘i in the 8th cent.): *bal-a-jew*, var. *bat-a-jew* ‘fog-like’ (with *jew* ‘shape’).

In the dictionary by Rivola (1633: 52, see HAB 1: 383a): *bal-ēš* ‘humidity originated from (or caused by) fog’. For the suffix, cf. perhaps *xarteaš* (Bible+),

xarteš (John Chrysostom), *xartēš* (Łazar P‘arpec‘i) ‘light brown, fallow’ (see also s.v. **law/p-* ‘flat’). I wonder whether there is an etymological or a folk-etymological connection with the place-name *Balēš*. According to a traditional story, the place-name has been named **pał-ēš*, literally “frozen donkey” (and later > *Balēš*), after a donkey which was stuck and frozen in the snow (see Łanalanyan 1969: 160^{Nr411}). For the alternation *-l/-* cf. *bał-a-jew* next to *bal-a-jew* (see above). Since *bal* ‘fog’ also functions in the context of the snow-storm (see below for the testimony from *Bulanəx*), the motif of the donkey which was frozen in the snow can be significant. It is tempting to speculate that the story originally implied a folk-etymological play with **bal/tēš* ‘fog, foggy weather’ and only later was re-interpreted as “frozen donkey”. A similar folk-etymological traditional story is found in Łanalanyan 1969: 153-154^{Nr395B} on *Muš*, as if named after the fog (*mšuš*, *muž*) made by the Goddess *Astlik*.

In *Bargirk* ‘hayoc’ *bal* is glossed by *gišer* ‘night’ (see Amalyan 1975: 46^{Nr49}).

●DIAL Preserved in *Alaškert* *b‘al* ‘eye-fog’, *Van pal* ‘white dirt on one’s tongue when one is ill’ (for the semantics, cf. dial. *man* ‘fog’ and ‘white dirt on one’s tooth’) [HAB 1: 383b; Ačāryan 1952: 249], *Sebastia bal* (and *bar*) ‘white dirt on one’s tongue when one’s stomach is disordered’ [Gabikean 1952: 101]. Ačāryan (1952: 19) mentions *Van pal* as one of the few exceptions to Ačāryan’s Law. One expects **pāl*. The compound **bal-ōd* preserved in *Bulanəx* *b‘alot* ‘wind accompanied by snow(-storm)’ (see HAB 1: 383b) seems to comprise the word *awd* ‘air’ (q.v.) as the second component.

As we can see, the forms are restricted to the Western (mostly to *Muš* and *Van*) areas, and the atmospheric context has not been preserved in the dialects independently. In this respect, particularly interesting is the newly-found testimony from *K‘yärk‘yānj* (*Šamaxi*), in the extreme east of the Armenian-speaking territory, where we have *pal*, as well as *pāl* (with Ačāryan’s Law), see Bałramyan 1964: 190. Here the semantics is not specified. In a small dialectal text, however, we find *pāl* four times clearly referring to the fog or cloud, and glossed by Bałramyan (op. cit. 283) as *t‘utb* ‘rain-cloud’ and *amp* ‘cloud’.

●ETYM Since Patrubány (HandAms 1903: 150) and Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 2: 37), connected with Gr. *φαλός*· *λευκός* ‘white’ (Hesychius), *φαλιός* ‘having a patch of white’, Lith. *bālas* ‘white’, Latv. *bāls*, *bāls* ‘pale’, Lith. *bāltas* ‘white’, OCS *blato* ‘swamp’ (from **b^holH-*), OCS *bělъ*, Russ. *bélyj* ‘white’ (from **b^helH-*, see also s.v. *bil* ‘light blue’), Lith. *balà* ‘swamp’ (from **b^holH-eh₂-*), Bel. *bel* ‘swampy meadow’, etc. For the semantic relationship ‘white, pale’ : ‘swamp’, see Pârvulescu 1989: 294.

The etymology is accepted by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 383) and Ĵahukyan (1987: 115, from **bhāli-*). Arm. *bal* (*i*-stem) goes back to PIE **b^hlH-i-*. If the *o*-stem is old, it may be interpreted as a by-form from **b^hlH-o-*.

Arm. *bal* and the cognates are sometimes mentioned in connection with Skt. *bhāla-* ‘shine; forehead’ (cf. *bhāti* ‘to shine, be bright’ from PIE **b^heh₂-*), see HAB (ibid.); in more recent times, e.g., Springer 1987: 376-377. This would imply that Arm. *bal* must be traced back to PIE **b^h(e)h₂l-i/o-*. However, **b^heh₂-* seems to be a different root (see HAB s.v. *banam*). Note that Arm. *bil* cannot be derived from a root with an internal **-h₂-*.

See also s.v. *bil*.

baxem ‘to beat (said of breast, wave, etc.); to knock (at a door); to strike’ (Bible+). Also reduplicated *babax-* (Bible+). The noun *bax* ‘stroke’ is attested only in Socrates.

Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.61 (1913=1991: 192^{L9f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 204): *bazumk‘ i darbnac‘*, <...> *baxen zsaln* ‘many smiths, <...> strike the anvil’.

Ačařyan (HAB 1: 389b) argues that the late spelling *batx-* reflects an emphatic /baxx-/, where -*t-* corresponds to /y/ rather than to **l*. Compare dial. (Larabał) *uxay*, interjection of joy (Ačařean 1913: 866b), which is found in the form *Ukxay* numerous times in e.g. HŽHek‘ 6, 1973: 633-636.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 389b) does not accept any of the etymological suggestions and leaves the origin open. Schultheiß (1961: 221) compares Hitt. *ualh-* ‘schlagen’. Ĵahukyan (1987: 317) rightly rejects the comparison since the initial *u-* does not correspond to Arm. *b-*, and the -*t-* of the Armenian form is recent and has no etymological value (see above).

Strangely enough, the obvious onomatopoeic origin of *bax-* (suggested in NHB 1: 423c) is largely ignored. Onomatopoeic are perhaps also Laz and Megr. *bax(-)* ‘to beat’, although Ačařyan (HAB 1: 389b) treats them as Armenian borrowings. Ĵap‘anc‘yan (1975: 353) considers this view to be unverifiable and points out the onomatopoeic character of the word. Note also Russ. *bac*, *babax(-)*, Engl. *bang*, etc.

batbaĵ-an-k‘ (API *batbaĵ-an-s* in Severian of Gabala), **batbanĵ-umn** (GDPI *batbanĵ-man-c‘* in Anania Narekac‘i) ‘senile fables, sorcerous or delirious talk, nonsense (of fables), silly prattle, maundering’; **batbaĵem** (Grigor Magistros), **batbanĵem** (Matt‘ēos Urhayec‘i) ‘to talk nonsense, chatter, jabber, etc.’

●ETYM Onomatopoeic word [HAB 1: 397b]. Further, see s.vv. *barba(n)ĵ* ‘senile fables, sorcerous or delirious talk, silly prattle, maundering’ and **bl-bl-am* ‘to chatter, jabber, babble, prattle, talk nonsense’.

bam ‘to speak, say’ (Bible+). The verb rarely occurs independently. One mostly finds the present singular forms *bam bas bay* in conjunction with the verb *asem* ‘to say’. For instance, in Deuteronomy 32.26 (Cox 1981: 207): *asac‘i bam c‘ruec‘ic‘ znosa* : *εἶπα Διασπερῶ αὐτούς*. For other examples, see Meillet 1913: 116. A relic of this usage is seen in the conjunction *bay*, *ba-* ‘that’ (see NHB 1: 430-431 and HAB 1: 383-384 for more material and a discussion), which has been preserved in the dialects, see e.g. V. Ařak‘elyan 1979: 41; cf. also *ba*, *bas* ‘of course, then, thus’ (Ačařean 1913: 162a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 142, 165b). Note especially the expression *ba ĉ‘es asi?* lit. ‘wouldn’t you say?’, which is reminiscent of the above-mentioned classical usage of *ba-* in conjunction with *asem*.

For the rich evidence of this verb and its derivatives (*bambas-*, *bay*, *ban*, *bankn*, *bař*, *barbař*, see s.vv.), see NHB 1: 430-437, 439, 442; Astuacaturean 1895: 260-265, 269, 272-273; HAB 1: 383-386.

●DIAL See s.vv. *bambas-*, *ban*, *bankn*, *bař*.

For *ba(s)*, see above. Beside *bas* ‘of course, then, thus’ there is also dial. *bas* ‘conversation; secret, reason; argument’ (HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 165-166); compare however Kurd. *bahs*, *bás* (f.), *bās* ‘посказ, разговор; спор’ considered an Arabic loanword (se Cabolov 1, 2001: 110).

●ETYM Since Windischmann et al., linked with PIE **b^heh₂-*: Gr. *φημί* ‘to say, explain, argue’, *προ-φήτης* ‘announcer, seer, prophet’, Lat. *fārī* ‘to say’, *fāma* ‘rumour, fame’, RussCS *bajati* ‘to tell fables’, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 427-428; HAB 1: 386; Meillet 1936: 154; Pokorny 1959: 105; Frisk 2: 1009-1010, 1058-1059; Walde/Hofmann 1: 458; Ĵahukyan 1987: 115; Mallory/Adams 1997: 535a.

See also s.vv. *babič*‘, *bambasem*, *bay₁*, *ban*, *bankn*, *bař*, *barbarem*.

bambasem ‘to malign, backbite, gossip’ (Bible+), **bambas** ‘backbite, gossip’ (John Chrysostom, Nersēs Šnorhali, etc.), **bambas-ank** ‘backbite, gossip’ (Bible, Movsēs Xorenac‘i, Gregory of Nyssa, Grigor Narekac‘i, etc.). For attestations and derivatives, see NHB 1: 430; Astuacaturean 1895: 260.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous: Zeyt‘un *b‘ambasil*, Hačən *b‘ambasel* [Ačārean 2003: 301], Van *pambasel*, Ozim *b‘āmbasil* [Ačārean 1952: 250], Moks *pāmbāsil*, 3sg.aor. *pāmbās-ic* ‘злословить’ [Orbeli 2002: 309], Łarabał *pəmbāsel* [Davt‘yan 1966: 324], etc. [HAB 1: 401b]. For compounds, see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 156a.

●ETYM Composed of 1sg.pres. *bam* and 2sg.pres. *bas* of the verb *bam* ‘to speak, say’ (q.v.), cf. *bay-ban-ear* ‘argument’ (see s.vv. *bam*, *bay₁*, *ban*), dial. *ašə-kəse* (3sg.pres. of *asem* ‘to say’), *əsi-əsav* (1sg.aor. + 3sg.aor. of *asem* ‘to say’), etc. [HAB 1: 385, 401b].

bay₁, *i*-stem: GDSg *bay-i-c*‘ (Dawit‘ Anyalt‘, Nersēs Lambronac‘i, etc.), IPl *bay-i-w-k*‘ (Sargis Šnorhali, Grigor Tlay) ‘speech, word, verb’ (further attested in Movsēs Xorenac‘i, Philo, Cyril of Alexandria, Dionysius Thrax, etc. For *bay-ban-ear* ‘argument’ (John Chrysostom) and the conjunction *bay*, see s.vv. *bam* ‘to speak, say’, *bambasem* ‘to malign, backbite, gossip’, *ban* ‘speech, word’).

For the paradigm of *bay*, see Matzinger 2005: 57.

●DIAL See s.v. *bam* ‘to speak, say’.

●ETYM From PIE **b^hh₂-ti-*, a derivative of PIE **b^heh₂-* ‘to speak’, cf. Gr. *φάσις*, *φάσις* f. ‘declaration, enunciation, rumour’ vs. *φημί* ‘to say’ [Hübschmann 1897: 428; HAB 1: 386a; Meillet 1936: 154; Ĵahukyan 1982: 46, 125]. See s.v. *bam* ‘to speak, say’.

bay₂, according to NHB 1: 431a, *i*-stem; but there is only L.Sg. *i bayi* (12th cent.) ‘den, lair (especially of bear)’.

In “Ołb Edesioy” of Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia) [M. Mkrtč‘yan 1973: 73^{L466}]: *Ariwc goč‘ēr i yantarin, ew gišaxanj arjn – i bayin* “A lion was roaring in the forest, and the flesh-longing bear – in the lair”. Spelled *bah* in Vardan Aygekc‘i (13th cent., also Cilicia). Older attestations: *bay-oc*‘ ‘lair (of a bear)’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i, 5th cent.).

●DIAL According to NHB 1: 431ab and Jaxjaxeian – dial. *bay* and *bah*. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 402b) does not report any dialectal material. Now we can introduce Xotorĵur *bayil* ‘to hibernate (of bear)’, *bayoc*‘ ‘hibernation place of bear’ (see YušamXotorĵ 1964: 433a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 156, 157). Note that the latter form is completely identical with *bayoc*‘ of Eznik Kołbac‘i (of Kołb). Further: Sasun *pāh* ‘den, lair, cave of a bear’ [Petoyan 1954: 152; 1965: 516].

Since both “pure” root forms *bay* and *bah* (considered dialectal!) are attested in authors from Cilicia, and *bayoc*‘ (Eznik of Kołb) has been preserved in Xotorĵur, we

may hypothetically assume that *bay* is an old dialectal word restricted to the Western (*kə*) speaking areas.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 402b).

V. Ařak'elyan (1979: 37; 1981: 77) assumes that *bay-oc* 'is identical with dial. (Ararat) *bay!* 'hushaby' and means 'sleep' rather than 'den, lair'. This is improbable. Moreover, *bay-oc* 'den, lair' is directly corroborated by the dialect of Xotorřur (see above).

Ařayan (1974: 35-36) connects the word with OIr. *both* 'hut', Welsh *bod* 'dwelling'; Lith. *būtas* 'house', etc. from **b^h(e)uH-* 'to be'; see s.vv. *boyn* 'nest; den, lair; hut', *boys* 'plant', etc. According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 116, 160), the IE proto-form may have been **b^huā-t-* (= **b^hueH-t-*), and the closest cognate – Alb. *bótë*, -a f. 'Lehmsorte (zum Polieren); Boden; Erde; Welt' (< **b^huē/ā-tā-*). On the latter, see Demiraj 1997: 107.

Not all the formal details are clear. For the semantic field, cf. the etymologically cognate Arm. *boyn* 'nest; den, lair; hut', Skt. *bhūvana-* n. 'Wesen; Welt' (RV+), etc.

ban, *i*-stem: GDSg *ban-i*, ISg *ban-i-w*, GDPl *ban-i-c*, IPL *ban-i-w-k* ' (rich evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 260-265) 'speech, word; Logos; thing; precept, commandment, etc.' (Bible+).

Plural **ban-ear**, *o*-stem (characterized in NHB and HAB as dialectal) 'calumny' in P'awstos Buzand (see below), Łazar P'arpec'i (acc. *z-baner-d*) and Vardan Arewelc'i (*banear*); 'quarrel' (Ephrem), *baner-ot* 'pugnacious, quarrelsome' (Ephrem), *bay-banear* 'quarrel, argument' (John Chrysostom) [NHB 1: 432a, 436c-437a; HAB 1: 385]. In P'awstos Buzand 3.5 (1883=1984: 11^{L15}; transl. Garsořian 1989: 71, see also note 248₁₂): *azateal linēr Yusik i baneroyn* : "Yusik was delivered from calumny".

Note also the verb *banim* 'to work' (Ignatius, HAB 1: 403b), and *banim* in Timot'ēos Kuz (Timothy Aelurus, 5th or 6th cent.), see Ačarean 1908-09a, 1: 368b^{Nr11}.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects: *ban* 'work, business; thing; subject', *banel* 'to work', in some dialects also 'to weave, embroider', with derivatives and a considerable number of phrases Amatuni 1912: 85-89; Ačarean 1913: 169-175; HAB 1: 403; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 157-161, 162a, 163-164.

In Nor Naxiřewan, Polis (Ačarean 1913: 169b), as well as in contemporary dialects and in the modern colloquial language, *ban* is used as a euphemism for 'penis' (and 'vulva').

●ETYM Belongs with *bam* 'to speak, say' (q.v.), from PIE **b^heh₂-*: Gr. *φημι* 'to say', etc. Derived from **b^heh₂-ni-*, cf. OIc. *bón* 'request, prayer', OE *bēn* 'request, prayer', see Hübschmann 1897: 428; Ĵahukyan 1982: 46, 125; Klingenschmitt 1982: 84, 90; Saradževa 1985: 79-80; Olsen 1999: 79. Compare also **b^heh₂-sni-*, cf. OCS *basnъ* 'tale', Russ. *básnja* 'fable', etc.

bankn 'myth, fairy-tale' in John Chrysostom (spelled also *bangn*), Barsel Čon; API *bankun-s* (Parapm. apud NHB 1: 437a s.v. *ban-ik* 'little word', but according to HAB 1: 408a belongs here); **bankn-ark-em** 'to tell fables, myths' (Eusebius of Caesarea); **bunkn** 'idle talk' (Mxit'ar Aparanc'i, see HAB 1: 408a).

In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Etia Mušelyan Karnec'i (Karin/Xotorjur) one finds *bunk* which, together with *sñjut'iun*, renders Turk. *hegiat* 'fairy-tale' (Č'ugaszyan 1986: 54^{Nr42}, 105, 162).

●DIAL Van *päyns, päns* 'myth, tale' < **bank/gn-s* (Ačarean 1952: 64, 99, 250; cf. Srvanjtyanc' 1, 1978: 167), Lori *bungl, bunkl*, 'riddle' [Amatuni 1912: 117a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 222a; HAB 1: 408a], Łarabał, Hadrut', Šařax-Xcaberd *pāngəl* 'riddle' [Davt'yan 1966: 324]³², Ĵula *b'ungn* 'fairy-tale', Xian *banklik* 'story, tale, narrative; fable' [HAB 1: 408a; Gabikean 1952: 106], Xarberd 'id.' [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 162b].

The development *ba/unkn* > *bunkl* is reminiscent of *damon* 'plum' > Lori *dambul* 'id.', etc. (HAB 1: 618b), *ełungn* 'nail' > Goris *teğəł* (see s.v.). The labial vocalism is probably secondary, cf. *gayl* 'wolf' vs. *goyl*, Łarabał *k'ül*, etc. For a semantic and philological discussion, see S. Harut'yunyan 1960: 7-9.

●ETYM Since long (NHB 1: 437a; Dervischjan 1877: 11), linked with *bam* 'to speak, say', *ban* 'word, speech' (q.v.). Ačaryan (HAB 1: 408a) leaves the origin of the word open. Ĵahukyan (1987: 115; cf. H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 145) reconstructs **b^hən-ū-* and marks only the Germanic cognates. Beside OHG *bannan* 'befehlen', Germ. *bannen* 'durch Zauberkraft vertreiben oder festhalten', etc. note also Skt. *bhānati* 'to speak, sound', Khot. *ban-* 'to cry out, complain', etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 244; HerkWört 1997: 62b); see also s.v. *ban* 'word, etc.'.

The Armenian word may contain the suffix *-kn*, see s.vv. *akn* vs. *ač* 'eye', *ałjikn* vs. *ałij* 'girl, virgin', *armukn* 'elbow', *jukn* 'fish', *mukn* 'mouse', etc.

For the semantics, cf. RussCS *bajati* 'to tell fables', Ukr. *bājati* 'to tell, narrate; to practise sorcery', SCr. *bājati* 'to practise sorcery, exorcize', Sln. *bājati* 'to talk idly; to prophesy; to practise sorcery', Bulg. *bāja* 'to whisper incantations'; CS *basnə* 'tale', Russ. *básnja* 'fable', SCr. *bāsma* 'incantation', Bulg. *básnja* 'fantasy, fable', etc. (ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 1, 1974: 138-140, 161-162; Derksen 2008: 34; see also Saradževa 1985: 79-80; 1986: 192-193). See also s.v. *bab-ič* 'sorcerer'.

According to Russell (1985-86: 5 = 2004: 59), Arm. *bankn* (referred only to Bedrossian's *New Dictionary*) is probably only a transliteration of NPers. *bāng* 'voice, cry' (cf. Arm. *vank* 'syllable', an earlier Iranian loanword, Pahl. *wāng*). This view (cf. also Hiwnk'earpēyēntean, rejected in HAB 1: 408a) is untenable because: 1) the Armenian word is an old and vivid word and cannot be regarded as a mere transliteration; 2) its semantics ('myth, fable; fairy tale; riddle') is remote from that of the Persian word (voice, cry, syllable); 3) the etymological connection with native words *ban*, etc. seems quite secure.

bajał-im 'to tell fables, talk nonsense, talk idly, chatter, jabber, etc.' (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Hexaameron, Hesychius of Jerusalem, Nersēs Lambronac'i, Vanakan Vardapet, etc.), **bajał-an-k'** (APl *bajał-an-s* in 4Kings 9.11 rendering Gr. *ἀδολεσχία*, Eznik Kolbac'i, Movsēs Xorenac'i, John Chrysostom, etc.), *a*-stem: GDPl *bajał-an-a-c'* (Yovhannēs Ōjnec'i), **bajał-umn**, ISg *bajał-mam-b* (Hesychius of Jerusalem), NPl *bajał-mun-k'* (Vardan Arewelc'i), APl *bajał-mun-s* (John Chrysostom), GDPl

³² In Lori, Zangezur, Łaradał, this word for 'riddle' occurs also in riddles themselves (S. Harut'yunyan 1965: 194b^{Nr1996AB}).

baĵaĭ-man-c (Hesychius of Jerusalem, etc.) ‘sorcerous or delirious talk, nonsensical fables, garrulity, silly prattle, maundering, bagatelle’.

A textual illustration from Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.7 (1913=1991: 111^{12f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 138): *T’ohum zaṛaspelac’n aĵatans* ‘I omit the nonsensical fables’.

●ETYM Onomatopoeic word according to HAB 1: 412-413 (with a number of examples for *-at-*). Further, see s.vv. *baĵareĭ-* and especially *barba(n)ĵ* ‘id.’.

baĵareĭ, only in a late medieval glossary, glossed by *aṛaspeleĭ* ‘to tell myths, fables’ [Amalyan 1971: 266].

●ETYM Amalyan (1971: 266) hesitantly links the form with *baĵaĭ-* (q.v.). Further, see s.v. *barba(n)ĵ*.

baṛ, *i*-stem: GDSg *baṛ-i* (Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc’i), IPI *baṛ-i-w-k* (Dionysius the Areopagite, Yačaxapatum) ‘word’ (Philo, Dawit’ Anyaĭt’, Dionysius Thrax), ‘language, speech’ (Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc’i, Yačaxapatum), ‘melody, tune’ (Paterica), etc.

●DIAL T’iflis (Sayeat’-Nova) *baṛ*, Ĵula *b’ar*, Moks *pār* [HAB 1: 413a], Zeyt’un *b’ar* [Ačarean 2003: 301], Šatax *pār* [M. Muradyan 1962: 193b], Ararat, Muš, Łarabaĭ, etc. **baṛ* ‘word, speech, talk; the way of singing’ [Amatuni 1912: 90b; HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 165a].

According to Ačaryan (1952: 53, 250), Van *p’ar* is a loan from the literary language of Polis, hence the initial aspirated *p’-*.

●ETYM Related with *bam* ‘to speak, say’ (q.v.); perhaps from **b^heh₂-s-ri-* [Ĵahukyan 1982: 126]. One may wonder whether there is a connection between this **b^heh₂-s-* and Skt. *bhiṣāĵ-* m. ‘healer, physician’, etc. (on which see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 264-265). Semantically compare Slav. **badlbi* : OCS *balii*; *bali* ‘physician’, ORu. *balii*; *balija* ‘physician, enchanter’, SCr. *bājalo* m. ‘sorcerer’, Russ. dial. *bájala* ‘talker, chatterer, story-teller’, Lat. *fābula* ‘story, tale, fable, play talk’, etc., from the same PIE root **b^heh₂-* (ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 1, 1974: 150; Derksen 2008 s.v.).

See also s.v.v. *babič* ‘sorcerer’, *bankn* ‘myth, fairy-tale, riddle’, *barbaṛ* ‘human voice, speech, word’.

baṛnam, 3sg.aor. *e-barj*, 3pl.aor. *barj-in* ‘to lift, lift up, extol, raise, bear away’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The verb *baṛnal* (somewhere also **barj-*) is widespread in the dialects. In some of them it has been contaminated with *beṛn* ‘load’ [HAB 1: 415a].

●ETYM See s.v. *barj* ‘high’.

barbaĵ (Hexaameron), *barbaĵ-an-k*, API *-an-s* (Eznik Koľbac’i, John Chrysostom, Philo, Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc’i), *barbaĵ-umn*, API *barbaĵ-mun-s* in Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.70 (1913= 1991: 206L12) and Gregory of Nyssa; *barbanĵ* (Hexaameron, Yovhan Mandakuni, John Chrysostom), *barbanĵ-an-k* (Grigor Vkasasēr), API *barbanĵ-an-s* (John Chrysostom), *a*-stem: *barbanĵ-an-ac* (Book of Chries, Hesychius of Jerusalem), *barbanĵ-umn* (Yaysmawurk’), NPI *barbanĵ-mun-k* (Łazar P’arpec’i, Grigor Narekac’i, etc.), API *barbanĵ-mun-s* (Philo), GDPI *barbanĵ-man-c* (Łazar P’arpec’i, Yačaxapatum) ‘senile fables, mythic stories, whisper of sorcerers, sorcerous or delirious talk, nonsense (of fables), silly prattle, maundering’; the verb: *barbaĵem* (John Chrysostom, Philo, Hesychius of Jerusalem, etc.), *barbanĵem*

(Eznik Kołbac'i, John Chrysostom) 'to tell fables, talk nonsense, chatter, jabber, etc.'

Figura etymologica in Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec'i (5th/7th cent.), in a list of sorceries (2003: 1262b^{L5f}): *zsatanayakan barbanj's barbanjel* (alongside with *yurūt's yurt'el*). Here the word refers, thus, to 'sorcerous or delirious words'.

●ETYM Treated as an onomatopoeia by Ačařyan [HAB 1: 419-420]. In my opinion, the onomatopoeic nature does not exclude a connection with Arm. **ba-* 'to speak, say; to tell fables' (see s.vv. *babič'*, *bam*, *ban*, *bankn*, *bař*, *barbař*) as has been suggested by Dervischjan (1877: 11), or with Gr. *βάρβαρος* 'foreign(er), non-Greek; uncivilised, raw', Skt. *barbara-* 'stammer', etc. (Petersson 1920: 74-75).

For forms with **-l-* instead of **-r-* cf. Skt. *balbalā* (with *kar-*), Czech *blblati* 'stammeln', Lat. *balbūtō* 'to stammer, stutter; to speak obscurely, babble', Engl. *babble*, etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 217-218), see s.vv. *batba(n)j-* 'sorcerous or delirious talk, nonsense (of fables), silly prattle, maundering', **bl-bl-am* 'to chatter, jabber, babble, prattle, talk nonsense, sing (said of nightingales), etc.'

One might suggest a further tentative derivation of **batj-* (a hypothetical root of *batba(n)j-*) from IE **b^heh₂-d^hl-*: Lat. *fābula* 'story, tale, fable, play talk'; Slav. **badli-* m. *ī* 'enchanter, healer, physician': OCS *balii* 'physician', ORuss. *balii*; *balija* 'physician, enchanter', cf. also SCr. *bājalo* 'sorcerer', Russ. dial. *bājala* 'talker, chatterer, story-teller', etc. (on which see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 1, 1974: 137-138, 150; Derksen 2008: 32-33, 34 s.v.). A QIE fem. **b^heh₂-d^hl-ieh₂-* would yield PArm. **baldia-* (through regular metathesis) > **batj-* (**-d^hi-* > Arm. *-j-*, see 2.1.22.1). Reduplicated **bat-batj-* might yield **batbaj-* through possible loss of *-l-* before an affricate (see 2.1.22.9).

The simplex **ba(t)j-* 'mythic story, fable, sorcerous or delirious talk, garrulous talk' may also be seen in *bař-at-im* 'to tell fables, talk nonsense, talk idly, chatter, jabber' and *bař-ar-el* 'to tell myths, fables' (see s.vv.).

barbař, *o*-stem: GDSg *barbař-o-y*, ISg *barbař-o-v* (rich evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 272-273) 'human voice, speech, word' (Bible+), **barbařem**, **barbařim** 'to speak, shout' (Bible, Elišē, Ephrem etc.).

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 1: 420a. According to Ačařyan (1952: 53), Van *p'ar̥p'ar̥* is a loan from the literary language of Polis, hence the initial aspirated *p'̥-*.

●ETYM A reduplicated form of *bař* 'word, speech' [HAB 1: 385b; Schmitt 1981: 87], see s.v.v. *bam* 'to speak, say' and *bař* 'word, speech'.

bard, GDPI *bard-i-c'* 'heap of corn or grass' (Bible+), secondary denominative verb **bardem** 'to pile' (Paterica, etc.).

●DIAL Axalc'xa, Ararat, Muř, Bulanəx, řirak, Aparan, etc. *bard* 'heap of corn or grass consisting of 30, 36, or 30-40 bunches', Muř, Aparan, Sip'an, Van *bardoc'* 'heap of corn or grass' [Amatuni 1912: 91; Ačařean 1913: 177a; HAB 1: 421-422]; řatax *pärt'*, *pärt'oc'* 'heap of 20 bunches' [M. Muradyan 1962: 193b, 215a], Van *pärt'*, Moks *pärt'*, Ozim *b'ärt'uc'* [Ačařean 1952: 250]; on Van, see below. Č'arsančag **bard* '30 eggs' [Ačařean 1913: 177a].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **b^hṛ-ti-*: Skt. *prá-bhṛti-* f. ‘offering’ (RV+), *bhṛti-* f. ‘support, maintenance’, Lat. *fors, fortis* f. ‘fortune, chance, accident’, Germ. *ge-burt*, etc.; from the verb seen in Arm. *berem* ‘to bring, bear’, Skt. *bhárati* ‘to carry, maintain, foster, bring’, Gr. *φέρω* ‘to carry, bear’, Lat. *ferō* ‘to carry, bear’, Goth. *bairan* ‘to carry’, etc. (Meillet 1936: 155; Schmitt 1981: 53, 58, 59; Jähukyan 1982: 125, 173; Olsen 1999: 81). For further references see HAB 1: 421b; see further s.v. *berem* ‘to bring, bear’.

For the semantic relationship ‘to bear a child’ : ‘to bear fruit’, note that Arm. dial. Van *pärt* ‘refers to a heap that consists of 30 bunches, and a mother which bore 15 children is called *kes pärt* ‘half heap’ [Ačārean 1952: 250₁].

bark ‘bitter’ (Agat‘angelos), ‘angry’ (John Chrysostom+), ‘loud (about talking, especially laughing’, John Chrysostom+; on MidArm. attestations, see MijHayBař 1, 1987: 117b), ‘lightning’ (Bible+), ‘fiery, very hot’ (Geoponica+); *barkanam* ‘to be angry’ (Bible+), etc.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects (mostly of the *kə*-class), especially in the meaning ‘strong, hot, ignite (fire, sun)’ [Amatuni 1912: 92; HAB 1: 425; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 171a]. A textual illustration can be found in a lullaby from Akn: *bark arewik* (the latter word means ‘little sun’) [Palean 1898: 602a^{L-12} = Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 54^{Nr23}]. Note also Xarberd *barkank* ‘passion, strong desire’ [Ačārean 1913: 178b], Sebastia *bark* ‘very hot, strong, bitter (vinegar, pepper, etc.)’ [Gabikean 1952: 110].

Papen *barak* ‘(strong) desire’, *barak-barak* ‘with a strong desire’ (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 167b), if not a secondary creation based on *barak(a)c‘aw* ‘tuberculosis’, lit. ‘thin illness’ (on which see HAB 1: 418a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 167b), this word may belong here, although the second *-a-* is not clear (see below on *barak* ‘lightning’).

●ETYM The connection with Skt. *bhrāj-* ‘to shine, to beam, to sparkle’ and Gr. *φλέγω* ‘entzünden, verbrennen, erleuchten; brennen, flammen, leuchten, glänzen’ and many other etymological attempts are rejected by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 424-425). Lidén (1906: 57-60) compares Gr. (Cretan) *φάγρος* ‘whetstone’. Clackson (1994: 182) and Salmons/Niepokuj (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 510a) are sceptical about this etymology, although Frisk (2: 980) is more positive. (This could be promising if one assumes ‘thunderbolt’ as the basic meaning).

Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 1: 307) proposed to derive *bark* from PIE **b^h(o)rg^w-* ‘unfriendly’, cf. OIc. *berkja* ‘poltern, toben’ (< Germ. **barkjan* ‘prahlen, poltern’), Latv. *barġs* ‘streng, hart, unfreudlich, unbarmherzig’, etc., for the semantic development comparing Engl. *rough* ‘rauh, unsaft, streng, scharf, herb’. This etymology is accepted by Pokorny (1959: 163), Mallory/Adams (1997: 22b), as well as, albeit with some reservations, by Jähukyan 1987: 117, 161. He seems to separate *bark* ‘hot, angry, etc.’ from *bark* ‘lightning’, since the latter is treated by him (op. cit. 476, 483) as a loan from an early Aramaic *barqā* ‘lightning’. The Aramaic word is cognate with Hebrew *bārāq* ‘lightning’ (cf. also Arab. *barq* ‘lightning’) which is reflected as *barak* in the encomium on Maštoc‘ by Karapet Sasnec‘i (12th cent.): *barak yarp‘woyn*, interpreted in the margin as *p‘aylakn* ‘lightning’ (see HAB 1: 418-419; the missing part of the text of HAB is added in HAB-Add 1982: 5). Obviously, we are dealing with Sem. **b-r-q* ‘glänzen, blitzen’ (cf. also HAB s.v. *zmruxt* ‘emerald’).

There are no strong reasons to treat *bark* ‘hot, angry, etc.’ and *bark* ‘lightning’ as separate words. We are dealing with a natural semantic development ‘hot, ignite, fiery, shining’ > ‘angry’ (in other words, transition from physical to emotional aspect, as in *ayrem* ‘to burn’ – *z-ayr-anam* ‘to be angry’, etc.). The basic semantics of *bark* could have been ‘(heavenly) light, fire; shining, fiery’ (see also s.v. *šant*). I propose to include Skt. *bhārgas-* n. ‘radiance, splendour, light’ (RV+), which may be connected with OEngl. *beorht* ‘Glanz, Helligkeit, Licht’. The neuter *s*-stem can belong to a PD paradigm with NSg **b^hérg^(w)-os* and oblique **b^hrg^(w)-és-*. Arm. *bark* may have generalized the zero-grade of the oblique stem, exactly like in the case of another *s*-stem neuter (PD), also with atmospheric semantics, almost synonymous *amp/b* ‘cloud; (late) lightning (and/or ‘thunder’), q.v. A similar case may be seen in *ayt* ‘cheek’ (cf. Gr. *oĩdos*, etc.; see s.v.); see 2.2.2.1.

According to an alternative etymology, Skt. *bhārgas-* n. ‘radiance, splendour, light’ belongs with Lat. *fulgur*, *-uris* n. *s*-stem ‘lightning’. This brings the semantics of the Armenian word even closer, but the **-l-* is an obstacle. One cannot rule out the possibility of early Aryan borrowings into Armenian (H. Martirosyan 1993, unpublished). In this case, Indo-Aryan **b^hargas-* might have been borrowed into Arm. *bark* regularly. The consonant shift (unvoicing) is seen, e.g., in some old Iranian borrowings like *partēz* ‘garden’.

I wonder if Indo-Aryan **b^hargas-* ‘radiance, splendour, light’ and Sem. **b-r-q* ‘glänzen, blitzen’ may be related. Perhaps an old Armenian – Aryan – Semitic correlation?

barjr, *r/u*-declension: GDSg *barj-u*, NPl *barjun-k*, APl *barjun-s*, GDPl *barjan-c*, etc. ‘high’ (Bible+); **-berj* ‘high’ in compounds (q.v.); *baṛnam* < **barjnam*, aorist **barj-*: 3sg *e-barj*, 3pl *barj-in* ‘to lift, lift up, extol, raise, bear away’ (Bible+).

For attestations and a philological discussion, see de Lamberterie 1986a.

●DIAL The forms *barjr* and *baṛnam* are widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 415a, 427b].

●ETYM Since Gosche 1847: 72^{Nr201}, etc. (see HAB 1: 414-415, 427a), connected with cognate forms representing the PIE word for ‘high’, **b^herǵ^h-*, **b^hrg^h-u-*, **b^hrg^h-(e/o)nt-*: Hitt. *parku-* ‘high’, Skt. *bṛhánt-* (f. *bṛhatī-*) ‘large, wide, abundant, lofty, high, strong, dense, loud’, YAv. *bərəzant-* (f. *bərəzaitī-*) ‘rising high, high, loud’, Oss. *bærzond* ‘high’, MPers. *buland* ‘high, big’, Germ. *Burgund*, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 428; Pokorny 1959: 140-141; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 232; Mallory/Adams 1997: 269ab; Cheung 2002: 173.

PArm. **barj-u* is comparable with Hitt. *parku-*, and the nasal stem is in a way comparable with the Indo-Iranian, etc. For the heteroclitc *r/u*-declension, see s.v. *asr* ‘fleece’. For a discussion of this and related issues, as well as for *-berj*, see Meillet 1930a; 1936: 62; Godel 1975: 33, 95; È. Tumanjan 1978: 300; Schmitt 1981: 53, 98, 159, 187-188, 200; Jähukyan 1982: 120-121; Klingenschmitt 1982: 108-109; de Lamberterie 1986a; Saradževa 1986: 29-30; Stempel 1993: 147 (< 1987); Olsen 1989: 224, 232; Hamp 1990-91; Mawet 1993: 301; Matzinger 2005: 50, 60, 62-63. For **-berj* cf. Skt. *-bārhas-* ‘firmness, strength’ in Vedic compounds *ádri-barhas* ‘felsenfest’, *dvi-bārhas* ‘doppelte Stärke habend’ (cf. Hamp 1990-91: 9; Matzinger 2005: 50; for the forms, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 212).

For the present *barnam* < **barj-nam* vs. aor. *barj-*, see Hübschmann 1897: 428 and apud HAB 1: 414b; Meillet 1936: 54, 111, 118, 130; Schmitt 1981: 45-46, 137, 147, 200; Klingenschmitt 1982: 107-110; Ĵahukyan 1982: 170, 183-184, 188, 195; Clackson 1994: 219₂₈.

Further, see s.vv. *burgn* ‘tower’ and *durgn* ‘potter’s wheel’.

barti ‘poplar’; Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia; see below on *Arevordik*’)+.

In Amirdovlat’ Amasaiaç’i (medical scholar, 15th cent.), *barti* ‘poplar’ is equated with *č’inar* ‘plane’ (see Vardanian 1990: 91, 268, 466); on the correlation between the poplar and the plane, see below.

●DIAL Preserved in Alaškert, Muš, Ararat, Van group, Xarberd, Zeyt’un; in some of the dialects refers to built materials cut off from the poplar (see HAB 1: 430b, 540a); see s.v. **jot(-a)-har-*.

●ETYM Lidén (1905-06: 490-491) compares Slav. **bersto-* ‘elm’ (cf. Russ. *bérest*, etc.) and derives *barti* from **b^hrstijā-*, assuming a development *-rst-* > *-rt-*. He does not cite any parallel for this development, however. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 430) rejects the connection. In my view, PIE **-rst-* would rather yield Arm. *-rt’-*; see 2.1.22.13 and s.v. *yuřt’i*. One might start from **b^hrHġ-t-*, since Slav. **bersto-* is considered a derivative of PIE **b^h(e)rHġ-* ‘birch’: Skt. *bhūrjā-* m. ‘a kind of birch’ (KS+), Oss. *bærz/bærzæ* ‘birch’ (on this and other Iranian forms, see Morgenstierne 1974: 20b; Oranskij 1975; 1977; Mayrhofer 1979 (< 1971): 128; Cheung 2002: 173), Lith. *béržas*, Russ. *berēza*, SCr. *brēza* ‘birch’, OHG *birka* ‘birch’, MoHG *Birke* ‘birch’, etc. According to the material presented in 2.1.22.13, however, **-R(H)ġt-* would produce *-arct-* > *-ar(c)t’-*. Ĵahukyan (1975: 35; 1982: 57; 1987: 116 /with a question mark/, 299) directly derives *barti* from **b^hrġ-ijō-*, listing the word among other examples with an aberrant *-t-* (instead of *-c-*) from PIE **-ġ-*, cf. *art* ‘arable land, corn-field’ (q.v.), etc. On *barti*, see also Saradževa 1981: 165-166; 1986: 67-68; Normier 1981: 26-27; Peters 1988: 377.

The problem of the dental stop of the Armenian form may be due to contamination with other tree-names from the Mediterranean and Near East areas: Gr. *βράθv* n. ‘savin, Juniperus sabina; Juniperus foetidissima’ (also *βόπατον* n., *βοπατίvη*); Lat. *bratus* (Pliny) ‘an Anatolian cypress’; Aram. *b^hrāt*, Hebr. *b^hrōš*, Assyr. *burāšu* ‘cypress’ < Proto-Semitic **brāθu* (see Huld 1981: 303). See also 1.12.1 on *brinč* ‘snowball-tree’.

The semantic shift in Lat. *fraxinus* ‘ash’ (for an etymological discussion, see Szemerényi 1959/60: 225-232; Schrijver 1991: 106-107, 186-188, 489), like the total loss in Greek, was possibly due to the relative scarcity of the birch in the Mediterranean climes (except in some highland niches), see P. Friedrich 1970: 29; Mallory 1989: 161; P. Friedrich apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 65b-66a. The semantic shift can also be seen in Alb. *bređh*, *-i* m. ‘Tanne, Pinus abies’, dial. also ‘Fichte; Lärche; Buche’ (see Demiraj 1997: 107-108).

For the semantic fluctuation between ‘birch; elm; linden’ and ‘poplar; aspen’ cf. *t’eli* ‘elm’ (q.v.), Gr. *πελέε-α*, Ion. *-η* ‘elm, Ulmus glabra’, Lat. *tilia* ‘linden’ > Gr. (Hesychius) *τιλία* α ἡγειροι ‘poplar’ (see HAB 2: 171b); Bolgar. dial. *jasika* ‘aspen; a kind of poplar; birch’ (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 626). See also s.v. *karb* ‘aspen’.

In order to broaden the semantic field around the poplar, aspen, linden, and the like, one should include the plane. It must be borne in mind, first of all, that the semantic fluctuation between ‘poplar, aspen’ and ‘plane’ is frequent, see H. Martirosyan 2008. For the testimony of Amirdovlat’ on *barti*, see above. These trees seem also to display a similar etymological pattern involving a semantic derivation from ideas like ‘shiny, bright’ and ‘pure’. For a possible association with **b^hreHġ-* ‘to shine’ (cf. Skt. *bhrāj-* ‘to shine, beam, sparkle’, etc.), I refer to Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 270, 280 (with literature). The connection is based on the bright whiteness of the birchbark. A similar semantic development may also be seen in my tentative etymologies of *čandari* ‘plane-tree; poplar’ and *saws(i)*. See also below, on the cultural data demonstrating an association of the poplar with the ideas ‘shining, purity, virginity, innocence, holiness’ and the Sun. The association ‘Sun’ : ‘poplar’ indirectly seen in the cult of *Arewardik*’ (see below) can be compared with *Heliades*, the daughters of the Sun in Greek mythology, which have been transformed into poplars (Ovid. Met. 2: 340-366; see Taxo-Godi apud MifNarMir 1, 1980: 271a).

Both the aspen and the plane are considered demonic trees. A reason for this could be the fact that the leaves of these trees tremble in the slightest wind (note the English expression *to quake/tremble like an aspen leaf*). On the association of the aspen, and, in particular, its reddish wood and trembling leaves, with the demonic and chthonic (especially female) personages, see Toporov apud MifNarMir 2, 1982: 266-267. On the medieval sect in Armenia called *Arew-ordi-k*’ “Children of the Sun” in general and on the demonic association of *barti* ‘poplar’ in their beliefs in particular, see Ališan 1910: 79-80, 100-104; Karst 1948: 69-70; Bartikjan 1967; Russell 1987: 530.

As noted by P. Friedrich (1970: 157-158₁; apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 65b), in some IE traditions the birch, the poplar/aspen, the linden, and the willow are feminine grammatically, lexically, and culturally, and the birch also figures as a symbol of young, virginal femininity. There are fixed phrases in the Baltic folklore where the word for ‘birch’ is taken to express the meaning ‘purity, innocence’ (of maidens and young men): e.g. Latv. *brūte vėl bērza galā* “bridegroom and the top of the birch tree” (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 620). Russian *častuški* about the birch reflect almost all the nuances of feelings and emotions of girls [Kulagina 1999: 98]. The following *častuška* (ibid.) can be compared with the above-mentioned Latvian phrase:

*Ja na beluju berezku
Sjadu pokačajusja.
S kotoroj miločkoj guljaju -
S toj i povenčajusja.*

In the Armenian tradition, too, we find relics of a similar association of the poplar with the ideas of virginity, purity, motherhood, etc. In Nerk’in Basen the poplar was venerated by girls and women, and was believed to bestow love and children (G. Hakobyan 1974: 265). It is told (see Ōdabašyan 1987: 70) that in Zeyt’un there was a huge protective poplar close to the church of the Holy Mother, and the Holy Mother with Jesus on her lap was seen on top of the tree. Note also the motif of the bride on the poplar or plane in fairy-tales. In a fairy-tale from Lori (Noyemberyan) [HŽHek’ 8, 1977: 651-669], the bride of a prince, who was born in a forest, in a

hollow of a tree and was protected by a bear (*arj*) and the Holy Mother Mary (*Mayram astvacacin*), loses her sight and is cured by the Holy Mary, who visits the bride first in a dream, then in a tree-garden, near a spring under the poplar trees (*bardi ca'ner*). Again, we are dealing with the motif /bride and the tree *barti/*.

This preliminary discussion shows that the semantic relationship between the poplar and some other trees, as well as the derivation of Arm. *bart-i* 'poplar' from PIE **b^hrHg-* 'birch', should be viewed in a larger culturological framework. Further, see H. Martirosyan 2008.

bawił, *a*-stem according to NHB 1: 478, but without references (spelled also as *bawil*, *bawel*) 'labyrinth' (Eusebius of Caesarea, Grigor Narekac'i), 'a dark, covered place' (John Chrysostom+); **bawł-ak** 'a dark, covered place' (John Chrysostom), **bawłak-a-jew** 'bawłak-shaped' (Eusebius of Caesarea).

In Grigor Narekac'i 40.2 (Xaç'atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 409^{L17}; Russ. transl. 1988: 143; Engl. transl. 2001: 199): *Oč' bawil'k' xoršic', oč' štemarank' yarkac'* : Ни ходы сокрытые, ни клетки жилищ : "Nor secret passages, nor living quarters". In Baġirk' hayoc' (Amalyan 1975: 53^{Nr236f}): *bawel · šinuac patuacoyk'; bawil · k'iw teli*. This seems to reflect an attestation from the Commentary on Narek (cf. NHB 1: 478c).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 433b) rejects all the etymological attempts, including the connection with *Babylon* proposed by Hyunk'earpëyëntean, and leaves the origin of the word open.

Ĵahukyan (1991: 36-37) derives the forms *bawel* and *bawił* from QIE **b^həu-elā* and **b^həu-lā* respectively, from PIE **b^h(e)uH-* 'to be', linking the Armenian word with Gr. *φωλεός*, *φωλεά* 'den, lair' etc. (see s.v.v. *bay* 'den, lair', *boyn* 'nest; den, lair'). However, the semantics is not evident, and the phonological details are not explained. One might posit QIE **b^hou(H)-l-eh₂-* > PArm. **baw(a)ł(a)*, whence a secondary nominative *bawił* in a way more or less comparable with the explanation of *lusin* 'moon' and *katin* 'acorn' (q.v.). However, Gr. *φωλεός* 'den, lair' and Oic. *ból* 'id.' have been derived from **b^hō-lo-* (cf. Alb. *botë* 'earth, world' < **bātā*, see Rix 2003: 365), which makes the explanation of Arm. *bawił* more difficult.

Recently, the old connection of *bawił* with *Babylon* has been revived (Arcrun Sahakyan apud L. Abrahamyan 2004: 17, 17₉; L. Abrahamian 2006: 217; A. Petrosyan 2007: 18-21). Note also *babēł* glossed as *šp'ot'umn*, *xařnakumn* 'confusion' in *Onomastica sacra* (Wutz 1914: 966^{Nr97}). For the notion of *Babylon* 'labyrinth', see L. Abrahamyan 2004: 17₉ (with lit.); de Freitas 1987: 413b; and especially A. Petrosyan 2007: 18-19₅₀ with extensive literature. This etymology is more attractive, though the time (in relation with the chronology of the sound change intervocalic **-b- > -w-*) and ways of borrowing need clarification.

bekanem, 3sg.aor. *e-bek*, imper. *bek* 'to break' (Bible+); iterative **bek-t-em** (Bible+); **bek** 'broken, mutilated' (Bible+).

●DIAL According to Ačařyan (HAB 1: 437a) here belongs Łarabał *pek* 'pit; ruined place'. Margaryan (1971: 218-219; cf. 1975: 317a, 458a) adds also Goris *pāk* 'ruin, a destroyed and ruinous place; outdoor latrine', and, rejecting Ačařyan's interpretation, derives both forms from *bak* 'courtyard, sheepfold', which is

semantically improbable. We may be dealing with two homonymous (and contaminated) words.

On Tʿiflis **bokel* ‘to fist, punch; to push’ (Ačaṙean 1913: 200), see below.

●ETYM From PIE **b^heg-* ‘to break’, nasal present **b^h-n-eg-*: Skt. *bhañj-*, *bhanákti* ‘to break, shatter’, ManMidPers. *bxt-gyḥ* ‘opposition, division, conflict’, ManSogd. *βxt-wnyy* ‘internal conflict, schism’, OIr. *bongid*, *-boing* ‘breaks’, etc. For the etymology and for the morphology of Armenian nasal-suffixed presents vs. PIE nasal-infixed presents, see Hübschmann 1897: 429; HAB 1: 436-437 with references; Kuiper 1937: 117, 123, 150; Pokorny 1959: 114; Hamp 1975: 104, 106; Schmitt 1981: 135, 141; Klingenschmitt 1982: 184-185; Clackson 1994: 85; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 242-243; Mallory/Adams 1997: 81a; Cheung 2007: 3-4. For the morphology, see also s.v. *awcanem* ‘to anoint’.

According to Jahukyan (1985: 155; 1987: 115, 255), Tʿiflis **bokel* ‘to fist, punch; to push’ belongs here too, reflecting *o*-grade; cf. OIr. *bongid* ‘breaks’, Dutch *bonken* ‘schlagen, prügeln’, etc. However, the appurtenance of the Irish word is uncertain (see Schrijver 1995: 306; Matasović 2009 s.v. **bu-n-g-o-* ‘to break’), and Dutch *bonken* is considered onomatopoeic (de Vries/Tollenaere 1993: 90b).

beṭ-un, *o*-stem: GDSg *betn-o-y* ‘product, harvest, semen, fruit’ (Book of Chries, Philo, Yovhannēs Drasxanakertcʿi, Vardan Arewelcʿi), glossed by *sermn* ‘semen, seed’ and *ptut* ‘fruit’ in *Barḡirkʿ hayocʿ* (Amalyan 1975: 55Nr274), adj. ‘fertile’ only in ModArm., *an-beṭun* ‘fruitless’ (since Łazar Pʿarpecʿi, 5th cent.), *bazm-a-beṭun* ‘fecund, fertile’ (Book of Chries, etc.); *betn* glossed by *berkʿ* ‘harvest’ in *Barḡirkʿ hayocʿ* (Amalyan 1975: 55Nr272), *betn-awor* ‘fecund, fertile, fruitful’ (Book of Chries, Philo), *betnaworem* ‘to fecundate, impregnate’ (John Climachus, Nersēs Lambronacʿi); *bet-mn*, GDSg *betman* ‘semen, sperm’ (Timotʿēos Kuz = Timothy Aelurus), *betmn-a-ber* ‘fecund, fertile, abundant’ (Tʿēodoros Kʿrtʿenawor), *betmn-awor* ‘fecund, fertile, abundant’ (Philo), *betmnaworem* ‘to fecundate, impregnate’ (Grigor Narekacʿi); later *bazm-a-beṭ* ‘fecund, fertile’ (Ganjikʿ, Karapet Vardapet).

According to Ačaṙyan HAB 1: 439a, the root *beṭ* in *bazm-a-beṭ* (with *bazum* ‘many, abundant’) is made up on the basis of a wrong interpretation of *beṭ-un* in synonymous *bazm-a-beṭun* as an adjective. However, there is nothing against postulation of a noun *beṭ* ‘product, harvest, semen, fruit’ in *bazm-a-beṭ* exactly as the noun *beṭ-un* in *bazm-a-beṭun*.

●ETYM Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 439a) accepts none of the etymologies and leaves the origin of the word open. Adontz (1937: 9) derives the word from PIE **b^hel-* ‘to blow, grow, swell’, cf. Gr. *φαλλός* m. ‘penis’, *φαλλαρίζω* ‘to have an obscene conduct’ (Chantraine 1968-80: 1175), OIc. *boli* ‘bull’, etc.³³ Further, see s.v. *bolor* ‘whole, entire; round, spherical; circle; bud, etc.’.

The independently unattested root **beṭ* may be regarded as a noun (see above) meaning ‘product, harvest, semen, fruit’ and derived from QIE **b^hel-no-*; note Gr. *φαλλός*, which points to zero grade, however. For synonymous *beṭ(-n)* vs. *beṭ-mn* cf. *koṭ* vs. *koṭ-mn* ‘side’, *jer* vs. *jermn* ‘warm(th)’, etc. If one prefers to posit an underlying PArm. verbal **beṭ-* ‘to impregnate, fertilize’, a nasal present **b^hel-ne-*

³³ A connection with Gr. *φαλλός* has been suggested already by Hiwnkʿearpēyēntean and rejected in HAB 1: 439a.

may be posited. For *beł-mn* ‘semen, sperm’ compare especially *ser-mn* ‘semen, seed’ vs. *ser* ‘tribe, birth, generation’ and verbal *sere/im* ‘to grow, multiply, etc.’.

berd, *a*-stem: GDSg *berd-i*, ISg *berd-a-w*; *i*-stem: ISg *berd-i-w*, GDPl *berd-i-c*, IPL *berd-i-w-k* ‘fortress’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Present in a number of dialects [HAB 1: 443a].

●ETYM The Indo-European origin and the connection with **berj-* and *barjr* ‘high’ (for references and a discussion, see HAB 1: 442-443; Schmitt 1972-74: 9, 24) are untenable. Most probably *berd* is a Semitic loan, cf. Aram. *bīrtā*, Akk. *birtum* (see HAB 1: 442b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 476). Further, see Ravnæs 1991: 97-98.

The connection with Syriac *merdā* ‘castle’ is rejected by Hübschmann (1897: 301) because of the anlaut. Eilers (1953: 73₁; 1971: 62₁₁₄) discusses this in the context of *b-/v-* alternation. On the other hand, he (1971: 62₁₁₄; 1974: 49₆₉) involves Iran. *bard* ‘stone’.

berem, 3sg aor. *e-ber* ‘to bring, bear, give fruit’ (Bible+).

For an extensive treatment of the paradigm of *berem* in the historico-comparative context, see Meillet 1936: 155-157; Ĵaragyulyan 1961: 80, 87-108, 146-148 et passim. Further, see Ravnæs 1991: 51, 74-76.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 1: 441b].

●ETYM Since Acoluthus (1680 apud HAB 1: 441a), etc., linked with the PIE term for ‘to bring, bear’, **b^her-*: Lat. *ferō* ‘to carry, bear’, Gr. *φέρω* ‘to carry, bear’, Skt. *bhāratī* ‘to carry, maintain, foster, bring’, Goth. *bairan* ‘to carry’, etc. [HAB 1: 440-441; Hübschmann 1897: 429; Pokorny 1959: 128, 129; Schmitt 1981: 48; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 246-249; Mallory/Adams 1997: 56].

For 3sg.aor. *e-ber* < **é-b^her-et*, also present in a number of dialects such as Moks, etc., cf. Skt. *á-bhar-at*, Gr. *ἔ-φερ-ε*.

-berj ‘high’ in compounds *barjr-a-berj* ‘very high’ (Bible+), *erkn-a-berj* ‘himmelhoch’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i, Agat‘angelos, etc.), *leřn-a-berj* ‘berghoch’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i), etc.

In the late medieval dictionary *Bařgirk* ‘*hayoc*’ [Amalyan 1975: 55^{Nr271}] we find *berj* glossed as *barjr* ‘high’ and *šēn* ‘building, village’.

●ETYM See s.v. *barjr* ‘high’.

bzzel (John Chrysostom), **bzzal** (Grigor Magistros) ‘to buzz’, said of flies, bees, beetles and other insects. Deverbative nouns *bzz-ank* and *bzz-umn* (Nersēs Šnorhali).

●DIAL The verb *bzzal* is widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 445a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 189b].

●ETYM According to AčarĴan (HAB 1: 444b), this is an onomatopoeic verb which is etymologically unrelated with other similar forms found in IE (Engl. *buzz*, etc.) and non-IE (for Caucasian parallels, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 588, 602) languages. However, the onomatopoeic nature of the word cannot categorically exclude the etymological connection. Further, see s.v. *bzē/iz* ‘beetle’.

bzēz, *o*-stem: GDSg *bzez-oy* in Geoponica; *i*-stem: GDSg *bzez-i* Oskip‘orik (both attestations are late) ‘beetle, dung-beetle’ (APL *bzēz-s* in Hexaameron, see K.

Muradyan 1984: 259L4); *bziz*, *o*-stem: GDPl *bzz-o-c*‘ in Grigor Magistros (11th cent.) ‘id.’ (attested also in Canon Law).

The Armenian word renders Gr *κάνθαρος* ‘a kind of (dung-)beetle, Scarabaeus pilularius’ in Hexaemeron [K. Muradyan 1984: 259^{L4}, 372b].

●DIAL Muš *bzez*, Xarberd *b‘zez* [HAB 1: 445a], Sebastia *bzez* [Gabikéan 1952: 116], etc.

●ETYM Certainly related with *bzz-* ‘to buzz’ (q.v.). Mentioned in Greppin 1990: 70 without an etymological note. Regardless of the obvious onomatopoeic nature of this insect-name (cf. also Engl. *buzz*, etc.), one might nevertheless suggest a further tentative analysis.

If Lat. *fūcus*, *-ī* m. ‘drone’, Slav. **bučati* ‘to buzz, hum’, OCS **bčela* ‘bee’, etc. go back to IE **b^h(o)uk^w*- ‘a kind of buzzing insect’ (see Gamkrelidze Ivanov 1984, 2: 602₂ = 1995, 1: 516₈₁), one may assume that the same etymon yielded **bus* through regular palatalization of the velar after **-u-*. The sibilant would easily become voiced through contamination with the onomatopoeic *bzz-* ‘to buzz’. We arrive at a PArm. hypothetical **buz*, which strikingly coincides with Partizak, Manišak (< Hamšen) *buz* ‘an insect which badly bites cows’, glossed by *p‘ek‘elek* (see Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 472); perhaps ‘drone’ or ‘hornet’. The ending *-ēz* is also found in some insect- and lizard-names, such as *xlēz* and *motēz/s* ‘lizard’ (HAB s.vv.), dial. *dzez* ‘beetle’ (HAB 1: 445a), **dł-ez* ‘bee, bumble-bee’ (q.v.).

bil ‘light-blue’ (?)

Attested only in Step‘annos Siwnec‘i (8th cent.), denoting a kind of fish.

●ETYM NHB (1: 489b; cf. 2: 652c) takes the word to mean ‘light-blue’ and compares it with Arm. dial. *pluz* ‘blue’, Ital. *blù*, etc. Abelyan and Ačaryan (see HAB 1: 450) reject the meaning ‘light-blue’. After an extensive discussion, however, Ałayan (1974: 44-47) advocates the basic meaning ‘light-blue’, which has developed into the fish-name (cf. the fish-name *kapoyt* which follows *bil* in the list). Then he connects *bil* with OCS *bělъ*, Russ. *bélyj* ‘white’, etc. from PIE **b^hēlH-*, see also s.v. *bal* ‘mist, fog; (dial). white fleck’. The same etymology has been proposed independently by Saradževa (1976: 191; 1980c; 1986: 97-98). The etymology is accepted by Jahukyan (1987: 115, 160, 270). For the semantics cf. *lurt‘j* ‘light, shiny; light-blue’. Saradževa (1986: 375₁₈) wonders if Arm. *pluz* ‘blue’ (Ararat *pliz*, Agulis *pləz*, see HAB 4: 87b) is related to Engl. *blue*, etc.; cf. the idea of NHB above.

Compare also **bl-ēt* (see HAB 1: 456a).

***bl-bl-am** ‘to chatter, jabber, babble, prattle, talk nonsense, sing (said of nightingales), etc.’.

●DIAL Ararat, Lori, Łazax, Łarabał, Muš *blbl-al*, *blbl-ac‘nel*, see Amatuni 1912: 104b; Ačarean 1913: 192-193 (with derivatives).

●ETYM Onomatopoeic verb, cf. Engl. *babble*, etc. See also s.vv. *bałba(n)j*-, *barba(n)j* ‘sorcerous or delirious talk, nonsense (of fables), silly prattle, maundering’.

blit⁴, *a*-stem in NHB, but without ref. ‘a roundish soft bread’ (Bible+); **blt⁴-ak** ‘lobe of the ear’ (Bible); ‘lobe of the liver’ (Gregory of Nyssa). In Dawt‘ak (7th cent.) apud Movsēs Kałankatuac‘i 2.35 (1983: 228^{L23}): *blt‘aks oč‘xarac* ‘“soft meat of sheep”

(*oč'xarneri p'ap'uk mis*) [V. Arak'elyan 1969: 178]] or “choice morsels of sheep” [Dowsett 1961: 147].

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Xarberd, Xotorjur, T'iflis, Axalc'xa (*b'lint'*), Łarabał, Van, Moks, etc., basically meaning ‘a kind of cake’ [HAB 1: 454]. The meaning in Moks (*pəlit'*, GSG *pəlt'ə*⁶) is thoroughly described in Orbeli 2002: 312. Remarkably, Ararat, Moks, etc. also have the meaning ‘a small swelling’ [Amatuni 1912: 105a].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 1: 454a. Ĵahukyan (1971: 49-50; 1987: 117, 161) derives from PIE **b^hl-ei-* ‘to swell’ (cf. Gr. *φλιδαῶ*, etc.). This proto-form would yield Arm. **e-lbi-*, however. Olsen (1999: 244, 948) places *blit'* in the list of words of unknown origin, not mentioning any etymology.

The semantics of *blit'* ‘a roundish soft bread; lobe of the ear or the liver; (dial.) swelling’ is remarkably close to that of *boy-t'* ‘lobe of the ear or the liver; thumb; hump’; ‘young of a frog’ (q.v.). The basic meaning is ‘a soft lump of something; swelling; a roundish projecting part of the body’ < ‘swollen, grown’. One may therefore derive *bl-it'* from **bul* < PIE **b^huH-l-*, from the root **b^heuH-* ‘to grow’. The full grade is reflected in *boyl* (q.v.). Note that both *bl-it'* and *boyt'* (if from **bu-it'*) contain the suffix *-it'* (see 2.3.1). Since *boyl* is an *i*-stem comparable with Iran. **b^hūr-i-* ‘abundant’), one wonders whether the vocalism of the suffix in *bl-it'* can be explained by the same **-i-*; thus: **bul-i-l^hV-* > *blit'*.

blur, *o*-stem: GDSg *blr-o-y* (frequent in the Bible; also e.g. in Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.39, 2.86, 1913=1991: 165, lines 3 and 11, 233^{L9}), LocSg *i blr-i*, IPI *blr-o-v-k'*, GDPI *blr-o-c'* (abundant evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 296); *a*-stem: IPI *blr-a-w-k'*, var. *blērōk'* (Zeno, see Xaç'ikyan 1949: 81b^{L11}); *r*-stem: GDSg *bler* (Zenob, Yovhan Mamikonean: HAB 1: 455b), ISg *bler-b* (Oskip'orik) ‘hill’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Muš, Alaškert, Ararat *b'hur*, Zeyt'un *b'ülür* [HAB 1: 456a] or *b'ülüy* [Ačařyan 2003: 302].

●ETYM Since Thomaschek (see HAB) and Petersson (1916: 260-262), linked with Oic. *bali* ‘Erhöhung entlang dem Uferrande; kleine Erhöhung auf ebenem Boden’, Welsh *bâl* f. ‘Erhöhung, Berggipfel’. Accepted in HAB 1: 455-456; Ĵahukyan 1987: 115, 235 (on the suffix), 582-583. See Pokorny 1959: 120-122, the root **b^hel-* ‘to grow, swell’, with Arm. *bet-un* ‘fertile’. Arm. *bl-ur* is considered to reflect **b^hōl-*. For the formation, see s.v. *anur* ‘ring’ and Olsen 1999: 33.

Uncertain.

***bt-** ‘to shout’ (dial.): Van **btal* ‘to cry loudly (said of children)’ [Ačarean 1913: 195a], Łarabał, Ararat, etc. **bt-bt-al*, **bt-t-al*, **bt-aw-el* ‘to shout (said of animals and people)’ [Amatuni 1912: 106-107; Ačarean 1913: 195ab].

●ETYM No etymology is known to me.

See s.v. *bot-ok'* ‘loud complaint, cry’. The form **bt-aw-* is reminiscent of Łarabał, Ararat onomatopoeic *kř-av-el* ‘to croak’ (said of crows) vs. dialectally widespread *kř-kř-al* ‘id. (said of birds, particularly crows, as well as of frogs, snakes, buffalos, etc.)’; see HAB s.vv. *agraw* ‘crow’, *ka(r)kač'*, and *křunk* (q.v.).

boldor, *o*-stem: ISg *boldor-o-v* (8 times in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 301c), *i*-stem: ISg *boldor-i-w* (Plato), GDPI *boldor-i-c'* (Book of Chries, Grigor Narekac'i) ‘whole, entire; round, spherical; circle’ (Bible+), ‘calyx of a flower, husk, rosebud, an

ornament' in IPl *bolor-i-w-k'* (Wisdom 2.8, rendering Gr. *κάλυξ*, and Book of Chries), *bolor-ak* 'round, circular' (Bible+), *bolorem* 'to twist round, coil, plait, gather' (Bible+); *bolor-ek'-ean/-in*, *-ec'-un(-c')*, *-ek'-um-b-k'* 'the whole of' (Eznik Kořbac'i, Eřiřē, Philo, Book of Chries, etc.); *bolor-ři* 'round, circular, revolving, versatile' (Bible+).

●DIAL The form *bolor(-k')* is widespread in the dialects, in meanings 'around', 'round, circular', 'whole', etc. [HAB 1: 462a]. Hamřen *pōlōydik* 'environs, neighbourhood, surroundings' is from **bolor-ti-k'* [HAB 1: 462a; Ačāryan 1947: 223], cf. Akn *bōlortik* or *bōlarti* 'id.' [Gabiřlean 1912: 248]. See also s.v. **boyl* 'ball of dough'.

●ETYM Since long (see HAB 1: 461-462 with references; Ĵahukyan 1987: 115), derived from PIE **b^hel-* 'to blow, grow, swell', cf. Gr. *φάλλος* m. 'penis', OIc. *boli* 'bull', OEngl. *bula* 'id.', *bulluc* 'young bull', Engl. *bull* 'id.', Lat. *follicis* 'leather bag filled with air, ball' (on which see Schrijver 1991: 177, rejecting the comparison with Lat. *flāre* 'to blow', OHG *blāen* 'id.' < **b^hleh₁-ie/o-*, OHG *blāsan* 'id.' < **b^hleh₁-s-*, etc.), OIr. *ball* 'body part', OHG *bolla* f. 'Wasserblase, Fruchtbalg oder Knoten des Flachses', *bilorn* 'gum (in mouth)', OEngl. *bealluc* m. 'testicle' < **b^hol-n-*, OIc. *bōllr* 'ball, testicle', Old Swedish *bu/olde* 'swelling, abscess, tumour', *bu/olin* 'aufgeschwollen', etc.

Standard dictionaries (Pokorny 1959: 120-122; Mallory/Adams 1997: 71b) mention under this root only Arm. *betun* 'product, harvest, semen, fruit' (q.v.), etymologized by Adontz (1937: 9). Further, see s.vv. *blur* 'hill', *boř* 'swelling, tumour, wound', **boyl* 'ball of dough'.

For the structure of *bol-or(-)* and Hamřen **bolor-t-i-k'* 'surroundings' compare *ol-or(-)* and *olor-t* 'winding, etc.'; for *bol-or-ři* cf. *gol-or-ři* 'vapour, steam' vs. *gol* 'warm' (q.v.), *layn-ři* vs. *layn* 'broad', see HAB 1: 461; 3: 551-552; Greppin 1975: 116, 130; Ĵahukyan 1998: 29; Olsen 1999: 509-510, 524-526. The pattern *bol-or* : *blur* 'hill' is reminiscent of *kotor* : *ktur* 'cut' [Olsen 1999: 525₆₆₁].

According to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 461b), here belongs also MidArm. and dial. Axalk'alak', řirak, Ararat, Muř, Van *pl-or* 'testicle' (Amatuni 1912: 27b; Ačāřean 1913: 913b), cf. OIc. *bōllr* 'ball, testicle', etc. The Armenian form points to **b-*, thus one may think of Skt. *buli-* f. 'buttocks; vulva', Lith. *bulis* (-iēs), *būlē*, *bulē* 'Hinterer, Gesäß'; cf. also MidArm. *plpl-k-el* 'to blossom, bud', Erzinka *pllik* 'vulva', Łarabał, Ararat *pupul* 'penis', etc. The fluctuation *b-/p-* (PIE **b^h-/b-*) may be due to soundsymbolic nature of words, note further *ptpjak* 'bubble' vs. *bořboř* 'blossom, sprout'.

*boxi, **buk'i* 'hornbeam' (dial.).

●DIAL Lori, Łazax *boxi*, Łarabał *pexi*, rural *pūk'i* 'hornbeam' (Amatuni 1912: 112a; Ačāřean 1913: 200a; Aliřan 1895: 96), Burdur *bexi* 'id.' [N. Mkrtč'yan 1971: 198]. Łarabał *pōxi/ē* and *pēxi* (Davt'yan 1966: 328) regularly reflect **boxi* by Ačāryan's Law (see 2.1.39.1), whereas *pūk'i* presupposes **buk'i*.

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *φηγός* f. 'oak', Lat. *fāgus* f. 'beech', OIc. *bók* 'beech', OHG *buohha* 'beech', Goth. *boka* 'letter', etc. (Ĵahukyan 1972: 317, referring to Ačāryan). The appurtenance of Slav. **buzь* 'elder' and Kurd. *büz* 'elm' is uncertain. For a discussion of the IE forms, the vocalic problem and the 'beech'-argument, see Osthoff 1905: 249-258; Thieme 1953: 546; Eilers/Mayrhofer 1962; Lane 1967; P.

Friedrich 1970: 106-115; Krahe 1970: 55-56; ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 1, 1974: 172; Henning 1977; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 621-623 = 1995: 533-535; P. Friedrich & Mallory apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 58-60; Blažek 2002; de Vaan 2008: 199.

Jahukyan (1972: 317₆₇) points out that the appurtenance of the Armenian form to this term is doubtful because of the vocalism. Note, however, that some cognate forms show possible traces of *-u* after the root vowel. As for the *-x-* and *-k'-* instead of the expected *-k-*, I propose to posit forms with tree-suffixes *-x-i* (see s.vv. *kałamaxi*, *metex*, and 2.3.1) and *-k'-i* (cf. Loři *kałnə-k'-i* vs. ClArm. *kałn-i* 'oak').

This Armenian word is confined to the N, NE and E peripheries. This is in agreement with the geographical spread of the beech-tree (see literature above, particularly the map in Mallory/Adams 1997: 59). For the semantic relationship 'beech': 'hornbeam', see P. Friedrich 1970: 99-101; Mallory/Adams 1997: 273.

I conclude that Arm. **boxi* and **buk'i* may be traced back to **bo(k)-x-i* and **buk-k'-i*, respectively. The reconstruction of the QIE form (**b^heHug-*, **b^hoh₂g-*?) remains unclear.

***boxoxič**, Bārgirk' hayoc' (Amalyan 1975: 113^{Nr95}), *əŋkičēal* (unclear word, see HAB 2: 129) is glossed as follows: *xrtuilak*, *kam xočič*, *kam boxoy xēž* (var. *xič*). As is clear from the equivalents *xrtuilak* and *xočič* (also as a separate gloss: Amalyan 1975: 145^{Nr224}), *boxoy xič* must have meant 'scarecrow'.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 462b) posits **boxoxič* and does not record or offer any etymology of the word.

I propose to interpret it as composed of **bo-* 'bogy' and **xoxič*. The latter is reminiscent of *xočič* 'scarecrow', mentioned in the same gloss. This is linked with *xučič*, attested in Evagrius of Pontus. The by-form **xox-ič* may be corroborated by Sebastia *xəxəj*. See 1.12.4 for more details.

bok adj. and adv. 'barefoot' (Bible+), *bokanam* 'to become barefoot', *bokac'eal* (Bible); *bok-otn* 'id.' (Grigoris Aršaruni, Yovhannēs Draxanakertc'i, etc.), a compound with *otn* 'foot'; MidArm. *bok-ik* 'barefoot' (MijHayBař 1, 1987: 128a).

●DIAL The pure forms *bok* and *bok-ik* are not recorded. The MidArm. diminutive form **bok-ik* yielded **bobik* in practically all the dialectal areas (in a few of them: **bob-l-ik*), and *tépeg*^v in Łarabał (HAB 1: 463a). The form **bobik* is explained through a simultaneous process of assimilation and disimilation, and Łarabał **topik* reflects a further development, perhaps prompted from the compound **otn-a-bobik* (see 2.1.25).

The MidArm. and dialectal diminutive forms *bok-ik* and **bob-ik* are recorded already in NHB 1: 503c.

●ETYM Derived from PIE **b^hoso-*, cf. Lith. *bāsas*, OCS *bośь* 'barefooted', OHG *bar* 'naked, bare', etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 430; HAB 1: 462-463; Pokorný 1959: 163; Mallory/Adams 1997: 45b). For a discussion of the *-k-*, see s.v. *merk* 'naked'.

boł 'a kind of plant' (Galen, etc.).

●DIAL In several dialects, in the meaning 'a kind of bitter field-plant, = Turk. /č'ašur/' [HAB 1: 464b]. The plant plays an important role in the epic song "Karos xač'" (see Harut'yunyan/Xač'atryan 2000, passim). In a Moks version: *pōte xač'* [Yovsēp'eanc' 1892: 12]. In Orbeli 2002: 315, Moks *pōł* is glossed in square

brackets as ‘rpa6’ = ‘hornbeam’. This seems to be due to confusion with *boxi ‘hornbeam’ (q.v.).

●ETYM See s.v. *bołk*.

bołboj, *o*-stem: GDPI *bołboj-o-c*‘ (Agat‘angelos, Book of Chries), IPI *bołboj-o-v-k*‘ (Agat‘angelos, 5th cent.); *i*-stem: GDPI *bołboj-i-c*‘ (Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc‘i), IPI *bołboj-i-w-k*‘ (Gregory of Nyssa, and a homily attributed to Movsēs Xorenac‘i); *a*-stem: GDPI *bołboj-a-c*‘ (Gregory of Nyssa), IPI *bołboj-a-w-k*‘ (Hexaameron: K. Muradyan 1984: 129^{L8}, and Gregory of Nyssa) ‘sprout, offshoot, blossom, bud’ (Bible+); denominative verbs **bołbojem** ‘to germinate, bud, sprout’ (Bible+), **bołbojanam** ‘id.’ (Philo, Gregory of Nyssa).

In Job 15.30 (Cox 2006: 127) and Song of Songs 2.13 Arm. *bołboj* renders Gr. *βλαστός* and *δλυνθος*, respectively.

●DIAL No dialectal record in HAB 464-465.

V. Aṛak‘elyan (1984a: 142) derives dial. (the village of Kotayk‘/Elkavan) *bhəxpuc* ‘bubble-like formation on the bread called *lavaš*; bubbled bread’ from *bołboj*, and *pəłčək* ‘bubble’ from *płpjək*, and states that *bołboj* and *płpjək* are confused in HAB. Indeed, Ačāryan lists this and related forms below under the entry *płpjək* ‘bubble’, HAB 4: 91a. The thing is that it is not always easy to distinguish between these forms because such consonant clusters must have been subject to assimilatory and dissimilatory processes. Further on the fluctuation *b-/p-* see in the etymological section.

The noun **bxbuc* is also found in Nor Bayazet (Ačārean 1913: 194a); note also the verb *bxbč-* ‘to bud, germinate’ (of flowers), for a textual illustration see P‘iloyeanc‘ 1888: 25^{L-8}. Further, cf. some forms recorded in Ačārean 1913: 194a. Probably here belongs also Lārabat *pxpxótil* ‘to germinate, bud’ (cf. HAB 1: 481b).

●ETYM Ačāryan (Adjarian 1918: 162; HAB 1: 464-465; see also Jāhukyan 1987: 115; cf. Olsen 1999: 936₃) treats *bołboj* as a reduplication of the type of *dołdoj* ‘quivering’, from the root seen in *boł* ‘a plant’, *bołk* ‘radish’ (q.v.), as well as with Lat. *folium* n. ‘leaf; petal (esp. of a rose)’ and Gr. *φύλλον* n. ‘leaf’.

The etymology is quite acceptable. In my opinion, Arm. *bołboj* is to be treated as a reduplication of **bołj-* from QIE **b^hol-jo-*, cf. Lat. *folium* and Gr. *φύλλον*, probably from the *o*-grade form, too (see Beekes 1990a: 378; Mallory/Adams 1997: 348a; for discussion on this etymon see also Schrijver 1991: 131, 177); note Lat. *flōs*, *flōris* m. ‘blossom, flower; youthful prime’, etc. Further, see s.v.v. *bołk* ‘radish’, *bołj* ‘swelling, tumour’. Thus: **boł-bołj* > *bołboj*.

There seems to be some kind of relationship between *bołboj* ‘blossom, sprout’ and *płpjək* ‘bubble’. Interesting are *p(l)pluk* ‘bud, gemma’, Trapizon *bumbulak* < **pumpul-ak* ‘bud’, etc., astonishingly reminiscent of Lith. *buṁbulas* ‘bud’, etc. The fluctuation *b-/p-* (IE **b^h-/b-*) may be, apart from reasons mentioned in the dialectal section, due to soundsymbolic origin; cf. Engl. *bubble*, etc.

bołk ‘radish’. In the later literature: Galen (= Gr. *ῥαφανίς* [Greppin 1985: 95]), Geoponica, etc.; see NHB 1: 504a; Ališan 1895: 98-99; Norayr Biwzandac‘i 1923: 503-504 (according to him, = Fr. raifort).

The oldest appearance of the root is seen in **bołk-uk**, with a diminutive suffix *-uk*, attested in Hexaameron (K. Muradyan 1984: 304^{L5}): *bołkukk*‘ *ełjerac*‘ *ort*‘*uc*‘ *kam*

garanc ‘“little horns of calves or lambs”’. Here *bołkukk*‘ has no correspondent form in the Greek text; *bołkukk*‘ *eljerac*‘ renders Gr. τὰ κέρατα [NHB 1: 504a; K. Muradyan 1984: 372b]. Arm. *bołk-uk* should be interpreted as ‘newly grown horn’ (as is suggested by Ačaryan [HAB 1: 465a]) rather than ‘radish-like small horn’ (as in NHB 1: 504a). This might imply an etymological meaning ‘*growing’.

●DIAL *bołk* ‘radish’ is ubiquitous in the dialects. In Muš and Alaškert, one finds *b’ot*, without the final *-k* [HAB 1: 465a; Madat’yan 1985: 185a]. Łarabał *pəxxk/pəxk* and *pəxk* (see HAB and Davt’yan 1966: 328), Moks *pəłk* (see HAB; Ačaryan 1952: 251; Orbeli 2002: 315), etc. point to Ačaryan’s Law and subsequent consonant shift (see 2.1.39.1).

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 1: 464-465) derives *bołk* from **boł* ‘plant, sprout’ (see s.vv. *boł* and *bołboj*), which he connects with Lat. *folium* n. ‘leaf’, *flōs*, *-ōris* m. ‘blossom, flower’, etc., for the semantic development comparing with Fr. *radis* ‘radish’, etc. from Lat. *rādīx* ‘root’. He (op. cit. 465) points out that the resemblance with Syriac *pūglā* is accidental and treats Georg. *bolok*‘i ‘radish’, Oss. *bulk* ‘id.’, etc. as Armenian loans. H. Suk’iasyan (1986: 90, 146-147) interprets *-k* as a determinative, but the etymological treatment of most of her examples is not convincing.

Adonc‘ (1938: 457 = 1972: 391) hesitantly compares the Armenian and Georgian words with Akkad. *puglu* ‘radish’. On the other hand, he points out that Arm. *bołk* can be originally identical with Gr. *βομβός* m. ‘onion; purse-tassels, Muscari comosum’ and Lith. *bumbulys* ‘Steckrübe, Wasserblase, Kalbsauge’. The latter etymology is represented in Pokorny 1959: 103. Jahukyan (1987: 115, 461-462, 467) accepts Ačaryan’s etymology, but also mentions the Semitic parallels. Then (p. 462) he asks: “is it possible to suggest a Semitic loan from Armenian?”.

Further, see s.v. *boł*.

bołok‘, *o*-stem: GDSg *bołok*‘-*o-y*, ISg *bołok*‘-*o-v* in Łazar P‘arpec‘i; *a*-stem: GDPI *bołok*‘-*a-c*‘ in “Ganjaran” ‘loud complaint, cry’ (Bible+); **bołok**‘*em* ‘to cry, complain loudly’ (Bible+), ‘declamation of a herald’ (Athanasius of Alexandria); dial. (Hamšen) ***bołok**‘- ‘to shout loudly’ (with *-l*-).

●DIAL Ararat *bołok*‘*el* ‘to complain’, Ozim *b’əłək*‘-*ič*‘ ‘complainer’, etc. [HAB 1: 466a].

In his ClArm. > Hamšen glossary, Ačaryan (1947: 223) does not record *bołok*‘*em*. In the glossary of purely dialectal words in Hamšen, he (op. cit. 259) records Hamšen *pəłokuš* ‘to shout loudly (said of both people and animals)’ deriving it from **bołok*‘*el* (with *-l*-), with no further comment. The appurtenance to *bołok*‘*em* seems obvious to me.

●ETYM Connected with Olc. *belja* ‘to roar’, OHG *bellan* ‘to bark, resound’, etc.; see Meillet 1900: 391-392; Petersson 1920: 74-75 (together with *bałba(n)j* ‘delirious talking’). Ačaryan (HAB 1: 465-466) does not accept the comparison and leaves the origin open. Jahukyan (1987: 115) is positive, representing *bołok*‘, *bałba(n)j*, and dial. **bl-bl-al* ‘to babble’ under the entry **b^hel*-₆ of Pokorny 1959. One might also think of Arm. dial. (Van, Łarabał, Ararat, etc.) **bl*-, **bl-bl*-, **blaw*- ‘to shout’, q.v.

bołj ‘swelling, tumour, wound’, **bołj-un** ‘having a swelling’; **bołjn** ‘ball’ (all MidArm, see HAB 1: 466a; M. Muradyan 1972: 188; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 128).

●DIAL Tigranakert *bołj-oc*‘ ‘swelling, tumour, wound’ [HAB 1: 466a].

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 1: 466a. Ĵahukyan (1965: 252; 1987: 115; see also H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 147-148) derives the word from IE **b^hel-* 'to blow, swell', whence also *bol-or* 'whole; round, spherical' (q.v.). For *boĵ* he reconstructs **b^hold^hio-* or the like, cf. Old Swedish *bu/olde* 'swelling, tumour', etc. Further, see s.v. **boyl* 'ball of dough'.

***bo(y/v)**, ***bu(y/v)** 'spider, tarantula; ghost': Łarabał **bov* 'spider' [Ačarean 1913: 202b]. Next to *bov* – also *bo*, see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 211a (with a textual illustration). Davt'yan (1966: 392) presents Łarabał, Hadrut', Šařax, Marařa *böv* as equivalent to ClArm. *karič* 'scorpion'; cf. Areš *böv*, *bövä* 'an animal resembling the scorpion' [Lusenc' 1982: 201b]. One may also add Polis *pü* (spelled *piw*) 'ghost' = Nor Naxijewan *pi* 'a poisonous spider' (see HAB 2: 229b, 369a);

***b/polo** : Van **p(o)lo* 'insect, bogy, monster', **arĵ-a-plo* 'ghost' (according to Durean 1933: 110, *arĵablō* 'a *čiwał* = monster'), Surmalu **boloy* 'insect'. Next to **arĵ-a-plo*, Van also has **arĵ-a-pap-o* 'bogy' [Ačarean 1913: 154a]. Ačaryan does not specify **arĵ-* and **pap-*. The latter is, apparently, identical with *pap* 'grandfather', cf. **pap-uk* 'old man' > Van, Alaškert 'an insect' (see Ačarean 1913: 896b). The component **arĵ-* can be equalled with *arĵn* 'black' or *arĵ* 'bear'. The latter alternative seems more probable; cf. Russian *Veles*, the adversary of the thunder-god, which is associated with the bear and *lešij*, the forest spirit (Uspenskij 1978: 114-125).

***bol/tol-**: Van **bololan*, T'iflis **botolay* 'bogy, ghost';

***bo-bo** : Ararat, Igdir, Bařeš, Nor Bayazet *bobo* 'bogy, ghost';

***bo-bol/t** : Alek'sandrapol, Širak *bobol*, T'avriz, Juřa *bobox* 'ghost', Ganjak **boboł* 'insect' [Ačarean 1913: 197b, 200-201; HAB 2: 229b, 369a; 4: 95a] (according to HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 192b, 204a: Łarabał, Ganjak *biboł*, *boboł*, *bobox* 'silkworm'); cf. also Tigranakert *babula* 'bogy' (see Haneyan 1978: 202).

***b/p(o)loč**, ***b/p(o)toč** : Ararat, Astapat **bloĵ*, Širak *bolčč*, Lori, Muš **botoč* [Amatuni 1912: 105b], Akn **ploč*, Bařeš, Van **poloč*, Łarabał **ptoč* 'insect, beetle', Nor Naxijewan **potoč* 'bogy' [Ačarean 1913: 913a, 919a].

All these forms are dialectal, except for *poloč* 'insect, worm', which is attested in "Lucmunk' sahmanac'n" [HAB 4: 95a].

A trace of **bo-* 'scarecrow' may be seen in **bo-xoxič* (q.v.).

●ETYM According to Ačaryan (HAB 4: 95a; cf. also 2: 229a and Ačarean 1913: 201a), the root is **bol-* which is a Caucasian loan; cf. reduplicated forms Georg. *boboli* 'a large worm', Laz *boboli* 'insect'.

This solution is too narrow and unsatisfactory. First of all, **bo/u-* 'spider, tarantula; scorpion; ghost', ranging from Polis and Nor Naxijewan to Łarabał, Areš, etc., which Ačaryan mentions only as a semantic parallel, seems to be related, too. Note also the reduplicated **bo-bo*, which is not necessarily a reduced form of **bo-bol/t*. Secondly, the spread of this word in the neighbouring languages, as we shall see, is much wider. Thirdly, these words may all be onomatopoeic.

Klimov (1998: 145) represents Kartvel. **oboba-* 'spider': Georg. *oboba-* 'spider', Megrel. *bo(r)bolia-* < **bo(r)bo-*, with dimin. *-ia*, Laz *bobon-va-* < **bobo-*, Svan **opopa*, *wopopä*, etc.

Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent.) mentions Turk. /pō/ as an equivalent of Arm. *mor* ‘tarantula, phalangium’ (see S. Vardanyan 1990: 134, § 616). This Turkish word is compared with Arab. *bū, abū* ‘tarantula’ [S. Vardanyan 1990: 613, note 616/2].

Slav. **boba* : Bulg. *búba* ‘a worm; bug; bogy’, dial. ‘cocoon of the silkworm’, etc. (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 2, 1975: 229-230), Lith. *bañbalas* ‘May-bug’, Latv. *bañbals, bambala* ‘beetle’, Gr. *βομβυλός, βομβύλιος* m. ‘buzzing insect, humble-bee, gnat, mosquito; cocoon of the silkworm’, Gr. *βόμβυξ, -υκος* m. ‘silkworm’, *βομβύκιον* ‘cocoon of the silkworm’, etc.

Further, see Nocentini 1994: 401 ff.

For the semantics, see 3.5.2.1.

boyt‘₁, *a*-stem (Bible), *o*-stem (Ephrem); **boyt‘_n**, GDSg *but‘in*, AblSg *i but‘anē*, ISg *but‘amb* (“Maštoc” of Ĵahkec‘i, 14th cent.) ‘thumb’; ***boyt‘** ‘a soft lump of flesh, lobe’, in *lerd-a-boyt‘* ‘lobe of the liver’ (Bible+), *unkan-a-boyt‘* ‘lobe of the ear’ (Cyril of Jerusalem).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meaning ‘thumb’; only in Agulis (*büt‘*) and Kak‘avaberd (*b/püt‘*), ‘finger’ (for Kak‘avaberd, see H. Muradyan 1967: 167b). Ararat and Ĵula have *b‘it‘*; note also T‘iflis *bit‘* next to *but‘*, as well as Xotorĵur *bit‘* [YušamXotorĵ 1964: 434b]. The form *boyt‘n* can be traced in ĴarabaĴ *püt‘nə* and in Akn *b‘at‘n-üg* (see HAB 1: 466b). Commenting upon Ĵula *b‘it‘*, Ačāryan (1940: 87; see also 356b) states that there is no other example with *-oyt‘*. Note, however, *čkoyt‘* ‘little finger’ > Ĵula *ck-ik*, rural *čfkit‘* [HAB 3: 205a; Ačārean 1940: 375a].

Bearing in mind the classical meaning ‘a soft lump of flesh, lobe’, one may add more dialectal evidence: Muš *but‘-ik gđal* ‘young of a frog’ (with *gđal* ‘spoon’); Ararat, ĴarabaĴ *but‘* ‘hump’, Ararat, Ĵazax *but‘-ik* ‘hump-backed’ (see Ačārean 1913: 204a).

In ĴarabaĴ, *püt‘nə* seems to refer also to ‘(round) hill or rock’, as attested in a folk-tale (L. Harut‘yunyan 1991: 52^{L16f}): *K‘yənum ən, tem ətnum min saru, k‘šanum min cör, min pülür püt‘nav pat tam, min k‘rəčetk‘av ni mnnum tap‘en takə* ‘“They go, encounter a mountain, come down into a ravine, go around a round hill/rock, enter under the ground through a stone-chink”. Note also ĴarabaĴ **xul-u-boyt‘n* ‘rugged’ with *xül* ‘rugged’ < *xoyl* ‘swelling, spot’, q.v. (see Ačārean 1913: 488b; HAB 2: 392a) and cited as *xləput‘nə* ‘rugged’ in L. Harut‘yunyan 1991: 362. The component **boyt‘n* may be identified with *püt‘nə* ‘hill or rock’ < *boyt‘n* ‘thumb’. For the semantics compare *matn* ‘hill’ vs. *matn* ‘finger’ (q.v.).

●SEMANTICS The semantic range [‘lobe (of the ear or the liver)’; ‘thumb’; ‘hump’; ‘young of a frog’] suggests a basic meaning ‘a soft lump of flesh; a roundish projecting part of the body’, which usually derives from ‘swollen, grown’.

●ETYM Meillet (1903c: 431 = Meye 1978: 171-172) connects *boyl*, *i*-stem ‘group’. Basically meaning ‘swollen, grown, fat, strong’, *boyt‘* can easily be derived from PIE **b^heuH-* ‘to grow’. For the meaning ‘thumb’, cf. OIc. *þumall*, OHG *dūmo*, etc. ‘thumb’ from PIE **teuH-* or **teHu-* ‘to swell; crowd, folk; fat; strong’. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 466b) is sceptical and leaves the origin of the word open. Ĵahukyan (1965: 252-253; 1987: 114-115) accepts the etymology, mentioning cognates with dental determinatives such as Engl. *pout* ‘to thrust out or protrude the lips, esp. in expression of displeasure or sullenness’, etc., and Arm. *poytn* ‘pot’, although these forms presuppose **b-*. See also s.vv. *boyt‘₂* ‘felloe’ and *boyl* ‘group’.

The suffixal element **-t-* is also found in Gr. *φυτόν* n. ‘plant’, Skt. *bhū-ti-*, *bhū-ti-* f. ‘Wohlsein, guter Zustand, Gedeihen’, *prá-bhūta-* ‘abundant, much, considerable, great’, etc. On the other hand, one may also consider the synchronic suffix *-t-* in body-part terms like **kuř-t-n* ‘back’ next to *kuřn* ‘back; arm’ (see 2.3.1). Note especially *bl-it* ‘a roundish soft bread; lobe of the ear or the liver; (dial.) swelling’ (q.v.), with a similar semantic field and perhaps of the same origin: **b^huH-l- + -it*. Similarly, *boyt* ‘is probably composed of **bu-* (from **b^huH-*) and *-it*. The same suffix is also found in *čkoyt* ‘the little finger’ next to *ck-ik*, etc. (see 2.3.1, 1.12.5).

boyt² ‘felloe’. Attested only in Step‘anos Siwnec‘i (8th cent.), as a synonym of *hec* ‘felloe’ (q.v.).

●ETYM No etymology is recorded in HAB 1: 467a. According to Ĵahukyan (1965: 252), the word may have resulted from a semantic development of *boyt*¹, although he does not specify the motivation. For a suggestion, see 3.9.4.

boyl, *i*-stem: GDPl *bul-i-c* ‘in Łazar P‘arpec‘i, 5th cent.; MidArm. *a*-stem ‘group (of people, deers, stags, etc.)’; MidArm. **boyl-k** ‘Pleiades’.

5th century onwards. In Łazar P‘arpec‘i, 5th cent. (1904=1985: 10^{L31f}, transl. Thomson 1991: 43): *ew aylk‘ zhet bulic‘ eljeruac‘n ew elanc‘ jiarjak eteal* ‘others gallop after herds of stags and hinds’. A MidArm. *a*-stem is seen in *bulk‘ i bul-a-c*, see MijHayBař 1, 1987: 130a.

●DIAL Akn *b‘ol* ‘group’; Alařkert, Ararat, Tigranakert, Xarberd, řirak, etc. **boylk* ‘Pleiades’ (see also Nřdehean 1902: 269; Amatuni 1912: 80b), Zeyt‘un *b‘li* ‘a star’ [HAB 1: 468a]; řirak *bulk* ‘Ursa Major’ [Mxit‘areanc‘ 1901: 308; Amatuni 1912: 116a], Sasun *pulk* ‘Pleiades or Ursa Major’ [Petoyan 1954: 153; 1965: 340, 518], Xotorřur **boylk* ‘a group of stars’ [YuřamXotorř 1964: 435a]; Hamřen *pulk*, *pulk* (from *boyl-k*), GSg *palkən* ‘shrub’ [Ačařyan 1947: 73, 223], Muř, Alařkert, Bulanəx *b‘ul* ‘shrub’ [HAB 1: 468a].

The astral term *boylk* ‘is reflected in the dialect of Malat‘ia as *p‘orck*, with regular developments *b- > p-* and *-oy- > -o-* [Danielyan 1967: 43, 188b], Sasun > T‘alin *purk* (Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan FW 2003, September 6); see also HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 220a (*burk*). The only irregularity is the *-r-*. As pointed out by Danielyan (op. cit. 63), this is the only case for the development *l > r* in this dialect. According to the same author, the meaning is ‘constellation’.

According to Ačařyan (1913: 204b), Ararat *bulk* ‘avalanche’ belongs here, too. He mentions this form also in HAB 1: 468a (s.v. *boyl*), but derives it from *p‘ul* ‘fall, ruins’, *p‘blanim* ‘to fall’ (q.v.).

See also s.vv. *boř* ‘swelling, wound’, **boyl* ‘ball of dough’.

●SEMANTICS The meanings ‘group’, ‘shrub’ (< **‘growing*), perhaps also ‘avalanche’ (< ‘a mass of snow’) suggest a basic semantics like ‘mass, abundance; growing’.

●ETYM Meillet (1903c: 431 = Meye 1978: 171-172) links *boyl*, *i*-stem with Skt. *bhūri-* ‘much, abundant, numerous, great, mighty’ (RV+) (cf. OAv. *būiri-* ‘abundant’), and Goth. *uf-bauljan* ‘aufblasen’, as well as Arm. *boyt* ‘thumb’ (q.v.). Petersson (1916: 276-277) accepts this etymology and adds also Lith. *būrys* ‘multitude, crowd’, Latv. *būris* ‘heap, mass’. Ĵahukyan (1987: 114) follows Meillet, although Ačařyan (HAB 1: 466b, 467-468) is sceptical.

The semantics of Arm. *boyl* in general and the meaning 'shrub' of dial. **boyl(k')* in particular agree also with OCS *bylije* 'herbs, plants, grass', Czech. *býli* 'weed', SCr. *bîlje* 'plants, grass' (Slav. < **b^hHu-l-io-*) and Gr. *φῦλον* n. 'race, tribe, class', *φῦλή* f. 'tribe, group of tribes, community', as the *-l*-suffixation of PIE **b^heuH-* or **b^hHu-*, cf. Gr. *φύομαι* 'I grow, I become', *φῦτόν* n. 'growth, plant' < **b^hHu-to-*; Arm. *boyn*, *o*-stem 'nest; den; hut', *boys*, *o*-stem 'plant' (q.v.) from **b^heuH-ko-*, etc. For the problem of the laryngeal in this root, see Schrijver 1991: 512-518, 534. Arm. *boyl*, *i*-stem derives from **b^heuH-l-i-*. The diphthong *oy*, seen also in *boys* and *boyn*, points to **b^heuH-* rather than **b^hHu-*.

If indeed from PIE **teuH-* 'to swell, abound', Arm. *t'up* 'shrub' (dial. also 'flourishing, thriving') provides us with another example of the semantic development 'to grow, swell' > 'plant, shrub'.

For the semantic development 'many' > 'Pleiades', see 3.1.2; among other examples, note Skt. *bahulá-* 'thick; many', f. pl. 'Pleiades', which also shows a formal resemblance with Arm. *boyl*. The resemblance is, however, accidental.

Zeyt'un *b'li* is glossed by Ačaryan (HAB 1: 468a) as 'a star'. The semantics of *boyl* suggests, however, that it denotes 'Pleiades' or a constellation. It may be derived from **b^huH-l-i(e)h₂-* or **b^hHu-l-i(e)h₂-*. The zero grade is also represented by *bl-it'* (q.v.); see also s.v. *boyt'*. For other asterisms in the suffix **-l-ih₂-*, see 2.3.1 on *-(a)li*, and s.vv. *luca[t]li*, *sayl*.

The *-r-* in Malat'ia *p'ɔrk* < **boyr-k'* 'Pleiades' is remarkable. Since it cannot be explained within the dialect, one may ascribe an etymological value to it. There are two possibilities: 1) in contrast with *boyl* < **b^heuH-l-*, **boyr-k'* reflects an old **-r-* suffixation seen also in Lith. *būrys* 'multitude, crowd', Latv. *būris* 'heap, mass'; 2) **boyr-k'* is borrowed from Miran. **būr-*, cf. OAv. *būiri-* 'abundant'. The latter alternative seems more probable.

See also s.vv. *bołj* 'swelling, wound', **boyl* 'ball of dough'.

***boyl** (dial.) 'ball of dough'.

●DIAL Larábał, Hadrut', Šařax-Xcaberđ *pül* 'ball of dough' [Davt'yan 1966: 329].

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 1: 461b, 462a) presents this dialectal word as *bul* 'ball' and derives it from **b^hol-* 'to swell', together with *bol-or* 'whole; round, spherical'. To these have been connected also MidArm. *bołj* 'swelling, tumour, wound' and *bołjn* 'ball', q.v. (see M. Muradyan 1972: 188; Ĵahukyan 1987: 115). However, Larábał, etc. *pül* rather requires **bul* or **boyl*. It is therefore preferable to follow Davt'yan (1966: 329) in deriving *pül* from *boyl* 'group', dial. 'avalanche', 'shrub', 'Pleiades' (q.v.), unless one assumes **b^hol-iV-* > **boyl* as in *ayl* 'other' vs. Lat. *alius*. The form *bołj* points to **b^hol-iV-* or, less probably, or **b^holġ^hiV-*, which see Mallory/Adams 1997: 45a, 561a. It is unclear whether Arm. *bołboj* 'blossom, sprout' is related with these words.

For the semantic relationship cf. *gund* 'ball (also of dough and the like)' vs. *gund* 'group' (see HAB 1: 593-595), perhaps also *xoyl* 'swelling, tumour, gland' vs. *xoyl* 'army' (q.v.).

Arm. *boyl*, *i*-stem 'group' probably derives from QIE **b^heuH-l-i-* (see s.v.). If indeed belonging here, *bołj(n)*, *blj-* may reflect a thematic **b^heuH-l-jo-* or fem. **b^heuH-l-je_{h2}-* > **boytj-*.

***boyc-**: *bucanem* ‘to feed’ (Bible+); **-boyc** (as the second member of a number of compounds, e.g. *ənd-a-but*, which see s.v. *und*); **but** ‘food’ (Bible+), on which the denominative *btem* ‘to feed’ (Ephrem+) is based.

●DIAL Ačāryan (1953: 193) mentions Aṛtial *bužanel* ‘to feed’ < **pužanel*, which, as he points out, agrees with *bucanem* semantically but disagrees formally.

The form *but* has been preserved in the dialects of Moks and Bulanəx, meaning ‘hibernal food for domesticated animals’ [HAB 1: 487b].

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1897: 430), derived from PIE **b^heuǵ-* ‘to enjoy’: Skt. *bhoj-* ‘to (make) enjoy; to make use of’ (RV+), *bhóga-* m. ‘Genuß, Freude, Nutzen’ (RV+), *bhukti-* f. ‘Genießen’ (Br.+), OAv. *būj-* f. ‘penalty’, Khot. *būjsana-* ‘feasting’, *hambuj-* ‘to enjoy’, Lat. *fungor* ‘to enjoy; to suffer’. Mayrhofer (EWAia 2, 1996: 275-276) does not mention the Armenian form, although the connection of the latter is formally impeccable. As for the semantics, note that the Sanskrit verb, too, is largely used in respect to eating; see EWAia (ibid.); Cardona 1987: 65, 68-69. For the semantic relationship, cf. also Skt. *bhaksá-* m. ‘Essen, Trank, Speise, Genuß’ (RV+). For Iranian forms, see also Cheung 2007: 19 (with Armenian). For a further analysis, see Benveniste 1966.

As I try to demonstrate in 2.1.22.12, *but* ‘food’ (vs. *boyc-* ‘to feed’ < **b^heuǵ-*) is best explained by **b^hug-ti-*, cf. Skt. *bhukti-* f. ‘Genießen’ (Br.+).

I wonder whether Aṛtial **pužanel* ‘to feed’ (see above) may be considered an old Iranian loan with a consonant shift.

boyn, *o*-stem: GDSg *bun-o-y*, LocSg *i bn-i* (Bible) ‘nest; den, lair; hut’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 469a].

●ETYM Since long connected with words deriving from PIE **b^heuH-* ‘to be, grow’, see HAB 1: 470 (Ačāryan himself does not accept the etymology); Pisani 1934: 186; Ĵahukyan 1987: 116. Note Skt. *bhívana-* n. ‘Wesen; Welt’ (RV+), etc.; see s.vv. *bay* ‘lair’, *boys* ‘plant’, *boyt* ‘thumb; a soft lump of flesh, lobe’, etc.

boys, *o*-stem: ISg *bus-o-v*, GDPl *bus-o-c* ‘(Hexaameron) ‘plant’ Bible+; *busanim* ‘to grow, germinate, originate, be produced’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, especially as a verb, with or without the nasal suffix: **bus-n-* (Polis, T‘iflis, Hamšen, Cilicia, Łarabał, Van, etc.) : **bus-* (Ararat, Muš, Alaškert, Ozim). Next to verbal *b‘usnil*, Xarberd has a participle *buss-aj* ‘grown’, with a geminate -ss- [HAB 1: 470b].

●ETYM Since NHB (1: 505b), connected with Gr. *φύομαι* ‘to grow, become’, *φύτόν* n. ‘plant, growth’, *φύσις* f. ‘growth, descent, nature, being’, etc. from PIE **b^heuH-ko-* (see Hübschmann 1899: 47; HAB 1: 470; Ĵahukyan 1987: 116). Perhaps, PIE **(-)VuHC* > Arm. *-VūC* rather than with vocalization of the laryngeal (see s.vv. *boyl*, *boyn*).

bosor ‘blood-red, crimson’ (Cyril of Jerusalem, Grigor Narekac‘i, Nersēs Šnorhali, etc.).

●ETYM The word *bosor* has been connected with *boc* ‘flame’ and Lat. *focus* ‘fireplace, hearth, fireside’ (Petersson 1916: 285; Pokorny 1959: 162, etc.), see s.v. *boc* ‘flame’ for more detail. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 473; AčāHLPatm 1, 1940: 181), however, separates *bosor* from *boc* and identifies it with the Biblical place-name *Bosor*, *Bosoray*, transliterated from Greek *Βοσόρ*, cf. Genesis 36.33 (Zeyt‘unyan

1985: 318): *Yobab ordi Zarehi i Bosoray* : *Ιωβαβ οὐδὲς Ζαρά ἐκ Βοσορράς*. For other Biblical attestations, see Astuacaturean 1895: 302. Note especially Isaiah 63.1: *karmrut 'iwn jorjoc 'iwroc 'i Bosoray* : *ἐρύθημα ἱματίων ἐκ Βοσσορ*.

For the association with the notion 'dark, red' and for the testimony from medieval literature and glossaries, as well as for the derivatives of *bosor* and *Bosor*, see NHB 1: 505-506; HAB 1: 473; Wutz 1914: 870^{Nr167}; Amalyan 1971: 108, 112. For *bosor-ac'i* see Olsen 1999: 344₃₂₀. For a further discussion on *bosor*, see Greppin 1980b; Weitenberg 1989: 60₁; L. Hovhannisyán 2001: 183-184.

***bor** 'brown animal'; 'brown or motley/spotted' (> 'leprosy').

This word is not attested independently. I tentatively reconstruct it on the basis of some dialectal evidence (see below) and its hypothetical connection with *bor* 'leprosy' and *boreni* 'hyena' (q.v.).

●DIAL Karin *borek* is described by Ačaryan (1913: 203b) as "*t'ux, čermak goynov kov*", that is, a cow, which is dark-complexioned (*t'ux*), but also of white colour (*spitak goynov*). It is not quite clear what he exactly means; perhaps 'a dark-complexioned cow with white spots'.

Lori *borex-a-muk* 'mole' [Amatuni 1912: 115a]; the second member of the compound is *mukn* 'mouse'. According to the description of Ananyan (HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 90-91), the mole has a dark plushy fur.

Muš *bor hort'ik*, *Bor ez* (HŽHek' 13, 1985: 161ff).

●ETYM One may connect with **bor-i* 'a brown, dark-complexioned animal' > 'hyena' (see s.v. *boreni* 'hyena'). The form *borek* 'dark-complexioned or motley cow' comes from **boreak* < **bori-ak*.

Compare Iranian **bōr-*: Pahl. *bōr* [bwl] 'reddish-brown, bay, chestnut (horse)' [MacKenzie 1971: 19], also referring to cattle (cf. *Bōr-gāv*), *bōrak* 'borax, nitre' [Nyberg 1974: 48b] (> Arm. *borak* 'nitre', see HAB 1: 475), Kurd. *bōr* 'grey; brown' [Cabolov 1, 2001: 206-207], Pers. *bur* 'blond, reddish brown, bay-horse', Sogd. *βwr* [βōr] 'blond' [Gharib 1995: 115a], etc. (see Maciuszak 1996: 29), cf. YAv. *baβra-* m. 'beaver', Skt. *babhrú-* 'reddish brown, brown; a kind of ichneumon; a reddish-brown cow' < PIE **b^heb^hru-*: OHG *bibar* 'beaver' < PGerm. **bebru-*; OHG *brūn* 'brown' (< PIE **b^hruH-no-*); for **b^her-u-* or **b^her-o-* cf. also Lith. *bėras* 'brown', OHG *bero* 'bear', etc. For the Iranian forms and etymology, see ĒtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 151-154.

Further, see s.v. *boreni* 'hyena'.

bor 'leprosy'; late attested. Much older and widespread is *bor-ot* 'leprous' (Bible+) > 'bad; unpure, dirty; heretic' (for the semantic field, see 3.5.2.2).

●ETYM Considered to be a loan from Iran. **bor* 'leprosy', only preserved in Sogd. *βr'wk' /βarūkə/* 'leprous'³⁴ [HAB 1: 474b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 520]. Bearing in mind the Iranian alternation *b-* : *v-* (cf. e.g. the word for 'violet', see 2.3.1 on *-awš*, see also s.v. *mrjīwn* 'ant'), one may assume that Arm. *uruk* 'leprous', which, to my knowledge, has not received an etymological explanation, is borrowed from Iran. **vorūk-* through an intermediary **wuruk*.

³⁴ Is the Sogdian form reliable? In Gharib 1995, I could only find *βr'wk'* [brūk] 'eyebrow' (p. 107a) and *βwr* [βōr] 'blond' (p. 115a).

It seems that the forms are related to **bor* ‘brown or motley/spotted’ (q.v.). For the semantics, cf. Arm. *pisak* ‘spotted; leprous’, dial. of Van and Larakat *p’is* ‘dirty’: Pers. *pīs* ‘leprous; dirty’ (see HAB 4: 84b; Ačaṙean 1902: 352); cf. also Gr. *ἀλφός* m. ‘dull-white leprosy’ (Hes.) from ‘white’ (cf. Lat. *albus* ‘white, pale, bright, clear’, etc.). The above-mentioned Sogdian form may be derived from **b^her-u-* (or **b^he-b^hr-u-*?). For more details, see s.vv. **bor* ‘brown animal’, *boreni* ‘hyena’.

borb ‘bright, aflame, burning, abundant’ in a few late compounds (HAB 1: 475b); independently only in Anania Širakac’i (A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 40^{L23}): *borb šot lusoyñ* ‘bright shine/ray/reflection of the light’ (cf. ModArm. translations in HAB 1: 475b; Abrahamyan/Petrosyan 1979: 98); **borb-ok** ‘aflame’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.1, 1913=1991: 6^{L4} and the Letter to Sahak, NHB 1: 507c), ‘kindling, flame’ (Aristakēs Lastivertc’i, see Yuzbašyan 1963: 78^{L14}, 80^{L19}); **borbok'em** ‘to set on fire, kindle, inflame; to fan the flame’ (abundant in the Bible and following literature).

●DIAL The verb *borbok'el* is present in a number of dialects. Some dialects have a form with nasal epenthesis, e.g. Van *borbonk'*, Nor Bayazet *b'or̥b'ank'el*. The noun *borb* has been preserved in Ararat *b'or̥p* [HAB 1: 476b], cf. Areš *-bor̥b* [Lusenc' 1982: 201b]. For Larakat *pérp'el* ‘to fan the fire, provoke’, see below.

●ETYM Since long, connected with Lat. *fervere*, *-ēre* ‘to steam, burn, glow, be heated, ferment’, etc. from **b^her-u-* (for a discussion of these forms, see Schrijver 1991: 252-256). This is followed by Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 476a). Pisani (1944: 162-163) independently assumes the connection with *fervere* and interprets the Armenian form through ‘broken reduplication’ as in Gr. *πορφύρω* ‘to surge, boil, be stirred’. Dumézil (1938b: 52) assumes an enlargement of the same root, **b^ho-b^hr-o-*.

It seems best to interpret *bor-b* as a broken reduplication, cf. PIE **b^hro-* > *ampro-p* ‘thunder’, **pter-* > *t'er-t'* vs. *t'er* ‘leaf’ (see s.v.v.); for *-ok*, compare e.g. *atok* ‘full, fat’, *barwok* ‘good, well’, etc; note also the verbs *ketek'em* ‘to tear, rend’, *otok'em* ‘to supplicate’ (see s.vv.). Alternatively, QIE **b^hor-b^hor-* > **borbo(r)-k'-*.

Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 476a; AčaṙLiak 3, 1957: 56) points out that *borb* represents an **o*-grade root whereas the **e*-grade is seen in Larakat *pérp'el*. This view is widely accepted (Jahukyan 1972: 278; N. Simonyan 1979: 247; Ervandyan 2007: 29). As has been shown by A. Xaç'atryan 1984: 321-322, however, this form is to be explained from *borb-* through Ačaṙyan's Law (see 2.1.39.1).

boreni, *wo*-stem: GDSg *borenwoy* in Jeremiah 12.9; AblSg *i borenwoy* (Paterica); **borean**, *i*-stem: GDPl *borenic* in P'awstos Buzand 4.13, etc.; **borē** (Grigor Magistros, etc.) ‘hyena’ (Bible+). In P'awstos Buzand 4.13 (1883=1984: 95^{L8f}): *ew dadark' gazanac' ew orjk' gazanac' ew orjk' borenic* ‘“lairs and dens for wild beasts and hyenas”’, translated by Garsoñan (1989: 138^{L4f}).

Further, Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 477a) cites **boray** (Physiologus). According to Weitenberg (p.c.), however, the actual form is AccSg *z-boray-n*, with a hypercorrect *ay* after *boren/*borēn* < *borean*. The same **borēn* was synchronically analyzed as *borē-n*, with the article. Thus, there is no reason to posit a variant *boray*, and the form *borē* is secondary.

●DIAL Ararat *bor-ani* ‘coat of a fur of hyena’ [Ačaṙean 1913: 203a; HAB 1: 477b; HayLezBrbBaṙ 1, 2001: 211b].

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 1: 477) and, independently, Ĵahukyan (1965: 253; see also 1987: 116, 160) derive the word from the *o*-grade of PIE **b^her-* ‘brown’ (also characterizing animals), cf. Lith. *bėras* ‘brown’, OHG *bero* ‘bear’, etc. The only cognate in *o*-grade cited by Ačāryan and Ĵahukyan is Slav. **bobr-* ‘beaver’, but this in fact is a reduplicated form. Ĵahukyan (1972: 284; 1987: 116) adds here also dial. (Karin) *borek* ‘grey, white cow’ (see s.v. **bor* ‘brown animal, etc.’).

Ĵahukyan (1987: 160; cf. Olsen 1999: 414) alternatively suggests an Iranian origin of *boreni*, cf. YAv. *baβra-* m. ‘beaver’. As is pointed out by Ĵahukyan, the Iranian word is semantically remote. However, this is not a serious problem, since the other meanings may have been lost in Iranian. It must be borne in mind that Skt. *babhru-* refers to other animals, too, cf. ‘a kind of ichneumon’, ‘a reddish-brown cow’ (compare the meaning of Arm. dial. *borek* ‘a dark-complexioned cow’), etc. For other possibly related Armenian forms, see s.v. **bor*.

P. de Lagarde derived *bor-eni* ‘hyena’ from *bor* ‘leprosy’ (q.v.), for the semantics mentioning Hebr. *šābō‘a* ‘hyena’ < ‘coloured’ (see HAB 1: 477b; Ačāryan does not accept the idea). Ĵahukyan (1965: 253) rejects this etymology for the reason that *bor* ‘leprosy’ is of Iranian origin. This is a strange argument. For the semantic relationship between *boreni* ‘hyena’ and *bor* ‘leprosy’, cf. Sarikoli *pis*, Wakhi *pəs* ‘leopard’, which is compared with Skt. *piśa-* ‘deer’, *piśāṅga-* ‘tawny’ (RV+), Av. *paēsa-* ‘scab’, Kurd. *pīs* ‘dirty’ (see Morgenstierne 1974: 61b), with the basic meaning ‘spotted, multicoloured’ (see HAB 4: 84-85, s.v. *pisak* ‘spot; leprosy’). For an interchange between designations of the hyena and the leopard or panther and the like, see s.v. *lusan* ‘lynx; marten; hyena’. But in the case of **bor-* ‘brown animal; brown or motley/spotted’ (q.v.) (cf. also *bor* ‘leprosy?’) > *boreni* ‘hyena’, the semantic development probably went through the notion of ‘(reddish) brown’ rather than ‘spotted’, since the spotted hyena seems to have been present in Armenia only in the Tertiary period (see Ananyan, HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 420).

Since the animal names are often used to denote the fur of that animal (see HAB e.g. s.vv. *samoyr*, *tik*, etc.), one may assume that *bor-eni* contains the “skin/fur-suffix” *-eni* (cf. Olsen 1999: 414) and originally meant ‘fur of hyena’. This may be corroborated by the dialectal evidence (see above). In view of cases like *aštē*, *ašteay* < from Iran. **a(r)šti-* (cf. Av. *aršti-* f. ‘spear, lance’, Ved. *ṛṣṭī-* ‘id.’), *bazē* vs. *bazay* ‘falcon’, *kray* vs. dial. **kur-i* ‘tortoise’, etc., the variant *borē* may presuppose an earlier **bor-i*. Weitenberg offers a different explanation for *borē* (see above). Nevertheless, **bor-i* may be corroborated by the following.

To my knowledge, NAccSg *borean* is only attested in Paterica. We have better evidence for GDPl *borenic* (P’awstos Buzand+), which I tentatively interpret as a form with the plural/collective suffix *-an(i)*: **borean-k* = **bori-* + *-an(i)*, cf. *iš-an-k* (APL *iš-an-s*), although its GDPl is *iš-an-c* (Łazar P’arpec’i) rather than **iš-an-ic*.³⁵ Thus, NAccSg *borean* can be either a back-formation after *boren-ic*, or a misinterpretation of *boreni*.

I tentatively conclude that the original name for the hyena may have been **bor-i*, and *bor-eni* originally meant ‘hyena fur’ (cf. Ararat dial. *bor-ani* ‘coat made of

³⁵ Or else, cf. *lus-an* ‘lynx’ (q.v.). For *-eni* cf. also *k’awt’ar* and *k’ōt’ar-inē* in “Bağgirk’ hayoc’”, both meaning ‘hyena’, Amalyan 1975: 58^{Nr367}, 337^{Nr212}.

hyena fur'); or else, we might posit a petrified adjective like Av. *baßraini-* 'of beaver', cf. Jahukyan 1987: 160; Olsen 1999: 414.

Of some interest may also be Oss. *bi/eræġ* 'wolf'. It has a certain resemblance "with Turkic 'wolf', cf. Chagatay, Turkm. *bōri*, etc., but final -æġ does not have a reflex in any Turkic language" [Cheung 2002: 173]. Abaev suggested a borrowing from Khotanese *birgga* < Plr. *yrka-*. However, the Khotanese -gg- = [g] does not agree well with Oss. fricative -ġ- (ibid.).

Conclusion: Iranian **bōr-* 'brown, multicoloured, etc.' (< PIE **b^heb^hru-*) has been borrowed into Armenian **bor* 'brown animal; brown or motley/spotted', *bor* 'leprosy', and *bor-eni* or **bor-i* 'hyena'. The Iranian form, from which Arm. *bor* 'leprosy' is derived (cf. Sogd. *br'wk' /βarūkə/* 'leprous'), does not explain Arm. -o- (unless one assumes Sogd. **baru-* from **bauru*). There is no vocalic problem in all the forms within Armenian. If, nevertheless, Arm. *bor* 'leprosy' is originally distinct from Armenian **bor* 'brown animal' and *boreni* 'hyena', in explaining the vocalism one should reckon with the possible influence of those Armenian words. Note also what has been said above on 'hyena fur'.

boc', o-stem: GDSg *boc'-o-y*, AblSg *i boc'-o-y*, ISg *boc'-o-v* 'flame', widely attested in the Bible (Astucaturean 1895: 304a), rendering Gr. *φλόξ* 'flame, burning fire'.

AblSg *i boc'-o-y* occurs also in the famous epic song *Birth of Vahagn* in Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.31 (1913=1991: 86^{L2}). Gen. *boc'-w-o-y* in John Chrysostom, if reliable, points to a nom. **boc'-i*. A metaphorical usage is found in John Climachus: 'energy, fire of love, spiritual light'. Further attestations: Eznik Kolbac'i, Nilus of Ancyra; numerous derivatives [NHB 1: 508-510; HAB 1: 478a].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 478b; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 212]. A few derivatives: Xarberd, Muř **boc'el* 'to kindle', řirak *boc'-kltal* 'to blaze up, suddenly inflame' [Ačarean 1913: 203b], Ararat *boc'-a-xorov* 'half-cooked, roasted on flame' [Amatuni 1912: 115b], Areř-Havarik' *bōc'i* 'dry twigs, firewood' [Lusenc' 1982: 201b] or *bōc'i* (in a folk-tale, see Tēr-Pōlosean 1921-22: 172a^{L14} = HŽHek' 6, 1973: 581^{L5}), Łarabał, **boc'-i* 'id.', etc. [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 212]. Possibly, Metri *būnc* 'the thin smoke of a sunk oven' also belongs here [Ałayan 1954: 265b].

●ETYM Patrubány (1902-03a: 163) links Arm. *boc'* with Lat. *focus*, -ī m. 'fireplace, hearth; hearth, fireside (as the symbol of home-life); home; family, household; brazier; sacrificial hearth or altar' and posits **b^hok-sk-o-*. Petersson (1916: 285) accepts the comparison and includes also Arm. *bosor* 'blood-red, crimson', deriving *boso-r* from **b^hoko-* and *boc'* from **b^hok-so-*; see also Pokorny 1959: 162; Ałabekyan 1979: 65; Olsen 1999: 51, 51₁₀₅. The connection between Arm. *boc'* and Lat. *focus* is accepted also in Schmitt 1981: 217; Ivanov 1983: 38 (assuming a substratum word related with Yeniseian *bok* 'fire' through North Caucasian mediation). Jahukyan (1987: 117, 218 [15.66], 236, 269; cf. 1982: 131, 224₇₃) accepts the reconstruction **b^hok-so-* for *boc'* and is hesitant on the appurtenance of *bosor*. Olsen (loc. cit.) alternatively assumes **b^hok-jo-*, which is improbable.

Ačaryan (HAB 1: 478; see also Ė. Tumanjan 1978: 156; H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 149) prefers a connection of Arm. *boc'* to Gr. *φάος*, *φῶς* 'light', etc., which is untenable. The word *bosor* seems to be unrelated (see s.v.).

M. de Vaan (2008: 228-229) considers the connection of Lat. *focus* with Lat. *fax* 'torch' and Lith. *žvākė* 'candle' as formally impossible, and the interpretation of

focus as a back-formation to *foculus* ‘small stove’ < **fweklo-* < **d^hg^{wh}-e-tlo-* as chronologically difficult. He leaves the origin of the Latin *focus* open. Schrijver (1991: 277-278, 448) treats *fōculum* ‘fire-pan’ as a deverbative of *fovēre* ‘to warm’ < **d^hog^{wh}-ei-ō-*, cf. Skt. *dāháyati* ‘to cause to burn’, Lith. *dėgti* ‘to burn’.

In my opinion, the best solution for Lat. *focus* is linking it with Arm. *boc* ‘flame’. They may be regarded as substratum words as e.g. Lat. *faber* ‘craftsman, smith’ and Arm. *darbin* ‘smith’ (q.v.).

Nikolaev 1984: 70 considers *boc* ‘a loan from NCAuc. **bōncc* ‘flame’. However, there are no compelling reasons to abandon the IE etymology. The North Caucasian forms, if related, may be treated as borrowed from Armenian. For the epenthetic *-n-*, compare Arm. dial. *būnc* ‘.

brdor ‘lammergeyer / Gypaetus barbatus’ (Greppin).

Attested only in Vanakan Vardapet Tawušec‘i (13th cent.): *Ayl haw kay, brdor asen, or zayn jagn* (ənkec‘eal yarcuoy) *arnu ew snuc‘anē* [NHB 1: 518b]: “They say there is another bird, the *brdor*, which takes in and nourishes the young (which the Eagle casts out).” [Greppin 1978: 40]. Or rather – “There is another bird, which is called *brdor*, <...>”.

●ETYM Greppin (1977: 206-207; 1978: 40-42, 47; 1978b: 153; 1979: 215-216) introduces parallels and specifies *brdor* as ‘lammergeyer’. For the synonym *ephenē* = Gr. *ἡ φήνη*, appearing in the relevant passage from Hexaemeron, see also Hübschmann 1897: 349^{Nr124}, HAB 2: 73a; K. Muradyan 1984: 272, 360₅₀, 373b.

Greppin (1978: 41, 42; cf. also 1979: 216) suggests a derivation from *brdem* ‘to shutter, crumble’. Then he notes that the suffix *-or* is unknown, and *brdor* should be derived “from the unknown Armenian substratum”. (Against this etymology: Hovsep‘yan/Simonyan 1981: 220b). Elsewhere, Greppin (1977: 205-206; 1983: 663₃) suggests a comparison with Rum. *barzā* ‘stork’.

These suggestions seem unnecessary, since *brdor* is transparently composed of *burd* ‘wool’ and *or* ‘buttocks’, meaning in fact ‘with wooly buttocks’; see HAB 1: 489a, 3: 564a.

buzalt‘n, only in Baġirk‘ hayoc‘, glossed by *at‘jamut‘j* ‘darkness’ (see Amalyan 1975: 58^{Nr373}). Ačařyan (HAB 1: 479a) identifies it with *bazox* ‘darkness’ (P‘ēštəmalčean’s dictionary) and another gloss from Baġirk‘ hayoc‘, namely *bazu*it · *at‘jamut‘j*. For the latter, the reading *bazuxt* ‘is preferred in the critical edition (Amalyan 1975: 46^{Nr35}).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 479a) wonders if these are misreadings of *balut* ‘foggy’ (see s.v. *bal* ‘mist, fog’), and records no other etymological attempts.

The same Baġirk‘ hayoc‘ also has *bazekac*‘, *bezek*, and *buzi* (var. *bozi*), all glossed by *aregahn* ‘sun’ (see Amalyan 1975 s.v.v.; Ĵahukyan 1976a: 4). According to Ačařyan (HAB 1: 435b, 460a), these forms are linked with *bezak* ‘lightning, sun’ (Evagrius of Pontus, Grigor Magistros) and Hebrew *bāzāq* ‘lightning’. Łap‘anc‘yan (1975: 368-369; see also Ĵahukyan 1973: 18; 1987: 594, 597) treats *bozi* as a West-Kartvelian borrowing, cf. Megr. *bža-*, Georg. *mze-*, etc. ‘sun’. Note also Georg. dial. *bze-* (see Klimov 1964: 133-134; 1998: 121).

Whatever the origin of *bo/uz-* ‘sun’, one may interpret *buzalt‘n* as composed of **bo/uz-* ‘sun, light’ and **alt-* ‘darkness’ (on which see s.v. *alt-a-mut*). In this case,

we are dealing with a compound of the type *mut*‘-u-lus (dial.) ‘twilight’, lit. ‘dark-and-light’.

buc, *a*-stem: GDPl *bc-a-c*‘ (Genesis 31.7, 31.41, Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 288, 293), *o*-stem: GDPl *bc-o-c*‘ (Ephrem) ‘lamb’.

In the Bible (Genesis 31.7, 41 and Ezekiel 46.13) *buc* renders Gr. *ἀμνός* m.f. ‘lamb’. In Grigor Magistros, commentary on Dionysius Thrax, *buc* is listed with animal-names of neutral semantics (see Adonc 1915=2008: 241^{L4}, cf. *bzak* ‘he-goat’ in 240^{L15}, an Iranian loanword, see HAB 1: 444b). For the meaning ‘lamb’ note also Georg. *buc*‘i ‘lamb’, considered an Armenian loanword (see below).

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1854: 27^{L733}), connected with Av. *būza*- ‘he-goat’ (de Vaan 2003: 288), MPers., NPers. *buz* ‘goat’ (MacKenzie 1971: 20; cf. Arm. *bzak* above), OIc. *bukkr* ‘buck’, OEngl. *bucca*, Engl. *buck* < Germ. **bukka*- probably from **b^huǵ-no-*, OIr. *boc*, Mlr. *bocc*, MWelsh *bwch*, etc. ‘buck’ (Schrijver 1995: 26) < Celt. **bukko*- ‘goat’ < **bug-ko-* (possibly from Germanic, Matasović 2009: 83), cf. Skt. Lex. *bukka*- ‘goat’, etc.; see Hübschmann 1897: 430; HAB 1: 482a; Pokorny 1959: 174 (misprinted *buz*); Ĵahukyan 1982: 56, 129; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1998, 2: 586 = 1995, 1: 501; Mallory/Adams 1997: 229.

In view of parallel *o*- and *a*-stems of Arm. *buc* (cf. Ĵahukyan 1959: 321a; 1982: 129; È. Tumanjan 1978: 162), one may posit PArm. **buc-o-* vs. **buc-a-* originally from IE masc. **b^huǵ-o-* and fem. **b^huǵ-eh₂-*, respectively.

This IE word is probably related with some North Caucasian forms, such as Lak *buxca* prob. from **buc-xa* ‘young he-goat’, Nakh **b^hok* ‘male goat’; cf. also Burushaski *buc* (Witzel 2003: 21-22). One may wonder whether the Caucasian forms are old borrowings from Armenian (cf. HAB 1: 482a). Note also Georg. *buc*‘i ‘lamb’, an obvious Armenian loanword [HAB 1: 482a; Ĵahukyan 1987: 555].

bušt, *o*-stem (GDSg *bšt-oy* in Yakob Ĵahkec‘i), cf. also GDSg *p‘atap‘št-i* in Abusayid (see below) ‘urinary bladder; blotch, pustule, abscess; bubble’:

‘urinary bladder’ (Plato); ‘blotch, pustule’ (Kirakos Ganjakec‘i, 13th cent., Ganjak [Melik‘-ÖhanĴanyan 1961: 40^{L8}] = Russ. ‘прыщ’ [Xanlarjan 1976: 59], etc.); ‘bubble’ (Yakob Ĵahkec‘i); *bštīm* ‘to swell’ in AĴak‘el Davrižec‘i (17th cent., Tabriz); *p‘ošt* ‘the inner bag of testicles’ (LcNiws, etc.).

In the 5th century, only in the composite *p‘amp‘ušt*, *p‘anp‘ušt* ‘urinary bladder’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i, Anania Širakac‘i, etc.), next to which there is a late attested synonym in numerous variant spellings: *batāb/p‘ušt*, *p‘al/abušt*, *p‘al/āp‘ušt* ‘urinary bladder’. Of this term, three attestations are cited in NHB 1: 426c and HAB 1: 485a: Nersēs Palianc‘, 14th cent. (*batābušt*), Oskip‘orik (*batap‘ušt*), Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i (*p‘alabušt*). Older attestations may be found in Abusayid (12th cent.; Cilicia), see S. Vardanyan 1974: 134^{L18}, 164 (*p‘atap‘ušt*, GDSg *p‘atap‘šti*), 205 (*p‘alap‘ušt*, GDSg *p‘alap‘ušti*), in the glossary: 230; see also S. Vardanyan 1971: 209. In Grigoris, one finds *p‘ataybušt* (see MijHayBaĴ 2, 1992: 410a).

Still another variant (unknown to NHB and HAB) of the compound is attested in two works of Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent.; Amasia): *halabušt*, GDSg *halabšt-i* ‘urinary bladder’ [MijHayBaĴ 2, 1992: 5a]. The word is also attested in “Bžškaran əntreal tarrakan maxc‘i” by Yovasap‘ Sebastac‘i (16th cent., Sebastia): *halabušt*, GDSg *halabšt-i* (see D. M. Karapetyan 1986: 306; in the glossary: 313, marked as

“Armenian”). This variant seems thus to be confined to the extreme NW of the Armenian speaking territory (Sebastia, Amasia), which is corroborated by the dialectal testimony from Sebastia (see below).

On *aṛawušt* ‘urinary bladder; watery pustule, blister’, see below and s.v.

●DIAL Numerous dialects preserve *bušt* ‘abscess, swelling’ and *bštim* ‘to swell’. T’iflis *bušt* means ‘urinary bladder’. Remarkable is Muš *p’alamp’ušt* ‘urinary bladder’ [HAB 1: 485b]. On Hamšen *pšt-ig* ‘abscess’, see Ačaṙyan 1947: 14.

Neither *p’amp’ušt*, nor *p’alap’ušt* (etc.) are recorded in the dialects. However, Muš *p’alamp’ušt* remarkably combines the features of these synonymous compounds, namely the nasal of the former and the *-la-* of the latter. One also finds Balu *balabušt* [Sargisean 1932: 366].

Among new derivatives, Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 485b) mentions *alabušt* not specifying the meaning, the dialectal area and the component *ala-*. The word must be identified with Sebastia *alabušt*, Ewdokia *alap’ušt* ‘a blister caused by burning’ (see Gabikéan 1952: 43; HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 11b). Note also Sebastia *halabušt* ‘urinary bladder’ (see Gabikéan 1952: 324), which is identical with the above-mentioned literary *halabušt* ‘urinary bladder’ not only formally and semantically, but also geographically, since *halabušt* is attested in the medical literature (15th cent. onwards) by authors that are native of Sebastia and Amasia; see above.

●ETYM Arm. *bušt* and *p’amp’ušt* have been compared with Lith. *buṁburas*, *buṁbulas* ‘Knospe, knotenartige Verdickung, Kugel’, *bumbulys* ‘Steckrübe, Wasserblase, Kalbsauge’, *būmbulis* ‘Pupille, *buṛbulas* ‘water bubble’, Latv. *buṁburs* ‘eine harte Hervorragung der Höcker, Auswuchs, Ball’, Pol. *bąbel* ‘Wasserblase’, Gr. *βομβυλίδας· πομφόλυγας* (Hesychius) ‘water bubbles’, Lat. *bullā* ‘water bubble’, etc., and, on the other hand, Lith. *paṁpti* ‘to swell’, CS *pupъ* ‘navel’, SCr. *pûp* ‘bud’, Lat. *pustula* ‘blister, pimple, pustule’, etc. (see HAB 1: 484; 4: 475; Ĵahukyan 1967: 61, 94, 255-256; 1987: 114, 159). On Baltic, see Derksen 1996: 276, 281. These words mainly denote round, globular objects. The exact reconstruction is impossible in view of its expressive and onomatopoeic nature, and perhaps also of the reduplication. Arm. *p’amp’ušt* is interpreted as **p’amp’ + bušt* (HAB; Saradževa 1986: 134).

According to Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 485b), Georg. *bušti* ‘urinary bladder; bubble’ and Laz *busti* ‘urinary bladder’ are borrowed from Armenian.

Arm. *aṛawušt* ‘urinary bladder; watery pustule, blister’ (q.v.), in my view, belongs with *bušt*, with intervocalic *-b-* yielding Arm. *-w-*. The first component is perhaps identical with the prefix *aṛ-a-*. One might alternatively assume: (1) an old variant with **-r-* as in Lith. *buṛbulas* ‘water bubble’; (2) an Iranian or Caucasian form **arabušt* as a rhotacized variant of Arm. **(h)alabušt*, with **-ara-* > Arm. *-aṛa-* as in Iranian loans such as *paṛaw* ‘old woman’ (cf. Pers. *pārāv*), etc. In this case, we might be dealing with a back-loan. But this is all uncertain.

Compare also *ptṛjak* ‘bubble’.

buṛn (*i*-stem, cf. adv. *bṛn-i-w* ‘violently’ in Eusebius of Caesarea) ‘strong, violent’, ‘violently’, ‘violence, strength; tyrant’ (Bible+).

●ETYM Ačaṙyan (HAB 1: 486; see also Olsen 1999: 123-124) equates this word with *buṛn*, *-in/-an*-stem ‘hand, fist’ (Bible+, widespread in the dialects) and does not accept any of the etymologies. More probably, *buṛn* ‘strong, violent’ is related with

Skt. *bhūrṇi-* ‘zealous, wild’, etc. (Ĵahukyan 1987: 116, 160; Weitenberg 1989a); see s.v. *arbun-k* ‘vigour, maturity (of age)’. The comparison seems to be valid, although the vocalism is not quite clear.

burgn, GDSg *brgan* (Grigor Narekac‘i, “Čařəntir”), APl *brguns* (Bible) ‘tower; pyramis’ (Bible+).

●ETYM For the etymology and a discussion, see s.v. *durgn* ‘potter’s wheel’.

G

*galoroč

●DIAL Sebastia *galoruč* ‘small shell that is used to adorn the horse or mule harness’ [Gabikian 1952: 131].

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me.

Probably composed of **gal-* or *galar-* ‘winding, twisting’ + *oroč* ‘shell-bead’: **galar-oroč* > **gal-oroč* (-ro-ro- > -ro- through haplology). Originally, thus, it had referred to the shell-fish with a spiral shell. See also s.v. *gattakur*.

gałjn ‘a kind of convolvulus’ (Agat‘angelos, Yovhan Mandakuni, etc.).

●ETYM See s.v. *gełj* ‘id.’.

gałj (*i*-stem according to NHB 1: 524b but without evidence) ‘warmish, lukewarm’ (Revelation 3.16, Elias on Aristotle), *gałjanam* ‘to become lukewarm’ in Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent.), Vanakan (13th cent.), caus. *gałjac‘uc‘anem* (Philo).

The meaning is very clearly seen in Revelation 3.16: *gałj es, ew oč‘ ĵerm, ew oč‘ c‘urt* ‘you are lukewarm, and neither warm nor cold’. Arm. *gałj* stands for Gr. *χλιαρός* ‘lukewarm’.

●ETYM See s.v. *gol* ‘lukewarm’.

gattakur, LocSg *i gattakr-i* in Čařəntir ‘shell-fish’ (Alexander Romance, Gregory of Nyssa, Eusebius of Caesarea, Philo; *gattakray*, AblSg *i gattakray-ē* in Sargis Šnorhali Vardapet (12th cent.), GDPl *gattakray[i]c* ‘in Gregory of Nyssa ‘shell-fish’; *gattakr-akan* ‘pertaining to the shell-fish’ (said of the pearl) in John Chrysostom.

In the oldest manuscript (Nr 10151 of Matenadaran; 13th cent.), which is the initial edition of the Alexander Romance (see H. Simonyan 1989: 426^{L-14}): *berin inj ew erku gattakur, yoroy mēj lini margaritn* ‘they also offered me two shell-fish in which the pearl is (produced)’. In the corresponding passage from the other edition (297^{L8}; Engl. transl. Wolohojian 1969: 131): APl *gattakurs*.

●ETYM According to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 506-507), contains *gał* ‘hidden, secret’. He does not specify the second component. In my view, **kur*, **kray* ‘shell’ is identical with **kray* found in *kray-a-kir* ‘a kind of mollusc’ (Grigor Magistros), etc., and *kray* ‘tortoise’. As to the first component, cf. dial. **gl-t-or-em* ‘to roll’, also Sebastia *galoruč* ‘small shell that is used to adorn the horse or mule harness’ [Gabikian 1952: 131], which may have been composed of **gal-* or *galar-* ‘winding, twisting’ (etymologically related with *gil*, **gtorem*) + *oroč* ‘shell-bead’, see s.v. **gal-oroč*. Originally, thus, it referred to the shell-fish with a spiral shell.

gam, supplet. aor. *ek-* (q.v.) ‘to come’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 501a].

●ETYM Usually interpreted as an athematic verb **ueh₂(-d^h)-mi*, cf. Hitt. *u₂ami* ‘to come’, Lat. *vādere* ‘to go, walk, rush’, *vādāre* ‘to wade through, ford’, *vadum* ‘ford’, Welsh *go-di-wawd* ‘overtook’ < **ueh₂d^h-*, OIc. *vaða*, OHG *watan* ‘to advance, wade’ < **uh₂d^h-* (for the forms and a discussion of the laryngeal, see Schrijver 1991: 170), see Meillet 1936: 134-135; Pokorny 1959: 1109; Godel 1965: 23; Jähukyan 1982: 74; cf. Clackson 1994: 80-81. The appurtenance of the Hittite word is uncertain (cf. Kloekhorst 2008: 992).

The comparison with Gr. *κίχᾶν* ‘to reach, arrive, meet’ (Hübschmann 1897: 441; Klingenschmitt 1982: 86) is untenable since this root has an initial palatovelar **g^h-*, cf. YAv. *za-zā-mi* ‘to leave’, Skt. *já-hā-ti* ‘to leave, abandon’, etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 813-814).

gayl (spelled *gayl* in the famous palimpsest of Agat‘angelos, see Galēmk‘earean 1911: 128b^{L2f}), *o*-stem: GDPl *gayl-o-c*‘ (Bible), *u*-stem: GDSg *gayl-u* (Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.70, 1913 = 1991: 207^{L3}), AblSg *i gayl-u-ē* (Vark‘ Grigori Astuacabani) ‘wolf’ (Bible+), ‘muzzle, cover for nose and mouth, bit’ (Bible; Agat‘angelos § 69, 1909 = 1980: 39^{L3}).

For the semantics cf. Lat. *lupus* ‘wolf’, ‘a bit with jagged teeth’, *lupātus* ‘a jagged-toothed bit for less tractable horses’, etc. [HAB 1: 511-512].

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 1: 512b].

Most of the eastern peripheral dialects display forms with irregular vocalism. Šamaxi and Madrasa *k’ul* (vs. regular *k’el* in the village of K^{‘y}ärk^{‘y}änj) represents an exceptional sound change *ay* > *u* [Bařramyan 1964: 33, 192]; cf. also K^{‘y}ärk^{‘y}änj *p’ıc’ex* from *p’aycatn* ‘spleen’ (q.v.). Almost everywhere in Łarabał one finds this form with irregular vocalism, *k’ül*, *kül*, next to regular *k’el* and *k’il* in a few locations only [Davt‘yan 1966: 45, 332]. Further: Melri, Kak‘avaberd, Karčewan *gül* [Ałayan 1954: 60, 265a; H. Muradyan 1960: 45, 191a; 1967: 61, 168a].

This EArm. dialectal form is testified in the form *goyl* (beside *gorn* vs. *garñ* ‘lamb’, q.v.) by the 13th century author Vardan Arewelc‘i, who was native of Ganjak or surroundings (see Jähukyan 1954: 247). Note also *gul* in the famous material of Schröder (see Patkanov 1868: 54; Sargseanc‘ 1883, 1: 23).

Ałayan (1954: 85) explains this aberrant form through tabu and compares it with Melri *arj* (beside the regular form *arj* ‘bear’), which was used by hunters, or by people when supposing a danger; for a further discussion, see 2.1.36.

MidArm. *gayl-agřaw* ‘a kind of black raven, Corvus corone’ [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 138a] is continued in Łarabał *k’ülükřav*, *k’uláklav*, *kărăklav* [Davt‘yan 1966: 332].

MidArm. *mard-a-gayl* ‘hyena’, lit. ‘man-wolf’ (cf. *were-wolf*), attested in Fables by Mxit‘ar Goř [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 116-117], is present in Axalk‘alak‘, Ararat, Łarabał, Van [Ačarean 1913: 761-762], Bulanəx, Alařkert, etc. [Amatuni 1912: 467a]. The hyena was considered a werewolf and was also called *k’awt‘ar-k’osi* ‘hyena; old witch’ (see Ananyan HayKendAřx 1, 1961: 421-433). For the werewolf and other related issues, in particular on *gayl-jori*, *gayl-jorek* ‘hyena’ in Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i and dial. (Büt‘ania/Nikomedia) **gayl-jori* ‘a kind of predator’ composed as *gayl* ‘wolf’ + *jori* ‘mule’, see 3.5.2.

Muš pl. *g'il-an*, *g'il-an-k'* [HAB 1: 512b].

●ETYM Since Müller et al., derived from the PIE word for 'wolf', **u_lk^wo-*: Gr. *λύκος*, Skt. *vṛka-*, YAv. *vəhrka-*, MPers., NPers. *gurg*, Lith. *vilkas*, OCS *vlъkъ*, Goth. *wulfs*, Toch. B *walkwe*, etc. [HAB 1: 512; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 270]; for the IE forms (not mentioning the Armenian) see Pokorny 1959: 1178-1179; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 570-571; Adams 1999: 582. However, the development **-l_h^w-* > **-l_y-* (or **-l_χ^w-*) > **-l_i-*, with lenition of the intervocalic velar stop (Pedersen 1906: 364, 406 = 1982: 142, 184; Grammont 1918: 237-239; Pisani 1934: 182; Winter 1962: 261; Kortlandt 1976: 95; 1980: 103-105; 1985b: 9-10; 1985: 20 = 2003: 5, 30-32, 58, 64; Lehmann 1986: 412) is doubtful in view of the absence of reliable parallels (see also Ravnæs 1991: 103, 143₁). I rather expect **gatg* or the like. The derivation of *gayl* from **ulp-* (Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 492 = 1995, 1: 413) does not solve the problem. Neither **u_lk^wi-* (HAB 1: 512 with ref.; cf. the feminine form, Lindeman 1982a: 159-160) is plausible; it would probably give **gatč'* or **gatj'*.

In order to explain *-yl* satisfactorily we have to start with **ulio-* or **uai-lo-*. It is therefore preferable to link Arm. *gayl* with Mlr. *fäel* 'wolf' (Hübschmann 1897: 431 referring to Fick Wb. II, 259; Mann 1963: 132; Mallory/Adams 1997: 647a; hesitantly: Jahukyan 1982: 35, 41). Arm. *gayl* and Celtic **uay-lo-* are usually interpreted as 'the howler' and derived from PIE **uai-*, cf. Mlr. *fae* 'alas', MWelsh *gwae* 'woe', Arm. *vay* 'woe, etc.' (see Pokorny 1959: 1111; Frisk 2: 143-144; Jahukyan 1982: 41; Olsen 1999: 34, 848; Matasović 2009 s.v. **waylo-*). Note also OIr. *foilan*, *failen* 'gull', MWelsh *gwylan* 'gull', etc. probably from **uail-an-* 'wailer' (Schrijver 1995: 115-116).

It is remarkable that both the Armenian and Celtic terms formed anthroponyms, cf. Arm. *Gayl*, *Gayl-uk*, etc. (AčaṙAnjn 1, 1942: 445-446) and Gaul. *Vailo*, *Vailico*, OIr. *Failan*, etc. (Pokorny 1959: 1111).

Arm. *gayl* cannot have been borrowed from Georg. (*m*)*gel-* 'wolf', etc. because of the vocalism. Besides, the IE origin of *gayl* is obvious. For a discussion, see Hübschmann 1897: 431; HAB 1: 512-513; Meščaninov 1925: 406; Klimov 1964: 130; Kortlandt 1976: 95 = 2003: 5; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 496 = 1995, 1: 416; Ravnæs 1991: 103₁. Note that Arm. **gel*, represented in a considerable number of dialects (HAB 1: 512b), clearly derives from *gayl* through regular development *ay* > *e*. Thus, the Kartvelian forms, if related with the Armenian word, should be regarded as armenisms.

Adontz (1937: 8) separates Arm. *gayl* 'muzzle, cover for nose and mouth, bit' from *gayl* 'wolf' and connects the latter with Skr. *valga* 'bride', Latv. *valgs* 'cord', Lat. *valgus* 'bow-legged' (cf. Schrijver 1991: 464; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 517, 526), which is untenable.

One may conclude that PIE **u_lk^wo-* 'wolf' has been replaced by (or contaminated with) **uai-lo-* possibly 'howler' in Armenian and Celtic for reasons of tabu (cf. HAB 1: 512a; Solta 1960: 32f; Jahukyan 1987: 155, 198; 1992: 21; Olsen 1999: 34). For tabu, see also in the dialectal section, on dial. *goyl*.

On the wolf in the IE cultural context, see Ivanov 1975; 1977; 1977b; Mallory 1982: 202-204; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 493-497 = 1995, 1: 413-417; Mallory / Adams 1997: 647-648. On the wolf in Armenian tradition, see A. S. Petrosyan 1989.

For the werewolf, see in the dialectal section. For the wolf as ‘outlaw’ and the phrase ‘to become a wolf’ with possible IE parallels, see 3.5.2. Note also the Armenian river-name *Gayl*.

gan, *i*-stem: GDSg *gan-i*, ISg *gan-i-w*, IPl *gan-i-w-k* ‘beating, blow’ (Bible+), MidArm. ‘wound’; **ganem** ‘to beat, strike, whip’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Only *gan* ‘wound’ in a few dialects [HAB 1: 515a].

●ETYM From PIE **g^{wh}en-* ‘to strike’: Hitt. *kuenzi*, *kunanzi* ‘to kill, slay, ruin’, Skt. *hānti* ‘to strike, slay, kill’, Gr. *θείνω* ‘to kill’, *φόνος* m. ‘murder’, *-φόντης* ‘murdering’, etc.; see Hübschmann 1877: 24; 1897: 431-432; Patrubány 1904: 427-428; HAB 1: 514, 127b; Pokorny 1959: 492; Ĵahukyan 1982: 125; 1987: 130; García-Ramón 1998: 142₁₂. Further, see s.vv. *jin* ‘staff, beating stick’, **jinj-* ‘to annihilate, destroy, wipe clean’.

Arm. *gan*, *i*-stem, has been derived from **g^{wh}η-(n)i-* or **g^{wh}η-ti-*. Since **g^{wh}n-ti-* (see Winter 1966: 206; Viredaz 2005: 97) would rather yield **gand-* (*k’san* ‘twenty’ is not a decisive counter-example since it may be due to the influence of *-sun* in *eresun* ‘thirty’, etc.), the former solution seems more probable. The verb *ganem* is likely deverbative.

Some scholars treat Arm. *gan* as an Iranian loanword (see Benveniste 1957-58: 60-62; Schmitt 1981: 76; Olsen 1999: 872; cf. 1989: 221, 222). Against this, see L. Hovhannisyán 1990: 213; Viredaz 2005: 97₆₅. The Iranian origin is improbable and unnecessary.

garñ, *in/an*-stem: GDSg *garñ*, ISg *garñam-b*, NPl *garñ-k*, APl *garñ-s*, GDPl *garñ-c* ‘(rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 321-322) ‘lamb’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The principal Classical Armenian words for ‘lamb’ and ‘kid’, viz. *garñ* and *ul*, both of IE origin and practically ubiquitous in Armenian dialects, in the dialect of Hamşen have been replaced by *γuzik* and *ɔylay*, borrowed from Turk. *quza* and *oğlaq* respectively (Ačaryan 1947: 188). Some eastern dialects have an unexplained *o*-vocalism: Agulis-C’ħna *kórnə*, Metri *górnə*, etc. [HAB 1: 519b; Ałayan 1954: 265b]. The EArm. and Zeyt’un **gorn* is recorded as *gorn* by Vardan Arewelc’i, 13th cent., Ganjak (Ĵahukyan 1954: 247); see also s.v. *gayl* ‘wolf’.

●ETYM Since long (NHB 1: 1023b; de Lagarde 1854: 27^{L732}), connected to cognate forms going back to the PIE word for ‘lamb’, **urh₁ēn*, gen. **urh₁no-*: Skt. *úran-*, nom. *úrā*, acc. *úraṇam* m. ‘lamb’, NPers. *barra* ‘lamb’ < PIr. **varn-aka-*, Gr. *ἀρήν* m., *ῥαρήν* ‘lamb’, *πολύ-ρρην-ες* ‘possessing many lambs’ < IE **urh₁-n-*, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 432; Meillet 1903: 141; HAB 1: 519; Pokorny 1959: 1170; Hoffmann 1982: 83-86; Meier-Brügger 1990a; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 225-226; Mallory/Adams 1997: 511a

Meillet 1936: 43 derives the Armenian form from **w^oren-* and considers the trilled *-r-* analogical after the nominative *garñ* where it is due to the following nasal. In other examples, as he points out, no analogical influence has taken place, cf. *ar-ar-* vs. *arnem* ‘to make’, *dur-k* vs. *duñ* ‘door’ (see s.vv.); for a further discussion, see s.vv. *arñ* ‘wild ram’ and *jeñ-* ‘hand’ (both with original trilled **-rr-* reflecting PIE **-rs-* and **-sr-*, respectively). The derivation of gen. *garñ* and instr. *garñam-b* from **uar-en-os* and **uar-η-b^hi*, respectively (see Stempel 1993 < 1987: 149) are not thus satisfactory. It seems better to posit PArm. **ur(e)n* < **urH(e)n-* (**-rH(n)-* > Arm.

-r-?) in a way comparable to the Proto-Greek form (cf. also Meier-Brügger 1990a) and Iran. *varna- > *varra-; for a discussion, see Hübschmann 1897: 432; Schmitt 1981: 53; Clackson 1994: 38, 207₃₁, 208₆₀, 237_{6,4}; Olsen 1999: 120-121; Beekes 2003: 154, 193.

gari, *ea*-stem: GDSg *garw-o-y* (or *garoy*, see below), ISg *gare-a-w*, GDPl *gare-a-c*‘ (abundant in the Bible); *o*-stem: ISg *garw-o-v* (once in the Bible), GDPl *garw-o-c*‘ (as a measure, in Anania Širakac‘i, 7th cent.) ‘barley’.

Attested in the Bible (see Astuacaturean 1895: 322c; Olsen 1999: 439), Eusebius of Caesarea (*garwoy*), etc.

In Deuteronomy 8.8 (Cox 1981: 112): *erkir c‘orenoy ew garoy aygeac‘ ew nñeneac‘* : γῆ πυροῦ καὶ κριθῆς, ἄμπελοι, σκαῖ, ῥόαι.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 522b].

Next to the regular Łarabał *k‘ári*, one finds *k‘ǽre/i*, with an irregular labial vowel, in the village of T‘ałot [HAB 1: 522b], as well as, according to Davt‘yan (1966: 24, 28, 332), in most of the villages of Hadrut‘. Not mentioned in Połosyan 1965: 16, in the list of Hadrut‘ words displaying an irregular development *á* > *ǽ*. The same inexplicable labial vowel is found in Juła *g‘ori* [Ačārean 1940: 52, 357b].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *κριθ-ή* f. ‘barley-corns’, usually pl. ‘barley’, from an original root noun **kriθ* > Ep. *kri* n. (Awgerean, Klaproth, etc., see HAB 1: 522), probably also Alb. *drithë* ‘cereals, wheat’, Lat. *hordeum* ‘barley’, OHG *gersta* ‘barley’ [Bugge 1893: 5; Hübschmann 1897: 432; Frisk 2: 18-19], and Hitt. *karaš* n. ‘wheat, emmer-wheat’ (see Kloekhorst 2008 s.v. for references and a discussion). The Armenian word is not mentioned in Pokorny 1959: 446 and Mallory/Adams 1997: 51a.

Further, compared with Basque *gari* ‘wheat’, *garagar* ‘barley’ and Georg., Megrel., etc. *k‘eri* ‘barley’, see Bugge 1893: 5; Marr apud HAB 1: 522b; Uhlenbeck 1942: 339 (the Armenian is not mentioned); Ĵahukyan 1987: 598; V. Sargsyan 1988: 70b; Furnée 1989: 116-117; Braun 1998: 33, 53, 85, 98. For possibly related North-Caucasian forms, see Chirikba 1985: 101-102^{Nr74}. Further on the Basque and other forms, see Witzel 2003: 22, 31.

The Armenian and Greek forms presuppose something like **g^hriV-/g^hrīd^h*- whereas the rest of cognates are usually derived from **g^hersd^h*- or **g^herd^h*- (see the above references, also Ĵahukyan 1982: 133; 1987: 128, 310; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 656). Arm. *gari* is explained from the Lindeman variant **g^hriom* [Olsen 1999: 439], through depalatalization **g^hr-* > **g^hr-* [Gamkrelidze/Ivanov, *ibid.*]. In view of formal difficulties, one may assume a Mediterranean substratum word.³⁶

garš, *i*-stem: GDPl *garš-i-c*‘ in John Chrysostom ‘abominable’ (Bible+), pl. ‘abominable thing or person’ (Philo, John Chrysostom); **garšim** ‘to abominate, loathe, be disgusted’ (Bible+).

●ETYM Dervischjan (1877: 78) compares *garšel* ‘horrere’ with *gagaš-* ‘wahnsinnig, geil (Greis)’ and Skt. *harṣ-* ‘sich freuen; geil werden’. Meillet (1894b: 280; 1936: 39-40) accepts this, mentioning further the Sanskrit by-form *ghṛṣu-* ‘excited’, and adds Lat. *horreō* ‘to bristle; to have a rough appearance; to shiver, tremble; to

³⁶ According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 310, with references): a ‘Wanderwort’ of Aegean origin.

shudder at'. In 1896: 151, he mentions Lith. *garssus* with a question mark. Pedersen (1906: 413 = 1982: 191) explains Arm. *-rš-* from **-rsj-* (: Skt. *hr̥syati*), comparing *t'arš-* : Skt. *tṛ̥ṣyati* (see s.v.). This is accepted by Meillet (1950: 85). See, however, 2.1.12.

In view of formal (Arm. *g* instead of *j*) and semantic problems, Hübschmann (1897: 432) considered the connection with the Sanskrit and Latin words as uncertain. Ačařyan (HAB 1: 523b) agrees with this and links these forms with Arm. *jař* 'curved, ugly'. According to Pokorny (1959: 445), these forms belong with Arm. *jar* 'hair', whereas Arm *jař*, although with reservations, is linked with Skt. *hira-h* m. 'Band', *hirā* f. 'Ader', Gr. *χορδή* f. 'guts, tripe'. As to *garšim*, Ačařyan (ibid.) accepts the connection with Lith. *garssus* (Meillet; see above) and with Germ. *garstig*, suggested by Bugge (1893: 35). The same is seen in Pokorny 1959: 445. For a discussion, see also Ĵahukyan 1987: 171.

The formal argument against the connection of *garšim* with the Sanskrit and Latin forms is not crucial. In Indo-Iranian one finds **^harš-* and **^garš-*, probably due to conflation of two roots; cf. Skt. *harṣ-* vs. *ghṛṣ-*; Av. *zarašiiamna-* 'excited', Pashto *ziž* 'rough, stiff' and Khot. *ysīra-* 'rough' vs. Parth. *gš-* 'to be happy' and Sogd. *wyš* 'to be glad' [Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 807-808]. It has been assumed that the variant **^garš* with an initial velar stop arose after depalatalisation of the palatovelar in the zero-grade **^grs-* (Weise's Law), and Arm. *garšim* is an Iranian loanword (see Cheung 2007: 471).

The Sanskrit verb (*hārṣate*, *hr̥syati*) displays the following semantic range: 'to be delighted, excited or impatient; to thrill with rapture, rejoice, exult, be glad or pleased; to become erect or stiff or rigid, bristle (said of the hairs of the body, etc.); to excite violently', *harṣaṇa-* 'causing the hair of the body to stand erect, thrilling with joy or desire; bristling, erection'. In RV 10, it refers to excitement of two kinds, i.e. produced by fear and by lust (see Kulikov 2001: 492).

I conclude that Arm. *jař* and *garšim* are native words originating from conflated **^grs-* and **^g(^w)rs-*, respectively.

As we have seen, Iranian displays a semantic distribution: **z*-variant: 'rough, stiff' vs. **g*-variant: 'to be glad, happy'. If a reverse distribution, namely Mİran. **garš-* 'rough, stiff', is also possible, one might treat it as the source of **garš-* seen in the compound *garš-a-par* 'heel' (q.v.).

For the ruki-rule in Armenian, see 2.1.12.

garšapar, *a*-stem 'heel, footstep' (Bible+).

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 1: 524a. But in HAB-Add 1982: 5, the component **par* is taken as a loan from Iranian word for 'foot', and **garš-* is left without an explanation. The same etymology is independently proposed by Perixanjan (1993: 43-45) and Ĵahukyan (1995: 183) who identify **par* with Parth. *pāδ* 'foot'. For the meaning 'footstep' Ĵahukyan (ibid.) compares Av. *paδa-* 'footstep'. He leaves the origin of **garš* open.

For the component **garš-*, Perixanjan (1993: 43-44) suggests a comparison with Mİran. hypothetical **garš-* 'rough, stiff', on which see s.v. *garš* 'abominable'. The basic meaning of the compound would be, then, "the rough/hard part of the foot".

garun, GDSg *garn-an* (more often: *garnayn-o-y*) ‘spring, springtime’ (Bible+); ***garn-ayin**, GDSg *garnayn-o-y* ‘vernal’ (Bible+), **garn-ani**, GDSg *garnanw-o-y* (Agat‘angelos), *garnan-o-y* (Eusebius of Caesarea, etc.), ***garnan-ayin**, GDSg *garnanayn-o-y* (Łazar P‘arpec‘i) ‘vernal’, etc.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects; some of them have a frozen plural **garun-k‘* [HAB 1: 525a].

●ETYM Derived from the PIE word for ‘spring’, heteroclitlic neuter **ues-r*, **ves-n-*: Gr. *ēap* n., Lat. *vēr*, *vēris* n. (with unexplained lengthened grade, see Schrijver 1991: 128), MPers. *wahār*, Pers. *bahār*, Olc. *vār* ‘spring’, Lith. *vāsara* ‘summer’, OCS *vesna* ‘spring’, etc.; **ues-r* > **gehar* > **gar-*, see Hübschmann 1897: 432-433; Pedersen 1906: 416 = 1982: 194; Grammont 1918: 247; HAB 1: 524 with references; Pokorny 1959: 1174; Szemerényi 1959-60a: 109, 109₂; Ałabekyan 1979: 87-88; Ravnæs 1991: 102; Viredaz 2000: 292, 301-302; see also s.v. *ar-iwn* ‘blood’.

It has been assumed that Arm. *gar-un* derives from **gar-* and the suffix *-*ont-*, as in Skt. *vasantá-* m. ‘spring’ (RV+); see Stempel 1993 < 1987: 151-152; Olsen 1989: 224-225; 1999: 41-42 with lit. If one expects **garund-*, the loss of -*d-* may be explained by **garun-k‘*. Perhaps a better alternative is *-*ōn* or *-*ōn(t)* as in Gr. *χειμὼν*, -*ōν*ος m. ‘winter’. We can also posit an old by-form **garun-n* (cf. Viredaz 2000: 302) < acc. **wesar-on-ŋ*, which would explain the oblique and compositional *garn-an(-)*.

***gez** ‘road, way’.

●ETYM Unattested. Ĵahukyan (1991: 37-38) reconstructs a PArm. **gez-a-* < QIE **ueg^h-eh₂-* from PIE **ueg^h-* ‘to move, drive’, cf. Skt. *vāhati* ‘to carry, drive’, YAv. *vaz-* ‘to move, carry, drive (a chariot)’, OHG *wagan* ‘cart’, *weg* ‘way’, Alb. *udhë* f. ‘road, way’ (on which see Demiraj 1997: 400-401), etc.; on the PIE etymon, see Pokorny 1959: 1118-1120; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 535-537; Mallory/Adams 1997: 91a, 488a; Cheung 2007: 429-432. The PArm. word is indirectly confirmed, he assumes, by Georg. *gza-* ‘way, path’, Megr. *za-*, Laz (n)*gza-* ‘id.’ (Georgian-Zan **gza-* ‘way, path’, Klimov 1998: 30), presumably borrowed from Armenian. Uncertain.

gelum ‘to twist; to squeeze’ (Bible+). In Agat‘angelos § 69 (1909=1980: 39^{L5}): *gel-oc*‘ and *gel-aran*, GDPl *gelarana-ac*‘, ‘rack’; see HAB 1: 530; 2: 404.

In T‘ovmay Arcruni /Ananun/ 4.7 (V. M. Vardanyan 1985: 450^{L-16f}): *zi ayr arcata’sēr orov gelul zparanoc’n lawagoyn hamari, k’an et’ē dang mi tužel yarcata’oyn*. Thomson (1985: [4.6] 353) translates the passage as follows: “An avaricious man considers it preferable to be decapitated than to pay one penny of his silver as a fine”. In the published editions, the word *orov* (thus in the manuscript) that means ‘with/by which’ has been replaced by *srov*, as ISg of *sur* ‘sword’. Thomson departs apparently from this reading and therefore renders *gelul* as “to decapitate”, omitting the word *paranoc*‘ ‘neck’. However, the verb *gelum* refers to ‘twist, squeeze’, and *paranoc*‘ ‘neck’ should not be left out of consideration. I therefore follow V. Vardanyan’s (1985: 451, 528₁₁) translation: “to twist the neck”.

●DIAL The verb has been preserved in Muš *gelel* ‘to press/squeeze something putting it between two hard things’, and *gelaran* is found in *gelərnak* (see DialAdd

apud NHB 2: 1061b) = *gelaran-ak* (Norayr, = Fr. ‘bille’), and Moks *k’älärän* [HAB 1: 531a].

●ETYM Arm. *gelum*, and *g(i)l* ‘to roll’ (q.v.) are compared with Gr. *ἐλύνω* ‘to roll round’, *εἰλύνω* to enfold, enwrap’, ‘to press, squeeze’, *εἴλω* ‘to press; to contract his body, draw himself together’ (said of a man or an animal, e.g. an asp in Ilias 20.278), *εἰλῶμα* ‘wrapper’, Lat. *volvō* ‘to roll, roll over; to cause to roll, wrap up; to turn around’, *con-volvō* ‘to roll together or round, writhe’, *con-volvulus* ‘bindweed, convolvulus’, etc. [Meillet 1894: 163; Hübschmann 1897: 433, 435; HAB 1: 530-531, 555; Pokorny 1959: 1141]. Lat. *volvō*, like the Armenian and Greek verbs, reflects *e*-grade **uelHu-* [Schrijver 1991: 470]. Note also Gr. *εἰλέω* ‘to wind, turn round; to roll up tight; to bind fast’, *εἰλεός* m. ‘intestinal obstruction; lurking place, den, hole’, *ἑλιξ*, -κος f. ‘anything which assumes a spiral shape; whirl, convolution; tendril of the vine, or of ivy (a climbing evergreen shrub, *Hedera Helix*); coil of a serpent; convolution of a spiral shell’, *ἐλίκη* ‘winding; convolution of a spiral shell; of the bowels’, in Arcadia: ‘crack willow, *Salix fragilis*’.

Arutjunjan (1983: 278, 342₂₃₉) takes Arm. plant-name *geɫj* ‘bindweed, convolvulus; yew-tree’ (q.v.) and Gr. *ἑλιξ*, *ἐλίκη* as a Greek-Armenian lexical isogloss noting four correspondences: (1) *e*-grade; (2) stem-formant **-i-*; (3) suffixal guttural; (4) semantics. Clackson (1994: 181) is sceptical and considers the etymology doubtful.

None of the correspondences noticed by Arutjunjan is convincing: (1) the *e*-grade is the basic form of the verb not only in Greek and Armenian but also in the other cognates (see HAB, Pokorny); (2) I fail to see a trace of the **-i-* in Arm. *geɫj*. Arutjunjan (1983: 342₂₃₈) asserts that *gayl*, *gayl-uk* ‘bindweed’ corroborates the development **li* > Arm. *l* in *geɫj*. However, a trace of **i* in *gayl* would not necessarily imply its presence also in *geɫj*, since they can be different formations. Besides, and more importantly, *gayl* found in *gayluk* and other plant names is obviously identical with *gayl* ‘wolf’ [Ališan 1895: 106-108, Nrs. 409-418; HAB 1: 512a]; (3) the suffixal elements are different; on Arm. *-j-*, see below; (4) various plant names are derived from the verb in other languages, too (see HAB).

Clackson’s scepticism is thus justified, as far as the idea of an isogloss is concerned. The etymological connection of the words, however, should not be rejected, as long as they belong to the same root ‘twisting (plant)’. The Armenian suffix *-j-* (or *-z-*) is found in many plant-names; see 2.3.1. QIE **uel-g^h-* may be corroborated by the Germanic word for ‘willow’; see s.v. *geɫj* ‘bindweed, convolvulus; yew-tree’.

For *gelumn* = Lat. *volūmen* = Gr. *εἰλῶμα*, see Olsen 1999: 595-596.

geɫ, *o*-stem ‘beauty’ (Bible+); ‘(beautiful) appearance, look’ in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc’i (9-10th cent.) and Grigor Narekac’i, as well as in compounds. E.g., in Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.8 (1913=1991: 114^{L12}), *Turk* ‘is described as *xožor-a-geɫ*, translated by Thomson (1978: 141) as ‘deformed’. Then, the historian states that *Turk* ‘was called *Angeɫeay* because of his great ugliness (*vasn arawel žahadimut’eann*), and the name of his family (*Angel tun* ‘the house of *Angɫ*’) derives from it. Movsēs assumes, thus, an appellative *an-geɫ* ‘not beautiful’, which is indeed attested in Nersēs Lambronac’i (see NHB 1: 125a). Further on this, see below.

In Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec'i (5th/7th cent.) [2003: 1164b^{L15f}]: *zvayelč'ut'wn getoyñ*.

Movsēs Xorenac'i has yet another compound (also a hapax): *bare-get* 'good-looking' (1.12: 41^{L5}).

In Sebēos/Ananun 1 (Abgaryan 1979: 51^{L4f}): *yoyž tīp'eal ēr i véray anjin ew getoy nora getec'kut'eann* : (literal transl.) "[The queen Šamiram] very much lusted for his [of Aray Getec'ik] person/body and for the look of his handsomeness".

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 532-533) derives from PIE **uel-* 'to see', cf. Lat. *voltus*, *vultus*, -*ūs* m. 'countenance, facial expression; face; looks, features', Bret. *gulet* 'la vue', etc. See also Olsen 1999: 51.

As we have seen, Thomson (1978: 141₁₇) considers Movsēs' etymology of *Angeleay* as "fanciful". However, mythical creatures and giants are often characterized as 'unshaped, deformed' or the like, containing the privative prefix *an-*, cf. e.g. s.v. *ard*. The basic meaning of **get* is 'appearance, shape; seeing' (cf. PIE 'to see'), and the interpretation of *Angeleay* as 'shapeless, deformed' or 'not having an appearance', whether etymological or folk-etymological, is not necessarily a product of Movsēs' fantasy.

The formation of **an-get* may also be understood as 'the Un-seen'; cf. Gr. *Áíδης*, etc.

***get-** 'to sing': *get-awn* 'song' (John Chrysostom); *getgetem* 'to sing beautifully, quiver, vibrate' in Hexaameron (said of *čpuñ*, next to the participle *getget-eal*, see K. Muradyan 1984: 279, lines 12, 14-15), Severian of Gabala, Vardan Arewelc'i, etc.; participle *getget-eal* in Hexaameron 4, referring to singing and musicians: *jaynk' ergč'ac'n pēspēs nuagawk' getgetealk'* (K. Muradyan 1984: 101^{L5f}), for other passages, see above, as well as in 132^{L3}. For the passage from P'awstos, see below; nouns *getget*, *o*-stem: ISg *getget-o-v* in Canon Law; *getget-an-k'*, *a*-stem: GDPl *getget-an-a-c'* in John Chrysostom.

A passage from P'awstos Buzand 4.15 (1883=1984: 103^{L18f}, transl. Garsoïan 1989: 144), not cited in NHB and HAB: *jayniwk'n mrmñjoc'n i veray spaneloyñ i mēj kocoyñ barbarēin getgeteal xandatut'eamb* : "They sang with moaning voices in the midst of their laments, quavering with compassion over the victim".

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 1: 534) derives from PIE **g^hel-* comparing with OIc. *gala* 'to call, sing', OHG *galan* 'to sing', *naht-gala* 'nightingale', etc. Accepted in Ĵahukyan 1982: 172; 1987: 127. On the other hand, the Armenian word has been considered a Hittite loan, cf. *galgal-ināi-* 'to make a musical sound' (see Greppin 1981b: 8, with refer.).

Native origin seems more likely. The absence of palatalization may be due to onomatopoeic nature of the word; cf. *gl-gl-*. See 2.1.14.

getj 'bindweed, convolvulus; yew-tree'.

Attested in Nahum 1.10 rendering *σμιλαζ* 'yew, or bindweed, or holm-oak', and in Book of Chries. According to Béguinot/Diratzouyan 1912: *getj* 'convolvulus' (81, Nrs. 385-386), *getj-i* 'yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* L.' (30^{Nr15}), *getj barjrajig* '*Smilax excelsa* L.' (34^{Nr55}).

●ETYM From PArm. **gel-* 'to twist; to squeeze' (q.v.) < PIE **uel-* 'to twist, wind, turn', cf. Lat. *con-volvulus* 'bindweed, convolvulus', etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 433];

also Arm. *gatjn* 'id.'; see s.v., and HAB 1: 505-506, 534b. On the semantics, see V. Arak'elyan 1984a: 146-147. For the discussion, in particular on *-j-*, see s.v. *gelum* 'to twist'. QIE **uel-g^h-* may be corroborated by the Germanic word for 'willow': MDutch *wilghe* (13th cent.), Dutch *wilg*, OLG *wilgia*, OEngl. *welig*, Engl. *willow*, etc., derived from the same root **uel-* 'to twist, wind, turn' (see Vries/Tollenaere 1993: 430a).

getj-k' 'glands'. Attested only in Gregory of Nyssa (twice).

●ETYM Connected with Slav. **želza* 'gland' and Lith. *gēležuonys* 'submaxillary gland' (Bugge 1892: 448-449; 1893: 5-6; Hübschmann 1897: 433; 1899: 45; HAB 1: 535ab; Pisani 1950: 175; Saradževa 1986: 132-133; Ĵahukyan 1987: 127). Meillet (1900: 392-393) points out that this etymology is impeccable both semantically and phonologically except for the absence of the palatalization of the initial guttural. Then he adds that any such correspondence that involves only two cognate languages cannot be considered as certain. Later (1905-06: 243-245), he explains the phonological problem by dissimilation of the two palatalized occlusives. For other examples and references, see 2.1.14.

Sometimes connected with *getj* 'strong desire' and *gel-* 'to twist; to squeeze' (see Bugge 1893: 6; Hübschmann 1897: 433; 1899: 45; HAB 1: 534b); see s.vv. Against the connection with *getj-k'* 'glands': Arutjunjan (1983: 342₂₃₉).

getmn, *an*-stem: GDSg *getman*, GDPl *getman-c* 'wool, fleece' (Bible+).

●ETYM Derived from PIE **h₂ulh₁-no/eh₂-* 'wool': Hitt. *hulana-*, Skt. *ūrṇā-* f., YAv. *varəṇā-* f. 'wool', Gr. *λῆνός* n. 'wool, wool fibre', Lat. *lāna* f. 'wool', Goth. **wulla*, OHG *wolla* 'wool', Lith. *vilna* f., SCr. *vīna* f. 'wool', etc., see Hübschmann 1883: 24; 1897: 434; HAB 1: 536a; Pokorny 1959: 1139; Peters 1980: 41; 1987: 1988: 375; Lehmann 1986: 412; Lindeman 1990a; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 243 (without Armenian); Mallory/Adams 1997: 648b.

PIE **HulHn-* was usually syllabified as **(H)ulHn-*, cf. Lat. *lāna*, Lith. *vilna*, etc. The Celtic forms may have preserved the archaic syllabification **HulHn-* > Celt. **ulan-*: OIr. *olann* f., MWelsh *gwlann* m., Bret. *gloan* m. (**ulan-* > **uulan-* > **ulan-*) 'wool', etc. (Schrijver 1995: 177).

Armenian has full grade, as Lat. *vellus* n. 'fleece' does (see HAB 1: 536a; Ė. Tumanjan 1978: 255-256; Ałabekyan 1979: 84; Lehmann 1986: 412; Beekes 1988: 94₉; 2003: 187, 193; Schrijver 1991: 179-181; Lindeman 1997: 96₉₉). For the full grade Ĵahukyan (1987: 198-199) also compares OEngl. *wil-mod* 'spinning wheel'.

It is tempting to reconstruct a QIE **Huel(H)-mn-* (cf. Olsen 1999: 504) for Armenian and Latin (cf. also Grammont 1918: 242); perhaps NSg **h₂uelh₁-men-*, obl. **h₂ulh₁-mn-os-* >> PLat. **vel(m)no-*, cf. Gr. *πυθμῖν* 'bottom' vs. Skt. *budhnā-* and Lat. *fundus* (see s.v. *andund-k'* 'abyss'). Schrijver 1991: 181 assumes **ueld-mṇ-*. For **-men-* in a synonymous word cf. MPers., NPers. *pašm* 'wool', Oss. *fæsm* 'wool' vs. Skt. *pákṣman-* n. 'eyelash', YAv. *pašna-* n. 'eyelash', etc. (for the etymon, see s.v. *asr* 'fleece'). Note also **Hdṇ(t)-mn* > PArm. **ata(nt)mn* > *atamn* 'tooth' (q.v.).

***ge-n/c'** 'to put on clothes', ***gest** 'dress, garment, clothes' (dial.).

See s.v. *z-genum* 'to put on clothes', *z-gest* 'dress, garment, clothes'.

get, *o*-stem ‘river’ (Bible+); pl.-coll. *get-oray* ‘rivers’ (Socrates apud HAB 1: 537a), *get-oray-k* (Alexander Romance, see H. Simonyan 1989: 475^{L5}).

●ETYM From PIE **ued-os-* n. ‘water’: Gr. *ῥόδος* n. ‘water’, cf. Skt. *útsa-* m. ‘spring, fountain’ (RV+) < **ud-s-o-* [Meillet 1894: 154; 1936: 74; Frisk 2: 958-959; Ĵahukyan 1959: 232; 1982: 130; Tumanjan 1978: 64, 159, 334; Euler 1979: 210; Olsen 1999: 45-46]. With relation to the stem-formation of the Armenian, Phryg. *βεδν* (see Ĵahukyan 1982: 223₆₉; cf. Tumanjan 1978: 170-171; Saradževa 1986: 27, 357₅₀) seems irrelevant to me. As to the *e*-grade, cf. also CLuv. adj. *ūida/(i)-* ‘wet’ [Starke 1990: 567-568], etc. (see below).

The PIE root is mainly represented in heteroclitic **uod-r*, GSg **ued-n-s*: Hitt. *uātar/ueten-* n. [Starke 1990: 565-568], Gr. *ῥόδωρ -ατος*, etc. In this respect, Arm. *getoray* seems important to me since, if from **ued-or-eh₂-*, it can shed some light upon the origin of the Arm. coll. *-oray(-k’)*.

getar(u), GDSg *getar-i*, *getaru-i* ‘river-bed; river-shore; outbranching river’.

Not in NHB. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 537) only cites Step‘anos Orbelean 42 (1250/60-1303/5): *i Halēic ‘getar’in*. Amatuni (1912: 129a) translates *getar* as ‘the former river-bed which is ploughed’, which coincides with his record for the dialects of Muš and Ōšakan. This is accepted by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 537). Elsewhere, Ačāryan records other semantic nuances in Ararat (and Ĵula); see below. “Arjejn bařaran” interprets as *get-ezr* ‘river-shore’. This agrees with the testimony from the dialects of Ararat and Meři (see below). A. A. Abrahamyan (1986: 211) translates as *jor-a-hovit* ‘ravine-valley’.

In Bařgirk‘ hayoc‘ (Amalyan 1975: 183^{Nr222}), *getar* glosses an otherwise unattested word *hawari* (vars. *hawar*, *hawari*, *hawareli*; see 396²²²). Here, Ačāryan (HAB 3: 69a) points out that in the dialects of Ararat and Ĵula *getar* means ‘a mother river of which a brook/rivulet branches out’.

The earliest attestation of the word (not mentioned in NHB and HAB; see L. Hovhannisyan 1990a: 156) is found in Łazar P‘arpec‘i (5th cent.) 3.82 (1904=1985: 150^{L9}; transl. Thomson 1991: 209): *karcēr i telisn urek‘ anyayts getaruin* (var. *getar*) *t‘ak‘č‘el* ‘he planned to hide in some concealed spot beside the river’. B. Ulubabyan (1982: 365) renders the word with ModArm. *get-a-vtak* ‘tributary of a river’.

There are several place-names (one of them being attested in Ptolemy as *Γαυτάρα*) which obviously contain this word; see s.v. *Getar(u)*.

●DIAL Ararat *getar* ‘river-shore’ [Ačārean 1913: 224a]; Meři *getarnə* ‘river-shore’ (see Ałayan 1954: 293, in a glossary of purely dialectal words); Muš, Ōšakan *getar* ‘the former river-bed which is ploughed’; Ararat and Ĵula *getar* ‘a mother river, of which a brook/rivulet branches out’ (see above).

Both literary (since Łazar P‘arpec‘i, 5th cent.) and dialectal attestations are confined to the Eastern area. Thus, we may be dealing with a word dialectally restricted to Eastern Armenia since the 5th century.

In DialAdd apud NHB (2: 1061b) one finds *getril*, *getaril*, a verb that refers to darkening or confusion of eyes when one crosses a river. The *-ar-* here is different from that found in *get-ar* and probably derives from *arnum* ‘to take’, as is suggested in NHB (*arnul getoy zač‘s*).

●ETYM There can be no doubt that *getar* derives from *get* ‘river’ (q.v.). Ačařyan (HAB 1: 537) does not specify the component *-ar*. All the meanings can theoretically presuppose a basic semantics ‘to flow, stream’. A river-bed is the bed or channel in which a river flows; a river-shore is the land that is watered by the river; an outbranching “mother-river” is a river that makes flow a rivulet from itself. The component *-ar* can be derived from PIE **sr(o)u-* ‘to stream, flow’, cf. Skt. *srav-* ‘to stream, flow’, Russ. *strujá* ‘stream’, Lith. *sraujà*, Latv. *strauja* ‘stream’, etc. In this case, it is identical with Arm. *arū* ‘brook, tributary; channel; ditch, trench, furrow, passage’ (q.v.). The fact that in the oldest attestation we find *getarū*, with final *u-*, makes the connection even more transparent. The semantic development ‘to stream, flow’ > ‘irrigated, watered land’ is also seen in Russ. *ostrov* ‘island’ from the same PIE **sr(o)u-*.

The ORuss. river-name *Дѣлѣтърь* (cf. *Δάλαστρις*, etc.) has been interpreted as of Iranian origin, containing the word for ‘river’, cf. Av. *dānu-* f. ‘river, stream’, Oss. *don* ‘river; water’ [Abaev 1949: 162; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 671]. I wonder if the second component can be identified with PIE **sr(o)u-*. In this case, the pattern (with the etymologically identical second component) would be comparable to that of PArm. **wed(V)-sru-*.

The word *haw-ar-i* which is represented in Bařgirk ‘hayoc’ as synonymous to *getar* (see above) seems to follow the same pattern, with the same **ar*. I suggest to derive the first component **haw* from PIE **h₂ep-* ‘river, water’: CLuw. *hāpa/i-* ‘river’, Skt. *āp-* ‘water’ (cf. *dvīpā-* ‘island, island in a river, sandbank’ (RV+) < **dui-h₂p-ō-*, lit. ‘having water on two sides’), Toch. AB *āp* f. ‘water, river, stream’, etc.

Note also *kawar̄n* ‘brook, canal’ (Cyril of Alexandria; several dialects [HAB 2: 561b]), if composed of *kaw* (= the word for ‘clay’?) and **ar-*.

getin, *o*-stem: GDSg *getn-o-y*, AblSg *i getn-o-y*, AllSg *i getin*, LocSg *i getn-i* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 328c), *a*-stem: ISg *getn-a-w* (Hexaameron, see K. Muradyan 1984: 276¹⁹), IPl *getn-a-w-k* (Agat ‘angelos’), APl *getin-s* (Grigor Narekac ‘i) ‘earth, ground’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 538b].

●ETYM Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 44 suggests a connection with Gr. *οἶδα* ‘ground’. Ačařyan (HAB 1: 538) rejects this and other etymological suggestions and leaves the origin of the word open.

A very attractive etymology is proposed in Götze/Pedersen 1934: 79-80, who connect Arm. *getin* to Hitt. *utnē* < **nēi*, obl. *utni-* n. ‘land’, deriv. *utniyant-* c. ‘people, population’.³⁷ The connection of this Hittite word to CLuw. **uatna-* ‘land’ in *Kizzuwaitna-*, Lyc. *wedre/i-* ‘city, country?’ is uncertain. For the forms, attestations and morphological discussion see Neu 1974: 109-114; Starke 1990: 468¹⁷⁰⁵; Melchert 1994: 161; Kloekhorst 2006: 90; 2008: 933-934. Jahukyan 1987: 155, 198 accepts the etymology, but later on (1990: 71, sem. field 1) he considers *getin* a word of unknown origin.

³⁷ Commenting upon this etymology, Kammenhuber (1961: 56-57) writes: “Ein besonders enger Kontakt zwischen den Armeniern und Heth.-Luviern nach dem Verlassen der idg. Heimat ist nach den (bisher angeführten) Übereinstimmungen sehr unwahrscheinlich”.

Since the Hittite word is neuter, we may tentatively reconstruct a PD neuter *n*-stem (for this declension see Beekes 1995: 186): nom. **uéd-n*, obl. **ud-én-*. This paradigm would develop into PArm. **wéd-an*, obl. **udén* >> **wéd(a)n*, **wedén*, whence **wedén-o-* with secondary thematization: **ued-én-os* : **ued-en-ósyo-* > Arm. **getín(o)* : **get(i)nó(yo)* > ClArm. *getin* : *getnoy*. For a discussion on *-in* see s.vv. *lusin* ‘moon’, *katin* ‘acorn’; further cf. Olsen 1999: 464-465. If Gr. *ὀδᾶς* ‘ground’ is related, we might reconstruct **h₃u(e)d-*, but this is uncertain (see Kloekhorst *ibid.*).

The Armenian (see Patrubány StugHetaz 1908: 152a) and Anatolian forms may be derived from the PIE neuter word for ‘water’, cf. OCS *voda* ‘water’, etc. (see s.v. *get* ‘river’), thus ‘water-land, land neighbouring with water’ (see Pisani 1957: 552; Melchert 1994: 161). In this case the appurtenance of the Greek form becomes even more problematic.

The singular forms of Arm. *getin*, *o*-stem are abundantly attested in the Bible, but in the Concordance we find no testimony for plural forms. The only attestations for the *a*-stem are found with instrumental: sg. *getn-a-w* (Hexaemeron) and pl. *getn-a-k* (Agat‘angelos). It is tempting to explain this *a*-stem from IE neuter plural **-h₂*.

Apart from this attestation of IPI, we find no plural forms in NHB, leaving aside API *getin-s* in Grigor Narekac‘i (10-11th cent.). Note the absence of dialectal forms in a frozen plural even when used in apposition with pl. tant. *erkin-k* ‘sky’. In folk texts from Nor Naxijewan, for example, we often find *kedin* contrasted with *ergink* ‘sky’ (P‘ork‘šeyan 1971: 92a^{Nrs7-8}, 106b^{L13}), also in a compound form *ergink* ‘*kedin*’ ‘sky-earth’, with the verb in singular (op.cit. 32a^{Nr3}).

ger ‘above, higher, over, more than’ (Book of Chries, Porphyry, Yovhannēs Ōjncē‘i, Xosrovik T‘argmanič‘, Anania Narekac‘i, etc.); the oldest attestation is **ger i veroy** in Eznik Koľbac‘i (5th cent.), John Chrysostom [HAB 1: 539a].

Widely used as a prefix in the hellenophile style (NHB 1: 542-549; HAB 1: 539; A. Muradyan 1971: 141-142; Ĵahukyan 1993a: 10).

●ETYM Probably derived from IE **h₂uer-*, cf. Gr. *ἀείρω* ‘to raise (up)’; for references to Meillet (*BSL* 26, p. 9) et al. and for a discussion, see HAB 1: 539-540; Chantraine 1968-80: 22-23 (hesitantly Hübschmann 1897: 495). Further, see Kortlandt 1976: 94-95 = 2003: 4; Ĵahukyan 1987: 156, 199. The relation with PIE **u_{ers}-* (cf. Skt. *váršman-* n. ‘height, peak, top’, Lith. *viršūs* ‘top, peak’, OCS *vrъxъ* ‘upper end, top, point’, etc., see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 523; Mallory/Adams 1997: 416a).

If this Greek verb is etymologically identical with homonymous *ἀείρω* ‘to bind together’ (see Beekes 1969: 57; Chantraine 1968-80: 23-24), then Arm. *ger* is related with *geri* ‘captive’ (q.v.).

The connection with Arm. *ver* ‘above’ is untenable since a PIE **(h)u-* cannot yield Arm. *v-*; this word regularly derives from **upéri* (see also Ravnæs 1991: 69-70). See s.v. *ver* for more detail.

geran, *a*-stem (later: ISg *geran-i-w*) ‘beam, log’ (Bible), ‘a kind of meteorological phenomenon’ (Philo+). For the latter meaning, Ačaryan (HAB 1: 540a) only cites Philo, but it seems to be present also in two other later attestations cited in NHB (1: 545b) without semantic specification: *du geraniwd kurac‘eal es* ‘you have become

blind by that *geran*” (Yovhannēs Erznkac‘i); *ibrew zgeran hrelēn* “like a fiery *geran*” (Vardan Arewelc‘i). For the semantic shift, cf. *hecan* ‘log, beam’, later ‘a kind of meteorological phenomenon’; note the same ending *-an*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 540b].

●ETYM Lidén (1905/06: 485-487) connects with Celt. **vernā-* (cf. Bret. f. *gwern* ‘mast; alder’, Mr. *fern* ‘alder’, Nlr. *fearn* ‘mast; alder’, etc.) and Alb. *verrë* f. (< **uernā-*) ‘white poplar’. Petersson (1916: 290-291) connects with *geran-di* ‘scythe; sickle’ and derives the words from PIE **uer-* ‘krümme’n; see also s.v. *gerandi*.

The etymology of Lidén is commonly accepted; see HAB 1: 540a; Pokorny 1959: 1169; Jähukyan 1987: 156; Olsen 1999: 297. In order to explain Arm. *-a-*, unclear forms are reconstructed: **uer-ḡnā-*, **uerbñā-*. Probably reshaped under the influence of the suffix *-an* (on which see Jähukyan 1998: 11-12; Olsen 1999: 287-301).

gerandi, *a*-stem (ISg *gerandeaw* in Łazar P‘arpec‘i, 5th cent.) ‘scythe; sickle’ (Bible+). Yovhannēs Draxanakertc‘i (9-10th cent.) has IPI *gerandiwk‘* (1912=1980: 310^{L-5}), which formally presupposes NSg **gerand* (*i*-stem), but is probably a contracted form of **gerandeaw-k‘*. Note that the *-i* form is attested by the same author (223^{L-10}).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects: Hamšen, Axalc‘xa, Muš, Van, Salmast, Łarabał, etc. [HAB 1: 540b].

According to Bałramyan (1961: 177b), Křzen *k‘ärānt‘i* is a back-loan from Azerbaijani. Similar explanations can be offered for some other forms below. For back-loans, see 1.10.

Hamšen has *gerāndi* and *k‘erēndi*. On the former, see 1.5, and the latter (that is, the variant with an initial aspirated *k‘-*) can be compared with Laz *k^herēndi*, which is considered to be an Armenian loan [HAB 1: 540b].

Łarabał has *k‘ärāndi* and *kerāndu*, with a final *-u* [Davt‘yan 1966: 333]; according to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 540b), *kerāndū*. Compare Ijewan/Šamšadin *mārāndu* vs. Arm. dial. *mārāndi* ‘the biggest kind of sickle’ (see below). The *-u* may be analogical after the oblique stem, cf. the case of *agi* ‘tail’ in Łarabał (see s.v.).

●SEMANTICS Originally, *gerandi* probably referred to a cutting, mowing implement in general, either a sickle or scythe. Later, the semantics became specific: ‘scythe’, as opposed to *mangał* ‘sickle’. This specification is seen already in the 5th century, cf. Łazar P‘arpec‘i 88 (1904=1985: 159^{L-8f}): *mangaław ew gerandeaw zxot harkanic‘en*. In dialects, *gerandi* always refers to the scythe (see Bdoyan 1972: 364-368).

●ETYM NHB (1: 545c) suggests a derivation from *geran* ‘beam’. The same idea has been developed by Petersson (1916: 290-291), who assumes a basic meaning ‘krumm’ and derives the words from PIE **uer-* ‘krümme’n. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 540b) does not accept these and other etymologies and leaves the origin of *gerandi* open. Jähukyan (1987: 156) does not mention *gerandi* next to *geran*, and takes *gerandi* to be of unknown origin (1990: 72, sem. field 8).

Olsen (1999: 439) compares with Gr. *χεράς*, *χεράδος* n. ‘Geröll, Kies, Geschiebe’ (in Liddell/Scott/Jones ‘silt, gravel, and rubbish, brought down by torrents’) and reconstructs **g^herñt-iom* for Armenian, assuming “a substantivized adjective of material”. This etymology is semantically improbable. Also the absence of palatalization of the velar is problematic (cf. 2.1.14).

In my view, the derivation of *gerandi* ‘scythe; sickle’ from *geran* ‘beam, log’ is plausible. Similarly, *hecanoc* ‘a kind of winnowing-fan’ (Bible+), which has no acceptable etymology in HAB 3: 76a, may be derived from *hecan* ‘log, beam; a kind of meteorological phenomenon’ (with the ending *-an* as in *geran*), as is suggested by Jahukyan (1979: 27-28).

As to the second component *-di*, I suggest a comparison with Ilr. **daH-* ‘to mow, cut off’ (presumably from PIE **deh₁-*): Skt. *dā-* ‘to mow, cut off’, *dātra-* n. ‘scythe, sickle’ (RV+), Bengali *dā* ‘sickle’, Pahl., NPers. *dās* ‘sickle’ (< SWIran **dāça-* < Iran **dāθra-*), Parači *dēš* ‘sickle’ (< Iran **dāθrī-*), etc.; see Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 716; ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 438-441. PIE **deh₁-V-* would yield Arm. **ti-V-* > **ti*. In PArm. **geran-ti-*, *-t-* may have become voiced due to the preceding nasal, cf. *ank-/ang-* ‘to fall’.

Alternatively, one might suggest an Iranian loan: **dāθrī-* ‘sickle’ > **da(h)i* : **geran-da(h)i* > *gerandi*. But this is less probable.

The basic meaning of Arm. *geran-di* would be, thus, ‘log/stick-sickle’, that is ‘a mowing implement with wooden handle’.

The word *gerandi* is reminiscent of a rhyming synonymous word in Arm. dialects, namely *mārāndi* ‘the biggest kind of sickle’ (Ijewan and Šamšadin *mārāndu*), which is considered to have been introduced by Persian Armenians (see Bdoyan 1972: 348b₂₁, 352, 356-357, 367a).

gerdastan, *a*-stem ‘body of servants and captives’ (Luke 12.42; John Chrysostom), ‘possessions’ (Cyril of Jerusalem), ‘estate, landed property’ (Yovhannēs Drasxanakertcⁱ); **gerdast-akan**, **gerdastan-ik** ‘servant, female servant’ (John Chrysostom). Ačāryan (HAB 1: 541a) records EArm. **gerdastun** and explains its vocalism by folk-etymological reshaping as if composed of *tun* ‘house’.

In Luke 12.42, the word renders Gr. *θεραπεία* (in coll. sense) ‘body of attendants, retinue’: *i veray gerdastani iwroy* : *ἐπὶ τῆς θεραπείας* (Nestle/Aland 203).

●DIAL Alaškert, Axalc^xa *g^herd^hastan*, etc.; according to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 542a), from the literary language.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 1: 541) derives from PIE **g^herd^h-*: Skt. *grhā-* m. ‘house, residence’ (RV+), YAv. *gərəda-* m. ‘house of daēvic beings’, Goth. *gards* m. ‘house, housekeeping’, etc. As he points out, the absence of palatalization of the initial guttural is problematic (on this, see 2.1.14), and *-stan* (of Iranian origin) is also found with native roots, cf. *and* ‘cornfield’ : *and-astan*, etc.

It has been assumed that Arm. *gerd-astan* derives from the same PIE word, but via Iranian mediation [Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 120; Nyberg 1974: 80; Perixanjan 1983: 309-310₁₉, cf. 58; Jahukyan 1987: 171, 272, 520; Olsen 1999: 333, 333₂₉₀]. For the semantic development ‘house, household, estate’ > ‘servant’, cf. especially OPers. **garda-* ‘Diener, Hausgesinde, οἰκέτης’, Pahl. *gāl* [g^hl] coll. ‘the gang, the villeins labouring on the estates of the kings, the satraps, the magnates, etc.’; see s.v. *atāxin* ‘female servant’.

geri, *ea*-stem: GDSg *gerw-o-y*, GDPl *gere-a-c* ‘(Bible+) ‘captive’, **gerem** ‘to capture, take prisoner’ (both are richly attested in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 330); late diminutive **gerēk** ‘miserable, poor’ (Yaysmawurkⁱ, see HAB 1: 543b).

Some textual illustrations: in P'awstos Buzand 5.44 (1883=1984: 218^{L8f}, transl. Garsoïan 1989: 229): *zi otormēr alk'atac', tnankac', gereac', amayeac', ōtarac', pandxtac'* : "For he comforted the poor, the homeless, the captive, the abandoned, the stranger, the wanderer"; in Genesis 34.29 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 308): *zkanays noc'a gerec'in* : τὰς γυναῖκας αὐτῶν ἡχμαλώτευσαν.

The verb **gerem** and the compound **gerevar**, *a*-stem 'captor' (= *geri* 'captive' + *-a-* + *var-* 'to lead') co-occur in Job 1.15: *Ew ekin gerevark' ew gerec'in znosa* : καὶ ἐλθόντες οἱ αἰχμαλωτεύοντες ἡχμαλώτευσαν αὐτὰς : "And captors came and carried them off" (Cox 2006: 52).

●DIAL Van, Moks, Salmast, etc. [HAB 1: 544b]. According to Ačařyan (1913: 226a; HAB *ibid.*), Manisa, Č'enkiler, Č'arsančag, Tarente ***gerek-nal** 'to beg, supplicate' derives from *geri*. If this is true, the verb may be derived from the diminutive *gerēk* 'miserable, poor' (see above), basically meaning 'to supplicate miserably, like a miserable person'.

●ETYM Lidén (1906: 106-108) links Arm. *geri* with Gr. *εὕρισκω* 'to find', OIr. *-fúar* 'I found' < IE **ue-ur-*, pass. *-frīth* 'inventum est' < IE **urē-to-*, etc., assuming that the original meaning of the Armenian word is 'nehmen, ergreifen'. Though largely accepted (Pokorny 1959: 1160; Frisk, s.v.; Ĵahukyan 1987: 156; M. Niepokuj apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 202a), this etymology is problematic both formally and semantically. See also Olsen 1999: 439.

A preferable but largely forgotten etymology has been proposed by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 544), who connects Arm. *geri* to Gr. *ἀείρω* 'to bind together', *συν-ωρίς*, -*ίδος* f. 'two-horse team', Lith. *virvė* 'string', OCS *obora* (< **ob-vora*) 'string', etc. The same has independently been suggested by Olsen (1999: 439, 763). For a further discussion, see Barton 1989: 154₆₀. For the semantic relationship compare MPers. *band-ak* 'servant, slave' from *band-*, *bastan* 'to bind, fetter, fasten', cf. Skt. *bandh-* 'to bind, fasten', *bandhā-* m. 'bond, fetter' (RV+), etc. (see ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 68-80), as well as Arm. *bant* 'prison' (Iranian loanword), on which see HAB 1: 409-410. See also s.v.v. *pind* 'firm, dense, fastened', *papanjim* 'to grow dumb, speechless'. Note also Georg. *geri* 'stepson' and an identical form in the Armenian dialect of T'iflis (HAB 1: 544b). For WCauc. forms possibly borrowed from Armenian, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 602.

Further, see s.v. *ger* 'above, higher, over, more than'.

gēj, *o*-stem: GDSg *giĵ-o-y*, GDPl *giĵ-o-c* (Philo, Aristotle, Gregory of Nyssa), LocSg *i giĵ-i* (Bible+) adj. 'moist; lascivious', subst. 'moisture' (LocSg *i giĵ-i*). In the verb *giĵanam* and in the compound *giĵ-akn(-eay)*, refers to eye-pus.

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.6 (1913=1991: 108^{L5}, transl. Thomson 1978: 135): *i giĵin ew i maraxlut telis mayreac' ew i lōrawēts* "to the wet and foggy regions of forests and moss".

●DIAL Muš, Bulanəx, T'iflis, Łarabał, Moks, Hačən: 'moist'. Łazax *geĵ* means 'very dirty', and Xian *geĵril* 'to mould' [Ačařean 1913: 227b; HAB 1: 551a].

●ETYM From QIE **g^{wh}e/oid^h-io-*, cf. Russ. *židkij*, SCr. *židak*, etc. 'liquid, watery' [Lidén 1906: 74-75; HAB 1: 551a; Ĵahukyan 1982: 62; 1987: 128]. The connection with Gr. *δεῖσα* f. 'slime, filth' is phonologically problematic and is therefore disputed (cf. Frisk s.v.; Ĵahukyan 1987: 172). Pokorny (1959: 469) and Adams (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 490a) do not mention the Armenian form next to the Greek,

Slavic and Germanic cognates.³⁸ Note also Russ. *žīža* < **židjā*, as well as several dialectal forms with the root *žid-* referring, as the Armenian cognate, to dirt; see SlovRusNarGov 9, 1972: 168-169. I wonder if Russ. dial. *židi* pl. 'forest demons; heretics' (ibid. 169a) is related, too. The basic meaning is, thus, 'liquid; (liquid) dirt; moral dirt'.

For the Armenian word, usually an *e*-grade is reconstructed, see Jahukyan 1975: 39; 1982: 62; 1987: 128; Kortlandt 1994: 27 = 2003: 104; Olsen 1999: 811. An *o*-grade (see HAB) would better explain the absence of palatalization of the initial guttural, unless one assumes dissimilation as in *gełj-k* 'glands', *ak'is* 'weasel', *keč'i* 'birch' (see 2.1.14), which seems plausible.

Armenian **žiž-* in *žžak* (T'ovmay Arcruni 1.3 – 9-10th cent.), *žžmak*, *ž(i)žmunk* 'insects, worms; hallucination, mirage; nightmare' and *žiži* 'dragon-fly' is considered to have onomatopoeic origin by Ačaryan (HAB 2: 229-230). I tentatively propose an alternative etymology. If *gēj* indeed reflects an *o*-grade, one may assume that **žiž-* is related and goes back to **g^{wh}(e)id^h-i(e)h₂-*. For the *ž*, cf. *iž* 'viper', etc. (see s.v. and 2.1.2). Note also the semantic field discussed in 3.5.2 (**čipr*, *čpur* 'eye-pus': *čpuṛn* 'dragon-fly', etc.).

***gēt-** 'to know': **gitem**, aor. 1sg. *git-a-c* '-i, 3sg *git-a-c* 'to know, be acquainted with; to be able; to copulate' (Bible+), 'to consider' (Agat'angelos, etc.); **-(a-)gēt** as the second member of a number of compounds (Bible+); **gēt**, *a*-stem: GDPl *git-a-c* ' (Bible+); *i*-stem: GDPl *git-i-c* ' (Eusebius of Caesarea) 'wizard, magician, sorcerer' (Bible+).

●DIAL The verb is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 552b].

In a folk-tale from Łarabał recorded by M. Mxit'aryan in 1961 (HŽHek' 6, 1973: 103¹⁸) one finds a numeration of various specialists, sorcerers and hakeems/medics, which tried to cure the mute princess: *hāk'yim*, *gyidac* 'ot, *derviš*, *p'alč'i mart'ik'y*. Of these, *gyidac* 'ot reflects **git-ac* '-ot and can be compared with ClArm. *gēt* 'wizard, magician, sorcerer'.

●ETYM From PIE **ueid-* 'to know, be acquainted with': Skt. *ved-* 'to know, be acquainted with', Goth. *wait* 'he knows', etc. Hübschmann 1897: 435; HAB 1: 552; Pokorny 1959: 1125. The Armenian verb is derived from PIE perfect **uoid-h₂e*, cf. Skt. perfect *véda*, Gr. *oída*, Goth. *wait*. For a discussion, see Meillet 1936: 112; K. Schmidt 1980: 43; 1985: 86; Schmitt 1981: 52, 134, and especially Peters 1997.

On the relation between the two PIE roots **uid-* 'to know' and 'to find' as well as on the phrase 'to find favour', see de Lamberterie 1978-79 (on the phrase, see also Clackson 1994: 180-181); Saradževa 1986: 163-164.

gi, *o*-stem: GDSg *gi-o-y* 'juniper' (Bible+); with *h*-glide **gi-h-i** 'id.' (Lex.).

●DIAL Zeyt'un *g'e* 'juniper', Binkean *g'i* 'cypress' [Ačaryan 2003: 107-108; HAB 1: 554b]; Xotorjūr *g'ih* 'juniper' [HAB 1: 556b; Ačaryan 2003: 108; YušamXotorj 1964: 437b]; **gi-h-eni* > Łarabał *kéne*, Lori *keni*, etc. [HAB 1: 554b]. For the latter form cf. *gin* glossed as *geni car* in the glossary *Bargirk' hayoc* ' (Amalyan 1975: 66^{Nr183}). Amalyan (op. cit. 357¹⁸³) identifies this tree with *gi*, *gieni*.

³⁸ A completely different etymology is offered by Woodhouse (1994).

Ananyan (1984: 241, 320, 430, 481-482, 486) describes Ararat *keni* as an evergreen conifer with very oily pitch and easily kindling ‘needle-leaves’. He mentions *gihi* and *keni* side by side in the same context, as similar but different trees (op. cit. 49, cf. 355). Zangezur *keni* is said to have thorny branches [Lisic‘yan 1969: 100]. According to Malxaseanc‘ HBB 1: 435b, *gi*, *gihi* refers to ‘yew, taxus’. For a further discussion, see Ališan 1895: 122-123.

●ETYM Derived from PIE **uei(H)-t-*: Ilr. **uaj-t-*: Gr. *φῦλα* ‘willow’, Skt. *vetasá-* m. ‘Calamus Rotang or another kind of similar reed’, *vaitasá-* m. ‘Rohrstock’ (= ‘penis’), *vetra-* m. ‘a big kind of Calamus’, YAv. *vaēti-* f. ‘Weide, Weidengerte’ (Bartholomae 1904: 1314), Pashto *vala* < **uajitijā-*, Pahl. *wēd* [wyt], NPers. *bēd* ‘willow’ (see MacKenzie 1971: 89), Kurd. *bī*, *bīd* ‘тополь = poplar’ (Kurmanji), ‘willow’ (Cabolov 1, 2001: 197-198), Lat. *uītis* ‘vine, vine-branch; centurion’s staff’, OHG *wīda* ‘willow’, Germ. *Weide*, etc., see Lidén 1905-06: 494-498; HAB 1: 554; 4: 627; on the etymon, see also Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 628, 649-650; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 578-579; Mallory/Adams 1997: 571a, 643a.

The Armenian word is often mentioned under the derivative **uei-s-* (Pokorny 1959: 1133; Mallory/Adams 1997: 644a). In fact it belongs with **uei(H)-t-* (thus also P. Friedrich 1970: 55; Campbell 1990: 174).

Klimov (1989: 23-24; 1994: 76-78; 1998: 226-227) relates this IE tree-name with Kartv. **ywi-* ‘juniper’ considering the cluster **y_w-* as a reflex of PIE **H₂-*. More probably, the Kartvelian word is an Armenian loanword, as is stated by Ačar‘yan in HAB 1: 554b; 4: 627 for Georgian *yvi-a*, etc. The semantics corroborates this assumption. Klimov 1994: 77 rejects the direct comparison on phonological grounds. However, Kartv. **y_w-* can be regarded as the reflex of PARM. **g^wi-* < IE **ui(H)-*. Exactly the same is seen in another early armenism in Kartvelian: **ywino-* ‘wine’ < Arm. **g^winio-*: *gini*, gen. *ginwoy* ‘wine’, cf. Gr. (f)οἶνος, Lat. *vīnum*, Hitt. *uijan-*, etc. Besides, Klimov’s idea on Kartv. **y_w-* vs. PIE **H₂-* is unconvincing because neither of these PIE lexemes has in fact an initial laryngeal.

gil, *o*-stem or *a*-stem: IPL *gl-o-v-k’*, var. *gl-a-w-k’*, in Yovhan Mamikonean (A. Abrahamyan 1941: 199^{L5}: *k’arambk’ ew glovk’/glawk’ yanxnay kotorec’in*); API *gil-s* in 1 Maccabees 2.36 ‘stone for throwing’; **gil** ‘rolling’ (Grigor Narekac‘i, etc.); **glem** ‘to roll’ (Bible+), frequently referring to rolling of rocks [*vēm*] or stones [*k’ar*], see NHB 1: 559b (*vēms glel* also in Anania Širakac‘i, see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 321^{L3}); **gl-or-em** ‘to roll; to stumble, fall down’ (Bible, Agat‘angelos, etc.); **gayt‘-a-gl-im** ‘to roll, stumble, fall down; to err’ (Bible+); **gl-an** ‘cylinder’ (Aristotle). Also **geṭ-a-hmay-k’** ‘a kind of sorcery’, attested in Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i (5th/7th cent.), is considered to belong here, as a sorcery by throwing stone/dice. The word is usually represented as *giṭahmay-k’*, with *-i-* [NHB 1: 552a; HAB 1: 555a; A. Petrosjan 1987: 57]. The actual form is, however, *geṭahmay-s*, as in NHB 2: 475b, s.v. *šefjuxtirk’*, as well as in the recent editon (2003: 1264^{L-16}).

In Baṙgirk‘ hayoc‘ (Amalyan 1975: 66^{Nr179}): *gil· virg*. Amalyan (op. cit. 357¹⁷⁹) notes that the gloss is found in this form in a number of old manuscripts.

●DIAL The verb *glor-* ‘to roll’ is widespread in the dialects. In some of them (Polis, Rodost‘o, Aslanbek, Xarberd, Zeyt‘un, Salmast), one finds an epenthetic *-d-*, **gl-d-or-* from **gl-t-or-* [HAB 1: 555a, 556a]. Note also Łarabał **gl-an* ‘a wooden

cylinder for transporting stones by rolling upon it', Hamšen **gl-il* 'to glide' [HAB 1: 556a]. For the latter, cf. *gayt* 'a-*gl-im* 'to roll, fall down; to err' (Bible+).

Ačāryan (HAB 1: 556a), with reservations, also mentions Van **gil* 'a kind of soft stone'. (Ačāryan 1952: 253 vacat). Note also Krzen *g'il* 'a stone to wash with' [Bałramyan 1961: 177b], Areš *gil* 'id.' [Lusenc' 1982: 202a], both represented as from ClArm. *gil*. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 556a) alternatively compares Pers. *gil* 'clay'. This is more probable, since V. Ananyan (1978: 105; 1984: 447-448, 456, 463), native of Dilijan region, repeatedly and thoroughly describes *gil* as a sticky, clayey substance which serves as soap.

●ETYM Probably belongs with *gelum* 'to twist, etc.' (q.v.); for the semantics, cf. Russ. *valun* 'boulder' [Hübschmann 1897: 435; HAB 1: 555]. Olsen (1999: 954, 954₃₈) is sceptical concerning the derivation of *gil* (1 Maccabees 2.36 -s) 'stone for throwing' from the root for 'to roll' and takes as an isolated word of unknown origin. I see no reason for this.

According to M. Muradyan (1975: 57), the root is also seen in *əngtayk* (q.v.), which is improbable. A. Petrosjan (1987: 57) mentions *getahmay-k* 'as belonging to the root **uel-*, to which he ascribes an exaggerated value.

gin, *o*-stem: GDSg *gn-o-y*, GDPl *gn-o-c* 'IPl *gn-o-v-k* (Bible+); later also *i*-stem: IPl *gn-i-w-k* (Nersēs Lambronac'i, 12th cent.) 'price, purchase price; buy; hiring price' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 557a].

●ETYM Since long (Tērvišean apud HAB; Bugge 1889: 24; Hübschmann 1883: 24-25; 1897: 434), derived from PIE **ues-no-*: Skt. *vasnā-* n. 'purchase price', Lat. *vēnum* n. in the formula *vēnum dare* 'to put up for sale', cf. Gr. *ὄνοϛ* 'purchase price' and the verbal form in Hittite, *uāš-* 'to buy', see HAB 1: 556-557; Pokorny 1959: 1173; Mayrhofer KEWA 3, 1976: 177; EWAia 2, 1996: 535; Mallory/Adams 1997: 185a; Olsen 1999: 29.

The Armenian form is usually derived from **uēsno-*, but this seems unnecessary; *gin* can be regarded as the regular outcome of **uesno-* (see Ringe 1984: 51; Morani 1991: 178-179; Beekes 2003: 170; cf. Ravnæs 1991: 7; Clackson 1994: 111).

gind, *a*-stem: GDPl *gnd-a-c* (Bible+); later: *o*-stem: IPl *gnd-o-v-k* in John Chrysostom (see Hac'uni 1923: 132-133), *i*-stem: GDPl *gnd-i-c* (Čarəntir) 'earring' (Bible+); ***gnd-ak*** 'vine' in Genesis 49.11 (*z-gndak-ē*, Zeyt'unyan 1985: 385), Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 145^{L11}, 147^{L5}), Philo, etc.

17 attestations in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 333c). Textual illustrations from Movsēs Xorenac'i: 2.47 (1913=1991: 174^{L5f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 187-188): *gind yerkosin akanjsn*, <...;>, *bayc' miayn yerkuč' gndac'n* : "rings for both ears, <...;>, except for the two [ear]rings". For the context, see Xalat'janc 1896, 1: 256ff; Hac'uni 1923: 84; Thomson 1978: 188₃. For attestations in Agat'angelos, Elišē, John Chrysostom, etc., see Hac'uni 1923: 96, 110, 116, 132-133, 220, 298.

●DIAL The form *gind* is present in Muš, Alaškert, Ararat, Van-group, Salmast, etc. [HAB 1: 558a]. A textual illustration in a folk-song from Muš (R. Grigoryan 1970: 169^{Nr284}): *gnder akənjin* '(wearing) rings on his ear(s)'.

●ETYM From QIE **uend^h-eh₂-*: OEngl. *windan* 'to wind', Germ. *winden* 'to wind', OHG *winda*, Germ. *Winde* 'bindweed, convolvulus' (< 'die Sichwindende, HerkWört

1997: 815b; cf. Arm. *gnd-ak* ‘vine’), Skt. *vandhūr-* m. ‘seat of carriage, framework of carriage’, *vandhúra-* n. ‘framework of carriage’ < **vandh-* ‘to plait, wind’ (cf. Iran. **vand-* > Arm. *vand-ak* ‘plaited net, basket, cage’, HAB 4: 304-305), etc., see Lidén 1906: 5-8; HAB 1: 557; Pokorny 1959: 1148; Schmitt 1981: 61; Ravnæs 1991: 69, 71; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 503 (without Armenian); Mallory/Adams 1997: 607a; Olsen 1999: 70; Viredaz 2005: 97, 97₆₄. Hamp 2001: 9 adduces also Alb. *veth*, pl. *vath* ‘earring’ (sceptical Kortlandt 1986: 41 = 2003: 70).

gini, *wo*-stem: GDSg *ginw-o-y*, AblSg *i ginw-o-y*, ISg *ginw-o-v*, LocSg *i ginw-o-ŷ*; *ea*-stem: ISg *gine-a-w*, GDPi *gine-a-c*‘, IPl *gine-a-w-k*‘ (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 334-335) ‘wine’ (Bible+); a number of compounds with **gin-** and **gine-** < **gini-a-*

• DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 559a].

• ETYM Since long (NHB 1: 553c; Hübschmann 1883: 25; 1897: 434-435), connected with Gr. (*f*)*oĩvoç* m. ‘wine’ and Lat. *vīnum* ī, n. ‘wine’; note also Alb. *véřë/věňë* ‘wine’, Hitt. *uījan-* c. ‘wine’, CLuw. *uinija-* ‘of wine’, HLuw. *wiian(i)-* ‘vine’, etc. See HAB 1: 558-559; Pokorny 1959: 1121; Beekes 1987a; Mallory/Adams 1997: 644; Demiraj 1997: 414; Olsen 1999: 439-440³⁹.

The word for ‘wine’ has been treated as non-IE (see HAB 1: 558-559 with literature and a discussion; Krahe 1970: 86-87; Greppin 2008a). According to Meillet (1908-09b: 163; 1936: 143; see also Meillet/Vendryes 1924: 16-17), we are dealing with a Mediterranean word. Ačaryan (1937: 3; AčarHLPatm 1, 1940: 103) treats Arm. *gini* and Gr. *oĩvoç* as borrowed from Phrygian, or from the Mediterranean or Aegean civilization. Ĵahukyan (1987: 49, 155, 307, 309, 450) mentions Indo-European, Mediterranean, and Semitic theories. Further, see Otkupščikov 1985: 102.

The PIE origin of ‘wine’ is more probable (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 647-648 = 1995: 557-558; Otkupščikov 1985; Beekes 1987a). For a discussion, see also Bonfante 1974; Schmitt 1981: 52, 68-71; Mallory/Adams 1997: 644-646; Matzinger 2005: 20, 66. One now reconstructs an *n*-stem < **u(e)ih₁-on-*, see Beekes 1987a; Kloekhorst 2008: 1012; cf. Gippert 1994: 119₁₆.

Kartv. **ywino-* ‘wine’: Georg. *yvino-*, Megr. *yvin-*, Laz *y(v)in-*, Svan *ywin-e/äl* is treated as a loan from PARM. **y^weinjo-* < **ue/oi(H)njo-* through the development Arm. *g-* < **y^w* < PIE **u-*, see NHB 1: 553c (explicitly deriving the Georgian form from Armenian); Bugge 1893: 83 with ref.; Hübschmann 1897: 397, 434-435; Pedersen 1906: 458 = 1982: 236; HAB 3: 558-559; Illič-Svityč 1964: 5₁₂, 8; Ĵahukyan 1967: 53; Kortlandt 1976: 95; 1989: 44 = 2003: 4, 89; for a critical analysis, see Ravnæs 1991: 85₁.

Klimov (1964: 203-204; 1989: 23, 25; 1994: 78-82, cf. 106-108; 1998: 227) repeatedly rejects the Armenian origin of the Kartvelian word and treats the latter as a very early Indo-European loanword. However, his assumption on the development PIE **Hu-* > Kartv. **yw-* is uncertain especially as far as this particular word is concerned because this PIE word has no initial laryngeal, whereas the development

³⁹ According to Olsen 1999: 439-440, the vacillation between *wo-* and *ea-* stem of Arm. *gini* probably points to an old neuter.

PIE $*\mu-$ > Parm. $*\gamma^w-$ > Kartv. $*\gamma^w-$ is practically impeccable. Note also PIE $*\mu(H)-$ > Arm. $*\gamma^w i-$ ‘juniper’ > Kartv. $*\gamma^w i-$ ‘juniper’ (see s.v. *gi* ‘juniper’).

For further references and a discussion on Armenian and Kartvelian forms and related issues, see Dumézil 1967a: 29-30₂; Greppin 1997a: 384; Takács 1997: 374; Witzel 2003: 22₈₈; Viredaz 2003: 68₄₃, and especially Gippert 1994: 117-121 and Greppin 1998; 2008a.

gišer, *o*-stem: GDSg *gišer-o-y* and LocSg *gišer-i* or *i gišer-i* (abundant in the Bible, see Astucaturean 1895: 336); *a*-stem in adverbial forms: ISg *gišer-a-w* (Ehišē, 5th cent.; Aristakēs Lastivertē‘i, 11th cent.), GDPl *gišer-a-c*‘ (Isaiah 26.9, Gr. *ἐκ νυκτὸς*) ‘night’ (Bible+); **gišer-ayn** adv. ‘at night’ (Bible+); **Gišer-a-var** (later also *Gišer-a-var*‘, folk-etymologically associated with *var-* ‘to light up, kindle’) ‘planet Venus, Evening Star’ (Job, Cyril of Jerusalem, etc.; renders Gr. *ἑσπερος* ‘Evening-Star, Venus’ in Job 9.9 and 38.32, see Cox 2006: 93, 247; see also 3.1.5).

On genitive *gišer-oy* vs. locative and adverbial *gišer-i*, see Clackson 1994: 63; Olsen 1999: 179, 179₃₃₁. For the parallelism between *o*- and *a*-stems, see below.

●**DIAL** Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 560b]. Interesting are Meḡri *k‘šan-raku* ‘morning-evening’, *k‘šan-k‘šerav* ‘early morning’, *k‘šanə*, *k‘šanac*‘ ‘in the morning’ [Ałayan 1954: 335-336], practically the same in Karčewan [H. Muradyan 1960: 234a], Kak‘avaberd *k‘išānac*‘ ‘in the morning’ [H. Muradyan 1967: 208b].

●**ETYM** Connected with Gr. *ἑσπερος* m. ‘evening; evening-star, Venus; of or at evening; Western’, *ἑσπέρα*, Ion. *-ρη* f. ‘evening; the Western Empire’, Lat. *vesper*, *-eris*, *-erī* ‘evening; evening-star; west’, *vesper-e*, *vesper-ī* ‘in the evening’, *vespera* f. ‘evening’, Lith. *vākara*s m. ‘evening’, OCS *večerъ*, etc.; see Klaproth 1831: 99a (*kšer*); Hübschmann 1897: 435; HAB 1: 559-560; Mladenov 1937: 99; Mallory/Adams 1997: 184a. For a sceptical discussion, see Brugmann 1902-03: 157-163.

It has been assumed that Welsh *ucher* derives from $*woiksero-$, which, as far as the $*-s-$ is concerned, is compared to BSl. $*veskeras$, reconstructed as such in view of Bulg. dial. (Vinga) *uščer* (see Loewenthal 1928, with refer.). According to Winter (1966: 207), precisely the same source form can be reconstructed for Arm. *gišer*. Pisani (1950: 170-171) assumes $*sk > š$ before front vowels. Schrijver (1995: 159-160; see also Beekes 1996: 232₁₀) posits $*ue(k)speros$ for Welsh, etc. and shows that there is no solid evidence for $*-i-$ apart from Arm. *gišer*. The Armenian vocalism can be explained through the secondary development $*geš- > *geiš-$ (see Beekes 2003: 203). The vocalic development $e > i$ has been explained by the following palatal $š$, see 2.1.2. However, the $š$ remains unexplained. Earlier, Beekes (2000: 24, 27) mentioned the irregular correspondence $*-sp- : *-k-$ and derived Arm. *gišer* from $*ue/oik-$ (with a question mark); see also Pokorny 1959: 1173 with ref. For $*ue(i)kuerō-$, see Katz 2000: 72₁₀ with references. Blažek 2004: 66 posits $*\mu ek^w ero-$ and compares with the case of *iž* ‘viper’ (q.v.). Jahukyan 1984a: 160 posits $*\mu eis k^h ero-$, with $*-sk^h- > Arm. -š-$, but this is unfounded.

One also assumes $*-ksp- > *-kš(p)-$ comparing with *veštasan* ‘sixteen’ (Normier 1981: 23-24₁₇; Beekes 2003: 201; 2004). However, this would result in Arm. $-šp-$, as the very same *veštasan* shows; see 2.1.12. I therefore assume $*ueksepero-$ through contamination with $*kseper-r/n-$ ‘night’ (cf. YAv. $*xšapar-$, $xšafn-$, Skt. *kšáp-* f., Hitt.

išpant- ‘night’, etc.; cf. also Puhvel 2003: 348), thus: **ueksepero-* > Parm. **we(k)še(w)ero-* > **geišero-* > *gišer*.

The assumption of a compound (see Hamp 1966: 13-15; Olsen 1999: 179₃₃₂ with ref.) comprising **ueik/g-* ‘Wechsel, unit of time’ and **ksperos* ‘night’ is improbable. Against the *-i-, see above. For a further discussion of this IE term in the context of an ancient European substratum, see Beekes 1996: 232-233₁₀.

The parallelism of *o-* and *a-*stems of *gišer* is comparable with that of Gr. *ἔσπερος* : *ἑσπέρα* and Lat. *vesper* : *vespera* [Olsen 1999: 179].

***git-** in *gtanem* (aor. *gt-i*, *e-git*) ‘to find’ (Bible+); *giwt*, *i*-stem ‘finding, invention’ (Bible+); *git* ‘finding, gift’ (IPI *gt-i-w-k* ‘in Hamam Arewelc’i, 9th cent.; a hapax).

The *i*-stem of *giwt* is based on: GDSg *giwt-i* (Agat’angelos, Łazar P’arpec’i), GDPI *giwt-i-c* (Agat’angelos), IPI *giwt-i-w-k* (Agat’angelos, Philo).

●DIAL The verb *gtanem* is widespread in the dialects.

In the Van-group, we find **gntn-*.

According to Ačaryan (HAB 1: 564b), here also belonged Akn *git* ‘the time of abundant food, when everything is found in abundance’. Gabriëlean (1912: 251) records *git* in the same dialect, as the root of *gtanem*, “more original than the form *giwt*”. It appears in *git ē* “is found”.

●ETYM From PIE **u(e)id-*: Skt. aor. *ávidat* (= *e-git* ‘he found’), pres. *vindāti* ‘to find’ (RV+), Pahl. *wind-* ‘to find; to desire’, Lat. *uidēre* ‘to look, to see’, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 437; HAB 1: 564; Schmitt 1981: 49, 54].

According to Meillet (1936: 44), *giwt* (*i*-stem) derives from **uind-*. For this and the “epenthetical” explanations I refer to Clackson 1994: 108, 221₅₅ and, especially, 155. Olsen (1999: 182-183) relates the *u*-epenthesis to **uid-tu-*, continued in Lat. *vīsus* ‘look’. Beekes (2003: 205) points out that *giwt* “clearly belongs to the root *git-*, and it is quite possible that the epenthesis was caused by a following *u*, but it cannot be demonstrated”.

Winter (1962: 261) explains *giwt* from PIE **uid-ti-*, with a development of **-dt-* to *-wt-*. Clackson (1994: 155) considers this explanation the most preferable. See 2.1.22.12 for more details. In this case, Arm. *an-giwt* adj. ‘not found’ (Koriwn, P’awstos, Łazar P’arpec’i, Elišē) would match Skt. *á-vitti-* f. ‘not-finding’ (AV).

It is tempting to compare Arm. dial. **gntn-* with Skt. *vindāti* ‘to find’ (RV+), Pahl. *wind-* ‘to find; to desire’, etc. More probably, however, it is due to anticipation of the nasal of *gtanem*.

giwt, *j/i*-stem [see below] ‘village’. Widely represented at all the stages of Armenian.

Much has been written about the anomalous paradigm and the variety of the spellings (*giwt*, *gewt*, *geawt*, *geōt*, *gut*, *geť*) of the word; cf. A. A. Abrahamyan 1976: 57; Schmitt 1981: 95, 108; Jahukyan 1982: 96, 118, 119; L. Hovhannisyan 1991: 16-17, etc. In general, I accept the paradigm reconstructed by V. Ařakelyan (1984: 25-26), based on solid textual evidence (cf. also Meillet 1913: 58; Olsen 1999: 172): NSg *ge(a)wt*, GSg *geťj*, GDPI *giwtic*’, although I disagree with his diachronic interpretation of *-e-* in *geťj* and *-iw-* in *giwtic*’ directly from the *-eaw-* of the nominative form, as well as with **gewet-j* > *geťj*, suggested by Ačaryan (HAB 4: 628a) and Jahukyan (1982: 119), and *gewt* > *geť*, assumed by S. Avagyan and H. Muradyan (see below).

The *-a-* of *geawt* may be secondary, see s.v. *e(a)wt'n* 'seven', so that the idea of H. Muradyan (1982: 149) about the sound shift *-eaw- > -ew-* in pretonic position is irrelevant here. One should perhaps assume that *geawt/geōt* is merely a variant spelling of what was pronounced as /gūt/. A question arises, however, why all the dialectal forms derive from *geṭ*, whereas in the case of the word for 'seven', *eawt'n* seems to be the only form present in dialects. The reason for this may be, as we shall see, that the *-w-* in *gewt* did not originally belong to the etymon.

I agree with V. Arak'elyan that *giwt* is analogical after GDPI *giwtic'*. According to Astuacaturean (1895: 332), the latter is attested in the Bible four times rather than three times, as Arak'elyan says, although in the fourth attestation, namely Acts 4.34, one finds *gewtic'* cited in NHB 1: 559a. It is important to note that, except for this ambiguous case, **gewtic'* is not attested in the Bible, so *giwtic'* seems to be the actual Classical form for GDPI. The pair *gewt* : *giwtic'* leads to an opposition *-éw/-iw-(')*, on which see Meillet 1913: 17-18; Weitenberg 1993a: 67. Compare e.g. *arēwc* vs. oblique *ariwc-* 'lion'. See also s.v. *ewt* 'oil'. If GDPI *getic'* is reliable (see below), it could have been older than *giwtic'* : *getic' > *gewtic'* (analogically after NSg *ge(a)wt*) > *giwtic'*.

It has been customary to treat *geṭ* as a dialectal form. However, in NHB 1: 534c one finds a special entry *geṭ*, with six attestations (*gets*, *getic'*, *geliwk'*, etc.), two of them already in the Classical period (Elišē and Eusebius of Caesarea). Besides, according to Astuacaturean (1895: 332a), *geṭ* is found twice in the Bible, namely in Nehemiah 6.2 (*i geṭ*) and Mark 11.2 (*i geṭ-d*). V. Arak'elyan (1984: 26) notes this, not specifying the locations, and states that this *geṭ* is dialectal. The latter attestation seems to have a variant reading *i geawt-d*, see NHB 1: 559a, where, moreover, Luke 13.22 is cited, too, with variants *and gets/ gewts/geawts*.

More examples can be added. Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.57 (1913=1991: 187) has IPI *geliwk'*, next to GDPI *giwtic'* (2.56: 186) and nom/loc. *geōt* = *geawt* (*i geōtn T'ordan* "in the village of T'ordan", in 3.11: 269^{L15}). IPI *geṭ-i-w-k'* is also attested in Elišē (1989: 138^{L4}). In the oldest manuscript (Nr 10151 of Matenadaran; 13th cent.) of the Alexander Romance, which is the initial edition, one finds NPI *geawt-k'* and IPI *geṭ-iw-k* in one and the same sentence (see H. Simonyan 1989: 384). For the description of this important, hitherto unpublished manuscript, see op. cit. 14-16, 49-50. In the Alexander Romance, one also finds examples of the opposition between *ge(a)wt* and *giwtic'* (H. Simonyan 1989: 126, 128). GDPI *geṭ-i-c'* is also attested in Book of Chries 8.6.2 (G. Muradyan 1993: 198^{L7}).

Note also some derivatives:

getak'atak' : *κωμόπολις* (Mark 1.38); *k'atak'aget-j'* (GSg), composed of the same components as the previous compound, but with a reverse order: *ew anun k'atak'agetjn koč'ec'aw T'amnis* "and the name of the *κωμόπολις* was called T'amnis" (in "Patmut'iwn srboč' Hrip'simeanc"; see MovsXorenMaten 1843: 300); *getastaneayk'* (Movsēs Kałankatuac'i); *geṭōrēk'* (Mxit'ar Goš, Law Code, 12th cent.; cf. dial. (Goris) *k'ül-ar-ank'*, etc.; see below). A number of derivatives with *geṭ-* is found in MidArm.; see MiġHayBaṛ 1, 1987: 141-143; *geṭ-a-bnak* 'villager', lit. 'dwelling in a village' (Paterica 19).

I shall try to bring these data into a coherent set below.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. Remarkably, almost all the forms (including also, I think, Tp'his *git* and Tigranakert *k'it*) derive from *geł*, showing no traces of the *-w-*. Svedia *g'it* (or *kit*), too, represents *geł*, since *giwt* would not develop into **git*; cf. *čiwł* 'branch' > *jeuł*, *šiwt* > *šeł* (note also *ewł* 'oil' > *it*, q.v.) [Ačar'yan 2003: 399; Andreasyan 1967: 26, 32, 357a]. The form **gūt* is found only in some extreme Eastern dialects: Goris *k'ūt*, *k'ūtarank*' (see Margaryan 1975: 320a), Areš *gyutarank*' [Lusenc' 1982: 202a], Šamaxi *k'ūt* [Bałramyan 1964: 192]. According to S. A. Avagyan (1973: 201), *gut* is also present in Ijewan-Šamšadin, although for this subdialect, Mežunc' (1989: 186a) only has *k'et*. In Łarabał, Hadrut', and Šařax, *giwt* has been replaced by *šen*, whereas Č'aylu, Marařa and Mehtiřen have *k'et* [Davt'yan 1966: 335]. Goris *k'ūtarank*' seems to be a collective form (cf. *gełōrēk*' above).

The variant *geł*, attested in inscriptions since the late 10th century (also in the Classical literature; see above), is considered a secondary development from *gewł* due to simplification of the diphthong *ew* or the triphthong *eaw* [S. A. Avagyan 1973: 203-204; H. Muradyan 1972: 106-107; 1982: 148-149, 193-196]. This is unsatisfactory since the complete loss of the labial element of the diphthong is irregular; cf. H. Muradyan 1982: 187f; Haneyan 1985; see also HAB s.vv. *e/iwł* (q.v.), *čiwł*, *hiwł* and *xuł*.

In Zeyt'un, the classical AblSg *i getjē* has been preserved as *g'etj'en* [Ačar'yan 2003: 190].

●ETYM Since Gosche (1847: 64₉₈), Dervischjan (1877: 65^{Nr62}), and others (see HAB 1: 563), *giwt* has been repeatedly connected with the words going back to PIE **u(e/o)ik-*: Skt. *viś-* f. 'settlement, dwelling-place, community, tribe', OCS *vbъb* f. 'village, terrain', Lat. *vīcus* 'village; district of Rome; street' (from **uoiċ-*; see Schrijver 1991: 471), and, especially, *vīlla* 'rural dwelling with associated farm buildings'. It is uncertain whether Lat. *vīlla* reflects **ueik-s-leh₂-* (cf. Goth. *weihs*, *s*-stem neuter 'village') or **ueik-sleh₂-* [Casaretto 2000: 222-223]. See also s.v. the place-name *Gis*.

Ačar'yan (HAB 1: 563; cf. also Saradževa 1986: 400₁₁₉) rejects the etymology without any comments and leaves the origin of the word open. Tumanjan (1978: 295) states that the IE origin of the word is dubious.

Jahukyan (1982: 222₅₉; cf. also 1985: 158; 1987: 272, 413) considers the derivation of *gewł* from **uoiċ-s-lā-* doubtful because of the *-w-*, although the latter, he adds, might be epenthetic like in some other cases.⁴⁰ However, the development **-k(s)l-* > *-wł* is not irregular; see s.vv. *mawruk*' 'beard' and 2.1.22.7. In the case one accepts this etymology, Arm. *giwt*, in view of the *i*-stem, should be derived from fem. **ue/oik(s)-l-ih₂-*.

Pedersen (1906: 456-458 = 1982: 234-236; cf. Peters 1980: 39, 41) suggests a connection with Gr. *αὐλή* f. 'open court before the house, courtyard; steading for cattle; hall, court (also of a temple); any dwelling, abode, chamber', *αὐλῖς*, *-ιδος* f. 'tent or place for passing the night in'; see s.v. *aganim₂* (q.v.). With respect to the connection with *αὐλῖς*, Schindler (p.c. apud Peters 1980: 39) prefers restoring PArm. **uesetlī*, **uesetlīās*.

⁴⁰ In Jahukyan 1990: 72 (sem. field 19): of unknown origin.

Arm. *gewt* has also been treated as an East-Caucasian borrowing, cf. Tabasaran *з/кьул* ‘village’, Agul *зьул* ‘id.’ [Šaumjan 1935: 423; Ĵahukyan 1987: 609, 609₁₃]. If *gewt* is of native origin, the direction of the borrowing might be reconsidered. The resemblance with Finn. *kyla* ‘village’ is probably accidental; cf. Ĵahukyan 1987: 296. The connection with Oss. *qæw/gæw* ‘village, settlement’, Skt. *ghóṣa-* ‘village’, etc. (see Cheung 2002: 214) is uncertain.

The problem with all these etymologies is that no satisfactory and economical explanation is offered for the isolated paradigm and for the phonological problems of *gewt*.

Meillet (1894: 157-158) explains Arm. *gełj* from **gewlyos* treating the *i*-stem as a relic of the old locative (see also Clackson 1994: 213₃₇). He (1911: 210) considers the origin of the *w* to be obscure and points out: “on est tenté de l’attribuer à l’influence de *f*”, which, he admits, is obscure, too. This view had been developed by Pedersen (1906: 402-403 = 1982: 180-181). The etymology of the word is considered by Meillet (1936: 85) unknown. Godel (1975: 88) points out that the epenthetic *-w-* in *gewt* and some other words still awaits an explanation. Feydit (1979: 60) assumes gen. **gvet*, with a hiatus, with a subsequent addition of *j* “for the sake of clearness”. Neither this analysis is convincing.

The isolated paradigm *ge(a)wt*, *gełj*, *giwtlic* is ingeniously interpreted by Klingenshmitt (1982: 154) and, independently, by Rasmussen (1985 [1987]: 31-34 = 1999: 105-109) as reflecting a PIE HD *i*-stem with an old NSg in **-ōi*, gen. **-i-ós*. Thus, Arm. gen. *gełj* easily derives directly from **gelyo-*, rather than from **gewlyos*, as Meillet had to assume. See also Clackson 1994: 64, 68, 127, 213₃₇; Kortlandt 1996a: 57 = 2003: 118; Olsen 1999: 172, 828 (see s.v. *catr* ‘laughter’). For other possible examples of the type, see 2.2.2.4 and s.v. *tal*. For a discussion of the epenthetic *w* and the morphology of the word, see also Olsen 1999: 799-800, 828.

Rasmussen derives the word from IE **uel-* ‘zusammendrängen’: Gr. *εἰλέω* ‘zusammendrängen, -drücken, -ziehen, einengen, einschließen’ (cf. s.v. *gelum*), *ἀλῖν*, Dor. *ἀλία* ‘assembly of people’, (f) *ἀλῖς* adv. ‘in crowds, in plenty’ (< **uēl-i-s*, vocalized according to Lindeman’s Law, or, as Hamp assumed, due to a laryngeal), *ἰλν*, Dor. *ἰλᾱ* ‘band, troop of men’, Russ. *válo* ‘in Menge’ (see Frisk 1, 1960: 71-72, 74, 117, 456-457, 722). Thus: NSg **uél-ōi* > **gelu(i)* > *gewt*, GDSg **uel-i-ós* (with analogical full grade) > *gełj*. Developing this etymology, Hamp (1994) reconstructs a **-Héi-* suffix.

The etymology is plausible, although, to my knowledge, the existence of the etymon is not well-established. The semantic shift ‘crowd’ > ‘village’ is possible, cf. Skt. *grāma-* m. ‘procession, military host, village community, inhabited place’, Gr. *ἀγείρω* ‘to gather’, Russ. *gromáda* ‘big heap’, Pol. *gromada* ‘multitude, heap, village community’, etc. [Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 507-508]; Kurd. *gund* ‘village’ vs. Pers. *gund* ‘crowd, army’ (see Cabolov 1, 2001: 404) and Arm. *gund* ‘id.’ [HAB 1: 594-595], etc.

If the etymology is correct, one may perhaps revive the connection of *gewt* to Urartian *ueli* ‘crowd, detachment of an army’ (see Meščaninov 1978: 322 and N. Arutjunjan 2001: 470b for this word), proposed by Łap’anc’yan (1961: 139; cf. also A. Petrosyan 1987: 66₆₀; Ĵahukyan 1987: 429; 1988: 143). In this case, the Urartian, which remarkably represents an intermediate stage in the semantic development of

gewt coming from IE ‘assembly of people’, should be seen as borrowed from PArm. **wel-i-* at a very early stage of the relationship between Armenians and Urartians before the sound change **u-* > Arm. *g-*⁴¹ (cf. *Uelikuni* : *Getak* ‘uni’), that is, before the 8th century BC.

Regardless of the ultimate origin of PArm. **wel-i-*, the following original paradigm can be established:

NSg **wél-ōi* > **getu* or **get^w* > allophonic variants A. *get* and B. *gewt* (through anticipation)

GSg **wel-ī-óh* > *getj*

GDPl **wel-i-sko-* > *getic*‘

IPl **wel-i-b^hi-* > *getiwk*‘.

All the forms without asterisks are attested. At some point, the *-w-* of the nominative form was perhaps a facultative feature of the final *-t*. Later, it was phonologized and spread throughout the paradigm. One may assume that this process was mainly confined to the learned tradition. This scenario can account for the diversity of the forms, as well as for the remarkable fact that almost no trace of *-w-* is found in the dialects. If Rasmussen’s etymology is accepted, PArm. **wel-i-* with the original meaning ‘crowd’ might have been borrowed into Urartian *ueli* ‘crowd, detachment of an army’.

glux, *o*-stem: GDSg *glx-o-y*, ISg *glx-o-v*, GDPl *glx-o-c*‘ (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 344-347) ‘head; end, summit; chief’ (Bible+).

For an extensive philological analysis, see Bolognesi 1986: 11-15.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 565-566].

●ETYM Fick 1877: 173 derives *glux* from **galu-ka-* linking it with the Balto-Slavic word for ‘head’: OCS *glava* ‘head, chapter’, Russ. *golová*, Lith. *galvą*, etc.; for other references, see HAB 1: 565b; Ačařyan himself does not accept the comparison and leaves the origin of the word open.

Pedersen 1924: 224b = 1982: 307b assumes a suffixal *-x*. Meillet (1935 = 1978: 62; 1936: 36; 1936c; see also Pisani 1950: 188) posits **g^hōlu-k^ho-* > **g(u)luxo-* treating the *-x-* as a suffixal element found also in *atāxin* ‘female servant’ (see, however, s.v.). Saradževa (1986: 124-125) posits **g^hōlu-k^(h)-* for Armenian. Beekes 2003: 202 considers the comparison as quite uncertain. For a further discussion, see Olsen 1999: 43-44. Even more uncertain is the appurtenance of Gr. *χέλυς*, *-voς* f. ‘tortoise; lyre’. This word is considered of non-IE origin, see Furnée 1972: 247 (‘pontisch-balkanisches Sprachgut?’); Beekes 1977: 257, 260.

To conclude: the connection of Arm. *glux* with BSlav. ‘head’ is possible, but details are uncertain. The underlying QIE form may be reconstructed as **g^holHu-(e)h₂-* and, for Armenian, something like **g^holHu-k-h₂o-* (with inclusion of a suffixal element **-k-* and thematization) or simply **g^holHu-* + substratum suffix **-xo-* (cf. e.g. the tree-names *kałamax*, *metex*, *tawsax*) > **gouluxo-* (with anticipation of the labial vowel, see s.vv. *acut* ‘coal’, *awr* ‘day’, etc.) > **g(u)lúxo-* > *glux*, obl. *glx-o-*. Perhaps a European substratum word.

⁴¹ **u(o)ik-s-l-i(h₂)-* > *gi/ewt* : oblique **gewet-* > *get-* remains, perhaps, an alternative.

go- ‘to be, exist’ (defective; no aorist): 3sg.pres. **goy** (Bible+), 1pl.pres. **gom-k** ‘John Chrysostom), etc.; 3sg.impf. **goyr** (Agat‘angelos, Eznik Kołbac‘i, Elišē, Movsēs Xorenac‘i, etc.), **gol** infinitive ‘to be, exist’ (Philo, Cyril of Alexandria, etc.); **goy**, *i*-stem ‘essence; God; property’ (Bible+).

For the paradigm, see Meillet 1913: 92-93; Łaragyulyan 1961: 171; Godel 1975: 41; A. A. Abrahamyan 1976: 209; Schmitt 1981: 139-144, 153.

●ETYM Derived from PIE **h₂ues-*: Hitt. *h₂išzi* ‘to live’, Skt. *vasati, ávasat, vásant-* ‘to stay, dwell, spend the night’, Goth. *wisan* ‘to be’, etc.; the *o*-vocalism points to perfect **uose*, cf. Goth. *was* ‘I was’; see Meillet 1894: 155; 1936: 112, 117, 132; Hübschmann 1897: 435-436; HAB 1: 576-577; Pokorny 1959: 1170; Ałabekyan 1979: 94; Godel 1975: 112; Polomé 1980: 28; Schmitt 1981: 134-135, 153; Klingenschmitt 1982: 260-261; Ĵahukyan 1982: 169, 173; K. Schmidt 1985: 86; Clackson 1994: 223₉₆; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 531-532; Mallory/Adams 1997: 171b; Olsen 1999: 89.

Kortlandt (1998a = 2003: 125; cf. also Beekes 2003: 187) argues against this etymology pointing out that “it remains unclear why the perfect should have replaced the original present tense in this verb” and derives Arm. *go-* from **up(o)-e-ose* ‘suberat’. However, **upV-* would have yielded **vV-*, as we can see in *ver* from **uperi* ‘above’ (q.v.).

gog- (defective verb), imper. *gog*, *gog-ēk*, *gog-ĵ-*, subj. *gog-c* ‘- (Bible+), instr. case of infinitive *gogel-o-v* (Cyril of Alexandria) ‘to say’ (Bible+).

●ETYM From PIE **h₁uog^{wh}-eie-* with Lat. *voveō* ‘to vow solemnly, pledge’, *vōtīvus* ‘offered in fulfilment of a vow’, cf. Umbr. *VUFRU* ‘votivum’, Skt. *vāghát-* m. ‘singer, priest’, *óhate* 3pl. ‘to praise, announce’, *óhas-* n. ‘praise’, Gr. *εὔχομαι* ‘to proclaim, promise solemnly, pray’, etc.; the laryngeal depends on the connection with Gr. *εὔχομαι*, which is disputed. For the etymology and a discussion of the laryngeal, see Meillet apud HAB 1: 570a; Pokorny 1959: 348; Kortlandt 1976: 96₅; 1983: 13; 1987: 62 = 2003: 5₅, 43, 76; Ĵahukyan 1982: 48-49, 59; Schrijver 1991: 76, 279, 450; Ravnæs 1991: 69; Mallory/Adams 1997: 449b; Viredaz 2001-02a: 5-6; Beekes 2003: 187; Cheung 2007: 169-170; de Vaan 2008: 691.

For a further discussion on this PIE etymon, see Schmitt 1967: 261-262; Euler 1979: 215-216; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 803 = 1995, 1: 704; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 283; 2, 1996: 539. For the paradigm and a morphological discussion of the Armenian verb, see Meillet 1936: 135; Łaragyulyan 1961: 171-172; Klingenschmitt 1982: 275.

godi, *ea*-stem: GDSg *god(w)oy* in Paterica, GDPl *gode-a-c* ‘in Canon Law, Kirakos Ganjakec‘i (Melik‘-Ohanjanyan 1961: 324^{L13}) ‘leprous person’ (attested also in Athanasius, Vardan Arewelc‘i, Yaysmawurk‘).

●DIAL Muš *g‘ōd‘i* ‘leprous; bedridden, weak, flaccid; ugly’, Ararat *g‘ōt‘i* ‘lazy’, Van *ky(ē)oti*, *kōti* ‘disabled, invalid; useless, good-for-nothing’ [HAB 1: 570-571; Ačaryan 1952: 55, 254], Šatax *gyōt* ‘paralytic’ (with no consonant shift, Muradyan 1962: 45, 209b), Xotorĵur *godi* ‘illy; stupid’ [YušamXotorĵ 1964: 438b], Akn **godi* ‘lazy’ [Gabriëlean 1912: 252], Arabkir id. (Ačarean 1913: 247a), Atap‘azar **got‘enal* ‘to boast’ [Ačarean 1913: 247a], etc. [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 275-276].

Sometimes used pejoratively, with an expressive geminate, e.g. Sebastia *goddi* [Gabikian 1952: 148]

In a folk-tale from Muš-Bulanəx (HŽHek' 10, 1967: 136-143), *got'i* is used several times in the meaning 'lazy, idle' (see also the glossary, op. cit. 605a). The word may also be associated with the meaning 'light-minded, crazy', cf. very clear attestations of *xelar-got'i* (op. cit. 141, lines -6 and -15) and *xipuk-got'ec'uk* (34^{L13}), which contain *xelar* 'mad, crazy' and *xipuk* 'mad, senile' respectively.

In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Eħia Mušelyan Karnec'i (Karin/Xotorjur), Turk. *jutam* is glossed by *gōt'i*, *čutam*, etc. [Č'ugaszyan 1986: 76]. Č'ugaszyan (op. cit. 134) identifies *jutam* with Arab., Pers., Turk. *djudham* 'leprosy, leprous'.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 1: 570b.

If this word is not a borrowing (cf. Arab., Pers., Turk. *jutam* 'leprosy, leprous', cf. NHB 1: 566b; see also above), one may assume a connection with **godī* 'the female personage of the rain-invoking ritual and the doll personifying her', 'Regenmädchen', and **got'/di* in *car-a-got'i* 'tree-worshipping' (Movsēs Kałankatuac'i 2.40, see V. Ařak'elyan 1983: 240^{L19f}, transl. Dowsett 1961: 155, 155₅). See s.vv. for a tentative etymology.

***godī** 'the female personage of the rain-invoking ritual and the doll personifying her', 'Regenmädchen'.

●DIAL Present in rain-invoking songs from Łarabał (*godī*, Łaziyan 1983: 156a^{Nr1}; see also T'. Hayrapetyan 2004: 220-221) and Kapan (*gōdi*, K'ajberuni 1902: 116).

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me.

For a suggestion, see s.vv. *godī* 'leprous person' and **got'/di* 'worship, sorcery'.

***got'i**, ***godī**, only in a compound *car-a-got'i* (vars. *caraygot'i*, *caroy got'i*, *caragodi*, *carakodi*, etc.) 'tree-worshipping', attested twice in Movsēs Kałankatuac'i 2.40 and 2.41: *K'anzi satanayakur caragot'i molorut'eambn alčateal azgn ayn*, <...> : "For that tribe, demented in their satanically deluded tree-worshipping errors <...>" (V. Ařak'elyan 1983: 240^{L19f}, transl. Dowsett 1961: 155, 155₅); *Ew barnam zkarcis srtic' jeroc' ew zcaragot'i molorut'iwnd, or oč' inč' isk en* "I shall dispel the doubts of your hearts and your tree-worshipping error concerning things which are nothing in themselves" (V. Ařak'elyan 1983: 254^{L17f}, transl. Dowsett 1961: 163, 163₁). NHB vacat; found by Ačaryan [HAB 1: 571b].

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 1: 571b.

I tentatively assume a connection with *godī* 'leprous', which displays a range of meanings in the dialects: 'bedridden, weak, flaccid', 'lazy, idle', 'light-minded, crazy', 'ugly', 'boasting' (unless this is a loan, see s.v.); and dial. **godī* 'the female personage of the rain-invoking ritual and the doll personifying her', 'Regenmädchen' (q.v.)⁴². Bearing in mind the semantic field 'witch, sorceress, demon, fairy', 'hyena', 'leprous', 'heretic', 'bad, useless', etc. (see 3.5.2.2), one may posit a hypothetical PArm. **god-i-* 'worship, pagan cult' (cf. the attestation in Movsēs Kałankatuac'i) > 'pagan goddesss, witch, sorceress, mythical being, fairy'

⁴² A problem is that Łarabał, etc. *gōdi* 'rain-bride' shows no consonant shift. A recent loan?

(hence ‘rain-bride, female demon’), which might develop into ‘leprous’, ‘lazy, idle’, ‘light-minded, crazy’, etc.

PArm. **god-i-* ‘worship, pagan cult’ may be derived from PIE **g^{wh}e/od^h-*: Gr. *θέσσασθαι* ‘to ask, pray’, denominative *ποθέω* ‘to desire, long for, miss’, OIr. *guidid* ‘to ask, pray’, OCS *žędati* ‘to wish, long for, desire’, 1sg. *žęždo*, YAv. *jad-* ‘to ask, demand’, OPers. *jad-* ‘to pray, ask’, etc. (see Kent 1953: 184b; Pokorny 1959: 488; Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 127; Chantraine 1968-80: 432-433; Rix 1992: 97; Mallory/Adams 1997: 449-450; Cheung 2007: 220-221). For the Armenian form one may posit a QIE nominal **g^{wh}od^h-ieh₂-*, cf. Gr. *ἐπι-ποθ-ία* ‘longing’ and OIr. *guide* f. ‘prayer’, as well as Gr. *πόθος* m. ‘desire, longing, love’, *ποθή* f. ‘id.’, etc.

On the other hand, compare OHG *guot* ‘good’, OCS *godъ* ‘time, suitable time, holiday, year’, Czech *hod* ‘religious holiday’, *hody* ‘feast’, Pol. *gody* ‘feast’, Lith. *guōdas* ‘honour, worship, hospitality’, etc. (see Derksen 1996: 67).

Uncertain.

gol, prob. *i*-stem or *a*-stem (GDSg *gol-i* in NHB 1: 566b, but without references) ‘warmth, lukewarmness’ (John Chrysostom), *žerm-a-gol* ‘warmth, heat’ (Agat’angelos, 5th cent.); **gol* ‘lukewarm; steam’ (see dial.), *gol-a-xaın* ‘warmish’ (Ephrem, etc.), *golanam* ‘to grow warm’ (John Chrysostom); *golo(r)ši*, *ea*-stem: GDSg *golo(r)š-o-y* (from the expected **golo(r)šwoy*, unless one posits **golorš*, *o*-stem) in Gregory of Nyssa, AblSg *i goloršoy* in Eznik Kołbac’i /5th cent./, GDPI *golo(r)še-a-c* in Philo, AblPI *i gološeac* in Paterica; (w)*o*-stem: GDSg *golo(r)š-o-y* (see above), IPI *gološ-o-v-k* in Gregory of Nyssa ‘vapour, steam’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The form **gol** is widespread in the dialects, in the meanings ‘steam on windows and glasses’ (Suč’ava, Axalc’xa, Ararat, Muš, Xarberd, etc.), ‘lukewarm’ (T’iflis, Ararat), ‘vernal equinox’ (Muš), ‘burning, flaming’ (Hamšen [kōl, Ačařyan 1947: 225], Rōdost’o, Tigranakert, Sebastia, etc. (see Ačařean 1913: 247; HAB 1: 572a; for some illustrations, see Amatuni 1912: 147a);

**gol-k*‘: Aslanbek ‘warmth (of sun or fire)’ [Ačařean 1913: 247b], Hamšen *kōlk*‘, *kōlk* ‘heat of flame’ (Ačařyan 1947: 225; JaynHamš 2, 1979: 220a).

Trapizon and Hamšen **gol(a)nal* ‘to grow warm’ vs. **golel* ‘to burn’, **golil* ‘to be burnt, kindle’ [Ačařean 1913: 247a]. A textual illustration from Hamšen folklore (JaynHamš 2, 1979: 11^{L-9}): *Areva t’ōx zis kolä* ‘May the sun burn me down’. Further illustrations: op. cit. 14^{L-2}, 16^{L-4}, 30^{L-7} (infinitive *koluš*), 49^{L-2} (*kol-oł* ‘burning’); T’orlak’yan 1986: 31^{L-12} (*siyt koloł krak* ‘heart-burning fire’, glossed in 228b, inf. *koluš*); JaynHamš 3, 1989: 218^{L-4}.

Compounds with *amp* ‘cloud’ and *arew* ‘sun’: Polis, Č’arsančag, Arabkir **amp-gol* ‘cloudy with warm summer day’ (= Van **amp-šot*, with *šot* ‘ray, shine; warm(th)’); Nor Naxijewan **arew-gol* ‘lukewarm (said of e.g. water)’; Č’enkiler (Nikomidia) **arew-ek-ik* ‘lukewarm (said of e.g. water)’ [Ačařean 1913: 88a, 147-148]. Reduplication: Muš **gol-gl-uk* ‘warmish (e.g., rays)’ [Ačařean 1913: 247a].

●ETYM Since Bugge and Scheftelowitz (see HAB 1: 571-572), connected with OIc. *vella* ‘to bubble, boil’, *ylr* ‘warmth’, OHG *walm* ‘zeal, heat’, *wali* ‘lukewarmness’, Goth. *wulan* ‘to be aglow with, seethe’, Lith. *vildėti* ‘to make lukewarm’, etc. (Pokorny 1959: 1140, cf. 1142; Lehmann 1986: 411b; Joe Salmons apud Mallory / Adams 1997: 264a). The Lithuanian form is not found in Fraenkel or elsewhere. Pokorny probably meant *vildyti* (also *vildyti*, *vildo*, *vilde*) ‘to chill, let something

cool' (Rick Derksen, p.c.). There is no agreement on the appurtenance of some cognate forms.

Ačařyan (HAB 1: 506a, 571-572) also adds Arm. *gałj* 'warmish, lukewarm' (q.v.), not specifying "the determinative (ačakan)" -*j*. According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 199), the latter comes from *-*k*- (cf. **uelk/g*- 'wet, damp', Pokorný 1959: 1145-1146) or *-*t*-. However, none of these determinatives would yield Arm. -*j*, and the semantic relation is not evident.

If Arm. *gol* was indeed an *i*-stem (or an *a*-stem, see above), one may posit a collective/feminine **uol-ih₂*- (or **uol-eh₂*-, or **uol-i*-), compare OHG *wali* 'lukewarmness' (cf. Ałabekyan 1998: 73; Olsen 1999: 642; Viredaz 2001-02: 30). This is attractive since it may explain *gol* and *gałj* within a single paradigm, treating *gałj* as a frozen genitive. If we posit a PIE PD *ih₂*-stem (cf. Beekes 1995: 185), nom. **vól-ih₂*, gen. **uł-ieh₂-s* (alternatively, HD *i*-stem, cf. Beekes 1995: 180-181: **uól-(ō)i* : **uł-iós*), the paradigm would yield PArm. **gól-(u)i*, gen. **galyV̄*- > *gol* : **gałj*-. For this kind of paradigmatic solution, see 2.2.2.4. As to the *o*-grade, note three other Armenian words that refer to the ideas of 'warmth' and 'shine', but have no reliable etymology: *šog*, *šoł*, *c'ol*.

NHB (1: 566b, 2: 487c) identifies *golo(r)ši* with *šogoli* 'steam' (Philo, etc.). In fact, the latter is a derivative of *šog*, *o*-stem 'heat; steam', cf. also Muš dial. *šog*-*il-k* 'steam' [HAB 3: 528b]. As to -*orši*, Ačařyan (HAB 1: 571b) compares it with *bolor-ši* 'round' from *bolor* 'whole, entire; circle', *layn-ši* from *layn* 'broad'. The evidence for this 'suffix' is meagre, however, and it points to -*ši* rather than -*orši* (see also Olsen 1999: 509-510). I tentatively suggest to treat *golorši* as a compound with **Hue/ors*:- Hitt. *uarša*- 'fog, mist', Gr. *έέρση*, *άέρση*, *έρση* f. 'dew', etc. (for the root, see s.v. *yurt* 'i' 'watered, irrigated, fertile'). Thus: QIE **uol-HuVrs-ieh₂*- 'warm vapour' > PArm. **wol-ə(w)oršiya*- > *golorši*, -*ea-c* 'vapour, steam', with the ruki-rule (see 2.1.12).

gom, *a*-stem: AblPl *i gom-a-c* 'in 1 Paralipomenon 17.7; *o*-stem: AblPl *i gom-o-c* 'in John Chrysostom'⁴³ 'fold/stall for sheep or cattle' (Bible+; dialect of Hamšen); later restricted to 'stall for cattle'.

Astuacaturean (1895: 354c) cites five attestations, of which once NPl *gom-k* and four times APl *gom-s*. The only Biblical evidence for the declension class (mentioned in HAB; unknown to NHB and Astuacaturean) is found in 1 Paralipomenon 17.7 (Xalat'eanc' 1899: 33a): *i gomac* 'i *makalatetē xašanc*': *έκ τής μάνδρας έξόπισθεν τών ποιμνίων*.

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.6 (1913=1991: 108^{L9}; transl. Thomson 1978: 135), *gom* seems to refer to some flat and wooded areas with mountains, which the king Vałaršak arranges as hunting places. I therefore wonder whether the semantics of the word was confined to the human activities.⁴⁴

⁴³ Note also *Gomoc* 'vank' (Petoyan 1965: 33-34).

⁴⁴ Note also, perhaps, *goms i lerins* : *μάνδρας έν τοις όρεσιν*, in a passage from Judges 6.2 which is translated in RevStBible as follows: "And the hand of Midian prevailed over Israel; and because of Midian the people of Israel made for themselves dens which are in the mountains, and the caves and the strongholds". However, this is ambiguous since the people

As a component in place-names, see Hübschmann 1904: 382 (also s.vv.); Ĵahukyan 1987: 414-417.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Hamšen *kum* is a generic term for all kinds of stall/fold [HAB 1: 574-575].

●ETYM Usually derived from IE **g^hom-*, only found in Germanic (gemination presumably from **-mn-*): Dan. *gamme* 'sheepfold', Swed. dial. *gamme* 'crib, manger', Olc. *gammi* m. 'Lappenhütte, Erdhütte', Swiss *gämmeli* 'Viehütte', etc. [Lidén 1906: 14-16; HAB 1: 574-575; Pokorny 1959: 452; Ĵahukyan 1987: 128].

The etymology has been doubted, since the expected reflex is **gun* (Ĵahukyan 1987: 171, cf. 254) or **gum* (Olsen 1999: 198). Olsen (ibid.) reconstructs **g^hos-mo-/eh₂-*, connecting Skt. *ghas-* 'to eat', etc., and assuming an original meaning 'eating place'. For the phonetic development, see s.v. *hoyn/hon* 'cornel-tree'.

One may assume that the vocalic development has been blocked by gemination (**-mn-* > **-mm-*?), or by the lowering influence of the *a* in the following syllable: **g^hom-eh₂-* > PArm. **goma-*, cf. *don* 'a kind of bread', if from PArm. **dona-* < PIE **d^hoH-neh₂-* 'grain; bread' (see s.v.). Of borrowings, note *com* 'fasting, abstinence from food' < Syriac *šōm* or *šōmā*. We may assume a European substratum word **g^hom(m)-*.

On possible Armenisms in Caucasian and other languages, see HAB 1: 575a; Ĵahukyan 1987: 602, 602₁₀.⁴⁵

goč'em, 3sg.aor. *goč'eac*, imper. *goč'ea* 'to shout, cry out, call out; to bellow, roar; to murmur, purr' (Bible+), **goč'iwn**, GDSg *goč'man*, ISg *goč'mam-b* 'cry, sound, roaring' (Bible+), **goč'** 'shout' (Simēon Aparanc'i, 18th cent.).

●DIAL Axalc'xa, Xarberd *g'əč'al* 'to murmur, purr'. In other dialects: compound *gorum-goč'um* 'shouting' [HAB 1: 580b].

●ETYM From QIE **uok^w-je-*: Lat. *vocō*, *-āre* 'to call, call upon, summon', *vōx*, *vōcis* f. 'voice, sound, word, speech', Skt. *vivakti*, aor. *āvocat* 'to speak, say, call', *vāc-* f. 'voice, sound, word, speech', Gr. *ōπ-* f. 'voice, sound, word', *ōσσα* f. '(prognostic) voice, rumour', etc., see Meillet 1911-12c: 285; 1950: 110; HAB 1: 580a with more references to Meillet and others; Pokorny 1959: 1135-1136; Godel 1965: 24; 1975: 82; Schmitt 1981: 64, 172; Ĵahukyan 1982: 59, 171; Kortlandt 1987a: 51 = 2003: 81; Clackson 1994: 211; Mallory/Adams 1997: 535a; Olsen 1999: 488, 811; Beekes 2003: 201; for the etymon, see also Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 489-491, 539-540.

Ačar'yan (HAB 1: 580a) does not accept the etymology and treats the Armenian word as an onomatopoeia. The derivation of *goč'em* from **uok^w-je-* is impeccable, however. For the *o*-grade and **je*-present compare the synonymous verbs *koč'em* 'to call, invoke' < **g^wot-je-*, *yorjorjem* 'to call', see s.v. and 2.2.6.1. On *goč'iwn* < **-imn* vs. gen. *goč'-man*, see Meillet 1936: 48; Olsen 1999: 485-488.

may have simply used mountainous sheep-folds for their dwelling. According to Hübschmann (1904: 382), in Movsēs Xorenac'i *gom* refers to 'Gehege'.

⁴⁵ Lap'anc'yan (1961: 155) connects Arm. *gom* and, with reservation, also the Germanic forms with Hitt. *humma-* (loan-gloss) 'pigsty'; on the latter, see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 594-595.

govem ‘to praise’, **govim** ‘to boast’ (Bible+); **gov**, *i*-stem: GDPI *gov-i-c* ‘in Paterica and Gregory of Nyssa ‘praise’ (Philo, Plato, etc.).

●DIAL The verb is widespread in the dialects. The noun: Adana (Turkish-speaking Arm.) *lov* ‘praise’ [HAB 1: 583a].

●ETYM Meillet (1894b: 280) connected Lat. *faveō*, *favēre* ‘to favour, befriend’ and OCS *gověti* ‘to revere, live a god-fearing life’; cf. also Russ. *govét* ‘to fast’, Czech *hověti* ‘to satisfy, show indulgence’, etc. (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 7, 1980: 72-73). Latin *favēre* probably reflects **g^{wh}ou-eie-* [Schrijver 1991: 441-442].

Pedersen (1905: 199 = 1982: 61) is sceptical about the appurtenance of the Armenian verb. Then he notes that one can, “wenn die Gleichung überhaupt richtig sein sollte, von dem Subst. *gov* ‘lob’ ausgehen”. The reason for this is that, according to his rule (op. cit. 196 = 1982: 58), the intervocalic *-w- “erscheint als arm. *v* wo es auslautend geworden ist, sonst aber als *g*” (see also 2.1.8). Following Pedersen, Kortlandt (1993: 10 = 2003: 102) treats the verb *govem* as a derivative of *gov*. Pedersen (ibid.) adds that the Slavic perhaps belongs to Lat. *gaudeō* and Gr. *γαίων*. Elsewhere (1906: 389 = 1982: 167), he suggests a connection with *goh* ‘satisfied’, comparing with the case of *aruest* vs. *arhest* ‘art’.

All these suggestions must be abandoned since, as is convincingly shown by Ačāryan (HAB 1: 582b), Arm. *govem* is an Iranian loan; cf. Pahl. *guftan*, *gōb-* ‘to say, tell, utter, pronounce, recite’, OPers. *gaub-* ‘sich nennen, sich feierlich bekennen’, Sogd. *γwβ* ‘rühmen, preisen’, etc. On the Iranian forms, see Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 121; MacKenzie 1971: 38; Nyberg 1974: 85; Cheung 2007: 113-114. For the semantics of the Armenian word, cf. Sogd. *γwβ* ‘to praise’, Khwar. *γwβ(y)-* ‘to boast’, *γw(y)* ‘to praise’ (on which see MacKenzie 1970: 56). Accepted by Jahukyan (1987: 521).

Unfortunately, Ačāryan’s etymology has remained outside the scholarly attention, and Arm. *govem* is still frequently linked with Lat. *faveō*, *favēre* ‘to favour, befriend’ and OCS *gověti*, see Schrijver 1991: 442; Mallory/Adams 1997: 418a; Olsen 1999: 789 (although in 416-417 and 873 *govest* ‘praise’ is treated as an Iranian loan), etc. The Armenian is rightly excluded in Pokorny 1959: 453; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 803-804₃. For a discussion of Arm. *gusan* and Parth. *gōsān* ‘minstrel’, see HAB 1: 597-598; 4: 629-630; Boyce 1957.

gorc, *o*-stem ‘work, labour’ (Bible+), **gorcem** ‘to work, labour; to make; to produce; to influence; to cultivate; to weave’ (Bible+); **gorci**, *ea*-stem: ISg *gorce-a-w*, IPI *gorce-a-w-k* (Bible+); *wo*-stem: IPI *gorcw-o-v-k* (Philo, Čarəntir) ‘tool, instrument; means’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The noun is widespread in the dialects, mainly in the meaning ‘work, labour’ [HAB 1: 584a]. The verb is seen in Hamšen *kəyjuš*, caus. *kəyjec ənuš* ‘to weave’, Agulis *g^yārcil* ‘to weave’ [Ačārean 1935: 66, 345; 1947: 225; HAB 1: 584a]. Agulis has *g^yurc* ‘weaving, embroidery’ vs. *gərc* ‘work, opus, composition’, the latter being a literary loan (see Ačārean 1935: 64-65, 345), cf. 2.1.38.

●ETYM From PIE **ue/orǵom*, cf. Gr. *féργων* n. ‘work, labour, work of art’, OHG *werc* ‘work’, Av. *vərəz-* ‘to do, work’, etc. (perhaps also Lith. *var̃gas* ‘hardship, misery’, etc.; see Derksen 1996: 73-74); see de Lagarde 1854: 16^{L375}; Hübschmann 1897: 436; HAB 1: 584a; Pokorny 1959: 1168; Mallory/Adams 1997: 649a.

Meillet (1922i; cf. 1936: 105) treats the vocalism of *gorc* as taken from the verb *gorcem*, which "apparaît ainsi comme un ancien itératif, non comme un dénominatif"; cf. Goth. *waurk* and *waurkjan* vs. OEngl. *werk*, OHG *werc*, Gr. *féργων*, etc.; further, cf. Schmitt 1981: 135; Klingenschmitt 1982: 142; Olsen 1999: 440; Viereck/Goldammer 2003: 405-406. See also 2.2.6.4.

On *gorci*, *ea*-stem 'tool, instrument', see Olsen 1999: 440.

Arm. *vard-*, *varž* 'tuition, instruction' and *varj* 'reward, wages, hire' are Iranian loans; see Hübschmann 1897: 245; HAB 4: 318-321, 322; Jahukyan 1987: 545-546; Olsen 1999: 909. For the Iranian etymon, **uarz-* 'to do, work, till the land', see Cheung 2007: 425-427.

gort, *i*-stem, *o*-stem (both Bible+); later also *u*-stem, e.g. GDSg *gort-u* in Step'annos Siwnec'i /8th cent./ (see Adonc 1915: 186^{L20f}); MidArm. **gortn**, GSg *gortan*, NPl *gortun-k'* (Mxit'ar Goš, etc.) 'frog'; in MidArm.: **gort** (in a compound: **gortn-**) 'the roundish part of the hoof', **gortn** 'a swelling or fold under the tongue' [Č'ugaszyan 1980: 187], **gortan-burd/t'** 'a plant' (lit. 'frog's wool'), **gortan mamur** 'green moss on the surface of morass' (lit. 'frog's moss'), **gortn-uk** 'wart' [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 154-155].

Frequent in the Bible [Astuacaturean 1895: 363b], rendering Gr. *βάτραχος*. In Exodus 8, one finds both an *i*-stem (ISg *gort-i-w* : 8.2) and an *o*-stem (GDSg *gort-o-y* : 8.12). GDPl *gort-o-c'* is found in Wisdom 19.10, as well as in the later literature: Yovhannēs Ōjnc'ī (8th cent.) and Nersēs Lambronac'ī (12th cent.). ISg *gort-i-w* : also in Psalms 77.45. Note also GDSg *gort-i* in a homily ascribed to Ehišē.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects; in the Eastern dialects (Larabař, Goris, Agulis, etc.), as well as in the extreme SW (Zeyt'un) : **gortn-uk* [HAB 1: 585b]. For this **gortn-*, cf. the MidArm. evidence above, as well as several compounds in various dialects [Ač'arean 1913: 252-253; HAB 3: 244b] and the genitive of dialectal forms in the Van-group: Van *kyört*, gen. *kyört-an* [Ač'aryan 1952: 125], Moks *k'yürt/k'yört*, gen. *k'yürtan* or *k'yörtā*^e [Orbeli 2002: 272].

Note the formal identity between MidArm. *gortn-uk* 'wart' and dial. **gortn-uk* 'frog'. This can be observed even synchronically: Larabař *kert'nuk* means both 'frog' and 'wart' (see Ač'arean 1913: 252b). Compare especially the folk-belief/saying, recorded by L. Harut'yunyan (1991: 161^{Nr5}): *kyert'nuk spanoten cerk'en kyert'nuk ver kkya* : "a wart will appear on the hand of the one who kills a frog".

Ač'aryan (1913: 252b) records Manisa (close to Zmürnia/Izmir) *kərcnc'uc'* 'a wart on the hand', which he derives from **gortn-c'oyc'*, apparently assuming *c'oyc'* 'show' as the second member (assimilation *t > c* or influence of *kocic'*?). If this is the case, one can compare the folk-practice of curing the warts by spells and "showing" the moon to the person (see S. Movsisyan 1972: 55b). If the underlying form is rather **gortn-cuc*, then it can be compared with Dersim (K'hi) *kortanjij* 'wart' [Bařramyan 1960: 146a], which seems to derive from **gortn-cic* 'frog-nipple'. For the semantics, cf. Germ. *Warze* 'wart' : 'nipple'.

Dersim (K'hi) *kərdənpurt'* and *kərdənp'ərp'ur* 'water-plant' [Bařramyan 1960: 145b] are from *gortn-burd*, lit. 'frog's wool' and **gortn-p'rp'ur*, lit. 'frog's foam'.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1854: 29^{Nr780}) connected with Lith. *varlė*, *vařlė* 'frog', Latv. *vařde* 'id.' and Gr. *βάτραχος* m. 'frog'. The appurtenance of the Greek word is

rightly rejected in Hübschmann 1897: 437 (earlier, in 1883: 25, with a question mark); see also HAB 1: 585; Fraenkel 2, 1965: 1200-1201; Ĵahukyan 1987: 157; Saradževa 1991: 173; Olsen 1999: 182. The acute tone in Latvian is probably original because of Winter's Law and points to IE **uord-*, and the Lithuanian circumflex can be explained by positing a formation **vard-liaH* [Derksen 1996: 58].

The derivation of Arm. *gort* from the PIE word for 'water' (cf. Skt. *udrá-* m. 'fish-otter', YAv. *udra-* m. 'otter', Gr. *ῥόπος* m. 'watersnake', *ῥόπα* f. 'watersnake', OHG *ottar* 'otter', etc.) suggested by Dervischjan (1877: 89) would be possible if one posits **uod-rV-*. However, the other etymology seems preferable.

It has been assumed that Arm. *gort*, *i*-stem 'frog' (note ISg *gort-i-w*) and *ayc* 'goat' (q.v.) derive from the IE feminine in **-iē* or **-iā-*, and that Arm. **gort-i-* corresponds to Latv. *vaĩde* even with respect to the stem [Meillet 1896: 150; 1936: 76; Ĵahukyan 1982: 125; Clackson 1994: 48, 88-90]. Thus: **vord-iH* > *gort*, *i*-stem. For the feminine connotation of *gort* 'frog' within the cultural framework, see 3.5.2.1.

Adams (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 214b, 523a) connects these words with the word for 'wart' or 'abscess': OEngl. *wearte*, etc. 'wart', Latv. *ap-viĩde* 'abscess', Russ. *vėred* 'abscess, ulcer', Pers. *balū* 'wart', reconstructing **uorHd-* and referring to the popular association of warts and frogs. However, at least some of these forms may rather belong with Skt. *vardh-* 'to grow, increase, become big', etc. (see Vasmer s.v.). Note especially Pers. *balū* 'wart' vs. Pers. *bālīdan*, MPers. *wālīdan* 'to grow, to prosper'.

For the association 'frog' : 'wart', note, for instance, the well-known passage from 'Tom Sawyer' by Mark Twain (1993: 53): *I play with frogs so much that I've always got considerable many warts*. On this association in the Armenian tradition, see Abeghian 1899: 31; see also above, on Łarabał.

Olsen (1999: 182) notes: "The original derivational type underlying *gort* is obscure (root noun?)". Ĵahukyan (1987: 157) mentions only the *o*-stem and reconstructs **uordo-*.

According to Kipšidze, Megrel. *gordi* 'frog', Tuš. **y/q'wart'i* 'frog' and Georg. *my/q'ari* 'toad' are borrowed from Arm. *gort* (see HAB 1: 585b).

In view of the absence of cognates outside Armenaian and Baltic, Łap'anc'yan (1975: 354; 1961: 80, 320) considers the IE etymology of *gort* unconvincing, argues against Ačāryan's (in fact, Ačāryan refers to Kipšidze) view, according to which the Kartvelian forms are borrowed from Armenian, and treats all these words as of Caucasian origin and of onomatopoeic character.

grē or **greay** 'crane', only attested in Grigor Magistros (11th cent.), GDPl *grē-i-c* ' [NHB 1: 587a; HAB 1: 605b; Greppin 1978: 103].

●ETYM Since NHB 1: 587a, linked with Gr. *γέρανος*, Lat. *grūs*, and Arm. *křunk* 'crane' (q.v.). In view of the absence of the consonant shift in Arm. **gre(a)y*, Greppin (1978: 103; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 140b) assumes an intermediation of MPers. unattested **grī* or another neighbouring language. Uncertain.

gun 'effort', in the idioms *gun gorcem*, *gun dnem* 'to make an effort' (Bible, Agat'angelos, etc.).

●ETYM Derived from IE **uen-* ‘to win, usurp’: Skt. *vanóti* ‘to win, usurp’ (RV+), MPers. *wānīdan* ‘to conquer, usurp, destroy’ (> Arm. *vanem* ‘to drive away’), etc., see Petersson 1916: 255; HAB 1: 592-593, 4: 302; Ĵahukyan 1987: 156; Olsen 1999: 211.

Though sometimes unified, the etymons for ‘to strive’ (cf. Skt. *vánate* ‘to love, desire’, etc.) and ‘to win, usurp’ should be kept apart (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 499 and 501). A derivation QIE **_uon(H)os* ‘striving’ (see Olsen *ibid.*) > Arm. *gun* ‘effort’ is quite possible.

The connection with *vandem* ‘to drive away, destroy’ (q.v.) is uncertain.

D

***d(a/o)-**, etc.

See s.v. **s(a/o)-* ‘this’.

dada, dado (dial.) ‘sister, elder sister; uncle’s wife; nurse, midwife, tutor; grandmother’, ‘father’.

●DIAL Nor Naxijewan, T’iflis, Karin, Tigranakert, Van, etc. **dada*, Van, Muš, etc. voc. *dád-ε*, Moks, Salmast, etc. **dado* ‘sister’, espec. ‘elder sister’; Muš, Van, Sasun ‘grandmother’, Van-Papen, etc. ‘father’, ‘uncle’s wife’, ‘nurse, female tutor’, Muš ‘midwife’, T’iflis ‘wise’; Xizan voc. *dado* ‘father’ [Ačarean 1913: 262a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 297a]; Sasun *dade* ‘mother; grandmother’ [Petoyan 1954: 114; 1965: 459]; Xoy-Urmia *dādeč* ‘sister, elder sister’ [M. Asatryan 1962: 214a].

●ETYM Nursery word probably of IE origin (see Ĵahukyan 1972: 300); for IE and non-IE comparable forms and a discussion, see s.v. **tat(a)* ‘grandmother; midwife; father, etc.’.

dal (no evidence for the declension class) ‘colostrum, beestings’ in Ephrem, Vardan Arewelc’i [NHB 1: 590c], Amirdovlat’ Amasiac’i (see S. Vardanian 1990, p. 46 § 90, p. 98 § 426, p. 163 § 799); spelled also as *dayl* (NHB and HAB, without specified references).

●DIAL Present in a considerable number of (mostly of *kə*-class, but also Ararat and Ĵula) dialects [Amatuni 1912: 158a; HAB 1: 612a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 298], among others: Nor Naxijewan, T’iflis *dal*, Ararat, Muš, Sebastia, etc. *d’al* [HAB 1: 612a], Ozim *d’äl*, Van *täl* [Ačaryan 1952: 255], Moks *täl*, gen. *-ə́*, pl. *-ir* [Orbeli 2002: 330], Šatax *täl* [M. Muradyan 1962: 194b], Hamšen *tal* [Ačarean 1947: 225; Bläsing 1992: 73], Ĵula *dal* (with an initial *d-*, not *d’-*, Ačarean 1940: 95, 358b), etc. Moks *dahl* (!) is recorded in HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 298a.

Ačaryan (HAB 1: 611b; cf. Ĵahukyan 1987, etc. below) points out that *dayl* is the original form, and that the by-form *dal* originated from *dayl*. However, the evidence for *dayl* is uncertain (see above). Furthermore, the by-form **dayl* is not specifically supported by dialectal material. Although the change *ay* > *a* is regular for Middle Armenian (Karst 1901: 23-24) and many dialects, a considerable number of dialects display another development, viz. *ay* > *ε* (see H. Muradyan 1972: 90-94; 1982: 155-162). Note that Van, Moks, etc. *täl* regularly reflects *dal* through Ačaryan’s Law and the subsequent consonant shift. Bearing in mind that there is no dialectal **del*, we

arrive at the following conclusion: both literary and dialectal attestations point to a basic *dal*. The existence of a by-form *dayl* is uncertain.

In Hamšen, the yellowish milk produced by a cow for the first two or three days after a calf is born is called *talnkat*, a compound with *kat* ‘milk’, whereas *tal* refers to a hard product made of cooked *talnkat* (see T’ořlak‘yan 1981: 145b with a thorough description of preparing this food; for the compound, see also HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 299b). In a number of dialects one finds a semantic contrast: *xiř* ‘colostrum’ vs. *dal* ‘a food made of cooked colostrum’ (Amatuni 1912: 158a, 278b; Ačařean 1913: 469a; Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan 2003 FW passim; see also Nawasardeanc‘ 1903: 25; HAB 1: 612a; Gabikean 1952: 159; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 298; 2, 2002: 325a).

Derivatives: Moks, etc. **dal-eni* ‘ferment for cheese’ (Amatuni 1912: 158a; see also Malxaseanc‘ HBB 1: 482c); Karin, řavaxk‘ *dal-ot* ‘thick and fat (milk)’ [Malxaseanc‘ HBB 1: 483a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 299b]; Ararat, Karin, etc. *di/alama*, Polis, Partizak *deleme* ‘ferment for cheese’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 299a], Moks *dālāma* ‘молоко, затвердевающее в процессе варки сыра, перед тем как он сварится’ [Orbeli 2002: 217], probably a back loan from Turkish dialects (cf. Bläsing 1992: 73 on Sivas *tel-me*).

●ETYM Since long (de Lagarde 1850: 352-353; 1854: 14^{L306f}; Hübschmann 1883: 26; 1897: 437; HAB 1: 611-612, 668), connected with Skt. *dhāyati* (RV+) ‘to suck, drink mother’s milk’, etc. and Arm. *diem* ‘to suck, drink mother’s milk’, *dayeak* ‘nurse, tutor’. See Pokorny 1959: 241-242; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 570 = 1995: 487; Mallory/Adams 1997: 382a, 556a. Arm. *dayeak* (q.v.) is an Iranian loanword.

The PIE verbal root is reconstructed as **d^heh₁-*. The cognate *l*-formations are: Umbr. *FELIUF* ‘lactentes’, Latin *filius* ‘son’ from **d^h(e)h₁-i-l-io-* [Schrijver 1991: 242; de Vaan 2008: 219-220]; Mlr. *del* ‘nipple’, OIr. *deil* ‘female pig of two years old’, *delech* ‘having udders, milch cow’ from **d^heh₁-l-*; Gr. *θηλή* ‘mother’s breast’ from **d^heh₁-l-éh₂-*; Lith. *dėlė*, dial. *dielė* ‘leech’, *pirm(a)dėlės* ‘first-born (of animals and fruits)’, *pirm(a)dėlė* ‘cow which bears a calf for the first time’, Latv. *dēle* ‘leech’ beside *dēt* ‘to suck’ and *dīlīt* ‘to suck’ (see Fraenkel s.v.; Derksen 1996: 60), *dēls* ‘son’ from **d^heh₁-li-* vs. *dīle* ‘sucking calf’ from **d^hh₁-i-l-eh₁-*; OHG *tili* f. < **deljō*, *tila* f., OEngl. *delu*, etc. ‘teat’, probably from **d^heh₁-l-éh₂-* [Schrijver 1991: 139, 242, 344-345, 352]; Kurd. *dēl*, *dālik* f. ‘female; female dog’ (> Arm. dial. *del* ‘female dog’, Ačařean 1913: 271b), etc., probably from an old **-lu*-formation (see Hübschmann 1883: 26; Cabolov 2001: 301-302; ĖtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 447)⁴⁶; Skt. *dhārú-* adj. ‘sucking’, possibly from **d^heh₁-lú-*; Gr. *θηλως* ‘feminine’, etc. (Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 789 with literature); Alb. *dele* f. ‘sheep, ewe’ from **d^heh₁il-je_{h2}-* > PALb. **dejljā* [Demiraj 1997: 127-128].

As we can see, there are *l*-formations based on both **d^heh₁-* and **d^heh₁-i-*. The latter probably represents an *i*-present (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 776 with a discussion and literature).

⁴⁶ The etymology of Oss. *dalys/dalis* ‘one-year-old lamb’ is obscure (see Cheung 2002: 177). One wonders whether it can be in a way related to this etymon. For the semantics cf. OIc. *dilkr* ‘lamb’, OIr. *dínu* ‘lamb’, etc.

Orel (1994: 357) compares the Albanian form (PALb **daila* ‘sheep’ < ‘suckling’) in particular with Arm. *dayl* ‘beestings’ from **d^hh₁ilo-*. On the other hand, the Armenian form has been derived from **d^hh₁-l-i-* (Schrijver 1991: 344). Arm. *da(y)l* is formally and semantically comparable with Albanian (see Pedersen 1905: 201 = 1982: 63; HAB 1: 668b; Kortlandt 1986: 41 = 2003: 70-71; Ĵahukyan 1987: 303): Tosk *dhallë*, Gheg *dhállt(-i)* ‘skim milk; churning’ (for references, see Toporov PrJaz a-d, 1975: 285), cf. Alb. *djathë* ‘cheese’, originally ‘aus saurer Milch gemachter Quark’, Skt. *dádhi* n. ‘sour milk, whey’, OPr. *dadān* ‘milk’ (Toporov op. cit. 284-286; EWAia 1, 1992: 692; Demiraj 1997: 135-136).

The form *dal* points to a QIE **d^hh₁-l-i(e)h₂-* or, possibly, **d^hh₁-l-i(e)h₂-*; for the problem of the palatal *-l*, see Ravnæs 1991: 90-92. The by-form *dayl*, if reliable, may be derived from **d^hh₁-l-je_hh₂-* > **daly* through metathesis or *y*-epenthesis (compare *ayl*, *o*-stem from **al-jo-*: Lat. *alius*, etc.; for a discussion, see Godel 1975: 87; Ravnæs 1991: 33-35; Olsen 1999: 796, 796₄₄). The formation is comparable to that of Lat. *fīlia* ‘daughter’ and Alb. *dele* f. ‘sheep, ewe’; for the semantics note also Alb. *dhállë* ‘skim milk; churning’. As far as *dayl* is concerned, the possibility of **d^hh₁-i-l-* (cf. **d^həi-li-* in Ĵahukyan 1987: 119) should not be ruled out completely. The presence of the doublet formations **d^h(e)h₁-l-* and **d^hh₁-i-l-* in one and the same language is not impossible, cf. Latv. *dēls* ‘son’ vs. *dīle* ‘sucking calf’ (Schrijver 1991: 242). However, it is not certain whether **d^hh₁-i-l-* would be realized as PArm. **dəil-* or **d(H)il-*.

The semantics has developed in three basic directions: 1) ‘to suck(le)’ > ‘one who/which sucks, suckling, infant, calf, etc.’; 2) ‘to give milk’ or ‘to milk’ > ‘one who/which gives milk or is milked, dairy cow, nipple, etc.’; 3) ‘to feed with milk, nurse’ > ‘one who nurses, wet-nurse’. For an extensive semantic discussion, see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 570-571₁ = 1995: 487₄₂.

dalar, *o*-stem (Bible+) ‘green, fresh’; **dalar-i**, *dalarw-o-y*, *-o-ĵ* ‘greenery, grass, herb’ (Bible+).

Some textual illustrations:

dalar-o-y in Job 39.8, Cox 2006: 250.

dalari, LocSg *dalarwoĵ*, in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.68 (1913=1991: 359^{L1}; transl. Thomson 1978: 350): *i vayri dalarwoĵ* ‘in a verdant place’.

In Grigor Narekac‘i 63.2 (Xaç‘atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 496^{L43}; Russ. transl. 1988: 203; Engl. transl. 2001: 301): *Or busuc‘anes yerkrē dalari* : “Ты, что растишь зеленую поросль из <...> земли” : “You, who grows the green sprouts from the <...> earth”.

GDPI *dalare-a-c* ‘in Book of Chries 8.7.3 (G. Muradyan 1993: 200^{L11}).

See also s.vv. *acut* ‘coal’ and place-name *Dalari-k*‘.

●DIAL *dalar* is widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 613a].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *θάλλω* ‘to bloom, flourish, grow’, *θάλος* n. ‘sprout’, *θαλλός* m. ‘green twig, esp. of the olive, sprout’, Welsh *dalen* ‘leaf’, Alb. *dal* ‘to sprout’, etc. Arm. *dalar* is to be compared with Gr. *θαλερός* ‘blooming, fresh’, probably from QIE **d^hlh₁ro-* (see Mayrhofer 1986: 127₁₁₈ and references below). Probably related to Arm. *dalukn* ‘jaundice’, *deĵ* ‘herb’, *deĵ-in* ‘yellow’. For thorough philological and etymological discussions, see HAB 1: 612-613, 647-650; Clackson 1994: 118-120. For *dalukn*, see Mawet 1993: 304-305 and, especially, Olsen 1994.

For **-lh₁-* > Arm. *-l-* (not *-t-*), see s.vv. *alawunk* ‘Pleiades’, *yołow* ‘many’, etc.

If the PIE origin is not accepted, one might think of Mediterranean substratum (see 3.11).

To explain Arm. *deł*, one may perhaps assume an old *n*-stem: nom. **d^hél(H)-n-*, gen. **d^hl-nós*. Arm. *deł* ‘herb’ and *θαλλός* m. ‘green twig, sprout’ have generalized the nominative and oblique stems, respectively. See 2.2.2.3.

dalukn ‘jaundice’ (Bible+).

See s.v. *dalar* ‘green, fresh’.

daku, *a*-stem: GDPl *daku-a-c’* in T’ovmay Arcruni 1.1, 9-10th cent. (1985: 28^{L-1}; transl. Thomson 1985: 78) ‘adze, axe’ (John Chrysostom, Socrates, Čařantir).

NHB 1: 592a cites *dakur*, with no attestation, cf. *dagur* ‘plane’ in Koylaw’s dictionary [HAB 1: 613b]. See below on a dialectal correspondence.

●DIAL Akn *dakur* [HAB 1: 614a], Sebastia *dakur*, also *dakurag* [Gabikéan 1952: 159], from **dakur-urag* (with *urag* ‘adze’) through haplology. Note also *t’aguĵak* (HAB *ibid.*; uncertain).

●ETYM Since Lidén (1906: 55), derived from **d^hāg-u-*, cf. Gr. *θήγω*, Dor. *θάγω* ‘to sharpen, whet’, *θηγάνη* ‘whetstone’. For other (alleged) correspondences, a discussion and references, see HAB 1: 613-614; Arutjunjan 1983: 278-279; Ĵahukyan 1987: 119, 162, 302; and especially Clackson 1994: 116-118.

The connection with the Greek word is possible but uncertain; the appurtenance of *daku* to the ‘Wanderwort’ Late Latin *daga*, Engl. *dagger*, etc. is semantically more satisfying [Clackson 1994: 116-118]. The by-form *dakur* may be due to analogy of (or contamination with) *sakur* ‘battle-axe’ and *čkur* ‘axe’. Note also Ararat *akur* ‘pick, hoe’ (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 33b).

damban, prob. *i*-stem or *a*-stem: AblSg *i damban-ē*, which precludes the *o*-declension (Grigor Narekac’i, 10-11th cent.), LocSg *i damban-i* in T’ēodoros K’rt’enawor, 7th cent. (NHB 2: 1050a), Grigor Narekac’i ‘tomb, grave’; a few derivatives: **damban-akan** ‘mourning song’ in Dionysius Thrax (6-7th cent.): *ew zdambanakann užgnaki* : *τὰ δὲ ἐλεγεῖα ληνυρῶς* (AdonDion 2008: 2^{L21f}), see also A. Muradyan 1971: 159-160; **dambaran** ‘tomb, grave’ in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc’i (9-10th cent.), etc.

●ETYM Since Lidén (1906: 41-43; sceptical Meillet 1910-11: 218-219), connected with Gr. *ταφή* f. ‘interment’, *τάφος* m. ‘funeral rites; grave, tomb’, *τάφρος* f. ‘ditch, trench’, *θάπτω* ‘to bury’ (from **d^hmb^h-iō*, see Rix 1992: 90), Old Pruss. *dambo* ‘ground’, etc. One reconstructs **d^hmb^h-* (HAB 1: 618a; Pokorny 1959: 248; Mann 1963: 61; Rix 1992: 90). For other (alleged) cognates and references, see Clackson 1994: 120-121; Rix 2003: 372, 380₆₀.

This Armeno-Greek correspondence has been regarded as a technical funeral term, and the appurtenance of other cognate forms are considered uncertain (see Toporov, PrJaz 1 [a-d], 1975: 294-295 with literature), although Clackson (1994: 121) is positive on especially Old Pruss. *dambo* ‘ground’.

The suffix *-aran* is certainly Iranian, whereas *-an* can be of both native and Iranian origin (for the material, see Clackson 1994: 110-112, 121)⁴⁷.

⁴⁷ For a suffix *-an* in place designations, cf. *kac-an* ‘path’, *kap-an* ‘pass, gorge’, *p’ot-an* ‘street’, etc. Note also Urartian *iarani* ‘shrine, sanctuary’ (on this word, see Meščaninov 1978:

V. Chirikba (p.c.) suggests a connection of the Armenian word with Abkhaz *a-damra* ‘tomb, grave, dolmen’. A loss of *-an* is not easy to explain, therefore he assumes an old borrowing from Arm. **damb(a)r-*. One may assume that PArm. **d^hamb^h-ro/-reh₂-* ‘tomb’ (cf. Gr. *τάρπος* f. ‘ditch, trench’) has been borrowed into Abkhaz *a-damra* at an early stage. Later, **damb(a)r-* was replaced by *dambaran* under the strong influence of *-aran*, a suffix which makes depository and similar terms.

I conclude that Arm. *damban* and **dambar* ‘tomb, grave’ and the related Greek (perhaps also some other European) forms represent a cultural word belonging to the Mediterranean-Pontic substratum (see 3.11). Abkhaz *a-damra* ‘tomb, grave, dolmen’ is a very old armenism and probably corroborates the MedPont origin (cf. other technical terms such as *kamurj* ‘bridge’, q.v.).

Further, note Arm. *t^humb* ‘mound; fence, wall around a house’, Gr. *τύμβος* m. ‘mound, burial mound, grave’, etc. (see HAB 2: 206). If these words belong with *damb-an*, Gr. *ταφή*, etc., we may assume another Mediterranean cultural term with aberrant *u*-vocalism, cf. *burgn* ‘tower’, *durn* ‘potter’s wheel’ (see s.v.v.). Note that Arm. *t^humb*, if interpreted correctly, must belong to a younger period in view of *t^h*- instead of *d-*.

dayeak, *a*-stem: GDSg *dayek-i* (P^hawstos Buzand), GDPl *dayek-a-c^h* in the Bible and Eñšē [Ter-Minasyan 1989: 404^{L8}] ‘nurse; wet-nurse; tutor’ (abundant in the Bible, etc., Astuacaturean 1895: 375; NHB 1: 593); dial. ‘midwife’.

Abundantly attested in the Bible, etc., also in compounds: *dayek-(a-)*, see Astuacaturean 1895: 375; NHB 1: 593. Apart from the Bible, the meaning ‘tutor’ occurs in e.g. Movsēs Xorenac^h i 2.43 (1913=1991: 168^{L9}; transl. Thomson 1978: 184). MidArm. *dayek* ‘nurse, wet-nurse’ [MijHayBar 1, 1987: 164b].

●DIAL The MidArm. form *dayek* is present in a number of *kə*-dialects, in the meaning ‘midwife’. In Polis, Axalc^hxa, Karin, Sebastia and Akn, one finds **dahek*, with the glide *-h-* [Ačarean 1913: 265a; HAB 1: 619a].

●ETYM Since long, linked with Arm. *diem* ‘to suck, drink mother’s milk’, Pers. *dāyah* ‘wet-nurse’ (Gēorg Dpir, NHB 1: 593a), Skt. *dhāyati* ‘to suck, drink mother’s milk’, Arm. *da(y)l* ‘beestings’, etc. (de Lagarde 1850: 352-353; 1854: 14^{L306f}; Hübschmann 1883: 26; 1897: 437). Arm. *dayeak* is put in this context as a native word, see Hübschmann ibid.; Pedersen 1905: 204; 1906: 405 = 1982: 66, 183 (**day-i-*, or **-ti*-formation); Pokorny 1959: 241-242 (**d^hə-ti-* > Arm. **day-*); Schrijver 1991: 344 (**d^hh_{li}-*).

In fact, Arm. *dayeak* should be regarded as an Iranian loanword, cf. Pahl. *dāyag* ‘(wet-)nurse’, etc. (HAB 1: 618-619, 668a; Malxaseanc^h HBB 1: 485a; Schmitt 1972-74: 24; Perixanjan 1983: 125, 327₁₉₂; Ĵahukyan 1987: 162, 522, 551; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 216-217; cf. Ravnæs 1991: 143). On the Iranian etymon, see ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 445-448; Cheung 2007: 47.

137; N. Arutjunjan 2001: 450-451), which might be regarded as a loanword from PArm. conjectural **iar-an* ‘shrine’ < PIE **ish₁ro-* ‘holy’, cf. Gr. *ἱερός* ‘holy, divine’, *ἱερόν* n. ‘consecrated area, temple’, Skt. *īśirā-* ‘strong, active’, etc. This is, of course, highly hypothetical.

dayl ‘colostrum, beestings’ (NHB and HAB, without specified references).

For dialectal forms and an etymological discussion, see s.v. *dal* ‘colostrum, beestings’.

daylayl-ik-k’ ‘twitter, trembling song’ (Grigor Astuacaban Nazianzac’i, John Chrysostom, Plato, Grammarians). Spelled also as *dala(y)lik-k’* and *dēlēlik-k’*. On ModArm. *daylayl(ik)* ‘twitter’ and *daylaylel* ‘to twitter’, see Malxaseanc’ HBB 1: 485b.

●ETYM Ačar’yan (HAB 1: 619b) treats the word as reduplication of a root **dayl*, which he, with some reservation, considers onomatopoeic.

The root **da(y)l* is homonymous to *da(y)l* ‘colostrum’ (q.v.). On the strength of typological parallels for the poetic association ‘cow, milk’ : ‘song, stanza’ or ‘stream of milk’ : ‘stream of speech’ (see Ivanov 1979a: 13-14; Ivanov apud MifNarMir 2, 1982: 5-6; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 567-568, 569₄, 571; Lubotsky 2002b: 35), one is tempted to assume that the resemblance of these two words is not a mere chance. Note also Vedic *dhénā-* f. ‘stream of milk, nourishing stream’ : ‘stream of speech’ (Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 797; cf. Humbach 1982: 107-111), which is etymologically related with Arm. *da(y)l* ‘colostrum’. The idea is highly uncertain, however, and the onomatopoeic origin of **dayl* ‘twittering song’ is more probable.

dar̄nam, 3sg.aor. *darj-a-w* ‘to go/come back, return; to turn, become’ (Bible+); *darj*, *i*-stem: GDSg *darj-i*, LocSg *i darj-i* (Bible), AblSg *i darj-ē* (Philo), IPI *darj-i-w-k’* (Grigoris Aršaruni, 7-8th cent.) ‘return, departure; turning’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The verb *dar̄nam* is ubiquitous in the dialects. The stem *darj-* is seen in *Ĵula d’arc’nel*, *Polis dar̄c’unel*, etc. [HAB 1: 639b].

●ETYM Arm. **dar(j)-nam* has been connected to Alb. *dredh*, aor. *dródha* ‘to turn, wind’ on the one hand, and to Gr. *τρέχω* ‘to run’, *τροχός* m. ‘wheel; potter’s wheel’, OIr. *droch* ‘wheel’, and Arm. *durn* ‘potter’s wheel’ on the other, for other (alleged) forms, references and a discussion, see Lidén 1906: 101-104; HAB 1: 639; Pokorny 1959: 258 and 273; Chantraine 1968-80: 1135-1136; Demiraj 1997: 143-144; Mallory/Adams 1997: 491b, 640b; 2006: 249-250, 399-400; Olsen 1999: 193, 954-955.

These forms are often represented under two different lexemes. In view of the obvious parallelism between *dar̄nam* < **dar(j)nam* ‘to turn’ vs. *durn* ‘potter’s wheel’ on the one hand, and *bar̄nam* < **barj-nam* ‘to lift’ vs. *burn* ‘tower’ on the other, one rather assumes that *dar̄nam* and *durn* are outcomes of one and the same root **dr(e)ḡ^h-*, although details are disputable. It is remarkable that both *burn* and *durn* are cultural terms derived from verbal stems and displaying the same kind of phonological irregularities, viz. **-ur-* and **-ḡ^h-* vs. **-r(V)-* and **-ḡ^h-*, respectively. Besides, these cultural terms have related forms in non-Indo-European languages of Near East and Caucasus. For a further discussion and references, see s.v. *durn* ‘potter’s wheel’.

darbin, *a*-stem: GDSg *darbn-i* (Job 32.19 [Cox 2006: 210]), GDPI *darbn-a-c’* (Job 41.16 [Cox 2006: 264], Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.61, Response to Sahak’s letter, Grigor Narekac’i) ‘blacksmith’ (Bible+); *darbnem* ‘to forge’ (John Chrysostom, Gregory of Nyssa, Paterica); coll. *darbn-ay-k’* (‘Čarəntir’).

According to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 636a), the basic and oldest meaning is ‘artisan, craftsman’, which is seen in *darbin phnjoy ew erkat’oy* (Genesis 4.22, see now in Zeyt’unyan 1985: 163). However, the Greek text here has *χαλκεὺς χαλκοῦ καὶ σιδήρου*, and Arm. *darbin* simply renders Gr. *χαλκ-εύς* m. ‘metal worker, coppersmith, blacksmith’.

The word *darbin* is mentioned in an interesting passage describing the cult ceremonies related with *Artawazd*, imprisoned in mountain Masis (Ararat): Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.61 (1913=1991: 192^{L8f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 204): *Vasn oroy ew ar meroy isk žamanakaw bazumk’ i darbnac’, zhet ert’alov aṛaspelin, yawur miašabat’woj eric’s kam č’oric’s baxen zsaln, zi zōrasc’in, asen, št’ayk’n Artawazday. Bayc’ ē čšmartut’eamb ayspēs, orpēs asac’ak’s veragoy* : “Therefore, even in our own time many smiths, following the fable, on the first day of the week strike the anvil three or four times so that the chains of Artavazd may be strengthened, as they say. But the truth of the matter is as we said above”. A couple of lines further: *Ew zays noyn ergič’k’n yaṛaspelin asen ayspēs* “This the same singers express in the fable as follows”.

In *Patasxani t’it’oy*n *Sahakay* (Response to the letter of Sahak) ascribed to Movsēs Xorenac’i (MovsXorenMaten 1843: 294-295; see also Ališan 1910: 42-43; Russell 1987: 250, 404), mention is made of a shrine of the goddess Anahit in a place in the district of Anjewac’ik’ called *Darbnac’ k’ar* ‘stone of blacksmiths’. Here the blacksmiths (attested forms: API *darbin-s*, GDPI *darbn-a-c*) are explicitly described in the context of a heathen cult and are called *gorcōneayk’ č’arin* ‘ministers of evil’. The shrine of Anahit was replaced by a small church *Surb Astuacacin*, and the place was renamed *Hogeac’ vank’* (ibid.), note traditional stories (Łanalanyan 1969: 246-247) where we also encounter the *Kaḷ dew* ‘lame demon’ (cf. Russell 1987: 205), the demon called *Kudrut’*, and a bear. On *Hogeac’/Hogwoc’ vank’*, see Hübschmann 1904: 342-343.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects: Sebastia, Karin, Muš, Ĵula *d’arb’in*, Ararat *d’arp’in*, Ľarabaḷ *tārpın*, Alaškert *d’arpin*, T’iflis *dārp’un* (!), etc. [HAB 1: 636b]. Van, Moks, Salmast *tārpın*, Ozim *d’ārpeyn* [HAB ibid.; Ačāryan 1952: 255] and Šatax *tārpın* [M. Muradyan 1962: 195a] display a regular reflex of *da-* through Ačāryan’s Law.

●ETYM Since Meillet (1894: 165), connected with Lat. *faber, fabrī* m. ‘craftsman, workman, artisan; metal worker, smith’ and derived from PIE **dʰabʰ-* ‘to put together, fit’: Goth. *ga-daban* ‘to be suitable’, OEngl. *ge-dæfte* ‘mild, gentle’ < ‘*fitting, becoming’, OCS *dobrŭ* ‘ἀγαθός, καλός’, etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 438; HAB 1: 636; Pokorny 1959: 233-234; Lehmann 1986: 134-135). Ĵahukyan (1982: 74; 1987: 119) accepts the connection with Lat. *faber* and OCS *dobrŭ* and follows Pokorny in reconstructing **dʰabʰrino-* for Armenian.

The relatedness of Arm. *darbin* and Lat. *faber* with the other forms is uncertain (see Schrijver 1991: 102; Kuiper 1995: 66; de Vaan 2008: 197). According to Mallory/Adams (1997: 139a), although IE **dʰabʰros* ‘craftsman’ is attested in only two stocks, “the geographical distribution of those attestations strongly suggests PIE status”. More probably, however, this is a non-IE word (Beekes 1996: 230; cf. also Kuiper 1995: 66) and belongs with the Mediterranean-Pontic substratum (see 3.11).

The reconstruction of **-ino-* (see above) is improbable. One might rather assume coll./fem. **-neh₂-* (see Olsen 1999: 471) or **-sneh₂-*, cf. Gr. τέχνη f. ‘craftmanship, handiwork, art’ vs. Skt. *tákṣati* ‘to form by cutting; to fashion, form’, etc. (see s.v. **t’eši* ‘spindle’). For a possible original *n*-stem, cf. *hiws-n* ‘carpenter’ vs. *hiwsem* ‘to weave’ (q.v.). PArm. **dabr-(s)na-* ‘forging’ would develop into *darbin*, *a*-stem ‘forger’ as in *lusin* ‘moon’ from **louk-sneh₂-*, *kašin* ‘acorn’ from **g^hlh₂eno-* (q.v.). For the suffix *-in*, see Jahukyan 1987: 234; Olsen 1999: 463-473. Note especially *atx* : *ataxin* ‘female servant’ (q.v.). For the development ‘craft’ > ‘craftsman’ cf. OIr. *cerd* ‘craft; poetry’ > ‘craftsman, artisan, gold- and silversmith; poet’ (see s.v. *k’erday* ‘scribe’).

Alternatively, Arm. *darbin* has been linked with Skt. *ḍṛbhāti* ‘to tie together’, Lith. *dárbas* ‘work’, *dárbti* ‘to work’, etc. (Mann 1963: 58, 94; Blažek 2008: 77, 79). Note especially Lith. dial. *darbinỹkas* ‘worker’ (on this and related forms and on the suffix *-i/enỹkas*, see Derksen 1996: 48, 99, 185-186; cf. Fraenkel s.v.), which has been linked with *darbin*, Lat. *faber* and others already in HAB 1: 636a; see also Alabekyan 1979: 56. However, this is less probable.

Gordon Whittaker (2004: 389₁₃; 2005: 414, 414₆)⁴⁸ compares Arm. *darbin* and Lat. *faber* with Sumerian *tabira* ‘joiner’ and Hurrian *tabiri* ‘Metallgießer’, probably also ‘smith’. Ilya Yakubovich (apud Blažek 2008: 79₂) independently suggests the same comparison, but proposes to derive Arm. *darbin* from the Hurrian word, borrowed into Sumerian *tabira*, *tibira* ‘metal worker’. However, I see no serious reasons to abandon the connection of Arm. *darbin* with Lat. *faber*. According to Whittaker (ibid.), the Sumerian word (*tabira* ‘artisan, joiner’, not ‘metal worker’) is not related with the Hurrian, but is rather a loan from PIE **d^hab^h-ro-*.

Leaving the Sumerian word out of consideration, I assume that Hurrian *tabiri* could be borrowed in the 2nd (or 3rd) millennium from the Proto-Armenians which may have been settled at that time in the NW parts of the historical Armenia, in and around Hajaša, ‘the land of metal/iron’ (see s.v. *Hay-k’* ‘Armenia’).

The proto-form that underlies Arm. *darbin* with Lat. *faber* may be reconstructed as a QIE HD *r*-stem: nom. **d^hab^h-ér*, acc. **d^hab^h-ér-m*, gen. **d^hab^h-r-ós* (type ‘father’, see Beekes 1995: 177).⁴⁹

The passages from Movsēs Xorenac‘i, etc. (see above) seem to reveal the meaning ‘heathen priest; poet’ or the like, which possibly originates from the Indo-European tradition, cf. OIr. *cerd* ‘craftsman, artisan, gold- and silversmith; poet’ (see s.v. *k’erday* ‘scribe’), *fabbro del parlar* in Dante; OIc. *ljōðasmiðr* ‘poet’ and *galdrasmiðr* ‘Verfasser von Zaubereden’ vs. *smiðr* ‘artisan, smith’, etc.⁵⁰ For these and other data on the relation between ‘smith’, ‘forger, sorcerer’ and ‘poet, forger of words and songs’, see Durante 1968: 270-271 (< 1960: 236-237); Ivanov/Toporov 1974: 148-149, 158-163, 172-173; Ivanov apud MifNarMir 2: 21; Mallory/Adams 1997: 139ab. For an extensive study of IE ‘smith’, see Blažek 2008 and forthc.

⁴⁸ I am indebted to Prof. Gordon Whittaker for these references and for detailed discussions.

⁴⁹ If Hurrian *tabiri* is indeed an Armenian loan, it may reflect the PArm. old nominative.

⁵⁰ The Armenian and Germanic poetic traditions often display similarities, see, e.g., s.vv. *arāspel* ‘myth’, *tal* ‘song’.

The Lame Demon, which functions in the context of *Darbnac* ‘K’ar ‘stone of blacksmiths’, may reflect the IE divine smith, which was lame, too (on the latter, see Ivanov apud MifNarMir 2: 22b; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 715.).

darj, *i*-stem ‘return, turn’ (Bible+), and aor. stem of *dar̥nam* ‘to go/come back, return; to turn, become’ (q.v.).

●ETYM See s.v. *dar̥nam* ‘to return, turn’.

deṭ, *o*-stem: ISg *deṭ-o-v* (Bible), GDPl *deṭ-o-c* (Łazar P’arpec’i, Movsēs Xorenac’i); *a*-stem: IPl *deṭ-a-w-k* (see below) ‘herb; medicine; poison, etc.’ (Bible+); **deṭem** ‘to cure, poison’ (e.g. P’awstos Buzand, see below), **deṭ-in** (gen. *deṭn-i*) ‘yellow’ (Plato, John Chrysostom, etc.); **deṭ-j** ‘peach’ (Paterica, Geoponica, etc.), *karmr-a-deṭj* ‘red peach’ (Agat’angelos).

In Łazar P’arpec’i, 5th cent. (1904=1985: 9^{L33f}; transl. Thomson 1991: 42): *And gtanin ew azgi azgi armatk’ busoc’ i pēts ōgtakarut’ean deṭoc’, aṣt čartaragēt čanač’ohut’ean stugahmut bžškac’n yōrinuacoc’n* : “There are found every sort of root and plant useful for the needs of medicine; they are prepared according to the knowledgeable skill of the most expert physicians”.

In P’awstos Buzand 4.15 /5th cent./ (1883=1984: 104; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 145) one finds IPl *deṭ-o-v-k* and *deṭ-a-w-k* “by poison” in the same passage; see the lines -10 (figura etymologica: *deṭel zna mahuan deṭōk’n* “to infect her with a deadly poison”) and -15.

In Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.11 (1913=1991: 37^{L7f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 88): *Bayc’ zdiakn Belay pačučeal deṭovk’* (var. *deṭōk’*, see readings at pp. 37 and 418a), *aṣē, hramayē Hayk tanel i Hark’, ew t’atēl i barjrawandak teṭwoj, i tesil kananc’ ew ordwoc’ iwroc’* “But Hayk embalmed the corpse of Bēl with drugs, he [Mar Abas Catina – Thomson, note 5] says, and ordered it to be taken to Hark’ and to be buried in a high place in the view of his wives and sons”.

GDPl *deṭ-o-c* is found in Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.31 (1913=1991: 149^{L9f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 169): *vasn bžškut’eand, or lini i jers k’o aṛanc’ deṭoc’ ew armatoc’* “and about the healing that was accomplished through you without medicines or drugs”.

See also Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec’i (5th/7th cent.), 2003: 1164b, lines -14, -16.

●DIAL All the forms are widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 649b, 651].

According to Ĵahukyan (1972: 280; 1987: 119, 255, 277; see also H. Suk’iasyan 1986: 155), here also belongs Van **deṭ-d* ‘the root of a plant used in hair-washing’ (on which see Ačārean 1913: 272a).

Further, see s.v. *deṭ-b* ‘yellow’.

●ETYM See s.v. *dalar* ‘green, fresh’.

deṭb ‘yellow’ in Anania Širakac’i (7th cent.), NHB 1: 609a. In the edition of A. G. Abrahamyan (1940: 40^{L7}), one finds *deṭin* ‘yellow’ instead.

The variant *deṭb* is not necessarily a corruption. A similar variation is also seen in the case of the preceding word of the same passage: *lurt’* (NHB) vs. *lurj* (Abrahamyan’s edition); both alternants are reliably attested elsewhere, see s.v. *lurj* ‘shiny; blue’. Besides, as Ačāryan (HAB 1: 650a) stresses, the existence of *deṭb* is

corroborated by *detb-a-goyn* (attested by the same author, Anania Širakac'i) and dial. **detb-el* (see below).

The compound *detb-a-goyn*, lit. 'yellow-coloured', occurs in the Long Recension of Ašxarhac'oyc' by Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent., see HAB 1: 650a. Ačar'yan refers to Soukry 1881: 45^{L1} (transl. of the passage Hewsens 1992: 75), but here *getbagoyin* is printed.

●DIAL Muš *d'exb'el* 'to grow yellow by dirt (said of clothes)' [HAB 1: 650b].

According to Ĵahukyan (1972: 280; 1987: 119, 255, 277, 305; see also H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 155), here also belongs Akn **dl-b-ik* 'a branch with fruits' (on which see Ačarean 1913: 279b).

G. Gyzalyan (2001: 17) records Svedia (Musa-leř) *txp'ina* 'a plant with grape-sized yellow sticky fruits'. I wonder if this word derives from our *detb* 'yellow'. It may reflect **detb-eni*.

●ETYM According to Ačar'yan (1898b: 371b; HAB 1: 648b, 650; Ĵahukyan, *ibid.*), *detb* is composed of **det* (see HAB s.v. *det* 'herb' and *det-in* 'yellow') and the determinative *-b*.

The *-l-* of *dl-b-ik* perhaps points out to an independent formation **dal-* 'fresh branch, herb' (cf. *dal-ar* 'fresh plant') + the same determinative *-b-*.

*d(e)t-ez 'bee; bumble-bee'.

●DIAL Muš, Van, Sip'an *dtez* 'bee; bumble-bee ("wild bee")' [Amatuni 1912: 166-167]. According to Ačar'yan (1913: 1033b), Van *dtez* 'stinged bee; bumble-bee; spider; (secret language) gold', with a regular shift *d > Van t*.

One expects voiceless *t-* also in Šatax. However, M. Muradyan (1962: 209b) records Šatax *dtez-išameh* 'bumble-bee' in her glossary of purely dialectal words.

Van/Arčak (the village of Šahgeldi) *dtez* occurs, e.g., in the following saying (V. Ananyan 1980: 379^{L8}): *Matd mi tana dtezi ponin* 'Do not take/put your finger (on)to the bee-nest'. In a footnote, the author (379₁) renders *dtez* by ModArm. *metu* 'bee'.

●ETYM No etymology is known to me.

I wonder if the word derives from **det-* 'yellow' (see s.vv. *delin*, *detj*). For the semantics cf. Šatax *zər-ket* 'bumble-bee' and dial. *zr-kēc* 'yellow bumble-bee', if containing *zar* 'yellow' (see s.v. *kēt₂*). The suffix *-ez* may be compared with the *-j* found in *det-j* 'yellow' and many other words, as well as with *-(ē)z* in animal- and plant-names (see 2.3.1).

dzi 'horse', only commentaries on Dionysius Thrax: Step'annos Siwnec'i, as synonymous to *ji* 'horse', and in Grigor Magistros, listed with semantically neutral horse-designations (see Adonc 1915=2008: 209^{L16}, 241^{L8}).

●ETYM Probably to be identified with *ji* 'horse' (q.v.), see NHB 1: 611c; Ĵahukyan 1967: 184; sceptical HAB 658c.

*di-di-k? 'newborn, child'.

●DIAL Sivri-Hisar *tetik* 'newborn, child; pupil of the eye' [Ačarean 1913: 1025a; N. Mkrtč'yan apud PtmSivHisHay 1965: 455].

●ETYM N. Mkrtč'yan (PtmSivHisHay 1965: 455) compares Russ. *temu* (written in Armenian characters) 'children'. Obviously, this form is a misprint for Russ. *deti* = *demu*, caused by the formal similarity of the handwritten Russian characters *m* and *u* with Latin *m* and *u*. Note the shift *d > Sivri-Hisar t*. N. Mkrtč'yan (*ibid.*) notes that

the word cannot be considered a Russian loan and derives directly from Indo-European.

PSlav. **dětę* (: Russ. *ditjá* 'child', Czech *dítě*, Bulg. *deté* 'id.', etc.) goes back to **d^heh₁-t-*, from PIE **d^heh₁-* 'to suck'; cf. Latv. *dēls* 'son', Lat. *filius* 'id.', etc. [ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 5, 1978: 12-13]; see s.v. *diem* 'to suck'. IE **d^heh₁-t-* would yield PArm. **di*, with loss of **-t-*. Sivri-Hisar *tetik* 'newborn, child', if related, may be interpreted as reduplicated **di-di-* with the diminutive suffix *-ik* and/or due to influence of *pepek* (Nor Naxijewan) 'child' < Turk. *bebek* (on which see Ačařean 1902: 291). Alternatively, an onomatopoeic formation.

diem, caus. *di-ec* 'uc'anem 'to suck, drink mother's milk' (Bible+).

●ETYM Since Bötticher (de Lagarde), connected with Skt. *dháyati* (RV+), etc.; also Arm. *da(y)l* 'beestings', *dayeak* 'nurse, tutor' [Hübschmann 1883: 26; 1897: 437; HAB 1: 668]. Godel (1975: 88-89₇₅) directly equates *diem* with the Sanskrit verb and writes: "The parallel implies divergent developments of the PIE present stem **dhāye-*. I assume that PA **ə* changed to *i* before **y*, by progressive assimilation, while in Skt. it opened to *a* through the opposite process. This enables us to account for the puzzling etymological relation of Arm. *ji* 'horse' to Skt. *háya-* 'id.' by positing a prototype **ghāyo-*".

However, Skt. *dháyati* may be derived from **d^heih₁-e-* (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 776; or, rather, **d^hih₁-eie-*), and there is no laryngeal in the root of *háya-* (see s.v. *ji* 'horse'). Armenian has more possibilities, such as **d^heh₁-*, **d^heh₁-i-*, **d^hih₁-*, etc. (see HAB 1: 668b). Ĵahukyan (1987: 119) reconstructs **dhē̃e-* = **d^heh₁-ie*.

See also s.v. **dal*.

di-k', GDPl *di-c'*, IPl *di-a-w-k'* 'god' (Bible+).

●ETYM Since Müller (1890: 2), compared with Gr. *θεός* 'god' [HAB 1: 672-673]. Arm. *di-k'* (< pl. **d^hēsēs*) derives from the full-grade **d^heh₁s-*: Lat. *fēriae* < OLat. *fēsiae* 'festival days', *fēstus* 'festive', Osc. *FīISNŪ* 'templum', Umbr. *FESNAF-E* < **fēsā* 'in templum', whereas Gr. *θεός* 'god', compositional *θεσ-*, Lat. *fānum* < **fas-no-m* 'hallowed place', and Skt. *dhīs-ṇiya-* 'Götter geneigt machend' represent the zero-grade **d^hās-* = **d^hh₁s-*, see Hübschmann 1899: 45 (earlier, 1897: 438-439, he was sceptical); Pokorny 1959: 259; Rix 1969/1972: 179-180; Mayrhofer 1986: 127; Schrijver 1991: 92, 139; Mallory/Adams 1997: 231a; Untermann 2000: 281-283, West 2007: 121]. On Lindeman's (1982: 45; 1987: 104) scepticism, see below.

As is pointed out by Lubotsky (1988: 129), Greek has preserved the athematic noun in compounds (*θεσ-*), so that *θεός* is a Greek denominal formation. The PIE may be interpreted as an original HD *s*-stem (cf. Schrijver 1991: 92; see also below), or as a HD root-noun (for the type, see Beekes 1995: 189-190): NSg **d^heh₁s-s*, GSg **d^hh₁s-ōs*. Both **d^heh₁s-s* and **d^heh₁s-s* would result in Arm. *di-k'*.

The derivation of the Greek and the Armenian words from **d^h(e)ues-* 'to dissipate, blow' (cf. Lith. *dvasià* 'breath, spirit, soul', etc.; see Pokorny 1959: 269; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 466; see also references in Frisk, s.v.) must be abandoned, in particular, because of Myc. *te-o* [Schwartz 1992: 392]. As far as Armenian is concerned, Lindeman (1982: 45) is positive about this etymology and explains Arm. *di-k'* as reflecting the lengthened grade **d^hwēs-*. He admits, however,

that the Greek word can hardly belong here. This would imply separating Arm. *di-k'* from Gr. *θεός*, which is improbable and unnecessary.

According to Georgiev (1974: 11-14; 1975: 19, 35; see also Blažek 2001: 355), Thracian *δεσα-*, *δισα-*, *διζα-* 'god', as well as the second component of the Thracian name *Ζηλυ-δηζη* f. belong to the Greek and Armenian words. He (1974: 12) is inclined to the derivation of Gr. *θεός* from **d^hweso-s* and treats Arm. *di-k'* and Thracian *δεσα-* as a contamination of **d^hweso-* and **diw-* (on which see HAB s.v. *tiw* 'day'). In general, this is implausible (see above on Myc. *te-o*) and unnecessary since the paradigm **d^heh₁s-s*, GSg **d^hh₁s-ós* offers a satisfactory explanation.

However, a similar contamination might be viable with respect to Arm. compositional *diw-c'*. According to Hübschmann (1897: 439), the epenthetic *-w-* in *diw-c'* is due to contamination of *dic'* 'god-' with *diw-* 'demon-', cf. e.g. *diw-c'-a-pašt* vs. *dic'-a-pašt* 'Götter-verehrer' : *diw-a-pašt* 'Dämonen-verehrer'. If the PIE word had an original *s*-stem with NSg **d^heh₁-s-ōs*, the "epenthetic" *-w-* of Arm. *diw-c'* could somehow reflect PArm. hypothetical NSg **di(h)-u*. One might also think of contamination with PArm. **tiw* 'god' (see s.vv. *ciacan* 'rainbow', *katin* 'acorn', *tiw* 'day').

It has been assumed that Arm. *di-k'* 'god' is reflected in the Urartian theonym *Aršibe-di-ni* (see s.v. *arcui* 'eagle').

dnem, 1sg.aor. *e-di*, 3sg.aor. *e-d*, imper. *di-r* 'to put, lay; to make, build; to suppose, assume' (Bible+), 'to close the door' (P'awstos Buzand, etc.); **di-r**, *i*-stem 'position, site; order' (Bible+), 'cemetery' (Łazar P'arpec'i, Movsēs Xorenac'i, Canon Law, Plato, etc.).

●DIAL The verb *dnem* 'to put' is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 676].

In Agulis, *dnem* has been replaced by *dril* (C'ina *t'ərīl*), which also means 'to suppose, assume', e.g. *drīk^y t'ä* 'let us suppose/assume that', cf. ClArm. *dic'uk' t'ē* [HAB 1: 676ab; Ačārean 1935: 347]. As has been pointed out by Ačāryan (1935: 125), in Agulis the verb has been reshaped after the root *dir*.

The aorist paradigm in K'esab is as follows: sg. *dərä*, *dəri*, *idej*; pl. *dərunk'*, *dərek'*, *dəren* (Č'olak'ean 1986: 154, for *-j* from *-c'* in the 3sg form, see 44). Whereas the root **di-* has been replaced by **dir* throughout the paradigm, the 3sg form seems to reflect **e-dic'*. This form is reminiscent of 3sg.aor *e-li-c'* vs. pres. **li-nu-* > *lnum* 'to fill'.

T'iflis *ju dnel* means 'to lay eggs', cf. Germ. *legen* [Ačārean 1913: 281b], see below on the Latvian parallel from the same PIE verb. Ĵula *d'irk'* 'coffin' is comparable to ClArm. *dir-k'* 'cemetery' [HAB 676b].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **d^heh₁-* 'to put, lay; to make, produce': Skt. *dhā-* 'to put, place, make, produce', Gr. *τίθημι* 'to put down, ground, create', Lat. *con-dere* 'to build, found; to compose, make', *fē-cī* 'I have made', OHG *tuon* 'to do', Lith. *dėti* 'to lay, put', Latv. *dēt* 'to lay eggs' (cf. Arm. dial. T'iflis), etc. See Hübschmann 1897: 439; HAB 1: 675-676; Pokorny 1959: 236; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 783-786; Viereck/Goldammer 2003: 408.

Arm. *dnem* is composed as **di-* + pres. suffix **ne-* seen in e.g. *ar-ne-m* vs. aor. *ar-ar-* 'to make' (q.v.), see also s.v. *əmpem* 'to drink'; the aorist forms 1sg. *e-di* and 3sg *e-d* are derived from **é-d^heh₁-m* (cf. Skt. *ádham*) or sigm. **e-d^heh₁-s-om* (cf. OCS *děxъ*) and **é-d^heh₁-t* (cf. Skt. *ádhat*), respectively; *di-r* is comparable with e.g.

li-r (see s.v. *li* ‘full’). For the paradigm and a discussion, see Meillet 1910-11a: 243; 1913: 105; 1936: 19, 122-123, 132; Ľaragyulyan 1961: 153-155; Ė. Tumanjan 1971: 381-383; Ant‘osyan 1975: 213-214, 219; Godel 1975: 53, 114, 117, 126-127; Schmitt 1981: 153-154; Klingenschmitt 1982: 132, 163; K. Schmidt 1985: 86.

don ‘a kind of bread’, attested only in Yaysmawurk‘. In Baġgirk‘ hayoc‘, *don* renders *pak‘simat* [Amalyan 1975: 273^{Nr227}]. In this form, the word has been preserved only in the dialect of Łazax (see below).

In Knik‘ hawatoy = “Seal of Faith” (7th cent.), one finds *doniw hac‘iwk‘*, where *hac‘iwk‘* is IPI of *hac‘* ‘bread’. Ačarıyan (HAB 1: 683b), with some reservation, identifies this *don-i-w* as the instrumental form of *dun* (John Chrysostom, Philo, etc.) or *doyn* (Grigor Narekac‘i +) ‘little, few’. However, *dun* or *doyn* would yield *dn-* or *dun-* in oblique cases, although this is not crucial (see s.v. *hoyn* ‘cornel’). One wonders if *doniw* is rather the instrumental of *don* ‘a kind of bread’, which here specifies *hac‘* ‘bread’; thus: *doniw hac‘iwk‘* would be translated as “with *don*-breads, with breads of the *don* type”. If this is accepted, we are dealing with the oldest attestation of the word and with the only evidence for the declension class (ISg *don-i-w* would point to an *i*-stem).

●DIAL Łazax *dɔn* [Amatuni 1912: 173b], Širak *dɔnik* ‘a longish thick bread’ (= *matnk‘aš hac‘*) [Mxit‘areanc‘ 1901: 311], Muš, Bulanəx *donik* ‘a kind of longish bread with a hole in the middle’ [HAB 1: 679b], Šatax *tonik* (M. Muradyan 1962: 216b, in the glossary of dialectal words; explained as *t‘onran bok‘on*), Sasun *donig* ‘soft, fresh bread’ [Petoyan 1965: 461].

Amatuni (1912: 173b) records Van *dɔtik* ‘a kind of longish bread with a hole in the middle’ (mentioned as *tɔtik* by G. Srvanjtyanc‘ in his “Groc‘u broc‘”, see 1, 1978: 40). As far as semantics is concerned, this form is reminiscent of Muš, Bulanəx *donik*. However, *dɔtik* derives from Van *doł* ‘frame around a wheel’ [Ačarean 1913: 282-283].

T‘emurčyan (1970: 86b and 92b₁₀, respectively) records Sebastia *donpik* ‘a kind of bread’ and Arabkir (rural) *doni* ‘cooked and dried juice of mulberry or grape’ (= Kyurin *k‘esme*). The former is also found in Gabikean 1952: 170: *dompik‘ nkanak, pztik sōmin*. Besides, Gabikean (ibid.) separately gives Sebastia *don* ‘thick liquid food for shepherd’s dogs, made of barley flour’. It is uncertain whether these words are related with each other and with *don* ‘a kind of bread’.

●ETYM Ačarıyan (HAB 1: 679-680) connects Skt. *dhānā-* f. pl. ‘roasted grains’ (RV+), Khotanese *dānā-* ‘corn’, MPers. *dān, dānag* ‘seed, corn’, NPers. *dāna* ‘seed, corn’ (> Arm. dial. *dan* ‘grain’), Lith. *dūona* ‘bread, corn, grain’, Latv. *duōna* ‘slice of bread’, etc. (from PIE **d^hoH-neh₂-*). Note also Toch. B *tāno* f. ‘seed, grain’ [Adams 1999: 286].

Ĵahukyan (1987: 162-163) presents three objections to this etymology: (1) PIE **d^hōnā-* would yield Arm. **dun*, (2) the Armenian meaning is remote, (3) the word is attested only in late texts. The third objection is not essential. Also the second is surmountable in view of the Baltic semantics. The only serious problem is the vocalism. A potentially similar case is found with *gom* ‘fold for sheep or cattle’ (q.v.). Ĵahukyan (1987: 254) interprets these two and some other words as reflecting an old dialectal variation next to the regular development **e/oN* > Arm. *i/uN*. He also compares *don* with Hurr. *tuni* (see below).

I wonder if the development **-ōn-* > Arm. *-on-* may be explained by lowering under the influence of the *-a-* if the following syllable: PArm. **duna* > **dona-* > *don*. Compare also *gom*, *a*-stem ‘sheepfold, stall’, if from **g^hom(m)ā-* (see s.v.). Since Arm. *don* is not attested in the oldest period of Armenian literature, one may alternatively place *don* in the list of words showing an unclear substitution *ay/a* : *o*. In this case, the proto-Armenian reconstruction would be **dan-*, from the zero grade **d^hH-neh₂-*, also found in Toch. B *tāno* f. ‘seed, grain’ (Lubotsky, p.c.).

PIE **d^hoH-neh₂-* ‘grain; bread’ has been compared with Sem. **duhn-* ‘millet’ (see Illič-Svityč 1964: 5; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 873; Jāhukyan 1987: 450; cf. Cuny 1937: 229-231).

Pârdulescu (1988: 51) derives the PIE word from **d^heh₁-* ‘to put’, with the basic meaning ‘wealth, treasure’ from earlier ‘what is put, deposited’. Thus: **d^hoh₁-neh₂-*. This idea has been considered semantically unlikely [Mallory/Adams 1997: 237a; Adams 1999: 286].

Jāhukyan (1987: 426) points out that Arm. *don* resembles Hurr. *tuni* ‘a kind of bread’, but is sceptical about this comparison, since: (1) Ačāryan is inclined to ascribe native (< IE) origin to Arm. *don*, (2) Hurr. *tuni* may be derived from *tuni* ‘Fußschemel’; thus “baked in the shape of *tuni*”. He refers to Haas/Wilhelm 1974, not indicating the page. This work, however, is missing in Jāhukyan’s bibliography. I assume that he meant the same Haas/Wilhelm 1974 as is found in the bibliography of my present study. In this book, one finds Hitt. *tūni-* ‘ein bestimmtes Brot’, ^{NINDA}*dūni-* c. ‘ein Gebäck’ (pp. 12, 104, 106₁, 150-151, 179, 286b) and Hurr. *tūni* ‘Fußschemel’ (104, 106₁). There is also Hitt. ^{NINDA}*tunik* n. / *tunink-*, which is interpreted as (n)k-derivation from ^{NINDA}*duni-* [Neu 1970: 57₃₇; Haas/Wilhelm 1974: 179].

Jāhukyan’s objections are not decisive. Firstly, the meaning ‘a kind of bread’ could be original. Then, *tūni* ‘Fußschemel’, if indeed related, may be seen as “shaped as *tuni*-bread”. Remarkably, next to the very Arm. *don* ‘bread’, one finds *don* ‘an architectural ornament/detail’, probably ‘architrave’, attested twice in Zak’aria K’anak’erc’i (17th cent.), in the description of the monastery Yovhannavank’. Ačāryan (HAB 1: 680) treats this word as metaphorically belonging to *don* ‘a kind of bread’. This can serve as a (typological, at least) parallel to *tūni* ‘Fußschemel’ < *tūni-* ‘a kind of bread’. Secondly, the relatedness of Arm. *don* ‘a kind of bread’ with Hitt. ^{NINDA}*dūni-* c. ‘ein Gebäck’ does not necessarily contradict the native origin of the Armenian word. Thirdly, if one accepts the IE origin of Arm. *don*, then Hitt. ^{NINDA}*dūni-* might, at least theoretically, be considered as a loan from Armenian. I admit, however, that the question of such loans is very far from established.

I conclude: the relationship between the Armenian and the Hittite/Hurrian words may be explained in three ways: (1) Arm. *don*, dial. **donik* ‘a kind of bread’ derives from PIE **d^hoH-neh₂-* ‘grain; bread’ (although the problem of Arm. *-o-* needs further examination), and Hitt. ^{NINDA}*dūni-*, ^{NINDA}*tunik* ‘ein Gebäck’ is borrowed from Armenian; (2) Arm. *don/donik* derives from PIE **d^hoH-neh₂-*, but its resemblance with Hitt. ^{NINDA}*dūni-/tunik* is accidental; (3) Arm. *don/donik* has been borrowed from Hitt. ^{NINDA}*dūni-/tunik* and has nothing to do with PIE **d^hōnā-* (note that the Hittite word cannot be derived from PIE **d^hoH-neh₂-* in view of its vocalism). At

this stage of research, it is hard to choose between these possibilities. The second one does not seem probable to me.

du 2sg.pers.pron. ‘thou’ (Bible+), **dun** (Timothy Aelurus); pl. **du-k’** (Bible+). For oblique forms, see s.vv. *k’o*, *k’ez*, *jez* and *jer*. For references to the paradigm and a discussion, see 2.2.5.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Many of them display forms reflecting *dun*, Suč’ava, Nor Naxijewan, T’iflis, Muš, Polis, Hamšen, Akn, Xarberd, Sebastia, Tigranakert, Zeyt’un, Maraḷa, etc. [HAB 1: 681b; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 58-59].

●ETYM From PIE 2.sg.pers.pron. **tuH* ‘thou’: Skt. *t(u)vám*, Gr. *σὺ*, Dor. *τὺ*, Hom. also *τὺν*, Lac. *τοῦν*, acc. *σέ*, gen. *σέο*, *σεῖο*, Lat. *tū*, Goth. *þu*, Lith. *tù*, OCS *ty*, etc.; see Hübschmann 1883: 28, 40; 1897: 440; HAB 1: 681 with references. The *d-* in *du* ‘you’, anaphoric *da* (mostly enclitic) and demonstrative *ay-d* (= accented **ái-* + **to-*) instead of *t’-* has been explained by the unaccented position; cf. the Germanic and Celtic parallels (Meillet 1908-09a: 91-93; 1936: 33-34, 92; cf. 1962: 295 = 1978: 295; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 44; Ĵahukyan 1982: 147; 1987: 197; cf. Hübschmann 1897: 440).

It has been assumed that *du-k’* substituted **ju-k’* (from PIE **iuH-*: Skt. *yūyám*, Lith. *jūs*, Goth. *jus*, etc.), and *jez* represents **jeji* < **jeji* < **jeg^hi-* through assimilation, see Meillet 1920: 251; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 56-57; Ĵahukyan 1967: 264; 1982: 147; 1987: 173; Schmitt 1981: 117; Ravnæs 1991: 65, 65; cf. Godel 1975: 110; for *du-k’*, see also O. Haas 1940: 98; Stempel 1994: 15. For a discussion see also Pisani 1950: 180-181; Pokorny 1959: 513; Winter 1965: 113-114; Stempel 1994: 15-16; Ałabekyan 1998: 72. However, the development **j-* > Arm. *j-* is disputed (see 2.1.6), thus one may alternatively posit **yeji* > **jeji* > *jez*.

On AblPl *jēn-j*, see s.v. *mek* ‘we’.

One may wonder whether the by-form *du-n* (attested in Timothy Aelurus and present in a considerable number of dialects) can be compared to Gr. *τὺν*, etc.

duṛn, GDSg *dran*, AblSg *i dran-ē*, ISg *dram-b*; Npl *drun-k’*, APl *drun-s*, LocPl *i drun-s*, GDPl *dran-c’*, AblPl *i dran-c’*, IPl *dram-b-k’*; plur. **dur-k’**, acc. *dur-s*, gen.-dat. *dr-a-c’*, abl. *i dr-a-c’*, instr. *dr-a-w-k’* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 407-410) ‘door; palace’ (Bible+), ‘pass’ (Elišē, Movsēs Xorenac’i, etc.), ‘retinue’ (P’awstos Buzand 4.15 [1883=1984: 99^{L-1}], Elišē, etc.); **i dur-s** ‘outside’ (Bible+); **dr-and(-i)** ‘space before a door, porch; threshold’ (see s.v. **and-* ‘door-frame; threshold, vestibule’); **drac’-i** (based on GDPl *dr-a-c’*), *ea*-stem: GDSg *drac’w-o-y*, GDPl *drac’e-a-c’* ‘neighbour’ (Bible+); **dran-ik**, GDPl *drank-a-c’* ‘palace guardian’ in Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.37, 1913=1991: 303^{L1} (cf. Bediryan 1962: 141-142); **droyl** ‘yard-keeper’ (Basil of Caesarea); a number of compounds with *dṛn(-a)-* or *dr-* as the first member, or *-duṛn* as the second member.

●DIAL The form *duṛn*, mostly with loss of the final nasal (except for Łarabał, Goris, Šamaxi), is ubiquitous in the dialects; *dur-s* is widespread [HAB 1: 685-686]. A frozen pl. *durk’* ‘door’ has been preserved in Agulis [Ačarean 1935: 347; M. Zak’aryan 2008: 89], Mełri [Ałayan 1954: 267b], Karčewan [H. Muradyan 1960: 192a], Kak’avaberd [H. Muradyan 1967: 107, 112, 169b, 211^{L11}]; also as the first member of compounds, *dərək’-á-* (e.g. in Karčewan, see H. Muradyan 1960: 212b).

Some plural forms represent a dual *dṛ-vi* (also MidArm., see MiġHayBar 1, 1987: 181b), referring to the two leaves of a door, e.g. Hamšen *tṛvi* (Artašes Ēk'suzean p.c. apud Ačařyan 1947: 86), Svedia *tṛva* [Hananyan 1995: 72], Akn *dṛvi* (attested e.g. in a lullaby, see Čanikean 1895: 408^{L6}; Ā. Grigoryan 1970: 53^{Nr17}), etc. Interesting is the paradigm of Svedia: NSg *taur*, AccSg *z-taur*, GDSg *trun*, NPl *tṛva* (Andreasyan 1967: 56); according to Ačařyan 2003: 464: NSg *d'ṛ*, GDSg *d'ṛon*, ISg *d'ṛn-um*.

Muš *dṛverk* 'the threshold with the yard and surroundings' [Ačařean 1913: 288b] comprises not only the original dual **-u-*, but also coll.-pl. *-er* and *-k*.

●ETYM Since long (Acoluthus 1680, Awetik'ean 1815, etc., see HAB 1: 685b), connected with cognate forms of the PIE word for 'door', **d^hu(o)r-*: Skt. *dvār-* f., NADu *dvārā*, *dvārau*, API *dūras* 'door, gate, the two leaves of a door', *dvāra-* n. 'id.', *dvārī-* f. (with aberrant *d-*), YAv. *duuar-* 'gate', MPers. NPers. *dar*, Parth. *bar* 'door' (Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 764-765), Gr. *θύρα*, Ion. *θύρη* f. 'door, door-leaf', mostly in. pl. 'double or folding doors', NPl *θύραι* f. 'door', Lat. *foris* f. 'door, gate', pl. *forēs* 'the two leaves of a door, entrance', *forās* adv. 'out of doors, abroad, forth, out', *forum*, *ī* n. 'forum, open square, market, court of justice', *forus*, *ī* m. 'gangway in a ship, row of benches erected for spectators at games' < **d^huor-* (Schrijver 1991: 471-472), OIr. *dorus* 'gateway, doorway', Welsh *dor* 'door' < **d^hu(o)r-eh₂-*, Goth. *daur* 'gate', OEngl. *door* 'door, gate, pas' < **d^hur-om*, Lith. NPl f. *dūrys*, dial. *dūres*, Latv. NPl f. *dūrvīs*, OCS *dvǫrь*, NPl *dvǫri* 'door', *dvorь* 'court-yard', Alb. *derë* f. 'door' (Demiraj 1997: 129-130), Toch. B *twere* 'door' < **d^huor-o-* (Adams 1999: 323-324), Hitt. *andurza* 'inside, indoors' prob. from **h₁(e)n-d^hur-s* 'indoors' (Kloekhorst 2008: 188); see Hübschmann 1877: 24; 1883: 28; 1897: 440; HAB 1: 684-685; Pokorny 1959: 278-279; Frisk 1: 695-696; Mallory/Adams 1997: 168-169.

The forms *dur-k*, *dr-a-w-k* show that the nasal of *duṛn* is an original singulative, and the form cannot go back to an old *n*-stem; *duṛn* reflects PIE acc. **d^hūr-ṇ* (Schmitt 1981: 199; Kortlandt 1985b: 9; 1985: 19, 23 = 2003: 57, 63, 67; Beekes 2003: 166) or **d^huor-ṇ* (Viredaz 2001-02: 25), the *-n* was spread throughout the paradigm (see HAB 1: 684-685 with a discussion and literature; Meillet 1936: 84, 93; AčařLiak 3, 1957: 414; Ravnæs 1991: 101; Ē. Mkrtč'yan 1992: 71-72).

As is suggested by Hübschmann (1894: 115; see also O. Haas 1940: 98), Arm. *dur-k*, as Skt. *dvārau*, may go back to the old dual. For different views, see Saradževa 1986: 225; Olsen 1999: 129-130. It is tempting to compare MidArm. and dial. dual **dṛ-u-i* with Skt. *dvārau*. PArm. **dur-a-* appears only in plural and points to fem.pl. **d^hur-eh₂-*, cf. Gr. fem. *θύρᾱ*, *θύρη*, pl. *θύραι*, etc. (see Frisk s.v.; Beekes 2003: 174).

The hapax *droyl* 'yard-keeper' has been interpreted as a derivative of *dur-* 'door, yard' with **-tel-*, **d^huro-tel-* (Ałayan 1974: 62; Ĵahukyan 1987: 120, 163, 240; 1994: 15-16; 1998: 29-30).

dustr, GDSg *dster*, NPl *dster-k*, GDPl *dster-c* or *dster-a-c*, IPl *dster-aw-k* 'daughter' (Bible+).

●DIAL In almost every dialect replaced by *atġ-ik* 'girl'. Preserved only in Suč'ava: *d'ustrā*, GSG *d'əsder*, or *d'rusd*, GSG *d'arəsder* 'daughter' [HAB 1: 686b].

●ETYM Since Klaproth (1831: 105b), equated with the PIE word for 'daughter': Skt. *duhitār-*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ* f., Lith. *duktė* f., etc.; NSg **d^hugh₂-tēr* > PArm. **dust(i)r*, NPl

**d^hugh₂-ter-es* > *dster-k*’ [Hübschmann 1897: 440; HAB 1: 686]. For the declension, see also s.v. *k’oyr* ‘sister’. For the laryngeal loss, see Hamp 1970; Matzinger 1997: 11; Olsen 1999: 148, 148₂₈₀; see also 2.1.20. For the problem of *-st-*, see 2.1.22.12.

durgn, GDSg *drgan* (Bible), MidArm. AblSg *i drgan-ē* ‘potter’s wheel’.

In the late medieval dictionary *Barḡirk’ hayoc* ‘one finds *drgan* glossed as *brti č’arx* “potter’s wheel” (Amalyan 1975: 82^{Nr274}; MijHayBaṛ 1, 1987: 184a), formally identical with the genitive of *durgn* (cf. Amalyan 1975: 362₂₇₄).

●DIAL According to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 687b), Ganjak *turg* perhaps belongs here, although its exact meaning is not known. It occurs in Mamikonean 1895: 80, where it is told that the channel (*arū*) turned the water-mill, then *šur ēr talis ankanə u turgə banec’not p’rṛanə u čaxarakə* “turned the *ankan* and *p’rṛan* which makes the *turg* work, and the *čaxarak* (‘spinning-wheel’)”. The word *ankan* is here identified with the meaning ‘mortar’ [HAB 1: 197]. Or else, it denotes a kind of spinning implement or a part of it, probably derived from *ank-* ‘to fall, etc.; to spin, weave’ (q.v.) with the ‘instrument-suffix’ *-an*, cf. *top -an* ‘beetle for beating clothes’ from *top’em* ‘to beat’ (q.v.), as well *p’rṛ-an* which appears in the same sentence we are discussing. The latter in Łarabał means ‘scraper’ (= *šṛnč’an, fərltax*, see Ačārean 1913: 1086b). Also *turg* probably denotes a kind of turning implement.

To this Ačāryan does not add any other dialectal evidence.

Now the word is found in extreme NW and SW. Xotorjūr has *durg* ‘the main tool of a potter’ (see YušamXotorj 1964: 442a, with the names of its parts). Č’olak’ean (1986: 200a) glosses ClArm. *durgn* by K’esab *dörg*, not specifying the meaning.

The word is probably found also in Ararat, *dərg*, see Ananyan 1984: 353^{L2}.

●ETYM Related with Gr. *τροχός* m. ‘wheel; potter’s wheel’ and OIr. *droch* ‘wheel’, cf. also Gr. *τρέχω* ‘to run’, Arm. *darj-*, *darṇam* ‘to turn’, etc. [NHB 1: 156b (s.v. *aniv*); Hübschmann 1897: 440; HAB 1: 687; van Windekens 1986: 222]. Arm. *durgn* is formally problematic. In order to explain it, a form with lengthened grade has been assumed, with a subsequent metathesis: **d^hrōg^h-* > **drug-* > **durg-* (Hübschmann; HAB; Makaev 1974: 57). However, such a metathesis is difficult to explain [Meillet 1894: 155]. **dru-* > **dur-* is not probable for Armenian. One would rather expect **dru-* > **(V)rdu-*. To avoid this problem, Hamp (1982a: 145-146; 1983b: 65) reconstructs nom. **d^hrōg^h-s* > **Vrdu*, acc. **d^hrog^h-m* > **Vrdogn* > **Vrdugn* (analogically after the vocalism of the nominative), gen. **d^hrg^h-os* > **darg-*, assuming that a subsequent metathesis of *ru* > *ur* “would have both preserved the parallelism of **darg-* and avoided the paradigmatic anomaly of metathesis of initial **dr-*”.

The best option seems to be the **d^hōrg^h-*, see Clackson 1994: 209₆₃; cf. also Jähukyan (1987: 120, 253-254), who hesitantly tries **d^hōrg^h-* and **d^hrg^h-*. For the vocalic problem and the “Gutturalwechsel” in the context of the obvious parallel of *burgn* ‘tower’ : **berj* ‘high’, *baṛnam* ‘to lift’, see Eichner 1978: 147₁₉; de Lamberterie 1980; Clackson 1994: 209₆₃, 226₁₄₆, 233₂₇₃; Olsen 1999: 950-951, 954-955. The word is considered an extended grade form from an earlier root noun (see Eichner 1978: 147₁₉; Clackson 1994: 209₆₃). Trying to reconcile this view with that of Hamp, one may treat the word as a consonant stem of HD declension, of the type **kēr-d* ‘heart’, GSg **kr-ed-s* (see Beekes 1995: 190). Thus: NSg **d^hōr-g^h*, GSg **d^hr-*

og^h-s. The nominative is seen in Arm. **durg-*, whereas Greek and Celtic have generalized the oblique stem.

Starostin (1985: 85-86) compares PNcauc **tirungV-* ‘spindle’ (cf. Dargin *durug* ‘spindle’, PLezg. **tinug* ‘axis of a spindle’, Abxaz *a-dardə*, etc.) with PIE **te/ork-* ‘to turn’ (cf. Skt. *tarku-* ‘spindle’ from *tark-* ‘to turn, to move to and fro’, Lat. *torquēre* ‘to turn, twist; to spin, whirl; to wind (round)’, Hitt. *tarku-* ‘to turn oneself; to dance’, etc.). I wonder if the Caucasian is rather related with PIE **d^hōrg^h/*d^hrog^h-* ‘wheel’⁵¹. Nikolaev (1985: 72) considers Gr. *ἄτρακτος* m. (f.) ‘spindle’ and Skt. *tarku-* ‘spindle’ as borrowed from the same Caucasian word.

Arm. *burn* (GSg *brgan*) ‘tower; pyramis’ (Bible+) is compared with Gr. *πύργος* m. (also *φύρκος*) ‘tower’ (NHB and Petermann; see HAB 1: 488b). Adonc’ (1938: 465 = 1972: 389-390) compares Arm. *burn* with Urt. *burgana* ‘fortress’ and assumes a word of “asianic” origin that has been penetrated into the Mediterranean area. On the other hand, Arm. *burn* is considered as borrowed from Aram. *būrgā* ‘tower’, see Hübschmann 1897: 392-393 (with reservation); HAB 1: 488. In view of the final *-n*, Jahukyan (1985a: 366; 1987: 430-432 and espec. 432₁₃, 466 /with reservation/; 1988: 141, 141₂₄, 141₂₆) prefers tracing *burn* to Urt. *burgana* ‘fortress’; see also D’jakonov 1983: 165. Diakonoff (1971: 84₈₉) also mentions Udi *buruḥ*, *bury* ‘Berg’. Further, compared with Caucasian languages: Inkhoqwari *bey* ‘stable’, Akhwakh *boryo* ‘shed’, Karata *beywa* ‘shed’, Abkhaz *a-bā* < **baya* ‘fortress’, Kab. *baq* ‘shed’ [Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 18]. I wonder, however, whether these words are not in a way related with Arm. *bak* ‘yard; shed’, Georg. *bak’i* ‘hedged stable; yard’, Laz *baki*, Svan *bog* ‘stable’ (see HAB 1: 390-391), and/or with Georgian-Zan **baga-* ‘sheep-pen, goat-pen, crib’ (on which see Klimov 1998: 6, with no relatives outside Kartvelian).

In an additional note, Diakonoff and Starostin (1986: 99^{ADD3}) point out that Urt. *burg-ana* means rather ‘pillar, column’, and the comparison with the above-mentioned Caucasian forms cannot be upheld.

However, the opposite direction of the borrowing is possible too. As we have seen, *burn* is related with **bar(j)-nam* exactly as *durn* with **dar(j)-nam*. The strange vocalism of *burn* is comparable with the irregular *-u-* in Gr. *πύργος* and *φύρκος* ‘tower’ (see also Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 744-745 = 1995, 1: 648). These circumstances suggest that we may be dealing with a ‘Wanderwort’ ultimately of IE origin; the Armenian, Greek, and Near Eastern forms may reflect an IE centum form (perhaps back loans from indigenous Mediterranean and/or European languages). The Armenian origin of Urt. *burgana* cannot be excluded (cf. also Diakonoff 1985: 602-603).

⁵¹ The Caucasian reconstruction looks suspicious. If Dargin *durug* ‘spindle’ is not related with the other Caucasian forms, one might treat it as an Armenian loan. Note that Arm. dial. *turg*, possibly meaning ‘spinning-wheel’ or the like, is represented in Ganjak (Kirovabad), geographically close to East Caucasian languages of Dagestan.

E

ezn, GDSg *ezin*, NPl *ezin-k'*, APl *ezin-s*, GDPl *ezan-c'*, IPl *ezam-b-k'* ‘bullock, ox’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Traces of the final *-n* are seen in Łarabał, etc. *yéznə*, Agulis *íznə*, Hamšen *yiz*, gen. *ezənə*, T'iflis *yízə*, etc. [HAB 2: 6a].

Łarabał **astucoy ezn* ‘Lady-bug’. Names of the Lady-bug usually display a feminine connotation (see 3.5.2.1). In this respect, Łarabał **astucoy ezn* seems peculiar. One might suggest that *ezn* earlier had feminine (or generic) semantics. This might be supported by Van, Moks **le/izn* ‘female buffalo’ (if my interpretation is accepted; see 2.1.7) and by the etymology (see below).

It has been assumed that Hamšen *ezni* is a dual form, ‘a pair of bullocks’ (Artašes Ėk‘suzean, apud Ačařyan 1947: 86).

●ETYM Since long (de Lagarde, Müller, etc.; see HAB 2: 5-6), connected with Skt. *ahī-* f. (*vrkī*-inflection) ‘cow, female of an animal’ (RV), Av. *azī-* (*devī*-inflection) ‘milking (of cows and mares)’; the appurtenance of OIr. *ag* n. ‘cow, cattle’ (< **ag^hes*-) is uncertain; see Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 156, without the Armenian cognate, although it is mentioned in KEWA 1: 68.

Hübschmann (1899: 47) points out that the Sanskrit word is uncertain, and Av. *azī-* is only an epithet of the cow, meaning something like ‘milchend’. Positive: Meillet 1898: 278; HAB 2: 5-6.

The IE cognates appear to designate a female bovine. For possible dialectal relics of the older feminine semantics of *ezn*, see above.

The vocalism of the Armenian word does not match that of Celtic; cf. Greppin 1980: 133; Hamp 1986a: 64₁. Olsen (1999: 121) assumes a lengthened grade of the root **h₂ēg^h-(V)-* > **iz-V-* (Eichner’s Law) with subsequent dissimilatory umlaut **izin-* > **ezin-*, which is not convincing. In view of the development *CHC* > Celt. *CaC* and *HHC* > *aC* (see Beekes 1988: 93), one may hypothetically assume the following original paradigm: nom. **h₂h₁ég^h-* (> Ilr. and Arm.), obl. **h₂h₁g^h-* (> Celt.).

Arm. *ezn* (cf. gen. *ezin*) may be seen as a frozen accusative **(H)h₁ég^h-ih₂-m* (*devī*-inflection).

ezr, *r*-stem: numerous attestations in the Bible: NomSg *ezr*, GDSg *ezer*, AllSg *y-ezr*, LocSg *y-ezer*, IPl *ezer-b*, APl *ezer-s* [Astuacaturean 1895: 422ab]; note also IPl. *ezer-a-w-k'* in Gregory of Nyssa and Vardan Arewelc‘i, *ezer-o-v-k'* in Sargis Šnorhali Vardapet, which point to *a*- and *o*-stems, respectively; ‘edge (of cloth, ravine, city, sea, river, etc.)’.

That *ezr* refers to various (watery and non-watery) objects can be seen from the attestations in the Bible (see Astuacaturean, *ibid.*). In Movsēs Xorenac‘i, it mostly (but not always) has “watery” semantics: 1.16 (1913=1991: 51^{L11}; transl. Thomson 1978: 99): *y-ezr covakin atwoy*; <...> *ar ezerb covun* “at the edge of the salt lake. On the shore of the lake <...>”, also *y-ezr covun* (51^{L16}), *zezerb covakin* (53^{L12}); in 1.12 (39^{L16} and 42^{L3f}; transl. 90 and 92): *ar ezerb getoyn* “on the bank of the river”; in 2.50 (178^{L12}): *y-ezr getoy* “to the river-shore”; 3.59 (338^{L15}; transl. 332): *zezerb*

mōrin : “along the edge of the marsh”; 3.32 (296^{L10f}): *ar ezerb p’osoyn* “by the edge of the ditch”.

In 2.8 of the same author (114^{L10}, 115^{L7}; transl. 141), *ezr* refers both to the edge of the world and to the sea-shore. Note also the compound *cov-ezer-eayk* “those who dwelt by the sea” (2.53: 182^{L18}; transl. 195). Referring to ‘plain’: *ar <...> ezerōk’ daštin* : “at <...> edges of the plain” (1.12: 39^{L2}).

In Łazar P’arpec’i (5th cent.) 3.81 (1904=1985: 148^{L35}; transl. Thomson 1991: 208): *yezer heletatin* “at the edge of the ravine” (for the full passage, see s.v. *art* ‘cornfield’).

•DIAL Preserved in several dialects. In some of them, with metathesis: Marāla, Salmas *yerz*, Ararat *yerzə* [HAB 2: 6b]. Both watery and non-watery aspects are seen in the derivatives (see Ačařean 1913: 292a; HAB 2: 6-7).

In a folk-prayer from Muř/Bulanāx (S. Movsisyan 1972: 55a, 130a^{Nr10}), *h’ezr* refers to the edge of the world (*ařxark’/axřark’*).

•ETYM Since de Lagarde (1854: 35^{L983f}), connected with Lith. *ežiā* ‘boundary(-strip)’, etc. [Meillet 1898: 282; Hübschmann 1899: 47; HAB 2: 6b; Beekes 2003: 181]. The BSL forms derive from **h₁eg^h-* ‘balk, border’: Lith. *ežė* ‘border, frontier’, Latv. *eža* ‘boundary(-strip)’, Russ. *ěz*, ORuss. *ězъ* ‘fish weir’, Czech *jez* ‘mill-pond, dam, weir, dike’, SCr. *jāz* ‘drain (at a dam or weir), mill-pond, dike’, etc.

Beekes (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 343b) considers the connection between BSL **h₁eg^h-er-* (not mentioning Arm. *ezr*) and Lith. *ežiā*, etc. uncertain. There seems to be no solid ground for this opinion. Meanings such as ‘mill-pond’, ‘drain, canal’ and ‘brook’ form a semantic link between **jěž-/jež-* ‘dam, weir’ and **jezero* ‘lake’. Besides, the Armenian word is an intermediary form, since it is semantically identical with Lith. *ežiā*, but formally closer to Lith. *ėžeras* ‘lake’, OCS *jezero* n. ‘lake’, etc. [Pokorny 1959: 291-292; Toporov, PrJaz [1], 1975: 131-133; ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979: 33-34, 59-60; Saradževa 1986: 26-27; Ĵahukyan 1987: 163; Olsen 1999: 146-147; Derksen 2002: 10-11; Blařek 2003: 246-247].

The connection with the Greek mythological river *Άχέρων* seems very uncertain [Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 343b]. The basic meaning of Arm. *ezr* must have been ‘edge of lake, river, etc.’.

Alternatively, Arm. *ezr* has been connected with PGerm. **edara-* ‘edge’, etc. [Normier 1980: 19; Viredaz 2005: 85]. It has been assumed that the regular outcome of the intervocalic **-d^h-* is Arm. *-z-* (see Normier 1980: 19; Olsen 1999: 782; Viredaz 2005: 85). Some of the examples (*suzanem*, *eluzanem*) are better explained from the sigmatic aorist (see Kortlandt 2003: 80-81, 115; see also Viredaz 2005: 85); on *awaz* ‘sand’, see s.v. Besides, as Rémy Viredaz points out to me (p.c.), the German match of Arm. *ezr* is semantically inadequate (the German word originally meant ‘plank’, see Kluge/Seebold 1989, s.v. *Etter*).

I conclude that there is no serious reason to abandon the traditional etymology. PArm. pl. **ezer-a-* (cf. IPL. *ezər-a-w-k-*) possibly points to neuter pl. in **-h₂*.

elanem, 3sg.aor. *el*, 3pl.aor. *el-in*, imper. *el*, pl. *elēk* ‘(rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 423-431) ‘to come/go out; to rise, ascend, mount; to go forward or before, advance; to emanate, proceed, originate’ (Bible+); caus. **eluzanem*, unattested in the classical language, but note the compound *mard-eloyz* ‘man-

kidnapper' in 1 Timothy 1.10 (GDPl *mardeluz-a-c'*) and Grigor Narekac'i, *y-el/tuz-ak*, *a*-stem: GDPl *-a-c'* 'robber' (Movsēs Xorenac'i, etc.); the meaning 'to extract, produce, make come up (of plants)' (cf. Dionysius Thrax) is seen in *eluz-umn* 'shoot, sprout' (NPl *eluzmunk'* in Book of Chries); *and-eluzanem* 'to discover, make come out' (T'ovmay Arcruni), 'to fasten or join together, bind together' (Bible+); caus. *eluc'anem* 'to make ascend' (Plato); *el*, *i*-stem: GDPl *el-i-c'* 'egress, departure; ascent, advancement, course; issue; end' (Bible+); *elust*, gen.-dat. *elst-ean* 'egress, the going out, ascent, growing of plants' (Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.).

●DIAL The verb is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 9b].

●ETYM Compared to Gr. *ἐλεύσομαι* 'to come, go', *ἐπ-ήλυσ* 'immigrated, foreigner', etc. (HAB 2: 8-9 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 306). However, the derivation of Arm. *eluz-* from **h₁leu-g^h-* or **h₁leud^h-* or sigm. aor. **h₁leud^h-s-* is uncertain, and, on the whole, the etymology is doubtful (Ravnæs 1991: 19; Clackson 1994: 206₁₈; Olsen 1999: 89₁₈₀; cf. also Hübschmann 1897: 441). For an etymological and morphological discussion and for the problem of the laryngeal (cf. 2.1.17.1), see Pedersen 1906: 424-425 = 1982: 202-203; Beekes 1969: 289; Jasanoff 1979: 144; Weitenberg 1980: 211; Normier 1980: 19; Greppin 1981: 134-136; 1986: 287; Klingenschmitt 1982: 263; Kortlandt 1987: 62; 1987a: 51; 1994: 29; 1996: 41; 1999: 47-48; 2001: 12 = 2003: 76, 80, 105, 115, 129, 132; Ravnæs 1991: 19; Olsen 1999: 763-764; Viredaz 2001-02a: 5, 5₂₃; Beekes 2003: 185.

The comparison with Lat. *amb-ulō* 'to go about, take a walk', etc. (see HAB 2: 9a) is untenable; cf. Schrijver 1991: 40, 400.

ek-, suppl. aor. of *gam* 'to come': 1sg. *eki*, 2sg. *ekir*, 3sg. *ekn*, 3pl. *ekin*, etc., imper. *ek*, *ekay-k'* (Bible+); **ek**, *a*-stem: GDSg *ek-i*, GDPl *ek-a-c'* (Bible), IPl *ek-a-w-k'* (Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.10) 'stranger, proselyte' (Bible+); *i*-stem: GDPl *ek-i-c'* (Łazar P'arpec'i) 'advent, the coming' (P'awstos Buzand, Łazar P'arpec'i, Philo, Anania Širakac'i, etc.); **ek-k'** 'event' (Philo+), 'income' (Paterica).

The verb is widely represented in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 309-316). Two textual illustrations of the noun *ek*, *a*-stem 'stranger, proselyte' from Movsēs Xorenac'i: 1.10 (1913=1991: 33^{L7f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 85): *ew aylovk' andocnōk' ew ekōk'* "and [with] other domestic servants and the outsiders". 1.3 (12^{L2f}, Thomson 1978: 70): *ὅν ok' i c'etic's orošeloc' antani ew merazneay, ew óyk' omank' ekk' antanec'ealk' ew meraznac'ealk'* : "which of the various tribes are indigenous and native and which are of foreign origin but naturalized".

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 12a]. Some dialects have preserved the archaic paradigm, e.g. Łarabał aor. *yēke*, *yēker*, *yēkə* < *eki*, *ekir*, *ekn*, imper. *yek* < *ek*, etc.

●ETYM From PIE **g^wem-*: Skt. *gam-*, pres. *gácchati*, aor. *ágamam*, *ágan* 'to move, go, come', OAv. 3.sg.aor. *jān* 'to go, come', *gata-* 'gone, come', pres. *jasaiti* (*ja-s-a* instead of **ga-s-a-* < PIE **g^wm-ske/o-* with secondary *j-* from the aorist) 'to go', Gr. *βαίνω* 'to go', Lat. *veniō* 'to come' < PLat. **vemjō*, Goth. *qiman* 'to come', etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 441; HAB 2: 11-12; Pokorny 1959: 464; for the Greek and Indo-Iranian forms, see Frisk 1: 208-210, 279; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 465-466; Cheung 2007: 93-94, 98-101.

Arm. 3.sg. aor. *ekn* reflects the original root aorist PIE **h₁é-g^wem-t*, cf. Skt. *ágan*, with *g-* analogically after the present. Other cognate forms are based on **g^weh₃-* (on

which see below), cf. aor. Ved. *á-gāt*, Gr. *ἔ-βη*. The Armenian aorist augment *e-* had spread throughout the paradigm and became a part of the root⁵². For the suppletive paradigm *gam* vs. aor. *ek-i* and an etymological discussion, see Pedersen 1905: 212-213, 212₁ = 1982: 74-75, 74₁; Meillet 1913: 105; 1936: 57, 125, 134-135; Ľaragyulyan 1961: 162-163; È. Tumanjan 1971: 395-396; Godel 1975: 53, 114; Schmitt 1981: 155-156; Ĵahukyan 1982: 188-189; Kortlandt 1981: 31; 1987a: 49-51; 1995; 1996: 40; 1999: 48 = 2003: 36, 79-81, 107-109, 114, 129; Klingenschmitt 1982: 86, 95, 263; Lindeman 1986; Barton 1989: 146₃₈, 149₄₅; Clackson 1994: 56; Beekes 2003: 181. On the noun *ek*, *a*-stem ‘stranger, proselyte’, see Olsen 1999: 62.

It has been assumed that Arm. *ka-* ‘to stay, stop, rest, stand, dwell’ belongs here too and reflects **g^weh₂-* (cf. above), with an original meaning ‘to step, put the foot, arrive, establish oneself’, cf. Skt. *gā-*: pres. *jīgāti*, aor. *ágāt*, perf.opt. *jagāyāt* ‘to put down the foot (while going), step, stride’, Gr. *βιβάς* ‘going on, continuing’, *ἔβην* ‘to get ready to go’, *βῆμα* n. ‘step, rostrum’, *βωμός* m. ‘raised platform, stand, base (of a statue), altar’ (for the semantic development, see Beekes 1969: 290), Lith. dial. *góti* ‘to go’, *at-góti* ‘to arrive’, etc., see Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 15; Pedersen 1906: 481 = 1982: 259; Pokorny 1959: 463; Godel 1965: 23, 35, 37; 1975: 124; Ālabekyan 1979: 101; Klingenschmitt 1982: 85, 87-89; Ĵahukyan 1982: 175-176; 1990: 65 with hesitation; Olsen 1999: 295; for the forms, see also Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 482.

Ačāryan (HAB 2: 504-505) does not accept this etymology of *ka-m* and leaves the origin of the word open⁵³. Schmitt 1981: 202 takes *kam* as an etymologically unclear word. Nevertheless, the etymology is quite attractive. The present *kam* and aorist *ka-c-* reflect QIE **g^weh₂-mi* (athematic present) and **g^weh₂-ske-*⁵⁴ respectively, and the deverbative noun *kay*, *i*-stem ‘standing place, station, site’ clearly derives from **g^wh₂-ti-* (cf. Olsen 1989: 222; 1999: 783); cf. Gr. *βάσις* ‘step, base’, Skt. *gāti-*, Goth. *qumþs* from **g^wm-ti-* (see e.g. Rix 1992: 89, 146).

For a discussion of the PIE verbs **g^wem-* and **g^weh₂-* and the meaning ‘to step, put the foot, arrive, establish oneself’, see Lubotsky 2001b.

*e(h/y)am or *i(h/y)am ‘to go’.

●DIAL Akn, Van, T’iflis *ēhal*, Partizak *iyal* (see also Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 498), Aslanbek, Byut’ania, K’i, Moks *ial* ‘to go’ [Ačārean 1898: 32a, 35a; 1913: 396a; HAB 2: 54a]. For numerous textual illustrations from Aslanbek, see Ačārean 1898: 85ab, 87a. Partizak *iyank* ‘may we go’, *k-iyas* ‘you are going’ [Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 265^{L-13f}, 415^{L-2j}].

It seems that Moks has **ya-*. In folklore-texts from Orbeli 2002 one finds the following forms: inf. *yāl* (123^{Nr142}), *yā* (66^{L9}, 78^{L-2}); pres. *yā* (93^{L1}); subjunctive present: 1sg *yām* (93^{L-12}, 95^{L-14}, 96^{L17}, 99^{L5}), 2sg *yās* (97^{L-9}, 98^{L-4}), 3sg *yā* (55^{L17}, 58^{L4}, 63^{L17}, 64^{L-4}, 80^{L7}), 1pl *yānk* (58^{L-4}, 62^{L18}, 66^{L3}, 68^{L12}, 70^{L13}, 86^{L-14}), 3pl *yān* (86^{L14}, 95^{L14}); subjunctive past: 1sg *yām* (74^{L9}), 3sg *yēr* [from **yayr*] (66^{L10,11}, 93^{L-3}), 3pl *yēn* [**yayin*] (62^{L19}); with particles: 1sg *tā-yām* (58^{L11}, 60^{L4}, 68^{L10}, 81^{L-15},

⁵² One wonders whether Arm. dial. **eku(-)* is archaic and reflects **g^wom-* or zero-grade **g^wm-* with a labial effect of **g^w-* (cf. Ālabekyan 1979: 101-102).

⁵³ In HAB 2: 12a, s.v. *ek-* ‘to come’, Ačāryan notes Arm. imper. plur. *e-kay-k* ‘as reflecting

**g^weh₂-*.

⁵⁴ Formally, aor. *ka-c-* can also go back to **g^wm-sk-* with loss of the nasal before **-sk-* > *-c-*.

97^{L10,11}, 120^{Nr64}), 2sg *tə-yäs* (68^{L8}, 75^{L1}, 96^{L3}), *kə-yäs* (74^{L15}), 3sg *kə-yä* (86^{L5}), *t'əx-yä* (58^{L4}), 3pl *tə-yän* (86^{L8}); pres.: 3sg *kə-yä* (86^{L4}), 1pl *kə-yänk*⁹ (57^{L11}), 3pl *kə-yän* (57^{L12}, 67^{L8}); neg. 1sg *č'ə-yäm* (77^{L7}).

With particles (especially with *t'əx* 'let' and neg. *č'ə*) one often finds forms with a vowel *-i-*: *t'əx-iyä* (56^{L1}), 3sg *k-iyä* (91^{L-9}, 93^{L11,4}, 127^{Nr45,47}), 3pl *k-iyān* (95^{L16}), 1sg *č'am iyä*, 2sg *č'əs iyä* (81, lines -6 and -8, cf. 1sg *č'am ért'a*, in line -13), 3sg *č'-iyä* (127^{Nr36,47}). These forms cannot be used as evidence for the form **ial* since this *-i-* hardly belongs to the verbal stem. Thus, the verb in Moks is **ya-* rather than **i(y)a-*.

In Moks, the synonymous verb *ert'am* is often used in the same texts next to **ya-*, sometimes even in the same or neighbouring sentences, e.g. 56^{L1} (3sg *t'əx-ert'a* 'let him go' vs. *t'əx-iyä* 'id.' in the same sentence); 57^{L-10f} (1pl *k-ert'ānk*⁹ vs. *kə-yänk*⁹ in the same sentence); 67^{Nr40} (3pl *k-ert'an* in line 4 vs. *kə-yän* in line 8); 81^{L-6,13} (1sg *č'am iyä* vs. *č'am ért'a*), etc.

Neither *ert'-*, nor **ya-* are used to make aorist in Moks; *gam* 'to come' (in the dialect: 'to go'; see s.v.) is used instead; e.g., in a tale (op. cit. 70, lines 2, 13, 15), one finds 3pl.pres. *k-ert'an* and 1pl.subj. *yänk*⁹ vs. 3pl.aor. *k'äc'in*.

Ačar'yan (1898: 35a) points out that Aslanbek *ial* is pronounced as *ihal* or *iyal* which resulted from the combination of two vowels. He suggests, thus, a hiatus-glide, on which see 2.1.32.

T'iflis *əhal* 'to go' is attested in the work of the 18th-century famous poet Sayat'-Nova, who spoke and wrote in the dialect of T'iflis (see K'oč'oyan 1963: 71). The form suggests **əham*, cf. *erkat* 'iron' > T'iflis *érkat*, *eraz* 'dream' > *éraz* (see Ačar'yan 1911: 53).

I conclude that the verb appears in the following basic forms: **e(h/y)am*, **i(h/y)am*, **yam*. The *-h/y-* is a hiatus-glide.

●ETYM Ačar'yan (HAB 2: 54a) places the word s.v. *ert'am* 'to go'. Earlier, he did the same in his study on the dialect of Aslanbek (1898: 32a, 35a; see also Vaux 2001: 51, 61^{7,11}, 63⁹³). Tomson (1890: 33, § 61.1) cites T'iflis *k-əham* 'I shall go' as belonging to *ert'am*.

On the other hand, Ačar'yan (HAB 2: 54a; see also 1913: 396a) mentions the etymology suggested by Tērvišean 1887: 91₁, linking **ial* with Skt. *éti* 'to go', etc., but does not specify his opinion. Elsewhere (HAB 4: 12b), he, albeit with a question mark, mentions *ert'al* > *əhal* as a parallel for *partēz* 'garden' > *pahēz*. The development *-rt'-* > *-h* or *zero* is uncertain, however (*pahēz* may be a back-loan, see 1.10).

The etymology of Tērviš'yan deserves more attention. This dialectal word may be derived from PIE **h₁ei-* 'to go': Skt. *éti* 'to go', Gk. *εἶμι* 'to go', Lith. *eiti* 'to go', etc. See s.v. *ēj*, *ijānem* 'to go down'. Note also PIE **h₁i-eh₂-* (derived from **h₁ei-*): Skt. *yā-* 'to drive (fast), speed', 3sg.act. *yāti* (RV+), 3sg.med. *īyate*, Lith. *jóti* 'to drive, to go', ToA *yā-* 'to go, to travel', etc. Armenian, as Sanskrit and Baltic, shows reflexes of both **h₁ei-* (T'iflis *əhal*, etc.) and **(h₁)i-eh₂-* (Moks **yal*). The former is probably represented in two variants: **e-am* from **h₁ei-eh₂-* > **e(i)ami* (with loss of intervocalic **i-*, see, e.g., s.v. *erek* 'three'); **i-am* from **ē-am* < **h₁ei-*, with a regular change of unstressed *ē* (< **ei*) to *i*.

I conclude that Tervišyan's etymology is worth of consideration, and Armenian may have preserved both **h₁ei-* and **(h₁)i-eh₂-* (cf. Skt. *éti* vs. *yáti*), although, admittedly, one needs further philological evidence for the establishing and precise reconstruction of the Armenian by-forms.

etbayr, GSg *etbawr*, NPl *etbar-k'*, GDPl *etbar-c'*, etc. 'brother' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Practically all the dialect forms (not just many, as is put in Viredaz 2003: 76) go back to **atbayr*, with initial *a-*. To the forms recorded in HAB 2: 16b (and Greppin 1981: 138) we can now add Dersim *axp/bar*, *a(t)bar*, Mirak' *atbār* [Bałramyan 1960: 78a], Malat'ia *axp'ar* [Danielyan 1967: 190a], Svedia *axb'ar* [Ačaryan 2003: 565]. Beekes (2003: 143) notes that "Class. *etbayr* stands against *axpar* of all modern dialects". In reality, not all the dialects have *axpar*, but all the dialectal forms can be derived from **atbayr* (see also Greppin 1981: 138; Clackson 2004-05: 157).

The form **atbayr* (*atbayr*, *atbar*, *atbēr*) is attested since the 12th century in MidArm. sources [HAB 2: 16b], as well as since 11th century in colophons and inscriptions [S. A. Avagyan 1973: 103-104; H. Muradyan 1982: 127].

The only dialect representing the form *etbayr*, with the initial *e-*, is Zeyt'un: *exb'ay* (cf. also Maraš *exper* [Galustean 1934: 377]), vs. Hačən *axb'ay*, GSg *axb'ey* [HAB 2: 16b; Ačaryan 2003: 39, 80, 307]. This *ε-* of the Zeyt'un/Maraš form seems to be secondary (see 2.1.17.4 for the prothetic vowel).

●ETYM Since Petermann, derived with the PIE word for 'brother' with regular metathesis, dissimilation *r...r > l...r* (2.1.24.2) and subsequent addition of prothetic *e-* before *t*: Skt. *bhrātar-*, Lat. *frāter* 'brother', Gr. *φράτηρ* 'member of a brotherhood', etc., [Hübschmann 1897: 441-442; HAB 2: 16a]. Nom. **b^hreh₂tēr > etbayr*, gen. **b^hreh₂tr-ós > etbawr*.

eteamn, *an-stem* (GSg *eteman*, ISg *etemamb*) 'hoarfrost' (Bible+). In "Yačaxapatum" and Vardan Arewelc'i (13th cent.), dial. *etemn*. A meteorological description of *eteamn* (vars. *etemn*, *eteam*) is found in Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent. (A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 32^{L15}).

●DIAL Hamšen *etim* 'icicle', Łazax *etm-a-kal-el* 'to be covered by hoarfrost' [HAB 2: 17a; Ačařean 1947: 227]; Xotorjur *elim* 'hoar-frost' [YušamXotorj 1964: 459]. Also Dersim *yetyam* [Bałramyan 1960: 78b].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 2: 16-17. Ałayan (1980: 142) analyzes as **eti-amn*, for the formation comparing *ayceamn* 'gazelle, roe' < **ayci- + -amn* (see s.v. *ayc(i)* 'goat' and 2.3.1). Olsen (1999: 376, 943) mentions it as a word of unknown origin, containing the suffix *-eamn*.

I propose to compare Arm. **eti-* with BSl. **h₁iH-ni-* 'hoar-frost, rime' (cf. Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 287a): Russ. *inej*, Czech *jíní*, SCr. *inje*, Bulg. *inej*, Lith. *ynis* (dial.), etc. The full grade of the word, namely **h₁eiH-ni-*, may have yielded PArm. **eian-i- > *(i)eni- > *eni-*, with assimilation (see 2.1.23) and subsequent loss of **-ə-*. Alternatively, one may assume a zero-grade root: **h₁iH-ni- > PArm. *ini-ámVn > *(i)tiamn* (with dissimilation *n ... n > t ... n*, and loss of word-initial pretonic *i-*, see 2.1.33.2) > *e-teamn*, with a regular prothetic *e-* before *t*. For the suffix cf. *sařamanik* 'ice'. Thus: **eni-am(a)n > eteamn* with nasal dissimilation.

etn, NPl *elin-k‘*, GDPl *etan-c‘* ‘deer-cow, hind’ (Bible+); **etn-ort‘**, *u*-stem: GDPl *etnort‘-u-c‘* (Mxit‘ar Gōš, 12-13th cent.) ‘young of the deer, fawn’ (Evagrius of Pontus, Grigor Narekac‘i, etc.).

The word renders Gr. *ἔλαφος* m. f. ‘deer; deer-cow, doe’ in the Bible (for a textual illustration, see Job 39.1, Cox 2006: 249) and Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 295^{L10}, glossed in 373a).

●DIAL Goris *yētnə* ‘deer-cow, hind’, *buta-yētnə* ‘stag’ (with *buta* ‘ox’ from Turkish, cf. Ačařean 1902: 297) [HAB 2: 22a; Lisic‘yan 1969: 141]; with the diminutive suffix *-ik*, Axalc‘xa, Karin *etnik*, Rodost‘o, Akn *etnig*, Sebastia *yētnig* ‘deer-cow, hind’ [HAB 2: 22a], Goris *yētn-ik* ‘deer, hind’ [Lisic‘yan 1969: 141], Van *yētnik* and Ozim *yētneyk* adj. ‘young’ [Ačařyan 1952: 257].

The place-name *Yētin axpür* < **Elin atbiwr*, lit. ‘spring of hind’ (Łarabał, close to the village of Kusapat, see Lisic‘yan 1981: 56b, 59) may be regarded as a relic of the classical genitive *elin*.

Interesting is also Č‘arsančag **etnar* [HAB 2: 22a] = *yētnar* ‘deer-cow, hind’ [Bařramyan 1960: 78b]. In a colophon from the same region, Akn (1676 AD), we find a female anthroponym *Etnar* (Čanikean 1895: 91; cf. also *Etnar* in a folk-song, R. Grigoryan 1970: 81^{Nr70}), which must be identified with the local dialectal *yētnar* ‘deer-cow, hind’ [AčařAnjn 2, 1944: 118; Ĵahukyan 1984: 39]. The initial *h-* of the by-form *Heřnar* [AčařAnjn 3, 1946: 81] seems to be due to influence of *Heřinē*. Note also *Heřnar*, a widespread cow-name in Hamšen (see T‘orlak‘yan 1981: 144a).

The second part of *yētnar* ‘deer-cow, hind’ is unexplained. I wonder if the word is composed of *etn* and **nar*, the latter probably from Persian, cf. *gavazn-e-nar* with *gavazn* ‘fallow deer, doe, elk, stag’ (on which see Eilers DeutPersWört 1, 1967: 462).

●ETYM From PIE **h₁el-(h₁)en-*: Gr. *ἔλλός* ‘deer-calf’ < **h₁el-no-*, *ἔλαφος* m. f. ‘deer; deer-cow, doe’ < **h₁el-ŋ-b^ho-*; cf. also **h₁e/ol-Hn-ih₂-* ‘deer, hind’: OCS *jelenb* ‘deer’, *albnii* ‘doe’, SCr. *lâne* ‘doe’, Russ. *lan* ‘fallow deer, doe’, *olén* ‘deer, stag-beetle’, dial. *elén* ‘deer, stag-beetle’ (for the comparison with Russian, see already NHB 1: 656a), Lith. *ėlnis* ‘deer’ (see de Lagarde 1854: 28^{L749}), Mlr. *ailit* f. ‘doe, hind’ < **h₁el-(H)n-t-iH-* or **h₁el-en-t-iH-*, Gr. Hesychius *ἔνελος*· *νεβρός* ‘young of the deer, fawn’ probably from **el-en-os* through metathesis (for the forms and a discussion, see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979: 19-21; Adams 1985: 273-276; Schrijver 1995: 78-79; Derksen 2002: 6); see Hübschmann 1897: 442; HAB 2: 21-22; Pokorny 1959: 303; Ravnæs 1991: 90; Mallory/Adams 1997: 154b; Olsen 1999: 142-143.

The Armenian expected form **elin-* < **h₁el-(h₁)en-* became *elin*, with a dark *-l-*, analogically after the nominative *etn* (see Meillet 1936: 47, 80), perhaps also a theoretical by-form **el-* from **h₁el-no-* (cf. Gr. *ἔλλός*) through the development **ln-* > Arm. *-l-*. Further, see s.v. *analut‘* ‘a kind of deer, hind’.

The PIE term probably referred to ‘red deer, Rothirsch, Cervus elaphus’ [Mallory 1982: 211-212, 216-217; Mallory/Adams 1997: 154-155].

etiwr-k‘, **ettewr-k‘** (mostly in pl., acc.-loc. (*y-*)*etiwr-s*), *a*-stem: GDPl *etiwr-a-c‘* (John Chrysostom), AblPl *y-etter-a-c‘* (Sargis Šnorhali, 12th cent.) ‘marsh-meadow, swamp, moist or irrigated place’, attested also in Isaiah 35.7 (with reading variants *attiwr*, *atter-*), Gregory of Nyssa, John Chrysostom [NHB 2: 657c; HAB 2: 24b].

Singular *etiwr* is glossed in the medieval dictionary *Baḡirk' hayoc'* as 'moist place, watered soil, small spring' [Amalyan 1975: 88^{Nr126}].

The oldest attestation is found in Isaiah 35.7: *Etic'i anjurn yetewrs* (vars. *yaltiwr*s, *yalters*) : *καὶ ἡ ἄνυδρος ἔσται εἰς ἔλη*.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 2: 24-25) rejects all the etymological suggestions and leaves the origin of the word open. For a discussion and references, see s.v. *alt* 'dirt, filth'.

The ending *-ewr* probably points to an old neuter, cf. *alewr* 'flour' vs. Gr. *ἄλευρον* n., mostly in pl. *ἄλευρα* 'flour' (q.v.); *atbewr* 'fountain, spring' vs. Gr. *φρέαρ, -ατος* n. 'an artificial well; spring; tank, cistern' (q.v.). I tentatively assume an underlying **e/at-o-* derived from PIE neuter *s*-stem **sél-e/os-*: Gr. *ἔλος* n. 'marsh-meadow, swamp', Skt. *sáras-* n. 'lake, pool', cf. *sarasī-* f. 'Teich, Pfuhl, Sumpf', etc. (see Euler 1979: 213; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 708; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 370b). A theoretical **e/alewr* 'marsh-meadow' may have been replaced by *e/altewr* based on a form with a dental determinative, **at-t-* formed as (or etymologically identical with) *alt* 'dirt, filth' (q.v.).

Ačařyan (HAB 2: 25a) claims that the doublets *e-* and *a-* point to a prothetic vowel. If the reading variant *attiwr* proves reliable, and if my interpretation above is accepted, one may explain the alternation *e* : *a* in PARM. **el-t-* : **al-t-* through the underlying case forms of the PIE PD neuter paradigm: nom. **sél-os*, gen. **sl-és-(o)s* > **sel-* vs. **sl-* >> Parm. **el-t-*, **al-t-*.

The *a*-stem in plural of *e/altewr* 'marsh-meadow' and *atbewr* 'spring' (GDPI *-a-c*) may go back to the neuter plural **-h₂*, cf. Gr. *ἄλευρα* 'flour', etc.

etungn, *an*-stem: ISg *etngam-b* (Paterica, spelled as *ətəngamb*), NPl *etngun-k'*, API *etngun-s* (Bible), IPl *etngam-b-k'* in Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.8 (1913=1991: 115^{L5f}) 'nail' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 23b].

Some dialects display forms with vocalic aberration, which seems to be due to metathesis *e...u* > *u...e*, cf. Lərabəṭ *təngnə*, *təynə* [Davt'yan 1966: 344], Goris *təngəl* (on which see s.v. *bankn* 'myth, fairy-tale'), Dersim *əting* vs. *ətung*, *tung* [Bařramyan 1960: 78b], etc. This vocalism is attested already in Middle Armenian, cf. e.g. IPl reading variants *ətəngam-b-k'*, *təngambk'*, *təng/kamk'*, etc. in Nersēs Šnorhali, 12th cent., Cilicia (see K'yoškeryan 1987: 250^{L27}). For a further discussion, see s.v. *cung-k'* 'knee'.

The by-form **a-tung* (see AčařHLPatm 2, 1951: 415; Ałayan 1965: 8; Peters 1986: 378₅₃) is not supported by unambiguous evidence. Further, note Hačən *əlung*, Zeyt'un *əlung* [Ačařyan 2003: 39, 307], Malat'ia *uhung* [Danielyan 1967: 190a], etc. [HAB 2: 23b].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **h₃nog^{wh}-* or **h₃nog^h-u-* 'nail': Gr. *ὄνυξ, -υχος* m. 'talon, claw (of the eagle, falcon, beasts of prey); nail; veined gem, onyx, dardonyx', Lat. *unguis* m. 'nail (of a human finger or toe); claw, talon, hoof', *ungula* f. 'hoof', OHG *nagal* 'nail', Toch. A *maku*, B. *mekwa* 'nails' < PToch. **mekwā* < **nekwā* through assimilation (see Krause/Thomas 1, 1960: 66; Szemerényi 1960: 46₁₁; Adams 2999: 467; cf. Blažek 2001a; compare Arm. *magil* 'claw', on which see below), etc.; see HAB 2: 23a with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 780; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 747; Lehmann 1986: 145-146.

The appurtenance of *etungn* to this PIE etymon is accepted practically by everyone, though details are unclear. One often assumes **nog^h-lo-* > **long^ho-* through metathesis > **e-lung-*, with prothetic *e-* automatically before the initial *l-* (HAB 2: 23a; Ałayan 1961: 79, 80; 2003: 96, 100; Ĵahukyan 1967: 236₄₈; 1982: 114-115). Bugge 1889: 34-35 assumes **ungl-* > **(e)lung*.

Szemerényi 1964: 240 offers the following scenario: **nog^h-* > **e-nog^h-* (with no explanation for the prothetic vowel **e-*) > **e-nog^hn* (with **-n* so frequent in names of parts of the body) > **enongn* (anticipation) > **enungn* > *etungn* (dissimilation). Beekes (1987b: 7) writes: "perhaps from **enong-* < **onong-*, which could be a contamination of **onog-* and **ong-* from **h₃nog^{wh}-*, **h₃ng^{wh}-*". For a further discussion on phonological problems concerning the Armenian and cognate forms, see Solta 1960: 147-148; Rix 1970: 96, 108₇₉; Beekes 1971 (on *μόνυχες ἵπποι*); 1972: 129 (against the dissimilation in **-nungn-* > **-lungn*, noting that there was no such dissimilation in *anun* 'name'); Schrijver 1991: 62-63; Blažek 2001a: 193.

The apparent disagreement between Arm. *e-* and Gr. *o-* puzzles scholars (see e.g. Hovdhaugen 1968: 121; Beekes 1969: 47; 1971: 141; Olsen 1984: 110; 1985: 13; 1999: 138; Ravnæs 1991: 18), and they often (e.g. Rix 1970: 108₇₉; Olsen *ibid.*; Clackson 1994: 34) return to the idea on **et-* < *etjewr* 'horn' first proposed by Osthoff. Greppin (1988-89: 478) points out that the etymology is obscure.

I find Osthoff's solution unattractive. The vocalic discrepancy may become irrelevant if we treat Arm. *e-* as a secondary prothesis before a PArm. initial **l-* (cf. above). We can start from PArm. **unug-n* with a final nasal frequent in body-part terms (probably from acc. **-m*). This form developed into **unungn* through nasal anticipation (cf. e.g. *krunkn* vs. *krukn* 'heel') > **(u)núngn* (loss of pretonic **u-*) > **lungn* (dissimilation, see above) > *e-lungn*. Compare the scenario proposed by Meillet (1936: 47-54-55; cf. above on Szemerényi's view; also Frisk 2: 398-399).

Arm. *magil*, *a*-stem 'claw', too, has been derived from this etymon, see Hübschmann 1877: 35-36; Bugge 1889: 34-35; 1903 (cf. Bugge 1893: 85 and HAB 3: 219b on Caucasian origin of the Armenian word). For a discussion and more references, see Hübschmann 1883: 41; 1897: 471; HAB 3: 219-220. For *-il* and a general discussion, see Olsen 1999: 452-453. Olsen (1984: 110; 1985: 13) explains the initial *m-* (instead of *n-*) by strong influence of *matn* 'finger'. Alternatively, we can assume assimilation (see above on Tocharian). For a further discussion on this and the problem of the laryngeal, see 2.1.17.3.

em, pres. sg. *em es ē*, pl. *emk' ēk' en* 'to be' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 26a].

●ETYM From the PIE athematic present **h₁es-mi*, **h₁es-si*, **h₁es-ti*, 3pl.pres. **h₁s-énti*, etc., cf. Sg. *ásmi ási ásti*, 3pl. *sánti*, OAv. *ahmī, hənīti*, Gr. *εἰμῖ, εἶ* (Dor. *έσσι*), *έσσι*, Hitt. *ēšmi ēšši ēšzi*, Lat. *sum est sunt*, OCS *jesmь*, OLith. *esmi*, etc.; for the Armenian paradigm and an etymological discussion, see Hübschmann 1897: 442; HAB 2: 25-26; Meillet 1936: 163 (index); Godel 1965: 23; 1975: 40-41, 72, 112, 116-117, 124; Schmitt 1981: 65, 139; Olsen 1999: 10, 44.

erand, AblSg *y-erand-ē* (which precludes an *o*-stem), GLocSg (*y/z*)*erand-i*, etc. (Bible+) 'the day before yesterday'.

Astuacaturean 1895: 445b cites 20 attestations in the Bible, all of them but one reflecting *y-* or *z-*forms. This holds true also for the rest of the evidence, except for an attestation in John Chrysostom [NHB 1: 662ab]. Note also *y-erand* adv. ‘the day before yesterday’ in Paterica, and *y-erandean* adj. ‘of the day before yesterday’ in Paterica, Grigor Magistros and Čarəntir [NHB 1: 662b; 2: 355b], *y-erand-ust* ‘since the day before yesterday’ in Ephrem [HAB 2: 31b]. This may lead to two assumptions:

1) we cannot be sure whether the original anlaut of the word was **e-* or **he-* since the initial *h-* would drop in *y-* and *z-*forms: **y-he-* > *y-e-*, **z-he-* > *z-e-*;

2) the dialectal form *heřand* in Moks, with an initial voiced *h-* (note that ClArm. *h-* would normally yield Moks *x-*), may reflect an older **y-erand*, although this cannot be proven in view of the absence of evidence in other dialects such as those of the Muš group (see 2.3.1 on *y-*).

●DIAL Van *yeřand*, Moks *heřand* [Ačarjan 1952: 257], cf. also *herek* č’*ε* *heřand* ‘позавчера’ [Orbeli 2002: 277]; Marała *yařand* (with a sound change *eř-* > *yař* seen also in *eřam* > Marała *yařral* ‘to boil’), gen. *yařatva* ‘the day before yesterday’ [Ačarean 1926: 39, 90-91, 392], Salmast *yeřand* [HAB 2: 32a].

●ETYM Since NHB 1: 662a, derived from *eř-* < *err-* (Movsēs Xorenac’i, Philo, etc., see s.v. *erek* ‘three’), cf. Gr. *τρίτη ἡμέρα*, Lat. *nudius tertius* ‘it is the third day since, three days ago, i.e. the day before yesterday’. Ačarjan (HAB 2: 32a) hesitates to accept this because the form *eř-* does not occur in the so-called Golden Age; he leaves the origin of the word open. Greppin (1975: 40) points out that, at the nominal level, the Armenian suffix *-and* can be related to MPers. *-and*. But this can hardly be the case, he proceeds, with the adverbial *-and* found in *eř-and* ‘two days ago’. Olsen (1999: 304) accepts the connection with the numeral ‘three’ but considers its construction problematic.

The connection with ‘three’ is possible but not entirely satisfactory. I therefore tentatively propose an alternative etymology. Arm. *eřand* ‘the day before yesterday’ may be in a way related with PIE **per-* ‘through, forward’, which displays various derivatives, such as Gr. *πρό* ‘forth, forward, for, before’, *πόρσω*, Att. *πόρρω* ‘forward, beyond, away’, Lat. *porrō* ‘onward, further (off), besides’, Arm. *ař* ‘at, by, before’, *heř-i* adv. ‘far (of time and space)’, *heru* ‘last year’, *heruin-* ‘two years ago’ (see s.vv.). The trilled *-ř-* as in *ař* and *heř-* points to IE **-rs-*. For the suffix we can compare time-terms such as Gr. *χειμὼν* vs. Skt. *héman-* and *hemantá-* ‘winter’, Hitt. *išpant-* ‘night’, etc. See also s.vv. *ařun* ‘autumn’, *garun* ‘springtime’, *erek(o)y*, *erik-un* ‘evening’.

If we assume a QIE **pers-on(t)*, PArm. **heř-and-i* (cf. loc. *(y/z-)eř-and-i*) may reflect QIE **pers-nt-i-*. On the initial **h-*, see above.

es, acc. *z-is*, gen. *im*, dat. *inj*, abl. *y-inēn*, instr. *inew* 1sg.pers.pron. ‘I’ (Bible+).

For references to the paradigm and a discussion, see 2.2.5.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 33a].

●ETYM Derived from PIE 1sg.pers.pron. **h₁eǵ^h-H-om* : **h₁eǵ-oH*, cf. Skt. *ahám*, OAv. *azām*, YAv. *azəm*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, Lat. *egō*, Goth. *ik*, OCS *azъ*, etc. (see Hübschmann 1877: 24; 1897: 442; HAB 2: 32b with references; Pokorny 1959: 291; Mallory/Adams 1997: 454; for the forms, see also Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 155).

Scholars usually assume that Parm. **ec* or **ez* has become *es* in the position before words with initial stops (Meillet 1892: 164; 1936: 57, 92; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 44; Ĵahukyan 1967: 184₆₉; Godel 1975: 110; Schmitt 1981: 75, 116). Others posit a by-form **ek-*, cf. OPr. *e/as*, Lith. *eš* (Ĵahukyan 1967: 184₆₉ with refer.; Toporov PrJaz [a-d] 1975: 113-116; Saradževa 1986: 286-287). Further, an influence of the 1sg. *s*-deixis has been assumed, cf. 2sg. *d*-deixis vs. *du* 'you' instead of **t'u* (Godel 1975: 110; H. Petrosyan 1976: 57; 1987: 408). At last, Arm. *es* has been considered to be in a way related with Urart. *ieše* 'I' (see HAB 2: 32-33 for references; Ľap'anc'yan 1961: 324; Ĵahukyan 1963: 8, 69; 1967: 184₆₉; cf. AčarHLPatm 1, 1940: 172; Ĵahukyan 1987: 429).

Gen. *im* and possessive *im*, *-oy* reflect **h₁me-* and **h₁mos*, respectively, cf. Gr. *ἐμέ*, gen. *ἐμέο*, poss. *ἐμός*, etc., with **h₁-* > **e-* in Armenian and Greek, note also Alb. *im* and Hitt. obl. *amm-*, see (Kortlandt 1986: 39, 45; 1987: 62; 2001: 12 = 2003: 69, 74, 76, 132; Beekes 1987b: 7-12; 1995: 207; 2003: 168; Schrijver 1991: 17; Kloekhorst 2006: 77-78; for a critical discussion, see Lindeman 1990: 28-30; 1997: 131; Clackson 1994: 34).

Dat. *inj* derives from **h₁m(e)-ĝ^(h)i*, cf. Hitt. *ammuk*, Venetic *meĝo*, Lat. *mihī*, Goth. *mi-k*, OHG *mi-h*, etc., further cf. Gr. *ἐμε-γέ*; the same particle is also found in **tue-ĝ^hi* > *k'ez* 'dir', cf. Hitt. *tuk*, Goth. *puk*, OHG *dih* (see Pedersen 1905: 226 = 1982: 88; Meillet 1936: 28; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 45, 56; Pokorny 1959: 702; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 391b; Schindler 1966b: 73₂₂; Schmitt 1981: 115-117; Hamp 1981: 13-14; Ĵahukyan 1982: 141-142, 147; Viredaz 2005: 95; Kloekhorst 2008, chapter 2.1). It has been assumed that these forms are all modified on the analogy of nom. **egō* (Szemerényi 1996: 213-214).

Acc.-loc. *is* derives from **in-s* < **im-s*, in *-s* with nom. *es* due to influence of the deictic particle *-s* (Godel 1975: 110, see above) or through a development **ins* < **inc* < **h₁m(e)-ĝi*. The **in-* here was extended to abl. *y-in-ēn* and instr. *in-ew*. For a discussion of these issues, see Meillet 1936: 92; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 45, 56; Pokorny 1959: 418, 702; Ĵahukyan 1967: 184₇₀; 1982: 147; Godel 1975: 110; Schmitt 1981: 115-116; Klingenschmitt 1982: 212; Ravnæs 1991: 19; Beekes 2003: 168; Viredaz 2005: 95. On the other hand, abl. *y-in-ēn* is considered to represent earlier **im-ēn*, cf. Goth. gen. *meina* of *ik* 'I' (see Pedersen 1905: 226 = 1982: 88; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 56; Kortlandt 1984a: 104 = 2003: 50).

etl, gen. *etel* 'site, place' (Bible+); **zetetem**, caus. *zetetec* 'uc'anem' 'to put in a particular place, establish a dwelling for someone, collocate' (Bible+), **z-etel-im** 'to rest, repose, be established in a rest-place' (Bible+), **zetel** 'established, constant' (John Chrysostom, Book of Chries); later with assimilation *zt-* > *st-*: **stetel** 'to take a rest' (Paterica), **stetanam** 'id.' (Gregory of Nyssa).

●ETYM See s.v. *tel(-i)* 'site, place'.

era- 'first, early, before', in *era-xayri-k* ' (var. *ere-*) 'first fruit or harvest, early ripened fruit' (Bible+).

●ETYM Linked with *ar-* 'at, by, to, nearby, before, etc.' (q.v.) by Ačariyan (Adjarian 1918: 163; HAB 2: 35-36). Ĵahukyan (1987: 143, 186) departs from **prō-* 'early' (cf. Gr. *πρωί*, Att. *πρώ*, compos. *πρωί-* 'early, in the morning', Skt. *prātár* 'early, in

the morning, the next day', etc.) and posits **prə-* (= **prH-*) for Armenian. Note also Lat. *prae* 'before, in front of', from the locative **preh₂-i* (see Beekes 1973b).

The second component of *era-xayri-k'*, viz. *xayri* 'fruit, harvest', is hardly of IE origin. An Arabic etymology has been proposed (N. Mkrtč'yan 1984: 74-75; Ĵahukyan 1987: 486 hesitantly).

erastan-k', *a*-stem: GDPl *erastan-a-c'* 'buttocks'. Several attestations in the Bible, rendering Gr. *ἔδρα* : *ἔδρα* 'seat; rump'. Singular usage: in Philo.

●ETYM Compared with Gr. *πρωκτός* m. 'anus', Skt. *prṣṭhá-* n. 'back, mountain-ridge, top' (RV+), *prṣṭi-* f. 'rib' (RV+), cf. YAv. *paršta-* m. 'back, spine, support in the back', *paršti* 'back', etc. [Bugge 1889: 12-13; Osthoff 1898: 60; Hübschmann 1897: 443; HAB 2: 41-42; AčarHLPatm 1, 1940: 86b; Meillet 1936: 142; Hanneyan 1979: 182; Arutjunjan 1983: 280; Olsen 1999: 320]. For other references, see below.

The vocalism of the IIr. forms is incompatible with that of Gr. *πρωκτός*. Most of the scholars, therefore, focus on the Armeno-Greek correspondence. Ĵahukyan (1967: 165₁₀) accepts the connection between the Armenian and Aryan but changes his view to the opposite in 1987: 145. A contamination is possible.

Different proto-forms have been suggested: **prōkto-* : **prākto-* [Pokorny 1959: 846; Frisk 2: 608; Ĵahukyan 1987: 145]; nom. **proHk̑t-* vs. obl. **prāk̑t-*, type **pōnt-eH-*; Arm. *-n* from acc. **-m* (see Hamp 1983b; 1991); **prōk̑t-s* : **pȓkt-ós* [Beekes 1969: 247]; **perh₃k̑t-* [Beekes 1988: 77]; **preh₂k̑t-* : **proh₂k̑t-* [Beekes 2003: 152, 166, 171, 173, 191, 195]. Hamp (1991) argues against **perh₃k̑t-* in view of the absence of Arm. initial *h-*, and alternatively assumes **pr(e)Okt-* (= **pr(e)h₃k̑t-*). Noting that **prh₃k̑t-* would yield rather Arm. **(h)arast-* (cf. *haraw* 'south', etc.), Olsen (1999: 320) assumes the influence of *eran-k'* 'thigh, loins'. Clackson (1994: 167) argues against Hamp's analysis of the final *-n* pointing out that one would expect **erastun-k'*, and prefers to compare *-an-k'* with *eran-k'* 'thigh, loins', and *sȓb-an* 'anus'. The latter is attested in Zgōn (Afrahat) and is found in a number of dialects, as a frozen plural: **sȓban-k'* 'placenta; prenatal liquid of a cow' (see s.v. *surb* 'pure; holy'). For further analysis and references I refer to Clackson 1994: 166-167.

There can be no serious objection to the following paradigm: nom. **pre/oHk̑t-* : **prHk̑t-* > PArm. **erust-* : **(h)arast-* (or **erast-* : **(h)arast-*, if it was **-e/oh₃-*). From here, one easily arrives at *erast-an-k'* by levelling, and influence of *eran-k'*. The form **(h)arast-* may be seen, in my view, in *arastoy* (also *erastoy*) 'solid, hard stone', q.v.

erbuc, *o*-stem 'breast of animals'.

Frequent in the Bible, referring to the breast of sacrificial animals and rendering Gr. *σπηθύνιον* (dimin.) 'breast'. For apposition with *βραχίον* = *eri* 'shoulder of animals', see there.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 2: 42b.

Lidén (1937: 92) derives from IE **b^hruǵo-* or **b^hrugō-* with Gr. *φάπρυς*, gen. *-υγος*, *-υγος* 'throat; dewlap of a bull', and Lat. *frūmen* 'throat' < **frūǵ-smen*. He is sceptical about Goth. *brusts* 'breast', Russ. *brjúxo* 'belly', etc. The etymology is

accepted in Ĵahukyan 1987: 116, 262; Olsen 1999: 49. The metathesis **b^hr-* > Arm. *erb-* is regular, see 2.1.26.1.

Olsen (ibid.) derives *erbuc* from nom. **b^hrug/g-s* assuming that **g* and **g^s* would merge in Arm. *c*. If the *-c* in *erēc* ‘elder’ (q.v.) reflects **sg^w-* (cf. Gr. *πρέσβυς*), the *-c* of *erbuc* must rather be explained from the non-nominative forms. In view of the absence of other examples, however, this is uncertain.

The Greek form is considered to be of non-IE origin (see Beekes 1969: 197, with ref.). We may be dealing with a Mediterranean (or, if the Germanic and Slavic words are related, European, see 3.11) substratum word.

Hardly any relation with *eri* ‘shoulder of animals’ (q.v.).

erg, *o*-stem: GDSg *erg-o-y*, GDPl *erg-o-c*, IPl *erg-o-v-k* ‘song; poem’ (Bible+), ‘playing (music)’ (Bible), ‘scoff, derision, scoffing song’ (Habakkuk 2.6, John Chrysostom, etc.); **ergem** ‘to sing; to play a musical instrument’ (Bible+), ‘to praise’ (Philo).

The late medieval dictionary *Baġgirk* ‘*hayoc*’ glosses *erg* and *ergem* as *par* ‘dance’ and *parel* ‘to dance’, respectively (Amalyan 1975: 92^{Nr233f}). For the semantic syncretism, cf. *xat* ‘mockery, scoff, play’, ‘song’, ‘dance’.

●DIAL Ačařyan HAB 2: 43a considers the dialectal forms as literary loans.

●ETYM Since long (de Lagarde 1854: 15^{L332}, see further HAB 2: 42-43; Hübschmann 1897: 443), connected with Skt. *arká-* m. ‘ray, light, shine; song, magic song’, cf. also *řc-* f. ‘song of praise, poem, stanza, verse’, *řcati* ‘to shine; to sing, to praise’. To this PIE etymon belong also OIr. *erc* ‘sky’⁵⁵, Toch. A *yärk*, B *yärke* ‘worship, reverence’, Hitt. *ärku-^{zi}*, *arku-* ‘to chant, intone’ (see Duchesne-Guillemin 1940: 172; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 114-115, 249-250; Adams 1999: 484; Kloekhorst 2008: 205).

Arm. *erg*, *o*-stem and Skt. *arká-* derive from thematic **h₁erk^w-o-*. The Armenian word is regarded as an inheritance from the IE poetic language (see Schmitt 1967: 259-260; Saradževa 1986: 195-196; Ĵahukyan 1987: 108). The assumption that Arm. *erg* is a loan (see Xaçaturova 1973: 194-195; 1979: 359; Bailey 1979: 25a) is improbable and unnecessary (see also L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 214, 215).

erek ‘evening’ (Job 7.4, rendering Gr. *ἑσπέρα* in contrast with *tiw* vs. *ἡμέρα*, see Cox 2006: 83), ‘west’ (Philo), ‘Evening Star’ (George of Pisidia); **ereak** ‘evening’ (Paterica+); prepositional constructions such as **ar ereks** ‘at/towards evening’ in Genesis 49.27 (Zeyt’unyan 1985: 388) rendering Gr. *εἰς τὸ ἑσπέρας* in contrast with *z-ayg-un* vs. *τὸ πρωινόν*, and in Deuteronomy 16.6 (Cox 1981: 143) rendering *ἑσπέρας*, and **and erek-s** ‘at/towards evening’ rendering *πρὸς ἑσπέραν* in Exodus 12.6 (further see de Lamberterie 1990, 2: 162); **c-erek** ‘day’ < ‘until evening’ (Bible+); **erek-awt**, *i*-stem: IPl *erekawt-i-w-k* ‘passing the night’ (Agat’angelos, Movsēs Xorenac’i, etc.); **ere/ikanam** ‘to spend the night; to stay by the evening’ (Bible+); **erek-oy**, GDSg *erekoy-i*, LocSg *y-erekoy-i* ‘evening’ (Bible+), **ere/ik-un** ‘evening; in the evening; of the evening’ (Leviticus, Elišē, John Chrysostom, Philo, etc.); **ereko-**

⁵⁵ According to Makaev (1974: 56-57), OIr. *erc* ‘sky’ may belong to the PIE name of the Thunder God (**perk^w-*) and be interpreted as an elliptic phrase ‘abode of the Thunder God’.

r-i, GDSg *erekorw-o-y*, GDPI *erekore-a-c* ‘evening’ and a few derivatives based on **ereko-r-* (Bible+); see also s.v. **erēk** ‘yesterday’.

For some Biblical attestations and derivatives of *ereko(oy)*, see Olsen 203, 436, 469, 511-512, 532.

●DIAL The form *erikun* > **irikun* is ubiquitous in the dialects. A few of them display nasalless forms: Akn and Rōdost‘i *irigu* beside *irigun*, Nor Juła *y‘araku*, Łaradał *araku*, etc. [HAB 2: 46a]. Interesting is especially Nor Juła *y‘araku* (Ačarean 1940: 56-57, 137-138, 360b; for a textual illustration from a folk-song, see Eremean 1930: 56^{L6}) with prothetic *y’-* and *a*-vocalism. This *y’*, together with Muš, Alaškert and Moks *h’-* and Havarik‘, Ozim *h-* probably points to a prefixed by-form, frozen locative **y-ereku(n)*.

●ETYM Since long (de Lagarde 1854: 16^{L370f}; Dervischjan 1877: 68; Hübschmann 1883: 30; 1897: 443; Pedersen 1924: 222a, 223b = 1982: 305a, 306b), connected with Skt. *rājas-* n. ‘dust, mist, vapour, gloom, dirt’, *rajasá-* ‘unclean, dark’ (AV), OAv. *rajiš-* n. ‘darkness’, Gr. *ἔρεβος* n. ‘the dark of the underworld’, Goth. *riqis* n. ‘darkness, twilight’; here belongs also Arm. *erēk* ‘yesterday’, q.v. (first suggested in NHB 1: 682c). See HAB 2: 45-46, 52a; Mladenov 1937: 99-100; Pokorný 1959: 857; Frisk 1: 550; Schmitt 1981: 64, 68; Lehmann 1986: 286; de Lamberterie 1990, 2: 162; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 426; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 147a; Olsen 1999: 203; Matzinger 2005: 42. On Goth. *riqis/z* n. and OIc. *røkkr* n. ‘darkness’ < PGerm. **rekwiz-*, see Lehmann 1986: 286; Casaretto 2000: 230-231.

Meillet (1927: 129, 131) states that, in view of the Sanskrit and Gothic cognates, the initial **e-* of the Armenian and Greek forms must be regarded as prothetic; see also Bonfante 1937: 19. More probably, however, Gr. *ε-* and Arm. *e-* point to PIE initial **h₁-*, although the evidence for this development is meagre (see Beekes 1969: 36, 87-88; 1987b: 6-7; 2003: 177, 185; Hovdhaugen 1968: 122; Kortlandt 1980: 103; 1987: 62-63; 2001: 12 = 2003: 30, 76-77, 132; Mayrhofer 1986: 126₁₁₅; cf. also Winter 1965: 101; Polomé 1980: 18). Note especially the contrast **h₁re-* : **h₂re-* > Arm. *ere-* : *are-* in *erek* ‘evening’ vs. *arew* ‘sun’ (q.v.). Sceptical: Schmitt 1981: 68, 77_{AE}; Klingenschmitt 1982: 105₂₇; Olsen 1984: 112; 1985: 12; Lindeman 1990: 28-30; 1997: 131; Clackson 1994: 33, 183. For a further discussion and references, see s.vv. *areg-* ‘sun’, *elanem* ‘to come/go out, rise, ascend’, *es* ‘I’, *inn* ‘nine’, and 2.1.17.

The PIE reconstruction would then be **h₁reg^w-e/os-*, *s*-stem neuter. Toch. A *orkām* ‘darkness; dark’ and B *ork(a)mo* ‘id.’ reflecting a PToch. **orkmo* from QIE **h₁(o)rg^w-mon-* may belong to this etymon, too [Adams 1999: 123]. For a discussion of the Iranian facts, see Bailey 1961: 77-78 (on this, see s.v. *arjn* ‘black’).

Arm. *erekoy*, *i*-stem ‘evening’ is interpreted as an original genitive of time (de Lamberterie 1990, 1: 162, 162₂₁; Clackson 1994: 223-224₉₈; Olsen 1999: 511-512; Matzinger 2005: 23₁₁₁, 42)⁵⁶. The form *ere/ikun* may have been composed as (or influenced by) *ayg-u-n* from *ayg*, *u*-stem ‘dawn’ (q.v.). We also may think of PArm. **erekoh* + **-n-*, cf. Gr. Aeol. *ἐρεβεννός* ‘dark’ < **h₁reg^wes-no-*, *ἐρεμνός* ‘id.’ < **h₁reg^w-no-* (for these forms, see Frisk 1: 550). For further Armenian and Greek parallels for time-derivatives with the nasal element, see s.v. *heru* ‘last year’. On the

⁵⁶ Olsen *ibid.* alternatively considers the possibility of a substantivization of a secondary **-jo-* derivative: **-os-jo/eh₂*.

other hand, one might think of **-e/ont-* seen in time-terms such as Hitt. *išpant-* 'night'. It is tempting to interpret PArm. **ereko-r-ia-* (cf. *erekor-i*, *-ea-c'* 'evening') as composed of PArm. neuter **ereko(h)* and QIE fem. **-r-ieh₂-*; structurally compare another time-word, Gr. *ὀπώρα* f., Lac. *ὀπάρα* 'end of the summer, beginning of autumn; harvest, fruit' < **op-osar-eh₂-*, a fem. to **h₁os-r* 'after the summer'. Further, note Gr. *χειμών* 'winter' vs. Arm. *jm-er-n* 'winter'; Gr. *ἔαρ* n., OCS *vesna* 'spring', Skt. *vasantá-* m., etc. vs. Arm. *gar-un* 'spring' (q.v.). Note also Arm. coll. *-or-ay-k'*. If all these tentative suggestions are accepted, one might posit PArm. **ə₁reko-r-ia-* vs. **ə₁rekōn* reflecting **-r-ieh₂-* vs. **-e/on(t)* more or less like Gr. *ἑσπέρ-α* f. 'evening' vs. YAv. **xšap-ar-*, *xšaf-n-*, Skt. *kṣáp-* f. and Hitt. *išp-ant-* 'night' (on this etymon, see s.v. *gišer* 'night').

The vocalism of *erik-un* 'evening, in the evening' and *erēk* 'yesterday' < 'at evening' vs. regular *erek(o)* < **h₁reg^wos* is synchronically inexplicable. I assume an anticipation of the locative marker *-i*, or simply a frozen locative **erek-i* > **ereik* : **erik-* (gen. *ere/ik-i* and Łarabał, etc. loc. **er(e)k-i*, see s.v. *erēk* 'yesterday') just like in Arm. *ayg*, *u*-stem 'morning' (q.v.): LocSg **h₂ys-s-i* > PArm. **aw(h)i* > (thematization) **aw_i-o-* > **aygo-* > *ayg*, *o*-stem >> *u*-stem, generalized from old nom. **aw-u*. For other time-words reflecting frozen *i*-locatives, see s.vv. **aľj-* 'twilight, darkness' and *anurj* 'dream'. On the *i*-locative reflected also in the dialect of Łarabał, see 2.2.1.5.

erek', inflected only in plural: API *eri-s*, GDPI *eri-c'*, IPI *eri-w-k'* 'three' (Bible+). The form **eri-* is found in e.g. *eric's* (or *eric's angam*) 'three times' (Bible+). In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.61 (1913=1991: 192^{L10}; transl. Thomson 1978: 204): *eric's kam ċ'oric's baxen zsaln* 'strike the anvil three or four times'. Compare *erkic's* from *erku* 'two', q.v.

On *erir* 'third; for the third time' (Bible+) and *erek'-kin* 'threefold, triple, three times' (Bible+), see below, also s.v. *krkin*.

In later compounds: *er-* < *err-* (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Philo, etc.), e.g. *er-a-yark* in Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.16 (1913=1991: 53^{L5f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 100): *aprans* <...> *krknayarks ew erayarks* 'palaces <...> of two and three stories'. The form *er-* is derived from *err-*, as in *tarr* 'element' > *tar* [HAB 2: 50b]. I wonder whether it can be analogical after *k'ar-* (q.v.).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Note Antiok' *ərək'* and Hačən *žek'* (cf. Nor Naxijewan *žek'*) vs. Zeyt'un *iyik'* [Ačarjan 2003: 307]. The Hačən form is exceptional since there are no other examples of the development *VrV* > *žV* (cf. *erēk* 'yesterday' > Hačən *iyeg*, etc.) [Ačarjan 2003: 130], whereas it is regular in Nor Naxijewan (see Ačarjan 1925: 53, 154-155).

Sivri-Hisar *šek/šək'* 'three' (see PtmSivHisHay 1965: 469a; N. Mkrtč'yan 1995: 207, 210). N. Mkrtč'yan (1995: 210) takes this word as one of the isoglosses shared by the dialects of Nor Naxijewan and Sivri-Hisar.

On Moks *irik^oin* 'for the third time' (apparently a relic from ClArm. *erek'-kin* 'three times') and *irik^oir* 'id.', see s.v. *krkin*.

ClArm. *erek'in*, *erek'ean* 'all the three' (Bible+) has been preserved in Łarabał *ərək'an*, *irék'an* [Davt'yan 1966: 347], Mełri *irik'k'én* [Ałayan 1954: 179-180, 268a], Karčewan *irik^oén* [H. Muradyan 1960: 110, 192b], Kak'avaberd *irék'kan* [H.

Muradyan 1967: 127-128, 170a]. See also AčaṙLiak 1, 1952: 325-326]. On these forms, see 2.2.4.2.

●ETYM From PIE **treies* m. ‘three’: Skt. *trāyas*, Gr. *τρεῖς*, Lat. *trēs*, Lith. *trỹs* ‘three’, etc.; cf. also Arm. APl *eris* < **trins* : Goth. *þrins*, instr. **eri-w-* < **tri-b^hi-* : Skt. DAbIPl *tribhyás* [HAB 2: 50-51]. PIE **trins* > Arm. *e-ris* shows that the rise of the prothetic vowel was posterior to the loss of the vowel of the last syllable [Meillet 1900: 394; Beekes 2003: 153-154].

It has been assumed that *erir* ‘third’ continues the inherited **triyo-* influenced by **(k^w)turo-* ‘fourth’, i.e. a contaminated **tri-ro-* [Szemerényi 1960: 95; Kortlandt 2003: 101]. On *erkir* ‘second’, *erir* ‘third’, etc., see also Meillet 1911-12c: 294 (comparing Tocharian *r*); Jahukyan 1982: 223₆₆, and s.v. *krkin*.

erēk, *i*-stem: GSg *erek-i* in Joshua 3.4 (rendering Gr. *ἀπ’ ἐχθῆς*), Psalms 89.4 (*awr ereki* : *ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ ἐχθῆς*), in homilies by Eusebius of Nemesa (found by L. Hovhannisyan 1987: 132), *erik-i* (Cyril of Alexandria), cf. also *z/γ-erek-i* (Cyril of Jerusalem, Zgōn-Afrahat, Severian of Gabala), AblSg *y-erek-ē*, *y-erik-ē* (a few times in the Bible, e.g. Exodus 4.10, *y-ere/ik-ē* : *πρὸ τῆς ἐχθῆς*) ‘yesterday’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 52]. Some E and SE peripheral dialects have forms reflecting *er(e)k-i*, Havarik’ *hereki*, Ĵula *arké* [HAB 2: 52b], Agulis *yarké*, C’ĭna *arké* [Ačaṙean 1935: 45, 349], Ľarabał *arék/g-i* and *yark/g^y-é* [Davt’yan 1966: 200, 347].

●ETYM Derived from *erek(oy)* ‘evening’ (q.v.). Ačaṙyan (HAB 2: 52a) adduces a number of semantic parallels for the development ‘evening’ > ‘yesterday’ from IE and non-IE languages and mentions also Arm. dial. T’iflis *irigun* ‘yesterday evening’. Compare also *ayg* ‘morning’ > **ayg-un/c* ‘tomorrow’ (q.v.).

L. Hovhannisyan 1987: 132 treats *ereki* as an old dialectal form and compares it with Ľarabał *yarké*, etc. In my opinion Ľarabał *arék/g-i* and *yark/g^y-é* (Davt’yan 1966: 200, 347) point to **erék-i* and **er(e/i)kí*, respectively, and the form *erek-i* (beside *o*-stem *erēk*) should be regarded as a frozen locative (see s.v. *erek* ‘evening’ and 2.2.1.5; cf. also the cases of **atĵ-* ‘twilight, darkness’, *ayg* ‘morning’, *anurĵ* ‘dream’).

erēc, GDSg *eric* ‘-u, AblSg *eric* ‘-u-ē, NPl *eric* ‘-un-k’, GDPl *eric* ‘-an-c’ [Astuacaturean 1895: 460ab]; *a*-stem: ISg *eric* ‘-a-w as a variant reading in Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.63 (1913=1991: 347^{L22}); *o*-stem: GDPl *eric* ‘-o-y in Elišē and Ľazar P’arpec’i [NHB 1: 683a]; pl. *eric* ‘-unik’, *-un-eac* in Canon Law [HAB 2: 52b]; for the *-u/-n* declension (cf. the type of *k’ar*, *-i*, *-in-k*, *-an-c* ‘stone’), see Meillet 1913: 56-57; Tumanjan 1978: 295; Jahukyan 1982: 95, 122; Olsen 1999: 105, 124, 163, 166, 170, 186. ‘(adj.) elder; presbyter’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in several *kə*-dialects [HAB 2: 53a]. Note Moks *erēc*, gen. *iric* ‘-u ‘священник, поп’ [Orbeli 2002: 224]; Hamšen *erēc*, *eric*, gen. *iric* ‘-u [Ačaṙyan 1947: 91, 227].

In the Eastern areas, the word is only found in the compound **eric* ‘-a-kin ‘wife of the priest’: Agulis *arc’ākin* [HAB 2: 53a; Ačaṙean 1935: 349]. A possible trace of the unstressed **arc-* is also found in the toponym *Arcvanik* < *Eric* ‘-van-ik (Kapan region), see s.v. the place-name *Arciw*.

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *πρέσβυς* m. ‘old man; the elder; ambassador; president’, perhaps also Lat. *priscus* ‘ancient’, see Bugge 1889: 12; Meillet 1894b: 296; Hübschmann 1897: 444; HAB 2: 52-53; Ĵahukyan 1982: 72, 122; 1987: 143, 186 (the Greek cognate is considered doubtful); Olsen 1999: 166, 170. (On Greek, see also Bloomfield 1908). For a philological and etymological discussion, I especially refer to Clackson 1994: 165. For the problem of *-c*’, see also s.v. *erbuc* ‘breast of animals’.

ert'(an)am ‘to go; to set off’. The indicative of the aorist is supplied by *č'ogay*, but the moods are formed from *ert'*-, see Meillet 1936: 135; Szemerényi 1964: 5₅ (Bible+). The substantive *ert'*, *i*-stem ‘going, journey’ is attested in John Chrysostom (GDSg *ert'i*), Łazar P'arpec'i (GDPl *ert'ic*'), Movsēs Xorenac'i, and Grigoris Aršaruni [NHB 1: 683a].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 54a]. Karin *ert'-u-gal* ‘the going and the coming’ (see HayLezBrbBar 2, 2002: 34b; HŽHek' 4, 1963: 120).

See also s.v. **e(h/y)am*.

●ETYM Usually linked with Gr. *ἐρχομαι* ‘to set out; to walk; to come or go’, for which different proposals have been made: **h₁er-* or **h₁r-t^h-sk-* or **ser-* + **-t^h-*, **-d^h-*, **-g^h-*, or **-k^h-* (see Meillet 1898: 276-277, 278; 1936: 135; Hübschmann 1899: 47; HAB 2: 53-54). For **h₁r-sk-* cf. Skt. *ṛcchāti* ‘to reach, come towards, meet with’, Hitt. *ar-ške/a-* iter. ‘wiederholt gelangen, Einfälle machen’, etc. Since the sequence **-rt-* yields Arm. *-rd-*, a **-t^h-* suffix is usually reconstructed for Arm. *ert'am*. For the etymological details and other views, see HAB 2: 53-54; Frisk 1, 1960: 572; Barton 1963; Szemerényi 1964: 4-5; Klingenschmitt 1982: 96-104; Ĵahukyan 1982: 68; 1987: 165; Matzinger 2000: 285. However, there are no cognate forms with a dental suffixal element **-t^h-*. Besides, such a phoneme is commonly considered to be absent from the standard PIE phonemic inventory. The etymology is, then, problematic. No wonder that Clackson (1994: 181) considers it as doubtful.

I propose to treat *ert'am* as a denominative verb derived from *ert'*, *-i* ‘going, journey’, which in turn may be a **-ti*-suffixed form based upon **h₁r-sk-* (originally, perhaps, iterative or inchoative): **h₁r-sk-ti-* > PArm. **er-c'-t'i* > *ert'*, *-i*. For the phonological development of the consonant cluster, see 2.1.22.13. Many scholars would expect **HrC* to yield Arm. **arC-*. It is possible, however, that the laryngeal **h₁* is regularly reflected as Arm. *e*, especially when the following syllable contains a front vowel (cf. 2.1.17).

eri, *ea*-stem: GDSg *erw-oy* three times in the Bible, IPl *ere-a-w-k'* in Philo [Astuacaturean 1895: 465b; NHB 1: 683c]; GD *ere-a-c'* according to HAB 2: 54b, but without evidence ‘shoulder of animals’ (dial. also for humans); *ař eri* (also *y-eri*) ‘near, at the side’ (Ašxarhac'oyc', Eusebius of Caesarea).

In Deuteronomy 18.3, the priest shall receive the following parts of a sacrificed ox or sheep: *eri*, *cnōt-k'*, *xaxac'oc'* (see Cox 1981: 149) = Gr. *βραχίον* ‘(upper) arm; shoulder of beasts’, *σαγόνια* ‘the parts under or near the jaw’, *ἐννστρον* ‘fourth stomach of ruminating animals’, respectively. In some passages on the sacrificial instruction, a reference is made to the right *eri* = *βραχίον*: Exodus 29.22, Leviticus 7.32, 33, 8.25, 26, 9.21, Numbers 18.18.

In Exodus 29.27, Leviticus 9.21, and Numbers 18.18, *eri* = *βραχίον* occurs in apposition with *erbuc* = *σηθόνιον* (dimin.) ‘breast’.

●DIAL Ararat *eri*, Łarabał, Marała *héri*, Salmast *neri* (sic! *n-* is reliable? – HM); Łarabał *hərat*‘at’ < **er-a-t*‘at’, with *t*‘at’ ‘arm, paw’ as the second member [HAB 2: 55a]. For Łarabał *hrət*‘at’*umə* ‘in/on the back, shoulder-blade’, see Łaziyan 1983: 146b^{L-18}, glossed as *hərat*‘at’ ‘shoulder-blade, back’, *hərt*‘at’-*en* (186b). In another illustration from this book (85a^{L17}), a man puts the *yaba* (a pitchfork) onto his **hrat*‘at’ (*hərt*‘at’-*en*). Here, the word clearly refers to ‘shoulder(-blade)’. The same is found in L. Harut’yunyan 1991: 33^{L8}, where the hero is seated on the *hrət*‘at’*en* of a dragon.

In a story written in 1884, Ł. Ałayan (1979: 623^{L-6f}) describes a buffalo named Dursun as having horns stretching along the neck and reaching the *ərat*‘at’-*s*.

Probably, Xotorjur **erelt*‘at’ ‘shoulder-blade’ [YušamXotorj 1964: 447b] belongs here too, although the nature of the internal -*l-* is obscure.

●ETYM Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 54-55) derives from **perə-* (in modern terms: **p(e)rh₂-*) ‘before, in front’. Lidén (1937: 88-89) prefers a connection with Lith. *rietas* m. [o] ‘thigh, loin’, Latv. *riēta* f. [ā] ‘thigh, haunch’, CS *ritb* ‘buttocks’, Czech *řit* ‘id.’, ORuss. *ritb* ‘hoof’, etc., reconstructing **rēito-*, **rēitā-*. This etymology is largely accepted: Pokorny 1959: 863; Solta 1960: 418; Ĵahukyan 1987: 145, 189; Olsen 1999: 444.

If the initial *h-* in Łarabał, etc. indeed has an etymological value, one should give preference to Ačarıyan’s etymology.

erinj, *o*-stem: GDPI *ernj-o-c*‘ (5x in the Bible), IPI *ernj-o-v-k*‘ (in Genesis 41.3, see Zeyt’yunyan 1985: 339); *u*-stem: GDSg *ernj-u* (4x in the Bible), GDPI *ernj-u-c*‘ (once in the Bible, also in the Commentary upon Judges ascribed to Elišē); *a*-stem: ISg *ernj-a-w* (Philo) ‘heifer, young cow; cow; bride’ (see also s.v. *ernjnak*) (Bible+). In Isaiah 7.21: *erinj mi yarjařaroc*‘ “one young cow from/of bovids” : δάμαλιν βοῶν. See also s.v. *arjař*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. With initial *ε-*: Nor-Naxiřewan, Axalc’xa, Hamřen, Karin, Ararat, Alařkert, Muř, Van, Moks (see also Orbeli 2002: 225), řatax (see M. Muradyan 1962: 195b), Salmast; diphthongized *ye-*: Ozim, řamaxi, řuła; *he-*: Łarabał, Goris, Muřambar (a village of T’avriz/Tebriz) [HAB 2: 56b]; *he-* is also found in Křzen [Bařamyan 1961: 180b], Melri [Ałayan 1954: 268a], Karčewan [H. Muradyan 1960: 192b], Kak’avaberd [H. Muradyan 1967: 170a], although Agulis, closely associated with the Melri group, has *ārinj* [HAB 2: 56b; Ačarean 1935: 44, 349].

In all the dialects, *erinj* refers to ‘a two-year old female calf’ [HAB 2: 56b], Ararat *erinj* also to ‘a three-year-old sprout of grapes which is replanted separately’ (see Amatuni 1912: 182a; HAB 2: 56b). For the semantic shift, see 3.5.1.

●ETYM Patrubány (1906-08 /1908/: 152a) derives from QIE **qrendʰio-*, connecting OHG *hrind* ‘bovine animal’, Germ. *Rind* ‘id.’, etc. See also Adontz 1937: 7-8. Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 56b) rejects this etymology (as well as all the others), because the Germanic form derives from the PIE word for ‘horn’, with initial **k̑-*. This is not a decisive argument since the initial palatovelar in **k̑rV-* would be depalatalized (see 2.1.22.7), and **krV-* would yield PArm. *(*w*)*ri-* or *(*u*)*ri-* and, with a subsequent

addition of a prothetic vowel *e-* before anlaut *r*, **e-ri-*. It is possible that both **krV-* and **krV-* are merely simplified to **rV-*. Ĵahukyan (1987: 132) posits **krentjo-*.

Petersson (1916: 257-258) links *erinj* with Gr. *ἐρίφος* m. f. 'kid', Lith. *ėras*, dial. *jėras* m. 'lamb', Latv. *jēre* 'one-year-old sheep, mother lamb', OPr. *eristian* (see Euler 1985: 87), OIr. *heirp* f. 'deer', *erb* 'cow' < **er-b^h-*, Lat. *ariēs*, *-etis* m. 'ram', etc. For Arm. -j, he compares *oroj* 'lamb' (probably belonging to the same etymon, assimilated from **eroj*) and *aloj* 'female kid' (q.v.). This etymology found more acceptance, see Pokorny 1959: 326; Frisk, s.v. *ἐρίφος*; Eilers 1974: 18; Euler 1985: 87; Schrijver 1991: 65; Mallory/Adams 1997: 511a; Olsen 1999: 185. Lat. *ariēs*, *-etis* m. 'ram', with unexplained *a-*, and Umbr. AccSg *ERIETU* 'arietem' may reflect **h₁riet-* [Schrijver 1991: 65-66].

In view of the acute intonation, the Baltic forms may be separated from these words and go back to **ieh₁-ro-*, cf. ORuss. *jara* 'spring', OHG *jār* 'year', Av. *yār-* n. 'year', Gr. *ὥρᾱ* 'time, season', etc. (Derksen, p.c.; see also Toporov, PrJaz (2), E-H, 1979: 72-75).

Arm. *erinj* may be derived from QIE fem. **h₁eri-nih₂-* [Olsen 1999: 185] or **h₁ri-Hn-ieh₂-*, composed as **h₁ri-* (seen in Gr. *ἐρί-φος* m. f. 'kid' and Lat. *ariēs*, *-etis* m. 'ram') + **-Hn-i(e)h₂-*, exactly like PIE **h₁e/ol-Hn-ih₂-* 'deer, hind': OCS *alъnii* 'doe', SCr. *lâne* 'doe', Russ. *lan* 'fallow deer, doe', Lith. *ėlnis* 'deer', MWelsh *elein* 'young deer, doe, hind-calf', etc. (see s.v. *analut* 'deer').

For *-nj*, cf. other animal-names, *xtunj-n* 'snail', dial. **mormonj* 'ant', etc., all probably original feminines (cf. s.vv. *morm* 'tarantula', *mrjīwn* 'ant', and 3.5.2.1; on *xtunj-n* 'snail', see also 2.3.1, under the suffix *-j/z*).

Megrelian *orijī*, *orinjī* 'neat', *orjī* 'cow' are considered Armenian loans (see HAB 2: 56b with ref.). If this is correct, and if the labial initial does not have an inner-Megrelian explanation, one is tempted to compare it with the OArm. hypothetical **u/wrinj-* (see above).

The initial *h-* in the Eastern dialects may be explained through contamination with *heru* 'last year', which underlies a few derivatives meaning 'a male or female calf between one and two years old' mostly in Van and the adjacent dialects (see Ačarean 1913: 657b).

Alternative 1): Ararat *erinj* 'a three-year-old sprout of grapes which is replanted separately' is reminiscent of Gr. *θρίνια· ἄμπελος ἐν Κρήτῃ* 'vineyard' (Hesychius), perhaps from **trisniēh₂-*, cf. Alb. *trische* < **trisjēh₂-* 'offshoot, seedling, sapling' and SCr. *tŕs* < **triso-* 'grapevine, reed' (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 644b). This may be a word of substratum (Mediterranean/Pontic) origin. The Armenian word may be identical with the protoform of the Greek: **trisniēh₂-* > Arm. **e-rinj* is formally impeccable.

Alternative 2): Arm. *erinj* 'young cow' belongs with the above-mentioned Lith. *ėras* 'lamb', etc. and may be derived from **h₁(e)Hr-injē₂-*, cf. Skt. *paryārīṇī-* f. 'cow which has its first calf after a year'.

erkan, *i-stem*, *a-stem* : GDSg *erkan-i* (Bible), GDPl *erkan-i-c* (Yovhannēs Erzncac'i, 13-14th cent.), ISg *erkan-a-w* (Vardan Arewelc'i, 13th cent.), *erkan-a-c* (Grigoris Aršaruni, 7-8th cent.) 'hand-mill' (see Clackson 1994: 92) (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in numerous dialects; everywhere as a frozen plural **e/arkan-k'*, except for Agulis *árkan* [HAB 2: 61b; Ačārean 1935: 349]. The *a-* is only found in E and SE margins, Agulis, Łarabał, Ĵuła, etc.

●ETYM Since Bugge (1889: 15), connected with Skt. *grāvan-* m. 'pressing-stone, stone used to press Soma' (RV+), Toch. B *kärweñe* 'stone', Oic. *kvern* 'hand-mill', Lith. *gìrna*, *gìrnos* 'millstone', OCS *žrěny*, Russ. *žěrnov* m., *žěrna* f. 'hand-mill', Czech *žernov*, *žerna*, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 444-445; HAB 2: 61].

Meillet (1894: 159-160) suggested a complicated scenario: **g^werwnā* > Arm. **kergan* > **kerkan* > *erkan*. Later he rejected this view (apud HAB 2: 61a) and derived *erkan* from **g^wrāwanā* with the development **awa-* > *-a-* [Meillet 1908-09: 354-355]. The protoform **erkawan* is unnecessary, since, in view of Lith. *gìrna*, etc., Arm. *erkan* can go back to PIE **g^wr(e)h₂-n-*. On the prothetic vowel, see 2.1.17.4.

Arm. *erkan* is an *i*-stem and/or an *a*-stem. I wonder if it can be derived from PIE dual **-ih₁-*. See also s.v. *aławr(i)*.

erkayn, *i*-stem (GDPI *erkayn-i-c'* in Philo) 'long' (in both temporal and spatial aspects) (Bible+). Both aspects are illustrated by passages from the Bible, e.g.: *erkayn paranaw* : *σχοινίῳ μακρῷ* (Isaiah 5.18); *erkayn awurbk'* : *μακρότητα ἡμερῶν* (Psalms 20.5).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.16 (1913=1991: 51^{L11f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 99): *erkaynajew blur mi* "a long hill"; *hovit imm daštajew ew erkaynajig* "a wide meadow like a plain".

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Šatax *herken* [M. Muradyan 1962: 195b], Moks, Ozim *herken*, and Muš, Alaškert *h'ergen* (HAB 2: 61a; Ačāryan 1952: 258; Orbeli 2002: 277, textual illustrations from the folklore: 96^{L18}, 125, Nrs. 1, 11, 13) point to **y-erkayn*; see 2.3.1. None of the dialects (including Łarabał, etc.) has an initial (voiceless) *h-*.

●ETYM See s.v. *erkar* 'long'.

erkar, *a*-stem according to NHB, with no references; Ačāryan (HAB 2: 61b) cites two late attestations (both in Elias, comm. on Aristotle): ISg *erkar-i-w* (*i*-stem), GDPI *erkar-a-c'* (*a*-stem) 'long' (in both temporal and spatial aspects) (Bible+). In Lamentations 5.20 (and not 7.20 as in NHB and HAB): *minč'ew erkar žamanaks* : *εἰς μακρότητα ἡμερῶν*.

For the spatial aspect, cf. the following passages from Movsēs Xorenac'i: *vihs erkars* "wide caverns" (1.16 – 1913= 1991: 54^{L9f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 101; see s.v. *anjaw* for the full passage); *merj i leaṛn mi erkar yerkrē barjrut'eamb* "near to a mountain that rose high from the earth" (1.26: 75^{L11}; transl. 115); *andamovk' erkar* "with long limbs" (2.5: 107^{L6}).

y-erkar 'long time' (Bible+). In Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.12 (1913=1991: 270^{L14}; transl. Thomson 1978: 265): *yerkar hiwandac'eal vaxčānec'aw* : "after a long illness he died".

●DIAL Ararat, T'iflis, Řodost'o *ergar* 'long', Haštārxaṇ *erkar* 'far away', Ĵuła *y'etkar* or *yetkar* 'far away' [HAB 2: 61b; Ačārean 1940: 361a]. Ačāryan does not account for the abnormal *-t-* in the Ĵuła form. In 1940: 55, he compares the

development *ye-* > *y'e-* to that found in *yet* 'back, behind' > *y'et*, but does not specify the origin of *-t-*.

●ETYM Since Meillet (1924: 1-4), connected with Gr. *δηρός*, Dor. *ḍāpós* 'lasting long', Lat. *dūrō* 'to make/become hard; to endure, last out, survive', Skt. *dūrā-* 'far' (RV+), etc., through the sound change **dw-* > Arm. *-rk-* (< **duh₂-ro-*); also related with *erkayn* 'long' (see HAB 2: 60-61; Ĵahukyan 1982: 75), cf. Gr. *δῆν* 'long, far' < **ḍfāw-* [de Lamberterie 1992: 257]. However, the sound change is uncertain (see 2.1.22.6), and *-ar* and *-ayn* are said to possibly reflect the Armenian suffixes; for a discussion, see also Clackson 1994: 112-115; Olsen 1999: 198-199, 204, 280-284, 772 (who considers the etymology indisputable and prefers restoring **duh₂-ro-*); Kortlandt 1989: 47-50 = 2003: 92-95; Harkness 1996: 13-14; Beekes 2003: 199-200; Viredaz 2003: 63₁₃ (who, like Olsen, prefers **duh₂-ro-*; see also HAB s.v. *tew* 'duration').

Szemerényi (1985: 794-795) derives Arm. *erkar* from **eri-dwāros* (cf. Gr. *ἐπι-* 'very', etc.). The other etymology which connects *erkar* with Lith. *eṛdvas* 'wide, spacious' (Meillet 1896: 150) is favoured by Kortlandt 2003: 95 (an addendum to his 1989 paper). However, the etymology is uncertain since the Lithuanian accent and Skt. *árdha-* 'side, part, region' point to a **-d^h-* [Clackson 1994: 113; Beekes 2003: 200].

Pisani (1934: 184; 1950: 178₃) derives Arm. *erkar* and *erkayn* from **grā-* (cf. Lat. *grandis*) and compares the formation of *erkayn* with that of *layn* 'broad'. Sceptical: Clackson 1994: 113. Cf. also Kortlandt 2003: 93, 95. The irregular *-t-* in Ĵula *y'etkar* or *yetkar* 'far away' strikingly reminds the initial **d-* of the PIE proto-form. However, there can hardly be any relation with it. The *-t-* must rather be interpreted as secondary (perhaps contamination with *y-et* 'back, behind').

erkiwł, *i*-stem: ISg *erkiwł-i-w*, GDPl *erkiwł-i-c*, etc. 'fear' (Bible+). There are variant spellings with *-iw/ew* alternation, or without *-w-*. For instance: ISg *erkiłiw* (vars. *erkiwłiw*, *erkewłiw*) in Deuteronomy 28.22 (Cox 1981: 184): *harc'ē zk'ez t[ē]r* <...> *ew xt'iwk' ew erkiłiw* (vars. *erkiwłiw*, *erkewłiw*) *ew xoršakaw* : *πατάξαι σε κύριος* <...> *καὶ ἐπεθίσμῃ καὶ φόνῳ καὶ ἀνεμοφθορίᾳ*. For the full passage, see s.v. *xēt* 'bite, pain'. Here, Arm *erki(w)ł* seems to render Gr. *φόνος* 'murder, slaughter; death as a punishment' and, therefore, implies a meaning like 'death threat, fear for death/murder, etc.'.

●DIAL Salmast *yerkwł*, Ĵula *yergwł*, Ararat *yergwł*, T'iflis *yirgwt*, Muš *y'ergwt*, Ozim *yerkwł* [HAB 2: 65b; Ačarjan 1940: 361a; 1952: 258]. (Some of) the dialect forms may be literary loans, as is suggested for e.g. Ĵula *yergwł* (see Ačarjan 1940: 56).

●ETYM Belongs to *erkn* 'labour pains; fear' (q.v.). Klingenschmitt (1982: 79, 82₂₃) derives *erkiwł*, *i*-stem 'fear' from **dwi-tl-i-*, and de Lamberterie (1992: 257) from **dwi-tlo-*, whereas Olsen (1999: 101-102, 270₁₆₄) prefers reconstructing **du(e)i-plo-* or **dui-pli-* (cf. the Germanic word for 'doubt': OHG *zwīfal*, etc.), which is more attractive.

See also s.v. *erku* 'two' and 2.1.22.6.

erkn, mostly pl.: NPl *erkun-k'*, APl *erkun-s*, GDPl *erkan-c'* 'labour pains, pang (of childbirth); fear, grief, sorrow'; *erknem* 'ὠδίνω'; *erknč'im* 'to fear' (aor. *erkeay*, imper. *erkir*); *erk-č'-ot* 'coward'. See also s.v. *erkiwł* 'fear' (Bible+). For the two

basic meanings of *erkn* cf. e.g. the following passages: *orpēs erkn ytwoy* : ὥσπερ ἡ ὠδὴν τῇ ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχούσῃ (1Thessalonians 5.3); *šurj eten zinew erkunk' mahu* : περιέσχον με ὠδίνες θανάτου (Psalms 17.5).

Apart from the passage from 1Thessalonians 5.3 (see above), the singular form *erkn* is found, together with the verb *erknem*, in the famous epic song (with wonderful alliteration of the sequence *erk-*) on the birth of Vahagn recorded by Movsēs Xorenac'i (1.31: 1913=1991: 85-86; transl. Thomson 1978: 123): *Erknēr erkin, erknēr erkir, erknēr ew covn cirani; erkn i covun unēr ew zkarmrikn ełegnik* : "Heaven was in travail, earth was in travail, the purple sea was also in travail; in the sea travail also gripped the red reed".

● ETYM As is shown by Ačāryan (HAB 2: 65a), all these words contain a root **erk-* which he, following Dervischjan (1877: 68), connects with Gr. *δέος* n. 'fear', *δεινός* 'fearful', *δειδω* 'to fear', Lat. *dīrus* 'fearful', Skt. *dvéṣti* 'to hate', Av. *duuaēθā* 'threat', MPers. *bēš-* 'grief, sorrow, enmity', etc. For *-nč-* cf. *mart-nč-im* 'to fight' vs. *mart* (*i*-stem) 'fight, war' (both Bible+), etc. On the verb morphology, see Tumanjan 1971: 337; Jahukyan 1982: 182; Klingenschmitt 1982: 78-79.

Pedersen (1906: 398-399 = 1982: 176-177) rejects the connection and derives *erkn-č'im* from PIE **pergʷ-*, cf. OHG *furhten* 'to fear, be frightened'. This etymology is accepted by Kortlandt (2003: 7, and, with hesitation, 95). The anlaut **pe-* would yield Arm. **he-*, however (cf. Clackson 1994: 224-225₁₁₈, with references; Harkness 1996: 14; Viredaz 2003: 63-64₁₇).

Frisk (1966: 259-262 = 1944: 11-14) and Schindler (1975; see also Arbeitman / Ayala 1981: 25; Klingenschmitt 1982: 238-239; de Lamberterie 1992: 257) connect Arm. *erkn* with Gr. *ὀδύνη* 'pain' and OIr. *idu* 'pain'. Sceptical: Beekes 2003: 199; for the discussion, see Clackson 1994: 123-124; Harkness 1996: 14; Viredaz 2003: 63₁₄. The search for alternative etymologies seems unnecessary. PIE **duei-* 'to fear' is considered a derivation of the word for 'two'; similarly, Arm. **erk(-n-)* 'fear; labour pains' is best derived from *erku* 'two' (q.v.); see the references at HAB 2: 64-65, as well as Meillet 1894a: 235; Kortlandt 1989: 47, 51 = 2003: 91, 95; Clackson 1994: 116; cf. Viredaz 2003: 62₁₂. For a semantic analysis, see Benveniste 1954: 254-255. Note also numerous Armenian formations meaning 'to doubt' which are derived from *erku* 'two' (see s.v.). Further, cf. Toch. AB *wi-* 'to frighten' [Schindler 1966a; Adams 1999: 599].

Clackson (1994: 116) states that Ačāryan (HAB 2: 64-65) connected the nouns *erk*, *o*-stem 'work, labour' (Bible+) and *erkn* '(labour) pains'. In reality, Ačāryan (HAB 2: 58a, 64-65) rejects this connection suggested by NHB, Bugge, Pedersen, and Frisk, and treats the latter as an Iranian loan, cf. Pahl. *'rk* 'work, labour', etc. (see also Szemerényi 1985: 795; Jahukyan 1987: 163, 525; Viredaz 2003: 65₂₇). However, the connection is semantically possible; cf. Lat. *labor*, Engl. *labour*, *travail*, etc. Viredaz (ibid.) suggests the same origin also for Arm. *herk* 'tilth' (q.v.).

erku (NPl *erku-k'*, APl *erku-s*, GDPl *erku-c'*, IPl *erku-k'*) 'two' (Bible+).

Numerous derivatives, some of them meaning 'to doubt': *y-erkuanam* 'to doubt, hesitate' (Bible+), *y-erku-umn* 'doubt', (*y-*)*erku-an-k'* 'doubt' (John Chrysostom), *y-erku-akan* 'doubtful' (Eznik Kołbac'i), *erk-mt-em* 'to doubt, hesitate' = *erk-* 'two' + *mit* 'mind' (Bible+), etc. One might consider these forms with the meaning 'doubt' to be calqued from Gr. *διστάζω* 'to hesitate, be uncertain, doubt' (cf. Skt.

dvi-šth-a- ‘double’, etc.); cf. e.g. Matthew 28.17: *yerkuac’an* = ἐδίστασαν = *dubitaverunt* [Nestle/Aland 87]. However, the evidence is rich, and the forms are also attested in non-translational works (Eznik Kołbac’i, Movsēs Xorenac’i, etc.), so that we are rather dealing with the same semantic pattern. The same *erk-* is also found in *erkewan* ‘fearful doubt’ (John Chrysostom, Philo, etc.), and, probably, *erknč’im* ‘to fear’, *erkiwt’* ‘fear’, etc. (s.vv.). The meaning ‘fearful doubt’ unifies the meanings of the two sets of words, namely ‘doubt’ and ‘fear’. Note also *y-erkuan-ōk’ erkiwtali* “with fearful doubts” (John Chrysostom [NHB 2: 358b]).

In derivatives: **erko-* in *erko-tasan* ‘twelve’; **erki-*, cf. *erkeam* < **erki-am* ‘two years’ (Bible+), *erkeriwr* < **erki-hariwr* ‘two hundred’ (Bible+), *erkewan* (see above), etc.

On *erkic’s* ‘twice, again’ (Bible+), see s.v. *kic* ‘conjoined’. On *erkir* ‘second’ (Dionysius Thrax, Philo; the dialect of Moks?), see s.v. *krkin*.

For *erk-ti* and *erk-ōr*, see s.v. *ti* ‘day’.

●DIAL *erku* is ubiquitous in the dialects. When declining, the Western dialects use *erku-k’*, and the Eastern ones *erku-s* [HAB 2: 67b]. For Maraš, Mēlik-‘Dawit’pēk (1896: 230a) records *erku* ‘two’, *irkušabt’i* ‘Monday’, as well as *harku*, which he considers to be “another distortion (*alawatumn*) of the numeral *erku*”.

In definite usage: Łarabał **erku-n-*; e.g. in HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 425^{Llf}: *ink’ aṛ im t’ep’uṛneras erkunə* “take two of my feathers”.

On Moks *erkvin* (and **erkir*?) ‘for the second time’, see s.v. *krkin*.

ClArm. *erkok’in*, *erkok’ean* ‘both’ (Bible+) has been preserved in Łarabał *ərkōk’an*, *ε/urkōk’an*, Meṛi *ərkōk’en* [AčaṙLiak 1, 1952: 325-326; Davt’yan 1966: 348; Ałayan 1954: 179-180, 268a]. Karčewan has *yərkén* [H. Muradyan 1960: 110, 193a]. On these forms, see 2.2.4.2.

●ETYM From the PIE word for ‘two’: Gr. *δύο*, Skt. *dva-*, etc.; the final *-u* points to a dual form **duo-h₁*, cf. Skt. NADu *dvā* m. ‘two’ (RV+), or **duōu*, cf. Skt. NADu *d(u)vāu* m. ‘two’ (RV+); **erko-* (in *erko-tasan* ‘twelve’, *erkok’in* or *erkok’ean* ‘both’) and *erki-* (see above) go back to **duo-* and **dui-* respectively [HAB 2: 66-67; Ĵahukyan 1959: 253; 1982: 75, 127; 1987: 119]. On *erko-*, see also Meillet 1903: 227; Viredaz 2003: 62₁₀. Weitenberg (1981: 87-88) assumes that *erko-* is an inner-Armenian development from **erku-tasan*, as *əntocin* from **əntucin* (see s.v.).

The development of PIE **dw-* in Armenian has been extensively discussed; see 2.1.22.6. Bugge (1889: 42; 1890: 121₁; 1892: 457; 1899: 61; positively: Meillet 1894: 160) assumed that PIE **duō* yielded Arm. **ku*, to which *er-* from *erek* ‘three’ was added; see also Pisani 1934: 185; Szemerényi 1985: 790-792, 794. Meillet (ibid.) also connects *krkin* ‘double, again’ and *kuł* ‘Doppelung, das Doppelte’ (q.v.). Others postulate a sound change **dw-* > Arm. *-rk-* with subsequent regular addition of prothetic *e-*, assuming that in *krkin* a metathesis *-rk-* > *kr-* (or a dissimilation) took place [Meillet 1900: 393-394; 1908/09: 353-354; 1936: 51; HAB 2: 66-67, 681].

Kortlandt severely criticizes this view and advocates **dw-* > **k-*. Viredaz (2003: 63₁₆) points out, however, that ‘two’ hardly ever undergoes contamination from other numerals. For a discussion, see 2.1.22.6; see also s.vv. *erkar*, *erkn*, *kēs*, *koys₂*, *krkin*, *krtser*, *kuł*, *kic*’.

On *erkic’s* ‘twice, again’ and *erkir* ‘second’, see s.vv. *kic*’ and *krkin* respectively.

***ernjak** ‘spider’.

●DIAL Axalc‘xa **ernjak* ‘spider’ [Amatuni 1912: 149b], Karin *ernjak* ‘id.’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 392a]; cf. also Erzuka *erunjek* ‘spider-web’ [Kostandyan 1979: 152b].

●ETYM Ačarġyan (HAB 2: 68b) cites s.v. *erinj* ‘heifer, young cow’ (q.v.), not specifying the semantic motivation.

If indeed from *erinj*, **ernj-ak* ‘spider’ may refer to the Mother Goddess *Anahit-Astlik*, which was associated with heifers, probably also, like the Greek Athena, with weaving; cf. the Lydian Arachne, metamorphosed into a spider by Athena (see e.g. Weinberg/Weinberg 1956; Taxo-Godi apud MifNarMir 1: 98b); Arm. dial. **mam-uk* ‘spider’, derived from *mam* ‘mother; grandmother’ (see 3.5.2.1).

Alternative: PArm. **erVnj-* ‘spider’ from a Mediterranean substratum, cf. Gr. *ἀράχνη* f. ‘spider; spider’s web’, Lat. *arāneus* m. ‘spider’, *arānea* f. ‘spider; cobweb, spider’s web’, perhaps also OEngl. *renge*, *rynge* ‘spider; spider’s web’ < **ræknia* (on these forms, see Beekes 1969: 34). One reconstructs substr. **(a)rVkh-(i)eh₂-* or **(a)rVkh(s)n-(i)eh₂-*. Arm. **e-rVnj* may reflect **raKn-jeh₂-* > **ra(K)nj-* > **e-ranj*, with regular prothetic *e-* before initial *r-*. Attractive, but risky.

Other alternatives: Compare Pahl. *ēraxtan*, *ēranj-* ‘to inflict damage, or loss; to blame, condemn, damn’, *ērang* ‘blame, condemnation; error, heresy’ (see MacKenzie 1971: 30; Nyberg 1974: 71-72). The spider may be seen as ‘harmful’ or ‘heathen, demonic, abominable’, see 3.5.2. Further, compare Xotorġur **xranj* ‘spider, etc.’, see 3.5.2.5.

ernj(n)ak (spelled also as *ernġay*, *ernġan*, *ernčnak*, *erinčan*, *erinčak*, *erižnak*) ‘a thorny edible plant’. MidArm. medical literature (see HAB 2: 68; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 203-204).

●DIAL Relatively widespread in the dialects, mostly reflecting the forms **ernjn-ak* and **ernjn-uk* (Ararat also *erānġanuk*), see HAB 2: 68b; also Moks *erānġinak* ‘съедобное колючее растение’ [Orbeli 2002: 225]. For the semantic description, see Amatuni 1912: 184 (also 177a, s.v. *eršnak?*); HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 392a. On Axalc‘xa *ernjak* ‘spider’, see s.v. **ernjak*.

●ETYM Ačarġyan (HAB 2: 68b) derives from *erinj* ‘heifer, young cow’, introducing semantic parallels from Turkish and Megrelian. Compare also Gr. *ἐρίφιον* (gloss) ‘*Rubus agrestis*’ [blackberry or the like], dimin. of *ἐρίφος* ‘kid’, possibly related to Arm. *erinj* (q.v.).

ewt‘n (secondary *eawt‘n*), *an*-stem: GDPI *e(a)wt‘an-c* ‘seven’ (Bible+); *e(a)wt‘an-asun*, *i*-stem: GDPI *-asn-i-c* ‘seventy’ (Bible+); *e(a)wt‘n-erord*, *a*-stem: GDSg *-i*, GDPI *-a-c* ‘seventh’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The form *eawt‘n* = *eōt‘n* is ubiquitous in the dialects, and *eōt‘anasun* is widespread [HAB 2: 74]. A considerable number of dialects have a final *-xt*, on which see AčarHLPatm 2, 1951: 403; Weitenberg 1996: 96-99; Ervandyan 2007: 33.

●ETYM Derived from PIE **septm̥* ‘seven’: Skt. *saptá*, YAv. *hapta-*, MPers. *haft*, Gr. *ἐπτά*, Lat. *septem*, Goth. *sibun*, etc., Klaproth 1831: 107b; NHB 1: 706b; Hübschmann 1897: 445; HAB 2: 74; Pokorny 1959: 909; Ravnæs 1991: 100; Mallory/Adams 1997: 402.

The origin of Arm. *-a-* is not entirely clear. For phonological problems, in particular for a discussion of *ew* : *eaw*, see HAB *ibid.*; Meillet 1936: 32, 45-46; Greppin 1975a: 50-51; Ałayan 2003: 101, 259-262. Winter 1966: 202 assumes a blend of *ewt'n* and **awt'n*, not specifying **awt'n* (sceptical Greppin 1975a: 51). The latter is now interpreted as PArm. ordinal **(s)awt'n-* from **sptmó-* '7th' (Kortlandt 1994a: 254 = 2003: 99; Beekes 1995: 214, 216).

Note that the form *ewt'n* has not been preserved in any form of Armenian, and the non-classical *eawt'n* can be considered as the outcome of a regular phonetic development seen also in *geawt* 'village', *čeawt* 'branch' (see Weitenberg 1996: 96-99). That the ordinal has played a role should also be taken into consideration. For further references on phonological problems of this word, in particular the initial **s-*, see s.v. *hin* 'old'.

ewt, *o*-stem: GDSg *iwt-oy* 'oil' (Bible+); dial. almost exclusively **et*.

Some Biblical attestations taken from critical or diplomatic editions (I first cite the form found in the basic text of these editions and then the variant readings):

Genesis: AccSg *iwt* in 28.18 (var. *ewt*, 3x *et*) and 35.14 (2x *et*), see Zeyt'unyan 1985: 274, 311.

Deuteronomy: AccSg *et* in 28.51 and 32.14 (vars. *ewt*, *iwt*), *z-ewt* in 7.13 and 11.14 (vars. *z-iwt*, *z-ewt*), GSg *et-u* in 8.8 (var. *iwtoy*, once *etwu*), *z-etoy* in 14.22 (vars. *zewtoy*, *zewtwoy*, *ziwtoy*, *ziwto*) and 18.4 (vars. *zetwoy*, *zewtoy*, *ziwtoy*), ISg *itov* in 28.40 (vars. *ewtov*, *iwtov*), see Cox 1981: 187, 205, 109, 124, 112, 137, 149, 186, respectively.

Daniel: ISg *ewtov* in 10.3 [Cowe 1992: 209].

It appears that Deuteronomy is more inclined to NAccSg *et* and GSg *et-u* or *etoy*. In view of the form **et* in almost all the dialects, one is tempted to treat *et-* as archaic. But it is not certain that the manuscripts which underly the basic text of Cox are reliable. It is remarkable, for instance, that the basic text in Cox 1981: 214-215 has *iwr* 'his own' in Deuteronomy 33.24, although the variant reading allative *y-iwt/y-ewt* appears to be original since it exactly corresponds to *ἐν ἐλαίῳ* of the Greek text. Further, note the conflicting evidence within the same text: gen. *et-u* vs. gen. *(z-)et-o-y* and instr. *it-o-v*. The only occurrence of *et-u* is in 8.8 (Cox 1981: 112): *erkir jit'eneac' etu ew metu* : *γῆ ἐλαίας ἐλαίον καὶ μέλιτος*. One might think of the influence of *met-u* 'of honey' in the same passage. Gen. *et-u* is also found in Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent.).

The classical paradigm is usually reconstructed as follows: nom. *éwt*, gen. *iwtóy* [Meillet 1913: 18, 180a; 1936: 63; Matzinger 2006: 72]. See also s.v. *giwt* 'village'. For a discussion of related orthographic problems, see Weitenberg 1993a: 67; 2006.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. All the forms represent **et*, apart from Ĵula *ut* [HAB 2: 252].

●ETYM Since NHB, Petermann, Windischmann and others, connected with Gr. *ἐλαία*, Att. *ἐλάα*, Ion. *ἐλαίη* f. 'olive-tree; olive', *ἐλαιος* m. 'wild olive', *ἐλαιον* n. 'olive-oil; anointing-oil; any oily substance' and Lat. *olīva* [HAB 2: 252a]. Hübschmann (1897: 393-394; see also Olsen 1999: 954) places this correspondence in the list of loans of uncertain origin, pointing out that the Armenian word cannot have been borrowed from Greek. Then he adds: "Gehören sie überhaupt zusammen und wie?"

Usually regarded as a Mediterranean word [HAB 2: 252a; Frisk 1: 480; Ĵahukyan 1985: 158]. Ačařyan (1937: 3) treats the Armenian and the Greek words as borrowed from Phrygian or from the Aegean civilization. Mentioning the Mediterranean theory, Ĵahukyan (1987: 307, 307₉, 466, with ref.) also notes Akkad. *ulû(m)* ‘fine oil, butter’.

As is shown by Lat. *olīva*, the Greek word must be reconstructed as **ἐλαιφ*- [Frisk 1: 480]. One wonders, thus, if the Armenian can derive from something like **el(e/a)iw*- through metathesis or anticipation. See also Beekes 2003: 205 and Clackson 2004-05: 157.

Matzinger (2006) rejects the connection with Gr. *ἐλαιον* and derives the Armenian from QIE **se/oib-lo-*, a derivative of PIE **seib-* ‘to pour, rain, sift’, cf. Gr. *εἶβω* ‘to drop’, Toch. A *sep-*, *sip-* ‘to anoint’ and especially *sepal* ‘Salbe, Fett’. On this root, see also s.v. *hiwt* ‘moisture’. However, one might expect metathesis **-bl-* > Arm. *-tp-*, although all the known examples are with **-r-* (see Ĵahukyan 1982: 73-74; Beekes 2003: 206-207). It is easier to assume **se/oip-lo-* relying upon the IE by-form **seip-* (see Pokorny 1959: 894).

Kortlandt 2008 identifies *ewt* with Gr. *ἐλπος*, Alb. *gjälpe* ‘butter’, Skt. *sarpīṣ-* n. ‘molten butter, lard’, Germ. *Salbe* ‘ointment’, Toch. A *šälip*, B *šalype*, “with regular loss of **p* before **o*” between stages 10 and 12 of his chronology (Kortlandt 2003: 28f). However, I know of no secure examples for the development **po* > *o* in a non-initial position.

On the whole, the Mediterranean origin (with Gr. *ἐλαιον* ‘oil’) of Arm. *ewt* seems more plausible, although the details remain unclear.

Z

zaysaysem ‘to fear’, attested only in Timot‘ēos Kuz (Timothy Aelurus), see Ačařean 1908-09a, 1: 370a^{Nr18}. According to Ačařyan (HAB 2: 78a), identical with *zaysel*, which is found in Bařgirk‘ hayoc‘ rendered as *zangitel*, *kam apšil*, *kam yimaryl* (see Amalyan 1975: 98^{Nr21}). This implies that *zaysaysem* is a reduplicated form.

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me.

In my view, *zaysem* and *zaysaysem* are composed as follows: *z-ays-em* and *z-ays-ays-em*, respectively. The root can be identified with *ays* ‘an evil spirit, demon’ (q.v.). This is corroborated by *z-ays-ot*, which is glossed in Bařgirk‘ hayoc‘ by ClArm. *diw-a-har* ‘struck by a demon’ (see Amalyan 1975: 98^{Nr24}), and *ays-a-har* ‘id.’, *ays-ot*, glossed as *div-a-har* and *diw-ot*, respectively (ibid. 17^{Nr353f}). That the striking by a demon causes fear is clearly seen from, e.g., Srvanjteanc‘ 2, 1982: 389. The very word *ays-a-harim* ‘to be struck by a demon’ (ClArm.), although not recorded in dialectological dictionaries and Ararat/Lori glossaries that are available to me, is still in use in Lori and in colloquial Armenian of, for example, Kirovakan (nowadays named Vanajor), in the meaning ‘to be frightened’. See also s.v. **t‘it‘t-ot*.

zařam, *a*-stem: GDPl *zařam-a-c* ‘senile’ (Book of Chries, Paterica, “Čarəntir”). Derivatives: in Ephrem, Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i, Alexander Romance, etc.

●ETYM Interpreted as prefix *z-* + prefix *ar-* + *am* ‘year, age’ (q.v.); similarly: *zařanc’em* ‘to be delirious (of drunkenness or especially of senility)’ = *z-* + *ar-* + *anc’* ‘to pass’ [HAB 1: 143a, 213a; 2: 80b; M. Muradyan 1975: 63, 64; Ĵahukyan 1987: 243].

It is possible that *zařam* contains *am* ‘year; age’. Similarly, *zařanc’* may contain *anc’* ‘to pass, surpass, be destroyed, etc.’ (Bible+; dialectally ubiquitous); typologically cf. *anc’ eal zawurbk’* ‘become old, aged’, rendering Gr. *προβεβηκότες ἡμερῶν* in Genesis 18.11, *προβεβηκῶτα ἐν ἡμέραις* in Luke 1.18 and 2.36. Besides, next to *zařanc’* there are also other formations such as *z-anc’* and *ar-anc’* (see HAB 1: 213a).

Nevertheless, the first part **zar* (especially in *zařam*) is unlikely to be a combination of the prefixes *z-* and *ar-*. It could rather mean ‘old’; cf. *cer-awurc’* ‘of old days/age’ (Ephrem, see NHB 1: 1014b). One may therefore revive the old attempts (rejected in HAB 2: 80b), interpreting Arm. *zařam* as borrowed from the Iranian word for ‘old, senile, decrepit’, cf. Pahl. *zarmān* ‘old man; old age, decrepitude’, Oss. *zæronđ* ‘old’, etc. Probably, the Armenian forms comprise that Iranian word, but have been reinterpreted as containing the prefixes *z-* and *ar-*.

zařanc’em ‘to be delirious (of drunkenness or especially of senility)’, attested in P’awstos Buzand, Philo, John Chrysostom, etc.

In P’awstos Buzand 5.35 (1883=1984: 200, lines 2ff; transl. Garsořan 1989: 216): *k’aj arbeal ic’ē ew mtōk’ zařanc’ eal yarbec’ut’enē* <...>. *Ew etew ibrew anc’in zařanc’in i ginwoyn, əst č’ap’ anc’anelov*, <...> : “has drunk a great deal and that his mind is overcome with drink, <...>. And it so happened that they were overcome with wine, having gone beyond measure, <...>”.

●ETYM See s.v. *zařam*.

zatic, *a*-stem: GDSg *zatic-i*, abundant in the Bible [Astuacaturean 1895: 508-509]; only in Cyril of Jerusalem: GDPl *zatic-a-c’* ‘sacrifice; Passover; Resurrection feast, Easter; feast’; dial. also ‘ladybug’ (Bible+). According to Ačaryan (HAB 2: 82b), the original meaning is ‘sacrifice’, attested in John Chrysostom. L. Hovhannisyan (1990: 240) accepts this, although his textual illustrations are not convincing.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, also in the meaning ‘ladybug, *Coccinella septempunctata*’. The general meaning ‘feast’ seems to be present in Aynt’ap (Turkish-speaking Arm.) **sarp’inayi zatic* (see Ačarean 1913: 958b).

●SEMANTICS For a deeper understanding of the semantic field of *zatic*, one should consider the following two patterns of the formation of ladybug-names: (1) ‘cow of God’: Russ. *bož’ja korovka*, Lith. *diėvo karvýtė*; Roman. *vaca domnului*, etc.; (2) ‘(bug of the) Virgin Mary’: Lith. *diėvo marýtė*; Germ. *Marienkäfer*, Engl. *ladybug*, etc. (see Toporov 1979; 1981a; and Toporov apud MifNarMir 1: 181-182).

Both patterns are represented in Armenian dialects: (1) Łarabał **astucoy kov/eznak* [Ačarean 1913: 141]; (2) Arčak (Van) *mayram xat’un* ‘the Lady Mariam’ [Ser. Avagyan 1978: 150].

Concerning the evidence from Łarabał, the following must be taken into account. The expression **astcu kov/ezn* is recorded by Lalayan (2, 1988: 23, 169). First, he mentions *astcu kov*, *astcu ez*, *zatic* in his list of insect(-names) (p. 23). One might think that these are different insects, but they are not. Then (p. 169), he states that

the insect called *astcu kov* or *zatic* is venerated, and no one kills it. Here the Russian equivalent (*bož'ja korovka*) is mentioned, too. Since Lalayan's work is first published in 1897-1898, one might wonder whether the expression has been calqued by Lalayan himself, and Ačařyan has taken it from Lalayan. This is improbable, however. Besides, note the variant with *ezn* 'bullock'. Finally, there is also Łarabał *kavkav* [Martirosyan/Gharagozyan, FW 2003].

Comparing these data with the semantic field of *zatic* and bearing in mind the well-known sacred heifers of Anahit, I conclude that the Armenian word originally meant 'sacrificial animal (particularly cow or heifer) devoted to / representing the Goddess; spring festival of the cow sacrifice'. In earlier times, *zatic* was indeed a public *matał*; cf., e.g., Lisic'yan 1969: 272.

●ETYM Since Anania Širakac'i (7th cent.), associated with *zat(an)em* 'to divide, separate' (a *z*-prefixation of *hatanem* 'to cut', q.v.), with different semantic motivations such as: separating from the heathen; passover, etc.; see HAB 2: 82-83. Olsen (1999: 459, 459₅₄₅) advocates this etymology, treating *zatic* as a verbal noun ("gerundial derivative") with the suffix *-ik*; cf. *martik*, *a*-stem 'fighting / contesting place, stadium (John Chrysostom); fighter, warrior' from *martnč'im* 'to fight'. I accept this analysis, although the type is rare. However, the semantic development is not explained properly. No wonder that Ačařyan leaves the origin of the word open. I accept the interpretation of Ĵahukyan (1991: 38-39), who compares the semantic field of *tawn* 'feast' < *'sacrificial animal/meal' (q.v.).

According to Hovhannisyan (1990: 240), *zatic* 'sacrifice' is an Iranian borrowing; cf. Pahl. *zadan*, *zan-* 'to hit, beat, strike, smite', the present stem *zan* of which is seen in Arm. *zenum* 'to slaughter an animal, to sacrifice'. In HAB, a different etymology for *zenum* is given: YAv. *ziiānā-* f. 'Schaden', Pahl. *zyān* 'loss, harm, damage' (on these, see MacKenzie 1971: 100; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 602-603).

z-genum, 3sg.aor. *zge-c'-a-w*, imper. *zgec'-ir* 'to put on clothes' (Bible+); **z-gest**, *u*-stem: GDSg *zgest-u*, AblSg *i zgest-ē*, IPl *zgest-u-k'* (Bible), GDPl *zgest-u-c'* (Łazar P'arpec'i); *i*-stem: ISg *zgest-i-w* (Grigor Narekac'i), GDPl *zgest-i-c'*, IPl *zgest-i-w-k'* (Paterica+); *o*-stem: ISg *zgest-o-v* (Pataragamatoyc'k', Grigor Narekac'i) 'dress, garment, clothes' (Bible+); dial. ***ge-n/c'-** 'to put on clothes', ***gest** 'dress, garment, clothes'

●DIAL Šamaxi *skest*, Suč'ava *sg'esd* 'church garment', Ĵuła *əsg'ic'* 'id.'; Agulis *əsk'ānil*, Łarabał, Łazax *kenal* 'to put on clothes', imper. *kéc'*, Šamaxi *kéc'(v)il* 'id.'; Alaškert, Muš, Xlat', Nor Bayazet *g'est* [HAB 2: 88b].

●ETYM From PIE **ues-* 'to be dressed': Skt. *vāste* 'to be clothed, wear', Hitt. *ueš-* 'to be dressed', etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 446; HAB 2: 88 with references; Grammont 1918: 243; Pokorny 1959: 1172; Ałabekyan 1979: 93; Ravnæs 1991: 7-8; Mallory/Adams 1997: 109; Matzinger 2005: 59. For a thorough analysis, see especially Clackson 1994: 178-180.

The verb (*z*-)*ge-nu-* derives from IE **ues-nu-*, cf. Gr. *ἐννυμι* 'to clothe' (Meillet 1936: 112, 115-116; K. Schmidt 1980a: 3); the noun (*z*-)*gest*, *u*- and *i*-stem points to **ues-tu-* and **ues-ti(h₂)-* f., cf. Lat. *vestis*, *is* f. 'garments, clothing; clothes; cloth', Goth. *wasti* 'garment, dress', Gr. Hesychius *γερσία* 'clothing', etc. Further, see s.vv. *aganim* 'to put on clothes', *aragast* 'curtain', *zgest* 'dress'.

zgest ‘dress, garment, clothes’

See s.vv. *zgenum* ‘to put on clothes’ and *ar-ag-ast* ‘curtain’.

zign ‘a kind of marine predator’.

Only in Hexaemeron; see K. Muradyan 1984: 245, 257₇₀, 373b.

●ETYM Jāhukyan (1967: 183, 308) derives it from IE **g^hiū-* (as opposed to **g^hiū-*; cf. s.v. *jukn* ‘fish’) in the context of a deviant development of the PIE palatal **g^h* into Armenian fricative *z*. However, *zign* is merely a transliteration of its equivalent in the Greek original, namely: *ζύγαινα* (see K. Muradyan 1984: 373b). Thus, the etymology must be abandoned.

zist, *a*-stem: GDSg *zəst-i*, AblSg *i zəst-ē*, IPl *zst-a-w-k’* (Bible+), *o*-stem: IPl *zst-o-v-k’* (Philo) ‘the fleshy parts between the loins and knee’ in Genesis 32.25/26-32/33 (Zeyt’unyan 1985: 299-301) and Leviticus 3.10; ‘seat in a boat’ (Grigor Narekac’i).

●ETYM Meillet p.c. apud HAB 2: 96b interprets *zist* as *z-* + **hisdo-* < IE **si-sd-o-*, redupl. of **sed-* ‘to sit’ seen in *nist* ‘seat, site’ (q.v.). The connection with *nist* has been suggested already in NHB 1: 736c. Further, see Olsen 1999: 72. Compare also **pi-sd-o-*: OPt. *peisda* ‘ass’, Russ. *pizdá* ‘vulva’, etc. (Mallory/Adams 1997: 507b).

zut, *o*-stem: ISg *zt-o-v* (3 Kings 6.21) ‘clean, pure, unmixed’ said of gold, thoughts, etc. (Bible, Agat’angelos, John Chrysostom, Nersēs Lambronac’i, etc.), **ztem** ‘to cleanse, purify; to test by fire, purify by melting (said of metals, etc.)’ in Job 22.25 (see below), Lamentations 4.7, Agat’angelos, Ezriq Koḡbac’i, John Chrysostom, etc.).

In Job 22.25: *Ew elic’i Amenakaln awgnakan k’ez i t’šnameac’*, *ew ystak hatusc’ē k’ez ibrew zarcat’ zteal* : ἔσται δε σοι ὁ παντοκράτωρ βοηθὸς ἀπὸ ἐχθρῶν, καθαρὸν δὲ ἀποδώσει σε ὥσπερ ἀργύριον πεπυρωμένον ‘And the Almighty will be a help to you from enemies, and he will render you pure as silver tried by fire’ [Cox 2006: 163].

●DIAL Axalc’xa, Ararat, Muš *zut*, Sebastia, Tigranakert *zud* [HAB 2: 109a], Alaškert *zud* and *zudər* [HAB *ibid.*; Madat’yan 1985: 188b], Karin, etc. *zudr* [HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 425b]⁵⁷. The verb in Tigranakert has a geminate *-dd-*, *zddel* [HAB 2: 109a], but Haneyan (1978: 185b) records only *zədil*.

The basic meaning of dial. and ModArm. *zut(r)* is ‘pure, unmixed’ said of e.g. silver, gold, spirit, etc. (Malxaseanc’ HBB 2: 37b; HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 425b), and the verb *ztel* means ‘to purify, cleanse; to purify by melting or straining, filtering’ (Malxaseanc’ HBB 2: 39a). The final *-r* of **zut-r* is unclear. If the meaning ‘pure, unmixed’ was used also pertaining to ‘honey’, the form **zutr* can be analogical after *metr* ‘honey’.

A different meaning is found in Hungarian, *zutr* ‘always, continuously’ [HAB 2: 109a].

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 2: 109a; Olsen 1999: 962.

Jāhukyan (1967: 184, 307-308) derived *zut* from QIE **g^hu-d-o-*, cf. Lat. *fundō*, *fūdī* ‘to pour out, shed; to cast (metals)’, *in-fundō* ‘to pour in’, etc.; for the etymon cf. Gr. *χέω* ‘to pour, spill’, *χυτός* ‘spilled’, etc., see s.v. *jew* ‘shape’. For the initial *z-*

⁵⁷ In HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 425b one also finds *zudi* ‘pitch’; this is reminiscent of *jiwt* ‘pitch’ (on which see HAB 3: 154).

instead of *j-* Ĵahukyan (ibid.) lists some comparable examples, such as the dialectal doublets *joł* and *zol* ‘stripe of leather’ (on which see Ačarean 1913: 323; HAB 3: 157b). The example of *zign* ‘a kind of marine predator’ should be abandoned (see s.v.).

Though not maintained in Ĵahukyan 1987, this etymology is worth of consideration. Details remain unclear, however. One may also think of contamination with a Mİran. form belonging to the same PIE etymon, cf. Av. *ā-zuiti*-f. ‘clarified butter, sacrificial fat’ vs. Skt. *ā-huti*-f. ‘offering’ (RV+), *haviṣ*-n. ‘libation, sacrificial liquid, sacrificial substance’ (RV+), *hav-*, pres. *juhóti* ‘to sacrifice, offer, pour (an oblation, ghee, etc.)’.

Ē

ēg, *i*-stem: GDSg *ig-i*, several times in the Bible; GDPl *ig-i-c* in Ephrem, Plato; *a*-stem: GDPl *ig-a-c* in “Šarakan” (note that GDSg *ig-i* presupposes an *i*- or *a*-stem, and GDPl *ig-i-c*, pointing to an *i*-stem, is better attested) ‘female’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Note also T’iflis **eg hac* ‘a kind of ritual bread for New Year’ [HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 7b], Van *ek’y*, gen. *ek’yu* or *ik’yu* ‘female buffalo’ [HAB 2: 116a; Ačaryan 1952: 119, 259].

●ETYM Considered to be a word of unknown origin [HAB 2: 116a; Ĵahukyan 1990: 71 (sem. field 2); Olsen 1999: 946].

I suggest a comparison with Skt. *yóṣā*-f. ‘girl, young woman’ (RV+), *yoṣít*-f. ‘id.’ (RV), MInd. *yosiā*-f. ‘woman’; of unclear origin (connection with *yúvan*-‘young’ is doubtful, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 421). PArm. **eig-i*- can be derived from **ieus-i(e)h₂-* or **ieus-it-*: > **yew(h)-i-* > **yeyw-i-* > **eyw-i-* > *ēg*, *ig-i*, with anticipation of **-i-*; see s.v. *ayg*. For loss of the initial **y-*, see 2.1.6.

ēš, *o*-stem (abundant evidence in the Bible), *u*-stem (scarce evidence) ‘donkey’.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 118a].

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *áśva*-m. ‘horse, steed’, *áśvā*-f. ‘mare’, *áśv(i)ya*-‘pertaining to a horse, consisting of horses; possession of horses’, YAv. *aspa*-m. ‘horse’, Lat. *equus* m. ‘horse’, etc., from PIE **h₁ekuo-* ‘horse’, see Pedersen 1905: 197-198, 205; 1906: 404, 447-449 = 1982: 59-60, 67, 182, 225-227; Ačarean 1908-09: 243; HAB 2: 117-118; Mann 1963: 9, 102; Toporov, PrJaz [A-D], 1975: 137; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 544₁ = 1995: 463₁; Mallory/Adams 1997: 274a; Blažek 1998; Viredaz 2005-07: 7-9. Not included in the thorough list of cognates by Meid 1994: 54.

Watkins (1970: 7; see also de Lamberterie 1978: 262-266; 2006: 213-223; cf. Godel 1975: 85) envisages the semantic shift ‘horse’ > ‘donkey’ in the context of the semantic hierarchy between two words for ‘horse’, Arm. *ēš* : Skt. *áśva*- (semantically unmarked; “language of men”) vs. Arm. *ji* : Skt. *háya*- (semantically marked; “language of gods”). See 3.12 for references on “language of men” vs. “language of gods”.

Hurr. *ešši*, *iššija*- ‘horse’ has been compared with the PIE word for ‘horse’ (Ĵahukyan 1963: 132; Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 34; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2:

560, 915 = 1995: 478 with references, 809; Blažek 1998: 21-22, 24; A. Petrosyan 2002: 23). Ĵahukyan (1963: 132, 132₂₄₄) links the Hurrian word with the derivatives Skt. *ásv(i)ya-* ‘pertaining to a horse’, Gr. *ἵππιος* ‘belonging to a horse’.

For the archaeological background, see Mallory 1982: 209-211. For Caucasian and Eurasian parallels, see Blažek 1998: 26-27; Witzel 2003: 17-18, 20.

Dial. NPI **iš-uan(-k')* seems to be a blend of gen. *išu-* and pl. *iš-an(k')*. Alternatively, the part **iš-v-* may presuppose a form with *-vi*, originally dual (cf. *šn-vi* : *šun* ‘dog’ etc., see Karst 1901: 190-192, §§ 245-246). Thus: **iš-v(i) + -an(k')*. Compare the compounded plural marker *-və-ner* in the dialect of Van (see Ačařyan 1952: 109).

***ēĵ-** ‘to come/go down, descend; to stay overnight; to calm down’: *ĵanem*, 1sg.aor. *ĵ-i*, 3sg.aor. *ēĵ*, imper. *ēĵ* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 619-621); *ĵ-awor* ‘guest’ (Bible); *ēĵ*, *i*-stem: GDSg *ĵ-i*, GDPl *ĵ-i-c'*, IPl *ĵ-i-w-k'* ‘the coming/going down, descent’ (Koriwn, Ephrem, etc.), ‘page (of a book), column’ (Jeremiah 36.23); see also s.v. *ar-ēĵ* ‘threads running along the length of cloth, warp’.

●DIAL The verb is ubiquitous in the dialects. Kusget (Motkan) *išvil* refers ‘to go’, since the area is mountainous, and going is equivalent to going down [HAB 2: 119b; 4: 655b].

●ETYM Probably from PIE **h₁e/oi-g^h-*: Gr. *οἶχομαι* ‘to go (away), leave, disappear’, *οἶχνέω* ‘to go, come, walk, approach’, Lith. *eigà* ‘course’, OIr. *óegi* ‘guest’ < **oig^h-ēt-*, perhaps also OCS *iti*, 1sg. *idŏ* ‘to go’, etc. (see s.v. **e(h/y)am* or **i(h/y)am* ‘to go’). The Armenian nasal present is probably an innovation based on an older present in **-e-* or **-ĵe-*, cf. Gr. *οἶχνέω* vs. *οἶχομαι*. For the etymology and a discussion, see Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 311; Pedersen 1906: 425 = 1982: 203; HAB 2: 119a, 4: 655b; Pokorny 1959: 296; Frisk s.v.; Klingenschmitt 1982: 207-208; Ĵahukyan 1982: 59; 1987: 121, 436; Beekes 2010 s.v.

Armenian demonstrates a semantic shift ‘to go’ > ‘to go down’, cf. the above-mentioned dialectal (Kusget) meaning. If the latter does not reflect the original meaning, this dialect represents the result of a twofold semantic shift: PIE ‘to go’ > Arm. ‘to go down’ > ‘to go’.

Ə

əmpem (spelled also as *ənp/bem* several times in Ephrem), suppletive aor. *arb-i* ‘to drink’ (Bible+; for the paradigm, see Łaragyulyan 1961: 165-166), **ump* in the compound *t'er-ump/b* with *t'eri* ‘incomplete’ (Canon Law); *ump* subst. ‘drink, drinking’ (Dionysius Thrax, 6-7th cent., see Adonc' 1915=2008: 12).

●DIAL Xarberd, Nor Naxĵewan *umb* ‘sip, drink’ [HAB 3: 600a], Arabkir **ump* ‘drop’, **əmp-ik* > *əmbig* ‘a small drop’ [Dawit'-Bēk 1919: 68; HAB 3: 600a], Svedia (nursery words) *əmb-äg*, *əmbu* ‘drink’ [HAB 3: 600a; Andreasyan 1967: 220, 360a].

●ETYM Meillet 1892: 164 derives *əmpem* from IE **pimbō* ‘to drink’ with Skt. *pibati*, Lat. *bibō*, OIr. *ibid* (reduplicated thematic present of the word for ‘to drink’, cf. Gr. *πίνω* ‘to drink’, etc.) considering the nasal to be secondary as in Lat. *rumpō* ‘to

burst, break down' vs. Goth. *raupjan* 'to pluck'. In 1896: 155, he posits **ənd-hipem* with a question-mark. Similarly, Jahukyan (1987: 144, 187; see also N. Simonyan 1991: 291) assumes **pibeti* > **hipeti* and a subsequent addition of *ənd*, thus: **ənd-hipe-* > *əmpem*-. For a criticism of this view, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 156; Ravnæs 1991: 161₁. On the other hand, **en-pib-e/o-* has been posited, cf. Lat. *im-bibō* 'to imbibe', etc. (Praust 1996: 193-199; Viredaz 2003: 76, 76₈₅). Later, Meillet 1936: 134 regards *əmpem* as an obscure present, which is difficult to separate from Skt. *pībati*, Lat. *bibō*, etc.

Charpentier 1909: 249-251 starts with the noun *ump* deriving it from **pō-p-mo-* (based on a reduplicated form of the same verbal stem, cf. Gr. *πῶμα* < **pō-mḡ* 'drink' vs. *πίνω* 'to drink') > **pōm-po-* (metathesis) and treating *əmpem* as a denominative verb. Hamp 1967: 15-16 (cf. Schmitt 1981: 58; Praust 1996: 188-189) suggests a nasal-infix present **pōmb-* from an earlier **pōb-*, the latter being a cross of the perfect vocalism *πω-* with an original **pib-*: Skt. *pībati*, etc. Later he (1975: 107-109) treats *əmpem* as an ancient IE reduplication with a nasal formation in Armenian.

The appurtenance of *əmpem* to the PIE word for 'to drink' is also accepted in Pokorny 1959: 840; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 70; Schmitt 1981: 157; Mallory/Adams 1997: 175b. For further references and other etymological suggestions, see HAB 3: 599-600; Schmitt 1972-74: 25; Jahukyan 1982: 228₂₅; Clackson 1994: 181. Ačāryan (HAB *ibid.*) does not accept any etymology and leaves the origin of the word open. For an extensive etymological treatment, see Praust 1996.

The derivation of *əmpem* from **pimb-* reflecting the reduplicated present **pi-ph₃-* with analogical nasal infix is largely accepted (see Hamp 1975: 107-109; Klingenschmitt 1982: 79, 85, and especially 156; Kortlandt 1987a: 50 = 2003: 80; Beekes 1988: 61; 2003: 163, 172; Ravnæs 1991: 161₁; Clackson 1994: 216-217₁₀₆; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 113). One may assume (basically following Hamp 1975: 108) that, at a certain age, the morphology of the reduplicated present **hipem* became opaque; in order to emphasize the suppletive contrast with aor. *arb-i*, a present marker, viz. the nasal suffix *-ne-* has been added (cf. pres. *ar-nem* vs. aor. *ar-ar-i* 'to make'; pres. *dnem* < **di-ne-mi* vs. aor. *ed-i* 'to put'; see also s.v. *lsem* 'to hear'). Thus: **(h)ip-nemi* > **inpém(i)* with metathesis as in **ḡ-bud^hno-* > *an-dund-k* 'abyss' (q.v.). The loss of **h-* is difficult, however; it may be due to the pretonic position. Alternatively, one may think of *ənd* or **h₁en-* (see above).

The vocalism of PArm. **(h)imp-* is in conflict with *ump* (late literary attestations and a few dialects), as has been pointed out by Hübschmann 1897: 447; 1899: 45. However, *ump* may be analogical (see Meillet 1892: 164; Vogt 1938: 337; Klingenschmitt 1982: 156; Ravnæs 1991: 161₁; N. Simonyan 1991: 291; Clackson 1994: 235₃₁₄; Praust 1996: 188-189; cf. e.g. *nunĵ* vs. *ninĵ* and *nnĵem* 'to sleep', *junĵ* vs. *jinĵ* and *jnĵem* 'to clean').

For a discussion of the problem of **-b-* (> Arm. *-p-*) in the thematic present **pibeti* < **pi-ph₃-e-ti*, see Beekes 1981-82: 113; 1988: 61; 1989: 25; Mayrhofer 1986: 100, 143, 143₁₈₅, 174-175; Schrijver 1991: 412, cf. 147; Lindeman 1997: 120, 174, 184.

For the reduplicated present of this type, see also s.v. *ylp'anam* 'to be filled to repletion, be overfilled, be satiate' (q.v.), if from QIE **h₁en-pi-pl(e)h₁-* or **h₁en-pi-*

pl(h₁)-ne- (cf. the nasal epenthesis or infix in Gr. *πί-μ-πλη-μι* and *ἐμ-πίμπλημι* 'to fill', which is reminiscent of that in *əmpem* 'to drink').

ənglay-k' 'a sea-monster or -devil' (probably female) or 'eel', 'water-snake'.

The only attestation is found in John Chrysostom: *Ibrev zdews halacakans: ibrew zənglayk' covu vnasakars*. The word renders Gr. *Ἐρινύες*, the name of female avenging chthonic deities.

●ETYM The etymological proposals are unconvincing. NHB 1: 764b and others (see HAB 2: 122a) suggest a connection with *ənkłmem*, *ənkłnum* 'to sink into the water'. Ačaryan (HAB ibid.) leaves the origin of the word open. The root is considered identical with *gil/git-* 'to roll, stumble' (q.v.) by M. Muradyan (1975: 57). A. Petrosyan (1987: 59, 61, 70) sees in *ənglay* the conjectural theonym **Geł-* (cf. *Angeł-*), which is interpreted by Petrosyan himself as a reflex of the IE theonym **uel-* (on which see especially Ivanov/Toporov 1974). According to Łap'ancyan (1975: 365), *ənglay* derives from Akkad. *Nik(k)al*. For a further discussion, see Russell 1987: 455.

I propose to revive the comparison with Lat. *anguilla* 'eel' (possibly from **angulla*, influenced by *anguis* 'snake'), suggested by Dureau (1933: 118) in passing, with a question mark. Compare Gr *ἐγγέλως*, *ἰμβηρίς*, Lith. *ungurys* m. 'eel', Russ. *úgor'* m., etc. For a discussion of this etymon I refer to Walde/Hofmann 1, 1938: 48; Toporov, PrJaz 1, 1975: 88f; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 526₁ = 1995: 444₄₃; Mallory/Adams 1997: 176; Katz 1998. Note also Georg. *ankara-* 'grass-snake' (Orbeliani) which has been compared with this IE word (Klimov 1994: 169-170, with ref.). For the semantic association between 'grass-snake' and 'water-snake' cf. *loru*. If the initial vowel was **a- = *h₂(e)-*, the Arm. *a-* is parallel to *ənkenum*, next to *ankanim* (q.v.). If **h₁e-* or **Ho-*, note that the loss of a pretonic *i/u* is completely regular: **ingula-* or **ungula-* would both yield **əng(ə)la-*. Preciser, perhaps, NSg **h₂óng^wur/l-* > PArm. **ung(u)t*, pl./coll. **ung(u)t-áy-k'* > *əngt-ay-k'*. The *r-l* fluctuation can perhaps be solved by assuming IE **H(V)ng^wur-leh₂-*, cf. Lat. *stēlla* and Arm. *astl* 'star' (q.v.), probably from **Hster-l(-)eh₂-*, cf. Arm. Pl **astet-a-*. Otherwise, substratum vacillation **-r/l-*?

Arm. *ənglayk'* can be explained either as a collective formation in *-ay-k'* on the basis of **a/ungul-*, or as an archaic fem. plural like *kanayk'* 'women', see s.v. *kin*. The latter alternative is risky, but attractive. First of all, *ənglayk'* renders Gr. *Ἐρινύες*, the name of female chthonic deities, so it might denote female sea-monsters. Next, in the Armenian folk tradition recorded in Łarabał [Lalayan 2, 1988: 170], the eel is a metamorphosed pipe of *Gabriel hreštak*, which swims around singing, and the fishers listen to this sound when hunting it.⁵⁸ The feminine nature is not explicit here. However, the association with the sirens is quite obvious. Furthermore, in Roman tradition the eel was believed to be purely female [Mallory/Adams 1997: 176a]. It is interesting that when migrating from the Atlantic Ocean, the females actively swim the rivers upstream, the males mostly remaining in the brakish water of the estuary.

For the singing peculiarity ascribed to the eel, see 3.5.2.8 (on *ałanak*, etc.).

⁵⁸ Note *p'otoš* 'muraena, moray eel' (Step'anos Lehač'i), which may be derived from *p'ot* 'pipe'; see 2.3.1, on the suffix *-awš*.

One might wonder whether the Armenian word can have been borrowed from Latin. This seems less likely, albeit possible. However, would the Armenian translator use the Latin word for ‘eel’ to render Gr. *Ἐρινύες*? Note that the Greek *Ἐρινύες*, to my knowledge, do not have anything to do with water. They are female furious chthonic deities with “snaky-hair” (and sometime metamorphosing into a snake), patronizing the Motherhood. This reminds the Armenian (< Iran.) *al-kʻ*, which, too, are female chthonic deities with “snaky-hair”, also connected with the idea of Motherhood, although they, on the contrary, are hostile to mothers and new-born children.

ənder-kʻ (spelled also as *ənter-kʻ*), pl. tant. *a*-stem: GDPI *ənt/der-a-cʻ*, IPI *-a-w-kʻ* ‘entrails, intestines, bowels’ (Agatʻangelos, John Chrysostom, Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, Grigor Narekacʻi, etc.).

●ETYM Derived from PIE **h₁enter-h₂*, cf. Gr. *ἔντερα* n.pl. ‘intestines, bowels’ (= Arm. **inder-a-* ‘id.’), Russ. *játro* n., pl. *játra* ‘entrails, eggs, testicles’, *jadró* ‘kernel, testicle’ from Slav. **jĕt/dro* (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979: 65-66, 72), Skt. *ántara-* ‘interior’, *āntrá-* n. ‘intestine’, etc., see NHB 1: 771a; Hübschmann 1897: 447-448; HAB 2: 125; Pokorny 1959: 313; Ĵahukyan 1982: 36; Clackson 1994: 183; Mallory/Adams 1997: 179b; Olsen 1999: 809; Beekes 2003: 146, 173, 204.

ənkenum ‘to cause to fall, throw down’ (Bible+); cf. also **z-ənkenum** in Job 40.8 (Cox 2006: 256): *mī zənkenur zdatastan im* “do not shrug off my judgement”.

●ETYM Ačarʻyan (HAB 2: 128b) connects the verb with *ankanim* ‘to fall down’ < **sngʷ-* (q.v.) and derives it from PArm. **ink-* < full-grade QIE **sengʷ-*. Godel (1965: 26, 37; 1975: 74, 125, 126; 1982: 10) derives *ənkenum* from caus. **songʷ-eye-* (with trans.-caus. present **nu-* as in *lnum* ‘to fill’, etc.), vs. *ank-anim* ‘to fall down’, with mediopassive inflection *ank-ay* (q.v.), derived from aor. **sngʷ-*, the genuine present **sengʷ-e/o-* being preserved in the Germanic languages, cf. Goth. *siggan*. Also Barton (1989: 145, 145₃₄, 149) assumes a root aorist middle in zero grade **sngʷ-*. For the aor. *ənke-cʻ-* from **songʷe(je)-ske/o-*, see Godel 1975: 128. Further, see Hamp 1975: 101, 106₄; Kortlandt 1980: 99; 1987a: 811; 1996: 41 = 2003: 27, 811, 115.

Frisk (1944: 20-25 = 1966: 268-273) and Klingenschmitt (1982: 249) analyze *ənkenum* as composed of *ənd* and **ke-*, deriving the latter from PIE **ges-*, cf. Oic. *kasta* ‘werfen’ and Lat. *gerere*, *gessī* ‘to carry on’. This is not convincing. Because of *ankanim* ‘to fall’, Viredaz (2003: 7686) rightly prefers the former explanation of *ənkenum*.

ənt/d-o-cin, *a*-stem (later also *o*-stem) ‘a slave that is born in the house of his master’ (rendering Gr. *οἰκογενής*), opposed to *arcʻatʻ-a-gin* ‘(slave) bought with money’ in Genesis [Weitenberg 1981], and to *ek* ‘outsider’ (< ‘comer’) in Movsēs Xorenacʻi 1.10 (1913=1991: 33^{L7f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 85): *ew aylovkʻ əndocnōkʻ ew ekōkʻ* “and [with] other domestic servants and the outsiders”.

●ETYM Composed of **ənd-* (cf. Gr. *ἐνδον* ‘within’) and **cin-* ‘to give birth; to be born’ (q.v.); for a thorough philological and etymological analysis I refer to Weitenberg 1981.

T'

t'arām 'withered' in Łazar P'arpec'i (5th cent.) and Sargis Šnorhali (12th cent.), **an-t'arām** 'unwithered, evergreen' from the Bible (three times) onwards, **t'arāmim** 'to wither', late attestations, apart from the participle *t'arameal* (1x in the Bible, and in Paterica) and caus. *t'aramec'uc'*- (1x Bible); ***t'aršam** – unattested, priv. **an-t'aršam** (in older period, only Agat'angelos), **t'aršamim** 'to wither' (Bible 3x, Łazar P'arpec'i, Movsēs Xorenac'i, Paterica, Nilus, etc.); **t'ořmil** 'id.' (Geoponica, 13th cent.), **t'o[r]š(o)mil** 'id.' (Mandakuni, Geoponica).

A textual illustration: In Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.68 (1913=1990: 363^{L6f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 353): *et'ē zis, eraštac'eal ew t'aršameal pask'ut'eamb arbuc'manc'xratu* 'Or myself, dried out and dessicated by thirst for the waters of his advice?'

●DIAL ***t'arām-** (Hačən, Tigranakert, Xarberd, Agulis, Šamaxi), ***t'ořom-** more widespread: Polis, Axalc'xa, Hamšen, Sebastia, Karin, Muš, Van, Moks, Ararat, Marała, etc. 'to wither' [HAB 2: 156b]; **an-t'arām** 'a flower' in Zeyt'un, Ararat [Ačařean 1913: 98a], Muš [Amatuni 1912: 31], etc. The by-form ***t'aršam-** is not recorded, but its presence may be proven by e.g. Svedia *t'išmil*, although Ačařyan (2003: 396, 416, 568) derives this form from *t'ořnil*.

In a prayer from Ĵavaxk', one finds an adjectival **an-t'ar-akan** (see Lalayeanç' 1892: 10^{L8} = 1, 1983: 340). Formally, it represents the pure root ***t'ar-**, although one cannot be sure that it is not a recent analogical formation. Note that prayers often preserve archaisms.

●ETYM Since long connected with Skt. *tarṣ-*: *tṛṣyanti*- 'to be thirsty, to crave', YAv. *taršu-* 'dry, not fluid', Gr. *τέρσομαι* 'to become dry', Hitt. *tarš-* 'to dry', etc. (see HAB 2: 155-156).

Pedersen (1906: 413 = 1982: 191) explains Arm. *-rš-* from **-rsj-* (: Skt. *tṛṣyati*), comparing *garš-* : Skt. *hṛṣyati* (see s.v.), which is accepted by Meillet (1950: 85). See, however, 2.1.12.

The twofold reflex of PIE **rs* in *t'aršamim* : *t'arāmim* 'to wither' is considered to be one of the oldest traces of early dialectal diversity. In order to evaluate this reflex, one should try to establish the philological background of the distribution.

The adjectives *t'arām* and *ant'arām*, as well as the verb *t'aršamim* are reliably attested since the 5th century, whereas the adjective *an-t'aršam* is found only once in the old period, **t'aršam* is not attested at all, and the verbal *t'arām-* is found only in the participle and causative, each of them once in the Bible. That the verb *t'aršamim* is old and archaic may be indirectly corroborated by its disappearance from the modern dialects and its replacement by *t'arām-*. We may hypothetically reconstruct the following original distribution: PArm. **t'arām* (adj.) : **t'aršam-émi* (verb). This seems to fit into my reformulation of the ruki-rule in Armenian, see 2.1.12.

On the other hand, one may also assume the influence of Iran. **tarš-* 'to be thirsty' (cf. Av. *taršna-* m. 'thirst', etc., for the forms see Cheung 2007: 383-384), although this is probably unnecessary. Note also Arm. dial. K'esab *tāštia* 'arid, not watered' (see Č'olak'ean 1986: 317a), possibly reflecting an Iranian *-ti*-formation.

t'arp' 'a large wicker fishing-basket, creel', in Anania Širakac'i (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 228^{L23}), allative/directive *i t'arp'* : *Ew or yur'kanēn zercaw, i t'arp' ankaw* :

“and which (of the fish – HM) got rid of the fishing-net, fell into the fishing-basket”; *t'arb* ‘a framework of wooden bars, a wooden trellis-work’, in Movsēs Kałankatuac'i/Dasxuranc'i 2.51 (V. Aṛak'elyan 1983: 283^{L17f}, with no variant readings): AccSg *t'arb* and AblSg *t'arb-ē*. For the latter passage, its translation and semantic discussion with references, see HAB 2: 162b; Dowsett 1961: 183, 183₃; V. Aṛak'elyan 1969: 220.

●DIAL Muš, Alaškert, Ararat (see also Nawasardeanc' 1903: 39-40), Marała, Xoy *t'arp* ‘a large wicker fishing-basket, creel’ (for a thorough description, see Amatuni 1912: 206b; Ačaṙean 1913: 352a), Zeyt'un *t'əyp* ‘a hunting basket or net (for fish, fox, etc.)’ [HAB 2: 162b; Ačaṙyan 2003: 131, 310]. It is practically impossible to determine whether the forms point to *t'arb* or *t'arp* since the voiced *b* is usually aspirated after *r*. Only Zeyt'un seems to be relevant, since here *rb* mostly yields *yb* (although the evidence is not entirely straightforward, see Ačaṙyan 2003: 91). This dialect, thus, probably points to *t'arp*.

As we have seen, the word is attested only twice in the literature, and one of the attestations comes from Anania Širakac'i, native of Širak. The dialectal dictionaries do not record the word in the Karin-speaking areas (Karin, Širak, Axalk'alak', etc.). Nevertheless, it seems to have been present in Nerk'in Basen; see Hakobyan 1974: 143, where the author, describing fish-catching baskets, brackets the word *t'arp*. One might postulate, thus, the presence of the word in Karin/Širak speaking areas for at least 13 centuries.

●ETYM Ačaṙyan (HAB 2: 162b) connects Gr. *τάπη* ‘large wicker basket’, also *ταρός*, *τερός* m., *ταρόνη* f. ‘id.’. The Greek and Armenian words are usually derived from PIE **t_u(e)r-p-* : **t_uerH-* ‘to grab, enclose’, cf. Lith. *t_vėrti* ‘to seize, form’, OCS *tvoriti* ‘to do, make’; see Pokorny 1959: 1101 (without Armenian); Ĵahukyan 1987: 154, 302. According to Clackson (1994: 183), we are probably dealing with a common borrowing from a lost source.

The QIE cluster **-rp-* regularly yields Arm. *-rb-*. In this case, the by-form *t'arp* presents us with the problem of *-p'*. One might assume a non-IE **tarp^h-*, with aspirated **-p^h-*, or assimilation *t'...b > t'...p'*, especially after *r* (on the latter circumstance, see above). However, the by-form with *-b* seems to be reliable. I therefore propose an alternative solution, which can explain the allophones *p' : b*.

Gr. *τάπη* derives from QIE **t(a)rp-eh₂-*. If we may posit a HD laryngeal-stem, the paradigm would have been as follows: nom. **t_orp-eh₂-* (or **terp-eh₂-*, if the vocalism of *τερός* is old), gen. **trp-h₂-ós*. This would yield PArm. **t^hŷrb-a-*, gen. **t^harp^h-ó-* ‘large wicker basket’. Then the oblique stem **t^harp^h-* would be generalized. One might also posit a thematic **trpH-ó-*, as in Gr. *ταρός*; but Arm. abl. *t'arb-ē* precludes the *o*-declension. For this kind of paradigmatic solutions, see 2.2.2.6. I must admit that this analysis is highly hypothetical.

In view of the limited geographical distribution and the cultural character of this lexeme, one should consider it to be a non-IE word of Mediterranean origin (cf. the above-mentioned assumption of Clackson). In this case, the vowel **a* and the Armenian vacillation *p' / b* may be seen as substratum features, although the non-IE origin does not automatically exclude the paradigmatic solution proposed by me. Should the borrowing be ascribed to a very early period of the development of

Proto-Armenian and Proto-Greek, the word may have been adjusted to the corresponding morphological system inherited from Indo-European.

t'ezan, *o*-stem: AblSg *i t'ezan-o-y* (Leviticus 13.56); later *a*-stem: GDSg *t'ezan-i* (Cyril of Alexandria, Čařəntir), GDPl *t'ezan-a-c'* (Čařəntir) 'the weft, the transverse threads which are woven across to make cloth using the warp as a base' (Bible+), 'long sleeve' (Čařəntir); **t'ezan-i-k'**, *ea*-stem: GDPl *t'ezan-e-a-c'* (Paterica, Grigor Narekac'i), IPl *t'ezan-e-a-w-k'* (Nersēs Lambronac'i) 'long sleeve' (also John Chrysostom, etc.).

The word *t'ezan* 'weft, threads which are woven across' (rendering Gr. *κρόκη*) occurs several times in Leviticus 13.48-57, in contrast with *arēj* 'threads running along the length of cloth, warp' (Gr. *στήμων*).

●DIAL The syncopated form *t'eznik* 'long sleeve' is found in a number of western dialects: Nor Naxiĵewan, Trapizon, Muš, Zeyt'un, etc. [HAB 2: 168a]. Note also Moks *t'eznink*⁹ 'широкий, длинный, открытый (распоротый) обшлаг рукава' [Orbeli 2002: 230].

●ETYM The derivations from IE **tek-* (Lat. *texō* 'to weave', NHB 1: 803c) and **(s)teg^h-* 'stitch' (see Saradževa 1986: 230, 235-236, 402₁₄₂ with ref.; cf. also *stec* 'weaver's vertical stick') are rejected because of the *-z-* which requires a palatovelar **-g^h-*, and the word is considered to be of unknown origin [HAB 2: 168a; Olsen 1999: 300, 947].

t'elawš 'holm-oak; cedar, pine'.

NHB, HAB and Astuacaturean (1895: 568a) cite only two attestations: Isaiah 44.14 and 2 Paralipomenon 2.8. On the latter, see also Xalat'eanc' 1899: 57a.

The word is also attested in Agat'angelos § 644 (1909=1984: 330^{L11}), in an enumeration of tree-names, between *yakri* and *kałamax*. In "Bžškaran" (apud NHB 2: 995a; cf. S. Vardanian 1990: 86, § 356), where *k'araxunk* is described as *t'elōš caroyñ xiž patuakan* "valuable pitch of the tree *t'elōš*". It is remarkable that in the 7th-century Armenian Geography (Ašxarhac'oyc' by Anania Širakac'i), *k'araxunk* is the only product mentioned for the province of Arc'ax, which roughly represents the territory of Łarabał, and it is not mentioned in any of the other provinces, and that the word *t'elawš* has been preserved only in Łarabał.

In Baġirk' hayoc' (see Amalyan 1975: 118^{Nr100}), which seems to show special affinities to the dialects of Łarabał and adjacent areas (see H. Martirosyan 2008), *t'elōš* is used to gloss *t'eli* 'elm-tree': *t'eli car anptuł*, or *ē t'elōš* "a fruitless tree that is *t'elōš*".

In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Eġia Mušelyan Karnec'i (Karin/Xotorĵur), Turk. *č'am yemiši* is glossed by *t'elōšea*, *t'elōši* [Č'ugaszyan 1986: 72^{Nr65}].

●DIAL Ačarĵan (1913: 357b; HAB 2: 172a) records only Łarabał *t'elūši* 'a kind of mountainous tree'. Davt'yan (1966: 356) cites Łarabał *t'elūši* and *t'elōši*, as well as *t'elūši* in Hadrut' and Šalař-Xcaberđ (other dialects in the territory of Łarabał). He, too, does not specify the meaning. HayLezBrbBař (2, 2002: 99a) has Łarabał *t'elmši* 'a kind of mountainous tree'. This seems to reproduce the entry *t'elōši* in Ačarĵan 1913: 357b, with a misprinted *-m-* instead of *-ō-*. In this case, however, the alphabetical order would be disturbed. If *t'elmši* is correct (which is very uncertain),

one would be tempted to compare it with Georg. *t'elamuši* 'elm', on which see below.

I express my gratitude to Armen Sargsyan for supplying me with further information. His informants were Step'an Dadayan (born in Šuši in 1946), the pro-rector of Step'anakert University, whose parents are born in Zardarašen (a small village in the district of Martuni, close by T'alaṽard) where they lived by 1945, and Hät'äm, the forest-guard of the village Kusapat, who in 2003 was ca. 55 years old. According to them, Łarabał *t'əluši* denotes a kind of *t'eli* 'elm-tree' (q.v.) with yellowish wood (which is good as fuel) and leaves that are smaller than those of the *t'eli* and, when green, serve as fodder for the goats. It is present in Xcaberd, T'alaṽard, Martakert. Armen Sargsyan himself saw one near the spring called Čirákna (5-6 km up from Kusapat).

In the dictionary by Malxaseanc' (HBB 2: 96a-b), *t'etōš* is identified with *Quercus Pontica* and is described as follows: "a beautiful tree belonging to the genus of the oak, with very hard, unrottable, heavy, elastic wood and dark green longish oval leaves; it is long-lived, and grows slowly; produces big non-edible acorns".

●SEMANTICS The tree-name seems to have, thus, two basic meanings: (1) a kind of oak, the holm-oak or the evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*), a native of Italy and other Mediterranean countries; (2) cedar, pine.

●ETYM Bağirk' hayoc' (see above), NHB (1: 806a), and Ułurikean (see HAB 2: 172a) treat *t'etawš* as identical with or a kind of *t'eli* (note also the description of *t'etōš* by informants from Łarabał as a kind of *t'eli*), assuming, apparently, an etymological identity. This is accepted by Ĵahukyan (1987: 145) with some reservations, and by P. Friedrich (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 178b), where *etōš* is represented as meaning 'wood', which is incorrect. Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 172a), however, leaves the origin of *t'etawš* open. Olsen (1999: 938) gives *t'etōš* as meaning 'oak' or 'pine' and as a word of unknown origin.

Ĵahukyan (1987: 380) mentions *t'et-awš* as the only example of the suffix *-awš*, and presents a separate entry for the suffix *-oš* found in the adjective *dandal-oš* vs. *dandał* 'slow', etc.

Perhaps *ptelaw-* + *-š-i* (cf. Myc. *pte-re-wa*), see s.v. *mori*/**mo(r)-š*. For this and for the suffix *-awš* in general, see 2.3.1.

t'eli 'elm'. Late and poorly attested (see HAB 2: 171; Greppin 1982: 350; 1985: 93). The variant **t'et-eni* (preserved in the dialects of Ararat and Zeyt'un) appears in the place-name *T'etenik'* (11th cent.+), see Hübschmann 1904: 430.

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Hamšen, Ararat, Łarabał, Van, Muš, Zeyt'un [HAB 2: 171b].

●ETYM Bugge (1893: 39) connected *t'eli* 'elm' with Gr. *πελέε-α*, Ion. *-η* 'elm, *Ulmus glabra*'. Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 171b) considers the anlaut problematic (see also Hübschmann 1897: 449) and prefers linking *t'eli* with Lat. *tilia* 'linden'. The sound change **pt-* > Arm. *t'-*, however, seems to be valid [Greppin 1982; Clackson 1994: 169]. Some scholars are more positive about the Greek correspondence (see Solta 1960: 420; Greppin 1982: 350; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 286; Ĵahukyan 1987: 145, 188, 302 – with some reservation), although others (Ałabekyan 1979: 65; Clackson 1994: 169; Beekes 2003: 171-172) include Lat. *tilia* too.

Hübschmann (1897: 374-375, 449) is often said to have considered *t'eli* as a Greek loanword. However, Hübschmann, in fact, considers only Arm. *pt(e)l-* 'elm' (HAB 4: 111b) a Greek loan, and mentions the connection of Arm. *t'eli* with Gr. *πελέα*, not accepting it. Although Ačařyan (HAB 2: 171b) already showed the misunderstanding, the idea still remains ascribed to Hübschmann (as in P. Friedrich 1970: 89; Greppin 1982: 350; Ĵahukyan 1987: 188; Clackson 1994: 234₂₈₃). According to P. Friedrich (1970: 89), both the Latin and Armenian forms are borrowed from Greek. Pokorný (1959: 847) only accepts the Greek-Latin connection and treats Arm. *t'eli* as borrowed from Greek. The latter point is correctly rejected by Ĵahukyan (1967: 96₂₃). Probably we are dealing with a common borrowing from a lost Mediterranean source, see Clackson 1994: 169, 183, 234₂₈₃; Beekes 2003: 171-172; cf. Greppin 1982: 350 ("from the Aegean substratum").

According to Bugge (1893: 39), Georg. *t^hela* and Tush *t^hel* 'elm' are borrowed from Armenian. Ačařyan (HAB 2: 172a) adds Georg. *t^helamuši* 'elm'. See also s.v. *t'etawš*.

*t'ēlik

●DIAL Only in Zeyt'un *t'əlak* 'snow-pile, avalanche' [Allahvērtean 1884: 186; Ačařean 1913: 368b].

●ETYM Ačařyan (2003: 287) hesitantly reconstructs **t'elik* and treats the word as of completely unknown origin.

I think Zeyt'un **t'elik* reflects an *-ik* suffixation of Arm. *t'et* 'pile' (see HAB).

*t'en (dial.) 'vulva of a cow'

●DIAL Sebastia *t'en* 'vulva of a cow' [Ačařean 1913: 363a; Gabikean 1952: 202]; Gor. *t'in*, *t'an* 'vulva of female animals' [Margaryan 1975: 392a].

●ETYM Ačařyan (1913: 363a) does not mention any etymology. Ĵahukyan (1972: 310) derives from IE **tu-ēn-* (from **tēu-* 'to swell') comparing Gr. *σάθη* f. 'penis', *σάννιον* 'id.' and Lith. *tvainýtis* 'scharwenzeln, buhlen; sich unkeuschen Gelüsten hingeben'. Hanneyan (1979: 174) accepts the etymology and takes it as an Armeno-Greco-Baltic isogloss.

However, the word is probably a Persian (or Turkish?) loan.⁵⁹ I propose a connection with Pers. *tan* 'body, person'; cf. YAv. *tanū-* f. 'body, person', Skt. *tanū-* f. 'body, self' (RV+), etc. (see OsnIranJaz-Sr 1981: 29; OsnIranJaz-Nov 1, 1982: 59). Note also Arm. dial. (Hamšen) *t'en* 'body', which, according to Ačařyan (1947: 189, 267b), is borrowed from Turkish. For the semantic shift cf. Arm. *marmin* 'body' > dial. 'vulva' (Karin), 'vulva of an animal (Nor Bayazet)', *anjn* 'person; body' > Van *anj* 'vulva of a pregnant cow', etc.

*t'ēši(k)

●DIAL Ararat *t'ēši* 'spindle' [Nawasardeanc' 1903: 41a], Axalc'xa, Karin *t'ēšik* 'id.' (Ačařean 1913: 357b; also Mxit'areanc' 1901: 306, glossing Širak *arč'kan* 'spindle'). For attestations of *t'ēši* and gen. *t'ēšu*, see Amatuni 1912: 57a.

●ETYM Amatuni (1912: 57a) marks *t'ēši* as from Kurdish (abbrev. *k't*), not specifying the Kurdish form. He obviously means *tešī*, *tešū* 'spindle', cf. also *tešīle* 'bobbin', *tešīrēs* 'пряжа, fem. spinner'; *tešwē* 'тесло' = 'adze' (see Kurdoev /

⁵⁹ Gabikean (1952: 202) asks: "Turkish?", not specifying the details.

Jusupova 1983: 154b). Ačarean (1913: 357b) equates Arm. *t'eši(k) with East Turkish /t'εše/.

Obviously, all these forms belong with Pers. *taš* 'hatchet, axe' [Steingass 302a], Sogd. *tš* 'axe' [Gharib 1995: 392a], Khot. *ttāš-* 'to cut', Arm. (Iranian LW) *tašem* 'to hew', Skt. *tákṣati* 'to form by cutting; to tool, hammer; to fashion, form, prepare', etc. (see HAB 4: 370; Bailey 1979: 129-130; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 612-613; Cheung 2007: 384-385). Note also A. Petrosyan 2002: 49₁₇₀, mentioning Arm. dial. *t'eši(k)* in this context.

Formally, Arm. *t'eši(k) can be regarded a Persian loanword. Although the semantic relationship between the weaving and hewing activities is possible (compare OHG *dehsa* 'axe' vs. MHG *dēhse* 'spindle' [Mallory/Adams 1997: 37-38], noted by A. Petrosyan 2002: 49₁₇₀; see also s.vv. *hiwsem* 'to weave, plait' and *hiwsn* 'carpenter'), the semantic difference between Pers. *taš* 'hatchet, axe' and Arm. *t'eš-i(k) 'spindle' may be explained by the appurtenance of the two terms to the same PIE root rather than by considering the Armenian word as a Persian loanword. Note that the Indo-Iranian verbal root under consideration exclusively refers to cutting and hewing, and all the Iranian implement designations (apart from Kurdish *tešī*, *tešū* 'spindle', the Armenian origin of which cannot be excluded) formed from this root denote only 'hatchet, axe' or 'adze'. Also the productive *-i* suffix seems to favour this solution.

If Arm. *t'eš-i(k) is a native word, its proto-form cannot be structurally identical with that of the Indo-Iranian because the latter derives from a reduplicated *te-tk- (see the literature above), which would not yield Arm. *t'eš-. If at least some IE cognate forms point to a PIE *teks- (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 37-38), this proto-form might also explain the Armenian form through the ruki-rule (see 2.1.12): QIE *teks-ijV- > Arm. *t'eš-i. Otherwise, the Armenian form is indeed an Iranian loan.

*t'er (dial., widespread) 'leaf (also of dough)', *t'el (dial.) 'id.'; *t'er earlier probably also *'wing, feather'; t'ert', *i*-stem: ISg t'ert'-i-w in Vardan Arewelc'i, IPl t'ert'-i-w-k' (var. t'it'-o-v-k') in Paterica, GDPl t'ert'-i-c' in Grigor Magistros 'leaf of a flower, plant; plate, etc.' (Philo, Paterica, etc.).

*t'er 'leaf' is found in the compound *mi-a-t'er-i* 'having one leaf or petal' – Bārgirk' hayoc' [Amalyan 1975: 215^{Nr307}].

●DIAL Hamšen, Trapizon t'ir 'leaf', Łarabał, Ararat, Ĵula t'er 'petal, leaf', Axalc'xa t'er 'petal, leaf of paper or dough', Ewdokia, Sebastia t'er 'leaf of dough' [HAB 2: 176a]. There is also a variant with *-l*: Agulis *bxxát'il* 'leaf of radish' < *botk-a-t'el, which corresponds to Łarabał *pxkát'er* [HAB 2: 176a] and Ararat *botkat'er* 'id.' (see Amatuni 1912: 112b). Note also Nor Naxijewan *t'el-bac 'thin leaf of dough' (see Tigranean 1892: 111; Amatuni 1912: 209a; HAB 2: 176a).

The form t'ert' is present in: Alaškert t'ert' 'petal', Ararat t'ert' 'leaf of paper', Xarberd t'ert' 'leaf of cabbage', etc. [HAB 2: 176a].

●ETYM Together with t'er 'side', t'ir- 'to fly', and t'it'el/in 'butterfly' (see s.vv.), from PIE *pter- 'feather; wing', probably derived from *pet- 'to fly' (see Bugge 1893: 40; Ačaryan 1918: 161; HAB 2: 175-176, 183, 184-186; Pokorny 1959: 826; Greppin 1982: 348-349; Ĵahukyan 1987: 144), cf. Gr. *πεπρόν* n. 'feather (mostly in pl.); bird's wing; wings of a bat and of insects; any winged creature, as the Sphinx; a beetle', *πτερόν* f. 'wing of a bird; winged creature, bird', Gr. *πέτρο-μαι*, *πτε-σθαι* 'to

fly', etc. The meaning 'wing', which is dominant in Greek, is absent in Armenian. However, *t'er* 'side', in my view, presupposes an earlier meaning 'wing', cf. the semantic field of Engl. *wing*, as well as of Arm. *kuṛn* 'back', dial. also 'arm', 'side'. See also HAB 2: 185a on this. Further, note that, according to Ałayan (1974: 70-71), and, independently, to Olsen (1999: 51-52, also citing a suggestion by Rasmussen), Arm. *t'ew* (*o*-stem) 'wing; arm, etc.' (q.v.) is derived from the same **pet-*. Accepted, albeit with some reservations, by Jahukyan (1987: 144, 187).

In view of the semantic field 'feather; leaf' : 'wing' represented by this set of words, one wonders whether *t'ew* 'arm, wing' is somehow related with Moks *t'av*, gen. *t'av-əʃ*, pl. *t'av-ir* 'лист = leaf', *ākānjəʃ* *t'av* 'барабанная перепонка = ear-drum' (see Orbeli 2002: 199, 228). For textual illustrations, see Orbeli 2002: 61, Nr. 26 (referring to leaves of pumpkin) and Nr. 27; Yovsēp'eanc' 1892: 12^{L5}, gloss: 12₂. Also in Van, Sasun, Muš (Ačarean 1913: 352b).

t'er, *i*-stem according to NHB 1: 806a, but only AblSg *i t'er-ē* (Eznik Kołbac'i, Cyril of Alexandria) is attested, 'side'. Numerous compounds (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 174-175].

●ETYM See s.v. **t'er* 'leaf'.

t'ew, *o*-stem: GDPl *t'ew-o-c'* (very frequent), ISg *t'ew-o-v*, IPl *t'ew-o-v-k'* (Bible); also IPl *t'ew-ō-k'* (formally: *a*-stem – *t'ew-a-w-k'*), twice in the Bible, as well as in Grigor Narekac'i, etc. 'wing; arm'.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 177-178].

t'ew 'shoulder': in a Moks version of the epic (SasCr 1, 1936: 61^{L65f}):

Jenöv Hövan tli anun idi Davit';

Tlen aric', idi t'orben, et'al t'iv.

'Jenöv Hövan named the child Davit'; he put the child into the bag and threw (the bag) onto his shoulder'. The word *t'iv* here clearly means '(onto the) shoulder', as was correctly translated by Melik'-Öhanjanyan (SasUdal 2004: 56a^{L5}: "через плечо") and L. Petrosyan (1968: 37: *usin*).

In a Łarabał fairy-tale recorded by Aṛak'el Bahat'ryan in 1860 (HŽhek' 6, 1973: 658^{L12}), the king of Underworld pulls out one of the *t'ev*-s of *Hndk-a-hav*, lit. 'Indian bird', and gives it to the hero. Then, the bird takes the hero out of the Underworld. Here, *t'ew* cannot refer to 'wing' since the bird cannot fly with one wing. It must mean 'feather'.

●ETYM See s.v. **t'er* 'leaf', etc.

t'it'etn₁ 'leaf of metal' (Bible+: NSg *t'it'etn*, APl *t'it'huns*). Greppin (1982: 349) says that the meaning of *t'it'etn* is obscure, but it might mean 'gold leafing, gold', and the word is known from the Middle Armenian lexicographers. However, the word does occur in the Bible (Exodus 28.36, 29.6; Leviticus 8.9, etc.) clearly rendering Gr. *πέταλον* n. 'leaf; leaf of metal'.

●ETYM See s.v. *t'it'etn₂*.

t'it'etn₂, t'it'ein 'butterfly'.

The only attestation mentioned by Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 183a) comes from the fables by Mxit'ar Gōš (12-13th cent.). Here the word is used in NPl *t'it'hunk'*, which, as

Ačaryan points out, presupposes NSg **t'it'eln* [and/or **t'it'itn*, cf. the problem of *asetn* 'needle'].

Now we find this form in poems by Yovhannēs T'lkuranc'i (14-15th cent.; T'lkuran in Mesopotamia, between Amid and Hromkla): *zēt/k'an əzt'it'et/xn* 'like a butterfly' (see Pivazyān 1960: 132^{L13}, 155^{L40}). The two passages (Mxit'ar Gōš and Yovhannēs T'lkuranc'i) are cited in MijHayBař 1, 1987: 259a.

Attested also in a medieval riddle written by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia) [Mnac'akanyan 1980: 279-280^{Nr149f}]. Mnac'akanyan (ibid. 499a) correctly glosses *t'it'eln* with 'butterfly'. Further, in a poem by Ařak'el Siwnec'i (14-15th cent.); see Poturean 1914: p. 206, stanza 10.

The form *t'it'er'n* (with *-r-*) is only found in Bařgirk' hayoc', where *t'it'eln* is glossed as follows: *t'it'ramay*, *kam t'it'er'n*, or *ē t'it'er'nik* (see Amalyan 1975: 120^{Nr155}; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 259a). This is mentioned by Greppin (1982: 349₆) as the only evidence for *t'it'eln* 'butterfly' (with *-t-*), which is incorrect.

The anthroponym *T'it'elnik* (11th cent.; see below) is in fact the oldest attestation of the word.

Greppin (1990: 70) cites *t'it'tum* 'butterfly', the source of which is unknown to me.

●DIAL There are two basic forms for 'butterfly' in the dialects: **t'it'er'n* and **t'it'eln*.

**t'it'er'n*

The unsuffixed form **t'it'er* is present in Muř [Amatuni 1912: 6b; Bařdasaryan-T'ap'alcyān 1958: 255a]; Alařkert [Madat'yan 1985: 189b]; Hamřen [Ačaryān 1947: 229; Bläsing 1992: 78^{Nr137}]; Ararat [HAB 2: 183b]; Karčewan [H. Muradyan 1960: 193b]; Kak'avaberd (here, *t'it'er'nə*) [H. Muradyan 1967: 171b]; Burdur [N. Mkrtč'yan 1971: 182a].

The suffixed forms are:

**t'it'er'n-uk*: Agulis *t't'ārnük* [Ačaryān 1935: 57 (§ 57), 353]; Dersim *t'at'ərnug* [Bařramyan 1960: 14]; cf. Xarberd *t'ərt'ərug* [HAB 2: 183b];

**t'it'er'n-e/ik*: Muř and Alařkert *t'it'ərne/g* [Amatuni 1912: 6b; HAB 2: 183b; Bařdasaryan-T'ap'alcyān 1958: 255a; Madat'yan 1985: 189b]; Dersim *t'it'er'nig* [Bařramyan 1960: 80b]; Erzuka *t'it'er'nik* [Kostandyan 1979: 134a]; Ararat *t'it'er'nek* [Markosyan 1989: 301b]; Ozim *t'at'ərneyk*, cf. Van *t'ərt'ərnek* [Ačaryān 1952: 261], Šatax *t'ərt'ənek* [M. Muradyan 1962: 196b]; Svedia *t'it'ərnäg* [Ačaryān 2003: 379, 567]; Adana *t'at'er'nik* (meaning 'light-minded person') [HAB 2: 183b; Ačaryān 2003: 310]; Sasun *t'it'er'nik* 'a kind of sheep illness, when worms arise in the liver of sheeps' [Petoyan 1954: 122].

**t'it'er'n-ak*: Č'aylu and Marařa (in Łarabař) *t'it'er'nák* [Davt'yan 1966: 357].

Dersim *t'it'grna* [Bařramyan 1960: 80b] probably reflects a metathesis of the *r* and *g*. Perhaps this has been supported by the folk-etymological association with *gərnag* (see Bařramyan 1960: 88a) from *kuřn* 'back', dial. also 'arm', 'side'. For the auslaut, cf. also Dersim (K'li) *t'it'xna* (see below).

**t'it'eln*

Zeyt'un *t'it'ex* [Ačaryān 2003: 13, 122, 310]; Svedia *t'it'ix* 'butterfly of the silkworm' [Andreasyan 1967: 224, 361b]; K'esab *t'it'ix* [HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 110a]; Akn *t'at'ex* [HAB 2: 183b; Gabričlean 1912: 268]; Xarberd [HayLezBrbBař

2, 2002: 110a) and Xotorjur *t'it'et* [YušamXotorj 1964: 451b] (both meaning 'a lung illness of animals'); Č'enkiler (Nikomidia) *t't'et* [HAB 2: 183b] (meaning 'butterfly of the silkworm' [Ačařean 1913: 363a]); Melri *t'et'axnə < t'it'etn* [Ałayan 1954: 92, 269b].

The ending of Dersim (K'hi) *t'it'xna* [HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 110b] is not clear to me; cf. also Dersim *t'it'grna* (see above).

With the suffix *-e/ik*: Muř *t'itətnik*, cf. the form recorded by Rivola, namely *t'it'xnik* [HAB 2: 183b]; Aparan, Moks *t'it'xnek* [Amatuni 1912: 6b]; Tigranakert *t'et'etig* [HAB 2: 183b; Haneyan 1978: 186b].

On the meanings 'a kind of illness' and 'spirit' and on *t'it'ot*, see below.

It is remarkable that some dialectal areas (Svedia, Xarberd, Muř, Agulis and Kak'avaberd vs. Melri, etc.) represent both the *r*- and *t*-forms side by side. The *r*-variant (Ararat, Agulis, etc.) may have once been present in Łarabał and adjacent dialects, too; cf. also Burdur (*t'it'er*), the speakers of which have migrated from Łarabał in the 17th century. It has been preserved in **t'it'er-mati* : Łarabał *t'it'irmāte*, *t'at'ərmāli/e*, in Mehtiřen : *t'at'ərmāli* [Davt'yan 1966: 357], Goris *t'it'rimati*, *t'at'ərmati*, *t'it'ilmati* [Margaryan 1975: 327a], Karčewan and Kak'avaberd *t'it'irmāli* with semantic nuance 'a butterfly that flutters around the light' [H. Muradyan 1960: 214a; 1967: 192b]. Particularly transparent is Ararat *t'it'er-mati* [Markosyan 1989: 301b]. Ačařyan (HAB 2: 183b) treats **t'it'er-mati* as a compound containing *t'it'er* 'butterfly' and *mat-* 'to sift' and compares it with Łarabał, etc. **aliwr-mat(ik)* 'butterfly' = *aliwr* 'meal' + *mat-* 'to sift' (see Ačařyan 1913: 51-52, 365a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 18a). Note an interesting word-play found in a folk-song of the type *jangyulum* (see Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 105^{Nr612}):

Amairn a t'at'ərmati,
Axči er allür mati,
K'u täšängy türür kyälət
Siroł səerts kədali.

"It is summer, (there is) a butterfly,
 Girl, get up (and) sift meal;
 Your beautiful shaking
 Will burn my loving heart".

The semantic motivation is, he explains, the "flour-like" dust on the wings of butterflies. This is quite conceivable.⁶⁰ For the examination of *t'it'irmati* and the like, particularly interesting is *t'it'ramay* which is used in Bařgirk' hayoc' alongside *t'it'er(ik)* to render *t'it'etn* (see Amalyan 1975: 120^{Nr155}). Another trace might be Łarabał (Ganjak) *t'it'ra*, used as an epithet to *tuř* 'bird' in meaning 'light' (see HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 110b) or 'fluttering' and the like.

⁶⁰ Compare Russ. *pekelėk* 'butterfly', if from *peklevat* 'to sift'; cf. also Russ. *pépel* 'ash'; Gr. *πάλη* 'the finest meal; any fine dust', *παι-πάλη* (redupl.) 'the finest flour or meal' which may be (folk-)etymologically related to reduplicated designations of the butterfly like Lat. *papiliō*, etc., and Arm. dial. **pipeřnak*, etc.

On the other hand, given the existence of *t'it'eln* in Melri (*t'ēt'axnə*), one might look for traces of the form also in Łarabał.⁶¹ Indeed, on a cross-stone in the vicinity of the village of Dahrav there is an inscription from 1071 AD (ŠI/520 + 551 = 1071) where one finds a female anthroponym *T'it'etnik* (see M. Barxutareanc' 1995 < 1895: 101; AčařAnjn 2, 1944: 309; DivHayVim 5, 1982: 144^{Nr486}): *Es Ohan kangnec'i zxač's inj ew amusin im T'it'etnikay: atawt's yišec'ēk* 'I, Ohan [= Yovhannēs/John – HM], erected this cross to myself and to *T'it'etnik*, my spouse; remember/mention in your prayers'.

Moks *t'əxt'əmurik/k'* (GSg *t'əxt'əmorkə°*, NPl *t'əxt'əmorkətir (-kəñir)*, see Orbeli 2002: 231) is considered by Ačařyan (HAB 2: 183b; cf. also Ačařyan 1952: 261) as isolated and independent. Ačařyan does not specify its structure. Given the association between the butterfly and the meal (*aliwr*), one may suggest that *t'əxt'əmurik* is a folk-etymological reshaping of an underlying **t'ət'ər-mał-ik* or **t'ət'əł-mał-ik* under the influence of Moks *t'əxt'əmur* 'дрожжи, закваска теста' = 'yeast, leaven' (see Orbeli 2002: 230-231). Here it is difficult to give preference to one of the varinats **t'ət'ər-* and **t'ət'əł-*. The latter explains the anlaut better (**t'ət'ł-* > *t'əxt'-*, with the same contact metathesis as is seen in *t'əxt'əmur* 'yeast, leaven' < *t'łxmor*). Alternatively, one may assume the following scenario: **t'ət'ər-mał-ik* > **t'ət'əłmarik* (with distant metathesis of *r* and *ł*, cf. *utarkem* 'to send' > Moks *hōrōłkil*, *hōretbayr* 'father's brother' > Łarabał *łōrp'er*; *ptlor* 'dirty' > Łarabał, Goris, Agulis **prtoł*, etc.) > **t'xt'əmorik*. For **t'ət'əł-*, cf. also Goris *t'it'ilmali*. It should also be borne in mind that the form with *-ł-* does occur in Moks (*t'it'xnek* [Amatuni 1912: 6b]), although both Orbeli and Ačařyan record only *t'əxt'əmurik/k'*.

Despite the variation seen in the forms of such closely related dialects as Van (*t'ərt'ərnek*), Ozim (*t'ət'ərneyk*), Šatax (*t'ərt'ənek*) and Moks (*t'it'xnek*, *t'əxt'əmurik/k'*), two features seem common in all these forms: they have the suffix *-ek*, and they all represent the *-r-* variant of the word (in this respect, Moks is ambiguous, see above). Nevertheless, here too, one can find relics of the form with *-ł-*. To my knowledge, Van and Ararat **t'it'xot* 'angry, quick-tempered' (see Amatuni 1912: 165-166; Ačařean 1913: 365b; HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 110b) has not received an etymological explanation. Compare Xotorjūr *t'it'xot* 'a kind of poisonous herb that is harmful to the lungs of animals' [YušamXotorj 1964: 451b], from *t'itetł* 'a lung-illness of animals'. The form obviously contains the suffix *-ot* which is usually used in adjectives "especially describing physical diseases <...>, or, mostly unpleasant, moods or spiritual qualities" (see Olsen 1999: 520; see also Ĵahukyan 1998: 30-31). The same suffix is seen in synonyms *diw-ot* and *k'aj'-ot* mentioned by Amatuni (1912: 165-166) next to *t'it'xot*. These formations contain the words *dew* and *k'aj'* (both meaning 'spirit, demon'), respectively. Note also Łarabał **k'ajk'-ot* 'angry, quick-tempered; lunatic' (see Ačařean 1913: 1099a). For a textual illustration, see Ananyan 1978: 359 (*k'ajkot*). In Bařgirk' hayoc' one finds *ays-ot* and *z-ays-ot* glossed as *diw-ot* and *diw-a-har* 'stricken by a demon', respectively (see Amalyan 1975: 17^{Nr354}, 98^{Nr24}). The forms are composed of *ays* 'an

⁶¹ Goris *t'it'ilmali* seems interesting in this respect. However, the *-ł-* instead of *r-* could be secondary.

evil spirit, demon' and the same suffix *-ot*. All these examples suggest that *t'it'x-ot*, too, can contain a root that means 'spirit, demon'. Bearing in mind the semantic field expressed by words like Arm. *xipilik* 'a (night-)spirit; nightmare; butterfly' and Gr. *ψυχή* 'soul; departed spirit, ghost; butterfly or moth', one may safely interpret *t'it'xot* (< **t'it't-ot*) as an *ot*-suffixation based on **t'it'et(n)* 'butterfly', here meaning 'spirit, demon'.

According to Norayr (s.v. French *douve*; see HAB 2: 183b), *t'it'et*, *t'it'inek* means 'a wingless worm that arises in the heart or the liver⁶² of the sheep as resulted from eating too much trefoil'. Ačaryan (HAB 2: 183b) compares this form to Mush *t'it'etnik*. The link is semantic, too, since Muš *t'it'etnik*, *t'it'tanek* also means 'a kind of worm in the liver of the sheep' according to HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 110a. Cf. also Sasun *t'it'ernek* 'a kind of sheep illness, when worms arise in the liver of sheeps', Xarberd and Xotorjūr *t'it'et* 'a lung illness of animals'. The information reported by Norayr (see above) may help to understand why in the dialect of Hamšen (see HAB 2: 369b; Ačaryan 1947: 234) the word *xipilik* 'a (night-)spirit; nightmare; butterfly; beautiful girl; doll' refers to the trefoil. For the semantic field, cf. Slavic **motyl*, which displays meanings like 'moth; butterfly; a tapeworm in the liver of sheeps; sheep illness; Cyperus flavescent' (according to a folk-belief, this plant is harmful to the sheep) [ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 20, 1994: 84ff]. Note also Gr. *ψυχή* 'soul; departed spirit, ghost; butterfly or moth; sea-starwort, Aster Tripolium' (mentioned also by Ačaryan, HAB 2: 369b).

In Sip'an, **t'it'eln* is found in the compound *maškat'it'et* 'butterfly' (see Amatuni 1912: 6b). See s.vv. *maškat'ew* and **maškat'it'et/rn*.

●ETYM The lexicographers and scholars usually cite *t'it'erñ* ignoring *t'it'eln* 'butterfly'. Whenever they mention the form *t'it'eln*, they mean the one which means 'leaf of metal' (see *t'it'eln*₁). Of the two forms meaning 'butterfly', only the latter, namely *t'it'eln* is attested in the literature. The form *t'it'erñ* is a reduplication on the basis of **t'er-* < **pter-* 'feather; wing'; see there for a discussion and references.

The etymological relation between *t'it'erñ* 'butterfly', *t'ir-* 'to fly', and *t'er(t)* 'leaf' and Gr. **πτέρ-* 'wing of a bat, birds and insects' is obvious, as is the reduplicated nature of *t'it'erñ*. In the Armenian dialects of Van and Xarberd, the reduplication has become full, namely **t'rtt-* [HAB 2: 185a]. The use of *t'r/rt'ir-* 'to flutter, tremble, vibrate' (see Malxaseanc' HBB 2: 127c, 130-132) referring to birds or butterflies is common in the dialects and Modern Armenian. A couple of random illustrations will suffice. In a story recorded in Šuši (Larabař) we read: "<...> the heart of Simon <...> is fluttering like a bird (*tuši mnan t'art'art'am*)" [Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 307^{L25}]. In the variant of the famous fairy-tale "Hazaran Blbul" written by Xnko Aper, *t'rt'ral* appears alongside *t'it'er* 'butterfly'.

A question arises: what about *t'it'eln*? Ačaryan (HAB 2: 182ff) admits the etymological identity of *t'it'eln* 'leaf of metal' and *t'it'erñ/t'it'eln* 'butterfly'. Further, he (HAB 2: 183ab) twice states that **t'it'eln* 'butterfly' (derivable from NPI *t'it'hunk*) is secondary. Similarly, Ĵahukyan (1984: 36, 42) treats the anthroponym

⁶² It will be remembered that the female evil spirits named *al-k'* (see Ačaryan 1913: 53b) threaten the heart and the lungs of an embryo.

T'it'etnik (11th cent.) as a dialectal (SW) variant of *t'it'erik* reflecting the sound-change $\dot{r} > \dot{l}$. However, the female anthroponym *T'it'etnik* is also attested in Łarabał at the same period (see above), and the sound-change $\dot{r} > \dot{l}$ is not specified any further. The priority of *t'it'erik* seems to function even in such an early attempt as that of Gabriëlean (1912: 268), who assumes that Akn *t't'ex* comes from older **t'rt'-ex*, with the suffix *-ex* also found in other animal-names. To my knowledge, *t'it'etn* 'butterfly' is nowhere else mentioned when *t'it'erik* is discussed, see (apart from references already cited) Pedersen 1982: 126-145 (= 1906: 348, 145); Tumanjan 1978: 257-258; Greppin 1981b: 5; Ĵahukyan 1982: 72; 1987: 144; H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 163, etc.

The dialectal spread of *t'it'etn* 'butterfly' is not smaller than that of *t'it'erik*. Moreover, *t'it'etn* is the only variant attested (although late) in the literature. In NHB, we find neither *t'it'erik* nor *t'it'etn* 'butterfly'. Only the former is recorded in an addendum of dialectal words, s.v. *t'it'erik(ik)* (see NHB 2: 1062b). For NHB, thus, the *-r-* variant is dialectal. I therefore fail to see criteria which would demonstrate that *t'it'etn* is secondary. The only argument in favour of the priority of *t'it'erik* seems to have been the etymological relatedness with **t'ir-* 'to fly'. However, the very fact that the relation was and still is transparent suggests that *t'it'erik* (although not necessarily) can be secondary, whereas *t'it'etn* can not, since there is no synchronical basis for such a reshaping (in other words, there are neither a verbal **t'et-* 'to fly, flutter', nor **t'et-* 'wing'). Instead, one finds some sporadic evidence for **t'el* 'wing' and **t'el* 'leaf'; see s.v. **t'er/l* 'leaf (also of dough)'. The obvious parallelism between **t'er* 'leaf' and **t'el* 'leaf' is comparable to that of **t'er* 'leaf of dough' and **t'el* 'id.' (ibid.). These are rather archaic relics which, together with the cognates in **-l-* such as Gr. *πτίλον* (mentioned also by Ačaryan himself) and others strengthen the status of *t'it'etn*.

For *t'it'etn* 'butterfly' we have first to mention Gr. *πτίλον* n. 'soft feathers, down; wing (properly of insects); the wing-like membrane in a kind of serpents', probably with a hypocoristic *-λο* suffix, which may be linked with the Armenian suffix *-il/t* (on which see e.g. HAB 2: 479a). However, this suffix added to a verbal basis **pt-* is improbable. In that case, one may treat **ptilom* as a word of substratum origin (cf. *siwn*, etc.), which has later been contaminated with the native PArm. **t'er-* < PIE **pter-*. The form **ptil(o)m* would yield Arm. **t'etn* (from **t'itn*; cf. *asetn* 'needle' from older **asitn*) and, with subsequent reduplication, **t'i-t'etn*. Note that, both formally and semantically, *t'it'etn* corresponds to *πτίλον* just like *t'it'erik* does to *περὶόν*. In the case the second component of Lat. *vespertiliō* 'bat' is cognate, the semantic side of the etymology would become much stronger, since denotations of the butterfly and the bat are very often related to each other (see s.v. **maškat'it'er/tn*). Note also Gr. *τίλα* f. 'plucking; (pl.) flocks or motes floating in the air', *τιλ[λ]ά · πετρα* (Hesychius).

Ačaryan (HAB 2: 182ff) identified *t'it'etn* (APL *t'it'etuns*) 'leaf of metal' with *t'it'el/in* 'butterfly'. Petersson (1916: 259) derives *t'it'etn* from IE **tel-* 'flat, flat ground, board', cf. Gr. *τηλία* f. 'board or table with a raised rim or edge, baker's board, etc.', Lat. *tellūs*, *-ūris* f. 'Erde', etc. Pokorny (1959: 1061) is sceptical about the etymology ("sehr unsicher"), but Ĵahukyan (1987: 153, 186-187) accepts it. Earlier, he (1982: 112) was inclined to the etymology proposed by Bugge (1893: 40)

who brought *t'it'etn* into connection with Gr. *πέταλον* n. (also *πέτηλον*) 'leaf; leaf of metal'. The Greek word, as well as OHG *fedel-gold* 'Blattgold', are represented in Pokorny 1959: 824 under the root **pet-* 'ausbreiten'. Olsen (1999: 410) suggests that *t'it'etn* "may once have been an instrument noun **pt(h)etlo-* deformed by such factors as dissimilation, reduplication (cf. *titeṛn* 'lizard', *siseṛn* 'chick-pea') and secondary *n*-stem inflection".

I prefer Ačařyan's etymology. The semantics of *t'it'etn* 'leaf of metal' is close to that of *t'er-t'* 'leaf of a flower, plant; leaf of metal, etc.', dial. (widespread) **t'er* 'leaf (also of dough)', and *t'it'etn* is formally identical with *t'it'etn* 'butterfly', so there is no need to separate these words.

Arm. *t'it'etn*₁ 'leaf of metal' (q.v.) occurs several times in the Bible, rendering Gr. *πέταλον* n. 'leaf; leaf of metal'. Remarkably, in Leviticus 8.9 one finds the Georgian *p'ep'ela-*, which is the usual word for 'butterfly': *p'ep'eli igi okrojsaj* 'golden butterfly' (see Klimov 1964: 153). The passage, in fact, refers to the golden plate (see RevStBible p. 83a; cf. Gr. *τὸ πέταλον τὸ χρυσοῦν* : Arm. *zt'it'etnn oski*) and has nothing to do with the butterfly.

One can offer two explanations for this problem:

(1) the Georgian translator has translated the text from (or has consulted) the Armenian Bible and confused Armenian *t'it'etn* 'leaf (of metal)' with the homonymous and etymologically identical word for 'butterfly'. This would imply that the meaning 'butterfly' of Arm. *t'it'etn* was already present in the time of the Georgian translation. That the Georgian Bible has originally been translated from Armenian is well known (see H. Anasyan, *HaykMaten* 2, 1976: 321-328; Cowe 1992: 239ff);

(2) there was a Georgian word for 'plate, leaf (of metal)' homonymous to the butterfly-word; in this case, the Georgian word would provide us with a parallel for the twofold semantics of Arm. *t'it'etn*. This alternative is less probable.

We encounter a similar problem in a medieval song entitled "Govasanut'iwn Sołomoni tačarin" : "Praise of the Solomon's temple", known from an 18th-century manuscript (Matenadaran Nr 2939: 438b; see K'yoškeryan 1981: 18, 232-234, 279). Here (op. cit. 233^{L20}) we read: *Haw t'it'huns aṛnēr zayn margartašarern*. We are obviously dealing with APl *t'it'huns* of *t'it'etn* 'plate, leaf (of gold)' which indeed is attested three times (3Kings 6.22, 32, 35) in the description of the building of the Solomon's temple, referring to (golden) plates. But what does the word *haw* ('bird') have to do with the above-mentioned passage from the medieval song? Probably, *t'it'etn* 'plate' has been confused with *t'it'etn* 'butterfly', which in a certain way is associated with the compounded designation of the bat, cf. *mašk-a-t'it'er* 'bat' (q.v.). It is remarkable that *mašk-a-t'it'er* occurs in a folk version of the story about the building of the temple (here, a fortress to be made of feathers) by Solomon, see Łanalanyan 1969: 343-344^{Nr794F}.

Lith. *peteliškė*, *peteliūškė*, *peteliuška*, *pateliškė* 'butterfly' (also 'flatterhaftes, leichtsinniges Mädchen') and Latv. *petelīgs* 'beweglich, lebhaft, flatterhaft' are usually derived from **pel-tel-* (with the root **pel-* 'to fly, flutter'). On the strength of the pair **pet-Vr-* (cf. Skt. *pātra-* n. 'wing (of a bird), feather', LAV. *pataṛa-ta-* 'winged', Hitt. *pattar* n. 'wing', gen.sg. *paddan-aš*, Arm. *p'etur* 'feather', with phonological problems; from NSg n. **-ōr*?) next to **pter-* (cf. Arm. *t'er(t')*, Gr.

πεπόν, πέπυζ), one might perhaps revive the derivation of the Baltic form from *pet-el-. In this case, Lith. *peteliškė* 'butterfly' would be an important cognate of Arm. *t'it'etn* 'butterfly'.

***t'it'lot** 'angry'.

●DIAL Van *t'it'xot* (see Ačařean 1913: 365b), Ararat (HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 110b), etc.

●ETYM See above, s.v. *t'it'etn*, *t'it'er*n 'butterfly'. For the suffix, cf. *diw-ot 'mad' from *dew* 'demon' [Ačařean 1913: 279b], *k'ajk'-ot* 'id.' from *k'ajk* 'demon', (z)ays-ot from *ays* 'demon' (q.v., see also s.v. *zaysaysem*). Further: Van **ayc-ot-im* 'to be angry', lit. 'to become "goaty"' (from *ayc* 'goat') [Ačařean 1913: 92a].

On 'butterfly' : 'soul; spirit', see HAB s.v. *xipilik*.

***t'ir-** 'to fly', independently only in Step'anos Őrbelean: *t'ir* (noun) 'flying'; ***t'ir-č-im** 'to fly' (Bible+), ***t'ir-an-im** 'id.' (Proverbs, etc.), ***t'ir-n-um** 'id.' (Cyril of Alexandria, etc.).

●ETYM See s.v. **t'er* 'leaf', etc.

t'lk'i, **dłk'i** 'maple', spelled also as *t'lk(en)i*, *t'xki*, *dłk'i*, *txki* [Aliřan 1895: 190^{Nr794}]. According to Bėguinot/Diratzouyan (1912: 66, Nrs 303 and 304), *t'łki/txki* (with synonymous *bicti*) denotes 'Acer campestre', whereas 'Acer platanoides' is represented by **kat'n-terew/b-i*, on which see 2.1.15. See also Malxaseanc' HBB 4: 418a.

NHB (2: 1061c), only in the dialectal addendum: *dłki* 'a tree with valuable wood of which spoons are made'.

According to Ačařyan (HAB 2: 188b), attested in "Yalags caroc" ("On trees"), in the form *dłk'i*. I cannot identify this source, since it is absent from the bibliography of HAB.

●DIAL Lori, Łazax, Łarabał, Łaradał *t'xki*, Łazax *t'lk-eni*, Muř, Bulanəx *dxki* 'maple' (with an initial *d-* rather than *d'-*, as Ačařyan points out) [HAB 2: 188-189], Dersim *t'əłzi* (perhaps a misprint for *t'əłgi*), *t'əłki*, *t'əłti* [Bařamyan 1960: 80b].

Although almost unattested in the literature and more widespread in the Eastern dialects (cf. also Aliřan 1895: 190^{Nr794}), the word is also present in the Western dialectal area (Muř-Bulanəx and Dersim) and may be thus old.

●ETYM No etymological attempt is recorded in HAB 2: 188-189.

The word may be analyzed as **t'i/ut-* + the tree-suffix *-k'i/-ki* (cf. *hačar-k/k'-i* 'beech', dial. *katnək'i* vs. class. *katni* 'oak', etc.). The root resembles **t'et-* found in *t'eti* 'elm' and *t'etawř* (see s.vv.). For a semantic association, cf. Oss. *wis-qæd* 'maple' from PIE **uīng-* 'elm' (see P. Friedrich apud Mallory/Adams 1987: 178b; see also s.v. *knjni* 'elm'), if the connection is accepted.

In this case, Dersim *t'əłti* (next to *t'əłki*) would be considered a metathesized form of *t'lk'i*, which seems strange. Therefore, one may alternatively assume that *t'lk'i* is a metathesized form of **t'k-y/xi*, preserved intact only in Dersim. Bearing in mind that the maple belongs to the family Aceraceae, one can think of Babcian *stagar* and Chechen *stajr* 'Acer platanoides', which have been connected with Hurr. *tařkar-innə* 'box-tree' (see Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 25). Perhaps, a Caucasian form of the type **təgar/-* is responsible for the Armenian word. The latter may have

been formed with the suffix found in tree-names like *kaṭamaxi*, *tawsax(i)*, etc. (see 2.3.1).

The alternation *t'-/d-* is reminiscent of the case of *t'awt'ap'em* and *p'lanim* (see Weitenberg 1992).

Alternatively, *t'lk'i* 'maple' can be compared with Oss. *tulz/tolzæ* 'oak' and Hung. *tölgy* 'oak' (on which see Cheung 2002: 232). For the semantics, cf. Basque *azkar*, which, depending on the dialect, denotes 'maple' or 'oak' (see P. Friedrich 1970: 66).

t'uz, *o*-stem: GDSg *t'z-o-y*, AblSg *i t'z-o-y* (Bible); *i*-stem: GDPI *t'z-i-c'* (Plato) 'fig' (Bible+), 'a fig-like tumour' ("Bžškaran" apud NHB 1: 820c) [cf. Gr. *σῶκον* 'fig; a large wart on the eyelids, also tumours in other places']; dial. also 'vulva', see below; **t'zeni**, *ea*-stem: GDSg *t'zenw-o-y*, AblSg *i t'zenwoy*, LocSg *i t'zenwoj*, ISg *t'zene-a-w* 'fig-tree' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. With *-n*: T'iflis *t'uzə*, gen. *t'zan*, Agulis, Łarabał, etc. *t'žnə*. The *-n* is seen in *t'z-n-eni* 'fig-tree', attested in 1788 [HAB 2: 202a]. Note also Lori *t'z-(e)n-k'-i* 'fig-tree' e.g. in a fairy-tale from the village of Šnot (recorded by Hm. Mažinyan; see Nawasardeanc' 5, 1889: 67, lines 9, 15 = HŽHek' 8, 1977: 17^{L-2}, 18^{L-3}): *t'znk'u terew* "leaf of fig-tree".

No trace of *-n* in the Van-group; see Ačaryan 1952: 261 (not listed in 124-126, under *an*-declension); M. Muradyan 1962: 196b, cf. 102; Orbeli 2002: 232.

In Aslanbek and Ozim, *t'uz* also means 'vulva'; cf. Gr. *σῶκον* 'fig; pudenda muliebria', Germ. *Feige*.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1854: 30^{L820f}), compared with Gr. *σῶκον*, Boeotian *τῶκον* n. 'fig; a large wart on the eyelids, also tumours in other places; pudenda muliebria, female genitals', *σὺκῆ*, Dor. *σῶκῆα*, Heracleian Dor. *σῶκία* f. 'fig-tree, Ficus Carica'. The Armenian and the Greek words cannot be separated from Lat. *ficus*, *f* and *ūs*, f. 'fig-tree' and, in view of phonological irregularities, are treated as words of Mediterranean (or Asia Minor) rather than of Indo-European origin [Meillet 1908-09b: 163; Meillet/Vendryes 1924: 17; HAB 2: 202a; Frisk 2: 818; P. Friedrich 1970: 150 (also with Burushaski *pfak*); Ĵahukyan 1987: 307, 309, 466; Mallory / Adams 1997: 433b; Olsen 1999: 936 ("a cultural loan")].

Patrubány (1908: 278a) derives the Armenian and the Greek words (as well as Slav. **tyky*, cf. Russ. *týkva* 'pumpkin') from PIE **tū-* 'to swell' and presents Lat. *ficus* separately (in the previous entry), from PIE **dʰē-* 'to suck'.⁶³ This view cannot be maintained. The connection with Gr. *σίκυς* 'cucumber', Slav. **tyky* 'pumpkin', etc. (on which see s.v. *sex* 'melon') is untenable; see also Walde/Hofmann 1, 1938: 492. Gr. *σὺκῆ* and Mycenaean *su-za* < **sukya* have been compared with Hitt. *šigga-* 'a plant' without a mention of Boeotian *τῶκον* and the Armenian and the Latin forms (see Hoffner 1967: 43₅₈). This is not convincing either.

The phonological correspondences, in particular Arm. *-z* vs. Gr. and Lat. **-k-*, and Lat. *fī-* vs. Arm. and Gr. **tu-*, are not easily explicable. De Lagarde (1854: 30^{L820f}) compares the case of Arm. *xoz* 'pig' vs. Pers. *xūk* 'id.'. Patrubány (1908: 278a) assumes that Arm. **t'us-* yielded *t'uz* under the influence of *ənkoyz* 'walnut'. The

⁶³ A misunderstanding seems to have taken place in HAB 2: 202a, in the representation of Patrubány's etymology.

correspondence Gr. τ - : Lat. f - betrays a “phonème étranger”, also found in Gr. $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\rho\alpha$ ‘pound; a silver coin of Sicily’ : Lat. $l\acute{i}bra < *l\acute{i}frā$ ‘Roman pound; level; balance; scales’ [Meillet 1908-09b: 163]. Morani (1991: 175) treats Arm. $t'uz$ next to Lat. $f\acute{i}cus$, etc. as borrowed from a substratum and posits an initial $*b$ -. One may posit a $*t^h$ - with facultative voicing and aspiration (cf. Beekes 2008: 46 on Pre-Greek).

Jahukyan (1987: 307) points out that Arm. $t'uz$ cannot be derived from Greek, and that it implies a source form of the type $*tug^h$ -, with an impossible root structure for an Indo-European word (a combination of a voiceless stop and a voiced aspirated one), unless $*-g^h$ - is a determinative. He (op. cit. 466) also mentions the Semitic parallels (Akkad. $t\acute{i}tu(m)$, Aram. $t\acute{e}n/t\acute{t}\acute{a}$, Arab. $t\acute{i}n$, etc.; cf. Adonc' 1938: 460-461 = 1972: 385-386) considering them to be formally remote.

In view of the Latin vocalism, one may tentatively reconstruct Mediterr. $*t^h u\acute{o}ik\hat{-}$ or $*t\acute{u}(i)k\hat{-}$. The final voiced $-z$ of Arm. $t'uz$ points to (or has been influenced by) the suffixal element j/z which abounds in plant-names, animal-names, etc. (see 2.3.1). Alternatively: $*t^h u\acute{k}\hat{-}$, which would also explain the Greek anlaut vacillation t -/ s - (cf. Beekes 2008: 48, 52).

Arm. dial. (T'iflis, Lori, Agulis, Łarabał, etc.) $*t'uzn$ probably reflects $*t'uz-(o)m$ ‘fig’ (the fruit), cf. Gr. $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\nu$ n. ‘fig’ (the fruit) vs. $\sigma\upsilon\kappa\eta$, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha$ f. ‘fig-tree’. See also s.v. *mor* ‘blackberry’.

t'umni, Baġgirk' hayoc' : $t'umni$ ‘darkness’ (var. $t'urmn$), $t'umnanal$ ‘to become dark’ (see Amalyan 1975: 123^{Nr223f}); cf. also $t'uz$ ‘night’ or ‘dark’, $t'usi$ ‘darkness’ (ibid. Nrs. 216, 227; see also p. 373).

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 2: 210b) only records the existence of Pers. *tum* ‘dark’ and leaves the origin of the Armenian word open.

Probably from PIE $*te/om-(e)n-$ ‘dark’; see s.v. place-name *T'əmnis*.

t'uš, *a*-stem ‘cheek’.

13th century onwards.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, in the meaning ‘cheek’. In Xarberd, Polis and Suč'ava: ‘the soft part of the chin’; in Tigranakert: ‘the cheek from inside’ [HAB 2: 207b].

The Tigranakert meaning, I think, allows to consider another possible cognate, namely Moks $t'uš$ ‘bite, biting’ (= ‘прикус, откус’), on which see Orbeli 2002: 233; a textual illustration is found in 101^{L-16}. Note that one of the possible meanings of $t'ur$ ‘cheek’ (q.v.) is ‘bite = a piece bitten off to eat; a mouthful’.

In ModArm., $t'uš$ also refers to the soft part of the buttocks (*ori t'uš*); see Ałayan 1974: 73 (footnote), 74.

●ETYM No etymology is mentioned in HAB 2: 207-208.

Ałayan (1974: 71-74) connects $t'uš$ with $t'ur$ (q.v.), pointing out that the basic meaning is ‘swelling’, exactly like in *ayt* ‘cheek’ (q.v.). Then, he derives them from $*tu-r-so-$ (cf. Gr. $\sigma\omicron\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ m. ‘heap, especially of corn’, etc.) < PIE $*teuH-$ or $*teHu-$ ‘to swell; crowd, folk; fat; strong’, for the semantics mentioning especially OIc. $þjó$ ‘Oberschenkel, arschbacke’. For the twofold development of $*-rs-$ as $-r$ and $-(r)š$ Ałayan mentions $t'aram-/t'aršam-$ (see s.v. and 2.1.12).

In order to approach the semantic development, one needs a closer look at Balto-Slavic $*tu(o)rH-$: ORuss. *tvorь* ‘appearance’, Pol. *twór* ‘creation, creature’,

Lith. *āptvaras* 'fence', etc.; OCS *tvoriti* 'do, make': Russ. *tvorít'*, Czech *tvoríti* 'to create, do', etc.; Lith. *tvirtas* 'strong, firm, solid'; OCS *tvrdъ* 'firm, solid' < **turH-d^ho-*; **tuōrH-eh₂-*: OCS *tvarъ* f., SCr. *tvâr* 'creation, creature', Sln. *tvār* 'matter', Lith. *tvorà* 'fence', etc. Note the remarkable semantic identity of Czech *tvář*, Pol. *twarz*, Slk. *tvár* 'face, cheek' with Arm. *t'ur̄*, *t'uš* 'cheek'.

The semantic basis of *t'uš* might have been 'appearance' (cf. ORuss. *tvorъ* 'appearance'), which would then have developed into 'face' (cf. Arm. *eres* 'face', if indeed related with *erewim* 'to appear') > 'cheek'. However, the whole semantic field seems to be as follows: 'to grow, swell; to be(come) solid, firm, strong; to make solid, strengthen, fasten; to create'. Thus: 'a swollen part of the body'. This may be corroborated by other Armenian possible cognates, namely *t'or̄* 'lobe of the ear' and *t'ort'oš* 'ripened; fat; swollen' (q.v.). For the semantic field, see s.v. *boyt* 'lobe (of the ear or the liver); thumb; hump; young of a frog', suggesting a basic meaning like 'a soft lump of flesh; a roundish projecting part of the body'.

It is difficult to establish the exact protoform(s) of the Armenian words. The proto-form **tu-r-so-* suggested by Ałayan (ibid.) and accepted by scholars from Armenia proper (Suk'iasyan 1986: 164; Ĵahukyan 1987: 154), to the best of my knowledge, is not corroborated by cognates. However, such a proto-form might have been created at an early stage of Armenian: from verbal **tuHr-* (or **turH-*) 'to swell, etc.' an *s*-stem neuter was formed meaning 'swelling; cheek' (cf. Gr. *oĩdoç* n. 'swelling', Arm. *ayt* 'cheek' from verbal *oĩdēw* 'to swell' and Arm. *ayt-n-um* 'to swell'). From this **tuHr-os* n., a form with **-s-o-* was created as in Skt. *útsa-* m. 'spring, fountain' < **ud-s-o-* from PIE **ued-os-* n. 'water' (cf. Gr. *ũdoç* n. 'water', Arm. *get*, *o*-stem 'river', q.v.). Thus: **tuHr-so-*.

Alternatively, *t'ur̄* (but not *t'uš*) may have been formed by the suffixal element **-r-* on the basis of **t(o)uH-s-* (cf. Skt. *táviṣṭ-* f. 'strength, power', etc.). Thus: **t(o)uH-s-r-* > *t'ur̄* (and, perhaps, **touH-s-r-* > PArm. **to(w)ər̄* > *t'or̄*). For other possible cases of such formations, see s.vv. *antar̄*, *getar̄*.

t'ur̄ probably 'cheek' and/or 'bite, a mouthful', 'swelling, fullness'.

Attested in Philo. In compounds: *t'r̄-a-lir* (with *lir* 'full, replete') and *hask-a-t'ur̄* (with *hask* 'ear (of corn)'), both in Agat'angelos. For a philological discussion I refer to HAB 2: 208a; Ałayan 1974: 71-74. In Baġgirk' hayoc': *t'ur̄s* *t'ušs* (see Amalyan 1975: 123^{Nr225}). Here, thus, *t'ur̄* is taken as synonymous to *t'uš* 'cheek'.

Some lexicographers present *t'ur̄* as meaning (also) 'a bite = a piece bitten off to eat; a mouthful' (see HAB, ibid.). Here again, there is parallelism with *t'uš*; note the semantics of Moks and, partially, in Tigranakert.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB (2: 208a).

See s.v. *t'uš*.

t'urc₁ *o*-stem in NHB (without ref.) 'cheek'.

The oldest attestation is found in P'awstos Buzand 5.37 (1883=1984: 204^{L18}; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 219).

●ETYM Usually linked with *arac-* 'to browse, graze' and Gr. *τρώγω* (see s.v. for more detail). More probably, *t'urc* 'cheek' is comparable to Lat. *turgeō* 'to swell out, become swollen or tumid' and the other Armenian words for 'cheek', namely

t'uš and *t'ur* [Ałayan 1974: 74; Ĵahukyan 1987: 197], q.v. (see also s.v. *t'urc*-₂). For the semantic development 'swollen' > 'cheek', see above s.v. *t'uš* 'cheek'.

t'urc-₂ 'to burn bricks or pots of clay in order to harden them'.

The verb *t'rcem* is attested from the Bible onwards. In Genesis 11.3: *t'rcesc'uk' zayn hrov* = *ὀπτήσωμεν αὐτὰς πυρί*. StRevBible translates: "let us <...> burn them (i.e. the bricks) thoroughly". Independently attested in John Chrysostom+, as adjective: *t'urc* 'hardened (in fire)'.

●DIAL The verb is widespread in the dialects.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 2: 210a.

I hypothetically propose a connection with Lith. *tvirtas* 'strong, firm, solid', OCS *tvъrdъ* 'firm, solid', etc., from PIE **turH-t/dʰ-*. The Armenian form would require, then, **turH-d-s-* (from the sigmatic aorist?) or **turH-ġ-*, cf. Lat. *turgeō* 'to swell out, become swollen or tumid'. In the latter case, *t'urc-* is identical with *t'urc*₂ 'cheek' (q.v.).

t'uk', *o*-stem 'spit, saliva'; **t'k'anem** 'to spit' (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 2: 212b].

●ETYM Compared with Lat. *spuō*, Goth. *speiwan*, Gr. *πτύω*, etc. 'to spit', the proto-form of which is difficult to establish (see HAB 2: 212; Pokorny 1959: 999-1000; Mallory/Adams 1997: 538a). Discussing the anlaut correspondence between Arm. *t'-* and Gr. *πτ-* (see also s.v. *t'eli* 'elm'), Greppin (1982: 351) also introduces Arm. *t'uk'* and Gr. *πτύω*. According to Clackson (1994: 169), however, "the two languages have most likely made separate onomatopoeic creations or reformations". For a further discussion, see Hamp 1985; Orel 1994a: 39-40.

The *-k'* may be in a way related with coll.-pl. *-k'* found in *šuk* 'shade', *c'amak'* 'dry; earth, dry land', *p'uk'* 'bellows', etc.

I

***i-** 'thing' and interrogative indefinite pronoun 'what': acc. *z-i*, gen. *ē-r*, dat.-loc. *i-m*, *hi-m*, abl. *i-m-ē*, instr. *i-w*; pl. **i-k'**, gen. *i-r-i-k'*, dat.-loc. *i-m-i-k'*, abl. *y-imek'-ē* (and *imek'* in Eznik Kołbac'i, see Meillet 1913: 63), instr. *i-w-i-k'* (an interesting form is *imik'i* var. lect. in Sirach 41.19, see HAB 2: 254-255) 'something'; **i-mn**, abl. *y-imemn-ē* 'a thing'; **in-č'**, obl. *ənč'-i-* 'a thing, something', **inč'-k'**, *i*-stem: GDPI *ənč'-i-c'* 'property, possessions'; **i-r**, *a*-stem: GDPI *ir-a-c'*, IPI *ir-a-w-k'* 'thing, something' (note also frozen instr. *ir-a-w*, pl. *ir-a-w-k'* as adv. 'truly, indeed'; cf. *y-ir-aw-i* 'id.', as well as *iraw-* in compounds); ***hi-** in *hi-m* 'why' (Bible+) and in a few post-classical derivatives.

All the forms are widely attested since the oldest stage of Classical Armenian.

●DIAL The forms *ik'* (also *ir-k'* through contamination with *ir*) and *inč'* (in Łarabał, etc. with an initial *h-*) are widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 245, 250b, 255b]; **iraw* 'true, truly' has been preserved in Ararat, Ozim, and in a number of NW, W and SW dialects [HAB 2: 251a]; **ēr* is present in a few SE peripheral dialects: Marała, T'avriz *her* and Astapat *ner* 'why'; cf. also Ararat *xi* and Łarabał *xē* 'why' [HAB 2: 119b; 3: 92a].

The initial *h-* of Łarabał *hinč* ‘what’ and Marała *her* ‘why’ is probably related with that of ClArm. *hi-* ‘why’. In view of Astapat *n-er*, one may also think of **y-* and **n-* forms of *ur* ‘where’ (see there for more detail). The ultimate origin of ClArm. *h-* and dialectal *x-* is unclear.

●ETYM Usually derived from PIE **k^wi-*. Compare structurally *o-mn*, *o-r*, *o-k*‘; for the material, references and a discussion, see HAB 2: 235, 242b, 250, 251a, 254-255; 3: 92-93. For references to the paradigms and a general discussion, see 2.2.5. The form *inč*‘ has been directly compared with Skt. *kīm-cit* (Meillet 1892: 162₁; Pedersen 1924: 224b = 1982: 307b; Tedesco 1945: 132₁₈; Pisani 1950: 166-167; Ravnæs 1991: 138, 147). For the typology of *-k*‘, *o-k*‘ and the like cf. Lat. *quis-quam* ‘any, any one, anybody, anything’, *quis-quis* ‘whoever, whatever’, Gr. *ὅς-τε*, etc. (Jahukyan 1982: 149). On relation with *i-br*, *iw-r*, etc., see Meillet 1896b: 53.

The development of initial **k^w-* is problematic, however. For the initial *h-* and *x-*, see the dialectal section. For a further discussion, see s.vv. pronouns *o-* and *u-r*.

On the other hand, Arm. *i-r* ‘thing’ has been treated as a loan from Part. *īr* [‘yr] ‘thing, matter’ (Benveniste 1957-58: 57; 1964: 11-12; Schmitt 1972-74: 25; Perixanjan 1983: 126, 327₂; for the Parthian form, see also Boyce 1977: 24)). The resemblance is remarkable. However, the inner-Armenian interpretation and the parallelism between the sets of forms based on pronominal *i-* and *o-* make the Iranian interpretation improbable and unnecessary (cf. L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 213, 215; further cf. Olsen 1999: 883-884)⁶⁴. Theoretically, the Parthian form may have been borrowed from Armenian.

iž, *i-stem*: GDSg *iž-i*, GDPI *iž-i-c* ‘viper’ (Bible+).

For a philological discussion, see s.v. *k’arb* ‘basilisk, asp’.

●DIAL Alaškert *iž* ‘poisonous (snake)’, Sebastia *iž* ‘a malicious person’ [HAB 2: 239a].

●ETYM Related to Gr. *ἔχις*, *-εως*, GPI *ἔχρων* m. (f.) [GSg *ἔχιος*; plural: dat. *ἐχίεσσι*, gen. *ἐχίων*, acc. *ἐχίας* (also *ἐχεῖς*); cf. also *ἐχιδνᾶ* f.] ‘viper; name of a monster’, Skt. *āhi-* m. ‘snake, adder’ (RV+), YAv. *aži-* m. ‘snake, dragon’, MP *až* ‘dragon’ (LW from Avestan), etc.; cf. also Gr. *ὄφις*, gen. *ὄφεως*, *-εος*, Dor. and Ion. *ὄφιος* m. ‘serpent’ [Hübschmann 1897: 450; HAB 2: 238-239; Meillet 1936: 75; Pokorny 1959: 44; Jahukyan 1987: 112].

Compared with Gr. *ἔχις* first by de Lagarde 1854: 29^{L779}. For the problem of **é* vs. **o* in Arm. *iž* vs. Gr. *ὄφις*, see Schindler 1994: 398.

Hardly of Iranian origin (see L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 215).

In view of the Armenian *ž*, the PIE root probably had labiovelar **-g^{wh}-* rather than palatovelar **-g^h-*. The association with *ozni* ‘hedgehog’ will then be secondary. The sibilant *-ž-* of Arm. *iž* instead of the expected affricate *-j-* is troublesome. The vocalism is usually considered to point to lengthened grade: **h₁ēg^{wh}-i-* (see the references above). This is possible, cf. the alternation **-ē-* : **-e-* seen in the following animal-names: Gr. *ἰώπηξ*, *-εκος* f. ‘fox’ vs. Arm. *atuēs* ‘fox’, obl. *atues-*; Arm. *ak’is* ‘weasel’ vs. Skt. *kaśikā-* f. ‘Ichneumonweibchen’ or ‘weasel’, *kāśa-* ‘weasel’ (see s.vv.).

⁶⁴ Olsen 1999: 884 suggests a comparison with Olc. *ið* ‘deed, doing’.

We may explain QIE **h₁ēg^{hw}-i-* by positing an older monosyllabic root noun (cf. Beekes 1995: 189-190): nom. **h₁ēg^{wh}-s*, obl. **h₁eg^{wh}-*. This is uncertain, however. Besides, the actual evidence points to a PIE *i*-stem. I am inclined to the explanation of Pedersen (1905: 205 = 1982: 67), which has been developed by de Lamberterie (1978: 266, 281) as follows: **eg^{wh}-i-* > **ejī-* > **eyjī-* > **ēž-*, cf. **med^h-io-* > Arm. *mēj*, cf. Lat. *medius* ‘mid, middle’, see also s.vv. *ēš* ‘donkey’ and *gišer* ‘night’, as well as 2.1.2.

The sibilant *ž* instead of the affricate *j* in intervocalic position (cf. Meillet 1936: 28) is not explained satisfactorily. I therefore propose to start with a PIE HD *i*-stem: nom. **h₁ég^{wh}-(ō)i-*, gen. **h₁(e)g^{wh}-i-ós*, cf. Gr. gen. *ἔχιος*. An assibilation **-g^{wh}i-* > *-yǵi-* > *-yžy-* seems very likely. We arrive at PArm. nom. **e(y)j-i-*, gen. **ēžyo-* > > **ēž(i)* : **iž-* > > *iž*, obl. *iž-*, with the nominative *iž* analogically reshaped after the oblique *iž-*, as has explicitly been pointed out by de Lamberterie (1978: 266, 281). The last step can probably also help to understand the vocalism of *ji* ‘horse’ (q.v.). For a further discussion on the labiovelar, see Speirs 1978: 7; Viredaz 2005-07: 9-10.

As is well known, the designations for ‘snake’ are liable to tabu-changes (see 2.1.36). In this particular case, however, the phonological explanation seems satisfactory.

il, *o*-stem (Proverbs 31.19 = Gr. *ἄτρακτος* ‘spindle’), **il-ik** (ISg *il-k-aw* in Kanonagirk‘) ‘spindle’.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly in the form *il-ik*. The root seems to be present in the Łarabał compound *(ə)lāpūtik tal* ‘to walk continuously’ < **il-a-putik tal* ‘to twist like a spindle’ [HAB 2: 239b].

According to Ĵahukyan (1972: 282; 1987: 122, 214, 277), Maraš⁶⁵ *ilēl* ‘to twist’ (see Ačārean 1913: 396b; Galustean 1934: 387^{L-4}) belongs here, too, as an archaism. Note also K‘esab *illil* ‘to wind, reel; to turn’, *ilvil* ‘to turn around oneself’ [Č‘olak‘ean 1986: 241]. Č‘olak‘ean (ibid.), however, derives *illil* from **ol-el*, not specifying the latter form. He probably means *olorem*, which, indeed, is regularly reflected as *ilēl* or *illil* in the dialects of Cilicia and Svedia, see HAB 3: 552a; Ačāryan 2003: 66, 332, 383, 582. Andreasyan (1967: 226-227, 378a), however, presents *illil* ‘to twist’ and its derivatives in the purely dialectal glossary, rendering ClArm. *olorel* as Svedia *uləril*, cf. Maraš *olrel* [Danielyan 1967: 204a].

Several dialects have a homonymous *ilik* in meanings ‘spine’, ‘marrow’, etc.: Polis ‘marrow/moelle d’un os’, Łarabał (*iligy*) ‘spinal column’ [Ačārean 1902: 141], Ararat, Karin, Xarberd, etc. ‘spinal column’, Hamšen ‘stomach’ [HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 166a]. Note also Van *xarām-ilik* ‘moelle épinière’ [Ačārean 1902: 141].

The Armenian dialects of Polis and Akn have *ilikā-clikā* ‘the essence of the subject (with all the subtle details)’ (see Ačārean 1913: 396b; HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 166). Ačāryan (ibid.) does not specify the components. In view of the existence of the synonymous *utn u cucə* ‘the true nature, the essence’ (Modern Armenian; see Malxaseanc‘, HBB 3: 597a), literally “the brain and marrow” (see *utēl*), one may identify the components of *ilikā-clikā* as *ilik* ‘spine, marrow’ and *cl-ik* ‘clitoris’ (see Ačārean 1913: 516b). The latter is a diminutive form of *cil* ‘sprout,

⁶⁵ Misprinted “Marala”.

shoot, bud'. In the corresponding expression from Sebastia (see Gabikéan 1952: 216), one finds *ilā cilā* 'every detail'. The semantic shift 'marrow' > 'essence; basis' is well known, cf. Engl. *marrow*, Germ. *Mark*, Fr. *moelle*.

According to N. Mkrtč'yan (1971: 202), the second meaning of Burdur *ilik* 'spindle' is 'marrow' (*oṭnacuc*). Ačařyan (1902: 141; see also HAB 3: 594b), however, considers Arm. *ilik* 'marrow/moelle' as a loan from Turk. *ilik* 'marrow/moelle'. See also below.

●ETYM Lidén (1906: 130-131) compares *il* with Lith. *leñkti* 'to bend, walk around'; Skt. *āñi-* m. 'axle-pin, linch-pin; part of the leg above the knee' (RV+); Gr. *ῥλακάτη* f. 'spindle', and connects *il* 'spindle' with *oṭn* 'spine, etc.' and *uln* 'neck' (q.v.). Comparing the semantic development seen in Gr. *σφόνδυλος* m. 'vertebra; (pl.) backbone, spine; neck; joint; circular whorl which balances and twirls a spindle', etc., he points out that the older meaning of *il(ik)* could have been 'spine, spinal column'. Pokorny (1959: 307-309, s.v. **el-*₈ 'to bow, bend; elbow') and Ĵahukyan (1987: 122, 437) accept this etymology. Others are mostly sceptical about it, see HAB 2: 239; Olsen 1999: 955. It is remarkable that next to Arm. *ilik* 'spindle', there is yet another *ilik* (in a number of dialects; see above) in the meanings 'marrow', 'spinal column', etc., which is considered a loan from Turk. *ilik* 'marrow/moelle' (Ačařean 1902: 141; HAB 3: 594b). Is the resemblance accidental? Turk. and Azeri *ilik* cannot be an Armenian borrowing because it is a native Turkic word, namely PTurk. **jilik* 'marrow', cf. OTurk. *jilik* (OUygh.), Turkmen. *jilik*, Uzb. *ilik*, Bashk. *jelek*, etc. (see EtymDictAltLang 2003, 2: 865).

The connection of *il* 'spindle' with *oṭn* 'spine, etc.' and *uln* 'neck' can be accepted only if the internal laryngeal of the PIE root (see s.v. *oṭn*) is a **h₁-* (**Heh₁l-* > Arm. *il*), which is uncertain.

ijj, *i*-stem: GDPI *əťj-i-c'* in Daniel 2.27 (Cowe 1992: 160); *a*-stem: ISg *əťj-a-w* in Eusebius of Caesarea, 'desire' (Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.18, Book of Chries, etc.), 'witch, sorcerer' (Bible+); **əťjam**, **əťjanam** 'to desire, pray; to cast a spell' (Bible+).

For the semantic shift of *ijj*, cf. Skt. *yā-* 'to request, implore' > *yātú-* m. 'sorcery, witchcraft' (RV+), Arm. *ĵatuk* 'sorcerer' (Iranian loan).

●DIAL Ačařyan (HAB 2: 241a) questions the appurtenance of Larakal **ijj-ot-v-il* 'to be angry with someone'. One may assume that the word originally referred to the ecstatic fury of prophets or sorcerers.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 2: 240b) rejects all the etymologies including those comparing *ijj* with Skt. *eh-* 'to strive for, desire' (AV+), YAv. *iziieiti* 'to desire', *aēzah-* n. 'desire', Gr. *ἰχαίνω*, etc. This etymology is worth of consideration. Arm. *ijj*, *i-* or *a*-stem 'desire' may be derived from **Hig^h-l-* > PArm. **(h)ij-l-* > *ijj* through regular metathesis. The absence of cognates with **-l-* is not a decisive argument against the etymology, since *ijj* may have been influenced by synonymous *batj* (also *i*-stem) and *geťj*.

im 'my', etc.: see s.v. *es* 'I'.

inn, NPI *in(n)un-k'* in Luke 17.17, GDPI *inun-c'* in Genesis 17.24 (vars. *inuc'*, *innuc'*, *ənnuc'*, etc., see Zeyt'unyan 1985: 218), IPI *innam-b-k'* (John Chrysostom); GDPI *inn-u-c'* (Grigor Narekac'i), AblPI *y-inn-u-c'* (Grigor Astuacaban), IPI *innu-k'* (Eusebius of Caesarea); sg. rare and late: gen. *inan(n)* (Socrates, Elias on Aristotle),

loc. *y-inann* (Socrates) ‘nine’ (Bible+); **inn-erord**, *a*-stem: GDSg *innerord-i*, AblSg *y-innerord-ē* (Bible+), ISg *innerord-a-w* (Eusebius of Caesarea) ‘ninth’ (Bible+); **inn-ew-tasn** or **inn-u-tasn** ‘nineteen’, lit. ‘nine and ten’ (Bible+); **inn-sun** ‘ninety’ (q.v.).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, mostly as **inə* or **innə* [HAB 2: 244a].

●ETYM From PIE **h₁neun* ‘nine’: Skt. *náva*, YAv. *nauua*, Gr. *έννέα*, Lat. *novem*, Goth. *niun*, OHG *niun*, OCS *devětъ*, Alb. *nëntë/nëntë*, etc. Hübschmann 1897: 450-451; HAB 2: 243-244 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 318; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 24-25; Mallory/Adams 1997: 403a. For Albanian, see Kortlandt 1986: 45 = 2003: 74; Demiraj 1997: 294-295; 1997a.

The Armenian form has been explained from **h₁neun*, **h₁nun-* (see Beekes 1969: 45-46; Schrijver 1991: 17, 449; cf. Schmitt 1981: 130)⁶⁶. Olsen 1988-89: 481-482 suggests a metathesis **neun̄* > **enun̄*-. The proto-form **enun̄* (see Audouin 1892: 64; Hübschmann *ibid.*; HAB *ibid.*; Jahukyan 1982: 71; Olsen 1999: 6) is untenable, since it would yield Arm. **ing(a)n*. Winter 1965: 101; 1966: 203 starts with **Enewn* (**E* = **h₁*) > **inowan* reduced to **inown* under the influence of *tasn* ‘ten’ (but note that these two numerals are inflected differently). Eichner 1978: 152₃₅ assumes a restructuring **-un̄* > **-un* (see also Olsen 1999: 801, 805). For a critical discussion of these and other views, see Kortlandt 1976: 94₃; 1987: 62 = 2003: 3₃, 76; Ravnæs 1991: 18, 77-78; Clackson 1994: 124-126.

An interesting and plausible scenario has been proposed by Peters (1991; see also Viredaz 2001-02a: 1-2; sceptical Clackson 1994: 225-226₁₃₄): **h₁néun̄* > **inowan* > *inoan* > *inon* (contraction and subsequent fixation of the penultimate accent) > *inn*. Beekes 2003: 165 posits **h₁neun* (not **-u-*) > **eneun* > *inn* with loss of the diphthong in last syllable. However, the simplest solution is to start with PArm. **enun* < **h₁nun-o-*, with the zero grade vocalism taken from the ordinal (Kortlandt 1993: 11; 1994a: 255 = 2003: 103, 100). Such an influence of ordinals is also seen in other numerals, such as *vec* ‘six’ and *tasn* ‘ten’, perhaps also *e(a)wt’n* ‘seven’ (see s.vv.).

The ‘prothetic’ vowel **e-* in the Greek and Armenian forms (**en-* > Arm. *in-*) is now taken as a reflex of **h₁-*, Winter 1965: 101 (see above); Beekes 1969: 45-46; 1987b: 7; 2003: 165, 180; Rix 1970:101; Mayrhofer 1986: 126₁₁₅; Kortlandt 1987: 62; 2001: 12 = 2003: 76, 132; Greppin 1988-89: 479; Viredaz 2001-02a: 1; for a critical discussion and further references, see Olsen 1988-89: 481-482; 1999: 6, 763-764; Lindeman 1990: 28-30; 1997: 131; Clackson 1994: 124-126; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 24. For a discussion of the ‘prothetic’ vowel, see also Audouin 1892: 61-62, 64; Meillet 1927: 132-133; 1936: 143; Winter 1989: 34.

inn-sun, *i*-stem: GDSg *innəsni-i* (Philo), *ənnsn-i* (Nersēs Šnorhali), GDPl *innsni-i-c* ‘(Plato) ‘ninety’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 244b]. In a number of *kə*-dialects (Nor Naxijewan, Polis, Hamšen, Karin, Xarberd, Zeyt’un, Van, etc.) *innsun* has been replaced by *dəxsan* < Turk. *doqsan* [Ačarean 1902: 342; HAB 2: 244b]. Goris *innássun*, Marala *innanac* ‘c’un and others are analogical after *eawt’anasun* ‘seventy’ and *vat’sun* > *vac* ‘c’un ‘sixty’.

⁶⁶ Szemerényi 1960: 171-173 reconstructs **neun̄*.

●ETYM The decimal form of *inn* ‘nine’, cf. Gr. *ἐνενήκοντα* ‘ninety’ (on which see Chantraine 1968-80: 349b), Lat. *nōnāgintā* ‘id.’, etc., see HAB 2: 244; Meillet 1936: 100-101. The Armenian form points to QIE **h₁nunēkomth₂*. PArm. **in(u)nīsūn* with penultimate accentuation would probably yield **innīsūn*. The medial **-i-* may have dropped due to re-analysis as *inn* + *-sun*. Compare *yīsūn* ‘fifty’, *vat’sūn* ‘sixty’, *ut’sūn* ‘eighty’. Further, see s.v. *inn* ‘nine’.

ink’n, GDSg *ink’ean*, ISg *ink’eam-b*, NPl *ink’ean-k’*, GDPl *ink’ean-c’* ‘self’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 246a].

●ETYM See s.v. *iwr* ‘his own’.

irear, *y-/z-irear*, gen.-dat. *irer-a-c’*, instr. *irer-a-w-k’* recipr. ‘each other’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, also with prepositions: Łarabał, Agulis, Ĵuta, etc. **(ə)n-d-irear*, Moks **z-irear* [HAB 2: 252]. Muš, Alaškert *h’irar* (HAB *ibid.*) and Moks *h’irar* (Orbeli 2002: 278) point to **y-irear*.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 2: 251a; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 118-131.

Rasmussen (1985: 46-48 = 1999: 124-127) suggests **eter-eter-ā-*, cf. OCS *eterb* ‘someone’, Skt. *yatarā-* m. ‘which of the two’, Gr. *ἑτερος* ‘one of two’, Lat. *cēterus* ‘the other’, *cēterī* ‘the others’, etc.; typologically compare Latin *alter alterum*, etc. The vocalic problem may be solved by assuming an underlying **iter-* comparable with Skt. *itara-* ‘another, the other’ (Olsen 1999: 392). Thus, we may posit **iter-iter-eh₂-* > **irer-a-* through haplology and loss of the intervocalic **-t-*, although details remain unclear. The *-ear* may be identified with (or have been re-interpreted as containing) the collective marker *-ear* (cf. AčarLiak 2, 1954: 118).

iwr, GSg *iwr-o-y*, DSg *iwr-um*, ISg *iwr-o-v*, GDPl *iwr-o-c’*, IPl *iwr-o-v-k’* refl. pron. ‘his own, etc.’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 254b].

●ETYM Continues PIE refl. **seue/o-* ‘sich’, cf. Gr. *ἐ*, *ἐέ*, Lat. *suus*, *sē*, gen. *suī*, Goth. *sik*, etc.; derived from **seue/o-ro-*, see Hübschmann 1897: 451; Pedersen 1905a: 22 = 1982: 26; Grammont 1918: 244; HAB 2: 253-254 with references; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 117-130; Pisani 1950: 185-186; Pokorny 1959: 882; Eichner 1978: 153₃₉; Schmitt 1981: 117; Ĵahukyan 1982: 39, 147-148; 1987: 146; for the forms, see also Rix 1992: 180; Beekes 1995: 209-210; Szemerényi 1996: 220-221.

The element *-r-* was probably taken from the other pronouns (cf. 1-2pl.pers.pron. *me-r* and *je-r*, see s.v. *mek* ‘we’) and added to the PIE genitive **seue* at a relatively younger stage; *iwr* probably represents the unstressed form of **ew-r* (for a discussion of these issues, see Meillet 1936: 45, 92; Godel 1975: 111-112; Schmitt 1981: 117-118; Weitenberg 1983a: 118-119; Kortlandt 1983: 11; 1993: 11 = 2003: 41, 103). See also s.v. *hi/ewr* ‘guest’.

Also the *-k(e)-* of *in-k’n*, *in-k’e-an* ‘self’ has been connected with this etymon (deriving it from **sue-*, cf. Skt. *svā-* ‘his, his own’, etc.), although details remain unclear; see HAB 2: 245-246 with references and a discussion (AčarLiak himself does not accept the etymology); AčarLiak 2, 1954: 118-120; Pokorny 1959: 882; Klingenschmitt 1982: 28-29 (“wohl **im suēm* ‘ihn selbst’”); Ĵahukyan 1982: 148; 1987: 146.

L

lanj-k', *a*-stem 'breast' (Bible+), 'mountain-slope' (Łazar P'arpec'i; dial.).

GDPI *lanj-a-c'* in Job 39.20 (Cox 2006: 253), referring to the breast of a horse; GDPI *lanj-a-c'* in Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.11 (1913=1991: 36^{L1}), referring to 'breast (of a man)'; IPI *lanj-a-w-k'* in Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.85 (1913=1991: 230^{L16}), referring to the chest of a horse. GDPI *lanj-a-c'* occurs also in the letter from Bishop Giwt (5th cent.) to Vač'ē (king of Ałuank') apud Movsēs Kałankatuac'i 1.11, referring to 'breast (of a man)' [V. Arak'elyan 1983: 23^{L5}].

●DIAL Present in several dialects, in the meanings 'bosom, lap', 'mountain-slope', 'precipice', etc. [HAB 2: 265b].

●ETYM Probably from QIE **h₁lŋg^{wh}-ieh₂-*, cf. Gr. *ἐλαχύς* 'small, short, mean, little', *ἐλαφρός* 'light (in weight)', Oic. *lunga* 'lung', etc., see Meillet 1894: 165; HAB 2: 264-265; AčarLiak 6, 1971: 543; Ĵahukyan 1987: 135; Olsen 1999: 65-66. Alternatively: QIE dual **(h₁)lŋg^{wh}-ih₁-* (cf. Beekes 2003: 178, 190). For a discussion of the anlaut, see 2.1.17.2.

lar, *o*-stem: GDSg *lar-o-y* (Čarəntir), ISg *lar-o-v* (once in the Bible); *i*-stem: GDSg *lar-i* (Nersēs Lambronac'i), ISg *lar-i-v* (Ephrem, Grigor Narekac'i), GDPI *lar-i-c'* (Paterica; Yovhannēs Erzncac'i); *a*-stem: GDPI *lar-a-c'* (Grigor Aršaruni), IPI *lar-a-w-k'* (T'ovmay Arcruni) 'rope, rein, cable, cord, string' (Bible+), 'plumblineline of stone-masons' (Agat'angelos+), 'snare' (Paterica, Grigor Narekac'i), 'mile' (Alexander Romance), 'tendons of the neck' (Philo), 'string of a musical instrument' (Nersēs Lambronac'i, Yovhannēs Erzncac'i), etc. [NHB 1: 879-880]. Refers to the rope of a bridge in T'ovmay Arcruni 2.3 (1985: 150^{L18}, transl. Thomson 1985: 161): *hramayec' zlar kamurjac'n ktrel* : "he ordered the rope of the bridge to be cut". See also HAB s.v. *lar* 'a snake'. Verbal **lare**m 'to stretch, extend' (Bible+).

For the *o*-stem, cf. Georgian *laro* 'cord, rope, snare' beside *lari* 'string, etc.', both borrowed from Armenian (HAB 2: 268a).

●DIAL The noun *lar* is widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 267b]. Verbal *lare*l means 'to line, make a row' in Suč'ava [AčarĴan 1953: 267] and 'to chase away' in Muš, Alaškert, Aparan, Xoy [Amatuni 1912: 241-242].

●ETYM Compared with Gr. *ἐλῆρα*, Dor. *αῶληρα*, Hesychian *ἀβληρά* 'reins' and Lat. *lōrum*, -ī, n. 'thong, rawhide whip, rein' [Lidén 1906: 100-101; HAB 2: 267b; Pokorny 1959: 1143]. The Greek, Latin and Armenian forms are usually derived from **ulēr-*, **ulōr-*, and **ulər-*, respectively. Now reconstructed as **h₁ul(e/o)h₁ro-* (see Beekes 1988: 71; Schrijver 1991: 74-75, 122-123; Clackson 1994: 39; Olsen 1999: 30, 769, 847, with **h₂-*). A QIE **h₁ulh₁ro-* would develop to PArm. **uláro-* > *lar*, *o*-stem. Beside this form, one also may posit a dual **h₁ulh₁r-i(h₁)* > *lar-k'*, *-i-c'* 'reins, tendons'. See also s.vv. *atawri* 'mill; female grinder', *erkan* 'mill'.

In view of phonological difficulties (see Beekes 1969: 64-65; Clackson 1994: 207₃₂ with references and a discussion; de Vaan 2008: 349), I posit a Mediterranean substratum term (see 3.11).

***law-/lap'-, *la/ow-, *lup'** 'flat (hand, stone, etc.)' (dial.), MidArm. **lawš** 'a thin flat bread' (Geoponica+, see MiĴHayBař 1, 1987: 315), dial. ***law(a)š** 'a thin flat bread'.

In Bārgirk' hayoc' (Amalyan 1975: 181^{Nr166}, 252^{Nr208}), *lōš* glosses *hasteay* and *šōt'*, respectively.

●DIAL The forms for 'palm, flat of the hand': Muš **lup'*, Ozim **lap'*, Akn **lov-az*, etc. [Ačārean 1913: 439b].

Širak *lap'uk*, Ararat *lep'(uk)* 'a flat, polished stone for playing' [Amatuni 1912: 243a], Kotayk'/Elkavan *lep'uk* < **lap'uk* 'a palm-sized flat stone' (see V. Aṛak'elyan 1984a: 147), etc. DialAdd apud NHB (2: 1062c) has *lēp'* and *lep'* 'flat roundish stone' as connected with Lat. *lapis* 'stone'.

Van **law-az*, **lawaz-ik* 'very thin' [Ačārean 1913: 414a], Moks *lāvāzik/k'* 'хворый, исхудалый, тощий' = 'ailing, gaunt, barren' [Orbeli 2002: 237].

Both **lawš* and **lavaš* 'a thin flat bread' are widespread in the dialects (DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1062c; HAB 2: 308b). In some of these, **lawš* also refers to 'broad (ear)' (HAB *ibid.*).

●ЕТѸМ Ačāryan (1913: 439-440; see also Saradževa 1986: 130) connects **lup'/lap'* and **lov-az* 'palm' with Goth. *lofa* 'flat of the hand', OHG *lappo* 'palm, blade of an oar', Lith. *lōpa*, Latv. *lāpa* 'paw', Russ. *lāpa* 'paw', etc. (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 14, 1987: 26-27; Saradževa 1986: 130), Kurd. *lap* m. 'lap', Zaza *lap/b*, etc. (see Cabolov 1, 2001: 577). Ĵahukyan (1972: 297; 1987: 136, 276) adds **lap'-uk* 'flat stone' here. In this connection the following words seem to be relevant: Lat. *lapis* m. 'stone, milestone' (see the dialectal section), Gr. *λέπας* n. 'bare rock, mountain', etc., especially Ibero-Romance **lappa* 'stone plate' (formally and semantically identical with Arm. **lap'* 'flat stone'). These forms are considered to be of non-IE origin (for references see Hamp 1967: 16, without Armenian).

Also **law-az* 'very thin' may belong here, though Ĵahukyan (1987: 135) represents it separately. Note the same suffix in **lov-az* 'palm'.

Various etymologies have been proposed for **law(a)š* 'a thin flat bread' (HAB 4: 639; N. Mkrtčjan 2005: 248-249; A. Petrosyan 2007: 8-10); none of them is entirely convincing. Ačāryan (HAB 2: 308a) notes that the form **lavaš* is found in Persian, Kurdish, Turkish, Georgian, etc. It is unknown, he proceeds, whether Arm. **lavaš* or Pers. *lavāš* is the source of all these. According to Cabolov (1, 2001: 595), Kurd. *lōš/lawāš* and Pers. *lavāš* (the Armenian forms are not mentioned) are loans from Turk. *lavaš*.

I tentatively suggest a derivation of **law-aš* from **law-* 'flat' connecting with our dialectal words above. Semantically this is conceivable since this bread is specifically flat and thin. For the suffix, cf. *matl-aš* from *matal* 'young, fresh', etc. (see HAB 3: 267b). Note that both **law-aš* and *matl-aš* are attested since Geoponica (13th cent.) and are represented in dialects.

If this interpretation is correct, the Armenian should be regarded as the source of the others. This is probable since, as Ačāryan (HAB 2: 308a) informs, **lavaš* is considered to be Armenian bread in both Yerevan and Iran (being opposed with *sangak* for Turks and Persians), and in Tehran this bread is called *nūn-i armanī* 'Armenian bread'. Similar data can be found also for other regions. In Dersim, for instance, *lavaš* is seen as characteristic for Armenian hospitality whereas the Kurdish entertain with *sači hac'* [Halaĵyan 1973: 294b].

Almost all of the Armenian forms seem to point to PArm. **lo/aw-/lap'-* 'flat', and Muš has **lup'*. European cognates point to PIE **loHp-eh₂-* or **leh₃p-eh₂-*. One may

hypothetically reconstruct a HD h_2 -stem: nom. **lóHp-eh₂-* or **léh₃p-eh₂-*, gen. **lHp-h₂-ós*. This would yield PArm. nom. **luv-*, obl. **lap'-*. Of these, analogically: **lup'*, **law-*, etc. This is, of course, highly hypothetical. We may be dealing with a substratum word.

For the phonological treatment of the alternation *-w/p'-*, see Weitenberg 1992.

leārn, GDSg *lerin*, LocSg *i lerin*, AllSg *i leārn*, AblSg *i leṛn-ē*, ISg *leram-b*, NPl *lerin-k'*, APl *lerin-s*, GDPl *leran-c'*, AblPl *i leranc'* (e.g. *i leranc' anjuc'* : *ἀπὸ ὀρέων παρδάλειων* in Song of Songs 4.8), IPl *leram-b-k'* (abundant evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 643-647); APl *leṛun-s* (Apocrypha) 'mountain' (Bible+).

●DIAL Present in Muš, Alaškert, and in a number of dialects of NW, W and SW peripheries. The other dialects use *sar* instead [HAB 2: 270b]. Ararat *leṛ* refers to 'hard stone' [HAB 2: 270b], *leṛ-k'ar* 'hard stone' [Markosyan 1989: 303a]; cf. also a textual illustration for Širak *leṛ-k'ar* [Mxit'areanc' 1901: 180^{L3}]. For the typology of this type of compounds, see s.v. *pal* 'rock'.

●ETYM The connection with Gr. *κλίτύς*, *ὄος* f. 'slope, hill', Lat. *clivus*, *ī* m. 'sloping ground, slope', etc. (Bugge 1889: 7-8; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 127-128; cf. Pisani 1950: 179-180) is uncertain (see Hübschmann 1897: 451-452). These words belong with PIE **klei-* 'to lean, incline' (cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 348b without Armenian), and the Armenian word has been derived from **kleitṛ-* with hesitation, cf. Goth. **hleipra* 'booth, tent', OHG *(h)leitar* 'ladder', etc. (Pokorny 1959: 601; Solta 1960: 39-40; Schmitt 1972-74: 25; Lehmann 1986: 187b; Saradževa 1986: 20; Jahukyan 1987: 132, 258). Ačaṙyan (HAB 2: 270) rejects this and other etymological suggestions and leaves the origin of *leārn* open.

Hamp 1967: 16-17 compares *leārn* with OIr. *lie* and Gr. *λάας* m. 'stone'. For the Armenian form he posits **lēṣa-re/ēn*, "which would be a nominalization in *-en* of **lēṣa-ro-* 'stony' ". Olsen 1999: 122 accepts the comparison and assumes a heteroclitic **-ser/sen-*stem where the *-n* of the oblique cases (loc. *-en*) has somehow been added to the NAccSg **lēh₂sṛ*. She points out that the exact procedure cannot be determined.

Neither this etymology is convincing. It becomes slightly more probable if we consider also Alb. *lërë* f. 'Steinhalde, Geröllhalde; Felssturz', *ler* m., *lère* f. 'id.' (derivative *leránë* f. 'Steinhalde, Steinfeld; steiniger Bach'), which has been derived from **leh₁-ur* or **leu-ṛ* (see Demiraj 1997: 237-238). We may be dealing with a Mediterranean-European substratum word.

leard, *i-* or *a-*stem: GDSg *lerd-i* in Grigor Narekac'i and Grigor Magistros, AblSg *i lerd-ē* in Bible and Gregory of Nyssa; *o-*stem: GDSg *lerd-o-y* twice in Plato, 'liver' (Bible+); derivatives, e.g. *lerd-a-boyt'* 'lobe of the liver' (Bible+); see s.v. *boyt'*₁. In a list of gems by Anania Širakac'i (7th cent.), one finds a compound that is not recorded in NHB and HAB, namely *lerd-a-goyn* 'having the colour of liver' (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 260^{L12}). Here, the gem called *ehungn* (cf. Gr. *ὄνυξ*, see s.v. *ehungn* 'nail') is described as *spitak* ('light, white') *lerdagoyñ*. Compare the dialectal meaning 'light, bright red' of *leard*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meanings 'liver' (Muš, Alaškert, T'iflis), 'light, bright red' (Van, Xarberd; cf. *lerd-a-goyn* above), and, especially, 'clot of

blood' [HAB 2: 271a]. For the semantics, cf. Russ. *péčen'* 'liver' : dial. 'clot of blood', pl. 'internal organs of the body (heart, lungs, liver)'; see SIRusNarGov 26, 1991: 348-349.

In Karin, *lert'* refers to clotted blood [HAB, *ibid.*; H. Mkrtč'yan 1952: 146a]. According to HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 222a (with two textual illustrations), in this dialect it is also a body-part term meaning 'back'. Another textual illustration can be found in a folk prayer from Ĵavaxk' [Lalayeanc' 1892: 7 = 1, 1983: 336], where Mary is described as having *Xač'm srtin*, *xač'm lerdin* : "a cross on her breast, a cross on her back".

For the semantic shift from an internal body-part to an external one, cf. *sirt* 'breast' < 'heart' in the passage just mentioned.

●ETYM Since Petermann, de Lagarde, Dervischjan et al. (see HAB), connected with Skt. *yákr-/yakn-* n. (RV+), NAccSg *yákr̥t* (AV) 'liver', YAv. *yakarə* n. 'liver' (on the vocalism, see de Vaan 2003: 68-69), NPers. *ĵigar* 'id.', Gr. *ῥπαρ, -ατος* n. 'liver', OCS *ikra* 'roe', Russ. *ikrá* 'roe, spawn, caviar; calf of leg', etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 452; HAB 2: 270-271]. For the semantic relationship 'roe, spawn' : 'calf of leg', see 3.7.3. The PIE word is heteroclitic: **Hiek^wr(-t)*, gen. **Hiek^wn-ós*.

On the final **-t*, see Clackson 1994: 55-56. On the loss of the intervocalic **k^w*, see Kortlandt 1980: 102 = 2003: 30.

The initial *l-* is troublesome. It is reminiscent of the problem of *luc* 'yoke'. The phonetic solution (see 2.1.7) is not convincing. It has been suggested that *leard* is connected or has been contaminated with Gr. *λίπαρός* 'oily, shiny with oil, anointed; fatty, greasy', *λιπαρία* f. 'fatness', OIc. *lifr* 'liver', etc., and *luc* 'yoke' has been influenced by *lucanem* 'to loosen' (see Hübschmann 1893: 32^{Nr120}; HAB 2: 271a; Ĵahukyan 1982: 40; Clackson 1994: 210₉₇; Kortlandt 1998: 15-16 = 2003: 122; Beekes 2003: 162]. Arm. *leard* is also compared with Hitt. *lišši* n. 'liver' [Schindler 1966; Olsen 1999: 191-192].

Alternatively, one may explain the initial *l-* of *leard* by influence of *leti* 'gall, bile', although the origin of this word is obscure, and/or *lanj* 'breast', etymologically 'lung'.

lezu, *a*-stem: GDSg *lezu-i*, AblSg *i lezu-ē*, ISg *lezu-a-w*, GDPl *lezu-a-c'*, IPl *lezu-a-w-k'* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 647-648); *o*-stem: GDSg *lezu-o-y* and ISg *lezu-o-v* (Judges 7.5/6, Ephrem, Grigor Narekac'i, etc.) 'tongue; speech, language' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Some of them represent **lizu* instead of *lezu* [HAB 2: 272b].

●ETYM The word is a blend of PIE **dnǵ^hu(e)h₂-* 'tongue' (OIc. *tengae*, Goth. *tuggo*, OHG *zunga*, Skt. *jihvā-*, *juhū-* f., Av. *hizuuā-*, *hizū-* m., etc.) and PIE **leiǵ^h-* > Arm. *lizem* 'to lick' (q.v.); cf. especially Lat. *lingua* vs. OLat. *dingua* and Lith. *liežùvis* 'tongue'. See Hübschmann 1877: 25; 1897: 452; Pedersen 1906: 419 = 1982: 197; Meillet 1910-11a: 240; HAB 2: 272 with more references; Pokorny 1959: 223; Hilmarsson 1982: 356, 358; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 591-593; Mallory/Adams 1997: 594; Olsen 1999: 67-68.

For a discussion of the vocalism of dial. **lizu* vs. ClArm. *lezu*, see Meillet 1894: 164; 1896b: 53; 1936: 11, 55; Pedersen 1906: 419 = 1982: 197; HAB 2: 272b;

Kortlandt 1987: 62 = 2003: 76; Olsen 1999: 67. For a critical discussion of the problems of the initial *l-*, the medial *-z-* and the vocalism, see Winter 1982: 171-173.

The QIE reconstruction of the Armenian words may be **l(e)ng^hu-eh₂-* > PArm. **l(e)nju-a-* ‘tongue’ and **leig^h-* > **leiz-* ‘to lick’.

lerk (*i*-stem in Gram.) ‘hairless’, dial. ‘smooth’ (Bible+). In “Adamgirk” (Aṙak‘el Siwnec‘i, 15th cent.): *lek* (with loss of *-r-*; cf. dial.).

●DIAL Alaškert *lerk* ‘*smooth (leather or mountain)’; Alaškert, Xotorjur, Xoy, Van *lek* ‘thin, smooth skin of sheep, leather’. For the semantic development cf. Alban. *l'akur* ‘naked’ : *l'kur* ‘leather’ [HAB 2: 277b].

●ETYM Together with *oṭork* (*i*-stem in Philo) ‘smooth, polished’ (Bible+), derived from PIE **le/org^w-*, cf. Mlr. *lerg* f. ‘sloping expanse, hill-side, bank, plain, surface’ < **lergā*, *less-lergg* ‘pasture’, Nlr. *learg* ‘a plain; field’, MWelsh *llwrw* ‘track, trail, path’, etc.; the initial *o-* in *oṭork* is traced to **po-* [Lidén 1906: 60-64; HAB 2: 277; 3: 556; Pokorny 1959: 679; Jähukyan 1987: 136]. Makaev (1974: 59-60) considers the correspondence “more than doubtful” and proposes a derivation from **(s)leg^w-ro-* < PIE **sleig-* ‘slimy; to glide’ (on which see Pokorny 1959: 663-664).

The fact that the word occurs only in Armenian and Celtic casts doubt on the etymology. Admittedly, one needs a third cognate to consider the connection as certain (cf. Olsen 1999: 965). However, I see no other significant reasons to abandon the etymology. The semantic relationship ‘smooth, polished’ : ‘flat surface, plain, pastureland, field’ is unobjectionable, cf., e.g. *tap* ‘(-) ‘flat, plain, smooth’ : ‘field, plain’, ‘pastureland’ (cf. *tuarac-a-tap*’, dial. *naxr-a-tap*’, etc.; see s.v. place-name *Tuaracatap*’). Note that one of the semantic nuances of the Mlr. word is ‘sloping expanses, hill-side’, which is practically identical with ‘pastureland’ (at least for Armenia, where pasturelands are always on sloping fields, hill-sides). Mlr. *lerg* may be separated from the Celtic word for ‘track’, as suggested by Schrijver (1995: 62), but the correspondence between Arm. *lerk* / *oṭork* ‘smooth’ and Mlr. *lerg* f. ‘sloping expanse, plain, pastureland, surface’ deserves consideration.

The only formal problem with *oṭork* is the initial *o-*. Lidén’s explanation is uncertain (Makaev, Schrijver). The fact that *o-* only occurs in the form with *o*-ablaut is suggestive of the following idea. If Arm. *lanj-k* ‘breasts’ is connected with Gr. *ἐλαχύς* and *ἐλαφρός*, one can assume that in the PIE initial cluster **h₁l-*, the initial **h₁-* drops in Armenian when followed by a non-labial vowel, and yields *o-* (through assimilation) when followed by a labial vowel (in this case the **l* is realized as a dark lateral *ɭ*); see 2.1.17.2. The reconstructed form would be, then, **h₁lerg^w-*. This is, of course, hypothetical.

See also s.v. *merk* ‘naked’.

***lēz-** ‘to lick’: *liz(an)em*, *lizum* ‘to lick’ (Bible+); ***lez-** in *lezum* ‘id.’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 278].

●ETYM From PIE **leig^h-* ‘to lick’: Skt. *reh-/leh-*, YAv. *riz-*, Gr. *λείχω*, Lith. *ližėti*, OCS *lizati*, *ližq*, Lat. *lingō*, etc., see NHB 1: 886b; Hübschmann 1877: 25; 1897: 452; Meillet 1910-11a: 239-242; HAB 2: 278a with more references; Pokorny 1959: 668; Saradževa 1986: 140; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 463; Mallory/Adams 1997: 351-352; Beekes 2003: 157; Cheung 2007: 310-311.

The verbal variant *lezum* is due to influence of *lezu* ‘tongue’ (Hübschmann 1897: 452). Further, see s.v. *lezu* ‘tongue, language’.

li (*o*-stem, NHB 1: 884c) ‘full, abundant; perfect, whole’, adv. ‘fully, completely, firmly’ (Bible+); **lir**, *i*-stem: ISg *lr-i-w* ‘plenitude’ (Bible+); **lnum** or **lñanim** 1sg.aor. *lc* ‘-i, 3sg.aor. *e-lic*’, med. *lc* ‘-a-, imper. *lic*’, partic. *lc* ‘-eal’ ‘to fill; to fill oneself, be filled’ (Bible+); **li-anam** ‘to be filled to repletion, be overfilled, be satiate, luxuriate’ (Yovhannēs Ōjñec ‘i /8th cent./, Grigor Narekac ‘i, Nersēs Lambronac ‘i); MidArm. **lman**, **i lman** ‘entire; entirely, fully’, various verbal forms in **lmñ-** ‘to fill, fulfil, etc.’ (MijHayBař 1, 1987: 279, 308-309; marked as “mostly dialectal” in NHB 1: 891a).

●DIAL The forms **li-k*’ and **lin-k*’ ‘full’ and the verbal **lc* ‘(-n)-’ ‘to fill’ are widespread in the dialects. Remarkable are Van *ilin* [Ačařyan 1952: 263], Šatax *h’lin* [M. Muradyan 1962: 197a] (note also *hlin* in a riddle, S. Harut’yunyan 1965: 9b^{Nr67Ae}), Polis, Nor Naxiřewan *ilink*’, Zeyt’un *illen* ‘ə, etc. ‘full’, which point to a prepositional **i lin* ‘(-k)’. The preposition *i* is also seen in Sebastia *illen*al = *i* + the verb *lian*al (cf. Polis *len*al from *lian*al), Muř, etc. *h’əln*al, Sivri-Hisar *əllul*, Nor Naxiřewan *ilink* ‘c ‘nel, etc. Further, note Polis, Řodost ‘o *lman* ‘entire’, etc. [HAB 2: 279-280].

●ETYM Since NHB 1: 884c, etc. (see HAB 2: 279), compared with Gr. *πίμπλημι*, -*αμαι* ‘to fill, make full’, intr. ‘to fill oneself, be/become full’, *πλήρης* ‘full’, *πλέως*, Ion. *πλέος* ‘full’, Lat. *plēre* ‘to fill’, *plērus*(*que*) ‘most of, majority, composing the greater part’, Skt. *par*’ ‘to fill’, pres. *pīparti*, **pīprati* (cf. 3sg.impf.med. *āpiprata* ‘hat gefüllt’), participle *prātā-* ‘filled’, MPers. *hambārīdan* ‘to fill’, etc. The verbal stem is reconstructed as PIE **pelh₁-* : **pleh₁-* (see Schrijver 1991: 139-140; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 89-90; Mallory/Adams 1997: 201b; Rix 2003: 373; Cheung 2007: 295-297).

Arm. *li*, *o*-stem, and *li-r* derive from **pleh₁-(i)o-* or **pleh₁-to-* (cf. Gr. *πλέος* ‘full’, Skt. *prātā-* ‘filled’), and **pleh₁-r-* (cf. Gr. *πλήρης* ‘full’, Lat. *plērus*), respectively. For *li-r* vs. verbal **li-n-* cf. *di-r* vs. *d(i)-n-em* ‘to put’. See Hübschmann 1897: 452; HAB 2: 279; Pokorný 1959: 799; Ałabekyan 1979: 87; Ĵahukyan 1982: 126; 1987: 143, 185; Olsen 1999: 39. For *lnum* with **-nu-* see, apart from the references already mentioned, Godel 1965: 26; 1975: 52, 69, 125; Ĵahukyan 1982: 184, 195; Klingenschmitt 1982: 253-255; Olsen 1999: 801, 805. Compare *hetum* ‘to pour’ < **pel(H)-nu-* (q.v.), probably belonging to the same verbal root. See further s.vv. *ařnum* ‘to take’, *zgenum* ‘to clothe’, *ənkenum* ‘to cause to fall, throw down’. For the aorist *e-lic*’ < **e-plē-ske* (with **-ske/o-* added to the old root aorist **plē-(s)-*, cf. Ved. *āprās*, Gr. *ἐπλησε*, etc.), see Godel 1965: 37; 1975: 127.

The dialectal construction **i-lin* / *y-lin* is etymologically identical with *y-ti* ‘pregnant’, q.v. (for a discussion, see Weitenberg 1986: 96, 96₁₅, 97₁₈). Both contain reflexes of PIE **h₁en-* ‘in’. The derivatives are thus comparable with Lat. *im-pleō* ‘to fill, fulfil; to make pregnant’, etc. (see also s.vv. *yełc*’ ‘full’, *yłp* ‘anam’ ‘to be filled to repletion, be overfilled’, *yolov* ‘much, plenty’, all probably from the same etymon).

As to the form **lin*, it is tempting to link it with Lat. *plēnus* ‘full’. The latter form derives from **pleh₁-no-*, which reflects the PIE **plh₁-no-* (cf. Skt. *pūrñā-*, Lith. *pilnas*, etc.) analogically reshaped after the full-grade **pleh₁-* > *plēre* (Schrijver 1991: 184, 341, cf. 182). A similar process may be responsible for Arm. **lin*.

MidArm. and dial. *lman* 'entire; entirely, fully' is reminiscent of Skt. *pārīmaṇ-* 'completely, wholly'.

***lik'-** : *lk'anem*, 1sg.aor. *lk'-i*, 3pl.aor. *lk'-in* (Bible+), 3sg.aor. *lik'* in Nersēs Lambronac'i (no evidence for *e-lik'* in NHB 2: 908c), imper. *lik'* (Ephrem) 'to leave, let go, release, abandon' (Bible+); *lk'anīm*, 1sg.aor. *lk'-a-y*, 3sg.aor. *lk'-a-w*, 3pl *lk'-a-n* (Bible+) 'to be left, become weak or depressed, be dissolved, be desperate, desert' (Bible+), cf. also *lik'* *linel* (Ephrem); *lk'anam* 'to become weak or depressed' (Zgōn-Afrahāt); *das-a-lik'*, *i*-stem: ISg *dasalk'-i-w* (Ganjik'), *dasalk'-i-c'* (Philo) 'deserter' (Book of Chries, John Chrysostom, Philo, etc.).

●DIAL The form *lk'anam* has been preserved in Łazax *lk'anal* 'to become weak, be depressed with pain' [HAB 2: 288a]. Ačāryan HAB ibid. hesitantly adduces also Ararat, Łazax, Šulaver *lk'-lk'al* 'to become frightened, start trembling', *lk'-lk'-oc'* 'tremble, fear'.

●ETYM From PIE **l(e)ik^w-* 'to leave': Skt. *rec-*, pres. *riṇákti* 'to leave, let, release', Iran. **raič* 'to leave, let, abandon', Gr. *λείπω*, *λιμπάνω* 'to let, leave', Lat. *linquō*, *līquī* 'to leave, quit, forsake; to abandon',⁶⁷ OIr. *léicid* 'leaves' (see McCone 1998), etc. See Hübschmann 1883: 34; 1897: 455; HAB 2: 287-288; Pokorný 1959: 669; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 457-458; Mallory/Adams 1997: 348-349; Cheung 2007: 307-308.

PIE nasal-infixed present **li-n-k^w-* was remodeled to **lik^w-ŋ-* > Arm. pres. *lk'anem*. 3sg.aor. (*e-*)*lik'* is derived from thematic aorist **é-lik^w-e-t*, cf. Gr. *ἔλιπε*, and the imperative *lik'* reflects IE **lik^we*, cf. Gr. *λίπε*. For a discussion on these and related issues, see Hübschmann ibid.; HAB ibid.; Meillet 1936 104, etc. passim (see the index in 174-175); Kuiper 1937: 113, 117; Vaillant 1938: 26-27; Godel 1975: 117; Hamp 1975: 104, 106; Jasanoff 1979: 133; Kortlandt 1980: 102; 1996: 41 = 2003: 30, 115; K. Schmidt 1980: 42; 1980a: 2-3; 1985: 86; Schmitt 1981: 135, 145, 152; Ĵahukyan 1982: 178-179; Rix 1992: 216; Clackson 1994: 84-85; McCone 1998; Olsen 1999: 782; Viredaz 2001-02: 32-33; Beekes 2003: 177.

loganam 'to bathe, wash (the body)' (Philo, Alexander Romance, etc.), caus. *logac'-uc'-anem*, 3sg.aor. *logac'oyc'* (P'awstos Buzand 5.7, 1883=1984: 174^{L-10}); **logan-k'**, *a*-stem: *logan-a-c'* (Alexander Romance), IPI *logan-a-w-k'* (Philo) 'bath, washing'

●DIAL The verb *loganam* is present in a few W and SW dialects [HAB 2: 291a]. In Muš and Van groups we find a blend with *lot-* 'to swim': Muš, Alaškert *lotgənal*, Moks *lōtkanal* vs. *lōkānal* 'to bathe', etc. [HAB 2: 291a; Orbeli 2002: 239]; Moks -*kā-* is from *-ga-* through Ačāryan's Law.

●ETYM Related with Gr. *λούω*, *λο(φ)έ-σαι* 'to bathe, wash (the body)', Lat. *lavō*, *lavere* 'to wash; to bathe, soak', *lavāre* 'to bathe', etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 452; HAB 2: 291; Pokorný 1959: 692; Mallory/Adams 1997: 108b.

For a phonological and morphological discussion, see Winter 1965: 108; Beekes 1969: 22, 232; Kortlandt 1976: 93; 1983: 10 = 2003: 3, 40; Eichner 1978: 150₂₇, 151; Klingenschmitt 1982: 115-118; Ĵahukyan 1982: 184; Beekes 2003: 157. The PIE proto-form is usually reconstructed as **louh₃-* (or **louh₁-*, see Schrijver 1991:

⁶⁷ The comparison with Lat. *linquō* has first been suggested in NHB 1: 908c.

396-398, 444-446 with an extensive discussion). Further, see s.v. *luanam* 'to wash, bathe'.

***loyc** (seen in imperative and 3sg.aor. *e-loyc*, as well as in a number of compounds) : *luc-anem* 'to unbind, loosen; to dissolve, liquidate; to absolve' (Bible+); *loyc* 'liquid, soft, dissolute' (Eznik Kołbac'i, Łazar P'arpec'i, Hexaameron, etc.).

Illustration: In Łazar P'arpec'i 1.16 (1904=1985: 27^{L15f}; transl. Thomson 1991: 63): *i loyc aṛajnordac* '“through dissolute leaders” (see the passage s.v. *metk* 'soft, weak, slack').

•DIAL *Ĵula lucel*, Axalc'xa, Ararat *lucel* (verb; said of the stomach); in Turkish-speaking Adana: 'to melt in water' [HAB 2: 294b].

•ETYM Since NHB 1: 894c, compared with Gr. *λῶω* 'to unbind, unfasten; to unyoke, unharness; to release; to resolve', *λῶσ(ι)-*, etc., Lat. *luō*, perf. *lūī* 'to pay, acquit oneself', *so-luō* 'to loosen, unbind; to dissolve; to melt; to release', etc. The determinative *-g- is considered to be found only in Armenian [HAB 2: 293-294]. The cognates point to a root with a laryngeal [Schrijver 1991: 246, 517-518, 523-524]. Klingenschmitt (1982: 184) accepts the connection and posits a nasal present **lu-n-g-* seen in Celt. **lung-* 'loslassen freilassen' (cf. the structure of Skt. *yunāj-* : *yuj-* 'to yoke, harness, join'; see also s.v. *luc* 'yoke').

On the other hand, Arm. **loyc* has been derived from PIE **leuǵ-*: Skt. *rujāti* : *roj-* 'to break (open)', Iran. *rauǵ-* 'to break, burst', Lith. *láužti* 'to break', etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 686; Ĵahukyan 1987: 136, 178; Cheung 2007: 318; cf. Pedersen 1906: 359 = 1982: 137). Ĵahukyan (1987: 178) points out that a contamination is possible.

loys, *o*-stem 'light' (Bible+).

•DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 2: 296a].

•ETYM Since Awetik'eān (1815, apud HAB 2: 296), connected with Lat. *lūx*, *lūcis*, f. 'light', Gr. *λενκός* 'clear, white', Skt. *rōka-* m. 'light', OPers. *raucah-* n. 'day', etc. (see Hübschmann 1897: 453; HAB 2: 296; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 463-464). See also s.vv. *lusn* 'white spot', *lusin* 'moon'.

***loyc'-**: pres. *luc'anem*, 1sg.aor. **luc'-i*, 3sg.aor. *e-loyc'*, 3pl.aor. *luc'-in* (Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 657) 'to light, kindle, ignite, set on fire' (Bible+); *luc'ki*, *ea*-stem: GDPI *luc'ke-a-c'* (Yovhanēs Drasxanakertc'i, 9-10th cent.) 'burning material, fuel, warming material, poultice' (Elišē, Afrahat/Zgōn, Nersēs Šnorhali, etc.); *luc'-umn* (Barsēl Čon), GDSg *luc'-man* (Nersēs Lambronac'i, Yovhannēs Erznkac'i), ISg *luc'-mam-b* and NPI *luc'-mun-k'* (Grigor Narekac'i) 'lighting, kindling, ardour'; *-loyc'* in compounds (Zgōn-Afrahat, Movsēs Kałankatuac'i, etc.).

•DIAL Preserved in peripheral NW dialects: Hamšen *luc'-uš* 'to burn, kindle', 1sg.aor.act. *luc'-uc'-i*, imper. *luc'-ir*, participle *luc'-aj* 'burnt, kindled', mediopassive *lus-n-uš* < **luc'-(a)n-* 'to be burnt, kindled', 1sg.aor.med. *luc'-a* [HAB 2: 297a; Ačareān 1947: 68, 130, 232]; Xotorĵur *luc'unul*, imper. *luc'-ur*; *luc'nil*, 3sg.aor.med. *luc'-a-w* [YušamXotorĵ 1964: 459].

•ETYM Together with *loys*, *o*-stem 'light' (q.v.), connected with Skt. *rōcate*, aor. *aroci*, *rucāná-*, *arocišta* 'to shine, be bright, be radiant', *rōka-* m. 'light' (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 463-464), Gr. *λενκός* 'clear, white, bright', Hitt. *lukk-* 'to

light; to set fire', etc. (see HAB 2: 296-297 with lit.; Saradževa 1986: 45; Mallory/Adams 1997: 505a).

Hübschmann 1897: 455 posits **louk-s-* or inchoative **l(o)uk-sk-* and compares with *harc'anem* 'to ask, question' (q.v.). The former solution is accepted in HAB 2: 296-297. Others prefer the **-sk-* inchoative or present (Meillet 1936: 107; Pokorny 1959: 687; Ĵahukyan 1982: 74, 179, 229₄₅; 1987: 136, 178). In the case of *harc'anem*, the **-sk-* is assured by cognate forms: Ved. *pr̥cchāmi*, Lat. *poscō*, etc. (see s.v.), whereas for *luc'anem* no such corroborative evidence is found. I am therefore inclined to the sigmatic aorist **leuk-s-* (see Pedersen 1906: 425 = 1982: 203; Kortlandt 1987a: 51; 1994: 29; 1996: 42; 1999: 47 = 2003: 80-81, 105, 115-116, 129).

The derivation from **louk̑-je-* (Godel 1975: 82; Klingenschmitt 1982: 83; Olsen 1999: 51₁₀₅, 197-198, 236₄₇, 534, 811, 813₆₂) is untenable.

losdi 'salmon', unattested. According to Norayr, a MidArm. word (see HAB 2: 297a, without any further data or comment). Ališan (1920: 53) mentions *losdi* 'saumon' as a man-sized fish which enters up the rivers Kur and Erasx/Arak's from the Caspian Sea.

●ETYM No etymological attempt is recorded in HAB 2: 297a.

According to Mann (1963: 3), derives from the PIE word for the salmon(-trout): Oic. *lax*, Lith. *lāšis*, etc.; cf. also Toch. B *laks* 'fish'. For Oss. *læsæg* (D.), see Cheung 2002: 200-201. The Armenian word is included into Mallory/Adams 1997: 497a (cf. also Lane 1970: 86). Absent in Ĵahukyan 1987. The PIE form is reconstructed with either **-a-* (see Pokorny 1959: 653; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 536) or **-o-* (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 497; Adams 1999: 544).

PIE **loks-* would yield Arm. **loc'-*, and before a dental stop, **los-* or, perhaps better, **loš-*, as in *veštasan* 'sixteen'. The element *-di* is identified by Mann with Arm. *di* 'body'. However, I do not see the motivation of such a compound. Besides, Arm. *di* rather means 'corpse'. It is likewise uncertain whether the component *-di* has any relation with that of *aw-di* 'sheep'. I conclude, that the IE origin of Arm. *losdi*, which is, moreover, unattested, is questionable.

lor, *i*-stem according to NHB 1: 892c (but without ref.) 'quail' (Hexaemeron, Aristakēs Lastivertc'i, etc.); **lor-a-marg**, *i*-stem (ISg *loramarg-i-w* (Zak'aria Kat'ohikos, 9th cent.); *o*-stem: GDSg *loramarg-o-y* (Philo), **lor-a-marg-i** 'a quail-like bird' (both Bible+).

In Hexaemeron (NPI *lor-k'*), rendering Gr. *ὀρνις* m. (f.), *-ὄρνις* 'quail, Coturnix vulgaris' (see K. Muradyan 1984: 137^{L16}, index 374a). The compound *lor-a-marg(i)* renders Gr. *ὀρνυγο-μῆτρα* f. 'a bird which migrates with quails, perhaps corncrake, landrail, *Rallus crex*' in the Bible. For attestations and a philological discussion, see Greppin 1978: 79-82.

It has been assumed that *loramarg(i)* refers to 'quail' and is thus synonymous to *lor* [HAB 2: 297b; Greppin 1978: 79-80]. The compound *loramarg(i)* has been interpreted as 'meadow-quail', containing, thus, *marg* 'meadow' [NHB 1: 892c; Greppin 1978: 79]. One expects **marg-a-lor*, however. More probably, as has been shown by Ačaryan (HAB 3: 276a; see also Olsen 1999: 689), the second component is **marg* 'bird' (Iranian loan, cf. YAv. *mərəya-*, Oss. *marg̃*, etc. 'bird', see Cheung

2002: 202-203), also found in *siramarg* ‘peacock’. The actual meaning of the compound is then ‘a quail-like bird’ or ‘a bird that is associated with the quail’. Typologically compare Pers. *ušturmury*, *šturmury* ‘ostrich’ < ‘camel-bird’, cf. Arm. *ištrmut* ‘id.’ (13th cent.+) [HAB 2: 247-248], Khwar. *šmy* [*ušmuγ], etc. [Teubner 1974: 301-302].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 298a].

In a number of the Eastern dialects, with “prothetic” (h)ü- or (h)ə-: Areš *hülör* [Lusenc‘ 1982: 210b]; Šamaxi *həlör*, (Meysari) *hülör* [Baġramyan 1964: 201]; Goris *lör*, *əlör*, *ülör* [Margaryan 1975: 330a].

On *orlor*, see V. Aġak‘elyan 1984a: 145-146.

●ETYM Related with Gr. *λάρος* m. ‘a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps sea-mew, gull’, *λαρίς*, -*ιδος* f. ‘id.’, cf. also *σιίλαρος*· *πέρδις*. *Περγαῖοι* (Hesychius) ‘partridge’; considered to be of IE, onomatopoeic origin, related with Arm. *lam* ‘to weep, cry’; see Lidén 1906: 49-50; HAB 2: 297-298 (*lam* – separately); Pokorny 1959: 650 (the Armenian: “unklar”); Ĵahukyan 1987: 134, 260 (with a question mark); Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 249b. Clackson (1994: 182) considers the etymology doubtful.

The IE origin of Arm. *lor* and Gr. *λάρος*, *λαρίς* is indeed improbable. Most probably we are dealing with a Mediterranean word (see Greppin 1978: 82, with ref.). For the vocalic fluctuation *a* : *o* compare another Mediterranean animal-name, namely Arm. *karič* ‘scorpion’, dial. also ‘crayfish’ : Gr. *kāρίς* ‘Crustacea’ vs. Arm. *kor* ‘scorpion’ : Gr. *κορίς*, *κωρίς* ‘Crustacea’ (see s.vv.).

The meaning of Hitt. *lari(ia)*- c. is unknown (ChicHittDict [l-n] 1989: 46b); it has been conjectured that the word refers to a sea-bird and is related with Gr. *λάρος* (see Tischler HethEtymGlos 2.5-6, 1990: 44 with lit.; Watkins 1995: 141₁₆). If this is accepted (which is far from certain), one is tempted to posit an *i*-stem Mediterranean-Anatolian bird-name probably of substratum origin, **lo/ar-i*: Arm. *lor*, *i*-stem, Gr. *λαρίς*, Hitt. *lari*-.

EArm. **(h)ülör*, **(h)əlör* : Lusenc‘ (1982: 159) mentions the Areš form in the list of very archaic words deriving it from **olor*, but he does not offer any motivation. Baġramyan (1964: 65) lists the Šamaxi form amongst cases showing additional *h*-before an initial vowel. However, there is no vocalic anlaut in *lor*. Margaryan (1975: 106) assumes that the addition of the initial *ə/ü*- of the Goris form is due to the “much softening” of the *l*-. Neither is this convincing, since it is not clear why this did not happen in other similar cases.

The problem may be solved, I think, by contamination with *oror* ‘gull’, *urur* ‘kite’, cf. especially Malat‘ia *ulurik*, with dissimilation *r...r* > *l...l*. See also s.v. *orlor* ‘a kind of bird’. [Is the vocalism of *lor* also due to contamination with *oror*?]. In view of the Greek word, the etymological meaning of Arm. *lor* may be ‘sea-gull’, thus the contamination may have taken place at a relatively old stage when *lor* denoted ‘sea-gull’. Since we are dealing with a Mediterranean word, it is attractive to assume that Armeno-Greek **lor/lar*- referred to ‘sea-gull’, and Armenian has shifted the meaning to a non-aquatic bird in relation with the migration of Proto-Armenians to their historical homeland with no sea-borders.

lsem, aor. *lu-a-*, imper. *lu-r* (very rich evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 667), new aor. *lseac*‘ > *lsec*‘ Grigor Narekac‘i (10th cent.), etc. ‘to hear, listen; to

obey' (Bible+), **ls-u** 'obedient' in Timot'ēos Kuz = Timothy Aelurus, 5th or 6th cent. (Ačarean 1908-09a, 1: 371a^{Nr24}), Grigor Narekac'i; **lu arnem** 'to make hear, proclaim', **lu linim** 'to be heard, proclaimed' (both Bible+); **lu i lu** 'in hearing, to one's hearing, hearable' (Bible+), e.g. Job 13.17 (Cox 2006: 115): *zi patmec'ic' jez lu i lu* "for I will declare in your hearing" : ἀναγγελῶ γὰρ ὑμῶν ἀκουόντων); **h-lu** 'obedient, compliant' (Bible+), **an-lu** 'disobedient' (Cyril of Jerusalem, Dionysius the Areopagite); **lu-r** 'hearing, fame, report, preaching, obedience' (q.v.); **lu-r̥**, *a*-stem: GDPI *l̥r-a-c'* (Book of Chries) 'silent', **lrem** 'to be silent', **luṛ-luṛ** 'silent, silently' (all Bible+), **luṛ-muṛ** 'silent, silently' (John Chrysostom).

For the paradigm pres. *lsem* vs. aor. *lu-a-*, see Meillet 1913: 105; Łaragyulyan 1961: 157-158; Ė. Tumanjan 1971: 385-388; Godel 1975: 53; Schmitt 1981: 154-155; Ğahukyan 1982: 188-189, 198; Kortlandt 1996: 36 = 2003: 111.

●DIAL The verb *lsem* with a generalized paradigm is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 307b]. The root **lu* has been preserved in Łarabał *lū* 'listen, wait!', e.g. *lū kac'*, *lū asem* 'listen, wait, let me say' (HAB 2: 307b); according to Davt'yan 1966: 368: *lū kenal*, imper. *lū kac'*.

See also s.v. *luṛ* 'silent'.

●ETYM Since long (see HAB 2: 307 for references), derived from PIE **kleu-* 'to hear': Skt. *śrav-*, aor. *á-śravam*, *á-śrot* 'to hear', *śru-tá-* 'heard, famous', Gr. *κλύω* 'to hear, obey', *κλυτός* 'famous', Lat. *clueō* 'to be called, be named, be reputed', OCS *sluti* 'be called', etc., Hübschmann 1883: 33; 1897: 453-454; Meillet 1908-09c; Pokorny 1959: 605; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 666-667; Mallory/Adams 1997: 262b.

The present form **lu-s-* is considered to represent PIE **klu-s-* > **klu-k̑-* through assimilation like in *skesur* 'husband's mother', cf. *luṛ* which requires **klu-s-r-* vs. *lu-r-* from **klu-ro-* (Meillet 1908-09c: 338; HAB 2: 307a; Pokorny 1959: 605). The derivation from **klu-sk-* (Hübschmann 1897: 453-454 with hesitation) is untenable; one expects **luc-* from it. Others explain **lus-* from a present form **klu-k-* with the regular development **-uk-* > PArm. **-uk̑-*, and the aorist *lu-a-* is treated as inherited root or sigmatic (with loss of intervocalic **-s-*) aorist (see Meillet 1936: 133; Godel 1975: 78, 114, 122; Schmitt 1981: 154; Klingenschmitt 1982: 157-159; Ğahukyan 1982: 73, 171; Kortlandt 1995: 15 = 2003: 108); for a discussion and further references, see Clackson 1994: 86, 217120, 217121; on the **-k-*present, see also Weitenberg 1980: 209, 211-212; Beekes 1995: 231.

According to an ingenious explanation of Kortlandt (1987a: 50; 1996: 40-41; 1999: 48 = 2003: 80, 114, 130), *lsem* represents a sigmatic aorist stem with a secondary nasal infix **klu-n-s-*, just as *əmpem* 'to drink' (q.v.). We can also start with an old present **kl(e)u-s-* (see Beekes 1995: 231) with addition of another present marker, infix **-n-*, at a relatively younger stage, when the function of the present **-s-* had become opaque. Typologically compare reduplicated present **pi-ph₃-e-ti* > **(h)ipem* > new present **(h)ip-ne-mi* > *əmpem* 'to drink'; **sk-*present **ġnH-sk-* + present **-je-* > *čanač'em* vs. aor. *can-i* 'to know, be acquainted' (see s.vv.).

Arm. *hrč'ak* 'fame' has no satisfactory etymology (cf. HAB 3: 128b; Ałayan 1974: 41). Olsen (1999: 251, 960) takes it as a word of unknown origin with "a suggestively Iranian appearance". I tentatively suggest a derivation from an unattested Iranian **hu-srutya-* 'of good repute, famous', cf. Av. *hu-srauuah-*, MPers.

hu-sraw ‘of good repute, famous’, Skt. *su-śrávas-* ‘id.’, *śrútya-* ‘to be heard, famous, glorious’, *su-śrótu-* ‘gern erhörend’, *su-śrúṇa-* ‘gute Erhörung findend’, Gr. *εὐκλεής* ‘of good repute, famous’, etc. (for the forms, see Schmitt 1967: 81-93; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 666-667). In view of the sound development *-sr- > Arm. -ř-, which is characteristic of native Armenian words but not for Iranian loanwords, as well as *-tyV- > -č-, one may assume a very old Iranian borrowing, compare the well-known problems of *arcat* ‘silver’ (q.v.), *partēz* ‘garden’, etc. Thus: **hu-srutyā-ka-* ‘good repute, fame’ > Arm. **huruč-áka-* > *hrč-ak* ‘fame’. Structurally compare also *h-lu* ‘obedient’ (q.v.) composed of **hu-* < **su-* ‘good’ and **lu-* ‘hearing, heard’ from **klu-tV-*, although the semantic correspondence is not straightforward.

Further, see s.vv. **lu* ‘hearing’, *luř* ‘silent’, *luř* ‘hearing, fame, obedience’.

lu, *o*-stem: GDSg *lu-o-y* (1 Kings 24.15, Grigor Narekac’i), AblSg *i lu-ē* (Fables by Vardan Aygekc’i), ISg *lu-o-v* var. *lw-o-v* in Eznik Kořbac’i (A. A. Abrahamyan 1994: 118^{L-2}); NPl *lu-an-k’* (Ařak’el Siwnec’i, 14-15th cent.) ‘flea’ (Bible+).

Renders Gr. *ψύλλος* ‘flea’ in the only Biblical attestation, viz. 1 Kings 24.15.

MidArm. **lv-ič** ‘a kind of parasitic insect’ in Geoponica (MijHayBař 1, 1987: 314a).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Xarberd has *lu-n*, gen. *lv-an*, pl. *lu-n-er*, cf. also Nor Naxijewan *lu*, pl. *lu-n-er* [HAB 2: 299b]. T’iflis *lvánir* (HAB ibid.) probably reflects pl. **lu-an* (cf. MidArm. *lu-an-k’* above) + the usual pl. marker *-(n)er*.

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1883: 33; 1897: 453), derived from the PIE word for ‘flea’: Skt. *plúṣi-* m. ‘flea’, Gr. *ψύλλα* f. < **psul-ja*, Lat. *pūlex* f. (**pusl-*), OHG *flōh* m., Lith. *blusà*, Russ. *bloxá* ‘flea’, etc. (Pokorny 1959: 102; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 197-198; Mallory/Adams 1997: 206a).

As far as the anlaut is concerned, Skt. *plúṣi-* is the closest to the Armenian form (Bugge 1889: 11); cf. also *ψύλλα* f. < **psul-ja* which seems to reflect **plusja*. Since **b^hlus-* or **blus-* would yield Arm. **ətbu-* and **ətpu-*, respectively, Arm. *lu*, *o*-stem, is derived from QIE **pluso-* (Meillet 1922g; cf. 1936: 47; HAB 2: 299; Ĵahukyan 1982: 72; Olsen 1999: 20). For an *o*-stem insect-name, possibly feminine in origin, and for *-ič*, see s.v. *mun* ‘itch; gnat, midge’; for the problem of gender compare also *nu* ‘daughter-in-law’, q.v. (see Meillet 1922g: 143; Olsen 1999: 820).

For the irregular alternation **p/b^h-* (cf. Lubotsky 1988: 30) compare **k/g^h-* in the word for ‘nit’ (see s.v. *anic* ‘nit’); cf. Meillet 1922g: 143.

Formally, Arm. *lu* ‘flea’ may also be derived from the word for ‘louse’: OHG, OEngl. *lūs* f. ‘louse’, MWelsh *lleu* ‘lice’, Lith. *liūlė* ‘louse’, Russ. *voř*, Skt. *yūkā-* ‘louse’, Shughni *jūg* ‘plant-louse’, etc. (on this PIE etymon, see Pokorny 1959: 692; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 535 = 1995, 1: 453; Schrijver 1995: 332-333; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 415; Mallory/Adams 1997: 357). However, the derivation of Arm. *lu* ‘flea’ from **pluso-* ‘flea’ is impeccable.

***lu** ‘hearing, heard’, see s.v. *lsem* ‘to hear’.

●ETYM Usually derived from PIE **klu-to-*, cf. Skt. *śrutá-* ‘heard, famous’, Gr. *κλυτός* ‘famous’, Lat. *in-clutus* ‘renowned, celebrated’, OIr. *-cloth* ‘was heard’ (Hübschmann 1897: 453; Meillet 1936: 174; Schmitt 1981: 59, 61, 69; Kortlandt 1986: 39, 41 = 2003: 69, 71; Beekes 2003: 167, 174, 175, 206; Mallory/Adams 1997: 262b; Olsen 1999: 200-201), although **klu-ti-* (cf. Skt. *śruti-* ‘hearing’) is

considered possible too (Hübschmann 1897: 453; Godel 1975: 78). Further, see s.v. *lsem* ‘to hear’.

luanam, 3sg.aor. *luac* ‘imper. *lua* ‘to wash; to bathe’ (Bible+); **luali**, GDSg *lualw-o-y*, GDPl *luale-a-c* ‘bath, bathing site’ (Bible+; for the structure, see Olsen 1999: 228).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 300b]. Some dialects display forms with metathesis, **vlal* (see 2.1.26.3).

●ETYM Mostly derived from PIE **pleu-* ‘to wash’: Gr. *πλύνω* ‘to wash, to clean’, *πλυτός* ‘washed’, *πλύσις* f. ‘washing’, *πλέω* ‘to sail, swim’, Skt. *plávate* ‘to float, swim’, Lith. *pláuti* ‘to rinse, wash off’, etc., see Gosche 1847: 68₁₄₁; Hübschmann 1897: 454 (hesitantly); HAB 2: 300 with more references; Meillet 1936: 111; Pokorny 1959: 836; Hamp 1975: 103-104 (assuming **plu-ə-*, resyllabified from **pluH-*, see Clackson 1994: 44, 207₄₃ with criticism); Klingenschmitt 1982: 115-116; Jähukyan 1982: 184; Clackson 1994: 44, 182; Mallory/Adams 1997: 561a.

Alternatively, *luanam* is connected with Gr. *λούω*, *λο(φ)έ-σαι* ‘to bathe, wash (the body)’, Lat. *lavō*, *lavere* ‘to wash, bathe’, etc. and thus identified with Arm. *loganam* ‘to bathe’, see NHB 1: 893c; Hübschmann 1897: 454 (hesitantly); HAB 2: 300b with more references; Klingenschmitt 1982: 116-117; Clackson 1994: 44. For the alternation *-u-* : *-og-* cf. *č’uem* vs. *č’og-* ‘to go, set off’ (q.v.).

luc, *o*-stem (Bible+); *a*-stem: ISg *lc-a-w* in Cyril of Alexandria, IPl *lc-a-w-k* in Plato; *i*-stem: IPl *lc-i-w-k* in Ephrem ‘yoke; burden; beam of the balance of which the scales are suspended’ (Bible+), ‘the constellation Libra’ (Zak’aria Kat’oikos, 9th cent.), ‘pair’ (Geoponica); **lcem** ‘to yoke’ (Bible+).

luc-l-il-k ‘a pair of veins of brains’ (Oskip’orik).

●DIAL *luc* ‘yoke’ and *lcem* ‘to yoke’ are dialectally ubiquitous. In Łarabał, *luc* also refers to ‘the beam of a balance of which the scales are suspended’ [HAB 2: 301b]. Further, see 3.1.4.1.

●ETYM Since long, linked with Skt. *yugá-* n. ‘yoke, team, race, tribe’ (RV+), Gr. *ζυγόν* n. (also *ζυγός* m.) ‘yoke of a plough of a carriage; beam of the balance; the constellation Libra’, Lat. *iugum* n. ‘yoke (for oxen), team; pair (of horses, etc.)’, etc. (see HAB 2: 301). The initial *l-* has been explained by influence of **loyc-* : *luc-anem* ‘to unbind, loosen; to dissolve, liquidate; to absolve’, q.v. [Bugge 1893: 8-9; Jähukyan 1982: 40-41, 57, cf. 213₃₉; 1987: 173]. See also s.v. *leard* ‘liver’ and 2.1.7.

Some of the cognate languages have derivatives in *-*lo-* or *-*leh₂-*: Skt. *yugala-* m., *yugalā-* f. ‘pair, couple’, Lat. *iugula* f. ‘a part of the constellation Orion, Orion’s belt, a short line of three bright stars across the middle of Orion’ [Scherer 1953: 222-223], Gr. *ζεύγη* f. ‘loop attached to the yoke, through which the beast’s heads were put’, etc. These derivatives have been compared with Kartvelian **uy-el-* ‘yoke’: Georg. *uyel-*, Megr. *uyu-*, Svan *u/ūywa*, *uywal*, cf. also the derivatives Georg. *uyleul-* : Megr. *uyul-* ‘team of oxen’, Georg. *me-uy-l-e* ‘spouse’; see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 723, 723₁; Klimov 1994: 68-72 (with references and a discussion, treating the IE and Kartvel. **l-* formations as independent); cf. Klimov 1998: 196.

Arm. *luc-l-il-k* ‘a pair of veins of brains’ (Oskip’orik) with double *l* is reminiscent of Georg. *uyleul-* ‘team of oxen’. Compare Arm. suffixes *-il* (*kat’-il*

‘drop’, etc.) and *-(a)li-* (*am-li-k* ‘one-year-old child or lamb’, *tam-a-li* ‘roof’, etc.), see 2.3.1.

On the strength of all these data, one may interpret Arm. *luc-a[t]li* ‘the constellation Orion’ (q.v.) as composed of *luc* ‘yoke’ and the suffix *-(a)li*, possibly from fem. **-lih₂-*, cf. Lat. *iugula* f. ‘a part of the constellation Orion, Orion’s belt’, with fem. **-leh₂-*. Note that another asterism, namely *sayl*, *i*-stem ‘wagon; Ursa Major and Minor, Arcturus’: Hesychian *σάτιλλα* (perhaps Thracian), probably contains the same suffix **-lih₂-*; compare also Georg. *etli* (see s.v. *sayl*).

luca[t]li ‘the constellation Orion=Hayk’.

●DIAL Only in “Arjērñ bařaran” (a dictionary published in Venice in 1865), see HAB 2: 301b.

●ETYM According to Ačaryan (HAB 2: 301b), composed of *luc* ‘yoke; Libra, Orion’ and unknown *-atli*.

In view of the resemblance between the Armenian characters *a* and *t*, *luca[t]li* may be hypothetically emended into **luc-ali*, as composed of *luc* ‘yoke’ and the suffix *-(a)li* perhaps from fem. **-lih₂-*, cf. Lat. *iugula* f. ‘a part of the constellation Orion, Gürtelsterne’; see s.v. *luc* ‘yoke’.

lu-ř, *a*-stem: GDPI *lř-a-c* ‘(Book of Chries) ‘silent’, *lřem* ‘to be silent’, *luř-luř* ‘silent, silently’ (all Bible+), *luř-muř* ‘silent, silently’ (John Chrysostom).

For derivatives (apart from NHB and HAB), see Olsen 1999: 394-395, 456.

●DIAL Axalc‘xa *luř u munč*, T‘iflis *lur* ‘silent’, Xarberd *lř-ank* ‘patience’, Zeyt‘un *löril* ‘to be silent’ [HAB 2: 302b]. Interesting is Xian *an-lř-ti* ‘garrulous, chattering, talkative’ < ‘who does not become silent’ (Ačaryan 1913: 100a); for *-ti* compare *lk-ti* ‘licentious’ from *lknim* ‘to be licentious’, *an-jř-di* ‘arid, not watered’, etc.

●ETYM From QIE **klu-s-r-*, see Bugge 1893: 9; Hübschmann 1897: 454; Pokorny 1959: 606; Ĵahukyan 1982: 73; Olsen 1999: 198. Compare the structure of *bar* ‘word’ (q.v.).

Further, see s.v. *lsem* ‘to hear’.

***lusan-n** or ***lus(e)amn** ‘lynx; hyena; marten’.

Attested only in the final edition of the Alexander Romance (NPI *lusanunk*), in a list of wild animals, after *varazk* ‘wild boars’ and followed by *injk* ‘panthers’, *vagerk* ‘tigers’, etc. (see H. Simonyan 1989: 287^{L1}). In the corresponding passage (op. cit. 423) the earliest edition has no animal-name in the corresponding place, that is, between *varazk* and *injk*. The English translation of the passage see in Wolohojian 1969: 126: boars, lynxes, leopards, tigers. According to Ačaryan (HAB 2: 302-303), the NSg must have been **lusan-n*, and the word corresponds to *λύγξ* ‘lynx’ of the Greek text.

Treated as synonymous to *k‘awt‘ar* ‘hyena’ (see HAB 2: 302b; Dashian p.c. apud Hübschmann 1897: 454). The textual correspondence with Gr. *λύγξ* ‘lynx’ and the etymology presuppose rather ‘lynx’. Nevertheless, there seems to be dialectal testimony for ‘hyena’, too.

●DIAL Łazax *lisam* ‘a fox-like animal with whitish fur, black round spots and a long thin tail’ [Amatuni 1912: 249b], Łarabał *lűsemnə* ‘marten’ [HAB 2: 303a]. According to Ačaryan (HAB, *ibid.*), Łazax *lisam*, apart from ‘marten’ (for this meaning he cites Amatuni, but the description of the latter seems to point rather to

‘lynx’), also means ‘a white quick mythical beast which kills people by cutting their throats’. Goris *lisemnə* ‘a wild animal smaller than the fox’ [Margaryan 1975: 398a].

In a tale written by V. Ananyan (1984, 3: 69^{L9}), *lisam* seems to refer to ‘lynx’; in the footnote, glossed by *lusan* ‘lynx’. This is explicitly corroborated by Ananyan, HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 214, 227.

Alongside of ‘lynx’ and ‘marten’, the word seems to refer also to ‘hyena’ (see also above). The vocalism of the form *lisam* may be due to contamination with *lis* < *loys* ‘light’. Compare a fairy-tale from the village of Ak‘ori (Loři, district of Alaverdi) told by Gyozał Xaç‘atryan and recorded by E. Pezazyan in 1915 (HŽHek‘ 8, 1977: 318-323), where *lisam* refers to a cannibal beast living in a cave and having a fur that *lis a tali* “gives light/shine”. It was the mother (see 322^{L1f}) of the fairy named *Gyulp‘eri* (or *Soylamaz*) *xanum* living in *Sew cov* = ‘Black sea’. We are probably dealing, thus, with “hyena : female devil”, cf. **k‘awt‘ar*, etc. (see 3.5.2).

The meaning ‘hyena’ is clearly confirmed by the following. In the tale “Bruti tlan” (“The potter’s son”) written in 1931/1933 by Aksel Bakunc‘ (1976: 225, 229), a native speaker of the Goris dialect, *lisemnə* is represented as an animal with curly hair, walking like a wolf and laughing like a man.

In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Elia Mušetyan Karnec‘i (Karin/Xotorjūr), *lusam* renders Turk. *varşat* (*vāshak*) [Č‘ugaszyan 1986: 81, 118-119].

●ETYM Since Müller 1890: 3, connected with Gr. *λύγξ*, GSg *λυγρός* (-γγός) ‘lynx’, Lith. *lūšis*, dial. (Žem.) *lūnšis*, *lūnši*, OPr. *luysis* (Euler 1985: 91), Russ. *рысь*, Mlr. *lug*, OHG *luhs* ‘id.’, etc.; perhaps also Khovar *rušk* ‘marten’ and Yidgha *luū*, *lū* ‘marten’ [Hübschmann 1897: 454; HAB 2: 303a; Mallory/Adams 1997: 359-360]. For the meaning of the latter forms (on which see also Bailey 1968:159), viz. ‘marten’, cf. the dialectal meaning in Łarabał and Łazax. The connection of these forms with Lat. *lupus* ‘wolf’, etc. (Speirs 1984: 411-412) can hardly be maintained.

Ačaryan (ibid.) derives Łarabał *lūsemnə* from **lus-emn* < **lus-amn*. Compare Łarabał *xāšemnə* vs. Loři, Łazax *xāšam* ‘dry leaves’ (see Amatuni 1912: 266a). Note also Łarabał *sālāmnə*, *sālemnə*, Goris *sālāmnə* vs. ClArm. *salam(b)* ‘a kind of partridge, francolin’ (q.v.). According to Łap‘anc‘yan (1961: 330), here we are dealing with the same suffix as is seen in *ayceamn* < **ayci-amn* ‘roe-buck’ (see s.vv. *ayc* ‘goat’, *mrjiwn*, *mrjimn* ‘ant’, and 2.3.1). < **ayci-amn* (see s.v. *ayc* ‘goat’ and 2.3.1).

It has been suggested that the Armenian *n*-formation is somehow connected with the nasal infix seen in Gr. *λύγξ* and Lith. (Žem.) *lūnšis* (Frisk 2: 142; see especially Weitenberg 1984, *Stelling* Nr. 9, where dial. **lus-amn* is mentioned in this context). If the Armenian reflects the original **luk̑-(V)n-*, the literary *lusanunk‘* must be treated as the original *n*-stem plural form, and EArm. **lus(e)amn* is a recent creation after animal-names in *-mn*. However, this is not a productive suffix in eastern dialects but rather an old Armenian heritage (see 2.3.1). Besides, the spread of the suffix over the animal-names must have started from somewhere. One may therefore look for an alternative scenario.

In case the PIE **nk̑-* yielded *-s-* in Armenian, as **ns-* did, one may also reconstruct **lunk̑-* for Armenian. We can tentatively assume a QIE **lunk̑-mn-* or **luk̑-mn-*, with loss of the **-m-* everywhere but in EArm. **lisamn*. Compare the case

of **b^hud^h-men-* : **b^hud^h-(m)no-* (see s.v. *andund* ‘abyss’). For an archaic *-m*-preserved in EArm. dialects but lost in ClArm. as well as in all the remaining dialects cf. EArm. **anu/əm* versus ClArm. *anun* ‘name’ (q.v.).

It has been suggested that the PIE word for ‘lynx’ derives from PIE **leuk-* ‘to see’, which itself may be a semantic specialization of **leuk-* ‘to shine, illuminate’ (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 360a, 505a; cf. Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 512). Arm. **lusamn* may reflect, then, the **-men*-form also found in Skt. *rukma-* m. ‘golden or silver plate which is worn as an ornament’ (RV+), *rukmant-* ‘glänzend’, Oic. *ljōmi* ‘Glanz, Licht, Schwert, Zwerg’ < **leuk-mVn-*, etc., or Lat. *lūmen* ‘light, daylight; lamp, torch; glory’ < **leuk-s-men-*. The latter can be linked with Av. *raoxšna-* adj., n. ‘light’, Lat. *lūna* f. ‘moon’, OCS *luna* ‘moon’, Gr. *λύχνος* ‘lamp’ which would then be derived from **louk-s-(m)neh₂-* and **luk-s-(m)no-*.

It can be argued that the guttural **-k-* of the verbal root **leuk-* conflicts with the palatal **-ċ-* of the word for ‘lynx’. Note, however, the fluctuation seen in Skt. *rúśant-* ‘shining, brilliant, bright, light’. Besides, the association might have been folk-etymological (especially if one accepts the Nostratic origin of the animal-name, see Illič-Svityč 1976: 34-35). Formally, such a contamination would be very easy for Armenian, cf. *lusn* ‘a white spot on eye’ < **‘white(ness), white/shining (thing)’* next to *loys* ‘light’, Gr. *λευκόμα* ‘whiteness; a white spot in the eye’, etc.; cf. also the bird-name *haw-a-lusn* ‘pelican’ (see s.v. *lusn*). Compare further the Armenian dialectal evidence above, on *lisam* the fur of which *lis a tali* “gives light/shine”. A similar contamination is seen in Russ. *рысь* ‘lynx’ the initial *r-* of which is explained by the influence of **rysъ* ‘blond, light brown’.

This animal-name is more likely a European substratum word (Furnée 1972: 121-122). In this case, the association with ‘shine, light’ must indeed be folk-etymological. As to the formation of Arm. *lus-an-un-k’*, one may compare e.g. *ms-an-un-k’* ‘the fleshy part of loins’ from *mis* ‘flesh, meat’ (q.v.). Note also other animal-names with a comparable suffix such as Hitt. *ulipp-ana-* ‘wolf’ and *parš(a)na-* ‘leopard’.

Among amazing and man-eating beasts of Libya, the long recension of the 7th century Armenian Geography, *Ašxarhac’oyc’*, mentions *lingnas* (Soukry 1881: 19^{L6}). Ačařyan (HAB 2: 284a) considers this word an unknown foreign animal-name. Hewsen (1992: 50, 97₄₀) translates as ‘Lynx’ without any comment. Arm. *lingnas* possibly reflects an otherwise unattested Gr. **λυγνας* < **lungnas*. For the semantics note the dialectal (Łazax) meaning of the Armenian word. If this interpretation is accepted, we can posit a **lungċ/k-n-* which is to be compared with PArm. **lu(n)s-n-*.

That Anania Širakac’i testifies a Greek animal-name that has not been preserved in Greek itself is not impossible, cf. e.g. *p’osuray* ‘glow-worm, firefly’ (A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 40^{L7}) obviously reflecting an otherwise unattested Gr. **φωσουρά* ‘id.’, lit. ‘light-tailed’ (NHB 2: 954c; Hübschmann 1897: 387; HAB 4: 518a).

I conclude that this is an animal designation belonging to the European substratum, **lu(n)ċ/g̃-(n)-*, and the association with ‘shine, light’ (an animal with shining eyes or a shining fur) is folk-etymological. A by-form **lu(n)ċ-mn* may be posited for EArm. **lus(e)amn*.

lusin ‘moon’ (Bible+; dial.); ‘month’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, Vardan Arewelc‘i; dial.), *i*-stem: GDPI *lusn-i* (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 657), ISg *lusn-i-w* (Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.77 [1913=1991: 216^{L9}], Movsēs Vardapet on Xosrov Anjewac‘i); *o*-stem: AblSg *i lusn-o-y* (Eznik Kołbac‘i), ISg *lusn-o-v* (Jeremiah 8.2); *a*-stem [not in NHB]: ISg (*z-*)*lusn-a-w* in Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent., A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 58^{L20f}). Note that GDSg *lusn-i* may point to both *i*- and *a*-stems. The originality of the *a*-stem may be corroborated by the etymology (see below).

Combinations: beside ISg *lusn-a-w* (see above) and GDSg *lusn-i* (58^{L25f} and several times in 40), Anania Širakac‘i has GDSg *lusn-o-y* on the same page, 58^{L8}. Similarly, in Hexaameron (K. Muradyan 1984: 176, lines 2 and 13) one finds both *lusn-i* and *lusn-o-y* on the same page.

The meaning ‘month’ is seen in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.6 (1913=1991: 26^{L6}; transl. Thomson 1978: 80): *dadarē ar getovn erkusneay awurs* ‘he lingered by the river for two months’; also in Vardan Arewelc‘i, 13th cent. (see NHB 1: 902b). Further, see on the dialects.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 296a]. See also s.v. *lusnakay*.

In Melri, one finds *lūsen* ‘moon’ and *lišnigəłəx* ‘the end of a lunar month’ (see Ałayan 1954: 271b, 301). The latter, a compound with *glux* ‘head’, points to the meaning ‘month’ of *lusin*, as we have seen in Vardan Arewelc‘i (13th cent.; Ganjak, Tavuš, Cilicia) and Movsēs Xorenac‘i.

●ETYM Related to *loys* ‘light’ and *lusn* ‘white spot’ (q.v.). For *lusin*, Hübschmann (1897: 453; see also HAB 2: 296; Schmitt 1981: 52, 63; Ĵahukyan 1987: 136) reconstructs **loukeno-*, cf. Skt. *rocanā-* n. ‘luminous sphere, firmament’ (Lubotsky 1988: 111), YAv. *raocana-* adj. ‘shining, light’ (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 463-464). However, semantically more attractive is the derivation from **louksneh₂-* suggested by Meillet (1936: 21), cf. Lat. *lūna*, f. ‘moon, month’, Russ. *luna* ‘moon’, etc. (see also s.v. *lusn* ‘white spot’). Scholars often link *lusin* with Lat. *lūna*, etc., but they usually cite *lusin* only as an *o*-stem (Solta 1960: 40-41; Tumanjan 1978: 66; Ałabekyan 1979: 57; Saradževa 1986: 33). As we have seen, however, Arm. *lusin* is also attested as an *i*- and an *a*-stem. One may therefore directly derive *lusin*, *a*-stem, from PIE **louksneh₂-* ‘moon’. As to the problem of *-i-*, I follow the explanation of Morani (1987: 680) and Clackson (1994: 135), who treat *-i* as analogical; see also s.vv. *katin* ‘acorn’, place-name *Duin*, etc.

lusn, NPI *lusun-k-* ‘a white spot on one’s eye’ (Bible+); **haw-a-lusn** ‘pelican’ (Bible+); **Lusn-t‘ag** ‘the planet of Jupiter’, lit. ‘light-crown’, or, as a bahuvrīhi-compound, ‘der mit der Lichtkrone’ (see Eilers 1976: 39₈₆, 65, 83, 85).

●ETYM Connected with Av. *raoxšna-* adj., n. ‘shining, light’, Lat. *lūna* ‘moon’, OPr. *lauxnos* ‘Gestirne’, Russ. *luná* ‘moon; (dial.) ray of light, firmament, echo’, Czech *luna* ‘moon; month’, Pol. *luna* ‘reflection, glow, moon, flame’, etc. (see HAB 2: 294-296; ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 16, 1990: 173-174; PrJaz L, 1990: 179-188); see also s.vv. *loys* ‘light’, *lusin* ‘moon’. For the semantics cf. Gr. *λεύκομα* ‘whiteness; a white spot in the eye, caused by a thickening of the cornea’ from the same root.

The root *lusn* is also seen in Arm. *haw-a-lusn* ‘pelican’, a compound with *haw* ‘bird’. For *lusn* here, cf. especially Slav. **lunь* ‘a bird’, of the same origin (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 16, 1990: 176-177). Note also Lith. *laũkas* ‘having a white forehead or snout, having a bald forehead, bald’, dial. Žem. *láuikas*, Latv. *làuks*

‘having a white spot on the forehead, blazed’, *lāucis* ‘Pferd, Ochs mit Blesse auf der Stirn, schwarzes Bläß-, Wasserhuhn’, etc. (see Derksen 1996: 221-222).

lusnakay ‘moonlit night’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i, Anania Širakac‘i); MidArm. *lusnika* (Nahapet K‘uč‘ak), *lusnakay* (Geoponica, Nahapet K‘uč‘ak) ‘moon’, *lusnakay* ‘moonshined (night)’ (Geoponica) [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 313b].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 296a].

In folklore, *lusnakay* frequently refers to the full moon. In a wonderful Ascension folk-song (“jangyulum”) from Łarabał (probably Šuši) [Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 219, Nr 1348]:

Lūsnaṅgyān ēl ašk a tirāl

Lūs čakatis vāeske p‘ōlin.

“And the Moon has put his eye

On the golden coin of my forehead”.

In a traditional story [Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 339^{L1f}], a girl named *Vart‘it‘er* is described as resembling *tasnəhing ərva püllörvac lūsnaṅgyi* “the rounded moon of 15 days”. Then (340^{L21}), Arsen was working *lūsnaṅgyin lūsīn takīn* “under the light of the moon”; and (340^{L2f}), *lūsningyā* and the stars make a wedding for Arsen and *Vart‘it‘er*.

In a folk-song (Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 352^{Nr752}):

- *Lusunka k‘eri, uskuc‘ kugas?*

- *Abrahamu covu veren.*

- *Dun dešin, jinəd dešin,*

- *Moruk‘d eker gotetelin.*

“- Uncle *Lusunka*, where are you coming from?

- From over the sea of Abraham.

- You [are] yellow, your horse [is] yellow,

- Your beard has come down to your girdle-place”.

That *lusnakay* can refer to ‘the full moon’ is also seen, e.g., in a folk-song where *Lusanka* is described as being *klorik* ‘(diminutive) round’, and having eyes like black raisins [Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 300^{Nr637}].

In a song from Partizak [Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 314^{L-4}], as an adjective: *Lusnakay u erkan gišer* : “moonlit and long night”. As a noun, op. cit. 375^{L-2}.

As is pointed out by Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 296a), Nor Naxijewan has preserved the semantic distribution between *lusin* and *lusnakay* : *lusin* ‘moon’ : *lusinga*, *lusninga*, *luslinga*, *lustnga* ‘moonlit night’. In this very dialect, *lusinka/lusninga* also refers to the Moon as the sister of the Sun, as is seen in children folk-songs (Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 297-298, Nrs. 631-632a; P‘ork‘šeyan 1971: 32^{Nr3}).

Melri *lisnéke* ‘moon’ [Alayan 1954: 301]; cf. *lūsen* < *lusin* (op. cit. 271b). Sebastia **arew-lusinka č‘i tesnel* ‘to be locked at home’, etc. [Gabikean 1952: 90].

●ETYM Probably composed of *lusin* ‘moon’ and *kay* ‘station’, cf. *arew-kay*, *parz-kay* (see HAB 2: 504a).; *kay* belongs with the verbal root *ka-* ‘to stand, be, stay’ probably from PIE **g^weh₂-* ‘to come, step’, and reflects a deverbative **g^wh₂-ti-*. For the typology of the compound, cf. Gr. *λυκάβας*, *-αντος* probably ‘new moon’, Skt. *svargá-* m. ‘heaven’ from **sh₂ul-g^wm-* ‘going to the sun’. For the morphology compare *barjr-a-gnay lusin*, lit. ‘high-going moon’ in a late medieval folk-song (see Abelyan 1940: 111^{Nr165}). Note also *lus-a-čem* (with *čem-* ‘to walk’), the name of the

9th nocturnal hour followed by *aṛawōt* ‘morning’ (Anania Širakac‘i, 7th cent.; see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 113). A variant of the hour-name *lus-a-čem* is *lus-a-gay*, from the root *ga-* ‘to come’ [Ałayan 1986: 80-81].

lu-r, imperative of *lsem* ‘to hear’ (q.v.); also *o*-stem: GDSg *lr-o-y* (Bible), ISg *lr-o-v* (Nersēs Lambronac‘i); GSg *lr-i* (NHB 2: 903b without evidence) ‘hearing, fame, report, preaching, obedience’ (Bible+).

●ETYM From QIE **k̄l(o)u-ro-*, see s.v. *lsem* ‘to hear’; comparable to *tu-r* (cf. Gr. *δῶ pov* n. ‘gift, present’) vs. *tam* ‘to give’; cf. also *di-r* vs. *dnem* ‘to put’, *li-r* vs. *lnum* ‘to fill’ (Hübschmann 1897: 453-454; Meillet 1908-09c: 338; Schmitt 1981: 197; Jähukyan 1982: 73). The derivation from **k̄lu-trom* (Olsen 1999: 35) is less probable because it isolates *lu-r* from the parallels above.

lurj *‘light, shiny’ [see below on *lrjac* ‘*uc’anem*, see also s.v. *aršalurš/j-k*’ ‘darkness before dawn, twilight’]; ‘cheerful, awake, sober, bright-minded, serious’ (Job 33.26, Philo, Ephrem, John Chrysostom, etc.); *lrjanam* ‘to be/become awake, serious, sober, bright-minded’ (Elišē, John Chrysostom); caus. *lrjac’uc’anem* ‘to make serious or cheerful (said of a face)’ (Sirach 7.14), ‘to light up, lighten, enlighten (the sad night with a camp-fire)’ (Wisdom 17.5); *i lrjē* (John Chrysostom, Evagrius of Pontus), *i lrjeac*‘ (Eznik Kołbac‘i /5th cent./, “Čařentir”), *i lrjuc*‘ (Oskip‘orik) ‘in one’s waking hours’; cf. also *lrj(-a)-mit* adj. & adv. ‘serious/sober/bright-minded’ (John Chrysostom), *lrj-a-mt-ank*‘ (Severian of Gabala), *lrj-mt-ut’iwn* ‘cheerfulness, light-heartedness, sober-mindedness’ (Romans 12.8, Łazar P‘arpec‘i, Elišē, Movsēs Xorenac‘i, John Chrysostom, Ephrem, Paterica, etc.); *ač‘-a-lurj* ‘serious-eyed’ in John Chrysostom, etc.; **lurj** ‘light blue’ (Plato, Paterica, etc.), ‘blue’ in Anania Širakac‘i, 7th cent. (A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 40^{L12}; NHB 1: 903c has *lurt*‘ in this passage; cf. s.v. *delb* ‘yellow’), several times in Aṛak‘el Dawrižec‘i, 17th cent. [Xanlaryan 1990: 447 (lines 18, 19, 26), 450 (lines 29, 31), 451^{L4}]; **lurt**‘ ‘blue’ in Anania Širakac‘i (see above), Mambrē; *lrt‘anam* ‘to grow (greyish-) blue’ in Hexaameron and Anania Širakac‘i; compounds: *lrt‘-a-loys* (with *loys* ‘light’ as the second member), var. *lrt‘-a-goyn*, with *goyn* ‘colour’, in Hexaameron (K. Muradyan 1984: 43^{L3}); *lrt‘-n-a-tesil*, with *tesil* ‘vision’ (T‘ovmay Arcruni), etc. [NHB 1: 907b].

In Job 33.26: *Yatač‘el iwrum aṛ Tēr anduneli elic‘i nma: mtc‘ē lurj eresawk‘, dawanut‘eamb* “When he prays to the Lord, it will be acceptable to him; he will enter with a serious look, with a declaration” : *εὐζάμενος δὲ πρὸς κύριον, καὶ δεκτὰ αὐτῷ ἔσται, εἰσελεύσεται δὲ προσώπῳ καθαρῷ σὺν ἐξηγορίᾳ* [Cox 2006: 215].

As is correctly assumed in NHB 1: 266a and HAB 1: 330a, the compound *ač‘alurj* in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.42 is distinct from the homonymous *ač‘-a-lurj* ‘serious-eyed’ and rather belongs with *aršalurš/j-k*‘ (q.v.).

●DIAL The form **lurj** has been preserved in a few dialects: Muš *lurč*‘ ‘a kind of blue canvas that is made in Haleb (= Turk. *zal*)’; T‘iflis *lrč‘anal* ‘to turn blue’ (referring to a beaten and bitten body); Akn. *lrjuc*‘ ‘in one’s waking hours’ [HAB 2: 304] (compare literary *i lrjuc*‘ above).

In Syria: Svedia *lōrč*‘ ‘blue’ [Ačařyan 2003: 570], or *laurč/č*‘ ‘violet (colour)’ [Andreasyan 1967: 149, 363b]; K‘esab *lōrj* ‘light blue’ (also in derivatives)

[Č'olak'ean 1986: 204a, 244]; Aramo *laurč* 'blue' [Laribyan (1958: 54, 65a). The Muš form has probably been borrowed from the Syrian dialects, see 1.5.

Metri *larjē*, *lirji* 'in one's waking hours' < **lrj-i* [Ałayan 1954: 271b]; compare literary *i lrjē* and *i lrjeac* above.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 2: 304b. Still considered a word of unknown origin in Ĵahukyan 1987: 436; 1990: 63, 72 (semantic field 15). Olsen (1999: 205-206, 771) derives *lurj* from PIE **k̑leuH-*: Lat. *cluere*, *cloāre* (both only attested by grammarians) 'to clean', Welsh *clir* 'light, bright, clear, clean, joyful' < **k̑luH-ro-*, Lith. *šlúoti* 'to wipe', Gr. *κλύω* < **k̑lu-d-jo* 'to wash (of the sea), cleanse', etc., positing QIE **k̑luh₁r-jo-*, or **k̑luh₁r-ih₂-*, or **k̑luh₁tr-jo/ih₂-*. I find this etymology attractive, but the alternative in *-tr- seems gratuitous, and *-h₁- is not motivated (unless it is based on her idea on *-h₁t- > Arm. -t'-, on which see below). Other cognates: Goth. *hlutrs* (only APl m. *hlutrans*) 'pure, clean', OHG *luttar*, *hlūtār* 'bright, limpid, clear, pure' < **k̑luH-d-ro-*, Oic. *hlēr* 'sea' (see Pokorný 1959: 607; Lehmann 1986: 188b; Schrijver 1991: 394, 447-448; Mallory/Adams 1997: 108b).

For the variant *lurt*', Olsen (1999: 206₃₈₉, 846) posits **k̑luh₁tro-*. This is improbable because: (1) the suffix *-tro- is not motivated here; (2) there are no cognate forms in *-tro-; (3) this proto-form would yield Arm. **lu(w)r*, cf. **ph₂tr-os* > *hawr*, gen. of *hayr* 'father' (q.v.). In order to solve the last problem, Olsen (1999: 774) envisages a sound change *-h₁t- > Arm. -t'-, a view which I do not share. One may rather start with **k̑luH-d-ro-* (cf. the Germanic forms), which would yield Arm. **lurt*. Subsequently, **lurt* might become *lurt*' under the influence of *art*'- 'awake', *zuart*' (beside *zuarč*) 'joyful, cheerful', *lazuart*' (beside *laj/čuard*) 'azure stone'. On the other hand, the alternation *lurj* : *lurt*' is reminiscent of that of *šurj* 'around; circle' : *šurt*'n 'lip; edge' (if these words are related with each other, as is assumed in HAB 3: 538-540).

I conclude that Arm. *lurj* 'light, shiny; light blue, blue; cheerful, awake, bright-minded' may be derived from QIE **k̑luH-r-jo-* or **k̑luH-r-je_h-* 'light, bright, clear, clean, joyful'. The by-form *lurt*' (not found in the old literature and the dialects) is not entirely clear; perhaps **k̑luH-d-ro-* > **lurt* > (secondarily) *lurt*'.

X

xacanem 'to bite, sting', iterative **xac-at-em** (Bible+).

Often refers to biting of snakes and beasts (see NHB 1: 912ab, s.v. *xacanem* and derivatives). A textual illustration from Deuteronomy 8.15 (Cox 1981: 113): *ur ōjn xacanēr ew karičn* : *οὗ ὄφις δάκνων καὶ σκορπίος*.

●DIAL Widespread in the *kə*-dialects. The verbal suffix -(a)n- is missing in Axalc'xa, Karin, Alaškert, Hamšen, Polis, Rodost'o and Sebastia *xaznel*, 1sg aor. *xaji* [HAB 2: 318a; Ačaryan 1941: 144, 216].

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *khādati* 'to chew, bite, eat, devour', perfect *cakhāda* (3sg.act.), YAv. *vī-xada-* 'to squeeze apart', Baluchi *khāday* 'to eat', Gr. *κνώδαλον* 'wild or harmful animal', Lith. *kąsti*, *kāndu* 'to bite', etc. (HAB 2: 317-318, with references).

The appurtenance of the non-Aryan forms is uncertain (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 451-452; cf. Pedersen 1906: 424 = 1982: 202; Pokorný 1959: 560, 634; Ĵahukyan 1987: 134, 177). The *-c-* of the Armenian form may be explained by the sigmatic aorist form **-d-s-*, see Pedersen 1905: 206; 1906: 424 = 1982: 68, 202; Ĵahukyan 1982: 48, 74, 180; Kortlandt 1987a: 51; 1994: 27-28; 1996: 41-42 = 2003: 80-81, 104-105, 115-116. This might be corroborated by Parth. *x‘z-* ‘to devour’ (Boyce 1977: 99), probably from **xād-s-*, as well as by Skt. 3pl.aor.act. *a-khāt-s-ur*. However, Skt. *akhātsur* seems to belong with Skt. *khidāti* ‘to tear; to press down’ and Pīran. **xad-* ‘to beat, strike, inflict a wound, hurt’ (Cheung 2007: 445; Lubotsky, p.c.). On the other hand, Skt. *khidāti* has been linked with Lat. *caedō* ‘to cut, hew’, etc. (cf. Klingenschmitt 1982: 210-211), see s.v. *xayt‘* ‘sting, bite’.

In order to explain the voiceless affricate *-c-* of Arm. *xac-* ‘to bite, sting’, Klingenschmitt (1982: 210) suggests a few possibilities: **-ġ-*; **-dj-*; an Iranian loanword, cf. Parth. *x‘z-* ‘to devour’. The first one is hardly possible, because we are dealing with a root in **-d-*. A sequence **-dj-* would yield Arm. *-č-* (see 2.1.22.1). Also the loan theory should be given up (the expected Armenian form is **xaz-*), unless one assumes a very old borrowing with consonant shift **j > c*, cf. the well-known case of *partēz* ‘garden’.

Armenian has *xaz* ‘line, writing mark, line in hand, scratch’, dial. also ‘parting line of hair’, *xazem* ‘to draw a line (also with a plough), scratch’ (late attest.; widespread in the dialects), dial. *xaz-xz-*, etc. ‘to scribble’; see NHB 1: 910bc; Ačārean 1913: 445ab; HAB 2: 310. Ačāryan (HAB 2: 310b) treats *xaz* as a Caucasian borrowing, cf. Georg. *xazi* ‘line, row’, Udi *xaz* ‘line’, etc. In fact, Arm. *xaz* may belong with the above-mentioned Pīran. **xad-* ‘to beat, inflict a wound, hurt’ and Skt. *khidāti* ‘to tear; to press down’, going back to Iran. sigmatic aorist **xad-s-* > **xaz-* (cf. Skt. *a-khāt-s-ur*).

xayt‘ ‘sting, bite’ (only in 2 Corinthians 12.7), **xayt‘em** ‘to bite (of insects and snakes)’, **xayt‘oc** ‘bite, sting’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The verb *xayt‘em* ‘to bite’ is widespread in the dialects (in Moks, in the meaning ‘to torment’) [HAB 2: 325a]. Note also Sasun *xet‘ug* ‘bitten by a snake’, *xit‘uc* ‘bite (of a snake)’ (see Petoyan 1954: 129, 130; 1965: 481, 483). The latter continues ClArm. *xayt‘oc* ‘.

●ETYM Since Scheftelowitz (1904-05: 312), connected with Lat. *caedō* ‘to cut; to hew, lop, fell; to slaughter; to murder’, as well as MHG *heie*, *hei* f. ‘Rammblock’, MDutch *heien* ‘schlagen, rammen’, perhaps also Skt. *khidāti* ‘to press down’ [HAB 2: 325a; Pokorný 1959: 917; Ĵahukyan 1987: 147, 191; Clackson 1994: 224₁₁₂]. The initial *x-* of the Armenian points to IE **kH-* (see Kortlandt 2003: 1). The etymological connection, although considered “not compelling” by Olsen (1999: 211), seems to be acceptable, see Schrijver 1991: 266-267, who reconstructs **kh₂ei-* and excludes Skt. *(s)khidāti*. The latter is considered unrelated since it seems to belong to Skt. *khād-* ‘to chew, to bite, to eat, to digest’ (see Schrijver 1991: 266-267; otherwise: Klingenschmitt 1982: 210-211) and Arm. *xacanem* ‘to bite’ (q.v.).

There are other Armenian words which are undoubtedly related with *xayt‘*, although the ablaut alternations are not quite clear (see HAB 2, s.vv.; Ĵahukyan 1987: 147, 191; on *xit‘*, see also Olsen 1999: 210), namely:

xit', *o*-stem 'pain, colic, twinge; rock, reef; (Paterica+) crocodile', *xt'em* 'to bite; to goad, push, shove' (Bible+), dial. 'to poke, shove';

xet'em 'to bit; to push, shove' (Ephrem), *xet'* 'scowling gaze' (Bible+), *xet'-k-em* 'to bit; to bite; to butt' (Bible; Eznik), *xet'umn* 'bite of conscience';

xēt', *i*-stem 'bite of conscience (Buzand+); pain in the stomach (Bible+); doubt, fear (Ephrem); scowling gaze, spite, hate (Bible+); danger, obstacle, impediment (Agat'angelos+)', dial. 'scowling (gaze)', *xit'am* 'to worry, fear' (Bible+);

xawt' 'ill, sick (of body, eye, or ear)' (Bible+), dial. **xōt'-ik* 'a kind of wound';

xot'(ot'em) 'to look with a scowling gaze; to bite, shove' (Philo, Ephrem, Eusebius of Caesaria, etc.), dial. 'to poke';

xut', *o*-stem 'impediment (under feet); reef' (Bible+), *xoyt'* 'crocodile (Paterica), Łarabał *xūt'* (< *xoyt'*) 'hillock'. See s.vv.

Also in Sanskrit there are similar forms with unclear vocalic alternations. Next to the above-mentioned *khidāti* 'to press down; to tear' and *khādāti* 'to chew, bite, eat, devour' (see s.v. *xacanem* 'to bite, sting'), here one finds *khud-* 'hineinstoßen [des Penis]' (RV, AV+), with no secure etymology (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 456); for the labial vowel cf. Arm. *xot'* 'to bite, shove, poke'.⁶⁸

The meaning 'crocodile' (Paterica+) of *xit'* and *xoyt'* is corroborated by Georgian *xvit^hk^hi* 'crocodile; lizard', which is considered an Armenian loan, and by the same semantic relationship seen in Gr. *κροκόδῖλος* 'lizard, crocodile', composed of (or folk-etymologically reinterpreted as such) of *κρόκη* 'Kies' und *δρῖλος* 'Wurm' (thus, 'Kieswurm', see Frisk, s.v.), perhaps also in Skt. *kṛkalāsā* m. 'a lizard, chameleon' [HAB 2: 364a, 365a, 414ab, 619b]. Another clear example is *k'ar-a-t'oš* (or *k'ar-a-t'oš*, *k'ar(-a)-t'oš*) 'lizard' (see HAB 2: 192), which contains *k'ar* 'stone'.

In view of the *-t-* of *xayt'*, scholars usually postulate a protoform with the determinative **-t-* (instead of **-d-* seen in Lat. *caedō*), which is attested nowhere else. This would be unnecessary, however, if one assumes a solution similar to that of *maht'em*, *p'ut'am*, etc. (see 2.1.22.12-13), according to which *xayt'* (with an unknown declension class), *xit'* (*o*-stem), *xēt'* (*i*-stem), and *xut'* (*o*-stem) can be interpreted as verbal nouns in **-ti-* and **-to-*, and *xayt'em* is a denominative verb based on *xayt'*, etc., or, alternatively, the old verb **xaytem* became *xayt'em* by the influence of *xayt'*, etc. Thus: **kh₂eid-t-* > PArm. **xay(t)-t'V-* > *xayt'*; **kh₂id-to-* > PArm. **xi(t)-t'o-* > *xit'* (*o*-stem). The ablaut degrees of the other forms are difficult to explain. Compare also pairs like *mayri* : *mori* 'forest'. One wonders if *xawt'* in a way derives from **kh₂(e)d-t-*.

The words *xayt'em* 'to bite (of insects and snakes)' and, especially, its ablated form *xit'*, *o*-stem 'pain, colic, twinge' can also be connected with **šit'(-)* 'bite; wound' (q.v.), cf. *šit'-ot* (present participle) 'biting' (5th or 7th cent.+), *šit'eal* 'biten' (Paterica), *šit'-oc* 'bite (of a bee)' (11th cent.+), *šit'* *'pain of a (swollen) wound' (Bağirk' hayoc' and the dialect of Łarabał). On the alternation *š-* / *x-* cf. 2.1.22.3. If this is true, *šit'* comes from **skh₂i(d)-t-*, as *xit'* (*o*-stem) from **kh₂i(d)-to-*.

⁶⁸ One might assume that Mİran. **xiδ-* or **xuδ-*, an unattested Iranian counterpart of Skt. *khid-* or *khud-*, has been borrowed into Arm. **xir-* or **xur-*, cf. *xrem* 'to poke' (Bible+; widespread in dialects; no etymology in HAB 2: 431a).

xand, *i*-stem in Movsēs Xorenac‘i (see below); later *o*-stem ‘a strong emotion (with love, mercy, envy or other passions)’; **xandam** ‘to envy, be jealous’ (John Chrysostom, Movsēs Xorenac‘i).

Mostly in derivatives including also those based on **xand-at-** and **xand-at-at-** (Bible+); for *-at* cf. *xanj-at-em* ‘to burn’ (Bible), *hr-at* ‘bonfire’ from *hur* ‘fire’ (Bible+). Spelled also as *xant*.

GDPI *xand-i-c* ‘of the affection’ is attested in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.68 (1913=1990: 363^{L4}; transl. Thomson 1978: 353).

Verbal *xandam* : Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.53 (1913=1991: 183^{L10}; transl. Thomson 1978: 195); *and* or *xandayrn Artawazd* ‘Artavazd became jealous at this’.

In P‘awstos Buzand 4.15 /5th cent./ (1883=1984: 103^{L18f}; transl. Garsoñan 1989: 144): *geḡeteal xandatut‘eamb* : ‘quavering with compassion’; see the full passage s.v. *geḡ-* ‘song’.

See also s.v. *xanj*.

●DIAL Dialectal forms only with *xanj* (q.v.).

●ETYM Usually connected with Gr. *kándaρos*· *ἄνθραξ* ‘charcoal’ (Hesychius), Skt. *cand-* (also *ścand-*) ‘to shine, glitter’, *candrá-* adj. ‘shining, light’, Lat. *candor*, *-ōris* m. ‘dazzling whiteness, brightness; beauty; candour, brilliancy’, *candeō* ‘to be of brilliant whiteness, shine; to become/be hot’, *candēla* ‘candle’, *in-cendō* ‘to set fire to, kindle; to inflame; to aggravate’, *incendium* n. ‘fire, fiery heat; passion’, etc., see Dervischjan 1877: 29 (with *šant*‘, which see s.v.); HAB 2: 330a.

Jahukyan (1987: 130, 318) presents this etymology with a question mark, pointing out that the aspirated **k^h-* is nowhere attested, and comparing *xand* with Hitt. *ḫandāiš* ‘warmth, heat’, not specifying the relationship. On the Hittite word, see s.v. *ant*‘et.

The final *-j* of *xanj* is difficult to explain. Theoretically, it may have resulted from **-d^h-s-*. Lat. *candor*, *-ōris* is masculine, thus it may belong to PIE HD *s*-stem (on this, see Beekes 1995: 180; for the early intrusion into the nominative *-s* of *-r*-developed from intervocalic *-s-*, see Szemerényi 1996: 175): NSg **k^hŷnd-ōs* > PArm. **xŷnd-u*, GSG **k^hnd-s-ós* > PArm. **xanjó-*. But *xand* is an *i*-stem.

See also s.v. *šant*‘d.

xanjem ‘to scorch, singe’, **xanj-ot** ‘half-burnt wood’ (Bible+), **xanj-r-** (Agat‘angelos), *xanj-ar* ‘spark’ (Grigor Magistros, ‘Geoponica’).

See Olsen 1999: 633.

●DIAL Ubiquitous [HAB 2: 331].

For *xanj-ot*, Ačařyan (1913: 451a; HAB 2: 331) records only Łarabał compounds **xanjot-a-kot* ‘half-burnt wood, one edge of which is not yet burnt’ (with *kot* ‘handle’) and **xanjot-a-mayr* ‘ember buried in ashes to be used for making fire next day’ (with *mayr* ‘mother’/‘wood, material’, q.v.), and Merteköz (a village of Nikomidia), Trapizon **xanjot-at* ‘half-burnt wood’, with *-at* as in *xand-at-at*. Although not recorded in Ačařyan 1913 and 1947, **xanjotat* seems to be present also in Hamšen: *xonjołod* ‘scorched wood’ (glossed in JaynHamš 2, 1979: 220a). One also finds independent evidence for *xanjot* in various dialects: Łarabał *xánjuł(nə)* [Davt‘yan 1966: 370], Goris *xanjut* [Margaryan 1975: 331a]; K‘esab *xêncūt* [Č‘olak‘ean 1986: 204b]. Thus: *xanjot* (Bible+) is dialectally present in extreme NW (Trapizon, Hamšen, etc.), SW (Syria), and SE (Łarabał, etc.).

On Łarabał -j-, see s.v. *xonj* ‘low, down; inside’.

●ETYM See s.v. *xand*.

xawt‘ (*i*-stem according to NHB, but without ref.) ‘ill, sick (of body, eye, or ear)’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Akn, Arabkir *xot’ig* ‘a kind of wound’ [HAB 2: 432b], apparently from **xōt’-ik*.

●ETYM See s.v. *xayt’*.

xaws-k‘, *i*-stem ‘speech; words’, **xawsim** ‘to speak, say, tell; to sing (of a rooster)’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. In Van, Marała and Nor Naxijewan only refers to the singing of a rooster [HAB 2: 434b]. Note also Sivri-Hisar **xōs-ot* ‘rooster’ and, with an initial *k*-, Zeyt’un **kus-ot* ‘id.’ (see Ačařean 1913: 161b, 607b).

●ETYM The etymological attempts implying IE origin (see HAB 2: 434; Frisk 1, 1960: 803-804; Olsen 1999: 90) are unsatisfactory.

According to Jahukyan (1995: 183), borrowed from Iran. **vaxša-* ‘speech’, with metathesis $v - x > x - v$ (cf. Sogd. *yuš*, *γwoš* ‘to speak’) and with the (Scythian?) change $\check{s} > s$.

***xet’-:** **xet’em** ‘to bit; to push, shove’ (Ephrem), **xet’** ‘scowling gaze’ (Bible+), **xet’-k-em** ‘to bit; to bite; to butt’ (Bible; Eznik), **xet’umn** ‘bite of conscience’.

●DIAL See s.vv. *xēt’* and *xayt’*.

xet ‘mutilated, lame (Bible+); sore (eye); abominable’. Numerous derivatives: *xelut’iwn* ‘mutilation’, *xelat’iwr* ‘crooked (also morally)’, *xelādam* ‘mutilated’, *xel(a)katak* ‘mime, buffoon’, etc.

●DIAL In the dialects, mostly in verbal usage: ‘to become spoilt, undisciplined’ (Akn, Xotorjur), ‘to make silly jokes’ (Č’arsančak‘ *xelktal*), ‘to scoff, ridicule grimacing’ (Zeyt’un) [HAB 2: 356b]. Although not recorded in HAB, also the adjective *xet* seems to be present in the dialects, cf. in the epic “Sasna crer” (SasDav 1989: 379, 421b). Note also Sasun *xet-aĵ* ‘crookedly sewed cloth’ (see Petoyan 1954: 130; 1965: 482); the second component, namely *-aĵ*, is not clear to me.

●ETYM See s.vv. *šet* ‘slanting, crooked, oblique’ and **ket* ‘crooked’.

xēt‘, *i*-stem [oblique stem variants: *xit’-*, *xēt’-*, *xet’-*] ‘bite of conscience (P’awstos Buzand+); pain in stomach, irritation (Bible+); doubt, fear (Ephrem); scowling gaze, spite, hate (Bible+); danger, obstacle, impediment (Agat’angelos+)’, **xit’am** ‘to worry, fear’ (Bible+).

In Deuteronomy 28.22 (Cox 1981: 184): *harc’ē zk’ez t[ē]r tarakusanōk’ ew ĵermamb ew sarsřov; ew xt’iwk’* (vars. *xet’iwk’*, *xēt’iwk’*) *ew erkiliw* (vars. *erkiwliw*, *erkewliw*) *ew xoršakaw ew gunov* : *πατάζει σε κύριος ἀπορία καὶ πυρετῶ καὶ ῥίγει καὶ ἐρεθισμῶ καὶ φόνῳ καὶ ἀνεμοφθορία καὶ τῇ ὥχρᾳ* [RevStBible has: “The Lord will smite you with consumption, and with fever, inflammation, and fiery heat, and with drought, and with blasting, and with mildew”]. Arm. *xēt’* (or *xit’*, as presupposed by *xt’iwk’*) renders Gr. *ἐρεθισμός* ‘irritation, provocation’.

In Canticum 1.5/6: *vasn zi xet’iw hayec’aw yis aregagn* : *ὅτι παρέβλεψέν με ὁ ἥλιος*. Here *xet’iw hayim* ‘to scowl, look/regard with hate, suspicion, etc.’ renders Gr. *παραβλέπω* ‘to look aside, take a side look; to see wrong; to overlook; to

despise’. The same is also found e.g. in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.43 (1913=1991: 312^{L12}; transl. Thomson 1978: 306): *and orum xet‘iw hayēr Aršak* : “Aršak regarded him [Sahak] with suspicion”.

In P‘awstos Buzand 3.17 [and not in 4.17, as is misprinted in NHB 1: 943a] (1883=1984: 39^{L-8f}): *holaneal gorcēin zmels hamarjakut‘eamb, aranc‘ xit‘i yamenayn č‘aris darjealk‘* : “they committed sins openly and insolently” (transl. Garsoĭan 1989: 92). Here *xēt‘* clearly refers to “bite/sting of conscience”, as is correctly given in NHB and HAB, and in ModArm. translation of P‘awstos by Malxasyanc‘ (1987: 73): *xtēi xayt‘*.

Looking through the attestations of the word in NHB 1: 942-943, one notes that nom.-acc. mostly occurs with *-ē-* (*xēt‘*, *xēt‘-k‘/s*), whereas the oblique stem chiefly appears as *xet‘-*. This is reminiscent of cases like *ahuēs*, *nēr*, etc. (2.2.1.2). Thus: nom.acc. *xēt‘*, obl. *xet‘-*. Since the classical pattern is *-ē-* : *-i-Ŵ*, obl. **xet‘-i-* is sometimes replaced by analogical *xit‘-i* (as, e.g., in the passage from P‘awstos Buzand 3.17 cited above).

●DIAL *Julā xet‘* ‘spite, vengeance’; *Julā*, T‘iflis, Axalc‘xa, Ararat, Łarabał, Šamaxi, Salmast **xet‘* ‘scowling (gaze)’; T‘iflis *xit‘il* ‘to scowl’ [HAB 2: 361-362].

●ETYM See s.v. *xayt‘*.

xit‘, *o*-stem ‘pain, colic, twinge; rock, reef; (Paterica+) crocodile’, **xt‘em** ‘to bite; to goad, push, shove’ (Bible+), **xt‘-an** ‘goad’ (Bible+).

On IPI *xt‘-i-w-k‘* in Deuteronomy 28.22, see s.v. *xēt‘*.

In Grigor Narekac‘i 26.3 (Xač‘atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 346^{L67}): *xit‘-k‘ c‘awoc‘* ‘twinges of pains’.

●DIAL Xian *xit‘* ‘pain in flank or waist’, T‘iflis *xit‘-k‘* ‘pain in stomach’, Van *xt‘el* ‘to poke, shove’, etc. [HAB 2: 364-365].

●ETYM Related with *xayt‘* ‘sting, bite’ (see HAB 2: 364b; Olsen 1999: 210), q.v. For *xt‘-an*, see Clackson 1994: 112, 224₁₁₂.

***xilt‘** ‘knag on a tree, a swelling in tree’.

●DIAL Ačarĭyan (1913: 469a) records *xilt‘* ‘knag on a tree, remnant of a branch that has been cut off’ not specifying the dialect location. The word is present in Lorĭ (Jahukyan 1972: 280). I can testify that in this subdialect, the word *xil*, *xilt‘* also refers to ‘rough, gland/tumour-like substance in wood’, which is to be understood as ‘a gland or tumour of a tree’, see s.v. *xoyl*, dial. *xil*.

Note also Ganjak *xilt anknel* ‘to stumble’ (probably to be understood as ‘to become knotted’ said of feet), *xilt‘* ‘very dense, crowded’ [HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 325b].

●ETYM Obviously belongs with *xoyl* ‘swelling, gland’ (q.v.), dial. *xil* ‘knag on a tree’ (Jahukyan 1967: 109, cf. 116; 1972: 280; 1985: 154; 1987: 131, 174, 255; see also N. Simonyan 1979: 242; H. Suk‘iasyan 1986: 174-175). For *-t‘-* cf. e.g. *kř-t‘-un-k‘* ‘back’ vs. *kurn* ‘back’.

xot‘(ot)em ‘to look with a scowling gaze; to bite, shove’ (Philo, Ephrem, Eusebius of Caesaria, etc.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meaning ‘to poke’ (also ‘to eat to much’) [HAB 2: 384b].

●ETYM See s.v. *xayt‘*.

xolorj in Mxit'ar Goš, 12-13th cent. (NHB 1: 957b) and Davit' Salajorc'i, 17th cent. (UšMjnHayBnst 2, 1987: 355^{L80}), **xolorjn**, GDSg *xolrjan* (in the song by Grigor Narekac'i called *Saylik* 'Little wagon', K'yoškeryan 1981: 61^{L18}, 64^{L49}) 'orchis'.

Corresponds to Orchis, Russ. ятрышник, Germ. Knabenkraut (Caturyan 1970: 84; R. Łazaryan 1981: 42a^{Nr489}), Modern Armenian *orj-armat* (lit. 'male root' or 'testicle-root'), *xol-orj laynaterew* 'Orchis latifolia L.' (Béguinot/Diratzouyan 1912: 35). According to other information, it denotes 'Vicia' (Ališan 1895: 258, having violet flowers), 'Vicia tenuifolia Roth.' (Béguinot/Diratzouyan 1912: 60-61), 'Vicia cracca' (HAB 2: 385b with ref.). According to Ačařyan (1913: 481a), the dialectal meaning is 'a plant which animals are fond of, with bluish flowers', and in Hamšen it denotes the plant called *K'ara yonča*.

I am not sure whether the MidArm. plant-name *xoyl* prob. 'Hesperis matronalis' (see Č'ugaszyan 1980: 200; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 347a) is related.

●DIAL Hamšen, Xarberd **xolorj* (HAB 2: 385b; for the meaning see above); Muš, Aparan, Širak *xolrs* (Amatuni 1912: 287a, with a thorough description); Sebastia **xolorj*, **xoylorj* 'Vicia sepium' [Gabikean 1952: 255], Balu *xolorj* 'a plant' [Sargisean 1932: 429]. Further, see HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 346b.

●SEMANTICS The Middle Armenian and dialectal designations for species of this plant mostly contain 'testicle' as a compound member:

alves-a-ju-k', *alvesi juk'*, lit. 'testicles of fox' in Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i, 15th cent. (see S. Vardanian 1990: 182-183, § 940; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 33b);

šan-juk', lit. 'testicles of dog' in Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i (see S. Vardanian 1990: 183, § 941; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 208a); according to Béguinot/Diratzouyan (1912: 35), refers to 'Orchis palustris Jacq.' and corresponds to ModArm. *orj-armat*.

These designations are calques from (or typologically comparable with) the Arabic terms literally meaning 'testicles of fox' (Orchis hircina crants', 'Orchis antropophora L.', or 'Tulipa Gesneriana L.') and 'testicles of dog' ('Orchis morio L.', or 'Orchis papillionacea L.'), which are transliterated by Amirdovlat' as *xusat'-əl-saylap* and *xusat'-əl-k'alp*, respectively, see S. Vardanian 1990: 636, notes to §§ 940, 941.

Note also *toč'i plur* 'Orchis laxiflora Lam.', lit. 'testicles of ram' (Béguinot/Diratzouyan 1912: 35).

For a discussion of these designations, see also Ališan 1895: 28-29, 482. Ališan (1895: 322, Nr 1446) records another designation of Orchis, viz. *kolor/rčik*, suggesting a derivation from *klor* 'round' because of its 'testicle-like roots' (*juajew taker*). Typologically compare dial. *papke-plor* 'a plant with blue seed-like grains' (Ališan 1895: 523; Ačařean 1913: 896a), lit. probably 'grandfather's testicles'. For other names of Orchidaceae, see Suk'iasyan 1967: 268c; R. Łazaryan 1981: 42a^{Nr489}. For *orj-a-tak* and *orj-armat* (both basically meaning 'having testicle-like roots') and the corresponding denotata, see Malxaseanc' HBB 3: 584-585.

The pattern is also seen in other languages, cf. e.g. Russ. *jatryšnik*, *jadrišnik* 'Orchis maculata' from *jatro* n., pl. *játra* 'entrails, eggs, testicles', *jadró* 'kernel, testicle' from Slav. **jet/dro*, cf. Vedic Skt. *āṇḍá-* n. 'egg', dual *āṇḍau* m. 'testicles', *āṇḍī-* f. 'testicles' (see Vasmer s.v.v.; ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979: 65-66, 72; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 162; Černyx 1999, 2: 466-467). A well-known example is Gr. *ōpχis* m. 'testicles', 'the plant orchid (because of the shape of the root)', 'a kind of olive

(because of the shape of the fruit)', which is most probably etymologically identical with the second component of Arm. *xol-orj(-n)*, see below.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 2: 385b.

In view of the material presented in the semantic section, Arm. *xol-orj(-n)* seems to comprise **orj(i)-* 'testicle' (q.v.), cf. Gr. *ὄρχις* 'testicles; orchid'. As to the first component, we can think of *xo(y)l* 'swelling, tonsil, gland', which may have once referred to 'testicle' as well (especially if its connection with Russ. *šuló*, *šuljá* 'testicle', etc. is accepted, see s.v. *xoyl*). PArm. **orj* 'orchis' may have been lexicalized early (possibly an Armeno-Greek shared innovation). If this is true, the compound **xol-orj-* is to be understood as something like 'testicled or glanded orchis', that is 'a kind of orchis that resembles or has testicle- or gland-like parts'.

xoyl, *i*-stem according to NHB 1: 961a, but without evidence (spelled also as **xol**) 'swelling, tumour, gland' (this is the basic meaning of the word, see below on MidArm. and dial.), 'spot, stain, blot' perhaps from 'spherical spot' (Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent., see below), 'a swelling of the lymphatic glands, scrofulous gland' in (Step'annos Lehač'i, 17th cent., glossed by Lat. *strūma* and *scrōfula*, NHB 1: 961b); MidArm. **xul** 'swelling, tumour, gland' in *Bžškarān jioy* (twice *xul* and once *xoyl*, Č'ugaszyan 1980: 91, lines 1-4) and Grigoris [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 353a], **xoyl-ik** and **xul-ik** 'a kind of plague' in Smbat Sparapet and Samuēl Anec'i, perhaps also Matt'ēos Urhayec'i [HAB 2: 391; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 347]; MidArm. adj. **xol-ayin** 'swollen' in Mxit'ar Herač'i [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 346b]; **xol-xec'geti** 'ulcer, cancer (in a woman's breast)' (Paterica), a compound with *xec'geti* 'crayfish' [NHB 1: 957a]. See also s.v. **xol-orj** 'orchis'.

Anania Širakac'i (7th cent.) compares the spots of the moon with *xoyl-k'* of pits (*xoroč'ac'*) of a gem (A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 40^{L19f}). Here *xoyl* may be understood as 'asperity, roughness of surface, a rough spot' (cf. ModArm. *xordubordut'yun* in the translation by Abrahamyan/Petrosyan 1979: 98; note also the semantics in the dialects of Goris and Łarabał), or simply 'spot, stain, blot'. Given the range of meanings displayed by *xoyl* in other literary sources and dialects, we should perhaps posit a basic meaning 'ball, gland; spherical spot' or the like.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly in the meaning 'gland' [HAB 2: 392a]. Note also Sebastia *xul* 'gland; Fr. fagoue, amygdale' [Gabikēan 1952: 259], Balu *xol* 'gland' [Sargisean 1932: 429], Akn *xəel* 'ganglion' [Gabriēlean 1912: 282]. With other semantic nuances: Agulis *xuył* 'swelling' [HAB 2: 392a; Ačārean 1935: 358]; Adana, Hačēn *xil* 'a swelling in flesh'; Łazax, Kot', Ganjak *xil* 'swelling on a tree' [Amatuni 1912: 291a; Ačārean 1913: 469a; 2003: 315; HAB 2: 392a; HayLez-BrbBař 2, 2002: 325a]; see also s.v. *xilt'* 'a knag on a tree, a tumour in wood'.

Goris *xül* displays several meanings: 'a small oval swelling', 'a rugged swelling, projection', 'dry twig' [Margaryan 1975: 403b], and adj. 'rugged', cf. also Łarabał *xül* 'rugged', and the compound **xul-u-boyt'n* 'rugged' (see Ačārean 1913: 488; HAB 2: 392a), cited as *xləput'nə* 'rugged' in L. Harut'yunyan 1991: 362ab; see s.v. *boyt'(n)* 'thumb'. Textual illustrations for Łarabał *xül* in the meaning 'swelling in the body' can be found in a proverb (L. Harut'yunyan 1991: 211^{L7}: *janen* 'in the body'), and in a phrase (225^{L8}: *əngučumə* 'in the ear'). The meaning 'a swelling on a tree' (see above) is represented in another phrase: *katne xul* 'stubborn' (231^{L-3}), with *katne* 'oak' (unless one sees here *xul* 'dumb').

A meaning ‘asperity, roughness of surface, a rugged swelling’ or the like seems to unite the semantics of the Goris and Łarabał forms with the literary testimony of Anania Širakac‘i (see above). Note also Lori *xilt* ‘rough, gland/tumour-like substance in wood’ (q.v.).

●ETYM Petersson (1916: 277) compares Arm. *xoyl* with Russ. *šuló*, *šuljá* ‘testicle’, pl. *šuljáta* ‘testicles’, Byel. *šuljáty* ‘id.’, etc. (see also Vasmer s.v., considering all the etymologies of this Russian, etc. words uncertain). This etymology is recorded in Pokorny 1959: 588. It is possible that Arm. *xoyl* had a meaning ‘testicle’ as well, see s.v. *xol-orj* ‘orchis’. If the connection is accepted, one may assume an Armeno-Slavic correspondence perhaps of non-IE origin. The Armenian word formally requires **k^heul-* (or **k^ho/ulj-*, cf. *ayl* vs. Lat. *alius*) or the like.

Ačaryan (HAB 2: 391b) suggests a connection with Gr. *κήλη*, Att. *κάλη* f. ‘tumour; rupture, hernia’, OIc. *haull* m., OHG *hōla* f. ‘groin rupture’, Russ. *kilá* ‘id.’, also ‘knag on a tree’, Lith. *kūla* ‘thickening, swelling, knag’, etc. (on this etymon, see Pokorny 1959: 536-537; Chantraine 1968-80: 524-525; on Lat. *cūlus* ‘arse’, OIr. *cúl* ‘back’, etc. from **kuHlo-*, see Schrijver 1991: 232; 1995: 193).

This latter etymology is accepted by Jahukyan (1987: 131, 174, 255), who points out that this correspondence, despite the problematic vocalism, is obvious. He also adds *xil-t* ‘a swelling on a tree’ (see s.v. for other references). The cognate forms probably derive from IE **k(e)h₂u-l-eh₂-*. The Armenian form may go back to a zero-grade feminine **kh₂ul-ieh₂-* > PArm. **k^hul-ja-* (for **kH* > Arm. *x*, see 2.1.18.1) > **xuyl* (cf. *ayl* vs. Lat. *alius*), graphically = *xoyl*.

In *Bžškarán jioy* (13th cent.) one also finds *xoyl* ‘army’, which has been treated as an Arabic loanword (Čugaszyan 1980: 44^{L18}, 200; MijHayBar 1, 1987: 347a). One may wonder whether this word is related with our *xoyl* ‘swelling, tumour, gland, spheric spot’; for the semantics cf. Arm. *gund* ‘sphere, ball’ vs. *gund* ‘group, army’ (for a discussion of these two homonymous words of Iranian origin, see HAB 1: 593-595), and Łarabał *pül* ‘ball of dough’ from. *boyl* ‘group’ (see Davt‘yan 1966: 329). If this is true, the IE etymology of *xoyl* must be given up.

The derivation from IE **skūli-* with Swedish *skyl* ‘haycock’ (Mann 1963: 132) is untenable.

The relationship with *xlurd* ‘mole’, ‘tumour, ulcer’ (on which see HAB 2: 374) is unclear.

xonj₁ ‘tired, exhausted’, **xonjim** ‘to be tired’ (Bible+), **xonj** ‘tiredness, fatigue’ (Yovhannēs Draxanakertc‘i), **xonj-an-k** ‘id.’ (Grigor Magistros), etc.

●DIAL The verb has been preserved in Arabkir, Xarberd, Manisa *xonjenal*, Tigranakert *xonjenäl* [HAB 2: 394a; Haneyan 1978: 188a]. Next to *xonjenal*, Dersim also has *xonjel* (verb) and *xonj*.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 2: 394a. Considered to be of unknown origin [Olsen 1999: 963].

One wonders whether *xonj₁* ‘tired, exhausted’ can be derived from *xonj₂* ‘low, down’ (q.v.). For the semantic development, see s.v. *nk‘t‘em* ‘to starve, faint from hunger’.

Karst (1911: 425) compares *xonj* with *yogn-* ‘to be tired’ (q.v.). This is possible if one assumes a non-IE source such as **h/xog^hn-*. From here: (1) **xog^hn-* > **xong-yV-* (with metathesis) > *xonj*, (2) **y-(h/x)og-Vn-* > *y-ogn*, pl. *y-og-un-k*‘.

xonj₂ ‘low, down’ (attested only in Eusebius of Caesarea), ‘inside’ (only in “Arjejn bařaran”, 1865, without textual evidence).

●DIAL No dialectal evidence in HAB 2: 394a.

According to Davt‘yan (1966: 375), Łarabał, Hadrut‘, Šalař *xənj/č’-ə-xárav* ‘roasting inside’ is composed as *xonč* ‘inside’ + *-a-* + *xorov* ‘roast’. This is attractive, but risky. The first component may rather be identified with *xanj-* ‘to scorch, singe’ (q.v.). Although, according to HAB (2: 328-331), the root *xanj-* displays literary and dialectal (amongst others, also in the Łarabał-area and the surroundings) forms only with (or derivable to) *-j-*, one does find *-j-* forms in the Łarabał area, cf. Hadrut‘ *xənjəř-ə-vəřet* ‘smell of roasting/barbecue’, with *vəřet* < *hot* ‘smell’ as the second member [A. Połosyan 1965: 69; Davt‘yan 1966: 370], Łarabał **xənjř-n-a-vet* ‘id.’, **xənj-p’ut’ut’* ‘strong burning’ [HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 342b].

In DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1063b, one finds dial. *xunč*‘ ‘trunk of a tree’. In view of the semantic field of e.g. PIE **b^hud^hno-*: Gr. *πυθμήν* ‘bottom; base, foundation; depth; stock, root of a tree; stem, stalk’, Skt. *budhná-* m. ‘bottom, ground, depth; lowest part of anything (as the root of a tree, etc.)’, Pahl. *bun* ‘base, foundation, bottom’, Arm. (< Iran.) *bun* ‘trunk of a tree; shaft of a spear’ (see s.v. *andund-k* ‘abyss’; cf. also some Iranian forms referring the trunk of root of a tree [ĖtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 187-189]), one may identify *xunč*‘ ‘trunk of a tree’ with *xonj* ‘low, down’.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 2: 394a.

See s.v. *xonj*₁ ‘tired, exhausted’.

Hardly related to *xonarh* ‘low, down; humble; miserable, poor’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects), an Iranian loanword [Nyberg 1974: 101b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 527; Olsen 1999: 885].

xort‘ *o*-stem, *i*-stem, *u*-stem ‘stepson, adulterine’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, Ephrem, John Chrysostom, etc.), ‘(adj.) counterfeit’ (Dawit‘ Anyałt‘, Plato), ‘hard, rough, stony’ (in this meaning, also **xort-*, see below).

Evidence for declension: GDPI *xort*‘-*o-c*‘ in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.68 (1913=1991: 359^{L10}); GDPI *xort*‘-*i-c*‘ in Severian of Gabala (see the attestation in NHB 2: 381c, s.v. *yōray*); GDSg *xort*‘-*u*‘ (“Naxadrut‘iwnk” Leviticus).

The meaning ‘hard, rough, stony’, recorded only in “Arjejn bařaran”, is corroborated by *xort-a-bort-k*‘ ‘hard, rough, stony places’ in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.55 (1913=1991: 330^{L17f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 324): *aršawel ənd xortaborts ew ənd vimut tetis* “rode into difficult and rocky parts”. See below.

Among derivatives: *ōtar-a-xort*‘ ‘foreign/alien and step-’, in Elišē (5th cent.), Ephrem, Sargis Šnorhali Vardapet (12th cent.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly in the adjectival meaning ‘step-’. In Ararat and Łarabał: *xort*‘(-*u*)-*p’ort*‘ ‘step-’ [Ačarean 1913: 485-486; HAB 2: 408a; HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 361a]. Clear textual illustrations can be found in a fairy-tale recorded in Debed, a village in Lori, in 1978 (T‘. Geworgyan 1999: 45a, lines 15-16 and 31), where *xort*‘-*u-p’ort*‘ refers to ‘step-(sisters), not from the same mother or father’.

Marala *xurt’əbəřrt* ‘rough’ [Ačarean 1926: 63-64, 400; HAB 2: 408a; Davt‘yan 1966: 376] is identical with *xort-a-bort-k*‘ ‘hard, rough, stony places’ (Movsēs

Xorenac'i 3.55; see above). Thus, the compound **xort'-bort'* appears in the dialects in both meanings: 'rough, stony' and 'step-'.⁵

I wonder if we can also add the following words: Muš, Xian *xort'* 'young (man)', Sasun *xort'* 'a brave, valiant, heroic, heroic person' (see Ačařean 1913: 486a; in Petoyan 1954: 132; 1965: 486; Sasun *xort'* 'young'). This connection is in fact already suggested by Baldasaryan-T'ap'alc'yan (1958: 258b), who glosses ClArm. *xort'* by Muš *xort'* 'orphan; courageous'. In Moks, we find 'daring, courageous, valiant, violent': *xort'* 'самоуверенный, смелый, дерзкий', *xor/rtut'in* 'насилие, беззаконие', *xortut'növ* 'насильно' [Orbeli 2002: 249]. A textual illustration: *mek xort' t'āk'yāwōram* 'один сильный царь' (op. cit. 98^{L18}, transl. 166^{L-5}).

●SEMANTICS The dialectal meanings 'orphan', 'young (man)' are remarkable. The basic semantics is 'rough, stony, uncultivated, abandoned (place)', from which two meanings are developed: 'step-, alien' and 'hard, rough, violent'.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 2: 407b.

Ĵahukyan (1967: 117) proposed a connection with Oic. *skratti* 'Zauberer, Troll', *skrydda* 'alte Lederjacke', Germ. **skrattaz* 'Schrat, Waldteufel', Lith. *skriaudūs* 'beleidigend, kränkend, klagend; reißend, fließend; rauh, steil', etc., from PIE **(s)ker-* 'schrumpfen, runzeln, Schorf, Kruste, vertrocknet, mager', which is uncertain. From the same root, he (op. cit. 146-147) also derives *kord* 'unploughed (land, ground)' (q.v.). In 1987: 317, Ĵahukyan rejects the comparison with Hitt. *hartuša-* 'generation' in view of the semantic difference.

Since the meaning 'step-, alien' derives from 'hard, rough, etc.', and Movses Xorenac'i has *xort'* for the former and **xort-* for the latter, one may explain *xort'* from **xor(t)-t'*. See 2.1.22.13.

xstor, *i*-stem: ISg *xstor-i-w* (Zgōn/Afrahat); *o*-stem: ISg *xstor-o-v* (Nersēs Lambronac'i); attested also in Numbers 11.5 and Mxit'ar Gōš; later: **sxtor**, attested in Geoponica (13th cent.) and Galen [NHB 1: 988c; 2: 718b; Greppin 1985: 102] 'garlic'.

In Numbers 11.5: *zsox ew zsxtor* : τὰ κρόμψα καὶ τὰ σκόρδα.

●DIAL The later form, namely *sxtor*, marked in NHB and HAB as 'dialectal', is widespread in the dialects, whereas the older form *xstor* is restricted to Aslanbek (extreme NW) and Łarabał, Goris (extreme SE) [HAB 2: 428a].

●ETYM Ačařyan (1908: 123b; HAB 2: 428a) connects Gr. σκόρ(ο)δον n. 'garlic' and Alb. *húrdhë*, also *húdhër* (Schriftsprache) f. 'garlic'. As Ačařyan points out, the comparison with the Greek word seems to have been suggested already in NHB 1: 988c; 2: 718b. According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 302), we may be dealing with common (probably independent) borrowings.

Ačařyan's etymology has largely remained unknown to the Indo-Europeanists, with a few exceptions (e.g. Mann 1963: 172). The Greek and Albanian forms are usually taken together, without a mention of the Armenian [Frisk 2: 738; Pokorny 1959: 941; Demiraj 1997: 204-205]. Similarly, Beekes (2000: 21) states that the word only occurs in Greek and Albanian.

Pokorny (ibid.) derives the Greek and Albanian **skor-d-* from PIE **(s)ker-* 'to cut', "nach den gespaltenen Wurzelknollen". The Armenian form is troublesome, however, and one agrees with Olsen (1999: 936) in that Arm. *xstor/sxtor* "cannot

simply be derived from **ske/ord-*, so we are probably faced with a cultural loan". This seems to be a word of Mediterranean origin.

Ačařyan (ibid.; cf. also 2003: 422) reconstructs **skodoro-* > **sxtor* (if reliable, Alb. *húdhër*, too, points to this form) with subsequent metathesis to *xstor* and then back to *sxtor*. This cycling double-change is not economical and does not seem very probable. Nevertheless, it can be true. I propose the following scenario.

First, Mediterranean **skodoro-* or rather **sk^hodoro-* yielded PArm. **k^hs(o)doro-* with a metathesis which is probably seen e.g. in another Mediterranean word, namely Arm. *sunkn* vs. Gr. *σπόγγος*, etc. (q.v.). For the metathesis, cf. also **šetb-ik* > Cilicia *xšbig* (see HAB s.v. *šetb* 'knife-blade'). Then *xstor* became *sxtor* probably due to association with *sox* 'onion' (cf. the Biblical passage above; proverbs with *sox* : *sxtor* in e.g. Čulartean 1880: 147; Čanikean 1895: 265^{Nr764}; Łanalanyan 1960: 21a, 144a; YušMusLer 1970: 240; a folk-song sung by Mannik Hayrapet, Svazlyan 1994: 143b; a Partizak jocular dancing song, Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 360^{L4,9}; a superstition, Durean 1933: 149, etc.), but has been preserved in the opposite corners of the Armenian-speaking territory, namely Aslanbek and Łarabał.

Alternative: the form *sxtor*, albeit late and poorly attested, is present in the overwhelming majority of dialects and can be treated as archaic. In this case, the metathesis *xs-* > *sx-* has taken place independently in Aslanbek and Łarabał. This solution, albeit economical, seems less probable.

For a thorough discussion on Arm. *xstor*, see now Greppin 1998a.

***xt-il-** 'to tickle; to excite': *xt-t-em* (Ephrem), *xt-t-t-em* (Bible/Sirach 43.18/20, Eznik Kołbac'i, Eusebius of Caesarea, etc.), *xtt-t-k-im* (Grigor Magistros), *xt-t-t-em* (Jacob of Nisibis/Afrahat, John Chrysostom, Ephrem, Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc'i /9-10th cent./), *xt-t-t-ot-em* (Jacob of Nisibis/Afrahat, etc.; also deverbative nouns in *-an-k*' and *-umn*). The stem **xt(-t)-il-* is seen in a compound with *akn* 'eye', *akn-a-xtit* (Book of Chries, T'ovmay Arcruni, Step'anos Ōrbelean), and in the noun **xt(t)il*, *o*-stem (ISg *xtl-ov* and *xt-t-t-ov* in Ephrem).

The only Biblical attestation (Sirach 43.20) reads as follows: *gelec'kut'iwñ spitakut'eān nora xtlē zač's* : *κάλλος λευκότητος αὐτῆς ἐκθανύμασι ὀφθαλμός*.

The compound *akn-a-xt-it* and some dialectal forms (see below) point to a *t*-less stem **xi/ut-*.

According to Ačařyan (HAB 2: 428b), Udi *xitil* 'tickling' is an Armenian loan.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Verbal: Ararat, Xarberd, Polis, Hačēn **xt-xt-*, Suč'ava *xototel*, Aslanbek, Sebastia **xt-t-il*. Nominal: Ararat *xut-ut*, T'iflis *hut-ut*, Muš, Alaškert, Nor Naxijewan **xt-i(k)*, Šamaxi *təd-ət*, Łarabał *łdi*, *łdik*, Agulis *łdik* [HAB 2: 428b]. Note also Salmast *t'di t'di* and Polis *gədəgədā* (ibid.), which seem to be "tickling-interjections", as I frequently hear in e.g. my native city Kirovakan (nowadays Vanajor): *xətətətə* or *tədətədə*. On Polis *g-*, see below.

It is not always easy to determine whether the formations like **xtxt-* represent reduplicated **xt-xt-* or a *t*-formation **xtt-t-*. Still, there are forms that reliably point to a *t*-less stem **xit-* or **xut-*.

One wonders if Łarabał, Agulis *łdi(k)* can be explained as follows: **xtt-i* > **xtl-i* (cf. *mařaxl-* vs. *mařaxut* 'fog', etc.) > **xlt-i* (late metathesis) > *łld-i*, through voicing, on which cf. **šil-ti(k)* > Łarabał, etc. *šildi(k)* (see s.v. *šil* 'squint-eyed').

Next to *xədxədāl*, Polis also has *gədəg ənel*, which is reminiscent of Turk. *gədəq-lamaq*.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 2: 428b.

Together with *kt-l-* ‘burning desire’ and *katalim* ‘to be furious’, Ĵahukyan (1967: 140, 306) connects with Olc. *hvata* ‘anreizen, sich eilen’, etc. from **k^wed-*. The comparison with *kt-l-* is possible, although that with *katalim* is highly improbable. More attractive is PGerm. **kit-l-* ‘to to tickle’. For further discussion, see s.v. **kic-* ‘to bite’.

xut⁶, *o*-stem ‘impediment (under feet); reef’ (Bible+); **xoyt⁶** ‘crocodile’ (Paterica). See also s.v. place-name *Xoyt⁶/Xut⁶*.

●DIAL Łarabał *xiit* ‘hillock’ [HAB 2: 414b; Davt‘yan 1966: 376]. The *-ü-* points to *xoyt⁶*.

●ETYM See s.v. *xayt⁶*.

xuc⁶, *i*-stem: GD *xc⁶-i*, LocSg *i xc⁶-i*, ISg (uncertain) *xc⁶-i-w* ‘small chamber, cell’, attested in Paterica, Sargis Šnorhali, etc. (for a philological discussion of uncertain attestations in a homily ascribed to Elišē and in John Chrysostom, see HAB 2: 422b with references); **xc⁶-ik**, *an*-stem: GDSg *xc⁶-k-an* (P‘awstos Buzand /5th cent./, John Chrysostom), LocSg *i xc⁶-k-an* (Elišē), AblSg *i xc⁶-k-an-ē* (Kirakos Erznkac‘i) vs. *i xc⁶-k-ē* (Paterica) ‘small chamber, cell; hut’

●DIAL Suč‘ava, Nor Naxijewan, Axalc‘xa, Ewdokia, Sebastia, Muš, Zeyt‘un, Ĵula, etc. *xuc⁶* ‘cell’. With *r*-epenthesis: Akn *xurc⁶*; with an epenthetic nasal: Ozim, Sip‘an [HAB 2: 422-423], Hamšen *xunc⁶* [Ačar‘yan 1947: 234], Moks *xunc⁶*, gen. *xənc⁶ ǝ⁶* ‘келья’ [Orbeli 2002: 250].

The main meaning is ‘cell, a small chamber in a church or in the yard of a church’. Also other meanings are found: Sip‘an *xunc⁶* ‘a part of a room for the young couple separated by a curtain’ [Amatuni 1912: 292a]; Hamšen *xunc⁶* ‘school’, etc. [HAB 2: 423; Ačar‘yan 1947: 234].

●ETYM The connection with OHG *hūs* ‘house’, Lat. *cutis* ‘skin’, *cūria* ‘senate-house’, Gr. *κεύθω* ‘to conceal’, etc. (Pátrubany 1902-03a: 163; Petersson 1916: 282-283; Pokorny 1959: 951; Ĵahukyan 1967: 118₈₆) is uncertain. The explanation of Mann (1963: 84; cf. Ĵahukyan 1967: 173₂₇, 216₇; 1982: 217₇₈) assuming **-tVs* > **-ts* > Arm. *-c⁶* is improbable, see *-T(i)* (2.3.1).

The Germanic word for ‘house’ has been compared with Yeniseian *qus* ‘tent, house’ (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 742₁, 939 = 1995, 1: 645₅, 832 with ref.). Arm. *xuc⁶* might be related with Germ. **hūs* if one posits a QIE **k^hut-s-* of substratum origin. Ĵahukyan (1980, 1: 117) hesitantly posits **k^hu-sk-*. Olsen (1999: 811) derives *xuc⁶* from **k^huh₁tjah₂-*, cf. Germ. *Hütte*. However, **-tj-* would give Arm. *-č⁶-* rather than *-c⁶-* (see 2.1.22.1).

More probably, however, Arm. *xuc⁶* is a Semitic loanword, cf. Assy. *ḫuṣṣu* ‘hedge; an additional part of a building’, Hebr. *xūš* ‘das Draussen, Strasse, Gasse, was ausserhalb der Stadt liegt’, Arab. *xuṣṣ* ‘hut made of reeds’, etc. (Ačar‘yan 1935a; HAB 2: 422-423; Ĵahukyan 1967: 329; 1987: 192, 462). D‘jakonov (1981: 61, 75) assumes an Aramaic rather than Akkadian origin, cf. Aram. *ḫūš-* ‘hut, cell’.

C

***cat-** ‘flower, blossom’ (see on the dialects); **catik**, *an*-stem: GDSg *catk-an*, NPI *catk-un-k*’, GDPI *catk-a-n-c*’ in Agat’angelos §§ 643, 645 (1909=1980: 329-330), etc.; *a*-stem: AblSg *i catk-ē* and IPI *catk-a-w-k*’ in the Bible, etc.; *o*-stem: GDPI *catk-o-c*’ in Cyril of Alexandria ‘flower, bloom’.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 2: 438-439]. In Nor Naxiĵewan, Crimea: ‘ash’ [Amatuni 1912: 301a]; already in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1063b, glossed as the word for *moxir* ‘ash’ among the Armenians of K’erson. The same meaning is also present in Zeyt’un [Ačarean 1913: 504b, 505b; 2003: 316].

Łarabał *catk*’, *caxk*’ ‘the blossoming of fruit-trees’ is interpreted by Davt’yan (1966: 380) as **cat-k*’. Compare Metri *caxk* ‘blossom (only of a tree)’ (see Ałayan 1954: 304). Ałayan (ibid.) derives this word from **cat-k*’ not specifying the root **cat*. This might be an important evidence for the root **cat-* ‘to blossom’, unless it is a back-formation after *cax/tkel* < *catkel* (**catik-el*) ‘to blossom’, thus **cax(k)-k*’.

Further possible traces for the root **cat-*. Goris *xənjali/xənjala*, Łarabał *xənjala* ‘snowdrop’ is derived from *jn-catik* ‘id.’, lit. ‘snow-flower’, through *c-* > *x* by assimilatory influence of *t* [Margaryan 1973: 133-134]. (I prefer positing a simultaneous process of assimilation and dissimilation; see 2.1.25). The older, non-assimilative form is seen in Goris *c’ənjali* ‘snowdrop’ [Margaryan 1975: 487a]. Margaryan (1973: 133-134) assumes a loss of the final *-k*, and a vocalic change *-i* > *-a*, which (especially the latter) are uncertain.

Muš *ałberanc’ cału* ‘a flower’, literally: ‘flower of the brothers’ [Amatuni 1912: 20a].

●ETYM NHB (1: 1003c, 1015c) suggested a connection between *catik* ‘flower’ and *catr*, *cicat* ‘laughter’. In NHB 1: 1001c (s.v. *catik* ‘flower’) we read: *orpēs t’ē cicatik*; *orpēs vardn yayl lezus ē ibr catrik* : “as *cicatik* (dimin. of *cicat* ‘laughter’); as the rose in other languages is *catr-ik* (dimin. of *catr* ‘laughter’)”.

Petersson (1916: 289-290), too, argued for the connection of *cat-ik* ‘flower’ with **cat-* ‘laugh’ (see s.v. *catr* ‘laughter’) by comparing the Hesychius gloss *γελεῖν· λάμπειν, ἀνθεῖν* : ‘shine’, ‘bloom’; see also Pokorny 1959: 366; Jahukyan 1967: 160 (in 210, an alternative connection with *dalar* ‘green, fresh’, etc., which is gratuitous); 1982: 56; 1987: 125, 167; Clackson 1994: 128; Olsen 1999: 459.

catr, GSG *cat-u* (later also *cater* and *catr-u*) ‘laugh, laughter; joke, mockery’ (Bible+); **catrem** (Łazar P’arpec’i, Movsēs Xorenac’i), **catr aĵnem** (Bible+) ‘to deride, mock, ridicule, laugh at; to joke’.

See also s.vv. *catracu* ‘mime, buffoon; mocking (words)’ and *ci-cat* ‘laughter’.

The compound **k’m-catrel** ‘to smirk, simper’, attested in Smbat Sparapet [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 445b] and “Vark’ Ilarioni”, contains *k’im-k*’ ‘palate’ as the first member and actually means ‘to smile/laugh in the palate, under the nose’; cf. *k’m-cicat* ‘smirk, simper’ in ModArm. [HAB 4: 579b] and dialectal forms below. Compare *k’m-a-cril* ‘to smile, simper’, with *cr-* ‘to curve’, found in Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Etia Mušelyan Karnec’i (Karin/Xotorĵur), and *k’m-cr-el* ‘to grimace mockingly’ in the dialect of Manisa [Čugaszyan 1986: 42^{Nr22}, 173].

In Arak'el Siwnec'i (14-15th cent.) one finds the compound with a reversed order of the components: 3pl.pres. *catr-a-k'am-in* (see Poturean 1914: 235^{L123.1}). This form is present in the dialect of Moks; see below.

**k'mk'-a-cicat* : In a fairy-tale from Łarabał recorded by Arak'el Bahat'ryan in 1860 (HŽHek' 6, 1973: 80^{L6f}), *k'mk'əcicat* refers to a smile with opening of the teeth. Further, of a woman who tries to seduce: *xuselis tetn el k'amk'əcecat talav* : "and smiling while speaking" (rec. by M. Mxit'aryan in 1961; see HŽHek' 6, 1973: 192^{L22}).

•DIAL While *cicat(-)* is dialectally ubiquitous (see s.v.), *catr* is recorded in several dialects only: Van-group [Ačařyan 1952: 267; M. Muradyan 1962: 198a], Muš, Alaškert, Ararat, Axalc'xa [HAB 2: 440a]. In Łarabał, etc. found in the compound *catr-a-tet* 'an object of derision, mockery' (Łarabał, Łazax, Ararat), with *tet* 'place, spot' as the second member [Ačařean 1913: 505b]. Independently: Łarabał *cātər* 'mockery' [Davt'yan 1966: 380], Goris *catrə* [Margaryan 1975: 334a].

In DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1063b, one finds a bird-name *catrik haw* ("bird *catr-ik*", dimin. of *catr*), glossed as *azg čayi* "a kind of mew-gull", and by Turk. /*mart'i*, *mart'ə gušu*/.⁶⁹ On /*mart'i*/ 'mouette', see HAB 3: 372a, s.v. *mrtimn*. Ačařyan (1913: 505b) has exactly the same: **catrik haw* "a kind of mew, /*mart'i*/", but specifying the dialect: Muš. In HAB 2: 440a he translates it as 'martin-pêcheur', i.e. 'halcyon, kingfisher'.

For the above-mentioned *k'm-catrel* 'to smirk, simper' and ModArm. *k'm-cicat* 'smirk, simper, ironical smile' note the following forms: Ararat and Łarabał **k'mcicat*, **k'mk'acicat* [Amatuni 1912: 675a], Goris *k'amk'əcicāt* [Margaryan 1975: 371b]; Muš *k'njtal* = Axalk'alak', Axalc'xa, Alek'sandrapol (Leninakan/Gyumri), Širak *k'aməc'əxtal* < **k'm-cicat-ot-* 'to smirk, smile ironically' [HAB 2: 456a; 4: 580a].

The opposite, namely *catr-a-k'am-* (Arak'el Siwnec'i; see above), is present in Moks: *cātrāk'əāmə* 'улыбка, насмешка', *cātrāk'əamil*, aor. *cātrāk'əam-āv* 'улыбаться' (see M. Muradyan 1982: 137; Orbeli 2002: 252).

See also s.v. *catracu*.

•ETYM Since Brosset, connected with Gr. *γέλαω* 'to laugh', *γέλως* m. 'laughter', *γέλασμα* 'laughing', *γελαστός* 'laughable', *γαλήνη* f. 'stillness of the sea', *γαλήνός* 'still', etc., and with Arm. *ci-cat* 'laughter' [Hübschmann 1897: 455; HAB 2: 439-440; Jahukyan 1982: 120; 1987: 125].

One may reconstruct an animate *s*-stem for Greek and Armenian: NSg **gēlh₂-ōs* (cf. Gr. *γέλως* m.), GSg **gēlh₂-s-ós* (cf. Gr. **γελασ-*); see Klingenschmitt 1982: 147; Kortlandt 1996a = 2003: 117-119; Olsen 1999: 169; Beekes 2003: 193-194; cf. also Pokorny 1959: 366; Frisk 1: 295; Francis (unpublished thesis) 1970: 181, as cited in Clackson 1994: 129. The original PArm. paradigm can be reconstructed as follows: NSg **cél-u*, obl. **cal-ah-*. Arm. **catu-* must have generalized the vocalism of the oblique stem.

Alternatively, one posits an old *u*-stem with NSg **-ōu(s)*. For an extensive philological and etymological discussion I refer to de Lamberterie 1978: 269-276; Clackson 1994: 126-132; Meissner 2006: 134-136.

⁶⁹ The final *-ō* of *mart'io* in Amatuni 1912: 301a referring to NHB must be a misprint.

Gr. γαλήνη ‘calm’ and γλῆνη ‘eyeball’, perhaps also γέλαω ‘to shine’ as in Iliad 19.362-3, may point to an original root meaning ‘shine’; for the semantic connection between ‘shine’ and ‘laugh’ cf. Latin verb *renideō* ‘shine’ : ‘laugh’, and Engl. *beam* [Clackson 1994: 131]. Here we may be dealing with a synaesthetic transfer from the visual perception to the aspect of hearing or mood (cf. Arutjunjan 1983: 290; the appurtenance of some cognates mentioned here is uncertain).

The root **cat-* is seen in *catel* ‘to deride, laugh at’ (HHB), *cat-k-u* ‘buffoon’ (John Chrysostom), *cat-bast* ‘laughable’, if these forms are reliable, as well as in *ci-cat* ‘laughter’ (q.v.) [HAB 2: 439a]. NHB (1: 1001c, 1003c, 1015c) suggested a connection between not only *caṭr* and *cicat*, but also with *catik* ‘flower’ and *jaṭ* ‘derision, mockery’ (see s.vv.). For a possible dialectal evidence for the root **cat-* ‘to blossom’, see s.v. *catik*.

caṭracu ‘mime, buffoon’; dial. ‘mystery, riddle’ (John Chrysostom+). In expressions like *caṭracu bank*‘, the word seems to have adjectival meaning ‘mocking (words)’; cf. *katak* ‘play, ridicule, joke’, which in P’awstos Buzand 3.19 refers to ‘buffoon’ (see Garsoïan 1989: 94); see also s.v. *šišaṭ*.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 2: 440a.

In a fairy-tale recorded by V. Bdoyan in the village of Oljaberd (in Kotayk‘) in 1945 (see HŽHek‘ 1, 1959: 561-571), where the king wants to find out why the fish laughed, *caṭracu* is found several times referring to the mystery/riddle of the laughing fish: the king says: *Ari es jkan caṭracun xán* ‘Come (and) solve (literally: take out) the *caṭracu* of this fish!’ (567^{L-16}); *t’ot gan, jkan caṭracun xanen* ‘let them come (and) solve the *caṭracu* of the fish’ (567^{L-15}); *jkan caṭracun dus beri* ‘(that he) solves (literally: takes out) the *caṭracu* of the fish’ (568^{L7}); *es kpatmem jkan caṭracun* ‘I will tell you the *caṭracu* of the fish’ (569^{L10}); *et jkan caṭracun jeṛ k’aša* ‘give up the *caṭracu* of that fish’ (569^{L-8f}). The meaning of the word can be, then, ‘mystery, riddle’ or ‘riddle-solution’ or ‘(the reason of the) laughter’.

●ETYM Composed as *caṭr* ‘laughter; ridicule, mockery’ + *-ac-* ‘to bring’ + *-u*, thus: ‘laughter/ridicule bringing person or words’. For the structure and semantics, cf. **ar-ark-ay/u* ‘subject, argument’. For the semantic development ‘joke, ridicule’ : ‘riddle’ cf. dial. **han-ak*.

***can-** ‘to know, be acquainted’: caus. *can-uc’-anem* (Bible+), *canawt’*, *i*-stem ‘known person, acquaintance, relative; known, acquainted, aware’ (Bible+), ‘pupil’ (Philo); *čanač’em* (< **canač’em*), aor. *caneay*, imper. *canir* ‘to know, be acquainted, aware’, q.v.

For Biblical references, see Astuacaturean 1895: 722c, 940-942; Olsen 1999: 98₂₀₇.

●DIAL The verb *čanač’em* (q.v.) is dialectally ubiquitous, whereas *canawt’* is recorded only in Maraḷa. In this dialect, the synonyms *čananč’* and *canot’* ‘acquainted’ make a contrastive pair: *čananč’* ‘acquainted (with a Turk)’ vs. *canot’* ‘acquainted (with an Armenian)’ [Ačařean 1926: 410; HAB 3: 182b]. Ačařyan (HAB 3: 182b) points out that this distinction is also present in the local Turkish.

●ETYM PIE **ǵnh₃-sk-je-* > **canač’em* > *čanač’em* (see Meillet: 1936: 109; Clackson 1994: 40); on *canawt’* cf. 2.1.22.12.

Possible traces of the meaning ‘sign, omen’ (cf. Russ. *znak* ‘sign’, etc.):

ciacan, *a*-stem ‘rainbow’ (Bible+), if from **ti-a-can* ‘divine sign’ (see s.v.);
can-ak(-) ‘disgrace’ (Bible+; dialect of Alaškert), probably from **can-* ‘sign, spot’; for the semantics cf. *xayt* ‘spotted’ : *xayt-aṛak* ‘disgrace’, *niš* ‘sign, spot’ : *nšawak* ‘disgrace’.

canak-

See s.v. **can-* ‘to know, be acquainted’.

cer, *o*-stem ‘old man; old’ (Bible+), **cer-un** (Book of Chries), **cerōn** (Philo) ‘old’, **cer-uni** (*ea*-stem) ‘old’ (Bible+), **cer-anam** ‘to become old’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 452b].

●ETYM Since Klaproth, Brosset and NHB, connected with Gr. γέρον ‘old man’, etc., from **gerH-*, cf. Skt. *jarⁱ* ‘to age, grow old’, *jarant-* ‘old’, YAv. *zar-* ‘id.’, Oss. *zærond* ‘old’ [Hübschmann 1897: 452; HAB 2: 457-458; EWAia 1, 1992: 577-578; Cheung 2002: 254-255; 2007: 469-470]. For *cer-un* : Gr. γέρον cf. **ark’un* : Gr. ἄρχων (see s.v. *ark* ‘ay’ ‘king’).

ciacan, *a*-stem: GDSg *ciacan-i* (Łazar P’arpec’i, Philo apud NHB 1: 338c s.v. *Aramazday gōti*), ISg *ciacan-a-w* (Cyril of Alexandria) ‘rainbow’.

The oldest attestation is found in Revelation 10.1 (rendering Gr. ἵρις).

The well-known passage from Genesis 9.13 reads (Zeyt’unyan 1985: 184): *Zateln im edic’ yamps ew etic’ i i nšanak yawitenakan uxtin and is ew and amenayn erkir* “I shall place my bow in the clouds, and it shall be a sign of the eternal covenant between me and the earth”. Here, Arm. *ateln* ‘bow’ (rendering Gr. τόξον) stands for the rainbow which is to serve as a divine sign, *nšanak* ‘sign’ (rendering Gr. σημεῖον ‘sign, mark’). Remarkably, both *ateln* and *nšanak* came to denote the rainbow in Armenian dialects. For the former cf. **ateln-ak* ‘rainbow’ (see s.v. *ateln* ‘bow’); as for the latter, note Akn *nšanak* ‘rainbow’ [HAB 3: 461a; Gabikyan 1952: 425]. See also Andranik 1900: 170 (Dersim); Mxit’areanc’ 1901: 193 (Širak); G. Hakobyan 1974: 276 (Nerk’in Basen); Gyozyalyan, 2001: 227 (Musa Ler’).

Quoting this passage, T’ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.) adds (V. Vardanyan 1985: 32^{L-6f}; transl. Thomson 1985: 81): *or ē ciacand, zor omank’ hur mekneal yampoy asac’in, ew ordik’ tarrapaštic’n – gōti Aramazday* “which is the rainbow (*ciacan*). Some say that it is fire emerging from cloud, and those who worship the elements (say it is) the belt of Aramazd”. *Aramazday gōti* is attested in Philo (apud NHB 1: 338c; see also Thomson 1985: 81₃).

In Ēfīmērtē, *ciacan* ‘rainbow’ is put in contrast with *ciacand* ‘atmospheric phenomenon’, the latter being mentioned 13 times [HAB 2: 454b]. The final *-d* is perhaps due to misinterpretation of a usage with the article *-d* as in the passage from T’ovmay Arcruni (see above); cf. also *ciacan-d* in *Hin bark’* apud NHB 1: 1015b, and especially ISg *ciacanaw-d* (Cyril of Alexandria, *ibid.*).

●ETYM Considered to be a word of unknown origin; see HAB 2: 454b; Ĵahukyan 1990: 71 (sem. field 1); Olsen 1999: 943. Olsen (1999: 299) lists *ciacan* among nouns in *-an* with an obscure etymological background.

On the strength of Armenian dialectal designations of the rainbow such as ‘Mary’s belt’, ‘St. Karapet’s belt’, ‘Rain’s Bride’, **Covean* ‘lightning/thunder Goddess of the celestial Purple Sea’, **Orot-ik* ‘little Thunder’, etc. (Haneyan 2001), as well as the above-mentioned *gōti Aramazday* ‘the belt of Aramazd’ in Philo and

T'ovmay Arcruni, I propose to interpret *ciacan* 'rainbow' as **Ti(w)* 'Sky-god, Thunder-god' (from PIE **dieus*) + the conjunction *-a-* + **can-* 'sign, omen', thus: 'the sign of the Sky/Thunder-god'. For this meaning of **can-* cf. Russ. *znak* 'sign', etc., from the same PIE verbal root; another possible trace is *can-ak(-)* 'disgrace', see **can-* 'to know'. That the rainbow has been regarded as an omen is not surprising, compare dial. *nšanak* and the Biblical passage above.

The initial *c-* instead of *t-* may be due to assimilation *t...c > c...c*, cf. *taracem* 'to spread, stretch' > Van *crnjel* 'to spread a news', with assimilation *t...c > c...c*, epenthetic nasal and the voicing *-nc- > -nj-* (see Ačarean 1952: 61, 86, 294). If **cirani-gōti* 'rainbow' (lit. 'purple belt', see 2.1.26.3) is old, it may have supported the development **ti-a- > ci-a-*.

cic 'bosom' (Geoponica, etc.), **cuc** 'substance to be sucked' (Bible+), dial. 'marrow', **ccem** 'to suck' (Bible+).

●DIAL *cic* and *ccem* are widespread in the dialects; *cuc* – in the meaning 'marrow' [HAB 2: 472a].

●ETYM According to Ačaryan (HAB 2: 471b), a Caucasian borrowing; cf. Georg. *juju* 'teat', etc. See, however, s.v. *tit* 'teat'. Note also Hurr. *zizzi* 'mamma, female breast', *zizz-u/ohḫə*, *zuzz-u/ohḫə* 'spouted jar', Chechen *čuz-am* 'spout', etc. (see Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 44); Akkad. *zīzu*, *dīdā* (Jahukyan 1980, 2: 102; 1987: 448).

***cicał** 'laughter' (in the dialects, see below); **cicałim** 'to laugh' (Bible+).

The noun *cicał* is practically unattested in the literature. I only find it in Grigor Narekac'i (10-11th cent.), in the alliterative play with *cov* 'sea' and *cawal* 'spreading' [K'yoškeryan 1981]: *jur manuacoy cicał cawal* (69^{L43}); *cawal cov cicał* (114^{L15}).

●DIAL According to Ačaryan (HAB 2: 456a), the verb *cicałim* is dialectally ubiquitous, whereas the noun *cicał* is present in several dialects only. On *k'm-cicał* 'smirk, simper, ironical smile' and comparable forms, as well as on synaesthesia, see s.v. *całr* 'laughter, mockery'.

●ETYM On the etymology, see s.v. *całr* 'laughter; mockery'. On the type of reduplication cf. Latv. *paipala* 'Wachtel' from **pelpalo*, etc. (see Meillet 1903b: 217; Klingenschmitt 1982: 147-148; Clackson 1994: 127-128). Note also aquatic bird-names of onomatopoeic nature such as Lith. *gaigalas* 'Enterich, Erpel', Latv. *gaigals* 'mew', etc., which are structurally (and etymologically?) comparable with Arm. *ci-cał* 'laughter' (cf. Meillet 1903b: 217; Toporov, PrJaz 2, 1979: 188). Note also *całrik haw* 'a kind of mew/gull' (see s.v. *cał-r* 'laughter'). For another bird-name of the same type of reduplication cf. Arm. *ci-ce/aṛn* 'swallow' (q.v.).

As we have seen, the noun *cicał* is practically unattested in the literature and is present in several dialects only (note also that *cicał* is represented in NHB 1: 1015b as a dialectal [*ramkōrēn*] word), whereas the verb *cicałim* is widely attested since the oldest period of the classical literature (e.g., 25x in the Bible; see Astuacaturean 1895: 733-734) and is dialectally ubiquitous. However, the reduplication of the type *Ci-Ce/aR* is found mostly with nouns (see 2.3.2), and one would rather expect *cicał* to be original. This seems to be corroborated by the fact that the noun *cicał* is represented in the Northern (*kə*-class: Suč'ava, Nor Naxijewan, Axalc'xa; *um*-class:

T'iflis), Eastern (*um*-class: Ararat, Łarabał, Šamaxi, Agulis, Ĵula), and South-Western (*kə*-class: Hačən) peripheries and should be treated as an archaism.

On the other hand, one may think of a reduplicated present **ġi-ġlH-*, see s.v.v. *əmpem* 'to drink', *nist* 'seat'. Alternative: *cicał* is an onomatopoeic word, cf. Megr. *zic-*, Laz *zic-*, etc. 'to laugh' (on which see Klimov 1998: 268).

cicařn 'swallow'. For attestations, see Greppin 1978: 180-182.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 456-457].

Perhaps also **cicVtnik*. Note *cictnik*, in a children song rhyming with *t'it'tnik* 'butterfly'; see Ė. Grigoryan 1970: 165^{Nr273}; cf. 163^{Nr266} (*t'it'ernik* – *cicernik*; from Muš). The form with *-t-* can be due to rhyming influence of *t'it'tnik* (on which, see s.v. *t'it'er/tn*). No independent evidence is known to me. Note, however, MidArm. *ctni* 'a kind of sea-bird resembling swallow: alcyon' (Norayr 41a apud HAB 2: 463b), of which no evidence and etymology is known to me. It may reflect **c(i)ctni*.

●ETYM Usually connected with Gr. γῆρυς f. 'voice, speech', etc. For the type of reduplication (**ġoi-ġar-n-*), see AčarLiak 3, 1957: 91, with parallels. Note *čičřunk* 'twittering of swallows', with *c* : č [Ĵahukyan 1967: 307]. Greppin (1978:182) notes that Solta (1960: 164-165) considers the reduplication pattern as typically IE but can offer no other example of IE origin in Armenian. Nevertheless, the pattern does exist in PArm., cf. *t'it'ern* 'butterfly' (note *cicern* 'swallow' vs. *cicařn*), *cicał* 'laughter' (q.v.) and perhaps dial. **titrak* from 'turtle-dove'. Elsewhere, Greppin (1981b: 6-7) is positive on the example of *siserñ* 'chickpea' vs. Lat. *cicer*, etc. Here (p. 5) he notes that **ġoi-ġar-n-* is possible, "though it smacks root etymology". Against the etymology he (ibid.) also argues that "swallows are perhaps not best known for their lung power". One may disagree with this.

Note *čičřunk* 'twittering of swallows', with *c* : č [Ĵahukyan 1967: 307].

cil, verbal **clēm** (Geoponica, etc.), **ciř**, *o*-stem, *i*-stem (Step'anos Tarōnec'i /10-11th cent./) 'sprout, bud, haulm', **cl-awt**, *i*-stem, *u*-stem 'haulm' (Dawit' Anyařt', etc.), **ciwř** (in Elišē, as a reading variant, and with uncertain meaning), **anc/jiwř** 'blossom, sprout', **anci(w)řem**, etc. 'to germinate' (Bible+).

In Elišē 2 (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 104^{L23f}, ModArm. transl. 105; Engl. transl. Thomson 1982: 104) : *ciwk* (vars. *ciwřk*, *ciwrk*, *civk*, *cirk*) *ew k'akork' i krak mi ekesc'en* : "Excrement and dung shall not be thrown into fire". The word *ciw* 'dung' is also found in Bařgirk' hayoc' (*ciw* : *c'an*, see Amalyan 1975: 152^{Nr65}) and is considered a loan from Georg. *c'iva* 'dried dung' [HAB 2: 461a]. But the alternative reading *ciwř* found in the passage from Elišē is taken as an independent word meaning 'brushwood' [HAB 2: 455a]. The existence of the form may be corroborated by Ĵula *cuř* 'a piece of straw' (as Ačarĵan stresses in HAB 2: 455b), and, if related, by *an-c/jiwř* 'blossom, sprout' and *čiwř* 'branch'. Further, in the following entry of the same Bařgirk' hayoc' (Amalyan 1975: 152^{Nr66}) one finds *ciwř* : *xot kam čet* "grass or branch".

●ETYM IE proposals are not convincing (see HAB s.v.). On possibly related Caucasian forms, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 597, 611 (with hesitation).

On the ending of *clawt*, see Olsen 1999: 93-94.

***cin-:** *cnanim*, 3sg.aor. *cn-aw* ‘to give birth, procreate; to be born’ (Bible+); *cin*, *i*-stem ‘birth, origin; base; womb; spot, sign’ (Bible+); IPI *cn-i-w-k* in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.12 (see below); in Bible: AblSg *i cn-ē* [Astuacaturean 1895: 734a; Olsen 1999: 99₂₀₉]; *cnoł* or *cnawł*, *a*-stem ‘parent’ (Bible+); *cn-und*, *o*-stem, also *cnnd-ean* ‘birth, origin, generation’ (Bible+); *-cin* as the second member of numerous compounds.

In the meaning ‘base’, *cin* (IPI *cn-i-w-k*) is attested in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.12 (1913=1991: 39^{L2}; transl. Thomson 1978: 89): *ar saħmanōk‘ noc‘a, cniwk‘ lerambk‘ ew ezerōk‘ daštın* : “At the borders by the base of the mountains and edges of the plain”.

ant/d-o-cin, *a*-stem (later also *o*-stem) ‘a slave that is born in the house of his master’ (rendering Gr. *οικογενής*); see s.v.

●DIAL The verb is widespread in the dialects: **cnil* (without a trace of *-an-*). The transition **cnanim* > **cnim* can hardly have been motivated by syncope of *-a*- because: (1) there are no Western forms with geminated *-nn-* (cf. *spananem* ‘to kill’ > **spannel*, *klanem* ‘to swallow’ > **klnel* > **kllel*, etc.); (2) at least some of the Eastern dialects might have preserved the internal *-a-*; e.g. in *ankanim* ‘to fall’ most of the dialects have the syncopated form **anknil*, but some Eastern dialects have preserved the *-an-*, cf. Meħri *nānil* [Ałayan 1954: 262a], Areš *ənganel* [Lusenc‘ 1982/197a], Ĵuła *ənganel* [1940: 353a], Agulis (*h*)*əng‘ānil* [Ačārean 1935: 335; HAB 1: 199b].

In ClArm., *cnanim* has both transitive and intransitive meanings; 3sg.aor. *cnaw* means, thus, ‘he was born’ or ‘he gave birth’ (see AčarLiak 4b, 1961: 315); cf. e.g. Polis *jnil* which has both transitive and intransitive meanings [Ačāryan 1941: 220] whereas e.g. in Ĵuła we see a formal distinction: trans. *cnel* (aor. *cn-ec‘i*) vs. intransitive *cn-v-el* (aor. *cn-v-ec‘i*) [Ačārean 1940: 367b].

The noun *cin* is found in several meanings: ‘birth of each year started with the fourth (of cow)’ (Karin, Bulanəx, Alaškert, Van, Ararat, etc.), ‘four-year-old cow or bullock’ (Karin), ‘womb of a cow’ (Łarabał), ‘birth-mark’ (Alaškert, Van), ‘a kind of spotted wound’ (Van), ‘time for giving birth (of cow)’ (Nor Naxijewan), ‘age of cattle’ (Łarabał) [HAB 2: 458a; Amatuni 1912: 308a], ‘skin enclosing the foetus, afterbirth (of animals)’ (Ararat) [Amatuni 1912: 308a; Ananyan 1984: 457^{L5}, Chapter 3.16].

●ETYM Since NHB (1: 1016b), linked with Skt. *jan-* ‘to be born; to produce, create’ (spelled in NHB as *čan-*), Gr. *γένεσις*, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 456; HAB 2: 457-458. The noun *cin* is usually derived from PIE **gēnh₁os*, *s*-stem neuter ‘birth, origin, race’: Gr. *γένος*, Lat. *genus*, Skt. *jānas-* (see Meillet 1936: 41; Pokorny 1959: 375; Schmitt 1981: 49; Ĵahukyan 1982: 35, 56; 1987: 125; Mallory/Adams 1997: 192b; Beekes 2003: 167, 175, 192; Meissner 2006: 45, 54). If this is true, the *i*-stem of Arm. *cin* instead of the expected *o*-stem must be treated as secondary, unless one assumes a derivation from **gēnh₁-ti-*, cf. Gr. *γένεσις* (for a discussion, see Ĵahukyan 1982: 127; Matzinger 2005: 48-49; Olsen 1999: 99-100). Alternatively, Olsen ibid. assumes an influence of a compositional *i*-stem, cf. *mi-a-cin* = Gr. *μονογενής*. However, *miacin* is an *a*-stem: GDSg *miacn-i* (Bible), ISg *miacn-a-w* (John Chrysostom, Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i); cf. also *ant/docin* (see above, and s.v.).

Arm. *cnawt* 'parent' is usually derived from **ġenh₁-tlo-* (Ĵahukyan 1987: 125, 240; Matzinger 1997: 11). The word is an *a*-stem, however, and presupposes **ġenh₁-tl-eh₂-*. In this case, it may have originally been feminine referring to 'mother'. As to the variation *-awt* and *-ot*, it has been noticed that, in our oldest texts, agent nouns have *-awt*, and adjectives show *-ot* (see Weitenberg 1996: 95, with lit.). Ĵahukyan *ibid.* points out that the variants *-awt* and *-ot* may be due to early monophthongization of *-aw-* or a conflation of **-ātlo-* > *-awt* and **olo-* (cf. Gr. *-ολης*).

cung-k' (pl.), *a*-stem (Bible+); later *o*-stem: IPI *cnk-ov-k'* twice in Grigor Narekac'i, 10-11th cent. (in his famous "Matean": 14.2 [1985: 297^{L21}]); uninflected *cunr* (Bible+; later also *cundr*); dial. also *cungn* (GSg *cngan*), seen in late attested compounds as well (HAB 2: 472b; MiĴHayBař 1, 1987: 370a); MidArm. and dial. pl. (< dual) *cn(k)vi* 'knee'.

Spelled also as *cunk-k'*. It is hard to determine which of the two (*cung-* or *cunk-*) is the original spelling (see Meillet 1903: 147). According to the Bible Concordance (Astuacaturean 1895: 742ab), the attested forms mainly display the following distribution: NPI *cunk-k'*, API *cunk-s* : GDPI *cng-a-c'*. In this case, *cung-* is the original form, and the devoicing of *-g-* is due to the influence of *-k'/s* (see also Pedersen 1906: 341 = 1982: 119; HAB 2: 473a).

GDPI *cnk-a-c'* : P'awstos Buzand 5.3 (1883=1984: 160^{L-7}; transl. GarsoĴian 1989: 189): *i nerk'oy cnkac' nora* "under his knees". In Anania řirakac'i, *cng-a-c'* (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 329^{L28}).

In "Břřkaran jioy" (13th cent.): pl. *cnkvi* [ř'ugaszyan 1980: 93^{L-4f}].

• DIAL Widespread [HAB 2: 473b]. The final *-n* is seen in Łarabał, Goris, etc., as well as in the paradigm of Van *cungy*, GSg *cngyān* [AčarĴyan 1952: 125], Moks *cung^y*, GSg *cāng^yān*, NPI *cāng^ynir* [Orbeli 2002: 255], řatax *cungy*, GSg *cāngyān* (M. Muradyan 1962: 198b; the genitive is not recorded here, but it is found e.g. in a folk-song in 163^{L9}).

Zeyt'un *jung*, NPI *jāngvā(nə/a)* [AčarĴyan 2003: 152]. Polis *jung*, NPI *jāngvāner* [AčarĴyan 1941: 108].

Sebastia *cunk*, also *cuy* – in the expression *cuy mā, ērku cunk atōt'k'* 'a few prayers', *glxun-cāywun cecel* 'to lament', lit. 'to beat one's head and knees' [Gabikean 1952: 279-280]. The latter expression presupposes a dual **cāywi*.

Next to *cūndar* < *cunr*, and *cung^y*, in Agulis one finds *cēynā* [HAB 2: 473b; AčarĴean 1935: 361]. AčarĴyan (1935: 111) derives *cēynā* from *cunkn*, although this development is exceptional; cf. *ēhungn* 'nail' > *ētunk'*, *sunk/gn* 'mushroom' > *sōngān*. In p. 73 he notes that the development *u* > *ε* is found only in *cunk* > *cēynā*, and *p'enĴ* 'stalk; bunch' (Genesis 41.5, 22, etc.; dial.) > *p'enĴ*. The vocalism of the latter may be due to the influence of the hushing affricate *ř*, cf. examples with *č'*, *ř*, *ž*, etc. (AčarĴean 1935: 77). Besides, it may somehow be compared with that of *p'inĴ* 'stalk, stem', as well as Skt. *piñju/ūlām* 'a bunch of stalks or grass' next to *puñĴīlam* 'id.' and *puñja-* 'a heap, mass, quantity, multitude', although the etymology of the Sanskrit (see Mayrhofer, KEWA s.vv.) and Armenian (HAB, s.vv.) words is uncertain. Note also Turk. *pinčak*, etc., considered to be Armenian loans (Dankoff 1995: 152), Tati *p'enĴak* 'heap of 5 or 10 bundles' (Ananyan 1978: 96, deriving the word from *p'enĴ* 'five'); Łarabał Arm. *p'ānĴak'* (L. Harut'yunyan 1991: 10^{L22}).

Thus, Agulis *p'enj* does not seem to be a good parallel to *céynə*. Note also that *cunkn* 'knee' and *sunkn* 'mushroom' yielded Łarabał *cóngnə/cúynə* and *sóngnə/sóynə*, respectively [Davt'yan 1966: 385, 472], thus Agulis *céynə* 'knee' vs. *sóngən* 'mushroom' may be remarkable, although one must admit that here we are on shaky grounds, and other explanations may be possible too. As for *etungn* 'nail' > Łarabał *téngnə/téynə* (see Davt'yan 1966: 344), we are dealing perhaps with metathesis *e...u* > *u...e*. Here Agulis has *étunk'* rather than **(u)teng(n)*, so the vocalism of *céynə* can hardly be interpreted by the influence of an unattested Agulis **téynə*.

●ETYM Since the dictionary by Gëorg Dpir (publ. in 1826) and NHB, compared with Pers. *zānū*, Gr. γόνυ, etc.; cf. Skt. *jānu-*, MPers. *zānūg*, Lat. *genū*, Goth. *kniu* 'knee', etc. (see Hübschmann 1897: 457; HAB 2: 473). Meillet (1903: 147; 1936: 84) derives **cung-* from PIE nom.acc. dual neuter **gōnu-i-* or **gōnu-ī-* (that is, **gōnu-ih₁*). See also AčaṙLiak 3, 1957: 442; Eichner 1978: 147₁₇, 151; Clackson 1994: 47, 125. The idea that Arm. *-k/g-* comes from a guttural determinative (cf. Gr. γνόζ 'with bent knee', MPers. *zānūg*, etc.) is unconvincing and unnecessary. Note e.g. the vocalic differences of the compared Greek and Iranian forms [Jahukyan 1987: 168].

According to Meillet (1903: 147-148), MidArm. and dial. dual **cnu-i* is composed of **cnu-* (< **gōnu-* + coll. *-i* and can be regarded as the starting point of the dual ending *-ui*. On the other hand, one also thinks of the final **-u* of Skt. NADu *d(u)vāu* m. 'two' (RV+) and Arm. *erku* 'two' (q.v.); cf. Karst 1901: 191-192, § 246; Meillet 1903: 146; Jahukyan 1987: 375.

Arm. *cunr*, Gr. GSg **γόνυ-ατος* (if from **gōnu-nt-*) and Skt. GDu *jānumoḥ* seem to point to a heteroclitic declension (see Meillet 1903: 144), albeit at the PArm. rather than the PIE level, since the *-r* is found only in Armenian. One might assume that dial. GSg **cngan* reflects the same PIE oblique stem in **-n*. The theoretical PArm. paradigm would have been then: NSg **cín(u)r*, GSg **c(u)ngán*. Then the old NSg *cunr* has been replaced by analogical **cungn*. Alternatively, **cungn* merely contains an additional *n-* after body-part terms like *armukn*, GSg *armkan* 'elbow', etc.; or perhaps better: the original form was **cung-kn*, with the same suffix as in *akn* 'eye', *mukn* 'mouse', *unkn* 'ear', etc. (see s.vv.).

If Agulis *céynə* 'knee' reflects an old *e* (which is very uncertain; see above), one may compare it with Hitt. ^{Uzu}*genu-* 'knee' and Lat. *genū*.

K

ka-: 1sg.pres. *ka-m*, 3sg.pres. *ka-y*, 1sg.aor. *ka-c'-i*, 3sg.aor. *e-kac'*, 3pl.aor. *kac'-in*, imper. *ka-c'*, plur. *ka-c'-ēk'*, 3.sg.impf. *kay-r* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 744-747) 'to stay, stand, halt; to stop, rest; to wait; to appear; to dwell' (Bible+); **kay**, *i*-stem 'standing (still), place to stand, station, site' (Bible+); **kay-an**, *i*-stem: GDSg *kayan-i* (Esayi Nč'ec'i), LocSg *i kayan-i* (Bible), GDPl *kayan-i-c'* (Gregory of Nyssa, Yačaxapatum, etc.), IPl *kayan-i-w-k'* (Book of Chries) 'standing (still), place to stand, station, site' (Bible+); **kayanam** 'to stand, stand still, halt, establish oneself' (Philo, Paterica, Grigor Narekac'i, etc.).

●DIAL The verb *kam kas kay* is ubiquitous in the dialects. Many dialects have also **kenal* < **kay(a)nal* [HAB 2: 505a].

●ETYM See s.v. *ek-* aor. 'to come'.

kat'n, GDSg *kat'in*, AblSg *i kat'an-ē*, ISg *kat'am-b* (all in Bible) 'milk' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. The nasal is seen in Suč'ava *gat'ə*, gen. *gat'ni*, T'iflis *kát'ə*, gen. *kát'ni*, Łarabał, Goris, Šamaxi *kát'nə* [HAB 2: 481a], Lori *kat'ə* [M. Asatryan 1968: 80, 184b].

Remarkable are Agulis *kaxc'* (also in a number of compounds: *kxc'-*), Havarik *kaxs* [HAB 2: 481a; Ačařean 1935: 362], Areš *kaxs* [Lusenc' 1982: 214a], Melri *kaxc'* [Alayan 1954: 81, 274b], Karčewan *kaxc'* [H. Muradyan 1960: 196b]. In Kak'avaberd, *kaxc'* is found only in the village of Varhavar, whereas the other three villages have *kát'nə* [H. Muradyan 1967: 80, 174b].

●ETYM Since long, connected with Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος n. 'milk', Lat. *lac*, *lactis* n. 'milk' (see HAB 2: 480-481). Baṅgāṇī *laktō* 'milk' (Zoller 1989: 198; see also Schrijver 1991: 480) is unreliable [Driem/Sharmā 1996: 135]. The various reconstructions with initial **ǵ-* (based on Nūristāni **dzara* 'milk', see Mallory/Adams 1997: 381-382), or **d* (see Hamp 1998: 242; cf. Szemerényi 1977: 90₃₅₈), or **m-* (Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 98₁) should be rejected particularly in view of the Armenian, which is neglected in these works.

One reconstructs **ǵlgt-*, without an internal laryngeal; see Schrijver 1991: 479-480. According to Szemerényi (1977: 90, 90₃₅₈), Lat. *lact-* was borrowed from Gr. γαλακτ-. Schrijver (ibid.), however, takes the Latin word as native. The appurtenance of Hitt. *galaktar* n. 'soothing substance, balm, nutriment' (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 568; Mallory/Adams 1997: 381-382; cf. Szemerényi 1977: 90₃₅₈) is uncertain. On the etymology of this Hittite word, see Kloekhorst 2008 s.v. The peculiar structure of **ǵlgt* 'milk', as well as its restriction to Greek, Latin and Armenian point to Mediterranean origin. For a further discussion on this etymon, see Orel 1994a: 39. Note also Chinese **lak* 'Kumys' (Furnée 1972: 379; Witzel 2003: 17₆₃).

The -x- of some SEArm. dialects (Agulis, Melri, etc.) is remarkable. Gr. Vanc'ean (1899-1901, 1: 149a; see also N. Simonyan 1979: 199₂₄) assumed that Agulis *kalc'* is older than ClArm. *kat'n*, but he does not offer an explanation. H. Muradyan (1960: 55, 67) interprets the x of the Karčewan form as an epenthesis before dentals, as in *eawt'n* 'seven' > *yəxt*, etc., and assumes *xt'* > *xt* > *xc'*. However, in these cases we are dealing with the development -aw- > -ox- before a voiceless dental stop or a dental affricate (see Weitenberg 1996), which is not the case in *kat'n*. The correct explanation of the -x- is given by Ačařyan (1901: 79-80; 1935: 23; HAB 2: 480-481; AčařHLPatm 2, 1951: 430-431). He convincingly showed that the development *a* > Agulis *ə* has been blocked in position before *t*, and Agulis *kaxc'* derives from **kalc'*; otherwise we would have **kəxc'*. He correctly treats the *t* as an archaic relic of the IE *-t- seen in the Greek and Latin forms; see also Ĵahukyan 1959: 187-188; 1972: 272; 1985: 157; 1987: 126, 254; N. Simonyan 1979: 232; A. Xač'atryan 1982: 51.

The development *t'* > *c'* is exceptional in these dialects (see Ačařean 1935: 99; H. Muradyan 1967: 80). Ačařyan (HAB 2: 480-481; AčařHLPatm 2, 1951: 431) assumes **kalt'* > **kalc'* comparing with cases like *xayt* : *xayc* (q.v.), etc.; see also N. Simonyan 1979: 232. Ĵahukyan (1987: 126), with reservation, reconstructs **galkti-*.

However, *-tj- would probably yield Arm. č' rather than c'. One therefore prefers the ingenious explanation of Weitenberg (1985: 104-105; see also Kortlandt 1985: 22 = 2003: 65; Schrijver 1991: 480; Beekes 2003: 166) who derives ClArm. *kat'n* and EArm. dial. **kalc'* from acc. **głgt-m* and nom. **głgt-s* respectively.

It remains unclear why the **l* has been preserved in **kalc'*, but dropped in *kat'n*. Kortlandt (1987a: 52₁ = 2003: 81₁) takes *kat'n* as a case of loss of *-l-* before an aspirate. I tentatively propose the following solution. In 2.1.22.13, I argue that **RCt* yields Arm. *Rt'*. Next to this, there is some (albeit scanty and uncertain) material that points to the loss of **l* before affricate *c'* (see 2.1.22.9). If these developments are correct, the word for 'milk' would have had the following PArm. paradigm: nom. **głkt-s* > **kac'* vs. acc. **głkt-m* > **kalt'-n*. In ClArm., the paradigm **kac'* : **kalt'n* was levelled into **kac'* : **kat'n*, and the accusative was generalized, whereas in the SE periphery the opposite development has taken place: the paradigm was levelled to **kalc'* : **kalt'n*, and the nominative was generalized.

***kakal(ay)** (dial.) 'walnut; testicle, etc.'

●DIAL **kakal* 'walnut (together with the shell)': Karin, Xotorjur, Hamšen, T'iflis (in T'iflis – also 'eye-ball') [Ačařean 1913: 540a], also Ararat, Urmia, Sebastia [HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 21a].

**kakalay* 'walnut; testicle' (Karin) [Ačařean 1913: 540a]; 'testicle' (Polis, K'fi, Amasia), 'unripe fruit' (Sebastia), etc. [HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 21-22].

●ETYM Ačařyan (1913: 540a) compares with Georg. *kaķali* 'piece' and Kurd. */kake/* 'the kernel of the walnut', not specifying the nature of the relationship. According to Łap'anc'yan (1961: 90; 1975: 369), the Armenian has been borrowed from Laz-Megrelian.

Arm. **kakal* and the Kartvelian forms (Georg. *kaķal-* 'walnut', Laz *kaķal-* 'walnut', Megr. *kaķal-* 'grain; piece', etc.) may be treated as a reduplication of **kal-*; cf. dial. **popok'*, see also s.v. *kokov-*. In that case, **kal-* 'round small object; walnut, etc.' may be related with the PIE word for 'acorn' (**g^wlh₂-(e)n-*; cf. Alb. *gogël* f. 'acorn; small and round object', if indeed belonging to this IE word); see s.v. *katin* 'acorn'.

Since the form **kakal* is found in a number of dialects mostly in the meaning 'walnut' whereas **kakal-ay* mainly refers to 'testicle', one may treat the latter as a dual or collective in *-ay*.

Perhaps unrelated with dial. (Agulis, Łarabał, Lori, Łazax) **kałat* 'unripe, green walnut to make sweets with', q.v.

kałat, *i*-stem or *a*-stem according to NHB 1: 1036c, but only LocSg *i kałat-i* (Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.77) is cited 'den, lair'.

Movsēs Xorenac'i, Philo, Irenaeus, Aristakēs Lastivertc'i, etc. Often in apposition with synonymous *orj*, etc. (see NHB 1: 1036-1037).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.77(1913=1991: 216^{L1f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 224): *orjač'eal yamurn Ani, ibr i kałati handartut'ean lōteal* 'He had ensconced himself in the fortress of Ani, as if hidden in a tranquil lair'. Attested also in Chapter 23 of the "History" of the 11th-century author Aristakēs Lastivertc'i (see Yuzbařyan 1963: 129^{L11f}).

●ETYM Probably with the suffix *-at* (cf. *kenc* ‘-at ‘living’, etc.) and the root **kaṭ-* connected with Lith. *guðlis* ‘den, lair, (coll.) bed’, *gułtas* ‘bed, lair’, *gułti* ‘to lie down, fall ill’, Latv. *guðla* ‘nest, den, lair, (coll.) bed’, etc., probably also Gr. *γωλεός* m. ‘hole’ [Lidén 1906: 48-49; Petersson 1916: 280; HAB 2: 492a; Pokorny 1959: 402; Ĵahukyan 1987: 126, 169]. Arm. **kaṭ-* is usually derived from a zero-grade **gbl-*. Perhaps better **guol-*, with the loss of **u* (cf. *jayn*, *i*-stem ‘voice, sound’ vs. OCS *zvонъ* ‘sound’) and the development **o* in open syllables > Arm. *a* (on which see 2.1.3).

See also s.v. *koṭ* ‘rib, side’.

***kaṭaṭ** (dial.) ‘unripe, green walnut to make sweets with’.

●DIAL Agulis, Łarabaṭ [Ačafean 1913: 541b], also Łazax and Łori [Amatuni 1912: 326a].

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me.

It is hard to determine whether there is a relation with *kaṭin* ‘acorn’ and/or **kakal* ‘walnut’ (see s.vv.).

Perhaps more promising is to compare Pers. *čayāla* ‘unripe fruit’ (on which see Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 12^{Nr27}).

kaṭamax (Isaiah 41.19, 2 Paralipomenon 2.8), **kaṭamax-i**, *ea*-stem: GDPI *kaṭamax-eac* (Hosea 4.13), NPI *kaṭamaxi-k* (Hexaemeron); ‘white poplar, *Populus alba*; aspen, *Populus tremula*’, probably also ‘pine’.

In Isaiah 41.19 and Hosea 4.13, Arm. *kaṭamax(i)* renders Gr. *λεύκη* ‘white poplar, *Populus alba*’.

In 2 Paralipomenon 2.8 (Xalat‘eanc‘ 1899: 57a): *Ew tac’es berel inj p’ayts saroyñ mayr ew kaṭamax i Libanān leṛnē : 2.7 καὶ ἀπόστειλὸν μοι ξύλα κέδρινα καὶ ἄρκεύθινα καὶ πεύκινα*. Thus: Arm. *saroy*, *mayr*, and *kaṭamax* match Gr. *κέδρος* ‘cedar-tree’, *ἄρκευθος* ‘juniper, *Juniperus macrocarpa*’, and *πεύκη* ‘pine’, respectively. If this set of correspondences is original, Arm. *kaṭamax* here refers to ‘pine’, thus. This seems to be corroborated by Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 142^{L17}, cf. also 144^{L8}) where *kaṭamaxi*, according to the editor’s comment (K. Muradyan 1984: 340₅₇), corresponds to Gr. *πεύκη* ‘pine’.

In Agat‘angelos § 644 (1909=1984: 330^{L11}), *kaṭamax* (vars. *kaṭamaṭ*, *kaṭmax*, *kamaṭax*) is found in an enumeration of tree-names, between *gi* ‘juniper’ and *uri* ‘willow’.

Further: *kaṭamah/x* in Galen (rendering Gr. *λεύκη*, see Ališan 1895: 285-286; Greppin 1985: 71), and *kaṭmxi* (syncopated) in Geoponica.

●DIAL Muš *kaṭmxi*, Xotorĵur *gaxmxi* [HAB 2: 492b]. Ararat *kalama car*, *k’alambər* [Markosyan 1989: 305a].

●ETYM Ačarĵan (HAB 2: 492) treats as borrowed from an unattested Urartian source and mentions Salmast Turk. *k’älāmbār* or *k’älāmbur* ‘aspen’, T‘avriz/Tebriz Turk. *qālāmā* ‘poplar’, as well as in Daghestan languages: Lak *kalaxi*, Rutul *kalax* ‘aspen’. Then he notes that the homeland of this tree is not known, and posits an eastward spread in view of Tehran Persian *tābrizi* ‘aspen’, lit. ‘of/from Tebriz’.

Now we can add two Hesychian glosses: *καλαμίνδαρ· πλάτανος ἡδονιεῖς* ‘plane’, obviously with **dar* ‘tree’, *καλαδία· ρυκάνη* ‘plane’, see Saradževa 1981a (referring

to Ĵahukyan p.c. for *καλαμίνδαρ*). See also Ĵahukyan 1987: 310, 437, 612 (Lezg. *къавах* ‘aspen’, etc.). For the possible tree-suffix *-ax*, see 2.3.1.

Olsen (1999: 936) cites no etymology and considers *kałamax* to be of unknown origin.

For the semantic relationship ‘poplar, aspen’ : ‘plane’, cf. *čandar* ‘poplar’, ‘plane’ (see HAB 3: 183-184), which obviously contains the same component **dar* ‘tree’ we saw above, and *op’i* ‘poplar, aspen’ : Łarabał **hop’i* ‘plane’ (see HAB 3: 619-620); see H. Martirosyan 2008.

That *καλαμίνδαρ* contains **kalam-* and **dar* ‘tree’ is seen in Arm. Ararat *kalama car*, which is taken as equivalent to *k’alambər* (see above). The form must be closely linked with Salmast Turk. *k’älämbär* or *k’älämbur* ‘aspen’. Probably an assimilation has taken place: **kalam-dar* > **kalam-bar*.

Conclusion: *kałam-ax(-i)* ‘white poplar, aspen’ is a Mediterranean/Pontic tree-name composed of **kalam-* (cf. Hesychian *καλαμίν-δαρ* ‘plane’, Turk. *qälämä* ‘poplar’, etc.) and the tree-suffix *-ax*.

katin, *o*-stem ‘acorn’ (Bible+); **katin-i** ‘oak-tree’ (Bible; P’awstos Buzand, etc.).

Note *ark’ayakan katin* (Cyril of Jerusalem), *ark’a-katin* (Galen) ‘hazel-nut’, literally ‘royal acorn’; *xoz-katin* ‘pig-acorn’, in Asar Sebastac’i (16-17th cent.), see D. M. Karapetyan 1993: 211; in the glossary: 349. See also Ališan 1895: 65-66, 287-288.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 496a].

Next to *katin* ‘acorn’, which is usually considered *xoz-katin*, that is acorn for pigs, in the dialect of Łarabał one finds *tkóten* ‘hazel-nut’ (and metathesized *któten*, cf. Łaradał *t’ákuṭnə*), with an unexplained *t-* and with irregular change of *a* to *ɔ* (see HAB, *ibid.*; Ališan 1895: 342, 611, treating Łarabał *tkotin* as synonymous to *ark’akatin*, on which see above). Also Hadrut’ *təkóten* ‘id.’ [Połosyan 1965: 16].

For Svedia, Ačarıyan (HAB, *ibid.*) cites *gātēn* (read /*gātōn*/). Later, he (2003: 573) also records *g’ātēnd*, noting (p. 378) that the change ClArm. *i* > Svedia *εɔ* is irregular in this position. This form with epithetic *-d* is corroborated by other authors: *gātēnd* or *gāhünd* (see Andreasyan 1967: 36 and 367a, respectively), *gātēnd* [Hananyan 1995: 53, 187b]; K’esab *kātent* vs. *kāten* [Č’olak’ean 1986: 206b].

The final *d* is exceptional since the other examples of the epenthetic or epithetic *d* (Ačarıyan 2003: 431; see also Hananyan 1995: 53) apply to specific conditions: *-nr* > *-ndr* and *-s(-)* > *-sd(-)*. Andreasyan (1967: 36, 373b) adds another example: *čapat* ‘spread’ > Svedia *jābutd*, cf. verbal *jābtil* and *jābēddil*. The latter form is probably a misprint for **jābēddil* (note the resemblance of the Armenian characters for *d* and *t*); cf. K’esab *čātpētil* ‘to spread, scatter’, perhaps also *čāpētil* ‘to scratch with nails’ (see Č’olak’ean 1986: 261 and 262, respectively). The *-d-* here may be identified with the verbal intensive *-t-*, cf. *bek-t-* ‘to break repeatedly’ (see HAB 1: 436b).

●ETYM Since Ayvazovsk’i, Pictet, et al., connected with Gr. *βάλανος* f. ‘acorn’, Lat. *glāns*, *glandis* f. ‘acorn, beach-nut; missile discharged from a sling’, Russ. *žēlud*, SCr. *žēlūd* ‘acorn’, Lith. *gilė*, dial. *gylė* ‘acorn’, Latv. *zīle* ‘acorn’, etc. [HAB 2: 495-496].

Arm. dial. **kakal* ‘walnut; testicle’ (q.v.) must be related with Georg. *kaqal* ‘walnut’, Laz *kaqal* ‘walnut’, Megr. *kaqal* ‘grain; piece (Russ. ‘штuka’))’, etc. (on which see Klimov 1964: 105). If we are dealing with reduplication of **kal-*, one

wonders if it can be connected with PIE **g^wlh₂-* ‘acorn’ (cf. Alb. *gogël* f. ‘acorn; small and round object’). Note, however, Georgian *kaŭa-* ‘grain, kernel (of fruit)’, etc. from Georgian-Zan **kaŭa-* ‘stone, kernel (of fruit)’, which is “a sound symbolic designation of a solid and, as a rule, round article” (see Klimov 1998: 85). For both Kartvelian words Klimov assumes a derivation from **kaŭ-* ‘to knock, pound’. For the semantic field, see s.v. *hat* ‘grain, piece’, etc.

The *l*-less form seems to be found also in Armenian dialects (Ararat, Alaškert, T‘iflis, Van, Sebastia, Partizak, etc.): *kaka* ‘fruit; eye, etc.’ (see Amatuni 1912: 325b; Ačarean 1913: 540a; HayLezBrbBaŕ 3, 2004: 21a).

The connection of *kakal*, etc. with the PIE word for ‘acorn’ is thus possible, albeit yet unclear. Note that, at least in the case of **kaka*, we are dealing with a Lallwort.

For a possible trace of Arm. **čel-* from **g^welh₂-* (cf. Russ. *želud’*, SCr. *žělūd* ‘acorn’, etc.), see s.v. **čtopur* ‘walnut’.

It has been assumed that the initial *t-* of Łarabaŭ *tkóten* ‘hazel-nut’ reflects *ti-* ‘big’ (Ĵahukyan 1972: 278; cf. 281). This etymology should be abandoned since the hazel-nut, in the contrary, is smaller, and the vocalic change remains unexplained. Ĵahukyan (1985: 155; Ĵahukyan 1987: 129, 255) treats **tkotin* as an old dialectal variant with a different ablaut. On the archaic nature of the form, see also N. Simonyan 1979: 194 (without an explanation).

I assume that the form reflects PArm. **tukatin* > **tukutin* (vocalic assimilation, on which see 2.1.26.4) and can be derived from QIE **diuos* **g^wlh₂-eno-* ‘divine acorn’, cf. Gr. **διφός βάλανος* ‘chestnut’ and Lat. *iūglāns* ‘walnut’ (on which see Walde/Hofmann 1, 1938: 727; Schrijver 1991: 273). On **tu/tw-*, see s.v. *tiw* ‘day’; see also s.v. *ciacan* ‘rainbow’. As is pointed out by Laufer 1919: 369, 369₁, the pattern of Gr. *Διός βάλανος* ‘acorn of Zeus’ is comparable to that of Pers. *šāh-bal(l)ūt* ‘the edible chestnut’ < “acorn of the Shah, royal acorn”; cf. Pahl. *šāh-balūt* ‘id.’, Arm. *šahpalut* ‘id.’, an Iranian loan, Łarabaŭ *šmbalut* ‘chestnut’ [Hübschmann 1897: 272; HAB 3: 486a]. Compare also *ark’a-katin* above. For vocalic assimilation **tukátin* > **tukútin* cf. *erdumn* ‘oath’ > Łarabaŭ *úrt’ümnə*. Unlike in **tukatin*, with voiceless stops, here we are dealing with voiced *d*, consequently, with Ačaryan’s Law: *rdu* > *rdü* > *rt’ü* (see 2.1.39.2).

It is tempting to identify the final dental stop of Arm. Svedia *g^väteənd* (on which see above) with that seen in Russ. *želud’*, SCr. *žělūd*, etc., and Lat. *glāns*, *glandis*. Alternatively, one might assume a contamination with Svedia *heənd* from Arm. *(h)und* ‘edible seed, grain’ (q.v.), although this seems less probable.

kaŭkanjel ‘to yelp, make a supplicating yelp as of hunger (said of dog)’ (Lex., see NHB 1: 1037c), MidArm. *kaŭkancel*, *kaŭknjal* ‘id.’ (MijHayBaŕ 1, 1987: 378a), *kaŭkanj-oŭ-akan* ‘yelping’ (Grigor Narekac‘i 35.4, see Xač‘atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 394^{L75}); *knj-a-jayn* ‘with voice of a fawning dog’ (Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i); MidArm. *kz-kncal* and *knj-kŭal* ‘to yelp (said of wolf)’ in Fables by Vardan Aygekc‘i (MijHayBaŕ 1, 1987: 395a, 402a).

●DIAL Muš, Alaškert *kəŭgənjəl* ‘to yelp (said of dog)’, T‘avriz *kŭknjal* ‘to murmur, mutter’, Akn *kaŭkənjəl* ‘to speak timidly and unclearly when beseeching for something’; Ararat *kənjəl*, *kənjəkənjəl*, Łarabaŭ *kənjəkənjəl*, T‘iflis, Karin, Van, Ĵuŭa *kənjəkənjəl*, etc. ‘to yelp’ [HAB 2: 496]. NHB 1: 1037c records dial. **kaŭknjel* and **knjknjal*.

●ETYM Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 496a) treats the verb as a reduplication and offers no external comparanda.

It is tempting to follow Ałayan (1974: 86-87) in comparing the word to Skt. RV *garh-*, 3pl.pres.med. *gr̥hate* ‘to complain’, *gr̥hú* m. ‘beggar’, Av. root present *garəz-* ‘to lament, weep’, MPers. *garz-* ‘id.’, OHG *klagon* ‘to bewail, complain’, Germ. *klagen* ‘to complain’, OIr. *glám* ‘shouting, curse’ (for the forms, see Pokorny 1959: 350-351; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 475, 495-496; Mallory/Adams 1997: 247a; Cheung 2007: 111-112).

Formally these forms presuppose **gVlg^h-* and **gl(a)g^h-*. The vocalism probably points to an onomatopoeic origin. PArm. forms may be reconstructed as **kałkanj-* and **kałkunj-* and derived from redupl. **g_a-gl(o)g^h-* > **kałka/unj-* through regular metathesis and with nasal epenthesis; for this type of iterative/expressive reduplication cf. e.g. *karkut* ‘hail’ vs. OCS *gradъ*, Lat. *grandō*, etc. ‘hail’ (see s.v.).

The further comparison with *koł-koł-* ‘to weep, etc.’ (Bible+; dial. Zeyt’un *gəłal* ‘to weep, lament’) suggested by Ałayan (ibid.; see also N. Simonyan 1979: 243-244) is uncertain. The *-ə-* in Muš and Alaškert *kałgənjəl* may be due to contamination with this *koł-* ‘to weep, lament’.

kałjin, vars. *kałčín*, *kałč’in* (MidArm.) ‘mortar / Mörtel, a kind of clayey soil’; attested only in Geoponica (see HAB 2: 496b; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 378a).

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Muš, Alaškert, Karin, Van, Ozim, Moks; with some deviations: Xarberd *gałji* (cf. Dersim *gałji* ‘yellow clayey soil’ and [Berri] *gałjel*, Bařramyan 1960: 85b; 119b), Nor Bayazet and Šatax *kavčín*, Marała *karčənkav* (a compound with *kaw* ‘clay’), Salmast *karčín*. In Akn we have *gałjin* and *gał’jin* (> Turk. dial.) as names for different types of soil [HAB 2: 496b].

Note the meaning ‘clay’ of Kurd. *kaxčín*, which is considered a loan from Armenian (see HAB 2: 496b). The form *kavčín* is due to contamination with *kaw* ‘clay’ and *kawič* ‘chalk’. The meaning of Šatax *kavčín* is ‘white clay of which pots are made’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 212b].

●ETYM No etymological attempt is recorded in HAB 2: 496b.

The word may have been composed of an otherwise unattested root **kałj-* and the suffix *-in* (in Xarberd one finds *-i*). For the latter compare parallels, also pertaining to the concept of soil: *ostin* adj. ‘arid’, subst. ‘arid place, soil’ (as an adjective - also in the dialects of Ararat, Van, Muš); *anjrdi(n)* ‘id.’ (q.v.); *jrarbi(n)* ‘well-watered’ in Hexaemeron [Muradyan 1984: 162] and Šatax *čərarbin* ‘irrigated soil’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 213b]. As regards the root **kałj-*, it might originate from IE **gl-je_{h2}-* ‘sticky stuff, clay’, cf. Gr. *glía* f. ‘glue’, next to the more common *glóiós* m. ‘any glutinous substance, gum’, Ukr. *glej* ‘glue; clay’, OEngl. *clæg* < Germ. **kla_iajaz*, Engl. *clay*, etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 362-364; Chantraine 1968-80: 227-228). Probably here belongs also Lyd. *klida* ‘earth’, with **-y-* > *-d-* (Melchert 1994a: 184).

There are forms in the nasal suffix **-neh₂-*, too: Russ. *glina* ‘clay’, Gr. *glínē* ‘any glutinous substance, gum’ (Derksen 2008: 164). Therefore, one might even consider the suffix *-in* of the Armenian form as being original, too. If we assume that Armenian, exactly like Greek and Slavic, had forms both with and without the nasal suffixal element, that is **kalin-* and **kałj-*, it would be possible to explain *kałjin* as a contaminated form. Strictly speaking, the IE **gli-neh₂-* would develop into PArm.

**atkin*. However, a contamination presupposes a mutual influence. Thus, the anlaut of PArm. **kalin* is perhaps influenced by **kalj*.

I cannot offer an explanation for *-r-* of the dialectal (Salmast, Marala) form **karčin*. Perhaps, cf. Lat. *crēta* ‘clay, clayey soil; chalk’, Fr. *craie*, Germ. *Kreide*.

kamurj, *a*-stem: GDSg *kamrj-i* (Bible+), GDPl *kamrj-a-c* in Agat‘angelos § 33, *kamurj-a-c* in T‘ovmay Arcruni 2.3 (10th cent.) ‘bridge’ (Bible+). In 2 Kings 23.21, *kamurj* seems to denote a wooden construction (see Clackson 1994: 227₁₅₃). Later also *karmunj/č* and *karmuj*.

In Agat‘angelos § 33 (1909=1980: 22-23), one finds several attestations of *kamurj*, including GDSg *kamrj-i*, and, twice, GDPl *kamrj-a-c*.

In T‘ovmay Arcruni 2.3 (1985: 150^{L17f}; transl. Thomson 1985: 161): *Ew Xosrov ark‘ay p‘axstakan gnac‘, ew anc‘eal zDektat‘aw i Vehkawat, hramayec‘ zlar kamurjac‘n ktrel* : “King Xosrov fled. Crossing the Tigris at Vehkawat he ordered the rope of the bridge to be cut”.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects (Sebastia, Muš, T‘iflis, Ararat, Łarabał, Agulis, Ĵula, Moks, etc.), only in the form **karmunj* (see HAB 2: 503b), with an anticipation of the *r* and an epenthetic *-n-*. Rare exception: Kak‘avaberd, where, next to *kármunj*, H. Muradyan (1967: 104, 175a) records also *kármij* in the village of Varhavar. It is tempting to treat *kármij* as an archaic, non-epenthesised form, although an internal explanation seems possible, too. The vowel *-i-* instead of the *-u-* may be explained by anticipative influence of the palatal *j* : **karmuj* > **karmuij* > *kármij*, cf. PIE **med^h-io-* > PArm. **mej-* > *měj* (see 2.1.2).

Xotorjur **kamurj* is described (YušamXotorj 1964: 468a) as follows: “a wood in water that serves as a base for the wheel”.

Hamšen (Čanik) *karmunj* (read *garmunj*, Ačarjan 1947: 236) means ‘a long thick pole with teeth on one side, used as a ladder’ (see KiwlHamš 1899: 753b, cf. 1900: 62b). One also finds Hamšen *gärmāj* ‘a pole of a fence’, used three times in a traditional story recorded in Krasnodar region and published by Andranik Zeyt‘unyan (see JaynHamš 2, 1979: 30, glossed in 219b). The vocalism of the latter form is unclear to me.

●ETYM Since Müller, connected with Gr. γέφυρα f. (Boeot. βέφυρα, Cret. δέφυρα, Lac. /Hesychius/ δίφουρα) ‘bridge’ [HAB 2: 503]. According to Ačarjan (HAB 2: 503a), the development **g^web^h-* > Arm. **kam-* (instead of **kew-*) involves an unknown change **-b/^w-* > *-m-*, as well as the change *e* > *a* by the influence of the *u* in the following syllable, cf. **vet‘sun* > *vat‘sun* ‘sixty’ (vs. *vec* ‘six’). In view of PIE **peruti* > Arm. *heru* ‘last year’, however, Kortlandt (2003: 118; see also Beekes 2002 [2004]: 19) rejects this rule; see also 2.1.1. Elsewhere, Ačarjan (AčarLiak 6, 1971: 722) explains the phonological irregularity by tabu, which is unlikely (cf. 2.1.36); cf. also Clackson 1994: 135. Viredaz (2001-02: 29₃; 2005-07: 10-11) assumes that **kawurj* became *kamurj* through an influence of *kamar* ‘arch, vault’, which is possible, but unsatisfactory.

Ĵahukyan (1987: 308, 310) treats the Armenian and Greek words as belonging to the Mediterranean substratum and containing the alternation *φ/m*, which is “peculiar to Mediterranean”, and considers the IE origin less convincing. For the alternation *φ/m*, he (see also Ĵahukyan 1967: 127, 291-292; cf. 1994: 15) compares with *awr* ‘day’ : Gr. ἡμαρ n. ‘day’, which is, however, a different case (see Clackson 1994:

96-97). Thus, the sound correspondence, as Ĵahukyan (1987: 308) admits, is difficult to explain. Feydit (1980: 47) posits an intermediary **kamburj*. For the discussion of phonological problems I refer to C. Arutjunjan 1983: 293-294; Clackson 1994: 134-135; Olsen 1999: 66; Beekes 2002 [2004]: 19-20. For a survey of etymological attempts, see HAB 2: 503; Schmitt 1972-74: 25; Clackson 1994: 227₁₅₄; Beekes 2002 [2004]. See also Hooker 1979; Hamp 1997. For **-rj-* > Arm. *-rj-*, see already Bugge 1889: 22. Further, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 128, 171-172.

Also Beekes (1969: 194; 2002 [2004]; see also 2003: 153) assumes that Gr. *γέφυρα* and Arm. *kamurj* are of substratum origin. Showing that the older meaning of *γέφυρα* is 'beam', he puts forward Furnée's (1972: 223) suggestion about the connection with Hattic *hamuru(wa)* 'beam'. In order to explain the nasal *-m-* in the Hattic and Armenian forms, Beekes invokes the phenomenon of 'nasalization' in Greek substratum-words. As pointed out by Olsen (1999: 66), a by-form in **-mb^h-* would yield Arm. *-m-* as in *camem* 'to chew'.

On the other hand, Hatt. *hamuru(wa)* 'beam' (see Dunaevskaja 1961: 88) has been connected with CABkhaz **q^wə(m)bələ-ra* 'beam over the hearth; cross-beam' [Ardzinba 1983: 170; Chirikba 1996: 423], cf. Abkhaz (Bzyp) *a-x^wblarə*, *a-x^wbərlə*, *a-x^wbəlrə*, Abaza (Tapanta) *q^wəmblə*, Abaza (Ashkar) *q^wəblə*, etc. (Chirikba, p.c.). To my knowledge, this comparison remained beyond the scope of the scholars who have been concerned to the problem of Gr. *γέφυρα* and Arm. *kamurj*. With the basic meaning 'beam' and with the *-mb-*, the Abkhaz form, probably derived from something like **q^wəmbər-*, can be crucial for the discussion.

In the Imeretian and Rachan dialects of West Georgian there is a word *k'ip'orč'i* 'a log that serves as a bridge', which is compared with Arm. *kamurj* [Beridze 1912: 23a]. According to Ačaryan (HAB 2: 503b), *k'ip'orč'i* is borrowed from an older form of Arm. *kamurj* with the labial stop. This involves the development **g^web^h-* > Arm. **kam-* (see above), which is problematic. In view of what has been said above, one may prefer the postulation of doublets with and without the nasal *-m-*. Next to **g/q^wəmb^hər* > PArm. **kəm(m)ur-j* > *kamurj*, there was perhaps a by-form **g/q^wəb^hər* > PArm. **kəbur-j* > Georg. **kəpurj* > dial. *k'ip'orč'i*. Alternatively, one might think of Turkic **köpür* / **köp(ü)rüg* 'bridge' (treated as borrowed from Gr. *γέφυρα*, see Šervašidze 1989: 79; sceptical – Tatarincev 1993, 1: 126). The affricate *-č'-* of the Georgian dialectal form, however, seems to corroborate the Armenian origin.

I conclude: Gr. *γέφυρα* 'beam; bridge', Arm. *kamurj* 'bridge' (perhaps of wood, cf. 2 Kings 23.21; cf. also dial. Xotorjur 'a wood in water that serves as a base for the wheel'), Hamšen 'a pole used as a ladder; a pole for a fence', Hattic *hamuru(wa)* 'beam', Abkhaz **q^wəmbər-* 'beam', and West-Georg. *k'ip'orč'i* 'a log that serves as a bridge' have a common origin and point to a Mediterranean/Pontic cultural term. Whether the ultimate source is one of these languages or an unknown language of Asia Minor or neighbouring areas is uncertain. One may posit doublet forms with and without the nasal *-m-* side by side. The former, namely **g/q^wəmb^hər*, developed the Hattic, the Armenian, and the Abkhaz forms, whereas the latter represents the Greek. Abkhaz has forms both with and without the nasal *-m-*. Armenian also had the nasalless variant, if West-Georg. *k'ip'orč'i* 'a log that serves as a bridge' is indeed an Armenian loan. The Greek and the Armenian seem to represent a common

borrowing since they agree in both semantics ('beam' > 'wooden bridge') and morphology (*-ih₂-, see Olsen 1999: 66). Thus, *g/q^wə(m)b^hər 'beam' > PGr. and PArm. *g^wə(m)bur-ih₂- 'beam, log serving as a bridge' > Gr. γέφυρα 'beam; bridge' and Arm. *kamurj* '(wooden) bridge'.

The PArm. by-form **kaburj*- may have been reflected in Urart. *qaburzani* possibly meaning 'bridge' in a recently discovered inscription (Armen Petrosyan p.c., referring to M. Salvini, *Corpus dei testi urartei*, vol. 1. Roma, 2008, pp. 545-546).

The Iranian etymology suggested by Mušĕlyan 2003: 183-184 for *kamurj* is gratuitous.

kayt prob. 'mark on marble', attested only in Barseĭ Maškeronc'i/Čon (13-14th cent.): NPI *kayt-er*.

●ETYM In NHB 1: 1046c, a connection with *kayc* 'spark' is suggested. Ačařyan (HAB 2: 509b) mentions this suggestion with a question mark and leaves the origin of the word open.

I propose a connection with *xayt* 'mark; spotted' and *kēt* 'point, dot', q.v. The above-mentioned *kayc* 'spark' may be related, too. For further discussion, see s.v. **kic*- 'to bite'.

kask 'chestnut' in Evagrius of Pontus; T'ovmas Kilikec'i (see Ališan 1895: 303; Anasyan 1967: 283^{L-2}; Hewsen 1992: 323), *kask-eni* 'chestnut-tree' in Fables by Mxit'ar Goš (HAB 2: 533b; MiĭHayBař 1, 1987: 385ab).

●ETYM The comparison with Gr. κάστανον n. 'chestnut', καστανέα f. 'chestnut-tree' (de Lagarde 1886: 51; for other references to de Lagarde, see HAB 2: 533b) is considered uncertain (see Hübschmann 1897: 166, 394; HAB 2: 533b). More positively: Laufer 1919: 369₁; P. Friedrich 1970: 149^{Nr7}; Ĵahukyan 1987: 310 (with ref. – as a common borrowing from a language of Asia Minor).

An obvious reason for scopsis is the internal -k- which is, however, easily explicable. In my view, *kask-eni* is composed as **kast-(u)k-eni* > **kas(t)keni*, cf. Łarabaĭ, Lori **hačar-k-i* 'beech-tree' from *hačar-uk* (see 2.3.1).

A plausible case of Mediterranean/Pontic plant-name.

karb 'aspen', attested in a medical work [Ališan 1895: 306, Nr 1358; HAB 2: 547b].

●ETYM No etymological attempt is recorded in HAB 2: 547b.

I tentatively propose a connection with Russ. *grab* 'hornbeam', Lith. *skriūblas* 'hornbeam', *skiřpstas* 'elm', Lat. *carpinus* 'hornbeam', etc.; perhaps also Hitt. ^{GIS}*karpina*- 'a kind of tree' (see P. Friedrich 1970: 99-106; P. Friedrich apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 273; Schrijver 1991: 430). If Lith. *skiřpstas* 'elm' is indeed related, it can help to elucidate the semantic shift seen in the Armenian, cf. Slav. **bersto*- 'elm' and Arm. *bart-i* 'poplar/aspen' (q.v.) from PIE **b^hrHĝ*- 'birch'.

In view of anomalous correspondences and limited spread, this tree-name may be of substratum origin.

Alternatively, Arm. *karb* can be linked with Hitt. ^{GIS}*haraṽ*- 'poplar, aspen' (on which see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 636, with refer.). This is semantically better, but formally very difficult.

kardam 'to shout, call, recite loudly' (Bible+), 'to read' (Łazar P'arpec'i+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meanings ‘to read’ and ‘to learn’ [HAB 2: 549b]. Note Łarabał *kárt’a/il* 1. ‘to sing (said of birds)’ [HAB 2: 549b]; 2. ‘to sing a religious song for magic purpose’; cf. **ganj kardal* : *hanc’u sadanan hürt’ävə tüs kya/k’yinā* : “so that the Satan goes away through the roof-window” [HŽHek‘ 7, 1979: 359]; 3. ‘to recite a magic spell to revive a dead man /’without a paper’/” [HŽHek‘ 5, 1966: 372, 374].

Artial *g’ard’al* ‘to read’, *g’ard’alu* (Pol.), *kardal* (Hung.) ‘to sing’ [Ačarıyan 1953: 272]. This is interesting with respect to ‘sing’ : ‘dance’. For bird-singing, see also Srvanjtyanc‘ 1, 1978: 259.

●ETYM Meillet (1896: 150) compares with OPr. *gerdaut* ‘dire’. Hübschmann (1897: 458) adds Lith. *giřti* ‘vernehmen’ and *girdėti* ‘to hear’, but treats the etymology as uncertain. Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 549) points out that OLith. *gerdas* ‘rumour, prank, messenger’ and other cognates corroborate the etymology. Nevertheless, Klingenschmitt (1982: 105) still considers *kardam* as etymologically unclear.

We are dealing with PIE **g^w(e)rH-* ‘to praise; to sing; to shout, recite’: Skt. *garī* ‘to praise, honour, welcome’ (RV+), *gīr-* f. ‘song of praise, invocation’ (RV+), OAv. *gar-* f. ‘song of praise’, Lith. *giriù*, *gyriau*, *girti* ‘to praise, boast’, etc. Arm. *kardam* probably derives from **g^wrH-d^hh₁-*, cf. Skt. *girō dhā-*, OAv. *garō dā-* ‘to offer songs of praise’, Celtic **bar-do-* ‘poet’ [Watkins 1995: 117]. For the morphology, see Barton 1990-91: 33 and cf. *mnam* ‘to remain’ (q.v.).

Łarabał – Artial; if the meaning ‘to sing’ is directly comparable to the IE cognates, one should treat this as a semantic archaism preserved in Łarabał and Artial rather than a shared innovation.

kart‘ *i*-stem ‘fish-hook; leg’ (Bible+). It corresponds to Gr. *σκέλος* ‘leg’ in Leviticus 11.21 (in Zōhrapean edition: 11.31): *Ayl zayn utic’ēk’ i zeřnoc’ t’řč’noc’ or gnayc’en i č’ors, oroy ic’en kart’k’ i veroy k’an zotsn, ostostel nok’ōk’ yerkrē*. For this contextual meaning of the Greek word, see Wevers 1997: 150. Arm. *kart’* probably functions here as ‘a hook-like projection on the legs of birds or insects’. Later (Gregory of Nyssa, Ephrem, etc.): ‘tendons of the leg; leg, shank’. This meaning is also supported by Georgian *k’art^hi*, *k’arsi* ‘tendon; calf of leg’, which is considered an Armenian loan (see HAB 2: 550b).

●DIAL Preserved in the dialect of Ozim: *kart’* ‘fish-hook’ [HAB 2: 550b].

●ETYM Since Lidén (1906: 36-38), treated as a **-ti-* formation of the verbal root **ger-b-*, cf. Lith. *gárbana*, *garbanà* ‘Haarlocke’, Russ. *gorb* ‘hump’, dial. ‘back’, *górbit’* ‘to arch, hunch, become bent’, Czech *hrb* ‘hump, mound, lump’, Sln. *grb* m., *grba* f. ‘hump; back; wrinkle’, OHG *krapfo* ‘Haken, Krallen, Krapfen, Widerhaken’, etc., thus: **gr(b)-ti-* > Arm. **kar(p)^hi-* > *kart’*, *i*-stem; see also HAB 2: 550; Ĵahukyan 1987: 125 (next to *keř* and **koř* ‘curved’, q.v.); Pokorny 1959: 387; Fraenkel 1, 1962: 135; Olsen 1999: 81. On Slavic forms and their connection with Ic. *korpa* ‘wrinkle, fold’, etc., see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 7, 1980: 187-200. See also s.v. *křt’unk’* ‘back’.

On the reflex of the consonant cluster, see 2.1.22.13.

karič, *a*-stem: GDSg *karč-i*, GDPl *karč-a-c’*, IPl *karč-a-w-k’* (Bible+) ‘scorpion’ (Bible+), ‘the zodiacal constellation Scorpio’ (Eznik Kořbac’i, Hexaemeron, Nonnus).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Łarabał *kári/eč* (see also Davt'yan 1966: 392) refers also to 'crayfish' [HAB 2: 551b]. For the distribution of synonymous *karič* and *kor*, see 1.8.

●ETYM According to Ačařyan (HAB 2: 551; 1937: 4), borrowed from a language of Asia Minor, cf. Gr. *κᾱρίς*, *-ίδος*, *-ῖδος* (also *κουρίς*, *κωρίς*) f., probably a general term for small crustaceans, incl. shrimp (Crangon) and prawn (Palaemon); cf. the meaning 'crayfish' in Arm. dialect of Łarabał. For the semantics cf. Arab. *'aqrab* 'scorpion' : *'aqrab-al-ma* 'crayfish' = 'water-scorpion', Lat. *nepa* 'scorpion; crayfish', etc. (Ačařyan *ibid.*). The etymology is accepted by Meillet (letter from 08.12.1930 to Ačařyan, see HAB 2: 551b). Arm. *č* is probably from **-d̥i-* (see Ĵahukyan 1978: 128-129; 1982: 64).

Olsen (1999: 939, cf. 462) places *karič* in her list of words of unknown origin not mentioning any etymological suggestion.

Bearing in mind that Gr. *κᾱρίς*, *-ίδος* is feminine, and Arm. *karič* has *a*-stem, as well as that Arm. *-č-*, in view of Gr. *-δ-*, points to **-d̥i-*, one can reconstruct PArm. fem. **karid-jeh₂-*. For the structure compare another Mediterranean insect/bogy-name: **mormon-* (cf. Gr. *Μορμών*, *-όνο* f. 'she-monster, bogy') > Arm. dial. **mormonj* 'ant' < **mormon-jeh₂-*, next to *morm* 'tarantula' : Gr. *Μορμω* 'bogy, bugbear', etc. See s.v. *morm* 'tarantula' and 3.5.2.1.

See also s.v. *kor*. For *a/o* fluctuation in animal-names of non-IE origin, see 2.1.3.

karkut, *i*-stem: GDSg *karkt-i*, ISg *karkt-i-w* (Bible+); later *o*-stem: ISg *karkt-o-v* in Nersēs Lambronac'i (12th cent.) 'hail'; verbal *karkt-č'-em* (Philo).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. On Aslanbek *gargünd*, see below.

●ETYM Since Klaproth (1831: 101b), connected with OCS *gradъ* 'hail', SCr. *gräd* 'id.', Lith. *grúodas* 'frozen dirt or earth', Lat. *grandō*, *-inis* f. 'hail, hail-storm', etc.

Tervišeian (see HAB) and Meillet (1898: 280) independently interpreted the Armenian form from reduplicated **ka-krut* < **ga-grōdo-* (cf. *mamul*, etc., see 2.3.2), through regular metathesis. This is largely accepted, see HAB 2: 556a; Pokorný 1959: 406; Ĵahukyan (1987: 126, from **gə-grōdo-*). Hübschmann (1899: 48) is sceptical about **ka-krut* > *karkut* for unspecified reasons. Rasmussen (1999: 153-154) assumes **gṛ-grōhd-i-* > **kar-k(r)ut-i*, through dissimilation rather than metathesis.

The PIE root is reconstructed with an internal laryngeal: **groHd-* or **greh₃d-*; the Latin may be derived from **grH-n-d-* or **greh₂-n-d-*, with a nasal infix [Schrijver 1991: 223]. Rasmussen (1999: 153) assumes **grād-n-*.

The root structure with two voiced stops is impossible in PIE. In this particular case this restriction is perhaps invalid since we may be dealing with an onomatopoeia. One can also consider the following alternative. Skt. *hrādūni-* f. 'hail-stones, hail' (RV+), Sogd. *žyδn* 'hail', etc. are formally problematic. If related, they point to **g^hroHd-* or **g^hreh₃d-*. The initial **g^h-* would be depalatalized due to the following **r* as in *mawru-k* 'beard' and Lith. *smākras*, *smakrà* 'chin' vs. Skt. *śmāsru-* n. 'beard' (see s.v.). The only remaining problem is that an IE **g^h* would yield Arm. *g*. Neither this obstacle is crucial, however. The root of the structure **g^h...d-* might yield **g...d-* in Armenian through assimilation, cf. e.g. Arm. *kacan* 'path' : Skt. *gāhate* 'to wade in', SCr. *gāziti* 'to step, trample, wade', etc. Besides, a reduplicated word in the meaning 'hail', even if not originally onomatopoeic, could

be realized as such, and *k...t* should not be considered problematic; compare also Arm. onomatopoeic *k(n)t-nt-oc* ‘plectrum, fiddlestick’ (Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc‘i, etc.; see HAB 2: 611a), dial. *kt-kt*- (see Amatuni 1912: 376a; Ačaṙean 1913: 619a; Malxaseanc‘, HayBac‘Baṙ 2: 497b; Aḷayan 1976, 1:769) and **kt-kut*- (HayLezBrbBaṙ 3, 2004: 180-181) ‘sound of intensive beating’.

Aslanbek *gargünd* with *-n-* is reminiscent of the Latin form. Ačaṙyan (HAB 2: 556b) considers the resemblance accidental and explains the Aslanbek form through folk-etymological association with *gund* ‘ball’.⁷⁰

keam, 3sg.aor. *e-keac*‘, 3sg.subj. *kec*‘-c‘ē ‘to live’ (Bible+); derivational base *kec*‘-, and *-keac*‘ as the second member of a number of compounds (Bible+); *kean-k*‘, pl. tant. *a*-stem: acc. *kean-s*, loc. *i kean-s*, gen.-dat. *ken-a-c*‘, instr. *ken-a-w-k*‘ ‘life; living, manner of life; the course of a life; existence; property, wealth’ (Bible+); derivatives based on *ken-* (Bible+), *ken-s-* (Agat‘angelos, Łazar P‘arpec‘i, etc.), *ken-c*‘- (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, Elišē, Book of Chries, John Chrysostom, Philo, etc.); *ken-d-* in *kend-an-i*, *ea*-stem: GDSg *kendanw-o-y*, ISg *kendane-a-w*, GDP1 *kendane-a-c*‘, IPl *kendane-a-w-k*‘ adj. ‘living, alive; life-giving, refreshing’, subst. ‘being, animal’ (Bible+), *kendan-anam* ‘to come to life again, revive’ (Bible+), a number of compounds based on *kendan-*.

●DIAL The forms *keank*‘ and *kendan(i)* are widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 566b].

●ETYM From PIE **g^weih₃-*, **g^wih₃-* or **g^wh₃i-* ‘to live’: Skt. *jīvati* ‘to live’, *jīrá-* ‘quick, active’, YAv. *jira-* ‘active, quick to understand’, Skt. *gáya-* m. ‘life, vital strength, live stock, possessions, property, residence’ and Av. *gaiia-* m. ‘life, vital strength’, YAv. *gaiia-* ‘name of the first man’ < **g^woih₃-o-*, Gr. fut. *βείουαι*, athem. aor. *ἐβίον, βιῶναι* ‘to live’, *βίος* ‘life’, *βίωτος* m., *βιωτή* f. ‘life’, Lat. *vīvere* ‘to live’, *vīvus* ‘alive, living, lively’, Osc. *BIVUS*, OCS *živŭ* ‘to live’, OIr. *biu, beo*, Welsh *byw* ‘alive’, etc.; cf. **g^wieh₃-*: Gr. *ζῶω, ζῶ* ‘to live’, *ζῶον* ‘living being, animal’, Toch. A *śo-*, B *śāw-* < PToch. **śāw-*. See Hübschmann 1897: 459; HAB 2: 565-566 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 469; Mayrhofer EWaia 1, 1992: 467-468, 593-595; Mallory/Adams 1997: 356b; for a discussion of the Greek facts, see Chantraine 1968-80: 176-177, 402-403; Klein 1988; Adams 1999: 627-628.

Arm. *kea-m* probably reflects (athematic) **g^weih₃-* together with Gr. *βείουαι*, although further details are unclear (see Klingenschmitt 1982: 85 with references; Klein 1988: 258, 272; Clackson 1994: 183, 216₉₃). A direct derivation **-eih₃-* > Arm. **-e(i)a-* is difficult, so the *a*-conjugation seems to be secondary, unless one assumes **g^wīih₃-* or the like (cf. Hübschmann 1883: 35; 1897: 459; Meillet 1936: 45; Schmitt 1981: 64; Jahukyan 1982: 60, 176; Lindeman 1981; Olsen 1999: 772).

The absence of palatalization of **g^w* in Armenian is unclear (see Jahukyan 1975: 37; Clackson 1994: 55). Kortlandt (1975: 45; 1980a: 248 = 2003: 11-12, 17; Beekes 2003: 177) argues that both the Balto-Slavic and the Italo-Celtic evidence point to an IE root **g^wh₃i-* (see also Schrijver 1991: 245, 248-249, 526), which would also explain the absence of palatalization of the initial labiovelar in Armenian. Later

⁷⁰ One wonders if Pers. *tegarg* ‘hail’ can be derived from Arm. **t‘ak-kark(ut)*, an unattested compound with *t‘ak* ‘beat’; cf. Larabal **karkt-a- t‘ak*, **karkut t‘akel*, etc. (see Ačaṙean 1913: 558a), with reversed order of the same components.

(2003: 12) he derives *keam* from **g^wuih₃-* with metathesis from **g^wh₃iu-*. Klingenschmitt 1982: 148₈ assumes an analogical influence of the nominal forms such as Skt. *gāya-*, etc.⁷¹

For a discussion of *kea-n-k'*, obl. *ke-n-a-* < **-neh₂-* and derivation of *ke-nd-* from **-nt-*, see Ĵahukyan 1982: 135; Olsen 1989: 225-226, 231, 233, 233-234₂₆; 1999: 305-308, 318-319, 772; Clackson 1994: 111, 207-208_{45A}.

keł, *o*-stem: GDSg *keł-o-y*, ISg *keł-o-v* (Bible+). Later: IPI *keł-ō-k'* (Sargis Šnorhali /12th cent./ and “Tałaran”), which formally presupposes *a*-stem (*-a-w-k'*) ‘wound, sore, ulcer’ (Bible+); **kelem** ‘to torment, torture, afflict’ (Bible+): renders Gr. *κατοδυνάω* ‘to afflict grievously’ in Exodus 1.14; **keł-ek'-em** ‘to tear, rend’ (Bible+): renders Gr. *διασπάω* ‘to tear asunder’ in Hosea 13.8.

In Deuteronomy 28.27 (Cox 1981: 184): *harc'ē zk'ez t[ē]r kełov egiptac'oc'n* : *πατάξαι σε κύριος ἐν ἔλκει Αἰγυπτίῳ*. Arm. *keł* renders Gr. *ἔλκος* ‘wound; sore, ulcer’.

The compound *č'ar-a-keł* is mentioned in P'awstos Buzand 4.13 (1883=1984: 95^{L-15f}) as synonymous to *žant* : *Ew sksaw hatanel zor č'arakełn imn koč'en, isk kēsk'n žand anuanēn; elanēr i veray mardkann ew anasnoc'n* “What some call evil pustules and other plague began to strike, and they appeared on men and beasts”; translated by Garsoïan (1989: 138).

For *-ek'-* Ačarĵan (HAB 2: 567b) compares *barek'-* (< *bari* ‘good’ + *-ak'-*) and *armat-ak'-i* (with *armat* ‘root’). Note especially *boł-ok'-em* ‘to complain’, *ot-ok'-em* ‘to supplicate’.

●DIAL According to Ačarĵan (HAB 2: 567b), preserved in Łarabał *kæł* ‘the outer hard part of a wound’, *kəł-ə-kaleł* ‘to become covered with *keł*’.

●ETYM Since Meillet (1894: 165; 1894b: 283), connected with Lith. *gėlti* ‘to hurt severely’, *gėlà* ‘acute pain’, *gelonis* ‘der verhärtete Eiter im Geschwür’, Russ. *žal'* ‘pity’, Czech *žal* ‘grief, pain’, OHG *quelan* ‘Schmerz empfinden, leiden’, OS *quāla* ‘pain, torture’, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 459; Pokorny 1959: 471]; cf. also, perhaps, Gr. *βέλος*, *-εος* n. ‘missile, especially arrow, dart; weapon; the sting of a scorpion’, *βέλεμνον* ‘arrow, javelin’, *βελόνη* ‘needle’, *βλήμα* ‘throw, throwing weapon; wound’, *βάλλω* ‘to throw, hit’, etc. [HAB 2: 567b; Toporov, PrJaz 2, 1979: 142-145, 335-336].

Lith. *gėlti* points to a laryngeal after **-l-*. If the Greek forms are related, one assumes **g^welh₁-* ‘hit by throwing’. For the semantic development ‘to hit, strike’ > ‘wound’, see s.vv. *xayt'*, *xit'*, etc. Note also *hatanem* ‘to strike’, pertaining to *č'ar-a-keł* in the above-mentioned passage from P'awstos Buzand 4.13.

Arm. *keł*, *o*-stem, may be derived from IE *s*-stem neuter, cf. Gr. *βέλος*, *-εος*. If from **-lh₁-* one expects Arm. *l* rather than *t*, one may explain the *-t-* as analogical after the verb *kelem* from a nasal present **g^wel-n-H-*, cf. Ion.-Att. *βάλλω* and Arc. *δέλλω*, with geminate *-λλ-*. (For **-ln-* > Arm. *-t-*, see 2.1.22.8). See also Olsen 1999: 52.

According to Ĵahukyan (1963a: 91; 1967: 197; 1982: 60 [misprinted as *keter*]; 1987: 128 [with a question mark]), **keterj* ‘complaint, grievance, pain’ (q.v.) belongs here too. For the semantics he compares Russ. *žaloba* ‘complaint, grievance’ vs. *žalét* ‘to begrudge, pity’ and *žalit* ‘to bite, sting’. If indeed related, *keł-erj* may be derived from **g^welH-r-i(h₂)-* or **-r- jeh₂-*.

⁷¹ One may also think of an influence of *kam* ‘to stay, rest, dwell’.

For the meaning of Łarabał *kæł* ‘the outer hard part of a wound’, cf. Lith. *gelonis* ‘der verhärtete Eiter im Geschwür’.

The absence of palatalization of the initial velar in Armenian makes the etymology problematic. Ĵahukyan (1982: 59-60), however, considers the palatalization of *g and *k to be facultative.

Earlier attempts treating *keł* as borrowed from Gr. *κήλη*, Att. *κόλη* ‘tumour, especially rupture, hernia; hump’ are rightly rejected by Ačāryan (HAB 2: 567b). A word which is richly attested in a variety of forms (*keł-ek*-, **keł-erj*, etc.) and has been preserved in an extremely Eastern dialect can hardly be a Greek loan.

***keł** ‘crooked’, only in the compound *keł-a-karc* ‘doubtful’, attested in Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i (8th cent.) onwards. Spelled also as *kał-a-karc*.

●ETYM According to NHB (1:1081b), *keł-a-karc*, *kał-a-karc* is composed of *kał* ‘lame’ (cf. *xel* ‘mutilated, lame, crooked’) and *karc* ‘opinion, supposition’: *xel kam kał karceōk*‘. Basically the same is assumed by Ačāryan (HAB 2: 490-491), who treats the compound as containing **keł* ‘crooked’, identical with *kał* ‘lame’ and etymologically perhaps related with *xel* and *šet* (see s.vv.), and *karc*. For the vocalic difference he mentions Georg. *k’eli* ‘lame’ which he takes as a loan from Armenian *kał* ‘lame’ and **keł* ‘crooked’. Viredaz (2003: 64₂₂) does not mention this view. He points out that the first element of the component is of unknown meaning, and questions: “cf. *kełc* ‘false’?”.

Pedersen (1906: 379 = 1982: 157), with reservation, identifies **keł* with the PIE word for ‘two’ with the sound change **dw*- > *k*-. This is accepted by Kortlandt (2003: 92, 95) who reconstructs **dwel*-. However, there is no trace of Arm. **keł* ‘two’ or ‘double’ elsewhere, and PIE **dwel*- is not corroborated by any cognate form. The “internal” etymology (NHB, Ačāryan), therefore, seems preferable.

See also s.v. *erku* ‘two’ and 2.1.22.6.

***kełerj** probably ‘complaint, grievance, pain’: only in *kełerj-akan*, which is frequent in Grigor Magistros (11th cent.).

●ETYM See s.v. *keł* ‘wound, sore’.

***keč‘i** ‘birch’, perhaps also ‘larch’.

As a dialectal word in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1064a. In Galen, *keci/keč‘i* corresponds to Gr. *λάριξ* ‘larch, Larix europaea; Venice turpentine; coagulum’ (see Ališan 1895: 310; Greppin 1985: 69).

●DIAL Ararat, Lori, Łarabał (*kič‘i*), Širak, Muš [Amatuni 1912: 337b; Ačārean 1913: 563b]. See also Ališan 1895: 310 (also *keci*).

Perhaps here belongs Sasun *genč‘eni* or *genč‘ani* ‘a kind of tree with reddish bark that kindles like a candle’ (see Petoyan 1954: 111; 1965: 95, 454). For the epenthetic nasal frequent before affricates, see 2.1.29 and 2.1.30.1. That the bark of the tree *keč‘i* kindles easily is seen in e.g. G. Hakobyan 1974: 264.

●ETYM Ĵahukyan (1987: 296, cf. 264) considers **keč‘i* to be a loan from a Finno-Ugric source, cf. Finn. dial. *kaski* ‘offshoot of birch’, Karel. *kaški* ‘birch’, Udmurt. *kyž*-, etc. This is uncertain. The meaning ‘birch’ is recent here (Petri Kallio, p.c.).⁷²

⁷² Any relation with Finno-Ugric **kečnye* or **käč3* ‘juniper’ (on which see Campbell 1990: 155)?

I alternatively propose a derivation from PIE **g^wetu-* ‘resin’: Skt. *jatu-* n. ‘lac, gum’, NPers. dial. *žad* ‘gum’, Pashto *žāwla* ‘resin’, Lat. *bitūmen* (< dial.) ‘a kind of mineral pitch found in Palestine and Babylon’, PWGm. **k^weðu-*: OEngl. *cwidu* ‘resin’, Germ. *Kitt*, etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 480; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 565; Mallory/Adams 1997: 500a), and especially OIr. *beithe* ‘box-tree’ [Kelly 1976: 115] < **betuiā*, MWelsh *bedw* ‘birches’ < **betua* < **betuiā* (Pokorny ibid.; Schrijver 1995: 326), Welsh *bedwen*, Bret. *bezvenu* ‘birch’, Lat. (< Gaul.) *bētul(l)a* ‘birch’, Alb. *blētëz* (see P. Friedrich 1970: 149).

Arm. **keč’-i* may derive from QIE **g^wet(u)-jēh₂-*, cf. the Celtic form. For **-tj-* Arm. **-č’-*, see 2.1.22.1; for the absence of palatalization of the initial labiovelar, see 2.1.14. The Armenian form is close to the Celtic both formally and semantically. Compare also *kiw* ‘tree pitch, mastic, chewing-gum’ which too (1) comes from an old **u*-stem; (2) belongs to the same semantic sphere; (3) is related with Celtic (and Slavic) closely (see s.v.).

Sasun *jedu* ‘pitch produced on the stalk of a thorny plant called *p’šagaz* which is gathered, dried and used as glue’ [Petoyan 1954: 154; 1965: 519] may be a recent borrowing from Persian (see above) or Kurdish.

keṛ ‘curved, crooked’, in MidArm.; cf. also *kṛ-a-cag* ‘with curved edge (of a beak)’ in Grigor Narekac’i, and *kṛ-a-poz* ‘with curved horns’ in Grigor Magistros), etc. [HAB 2: 574a], which presuppose **kiṛ* or **kuṛ*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 574a].

●ETYM See s.v. *kor* ‘curved, crooked’.

ker-, suppletive aorist of *utem* ‘to eat’ (q.v.): 1sg *ker-a-y*, 3sg *ker-a-w* and *e-ker* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1222-1226; Klingenschmitt 1982: 279), **ker-ot**, **-awt** ‘eating, devouring’ (Bible+, for a discussion, see Clackson 1994: 214₆₃; Olsen 1999: 649-650); **ker**, *o*-stem: GDSg *ker-o-y*, GDPl *ker-o-c* ‘food (especially of animals); bait’ (Agat’angelos, John Chrysostom, Philo, Zgōn-Afrahat, T’ovmay Arcruni, Aristakēs Lastivertc’i, Nersēs Lambronac’i, etc.); **-ker** in a number of compounds; **kerakur**, *o*-stem: GDSg *kerekr-o-y*, ISg *kerakr-o-v*, GDPl *kerakr-o-c*, IPl *kerakr-o-v-k* ‘food’ (Bible+), **kerakrem** ‘to feed’ (Bible+); **kur** ‘food (of animals)’, also **-kur** as the second member of a number of compounds (Bible+).

●DIAL Aor. *ker-a-* and the nouns *ker* and *kerakur* are ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 576a]. Some dialects (Muš, Alaškert, Moks, Salmast, etc.) have *kerakul* instead of *kerakur*, the final *-l* being due to contamination with *kul-* ‘swallow’ [HAB 2: 576a] (typologically cf. Toporov PrJaz [e-h], 1979: 349). Textual illustrations for *kerakul* and a denominative verb *keraklel* can be found e.g. in a Muš folk-tale recorded in Alek’sandrapol in 1915 (HŽHek’ 13, 1985: 218, lines 1, 17, 26).

●ETYM Derived from PIE **g^werh₃-* ‘to swallow, devour’: Gr. *βοπά* ‘fodder (of a predator)’, *βιβρώσκω* ‘to devour’, Lat. *vorō*, *-āre* ‘to devour, engulf, eat greedily’ (a denominative, see Schrijver 1991: 217), Skt. *gar¹*, *girāti* ‘to devour, swallow’, YAv. *garō* f.pl. ‘throats’, *aspō.garəm nərə.garəm* ‘who swallows horses (and) who swallows men’ (for Iranian forms, see Cheung 2007: 109), Lith. *gėrti*, *geriù* ‘to drink’, OCS *po-žrěti* ‘to eat (of animals), devour’, ORuss. *žbrati*, 1sg. *žbru*, Russ. *žrat*, *žru* ‘to eat (of animals), gobble’, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 459-460; HAB

2: 575-576 with references; Pokorny 1959: 474; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 469-470; Mallory/Adams 1997: 175b.

Arm. aor. *ker-a-* has been derived from the IE athematic root aorist $*g^w\text{erh}_3-$: 3sg *e-ker* < $*e\text{-kera}(-t^h)$ < $*e\text{-g}^w\text{erh}_3t$, and 3sg *ker-a-w* is considered analogical after the medial aorists (Klingenschmitt 1982: 211₆₆, 279, 279₁; Kortlandt 1987a: 50 = 2003: 80; Weitenberg 1989a: 112; differently Lindeman 1982: 40). On the other hand, *e-ker* is taken as reflecting a thematic $*e\text{-g}^w\text{erh}_3\text{-e-t}$ (Beekes 1969: 234; Lindeman 1982: 40; K. Schmidt 1990: 43₄₂; Olsen 1999: 650). Further, see s.v. *utem* 'to eat'.

Arm. *ker*, *o*-stem 'food' derives from $*g^w\text{orh}_3\text{-o-}$: Skt. *gará-* m. 'drink, liquid'; cf. also Gr. *βοπά* 'fodder (of a predator)'. The *-e-* of the Armenian noun may have been taken from the verb. This would explain the absence of palatalization of the initial labiovelar, which was preserved in the noun and extended to the verb (cf. Meillet 1936: 73; Kortlandt 1975: 44 = 2003: 11). Further on $*g^w$ unpalatalized in Armenian, see Clackson 1994: 55.

The reduplicated form *ker-a-kur* 'food' probably reflects an older iterative reduplication of the type of *aļ-a-m-utļ* 'darkness, twilight' (q.v.), etc., see Klingenschmitt 1982: 211-212₆₆; Weitenberg 1989a: 111-112 (a slightly different type is reflected in *karkut* 'hail', *mamul* 'press', *mamur* 'moss'), thus $*g^w\text{er}_3\text{-g}^w\text{orh}_3\text{-}$ > *kera-kur*, or first $*ker\text{-kur}$ with a subsequent adjustment to the productive type of compounds with the *a*-conjunction. The underlying pattern may be seen in Greek *ἐδωδή* 'food, meal' (see s.v. *utem* 'to eat'). Further, see Olsen 1999: 757 and 757₁₀₇, with a comparison with Skt. *garagir-* and an explanation of *kur* through the rounding of $*-r-$ caused by the neighbouring labiovelar $*g^w$, as in *kul* 'swallow'. For a further discussion on *kerakur* and *kur* cf. *mamul* and $*mul/t$ (see s.v. *malem* 'to grind, crush').

A reduplication of the zero-grade root (cf. Gr. *βοπά*, etc.) is seen in *kokord* 'throat', which can be derived from $*g^w\text{o-g}^w\text{orh}_3\text{-t/d}^h(r)V-$ or the like, cf. OHG *querdar* 'bait', Gr. *βάπαθρον* n. 'gape, cleft, gorge'; further note Czech *hrdlo*, Russ. *górlo*, etc. 'throat' from $*g^w\text{rh}_3\text{-tlóm}$, etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 460; HAB 2: 619a; Greppin 1981b: 5; Jähukyan 1987: 129; Pokorny 1959: 474; Olsen 1999: 189, 189₃₅₀). The appurtenance of Gr. *βάπαθρον* to this PIE etymon is doubted, however (see Beekes 1969: 193, 233-234).

kēs, *o*-stem: GSg *kis-o-y*, GPI *kis-o-c'*, LocSg *i kis-um* (Eznik Koṭbac'i, 5th cent.); later also *i*-stem: GDPI *kis-i-c'* (Grigor Magistros, 11th cent.) 'half' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. In Havarik', Maraḡa, Č'aylu: *kəsór* < *kēs-ōr* 'midday' [HAB 2: 582b; Davt'yan 1966: 395], with a vocalic assimilation.

●ETYM Pedersen (1906: 398, 400 = 1982: 176, 178) derives from the PIE word for 'two' reconstructing $*dwoi\text{-}$, next to $*dwouk\text{-}$ > Arm. *koy*s 'side'. This is not accepted by Ač'aryan (HAB 2: 582a), and the word is mostly viewed as of unknown origin [Jähukyan 1987: 269; 1990: 72 (sem. field Nr 13); Olsen 1999: 963]. Kortlandt (1989: 48, 50 = 2003: 92, 95) is more positive and takes the word as another case reflecting the development $*dw\text{-}$ > Arm. *k-* (on this see 2.1.22.6).

The semantic relationship 'side, part, region' : 'half' is possible, cf. Skt. *árdha-* 'side, part, region' : *ardhá-* 'half' (RV+). However, this etymology is improbable in view of the absence of cognate forms which would corroborate the reconstruction. Furthermore, *koy*s 'side' (q.v.) is an Iranian loan and has nothing to do with the

word for ‘two’. The same perhaps holds for *kēs*, although no Iranian correspondent is indicated [Viredaz 2003: 64₂₂]. Earlier, Jahukyan (1967: 143) suggested a derivation from PIE **ken-* ‘to rub, scrape off’, which is untenable.

kēt₁, *i*-stem : GDSg *kit-i* in Agat‘angelos, Plato; GDPl *kit-i-c*‘ in Dionysius Thrax and Grigor Magistros (here, in the same passage, *-kit-o-v-k*‘ in compounds [NHB 1: 1094c]) ‘point, dot (in various senses, such as of time, appointment)’ (Agat‘angelos, Efišē, etc.), ‘goal, purpose’ (Philippians 3.14 = Gr. σκοπός), ‘target’ (Book of Chries), ‘centre’ (Plato), ‘odd’ (Arak‘el Vardapet, 15th cent.); **kit-uac**, *o*-stem ‘stigma, dotted ornament’ (IPl *kituac-o-v-k*‘ in Canticum 1.10/11: *handerj kituacovk*‘ *arcat*‘oy : μετὰ στιγμαίων τοῦ ἀγγελίου); **kitak** ‘canon, rule’ (Dawit‘ Anyat‘), etc.

●DIAL Jula *ket* ‘time’ (e.g. *ē‘ur es kets* ‘by now’); Łarabał *kæt*, Zeyt‘un, Suč‘ava *ged* (the meaning is not specified; I assume ‘point, dot’; for an illustration in Łarabał, see Davt‘yan 1966: 395); Akn *ket* ‘obstacle’; Bulanəx *ket* ‘odd’ (cf. *kēt* ‘odd’ attested in Arak‘el Vardapet, 15th cent.), in Northern and Eastern dialects (T‘iflis, Lori, Ganjak, Łarabał, etc.) with an epenthetic *-n-*: *kent* ‘odd’; cf. also Georgian *k‘ent*‘i ‘odd’, etc. [HAB 2: 583b]. Nor Naxiĵewan **ket-ik* ‘appointed time’ (see Ačařean 1913: 565b).

●ETYM See s.vv. *kēt₂* ‘a kind of biting fly’ and **kic-* ‘to bite’.

kēt₂ ‘a kind of fly that bites donkeys and cattle’.

Attested only in the fabels by Mxit‘ar Goš (12-13th cent., Ganjak).

●DIAL Łarabał *ket* ‘a kind of fly that chases calfs’, Łarabał, Ganjak *ket anel* ‘to run away suddenly (said of calfs)’ [Ačařean 1913: 565b; HAB 2: 583b], Goris *ket* ‘a kind of fly’ and *ket anel* ‘to run away (to avoid the bite of *ket*)’ [Margaryan 1975: 411b]. For Mełri, Ałayan (1974: 275b, 307) records *kētil* ‘to run away swiftly’, with geminate *-tt-*, and *kētil*.

Ačařyan (HAB 2: 583b) questions: “is it identical with Muš *knet* ‘biting fly’?”

M. Muradyan (1962: 210a) records Šatax *zərket*‘ *išametu* ‘bumble-bee’ in her glossary of purely dialectal words; see also HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 409b. I think this is a compound with *kēt* ‘a biting fly’. The first member can be identified with dial. *zər* ‘rude, uncivilized’ (HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 409b), meaning also ‘step-’ in e.g. Moks *zər-bab* ‘step-father’ (which, see Orbeli 2002: 222, 250). The basic meaning of the compound would be, then, something like ‘wild or fierce bumble-bee’. Note also dial. *zr-ik* ‘male ass’ found in Malxaseanc‘ HBB 2: 38b. If this word is relevant, the compound would parallel the synonym *iš-a-metu* ‘bumble-bee’, literally ‘donkey-bee’.

Next to *zərket*‘ one also finds dial. *zrkēc* ‘yellow bumble-bee’, with a final *-c* (Malxaseanc‘, HayBac‘Bař 2: 38b). Apparently, the first component is taken by Malxasyanc‘ as identical with *zər* ‘yellow’ (see s.v. **det-ez* ‘bee, bumble-bee’). Note also *kov-a-kēz* ‘a kind of bright-coloured beetle, Buprestis mariana’ (op. cit. 473b).

●ETYM Found and interpreted (with the dialectal material) by Ačařyan [HAB 2: 583b]. He does not mention any etymological attempt. According to Jahukyan, the word belongs with *kēt₁* ‘point, dot, etc.’ and **kic-* ‘to bite’ (see s.vv.).

Note that dial. *zrkēc* ‘bumble-bee’, with a final *-c*, can be seen as an interesting intermediary between *kēt* ‘a biting fly’ and **kic-* ‘to bite’ (unless it has been influenced by dial. **kēc < kayc* ‘spark’). Note also *kic* ‘an annoying insect’.

***kt'**- 'to faint, become weak, feeble': *kt'-uc* 'eal' 'weak, feeble, faint' (Bible+), 'to faint from thirst' (Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc'i), *kt'-ot* 'feeble, weak' (Bible+); dial. 'to become tired'.

●DIAL Marāla *k'it* 'el' 'to become tired' (Garegin k'h. Petrosean apud Ačaṙean 1926: 100 and HAB 2: 584a).

●ETYM No acceptable etymology (see HAB 2: 584a; Ĵahukyan 1967: 301; 1987: 262).

Perhaps related with *nk't'em* 'to starve, faint from hunger' (q.v.).

***kic-**, *kcanem*, 3sg.aor. (*e*)*kic*, imper. *kic* 'to bite; to sting' (Bible+), *kcem* 'to feel sting/pain' (Ezrik Kołbac'i, 5th cent.), 'to torment' (Nersēs Lambronac'i, 12th cent.), 'to bite, sting' (Paterica); *kic* 'strong itching' (Anania Širakac'i /7th cent./, etc.), 'an annoying insect' (ISg *kc-o-v*, see s.v. *anic*); *-kic*, as a second member of numerous compounds; *kskic* (from reduplicated **kic-kic*) 'pain' (Ephrem, John Chrysostom; in verbs and derivatives – Bible+); *kc-u* 'bitter, sharp, cruel, etc.' (Ephrem, John Chrysostom, etc.); *z-kc-im* 'to become angry, etc.' (Bible+); dial. *kič* 'sting of scorpions, serpents, etc.' in Baḡirk' hayoc', rendering *xayt'-oc* ' (see Amalyan 1975: 138^{Nr45}); MidArm. *kc/čmt'el* 'to pinch' (see s.v. *čm-* 'to squeeze, press'); dial. *čič* 'the sting of a mosquito', etc.

●DIAL **kcel* 'to bite' and *kc-u* 'bitter, sharp' are widespread in the dialects. Note also Axalc'xa, Muš, Sebastia, etc. **kič* 'sting of scorpions, serpents, etc.'. The verb **kčel* is present in Axalc'xa, Hamšen, Polis, Rodost'o, Sebastia, Zeyt'un; in Nor Naxijewan it means 'to burn (e.g. by cold)'; Ararat *čič* 'the sting of a mosquito', etc. [HAB 2: 587ab].

●ETYM Ačaṙyan (HAB 2: 587) accepts none of the numerous etymologies, including the one suggested by Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 1: 308; 2: 31) who connected with Arm. *kit-uac*, *o-stem* 'stigma, dotted ornament' (Canticum), *kitak* 'canon, rule' (Dawit' Anyalt') and Germanic word for 'to tickle': OIc. *kitla*, OHG *kizzilōn*, Engl. *kittle*, etc.; as well as with Arm. *kayc* 'spark', *kaytar* 'vivid, energetic', OIc. *heitr* 'hot', *hiti*, *hita* 'heat', Lith. *skaidrūs* 'hell, klar', etc. The second set of comparison (i.e. OIc. *heitr* 'hot', etc.) is also problematic with respect to the Armenian anlaut. On the Armenian forms with *-t*, see s.v. *kēt₁* 'point, etc.'.

Arm.-Germ. **geid-* 'stechen, kitzeln' is accepted in Pokorny 1959: 356; Ĵahukyan 1965: 256; 1967: 174, 197 (with alternative etymologies); 1972: 286; 1982: 60, 61, 64; 1987: 124; Olsen 1999: 544 (who stresses *kituac* as directly derived from **kit-* < **g^(w)id-*). All of these scholars follow Scheftelowitz also in deriving Armenian *-c* from **-dy-*, which in fact, I believe, would yield *č*; for *c* one needs **ḡ* or **ds*. Thus, only *čič* and *kič* fit in this explanation (cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 59). Theoretically, the absence of palatalization in the anlaut of *kič* might be explained by dissimilatory influence of *-č*, see 2.1.14.

According to Ĵahukyan (see the references above), here belongs also *kēt₂* 'a kind of biting fly' (q.v.). The connection of this word with **kic-* 'to bite' makes sense at least from the semantic point of view. Note especially dial. *zr-kēc* 'bumble-bee', with a final *-c*.

In view of the formal problems (note also the root structure – with two voiced unaspirated stops) and the absence of cognates outside Armenian and Germanic, I conclude that the etymology is uncertain, although it is worth of further

consideration. I would also introduce *kt-l-* ‘to burn with desire’ (John Chrysostom, Book of Chries, Severian of Gabala) and especially *xt-l(-t)-* ‘to tickle’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects); see s.vv. The *-l-* of these forms may be seen as a (typological, at least) match to **-l-* of OIc. *kitla*, etc. ‘to tickle’. As my colleague Guus Kroonen suggests to me, Proto-Germanic **kit-l-* may be “a novel root based on the *cuchy cuchy* (Dutch *kiele kiele*) speech act that is performed when people are threatening to tickle someone”. The words meaning ‘tickle’ are often of onomatopoeic origin, cf. Engl. *tickle*, Alemannic dial. *zicklen*, etc. (a metathesized form of **kit-l-*), Gr. *γαργαλιζω*, etc. This phenomenon may have played a role in forming Arm. *kt-l-* and, especially, *xt-l-t-* (nowadays the Armenian pronounce e.g. *xətələtə!* when tickling the children; see s.v. **xt-it*), although it cannot explain the whole group of words, to which one also may add *kayt* ‘spot’ : *kayc* ‘spark’ : *kt-(u)t-* ‘to torment’ (Bible, Agat‘angelos, etc.; dialects of Hamšen, Łazax, etc.). Note also Georgian-Zan **yiṭin-* ‘to tickle’ which, according to Klimov (1998: 229-230), “contains an element of sound symbolism” and can be compared with Arm. *xitił* (read *xtiř*) and Udi *xiṭik*.

Though some formal details are not clear, the group *kēt* ‘point, dot’ : **k(i)c-* ‘to bite, sting; to torment; pain; bitter, sharp’ : *kayc* ‘spark’ : *kt-l-* ‘burning desire’ : *kt-(u)t-* ‘to torment’ : *kayt-* ‘vivid, energetic’ : *kayt* ‘mark’ : PGerm. **kit-l-* ‘to tickle’ seems to correspond both formally and semantically to the following group: *xayt* : *xayc* : **xayt-ut-* ‘spot, etc.’ : *xt-l-* ‘to tickle; to excite’, dial. *xut-ut* ‘tickle’, etc.

According to the etymology proposed by Lidén (1934a: 1-4) and reflected in Pokorny 1959: 356 (see also Jahukyan 1982: 60 and 61, representing both etymologies), Arm. **kic-* ‘to bite’ derives from PIE **geiǵ-*: Oss. *æŋqizyn/æŋgezun* ‘gären’, Lith. *gižti* ‘sauer werden’, *gaižūs*, *gižūs* ‘ranzig, bitter, mürrisch’, *gaižti* ‘bitter werden’, etc. Neither this is totally convincing. The semantics matches *kc-u* ‘bitter’. However, this is an *u*-derivation from **kic-* ‘to bite’. On the formal side, cf. what has been said above on the other etymology.

If the connection of *kēt* ‘point, dot, etc.’ with the other words is not accepted, one might treat it as borrowed from an unattested Iranian **kēt*, cf. Skt. *keta-* ‘mark, sign’, *ketú-* m. ‘appearance, mark’ (RV+). Note also Arm. *kayt* (prob.) ‘mark on marble’ (hapax, 13-14th cent.). In view of the vocalism, this form, if related, may theoretically have been borrowed from Mitanni-Aryan **kait-* (cf. *éka-* ‘one’ vs. Mitanni *aika-*). See also s.v. **kit* ‘shine’ or ‘clear’.

kin, GDSg *knoj*, AblSg *i knoj-ē*, ISg *kn-a-w*, NPl *kan-ay-k’*, APl *kan-ay-s*, GDPl *kan-an-c’*, IPl *kan-am-b-k’* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 784-790); GDPl *kan-a-c’* (Book of Chries, etc.); ISg *kn-of-a-w*, GDPl *kn-of-an-c’* (John Chrysostom) ‘woman; wife’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, everywhere (apart from Svedia *gen*) hypocoristic *kn-ik* [HAB 2: 590a].

●ETYM From PIE **g^wén-(e)h₂-*, gen. **g^wn-éh₂-s* ‘woman’: Skt. *jāni-* f. ‘woman, wife’, OAv. *jāni-* f. ‘woman, wife’, YAv. *jaini-* f. ‘woman, wife’, MPers. NPers. *zan* ‘wife’, Parth. *jn*, pl. *jnym* ‘wife’ vs. Skt. *gnā-* f. ‘divine female, mistress, lady’, OAv. *gənā-* f. ‘woman’, YAv. *γənā-* f. ‘woman’ (Indo-Iran. **janH-s*, gen. **gnaH-s*), Gr. *γυνή*, gen. *γυναικός*, voc. *γύναι* < **γυναικ*, Boeot. *βανά* f. ‘wife, woman’, OIr. *ben*, gen. *mná* ‘woman, wife’, Goth. *qino* f. ‘wife’ < **g^wen-eh₂-n-*, OCS *žena* ‘woman,

wife', Russ. *žená* 'wife', CLuw. *uāna-* 'woman' (Gusmani 1985), Toch. A *śām*, B *śana* f. 'woman, wife' vs. Toch. A *k_uli*, B *klīye* 'woman' (Adams 1999: 224-225, 621), etc. Hübschmann 1883: 88₁; 1897: 460; HAB 2: 589-590 with lit. (the earliest reference is to Awetik'eān 1815, with comparison to the Greek and Persian forms); Pokorny 1959: 473; Toporov PrJaz [e-h] 1979: 207-210; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 503-504, 568-569; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 648.

The stem **-eh₂-* is reflected in ISg *kn-a-w* and GDPl *kan-a-c'* vs. *kan-an-c'*, which is analogical after *ayr*, *aran-c'* 'man'. PArm. **kan-ay-* is most probably identical with Gr. *γυναι-κ-* and may be derived from **g^wn(e)h₂-i(h₂)-*, **g^wṇh₂eĭ-* or the like. For a discussion of these and related issues, see Hübschmann *ibid.*; Meillet 1894: 155; 1936: 84; Meillet p.c. apud HAB 2: 589a; Pedersen 1906: 398 = 1982: 176 (treating NPl *kanay-k'* as originally a singular collective in **-āti-*); Charpentier 1909: 252-254; HAB 2: 588-589; Pisani 1950: 170, 182-183; Ĵahukyan 1959: 182-183, 264; Hamp 1959-60: 200-203; 1979; Solta 1960: 168f; Frisk 1: 334-335; van Windekens 1964; Chantraine 1968-80: 242-243; Beekes 1969: 147₆₅, 177; 1976: 16-17; 1995: 185; Godel 1975: 74; Szemerényi 1977: 74₂₇₅; Schmitt 1981: 107; Bonfante 1981: 64; Klingenschmitt 1982: 148₈; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 294-295; Saradževa 1986: 241-242; Ė. Mkrtč'yan 1992: 72-74; Rix 1992: 148-149; Stempel 1994: 10; Clackson 1994: 72 and *espec.* 136-137; Olsen 1999: 172-174; Matzinger 2005: 83-84.

For a discussion on *kn-oĵ*, see Meillet 1936: 84; HAB 4: 628a; Godel 1975: 104; Kortlandt 1984a: 100 = 2003: 47; Clackson 1994: 63-64, 213₃₇, 213₃₉; Olsen 1999: 173-174; Matzinger 2005: 83-84, 107-108.

According to Kortlandt (1975: 44 = 2003: 11; see also Klingenschmitt 1982: 148₈; Beekes 2003: 177), the unpalatalized initial *k-* was taken from the plural *kanayk'* or from the oblique cases of the singular.

***kit** 'shine' or 'clear, limpid': **akan-a-kit** 'clear, limpid (of water, pearl, star, light, words, instruction)'.

5th cent. onwards. E.g., in Łazar P'arpec'i (5th cent.) 1.16 (1904=1985: 27^{L14f}, transl. Thomson 1991: 62-63): *ystak ew akanakit vardapetut'iwn srboy ew aṛak'elanman hayrapetin Grigori* : "the pure and limpid instruction of the holy and apostle-like patriarch Gregory". In Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.12 (1913=1991: 39^{L1}, transl. Thomson 1978: 89): *akanakit albiwrk'* "limpid streams". In "Yałags vardavarin xorhrdoy" attributed to Movsēs Xorenac'i: *akanakit alberac'* [MovsXorenMaten 1865: 328^{L-1}]

●ETYM The compound *akan-a-kit* is taken as 'shiny like a jewel' and, thus, derived from *akn* in the meaning 'jewel, gem' [NHB 1: 22a; HAB 1: 107b; 2: 592b], whereas the synonymous *akn-a-včit* 'clear, limpid', attested twice in T'ovmay Arcruni /Ananun/ referring to *albiwr* 'spring, fountain' (see s.v. *akn* 'eye; jewel; source, etc.'), is considered a derivative based on 'spring, source' [NHB 1: 26a; HAB 1: 107b], basically meaning, thus: 'having a limpid source/spring'. In fact, *akan-a-kit* could also be based on *akn* (oblique *akan-*, e.g. AblSg *y-akan-ē*) 'spring, source'. Given the structural and semantic parallelism between *akan-a-kit* and *akn-a-včit*, one may interpret them as reflecting 'limpid as a spring'.

Ačar'yan (HAB 2: 592-593) assumes that **kit* means 'shine, reflection' and does not offer an etymological explanation. Ĵahukyan (1967: 187) suggests a connection

with Skt. *śvetá-* ‘white, bright’ (RV+), etc. listing **kit* among words that, according to him, show an aberrant absence of palatalization of **k̑-*, which is not convincing.

I hypothetically propose a complete parallelism between not only the compounds *akan-a-kit* and *akn-a-včit*, but also a semantic and possibly also etymological identity of their second members **kit* ‘shiny, limpid’ and *včit*, both ‘limpid’. The latter has been treated as an Iranian loan (cf. Pahl. *wičītak* ‘chosen’), although the etymology is uncertain [HAB 4: 346b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 510, 565]; cf. also MPers. and Parth. *wcyd* ‘chosen’, Pahl. *wičītan* ‘to separate, distinguish’; see Nyberg 1974: 211a (with Arm. *včit*); Boyce 1977: 90. Theoretically, thus, the synonyms **kit* and **čit-* may be seen as unpalatalized and palatalized reflexes of a single root.

Further, note OCS *čistъ* ‘clean, pure’, Sln. *čestiti* ‘castrate, tear off’, Lith. *skýstas* ‘thin (of liquids)’, *skaistûs* ‘bright’, Latv. *šķīsts* ‘liquid, thin (of fabric), clean, clear’, etc. < **(s)kid-to-*, from **skid-* ‘to split’: Lat. *scindō* ‘to split, cleave, tear apart; to separate’, etc. (see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 4, 1977: 121-122, with lit.); cf. Skt. *vi-chitti-* f. ‘interruption, disturbance’ (KS+), Pahl. *wsstn* ‘/wisistan/ ‘to break, split’, etc. (on the latter, see also Périkhanian 1985: 78; Hovhannisyan 1990: 261).

Alternatively, **kit* is somehow related with Skt. *keta-* ‘mark, sign’, *ketú-* m. ‘appearance, mark’ (RV+), Arm. *kayt* ‘mark on marble’, etc. (see s.v. **kic-* ‘to bite’)?

Uncertain.

kic ‘together, united, conjoined’ (Bible+), ‘close, near’ (Cyril of Alexandria); **kc^{em}** ‘to join, unite’ (Bible+). Later: **kuc** ‘handful, two palms joined’ (Yaysmawurk’; see also dial.).

●DIAL The verb is present in numerous dialects. As for *kic* ‘ and *kuc* ‘, the former has been preserved in Hamšen, ĽarabaĽ, Ľazax, Muš, Akn, Sebastia (in Muš: *kic* ‘k’, a frozen plural; ĽarabaĽ has both *kic* ‘ and **kic* ‘-k’ > *kisk* ‘), whereas the latter – in Van, Moks, Ozim, MaraĽa, Akn, Aparan, Ľazax. All mean ‘handful, two palms joined’ [HAB 2: 596-597].

●ETYM Usually (Meillet, Pedersen, Kortlandt, etc.) derived from **dui-sk-* (cf. OHG *zwisk* ‘double’); for the discussion, see Kortlandt 2003: 91-95; Olsen 1999: 269-271. For objections on the semantics, see Viredaz 2003: 64₂₂. Discussing the counter-evidence for the development **dw-* > Arm. *-rk-*, Beekes (2003: 200) considers *kic* ‘ < **dui-sk-* “most convincing” and takes *erkic* ‘-s ‘twice, again’ (see s.v. *erku* ‘two’) as ‘modernized’ after the new form of the word for ‘two’ (i.e. *erku*) and points out that *kic* ‘ “therefore developed a more remote meaning (from “two together”)”.

The derivation from **g^wi-sk̑-* [Ĵahukyan 1987: 249] < PIE **g^wei-* ‘zusammendrängen, einschließen, einpferchen’ (cf. OIc. *kvía* ‘einpferchen’, etc.) is improbable since it is semantically remote, and the status of the PIE word is uncertain. Elsewhere (op. cit. 609-610) Ĵahukyan treats *kic* ‘ as an ECauc borrowing, cf. Tindi *kuuĽs* ‘knot’, etc.

kiw, *o*-stem ‘tree pitch, mastic, chewing-gum’, perhaps also ‘pine-tree’ (see below); **ku-eni** ‘pine-tree, larch’: Galen (= Gr. *πίτυς*), Geoponica, etc. [NHB 1: 1101a, 1122ab; Ališan 1895: 335; HAB 2: 597a; Greppin 1985: 90].

The only cited independent evidence for *kiw* is *ku-oy krēz* ‘pitch of *kiw*’ in a medieval dictionary. Since *krēz* means ‘pitch’, *ku-oy krēz* should be interpreted as ‘pitch of pine-tree’. Now we also find ISg *ku-o-v* in Geoponica (see MijHayBař 1, 1987: 398b).

●DIAL Axalc‘xa *kiv*, Xotorjur, Hamšen *giv* ‘chewing-gum’; the tree: Hamšen *gəvəni*, Trapizon **kueni* ‘= Turk. /sagəz atačə/’ [Ačārean 1913: 600-601; 1947: 238, 239]; Xotorjur *kui* ‘Abies excelsa, = Turk. /sagəz atač/’ [YušamXotorj 1964: 473a], or, more precisely, *gvi* [HAB 2: 597a]. In Xotorjur, the tar of this tree is called **p* ‘is.

●ETYM Lidén (1906: 68) derived from **gieu-* ‘to chew’: Slav. **žbvatī*, Pers. *jāvīdan* ‘to chew’, etc. Note especially Russ. *živica*, etc. ‘tree pitch, soft resin’ [Saradževa 1981: 162; 1986: 64] and OIr. *bí* ‘tree pitch’ < **g^wīu-* [Thurneysen 1937: 301-302; Pokorný 1959: 400, 482; Jähukyan 1987: 129]. The connection of Arm. *kiw* with the Slavic and the Celtic is attractive, although it is uncertain whether they all belong with **gieu-* ‘to chew’. P. Friedrich and Adams (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 500a) assume **g^wi_{h3}uo-* ‘pitch’ and note: ‘presumably a derivative of **g^wi_{h3}eh₃-* ‘live’ as the tree’s ‘living matter’”.

If an old **u*-stem (**g^wiH-u-*), note synonymous PIE **g^wet-u-* ‘resin’, on which see s.v. **keč* ‘-i ‘birch’. Pisani (1950: 170) derives Arm. *kiw* from **g^witu-*.

Jähukyan (1975: 37) mentions *kiw* among cases displaying absence of palatalization of velars. If this word is indeed related with the PIE verb for ‘live’, the absence of palatalization might be explained by the influence of the etymologically related (or folk-etymologically associated; note Russ. *živica* ‘tree pitch, soft resin’ vs. *živoj* ‘living’) *keam* ‘to live’. Alternatively: a substratum word.

*klmp/b-

●DIAL Łarabał **klmbos* (jocular) ‘a rich man’; Trapizon **klmpur*, Hamšen **klinpur* ‘a chain hanging down from the ceiling on the hearth’; Van *klmpoz* ‘beet’.

●ETYM These three words are recorded by Ačāryan (1913: 574a) as separate entries. Jähukyan (1972: 287-288; 1987: 124, 275) connects them to each other, as well as with dial. **kl-or* ‘spheric, ball-shaped; round’ (q.v.), etc. and derives from **gel-*, ‘clamp, clasp’. Uncertain. For a further discussion, see Bläsing 1995: 64.

On the other hand, note Pers. *kulunba* ‘almond-cake; a ball’, Afgh. Pers. *kulumba* ‘dicker, dickbäuchiger Mensch’, etc. (on which see Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 63, 79).

*klor ‘spheric, ball-shaped; round’.

●DIAL [Ačārean 1913: 575a].

●ETYM See s.v. **klmp/b-*; also Jähukyan 1985: 153; 1990: 66. Further, compare Cabolov 1, 2001: 401-402.

knjni ‘*Ulmus campestris* L.’ (according to Béguinot/Diratzouyan 1912: 37^{Nr81}), attested only in Hexaemeron (see K. Muradyan 1984: 144^{L7}, 374b). Ališan (1895: 320) also mentions *knj-eni* ‘elm’.

●DIAL Ačāryan (HAB 2: 609b) does not record any dialectal forms. There is Sasun *knjni* ‘a kind of tree with hard wood’ (see Petoyan 1954: 136; 1965: 491; according to HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 120b, also a shrub) which, I think, may be identical with ClArm. *knjni*. The consonant shift having taken place in Sasun (see Petoyan 1954: 13, 20ff) implies, however, that Sasun *knjni*, if reliable, presupposes an older

**gnj/cni*. It is uncertain whether Havarik‘ *knjin* ‘the core of an acorn or a walnut’ (see HayLezBrbBar 3, 2004: 120a) is related.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 2: 609b) does not mention any acceptable etymology.

According to Mann (1963: 156), from **uīng-*, **uīg-* ‘elm’: Lith. *vinkšna*, Slav. **vęzъ* (Russ. *vjazъ*, Pol. *wiąz* ‘*Ulmus campestris*’), OEngl. *wīce* ‘Bergulme’, Alb. *vidh* (< **uīngō-*) ‘elm’, Kurd. *vîz* ‘a kind of elm’ (see Pokorny 1959: 1177; P. Friedrich 1970: 82-83), perhaps also Oss. *wis-qæd* ‘maple’ (see P. Friedrich apud Mallory/Adams 1987: 178b). Ĵahukyan (1967: 270) mentions this etymology as one of the possible cases showing an irregular reflex of PIE **u*. Ĵahukyan 1987 vacat. Ališan (1895: 320₁; see also Ĵahukyan 1967: 270₁₅₇) noted the resemblance with Irish *oinsean*, *uinsean*.

On the semantics of the Ossetic form, see s.v. *t‘lk‘i* ‘maple’ (from ‘elm’?).

A PIE **uīng-* would yield Arm. **ginc/j*. One would expect, thus, **g(i)ncni* or **g(i)njni*. Sasun *knjni* (see above), possibly from an older **gnj/cni*, is remarkable in this respect. On the whole, the etymology seems probable, although the anlaut of the Classical form remains problematic. One may assume an assimilation **ginc-* > **kinc-* with a subsequent voicing *nc* > *nj* due to the nasal, and/or by the influence of the plant-suffix *-j/z*, on which see 2.3.1.

kogi, (w)o-stem: GDSg *kogw-o-y*, ISg *kogw-o-v* (Bible+) [in NHB – also GDPl *kogea-c*‘, with no evidence] ‘butter’.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 2: 613a.

In a small list of dialectal words from Partizak (in the Nikomidia region) recorded by Tēr-Yakobean (1960: 472), one finds *kogi* ‘butter’ without any comment.

●ETYM Derived from the word for ‘cow’ [NHB 1: 1108c], see s.v. *kov* ‘cow’. From PIE adj. **g^wou-io-* (or **g^wh₃eu-io-*): Skt. *gāvya-*, *gavyá-* ‘consisting of cattle’ (RV+), ‘coming from or belonging to a cow (as milk, curds, etc.)’, YAv. *gaōiia-* ‘coming from cattle, consisting of cattle’, Gr. *-βο(φ)ιος*, see Hübschmann 1897: 461; HAB 2: 612-613; Pokorny 1959: 483; Euler 1979: 80; cf. Bonfante 1937: 19.

***koko(v)** (dial.) ‘testicles; round; eye; walnut, etc.’, **kokov-ank**‘ ‘testicles’ (LcNiws according to HAB 2: 618b); **kōklvin** ‘testicles’ (Physiologus).

●DIAL Xarberd, Polis, Rōdost‘o, Sebastia, Suč‘ava *gəgəv* ‘testicles’ (pl. *kəyvəni* [Ačārean 1913: 588a]); without the final *-v*: *gəgə* ‘testicles’ (Nor Naxijewan), ‘eye’ and ‘walnut’ (Akn), ‘fruit’ (Sivri-Hisar), ‘cheese’ (T‘iflis), ‘round’ (Xarberd) [HAB 2: 618b]. Ačāryan (HAB, ibid.) points out that the meaning ‘round’ is the original one, and for the semantic development compares with *kakal* and *plor*.

The meaning ‘walnut’ is also found in: Šatax *kək‘əv* [M. Muradyan 1962: 213a], Moks *kək‘əv* [Orbeli 2002: 273].

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 2: 618b) considers the resemblance with Ital. *coglioni* ‘testicles’ (NHB) as accidental and leaves the origin of *kokov* open.

One may compare with Arm. *ən-koy-z* and Pers. *gōz* ‘walnut’, interpreting them as **gou-z* = **gou-* + *-z* ‘plant-suffix’ (on the latter, see 2.3.1). See also **kōč-*. With reduplication: **go-gou-* > *kokov*. For the semantic field (cf. also Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 11-12^{Nr2}) and reduplication, see s.v. **kakal(ay)* (dial.) ‘walnut; testicle’ and below.

If the absence of the final *-v* in dial. *gəgə* is not due to loss, one may treat *koko-v* 'testicles' as from **koko* 'round; walnut, etc.' with the dual suffix **-v(i)*, on which see the following.

The form *kōklvin* 'testicles' (attested in Physiologus) may have resulted from contamination with *kakal* 'walnut; testicles' (q.v.). Alternatively: **kokol-* (cf. *kakal*) + dual **-vi-* > **koko(l)vi-*. Note also *kl-or* 'round'. For the semantics cf. Pahl., NPers. *gund* 'testicle', Xurāsānī Pers. *gond* 'testicle' vs. **gund-* 'round' (see MacKenzie 1971: 38; Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 63) > Arm. *gund* 'sphere, ball, wheel, etc.' (HAB 1: 593-594).

Further, note Alb. *gogël* f. 'acorn; small and round object'.

See also s.vv. *kakal*, *kaṭin*.

kokov-an-k', *a*-stem: IPI *kokovan-a-w-k'* 'boastful/vainglorious words' (John Chrysostom, Gregory of Nyssa, Cyril of Alexandria). Verbal **kokov-t-el** is found in Bargirk' hayoc', glossed as *čoxabanel* 'to speak eloquently' [Amalyan 1975: 169^{Nr395}].

●ETYM No etymological attempt is recorded in HAB 2: 618b. The comparison with Skt. *śváyati* 'to swell, become strong' [Jahukyan 1967: 188] must be given up.

I propose to treat *kokov-* as a reduplication of **kov-* which can be connected with Skt. *gav-* 'to call, invoke, praise' (RV+), intensive *jóguve* 'to call, to announce', *jógu-* 'singing loudly, singing songs of praise' (RV), Germ. **kawjan* 'to call', OCS *govorъ* 'noise, shout, rumour, murmur', Russ. *góvor* 'sound of voices, talk', etc., perhaps also Gr. *γοάω* 'to groan, weep', *γόης, -ητος* m. 'sorcerer'. For the structure, see 2.3.2.

kokord, GDSg *kokord-i* (Job 20.13, see Cox 2006: 148) 'larynx, throat' (Bible+).

●ETYM See s.v. *ker-* 'to eat' < 'to swallow, devour'.

koṭ, *i*-stem 'rib; side (of a mountain, etc.)' (Bible+), 'spouse' (Ephrem, Vardan Arewelc'i, etc.); *a*-stem (once in the Bible: GDPI *koṭ-a-c'*, see NHB 1: 1111a); later *o*-stem: *ənd koṭ-o-y* in Zak'aria Kat'olikos (9th cent.); ***koṭn** : IPI *koṭambk'* (or *koṭmambk'*) in Ezekiel 34.21, API *koṭun-s* in Zak'aria Kat'olikos (9th cent.); also seen in derivatives, e.g. *an-koṭin* 'bed'; **koṭmn**, *an*-stem: GDSg *koṭman*, AblSg *koṭman-ē*, NPI *koṭman-k'*, GDPI *koṭman-c'*, etc. 'side, region' (Bible+), 'rib-bone' (Ephrem).

In the Bible, *koṭ* occurs always in plural (apart from Genesis 2.22): nom. *koṭ-k'*, acc. *koṭ-s*, gen.dat. *koṭ-i-c'*, instr. *koṭ-i-w-k'* [Astuacaturean 1895: 795c]. Renders Gr. *πλευρά* 'rib, side'. Here are some of the Biblical attestations.

In Genesis 2.21 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 154): *ew aṛ mi i kotic' nora ew elic' ənd aynr marmin : kai ἔλαβεν μίαν τῶν πλευρῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀνεπλήρωσεν σάρκα ἀντ' αὐτῆς* "and took one of his ribs and closed/filled up its place with flesh".

In Ezekiel 34.21: *koṭambk'* (or *koṭmambk'*) *ew usovk' jerovk'* : *ἐπὶ ταῖς πλευραῖς καὶ ταῖς ὀμοῖς ὑμῶν* "with your ribs/sides and shoulders".

For *koṭ* 'rib, side' : *an-koṭin* 'bed' cf. the passage from Proverbs 22.27: *zankotins, or ənd koṭiwk' k'ovk' kayc'en : τὸ στρωμα τὸ ὑπὸ τὰς πλευράς σου* "that bed (that is) under your ribs/sides".

●DIAL *koṭ(k')* is widespread in the dialects, while *ankoṭin* and *koṭmn* are present in a few of them [HAB 1: 201a; 2: 621a, 622b]. Juṭa *koṭ* means both 'rib' and 'side' [Ačarēan 1940: 370b; HAB 2: 622b].

Some forms of *ankotin* are without the prefix *an-*: Karin *gōtinkʹ*, Axalcʹxa *gʹōtinkʹ*, Tʹiflis *gōtenkʹ*, Van *gʹōtvenkʹ*⁹. N. Simonyan (1979: 242-243) takes these to be “root” (*armatakan*) forms as opposed with the classical one. As is demonstrated already by Ačʹaryan (1952: 64), however, the initial voiced *g-* clearly indicates that these forms derive from **angotin-kʹ*, with regular voicing *-nk > -ng*, through the loss of the prefix.

Georgian *logini* ‘bed’ is considered an Armenian loan [HAB 1: 201], although Ačʹaryan does not specify the details. If this is true, the Georgian form should be derived from **gotin* through metathesized **login*. Remarkably, such a metathesis is indeed seen in Zeytʹun (Cilicia) *uhungan* ‘bed-blanket’ (see Ačʹaryan 2003: 137, 298). The borrowing must have taken place at an old stage anterior to the development **l > Arm. ł*.

●ETYM Meillet (1911-12c: 294) connects *koṭ(mn)* with Toch. *kalymi* ‘direction’. This is accepted in HAB 2: 621a; Ĵahukyan 1987: 126, 169. However, Toch. A *kälyme*, B *kälymiye* ‘direction’ are now derived from PIE **k̑li-men-*, cf. Gr. *κλίμα* n. ‘inclination, region, geographical zone’ [Adams 1999: 176]. If this is correct, the etymology of the Armenian must be abandoned. (Note also that *koṭmn* is compared with Gr. *κλίμα* in NHB 1: 1112b).

Olsen (1999: 91-92, 147, 506) does not mention Meillet’s etymology and relates *koṭ/koṭmn* with *koṭr* ‘branch’ (q.v.). This is possible if one views the correspondence within the semantic relationship ‘(rib-)bone’ : ‘stem, stalk, pole’. On the *i*-stem of *koṭ* in relation with **-i/r-* paradigm, see s.v. *koṭr*.

Patrubańy (StugHetaz 1908: 153) derives *koṭ* from PIE **gol-*: Gr. *γωλεός* ‘hole’, Lith. *guōlis* ‘den, lair, (coll.) bed’, etc. See s.v. *kaṭaṭ* ‘den, lair’. This is accepted in N. Simonyan 1979: 242-243. This contradicts to the direction of the semantic development since the meanings ‘bed’ and ‘to lie’ are clearly secondary in Armenian: *koṭ* ‘rib, side’ > (*ən*)*koṭnim* ‘to lie down’ (John Chrysostom, etc.); cf. *paṛak* ‘rib, side’ > *paṛakim* ‘to lie down’; note also *paṛak* ‘sheepfold’ from “a place to lie in” [HAB 4: 27-28]. Thus, the etymology can be accepted only if the following is possible: PIE **gol-* ‘rib’, ‘branch’ (Arm. and Slav.) > ‘a place to lie on/in’ > ‘bed; den, lair’ (Greek, etc.; also Arm.).

koṭr, no attestations are cited for GDPI *koṭer-cʹ* and *koṭer-a-cʹ* [NHB 1: 1113c]; the only attested form (apart from NSg *koṭr*) is API *koṭer-s* in Leviticus 23.40, “Yaḡags vardavarin xorhrdoṽ” attributed to Movsēs Xorenacʹi [MovsXorenMaten 1865: 330^{L1}] and Vardan Arewelcʹi (13th cent.) ‘branch’.

In Leviticus 23.40: *koṭers yarmaweneacʹ* : *κάλλυνθρα φοινίκων* “branches of palm trees”. Here *koṭr* renders, thus, Gr. *κάλλυνθρον* ‘sweeper, duster made of palm-leaves’ (cf. *κάλλυντρον* ‘broom, brush’). Astuacaturean (1895: 795c) gives the entry as *koṭer* which is not correct. API *koṭer-s* is regular for NSg *koṭr*.

In Hexaemeron, homily 5 (K. Muradyan 1984: 145^{L10f}): *armatkʹ ew urkʹ*, *koṭr ew terew*, *xawaraci ew catik*, <...> : “roots and branches, *koṭr* and leaf, *xawaraci* and blossom, <...>”. Here, *ur* and *xawaraci* render Gr. *κληματίς* ‘vine-branch; branch’ and *βλαστός* ‘offshoot’, respectively, and *koṭr* has no Greek match [K. Muradyan 1984: 374-377].

●ETYM Meillet (1900b: 185) connected with Slavic **golbje* (cf. Russ. *golʹjá* ‘twig’, Sln. *goljè* ‘twigs without leaves’, etc.) assuming heteroclitc **i/r* stem from earlier

**r/n*, cf. Skt. *nákti-* vs. Gr. *νόκτωρ*, etc. The only problem is, as he points out, the absence of the word in other IE languages. See also HAB 2: 624b; Pokorny 1959: 403; Saradževa 1986: 60; Ĵahukyan 1987: 126. In *ĖtimSlovSlavJaz* 7, 1980: 18, the Slavic is derived from **golb* ‘naked’, and the Armenian word is not mentioned.

It has been assumed that the Armenian and Slavic words are related with Arm. *koł* ‘rib, side’ [Olsen 1999: 147], q.v. The *i*-stem of *koł* seems to corroborate Meillet’s **-i/r-*.

It is uncertain whether there is any relation with Zaza *kōlī* ‘Holz, Brennholz’ (on this word, see Bläsing 2000: 39).

***koč-:** *koš-koč-em* (< **koč-koč-*) ‘to beat, break’ (Bible+), *koč* ‘stem of cabbage’ (Yaysmawurk‘), ‘ankle’ (Alexander Romance, Paterica, etc.), *koč(-t)* ‘beam, door-post, trunk of a tree’ (Bible+), *koč-ak* ‘button’ (Nersēs Lambronac‘i; *-ēn* in the Bible) [HAB 2: 624-626, 627-628].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects in various meanings: ‘beam’, ‘trunk’, ‘button’, ‘ankle’, etc. [HAB 2: 626a].

●ETYM Ačarĳan (HAB 2: 625b) treats the resemblance with Pers. *gūzak*, Kurd. *gū/ōzak* ‘ankle(-bone)’ (on which see Cabolov 1, 2001: 410) as accidental and leaves the origin of the word open. The Iranian forms are derived from IE **guǵ-*, cf. Lith. *gūžė* ‘head of cabbage’ (cf. Arm. ‘stem of cabbage’ in Yaysmawurk‘), Latv. *gūža* ‘thigh, ham’, etc. The Armenian form would require **go(u)ǵ-iV-*, which is uncertain.

If the connection is accepted, it cannot explain the whole semantic field. One needs to establish the internal etymology first. The basic meaning is ‘to beat, break’. One may therefore derive **koč-* from *koc-* ‘to beat’, ‘to lament by beating one’s breast’ (both Bible+) assuming a reduplicated present in *o*-grade with the present suffix **-je-* (see 2.1.22.1 and 2.2.6.1).

koys, *a*-stem ‘side’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ĵula *kus* (cf. *nes-kus* < *ners koys*) ‘inside’, Ĵarabał *kūs*, Šamaxi *gūs*, Ĵzlar *gus* (cf. *min gus* ‘aside’); also in T‘iflis, only in a proverb [HAB 2: 630b].

According to Ačarĳan (HAB), Ĵarabał *kūs* is found only in the following pronouns: *es-kūs* ‘this side’ (< *ays koys*), *en-gūs* ‘that side’ (*-nk-* > *-ng-*), *maš-k‘ūs* ‘inside’ (**mēj-koys* : *-jk-* > *-šk-*). Several illustrations from folklore show, however, that *kūs* does exist independently; cf. *bates č‘ors kyüsə vart‘ a* ‘in the four sides of my garden there is rose’ [Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 15^{Nr26}]. Other attestations: *č‘ork‘ kyüsə* ‘the four sides’ (op. cit. 15^{Nr29}, 58^{Nr305}), *č‘ors kyüsən* ‘from the four sides’ (427b^{Nr372}), *sarin kyüsə* ‘at the side of the mountain’ (92⁵²⁷), *en kyüsümə* ‘at that side’ (401b^{Nr51}).

Textual illustrations for *mač‘-kyüs* ‘inside’: HŽHek‘ 6, 1973: 220^{L-14}, 693^{L2}, glossed in 761b; HŽHek‘ 7, 1979: 732a; Ĵaziyan 1983: 12a^{L-13}, 108b^{L-4}; L. Harut‘yunyan 1991: 94^{L6}, 213^{L-1}. One also finds *tyus kus-an* ‘from outside’ [Ĵaziyan 1983: 61b^{L-2}].

Ĵarabał and Šalax-Xcaberd *kūs* is recorded also by Davt‘yan (1966: 399).

●ETYM Pedersen (1906: 398, 400 = 1982: 176, 178) derives from the PIE word for ‘two’ restoring **dwoukā-*, next to **dwouko-* > *kēs* ‘half’. This etymology is not accepted by Meillet (1908/09: 353) and Ačarĳan (HAB 2: 630b). Kortlandt (1989:

48, 50 = 2003: 92, 95) is more positive and takes the word as yet another case reflecting the development **dw-* > Arm. *k-* (on this, see 2.1.22.6).

However, *koy*s is an Iranian borrowing, cf. Parth. *kws* [*kōs*] ‘district, region, countryside’ (see Nyberg 1974: 121b; Boyce 1977: 53), Sogd. *kws* ‘side’, etc.; see HAB 2: 630b (although Ačaryan does not accept it); Benveniste 1945: 73-74; Russell 1980: 107 (= 2004: 1); Ĵahukyan 1987: 574 (though not included into the list of Iranian loans); 1995: 184; Hovhannisyan 1988: 132; 1990: 244-245, 266c; Olsen 1999: 888; Viredaz 2003: 64₂₂. See also s.v. *kēs* ‘half’.

koč’em ‘to call, invite, invoke’; to name’ (Bible+); **koč’** ‘call, invitation’ (Łazar P’arpec’i, Movsēs Xorenac’i, Philo, John Chrysostom, etc.).

●DIAL Only in a few derivatives [HAB 2: 635b].

●ETYM Lidén (1906: 68-70) derives from **g^wot-i-*, connecting with PGerm. **kweþan* ‘to say, speak, call, name’: Goth. *qīþan*, Olc. *kveða*, OEngl. *cweþan*, etc. He (op. cit. 69) is sceptical about the appurtenance of Skt. *gádati* ‘to speak articulately, say, relate, tell’ < **gad-*. Meillet (1936: 108; 1950: 110) accepts the connection and posits a **je*-present: **g^wot-je-* > *koč’em* (see 2.1.22.1 and 2.2.6.1).

Ačaryan (HAB 2: 635) rejects the etymology and treats Arm. *koč’em* as an onomatopoeic word comprising the elements *k-* and *-č’-*, cf. *kanč’-*, *ka(r)kač’-*, etc. However, the onomatopoeic character of a word should not automatically exclude the possibility of external comparison.

The etymology is generally accepted [Pokorny 1959: 480-481; Ĵahukyan 1975: 38; 1982: 62, 171; Greppin 1993: 16, 19; Kortlandt 1994: 27 = 2003: 104]. The appurtenance of the Sanskrit verb, albeit accepted by Pokorny and Ĵahukyan, is uncertain [Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 460] or unacceptable [Greppin 1993: 22₈]; one expects **gátati*. Olsen (1999: 811) takes *koč’em* as the only serious example for **-tj-* > *-č’-* and treats it as influenced by *goč’em* ‘to shout’ < **uok^wje-*. For **-tj-* > *-č’-*, see 2.1.22.1, however.

The noun *koč’* is “eine postverbale Bildung” (Lidén 1906: 68).

kostł ‘twigs on which bird-lime is smeared to entangle birds’ (Lex.), MidArm. ‘cover of a book’ (MijHayBar 1, 1987: 406b).

●DIAL On Ararat *kostł* and *vostł* (HAB 2: 639a) see s.v. *ost* ‘branch’.

●ETYM Usually connected to *ost(t)* ‘branch’ (q.v.), although there is no consensus on the initial *k-* (for different views, see HAB 2: 639a; Ĵahukyan 1967: 272; Ałayan 1974: 87-88; Saradževa 1986: 124). One may think of ORuss. *kostýl*’ (*костыль*) ‘rod, stick or spike with a curved edge’, Russ. ‘rod, stick’, dial. ‘stalk of sorrel with raceme’, Sln. *kostíľja* ‘*Celtis australis*; whip-handle made of this tree’, etc. (for the forms, see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 11, 1984: 167), though the nature of relationship is not quite clear. Further, see s.v. *kostł-i* ‘aquifolium (holly), ilex (holm-oak)’.

kostli ‘aquifolium (holly), ilex (holm-oak)’, only in Step’anos Rošk’a, 17-18th cent. (see Ališan 1895: 330; HAB 2: 639a).

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 2: 639a.

This tree-name can be interpreted as composed of *kostł* ‘twigs on which bird-lime is smeared to entangle birds’ and the tree-suffix *-i*. The semantic relation is impeccable since the bird-lime is a sticky substance prepared from holly-bark or mistletoe berries’.

Both the holly and mistletoe have berries, red and white, respectively. Also the cherry is placed in connection with the bird-lime, cf. Russ. *višnja* ‘cherry’ and OHG *wīhsila* ‘black cherry’ beside Gr. *ἰζός* ‘mistletoe, mistletoe berry; bird-lime prepared from it; sticky substance’ and Lat. *viscum* ‘mistletoe; bird-lime’ (see Pokorny 1959: 1134; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 644₂ = 1995: 555₅₂; P. Friedrich apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 384a). Note also *sinj* ‘sticky substance’ vs. *sin(j)* ‘sorb, service-berry’ (q.v.).

Arm. *kosthi* is reminiscent of Sln. *kostilja* ‘*Celtis australis*; whip-handle made of this tree’, etc. (see s.v. *kostl* ‘twigs on which bird-lime is smeared to entangle birds’). If the Slavic word is indeed related, one may assume a Substratum word of a relatively younger period, note Arm. *k-* vs. **k* as in other substratum tree-names, *kask* and *kaṭamax(i)*, see s.vv. and 3.11.

kov, *u*-stem: GDPI *kov-u-c* ‘cow’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 2: 639b].

●ETYM Since long, connected with Skt. *gauḥ*, acc. *gām*, DSg *gāve*, GPI *gāvām/gónām*, etc. ‘cow, bull’ (RV+), Gr. *βοῦς* f.m., AccSg *βῶν*, GSg *βοφός* ‘bovid, cow, bull, ox’, Lat. *bōs*, gen. *bovis* (a loan from an Italic language, see Schrijver 1991: 447), Latv. *gūovs* ‘cow’, OCS *gov-ę-do*, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 461; HAB 2: 639; Pokorny 1959: 482].

The PIE form has been interpreted as PD *u*-stem [Kuiper 1942: 32-33; Beekes 1973a: 240], and the root may have been **g^weh₃-* seen in Gr. *βόσχω* ‘to graze’, *βοτόν* ‘head of cattle’; thus: nom. **g^weh₃-u-s*, gen. **g^wh₃-eu-s* [Lubotsky 1990: 133-134; Schrijver 1991: 447; Nassivera 2000: 57]. For references to discussion of the paradigm, particularly of the accusative form, see s.v. **ti-* ‘day’. The oblique stem **g^wh₃-eu-* explains Skt. *gav-V-*, Gr. *βοφ-*, etc., as well as Arm. *kov* : *kog-i* (q.v.).

The PArm. paradigm may have been: nom. **kuw*, obl. **kow-* > **kog-*. The shortening of the vowel of **kuw* to *-o-* is perhaps an inner-Armenian development (note the absence of ClArm. words ending in *-uw*), unless one assumes an influence from obl. **kow-*.

kovadiac‘ (Leviticus 11.30), *kovidiac*‘ (Commentary on Leviticus), ‘a kind of lizard’; according to NHB 1: 1117b: = *dōdōš*, etc. ‘toad’.

In Leviticus 11.30, *kovadiac*‘ and *mo/utez* render Gr. *καλαβώτης* ‘spotted lizard, gecko’ and *σαύρα* f. ‘lizard’ (see Wevers 1997: 154), respectively.

In later literature (Nonnus, Galen) and dialects replaced by *kov(a)cuc* ‘a kind of lizard’, composed of *kov* ‘cow’ and *cuc* ‘sucking’. In Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent.), *kovrcuc* (with an epenthetic *-r-*), as equivalent to Turk. *k‘art‘ank‘alay* and Pers. *sōsmar* (see Basmajean 1926: 511, Nr 3035). See below, on dialects.

●DIAL In dialects, replaced by *kov(a)cuc* (see above): Axalc‘xa and Nikomidia-region **kov-cuc*, Muš **kov-cc-uk*, Arabkir **korcuc* ‘a large greenish lizard, toad’; Karin ‘a kind of harmful animal’ [Ačarean 1913: 596a], Sasun *govjuj* ‘a green lizard which is supposed to give poison to the snake’ [Petoyan 1954: 113; 1965: 457]. In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Etia Mušelyan Karnec‘i (Karin / Xotorjur): *k‘alt‘ank‘araz yēšil · kōvcuc*, *salamandr* [Č‘ugaszyan 1986: 85^{Nr36}].

According to Bläsing (1992: 50), Turkish dialect of Hamšen *govéuc* ‘a kind of salamander’ is borrowed from WArm. *govaju*. A corresponding form in Arm.

Hamšen, namely *gəvjud* ‘green lizard’, is recorded in Ačarjan 1947: 261. The final *-d* of the Hamšen form is printed in bold type (see s.v. *tit* on this).

In Xotorjur: *kopcuc* ‘green lizard’ [YušamXotorj 1964: 472a; HayLezBrbBař 3: 2004: 150a].

The form with an epenthetic *-r-*, namely *kovrcuc*, is recorded in NHB 1: 1117b as a dialectal counterpart to *kov(a)cuc* and *kovadiac* ‘a lizard’. Sebastia *kovrcuc*, with a “parasitic” *-r-*, as is pointed out by Gabikéan (1952: 311); Xarberd, Partizak **kovrcuc* [HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 154b]. Dersim *gəvərjuc* ‘a big lizard’ [Bařramyan 1960: 125a]. For this form, Bařramyan (ibid.) records also a second meaning described as follows: *mi karič, kanač, mořes* “a scorpion, green lizard”. If this is reliable, Dersim *gəvərjuc* denotes, thus, ‘toad’ and ‘scorpion’.

According to Sargisean (1932: 457), Balu **kovrcuc* denotes a large poisonous lizard that jumps onto a human face and will not go away until seven buffaloes bellow. This is reminiscent of the folk-belief recorded in Łarabař on **ēř-xřanj* ‘a poisonous insect’ (see 3.5.2.5). The description seems to corroborate the meaning ‘toad’. See also Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan FW 2003 Łarabař, on jumping *kəřnək* ‘yala’ ‘toad’.

They say, as Sargisean (ibid.) informs, that the snake takes his poison from **kovrcuc*. Compare Sasun above. See 3.5.2.7 on this.

Arabkir **korcuc*, if reliable, derives from **kovrcuc* with loss of *-v-*.

The form **kov-r-cuc* is found, thus, in a small group of adjacent dialects: Sebastia, Partizak (migrated from the province of Sebastia beg. 17th cent., see Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 16), Arabkir, Dersim, Xarberd, Balu. It is no surprising that the form is used by Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent.), native of Amasia, which is very close to Sebastia.

●ETYM A derivative of *kov* ‘cow’, q.v.

The compound is closely associated with Skt. *godhā-* f. ‘Iguana, a species of big lizard’ (RV) < **cow milker/sucker*, which has been compared with Lat. *būfō* ‘toad’ (see Lüders 1942: 44 = 1973: 511; Specht 1944; Mayrhofer EWAia, s.v.). The appurtenance of Russ. *žaba* ‘toad’, etc. is uncertain. Compare e.g. Xurāsānī Pers. *boččoř* (= preverb *bi* + *čōř-* ‘Sauger’) ‘eine Art Eidechse, die nach dem Volksglauben nachts in die Hürden schleicht und den Ziegen am Euter saugt’; see Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 45-46, mentioning the Sanskrit and Armenaian words, as well as some parallels from other languages of the pattern ‘goat biter/sucker’ > ‘a kind of lizard’.

On semantic parallels and corresponding folk-beliefs, see 3.5.2.7.

Arm. *kovadiac*‘ may reflect an older **kov-di-a-* < QIE **g^wou-d^heh₁-eh₂-* (cf. Skt. *godhā-* f.), reshaped after the most productive model of compounds, that with the conjunction *-a-*. One may also treat the Armenian and Sanskrit as independent, parallel creations, although this seems less probable. For the typology of *-ac*‘, cf. **di-ac*‘, see also the other compounds, perhaps also Arm. dial. **(x)m-ac*‘-ōj, from the same semantic sphere (see 3.5.2.7).

kor ‘curved, crooked’ (Bible+). Perhaps also **kuř* ‘id.’ (see s.v. *keř*), and *korč* ‘curved, crooked, rough’ (Gram.).

●DIAL **koř*, with final *-ř*, in several dialects [HAB 2: 645a].

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 2: 574a, 644-645) connects with *keř* ‘curved, crooked’ (q.v.) rejecting all the external comparisons, including that with Gr. *γῦρός* ‘round, curved’, *γῦρος* m. ‘rounding, circle’. One is more positive about the latter comparison, for Armenian positing **gou-e/oro-* [Pokorny 1959: 397; Ĵahukyan 1987: 126, 169] or **gouh₁-ro-* [Olsen 1999: 199]. For **gouh₁-ro-* > PArm. **kouəro-* > **ko(w)oro-* > *kor*, see 2.1.33.1.

Ałayan (1967; 1974: 105-106) derives *keř*, *kor* and dial. *koř* from QIE **ger-s-* (cf. OHG *kresan* ‘to creep, crawl’, etc.; for the root, see s.v. *kart* ‘fish-hook’). Ĵahukyan (1987: 125) accepts this etymology of *keř* and **koř*, but separates *kur* from these (see above). However, the Germanic cognates are remote both formally and semantically.

Uncertain. See also s.vv. *kart* ‘fish-hook’, *křt* ‘unk’ ‘back’, etc.

See also s.vv. *kor(č)* ‘scorpion’ and *korč* ‘vulture’.

kor, *i-* or *a-*stem: GDSg *kor-i* (Anania Širakac‘i, 7th century); *u*-stem: GDSg *kor-u* (Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i, 15th cent.); AblSg *i kor-ē* (Geoponica, 13th cent.) can belong to any of these stems; ‘scorpion’.

NHB (2: 1118b) has it as a dialectal word and refers only to Geoponica (13th cent.). Ačařyan (HAB 2: 643b) cites also Fables by Vardan Aygekc‘i (12-13th cent., Tluk‘, Cilicia), and Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent., Širak) noting that the corresponding parts of the latter seem to have been added later.

In MiřHayBař 1, 1987: 407b one finds passages for *kor* from Geoponica (13th cent.) and Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent., Amasia); on the latter, see also S. Vardanian 1990: 193, § 1061.

In a medieval riddle [Mnac‘akanyan 1980: 261^{Nr112}] written by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia), the Northern cold wind *parxar* is said to bite the eye of the man as a *kor* (*xayt ē zmarđoyñ ač‘k‘n zed kor*); see the full text of the riddle in 1.9.

Mnac‘akanyan (op. cit. 500b) glosses *kor* as *kuyr* (*mžtuk*) ‘a little mosquito’. In fact, I think, this is our word for ‘scorpion’.

The edition of Anania Širakac‘i cited by Ačařyan is not available to me. I find *kor*, GDSg *kor-i* ‘a constellation’ in A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 329^{L10}, 330^{L12}. Obviously refers to the Scorpio. But in the same as well as in the preceding and following chapters (pp. 323, 327 and 330ff) one finds *Karič* ‘Scorpio’. The equivalence of *Kor* and *Karič* is also corroborated by the fact that they both (*Karič* – 323^{L13}, 330^{L18f}, *Kor* – 329^{L10}) are mentioned in the same place of the list of the zodiacal constellations, between *Kšir* ‘Libra’ and *Ateñawor* ‘Sagittarius, Archer’. Note especially the occurrences of *Kor* and *Karič* in almost neighbouring sentences, 330^{L12}, 330^{L18}, respectively. Given the parallel occurrences of *Kor* and *Karič* in the same text, Ałayan (1986: 90) disagrees with Ačařyan’s assumption that “these parts seem to have been added later” and assumes that *Kor* was a vivid term for the constellation Scorpio in the vernacular of Anania Širakac‘i who uses it in parallel with the standard *Karič*.

●DIAL Present in Xarberd, Zeyt‘un, Hačən, Akn Arabkir, Marała, etc. Ačařyan (HAB 2: 644a) especially calls attention to Č‘arsančak‘ *gərč*‘, not commenting upon it. Note that in Dersim one finds both *gər* ‘scorpion’ and *gərj* ‘scorpion’ (see Bařramyan 1960: 87b, 125a).

Perhaps cf. also Urmia, Salmast *korməžik*, rendered as *šanačanč* ‘bumble-bee, dog-fly’ and *mžet* ‘a small mosquito’ [GwrUrmSalm 2, 1898: 96], which is apparently composed of *kor* ‘*biting insect’ and *məž-ik*, the latter being etymologically identical with *mž-et*. This *mžik* is represented in the next entry of the same glossary, rendered as *čanč* ‘fly’.

Thus, *kor* ‘scorpion’ has been mostly preserved in some W and SW dialects: Cilicia, Svedia, Xarberd, Akn, Arabkir. This is in agreement with literary attestations which are restricted to the Western and South-Western areas of *kə*-dialects, from Karin/Širak and surroundings (Anania Širakac‘i, etc.) to Cilicia (Nersēs Šnorhali, Vardan Aygekc‘i); see 1.8. Despite the dialectal restriction, the word may be archaic since it has also been preserved in extremely SE areas (Marāṭa, Salmast). Note also the derivative **kor-agi* ‘scorpion’ (Svedia and Łarabał) below.

●ETYM According to Ačařyan (HAB 2: 644a), from *kor* ‘crooked’, a tabu-substitution of the word for ‘scorpion’; compare Łarabał *kəřəhák‘i* ‘scorpion’ < **ke/or* ‘curved, crooked’ + *-a-* + *agi* ‘tail’ (cf. Pers. *kaž-dum* ‘id.’). Note also Svedia *gürgür aka* ‘scorpion’ = *kor-kor agi* [Andreasyan 1967: 160]. Further: Dersim, Č‘arsančak ‘**kor-č* ‘scorpion’ vs. *korč* ‘curved, crooked, rough’ (Grammarians) and *korč* ‘gryphon, vulture’ < ‘having a curved beak, hook-beaked’ (q.v.).

Ačařyan (HAB 2: 551ab) rejects the connection of *kor* ‘scorpion’ with *karič* ‘scorpion’ (Łarabał also ‘crayfish’), since the latter must be connected with Gr. *κῶρίς, -ί/ῖδος* ‘Crustacea’ and treated as borrowed from a language of Asia Minor. However, I find it hard to separate Arm. *kor* and **kor-č* ‘scorpion’, ‘animal with a crooked body-part’, from *karič* ‘scorpion’ < **karid-ja* and Gr. *κῶρίς, -ί/ῖδος* ‘Crustacea’, which also displays forms with a labial vowel, namely *κωρίς, κορίς* (see s.v. *karič* ‘scorpion’). The vacillation *o* : *a* is also found in other words of non-IE origin; see 2.1.3.

If *kor* ‘scorpion’ is indeed a derivation of *kor* ‘crooked’, one may wonder whether Gr. *κωρίς/κορίς* has not been borrowed from (or contaminated from) Arm. *kor*, perhaps **kor-u-* (if GDSg *kor-u* is old).

kord, *o*-stem (only later; AblSg *i kordoy*) ‘unploughed (land, ground)’ (Bible+).

A nominal meaning ‘meadow; uncultivated ground/earth’ can be assumed by the indirect evidence from Georg. *k‘ordi* and Kurd. *kord*, considered as Armenian loans (see HAB 2: 646b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 598).

●DIAL Preserved in Van, Moks (see also Orbeli 2002: 272: verbal *kurt‘il, kurt‘ vāril*), Muš, Xarberd, Salmast, Lorī, Ganjak, etc., basically meaning ‘unploughed, hard (ground); hard’ [HAB 2: 646b]; also in Xotorjur [YušamXotorj 1964: 472].

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 2: 646) rejects all the etymological attempts including the comparison with Germ. *hart*, etc. and the place-name *Korduk‘* (Terviřyan). Ĵahukyan (1985a: 367; 1987: 432, 598; 1990: 68.), albeit with hesitation, treats Arm. *kord* and its Kartvelian correspondents as borrowed from Urart. *quldi/e(ni)* ‘id.’. Olsen (1999: 953) mentions *kord* in her list of words of unknown origin.

Bearing in mind the alternation *k* : *x*, one may try a connection with *xort‘* ‘stepson; ‘hard, rough, stony’ (q.v.).⁷³

⁷³ Alternatively, one may derive *kord* from **g^hord^h-*: cf. Lith. *gařdas* m. ‘fence, enclosure, (sheep’s) pen’, OCS *gradb* m. ‘stronghold, town, garden’, etc.); cf. also **g^hor-t-*: Gr. *χόρτος*

In view of the vocalism it is hard to relate *kord* with MPers. 'gyrd 'unbearbeitet, unbestellt (Land)', ManParth. 'gyrd 'verlassen, vernachlässigt, verwildert' (on which, see Colditz 1987: 281). Similarly uncertain is *kor-ēk* (hapax; see HAB 2: 647-648).

korč 'gryphon, vulture'.

Renders Gr. γρύψ, -γρῦπός 'gryphon, vulture' in Deuteronomy 14.12, corresponding to *paskuč* in Leviticus 11.13 (see NHB 1: 1120b; Adontz 1927: 187-188; see also s.v. *analut* 'deer').

●ETYM According to NHB (1: 1120b), derived from Arm. *kor* 'curved' (Bible+; dial. *kor*); see also Ĵahukyan 1967: 146. Ačāryan (HAB 2: 652a) leaves the origin open. Adontz (1927: 188) connects to the component **kuč* of the synonymous *paskuč*, which is not convincing.

The derivation from *kor* 'curved' is worth of consideration. Compare also *korč* 'curved, crooked, rough' (Grammarians), and **kor(č)* 'scorpion', q.v. For the semantic shift 'curved, bent' > 'vulture' (i.e. 'having a curved beak, hook-beaked') cf. Gr. γρύψ, -γρῦπός 'gryphon, vulture' : 'anchor', see s.v. *angt* 'vulture'.

Olsen (1999: 958) mentions *korč* in her list of words of unknown origin.

křt'-un-k' (pl.), gen. *křt'-an-c'* '(anatom.) back' in Zeno (transl. into Armenian prob. in 6-7th cent.), Anania Širakac'i (7th cent.), etc.; dial. **křt'-n-il* 'to lean, recline, incline the body against an object for support'.

Ačāryan (HAB 2: 669b) cites only NPI *křt'-un-k'* in "Tōnakan matean", and GDPI *křt'-an-c'* in Anania Širakac'i (7th cent.) [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 329^{L6}].

Further attestations of NPI *křt'-un-k'* are found in Zeno [Xač'ikyan 1949: 84a^{L2}], rendered as 'спина' by Arewšatyan (1956: 325), and in "Vasn ənt'ac'ic' aregakan" ("On the course of the sun") by Anania Širakac'i [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 316^{L12}].

In all the attestations from Zeno and Širakac'i, *křt'-unk'* is mentioned as the body part associated with the constellation *Kše/ir* 'Libra'.

●DIAL Akn, Polis (according to Amatuni 1912: 372b, also Ararat and Nor Naxiĵewan) *křt'-n-il* 'to lean, recline, incline the body against an object for support', Ararat *knt'-rnil* [HAB 2: 669b].

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 2: 669b) posits an unattested nom. **křt'-n* or **křt'-n* and offers no etymology.

Next to *křt'-nel*, Amatuni (1912: 372b) cites also Lori *křnel* and points out that the root of *křt'-nel* seems to be identical with *kuřn* 'back' (q.v.). This suggestion, not mentioned by Ačāryan, is plausible. Aĵayan (1974: 106-107), independently, offers practically the same explanation. He posits **kuř-t'-n* < **gōrptə*, connecting with *ker*, *kor* 'crooked', *kart* 'fish-hook', etc. (q.v.). Aĵayan's **gōrptə* is not convincing. More probably, **kuřt'-n* : *křt'-unk'* is directly comparable with *kuřn* 'back', with suffixal element *-t'-*, on which see 2.3.1.

m. 'enclosed place; farmyard, in which the cattle were kept; pasturage; fodder', Lat. *hortus* m. 'garden; (pl.) pleasure-grounds', Osc. *hūrz*, acc. *hūrtúm* 'lucus, Hain' (< 'Einzäunung'), etc. The basic meaning of the Armenian would be, then, '(enclosed) pasture-land, pen, etc.'. The form **g^hord^h*- might give **kord-* through Grassmann's Law (see 2.1.24.1).

kř-kř-al ‘to croak (said of birds, particularly crows, as well as of frogs, snakes, buffalos, etc.)’ in MidArm. [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 413b], widespread in the dialects [Ačarean 1913: 613b]; **kř-čř-** ‘to croak, shriek (said of cranes, crows, and other birds)’ in Agat‘angelos, Philo, etc.; dial. Łarabał *křčř-křčř-al* ‘id.’, etc. [HAB 2: 670]; **kř-nčř-** ‘to shriek, cry, etc.’ (Bible+), Muš, Alaškert *křinčř* ‘croak of a crow’ [HAB 2: 669-670].

●ETYM Onomatopoeic verb [HAB 2: 669-670]. For IE comparable forms, see Pokorny 1959: 383-385. Further, see s.v. *křunk* ‘crane’.

křunk ‘crane’ (Hexaemeron, Yovhannēs Erzncac‘i); dictionaries have also *křunkn*, gen. *křnkan*, both without attestations. MidArm. *křuk*, *křunk*‘ (Vardan Aygekc‘i, see MijHayBař 1, 1987: 414a).

For attestations and a philological discussion, see Greppin 1978: 100-103.

●DIAL Axalc‘xa *křunk*, Muš, Alaškert, Salmast *kəřung*, T‘iflis *křung*, Van, Moks *křung*‘, Ozim *křnkn*‘, Xarberd, Nor Naxijewan, Řodost‘o *křung*. In Nor Naxijewan the word refers to a different bird. Interesting is Ararat *křlung* [HAB 2: 673b].

●ETYM Since NHB 1: 1128c, linked with Gr. *γέρπας* m., Lat. *grūs* m., and other forms continuing the PIE word for ‘crane’: OHG *kranī/uh* m., Lith. *gėrvė*, Latv. *dzērve* ‘crane’, ORuss. *žeravľ*, Czech *žeráv* ‘crane’, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 461; HAB 2: 673a; Pokorny 1959: 383-385; Greppin 1978: 103; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 140b]. The forms derive from **gerh₂-no-* or **gerh₂-(ō)u-*, whereas Lat. *grūs*, GSG *gruis* f. ‘crane’ is based on **grh₂-u-* metathesized to **gruh₂-* [Schrijver 1991: 246].

QIE **geru-n-g-*, **guron-g-*, and similar proto-forms have been assumed for Armenian *křunk* (see references above). According to Kortlandt (1985b: 10-11; 1986: 42 = 2003: 58-59, 71), *křunk* ‘crane’ may be derived from the metathesized form of AccSg **gruHnm* (cf. OHG *kranī/uh* ‘id.’), with oralization of the laryngeal as in *jukn* ‘fish’ and *mukn* ‘mouse’; see s.vv. and 2.1.19. In order to explain the absence of metathesis of **gr-* in Armenian, he (ibid.) assumes an analogical lengthened grade **-ē-* as in Gothic *qēns* ‘wife’, etc. He also proposes a similar analysis for *srun-k* ‘shin’ (q.v.).

Other explanations assume closer relationship with Gr. *γέρπας* rather than with Lat. *grūs*. Olsen (1989a: 18) reconstructs **gē/ōrAōn-* (= **gē/ōrh₂ōn-*) explaining the *-ř-* by a neighbouring laryngeal. Ravnæs (1991: 158, cf. 88.) posits **gēron-g-*.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the word for ‘crane’ must have been strongly influenced by dialectally widespread onomatopoeic *kř-kř-al* ‘to croak (said of birds, particularly crows, as well as of frogs, snakes, buffalos, etc.)’ (q.v.). The final *-k* may be in a way comparable to not only the Germanic cognate (OHG *kranī/uh*, etc.), but also Skt. *křūñc-* m. ‘Kranich, Wanderkranich’, which is “sicher lautnachahmend” [Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 413], and Pahl. *kulang* ‘crane’ [MacKenzie 1971: 52]. On the other hand, Ĵahukyan (1980, 2: 103) compares Arm. *křunk* with Akkad. *kurukku* ‘a kind of bird’. One may also think of a ‘broken reduplication’ seen e.g. in Arm. *ampro-p* ‘thunder’ (q.v.) from PIE **ḡb^hro-*: Skt. *abhrá-* ‘thunder-cloud, rain-cloud’, YAv. *aṣra-* ‘rain-cloud’, Lat. *imber* ‘shower’, etc.

See also s.v. *grē* or *greay* ‘crane’.

kthim, spelled also as *kthm*- ‘to burn with furious desire’ (John Chrysostom, several times), *kth-an-k* ‘burning desire’ (GDPI *kth-an-a-c* ‘, in Book of Chries), *kth-uc* ‘-k’ ‘id.’ (Severian of Gabala).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 2: 677a) does not accept the connection with *katalim* ‘to fury’ (Philo, Severian of Gabala, etc.; widespread in the dialects) and **xtit*- ‘to tickle’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects). For an etymological discussion, see s.vv. **kic*- ‘to bite’ and **xtit*- ‘to tickle’.

krak, *a*-stem according to NHB 1: 1132b, but only the following oblique case-forms are attested: GDSg *krak-i* (Elišē, Łazar P’arpec ‘i, etc.), AblSg *i -krak-ē* (Eusebius of Caesarea), LocSg *i krak-i* (Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 814a) ‘fire’.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 2: 679a].

●ETYM Lidén (1906: 123-124) proposed a connection with Germ. *Kohle* ‘coal’ and Ir. *gúal* ‘coal’ (< **ge/ou-lo-*), assuming an interchange of the suffix **-lo-* : **-ro-*, or a reshaping of Arm. **kul-* to **kur-* due to influence of *hur* ‘fire’; see also Pokorný 1959: 399; Ĵahukyan 1987: 126, 169 (with reservation); Kluge/Seebold 1989: 388. This etymology is improbable since the explanation of *-r-* is not convincing, and the ending *-ak* points rather to Iranian origin. Besides, the Germanic, etc. are probably related with Skt. *jvar/l-* ‘to burn, glow’: *jvālana-* m. ‘fire’, *jūrñi-* f. ‘glow, glowing fire’, *jvālā* ‘coal’ [Lubotsky 1988: 38; 1992: 262-263], Pers. *zuvāl* ‘a live coal, firebrand’ and Oss. *ævzaly/u* ‘coal’ from Iran. **zuār* [Cheung 2002: 167] and, therefore, presuppose an initial **ġ-*, which would yield Arm. *c-* (see also s.v. *acut* ‘coal’).

More probably, *krak* is an Iranian loan, cf. Pers. *kūra* ‘furnace, fire-place’, etc. [Eilers 1974: 317-318, cf. 321; Ivanov 1976: 81₅₂]; on Sem. and other forms, see Cabolov 1, 2001: 572, and especially HAB 4: 595, s.v. Arm. *k(u)ray* ‘furnace, oven’ (John Chrysostom, etc.; dialects). Especially interesting is Xotorĵur *k’urak* ‘a small hearth of stone, buried in the ground’, recorded by Ačařyan s.v. *k’uray* [HAB 4: 595b], as well as in YušamXotorĵ 1964: 524a (*k’urag*; in the illustration – *k’urak*), in a somewhat different and more thorough semantic description. The form is also found in Zangezur (*k’urak*), referring to a pit at the side of *t’oren* < *t’onir* (see Lisic’yan 1969: 104). Note also Georg. *ķera-*, *ķira-*, *ķeraķ-* ‘hearth’ [Klimov 1994: 180].

krkin, *o*-stem (ISg *krkn-o-v*, loc. *i krkn-um-n*) ‘double, twice, again’; **krknem** ‘to double, repeat’ (Bible+). Numerous textual passages illustrating the meaning ‘again, one more time’ (*krkin*, *krkin angam*) are cited in NHB 1: 1134-1135. Note e.g. in Grigor Narekac’i 71.2 (Xač’atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 528^{L44}; Russ. transl. 1988: 225): *and kangneln – ew krkin glorim* ‘having hardly stood up on my feet, I fall down again’ (“я падаю вновь”). In his English translation, Khachatoorian (2001: 338) omitted the word ‘again’.

●DIAL Ararat *krkin anel*, Łarabat *krknel* ‘to return (of the illness)’; Xarberd *krknel* ‘to roll up one’s sleeve or the hem of the skirt’, T’iflis ‘to be suffocated’ [HAB 2: 681b]. The semantic motivation of T’iflis is not clear to me.

●ETYM Assuming that the original Armenian form of **duō-* ‘two’ was **ku* wich subsequently took over the initial *er-* of *erek* ‘three’ (see s.v. *erku* ‘two’), Bugge (1890: 121; 1892: 457; cf. 1889: 42) reconstructs **kir* < **duitero-s* in *erkir* ‘der

Zweite' and in *krkin* < **kir-kin*. Kortlandt (2003: 98; cf. also Pisani 1934: 185) thinks "that *krkin* 'double' from **kirikin* replaced **kin* 'double' after the rise of **erikin* 'triple', which was replaced by *erek'kin* after syncope". Discussing the counter-evidence for the development **dw-* > Arm. *-rk-*, Beekes (2003: 200) considers *krkin* "quite convincing" noting that **kir* is also found in *erkir* 'second'. Others start with a sound change **dw-* > Arm. *-rk-* and interpret *krkin* as **erk-kin* through dissimilation (Meillet 1908-09: 353-354; 1936: 51; cf. Olsen, below) or metathesis *-rk-* > *kr-* [HAB 2: 66-67, 681; Ĵahukyan 1974: 526]. For other references and a discussion, see HAB 2: 67; Schmitt 1972/74: 25; Szemerényi 1985: 791-792; Leroy 1986: 67₁₀; Kortlandt 2003: 92-93, 95. Viredaz (2005: 89₂₇) points out that "other analyses are possible than **kir-* < **dwis*".

Attempts have been made to start with reduplicated **dwi-dwi(s)-no-*; see Viredaz 2003: 64-65, 73 (with references). Olsen (1989: 7f; 1999: 502) interprets *krkin* as a reduplicated version of **dwis* > *erkir* suggesting the following scenario: **dwi-dwi(s)-(i)no-* > *(*V*)*rkkrkino-* > (dissimil.) *krkin*. Harkness (1996: 12) points out that this dissimilation "would be completely unremarkable". Viredaz (2003: 64₂₀) rejects Olsen's **erki-erki-* as *krkin* has no *e*'s. The ghost word *krkn* 'twenty' in Harkness 1996: 12 must be *krkin* 'double' [Viredaz 2003: 64₂₀].

If the original meaning of *krkin* was 'again' rather than 'double', one might wonder whether *krkin* is not merely derived from *krukn* 'heel' (q.v.); cf. Lith. *pėntis* 'backside of an axe, part of a scythe near the handle; (dial.) heel': *at-pent* 'again', Russ. *pjată* 'heel': *o-pjat* 'again', etc. (see Vasmer, s.v. *онѣмь*). Compare also the dialectal meaning 'to return' of *krknel* with Xarberd (Berri) *gəraŋgel* 'to turn back on one's heel' which is derived from *krukn* 'heel'. It is hard to decide whether *krkin* contains the suffix *-(e)kin* (on which see Greppin 1975: 78; Ĵahukyan 1998: 22; Olsen 1999: 404-405, 502) or, as suggested by Olsen (1999: 502), it is the starting point of the suffix.

On *erkir* 'second', etc., see also s.v. *erek* 'three'.

Moks *erkvin* 'вторично, во второй раз' ('for the second time') [M. Muradyan 1982: 137; Orbeli 2002: 225] seems remarkable. It may represent the unattested **erk-kin* > **erkin* > (reshaped after *erku* 'two') **erku-in*. In the same dialect one also finds *irik^oin* 'for the third time' [M. Muradyan 1982: 137], apparently from *erek'-kin* 'threefold, triple, three times' (Bible+). Orbeli (2002: 236) has *irik^oir* 'в третий раз' instead, with a final *-r*. If not a misprint, *irik^oir* may go back to **erek'-ir*, which can be interpreted as reshaped after ClArm. *er-ir* 'third; for the third time' (Bible+) or analogical after *erkir* 'second' (Dionysius Thrax, Philo). This would imply that *er-ir* 'third' and/or *erk-ir* 'second', albeit not recorded in the dialects, once has/have been present in (an older form of) the dialect of Moks.

krukn *an-stem* (GSg *krkan*, NPl *krkunk* ' GDPL *krkanc* ' 'heel' (Bible+). Spelled also as *kruk* and *krunk(n)*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly as **krunk*, with anticipation of the nasal; the older, non-anticipated form *krukn* seems to have been preserved in Łarabał, which, alongside with *krʹynə* and *kūreŋg^v* (for more variants, see Davt'yan 1966: 404), has also *krʹg^vnə* [HAB 2: 684a]; note also Akn pl. *gəraŋ-vi* (ibid.), a dual form.

Xarberd (Berri) *gəraŋgel* means 'to turn back on one's heel' [Bařramyan 1960: 123a].

●ETYM Composed of **kur* and *-ukn*. The root is compared with Gr. *γῦρός* ‘round, curved’, *γῦρος* m. ‘rounding, circle’; Arm. *kuṛn* ‘back’ (q.v.), etc., although the etymological details are not clear, see HAB 2: 684a (with literature); Ałayan 1974: 88-91, 102-108; Ĵahukyan 1987: 126, 169; Olsen 1999: 208.

According to Ačarıyan (HAB 2: 684b), Laz *kur* ‘heel’, borrowed from Armenian, shows that the root of *krukn* is **kur*. In view of Urart. *qurə* and Hurrian *ukrə* ‘foot’, which, according to Diakonoff/Starostin (1986: 57), are connected with Proto-East-Caucasian **kwirV* (apart from Laz *kur*, here represented with the meaning ‘foot, hoof’, cf. also Archi *kwiri* ‘animal’s foot’, etc.), the relationship between the Armenian and Laz words seems to be deeper, however.

See also s.v. *armukn* ‘elbow’.

***kul-**: *klanem* (aor. *kl-i* or *kl-ay*, 3sg *e-kul*, imper. *kul*), *kl-n-um* ‘to swallow’; *ən-kl-n-um* (3sg.aor *ənklaw*, etc.) ‘to sink’, *ən-kl-uz-anem* ‘to make sink’, *ən-kl-m-em* ‘to sink’ (all Bible+). Apart from aor. *e-kul* and imper. *kul*, the root **kul* is also found as the second part of several classical compounds, in *i kul tal* ‘to swallow’ (late attested), and variously in the dialects.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects: **kul tal*, **kl(a)n-* ‘to swallow’; in Lərabəl, Ləzax, Agulis, etc.: **kul* ‘gullet, throat’ [HAB 2: 655-656].

Compare also *klat’an* ‘throat’, etc. See Ĵahukyan 1972: 286.

●ETYM Since long, connected with Lat. *gula* ‘gullet, throat’, Slav. **gъltъ* ‘gullet’, Gr. *δέλεαρ*, *-ατος* n. ‘decoy’, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 460-461; HAB 2: 655]. The vocalism of the Armenian is troublesome. The following solutions have been proposed: ablaut **g^wel-* : **g^wul-*, cf. Lat. *gula* (see HAB, *ibid.*; Klingenschmitt 1982: 211-212: “lautsymbolische Wortschöpfung”); zero-grade (Godel 1975: 126; Ĵahukyan 1982: 179, 215₅₃; 1987: 124). Olsen (1999: 157, 757₁₀₇, 778, 806) derives from **g^wlh₁-*, explaining *-u-* by a rounding effect of the labiovelar. However, as she admits (p. 778), this is at variance with *kaṭin* ‘acorn’ and *karik* ‘need, trouble’. The other examples are not strong: *kerakur* ‘food’ is a kind of reduplication, and the etymology of *k’ut* ‘thread’ is doubtful (see s.v.).

The appurtenance of *ənklmem* ‘to sink’ is disputed; see Ĵahukyan 1987: 124, 167 (with references and a discussion). Klingenschmitt (1982: 211₆₅) accepts the connection with **kul-* ‘to swallow’ and assumes a denominative to **ənd-kúl-mo-* ‘hinunter verschlungen, untergetaucht’.

kuł, GSg *kli* or *kłoy* according to NHB, but without evidence ‘(braided/plaited) cord, string, lace, thread’.

The word is usually taken as meaning ‘fold, bend, ply’ (NHB, HAB) or ‘double’ (Bugge: ‘Doppelung, das Doppelte’; Pedersen: ‘verdoppelung’; Beekes: ‘double’). However, a closer look to the evidence helps to revise the semantics.

Independently the word is attested in later literature. In Grigor Narekac’i /10-11th cent./ 71.2 (Xaç’atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 528^{L43}; Russ. transl. 1988: 225; Engl. transl. 2001: 338): *ənd kuls bareac’n č’aris hiwsem* : “в крученную [нить] добра я вплетаю и зло” : “the braided thread of good I interlace with evil”.

In Mxit’ar Aparanc’i (15th cent.) apud NHB 1: 1122c, *kuł* refers to the cord of a fish-hook: *kuł kart’in*.

The oldest attestation of the word is in the compound *erek'-kuł* or *erek'-kł-i*, in Ecclesiastes 4.12: *aṛasan erek'kuł* (vars. *erek'-kł-i*, *erek'-kin*) *oč' vaṭvaṭaki xzesc'i : καὶ τὸ σπαρτίον τὸ ἐντρίτον οὐ ταχέως ἀπορραγῆσεται* : “a threefold cord is not quickly broken”. Arm. *erek'-kuł* could actually mean ‘(consisting of) three threads’, and *aṛasan erek'kuł* can be understood as “a three-threaded cord”. Nersēs Lambronac'i (12th cent.) seems to have understood it the same way since he rephrases the passage as follows (NHB 1: 1122c): *zayspisi šaramaneal erek' kułs oč' karē vaṭvaṭaki xzel* “(one) cannot break such plaited three threads quickly”.

Combining this with the dialectal evidence (see below) I conclude that the basic meaning of the word is ‘(braided/plaited) cord, string, lace, thread’ rather than ‘fold, ply’.

●DIAL In dialects mainly refers to ‘lace of foot-wear’ (Łarabał) or ‘a tie/cord of plough (*samii p'ok*)’; also Łarabał *kəł-án* ‘a leather strap, thong (to tie the yoke to the plough or wagon)’ [Davt'yan 1966: 401], Ararat, Bulanəx, Xian *kłel* ‘to fold the cord’, etc. [Ačarean 1913: 578b, 603b; HAB 2: 657a; HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 109, 206a].

V. Ařak'elyan (1979: 43-44) argues that both in the literature and the dialects *kuł* basically refers to ‘rope, cord’ rather than ‘fold, twisting, plait’.

●ETYM Bugge (1889: 42; 1892: 457) derives *kuł* ‘Doppelung, das Doppelte’ from **duoplo-* (cf. Lat. *duplus*, etc.). Ačaryan (HAB 2: 657a) does not accept the etymology leaving the origin of the word open. The connection is adopted by Pedersen (1906: 398 = 1982: 176), Kortlandt (1989: 48, 50 = 2003: 92, 95), Beekes (2003: 200).

Since the basic meaning of *kuł* seems to be ‘rope, cord, string, etc.’ (see above, also V. Ařak'elyan 1979: 43-44), and in view of the resemblance with *k'uł* ‘(plaited) thread’ (Bible+); dial. also ‘cord; lace’, I consider the derivation of *kuł* from **duoplo-* as improbable. The connection between *kuł* and *k'uł* has been suggested by Dervischjan (1877: 37-38). The alternation *k : k'* favours a loan origin.

See also s.vv. *erku* ‘two’, *erkiwł* ‘fear’, and 2.1.22.6.

***kumb** ‘emboss (of a shield)’: *kmb-eay* ‘enbossed (shield)’ (John Chrysostom); *oski-kmb-ē* in P'awstos Buzand 5.32 (1883=1984: 196^{L15}; transl. Garsoñan 1989: 214): *oskikmbē vahanōk'n* “with gold-embossed shields”; cf. *oskekmbey vahanōk'* in the letter from Bishop Giwt (5th cent.) to Vač'ē (king of Ałuank') apud Movsēs Kařankatuac'i 1.11 [V. Ařak'elyan 1983: 21^{L14}]. The compound is also attested in John Chrysostom; in published editions: IPI *oski gmb-ē-i-w-k'*, GDPI *oski gmb-ē-i-c'*. Further: *kmbawor* or *kmbawor*, perhaps for **kmb-awor* ‘embossed (shield)’ in Mxit'ar Goš (Law Code, 12th cent.), Smbat Sparapet (Law Code, 13th cent.).

●DIAL Preserved only in Bulanəx *gəmb* ‘hump on the neck/back of people and especially of an ox or buffalo’ (S. Movsisyan, p.c. apud HAB 2: 659a). That in this dialect a word has no “full” vowel is not uncommon; cf. *šəlak'* from *šli-k'* ‘neck’ (q.v.).

If reliable, the reading variant in *g-* (John Chrysostom, see above) can be compared to the Bulanəx form. An influence of *gmbet'* ‘cupola’ (Hexaameron, etc., widespread in the dialects; Iranian loan) is possible, too.

●ETYM Probably from **gumb^h*:- MHG *kumm(e)* f. ‘rundes, tiefes Gefäß, Kufe, Napf’, Germ. *Kumme* ‘tiefe Schale’, Pers. *gumbed* ‘Wölbung, Kuppel, Becher’ [Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 308] (cf. Arm. *gmbet* ‘cupola’, see above), Lith. *guṁbas* m. ‘Wölbung, Geschwulst, Knorren’, Latv. *guṁba* ‘Geschwulst’, OCS *gōba* ‘sponge’, Russ. *gubá* ‘lip’, Czech *houba* ‘mushroom, tree-fungus’, *huba* ‘snout, mouth’, SCr. *gūba* ‘mushroom, tree-fungus, leprosy, snout’, etc. [HAB 2: 658-659]. For a discussion, see Jahukyan 1987: 169 (cf. 126).

One wonders whether we are dealing with a word of substratum origin, which can also be compared with Gr. *κύμβαχος* ‘head-foremost, tumbling; crown of a helmet’, next to *κύβη* ‘head’, etc. (cf. Furnée 1972: 176, 284-285; de Vaan 1999: 11).

kuṛn, GDSg *kṛan* ‘(anatom.) back; side’ (Canon Law, John Chrysostom, etc.), ‘joint between the shoulder and arm’ (Grigor Tat’ewac’i); dial. also ‘arm’, ‘pelvis’, etc.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meanings ‘back’, ‘arm’, ‘pelvis’, etc. [HAB 2: 663-664]. Clear textual illustrations for the meaning ‘arm’ of *kuṛ*, pl. *kəṛner* can be found, e.g., in a folk-tale from Ijewan, the village of Uzunt’ala (A. Karapetyan < Hambarjum Karapetyan, 1959: HŽHek’ 6, 1973: 416-417).

●ETYM If the basic meaning is ‘curved/bending body-part’, the word may be related (see Ałayan 1974: 88-91, 102-108) with *kor* ‘curved, crooked’, *kṛ-t’-un-k’* ‘back’, *krukn* ‘heel’ (see s.v.v.), although the vocalism is not quite clear. For the semantics, see 3.7.2.

H

ha ‘there!’ (John Chrysostom+), ‘now!, now then!’ (Paterica+), ‘yes’ (Dionysius Thrax+). See also s.v. *ayo* ‘yes’.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects: *há* ‘yes’; with regular sound changes: Agulis *hó* and Van-group *xá* [HAB 3: 3a].

●ETYM Onomatopoeic word. See s.v. *ayo* ‘yes’.

hamr, GDPl *hamer-c* ‘‘dumb, mute’ (Bible+).

●ETYM Of unknown origin [HAB 3: 29a; Olsen 1999: 964].

The word may have been composed of the prefix *ham-* (< **sm-*) and **mu-r* ‘mute’, from PIE **mu-*, see s.v. *munj* ‘dumb, mute’; cf. especially Greek forms with **-r-*: *μυναρός*, *μυρικᾶς*.

On the other hand, cf. Pahl. *xāmōš* ‘silent’ (see MacKenzie 1971: 93).

hay, *o*-stem ‘Armenian’ in Nersēs Lambronac’i (GDSg *hay-o-y*), Nersēs Šnorhali; **hay** adj. ‘Armenian’ (Revelation, Łazar P’arpec’i, Movsēs Xorenac’i, Anania Širakac’i, Grigor Narekac’i); **hay-er**, *o*-stem: coll. ‘Armenians’ in Łazar P’arpec’i and, gen/dat. *hayer-o-y*, in Yovhan Mamikonean; **hayerēn** ‘Armenian’, adv. (Esther 2.16, Eznik Kołbac’i, Eusebius of Caesarea, etc.), adj. (Koriwn, Łazar P’arpec’i, etc.); **Hay-k’**, *o*-stem: gen-dat. *Hay-o-c’* (Bible [Astuacaturean 1895: 828a; Olsen 1999: 946] +); sg. **Hayastan** ‘Armenia, Armenian (world)’ (Agat’angelos, P’awstos Buzand, Koriwn, etc.).

This is the principal word for ‘Armenian’ and ‘Armenia’. For attestations and derivatives, see NHB 2: 29-32; Hübschmann 1904: 443. Note also the theonym and asterism *Hayk* ‘Orion’, see 3.1.1-3.1.4.

●ETYM The connection between *hay*, *Hay-k*‘ and *Hayk* is obvious, although there is no consensus on the nature of this relationship. Thomson (1978: 88₆), for instance, points out that the origin of *Hay-k*‘ ‘Armenians’ is obscure, and its etymology from *Hayk* is impossible. However, *Hay-k* can easily be derived from *hay/Hay-k*‘ with the suffix *-ik*. For references and a general discussion of the relationship with *Hayk*, the eponymous ancestor of the Armenians, see Durean 1933: 87-93; AčařAnjn 3, 1946: 31-36; Eremyan 1963: 62a; Adontz 1970 *passim*; Garsořan 1989: 379, 480-481; Hewsen 1992: 187₁₆₅; Olsen 1999: 946.

As for the origin of *Hay-k*‘, derivations from *Hatti* and *Hajaša-* have been proposed. Jensen (1898: 109; 1904: 182a^{Nr7}; 1911: 333; see also Pedersen 1906: 452; 1924: 220a = 1982: 230, 303a) derives *hay* and *Hay-k* from **Hat(i)os* and interprets the final *-k* in *Hayk* as diminutive (on the suffix, see also A. Petrosyan 2006: 100).⁷⁴ On the origin of *Hay-k*‘ and its relationship with *Hayk*, *Hajaša-*, *Hatti*, see Kretschmer 1933; Austin 1942: 23; Łap‘anc‘yan 1947; Nalbandian 1948; Ĵahukyan 1961; 1964; 1967b: 59; 1987: 279-285; 1988, 1-2; 1994: 12; D’jakonov 1968: 235-237; 1971: 10₁₀; 1983; 1984: 179-180, 200-201; Schmitt 1972-74: 40-41; Greppin 1981c: 121₂; A. Petrosyan 2002: 53-63, 159-163, 173-178; 2003 *passim*; 2004: 207₅; 2007a *passim*). The most recent and comprehensive overview on this subject can be found in A. Petrosyan 2006, especially 70-88, 99-142.

The theory on the relation between *Hay-k*‘ and *Hajaša-* (N. Martirosyan 1972: 164-166 < 1921-22; Roth 1927: 743; Ĵahukyan 1961: 386-389, see also references above; for a comprehensive bibliographical survey, see A. Petrosyan 2006: 118-119) has been met with hypercriticism. I admit that there is no physical linguistic evidence in favour of the presence of an Armenian population of *Hajaša-*, but there is no reason to exclude it either, since nothing from the language(s) of *Hajaša-* has come down to us apart from some onomastic and toponymic evidence (D’jakonov 1984: 46). Some traces of Indo-European, particularly Aryan elements can be found in *Hajašan* onomasticon:

Marija- (see V. Xač‘atryan 1988) : Skt. (RV+) *márya-* m. ‘young man, young warrior’ (see Ĵahukyan 1961: 369-370; 1964: 35-37; 1976: 94-95; 1987: 327; 1988, 1: 65-66; Ivanov 1979; cf. Weidner 1917: 55; Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 21);

Takšanaš ‘Weather-god’ : Skt. *tákšan-* m. ‘wood-cutter, carpenter’ (RV+), Av. *tašan-* m. ‘creator (of cattle)’ (see Hrach Martirosyan 1993: 56-57; A. Petrosyan 2002: 49; on the PIE background of this term, see s.v. *hiwsn* ‘carpenter’). The Hittite theory on the origin of this theonym (Forrer 1931: 8; Ĵahukyan 1964: 54-55; 1976: 95) is semantically less attractive.

For a possible trace of the Armenian language in the *Hayašan* onomasticon, note the theonym *Terittituniš*, which has been interpreted as ‘a deity with three tails’, composed of **tri-* ‘three’ and *ttun* ‘tail’, cf. also Gr. *Τριτών*, etc. (Łap‘anc‘yan 1947: 94-95; Ĵahukyan 1961: 355, 378-379; 1976: 96-97; 1988, 1: 61, 66-67; Toporov 1977: 104-105; A. Petrosyan 2002: 36₁₂₁).

⁷⁴ For further discussion, references and theories see also s.v. *hoy* ‘fright’.

In what follows I briefly summarize my provisional view which is based on my unpublished study, Hrach Martirosyan 1993.

The kingdom (according to D'jakonov 1984: 46, tribal confederation) of *Hajaša-* is attested only in Hittite texts from 14-13th centuries BC. It is located in NW peripheries of the historical Armenia, probably in the valley of the river Čorox and its surroundings (Forrer 1931; Ľap'anc'yan 1947: 9-64; Ĵahukyan 1961: 356-361; 1964: 15-22; D'jakonov 1984: 45-46, 149-150, 191; IstDrevVost 2, 1988: 144).

The territory of this land roughly coincides with that of the *Chalybes* in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel (Gr. *χάλυψ* 'hardened iron, steel'), *οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες χάλυβες* (see Latyšev 1947, 2: 327; Arešyan 1975: 22).⁷⁵ According to D'jakonov (1984: 117, 162₁₀₃, cf. also 172₂₂₅, 184₁₅, 194₈₁), *Chalybes* is actually not a real ethnonym but means 'steel makers' or 'iron miners'.

In these areas, the iron metallurgy is known from the 2nd millennium or perhaps even earlier (for references and a discussion of this issue, as well as of Hatt. *ḫapalki-* and Akkad./Hurr. *ḫabalginnu* 'iron', see Xaxutajšvili 1974; 1988; Ivanov 1976: 82; 1977a: 27-28₇₆; 1983b: 53-56; Toporov, PrJaz (2), e-h, 1979: 200-203; Vartanov 1983; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 710₁; IstDrevVost 2, 1988: 254). That the Armenians were in a close relationship with the Chalybians is witnessed by the term *Armenochalybes* (Adontz 1970: 47-48; Eremyan 1970: 53; Tirac'yan 1985: 201).

On the strength of this, I propose to revive the comparison of *Hajaša-* with the PIE word for 'metal, copper, iron', proposed by Ĵahukyan (1961: 388-389; 1964: 67, especially 67₁₂₂; cf. 1987: 283-284; see also A. Petrosyan 1997: 93-94). We are dealing with PIE **h₂ei-e/os-*, *s*-stem neuter: Skt. *āyas-* n. 'Nutzmetall' [in contrast with *hiranya-* 'Edelmetall'], 'copper', later 'iron', *āyasá-* adj., f. *āyasī-* 'made of copper/iron' (RV+), OAv. *aiiaḥ-* n. 'ordeal metal (at the last judgement)', YAv. *aiiaḥ-* n. 'metal', Lat. *aes*, *aeris* n. 'copper ore, copper; bronze', Goth. *aiz* 'bronze', etc. (see Schrijver 1991: 39; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 104). It is well known that PIE *s*-stem neuters are reflected as Armenian *o*-stems (see 2.2.2.1). PIE **h₂ei-e/os-* would regularly yield Arm. **hay*, *-oc*'. The Hittite rendering *Hajaša-* may reflect the Aryan oblique **Hayasa-* (unless it contains the suffix *-ša-*). That the vocalic shift PIE *e/o* > Aryan *a* had already taken place at the Mitanni period is clearly seen from *panza-* (Kikkuli) vs. Skt. *pāñca* 'five'. Thus, *Hay-k'*, *Hajaša-* may have actually meant 'the land of metal or iron', and Arm. *hay* referred to an inhabitant of the land of metal/iron; compare the case of Gr. *χάλυψ* 'hardened iron, steel', the appellative of the *Chalybes*.

The Armenian *h-* instead of *x-* (cf. Hrozný 1921-22 p.c. apud N. Martirosyan 1972: 164-165; D'jakonov 1984: 191b) is not problematic, since the native origin of *Hay-k'* implies that *Hajaša-* with *ḫ* represents the Hittite reflection of the vernacular Armenian form and not the other way around (see also A. Petrosyan 2002: 178; 2006: 125-126). For Armenian *h-* as the regular outcome of PIE initial laryngeal followed by a vowel, see 2.1.16.1.

In respect with this theory, it is noteworthy that the Aryan word for 'metal, iron' is considered to be reflected in Abkhaz *ajḥa* 'iron' (Uslar (1887: 132). In recent times,

⁷⁵ Xenophon (Anabasis 5.5.1, see 2001: 416/417; Arm. transl. Krkyašaryan 1970: 121) informs us that most of the Chalybians gained their livelihood from working on iron.

both Indo-Aryan (Šagirov/Dzidzarija 1985: 59) and Iranian (Ardzinba 1988: 267) solutions have been proposed. According to Colarusso (1997: 144), Abkhaz *a-ayxa* and Abaza *ayxa* 'iron; metal' go back to PNWCauc. **a-yāxa*, which he relates to our PIE word (here reconstructed as **ǵ₄ay-so-/*ǵ₄y-əs- < *(h)ayxā*) in terms of Proto-Pontic.

Note also Arm. *darbin* 'smith', probably a cultural term of MedPont origin (cf. Lat. *faber* 'craftsman, artisan; metal worker, smith'), which has possibly been borrowed into Hurrian *tabiri* 'Metallgießer', probably also 'smith' (see s.v. *darbin* 'smith').

Other names of the Armenians

For literature and a discussion on *armen* 'Armenian', see D'jakonov 1968: 234-235; Schmitt 1980; 2008; Ĵahukyan 1987: 285-288; A. Petrosyan 2006: 103₂. Other names: *somexi* by Georgians and *fla* by Kurds (D'jakonov 1968: 234; Ĵahukyan 1987: 279); cf. also *getni* and *gtnik* glossed by *hay* in Baġgirk' hayoc' (HAB 1: 536a; Amalyan 1975: 64^{Nr121}, 67^{Nr210}); cf. S. Petrosyan 1976: 193; A. Petrosyan 1987: 67-68)⁷⁶; Arm. dial. of Artial *Kabzan* 'Armenian' (Ač'aryan 1953: 195).

hayt'- 'to attach, adjust, put together' (Lex.), **hayt'ayt'em** (or *hayt'-hayt'em* in Yovhannēs Ōjnec'i) 'to devise, contrive, concoct, find a solution or pretext, make an effort' (Philo, Book of Chries, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.), **hayt'ayt'-an-k'**, *a*-stem: GDPl -*an-a-c'*, IPl -*an-a-w-k'* 'contrivance, way out, effort' (Eznik Kołbac'i, Elišē, Movsēs Xorenac'i, Łazar P'arpec'i, John Chrysostom, etc.); probably also privative **an-het'et'** or **an-heded** 'deformed, shapeless, hideous, monstrous; gigantic, enormous' (Eznik Kołbac'i, P'awstos Buzand, Movsēs Xorenac'i, Łazar P'arpec'i, Book of Chries, John Chrysostom, etc.).

● **SEMANTICS** The meaning 'to attach, adjust, put together', though recorded only by lexicographers, seems to be original. The semantic development into 'to devise, contrive, find a pretext, etc.' presupposes an intermediary 'to tie a lie, concoct a way out or a pretext'. For such a figurative usage, compare ClArm. *niwt'em* 'to twine, braid, spin' > 'to devise, contrive' (Dowsett 1965: 120); *yawdem* 'to tie, form, adjust, put together' > 'to concoct a lie' (HAB 3: 412b).

The form *an-het'et'/an-hedede*, if related (the vocalism and the vacillation -*t'/d*- are unclear, HAB 1: 202a), presupposes a basic meaning 'deformed' < 'un-shaped, un-formed, un-adjusted' or the like, compare the synonymous *an-ard-il* (with *ard* 'shape', q.v.), found alongside *anheded* in Book of Chries 5.5.8 (G. Muradyan 1993: 120^{L35}; Russ. transl. G. Muradjan 2000: 115). Alongside *anheded* is found also *an-ar-i* 'monstrous' (q.v.) in P'awstos Buzand 5.37 (1883=1984: 202^{L16f}), composed of the privative prefix *an-* and the root **ar-* 'to put together'.

Next to the meaning 'shapeless, ugly', *anhet'et'/anheded* displays a further semantic development into 'gigantic, enormous'. Here is a clear textual illustration from Sebēos (7th cent.), Chapter 20 (Xač'atryan/Ehiazaryan 2005: 104^{L1f}, transl. Thomson 1999: 39): *Ew ēr sa ayr anheded* (var. *anhet'et'* in 1851: 89^{L-2}) *anjamb ew gelec'ik tesleamb, ew barjr ew layn hasakaw, ew buṛn ew c'amak' marmnov* 'He

⁷⁶ Theoretically, *getni(k)* could reflect **gaṭn-ik* through Ač'aryan's Law. One may consider a comparison with the Celtic ethnonym *Galli*, etc. from **gal-n-* < **g^hl-n-*, cf. Celtic **galā* 'valor, ability' (for consultations on the Celtic material I am indebted to Ranko Matasović).

was a man gigantic in stature and handsome of appearance, strong and of solid body”.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 3: 30.

Ĵahukyan (1963a: 92; 1987: 146) derives **hayt*- from PIE **sai-t-* (see below on this etymon). He is sceptical on the appurtenance of *an-het* ‘et’ (Ĵahukyan 1990: 74, noting only the privative prefix *an-*). This etymology is quite acceptable, though it has remained unknown to Indo-Europeanists.

The PIE word is now reconstructed as **séh₂i-*, **sh₂i-*: Skt. pres. *syāti*, *sināti*, perf. *ā siṣāya*, aor. *sāt*, caus. *sāyāyati* ‘to bind, fasten, fetter’, *sitā-* ‘bound’, *setār-* m. ‘binding; fetter’, Av. *hi-* ‘to chain, bind’, Khot. *hīyā* adj. ‘bound’, Hitt. *iṣhāi*, *iṣhianzi* ‘to bind, wrap’, OHG *seid* n. ‘cord’, Lith. *siēti* ‘to bind, tie’, *saitas*, *siētas* ‘cord, tie’, Latv. *siet* ‘to bind, tie’, *saite* ‘cord, cuff’, OCS *sětb* ‘snare, trap’, Russ. *set* ‘net’, Old Czech *sít* ‘twinning’, etc.; cf. also **séh₂i-tu-*: Skt. *sētu-* m. ‘band, fetter, dam, bridge’, YAv. *haētu-* m. ‘dam’, Khot. *hī* ‘bridge’, Oss. *xid/xed* ‘bridge’, etc. For the forms and a discussion on this etymon, see Pokorny 1959: 891-892; Fraenkel 2, 1965: 756, 783; Lubotsky 1988: 47; Schrijver 1991: 519-520; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 720-721, 745; Derksen 1996: 118-119, 205; Kulikov 2000; 2001: 506-508; Cheung 2002: 248; 2007: 135-136; Kloekhorst 2008: 391-393; Derksen 2008: 448; cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 362a.

Arm. *hayt*‘em and reduplicated *hayt*‘-(h)ayt‘em are thus denominative verbs based on an otherwise unattested noun **hayt*‘- < **sh₂i-ti-* or **s(e)h₂i-tu-*.

In my opinion, this PIE verb is reflected in Arm. *hi-anam* ‘to be astounded, stricken with amazement, terror or admiration’ < ‘to be bound’ (q.v.).

A highly hypothetical trace of PArm. **hayt*‘- ‘cord, tie’ may be seen in ClArm. *orogayt*‘ ‘snare, trap’, if this is composed of **orog-* ‘net, spider-web’ (cf. **orog-al-* > Svedia *vurukal* ‘trap, spider-web’, see Andreasyan 1967: 277, 378b) and **hayt*‘- ‘cord, snare’, cf. OCS *sětb* ‘snare, trap’, Russ. *set* ‘net’; thus: ‘net-trap, net-snare’. On the other hand, *orogayt*‘ may contain *gayt*‘ ‘delusion; trap’.

Another possible trace may be seen in dial. **jmet*‘ or **jmayt*‘ ‘snow blindness’ (q.v.), if composed of **j(i)m-* ‘snow’ and **hayt*‘- ‘bond’.

hayim ‘to watch, look at, wait’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in some W and SW dialects: Xarberd, Tigranakert, Cilicia, Van-group, etc. More widespread is the derivative *hay-eli* ‘mirror’ [HAB 3: 29-30]. Moks infinitive *xil*, 1sg.pres. *kə-xim* ‘I see’ [Orbeli 2002: 248]; for textual illustrations, see op. cit. 104f (imper. *xīya*), 120^{Nr57} (3sg.pres. *kə-xə^ε*, neg. *č’ə-xə^ε*).

See also s.v. **hes-* ‘to see’.

●ETYM Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 2: 33) compares with Skt. *pāyú-* ‘guard, protector’, Gr. *ποιμήν* m. ‘herdsman’, etc. See also s.vv. *hoviw* ‘shepherd’, *hawt* ‘flock, group’, *hawran* ‘flock of sheep or goats; sheepfold’. Ačaryan (HAB 3: 29b) does not accept this etymology and leaves the origin of the word open. Ałayan (1974: 92-93) independently proposed practically the same etymology. Ĵahukyan (1990: 72, sem. field 15) places *hayim* in his list of words of unknown origin. However, the derivation PIE **peh₂i-* (or **ph₃i-*) > Arm. *hay-* does not seem impossible. For the semantics cf. Sogd. *’p’y-* ‘to watch, observe’ (see MacKenzie 1970: 42; Mayrhofer EWAia), Czech *pásti* ‘pasture, watch’.

Patrubány (1897: 139) interprets *hay* ‘Armenian’ as “Wächter, Hüter” identifying it with *hayim* ‘to look at, watch’. He (ibid.) derives *Hayk* from the ethnonym *hay* with the suffix *-k*. Ĵahukyan (1987: 284-285) independently suggests a semantically similar explanation, deriving *hay* ‘Armenian’ from PIE **pōi-/pāi-* ‘to pasture, guard, keep’. Ĵahukyan based this etymology upon Herodotus 5.49 where the Armenians are characterized as “having plenty of sheep” (πολυπρόβατοι). The passage reads as follows: *Κιλικῶν δὲ τῶνδε ἔχονται Ἀρμένιοι οἷδε, καὶ οὗτοι ἐόντες πολυπρόβατοι*. For a ModArm. translation and commentary, see Krkyašaryan 1986: 305, 603₃₉.

If one accepts the derivation of *hayim* ‘to watch’ from PIE **p(e)Hi-* ‘to guard’, then Ĵahukyan’s etymology practically coincides with that of Patrubány.

Earlier, Ĵahukyan (1967: 106) suggested a connection with Arm. *hoy* ‘fear’ and *hi-anam* ‘to admire’ (q.v.), deriving all from PIE **k^wei-* (cf. Skt. *cay-/cāy-* ‘to perceive; to observe’, Gr. *τίω* ‘to esteem, deeply respect’, etc.). which cannot be accepted.

See also s.vv. *y-ay-t*, *nayim*, *vayel*.

hayr, GSg *hawr*, ISg *har-b*, NPl *har-k’*, GDPl *har-c’*, *har-an-c’* ‘father’ (Bible+). Numerous derivatives with *hayr* or *hawr-*.

Alongside with *ham-a-hayr* ‘having one father’ and *ham-a-mayr* ‘having one mother’, there is also *ham-hawr-eay* = f. *όμο-πατρία* in Leviticus 18.11: *hamhōreay k’oyr k’o ē : όμοπατρία αδελφή σου έστιν*. The same structure is found in *ham-mawr-eay* (cf. *όμο-μητρία*), only in Mxit’ar Goš (Law Code, 12th cent.), apparently analogical after *ham-hawr-eay*, since the passage is identical: *hammōreay k’oyr k’o ē*.

In Mxit’ar Goš (Law Code, 12th cent.) one also finds *hawr-u* ‘stepfather’ (in genitive *hōru-i*).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. In some dialects replaced by *pap* ‘grandfather’ or by recent borrowings. ClArm. *hōr-etbayr* ‘paternal uncle’, *hōr-a-k’oyr* ‘paternal aunt’, etc. are represented by variegated types of allegro-forms; see 2.1.35.

Interesting is **hayr-a-hot* ‘father-like’, lit. ‘of paternal odour’: Moks *xerāxut* [M. Muradyan 1982: 137]. Widespread in the epic “Sasna c’er”.

The word *hawru* ‘stepfather’ has been preserved in Hamšen *hōru* [Ačařyan 1947: 12, 242].

●ETYM From PIE **ph₂tēr*, gen. **ph₂tr-ós* ‘father’: Skt. *pitā*, AccSg *pitāram*, VocSg *pītar*, DSg *pitré*, NPl *pitāras*, DPl *pitṛbhyas* (Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 128-129), Gr. *πατήρ*, AccSg *πατέρα*, GSg *πατρός*, Lat. *pater*, *patris*, Goth. *fadar*, OHG *fater*, Toch. A *pācar*, B *pācer*, etc.; see Hübschmann 1897: 463; HAB 3: 31-32 with references; Pokorny 1959: 829; Mallory/Adams 1997: 194-195.

On the paradigm and a discussion of gen. *hawr* < **ph₂trós*, instr. *har-b* < **ph₂tr-b^{hi}* and other case forms, see Grammont 1918: 236; Meillet 1936: 81-82; Schmitt 1981: 73-75, 100, 110, 112; Olsen 1999: 150-151; Matzinger 2005: 20, 104, and espec. 126-131.

MidArm. **hawr-u* ‘stepfather’ (genitive *hōru-i*, hapax, 12th cent.) is considered analogical after *mawru* ‘stepmother’ (q.v.); cf. Gr. *πατρός*, *πατρνιός* m. ‘stepfather’. It has been preserved in the dialect of Hamšen. See also s.v. *yawray* ‘stepfather’.

hayc'əm 'to ask, supplicate' (Bible+), 'look for, demand' (John Chrysostom, etc.); **hayc'** in *hayc' ew xndir linem* 'to look for' (Hexaemeron).

●ETYM See s.v. *ayc'*.

han, *o*-stem: GDABlSg *han-o-y* (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Canon Law, etc.; cf. below) 'grandmother' (attested also in John Chrysostom, Philo); **han-i**, *wo*-stem: LocSg *i hanw-o-y*, var. *i han-o-y* (2 Timothy 1.5, Grigor Narekac'i), IPl *hanw-o-v-k'* in the letter from Bishop Giwt (5th cent.) to Vač'ē (king of Ałuank') apud Movsēs Kałankatuac'i 1.11 (V. Ałak'elyan 1983: 20^{L14}) 'id.'; hypocoristic **han-ik**, GDSg *hank-an* (in a colophon; cf. the dialect of Ĵuła) 'id.' (Ephrem, Vardan Arewelc'i, Yaysmawurk').

In 2 Timothy 1.5: *bnakec'aw i hanwoy* (var. *hanoy*) *k'um* 'dwelt in your grandmother' (said of the faith); locative *i hanwoy* = ἐν τῇ μάμμῃ. In Grigor Narekac'i 36 (1985: 397^{L46}; reading variants: 770b): *han-oy-n*, vars. *hanwoyn*, *hangoy*, etc. NHB (2: 45c) also cites Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.22 for *han-i*, GDSg *hanwoy*. In the critical edition (1913=1991: 138^{L5}), however, one finds the passage in 2.23, in the form *han-oy-n*, with no reading variants.

●DIAL The form *han-ik* has been preserved in the dialect of Ĵuła: *xanik* 'grandmother' [HAB 3: 33b], with a regular shift *h* > *x* [Ačāfean 1940: 112]; belongs to the 4th (-*an*) declension class of the dialect: GSg *xang-a*, AblSg *xang-an-ic'*, ISg *xang-an-ov*, NPl *xanək-ner* [Ačāfean 1940: 190, 372a]. Compare *hankan* above.

●ETYM Connected with Gr. ἀννίς 'mother-in-law', Lat. *anus* 'old woman', Lith. *anyta* 'husband's mother', etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 463; Szemerényi 1977: 48]. The alternative etymology linking Arm. *han* with *hin* 'old' as an Iranian loan (cf. YAv. *hanā* 'old woman', Skt. *sāna* 'old') is considered improbable [HAB 3: 33].

Arm. *han(i)* and Hitt. *ḫanna*- 'grandmother' point to **h₂en-* [Schrijver 1991: 45]. The by-form *han-i* may derive from **h₂en-iH-*, cf. Lith. *anyta*.

On the initial *h-*, see s.v. *haw* 'grandfather' and 2.1.16.1.

***hang** 'breath, rest' (dial.); **hangč'im**, 3sg.aor *hang-e-aw* 'to rest'; **hangi-st**, GDSg *hangst-ean* 'rest, peace; resting place, grave' (Bible+).

●DIAL Both *hangč'im* and *hangist* are widespread in the dialects. The root-form is represented in Aparan, Alaškert, Ararat *hank'*, Muš *hang'*, Moks *xang'*, Van *xank'*, etc. 'breath, rest' [HAB 3: 35-36]. The meaning 'grave' of *hangist* can be seen e.g. in R. Grigoryan 1970: 320^{L-7}. For the semantic shift 'rest' > 'grave' cf. e.g. *andorr* 'quiet' > Areš *ändörk'* 'the Otherworld' [Lusenc' 1982: 197a].

●ETYM A connection with Lat. *quiēscō* 'to rest' was suggested by Pedersen (1905: 219 = 1982: 81). Ačāryan (HAB 3: 35b) mentions Pedersen's comparison but leaves the origin of the word open. Meillet (1936a) independently suggests the same comparison convincingly deriving PArm. **hangi-* from **sm-k'iH-*, cf. Lat. *quiēs*, *-ētis* f. 'rest, quiet, peace; sleep; death', *quiēscō* 'to rest'. For the absence of palatalization of the labiovelar after nasal he compares Arm. *hing* 'five' from **penk^we*. For references and a discussion on *hangi-st*, *-ean*, see Olsen 1999: 480-482.

Lat. *quiēs*, *-ētis* derives from **k^wieh₁-ti-*, cf. Av. *šāiti-* f. 'happiness', OPers. *šiyāti-* f. 'Glück, Glückseligkeit, Wohlfahrt', Av. *šiiāta-* 'happy' < **to-*, etc.

[Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 143; Schrijver 1991: 140; Rix 2003: 368]; cf. Arm. *šat*, an Iranian loan [HAB 3: 498-499].

Remarkably, **sm-k^wiH-* is found also in Iranian languages: Oss. *æncad* ‘quiet, tranquil, quietly’ from **ham-čyāta*, Sogd. *’nc’y* ‘to stay, remain’, and Khwar. *hncy-* ‘to rest, repose’ (see Cheung 2002: 160). For the structure of these forms and Arm. *hangist* cf. also the Iranian source (**han-dr-ta-*) of Arm. *handart* ‘quiet’ [HAB 3: 38-39].

hanem, 3.sg.aor. *e-han* ‘to take out, take off, draw out, remove, bring outside, bring forth, grab’ (Bible+).

For some Biblical attestations, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 131.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 34b].

●ETYM Etymology uncertain. For a comparison with Skt. *sanóti* ‘to win, gain’, etc., see s.v. *unim* ‘to take, have, obtain’. On the other hand, a relation with Hitt. *han-* ‘to draw, scoop’ has been proposed, see Łap‘anc‘yan 1961: 187-188; Schultheiss 1961: 225; Greppin 1973: 71; Polomé 1980: 21.

hask, *i*-stem: GDPI *hask-ic* ‘in Book of Chries and Cyril of Alexandria; loc. *i* *hask-i* in Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 135^{L12}); *a*-stem: GDPI *hask-a-c* ‘in Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 128^{L12}) ‘ear of corn’.

Many attestations in the Bible, but not in oblique cases [Astuacaturean 1895: 853-854]. The passage from Job 24.24 illustrates the semantic contrast *hask* = *στάχυς* ‘ear’ vs. *c’awhun* = *καλάμη* ‘stalk, stubble’: *kam ibrew zhashk ink’nin ankeal i c’awhnoy* ‘or as an ear of corn, fallen off the stalk of itself’: *ἢ ὥσπερ στάχυς αὐτόματος ἀποπεσὼν ἀπὸ καλάμης* (Cox 2006: 172); according to Rahlfs: *ἢ ὥσπερ στάχυς ἀπὸ καλάμης αὐτόματος ἀποπεσὼν*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 48b]. The Van-group has with an irregular *-š-*: Van, Moks, Ozim *xašk* [Ačařyan 1952: 274], Šatax *xašk* [M. Muradyan 1962: 57, 200a]. Orbeli (2002: 243) has Moks *xāšk*, GSg *xāškə*, NPI *xāškir* ‘ко́лос (го́ловка)’. Ačařyan (1952: 85) hesitantly assumes an influence of Pers. *xūša*, Pahl. *xōšak* ‘ear of corn’.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 48b. Ĵahukyan (1967: 241) derived from **ak-* ‘sharp’ connecting with Arm. *asetn* ‘needle’ (q.v.), cf. Gr. *ἀκοστή* f. ‘barley’, Goth. *ahs* n., OHG *ahir* n., etc. ‘ear of corn’, etc. Later he abandoned the etymology since it is not included in Ĵahukyan 1987, and the word is considered to be of unknown origin in 1990: 72 (sem. field 8). Olsen (1999: 953), too, lists *hask* as a word of unknown origin.

Nevertheless, the etymology is worth of consideration. The PIE root is **h₂ek-* ‘sharp’ which would yield Arm. **has-*. For the semantics cf. also OEngl. *egl* f. ‘awn’ < **h₂ek-ileh₂-*, Gr. *ἀκή* f. ‘point’, Lat. *aciēs* f. ‘sharp edge’, Lith. *akiotas* ‘awn’, etc. Most of these cognates are feminines, thus the *i*- and *a*-stems of Arm. *hask* probably point to fem. **ih₂-* and **eh₂-*. Goth. *ahs*, OHG *ahir* n., etc. ‘ear (of corn)’, Lat. *acus*, *-eris* n. ‘husks of grain or beans, chaff’, indirectly also Gr. *ἀκοστή* f. ‘barley’ reflect a neuter *s*-stem: **h₂ek-es-* (see Casaretto 2000: 219-221).

For the *-k-* alternative solutions can be offered: (1) derivaton on **h₂ek-u-*, cf. Lat. *acuō*, *-ere* ‘to sharpen’, Lith. *akiotas* ‘awn; fish-bone; cutting edge’ (from **aku-ōt-* or **ak-ōt-*, R. Derksen, p.c.; the absence of palatalization is unclear), etc.; thus:

**h₂ek^h-y-* > **hask-*; (2) an old suffix **-k-*, cf. Lith. *āšaka* ‘fish-bone; bran’, Russ. *osóka* ‘reed grass’, etc.; even the absence of cognates with **-k-* would not be a decisive counter-argument since the **-k-* functioned also in inner-Armenian creations such as *boys* ‘plant’ from **b^heu(H)-*; thus: **h₂ek^h-k-* > *hask*; (3) a “plant-suffix” *-k-*, cf. *tatask* ‘thistle’, *kask* ‘chestnut’, etc. (see 2.3.1). Note that the second and third solutions may be identical.

For the problem of *-sk* from **k^hy-*, see 2.1.21.

hast ‘firm, steady, standing still, tough’ (Bible, Severian of Gabala, John Chrysostom, Ephrem, etc.), ‘thick, dense, broad’ (see the dialectal section); **hast**, *i*-stem: GDPI *hast-i-c* ‘(Dionysius the Areopagite), IPI *hast-i-w-k* ‘(Cyril of Alexandria, George of Pisidia, Anania Narekac’i), loc. *i hast-i* (Severian of Gabala, John Chrysostom) and *i hast-oj* (John Chrysostom) ‘firmness, the standing still, strength’; **hastem** ‘to affirm, assert, make hard, create’ (Bible+), **hast-ič** ‘creator’, etc.; numerous compounds [HAB 3: 49a]. On **hast-a-m-est**, see de Lamberterie 1992a: 103-105.

See also s.vv. **hastatem** ‘to affirm, assert, reinforce; to build, found, set up, settle, establish a dwelling place; to create’, **hastoyr** ‘decisive’, **hastey** attested only in API (*z-*)*hastey-s* ‘a kind of pastry’.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 49b]. Especially widespread is the meaning ‘thick, dense, broad’, also in many compounds (see Ačarean 1913: 639-640; Malxaseanc’ HBB 3: 60-62; HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 246-247). This meaning is attested in *Yaysmawurk* and is marked as dialectal (*řmk.*) in NHB 2: 54b.

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1883: 38), linked with the Germanic word for ‘hard, steady, strong, firm, dense’: Olc. *fastr*, OHG *festi*, *fasti*, Engl. *fast*, etc. (Pedersen 1924: 224b = 1982: 307b), subst. OHG *festī* ‘firmness, strength; shelter, stronghold, fortress’, Germ. *Feste*, *Festung*, probably also Skt. *pastyā-* n. ‘Wohnsitz, Wohnstätte, Aufenthalt, Haus’ < ‘fester Wohnsitz’, *pastyā-* f. ‘Wohnsitz, Haus, Hausgemeinschaft’ (according to some scholars, ‘Strom, Fluß’), and some less probable cognates [Hübschmann 1897: 464; Osthoff 1898: 1-2; HAB 3: 49; Pokorný 1959: 789; Klingenschmitt 1982: 165; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 744₁ = 1995, 1: 648₁₀; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 111; HerkWört 1997: 184b; Mallory/Adams 1997: 204b; Olsen 1999: 201, 850].

The Armenian *i*-declension is secondary (see Ĵahukyan 1982: 126-127; cf. 1987: 142), unless it points to an older **past-i(h₂)-* in a way reflected in OHG *festi*, *festī*, and/or Skt. *pastyā-*, *pastyā-*.

In view of the limited distribution (see also Salmons apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 204b) and the vowel **-a-*, we are hardly dealing with a PIE word. One may posit a European substratum word shared by Armenian, Germanic, possibly also Indo-Aryan. In view of the semantics of the Germanic and Indic cognates, as well as that of Arm. *hastatem* ‘to affirm, assert, reinforce; to build, found, set up, settle, establish a dwelling place’, one may posit a substratum technical term with an original meaning ‘foundation, settlement, fortified dwelling place, fortress’.

For an extensive philological and etymological discussion and for the relation with *astem* ‘to look for a bride, ask in marriage’, *hastim* ‘to be engaged, be betrothed (said of a girl)’, see de Lamberterie 1992a. Olsen (1999: 201₃₇₉) alternatively assumes a **ph₂k^h-to-*. A contamination is more probable. For more detail, see s.v. *astem*.

Łap‘anc‘yan (1961: 188-189) connects Arm. *hast* to Hitt. *ḫaštai-* ‘bones; strength’. This is untenable.

hastat ‘firm, steady, steadfast, solid, constant, sure, valid; certainly, surely, truly, really’ (Bible, Canon Law, Ephrem, Grigor Narekac‘i, etc.); **hastatem** ‘to affirm, fasten, assert, reinforce; to build, found, set up, settle, establish a dwelling place; to create’ (Bible+).

Rich material in the Bible [Astuacaturean 1895: 854-857].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meanings ‘firm, steadfast, solid, well-built, valid’ [HAB 3: 50a]. Aslanbek *hasdad* ‘thick’ semantically replaced *hast* (see HAB 3: 49b).

●ETYM Derived from *hast* ‘firm, steady, standing still’ (q.v.). For the suffix *-at*, see Pedersen 1906: 475-476 = 1982: 253-254; Greppin 1975: 55; Ĵahakyan 1998: 16; Olsen 1999: 335-337.

hasteay attested only in API (*z*-)*hasteay-s* ‘a kind of pastry’.

NHB and HAB cite only one attestation: *ararak‘ nma hasteays ew karkandaks* ‘we made cakes for her’ (Jeremiah 44.19).

Another attestation is found by L. Hovhannisyan (1991a: 152; 2000: 218) in Ephrem Asori: *Ew arnun zmarminn surb: uten zhasteays ənd řiřats ew ənd surbs zsrbut‘iwnn* ‘And they take the holy body: (they) eat the *hasteay-s* with demons (*řiřat-*) and the holiness with saints’.

In Bařgirk‘ hayoc‘ (Amalyan 1975: 181^{Nr166}), *hasteays* (API) is glossed as *barak hac‘, kam lōř* ‘thin bread, or *lōř*’. Not mentioned in NHB and HAB.

●ETYM The etymology is uncertain. Ačarıyan (HAB 3: 50) hesitantly compares with Gr. *ἀκτῆ* ‘corn’ and *πάστυ* > Lat. *pasta* > Fr. *pâte*, both of unknown origin. One may also consider Lat. *pānis* ‘bread’ < **pāstni-* and diminutive *pastillum* ‘a form of sacrificial cake’ from **peh₂s-t-*, probably containing the root **peh₂s-*: Lat. *pascō* ‘to feed, pasture; to provide food for; to nurture (ground, crops, etc.); to gratify hunger’ (see Schrijver 1991: 144 with references, mentioning also Arm. *hac* ‘bread’ < **pas-ki-* with a question-mark).

Arm. *hasteay(-k‘)* may be alternatively linked with Gr. *ἄζω* ‘to dry, parch’, Czech *ozd* ‘dried malt’, *ozditi* ‘to dry malt’, Arm. *ostin* ‘dry’, *ačiwn* ‘ash’ (q.v.); it can be derived from PIE **h₂Hs-d-* or **h₂es-d-*, or a deverbative noun **h₂H(e)s-ti-*. For the semantics compare Lat. *fer(c)um* ‘a kind of sacrificial bread’ vs. Skt. *bhṛjĵāti* ‘to fry, roast (grains, etc.)’, *bhṛjṣta-* ‘fried, roasted, baked’ (Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 643, 699; Schrijver 1991: 255; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 278).

Structurally, *hasteay-k‘* may be interpreted as **hasti-* + the collective suffix *-ay(-k‘)*. The ultimate origin of **hasti-* remains obscure. The possibilities are: QIE **h₂ek-t-i(h₂)-*, cf. Gr. *ἀκτῆ* ‘corn’; QIE **peh₂s-ti-*, cf. Lat. *pānis* ‘bread’ < **pāstni-*, *pastillum* ‘a form of sacrificial cake’; QIE **h₂(H)es-d-i(h₂)-* or **h₂H(e)s-ti-*, cf. Czech *ozd* ‘dried malt’, etc. Also possible is **has(i/u)t-* or **hac‘(i/u)t-* + *-eay* (for this suffix, see Olsen 1999: 377-385).

Finally, one may assume a loan from Hitt. ^{NINDA}*ḫaz(z)ita-* ‘a kind of cake’. On this word, see s.v. *hac* ‘bread’.

hastoyr, only in John Chrysostom, rendering Gr. *καίριος* ‘coming at the right place, decisive, deadly’ [NHB 2: 56c].

●ETYM Derived from *hast* ‘firm, steady, standing still’, q.v. [HAB 3: 49a]. For the suffix *-oyr*, see Jahukyan 1987: 236; 1998: 30.

Compared with Urart. mountain *Haštarae*, Hitt. city *Hašter(i)a* (Jahukyan 1988: 153; cf. N. Arutjunjan 1985: 228). Uncertain.

hat, *o*-stem (later also *i*-) ‘grain, seed; piece, cut, fragment, section’ (Bible+); *hatanem* ‘to cut, split’ (Bible+); *z-atem*, *z-atanem* ‘to divide’ (Bible+); *y-atem*, *y-atanem* ‘to cut off branches from trees and especially from vine’ (Bible+), *y-awt* ‘cut-off branch’ (Ezekiel 15.4), on which the denominative verb *y-awtem* (Paterica+) is based. Later also *hawt* ‘cut-off branch of vine’ (Geoponica), *hawtem* (Čarəntir). See also s.v. *hawt*, *i*-stem ‘flock of sheep, etc.’.

hatanem ‘to strike’ (about plague) in P’awstos Buzand 4.13 (1883=1984: 95^{L-15f}); for the passage, see s.v. *keł*.

The meaning ‘to end, expire’, widespread in the dialects (see HAB 3: 52a), can be seen in, e.g., Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.68 (1913=1990: 365^{L12}): *hēnk’ ekeal anhatk’* ‘Brigands have come in abundance’ (transl. by Thomson 1978: 354).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects in practically all the basic forms including *hat* ‘grain, seed; piece’ and *yawt*- (note also the curious compound **ort’-(y)awt* ‘branches cut off from the vine’, composed of *ort’* ‘vine’ and *yawt* ‘cut-off branch’) [HAB 2: 82; 3: 52a, 386].

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 3: 51-52. According to Klingenschmitt (1982: 213-214), *hatanem* is composed of the prefix **ha-* (< **sḡ*, cf. Gr. prep. *ἄτεπ* ‘without, far from’ < **sḡ-tér*) and **tane-* < **dā-ne/o-* ‘teilen’, which is improbable. Alayan (1974: 95-98) links the words with *yatak* ‘bottom’, (*h*)*und* ‘seed’ and *hunj* ‘mowing, harvest(-time)’ and traces **hawt-* to PIE **peu-* ‘to hit’, pres. **pəu-d-*, cf. Lith. *pjáuju*, *pjáuti* (**pēũjō*) ‘to cut, mow’, Lat. *paviō*, *-īre* ‘to hit’, *pavimentum* n. ‘paved surface or floor’, from *d*-pres., probably: *pudeō* ‘to be ashamed’, etc. The form **hawt* is taken, thus, as original, and the loss of the *-w-* in *hat* is not explained. Olsen (1999: 90) mentions *hatanem* as “etymologically unclear”. She (op. cit. 17), like practically everyone, accepts the internal connection between *hat* ‘grain, seed; piece’ and *hatanem* ‘to cut’.

The best etymology seems to be the one proposed by Poetto (1976 apud Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 655 = 1995: 564; Clackson 1994: 171), and, independently, by Morani (1991: 176-178). According to it (see especially Morani), *hat*, *o*-stem ‘grain, seed’ goes back to PIE **h₂edos-* n. ‘sort of cereal, grain’: Lat. *ador*, *-ōris* n. ‘coarse grain, spelt’, Goth. *atisk* (**ades-ko-*) ‘cornfield’, OHG *ezzisca* (pl.) ‘Saat’, etc., probably also Av. **āδū-*, Sogd. (Buddh.) *’dw-k* ‘grain’, Hitt. *ḫat-*, if basically meaning ‘dried grain’. See also Pokorny 1959: 3; Watkins 1973; 1975a; Greppin 1983a: 13; Schrijver 1991: 38. On the connection of the Armenian word with the Hittite, see Wittmann 1964 apud Oettinger 1976: 147₅₂ (see also below). On Gothic, see Ramat 1974: 77-78. For further discussion and literature, see Szemerényi 1977: 29. Greppin (1983a: 13-14) adds Arm. *hačar* ‘spelt’ (Bible; Łarabał, etc.). For the latter compare Hitt. *ḫattar*, possibly ‘spelt’ (on which, see Watkins 1975: 184ff), although Arm. *-č-* is unclear.

As Morani (ibid.) explicitly points out, the original meaning of Armenian *hat* is ‘grain’, from which the meaning ‘cut, section, piece, fragment’ developed secondarily.

On the other hand, *hatanem* ‘to cut’ is linked with Hitt. *ḫattāi-* ‘to cut’ either as a native word (see Beekes 2003: 182) or as a loan (see Jahukyan 1987: 314; 1988, 2: 84). For Hittite, see the references above (especially Watkins 1973 and 1975a) and Oettinger 1976: 126. The *-tt-* points out to PIE **-t-* rather than **-d-*. Thus, if Arm. *hat-* indeed belongs to PIE **h₂edos-*, the Hittite verb is not related (unless one considers it an Armenian loan).

Citing reliable semantic parallels for ‘to cut, divide’ > ‘a division of the flock’ > ‘flock of sheep’ (3.9.1), A. Xaç‘atryan (1993: 107) convincingly connects *hawt*, *i*-stem ‘flock of sheep, etc.’ (q.v.) with *hatanem* ‘to cut’ and *y-awt* ‘cut-off branch’.

Morani (1991: 178) cautiously mentions the alternative *i*-stem of Arm. *hat* in relation with Toch. *ātī* ‘grass’, which is usually taken as cognate with Lat. *ador* and others. If the *i*-stem proves reliable, one might derive Arm. *yawt* and *hawt* (*i*-stem) from an old PIE HD paradigm: NSg. **h₂éd-ōi* (> PArm. **hatu(i)* > *hawt*), GSg. **h₂d-i-ós*. This is attractive since an original PArm. genitive **hač-* (with a regular *-č-* from **-d_i-*) would also explain Arm. *hač-ar* ‘spelt’ (on which see above). The final *-ar* is reminiscent of *jawar* ‘boiled and crushed wheat, barley or spelt’ (Geoponica; numerous dialects). However, *y-awt* and *hawt* seem to be deverbative nouns. One therefore may explain the form as containing the deverbative suffix **-ti-*: **h₂d-ti-* > PArm. **hawt-i-* > *hawt*, *i*-stem (see 2.1.22.12).

Conclusion

Arm. *hat*, *o*-stem ‘grain, seed; piece, cut’ may be derived from IE **h₂edos-* n. ‘sort of cereal, grain’. The verb *hatanem* ‘to cut’ should not be separated from *hat*. Not everything is clear, however. Synchronically, *hat* would be better understood as a deverbative noun (also Viredaz, p.c.). Neither the relation with the Hittite verb is clear. The forms *y-awt* and *hawt*, *i*-stem (both expressing the basic meaning ‘cut, division’) are clearly deverbative nouns. Therefore, the internal *-w-* points to a derivational pattern rather than a mere epenthesis. One may hypothetically derive *hawt* (*i*-stem) and *y-awt* from **h₂d-ti-* through PArm. **hawt-i-*.

The suffix *-awt* (*i*-stem), perhaps with a basic meaning ‘division, cut’, may originate from *hawt* (*i*-stem) / *y-awt*, see 2.3.1.

For the semantic field ‘to cut, split, strike’ : ‘grain’ : ‘piece/Stück’ cf. Georgian-Zan **kaḱ-* ‘to knock, pound’, Georgian *kaḱa-* ‘grain, kernel (of fruit)’, *kaḱal-* ‘walnut’, Laz *kaḱal-* ‘walnut’, Megr. *kaḱal-* ‘grain; piece’, etc. (see Klimov 1964: 105; 1998: 85); on these words, see s.v. *kaḱin* ‘acorn’.

See also s.v. *zatic*.

haraw, *o*-stem ‘South; Southern wind’. In the second meaning, the word seems to have been borrowed into Georgian *aravi* ‘Southern (wind)’ or ‘NE wind’ (see HAB 3: 57a) (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Sebastia, Muš, Karin, T‘iflis, Axalc‘xa, Ararat, Juła, Salmast, etc. [HAB 3: 56-57].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 56b.

Jahukyan (1973: 20-21; 1986-1987: 30; 1987: 143, 186) suggests a connection with Skt. *pūrvā-* ‘being before, going in front, first, former; eastern’ (RV+), OAv. *pouruuiā-* ‘first, initial, former’, YAv. *pauruua-*, *paouruua-*, *pouruua-* ‘being in front, first, former’; OCS *prъvъ* ‘first’, etc. Accepted (with the note “probably”) by Olsen (1999: 26). In Old Persian the word also means, as in Sanskrit, ‘östlich’,

whereas in Young Avesta – ‘südlich’ (see Bartholomae 1904: 871a). The same distribution is also found in another derivation of the same PIE root, cf. Skt. *prāñc-* ‘directed towards, directed forwards; eastern’ vs. Sogd. (Bud.) *βr’š kyr’n* ‘south’ (see Cheung 2002: 216). In his table, Jahukyan (1987: 143, 186) notes the semantic identity of the Armenian and the Iranian words. Elsewhere, he (1986-1987: 30) writes: “Selon certains linguistes, la signification de l’avestique *paurva-* témoignerait du déplacement des tribus iraniennes vers le sud; mais il paraît plus simple d’y voir un phénomène d’orientation: on regarde devant soi vers le point où apparaît le soleil de midi”. On the discussion involving the movements of Indo-Iranian tribes see, in particular, Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 915, 920-921), and of Armenians – S. Petrosyan 1976: 196-197; 1977: 214-216.

Interpreting *haraw* as etymologically meaning, thus, “côté du devant”, Jahukyan (1986-1987) treats *hiwsis* ‘north’ (q.v.) as “côté inverse”, deriving it from PIE **seukoi-ki(y)o-*, with the basic meaning “qui se trouve à l’opposé”.

On the reflex of the internal laryngeal, see 2.1.20.

harawunk‘ ‘sowing, seeds; sowing-field; arable land’, attested (Bible+) in API *harawun-s*.

●DIAL Muš *harvənk‘*, Maškert, K‘h *harmunk‘* ‘soil that has been softened by rains in spring and autumn and can be ploughed’ [HAB 3: 57a; Bałramyan 1960: 147a], also Sasun *harvənk‘* ‘the appropriate time for sowing’ and a verb *harvənk‘il* ‘to prepare the soil for sowing’ (Petoyan 1954: 139; 1965: 495). For a thorough description, see Gabikyan 1952: 332 (with Turk. *hernik* as an equivalent), where the author also mentions that, in autumn, they first water the soil (if they cannot do so, they wait for a rain), slightly plough it, and then they sow.

●ETYM Bugge (1893: 14) suggests a connection with Arm. (*h*)*arawr* ‘plough’ (q.v.) and derives *harawunk‘* from **aramon-*, citing Lat. *aramentum*⁷⁷ as a cognate. Ačaryan (HAB 3: 57a) does not accept this and other attempts which, too, considered a derivation from PIE **h₂erh₃-* ‘to plough’ (see, among others, Scheftelowitz 1904-1905, 2: 58), and leaves the origin of *harawunk‘* open. Jahukyan (1967: 241; 1987: 113), Ałabekyan (1979: 61) and N. Simonyan (1979: 220-221), however, are right in accepting the etymology. N. Simonyan (ibid.) treats it within the framework of the heteroclitic **h₂erh₃-uer/n-*, cf. Gr. *ἄρουρα* f. ‘tilled or arable land; pl. corn-lands, fields’; Skt. *urvārā-* f. ‘arable land, field yielding crop’, Av. *uruuarā-* f. pl. ‘food plant, plant, ground covered with plants, flora’; Mlr. *arbor*, NPI *arbanna*, OIr. gen. *arbe* ‘grain, corn’, etc. She also adds Arm. *araws* ‘virgin soil’ (q.v.; not mentioned by Jahukyan), as a semantic parallel noting Lith. *armenà* ‘aufgepflügte Schicht der Erdoberflächen’ (cf. also *Armenà* ‘right tributary of the Nēmunas’) from PIE **h₂erh₃-menā-* (see Derksen 1996: 154).

Apparently, the initial *h-* of *harawunk‘* directly reflects the PIE laryngeal (**h₂e- >* Arm. *ha-*, see 2.1.16.1), see N. Simonyan 1979: 220-221; Kortlandt 2003: 42, 55, 73-74; Beekes 2003: 182-183, 192-193, 195. On the development of the interconsonantal laryngeal, see 2.1.20.

⁷⁷ I could not find Lat. *aramentum* in OxfLatDict. Perhaps *armentum* ‘herd (of large cattle); a head of cattle’ is meant. Note the semantic difference.

Stating that in the Bible *harawunk* 'is attested in the meaning 'sowing, seed time', Lindeman (1982: 18) rejects its connection with PIE **h₂erh₃-* 'to plough'. Noting the same semantics, Olsen (1999: 613), however, correctly points out that the general meaning is 'tilled land, fields', "which makes the etymological derivation from the root **h₂arə₃-* 'plough' fairly obvious". The idea of sowing is inseparable from that of ploughing/cultivating. Note, e.g., Gr. *ἄρουρα* f. 'tilled or arable land; pl. corn-lands, fields', which metaphorically refers also to a woman as receiving seed and bearing fruit. Even if the temporal aspect were indeed dominant in *harawunk*, it could be easily explained by the semantic passage from the spatial aspect (cf. 3.3.1). Besides, the dialectal data which seem to be neglected by everyone strongly corroborate the spatial aspect. The basic meaning of the Armenian and Greek words may be, thus, 'sowing/tilled/arable-land'.

Arm. *haraw-un-k* may derive from PIE **h₂erh₃-uon-*. Olsen (1999: 613-614, 768-769) considers this equation less appealing because of "the preservation of **-u-* between homorganic vowels". Interestingly, she (ibid.) suggests a direct derivation from **h₂erh₃-mon-* (cf. Lith. *armuō* 'arable land') instead, not citing the dialectal **har(a)munk* which would make the etymology much stronger. This is, in fact, an old suggestion, see Walde/Hofmann 1, 1938: 71: "oder aus **arā-mōn* dissimiliert?" To my knowledge, however, such a dissimilation is unparalleled.

The above-mentioned argument of Olsen is not essential, since *harawunk* (pl.) can be analogical after the unpreserved NSg **harawr* (cf. Gr. *ἄρουρα*). Furthermore, the development **haramunk* > **harawunk* is not easy to explain. One might involve a comparison with the paradigm of *paštawn* – *paštamunk* 'service; religious ceremony' (perhaps also *mrjīwn*, NPl *mrjmunk* 'ant', q.v.), but here, unlike in the case of *harawunk*, the plural (as well as the oblique forms in singular) has only *-m-*. I therefore offer the following two scenarios:

(1) Arm. *harawunk* derives from PIE **h₂erh₃-uon-*, and dial. **har(a)munk* is due to a later reshaping after the paradigm of *paštawn* – *paštamunk* 'service; religious ceremony'; or else: *har(a)munk* > dial. **har(a)munk*, (C)w...n > (C)m...n (assimilation of nasalization), cf. *Katz(o/a)wan* > *Kat(i)zman* (on which see HayTetBar 2, 1988: 908-909);

(2) Arm. *harawunk* and dial. **har(a)munk* are parallel formations based on PIE **h₂erh₃-* 'to plough'; the former derives from PIE **h₂erh₃-uon-*, whereas the latter reflects **h₂erh₃-mon-* and is comparable with Lat. *ar(a)mentum* (if related) and/or Lith. *armuō* 'arable land' (cf. the above-mentioned interpretation of Bugge), *armenā* 'aufgepflügte Schicht der Erdoberflächen'.

The latter solution seems to be slightly preferable.

harsn, GDSg *harsin*, AblSg *i hars-n-ē*, NPl *harsun-k*, GDPl *harsan-c* 'bride; daughter-in-law' (Bible+); **harsan-i-k**, pl. tant. *ea*-stem: GDPl *harsane-a-c* 'nuptial, wedding ceremony' (Bible+).

●DIAL Both *harsn* and *harsanik* are ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 62b]. Łarabał has vocative *hās-i* vs. nominative *hárt'nə*. The pl. tant. *harsani-k* is represented in the Van-Marala group as a frozen API **xarsni-s*. Note in this relation, that ALocPl *harsani-s* is found seventeen (of the thirty in total) times in the Bible (see Astuacaturean 1895: 866).

●ETYM See s.v. *harc'anem* 'to ask, question, inquire'.

harc'anem, 1sg.aor. *harc* '-i, 3sg.aor. *e-harc* ', imper. *harc* ' (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 866-868) 'to ask, question, inquire' (Bible+); **harc'-uk**, *a*-stem: GDPl *harc* 'k-a-c' (Canon Law) 'sorcerer, magician' (Bible+); **harc** ', *i*-stem: GDSg *harc* '-i, GDPl *harc* '-i-c' 'question, inquiry, interrogation' (Agat'angelos, Philo, Severian of Gabala, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 63b]. T'iflis has *harc* 'nɔt 'magician', cf. ClArm. *harc* 'uk 'sorcerer, magician' [HAB 3: 63b].

●ETYM From PIE present **pr̥k-ske/o-*: Ved. *pr̥cchāmi*, MPers. *pursīdan* 'to ask', Lat. *poscō* 'to ask, demand', etc.; Arm. 3sg.aor. *e-harc* ' derives from thematic imperfect **e-pr̥k-sk-et*, cf. Skt. *āpr̥cchat*. Note also Arm. imper. *harc* ' vs. Skt. *pr̥cchā*. The noun *harc* ', *i*-stem 'question, inquiry' probably reflects QIE fem. **pr̥k-sk-ih₂-* (next to **-sk-eh₂-*: Skt. *pr̥cchā-*, OAv. *f(ə)rasā-* f. 'question', OHG *forsca* 'question', etc.; see Pokorny 1959: 822; Schmitt 1981: 53)⁷⁸.

Here belongs also Arm. *harsn* 'bride' (q.v.), cf. Lat. *proculus*, ī m. 'suitor, wooer', Lith. *peršū* 'to ask for a girl's hand in marriage', OCS *prositi* 'to ask', Skt. *praśná-* m. 'question, point at issue, inquiry', YAv. *frašna-* m. 'question', etc. See also s.v. *p'esay* 'bridegroom, son-in-law'.

For an etymological discussion, see Meillet 1910-11a: 246; 1936: 106-107, 114, 119; Pokorny 1959: 821-822; Mayrhofer 1961: 188-189; Godel 1975: 113, 115-116; K. Schmidt 1980: 42; 1980a: 2; Schmitt 1981: 53, 135; 1985: 86; Klingenschmitt 1982: 60-63; Ĵahukyan 1982: 189; Kortlandt 1989: 44; 1996: 40-43 = 2003: 89, 114-116; Ravnæs 1991: 147; Clackson 1994: 105, 173; Beekes 1995: 230; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 183-185; Mallory/Adams 1997: 33a, 369b, 468b; Olsen 1999: 90, 125.

For the meaning of *harc* '-uk 'sorcerer, magician' and dial. T'iflis *harc* 'nɔt 'magician' compare OEngl. *freht* f. 'Wahrsagung' (Ĵahukyan 1992: 19; cf. Saradževa 1985: 79).

hac ', *i*-stem: GDSg *hac* '-i, AblSg *i hac* '-ē, ISg *hac* '-i-w, AblPl *i hac* '-i-c', IPl *hac* '-i-w-k' (rich evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 868-870) 'bread; food, meal' (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 65a]. Interesting is Ĵula *axanc* 'from *an-hac* ' 'bread-less, without bread', with metathesis (see Ačārean 1940: 162, 373a). On the compound *hac* '-a-han see 2.1.33.2.

In Łarabał (Ačārean 1913: 647a) and Modern Armenian (Malxaseanc' HBB 3: 76b), *hac* ' refers also to 'honey with honeycomb'; cf. also **metr-a-hac* ' 'id.', composed of *metr* 'honey' and *hac* ' 'bread' (Ačārean 1913: 768b; Malxaseanc' HBB 3: 302). The same semantic shift is seen in *pan* 'a kind of round bread', which in the dialects of Cilicia and surroundings is synonymous to *metr-a-hac* '. This shift is quite old since it is attested by Nersēs Lambronac'i (12th cent., Cilicia) and others [HAB 4: 20a].

●ETYM Most of the etymological explanations (on which see HAB 3: 64-65; Charpentier 1909: 241-242; Clackson 1994: 231₂₁₉), including those connecting *hac* ' 'bread' with Skt. *sasyá-* n. 'corn, grain' (Bugge 1889: 17; 1893: 41; rightly rejected

⁷⁸ One might also think of a QIE root noun fem. **pr(e)k-s* with extension to *i*-declension, cf. Lat. *prex*, *-ecis* f. 'prayer; curse; good wishes'.

in Hübschmann 1897: 465 and Pedersen 1905: 209 = 1982: 71) or with Gr. *πατέομαι* ‘to dine, eat and drink; to enjoy’ and Goth. *fodjan* ‘to feed’ (**pat-ti-* > Arm. *hac‘*, Pedersen 1906: 432 = 1982: 210) are untenable. Of these the two are worth of consideration.

Since long (for references, see HAB 3: 64), Arm. *hac‘* is linked with cognate forms deriving from PIE **pekʷ-* ‘to cook, bake’: Skt. *pac-* ‘to cook; to ripen’ (see Kulikov 2001: 300-304), YAv. *pac-* ‘to cook’ (see Bailey 1979: 199-200; Cheung 2007: 286-287), Lat. *coquō* ‘to cook, boil, fry, bake, parch’ < **kʷekʷō* < **pekʷō* (see Schrijver 1991: 466), Gr. *πέσσω* ‘to bake, cook; to ripen’, OCS *pekŏ* ‘to bake’, etc. A **-ti-*-derivative QIE **pokʷ-ti-* has been assumed, cf. Gr. *πέψις* f. ‘the cooking; the ripening’, Ved. Skt. *pakti-*, *pākti-* f. ‘cooking, cooked meal’, etc. (Charpentier 1909: 241-245; Pokorný 1959: 798 (hesitantly); Ĵahukyan 1982: 73; 1987: 142 (hesitantly); Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 699 = 1995, 1: 604. Arm. *hac‘* is not mentioned in Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 64; Mallory/Adams 1997: 125.

This etymology presents us with a number of difficulties: 1) the vowel **-o-* cannot yield Arm. *-a-* in closed syllables; 2) the sound change **-kti-* > Arm. *-c‘-* is untenable; 3) **-ti-*-derivatives usually require zero grade in the root. The explanation of Mann (1963: 83-84; cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 217₇₈) assuming **-t(V)s* > Arm. *-c‘* is improbable; for the counter-evidence, see *-T(i)*. Likewise untenable is **pokʷ-s-om* ‘baked’ assumed by Patrubány (apud HAB 3: 64b). Olsen (1999: 83, 827; 2000: 404) posits **p_əkʷ-tih₂-* > **-tja-*, a *v_ɾkī-*-derivative, with **-kʷtj-* > *-c‘* as “a potential parallel of the regular development **-tj-* > *-c‘-*”. I believe, however, that a **-tj-*-would yield Arm. *-č‘-* rather than *-c‘-* (see 2.1.22.1). Furthermore, **kʷtj-* is more likely to develop into Arm. *-wč‘-* beside the regular change **-pt-* and **-kt-* > Arm. *-wt‘*, cf. *eawt‘n* ‘seven’, *ut‘* ‘eight’, etc.

According to the etymology suggested by Patrubány 1902-03a: 163; 1904: 428 (accepted in Pedersen 1905: 209 = 1982: 71 and Meillet apud HAB 3: 65a; for further references, see Schrijver 1991: 144, mentioning also Arm. *hac‘* ‘bread’ < **pas-ki-* with a question-mark), Arm. *hac‘* ‘bread’ derives from **pāsk-i* or **pə-sk-i* (read **p(e)h₂-sk-i-*), with the inchoative present suffix **-sk-*, and is linked with Lat. *pānis* ‘bread’ < **pāstni-*, *pastillum* ‘a form of sacrificial cake’, *pascō* ‘to feed, pasture; to provide food for; to nurture (ground, crops, etc.); to gratify hunger’ (see s.v. *hasteay* ‘a kind of pastry’). More probably, Arm. *hac‘* may reflect an old nominative **pāst-s* (see below).

Recently A. Petrosyan (unpublished) derived *hac‘* from PIE **h₂Hs-k-*, a derivative of **h₂eHs-* ‘to dry, parch’. To the best of my knowledges, however, there are no cognates pointing to a form with **-k-*. The Germanic forms (OHG *asca* ‘ashes’, etc.) and Arm. *ač-iwn* ‘ash’ and *askn* ‘ruby’ point to **-g-*. Nevertheless, this etymology is worth of consideration. One may assume a suffix **-sk-*, on which see Ĵahukyan 1987: 235-236. The semantic development ‘baked, cooked’ > ‘bread, cake’ is natural. One also may think of ‘(baked by placing under) ashes’, cf. Arm. *nkan* ‘a kind of bread’ < ‘bread that is baked by placing it under ashes’ (HAB 3: 455-456); Partizak, Manišak < Hamšen *moxrac* (*moxrat‘at*) *karkandak* ‘*ashed cake’ (see Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 464); Tavuš *kərkeni* ‘a cake’ that is baked *moxri mič‘in* “in the ashes” (Xemč‘yan 2000: 217b^{Nr19}). Compare also *hasteay* ‘a kind of pastry, cake’

(q.v.), possibly from the same etymon (if derived from **has-t-* 'ash' rather than having resulted from a semantic development 'to parch, burn, etc.' > 'cake').

According to Jahukyan (1987: 318, 320), Arm. *hac* 'bread', if indeed of IE origin, may have been borrowed into Hitt. ^{NINDA}*haz(z)ita-* 'a kind of cake' (cf. also Hitt. ^{NINDA}*harzazu-* 'a kind of oily bread'). I suggest a connection between Hitt. ^{NINDA}*haz(z)ita-* 'a kind of cake' and Arm. *hasteay* 'id.' (q.v.).

To conclude, an IE origin of Arm. *hac* 'bread' is possible though the etymology is not entirely clear. The most popular theory, viz. the one positing **pok^wti-* (or **p_ok^w-tih₂-*), is untenable. The derivation from QIE **h₂Hs(-s)k-* is quite possible. The most probable source for *hac* 'is, in my opinion, QIE **p(e)h₂s(-sk)-*. If Lat. **pās-t-* and Arm. *hac* ' (possibly also *hasteay* 'a kind of pastry') do not derive from PIE **peh₂s-* 'to feed, graze', they may point to a Mediterranean **pāst-* 'a kind of bread or cake'. Whether of PIE or substratum origin, Arm. *hac* ' may reflect an old nominative **pāst-s*, cf. Arm. *anic* 'nit, louse egg' from QIE **s(k)onid-s* vs. Gr. *κοῦις* < **koviδ-ς* (see s.v.). The consonant stem **pāst-* was changed to an *i*-stem of *hac* ' , cf. Arm. *sirt*, *i*-stem 'heart' (q.v.).

hac'i, *ea*-stem: GDSg *hac* 'w-o-y (Yovhannēs Drasxanakertē'i, 9-10 cent.), GDPI *hac* 'eac' (in place-names, see there) 'ash-tree'; **hac'-ut** 'place abounding in ash-trees', *hac* 'ut *purak* called *Hac* 'eac' *Draxt* 'Ash Grove' (P'awstos Buzand 3.14, 1883=1984: 33^{L17}).

●DIAL The forms *hac* '-i and *hac* '-eni 'ash-tree' are widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 65b]. Note also Ozim *xac* 'əcār [Ačar'yan 1952: 275]. For Salmast *xac* 'ik' (HAB ibid.) with a diminutive suffix, see s.v. place-name **Hac* 'eak-k'. The -w- in Muš, Alaškert *hac* 'veni (HAB ibid.) reflects the old genitive stem *hac* 'w-.

●ETYM Connected with Oic. *askr*, OGH *asc*, OEngl. *æsc* 'ash-tree', Alb *ah* 'beech', perhaps also Hitt. *haš(š)ik-* n., *haššikka-* c. 'ein Obstbaum und seine Frucht'; without the *-k-: Lith. *uosis* 'ash-tree', SCr. *jāsēn* 'ash-tree', Lat. *ornus* f. 'mountain-ash' < **oseno-*, OIr. *uinnius* m. 'ash-tree' < **osno-*, etc. [Bugge 1893: 14-15; Hübschmann 1897: 465; HAB 3: 65b; Pokorny 1959: 782; Fraenkel 2: 1167; P. Friedrich 1970: 92-98; ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 1, 1974: 78-80; Normier 1981; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 625-626 = 1995: 537-538; P. Friedrich apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 32]. For Alb *ah* 'beech' from **osk-*, see Kortlandt 1986: 42-44 = 2003: 72-73; Demiraj 1997: 73 (with lit.). For Hittite, see Tischler 1, 1983: 200-201; Kloekhorst 2008 s.v.

The root is usually reconstructed as **Hh₃-e/os-*, beside full-grade **Heh₃-s-* in BSl. (see Schrijver 1991: 77-78, 187, 327; 1995: 39, 455; Derksen 2008 s.v.; de Vaan 2008: 435). Arm. *hac* 'i, *ea*-stem, reflects **Hh₃os-k-ieh₂-* > PArm. **hoskiyā*, with pretonic **-o-* > *-a-* (on which see 2.1.3), or zero-grade (possibly also Germanic, see Schrijver 1991: 77-78), **Hh₃s-k-ieh₂-*. Olsen (1999: 813) posits **-ssk-*, which is improbable and unnecessary.

For Gr. *ὄζυα*, -η 'beech, spear', see s.v. *uši*, probably 'storax-tree; holm-oak'. The form with **-en-* is probably reflected in Arm. *hoyn* 'cornel' (q.v.).

haw₁, *u*-stem: GDSg *haw-u*, GDPI *haw-u-c* ' (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 870), (also *a*- and *o*-stems in NHB 2: 71b without evidence) 'bird' (Bible, Lazar P'arpec'i, Eusebius of Caesarea, Porphyry), 'rooster' (Bible), 'hen' (Bible).

For a thorough philological analysis, see Strohmeier 1983 who concludes that, in contrast with the generic term *t'řč'un* 'bird, any living thing which flies', *haw* has a more complex, although smaller, semantic range which primarily includes birds which are useful to men.

For the semantic development cf. Gr. *ὄρνις* 'bird', 'rooster', 'hen'.

●DIAL The word is widespread in the dialects as **haw* 'hen', whereas the frozen plural **haw-k* (T'iflis, Muš, Van, etc.) means 'bird' [HAB 3: 66b].

According to Orbeli 2002: 245, Moks *xafk^o/xavk^o*, gen. *xafk^o-u* refers not only to 'bird' (see also 63^{L14,17} and 116^{L11} for textual illustrations), but also to 'ястреб = hawk'. For the semantic shift compare Gr. *αἰετός* 'eagle' from the very same PIE etymon 'bird' (see below). Moks also has *xav*, gen. *xav-u* 'hen' [Orbeli 2002: 244].

●ETYM Since NHB 2: 71b, etc. (see HAB 3: 66), connected with Lat. *avis*, -is f. 'bird' (see also Hübschmann 1897: 465) and other words belonging to the PIE word for 'bird': Gr. *αἰετός* < **awi-etos* m. 'eagle', Skt. *váy-*, NSg *véh/víh*, AccSg *vím*, GSg *véh*, NPl *váyah*, IPl *víbhīh* m. 'bird', YAv. *vaii-* m. 'bird', NSg *vīš*, NPl *vaiiō*, GPI *vaiiqm* 'bird', etc. (see Meillet 1894: 154; HAB 3: 66a; Pokorny 1959: 86; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 537 = 1995, 1: 454-455; Mallory/Adams 1997: 66a).

The word is reconstructed as a PD *i*-stem: nominative **h₂éu-i-* (cf. Lat. *avis* 'bird' and Arm. *haw* 'id.') vs. genitive **h₂éi-s* (see Kuiper 1942: 61-62 = 221-222; Beekes 1969: 57, 128; 1985: 81-82; 1995: 175; Schrijver 1991: 30, 47; for a discussion, see also Schindler 1969: 146-148; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 507-508; Olsen 1999: 110₂₃₀)⁷⁹.

The initial *h-* has been treated as non-etymological (Meillet 1892: 162; 1936: 38; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 58). However, the PIE full grade nominative **h₂éu-i-* (cf. Lat. *avis* 'bird') would yield Arm. *haw*, and the initial *h-* can reflect the laryngeal (Greppin 1973: 73; Polomé 1980: 25; Kortlandt 1983: 12; 1986: 43 = 2003: 42, 73; Schrijver 1991: 30, 47; Lindeman 1997: 39; Beekes 2003: 182).

The *u*-declension is due to the stem-final *-w* (Meillet 1936: 76; Jahukyan 1982: 127; Olsen 1999: 109-110, 790, 828); note also that the *u*-stem is frequent with animal names, cf. *atuēs* 'fox', *arj* 'bear', *gayl* 'wolf', *inj* 'panther, leopard', *ul* 'kid', etc. On *u*-stem animal names, see A. A. Abrahamyan 1976: 42-43; Jahukyan 1982: 127; Olsen 1999: 105. The *u*-declension includes a considerable number of animal-names in the dialects. Tarōnean (1961: 33), for instance, presents a list of 54 such animal designations in Bateš-Bitlis.

haw₂, *o*-stem: GDSg *haw-o-y* (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Eusebius of Caesarea), IPl *haw-o-v-k* in the letter from Bishop Giwt (5th cent.) to Vač'ē (king of Atuank') apud Movsēs Kařankatuac'i 1.11 [V. Arak'elyan 1983: 20^{L14}]; *u*-stem: GDSg *haw-u* (Plato, John Chrysostom) 'grandfather, ancestor' (Bible+).

In some colophons, also 'uncle' [Mahé 1986-87a]; see below.

●ETYM Connected with Lat. *avus* 'grandfather', OIr. *auē* 'grandson', Goth. *awo* 'grandmother', Lith. *avýnas* 'maternal uncle', OPr. *awis* 'id.', Russ. *uj*, Pol. *wuj* 'maternal uncle', Hitt. *ḫuḫḫaš* 'grandfather', etc. (NHB 2: 71b; HAB 3: 67a; Mallory/Adams 1997: 238a).

⁷⁹ Olsen 1999: 110 reconstructs **h₃-*.

On the meaning ‘(maternal) uncle’ in some languages, see Benveniste 1969, 1: 223ff; Beekes 1976a; Toporov, *PrJaz* 1, 1975: 179-180. As has been shown by Mahé (1986-87a), also Arm. *haw* appears in the meaning ‘uncle’ in some colophons.

In view of Hitt. *huhḫaš* and SCr. *űjāk*, one reconstructs two laryngeals: **h₂euH-* [Schrijver 1991: 48]. The initial *h-* of the Armenian form, as well as that of *han* ‘grandmother’ (q.v.), although in both cases it corresponds to Hitt. *h-*, is considered “une aspiration secondaire due à un phénomène récent” [Benveniste 1969, 1: 224]. See, however, 2.1.16.1. The alternative derivation of Arm. *haw* from **papos* [Pokorny 1959: 89] is gratuitous (see also Szemerényi 1977: 47).

Remarkable is the absence of Greek and Aryan cognates next to the Armenian form (cf. however Szemerényi 1977: 47-48, 56-61).

hawari, see s.v. *getar(u)*.

hawt, *i*-stem ‘flock of sheep, etc.; group’ (Bible+). GDPI *hōt-i-c* ‘is attested in the Bible, as well as in P’awstos Buzand 4.13 (1883=1984: 95^{L8}): *čarak hōtic* ‘“pastures for flocks”’ [Garsoïan 1989: 138^{L4}]. From *hawt* several designations for ‘shepherd’ have been formed: *hōt-arac* (Łazar P’arpec‘i+), *hōt-erēc* ‘(Philo, “Vokayk‘ arewelic”, etc.), as well as dial **hōt-at*.

●DIAL Dialectally attested only in **hōt-at* ‘shepherd’ (see s.v. **hawt-at*).

●ETYM Usually derived from PIE **peh₂-* ‘to protect, keep’ with **-d-* as in Pers. *pāda* ‘flock’ and in Lat. *pecus*, *-udis* f. ‘farm animal; sheep’ (see Meillet 1903c: 430; HAB 3: 138-139, 139b); see s.v. *hawran* ‘flock of sheep or goats’. Jahukyan (1987: 142) put a question mark on the reconstruction **pā-d-*. Klingenschmitt (1982: 453-154) tries to explain the obvious formal problems by starting with NSg **pah₂dō(i)*, which is not convincing; see 2.1.22.12. Olsen (1999: 95; 2000: 406) alternatively derives *hawt* from **p_ekū-d-* (cf. Lat. *pecus*, *-udis*) > **hawut-*, but this is improbable.

The best solution is offered, I think, by A. Xaç‘atryan (1993: 107), who derives *hawt* from *hatanem* ‘to cut’ (q.v.). For the semantic relationship, see 3.9.1.

***hawt-at** ‘shepherd’.

●DIAL In the dialects of Axalc‘xa, Lori, Ararat, Łarabał, Van, Alaškert, Muš [Ačārean 1913: 676-677; HAB 3: 139a], Bulanəx, Širak, Aparan [Amatuni 1912: 407-408]. A secondary meaning is ‘ploughman’, also in the compound (Baberd) **hōtat-k‘ar*, with *k‘ar* ‘stone’ [Ačārean 1913: 676-677; HAB 3: 139a].

Ararat, Sip‘an **Hōtat-astł* ‘Evening Star’, lit. ‘shepherd-star’ [Amatuni 1912: 408a], called so because its appearance marked the return of flocks from pastures [Ačārean 1913: 677a; HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 305a]. On *Hotli astł* = *Lusastł* ‘Venus’ pictured on a New Year ritual cake named *Tari* ‘year’ from the village of Abul of Axalk‘alak‘, see Bdoyan 1972: 441a. According to G. Hakobyan (1974: 275), Nerk‘in Basen *Hotli astł* refers to the planet Mars. According to Nždehyan (1902: 270, with a corresponding traditional story; see also Łanalanyan 1969: 9^{Nr6}), Alaškert *Godi hōtu astł* ‘star of the lazy herdsman’ refers to *Erewak* ‘Saturn’.

The word *hōtat* functions also as a star of the constellation Ursa Major, or Libra, or Orion, this time in the meaning ‘ploughman’; see 3.1.4.1.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 3: 139a) derives from Arm. *hawt* ‘flock of sheep, etc.’ (q.v.), which is undoubtedly correct, but does not specify the ending *-at*.

One cannot exclude the possibility that we are dealing with a suffix; cf. e.g. *kenc* ‘-at’ ‘living’. Nevertheless, I tentatively propose a derivation from PIE **peh₂(s)-* ‘to protect, pasture’, cf. OCS *pasti* ‘to pasture’, Lat. *pāscō* ‘to pasture’, Hitt. *paḥš-* ‘to protect’, etc. This verbal root is found in Arm. *hoviw* ‘shepherd’ (q.v.). A suffixed **peh₂-lo-* (cf. Skt. *avipālā-* ‘shepherd’, *gopālā-* ‘cowherd’) would yield Arm. **(h)at-*. Thus: **hawt-at* ‘shepherd’ < “sheepflock pasturer”.

That the word is not attested in the literature does not necessarily imply that it is recent. The dialectal spread and the fact that *hawt* ‘sheepflock’ has not been preserved in the dialects independently suggest that **hōtał* may be old.

For **hōtał(i)-astł* ‘Evening Star’, lit. ‘shepherd-star’, note an astonishing parallel in Old English: *swán(a)-steorra* ‘Evening Star’, lit. ‘shepherd-star’; the motivation is explained in the same way: “weil bei seinem Sichtbarwerden die Hirten heimtreiben” (Scherer 1953: 84). The same pattern of naming the planet Venus is also seen among Turkic peoples (Turkish *çobanyıldızı*, Turkmen *Чобан йылдызы*, etc.), although in this case the designation refers to the Morning Star (see Karpenko 1981: 79).

hawran, *a*-stem in NHB, but without evidence ‘flock of sheep or goats’ (Bible+), ‘sheepfold’ (Philo+).

●ETYM The independently unattested **hawr-* is taken as meaning ‘shepherd’ and is derived from **peh₂-tro-* ‘guarder, protector, keeper’ < PIE **peh₂-*; cf. Skt. *pā-* ‘to protect, keep’, *pātár-* m. ‘defender, protector’ (RV+), YAv. *pādra-uuant-* ‘granting protection’, Khot. *pā-*, Pahl. *pādan* ‘to protect, watch’, *pās* ‘guard, watch’, *pahrēz* ‘defence, care’ (see MacKenzie 1971: 62, 64), OCS *pasti* ‘to pasture’, etc.; also PArm. **-wa-* in *hoviw* ‘shepherd’ [Lidén 1906: 26-27; HAB 3: 139b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 142]. The inclusion of Arm. *hawt* ‘flock, group’ is not convincing (see s.v.). See also s.v. *hayim* ‘to watch, look, wait’.

Smbat Sparapet (13th cent., Cilicia) used a hapax, namely *pahran*, which seems to mean ‘pastureland’: ‘Weide’ (Karst) = ‘пастбище’ (Galstyan); see HAB 4: 12b; Galstyan 1958: 167. Ačarıyan (HAB 4: 12b) mentions/offers no etymology. Ĵahukyan (1967: 305) cites *pahran* next to *hawran* as an example of the alternation *p* : *h* and supplies no explanation.

I propose to treat Arm. *pahran* as a loan from the above-mentioned Iran. **pahr-* ‘protection, care’. The meaning ‘to pasture’ (cf. OCS *pasti* ‘to pasture’, etc.) is not attested with Ilr. **pāt(a)r-*, but it does appear in Arm. *hawran* ‘flock of sheep and goats’ derived from the same **peh₂-tro-*. Note also that both forms have a final *-an*. The basic meaning of *hawran* and *pahran* seems to be ‘pasturing, pastured’, whereas the suffix **-tro-* would point to ‘pasturer’. This is not a decisive obstacle since the difference between the one who pastures and the one who is pastured is not significant. Besides, a pastureland might also be seen as a ‘valley of the pasturer’ (see s.v. *Tuarac-a-tap*). One may, thus, reconstruct a Mİran. **pahran* ‘pasturing’ as a semantic and formal (including not only the **-tr-* but also, perhaps, the nasal suffix) correspondence to Arm. *hawran*, and as the source of Arm. *pahran*.

hawru ‘stepfather’.

●DIAL Hamšen *hōru* ‘stepfather’ [Ačarıyan 1947: 51, 242], Xotorĵur *hōru* [YušamXotorĵ 1964: 479a].

●ETYM See s.v. *mawru* 'stepmother'.

***hap'ap'em** 'to kidnap', hapax 3sg.aor. *hap'ap'ec'aw* 'she was kidnapped' in Eusebius of Caesarea

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 72b) assumes a reduplication of an otherwise unknown **hap* '-. Further, see s.v. *ap* 'palm of the hand, handful'.

hecan, *a*-stem: ISg *hecan-a-w* (a few times in Grigor Narekac'i, 10-11th cent.) 'beam; log; staff, mace' (Bible+), later 'a kind of meteorological phenomenon'.

●DIAL Preserved in a few extremely W and SW dialects [HAB 3: 75b].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology in HAB 3: 75b. Olsen (1999: 299, 951) presents *hecan* as an etymologically obscure word.

Bediryan (1956: 44-45) and Ĵahukyan (1979: 27-28) independently derive *hecan* from *hecanim* 'to mount' < 'to sit' (q.v.) from PIE **sed-* 'to sit'. They treat *hecan-oc* 'a kind of winnowing-fan' (Bible+) as a derivative of *hecan* 'beam, log'. In my view, this is parallel to the derivation of *gerandi* 'scythe; sickle' from *geran* 'beam, log' (see s.vv.). Note that both *geran* (*a*-stem) and *hecan* display the same suffix *-an*, and the same semantic development ('beam, log' > 'a kind of meteorological phenomenon'). For a discussion of *-oc* and *-anoc*, see Greppin 1975: 43-44, 113; Ĵahukyan 1998: 13, 31; Olsen 1999: 311-313.

hecanim, 3sg.aor. *hec-a-w* 'to mount a horse, etc.; to come on board' + *i* 'in, on' (Bible+), **heceal**, *o*-stem: ISg *hecel-o-v*, GDPI *hecel-o-c*, IPI *hecel-o-v-k* 'horseman, rider, cavalryman' (Bible+), **hecel-a-zawr** 'cavalry' (Bible+); MidArm. **hec-n-um** 'to mount a horse' (Barseł Ćon, 13th cent., see NHB 2: 82b), **hej-n-um** 'id.' (Grigoris, 13th cent.), **hecne/il** 'id.' (12th cent.+), **hecman** 'horseman' (Bžškaran jioy, etc.), **hecel** 'cavalry; cavalryman' (abundant in MidArm.), etc. [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 32-33].

For attestations of the verb and derivatives, see Astuacaturean 1895: 878; NHB 2: 81-82; Klingenschmitt 1982: 195₄₃; Barton 1989: 147. For 3sg.aor. *hec-a-w* 'mounted (a horse)' and 2sg.subj. *hec-c'-i-s* (*et'ē du yors hecc'is* 'if you [mount to] go hunting') in the famous epic fragments, see Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.50 and 2.61 (1913=1991: 179^{L2}, 192^{L2f}; Thomson 1978: 192, 203).

●DIAL The verb is widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 75]. Next to the basic meaning 'to mount a horse' one also finds sporadic data with different semantic nuances. For instance, in a folk-tale from the Karin-Ėrzrum region (Basen, Narman-Ėk'rek) told by Hakob Sanosyan and recorded by Ervand Pezazyan in Alek'sandrapol-Gyumri in 1915 (HŽHek 4, 1963: 269^{L19}) we find *hecan gyamiin* 'they came on board of the ship'.

Derivatives include **hecel* 'robber' (Van), 'army' (Ařtal), **hecelwor* 'soldier' (Ařtal), etc. [HAB 3: 75].

●ETYM Derived from PIE **sed-* 'to sit', cf. Gr. *ēřouai*, Lat. *sedēre*, Goth. *sitan*, Lith. *sėdėti*, etc. (HAB 3: 75a; Pokorny 1959: 885; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 692-693); further see s.vv. *nist* 'seat, site, location, abode', *tel* 'site, place'.

The etymology presents no serious difficulties (pace Kortlandt 1983: 11 = 2003: 41). For a discussion on the initial *h-* from word-initial **s-* or from a prefix, see Pedersen 1905: 206₁ = 1982: 68₁; Greppin 1975a: 47-48; Ĵahukyan 1982: 39;

Klingenschmitt 1982: 195-196; Kortlandt 1983: 11; 1987a: 51 = 2003: 41, 80; Ravnæs 1991: 107, 168-169.

The affricate *-c-* points to the sigmatic aorist **sed-s-* (Pedersen 1905: 206 = 1982: 68; Pokorný 1959: 885; Ĵahukyan 1967: 216; 1982: 74; Kortlandt 1987a: 51; 1994: 28-29 = 2003: 80, 105; Barton 1989: 147, 148₄₃; Olsen 1999: 810₅₅), cf. Skt. 3sg.subj.act. *sátsat*, etc. (for the forms see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 692).

The explanation from pres. **sed-je/o-* (Klingenschmitt 1982: 195-196; see also Ravnæs 1991: 36, 168-169) has been criticised by Barton 1989: 147, 147₄₁ in the morphological context. Besides, **sed-je/o-* would yield Arm. **heč-* rather than *hec-* (see 2.1.22.1, 2.2.6.1).

See also s.vv. *hecan* ‘beam, log’ and *hecanoc* ‘winnowing fan; Milky Way’.

hecanoc, *a*-stem: GDSg *hecanoc* ‘-i (Grigor Narekac’i, 10-11th cent.), ISg *hecanoc* ‘-a-w (Šarakan, Čarəntir) ‘winnowing fan’ (Bible, Hexaemeron, John Chrysostom, etc.), ‘Milky Way’ (Ališan 1910: 129-130 without source indication).

As is pointed out by Ališan ibid., the second meaning must be due to the association of the Milky Way with ‘straw’ (see 3.1.3).

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 3: 76a and Ĵahukyan 1987. Olsen 1999: 955 lists *hecanoc* ‘among words of unknown origin.

See s.v. *hecan* ‘beam, log’.

hełjamłjuk ‘drowned, suffocated, oppressed’, attested in Agat’angelos, Łazar P’arpec’i, Movsēs Xorenac’i, Hexaemeron, etc.

In Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.68 (1913= 1991: 361^{L10}; transl. Thomson 1978: 352), *Ayspiseaw anjkaw hełjamłjuk eteal, vtangim* (var. *p’łjkim*) *karōtut* ‘eamb meroy hōrn’: “Oppressed by such an affliction I suffer from the loss of our father”.

In Movsēs Kałankatuac’i/Dasxuranc’i 3.22/23 (V. Arak’elyan 1983: 339^{L9f}; transl. Dowsett 1961: 225): *bazumk* ‘*xoršakahar ew hełjamłjuk satakec* ‘an’: “many perished by fire and drowning”. This passage is not cited in NHB and HAB.

The suffix-less form *hełjamulj* is attested in Kirakos Ganjakec’i, 13th cent. [HAB 3: 332b].

●ETYM Belongs with *hełj-* ‘to drown, suffocate, strangle’ (Bible+); cf. also *xetd-* ‘id.’ (Bible+; dialectally ubiquitous). The IE etymological attempts (see HAB 2: 357; 3: 78a; Ĵahukyan 1967: 107, 112) are unconvincing. For the combined reduplication (*u*-type and *m*-type), cf. *atłjamulj* ‘darkness, twilight’ based on **atł-*, a word of IE origin (q.v.). If this interpretation is correct (Ačarjan is sceptical, HAB 3: 332), the independently attested *młj(u)k-* ‘to strangle’ (P’awstos Buzand, John Chrysostom, etc.) should be regarded as secondary.

hełum, 3sg.aor. *e-heł* ‘to pour, fill, flow over’ (Bible+), **hełet**, *a*-stem: GDSg *hełet* ‘-i, AblSg *i hełet-ē*, ISg *hełet* ‘a-w, GDPl *hełet* ‘a-c’ ‘flood, torrent’ (Bible+), **hełetlat**, *a*-stem: GDSg *hełetlat* ‘-i, AblSg *i hełetlat-ē*, LocSg *i hełetlat* ‘-i, ISg *hełetlat* ‘a-w, GDPl *hełetlat* ‘a-c’, IPl *hełetlat* ‘a-w-k’ ‘torrent, the place of a torrential stream, ravine’ (Bible+); **z-ełum** ‘to pour, pour out, shed; to flow out, be overfilled’ (Bible+); see also s.v. **ołot(an)em** ‘to overflow, inundate, flood; to rinse’ (Bible+).

A textual illustration for the verb *hełum* from Etišē, Chapter 5 (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 214^{L25f}): *minč* ‘ew *hraman tueal erknayin covun hełul i veray c’amak* ‘is “He

even ordered the sea of heaven to flow over the dry land” (transl. Thomson 1982: 158-159).

That *heřet-at* refers not only to ‘torrent’ but also ‘ravine, torrent-bed’ is seen e.g. from the following attestations: Job 28.4 (Cox 2006: 182): *zxrām heřetati i p’ošwoy* “a cleft of a ravine, away from dust”; in Łazar P’arpec’i (5th cent.) 3.81 (1904=1985: 148^{L35}; transl. Thomson 1991: 208): *yezer heřetatin* “at the edge of the ravine” (for the full passage, see s.v. *art* ‘cornfield’).

●ETYM The verb *heřum* is usually derived from QIE **pel(H)-nu-mi* (cf. Lith. *pilù*, *pilti* ‘to pour’, etc.) and connected with reduplicated *heřet* and *otoř-* (Bugge 1893: 15; Meillet 1916e: 171; Meillet 1916g; 1919: 187; 1936: 48, 112, 114; HAB 3: 76-77; Pokorny 1959: 798; hesitantly: Hübschmann 1897: 466). For a discussion, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 244-246; Saradževa 1986: 24-25; Olsen 1999: 406₄₃₅. Further, see s.v. *li* ‘full’ (note the verb *lnum* ‘to fill’ with the same verbal suffix **-nu-*).

Greppin (1981b: 6) notes that a proto-form **peln-peln-* is not agreeable. The solution may be simpler, however: reduplication of *heř-* ‘to pour’ on the Armenian ground (cf. Meillet 1936: 38; Klingenschmitt 1982: 244₁₉; Olsen 1999: 72, 406; on *heřet-at*, see Olsen 1999: 335). Elsewhere Greppin (1981c: 121₃) notes the derivation *heřum* < **pel-nu-mi* and adds: “However, an *o*-grade form, Arm. *otoř* ‘inundation’, might be derived from Hitt. *alalam(m)a-* ‘roar (of a river)’”. However, the Armenian forms are not of onomatopoeic nature. I see no reason to separate *heřet* from *otoř-*. The latter may be regarded as an *o*-grade verbal iterative-extensive reduplication (cf. Klingenschmitt 1982: 244₁₉), cf. *kokov-* ‘to boast’, *yorjorjem* ‘to call, name’.

***heř-** ‘far’: **heř-i** adv. ‘far (of time and space); isolated, foreign’, adj. ‘distant, far off, of long duration’ (Bible+), ‘without, except’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i, Gregory of Nyssa), **heř-ust, i heř-ust** adv. ‘from a distance, at long range’ (Bible+), **heř-oy** ‘far’ (John Chrysostom), dial. ***heř-u** ‘far’ (NHB 2: 89a; see also the dialectal section); **heřanam**, 3sg.aor. *heřac* ‘-aw, 3pl.aor. *heřac* ‘-an ‘to leave, go away, move off, be far’ (Bible+); **heř-awor**, *a*-stem: GDPI *heřawor-a-c* adj. ‘distant, far off, of long duration’ (Bible+), **heřewor** < **heři-awor* ‘id.’ (Ephrem), **heřastan** adj. ‘distant, far off, of long duration’, **i heřastan-ē** adv. ‘far, far off/away, from a distance, at long range’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The forms *heři* and *heřu* are widespread in the dialects. With a final nasal: Xarberd *hārun* (beside *hāri*), Muš, Alaškert *heřun*, Aslanbek *hāřün*, abl. *heřəvān*, cf. Akn *heřənc*, etc. Rodost’o *heřung* with the suffix *-unk*, cf. *xor-unk* ‘deep’, etc. [HAB 3: 82a]. The dialectal form *heřu* is recorded already in NHB 2: 89a.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde 1854: 14^{L295f} et al. (HAB 3: 82a) connected with Goth. *fairra* ‘far’, OHG *ferro* ‘far’, Skt. *parás* ‘far, further’, etc. See Klingenschmitt 1982: 121₁₇, 165 on the morphology of *heř-i* (derived by him from **persijo-*) and the verb *heř-anam*. For references and a discussion, see s.v. *ař* ‘at, by, to’.

***hes-**

●DIAL Metri *hīsnil* ‘to look at’ [Ałayan 1954: 314].

●ETYM According to Ałayan (1954: 314; 1974: 146-147), from PIE **(s)pek-* ‘to observe, see’: Skt. *(s)paś-* ‘to see (*paś-*); to observe, to watch, to spy (*spaś-*)’,

spaštá- ‘(clearly) perceived, clear, visible’, Gr. *σκέπτεται* ‘to look around, to look at’, Lat. *speciō* ‘to see’, etc. See also s.v. *p’ast* ‘proof, etc.’.

This etymology is attractive. However, I wonder if Meṛi *hísnil* ‘to look at’ is not simply due to contamination of *hayim* ‘to watch, look at’ (which would be contracted in Meṛi to **hi-*; cf. *hayeli* ‘mirror’ from the same verb > Meṛi *hille* [Ałayan 1954: 277a]) with *tesanem* ‘to see’ (> Meṛi *təésnil* [Ałayan 1954: 288a]).

het, *o*-stem: GDPI *het-o-c* ‘foot’ (rare), ‘footstep, footprint, track; after’ (Bible+), ‘with, together’ (Elišē, John Chrysostom, etc.); **heti** (adv.) ‘on foot’ (Bible+); *y-et*, *y-et-oy* ‘behind, after, afterwards’ (Bible+); **et*, only in expressions *et and et* ‘immediately’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i, 5th cent.; T‘ēodoros K‘it‘enawor, 7th cent.), *et z-et-ē* ‘one after another’ (Gregory of Nyssa); cf. *het-z-het-ē* (John Chrysostom), *yet-z-yet-ē* (Naxadrut‘iwnk‘).

Textual illustrations for *yetoy* and *heti*: Genesis 18.10 [Zeyt‘unean 1985: 220]: *Ew Sarra unkn dnēr ar dran xoranin, k‘anzi yetoy nora kayr*: *Σαρρα δὲ ἤκουσεν πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ τῆς σκηνῆς, οὗσα ὀπισθεν αὐτοῦ*. Arm. *yetoy* renders Gr. *ὀπισθεν* ‘(from) behind, at the back, afterwards’. Elišē (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 404^{L23}; transl. Thomson 1982: 246): *bok ew heti* “without shoes and on foot” (cf. Hac‘uni 1923: 145).

●DIAL The form *het* ‘together’ is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 84b]. The meaning ‘footprint, track’ is represented by Hamšen *hed*, *hid* [Ačar‘yan 1947: 241], Svedia *hit‘k* [HAB *ibid.*; Ačar‘yan 2003: 576]; note also Tavuš *het* as attested in folk texts, Xemč‘yan 2000: 36b^{L-17} (*orsi heter* lit. ‘tracks of hunt’), 212a^{L2} (*hetəmə* ‘in the track’), 236a^{Nr74} (*het* ‘track’).

Relics of the original meaning ‘foot, footstep’ may be seen in the derivative **het-ik* ‘ski-like shoes to walk on snow’ in Dersim (*hetik*, see Andranik 1900: 114), Hamšen, etc. (Bdoyan HayŽotXał 2, 1980: 214 with thorough descriptions and drawings); Partizak, Manišak (< Hamšen) *hetik* ‘an implement for walking on snow’ [Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 472].

The meaning ‘time’ (attested in Šapuh Bagratuni: *arajin het* ‘first time’, HAB 3: 83a) is present in some eastern dialects, such as Goris *heti* [Margaryan 1975: 425b]. Note also Lori **ayl-het* ‘another time, again’, **ays-het* ‘this time’, etc.; a textual illustration from a folk-tale from the village of Igahat (Lori, district of Alaverdi) told by D. Połosyan-Šahverdyan and recorded by E. Lalayan in 1915 (HŽHek‘ 8, 1977: 70^{L-11f}): *Gnac‘ elet biju kuštə; asav: ‘Bijá, es het trkum en <...>’*: “He went again to the old man and said: ‘Old man, this time they are sending me to <...>’”.

●ETYM See s.v. *ot-* ‘foot’.

***hert** ‘turn, queue’ (see dial. section); MidArm. **hert‘-ov** adv. ‘in turn, by turns, in consecutive order’ (Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i, see MiĵHayBař 2, 1992: 36a).

●DIAL Ararat *hert*‘ [Amatuni 1912: 169b], T‘iflis, Łazax, Łarabał **hert*‘ [Ačar‘ean 1913: 656b].

●ETYM According to Ĵahukyan 1972: 314, derived from PIE **ser-* ‘to put/bind together, link together in a series’ (cf. Lat. *serō* ‘to string together, put in a row’, *seriēs* ‘row, succession, series’, etc.) and thus related with *y-erum* ‘to tie, fasten or join together, link together in a series’ (q.v.).

For the determinative *-t'*, see e.g. s.vv. *boyt'* 'thumb, lobe' probably from PIE **b^heuH-* 'to grow', *xil-t'* 'knag on a tree, a swelling in tree' vs. *xoyl* 'swelling, tumour, gland', *kr-t'-unk'* 'back' vs. *ku'n* 'back'. In these dialects the sequence *-rt'* may reflect both *-rt'* and *-rd-* (see Tomson 1890: 66; Davt'yan 1966: 55; M. Asatryan 1968: 63; Markosyan 1989: 66). The OArm. form may have been, then, **her-t^h* or **her-d* < QIE **ser-t-*.

heru 'last year' (Severian of Gabala, John Chrysostom, Paterica, John of Damascus, etc.); **i herun hetē** 'since last year' (2 Corinthians 8.10 and 9.2, rendering Gr. ἀπὸ πέρους, Ephrem Commentary on 2 Corinthians); **heruin am** 'two years ago' (John of Damascus), MidArm. **heruni am** 'two years ago' (a colophon of 14th cent., MijHayBar 2, 1992: 36b); **herwic' i ver** 'since last year' (in a late medieval folk-song, Abelyan 1940: 99^{Nr134}).

●DIAL The basic form *heru* is widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 89a]. Some forms display a nasal element and/or a locative *-i*, such as Agulis *hárvi*, C'fna *hérvi* [Ačařean 1935: 370; M. Zak'aryan 2008: 185], Areš-Havarik' *herunai* [Lusenc' 1982: 220b], Łarabał *hərné*, *hərnú* vs. *héru* [Davit'yan 1966: 412], Goris *hərne* [Margaryan 1975: 343b], etc., cf. also T'iflis *heru*, gen. *hervan* [HAB 3: 89a], Moks *xeru*, gen. *xervan*, abl. *xervəne* [Orbeli 2002: 246], Marała *xəərü*, gen. *xəərva* [Ačařean 1926: 44, 408], Ařtial Suč'ava *heru*, Polish *heru-s* with the deictic article, gen. *herəvan* [Ačařyan 1953: 46, 138, 181, 276].

The form *heru* 'last year' underlies a few derivatives basically meaning 'a male or female calf between one and two years': Širak *hervnek* (*erinj* 'heifer') [Mxit'areanc' 1901: 281-282], Sasun *hervānig* 'one-year-old (animal)' [Petoyan 1954: 139; 1965: 496], Šatax *xervānek* 'a calf of one to two years' [M. Muradyan 1962: 83], Bałeš-Bitlis *xervānek* [Tarōnean 1961: 33], Van, etc. *xərnik* and *xər* 'a male or female calf between one and two years' [Ačařean 1913: 657b], Moks *xərnik*, gen. *xərnək-u*, pl. *xərnək-tir* 'годовалый теленок', 'молодая миловидная баба' [Orbeli 2002: 245].

Interesting is Van, Moks, Salmast, Marała, etc. **herznam* 'two years ago', which can be compared with *heruin am* 'two years ago' and *heruni am* 'two years ago' and interpreted as **herun-z-am* or **heruin-z-am* (q.v.).

●ETYM Old adverb from PIE **peruti* 'last year', cf. Gr. πέρους, Dor. πέρυτι, Skt. *parut* 'last year', Oic. *fjorð*, MHG *vert* 'last year', etc. (see Hübschmann 1897: 467; Meillet 1936: 101; HAB 3: 89a with earlier references to Windischmann, de Lagarde, Müller; Pokorny 1959: 1175; Olsen 1999: 209): **peruti* > PArm. **herūji* > *heru* (Meillet 1936: 57; Klingenschmitt 1982: 98).

The PIE adverb **peruti* derives from an earlier phrase with the locative **pér ŷeti*, with **per-* 'forward, through' and **ŷet-* 'year' (Pokorny 1959: 1175; Schindler 1967: 300; Brandenstein 1967: 18; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 94-95; Baldi apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 654a) which has been reduced to **uti* when unaccented, cf. **me-g^hsr-i* (> Arm. *merj* 'near', q.v.) from the phrase **me g^hes(e)ri*, see Clackson 1994: 150-152 for a thorough discussion.

The Armenian literary forms *heruin* and *heruni*, although attested late, may be regarded as reliable and old in view of dialectal forms ranging from the south-western to eastern and north-eastern peripheries, cf. Sasun *hervānig*, Bałeš, Šatax, etc. *xervānek* on the one hand, and Areš-Havarik' *herunai*, Łarabał *hərné*, etc. on the other. The forms may be directly compared with Gr. περυσινός 'from last year, last-

yearly' (on which see Frisk 2: 518-519; Chantraine 1968-80: 889-890): **perutinos* > PArm. **heruwino-* > *heruin*, loc. **perutin-i* > PArm. **heruw(i)ni* > **heruni*. For the accented locative marker *-i* > Łarabał *-é*, see 2.2.1.5.

For other adjectives and adverbs of place with *-in* from IE **-ino-* or **-īno-* such as *araj-in* adj. and adv. 'first', *arawawt-in* 'pertaining to morning', *erekoy-in* 'pertaining to evening (adj.)', 'in the evening (adv.)', etc., see Meillet 1936: 76; Greppin 1975: 101; Jahukyan 1998: 26; Olsen 1999: 466-468.

Next to **per-* + **u(e)t-* 'year' one also reconstructs **per-* + **h₁(e)n-* 'year': Lith. *pérnai* 'last year', MHG *vern* 'id.', etc. (Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 654). Further, see s.v. *(y)erand* 'the day before yesterday'.

***herun-z-am** or ***heruin-z-am** (dial.) 'two years ago'.

●DIAL Van *xerznām* [Ačařyan 1952: 275], Salmast *xérznam*, Ozim *xərznām* [HAB 3: 89a], Marała **herznam* 'two years ago'; ablative **herznmanē*, Xizan **herznm-uk* 'two-year-old colt' [Ačařean 1913: 656b], Moks *xerznām*, gen. *xerznāmvan*, abl. *xerznām(vəñ)ε* 'позапрошлый год' [Orbeli 2002: 246].

●ETYM Ačařyan (1913: 656b; HAB 3: 89a) derives **herznam* 'two years ago' from *heru* 'last year' (q.v.), which is undoubtedly correct, and considers it a new word offering no explanation for its structure.

In my opinion, the word is closely related with the expressions with *am* 'year', *heruin am* 'two years ago' (John of Damascus) and *heruni am* 'two years ago' (a colophon of 14th cent., MijHayBař 2, 1992: 36b). The only difference is the 'epenthetic' *-z-*, which seems to be identical with the preposition-prefix *z-* frequently found in expressions of time, compare *z-ayg-oy*, *z-ayg-u-ē* 'in the morning' from *ayg* 'morning' (q.v.), *z-tiw ew z-giřer* 'day and night', etc., cf. ORuss. *za-utra* 'tomorrow' < 'tomorrow morning'. Typologically compare also *zařam* 'senile' (q.v.), if composed of (or re-analyzed as such) *z-* and *am* 'year'.

Thus: **herun-z-am* or **heruin-z-am* 'two years ago' > **her(w)ənzam* > **herznam* through metathesis.

hec', *i*-stem in NHB (only GSg *hec* '*i*' is attested) 'felloe'.

Eznik (5th cent.), Anania Širakac'i (7th cent.), Step'anos Siwnec'i (8th cent.), etc. In Eznik, with an initial *x-*: *xec*'.

●DIAL Muř *hec*, Bulanəx *hec* 'the first and the third of the three wooden parts of a wheel', Salmast *xec* 'the wooden rim of a wheel, felloe' [HAB 3: 89b].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB (3: 89b).

The genitive *hec* '*i*' implies that the word had either *i-* or *a-*stem. If *i*-stem (as stated in NHB), one may link *hec*' with other formations with the suffixal *-c*' (< PIE **-sk-*) like *harc*', *i*-stem 'question, inquiry' (Agat'angelos+) and *c'oyc*' (*i*-stem) 'show, indication, example, proof' (Bible+). I propose a derivation from PIE **pelk-*: OHG *felga*, OEngl. *felg(e)* 'felloe', etc. (< Germ. **felg-* 'to turn, wind'). It has been assumed that **pel-k-* is a form of **plek-* 'to plait': Gr. *πλέκω*, OHG *flehtan*, 'to plait'; Russ. *plesti*, etc. [Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 706₁]. For the semantic shift 'to wind, plait' > 'felloe', see 3.9.4.

Arm. *hec*' can be derived from **pelk-sk-* (for **-sk-*, see above) or a PArm. secondary nominative **pelk-s* (cf. 2.2.1.2). Both would result in **helc*'. For the loss of the lateral followed by an affricate *-c*', see 2.1.22.9.

Given the spelling *xec*‘, as well as the alternation *h/x*, one might alternatively propose a connection with Arm. *xec*‘ ‘pot; shell (of molluscs, etc.)’, if the basic meaning of the latter was ‘turning, twisting’; cf. *galt-a-kur* (q.v.).

hianam, 3sg.aor. *hiac*‘-a-w, 3pl.aor. *hiac*‘-an ‘to be astounded, stricken with amazement, terror or admiration’ (Bible+); a deverbative noun *hiac*‘-umn ‘astonishment, numbness, terror, etc.’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Nor Naxiĵewan, T‘iflis *hiac*‘k‘ ‘admirable’ [HAB 3: 92a].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 92a.

Ĵahukyan 1967: 106 suggests a connection with *hoy* ‘fear’ (q.v.), which is possible but uncertain; his ultimate derivation of them from PIE **k^wei-* (cf. Skt. *cay-/cāy-* ‘to perceive; to observe’, Gr. *τίω* ‘to esteem, deeply respect’, etc.) is untenable. Aĵayan 1974: 102 connects *hi-* to Lat. *pīus* ‘pious, religious, faithful, faithful, devout; dutiful’, etc. This etymology is unconvincing both formally (the Latin word seems to reflect **pūjos* < **pHuio-*, see Schrijver 1991: 322-323, cf. 247) and semantically. Neither convincing is the derivation from **hi* ‘what?’ < **k^wid*, suggested by Klingenschmitt 1982: 126.

I propose a derivation from PIE **séh₂i-*, **sh₂i-* ‘to bind’, cf. Av. *hi-* ‘to chain, bind’, Khot. *hīyā* adj. ‘bound’, Skt. *syāti* ‘to bind, fasten, fetter’, *sitá-* ‘bound’, Lith. *siėti* ‘to bind, tie’, etc.; for the forms, see s.v. *hayt*‘- ‘to attach, adjust, put together’. The Armenian intransitive verb *hi-anam* may be based on an original transitive verb meaning ‘to bind, chain’. An Iranian origin may not be ruled out; cf. Av. *hi-* ‘to chain, bind’. Alternatively, we may posit an underlying PArm. **hi-* ‘bound, numb’ derived from < QIE **sh₂i-jo-/to-* or **sih₂jo-/to-*.

The semantic development is trivial, cf. e.g. Russ. *o-cepenét*‘ ‘to grow torpid, freeze with e.g. fear’ < *cep*‘ ‘chain’. Note also Arm. *arm-anam* ‘to be astounded’, *and-armanam* ‘to be astounded, stricken with amazement; to render senseless, benumb, deaden’ (q.v.), if from PArm. **arm-* ‘to bind fast, tie, fit’ (cf. *y-arm-ar* ‘fitting’, Gr. *ἀρμώζω* ‘to join, fit together, bind fast’, etc.). Further, see s.v. *papanjim* ‘to grow dumb, speechless’.

hin, *o*-stem: GDSg *hn-o-y*, ISg *i hn-o-y*, GDPl *hn-o-c*‘, etc. ‘old, ancient, worn-out’ (Bible+), note loc. *i hnumn* in Eznik Koĵbac‘i, Elišē, John Chrysostom, etc. (see NHB 2: 98b; Meillet 1936: 91); **hn-anam** ‘to become old’ (Bible+), a denominative verb on which see Ĵahukyan 1982: 183; Klingenschmitt 1982: 120.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 94b].

●ETYM From PIE *o*-stem **seno-* ‘old’: Skt. *sána-* ‘old’, YAv. *hana-* ‘old, grey’, Gr. *ἔνως* ‘last year’s, old’, cf. Lat. *senex* ‘old, aged; old man, aged person’, *senior* ‘older’, etc., Hübschmann 1897: 467; HAB 3: 94 (with references to Windischmann, de Lagarde, Müller, etc.); Meillet 1936: 73; Pokorny 1959: 907 (mentioning also *hanapaz* ‘always’, which is an Iranian loanword); Ĵahukyan 1982: 129-130; Clackson 1994: 168; Mallory/Adams 1997: 409b; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 695; Olsen 1999: 11, 20, 235, 820, 826.

Hübschmann (1897: 467) and Meillet (1919: 187, 188; 1936: 38) rightly reject the Iranian origin of *hin* (Müller) on the ground of the vocalism, but Meillet *ibid.* explains the initial *h-* by an Iranian influence (see also HAB 3: 94b). It seems more likely, however, that the *h-* is the regular reflex of PIE **s-* before front vowels, as is

also seen in e.g. *hecanim* ‘to mount a horse’, *hetg* ‘lazy’, *himn* ‘foundation’, *hiwt* ‘sap’. For a discussion of this development, see Greppin 1975a: 47, 52; Godel 1975: 68, 77; Jahukyan 1982: 39; Klingenschmitt 1982: 196; Kortlandt 1983: 11 = 2003: 41; Olsen 1999: 766; Beekes 2003: 169.

hing (mostly uninflected, Meillet 1936: 100; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 66), *i*-stem: GDPI *hng-i-c*‘ (Bible+), IPI *hng-i-w-k*‘ (Eusebius of Caesarea); later also IPI *hng-a-w-k*‘ (Šarakan) ‘five’, **hingerord**, gen.-dat. *hingerord-i* ‘fifth’; **hnge-tasan** ‘fifteen’, **hngetasan-erord** ‘fifteenth’ (all Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 95b].

●ETYM From PIE **pénk^we* ‘five’: Skt. *pāñca*, YAv. *pañca*, MPers. *pañ*, Gr. *πέντε*, Aeol. *πέμπε*, Lat. *quīnque*, Goth. *fimf*, etc.; the **-e-* is seen in Arm. *hnge-tasan* ‘fifteen’, cf. Skt. *pāñca-daśa*, etc.; see Meillet 1896: 157-159; 1936: 31; Hübschmann 1897: 467; HAB 3: 95 (with references to Klaproth, Brosset, NHB, etc.); Pokorny 1959: 808; Szemerényi 1960: 94-95; Kortlandt 1994a: 254 = 2003: 99 (assuming a restoration of the final velar on the basis of the ordinal **pnk^wo-*); Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 65-66; Mallory/Adams 1997: 401-402, 404a.

See also s.v. *yisun* ‘fifty’.

hiwt‘, *o*-stem: GDSg *hiwt*‘-*o-y*, GDPI *hiwt*‘-*o-c*‘ [later also *i*-stem] ‘moisture, sap; deepness; element, matter, essence’.

Attested in the Bible, Eznik Kołbac‘i, Agat‘angelos, etc. For attestations, derivatives and a thorough semantic discussion, see Dowsett 1965: 120-124. For Biblical attestations, see also Olsen 1999: 53₁₁₀.

●DIAL Alaškert, Muš *hut*‘ ‘material, substance’, said of e.g. wheat, grapes: “The wheat/grape is *p’uč* (‘empty’), there is no *hut*‘ in it”; “The wheat has ripened, it has obtained *hut*” [HAB 3: 99a].

●ETYM Meillet (p.c. apud HAB 3: 99a) rejects the comparison (proposed by Tērvišean) with Skt. *sutá-* ‘pressed out’, etc. Pedersen (1906: 437 = 1982: 215) connects *hiwt*‘ with OHG *fūht* ‘damp, wet’, etc.

Ačarjan (HAB 3: 98-99; cf. also Jahukyan 1967: 213; 1982: 39, 73, 131; 1987: 146; Kortlandt 1983: 11 = 2003: 41) derives *hiwt*‘ from QIE **sip-to-*, from PIE **seip/b-* ‘to pour, rain, sift’, cf. Gr. *τρύγ-οῖπος* ‘straining-cloth for wine’, *εἶβω* ‘to drop’, OEngl. *sīpian* ‘durchsickern, tröpfeln’, Toch. A *sep-*, *sip-* ‘to anoint’, etc. On this root, see Pokorny 1959: 894; Frisk, s.v. *τρύγοιπος*. See also s.v. *ewt* ‘oil’. Olsen (1999: 52) points out that **sib-to-* (> **sip-to-*) is possible too. See 2.1.22.12, however.

Not mentioning the etymology of Ačarjan, Dowsett (1965: 126) rejects Pedersen’s interpretation and proposes a derivation from QIE **pi-n-t-*, cf. Skt. *pinvita-* ‘swollen (with liquid)’. He assumes a phonological development as in *giwt* ‘find’ (allegedly) from **ui-n-d-*. On *giwt*, however, see s.v. **git-* : *giwt* and 2.1.22.12. Klingenschmitt (1982: 180) prefers another derivation of the same PIE root **pei(H)-*, namely **pi-tu-*, cf. Skt. *pitú-* m. ‘nourishment, food’ (on which see Lubotsky 1988: 45), Lith. *piētūs* ‘dinner’, etc. This etymology is favoured in Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 130; Olsen 1999: 52-53. Beekes (2003: 205) considers the etymology as semantically doubtful. Neither formally is it impeccable; I rather expect Arm. **hiw-* from **pi(H)tu-*.

I conclude that the best etymology is that of Ačāryan: *hiwt'*, -o- < QIE **sip-to-*.

For the problem of the relation with *niwt'* 'matter, material, etc.', see Pedersen, *ibid.*; HAB 3: 455; Ĵahukyan 1987: 245; Olsen 1999: 55; and, especially, Dowsett 1965.⁸⁰

hiws, *i*-stem (IPI *hiws-iw-k'* in Bible) 'plait' (Bible+), **hiwsem** 'to weave, plait' (John Chrysostom; "Zgōn"; Movsēs Xorenac'i), **hiwsum** (Bible), **hesum** (Paterica). See also s.v. ***hiwsi(n)** 'avalanche'.

Numerous derivatives. Ephrem has *hews* and *yusanem*. The initial *y-* is also found in Paterica.

•DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 101b]. Nor Naxijewan attests *fsel*, and Łarabał has *lūsil*, with an initial *l-*.

•ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 3: 101b) accepts none of the numerous etymological attempts. He (*ibid.*) explains the initial *l-* of Łarabał *lūsil* as resulted from contamination with the unpreserved **lesem* 'to weave' < PIE **plek-*, cf. Gr. *πλέκω*, OCS *plesti*, OHG *flehtan* 'to plait', etc. According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 265), Arm. **les-* 'to plait' has been left out due to homonymy with *lesum* 'to crush, splinter, squeeze'. It is also possible to treat Łarabał *lūsil* as a result of contamination of *hiwsem* 'to weave, plait' with *lesum*, note especially Muš *losel* 'to whet (a scythe and the like); to comb'. For the semantic correspondence one might compare Russ. *kosá* 'plait' which is equated by some scholars with *kosá* 'scythe'. For the anlaut alternation *y – l*, see also 2.1.7.

Under the word *hiwsn* 'carpenter', Ačāryan (HAB 3: 102) accepts its connection with *hiwsem*, mentioning Lat. *texō*, etc. (see below) for the semantic development.

Winter (1962: 262; 1983) connects with Skt. *tákṣati* 'to form by cutting, tool, hammer; to fashion, form, make, prepare' (RV+), Lat. *texō* 'to weave; to plait (together); to construct with elaborate care', etc., and Arm. *hiwsn* 'carpenter', directly equated with Skt. *tákṣan-* m. 'wood-cutter, carpenter' (RV+) and Gr. *τέκτων* m. 'carpenter, artist'; see also Mayrhofer 1986: 155. For the root, see s.v. **t'ēši(k)* 'spindle' and HAB s.v. *t'ek'em* 'to fashion, forge, make'. Ĵahukyan (1987: 81, 265, 436, 440) rejects the etymology and treats the Armenian words as potential Uartian loans. Olsen (1999: 126-127) revised the etymology, trying to solve the obvious phonological obstacles. Klingenschmitt (1982: 133-134, 217) treats *hiwsem* as reduplicated present (**pi-pk-e/o-*) of PIE **pek-*, cf. Gr. *πέκω*, Lat. *pectō* 'to comb', Lith. *pešù, pēšti* 'rupfen, ausreißen, an den Haaren ziehen', etc., and then proposes an alternative derivation from PIE **peuk-*, cf. Av. *pus-ā-* 'Diadem', Arm. *psak* (< Iran.), Gr. *πυκνός* 'dense, solid', etc. The latter etymology is also discussed by de Lamberterie who assumes a regular development of inherited **eu-* to *-iw-* rather than *-oy-* (on this, see Clackson 1994: 233-234²⁷⁷, with ref.).

The connection with PIE **peuk-* is the most acceptable of all the etymologies. However, I alternatively propose to derive *hiwsem* from PIE **seuk-*, cf. Lith. *sùkti* 'drehen, wenden, kehren, betrügen, betören', Slav. **sukati* 'to turn', ORuss. *svkati* 'zwirnen, aufwickeln', Russ. *skatʹ* (*sku, skešʹ*) 'aufwickeln (Fäden), zwirnen', Russ.

⁸⁰ Alternative: Arm. *hiwt'*, *o*-stem 'moisture' < QIE **sikʷ-to-*: Skt. *siktá-* 'poured out, poured upon' (RV+), cf. OHG *sīhan* 'to strain', etc. (on these, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 744-745).

sukat ‘zwirnen, drillen, spinnen’, etc. This etymology seems preferable since it is semantically attractive and phonologically possible (though the ambiguity of *-iw-* still remains), and it presupposes an internal connection with another Armenian word, namely *hiwsi(i)* ‘north’ (also with *-iw-*), if the etymology of this word suggested by Jāhukyan (1986-1987) is acceptable (see s.v.). One may be tempted to explain the *-iw-* by assuming a reduplicated present, namely **si-suk-*. The palatalization of **-k-* after **-u-* is regular in Armenian.

***hiwsi(n)** ‘avalanche’.

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.62 (1913=1991: 194^{L12}): *ew meraw i čanaparhi jean hiwsoy* (vars. *zhiwsi(i)*, *hissoy*, *hiwsioy*, etc.) *kaleal*. Apparently, Thomson (1978: 206) based himself on the readings *zhiwsi(i)*, etc. (confused with *hiwsi(i)* ‘north’) since he translates the passage as follows: “and died on a journey, overwhelmed by northern snow”. The critical text, however, shows that *zhiwsi(i)* and the others are not the most reliable readings, and the meaning ‘avalanche’ makes more sense in the context, so one should follow Ačāryan (HAB 3: 101b) in positing here the word for ‘avalanche’, which is attested in some later sources too (in the spelling forms *hosi(n)*, etc.), and is reliably represented in the dialects.

In colophons (15th cent.) one finds *usi* and *usin* (NHB, HAB), which are reminiscent of the dialectal forms of the Van-group in having no initial *h-*, and those of Muš and Bulanəx in having a final *-in* [Ačāryan 1952: 65].

●DIAL Preserved in a number of dialects of the *kə*-class: Xotorĵur *husi* (according to YušamXotorĵ 1964: 478b, *hüsi* /*hiwsi*/), Muš, Bulanəx *husin*, Van *usi*, Ozim *əwse*^v, Moks *usə* (according to Orbeli 2002: 305, *usə*/*usə*^e, GSg *usu*, NPl *usik*^v, GPI *usə-k* ‘*tir-u*’) [HAB 3: 102a; Ačāryan 1952: 276], Šatax *usi* [M. Muradyan 1962: 68, 200b].

Uwe Bläsing informs me that in Hamšen there are several place-names containing the Armenian plural marker *-er*, among them *Hus-er*. I assumed that the root can be identified with Arm. **hiwsi* ‘avalanche’, which has been preserved in a dialect neighbouring with Hamšen, that is Xotorĵur, in the form of *husi*. Bläsing considers this idea as probable since *Huser* is an area with precipitous places abounding in snow. The place-name *Huser*, thus, can be used as a probable piece of evidence for the existence of the independently unattested Hamšen **husi* (see 4.8).

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 3: 101-102. NHB (2: 102a) places *hiws* ‘avalanche’ under the word *hiws*, *i*-stem ‘plait’ (q.v.) and interprets it as follows: *hiwsuac jeanc* ‘*dizac* ‘*eloc* ‘*i lerins*, *ew hoseloc* ‘*yankarc i vayr* “plaiting of snow having been piled in mountains and flowing/gliding down”. Here, thus, a connection with both *hiwsem* ‘to weave, plait’ (q.v.) and *hosem* ‘to make flow, pour down, winnow’ (Bible+; dial.) is suggested’. The latter is interesting especially if one takes into account the forms with the *u*-vocalism in Xotorĵur, etc., as well as the meaning ‘snow-storm’ of Ararat *fəsan* (see HAB 3: 315a). However, the former alternative seems better both formally and semantically.

The idea that the abundance of snow is expressed through ‘weaving, plaiting’ is corroborated by the following spectacular passage from P‘awstos Buzand 3.14 (1883=1984: 32^{L4f}, transl. Garsoïan 1989: 87): *yoržam kuteal dizeal zmecut* ‘*iwn bazmut* ‘*iwn t* ‘*anjrut* ‘*ean jeanc* ‘*n kutakeal hiwseal jeanc* ‘*n i veray jmerayin leranc* ‘*n*

: “when a great thickness of snow was piled on the wintery mountains”. For the semantic relationship, see 3.9.3.

I conclude that **hiwsi(n)* ‘avalanche’ derives from *hiws*, *i*-stem ‘plait’ (Bible+), *hiwsem* ‘to weave, plait’ (q.v.).

hiwsis (spelled also as *hiwsiws*, *hiwsiwsi*, *hisis*, etc.), *o*-stem: GDSg *hiwsis-o-y*; *i*-stem: ISg *hiwsis-i-w*; **hiwsisi**, *ea*-stem: GDSg *hiwsis(w)-o-y*, ISg *hiwsise-a-w* ‘north; northern wind’ (Bible+).

A textual illustration from Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.39 (1913=1991: 165^{L4f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 181): *ew i darṇahot p ‘č‘manē hiwsisoy paṭac‘eal juleal vtakn* : “the stream froze over from the bitter north winds”.

●DIAL Axalc‘xa, Karin, Salmast *hūsis*; T‘iflis, Ararat *husis*; Sebastia *hūsūs*; Muš *husus*; Xarberd *hisis* [HAB 3: 102a].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 102a.

S. Petrosyan (1977: 215) derives the word from PIE **seu-* ‘left’, also mentioning Russ. *séver* ‘North’ and Lith. *šíaurė* ‘North’. However, the Balto-Slavic forms belong with a root with an initial **k-* (see s.v. *c‘urt* ‘cold’). Further on **seu-*, see below.

Ĵahukyan (1986-87; 1992: 18-19) derives *hiwsis(i)* ‘north’ from **seukoi-ki(y)o-*, a compound of PIE **seuk-e/oi-* (the locative form of **seuk-o-*, cf. Lith. *sùkti* ‘to wind, turn’, Slav. *sukati* ‘to turn’; see s.v. *hiwsem* ‘to weave, plait’ on the etymon) and PIE **kei-* ‘se trouver’ (cf. Gr. *keĩuai* ‘to lie, be somewhere’; thus “qui se trouve á l’opposé”. He treats it as “côté inverse”, in opposition with *haraw* ‘south’, etymologically “côté du devant” (q.v.). Olsen (1999: 960) lists *hiwsis* among the words of unknown origin and does not mention Petrosyan’s and Ĵahukyan’s etymologies.

The interpretation of Ĵahukyan is plausible. Nevertheless, the derivation from PIE **seu-* ‘left’ (: Skt. *savyá-*, YAv. *haoiia-*, ORuss. *šujb*, etc., see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 783; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 716) seems worth of consideration, too. The left side is associated with ‘north’ (Volpe apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 349, concerning also the etymon **seu-*), cf. also MĠr. *túath* ‘left; northern’ (see Pokorný 1959: 1079-1080). The second part of the Armenian word may be equated with **keik-* ‘cold wind; northern wind’ (: Russ. *číčer* ‘cold wind; northern wind’, Gr. *καυκίας*, *-ov* ‘northeastern wind’, etc., see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 4, 1977: 132). The vocalic alternation seems to point to a substratum word. Thus: QIE **seu-keik-i* (perhaps based on locative) ‘northern cold wind’ > PArm. **seu-keikiV-* (with regular palatalization of the velar after **-u-*) > **seu-keik-i-* (assimilation of velars) > **hew-seisi-* > *hiwsis(i)* ‘northern wind’. This is, of course, highly hypothetical.

hiwsn (*an*-stem: GSg *hiwsan*, NPl *hiwsunk‘*, GDPl *hiwsanc‘*) ‘carpenter’ (Bible+). MidArm. *hus(n)*, pl. *huser* [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 50a].

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.32 (1913=1990: 88^{L5f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 124): *Oč‘ unimk‘ asel, imastun kam anhančar astanōr linel mez hiwsn, patkanawor kam oč‘, zaynoc‘ik ayžm uremn zkni heṭuselov bans, zkareworsn ew meroyš aržani šaradrut‘eans* : “I cannot say whether we are here acting like a wise or like an unskilled workman, one competent or not, in adding now at the end these stories, which are important and worthy of our history”.

●DIAL Dial. *xus* is attested in an inscription from 1591. Present in Van *xus*, GSg *xsan*, NPI *xsner*, Ozim *xɔws*, Salmast *xus* [Ačařyan 1952: 108, 125, 276; HAB 3: 102b].

●ETYM See s.v. *hiwsem* ‘to weave, plait’.

hiwr or **hewr**, *o*-stem: GDSg *hiwr-o-y* (Bible), GDP1 *hiwr-o-c*‘ (Yačaxapatum), later GDSg *hiwr-i* ‘guest’ (Bible+).

●DIAL T‘iflis, Ararat *hur*, Van *xur*, gen. *xr-u* [HAB 3: 102b; Ačařyan 1952: 120, 276], Šatax *xur* [M. Muradyan 1962: 200b], Moks *xur* (in a folk-song, see Yovsēp‘eanc‘ 1892: 26^{L-9}); in a compound with *harsn* ‘bride’: Bulanəx *harsn-xur*, Salmast *xars-i-xur* [HAB 3: 102b].

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 102b) rejects all the etymological attempts and leaves the origin of the word open. Ĵahukyan (1963a: 93; 1982: 39; 1987: 146) develops the idea of Halačean apud HAB on the connection with *iwr* ‘his own, etc.’ (q.v.) and posits QIE **seuero-* or **setro-* for *hi/ewr*. For the semantics he notes Lith. *svėčias* ‘guest’ < **sue-t-*, etc. (see Otrębski 1967: 77 for the forms). For the problem of *h-*, see s.v. *hin* ‘old’. The etymology is possible, but details are unclear.

Arm. *hiwr* has been considered a loan from Iran. **frī-vara-* ‘friend’, a derivative of the root **fray-/frī-* ‘to bless, etc.’ (Isebaert 1979: 366-367; Olsen 1999: 891; for the Iranian root, see Cheung 2007: 87-88). This etymology is untenable.

hlu, *a*-stem: GDP1 *hlu-a-c*‘ (Grigor Narekac‘i, 10-11th cent.) ‘obedient, compliant’ (Bible+).

●ETYM Composed of **hu-* < **su-* ‘good’ and **lu* ‘hearing’ (Hübschmann 1897: 130; HAB 3: 103a); compare *an-lu* ‘disobedient’. Further, see s.v. *lsem* ‘to hear’.

hnjan, *a*-stem [according to Olsen (1999: 299, 956), *i*-stem, but see below for instr. *hnjan-a-w(-k)* in Agat‘angelos] ‘a basin to squeeze grapes in, a wine-press basin; a room for wine-pressing’ (Bible+). Spelled also as *hncan*.

Several attestations in Agat‘angelos, referring to special wine-pressing buildings/rooms in gardens in NE side of Vałaršapat=Norak‘alak‘ (nowadays Ėjmiacin):

mtanēin i hnjanayarks aygestanwoyn, or kan šineal i hiwsişoy yarewelic‘ kusē (1909=1980: 85^{L15f}, § 150);

gteal linēin nok‘a i hnjans šinuacoc‘n (90^{L1}, § 161);

hasuc‘anēin ar durs hnjanin, ur ēin vank‘ noc‘a artak‘oy k‘alak‘in (91^{L18f}, § 166);

ert‘eal ar hnjanōk‘n (= *hnjan-a-w-k‘-n*; vars. *hnj/canawn*), *ur ēinn isk yařaj vank‘ iwreanc‘* (104^{L9f}, § 192);

ew mi omn or andēn i nerk‘s spanin i hnjani and, ur ēin vank‘ noc‘a (108^{L3f}, § 201);

ew amp‘op‘eac‘, ar gnac‘ i hnjann, ur vank‘n isk leal ēin noc‘a (118^{L1f}, § 224).

On the ancient wine-presses of Armenia, see Tiracjan 1983: 57-58.

●DIAL Ararat, Muš, Bulanəx *hnjan*, Agulis *ənjun*, Mełri *ənján* (see Ałayan 1954: 243, 278a), Zeyt‘un *ənjən*, all meaning ‘grapes basin, wine-press’; Xarberd, Akn, Tigranakert (*h*)*ənjjan* ‘garden-hut’; Ararat *hnjanapat* ‘ruin of a wine-pressing building’ [HAB 3: 105-106]. Note that Ararat *ařagast* is a part of a *hnjan*, but,

according to Bałdasaryan-T‘ap‘alc‘yan (1971: 218), in Aštarak *arak‘ast* is synonymous to Ōšakan *hənjan* (see s.v. *aragast*).

In a fairy-tale recorded by Sero Xanzadyan in Goris in 1947 (HŽHek‘ 7, 1979: 414^{122f}), *hnjan* and *hovuz* are used in the same sentence, as by-forms meaning ‘swimming-pool’. If reliable, this is remarkable in respect with my etymological suggestion below. Note also *Hnjan*, the name of a fountain in the vicinity of T‘amzara, in the Šapin-Garahisar region, in the basin (*awazan*) of which, according to a tradition, a guarding snake lives’ (see Łanalanyan 1969: 105^{Nr284}).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 105b) mentions only the connection with *hunj* ‘*mowing’ suggested in NHB, pointing out that it is semantically remote, unless *hnjan* previously had a different meaning. According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 314, 315; 1988, 2: 84), borrowed from Hitt. ^{GIŠ}*hanza(n)* ‘a kind of implement’. Olsen (1999: 299, 956) represents *hnjan* as a word of unknown origin in *-an*.

I tentatively propose to treat *hnjan* as borrowed from an Iranian or Semitic theoretical form, namely **ha/ovzan* ‘font = Taufbecken; a kind of bathing-vessel; the basin of a fountain; garden-basin’ (see s.v. *awaz*), with the *n*-epenthesis (on which, see 2.1.30.1).

For the semantics, see s.v. *aragast*.

hnoc‘, *a*-stem: GDSg *hnoc‘-i*, AblSg *i hnoc‘-ē*, ISg *hnoc‘-a-w* ‘oven, furnace’ (Bible+).

Two textual illustrations in combination with *hur* ‘fire’: Job 41.12: *hnoc‘i hroy kaycakanc‘* ‘“of a fiery furnace of burning coals” : καμίνον καιομένης πυρὶ ἀνθρώπων (Cox 2006: 263); in the letter from Bishop Giwt (5th cent.) to Vač‘ē (king of Ałank‘) apud Movsēs Kałankatuac‘i 1.11 (V. Ařak‘elyan 1983: 21^{L14}): *i hur hnoc‘in* lit. ‘in fire of furnace’.

●DIAL No dialectal record in HAB 3: 106. According to V. Ařak‘elyan (1984a: 144), **hun* ‘fire’ has been preserved in the village of Kotayk‘/Elkavan, in the compound *xunt‘urc* ‘glowing ash applied on the wound’, which he interprets as **hun-t‘urc*, with *t‘urc-* ‘to burn bricks or pots of clay to make them stiff’ as the second member. Attractive but uncertain.

●ETYM Derived from the old oblique stem **hu-n-* of heteroclitic *hu-r* ‘fire’ (see there for more detail).

Recently A. Petrosyan 2007: 10-11 proposed an alternative etymology deriving Arm. *hun* from PIE **Hōpn-* with Hitt. *happina-* ‘baking kiln, fire-pit’, OEngl. *ofen* ‘oven’, etc. The Hittite form points to **h₃ep-n-* (see Kloekhorst 2008: 297), which would indeed yield Arm. **hun-*. Nevertheless, the etymology is improbable because: 1) I see no solid reasons to abandon the traditional etymology; 2) the derivational suffix *-oc‘* (on which see Olsen 1999: 533-536) will be unmotivated in the interpretation of *hn-oc‘* ‘oven’ as **hun-* ‘oven’ + *-oc‘*, whereas **hun-* ‘fire’ + *-oc‘* = *hn-oc‘* ‘*fire-place’ is quite natural. For *-oc‘* cf. a synonymous word *t‘rc-oc‘* ‘furnace’ from verbal *t‘urc-* ‘to burn bricks or pots of clay to make them stiff’.

***hol(-an)-** ‘uncovered, naked’: *hol-ani* ‘uncovered, bare, naked’, *hol-an-e/im* ‘to bare, uncover’ (both Bible+), *hol-on-* ‘id.’ (John Chrysostom, T‘ovmay Arcruni, Mesrop Erēc‘, Nersēs Šnorhali); *hol-a-t‘ew-em* ‘to stretch one’s arms’ (Sahak catholicos Jora/op‘orec‘i, 7th cent., etc.), etc.

holani renders Gr. ἀκατα-κάλυπτος ‘uncovered’ in e.g. 1 Corinthians 11.13 (referring to a woman), and the verb *holane/im* – ἀπο-καλύπτω ‘to uncover’ in 2 Kings 6.20, 22; further: *holaneal* = adv. ἀ-κάλυπτως in 3 Maccabees 4.6.

The form *holaneal* ‘openly, uncovered’ is also found in e.g. P’awstos Buzand 3.17 (1883=1984: 39^{L-8f}): *holaneal gorcēin zmets* : “they committed sins openly” (transl. Garsoĭan 1989: 92). For the full passage, see s.v. *xēt* ‘bite, pain, etc.’. For *holanem* ‘to strip naked’, see e.g. P’awstos Buzand 4.58 (150^{L15}; transl. 178).

●ETYM Since Meillet (1894: 154), connected with OCS *polje*, Russ. *póle* ‘field’, *pólyj* ‘open, bare, empty’, etc., and Arm. *hoł* ‘earth, ground’. See s.v. *hoł* for more detail.

hoł, *o*-stem ‘earth, ground, soil; burial plot, cemetery’ (Bible+); ‘plot, estate’ in P’awstos Buzand 5.31 (1883=1984: 194^{L-9f}; transl. Garsoĭan 1989: 212), and Step’anos Ōrbelean. MidArm. derivatives in the meaning ‘cemetery’: *hoł-va(y)r-k*’, *hoł-vrd-i*, etc. [MijHayBaĭ 2, 1992: 45b].

As a component in place-names, see Hübschmann 1904: 384; Ĵahukyan 1987: 413.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. In Suč’ava, Karin, Sebastia, Akn, Hačən, Ararat: with initial *f*-; in Van-group (Van *xoł*, gen. *xuł-u* [Ač’aryan 1952: 120, 276] vs. Moks *xuł*, gen. *xułə*, pl. *xułir* [Orbeli 2002: 250]), Ĵula, Salmast, Marała, Svedia, Polis, Tigranakert, Hamšen, T’iflis, etc.: initial *x*-; in Łarabał and Goris: *v*-. The rest: *h*- [HAB 3: 111b].

The *x*- in Van and adjacent dialects regularly comes from *h*-. In others: through assimilation *h...t* > *x...t*, see e.g. Ač’aryan 1947: 51 and 2003: 411, for Hamšen and Svedia, respectively.

●ETYM Since Meillet (1894: 154), connected with OCS *polje*, Russ. *póle*, etc. ‘field’, Russ. *pol* m. ‘floor’, ORuss. *polb* m. ‘foundation’, Russ. *pólyj* ‘open, bare, empty’, which are usually derived from PIE **pelh₂-* ‘wide and flat’, cf. Hitt. *palhi-* ‘wide’, OHG *feld* ‘field’, Lat. *palam* ‘overt, publicly’ (on this word, see Schrijver 1991: 209-210), *plānus* ‘level, flat, plane, even’, Lith. *plōnas*, Latv. *plāns* ‘thin, flat’, Lith. *plōti*, Latv. *plāt* ‘to flatten’, Sorbian *plōn* ‘Ebene’, Sln. *plān*, f. *plāna* ‘frei von Baumwuchs’, *plānja* ‘offene, freie Fläche’, SCr. *planina* ‘Bergwald’ (< Slav. **pol-no-*), etc.; see HAB 3: 109, 111; Pokorny 1959: 805; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 781; Saradževa 1986: 19-20; Angela Della Volpe apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 133b (OCS *polje* and Arm. *hoł* : “distantly related”), etc. For Arm. *hoł* different protoforms have been assumed: **polo-* [Ĵahukyan 1987: 143]; **pólnos*, cf. Slavic [Klingenschmitt 1982: 165; Olsen 1999: 53, with ref.]; **pólh₂os* (Olsen, *ibid.*).

Meillet (1894: 154), followed by Ač’aryan (HAB), Saradževa and Ĵahukyan (*ibid.*), connected also Arm. *hol-an-i* ‘uncovered, bare, naked’, verbal *hol-an-* ‘to bare’ (both Bible+), later *hol-on-*; see s.v. **hol(-an)-*. Olsen (1999: 310) considers *holani* to be etymologically unclear.

As is clear from *het* : *otn* ‘foot’ (q.v.), PIE **p-* yields Arm. *h-* when followed by **e* and is lost before **o*. This makes the etymology of *hoł* problematic. Discussing this phonological development, Pedersen (1906: 370 = 1982: 148) rejects Meillet’s etymology and suggests a connection with Lat. *solum*, -ī n. ‘base, foundation; earth, ground, soil; sole of the foot or shoe’. Klingenschmitt (1982: 165) independently

suggests the same comparison, with a question mark. If the Latin comes from **sue/ol-*, Arm. *hoł* cannot belong to it since **sy-* would yield Arm. *k'-* [HAB 3: 111b; Olsen 1999: 53₁₁₂].

The traditional etymology may be justified if one accepts the following explanation for the problem of Arm. *h-*. Lat. *plānus* probably reflects an original **plh₂-nó-*, a *no*-adjective with a zero-grade root, whereas Lith. *plónas* and Latv. *plāns* introduced full grade **pleh₂-* from the verbal forms [Mayrhofer 1987: 103, 103_{73a}; Schrijver 1991: 182, 357, 497]. The form **plh₂-nó-* would yield Arm. **halan-* as in *haraw* 'south', q.v. The absence of *h-* in *alaw(s)unk'* 'Pleiades' (q.v.) may be analogical after *y-(h)olov*, q.v. Then Arm. **halan-* and **ot'* 'earth' < **pol(h₂/n)-* may have become *holan-* and *hoł* through mutual influences. Compare cases like *ort'* vs. dial. *hort'* 'calf', etc. (see 2.1.16.2). For *holan-i* cf. *kend-an* : *kend-an-i* 'living, alive'.

According to Ačaryan (HAB 3: 112a), Kurd. *xōl(ī)* 'soil, earth' can be an old loan from Armenian. This is improbable. The Kurdish word rather belongs to the Iranian word for 'ash', for which see Bläsing 2000: 43-44.

hołm, *o*-stem 'wind' (Bible+); also **hołmn*, NPI *hołmunk'* frequently in Aristotle [NHB 2: 117c]; In view of the absence of compounds which would corroborate **hołmn*, Ačaryan (AčarHLPatm 2, 1951: 428) considers the *-n* to be secondary.

● ETYM Usually derived from PIE **h₂onh₁mo-*: Gr. *ἄνεμος* m. 'wind', Lat. *animus* m. 'soul, mind, spirit' (< **anamo*, cf. Osc. *anamūm-*), etc. (see HAB 3: 112 with literature; **-nm-* > *-łm-* through dissimilation, cf. *nman* 'like' > dial. *łm-*); see also Meillet 1936: 48; Pokorny 1959: 39; Mallory/Adams 1997: 82a (< **honm*); Matzinger 2005: 20; de Vaan 2008: 43. The anlaut is problematic, however (Frisk 1: 105; cf. Untermann 2000: 98). Kortlandt (1980b: 127) is inclined to disagree both with Ruijgh's **h₂onh₁mos* and with Beekes' **h₂enh₁mos* and to posit **h₂nh₁emos*. See also Schrijver (1991: 91, 311, and espec. 316-318, with thorough discussion). Kortlandt (ibid.) notes that "Arm. *hołm* is probably of non-IE origin".

Beekes (1972: 129) points out that the etymology would imply **h₂onh₁mo-*, and adds: "However, it would require a dissimilation *nm* > *łm*, which cannot be demonstrated elsewhere (though it cannot be refuted either by a case with *-nm*-preserved)". Schindler (1994: 397) derives *hołm* from **h₂onh₁mo-*, and compares it with the case of *hoviw* 'shepherd' (q.v.).

Van Windekens (1961: 547-548) links *hołm* with Toch. B *on-olme* 'être vivant' (on the latter, see Adams 1999: 115). For other etymologies, see Schmitt 1972: 26.

One wonders if a contamination of **h₂onh₁mo-* with Skt. *ánila-* m. 'wind, air' < **h₂enh₁lo-* (cf. Bugge 1892: 442) may have occurred.

hoy 'fright, fear', independently only in 1 Maccabees 3.25, with synonymous *ah* 'fear', together rendering Gr. *φόβος*. According to a suggestion by Grigor Magistros (11th cent.), appellative for the masculine anthroponym **Hoy** (*Hoy hrašakertn tesleamb*), see AčarAnjn 3, 1946: 94. In compounds: **hoy-a-kap** 'superb, wonderfoul, famous, praiseworthy', with *kapem* 'to tie, construct' (Bible+); **hoy-anun** 'famous', with *anun* 'name' (Book of Chries).

For the semantics of *hoy-a-kap* Ačāryan (HAB 3: 113a) compares *ah-a-gin* ‘terrible; enormous’ from *ah* ‘fear, terror’. Note the use of *ahagin* and *hoyakap* side by side in Book of Chries.

In T’ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.) one frequently finds with an initial *x-* [NHB 1: 961a], e.g. in 2.1 (V. Vardanyan 1985: 128^{L17}; transl. Thomson 1985: 146): *xoyakap ew yakanawor k’ajamartut’eamb* “with splendid and outstanding bravery, fought <...>”.

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 3: 113) considers the resemblance with Pers *hōy*, *hūy* ‘fear, dread; breath; sigh; a word used in exciting attention’ (see Steingass 1519a; cf. also *huyū* ‘fearing, being afraid’, op. cit. 1521b) to be accidental, noting that this word is an onomatopoeia or interjection, and leaves the origin of the Armenian word open. The Persian word, however, may be worth of consideration.

Later, Ačāryan (1937: 4) expresses his surprise about the fact that PIE **poti-s* ‘master, host, owner’ is unknown only to Armenian, and sees its relic in the compound *hoy-a-kap* ‘superb’, with *kapem* ‘to tie, construct’, assuming an original meaning “bâti par un prince, princier”; cf. Germ. *herr-lich*. He (ibid.) points out that **hoy* is the regular reflex of **poti-s*. However, this is in conflict with *otn* ‘foot’ (vs. *het*), *ali-k* ‘wave’, etc.⁸¹ Furthermore, this etymology forces us to abandon the derivation of *hoy-a-kap* from *hoy* ‘fear’ (demonstrated by Ačāryan himself; see above), which seems improbable and unnecessary.

Ĵahukyan (1967: 106, 106₄₈) considers Ačāryan’s etymology as doubtful and connects *hoy* with *hayim* ‘to observe’ and, with reservation, with *hi-anam* ‘to admire’ (q.v.), deriving all from PIE **k^wei-*: Skt. *cay-/cāy-* ‘to perceive; to observe’, Gr. *τίω* ‘to esteem, deeply respect’, etc. The connection with *hi-anam* is interesting (see s.v.), but the rest is improbable, particularly in view of *h-* and the vocalism.

According to Olsen (1999: 960), *hoy* is a word of unknown origin.

I propose a comparison with Lat. *paveō*, *pāvī* ‘to be frightened or terrified at’ (probably not related with Lat. *paviō*, *-īre* ‘to hit’), OIr. *úath* ‘fear’ < **pou-to-*, Welsh *ofn* ‘fear’ < **pou-no-* (see Schrijver 1991: 256, 446), although the type of derivation of the Armenian is difficult to establish. QIE **peu-t-* would probably yield **hoyt*. One may hypothetically assume that the deverbative **hoyt* ‘lost its **-t-*’ analogically after the unattested verb **huyem* ‘to fear’ which can be interpreted as a **-je-*present with zero-grade in the root, of the type Gr. *βαίω* ‘to go’ and Lat. *veniō* ‘to come; to go’ from **g^wm-je-* (see also 2.2.6.1); thus: **pu-je-mi* > **huyem*. Uncertain.

hoyl, *i*-stem: GDPI *hoyl-i-c* ‘in Plato ‘group (of people, animals, etc.)’.

Plato, Lewond, etc. As the second member of compounds: Hexaameron+. Later also *hol-*, *holon-* ‘to collect, gather, assemble’.

●ETYM Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 33 derives *hoyl* from PIE **plh₁-* ‘full, abundant’ (on which see s.v. *yolov*). Petersson (1916: 276-277) assumes the same for *holem*, but separates *hoyl* from *hol-* and compares it with Latv. *pūlis* ‘Haufe, Herde’, etc. The separation of *hoyl* from *hol-* can hardly be accepted. Ačāryan (HAB 3: 113-114) rejects these and other etymologies and leaves the origin open.

⁸¹ Neither convincing are, as Meillet 1894: 153 points out, the attempts of deriving *hay* ‘Armenian’ from the same **poti-s*.

Olsen (1999: 778, 808) treats *holonem* ‘to collect, gather’ as a denominative from **pl_hno-* ‘full’ not making any reference to ClArm. *hoyl*. This is improbable since *holon-* is a later and poorly attested derivation from ClArm. *hoyl* ‘group’, and the assumed development (**-l_hC-* > Arm. *-oloC-*) is uncertain; see 2.1.20.

Jahukyan (1987: 145) links with *hewam*, *p’č’em*, etc., reconstructing **peu(s)-l-* for *hoyl*, cf. Lith. *pūslė* ‘blister, bladder’, Russ. *púxlyj* ‘chubby, pump’, Skt. *púsyati* ‘to thrive, flourish’, etc.

The idea about PIE **pl_h-* ‘full, abundant’ can be maintained only if one attempts a derivation from PIE feminine **pl_h-u-ih₂-* (cf. Skt. f. *pūrvī-*), assuming a metathesis. Thus: **pel_h-u-ih₂-* > PArm. **heləw-i-* > **hewl-i-* > *hoyl* (*i*-stem); see also s.v. *yolov*. Uncertain.

hoyn, *i*-stem: GDPl *hun-i-c-* (Grigor Magistros) ‘cornel, Cornus mas L.’ (Agat’angelos+). Spelled also as *hiwn* (Grigor Magistros). For Galen, see Greppin 1985: 56.

In Agat’angelos § 644 (1909=1984: 330^{L8}), *hoyn* is found in an enumeration of fruit-names, following *nurn* ‘pomegranate’ (the fruit) and *t’ut* ‘mulberry (the fruit)’. Thus, *hoyn* denotes the fruit rather than the tree. Lexicographers record *hun-i*, *hon-i*, *hn-i*, *hon-eni* ‘cornel-tree’ [Ališan 1895: 268-269, 374; HAB 3: 114a]. Attested also in T’ovma Kilikec’i’s addendum to Ašxarhac’oyc’ (Armenian Geography), as a product of Cilicia (A. Anasyan 1967: 283; Hewsen 1992: 323). Also **hiwn-i* in the place-name *Hiwneac’ jor* in Siwnik’ (see Hübschmann 1904: 445).

●DIAL T’iflis, Łazax *hun*, Goris, Łarabał *hün*, Ararat *fən*, Hačən *hin*. The tree: Łarabał *hüni*, Ararat *föni*, Hačən *hn-ən-i* [HAB 3: 114a].

Hačən *hin* [Ačaryan 2003: 89, 324] could also be from *hiwn*, cf. *jiwn* ‘snow’ > Hačən *j’in*, etc. (see Ačaryan 2003: 87-88). Note that ClArm. **ho-* regularly yields Hačən *fə-* [Ačaryan 2003: 106-107] or *fue-* (Gasparyan 1966: 41, 56). Two possibilities: (1) Hačən *hin* derives from **hiwn* and therefore does not show the sound change *ho-* > *fə-*; (2) Hačən *hin* derives from *hoyn*, and the sound change *ho-* > *fə-* postdates the development of the diphthong *-oy-*.

Hamšen *əni* ‘a kind of tree (= Russ. *grab*)’ is mentioned by Y. Muradean (1901: 121). Russ. *grab* means ‘hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)’. I wonder if this Hamšen word reflects Arm. *honi*, with loss of the initial *h-* as in *hačari* ‘beech’ > *ažri*. Phonologically this is not problematic, cf. *kori* > *göri*, *mozi* > *mözi*, *ožil* > *öč’il*, *ozni* > *özni*, etc.

The dialectal distribution (Cilicia, Hamšen, T’iflis, Lori, Łarabał) corroborates the botanic evidence (compare FITurk 4, 1972: 539-541, 497^{Map74}, 549^{Map75}).

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 3: 114a. Jahukyan 1987 vacat.

I propose to derive Arm. *hoyn* ‘cornel’ from PIE **Hos-eno-* (or perhaps better: **Hh₃es-eno-*) ‘ash-tree’: Lat. *ornus* f. ‘mountain-ash’ < **öšəno-*, cf. OIr. *uinnius* ‘ash-tree’ < **öšno-*, Balto-Slavic **HoHs-* ‘ash’: Lith. *úosis*, Russ. *jásen*, etc. For references and a discussion of this tree-name, see s.v. *hac’i* ‘ash-tree’. A development **Hh₃es-eno-* > PArm. **hohéno-* > **ho(h)in(o)* > *hoyn* is formally impeccable. If the *i*-declension is old (which is uncertain), one might posit a QIE feminine **Hh₃es-en-ih₂-*.

The semantic shift ‘ash’ > ‘cornel’ may be explained by functional and cultural similarities; compare Oİc. *askr* m. ‘ash-tree; spear’, OHG *asc* m. ‘ash-tree; spear’,

OEngl. *æsc* ‘ash-tree; spear’ on the one hand, and Gr. *κράνον*, n. ‘cornelian cherry’, *κράνεια* f. ‘cornelian cherry, Cornus mas’ also meaning ‘spear’, on the other. Note especially *křan* ‘cornel; ash’ (late attestations; probably preserved in the dialect of Muš), which must be compared with Gr. *κράνος*, Hom. *κράνεια* ‘cornel’ as a Greek loan or a Mediterranean substratum word. For the semantic relationship, see also s.v. *metex* ‘handle of an axe’.

If the form *hon* (lexicographers and dialect of Ararat) is old, one may posit **Hh₃os-n-V-* (cf. the Celtic forms) > PArm. **ho(s)n-*.

hoviw, *a*-stem: GDSg *hovu-i*, GDPl *hovu-a-c*‘ (Bible+), IPl *hovu-a-w-k*‘ [Job 24.2, Cox 2006: 167] ‘shepherd’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in Hamšen, Svedia, Muš, Van, Ararat, etc. [HAB 3: 118a]. In Č‘arsančag one finds *hōvig* (ibid.; Bařramyan 1960: 90a).

In chapter 3 of the famous fairy-tale “Anahit” by Ĺ. Ałayan (1979: 349^{L4f}), the difference between *hoviv* and *naxrč*‘i is explained as follows: the *hoviv* pastures only goats and sheep, whereas the *naxrč*‘i – everything.

●ETYM Since long (see HAB 3: 117-118), derived from **h₃eui-peh₂-*, a compound of PIE **h₃eui-* ‘sheep’ (cf. Skt. *ávi-*, CLuw. *hāui-*, Gr. *óĩs*, *óĩos* and *oiós* ‘sheep’, Lat. *ovis*, etc.) and **peh₂(s)-* ‘to protect, pasture’ (cf. OCS *pasti* ‘to pasture’, Lat. *pāscō* ‘to pasture’, Hitt. *pařš-* ‘to protect’, etc.). For the compound, cf. Skt. *go-pā-* m. ‘herdsman’ < **cowherd*‘ (Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 499-500), *avi-pālā-* ‘shepherd’, perhaps also **hawt-at* (q.v.).

Although much debated, the etymology cannot be abandoned. Schindler (1994: 397) reconstructs strong **h₂óui-* vs. weak **h₂áui-* (acrostatic), deriving Toch. B *ā(ū)w*, *awi* ‘ewe’ from the latter form, and for the Armenian *h-* comparing the case of *hołm* ‘wind’ (q.v.). On Toch. B *ā(ū)w* ‘ewe’ and *eye* ‘sheep’, see Adams 1999: 35, 92; Kim 2000.

The vocalism of *hoviw* is in contrast with the rule according to which **o* in initial **Ho-*, **so-*, *po-* becomes *a* in open syllables unless in was followed by a syllable containing another **o* (see 2.1.3). Kortlandt (1983: 10 = 2003: 40; see also Beekes 2003: 157) adds another condition: unless it was followed by the reflex of **w*, as examples noting *hoviw* ‘shepherd’ and *loganam* ‘to bathe’. Ĵahukyan (1990a: 5) assumes an influence of the once-existing word **hovi-* ‘sheep’ from **houiyo-*. However, the PIE word is represented in the form **h₃euis* and there are no cognates which would point to **h₃eui-o-*. If Ĵahukyan means the genitive form, neither this solves the problem since, in either cases, PIE **-u-* would yield Arm. *-g-*.

The paradigm of the Armenian word for ‘sheep’ should be reconstructed as follows: nom. **how* (orthographically: **hov*), gen. **hogi*. It seems therefore more natural to assume that the *-w-* was restored analogically after Arm. **how-* ‘sheep’ (on which see also Kortlandt 1993: 10 = 2003: 102) before this ceased to exist. Alternatively: **w* > **g* was blocked by assimilatory influence of the *w* in the following syllable. For **h₃e-* > Arm. *ho-*, with *h-* as the reflex of the PIE laryngeal, see Kortlandt 1983: 12 (= 2003: 42); Beekes 1985: 82; 2003: 183; Lubotsky 1988: 29; 1990: 130; Schrijver 1991: 50; see also 2.1.16.1. For Anatolian, dissimilation of labiality has been assumed [Lindeman 1990].

hot, *o*-stem ‘smell, odour’ (Bible+); **hotim** ‘to smell’ (Bible+); also redupl. **hotot-** ‘id.’ (Bible). As pointed out by Ačaryan (HAB 3: 118a), both in ClArm. and dialects, except for the dialect of Polis where the meaning is generic, the verb *hotim* refers to the bad smell. On the verbal morphology, see Meillet 1916f: 175. On the noun *hot*, see below.

●DIAL The noun is ubiquitous in the dialects, in the generic sense ‘odour (pleasant or unpleasant)’. Hamšen *he(ɔ)d* refers to ‘bad smell’, opposed to *həm* ‘pleasant odour’ < *ham* (q.v.); see HAB 3: 118b; Ačaryan 1947: 240-241. On the semantics of the verb, see below.

●ETYM Since NHB (1: 123b), connected with Gr. *ὀδμή* ‘smell’, Lat. *odor*, *odōris* m. ‘smell, scent, odour; perfume’, etc. [HAB 3: 118; Hübschmann 1897: 468]. Earlier, Hübschmann (1883: 39) considered the etymology “fraglich” because of the initial *h-*, pointing out that one expects **ot*. It has been assumed that Arm. *ho-* reflects PIE **h₃e-* in contrast with **Ho-* > *o-*; see Kortlandt 1980b: 128; 2003 (<1983+): 42, 55, 73; Schrijver 1991: 48-49, 50; Beekes 2003: 183). See also 2.1.3.

It has been suggested that Arm. *hot* (*o*-stem) reflects an original *s*-stem seen in Lat. *odor*, *odōs* [Meillet 1894: 54; Hübschmann 1897: 468; Kortlandt 1980b: 128; Schrijver 1991: 48; Olsen 1999: 47]. This would be possible if the Latin was originally neuter (see Olsen 1999: 47₉₅). A neuter *s*-stem would corroborate the *e*-vocalism (see Kortlandt 2003: 55; Beekes 2003: 183).

Redupl. *hot-(h)ot-*: In a paper where he rejects the IE background of Armenian reduplication, Greppin (1981b: 6) notes: “*hototim* is probably derived in the preliterate period from the noun *hot*. Otherwise we would expect **hohotim*”. However, here we are dealing with the full rather than partial reduplication; cf. Gr. *ὀδωδῆ* f. ‘smell’ derived from the perfect. Thus: **hot-(h)ot-* > *hotot-*. See also 2.3.2.

hor, *i*-stem ‘son-in-law, daughter’s husband’, twice in a homily by Philo: NPI *hor-k*’ and GDPi *hor-i-c*’ (for the passage, see NHB 2: 124a; HAB 3: 119b).

●ETYM No acceptable etymology in HAB 3: 119b.

Ĵahukyan (1987: 146, 259, 436) hesitantly derives *hor* from the PIE reflexive pronoun **s(e)ue-* (Arm. *iwr*) and posits a QIE **soyo-ro-*. This is uncertain.

Recently, the word has been derived from IE **sĵō(u)ro-*, cf. Skt. *syālā-* m. ‘wife’s brother’ and OCS *šurь*, *šurinь* ‘wife’s brother’ [Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 84-85, 85b; Mallory/Adams 2006: 215, 217]. For a discussion of this Indo-Slavic correspondence, see Pokorny 1959: 915; Szemerényi 1977: 94, 198; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 761₂ = 1995, 1: 663₃₅; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 782. This etymology is semantically attractive, but formal details are unclear.

hruandan *a*-stem in NHB 1: 143b, but without evidence ‘rocky sea-shore’ (Book of Chries), ‘an open balcony’ (Zak’aria Sarkawag/K’anak’erc’i, 17th cent.).

●ETYM Glossing the word as *hrajew gahawandk’ i covap’uns*, NHB (1: 143b) suggests a derivation of *hur* ‘fire’, which is improbable. Ačaryan (HAB 3: 138a) does not accept the connection with Pers. *farvān* ‘upper floor’ and leaves the origin of *hruandan* open. He also notes that the resemblance with Gr. *πρόν* m. ‘protruding rocks, mountaintop’ and Skt. *pravaṇā-* ‘abfallend, geneigt, abschüssig’ is accidental. According to Karst (see M. Muradyan 1972: 281b), borrowed from Pers. *farāvand*.

The meaning of *farāvand* or *farvand(a)* is ‘the bar of a door’ (Steingass). L. Hovhannisyán (1990: 267b) places *hruandan* in his list of Iranian loans.

S. Petrosyan (1979: 54; 1981: 84-85; cf. S. Harut’yunyan 2000: 104-105, also mentioning Gr. *πρών*, on which see above) suggests a connection with the mountain-name *Aruandu* (in Media) and derives both from PIE **peru-ŋ-to-*, cf. Skt. *párvata-* ‘rocky, rugged; (m.) mountain, mountain-range’ (RV+), YAv. *pauruuatā-* f. ‘mountain-range’, etc. This is phonologically improbable; one rather expects **hergan(d)*.

Given the shape of the word, the Iranian origin is very probable (see also Jahukyan 1987: 558), although the details are not clear. A theoretical **fr(a)wan-* ‘rock’ (cf. the above-mentioned Gr. *πρών*, etc.) is thinkable. If one starts with the meaning ‘balkony’, one may assume an Iranian formation with the prefix **fra-* and *b/wand-* ‘to bind, weave’, borrowed into Arm. *vand(an)ak* ‘net, basket, cage’, and, especially, ‘upper floor, terrace’. Note also Goris and Łarabał *čəravand* ‘thick beams of the ceiling’, which probably derives from **(aw)čar-a-wand*, see 2.1.33.2. A trace of Iran. **fra-band-* may be found in ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 71. For a designation of an upper construction in a house based upon a pillar as containing the prefix ‘at, by, for, before’ cf. YAv. *fra-skamba-* m. ‘porch’ next to Skt. *skambhá-* m. ‘prop, support, pillar’ (RV+) and Arm. *pat-šgam* ‘balcony’ (borrowed from Iranian, cf. MPers. *pdý-škm* ‘space’, NPers. *pa-škam* ‘sommer-house’), as well as Arm. *aṛa-stał* ‘ceiling’ < **‘at/on the pillar’* (q.v.).

hu ‘purulent blood’; hapax, in Mxit’ar Herac’i, 12th century: *Apa t’ē iwr ēut’iwnn awiri, na herje zeraksn ew i yandam min vat’i, hu ew šaraw Encayi iwrmen* (see HAB 3: 120b; MiġHayBař 2, 1992: 48b).

●ETYM Since Müller 1890: 4, compared with Skt. *pūya-* ‘pus’, *pūti-* (AV) ‘stinking, putrid’, Gr. *πύος* n. ‘purulence’, Lat. *pūs, pūris* n. ‘pus’, *pūteō* ‘to rot’, Lith. *pūti* ‘to rot’, etc. This etymology is accepted by Hübschmann (1897: 468). However, Ačāryan (1897a: 169b; 1898b: 371b; HAB 3: 120-121) considers Arm. *hu* a loan from Pers. *hū* ‘pus’ (cf. Kurd. *heu* ‘gangrene’).

Hübschmann (1899: 45, and p.c. apud HAB 3: 121a) agreed with Ačāryan and revised his opinion. This revision has generally remained unnoticed by scholars (see Pokorny 1959: 849; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 547a; Solta 1960: 174; Schrijver 1991: 534; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 471; Olsen 1999: 913₈₃; Meissner 2006: 64-65), with the exception of Clackson (1994: 45). If the Persian and Kurdish words do not have an acceptable etymology, one might assume that they are borrowed from Armenian, and that the latter is of native origin.

hum (o-stem in NHB 2: 124b without evidence) ‘raw, uncooked’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 122a].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *ὥμός* ‘raw, uncooked’ (already in NHB 2: 124b), Skt. *āmá-* ‘raw, uncooked’, Khot. *hāma-* ‘raw, unbaked, uncooked’, Sogd. *x’m*, NPers. *xām* ‘raw’, OIr. *om* ‘raw, MWelsh *of* ‘id.’, etc. Hübschmann 1897: 468 (earlier, 1883: 39, he was sceptical about the etymology because of the Armenian initial *h-*); HAB 3: 121-123; Pokorny 1959: 777; Bailey 1979: 477b; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 170; Mallory/Adams 1997: 478a; Olsen 1999: 195.

The assumption that PArm. **um* took the initial *h-* from Iranian (Meillet 1919: 187; cf. HAB 3: 121b) is not compelling. We can rather assume a reflex of the PIE laryngeal. One reconstructs PIE **h₂eh₃-mo-* or **h₃eH-mo-* (for a discussion, see Kortlandt 1983: 12; 1986: 43 = 2003: 42, 73; Schrijver 1991: 77, 347-348, 350-351; 1995: 39; Beekes 2003: 183).

hun (*i*-stem: GDSg *hun-i* or *hn-i* in NHB 2: 124b without testimony; AblSg *i hn-ē* attested in Dawit' Anyalt' precludes an *o*-declension; see further Olsen 1999: 194 and foot-notes) 'ford, shallow' (Genesis 32.22/23 and Joshua 2.7 rendering Gr. *διάβασις*, Łazar P'arpec'i, Zgōn/Afrahāt, etc.), adj. 'shallow' (T'ovmay Arcruni 3.8), 'passage, way' (Evagrius of Pontus, Dawit' Anyalt', Book of Chries), 'opening, gap' (P'awstos Buzand 3.1, see below);

an-hun, *i*-stem: *anhn-i-c'* (Dawit' Anyalt'), loc. *anhn-i* (Porphyry, Dawit' Anyalt'); also GDPI *anhun-c'* (Dawit' Anyalt') 'unfordable, impassable, inaccessible; bottomless; broad, wide; infinite, endless, countless' (Amos 5.24 rendering Gr. *ἄβατος*, Agat'angelos, Movsēs Xorenac'i, John Chrysostom, Ephrem, Lewond, Anania Narekac'i, etc.), adv. 'infinitely, limitlessly, without restraint' (Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.63, see below).

The two Biblical attestations of **hun** are found in:

Genesis 32.22/23 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 299): *Ew yaruc'eal i nmin gišeri ar zerkus kanaysn ew zerkus alaxnayasn ew zmetasan ordis iwr ew anc' and hunn Yobokay* : *ἀναστὰς δὲ τὴν νύκτα ἐκείνην ἔλαβεν τὰς δύο γυναικας καὶ τὰς δύο παιδίσκας καὶ τὰ ἑνδεκα παιδία αὐτοῦ καὶ διεβη τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ Ιαβोक.*

Joshua 2.7: *zēanaparhñ Yordananu i hunn* "the way of Jordan through the ford" : *ὁδὸν τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Ιορδάνου ἐπὶ τὰς διαβάσεις.* Compare *hunn Yordanan getoy* in Zgōn/Afrahāt [NHB 2: 124b].

The word occurs in Sebēos (7th cent.) several times [G. Xaç'atryan 2004: 284 s.v.], very clearly referring to 'ford, a shallow place in a river where it can be crossed'. In Chapter 17 (Xaç'atryan/Eliazaryan 2005: 96; Chapter 3.7 in 1851: 84; transl. Thomson 1999: 35): *i bac' ankec'in zkamurjñ ew amrac'ealk' yanjukn pahēin zteti kamrjñ. Kayin ar getezerbn ew xorhēin, t'ē zīnč' aržan ē arnel. Ew ibrew oč' gtin hun, <...>, asen nma: "C'ōyc' mez zhun getoys, apa t'ē oč' spanc'uk' zk'ez". Ew nora areal zzawrn, ec'oyc' zhunn i nerk'oy and* : "They destroyed the bridge, and posted themselves at the defile to defend the site of the bridge. They [the Greeks] stopped at the river-bank and pondered what they should do. Since they did not find a ford, <...>, said to him: 'Show us the ford over the river, otherwise we shall kill you'. He led the army and pointed out the ford below".

Two more attestations in Sebēos, Chapter 38 (Xaç'atryan/Eliazaryan 2005: 174^{L18f}, 176^{L17f}; transl. Thomson 1999: 82, 83): *anc'anē and hun getoyñ Erasxay, yawann Vrnjunis ew banakin yandastans nora* "he crossed the ford of the Araxes river at the town of Vrnjunik' and camped in its fields"; *anc'eal and Širak hasanē i hun getoyñ Erasxay, ew anc' and getawn ar Vardanakertawn awanaw* "Passing through Shirak, he reached the ford of the Araxes river; having crossed the river by the town of Vardanakert".

In Chapter 2 of the 8th century History of Lewond (NHB 2: 124b): *anc'uc'anēin and getn Erasx, and hunn Ĵulayu* "they made them cross the River Erasx (Araxes)

through the ford of Ĵuła”. Arzoumanian (1982: 50) translates *hun* as ‘strait’. For a ModArm. translation of this passage, see Ter-Lewondyan 1982: 20.

The adjectival meaning ‘shallow’ is attested in T’ovmay Arcruni 3.8, 9-10th cent. (V. Vardanyan 1985: 260^{L-8}; transl. Thomson 1985: 232): *Ew ē zi i nurb ew i hun telis ĵurc’n ankeal, i nmin xreal kan anšarž, ew diwraw ankanic’i i jeřs orsordac’*: “And it happens that collapsing in narrow and shallow places in the water one may remain stuck there immobilised, and easily fall into the hands of hunters”.

Arñč/joy hun and *Evanakac’ hun*, villages in Getark’unik’, in the province of Siwnik’, attested in Step’anos Őrbelean (A. A. Abrahamyan 1986: 397ab; see Hübschmann 1904: 384, 402, 426). The meaning ‘opening, gap’ is attested in P’awstos Buzand 3.1 (1883=1984: 5^{L-5f}): *Bayc’ zi mī i miji meroy patmut’eans andhat erewesc’i hun mī, nšanakec’ak’; zor ōrinak atiws mī kargac i mēř ormoyñ řinuacoy, i katarumn bovandakut’eant* “But, lest a gap appear in the midst of our narrative, we have noted [it], as a brick is set in the wall of a structure for the completion of the whole” (Garsoñan 1989: 67, see also 21₉₂; cf. Malxasyanc’ 1987: 13).

The derivative **an-hun** ‘unfordable, impassable; bottomless, broad; infinite, endless, limitless’ is first attested in Amos 5.24: *ibrew zheřet anhun ōř řeiμáppovř řβatoř*.

A number of attestations are to be found in Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.4, 1.10, 3.63 (1913=1991: 14^{L2f}, 32^{L20f}, 346^{L12f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 71, 85, 339): <...>, *zugeal hamematē anhun t’woc’ ararkut’eanc’s ar i hawasarel čřmartut’eann* “<...>, could he make them equal to the limitless numbers of these proposals”; *i mēř bazmakoyt skayic’n, anhun xōlac’ ew uřaworac’* “amid the multitude of infinitely ferocious and strong giants”; *anhun sksaw ořořanel yanarac c’ankut’iwns, minč’ew tařtkanal i nmanē amenayn naxararac’n* “begun to plunge without restraint into licentious pleasures to the extent that all the princes became disgusted with him” (in the last attestation *anhun* is taken as an adverb, ‘infinitely, limitlessly, without restraint’).

In Book of Chries 8.7.2: *covu anhun lineloy cancaři anbař ew vimac’*: “так как море бездонно, лишено мелей и скал” (G. Muradyan 1993: 200^{L3}; transl. 2000: 189); for *genetivus absolutus* here, see G. Muradyan 1993: 309₁₀₆.

In later literature we find **hun-awor** ‘limited, having a limit’, in contrast with *an-hun* ‘limitless’ (Oskip’orik, see NHB 2: 124c).

●DIAL Ačarıyan (HAB 3: 123a) records an independent *hun*, with unspecified semantics, in Muř and Bulanəx. Bařdasaryan-T’ap’alc’yan (1958: 262b) glosses Muř *hun* as *geři hun* ‘ford of a river’ (or perhaps ‘riverbed’). She also ascribes a meaning ‘voice, sound’ found only in the expression *hun u mun č’ka* “there is no information (about smb. or smth.)”. This is rather reminiscent of *hun(k’)-u-bun(k’)*, on which see below.

According to Eliřē Melik’ean (1964: 510b), Xnus-Bulanəx *hun* refers to ‘ford, shallow of a river’. Note also the compound *naxr-hun* ‘ford for cattle, herd’ in Melik’ean 1964: 293^{L22f}: *hasank’ getap’ə ew naxrhunēn getə anc’nelov mtank’ K’arablurneru mēř*: “we reached the river-bank and, crossing the river through the cattle-ford, entered the ‘Stone-hills’”.

The meaning ‘ford’ is also present in Akn. According to Čanikean (1895: 31), here they say that the river Ep‘rat-Euphrates has a ford (*hun uni*) in the vicinity of Erēz.

In Modern Armenian one finds the meanings ‘ford, shallow’, ‘bottom of the sea, lake or river’, ‘riverbed’, ‘dried riverbed’, ‘way, direction, course’ [Malxaseanc‘ HBB 3: 137b; Ałayan 1976, 1: 910c]. The meaning ‘ford, shallow’ is seen e.g. in the proverb *Hunə č‘gic‘ac getə mtneł* ‘To enter the river not knowing the ford’ [Malxaseanc‘ HBB 3: 137b].

The meaning ‘way, direction, course’ is particularly seen in phrases such as *huni meġ dnel* ‘to put into the right order or course, to give an adequate course or direction’, *huni meġ anknel* ‘to fall onto the right direction, to begin with an ordered work’, *hunic‘ hanel* ‘to take out of the right order’, etc. [HayLezDarġBař 1975: 374].

T‘iflis *hunk‘-u-bunk‘*, Ararat *hunk‘ u b‘unk‘*, Širak *unn u b‘unə*, Van *un-bun*, Łazax *unk‘-u-bunk‘*, ‘the essence of something, all the details of a deed; the entire tribe and origin of somebody’ [Amatuni 1912: 405; Mxit‘areanc‘ 1901: 179^{L-6f}; HAB 1: 484b; 3: 123a].

The derivative *an-hun* ‘unfordable; bottomless; endless(ly)’ is found in a late medieval folk-song (Abelyan 1940: 111^{Nr165}):

Im barġragnay lusiñ,

Yu‘r kert‘as ġiřerəd anhun.

Literal translation: ‘My high-going moon, where are you going at that limitless/deep night?’.

This word is represented in the dialects mostly with an unclear medial *-a-*: Dersim *anahun* [Bałramyan 1960: 73a], Xarberd *anahun* ‘bottomless (sea)’, Aparan, Bulanəx ‘limitless (God)’ [HAB 3: 123a], Širak *anahun* ‘large, wide, broad, limitless’ [Mxit‘areanc‘ 1901: 306; Amatuni 1912: 29b]. Here *hun* displays the meanings ‘bottom’ and ‘limit, border, end, top’, the latter being present in Sebastia, particularly in expressions such as *hunə ġarun hanel* ‘to accomplish, fulfil smth.’ (see Gabikean 1952: 350), lit. ‘to make the end/top of a work to springtime’; cf. Van *xun xanel* < *hun hanel* ‘to supplement, accomplish’ [Ačařyan 1952: 276]. See also in what follows.

Akn, Ewdokia, Muř, Č‘enkiler-Nikomidia *hun elnel* ‘to vanquish, surmount’, Ewdokia *hun-avor-il*, Sebastia *hn-avər-il* (according to Gabikean 1952: 350, *hunavril*) ‘id.’, Van **hun-avor-uil* ‘to settle, establish a dwelling, settlement’ [Ačařean 1913: 673a; HAB 3: 123a], cf. Van **hnaworuil* ‘to cope with everybody’ HAB 3: 105a, s.v. *hnar* ‘means’ (perhaps contamination; cf. *anhun anhnarin* in Ephrem, NHB 1: 188c).

Comparable dial. (*řmk.*) forms are recorded in NHB 2: 124bc: *hun-avor* ‘limited, having a limit or border’ in contrast with *an-hun* ‘limitless’ (Oskip‘orik), and a dial. phrase *i hun elanel* ‘to cope with, succeed in’ (124bc) with two illustrations from the same source, viz. Oskip‘orik: *mard het lezuani knoġ oč‘ elanē i hun* ‘one cannot cope with a quarrelsome woman’; *břnut‘eamb ban i hun č‘elanē* ‘one cannot succeed by force’. The former illustration is similar to that from the fables of Vardan Aygekc‘i (see MiġHayBař 2, 1992: 49b).

●SEMANTICS The basic meaning ‘ford’, that is ‘a shallow place in a river where it can be crossed’, is securely attested in the literature since the Bible and has been preserved in the dialects. All the other meanings are derivable from this meaning.

The derivative *an-hun* ‘bottomless’ implies that *hun* refers also to ‘bottom of the sea or river’; for the semantic development cf. Lat. *vadum* ‘shallow, ford’, ‘bottom of the sea’. Hence we arrive at ‘bottom, base’, which is clearly seen in dial. *hun-k’-u-bun-k’* ‘the essence of something, all the details of a deed; the entire family/tribe and origin of somebody’, with *bun* ‘stem of a tree, base, bottom, origin, army-settlement’ as the second member. The basic meaning of the compound is thus ‘bottom and base’. A clear semantic parallel to this is dial. **azg-u-tak* ‘the entire family, tribe’, lit. ‘tribe and bottom’, with *tak* ‘bottom, base, root, tribe’ (see HAB 1: 85a; 4: 360). A meaning ‘settlement’ is seen in Van **hun-awor-uil* ‘to settle, establish a settlement’.

The second meaning of *an-hun*, viz. ‘endless, limitless’, implies a semantic development ‘bottom’ > ‘limit, border, end’, ‘top’. The latter meaning may also be seen in dialectal expressions such as *hun elnel* ‘to vanquish, surmount’, which is to be understood as ‘to come up to the top’; typologically compare dial. *glux elnel* ‘to succeed; to vanquish, surmount’, lit. ‘to come up to the top, head’ (Ačārean 1913: 238), *glux hanel/berel* ‘to cope with, successfully accomplish’, lit. ‘to take/bring to the top/head’ (Amatuni 1912: 138ab). Note also *hun-awor* ‘limited, having a limit or border’.

The phrase *i hun elanel* ‘to cope with, succeed in’ may be understood as ‘to come up to the top, to a successful accomplishment’. On the other hand it may imply an underlying meaning ‘way, manner’, compare dial. *ɣola gnal/ert’al* ‘to cope in a way’ vs. *ɣol* ‘way, road’ from Turk. *yol* ‘way; manner’ (see Ačārean 1902: 251; HayLezBrbBar 4, 2007: 117); cf. also Engl. *way* ‘way, road’: ‘way, manner’.

●ETYM Since long (Meillet 1892: 161; Bugge 1893: 71-72; Hübschmann 1897: 468-469, etc., see HAB 3: 123a; Pokorny 1959: 809; Godel 1975: 75; Polomé 1980: 26; Mallory/Adams 1997: 27b, 202a, 487b), connected with Skt. *pánthās*, AccSg *pánthām*, GAblSg *pathás*, LSg *pathí*, NPl *pánthās*, APl *pathás* (RV+) ‘road, path, course’, OAv. AblSg *pavō*, LocSg *paiθī*, APl *pavō*, GPl *pavqm*, IPl *padabīš*, YAv. *pañtā*, ISg *pavā*, OPers. AccSg *pavim* ‘road’, Khot. *pande* ‘road, path’, MPers., NPers. *pand* ‘path; counsel, advice’, Gr. *πάτος* m. ‘road’, *πόντος* m. ‘sea’, Lat. *pons*, *pontis* m. ‘bridge across a river or sim.; plank, etc., bridging the gap between buildings, walls, and the like, gangway; platform, floor, deck’, OCS *putь* m. ‘road’, OPr. *pintis* ‘road’, etc.

The PIE word was a hysterodynamic *h₁*-stem: NSg **pónt-eh₁-s*, GSg **pnt-h₁-ós*. The *-th-* in Sanskrit has been generalized from the oblique cases (see Beekes 1972a: 32; 1989a; 1995: 181; Schrijver 1991: 371-372; with **-h₂-*: Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 81-83, with rich literature; Mayrhofer 2005: 120; cf. Lehmann 1952: 80). For different explanations of the voiceless aspirate, see Szemerényi 1996: 168; Elbourne 2000: 3, 14, 16, 20-25.

In view of the initial *h-* we have to assume that the development **po-* > Arm. *o-* (cf. *otn* vs. *het* ‘foot, trace’) was posterior to **oN-* > *-uN-*, see Kortlandt 1983: 10 = 2003: 40; Olsen 1999: 202 and 202₃₈₃; Beekes 2003: 171. It is remarkable that

Kartvelian languages (Georg. *p^honi*, etc., see HAB 3: 123a)⁸² have borrowed the Armenian word at a very old period, having preserved PArm. **fon-* (see Vogt 1958: 157; Aghayan 1985: 24; cf. Matzinger 2005: 26₁₂₅).

The absence of a reflex of PIE **-t-* in Armenian is much debated; see Olsen 1989; Clackson 1994: 56; Beekes 2003: 173-174. A derivation of *hun*, *i*-stem (NB no evidence for the declension class) from **pont-i-* beside Lat. *pons*, *pontis* and OCS *pōtь* (see e.g. Ałabekyan 1979: 53) is uncertain. Note that the Latin form has been derived from **-eh₁-*. It is possible to derive Arm. *hun* from analogical **pont-HV-* (> **pont^h-*), with generalization of the oblique stem exactly like in Sanskrit, assuming that the aspirated dental dropped after a nasal (see Pisani 1941-42: 269; Meillet 1936: 36; Olsen 1984: 115; 1999: 194-195, 677₂₉, 770). This is perhaps confirmed by **kōmtH* > Arm. *-sun* (in *ere-sun* 'thirty', etc.). For a discussion, see Ravnæs 1991: 53-54, 55, 149₁, 179_{48a}; Viredaz 2005: 91-92, 97.

The variety of meanings represented by cognate forms and the semantic nuances of Skt. *pānthā-* point to an original meaning 'tortuous path, forcing, forced crossing, traverse or passage by/into an unknown and/or hostile spot' (see Benveniste 1954: 256-257; cf. Saradževa 1986: 115-116). Mallory/Adams 2006: 250 posits '(untraced) path'. The PIE word has been regarded as a derivative of a verb **pent-* 'to find one's way' (see Benveniste *ibid.*; Bammesberger 1971: 48, 48₁₂; Mallory/Adams 1997: 202a).

***hur-** prob. 'gilded, adorned by gems, linked together in a series, encrusted, embroidered' or the like (rather than 'hem of a skirt, lap', as in HAB 3: 124-125), only in compounds with *oski* 'gold' and *margarit* 'pearl': *oske-hur*, *oske-huṛn* 'gilded, adorned with gold' said of garment, coat, silk, cover, collar, tassels, etc. (Bible, Łazar P'arpec'i, Elišē, John Chrysostom, Ephrem, Philo, Hesychius of Jerusalem, etc.), *margart-a-huṛn* 'adorned with pearls' (Paterica).

●DIAL No dialectal record in HAB 3: 124-125.

According to Lusenc' 1982: 152-153, 221b, 229b, here belong Areš *hur* 'bracelet' and *oskiyahur*. The latter obviously continues the Classical Armenian compound *oskehur(n)* < **oski-a-hur(n)*, with secondary restoration of the conjunction *-a-*.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 3: 124-125. See s.v. *yerum* 'to tie, fasten or join together, link together in a series, string together, put around (said of gems, etc.)'.

hur (singulative), *o*-stem: gen.-dat. *hr-o-y*, instr. *hr-o-v* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 898-901), cf. instr. *hur-b* (a few attestations in the Bible) 'fire' (Bible+); **hr-at**, GSg *hrat-i* (Eusebius of Caesarea, Socrates, Aristakēs Lastivertc'i) 'camp-fire' (Bible+), 'the planet Mars' (Anania Širakac'i, etc.).

●DIAL Mostly preserved in derivatives, phrases and sayings [HAB 3: 126]. Independently present in T'iflis *hur*, Polis *hur-k* 'burning pain of wound', Ewdokia, Akn, Ararat, Łazax *hur-k* 'reflex of fire' [HAB 3: 126], Sebastia *hur-k* 'inflammation; passion; fever' [Gabikēan 1952: 351]. The suffix *-at* in Ararat, Łarabał redupl. *hur-hr-at-* 'shining' is reminiscent of ClArm. *hr-at* 'camp-fire'.

⁸² According to Hübschmann (1897: 397), the resemblance is accidental.

●ETYM Since Hübschmann 1881: 176-177 and 1897: 469,⁸³ the singulative *hur* and oblique **hun-* ‘fire’ (in *hn-oc* ‘oven, furnace’, q.v.) are derived from the PIE heteroclitic PD neuter **péh₂-ur*, **ph₂-uén-s* ‘fire’: Hitt. *pahhur*, Gsg *pahhuenas* ‘fire’, Gr. *πῦρ*, *πῦρός* n. ‘fire’, *πυρ-α*, Ion. *-ή* f. ‘fireplace, pyre’, OHG *fuir*, Goth. *fon*, OPr. *panno* ‘fire’, etc., see HAB 3: 106, 125-126; Pokorny 1959: 828; Beekes apud Mallory/ Adams 1997: 202b. For a morphological and etymological discussion of the PIE word, see Rix 1992: 126-127; Beekes 1995: 187; Lindeman 1997: 108-110; Kloekhorst 2008: 613.

Also Germanic languages have preserved both stems, cf. Olc. *fúrr*, *fýrr* m. ‘fire’, OHG *fuir*, German *Feuer*, etc. beside Goth. *fon* < **puōn*, gen. *funins* ‘fire’, Olc. *funi* m. ‘fire’, OHG *funcho* ‘spark’, German *Funke* ‘spark’ (see Lehmann 1986: 120; K. Schmidt 1987: 45₁₈; Matzinger 2005: 61). For a discussion of the Germanic material and, in particular, of the etymology of *Funke* ‘spark’, see Beekes 1996a.

For a discussion of the generalized NAccSg form in **-r* (cf. Gr. *πῦρ*, *πῦρός* ‘fire’, Rix 1992: 126-127) and the transfer of the Armenian singulative *hur* into the *o*-declension (note Arm. older instr. *hur-b* vs. widely attested thematic *hr-o-v*), for the old oblique plural **hun-* and for *hn-oc* based on this **hun-* and other related problems, see Meillet 1920: 250-251; 1936: 82-83; Godel 1975: 97; Schmitt 1981: 57; Jähukyan 1982: 101, 121; K. Schmidt 1987: 37-38; Clackson 1994: 45, 97; Olsen 1999: 48-49, 49₁₀₂, 533-536; Matzinger 2005: 21₁₀₇, 61, 81₃₆₄.

J

jag, *u*-stem: GDPl *jag-u-c* (Bible) ‘youngling, nestling’ (Bible+), ‘a little bird, sparrow’ (Job 40.29 [Cox 2006: 260] and Luke 12.6-7, rendering Gr. dimin. *στρουθῖον*); MidArm. ‘bird; child’ (MijHayBař 2, 1992: 55a).

MidArm. **aner-jag** ‘brother-in-law, wife’s brother’ [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 52a], lit. ‘father-in-law’s youngling’.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 142a]. Beside the basic meaning ‘youngling, nestling’, the word appears with a number of semantic nuances: Svedia ‘bird’ [Andreasyan 1967: 160, 250]; Ewdokia ‘bird’ [Gabikian 1952: 354-355]; Xnus-Bulanəx *jag* generic term for ‘child, young’ said of people, animals and birds [Melik’ean 1964: 511a]; Xotorjur pl.-coll. *jagus* [YušamXotorj 1964: 479b], probably from a frozen accusative *jag-oy-s*.

For dialectal evidence of MidArm. *aner-jag* ‘brother-in-law, wife’s brother’ cf. e.g. Moks *ānercāk^o*, gen. *ānercāk^o-u* ‘шурин, сын тестя’ [Orbeli 2002: 202]; further, see s.v. *aner* ‘father-in-law, wife’s father’.

Sivri-Hisar *jgnil* < **jag-n-il* ‘to bear a youngling’ [PtmSivHisHay 1965: 468a].

●ETYM Connected with Alb. *zog* ‘bird of small species; young animal; nestling’, probably also ManMPers. and ManParth. *zhg* [zahag] ‘offspring, progeny; child’ (Boyce 1977: 104), Pahl. *zhk*, *z’hk* [zahag], NPers. *zah* ‘child, offspring’ (MacKenzie 1971: 97), see HAB 3: 141-142 for early references; further, Pedersen

⁸³ The etymology of *hur* has been suggested by Brosset, Windischmann, Müller et al., see HAB 3: 125-126 for references; see also de Lagarde 1854: 11^{L190}, 29^{L804}.

1900: 341; 1906: 454 = 1982: 2, 232; Pokorny 1959: 409 (Iranian loanword); Kortlandt 1986: 40 = 2003: 70; Demiraj 1997: 429-430; Olsen 1999: 110-111.

Perhaps a substratum word of the shape * $\acute{g}^h\acute{a}g^h$ - or the like.

jagar, *a*-stem according to NHB 2: 144c, but without evidence ‘funnel’; attested in Agat‘angelos § 109 (1909=1980: 65^{L2}); for the passage, see s.v. *tik* ‘winebag’. In “Čarəntir”: *Jagar edin i beran nora* “They put a funnel into his mouth”.

●DIAL Preserved in a number of *kə*-dialects [HAB 3: 142b].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 142.

Ĵahukyan (1987: 128) derives *jagar* from PIE * $\acute{g}^heu$ - ‘to pour’, see s.v.v. *jew*, *joyl*. For the semantics, cf. e.g. Lat. *in-fundibulum* ‘a funnel for pouring liquids’ derived from *in-fundō* ‘to pour in’, Gr. *χόρυκος*, *χώνη* ‘smelting furnace, funnel’, all based on the same * $\acute{g}^heu$ - ‘to pour’. Arm. *jagar* may be derived from PArm. **jawar*- < **jəw-árV*- or **jow-árV*-; for the suffix, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 235; 1998: 16f; Clackson 1994: 118f; Olsen 1999: 337f.

Ačaryan (HAB *ibid.*) considers the resemblance with Georg. *jabri* ‘funnel’ as accidental. According to him, T‘iflis *jabri* has been borrowed from Georgian. This is possible. However, the resemblance between Arm. *jagar* and Georg. *jabri* is remarkable, and a connection cannot be excluded. If the Indo-European origin of the Armenian word is accepted, one might regard Georg. *jabri* as a loan from PArm. **jaw(a)r*- > **jab(a)r*-; for **w* > *b*, compare, perhaps, MPers. *babr* ‘tiger’ vs. MIran. **vagr*, Arm. *vagr*, Skt. *vyāghrá*- ‘tiger’.

jał (*u*-stem in NHB 2: 145b, but without evidence) ‘derision, mockery’ (Łazar P‘arpec‘i, John Chrysostom, etc.), **jał-an-k**, *a*-stem ‘id.’, **jałem** ‘to deride’ (Bible+), ‘to conquer’ (Eusebius of Caesarea).

GDPI *jałan-a-c* is attested in Jeremiah 51.18 (not 11.18, as is misprinted in HAB), John Chrysostom, Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i, etc., as well as (not cited in NHB) in P‘awstos Buzand 5.3 (1883=1984: 160^{L4}; transl. Garsoñan 1989: 188): *t‘šnamans jałanac* ‘i berdargel pašarmann’ “of his taunts during the siege of the fortress”; see the full passage s.v. **awre(a)r*.

●ETYM The connection with *catr* ‘laughter’, etc. suggested in NHB (see s.v. *catr*) is rejected in view of the unagreement of the initial affricate [Meillet 1898: 280]. Meillet (*ibid.*) prefers connecting with Gr. *χλεύη* ‘joke, jest’, OIc. *glaumr* ‘jubilation’, OE *glēam* ‘jubilation, joy’, OCS *glumъ* ‘idle talk, boasting’, Russ. (dial.) *glum* ‘stupidity, mockery, joke, noise’. Ukr. *hlum* ‘mockery’, Pol. *glum* ‘mockery, torture, misfortune’, Czech *hluma* ‘mime, actor, comedian’, Bulg. *glumá* ‘joke’, etc. On Slavic and its alternative etymologies, see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979: 147-152.

The appurtenance of the Armenian is accepted by Hübschmann (1899: 48: from * $\acute{g}^hllu$ - with a question mark), Ačaryan (HAB 3: 143b), Ĵahukyan (1987: 127: from * $\acute{g}hlō$ - with a question mark). In etymological dictionaries, however, the PIE form is usually reconstructed as * $\acute{g}^hle/ou$ -, with a non-palatalized guttural, and the Armenian form is not included (see Pokorny 1959: 451; Mallory/Adams 1997: 255-256). Ĵahukyan (*ibid.*), albeit with reservation, includes also *ĵmem* ‘to watch’ (only in HHB and Baġirk‘ hayoc‘ [HAB 3: 155b; Amalyan 1975: 194^{Nr49}, 398⁴⁹]), which is highly improbable.

jatk, *a*-stem: ISg *jatk-a-w* (Eusebius of Caesarea); later: *i*-stem (GDPl *jatk-i-c* in Mxit'ar Anec'i, 12-13th cent.) and *o*-stem (ISg *jatk-o-v* in Čarəntir) 'rod, stick, staff, whip, switch (often for beating)' (John Chrysostom, Eusebius of Caesarea, Dawit' Anyalt'), 'twig, branch' (Mxit'ar Anec'i), subst. 'beating, whipping' (in a homily ascribed to Elišē).

The word occurs also as an adjective: 'straight, upstanding, tense' said of *her* 'hair' (Gregory of Nyssa apud NHB 2: 146a) or *maz* 'hair' (Zeno, Xaç'ikyan 1949: 84b^{L25}, rendered as 'прямой' by Arewšatyan 1956: 326); cf. the compounds *jatk-a-her* (Severian of Gabala) and *jatk-a-maz* (Plato) 'having *jatk* hair'.

In the oldest stage of Classical Armenian we only find the verb *jatk-em* 'to beat with a rod', *jatk-im* 'to be beaten' (2 Corinthians 11.25, also in Eusebius of Caesarea, Čarəntir, Žamagirk'). The attestation in 2 Corinthians 11.25 reads: *eric* 's *jalkec* 'ay : τρις ἐπαβδίσθην "three times I was beaten with rods". Though attested late and absent in the dialects, the noun *jatk* is original, and the verb *jatk-em* is clearly denominative exactly like Gr. *πάβδ-ίζω* 'to beat with a rod' from *πάβδος* 'rod, twig, staff'. This is corroborated also by the etymology of *jatk*. Note that this very same Greek verb corresponds to Arm. *jatkem* in the passage from 2 Corinthians 11.25.

●DIAL The verb is widespread in the dialects, meaning 'to beat wool with a rod to make it soft' [HAB 3: 144a]. Other semantic nuances: 'to beat someone' in Sebastia [Gabikyan 1952: 355] and Svedia [Andreasyan 1967: 250, 372b]; 'id.' and 'to beat the branches of a tree for making walnuts and the like fall down' in Arabkir [Ačəfean 1913: 679a] and Partizak [Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 509]; 'to shake' in Atap'azar [Ačəfean 1913: 679a].

Further, see s.v. **jat-t-el* 'to beat'.

●ETYM Since Bugge 1889: 18, linked with Lith. *žalgà* 'long, thin stake', Goth. *galga* 'stake, cross', OIc. *galgi* 'gallows', *gelgja* 'pole, stake', OHG *galgo*, OEngl. *gealga*, Engl. *gallows* (see also Hübschmann 1897: 469; HAB 3: 143-144; Solta 1960: 314-315; Pokorný 1959: 411; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 97 = 1995, 1: 84; Mallory/Adams 1997: 442b).

The forms are usually derived from IE **ǵʰalgʰ-*. In view of the vocalism and the restriction of the word to Baltic, Germanic, and Armenian, one may assume a European substratum word.

On the other hand, it has been assumed that these forms are related with Lith. *žúolis* and Arm. *joł* 'pole', etc., which is possible. For references and a discussion, see HAB 3: 144a; Lehmann 1986: 142b; H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 194; Jahukyan 1987: 170-171. An original paradigm of *jatk*, etc. is reconstructed with nom. **ǵʰolgʰ-* vs. gen. **ǵʰlgʰ-n-*, and the Arm. *jatk* with *a*-vocalism and *-k-* instead of *-g-* is explained from the genitive. For the vocalic problems and a further discussion, see s.vv. *je/otun* 'ceiling', *jlem* 'to furrow', *joł* 'pole'.

The above-mentioned solution for the problem of the Armenian *-k-* is not entirely satisfactory (see also Mallory/Adams 1997: 442b). One may rather think of a determinative *-k-* (possibly of iterative function, cf. e.g. dial. *cec-k-el* vs. ClArm. *cecem* 'to beat') in a way reflected also in e.g. *har-k-anem* 'to beat' (cf. H. Suk'iasyan 1986: 90-91). A form **jatg-k-* would be simplified to *jatk-*. Note also another iterative form of this word, **jat-t-el* 'to beat' (q.v.).

Arm. *jalk*, *a*-stem, points to fem. **ġ^h(a)lg^h-eh₂-*, cf. OIc. *gelgia* ‘pole, stake’ from **-ieh₂-*.

IE **ġ^halg^h-* ‘long thin pole’ has been borrowed into PFUgr. **śalka*, Finn. *salko*, Mordvin *salgo* (Koivulehto 2001: 238; Witzel 2003: 11).

***jał(k)-t-el** (dial.) ‘to beat, whip’.

●DIAL Karin (*j’atdel*, H. Mkrtč‘yan 1952: 157a), Alek‘sandrapol, Arabkir, etc. **jattel* ‘to beat wool with a rod to make it soft’, *jatt-ič‘* ‘rod’ [Ačarean 1913: 679a; HAB 3: 144a; Gabikéan 1952: 355; HayLezBrbBar 3, 2004: 319a].

●ETYM Belongs with *jalkem* ‘id.’ (HAB 3: 144a) and is possibly related also with *jot* ‘pole’, etc. (see s.vv.).

In order to explain the *-t-* in **jał-t-el*, Ĵahukyan (1972: 281) relates the word to Goth. *gilpa* ‘sickle’ (probably composed of **ġ^hel-* ‘to cut’ and **(e)tā-*, see Ramat 1974: 78-79; Lehmann 1986: 156a) or posits **ġ^hl-d-* (1987: 127, cf. 170-171, 256). In my opinion, however, **jał-t-em* is in closer relationship with *jalkem* and may be derived from **jalk-t-em*, with the iterative *-t-* seen e.g. in *bek-t-em* vs. *bek-anem* ‘to break’.

jayn, *i*-stem ‘voice, sound’ (Bible+); later: ‘speech, word’ (John Chrysostom, etc.); dial. also ‘noise; rumour’.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 144b]. For the semantic development cf. e.g. Moks *cen* ‘голос; шум; звук’ [Orbeli 2002: 254]. It also refers to ‘rumour’: *cen əng‘āv* ‘слух дошел (до)’ (op. cit. 98^{L18}, transl. 166^{L-5}). Another textual illustration is found e.g. in a fairy-tale from Łarabał recorded by Arak‘el Bahat‘ryan in 1860 (HŽH‘ 6, 1973: 687^{L7}).

●ETYM Numerous attempts of connecting with OCS *zvонѣ* ‘sound’ are rejected on formal grounds (see HAB 3: 144b). More positive: Pokorný 1959: 490; Ĵahukyan 1982: 71-72, 75; 1987: 129 (deriving from **ġ^hun-ji-*); Olsen 1999: 100.

One may assume a **-ni-* formation as in synonymous *ban*, *i*-stem ‘speech, word’ from *ba-m* ‘to speak’ < PIE **b^heh₂-*: Gr. *φημί* ‘to say’. For the anticipation of **-i-* (cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 71-72; Beekes 2003: 162), see 2.1.27.1. The reason that no anticipation is seen in *ban* may be that the latter derives from **b^heh₂-sni-*, cf. OCS *basnъ* ‘tale’, Russ. *básnja* ‘fable’, etc. For the loss of **-u-* (see Ĵahukyan 1982: 75; Kortlandt 2003: 6, 18, 86, 122; Beekes 2003: 209) cf. perhaps *katał* ‘den’, probably from **guol-*.

***je-** obl. stem of *du-k‘* pl. ‘you’: acc.-dat. *jez*, gen. *jer*, abl. *i jēnĵ*, instr. *je-w-k‘*
See s.v. *du* ‘you’.

jetun, *an*-stem: GDSg *jetuan* in Eznik Kolbac‘i, Gregory of Nyssa, Eusebius of Caesarea, etc. ‘ceiling; palate’.

In the main meaning (‘ceiling’), *jetun* is attested since the Bible. For references and a discussion see Thomson 1992: 198.

ISg *jetmamb* (Anania Sanahnec‘i, 11th cent.) presupposes a (probably the original) by-form **jetumn* [NHB 2: 149c; HAB 3: 148a]. For *-u/wn* : *-mn*, see 2.1.22.11.

In John of Damascus, *jetun* refers to ‘palate’: *verin jetunk‘ beranoy* ‘upper ceiling of the mouth’.

In Eznik Kolbac'i 1.3 (1994: 12), the sun is metaphorically described as *črag mi i meci tan i meĵ jeĵuan ew yataki* "a candle in the big house between the ceiling and the floor". A similar usage is found in Gregory of Nyssa (NHB 3: 2: 149c; 1010b): *erkin* <...> *zōrēn jeĵuan* "the sky <...> like a ceiling".

The by-form **jotun-k'** is attested in Severian of Gabala, as well as, in APl *jotun-s* (var. *jeĵun-s*), in "Vark' S. Gēorgay zōrawarin". It matches the form of the dialect of Akn (see below).

●DIAL Akn *j'otunk'* (see also Gabriēlean 1912: 309), Trapizon *c'xink'* [HAB 3: 148b], Hamšen *c'xink'*, gen. *c'xənk'-i* [Ačāryan 1947: 35, 242]. On Trapizon/Hamšen, see below.

●SEMANTICS For 'palate' : 'ceiling' : 'sky', see 3.7.1.

●ETYM The connection with. Gr. *χελύνη* 'lip, jaw' (see Adontz 1937: 9; Pokorny 1959: 436; Ĵahukyan 1987: 127, 170-171; cf. Olsen 1999: 133) is doubtful. The meaning 'palate' (< 'ceiling/roof of the mouth') is clearly secondary, see 3.7.1. I prefer the connection with Georgian *zeli* 'log, bar' [HAB 4: 657] and Arm. *joł* 'log; pole' (see Bediryan 1955: 103; Ałayan 1974: 108-111). Klimov (1998: 285) reconstructs a Georgian-Zan **z₁el-* 'tree, wood', cf. also Megr. *ža-*, pl. stem *žal-* 'tree, wood', etc. See also s.v. **ar-zel*. Note the intermediary form *jotunk'* (Severian of Gabala, etc.; dialect of Akn). For the suffix *-un* cf. *c'awł-un* 'stalk, straw', q.v. For an attempt of reconstructing the original paradigm, see s.v. *joł*.

According to Ačāryan (HAB 3: 148b), Megr. *cxve/ini* 'ceiling' is borrowed from Armenian and resembles especially the Trapizon/Hamšen form *c'xink'*.

However, the Megrelian continues a Georgian-Zan lexeme **sqwen-* 'ceiling, roof', and Arm. dial. *c'xin-k'* is considered a Zan loanword (see Klimov 1998: 171-172). A Georgian-Zan borrowing from Armenian **c'ł/xwin-k'* (a contamination of *jeĵun* and *c'uik'*) would be impossible since Arm. *-x-* comes from *-ł-* which is not compatible with Kartvelian **q* (note that the Georgian word is attested in the oldest literature, see Klimov 1964: 167).

Thus, Arm. dial. (Trapizon/Hamšen) *c'xin-k'* 'ceiling' should be separated from *jeĵun* 'ceiling' and be treated as borrowed from Megr. *cxwen(d)-*, *cxwin(d)-* 'ceiling'.

*jeř-: NAccSg *jeř-n*, AllSg *i jeř-n*, GDSg *jeř-in*, LocSg *i jeř-in*, AblSg *i jeř-an-ē*, ISg *jeř-am-b* (note an archaic instr. *jeř-b-* in compounds); **plur.** *a*-stem: NPl *jeř-k'*, AccPl *z-jeř-s*, LocAllPl *i jeř-s*, GDPl *jeř-a-c'*, AblPl *i jeř-a-c'*, IPl *jeř-a-w-k'* (extremely rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 921-930) 'hand' (Bible+).

A number of derivatives with **jeř-n-**, **jeř-n-a-**, **jeř-a-**, and **jeř-b-a-**.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, mostly as a frozen plural *jeřk'* [HAB 3: 149b].

●ETYM From Pie **g^hes-r-* 'hand': Hitt. *kešsar*, *kišser-*, *kišr-* 'hand', Gr. *χείρ*, Dor. *χήρ*, gen. *χειρός*, Dor. *χηρός* f. 'hand'⁸⁴, Toch. A *tsar*, Toch. B *šar* 'hand', Alb. *dorë*, -a f. 'hand', etc. Hübschmann 1877: 25; 1883: 40; 1897: 470; HAB 3: 148-149; Pokorny 1959: 447; Mallory/Adams 1997: 254b; Adams 1999: 649-650. The root is seen in **g^hes-to-*: Skt. *hāsta-* m. 'hand', Av. *zasta-*, OPers. *dasta-* m., MPers. *dast* 'hand', *dastak* 'bunch, bundle' (> Arm. *dastak* 'wrist', HAB 1: 626b), etc., see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 812.

⁸⁴ The comparison with the Greek word has been suggested already by Awgorean, Klaproth, Brosset, et al., see HAB 3: 149.

Arm. singulative *jeṛn* derives from PIE acc. **ǵʰésr-ṇ*. The trilled *-r-* is not due to the following nasal but reflects **-sr-*, as is clearly seen from pl. *jeṛ-k* < **ǵʰésr-es*. The old genitive **jeṛ-* < **ǵʰésr-os* (cf. Hitt. *kišraš*, Gr. *χείρος*, Dor. *χηρός*) has been reshaped after *n*-declension. Archaic instr. **jeṛ-b* continues **je(h)ar-b* < **ǵʰésr-bʰi*. For these and other issues, see Meillet 1936: 78, 83-84; Schmitt 1981: 45, 62, 72-73, 78, 81-82, 102, 199; Kortlandt 1985b: 9; 1985: 19, 23 = 2003: 57, 63, 67; Ravnæs 1991: 101-102; Olsen 1999: 174-175; Viredaz 2000. For a discussion of the PIE paradigm, see Beekes 1973: 90.

Arm. plur. *jeṛ-a-* may be explained by the original feminine gender (Olsen 1999: 175); for a possible **ǵʰes-r-eh₂*- cf. Alb. *dórë*, *-a* f. 'hand' (on which see Pedersen 1900: 341 = 1982: 2; Kortlandt 1986: 40 = 2003: 70; Demiraj 1997: 140-141).

jet, *o*-stem: GDSg *jet-o-y* (Proverbs 26.17), ISg *jet-o-v* (Step'annos Siwnec'i), GDPl *jet-o-c* (Judges 15.4) 'tail' (Bible+), MidArm. 'penis'.

The word refers to the tail of a dog and a fox in Proverbs 26.17 and Judges 15.4, respectively, rendering Gr. *κέρκος* 'tail of an animal' in both passages. In Eusebius of Caesarea and Step'annos Siwnec'i it refers to the tail of a dog and a lion, respectively [NHB 2: 154b].

The passage from Proverbs 26.17 reads: *or buṛn harkanic'ē zšan jetoy : ὥσπερ ὁ κρατῶν κέρκου κυνός*.

The MidArm. meaning 'penis' is attested in *Datastanagirk'* (Law Code, 1265 AD) of Smbat Sparapet. One of the two attestations (MiġHayBaṛ 2, 1992: 58-59) reads as follows: "<...> they cut off the testicles (*z-ju-k'-n*) and the penis (*z-jet-n*) of the abductor" [Galstyan 1958: 103].

●ETYM Connected with Av. *zadah-* m. 'Steiß, Hinterbacken', cf. further Skt. *hādati* 'to defecate', Gr. *χέζω* 'to defecate' < **ǵʰed-jo-*, *-κέχοδα*, *χόδανος* 'Steiß', Alb. *dhjes* 'to defecate', OIc. *gat* 'hole, opening', Russ. *zad* 'rump', etc., Hübschmann 1877: 25; 1883: 40; 1897: 470; HAB 3: 150a with references to Müller and Justi; Pokorný 1959: 423; Chantraine 1968-80: 1249-1250; Euler 1979: 227; Saradževa 1986: 132; Olsen 1999: 54, 44, 47, 854. See also, without the Armenian form, Demiraj 1997: 161-162; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 187a. Greppin (1985a: 463) notes: "Alb. *dhjes* 'defecate', IE **ǵʰed-* is absolutely not related to Arm. *jet* 'tail'".

The Armenian word is usually derived from *s*-stem **ǵʰedos-* (see especially Matzinger 2005: 44). Armenian *o*-stems regularly continue PIE *s*-stem neuters (see 2.2.2.1). Note, however, that the Avestan cognate is masculine (see Bartholomae 1904: 1657; Hintze 1994: 461). Ĵahukyan (1987: 127) posits **ǵʰed-o-*.

For the semantic shift 'rump' > 'tail' cf. Gr. *ῥπος* 'rump', *οὐρά* 'tail', OEngl. *ears* 'arse', OIr. *err* 'tail, back of chariot', etc. (see s.v. *or* 'rump'). For 'tail': 'rump': 'penis' cf. ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 479-481, s.v. Iran. **dum(b)a-* 'tail'. Note also MidArm. *ag-at* 'castrated' (Grigor Tat'ewac'i, see MiġHayBaṛ 1, 1987: 12b) from *agi* 'tail' (q.v.).

jew, *o*-stem: GDPl *jew-o-y* (Bible+), ISg *jew-o-v* (John Chrysostom, Sargis Šnorhali), later also *i*-stem 'shape, fashion, form, mould, pattern' (Bible+), 'clothes, vestment' (John Chrysostom), *jewem* 'to form, shape' (Bible+).

●DIAL Both the noun and the verb are widespread in the dialects. The verb refers to 'form, cut out (said of clothes)' [HAB 3: 150b].

●ETYM Since Meillet (1896b: 54), *jew* ‘shape, form’ and *joyl* ‘molten (mass)’ are connected with Gr. *χέρω*, *-ουαι* ‘to pour, spill, gush, shed, douse’, *χόφανος* m. ‘smelting furnace; funnel’, *χώνη* f. ‘funnel; smelting furnace’, *χῶλος* m. ‘juice (of plants), barley-slime, broth’, *χύδαν* ‘in streams, by heaps, disorderly’, *χυδ-αῖος* ‘abundant, ordinary, common’, Lat. *fundō*, *fūdī* ‘to pour out, shed; to cast (metals)’, *in-fundō* ‘to pour in’, Skt. *haviṣ-* n. ‘libation, sacrificial liquid, sacrificial substance’ (RV+), *hav-*, pres. *juhóti* ‘to sacrifice, offer, pour (an oblation, ghee, etc.)’, etc., from PIE **ǵʰeu-* ‘to pour’ [Hübschmann 1897: 469; Petersson 1920: 106-107; HAB 3: 150; Pokorny 1959: 447; Klingenschmitt 1982: 57; Mallory/Adams 1997: 448a; Olsen 1999: 36, 47]. Arm. *jew*, *o*-stem, may derive from *s*-stem neuter **ǵʰeu-os* [Olsen 1999: 47] or thematic **ǵʰeu-o-*.

See also s.vv. *zut* ‘pure’, *jagar* ‘funnel’, *joyl* ‘molten (mass)’, *jor* ‘ravine’.

ji, *o*-stem: GDSg *ji-o-y*, ISg *ji-o-v*, GDPl *ji-o-c*‘, IPl *ji-o-v-k*‘ (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 932-933) ‘horse’ (Bible+).

See also s.v. *dzi* ‘horse’.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 152].

●ETYM Since Windischmann et al. (HAB 3: 151-152), connected with Skt. RV+ *háya-* m. ‘horse’ (see also Gosche 1847: 72^{Nr201}; de Lagarde 1854: 27^{L737}; Hübschmann 1877: 17, 25; 1897: 470; Meillet 1936: 142).

Arm. *ji* ‘horse’ and Skt. *háya-* m. ‘horse’ < ‘*Anspornung’ are usually derived from PIE **ǵʰei-* ‘to drive; to throw’: Skt. *hinóti* (3sg.act., present V), 3sg.act.perf. *jighāya* ‘to impel, set in motion; to hurl; to help’, OAv. *zaēman-* n. ‘state of waking’ (‘Wachsein’), Pahl. *zēn* ‘armour, weapon’, etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 424; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 522, 544-545₁ = 1995: 440-441, 463₁; Lubotsky 1988: 68; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 802-803; Mallory/Adams 1997: 274b; Cheung 2007: 461-462).

The vocalism of the Armenian form is problematic. Hübschmann (1899: 45) reconstructs **ǵʰēyo-* for Armenian and **ǵʰeyo-* or **ǵʰāyo-* for Sanskrit. Godel (1975: 88-89₇₅) assumes **ǵʰāyo-*, read **ǵʰH-io-*. See, however, s.v. *diem* ‘to suck’. One might also think of **ǵʰeiH-o-*, with loss of the laryngeal as in Skt. *páyas-* n. ‘milk’ (RV+) from **peiH-os-*. The problem with these explanations is that Skt. *háya-* is usually derived from *hay-* vs. *hinóti* ‘to impel, set in motion; to hurl; to help’, which does not have a laryngeal in the root. For other views, see Ravnæs 1991: 30-31.

I propose the following tentative explanation. A QIE **ǵʰei-o-* would yield Arm. **jē* = **jei-*. But there are no Armenian words (particles and conjunctions apart) of the type *Cē*. Probably, the original nominative **jē* has become *ji* analogically after the genitive **jēyó(s)yo-* > *ji-oy*. A similar analysis has been applied to *iž* ‘viper’ (q.v.).

A substantivized **-to*-participle **ǵʰi-to-* as opposed to Skt. *háya-* < **ǵʰoi-os* (or **ǵʰoiH-os* considering the absence of Brugmann’s law) has been assumed by de Lamberterie apud Olsen 1994: 40; see also Viredaz 2005-07: 7-9.

Arm. *ji* ‘horse’ and Skt. *háya-* m. ‘horse’ represent a poetic word, belonging to the ‘language of gods’, as opposed to the PIE word for ‘horse’, viz. **h₁ék_uo-* > Arm. *ēš* ‘donkey’ (Güntert 1921: 160; Watkins 1970: 7); for more detail, see s.v. *ēš* ‘donkey’ and 3.12.

See also s.v. *jori* ‘mule’.

jir, *i*-stem: GDSg *jr-i*, ISg *jr-i-w*, GDPl *jr-i-c* (Grigor Narekac'i) 'gift; favour, grace, boon, recompense' in Eznik Kołbac'i, 5th cent. (*jir arnuc'u* 'take a gift', see de Lamberterie 1978-79: 37; Clackson 1994: 181), John Chrysostom, Book of Chries, Nersēs Lambronac'i, Sargis Šnorhali, etc.; **jerem** (Ephrem), **jirem** in Timot'ēos Kuz (6th cent.), T'ēodoros K'it'enawor (7th cent.), Anania Narekac'i (10th cent.), Xosrov Anjewac'i (10th cent.), etc., **jrem** (Grigor Skewřac'i, 12-13th cent.) 'to donate, gift, endue, do favour'; **jr-i**, *ea*-stem: GDSg *jr(w)oy* (Cyril of Jerusalem), GDPl *jre-a-c* (Anania Širakac'i apud NHB 2: 161c, but *Šir. ył. kenac' iwroc'* is not found in the list of bibliographical abbreviations) 'gift, present, favour'; **jr-i** adv. 'without payment, freely, for nothing; in vain', abundant in the Bible, 5th cent. (rendering Gr. *δωρεάν* 'freely'), also attested in Eznik Kołbac'i (5th cent.), Elišē (de Lamberterie 1978-79: 40; Clackson 1994: 236₃₂₈), John Chrysostom, Grigor Narekac'i, Xosrov Anjewac'i, etc.

●ETYM Since long (NHB 2: 158a; Hübschmann 1897: 470), connected with Gr. *χάρις*, *-ιτος* 'grace, beauty; delight, enjoying; boon, gratefulness' and Lat. *grātia* 'grace, good-will, favour'. The appurtenance of the latter is now rejected. We are dealing with a PIE root **ǵ^her-* 'to yearn for'; further cognates are Gr. *χαρά* f. 'joy', *χαίρω* < **χαρι-ω* 'to rejoice, be glad', Lat. *horior* 'to encourage, urge', OEngl. *giernan* 'to yearn' > Engl. *yearn*, Skt. *hāryati* 'to enjoy, like', Toch. B *ker(y)-* 'to laugh', etc. [HAB 3: 153-154]. See also Pokorny 1959: 440-441; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 804; Mallory/Adams 1997: 158a; Adams 1999: 197; Kulikov 2001: 487-491 (the Armenian form is not mentioned in these works).

Arm. *jir*, *i*-stem, is both semantically and formally close to Gr. *χάρις*, *-ιτος*. The forms may reflect **ǵ^hēr-i-* and **ǵ^hr-i-* respectively [Hübschmann 1897: 470; HAB 3: 153-154]. For a further discussion on this word and on the phrase 'to find favour' I refer to de Lamberterie 1978-79; Clackson 1994: 180-181. In this context, Arm. *jir*: Gr. *χάρις* is equivalent to Arm. *šnorh* 'gift, grace, favour', an Iranian loanword. Note Van dial. *šnoxk* 'a good-natured sprite, house-sprite, brownie, goblin' (see Xaratjan 1989 42b with ref.), which is to be derived from pl. *šnorh-k'* and interpreted as personified 'the Graces' comparable to Gr. *Χάριτες* 'the Charites' and Lat. *Grātia* 'the Graces'.

Arm. *jri*, *-(w)oy*, *-eac* may be derived from QIE **ǵ^hēr-i-to-*: Gr. *χάρις*, *-ιτος* (Hübschmann ibid.), or **ǵ^hēr-ieh₂-*. The adverb *jr-i* has been derived from **ǵ^hēriom*, possibly a vřddhi derivative [Olsen 1999: 449]. On the semantics of the adverb *jr-i* 'without payment, freely, for nothing' cf. Lat. *grātis* 'without payment, for nothing' vs. *grātia* 'grace, good-will, favour'. For a thorough discussion of the whole semantic field, see Benveniste 1969, 1: 199-202 = 1973: 159-162.

jiwn, *an*-stem: GDSg *jean* (Bible+), AblSg *i jiwn-ē* (John Climachus), IPl *jeam-b-k'* (Hexaameron) 'snow' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 155a]. In Suč'ava and Nor Naxiřewan, *jiwn* 'snow' has been replaced by *b'uk* and *p'uk* 'snow', respectively, which continue ClArm. *buk* 'snow-storm' [HAB 1: 490a; 3: 155a; Ačarıyan 1953: 261].

●ETYM Together with *jmeřn* 'winter' (q.v.), derived from the PIE word for 'winter, snow': Gr. *χιών*, *-όνος* f. 'snow', *χειμα*, *-ατ-ος* n. 'winter, storm', *χειμών*, *-ώνος* m. 'id.', *χειμ-έριος* 'hibernal, stormy', *-ερινός* 'concerning the winter, hibernal', Skt. *himá-* m. 'cold, frost', *himā-* f. 'winter' (both RV+), OAv. GSG *zimō* 'winter', YAv.

NSg m. *ziiā*, AccSg *ziiqm(ca)*, Gsg *zāmō*, *zāmahe* ‘winter’, Oss. *zymæg/zumæg* ‘winter’, Pashto *žámay* ‘winter’ (Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 815), Pahl. *zm* [zam], Parth. *zmg* ‘winter’ (MacKenzie 1971: 97), Wakhi *zam*, Sarikoli **zima* ‘snow’ (Morgenstierne 1974: 108a), Pers. *zam* ‘cold; a biting wind; wound’ (Steingass 620b), Hitt. *gimmant-* c. ‘winter’, Lat. *hiems*, *-emis*, *hiemps*, *-emis* f. ‘winter; stormy weather’, OCS *zima* ‘winter’, Lith. *žiemà*, Latv. *ziema* ‘winter’, etc. Hübschmann 1877: 24; 1883: 40; 1897: 470-471; Meillet 1936: 27; Pokorny 1959: 425; Mallory/Adams 1997: 504b.

The PIE word is reconstructed as a HD *m*-stem: nom. **ǵʰéi-ōm* (Arm. *jiwn*, Gr. *χιών* ‘snow’, Av. *ziiā* ‘winter’, Lat. *hiems* ‘winter’), acc. **ǵʰi-ém-m* (Gr. *χι-όν-α*, Lat. *hiem-em*), gen. **ǵʰi-m-ós* (Av. *zimō*, Gr. *χι-όν-ος*, Lat. *hiem-is*, Arm. *jean*), loc. **ǵʰi-m-i* (Hitt. *gim-i*, Lat. *hiem-i* ‘in the winter’), see Beekes 1995: 178; cf. Szemerényi 1959-60a: 122; for Hittite, see Kloekhorst 2008: 475.

Arm. nom. *jiwn* ‘snow’ matches Gr. *χιών* ‘snow’ both formally and semantically (Meillet 1936: 142; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 295-296; Ĵahukyan 1987: 301). Clackson 1994: 137-138 argues that this agreement is an archaism rather than an innovation; the basic meaning of the PIE word may have been ‘snow’ > ‘snow-time’; cf. Szemerényi 1959-60a: 109, 123.

Both languages have generalized *-n* < nom. **-m* throughout the paradigm. The genitive *jean* has been compared with Gr. *χιόνος* (Meillet 1894: 154). In the oblique cases Greek has generalized the *o*-grade but Armenian has generalized the zero grade (Meillet 1936: 45; Clackson 1994: 117). One may assume that the original gen. **ǵʰim-ós* has analogically been replaced by **ǵʰiṃ-os* after the nominative *jiwn* < **jiwun* or **jiyun* < **ǵʰ(e)i-ōm* and instr. *jeam-b* < **ǵʰiṃ-bʰi*. For a further discussion, see Grammont 1918: 244; Ĵahukyan 1959: 176; Szemerényi 1959-60a: 109₂; È. Tumanjan 1978: 264-265; Schmalstieg 1980; Ravnæs 1991: 99-100; Stempel 1993 < 1987: 151; Olsen 1999: 135; Matzinger 2005: 22₁₀₈, 103. Further, compare *šun* ‘dog’, *stin* ‘breast of a woman’, *tun* ‘house’.

Arm. *jmer-n* ‘winter’ < **ǵʰim-er-* is comparable to Gr. *χειμερινός* ‘hibernal’ and Lat. *hibernus* ‘of winter, wintry’; compare also Arm. *am* ‘year’ and *amarn* ‘summer’ (q.v.) vs. Skt. *sāmā-* ‘year, season’ and OHG *sumar* (for a discussion, see Hübschmann 1897: 470-471; HAB 3: 156a; Szemerényi 1959-60a; AĴabekyan 1979: 86; Stempel 1993 < 1987: 151-152; Olsen 1989: 225; 1999: 128, 276-278; Clackson 1994: 137-138); Vanséveren 1998.

The PArm. original genitive **jim-* < PIE **ǵʰi-m-ós* may have been preserved in dial. **jm-et* ‘or **jm-ayt* ‘snow blindness’ (q.v.).

***jlem** ‘to furrow’, attested only in Commentary on 1 Timothy by John Chrysostom, in infinitive *jlel* [NHB 2: 159a]. Another manuscript has *c’elul* instead, thus AĴarĴyan (HAB 3: 155a) considers *jlel* an uncertain word.

●ETYM Connected with Skt. m. n. *hala-* ‘plough’ by de Lagarde 1854: 20^{L494}. Hesitant are Hübschmann 1883: 13; 1897: 471; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 808. The Armenian and Sanskrit words have been linked with Lith. *žuolis* ‘dickes Stück Holz, Baumstamm’, Arm. *joĴ* ‘log, pole’, *jeĴ-un* ‘ceiling’, Goth. *gilpa* ‘sickle’, etc. (Pokorny 1959: 434; Ĵahukyan 1982: 56; 1987: 127, 171; Mallory/Adams 1997: 435a; sceptical: HAB 3: 155; Olsen 1999: 54₁₁₄); on Gothic see Ramat 1974: 78-79; Lehmann 1986: 156a.

The Armenian verb *jlem* ‘to furrow’ may be regarded as a denominative based on **jil-* or **jul-* ‘plough’, cf. *arawr* ‘plough’ > *arawrem* ‘to plough’. The Armenian and cognate forms possibly point to a HD *l*-stem with nom. **g^hoh₁-(ō)l* (cf. Lith. *žúolis*, possibly also Arm. **jul-*), acc. **g^hh₁-el-* (cf. Skt. *hala-*, Arm. **jet-*, perhaps also Goth. *gil-pa*), probably also analogical **g^hh₁-ol-* (cf. Arm. *joł*). For further details, see s.vv. *jatk* ‘rod, branch’, *jetun* ‘ceiling’, *joł* ‘log, pole’.

The semantic relationship between ‘pole, branch’ and ‘plough’ is impeccable, cf. e.g. Skt. *śākhā-* ‘branch, twig’, Goth. *hoha* ‘plough’, Lith. *šakā* ‘branch’, Russ. *soxá* ‘plough’, Arm. *c‘ax* ‘branch’, dial. **c‘ak* ‘harrow’.

It should be borne in mind, however, that *jlem* is an uncertain word.

***jmet‘** or ***jmayt‘** ‘snow blindness’ (dial.).

●DIAL Balaš, Nor Bayazet **jmet‘* [Ačařean 1913: 691a], Xotorjur *jimet‘* [YušamXotorj 1964: 480a], Xnus-Bulanax *jmet‘* [Melik‘ean 1964: 512a]. K‘i *cmat‘* [HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 415b], Urmia, Salmast *cmēt* [GwrUrmSalm 2, 1898: 97].

K‘esab *cāmet* < **cm-oyt‘* ‘pinch’ vs. *cāmāt‘il* ‘to pinch’ [Č‘olakean 1986: 249] obviously belongs to *kcmēt‘el*, *kčmt‘el* ‘to pinch’ (see s.v. *čm-* ‘to squeeze, press’) and is hardly related with our word for ‘snow blindness’.

●ETYM Obviously derived from PArm. original genitive **jim-* < PIE **g^hi-m-ós* of the word for ‘snow, winter’, see s.v. *jiwn* ‘snow’ (Jahukyan 1972: 281; 1987: 127). The component *-*et‘* or *-*ayt‘* remains unclear.⁸⁵

jmeřn, GDSg *jmeran* (Paterica, T‘ovmay Arcruni), GDPl *jmeran-c‘* (var. lect. in Elišē), NPl *jmerun-k‘* in John Chrysostom and Grigor Narekac‘i and LocPl *i jmerun-*s in Ephrem (these two forms are found with the meaning ‘snow-storm’), ***jmer-** in GDPl *jmer-a-c‘* (var. lect. in Elišē, see below), loc. adv. *jmer-i* ‘in the winter’ *jmer-i* (Pitařut‘iwnk‘, NHB 2: 160a) ‘winter’ (Bible+), ‘snow-storm’ (John Chrysostom, Philo, Ephrem, Grigor Narekac‘i, etc.).

Derivatives include: ***jmer-ay(i)n**, gen. *jmeryn-o-y*, loc. *i jmerayn-i* ‘winter, cold season, snow-storm’ (Bible+); **jmer-ayin** or **jmeř(n)-ayin**, gen. *-aynoy* ‘hibernal’ (Łazar P‘arpec‘i, Movsēs Xorenac‘i, John Chrysostom, Severian of Gabala, etc.); **jmerani** adv. ‘in the winter’ (Bible+); MidArm. **jmer-uk** ‘water-melon’ (q.v.).

A few textual illustrations:

Bazum jmerac‘ (vars. *jmeranc‘n*, *jmeranc‘*) *halec‘an sařnamanik‘* : “The ice of many winters melted” (Elišē, see Ter-Minasyan 1989: 408^{L4}, transl. Thomson 1982: 247).

Hraman tay jean t‘e ler yerikri ew jmeraynoy anjrewac‘ ařt zorut‘ean noc‘a “He orders the snow, ‘Come upon the earth!’, and the winter rains according to their power” (Job 37.6, see Cox 2006: 236).

K‘anzi ēř herac‘eal getn Erasx, ew i yerkarel jmeraynoyn, ew i dařnahot p‘č‘manē hiwsiřoy pałac‘eal juleal vtakn, <...> : “for the river Araxes had shifted to a distance, and in the long winter and when the stream froze over from the bitter

⁸⁵ One might speculate on **hayt‘* ‘to attach, adjust, put together’ (on which see HAB 3: 30); thus: ‘tied by snow’. For the semantic shift cf. *varak-* ‘to tie’ > ‘to be bound by a disease’. Or else, cf. OIr. *saeth* ‘pain, sickness’, Welsh *hoed* ‘pain’, etc. (on which see Mallory/Adams 1997: 413a).

north winds <...>” (Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.39, 1913=1991: 165^{L4f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 181).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 156b].

Next to *cmeṛ* ‘winter’, the regular reflex of *jmeṛn* (gen.-dat. *cmṛōn*, *cmeṛvōn*, abl. *cmṛōnā*, Ačaṙyan 1947: 94-95, 242), Hamšēn also has *zemer* ‘December’ (see T‘orlak‘yan 1986: 219a).

●ETYM Since NHB 2: 159b, compared with Gr. *χειμών*, Lat. *hiems*, Skt. *himā-*, Russ. *zima*, etc. ‘winter’. Note especially Gr. *χειμερ-ivός* ‘hibernal’ and Lat. *hibernus* ‘of winter, wintry’. For more details, see s.v. *jiwn* ‘snow’.

jmeruk, gen. *jmerk-i* ‘water-melon’ (MidArm.), see MijHayBaṛ 2, 1992: 61b.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 157a]. Agulis *cmbārūk*, gen. *cmbārāk-i*, *cmbār-k-i*, pl. *cmbār(n)ātik*⁹ [HAB 3: 157a; Ačaṙean 1935: 148, 372; M. Zak‘aryan 2008: 156] has an epenthetic *-b-* after *-m-*, cf. *hamarem* ‘to count’ > Agulis, etc. *hmbáril*.

●ETYM Derived from *jmer-*, oblique stem of *jmeṛn* ‘winter’ (q.v.); cf. Georg. *sazam^hro*, etc. (see HAB 3: 157a).

joṭ, *o*-stem ‘log, bar; pole’. Later, in Grigor Magistros (11th cent., Bjni) and Yovhannēs Erznkac‘i (13th cent.), also ‘a stripe of leather’ (Bible+). MidArm. (Smbat Sparapet, 13th cent., Cilicia) ***joṭi**, in ISg *joṭw-o-v*, cf. the dialectal forms below.

●DIAL Preserved in several dialects. The meaning ‘a stripe of leather’ (Grigor Magistros+) is found in Axalc‘xa, Axalk‘alak‘, Ganjak, Łarabał, as well as (see Ałayan 1954: 315) in Meṭri. Axalc‘xa *j‘ōṭ* means ‘back (of the human body)’.

***joṭi**: Ararat *joṭi* [HAB 3: 157b], Meṭri *júte* < *joṭi* [Ałayan 1954: 278b].

●ETYM Probably connected with Lith. *žúolis* ‘dickes Stück Holz, Baumstamm’ and Skt. m. n. *hala-* ‘plough’ (Gobh+), as well as with Arm. *jlem* ‘to furrow’ (hapax; uncertain), and, especially, with *jetun* ‘ceiling’. For the literature, see HAB 3: 155, 157b; Fraenkel 2, 1965: 1323; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 808. Mayrhofer (ibid.) does not mention Arm. *joṭ*. Fraenkel (ibid.) is sceptical to this view, and, with some reservation, connects Lith. *žúolis* to *žālias* ‘grün, roh, ungekocht’ and *žēlti* ‘grünend wachsen, bewachsen, aufgehen (von Pflanzen)’.⁸⁶ He considers the etymology “unsicher”.

On the strength of the relatedness of Arm. *joṭ* ‘log; pole’ with *jetun* ‘ceiling’, *johunk*‘ (Severian of Gabala; dialect of Akn), and, possibly, Georgian *jeli* ‘log, bar’ etc, one may tentatively propose the following reconstruction: NSg **g^hoh₁-(ō)l* (> Lith. *žúolis* ‘dickes Stück Holz, Baumstamm’; probably also Arm. **jul* ‘plough’ (> *jlem* ‘to furrow’; cf. *arawr* ‘plough’ > *arawrem* ‘to plough’); AccSg **g^hh₁-el* > Skt. m. n. *hala-* ‘plough’; Arm. **jeṭ-* ‘log (supporting the ceiling)’, and, with *o*-grade, *joṭ* ‘log; pole’ (from analogical **g^hh₁-ol-*). Skt. *hala-* ‘plough’ and Arm. **jeṭ-* ‘log’, *joṭ*, *o*-stem ‘log; pole’ can be interpreted as a shared innovation by means of the thematic *-*o*-: **g^hh₁e/ol-o-*, cf. the cases of *erg* ‘song’ and *surb* ‘pure’. For the semantics cf. Russ. *soxá*, etc., see s.v. Arm. *c‘ax*.

***joṭ(-a)-har-i**

⁸⁶ Joachim Matzinger (p.c. apud Olsen 1999: 54) derives Arm. *joṭ* from the same colour root.

●DIAL Melri *jətháre* ‘a kind of poplar-tree’ [Ałayan 1954: 278b, 314], Karčewan *jəthári* ‘a tall tree of which logs/beams (*joł*) are made’ [H. Muradyan 1960: 221a].

Among the villages of the district of Ewaylax (in the province of Siwnik‘) Step‘anos Ōrbelean (1250/60-1303/5) mentions *Jlahayreank‘*, of which no etymological explanation is known to me. It seems to reflect the above-mentioned Melri form: **jəłahari* + *-an-k‘*.

●ETYM Ałayan (1954: 278b) reconstructs **jothari* not specifying the structure and the origin.

As is implicitly suggested by H. Muradyan (see above), the compound seems to contain *joł* ‘log; pole’ (> Melri *júle*). The second component is *har-* ‘to beat, strike’, represented in another compound, namely Melri **tirivháre* [Ałayan 1954: 332], Kak‘avaberd *tirivhári* ‘a sharp instrument for cutting off leaves and/or branches of mulberry-trees’ [H. Muradyan 1967: 206b] < **terew-har-i* ‘leaf-cutter’. As we see, in both compounds the compositional element *-har-i* demonstrates precisely the same underlying meaning, namely ‘to cut’, although **terew-har-i* has, unlike **joł-har-i*, an agentive meaning. The actual meaning of **joł-har-i* would be ‘of which logs/poles are cut’. That the poplar can figure in this context is clear from *barti* ‘poplar’ (q.v.).

joyl (spelled also as *joył*, *jiwl*), *o*-stem: GDSg *juł-o-y* (Genesis 24.22, see Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 247: note *joyl* vs. *jułoy* in the same sentence), *i*-stem: IPL *juł-i-w-k‘* (Hamam Arewelc‘i, 9th cent.), cf. LocSg *i juł-i* (*julealk‘ i julin* in 3 Kings 7.24) ‘molten, solid, cast (in particular said of metals); molten mass’ (Bible+), **julem** ‘to smelt, cast; to make solid’ (Bible+), **julacoy** ‘molten’ (Bible+).

Some textual illustrations: *ew ołn iwr joyl* (= Gr. *χρτός*) *erkat‘oy* ‘and its spine is of cast iron’ (Job 40.18, see Cox 2006: 258); in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.39 (1913=1991: 165^{L4f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 181): *i dārnahot p‘č‘manē hiwsisoy palac‘eal juleal vtakn* : “the stream froze over from the bitter north winds”. For further references and philological analysis, see Olsen 1999: 36.

●DIAL Muš *cul*, only said of silver and blood [HAB 3: 158a]. A textual illustration is found in a Van lullaby (Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 359): *Arewn ijav ver covun, / Covikn ktrav joł arun* “The sun set upon the sea, the little sea became solid/molten blood”.

●ETYM For etymology and references, see s.v. *jew* ‘shape, form, mould’. For *-l* see further Klingenschmitt 1982: 57; Ĵahukyan 132; Clackson 1994: 229₁₉₀; and especially Olsen 1999: 36, with an elaborate discussion on alternative solutions with **-lo-* or **-tlo-*. Both *jewem* and *julem* are denominative verbs [Ĵahukyan 1982: 173; Olsen 1999: 36, 47].

jor, *o*-stem: GDSg *jor-o-y*, GDPl *jor-o-c‘*, IPL *jor-o-v-k‘* ‘ravine, valley, bed of torrent’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 158b].

●ETYM Usually derived from PIE **ǵʰeu-* ‘to pour, spill’: Gr. *χέω*, *-ουαί* ‘to pour, spill, gush, shed’, etc., see s.vv. *jew* ‘shape, form, mould’, *joyl* ‘molten (mass)’: **ǵʰouero-* > **ǵʰouoro-* > *jor*, with loss of **-u-* as in e.g. *nor* ‘new’, *sor* ‘cave’ (Petersson 1920: 106-107; Pokorný 1959: 447; Eichner 1978: 150₂₇; Ĵahukyan 1987: 128; 1990a: 9).

Despite the scepticism of Ačāryan (HAB 3: 158b) and Olsen (1999: 31, 943-944), I find this etymology quite attractive. For a formal discussion, see especially s.v. *sor*, *o*-stem ‘cave, hole’ < **kouH-r-o*-. The semantic development ‘to pour, spill, gush’ > ‘bed of torrential stream, ravine’ goes parallel with *hetum* ‘to pour, fill, flow over’, *hetet* ‘flood, torrent’ > *hetet-at* ‘torrent, the place of a torrential stream, ravine’ (q.v.). Note also *corem* ‘to flow’ > *cor-cor* ‘ravine’.

One might alternatively think of a relation with Gr. *χωρος* m. ‘(free, empty) space, region, land’, *χωρα* f. ‘(free, empty) space, interspace, region, estate, land’, Toch. B *kāre* ‘pit, hole’, etc. from **g^hoh₁ro-* ‘gap, empty space’ (Mallory/Adams 1997: 534b; Adams 1999: 153-154). For the semantic relation cf. Arm. *jor* ‘empty space’, ‘belly’, ‘ravine’, ‘district, region’ (see HAB 4: 518-519). The only problem is the vocalism; one expects Arm. **jur*, or, from a zero-grade form, **jar*. Perhaps Arm. *jor* is a blend of **g^he/ou-* and **g^hoh₁ro-*. However, this solution is less probable than the former etymology.

ju, *o*-stem: GDPI *ju-o-c* ‘(Deuteronomy 22.6, Cox1981: 162), AblPI *i ju-o-c* ‘(Lazar P’arpec’i); *a*-stem: IPI *ju-a-w-k* ‘(Zgōn-Afrahāt) ‘egg’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. MidArm. *juacet*, *juvajeł*, *jvazet* ‘omelet’ (MijHayBař 2, 1992: 62-63) is widespread in the dialects as well [HAB 3: 159b]. In MidArm. *ju* also refers to ‘testicle’ [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 62-63]; see also s.v. *xol-orj* ‘orchis’.

●ETYM Since long, derived from the PIE word for ‘egg’ (see HAB 3: 159 for references), cf. Gr. *ὄν* n., Lat. *ovum* n., Celt. **awyo-* ‘egg’ (Matasović 2009: 50), OCS *aice*, Russ. *jajcō*, Pers. *xāya*, etc. Hübschmann (1883: 40; 1897: 471) rightly considers the etymology uncertain because the initial *j-* is unexplained. Ačāryan (HAB 3: 159) is sceptical, too.

The PIE word for ‘egg’ is now interpreted as a *vṛddhi*-formation derived from the word for ‘bird’ (see s.v. *haw* ‘bird’): **h₂duiom*. The Armenian form is usually explained from **iō(w)io-*, with assimilatory addition of **i-* (see Pedersen 1906: 406 = 1982: 184; Pisani 1950: 180, 182; Henning 1954; Pokorny 1959: 784; Frisk 2: 1150; Schindler 1969: 160; Ĵahukyan 1982: 132, 147; 1987: 142, 184; Schrijver 1991: 30, 126, 299-300; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 176b; Olsen 1999: 54, 787). Nevertheless, the initial *j-* remains unclear.

For the egg in Armenian folk-beliefs, see A. Israyelyan 1999. On the egg in Indo-European traditions, see Cimino 1994.

jukn, *an*-stem: GDSg *jkan*, ISg *jkam-b*, NPI *jkun-k*’, API *jkun-s*, GDPI *jkan-c*’, IPI *jkam-b-k*’ (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 935) ‘fish’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. Eastern peripheral dialects have preserved the final nasal: Łarabał *cükna*, Šamaxi *cüg’na*, etc. [HAB 3: 160a].

MidArm. *jkn-kul*, lit. ‘fish-swallower’, refers to ‘cormorant’, [Greppin 1978: 10], or ‘*Ardea cinerea*’ [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 61a], GDSg *jknkl-u*, is found in *Govank* ‘*t’rč’noc*’ ‘Praise of birds’ by Kirakos Episkopos, prob. 13-14th cent. (Mnac’akanyan 1980a: 251^{L198f}, MijHayBař 2, 1992: 61a; transl. Greppin 1978: 11). It is present in a few dialects: Ararat *jknkuli* [Ačārean 1913: 690b], *jknakuli* (used by Perč P’rošyan, native to Aštarak, see Amatuni 1912: 417b and Greppin 1978: 12₇ for the passage), Širak, Van *jknkul* [Mxit’areanc’ 1901: 323; Amatuni 1912: 417b], Xnus-Bulanəx

jknkul [Melik'eān 1964: 512a], Hamšen *cgəngul* [Ačāryan 1947: 242]. For a description of this bird, see Ananyan HayKendAšx 3, 1965: 404-415. Note also Šulaver *jklkuli* 'tadpole' [HAB 3: 160a].

The word *jukn* 'fish' is also found in a few compounds meaning 'calf of leg', see 3.7.3 and s.v. *olok* 'shin'.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (Bötticher) et al. (see HAB 3: 160a), connected with the Baltic and Greek words for 'fish': OPr. *suckans*, Lith. *žuvis*, Latv. *zuvs*, Gr. *ἰχθύς*, -*ύς* m. 'fish' [Hübschmann 1877: 25; 1897: 471; Meillet 1936: 142; Pokorny 1959: 416; Mallory/Adams 1997: 205].

Winter (1965: 104) points out that the *-k-* cannot go back to an IE velar **-k/kʷ-* or **-g/gʷ-* because in the position after **-u-* the (labio)velar would be replaced by the reflex of a palatovelar, and concludes that "it seems impossible not to connect it with the Proto-Indo-European laryngeal reflected by the vowel length of Gr. *ἰχθύς*". A similar analysis has been given by Kortlandt (1985b: 9 = 2003: 57; see also Beekes 2003: 196) who derives Arm. *jukn* 'fish' from PIE AccSg **dḡuH-m*. The laryngeal origin of *-k-* is unconvincing. Likewise implausible is the assumption on acc. **ḡ^heuhm* vs. gen. **ḡ^hhu-es* > Parm. **jegan* vs. **ju-* (see Eichner 1978: 152₃₄). For a further discussion, see Lindeman 1987: 97-98; 1997: 154-157; Rasmussen 1989: 158, 170-171₁₆; Ravnæs 1991: 143₂. The simplest and most attractive explanation is **ju-* + the suffix *-kn* (see 2.1.19).

For a discussion of the relation between Arm. *jukn* 'fish' (< **zutH-*? cf. Lith. dial. *žutis* 'little fish', Latv. *zutis* 'eel') and Georg., Megr. *zutx* 'sturgeon', see Ĵahukyan 1967a: 81, 185₆₄; Klimov 1994: 178-180; Greppin 1997a: 384₅.

jułb 'roe, spawn'.

Unattested. Used only by Kleopatra Sarafyan, *Banali gitut'yan*, Sankt-Peterburg, 1788: 64 (in the form *culp* 'икра'), see HAB 3: 160b; Ĵahukyan 1967: 100; 1991: 41. Compared with Arm. *ju-kn* 'fish' (Tašean apud references above).

Ĵahukyan (1991: 41-42) compares the component *-łb* with Mlr. reduplicated *lelap*, *lenap/b* 'kleines Kind', allegedly from IE **(s)leb/p-* 'to hang down loosely': Skt. *rāmbate*, *lāmbate* 'to hang down limply (said of penis, breasts, etc.)', MHG *limpfen* 'to limp', Engl. *limp* 'schlaff herabhängend', etc. (cf. Pokorny 1959: 655-657, 959; Schrijver 1991: 179; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 436-437). The appurtenance of the Irish word to these IE forms is semantically improbable, so Ĵahukyan (ibid.) separates it from them and reconstructs an IE **leb^h-* 'youngling, nestling, child' for Celtic and Armenian. He derives Arm. *ju-łb* from QIE **ḡ^hū-leb^h-* 'fish-youngling'.

I tentatively propose to derive **-łb* from *atłb* 'excrement, dung'. For the semantics cf. dial. *c'ṛ(-t')* 'liquid excrement, dung' vs. 'to bear, give birth (said of animals)', 'to miscarry (said of animals)', 'small fish', etc. (see Amatuni 1912: 645; Ačārean 1913: 1058ab), *cirt* 'dung (of birds and flies)' vs. *crt-* 'to spawn' (see HAB 2: 460b).

Č

čanač'em, aor. *caneay*, imper. *canir* 'to know, recognize; to be acquainted, aware' (Bible+); see also s.vv. **can-* 'to know', *can-ak* 'disgrace', *ciacan* 'rainbow'.

●DIAL The verb *čanač'em* is ubiquitous in the dialects. Apart from Karin, Axalc'xa *čanč'el* and Hamšen *ǰənc'uš*, there are two basic forms: **čananč'el* (*n*-epenthesis, on which, see 2.1.29, 2.1.30.1; infinitive in *-el*): T'iflis, Ararat, Łrabał, Agulis, Ĵula, etc.; and more widespread **čanč'nal* (+ *-n-*; infinitive in *-al*) in the rest. On Aslanbeg, see below. T'iflis has both: *čanánč'il* and *čanč'nal* [HAB 3: 182b].

The form **čanč'nal* seems to represent **čanač'anal* or **čanač'enal*. The latter is attested in Cyril of Alexandria (see NHB 2: 169b, with a note *řmk.* = 'dial.').

Dial. secondary *c* '-aorist is already attested in John Chrysostom (see NHB 2: 169b, with a note *řmk.* = 'dial.').

Ačaryan (1898: 32b^{L1}, 35a, 85a) represents Aslanbek *kōšnal* (aor. *kōšc'a* < *čanč'c'a*) as showing exceptional developments *a* > *εə* (= *ō*), and *č* > *k*. In HAB 3: 182b, he has *geəšna[l]*. See also Vaux 2001: 41, 42, 50: *gōšnal*, aor. *gōšc'a*. Ačaryan does not specify the origin of the initial guttural.

Ačaryan (HAB, *ibid.*) notes that in this meaning (i.e. 'to recognize, be acquainted' – HM) *g'idānil* < *gitenal* 'to know' is used in Svedia.

On Marała *canət'*, see s.v. **can-* 'to know, be acquainted'.

●ETYM Since NHB (2: 169ab), linked with Gr. *γινώσκω*, *γίνωσκω* 'to come to know, perceive', Lat. *co-gnōskō* 'to learn, get to know', Skt. *jñā-* 'to know, recognize' (RV+), etc. Remarkably, Skt. *čnat'i* is mentioned in NHB 1: 1009c; obviously *jñāti-* m. 'close relative' (RV+) is meant. Meillet (1894b: 296; 1936: 29) is undoubtedly right in deriving *čanač'em* from **canač'em*, through assimilation. Hübschmann (1897: 455-456) rejects this and separates *čanač'em* from Arm. **can-*, Skt. *jñā-*, etc. However, Meillet's interpretation is commonly accepted (see HAB 2: 443-444; 3: 182; Ĵahukyan 1982: 168, 180; 1987: 125, etc.).

Meillet (1936: 109; 1950: 110) links the present *-č'*- with Gr. *-σκ-* and Lat. *-sc-* of cognate forms and assumes a combined **-sk-ye-*. Ĵahukyan (1982: 180-181) points out that the *-č'*- can go back to either **-k̑-* nor **-t̑-* but not to **-sk̑-*. In view of the *-t'* of *canawt'*, he is inclined to **-t̑-*. However, **ǵnh₃-sk-ie-* > **canač'em* > *čanč'em* seems to be the best solution (see also Kortlandt 1991: 2; 1994: 28-29 = 2003: 96, 105; Clackson 1994: 40; Beekes 2003: 194, 201).

Alternatively, **canač'em* and *canawt'*, *i*-stem, may be derived from QIE **ǵnh₃-k-ie-* and **ǵnh₃-k-ti-*, respectively (Pedersen 1906: 348 = 1982: 126; Godel 1975: 80; Weitenberg 1980: 212). Ĵahukyan (1987: 168) points out that in this position **-k-* should drop. With loss of the intervocalic laryngeal, **ǵn(h₃)k-ti-* would yield Arm. **cant'(i)*, see 2.1.22.13. However, the intervocalic laryngeal seems to have been preserved before a cluster (see 2.1.20).

The connection of *canawt'* with Skt. *jñapti-h* 'Erkenntnis, Kunde' (Pokorny 1959: 376-377 and Ĵahukyan 1987: 125, 168, with refer.) is improbable.

*člo/upur 'walnut'.

●DIAL Łarabał **čłopur* 'walnut (ripe, with hard shell)' [Ačarean 1913: 723a], or *čolopur* (also in Nuxi), *čłupur* [Amatuni 1912: 151a, 439a]. The actual forms are: Łarabał *čəł'pur*, *čəł'pur*, *čəł'pur*, Hadrut', Šałał *čəł'pur*, Mehtišen *čəł'pur* [Davt'yan 1966: 352]; Goris *čəł'pur*, *čəł'pur* [Margaryan 1975: 433a].

●ETYM Łap'anc'yan (1961: 76, 90; 1975: 369-370) treats as a loan from Megr. *čubur-*, Laz *čubu(r)-*, *čubr-* 'chestnut' (cf. Georg. *čabl-* 'chestnut'), offering no

satisfactory explanation for *č- > *čt-. Klimov (1964: 247; cf. also 1998: 305-306) mentions the comparison with reservation. He was more positive in 1971: 225-226.

For the addition of -t- one might think of contamination with unattested *čel- ‘acorn’ from *g^welh₂-. Russ. *želud’*, SCr. *žělūd* ‘acorn’, etc. (vs. *g^wlh₂-. Lith. *gilė*, Arm. *katin*, q.v.); this is highly hypothetical.

Jaḥukyan (1967: 167) mentions *čolopurt* ‘opex’ next to *katin*, in the list of words with alternation *k* : *č*.

***čm-** (< ***čim-**) ‘to squeeze, press’; dial. also ‘to knead’, ‘to trample down’, etc.

čm-l-em ‘to squeeze, press’ (Bible+).

●DIAL *čm-l-em* has been preserved in Suč‘ava, Moks, Tigranakert; with metathesis: Muš *člmil*. Widespread is ***čm-ř-(t’-)-em** (with metathesis: Aslanbek, Sebastia, Akn **jərmel*; Salmast *mčřel* (for *mč-*, see also below, on **čmur*); with epenthetic -b-: T‘iflis *čmbril*) [Ačārean 1913: 725-726; HAB 3: 207a]. Also widespread is the noun ***čmur**. In Xarberd, Baberd, T‘iflis, Lori, Łarabał: *čambur*, with epenthetic -b- [Ačārean 1913: 725]. In Marała, Moks, Řštunik: *mčur*, with metathesis; cf. Salmast *mčřel* above. The verb **čm-ř-el* is, then, denominative. See also below, on a secondary denominative verb Łarabał **čm-ur-el*.

Some other forms which belong here too: Łarabał ***čm-il** ‘to bend down under a burden’ (see below), Łazax **čm-ř-u-il* ‘to stretch oneself’; Van **čmk’il* ‘to be pressed’; Ararat, Łarabał, Muš *čm-l-k-(o)t-* next to Ararat, Łazax, T‘iflis *člm-k-ot-* (with metathesis) ‘to stretch oneself’; Łarabał **čmp‘el* ‘to seize, snatch something out of smb.’s hand’ (on the semantics, see below), etc. [Ačārean 1913: 718b, 724-726]. Compare also Van, Bulanəx, etc. *kčmt/t‘el* and Ararat *čmkt‘el*, *čmtk‘el* (Amatuni 1912: 348b) which, together with MidArm. *kcmt‘el*, *kčmt‘el*, *kmčt‘el* ‘to pinch’ (also *kčmtil* in Grigoris, see MiġHayBař 1, 1987: 401a), are derived from *kic-/kič-* ‘to bite, sting’ [HAB 3: 587ab], but some of the forms, especially *čm-t‘el* and *čm-k-t‘el*, may in fact belong to (or influenced by) *čm-* ‘to squeeze, press’.

Łarabał, Hadrut, Šařax, Mehtišen *čam-el* or *čam-il* (see Davt‘yan 1966: 421) represents the “pure” stem. According to HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 383b), the form is also found in a number of the Western dialects. It is still in use in Armenia, e.g. in my mother’s village Erazgavors.

Ačāryan (1913: 725a) records Łarabał *čmōřil* ‘to trample down’ as identical with **čm-ř-el*, distinguished with a semantic nuance. Strictly speaking, this form reflects **čm-ur-el* (with regular development -ú- > Łarabał -ō-) and is secondarily based on the noun **čm-ur* : Łarabał *čamōř(nə)* [Davit‘yan 1966: 421]. Since Łarabał has both the verbs *čamřel* (Davit‘yan 1966: 421) and *čmōřil* and the noun **čm-ur*, the relationship of the forms should be explained as follows: Łarabał *čamřel* reflects the old, dialectally widespread **čm-ř-el*, which is probably a denominative verb based on **čm-ur* (also present in Łarabał) and comes therefore from **čmur-el*, whereas *čmōřil* must be treated as due to secondary restoration of the vowel -u- (> -o-).

●ETYM Pedersen (1906: 393 = 1982: 171) connects *čmlem* ‘to press’ and *čim*, *čem* ‘Zaum’ with each other and with Gr. *γέντο* ‘he took’, *ῥγ-γεμος*: *συλλαβή*, OCS *žьmq*, *žęti* ‘to squeeze, press’, Mlr. *gemel* ‘fetter’; cf. also OIc. *kumla* ‘quetschen, verwunden’, Norwegian *kumla* ‘Klumpen; kneten, zusammenpressen’, etc.: PIE **gem-* ‘to seize, take; to squeeze, press’. Rejected by Ačāryan (HAB 3: 207a) but accepted by Pokorny (1959: 368) and Jaḥukyan (1987: 125).

M

ma (dial.) ‘mother’, ‘food, eating’ (a nursery word).

- DIAL Van (voc.) *ma* ‘mamma’; Polis *ma* ‘eating’ [Ačařean 1913: 740a, 747b]; Partizak, Hamšen, Karin, Muš, Moks *ma* ‘mamma’ [HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 7a].
- ETYM A nursery word probably of IE origin, cf. Skt. *mā* ‘mother’, Gr. *μᾶ* ‘mother’, Engl. *ma*, etc. See s.v. *mam(a)* ‘mother’.

magil, *a*-stem: GDPl *magl-a-c*‘, IPl *magl-a-w-k*‘ ‘claw’ (Bible+).

- ETYM See s.v. *ehungn* ‘nail’.

mal ‘bullock, cattle’, in a list of male animal names after *duar* ‘cattle’ (Grigor Magistros’s commentary on the Armenian translation of Dionysios Thrax, see Adonc‘ 1915=2008: 239^{L20}).

The meaning ‘ram’ (NHB 2: 189a) or ‘sheep’ (modern literature, see below) is conditioned by the wrong etymological association with Gr. *μῆλον* ‘sheep’. The dialectal evidence clearly points to ‘cattle’.

- DIAL Axalc‘xa, Karin *mal* ‘cattle’ [HAB 3: 224b]; the same is found in many other dialects [HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 10b].

●ETYM The comparison with Gr. *μῆλον* ‘small cattle, sheep and goats’, Celt. **mīlo-* ‘animal’, Oic. *smali* ‘small domesticated animals, esp. sheep’, Dutch *maal* ‘young cow’, etc. (NHB 2: 189a; Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 46; Pokorny 1959: 724; Frisk 2: 226-227; Mallory/Adams 1997: 23b) is untenable. Likewise untenable is the connection with Gr. *μαλλός* ‘flock of wool, fleece’ (Greppin 1981d; for a discussion cf. Hamp 1982c). The Armenian word refers to ‘cattle’ rather than to ‘sheep’, as is frequently cited. Ačařyan (HAB 3: 224; see also Clackson 1994: 182, 232²⁵⁰) convincingly identifies the word with MidArm. *mal* ‘property, possession; cattle’ (MijHayBař 2, 1992: 97-98) treating it as borrowed from Arab. *māl* ‘possession’.

malem ‘to grind, crush, break’ (Daniel 2.40 [Cowe 1992: 162], Seal of Faith, Zak‘aria Kat‘ohikos, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.), ‘to castrate’ (Bible+); **mul-* ‘to grind; to rub’ in *ml-atac*‘ (*a*-stem in NHB 2: 283a without evidence) ‘miller, corn-grinder’, a compound with *at-* ‘to grind’ (Ephrem, Nersēs Lambronac‘i), and in *ml-ml-em* ‘to rub’ (Nilus of Ancyra, Paterica).

See also s.vv. *mamul* ‘pressing machine’; **ml-i/uk*, **ml-ak* ‘midge; bed-bug; nit’; *mař* ‘sieve’; *mř(m)et* ‘chaff, midge, etc.’; **mut* ‘the grinding of corn’, **mřmo/uř* ‘moth’.

- DIAL HAB has no dialectal records for *malem*, *mamul*, *mlmlem*, *ml-atac*‘.

According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 225a), here belongs Mařkert (Xarberd-Arabkir region) *mut* ‘the grinding of corn’ (see also Gabikēan 1952: 412).

●ETYM Derived from PIE **melH-*: Skt. *mar^ř*, *mřnāti* ‘to crush’, Gr. *μύλη* ‘handmill, mill; (the lower) millstone’⁸⁷, Lat. *molere* ‘to grind’, OIr. *meilid* ‘to grind’, Goth. *malan*, OHG *malan* ‘to grind, mill’, *melm* ‘dust’, OEngl. *melu* ‘meal’, Lith. *mālti* ‘to grind, mill’, *mōlē* ‘grist’, Latv. *mařt* ‘to grind, mill’, OCS *mlēti*, *meljo* ‘to grind, mill’, Russ. *molót*, *melju* ‘to grind, mill’, Hitt. *malla-ⁱ* ‘to mill, grind’, CLuw.

⁸⁷ The comparison of Arm. *ml-* with Gr. *μύλη* has been suggested already in NHB 2: 283a.

mal(h)u- ‘to break’, *mammal(h)u-* ‘to crush, break’, etc., see Hübschmann 1883: 41; 1897: 471; 1899: 45-46; Meillet 1924: 4-6; HAB 3: 225 with references, 327-328; Pokorný 1959: 716-718; Ĵahukyan 1987: 137-138; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 319-320; Mallory/Adams 1997: 247a.

Lith. *málti* and Skt. *mṛṇāti* < **ml-né-H-ti* point to a laryngeal, which is usually considered to be **h₁-* on the ground of Gr. *μάλειπον* ‘flour’ (with *a-* probably taken from *ἄλειπον* ‘flour’), Myc. *mereuro* ‘flour’, *meretriya* ‘females who turn the mill’ (Chantraine 1968-80: 662a, 721; Klingenschmitt 1982: 145₄; Schrijver 1991: 103, 394). However, the Luwian evidence points to **-h₂-* (see Kloekhorst 2008: 547).

Meillet 1922m: 259 points out that the vocalism of Umbr. *maletu* agrees with that of Gaul. *malu* and Arm. *malem* ‘je mouds’ and not with that of Lat. *molitum* (see also Speirs 1984: 62-63; for a discussion of the Italic and Celtic forms, see Schrijver 1991: 103; 394, 445; 1995: 81-82). Thus *malem* can be derived from **ml(H)-e-* or **ml(H)-eie-* (for a discussion, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 145-147).

The noun *mamul* ‘press’ represents an iterative reduplication of the type of *karkut* ‘hail’, see Meillet 1898: 280; HAB 3: 243-244. Hübschmann 1899: 46 is sceptical on the etymology because of the semantic difference; note however the semantic development seen in Toch. B *mäl-* ‘to crush, repress, oppress’, *mely-* ‘to crush, squeeze, lay waste’ (on which see Adams 1999: 456-457, 470). For the reduplication type, see further s.vv. *aṭṭ-a-m-uṭṭ* ‘darkness, twilight’, *mamuṣ* ‘moss’, cf. also *kerakur* ‘food’ from *ker-* ‘to eat’ (q.v.).⁸⁸ The simplex **mul/t* may be regarded as a secondary creation based on *ma-mul*. On the other hand, one may think of an old derivative **mlH-* (or **molH-*, with *o*-vocalism as in *loganam* ‘to bathe’, q.v., see Schrijver 1991: 394 and espec. 445) with an obscure **-u-* (perhaps due to the labial **m-* before a syllabic resonant; cf. Olsen 1999: 779), compare Gr. *μύλη* ‘handmill, mill’. Some scholars posit **mu(e)lH-*, with an old **-u-* (Rasmussen 1985: 39-41 = 1999: 115-117; Olsen 1999: 27, 953). At any case, the group of **me/al-*, *mamul* and **mul/t* is structurally in a way comparable to *kerakur* and *kur* vs. *ker-* ‘to eat’ (q.v.).

If indeed belonging here, *malem* ‘to sieve’ can be derived from **ml-n-* (cf. Skt. *mṛṇā-* and PToch. **ml-nH-ske/o-*, see Adams 1999: 456-457) with analogical (*n*)-conjugation (cf. *aṛnem* ‘to make’ vs. aor. *ar-ar*, *k’amem* ‘to press’, etc.), unless one treats it as a denominative verb based on *maṭ*, *i*-stem ‘sieve’ < **ml(H)-* + **-ni-*, cf. *i*-stems *ban* ‘word’, *jayn* ‘voice’, etc. The basic meaning of *malem* ‘to sieve’ would then be ‘to pulverize’ < ‘to crush’.

It is not certain that PIE **melH-* ‘to grind’ is identical with **melh₂-* ‘soft’: Gr. *μαλακός* ‘weak, soft, tender’, etc. (Schrijver 1995: 78; cf. Beekes 1969: 198), on which see s.vv. *metk* ‘soft, weak, slack’, *metm* ‘soft, mild, gentle’. At any case, there are forms which probably show an association (either etymological or contamination) between these two sets of words, see s.vv. *metm* ‘soft, mild, gentle, calm; softly, gently’, dial. **m(e)ṭmet* ‘quiet, calm, fine; moth, midge’, *mṭ(m)et* ‘fine chaff, dust’, **mṭ-mo/uṭ* ‘moth, clothes moth’.

mah, *u*-stem: GDISg *mah-u*; *an*-stem: GDSg *mah-u-an*, AblSg *i mah-u-an-ē*, ISg *mah-u-am-b*, NPl *mah-un-k* (abundant evidence in the Bible, Astucaturean 1895:

⁸⁸ Note also Skt. intensive *marmartu* ‘er soll zermalmen’ (see Klingenschmitt 1982: 146₆); on this word see, however, Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 319.

956-959) ‘death’, ‘massacre; pestilence’ (Bible+); **marh** ‘death’ (several times in Ephrem, see HAB 3: 233b); **mah-oy** ‘mortal’ (in a homily attributed to Elišē, see HAB 3: 233b).

For a morphological discussion, see Jahukyan 1959: 265, 326; 1982: 96, 122-123; Godel 1975: 106; Ė. Tumanjan 1978: 231, 296.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. A genitive **mah-man* is present in Polis and Akn [HAB 3: 234a].

●ETYM Arm. *mah* has been considered a native word related with Skt. *mṛtyú-* m. ‘death’, Av. *mərəθīiu-* m. ‘death’, Goth. *maurþr* ‘murder’, etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 472; Pokorny 1959: 735; Ałabekyan 1979: 93-94); for the forms, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 371-372; Lehmann 1986: 249). Further, see *mard* ‘human being’, *meṛanim* ‘to die’.

However, Arm. *mah*, *u*-stem ‘death’ is obviously an Iranian loanword, going back to a form derived from **mṛ-tu-* or **mṛ-ti-u-* (or **mṛtro-*), see HAB 3: 234a and Jahukyan 1959: 265, both with hesitation; Bailey 1930-31: 62; Bolognesi 1960: 17-19; Benveniste 1964: 2; Schmitt 1967: 69₄₂₄; 1983: 94; Godel 1975: 64; Jahukyan 1982: 123, 223₆₃; Jahukyan 1987: 181, 533, 551₇₂, 560, 562; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 250-251; Olsen 1999: 859, 893.

mał, *i*-stem: GDSg *mał-i* (Plato), IPl *mał-i-w-kʰ* (Paterica); *n*-stem: *i małin-s* (Sirach 27.4/5); *o*-stem: GDPl *mał-o-cʰ*, IPl *mał-o-v-kʰ* (several attestations in Hexaemeron with the meaning ‘honeycomb’, see K. Muradyan 1984: 263-266) ‘sieve, winnowing basket’ in Sirach 27.4/5 (corresponding to Gr. *κόσκινον*) and Paterica, ‘basket’ in Plato, ‘honeycomb’ in Hexaemeron (see above), Evagrius of Pontus, John Chrysostom, Grigor Astuacaban; **małem** ‘to sieve’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 237a].

●ETYM Tērvišean and Müller (see HAB 3: 237a) connected *mał* to the group of *malem* ‘to grind, crush, break’ (see there for more detail). Ačāryan (HAB *ibid.*) does not accept the comparison and leaves the origin of the word open.

małtʰ, *i*-stem ‘prayer, supplication’ (IPl *małtʰ-i-w-kʰ* in Plato and Nersēs Šnorhali); **małtʰem** ‘to implore, pray’, in Wisdom 13.18 (rendering Gr. *ἱκετεύω*), etc (Bible+).

In ModArm., *małtʰel* means ‘to wish something to someone’ [Malxaseancʰ HBB 3: 244a]. According to A. A. Abrahamyan (1970: 100-101, with discussion; 1994: 88/89), this meaning occurs in a troublesome passage from Eznik Kołbacʰi 1.27. Schmid (1900: 86) renders by *begünstigen*.

●ETYM Bugge (1889: 15) connected with Lith. *maldýti* ‘to implore’. This and other cognates which are added later (OCS *moliti* ‘to ask, pray’, Hitt. *māld-¹/mald-* ‘to recite, make a vow’, OS *meldōn* ‘to report, tell’, etc.) point to **me/oldʰ-* or **-d-*; therefore for Armenian a different form is postulated, namely **mel-th-* [Meillet 1898: 277; Benveniste 1932; Szemerényi 1954: 164-165; Solta 1960: 260-261]. According to Jahukyan (1967b: 71₄₇; cf. also 1987: 138, 181), the form *małtʰ* beside PIE **mel-dʰ-* implies that either the Armenian word is a loan, or the **-dʰ-* is a determinative, and Arm. *-tʰ-* goes back to a parallel form with **-th-*.

However, the existence of this PIE phoneme is usually rejected, and the restoration of a determinative **-th-* is uncertain. Furthermore, the problem of the vocalism is still unsolved.

I propose to treat *małt'ēm* as a denominative verb based on *małt'*, *i*-stem, which can be explained as a **ti*-deverbative with a regular zero-grade: **mld^h-ti-* > PArm. **mał(d)t^hi-* > *małt'*, *-i*. See 2.1.22.13.

mam, *u*-stem ‘grandmother’ (Middle Armenian), hypocoristic **mam-ik** [HAB 3: 242a; MiġHayBař 2, 1992: 194]; dial. **mam(a)**, **mam-i(k)** ‘grandmother, mother’.

The plant-name *mamxopop* mentioned here by Ačařyan (HAB 3: 242a) belongs rather with *mamux* ‘a kind of wild plum’.

●DIAL The forms *mam*, *mama*, *mami*, *mamik* are widespread in the dialects, mostly meaning ‘grandmother’. In some dialects: ‘grandmother’, ‘nurse, midwife’, ‘old woman’, etc. Note voc. forms: Van *māma*, Muš, Byut‘ania *māmə*, etc. [Amatuni 1912: 456b; Ačařean 1913: 747-748; HAB 3: 242-243; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 19].

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 242) considered a borrowing from Gr. *μάμη* ‘mother, mother’s breast, grandmother’. This view is untenable since such a widespread nursery word would hardly be a Greek loan. One rather posits a nursery word of IE origin [Ĵahukyan 1972: 300; 1987: 56, 136, 179, 275, 427; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 386a]⁸⁹, cf. Lat. *mamma* ‘mother, nurse, grandmother, mother’s breast’, Lith. *mamà*, Russ. *māma*, Welsh *mam* ‘mother’, NPers. *mām* ‘mother’, etc. For further IE and non-IE forms and a discussion, see HAB 3: 242; Pokorny 1959: 694; Szemerényi 1977: 8; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 386a.⁹⁰

Note also *ma* ‘mother; food’ (q.v.), comparable with Skt. *mā* ‘mother’, Gr. *μᾶ* ‘mother’, Engl. *ma*, Chinese *mā* ‘mother’, etc. Further, see s.vv. *mama* ‘food, bread, eating’ and **mam-uk* ‘spider’.

mama (dial.) ‘food, bread, eating’.

●DIAL Polis *mam(m)a* ‘food’, Ararat *mama* ‘eating’ [Ačařean 1913: 747b], Sebastia *mama* ‘bread’ [Gabikėan 1952: 386], etc. [HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 19b].

●ETYM A nursery word probably of IE origin. Further, see s.vv. *mam(a)* ‘grandmother, mother’, *p‘ap‘a* ‘bread, food’.

***mam-uk** (dial.) ‘spider’.

●ETYM Composed of *mam* ‘mother, grandmother’ (cf. also *mam-ik* ‘id.’, see s.v.) and the diminutive suffix *-uk*. For the dialectal forms and for other examples of the semantic development ‘grandmother’ > ‘spider’ or ‘scorpion’ or ‘snail’, see 3.5.2.1.

mamul (*o*-stem: GDSg *maml-o-y*, GDPl *-o-c-* NHB 2: 200c without evidence) ‘squeezing implement, pressing machine’ (Agat‘angelos, Anania Širakac‘i, etc.), ‘the essence or purpose of a book’ (Evagrius of Pontus, etc.).

●ETYM See s.v. *malem* ‘to crush, grind’.

mamuř (*o*-stem according to NHB 2: 200c without evidence) ‘moss’ (Hexaemeron, Gregory of Nyssa, Paterica, etc.); **mamř-a-xndir** ‘moss-searching’ in Łazar P‘arpec‘i (1904=1985: 10^{L2}).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 244b].

⁸⁹ Ĵahukyan (1987: 179) points out that Polis *mami* ‘nurse, midwife’ is obviously of Greek origin. Also *apomam* is a Greek loan (cf. s.v. *pap* ‘grandfather’).

⁹⁰ Georg. *mama* ‘father’ vs. *deda* ‘mother’ is noted already in NHB 2: 200b.

In a fairy-tale based on a folk-motif and written by H. T'umanyan (5, 1994: 227^{L16}), native of Lori, one finds *mur* referring to the green moss on stones in a river.

●ETYM Since Bugge 1893: 17, connected with OIc. *mosi* m. 'moss, moorland', OHG *mos* n. 'moss, marsh', Russ. *mox* 'moss', Lith. *mūsaĩ* pl. m. 'mould', *mūsos* 'id.', Lat. *muscus* m. 'moss', etc. HAB 3: 244 with references (Ačar'yan himself does not accept the etymology); Pokorny 1959: 742; cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 385b without Armenian.

Greppin (1981b: 6) considers the etymology as "impossible since Armenian does not show evidence for rhotacism". In fact, the Armenian form is usually explained as a reduplication of **mur* < **mus-ro-* (Bugge 1893: 17; Pokorny 1959: 742; Ĵahukyan 1987: 139, 182). The addition of **-ro-* may have been triggered by an influence of *mawr* 'mud, marsh'⁹¹, which is often taken as etymologically identical with *mamur* (cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 70); note especially Russ. *murók* 'meadow grass', SCr. *múra* 'mud, clay', Lith. *máuras* 'mud', *mauraĩ* 'duckweed, silt, mud', Latv. *maĩrs* 'grass, lawn', etc. (for the forms, see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 20, 1994: 191-195; Derksen 2008: 331). Most interesting is the direct equation of PArm. **mus-r-* with Slav. **mъx-r-* 'thin moss on trees and stones' explicitly stated in ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 20, 1994: 215-216, 217.

For the type of reduplication cf. *ka-rkut* 'hail' vs. OCS *gradъ* 'hail', *ma-mul* 'squeezing implement, pressing machine' from *malem* 'to crush, grind' (see s.vv.).

If reliable, dial. *mur* may be an archaic relic of the simplex **mur* < from **mus-ro-*.

***mayem** 'to bleat (of the sheep)' (Lex).

●DIAL Preserved in Axalc'xa, Karin, Van, as well as in the meaning 'to mew (of the cat)' – in Zeyt'un, Karin (with *-ā-*), Van (*mayuyel*), Akn (*meyan* 'a cat that mews a lot'), Šamaxi *māyvɔc* 'miaow' [HAB 3: 245a]. The Van form has an initial *p-*: *payel* (see also Ačar'yan 1952: 279), which represents *bayel* (cf. HayLezBrbBar 1, 2001: 156b) and may be linked with /sheep-imitating/ *baaa*, *beee*.

●ETYM Ačar'yan (HAB 3: 245a) correctly treats the word as onomatopoeic. Consequently, he considers the resemblance with Skt. *mā-*: *mīmāti* 'brüllen, blöken, meckern', *āmīmet* 'brüllte', *mēmyant-* 'meckernd', *māyū-* m. 'das Blöken, Brüllen' (RV+); Gr. *μηκάομαι* 'bleat (of sheep)' and others as accidental, which is not necessarily true. Cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 394b (with the Armenian form). Note also YAv. *anu-maiia-* 'blökend (vom Schaf); Schaf'.

Despite the onomatopoeic character of the root, I tentatively reconstruct **meh₂-i-*. From this one may perhaps derive Iran. **maišá-* 'sheep' (Skt. *meśá-* m. 'ram, male sheep', f. *meśí-* 'female sheep'; YAv. *māēša-* m. 'sheep'), of which no deeper etymology is recorded in Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 380 (the cognate forms have secondary semantics: 'skin of sheep'). Iran. **maišá-* 'sheep' can reflect **meh₂-i-so-*.

For a possible *k*-suffixation, see s.v. *mak'i*.

mayr₁ : GDSg *mawr*, ISg *mar-b*, NPl *mar-k'*, GDPl *mar-c'*, IPL *mar-b-k'* 'mother' (Bible +).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 247a].

⁹¹ Note also the synonymous *lawr* 'moss'.

●ETYM From PIE **meh₂ter-* f. ‘mother’: Skt. *mātár*, GSg *mātūr*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, *μητέρα*, Dor. *μάτηρ* ‘mother’, Lat. *māter*, OEngl. *mōdor*, Lith. *mótė* ‘wife; (dial.) mother’, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 472; HAB 3: 246-247 with lit.

See also s.vv. *mawru* ‘stepmother’ and *mayr₂* ‘cedar, etc.’.

mayr₂, *i*-stem: GDPl *mayr-i-c* ‘cedar; pine’, IPl *mayr-i-w-k* ‘cedar; pine’, prob. also ‘juniper’, etc. (Bible+).

In Biblical attestations Arm. *mayr* frequently corresponds to Gr. *κέδρος* ‘cedar’, *κέδρινος* ‘of cedar-wood’. In an enumeration of tree-names from 2 Paralipomenon 2.8 (Xalat‘eanc‘ 1899: 57a), Arm. *mayr* seems to render *ἄρκενθος* ‘juniper, Juniperus macrocarpa’ (see s.v. *kałamax* for the passage). Elsewhere in Paralipomenon, however, it corresponds to Gr. *κέδρος* ‘cedar’, *κέδρινος* ‘of cedar-wood’: *p‘ayt mayr* : *ξύλα κέδρινα* in 1 Paralipomenon 14.1, *i tačars mayrakop‘eays* : *ἐν οἴκῳ κεδρίνῳ* in 17.1, *tačars mayrakop‘s* : *οἶκον κέδρινον* in 17.6, *p‘aytamayr* : *ξύλα κέδρινα* in 22.4, *zmayr p‘aytn* : *τὰς κέδρους* in 2 Paralipomenon 1.15, etc. (Xalat‘eanc‘ 1899: 28a, 32b, 33a, 40b, 56a).

The word sometimes renders Gr. *πέυκη* ‘pine’, e.g. *erkus durs i p‘aytic‘ mayric‘* : *δύο θύρας ξύλων πευκίνων* (3 Kings 6.32); *etewnap‘aytiwk‘ ew p‘aytiwk‘ mayric‘* : *ἐν ξύλοις κεδρίνοις καὶ ἐν ξύλοις πευκίνους* (3 Kings 9.11).

In Psalms, Arm. *mayr* corresponds to Gr. *κέδρος* ‘cedar’ (28.5, 36.35, 79.11, 91.13, 103.16, 148.9). It is therefore clear that *mayr*, *-i-c* ‘cedar’ is distinct from *mayri*, *-e-a-c* ‘woods’ both formally and semantically, note *gtak‘ zna i dašts mayreac‘* : *εὕρομεν αὐτὴν ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τοῦ ὄρνυμοῦ* (Psalms 131.6). Here thus *mayri* = Gr. *δρυμός* ‘bush, thicket’. In Hexaemeron homily 5, however, *mayr* occurs three times, rendering Gr. *κέδρος* ‘cedar’, *δρυμός* ‘bush, thicket’, and *πίτς* ‘pine, fir, spruce’, see K. Muradyan 1984: 142^{L17}, 151^{L5} (on these passages see 340₅₇, 341₇₂), 162^{L7}; glossed 375b.

●ETYM The connections with OCS *smrěča* ‘juniper’ and *smřča* ‘cedar’ (Bugge 1893: 17-18; see also Hübschmann 1899: 48 and HAB 3: 248a with references to Pictet and Brugmann) and Latv. *mītra* ‘box-tree’, etc. (Lidén 1905-06: 493-494) are formally difficult. In the additional list of possible correspondences, in the last chapter of his book on PIE trees, P. Friedrich (1970: 151^{Nr20}, cf.45) links Arm. *mayr* with Latv. *mītra* ‘box-tree’, OCS *smrěča* ‘juniper’, *smřča* ‘cedar’. These forms have been compared with Proto-Finno-Ugric **mor3* ‘tree species’, Proto-Lapp **mōre* ‘tree’, Hungarian *mór* ‘spruce’, as well as with Tungus dialects *mar* ‘spruce’ (Campbell 1990: 163); cf. also Egypt. *mrw* ‘Lebanese cedar’, etc. (see Illič-Svityč 1976: 45; Bomhard 2008, 2: 819-820).

Jähukyan (1987: 137, 212, 231, 398) keeps citing the word as *mayri* (semantic paragraph 8.64), and once (264) – *mayr(i)*. In fact, the word (denoting a kind of tree) only appears as *mayr*, and the form with *-i* refers to ‘woods’ and ‘den, lair’, see s.vv. *mayri₁* and *mayri₂*, respectively.

Many attestations show that the wood of the tree *mayr* was used as building-material. One therefore connects the word with Lat. *māteria*, *māteriēs* ‘material, building materials; timber; subject-matter’ and Arm. *mayri* ‘forest, woods’ (q.v.), deriving them, as has been suggested by Müller 1890: 4, from the IE word for ‘mother’ (cf. *mayr₁* ‘mother’, q.v.), see also HAB 3: 247-248; Olsen 1999: 83-84. The basic meaning is thus ‘timber, wood’ > ‘woods’.

On the strength of the semantic and formal resemblance of *mayr* ‘cedar, pine’ with Proto-Finno-Ugric **mor3* ‘tree species’, Hungarian *mór* ‘spruce’, Tungus dialects *mar* ‘spruce’, Egypt. *mrw* ‘Lebanese cedar’, etc., as well as the Armenian forms with aberrant vocalism *mori* ‘forest’ (q.v.) which seems to somehow correspond to the labial element of some non-Armenian forms, one may assume a PArm. **marw* ‘cedar, pine, etc.’ or the like, a wandering tree-name, with a subsequent contamination with *mayri* ‘timber, wood; woods’.

mayri₁, *ea*-stem: GDPl *mayre-a-c* ‘(Bible+), cf. also DLocSg *mayr-w-oj* (Alexander Romance) ‘woods, forest, thicket’ (Bible+).

Some textual illustrations:

In Deuteronomy 19.5 (Cox 1981: 152): *ew or ok’ mtanic’ē and ankeri iwrum i mayri harkanel p’ayt* “and when a man goes into the forest with his friend to cut wood”. In Psalms 131.6: *gtak’ zna i dašts mayreac’* : *εὐρομεν αὐτὴν ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τοῦ ὄρους*.

In Elišē (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 46^{L19f}, transl. Thomson 1982: 77): *leranc’ ew daštac’ ew mayreac’* “on the mountains and plains and forests”.

In Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.41 (1913=1991: 166^{L14}): *Tnkē ew mayri mec <...>. Ew anuanē zantaṛn Cnndoc’* : “He also planted a great forest <...>. And he called the forest *Cnndoc’* (Genesis). Thomson (1978: 182) translates *mayri* as ‘forest of fir trees’. However, *mayri* is a generic term for ‘forest’. Note that according to P’awstos Buzand 3.8 (see Garsoïan 1989: 75) this forest appears to be of oak (*kaṭin*).

Similarly, the passage from 2.49 (177^{L1}), *Jeṛntu lini nma ew Erasx p’aytiwk’ mayreac’*, is translated by Thomson (1978: 190) as follows: “The Araxes [river] provided him with pine wood”. In fact, *p’aytiwk’ mayreac’* should be understood as “with wood of forests”. Note also 2.6 (1913=1991: 108^{L5}), *i giṭin ew i maṛaxlut telis mayreac’*, correctly translated by him (p. 135) as “to the wet and foggy regions of forests”.

The word *mayri* ‘woods, thicket’ seems to be identical with *mayri* ‘den, lair’ (q.v.). Note that both have aberrant alternative form *mori* (q.v.). For the contextual basis of this relation note e.g. the following attestations from the Alexander Romance (H. Simonyan 1989: 423^{L12}, 463^{L-2}, 476^{L14}): *gazank’ bazumk’ elin i mayrwoc’n* “numerous beasts came out of the woods”; *p’axean ew mtin i mēj mayrojn* “they ran away and enter into the forest”; *banakec’an i mēj mayrwoj mioy* “they camped in a forest”. Note also Job 38.40 (Cox 2006: 248).

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Aṛtial, Xotrjūr, Karin, Alaškert, T’iflis, Ararat, Moks [HAB 3: 248b]. Of these the Aṛtial form *mori* deserves particular attention. It is recorded from Suč’ava, Poland (see Ačaṙyan 1953: 279), and Hungary (p. 194). For textual evidence, see op. cit. 251 (twice). The development *ay > ɔ* is not regular for Aṛtial (cf. Ačaṙyan 1953: 46-49). Interestingly, this dialectal form seems to be attested in this dialectal area since the 16th-century. For this and other MidArm. and dialectal attestations, see s.v. *mori₁* ‘woods’.

In other dialects the word has been preserved in compounds, e.g. **mayri-a-haw* lit. ‘bird of woods’ > Łarabał *mir(i)háv*, Hadrut’ *miriháv* [Davt’yan 1966: 423], and Goris *mə/irhav* [Margaryan 1975: 443a], probably referring to ‘a kind of pheasant’ (Ananyan HayKendAšx 3, 1965: 184; Margaryan 1975: 443a; Bakunc’ 1, 1976:

72ff, 177ff, note by Ț. Ișxanyan in 630) or ‘heath-cock, black-cock’ (see Lisic‘yan 1969: 141₅₈, glossing *mirhav* by Russ. *memepes*).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 247b) compares the word with Lat. *māteria*, *māteriēs* ‘material, building materials; timber; subject-matter’, which is possibly derived from the IE word for ‘mother’ (see s.v. *mayr*₁ ‘mother’). For this explanation of the Latin word (without Armenian), see Ernout/Meillet 1959: 390; Schrijver 1991: 384; de Vaan 2008: 367.

For the semantic development cf. also Pahl. *mādag* ‘essence, substance’ from *mād* ‘mother’, cf. *mātak* ‘female’, Arm. *matak*, etc. (see MacKenzie 1971: 53; Nyberg 1974: 128-129; HAB 3: 266-267). Note also Gr. *μήτρα*, Ion. *-η* f. ‘womb’ > ‘core, heart-wood of trees’.

For ‘wood’ > ‘forest’ cf. Fr. *bois*, Engl. *wood-s* (see s.v. *an-tar* ‘forest’; further see Ĵahukyan 1987: 137; Olsen 1999: 441). For the semantic relationship ‘pine-tree’ : ‘pinewood’ : ‘pine forest; coniferous forest; forest’ cf. OCS *borъ* and relatives (see Tolstoj 1969: 22-43; ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 2, 1975: 216-217). Another example can be found in Chirikba 1985: 102^{Nr79}.

The Latin word vacillates between the *iē*- and *iā*-declensions (for a discussion, see Steinbauer apud Mayrhofer 1986: 133, 133₁₅₀; Schrijver 1991: 367-370). If one assumes *-ia* < **-i(e)h₂-* and *-iēs* > **-ieh₁-*, the Armenian forms may be explained as follows: **meh₂ter-ieh₁-* > PArm. **māyrī-* ‘wood (as building material)’ > Arm. *mayr*, *i*-stem (tree); **meh₂ter-ieh₂-* > PArm. **mayrī(y)ā-* ‘wood (as building material); woods, forest’ > Arm. *mayri*, *-eac*’.

Arm. *mayri*₂ ‘den, lair’ (q.v.) is equated with *mayri*₁ ‘woods’ < ‘woods as dwelling-place for beasts’ (see HAB 3: 247b). It has a parallel classical form *mori*₂ ‘den, lair’ (q.v.). The vocalic correspondence *ay* vs. *o* is not clear (for a suggestion, see s.v. *mayr* ‘cedar, pine’). Arm. *mori*₁ ‘woods’ (q.v.) seems to be an important intermediary between class. *mayri* ‘woods’ and *mayri/mori* ‘den, lair’.

mayri₂, *ea*-stem: GDABlPl (*i*) *mayr-e-a-c*‘ (e.g. *i mayreac* ‘*ariwuc*‘ : ἀπὸ μανδρῶν λεόντων in Canticum 4.8) ‘den, lair’ (Bible+).

●ETYM Probably derived from *mayri*₁ ‘woods’ (q.v.). The basic meaning of *mayri*₂ (and *mori*₂) ‘den, lair’ is, then, ‘woods as dwelling-place for beasts’.

Alternatively, *mayri* ‘den, lair’ may be regarded as a substratum word, cf. Gr. *μάνδρᾱ* f. ‘fold, pound, stable’ (also ‘cloister’ in ἀρχι-μανδρίτης ‘chief of a cloister, abbot’) and Skt. *mandirā-* n. ‘dwelling, house’, *mandurā* f. ‘stable’; cf. the phonological correspondence between Gr. *ἀντρον* ‘cave’ and Arm. *ayr*₂ ‘cave’ (q.v.). This is uncertain, however.

mařkat‘ew, an epithet of the bat (č‘*Ĵikan*) in Hexaameron, homily 8, as an adjective describing the bat (see K. Muradyan 1984: 259^{L2}) or a wing of the bat: *t‘atant‘ard mařkat‘ew t‘ewovk*‘ (ibid.: 276^{L1f}). Later it comes to denote ‘bat’. This meaning is recorded in “Bžřkaran” and Bařgirk‘ hayoc‘ (see Amalyan 1975: 209^{Nr137}, 264^{Nr38f}). Its only attestation is found, according to HAB 3: 261a, in Ařak‘el Siwnec‘i (15th cent.). In fact, it is much older. I find it in the earliest edition of the Alexander Romance, in the oldest manuscript (Nr 10151 of Matenadaran) from the 13th century (see H. Simonyan 1989: 423^{L-3}). On this manuscript representing the hitherto unknown original edition, see op. cit. 14-16, 49-50, 364. In the final edition

maškat'ew has been replaced by the “more normal” *čəłjikan* (op. cit. 290^{L-3}); some verses further (op. cit. 291^{L8}): *t'ew maškē unein* “they had wings of skin”. It is also attested in “Govank' t'řč'noc'” (see Mnac'akanyan 1980: 252^{L222}), written, according to Mnac'akanyan 1980, by Kirakos Episkopos (13-14th cent.):

Maškat'ewin p'etur č'kayr,
Zinč' or gorcē zsēkn kawškar.

Further: in Asar Sebastac'i (16-17th cent.), see D. M. Karapetyan 1993: 211^{L9}; in the glossary: 364.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are given in HAB. However, the word *mašketep* ‘bat’ recorded in the Turkish dialect of Hamšen, as shown by Uwe Bläsing (1992: 58^{Nr85}), allows to postulate the existence of the word in the Armenian Hamšen. Bläsing says: “Für das Armenische von Hemşin ist dieses Wort nicht belegt, <...>”. However, we do find it in a fable in the form *maškənt'ew*; see Ačaryan 1947: 213, although it is not listed in the glossary of the monograph. See also s.v. **maškat'it'er/tn*. Note also Xotorjur *maškt'ep* ‘bat’ (see YušamXotorj 1964: 487a). Compare the Turkish *-p*. As Uwe Bläsing points out to me, it cannot be explained within the Turkish dialects.

For the epenthetic *n*, see 2.1.30.1.

●ETYM The compound *mašk-a-t'ew* means ‘(having) a wing of skin’; cf. dial. *kaš-a-t'ew* (Van) and *sek-e-muk* (Ewdokia); see Ačarean 1913: 549a and 959b, respectively.

The word seems to have been borrowed into Georgian (*mač^hk^hat^hela*) and Udi (*māškātil*) [HAB 3: 261a; AčarHLPatm 1, 1940: 206-207; Jähukyan 1987: 591]. Ačaryan does not explain the *-l-*. One might presume that the Georgian and Udi forms betray an Armenian **mašk-a-t'el*, with a theoretical **t'el* ‘wing’ instead of the regular *t'ew* ‘wing’. This is probable since next to Arm. **t'er* (< **pter-*) ‘wing; leaf’ (q.v.) there is also a variant in **-l-*. Moreover, Sip'an *mškat'el-uk* ‘bat’ (see Amatuni 1912: 485a) directly proves the existence of the Armenian **mašk-a-t'el*. One can also think of **mašk-a-t'(i)t'el*, with **t'it'eln* ‘butterfly’ (dial. **t't'el*) as the second member; see s.v. **maškat'it'er/tn*.

***maškat'it'er'n** ‘bat’, ***maškat'it'eln** ‘butterfly’.

●DIAL The word is found in a traditional story (see Łanalanyan 1969: 343-344^{Nr794F}). The place is not specified; the analysis of the text shows, I think, that it originates from Bulanəx. Here the bat appears in the form of *mašk-a-t'it'er*, with *t'it'er* ‘butterfly’ as the second member. In Sip'an one finds *maškat'it'el* in the meaning ‘butterfly’ (see Amatuni 1912: 6b). For the relationship between names of the bat and the butterfly cf. Łarabał *alakuškuš* (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 12a, 18a). Note also that Gr. *πτερόν* n. ‘feather; bird's wing’ (< PIE **pter-* ‘wing’, see s.v. *t'er*) refers to wings of both the bat and insects.

●ETYM The compound **mašk-a-t'it'er/tn* is composed of *mašk* ‘skin’ and *t'it'er'n* or *t'it'eln* ‘butterfly’ (q.v.). This is reminiscent of *mašk-a-t'ew* ‘bat’, literally: ‘(having) a wing of skin’ (q.v.). On Georgian *mač^hk^hat^hela* and Udi *māškātil*, see s.v. *maškat'ew*.

mat- in *matč'im*, *matnum* (aor. *mateay*) ‘to approach, come close’ (Bible+); *mawt* ‘near, close’, also *i mawtoy* and *mawtim* ‘to approach’ (Bible+). *matoyc'* (cf. caus. *matuc'anem*) is found in numerous derivatives, also as the second member of

compounds, such as *džuar-a-matoyc* ‘hard to access’ (Bible+). For *matoyc* ‘(GSg *matuc* ‘-i) ‘access’, see s.v. *matn*₂.

- DIAL *mōt* (= *mawt*) is widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 373].
- ETYM Linked with OIc. *mót* n. ‘Zusammentreffen, Begegnung’, OEngl. *mōt* ‘Gesellschaft, Versammlung, Zusammenkunft, feindliche Begegnung’, etc. [HAB 3: 266, 373]. See 2.1.22.12.

matn₁, GDSg *matin*, ISg *matam-b*, NPl *matun-k*‘, GDPl *matan-c*‘ ‘finger; toe’ (Bible+).

- DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. In Agulis, the meaning ‘finger’ is represented by *büt* ‘< *boyt*‘ ‘thumb’ (q.v.) [HAB 3: 270b].
- ETYM Usually compared with the Celtic word for ‘thumb’: Welsh *maut*, Bret. *meut* ‘thumb’ (see HAB 3: 270). Considered doubtful (see Makaev 1974: 58-59). The Celtic word is derived from PIE **meh*₁- ‘to measure’ (see Pokorny 1959: 703-704). The Armenian word would require **mh*₁-d-. Uncertain. If this is accepted, note the semantic relationship ‘finger’ : ‘thumb’ seen also in Agulis.

matn₂ ‘hill-side’; dial. ‘hill; slope’. Geoponica (13th cent.).

According to Ačaryan (HAB 3: 271a), the oldest attestation of *teh* root is found in Joshua 15.7: *ijanen i Gaṭgaṭ, or ē handēp matuc* ‘in Odomimay : καὶ καταβαίνει ἐπὶ Γαλγαλ, ἣ ἐστὶν ἀπέναντι τῆς προσβάσεως Ἀδδαμιν. RevStBible here has: “turning toward Gilgal, which is opposite the ascent of Adummim”. Ačaryan points out that *matoyc*‘ corresponds to Hebr. ‘ascent’ and therefore means *zariver* ‘precipice, ascent’. However, Arm. *matoyc*‘ (GSg *matuc* ‘-i) renders Gr. *πρόσ-βασις* f. ‘access’ and belongs with Arm. *mat-ē* ‘-im (*mat-uc* ‘-) ‘to approach’, as correctly suggested in NHB 2: 215c (“*yaṛaṣ matē ‘umn*”).

- DIAL Preserved in Lori *mat*, Zeyt‘un *məd* ‘hill’, Č‘arsančag *mad* ‘slope of a mountain’ [HAB 3: 271]. Ačaryan (2003: 13) mentions the Zeyt‘un form in his list of MidArm. : Zeyt‘un correspondences.
- ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded by Ačaryan (HAB 3: 271a). He points out that the resemblance with Arab. *matn* ‘plateau’ and Syr. *maṭā* ‘earth, land’ is accidental. Bediryan 1956: 43 derives *matn* from *mat-* ‘to approach’, which is semantically unattractive.

Jahukyan (1972: 282; 1973: 21) compares *matn* with Avest. *mati-* ‘Vorsprung des Gebirges’, which derives from PIE **mn-t-*, cf. Lat. *mons*, GSg *montis* ‘mountain’, Alb. *mat* m. ‘Ufer; Sandstrand’ (see Demiraj 1997: 50, 256).

I wonder whether the word is not identical with *matn*₁ ‘finger’ (q.v.). The semantic transfer from body-part terms into topographical ones is trivial. Note that in one of the passages from Geoponica *matn-er* occurs with *koṭ-er*, which actually is identical with *koṭ* ‘rib’, and *tap’er*. A comparable semantic relationship may be seen in PIE **pr-sth*₂- ‘standing before’: Lith. *pištas* ‘finger’, OCS *prǫstǫ* ‘finger’ : Skt. *pr̥ṣṭhā-* n. ‘back, mountain ridge’ (RV+), YAv. *paršta-* m. ‘back, spine, support in the back’ (see s.v. *erastan-k*‘). Note also Arm. Łarabaṭ *püt’nə* ‘hill or rock’ (L. Harut‘yunyan 1991: 52^{L17}) vs. *boyt’n* ‘thumb’ (q.v.).

mard, o-stem: GDSg *mard-o-y*, GDPl *mard-o-c*‘, pl. more frequently *mardik*, gen-dat. *mardk-an*, abl. *i mardkan-ē* (abundant evidence in the Bible, Astucaturean 1895: 979-986) ‘man, human being’ (Bible+). In the Bible, Arm. *mard* usually renders Gr.

ἄνθρωπος ‘man’, but in Job it several times stands for *βροτός* ‘mortal man’ (NHB 2: 219b; Cox 2006: 92 et passim).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 279-280]. Next to the meaning ‘man, human being’, widespread is also ‘husband’ [Amatuni 1912: 196, 467a; Ačārean 1913: 761-763; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 34b].

●ETYM From IE **m̥r-tó-* ‘mortal’: Gr. *βροτός* ‘mortal’, cf. Av. *maš(ii)a-* ‘man’, Skt. *mṛtá-* ‘died, dead’, *a-mṛta-* ‘immortal’, etc., Hübschmann 1897: 472-473; Pokorny 1959: 735; Meillet 1936: 74; Clackson 1994: 237₄; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 318; Mallory/Adams 1997: 150a, cf. 366b. Here seems to belong Jatvingian *mard* ‘man’, unless this is to be identified as a variant of Old Polish *smard* ‘plebeius’ (see Schmalstieg 1986).

For a discussion of this PIE term, see also Thieme 1952: 15-34; Euler 1979: 125; H. Katz 1983. For a discussion on pl.-coll. *mard-ik(n)*, see Meillet 1913: 54, 70-71; 1936: 85; Jokl 1984: 20; Olsen 1999: 460-461. Further, see s.vv. *meřanim* ‘to die’, *mah* ‘death’.

The word seems formally ambiguous, therefore one alternatively assumes an Iranian intermediation: loan or calque (see West 2007: 127 referring to Durante). However, I see no reason to reject the traditional interpretation. The voiced *-d* and the *o*-declension favour the native origin.

mari, *ea*-stem: GDPI *mare-a-c* (Proverbs 30.31) ‘female bird, hen’ (Proverbs 30.31, Zgōn-Afrahāt, Cyril of Jerusalem), MidArm. ‘female bee’ (Geoponica).

●DIAL Goris, Łarabař *māri* ‘female turkey’ [Ačārean 1913: 763b; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 37b] or ‘female bird’ [HAB 3: 284b; Margaryan 1975: 348a].

●ETYM Since Patrubány (StugHetaz 1906: 344a), connected with Gr. *μειραῖς* ‘girl’, Lat. *marītus* ‘married’, ‘husband, mate’, *marīta* ‘wife’, Lith. *mergà* ‘girl’, *marti* f. ‘bride, young woman’, Welsh *morwyn*, OCorn. *moroin* ‘girl, maiden’, Skt. *mārya-* ‘young man, young warrior’, etc.

The Armenian form can be derived from **m₃rih₂-teh₂-* (Jahukyan 1987: 139; cf. HAB 3: 284a) or **m₃rieh₂-* > **māriya-*. In view of the Italic and Celtic forms possibly pointing to *o*-grade (see Schrijver 1991: 459-460; 1995: 248, 356-357), one may alternatively posit **morieh₂-* or **mori(h₂)-teh₂-* > PArm. **māriya-* > *mari*, *-ea-*.

See also s.v. *amuri* ‘wifeless’.

mawru, *a*-stem: GSg *mōru-i* (Severian of Gabala, Philo), AblSg *mōru-ē* (Plato), *mōr-of-ē* (Yaysmawurk’), GDPI *mōru-ac* (Basil of Caesarea: “T’ukt’k’”) ‘stepmother’. (Severian of Gabala, Eusebius of Caesarea, Plato, Aristotle, Philo, John Chrysostom, etc.)

●DIAL Šatax *mur mer* ‘stepmother’, Muš *muri* ‘step-’, Muš, Bulanəx *xort’umuru* (< **xort’-u-mōru*) [HAB 3: 247a, 375b]. The type of the compound **xort’-u-mōru* can be seen in **orb-ew-ayri*.

As we see, all the evidence points to adjectival meaning ‘step-’. However, we do find the original form in Hamšen *mōru* ‘stepmother’ [Ačāryan 1947: 12, 246], and Xotorĵur **moroy* ‘grandmother’ and *moru* ‘step-mother’ (see YušamXotorĵ 1964: 490b and 491b, respectively). **moroy* seems to be a “quasi-grabar” representation of the dialectal form the precise shape of which is unknown. It may reflect **mōrū*; cf. *saroy* ‘cypress’ next to Pers. *sarū* (see HAB 4: 189-190).

●ETYM From IE **meh₂trui(e)h₂-*, cf. Gr. *μητρυνιά* 'stepmother', OEngl. *mōdrige* (*n*-stem) 'mother's sister', etc. (see Hübschmann 1897: 472; HAB 3: 246b; Szemerényi 1977: 60). For a discussion I refer to Beekes 1976a: 55-58; Clackson 1994: 145-147.

For the element **-u-* cf. Arm. GPL *mi-a-mōr-uc'* (see HAB 3: 246b).

See also s.v. *yawray* 'stepfather'.

mawruk', *a*-stem: GDPL *mawru-a-c'* (Bible+); **muruk'** (P^aawstos Buzand, 5th cent.), gen-dat. *muruk-a-c'* (Łazar P^aarpec'i, 5th cent.; Ephrem, etc.), also *MURUC* (in Latin alphabet) in the early 10th-century Autun dictionary (Weitenberg 1997c: 342), rarely singular *mo/ōru* (Weitenberg 1997c: 340) 'beard' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 375b]:

mōruk' in Polis, Xarberd, Sebastia, Tigranakert, etc. (also Zeyt'un and Hačon *muyuk'* probably represents *mawruk'*, Ačařyan 2003: 84).

muruk' in Muš, Alaškert, Šamaxi; see also below.

miruk' in Artial, Axalc'xa, T'iflis, Hamšen, Karin, Juła.

The dialectal form **miruk'* is found in inscriptions since the 13th century: *miru(k')*, IPI *miru-a-w-k'* (S. A. Avagyan 1973: 190-191), as well as in Bařgirk' hayoc' (1975: 220^{Nr425}): *morus' miruk'*. Given the fact that Bařgirk' hayoc' abounds in dialectal forms peculiar to Łarabał and adjacent areas one may treat *miruk'* of this gloss as the regular proto-form of Łarabał *mərək'*, etc. Note that these areas have penultimate accent, and *mərək'* presupposes **miruk'* or **muruk'* rather than *mawruk'*.

As has been shown by Ačařyan (1935: 60, 84), Agulis *máyruk'* comes from an old dialectal **miruk'* rather than *mōruk'*. Similarly, Meři *meruk'* points to *miruk'* [Ałayan 1954: 63]. Nor Naxiřewan has both *miruk'* and *mürük'* [Ačařean 1925: 65-66]. For a thorough philological analysis I refer to Weitenberg 1997c: 343-345, who concludes that *miruk'* is of respectable antiquity and may represent the *e*-grade **smekru-*.

Beside Artial *miruk'* (also Hung.), Ačařyan (1953: 279) also mentions Pol. *mirug* 'chin' glossing it by Arm. *cnawt* 'chin', Pol. *broda*, Fr. *menton* 'chin'.

Van-Parskahayk' group has a frozen accusative: Van *murus*, Ozim *mōrōs* [Ačařyan 1952: 281]; Šatax *murus* [M. Muradyan 1962: 202a]; Moks *murus* (in the village of Ařnanc', *mōrus*), gen. *murus-ə^ē*, pl. *murus-k^g-ir*, *murus-nir* [Orbeli 2002: 294]; Marała *mürūs* [Ačařean 1926: 78, 414; Davt'yan 1966: 433], Č'aylu *murūs* [Davit'yan 1966: 433]; Salmast *mriūs* [HAB 3: 375b]; Urmia-Xoy *mərūs* [M. Asatryan 1962: 202b].

It is remarkable that in the famous epic songs recorded by Movsēs Xorenac'i in Goř'n (a district that is geographically very close to the region Van-Parskahayk'), one finds frozen nominative used as accusative, *z-mēř-k'* 'back', also allative *i mēř-k'* (Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.40, 1913=1991: 179^{L4f}; see AčařHLPatm 2, 1951: 72; řahukyan 1987: 368, 376-377), whereas the word for 'beard' is found in the 'correct' accusative form *mawrus* (Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.31/32, 1913=1991: 86^{L3}). Now, modern dialects almost ubiquitously have a frozen nominative *mēř-k'* (though in some of them *-k'* is frozen only with respect to nom-acc., cf. Van *mēč'k'* vs. gen. *mēčac'*, etc., HAB 3: 313b), whereas in the Van-Parskahayk' area, as we have seen, the accusative form is petrified. The epic songs thus witness this contrast already in

the pre-Classical period. Note that the narrative tradition (19th and early 20th cent.) of the epic “Sasna çrêr” was in a way related with the wool-makers of the Van and adjacent regions. It is attractive to regard these two traditions within a single unbroken continuity.

Of special interest is Moks, the village of Kyumir, *mauran* [Orbeli 2002: 294], which has neither *-k'* nor *-s*. One wonders if this represents an old collective **mawru-an*.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (see HAB 3: 375), connected with Skt. *śmāsru-* n. ‘beard’ (RV+), Lith. *smākras*, *smakrà* ‘chin’, Alb. *mjekër* ‘chin, beard’, Hitt. *zama(n)kur* ‘beard’, etc. Irish *smech* ‘chin’ from **smekā-*.

The Armenian *-w-* resulted from the depalatalization of **-k̂-* before **-r-*, seen also in Baltic and Albanian (Kortlandt 1985b: 10; 1985a: 59; 1986: 41 = 2003: 58, 60, 71; Beekes 2003: 175). For the meaning ‘chin’ in Celtic and Albanian cf. Arm. dialect of Artial (see above).

The by-form *muru-k'* may reflect PIE **smok̂r-u-* > PArm. **mowru-* (see Pedersen 1906: 351 = 1982: 129; Weitenberg 1997c: 342). Also *miruk'* is of respectable antiquity and may represent the *e*-grade **smek̂ru-* (cf. Celtic *e*-grade), see in the dialectal section. The form *moruk'*, with simple *-o-*, most probably is a secondary form which developed from *mawruk'* [Weitenberg 1997c: 341].

The origin of the vowel *-a-* of the basic form *mawru-k'* is much debated and is still unclear (see Weitenberg 1997c: 345).⁹² I tentatively propose the following scenario: nom. **smokur* vs. pl. **smok̂ru-eh₂-* > PArm. nom. **mac^hur* (with *a* from **o* in open syllable, see 2.1.3) vs. pl. **mok̂ru-a-* (to be developed to **mas(u)r* : **mowru-u-a-*). Then the *a* of the (subsequently lost) singular was generalized into *mawru-k'* (oblique *-u-a-*), whereas the old dial. **muru-k'* perhaps directly reflects the original pl. **mowru-a-*.

mak'i, *ea*-stem ‘ewe’ (Bible, Eznik Kołbac'i, Hexaemeron, etc.).

In a 14-15th-century addendum (describing Cilicia) to Ašxarhac'oyc' written by T'ovma Kiliēc'i we read that Cilicia has *mak'is vayri* (APL.) ‘wild sheep’ (see Anasyan 1967: 283^{L4}, Hewsén 1992: 322). One concludes from this that for the author *mak'i* rather denoted the sheep in general. This is directly corroborated by the actual semantics of *mak'i* in the dialects of Cilicia and surroundings; see below. Also in the attestation of Eznik the general semantics is possible: *Oč' gaylk' mak'is, ew oč' mak'ik' aluēss [cnan]*.

●DIAL Widespread: **mak'i*. For the *-g'-* of the form of Svedia (*mag'a*), see Ačařyan 2003: 428. According to Andreasyan (1967: 374b), however, it is *maka*. In the meaning ‘ewe’: Muš, Alaškert, Karin, Ararat, Ararat, Van, Ozim, Šatax (see M. Muradyan 1962: 202a; for the semantics, 83), Salmast, Marała (cf. Davt'yan 1966: 426), whereas Zeyt'un [Ačařyan 2003: 327], Svedia [Ačařyan 2003: 579], Tigranakert and Moks have the general meaning ‘sheep’; see HAB 3: 291b. According to Orbeli (2002: 288), however, the Moks meaning is ‘ovca dojnaja’ (‘milch sheep’).

⁹² Beekes (2003: 175) points out that the *a* may be a reduced vowel in the zero grade, and dial. **miru-k'* probably reflects the form with **e* : *-ew-* > *-iw-* > *-i-*.

In his glossary of purely dialectal words in the Šamaxi dialect, Bałramyan (1964: 243) records *mak*⁹*ajin* ‘female wild boar’. One wonders whether it is related with *mak*¹*i*.

●ETYM Since Diefenbach (see HAB 3: 291; Pokorny 1959: 715), connected with Gr. *μηκάς*, *-άδος* f. ‘bleating one; goat’, *μηκάομαι* ‘bleat (of sheep)’. Cf. also Skt. *makamakāy-* (Class.) ‘quaken’, *mekā-* (Lex.), Germ. *meckern*, MHG *mecke* ‘Ziegenbock’, Lat. *micciō* ‘meckere’, etc. Outside IE: Kannada *mē* ‘the bleating of sheep or goat(s)’, *mēke* ‘she-goat’. The absence of palatalization of the velar in Armenian is not explained; cf. Olsen 1999: 808. The solution may lie in the onomatopoeic character of the root, see 2.1.14. Note onomatopoeic *mk(m)kal* (of goat, kid) [Ačaryan 1913: 785a; Ĵahukyan 1972: 299; 1987: 137]. Alternatively, one may assume a feminine **mēh₂k-eh₂-* (cf. Gr. *μηκάς*), gen. **mh₂k-h₂-ós*. The *-i* is secondary. See also below.

Formally, Arm. *mak*¹*i* and Gr. *μηκάς* can derive from **meh₂-k-*, whereas the others may continue **m(e)h₂-i-k-* or **mek-*. The underlying root may be **meh₂(-i)-* (see s.v. **mayem*, with parallels for the semantic development ‘bleating (one)’ : ‘sheep or goat’). Given the onomatopoeic character of the root, however, any reconstruction is risky. Ĵahukyan (1987: 137) posits **mek-* / **mækija-* > *mak*¹*i*, which is unconvincing.

As *mak*¹*i* generally denotes the female sheep, it can be linked with other designations of female animals in *-i* such as *ayc(i)*, *mari*, etc. However, we should not exclude the alternative according to which the general meaning ‘sheep’ (see above) would be the original one, having subsequently developed into ‘female sheep’. In this case, *mak*¹*i* can be seen as an *i*-derivation from onomatopoeic **mV/k-* ‘to bleat’; thus: **‘bleating one’*. Cf. typologically the *i*-derivation expressing the semantic development ‘field’ > ‘wild animal’ (see s.vv. *art-i*, *and-i*; cf. also *vayr-i* in Zeyt‘un).

*mglamandi ‘spider-web’.

●DIAL I find the word only in Goris *məkləmandi* < **mglamandi* ‘spider-web’ [Margaryan 1975: 440a]. There are also forms with a final *-l*, see Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan FW 2003, Goris and Łarabał.

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me.

I propose to treat the word as follows: **mgl-* ‘mould/Schimmel’ (see s.v. **mglim₁*) + *-a-* + **mandi* ‘yarn or web’, probably a *-di-* < **-tijV-* formation based on *manem* ‘to spin’ (class., widespread in the dialects, among them also in Goris). The voicing **t* > *d* after *-n-* and *-r-* is regular; see s.vv. *anjrdi*, *ordi*, etc.; cf. also *spand*, *i*-stem vs. *spananem* ‘to kill’), all being composed of the same suffix. Compare also *sard*, *i*-stem ‘spider’. The spider-web is taken to be, then, a mould-like yarn/web, which is quite conceivable.

If this etymology is accepted, one should consider **mglamandi* as archaic, since the formation is old, and Goris only has **mglim₂* ‘to scorch, singe’ (in the compound **mglahot*), which can eventually be connected to **mglim₁*.

Alternatively, one might think that the first component of **mglamandi* ‘spider-web’ is **mglim₂* ‘to scorch, singe’, having developed into ‘sooty spider-web’; cf. *unĴ₃* ‘soot’ (q.v.), which refers to the (sooty) spider-web in Łarabał, Hin Ĵula, probably also Goris and Šamaxi. The semantic relationship ‘soot’ :

‘spider-web’ is also paralleled by Akn *mlul/r* [HAB 3: 352b]. However, this seems more complex and unnecessary.

The forms *muknumandil*, etc. may be regarded as folk-etymological reshaping as ‘kerchief of a mouse’.

***mglim₁** ‘to rot, spoil, mould (verschimmeln)’.

Only attested in the compounds *mglahot* (Geoponica, 13th cent.) and *mğrahot* (Araḳel Dawrižec‘i, 17th cent.), both meaning ‘smelling like mould’ (adj.). The former is also found in “Bžškanan jioy” (13th cent.) in the meaning ‘smell of mould’ (subst.); see Č‘ugaszyan 1980: 82^{L-7}, 216; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 121. It is preserved in Muš *mək‘lahod* (see Bařdasaryan-T‘ap‘alc‘yan 1958: 264b; the meaning is not specified), and in Łarabař, etc. in a different meaning, see s.v. **mglim₂*.

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Suč‘ava, Nor Naxijewan, Polis, Řodost‘o, Aslanbek, Sebastia, Akn, Xarberd, Hamšen, Karin, Alaškert (for Muš, see above), Axalc‘xa, Ararat, Zeyt‘un, Hačən (*mäg‘lel*) [HAB 3: 293a], as well as in Arabkir, Xian and Sivri-Hisar [Ačařean 1913: 765]. For Svedia, see Andreasyan 1967: 374b (the meaning is not specified). In Axalc‘xa, Atap‘azar, Polis, etc., one finds **mgl-ot-im* [Ačařean 1913: 765b].

In Xotrřur one finds *aregkmel*, *aregmknel* ‘to rot, to spoil under the sun’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 122a], the second component of which might be related, too.

Another interesting and unexplained compound is Goris *məkləmandi* < **mglamandi* ‘spider-web’ [Margaryan 1975: 440a]; see s.v. **mglamandi*. It may have been composed as **mgl-* ‘mould/Schimmel’ + *-a-* + **mandi* ‘yarn or web’, probably a *-di-* < **-tijV-* formation based on *manem* ‘to spin’. If this etymology is accepted, one should treat **mglamandi* as archaic, since the formation is old, and Goris only has **mglim₂* ‘to scorch, singe’ (in the compound **mglahot*), which can eventually be connected to **mglim₁*.

In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Etia Mušetyan Karnec‘i (Karin/Xotorřur) one finds *muk‘l* with *borbos* ‘mould’ and *ort* ‘rendering Turk. *k‘uř* ‘mould, rust’ [Č‘ugaszyan 1986: 86^{Nr50}, 140]. Č‘ugaszyan (ibid.) does not identify *muk‘l*. I propose to treat it as a back-formation from the verb *mglim* ‘to rot, mould’.

●ETYM According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 293a), related to **mglim₂* ‘to scorch, singe’ and **mglim₃* ‘to cloud’ with the basic meaning ‘to become black’. The connection with *mglim₄* suggested in NHB 2: 234a is semantically problematic.

***mglim₂** ‘to scorch, singe’.

●DIAL Only in dial. compound **mglahot* ‘smell of singeing’: Łarabař [HAB 3: 293a; Davt‘yan 1966: 426], Goris [Margaryan 1975: 348a, 440a], Šamšadin and Krasnoselsk [Mežunc‘ 1989: 212b]. For written attestations of *mglahot* with a different meaning, see s.v. *mglim₁*.

●ETYM According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 293a), related to **mglim₁* ‘to rot, spoil, mould (verschimmeln)’ and **mglim₃* ‘to cloud’ with the basic meaning ‘to become black’.

***mglim₃** ‘to cloud’.

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Šulaver, Ararat, Nor Bayazet, Van, Ozim, Moks, Šatax, Muš, Alaškert [HAB 3: 293a; Ačařyan 1952: 280; Muradyan 1962: 6, 202a].

In some of them a dental suffix appears: **mgl-t-* (Alaškert, Nor Bayazet) and **mgl-ot-* (Muš).

●ETYM According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 293a), related to **mglim*₁ ‘to rot, to spoil, to mould (verschimmeln)’ and **mglim*₂ ‘to scorch, singe’ with the basic meaning ‘to become black’. Only **mglim*₃ ‘to cloud’ has an external etymology. It is connected to *mēg* ‘fog’ (q.v.); cf. Skt. *meghā-* m. ‘cloud, gloomy weather’, Av. *maēya-* m. ‘cloud’, etc. PArm. **mig-la-* ‘cloud, fog’ may be derived from IE **h₃mig^h-leh₂-*, cf. Gr. *ομίχλη* ‘fog’, OCS *m_bgla* ‘mist, haze’, Lith. *miglà* ‘fog’, Dutch dial. *miggelen* ‘staubregnen’.

The absence of metathesis of **-g^hl-* suggests perhaps an older **mig-il* or *-ul*, perhaps from HD *l*-stem with NSg **-ōl*, see 2.2.2.5. Alternatively, one may assume that the metathesis was blocked by the sensed association with the unsuffixed form *mēg*. For the structure of the derivation cf. an example with the same semantics: Gr. *νεφ-έλη* ‘cloud’ next to *véφος* n. ‘id.’. One also might think of the verbal *-l-* seen e.g. in *čm-l-em* ‘to squeeze, press’ (see s.v.). Further, note the *-l-* of the Dutch verb.

The archaic nature of Arm. *-l-* is suggested by Ačařyan (HAB 3: 311b; see also N. Simonyan 1979: 241; Ačayan 1986: 61-62₅₂; Ĵahukyan 1987: 137, 180), who uses this, as well as the semantic difference between Arm. *mēg* and its Iranian cognates, to prove the native origin of the Armenian forms. The semantic argument is not decisive, however, since the difference is very slight, and the meaning ‘fog, mist’ is present in Iranian, too; see Cheung 2002: 204.

According to Greppin (1983: 272-273), here also belongs Arm. **amutj* found in *ałjamutj* ‘darkness, twilight’, which is improbable; see s.v. **ałj-*.

The meaning ‘to cloud’ might have developed into ‘to become dark’. Since a loss of the atmospheric context is possible, it is not very hard to get from here the meanings ‘to rot, spoil, mould (verschimmeln)’ and ‘to become black (as a result of scorching, singeing, rusting)’. Compare color-based designations of the mould such as Russ. *plesen*, etc.

mglim₄ ‘to struggle’.

Only attested in John Chrysostom: *Oč’ ogoric’i ew oč’ ĵanayc’ē, ew oč’ mglic’i, ayl diwraw heštaw imn zmarmin t’oħuc’u*.

●ETYM In NHB 2: 234a, the above-cited passage is represented under *mglim*₁ ‘to rot, to spoil, to mould (verschimmeln)’, although the connection seems to be rejected. Indeed, the semantics is problematic. Doubtful is the comparison (op. cit.) with *maglc’em* ‘to climb’ and *mak’arim* ‘to struggle’, too.

mec, *a*-stem: GDSg *mec-i*, ISg *mec-a-w*, GDPl *mec-a-c’*, etc. adj. ‘great, big, large’, adv. ‘much’ (Bible+); **mec-ar-em** ‘to honour, esteem highly’, **mecar-an-k’**, *a*-stem: GDPl *mecaran-a-c’* ‘honour’, **mecar-oy** ‘much respected, honorable’ (all Bible+; see Astuacaturean 1895: 997; Clackson 1994: 230₂₀₆; on *mecar-oy*, see Olsen 1999: 514).

For a considerable number of attestations of *mec* and its derivatives in the Bible and following literature, see NHB 2: 234-243; Astuacaturean 1895: 992-998; HAB 3: 295a.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. A number of N, NW, SW and SE peripheral dialects display forms with an epenthetic *-n-*: **menc* [HAB 3: 295-296]. Next to

menj Ĵula has also *venj*, the initial *v-* of which may be due to nasal dissimilation [Ačarean 1940: 125, 376a]. Goris and Ľarabał have forms with geminate *-cc* [HAB 3: 295b; Margaryan 1975: 348].

In some eastern dialects an exceptional vocalic reflection is seen: Mehri *mɔc* [Ałayan 1954: 35, 279b], Karčewan *muc* [H. Muradyan 1960: 29, 200b], Kak'avaberd *muc* (in Varhavar), *mɔc* (in Agarak) [H. Muradyan 1967: 32, 179b], parts of Hadrut' *məɔc*, *mɔc* [Davt'yan 1966: 29, 426] (A. Połosyan, 1965: 17, records only *mə^ɛc*).

These forms can hardly be explained from *mec* through an internal development and possibly point to an older **moc*. Of course, a secondary origin cannot be ruled out; for instance, one may think of vocalic labialization after *m-*. However, there are many counter-examples.

The verb *mecarem* has been preserved in T'iflis *mejril* 'to honour, entertain' [HAB 3: 295b]. Interesting is also T'iflis *minja-minja* (ibid.).

●ETYM Since long (Klaproth 1831: 101a; NHB 2: 234b; Gosche 1847: 72^{Nr201}, etc., see HAB 3: 295b), connected to the cognate forms going back to the PIE word for 'great': Skt. NAccSg *máhi* n. 'great', *mahānt-* 'great, dense, extensive, mighty, important', Gr. *μέγας* 'big', *μέγα* n. 'big', Lat. *magnus* 'great, large; much; noble, grand; mighty', Hitt. *mekki* 'much', etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 473; HAB 3: 295; Pokorny 1959: 708; Mallory/Adams 1997: 344a; Cabolov 1, 2001: 632.

Arm. **mec-a-* reflects PIE **meǵh₂-*, with **-h₂-* > *-a-* (Olsen 1999: 65; Beekes 2003: 189; Matzinger 2005: 55). The PIE paradigm is reconstructed as follows: nom. **meǵ-h₂-s*, acc. **mǵ-éh₂-m*, gen. **mǵ-h₂-ós*, dat. **mǵ-h₂-éi*, cf. Skt. NAccSg *máhi*, DSg *mah-é* < **m(e)ǵ-h₂-éi*, hence also *-h-* in *mahā-* from **meǵ-oh₂-*, Av. *maza* 'big, spacious', Gr. *μέγα* 'big', adv. *ᾗᾗ* 'much', Hitt. *mekki* 'much' < **meǵ-h₂-i(h₂)-* (for a discussion, see Beekes 1988b: 115; 1995: 144, 198; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 337-339; 2005: 107₆₄, 116; Lindeman 1997: 148-150, 184; Oettinger 1997; Sims-Williams 1997: 319; Kloekhorst 2008: 572).

Ĵahukyan (1987: 137, 180) introduces also Arm. post-classical **moz* 'great, much, mighty, increased', positing **moǵ^h-* with a question-mark. One may assume that the genitive **mǵ-h₂-ós* developed into a secondary *o*-grade form **moǵH-* through a procedure that is reminiscent of the scenario described e.g. in Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 152ff. On the other hand one recalls the synonymous **polh₁u-* (see s.v. *γ-olov* 'much, plenty'). The PIE paradigm nom. **meǵ-h₂-s* vs. gen. **m(o)ǵ-h₂-ós* may have developed into PArm. nom. **méc-a-* (> ClArm. *mec*, *a*-stem) vs. gen. **moz-ó-* > post-classical **moz*, as well as EArm. **moc* (on which see the dialectal section) with *-c-* after the nominative. It should be borne in mind, however, that **moz* is not reliable, and **moǵH-* would rather yield **moǵ* (something like **moǵh₂io-* may be assumed, cf. comp. *μέζων* from **meǵh₂ios/n-*, Beekes 1976b: 90). Thus, the whole idea is highly hypothetical.

The dialectal form **menc* may be explained by a nasal epenthesis (e.g. Ačarean 1940: 159), which is very frequent in particular before dental stops and affricates (see 2.1.30.1). Nevertheless, it is tempting to alternatively posit an old **mec-n* in a way comparable to Lat. *magnus* 'great, large', etc. Note that the form **menc* is found in various peripheral dialects and may be archaic, although the epenthesis can also be explained through independent processes in individual dialects.

For references and a discussion of the equation Arm. *meccarem* ‘to honour’ : Gr. *μεγαίρω* ‘to grudge’ < ‘*to regard as too great’, see HAB 3: 295b; Pokorny 1959: 708; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 296-297, and especially Clackson 1994: 149-150.

metex, *o*-stem: ISg *metex-o-v* (Ephrem); *i*-stem in NHB 2: 247b with no evidence, but cf. AblSg *i metex-ē* (Deuteronomy 19.5, “Naxadrut‘iwnk” Ecclesiastes), which cannot belong with *o*-stem, ‘the handle of an axe’.

In Deuteronomy 19.5 (Cox 1981: 152): *ew ankanic‘i erkat‘n i metexē : kai ēkπεσόν τὸ σιδήριον ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου*. Arm. *metex* renders Gr. ξύλον ‘wood; piece of wood; peg, lever; cudgel, club’ (here, said of ἄξινη = *p‘aytat* ‘axe’) and refers thus to a ‘handle of an axe’.

In Ephrem *metex* refers to the handle of a *tapar* ‘axe’.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 299b. Ĵahukyan (1987: 355, 438), with reservation, treats it as comprising PIE **mel-* ‘to hit grind’ (cf. Russ. *mólot* ‘hammer’, etc.) and the Urartian suffix *-hi/ə*. However, *metex* specifically refers to the handle, wooden part of the axe rather than to the axe in general or its metallic part. I therefore propose an alternative etymology.

Arm. *metex* may reflect PArm. **mel(i)* ‘ash-tree’ related with Gr. *μελία*, Ep. *-íη* f. ‘manna ash, Fraxinus ornus; ashen spear’ from QIE **mel-ih₂-*. For the semantic development cf. the Germanic forms of the PIE term for ‘ash-tree’: OIc. *askr*, OHG *asc*, OEngl. *æsc* ‘ash-tree; spear’; Gr. *όξύα* ‘beech; spear-shaft made from its wood, spear’; see s.vv. *hac‘i*, *hoyñ*, *uši/*hoši*. See especially Dumont 1992: 326₁₈.

The Greek word has no secure etymology (see Frisk 2: 201-202). PArm. **mel(i)* ‘ash-tree’ and Gr. *μελία* ‘id.’ may be regarded as a Mediterranean word.

According to Dumont (1992: 325-327), Gr. *μελία* ‘manna ash, Fraxinus ornus’ derives from *μέλι* ‘honey; sweet gum collected from certain trees, manna’. Then he (op. cit. 327) states: “whether or not ash trees and honey are related etymologically, the connection in mythology is definite”. If the derivation is accepted, the Greek and Armenian may be treated as a shared innovation based on the PIE word for ‘honey’; cf. Arm. *meñr*.

The Armenian tradition usually relates manna with tamarisk, cf. Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (S. Vardanian 1990: 190, § 1012). This also follows from the origin of the term *gaz-pēñ* ‘manna’ < MPers. ‘*tamarisk-honey’ (see HAB 1: 499b). In ethnographical descriptions of Sasun, however, we learn that there is also another kind of manna which is set on leaves of *lōtp‘i* ‘oak-tree’ and other trees [K‘alant‘ar 1895: 30-31; Petoyan 1965: 101-102]. Also in Dersim the *kazpe* ‘manna’ is said to set on oak-trees [Halajyan 1973: 57a].

metc/j probably ‘soot’; only in hapax *yolov-a-metc/j*, with *yolov* ‘much’ as the first member, in Grigor Narekac‘i 48.5 [Xač‘atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 435^{L140}]: *yolovametj* (vars. *-metc*, *-miñj*, *-merj*, see p. 798a) *cux, šogi c‘ndeli* : “дым с копотью, пар испаряющийся” [Darbinjan-Melikjan/Xanlarjan 1988: 160]; “heavy smoke, evaporating mist” [Khachatoorian 2001: 229].

●ETYM Ačarjan (HAB 3: 300a) rejects all the etymological attempts. Later he (1937a) proposed a derivation from PIE **smerd-* ‘to stink’, cf. Lith. *smirdžiu*, *smirdėti* ‘to stink’, etc., for the phonological problems comparing with *atñ/atc* vs. Gr.

ǫpδa f. ‘dirt’. However, this is improbable, as is the etymology of *att/c* (q.v.). On Ĵahukyan’s view, see s.v. **aĵ-* ‘dark’.

metk, *i*-stem in NHB, but without evidence ‘soft, weak, slack’: Eznik Koĵbac’i (5th cent.) onwards; *metkanam* ‘to grow weak, loose, dissolute’ (Bible+), rendering *ἐκ-λύω* in Jeremiah 4.31: *metkasc’i* = *ἐκλυθήσεται*; *metkim* ‘id.’, *metkem* ‘to make loose, soft’: Bible (in Joshua 18.3: *minč’ew yerb metkic’ēk* : *ἕως τίνος ἐκλυθήσεσθε* : ‘how long will you be slack?’), Łazar P’arpec’i (5th cent.), etc.; intensive *z-metkim* or *s-metkim* (Vardan Arewelc’i, 13th cent., NHB 2: 724a).

In Łazar P’arpec’i 1.16 (1904=1985: 27^{L15f}, transl. Thomson 1991: 63): *K’anzi aha der t’ulac’eal metki i loyc arajnordac’ knik’ awandoc’ anarat k’arozut’ean srboyn* : ‘For behold, the seal of the tradition of the saint’s unsullied preaching has already grown weak and slack through dissolute leaders’.

Imperative *metkea* is attested in Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.11 (1913=1991: 34^{L7}; transl. Thomson 1978: 86): *ayl ĵeruc’eal metkea zc’rtut’iwn saruc’eal k’o hpartac’eal baruc’d* : ‘now warm and melt the freezing cold of your haughty conduct’.

●ETYM Related with Skt. *mṛdú-*, fem. *mṛdvī-* ‘delicate, weak, soft, mild’ (AV+), Lat. *mollis* ‘weak, soft’ < **moldu-i-*, etc.; see Hübschmann 1897: 473; HAB 3: 300b; Pokorny 1959: 718; Mallory/Adams 1997: 532b. As is shown by Meillet (1900: 394; 1936: 51, 184), *metk* derives from **meldwi-*; see 2.1.22.6; see also Ĵahukyan 1982: 75; 1987: 137; Weitenberg 1984a: 211; Szemerényi 1985: 791-792; Olsen 1999: 270₁₆₄; Viredaz 2003: 64. Lat. *mollis* is explained as ‘Umbildung eines *u*-Stammes auf Grund des Femininums (**mĵd-u-i*)’ (Solta 1966: 46; cf. Schrijver 1991: 20). If the *i*-stem of Arm. *metk* proves reliable, we can interpret it the same way; see 2.2.3.

Further, see s.v. *malem* ‘to grind, crush, break’.

metm, *o*-stem: GDSg *metm-o-y*, ISg *metm-o-v* ‘soft, mild, gentle, calm; softly, gently’ (Bible+); dial. **m(e)tmet* ‘quiet, calm, fine; moth, midge’; cf. also *mt(m)et* ‘fine chaff, dust’ (q.v.).

●DIAL The form *metm* has been preserved in Muš, Moks, as well as in a Łarabał and Łazax derivative *metm-er-ē/uc* ‘softly burning’ [HAB 3: 301a].

For a deeper relation, note Agulis **mtmet* ‘moth’ (HAB 3: 225ab; for the correction to 225a, see HAB-Add 1982: 14) or *mətmət* ‘gnat, midge’ vs. *mtmet* ‘quiet, calm’ (M. Zak’aryan 2008: 224); Łarabał **mtmet* ‘softly, quietly (said e.g. of the blowing of a wind and of the process of boiling)’ [Ačārean 1913: 786b]; cf. Ararat *mtmet* ‘very fine straw; the smallest kind of mosquito, midge’ [Amatuni 1912: 483b].

Compare **mt-mo/ut* ‘moth, clothes moth’ (see s.v. **mut-* ‘grinding, crushing’).

●ETYM According to Ačāryan (HAB 3: 225ab), belongs with *malem* ‘to crush, grind’, *mt(m)et* ‘chaff’, etc. (see s.vv.). Olsen 1999: 27 posits *mueləi-mo-*.

The Agulis and other forms corroborate (both formally and semantically) the etymological or folk-etymological association between *metm* ‘soft, quiet’ and **mtme/o/ut* ‘moth, midge; fine straw, chaff; quiet, calm’.

metr, *r/u*-declension: GDSg *met-u* (Bible); *r*-stem: GDSg *meter* (Hexaemeron, see K. Muradyan 1984: 263^{L16}, 265^{L1}, 265^{L18}, 266^{L18}); later also: *o*-stem: ISg *metr-o-v*; **metu*, GDSg *metu-i*, ISg *metu-a-w* (cf. *as-u-i* vs. *asr*, gen. *as-u* ‘fleece’, q.v.) ‘honey’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. In a number of N, NW, W and SE peripheral dialects a metathesis has taken place: Aslanbek *mertə*, Axalc'xa, Karin, Xarberd *merł*, Sebastia *merł*, Salmast *merł*, Marała *mæert*. Some dialects display forms with a final -ə, Suč'ava *métrə*, Aslanbek *mertə*, Zeyt'un *méli/r/yə*, Goris, Šamaxi *métrə* [HAB 3: 303a].

Hamšen **xelər metr* or **xent' metr* 'wild intoxicating poisonous honey' (lit. 'crazy honey') made of **etri*, a shrub with yellow flowers resembling *lašī* (Ačařean 1913: 295b, 459a, 463b). It is remarkable that already ancient authors testify such honey in these areas. For instance, in Xenophon, *Anabasis* 4.8.20 (2001: 375; Arm. transl. 1970: 107; note by S. Krkyařaryan 26548) the Greeks who had eaten honey somewhere between the lands of Macronians and Colchians seemed like exceedingly drunk or even crazy.

●ETYM Derived from the PIE word for 'honey', **meli-t-*, cf. Hitt. *militt-/malitt-* n., CLuw. *mallit-* n., Gr. *μέλι, -ιτος* n., Lat. *mel*, *mellis* n., OIr. *mil*, Goth. *milip*, Alb. *mjältë*, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 473; HAB 3: 302; Pokorny 1959: 723; Starke 1990: 190-193; Mallory/Adams 1997: 271a; Demiraj 1997: 105, 270-271; Kloekhorst 2008: 580. One usually reconstructs a heteroclitc paradigm nom. **mel-i-t*, obl. **mel-n-* (cf. Lat. gen. *mellis*), for a discussion and references, see Pokorny 1959: 723; Frisk 2: 201; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 603 = 1995, 1: 517; Olsen 1999: 169.

In order to explain the *r/u*-declension (on which see s.v. *asr* 'fleece') of the Armenian word one assumes a blend of **meli-* 'honey' and **med^hu-* n. 'mead, sweet drink, honey'⁹³: Skt. *mādhū-* n. 'sweet drink, anything sweet, honey, soma', YAv. *mađu-* n. 'wine made of berries', Gr. *μέθυ* n. 'intoxicating drink, wine', Toch. B *mīt* n. 'honey', OHG *mito* 'mead', OCS *medь* 'honey', etc. (Meillet 1890: 401; Gauthiot 1910-11: 268; HAB 3: 302; Pokorny 1959: 723; Ĵahukyan 1959: 185; 1982: 120, 135; Solta 1960: 182-184; Ę. Tumanjan 1978: 300-301; Clackson 1994: 126, 161; Olsen 1999: 168-169; Matzinger 2005: 59₂₅₆; for **med^hu-*, see also Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 302-303; Mallory/Adams 1997: 271; Adams 1999: 461).⁹⁴

The direct derivation of Arm. **metu-* from **med^hu-* (see Matzinger 2005: 59₂₅₆ with refer.) is untenable.

metu, *a*-stem: GDSg *metu-i* (Gēorg 13th cent.), GDPl *metu-a-c'* (twice in the Bible) 'bee' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. In T'iflis, Ararat and Łarabał *metu* has been replaced by **metr-a-čanč* lit. 'honey-bee'; note also Ozim *metri ttez* vs. Van *ttez* 'bumble-bee' [HAB 3: 301b]. Marała has diminutive forms *meł-uk*, *məł-ik*⁹⁵ [Ačařean 1926: 412], cf. also Salmast *metr-uk*, through contamination with *metr* 'honey' [HAB 3: 301b], Kak'avaberd *mēt-ak* 'wild bee' [H. Muradyan 1967: 179b].

●ETYM Derived from *metr*, gen. *met-u* 'honey' (q.v.). For *met-u* 'bee' vs. *met-r*, gen. *met-u* 'honey' compare *eřjer-u* 'stag' vs. *eřjewr* 'horn' (see HAB 2: 24a; Ĵahukyan 1982: 135; Clackson 1994: 117); compare also **asu*, gen. *asu-i* vs. *asr*, gen. *asu*

⁹³ A similar contamination has been assumed for OIr. *mil*, gen. *melo* (Mallory/Adams 1997: 271a).

⁹⁴ Note that Arm. *metr* has been compared to both lexemes since already NHB 2: 250a and others, see HAB 3: 302b for references.

‘wool, fleece’ (q.v.). For a discussion, see also Olsen 1999: 540, 542. Further, note *ac-u* ‘garden-bed’ (q.v.).

Arm. *metu*, *a*-stem ‘bee’ may reflect a QIE feminine **melit-eh₂-* (cf. Gr. μέλισσα, -ττα f. ‘bee’, possibly from **melit-ih₂-*, see Frisk 2: 201) through analogical **melutā-* after PArm. **metu-* ‘honey’ and/or after the pattern of *etjer-u* ‘stag’ vs. *etjewr* ‘horn’.

met(-k’) *a*-stem (mostly pl. tant.) ‘sin, crime’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 299a].

●ETYM Probably connected with Gr. μέλεος ‘idle, useless; (after Homer) unhappy, miserable’, βλασφημέω ‘to speak profanely of sacred things; to slander’, Lith. *mēlas* ‘lie’ (Žem. *mālas* ‘Lüge’ and Latv. *mālds* ‘Irrtum’ may reflect **mol-*, see Schrijver 1991: 457), OIr. *mell* ‘destruction’, Mlr. *mell* ‘fault, sin’, etc. (Bugge 1893: 18; Hübschmann 1897: 473^{Nr281}; HAB 3: 298b; Makaev 1974: 61; Klingenschmitt 1982: 81-83; Schrijver 1991: 457). Derived from **mel-s-eh₂-* (see Olsen 1999: 64-65). Probably related with Arm. **mol(-or)-* ‘to err, to be confused, mistaken; to become mad’ (q.v.), as is suggested by Meillet (1894b: 279); see also HAB 3: 339b-340a (Ačaryan is sceptical about the connection with **mol-*); Jahukyan 1987: 138; Olsen 1999: 64-65, 338. For the *o*-grade cf. also the Baltic evidence.

According to Bugge (1893: 18), here also belongs *metmex/t*. Rejected by Ačaryan (HAB 3: 301b); accepted in Jahukyan 1987: 138; Olsen 1999: 64-65.

meṛanim, 3sg.aor. *meṛ-a-w*, partic. *meṛ-eal* ‘dead’, etc. (abundant evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1006-1010) ‘to die’ (Bible+); **an-meṛ** ‘immortal’ (Agat‘angelos).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 304b].

●ETYM Since Klaproth, NHB, Petermann, etc. (see HAB 3: 304b), linked with cognate forms deriving from PIE **mer-* ‘to disappear, vanish’, ‘to die’, cf. Skt. *mar-* ‘to die’, Hitt. *mer-^{zi}*, pret. 3sg. *me-ir-ta* ‘to disappear, vanish’, etc. (from an active root aorist 3sg. **mér-t*, Oettinger 1979: 104-106; Barton 1985: 13; 1989); pres. **mr-_{ie}-* > PIIr. **mrya-*: Skt. *mriyáte* ‘to die’ vs. caus *māráyati* ‘to kill’, Av. *miriia-*, Oss. *mælyn/mæln* ‘to die’, Lat. *moriōr*, OCS *mrěti*, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 473; HAB 3: 304; Pokorny 1959: 735; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 318; Mallory/Adams 1997: 150a; Cheung 2007: 264-265; Kloekhorst 2008: 577.

The ‘unexpected’ trilled *-r-* (Clackson 1994: 226₁₄₅; Ravnæs 1991: 88₁) most probably comes from sigmatic aorist *meṛ-* < **mer-s-* (Klingenschmitt 1982: 221, 242, 277; Barton 1989: 146-149; Kortlandt 1996: 41 = 2003: 115; cf. Jahukyan 1982: 181; 1987: 138, 181; differently or alternatively: Meillet 1892: 165; 1936: 54, 109; Schmitt 1981: 136; Klingenschmitt 1982: 220-221; Barton 1989: 145-146), cf. Skt. *mṛṣ-i* 1.sg.inj. ‘ich möchte sterben’ (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 318).

merk, *o*-stem: GDSg *merk-o-y*, GDPl *merk-o-c’* (Bible+); GDPl *merk-u-c’* in Mark 14.51 (Astuacaturean 1895: 1012c; Olsen 1999: 54), later also *a*-stem ‘nude, naked; mere, bare’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The basic form *merk* is present in Nor Naxijewan, Axalc‘xa, Karin, Ararat, Moks, Hačən, etc.; Svedia and Zeyt‘un have **merk-ik*, with the diminutive suffix *-ik* [HAB 3: 308b].

A compound **mawr-ē-merk* ‘completely naked’ is found in Polis, Xarberd, Č‘arsančag [Ačarean 1913: 804a], Van, Nor Naxijewan, Sebastia, Aslanbek; cf.

Adana **merk i mōrē* ‘poor’ [HAB 3: 308b]; compare Muš, Xian **matorean* ‘completely naked’ from Persian *mādar* ‘mother’ + *ūryān* ‘naked’ through haplology (Ačāryan 1913: 804a).

The Armenian compound literally means ‘naked (as born) from the mother’; compare P‘awstos Buzand 4.59 (1883=1984: 152^{Lf}; transl. Garsoian 1989: 179): *merkac’uc’in zna ibrew i mōrē* ‘stripped her naked as she had come from her mother’s [womb]’; 5.3 (160^{L-8f}; transl. 189): *Et hraman <...> unel zna, ew merkanal ibrew i mōrē* : ‘ordered to seize him, strip him naked as he had come from his mother’s [womb]’.

● ETYM Related to PIE **neg^w-no-*: Skt. *nagná-* ‘naked’ (RV+), YAv. *mayna-* ‘naked’ (< **magna-*), Khot. *būnaa-*, Oss. *bægnæg* ‘naked’ (< **bagnaka-*), Gr. *γυμνός* ‘naked, unarmed’ (from **nog^w-no-*, with *-v-* due to the following labiovelar), Lith. *niúogas* ‘naked’, etc. [HAB 3: 308; Pokorny 1959: 769; Frisk 1: 332-333; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 5-6]. The **e*-grade is seen in Hitt. *nekumant-* ‘naked’ (for references, see below). The PIE word is considered to have had a static inflection: nom. **nog^w-s*, Gen. **neg^w-s* (see Beekes 1992: 183₁₂; 1994: 91-94; 1995: 196, 198).

The initial *m-* of Arm. *merk* has been linked with the Iranian (Meillet 1921: 227; 1922: 227; see also Walde/Hofmann 2, 1954: 185; for other references, see HAB 3: 308b; Solta 1960: 228-229; on Petersson’s view, see below), and the *-r-* is explained by restoring a QIE **meg^w-ro-* (HAB 3: 308; Frisk 1: 333; Olsen 1999: 54-55). In view of the absence of cognate forms with the suffix **-ro-*, however, Meillet (1930: 186) welcomes the hypothesis of Benveniste (1930: 187), who derives *merk* from **meg^w(e)do-*: Lat. *nūdus*, etc. involving a development comparable to that of **dw > rk* and a subsequent metathesis *-kr > -rk* (see also Solta 1960: 228-229; de Lamberterie 1992: 257; sceptical: Olsen 1999: 55₁₁₅; Viredaz 2003: 71₅₈). For a further discussion on the PIE etymon, see Grammont 1909; Janda 1996: 89-92.

The Avestan form is explained through dissimilation *n...n > m...n*, although Meillet (1930: 186) considers this hypothesis as ‘téméraire’ because there are no other examples. Since all the Iranian forms, except for the Avestan, point to initial **b-*, Cheung (2002: 172; cf. Szemerényi 1966: 217) reconstructs PIr. **bagna-*, for the Avestan form assuming a (partial) assimilation: *b...n > m...n*. On the other hand, the theory on dissimilation **neg^wno- > *meg^wno-* would be comparable with **neg^wno- > *neg^wmo-* seen in Hitt. *nekumant-* ‘naked’ (see Tischler HEG 2.7, 1991: 307-309; Kloekhorst 2008: 602-603; cf. Lindeman 1965: 32). One may also think of a labial assimilation, cf. PIE **h₃nog^{wh}-* ‘nail’ > Toch. **mekwā* ‘nails’, perhaps also Arm. *magil* ‘claw’.

Arm. *merk* may be somehow associated with *lerk* ‘hairless’. From PIE **neg^w-no-* we might arrive at a PArm. **lerk* through dissimilation *n...n > l...n* (cf. Gr. *λυμνός*), with *-r-* as in *merk*. For literature and a discussion, see also Petersson 1920: 87-89; Makaev 1974: 59-60. Further, see s.v. *lerk* ‘hairless’.

The complex relationship between *merk*, *lerk*, as well as *bok* ‘barefoot’ (< **b^hoso-*, cf. Lith. *bāsas*, OCS *bośъ* ‘barefooted’, etc.) is discussed by Winter 1980. A contamination of PArm. **nok-* (< **nog^w-*, cf. Lith. *niúogas*, OCS *nagъ* ‘naked’) and **boho-* ‘barefoot’ would result in *bok* more easily if one takes into account also another theoretically possible form, viz. PArm. **be/okno-* (cf. Iran. **bagna*). Hamp (1986-87) treats *bok* ‘barefoot’ as **b^hoso-g^wo-*, a compound with **-g^wo-* ‘going’ (cf.

Olsen 1999: 208, 700, 786; Beekes 2003: 160, 170). For the contraction **-oso-* > **-oho-* > *-o-*, see Clackson 1994: 53.

Bearing in mind what has been said on Greek and Iranian forms, one may perhaps try to introduce another form which, as far as I am aware, has not received an etymological explanation, that is Arm. dial. **tkl-or* and **tkl-oz* ‘naked’ (see Ačařean 1913: 1031b): QIE **nog^w-no-* > Parm. **nuk-no-* > **tukno-* > **tklor*. Alternatively: **nog^we/od^hos-* (cf. Lat. *nūdus*, OIr. *nocht*, OHG *nackt*, etc., see Walde/Hofmann 2, 1954: 185; Schrijver 1991: 274-275; Beekes 1994: 93-94; 1994a: 7) > Parm. **nuk(V)to-* > **lukto-* with *l-* as in (or from) *lerk* ‘hairless’ and Gr. *λυμνός*. This etymology is, of course, highly hypothetical.

Orel 1994a: 38 derives Arm. *merk* from IE **merag-* ‘shine, shimmer’ (cf. Lith. *márgas* ‘motley’, etc.), which is unconvincing.

merj ‘near’, **merjim**, **merjenam** ‘to approach, touch’ (Bible+).

For Biblical attestations and a philological discussion, see Clackson 1994: 150, 230₂₀₇.

●ETYM Since Meillet and others, connected with Gr. *μέχρι* ‘as far as; up to, about, nearly; until; as long as, wilst’ (see HAB 3: 308-309). Parm. **merji* is seen in *merjenam* < **merji-anam* (see HAB *ibid.*, and especially Clackson 1994: 230₂₀₇). Adontz (1937: 10-11) assumes **me-ġ^hr-i*, a compound of **me-* ‘in’ and the locative of the word for ‘hand’, thus ‘at hand’. In view of Hitt. *keššar* ‘hand’ (cf. loc. *kiš(še)ri*), one has to start with **me-ġ^hsr-i* (Frisk 2: 222; sceptical: Hamp 1983: 7). For a thorough discussion, see Clackson 1994: 150-152.

The proto-form **me-ġ^hsr-i* helps to explain the absence of depalatalization of **-ġ^h-* before **-r-* in Armenian [Kortlandt 1985b: 10; 1986: 42 = 2003: 58, 71; Beekes 2003: 176, 207]. See also 2.1.22.7.

mekʼ, gen. *mer*, acc.-dat. *mez*, abl. *i mēnj*, instr. *me(a)wkʼ* ‘we’ (Bible+); **mer-* in compounds [HAB 3: 309b].

The Armenian translator of the Grammar of Dionysius Thrax records a dual *monkʼ* ‘we both’ (Adoncʼ 1915=2008: 28; see also Ĵahukyan 1954: 98). According to Karst (1901: 134-135₃ = 2002: 135₂₅), *monkʼ* in fact must be seen as a plural form found in the dialect of Łarabał as *munkʼ*.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, mostly with a nasal epenthesis, **menkʼ* [HAB 3: 3109; AčařLiak 2, 1954: 58, 60]. The nasals form is found in Hamšen *mekʼ*, *mek/kʼ* (e.g. *mekʼ astakʼ* ‘we said’, see Ačařyan 1947: 72, 245), Agulis *mikʼ^o* [Ačařean 1935: 147, 374], Melri *meʼ/ikʼ^o* [Ałayan 1954: 181, 280a], Šamaxi *mekʼ* [Bařramyan 1964: 105, 214]; note also Hadrutʼ and Šalax-Xcaberd *mukʼ* vs. Łarabał *munkʼ* [Davtʼyan 1966: 427]. Further, see H. Muradyan 1982: 327-328.

On Łarabał *munkʼ* (Patkanov 1869: 69; Davtʼyan 1966: 427; cf. Cirbied 1823: 753), see also above. The labial vowel may have been taken from *dukʼ* pl. ‘you’; typologically compare OCS *my* next to Lith. *mēs* and Arm. *mekʼ*, with *-y* taken from *vy* pl. ‘you’ (cf. Lith. *jūs*, etc.).

●ETYM Compared with Lith. *mēs*; Latv. *mēs*, OCS *my*, etc., see Meillet 1894: 161; 1936: 92; Hübschmann 1897: 474; HAB 3: 309b with further references; Schmitt 1981: 115, 117; Ĵahukyan 1982: 141, 147. For a further discussion, in particular of the relationship with PIE ‘you’ and the analogical nature of *m-*, as well as on **ŋs-me*,

etc., see Rix 1992: 178-179; Beekes 1995: 208-209; Szemerényi 1996: 217-219; Mallory/Adams 1997: 454-455; Matzinger 1997a.

For a discussion on **-ro-* of *me-r* and *je-r* (cf. Lat. *nostrum*, etc.; see also s.v. *iw-r*), see Meillet 1927b: 2; 1936: 92; Schmitt 1981: 117; Ĵahukyan 1982: 147, 150; Weitenberg 1983a: 113₁, 115-117; Kortlandt 1984a: 100 = 2003: 47.

The *-j* in 1pl.abl. *mēn-j* and 2pl.abl. *jēn-j* is hardly related with *-j* in *kn-oj* and *mi-oj*, as is assumed in Charpentier 1909: 253; AčarĴiak 2, 1954: 57; Ĵahukyan 1982: 150. According to an ingenious explanation of Kortlandt (1984a: 103-104 = 2003: 50; cf. Beekes 1995: 117-118), it continues earlier **-j-* from a PIE ending **-ios* seen in AblPl **b^h-ios* vs. **-b^hos*.

mēg, *o*-stem: ISg *mig-o-v* in the Bible (three times); Movsēs Kałankatuac'i (7th cent.) [V. Ałak'elyan 1983: 188^{L9}]; Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc'i (9-10th cent.); *i-* or *a*-stem: GDSg *mig-i* in the Bible (twice); IPL *mig-ō-k'* [= *-a-w-k'*] (Grigor Narekac'i), if reliable, points to *a*-stem. LocSg *i mig-i* (Bible, four times, and Grigor Magistros) does not necessarily point to *i-* or *a*-stem. For locatives in *-i*, also with *o*-stems, see 2.2.1.5. Note that in Job one finds both ISg *mig-o-v* and LocSg *i mig-i*. See also Olsen 1999: 183, 183₃₃₉. 'mist, fog, darkness' (Bible+).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.86 (1913=1991: 232^{L11}; transl. Thomson 1978: 239): *koč'ē zmēg barbařov* 'He summons the mist with [his] voice'; cf. Job 38.34: *koč'ic'es zmēg barbařov* : καλέσεις δὲ νέφος φωνῇ. Here *mēg* renders Gr. νέφος 'cloud'.

●DIAL See s.v. **mg-l-im₃* 'to cloud'.

●ETYM Since Klaproth 1831: 103b, NHB 2: 258c, and others, linked with Skt. *meghā-* m. 'cloud, gloomy weather', Av. *maēya-* m. 'cloud', Gr. *óμíχλη* 'mist, fog', Lith. *miglā* 'fog', Dutch dial. *miggelen* 'staubregnen', etc. [Hübschmann 1883: 42; 1897: 474; Kern 1894: 108; Meillet 1936: 28; HAB 3: 311-312; Pokorny 1959: 712; Solta 1960: 186; Ĵahukyan 1987: 107; 137, 180]. From **h₃meigh^h-o-* or **h₃meigh^h-eh₂-*. Olsen (1999: 183) suggests to explain the apparent vacillation between *o-* and (probably) *a*-stems from an old pattern masculine : collective (like Lat. *locus* : *loca*).

Hübschmann (1897: 474, s.v. *mēz* 'urine') points out that Arm. *mēg* may also be an Iranian loan. Benveniste (1957-58: 60) is inclined to the Iranian origin. See also Schmitt 1983: 108, 109; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 213 (with reservation); Olsen 1999: 183. In view of the absence of a "prothetic" vowel in Armenian (cf. Hovdhaugen 1968: 120, 130), the loan theory becomes more widespread: Austin 1941: 88; Beekes 1969: 22; 2003: 168; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 110b. Greppin (1981a: 505) also treats *mēg* as an Iranian loan and notes that the expected form would be **amēg*.

Dial. **mg-l-im₃* 'to cloud' (q.v.), which is mentioned only by scholars from Armenia, favours the native origin in view of its internal *-l-* that is reminiscent of the Greek and Balto-Slavic forms.

I hypothetically propose the following solution for the lack of an initial vowel in Armenian: **h₃m-* > Parm. **om-* > **(u)m-Ů-* (see 2.1.17.3).

mēj, *o*-stem: GDSg *mij-o-y*, LocSg *i mij-i*, etc. (Bible+); later also *a*-stem: ISg *mij-a-w* in Plato (cf. also GDPl *mij-a-c'* in a number of dialects) 'the middle; (anatom.)

back' (Bible+), 'mid, middle' (Agat'angelos, Paterica); *and mēj, i mēj* 'in the middle, amid' (Bible+).

●DIAL The forms *mēj* 'middle' and frozen pl. *mējk* (anatom.) 'back' are ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 313b]. Remarkably, the frozen *mējk* is attested already in the oldest epic fragments as accusative *z-mēj-k* and allative *i mēj-k* (Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.40, 1913=1991: 179^{L4f}), but in some dialects one still finds GDPI **mij-a-c* 'next to the nominative **mēj-k*'. For more detail on these and related issues, see s.v. *mawru-k* 'beard'.

Hamšen has preserved the old singular *mēj* (anatom.) 'back' > *mēč* [Ačařyan 1947: 245]. Traces of the old paradigm may also be found, cf. e.g. Sasun > T'alın *mičvu* 'of my back' attested in a famous folk-song (see R. Xač'atryan 1999: 118a, three times) vs. ClArm. gen. *mij-o-y*. The -v- of this form may be analogical after -vi (original dual) frequent in body-part names.

In some dialects, the form *mēj* 'in the middle' is found with a nasal epenthesis. For this form and Romani *mindž* 'female genitals' as a borrowing from Armenian, see Clackson 2004.

●ETYM From PIE **med^hio-*: Skt. *mádhya-* adj. 'middle, located in the middle', subst. n. 'the middle' (RV+), *madhyá* adv. 'in the middle' (Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 303), OAv. *maidia-*, YAv. *maidia-* 'middle, the middle', Gr. μέσος, Aeol. μέσσος, Cret. Boeot. μέττος 'middle' (Rix 1992: 90), Lat. *medius* adj. 'mid, middle', *medium* n. 'middle', Goth. *midjis*, OHG *mitti* 'located in the middle', Russ. *mežá* 'boundary', etc.

Arm. *mēj* derives from **med^hio-* > PArm. **meidjo-* through regular palatalization **-d^hi-* > *-j-* (2.1.22.1) and anticipation of of **-i-* or development **-e-* > **-ei-* before palatal (2.1.2). For the etymology and a phonological discussion, see Klaproth 1831: 103a; NHB 2: 259a; HAB 3: 313 with lit.; Meillet 1936: 52, 73-74, 101; Pisani 1950: 179; Pokorny 1959: 706; Clackson 1994: 60, 211₉; Mallory/Adams 1997: 380b; Olsen 1999: 25, 811, 830, 911.

PArm. **meidya-* > **mij-a-* 'the back' (vs. **-yo-* 'middle'), pl. tant. in practically all the dialects, possibly points to a neuter noun (cf. Skt. *mádhya-* n. 'the middle', Lat. *medium* n. 'middle') and may be derived from neuter plural **med^hi(e)h₂-*. Less probably, it can be traced back to fem. **med^hieh₂-*, cf. Russ. *mežá* 'boundary', etc.

mi, gen. *mi-o-y*, dat.-loc. *mi-um*, instr. *mi-o-v*; also gen.-loc. *mi-o-j*, abl. *mi-o-j-ē* 'one', 'a' (Bible+); compositional *mi-a-* (Bible+), *me-* < **mi-a-* in *me-tasan*, *i*-stem: GDPI *metasan-i-c*, IPI *metasan-i-w-k* 'eleven' (Bible+), *me-kin* 'single, only, simple, mere, clear, explained' (Hexaemeron, John Chrysostom, Evsebius of Caesarea, Severian of Gabala, Cyril of Jerusalem, Book of Chries, Anania Širakac'i, George of Pisidia, etc.), *meknem* 'to divide, separate, isolate, stretch, explain' (Bible+); *mews*, *miws*, gen. *miws-o-y*, dat. *miws-um* (Agat'angelos, Evsebius of Caesarea, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.) 'another, the other' (Bible+) (= *mi* + *ews*, NHB 2: 282c); *mianam* 'to be united' (Bible+); *miayn* 'only' (Bible+), compositional *men-a-* (Bible+); *miayn-ak* 'alone' (Movsēs Xorenac'i, etc.); **mimean-* 'each other', acc. *mimean-s*, gen.-dat. *mimean-c*, instr. *mimeam-b-k* (Bible+); *miak* (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Philo, etc.), *mēk* (Plato, Mxit'ar Goš, etc.) 'one'; *mi-n* 'one' (George of Pisidia, Grigor Narekac'i, Nersēs Lambronac'i, etc.), *minawor* 'isolated' (Agat'angelos+); hellenophile *mu* 'one'.

For the paradigm and a morphological discussion, see Meillet 1913: 66-68; 1936: 90-91; Schmitt 1981: 128; Weitenberg 1984a; Clackson 1994: 64-67.

●DIAL Ararat *mi*, Akn postposed indefinite article *mi*. Reduced indefinite article *mə* (*m'* before a vowel) in Polis, Hamšen, Sebastia, Xarberd, Tigranakert, Zeyt'un, etc.; note also postposed *-əm* in Axalc'xa and Karin. The form *min* is found in Łarabał, Ĵula, Polis, etc. The forms *mēk* 'one' and *miaynak* > **menak*, etc. 'alone' are ubiquitous [HAB 3: 319a]. Interesting is Ĵula *mekn* 'correctly, right, upright', referring e.g. to the way of sitting or holding a book (Ačārean 1940: 376a).

An exceptional and obscure form is found in Agulis, *muyn*, C'ħna *mun*, which is not explained by Ačāryan (1935: 60, 375; HAB 3: 318b; for textual illustrations, see M. Zak'aryan 2008: 228). The vocalism here can hardly be due to influence of the labial nasal *m-*, cf. *mis* 'meat' > *mays*, *mit-k* 'mind' > *maytk*, etc. The final *-an* yields Agulis *-un*, but this does not solve the problem either because the Agulis form is *muyn*, and a proto-form **mian* would be obscure. Nor do we have evidence for *-ayn* > Agulis *-uyn*, thus *min* > **mayn* > **muyn* is uncertain, too. One is tempted to consider Łarabał *mu-* in *mu-xrēk* 'a bit', which Ačāryan (HAB 3: 319a) hesitantly compares with literary *mu*. If this proves to be correct, the form *mu* should be regarded as more than an artificial hellenizing creation. This is reminiscent of the case of Łarabał *munk* and hellen. *monk* 'vs. basic *mek* 'we' (q.v.).

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *μία* f. 'one' < **smih₂-*, Alb. *një* 'one' (see Kortlandt 1986: 40 = 2003: 70; Clackson 1994: 175) vs. Gr. *εἷς* 'one' < **sem-s*, cf. Toch. A *sas*, B *še* 'one; same', in pl. 'some' (see Hilmarsson 1984; Adams 1999: 658-659), Gr. *ἅμα* 'at the same time, together', *ὁμός* 'one and the same', Skt. *samā-* 'the same', Av. *hama-*, MPers., NPers. *ham* 'the same', Lat. *semel* 'once, a single time', etc. Hübschmann 1883: 43; 1897: 474; HAB 3: 317-318 with rich lit.; Pokorny 1959: 902; Mallory/Adams 1997: 399a.

The PArm. original paradigm **hem-* < **sem-* (masc.) vs. **miya-* < **smijeh₂-* (fem.) was probably reshaped into **miyo-* (masc.) **miya-* (fasc.), cf. gen. *mioy*, etc.; traces of **miya-* > **mea-* may be seen in *mekin* 'single' and *metasan* 'eleven', see Hübschmann *ibid.*; HAB *ibid.*; Meillet 1978: 69-71 < RevEtArm 5, 1925: 1-4; 1936: 99-100; Schmitt 1981: 128, 131; for further references and a discussion, see Clackson 1994: 46-47, 175-176, 208₅₀; cf. Kortlandt 1994a: 253, 253 = 2003: 98, 101; Olsen 1999: 174, 812, 826-827; Beekes 2003: 190. On *mi-ayn*, see Meillet 1922h.

It has been argued that the oblique forms *mioy* and *mium* on the one hand and *mioj* on the other represent the original masc. and fem. sets of pronominal endings, respectively (Kortlandt 1984a: 100-101; 1994a: 253 = 2003: 47-48, 98; Weitenberg 1984a; 1989: 68-69). For a critical analysis of this view, see Clackson 1994: 63-67. The alternant form *mi-n* may reflect the accusative of *mi* (Kortlandt 1994a: 253, 256 = 2003: 98, 101, see also 59).

It is tempting to regard the dialectal (Axalc'xa, Karin) postposed form *-əm* 'a' as a relic of PArm. **(h)im* < **sem-* 'one'.

mi prohibitive particle 'not' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects; Łarabał has *mí*, *mír*, *mæér*, *míl*, *mél* (see Davt'yan 1966: 428), pl. *mrék*; with a final *-n*: Agulis, Mełri *mán* [HAB 3: 316a].

All the forms cited by Ačaryan (HAB 3: 316a) are accented except for the *m'*-forms before words with an initial vowel.

●ETYM From PIE **meh₁* prohibitive particle: Skt. *mā* (RV+), Av. *mā*, Gr. *μή*, Alb. *mo*; cf. also Toch. *mā* 'not', not a prohibitive particle. If the word originally meant 'not' and later obtained the function of the prohibitive, we are dealing with an Armeno-Greek-Alb.-Indo-Iranian grammatical isogloss. In the tables of Jahukyan (1987: 99, 137), Toch. and Phryg. or Thrac. are included, too.

mic, AblSg *i maceē* (Philo) '(fetid) mud' (Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, Dawit' Anyat'); **mceal** 'dirty, dark' (in the dictionary entitled *Arjēn bararan*, Venice, 1865); with expressive *z-*: **z-mc-eal** 'impure, sinful' in 2 Paralipomenon 27.2 (Xalat'eanc' 1899: 96b): *ew takawin žotovurdk'n zmceal ēin : kai ēti ó laòs katēphēireto*. For philological analysis of this Biblical form (unknown to NHB and Astuacaturean 1895), see Ačaryan 1908a: 14-15; HAB 3: 321.

According to HAB 3: 321a, here belongs also **mjut'iwn** 'duskiness, darkness (of smoke)' in the letter from Bishop Giwt (5th cent.) to Vač'ē (king of Atuanek') apud Movsēs Kałankatuac'i 1.11, the passage see NHB 2: 286a. The critical text by V. Ařak'elyan (1983: 22^{L4}) has here **mlj-k-ut'iwn** (var. *mljut'iwn*), however. The passage runs as follows: *zmljku't'iwn cxoyn i spitaku't'iwn řušani řřjec'er* 'you turned <...> the darkness of the smoke into the witness of a lily' (transl. Dowsett 1961: 13). We may posit thus a by-form ***mlj-** probably metathesized from ***mic-t-** (or contaminated with *mlj-k-* 'to strangle, suffocate', on which see s.v. *hetj-a-mlj-uk* 'drowned, suffocated, oppressed'); see also s.v. ***metc/j** prob. 'soot'.

●ETYM Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 2: 30) compares *mic* with Saxon *smitta* 'dirt, spot', OHG *smiz* 'spot', etc., positing ***smid-jo-** for Armenian. This is accepted in Pokorny 1959: 966, listing these Armenian and Germanic forms under ***smei-d-** 'to smear' and adding OCS *smědъ* 'dark, swarthy, dusky' (see also Saradževa 1986: 95). Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 528b considers this connection uncertain.

The sound development ***-d_i-** > Arm. **-c-** is untenable. One rather expects **-č-** (see 2.1.22.1). More probably, *mic*, if etymologized correctly, reflects an analogical nominative ***(s)mid-s** (see 2.2.1.2). One may also consider an influence of other synonymous words such as *atc-* vs. *alt* 'dirt, filth', *piltc* 'filthy, abominable' vs. *płt-or* 'id.'. One may also assume a connection to (or contamination with) Arm. ***metc/j** prob. 'soot' and PIE ***smerd-** 'to stink', cf. Lith. *smirdžiu*, *smirdėti* 'to stink', etc. (see above on the by-form ***mlj-**).

mis, *o*-stem: GDSg *ms-o-y*, AblSg *i ms-o-y* (abundant evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1018-1019), *a*-stem: GDPl *ms-a-c'*, AblPl *i ms-a-c'* (Plato, Yovhannēs Sarkawag) 'flesh, meat' (Bible+); **ms-an**, *an*-stem: IPl *msan-am-b-k'* (a few attestations in Leviticus, rendering Gr. *μῆπιον*, and once in Gregory of Nyssa) 'the fleshy part of loins' (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 324a].

●ETYM Since long (Schröder, Klaproth, NHB, etc., see HAB 3: 324a), connected with the PIE word for 'meat', ***mēmso-**: Skt. *māmsá-* n. (vs. *mās*, acc.sg. n.), Goth. *mimz*, OCS *męso*, OPr. *menso*, *mensā*, Toch. B *mīsa* n., f. pl. tant., Alb. *mish*, etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 474; HAB 3: 323-324; Pokorny 1959: 725; Jahukyan 1987: 138; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 343-344; Demiraj 1997: 269-270; Mallory/Adams

1997: 374-375; Adams 1999: 464; Olsen 1999: 22, 299; Beekes 2003: 168-169). For the development **-Ns* > Arm. *-s*, see 2.1.11.

For the form **ms-an-n* compare *mkan-un-k'*, *mkan-an-c'* 'back' (for a discussion, see Olsen 1999: 298-299); cf. also *lusanunk'* which presupposes a NSg **lus-an-n* 'lynx' (q.v.). One may think of QIE **mē(m)s-n-* seen in Gr. *μῆνιγς* 'skin, cuticle', but the appurtenance of this Greek word is disputed.

According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 323b), Arm. *mrc'-an-unk'*, attested only in Oskip'orik, is an erroneous form. In the case the form is reliable, one is tempted to posit an older **mirs-* < **mis-r-* from **mēms-r-*, cf. Gr. *μῆρός* m. 'the upper fleshy part of the shank', Lat. *membrum* n. 'limb', etc. This is, of course, highly conjectural.

Arm. *mis* has two stems: *o-* and *a-* (cf. Ĵahukyan 1959: 321b). It is remarkable that none of the 70 Biblical attestations listed in Astuacaturean 1895: 1018-1019 is in plural. Besides, the *o*-declension is not found in plural, whereas the evidence for *a*-declension comes almost exclusively from the plural. This makes me assume that, next to PArm. neuter singular **mis-o-* (reflected in GDSg *ms-o-y*), there was a PArm. neuter plural or collective **mis-a-* (reflected in GDPl *ms-a-c'*) deriving from PIE **mēms-h₂-* (cf. Specht 1947: 50 and Adams 1999: 464 on Baltic, Tocharian, etc.).

mit, *a*-stem; frequently in pl. *mit-k'*, GDPl *mt-ac'*; NHB cites no attestations for singular oblique cases apart from loc. *i mt-i* and ISg *mt-aw* (only in *z-mtaw acem* 'to consider') 'mind, intelligence' (Bible+).

Among numerous phrases *mit dnem* 'to consider, attend; to view or contemplate attentively', *i mti dnem* 'to decide, confirm in one's mind' < **to put in(to) one's mind* (Bible+) deserves particular attention. In MidArm. we find *mitk' dnel* 'to pay attention, be attentive' in Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i (15th cent.) [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 138a], and in ModArm.: *mitk'(ə) dnel*, *mtk'in dnel*, *mtk'um* (loc.) *dnel* 'to decide, intend, aim' [Malxaseanc' HBB 3: 339-340; HayLezDarjBař 1975: 436a, 444, 445a]. See also on dialects.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, mainly as frozen **mit-k'*. Alongside with **mit-k'*, some dialects, such as T'iflis, Ararat, Agulis, Polis, have also *mit* [HAB 3: 325-326].

Frozen IPl *mtok'* (< *mt-a-w-k'*) is attested in the work of the 18th-century famous poet Sayat'-Nova, who spoke and wrote in the dialect of T'iflis (see K'oč'oyan 1963: 16, 131).

Nor Naxijewan, Polis *mitk'ə dnel* 'to intend, decide to do smth.' [Ačarean 1913: 782b].

●ETYM Related to Gr. *μῆδεα* 'counsels, plans, arts' (pl. of the unattested **μῆδος*, -eos, *s*-stem neuter), *μέδω* 'to protect, rule over', *μέδομαι* 'to provide for, be mindful of; to plan, contrive, devise', *μῆδομαι* 'to be minded, intend; to take care, keep watch', Lat. *medeor* 'to heal, cure', Umbrian *mers* 'law, justice' < **medos*, etc. (Hübschmann 1883: 43; 1897: 474-475; HAB 3: 325). From PIE **med-*: **mēd-* or **meh₁d-*; for a discussion, see Beekes 1973: 92; 1988a: 30; Clackson 1994: 147-149; Meissner 2006: 72-73, 80-83. Arm. *mit(-k')* has been explained from a PIE *s*-stem neuter, and the *a*-stem declension may have been built upon the neuter plural-collective **mēd-es-(e)h₂-* (Hamp 1983: 5-6; Clackson 1994: 229₂₀₂).

The phrase ‘to put (in) mind’ (*mit dnem*, etc.) which is present in ClArm, MidArm., ModArm. and dialects, seems to continue PIE formula **mens- d^heh₁-* ‘to put in the mind’, replacing the first member by *mit* < **mēd-*.

***ml-i/uk, *ml-ak** (dial.) ‘midge; bed-bug; nit’

●DIAL Merteköz-Nikomidia *mlug* ‘nit’, T’iflis, Ararat *mlak* ‘midge’, Nor Naxiĵewan *mlag* ‘mosquito’, ĽarabaĽ *mlak* ‘bed-bug’, Muš *mlig*, Van *mlik* ‘bed-bug’ [HAB 3: 328b], Moks *mālik* [Orbeli 2002: 290].

●ETYM Together with *mlmlem* ‘to rub’, etc., related with *malem* ‘to crush, grind’ (q.v.), see Lidén 1906: 82-83; Meillet 1924: 4-5; HAB 3: 328b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 138.

mtet ‘dust, chaff, ash’ in Isaiah 5.24 (rendering Gr. *χνοῦς* ‘dust’), Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, Paterica), **mret** ‘id.’ (Paterica, Geoponica) through metathesis (cf. **baretn* < *batetn* ‘bindweed’); **mtetem** ‘to make turn to dust, incinerate, destroy’ (Yovhan Ōjniec‘i, Gregory of Nyssa, Colophons); dial. ***mt-met** ‘chaff’.

●DIAL Muš, Alaškert *mtet*, *mret*, Xarberd *mret*, Hačən *matot* ‘chaff’ [HAB 3: 332a], Moks *məret*, gen. *mərtan*, pl. *məret-k⁹ir* ‘самая мелкая мякоть соломы’ [Orbeli 2002: 291]; reduplicated: Ĵula *mtmet*, Ararat *mtmet* ‘chaff’ [HAB 3: 332a]; Xarberd *mretel* ‘to annihilate, destroy’, Zeyt’un *mretil* ‘to vanish, be annihilated, be destroyed’ [HAB 3: 332a].

●ETYM Probably belongs with *malem* ‘to crush, grind’ (q.v.), cf. OHG *melm* ‘dust, sand’, MHG *malmen* ‘to crush’, etc. (see HAB 3: 331-332 with references). Hesitantly Olsen 1999: 953. See also s.v. **mut-* ‘grinding, crushing’, **mtmet*, **mt-mo/ut* ‘moth, clothes moth’.

mnam, 1sg.aor. *mnac* ‘-i, 3sg.aor. *mnac*’, imper. *mna* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1024-1025) ‘to remain, stay, wait’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Interesting are: T’avriz, T’ehran *mna-* with geminate nasal; Muš, Alaškert aor. *mac* ‘i, imper. *manc* ‘i [HAB 3: 333b].

●ETYM From PIE **men-* ‘to remain, stay’: Skt. *man-* ‘to wait, remain’, YAv. *mān-* (*mān-*) ‘to remain, dwell’, MPers. NPers. *māndan* ‘to wait’, Gr. *μένω* ‘to stay, wait’, Lat. *maneō*, *ēre* ‘to stay, remain; to await; to last, endure’ < **m(o)n-ē-* < stative **m(o)n-eh₁-* (Beekes apud Schrijver 1991: 457-458; de Vaan 2008: 362; cf. Rikov 1998: 33-34, positing **mḡh₁-eh₁-*), etc.; the Armenian form reflects **minam* < **men-ā-je-*, cf. iterative Gr. *ἐπι-μεμνῆσθαι*, etc.; 3.sg.aor. *mnac* ‘he remained’ < **(e-)menāsket*.

For the etymology and a morphological discussion, see NHB 2: 286c; Hübschmann 1897: 475; 1899: 46; Grammont 1918: 246; HAB 3: 333b with references; Meillet 1936: 48, 103, 110; Pokorny 1959: 729; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 383; Ľaragyulyan 1961: 55-56, 75-76; Ľabekyan 1979: 67; K. Schmidt 1980: 42; 1980a: 1-2; Klingenschmitt 1982: 91-92; Ĵahukyan 1982: 166-168, 176, 186-187, 190-192; Clackson 1994: 80, 106; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 306-307; Mallory/Adams 1997: 482a; Cheung 2007: 73-74.

mšuš ‘fog’, a MidArm. word [HAB 3: 336a; MiĴHayBaĽ 2, 1992: 142b]. Recorded in BaĴgirk ‘hayoc’ [Amalyan 1975: 219^{Nr391}]. In this dictionary it is found also as *mšōš*, rendering *maṛaxut* ‘fog’ (209^{Nr147}). As is pointed out by Amalyan (1975: 405^{Nr147}),

this is a dialectal form. One may assume that *mšōš* reflects an Eastern dialectal (probably ʕarabaʕ, etc.) form with *u* > *ɔ*, although the word is not recorded here.

●DIAL Van [Ačarean 1913: 789], Ararat [Amatuni 1912: 485b], Sebastia [HAB 3: 336b]; for a possible indirect evidence in ʕarabaʕ or surroundings, see above.

Note in a fairy-tale from Ijewan, the village of Uzunt'ala (A. Karapetyan < Hambarjum Karapetyan, 1959: HŽHek' 6, 1973: 421, lines 2-3, 9, p. 422, line -13).

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 3: 336b) calls attention to Syriac *miš* 'fog', Assyrian *mušu* 'night', etc. but leaves the origin of the Armenian word open. Jahukyan (1967: 203, 309) compares with Arm. dial. **muž* 'fog' and *mēg* 'fog' (q.v.), alternatively pointing out to IE **meis-* 'twinkling, mist' (for *mšuš*) and **smeug(h)-* 'smoke' (for **muž*). These comparisons are uncertain and are not mentioned in his 1982 and 1987. In 1990: 71 Jahukyan mentions *mšuš* as a word of unknown origin. See also s.v. **muž* 'fog'.

It is uncertain whether there is any relation with Arm. dial. **ašmuš* 'twilight' (see s.v. **atj-* 'darkness, twilight').

***moz** 'great, much, mighty, increased', only in the verb *mozanam* 'to become large or mighty, increase' (John Chrysostom, Eusebius of Caesarea), caus. *mozac'uc'anem* (John Chrysostom).

The evidence is scarce, and there are reading variants with *-t-* and *-r-* instead of *-z-*. Therefore the word should be regarded as uncertain [HAB 3: 337-338].

●ETYM No etymology is accepted by Ačaryan [HAB 3: 338a].

See s.v. *mec* 'great, big, large'.

mol-im 'to become mad' (Bible+), *mol-or-im* 'to err, to be confused, mistaken; to become mad' (Bible+), in the dialect of Svedia 'to see badly', *mol-ar* 'erring, deceiving' (see Olsen 1999: 338), *mol-i* 'mad, furious' (Bible+), in Eznik Kotbac'i 1.22 (5th cent.): 'a kind of sorcerer' (see Garamanlean 1931: 646, espec. note 19, and HAB 3: 339b, referring to the ecstatic fury of the sorcerer or the prophet, *mol-ič* ' (prob.) 'sorcerer' (Yovhan Mandakuni; see NHB 2: 294a). In P'awstos Buzand 6.8: *Molis du, dew uremn haraw i k'ez?* "Are you mad, has some devil gotten into you?" (transl. Garsoian 1989: 236^{L-1}). For the semantic field cf. *šišaʕ*. On the ecstatic fury of the prophet and/or poet, see Thieme 1968 (< 1954); Schmitt 1967: 302ff; Gamkrelidz/Ivanov 1984: 835-836; Toporov 1995: 607₁₁.

In T'ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.) 2.1 [V. M. Vardanyan 1985: 124^{L-1f}]: *šinen* <...> *zormzdakan meheann, ew zkrakapaštut'ean molut'iwn borbok'en i nma* : "they built <...> a temple to Ormizd and lit therein the fire of their erring worship" (transl. Thomson 1985: 144). A more literal translation would go as follows: "<...> and kindled therein the erring/fury of fire-worship" (cf. the ModArm. translation in V. M. Vardanyan 1985: 125).

●DIAL The verb *molorim* is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 340]. For the meaning in Svedia, see above.

●ETYM Compared with Dutch *mal* 'foolish, funny, crazy, cracked, mad', Skt. *malvá-* 'unbesonnen, töricht' (cf., however, Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 334), etc. [HAB 3: 339-340; Finck 1903]. See also *met(-k)*.

moš 'tamarisk; blackberry, bramble': *moš-a-vayri* 'wild tamarisk' in Jeremiah 17.6, rendering Gr. *ἀγριο-μυρίκη* f. 'tamarisk' (lit. 'wild-tamarisk'), also in Commentary

on Genesis by Vardan Arewelc'i (in contrast with *moreni* 'bramble'), *moš vayri* 'id.' ("Girk' t'ht'oc'"); *moš-i* 'tamarisk' in Galen rendering Gr. *murik* = *μυρίκη* 'tamarisk' [NHB 2: 297a; Greppin 1985: 78], in MidArm. mostly 'bramble, blackberry-bush', cf. gen. *sew mošoy* 'of black bramble' in the 13th-century "Bžškaran jioy" [Čugaszyan 1980: 125^{L1}], and *moš* described as *mirg seaw* 'black fruit' of the thorny shrub *moši* in Baġgirk' hayoc' [Amalyan 1975: 219^{Nr412}]; *moš* also in Geoponica; *moš-eni*, GDPI *mošeneac* 'bramble, blackberry-bush' ("K'art'lis c'xovreba"). See also Ališan 1895: 443; Malxaseanc' HBB 3: 358b.

●DIAL Agulis, Łarabał *mōši* 'bramble, blackberry-bush', Agulis, Łarabał, Łaradał, Łarak'ilisa, Šamaxi *mōš* 'blackberry'; Muš *mōši* 'a bush from twigs of which besoms are made', Xarberd *mōši* 'a kind of tree' [HAB 3: 346a]. The actual meaning in Xarberd may be identical with that of Muš, namely 'a bush from twigs of which besoms are made' (cf. Baġramyan 1960: 154b on Dersim). Sasun *moš-i* seems to refer to 'bramble' since it is described as giving the fruit/berry *moš* (see Petoyan 1954: 146; 1965: 506).

The frequently cited *mošay* seems to be a ghost form deduced from *moša-vayri*. Note, however, that Haneyan (1978: 193a) glosses ClArm. *mošay* by Tigranakert *mōše*. The final -e in this dialect can hardly reflect ClArm. -i, cf. *leti* 'gall' > *leti*, *oski* 'gold' > *osgi*, *p'oši* 'dust' > *p'oši*, etc. (see Haneyan 1978: 38). It rather points to **mošay*. Compare also Georg. *t'ut'*-a vs. Arm. *t'ut'*, Aram. *tūtā*, etc. 'mulberry', as well as Hamšen *mōra* vs. *mor* 'blackberry' (see s.v.). Further, note the following.

Ačarjan (1925: 61-62; HAB 3: 346a) notes that Nor Naxiġewan *mušay* (with final -y) 'a kind of herb grazed by livestock', albeit remarkable, must be a Tatar loan and has nothing to do with *moš*, which is a bush. I am not sure whether the Tatar word is of Turkic origin. Since the cognates of *moš/mor*- 'blackberry' mostly refer to 'mulberry' in Greek, Latin, etc., and the leaves of the mulberry are used for livestock feed (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 646 = 1995: 556), one wonders if Nor Naxiġewan *mušay* (and its Tatar match?) actually means 'mulberry' and is somehow related with this mulberry/blackberry term.

●SEMANTICS Since MidArm. and dial. *moš-i* refers mostly to 'bramble, blackberry-bush', and the meaning 'tamarisk' occurs practically only in the compound *moš-a-vayri* (Jeremiah 17.6 and one or two Bible-depending texts), one might assume that the basic meaning of Arm. *moš-i* is 'bramble, blackberry-bush', and the compound *moš-a-vayri* 'tamarisk' should be understood as 'wild bramble'.

Syntactically, the compound *moš-a-vayri* is reminiscent of *iš-a-vayr-i* 'onager' (Eznik Kołbac'i, Movsēs Xorenac'i, John Chrysostom, Paterica, etc.), cf. *ὄναρος* = *ὄνος ἄγριος*. Its Greek match *ἄγριο-μυρίκη*, however, reflects a reversed order of the components.

●ETYM No etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 345-346.

Ĵahukyan correctly connects with *mor* 'blackberry', q.v.

mofanam, 1sg.aor. *mořac* '-a-y, imper. *mōra* 'to forget' (Bible+).

On *mořac* '-awn-k' 'oblivion' (Bible+), see Olsen 1999: 652-654, 840.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 346b].

In a few W and SW dialects one finds -a- instead of -o-: Zeyt'un *mařnol* (vs. Hačən *mōrnol*, *mōynol*), Svedia *mařnil*, Xarberd *mařnal* [HAB 3: 346b], Dersim *māřnal* [Baġramyan 1960: 93a]. This -a- is difficult to explain within the dialects (cf.

e.g. Ačařyan 2003: 75 and 388 for Zeyt'un-Hačən and Svedia, respectively); further, see below.

●ETYM Derived from PIE **mers-* 'to forget': Skt. *maṣ-*, pres. *mṛ̥syate* 'to forget', MPers. *fra/ā-muštan*, *fra-mōšīdan*, NPers. *farā-mušan* 'to forget' (MacKenzie 1971: 32), Lith. *už-miřti* 'to forget', Toch. AB *mārs-* 'to forget' < **mers-*, etc., see Bugge 1889: 23; 1892: 446; Hübschmann 1897: 475; HAB 3: 346 (referring also to Tērvišean); Pokorny 1959: 737; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 332; Mallory/Adams 1997: 209b; Adams 1999: 455-456; Cheung 2007: 268-269.

Arm. *mořana-* has been compared to Toch. A pres. *mārsnā-* 'to forget' (Adams 1999: 455-456), thus **me/orsna-* > PArm. **mořna-* or **mor(š)na* > **mořna-* (cf. Meillet 1936: 40, 185; Kortlandt 1983: 10 = 2003: 40; Beekes 2003: 157) > *mořanam* as (or after the type of) *loganam* 'to bathe' < **louH-*, cf. Gr. *λούω*, *λο(φ)έσαι*, Lat. *lavō*, *lavere* 'to wash; to bathe, soak', *lavāre* 'to bathe', etc.

On the other hand, the *o*-grade has been explained from an underlying unattested noun **morso-* 'einer, der vergißt' (Klingenschmitt 1982: 126-127) seen in Lith. *mařsas* 'oblivion, forgetfulness', Skt. *dur-māṛṣa-* 'unforgettable', etc. (cf. also Skt. *maṛṣana-* 'enduring, forgiving', see Olsen 1999: 653-654, 840); note *gotanam* 'to steal' vs. *goť* 'thief' and *gaťem* 'to hide, conceal'. In view of the absence of a noun **moř*, this solution is less probable.

According to N. Simonyan 1979: 247-248, the Armenian dialectal by-form **mař-(a)n-* (see the dialectal section) derives from an IE zero-grade form **mrys-*. If this is accepted, one is tempted to treat this dialectal form as an archaic relic of the zero-grade present seen in e.g. Skt. pres. *mṛ̥syate*. However, the dialectal *-a-* may still be secondary, even though it is not easily explicable at this stage.

mor₁ 'blackberry (the fruit of bramble)', GDSg *mor-i* in Cyril of Alexandria, **mor-eni** 'bramble, blackberry (the plant, shrub)' (Bible+), **mor-i** 'bramble', GDSg *morw-o-y* in Thomas Aquinas, *Book of virtues* (transl. into Arm. in the 14th cent. by Yakob Ĵahkeć'i); **morm-eni** (recorded in NHB 2: 298a as a dialectal form of *moreni*) 'blackberry' in Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i (15th cent.) with equivalent designations in other languages and described as resembling the black mulberry (see Vardanian 1990: 142, § 667, 322, § 2030; comment: 616, 710); the meaning 'blackberry' is corroborated by Malxaseanc' (HBB 3: 360c, referring also to Sepetčean) and by dialectal evidence (see below); **morm** 'strawberry' in Simēon Kam(a)rkapć'i, 17th cent. [Ališan 1895: 445, Nr 2116; HAB 3: 347a]; according to Galen, 'nightshade, hound's berry, or the like', corresponding to Gr. *σπύρχνον*, *τρύχνον* (see NHB 2: 298c; Ališan 1895: 445, Nr 2117; Béguinot/Diratzouyan 1912: 82; Malxaseanc' HBB 3: 360c; Greppin 1985: 104, 108).

Arm. *mor-eni* (GDSg *morenw-o-y*, LocSg *i morenw-o-ř*) frequently occurs in the Bible always rendering Gr. *βάτος* f., m. 'bramble, Rubus ulmifolius'.

In Exodus 3.2-4: *moreni* : *ó βάτος* and *i miřoy morenwoy* : *ék τοῦ βάτου* (each: twice; cf. Acts 7.30). In Job 31.40: *p'oxanak c'orenoy busc'i elič*, *ew p'oxanak garwoy* – *moreni* : *ἀντὶ πυροῦ ἄρα ἐξέλθοι μοι κνίδη*, *ἀντὶ δὲ κριθῆς βάτος*. In Deuteronomy 33.16 (Cox 1981: 213): *i morenoř* (var. *i morenwoy*) : *ἐν τῷ βάτῳ*. In Mark 12.26: *i morenwoy* : *ἐπὶ τοῦ βάτου*. In Luke 6.44: *oč' i morenwoy kt'en xatot* : *οὐδὲ ἐκ βάτου σταφυλὴν τρυγῶσιν*. In Luke 20.37: *i morenwoy* : *ἐπὶ τῆς βάτου*. In Acts 7.35: *i morenwoy* : *ἐν τῇ βάτῳ*.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. When the meaning is not specified, it is likely to be ‘blackberry’.

Sasun *mor-i* (the plant), *mor-ig* (the fruit) [Petoyan 1965: 506].

Moks *murunik* ‘blackberry’, see Orbeli 2002: 294 (= ‘ежевика’); M. Muradyan 1982: 136; HAB 3: 347b; Muš, Alaškert **morenuk* (HAB *ibid.*).

Ganjak, Łazax, Šamšulde *mər* ‘blackberry’, Łarak‘ilisa (Lori) *mər* ‘raspberry’, Ararat, Goris *móri*, Łarabał *móre* ‘strawberry’ [HAB 3: 347b].

Hamšen *mör*, gen. *mər-i* ‘blackberry’ (the berry), *mərəni* (the shrub) [Ačarıyan 1947: 245]. According to HAB 3: 347b: *məra*. This form seems reliable since it is also found in a song from Trapizon (see T‘orlak‘yan 1986: 135, Nr 241): *Partezis mejə mora*: “In my garden (there is) *mora*”. In the glossary of this folklore collection (233b), *mora* is glossed by *elak* ‘strawberry’. The final *-a* is somehow reminiscent of Georg. *t^hut^h-a* vs. Arm. *t‘ut‘*, Aram. *tūtā*, etc. ‘mulberry’ (see HAB 2: 202).

Zeyt‘un *muy*, *mur* ‘blackberry’ (the berry) vs. *məymine* (the shrub) from *mormeni* [Ačarıyan 2003: 329]. The same distribution: Tigranakert *mər* vs. *mərmeni* [Haneyan 1978: 193a].

The form **mormeni* is also seen in Polis *mərmeni* which denotes both the berry and the shrub [HAB 3: 347b; Ačarıyan 1941: 93, 102, 232]. The trilled *r* of this form is strange since, as Ačarıyan (1941: 93) assures, “the pronunciation of *r* as *r̥* is very odd for this dialect” whereas the opposite, namely *r̥* > *r* is very common and tends to be generalized even in the position before the nasal *n*. In this particular case, Ačarıyan (*ibid.*) explains *mormeni* > Polis *mərmeni* (borrowed into Turk. *mormeni*) by influence of Turk. */mər/* ‘dark blue’. This is not impossible. More probably, however, one can assume that Polis had **mər* (the berry) vs. **mormeni* (the shrub) which was levelled to *mər* vs. *mərmeni* (exactly like in Tigranakert above). Subsequently, **mər* was lost in Polis. Note that *mər* seems to be the only case of *r̥* > *r* in Tigranakert except for the position before a consonant (see Haneyan 1978: 51, 62, and the glossary). I posit an old **mor̥* since it is found in peripheral dialects from both Western and Eastern areas.

In Svedia, next to *mərmina* (the shrub), the form for the berry has been replaced by a compound *mərmən-t‘ü/öt‘* [Andreasyan 1967: 375b; Ačarıyan 2003: 580], with *t‘ut‘* ‘mulberry’ as the second member.

According to Ačarıyan (1941: 102), the medial *-m-* in Polis *mərmeni* is an epenthesis which originates from the influence of the initial *m-* and the *-n-* of the final syllable. This is unclear and unnecessary since the literary and dialectal forms *morm*, *mormik*, *mormorik*, etc. as well as some North Caucasian forms like Lak. *mamari* ‘blackberry’, etc. (see below) clearly show that the second *m* has an etymological value.

Further: Atap‘azar *məmlig* ‘blackberry’ (both the berry and the shrub), Č‘enkiler (Nikomidia) **moremuk* glossed by *šn-xatot*, lit. “dog-grapes”, Muš **moremuk* ‘bramble’ (or **mormuk*, see Amatuni 1912: 489a), Akn **morm-ik* ‘raspberry’, Binkean, Mərtəköz (Nikomidia) **mormorik* ‘blackberry’, Aslanbek *mərm*, *məmr* ‘blackberry’, *mərmi p‘üş* ‘blackberry, bramble (the shrub)’, lit. ‘thorn of blackberry’ [HAB 3: 347b].

In Hamšen, also ‘wild strawberrry; wild grapes’ (see Ačarean 1913: 793b).

In a folk-song of the “Antuni” type from Akn (see Palean 1898a: 394a^{L1f}) one finds *moř* :

Inci ur gini pitnar,
Es tatis karsen xmei:

<...>:

Inci ur xałoł pitnar,
Es mōrs mōřen k-utei.

“When I needed wine, I would drink from the jar of my grandmother; when I needed grapes, I would eat from the *moř* of my mother”.

Ačařyan (1913: 793a; see also Malxaseanc‘ HBB 3: 358b) considers this to be an unknown word. In my view, it belongs to the plant-name under discussion. That it pertains to (a kind of) grapes (or to a related idea) coincides with the above-mentioned evidence from Hamřen. Compare also Č‘enkiler (Nikomidia) **moremuk* “dog-grapes”, as well as **mori xałoł* ‘a kind of grapes’ (see Amatuni 1912: 489a).

On Arabkir *mamuř* ‘bramble, wild mulberry’, see below.

●ETYM Since NHB 2: 298a, linked with the Greek and Latin words for ‘mulberry, blackberry’: Gr. *μόρον* n. ‘black mulberry; blackberry’, *μopeá*, -έη f. ‘mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*’, Lat. *mōrum*, ī, n. ‘fruit of the black mulberry’, *mōrus*, ī, f. ‘black mulberry-tree’, Welsh *mer-wydd* ‘mulberry, blackberry’, OIr. *smér*, etc., mostly as a native Armenian word; see HAB 3: 347a; Pokorny 1959: 749; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 645-646 = 1995: 555-556; Jahukyan 1987: 139. Analyzing the Celtic evidence (cf. especially OIr. *smér*) as well as Romanian *zmeură* ‘raspberry’, Modern Greek *σμεῦρο*, etc., Hamp (1973; see also Schrijver 1991: 123-124) tentatively proposes a South European word **(s)mōř-* and a Central European (Carpathian?) **smi(i)or-*.

Jahukyan (1987: 72, 139, 255) adds also dial. **moř* (< **morř-*) and **moř* deriving them from **mor-s-*, but does not specify the origin of **-s-* and the distribution of *ř* : (*r*)*ř*. On this, see below. It should be noted that **moř* ‘tamarisk; blackberry’ is not purely dialectal (see s.v.).

Arm. *mor* has been compared with Lezg. *mer* ‘малина; ежевика’ [Šaumjan 1935: 423]. Jahukyan (1987: 605) places this comparison into Nostratic context noting also (p. 588) Georg. *marçqw-*, Svan *bāsq(i)-* (< **marçqw-*). On the alleged Nostratic **marja* ‘berry’, see Illič-Svityč 1976: 43-44; Jahukyan 1987: 72, 294. On Kartv. **marçqw-* ‘strawberry’, see Klimov 1998: 115 where no forms are cited outside Kartvelian.

Next to the above-mentioned Lezg. *mer* ‘малина; ежевика’, there are other North Caucasian forms: Lak. *mamari* ‘blackberry’, Darg. **mVmVrV* (Chir. *mimre*) ‘raspberry’, Chechen *mürg* ‘guelder rose, snowball-tree’ < PNakh. dimin. **mor-iř* probably > Oss. *murk’æ* ‘guelder rose’, further: Kab. *mārk’w* ‘strawberry, blackberry’, Abaza *marak’w* ‘mulberry’, etc. [Nikolayev/Starostin 1994: 804-805].

Some further possibly related forms: Hittite *mu-uri-uř* ‘grape’; Finno-Ugr. **mura* ‘berry’, PU **mora* ‘raspberry, cloudberry’, FUGr. **marja* ‘berry’, etc. [Campbell 1990: 165-166]; Burushaski *biranč*, Basque *martśuka* ‘mulberry’ [P. Friedrich 1970: 150].

The appurtenance of Gr. *μωρία* f. pl. (with or without *ἐλαῖαι*) ‘the sacred olives in the Academy’, generally ‘olives that grew in the precincts of temples’, and *μωρίκη* f. ‘tamarisk’ is considered to be questionable (Heubeck 1949-50: 282, 282₇₇; see Frisk s.vv.; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 646₁ = 1995: 556₅₄). In view of the semantic relation ‘tamarisk’ : ‘blackberry’ reliably testified by Arm. *moš*, the derivation of Gr. *μωρίκη* ‘tamarisk’ from QIE **mor-/mōr-* ‘blackberry, black mulberry’ seems probable. The aberrant vocalism of *μωρίκη* points to non-IE origin and can be compared with that of Finno-Ugr. **murâ* ‘berry’, probably also Hittite *mu-uri-uš* ‘grape’.

Structurally, Gr. *μωρ-ίκ-η* ‘tamarisk’ may be compared with PNakh. dimin. **mor-ik* ‘guelder rose, snowball-tree’ and Arm. dial., e.g. Sasun *mor-ig* ‘blackberry’ (on this diminutive plant-suffix, see 2.3.1).

The reduplicated forms like Lak. *mamari* ‘blackberry’ are reminiscent of Arm. dial. **mor-mor-i*, etc. Note also Finn. *maamuurain*, etc. ‘a kind of blackberry, *Rubus arcticus*’, from where Russ. *mamúra* ‘id.’ (see Fasmer s.v.). The latter has been compared with North Turk. *mamur* ‘a kind of plant’ (see HAB 3: 244ab, with ref.). From this NTurk. word Ačaryan (HAB, *ibid.*) derives Arm. dial. Arabkir *mamur* ‘bramble, wild mulberry’ (for which see also Ačarean 1913: 748b). If this is true, the corresponding meaning of the Turkish word can be considered to be certain. Regardless of the details, then, the appurtenance of these forms to our ‘mulberry, blackberry’ term is obvious.

Lat. *mōrum*, *ī*, n. ‘fruit of the black mulberry’ and *mōrus*, *ī*, f. ‘black mulberry-tree’ are regarded as ancient forms in *-m* meaning ‘fruit, berry’ and in *-s* meaning ‘tree, plant’, respectively [Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 645 = 1995: 556]. Compare also Gr. *βάτος* f., m. ‘bramble, blackberry (the plant, shrub)’ vs. *βάτον* n. ‘blackberry’. I think, traces of this distribution may also be seen in Armenian.

The form *mo(r)š* is mostly found in derivatives (*moš-a-vayri* in Jeremiah 17.6, *moš-i*, etc.) and probably points to the tree/plant-name **morš-ia-* derived from **mor-s-ieh₂-* (ruki-rule in internal position, see 2.1.12. See also 2.3.1 on *-awš* and *-š*). Note Gr. *μωρέα*, *-ή* f. ‘mulberry-tree’, if from **mor-es-(e)h₂-*. The form for ‘fruit, berry’, namely **mor-(o)m*, may be seen in dial. **moř(n)* and older **mor-m-* of which *mor-m-eni* (the plant) is formed.

The dial. **moř* might be considered to be due to contamination with the Turkish word for ‘dark blue’ (see above). More probably, however, it is old. My hypothetic analysis according to which **moř* is old and specifically denoted the berry-name rather than the plant/bush is corroborated by the following: (1) the form is found in both Eastern (Ganjak, Łazax, Šuši) and Western (Tigranakert, Akn) peripheries; (2) it indeed refers to a berry; (3) there is no designation for the plant based on **moř*, in other words, no **moř-i* (this corroborates the original distribution: **mor-om* (or simply Arm. **moř-n*, with additional *-n*, on which see Weitenberg 1985) for the berry vs. **mor-ieh₂-* > *mor-i* and **mor-s-ieh₂-* > **moš-i* for the bush); (4) **mořn* finds possible matches in **murun-ik* and **moren-uk*.

The latter forms can hardly be based on the bush-designation *mor-en-i*, because: (1) the diminutive suffix is usually attached to the root (cf. *hačar-uk* ‘beech’, etc., see 2.3.1); (2) other forms have internal *-m-* instead of *-n-*, cf. **mor-em-uk*, etc. Consequently, they can be regarded as diminutive forms based on **mor-n*.

Frisk (2: 256) sees Greek as a possible source for the Armenian word. This is highly improbable since the latter is widespread in the dialects (unless one assumes a prehistoric borrowing). Hübschmann (1897: 394) treated the Armenian and Greek words as borrowed from an unknown source. Schrijver (1991: 123), citing also the Latin and Celtic forms, points out that this term “definitely reflects a substratum word”. Mediterranean origin (see Hamp 1978 with references) seems very plausible.

The black mulberry (*Morus nigra* L.) is a common fruit tree in the Mediterranean and Southwestern Asia; its original centre of dispersal is considered to be the Near East (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 646-647 = 1995: 556-557, with ref.).

Conclusion:

We are dealing with a non-Indo-European plant-name **mor-/mōr-/mur-* ‘mulberry; blackberry; tamarisk’ (> also ‘raspberry, strawberry; grapes’) represented in Greek, Latin, Celtic and Armenian, probably Hittite, as well as in Caucasian and Finno-Ugric languages. The term, both linguistically and botanically, is centered in Mediterranean/Pontic areas. There are diminutive forms in both Armenian and Caucasian languages, partly also, perhaps, in Greek. The Armenian forms probably point to the following original distribution: **mor-* and **moř* for the berry (the latter – from neuter **mor-(o)m*) vs. fem. **mor-ieh₂-* > *mor-i* and **mor-s-ieh₂-* > **moš-i* for the bush; compare Gr. *μόρον* n. ‘black mulberry; blackberry’ vs. *μωρέα*, -έη f. ‘mulberry-tree’, Lat. *mōrum*, *ī*, n. ‘fruit of the black mulberry’ vs. *mōrus*, *ī*, f. ‘black mulberry-tree’.

It is remarkable that the type *mor* : *mor-m* (probably, broken reduplication) is also seen in another Mediterranean word, *mor* : *mor-m* ‘tarantula’, q.v.⁹⁵

mor₂ ‘tarantula, phalangium’ in Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent.), see S. Vardanian 1990: 134, § 616; comment: p. 613; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 145b), *mor-a-har* ‘bitten by a tarantula’ in Geoponica /13th cent./ [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 145b], *mur* ‘a kind of harmful insect’ (Ališan 1910: 170, from an unspecified source); dial. **mori* ‘spider’ (see below); *morm* ‘id.’ in the fables by Vardan Aygekc‘i /12-13th cent./ [HAB 3: 347b; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 146a]. *morm* ‘a small lizard’ (Step‘anos Lehac‘i), mentioned in NHB 2: 298c s.v. plant-name *morm* (q.v.), probably belongs here, too.

●DIAL Ararat *morm*, Ĵula *morm* [HAB 3: 347b]. According to Amatuni (1912: 489), Ararat *morm* denotes ‘a large, black and reddish poisonous insect resembling the spider’ and is synonymous to Łzlt‘amir (a village in the vicinity of Ėĵmiacin) *trīšun*. The latter seems to be composed as *trī šun* ‘dog of stony places’; cf. *iric‘i šun* ‘caterpillar’, lit. “dog of a priest” (see L. Ałayan 1979: 641^{L-4}, footnote 641₁).

Andreasyan (1967: 252) records Svedia *čičə-mura*, *ĵijə-mura* ‘spider’, *čĵičĵəmurə payn* ‘spider-web’, lit. ‘the nest (*boyn*) of a spider’. He (ibid.) reconstructs **čči-mori*, composed of *čči* ‘insect, beetle, worm’ and *mori* ‘forest’, as if based on the resemblance of the legs with forest. This interpretation is unconvincing. I posit **mor-i* > Svedia *mura* as a derivation of our MidArm. *mor*

⁹⁵ Glossing Łarak‘ilisa *mor* by ModArm. *ark‘ayamor* ‘raspberry’, Ačarıyan (1913: 793b) cites two other equivalents, namely *malina* and *zmavula*. The former is certainly Russ. *малина* ‘raspberry’, but I cannot identify *zmavula*. In which language is this form found? Whatever the answer would be, the form seems comparable with Romanian *zmeură* ‘raspberry’ and Modern Greek *σμεῦρο* (on these forms see above).

‘tarantula’. For this *i*-form cf. perhaps Georg. *morieli* ‘scorpion’ which, according to G. Asatur (p.c. apud HAB 3: 347b), is borrowed from Arm. *mor* ‘tarantula’.

●ETYM Łap‘anc‘yan (1927: 108; 1961: 359-360) derives from IE **mer-* ‘to die’ linking with Pers. *mār* ‘snake’. Ačařyan (HAB 3: 347b) does not accept this etymology and leaves the origin of the Armenian word open.

As we have seen, MidArm. *mor/morm* ‘tarantula’ is dialectally represented in extreme peripheries: SW (Svedia/Syria) *mor* vs. E (Ararat, Juła) *morm*. The word may thus be old.

M. Ałabekyan (1980: 162-167) proposed a connection with *mrjıwn* ‘ant’ (q.v.), cf. especially dialectal forms such as Lori *mərmənĵ*, etc. I accept this connection in terms which will be discussed further. More closely, I think, Arm. *morm* ‘tarantula’ may be linked with Gr. *Μορμώ*, -ός -ός, *Μορμών*, -ός f. ‘she-monster, boggy’ (also used by nurses to frighten children), generally ‘bugbear’, and Lat. *formīdō*, *inis* f. ‘fear, terror; a thing which frightens, boggy’. For the semantic relation ‘spider, insect’: ‘boggy, ghost’, see s.v. **bo-/bu-*, and 3.5.2.1.

The Greek and Latin words are related, either etymologically or secondarily, with the word for ‘ant’, cf. Lat. *formīca* f. ‘ant’, Gr. *μύρμηξ*, -ηκος, Dor. *μύρμᾱξ*, -ᾱκος m. ‘ant; fabulous animal in India’ (by-forms: *μύρμος*, *βύρμαξ*, *βόρμαξ*, *ῥορμικας*), etc., probably also with **morā-*: OIc. *mara*, OHG *mara* ‘nightmare’, etc. (see Nocentini 1994: 399-401; cf. Frisk 2: 255). This connection or conflation becomes quite transparent in view of the following forms and meanings: *μυρμήκ-ειον* n. a species of *φαλάγγιον*, the latter being ‘a kind of venomous spider, especially Lathrodectus or malmignatte’, *μυρμήκ-ιον* n. ‘a species of spider’; note also *μόρμωρος* and *μύρμος*, both glossed by *φόβος* ‘panic fear’ in Hesychius.

Arm. Polis/Stambul **mormořoz*, Crimea and Nor Naxiřewan **mırmıřas* ‘Easter boggy’ (see Ačařean 1913: 54a), of which no etymological attempt is known to me, strikingly resemble *μόρμωρος* ‘panic fear’ (see also Durean 1933: 102). One might treat these Armenian dialectal forms as recent loans from Greek. However, *μόρμωρος* is a Hesychian gloss, and I doubt that it exists in Modern Greek. Besides, the Armenian forms have specific ritual meaning and function. The connection may be old, therefore. Arm. dial. **mor-mor-oz* can easily be interpreted as reduplication of **mor-* (identical with *μόρμωρος*, thus) + the suffix *-(e/o)z*, seen also in e.g. denotations for ‘lizard’, see 2.3.1.

Of Armenian dialectal forms of the word for ‘ant’, řamaxi *mərmərinĵ* (full reduplication of **mor-*, see above) and Lori *mormonĵ* deserve particular attention; see s.v. *mrjıwn* ‘ant’. Since Gr. *Μορμών* is feminine, one can identify it with Lori *mormonĵ* which probably reflects QIE fem. **mormon-ĵeh₂-*. For the structure compare another insect-name of Mediterranean origin: *karič*, *a*-stem ‘scorpion’ < **karid-ĵeh₂-*, cf. Gr. *κᾱρίς*, -ίῳδος f. ‘Crustacea’ (q.v.).

The association ‘ant’: ‘boggy, ghost’ is not surprising. According to e.g. Armenian folk-beliefs, the ant, sometimes called ‘devil’, is a fearful evil night-animal alongside with the snake, frog and the like, and causes the skin-disease called *mrĵm-uk* ‘little ant’ [Abeghian 1899: 31] (cf. *mrĵm-oc* ‘, on which see a thorough comment in Čuřaszyn 1980: 219). For the latter cf. Gr. *μυρμηκ-ία* ‘wart that spreads under the skin, also the irritation caused thereby, which was compared to the creeping of ants’ < *μύρμηξ*, -ηκος ‘ant’.

If the appurtenance of OIc. *mara*, OHG *mara* ‘nightmare’, etc. is accepted, Arm. *mor* ‘tarantula’, together with these words for ‘nightmare’, can be regarded as the basic form, whereas Arm. *morm*, Gr. *Μορμώ* and the rest will represent the so-called broken reduplication, for which compare another Mediterranean word, *mor* : *mor-m* ‘bramble, etc.’ (q.v.). Hesychian *μόρμωρος* ‘panic fear’ and Arm. dial. **mor-mor-oz* ‘Easter-Bogy’ and **mor-mor-inj* ‘ant’ reflect full reduplication.

mori₁ ‘woods, forest’ Step‘annos Siwnec‘i (8th cent.), MidArm. and dial.

Ačařyan (HAB 3: 247b) mentions *mori* ‘den, lair’ linking it with *mayri* ‘den, lair’ (q.v.) and does not present a record of *mori* ‘woods, forest’. One finds some literary and dialectal evidence for this form. Step‘annos Siwnec‘i (8th cent.) mentions *mori* in the following list: <...>, *draxt*, *antar*, *mori*, *čalag*, *art*, <...> [Adonc‘ 1915=2008: 210^{L24f}]. The rest of evidence comes from the Middle Armenian period.

One finds *mori* and pl.-coll. *more-stan* ‘woods’ in a versified lamentation on the Armenians of *Ōlaxac*‘ *erkir* (the country of Olax’s = Walachia, in Romania) written by the 16th-century emigrant poet Minas T‘oxat‘c‘i (UšMiñHBnst 1, 1986: 429^{L97}, 431^{L134}, 431^{L138}).

This is corroborated by two straightforward attestations in Simēon Lehac‘i, lit. ‘of Poland’, 17th cent. (SimLehUtegr 1936: 200^{L159f}): *Isk morin amēnn eēmiš ē: xncor; tanc* <...>. “And the forest is completely (full of) fruit: apple, pear, <...>”; (201^{L180}): *Ew ayl i vayr en xoru mōrik‘ ew lerink‘, or en Sasunk‘* “And in the place there are also deep forests and mountains, which are Sasunk’”. Glossed by Akinean (SimLehUtegr 1936: 442) as *mōri*, *mori* ‘forest’. Note also a direct dialectal evidence from Ařtial (Suč‘ava, Poland, Hungary), *mori*, see s.v. *mayri* ‘woods’.

Further attested in medieval folk-songs recorded by Xač‘grüz Ľrimec‘i, of Crimea (early 17th cent., Matenadaran, manuscript Nr. 7709), with spelling variants *mori* and *mōri* (Mnac‘akanyan 1956: 124^{L11f}, 126^{L9}), as well as in *Govank*‘ *t‘rč‘noc*‘ (Mnac‘akanyan 1980a: 249^{L133}), Nahapet K‘uč‘ak (MiñHayBař 2, 1992: 146a).

In *Ořb Edesioy* by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia): *Ařiwc goč‘ēr i yantarin, ew gišaxanj ařn – i bayin* (see M. Mkrtč‘yan 1973: 73^{L466}). The word *bay* means ‘den, lair (especially of bear)’. In some manuscripts (Kesaria-group) it has been replaced by *antar* ‘forest’, in others (Karin-group) – by *mori* (LocSg *i morin*). Since Karin (Erzrum) is geographically very close to Hamšen and Dersim, this indirect evidence can be relevant for the geographical spread of this form, as well as for the semantic association ‘forest’ : ‘den, lair’ (see below).

●DIAL Apart from Ařtial *mori* ‘forest’ (see above), here belong also Hamšen *mōri* (in a folk-song: *kac‘in ařa mta morin* “I took an axe and entered the forest”, T‘orlak‘yan 1986: 88^{L1}), the context with blood from the tree points to a medieval song of the type *Awetis*, see Mnac‘akanyan 1956: 333-334, cf. 590-594); Dersim *mori* ‘id.’ (Bahramyan 1960: 28, 93a), Erzinka *mōri* ‘small forest’ (Kostandyan 1979: 142a), Svedia *mira* ‘id.’ (Andreasyan 1967: 331, 375b). Ľaribyan (1958: 58b) glosses ClArm. *antar* ‘forest’ by Aramo *mura*, *murastōün*. Apparently, *mura* continues *mori* (or *mōri*, see op. cit. 21), and *murastōün* is the plural-collective form *morestan* attested in Minas T‘oxat‘c‘i, 16th cent., see above.

The literary and dialectal evidence points to NW and SW peripheries of the Armenian speaking territories.

●ETYM See s.vv. *mayri*₁ ‘woods, forest’, *mayri*₂ ‘den, lair’, and *mori* ‘den, lair’.

mori₂, AblSg *i morw-o-y*, LocSg *i morwoĵ* and *i mori-s* ‘den, lair of beasts, especially of lions’ (Bible+).

For the attestations in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895 vacat), Eznik Koľbac‘i and Yovhannēs Draxanakerc‘i, see NHB 2: 298.

Further attestations: Dawt‘ak (7th cent.) apud Movsēs Kaľankatuac‘i 2.35 (1983: 226^{L13}; transl. Dowsett 1961: 146): *orpēs zariwc i morwoĵ* ‘like a lion in his lair’; according to T‘ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.) 3.29 (1985: 392; transl. Thomson 1985: 316), there were lairs (*mori-k*) of boars and lions in the banks of the river Araxes.

●ETYM See s.vv. *mayri₁* ‘woods’, *mayri₂* ‘den, lair’, *mori₁* ‘woods’.

mrmram, mr/rmrem ‘to murmur’ (John Chrysostom, Movsēs Kaľankatuac‘i, etc.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly as **mrmral*, as well as **mr(r)al* [HAB 3: 366a].

●ETYM Identical with Lat. *murmurō* ‘to hum, murmur, mutter; to roar’, etc. The direct connection is usually rejected in view of the onomatopoeic nature of the word [Hübschmann 1897: 476; HAB 3: 366a; Greppin 1981b: 6]. However, this view cannot be maintained since the onomatopoeic nature does not automatically preclude the etymological connection. See also Ĵahukyan 1987: 139, 448.

mrmunĵ, *o*-stem: GDPl *mrmnĵ-o-c* ‘in P‘awstos Buzand (5th cent.), John Chrysostom (note also late IPl *mrmnĵ-ōk* ‘= *-a-w-k*’ in Grigor Narekac‘i, formally pointing to *a*-stem) ‘mutter, maundering, lamentation, mourning song, whispered song’ attested in P‘awstos Buzand, Elišē, John Chrysostom, Eusebius of Caesarea, Grigor Magistros, etc. (NHB 2: 308b), also in Dionysius Thrax and in the Commentary on it by Dawit‘ P‘ilisop‘ay (see Adonc 1915=2008: 59^{L5}, 79^{L13}); *mrmnĵem* ‘to moan, mutter, maunder, mourn, say or sing in an undertone’ (Bible+), later also *mrmnĵal* ‘to sing a magic song, recite a magic spell’ (see below).

In P‘awstos Buzand 4.15 (1883=1984: 103^{L18f}; transl. Garsoĵan 1989: 144): *ĵayniwk‘n mrmnĵoc‘n* ‘with moaning voices’, in the context of lament-singing (see the full passage s.v. **geľ-* ‘to sing’).

In the late medieval dictionary *Barĵirk‘ hayoc* ‘edited/compiled by Eremia of Melri (Amalyan 1975: 221^{Nr462}) *mrmnĵal* is glossed as *kardal* ‘to shout, call, recite loudly; to read’, which in the dialect of Łarabaľ refers to ‘to sing (said of birds)’, ‘to sing a religious song for magic purpose’, ‘to recite a magic spell’ (see s.v.).

That *mrmnĵal* refers to ‘to recite or whisper a magic spell’ is also seen e.g. in the story by Hovhannes T‘umanyan (native of Lori) entitled ‘Gelə = ‘The wolf’, see H. T‘umanyan 5, 1994: 106^{L11}).

●DIAL No dialectal record in HAB 3: 369-370. However, the word has been preserved in e.g. Goris (Margaryan 1975: 350b); in an incantation from Kapan, the same dialectal area as Goris, *mrmunĵ* refers to the hissing of a snake (Ark‘ayik 1910: 115a^{L13}; S. Harut‘yunyan 2006: 85a^{Nr27}). Combining these data with the evidence from *Barĵirk‘ hayoc* and Hovhannes T‘umanyan (see above), we may tentatively posit an EArm. form *mrmnĵal* ‘to recite or whisper a magic spell’.

The word is also recorded in HayLezBrbBaľ 4, 2007: 89a with no indication as to the dialectal distribution. Amatuni 1912: 492a and Ačaryan 1913: 803a record only a homonymous word referring to the pain of a wound. The two forms may eventually be related with each other; for the parallelism of these two meanings cf. *mrmral*.

●ETYM NHB 2: 308b and Dervischjan 1877: 33-34 compare *mrmunĵ* with *munĵ* ‘dumb, mute, silent, speechless’ and its cognate forms (see s.v. *munĵ* for more detail). Godel 1975: 81 suggests a **je*-present, **murmun-je-* > **murmunĵe-*, with a regular development **ni-* > Arm. *-nĵ-*. For *-nĵ* compare semantically close words such as *barbanĵ-* ‘senile fables, mythic stories, whisper of sorcerers, sorcerous or delirious talk, nonsense (of fables), silly prattle, maundering’, *ššu-nĵ* vs. *ššu-k* ‘whisper’. For further examples of *-nĵ-*, see HAB 3: 369b, where Ačāryan treats Arm. *mrmunĵ* as an etymologically isolated onomatopoeic word. In my opinion, however, the relation with *munĵ* ‘dumb, mute; mutter, murmur’ is at least quite plausible.

For the semantic field of *mrmnĵ-* ‘to moan, mutter, maunder, mourn, say or sing in an undertone; to sing a magic song, recite a magic spell’ and its IE cognate forms in meanings ‘to moan, mutter’, ‘to entreat, pray’, etc. note the well-known fact that magic spells and incantations must be recited or crooned in a low voice, or whispered (see Brown 1947: 14-15 with examples of Hermes the Whisperer and old Germanic *runes* ‘magic formulae of various sorts, including love-spells’), cf. OIc. *rún* ‘secret, magic sign, rune’, *rýna* ‘sich vertraulich unterhalten; Runenzauber ausüben’, OEngl. *rūnian* ‘flüstern; sich verschwören’, OHG *rūna* ‘confidential talk, secret, whisper, advice’, OIr. *rún* ‘secret’, etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 867-868; Lehmann 1986: 287-288; HerkWört 1997: 576a, 605). Note also Pers. *zamzam* ‘a low, whispering, buzzing sound made by the fire-worshippers’ (see Steingass 621b). On the semantic field of PIE **mū-*, see Toporov 1988: 60₈₃.

mrĵiwn : NAccSg *mrĵiwn* (Proverbs [twice], Philo, John Chrysostom), GDSg *mrĵean* (Eznik Kořbac‘i, Hexaameron, Anania Širakac‘i), AblSg *i mrĵen-ē* (Anania Širakac‘i), GDPl *mrĵean-c* (‘‘Čarəntir’’); **mrĵimn** : NAccSg *mrĵimn* (Oskip‘orik, cf. MidArm. *mr/iĵum*, see MijHayBař 2, 1992: 155b, 159b), NPl *mrĵmun-k*‘ (Elišē, Ašxarhac‘oyc‘, Vardan Arewelc‘i), APl *mrĵmun-s* (Anania Širakac‘i), GDPl *mrĵman-c*‘ (Paterica) ‘ant’ (Bible+).

In order to reconstruct the original paradigm, we must look for a distribution of nom.acc. vs. oblique or singular vs. plural forms. NAccSg *mrĵiwn* is reliably attested whereas *mrĵimn* : *mr/iĵum* is Middle Armenian. On the other hand, plural forms are based exclusively on the *-mVn-*, the only exception being GDPl *mrĵean-c*‘ in ‘‘Čarəntir’’.

The original distribution thus may have been: sg. *mrĵiwn* (< **mrĵimn*, gen. **mrĵman*, although analogically replaced by *mrĵean*) : pl. *mrĵmun-k*‘. The obvious reason for this is that the final **-mn* yields *-wn* in Armenian, cf. *paštawn* vs. *paštamun-k*‘ ‘service’ (see 2.1.22.11).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly as **mrĵiwn* or **mrĵi/um* [HAB 3: 371b]. Next to the initial *m-*, Łarabał also has remarkable forms with *v-* (South) and *b-* (North): *və/irč‘émnə*, *burč‘úmənə*, *bərč‘émnə* (see Davt‘yan 1966: 64-65, 433). Note also *bərč‘im*, NPl *bərč‘imni* (next to the variant *mərməŋĵ*) in a fairy-tale recorded in Šamšadin in 1979; see Xemč‘yan 2000: 38a. See below for the IE comparable cognates.

Artial (Hung.) *mərĵ‘əb‘un*, too, is remarkable; see HAB 3: 371b. Ačāryan (1953: 127) assumes that this word of strange formation is actually the compound *mrĵboyn* ‘ant-nest’ with semantic shift to ‘ant’. I alternatively propose the following

interpretation. The plural form of **brjmn* (present in Łarabał) was **brjmun-k*. Analogically after this, a secondary nominative **brjmun* has been formed, which in turn could yield Ařtiał *mərj'əb'un* through metathesis.

Zeyt'un *mərč'j'əm*, Hačən *mərj'im*, Adana *mərjəm*, Svedia *mřj'əm* are irregular [Ačarjan 2003: 88, 329, 399, 580]. They probably reflect what was pronounced as */mrj(i)um/* rather than */mrjium/* or */mrjiwm/*. For ClArm. *-um* > Svedia *-əm* cf. *hum* 'raw' > *həm*, *ddum* 'pumpkin' > *d'əd'd'əm*, *erdumn* 'oath' > *ufd'əm* [Ačarjan 2003: 391-392]. The form under question is also seen in MidArm. (see above) and in the dialects of Hamšen, Xarberd, Nor Naxijewan, etc. In AblSg *mřjumē* it is attested in a late medieval folk-song recorded by Xaç'gřuz Ľrimec'i (early 17th cent., Matenadaran, manuscript Nr. 7709): *Šek mřjumē ařarē dəgal* [Mnac'akanyan 1956: 114^{L36}].

Further: Šamaxi *mərmərinj* 'ant' [Bařramyan 1964: 215], Ľori *mərmənř* 'ant' [M. Asatryan 1968: 60, 188b], Melri *murinj* 'a small greyish ant' [Ałayan 1954: 319].

●ETYM Since long (see HAB 3: 371), connected with the PIE word for 'ant': Gr. *μύρμηξ*, -ηκος, Dor. *μύρμᾶξ*, -ᾱκος m. 'ant; fabulous animal in India' (by-forms: *μύρμος*, *βύρμαξ*, *βόρμαξ*, *ὄρμικας*), Lat. *formīca* f. 'ant', Skt. *vamrā-* m. 'ant' (RV+), YAv. *maoiri-* m. 'ant', MPers., NPers. *mōr* 'ant', etc. One usually assumes tabu-forms **uorm-* : **moru-* (cf. Ğahukyan 1982: 109). Ľori *mərmənř* is particularly interesting (see Ałabekyan 1980: 162-167; Ğahukyan 1985: 157; 1987: 139, 276). Further, see s.v. *morm* 'tarantula'; on tabu, see 2.1.36.

The triple representation in Łarabał, *m-/v-/b-*, is reminiscent of e.g. the word for 'violet': Arm. *manuřak* < **manawřak* < MPers. **manafřak* : Zoroastrian *vanafřa*, Pahl. *wanafřag* : Pers. *bunafřa*, Kurd. *banafř* (see 2.3.1, on *-awř*). In this particular case, namely the word for 'ant', note Gr. *μύρμηξ*, Arm. *mřjiwn*, **mormənř* : Skt. *vamrā-*, Gr. *ὄρμικας* : Gr. *βύρμαξ*, *βόρμαξ*.

***muž** (dial.), ***mutř** 'fog' (?).

●DIAL Xarberd *muž-ik* 'fog' [Ačarean 1913: 795a], Manisa (close to Zmürnia/Izmir) *mž-ik* 'fog' (op. cit. 778-779), Moks *məž-məramux* 'fog' (HAB 3: 262b; see s.v. *mařaxuł* 'fog'), [*məž'z/məž*], GSg *məž'žə*, NPl *məž'zir* 'fog' [Orbeli 2002: 290]; *məž*, recorded in the prison of Van (T'ōxBař apud Amatuni 1912: 703a). Perhaps also Č'enkiller (Nikomidia) **mžal* 'to rain slightly', Xarberd **mžel*, Mařkert **mžužel* 'to knead preliminarily and slightly (immediately after pouring water into flour)' [Ačarean 1913: 778].

Note also Moks *məžłävil* 'затуманиться; ослабнуть, терять остроту (о зрении)' [Orbeli 2002: 290], according to Ačarjan (1913: 813a): Moks **mžławil* and **nžławil* (with initial *n-* and different order of *-w-* and *-ł-*) 'to grow dim, gloomy (said of light, star)'. This Moks word can be explained, I think, through contamination of **muž* 'fog' and *nuałim* 'to become dim; to faint, swoon, grow weak' (Bible+; dialects of T'iflis, Ararat, Agulis, Marała), a metathesized form of which (**nławil*) is found in the dialects of Ľori, Łazax, etc.

●ETYM H. Suk'iasyan (1986: 88, 204) connects **muž* with **mutř* found in *ałř-a-mułř* 'darkness, twilight' but treats these two words as different formations of a single root: **(s)mu-g^h-l-* (cf. Russ. *smuglyj* 'dark'; suggested by Ğahukyan, see s.v. **ałř-*) > **mutř* vs. **mu-s-* > **muž*. The latter is impossible, however. Dial. **muž* might rather derive from **mutř*, which seems to have been lexicalized from *ałřjamułř*, a

reduplication of **atj̥-* (see s.v.). However, an Iranian origin seems more probable (cf. Kurd. *mīž* < *muĵ*, etc., J. Cheung, p.c.). On Ĵahukyan's view, see s.v. *mšuš* 'fog'.

***mul-** 'to grind; to rub'

●ETYM See s.v. *malem* 'to crush, grind'.

mux, *o*-stem: GDSg *mx-o-y* (Matt'ēos Urhayec'i, 12th cent.) 'smoke' (Philo, Sebēos, Matt'ēos Urhayec'i, Mixayēl Asori).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [Ačārean 1913: 795b; HAB 3: 353b].

●ETYM Related with Mlr. *múch* 'smoke', Welsh *mwg* 'fire', MBret. *mog*, *moug* 'hearth', MHG *smouch* 'smoke', OEngl. *smoca* 'smoke', *smēocan* 'to smoke', Engl. *smoke*, Gr. *σμῦχω* 'to cause to carbonise, be consumed in a slow fire, smoulder away', less probably Russ. *smúglyj* 'dark-complexioned', etc., see de Lagarde 1854: 29^{L805}; Bugge 1889: 18; 1893: 20; Meillet 1894b: 294; 1935 = 1978: 62; Hübschmann 1897: 475; HAB 3: 353a; Pisani 1950: 188; Pokorny 1959: 971; Makaev 1974: 60-61; Saradževa 1986: 45-46, 94; Ĵahukyan 1987: 149; Mallory/Adams 1997: 529.

This etymon presents as with difficulties concerning the vocalic length and the velar. We may be dealing with a European substratum word **(s)m(e)u/ũK/G^(h)* -.

mukn, *an*-stem: NPl *mkun-k**, GDPL *mkan-c* 'mouse' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 355a].

●ETYM From PIE **muHs-*: Skt. *mūṣ-* m. f. 'mouse, rat' (RV), Gr. *μῦς* m. 'mouse', Lat. *mūs*, *mūris* m. 'mouse', etc.; see Hübschmann 1897: 475; HAB 3: 354-355 with literature; Pokorny 1959: 752-753; Mallory/Adams 1997: 387a.

Kortlandt (1985b: 9 = 2003: 57; see also Beekes 2003: 196) derives Arm. *mukn* from PIE AccSg **muHs-m*. The explanation as **mu(h)-* + *-kn* (see 2.3.1) seems preferable, see 2.1.19.

For a possible relic of the Armenian name for the Milky Way, containing the word for 'mouse', see 3.1.3.

***mut-** 'grinding, crushing'; ***mtmet**, ***mt-mo/ut** 'moth, clothes moth' (dialectal).

●DIAL For *mut* 'the grinding of corn', see s.v. *malem* 'to crush, grind'.

Łarabał, Łazax *mətmət* 'moth' [Ačāryan 1908-09: 244; 1913: 787a; HAB 3: 225ab]. According to Amatuni (1912: 484a): Łarabał, Łazax, Zangezur, Łap'an *mtmət* vs. Bananc' (a village in Ganjak) *mtmut*. The latter form is also seen e.g. in a curse from Tavuš-Šamšadin [Xemč'yan 2000: 229b, Nr. 113/1051]: *Oskornik'd mətmuṭn uit* : "May the *mətmut* eat your bones". From the material represented in Ačārean 1913: 787a one concludes that the concrete meaning is 'clothes moth'. In the curse formula from Tavuš-Šamšadin it probably refers to 'worms'.

For Agulis **mtmet* 'moth', etc., see s.v. *metm* 'soft, fine, calm'.

●ETYM Ačāryan (see the references above) treats **mtmo/ut* as a reduplication of **mot* and links with *malem* 'to grind, crush' (q.v.), for the semantics comparing OCS *molb* 'moth', Goth. *malo* 'moth', OIc. *mōlr* 'moth', etc. He (1908-09: 244) points out that Łarabał *mətmət* represents **motmot* according to the law of reduplication of Łarabał.

An alternative **m(u)tmuť* is possible, too. See also s.vv. *mteť* ‘dust, chaff, ash’, *mtelem* ‘to make turn to dust, incinerate, destroy’, *metm* ‘soft, fine, calm’, **młmet* ‘chaff; quiet, calm’.

***mult-** ‘fog, darkness’, Only in derivatives and compounds, as *mlt-ut* ‘iwn’ ‘darkness’ in Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.), etc. See also s.v. *alt-a-mult* ‘darkness, twilight’.

●DIAL See s.v. *alt-a-mult*.

●ETYM For the etymology, see s.v. **alġ-*.

mun, *o*-stem: ISg *mn-o-v* in Deuteronomy 28.27 (see below), Eznik Kołbac‘i (A. A. Abrahamyan 1994: 118^{L-1}), GDPI *mn-o-c*‘ in Grigor Narekac‘i 67.5 (Xaç‘atryan Łazinyan 1985: 519^{L94}); cf. also GDSg *mun-i* (in a work attributed to Ełiše) ‘itch; gnat, midge’ (Bible+).

In Deuteronomy 28.27 (Cox 1981: 184): *harc‘ē zk‘ez t[ē]r keťov egiptac‘oc‘n* <...>, *ew mnov* : *παράζει σε κύριος ἐν ἔλκει Αἰγυπτίῳ* <...> *καὶ κνήφῃ*. Arm. *mun* renders Gr. *κνήφῃ* ‘itch’. For the complete passage, see s.v. *k‘os* ‘scab, itch’. Elsewhere (Exodus 8.16-17 = 8.12-14, Wisdom 19.10), *mun* refers to ‘gnat’ or the like and corresponds to Gr. *σκνίψ*.

●DIAL The form *mun* is present in various semantic nuances: Zeyt‘un (*màn*), Ararat, Łarabał, Goris ‘small louse or the like’, T‘iflis, Moks ‘a kind of small fly’ (according to Orbeli 2002: 294, Moks *mun* ‘клещ = tick’), Alaškert ‘a small insect’ [HAB 3: 358b]; Polis, Axalc‘xa, Karin dimin. *m(u)n-ik* ‘nit, small louse, etc.’ [HAB 3: 358b].

Interesting are Polis *mn-et* ‘small louse’ and *mnič* ‘a kind of louse’ (ibid.; also Ĵahukyan 1972: 280), Sasun *mun-iĵ* ‘ant’ [Petoyan 1965: 506], Urmia, Salmast *mn-uč*‘, glossed as *hawu*, *alawnoy oĵil* ‘louse of hen or pigeon’ [GwřUrmSalm 2, 1898: 98]. For *-ič* cf. insect-names such as *gruič*, *luič*, *xarñič*, *karič*, *utič*, etc.; for *-et* cf. *boreł*, *mzeł*, etc.

Orbeli 2002: 291 records Moks *məndüt* ‘древесный червь, arboreal worm’ without a comment on its origin. Ačarġan (HAB 1: 474b; 1952: 252) hesitantly mentions this form under the word *botot* ‘worm, belly-worm, wood-moth’, which is present in Van, a dialect closely related to Moks and Šatax. The same does M. Muradyan 1962: 58, 64, 70, 193b for Šatax *məndüt*, assuming a nasal epenthesis. If this is correct, one may suggest the following scenario: *botot* > **bontot* (nasal epenthesis) > **bundot* (voicing of *-t-* after the nasal) > **m(u)ndut* (nasal assimilation *b...n* > *m...n*) > *məndüt* (Ačarġan’s Law). Some of these developments are certainly correct, but on the whole this scenario cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In view of the presence of *mun* ‘tick, small fly’ in the dialect of Moks, the form *məndüt* is likely to be a blend of *mun* and *botot*.⁹⁶

●ETYM From QIE **mus-no-*, a derivative of PIE **mus-* ‘fly, midge’: Gr. *μῦα* f. ‘fly’; Lith. *musė* ‘fly’; Russ. *múxa* ‘fly’, dial. ‘bee’, ‘gad-fly’, OCzech *múcha* ‘fly, mosquito’, etc. (ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 20, 1994: 170-171-174), Lat. *mus-ca* f. ‘fly’, etc., see Bugge 1893: 20-21; Hübschmann 1897: 476; HAB 3: 358; Pokorny 1959: 752;

⁹⁶ Alternatively, *məndüt* may be a compound consisting of *mun* and *bot* (also this ‘pure’ form is present in Van, see HAB 1: 474b; cf. S. Avagyan 1978: 114a^{L22f}): **mun-bot* > **mundot*, a sound development that would be parallel to that in IE **ǵ-b^hud^hno-* > **an-bund-* > *andund-k* ‘abyss’ (q.v.).

Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 534 = 1995, 1: 452; Mallory/Adams 1997: 207b; Clackson 1994: 45; Olsen 1999: 29.

Meillet 1936: 74 points out that Arm. *mun*, *o*-stem, may have been feminine as the other cognate forms, and compares the problem of *nu* ‘daughter-in-law’ (q.v.). Remarkably, *mun* is also attested in GDSg *muni*, which, if old and reliable, points to **moyn/mun*, *i*-stem or *a*-stem, from QIE **m(o)us-n-ih₂-* or **m(o)us-n-eh₂-* respectively, compare Gr. *μῦα* and Lith. *musė* for the former option, and Russ. *муха* and Lat. *musca* for the latter.

For the semantic development ‘an insect, gnat, louse, etc.’ > ‘itch’ cf. e.g. Gr. *σκήψ* (corresponding to Arm. *mun* in a number of Biblical attestations, see above) and *ψώρα* ‘itch, scurvy; a disease of trees, scab; moth’.

Ačaryan (HAB 3: 358b) treats Georg. *muni* ‘itch, scab’ as an Armenian loanword and points out that the resemblance with Georg. *mumli* ‘a small fly, flea’ (cf. NHB 2: 300a) is accidental. I am not sure whether there is any relation between Arm. *mun* and Akkad. *mūnu* ‘caterpillar’ (on which see Landsberger 1950: 32).

munč‘ ‘word, speech’ (Grigor Magistros), **mnč‘em** ‘to moan, mutter, murmur’ (Bible, Łazar P‘arpec‘i, Hexaameron); note also **munč‘** ‘fool’ (Lex.).

●ETYM See s.v. *munj* ‘dumb, mute, silent, speechless’.

munj ‘dumb, mute, silent, speechless’ (Zgōn-Afrahāt, Barsel Čon, Čarəntir), dimin. **mnj-ik** (Elišē), **mnj-uk** (Irenaeus); prob. also ***munj-** ‘to mutter, murmur’ in **k‘rt-mnj-em** ‘to mutter, murmur, to complain whispering’ (Bible+), with an obscure **k‘rt-** (cf. Dervischjan 1877: 33-34, comparing it also with *mrmunj* ‘mutter, maundering, lamentation, mourning song, whispered song’)⁹⁷.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 359b]. Note also Axalc‘xa *luř u munč* [HAB 2: 302b] with *luř* ‘silent’ (q.v.).

●ETYM Related with Gr. *μῦνδος*, *μῦδος*, *μυκός*, *μυττός* ‘dumb’, Lat. *mūtus* ‘silent, dumb, mute; speechless’, Skt. *mūka-* ‘dumb, mute, silent’, *mūñjati* ‘to sound’, etc., perhaps also Gr. *μύζω* ‘to mutter, moan’, Lat. *mūgiō* ‘to low, bellow, roar; to make a loud deep noise’, Hitt. *mūgae-* ‘to invoke, evoke, entreat’, etc., all probably from a sound-symbolic **mū-* (see Bugge 1893: 21; HAB 3: 359, 361; Pokorny 1959: 751; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 803 = 1995, 1: 703; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 362, 365; Mallory/Adams 1997: 149b; Kloekhorst 2008: 585).

According to Bugge and HAB *ibid.* (see also Petersson 1920: 108-109), here belongs also the synonymous *muř* (q.v.), which can be regarded as a rhyme-formation from *luř* ‘silent’, cf. *luř-muř* ‘silent, silently’; note also *mrmram* ‘to murmur’ (q.v.).

Arm. *munj* ‘dumb, silent’, probably also **munč‘* ‘mutter’ and *munč‘* ‘fool’ (q.v.) have been derived from QIE **mund/t-jo-* (for a discussion, see HAB 3: 359; Pisani 1950: 178; Ĵahukyan 1987: 139, 182; Ravnæs 1991: 16₉₂; cf. Schmitt 1972-74: 10). More attractive is the derivation of *munj* from **munjo-*, a thematization of **muni-* seen in Skt. *mūni-* ‘ecstatic person, ascetic, hermit (especially one who has taken the vow of silence)’, cf. also Czech *muňa* ‘speechless, fool’ (Schmitt 1981: 70;

⁹⁷ It is unclear whether *k‘rt-* is related with **k‘ort-* of *šotok‘ort-* ‘to flatter’. Łap‘anc‘yan 1961: 150 compares Arm. *k‘rt-mnj-* with Hitt. *kartimmiē/a-* ‘to be angry’.

Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 362). For *-nj* cf. also *barbanj-* ‘whisper of sorcerers, sorcerous or delirious talk, maundering’, *ššu-nj* vs. *ššu-k* ‘whisper’. As to *munč‘* and *mnč‘em*, note a number of onomatopoeic verbs with *-nč‘*- [HAB 3: 359a].

See also s.v. *mrnunj* ‘mutter, maundering, lamentation, mourning song, whispered song’ and the corresponding verb *mrnunjem*, which has been derived from present **murmun-je-* (Godel 1975: 81).

***muř** only in the compound **luř-muř** ‘silent, silently’ (John Chrysostom, see HAB 3: 361a); MidArm. **mřel** ‘to listen, obey’ attested in Frik, Vardan Aygekc‘i, Mařak‘ia Abela, 13th century colophons, Kostandin Erznkac‘i (MiřHayBař 2, 1992: 155a), in a medieval folk-song (Abelyan 1940: 195, Nr. 349^{L2}); in *Barğirk‘ hayoc‘* (Amalyan 1975: 221^{Nr443}) it is glossed as *ansal*.

●DIAL The verb *mřel* is present in Ararat and in a few NW dialects – Polis, Sivri-Hisar, Kesaria, Akn, etc.; note also Baberd *mř-uk* ‘obedient’, Baberd, Polis, Aslanbek *xosk‘-mřuk* ‘obedient, who listens to someone’s word and obeys’, with *xos-k‘* ‘word’ (HAB 3: 361). A textual illustration for *mř-ot* can be found in a Trapizon proverb (Łanalanyan 1960: 277a). T‘iflis has *munj u mřunj*, a rhyming compound with the synonymous *munj* (HAB 3: 361b).

●ETYM See s.v. *munj* ‘dumb, mute, silent, speechless’.

Y

yalt‘ ‘wide, large, broad, spacious (land, space, territory)’ (Bible+), ‘mighty’ (Agat‘angelos+); **y‘alt‘em** ‘to conquer, win, defeat’ (Bible+); **yalt‘-k-u** ‘victorious, mighty’ (Philo+), **yalt‘-u** ‘id.’ (e.g., in Grigor Mařkuori, 12th cent.), **an-yalt‘-u** ‘unconquerable’ (Alexander Romance, see H. Simonyan 1989: 77^{L11}).

According to NHB 2: 315c, *i-* or *o-*stem, but the only evidence is with the substantive *yalt‘* ‘victory’: *skizbn arnu yalt‘oyñ i yasparizin* (Grigor Skewřac‘i, 12-13th cent.).

Some attestations:

In Deuteronomy 8.7: *tēr astuac k‘o tarc‘i zk‘ez yerkirñ i bari ew i yalt‘* [Cox 1981: 112]: *ὁ γὰρ κύριος ὁ θεός σου εἰσάγει σε εἰς γῆν ἀγαθὴν καὶ πολλήν*. Here *yalt‘* renders *πολλή*. The basic meaning seems to be ‘wide, broad spacious (land, space, territory)’; cf. also *anc‘in and covñ yalt‘* ‘“(they) passed the broad/spacious sea” (Agat‘angelos, see NHB 2: 315c), etc.

In Agat‘angelos § 767 (1909=1980: 398^{L10f}), *yalt‘* refers to ‘immense (stones)’; see the passage s.v. *arastoy*.

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.37 (1913=1991: 162^{L6}), Eruand is described as *srteay ew andamovk‘ yalt‘* ‘“courageous and strong limbed” (transl. by Thomson 1978: 179). Here, *yalt‘* may also refer to ‘broad’; cf. *layñ* ‘broad’ used next to *yalt‘* in Agat‘angelos § 123 (1909=1980: 71^{L12f}) describing the king Trdat: *buřñ oskerōk‘ ew yalt‘ marmnov*, <...>, *barjr ew layñ hasakaw*; cf. also *yalt‘ahasak*, *yalt‘amarmin*, *yalt‘andam*. Compare with *layñ* ‘broad’ in, e.g., *layñ-a-t‘ikunk‘* ‘broad-backed’ [MiřHayBař 1, 1987: 299b], etc.

In Book of Chries 8.3.1 (G. Muradyan 1993: 190^{L34f.}, Russ. transl. 2000: 180): *yalt' marmnov* “исполинского телосложения”.

●DIAL The verb *yalt'em* is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 379b].

●ETYM Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 2: 27) compares *yalt'* with Skt. *pr̥thú-*, f. *pr̥thvī-* ‘broad, wide, expansive, big, numerous, large, extensive’, Av. *pərəθu-*, f. *pərəθβī-* ‘broad, wide’, Gr. *πλάτυς* ‘wide, broad, flat’, Lith. *platūs* ‘broad, wide, extended’, etc. Meillet (1950: 81) and Ačařyan (HAB 3: 379) are sceptical because of the semantic difference. For a discussion on *-ht'* and for other references, see Lidén 1933: 44, 44₃. For a discussion on the laryngeal in this PIE etymon, see Elbourne 2000: 17. Beekes (2003: 202) represents this etymology of *y-alt'* and notes: “The analysis of the Armenian word is uncertain”.

Ačařyan (HAB 4: 633-634) proposes a connection with Lat. *saltō* ‘to dance, jump’, *saltus* m. ‘leap, spring, jump’, *īn-sultō* ‘to leap, jump; to behave insultingly, mock (at)’, *assultō* ‘to jump at; to attack’, *assultus* ‘attack, assault’, etc. Greppin (1983b) accepts the etymology and interprets the development **sl-t-* > **halt'* > *yalt'* as a hypercorrection, which is not probable.

Olsen (1999: 964) mentions no etymology, presenting the word as of unknown origin.

I see no formal or semantic reasons to reject the comparison with PIE **plth₂-ú-*: Skt. *pr̥thú-*, etc. The semantic development ‘wide, broad spacious (land, space, territory)’ > ‘mighty, victorious’ > ‘to win, defeat’ is more probable than ‘jump’ > ‘attack, assault’ > ‘victorious, mighty’ > ‘broad, spacious’ involved in Ačařyan’s etymology. The initial *y-* is the productive prefix seen in numerous words of similar semantics, namely ‘many, abundant, plenty, fat, etc.’ (see 2.3.1; see also Godel 1975: 74₅₇). Even if one accepts the derivation from **sl-t-*, the initial *y-* should be identified with the prefix; cf. Lat. *īn-sultō*.

One wonders if *yalt'-u* (cf. also *yalt'-k-u*), albeit poorly attested, goes back to PIE fem. **plth₂-u-ih₂-*: Skt. *pr̥thvī-*, Av. *pərəθβī-*. (In Ĵahukyan 1987: 241: **-usīā-*). See 2.1.18.

yayt, *i*-stem: GDPI *yayt-i-c'* in Grigor Skewřac'i (13th cent.), “Tōnac'oyc'”, Mxit'ar Aparanc'i ‘known, evident, clear, visible’ (John Chrysostom, Ephrem, etc.); **yayt ařnem/acem** ‘to make public, make appear’, **yaytnem** ‘to make public, known; to inform’, etc. (Bible+). Numerous compounds.

●DIAL The verb *yaytnem* is present in Suč'ava, Karin, Ararat, Šamaxi, Agulis, as a literary loan, as Ačařyan (HAB 3: 382a) points out. He (ibid.) then notes Zeyt'un *ayid enel* ‘to make known/visible’. In 2003: 329 he marks it as Turkish.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 3: 382a.

Ĵahukyan (1987: 245) hesitantly interprets as containing the prefix *y-* < **h₁en-* and PIE **ai-* ‘to burn, shine’, or, the root of *ayc'* ‘visit, inspection’. Olsen (1999: 208) connects with **āyis-* ‘obvious’ assuming “**en-* + **ā-uid* with secondary association to **uid-* ‘know’, or even **en-* + **āyi-uid* (**-iui-* > *-i-*), in both cases with dissimilation of **-u-* > *-y-*”, though, as she admits, the details remain obscure.

I propose to treat the word as follows: *y-* + **hay-* ‘to see, watch’ + **-ti-*. For the semantics and the suffix, see s.v. *p'ast*, *i*-stem ‘proof, argument’, and 2.3.1.

yatak, *a*-stem ‘bottom (of sea, underworld, hell)’, dial. also ‘hell; abyss’ (Bible+). A Biblical attestation unknown to Astuacaturean 1895: *yatakac’ erkri* in 1 Paralipomenon 19.13 [Xalat’eanc’ 1899: 36b]; see Ačařean 1908a: 25.

●DIAL In dialects, mostly replaced by synonymous *tak*. Preserved in Lori *atak*, Axalc’xa *hatak*, Xarberd *adag* ‘bottom’, etc. [HAB 3: 387a] Further, see below.

According to Andreasyan (1967: 376a), *yatak* is continued by *hāndey* in Svedia. However, this seems to be the dialectal *andi(n)* ‘otherworld’ (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 57a) with the prefix *y-*, although the conditions of the development of the initial *y-* into Svedia *h-* are not clear; cf. Andreasyan 1967: 33, 376.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 386b) derives *yatak* from PIE **pe/od-* ‘foot’. This etymology does not seem convincing. The semantic relationship is not straightforward (though Ačařyan compares Gr. *δάπεδον* ‘bottom’, etc.; cf. also Saradževa 1986: 225-226), and the formal obstacles are not easy to surmount. Neither is Ařayan’s (1973: 20-21; 1974: 95-98) derivation from the verb *hatanem/yat(an)em* ‘to cut’ convincing; the meaning is remote, despite the parallel development as given by Ařayan: Lat. *pavimentum* ‘a paved surface or floor, pavement’ < *paviō* ‘to thump, pound, strike; to ram down (earth, etc.)’. The suffix *-ak*, generally restricted to Iranian loans, also makes both etymologies dubious.

Jahukyan (1987: 142, 185, 551) mentions Ačařyan’s etymology with a question mark and prefers the (old) connection with *tak* ‘bottom; depth; root’, which is of Iranian origin. L. Hovhannisyan (1990) did not include *yatak* in his list of Iranian loans. Although not everything is clear in the Iranian material (cf. Hübschmann 1897: 110^{Nr71}; HAB 3: 386-387; Olsen 1999: 248₁₀₂), I do not see any reason to separate Arm. *yatak* from *tak*.

In order to explain the first *-a-*, Ĵahukyan and Olsen reconstruct an Iranian form with the prefix *ā-*. I would prefer to treat the Iranian protoform as a privative compound; cf. the synonymous Pahl. *a-bun* ‘bottomless’. Thus, *yatak* is composed of *y-* and Iran. priv. **a-tāk* ‘bottomless’, exactly like **y-an-duk-k-* (see s.v. *andund-k-*).

The textual parallelism between the two Armenian synonyms is obvious. The basic meaning of *(y)andundk’* is ‘abyss’. In Armenian folklore it refers to one of the lowest parts of the Underworld, as well as to the Abyssal ocean – *Sew ĵur* ‘Black water’ [S. Harut’yunyan 2000: 9-12, 16-17]. Moks *handü(n)d(k’)*, too, appears in such contexts; see e.g. in the epic *Sasna çrer* 1, 1936: 14, 131, 436 (in the latter passage – with *Siv ĵür* ‘Black water’, for which cf. also 282), 1062 (Van *hantüt’k’*). For a similar use, see HĴHek’ 1, 1959: 328 (Ararat, village of Őřakan): *covi andundā* ‘(to) the abyss of the sea’; HĴHek’ 13, 1985: 11, 60: Muř *h’anundk’, andund*.

Similarly, *yatak* ‘bottom’ can be used in relation with: (1) the Underworld, cf. *yataks džoxoc’* (with *džox-k’* ‘hell’) = *εις πύθμείνα ᾗδου* in Proverbs 14.12 and 16.25; (2) a river, cf. *i yatakac’ Yordananu* in BrsMrk apud NHB 2: 538c; or (3) a sea, see NHB 2: 538c, s.v. *yatak-a-bac’* ‘of which the bottom is open; by opening of the bottom’; in two passages (Nanay, 9th cent., and “Čarəntir”), *yatakabac’* refers to *andndayin cov* ‘abyssal sea’. For such a joint occurrence of the two synonyms note also *yataks andndoc’* and *anyatakeli andundk’* in Grigor Narekac’i 25.3 and 48.5 [Xač’atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 341^{L59}, 435^{L151}]; on *an-yatakeli* ‘the bottom of which

cannot be found', see below. Also MidArm. *atak* referred to the sea-bottom (see MiġHayBaġ 1, 1987: 85b).

From the dialectal data recorded by Ačařyan (HAB 3: 387a), the Zeyt'un denominative *atkenal* 'to dive' is worth mentioning; cf. also Svedia *äggil* 'to dive' < **yatakel* [Andreasyan 1967: 376a]. Further, Ačařyan says that Udi *atak* 'hell' seems to have been borrowed from Arm. *yatak*. This can be directly corroborated by Mełri *étak* 'underworld; hell' [Ałayan 1954: 280b] and especially Łarabał *atak* 'hell, underworld' [HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 116a] and Šamšadin-Diliġan *atak* 'abyss' [Mežunc' 1989: 201b], which were unknown to Ačařyan.

The Łarabał word is illustrated in HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 116a by *atakə k'ənac* 'he went to hell'; cf. also the curse: *ətaken takə k'yinis* [Łaziyan 1983: 164a] 'may you go to the bottom of the Underworld'. Here, *ətaken takə* is equivalent to *antak covi takn et'as* (see HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 67b) 'may you go to the bottom of the bottomless sea'. In a fairy-tale told by one of the most wonderful Armenian story-tellers Mrs. Łumaš Avagyan and recorded by M. Grigoryan in Šuši (1922), *səev atak* 'Black Underworld' appears in a very impressive enumeration of words denoting 'hell', next to *ĵəhəndəm-gyor* and *istibuĵat* (see HŽHek' 5, 1966: 37).

The verb *atak(v)el* 'to get lost (into hell)' is recorded in Łarabał and Sasun; cf. also *atakuk* 'lost, vanished' and *atakum* 'peace, riddance' [HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 116b].⁹⁸ The semantic field of this denominative is comparable with *h'andə(n)del*. Compare Russ. *za-propast-it'sja* 'to get lost' from *própast'* 'abyss'.

Arm. dial. **an-tak* 'bottomless', with the Armenian privative prefix *an-* and the same root *tak*, is a perfect typological match of the Iranian **a-tak* 'bottomless'. It can mean both 'very deep, bottomless (sea)' (Nor Naxijewan, Karin, Ararat, Łarabał, Van, Muš) and 'sea-bottom; abyss' (Ararat, Van) [Ačařean 1913: 110b; HAB 1: 190b; HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 67b]; see also S. Harut'yunyan 2000: 20-21. With respect to the parallelism between Iranian **a-tak* 'bottomless' and Arm. dial. **an-tak* 'bottomless' particularly interesting is the curse *antak covi takn et'as* (see HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 67b) 'may you go to the bottom of the bottomless sea', which is to be compared to Łarabał *ətaken takə k'yinis* [Łaziyan 1983: 164a] 'may you go to the bottom of the Underworld'. Note the basic pattern: "the bottom (*tak*) of the Bottomless (*an-tak*) or of the Underworld/Abyss (Iran. **a-tak*, etymologically – 'Bottomless')". The same is found also with **y-an-(y)atak*: *Sew yanataki tli takn ert'as* [S. Harut'yunyan 2000: 11] 'may you go under the mud of the Black-Bottomless' (*yanatak ... tak*).

Also Arm. *yatak* 'bottom' is found in a secondary privative prefixation: *an-yatak* 'bottomless' (see Nonnus of Nisibis apud NHB 1: 207b) and *an-yatakeli* 'the bottom of which cannot be found' (in Grigor Narekac'i, with *andund-k'* 'abyss'; see above); MidArm. *anatak* 'bottomless', twice with *cov* 'sea' [MiġHayBaġ 1, 1987: 47b]; dial. (Ararat, Ĵavaxk', Sivri-Hisar) *an-atak* 'bottomless', also *anatakə gnal*, *anatakvel* 'to disappear' [HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 55a]. Note **sew-anatak* 'Black-Bottomless' in curses of allative structure from Karin [H. Mkrtč'yan 1952: 177b] and Bulanəx of Muš [Movsisyan 1972: 131a]; cf. **sew ĵur* and **sew atak*.

⁹⁸ Some confusion with *atak* dial. 'leisure' seems to have taken place here; cf. Ačařean 1913: 143; HAB 1: 284b.

Remarkably, **an-(y)atak* is also found with the prefix *y-*: **y-an-(y)atak* adj. ‘bottomless (sea)’; subst. ‘abyss; a part of the Underworld’, *Sew yanatak* ‘Black Bottomless’ (also in curses of allative structure) [S. Harut‘yunyan 2000: 10-12]. Note that spells and curses of allative structure (cf. *i yan(y)atak covn* ‘to the bottomless sea’ [Ōdabašyan 1976: 121; S. Harut‘yunyan 2000: 12]) could have played an important role in the process of the prefixation.

yawn-k‘, *a*-stem: GDPl *yawn-a-c‘* (Philo, Severian of Gabala), IPl *yawn-a-w-k‘* (Isaiah 3.16 [var. *yawn-i-w-k‘*], Ephrem); *i*-stem: GDPl *yawn-i-c‘* or *yun-i-c‘* (Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.42 [1913=1991: 167^{L10}], Nonnus, Grigor Narekac‘i, etc.), IPl *yawn-i-w-k‘* (see above on Isaiah 3.16); rarely singular, *a*-stem: ISg *yawn-a-w* (Grigor Astuacaban) ‘eyebrows’ (Bible+).

Spelled also as *yun-k‘* (in the later literature; see also in the dialectal section).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. A number of forms presuppose an older **yun-k‘*. Note also **yō/unk‘-vi*, originally dual [HAB 3: 414a].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 414a. Considered to be a word of unknown origin in Jahukyan 1990: 71 (sem. field 4), 72 (noting that this is a basic term which has neither native Armenian nor borrowed synonyms) and Olsen 1999: 941.

I propose to treat *yawn-k‘* as composed of the prefix *y-* ‘in, on, at’ and **aw-n-* ‘eye’ from PIE **h₃k^w-n-*. For the **-n-* cf. Skt. *ákṣ-i-*, GSg *akṣ-ṇ-ás* ‘eye’, ‘head’, etc. (see also s.v. *u-n-kn* ‘ear’). We might alternatively posit **(s)neh₂-*. The *i*-declension may be explained through PIE dual **-i(h₁)*.

For the semantic pattern cf. Slav. **nad-očъje*, **nad-oči* and **ob-očъje*, **ob-oči* ‘eyebrows’, which are composed of **nad-* (cf. OCS *nadъ* ‘over, above’, Russ. *nad* ‘over, above, on’) or **ob-* (cf. OCS *o(b)bi* ‘about, at, during’) (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 22, 1995: 11; 28, 2001: 126) and the word for ‘eye’, basically meaning, thus, ‘on/at/above eyes’.

Typologically compare also Shughni *būn* ‘beard’, if from **upā(ha)nā-*, cf. YAv. *āṇhan-* ‘mouth’ [Morgenstierne 1974: 19-20], or with OPr. *po-nasse* ‘upper lip’, cf. Gr. *ὐπὲρ* f. ‘moustache’, if from **[that] below the nose*; see s.v. *unč‘-k‘* ‘moustache, etc.’.

For the typology of such a pattern cf. further *dunč‘* ‘the projecting part of the head, including the nose, mouth and jaws’ (Małak‘ia Abeta or Grigor Akanec‘i, 13th cent.), etc.; widespread in the dialects), if from **ənd-unč‘*, as is interpreted in Margaryan 1971: 219-221.

yawray, *i*-stem in NHB, but only GSg *yōray-i* (Severian of Gabala) is attested ‘stepfather’; attested in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.68 (1913=1991: 359^{L11}), Severian of Gabala, Philo.

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *pitṛvya-* ‘father’s brother, paternal uncle’, *πάτρωϝ* ‘male relative, esp. father’s brother’, Lat. *patruus* ‘father’s brother’, etc., Hübschmann 1897: 463, 477; HAB 3: 414b; Bonfante 1984: 28.

Arm. *yawray* is treated as a native term (see Clackson 1994: 146) that has later been replaced by *hōru* (hapax, 12th cent.), analogical after *mawr-u* ‘stepmother’ (Hübschmann and HAB, *ibid.*); see s.vv. *hayr* and *mawru*. The connection with *hayr*

‘father’ (GSg *hawr*) cannot be doubted, although, as Clackson (1994: 147) points out, “an exact morphological analysis is extremely difficult”.

Two things are puzzling: the initial *y-* and the ending *-ay*. The derivation of *yawray* and Gr. *πάτω-* from **ph₂tr-h₃i-* (Normier 1981: 27₄₀; Clackson 1994: 39) is not certain. The assumption that *y-* is an alternative reflex of *h-* is hardly probable. The semantic derivation may have been expressed by the prefix *y-* ‘in’ (see 2.3.1). The *-ay* can be identified with abstract and/or collective *-ay(k’)* probably based on PIE **-eh₂-*. Note Gr. *πάτρ-α*, Ion. *-η* f. ‘*väterliche Abstammung, Sippe; Vaterstadt, -land, Heimat’. Thus, **hawr-ay* would have meant ‘fatherhood, paternity’, and *y-awr-ay* (lit. ‘in fatherhood, paternity’) refers then to a person who is in fatherhood (in paternal relations) with a child.

One wonders whether the *-ay* here is identical with that in *ark‘ay*, *i*-stem ‘king’, *caray*, *i*-stem ‘servant; captive’, *p‘esay*, *i*-stem ‘bridegroom; son-in-law’ (q.v.); see also 2.3.1.

yetc‘ ‘full’ (a medieval dictionary), **yetc‘eal** ‘filled’ (Book of Chries), **-yetc‘** ‘full of’ as the second member of a number of compounds (Hexaameron, Philo, John Chrysostom, etc.).

●ETYM Bugge 1893: 15 connects *yetc‘* with *hetum* ‘to pour, fill’ (Hübschmann 1897: 466 with hesitation; H. Suk‘iasyan 1986: 207), see s.v. *li* ‘full’ for more detail on the etymon. For the final *-c‘* cf. *li-c‘*, which, like *yel-c‘*, appears as the second member of numerous compounds (on *li-c‘*, see HAB 2: 278-279; Olsen 1999: 744-745). For the *y-*, see s.v. *ylp‘anam* ‘to be filled to repletion, be overfilled, be satiate, luxuriate’.

yerum, imper. *yer* (= Gr. *περίθου* in Proverbs 7.3), partic. *yerēal*, GDSg *yer-el-oc‘* (Bible+), 1sg.aor.act. *yer-i* (Severian of Gabala), 3.sg.aor.pass. *yer-a-w* (Čařantir), instr. of inf. *yer(u)l-o-v* (Philo) ‘to tie, fasten or join together, link together in a series, string together, put around (said of gems, etc.)’ (Bible+), **yerum zban** ‘to compose, put together word/speech’ (Severian of Gabala, John Chrysostom, Eusebius of Caesarea); later **yerem** ‘to tie, fasten or join together’ (*Ban xratu* attributed to Grigor Narekac‘i; Nersēs Lambrinac‘i, etc.), **yer** adj. ‘joined together, stringed’ (Tōnakan matean).

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 3: 396a.

I wonder if Van **er* ‘line’ (gic), **erēl* ‘to draw a line’ (see Ačarean 1913: 296ab; Amatuni 1912: 176a, 690; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 370ab; Srvanjtyanc‘ 1, 1978: 570) belongs here.

●ETYM Ačarıyan (HAB 3: 396a) derives *yerum* from PIE **ser-* ‘to put/bind together, link together in a series’: Gr. *εἶπω* ‘to knit together’, Lat. *serō* ‘to string together, put in a row; to join, engage (in)’, *seriēs* ‘row, succession, series’, etc., positing QIE **ser-s-* for the Armenian verb (see also Ĵahukyan 1967: 212; 1987: 147; Greppin 1975a: 50₂₂; Barton 1989: 150-152). For the PIE etymon (without Armenian), see Pokorny 1959: 911; Chantraine 1968-80: 325; Mallory/Adams 1997: 354a.

For *y-er-* with *y-* from **h₁en-* cf. Gr. *ἐν-εἶπω* ‘to fit together’, *ἐν-ερεσις* ‘das Hineinfügen, Hineinstecken’, Lat. *in-serō* ‘to put in; to insert’, *in-sertō* ‘to thrust in, introduce’ (see HAB 3: 396a; Klingenschmitt 1982: 241-242; Barton 1989: 150-151, 150₅₀).

Arm. **(h)er-* with trilled *-r-* points to **ser-s-*, for which Ačaryan (ibid.) compares Gr. *ἐνερσις*. The latter comes from **-ti-*, however (Ĵahukyan 1987: 190-191). One might assume an *s*-present or sigmatic aorist (see also the discussion s.v. *meřanim* ‘to die’). The *u*-conjugation points to *u-* or *nu*-present (on these, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 229-259). The latter option presupposes a development **-rm- > -rr- > -ř-* comparable to **-ln- > *-ll- > -l-*. In that case the preservation of the nasal in *ař-nu-m*, *jeř-nu-m*, etc. may be due to secondary restoration. Note that the present suffix *-nu-* is analysable in cases such as *ənke-nu-m* vs. aor. *ənke-c-’*, *z-ge-nu-m* vs. *z-ges-t*. In *yeřum* the nasal was probably not restored on the strength of the absence of the simplex **yer* (unlike the pairs such as *ař-nu-m* and *jeř-nu-m* vs. *ař* and *jeř*, respectively). For a further analysis, see Barton 1987; 1989: 150-152.

For *yeřum zban* ‘to compose word/speech’ cf. Gr. *εἰρομένη λέξις* (HAB 3: 396a; Barton 1989: 151₅₁).

From the same etymon are, probably, *orm*, *o*-stem ‘wall, fence’ from IE **sor-mo-* (cf. Gr. *ὄρμος* m. ‘chain, necklace, lace’), and **her-t* ‘turn, queue’ (see s.vv.). Here may belong also, in my opinion, PArm. **hur-* prob. ‘gilded, adorned by gems, linked together in a series, encrusted, embroidered’ or the like (q.v.), preserved in ClArm. *oske-huřn* ‘gilded, adorned with gold’ said of garment, coat, silk, cover, collar, tassels, etc. (Bible+) and possibly reflecting a QIE **sōr-s-*, which would be somehow comparable to the lengthened grade seen in e.g. *utem* ‘to eat’ (q.v.). According to Lusenc’ 1982: 153, here belongs also *y-ur-ut* ‘incantation’, which he interprets as ‘magic beads’. The form *y-irem* ‘to join together, insert, etc.’ (q.v.) theoretically requires **sēr-*.

yisun, *i*-stem: GDSg *yisn-i*, AblSg *i yisn-ē* (Bible), IPl *ysn-i-w-k* (Ephrem); GDPl *yisn-i-c* is cited in NHB 2: 361b, but without evidence; later: *yisun-c*, etc. ‘fifty’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. The forms with *-t’s-*, *-c’c’-*, *-jj-*, etc., as well as those with geminate *-ss-* are analogical after *vat’sun* ‘sixty’ and *ut’sun* ‘eighty’ [HAB 3: 400b].

●ETYM Since Petermann and others, derived from the PIE word for ‘fifty’ [Hübschmann 1897: 477; HAB 3: 400], **penk^wēkomth₂*: Gr. *πεντή-κοντα*, Lat. *quīnquāgintā*, Skt. *pañcā-śāt-* f., etc. For a discussion, see 2.3.1.

yirem ‘to join together, insert, etc.’ (Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.).

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 3: 400b. Ĵahukyan (1987: 147) connects *yirem* with the synonymous *yeřum*, q.v. (cf. NHB 2: 361c), hesitantly positing a lengthened grade **sēr-*. The connection is plausible, but the vocalism remains uncertain.

yhi, *ea*-stem: GDSg *yhw-o-y*, GDPl *yte-a-c* ‘pregnant’ (Bible+), **yť-ut’iwn**, GDSg *yhut’ean*, GDPl *yhut’ean-c* ‘pregnancy’ (Bible+), **yť-anam** and **yť-enam** < **yťi-anam* ‘to become pregnant’ (both Bible+, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 121₁₇).

●DIAL Agulis *yēħa*, *yāħa*, *yāħa*, the verb *yħanam* > *yāħānil* [Ačarean 1935: 123, 124, 377; HAB 3: 401a], Ĵula *h’uħi* [Ačarean 1940: 66, 126, 377b], Łarabał *yāħi*, *yāħé* ‘pregnant (said of animals)’ [Davťyan 1966: 66, 436], Kak’avaberd *yāħe* [H. Muradyan 1967: 93, 180a], Goris *yāħe/i* [Margaryan 1975: 110, 351a], Zeyťun [ħħi], Svedia *aħħa* [Ačaryan 2003: 114, 330, 415, 581], Hamšēn, Van, etc. *əħi*, Muš *h’əħi*, etc. [HAB 3: 401a].

The initial *y-* of the eastern dialectal forms (Larabat, Goris, etc.) is remarkable (see the references above). For the anlaut of this word, see also H. Muradyan 1982: 226-229; Weitenberg 1986: 96, 96₁₅, 97₁₈; L. Hovhannisyan 1991: 25₁.

Danielyan 1967: 168, 213 records Malat'ia *analək* 'pregnant' as a purely dialectal word with no comment as to its origin. See below on this form.

●ETYM Composed of the prefix *y-* 'in' < PIE **h₁en* 'in' and PArm. **li-* 'full' from PIE **pleh₁-*. For other views and a discussion, see Meillet 1930: 184-185; HAB 3: 401a; Pokorny 1959: 843; Ĵahukyan 1967: 236, 236₄₈; Ravnæs 1991: 91; Olsen 1999: 448-449. See further s.v. *li* 'full'. For the semantics, Ačaryan (HAB 3: 401a) compares French *pleine* 'full' and 'pregnant'. A perfect etymological match would be Lat. *im-pleō* 'to fill', 'to make pregnant'. See also s.vv. *yetē* 'full', *yłp'anam* 'to be filled to repletion, be overfilled', *yolov* 'much, plenty'.

Malat'ia *analək* 'pregnant' obviously contains the suffix *-ək* 'with, having' < ClArm. IPI *-awk* (see Danielyan 1967: 180 on the suffix). I wonder if we can posit an underlying **anal(i)-* which would be composed of a preposition and the word *li* 'ful'. The preposition may be identical with ClArm. *an(a)-* (on which see Ĵahukyan 1987: 245, cf. Gr. *ἀνά* 'up along', Av. *ana*, OPers. *anā* 'on, along', etc.) or with an *o*-grade (cf. Beekes 1995: 221) or zero-grade form of **h₁en* 'in'. Alternatively, the root may be identical with PArm. **al-* 'kid', on which see s.vv. *aloj* and *ul*. This explanation is, of course, highly hypothetical.

yłp'anam 'to be filled to repletion, be overfilled, be satiate, luxuriate' (Bible+); **yłp'-ut'iwn** 'satiety, repletion, abundance' (Bible+).

A textual illustration for the secondary meaning 'to delight, enjoy, luxuriate, relish' from Book of Chries 8.6.2 (G. Muradyan 1993: 198^{L14}; Russ. transl. 2000: 188): *yłp'anayi erjankut'eamb* 'наслаждался счастьем'.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 3: 401a.

I tentatively suggest a derivation from PIE **pleh₁-* 'to fill'. The underlying **hiłp-* probably reflects the reduplicated present **pi-pleh₁-* seen in Skt. *píparti*, **píprati* and Gr. *πίμπλημι*, *-αμαι* (see s.v. *li* 'full' for more detail on this etymon). The initial *y-* can easily represent the prefix *y-* < PIE **h₁en* 'in', cf. Lat. *im-pleō* 'to fill, fulfil' and especially Gr. *ἐμ-πίμπλημι* 'to fill'; see also s.vv. *li*, dial. **i-lin* 'ful', *yetē* 'full', *yłi* 'pregnant', *yolov* 'much, plenty'.

The problem with this etymology is that the cluster **-pl-* would yield Arm. *-wł-* rather than *-łp-* with metathesis and aspirated *-p'*. In order to explain the problem one may assume a slightly different type of reduplication, **pi-plh₁-e-mi*, cf. **pi-ph₃-e-mi* 'to drink' (see s.v. *əmpem* 'to drink'), with simplification of the cluster to **-łpH-* (for **pH* > Arm. *p'*, see 2.1.18.2). Needless to say, this explanation is highly hypothetical. Alternative: **pi-pl(H)-* + pres. suffix *-ne-*, as in the same *əmpem* 'to drink' (cf. Gr. *πίμπλημι*, whether with nasal infix or epenthesis). Another possible example of a similar reduplication is *ci-cat-* 'to laugh' from **ġ(e)i-ġłH-* (q.v.).

yogn (spelled also *yok'n*): API *yog/k'un-s* in Book of Chries, Grigor Narekac'i; GDPI *yog/k'un-c* in Grigor Narekac'i 'numerous, much, plenty, abundant' (John Chrysostom, Xosrov Anjewac'i, etc.); derivatives: *yogn-a-goyn* 'very many' (Agat'angelos+), *yogn-a-xumb* 'with many groups' (Book of Chries+), etc.; **yognim** (spelled also *yok'n-*) 'to be/become tired, exhausted, discouraged' (Numbers 21.4,

Book of Chries, Sebēos, etc.), ‘to be zealous for, to pursue with zeal’ (Timothy Aelurus, 6th cent.).

In Numbers 21.4: *yog nec ‘aw žołovurdn i čanaparhin* : ὀλιγοψύχησεν ὁ λαὸς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ : “the people became discouraged on the way”. Arm. *yognim* renders Gr. ὀλιγοψύχέω ‘to be faint; to become discouraged’.

●ETYM Since Lidén (1906: 76-77), interpreted as **y-o-gn* = prefix/preposition *y-* + **o-g^{wh} hon-* or **o-g^{wh} no-* (cf. Skt. *ā-hanás-* ‘schwellend, üppig’, Pers. *āganiš* ‘full’), from **g^{wh} en-* ‘to swell, abound’: Skt. *ghandá-* ‘compact, solid, hard, firm, dense’, m. ‘any compact mass or substance’, Gr. *εὐθενής* ‘in abundance’, Lith. *ganėti* ‘to suffice’, OCS *goněti* ‘to suffice’, etc. [Pokorny 1959: 280, 491; Jahukyan 1967: 59, 91₁₆; 1987: 129]. This etymology is possible. For **o-*, see Jahukyan 1987: 246. Nevertheless, the formation *y-o-gn* is not entirely clear (see Beekes 1992: 174₂). One therefore might seek for an alternative.

As is pointed out by Ačaryan (HAB 3: 402b), the semantic development of the Armenian is comparable to that seen in Gr. ὄχλος m. ‘crowd, throng; mass, multitude’ : ‘annoyance, trouble’, ὀχλέω ‘to be crowded’ : ‘to move, disturb; to trouble, importune’, ἐν-οχλέω ‘to trouble, annoy; to be troubled, annoyed; to be unwell, overburdened with work’. One wonders whether the Armenian and Greek can also be related etymologically. This has been suggested by Hiwnk‘earpēyēntean but rejected by Ačaryan (ibid.) without comment.

To the best of my knowledge, the origin of the Greek is uncertain. I hypothetically assume a common borrowing of substratum origin, from a **(H/w)og^h-* or **(H/w)og^{wh}-*. The Armenian prefix *y-* < PIE **h₁en-* ‘in’ is frequent in words expressing the idea of ‘multitude, etc.’ (see 2.3.1). Note the structural, semantic (and etymological?) identity of Arm. **y-ogn* ‘plenty’, ‘to be tired, overburdened’ and Gr. ἐν-οχλέω ‘to trouble, annoy; to be troubled, annoyed; to be unwell, overburdened with work’.⁹⁹

Arm. *yogn-* ‘to be tired’ resembles *xonj₁* ‘tired’. If they are related, this would be another argument against the IE etymology of *yogn*. See s.v. *xonj₁* ‘tired’. Compare the case of *viz* : Agulis, Łarabał, Ĵula, etc. **xi/uz* ‘neck’ (see s.v. *awji-k*’).

yolov, *i*-stem: GDPI *yolov-i-c*’ in Movsēs Xorenac‘i (see below), Movsēs Kałankatuac‘i/Dasxuranc‘i 1.27 (see below), Grigor Astuacaban, Xosrov Anjewac‘i; IPI *yolov-i-w-k*’ in Book of Chries [NHB 2: 366b]; GDPI *yolov-i-c*’ is also found in a colophon by Dawit‘ K‘obayrec‘i from 1178 AD [HayJerHiš V-XII, 1988: 222^{L15}] ‘much, plenty, numerous; many people’ (Bible+).

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.67 (1913=1991: 357^{L9}; transl. Thomson 1978: 348-349): *minč‘ew yolovic‘ mkrtel anhawatic*’ “so that many of the unbelievers were baptized”. In 3.68 (1913=1991: 365^{L12f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 354): *hēnk‘ ekeal*

⁹⁹ Assuming that the voicing feature of the aspirated stops was facultative in the Mediterranean substratum (cf. s.v. *t‘uz* ‘fig’), one may also consider Arm. *nk‘olim* ‘to be dried, parched, tired, unwell (e.g. as resulted from hunger)’ (q.v.): **h₁en-(H/w)ok/g^{wh}-ol-* (cf. Gr. ἐν-οχλέω) > PArm. **imuk^h/g^{wh}-ol-*, with *-u-* because of the labiovelar (cf. 2.1.17.3) or from lengthened **-ō-* > **nu-k^hol-* > *nk‘ot-*. The labiovelar appears as voiced in *yogn* because of the following nasal. Note that *yogn* is spelled also as *yok‘n*. The original distribution may have been *yogn* : *yok‘un-k‘/s/c*’. Uncertain.

anhatk' ew yolovic' kołmanc' “Brigands have come in abundance and from all sides”. Another attestation of *yolov-i-c'* : Movsēs Xorenac'i: 2.7 (109^{L19}).

In Movsēs Kałankatuac'i/Dasxuranc'i /7-10 cent./ 1.27 (V. Ařak'elyan 1983: 97^{L4}, transl. Dowsett 1961: 55): *Ew yolovic'n linēr bžškut' iwn i tetwojn* : “Many were healed in this place”.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 3: 403a.

The word is found in Xotorjur (see YušamXotorj 1964: 491b): *ɔlov* ‘abundant’, with the following illustration: *jurɔn ɔlov a* “the water is abundant”; also verbal **yolovnal*, caus. **yolovc' nul*.

●ETYM Since Tervišeian, Bugge, etc., connected with Skt. *purú-*, f. *pūrvī-* ‘much, abundant’ (RV+), *purú* (adv.) ‘often, very’ (RV+), OAv. *pouru-* ‘much’, Gr. *πολύς* (adj.) ‘much’, etc. [Meillet 1894b: 280₂; Hübschmann 1899: 48; HAB 3: 402-403].

Bugge (1893: 22) assumes a vocalic assimilation **yolev* > *yolov*. Meillet (1894b: 280₂) derives *yolov* from **polowi-* assuming that “l’o persiste devant v” (cf. *govem*, q.v.), and “le premier o est conservé sous l’influence du second; cf. *kotor*, *molor*, *bolor*”. Similarly, Ĵahukyan (1987: 143) derives it from **pol-ou-*. Elsewhere (1990a: 8), he writes that “**poleu-* should be reconstructed, **plou-* seems less plausible; in the first case progressive and in the second case regressive assimilation is present”.

Olsen (1999: 778, 808) explains *yolov* from the zero-grade **pl̥h₁b^hi* (cf. Skt. *pūrbhis* ‘in Fülle’), assuming that the vocalism *-o-* has been conditioned by the labial **p-*. This idea can hardly be accepted; cf. 2.1.20.

I propose a direct derivation from **polh₁u-s* (cf. Gr. *πολύς* ‘much’, on which see Kuiper 1942: 34; Beekes 1992: 183-184; cf. Rix 2003: 373, 380₆₃): **poləw-* > PArm. **(p)oləw* > *y-olov*. For the assimilation, implied also in Meillet’s, Bugge’s and Ĵahukyan’s explanations, see 2.1.20, 2.1.23. Note especially that *alawunk* ‘Pleiades’, which apparently derives from the zero-grade of the same PIE word (cf. YAv. **paruijainī-*, NPers. *parvīn*, Greek *Πλειάδες*), corroborates the idea about the dissimilation (see s.v.).

For the prefix *y-*, see 2.3.1.

The *i*-stem of *yolov* may be compared with Skt. f. *pūrvī-* from PIE **plh₁-u-ih₂-*. See 2.2.3. See also s.v. *hoyl*, *i*-stem ‘group’.

yołdołdem ‘to shake, move, cause to totter, waver’ (Nahum 3.10, John Chrysostom, Ephrem, etc.), **yołdołd**, *a*-stem: GDPl *yołdołd-a-c'* (2 Peter 2.14, Alexander Romance) ‘not firm, tottering, unstable, mutable, vacillating, wavering, fickle’ (2 Peter 2.14, 3.16), John Chrysostom, Hesychius of Jerusalem, T’ovmay Arcruni, etc.).

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 3: 403b) treats this verb as a reduplication of an otherwise unattested **yold-* and does not record any acceptable etymology.

The basic meaning seems to be ‘to move’. Note the apposition *anšarž himn* ‘immovable base’ : *anyołdołdeli vēm* ‘immovable wall’ in John Chrysostom apud NHB 1: 209a. Thus, *an-šarž* ‘immovable’ is synonymous to *an-yołdołd-eli*. Note Agat’angelos § 767 (1909=1980: 398^{L11f}), where the huge blocks of stone are said to be impossible to move (*šaržel*); cf. dial. Ĵavaxk’ *an-žaž* from the above-mentioned *an-šarž* : *anžaž k’ar* ‘immovable stone’ (see Lalayanc’ 1892: 11^{L2} = 1, 1983: 341^{L2}).

I propose a tentative connection with Gr. *πέλομαι* (intrans.) ‘to move’, Skt. *cārati* ‘to move, wander’, *vi-cālayati* ‘to shake’, etc. The Armenian verb may be regarded as an archaic formation with the prefix **h₁en-* ‘in’ based on a reduplicated present in *o*-grade. Further, see s.v. *y-orj-orjem* ‘to call’ and 2.2.6.1. As for *-d-*, one could compare with Gr. *τέλεθω* < **k^welh₁-d^he/o-* vs. *τέλομαι* (see Harðarson 1995: 206). We are probably dealing with another trace of the old present suffix **-d^h-*, cf. *πλήθω* ‘to fill’ (see Beekes 1995: 231). Thus QIE **h₁en-k^wolh₁-d^h-* > PArm. **iŋ(g)old-* > *y-old-* (cf. s.v. *yisun* ‘fifty’).

yoyr, *i*-stem: GDPl *yoyr-i-c* ‘in Dionysius Thrax ‘fat’.

Attested in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.59 (1913=1991: 338^{L19}), John Chrysostom, Dionysius Thrax.

●ETYM Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 2: 34) connects with Skt. **pī-* ‘to swell, be fat’, Av. *paēman* ‘milk’, etc. Not accepted in HAB 3: 405-406. The etymology is worth of consideration. I propose a close connection with Skt. *pīvan-* adj. m.n., *pīvarī-* f. ‘fat, swelling’ (RV+), *pīvarī-* noun f. ‘fat, swelling’ (RV+); Gr. *πίων* adj. m.n., *πίειρα* adj. f. ‘fat, fertile, rich’.

Theoretically, a feminine form with full grade in the root and zero-grade in the suffix might be responsible for the Armenian word: **peiH-ur-iH₂-* > PArm. **he(i)ur-i-* (loss of the intervocalic *-i-*) > **hoyr-i-* > *y-oyr*, *i*-stem. For the generalization of the feminine form in Armenian, see 2.2.3. For the abundance of words with *y-* in this meaning, see 2.3.1.

Alternatively, one might think of a connection with *gēr* ‘fat’, if this reflects an older **ueir-*. For the anlaut, cf. *yoyg* vs. *vēg* ‘knucklebone’, **yušap* vs. *višap* ‘dragon’, *yušk-a-parik* vs. *všk-a-pari-k* ‘a mythical being; ass-fairy’, etc. (see also s.v. **orj-i-* ‘testicle’).

y-orj, *i*-stem: IPl *y-orj-i-w-k* (Hosea 5.6) ‘male sheep, ram’ in Hosea 5.6 (corresponding to Gr. *πρόβατον*) and Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i [NHB 2: 372b].

●DIAL Ararat, Širak, Muš, Van **orj* ‘a two-year-old male sheep’ [Amatuni 1912: 534a].

●ETYM From Armeno-Greek **h₁en-h₃orġ^hi-* ‘uncastrated, male (ram or buck)’: Gr. *ἐν-ορχις* ‘provided with testicles, uncastrated’, cf. *ἐν-ορχ-ος*, *ἐν-ορχ-ης* meaning also ‘buck’. Further, see s.v. **orj-i-* ‘testicle’.

yorjorjem ‘to name, call’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, Eusebius of Caesarea, Ephrem, etc.); **yorjorj-an-k** (Hesychius of Jerusalem), APl *-an-s* (Severian of Gabala), *a*-stem: GDPl *yorjorj-an-a-c* (Eusebius of Caesarea), IPl [*> adv.*] *yorjorj-an-a-w-k* (Cyril of Jerusalem) ‘name, naming’, **yorjorj-umn** ‘name’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.63 [1913=1991: 196^{L5}], etc.), **yorjorj** ‘id.’ (Nersēs Šnorhali /12th cent./).

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.4 (1913=1991: 16^{L8}; transl. Thomson 1978: 73): *Ew andēr ardeōk’ zsa miayn ordwoy anuamb yorjorjeac’* ‘“Why then did [Scripture] bestow on him alone the name of son” (concerning Noah). Further: *or Ewt’ alios yorjorjēr* : “which was named Euthalius” (2.80: 219^{L16}); *oroy koč’ mamb yorjorjec’ an ew bałanik’ n* : “by which name the baths were also called” (2.88: 238^{L14f}; transl. 244).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 408b) treats this verb as a reduplication of an otherwise unattested **yorj-* and does not record any acceptable etymology. Ĵahukyan (1990:

76) points out that *yorjorj* is obviously a reduplication, but the origin of the root is unknown.

I propose a connection with Gr. *εἶπω* < **ḡeípw* 'to say, speak, tell' and Hitt. *uerija-* 'to call, name, summon', reflecting a *je*-present of the root **uer-* (see Pokorny 1959: 1162-1163; Frisk s.v.; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 231, 361₁; Mallory/Adams 1997: 535a). The Armenian verb probably contains the prefix *y-* < PIE **h₁en-* 'in'; typologically cf. Lat. *in-vocō* 'to call upon, invoke', OPr. *enwackē* 'to call, invoke' (see Toporov, PrJaz 2, 1979: 59-60); also Lat. *in-titulāre*, Engl. *entitle*, etc.

Thus: QIE **h₁en-uor-je-* > PArm. **ingorj-* > **i(η)orj-* > **yorj-*, cf. *yisun* 'fifty' (q.v.) vs. *hing* 'five' from PIE **penk^wēkomth₂* 'fifty' and **penk^we* 'five', respectively. For **je*-present in *o*-grade cf. synonymous *koč'em* 'to call, invite, invoke' from QIE **g^wot-je-* (cf. PGerm. **kweþan* 'to say, speak, call, name': Goth. *qīþan*, Oic. *kveða*, OEngl. *cweþan*, etc.), as well as *goč'em* 'to shout' from **uok^wje-*.

Another type of reduplication in *o*-grade is represented by the following words also expressing speaking activities: *t'ot'ov-* 'to speak unclearly' < redupl. from *t'ovem* 'to cast a spell'; *kokov-an-k'* 'boastful/vainglorious words', *kokov-t-el* 'to speak eloquently' (q.v.). In this case only the first consonant of the root is reduplicated, cf. Skt. intensive *jóguve* 'to call, to announce' from *gav-* 'to call, invoke, praise' (RV+), which, according to my etymology, may be connected with Arm. *ko-kov-*.

Further, compare verbal *koškočem* < **koč-koč-em* 'to beat, break' < **koc-koc-je-mi*, from *koc-* 'to beat; to lament by beating one's breast', probably a reduplicated present in *o*-grade with the present suffix **-je-*. See also 2.2.6.1.

yuřt'i 'watered, irrigated, fertile' (Genesis 13.10, Gregory of Nyssa, Grigor Narekac'i, etc.), **yuřt'anam** 'to increase' (Nersēs Šnorhali); without the initial *y-*: **uřt'em** 'to sprinkle, irrigate' (Łazar P'arpec'i, 5th cent.), **uřt'anam** 'to be watered, prosperous' (Anania Narekac'i, 10th cent.).

In Genesis 13.10 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 201): *zamenayn kołmans Yordananu, zi amenayn yuřt'i ēr* : *πᾶσαν τὴν περιχώρον τοῦ Ιορδάνου ὅτι πᾶσα ἦν ποτιζομένη*. Arm. *yuřt'i* renders Gr. *ποτιζομένη*, from the verb *ποτίζω* 'to give to drink; to water, irrigate'.

In Baġgirk' hayoc': *uřt'i · parart* [Amalyan 1975: 261^{Nr227}]. Compare also *urđ·lc'eal* ['filled'] (op. cit. 262^{Nr242}); but see s.v. *urđ*.

●DIAL Nor Bayazet *əřt'ənal* 'to become fertile by watering (said of a cornfield)' [HAB 3: 410a].

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 3: 410a.

The word is certainly composed of the prefix *y-* 'in' and PIE **-ti-o/-eh₂-*, found also in *an-jr-di* 'arid, vot-watered' (with privative *an-* and *jur* 'water'), *n-aw-t'i* 'hungry, fasting' < 'not having eaten/drank', etc.; see s.vv. and 2.3.1, on *-ti*. Typologically compare OHG *durst* 'thirst' from Germ. **þurs-ti-* 'thirst, drought'. Whether the root is identical with *ur-č-* 'to increase' (cf. Ĵahukyan 1967: 304) or *ur* 'to swell' is uncertain.

I tentatively propose a derivation from PIE **Huers-*: Skt. *varṣ-* 'to rain', *vr̥ṣtí-* f. 'rain' (RV+), Hitt. *uarša-* 'rain-shower', CLuw. *uarša-* 'drips', Gr. *έρση, άέρση, έρση* f. 'dew', *ούρέω* 'to urinate', Mlr. *frass* 'rain-shower, torrent', etc. (see

Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 522-523). Arm. *y-ur-t*‘ can be derived from QIE **h₁en-h₁urs-ti-V-*; for the structure cf. Skt. *vr̥ṣ-ti-*, as well as Mlr. *frass* < **h₁urs-t* (see Schrijver 1991: 497-498). A PIE **-rs-t-* would yield Arm. *-(r)št-*. One may therefore treat *y-ur-t*‘i as reshaped with the same suffix **-ti-* which remained productive at later stages (see 2.3.1).

It is uncertain whether there is any relation with Arm. **var* in *vard-a-var* ‘folk festivity of water-pouring’ (see also s.v. *urd* ‘a small canal/brook to water gardens with’).

N

***n(a/o)-**, etc.

See s.v. **s(a/o)-* ‘this’.

nayim ‘to look, observe; to perceive by the mind, apprehend’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in some extremely NW (Suč‘ava, Nor Naxijewan, Polis, Rōdost‘o, Partizak, Aslanbek, Sebastia) and E (Ararat, Agulis) dialects [HAB 3: 427b].

●ETYM Compared with *hayim* ‘to watch, look’ (q.v.) since NHB (2: 404b) and Patkanov (1864: 14); see also other references in HAB 3: 427a, as well as Patrúbány 1897a: 234 (from **ni-hayim*) and Dumézil 1997: 3 (from **(i)n-hayim*). Ačar‘yan (HAB) and Jāhukyan (1987: 245) accept the derivation from **ni-* ‘down’, seen also in *ni-st*.

nan, **nana**, voc. **nan-ε**, **nene**, **nan-i** (dial., nursery word) ‘mother’, ‘grandmother’, ‘lullaby, sleep’.

●DIAL Ararat, Łazax *nan* ‘mother’, Łarabał ‘grandmother’; Alaškert, Muš, Surmalu *nan-ε* voc. ‘mother’, Xnus-Bulanəx *nan-ε* ‘grandmother’ [Melik‘ean 1964: 547a]; Ararat, Lori, Łazax, Van *nan-i* voc. ‘mother’; Ararat, Van, etc. *nana* ‘mother; grandmother; lullaby, sleep’, *nana-xat‘un* ‘grandmother’; Polis, Ewdokia, Akn, Muš, Łarabał, etc. *nene* ‘mother’, etc. (see Amatuni 1912: 3a, 500b; Ačar‘ean 1913: 809-810; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 137-138).

●ETYM A nursery word possibly of IE origin [Jāhukyan 1972: 300-301; 1987: 56, 140, 182, 275], cf. Pers. *nana* ‘mother, mamma’ (Steingass 1428a), Shughni *nān* ‘mother; grandmother’, Khot. *nāni* ‘mother’, Skt. *nanā-* ‘mother, mum’, SCr. *nāna*, *nena* ‘mother’, Gr. *vávνη* ‘aunt’, Alb. *nënë* ‘mother’, Welsh *nain* ‘grandmother’, etc. (Morgenstierne 1974: 49b; Bailey 1979: 179b; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 9-10; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 386a). Of non-IE languages cf. Abkhaz *nan* ‘mother’, Kabardian *nan* ‘grandmother, old woman’, Chechen, Ingush *nana* ‘mother’, etc. [Jāhukyan 1987: 602, 608].

The form is probably a reduplication, cf. OHG *ana* ‘grandmother’, etc. (see s.v. *han-i* ‘gtandmother’). Note also Turk. *ana*, *anne* ‘mother’, cf. Arm. dial. *ana-xat‘un* ‘snail’, fem. anthroponym *Ana-xat‘un*, etc. (see 3.5.2.1). For the reduplicational pattern cf. Arm. *mam(a)* ‘mother, grandmother’, *pap(a)* ‘father, grandfather’, *tat(a)* ‘grandmother, father’, etc. (see s.vv.).

naw, *a*-stem: GDSg *naw-i*, AblSg *i naw-ē*, LocSg *i naw-i*, AllSg *i naw*, ISg *naw-a-w*, GDPl *naw-a-c*, AblSg *i naw-a-c*, IPl *naw-a-w-k*; *u*-stem: ISg *naw-u*, LocSg *i naw-u*, GDPl *naw-u-c*, IPl *naw-u-k*; *o*-stem: GDPl *naw-o-v-k* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1118) ‘boat, ship; battleship, trireme; navigation, seafaring’ (Bible+), ‘winepress basin (of stone)’ (Canon Law); **nawem** ‘to navigate’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Suč‘ava, Nor Naxijewan, T‘iflis, Rōdost‘o, Alaškert, Jūla, Marała *nav* ‘boat, ship’ [HAB 3: 433b]. In Karin, Xotorjūr, Muš, Ararat, and in a number of E and SE dialects we find *nav* (Agulis and Łarabał *нов*) referring to ‘mill-race’, ‘gutter’, ‘tube’, ‘basin or drain of a fountain’, ‘trough’ and the like (Amatuni 1912: 605b; Ačarean 1913: 810a; YušamXotorj 1964: 492a; Margaryan 1975: 449b; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 141-142). Most of these meanings should be regarded as recent cultural innovations taken from Persian (HAB 3: 433-434; for the Iranian forms see below). However, one cannot exclude the possibility that the meaning ‘basin; trough’ has been developed within Armenian, cf. the literary meaning ‘winepress basin’ attested in Canon Law.

●ETYM Derived from the PIE word for ‘boat’: Skt. *nāu-* f. ‘boat’, Oss. *naw/nawæ* ‘boat’, Khot. *no* ‘boat’, Gr. *ναῦς* f. ‘ship’, Lat. *nāvis*, *is* f. ‘ship’, OIr. *nau* ‘ship’, Oic. *nór* ‘ship’, etc. Considered native Armenian in Hübschmann 1883: 45; HAB 3: 433ab; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 432a; Kortlandt 1980: 104 = 2003: 31; Mallory/Adams 1997: 28; Beekes 2003: 164, 211. The native origin is disputed, however, because *naw* can also be regarded as an Iranian loanword; see Hübschmann 1897: 16-17, 201; HAB 3: 433 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 755; Schmitt 1981: 54; 1987: 446b; Jähukyan 1987: 182, 551.

On the ground of the *a*-stem, Olsen 1999: 896-897 is inclined to the loan theory. This argument is not compelling, however. The PIE form **neh₂u-s* must have been feminine; there seems to be some Indo-Iranian evidence also for a secondary feminine **neh₂u-eh₂-*, cf. Skt. AccSg *nāvēm*, MidInd. Pāli, etc. *nāvē-*, Oss. *naw/nawæ* ‘boat’, etc. (Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 59; Cheung 2002: 60, 208). A similar formation possibly underlies Parm. **naw-a-*.

The PIE word has been interpreted as an old *u*-stem of HD declension: nom. **néh₂-u-s*, acc. **nh₂éu-m*, gen. **nh₂u-ós* (see Beekes 1985: 83; Nassivera 2000: 61-62; for a discussion, see also Schindler 1973: 148; Schrijver 1991: 129-131, 269; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 59). If the derivation from PIE **(s)neh₂-* ‘to swim’ (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 74a; 2006: 249) is accepted, the assumption that the PIE term is a loan from Sem. (< Afr-As.) **-n-w-* ‘jar, vessel; boat’ (Illič-Svityč 1964: 6, 8; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 874-875; 1995, 1: 771-772) should be given up.

Arm. *nawaz* ‘boatman’ is certainly an Iranian loan, cf. Parth. *nāwāz* ‘skipper’, YAv. *nauuāza-* m. ‘id.’, Skt. *nāvājā-* m. ‘skipper, boatman’, etc.; see Hübschmann 1883: 45; 1897: 17, 201; HAB 3: 434a; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 38. For the recent technical meanings in the Armenian dialects, compare NPers. *nāv* ‘trough, canal, aqueduct, roof-gutter, the sluice of a mill-dam, boat’ (Steingass 1382a), Pashto *nāwá* ‘gutter, tube’, Ormuri *nāwa* ‘valley’, Parachi *nāx* ‘roof-gutter’, Oss. *nuk/nokæ* ‘gutter’ prob. from **nau(a)kā-*, Munji *nawago*, Yidgha *nawogō* ‘mill-race’ (see Cheung 2002: 209).

Georg. *navi* 'boat', Svan *näv* 'id.', etc. are considered as borrowed from Armenian (HAB 3: 434a; Illič-Svityč 1964: 6₁₇, 8).

nawt'i, *ea*-stem according to NHB and HAB, but only API *nawt'i-s* is attested (Bible+); **anawt'i** (John Chrysostom, Paterica, etc.) 'hungry, fasting'.

Renders Gr. *νηστις* 'not eating, fasting'; for illustrations, see Weiss 1994: 91.

●DIAL The form *anawt'i*, although later attested, is ubiquitous in the dialects, whereas *nawt'i* is seen only in Łarabał *nót'æ* [HAB 3: 478a]. However, this form cannot be treated as a direct reflex of the archaic *nawt'i* since the pretonic vowel (and even syllable) of trisyllabic words is lost in Łarabał and adjacent dialects which have penultimate accent. A trace of the initial *a-* can be seen in the following by-forms: Łarabał *ənót'i* [Davt'yan 1966: 313], Goris *ənət'i* [Margaryan 1975: 314b].

●ETYM Ačariyan (HAB 3: 477-478) treats as composed of a root **nawt'* and the suffix *-i* (cf. also Frisk 2: 319) seen in e.g. *bar-i* 'good', and rejects all the etymologies of the word. More accurately: **-ti-o-*; see below.

Since Bugge (1889: 22), connected with Gr. *νήφω*, Dor. *νάφω* 'to be sober, drink no wine', *νήψις* f. 'sobriety', *νήπ-της* 'sober, discreet, νήπ-τικός 'sober' [Hübschmann 1897: 479 (with reservation); Pokorny 1959: 754; Frisk 2: 318-319]. One reconstructs **nag^{wh}-tijo-* [Jahukyan 1982: 43, 218₁₀₄; 1987: 140] or **nāb^htio-* (see Olsen 1999: 437, with hesitation); see also Pedersen 1906: 349 = 1982: 127.

Klingenschmitt (1982: 167) derives *nawt'i* from **h₁l^ttijo-* < **h₁d-ti-*, cf. Gr. *νήστις*, *-ιος*, *-ιδος* 'not eating, fasting (of persons); causing hunger, starving'; see also Beekes 1988: 78 (with a question mark). Sceptical: Olsen 1999: 437₄₉₃.¹⁰⁰ This is semantically preferable since both *nawt'i* and *νήστις* mean 'not-eating' whereas Gr. *νήφω* refers to abstaining from alcoholic drink [Clackson 1994: 155; Weiss 1994: 91] and may be derived from **ne-* + **h₁e(h₁)g^{wh}-* 'not-drinking', cf. Lat. *ēbrius* 'drunk; intoxicated', Toch. AB *yok-* 'to drink', etc. (see Winter 1980a: 470; Puhvel 1985; Schrijver 1991: 45, 54, 139; Weiss 1994; Adams 1999: 510; Kim 2000), although Doric *νάφω* points to **h₂* [Schrijver 1991: 54, 139] (but on Doric see Kim 2000: 163-164). According to Seebold (1988: 506), Gr. *ā* is "wohl aus einer partizipialen Bildung **h₂-(a)g^{wh}-ont-* entwickelt", and Arm. *nawt'i* "ist unklar".

For other possible/alleged cognates (e.g. OHG *nuohturn* 'sober'), for a discussion and other references or proposals, see HAB 3: 477-478; Dumézil 1997: 2-3; and especially Clackson 1994: 154-156.

If the cluster **-dt-* would rather yield Arm. *-wt-*, with unaspirated dental stop (see 2.1.22.12), one could maintain the connection of Arm. *nawt'i* with Gr. *νήφω* (whether with. Lat. *ēbrius* and others or not) and derive it from **n-H(H)g^{wh}-ti-o-*.

According to Pedersen (1906: 343 = 1982: 121), the initial *a-* of the Armenian by-form *a-nawt'i* is prothetic and can be compared with that of *anic* (q.v.). Jahukyan (1987: 254) treats *a-nawt'i* vs. *nawt'i* (cf. *a-nawsr* : *nawsr*) as dialectal variants. In fact, *anawt'i* can be treated as analogical after the privative prefix *an-*, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 167₁₃ ("eine Verdeutlichung als negativer Begriff nach Komposita mit *an-* privativum < **h₂-*"); Clackson 1994: 155, 231₂₂₂; Beekes 1988: 78.

100 For possible Luwian and Iranian cognates, see Meier-Brügger 1990.

The derivational type in **-ti-o-/-eh₂-* finds parallel in other Armenian words of the same semantic field: *an-ĵr-di* ‘arid, vot-watered’ (with privative *an-* and *ĵr* ‘water’), *y-ur-t'i* ‘watered, irrigated, fertile’; see s.vv. and 2.3.1. It is uncertain whether there is any connection with *nk't'em* ‘to starve, faint from hunger’.

neard-k', obl. *ne(a)rd-*, *nard-* [or nom. *nēard-k'* in Agat'angelos vs. obl. *niard-* in Gregory of Nyssa]; *i*-stem: GDPI *nerd-i-c'* (twice in Plato), *nard-i-c'* (Nersēs Lambronac'i), *niard-i-c'* in Gregory of Nyssa (but here also *niard-a-c'*, which points to *a*-stem), IPI *neard-i-w-k'* (Cyril of Jerusalem) ‘sinew, tendon’.

Agat'angelos+. In derivatives: Bible+.

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.85 (1913=1991: 230^{L11}, 231^{L11}; transl. Thomson 1978: 237), *nerd-eay* ‘made of sinew’, referring to a strap.

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *νεῦρα* f. ‘string, sinew’, Lat. *nervus* m. ‘sinew, nerve, string’ (since NHB 2: 417b, s.v. *nerd-eay*), Skt. *snāvan-* n. ‘sinew’ (AV+), YAv. *snāuuarə.bāzura-* ‘having sinews as arm’, Oss. *nwar/nawær* ‘sinew, tendon’ (see Cheung 2002: 209), Hitt. *išḫunayar* n. ‘sinew, string’, etc. [Hübschmann 1883: 45; 1897: 478; HAB 3: 438b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 149]. From PIE neuter heteroclitic **s(h₂)neh₁ur/n-*. For *-d*, see s.v. *leard* ‘liver’. Thus: **sneh₁ur-t-* (cf. Olsen 1999: 34₆₀, 156, 192) > **ne(H)ur-t-* > **ne(w)ŕ-t-* > *neard*. See 2.1.33.1. On **-ti-*, the loss of *-w-*, influence of *leard*, etc., see Clackson 1994: 55, 97, 219₉₇; Kortlandt 1980: 102; 1993: 10; 2001: 11 = 2003: 30, 102, 131.

net, *i*-stem: ISg *net-i-w*, GDPI *net-i-c'*, IPI *net-i-w-k'* ‘arrow’ (Bible+); on MidArm. verbal *netem*, see below, in the dialectal section.

●DIAL Preserved in a number of dialects, basically in the meaning ‘arrow’: Agulis *net*, Muš *ned*, Moks, T'iflis *nit*, Zeyt'un *nid*, etc. [HAB 3: 442b]. In Łarabał and Goris, the word denotes a wooden part of the loom, see HAB 3: 442b; Lisic'yan 1969: 156-158. Moks *nit*, GSg *nitə/nətan*, NPI *nətk'ir* ‘the pole of a plough’ (see Orbeli 2002: 299).

Šulaver **net-ōj* ‘a kind of snake’, lit. ‘arrow-snake’ [Ačarean 1913: 811b; HAB 3: 442b], cf. Dersim (K'hi) *ned-ig* ‘a poisonous snake’ (see Bałramyan 1960: 155a), on which, see 1.3.

MidArm. (Smbat Sparapet, etc.) denominative verb *netem* ‘to throw (arrow, etc.)’ is present in many *kə*-dialects [HAB 3: 442-443].

On the compound **net-u-atehn* ‘arrow and bow’, see s.v. *atehn* ‘bow’.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1866: 67^{L3f}), see also Hübschmann 1897: 478; HAB 3: 442b), derived from IE **nedo-* ‘reed’: Skt. *naḍā-* ‘reed’, ManMPers. *n'y*, Pahl. *n'd* ‘reed, cane; tube, pipe, flute, clarion’, Parth. *nd* ‘pipe, flute; cane, rod’, NPers. *na/āy* ‘reed, cane; flute, pipe’, etc. [Pokorny 1959: 759; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 7-8; Cheung 2007: 276-277].

As is pointed out in Mallory/Adams 1997: 481a, “the Armenian meaning reflects the widespread use of certain kinds of reeds for the making of arrowshafts”. The meaning ‘arrow’ is also found, probably, in Hittite: *nāta-* c. ‘reed, arrow, drinking straw’ (cf. CLuw. *nātatta-* n. ‘Rohr’, see Starke 1990: 201₆₆₅, 418). Next to this form, going back to QIE **nód-o-*, once we find AccSg *nati-n*, pointing to an *i*-stem *nati-* (see Kloekhorst 2008: 597; see also Puhvel 2007). If this form is old, we might think of Armenian and Anatolian **ned-i-* ‘reed; arrow’. Alternatively,

PArm. **net-i-* may be derived from QIE fem. **ned-ih₂-*, cf. Skt. *nāḍī-* ‘pipe, flute, vein’ (for a discussion, see Olsen 1999: 84).

nert’akn ‘rat’.

Not attested. Only in K’ajuni [HAB 3: 446a].

- ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me.

The status of the word is uncertain. Nevertheless, it seems obvious that *nert’akn* is a compound the second member of which is *t’akn* ‘mouse’. Ačāryan (HAB 2: 142b) considers *t’akn* to denote an unknown animal. He fails to note the fact that in one of the few attestations *t’akn* renders Greek ‘mouse’ [NHB 1: 792-793]. Under this light the connection of *t’akn* with Georgian *t^hagu* ‘mouse’ suggested by Mař becomes more probable.

As to the first component, it is tempting to equate it with *ner* ‘husband’s brother’s wife’ (q.v.). For the semantic relationship, see s.v. *ak’is* and 3.5.2.9.

nēr, *i-* or *a-*stem: GDSg *nir-i* in Ruth 1.15, AblSg *i ner-ē* in Ephrem; *o-*stem: AblSg *i ner-o-y* in Ephrem ‘husband’s brother’s wife; husband’s the other wife’.

NSg *nēr* and GDSg *nir-i* are attested in Ruth 1.15, rendering Gr. *σύννυμφος* ‘husband’s brother’s wife’. For the passage, see Schmitt 1996: 22. In Ephrem one finds two conflicting ablative forms, namely *i ner-ē* and *i neroy*. Philo has APl *ner-s*. According to HAB 3: 443a, there is also a NSg reading variant *near* in Philo.

Tumanjan (1978: 165) lists *ner* with the words with *o-*stem citing GSg *ner-oy* and notes that later the word also has *i-*stem. This is not quite accurate. As we have seen, *neroy* is attested only once, in Ephrem, whereas *nir-i* is older since it is attested in the Bible. Besides, AblSg *i ner-ē* in the very same Ephrem precludes an *o-*stem. These two attestations point to *i-* or *a-*stem (thus, not necessarily *i-*). Although the evidence is not sufficient to reconstruct the original paradigm with safety, the attested forms seem to point to NSg *nēr* vs. oblique *ner-*. GDSg *nir-i* (as well as dial. **nir-oj*) and NSg *ner* are analogical after NSg *nēr* and oblique *ner-*, respectively.

The word *nert’akn* ‘rat’ (only in K’ajuni) probably comprises Arm. *ner* ‘husband’s brother’s wife’ and *t’akn* ‘mouse’ (cf. Georgian *t^hagu* ‘mouse’); see s.v. and 3.5.2.9.

- DIAL Widespread in the *kə*-dialects. Zeyt’un (and Hačən) *ney* (with diphthong *e*) is irregular; one expects **niy* [Ačāryan 2003: 42]. One might derive *ney* from *nēr* rather than *ner*, although this does not solve the problem entirely since *-ēr* usually yields *-ey* and not *-ey*, cf. *gēr* ‘fat’ > Zeyt’un *g’ey*, *tēr* ‘lord’ > Zeyt’un *dey* (ibid.).

NSg *nēr* : GSG **nir-oj*, cf. Zeyt’un *ney* : *nüyüč*, Xarberd *ner* : *nirč* [HAB 3: 443; Ačāryan 2003: 187].

Svedia has *nir* and vocative **ner-tikin* (with *tikin* ‘mistress, lady’) > *nir/rdəgen* [Ačāryan 2003: 581, 589] or *nirdigen* [Andreasyan 1967: 260, 376b] or *nerdigayn* [Gyozalyan 2001: 144]; K’esab *nier* : *nartəken* [Č’olak’ean 1986: 213a].

- ETYM Since Tērvišean and Bugge, connected with the PIE word for ‘husband’s brother’s wife’: Gr. *εἰváτερες* f. pl. ‘wives of brothers or of husbands’ brothers, sisters-in-law’, NSg *εἰváτηρ*, voc. *εἰváτερ*, gen. *εἰváτερος*, Skt. *yātar-* ‘id.’, Pers. *yārī* < **yārīr-ī-*, Lat. pl. *ianitrīcēs*, Lith. *jentė* (17th cent.), *intė* ‘husband’s brother’s wife, wife’s sister, daughter-in-law’, Latv. *iētaļa*, etc. (HAB 3: 443a; Pokorny 1959: 505;

Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 522a; for some other references, see Szemerényi 1977: 92₃₆₅). On Latin *ia-*, see Schrijver 1991: 107-108.

In view of the apparent phonological problems, the appurtenance of the Armenian has been considered uncertain [Hübschmann 1897: 478; Frisk 1: 464] or forced and impossible (Łap'anc'yan 1951b: 582-583; 1961: 109; see below). Not included in Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 760. The following solution has been suggested: **yineter* > **inēy(e)r* > *nēr* [Bugge 1889: 37; HAB 3: 443a]. For other references, see Jahukyan 1982: 214₄₂. Jahukyan (1982: 41, 49, 214₄₂; 1987: 130) assumes the same but with zero-grade **in-* and not **yen-*. As is clear from Greek and Baltic, however, the word contained an internal laryngeal, which, in view of Greek *-a-*, must be **-h₂-* (see Beekes 1969: 195; Schrijver 1991: 97), thus one expects Arm. **nayr*, gen. **nawr*. Hamp 1966: 11-12 assumes **jenatēr* > **j(i)nayr* > **ñjayr* > *nēr*.

Schmitt (1996) independently suggests a scenario similar to that of Bugge and Ačaryan (HAB), but he derives **yenetēr* from **yematēr* assuming an assimilation. (See also Matzinger 1997: 11). Kortlandt (1997 = 2003: 120-121) treats this assimilation as ad hoc, and, basing himself upon Beekes' rule for the vocalization of medial laryngeals in Armenian before clusters (see 2.1.20), assumes the following paradigm: nom. **indir*, acc. **inderan*, gen. **anawro*, instr. **anarbi*. Then he notes that "this paradigm could not survive", and "the loss of **t* before syllabic **r* provided a good motivation for eliminating the dental obstruent from the paradigm altogether". He therefore reconstructs **inir*, **iner-* beside **mayir*, **ma(w)r-* 'mother' and **x^weur*, *-x^we(h)r-* 'sister', and suggests a regularization of the paradigm which produced the pre-apocope NSg **ineyir*.

Kortlandt's explanation does not explain all the details satisfactorily. It is not clear, for instance: (1) why the **-w-* has survived in *mayr*, whereas it disappeared in *nēr* completely? (2) how exactly do we arrive at NSg **ineyir*? (3) how to explain the actual ClArm. paradigm, which, despite the scarce evidence, seems to point to NSg *nēr* vs. oblique *ner-*? I therefore offer here some considerations not pretending to give the final solution.

In 2.1.23, I try to demonstrate that an unaccented **ə* (from PIE interconsonantal laryngeal) is assimilated.¹⁰¹ Thus, Schmitt's idea on assimilation is worth of consideration. A paradigm nom. **ienh₂-tēr* (cf. Gr. *ἐνάτηρ*): acc. **ienh₂-tér-m* would give PArm. **inótēr* > **inayr* : **inátérn* > **ine(t)érn*, whence analogical nom. **ine(t)ēr* > **neyr* > *nēr*. This way we can understand the paradigm nom. *nēr* vs. obl. *ner-*. GDSg *nir-i* is analogical after the well-known classical rule *-ē-* : *-i-ŷ-*. The original oblique stem in **-ter-* rather than **-tr-* parallels Gr. f.pl. *εἰνάτερες*, gen. *-τερος*. For *-ete-* > *-e-* cf. **treyes* 'three' > *erek* 'id.'

Alternative suggestions. The Armenian form had an *i-* or an *a-*stem, cf. GDSg *nir-i* in Ruth 1.15, AblSg *i ner-ē* in Ephrem. For a certain stage, thus, one may reconstruct an (old or recent) feminine in **-ih₂-*, namely **(H)ienh₂-ter-ih₂-*; cf. Iran. **yāθr-ī-*. Note the unspecified **neteri-* in Hübschmann 1897: 478; Jahukyan 1959:

¹⁰¹ One may be sceptical about this hypothetical sound development. Note that, in this particular case, the **ə* has more chance to be assimilated, since both the preceding and the following syllables contain front vowels.

278a. IE **ienh₂-ter-ih₂-* would produce Parm. hypothetical **inatéri* and would strengthen the basis for the unaccented **ə* (see above).

The evidence for the *o*-stem is meagre: AblSg *i ner-o-y* in Ephrem next to AblSg *i ner-ē* (which suits *i-*, *a-* or other stems but not *o-*) in the same passage. If it is, nevertheless, reliable, it can be related with the feminine *o*-stem seen e.g. in *nu* and *alaxin*.

Nom. *-ē-* vs. obl. *-e-* is reminiscent of the paradigm of *atuēs*, obl. *atues* ‘fox’, etc. One may also assume a secondary compensatory lengthening caused by the nominative marker **-s*, cf. 2.1.2 and 2.2.1.2.

In view of phonological problems, Łap’anc’yan (Kapancjan 1951b: 582-583; 1961: 108-110) rejects the IE etymology of Arm. *ne/ēr* and compares it with Hurr. ^{SAL}*ne-e-ra*, which he interprets as a common noun meaning ‘husband’s brother’s wife’ rather than an anthroponym, as well as with Lyc. *nere/i-*, a kinship term. The fact that Arm. *ne/ēr* is mainly represented in Western and Southern dialects corroborates, he claims, the Asia-Minor origin of the word. Jahukyan (1985a: 366; 1987: 423, 425) is justifiably sceptical about this connection. Since *ner*, despite the scepticism of Łap’anc’yan, is certainly of PIE origin, the resemblance with the Hurrian word should be treated as accidental.

nist, *o*-stem: GDSg *nst-o-y* (Gregory of Nyssa, Step’annos Ōrbelean), *i-* or *a*-stem: GDSg *nst-i* (Gregory of Nyssa) ‘seat, site, standing, situation, location, abode, base, estate’ (Deuteronomy 11.30 [Cox 1981: 126], 4 Kings 19.27, Movsēs Xorenac’i, Ephrem, etc.), ‘royal residence, capital, royal palace’ (Agat’angelos, Asofik, etc.); **nstim**, 3sg.aor. *nst-a-w*, imper. *nist* and *nstaruk*, etc. (rich evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1139-1143) ‘to sit, be seated; to rest’ (Bible+).

For the paradigm of the verb and a morphological discussion, see Meillet 1913: 98, 201a; 1936: 108; Łaragyulyan 1961: 73, 79, 109; Godel 1975: 39, 51, and especially 122; A. A. Abrahamyan 1976: 134, 153, 180; Schmitt 1981: 136, 146; Jahukyan 1982: 168, 174, 197; Klingenschmitt 1982: 274; Kortlandt 1981: 33 = 2003: 38.

For some Biblical attestations, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 88₆.

●DIAL The verb is dialectally ubiquitous. Zeyt’un *də^asdə^{al}* is due to assimilation *n...d > d...d* (HAB 3: 454a; Ačāryan 2003: 114).

In the dialect of Hamšen the paradigm of the verb is synchronically aberrant and certainly archaic, cf. aorist *nsta*, *nstar*, *nstav*, *nstak*, *nstāk*, *nstōn* < *nstan*, imperative *nist*, *nstek* [Ačāryan 1947: 134].

In Hamšen one finds **alnist* ‘a kind of drowsiness-somnolence caused by a spirit’ (HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 17a); compare the semantics of a Turkish dialectal word going back to Arm. *xipilik* in the same dialect of Hamšen: ‘beklemmender Zustand in einer Art Halbschlaf mit dem Gefühl zu ersticken, Alpdruck’ (see Bläsing 1992: 84-85^{Nr153}). The word seems to be composed of *al* ‘a female spirit supposed to settle on young people and suffocate them’ (see Ačārean 1913: 53b) and *nist* ‘sitting, settling’; cf. Lat. *incubō* ‘to lie in or on; to sit upon; to brood over’ vs. *incubō* and *incubus* ‘a spirit supposed to settle on people in their sleep and suffocate them by its weight’ (further see Garamanlean 1931: 655-657; note also Engl. *night-mare* ‘a female spirit or monster supposed to settle on and produce a feeling of suffocation in a sleeping person or animal’, OxfEnglDict). On the other hand, Hamšen **alnist* is

reminiscent of derivatives of the same spirit-name **āl-* such as Tadjik *al-masti*, *al-basti*, Shughni *al-masti*, Azeri and Kurd. *hal-anas-*, Turk. *al-ana*, etc. (see Basilov apud MifNarMir 1: 58; ÈtimSlovIranJaz 1, 2000: 309). A direct borrowing of the Hamšen form from one of these forms is difficult to assert. If nevertheless the connection is accepted, one may assume a folk-etymological re-interpretation as '(somnolence caused by) the sitting of the nightmare-spirit'.

●ETYM Since long (for numerous references, see HAB 3: 454a), linked with words belonging with PIE **sed-* 'to sit' (see s.v. *hecanim* 'to mount a horse'), cf. Skt. *nīdā-* m.n. 'nest, lair, bird's nest', Lat. *nīdus* m. 'bird's nest, residence', OHG, OEngl. *nest* 'nest', etc. < **ni-sd-o-* on the one hand, and verbal Gr. *ἵζω* 'to sit down', Skt. *sīdati*, MPers. *nišastan* 'to sit', etc. on the other (Hübschmann 1897: 178; Meillet 1936: 39, 108; HAB 3: 453-454; Pokorny 1959: 885, 887; Laragyulyan 1961: 73; Ĵahukyan 1982: 67, 129; 1987: 146; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 393a).

It has been assumed that Arm. verbal *nist-*, Skt. *sīdati*, etc. reflect **ni-* + reduplicated present **si-sd-*, see Godel 1975: 122; 1982: 20-21; Barton 1989: 148, 148₄₃; Ravnæs 1991: 106; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 693; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 522; Beekes 2003: 160, cf. 167. For further references and a discussion, see Ĵahukyan 1982: 228₂₉; Godel 1982: 20-21_{4a}; Klingenschmitt 1982: 85, 88, 217, and especially 129-131.

Some scholars assume structurally different proto-forms and derive the noun *nist* and the primary verb *nstim* from **ni-sd-o-* and **ni-si-sd-* (> **nihist-* > *nist-*), respectively (see e.g. Schmitt 1981: 66, 73, and especially 205). Since the meaning of *nist* is not 'bird's nest', it may be treated as a deverbative rather than a direct continuation of **nisdos* (Godel 1982: 20-21; Olsen 1999: 17₃₀, 224₂₃; cf. also Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 50).

Further, see s.vv. **ar-ič* 'settlement, village', *z-ist* 'the fleshy parts between the loins and knee'. Note also *unj*₃, dial. also **uč* 'soot, rust' (q.v.), if from **sōd-īV-* 'soot, sediment'.

nu, *o*-stem: GDSg *nu-o-y* (a number of attestations in the Bible), AblSg *i nu-o-y* in Severian of Gabala, ISg *nu-o-v* in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc'i (9-10th cent.); *a*-stem: ISg *nuaw* in Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.67 (1913=1991: 356^{L7}), Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc'i (9-10th cent.); *n*-stem: NPl *nu-an-k'*, APl *nu-an-s* (Ruth 1.6-8), APl *nov-an-s* in John Chrysostom (HAB 3: 467a) 'daughter-in-law'.

Further attestations: NAccSg *nu* is widely attested in the Bible onwards. NPl *nu-k'* is found in Philo. NAPI *nu-an-k'/s* are found three times in Ruth 1.6-8, in juxtaposition with *erkok'/sin* 'both' [Astuacaturean 1895: 1137b; NHB 2: 447ab]; here the Armenian word renders Gr. *ὑμῶν*, not *ὑός*.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 3: 467a. Possibly related are Kesaria *nunug* 'the elder daughter-in-law in the house' [Ant'osyan 1961: 289], Malkara *nunuk* glossed by *harsn-uk* 'little bride or daughter-in-law', Xarberd *nunu* 'tender' (epithet to *harsnuk*) [Ačařean 1913: 816b], Sebastia, Akn *nunuk* 'a plant' [HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 178b], Sebastia *nunuk* glossed by *harsnuk*, lit. 'little bride' [Gabikean 1952: 426].

Further, see s.vv. *nuik* 'arum', **nuin* '(nuptial) bed', **nurin* 'Rain-Maiden'.

●ETYM Since long (NHB 2: 447a; de Lagarde 1854: 31^{L864}; Hübschmann 1897: 479; HAB 3: 467a), connected with the IE word for 'daughter-in-law': Gr. *νός* f.

‘daughter-in-law; bride’, Lat. *nurus*, *ūs* f. ‘daughter-in-law; young woman’, Skt. *snusā-* f. ‘daughter-in-law’, etc.

One usually reconstructs an original feminine, PIE **snusós* ‘daughter-in-law’, which was transferred to the common feminine class in **-eh₂-* independently in a number of cognate languages: Skt. *snusā-* f. ‘daughter-in-law’, Sogd. *šwnšh*, NPers. *suna*, *sun(h)ār*, OEngl. *snoru*, SerbCS *sn̂xa*, Russ. *snoxá*, etc. ‘id.’. An *u*-stem is seen in Lat. *nurus* (if not analogical after *socrus* ‘mother-in-law’) and OHG *snur* (dat. *snuri*). For a discussion, see Pedersen 1905: 228, 228-229₁ = 1982: 90, 90-91₁; Meillet 1936: 74; Ĵahukyan 1959: 183; 1982: 118, 129; 1987: 149; Frisk 2: 328; Godel 1975: 78; Szemerényi 1977: 68-69; Tumanjan 1978: 62; Schmitt 1981: 50; Rix 1992: 136; Clackson 1994: 156; Beekes 1995: 174; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 771; Olsen 1999: 186; Matzinger 2005: 26-27.

Scholars practically always present Arm. *nu* only as an *o*-stem. However, it also is an *a*-stem: ISg *nu-a-w* (see above; also Matzinger 2005: 26-27₁₃₀). Armenian thus has both **-o-* and **-eh₂-*. The alternative *n*-stem (NAPL *nu-an-k’/s* in Ruth 1.6-8, with *erkok’/sin* ‘both’) may be analogical after the plural type *kus-an-k’* of *koys* ‘young girl, maiden, virgin’ (for references and a discussion, see Matzinger 2005: 26-27₁₃₀, 122₅₄₉), although *kusank’* reflects the suffixed form *kus-an* ‘young girl, maiden, virgin’ (see Olsen 1999: 298). Olsen (1999: 186, 820, 833) assumes an individualizing secondary suffix corresponding to the Germanic feminine type in *-ōn-* < **-ān-* (vs. masculine *-an-* < **-on-*, found in the type Arm. *erēc* ‘elder’, pl. *eric’unk’*; for this paradigm, see Tumanjan 1971: 231). In what follows I nevertheless offer a tentative explanation of the nasal stem of *nu*.

The connection of this PIE term with Gr. *νύμφη* f. ‘young wife, bride; marriageable maiden; daughter-in-law; nymphe’, Lat. *nūbō*, *-ere*, *-sī*, *-ptum* ‘to marry (a husband)’, OCS *snubiti* ‘lieben, freien’, Czech *snoubiti* ‘freien, verloben’, Alb. *nuse* ‘bride’, etc., and the reconstruction of **(s)neub^h-* (Walde/Hofmann 2: 183-184; Frisk 2: 325-326; Otrębski 1967: 76-77; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 761₁ = 1995, 1: 663₃₄; Pokorny 1959: 977-978; Mallory/Adams 1997: 148a, 369ab; cf. Demiraj 1997: 302-303) are uncertain.

Regardless of its relationship with Lat. *nūbō*, etc. on the one hand, and with PIE **snusós*, on the other, Gr. *νύμφη* may be linked with an Armenian theoretical form **nuw-n-* reflecting a QIE **nub^h-n-*: nom. **nub^h-ōn* > PArm. **nuwu(n)* > *nu*, gen. **nub^h-n-ós* > Gr. **nump^h-*. It is possible that this **nub^h-n-* ‘bride’ was of substratum origin and has been contaminated with PArm. **nu(h)* < PIE **snusós* ‘daughter-in-law’. Compare another possible substratum word with the same paradigmatic explanation: nom. **p_lh₂-b^h-ōn-* > PArm. **atawun*, gen. **-b^h-n-os* > Lat. **palumb-* with metathesis as in Gr. **nump^h-* (see s.v. *atawni* ‘pigeon, dove’).

The PIE term has been derived from Proto-Nostratic **nus^v-* ‘woman, female; any female connected by marriage; wife, bride, daughter-in-law’, cf. Proto-Afrasian **nus^v-* ‘woman, female’ (Bomhard 2008, 2: 888-889; cf. Diakonoff/Starostin 1986: 37). Some interesting IE loans are found in Caucasian indigenous languages: Kabardian, Adyghe *nəsa* ‘(father’s) brother’s wife’, Laz *nusa*, *nisa* ‘daughter-in-law’, Avar, Chechen, etc. *nus* ‘daughter-in-law’, Andi *nusa* ‘daughter-in-law’, etc. (see Bomhard 2008, 2: 889, 935 with references). According to Ačarıyan (HAB 3:

467a; see also Ĵahukyan 1987: 601^{Nr12}, 607^{Nr29}), Kabardian *nəsə*, Laz *nusa* and others have been borrowed from PArm. **nus-*.

A possible derivative of Arm. *nu* ‘daughter-in-law’ is *nu-ik* ‘arum, arum lily, Arum dracunculus L.’ (q.v.). If we may indeed assume a PArm. **nuw-n-* as cognate to *νύμφη* f. ‘bride; daughter-in-law; nymphe, goddess of lower rank’, then the connection between Arm. *nu-ik* ‘arum, arum lily, Arum dracunculus L.’ and Gr. *νυμφ-αία* f. ‘water-lily’ would not be merely a semantic one.

The comparison of Arm. *nu* ‘daughter-in-law’ with *nor* ‘new’, *nuēr* ‘gift’, *nuaz* ‘little’, etc. (S. M. Grigoryan 1999: 329-330) cannot be upheld.

nuik, **nvik**, **nuič** ‘arum, arum lily, Arum dracunculus L.’, only in late medieval medical writings: Kamarkapc‘i, Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i, etc. (NHB 2: 451a; Ališan 1895: 467-468; S. Vardanian 1990: 165, § 810; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 200).

In Armenian sources, Dracontium or Arum dracunculus (a plant with snakelike rhizome, OxfLatDict) is described as resembling the hide of snakes (see references above; cf. the same on synonymous *šawašariwn*, NHB 2: 474b). According to Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i, from this plant they made an ointment, which was supposed to prevent one from being bitten by snakes; a species of this plant is called in Turkish *yılan kavi*, lit. ‘snake’s tinder’ [S. Vardanian 1990: 165, 626_{810.3}]. According to a folk-belief recorded in Arčak (S. Avagyan 1978: 45a), snakes settle in the neighbourhood of *nvik*.

●DIAL Van, Moks *nvik* [Ačařyan 1952: 283], Arčak *nvik* [S. Avagyan 1978: 45a (with a through description), 78a], Šatax *nəvik* [M. Muradyan 1962: 202b], Zeyt‘un *nəvəg* [Ačařyan 2003: 331], Gamirk‘ *nvič* [T‘emurčyan 1970: 91a], Ararat *nvik*, Sebastia, Muš, Alaškert *nvig*, Aslanbek, Partizak, Akn *lvij*, Xarberd *lvinj*, etc. [HAB 3: 470b], Sasun *nvig* [Petoyan 1965: 97, 509], Sasun *nvij* [Petoyan 1954: 148], Kesaria *nəvig* [Ant‘osyan 1961: 289], Dersim *nəvinj*, *ləvinj* [Bahramyan 1960: 94b]; see also HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 177a. For a description and textual illustrations, see Amatuni 1912: 506a. For description of various denotata of *nuik/č* and the synonymous *šawašariwn* (on which see below), see Malxaseanc‘ HBB 3: 483b, 508-509.

Svedia *lväg* < **luik* is described as a plant belonging to the family of *šušan* ‘lily’ with flowers resembling *šušan* [Andreasyan 1967: 152-153]. According to Č‘olak‘ean (1986: 244), the roots of K‘esab *ləvek* was used against biting of poisonous insects (cf. Ačařean 1913: 816a on Muš and K‘i). Urmia, Salmast *nuik* refers to a plant that was used as spice [GwrUrmSalm 2, 1898: 98]. Sebastia *nəvik* ‘arum’ was used for making a fasting dish [Gabikean 1952: 426].

The sound change *n- > l-* is seen in a number of cases in different conditions:

ClArm. *napastak* (Bible+; dial. of Sebastia) : MidArm. and dial. **lapastak*, *(a)*lapastrak* ‘hare’ [HAB 3: 428-429]¹⁰²;

MidArm. *narinj* ‘orange’ > Svedia *lařanj* (nasal dissimilation, Ačařyan 2003: 415); as is pointed out by Ačařyan (HAB 3: 431b), this sound change is totally identical with that in Spanish *naranja*, *laranja*;

ClArm. *neřn* ‘antichrist’ : dial. Łaradař *leř* [HAB 3: 441-442];

¹⁰² Contamination with some words with an initial *l-* (e.g. ZorPahl. *lp* < **lap*, etc. ‘lip’, cf. Bailey 1989: 2-4) is possible.

ClArm. *nig* ‘bolt, bar of a door; crowbar’ > dial. *ling* ‘id.’: 1) nasal epenthesis; 2) nasal dissimilation [HAB 3: 450-451];

Gr. *Nóτος* ‘south(-west) wind’ : Turk. *lodos* ‘id.’, Arm. Polis, Karin *lotos* ‘warm south wind’ (Ačarean 1902: 153; HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 244b).

In the case of *nuik*, one may also assume a contamination with Arab. *lūf*.

●ETYM Ačarıyan (HAB 3: 470b) rejects all the etymological attempts, including the comparison with Arab. *lūf* (Ališan 1895: 467), and leaves the origin of the word open. I propose to interpret *nu-ik* as a native Armenian word. It is interesting to note that *nvik* is called *Hayoc* ‘*banjar*’, lit. ‘Armenian herb’ (Ališan 1895: 358^{Nr1622}; Malxaseanc‘ HBB 3: 483b; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 163a).

The word *nu-ik* is obviously composed of a stem **nu* and the productive diminutive suffix *-ik*. For the by-form in *-ič* cf. *atawn-ič* ‘a plant’ from *atawni* ‘dove’ [HAB 1: 122b]; *boł-ič* the resin of the plant *boł* [HAB 1: 464a]; *darn-ič* ‘a plant’ from *darn* ‘bitter’ [HAB 1: 624-625], etc.; from other semantic fields: *kaw-ič* ‘chalk’, *čah-ič* ‘morass’, etc. (HAB s.vv.).

In order to identify the root **nu*, we must consider other designations of this and other flowers, which are formally or culturally associated with the arum, e.g. arum lily, water-lily, etc. We start with Arm. *šawa(r)š-ariwn* ‘arum, arum lily, Arum dracunculus L.’, lit. ‘blood of Siyāvuš’, reflecting the name of the resurrecting hero of the Iranian epic, viz. Siyāva/uš; cf. Pers. *xūn-i-siyāvuš(ān)* ‘Dragon’s Blood; Brazilian wood, a sort of gum produced in Abyssinia’ (Steingass 488b); in other languages: ‘blood of brothers’ or ‘blood of dragon’ [Hübschmann 1897: 213; HAB 3: 505].

The prince Siyāvaš was desired by her stepmother, but he rejects her advances; the stepmother succeeds in turning the king against his son; Siyāvaš is exiled and eventually becomes the ruler of his own territory (see Skjærvø 1998); he is closely associated with the horse; he is regarded as a resurrecting divinity reborn as Arum dracunculus or lilies; hi is honoured the first day of the year, the vernal equinox (M. D’jakonov 1951; Rapoport 1971: 20-21, 83-84, 115-117; Lelekov apud MifNarMir 2, 1982: 441). All these motifs are characteristic of dying and resurrecting mythological figures of the type Attis/Mithra, Armenian Mihr/Artawazd, as well as the prominent hero of the epic “Sasna c’rer” (Daredevils of Sasun), Dawit’.

Sahak Movsisyan (Bense) has recorded a traditional story, according to which the flower *nunufar* ‘water-lily’ originated from the blood of Davit’, which was killed by Č’mškik Sult’an in the river Melraget (see Lanalanyan 1969: 113^{Nr313}; S. Movsisyan 1972: 51b). That *nunufar* is an aquatic plant is clearly illustrated by late medieval folk-songs (see Abelyan 1940: 142, Nrs. 232 and *232; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 198b, 201a).

In “Govasank‘ calkanc’” (Praise of flowers) by Davit’ Salajorc‘i, 17th cent. (UšMjnHayBnst 2, 1987: 357^{L112f}) we read:

*Ayn nunufar catikn or kay, busni yezers ĵrerun,
Ŗjern zink‘n ku pahen, mard č‘i k‘atel noc‘a ahun.*

“That flower *nunufar* grows on shores of waters;
the snakes guard it, and people cannot pluck them for fear of them”.

As we can see, these two flower-names, viz. *nuik* ‘arum, arum lily’ and *nunufar* ‘water-lily’, are related not only by the motif, but also by the association with

snakes. A number of designations of the arum reflect the patterns ‘blood of brothers’ and ‘blood of dragon’. The underlying myth seems to have had also a variant where the brothers had a loving sister (see Ananyan 1987: 150-153; cf. Łanalanyan 1969: 113^{Nr312A} on *lala* ‘tulip, poppy’, always crying for the brothers). Note that *Svedia lväg* < **luik* is described as a plant belonging to the family of *šušan* ‘lily’, which also occurs as a female anthroponym in the same mythological context (for more detail on Dawit‘, Šušan, etc., see Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan 2007). Note also Gr. *vvμφ-αία* f. ‘water-lily’ from *vvμφη* f. ‘young wife, bride; marriageable maiden; daughter-in-law; nymphe, goddess of lower rank, esp. of springs; doll, puppet; pupa’.

Further typological parallels: Muš *nor-a-harsuk* ‘a flower resembling the poppy’, lit. ‘newly married little bride’, Turk. *kəlinçik* *č’iç’eyi* [Amatuni 1912: 505b]; Xian *arus-uk* ‘a kind of plant’ (as synonymous to *kakač’in*, cf. *kakač’* ‘poppy’) from *arus* ‘bride, ritual doll’ (see Ačārean 1913: 153b, 535b; Petoyan 1965: 446; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 137b), compare Arab. ‘*arūs an-Nīl* ‘lotus’ (Uwe Bläsiing, p.c.); Sebastia *nunuk* glossed by *harsnuk*, lit. ‘little bride’ [Gabikean 1952: 426]; Łarabał *arana hart’nə*, or *č’olen hart’nə*, lit. ‘bride or daughter-in-law of the wild fields’ (L. Harut’yunyan 1991: 84-85^{Nr55}).

On the strength of this evidence, one may identify the stem **nu* of Arm. *nu-ik* ‘Arum dracunculus L.’ with *nu*, *o*-stem, *a*-stem ‘daughter-in-law’ (from PIE **snusos*, cf. Gr. *vvός* f. ‘daughter-in-law, bride’, Lat. *nurus*, *ūs* f. ‘daughter-in-law, young woman’, etc.; see s.v.).

***nuin** (dial.) ‘(nuptial) bed’.

●DIAL Šatax *nəvin* ‘(bride-)bed, nuptial bed’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 214b]; Moks *nəvin*, gen. *nəvnə^ə*, pl. *nəvən-k^ə-ir* ‘все постельные принадлежности, постель, но не постланная’ [Orbeli 2002: 299]; Sasun *nvin* ‘bed’ (glossed by *ankotin*) [Petoyan 1954: 148]. Textual illustrations from Šatax folklore are found in LalVasp 2, 1914: 76: *maĵ nəvnin* ‘in the bed’, *nəvəni takin* ‘under/in the bed’. Glossed also in SasCř 2/2, 1951: 783b. The meaning ‘nuptial bed’ is found also in Moks, Van and Sasun (see HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 177a, with an epic attestation illustrating that meaning).

●ETYM No etymological explanation is known to me.

If the hypothesis on the theoretical Armenian **nuw-n-* ‘bride, daughter-in-law’ vs. Gr. *vvμφη* f. ‘young wife, bride; marriageable maiden; daughter-in-law; nymphe’ (see s.v. *nu* ‘daughter-in-law’) is accepted, and if the Šatax meaning ‘nuptial bed’ is original, one may posit an old Armenian **nu(w)in* and derive it from **nuw-n-* (for the *-i-* compare the cases of *lusin* ‘moon’ and *katin* ‘acorn’, see s.vv.). An interesting parallel would be Gr. *vvμφών*, *-ώνος* m. ‘bride-chamber’, derived from the same *vvμφη* (see Frisk 2: 326). This is, of course, highly hypothetical.

***nurin** (dial.) ‘the female personage of the rain-invoking ritual and the doll personifying her’, ‘Regenmädchen’.

●DIAL Ararat, Łarabał [Amatuni 1912: 507; Ačārean 1913: 816b; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 179b], Širak [Mxit‘areanc‘ 1901: 273], Alaškert, Č‘aharmahal [Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 324-325]. In ritual songs *nurin* often rhymes with its epithet *aĵb-a-huri* ‘wonderful fairy’, consisting of **aĵp-* or **aĵb-* ‘amazement’ and *huri* ‘fairy’.

For a collection of versions of this ritual song, see R. Grigoryan 1970: 324-326. For a description and a discussion, see further Abeghian 1899: 93-94 = 1975: 77-78; Abelyan 1941: 89-91; Bdoyan 1972: 491-493; P'iliposyan 2005, 2: 90-91.

●ETYM Abelyan (1941: 90) states that the etymology of *nurin* and its other synonyms is not known. The connection with Gr. *Nereus*, Arm. *Covi-nar*, etc., with *-a-* > *-u-* resulted from rhyming influence of *huri* 'fairy' in the following line of the 'rain-song' (Łap'anc'yan 1945: 86-87₁; see also Bdoyan, HayŽotXał 1, 1963: 163-164; Bdoyan 1972: 493b, 495b; A. Petrosyan 2002: 8,8₁₆) is uncertain. Likewise uncertain is the Sumero-Akkadian etymology (N. Mkrtč'yan 1979: 219; cf. D'jakonov 1981: 69).

Given the fact that most of the names of this personage and its ritual representative actually mean 'the bride (of Rain)' (of other languages cf. e.g. Kurd. *buka barane* 'the bride of the rain', Abelyan 1941: 91), Arm. **nurin* may be derived from Arm. *nu* 'daughter-in-law, bride' (q.v.); for the semantic development cf. also Gr. *νύμφη* f. 'young wife, bride; marriageable maiden; daughter-in-law; nympe, goddess of lower rank, esp. of springs; doll, puppet; pupa'. The final *-n* may be secondary, and the *-ri-* due to influence of the synonymous *pup-ri-k* (which is perhaps in a way related with Lat. *pūpa* f. 'girl, doll', etc., see Abelyan 1941: 90₁), and the rhyming influence of *huri* 'fairy' (see above). Uncertain.

nk't'em 'to starve, faint from hunger' (Bible+). For instance, in Genesis 25.29-30 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 258): *Ew ēr ep'eal Yakobay t'an, ew ekn Esaw i daštē nk't'eal*. <...>. *Tur inj čašakel i šikat'anēd yaydmanē, zi nk't'eal em* : ἤψησεν δὲ Ἰακωβ ἔψυμα. ἦλθεν δὲ Ἡσὼν ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου ἐκλείπων. <...> Γεῦσόν με ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐψέματος τοῦ πυρροῦ τούτου, ὅτι ἐκλείπω. Here *nk't'eal em* renders Gr. *ἐκλείπω* 'to leave out; to die; to faint'.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 3: 477a.

According to V. Aṛak'elyan (1979: 38), here belongs Ararat (Abovyan, the village of Kotayk') **nəxt(a)*, as the root of *nk't'em*, occurring in the expression *nəxtə kədarvel* 'to faint, become weak from hunger', lit. "one's **nəxt* be cut". This could be possible only if **nik't'-* or **nuk't'-* have basically meant something like 'vital power, strength, essence' or the like, but this is improbable. Typologically, cf. a different kind of semantic shift: *oyž* 'power' : **z-oyž* > *žoyž* 'endurance'. Dial. *nəxt-* can rather be derived from Arm. *niwt'* 'element, material, subject, properties', dial. 'sap; nourishment; subject; essence'. This is corroborated by Urmia/Xoy *nūt'a kətarvel* 'to be/become exhausted' (see M. Asatryan 1962: 229b) which is identical with Kotayk' *nəxtə kədarvel* 'to faint, become weak from hunger'.

●ETYM Meillet (1908-09: 356) connects *nk't'em* 'to starve, faint from hunger' with *nk'otim* 'to be dried, parched, tired, unwell (e.g. as resulted from hunger)' deriving them from PIE **nī-k-*: Skt. *nīcā* 'downwards', OCS *nīcъ* 'face downwards', ORuss. *nīčati* 'to bend, bow, droop', Byel. dial. *nīcy* 'болезненный, слабый' = 'ailing, sickly, weak' (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 25, 1999: 109-110). Not accepted in HAB 3: 477ab, and not included in Jahukyan's monographs and Olsen 1999.

The etymology is worth of consideration. For the semantics cf. the Byel. form; see also Arm. *xonj* 'tired, exhausted' vs. *xonj* 'low, down' (see s.vv.). Formally Arm. *nk't'em* can be interpreted as **nik^h-t-* (with intensive *-t-*) > **nik't'-* through assimilation.

On the other hand, *nk‘t‘em* can be regarded as containing the prefix **ni-* and **k‘t‘-*, the latter being related with **kt‘-* ‘to faint, become weak, feeble’ (q.v.); cf. *n-k‘ot-* if from **ni-* + **suol-* (see s.v.). Hardly related to *nawt‘i* ‘hungry’, q.v.

nk‘otim ‘to be dried, parched, tired, unwell (e.g. as resulted from hunger)’.

In Numbers 11.6: *nk‘oteal en anjink‘ mer; ew oč‘ urek‘, bayc‘ miayn i mananayn en ač‘k‘ mer* : *νυνὶ δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ ἡμῶν κατὰ ξηρος, οὐδὲν πλὴν εἰς τὸ μαννα οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἡμῶν*. Here Arm. *nk‘oteal* renders Gr. *κατὰ-ξηρος* ‘very dry, parched’. In 1 Kings 30.13, the Armenian verb renders Gr. *ἐν-οχλέω* ‘to be troubled, annoyed; to be unwell, overburdened with work’: *nk‘otec‘ay es ays errorrd ōr* : *ἡνωχλήθην ἐγὼ σήμερον τριταῖος*.

The form *nk‘ot-eal* is also attested in Paterica, and *nk‘ot-umn* occurs in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc‘i.

●ETYM Meillet (1908-09: 356) connects with *nk‘t‘em*, q.v. Ačairyan (HAB 3: 477b) leaves the origin open.

I suggest a tentative comparison to EBalt. **svel-* ‘to burn, smoulder, steam’ (Lith. *svilti*, etc., see Derksen 1996: 203, 287), OIc. *svelta* ‘sterben, hungern’, OEngl. *swelan* ‘to burn’, OHG *swelzan* ‘to burn’, Gr. *ἔλη* ‘heat of the sun’, etc., probably also Arm. *k‘atc‘* ‘hunger’. Arm. *n-k‘ot-* may derive from **ni-* + **svol-*. Compare also Arm. *suat-* ‘to starve’?. For an alternative, see s.v. *yogn* ‘plenty; to be tired’.

Š

šatit, *o*-stem: ISg *šatth-o-v* (Eznik Kołbac‘i, John Chrysostom); *a*-stem: GDPl *šatth-a-c‘* (late, in Oskip‘orik) ‘raw flesh, body, corpse’ attested in Exodus 21.34, Eznik Kołbac‘i, Hexaameron, etc.

●ETYM Müller (WZKM 10: 277, see HAB s.v.) connected with Skt. *śārīra-* n. ‘the body, bodily frame, solid parts of the body’ (RV+). Hübschmann (1897: 479) derives the Sanskrit from **kalīlo-* and rejects the connection with Arm. *šatit* in view of š. Also sceptical: Boisacq 1911-12: 113-114; HAB 3: 490a.

On semantic grounds Mayrhofer (EWAia 2: 617-618) treats the derivation of Skt. *śārīra-* from *śar-* ‘zerbrechen, zertrennen, zerschmettern’ to be uncertain. He does not mention the Armenian form.

Olsen (1999: 941₁₆) points out that Müller’s suggestion “may be revived if we assume borrowing through an unknown (Iranian?) source”. The Iranian would have an initial *s*, however. I hypothetically assume an old Aryan borrowing at the Mitanni period, perhaps even earlier if the *o*-stem corresponds to the Aryan proto-form: **šālīlo-* > Arm. **šalīlo-* > *šatit*, obl. *šat(i)to-*. Note that also the synonymous *marmin*, *o*-stem ‘flesh, body’ can be regarded as an Aryan loan.¹⁰³

šatim ‘to be mistaken, confused’. Nersēs Lambronac‘i (12th cent.).

¹⁰³ Bearing in mind that Skt. *śārīra-* is neuter, one may interpret Arm. GDPl *šatth-a-c‘* (vs. ISg *šatth-o-v*) as reflecting an older neuter plural **-a-* inherited from PIE **-eh₂-*. The evidence for *šatth-a-c‘* is scanty, however.

¹⁰⁴ Note K'esab *šašantil* 'to fall head over heels, turn a somersault' (see Č'olak'ean 1986: 269). Perhaps redupl. **ša-šant*-, based on **šant'em* 'to overthrow, strike'.

derivation from **kūnti-* would seem to be phonetically impossible”. For the problem of anlaut, see 2.1.21.

Since Jensen (1898: 117-119, 153-155, 160-163, 180-181, 186, 188; 1904: 184b^{Nr41}, cf. 272b^{Nr59}), Arm. *šant‘* is discussed in connection with the Luwian theonym *Šanta*, see also Roth 1927: 744; N. Martirosyan 1972: 165, 175; Schultheiß 1961: 221; Ĵahukyan 1987: 319, 424. If of IE origin, Arm. *šant‘/d* may be regarded as the source of *Šanta* (Ĵahukyan 1992: 22-23).

Luw. *Šanta* (vocative ^D*Šantaš*, see Starke 1990: 34) is found in personal names from Kültepe and directly attested in the well-known ritual of Zarpiya where he and Innarawantes-deities are invoked (see Hutter 2003: 228 with ref.). In personal names the theonym is joined to typically Luwian elements, and the cult of this “Asianic” god was maintained over a rather extensive area and is met with even in Lydia [Houwink ten Cate 1961: 136-137, 201].

The theonym *Santas* (next to *Kupapa*) is perhaps attested also in a charm from the “London Medical Papyrus”, an Egyptian medical text dating to about 1200 BC (see Billigmeier 1981). It also seems to underlie the name *Zaš*, **Zavṛ-* used by Pherecydes (see West 1971: 50-52; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 903). One cannot give much weight to the initial *Z-* of this name since it is associated with Zeus.

Also Hurr. *Šantaluggan* is cited in this context [Ľap‘anc‘yan 1951b: 592-593; 1961: 120]. Pointing out that Arm. *šant‘/d*, being probably of native origin, may be seen in the basis of *Šanta*, Ĵahukyan (1988, 2: 71, 72, 73, 81, 82-83; see also 1987: 424) adds some more Near Eastern theonyms (e.g. Hurr. *Šantaluggan*, the second component of which may be compared with Hitt. *lukke-* ‘to shine’, Lat. *Lūcetius*, etc.) and toponyms which possibly contain the same Armenian word. Greppin (1978-79: 9-10) is sceptical, since the logogram ‘lightning’ has been removed from *Šanta-* and applied to *Tarḫu-*, and “it appears most unlikely that *Šanta* has anything to do with weather” (see also Tirac‘yan 2006: 191-192³⁵; 2008: 83₂). In 1978a, however, Greppin examines the new material introduced by Salvatori and concludes that the god is characterized as ‘brilliant’, and its name may therefore be related with Arm. *šant‘*. Indeed, the lightning is not necessarily the crucial point in the comparison.

As we have seen above, the basic meaning of *šant‘* may have been something like ‘lightning-stroke; heavenly fire; demon striking (thunderbolt)’, etc. Furthermore, CLuw. *Šanta* is equated with Marduk, identified by Arameans with Baal of Tarsus and in the Hellenistic period is continued (*Sandon/Sanda*) as “mit dem Bogen bewaffneten” Herakles (see Haas 1994: 370-371, 408, 467, 468, 569-570; Hutter 2003: 229). *Santa*, as also *Yarri*, is considered a god of war and pestilence armed with a bow, and he (written MARDUK) causes an epidemic, see Gurney 1977: 16, 30₁ (for this reference I am indebted to Armen Petrosyan). A connection of *Yarri* with the Babylonian Erra (a god of war and pestilence) and with Apollo as archer has been suggested (see Gurney 1977: 16₃ with lit.). Apollo is a dragon-slayer archer, and he causes pestilence, too [Losev apud MifNarMir 1, 1980: 92-95]. Hence, the relation between an archer god (cf. *Hayk* = *Orion*, see 3.1.1-2, 3.1.4) and the devil-striking may be treated within this framework as well. Note also that *Sanda* can be compared with the Armenian dragon-slayer thunder-god Vahagn in that they both are equated with Herakles in the Hellenistic period.

In one of his papers on *šant‘* and *Santa*, Greppin (1978-79: 10₁₀) mentions Hitt. *šānt-* ‘erzürnt’ (on which see Starke 1990: 548₂₀₂₉) in a footnote without any further comment. Hutter (2003: 228) points out that “as a war-god Santa can be dangerous to his enemies, and therefore it makes sense to derive his name as a participle from *šā(i)-* ‘being angry’”. I wonder if it may be brought into connection with Arm. *šant‘/d* and or CLuw. *Šanta-*. The semantic relationship between ‘furious, angry’ and ‘fiery, hot, ignite’, which can also develop to ‘(heavenly) fire, shining; lightning’, is parallel to that of Arm. *bark* (q.v.). Theoretically, Anatol. **šant-* ‘to be angry/furious’ could yield Arm. **šand-*, and a deverbative noun in **-ti-* might be responsible for the aspirated *-t‘*, thus: **šand-ti-* > *šant‘*, *i*-stem (cf. *małt‘*, etc., see 2.1.22.13). Note that the suffix **-ti-* remained productive also in recent stages of Armenian (see 2.3.1).

Alternatively: bearing in mind the fiery connotation of *šant‘*, one may revive the older etymology which brought *šant‘* together with Gr. *κάνδαρος*: *ἀνθραξ* ‘charcoal’ (Hesychius), Skt. *cand-* (also *ścand-*) ‘to shine, glitter’, *candrā-* adj. ‘shining, light’, Lat. *candor*, *-ōris* m. ‘dazzling whiteness, brightness; beauty; candour, brilliancy’, *candeō* ‘to be of brilliant whiteness, shine; to become/be hot’, etc. (Bugge 1893: 57). According to Hübschmann (1897: 479) this is uncertain. Ačařyan (HAB 3: 494) rejects the etymology, stating that these words correspond to Arm. *xand* ‘a strong emotion (with love, mercy, envy or other passions)’ < ‘burning’ (q.v.). In view of pairs like *xet* vs. *šet*, etc. (cf. 2.1.18.1 and 2.1.22.3), the connection between *xand* and *šand/t‘* should not be ruled out. The vacillation *-d/t‘* may be explained in a way described above: on the basis of the originally verbal **šand-* ‘to burn (by lightning-stroke)’ a deverbative noun in **-ti-* may have been formed. Thus, **sk^hnd-ti-* > *šant‘*, *i*-stem. For the semantics, see also s.v. *bark*.

If the basic meaning of *šant‘* was ‘stroke; lightning-stroke, thunderbolt’ rather than ‘burning (by lightning-stroke)’, the semantic relationship can be compared to that of PIE **per-* ‘to hit, strike’ > ‘thunder’, cf. Lith. *per̃ti* ‘to beat’, etc. – Ukr., Czech *perun* ‘thunder’, Slav. **Perunъ* ‘Thunder-god’, Lith. *Perkūnas* ‘id.’, etc.; compare *har(k)-* ‘to beat, strike’, *orot* ‘thunder’ (q.v.).

Conclusion:

Arm. *šant‘*, basically meaning ‘lightning-stroke, thunderbolt’ or ‘burning (by lightning-stroke)’ and referring also to devils, snakes and the like (originally, perhaps, to the mythological Thunder Dragon), may be compared with Luwian *Šanta*, the “brilliant” one, a god of war (armed with a bow) which can cause pestilence and in the Hellenistic period is equated with Herakles. It seems more likely that the theonym derives from the appellative. If the existence of Armenian loans in Anatolian languages proves acceptable, the Luwian theonym may be treated as borrowed from Arm. *šant‘* ‘lightning-stroke; heavenly fire’. This would imply that Arm. *šant‘* was deified by the Armenians in the 2nd and 1st millennia BC. In the period of the Iranian influx, the Armenian god **Šant‘* has been replaced by Vahagn which subsequently, exactly like Luwian *Šanta*, was identified with Herakles. The appellative *šant‘* itself may be of PIE origin, although the etymological details are not entirely clear.

šet ‘slanting, crooked, oblique’, **šetem** ‘to crook’, **šetim** ‘to go astray’ (derivatives: *šetič*‘, *šetut*‘*wn*, etc.). Mostly late attestations. First attested in **ar(i)-šet** ‘sloping(ly), crooked(ly)’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Polis, Axalc’xa *šet* [HAB 3: 508a; Ačāryan 1941: 235]; Moks *šex* ‘slanting, skew’, *šex-ā-k’ə*‘ ‘obliquely’ (*šexāk’ə*‘ *ert’āl* ‘to go obliquely’) [Orbeli 2002: 301]. In view of the Moks *k’*, it seems that the second component, namely **k’ə*‘, represents the hypothetical **gi-* ‘to go’. More probably, however, *šex-ā-k’ə*‘ reflects the Modern Armenian *šetaki* ‘obliquely’ (see Malxaseanc’ HBB 3: 510c), and the *k’* is erroneous or of other nature.

●ETYM Together with *xet* ‘mutilated, lame; sore (eye); crooked (also morally); abominable’, dial. **xet-* ‘to become spoilt, undisciplined; to make silly jokes; to scoff, ridicule grimacing’; *šil* ‘squint-eyed’, dial. ‘mad’, Łarabał ‘mistake’, **šil anknel* ‘to be mistaken, confused; to err’; **šał-* (12th cent.; dial.) ‘to err, to be mistaken, confused; to see badly; to become spoiled (of milk)’; *sxal* ‘mistake, failure; crime’, *sxalem*, *sxalim* ‘to err, be mistaken; to stumble; to fail, miss’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects) (see s.v.v.), connected with Lat. *scelus*, GSG *sceleris* n. ‘misdeed, crime’; Gr. *σκελος* n. ‘leg (from the hip downwards)’, *σκελλός* ‘crook-legged’, *σκολιός* ‘wicked, crooked’; Skt. *skhālati* ‘to stumble, stammer, fail’, MPers. *škarwīdan*, NPers. *šikarfīdan* ‘to stumble, stagger’; Oic. *skjalgr*, OHG *scelah* ‘squint-eyed’, etc. (Bugge 1893: 57; HAB 2: 356; 3: 490a, 508a, 517a; on **sx-*, see Meillet 1903a: 18; on Iran. **skarf-* ‘to stumble’, see Cheung 2007: 346–347). The original meaning would be ‘Krümmung, Biegung’ (see Frisk, s.v.). Ačāryan (HAB 2: 490–491) also compares, albeit with some reservation, with *kał* ‘lame’, **ket* ‘crooked’ (q.v.). The alternation *x* : *k*, however, does not apply normally to native words. The meaning ‘mistake’ of Łarabał of *šil* is remarkable since it combines the form *šil* (‘squint-eyed’) with the semantics of *sxal* (cf. Ĵahukyan 1972: 292; 1987: 278). Elsewhere, Ĵahukyan (1987: 148) separates *šil* ‘squint-eyed’ (grouped with *šet* ‘crooked’, etc.) from Łarabał *šil*, connecting the latter only with Arm. *sxal* and Skt. *skhālati*. This is improbable.

If the etymology is accepted, we must reconstruct a root **skh₁el-*, in view of Skt. *skh-* and Arm. *sx-* (see Schrijver 1991: 433; cf. also Kortlandt 2003: 1, 6, 31), as well as Arm. *š-*. According to Olsen (1999: 195, 813), Arm. *šil* ‘squint-eyed’ is a vr̥ddhi derivative **skēlo-* or **skēli-*. Given the possible reconstruction with an internal laryngeal, one might alternatively suggest an ablaut form **skeh₁l-*. In this case, the initial *š-* would be analogical after *šet* and others, if the *š-* in these forms is from **skH-*.

According to another etymology, Arm. *sxalim* and Skt. *skhālati* belong to a different root, namely **sk^wh₂el-* (or **sg^{wh}h₂el-*, Cheung 2007: 347 with ref.), together with Gr. *σφάλλω* ‘to overthrow, bring down’; Gr. *σφάλλομαι* ‘to fall, to stumble, be mistaken’ (see Hübschmann 1897: 490–491^{Nr369}; HAB 4: 224–225; Xačaturova 1979: 365; Klingenschmitt 1982: 144, 169; Viredaz 2005: 91). Sometimes an exclusively Armeno-Indoaryan isogloss is suggested, see Pokorny 1959: 929; Ĵahukyan 1987: 148; Olsen 1999: 195₃₆₂; Beekes 2003: 169, 202, 211. Beekes (op. cit. 202) notes: “very doubtful Gr. *σφάλλω*, which would require *-k^w-*”. It is uncertain, however, whether the outcome of PIE **sk^wH-* would be distinct from that of **skH-*.

The twofold development of **skH-* as Arm. *š-* and *sx-* is puzzling. Ĵahukyan (1987: 192) assumes that **skh-* yielded Arm. *š-* before front vowels, and *sx-* elsewhere. Olsen (1999: 195₃₆₂) only speaks of the development **sk-* (unaspirated) > *š-* before a front vowel. Kortlandt (2003: 10) mentions *šet* (with Gr. *σκέλος*, etc.) in his list of words that represent the regular palatalization. However, the normal outcome of **ske/i-* is Arm. **c‘e/i-* (see 2.1.22.3; also Beekes 2003: 179, 198). I therefore assume the following distribution: **skV-* > Arm. **c‘V-* vs. **skHV-* > **sk^hV-* > Arm. **šV-*. Arm. *sxalim* is the only case demonstrating the development **sk^h-* > Arm. *sx-*, and, therefore, may be an old Aryan borrowing (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 192). In page 551, Ĵahukyan (op. cit.) places this case in Iranian context. The Iranian forms, however, have an initial *sk-* (see above), so the best solution is the one suggested by Xačaturova (1979: 365-367, 370, 375), who treats *sxalim* as a loan from the Indo-Aryan language of Near East. It is interesting to note that Vogt (1938: 333) compares Skt. *skhālate* and Arm. *sxalim* to Georg.-Zan **sxal-* : *sxł* (on which see Klimov 1964: 167, comparing with PIE **(s)lei-d^h-* ‘slippery, to slide’, Pokorný 1959: 960-961). Klimov (1993: 32) rejects any dependence from Armenian since the Kartvelian Armenisms are ascribed to a period not earlier than 7-6th cent. BC. This presumption has to be proven, however.

The distribution **kH* > Arm. *x* vs. **skH* > Arm. *š*, reflected in the pair *xet* and *šet*, can be corroborated by *xayt‘/xēt‘/xit‘* vs. *šit‘* ‘to bite’ (see s.vv.).

The problem of *šet* – *šil* is different from that of *asetn* / *asiñ* (GSg *astan*), etc., since neither *šet* nor *xet* appear in vocalism *-i-*. Note also the alternation *l-l*.

Since the semantic field here is ‘crooked, twisting, bending’ (also referring to body parts), one may derive Arm. *šl(n)-i* ‘neck’ (q.v.) from **šil-* ‘twisting’; see also 3.7.2.

See also s.v. *šišat* ‘a kind of demon’.

šerep‘, *o*-stem (only ISg *šerep-o-v* in Geoponica, 13th cent.) ‘ladle’.

A few late attestations and derivatives. With an unaspirated *-p-* in Geoponica. Can this be supported by the loan into Laz */šerepi/*? In Yaysmawurk‘: printed *-b-*; cf. on Muš and Alaškert below.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects with an aspirated *-p‘*; in Muš and Alaškert one finds GSg *šerb‘i* next to NSg *šerep‘*; see HAB 3: 511a. Bałdasaryan-T‘ap‘alc‘yan 1958 vacat.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded by Ačařyan (HAB 3: 511a). Ĵahukyan (1967: 261) connects to Russ. *čerep* ‘scull’, *čerpát‘* ‘to scoop, draw, ladle (out), *čerpak* ‘scoop, ladle’, etc. from PIE **(s)ker-p-* ‘to chop, cut’ (see s.v. *k‘er-*, *k‘er-b-*, *k‘er-p‘-* ‘to scratch, chop, carve’). The comparison is interesting, but the phonological details are unclear. Later he (Ĵahukyan 1990: 71, sem. field 5) considered the word to be of unknown origin.

The initial *š-* instead of *c‘-* or *k‘-*, as well as the final *-ep‘* might argue in favour of substratum origin: **sk^herep^h-*; see also s.vv. *šert*, *še/ēr*. However, the derivation from PIE **(s)ker-p-* might be possible if one assumes initial metathesis **sk-* > **ks-* and ruki-rule (see 2.1.12). Thus: **kser-ep^h-* > *šerep‘*. In either case, the *-ep‘* can be compared with another tool-name, namely *šatap‘* ‘borer, gimlet’. Note the dependence of the vowel before **p^h* upon the root vowel: *šer-ep‘* vs. *šat-ap‘* (cf. 2.1.23).

The root may be identical with *še/ēr*; thus: ladle made of storax-wood.

šert, *i*-stem: GDPl *šert-i-c*‘ (3 Kings 18.34) ‘split wood, piece of wood, splinter’, attested in 3 Kings 18.33-38 (a few times, rendering Gr. *σχίδαζ* ‘id.’); later also ‘slice of cheese, etc.’, and *šertem* ‘to slice’.

●DIAL The forms *šert* ‘slice’ and *šertel* ‘to slice, split, break’ are present in several dialects: Ararat, Muš, Alaškert, Tigranakert, Svedia, Moks, etc. [HAB 3: 512].

●ETYM See s.v. **c* ‘it-’ ‘to cut, split, scratch’.

šēr, *šer* ‘storax-tree’, possibly also ‘manna-ash’.

The only classical attestation is found in Genesis 30.37 [Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 286]: *Ew ar Yakob gawazan šēr* (vars. *šer*, *šert*, *ššēr*, *er*) *dalar ew ankuzi ew sawswoy ew keṭeweac*‘ *znosa Yakob, ew elew spitak, ew ek’erc zdalarn i gawazanac’n, ew erewēr i gawazansn spitakn, zor k’ercoyr, nkarēn* : “Then Jacob took fresh rods of poplar and almond and plane, and peeled white streaks in them, exposing the white of the rods” (RevStBible).

The relevant part of the Greek text reads: *ράβδον styrakínēn chlōrān kai karvínēn kai platanōn* “a fresh/green rod of storax-tree, and of nut-tree, and of plane-tree”. Arm. *šēr* renders Gr. *styrāz*, *-ākos* ‘storax-tree, *Styrax officinalis*; the fragrant gum-resin of the storax-tree’.

In Yaysmawurk‘, the Biblical passage is rephrased as follows: *Ārnul p’ayt dalar ankuzi, uši ew sōsi*. Ačāryan (HAB 3: 606b) points out that *uši* does not have a correspondent form here and is therefore unknown. This is somewhat surprising because the collation of the set *šēr* : *ankuzi* : *sawsi* with *ankuzi* : *uši* : *sōsi* points to identification *šēr* = *uši*, although the order is not the same. See s.v. *uši*.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 510b.

I wonder if somehow related with the first component of *šērxišt* (Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i) or *širixišt* (Mxit‘ar Herac‘i) ‘manna’ [Seidel 1908: 210-211; HAB 3: 515b; S. Vardanian 1990: 346, § 2206; MišHayBaṛ 215a, 217a]. It has been assumed that Pers. *šīr-xi/ušt* ‘manna’ is composed of Xurāsānī *kšīru* ‘a tree resembling the ash’ and *vxišt* ‘gum’ [Seidel 1908: 210-211; HAB 3: 515b].

If this is accepted, one can compare Arm. *šēr* ‘storax-tree’ with *kšīru* ‘*ash-tree’, The association can easily be explained by two factors: (1) both the storax-tree and the ash-tree have valuable wood of which spears or other implements are made, cf. Gr. *styrāz*, *-ākos* ‘storax-tree’ which also refers to ‘spike at the lower end of a spear-shaft’; on ‘ash-tree’ > ‘spear, handle, shaft’, see s.vv. *hac’i*, *hoyn*, espec. *metex*; note also Arm. *šer-ep* ‘ladle’ which can derive from *šēr/šer*- ‘storax-tree’; (2) Gr. *styrāz* ‘storax-tree’ produces fragrant gum-resin, and Gr. *μελία* ‘manna ash’ is etymologically and/or mythologically related with *μέλι* ‘honey; sweet gum collected from certain trees, manna’ (see s.v. *metex* ‘handle of an axe’). See also s.v. *uši*/**hoši*.

***šit(-)** ‘bite; wound’, the oldest attestation comes from *šit*‘-oṭ ‘biting’ (present participle), in homilies attributed to Yovhannēs Mandakuni (5th cent.) or Yovhannēs Mayragomec‘i (7th cent.). “Vark‘ haranc” (Paterica) has *šit*‘-oṭ, as well as *šit*‘eal ‘bitten’. The latter is rendered in Baṛgirk‘ hayoc‘ by *hareal* ‘struck; bitten’ (see Amalyan 1975: 249^{Nr111}). This (late) medieval dictionary also has the only evidence for the noun *šit*‘, rendered as *c’aw aytuc*‘eal, literally: “pain swollen” (see Amalyan

1975: 249^{Nr113}).¹⁰⁵ The noun *šit* ‘has been preserved in the dialect of Łarabał (see below). Combining the evidence from Baġirk ‘hayoc’ with that of the dialect of Łarabał one may represent the semantics of *šit* as *‘pain of a (swollen) wound’. Aristakēs Lastivertc‘i (11th cent.) has *šit-oc* ‘bite (of a bee)’.

●DIAL Preserved only in the dialect of Łarabał: *šit* ‘the warmth of a wound’ [HAB 3: 516b], see above.

●ETYM NHB (s.v.) seems to identify with *xayt‘em*. Ačařyan (HAB 3: 516b) mentions only this, leaving the origin of the word open.

In view of the alternation *š-* / *x-* (see s.vv. *šet*, *xet*, etc.), one may indeed connect with *xayt‘em* ‘to bite (of insects and snakes)’ and, especially, its ablaut form *xit*, *o*-stem ‘pain, colic, twinge’ (see s.v.). Note that **šit*‘(-) ‘bite; wound’ practically combines the meanings of *xayt‘em* and *xit*, and *šit-oc* ‘bite (of a bee)’ goes parallel with *xayt-oc* ‘bite, sting’.

šil ‘squint-eyed; *šl-anam* ‘to become squint-eyed’ (both Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in the meaning ‘squint-eyed’. In Łarabał: *šil* ‘mistake; disorder’, **šil anknel* ‘to be mistaken, confused; to err’. In some other dialects – ‘mad’: Ĵuła [HAB 3: 517a; T. Abgarean 1966: 94]; Melri [Ačarean 1954: 322]. Illustrations from Łarabał/Goris, e.g. in HŽHek 7, 1979: 464, lines 10, -1 (‘disorder, confusion’).

Among new dialectal words, Ačařyan (HAB 3: 517a) mentions verbal *šluil* ‘to become squint-eyed’, and adj. *šil-ti*, *šil-t-ik*, *šl-t-ik* ‘squint-eyed’. The latter form is found in Baġirk ‘hayoc’ and in the dialects of Ararat and T‘iflis [Ačarean 1913: 831b]. In some dialects the *-t-* is voiced: Łarabał *šildi*, Šulaver *šildik* [Ačarean 1913: 829a], Ararat and Łalt‘ač‘i *šldik* [Amatuni 1912: 515b]. For the voicing cf. also Łarabał, Agulis *łldi(k)* ‘tickle’, if from **xlt-i* > **xtl-i* > **xlt-i* (see s.v. **xtil* ‘to tickle’).

I wonder if **šil-ti* can be viewed as a deverbative formation in *-ti* (see 2.3.1).

●ETYM See s.v. *šet* ‘slanting, crooked, oblique’.

šišay-k‘, in Baġirk ‘hayoc’ (see Amalyan 1975: 249^{Nr114}), *šišayk* ‘is rendered by *ays-k* ‘demons’.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 518a) takes *šišay* as the NSg form and compares it with Syriac *šilāsā* ‘weasel, marten’, without any conclusion and further remarks. This would make sense if one takes into account the superstitious association of the weasel with the devils (see Ananyan, HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 163-164; see also s.v. **č‘asum*). However, the word *šišat* ‘a kind of demon’ (q.v.) newly found by L. Hovhannisyan (1987: 131; 1991a: 151-152; 2000a: 218) in the homilies of Eusebius of Emesa and Ephrem Asori sheds new light on *šišayk*‘.

The form *šišayk*‘ should be interpreted as a metathesized collective form of *šišat* in *-ay-k*‘ (see s.vv. *darbin* ‘smith’ - *darbn-ay-k*‘; *angł-ay-k*‘ ‘sea-monster’ or ‘eel, siren, Nymph-Snake’). Thus: *šiš(a)t-ay-k*‘ > **šišł-ay-k*‘ > *šišayk*‘.

šišat ‘a kind of demon’, not in dictionaries. The word has been found by L. Hovhannisyan (1987: 131; 1991a: 151-152; 2000a: 218) in the homilies of Eusebius

¹⁰⁵ Ačařyan (HAB 3: 516b) cites it as *šit‘ac‘aw- aytuc‘eal*, but the critical edition of Amalyan (1975) helps to clarify the gloss.

of Emesa and Ephrem Asori. The passages read respectively: *Zdews halaceac*‘, *zšišats xroveac*‘ “(he) drove away the devils, harassed the *šišat*-s”; *Ew arnun zmarminn surb: uten zhasteays and šišats ew and surbs zsrbut iwonn* “And they take the holy body: (they) eat the *hasteay*-s with *šišat*-s and the holiness with saints”. For the form *šišay-k*‘, see s.v.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is known to me (see also s.v. *šišayk*‘).

In my opinion, *šišat* is a reduplicated form of the root **šat-* (< PIE **skHL-*) ‘to err, to be mistaken, confused; to see badly’, cf. *šet* ‘slanting, crooked, oblique’, *šetem* ‘to crook’, *šetim* ‘to go astray’, *xet* ‘mutilated, lame; sore (eye); crooked (also morally); abominable’, dial. **xet-* ‘to become spoilt, undisciplined; to make silly jokes; to scoff, ridicule grimacing’, *sil* ‘squint-eyed’, dial. ‘mistake; mad’ (see especially s.vv. *šet* and *šatim*). The type of reduplication is identical with that found in *cicat* ‘laugh’, *cicarn* ‘swallow’, etc. (see s.vv.). The semantic development involved here can be represented as ‘crooked, abominable, erroneous, or crazy words/things; crookedness’ > ‘crooked, abominable person’ (typologically cf. *katak* ‘play, ridicule, joke’, which in P’awstos Buzand 3.19 refers to ‘buffoon’; see also s.v. *catracu*). For the semantic field cf. *molim* ‘to become mad’ (Bible+), *mol-or-im* ‘to err, to be confused, mistaken; to become mad’ (Bible+), in the dialect of Svedia ‘to see badly’, *moli* ‘a kind of sorcerer’ (Eznik Kołbac‘i), etc. (see s.v. **mol-*).

šl(n)i, probably **šil*, GDPI *šal-a-c*‘ ‘neck’, a MidArm. word in forms of *šlni*, GDSg *šln-oy*, *šlli*, pl. *šlni-k*‘ (API *šlin-s* and *šlin-k-s*, GDPI *šlnic*‘), *šli-k*‘ (GDPI *šlec*‘), *šlnestan*, etc. [HAB 3: 522b; Łazaryan/Avetisyan, MjHayBar 2, 1992: 218]; on *šlnestan*, prob. collective, see Weitenberg 1997: 330.

Here must belong also GDPI *šal-ac*‘, found in a competition-joke by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia): *Brnem šalac d ew tam olor* “(May) I take (subj.) your neck and twist it” [Mnac‘akanyan 1980: 342^{L10}].

The form *šlli* (also widespread in the dialects) comes from *šlni*. The nasalless forms *šli-k*‘, *šlec*‘ (apparently from **šleac*‘), and *šalac*‘ seem to be old rather than simplifications of the geminate *-ll-*. Theoretically, one may reconstruct **šil* or **šul* (*a*-stem, cf. *šal-a-c*‘, with subsequent reshaping as of *n*-stem (cf. synonymous *ul-n* ‘neck’, q.v.), as well as *-i-k*‘ formations based on both **šl-* and **šl-n-*.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects: *šlli* (Akn), *šlink*‘, *šllink*‘, *šllik*‘, *šlnis* (Rivola), etc. ‘neck’ [HAB 3: 522b], Bulanəx *šalək*‘ [S. Movsisyan 1972: 71a]. Interesting is Hamšen *šnlik*‘, *šnlink*‘ ‘face’ [Ačaryan 1947: 73, 248]; for the metathesis, see 2.1.26.3. Ačaryan (HAB 4: 658a) describes the meaning of Bulanəx *šalək*‘ as follows: “the lower part of the occiput, that is already the back” (thus: “the upper part of the neck” in HAB 3: 522b and in S. Movsisyan 1972: 71a seems to be erroneous).

●ETYM A connection with Lat. *collum*, *collus* ‘neck’ is suggested in NHB 2: 480a and Ĵahukyan 1967: 262. Ačaryan (HAB 3: 522b) mentions the assumption of NHB not accepting it, and adds no further notes or etymologies.

I propose to reconstruct a Parm. **šil-* ‘crooked, twisting (body part)’ and relate it with *šil*, etc.; see s.vv. *šet*, *šil*, and, for the semantics, 3.7.2.

šun, GDSg *šan*, NPI *šun-k*‘, GDPI *šan-c*‘ ‘dog; adulterer, adulteress, whore’ (Bible+).

Interesting are pl. *šn-ui* (a reading variant in Eusebius of Caesarea, see NHB 2: 486c; HAB 3: 534a with ref.) and MidArm. *švin* ‘dog’ in Fables of Vardan Aygekc‘i, 12-13th cent. (MiġHayBař 2, 1992: 225b). On the asterism ‘Dog-Star’, see below.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 535a].

Remarkable is Kurd-P‘alan (Nikomidia) *šəvən* [HAB 3: 535a]. Note also Dersim *šun*, Mirak‘ *sun*, pl. *səv-di*, *səv-ni* [Bařramyan 1960: 95b]. On this form, on *šun* in folk-games and on ‘Dog-Star’, see below.

●ETYM Since long (NHB 2: 490b; de Lagarde 1854: 27^{L736}; for more references, see HAB 3: 534), derived from PIE **k_uon-* ‘dog’: Skt. *śván-* m., NSg. *śvā*, AccSg *śvānam*, GSg *śúnas*, *śván-* f. ‘dog’, YAv. *span-*, Lat. *canis* m.f., Gr. *κύων*, GSg. *κυνός* ‘dog’, OIr. *cú*, GSg. *con*, Lith. *šuõ*, OPr. *sunis*, *songos* (Euler 1985: 85), etc., see Hübschmann 1987: 480; Pokorny 1959: 632-633; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 674-675; Mallory/Adams 1997: 168.

Arm. *skund* ‘dog’ (11th cent.+) is usually considered to belong here, too. One may assume the following distribution: *šun* < **šuun* < PIE **k_uōn* and *skund* ‘dog, puppy’ < **k_uon-to/ā-*. For a discussion, other proposals and references, see Lidén 1911: 381-385; Bonfante 1937: 21; Pisani 1950: 172; Ĵahukyan 1982: 69, 75, 134, 218₁₀₇, 218-219₁₀₈; 1987: 134. Further, see 2.1.21 and s.v. *skund* ‘dog, puppy’.

Godel (1975: 85) points out that “the oblique case stem *šan-* is the outcome of some unknown analogical process”. One may assume that the original genitive **k_un-ós* (the Armenian reflex of which would be identical with the nominative *šun*) has been reshaped as **k_un-ós* analogically after the nominative *šun* < **šuun* < PIE **k_uōn*; note also ISg **šan-b* < **k_un-b^{hi}*. For a discussion, see Ĵahukyan 1959: 175; 1982: 108; Schindler 1975: 55; de Lamberterie 1978: 263₁₀₅; Greppin 1984: 92-95; Stempel 1993 < 1987: 150-151; Olsen 1999: 133-134; Matzinger 2005: 71₃₂₃). A similar explanation may be assumed for *jiwn* ‘snow’, *tun* ‘house’, etc. Compare also the problem of Lat. *canis* ‘dog’ (see Schrijver 1991: 461).

Arm. dial. Kurd-P‘alan (Nikomidia) *šəvən* has been treated as an archaic form (Ĵahukyan 1972: 273; 1985: 157; 1987: 254); note also MidArm. *švin* and dial. Dersim pl. *səv-ni* (see above). It is tempting to assume a relic of an old intermediary form **šuwn-* or a relation with e.g. Skt. *śván-*.

On Nostratic **K_ujna* ‘wolf, dog’, see Illič-Svityč 1971: 361-362; Ivanov 1977: 206; Manaster Ramer 1997: 90-91; Bomhard 2008, 2: 416-417. A comparison between the PIE term and Old Chinese *koo?* ‘small dog’, *keen?* ‘dog’ has been proposed (Zhou Jixu 2002: 3^{Nr12}; 2003: 8^{Nr31}, a discussion on 8-9). The Germanic forms with a dental (Goth. *hunds*, OFris. *hund* ‘dog’) are linked with OChin. **koond*, **koon?* ‘big dog’ [Zhou Jixu 2003: 8^{Nr32}].

Culturological excursus

Arm. pl. *šn-u/wi* comes from dual (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 375). Originally it may have referred to the two dogs of the *Dying-Rising God* (compare the two dogs *Zangi-Zrangi*, *arlez-s*, etc.), cf. Skt. dual *śvānau*, referring to the two dogs of Yama in RV X.14.10-12 (see Ivanov 1977: 189, with a Germanic parallel).

The asterism *Šn-astł*, lit. ‘dog-star’, mentioned by Anania Širakac‘i in the list of stars or constellations which indicate *zanĵrewac* ‘*sastkut* ‘iwn “abundance of rains” (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 331^{L1f}), must be identified with Sirius, the star of Orion’s dog (see Scherer 1953: 109-116); note also dimin. *Šn-ik* (Ališan 1910: 137-138).

This asterism is also present in modern dialects. According to Mkrtumjan 1974: 78b, Syunik ‘*Šani astł*’ refers to ‘Polar star’.

In folk-games *šun* refers to a playing dice (stone), see Ačařean 1913: 840-841; Bdoyan, HayŽotXał 3, 1983: 204-205, 209; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 290a. Combining this to the dialectal expression *šan baxt uni* ‘he/she is very successful’, lit. ‘has a dog’s fortune’ (HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 295a), one may think of a comparison with Skt. (RV+) *śva-ghnín-* ‘winning player, winner in the dice-game’, a derivative of **śva-ghn-á-* ‘slaying of the dog’ (Ivanov 1977: 199-201, with parallels from other IE traditions; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 591₂; Falk 1986: 100-101, 108-111, 188; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 674).

šunč‘, *o*-stem: GDSg *šnč‘-o-y*, ISg *šnč‘-o-v*, GDPl *šnč‘-o-c* (Bible+); *i*-stem: GDPl *šnč‘-i-c* (Plato) ‘breath; soul, person; blowing, wind’ (Bible+); **šnč‘em** ‘to breathe, blow’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 535b]. Some of them (Polis, Karin, Ararat, Muš, etc.) display forms with initial *s-*, which is due to dissimilation *š...č‘* > *s...č‘*.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 535b) treats *šunč‘* as an onomatopoeic word composed of *š-* and the suffix *-nč‘* which is frequent in onomatopoeic words.

Though this is basically correct, the connection with cognate forms should not be excluded, cf. Skt. *śvasiti* ‘to hiss, pant, snort’, Lith. *švañkšti* ‘to wheeze’, Oic. *hvæsa* ‘to hiss, snort’. For a discussion, see Meillet 1898: 278; Pedersen 1905: 198 = 1982: 60; Lidén 1911: 385; Grammont 1918: 252; Pokorny 1959: 632; Klingenschmitt 1982: 69; Ravnæs 1991: 147, 166₁; Olsen 1999: 16₂₆; for Sanskrit, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 677. On the anlaut, see also 2.1.21.

The Armenian root is perhaps **šu-* rather than **š-*. The words *ššu-nj* and *ššu-k* ‘whisper’ can be regarded as reduplicated forms of **šu-* containing *-nj* (see s.v. *munj-* ‘to mutter, murmur’) and the diminutive *-(u)k*, respectively.

O

***o-** interrogative indefinite pronoun (cf. *o ok‘*, etc. Agat‘angelos+), gen. *o-yr*, dat. *u-m*, abl. *y-um(m)-ē*, plur. nom. *oy-k‘*, gen.-dat. *oy-c‘* ‘who’; **o-v** uninflected ‘who’, also *ov ok‘* ‘who, which person’; **o-r**, gen. *or-o-y*, dat. *or-um*, abl. *y-or-m-ē*, instr. *or-o-v*, plur. gen.-dat. *or-o-c‘*, instr. *or-o-v-k‘* ‘which’; **o-v** uninflected ‘who’; **o-k‘**, gen. *u-r-u-k‘*, dat. *u-m-e-k‘*, abl. *y-umek‘-ē* (plural is based on *omn*) ‘someone, a person’; **y-o**, a prepositional accusative-allative ‘where to’

All the forms are widely attested since the earliest stage of Classical Armenian.

A remarkable textual illustration abounding in these and other pronominal forms is found in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.3 (1913=1991: 11^{L17f}, Thomson 1978: 69-70): *erkar ew šahawor gorcov zazgis meroy kargel zpatmut iwonn čšdiw, zt‘agaworac‘n ew znaxarakanac‘ azgac‘ ew tohmic‘, t‘ē óv yummē, ew zinč‘ iwraq‘anč‘iwr ok‘ i noc‘anē gorceac‘, ew óv ok‘ i c‘etic‘s orošeloc‘ antani ew merazneay, ew óyk‘ omank‘ ekk‘ antanec‘ealk‘ ew meraznac‘ealk‘*: ‘to write the history of our nation in a long and useful work, to deal accurately with the kings and the princely clans and

families: who descended from whom, what each one of them did, which of the various tribes are indigenous and native and which are of foreign origin but naturalized”.

●DIAL The forms *ov* and *or* are ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 572a, 575a]. The ‘pure’ form **(h)o* has only been preserved in Łarabał *hu* ‘who’ and Nor Naxiĵewan rural *vɔ*, only in *vɔ gina* ‘who knows?’ [HAB 3: 549a]. Ačarıyan (HAB 3: 571-572) points out that the Łarabał pair *hu* before a consonant vs. *huv* before a vowel reflects the original distribution of the OArm. forms *o* and *ov*. In Alaškert and Muš, *ov* ‘who’ has been replaced by *v/wor* [HAB 3: 549a].

Šatax, Moks, Muš *vir*, and Meŕi *hür* ‘whose’ reflect ClArm. *oyr* (see M. Muradyan 1962: 121 and 1982: 154 with the whole Šatax and Moks paradigms; Weitenberg 1986: 91, 97, 99 with paradigms and an extensive discussion). Also Łarabał has *hür* ‘whose, whom’, see textual illustrations in Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 24^{L1} (*hür heti* ‘for whom?’), 326 (*hur* ‘to whom?’), 331^{L14} (*hür ci* ‘whose horse?’), 331^{L-11} (*hür* ‘to whom?’).

The form *omn* has been preserved in Ĵula *mi vomn* ‘someone’ [HAB 3: 559b; Ačarean 1940: 380].

The form *ok’* has not been preserved independently. It is reflected in the following forms: T’iflis *ɔk’min*, metathesized *ɔmk’in*, Ararat *ɔk’min*, metathesized *ɔk’nim* < *ok’ min* ‘someone, a person’; Ĵula *vorɔk’* < *or ok’* ‘whichever’; Sebastia *več’ vek’* < *oč’ ok’* ‘nobody’; cf. also Agulis *úxman*, *úhman*, *úman*, Meŕi *únk’en*, etc., probably blends of *ok’(-min)* and *omn* [HAB 3: 620b].

ClArm. *y-o* ‘where to’ is reflected in Svedia *yeɔ* ‘where to’ (see HAB 3: 549a, 613b; Ačarıyan 2003: 581; in Andreasyan 1967: 376, *yeu*).

●ETYM Usually derived from PIE **k^wo-*; for the Armenian material, an etymological discussion and references, see HAB 3: 548-549, 559b, 571-572, 574-575, 620. More probably, however, it reflects PIE **jo-*. For *o-r* cf. Goth. *hvar* ‘where’, etc. (Meillet 1927b). For a further philological and etymological discussion and for the problem of the initial *h-*, see s.vv. *i-* ‘thing, what’, *ur* ‘where’.

ozni, *ea*-stem (only GDPl *ozne-a-c’* in Vardan Barjrbərdc’i, 13-14th cent.) ‘hedgehog’ (Bible+). Arm. *ozni* renders Gr. *ἐχῖνος* ‘hedgehog’ in the Bible and in Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 298^{L14}, glossed in 376a). Later: *kozni* ‘id.’ (*Vkayabanut’iwn S. Yovsimiosĩ*).

In the late medieval dictionary *Baĝirk’ hayoc’* we find *xozni* glossed by *kozni* (Amalyan 1975: 144^{Nr201}). This form is hardly erroneous since it stands in its alphabetically correct place, and there are no reading variants.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, in many of them with the diminutive suffix *-ik* [HAB 3: 550a].

Some eastern dialects display forms with an initial *k-*: Agulis *kózni*, *kúzni* [Ačarean 1935: 381], Tavuš *kuzni* ‘hedgehog’ [Xemč’yan 2000: 222b^{Nr203}], Łarabał *kózni*, Łazax *kuz*, Ĵula *konjni*, Lori *kunjina*, etc., as well as *kuzni* in Sarafean 1788 apud HAB 3: 550a. Ačarıyan (1935: 149; HAB 3: 550a) explains the initial *k-* through metathesis from diminutive *ozni-k* (note Šamaxi *kuznig’*, with both the prothetic *k-* and the diminutive *-ik*), which is unconvincing. Ĵahukyan (1972: 272; 1985: 157) suggests that the initial *k-* and *x-* represent an Indo-European laryngeal,

which is lost everywhere. For a discussion of this highly improbable view, see the etymological section.

I think the forms *ko/uzni* and *xozni* are due to contamination with other ‘culturally’ related animal names, viz. *kuz* ‘marten’ (cf. especially Łazax *kuz* ‘hedgehog’, formally identical with *kuz* ‘marten’; for similar suggestions, see Musheghian 2000: 64; Ervandyan 2007: 35), and *xoz*, *koč-* ‘pig’. One important reason for the association with the marten could be the fact that the marten and its close relatives, such as the polecat and the weasel, like the hedgehog, kill (poisonous) snakes (see Ananyan HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 162, 166). As to the pig, compare Pahl. *xūkar(ag)* ‘hedgehog’ from *xūg* ‘pig’ [MacKenzie 1971: 94], English *hedgehog* vs. *hog*, etc.

Note also a widespread Armenian proverb: “They put the head of the pig on the table, but it rolled down and fell into the garbage”; “The head of a pig will not stay on a carpet/rug” [Ālanalyan 1960: 46a]. In the Ararat, Agulis, and Łarabał versions of this proverb we find **kozni* ‘hedgehog’ instead of *xoz* ‘pig’ [Amatuni 1912: 351a; Ālanalyan 1960: 46b]. This proverb is present in Tavuš with both *xoz* ‘pig’ and *kuzni* ‘hedgehog’, see Xemč‘yan 2000: 221b^{Nr154f} and 222b^{Nr203}, respectively¹⁰⁶.

As to the vocalism of the Agulis and Łarabał forms, Ačāryan 1899: 84 notes the absence of *o-* > *vəε-* in Łarabał which would imply that the *k-* is old; otherwise we would have **kə́zni*. But this cannot explain the Agulis vocalism. Ačāryan 1935: 70 points out that the expected forms of **kozni* or *(k-)ozni* in Agulis would be **ka/āzni* or **kəzni*. In the dialect of Agulis the accented *u* in monosyllabic and dissyllabic words regularly yields *ɔ* (sometimes *u*), cf. *kupr* ‘tar’ > *kəpr*, *mut* ‘dark’ > *mət*, *mukn* ‘mouse’ > *məknə*, *nuřn* ‘pomegranate’ > *nəřnə*, *urag* ‘adze’ > *órag*, *urax* ‘happy’ > *órax*, *unim* ‘to have’ > *ónim*, *uři* ‘willow’ > *óri*, *utel* ‘to eat’ > *ótil*, etc. (see Ačāryan 1935: 72, 76-77). This holds also for Łarabał (see Davt‘yan 1966: 41-42). Hence, in my opinion, Agulis and Łarabał *kózni*, *kúzni* reflects **kuzni*, which corroborates the association with *kuz* ‘marten’.

Some dialects display forms with an affricate *j-*: Alaškert *ɔcni*, Muš *ɔjni* [HAB 3: 550a] and Bulanəx *ɔjni* [S. Movsisyan 1972: 72b, cf. 52a]; or *-nj-*: Moks *wonjnə* [Ačāryan 1952: 285; Orbeli 2002: 339], Ĵula *konjni*, Lori *kunjina*, etc. [HAB 3: 550a].

According to Ačāryan (1940: 72, 101), Ĵula *konjni* does not directly come from ClArm. *ozni* but reflects an old dialectal by-form. A similar view is expressed by Ĵahukyan 1972: 272 who assumes an IE by-form with a ‘supplementary’ *-n-*. At the first glance this seems true since the development *-nzn-* > *-njn-* is more difficult than the opposite (cf. e.g. *sinj-n* ‘sorb, service-berry, haw’ < Łarabał *səznə*, etc.). However, this is not sufficient enough to consider *kənjni* archaic because such developments are often ambiguous, and the other features, viz. the nasal anticipation (cf. Ĵahukyan 1972: 272) and the prothetic *k-* are certainly recent. The affricate *-j-* may be explained by the influence of *awj* = *ōj* ‘snake’, which is particularly clear from Muš, etc. *ɔjni*. For the association of the hedgehog with the snake, see the etymological section.

¹⁰⁶ There is yet another variant, with *hot* ‘is’ ‘dung-beetle’ (Xemč‘yan 2000: 222b^{Nr229}).

Lexicographers record a plant-name *oznkan*, which is represented in HAB 3: 550b without an etymology. I wonder whether this derives from dial. **oznik* ‘hedgehog’ (cf. Van *voznik*, gen. *vozan**kan* or *voznak**kan*, see Ačařyan 1952: 126; Šerenc‘ VanSaz 2, 1899: 100^{L5}), compare the Greek plant-name *ἐχίνιον* derived from *ἐχῖνος* ‘hedgehog’.

●ETYM Since long (NHB, Pictet, etc., see HAB 3: 550a), connected with the word for ‘hedgehog’: Gr. *ἐχῖνος* m. ‘hedgehog; sea-urchin’, Phryg. *εῖς* ‘hedgehog’, Lith. *ežys* ‘hedgehog’, Russ. *ěž* ‘id.’, OHG *igil* ‘id.’, Oss. *wyzyn/uzun* ‘hedgehog’, etc., see Hübschmann 1877: 25; 1897: 481; HAB 3: 549-550; Pokorny 1959: 292. For Oss. *wyzyn/uzun*, see Cheung 2002: 245.

Arm. *ozni* has been derived from **ozini* (Hübschmann 1899: 46), with intervocalic **g^h* > Arm. *z* (see Clackson 1994: 107). One may also assume that the change of **-g^h-* to *-z-* is regular in intervocalic position and before a nasal (see Meillet 1896b: 54, with *ozni* as an example of **-jn-* > *-zn-*). For a further discussion on this issue and on the Armenian vocalism, see Considine 1978-79: 357; Greppin 1988-89: 479; Ravnæs 1991: 11, 38₁; Olsen 1999: 508-509. The proto-form would be **h₁og^hīnijo-s* (Matzinger 2005: 20) or, perhaps better, **h₁og^hi-Hn-ieh₂-*, with the ‘Hoffmann-suffix’ **-Hn-*. Olsen 1999: 508 assumes a diminutive **(i)h₁no-*, which is uncertain. Clackson (1994: 124) points out that the **l*-suffix of Germanic may have replaced an earlier **n*-suffix, and the different vocalism of Greek and Armenian argues against a shared innovation.

The IE word for ‘hedgehog’ may be associated with ‘snake’ and is usually interpreted as ‘snake-killer’ or ‘snake-eater’, and this reputation is supported zoologically (Specht 1947: 39; Mallory 1982: 198-199; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 526 = 1995: 444; Mallory/Adams 1997: 264-265). A direct derivation of the word for ‘hedgehog’ from ‘snake’ would imply that Gr. *εῖς* ‘viper’ is not cognate with YAv. *aži-*, Skt. *áhi-*, and Arm. *iž* (q.v.) since these forms point to **-g^{wh}-* (cf. Lubotsky 1988: 29₇). This is not very probable, however, and the association between ‘hedgehog’ and ‘snake’ may be secondary (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 264b).

Also in the Armenian tradition we find evidence for this association, both cultural and linguistic (cf. Muš *ojni*, etc. in the dialectal section; see also S. Movsisyan 1972: 52a). In a folk-tale recorded by Ařak‘el Bahat‘ryan in 1860 (HŽHek‘ 6, 1973: 77-78), a young bride puts on the hide of a hedgehog before going to his husband *Ōc‘-manuk* ‘Snake-child’. They argue with mutual demands to take off their hides. Subsequently, the snake turns into a man, and they become spouses. This motif is found in many other versions, e.g. in Van (Šerenc‘ VanSaz 2, 1899: 99-105). Note in particular a version originated from the Manazkert region (see HŽHek‘ 9, 1968: 231-237), where the hedgehog is represented by *ocni* < **ojni*, the form known from the whole Turuberan area.

The assumption that the initial *k-* and *x-* of the Armenian dialectal by-forms *ko/uzni* and *xozni* represent an Indo-European laryngeal (see the dialectal section) is highly improbable since: 1) the regular outcome of **h₂-* and **h₃-* is Armenian *h-*; 2) Gr. *ἐχῖνος* shows that here we are dealing with **h₁-*, which is regularly lost even in Armenian and Anatolian; 3) the solution can be much simpler (see the dialectal section).

olorn, *an*-stem (obl. *-an(c)*'), NPI *-runk*') 'pea, been; globule' (Bible+). In Paterica: *olerñ* (cf. dial.).

●DIAL The plant-name has been preserved in several dialects: Muš *olor*, Nor Naxijewan *urel*, rural *uler*, Xotorjur *orel*, Goris *húleornə*, Łarabał *húleřnə* (cf. also *ülléorne*'g') 'a kind of abscess (*palar*)'. Most of the forms are identical with *olerñ* attested in Paterica. Ačaryan questions whether Ĵula (rural) *hořal* 'a kind of plant resembling *olor*' = Pers. *holar* belongs here too [HAB 3: 551b]. Other forms, if related, have an initial *x-* or *k'-*: Dersim (K'ĭ) *k'alur* 'a kind of corn resembling oats' [Bařramyan 1964: 175b], Dersim, Balu *xəlor* 'millet-sized hail; a kind of millet-sized useless grain' [Sargisean 1932: 426; Bařramyan 1964: 140b] (see N. Mkrtč'yan 1983: 31-32).

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 3: 551b) rejects all the etymologies (among them also the comparison with Gr. *ōlupaí* f. pl. 'spelt, etc.').

Olsen (1999: 139, 778, 808) proposes (with reservation) a connection with *olor* 'twisting' and derives them from PIE **k^wlh₁-r-n-*, as an old heteroclitic from **k^welh₁-* 'to twist, turn'. This view is hard to accept since the assumed development **-lh₁C- > Arm. -oloC-* is uncertain, and *olor* 'twisting' is probably of a different origin. Besides, the plant-name has been compared with Semitic formes: Akkad. *hallūru*, *hi/ullūru*, Aram. *hurlā*, Arab. *ħullar*, *ħarul*, Hebr. *ħarūl*, also Pers. *heler* [Adonc' 1938: 463 = 1972: 388; N. Mkrtč'yan 1983: 31-32; Ĵahukyan 1987: 459, 470; Greppin 1989a: 79].

If Gr. *ōlupaí* is also connected, as Adonc' (ibid.) suggests, we are dealing with an old cultural word of Mediterranean and Near-Eastern areas. Note also another synonym of Mediterranean origin, namely *siserñ* 'pea' (see s.v.).

In view of related forms in different languages with alternating vocalism as well as with the sequene *r...l*, it is difficult to assess the nature and exact origin of the forms *olerñ* (Paterica; dialects) and **orel* (Xotorjur, Nor Naxijewan). An influence of *siserñ*, GSg *sis(e)řan* 'pea' (Agat'angelos+; widespread in the dialects) should be taken into account, too.

olok', *a-* or *o-*stem: GDSg *olok'-i* (Agat'angelos+), GDPI *olok'-ac'* in Agat'angelos (as a reading variant, see below), Plato; *olok'-oc'* (Philo), API *z-olog-s* and *z-olok'-un-s* (both in Yaysmawurk') 'shin'.

In Agat'angelos § 102 (1909=1980: 61^{L16f}; transl. Thomson 1976: 119): *Ew et hraman berel kočets p'aytic'*, *ew arnel əst olok'i* (var. *olok'ac'*) *xotc'ac'* (vars. *xotoc'oc'*, *xotc'oc'*, *xotoc'ac'n*, *xoc'ac'*, etc.) *otic' nora*; *ew dnel ew pndel užgin aratkōk'*: "He commanded that blocks of wood be brought and fixed to his shins and feet and tightened with strong cords". Ter-Lewondyan (1983: 69) translates *olok'i xotc'ac'* by ModArm. *srunk'neri oskorneri* "of the bones of the shins". This would imply that *xotuc'* refers to the lower part of the leg in general, whereas *olok'* to a part of it, perhaps 'shinbone'.

In Bařgirk' hayoc': *ōlox' čur* [Amalyan 1975: 338^{Nr29}].

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Muš, Axalc'xa, Nor Naxijewan, Ĵula, etc. The semantics in the literary attestations are specified as 'the part of the leg between the knee and the heel', while in the dialects 'the part of the leg between the knee and ankle' [HAB 3: 552; Ačarean 1925: 444; 1940: 380]. In the 19th-century dictionaries of K'ajuni and Gabamačean the word means 'stalk of a flower', which can be

compared with the meaning of the dialect of Bulanəx, namely ‘stalk of wheat’ (see HAB 3: 552).

Ararat *əlrk‘* ‘shinbone’ and Adana (Turkish speaking) *əlrk‘* ‘shin’ (see HAB 3: 552ab) have an epenthetic *-r-*.

Particularly interesting is *cok-olok‘* ‘(anat.) calf’ in the dialect of Ozim (see Ačāryan 1913: 522b; HAB 3: 552b). Ačāryan (1913: 522b), with some reservation, treats it as a compound with *cak* ‘hole; hollow’ (**cak-olok‘*). This is possible; cf. Nor Bayazet **cak-oskor*, lit. ‘hollow bone’, described by Ačāryan (1913: 503b) as “a part of flesh/meat [= a body-part? – HM]; voracious person, who is recovering after an illness”; also verbal **cak-oskor-el*. The latter is also present in my mother’s village Erazgavors: *cagəskərel* ‘to be/become voracious’. Nor Bayazet *cak-oskor* occurs also in P‘iloyeanc‘ 1888: 39^{L-6}, referring to a body-part of a buffalo. The word **cak-oskor* is also found e.g. in a saying from Nor Naxijewan (P‘ork‘šeyan 1971: 113b): *Jak əskorov lvanal* “to make an end to the greediness”, lit. “to wash with the hollow-bone”.

The compound, actually meaning ‘hollow bone’, must have referred to a bony body-part. Indeed, it has been recorded in Moks in the meaning “pelvic bone”: *cak-woskor* ‘тазовая кость’ [Orbeli 2002: 252].

Ozim *cokolok*, however, refers to ‘calf’, a fleshy part of the shin. Therefore, I alternatively identify the first component of the compound with *jukn* ‘fish’. According to Ačāryan (1952: 277; HAB 3: 160a), the Ozim form of *jukn* is *j‘öuk*. N. Hovsep‘yan (1966: 232-233), however, is of the opinion that the postulation of voiced aspirated stops in the dialect of Ozim is wrong, and that the Classical Armenian *b/d/g/j/j* regularly yielded *p/t/k/c/č*. In this case, the Ozim form of the word for ‘fish’ would have been **cöuk*. Thus, *cok-olok‘* ‘(anat.) calf’ can easily be interpreted as a compound of *cöuk* ‘fish’ and *olok‘* ‘shin’. For the semantics, see 3.7.3.

●ETYM Compared with OCS *lakŭbъ*, Russ. *lókot*, Czech *loket* ‘elbow’, etc.; Lith. *alkūnė*, *elkūnė* ‘elbow’, Latv. *ēlks* ‘elbow, bend’ *ēlkuons* ‘elbow, bend’; Gr. *ὠλένη* ‘elbow’, etc. (see Lidén 1906: 95-97; HAB 3: 552; Pokorny 1959: 308; Saradževa 1986: 131-132; Ĵahukyan 1987: 122; 165); see also s.vv. *oŭn* ‘spine’, *uln* ‘neck’, etc. Skt. *ṛkṣālā-* f. ‘the part of an animal’s leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof’ is uncertain.

The Balto-Slavic forms derive from **HHol-k-* or **Hh₃el-k-*. Next to this, there is also a Baltic form with acute intonation (Lith. *úolektis*, Latv. *uōlekts* ‘ell’), which requires **HoHl-* or **Heh₃l-*. Note that this alternation of **-o-* and **-ō-* is also seen in *olok‘* ‘shin’ and *uluk* (in Łarabał, also **(h)uluk‘*, with an aspirated *-k‘*) ‘palm, distance from the thumb to the little finger’ (q.v.), which both are formed with a guttural suffixal element *-k‘/-k-*, comparable to the **-k-* of the Balto-Slavic and perhaps some other cognate forms. The same is found also in *oŭn* and *uln* (q.v.), which are considered etymologically related with *ol-ok‘* and *ut-uk*. Theoretically, a PIE *k*-stem might look as follows: nom. **HóHl-ōk* (or **Héh₃l-ōk*), acc. **HoHl-ók-m*, gen. **HHl-k-ós* (cf. the HD paradigm of **nép-ōt* ‘grandson’, a *t*-stem, Beekes 1995: 178). From PArm. nom. **uluk‘* and acc. **ulok-*, as well as from a by-form with the stem **HHol-* or **Hh₃el-*, *uluk/k‘* and *olok‘* have developed. One may alternatively

consider the possible dependence of an unstressed vowel on the stressed one (see 2.1.23).

otb, mostly plural, *o*-stem: GDSg *otb-o-y*, GDPl *otb-o-c*‘, IPl *otb-o-v-k*‘ ‘wail, lamentation’ (Bible+), **otbam** ‘to wail, lament’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. In Sivri-Hisar, it means ‘to long for’ [HAB 3: 553].

●ETYM Connected to Lith. *ulbúoti* ‘to call, sing’, Gr. *ὀλοφύρομαι* ‘to wail, lament, bewail, bemoan’, *ὀλοφυνδός* ‘lamenting, wailing’ (with a secondary *-o-*, see Beekes 2010 s.v.); see Hübschmann 1883: 46; 1897: 481; HAB 3: 553a with lit.; Ĵahukyan 1987: 121, 164; sceptical: Clackson 1994: 182.

The Armenian form may reflect **Hol-b^h-* or **h₃l-b^h-*; for a discussion, see Kortlandt 1987: 62 = 2003: 76; Beekes 1987b: 6-7; 2003: 188; Greppin 1988-89: 479; Lindeman 1990: 28-30; Derksen 1996: 110₆; Olsen 1999: 37.

otot-anam ‘to wail, lament’ (John Chrysostom), **otot-anim** ‘id.’ (John Chrysostom), **otot-ank**‘ ‘wail, lamentation’ (Ephrem); dial. **ulul-** ‘to lament, cry’.

●DIAL Axalc‘xa *ululal* ‘to weep, cry, lament (said of women)’; Erzinka *ulul-ik anel* ‘to cry, shout’ [HAB 3: 555b]. The appurtenance of dimin. *ot-ik* is uncertain (see Amatuni 1912: 527a; Ačařean 1913: 1134b; HAB 3: 555b; Ž. Xač‘atryan 1975: 56b, 56b₆₇). NHB 2: 511a suggests a relation between *otik* and ClArm. *otok*‘ ‘supplication’.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 555) interprets the verb *otot-* as reduplication of **ol-* and connects it to Gr. *ὀλολύζω* ‘to cry out loudly, call, moan’ (said especially of women), *ὀλολυγ-ή* f. ‘loud outcry’; forms with **u-* (for the etymon, see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 230-231; Mallory/Adams 1997: 66b, cf. 412a): Skt. *ululī-* ‘crying loudly’, *ulūka-* m. ‘owl’, Lat. *ululāre* ‘to howl, yell, shriek’, *ulula* f. ‘the tawny owl’, Lith. *ulūloti* ‘to shout’, etc.

Further, see Ałayan 1974: 17, 62-63; N. Simonyan 1991: 303-304. The appurtenance of Arm. dial. *ulul-* has been suggested by Manandean p.c. 1899 in Ėjmiacin (apud HAB 3: 593a). Ĵahukyan (1987: 121, 154, 164) separates **ul-* from **ot-*, but this is not compelling; the vocalic vacillation may be due to the onomatopoeic nature of the etymon. The etymology of Arm. **ot-/ul-* remains unknown to scholars outside Armenia.

For the structure of Arm. dial. *ul-ul-ik* ‘cry, shouting’ and Gr. *ὀλ-ολ-υγή* f. ‘loud outcry’, cf. Gr. *ἀλ-αλ-αγή* ‘shouting’ vs. Arm. *at-at-ak* ‘shouting’ (q.v.).

ototem ‘to overflow, inundate, flood; to rinse’ (Bible+), **ototanem** ‘id.’ (Bible+), **ototanim** ‘to plunge (into licentious pleasures)’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, etc.), **ototeal** ‘licentious’ (John Chrysostom); **otot** ‘inundation, flood’ (Agat‘angelos).

For the moral context of the verb cf. Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.63 (1913=1991: 346^{L12f}; Thomson 1978: 339): *anhun sksaw ototanel yanarak c‘ankut iwns* ‘‘began to plunge without restraint into licentious pleasures’’.

In Bařgirk‘ hayoc‘ (Amalyan 1975: 254^{Nr40f}) *otot* and *ototel* are glossed by *hetel* ‘flood’ and *orogel* ‘to irrigate’, respectively.

●DIAL The verb *ototem* is widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 555a].

●ETYM Belongs with *hetum* ‘to pour, fill’ and *hetel* ‘flood, torrent’ (q.v.).

oġorm *o*-stem: ISg *oġorm-o-v* in Yovhan Mandakuni ‘compassion; supplication’ (Bible+); **oġormim** (Bible+).

●DIAL The verb is widespread in the dialects (note also the deverbative noun *oġormis*, which reflects the frozen API form *oġormi-s*), but the noun is not recorded in HAB 3: 557a. Traces of the latter may be found in Łarabał, e.g. in the formula (L. Haruťyunnyan 1991: 307^{L4}) *Astvac uturmə təni mart'in srtumə* ‘May God put the compassion into the heart of the man’.

●ETYM Compared with OHG *arm* ‘poor, miserable’, etc., as from reduplicated **or-orm-* (see Hübschmann 1899: 48-49; HAB 3: 556-557; Pokorny 1959: 306; Solta 1960: 427f). Ĵahukyan (1987: 121, 164), however, prefers the connection to *etern* ‘trouble’, etc. (from PIE **el-s*). (One might also consider **el-a*). Olsen (1999: 961) mentions as a word of unknown origin.

If, nevertheless, the derivation from **or-orm-* is accepted, one notes a remarkable resemblance with the dissimilation which has probably taken place in **(y)oġorm* from **ar(a)-orm-i* (q.v.). See also 2.1.24.2 on this kind of dissimilation (*saławart*, etc.).

oġok', *o*-stem: GDSg *oġok'-o-y*, ISg *oġok'-o-v* (Agat'angelos, P'awstos Buzand) ‘supplication; fawning, flattery’ (Bible+), **oġok'em** ‘to supplicate, flatter, coax’ (Bible+), **oġok'-an-k'**, pl. tant. *a*-stem: GDPl *oġok'-an-a-c'*, IPl *oġok'-an-a-w-k'* ‘supplication; flattery’ (Bible+).

●ETYM Pedersen (1906: 389-390 = 1982: 167-168) connects *oġok'* with Lat. *loquor* ‘to speak, talk, say; to mention’; further, see HAB 3: 557b. The Latin word may be derived from **tlokʷ-* (see Schrijver 1991: 476; cf. Mallory/Adams 1997: 535b).

More probably, *oġok'* derives from PArm. **ot-/at-* ‘to supplicate, pray, lament’ (see s.v.v. *atač'em* ‘to supplicate, beseech, pray’ and *otoł-* ‘to wail, lament’, cf. Pedersen *ibid.*; Ĵahukyan 1987: 121, 164; Clackson 1994: 174). For a vocalic discussion, see Kortlandt 1983: 10, 13 = 2003: 40, 43; Beekes 2003: 157. The *-ok'* probably points to a rhyming formation next to *botok'* ‘complain’ (q.v.). Note also *borb-ok'-em* ‘to set on fire, kindle, inflame’ vs. *borb* ‘bright, aflame, burning’, and *keł-ek'-em* ‘to tear, rend’ (see s.v.v.).

oġn GDSg *oġin*, in Elias (6th cent.) *oġan*, ISg *oġamb*, NPl *oġunk'*, GDPl *oġanc'* ‘spine, back(bone); spine with spinal marrow; marrow’; dial. also ‘hill-side, etc.’ (Bible+). Mxit'ar Herac'i (12th cent.) has *oġ-o-šar* ‘spinal column’, which is considered dialectal by Ačarjan (HAB 3: 554a).

If the placenames *Oġ-akan* and *Oġin* (q.v.) belong here, the meaning ‘hill-side, etc.’, although attested only in the dialects, must be considered very old.

●DIAL Muš, Alaškert *oġ* (GSg *oġan* or *oġni*) ‘back; slope of a mountain’ (cf. Muš, Sasun *vər oġan* ‘on back’); Xotorĵur *vəł* ‘slope of a mountain’; Hamšen (y)əoł, yəx (GSg *oġon* < *oġan*, NPl *oġunk'*) ‘long hillock’ (according to KiwlHamš 1899: 560a, *eołn* ‘high summit of a hill’), etc. [HAB 3: 554b; Ačarjan 1947: 12, 24, 248]; Mełri *ūtə* ‘the upper part of a hill’ [Ałayan 1954: 45, 282b].

The *an*-stem seen in GDSg *oġan* in Elias corresponds to data from Muš, Sasun, and Hamšen. Muš, Bulanəx, Aparan *oġm-(k-)il* ‘to lie, lean on one's arm’. Ačarjan (HAB 3: 554b) compares this **oġ-m-* to *ənd-oġm-eal* (John Chrysostom), although in the lexicological section he points out that *əndoġmeal* should be read as *əndoġneal*.

One wonders if the forms **otmil* and **əndotmil* reflect a contamination with the synonymous *kołmanim* and *ən-kołman-im* (with the root *kołmn* ‘side’).

In sayings from the village of Xult‘ik (Bałeš), AblSg *yim yołnen* ‘from my back’ is used referring to a mule and a donkey (see Tarōnean 1961: 183).

According to Hananyan (1995: 195ab), Svedia (Xtrbek) has *teuť* for *uteť*, and *təttäg* for *otn*. Formally, *təttäg*, too, seems to derive from *uteť*. The form is mentioned s.v. *otn* because *təttäg*, probably, meant ‘marrow’ rather than ‘brain’. This is merely a guess; Hananyan, unfortunately, does not specify the semantics. Something similar is seen in Andreasyan 1967: 378ab (for Svedia/Yołun-öluk), where Arm. *otn* and *uteť* are glossed as *teuť* and *təöt*, respectively. Here again, both forms are practically identical and clearly represent *uteť*. In page 250, Andreasyan (1967) mentions only one *teuť* (*tuť*), meaning ‘marrow in bones and skull’, vs. *beyn* ‘mind, brains’ (< Turkish < Arab. *beyn* [Ačārean 1902: 290]). In his description of the dialect of Svedia, Ačāryan (2003: 373, 583) represents (ə)təuť, *tuť* ‘marrow’ s.v. *uteť*, in the same opposition with *ben* < Arab. *beyn* ‘brain’.

Akn *əłəšar* ‘spinal column’ reflects MidArm. *ot-o-šar* ‘spinal column’ (see above). Note also *əłəšar* found in Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Eħia Mušelyan Karnec‘i (Karin/Xotorĵur) [Č‘ugaszyan 1986: 41^{Nr33}, 175].

The curious compound Bulanəx *šarəť* ‘spinal column’ (see S. Movsisyan 1972: 71a) must represent the opposite order of the components: **šar-ot(n)*.

●ETYM Despite the semantic difference, derived from the PIE word for the elbow: Gr. *ώλένη* f. ‘elbow, underarm’; Lat. *ulna* f. ‘elbow’; OIr. *uilen* ‘angle’ < **ol-ēn-*; Olc. *alin*, OHG *el(i)na* f. ‘ell’ < PGerm. **alin-* < **ol-en-*; Lith. *uolektis*, Latv. *uōlekts* ‘ell’, etc., as well as Arm. *uln* (GDSg *ulan*, NPl *ulunk*, GDPl *ulanc*) ‘neck’ (Bible+; dialect of Ĵula), *uhuk* ‘palm, distance from the thumb to the little finger’ (Bible+; dialect of Łarabał, with an initial *h-*), and *il(ik)* ‘spindle’ (q.v.), see Lidén 1906: 127-131; HAB 3: 554, 592; Pokorny 1959: 308; Schrijver 1991: 78-79, 339, 352.

Olsen (1999: 125-126) points out that the semantic divergence between ‘spine’ (something twisting or turning) and ‘elbow’ (something bending in an angle) is considerable, which seems exaggerated to me. The spine and neck can not only twist and turn, but also bend in an angle. Besides, the shoulder, also a bending body part, is semantically often related with the back (see 3.7.2). Note also that, in the dialect of Ĵula, the actual meaning of *uln* ‘neck’ (q.v.) may be ‘elbow’ (or ‘shoulder’). The basic meaning of the PIE word might have been, thus, ‘joint, a moving (twisting and/or bending) body part’. This can be corroborated by *šl(n)-i* ‘neck’, if indeed related with **šil-* ‘crooked, twisting/bending’; see also s.v. *šet* and 3.7.2.

Important is also Muš *pařeki hulunk* ‘spinal column’ which actually means ‘vertebrae of back’ and can be considered an important intermediary between *otn* and *uln*, see s.v. *uln*.

Because of the above-mentioned semantic divergence, Olsen (1999: 125-126, 806) prefers a connection with Lat. *collus* ‘neck’, etc. (**k^wol(h₁)-so-* > PArm. **ot-*), assuming a contamination “with the almost homonymous word for ‘elbow’”. This seems unnecessary. Besides, the development **k^wo-* > Arm. *o-* is uncertain.

The ablaut **ol-* vs. **öl-* seen in IE forms (see especially Schrijver 1991: 78-79) is reflected in Armenian *otn* < **Hh₃el-en-* or **HHol-en-* vs. *uln* < **Heh₃l-en-* or

HoHl-en-*. See also *olok* ‘ and *utuk*. The connection with *il(ik)* ‘spindle’ can be accepted only if the internal laryngeal of the PIE root is a **-h₁-* (Heh₁l-* > Arm. *il*), which is uncertain. It is remarkable that next to *ilik* ‘spindle’ (q.v.), there is a homonymous dialectal word meaning ‘marrow’, which, however, can be a Turkish borrowing.

PArm. **ol/ul-* ‘spine with neck; marrow’ might have also developed into *ut-et* ‘brain; marrow’ (q.v.). See also *ateln* ‘bow; rainbow (Bible+)’; ‘a bow-like instrument used for combing and preparing wool and cotton (a card)’ (Geoponica; dial.).

If these words are related with *olok* ‘shin’ (q.v.), one might assume the following semantic development: ‘*hollow bone’ > ‘shinbone’ and ‘marrow’.

Another etymology: Aġayan 1974: 19.

oġ, *o*-stem: GDPI *oġ-o-c* ‘ (Bible+); GDSg *oġ-i* (Paterica) ‘whole, integral, complete, solid; sound, healthy, unhurt’ (Bible+); *ar-oġ* ‘sound, healthy, unhurt’ (q.v.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 558b].

●ETYM Meillet (1894: 154; 1936: 52) derives Arm. *oġ* from **ol-jo-*, cf. OIr. (*h*)*uile* ‘all, whole’, MWelsh *holl* < **(s)ol-jo-* (unless from **sol-no-* with Lat. *sollus* ‘complete’, as is alternatively assumed by Schrijver 1995: 323). This is accepted in Pokorny 1959: 979; Godel 1975: 81; Ĵahukyan 1982: 41. The derivation from **solu-jo-* is unconvincing. For a discussion, see Müller 1890: 5^{Nr45}; Hübschmann 1897: 481; Pisani 1934: 180-182; 1950: 178; Ĵahukyan 1982: 213; Ravnæs 1991: 35, 107₁; Olsen 1999: 26, 798; Beekes 2003: 162. For a discussion of *-ġ-*, see also s.v. *ayl* ‘other, alien’.

For the semantic relationship ‘whole, integral, complete, solid’ vs. ‘sound, healthy’, see Toporov 1979a: 218-220. See also s.v. *amb-oġ* ‘whole, intact’.

oċ ‘not’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in Zeyt‘un, Muš, Hamšen, T‘iflis, Ararat, ĽarabaĽ, Agulis, etc. Note also Muš *măċ* ‘only in a proverb (cf. *on-c* ‘how’ > dial. **monc*). More widespread is *ċ* ‘-ē [HAB 3: 562a].

●ETYM Since NHB (2: 516a), linked with Gr. *οὐκ, οὐκί, οὐχι* ‘not’ < **h₂oiu-k^wi(d)*. See also Meillet 1936: 143; Cowgill 1960; Ĵahukyan 1987: 134, 177; Kortlandt 2003 + Beekes 2003 passim (see the index). For a critical discussion, see Clackson 1994: 158; 2004-05: 155-156, who treats *o-ċ* ‘as an inner-Armenian creation: pronoun *o-* (as in *o-k* ‘ and *o-mn* ‘someone’) + simple negative *ċ* < **kwid*, originally used in conjunction with **ne* which later fell out of use; cf. the fossilised phrase *ċ* ‘-ik’ ‘(there is) nothing’. Aċaryan (HAB 3: 561b < Meillet) connects the first component *o-* of *oċ* ‘not’ with Skt. *āti* ‘beyond, over’, etc.

The inner-Armenian interpretation is most probable. That *ċ* ‘functioned as a negative also without the *o-* is seen not only in *ċ* ‘-ik’ but also in *ċ* ‘ē ‘not’ which is dialectally ubiquitous.

or, *i*-stem in Geoponica, ‘rump’ (Paterica, Geoponica, etc. HAB 3: 564a; MiĴHayBaġ 2, 1992: 231-232).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. In the village of HasknĴaws of Moks, *yer*, which, as is pointed out by Aċaryan, is reminiscent of PIE *e*-grade, cf. the Celtic form below [HAB 3: 564b]. Svedia *vərř* ‘vulva (/bunoc’/’ [Aċaryan 2003: 436, 583].

●ETYM Since NHB (2: 517c), compared with PIE **h₁ors(o)-*: Gr. *ῥπος* m. ‘rump’, *οὐρά* f. ‘tail’, OIc. *ars*, OHG *ars* ‘arse, buttocks, backside’, OEngl. *ears* ‘arse’, Engl. *arse*, OIr. *err* f. ‘tail, back of chariot’ < **ersā*, probably also Hitt. *ārra-*, *ārri-*, *arru-* ‘rump’ (Hübschmann 1897: 482; Bugge 1889: 23; 1892: 446; HAB 3: 564; Pokorny 1959: 340; Hanneyan 1979: 171; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 817 = 1995: 717; Mallory/Adams 1997: 88b).

For Lat. *dorsum*, see s.v. **tor-* ‘neck’.

oski, *wo*-stem (and *ea*-stem; see below) ‘gold’.

wo-stem: GDSg *oskw-o-y*, AblSg *y-oskw-o-y*, ISg *oskw-o-v*, NPl *oski-k-*, AccSg *oski-s*, IPl *oskw-o-v-k-*. All these case forms, except for IPl *oskw-o-v-k-* (once, in 1 Maccabees 4.57), are abundantly attested in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1173-1175. Instead of GDPl **oskw-o-c-*, however, we find here only *oske-a-c-* (Judges 8.26; Songs 5.15), which points to *ea*-stem. If these forms are reliable, we are dealing with a mixed declension *wo* + *ea* (cf. Ĵahukyan 1959: 237-238).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects:

with anlaut diphthongization: dialects with penultimate accentuation (Łarabat *væške*, Goris *vėske*, Ararat, Šamaxi *vəske*, etc.) and Van-Salmast group (Van, Ĵula, Salmast *voski*, etc.);

without diphthongization: Nor Naxiĵewan, T’iflis, Hamšen, Karin, Muš, Tigranakert *oski*, Hačən, Polis, Sebastia *osgi*;

with *ɔ*- and *vɔ*- doublets: Akn (*v*)*osgi*, Suč’ava (*v*)*osgi* (HAB 3: 566-567; for a discussion and chronology, see Weitenberg 1996: 100-103, 110-112; 2001: 71).

Agulis *āske* (see Ačarĵean 1935: 63) seems to show that the change ClArm. *o*- > Agulis *a*- in disyllabic words antedates the diphthongization.

●ETYM Ačarĵyan (HAB 3: 565-566) rejects all the etymological attempts, including those comparing Arm. *oski* with Sumer. *guškin* ‘gold’ (Patkanean 1880: 97; Bugge 1892: 444; Jensen 1898: 108; Vycichl 1965)¹⁰⁷, Finn. *vaski* ‘copper’, etc., as well as that of Patrubány (1908: 278a) who links *oski* with Lat. *aurum*, etc., deriving the Armenian form from **aus-g-iyos*, a derivative of PIE **aues-* ‘to light, shine’ (read **h₂(e)us-* ‘to shine’, cf. Lat. *aurōra*, etc. [Pokorny 1959: 87; Mallory/Adams 1997: 148], see s.v. *ayg* ‘morning’), and considers Finn. *vaski* ‘copper’ and Hung. *vas* ‘iron’ as loans from PArm. **uoski*. Ačarĵyan (ibid.) leaves the origin of Arm. *oski* open. He does not mention the Armenian word in AčarĴLPatm 1, 1940: 11 (with Lat. *aurum*, etc.) and 68 (in the complete list of Armenian words of IE origin), and suggests an Urartian origin in 182. Ĵahukyan (1987: 296, 452) treats *oski* as borrowed from Finno-Ugric languages and mentions the Sumerian form.

The IE forms of this word for ‘gold’ are Latin *aurum*, Lith. *áuksas*, Old Lithuanian *ausas*, and Old Prussian *ausis*, from IE **h₂eus-* (Schrijver 1991: 47), and Toch. A *wās* m., B *yasa* n. ‘gold’ < PToch. **w’āsā* f., from IE **h₂ues-eh₂-* (see Adams 1999: 487), unless a loan from Samoyed (see Schrijver 1991: 47 with refer.). This term is usually treated as a migratory word related with Finno-Ugric **vaš/ske* ‘copper, bronze’ and Sumer. *guškin* ‘gold’. For a discussion and references, see Aalto 1959; Pokorny 1959: 87; Lane 1970: 76, 81; Toporov, PrJaz [a-d] 1975: 168-

¹⁰⁷ Pedersen (1924: 219-220 = 1982: 302-303) assumes a dissimilatory loss of the initial *g*- of Sumer. *guškin* in Armenian.

170; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 711, 713, 932, 939 = 1995: 615, 618, 825-826, 831; Rédei 1986: 42; Mallory/Adams 1997: 234; Carpelan/Parpola 2001: 127.

The appurtenance of Arm. *oski* to this term is accepted practically by everyone. However, the derivational basis is unclear. The proto-form **aus-g-iyos* assumed by Patrubány (cf. also **au-* > Arm. *o-* in Lane 1970: 81) would yield Arm. **a(w)ski(yo)-* or **a(w)sčí(yo)-*. The interpretation of the word as (v)*oski* from **vask* (e.g. Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 713, 932) does not clarify much. Note that **HuV-* yields Arm. *gV-*, and the initial *v-* of the dialectal forms is secondary (see above).

Olsen (1999: 441, 803, 831) assumes dissimilatory umlaut *u-i* > *o-i* and putatively posits a substantivized **h₂ustuiō-* ‘leuchtungsfähig’, cf. Skt. *kr̥tvyā-* (trisyllabic) ‘leistungsfähig, arbeitsvoll’. The development **-stui-* > Arm. *-sk-* is not impossible (see 2.1.22.6), but the structural analysis is not convincing. More probably, the *-ki-* is a non-IE suffixal element seen also in Finno-Ugric and Sumerian forms, as well as in other metal-names, such as Hatt. *ḫapalki-*, Akkad./Hurr. *ḫabalginnu* ‘iron’, Georg. *r̥kina* ‘iron’, etc. The nature of *-k-* in Lith. *áuksas* ‘gold’ which is absent from the other Baltic forms and after which the *-s-* has not become *-š-*, is unclear (see Toporov, op. cit. 168).

One might derive Arm. *oski* from **əwoskiya*, with vocalic assimilation and loss of intervocalic *-w-* in pretonic position, see 2.1.23 and 2.1.33.1 respectively. If we are dealing with a substratum rather than a PIE word, the formation can be compared with that of *ozni* ‘hedgehog’, also a European substratum word with *o*-grade.

oskr (mostly in plur.), *er*-stem: ISg *osker-b* (Commentary on Judges by Elišē) NPl *osker-k'*, GDPl *osker-a-c'*, IPl *osker-a-w-k'* (Bible+) ‘bone’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 567-568].

●ETYM Derived from the PIE word for ‘bone’: Skt. *ásthi*, *asthnás* n. ‘bone’, Gr. *ὀστέον* n. ‘bone’, Lat. *os*, *ossis* n. ‘bone, leg’, Hitt. *ḫaštāi*, *ḫašti-* n. ‘bone; (metaphorically) strength; a measure of length’, CLuw. *ḫāš-* ‘bone’, see Hübschmann 1897: 482; HAB 3: 567; Pokorny 1959: 783; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 150-151; Mallory/Adams 1997: 77a.

Arm. *oskr* points to **Host-uer-* (Meillet 1936: 51; Clackson 1994: 44; Olsen 1999: 147), and the plural stem *-a-* probably reflects the IE neuter pl. **-h₂* (Olsen ibid.). One reconstructs **h₂-* (Mayrhofer EWAia ibid.; Mallory/Adams ibid.; Olsen 1999: 147) or **h₃-* (Kloekhorst 2006: 92; 2008: 325). For a discussion, see also Greppin 1988-89: 479; Lindeman 1997: 47-48. The absence of an initial *h-* points to **Host-* for Armenian. On the *-i/n-* declension in relation with the problem of the laryngeal, see Beekes 1987c; Elbourne 2000: 17-18.

Hamp (1984) argues against reconstruction of a velar suffix in Armenian and Celtic, and denies the relation between ‘bone’ and ‘branch’ (*ost*, q.v.). He (op. cit. 198) explains Arm. *oskr* ‘bone’ through the following development: **ostur* > **oskar* > **osk^ar* > *oskr*. For a discussion, see also Polomé 1980: 26; van Windekens 1990-91. Viredaz (2003: 73, 73₇₀) derives *oskr* from **ost-wr̥* and notes: “**-wr̥* probably added on the model of **ghrēwr̥* ‘horn’ (*ełjewr*) because **ost* was too short a word (or was about to be reduced to **os*). Hitt. *ḫastwer* ‘weed, waste’ is unrelated”.

ost, *o*-stem: GDPl *ost-o-c'*, IPl *ost-o-v-k'* ‘branch’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in several dialects in the meaning ‘remnant of a cut-off branch’. Ararat has *vəst-l* and *kəst-l*, and Sebastia has *əst-r-* [HAB 3: 569a]. For the obscure *k-* in Ararat cf. *kostl* ‘a twig on which bird-lime is smeared to entangle birds’ (HAB 2: 639a; for an explanation, see Aġayan 1974: 87-88).

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *ὄζος* m. ‘branch, twig, bough, offshoot; knot or eye on a tree’, Goth. *asts*, OHG *ast* ‘branch’, MDutch *ōst* ‘knot in wood’, etc. Hübschmann 1883: 46; 1897: 482; Meillet 1922j: 212 (on *-st*); HAB 3: 568-569 with lit.; Pokorný 1959: 785; Mallory/Adams 1997: 80a; Olsen 1999: 19. The analysis **o-sd-o-*, with the root of ‘to sit’ is untenable; one now reconstructs **Hosdo-* (Beekes 1992: 172; cf. Olsen 1999: 19₃₃). The appurtenance of Hitt. *ḫašduer-* is uncertain (see Kloekhorst 2006: 87; 2008 s.v.).

The connection between the words for ‘branch’ and ‘bone’ (Bailey 1983: 2) has been rejected by Hamp 1984.

*ot- ‘foot’: sg. *ot-n*, gen.-dat. *otin*, loc. *y-otin*, abl. *y-otan-ē*, instr. *otam-b*; plur. *ot-k*, *i*-stem: acc. *ot-s*, gen.-dat. *ot-i-c*, abl. *y-ot-i-c*, instr. *ot-i-w-k* (Bible+; rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1177-1179); MidArm. *y-ot-a-c*, pointing to *a*-stem (see below, the dialectal section); *het* ‘footstep, track’ (q.v.).

The paradigm richly attested in the Bible points to a clear restriction of the forms *otn* and *ot-i-* to singular and plural, respectively. The same forms are attested also in the original literature. We find GDPl *ot-i-c* in Agat’angelos §§ 102, 103, 221 (1909=1980: 61^{L17}, 62^{L1}, 62^{L8}, 116^{L15}) next to singular *otn*, e.g. *zmioy otanēn* (41^{L16f}). In Sebēos Chapter 20 (Xač’atryan/Eġiazaryan 2005: 104^{L1f}, transl. Thomson 1999: 39-40), one finds GDSg *ot-i-n* and ISg *otam-b* on the one hand, and APl *ot-s* and IPl *ot-i-w-k* on the other. The plural forms thus lack the nasal; further, see the Concordance of Sebēos (G. Xač’atryan 2004: 357-358).

IPl *ot-i-w-k* is attested in P’awstos Buzand 5.37 (1883=1984: 202^{L14}, transl. Garsoġian 1989: 218): *zi otivk’n c’awac ēr* ‘because his feet hurt’; also in Eġiṣē (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 382^{L7}, 390^{L14}), Movsēs Kaġankatuac’i 2.41 (V. Aġak’elyan 1983: 253^{L8}).

In compounds *ot* sometimes displays *o*-stem forms, cf. *stor-ot* ‘foot (of a mountain)’: ISg *storot-o-v*, several times in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 1376a), IPl *storot-o-v(-k)* in Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.12: 1913=1991: 38^{L18} (*ar storotovk’ leranc’n*), 2.49: 176^{L11}; cf. *ar otamb lerinn* (1.12: 41^{L17f}) and *i leṛnotin mium* (1.10: 33^{L9}). Paterica has *i koṫmn storot-i lerinn* (NHB 2: 751c).

●DIAL The forms *ot* and frozen pl. *otk* are widespread in the dialects. Zeyt’un Aġn, etc. have dual **ot-u-i*. Note the paradigm of Polis: NSg *ot’k*, pl. *ədvi, ədvāner*. The final nasal of *otin* is present in Aġulis, Łarabaġ, etc. [HAB 3: 574a].

The ClArm. GDPl *ot-i-c* has been preserved in Malkara [Řodost’o], in a frozen substantive meaning ‘shoes’ (see Aġaġean 1913: 857b). Instead of this form (cf. Van GDPl *ač’ič’ < ač’ic*, see s.v. *ač’-k*), Van represents MidArm. *ot-a-c*, which is probably analogical after *ceġac’ < ClArm. jeġ-a-c* vs. *jeġn* ‘hand’ (see Aġaġyan 1952: 128-129). The form *otac* is also found in Zeyt’un and Nor Bayazet in the meanings ‘pants’ and ‘women underwear’, respectively, as well as in compounds like Č’arsančag **otac’-šor* ‘pants’ and **otac’-aman* ‘shoes’ (see Aġaġean 1913: 856-857).

●ETYM From PIE **pe/od-* ‘foot’: Skt. *pád-* ‘foot’, YAv. *pad-* m., Oss. *fad*, MPers. NPers. *pāy*, Parth. *pād* ‘foot’, Gr. *πός* m., gen. *ποδός* ‘foot’, Lat. *pēs*, gen. *ped-is* m. ‘foot’, OEngl. NPl. *fēt* < PGm **fōt-iz* ‘foot’, etc.; here belongs also *het* ‘foot, footstep, footprint, track’ (q.v.) < **pedo-* n. ‘footstep, footprint, track’: Skt. *padá-* n. ‘id.’, YAv. *paða-* n. ‘footstep’, OIc. *fet* ‘step’, cf. Gr. *πέδον* n. ‘floor, ground’, Hitt. *pedan* ‘place’, etc.; see Hübschmann 1897: 466-467, 482; Walde/Hofmann 2, 1954: 293-295; Pokorny 1959: 790-791; Frisk 2: 587-588; Lubotsky 1988: 78; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 77-79; Mallory/Adams 1997: 27b, 208-209, 595b; Cheung 2007: 305.

The PIE word is reconstructed as a root noun of static inflexion: nom. **pōd(s)* ‘foot’ vs. acc., etc. **ped-*: Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, Lat. *pēd*, *pedis*, etc., see Beekes 1995: 189; cf. Schrijver 1991: 121, 135; for the paradigms and a discussion, see Szemerényi 1996: 164-166.

The Armenian singulative *ot-n* reflects PIE acc. **pōd-ŋ*, cf. Gr. *πόδ-α*, etc.; pl. *ot-k* ‘has been derived from **pod-es* = Gr. *πόδ-ες* (Meillet 1894: 156-157; 1916h: 188; 1936: 83-84; Grammont 1918: 224; Schmitt 1981: 53, 199; K. Schmitt 1987: 37; Ravnæs 1991: 100-101; Olsen 1999: 21, 175, 435; Matzinger 2005: 69-70, 89, 92). Hübschmann 1897: 482 assumes an original dual, cf. Gr. *πόδ-ε*. The *i*-declension remains unexplained, however. The explanation on the basis of GDAbIPi **pod-iskō* > *otic* (Olsen 1999: 175) is not convincing. I tentatively posit PArm. dual **ot-i-* < QIE **pod-ih₁*, where the **ih₁* was taken from neuter duals denoting body-part terms such as *ač’-k* ‘eye’ < PIE **h₃(o)k^w-ih₁* n. ‘both eyes’: Gr. *ὄσσε*, OCS *oči*, etc. Thus, singulative *ot-n* vs. pl.tant. *ot-k*, *-i* goes parallel with *ak-n* ‘eye’ vs. *ač’-k* (see s.v.v.). It is tempting to compare Arm. dial. dual **ot-u-i* with Skt. dual *pāḍau*.

Further, see s.v. *het* ‘foot, footstep, footprint, track’ (< neuter **pedo-*, see above). For *heti* ‘on foot’ cf. Lat. *pedes*, *-itis* m. ‘pedestrian, foot-soldier’, OCS *pěšb* ‘pedestrian, on foot’, etc.; for *het* ‘after’ and *y-et* ‘after’, cf. Gr. *πεδά* ‘after, with, amid’, etc.

orb, *o*-stem ‘orphan’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 575b]. On **orb-ew-ayri* ‘widow’ < **‘orphan-and-widow’*, see s.v. *ayri*.

●ETYM From PIE **Horb^h-o-*: Lat. *orbus* ‘orphaned, parentless; childless; bereaved; deprived or destitute (of anything)’, *orbō* ‘to bereave (of parents, children, etc.)’, deprive (of)’, Gr. *ὀρφανός* ‘orphaned’, *ὀρφο-* (in compounds), etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 482; HAB 3: 575]. Finno-Ugric **orpa-* ‘orphan’ (Finn. *orpo*, etc.) is considered a borrowing from an IE (most probably, Aryan) language; see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 940-941; Rédei 1986: 46; Jahukyan 1987: 295 (with ref.); Viereck/Goldammer 2003: 406. According to Ačaryan (HAB 3: 575b), Georg. *ob-oli* ‘orphan’ is an Armenian loan. Compare *am*, *am-l-iḱ* (q.v.). Also Abxaz *a-iba* ‘orphan’, etc. are considered as borrowed from Arm. *orb* [Jahukyan 1987: 602].

Arm. *orb* and the others are usually connected with Skt. *árbha-* ‘small, young’, *arbhaká-* adj. ‘small, weak, young, being the age of a child’ (RV+); OCS *rabъ* m. ‘servant, slave’, Czech m. *rob* ‘slave’; Hitt. *ḫarp-* ‘sich absondern’, *ḫarpu-* ‘gesondert’ (on which see Weitenberg 1984: 100-101; Olsen 1999: 18₃₁), etc.; as well as Arm. *arbaneak*, *a*-stem ‘servant’ (Bible+), q.v. [HAB 1: 299-300; 3: 575;

Pokorny 1959: 782; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 747-748; Ĵahukyan 1987: 141, 164]. Hübschmann (1897: 423) represents Arm. *arbaneak* in a separate entry.

Olsen (1999: 373, 868) derives *arbaneak* ‘servant’ from the Iranian correspondence of Gr. *ὀρφανός* ‘orphaned’. In view of complete structural and semantic parallelism with *pataneak*, *a*-stem (next to *patani* ‘youth; servant’, Bible+), probably of Iranian origin (though the etymological details are unclear; cf. Olsen 1999: 310₂₄₀, 901), Iranian origin should be viewed as possible. However, the Iranian forms are not attested (apart from the personal names **arbakka-*, **arba-miša-*, etc., ĖtimSlovIranJaz 1, 2000: 215), and the meaning of *arbaneak* is not identical with that of Sanskrit. Therefore, *arbaneak* can be treated as a native Armenian word formed as (or analogically after) *pataneak* vs. *patani*.

If all these forms are related, one may assume that the meanings ‘servant’ and ‘young’ derive from original ‘bereaved, orphaned’. Alternatively: ‘small, young’ > ‘orphan’ (see, for instance, ĖtimSlovIranJaz 1, 2000: 215) and ‘servant’. In this case, Lat. *orbō* would be denominative.

ordi, *wo*-stem: GDSg *ordw-o-y*, GDPl *ordw-o-c*, IPl *ordw-o-v-k* (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1181-1204); rarely *a*-stem: GDPl *orde-a-c* (NHB 2: 529b) ‘generation, sun/daughter’, espec. ‘son’ (Bible+). On *y-ordwoj* ‘in the son’ (Ezrik), see Clackson 1994: 61.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 577a].

●ETYM From PIE **por-ti-o-*, cf. Gr. *πόρτις*, *-ιος* f. ‘calf, young heifer (younger than *δαμάλη*), young cow [rarely masculine]; (metaphorically) young maiden’, etc. (see HAB 3: 576; Olsen 1999: 441-442). On the connection with Lat. *partus*, *-ūs* m. ‘bringing forth, birth; foetus, embryo; offspring, progeny’, etc., see Schrijver 1991: 195-197, 211.

See also s.vv. *ort* ‘calf’, *urĵu* ‘stepson or stepdaughter’, and *awri-ord* ‘virgin’.

ort, *u*-stem ‘calf; fawn’ (Bible+). In Genesis 18.7 it renders Gr. *μοσχάριον* (see also Clackson 1994: 153). In Canticum 2.9, 2.17, 8.14: *ort* ‘*uc*’ *etanc*’ = Gr. *νεβρώ ἐλάφωv*. That *ort* also refers to the young of *etn(ik)* ‘hind’ is corroborated by later attestations too, see, e.g., Mnac’akanyan 1977: 12, 14, 18. Cf. also *etn-ort* in Evagrius, etc. In the Alexander Romance: *y-etn-ort* ‘*unc*’ [H. Simonyan 1989: 172⁻⁸].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects (mainly with dimin. *-ik* or *-uk*) with initial: (1) *v-*: Moks, Van, Salmast, Łarabał, Marała; (2) *h-*: Aslanbek, Hamšen, T’iflis, Axalc’xa, Ardvin, Karin, Xarberd, Muš, Alaškert, Svedia; (3) *f-*: Suč’ava, Nor Naxijewan, Sebastia, Ararat [HAB 3: 579a].

Agulis *ärt* ‘*uk*’ reflects **ort* ‘*uk*’, cf. *otner* ‘feet’ > *átnar*, *oski* ‘gold’ > *áski* [Ačařean 1935: 63].

Kak’avaberd has *hə/urt* ‘in three villages and *vəert*’ only in Agarak [H. Muradyan 1967: 181b]. Karčewan has *vəert* [H. Muradyan 1960: 202b].

Ardvin *hort* ‘refers to ‘bear-cub’ [HAB 3: 579a].

●ETYM Compared with Arm. *ordi*, GDSg *ordwoy* ‘son, etc.’ (q.v.) and Gr. *πόρτις*, *-ιος* f. ‘calf, young heifer (younger than *δαμάλη*), young cow [rarely masculine]; (metaphorically) young maiden’, *πόρις*, *-ιος* ‘id.’, *πόρταζ* f. ‘calf’, Skt. *prthu-ka-* m. ‘boy, the young of any animal’, etc., see de Lagarde 1854: 27^{L730f}, Hübschmann

1897: 483 (“unsicher”); Pedersen 1905: 202; 1906: 360, 370 = 1982: 64, 138, 148; HAB 3: 578-579; Lidén 1933: 44; Saradževa 1980b: 232; Ĵahukyan 1987: 143, 186. Arm. *ordi* matches Gr. *πόρτις*, *-ιος*. The connection of *ort* is problematic since the aspirated dental in *ort* vs. regularly voiced *-d-* in *ordi* is unclear, and the Skt. word is young; see Mayrhofer 1961: 180-181 (with mention of the connection with *ort* ‘vine’ suggested by Paul de Lagarde).

To explain the aspirated *-t* in *ort*, one has to start with **portH-*, although Skt. *pr̥thu-ka-* is not reliable; see Kortlandt 2003 (< 1976): 1-2; Beekes 2003: 202. I hypothetically reconstruct a PIE HD **h₂-stem* feminine: NSg **pórt-eh₂-*, GSg **prt-h₂-ós* > PArm. **órd-a-*, obl. **hart^h-*. The Arm. nominative (as well as Skt. *pr̥thu-ka-*, if indeed related) took over the aspirated **-t^h-* from the oblique stem exactly like in the PIE word for ‘path, road, ford’: NSg **pónt-eh₁-s*, GSg **pnt-h₁-ós*: Skr. *pánthās*, Arm. *hun* < **pontH-* (q.v.). For more examples of such a paradigmatic leveling in PIE *H*-stems, see 2.2.2.6. For other views, see Ravnæs 1991: 130, 147, 152; Elbourne 2000: 17. For Arm. suffixal **-t^h* resulting from PIE **-t- + *h₂-* cf. especially *analut* ‘a kind of deer, hind’, which is semantically close to *ort* ‘calf; fawn’ (see s.v. and 2.3.1).

Arm. fem. **ord-a-* may still be seen in *awri-ord*, *a*-stem ‘virgin’ (Bible+), q.v.

As we have seen, dial. **hort*, with an initial *h-*, is present in numerous dialects ranging from extreme NW (Aslanbek, Hamšen) and N (T‘iflis, etc.) to extreme SW (Svedia) and SE (Kak‘avaberd), as well as to the centre (Alaškert, etc.). If the initial *f-* goes back to *h-* (see 2.1.16.2), the spread of the *h*-form becomes overwhelming. We are left with a small group of SE dialects which belong to the 7th group. Note that almost all of these dialects, except for Łarabał, etc., would have **xort* from **hort* [H. Muradyan 1982: 271]. The initial *h-*, thus, must be taken seriously. I assume that the above-mentioned PArm. paradigm (NSg *ort* < **ord-a-*, obl. **hart^h-*) was still alive at a period prior to the 5th century. The *h-* of the oblique stem has been eliminated in the classical language and in most of the SE dialects, whereas the other dialects have generalized it.

If this analysis is accepted, we are dealing with a remarkable case of two chronologically different processes of generalization of the oblique stem: (1) PArm. **órd-*, obl. **hart^h-*; the aspirated **-t^h-* spreads over the nominative: **ord-* > *ort*; (2) proxi-Classical *ort*, obl. **hart-*; the initial *h-* spreads over the majority of the dialects.

ori, *wo-* or *ea-*stem: GSg. *orwoy* in Hexaemeron 8 (according to NHB 2: 531a, also GDPI *ore-a-c*, but without ref.) ‘raven’ (Bibe+).

Gr. *κόραξ* ‘raven’ is rendered by *agr̥aw*, the principal Armenian word for ‘raven’, in Leviticus 11.15 (Zōhrapean 1805: 213; Wevers 1986: 127; cf. 1997: 148), but by the rare synonym *ori* in Deuteronomy 14.14 (Cox 1981: 136; Wevers 1977: 195; 1995: 246); cf. also s.v. *analut* ‘a kind of deer’.

A few attestations in Hexaemeron: NSg *ori*, GDSg (*z-*)*orw-o-y*, NPI *ori-k* (K. Muradyan 1984: 273^{L11}, 280^{L14}, 268^{L1}, 268^{L6} respectively). Also here *ori* renders Gr. *κόραξ* ‘raven’ (K. Muradyan 1984: 359₄₁).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 580b) rejects all the comparisons, including the one with Goth. *ara* ‘eagle’ (Pictet), and leaves the origin open. Compare Gr. *ὄρνις* m. ‘bird’, Goth. *ara*, Olc. *qr̥n* ‘eagle’, OIr. *irar* ‘eagle’, Lith. *er̥elis* ‘eagle’, OCS *or̥ьbъ* ‘eagle’,

Hitt. *hāraš*, *hāran*- c. ‘eagle’ (Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 173a, for the semantic field cf. *čay*, HAB s.v.). Further, see Beekes 1969: 140; Greppin 1978: 197-198; 1988: 185; Polomé 1980: 26.

One may reconstruct an original root noun of static inflexion (cf. PIE nom. **pōd(s)* ‘foot’ vs. acc., etc. **ped-*: Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, Lat. *pēd*, *pedis*, Arm. *het* vs. *ot-*, etc.; PIE nom. **uōk^w*-s ‘voice’ vs. **uok^w*:- Lat. *vōx* vs. Gr. acc. *ὄπα*, dat. *-ί*, see Beekes 1995: 189, cf. Schrijver 1991: 121, 135): nom. **h₃ōr-s*, obl. **h₃er-*. The paradigm would yield PArm. **ur* vs. **hor-* > > **ur* vs. *or-*. The old nominative has been preserved in Arm. reduplicated *urur*, and the oblique **h₃er-* is seen in IE *n*-stem ‘eagle’ and BSlav. **h₃er-il-*, as well as in Armenian reduplicated *oror*. In view of the absence of corroborative evidence outside Armenian, however, this must be regarded as highly hypothetical.

orlor ‘a kind of bird’, only in *Commentary on Genesis* by Vardan Arewelc‘i (13th cent.).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 581a; cf. V. Ařak‘elyan 1984a: 145-146) wonders whether *orlor* is a corruption for *or lor* “that <...> *lor* ‘quail’” and mentions no etymological attempt.

The form is not necessarily a corruption. We may be dealing with conflation of *oror* ‘gull’ and *lor* ‘quail’ (q.v.), cf. Ařš *hülör*, Šamaxi *həlör*, Goris *ülör*, as well as Malat‘ia *ulurik*. An alternative comparison with BSlav. **or-il-* ‘eagle’ (see s.v. *ori* ‘crow’), applying a metathesis *r...l* > *l...r*, would be uncertain.

***orj-i-** ‘testicle’: **orj**, *i*-stem: GDPl *orj-i-c*‘ (Geoponica, 13th cent.) ‘male’ said of people and animals (Bible+), ‘very hard, rugged, fruitless’ (Step‘anos Őrbelean, etc., cf. also *orj-a-k*‘ar below); **mi-orj-i** ‘having one testicle’ (rendering Gr. *μόνορχις* in Leviticus 21.20); **y-orj**, *i*-stem: IPL *y-orj-i-w-k*‘ (Hosea 5.6) ‘male sheep, ram’ in Hosea 5.6 (corresponding to Gr. *πρόβατον*) and Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i [NHB 2: 372b]; **orj-i-k**‘ ‘testicles’ in *Ašxarhac‘oyc*‘ (Soukry 1881: 44^{L-6}); MidArm. **orj-i-k**‘ ‘uncastrated men’ in Mxit‘ar Goš, ‘uncastrated animals’ in Geoponica [NHB 2: 532b; HAB 3:m 582b; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 236b]; **xol-orj(n)** ‘orchis’ (q.v.); dial. ***am-orj-i-k**‘ ‘testicles’ (q.v.).

The compound **orj-a-k‘ar** ‘hard stone’, with *k‘ar* ‘stone’, is attested in the Bible, Zgōn-Afrahāt, Vardan Arewelc‘i [NHB 2: 532b], and Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.8, 2.42, (1913=1991: 115^{L4}, 168^{L1f}, 241^{L20}).

●DIAL The adjective *orj* ‘male’ is dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 3: 583a]. In Łarabał and Karin it refers to ‘hard (of radish used as seeds)’ and ‘hard, rugged (said e.g. of a woman)’, respectively [HAB 3: 582b]; cf. **orj-a-tu*, lit. probably ‘given to the male’ or perhaps better ‘(hard plant) given as seed’, is found in Łarabał *vārc‘ātu* ‘a fruit tree that has become fruitless’ (Davt‘yan 1966: 448; cf. Ačařean 1913: 864a), and Meři *āřjētu* ‘fruitless, sterile’ (Ałayan 1954: 283a). Moks *wārc*‘ means ‘озорник, mischievous person’ [Orbeli 2002: 340].

Ararat, Širak, Muš, Van **orj* ‘a two-year-old male sheep’ [Amatuni 1912: 534a] may be compared with ClArm. *y-orj* ‘ram’ (see below and s.v.).

Zeyt‘un **orj* is the name of a star = Turk. *erk‘āk*‘ [Ačařean 1913: 863-864]. On literary testimony for *orj* ‘male’ and *ēg* ‘female’ stars, see NHB 2: 532b.

In a version of the epic *Sasna çrêr* (SasCr 2/2, 1951: 657), a thin but very strong brook that penetrates throughout the river Murad-Aracani is characterized as *vörc'jur* 'male water'.

ClArm. *orj-a-k'ar* 'hard stone' is represented in extremely eastern and western dialects: Łarabał, Hadrut', Šatax-Xcaberd *vərc'ak'ar*, Mehtišen *vəerc'ak'ar* [Davt'yan 1966: 448], Goris *vərc'ak'ar* [Margaryan 1975: 356b], Sebastia, Karin **orj-k'ar* [Gabikéan 1952: 447; HayLezBrbBař 4, 2007: 358b].

●ETYM Since Hübschmann (1877: 23, 25, 33; 1897: 483), derived from the PIE word for 'testicle': Gr. *ὄρχις*, -εως, Ion. -ιος, NPl Att. *ὄρχεις*, Ion. *ὄρχιες* m., frequently in plural 'testicles' (in females 'ovaries')¹⁰⁸, Av. *arəzi* m. dual 'testicles' (Bartholomae 1904: 352), Hitt. *arki-*, NPl *ar-ki-i-e-eš* 'testicle', *ārḱ-i* / *ark-* 'to mount sexually', Oic. *argr* 'indecent, bad, libidinous, passive homosexual' (on this and other words, see especially Watkins 1975: 14ff; Puhvel 1982: 182-183; Polomé 1998; Petit 2006; cf. Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 249), Lith. *eřžilas*, dial. *ařžilas* 'stallion' vs. dial. *eřžūs*, *ařžūs* 'ardent, voluptuous, lustful', Russ. *ērzat* 'to fidget, abrade', Alb. *herdhë* f. 'testicle', Mlr. *uirgge* f. 'id.', Toch. B *erkatstse* adj. 'testiculate' < **erk-* 'testicle', etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 782; Watkins 1975; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 498, 817 = 1995, 1: 418, 716; Mallory/Adams 1997: 507a, 508b; 2006: 184; Adams 1999: 95).

Slavic **kъ(r)norzъ* 'boar' has been interpreted as composed of **kъrn(o)-* 'maimed, mutilated' (secondarily associated with **krH-* 'to cut', see Derksen 1996: 226-227) + independently unattested **orzъ* 'testicle', thus 'with amputated testicles' (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 13, 1987: 234-235 with literature and a discussion; cf. Petit 2006: 356, 359-360). In view of the semantic controversy, '(uncastrated) boar' vs. 'castrated', Bańkowski 1989 is sceptical about the first component of the compound. Compare, however, Georg. *werz-* 'ram', dial. 'a sexually immature or a castrated ram' (see below).

Hittite *arki-* is derived from **h₃orġ^h-i-* (for a discussion and references, see Puhvel 1982: 182-183; HED 1-2, 1984: 142-143; Kimball 1987: 186, 189, 190₆; Melchert 1987: 20f; Eichner 1988; Vine 2005: 274-275, 275₈₁; Kloekhorst 2006: 85-86; 2008: 203) or, more probably, in view of its consistent short *a-* from zero-grade, **h₃rġ^h-i-* (Kloekhorst 2006: 89; cf. Lindeman 1997: 51₄₁ with ref). The verb *ārḱ-i* / *ark-* 'to mount sexually' reflects **h₃orġ^h-* / **h₃rġ^h-* (Kloekhorst 2006: 89; 2008: 203). The reconstruction **h₁orġ^h-i-* (see Watkins 1975; Lindeman 1997: 50-51; Olsen 1999: 195) is less probable (on the problem of Lith. *e-*, see Kloekhorst 2006: 89 and 2008: 203 with references).

Alb. *herdhë* f. 'testicle' reflects **e*-grade (Hirt 1899: 58) and is now mostly derived from **h₃erġ^h-* (for references and a discussion, see Kortlandt 1986: 40, 44 = 2003: 70, 73; Beekes 1988: 101; Demiraj 1997: 199). The reconstruction of a **h₄-* (Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 507b, 508a; Adams 1999: 95) seems unnecessary.

In view of the absence of an initial *h-* (see 2.1.16), Arm. *orj-i* reflects **h₃rġ^h-i-* (Beekes 1988: 77) or, more probably, **h₃orġ^h-i-*, as Gr. *ὄρχις*, OIr. *uirgge*, etc. (see Rix 1970: 93-94; Kortlandt 1983: 12; 1986: 40, 44 = 2003: 42, 70, 73; Greppin

¹⁰⁸ The connection with Gr. *ὄρχις* has been suggested already in NHB 2: 532b.

1988-89: 479; Beekes 1988: 101; 2003: 157, 184, 188). Hübschmann (1877: 25₁; cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 124) explains Arm. *orj* ‘male’ as ‘qui testiculos habet’. Olsen (1999: 195) assumes a **b^horós*-derivative, **h₁orġ^hós* ‘mounter’ (on which see also Watkins 1975: 15), based on the verb which is reflected in Hitt. *ark-* ‘to mount sexually’, etc.

In order to explain the preservation of *-i-* in *orj-i-k* ‘one may assume an influence of the productive suffix *-i-k*’ (on which see Greppin 1975: 99; Ĵahukyan 1987: 231; 1998: 28; Olsen 1999: 493-499). It is tempting to alternatively assume an underlying PArm. dual **orj-i* from IE **h₃(o)rġ^h-ih₁*, cf. Av. *ərəzi* m. dual ‘testicles’. The form *orji-k* ‘is to be derived then from QIE **h₃(o)rġ^h-ih₁-es* > **orj-i-eh* (with penultimate accentuation) > *orj-i-k*’.

Georgian-Zan **werz₁-* ‘male, ram’: Georg. *werz-* ‘ram’ (corresponding to Gr. *κρίος* and Arm. *xoy* ‘ram’ in Leviticus 5.15 and 5.18)¹⁰⁹ and Megr. *erž-* ‘male, ram’ (with Zan consonant shift *z₁* > *ž*), has been compared to PIE **uers-* ‘male’ (Klimov 1964: 84; 1994: 108-110; 1998: 52). According to Ĵahukyan (1987: 555, 590, 591₂; 1988, 2: 68-69), it may be treated as borrowed from Arm. *orj* ‘male’. For the puzzling vocalism of the Georgian-Zan form Ĵahukyan compares Georgian-Zan **werc₁xl-* ‘silver’ which seems to be in a way related with Arm. *arcat* ‘silver’ (q.v.).

One may tentatively derive Georgian-Zan **werz₁-* ‘male, ram’ directly from Arm. *y-orj* ‘ram’ < ‘testicled, male’ (cf. also dial. Ararat, Širak, Muš, Van **orj* ‘a two-year-old male sheep’, Amatuni 1912: 534a). This seems more satisfying both formally and semantically. Arm. */iorj/* may have been realized as */uirj/* or */werj/*, cf. Arm. *xoyt* ‘[xuyt’] vs. Georg. *xvilt^hk^hi* ‘crocodile’ [HAB 2: 414]. One finds a similar kind of anlaut alternation in a few lexical pairs: *yoyg* vs. *vēg* ‘a playing bone’, **yušap* vs. *višap* ‘dragon’, *yuškaparik* vs. *vškaparik* ‘a mythical being’, etc. Note that the loss of the word-initial *w-* in Megrelian needs an explanation (Klimov *ibid.*). Perhaps this too can be explained by the anlaut of Arm. *yorj* ‘ram’. The assumption on the Armenian origin of the Georgian-Zan term for ‘ram’ (or the Georgian and Megrelian words taken separately) is not something unexpected. Note Georg. *arni* ‘wild sheep’ and *bucⁱ* ‘lamb’ which have been borrowed from Arm. *aṛn* ‘wild ram’ and *buc* ‘lamb’ respectively, the Armenian forms being of IE origin (see s.vv.; cf. Ĵahukyan 1987: 555).

Arm. *y-orj*, *i*-stem ‘male sheep, ram’ (Hosea 5.6), with the prefix *y-* from PIE **h₁en-* ‘in’, perfectly matches Gr. *ἐν-ορχις* ‘provided with testicles, uncastrated’, cf. *ἐν-ορχ-ος*, *ἐν-ορχ-ης* meaning also ‘buck’. We can posit an Armeno-Greek **h₁en-h₃orġ^hi-* ‘uncastrated, male (ram or buck)’.

Gr. *ὄρχις* ‘testicle’ denotes also the plant ‘Orchis papilionacea, Orchis longicruris’, so called from the form of its root. Remarkably, PArm. **orj-i-* ‘testicle’ too is found in a compound designation of this plant, see s.v. *xol-orj* ‘orchis’. Here again we may be dealing with an Armeno-Greek innovation, although one cannot exclude the possibility that the semantic shift has taken place in two languages independently.

¹⁰⁹ According to Rayfield (1988: 240), in the Georgian Khevsureti dialect *verzi* refers to a sexually immature or a castrated ram. For the semantic controversy ‘uncastrated’ vs. ‘castrated’ compare Slavic **kъ(r)norъ* ‘boar’ probably from ‘with amputated testicles’ (see above).

orm, *o*-stem: GDSg *orm-o-y*, ISg *orm-o-v*, GDPl *orm-o-c*, IPl *orm-o-v-k* (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1205); **ormn** (1 Kings 18.11), NPl *ormun-k* ‘wall’ (Sirach 23.26), APl *ormun-s* (Paterica) ‘wall’; ***orm** dial. ‘fence’.

Derivatives: **orm-ac** ‘fence’ in P’awstos Buzand 4.15 (1883=1984: 102^{L-16}; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 143): *mot yormacs argeloc’ac’n orsoyn ērioc’n* ‘near the fence enclosing the hunting [ground]’; **orm-z-orm-ayn** adv. ‘from one wall to another’ in Cyril of Jerusalem; **ormem** ‘to encircle with a wall’ in Xosrov Anjewac’i, etc. [NHB 2: 532-533; HAB 3: 583].

Probably the place-name *Orm-ē*, *Orm-i* (q.v.), a town with a fortress west of Lake Urmia, belongs here as well. Note that both the location of this town-fortress and the dialectal distribution of the appellative *orm* ‘wall, fence’ point to the SE of the historical Armenia.

●DIAL Moks *worm* ‘wall’, espec. ‘wall of a garden’, ǰuła *vorm*, Xotorǰur *vorm*, Agulis *úrman* [HAB 3: 583b], Mełri *hurm* [Ałayan 1954: 45, 96, 283a], Karčewan *hə́rmə* [H. Muradyan 1960: 37, 66, 202b], Kak’avaberd *húrmə*, *hə́rmə* [Muradyan 1967: 50, 98, 182a]. Note that the last three dialects show an initial *h*-. The Karčewan, Kak’avaberd, and Agulis forms point to ***(h)ormn**.

See also s.v. ***aormi** (dial.) ‘a log or wooden framework that supports the wall or the ceiling of a house’.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 583b. A derivation from ***ork-mo-** (cf. Lat. *arceō* ‘to keep off, prevent, protect’, etc., see s.v. *argel* ‘hindrance; prison’; cf. Osthoff 1898: 54-64) has been suggested (see Pokorny 1959: 66; ǰahukyan 1987: 113, 233-234; Olsen 1999: 27, 765f). Olsen (ibid.) posits ***h₂ork-(s)mo-** with a question-mark. This etymology is uncertain.

ǰahukyan (1987: 552) states that the IE origin of *orm* seems more probable to him than the Iranian one, although he does not specify the latter etymology. Probably he means the etymology of Bailey (1979: 226a), according to which Arm. *orm* ‘wall’ and Georg. *ormo* ‘hole, pit’ (on the latter, see also HAB 3: 583b, sceptical) are Iranian loanwords, cf. Oss. *wærm/wærmæ* ‘hole-pit; cellar’ (on which see Cheung 2002: 241).

ǰahukyan (1990a: 3-4) alternatively derives Arm. *orm* from QIE ***sork-mo-**, cf. Gr. *ὄρκος*, *ὄρκάν* ‘fence’, etc. (on PIE ***se/ork-** ‘make a circle/hedge’, see Mallory/Adams 1997: 108a, 629a). This etymology is semantically more probable than the others.

None of these etymologies is entirely convincing. I propose to revive the etymology of Bugge (1893: 22-23; cf. also Hiwnk’earpēyēntean apud HAB s.v.) who links Arm. *orm*, *o*-stem ‘wall, fence’ with OCS *xramъ* ‘temple’ and Gr. *ὄρμος* m. ‘chain, necklace, lace’ (cf. also *ὄρμαθός* m. ‘row, string, chain’) and reconstructs a PIE ***sor-mo-**. For Armenian he assumes a basic meaning ‘der zusammengeflochtene, zusammengefügte’. This form derives from the verbal root ***ser-** ‘to line up, string’: Gr. *εἶπω* ‘to knit together’, Lat. *serō* ‘to line up, join, link’, OIr. *sernaid* ‘arranges’, *sreth* (< **sytā-*) ‘row’, etc. (see s.v. *yerum* ‘to line up’).

Hübschmann (1897: 483) rejects this etymology pointing out the problem of the Slavic initial *x*- and not mentioning Gr. *ὄρμος* m. ‘chain, necklace, lace’. Ačāryan (HAB 3: 583b) likewise rejects the etymology and leaves the origin of Arm *orm* open. Presenting the etymology of Bugge, Ačāryan confused this Gr. *ὄρμος* ‘chain,

necklace' with the homonymous ὄρμος 'anchorage, roadstead, harbour', the origin of which is uncertain (see Frisk s.v.; Lubotsky 1988: 133).

I conclude that PArm. **ormo-* 'wall, fence; row, string, circle' (> *orm*, *o*-stem 'wall, fence') goes back to IE **sor-mo-* (cf. Gr. ὄρμος m. 'chain, necklace, lace'). For the semantic relationship cf. ModArm. and dial. Nor Bayazet *patašar* 'waller' (Malxaseanc' HBB 4: 58a; Ačārean 1913: 899b) from *pat šarel* 'to line up a wall', *pat* 'wall', in Ľarabał: 'coil, skein, row' [Ačārean 1913: 898a; HAB 4: 33b].

In general, the additional *-n* is not necessarily old (cf. Weitenberg 1985). In the case of *ormn*, however, the following consideration may suggest that we are dealing with an Armeno-Greek rather than inner-Armenian innovation, although this is difficult to prove.

The initial *h-* in some peripheral eastern dialects might be a relic of IE **s-*. I therefore tentatively assume that beside PArm. **ormoy* vs. Gr. ὄρμος there also was pl. **her-mun-k'* < **hermn* < QIE **ser-mn*, cf. Gr. ἑρματα pl. 'earhangers; sling' from **ser-mn̥-t-h₂*. Subsequently, **her-mn* (pl. *-mun-k'*) was analogically replaced by *ormn* (pl. *ormun-k'*) and dial. **hormn*.

oročam, oroče/im 'to chew, ruminate' (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects mostly as **oročal*. Some peripheral dialects have initial *a-*: Ararat, T'iflis *árčč*, Agulis, Ľarabał *áruč* [HAB 1: 584-585].

●ETYM Patrubány (1908: 26a) connected with Skt. *rádati* 'to gnaw, bite, dig, scratch', Lat. *rōdere* 'to gnaw', *rādere* 'to scratch, shave, smooth', etc. The Armenian form has been explained by **rod-je-*, see HAB 3: 584b (with some reservation); Ğahukyan 1982: 62; 1987: 145, 188; Kortlandt 1994: 27 = 2003: 104. Olsen (1999: 764) considers the connection to be phonetically impossible "as **d̥j-* regularly yields *-c-*". However, I subscribe to the view of Ğahukyan and Kortlandt who consider **d̥j-* > Arm. *-č-* to be the regular development (see 2.1.22.1).

Lubotsky (1981: 134, 136) reconstructs PIE **reh₂d-* and explains the short vowel of the Sanskrit by loss of the laryngeal before voiced/glottalic stop plus consonant, cf. Vedic athematic imperative *rátsi* (on which see Baum 2006: 53-54, 157). In view of this, Kortlandt (1987: 63 = 2003: 77) considers the appurtenance of the Armenian to be difficult. Schrijver (1991: 309-310) eliminates Lat. *rādō* and reconstructs **Hreh₃d-* for Lat. *rōdere* and Skt. *rádati*. Lubotsky and Schrijver do not mention the Armenian verb.

On the whole, the derivation **Hreh₃d-je-* 'to gnaw' > *oročem, oročam* 'to chew, ruminate' (EArm. dial. **aroč*) is possible, albeit difficult. The vocalism remains unclear, but this does not seem to be a decisive argument against the etymology. Perhaps the internal *-o-* of **oroč/aroč* instead of **aruč* is due to lowering influence of **a-* onto **u-*. On the initial *a-* in **aroč*, see s.v. *arog(-)* and 2.1.17. As far as the semantics is concerned, however, note that the Sanskrit verb basically refers to 'to dig, furrow (a way), scratch' (Lubotsky, p.c.; see also Baum 2006: 53-54, 157).

[Vedic *rátsi* is the athematic imperative of the sigmatic aorist and may therefore be old (Lubotsky, p.c.). I wonder whether Arm. *arac-* 'to pasture; to browse, graze' (q.v.) belongs to this PIE root reflecting QIE sigm. aor. **Hr(e)Hd-s-*.

orot 'thunder' (Zak'aria kat'olikos, 9th cent.; "Paterica", etc.); **orotam** 'to thunder' (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in numerous dialects, of both *kə-* and *um-*classes. Polis has *ərɔdum*, *ərɔrdum* ‘noise, fight’ [HAB 3: 587b; Ačařyan 1941: 237]. Further, note Svedia *girdil*, Łarabał and Goris *ərɔtal*, and Agulis *ərətɔl* [HAB 3: 587b; Ačařyan 2003: 583]. According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 587b), the initial *g-* of the Svedia form is the frozen *k*-particle of the indicative present. I wonder, however, whether it has not resulted from contamination with *gořam* ‘to dare, fight’ (Bible+), in the dialects: ‘to shout loudly’ and, especially, ‘to thunder’. Note especially Zeyt’un (which is very close to Svedia) *g’ərɔdadil* ‘to thunder’, which Ačařyan (2003: 304; HAB 1: 581a) derives from *gořam*.

For textual passages, see in a fairy-tale from Łarabał (HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 370^{L1,15}, 372^{L4}): *ergyink’yə ərɔtac* “the sky thundered”.

On Agulis, see below.

●ETYM Lidén (1906: 88-91) links with Slav. **Perunъ* ‘Thunder-god’, Ukr., Czech *perun* ‘thunder’, Lith. *Perkūnas* ‘Thunder-god’, *peřti* ‘to beat’, Skt. *přt-* m. ‘battle, strife, fight’, YAv. *pəřat-* f. ‘battle’, etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 160, with no Armenian form), etc. He reconstructs **or-at-* < **por-ad(o)-*, comparing the *-at* with Goth. *lauhat-jan* ‘blitsen’, and points out that the vowel of the suffix is due to assimilatory influence of the root-vocalism (on this, see 2.1.23). He also mentions the iterative *-ot* (cf. *xoc’-ot-em* ‘wiederholt schlagen’) and treats *orot* as “eine postverbale Bildung zu *orotam*”.

This etymology is accepted by Meillet, Petersson (see HAB 3: 587b); Pokorny 1959: 819; P. Friedrich 1970: 134; Ĵahukyan (1987: 144, 258, with reservation). For a further extensive discussion, see de Lamberterie 2006: 223-231.

orj, *i*-stem: GDPI *orj-i-c’* (in *Vkayk’ arewelic’*), AblPI *y-orj-i-c’* (Gregory of Nyssa, Yovhannēs Ōjnec’i); *o*-stem (NHB 2: 537c without evidence) ‘den, lair’ (Bible+); denominative verbs *orjānam* ‘to live in a hole, hibernate, hide oneself as if in a lair’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i, Philo, Gregory Nazianzenus, etc.), *orjem* ‘id.’ (Paterica), *orjim* ‘id.’ (Mxit’ar Gōš).

Some textual illustrations: P’awstos Buzand 4.13 (1883=1984: 95^{L8f}): *ew dadark’ gazanac’ ew orjk’ gazanac’ ew orjk’ borenice* “lairs and dens for wild beasts and hyenas”, translated by Garsořian (1989: 138^{L4f}).

In Movsēs Xorenac’i 2.77(1913=1991: 216^{L1f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 224): *orjac’eal yamurn Ani, ibr i katałi handartut’ean tōteal* “He had ensconced himself in the fortress of Ani, as if hidden in a tranquil lair”.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 587-588) rejects the comparison (Dervischjan 1877: 84) with Gr. *λοχή*, *λόχμη* ‘lair of wild beasts’, *λόχος* m. ‘ambush, childbed’, Germ. *Lager*, OCS *lože* ‘bed, den’ from **log^h-io-*, SCR. *lōg* ‘lair, den, riverbed’, etc. (on which see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 15, 1988: 245-250; 16, 1990: 124-128) and leaves the origin of the Armenian word open.

The etymology of Dervischjan is indeed untenable. The forms derive from IE **leg^h-* ‘to lie’ (Mallory/Adams 1997: 352a). A QIE **log^h-io-* (cf. OCS *lože* ‘bed, den’) or fem. **log^h-i(e)h₂-* (cf. Gr. *λοχή* ‘lair’) would yield Arm. **e/o-tōj-*. One might assume a back loan from a substratum language with **-l/r-* vacillation and speculate on a HD *i*-stem: nom. **róg^h-ōi*, gen. **rg^h-i-ós* > PArm. **rowg-u*, gen. **ərj- >> *or(u)j-* (cf. 2.2.2.4), but this is, of course, highly uncertain.

More promising is the etymology by Olsen (1999: 192-193) who posits QIE **por-io-* or **por-ih₂-*, derived from IE **per-* ‘to get through’, cf. Gr. *πείρω* ‘to perforate, pierce, pervade’, *πόρος* m. ‘passage, ford, narrowing’, etc. Since Arm. *orj* has *i*-stem, we may assume **pór-ih₂-*, obl. **p(o)r-iéh₂-* > PArm. **or-i-*, obl. **orj-a-* >> **orj-i-*. The etymology may be considered at least as possible.

ors, *o*-stem: GDSg *ors-o-y*, ISg *ors-o-v* (Bible, Łazar P‘arpec‘i, etc.); later also *i*-stem: GDPl *ors-i-c*‘ (Aristotle) ‘hunt, catch; hunted animal, game’ (Bible+), **orsam** ‘to hunt’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Muš, Hamšen, Agulis, Łarabał, etc. T‘iflis has *hurs* and *vurs*, Ararat – *fors* < **hors*. The verb: Svedia *irsil* ‘to hunt’ [HAB 3: 588b]. Note also Šamšadin, Krasnoselsk *vərs* vs. Ijewan, Diliĵan *fərs*, *fors* [Mežunc‘ 1989: 196a]. For Šamšadin, Xemč‘yan (2000: 301b) records *fors* in the glossary, but in her texts *hors* is more frequent.

●ETYM The connection with Gr. *πόρκος* ‘a kind of fish-trap’ (Plato+) proposed by Patrubány (1904: 428) is adopted by Solta (1960: 428), Greppin (1974: 70), and Olsen (1999: 13), but Ačařyan (HAB 3: 588a) and Ĵahukyan (1987: 144, 187) accept it with reservation.

Clackson (1994: 164) criticizes the etymology and advocates the suggestion of Ačařyan, who connected *ors* with Lat. *porcus* ‘pig’, etc. (see HAB 3: 588, with criticism of Meillet). The semantic development would have been ‘(young pig)’ > ‘animal for hunting’, or ‘game’ (preserved only in Armenian) > ‘(young) pig’ (see Clackson, *ibid.*).

I propose an alternative etymology which seems semantically more attractive. Arm. *ors* (*o*-stem) may be connected with the Greek and Celtic words for ‘roe’: Gr. *δορκάς*, *-άδος* f. (Herodotus 7.69), *ζορκάς* (Herodotus 4.192), *δόρξ*, *δόρκος*, *ζόρξ*, *ϊορκος*, etc. ‘a kind of deer, roe, antelope, gazelle’; Corn. *yorch* ‘roe’, MWelsh *iwrch* ‘roe-deer (caprea mas)’. The Greek *d-* and *i-* forms may be explained as being due to folk etymology after *δέρκομαι* and as a Celtic (Galatic) loan, respectively (see Schrijver 1995: 61; Beekes 2000: 22, 27). Vennemann (1998: 353-355) treats the Greek and Celtic words as loans from Vasconic languages, cf. Basque *orkatz* ‘deer, Pyrenean chamois’. For the semantics of the Greek, namely ‘roedeer’ : ‘antelope’, see Adams 1985: 276-278). On this Graeco-Celtic name for ‘roe deer, Capreolus capreolus’ and on the archaeological evidence for its denotatum, see Mallory 1982: 212, 216-217.

If one assumes a QIE **iork-o-* (with a palatalized **-k-*), Arm. *ors*, *-o-* would be a probable match. For the loss of the initial PIE **j-* in Armenian, see 2.1.6. The basic meaning of the term would have been ‘wild animal, animal for hunting’. For the semantic restriction ‘wild animal’ > ‘(a kind of) deer’ seen in Greek and Celtic compare Engl. *deer*. Another example for the semantic field: Pahl *naxčīr*, Parth. *nxcyr* ‘game, quarry, chase’ [MacKenzie 1971: 58] > Arm. *naxčīr* ‘slaughter (in hunt of war)’ (P‘awstos Buzand, Elišē, etc.) [HAB 3: 422a] : Pers. *naxčīr* ‘hunting, the game; prey, chase, a wild beast; a mountain-goat’ [Steingass 1391b]. Wakhi *nəxčīr*, *naxšīr* ‘fox’ borrowed from Tajik *naxčīr* ‘wild animal’ (for these and other Iranian forms, see especially Edelman 2003: 122, 123).

Č‘

*č‘asum probably ‘blind mole-rat’.

●DIAL I find the word only in the dialect of Svedia: č‘ässeum. According to Andreasyan (1967: 161-162), it reflects Armenian (otherwise unknown) *č‘asum and denotes a mouse-like animal bigger than the mouse but smaller than the rat, which, unlike the rat, has a short tail, burrows like the mole, gathering the dug-out earth here and there in earth-heaps, and feeds on vegetables and crops. Very often it is used to reprove children caressingly, as well as in a curse. Further, Andreasyan points out that few people saw or can specify *č‘asum, so this animal is considered mostly as mysterious.

I think, this animal fits in well with the description of the kind of mouse called *kuramuk* (see Ananyan, HayKendAšx 2, 1962: 74-78) literally ‘blind-mouse’, which lives underground and burrows like the mole, making earth-heaps on the ground, feeds on plants, and, according to the three pictures (which, however, are ambiguous, since in the first two of them no tail is seen, and in the third one the tail is not drawn completely), probably has a short tail. Cf. *k‘ōramuk*, in Baġgirk‘ hayoc‘ as synonymous to *z/šiwš* and *xlurd* ‘mole’ [Amalyan 1975: 103^{Nr153}, 368^{Nr153}]; **koyr-muk* ‘mole’, lit. ‘blind mouse’ (Sebastia), cf. Kurd. *māškikor* [Ačārean 1913: 591b]. For the semantic relationship between ‘mouse and the like’ and ‘mole’ cf. also *ambewt*, wich in Xotorĵur means both ‘mole’ and ‘field-mouse’.

I conclude, that *č‘asum probably means ‘blind mole-rat’.

●ETYM Stating that this animal is in fact unknown and mysterious to many people, Andreasyan (1967: 161-162) suggests a connection to Arm. *ĵasm*, a hapax used in Anania Narekac‘i (10th cent.), itself of uncertain meaning (probably ‘a mythic being, ghost’) and of unknown origin (see HAB 4: 123b). Furthermore, it is semantically remote and phonologically incompatible.

The animal under discussion is obviously distinct from the weasel. For the description of the latter I refer to Ananyan, HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 163-171. In some respects, however, such as the size (both are smaller than the rat; pertaining to the weasel, see Ananyan, op. cit. 164), there is a certain resemblance. If *č‘asum refers indeed to the ‘blind mole-rat’, one might add more resembling characteristics such as being fierce and having a (more or less) valuable fur. For the semantic relationship between ‘mouse; rat’ and ‘weasel’ cf. *ak‘is* ‘weasel’, dial. also ‘rat’, also *mkn-ak‘is*, the exact match (perhaps a calque) for *μυγαλή* ‘field mouse’; see s.v. *ak‘is*.

Bearing in mind what has just been said, I propose to relate *č‘asum to **Hkek-* ‘weasel’ (late IE and/or of substratum origin), from which, I think, Arm. *ak‘is* and OInd. *kaśīkā-*, *kāśa-* originated. Pahl. *kākum* ‘white weasel’ (cf. also Arm. *kngum* and *k‘ak‘um*) may be derived from the same etymon via a centum intermediary. For more detail, see s.v. *ak‘is*. The regular Iranian satəm outcome of this *(H)*kekVm* would be *časum, which amazingly coincides with Arm. *č‘asum. Even if no trace of such a satəm form is found in Iranian languages, Arm. (< Iran.) *č‘asum would prove the existence of the Iranian form and may testify the reconstruction of **Hkek-*

based on the Armeno-Indo-Iranian material, as well as on the indirect centum evidence. (Cf. Arm. *vaz-* vs. *va(r)g-* 'to run').

One wonders why the velar is palatalized in Iranian, whereas in Armenian and Indo-Aryan it is not. The answer might be that in Armenian and Indo-Aryan, the palatalization was blocked by dissimilatory influence of the palatal **-k̥-* at later stages of the independent development of the latter languages, after separation of Indo-Iranian.

č'ir 'dried fruit' (only in a medieval glossary); **č'or**, *o*-stem: AblSg *i č'or-o-y* (Aristotle), GDPl *č'or-o-c* (Philo); *i*-stem: GDPl *č'or-i-c* (Ephrem) 'dry' (Bible+).

● **dial** Both *č'ir* and *č'or* are widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 629, 630b].

● **ETYM** Since NHB (2: 576a, 577b) and Dervischjan (1877: 87), *č'ir* and *č'or* are connected with each other, as well as with Gr. *ξερών* n. 'terra firma', *ξηρός* 'dry; withered, lean; fasting', Skt. *kṣāra-* 'caustic, biting, corrosive, acrid, pungent, saline', etc. (see Hübschmann 1897: 485; Pedersen 1906: 429 = 1982: 207; Grammont 1918: 215; HAB 4: 629, 630; Kortlandt 1995: 15 = 2003: 108).

Hübschmann (with a question mark) and Ačāryan (ibid.) posit **ksēro-* and **ksoro-*. The etymology has been doubted because one traditionally expects Arm. *c*' from PIE **ks* or **sk* (see Olsen 1999: 965, 965₆₁). Clackson (1994: 182), too, considers the etymology to be doubtful. In order to solve the problem, Jahukyan (1987: 133, also with a question mark) posits **k(s)jēro-* and **k(s)joro-*, which is not corroborated by any cognate form. Mayrhofer (EWAia 1, 1992: 430) considers the connection of the Sanskrit with the Greek to be "unglaublich". For a further discussion on this etymon, see Schrijver 1991: 338-339.

In my view, there is no solid reason to doubt the connection of the Armenian forms at least with the Greek. In 2.1.12 I try to demonstrate that *č'-* is the expected reflex of the PIE/QIE initial **ks-*.

č'ogay, see s.v. **č'u**.

č'or-k' (pl. tant.), acc. *č'or-s*, gen.-dat. *č'or-i-c* (Bible+), IPl *č'or-i-w-k'* (Eusebius of Caesarea) 'four' (Bible+); frozen acc. **č'ors** 'four' (Cyril of Jerusalem, etc.); **č'or-ir** 'fourth' (Ezekiel 5.12, etc.), **č'or-r-ord**, *a*-stem: gen.-dat. *č'orrord-i*, instr. *č'orrord-a-w*, loc. *i č'orrord-um* 'fourth' (Bible+); compositional **č'orek'-**, **č'ork'-** (Bible+), **č'ors-** (Anania Širakac'i, etc.); **k'ař-** 'four' and **k'ařasun** 'forty' (q.v.).

● **DIAL** Ubiquitous in the dialects, mostly as a frozen acc. *č'ors*. The form *č'ork'* is reflected in Antiok' *č'uk'*, Juła *č'ok'*, Łarabał *č'örk'*, Agulis, Metri *č'urk'* [HAB 3: 632a].

● **ETYM** From PIE **k^wetuores* 'four': Skt. NPl. m. *catvāras* (-ā- due to Brugmann's Law), APl *catūras*, NAPI n. *catvāri*, NAPI f. *cātasras* < **k^wetesres*, YAv. *catβārō*, ManSogd. *čtf'r*, Buddh. *čtβ'r*, MPers. NPers. *čahār*, Toch. A *štwar* and B *štwer* < PToch. **ś(ā)twēr*, Gr. *τέσσαρες*, Dor. NWGr. *τέτορες*, Lat. *quattuor*, OIr. *ceth(a)ir*, Goth. *fidwor*, Lith. *keturi*, OCS *četyre*; note also Arm. *k'ař-* (q.v.). See Klaproth 1831: 107a; NHB 2: 580a, 990c; Hübschmann 1897: 485, 503; Charpentier 1909: 244; HAB 3: 631-632 and 4: 555-556 with rich lit.; Pokorny 1959: 643; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 526-527; Mallory/Adams 1997: 401; Adams 1999: 641-642. For a general discussion of this PIE word, see Beekes 1987d.

For a discussion of č'or-k' < *k^wetuores 'four' vs. k'ar- < *k^wtur- (q.v.), the development *-es > -k' in erek' 'three' and č'ork' 'four' and other issues, see, apart from the references above, Meillet 1892: 162; 1936: 70, 79, 100; O. Haas 1940: 101; Pisani 1975: 96; Stempel 1994: 8; Kortlandt 1975: 43; 1983: 14; 1994a: 254-256; 1996a: 57 = 2003: 10, 44, 99-101, 118; Ravnæs 1991: 89, 99; Clackson 1994: 183; Olsen 1999: 54, 482 (on č'orir), 628, 786; Beekes 2003: 176, 190, 194, 199. We may posit *k^wetores with dissimilatory loss of *-u- as in Gr. Dor. NWGr. τέτορες (Schmitt 1981: 129). For the archaic vocalism of č'orek'-, see Schmitt 1981: 129. The *i*-declension is due to influence of erek' 'three' (Meillet 1936: 100; Schmitt 1981: 129).

PArm. zero-grade form *k^wtur- > *k'ar- is best explained through influence of the ordinal, cf. Ved. *turīya-* 'fourth', etc.; note also Arm. *vat* '-sun' 'sixty' vs. *vec* 'six' (Kortlandt, see the references above).

In order to explain the trilled -r- of k'ar-, Kortlandt 1994a: 254 = 2003: 99 assumes an underlying *-rs- taken from k'ar-ameay 'quadrennial' (attested in Eusebius of Caesarea) = *k^wtur- + *sṛh₂- (> Arm. *am* vs. Skt. *sāmā-*). Others posit a 'long sonant' *-r̥- (for references and a discussion, see Clackson 1994: 37-38, 41, 47). None of these explanations is satisfactory. Ĵahukyan 1982: 42 does not offer a clear explanation. One might consider an influence of fem. *k^wetesres.

č'u, *o*-stem: LocSg *i č'u-i* in Łazar P'arpec'i (5th cent.), GDPl *č'u-o-c'* in Grigoris Aršaruni, 7-8th cent. [NHB 2: 580b], Grigor Narekac'i 25.2 [Xaç'atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 340^{L35}], IPl *č'u-o-v-k'* (var. *č'wovk'*) in Hexaameron 8 [K. Muradyan 1984: 260^{L6}] 'setting out, departure; campaign, expedition; military camp; journey' (Bible+), 'transmigration of birds' (Hexaameron, see above, also 278^{L16}); **č'uem**, 3sg.aor. *č'ueac'*, 3pl.aor. *č'uec'in* 'to go, set off, set forth, march off, break camp' (Bible+); **č'og-**, suppletive aorist of *ert'am* 'to go; to set off' (q.v.): 1sg *č'ogay* (Paterica), imper. *č'og* (John Chrysostom); secondary 1sg.pres. *č'ogam* (Plato), inf. *č'ogal*, etc.

According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 632a; see also Ĵahukyan 1959: 321), **č'u** is an *a*-stem (later: *o*-stem). He obviously took into account IPl *č'uōk'* (= *č'uawk'*) in Hexaameron and LocSg *i č'u-i* in Łazar P'arpec'i (see NHB 2: 580b). However, the critical edition of Hexaameron has only *č'u-o-v-k'*, var. *č'wovk'* (see above), and loc. *i č'u-i* is also compatible with *o*-declension.

●DIAL Xarberd *č'vil*, Sebastia (crypt.) *č'vel* 'to go, set off' [HAB 3: 633a].

●ETYM Since long (Dervischjan 1877: 12, etc.), connected with Skt. *cyav-* '(to start) to move, stir; to undertake', *cyautná-* 'undertaking, action, act, work', *hāsta-cyuti-* f. 'quick movement of the hand', OAv. *šauuaitē* 'to move', YAv. *fra-šūiti-* f. 'approach', OPers. *šiyav-* 'to set forth, go, march' (see Kent 1953: 211a; Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 143), Gr. *σέβομαι* 'to be in violent motion; to walk, rush (to)'. Arm. *č'uem*, *č'og-* and *č'u* are usually derived from **k̂ieu-*, **k̂jou-* and **k̂ju-ti-*, respectively [Hübschmann 1883: 48; 1897: 485-486; HAB 3: 632b; Pokorny 1959: 538-539; Schmitt 1981: 63, 70; Ĵahukyan 1987: 131; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 552-554; Mallory/Adams 1997: 506b; Cheung 2007: 40-42]. On *č'og-*, see further Klingenschmitt 1982: 277; Olsen 1999: 32₅₈, 788.

Arm. *č'u* is usually derived from **k̂ju-ti-* (apart from the references above, see also Ĵahukyan 1982: 58, 215₅₇; Beekes 2003: 206). In view of *o*-stem, however, one

should posit **kju-to-* (see also Olsen 1999: 41 and 41₈₂, 783, 849, with literature and a discussion). Even an OArm. **č'uw-* must have been reflected in writing as *č'u*.

A QIE thematic **kieu-e-mi* would hardly yield Arm. *č'uem*. If the original aorist was athematic (see Klingenschmitt *ibid.*), one might posit a PArm. athematic present (analogical after the athematic aorist) **č'eu-mi > č'oy-mi* from QIE **kieu-mi*. In the course of thematization, **č'oy-émi* would give *č'uem* through the regular development pretonic *-oy- > -u-*.

An Armenian-Indo-Iranian-Greek isogloss based on PIE **kei-*.

P

pal 'rock', only in "Hawak'aban anuanc' kat'ułikosac' Alt'amaray": GDSg *pali(-n)* [HAB 4: 4a]; **pat* 'stone, rock' (confused with *pat* 'ice, cold' in NHB 2: 589b, correctly in HAB 4: 13), only in a compound with *anjaw* 'cave' as the second member: *pat-anjaw* 'stone-cave', attested in Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.45 (1913= 1991: 314^{L11f}, Thomson 1978: 307): *ew araži drac' ayryn sep ēr uttord miapatał. ew i verust pałanjaw k'uawor, or hayi yandunds xorajoroyn* : "In front of the entrance to the cave there was a massive, vertical cliff, above which an overhanging grotto looked into the depths of the valley"; *pt-pt-a-k'ar* 'immovable stone, rock' in Nersēs Lambronac'i (12th cent.), with reduplication, see HAB 4: 90a; Ĵahukyan 1987: 114, 251.

●DIAL Muš, Bulanəx, Arčeš, Aparan, Nor Bayazet, Van, Old Ĵuła **pal** 'large, immovable (stone, rock)'; *pal-pal k'arer* 'large, immovable stones, rocks'; Bulanəx *pal čakat* 'large, projecting forehead' [Ačařean 1913: 890; HAB 4: 4a]. Also 'rock' (subst.); see below.

Since all the three literary attestations as well as the dialectal evidence display more or less straightforward association with the areas around Lake Van and SW of Armenian speaking territories, one may assume that *pal/ł* is a dialectally restricted word since the Classical period.

●SEMANTICS Ačařyan (*ibid.*) mentions only the adjectival meaning of *pal*, whereas Amatuni (1912: 546b) records Muš, Bulanəx, Alaškert, Aparan, Širak, Sip'an, Van *pal* (subst.) 'large stone, rock; cliff'. Glossed as 'rock' also in SasCr 2/2, 1951: 791a; SasCr 2000: 276; Madat'yan 1985: 236b. Textual illustrations for this substantival meaning: Haykuni 1902: 189^{L14}; Bałdasaryan-T'ap'alč'yan 1958: 245₁; SasCr 2000: 156, 240 (several times); Amatuni, *ibid.*

I conclude that the basic meaning of dial. *pal* is 'rock', which is corroborated by the literary attestations of *pal* and **pat*. That a noun which means 'rock' can function as an attributive in the meaning 'large, immovable (stone, rock)' or the like, is not surprising; cf. *žayr* 'rock' : dial. *žer-k'ar*, *learn* 'mountain' : dial. *ler-k'ar*, *vēm* 'hard stone' : dial. *vem-k'ar* [HAB s.vv.; Amatuni 1912: 246a]. Remarkably, our word, *pal*, appears not only as the attributive member of this construction (*pal-k'ar*), but also as the nominal one, cf. Alaškert *žer pal* in SasCr 2000: 156^{L-2}.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 4a) connected Arm. *pal/ł* with Skt. *bāla-* n. 'power, strength, vigour', Lat. *dē-bilis* 'weak, feeble', Gr. *βέλτερος* 'better', OCS *boljii*

‘bigger’ (cf. Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 215, with lit.), OIr. *ad-bal* ‘mighty’, Alpien (pre-Romance) *pala*, *balú* ‘rock’, etc.

This etymology, although accepted by Jāhukyan (1987: 114), is not attractive. As we have seen, the basic meaning of the Armenian term is ‘rock’. The only form semantically matching the Armenian is pre-Romance *pal(l)a* ‘rock’. More probably, the latter belongs with OIr. *ail* (< **pal-i-*?) ‘cliff’, Mlr. *all* (**p/so-*), Oic. *fell* ‘mountain, rock’, OHG *felisa* ‘rock, cliff’ (< **palis-*?), and Gr. πέλλα· λίθος (Hesychius), which is usually derived from PGr. **πελσᾶ* and linked with Skt. *pāṣāṇā-* m. ‘stone, rock’, Kati *parṣi* ‘cliff, mountain’, etc. [Specht 1947: 24, 153, 156; Frisk 2: 499; Pokorný 1959: 807; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 744₂; Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 125; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 548a; Beekes 2000: 26^{Nr51}, 30].

Beekes (2000: 26^{Nr51}, 30) notes that Gr. πέλλα ‘rock’ and φελλεύς m. ‘stony land’ point to a non-IE origin and treats them as European substratum words linked with the Germanic, Celtic, and pre-Romance words. He mentions the following irregularities: *p/b^h*, *l/ll*, *e/a*. The Armenian forms, which remain unknown to scholars outside of Armenia, might belong here too. Note that a PIE **p-* would not yield Arm. *p-*. I conclude that we are dealing with a Mediterranean and/or European substratum term. If Celtic **pal-i-* and Germanic **pal-is-* are reliable reconstructions, Arm. *pal/t-* could be derived from PARM. **pal-i-* (cf. GDSg *pal-i*), reflecting QIE **pal-i(s)-*.

The vocalism of Arm. **pł-* requires an explanation. Ačařyan (HAB 4: 90a) assumes a difference in ablaut. Similarly, Jāhukyan (1987: 114) envisages zero-grade **-l-* for *pal/t* and **-ē-* or **-ō-* for **pł-*: **pil-* or **puł*, thus. However, this is improbable. Since *płṭak’ar* in fact is a Middle Armenian form (Nersēs Lambronac‘i, 12th cent.), one should rather look for an inner-Armenian explanation.

In Middle Armenian one sometimes finds morphological or compositional polysyllables with syncope of two or even three *-a-s*, cf. e.g. *gangat-awor* ‘complainant’ > *ganktvor*, *datastanel* ‘to judge’ > *dat(ə)stnel*, *vačarakan* ‘merchant’ > *vačrkan*, obl. *vačrkn-* (see Karst 1901: 42 f = 2002: 48f; MiřHayBař 1, 1987: 139a, 167-168; 2, 1992: 355a), *erasanak* ‘bridle’ > *ersnak* [Č‘ugaszyan 1980: 72, several times], *pakasuc’anel* ‘to diminish’ > *pksuc’anel*, *Hayrapet* > *Hrpēt* [H. Muradyan 1972: 75]. Therefore, *płṭak’ar* may simply come from **pał-pał-a-k’ar*. Compare dial. *pal-pal k’arer* ‘large, immovable stones, rocks’ (see above).

paṭat₁ ‘entreaty, supplication’ in Ephrem and dial. (see also s.v. *paṭat₂*); **paṭatim** ‘to entreat, supplicate’ (Bible+); **paṭatank’**, GDPI *paṭatan-a-c’* ‘entreaty, supplication’, prob. also ‘prayer; solemn assembly, religious service’ (Bible+).

paṭatim and *paṭatank’* are abundantly attested from the Bible onwards.

The “pure” root *paṭat* is found in Ephrem: *atač’ank’ ew paṭat*.¹¹⁰ In this form, it has been preserved in the dialects of Č‘aylu and Maraṭa; elsewhere in the dial. compounds *atač’-paṭat* and *alat-paṭat*.

In classical sources such as the Bible and Agat’angelos (§ 773), *paṭat-* is frequently used next to *alōt’k’* ‘prayer’ (etymologically related with *atač’-*, perhaps also with *alat-*); cf. also *alōt’s ew paṭatans matuc’anēin ařaři srбуhwoyn*

¹¹⁰ For another possible attestation, see s.v. *paṭat₂*.

(“Patmut‘iwn srboc‘ Hrip‘simeanc’”; see MovsXorenMaten 1843: 299); *zātōt‘as surb zor paḷatik‘* (“Talaran”), etc. From these and some other passages (see NHB 2: 589-590) one may conclude that *paḷat-* also referred to ‘prayer’. The association between ‘supplication’ and ‘prayer’ is trivial.

In Joel 1.14 and 2.15, *paḷat-an-k‘* refers to ‘solemn assembly, religious service or ceremony’. These two similar passages read as follows: *k‘arozec‘ēk‘ paḷatans* : Gr. κηρύσσετε θεραπείαν [in RevStBible: “call a solemn assembly”]. Here Arm. *paḷat-an-k‘* renders Gr. *θεραπεία* ‘service, attendance’. This usage seems to be parallel with that of the hitherto unnoticed *paḷat₂* (q.v.), which, if my interpretation is correct, should join *paḷat₁*.

One finds *paḷēt* twice in “Zgōn”/Afrahat: *zpaḷēt alač‘anōk‘* and *zjērmeṛand paḷētn xndruacovk‘*; note the parallelism of the synonyms *alač‘ank‘* and *xndruac* (both in IPI). It also appears as scribal variants to *paḷat* in Ephrem. The *-ēt* can be explained by contamination with *alēt* ‘grief, disaster, compassion’.

●DIAL Preserved in the dialects of Nor Naxijewan, T‘iflis, Axalc‘xa, Ararat, Šamaxi, Łarabał, Č‘aylu, Marała, Salmast, Juła, Svedia, Sebastia. For (*alač‘-*)*paḷat*, see above. The “pure” root *paḷat* is only recorded in Č‘aylu and Marała; see Davt‘yan 1966: 456. Compare also Łarabał **anēck‘-plēck‘* ‘curses’. See s.v. *alat-* ‘to lament, supplicate’.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 4: 14a.

Łap‘anc‘yan (1951b: 593-594; 1961: 115) compares with Hurr. *pal-* ‘to ask’. Ĵahukyan (1987: 423, 425) rejects it arguing that the Hurrian word appears to mean ‘to know’. Earlier, however, he himself suggested basically the same connection but with a different, complicated scenario: *paḷat* is a deviant form with absence of the consonant shift, going back to IE *(s)*pel-* (see s.v. *araspel*), and the latter is connected with Hurr. and Uart. *pal-* ‘to know’; see Ĵahukyan 1967: 128, 128₁₂₈; 1967a: 24, 178₁₅. This all is uncertain.

paḷat₂ prob. ‘religious / ceremonial recitation’.

Only in “Patmut‘iwn srboc‘ Hrip‘simeanc’” (see MovsXorenMaten 1843=1865: 301): *ew nok‘a gnac‘in i glux lerinn Paḷatoy, zor asēin sastik yoyž i nma leal divac‘n, tun Aramazday ew Astłkay mecarēin. Ew yačax paštamambk‘ tōn kardayin, or ē Paḷat* : “And they went to the summit of the mountain of Paḷat which, they said, abounded in devils, [and] they worshiped the sanctuary [lit. house] of Aramazd and Astlik. And they frequently recited ceremonial recitation (with religious service), which is (called) Paḷat”.

Ališan (1910: 53; see also Russell 1987: 159) cites the passage with significant differences. Here *Paḷat* is replaced by *Pašat*, which, according to Ališan, seems to be the correct reading. Russell (op. cit. 179₃₀) notes that *tawn* is “probably a scribal error for *tun* ‘house’”, which seems unnecessary. The same has been suggested by Ališan (ibid.) who wrote *kam tun* “or *tun*” between brackets.

One might conclude from the passage that *paḷat₂* refers to ‘(a kind of) ceremonial/solemn recitation’ or ‘religious service performed by recitation’.

The word is mentioned neither in NHB nor in HAB.

●ETYM Probably to be connected with *paḷat₁* ‘entreaty, supplication; prayer’ (q.v.), which in Joel 1.14 and 2.15 seems to refer to ‘solemn assembly, religious service or ceremony’.

The semantic shift ‘prayer’ > ‘religious service performed by recitation’ is typologically comparable to that of *tawn* ‘feast’ (q.v.). The original meaning of the latter must have been ‘sacrificial meal’ (cf. OIc. *tafn* ‘sacrificial animal’, etc.). In the above-mentioned passage from “Patmut’iwn srboč’ Hrip’simeanc’”, *tawn*, directly equated to *pałat*₂, is used with the verb *kardam* ‘to recite’ and, therefore, refers to the religious service performed by recitation.

Note the mountain-name *Pałat* of the same passage. Russell (1987: 179₃₁) follows Ališan in treating *Pašat* as the correct reading and interprets it as **pašt-šat* ‘abounding in worship’. Note that the Armenian characters *š* : *t* are similar.

Eremyan (1963: 36a, 77a), too, accepts the reading *Pašat* identifying the mountain with Assyrian *Pašatu* and modern *Bašet* ‘-dał’.

pap, *a*-stem: GDPl *pap-a-c*’ (Philo), *u*-stem: GDSg *pap-u* (twice in Law Codex by Mxit’ar Goš, 12-13th cent.) ‘grandfather’ (Philo, Yovhan Mamikonean, etc.), ‘patriarch, pope, etc.’ (Paterica, etc.); **papay** (Step’anos Ōrbelean, 13th cent.); voc. **pāpa** ‘father’ (Paterica); **apopap** ‘third grandfather’ (Mxit’ar Goš, Grigor Tat’ewac’i) [HAB 1: 236b; 4: 25-26]; dial. ***pap**, **pap-i(k)**, etc. ‘grandfather, father’.

●DIAL The form *pap* ‘grandfather’ is widespread in the dialects. It refers to ‘father’ in Alaškert, Zeyt’un, Tigranakert, etc. Note Alaškert *pab* ‘father’ vs. *pabe* ‘grandfather’. Vocative: Goris *pāpi*, Łarabał *pāpə*^ε, Agulis *pōpi* [HAB 4: 25b].

●ETYM Considered a loan from Middle Persian (cf. Pers. *bāb* < **pāb* ‘father’, *bābā* ‘father, grandfather’, Pahl. *pāpak* ‘father’, etc.) and, in the religious sense, from Gr. *πάππας*. The form *apopap* reflects Gr. *ἀπό-παππος* ‘third grandfather’ [NHB 2: 1045a; Hübschmann 1897: 221, 341, 370, 514; HAB 1: 236b; 4: 25-26; Jahukyan 1987: 582; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 269a].

The forms *apopap*, *pap* in religious sense, and voc. *pāpa* in Paterica obviously come from Greek. The Iranian origin of the rest is possible but improbable and unnecessary. Arm. *pap(a/i)* should be regarded as a nursery word of IE origin. That similar forms are found in many languages is already noted in NHB 2: 599c. Apart from the Iranian forms, note also Gr. *πάππα* voc. ‘father’, *πάππος* ‘grandfather, ancestor’, Lat. *pāpa* ‘father; food’, Pal. *papaš* ‘father’, etc. (see Pokorný 1959: 789; Szemerényi 1977: 7-8; M. Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 195a).

For the semantic fluctuation between ‘father’ and ‘grandfather’ and for the reduplicational pattern of nursery kinship terms, see s.vv. *mam(a)* ‘grandmother, mother’, *nan(a)* ‘mother, grandmother’, *tat(a)* ‘grandmother, father, etc.’. See also s.v. dial. *p’ap’a* ‘bread, food’.

papanjim ‘to grow dumb, speechless’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 26b]. On the nasal epenthesis of Goris *pəmbanjel* [HAB, *ibid.*; Margaryan 1975: 358b], see 2.1.30.1. Aslanbek *bałbənžil* [HAB, *ibid.*] is perhaps due to contamination with *pał* ‘cold’.

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 1: 26a) treats as reduplication of **panj-* ‘to bind’ linking it with *pind* ‘tight’, *pndem* ‘to tie, fasten’ (q.v.), cf. Skt. *bandh-* ‘to bind, fasten’, *bandhā-* m. ‘bond, fetter’ (RV+), Pahl. *band-*, *bastan* ‘to bind, fetter, fasten’, etc. For *j* he mentions cases like *xand-* : *xanj* ‘to singe’, *xetd-* : *hetj-* ‘to drown’, etc. but does not specify the origin of *j*.

Ĵahukyan (1982: 60-61) posits **b^hnd^h-i-* or **b^hnd^h-s-*. I think the former alternative is improbable. A possible trace of PIE **b^hnd^h-s-* may be seen in Iran. **bad-s-*, cf. Khwar. passive *fsȳ-*, *βsȳ-* < **bad-s-ya-*, *pcβsȳ-* < **pati-bad-s-ya-* ‘to be/become bound’ (see ĒtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 69, 72).

One might also hypothetically posit a trace of reduplicated desiderative with *-s-* found in Indo-Iranian and Celtic (for a discussion and references, see Kulikov 2005: 441). I wonder if Skt. *bibhantsa-* can corroborate my suggestion, although it is found only by lexicographers. I am indebted to L. Kulikov for checking the Sanskrit form and for a reference to his paper.

For the semantics cf. *arm-anam* ‘to be stounded’ (q.v.), if from PArm. **arm-* ‘to bind fast, tie, fit’ seen in *y-arm-ar* ‘fitting’, cf. Gr. *ἄρμώζω* ‘to join, fit together; to bind fast’.

pind, *o*-stem: ISg *pnd-o-v* (John Chrysostom); *a*-stem: ISg *pnd-a-w* (Philo) ‘firm, dense, tight, strong, fastened’ (Bible+); ***pndem***, 1sg.aor. *pnd-ec* ‘-i, 3sg.aor. *pndeac*’ ‘to affirm, make firm, fasten’ (Bible+), ***pndim***, 3sg.aor. *pndec* ‘-a-w ‘to become firm, be encouraged’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, mostly in the meaning ‘firm, strong’; in Ṛodost‘o it means ‘dense’, said of e.g. porridge [HAB 4: 83a].

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *bandh-* ‘to bind, fasten’, *bandhá-* m. ‘bond, fetter’ (RV+), Pahl. *band-*, *bastan* ‘to bind, fetter, fasten’, *band-ak* ‘servant, slave’, Parth. *bnd*, *bndyst* ‘n’ ‘prison’ (see Nyberg 1974: 43-44), Gr. *πείσμα* < **sma-* n. ‘rope, cord’, OHG *bintan* ‘to bind’, Goth. *bandi* ‘fetter, bond’, etc.; see also s.v. *papanjim* ‘to grow dumb, speechless’ < ‘to be/become bound, tied up’; see HAB 4: 82-83 with references; Ĵahukyan 1987: 115-116.

The initial *p-* points to Grassmann’s Law. Although we have no further secure examples of this law in Armenian (for a discussion, see Ĵahukyan 1969: 66; 1978: 176₁₃; further, see 2.1.24.1), I see no compelling reasons for rejecting this etymology.

On the other hand, Arm. *pind* is considered an Iranian loan, cf. Khot. *piṇḍaa-* ‘lump’ (see Bailey 1955-56: 74-75; Perixanjan 1983: 53; Witzel 2003: 33). This is less probable (cf. L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 216-217). Olsen 1999: 965, 965₆₃ puts Arm. *pind* in her list of words of unknown origin and adds: “Probably Iranian”.

ptuk *o*-stem (later GSg *ptkan* [HAB 4: 646a]) ‘bud; nipple’; *ptke/im* ‘to bud, germinate’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly in the meaning ‘nipple’ or ‘the uddar of a cow’. Van, Goris, Łarabał: ‘bud’. Nor Naxijewan, Polis, Ṛodost‘o, and Turkish-speaking Adana have **ptuł* ‘nipple’ or ‘the uddar of a cow’. Note also Urmia, Salmast *ptuł* ‘nipple’ [GwrUrmSalm 2, 1898: 97]. According to Ačāryan (HAB 4: 112a; 1941: 69¹⁴⁷), this is due to contamination with *ptuł* ‘fruit; pupil (of the eye); fingertip, pinch, etc.’ (q.v.), which is probable. However, the two are formally and semantically close, and one might prefer to derive them from a single root **put-* ‘swelling, bud, drop, nipple’. In this case, **ptuł* ‘nipple’ or ‘the uddar of a cow’ can directly belong to *ptuł* (q.v.).

●ETYM According to Ačāryan (HAB 4: 112a), from PIE **bud-* ‘to swell’, cf. Engl. *bud*, etc. See above, and s.vv. *ptuł* and *put*.

ptuł, *o*-stem: ‘fruit (Bible+); pupil (of the eye); grape, etc.’. Nerses Lambronac‘i (12th cent., Cilicia), etc. have a form with *-n* (GDSg *ptlan*, AblSg *i pttanē*), in the meaning ‘fingertip, pinch’. Given the existence of Hačən (Cilicia) *bādet* < **ptet* ‘id.’, one may reconstruct **ptetn* (see HAB 4: 112b).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mainly referring to ‘fruit’ and ‘eye-apple, pupil’. Polis *budut* (on which see below) also means ‘bubble’. In Svedia (*bdeət*) the meaning ‘fruit’ has been specialized to ‘olive-fruit’ [Ačařyan 2003: 586].

Ačařyan (HAB; Ačařyan 1947) does not record any form in Hamšen. One may wonder, however, if Hamšen **pitel* ‘fruit of wild trees; wild acorn’ (see Ačařyan 1913: 910b) belongs here. See above for **ptetn*.

For the semantic field particularly interesting are the data from Moks. Ačařyan (1952: 289) records Moks *ptuł* not specifying its meaning, probably because he only knew the basic meaning ‘fruit’, which is represented by the corresponding form in Van (*car-a-)**ptuł* ‘(tree) fruit’ (ibid.). But Moks *pətuł* (NPI *pəttənr*) also refers to ‘pupil of the eye’ (*ač‘ič‘ pətuł* ‘глазное яблоко’) and ‘rain drop’, *pətuł-əm* ‘a little bit (of liquid)’ (see Orbeli 2002: 204, 314). We see here the semantic identity with *put* ‘drop; dot, spot’ (q.v.) > Moks *put* ‘drop’, *put-əm* ‘a little bit (of liquid)’ (op. cit. 316), for instance: *put-put ārun* (= ClArm. *ariwn* blood’) (op. cit. 101^{L-4}). Given the meaning ‘dot, spot’ of *put*, as well as the above-mentioned by-form **ptet(n)* of *ptuł*, one can also introduce another word from Moks, namely *pətel*, GSg *pəttə^ε*, NPI *pəttə-nir/-k^oir* ‘a spot from splashed boiling food in oil’ (see Orbeli 2002: 314). Note also Šatax *pəttel* ‘to bud, germinate’ (see M. Muradyan 1962: 215b).

Moks **ptet* basically means ‘dirty spot of boiling, bubbling oil’. A similar meaning can be seen in verbal **ptt-t-al* (Van, Širak, etc.) referring to the appearance of bubbles of oil on surface of food or water (see Amatuni 1912: 570b). Note also Ganjak **ptt-ot-el* ‘to feel sick/nausea’ [Amatuni 1912: 570b]. Polis *bt‘xil* (< *pttil*) has two meanings: ‘to darken (of eye)’, and ‘spread on paper (of ink)’ [Ačařyan 1941: 240]; cf. Sebastia **pttil* [Gabikian 1952: 478]. This verb presupposes here a nominal root **ptuł* ‘eye-pupil; ink-spot’. Polis also has *budut* (< *ptuł*) ‘nipple’ and ‘fruit’, usually represented as belonging to different lexical items (see HAB 4: 112a; Ačařyan 1941: 69¹⁴⁷, 240). All the three, however, may belong to one word. For **ptuł* ‘nipple’ (also in other dialects), see *ptuk*. Note also Sebastia **ptuł* ‘pupil (of the eye); nipple’ [Gabikian 1952: 478].

●ETYM See above, and s.vv. *ptuk* and *put*.

Next to *ptuł*, as we saw, there is some evidence for **ptet(n)* – Nerses Lambronac‘i (12th cent., Cilicia) **ptetn* and Hačən *bādet* ‘fingertip, pinch’; Moks *pətel* ‘a spot from splashed boiling food in oil’; and, perhaps, Hamšen **pitel* ‘fruit of wild trees; wild acorn’. Old, hypothetical paradigm: NSg *-ōl* > ClArm. *ptuł*; AccSg **-el-m* > **ptetn*. See s.vv. *acut* ‘coal’, *asetn* ‘needle’, and 2.2.2.5. The root is, perhaps, *put* (q.v.), with the basing meaning ‘a small round formation (of water, plant, or other substance)’. For the association ‘fruit’ : ‘drop’ : ‘(oily) splash’, see especially Moks data above. Note especially that, in both cases, the etymological doublets going back to different case forms of the original paradigm have been semantically differentiated: *pətuł* ‘fruit; rain drop’ : *pətel* ‘a spot from splashed boiling food in oil’; *āse/it* ‘needle’ : *asut* ‘two small planks that tie the handle of a plough with the pole’.

put, *o*-stem ‘poppy (= Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*); a sky-blue lily, etc.’. John Chrysostom, etc. (see HAB 4: 102-103). In Galen, Gr. *ἀνεμώνη* ‘poppy, *Anemone coronaria*’ is rendered by *put* and *ōj-kakawi* (vars. *ōjakayi*, *ōjkakwi*, *ōjktawi*, *ōjkakōp*’, etc. (see Ališan 1895: 653^{Nr3247}; Greppin 1985: 10). Vanakan Vardapet (13th cent.) has *put* in meaning ‘a kind of wild herb’. This is to be compared with DialAdd apud NHB (2: 1066b), where *put* refers to a kind of edible plant.

●DIAL Muš, Alaškert, Xotorjur, T’iflis, Ararat, Salmast *put*. In Łarabał – *tōp*, with metathesis (see especially Margaryan 1977: 161-164), see also 2.1.26.2.

The meaning ‘poppy’ of Łarabał *tōp* (see Ačařean 1913: 1042a) can be corroborated by folklore texts. In a fairy-tale (see HŽHek’ 7, 1979: 116^{L17}) it is narrated that a boy sees a beautiful, red poppy (*min tãšāngy*, *kārmür top*) and asks his sister, who must be killed by the brother, to pluck the poppy for him. In the glossary of this collection of fairy-tales (p. 736b), *top* is rendered as ‘drop’ (for a textual illustration, see p. 63^{L16}: *min top ārūn* “one drop of blood”) and ‘poppy’. In an Ascension-Day ritual song of the type *jangyulum* (see Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 57^{Nr299}): *K’anc’ topə kyārmür č’ika*, */Pæc’ anis særtə sev a*. – “Nothing is redder than the poppy; but when you open (it, you will see that) the heart is black”; cf. also 157^{Nr950}. The context clearly shows that this is the poppy; see also in the glossary (p. 471b). Compare Mxit’areanc’ 1901: 277: *sewsirt-karmir kakač’* ‘black hearted red poppy’. In other *jangyulum*-s one finds a reduplicated form, namely *top-top*: *Sareran top-top k’alim* “May I pluck (a) poppy from the mountains” (ibid. 179^{Nr1093}; cf. also 190^{Nr1159}). This is identical with Łaradał **tuptup*, recorded in Ačařean 1913: 1042a.

It is not excluded, however, that in Łarabał the word also refers to some other flowers. Ališan (1895: 613^{Nr2975}) states, that *top* is a word used in Eastern Armenia, and it denotes *harsnuk* or *eric’uk*.

Širak has a reduplicated form, namely *putput* ‘a kind of edible poppy’ Mxit’areanc’ 1901: 277^{L1}, 331; Amatuni 1912: 566b. Note T’iflis *pučpuča* ‘a flower (digitalis)’ (see Ačařean 1913: 925b), ‘poppy’ (< Georg.), attested by the 18th-century famous poet Sayat’-Nova, who spoke and wrote in the dialect of T’iflis (see K’oč’oyan 1963: 18, 155).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 103a) links *put* with *poytn* ‘pot’ and mentions the folk-belief, according to which if someone plucks this flower, all the pots in his house will break down; cf. synonymous *amankotruk*, etc. But which one was original, the name, or the folk-belief? Ačařyan prefers the former solution. This implies that at a certain stage the flower-name *put* has been folk-etymologically associated with *poytn* (dial. *put-uk*, etc.), and this created the folk-belief.

However, one cannot exclude the opposite solution. This would go parallel with another designation of the flower, namely *cap’(cap’)*, which is derived from *cap’* ‘pot’ (see HAB 2: 451a).

For the etymological examination of such botanic terms one should also note that they often are reduplicated, and they may have onomatopoeic origin. As far as the above-mentioned *cap’* is concerned, one notes *cap’* ‘clap (of hands)’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects). Compare synonymous *kakač’*. One may also assume, that the idea of breaking originated from bursting open of buds, flowers; cf. Skt. *utpala* ‘the blossom of the blue lotus (*Nymphaea Caerulea*); any water-lily; any

flower', *nilotpala* 'blue lotus, Nymphaea Cyanea', probably from *ut-paṭ* 'to tear up or out, pluck, pull out, break out; to root up, eradicate, extirpate' (< **pal/paṭ* 'to burst open').

In this case, Arm. *put*₁ 'poppy; a sky-blue lily' derives from *put*₃ 'a small swelling' and is etymologically identical with *pt-uk* 'bud, gemma' and *ptuḷ* 'fruit; pupil (of the eye), etc.', which are probably connected with Engl. *bud* 'bud', Skt. *budbuda-* 'Wasserblase, Blase', etc. (see Petersson 1916: 252-254; HAB 4: 103b, 111-113; Jāhukyan 1987: 115), as well as, perhaps, with Arm. *put*₂ 'drop; dot, spot'. For the association 'fruit' – 'drop' : '(oily) splash', see especially Moks data s.v. *ptuḷ*. The basing meaning of Arm. **put* (from PIE **b(e)u-d-* 'to swell') would have been 'a small round/swollen formation (of water, plant, or other substance)'.

put₂ 'drop; dot, spot'.

In the meaning 'drop': Aṛak'el Davrižec'i (17th cent.). In Baṛgirk' hayoc' (see Amalyan 1975: 249^{Nr112}), *put* and *tup* (with metathesis) are mentioned as synonyms of *šit* and *kat* '(il)' 'drop'. The second meaning is represented in reduplicated *tptpik* 'spotted' (cf. dial. *tptp-ur-ik*), attested in Aṛak'el Siwnec'i (14-15th cent.), see HAB 4: 103a; 3: 457b.

•DIAL Nor Naxijewan, Polis, Rōdost'o, Alaškert, Muš – 'drop'; Xarberd – 'dot'; T'iflis, Polis – 'a bit' [HAB 4: 103]. Łarabał has *tōp* < **tup*, with metathesis, in both meanings. In the glossary of HŽHek' 7 (1979: 736b), *tōp* is rendered as 'drop'; for a textual illustration, see p. 63^{L16}: *min tōp ārūn* "one drop of blood" (= NmušLeṛnŁarab 1978: 16 /lines 1 and 3 from the bottom/; glossed in 218b). In HŽHek' 7, 1979 (189, 736b), one finds *taptaporigy* 'spotted'. See also Ačaṛean 1913: 1043b (s.v. *tptpurik*), where only Łarabał is mentioned. Further attestations: L. Harut'yunyan 1991: 264^{L20}: *Aškan tōp č'i kat'um* "No drop is dropped from his eye" (proverb); Xemč'yan 2000: 210b^{Nr156} (Tavuš / Šamšadin) – *tptpurik bołaz* "spotted throat" (of a goose).

As we saw above, the word is not attested in Classical Armenian. NHB (2: 1066b) represents it as a dialectal word: *put* 'drop; spot; a kind of edible plant' (the 3rd meaning apparently belongs to *put*₁, q.v.). However, the dialectal spread from extreme North/East to extreme East suggests that the word may be quite old.

The metathesized variant **tup* and its reduplicated form **t(u)p-t(u)p-* are confined to Łarabał. See also s.v. *put*₁. Note that the only attestation comes from Aṛak'el Siwnec'i, who is from *Siwnik* and, therefore, a speaker of what will become the (sub)dialects of Łarabał and Goris. This allows to date the metathesis at a stage anterior to the 15th century. See also Ačaṛean 1913: 1043b (s.v. *tptpurik*), where only Łarabał is mentioned.

•ETYM See s.v. *put*₁.

put₃ *'a small swelling'; attested only in Norayr as a MidArm. word, s.v. French *bouton* (see HAB 4: 103b).

•DIAL Sebastia *bud* 'bread with burnt bubbles'; Łarabał *pūt* 'fried wheat flour that has been kneaded with honey, and dried in the form of fist-sized balls' [HAB 4: 103b]. According to Ačaṛyan (HAB 4: 103b), both forms come from *put*. The -ü- of the Łarabał form, however, points rather to **poyt*. A **put* would give **pōt* in Łarabał.

●ETYM The combined evidence from MidArm. and dialects, as well as the semantics of the two previous homonymous words, namely *put*₁ ‘poppy, etc.’ and *put*₂ ‘drop; dot, spot’, and that of *pt-uk* ‘bud, gemma’ and *ptul* ‘fruit; pupil (of the eye), etc.’, allow to reconstruct the following semantic basis: ‘a small round/swollen formation (of water, plant, or other substance)’. See s.v. *put*₁.

puc‘ ‘vulva’ (according to Norayr, MidArm. word).

●DIAL Nor Naxiĵewan, Polis, Ararat, ĻarabaĻ **puc‘* ‘vulva’ [Ačařean 1913: 926b].

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 105) derives from QIE **bul-sk-*, cf. Skt. *buli-* f. ‘buttocks; vulva’, Lith. *bulis* (-iẽs), *bulė*, *bulė* ‘Hinterer, Gesäß’, as well as Arm. Erzuka *pllik* ‘vulva’. For the loss of *-l- before the affricate, see 2.1.22.9.

Ĵ

ĵan, *i*-stem: IPL *ĵan-i-w* (Bible+), GDPI *ĵan-i-c‘* (Hexaemeron, Movsēs Xorenac‘i, etc); *o*-stem in Book of Chries, Evagrius of Pontus; *u*-stem in Book of Chries, John Chrysostom, Paterica, etc. ‘zeal, effort, labour’; **ĵanam** ‘to zeal, labour, make effort’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The verb has been preserved in Suč‘ava *ĵ‘anal*, Ĵula *ĵ‘ananal*. Note also Suč‘ava *glxi ĵanal* ‘to do harm, damage’, with *glux* ‘head’; T‘iflis *ĵan-k‘aš* ‘diligent, zealous (person)’, lit. ‘zeal or effort taker/puller’ [HAB 4: 122b].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. ζήλος m. ‘zeal, emulation, jealousy’, Dor. ζᾶλος, Skt. *yas-* ‘to boil, become hot’ (RV+), etc. Meillet 1936: 52; HAB 4: 122; Pisani 1950: 180). This etymology is largely accepted, although the Greek and Armenian words are now separated from **ies-* ‘to boil’ and are derived from **ieh*₂- ‘to strive’, cf. Skt. *yā-* ‘to request, implore’ (RV+), *yānū-* m. ‘sorcery, witchcraft’ (RV+), etc. Pokorny 1959: 501; Ĵahukyan 1982: 40; 1982: 130; Klingenschmitt 1982: 90; Olsen 1999: 90; Cheung 2007: 174).

The development **ĵV-* > Arm. *ĵV-* is uncertain, however, unless we assume an Iranian intermediation; cf. Arm. *ĵatuk* ‘sorcerer’ from the same Iranian root. I therefore tentatively propose to treat Arm. *ĵan* as a loan from the Iranian forms deriving from the same **ieh*₂- (a different etymology is represented in Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 155), cf. Av. *yāna-*, OPers. *yāna-* ‘request, favour’. The Armenian meaning is remote. However, it may reflect an unattested MIran. form with closer semantics, cf. YAv. *auua-iiā-* f. ‘penance’, Gr. ζήλος ‘zeal’, ζημία ‘loss, damage, penalty’, etc. Interesting is the meaning ‘to do harm, damage’ in the dialect of Suč‘ava.

ĵer, *o*-stem: GDSg *ĵer-o-y* (John Chrysostom) ‘warmth; warm and bright weather’ (Bible+), ‘warm’ (Eznik Kořbac‘i), **ĵeranim** ‘to come down with fever, be fevered with disease; to burn with fever (said also of lust)’ (Bible+; for attestations see, apart from NHB and Astuacaturean s.v., Barton 1989: 150₄₉), **ĵerim** ‘to lust’ (Anania Narekac‘i); **ĵernum** or **ĵeranim**, 1sg.aor. *ĵer-a-y*, 3sg.aor. *ĵer-a-w* ‘to be/become warm, burn’ (Bible+); **ĵerm**, *o*-stem ‘warm; warmth, warm weather’ (Bible+), **ĵerm-uk**, *a*-stem: GDPI *ĵermk-a-c‘* ‘hot spring’ (Hexaemeron, Eusebius of Caesarea,

Ašxarhac‘oyc‘, etc., see below), *ĵermn*, *an*-stem: GDSg *ĵerman*, ISg *ĵermam-b* ‘fever’ (Bible+).

ĵermn : ISg *ĵermam-b* = Gr. *πυρετός* in Deuteronomy 28.22 (Cox 1981: 184). For the full passage, see s.v. *xēt* ‘bite, pain’.

According to the 7th century Armenian Geography *Ašxarhac‘oyc‘* [Soukry 1881: 30^{L5}; MovsXorenMaten 1865: 607; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349^{L8}; Hewsens 1992: 59, 59A, 153₂₅], the province of *Barjr Hayk‘* ‘Upper Armenia’ has *ĵermuk-s* ‘hot springs’. Certainly the same location is meant in Sebēos (7th cent.) Chapter 17 (G. Xaç‘atryan 2004: 387 s.v.; Xaç‘atryan/Eliazaryan 2005: 94^{L-3f}; Thomson 1999: 34), where *ĵermuk* (allative *i ĵermuk* and loc. *i ĵermk-i* [var. *i ĵerm-i*, 1851: 83]) refers to a hot spring with healing mineral water close to Karin (see also Thomson 1999: 34₂₂₁). These springs are attested by ancient authors in the location called *Elegia* and are still observable nowadays in *Ilija* (Eremyan 1963: 98a; Hewsens 1992: 153₂₅).

●DIAL The form *ĵer* ‘warm; warmth, warm and bright weather’ and corresponding verbal forms have been preserved in Muš *ĵ‘er* ‘warm and bright weather’, Van *čer* ‘bright night’, Lori *čer* ‘id.’; Van *čerel* ‘to become bright and clear (said of weather)’ [HAB 4: 126a; Ačařyan 1952: 289], Šatax *čer* ‘bright, clear’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 204b]; T‘iflis *ĵiranal* ‘to become warm’ [HAB 4: 126]; Svedia *čir* ‘warm (weather)’ [Andreasyan 1967: 37, 272, 381b].

The form *ĵerm* ‘fever’ is found in Nor Naxijewan, Aslanbek, Axalc‘xa, Karin, Sebastia, Agulis, Šamaxi; Łarabał and Goris have *čermel* ‘to have fever’; note also Evdokia *ĵermug* ‘hot spring’ [HAB 4: 126].

●ETYM Since long (Klaproth 1831 < 1823: 106a, etc.), linked with the cognate forms belonging to PIE **g^wer(-mo)-* ‘warm’: Skt. *hāras-* n. prob. ‘flame, glow’, *ghṛnā-* n. ‘heat, glow, blaze of the sun’, *gharmā-* m. ‘glow, heat, warmth, hot pot with milk’, Av. *garəma-* ‘warm’, n. ‘heat’, MPers., NPers. *garm* ‘warm, hot’, Gr. *θερμός* ‘warm’, Lat. *formus* ‘warm’, OIc. *varmr*, OEngl. *wearm* ‘warm’, etc., see Hübschmann 1883: 48; 1897: 486; Pisani 1950: 175; Pokorny 1959: 493; Toporov PrJaz [e-h] 1979: 278; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 683 = 1995: 589; Saradževa 1986: 40-41; Schrijver 1991: 317, 420; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 513, 515-516; 2, 1996: 804; Joe Salmons apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 263b, cf. 125b.

Arm. *ĵer*, *o*-stem ‘warmth, warm and bright weather’ continues PIE *s*-stem neuter **g^wer-os* ‘warmth’: Skt. *hāras-* n. prob. ‘flame, glow’, Gr. *θερος* n. ‘summer; harvest’ (Meillet 1936: 28; Pokorny 1959: 493; È. Tumanjan 1978: 182; Euler 1979: 224; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 418 = 1995, 1: 365; K. Schmidt 1987: 37; Matzinger 2005: 50; cf. also Godel 1975: 75; Stempel 1994: 11₁₅).

For a discussion of the verbal forms *ĵernum* < **g^wer-nu-*¹¹¹ aor. *ĵer-a-* from **g^wer-s-*, *ĵeranim*, and *ĵeranim*, see Hamp 1975: 103; K. Schmidt 1980a: 3-4; Klingenschmitt 1982: 160, 224, 248, 257, 278; Barton 1989: 149-150 with footnotes; Clackson 1994: 179-180; Kortlandt 1996: 41 = 2003: 115. Compare **ues-nu-mi* in Gr. *ἐννυμι* ‘to clothe’ and *z-genum* ‘id’ (q.v.).

¹¹¹ The Armenian verb may reflect an older form in zero-grade, **g^wh₁-n(e)u-*: Skt. *ghṛnóti* ‘to glow, light’, the *-e*-grade being analogical; cf. *ařnum* ‘to gain’ < **Hr-nu-*, but *zgenum* ‘to put on clothes’ in full grade.

jil, jil, *a*-stem: IPl *jil-a-w-k'* (Bible 2x, Ephrem), GDPl *jil-a-c'* (Elišē, Yovhannēs Ōjneć'i); *i*-stem: ISg *jil-i-w*, IPl *jil-i-w-k'* (Plato) 'sinew, tendon'; a number of derivatives, with either *l* or *t*

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. We find *jil* in T'iflis, Axalc'xa, and a number of E and SE peripheral dialects, whereas the rest have *jil*. Interesting is Muš *j'et* vs. *j'il-k'* [HAB 4: 127b].

With a semantic shift: Maškert (Xarberd-Arabkir region) and Akn *jet* 'shin, shank', Svedia pl.-dual *j'itva* 'the part of the leg above the knee' [HAB 4: 127b; Ačaryan 2003: 586].

●ETYM Müller 1890: 6 suggests a comparison with OCS *žila*, Russ. *žila* 'vein, sinew, tendon', SCr. *žila* 'tendon, vein, root', Lith. *gyšla* 'vein', Latv. *dzi(k)sla* 'vein', OPr. **gislo* 'id.'.

Here belongs also Lat. *filum*, ī n. 'thread, cord, string; a filament spun by a spider; a thread-like part of a plant, a vegetable fibre; texture', see Hübschmann 1897: 486; HAB 4: 127; Meillet 1936: 28, 47; Ernout/Meillet 1959: 235a; Godel 1975: 75; Toporov PrJaz [e-h] 1979: 250; Ałabekyan 1979: 65; Schmitt 1981: 51; Saradževa 1986: 122; Schrijver 1991: 242; de Vaan 2008: 220. The appurtenance of Alb. *dell* 'sinew, tendon; string' is improbable (see Demiraj 1997: 128 with a different etymology).

Arm. *jil*, *-a-* derives from **g^{wh}iH-(s)leh₂-* (Stempel 1994: 12-13). There is also some evidence for an *i*-stem. In order to explain the *-l/t* alternation and the twofold declension, one may tentatively posit a neuter NSg **g^{wh}iH-(s)lo-* as in Lat. *filum* vs. neuter plural **g^{wh}iH-(s)l-h₂-*, or feminine **g^{wh}iH-(s)l-eh₂-* as in Balto-Slavic > PArm. **jil-a-* > Arm. *jil* (with a final dark *-t* due to the following back vowel, **-slo-* or **-slā-*) vs. fem. **g^{wh}iH-(s)lih₂-* (or dual **-ih₁?*) > **jil-i-*, with a palatal *-l-* between front vowels¹¹².

As far as the problem of *t* vs. *l* is concerned, one might also assume the following original distribution: *-t* in nom. *jil* with addition of a secondary nom. **-s* vs. intervocalic (especially next to front vowels) *-l-* in oblique forms, cf. *an-ali* vs. *at* 'salt' (q.v.). In this respect it is interesting to note that in all the ten Biblical attestations, listed by Astuacaturean 1895: 1299c, the word is always found in plural and with *l*, nom. *jil-k'*, acc. *jil-s*, instr. *jil-a-w-k'*. Four of these attestations can now be verified by critical editions: Zeyt'unyan 1985: 387 (Genesis 49.24), Cox 2006: 101, 195, 258 (Job 10.11, 30.17, 40.17). However, the rest of the evidence in NHB does not support the distribution, thus we must await an up-to-date lexical corpus with a thorough philological analysis. The dialectal data may be relevant, too; cf. e.g. Muš *j'et* vs. *j'il-k'*.

jīn, *a*-stem: IPl *jīn-a-w-k'* 'staff, stick for beating' (Philo); **jñem** 'to beat' (Book of Chries, Timothy Aelurus, Grigor Narekac'i, etc.); **o-jīn** 'bunch of sticks' (Paterica).

●ETYM Since Patrubány (1904: 427-428), connected with *jīnj* 'to annihilate, destroy' (q.v.).

The anlaut of *o-jīn* is unclear, cf. *(h)o-sin* vs. *sin* 'empty' (q.v.). One may tentatively assume an old and unproductive prefix **o-* from **h₂po-*, cf. Gr. *ἀπό* 'from, away

¹¹² Greppin 1986: 285 treats *-l* as the expected reflex of a post-consonantal **-l-* (cf. **-sl-*) and considers *jil* "simply a dialectal variant". This view does not seem convincing to me.

from', OCS *po* 'after, by, at', etc. An interesting typological match for *o-jin* would then be Russ. *pó-sox* 'staff' from *soxá* 'wooden plough'. Thus: QIE **h₂po-g^{wh}en-V-* > **əwojínV-* > **o(w)ojin-* > *ojin*.

***jinj-** 'to annihilate, destroy': *jinjem* 'to efface, wipe clean; annihilate, destroy' (Bible+), *-jinj* as the second member of a number of compounds (Bible+); *jinj* 'clean' (Bible+); *-junj* 'annihilated, destroyed' in a few post-classical compounds (John Chrysostom, Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec 'i, etc.).

●DIAL The verb *jinjel* is widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 128b].

●ETYM Since Patrubány (1904: 427-428), linked with *jin* 'staff, stick for beating' and *gan* 'beating, blow' (see s.vv.); the verbal stem **jinje-* is derived from PIE present **g^{wh}en-je/o-* 'to slay': Gr. *θείνω* 'to kill', Lith. *geniū* 'to prune, hem'; for the PIE root cf. Hitt. *kuenzi, kuanzi* 'to kill, slay, ruin', Skt. *hánti* 'to strike, slay; to kill' (RV+), OAv. *jaidiāi* 'to kill', YAv. *jainti* 'to slay, kill', *-jan-* 'breaking', MPers., NPers. *zadan, zan-* 'to strike, to hit', Parth. *jn-* 'to strike', OCS *žeti* 'to reap, mow', etc.; see also HAB 4: 127-128; Meillet 1936: 107; Pokorny 1959: 492; Toporov PrJaz [e-h] 1979: 344; Mallory/Adams 1997: 548b; García-Ramón 1998; Cheung 2007: 103.

Beekes (2003: 161) presents the Armenian verb *jinjem* 'to wipe clean' in this context, but then notes: "etym. unknown (not cognate with Gr. *θείνω*, Lith. *geniū*)". I wonder, as Clackson 2004-05: 157 does, what is the reason for this. Perhaps the scepticism is due to the semantics (cf. Godel 1965: 24₈). The meaning 'to clean' is secondarily derived from the widely attested meaning 'to annihilate, destroy; to efface, wipe clean'.

If the vocalism of *-junj* 'annihilated, destroyed' is relatively old, one may assume an underlying *o*-grade form **g^{wh}on-ieh₂-* > **gunj-* or the like (cf. Gr. *φόνος* m. 'murder', *-φόντης* 'murdering') with a subsequent analogical change to *-junj*.

***jmar** 'male person'.

●DIAL Łaradał *jmar* (Ačāfēan 1913: 938a, glossed as *ayr mard* 'male person'). Ĵahukyan (1972: 282) has "Łarabał", not indicating the source. However, he obviously took the word from Ačāfēan 1913, so the *-b-* in *Łarabał* must be a misprint.

●ETYM Ĵahukyan (1972: 282) compares with Skt. *jāmātar-* 'son-in-law, husband of the daughter' (RV+) from PIE **ĝemH-*. For the phonetic side he (op. cit. 282₆) compares with the case of *ĵambem*, implicitly and hesitantly suggesting, thus, an Indo-Aryan borrowing. This is uncertain, however. The loss of intervocalic *-t-* is an old feature, occurring in words of PIE origin (*hayr* 'father', etc.), whereas the initial *j-* (without consonant shift) points to a relatively young period.

Perhaps borrowed from Persian *ĵawān-mard* 'a young man; a generous youth; brave, generous, manly', *ĵū-mard(um)* 'a liberal or generous man' (see Steingass 376b, 379a); cf. also Arm. dialect of Ararat *ĵomard* 'generous' (see Nawasardeanc' 1903: 102a). For loss of the final *-d* cf. *argand* 'womb' > Šamšadin *ärk'än* and Alaškert *argan* (see s.v.).

jori, *wo*-stem: LocSg *i ĵorw-o-j*, GDPl *ĵorw-o-c'*, IPl *ĵorw-o-v-k'* (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1300), *ea*-stem: GDPl *ĵore-a-c'* (Paterica), IPl *ĵore-a-w-k'* (P'awstos Buzand 5.4, 1883=1984: 166^{L-6}) 'mule'.

In the Bible and Hexaemeron *ʃori* renders Gr. *ἡμί-ονος* ‘mule’, cf. Arm. *iš-a-kēs* ‘half-ass’ describing *ʃori* in Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 226^{L7}, glossed in 377a).

Pl.-coll. *ʃore-an* (Matt’ēos Urhayec’i, 12th cent.).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 132].

●ETYM Considered a word of unknown origin (HAB 4: 132; Ĵahukyan 1990: 71; Olsen 1999: 939).

I tentatively suggest a derivation from **ʃior-i* composed of PArm. **ji-o-* ‘horse’ (see s.v. *ji* ‘horse’) and the comparative suffix **-ero-* seen in Skt. *āpara-* ‘posterior, later, following’ (cf. s.v. *aner* ‘father-in-law, wife’s father’) or, perhaps better, **-tero-*, as Skt. *aśva-tarā-* ‘mule’ < ‘a better horse’ or ‘horse-nature’, cf. Khot. *khadara-* ‘mule’ < **xara-tara-* from *xara-* ‘ass’, Lat. *mater-tera* ‘mother’s sister’ (see Bailey 1979: 70-71; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 140; Szemerényi 1996: 201).

For the sound change **jy- > Arm. ʃ-*, see 2.1.22.2. For the development **-etor- > -or-* cf. Arm. *č’or-k’* ‘four’ from **k^wetuores*. The final *-i* may be identical with the suffix *-i* frequent in animal-names such as *ayci* ‘goat’, *mari* ‘female bird’, *mak’i* ‘ewe’, etc. In view of the evidence pointing to *ea*-stem (see above), one may also posit a feminine **-ter-ieh₂-*, cf. Skt. AV+ *aśvatarī-* f. ‘female mule’. Thus: **g^hio-ter-i(h₂)-os* and **-ieh₂- > PArm. *j(i)yorio-* and **j(i)yoria- > ʃori*, *wo-* and *ea*-stems.

On *ʃoreak* ‘locust’ and ‘hyena’, see 3.5.2.2.

Ř

***rūgn**, *an*-stem: only ISg *řank/gam-b* in Šarakan apud NHB 2: 682a; also *-rūgn* as the second member of a few compounds (such as *šn-rūgn* in John Chrysostom, etc., with *šun* ‘dog’); pl. tant.: nom. **řng-un-k’** (Philo), acc. (also with prepositions) **řng-un-s** (6 times in the Bible, see Astucaturean 1895: 1309c and Clackson 1994: 176, as well as in Elišē and Mxit’ar Gōš), IPl *řng-am-b-k’* (Elišē, Philo, Yovhannēs Ōjnec’i); ***řung-k’**, *a*-stem: GDPl *řng-a-c’* (Philo, Grigor Magistros, Sisianos, Yovhannēs Sarkawag, Mxit’ar Gōš) ‘nostrils’.

●DIAL Ačāryan (HAB 4: 148a) wonders whether Agulis *řung* ‘the edge of a roof’ (see also Ačārean 1913: 948b; Ačārean 1935 vacat) is related. For the semantic shift cf. *pru(n)k/g* ‘lip’ > ‘edge’. Note, however, Melri *(ə)řəngn-a-k’ar* ‘corner-stone’, and some other compounds in *(ə)řəngn-a-* with *bānd* ‘tie’ and *kap* ‘id.’ as the second member, recorded by Ałayan (1954: 297, 327) in the glossary of dialectal words, without any reference to a ClArm. correspondence (in 297: from unspecified **řōngun*).

The Melri compound clearly reflects **řungn* ‘corner-stone’, an epenthetic variant of Arm. **řo/uk’(u)n* (Łewond) < Arab. *ruk*n ‘corner-stone’ [HAB 4: 149a], cf. Arm. dial. **řuk’* ‘corner’ (Alaškert), ‘the corner of a wall from outside’ (Aparan, Bulanəx), ‘corner-stone’ (Łarabał) [Ačārean 1913: 949a]: Łarabał *řək’*, *řuk’*, Hadrut’ *řuk’* ‘corner-stone’ [Davt’yan 1966: 466], Goris *əřək’* ‘corner-stone’ [Margaryan 1975: 362b, 513b].

That the nasal before the velar is epenthetic is corroborated by Karčewan (a dialect that is practically identical with Mełri) *urōk'nə* 'the big corner-stone of the wall'; in compounds: *ərək'n-a-* (see H. Muradyan 1960: 213, 232a).

Since Agulis is closely related to Mełri, Agulis *řung* 'the edge of the roof' can hardly be separated from Mełri **řungn* 'corner-stone'. For the meaning in Agulis cf. Aparan, Bulanəx **řuk* 'the corner of a wall from outside'.

I conclude that the Agulis and Mełri forms derive from **řo/u(n)k'-n* 'corner-stone' and are thus unrelated with *řungn* 'nose, nostrils', although contamination is possible.

●ETYM Since long (Gosche 1847: 24; Müller 1890: 6^{Nr55}; for further references, see HAB 4: 148a), connected with Gr. *ῥύγχος, ῥύγχεος* n. 'snout of a pig, snout, muzzle, beak'. Gr. *ř-* and Arm. trilled *ř-* point to a proto-form **srung^h-*; for a discussion and for other forms, the appurtenance of which is less certain, see Hübschmann 1897: 486-487; HAB 4: 147-148; Pokorny 1959: 1002; Solta 1960: 429; Winter 1962: 260; Ĵahukyan 1982: 114-115; Arutjunjan 1983: 302; Olsen 1999: 139; and especially Clackson 1994: 176-177¹¹³.

In view of the limited geographical distribution and the absence of a prothetic vowel in Armenian (cf. *a-řu* 'brook' from the PIE root **sreu-*)¹¹⁴ one may assume a common or independent borrowing from a non-IE language (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 302; Clackson 1994: 177). Thus, this is a possible candidate for a Mediterranean substratum word.

The Armenian form has transferred to the *n*-declension which is frequent with body-part terms (Ĵahukyan 1982: 114-115; Clackson 1994: 177; Olsen 1999: 123, 614). The original Proto-Armenian form may have been a neuter **řungo-* from **srung^h-e/os-* (cf. Gr. *ῥύγχος, -εος* n.). It is tempting to assume that the Armenian form without the final *-n*, viz. **řung-a-* pl. tant., cf. gen.-dat. *řng-a-c'* (Philo+), reflects an old neuter plural **srung^h-(e)h₂-*.

S

***s(a/o)-** 'this' (with reference to the speaking person), ***d(a/o)-** 'that' (with reference to the addressed person), ***n(a/o)-** 'that' (with reference to a third person): dem. pron.; in:

sa 'is (hic)', **da** 'is (istic)', **na** 'is (illic)': acc. *z-sa z-da z-na*, gen. *sora dora nora*, dat. *sma dma nma*, abl. *i smanē i dmanē i nmanē*, instr. *sovaw dovaw novaw*; **plur.**: nom. *sok'a dok'a nok'a*, acc. *z-sosa z-dosa z-nosa*, gen.-dat. *soc'a doc'a noc'a*, abl. *i soc'anē i doc'anē i noc'anē*, instr. *sok'awk' dok'awk' nok'awk'*

soyn 'idem (hic)', **doyn** 'idem (istic)', **noyn** 'idem (illic)': acc. *z-s/d/noyn*, gen. *s/d/norin*, dat. *s/d/nmin*, abl. *i s/d/nmin*, instr. *s/d/novin* or *s/d/novim-b*; **plur.**: nom. *s/d/noyn-k'* or *s/d/nok'in*, gen.-dat. *s/d/noc'in* or *s/d/noc'un(c')*, acc. *z-s/d/noyn-s* or *z-s/d/nosin*, abl. *i s/d/noc'unc'*, instr. *s/d/nok'im-b-k'* or *s/d/novim-b-k'*

¹¹³ Whether Arm. *pru(n)k/g* 'lip; muzzle; edge' (HAB 4: 108b with no etymology) is somehow related with these forms is uncertain, too.

¹¹⁴ Olsen 1999: 614 explains the initial *ř-* as onomatopoeic.

ays ‘hic’, *ayd* ‘iste’, *ayn* ‘ille’: acc. *z-ay/s/d/n*, gen. *ays/d/n-r* or *-orik*, dat. *ays/d/n-m* or *-mik*, abl. *y-ays/d/n-m* or *-manē*, instr. *ays/d/n-u* or *-uik*; **plur.**: *ays/d/n-k* or *-ok’ik*, acc. *z-ays z-ayd z-ayn-s* or *z-ays/d/nosik*, gen.-dat. *ays/d/n-c* or *-oc’ik*, abl. *y-ays/d/n-c* (*-anē*) or *y-ays/d/n-oc* ‘ik, instr. *ays/d/nok* ‘i-w-k’ or *-m-b-k*’

anaphoric articles **-s**, **-d**, **-n**

All Bible+.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 1: 167a, 170, 171b, 609a; 3: 416b; 4: 150-151; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 188-240].

●ETYM From PIE **ko-* along with **ki-*: Hitt. *kā-*, *ki-* ‘this here’, Gr. *κι-* ‘here, this’, cf. *τῆμερον*, *σήμερον* < **κι-ήμερον* ‘this day’, Lat. *ci-s* ‘on this side of, within’, OCS *sv*, f. *si*, n. *se* ‘this’, Lith. *šis*, Goth. *hi-* ‘this’; PIE **to-*: Skt. *tá-* ‘this’, Av. *ta-* ‘this’, Gr. *τό* ‘the’, Goth. *þa-*, Lith. *tàs* ‘the, this’, etc.; PIE **(h₂e)no-*, cf. Skt. *aná-* ‘this’, OCS *onъ*, f. *ona*, n. *ono* ‘he, she, it’, Lith. *anàs* ‘that’, prob. Hitt. *uni*, *ini* ‘that (one)’, etc.

For Armenian paradigms, cognate forms and an etymological discussion, see Hübschmann 1897: 437, 478, 487; Meillet 1897 = 1962: 5-35 and 1978: 291-319; 1913: 59-62; 1936: 88-89; Pedersen 1905a; HAB 1: 167a, 170a, 171b, 609a, 679; 3: 416b, 465; 4: 150, 242b; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 173-188; Pokorny 1959: 285, 286, 320, 609, 1086; Godel 1975: 107-108; A. A. Abrahamyan 1976: 79-85; Schmitt 1981: 119-122; Ĵahukyan 1982: 144, 146, 148-150; Weitenberg 1983a; Kortlandt 2003 (< 1983): 52-53; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 457-458. For more references to the Armenian and PIE pronouns, see 2.2.5. For a general discussion on the articles *-s*, *-d*, *-n*, see H. Petrosyan 1976; Weitenberg 1994; J. Klein 1996. For the problem of the voiced *d-*, see s.v. *du* ‘you’.

The particle **ay-* has been compared to Skt. *ay-* ‘this here, he’, *e-šá*, *e-tá-* ‘this here’, OPers. *ai-ta*, Slav. *jino-* ‘other’, perhaps also Goth. *jains*, Hitt. *uni*, *ini* ‘that (one)’, etc., though the Armenian vocalism is not clear: **h₁(o)i-k-* > *ays* etc., or derived from (or contaminated with) **anjo-*, cf. Skt. *anyá-* ‘other’, or **seh₂-*?; for a discussion and cognate forms, see Meillet 1962: 18-19 < 1897 = 1978: 303-304; 1916a: 52; Pedersen 1905a: 11-12, 17-18, 26-27, 34-35; 1905: 240 = 1982: 15-16, 21-22, 30-31, 38-39, 102; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 180-181; Godel 1975: 107₁₀₃; Schmitt 1981: 120-121; Ĵahukyan 1982: 148; Greppin 1983: 282-283, 284-285; Kortlandt 2003 (< 1983): 52; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 69, 103, 272-273; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 457-458.

The **in* in the forms *so-yn* etc. is perhaps related with Gr. *ἐν*, cf. especially deictic pron. *ἐκεῖνος* < **e-ke-enos* (see Pokorny 1959: 286, 320 with refer.; for Greek see Rix 1992: 185; cf. HAB 3: 416a); thus: **ko-(h₁)eno-* > *so-yn*. On the other hand it is compared with Gr. *-ῖν* in *οὗτος-ῖν* from *οὗτος* ‘this, this/that one’ (see Meillet 1936: 88; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 181-182; Schmitt 1981: 122). For other inner-Armenian forms with *-in* and for further discussion see Meillet 1962: 22 < 1897 = 1978: 307; 1936: 88; Pedersen 1905a: 18-25; 1906: 402 = 1982: 22-29, 180; HAB 1: 679; Ĵahukyan 1982: 148-149; Olsen 1999: 280-281, 428, 518.

The element *-m-* in dat. *sma* < **sum-a* < **so-m-a* vs. gen. *so-r-a* is related with PIE **sm-*: Skt. *tá-sm-ai* ‘diesem’, Goth. *þa-mm-a* ‘them’, etc. (Schmitt 1981: 119, cf. 122, 126); cf. also *ays-m* etc. (Meillet 1894: 161).

sag, *a*-stem: GDPI *sag-a-c'* (Hexaameron and Philo) 'goose' Łazar P'arpec'i (1904=1985: 10^{L27}), Hexaameron (K. Muradyan 1984: 277^{L14}), Philo, and Middle Armenian.

For the attestations, see Greppin 1978: 28-30.

●ETYM Since long (Hübschmann 1877: 26; Pedersen 1906: 454; 1982: 232, cf. also 275; see HAB 4: 152 for further references), Arm. *sag* has been derived from the PIE word for 'goose', through metathesis **gas* < **gans* < PIE **ǵʰh₂(e)ns-*: Skt. *hamsá-* m. 'goose', Gr. *χῆν*, Dor., Boeot. *χάβ* m. 'goose', Lat. *ānser* m.f. 'goose', OHG *gans* 'goose', OE *gōs*, pl. *gēs* > Engl. *goose*, pl. *geese*, Lith. *žąsis*, Latv. *zūoss*, Russ. *gus*, etc. (for this PIE etymon, see Pokorny 1959: 412; Schrijver 1991: 113; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 799; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 236a; Derksen 2008: 184).

This etymology is not attractive because it presupposes not only an unclear metathesis, but also 'Gutturalwechsel' (Lidén 1906: 80-81; Ravnæs 1991: 77). Hübschmann himself did not include it in his fundamental 1897. Ačaryan HAB 4: 152 does not accept it either.

Lidén 1906: 81-82 derives Arm. *sag*, *-a-* from IE **k̑au̯-* with Russ. *sová*, Czech *sova*, Scr. *sóva sōva*, etc. 'owl', Welsh *cuan*, Bret. *kaouenn*, *kaouann* 'owl', Lat. *cavannus* 'owl' (Celtic loanword), cf. also OHG *hūwo* 'owl'; he assumes an onomatopoeic root seen in Lith. *šaukti* 'to cry, call out, name', etc.; thus, both the goose and the owl are named as 'crying/shouting bird'. For this etymon in general (without Armenian) and for a discussion of the vocalism, see Schrijver 1995: 99-100, 335; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 412a. One also compares Skt. *śuka-* m. 'parrot' and Khot. *sūch-* 'to call, name', see Pokorny 1959: 536; Bailey 1979: 426b (mentioning also Arm. *sag* 'goose'); Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 644; cf. Lubotsky 1988: 68.

This etymology is accepted in HAB 4: 152a; Ĵahukyan 1982: 41, 135; 1987: 131, etc. Eichner 1978: 151 and Olsen 1999: 788 posit **k̑auHah₂*. Positive is also Ravnæs 1991: 77, 80, who discusses the problem of the Armenian *-g* instead of *-w*. Because of this phonological obstacle Kortlandt 1993: 11 = 2003: 103 rejects the etymology and prefers the derivation of *sag* from **gans* assuming a depalatalization of the initial obstruent before a laryngeal.

On the whole, the etymology of Lidén seems more plausible, although the problem of the velar needs further examination. One may posit an onomatopoeic **k̑au-eh₂-* (or perhaps **k̑óu-eh₂-*, obl. **k̑u-h₂-* > PArm. nom. **sowa-* vs. obl. **sag-ŷ-* > analogically *sag*, *sag-a-*). If Skt. *śuka-* 'parrot' and others are not related, then we might be dealing with a European substratum word.

sal, *i*-stem: GDSg *sal-i* (Bible+), GDPI *sal-i-c'*, IPI *sal-i-w-k'* (Łazar P'arpec'i) 'a large flat block of stone; anvil' (Bible+); **salanam** 'to be as of stone, turn to stone' (Bible+); **sal-(a-y)ark** 'paved with stones' (Bible+); **sal-a-yatak** 'paved with stones' in Ełišē, Anania Širakac'i [A. Abrahamyan 1940: 9^{L17}], etc. On **sal-ar-*, in compound *salar-a-kap* 'paved with stones' (Yaysmawurk', Minas Vardapet Hamdec'i), see below.

Some illustrations:

in Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.61 (1913=1991: 192^{L9f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 204): *bazumk' i darbnac'*, <...> *eric's kam č'oric's baxen zsaln* "many smiths, <...> strike the anvil three or four times".

The verb *salanam* : in P'awstos Buzand 4.15 (1883=1984: 101^{L-12}; transl. Garsoñan 1989: 143): *Isk t'agaworn salac'eal, oč' inč' lsēr* : "But the king, turning to stone, heard nothing".

In 2 Paralipomenon 7.3 (Xalat'eanc' 1899: 65a): *sal-a-yark* (with *yatak-a-c'* : *yatak* 'bottom, floor'), rendering *λιθό-στρωτος* 'paved with stones'. The second component is *y-ark*, from *ark-* 'to throw, put, stretch, etc.' (see HAB 1: 320-321). Later: *sal-ark-* 'id.', *salark-em* 'to pave with stones' [NHB 2: 684a].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly meaning 'a large flat block of stone'. Other meanings: 'anvil' (Zeyt'un), 'a wine-press basin made of solid stone' (Aynt'ap), 'a flat, hard layer of cheese or yoghurt' (Łarabał), etc. [Ačārean 1913: 950; HAB 4: 155b]. Note also Van, Sip'an, Rštunik', Aparan *sal* 'the back of a knuckle-bone' [Amatuni 1912: 581a]. The verb **salel* 'to pave with stones' is found in Łazax [Ačārean 1913: 950b]. One also finds Maraš **salel* 'to become silent, to cut the voice of himself' in Ačārean 1913: 951a, without comment; not mentioned in HAB. I think this derives from **sal-il* 'to turn to stone, become speechless (by astonishing, etc.)'; cf. **k'ar ktril* (see Ačārean 1913: 1101b).

Moks *sal*₁, GSg *sal-ə*^ε, NPl *sal-ir* 'плиты на крыше'; *sal*₂, GSg *sal-ə*^ε, NPl *sal-ir* 'ручная наковальня в виде молота' [Orbeli 2002: 320]. A clear illustration for the latter is found in a proverb (see Orbeli, op. cit. 119^{Nr21}). For *sal*₁, I find two illustrations (64^{Nr34}, 116^{L18}) where, especially in the latter, *sal* refers to a '(flat) stone' in generic sense. Also, e.g. in a Muš fairy-tale recorded in Alek'sandrapol in 1915 [HŽHek' 13, 1985: 212^{L3f}].

Van *salars* 'paved with stones', *salarsel* 'to pave with stones' [Ačārean 1913: 950b; Amatuni 1912: 581]. According to Ačāryan (HAB 4: 155a), the compound *salar-a-kap* 'paved with stones' (with *kap* 'to tie, bind, build'), attested in Yaysmawurk' and Minas Vardapet Hamdec'i, is an erroneous form made after *sal-ark* 'id.'. Then he compares Van *salars* without further comments on the -s and the loss of -k-. He (ibid.) also cites an interesting passage in the dialect of Van from a colophon (1591 AD) by Barsel Varagec'i: *salars* (either singular or plural, as he points out).

One may assume that we are dealing with a noun **sal-ar-* 'flat stone (for paving)' and Van **sal-ar-s* reflects a frozen API **sal-ar-s*, see 2.2.1.7.

●ETYM Since Bugge (1893: 24; see also Meillet 1936: 43), connected with Skt. *śilā-* 'stone, rock, crag' (AV+), perhaps also with OIc. *hella* 'flat stone' < Germ. **halljōn*, *hallr* 'stone' < **halluz*, Goth. *hallus* 'reef'; see HAB 4: 155b; Pokorny 1959: 542; Ĵahukyan 1987: 131 (the Germanic cognate – with a question mark); Olsen 1999: 100-101; cf. Wagner 1984a: 282. For the semantic shift 'stone' > 'anvil' cf. Skt. *ásman-* m. 'stone', Av. *asman-* 'stone, heaven', Lith. *akmuō*, *-eñs* 'stone', etc. vs. Gr. *ἄκμων* 'anvil; meteoric stone; pestle'.

The Armenian word has been borrowed into Georgian *sali* 'rock' and *sala* 'a flat roundish stone to play with' [HAB 4: 155-156]. The -a of the latter seems to point to PArm. **sal-a-*, which matches the Sanskrit form perfectly: **k̐hl-eh₂-* (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 590). In Łazar P'arpec'i, however, *sal* has *i*-stem, which points to another

feminine form: **khl-ih₂-*. If these data prove reliable, we may be dealing with an interchange between **-eh₂-* and **-ih₂-* feminines.

The Germanic form, if related, may derive from **khl-n-*. One wonders whether the Armenian district-name *Saln-a-jor* contains PArm. **sal-n-* ‘stone, rock’ (see s.v.).

salam (Middle Armenian), *u*-stem: GDSg *salam-u* in Mxit’ar Herac’i, 12th cent. [HAB 4: 156a]; **salamn* : NPl *salamun-k’* (Philo, see NHB 2: 683c; Greppin 1978: 97); *salamb*, *a*-stem: GDPl *salamb-a-c’* in Lazar P’arpec’i, 5th cent. (1904=1985: 10^{L24}) ‘a game bird, a kind of partridge’, probably ‘francolin’

It is generally accepted that *salam(b)* refers to ‘francolin’ (see HAB 4: 156; Greppin 1978: 85; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 305a). According to Ananyan (HayKendAřx 3, 1965: 89-90, especially 89₁), however, it refers to the grey partridge, i.e. ‘Perdix perdix’. For attestations, see Greppin 1978: 85-86; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 305a; in “Govank’ t’řč’noc” (Praise of birds): Mnac’akanyan 1980a: 255^{L330}.

Beside *salam*, “Govank’ t’řč’noc” has also *řalam*, a singing and dancing bird resembling the young of a camel [Mnac’akanyan 1980a: 253^{250f}], perhaps ‘francolin’ [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 202b]. No etymology in HAB 3: 481a. Perhaps originally identical with *salam(b)* (cf. Greppin 1978: 86).

●DIAL Łarabař *řālāmnā*, *řālemnā* [Davt’yan 1966: 466], Goris *řālāmnā* [Margaryan 1975: 362a]. Ačar’yan (HAB 4: 156b) records only Muř compound *salam-kak’aw* (with *kak’aw* ‘partridge’), in the expression *salam-kak’vu pes man kig’a* “(she) is walking like the francolin-partridge”. Orbeli (2002: 320) records Moks *řālām kak’aw* ‘птица вроде курочки, но вдвое больше, пестрая, вкусная, живет на горах’, and (in the village of Ařnanc’) *řālāmp’arez* ‘язычник’ (noun ‘heathen’).

In a folk-song (Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 142^{Nr204}): *Saric’ sar es ert’alu*, / *Salam-kak’av berelu* “You will go from mountain to mountain, to bring a francolin-partridge”. In another folk-song entitled “K’ele, Sat’o” (“Come on, Sat’o”), which I heard, in particular, from my maternal grandfather Andranik Simonyan: *salam-kak’avi pes p’arvaz es anum*.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 4: 156 and Greppin 1978: 85-86. The word is not listed in the indices of Ĵahukyan 1987; L. Hovhannisyan 1990; Olsen 1999.

Lat. *columba* f. ‘dove, pigeon’ and *columbus*, -ī m. ‘male pigeon’, of which *columba* is the old one, have been derived from **kol-on-b^h-* and hesitantly compared with Lat. *calidus* ‘with a white spot on the forehead’ [Schrijver 1991: 375, 427]. Greppin (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 169a) points out that Gr. *κόλυμβος* ‘waterbird, especially the grebe’ is clearly related to Lat. *columba* but does not share the same semantics”.¹¹⁵

On the other hand, Lat. *columba* has been linked with PSlav. **golqbb* ‘pigeon, dove’: OCS *golqbb*, Russ. *golub*, Czech *holub*, etc. (see ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 6, 1979:

¹¹⁵ The partridge (*kak’aw*; on *s/řalam* see above) is associated with pagan dancers and prostitutes (see Gojan 1952, 1: 230-234; Ananyan, HayKendAřx 3, 1965: 58-59; H. Hovhannisyan 1978 passim, in particular 225-227; Ördoyan 1983: 117, 120-121; 1991: 49). Concerning the possible semantic relationship ‘partridge’ : ‘grebe’ above, note Russ. *pogánka* ‘grebe’ next to *pogányj* ‘pagan, heathen, dirty’. Compare especially Moks *řālāmp’arez* ‘язычник’ (noun ‘heathen’), see above.

215-217; Toporov, PrJaz E-H, 1979: 274-275; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 602₁; Derksen 2008, s.v).

I prefer to connect Lat. *columba* (perhaps also Gr. *κόλυμβος*) with the Armenian word under discussion. Lat. *columba* and Arm. *salamb*, *a*-stem point to Mediterranean **kol(o)mb^h-(e)h₂-* > PArm. **salámba-* (on **-o-* > Arm. *-a-*, see 2.1.3). Remarkably, there is yet another possible Mediterranean bird-name of a similar structure, shared by Armenian and Latin; see s.v. *atawni* ‘dove’.

sayl, *i*-stem: GDSg *sayl-i*, GDPl *sayl-i-c*’ (Bible+); *o*-stem: ISg *sayl-o-v* (“Čarəntir”), IPl *sayl-o-v-k*’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.32) ‘wagon’ (Bible+), ‘Ursa Major and Minor, Arcturus’ (Job 9.9, Philo, Anania Širakac’i), ‘north pole’ (Aristotle), ‘north’ (Philo+), ‘axle’ (Gregory of Nyssa).

IPl *sayl-o-v-k*’ is attested in Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.32 (1913=1991: 296^{L9}). Despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of manuscripts has *saylovk*’ whereas the reading *saylōk*’ (cf. also *saylawk*’) is found only in a few manuscripts, one keeps on following NHB citing IPl *-ōk*’ = *-awk*’ (HAB 4: 169a; Ĵahukyan 1959: 310a).

In Job 9.9, Gr. *Πλειάδες* ‘Pleiades’, *Ἑσπερος* ‘evening-star, Venus’, and *Ἀρκτοῦρος* ‘the star Arcturus, Bearward’ are rendered by Arm. *Bazmastet-k*’, *Gišer-a-var*, and *Sayl*, respectively (Cox 2006: 93).

In Anania Širakac’i (7th cent.): *saylk*’ *astelac*’*d* (in relation to the North Pole), see A. Abrahamyan 1940: 38^{L11f}. Elsewhere (62^{L13}), *Sayl* is said to comprise seven stars, which points to the famous ladle of Ursa Major. *Sayl* is also mentioned in the context of navigation (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 331^{L6}). Next to *Sayl*, Anania Širakac’i also mentions *miws Sayl* “the other Sayl” (331^{L1}), probably referring to Ursa Major and Minor. But in the same list one also finds *Arĵ*, cf. *arĵ* ‘bear’.

●ETYM Compared with Gr. *σάτιν* f. ‘chariot’, *σάτιλλα* *πλειὰς τὸ ἄστρον* (Hesychius), the constellation being regarded as a car; considered to be of Phrygian (Lidén 1905; 1933: 45₄; HAB 4: 169b; Scherer 1953: 145) or, given that *σ-* vs. Arm. *s-* probably points to a *satəm* feature, Thracian (Schmitt 1966) origin. See also Ĵahukyan 1987: 311, 346; Olsen 1999: 956.

Arm. *sayl*, *i*-stem, and Hesychian *σάτιλλα* (perhaps Thracian) can be derived from Mediterranean-Pontic substratum **kati-lih₂-*. For **-lih₂-*, see s.vv. *luc* ‘yoke; the constellation Libra’, *luc-a[t]li* ‘the constellation Orion’ and 2.3.1 s.v. *-(a)li*. For the loss of intervocalic **-t-*, see 2.1.13.

On the fluctuation between the meanings ‘Ursa Major’ and ‘Pleiades’, see 3.1.2.

Adontz (1937: 5-6) connects also Georg. *etli* ‘wagon; constellation’. This may be an old independent borrowing from the same unknown source, with the development **s* > **h* > zero. The latter, regular for Armenian words of PIE inheritance (cf. *at* ‘salt’ vs. Lat. *sāl*, OCS *solb*, etc.), did not take place in *sayl*. This implies that the original form contained an initial palatal comparable to PIE **k̑* (cf. Arm. *siser̄n* ‘chick-pea’ vs. Lat. *cicer* n. ‘id.’, also a Mediterranean word), unless one considers the Armenian to be a relatively recent borrowing.

Even if the etymological connection with Georg. *etli* is rejected, the comparison is still interesting with respect to the semantics and the suffix *-li*.

V. Hambarjumyan (1998: 34-38) rejects the connection with *σάτιλλα* without serious argumentation and treats Arm. *sayl* as a native word derived from PIE **k^wel-*

‘wheel’ (cf. OIc. *hvél* ‘wheel’, Gr. *κύκλος* m. ‘circle, ring, wheel’, Skt. *cakrá-* n., rarely m. ‘wheel’, etc.), which is untenable.

sandut-k’, API *sandut-s* (spelled also as *sandux-k’*, -s); *o*-stem (GDPI *sandt-o-c’*) according to NHB 2: 693c, but without evidence ‘ladder, stairs’, 5 attestations in the Bible; Elišē (see NHB 2: 693-694; Astuacaturean 1895: 1318c); sg. **sandut** in Grigor Narekac’i 92.11 (Xač’atryan/Lazinyan 1985: 618^{L198}); **sandux** in Paterica; with epithetic -t : **sandutd**, **sanduxt**, **sandux-t-k’** (and API -s) in Cyril of Alexandria and in Middle Armenian (and GDPI *sandtd-o-c’*, *sandxt-o-c’* in Yaysmawurk’, see NHB, ibid.); **sandutx** and **sanduxt** in Ephrem, etc. (HAB 4: 173b; MiġHayBař 2, 1992: 311). A number of derivatives, in **sandt-a-** (NHB, ibid.).

A textual illustration from Genesis 28.12 (Zeyt’unyan 1985: 273): *Ew etes tesil; ew aha sanduk’* (vars. *sanduxk’*, *sandutxk’*, *santutk’*) *hastateal yerki, oroy glux iwr hasanēr minč’ew yerkins, ew hreštakk’ Astucoy elanēin ew ijanēin and na : kai ένυπνιάσθη, και ιδού κλίμαξ έστηριγμένη έν τή γή, ής ή κεφαλή άφικνείτο είς τον ούρανόν, και οί άγγελοι του θεού άνέβαινον και κατέβαινον επ’ αυτης*.

●DIAL **sandut** > Zeyt’un *sandox*, Hačən *sandux* [Ačəryan 2003: 78, 337]. From petrified plural **sandut-k’** : Ĵula *sanduk’*; Svedia *sandot’* (HAB 4: 173b; cf. Ačəryan 2003: 414, 586), or *sant/dāug/t’* [Andreasyan 1967: 273, 382a], or (sub-dialect of Xtrbek) *sandoux* [Hananyan 1995: 197b]; K’esab *santot/x/k’* [Č’olak’ean 1986: 216b]. Note also Goris *sandux-k’*, referring to wooden or stony staircase leading from garden to second floor or balkony [Lisic’yan 1969: 106, 108].

NHB (2: 693-694) presents **sandut-t** (see above for literary evidence) as a dialectal form. This is seen in the T’iflis dialect *sánduxt*. According to Ačəryan (HAB 4: 173b), the meaning of the dialectal forms is “movable staircase”, i.e. ‘ladder’. As is explicitly described by Andreasyan (1967: 273), the Svedian form refers to ‘wooden ladder’, and *gādvə sandaut’* lit. ‘cat’s ladder’ refers to a kind of chain-like embroidery.

●ETYM Since Dervischjan (1877: 27), connected to Lat. *scālae*, -*ārum* f.pl. (rarely sg. *scāla*, -*ae*) ‘ladder; a scaling ladder; flight(s) of steps in a building stairway(s)’, *scandō* ‘to climb, mount, ascend’, *ascendō*, -*ere* ‘to go up (on foot or in a vehicle), climb, mount, ascend’, Skt. 3sg.pres.act. *skāndati* ‘to leap, spring, fall off, squirt out, to run out’, etc. In view of MĪr. *scendid* ‘to jump’, etc., Lat. *scandēre* could be reconstructed as **skend-* [Schrijver 1991: 431-432; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 749].

Although accepted by Ačəryan (HAB 4: 173), this etymology of Arm. *sandut-k’* remains largely unknown to Western scholars. The word is considered to be of unknown origin in Ĵahukyan 1990: 72, sem. field 7; Olsen 1999: 951. Nevertheless, the etymology is worth of consideration.

Arm. *sandut-* probably comes from **(s)knd-sleh₂-* (cf. Lat. *scāla* ‘ladder, etc.’) or **sknd-(s)l-o-* > PArm. **sand-(a)t-a/o-*. The nominative in -*u-* might be from QIE HD NSg **-ōl*, analogically after *acut* ‘coal’, etc. (see 2.2.2.5). We might be dealing with an Armeno-Italic isogloss (based on verbal **skend-*), belonging to the stage of MedPont cultural terms.

sařn, GDSg *sař-in* (several times in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1319b), ISg *sařam-b* (Theophilus, Yovhannēs Erzncac’i [or *sař-mam-b*], Tařaran), GDPI *sařan-*

c' (Oskip'orik) 'ice' (Bible+), later 'cold' (Nersēs Lambronac'i, 12th cent., etc.), **sař-aman-i-k'** (pl.) *ea*-stem: GDPI *sařamane-a-c'* (Theophilus), IPI *sařamane-a-w-k'* (Čařentir) 'ice, frost' attested also in API *sařamani-s* in Job 37.10 (rendering Gr. *πάγος* 'ice, frost', see Cox 2006: 237) and Eznik Kolbac'i (in meaning 'cold wind'); **sař-n-aman-i-k'**, *ea*-stem: GDPI *-eac'* 'ice, frost' (Agat'angelos, Elišē, Movsēs Xorenac'i, Aristotle, Anania Širakac'i, etc.), rarely in sg., instr. ISg *sařnamane-a-w* (Barsel Čon); **sařim** (Bible+), later also **sařnum** and **sař-č'-im** 'to freeze'; **sařnanam** 'to grow cold' (Nersēs Lambronac'i, Vardan Marat'ac'i, etc.); caus. **sař-uc'-anem** (Elišē); **sař-oyc'** 'ice' (John Chrysostom, Anania Širakac'i); **sař** 'cold' (gen. *sař-i* in Barsel Čon); numerous derivatives [NHB 2: 695-696; HAB 4: 176b].

A few textual illustrations for *sařn-aman-i-k'* 'ice':

in Elišē (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 408^{L4}; transl. Thomson 1982: 247): *Bazum jmerac'* (vars. *jmeranc'n*, *jmeranc'*) *halec'an sařnamanik'*; *ehas garun* : "The ice of many winters melted; spring arrived";

in Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.26 (1913=1991: 75^{L11f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 115): *oroy gagat'nn sastkut'eamb sařnamaneac' t'uēr pateal* "whose peak appeared enveloped in thick ice".

●DIAL *Julā sařn*, *Łarabał*, Goris *sārnā* 'cold', Agulis *sōrnā* 'id.', Ararat *sāra*, T'iflis *sāra* 'id.'; verb: *Łarabał*, Goris, Šamaxi, Ararat **sařč'-*, T'iflis *sāril* and *sārc'il* [HAB 4: 177], Agulis *sārrōnil* 'to freeze, grow cold', *sārrāhac* 'frozen' (Ačařean 1935: 387; M. Zak'aryan 2008: 283 with textual illustrations); Mehtišen *sařuc'* [Davt'yan 1966: 468], Axalc'xa *sařuc'* 'ice'; Muš *suř* 'cold', Ganjak *suř* 'shiny icicle'; Muš *sařnamani* [HAB 4: 177b].

Łarabał, Goris *sārnā* is also a noun, 'ice' [Davt'yan 1966: 468; Margaryan 1975: 466b]. A textual illustration is found in *Łarabał* folk-songs of the type *jangyulum* (Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 219^{Nr1353}, 220^{Nr1357}): *Arev ȳzec'i, sařnā tvīn* "I asked sun, but they gave ice to me".

●ETYM Connected with OIc. *hjarn* n. < **her(z)na-* 'frozen snow', OHG *hornung* 'February', Russ. *serēn*, *serená* 'crust over snow', *séren'*, Ukr. *serén* 'frozen hard snow', Lith. *šeřkšnas* m. < **k(e)r-sno-* 'hoarfrost', adj. 'grey, whitish', *šarmà* < **kōr-meh₂-* 'frost', etc. [Hübschmann 1883: 48; 1897: 488; Meillet 1936: 30; HAB 4: 176-177; Pokorny 1959: 573; Saradževa 1986: 34-35; Derksen 1996: 89; Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 287b].

It is uncertain whether the **-l-* forms (Lith. *šālti* 'to freeze', *šalnā* 'hoarfrost', etc.), often brought into connection, are related or not. Likewise uncertain is the appurtenance of the Indo-Iranian forms (compared with Arm. *sařn* since de Lagarde, 1854: 14^{L303f}; cf. also Dervischjan 1877: 48): Skt. *śisīra-* m. 'Vorfrühling, kühle Jahreszeit', ep.+ *śisīra-* m.n. 'Kälte, Frost', YAv. *sarəta-* 'cold' < **kōlh₂to-* (cf. Lith. *šāltas* 'cold', de Vaan 2003: 589), etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 641; Mallory/Adams 1997: 112b), cf. MPers., NPers. *sard* 'cold', *sard-īh* 'coldness', *sarmāg* 'coldness' [MacKenzie 1971: 74].

Ačāryan (HAB 4: 177a) hesitantly compares the **-l-*form **kel-* to Arm. dial. **st-in*, **st-on* 'ice, frost' (q.v.). Ĵahukyan (1972: 293; 1985: 153; 1987: 131, 275) hesitantly posits redupl. **ki-klu-* (cf. Skt. *śisīra-*) for **slul* 'coldness' (q.v.), and **kēl-* (cf. OIc. *hēla* 'frost', OHG *hāli* 'smooth, slippery', Dutch *hal* n. 'frozen ground') for **st-on* (or **st-awn* with the suffix *-awn*, on which see Ĵahukyan 1998: 19). The form

**stin* is derived from QIE **kēl-eno-* and compared with Lith. *šalnà* ‘hoarfrost’, SCr., Bulg. *slána* ‘hoarfrost’, etc. [Jahukyan 1972: 293; 1987: 131]. Though details are unclear, this etymology of the Armenian dialectal forms is possible, unless the meaning ‘cold, freezing’ points to a recent derivation from dial. **sl-* ‘to blow (of wind), whistle’, or ‘to glide’, or ‘to shine’ (on which see Amatuni 1912: 592; Ačařean 1913: 972-973; cf. HAB 4: 242). Further, note *setē/i* or *setay* ‘hoarfrost’ in “Bařgirk ‘hayoc’” (Amalyan 1975: 286^{Nr143}), which is considered to be an Arabic loanword, see Amalyan 1972:141; 1975: 428^{Nr143}.

If we assume an IE term with a basic meaning ‘cold, coldness, frost’ for Arm. *sarñ* separating it from colour words (cf. for a discussion Pokorny 1959: 573-574; Derksen 1996: 87-90) and from *-*l*-forms, then we are left with Armenian, Germanic and Balto-Slavic (see Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 287b: “of late IE status”). Possibly an Armenian-European isogloss or a substratum word. The Armenian form may be derived from **kqs-en-*: nom. **kqs-ē(n)* > **sāri(n)* > *sar-n*, gen. **kqs-en-os* > **sar-ín(-oh)* > *sarín*. The reconstructions **kq-no-* (Jahukyan 1987: 132), or PD **kérōn* vs. loc. **kqén* (Olsen 1999: 137), or **krH-* (Beekes 2003: 194) are less probable. Note the compositional *sar-V-* and oblique *sari/an-*, always with trilled -*r-* pointing to an older *-*rs-*, unlike e.g. *amar-* (oblique and compositional) vs. nom. *amarñ* ‘summer’, where the -*r-* of the nominative is due to the following nasal (see s.v., and HAB 1: 146a). If this interpretation is accepted, Arm. *sarñ* is to be closely linked with Oic. *hjarn* n. < **her(z)na-* ‘frozen snow’ and Lith. *šerškšnas* m. < **k(e)r-sno-* ‘hoarfrost’.

It is remarkable that Armenian shares four terms for ‘ice, cold, (hoar)frost’ with Balto-Slavic and Germanic or Celtic:

Arm. *eteamn* ‘hoarfrost’ vs. BSl. **h₁iH-ni-* ‘hoarfrost, rime’ (the etymology is uncertain, see s.v.);

Arm. *oyc* ‘cold’ vs. Lith. *áušti* ‘to become cold’, OIr. *úacht* (subst.) ‘cold’;

Arm. *sarñ* ‘ice, frost’ vs. Oic. *hjarn* ‘frozen snow’ and Lith. *šerškšnas* ‘hoarfrost’;

Arm. dial. **st-in* ‘ice, frost’ vs. Oic. *hēla* ‘frost’, Lith. *šalnà* ‘hoarfrost’, SCr., Bulg. *slána* ‘hoarfrost’, etc.

For the suffixal element *-(*a*)man- in Arm. *sar(n)-aman-i-* cf. a number of words belonging to the same semantic sphere: *eteamn* ‘hoarfrost’, *jer* and *jer-m* ‘warm, warmth’ vs. *jer-mn* ‘fever’ (see s.vv.).

***satak** ‘corpse’ (preserved only in the dialects, see below); **satakem** ‘to kill; to destroy, annihilate, exterminate, spoil’, **satakim** ‘to die miserably, suffer a bitter death’ (Bible+), **satak-ič** ‘destroyer, killer’, **satak-umn** ‘dying miserably’ (all widely attested since the Bible, NHB 2: 697-698; Astuacaturean 1895: 1320-1323); **satak-a-mah** ‘dying miserably’ in 2 Maccabees 9.28, John Chrysostom (see NHB 2: 697c; Mladenov 1937: 101; Olsen 1999: 695).

●DIAL The noun ***satak** is recorded in NHB 2: 697c as a dialectal word meaning ‘corpse; dead body of an animal or an unbeliever’.¹¹⁶ It has been preserved in some Western *kə*-dialects: Karin, Polis, Č‘enkiler ‘dead body or corpse of a Turk’; Nikomidia ‘ghost appearing as a corpse’; Aynt‘ap ‘a weak, idle person’ [Ačařean 1913: 955b]. According to Ačařyan (1941: 240), Polis *sadag* is pejorative. Further:

¹¹⁶ NHB mixed this word with the homonymous *satak* ‘clear, mere, simple’; cf. HAB 4: 178b.

Sebastia **satak* ‘dead body (pejor.); dead body of a Turk’ [Gabikyan 1952: 490]; Dersim *sadag* ‘dead body of a Turk’ [Bałramyan 1960: 99b].

The verb *satakim* is widespread in the dialects, in the meaning ‘to die (about animals); to die (pejorative)’. Turkish speaking Adana has *sadgil olmak* ‘id.’ [HAB 4: 179a].

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 179a) rejects the connection with Lat. *cadō* ‘to fall (down, from); to be killed, die, perish; to be ruined, decay, abate; to happen; to end, close; to fall through, fail’, *cadāver*, *-eris* n. ‘dead body, corpse’, Skt. *śad-* ‘to fall out; to decay’, etc. (Dervišian, Müller) and leaves the origin of the Armenian word open. These IE forms are probably cognate with Arm. *c’acnum* ‘to become low, subside, cease’ (q.v.).

The same etymology has independently been proposed by Mladenov (1937: 100–101), who considers *satak* as a derivative in *-ak*. However, this suffix (for which Mladenov refers to Meillet 1913: 100) is diminutive, whereas the final *-ak* of our word is not analysable synchronically (in other words, there is no ClArm. **sat-*) and is hardly diminutive.

Nevertheless, the etymology should not be abandoned solely on the grounds of *-ak*. Since practically all the Armenian words with non-analysable (non-diminutive) *-ak* are Iranian loanwords, we can assume here a loan from an unattested Iranian source (cf. e.g. *nirh* ‘dormancy, slumber’) at a very early stage, with the consonant shift *d > t*, cf. the well-known example of *partēz* ‘garden’ from Iran. **pardēz-*). For the pattern of making a denominative verb ‘corpse’ > ‘to make/become a corpse’ cf. *diakn* ‘corpse’ > *diakn-anam* ‘to be(come) a corpse, fall as a corpse’, see HAB s.v. *di(akn)* ‘corpse’. For the semantic shift ‘to fall’ > ‘corpse’ cf. Lat. *cadō* : *cadāver* (see above), Gr. *πίπτω* ‘to fall’ : *πτῶμα* n. ‘fall, plunge; the fallen, corpse’, Russ. *padat* ‘to fall’ : *padal* ‘corpse’ (Mladenov, *ibid.*), Arm. *ank/ganim* ‘to fall; to die (especially in battle, war)’ : *ank-ac* ‘corpse’ (see NHB 1: 168a).

sar, *o*-stem: GDSg *sar-o-y* and AblSg *i sar-o-y* ‘tip, end; top, summit; ascent; summit of a mountain; mountain’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 183b]. For the problem of the trilled *r* in Marāla *sař*, see Ačařyan 1926: 125–130. Hamšen *sar* refers to ‘forest’ [Ačařyan 1947: 253]. For the semantic development ‘mountain’ > ‘wooded mountain’ > ‘woods, forest’, see 3.4.1¹¹⁷.

●ETYM Since long (see HAB 4: 182–183 for references), linked with IE cognate forms going back to the PIE word for ‘head’: Skt. NAccSg *śiras-*, obl. *śīrśān-* (ISg *śīrśṇā*, GAbLSg *śīrśṇās*, LocSg *śīrśān*, LocPl *śīrśāsu*) n. ‘head, top’, YAv. *sarah-* n. ‘head’, MPers., NPers. *sar* ‘head’, Oss. *sær* ‘head, top’, Gr. *kāp* n. indecl. ‘head’, *kāpā*, GSg *κράτος* n. ‘head’, pl.n. *κάρηνα* ‘head, top’, *κέρας* n. ‘horn’, Lat. *cerebrum* n. ‘brain’ < **ker₂-s-ro-*, OHG *hirni* < **k_{erh₂-s-nio-}*, etc. For the forms and a discussion of the original paradigm **k₁(e)rh₂-os*, gen. **k₁rh₂-s-n-ós*, see Frisk 1:

¹¹⁷ For the contextual framework of this development note an illustration from a folk-tale told by the illiterate Nanuxas Ałekyan (native of the Alaškert region, village of Garak’ılısa) and recorded by Nazaret’ Martirosyan in Yerevan in 1915 [HŽHek’ 9, 1968: 200^{L1}]: *Mard mi kelni, gelni kert’a sar koč hanelu*. <...>, *kə zarke kac’in* : “There was a man. He goes to *sar* to bring a beam. <...>, he hits (with his) axe”.

784-785, 788, 825-827; 2: 6-7; Euler 1979: 238-240; Ringe 1988a; Beekes 1981-82: 111-113; 1989b; Schrijver 1991: 96; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 638-639; Cheung 2002: 223.

Hübschmann (1883: 49; 1897: 236, 489) treats *sar* ‘tip, top; mountain’ as a native Armenian word directly comparable with Skt. *śiras-* n. ‘head’, etc., whereas for **sar-* ‘head’ in late compounds such as *aland-a-sar* ‘head of sectants’, *kaxard-a-sar* ‘head of wizards’ (HAB 4: 183b) he assumes an Iranian origin.

The native origin of *sar* ‘tip, mountain’ is largely accepted: HAB 4: 182-183; Pokorny 1959: 574; Solta 1960: 204-205; Mann 1968: 10 (confused with *sar-k* ‘*u*-stem ‘armour, equipment, furniture’); Godel 1975: 76; Nussbaum 1986: 111; Ĵahukyan 1987: 132; Beekes 2003: 194. For PIE *s*-stem neuters regularly yielding *o*-stems in Armenian, see 2.2.2.1; see also Matzinger 2005: 31, 45. The assumption on an *s*-less form **k̑r-o-* (Frisk 1: 785) is improbable and unnecessary.

Others treat the Armenian word as an Iranian loan (Meillet p.c. apud HAB 4: 183a; Bolognesi 1986: 1-11; Olsen 1999: 906). Indeed, the shape of Arm. *sar* is ambiguous (see also Euler 1979: 240; Matzinger 2005: 45). The semantics and the *o*-declension favour the native origin. The assumption that the Armenian *o*-inflection somehow reflects an Iranian word-final *-*ah* (Rasmussen apud Olsen 1999: 860) is unconvincing.

Admittedly, each of these arguments, taken individually, cannot be viewed as decisive. Note in particular that MPers. *sar* referred also to ‘top, summit of a mountain’ (HAB 4: 183a; Bolognesi 1986: 5-6; for the forms, see MacKenzie 1971: 74; Nyberg 1974: 173b). Nevertheless, I do not share the view of Bolognesi (1986: 1-11) who, after a thorough and useful analysis of Armenian and Iranian materials, comes to a clearcut conclusion that the Armenian word is definitely an iranism.

I conclude that Arm. *sar*, *o*-stem ‘tip, end; top, summit; mountain’ may reflect PIE *s*-stem neuter **krh₂-e/os-* ‘head, top’ exactly like Skt. *śiras-*, etc., although the Iranian origin cannot be excluded either.¹¹⁸

sarem

- ETYM See s.v. *sari-k*‘.

sarik ‘starling’ (Hexaameron, see below), ‘blackbird’ (Philo, rendering *keṛnex* in the margin); MidArm. *sarek* ‘starling’ (see NHB 2: 700bc; MijHayBaṛ 2, 1992: 316b); MidArm. *c’ax-sarek* ‘a small kind of singing bird, Troglodytes troglodytes’ containing *c’ax* ‘shrub’ (MijHayBaṛ 2, 1992: 401a).

Attested twice in Hexaameron alongside with synonymous *tarm-a-haw* (K. Muradyan 1984: 260^{L1f}, 279^{L4}, cf. 358²⁴, index: 377ab), see s.v. *tarm* ‘flock of birds, starling’. For a philological analysis, see Greppin 1978: 187-189, who concludes that *sarik* refers to the Rose-Colored Starling.

The Modern Standard Armenian form *sareak* is only found in dictionaries [HAB 4: 187a].

¹¹⁸ According to Ačaṙyan (HAB 4: 183b), Georg. *seri* ‘hill’ is borrowed from Arm. *sar* ‘mountain’. It is tempting to assume that the Georgian form underlies an Armenian by-form **ser-* from the old nominative **kerh₂-os*. This is, of course, highly uncertain.

●DIAL Van, *Ĵula sarek*, Muš, Alaškert *sareg*, Xarberd *sarek*¹¹⁹ [HAB 4: 187b], Dersim *sareg* [Bałramyan 1960: 99b], Sebastia **sarek* [Gabikeyan 1952: 491].

Some dialects have compounds with *sew* ‘black’ or *t’ux* ‘dark, blackish’: Moks *sivsārik*, gen. *sivsār-k-u*, pl. *sivsār-kətir* ‘скворец или дрозд’ = ‘starling or blackbird’ [Orbeli 2002: 326] < **sew-sarek* [HAB 4: 187b]; Svedia *txsāräg*, *t’əxsāräg* reflects **t’ux-sarek* ‘dark starling’ (see Andreasyan 1967: 161, 163, 382b), note also Svedia-Musa-Lei *dəxārək* which refers to a blackish bird presumably from the family of starlings (Gyozalyan 2001: 85).

NHB 2: 700b records dial. *čarek* as equivalent to *sari/ek*. This is identical with Muš *čareg* ‘a kind of starling’ and may be interpreted as **čay-sarek*, a compound with *čay* ‘gull’ [HAB 3: 181a]¹¹⁹. For this type of compounds cf. Zeyt’un *jağrāv* ‘a bird’ probably composed as **čay* ‘gull’ + *agrāv* ‘raven’ [HAB 3: 181a; Ačařyan 2003: 325]; Muš, Alaškert *c’urur* [HAB 3: 618b], possibly composed as *c’in* + *urur*. Alternatively, *čareg* reflects **čr-sarek*, with *čr* ‘wild’, cf. Muš **čir-kak’aw* ‘a kind of bird’, with *kak’aw* ‘partridge’ (see Ačařean 1913: 716a).

●ETYM Since Gēorg Dpir and de Lagarde (HAB 4: 187b), connected with Pers. *sār*, *sārak*, *sāraĵ*, *sārī* ‘starling’, Pahl. **sār* ‘kite’ (cf. *sār-ī-gar* ‘a bird of prey’ < ‘kite of mountain’, Nyberg 1974: 174a); cf. Skt. *śāri-* ‘a kind of bird’ (YV+), *śārikā-* ‘Predigerkrähe, preacher crow’ (Ep.), Lith. *šārka* ‘magpie’, SCr. *svrāka*, Russ. *soróka* ‘magpie’, Alb. *sorrë* ‘crow’. The appurtenance of the Balto-Slavic form is uncertain (see Derksen 2008: 477), and the Albanian probably belongs with Skt. *kṛṣṇá-* ‘black’, etc. (see Demiraj 1997: 355).

The Armenian word has been treated as an Iranian loanword (Hübschmann 1897: 236-237; HAB 4: 187; Ĵahukyan 1987: 543, 569, 571; Perixanjan 1993: 26; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 630). Others directly link it with Skt. *śāri-*, Russ. *soróka*, etc. (Petersson 1916: 270; Pokorny 1959: 569). One should at least be aware that the Iranian origin of *sareak* is not compulsory (see also L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 216-217; cf. Ĵahukyan 1987: 208, with a question-mark), unlike *dayeak* ‘nurse’, which most certainly is an Iranian loanword. For Iranisms in *-ik* and *-eak*, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 569; 1993: 263. An Armenian origin is probable for *arbaneak* ‘servant’ and *tatrak* ‘turtle-dove’ (q.v.).

Greppin (1978: 189; apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 362a) distinguishes two Armenian words, *sarik* ‘starling’ and *sarek* ‘blackbird’, and assumes that *sarek* directly derives from IE, whereas *sarik* came via Iranian. However, the semantic distribution between the Armenian forms is not straightforward since *sarik* refers to ‘blackbird’ too (in the margin of Philo), and MidArm. *sarek* seems to denote ‘starling’. Besides, these formations may easily be explained within Armenian.

PARM. **sar-i-* may be derived from **kōri-* (cf. Skt. *śāri-*), **krH-i(h₂)*, **keh₂r-i(h₂)*-, or **kHr-i(h₂)*-. ClArm. *sarik* consists of **sar-* or **sari-* and the diminutive suffix *-ik*, and MidArm. *sarek* derives from **sareak* < *sari-* + dimin. *-ak*. Note other such diminutive formations based on Armenian bird-names that are definitely of non-Iranian origin, e.g. **atāwne-ak*, **atun-ak*, **atun-ik*, **atāwən-ik*, etc. from *atāwni* ‘pigeon, dove’; **ciceṛn-ak* and **ciceṛn-ik* from *cice/ārñ* ‘swallow’.

¹¹⁹ However, note Megr. *čaro-* ‘fishing bird’ (on which see Klimov 1998: 309).

I conclude that there are no solid grounds for assuming an Iranian origin, although it cannot be excluded either. We may posit an Armeno-Indo-Iranian bird-name.

On the other hand, Arm. *sar-ik* is reminiscent of Gr. *ψάρ*, gen. *ψάρος*, Ion. *ψήρ*, gen. *ψηρός* m. 'starling', Hesychian *ψάρις* 'a kind of sparrow', etc. Ačařyan (HAB 4: 187b) points out that the resemblance is accidental, which is not necessarily the case. The Greek word may be regarded as a metathesized form of the words for 'sparrow': OIc. *sporr*, OHG *sparo*, OEngl. *spearwa*, Engl. *sparrow*, Gr. *σπαράσιον*, etc. (Frisk 2: 1130; Chantraine 1968-80: 1286; Greppin apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 543b, cf. 534b; for the forms, see also Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 541 = 1995, 1: 458). At any case, it seems to be a substratum word (see Beekes 1977a: 5). For such a metathesis cf. another substratum word, Arm. *sunkn* 'mushroom', probably from **psong-* vs. Gr. *σπόγγος*, *σφόγγος* 'sponge', Lat. *fungus* 'fungus, mushroom' (q.v.). On the whole, however, this explanation of *sareak* is less convincing than the former one.

sari-k', *ea*-stem (there is also IPI *sar-i-w-k'*, as a spelling var. of *sar-ea-w-k'*) 'chain, fetters, bands'.

5th cent.+ In P'awstos Buzand 4.16: *kapēr patēr erkat'i sareōk'* 'he chained and bound it with iron bands' (transl. Garsoïan 1989: 147); P'awstos Buzand 5.7: *ew arjakeac' zAršak <...> ew yanroc' paranoc'ēn št'ayic'n sareac'n* 'And he freed Aršak from <...>, and from the bonds of the iron yoke upon his neck' (transl. Garsoïan 1989: 199).

●ETYM Usually linked with Gr. *καῖρος* m. 'the row of threads connecting the warp-threads to the loom', *κειρία* (also *καίρια*, etc.) f. 'girth of a bedstead; swathing-band, bandage', *καίροσέων* (Homer) 'close-woven', *καίρώ* 'tie the *καίροι* onto the loom'; Skt. *śṛṅkhalā-* 'chain, fetter', *śṛṅkhala-* 'a chain, fetter (esp. for confining the feet of an elephant); a man's belt; a measuring chain'; Alb. *thur* 'fence, knit', as well as with Arm. *sard*, *i-* stem 'spider' (Bible+; dial.), see HAB 4: 187-188; Pokorny 1959: 577-578; Frisk 1: 756; Jahukyan 1987: 132, 175. On Skt. *śṛṅkhalā-*, however, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 374, 652.

Clackson (1994: 139-140) points out that the semantic connection between the Armenian and Greek words is not strong, and the reconstruction of a root **ker-* 'to weave' rests on very slender evidence. However, Arm. *sar-i-k'* is connected with the verb *sarem*, which is largely known in the literature (though not at the earliest stage) and has been preserved in numerous dialects in meanings 'to form, make; to equip, prepare; to stretch; to weave, etc.'; note also *sar-k'*, *u*-stem 'armour, equipment, furniture, etc.' (see HAB 4: 183-184, 188a). Besides, M. Schwartz (1986: 359-360) adds an Iranian cognate to these IE words, namely verbal **sar-* 'to tie, attach, link' (on this etymon, see also de Vaan 2003: 99-100; Cheung 2007: 337). The relation of *sar-k'* with *aspar* 'shield' is doubtful.

I conclude that the restoration of **ker-* 'to tie, bind, attach; to weave' is probable. Arm. *sar-i-k'* and Gr. *καῖρος*, *κειρία* can be derived from the following paradigm: NSg **ker-ih₂-*, GSg **kr-ih₂-ós*. In view of its vocalism, Arm. *sarem* may be a denominative verb. It may also have resulted from contamination with the above-mentioned Iran. **sar-* 'to tie, attach, link'.

Arm. *sard*, *i*-stem ‘spider’ (Bible+, dial.) is usually treated as a **-ti*-derivative: **kr-ti* > *sard*, obl. *sard-i(-)*. This “would imply a semantic transfer from abstract to concrete” [Olsen 1999: 193]. For the semantic fluctuation between ‘spider’ and ‘spider’s web’ cf. *sard*. Olsen (1999: 193) points out that there are other possibilities, such as e.g. **kr-d^hh₁o-*. Perhaps better: **kr-d^heh₁-* > PArm. **sar-di-*.

If IPL *sar-i-w-k* (next to *sar-ea-w-k*) is reliable, it would imply the existence of **sar*, *i*-stem next to *sari-k*, *ea*-stem, and *sar-k*, *u*-stem [HAB 4: 187b]. In this case, one may suggest the following scenario: NSg **-ui* (< **-ōi*), obl. **-i-*, see s.v. *giwt*. This is, however, uncertain.

sex, *o*-stem: GDSg *sex-o-y* only in Hexaemeron (see K. Muradyan 1984: 134^{L18}), but the attestation is not reliable, see NHB 2: 704c; ‘melon’.

Attested in Numbers 11.5, Ephrem, Zgōn/Afrahat (*setx*), Mxit‘ar Goš, Galen (*setx* or *sext*), etc. Derivatives: *sex-eni*, GDPI *se(t)xene-a-c* (Bible+) and later *sex-astan* = Gr. *σικυ-ήλατον* ‘patch of gourds, cucumbers’. GDSg *setxen-o-y* is attested in Book of Chries 6.4.7 (G. Muradyan 1993: 144^{L3f}, Russ. transl. 2000: 136): *zōrēn setxenoy zeresōk* ‘*erkri taraceal i koxumn*’: “лежит подобно дыне, под ногами”.

●DIAL Aġtial/Suč‘ava *sex* (with a diphthongal /ie/, see Ačařyan 1953: 285, cf. 25f), Nor Naxiřewan, Sebastia (also Gabikean 1952: 491), Axalc‘xa, Karin *sex* [HAB 4: 198a].

●ETYM Since NHB 2: 704c (see also HAB 4: 197b; řahukyan 1987: 310; Olsen 937₁₀), linked with Gr. *σικύα*, Ion. *-ύη* f. ‘bottle-gourd, Lagenaria vulgaris; round gourd, Cucurbita maxima; gourd used as a calabash’, *σέκουα* ‘id.’ (Hesychius), *σίκυος*, *σικυός* m., *σίκυς* f. ‘cucumber’, *σίκυος πέπων* ‘a kind of gourd or melon, not eaten till quite ripe’; cf. also Lacon. *σεκουάνη* ‘a kind of olive’ (Hesychius). Further, cf. Slav. **tyky*, cf. Russ. *tykva* ‘pumpkin’. Treated as a loanword from Thracian or Phrygian (see HAB 4: 197b, with refer.) or an unspecified source; for a discussion, see Frisk 2: 704. The vocalic variation of the Greek forms points to Pre-Greek [Furnée 1972: 251, 357].

The appurtenance of the Slavic is uncertain, and the Armenian form (not mentioned by Frisk and Furnée) renders it even more difficult.

Probably MedPont **si/ek^hu-*. Irregularities from an Indo-European point of view: (1) vocalic alternation **-e/i-*; (2) **s-* > Arm. *s-*; (3) a voiceless aspirate.

ser ‘cream of milk, skin on milk or sour clotted milk’, attested in Zgōn-Afrahat, and in Middle Armenian: Geoponica, Minas T‘oxat‘c‘i, Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i, Yovhannēs T‘lkuranc‘i, Nahapet K‘uč‘ak [NHB 2: 708b; HAB 4: 321b; MiřHayBař 2, 1992: 321b].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 204b]. In some dialects replaced by *eres* ‘face’ (Łarabař *ires*, Agulis *kxc* ‘-iris lit. ‘milk-face’) and recent loanwords such as *xaymax*, *łaymał*, *ərařan* (see HAB 4: 204b; Ačařean 1902: 162; Davt‘yan 1966: 469, etc.). Orbeli (2002: 326) glosses Moks *sir* as ‘пенки, сливки молочные’. According to Nawasardeanc‘ 1903: 106a, Ararat *ser* refers to ‘cream on sour clotted milk’; cf. also the attestation from Yovhannēs T‘lkuranc‘i (see below for references).

Axalk‘alak‘ *seruc* ‘thick skin on milk when being warmed’ [Ačařean 1913: 961a], Aslanbek *serünc*, *serüsg* [HAB 4: 204b], Ararat *serusk* beside the simple *ser* [Markosyan 1989: 315a], and ModArm. *seruc* ‘k’ ‘cream of milk, skin on warmed or

boiled milk' [Malxaseanc' HBB 4: 205c] point to *ser-oyc* 'ser-oyc'-k', cf. *sar-oyc* 'ice' vs. *sar(n)* 'cold; ice' (q.v.).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 204b) rejects the connections with Lat. *serum* 'whey' (NHB 2: 708b) and Skt. *sāra-* 'cream' (Dervischjan 1877: 99) and leaves the origin of the Armenian word open. Note that the initial *s- would drop in Armenian. One might assume a substratum origin (cf. the s- of *sex* 'melon', q.v.).

I tentatively suggest a connection to Skt. *śāras* n. 'cream, skin on milk', a word of obscure origin (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 617). An *s-stem neuter **ker-e/os-* would regularly yield Arm. *ser*, o-stem (see 2.2.2.1). The inflection-class of *ser* is unknown. The only inflected form known to me is the ISg *ser-o-v* in Yovhannēs T'lkuranc'i, 14-15th cent. (Pivazyan 1960: 222^{L1}, Russell 1987a: P App. III) and Nahapet K'uč'ak apud MiřHayBař 2, 1992: 321b), which would point to o-stem. However, -ov has become the most dominant instrumental ending in Middle Armenian (Karst 1901: 146-149, 153, 156, etc.; L. Hovsep'yan 1975: 74-76; Ė. Mkrtč'yan 1980: 124-127), and an attestation from the 14/15th century cannot be taken as secure evidence of an original o-stem, although this remains a possibility.

Thus: Arm. *ser* 'cream of milk, skin on milk or sour clotted milk' and Skt. *śāras* n. 'cream, skin on milk' may be regarded as an Armeno-Indo-Aryan word reflecting a late IE **ker-e/os-* n. 'cream of milk'. If no other cognate forms are found, one may assume a cultural loan of substratum origin, although there are no specific formal reasons for that.

sin₁, o-stem: AblSg *i sn-o-y* 'empty' (John Chrysostom, Ephrem), **snanam** 'to become empty' (Bible+), **sn-otī**, wo-stem: GDPl *snotw-o-c* 'empty, hollow; vain'; **sin** or **osin** 'thin, blighted' said of *hask* 'ear of corn' (Genesis 41.6,7,27, see Zeyt'unyan 1985: 339, 342); ***hosin** in denominative verb *hosnil* (Grigoris Arřaruni's Commentary on Cyril of Jerusalem) and in the dialects (see below).

For attestations and derivatives of *sin*, see Clackson 1994: 139.

●DIAL Muř, Bulanəx *həsin* 'unmown dried grass', verb *həsnil* 'to wither' [HAB 4: 215a; Melik'ean 1964: 510b].

Ačařyan (HAB 4: 215a) does not record any dialectal forms of *sin*. One finds evidence from some eastern peripheral dialects. According to Ałayan 1954: 286b, here belongs Meřri *sen* 'empty, unused pot'. Bařramyan 1961: 199b records Křzen *sin* not specifying the semantics. Margaryan 1977: 159-160 introduces Goris *sen* 'empty, useless, lean' mostly said of milk.

●ETYM Derived from QIE **keno-* with Gr. Att. *κενός*, Hom. *κενε(ρ)ός*, Ion. *κεινός* 'empty, idle' [Hübschmann 1897: 490; HAB 4: 215a with references; Pokorny 1959: 564; C. Arutjunjan 1983: 302-303; Mallory/Adams 1997: 179a].

Greek and Armenian seem to show disagreement in the suffixation. The Greek word may be regarded as a thematized u-stem **kenu-o-*, which would yield Arm. **sing* or **sin-r* (for a discussion, see Chantraine 1968-80: 514b; Eichner 1978: 152₃₅; Clackson 1994: 138-139). Perhaps a Mediterranean substratum word (cf. Ėahukyan 1987: 301). The Armenian form points to **keno-* or **keneyo-* (or **ayo-*, Viredaz 2001-02a: 2; 2005: 94-95) through contraction, cf. another Mediterranean word with a similar problem, Arm. *t'et-i* 'elm' vs. Gr. *πελέε(ρ)α* 'elm'.

The anlaut of (h)o-*sin* is unclear, cf. o-*řin* vs. *řin* 'staff'.

sin₂ ‘sorb, service-berry’ (“Bžškaran”), **sinj** ‘sorb, service-berry; haw, etc.’ (Geoponica, Yaysmawurk‘, Amirdovlat‘, etc.).

Mostly attested in medical and botanical literature. The tree: *snj-i* or *snj-ni*.

●DIAL The form *sinj* has been preserved in numerous dialects, mostly in extreme E and SE (Łazax, Šamaxi, Łarabał, Agulis, Ĵula, Moks, etc.) and SW (Cilicia, Svedia) [HAB 4: 217a]. In the forms with additional *-n* (or the tree-suffix *-ni*) one finds a development *-nj-* > *-zn-*.

Svedia has *snjäg* (the berry) and *sənjgina* (the tree) (HAB, *ibid.*), the guttural suffix of which can be identified with *hačar-uk*, *hačar-k-i* ‘beech’ (see 2.3.1).

●ETYM The forms *sin* and *sinj*, albeit in HAB represented as separate entries, must be connected to each other (see various attempts recorded in HAB 4: 215a, 217a), as well as with Pers. *sinjid* ‘jujube’, Bundahišn **sinčat* ‘jujube’ and *synk* (**sinak*) ‘sorb’ [Bailey 1985: 27-28]. Ačāryan (HAB 4: 217a), albeit with reservation, compares with Arm. *sinc/j* ‘sticky substance’ (Philo+). On the plant-suffix *-j/z*, see 2.3.1.

Further, compare Sumer. *šennur* prob. ‘medlar’, and *šinig* ‘tamarisk’ (on which see Hoffner 1974: 118-119).

siseṛn (GSg *siseṛan* in Fables of Mxit‘ar Goš; also *sisṛan* in NHB 2: 714b, but with no evidence) ‘chick-pea’, attested in Agat‘angelos, Paterica, Galen; **sisarñ** in the Fables of Vardan Aygekc‘i (13th cent.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 218]. The final *-n* is seen in Łarabał, Hadrut‘, etc. *siseṛnə*, *siseṛ* [Davt‘yan 1966: 470], Agulis *sáysārñ* [Ačārean 1935: 388], as well as in the paradigm of Van: *siseṛ*, gen. *sisṛan* [Ačāryan 1952: 126].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *κρίος* ‘chick-pea’, *κίκερροι*, Lat. *cicer* n. ‘chick-pea’, OPr. *keckers* ‘chick-pea’ [HAB 4: 218a; Pokorny 1959: 598; Toporov, *PrJaz* [3], I-K, 1980: 302-304; Ĵahukyan 1987: 132], Alb. *thjer(r)*, *thierr* ‘lentil, Ervum lens’ (Demiraj 1997: 398-399, with ref.). The connection with the Latin word is suggested since NHB (2: 714b). Note also Russ. *čečevica* ‘lentil’, etc. (Pisani 1974).

The reconstruction of the vocalism of this term presents us with difficulties: **-e/i-*. For Armenian, **-ei/oi-* has been assumed [Hübschmann 1883: 13; 1897: 490; HAB 4: 218a; Ĵahukyan 1982: 112]. In view of irregular phonological correspondences, this etymon should be treated as non-Indo-European [Ĵahukyan 1987: 49]. Beekes (2000: 29) mentions the irregular alternations *k/k̄*, *e/i*. One might assume a borrowing from a ‘Mediterranean’ source [Clackson 1994: 143]. For possibly related North Caucasian forms, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 601, 612.

On the reduplication, see Greppin 1981b: 6-7; Ĵahukyan 1982: 112-113; Olsen 1999: 410.

sirt, *i*-stem: GDSg *srt-i*, AblSg *i srt-ē*, ISg *srt-i-w*, AllSg *i sirt*, LocSg *i srt-i*, GDPl *srt-i-c’*, IPl *srt-i-w-k’*, AllLocPl *i sirt-s* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1344-1350) ‘heart’; **srt-mt-im**, 3sg.aor. *srtmtec* ‘-a-w (with *mit* ‘mind’) ‘to grow indignant, become angry’ (Bible+); **srtnum** ‘to grow indignant’ (John Chrysostom), **srtnim** ‘id.’ (Nersēs Lambronac‘i).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 4: 221]. A huge number of phrases and derivatives: Amatuni 1912: 590-591, 601-602; Ačārean 1913: 966-971, 987-989; HayLezBrbBař 5, 2008: 334-353, 398-402.

●ETYM Since long, derived from the PIE word for ‘heart’, **kērd*, **kērd-ós* (or PD **kērd-s*), **kērd(i)-*: Hitt. *ker*, *kard(-i)-* ‘heart, core’, HLuw. *zart(i)-* n. ‘heart’, CLuw. ^{UZU}*zārt-* ‘heart’ (cf. however Starke 1990: 631₁), Gr. *κῆρ* n. ‘heart’, *καρδία*, Ion. *καρδίη* f. ‘heart; soul, spirit’, metaphorically ‘soul, spirit; heart of wood’, Lat. *cor*, *cordis* n. ‘heart; mind’, OIr. *críde* n. ‘heart’ < **kērd(i)ō-* (see Schrijver 1995: 319-320), OCS *srědъce*, Russ. *sěrdce* ‘heart’, Lith. *širdis* ‘heart’ (cf. OCS *srěda* ‘middle, community, Wednesday’, Lith. *šerdis* f. ‘core, kernel, pith’, etc.), Goth. *hairto* n. ‘heart’; with unclear anlaut: Skt. *hṛdaya-* n. ‘heart’, *su-hārd-* ‘with a good heart, friendly’, OAv. *zərəd-* n. ‘heart’, YAv. *zərədaia-* n. ‘heart’, Parth. *zyrd*, Oss. *zærdæ* ‘heart’, etc. vs. Skt. *śraddhā-* ‘confidence, devotion’, Av. *zrazdāiti-* f. ‘trust, confidence, believe’, cf. Lat. *crēdere* ‘to trust, believe’, etc. from **kērd-d^heh₁-* ‘to trust, believe’ < ‘to put heart’ (on which see the excursus below), Hübschmann 1897: 490; HAB 4: 220-221; Pokorny 1959: 579-580; Frisk 1: 787-788; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 800-801₁ = 1995, 1: 701₁; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 663, 818; Mallory/Adams 1997: 262-263.

For the reconstruction of the PIE paradigm and related problems, see Szemerényi 1970; Rix 1970: 81; Eichner 1978: 154₄₄; Beekes 1987c: 51-53; 1990: 39, 39₇; 1995: 190; Schrijver 1991: 134-135, 484. The *i*-stem of Arm. *sirt* is compared with Hitt. *kardi-*, Gr. *καρδία*, *καρδίη*, OIr. *críde*, etc. (apart from the references above, see also Hamp 1984: 200; Saradževa 1986: 134; cf. Szemerényi 1970: 515, 523, 526). For Arm. *srt-mt-im* ‘to grow indignant, become angry’ and semantically comparable derivatives in cognate languages, see Szemerényi 1970: 517-519.

Excursus: ‘to put in one’s heart’

In the Bible one finds a considerable number of attestations of the formula *dnem i sirt* or *i srti* ‘to put in one’s heart’. Some of them may represent Greek calques, but this can hardly hold true for others. Here are a few random examples without a philological analysis: Job 11.13: *Isk et’e du surb edir zsirt k’o* ‘If you have made your heart pure’: *εἰ γὰρ σὺ καθάρῃς ἔσθαι τὴν καρδίαν σου* (Cox 2006: 105). Deuteronomy 11.18 (Cox 1981: 124-125): *ew dijik’ zbans zays i sirts jer* ‘and you shall put these words in your hearts’: *καὶ ἐμβαλεῖτε τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα εἰς τὴν καρδίαν ὑμῶν*. Ezekiel 3.10: *dir i srti k’um*: *λαβὲ εἰς τὴν καρδίαν σου*. Revelations 17.17: *astuac ed i sirts noc’a*: *ὁ γὰρ θεὸς ἔδωκεν εἰς τὰς καρδίας αὐτῶν*.

The formula is also found in Middle Armenian, e.g. Vardan Aygekc’i: *i srtums dri zk’o xōsk’d* ‘in mein Herz habe ich deine Rede niedergelegt’ (transl. Karst 1901: 4). In view of the locative form in *-um*, this passage is frequently cited as an example of early EastArm. dialectal features in Vardan (Yovnanian 1897, 1: 254; Karst 1901: 4 = 2002: 14-15; H. Muradyan 1972: 15).

In the late medieval dictionary entitled *Bargirk’ hayoc’* [Amalyan 1975: 296^{Nr422}], the verb *sp’op’em* ‘to comfort, console’ is rendered by *sirt dnel* and *kazdurel* (see also MiġHayBař 2, 1992: 329b). Note also ModArm. *sirt(a) dnel* ‘to hide emotions in oneself; to be devoted to something, work zealously’ [HayLezDarġBař 1975: 523b, 525a] and dialectal *sirt dnel* ‘to encourage’ (Akn, Malat’ia, Łarabał), ‘to work zealously’ (Xarberd), ‘to satisfy’ (Nor Juła), see HayLezBrbBař 5, 2008: 335a.

A textual illustration for **sirt dnel* can be found in a Łarabał folk-tale (1929, Šušī) in the meaning ‘to give hope, encourage’: *Iti ink’ə ūrān sært tinelav əspasəm*

a darvišin “In this way giving herself hope (lit. putting heart), (she) is waiting for the *darviš*” [HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 164]. See also L. Harut’yunyan 1991: 307^{L4}: *Astvac ulurmə təni mart’in srtumə* “May God put the compassion into the heart of the man”.

Naturally, a careful philological analysis of this phrase is beyond of my scope here. Nevertheless, these examples taken from different stages of the history of Armenian can lead to a tentative reconstruction **sirt dnm* or *i srti dnm* ‘to put (hope, trust, belief, zeal, compassion) in one’s heart’.

The heart was obviously regarded as the organ of belief and spirit in both historical and recent times, cf. Agat’angelos § 690 (1909=1980: 358^{L8}; transl. Thomson 2001: 223): *tal zHogin Astucoy bnakel i sirts mardkan* “to make the Spirit of God dwell in men’s hearts”. According e.g. to a 20th century record from Arčak, Van-region (S. Avagyan 1978: 105a), one believed that *hisani xokyin sər̄ti tayn i* “the soul of a person is under his heart”.

Remarkably, this was the case also in the period of PIE, as is clear from a similar formula that is securely reconstructed as PIE **kred-d^hedh₁-* ‘to put heart’, ‘sein Herz setzen auf etwas’, cf. Skt. *śrād dhā* ‘to trust’, *śraddhā-* f. ‘confidence, devotion’, Lat. *crēdō*, *crēdere* ‘to believe, trust; to entrust’, etc. For other forms and a discussion, see Schmitt 1967: 18, 216-219; Benveniste 1969, 1: 171-179 = 1973: 138-144 (sceptical); Ivanov 1976a: 259; 1981: 143-148; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 800-801, 833-834 = 1995, 1: 701-702, 732; Schrijver 1991: 134-135; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 663; Mallory/Adams 1997: 263a^{L20}.

sirt or **sird** (vars. *sēron-sirt*, *seron-sird*) ‘hoarfrost bringing wind’, only in Anania Širakac’i, 7th cent, with meteorological description (HAB 4: 220a; A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 32^{L15}).

●ETYM Ačariyan (HAB 4: 220a) rejects the connection with Pers. *sard* ‘cold’ on formal and semantic grounds and leaves the origin of the word open. The Persian word belongs with YAv. *sarəta-* ‘cold’, Lith. *šáltas* ‘cold’, etc. from IE **kolh₁to-* (see s.v. *sairn* ‘ice’ on this word).

One may assume a connection with OCS *sěverъ* ‘North, north wind’, Lat. *caurus* m. ‘north-western wind’, etc. For the determinative *-t-* cf. Arm. *c’urt* ‘cold’ (q.v.), probably belonging here too. The determinative *-t-* may be derived from IE **d-* seen e.g. in Oss. *særd/særdæ* ‘summer’, YAv. *sarəd-* f. ‘year’, Skt. *śarād-* f. ‘autumn; year’, possibly from ‘warm season’ if a derivative in **(e)d-* from **k₁lh₁-*: Lat. *calēre* ‘to be warm’, etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 616; Cheung 2002: 223; cf. Schrijver 1991: 206-207)^{L21}.

Arm. *sirt* may be derived from QIE **k₁eh₁uer-d-* through contraction **-ēwe-* > **-iwe-* > *-i-* (cf. 2.1.33.1), and a zero-grade form QIE **k₁h₁ur-d-* could be reflected in *c’urt*. Note that in the latter case we may be dealing with the possible development **k₁H* > Arm. *c’* (see 2.1.18.1). Needless to say, this interpretation is highly hypothetical, particularly because *sirt/d* is a hapax.

^{L20} Orel 1995: 117 introduces Hebrew parallels for this formula.

^{L21} If *sird* is the original reading variant, we have to posit a QIE **-t-* (cf. YAv. *sarəta-* ‘cold’, etc. above), with a regular voicing **-rt-* > Arm. *-rd-*, or **-d^h-* (see s.v. *awd* ‘air’, another atmospheric word).

siwn, *an*-stem: GDSg *sean*, ISg *seam-b*, AblSg *siwn-ē* (Exodus 26.32), NPl *siwn-k'*, APl *siwn-s*, GDPl *sean-c'*, IPl *seam-b-k'* (the paradigm is abundantly represented in the Bible), AblSg *i siwn-ē* also in Paterica; *i*-stem: ISg *siwn-i-w* in Paterica; 'column, pillar'.

Attested also in Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.33 (1913=1991: 152^{L10}; transl. Thomson 1978: 171): GDSg *sean*.

●DIAL Agulis *sün* [Ačarean 1935: 88, 388], Łarabał, Č'aylu, etc. *sün* [Davt'yan 1966: 470], Hadrut' *sün* [A. Polosyan 1965: 34], Hačən *sin* [Ačarıyan 2003: 88, 338], Svedia *sayn* [Ačarıyan 2003: 399, 587], or *säyn* (see Andreasyan 1967: 383a, but cf. 32), or *səyn* (see Hananyan 1995: 197b), Lori *sin* [M. Asatryan 1968: 60, 192a], Ararat *sun* [Baldasaryan-T'ap'alc'yan 1973: 38, 343; Markosyan 1989: 315a]. The form *sun* is found in most of the Western dialects (*kə*-branch); Xarberd has *sən* [HAB 4: 222a]. Dersim: *sun*, *sin*, *sən* [Bałramyan 1960: 99b].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *κίῶν*, *-ovoc* 'column, pillar' [NHB 2: 716b; Dervischjan 1877: 102]. Three reconstructions have been proposed: **kī(i)ōn* [Hübschmann 1897: 490; HAB 4: 221b; Pokorny 1959: 598; Ĵahukyan 1982: 43, 108, cf. 222₄₃; Mallory/Adams 1997: 28, 29 (otherwise: 442a)]; **kī(u)ōn* [Hübschmann 1883: 49; Ĵahukyan 1987: 132; Clackson 1994: 140-143; Mallory/Adams 1997: 442a (see below); Olsen 1999: 135; Lubotsky 2002a: 323b; Beekes 2003: 165, 175; Matzinger 2005: 73]; **kīsōn* (for the references, see HAB 4: 222a; Clackson 1994: 140). In view of Myc. *ki-wo-qe* 'and a pillar' (see Clackson 1994: 140), **kīuōn* should be regarded as the correct reconstruction.

It has been assumed that the *-w-* was lost before *-u-*: acc. **siwon-n* > **siwun* > *siwn* [Kortlandt 1993: 10₁ = 2003: 103₁, with ref.; Beekes 2003: 165]. Beekes (ibid.) notes that the *-w-* in *siwn* (= **siun*) does not continue the original **-w-*. For a discussion and references, see especially Clackson 1994: 140-141.

Clackson (1994: 141-142) reconstructs NSg **kīwōm*, NPl **kīwŋimes* or NDu **kīwŋim(e)h₁*, assuming that the plural (dual) form might be reflected in Arm. *seam-k'* (pl.) 'doorpost'. Beekes (2000: 21₁) points out that the reconstruction **kīwŋimes* for *seam-k'* is unacceptable, and that "it may have generalized *am* < *ŋ* before consonant". Then he notes that the absence of the *w* could be analogical after the nominative *siwn* (= **siun*, cf. above).

The attempts to find an Indo-European etymon for **kīuōn* were unsuccessful (see Clackson 1994: 141-142, with a thorough critical analysis). Likewise unconvincing is the assumption that **kiH-uon-* "derived ultimately by laryngeal metathesis from **kēH(i)-* which would derive from **kēH(i)-* 'sharpen', i.e., a pointed pole or stake" [Volpe/Adams/Mallory apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 442a].

According to Clackson (1994: 141, 142-143), **kīuōn* represents a borrowing into Greek and Armenian from a lost non-Indo-European source. Another possible trace of this word in the Balkan area may be seen in Roumanian *țiu* (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 298-300, 304, with ref.). The correspondence between Gr. *κ-* and Armenian *s-* suggests that the borrowing took place at a quite early period, before the Armenian 'palatalization' (i.e. assibilation of PIE **k-* into Arm. *s-*), see Clackson 1994: 142-143; cf. also Ĵahukyan 1978: 129; Arutjunjan 1983: 303; Beekes 2000: 21₁.

Recently, however, K. Praust (apud Lubotsky 2001b: 14; 2002a: 323b; accepted in Beekes 2003: 152-153, 165) suggested to derive Gr. *κίῶν* and Arm. *siwn* from

PIE **(s)kiHu-* ‘shin’: Russ. *cévka* ‘bobbin; (esp. hollow) bone; (dial.) shinbone’, OEngl. *scīa* ‘shin, leg’, Indo-Iranian **Hast-čiHya-*: Skt. *aṣṭhīvā(nt)-* ‘shin, shank’ and Av. *ascuuā-* ‘shank’ (cf. Arm. *čiw* ‘shank, leg’, probably borrowed from an independently unattested Ir. **čīva-* ‘shank’, see Martirosyan 2005). On this PIE term, see Lubotsky 2002a.

slak‘, *a*-stem: IPl *slak‘-a-w-k‘* (P‘awstos Buzand 5.35 and Sebēos 11), AblSg *i slak‘-ē* (Grigor Narekac‘i); later *o*-stem: ISg *slak‘-o-v* (Epiphanius of Cyprus, Čarəntir) ‘arrow, pointed arrow, javelin, pike, point of arrow or lance’.

Attested in Proverbs 25.18, Psalms 54.22/23, P‘awstos Buzand 4.51, 5.35 (1883=1984: 137^{L4}, 200^{L17}; transl. Garsoian 1989: 168, 217), Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.11 (1913=1991: 36^{L20}; transl. Thomson 1978: 87-88), Sebēos 11 (Xač‘atryan/Eliazaryan 2005: 72^{L8}; transl. Thomson 1999: 22), Ephrem, etc.

●ETYM Since long (Dervischjan 1877: 4; Lidén 1906: 78-80), derived from PIE **kúH-lo-*: Skt. *śūla-* m. n. ‘spear, javelin, roasting-spit’ (RV+), Lat. *culex* ‘mosquito, gnat, midge’, OIr. *cuil* ‘mosquito, gnat’, Welsh *cylion* ‘midges’; accepted by Meillet p.c. 1931 apud HAB 4: 224a; Ačarjan HAB ibid.; Pokorny 1959: 626; Jahukyan 1987: 133; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 651-652; Mallory/Adams 1997: 537a. The form **kūl-* with a short vowel seen in Latin and Celtic may reflect **kHul-*, but a secondary shortening is possible too (Schrijver 1991: 239, 527).

Arm. *slak‘* may be interpreted as PArm. **sulo-* > **sul-* + *-ak‘* or **sula-* (from QIE fem. **k(o)ul-eh₂-*) + *-k‘* < **-k-eh₂-*. For the suffix *-(a)k‘*, see e.g. s.v. *c‘amak‘*, *a*-stem ‘dry, dry land’. Further, see Olsen 1999: 70 who compares the structure of *slak‘* with that of Lat. *culex*.

***slul** (dial.) ‘cold, coldness’.

●DIAL Ararat, Van, Muš, Č‘enkiler-Nikomidia *slul*, Širak *sləl* subst. ‘cold, coldness’ [Amatuni 1912: 592b; Ačarjan 1913: 972a]; Ararat, Van *sll-a-tar* ‘sensitive to cold, chilly (person); damaged by cold’ [Amatuni 1912: 592a; Ačarjan 1913: 972a], lit. ‘taken by cold’.

●ETYM See s.v. *sarən* ‘ice’.

sxal ‘mistake, failure; crime’, **sxalem**, **sxalim** ‘to err, be mistaken; to stumble; to fail, miss’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. In some dialects (Ararat, T‘iflis, Juła, Marała): *stal*, with voicing of the *-x-*. Akn and Nor Naxijewan have *ztal*, with an initial *zt-*; cf. also Muš verbal *zallel* ‘to be mistaken’ (a misprint for *ztalel*?) [HAB 4: 225a]. On the literary evidence for *zt-*, as well as the semantics of the Nor Naxijewan form, see s.v. *sxalak*.

Ačarjan (1926: 96) points out that the development *x* > Marała *t* is exceptional.

Tigranakert *zələxvil* ‘to glide, stumble’ is represented by A. Haneyan (1978: 207) in the list of purely dialectal words, without a reference to any classical form. It may derive from **ztal-v-il*, with metathesis.

●ETYM See s.v. *šet* ‘slanting, crooked, oblique’.

sxalak ‘drunken, tipsy’ (Isaiah 24.20), **sxalakim** ‘to become drunken, tipsy, inebriated’ (Philo), **sxalakim** ‘id.’ (P‘awstos), **zxalakanam** (John Chrysostom), etc.

In Isaiah 24.20: *ibrew zarbealn ew zsxalak* “like a drunken man” (= Gr. *ὡς ὁ μεθύων καὶ κραιπαλῶν*).

In P’awstos Buzand 4.14 (1883=1984: 97^{L-12f}, transl. Garsoïan 1989: 139): *Isk yoržam arbec’aw sxatakec’aw* “and when he had drunk and become inebriated”.

●DIAL Preserved in the dialect of Nor Naxijewan: *ztalel* ‘to become drunken, tipsy’ [HAB 4: 225a]. For the initial *z-* cf. *zxatakanam* (Chrysostom), as well as the dialectal forms s.v. *sxal*.

●ETYM Belongs with *sxal* (q.v.). According to Menevischean (1889: 62), “wahrscheinlich dem griech. *μεθυ-σφαλέω* nachgemacht”. As demonstrated by Ačaryan (HAB 4: 225a), however, the dialectal (Nor Naxijewan *ztalel* ‘to become drunken, tipsy’) evidence suggests an inner-Armenian semantic development rather than a literary influence.

sxtor ‘garlic’ (Geoponica, Galen).

●ETYM See s.v. *xstor* ‘garlic’.

skesur, *a*-stem: GDSg *skesr-i*, AblSg *i skesr-ē* (Bible+), ISg *skesr-a-w* (John Chrysostom, Philo) ‘husband’s mother’ (Bible+); **kesur** in Eznik Kolbac’i is usually taken as a dialectal form (NHB 2: 719b, cf. 1: 1089c; HAB 4: 228a; L. Hovhannisyan 1991: 26); **skesr-ayr** (according to NHB, also *skesr-eay*), GDSg *skesrayr-i* (1 Kings 4.21), AblSg *i skesr-ayr-ē* (Barsel Čon) ‘husband’s father’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The forms *skesur* and *kesur* ‘husband’s mother’ are widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 228b].

For ‘husband’s father’ Ačaryan (HAB 4: 228b) mentions *Ĵula skesrər* and *Xarberd gesar*. In other dialects it has been replaced by recent compounds, such as *Zeyt’un ɔsgɔsuy-bəb* ‘husband’s father’ = **skesur-pap* lit. ‘father at husband’s mother’ vs. *zək’anč’-bəb* ‘wife’s father’ = *zək’anč’* ‘wife’s mother’ + *pap* ‘father’, thus ‘father at wife’s mother’ (HAB 1: 193a; Ačaryan 2003: 308, 338).

●ETYM Belongs with PIE **syek̑ur-h₂-* f. ‘mother-in-law’: Skt. *śvaśrū-*, NPers. *xusrū*, Pashto *xwāše*, Gr. *ἐκυπά*, Lat. *socrus*, OHG *swigar*, OCS *svekry*, etc.

Arm. *skesur*, *-a-* and Gr. *ἐκυπά* derive from QIE fem. **syek̑ur-(e)h₂-*, with **-ur-* which has been taken from the PIE form for ‘father-in-law’, **syek̑ur-o-*: Skt. *śváśura-*, YAv. *xʷasura-*, MPers., NPers. *xusur*, Pashto *sxar*, Gr. *ἐκυπός*, Lat. *socer*, OLat. *socerus*, OHG *swehur*, CS *svekrъ* (**swešur-* was replaced by **swekr* < **swekr̥-* analogically after *svekry* ‘mother-in-law’, see Derksen 2008: 475), Lith. *šėšuras*, etc. The Armenian, Indic and Baltic forms are explained through a distant assimilation **s...k̑* > **k̑...k̑*. The Armenian word for ‘father-in-law’ was replaced by *skesr-ayr*, a compound with *ayr* ‘man, husband’; cf. Lat. *socer-pater*, Germ. *Schwiegervater*, etc.

For the etymology and a discussion of various issues related with this term, see Meillet 1896: 152; Hübschmann 1897: 491; Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 290-292; Lidén 1911: 381-384; HAB 4: 228 with more references; Kortlandt 1976: 96-97 = 2003: 6 (with a thorough description within the chronological framework); Szemerényi 1977: 63-67; Greppin 1984: 94; Saradževa 1986: 257-258; Pârdulescu 1989a: 79-88; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 675-676; Olsen 1999: 189; Viredaz 2003:

68₃₈ (**swekūrā* > **swešura* > **šwešura* > *skesur*). For the problem of **kū*- > *sk*-, see also 2.1.21.

skund, *a*-stem (NHB 2: 722a without evidence) ‘dog, puppy’ (Grigor Magistros, Nersēs Šnorhali).

●DIAL Ačāryan (HAB 4: 231a) hesitantly mentions Ewdokia *kondik* ‘puppy’.

●ETYM Compared with OHG *hunt*, Germ. *Hund* ‘dog’, etc., from **kūon-to*-, cf. also Arm. *šun* ‘dog’ (Hübschmann 1877: 17, 21₁; Lidén 1911: 381-385; HAB 4: 230b with more references; Meillet 1936: 50-51; Specht 1947: 32, 221; Solta 1960: 57, 57₄; Hanneyan 1998: 160-161); for references and a discussion of the anlaut problem, see 2.1.21. For non-IE comparable forms (e.g. OChin. **koond* ‘big dog’) see s.v. *šun* ‘dog’.

Alternatively, Arm. *skund* is compared with Slav. **ščen*- ‘puppy’, Wakhi *skən*, *skön* ‘puppy’, etc. (see Pedersen 1905: 197; 1906: 422 = 1982: 59, 200; Grammont 1918 HAB 4: 230b; Abaev 1965: 14, 21-22; Kortlandt 1976: 96 = 2003: 6; sceptical: Greppin 1984: 93-94; Ravnæs 1991: 141-142, 166; cf. Schrijver 1991: 461).

***st-** (dial.) ‘ice, frost’.

●DIAL Dial. ***st-on** ‘ice pieces on river’ [DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1066c], Muš *stōn* ‘id.’ [Amatuni 1912: 594a]; ***st-i(n)** ‘ice pieces on river, icy layer on river, hoarfrost’: Muš *sti*, Margari-Ėjmiacin *stin* ‘ice pieces on river’ [Amatuni 1912: 594a], Nor Bayazet *stin* ‘very thin icy layer on river or water’ [Ačārean 1913: 974b], Alaškert (Aparan-Aragac) *sətin* ‘ice, hoarfrost’ [Madat‘yan 1985: 239b]. Amatuni (1912: 705b) records also *stin* ‘frozen fruit (said of apple, pear, grapes)’ in the village of Zeyva, Ėjmiacin district.

●ETYM See s.v. *sarñ* ‘ice’.

smk‘im ‘to grow dry’; Ačāryan (HAB 4: 234-235) only cites dialectal forms and MidArm. caus. *smk‘ec‘uc‘anem* ‘to make dry’ (Geoponica, 13th cent.). He does not accept the connection with *c‘amak*’- suggested in NHB 2: 724a and leaves the origin of the word open.

●ETYM For other MidArm. attestations, dialectal forms and etymology, see s.v. *c‘amak* ‘dry; earth’.

sołim ‘to crawl, creep; to move smoothly on, steal, glide’ (Bible+), **sołam** ‘id.’ (John Chrysostom, Nersēs Šnorhali, “Čarəntir”, etc.), **soł-m-im** ‘id.’ (hapax, John Chrysostom); **sołun**, *o*-stem ‘reptile’ (Bible+; see Olsen 1999: 602-606), **soł-osk-**, in the verb *sołoske/im* ‘to glide, steal’ (Gregory of Nyssa, Paterica, Grigor Magistros, Nersēs Lambronac‘i, etc.) and a number of derivatives (Philo, Anania Narekac‘i, Grigor Magistros, Nersēs Lambronac‘i, etc.); **soł** ‘creeping’ (noun) in Łazar P‘arpec‘i (5th cent.), ‘creeping’ (adj.) in the Alexander Romance.

●DIAL The verb **sołam** is widespread in the dialects. The root **soł** is present in Łazax, in the compound verbs **soł linel* ‘to glide’, **soł tal* ‘to creep’. Hačən turkized *sołulmiš nəl* ‘to creep’ (or *sutulmiš nəl*, see Ačāryan 2003: 338). Derivatives: Van **soł-an* ‘creeping (animal)’, Van **soł-soł-ik* ‘lizard’, Łarabał, etc. **p‘or-a-soł* ‘creeping on one’s belly’ [HAB 4: 240-241].

According to Andreasyan (1967: 35), Svedia has *c‘util*, with an unclear *c‘*-. This is hardly a misprint (though in 383a one only finds *s-*) since the form is mentioned in

a list of words which display irregular consonantal correspondences. Moreover, this form is corroborated by K'ésab *jutum* 'to crawl, creep', *juhun* 'reptile' (see Č'olak'ean 1986: 40, 217b), which presupposes an older *c'- or j-.

●ETYM Petersson (1916: 256) links with Skt. *tsárati* 'to steal, sneak; to stalk, creep up on', *tsáru-* m. 'a crawling animal (snake)', derived from *(H)d (cf. Lat. *ad* 'to') + *sel- (cf. Lith. *selėti* 'to creep', etc.); see Pokorny 1959: 900; Ĵahukyan 1967: 251; Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 687 (with reservation); Mallory/Adams 1997: 141a. Later, Petersson (1920: 84) proposes another, less probable etymology.

The root underlying Skt. *tsárati*, etc. may be reconstructed as *tsel- (Lubotsky, p.c.). In this case, we are dealing with a development *tsV- > Arm. *sV- (cf. 2.1.22.5). As to the o-grade, one may tentatively assume that the original unattested PArm. verb *sel- took it from the deverbative *soł* 'creeping' attested in Łazar P'arpec'i (5th cent.) and in the Alexander Romance, and preserved in the dialect of Łazax. Compare *gał*- 'to hide, conceal' (late attestations; dialects) vs. *goł* 'thief' and *gołanam* 'to steal' (both: Bible+, widespread in the dialects), *gołem* 'to hide' (Afrahat/Zgōn, Paterica, Michael the Syrian). Or else, the verb *soł*- is an old iterative, as *gorcem* 'to work' (q.v.), on which see Meillet 1922i.

It is attractive to interpret Svedia and K'ésab *c'ot- as an archaic reflex of IE *ts-.

Alternatively, the Armenian word may belong to PIE *kel-: Skt. *sárman-* n. 'cover, shelter, protection', OIr. *celid* 'to hide', Lat. *cēlāre* 'to hide', etc. (see Schrijver 1991: 124-125; Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 620); for the semantics compare Yazgh. *sar-/sard* 'to creep, steal, sneak up to, lie in ambush, spy upon', if indeed belongs here (see Morgenstierne 1974: 75a).

sosord, o-stem: ISg *sosord-o-v* 'throat' (Severian of Gabala, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.); *sos(o)r* 'id.' (Galen); dial. **sor-sor-ik* 'belly of animals'.

●DIAL Bulanəx *sor-sor-ik* 'belly of animals' [HAB 4: 244b].

●ETYM Ač'aryan (HAB 4: 244) rejects all the etymological suggestions, among them also the connection with *sor* 'hole, cave' (q.v.) suggested by Lidén 1906: 134. This etymology can be taken seriously especially if one accepts the appurtenance of Toch. B *kor* n. 'throat' to this PIE etymon (see Adams 1999: 203-204 for Tocharian).

In view of late *sos(o)r* and dialectal *sor-sor-ik*, we may tentatively posit a PArm. reduplicated **so(r)-sor* 'throat', which later became *sosord* through contamination with *kokord* 'throat'.

sor, o-stem: GDPl *sor-o-c* ' (Jeremiah 48.28) 'cave, hole, hollow; den, lair' (Bible+); *sorem* 'to go into (a cave, etc.)' (Bible+), *sor-sor-em* 'to be dispersed' (Bible+), etc.

A few textual illustrations:

In P'awstos Buzand 6.16, 5th cent. (1883=1984: 230^{L-7}; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 239): *i sors k'aranjawac* '“in stony caves”); *k'ar-anjaw* is composed of *k'ar* 'stone' and *anjaw* 'cave'.

In Grigor Narekac'i 40.2 (Xač'atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 409^{L16}; Russ. transl. 1988: 143; Engl. transl. 2001: 199): *Oč' p'apark' p'osic', oč' sork' hełetac'*: Ни впадины ям, ни русла потоков: “Nor cavities of pits, or beds of streams”.

In Sebēos (7th cent.), Chapter 20 (Xač'atryan/EĴiazaryan 2005: 102^{L-6}; transl. Thomson 1999: 39): *ew ink'eank' aysr ew andr sorsoreal xusap'ēin* “Then they dispersed here and there and stole away”.

●DIAL Preserved in a few dialects referring to the continuous outflow of something from a hole [HAB 4: 246a]. T'iflis *soro* 'hole, den, nest' is a back loan from Georg. *soro* 'hole, den, lair' < PArm. **soro-* [HAB 4: 246].

●ETYM Related with Gr. *κῶπα* n. 'a hole, as the eye of a needle; orifice of the ear', Lat. *caverna* 'cavern, grotto, cave, hole', Skt. *śūna-* n. 'emptiness', YAv. *sūra-* 'lacuna', etc., see Meillet 1898: 278; Hübschmann 1899: 49; HAB 4: 246a; Pokorny 1959: 592-593; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 650 (without the Armenian form); Mallory/Adams 1997: 96a¹²².

Arm. *sor* is usually derived from QIE **kouH(e)ro-* through vocalic assimilation and loss of *-w-*; for a discussion and various views, see Pisani 1950: 185; Ĵahukyan 1959: 233; 1990a: 9-10; Eichner 1978: 150₂₇; Ė. Tumanjan 1978: 183; Aġabekyan 1979: 86-87; Kortlandt 1980: 102; 1993: 10-11 = 2003: 29-30, 102-103; Ravnæs 1991: 81; Mallory/Adams 1997: 96a; Adams 1999: 204.

An alternative etymology has been proposed for the Iranian word: MPers. *sūrag* 'hole, burrow', MPers., NPers. *sūrāx* 'hole' [MacKenzie 1971: 78], Zor. Pahl. *sūrāk* 'hole', Pashto *sūrai* 'hole' < **subra-ka-*, cf. NPers. *surb* 'cavern', Skt. *śvābhra-* n. 'Grube, Kluft, Erdspalte', etc. (see Wikander 1974; Bailey 1979: 11b; Lubotsky 1988: 92; Lubotsky 2001a: 52-53; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 675).

According to Adams (1999: 203-204), PIE **kuHr* 'hole, opening' may be reflected also in Toch. B *kor* n. 'throat (both internal and external)'. If this is accepted, one is tempted to consider also Arm. *sosord* 'throat', dial. *sor-sor-ik* 'belly' (q.v.).

Arm. *sor* may reflect QIE **kouH(e)ro-* or, perhaps better, if the PIE word belonged to the *-*r/n-* heteroclitc declension, old nominative **kouH-r* (cf. Gr. *κῶπα* n. 'hole') + thematic *-*o-*, as Arm. *hur*, *o-*stem 'fire' (q.v.). Thus: **kouH-r* > PArm. **sowar* > **so(w)or* through assimilation and subsequent loss of *-w-*; or, less probably, **sow-r* > *sor*, with *-wr* > *-r* (see 2.1.23, 2.1.33.1). For the loss of *-*u-* in similar conditions, see s.vv. *alewr* 'flour', *jor* 'ravine', *nor* 'new'.

sprik 'completely, perfectly'. Only in Socrates (see HAB 4: 266-267).

●ETYM According to Aġaġyan (HAB 4: 266-267; see also Ĵahukyan 1959: 234), belongs with MidArm. *sprkik* 'clean, pure' and ClArm. *surb* (q.v.). In my view, it rather derives from Pahl. *spurrīk* 'entire, complete, perfect' (for which see MacKenzie 1971: 76; Nyberg 1974: 179a). Compare also Arm. *spar* and *spur* [HAB 4: 260-261].

stin, *an-*stem: GDSg *stean*, AblSg *i sten-ē*, ISg *steam-b*, GDPl *stean-c*', AblPl *i stean-c*', IPl *steam-b-k*' 'breast of a woman' (Bible+); **stn-di**, **-deay**, **-deac**' 'milk-drinking (baby)' (Bible+).

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *stāna-* m. 'breast of a woman, mother's breast, nipple' (the comparison already in NHB 746a), *viśvā-psnya-* 'providing milk/food to all', YAv. *ḡstāna-* m 'breast of a woman', MPers., NPers. *pestān* 'breast', Gr. *στῆνιον-στῆθος* (Hesychius), Lith. *spenys* 'nipple', etc., cf. also Gr. *στῆθος*, *-εος* n. 'breast (of both sexes)'. See Hübschmann 1897: 493; Meillet 1978 (< 1923, BSL 23: 96): 192;

¹²² On the identification of Gr. *κῶπα* and Av. *sūra-* m. 'Loch' with Av. *sūra-* m. 'hero' see Frisk 1966: 35-38 (< 1938: 5-8). Note also the Armenian male anthroponyms *Sur* and *Suray*.

HAB 4: 275a with more references; Pokorny 1959: 990; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 752; Mallory/Adams 1997: 81-82.

The anlaut of the PIE word (perhaps simplified from **spt-*, **pst-* or the like) and the *an*-declension of the Armenian word are troublesome. For a discussion see, apart from the references above, Pedersen 1906: 415 = 1982: 193; Ĵahukyan 1959: 177-178; Ravnæs 1991: 7, 171; Clackson 1994: 99; Olsen 1999: 135-136; Beekes 2003: 198.

The IE by-form **psten-* is considered a lexical agreement which unites Indo-Iranian, Greek and Armenian (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 418 = 1995, 1: 365; Clackson 1994: 237_{6.4}). However, here belongs also, most probably, Toch. A *pāššām*, B *pāšcane* dual 'woman's breasts' < PToch. **pāšcāne* < PIE thematic dual **pstenō*, cf. Skt. dual *stānā* (Duchesne-Guillemin 1940: 169; Mallory/Adams 1997: 81b; Adams 1999: 382).

sring (or *srink*), *a*-stem: GDSg *srng/ki*, GDPl *srng-a-c'*, IPl *srng-a-w-k'* (Bible+); gen. *srnk-i*, with *-k-*, is attested a few times in Daniel 3.5-15 (see Cowe 1992: 165-166), and in Plato; 'pipe, fife' (Bible+).

●ETYM Since HHB and NHB, compared with Gr. *σῶριγξ*, *-ιγγος* f. 'shepherd's pipe, panpipe', which is considered to be of Phrygian or Mediterranean origin (see thoroughly HAB 4: 283-284; Ĵahukyan 1987: 310; Greppin 1990b: 35₁). Gr. *σῶριγξ* and the synonymous *σάλπιγξ*, *-ιγγος* f. 'war-trumpet' and *φόρμιγξ*, *-ιγγος* f. 'lyre', all containing the same ending **-ing*, are considered to be non-IE – Mediterranean or oriental loans (see Meillet, p.c. from 04.12.1931 apud HAB 4: 283b; Frisk 2, s.vv.). Ačaryan (1937: 3) treats Arm. *sring* and Greek *σῶριγξ* as borrowed from Phrygian, pointing out that the Armenian "ne peut pas être emprunté au grec, mais précisément au phrygien". Olsen 1999: 928 considers *sring* to be a Greek loanword.

Ačaryan (HAB 4: 284a) notes that Arm. *sring* might also be connected with Skt. *śṛṅga-* n. 'horn' (RV+) < **kr-n-g^(w)o-*, a derivative of PIE **ker(h₂)-* 'horn', but sound correspondences are irregular. On this and other issues, see Greppin 1990b and 1990c. One might assume **kr(H)-en-g-* or the like (cf. Skt. *patāṅgā-* adj. 'flying', m. 'bird; flying horse; sun' from heteroclitic **pat-r-* : **pat-an-g-*, see Nussbaum 1986: 13; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 72-73, 75). On this and other issues, see Greppin 1990b and 1990c. Further, see s.v. *srun-k'* 'shin'.

To conclude, Arm. *sring* and Gr. *σῶριγξ* reflect a non-Indo-European Mediterranean cultural term, which may be of an ultimate IE origin. If the latter statement is accepted, we may be dealing with a late IE cultural back loan comparable to the cases of *agarak* 'landed property, estate', *burgn* 'tower, pyramis' and *durng* 'potter's wheel' (see s.vv.).

srun-k' *i*-stem: GDPl *srōn-i-c'* (note *-ō-*, = *-aw-*) once in the Bible and in Paterica; *n*-stem: GDPl *sruan-c'* (twice in Nonnus of Nisibis), *srān-c'* (John Chrysostom, Anania Širakac'i), *o*-stem: GDPl *srn-o-c'* (Anania Širakac'i), etc. 'shin, shank; the leg', in Acts 3.7, perhaps, 'ankle', see Olsen 1999: 79 (= Gr. *σφῶδρά*) (Bible+). Spelled also as *srungn*, *srunkn*, *srōn-k'* (in Vardan Aygekc'i; see above on GDPl *srōn-ic'*), etc. The compound *srn-a-pan-k'* 'greaves' (for the structure, see Olsen 1999: 322-323) is attested first in 1 Kings 17.6, in the story of David and Goliath: *srnapank' pñjik' i veray barjic' noray* = Gr. *καὶ κνημίδες χαλκαὶ ἐπάνω τῶν σκελῶν*

αὐτοῦ “And he had greaves of bronze upon his legs” (note *barj* ‘thigh, leg’ = Gr. σκέλος). Note also the denominative verb *srng-em* in different meanings.

●DIAL Preserved only in Moks: *srung*^v ‘the stem ends of wheat remaining attached to the soil after mowing (stubble)’ [HAB 4: 286a] (see also Orbeli 2002: 325, *sərunɡ*^v). Ačāryan (HAB 4: 286a) questions whether Karin, Axalc‘xa *srnk*‘-t-il ‘to slip and fall down’ belongs here, too.

●ETYM Hübschmann (1881: 176; 1897: 493-494^{Nr382}; see also Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 285) derives from PIE **krūs-ni-*, connecting with Lat. *crūs* ‘shank’. Treated as an Armeno-Italian isogloss [Hanneyan 1979: 183; Ałabekyan 1979: 65, 75, 124]. A contamination with PIE **klouni-* has been assumed, cf. Skt. *śróṇi-* f. (most in dual) ‘buttock, hip, loin’, YAv *sraoni-* f. ‘buttock, hip’, NPers. *surūn* ‘buttock’; Lat. *clūnis* ‘buttock, club, tail-bone’; Lith. *šlaunìs* ‘hip, thigh’; Gr. *κλόνις*, -ιος f. ‘os sacrum (Steißbein)’, *κλόνιον* n. ‘loin(s), hip-joint’, etc. [HAB 4: 285-286; Olsen 1999: 79].¹²³ One alternatively considers Arm. *srunk*‘ an Iranian loan, although in this case the semantics is remote (see Ĵahukyan 1981: 27-28; 1987: 176, 551; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 215; Beekes 2003: 175, 196). For a discussion of the anlaut, see Kortlandt 1985b: 10-11; 1985a: 61; 1986: 42 = 2003: 58-59, 61-62, 71 (see also s.v. *krunk* ‘crane’); Clackson 1994: 44, 233₂₆₂; Olsen 1999: 79.

The hollow shinbone was used for making flutes and other implements (e.g., bobbins) in and around the house, see 3.9.2. Bearing this in mind, one may wonder if PArm. **sru-n* ‘shin, shank’ is related with *sru-il* ‘a kind of musical instrument’ and *sring* ‘pipe’ (q.v.). In view of synonymous words containing the suffix *-un* (see s.v. *c’awl*, *c’awl-un* ‘stem, stalk; straw’), one may interpret Arm. *srunk*‘ as **sru-un* or **sru-wn*. In this respect, note especially GDPI *sruan-c*‘, which presupposes nom. **sru-w/mn* (see 2.1.22.11).

sulem ‘to whistle’ (Philo, Yovhannēs Ōjnec‘i, etc.), **slem** ‘id.’ (Grigor Magistros).

●DIAL Zeyt‘un, Svedia, Hamšen redupl. *sl-vl-* ‘to whistle’, Sved. *sl-vl-uk* ‘flute’, Van *sul-sul-* ‘to whistle’ [HAB 4: 242]. Hamšen *slvluš* refers to the whistling or hissing of people, birds and snakes [Ačāryan 1947: 253].

●ETYM Compared with Skt. *śvasiti* ‘to hiss, pant, snort’, Lith. *švañkšti* ‘to wheeze’, Oic. *hvæsa* ‘to hiss, snort’, Engl. *whistle*, etc., as well as Arm. *šunč*‘ ‘breath, blowing, wind’ (q.v.); a possible proto-form of Arm. **soyl-* is QIE **keul-*; see Petersson 1916: 255; Pokorny 1959: 632; Ĵahukyan 1987: 133.

Ačāryan (HAB 4: 242a) does not accept the etymology and leaves the origin of the word open. He points out that the resemblance with Georg. *sivili* ‘whistling or hissing of arrows, snakes’ is accidental. This word is reminiscent of Arm. dial. *slvl-*, although the nature of relation is hard to determine.

sunkn, **sungn**, **sunk**, **sung** ‘tree-mushroom’ in Geoponica (13th cent.), Galen, Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent.), etc.; ‘mushroom-like abscess’ in Galen, Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i, etc.; GSg *snkan* in “Tōnanamak” and Yaysmawurk‘ (both – in the second meaning) [NHB 2: 732a; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 339a]. Dial. ‘(tree-)mushroom’.

¹²³ On a discussion of Gr. *κλόνις*, etc. see Huld 1997.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. The final nasal has been preserved in Ĵula *sungn*, Ararat *sungə*, Agulis *sóngən*, Łarabał *sóng^ynə*, *sóynə*. In a number of Western dialects: *sunk/g* [HAB 4: 252a]. The final *-n* is also absent from the paradigm in Van-group, cf. Moks *sung^y*, GSG *səng^y-ə^ε*, NPI *səng^y-ir* [Orbeli 2002: 326].

Ararat (Vałaršapat/Ėjmiacin, Borč‘alu/Lori) *sokon* [Amatuni 1912: 595b]; according to Nawasardeanc‘ (1903: 108b), also *səkə*. Borrowed from Georg. *soko* ‘mushroom’ [HAB 4: 252a].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *σπόγγος*, *σφόγγος* m. ‘sponge; any spongy substance, e.g. tonsils’, Lat. *fungus* m. ‘fungus, mushroom’ [Bugge 1889: 22; Pedersen 1982: 62, 292; HAB 4: 251-252]. For the fluctuation *-nk-* : *-ng-* (cf. Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 283) compare e.g. *ank/g-* ‘to fall’.

According to Lidén (1933: 51-52), the abnormal sound correspondences (on which, see Furnée 1972: 164, 232, 360) point to a Wanderwort, the source of which is unknown. In order to explain the anlaut of the Armenian form, he (Lidén op. cit. 52₁; see also Ĵahukyan 1967: 214-215; 1982: 222₅₂) assumes a metathesized **psongos*. See s.v. *xstor* ‘garlic’ and 2.1.22.5. Also Frisk (2: 770) identifies the Greek, Latin and Armenian forms as “altes Wanderwort”. We are probably dealing with a common borrowing from a lost source [Ĵahukyan 1982: 113; Clackson 1994: 183]. Beekes (2003: 197-198) notes: “this is no doubt a non-IE word”.

Ačarjan (HAB 4: 252a) treats Georg. *soko* ‘mushroom’ as an Armenian loan, and Arm. dial. *səkən* as a back-loan from Georgian. However, the word is present in all Kartvelian languages: **soko-* ‘mushroom’: Georg. (not in OGeorg.), Megrel., Laz *soko*, Svan *sok(w)* ‘id.’; as well as in Nakho-Dagestanian languages: Bezhta, Hunzib *zočo*, etc. (see Klimov 1964: 165). Ĵahukyan (1990: 68; cf. 1987: 309-310) points out that the Kartvelian forms are borrowed from IE, or they, together with the IE forms, go back to a common source, probably Mediterranean. In view of the anlaut **(p)s-* and the voiceless velar, one might treat Kartvel. **soko-* ‘mushroom’ as an old Armenism. However, the absence of the nasal requires an explanation. Possibly related forms are to be found in Uralic languages: Mordvin *pango* ‘mushroom’, etc. (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 932, with lit.; Rédei 1986: 74-75).

Arm. *spung* ‘sponge’ (Bible+; dialect of Suč‘ava) is a Greek loan [NHB 2: 740a; Hübschmann 1897: 381; HAB 4: 266b; Olsen 1999: 927].

I conclude that Arm. *sunk/g(n)*, Gr. *σπόγγος*, *σφόγγος*, Lat. *fungus*, as well as related Caucasian and, perhaps, Uralic forms, point to Medit/Pont. **sp/p^hongo-* / **(p^h)songo-* (and **(p^h)so(n)go-*?) ‘mushroom, fungus; sponge’.

Medit/Pont. **sp^hong-* ‘mushroom, fungus’ is somehow reminiscent of **swomb/b^h-* (cf. Gr. *σومφός* ‘spongy, loose, porous’, OHG *swam(b)* ‘mushroom, etc.’, see Pokorny 1959: 1052; Salmons apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 539a). The latter has been interpreted as a European substratum word [Beekes 2000: 30]. Klimov (1991; 1994: 158-162) compares **swomb/b^h-* with Georgian-Zan *čumb/p-* ‘to saturate with water, get soaked’.

sut, *o*-stem (Bible, Philo, etc.), *i*-stem (Philo, Mxit‘ar Goš; cf. also AblSg *i stē* in Movsēs Xorenac‘i) ‘false; falsehood, lie’ (Bible+). Verb *stem* ‘to lie’ (Bible+).

In compounds, not only with *st-*, but also *sut-* (as *sut-ak* ‘lying, liar’, etc.; see also Ałayan 1964: 306), which presupposes a radical **soyt*.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous. [HAB 4: 253b].

●ETYM Connected with Gr. *ψεύδομαι* ‘to lie’, *ψεῦδος* n. ‘lie’, also *ψύδος*, *ψύθος* [Bugge 1893: 25-26; HAB 4: 253], as well as, perhaps, Slovak. *šudit* ‘to deceive’ [Beekes 2000: 31; 2003: 198]. If from PIE **psu-* ‘to blow’, an important Greek-Armenian isogloss [Clackson 1994: 168-169]. According to Beekes (2000: 31; see also 2003: 152, 198), however, both *δ/θ* and *ψ* point to a non-IE form.

Clackson (1994: 168) derives the Armenian adjective from a zero-grade, thematic form **psudo-*, pointing out that one would rather expect an **e* grade form. Then he involves the radical **soyt* (cf. *sutak*, etc.) from **pse/oud-*. Olsen (1999: 47-48) suggests a contamination of the *s*-stem noun and the zero-grade **-ro*-adjective known from Gr. *ψυδρός*.

I propose the following scenario. The old verbal stem was **soyt-* = Gr. *ψεύδομαι*, and the zero-grade of the adjective is taken from the nominative. The latter (i.e. Arm. *sut*, *o*-stem) can be directly compared with Gr. *ψεῦδος* n. ‘lie’, which also has a zero-grade form : *ψύδος*. One can reconstruct a PD neuter *s*-stem paradigm (NSg **pséudos*, GSg **psud-és-os*) assuming that Armenian has generalized the oblique stem. See 2.2.2.1 for other possible examples. The original verb **soyt* was replaced by denominative *stem*.

surb, *o*-stem ‘pure, clean; holy’ (Bible+); **supr* (see below for a discussion); **srb-an** ‘anus’ in Zgōn (Afrahat), dial. **srb-an-k* ‘placenta’.

For a non-religious context, see e.g. Hexaemeron [K. Muradyan 1984: 76^{L19}]. For a general discussion of literary and dialectal data, see Mesropyan 2001.

In atmospheric context, *surb* ‘clean, bright’ is frequent in “Yatags ampoc‘ ew nšanac” by Anania Širakac‘i, 7th cent. (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 304ff).

MidArm. *sprkik*, *sprik*, *spkik*, *srbkik*, etc. (Nersēs Lambronac‘i, Ansizk‘, etc.) [NHB 2: 740ab; HAB 4: 256a; MijHayBař 2, 1992: 344ab]. In “Bžškarān jioy” (13th cent.), e.g.: *spkik* (Č‘ugaszyan 1980: 66 [three times], 71^{L16}, 110 [twice]); *sprkik* (52^{L-4}); in the glossary: p. 238. Of these forms, *srb-k-ik* can be the original spelling. We are dealing with double diminutive. In this case, **srpkik* yielded *sprkik* through metathesis, to simplify the odd cluster *srpk-*.

Remarkably, one finds *supr* in the Latin-Armenian glossary of Autun [Weitenberg 1983: 18]. See below for a discussion.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 256b].

**srb-an-k* ‘placenta’ in Łarabał [Ačāfean 1913: 986a], Alaškert, Aparan, Sip‘an, Širak [Amatuni 1912: 308a], Bulanəx [S. Movsisyan 1972: 71b]. According to DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1067a: dial. *srban-k* ‘prenatal liquid of a cow’.

In Sivri-Hisar¹²⁴ one finds **surb* ‘a kind of small frog that lives in humid holes’ [Ačāfean 1913: 981b]. Obviously, Ačāryan considered the resemblance with *surb* ‘pure; holy’ to be accidental since he does not mention this dialectal animal-name in HAB 4: 256b, s.v. *surb*. On the contrary, N. Mkrtč‘yan (PtmSivHisHay 1965: 455; N. Mkrtč‘yan 2006: 152, 584; cf. also Mesropyan 2001: 119) identifies *surp* ‘frog, toad’ with *surp* < ClArm. *surb* ‘pure; holy’ treating the animal-name as a relic of an archaic belief. Note Partizak *mariam-gort* ‘a big frog’ [Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 512], containing the name of the Virgin Mary. On this issue, see 3.5.2.1.

Xut‘ **srb-or-ēk* ‘saints’ [Ačāfean 1913: 986b], probably from coll. *srb-or-ay-k*‘.

¹²⁴ Not in Svedia, contra Mesropyan 2001: 119.

●ETYM Connected (since de Lagarde and Müller) with Skt. *śubhrá-* ‘shining, glimmering, beautiful’, *śobh-/śubha-* ‘to be beautiful; to shine’, *śubh-* f. ‘beauty, splendour, ornament’ (all RV+), as well as Skt. *śodh-/śudh-* ‘to purify, cleanse; to be/make clean’ (RV+), and derived from PIE **keu-* ‘to shine; bright’ : **ku-b^h-ro-*. Mostly treated as a native Armenian word [Hübschmann 1883: 50; 1897: 492; HAB 4: 256; Pokorny 1959: 594; Ĵahukyan 1987: 132; 1992: 21; Stempel 1988; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 213-214, 215; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 647, 658; Olsen 1999: 31; Beekes 2003: 206]. Also Hitt. *šuppi-* ‘purified, sacred’ has been connected to these forms (see Ĵahukyan 1967b: 73). This is attractive, albeit uncertain. On some other uncertain cognates (Lycian, Phrygian), see e.g. Bugge 1897-1901, 1: 40; D’jakonov 1981: 71-72; Ĵahukyan 1987: 291.

On the other hand, Arm. *surb* is regarded as borrowed from a lost Iranian form **subra-*; see Benveniste 1964: 2; Schmitt 1983: 109; De Vaan 1999: 11. In view of the *o*-stem and regular metathesis **-b^hr-* > *-rb-*, Xaç’aturova (1973: 192) treats *surb* as an old inheritance rather than an Iranian borrowing or Armeno-Aryan isogloss. More probably, I think, the addition of two elements, namely **-b^h-* and **-ro-*, points to a shared innovation. Later, Xaç’aturova (1979: 368) is inclined to the loan theory. Ĵahukyan (1987: 551) mentions the metathesis and the semantic difference between the Sanskrit and Armenian words, and considers the native origin of *surb* as more probable. Note the absence of metathesis in Iranian loans such as *atr-*, *čaxr-*, *vagr*, *Tigran*, etc. For a further (especially semantic) analysis, see Stempel 1988. For the semantics, see also Abaev 3, 1979: 189.

A possible trace of OIran. **subra-* is found in Khotanese *suraa-* ‘clean, pure’ (Emmerick/Skjærvø 1997: 155; see also Lubotsky 2001a: 51₅₁; Cheung 2007: 368).

Since the root structure *T...D^h* is impossible in PIE, Lubotsky (1998a: 78-79; 2001a: 51) assumes a root with *s*-mobile, **(s)kub^h-ró-* : **(s)kub^h-* ‘clean, beautiful’, and connects the root with PIE **(s)keu(h₁)-* ‘to observe’: Gr. *κοέω* ‘to notice’, OHG *scouwōn* ‘to look at’, Goth. *skauns* ‘beautiful’. He (ibid., especially 2001a: 51₅₁) treats Arm. *surb* as an Iranian loanword.

The form *supr* in the Latin-Armenian glossary of Autun deserves particular attention. Weitenberg (1983: 18) notes: “showing metathesis?”. Such a metathesis would seem strange and unmotivated, however. One must take also MidArm. *sprkik*, *sprik*, *spkik*, *srbkik*, etc. into consideration. The glossary is older than the MidArm. period (it has been compiled in or before the 9th century, see Weitenberg, op. cit. 13-14), so one might think that MidArm. *sprkik* directly reflects an OArm. unmetathesized by-form **subr-*, cf. Skt. *śubhrá-*. Since the development **-b^hro-* > Arm. *-rbo-* is unobjectionable and unvariable, one has to assume a by-form like **kub^h-r*, or an unattested Iranian cognate **subr* (compare the case of *vagr* ‘tiger’). A simpler solution would be to regard *supr* as a back formation based on *sprkik*, the latter reflecting *srb-k-ik* (simplification of the cluster).

According to Ačāryan (HAB 4: 266-267), hapax *spr-ik* ‘completely’ (in Socrates) belongs here, too. In my view, it rather derives from Pahl. *spurrīk* ‘entire, complete, perfect’ (for which see MacKenzie 1971: 76; Nyberg 1974: 179a). Compare also Arm. *spar* and *spur* [HAB 4: 260-261].

I conclude that Arm. *surb*, *o*-stem ‘pure, clean; holy’ and Skt. *śubhrá-* ‘shining, glimmering, beautiful’ (probably also Khotanese *suraa-* ‘clean, pure’), go back to

*(s)ku-b^h-ro- rather than *kū-b^h-ro-, and represent an Armenian-Indo(-Iranian) isogloss. Iranian origin of Arm. *surb* (an old borrowing with metathesis?) is not compelling.¹²⁵ For the anlaut development of Arm. *surb* from *(s)ku-b^h-ro- compare Arm. *sandut-k* ‘ladder, stairs’ vs. Lat. *scālae* ‘ladder’, *scandō* ‘to climb, mount, ascend’, etc. (see s.v.; compare also 2.1.22.5).

suk‘ ‘childless, sterile’, once in Zgōn-Afrahāt said of a man, in contrast with *amul* ‘id.’ said of a woman: *ayr suk‘ ew kin amul*. For a philological analysis, see HAB 4: 257.

●ETYM The word was found by Ačariyan (HAB 4: 257), who does not record any etymology for it. The connection of *suk‘* with Gr. *αῶxuός* ‘drought’, Russ. *suxoj* ‘dry’, etc. suggested by Jahukyan (1967: 252) must be considered untenable. It is not included by Jahukyan in his fundamental 1987.

I tentatively propose a comparison with Skt. *sūte* ‘to give birth, beget’, *sū-* f. ‘mother; birth’, *sūti-* f. ‘birth, origin’, *sūtu-* m. ‘pregnancy’, OIr. *suth* ‘birth, fruit’, etc. For the forms, see Pokorny 1959: 913-914; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 714; Mallory/Adams 1997: 56b; see also s.v. *ustr* ‘son’. Arm. *suk‘* may be treated as a privative formation: *η-suH-*, cf. Skt. *a-sū-* ‘nicht gebärend’.

Normally, a syllabic nasal gives Arm. *an-*. The absence of an *a-* here may be due to early loss of the initial syllabic nasal (on which see 2.1.11), although I know of no other example for this development. For the final *-k* compare e.g. *atok* ‘full, fat’, *barwok* ‘good, well’.

Thus: QIE **η-suH-k-* ‘sterile, not capable of begetting or impregnating’ > **η(n)suk^h-* > *suk‘* ‘sterile’. Due to the loss of the privative **n-* the word became opaque early, and its privative structure was not sensed anymore. Probably this was the reason why no secondary *an-* forms have been re-made on the basis of **su-*. Compare *amul* ‘sterile, childless’ from a frozen privative formation **η-pōlo-* vs. *ul* ‘kid’, and *ayri*, *ayrea-* ‘widow’ which synchronically seems to reflect an *i*-derivative of *ayr* ‘man, husband’ but should in fact be regarded as ‘husbandless’: **η-Hnēr-ieh₂-* > PArm. **ananir-ia-* > *ayrea-*.

V

vat‘sun, *i*-stem: GDPl *vat‘sn-i-c* ‘sixty’ (Bible+).

●DIAL See s.v. *vec* ‘six’.

●ETYM Belongs to *vec* ‘six’ (q.v.) probably from QIE **suweks*. The explanation of the change *e* > *a* through the lowering influence of the *u* in the following syllable (Meillet 1936: 55; de Lamberterie 1978 271; Ravnæs 1991: 13; Clackson 1994 126-127, 206₂₁, 226₁₃₅) is disproved by PIE **peruti* > Arm. *heru* ‘last year’ (q.v.); for further references and a discussion, see s.vv. *asr* ‘fleece’, *całr* ‘laughter, mockery’, *kamurj* ‘bridge’, *tasn* ‘ten’. Most probably, the vowel *-a-* can be explained by

¹²⁵ Arm. *supr* (Autun), if not analogical after MidArm. *spr-k-ik* (metathesized from *srk-k-ik*), may be regarded as an Iranian loan.

assuming a zero-grade form taken from the ordinal, see Kortlandt 1994a: 255-256; 1996a: 57 = 2003: 100-101, 118; Beekes 2002 [2004]: 19; 2003: 156.

vay, *i*-stem: GDSg *vay-i* (Ezekiel 7.26, John Chrysostom, etc.), ISg *vay-i-w* (*vay z-vayiw* twice in Patmut'iwn srboč' Hrip'simeanc', see MovsXorenMaten 1865: 302^{L11f}), IPl *vay-i-w-k'* (Agat'angelos, Lewond, Aristakēs Lastivertc'i, Grigoris Aršaruni); *o*-stem: GDSg *vay-o-y* (Agat'angelos, John Chrysostom), GDPl *vay-o-c'* (Paterica) 'cry of woe, disaster' (Bible, Agat'angelos, Elišē, John Chrysostom, etc.); *váy* 'ah! alas! woe!', abundant in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 1391-1392), attested also in Eusebius of Caesarea, Hesychius of Jerusalem, Nersēs Lambronac'i, etc.; **vayem** 'to lament, utter a woe' in the Bible, P'awstos Buzand, Paterica, etc. [NHB 2: 775-776, 777-778].

A textual illustration of IPl *vay-i-w-k'* from Agat'angelos § 33 (1909=1980: 23^{L6f}; transl. Thomson 1976: 49): *Ew ink'eank' andrēn darjeal, vayiwk', čč'ovk' ew otbovk', ew amenayn erkirn žoloveal zt'agaworn ašxarēin* : "They themselves then returned with cries of woe and lamentation, and the whole land gathered to mourn the king".

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [Ačārean 1913: 992-993].

●ETYM Not recorded in HAB and HAB-Add 1982.

An onomatopoeic word found in many languages (cf. NHB 2: 775c), probably inherited from PIE: Gr. *oûai* 'alas!', Lat. *vae* 'ah! alas! woe!', Mlr. *fae* 'alas', Goth. *vai* 'alas', etc. The preservation of **u-* in Armenian and Greek is undoubtedly due to the onomatopoeic/expressive nature of the word (Pokorny 1959: 1110; Ĵahukyan 1987: 198; Ravnæs 1991: 69; Mallory/Adams 1997: 313; Olsen 1999: 34, 787). Arm. *gayl* 'wolf' (q.v.), possibly belonging here as 'the howler', represents the regular sound change **u-* > Arm. *g-*.

vayel 'decent, worthy, proper', *vayel ē* (+ dat.) 'it is proper' (Bible+), **vayel-k'** 'enjoyment, delight': *i*-stem: GDPl *vayel-i-c'*, IPl *vayel-i-w-k'* (Book of Chries, "Yačaxapatum", Grigor Narekac'i, etc.), 'use' (Eznik Kołbac'i); **vayel-em** 'to enjoy' (Bible+), **vayel-uč'** 'decent; pleasant, delightful' (Bible+); for *-uč'*, see Olsen 1999: 616, with references and a discussion.

●DIAL The verb **vayel-el* 'to enjoy; to suit, be proper' is widespread in the dialects, mostly in contracted *vel-*. In Marała and Salmast: *level* metathesized from **velēl* [HAB 4: 300a; Ačārean 1926: 76, 424]. On the metathesis, see 2.1.26.3.

●ETYM Compared with Skt. *vay*^j 'to pursue, seek, strive after, seek or take eagerly, accept, enjoy' [Dervischjan 1877: 49-50], Av. *vaiia-* 'wish', Gr. *ἔμαι* 'to strive after; to wish, hurry', etc. [Scheffelowitz 1904-05, 2: 42-43]; cf. also YAv. *vaiieiti* 'pursues', Oss. *wajyn/wajun* 'to hurry', Lith. *výti* 'to drive, pursue, chase', etc. (see Mayrhofer EWAia, s.v.). This etymology is rejected by Ačāryan (HAB 4: 299-300), who leaves the origin of the word open. A reason for this is that the initial **u-* would yield Arm. *g-*. Ĵahukyan (1967: 265), therefore, lists this word as an example of the irregular reflex **u-* > Arm. *v-*. One may treat *vay-el* as an (old) Iranian loan. For *-el(-)* compare *ayc'* 'visit, inspection, investigation' (Bible+) : *ayc'-el-em* in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc'i, etc., and derivatives based on *ayc'-el-*; *arg-el* 'obstacle', *argel-um* 'to forbid' (Bible+; cf. dial. **arg*); see s.v. The comparison of these examples is already suggested by Pedersen (1906: 354-355 = 1982: 132-133).

Olsen (1999: 394) interprets *vayel* as containing a suffix *-el-*, of which no other examples are cited. She points out that “the stem *vay-* is probably an old compound of **upo-* + *hay-*, cf. *hayim* ‘look, see’”. For an earlier attempt to link with *hayim*, see Pedersen 1906: 438 = 1982: 216. Uncertain.

vandem ‘to drive away, destroy’ (John Chrysostom, Book of Chries).

●ETYM The verb has been compared with Goth. *wunds* ‘wounded’, etc. from **uen-* ‘to hit, wound’, see Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 21, 43, 62; Pisani 1950: 185. Although accepted in Pokorny 1959: 1108 and Mallory/Adams 1997: 549a, the etymology is improbable. In view of the anlaut, the Armenian word can hardly be a native word (see HAB 4: 304b; Ravnæs 1991: 71).

veš-tasan, *i*-stem: GDPl *veštasani-c* ‘sixteen’ (Bible+).

●ETYM See s.v. *vec* ‘six’ probably from QIE **suwēks*. The development **-ks-t-* > Arm. *-št-* in *veštasani* ‘sixteen’ should be explained in terms of the ruki-rule, see 2.1.12.

ver ‘upper brim’ (John 2.7, etc.), ***i ver*** ‘above, up, upwards’ (Bible+); ***i ver-a-y*** ‘on, over’ (Bible+), cf. pl. *ver-ay-s/c* (late); ***i ver-o-y*** ‘above, on top, from the top’ (Bible+); ***ver-in***, *o*-stem: GDSg *vern-o-y* adj. ‘upper, supreme’, ***ver-ust*** adj. ‘situated above’, ***i verust*** adv. ‘at/to a higher level, above, from above’, adv. ***verst-in*** ‘again, for the second time’ (all Bible+); ***veranam*** ‘to ascend, vanish’ (Bible+).

For the semantic contrast between *i veroy* ‘above, on top’ and *i veray* ‘on’ note Genesis 1.7 vs. 1.11 (Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 146, 147): *i mēj jroyñ, or i veroy hastatut‘eann* (‘above the firmament’) : ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ ὕδατος ἐπάνω τοῦ στερεώματος. <...> *i veray erkri* ‘upon the earth’ : ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. For further attestations see AčarLiak 5, 1965: 174-177.

●DIAL ClArm. *i ver* and *i veray* are very widespread in the dialects (HAB 4: 331b; AčarLiak 5, 1965: 127, 176), but the preposition *i* has been lost almost everywhere, except for Svedia *i vir* and *arva* (HAB 4: 331b; Ačaryan 2003: 588; Hananyan 1995: 198b) or *yervan* (Andreasyan 1967: 384a), K‘esab *i vir*, *arvā(n)* (Č‘olak‘ean 1986: 218a). For textual illustrations, see Svazlyan 1984: 181a (*irva-s* ‘on me’ in two oath formulae).

A number of dialects have also **verew*, cf. *stor-ew* ‘below’, etc. [HAB 4: 331b].

Particularly interesting are Ļarabał, Hadrut‘, Goris, etc. *yer* and *yara*, *yā/irā*, *yére/i* [Davt‘yan 1966: 69-70, 477; Margaryan 1975: 95]. This development *v-* > *y-* is irregular [Ačarean 1899: 131] and is not easily explicable through a recent process, although there are also a few other examples, such as *Verginē* > *Yerg‘inā* [Davt‘yan 1966: 70], *vayri* ‘wild’ > Goris *yeri* vs. *veri*, *vec* ‘six’ > Xnjoresk *vec‘c* vs. the basic Goris form *vec‘(c)* [Margaryan 1975: 95]. One might think of such examples as *yoyg* vs. *vēg* ‘a playing bone’, **yušap* vs. *višap* ‘dragon’, etc. On the other hand, it is tempting to treat Ļarabał, etc. *yer* as an archaic reflex of *i ver* > **i(w)er* (cf. A. Połosyan 1974: 129-131).

●ETYM Since long (HAB 4: 330-331 with rich literature and a discussion), connected with Skt. *upāri* ‘above, over, upwards’, *ūpara-* ‘below, nearer’, YAv. *upara-* ‘upper, higher’, Gr. *ὑπερ* ‘over, plenty; beyond; above’, *ὑπέρα*, pl. *-αι* f. ‘upper ropes on the sails’, Lat. *s-uper* ‘above, on, over’, *superus* ‘upper; heavenly, celestial’, *suprā* ‘above, over, on the upper side of; beyond; earlier than; more than’,

OHG *ubir* ‘over’, OEngl. *ufera* ‘higher’, etc. (see Bugge 1889: 24; 1893: 56; Meillet 1936: 49-50; Pisani 1950: 184-185; Pokorny 1959: 1105; Schmitt 1981: 76, 189, 211; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 220-221).

Also Arm. *ger* ‘above, higher, over, more than’ has been linked with these words (so also Meillet 1936: 49-50, although earlier, 1892: 164-165, he derived *ver* and *ger* from **uer-*; hesitantly Hübschmann 1897: 495; for further references, see HAB 4: 330-331).

For *ver-in*, *i veroy*, and *ver-ust*, see Olsen 466-468, 512, 620-621; for *ver-ay/oy* Schmitt 1981: 189, 211.

For the structure of *i ver* and *i veray*, compare Lat. *in-super* adv. ‘on top, above, in addition’, prep. ‘on to the top of, upon, over, above’, and *in-suprā* adv. ‘in addition, besides’.

verj, *i*-stem: GDSg *verj-i* (Elišē), AblSg *i verj-ē* (Bible+), GDPl *verj-i-w-k* (see on *verj-k*); *o*-stem: *i verj-oy(s)* (Book of Chries, John Chrysostom) ‘end, limit, edge’ (Bible+); **verj-k**, *i*-stem: IPl *verj-i-w-k* in Exodus 28.22, Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.11 [1913=1991: 35^{L20}, Thomson 1978: 87] pl. ‘tassels, fringe’ (Exodus 28.14, 22, 30), ‘plumes (of a helmet)’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.11); **verj-ay-k** ‘the last days of one’s life’ (Sirach 2.3, 30.1: *i verjaysn k’o* : ἐπ’ ἐσχάτων σου; *i verjaysn nora* : ἐπ’ ἐσχάτων αὐτοῦ); **verjin**, *o*-stem: GSg *verjn-o-y*, AblSg *i verjn-um*, GDPl *verjn-o-c* ‘last, latter, utmost’ (Bible+). If reliable, **urj** ‘end’ (only in *Arjerñ bařaran*, Venice, 1865; see HAB 3: 618b) may belong here (Jahukyan 1967: 264₁₃₅).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 332b].

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 4: 332b. Jahukyan 1987 vacat. Godel (1975: 81) and Klingenschmitt (1982: 165-166₁₀) independently connect *verj* with *ver* ‘upper brim’, *i ver* ‘above, up, upwards’ from **upéri* (the same comparison has been suggested earlier by Patrubány and Pedersen, see HAB 4: 332b) and posit **uperjo-* for *verj*.

This etymology seems quite acceptable both phonologically, as far as **uper-* > *ver-* is concerned, and semantically (‘upper brim’ > ‘end’). As to **-jo-*, note that *verj* basically has an *i*-stem, although there is also some evidence for *o*- and *a*-stems. Olsen (1999: 84) posits a *vrkī*-derivative **uperih₂* based on the thematic stem **upero-*. This can explain the *i*-stem, and the ending *-rj* would be due to influence of the oblique **-rjeh₂-* or the parallel formation **uperjo-* > *verj-o-*.

One may also think of an old dual in **-ih₁* referring to the two edges/tassels of something (cf. acc. *erku-s verj-s* vs. Gr. δύο κροσσῶτα in Exodus 28.14, instr. *verj-i-w-k* in 28.22), and the *-j-* of the *i*-stem *verj* may be due to a possible influence of *araj-in* ‘first’.

For *verjin*, *-jñoy* ‘last, latter, utmost’ from **-ino-* (cf. Lat. *supernus* ‘situated above’), see Olsen 1999: 466-468; cf. also *araj-in* ‘first, prime, prior’ from *araj* ‘front part, front’, q.v. (see also Kortlandt 1994a: 253 = 2003: 98). For *verj-ust*, cf. *ver-ust* (see s.v. *ver* ‘up’).

Arm. coll. *verjay-k* ‘the last days of one’s life’ probably derives from **uper-i-eh₂-i* > **uwerjai*, cf. Gr. ὑπέραι f. pl. ‘upper ropes on the sails’. The only structural difference between the Armenian and Greek formations is that the former is based on the locative form **uperi*. It is possible that the original form was **ver-ay-(k)*, exactly like Greek, and this form was analogically replaced by *verj-ay-k*.

The derivation of *ver* and *veyr* from PIE **uer-* and their connection with *ger* ‘above, higher, over, more than’ (Jahukyan 1967: 267, 305) is untenable.

vec‘ (generally uninflected, rarely *i*-stem) ‘six’ (Bible+), note also *vec‘ic* ‘six times’ in Job 5.19 (Cox 2006: 75); **veš-tasan**, *i*-stem: GDPI *veš-tasan-i-c* ‘sixteen’ (Bible+); **vat’sun**, *i*-stem: GDPI *vat’sn-i-c* ‘sixty’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The form *vec‘* is ubiquitous in the dialects. In the dialects of Svedia, Marała, Salmast, Łarabał, and Goris, thus in SW, SE and E peripheries we find forms with a final geminate *-c‘c‘* [HAB 4: 333b]; *vat’sun* is ubiquitous too [HAB 4: 294a], but *veš-tasan* has been replaced by forms such as *tasn-vec‘*.

●ETYM Derives from the PIE word for ‘six’: Skt. *ṣát*, *ṣáṣ-*, Pāli+ *cha*, YAv. *xšuuas*, MPers., NPers. *šaš*, Gr. *ἕξ*, Dor., etc. *ῥέξ*, Lat. *sex*, etc., see NHB 2: 817b; Hübschmann 1897: 495; HAB 4: 333; Charpentier 1909: 243-244; Meillet 1922f: 140; Pisani 1950: 184; Pokorný 1959: 1044; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 681-682; Mallory/Adams 1997: 402a.

The anlaut of this PIE word in general and the Armenian form in particular is troublesome. The proto-forms **sueks*, **seks*, and **ueks* would yield Arm. **k‘ec‘*, **ec‘*, and **gec‘*, respectively. Lubotsky 2000 reconstructs Proto-Indo-Iranian **šuaćs*. For a discussion of the Armenian form see, apart from the references above, Szemerényi 1960: 78-79; Klingenschmitt 1982: 60-61, 84, 117; Winter 1989: 34-35; Ałabekyan 1998: 58 (assuming a loan from an IE language), etc.

The development **sueks* > **sueks* > *vec‘* suggested by several scholars is plausible, but one must find a motivation for it. Szemerényi 1960: 78-79 starts with **ueks* assuming a secondary **s-* added on the analogy of **septm* ‘seven’. More probably, we may posit **sueks* as a Lindeman form or with a secondary **u* from the ordinal **sukso-*, seen in OPr. *wuschts* ‘sixth’ (cf. Kortlandt 1983: 14-15; 1994a: 254 = 2003: 44, 99; Beekes 2003: 165). For an extensive discussion, see Viredaz 1997.

See also s.vv. *vat’sun* ‘sixty’ and *veš-tasan* ‘sixteen’.

viz, *i-* or *a-*stem: GDSg *vz-i* in Gregory of Nyssa, AblSg *vz-ē* in Eusebius of Caesarea and Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.79 (see below) ‘neck’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i, John Chrysostom, Philo, etc.); **and-vz-im** ‘to rebel’ (Bible+), **and-vz-em** ‘to twist and crash one’s neck’ in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.79 (see below), etc.

In Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.79 (1913=1991: 218^{L2f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 226): *zvzē ewet‘ kaleal yałt‘ēr* ‘who used to win by a neck grip’. In a couple of lines below one also finds the verb *andvzem* : *t‘ap‘eac‘ handerj andvzeal jaxjxmamb* (218^{L5}).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 338a].

Next to *viz*, some Eastern dialects have also forms with an initial *x-*, which, as Ačāryan hesitantly notes, may be identical with *viz* : Agulis *xáyzak* ‘back of the head, occiput’, also compounds Łarabał **xz-a-kot* ‘(with *kot* ‘handle, stem’), Łarabał, Agulis, Šamaxi, Łazax **xz-a-tak* (with *tak* ‘under, bottom’), Łazax **xz-i-tak*, Juła **xuz-a-tak*, next to “normal” *vz-a-kot* and *vz-a-tak* in other dialects [HAB 4: 338a].

Agulis *xáyzak* presupposes **xizak*, cf. *siserñ* ‘pea’ > *sáysärñ*, *spitak* ‘white’ > *spáytäk*, *cicat* ‘laughter’ > *cáyčät*, etc. (see Ačārean 1935: 61-62). Łarabał, etc. **xz-*

implies **xiz* or **xuz*. Juła **xuz-a-tak* points to **xoyz* [xuyz], **xiwz* or **xuz*, unless the form is due to contamination with *xuz* ‘to cut hair’.

●ETYM See s.v. *awji-k* ‘collar’.

T

***ta-** / ***tu-** ‘to give, bestow; to hand; to pay, etc.’ (Bible+): 1sg.pres. *ta-m*, 3sg.pres. *ta-y*, 1sg.aor. *e-tu*, 2sg.aor. *e-tu-r*, 3sg.aor. *e-t*, 1pl.aor. *tu-a-k*, 3pl.aor. *e-tu-n*, 1sg.subj. *ta-c*, 3sg.subj. *ta-c* ‘-ē, imper. *tu-r*, pl. *tu-k*’ (extremely rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1412-22); **tu-r** (imper., see above), **tur**, mostly pl. *tur-k*, *o*-stem: GDPl *tr-o-c* (Bible+); *i*-stem: GDPl *tr-i-c* (Basil of Caesarea, Paterica, Nersēs Lambronac‘i), IPl *tr-i-w-k* (Nersēs Lambronac‘i) ‘gift, giving, present, donation’ (Bible+); **-tu(r)** ‘-giver, -bestower’ as the second member of a number of compounds (Bible+), for the material, see Olsen 1999: 740.

A textual illustration from Genesis 3.12 (Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 156-157): *Kins, zor etur and is, sa et inj i caṛoy anti ew keray*: “This woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me [fruit] of the tree, and I ate”.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 4: 358a].

●ETYM From PIE **deh₃-* ‘to give’: Skt. *dā-dā-ti* ‘to give, present, offer’, MPers. NPers. *dādan* ‘to give’, Gr. *δίδωμι* ‘to give’, *δόσις* f. ‘gift’, Lat. *dō, dare, datum* ‘to give’, *dōs, dōtis* f. ‘gift, talent, dowry’, Lith. *dūoti* ‘to give’, OCS *dati*, SCR. *dāti* ‘to give’, etc., probably also Hitt. *dā-* ‘to take’; see Klaproth 1831: 101a; NHB 2: 842b; HAB 4: 357 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 223-225; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 713-715; Mallory/Adams 1997: 224b.

Arm. *ta-* and *tu-* reflect PIE zero-grade **dh₃-* and full-grade **deh₃-*, respectively; cf. Lat. *dā-re* vs. Lith. *dūoti* ‘to give’, Gr. *δόσις* ‘gift’ vs. *δίδωμι* ‘to give’, etc. (see Schrijver 1991: 99, 147, 402). Meillet 1936: 132-133 derives *tam* from PIE pres. **dā-je-*, cf. OCS 1sg.pres. *dajō*. Godel (1965: 23, 23₇ with ref.) alternatively assumes an athematic present **dā-mi* (= **dh₃-mi*); see also Clackson 1994: 80-81. Arm. subj. *ta-c* reflects **dh₃-sk-* and corresponds to Greek *δόσκειν* iterative of *δίδωμι* (Clackson 1994: 82). The form *tu-r*, *o*-stem ‘gift’ corresponds to Gr. *δῶπον* n. ‘gift, present’, OCS *darb* ‘gift’; for other examples, see s.v. *lu-r* ‘hearing’. Further, note 1sg.aor. *e-tu* < **e-dōsom*, cf. OCS *daxb* ‘he gave’; 3sg.aor. *e-t*, cf. Skt. *ādāt* < **e-dōt*. For the paradigm of *tam* and a discussion of these and related issues, see Grammont 1918: 213; Meillet 1936: 133; Łaragyulyan 1961: 155-156; Godel 1965: 27, 36, 38; 1975: 117-118, 126-127; Ė. Tumanjan 1971: 383-385; Klingenschmitt 1981: 85-86, 278; Schmitt 1981: 44, 50, 51, 54, 60, 149, 154 and especially 156; Saradževa 1986: 293-294.

The compositional **-tu(r)* ‘giver, bestower’ may be derived from IE **deh₃-tōr*, cf. Gr. *δότης* ‘giver’, Skt. *dātār-*.

tal ‘husband’s sister’, attested only in Yovhannēs Erznkac‘i (13th cent. Gram., NHB 2: 837c) and in a 15th cent. colophon (MiġHayBaṛ 2, 1992: 371a, GDSg *tal-i*). There is no reliable evidence for the declension class. According to (NHB 2: 837c), the word has an *i*-stem (cf. also HAB 4: 356b; Saradževa 1986: 259), and this is sometimes

(cf. Tumanjan 1978: 218; Eichner-Kühn 1976: 29, 31) adopted without any remark of caution. Strangely enough, Ĵahukyan (1967: 182; 1987: 125, 167) repeatedly treats *tal* as an *o*-stem.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 357]. In some of them (Muš, Bulanəx, Alaškert, T'avriz, Moks, Van, Salmast), one finds **talw*; in Moks – *taləv* [M. Muradyan 1982: 139; Orbeli 2002: 330]. Metathesized in Marāḥa: *tavl* (not in Dayt'yan 1966: 479).

Ĵula has *taln*. Next to *dal*, Hamšen also has *dalnug* (with the diminutive suffix *-uk*) which appears in a proverb, rhyming with *haysnug* < *harsn-uk* 'little bride or daughter-in-law' (see Gurunyan 1991: 258). This might be taken as evidence corroborating Ĵula *taln*. However, *dalnug* should be considered analogical after *haysnug* (note the rhyming context of the proverb), unless new evidence is found.

Svedia has *dul* and vocative **tal-tikin* (with *tikin* 'mistress, lady') > *daldə/igen* [Ačar'yan 2003: 588; Andriasyan 1967: 277, 384b] or *daldigayn* [Gyozalyan 2001: 144].

●ETYM Since Bugge (1893: 27-28), connected to the PIE word for 'husband's sister': Gr. γάλως, Phryg. γέλαρος· ἀδελφοῦ γυνή, Φρυγιστί (Hesychius; perhaps to be read as *γέλαφος), Lat. *glōs*, OCS *zъlъna*, Russ. *zolónka*, etc. The expected form **cal* was influenced by *ta(y)gr* 'husband's brother' (Bugge *ibid.*; Meillet 1936: 144). Beekes (1976: 13-16; cf. also Schrijver 1991: 131-132) reconstructed a PIE HD *u*-stem: NSg **ǵélh₂-ōu-s*, GSg **ǵlh₂-u-ós*. As for the laryngeal, others prefer **h₃*, cf. Huld *apud* Mallory/Adams 1997: 521-522.

Next to this, there is some evidence for an *i*-stem, which seems to corroborate Arm. *tal*, *-i* : Gr. γάλις · γαλαός (Hes), Skt. *giri-* f. 'sister-in-law', see especially Eichner-Kühn 1976: 28-32; Szemerényi 1977: 90-91; Mayrhofer 1986: 104; EWAia 1, 1992: 487-488, where **ǵlh₂-i-* is reconstructed. In order to explain the unpalatalized *g-*, Eichner-Kühn (*op. cit.* 30-31) assumes that the PIE etymon had **g-*, and the Slavic *z-* is due to contamination with the word for 'Schwiegersohn', cf. Russ. *zjat'*. However, the dental *t-* in Arm. *tal* would be easily explained from **cal* with a dental affricate rather than from **kal*. Moreover, Skt. *giri-* 'sister-in-law' seems to be nonexistent (Griffiths/Lubotsky 2009).

The Armenian word is almost exclusively recorded in the dialects. Here we find two groups, representing **tal* and *talw*. According to Ačar'yan (1940-1951, 2: 427; 1952: 101), the auslaut *-w* of the latter form arose to distinguish the word from *tal* 'to give' and is of unknown origin. Others see it as an archaic relic of **(ō)u-* (Tarōnean 1961: 34₁; Ĵahukyan /1972: 272; 1985: 157; 1987: 167, 254; N. Simonyan 1979: 227; A. Xač'atryan 1985: 116). Certainly, *-w* has an etymological value. However, it is not entirely clear why it has been preserved in some dialects and lost in others. (Ĵahukyan's and Simonyan's statement that the dialectal form with *-w* is more archaic than that of the Old Armenian is not technically accurate since the word is attested since the 13th century). One should look for a distribution.

I see two possibilities:

(1) NSg **ǵ(é)lh₂-ōu-s* > PArm. **táluw* > **talw*; in this case, however, the absence of *-w* in *tal* would be hard to explain. From GSg **ǵlh₂-u-ós* one expects Arm. **talaw(o)*.

(2) NSg **ġ/H-ōi* > **tālu(i)* > **talw*, oblique **ġ/H-i-* > **tal(i-)* (see 2.2.2.4). However, the evidence for PIE *i*-stem is scanty and unreliable, and there are no attestations for the declension class of Arm. *tal*. Furthermore, the development **-Vlu(i)* > **-Vlw/v-* is uncertain, although this is reminiscent of Arm. (< Iran., cf. Pers. *sarū*) *saroy* ‘cypress’ (Bible+) vs. Pers. *sarv*, Turk. *selvi* (see HAB 4: 189-190).

In either case, **talw* represents the original nominative. This is attractive since, as informed by Ačaryan (1952: 101), *talw* is confined to the nominative in the dialect of Van. The same holds for Šatax *talv*, gen. *taloč*’ [M. Muradyan 1962: 108, 205], and Moks *taləv* (NPI *talv-ir*), GSg *talüč*’ (see Orbeli 2002: 330), and not **talvüč*’. I conclude that Arm. **tal(u)w* reflects the PIE nominative **ġ(ē)lh₂-ōu-s*; the form *tal* may be explained by loss of *-w* or from the alternative *i*-stem (if Gr. *γάλις* and Skt. *giri-*, as well as the *i*-stem of Arm. *tal* prove reliable).

Gr. *γαλέη* ‘weasel, marten’, Lat. *glīs*, *-īris* m. ‘dormouse’ and Skt. *giri(kā)*- ‘mouse’ (Lex.) are usually derived from the etymon under discussion, although details are not clear. For the semantic association, see 3.5.2.9. If the basic meaning indeed was ‘young girl (as a potential bride)’, one may equate the semantic development to that of e.g. Turk. *gelin* ‘bride’, diminutive *gelincik* ‘little bride, little young woman; weasel’.

tac (*i*-stem in NHB 2: 838c without evidence) ‘care, nourishment, remedy, cultivation’ (Philo, Book of Chries, Yovhannēs Sarkawag), *tacem* ‘to take care for, look after, nourish (e.g. animals, soil, widows and orphans); to cultivate; to spend (a season)’ (Eznik Kořbac’i, Movsēs Xorenac’i, Philo, Grigor Narekac’i, Grigor Magistros, Xosrov Anjewac’i); agent noun *tac-ič*’ (Eusebius of Caesarea, Philo, Paterica, Tařaran); action noun *tac-umn*, ISg *tac-mam-b*, GDPI *tac-man-c*’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i, Book of Chries, Grigor Narekac’i).

Textual illustrations from Movsēs Xorenac’i:

1.16 (1913=1991: 51^{L9}; transl. Thomson 1978: 99): *ew zayls ews eris orořmuns ōdoc’n zovut’ean tacic’emk’ i Ninuē* “and the other three cooler seasons we shall spend in Nineveh”.

The action noun *tac-umn* is attested in 3.20 (279^{L20f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 274-275): *Sahmanē ew yamenayn giwłs vans řinel, zi linic’in ōtaranoc’k’, ew teři snndean orboc’ ew ceroc’, ew anunořac’ tacumn*: “He also prescribed that lodgings be built in every village to serve as inns for strangers, and hospices for orphans and the aged and for the care of the poor”.

The word also appears as a reading variant in 3.68 (358^{L16f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 350, cf. foot-note 5 on this paragraph): *Oč’ ews tesanem zbanawor k’o hōř i vayři dalarwoř ew oč’ i řurs hangstean sneal* (vars. *sneals*, *taceal*, *taceals*) “No longer do I see your rational flock pastured in a verdant place and by peaceful waters”.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology in HAB 4: 360a. řahukyan 1987 vacat.

I tentatively assume a derivative of the verb *acem* ‘to bring, lead, drive, move, encircle, beat, pour, etc.’ (q.v.) with the IE preposition-prefix reflected in Lat. *ad* ‘at, near by, about, before, to’, etc., etymologically identical with Lat. *adagiō*, *-ōnis* f. ‘proverb’, *adagium* n. ‘proverb’ (see s.v. *ař-ac* ‘proverb’). The Latin word seems semantically remote; but cf. below on *ař-acim*. Note another (though highly

hypothetical) similar Armeno-Italic correspondence with the same preposition: Lat. *dorsum* ‘back’ (if from **d-h₁orso-*) vs. Arm. dial. **tor* ‘neck’ (q.v.).

Here the verb *acem* figures with the meaning ‘to move (around), encircle’, cf. also *ař-ac-im* ‘to turn around’, *y-ac-im* ‘to move in a circle, walk around’; compare Lat. *circum-agō*, with the verb *agō* etymologically identical with Arm. *acem*. The basic meaning of **t-ac-* would be, then, something like ‘to move nearby, serve standing or moving around, surround someone with care’. As further semantic and structural parallels note Iran. **pari-štā-* ‘to stand around’, composed of **pari-* ‘around’ and **stā-* ‘to stand’ (Cheung 2007: 358-360) > Arm. *paštem* ‘to serve, care, worship’ (see Meillet 1922k: 217; HAB 4: 23-24), as well as Gr. *ἀμφίπολος*, Lat. *anculus*, Skt. *abhi-cara-*, *pari-carā-*, all meaning ‘servant’ and composed of a preposition ‘at, around’ and the IE root **k^we/olH-* ‘to move, walk around, wander’.

tał, i-stem: GDSg *tał-i* (Nersēs Šnorhali, see V. Łazaryan 1991: 220^{L12}), ISg *tał-i-w* (Nersēs Šnorhali, see NHB 2: 839bc), GDPl *tał-i-c* (Philo, Yovhannēs Erzncac‘i), ISg *tał-i-w-k* (Book of Chries 2.4.2); later *a-stem*: IPl *tał-a-w-k* in a *kafa*-poem to the Alexander Romance, in juxtaposition with *ařaspel* ‘myth, fable’ (H. Simonyan 1989: 170^{L11}) ‘poem; song, melody; epic song’.

In Dionysius Thrax (6-7th cent.): *ew ztałn k‘ařoloraki* : *tò δὲ ἔπος εὐτόνωος* [AdonDion 2008: 2^{L23}]. Arm. *tał* renders Gr. *ἔπος* ‘word, speech; song, epic poem’. In 58^{L1} *tał* is glossed as *č‘ap‘ov greal*, which points to the meaning ‘poem’.

In Book of Chries 2.2.1 (G. Muradyan 1993: 47^{L13}, cf. 271₂₁; Russ. transl. 2000: 49): *yiwř diwc‘azanakan tałsn* “своими героическими поэмами”. IPl *tał-i-w-k* is found in 2.4.2 (51^{L19f}).

IPl *tał-i-w-k* in Grigor Narekac‘i 61.1 (NHB 839b) is in fact *tawł-a-w-k*, IPl of *tawł* ‘harp’ (see Xač‘atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 486^{L5}, a thorough discussion in 1069₂).

For other attestations and a discussion, see AdonDion 2008: cxxxvii-cxxxviii; A. Muradyan 1971: 160-161. On the meaning of *tał*, see also T‘ahmizyan 1985: 94-95, 116.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 362b].

●ETYM Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 2: 27) presents the word as *tał* ‘Einprägung, Eindruck, Zeichen, Vers’, thus confusing it with the homonymous *tał* ‘mark (made by burning)’ and connects it with Lat. *dolāre* ‘to hew or chop into shape; to inflict blows on, batter’ and Gr. *δαιδάλλω* ‘to work artfully, decorate, embellish’, *δέλτος* ‘writing tablet’. The same confusion has taken place also in Pokorny 1959: 194, Makovskij 1986: 136, and HerkWört 1997: 823b. Arm. *tał*, *dał* ‘mark’ has been borrowed from Pers. *dāy* ‘mark’ and is thus unrelated (see HAB 4: 362-363; MiřHayBař 1, 1987: 163b).

Ačarjan (HAB 4: 362) rejects all the etymological proposals and leaves the origin of *tał* ‘song, poem’ open. The appurtenance of Arm. *tał* with Gr. *δαιδάλλω*¹²⁶, Lat. *dolāre*, etc. (on which see Pokorny 1959: 194-196; Schrijver 1991: 215-216, 400; de Vaan 2008: 176-177) is uncertain. A better match is found in Germanic: OHG *zala* ‘Zahl; Menge; Aufzählung; Bericht; Rede’, OIc. *tal* ‘Zahl; Erzählung’, OEngl. *talu*,

¹²⁶ Gr. *δαιδάλλω* ‘to work artfully, decorate, embellish’ has been connected to Georgian-Zan **tal-* : *tl-* ‘to plane, shave, hew’: Georg. *tal-* : *tl-*, Megr. *tol-* (Furnée 1979: 42; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 905 = 1995, 1: 800; on the Georgian-Zan verb see Klimov 1998: 66-67).

Engl. *tale* ‘Erzählung’, Dan. *tale* ‘Rede’, Dutch *taal* ‘language’, etc., OHG *irzellen*, etc., displaying the following semantic development: ‘aufzählen’ > ‘in geordneter Folge hersagen, berichten’ > ‘erzählen’ (HerkWört 1997: 823-824; Kluge/Seebold 1989: 188a, 804b; cf. also Polomé 1983: 226-227₆).

The etymology has been proposed by Ałayan (1974: 137-140) and is accepted by Ačaryan (p.c. apud Ałayan 1974: 140₃₄). He further assumes a connection with another Armenian word, *toł*, *i*-stem ‘line, rank, row of pearls, people, words, etc.’, *tołem* ‘to line up, organize in rows, plait together’, said of e.g. *atōt*’s ‘prayers’, *araspels* ‘mythic stories’, *bans* ‘words’, etc. (q.v.). Further, Arm. *tał*, *toł*, and the Germanic word have been compared to Hitt. *tulija* ‘assembly’ (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 117, 161, 319-320; cf. Łap’anc’yan 1961: 200-201). Note also Hitt. *talliye/a-zi* ‘to pray to, evoke (a deity)’ (Ĵahukyan 1987: 320-321), which is compared to OIc. *telja*, OEngl. *talian* ‘to tell’, Gr. *δόλος* ‘list’ (see Kloekhorst 2008: 819), or with OIc. *pulr* ‘Kultredner, Dichter’ (see Polomé 1975: 660-662; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 808₁ = 1995, 1: 708₁₄; Tangherlini 1990: 88-89).

The semantic field (cf. Ałayan 1974: 138) can be represented as follows: ‘line of words’, ‘enumeration of deeds’, ‘count, account’, ‘narration, story, epic’, ‘epic song, song’. Compare Arm. *t’iw* ‘number; epic story, narrative’; Gr. *στείχω* ‘to march in (in order), *στίχος* ‘file, rank (of words, soldiers, trees, etc.), line (in verse and prose)’, *στοῖχος* ‘file or column of soldiers, choir members, ships, row of trees, poles, etc.’, *στοιχεῖον* ‘letter; line; (physical) element’; Lat. *putō* ‘to prune (trees), scour (wool); to make up (accounts), think, reckon’, *computare* ‘to calculate, reckon’, Engl. *count* vs. *account*, etc.

Arm *tał* and *toł* may be derived from **dl-(s)nih₂-* and **dol-(s)nih₂-*, respectively; cf. *ban*, *i*-stem ‘word, thing’ vs. *ba-m* ‘to speak’, Russ. *basnja* ‘fable’, etc.

For another Armeno-Germanic correspondence within the semantic field of ‘story, narrative, myth, etc.’, see s.v. *araspel* ‘fable, myth, proverb’.

tamal, GDSg *tamal-o-y* or ISg *tamal-i-w* in the Alexander Romance, GDSg *tamal-oj* in Proverbs 25.24; probably also **tamali** ‘roof, house-top; building’ (also ‘ruins’?).

In Proverbs 25.24: *Law e bnakel ar ankean tamaloj* <...> : *κρεῖττον οἰκεῖν ἐπὶ γωνίας δόματος ἢ μετὰ γυναικος λοιδόρου ἐν οἰκίᾳ κοινῇ*. In RevStBible: “It is better to live in a corner of the housetop than in a house shared with a contentious woman”.

In the Alexander Romance: *z-tamaloyn kayr* [NHB 2: 842c]: “stood on the roof-tops” [Wolohojian 1969: 73]; “sui tetti stava” [Braccini 2004: 190]. H. Simonyan (1989: 175^{L5}; see also Braccini 2004: 44^{V132}, 190) here has *ztamaliwn kayr*. The Greek text has *τῶν ἐρειπίων ἐστῶς*, on which see Braccini 2004: 190. I wonder if this correspondence with Gr. *ἐρείπια* ‘ruins’ allows to postulate a similar meaning in Armenian too. This meaning perhaps fits also in another passage from the Alexander Romance (*i tamalss*, var. *i tamaks*), on which see HAB 4: 367a, with Ačaryan’s general contextual translation “in unknown marginal regions” (*yancanōt*’s *cayragawarnerum*).

NHB and HAB also cite **tamali** (GSg *tamalwoy*). Ĵahukyan (1987: 462) even has GDPl *-eac*’. However, no attestations are referred to. Olsen (1999: 952) cites *tamalwoj* for the Biblical passage, but NHB and Astuacaturean (1895: 1425c) have

tamaloj instead. Nevertheless, the form **tamali-* may be corroborated by the following:

Step'anos Ōrbelean (1250/60-1303/5) three times mentions a village close to the monastery of Tat'ew, named *Tamalek-k'*. Nowadays, the ruins of the village are called *Tembäläsk* [A. A. Abrahamyan 1986: 470₆₇₇] (perhaps better: *Təmbäläsk*). This toponym could be interpreted as **tamali-ak*. For API *-ek-s* (in place-names) > *-esk* cf. *Xnjoresk* < API **xnjori-ak-s* (see 4.8). I think the stem **tamali-* may be etymologically identical with *tamal* 'roof'. The appellative meaning of this place-name might have been 'ruins' or 'building' (see below).

In Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Eġia Muşġġyan Karnec'i (Karin/Xotorġur), Turk. *gumpġt'* is rendered by Arm. *gmpġt'* and *tamali tun* [Č'ugaszyan 1986: 42^{Nr26}].

•DIAL No dialectal form is cited in HAB 4: 367a.

In Goris it is probably found in the place-name *Təmbäläsk*, see above.

•ETYM Ač'aryan (HAB 4: 367a; see also Ĵahukyan 1980, 1: 110) rejects the connection with Gr. *δῶμα* n. 'house, living, temple', Arm. *tun* 'house', *tani-k'* 'roof', etc. (NHB, Dervišyan) and treats as a Semitic loan, cf. Assy. *tamlū* (corrected in HAB-Add 1982: 18) 'terrace' < 'filling'. Olsen (1999: 952) places the word in her list of words of unknown origin mentioning only the etymology of Ač'aryan.

I agree with Ĵahukyan (1987: 462) who considers the former etymology (< PIE **dom-* 'house', **dem(ə)-* 'to build') more probable. Ĵahukyan (ibid.) also mentions the place-name *Tamatta* in Hayasa (see also 1988, 1: 76, referring to HLuw *tam-* 'to build', etc.). Note that in Proverbs 25.24 *tamal* renders Gr. *δῶμα*. The PIE root is **demH-* 'to build' (probably with **-h₁-*, see Beekes 1969: 291): Gr. *δέμω* 'to build', Myc. *demeote* 'those who will build', HLuw. *tam-* 'to build', PGerm. **tim(b)ra-* 'building wood' (cf. OIc. *timbr*, OHG *zimbar*, etc.) from **demh₁-ro-*, etc. Arm. **tamal(i)* may reflect **dṃh₁-l(i)-*. For the suffix *-al(i)*, *-li*, see 2.3.1. The basic meaning is, then, 'building, structure, house', from which the meaning 'roof' may have derived exactly like *tan-i-k'* 'roof' from *tun* (GSg *tan*) 'house', q.v. Also the appellative **tamal(i)-* seen in the place-name *Tamal-ek-k'*, as well as the (possible) meaning 'ruins' (in the Alexander Romance) seem to be better understood with this basic semantics.

One wonders whether there is a relation with Sarikoli *tom* 'roof', on which see Morgenstierne 1974: 80b, without any indication on the etymology. Note also Turk. *tam* rendered by Arm. words for 'roof' in Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Eġia Muşġġyan Karnec'i (Karin/Xotorġur), see Č'ugaszyan (1986: 82^{Nr25}).

ta(y)gr, *er*-stem: NPI *taygerk'* (var. *tagerk'*), ISg *tayger-b-k'* (var. *tagerbk'*), both in Movsġs Xorenac'i (5th cent.); pl. *a*-stem: GDPI *tager-a-c'* in Commentary on Matthew (13-14th cent.); dial. **taygr* (gen. **tayger*), perhaps also **tagr* (the possible original paradigm: nom. **tāygr*, gen. **tagér*) 'husband's brother'.

In Movsġs Xorenac'i 3.32 (1913=1991: 296^{L16f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 289-290): *Ew k'anzi ēin dsterac' nora taygerk' i mec naxararut'eanc'n, i korovi ew i k'aj azgġn Apahuneac'*, <...>: "And because the brothers-in-law of his daughters were there, great princes of powerful and valiant Apahuni family, <...>". The overwhelming majority of manuscripts has *taygerk'*, whereas the reading *tagerk'* is

found only in five manuscripts of the Amsterdam group (between 1665 and 1675 AD) and in Kareneanc' Collation 2 (1694 AD). Once (1689 AD): *taykerk'* (see 1991: 471b).

ISg *tayger-b-k'* (vars. *tagerbk'*, etc.) is attested in Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.68 (1913=1991: 359^{L13}).

According to NHB 2: 837b, GDPI *tager-a-c'* is attested in Commentary on Matthew by Yovhannēs Erznkac'i/Corcorec'i (13-14th cent.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. Most of the forms clearly point to *taygr* rather than *tagr* [HAB 4: 356]. Some forms seem to represent *tagr*, but they in fact go to *taygr*. Let us consider, for instance, Svedia *dak'r*, vocative *dāk'rāre* (Ačāryan 2003: 589; according to Andreasyan 1967: 277, 384b: *dakr* : voc. *dākrēri*, for the paradigm, see 55; in Gyožalyan 2001: 144: *dākrārē*; cf. K'esab *tāgər* : *tēgrēriv* [Č'olak'ean 1986: 218b]).

Since the accented *a* yields Svedia *u*, *ü* or *ö*, whereas the development *ay* > Svedia *a* is quite regular, the form *dak'r* must reflect *taygr* rather than *tagr* (see Ačāryan 2003: 354-356, 394).

Some dialectal forms are ambiguous (cf. e.g. Kak'avaberd *tāgir*, H. Muradyan 1967: 60; on Łarabał, see below). A few of them may go back to *tagr*. For instance, Agulis *tāgir* (see Ačāryan 1935: 391) seems to reflect *tagr*, because Agulis accented *a* is not a regular reflex of ClArm. *ay* (see Ačāryan 1935: 79-81).

Several dialects preserve the classical declension, e.g. Van *tek'yr*, gen. *tekyer* (secondarily also *tek'yroč'*) [Ačāryan 1952: 47, 56, 294], Nor Ĵula *tek'r*, gen. *tēg'er* [Ačāryan 1940: 94, 386a]. Note that these nominatives have *-k'r*, whereas in the genitive forms, ClArm. *-g-*, being in intervocalic position, has regularly yielded *-k'y-* and *-g'-* respectively.

Further, note Marała nominative *tek^oer* (from ClArm. gen. *tayger*), gen. *tek^oer-i*, with addition of the new genitive marker *-i* (Ačāryan 1926: 172); Łarabał nom. *tāk'ir* [HAB 4: 356b] or *tāk^oə/ir*, gen. *tek'er* or *tak'er*, Northern *tak'ər* (Davt'yan 1966: 103, 480).

I conclude that dialectal forms mainly represent *taygr*, but a few of them (e.g. Agulis and Łarabał) possibly point to *tagr*. Remarkable is the vocalic contrast in Łarabał between the nominative and oblique forms.

Andreasyan (1967: 277) points out that, in Svedia, a bride (*hars*) would never address her husband's brother without the vocative. This vocative form, *dāk'rāre* (see above), I think, contains *ayr* 'man' (cf. *tal-tikin*, voc. of *tal* 'husband's sister', with *tikin* 'Lady'). The final *-ē* seems to reflect an older *-ē* (cf. the material in Ačāryan 2003: 375). For the *-ē*-vocative, see 2.2.1.1. Thus: vocative **taygr-ayr-ē*.

●ETYM Since long (NHB 2: 837b; Lagarde [Boetticher] 1850: 362^{Nr256}; Dervischjan 1877: 54; Hübschmann 1881: 176; 1883: 52^{Nr268}; 1897: 496), *taygr* is linked with IE forms of the word for 'husband's brother': Gr. *δᾱήρ* m. Acc. *-έπα*, voc. *δᾱέπ* (but see Szemerényi 1977: 87₃₄₄ on this form), GPI *δᾱέπων*, Skt. *devār-*, Lat. *lēvir*, OHG *zeihhur*, OCS *děver-b*, *diēveris*, etc. (see also Pokorny 1959: 179; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 84b).

The PIE term is usually reconstructed as **deh₂i-uer-*; for a discussion and the literature, see Szemerényi 1977: 87; Schrijver 1991: 269; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 743-744. For Germanic, see Szemerényi, *ibid.*; Lindeman 1987: 97-98.

Summarizing the literary and dialectal evidence, I hypothetically reconstruct the following original paradigm: nom. **táygr*, gen. **tagér* from PArm. **dáywēr*, gen. **da(y)wéros*. Hence the vacillation between *-ay-* and *-a-*. For a similar scenario involving the change of pretonic **aw-* to *-a-*, see s.v. *acut* ‘coal’.

taratok, *a*-stem: ISg *taratok-a-w* ‘a garment, cloak, coat’, attested only in Judges 3.16, rendering Gr. *μανδύας*.

●ETYM Hac‘uni 1923: 159 interprets the word as composed of *tarr* ‘element’ and *tok-* ‘to endure’. Ačařyan (HAB 4: 377a) does not accept this etymology and leaves the origin of the word open.

Ałayan 1974: 141-143 treats *taratok* as composed of **tař* < **dř-s-* (see s.vv. *teř* ‘veil, coat’ and *teřem* ‘to flay’) and **tok*, an ablaut variant of *tik* ‘wineskin’. The first part of this etymology seems quite possible, but the interpretation of *tok* is untenable.

Olsen (1999: 947) places the word in her list of words of unknown origin not mentioning any etymological suggestion.

tasn, *i/u/an*-stem: GDSg *tasin* (Šarakan), AblSg *i tasan-ē* (Ephrem), NPl *tasun-k*‘ (Theophilus), APl *tasun-s* (John Chrysostom), GDPl *tasan-c*‘ (Bible); *i*-stem: GDPl *tasn-i-c*‘ (Grigor Magistros, 11th cent.); *-tasan* in *me-tasan* ‘eleven’, *erko-tasan* ‘twelve’, etc. (see Meillet 1936: 100; Schmitt 1981: 130-131); *tasnerord*, GDSg *tasnerord-i*, LocSg *tasnerord-um* in the Bible (*a*-stem according to NHB 2: 849a, but no evidence for GDPl *tasnerord-a-c*‘) ‘tenth’ (Bible+); *tasanord*, *a*-stem: GDPl *tasanord-a-c*‘ ‘tenth part; tithe’ and denominative verb *tasanordem* ‘to tithe’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The form *tasn* is ubiquitous in the dialects. In most of the dialects the final *-n* is represented as *-ə* and is restored as *-n* before a vowel. Ĵula has preserved *tasn* intact. A number of dialects have a geminate *-ss-*: Karin, Ararat, Łarabał, etc. *tássə*, Agulis *tóssə*, Svedia *dússə*, etc. [HAB 4: 379a].

●ETYM From PIE **dek̑m̑* ‘ten’: Skt. *dáśa*, Av. *dasa*, Parth. *das*, MPers. *dah*, Gr. *δέκα*, Lat. *decem*, cf. also **dek̑m̑-t-* in Skt. *daśát-* f. ‘a number of ten, decade’, Lith. *dėšimt*, *dėšimtīs* ‘ten’, OCS *desętb*, Russ. *désjat*‘, gen. *desjati*, Alb. *dhjětë*, Goth. *taihun* ‘ten’, etc. Hübschmann 1897: 496; 1899: 46; HAB 4: 378; Pokorny 1959: 191-192; Schmitt 1981: 53, 61, 130; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 708-709; Mallory/Adams 1997: 403b; Demiraj 1997: 162-163; Viredaz 2001-02: 25. The comparison is first suggested in Klaproth 1831: 107b and NHB 2: 848b.

Hübschmann *ibid.* derives *tasn* from **tesn* with the unexplained development **e* > *a*, on which see 2.1.1. Many scholars assume an assimilation **tesan* > *tasan*, cf. s.v. *garun* ‘spring’. More probably, however, *tasn* reflects a zero-grade form taken from the ordinal **d̑km̑to-*, cf. also the compositional *-tasan* (for a discussion, see Pedersen 1906: 416 = 1982: 194; Grammont 1918: 245-246; Meillet 1936: 42; Szemerényi 1960: 21, 103-104; Ĵahukyan 1982: 37, 210₉; Kortlandt 1994a: 255 = 2003: 100; Clackson 1994: 206₂₁).

tat (dial.) ‘scorpion’.

●DIAL Melri, Karčewan, and Kak‘avaberd, *tat* ‘scorpion’ [Ałayan 1954: 331; H. Muradyan 1960: 231a; 1967: 206a].

●ETYM This word is recorded in glossaries of purely dialectal words without any remark on the origin (see references above). In view of the material presented in 3.5.2.1, one can identify this word with *tat* 'grandmother' (q.v.).

***tat(a)** 'grandmother; midwife; father, etc.' (see dial. section); **tat-ik** in a colophon from 1693 AD [HAB 4: 379a], fem. anthroponym **Tat-ik** (1683 AD), etc. [AčařAnjn 5, 1962: 140].

●DIAL Ararat, Łazax, Łarabał *tat* 'grandmother', Łazax voc. *tati* 'id.', Ararat *tatik* 'grandmother', Tigranakert *tata* 'grandmother'; Akn, Adana *tat* 'father'; T'iflis *tat* 'midwife'; Svedia *tata* 'elder brother', voc. *tatây* [Ačařean 1913: 1016-1017]; Svedia *dud* 'father' < *tat* [Andreasyan 1967: 385a]; K'esab *tâte* [Č'olak'ean 1986: 218b]. Widespread is also the compound **tat-mayr* 'midwife', with *mayr* 'mother' [Ačařean 1913: 1017a; HAB 4: 379b]. See also *dada* 'sister, etc.'.

Also *tat* 'scorpion' must belong here, see s.v. and 3.5.2.1.

●ETYM Ačařyan (1913: 1016b; HAB 4: 379) links the word with IE and non-IE nursery words: Skt. *tatā-* m. (RV+), Gr. *τατᾶ*, Lat. *tata*, CLuw. *tati(ja)-*, Lyc. *tedi*, *ddedi*, Lith. *tėtis*, all meaning 'father, daddy', Alb. *tāt/ë*,-a 'father, grandfather', etc.; OCS *dědb* 'grandfather', Czech *děd* 'grandfather; forefather; old man', *děda* m. 'grandfather, old man', *děda* f. 'old woman', Russ. *ded* 'grandfather', *djadja* 'uncle', Bulg. *djádó* 'grandfather; old man; father-in-law, wife's father', *dedá*, *dédo* 'grandfather; old man; father-in-law, wife's father', *d'ádo* 'grandfather; father-in-law, husband's father', *děda* 'elder sister', Maced. *dedo* 'grandfather; old man; father-in-law, wife's father', SCr. *djèd* 'grandfather', *dédo*, *djédo* hypocoristic 'grandfather; father-in-law, husband's father', *Dédo* anthroponym, dial. *děda* 'father; grandfather; father-in-law, wife's father', Lith. *dėdė*, *dėdis* 'uncle'; Gr. *τηθή* 'grandmother', *τηθίς* 'father's or mother's sister, aunt', *τηθία* 'old woman', Lith. *tetā*, Russ. *tětja* 'aunt' (on these forms, see Pokorny 1959: 1056; Szemerényi 1977: 61-62; ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 4, 1977: 227-228; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 616; Demiraj 1997: 382-383; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 195); Georg. *deda* 'mother', Turk. *dada* 'nurse', etc.

Obviously related is also Arm. dial. *dada* '(elder) sister, uncle's wife, nurse; grandmother; father' (q.v.). The consonantal (*d* vs. *t*) and semantic fluctuation is not unusual with nursery words, see the above-listed IE and non-IE parallels. We can assume an IE inherited nursery word. Compare also Skt. *attā* 'mother, older sister' and Arm. dial. *atta* 'mother' (q.v.) vs. Hitt. *atta-*, Gr. voc. *ἄττα*, etc. 'father, papa, daddy'. Remarkably, all the three Anatolian nursery words for 'father', viz. Hitt. *atta-*, CLuw. *tatiš*, Pal. *papaš* (see Szemerényi 1977: 7; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 765₂ = 1995, 1: 667₄₄) have comparable (mostly dialectal) forms in Armenian: *atta* 'mother', *tat(a)* 'grandmother; father', *papa* 'father'.

In certain cases influence by (or borrowing from) neighbouring languages is possible. For instance, Ačařyan (1902: 332, 334) treats Arm. dial. Polis *tata* 'wet-nurse' and *tete* 'grandfather' as recent loans, cf. Turk., Pers. *dada* 'wet-nurse' and Turk. *dede* 'grandfather', respectively.

Some Germanic forms refer to 'female breast, nipple': Norwegian, Swedish *tätte* 'Frauenbrust, Zitze'; cf. forms with *-i- and *-u-: Saxon *titt* 'nipple, udder of a cow', MHG *zitze* 'Zitze', Swedish *titta* 'aunt', MHG *zutzel* 'Sauglappen', Swedish *tytta* 'old woman, aunt', OHG *tutta*, *tuta* 'nipple'. These forms are reminiscent of Arm.

cic ‘bosom’, *cuc* ‘substance to be sucked’, *tit* ‘teat, bosom’ and *titan* ‘nurse’ (see s.vv.).

Note also homophonous nursery words with *tat-* in different meanings, e.g. ‘standing’, ‘start walking’ (both said of a baby), ‘food’, ‘book’, etc. [Ačařean 1913: 262a, 1016-1017].

tatrak, *a*-stem: GDSg *tatrak-i*, GDPl *tatrak-a-c* (Bible+); MidArm. GDSg *tatrak-u* ‘turtle-dove, Columba livia’.

Attested abundantly in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 1431c) and once in Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 272, 377b; see also Greppin 1978: 65-66, 135) rendering Gr. *τρουγών*, *-όνο* f. ‘turtle-dove’, as well as in the native literature of different periods; see especially Greppin 1978: 134-136. The oldest native attestation found in Agat‘angelos §655 (1909=1980: 339^{L12}; see also Greppin 1978: 97, 134, 180-181) shows that *tatrak* is a seasonable bird, thus different from the Pigeons and the Collared Turtle-dove (Greppin 1978: 134). This attestation, as well as Middle Armenian *tatr-ik* (see Greppin 1978: 19) and *tatərk-ik* (see below) are not cited in NHB and HAB.

Also attested in Book of Chries 5.5.20 (G. Muradyan 1993: 123^{L22}); rendered by Russian *зопнуца* ‘turtle-dove’ (G. Muradjan 2000: 117). For other attestations, see NHB 2: 850a

The bird *tatrak* ‘turtle-dove’ is a renowned singer. In a song by Grigor Narekac‘i, 10-11th cent. (K‘yoškeryan 1981: 144^{L49}): *tatrak k‘atc‘raxaws* ‘sweet-speaking turtle-dove’. In Aristakēs Lastivertc‘i, 11th cent., *tatrak* appears as a singer beside *aławni* ‘dove, pigeon’ (Yuzbařyan 1963: 56^{L13}; 1968: 80; Greppin 1978: 134). In ‘Govank‘ t‘rč‘noc’ (Praise of birds), composed by Kirakos Episkopos (13-14th cent.) rather than by Yovhannēs Kiprac‘i or Tēr Yovhannēs, *tatərkik*, with diminutive *-ik*, is described as a messenger that spoke sweetly and joyfully, prophesying the Spring (Mnac‘akanyan 1980a: 256^{L338f}; MiřHayBař 2, 1992: 380b; Greppin 1978: 136, with English translation). The same context is seen in a song by Simeon Aparanc‘i, 16th cent., gen. *tatrak-u* [Mnac‘akanyan 1956: 639]. In a folk-song in Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 355^{Nr759}, *tatrak-ik* and *artut-ik* (*artoyt* ‘lark’) are mentioned as sweet singers. Compare the descriptive name *arteri ařəł* ‘a singer/minstrel of the fields’ given to the larks and turtle-doves in Nerk‘in Basen [Hakobyan 1974: 86].

●DIAL Moks *tatrak*, Muř *tadrag*, Ararat *tatarak* (if the second *-a-* is not a misprint). With an epenthetic *-u-*: Zeyt‘un *daduyəg* (see also Ačařyan 2003: 126, 340), *dadurog* [HAB 4: 381b]. With an aberrant vocalism, *tétrak*, in Łarabał [Ačařean 1899: 45], Hadrut‘, řařax [Davit‘yan 1966: 24, 482], Goris [Margaryan 1975: 366b], řamaxi [Bařramyan 1964: 18, 227]; see also HAB 4: 381b. Note that in the overwhelming majority of examples for this aberrant development in these dialects, the vowel *-a-* > *-ə-* follows a voiced consonant and may thus be explained through Ačařyan’s Law. It is therefore probable that this EArm. dial. form **tetrak* is old.

MidArm. GDSg *tatrak-u* (see above) occurs e.g. in a number of versions of a famous proverb from the Muř and Van regions (see Łanalanyan 1960: 229a; Orbeli 2002: 121^{Nr107}). In the řatax version of this proverb: *tatrak-i* (M. Muradyan 1962: 172).

MidArm. diminutive *tatrak-ik* is seen in Svedia *dädərgäg* (Ačaryan 2003: 365, 379, 589), although Andreev (1967: 385a) and Hananyan (1995: 199a) record only *dädrəg*. Note also Aslanbek *dadərdig* < **tatrtik* < *tatr(a)k-ik* [HAB 4: 381b] which may have resulted from a simultaneous process of assimilation and dissimilation (see 2.1.25): *t-t-k-k* > *t-t-k*.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1866: 227), Bugge (1889: 33; 1893: 70) and others (see HAB 4: 381), the word is compared with Skt. *tittirā-* m. ‘partridge’, *tittiri* m. ‘id.’, Iran. **tadarg* (or **tatray*?) > Arab. *tadruj* ‘Fasan’, NPers. *taḍarv* (Eilers 1971: 585; according to Steingass 290b: NPers. *taḍarv* ‘a cock pheasant, the jungle cock’), Gr. *τέτραξ*, m. -*ακ/γος* ‘black-cock’ or ‘guinea-fowl’ or ‘large bustard’, *τέτρις*, -*ιγος* f. ‘a bird’ and other bird-names from Hesychius, such as *τετρά(δ)ων*, *τετραῖον*, *ταύρας*, etc., Russ. *tétere*v ‘Birkhahn’, etc.

The appurtenance of *tatrak* to this PIE bird-name of onomatopoeic origin (cf. Gr. *τετράζω* ‘to cackle’, etc.) as a native Armenian word is accepted in Bugge 1893: 70 (assuming an assimilation **tetrak* > *tatrak*); Pokorny 1959: 1079; Saradževa 1980: 106; 1986: 71; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 541 = 1995: 459; Ĵahukyan 1987: 154, 208 (reconstructing **tētēr-*, with a question mark). The onomatopoeic nature of the PIE (see also Frisk 1: 886; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 645-646) and Armenian (HAB 4: 381a; Greppin 1981b: 6^{Nr19}; Leroy 1986: 72) terms is accepted practically by everyone. Pedersen (1906: 374, 416 = 1982: 152, 194) separates Arm. *tatrak* from Skt. *tittirā-* and others and treats it as “eine andere onomatopoeitische Bildung (eine noch andere ist gr. *τετράζων*)”.

However, the correspondence **t* : Arm. *t* is not regular [Greppin 1981a: 505; 1981b: 6^{Nr19}]. Ĵahukyan (1967: 99; 1982: 51; 1987: 197) explains this by onomatopoeic character of the word, while Ačaryan (HAB 4: 381), noting also the ending -*ak*, follows Hübschmann (1897: 395^{Nr10}) in treating *tatrak* as borrowed from Iran. **tatur-ak*, cf. Med. *ταύρας* ‘pheasant’ (*ταύρας*: ὁ φασιανὸς ὄρνις) attested in Athenaeus 9.387. Greppin (apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 217a) states that Arm. *tetrak* (perhaps a misprint for *tatrak*, although such a form does exist in Łarabał and vicinities) is a loan, but he does not specify the source. Hovhannisyán (1990: 270c) places *tatrak* in his list of Iranian loans. Olsen (1999: 254, 939) mentions Gr. *τέτραξ* and Med. *ταύρας*, and considers the precise origin of Arm. *tatrak* to be unknown.

The Iranian origin is possible in view of not only the unaspirated *t* and the ending -*ak*, but also the root vowel -*a-*, though, individually taken, none of these arguments is of decisive significance. There are some native Armenian designations of birds or flying insects with diminutive -*ak*, e.g. *t’it’et/rn* ‘butterfly’, *cice/arñ* ‘swallow’ (q.v.), although in the case of *tatrak*, no independent **tat(u)r-* is attested (but cf. below on Zeyt’un). Also the onomatopoeic nature of the word does not allow to take a clearcut decision.

According to Ačaryan (HAB 4: 381a), Łarabał, etc. *tétrak*, comparable with Gr. *τέτραξ*, derives from an unattested ClArm. form which has been borrowed from a corresponding Median form. Since ClArm. stressed *i* yields Łarabał, etc. *é* (cf. *cicat* ‘laughter’ > *cécat*, *ciran* ‘apricot’ > *céran*, *hing* ‘five’ > *heng*’, *tiz* ‘tick’ > *tez*, etc., see Davt’yan 1966: 35 and in the glossary, and HAB s.vv.), one may alternatively posit an old Armenian by-form **tit(ə)r-* which can directly be linked with Skt.

tittirá- (or a corresponding unattested Iranian form) and/or be interpreted as a reduplication of the type *cicarn* ‘swallow’, see 2.3.2.

If the *-u-* in Zeyt‘un *dadyəg* is not an epenthesis (for some not very impressive examples, see Ačāryan 2003: 138; *tatrak* is not mentioned here), one might posit an older **tatur(a)-* comparable with the above-mentioned *ταύρας* ‘pheasant’.

targal ‘spoon’; attested in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.47 (1913=1991: 174^{L5f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 187): *targal unel oski ew patarak‘at*: “[the right] to have a golden spoon and fork”. For the context, see Xalat‘janc 1896, 1: 256ff; Thomson 1978: 188₃.

Later forms: *trgal* in Step‘annos Siwnec‘i, 8th cent. [Adonc‘ 1915=2008: 190^{L6}], *t/drgal* in later Grammarians, Canons attributed to Sahak, and in Middle Armenian: *drgal* in Geoponica and ISg *drgal-ov* in Alēk‘sianos (see also HAB 4: 644b), *dgal* in Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i, etc., *dk‘al* in a 14th century colophon and a 16th century inscription [MijHayBař 1, 1987: 171a, 184ab].

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects, almost everywhere with loss of the *-r-*. The only exception is Tigranakert *t‘ark‘al* [HAB 385a; Haneyan 1978: 47, 197b]. The forms are: Ařtial (Hung., Pol.) *d‘ig‘al* [Ačāryan 1953: 23, 287], Polis, Nor Naxiřewan *t‘k‘al*, Xarberd *d‘g‘al* [HAB 4: 385a], K‘esab *dəguol* [Č‘olak‘ean 1986: 200a], Svedia *d‘ig‘ul* [Ačāryan 2003: 589], Agulis *dügöl*, instr. *dügöl-äv* [M. Zak‘aryan 2008: 88], etc. The other dialects display a metathetic form: **gdal* [HAB 4: 385a].

●ETYM From PIE **doru*, gen. **dréu-s*, n. ‘wood’: Skt. *dāru-*, GSg *drós*, *drúṇaḥ*, ISg *drúṇā* n. ‘wood’, *dārvi* f. ‘spoon’, *darvī* f. ‘spoon’, *dróṇa-* n. ‘wooden vessel, trough, bucket’, YAv. *dāuru*, GSg *draoš* n. ‘piece of wood, tree-trunk’, OPers. *dāruv* ‘wood’, MPers., NPers. *dār* ‘wood, tree’, Gr. *δόρυ*, gen. *δόρατος* n. ‘wood, tree-trunk, spear’, *δρῶς*, *δρῶς* f. ‘tree’, oak’ (Frisk 1: 411-412, 421-422), OEngl. *trēo(w)* = Engl. *tree*, OCS *drěva* n. pl. ‘wood’, *drěvo* n. ‘tree’, Alb. *dru/drū* m. ‘wood; tree; stem, trunk’ < **druuā* (Demiraj 1997: 146-148), etc. Dervischjan 1877: 54₁,¹²⁷ Lidén 1906: 66; HAB 4: 384-385; Pokorny 1959: 214; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 704, 721, 761; Mallory/Adams 1997: 598.

According to Ačāryan (HAB 4: 421b, 422; see also Saradževa 1986: 66; Ĵahukyan 1987: 118, 162), here belong also *tořn* ‘pestle’ and *torg* ‘loom, weaving of spider-web’. Meillet (p.c. apud HAB 4: 421b) accepted the etymology of *tořn*. As is correctly pointed out by Ačāryan (HAB 4: 422b), the original meaning of *torg* was ‘wooden framework, loom’ (cf. the dialectal evidence), and the meaning ‘weaving, fabric, net’ (attested in Hexaameron) has secondarily been derived from ‘wooden framework’ > ‘woven framework, weaving’.

Skt. *dārvi* f. and *darvī* f. ‘spoon’ are formally and semantically comparable to Arm. *torg* ‘wooden framework, loom’ and *targ-al* ‘spoon’ (HAB 4: 384b; Ĵahukyan 1982: 71). We can reconstruct Armeno-Aryan fem. **dorū-i(h₂)-* vs. oblique and compositional **dru-* which would yield Arm. *torg* and *targ-*, respectively. On the other hand, Arm. *torg* ‘wooden framework, loom’ is amazingly close to HLuw. *tarw-i(ia)-* prob. ‘wooden beam’ (see below), both formally and semantically.

The semantic shift ‘wood’ > ‘spoon’ is quite natural. In Svedia (Musa-leř = Musa Dagħ), for instance, up to the Armenian Genocide in 1915, spoons were made only

¹²⁷ Dial. *drgal* is certainly secondary (pace Dervischjan 1877: 54₁).

of wood, mainly of ash-tree and box-tree (see Gyzalyan 2001: 17-18, 88). Spoons and ladles were made of wood also in Zangezur (Lisic'yan 1969: 164-165), Sasun (Petoyan 1965: 158), etc. (HAB 4: 384b; Lisician 1955: 195; Marutjan 1989: 135b).

Usually no cognate forms are cited for Arm. *-al-* in *targal*. Eichner 1978: 151 posits **dru-ah₂-* + **-lah₂-*, citing no cognates with **-l-*. Klingenschmitt 1982: 238 posits **dru-ālo-*. One may think of Maced. *δάρυλλος* f. 'oak' (on which see Pokorny 1959: 215), but this is not very impressive. In my opinion, Arm. *targal* is astonishingly identical with Hitt. ^{GIS}*taru-āli-* n., which refers to an implement used for grinding or crushing, probably something like 'pestle', 'Mörser', 'Stößel', cf. CLuw. *taruūal-* 'Mörser' (see Hoffner 1967a: 357a; Starke 1990: 336; Rieken 1999: 434), itself a derivative of *tāru-* n. 'wood', cf. CLuw. ^{GIS}*tāru-* n. 'wood', *dāruš-* n. 'statue', HLuw. **taru-* n. 'wood', *tarw-i(ia)-* prob. 'wooden beam', *tarut-* n. 'statue' (see Kloekhorst 2008: 849). For **-al(i)* in designations for implements or the like cf. e.g. Hitt. ^{GIS}*hulāli-* n. 'distaff' (see Starke 1990: 300-343; Rieken 1999: 434); Arm. *tam-al(i)* 'building, roof' probably from QIE **dmh₁li(h₂)-*.

As to *toṛn* 'pestle', note especially Skt. *drōṇa-* n. 'wooden vessel, trough, bucket' (HAB 4: 421b). The Armenian word may be derived from **doru-no-* 'wooden implement' (Jahukyan 1982: 111), with analogical *o*-grade from nom. **doru*. One may also think of **doru-n-t-* (cf. Gr. gen. *δόρατος*, if from **doruṇ-to-*). For the meaning 'pestle' cf. Hitt. ^{GIS}*taru-āli-*.

To conclude: PIE neuter **doru* 'wood' is largely involved in Armenian craft terminology. Here we find remarkable correspondences between Armenian, Aryan and Anatolian:

Arm. *torg* 'wooden framework, loom': Skt. *dārvi* f. and *darvī* f. 'spoon': HLuw. *tarw-i(ia)-* prob. 'wooden beam';

Arm. *toṛn* 'pestle': Skt. *drōṇa-* n. 'wooden vessel, trough, bucket';

Arm. *targ-al* 'spoon': Hitt. ^{GIS}*taru-āli-* n. 'pestle' or the like.

See also s.v. *tarr* 'element, substance, principle'.

***tart'** (dial.) 'stiff manure briquettes used for heating', 'thick layer of dirt on a body'.

●DIAL Baberd, Ararat, Nor Bayazet, Łarabał, Surmalu, Van 'stiff manure briquettes used for heating' [Ačarean 1913: 1018a], Muš, Alaškert, Bulanəx 'id.' [Amatuni 1912: 619-620]; Xarberd, Van 'thick layer of dirt on a body' [Ačarean 1913: 1018a].

●ETYM Jahukyan (1972: 285; 1987: 118) connects **tart'* with *teṛem* 'to flay' or 'to become callous, be covered with hard layer of skin' (q.v.), comparing with OEngl. *tord* 'dirt', etc. and hesitantly positing **dṛ-t^h-*. Since in the majority of dialects the sequence *-rt'* may also go back to *-rd*, we can tentatively reconstruct **tard* and derive it from QIE **dṛ-tV-*, cf. Skt. *dṛti* 'leather bag', Gr. *δρατός*, etc. For the suffix or determinative *-t'*, on the other hand, see e.g. s.vv. **xil-t'* 'knag on a tree, a swelling in tree' and **her-t'* 'turn, queue'. Uncertain.

***tarm**, *i*-stem: GDSg *tarm-i* in Dawt'ak (7th cent.) apud Movsēs Kałankatuac'i 2.35 (1983: 229^{L10}; Dowsett 1961: 148; Dowsett 1992: 156-157), Nersēs Šnorhali (12-13th cent.), GDPI *tarm-i-c'* in Grigor Narekac'i 67.5, Xač'atryan/Łazinyan 1985: 519^{L98}), Esayi Nč'ec'i (13-14th cent.) 'flock of birds' (Grigoris Aršaruni, 7-8th cent., etc.), 'swarm of gad-flies' (Grigor Narekac'i 67.5, see above); 'starling' in Nersēs Šnorhali etc., cf. *tarm-a-haw* 'id.' (twice in Hexaameron alongside with synonymous

sarik, rendering Gr. *ψήρ* ‘starling’ and *σελευκίς* ‘a bird which eats locusts, *Pastor roseus*, the Rose-coloured Pastor’, K. Muradyan 1984: 260^{L1f}, 279^{L4}; index: 377ab); reduplicated adverb *tarm-a-tarm* ‘by flocks (said of birds)’ in Eznik Kołbac‘i (5th cent.), cf. adv. *tarm tarm* ‘id.’ (Ephrem); *tarm-a-fur* ‘mythological water which is followed by flocks of locust-chasing birds’ (Vardan Arewelc‘i etc.).¹²⁸

The adverb *tarm-abar* is attested in Dionysius Thrax, 6-7th cent. [AdonDion 2008: 31^{L25}].

According to Ačařyan (HAB 4: 387a, 422b), here belongs also **torm* ‘group of ships’ (q.v.).

•DIAL Agulis *torm* ‘a bird’, with regular vocalic development [Ačařean 1935: 22, 392], Balu *damr* ‘a bird of passage resembling the swallow’ (Sargisean 1932: 133-134, 537; HAB 4: 387a), T‘iflis *tarb* ‘a locust-killing bird of Masis’ (cf. Georg. *t‘arbi*, HAB 4: 387a).

•ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 387a; 422-423) lists a few etymological suggestions, but does not accept any of them.

Ĵahukyan (1991: 42-43) derives Arm. *tarm* and **torm* from QIE **drg^h-(s)mo-* and **dorg^h-(s)mo-* respectively, connecting with Mlr. *dremm*, Nlr. *dream* ‘Schar, Abteilung von Menschen’ (**drg^h-smo-*), Bret. *dramm* ‘Bündel, Garbe’, Gr. *δράγμα* ‘handfull, esp. of (stalk of) corn’, *δράσσομαι* ‘to grasp, take handfulls’, etc., derived from PIE **derg^h-* ‘to grasp’ (see Pokorný 1959: 212-213). Perhaps a European substratum word.

tarr, pl. tant. in the Bible: loc. *i tarer-s*, gen.-dat. *tarer-c‘*, instr. *tarer-b-k‘* (Astuacaturean 1895: 1433c); NSg *tarr*, GDSg *tarer* (Eznik Kołbac‘i, Agat‘angelos, Barseł Kesarac‘i, Anania Širakac‘i, Grigor Narekac‘i, etc.); *i*-stem: GDSg *tarr-i* (Hamam Arewelc‘i), AblSg *i tarr-ē* (Grigor Narekac‘i), GDPl *tarr-i-c‘* (Plato, etc.); *a*-stem: ISg *tarer-a-w* (Nersēs Lambronac‘i), GDPl *tarer-a-c‘* (Book of Chries 5.5.16, 6.4.2); NPl *tarear-k‘*, GDPl *tarear-c‘* (Vardan Arewelc‘i) ‘element, matter, substance, body, principle’ (Bible+); **tar**, *i*-stem ‘element; letter’ (see below).

Apart from the Biblical evidence, the word is attested several times in Elišē, Chapter 7 (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 350-352; transl. Thomson 1982: 221-222), APl *tarer-s* and GDPl *tarer-c‘*, referring to elements, in particular the four basic elements. GDPl *tarer-a-c‘* is found in Book of Chries 5.5.16, 6.4.2 (G. Muradyan 1993: 122^{L27}, 142^{L26}; Russ. transl. 2000: 117).

Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.) describes the moon as follows (A. G. Abrahamyan 1940: 39^{L17}): *lusinn tarr ē setm, xist, mak‘ur, gndajew*. It seems natural to follow the ModArm. translation of Abrahamyan/Petrosyan 1979: 97: “the moon is a dense, hard, spherical body”. Thus, *tarr* is here to be understood as ‘substance, body’.

tar ‘element; letter’: GDPl *tar-i*, GDPl *tar-i-c‘* in Dionysius Thrax, 6-7th cent. [AdonDion 2008: 4^{L11}, 40^{L24}]. Here we read on the connection between *tarr* and *tar* (4^{L21f}): *Na ew noynk‘ isk tar-k‘ koč‘in, vasn zi unin tarrumn imn ew dasut‘iwn : Tā δè*

¹²⁸ The connection of Arm. *tarmajur* to Hurr. *tarmani* and Urart. *tarmanlā* ‘source’ (see Greppin 1991b: 725b, 725b₄₈; 2008: 1₂) is uncertain. The etymology would imply that the association of the first part of the Armenian compound (an otherwise unattested **tarm-* ‘source’?) with *tarm* ‘flock of words’ is folk-etymological. See also Ĵahukyan 1987: 425 (confusing with Arm. *t‘arm* ‘fresh’).

αὐτὰ καὶ στοιχεῖα καλεῖται διὰ τὸ ἔχειν στοιχόν τινα καὶ τάξιν. Arm. *tar-k'* and *tarrumn* correspond to *στοιχεῖα* 'letters; lines; (physical) elements' and *στοῖχος* 'file or column of soldiers, etc., row of trees, poles, etc.' respectively. Also in Step'annos Siwnec'i [AdonDion 2008: 199^{L4f}].

On *tarr* and *tar*, see further AdonDion 2008: cxlvi-cxlviii; Jähukyan 1954: 127-130, 149, 189, 251; 1967: 11; Xaç'eryan 1962: 346-347; and especially A. Muradyan 1971: 181-183. Further, see Ravnæs 1991: 88. On the notion of *tarr*, pl. *tarer-k'* 'element', see Thomson 1992: 195, 201. For the alternation *tarr* : *tar* cf. *ēr-* from *err-* 'three-' [HAB 2: 50b].

●ETYM Considered to be a word of unknown origin [HAB 4: 388b; Olsen 1999: 149, 961]. Jähukyan 1982: 106 in passing suggests a derivation from PIE **doru* 'wood' and reconstructs **dəruro-*. Later he was apparently unsatisfied with this etymology since he did not include it in his fundamental 1987.

Nevertheless, the etymology is worth of consideration. Rather than a suffix **-ro-*, we may assume a nominative *-r* after the type of neuters following the *r/u*-declension, cf. *cun-r* vs. **ḡonu-* 'knee', etc. A number of such words display zero-grade roots, see s.vv. *asr* 'fleece', *barjr* 'high', *catr* 'laughter', etc. For a discussion of the *r/u*-declension, see especially s.v. *asr* 'wool, fleece'. See also s.vv. *artawsr* 'tear', *metr*, *met-u* 'honey'.

We may start with nom. **dōru-r*, obl. **dr-(e)u-*. The nominative becomes **dərur* > *tar(u)r* with analogical zero-grade. That the *r*-stem word has been generalized early and thus belongs to an *r*-stem instead of the expected *r/u*-declension (which presupposes gen. **taru-*) is not a decisive counter-argument, cf. e.g. *hur*, *o*-stem 'fire' (q.v.). Also in Greek, the PIE PD neuters of heteroclite **-r/n-* declension are reflected in different declension classes, note *ὕδωρ*, *-ατος* 'water' and *ἥπαρ*, *-ατος* 'liver' on the one hand, and *πῦρ*, *πῦρός* 'fire' on the other (see Rix 1992: 126-127).

For the semantic development compare Gr. *ῥλη* 'wood, timber', 'material, matter' > Arm. *hiwt(ē)* 'matter, element, substance, principle'.

tawn, *i*-stem 'feast' (Bible+). See s.v. *pałat*₂.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. [HAB 4: 442b]

●ETYM Connected with Lat. *daps*, *-pis* f. 'sacrificial meal', Gr. *δάπτω* 'devour', etc., see HAB s.v.; Pokorny 1959: 176-177; Gamkrelidze / Ivanov 1984: 701; Mallory/Adams 1997: 496b. For the semantic field and cultural background, see Benveniste 1969: 1: 74-77; 2: 226-229 (= 1973: 61-63, 484-486); Mallory/Adams 1997: 496-497. Watkins (1976; see also Corthals 1979: 229; Matasović 1996: 151) adds Irish *dúan* 'poem' (< **dapnā-*) to these words. Toch. B *tāpp-* 'to eat' is uncertain [Adams 1999: 286-287]. See also Pedersen 1924: 224b = 1982: 307b; Jähukyan 1992: 20.

The Armenian prototype may have been **dh₂p-ni-* or **dh₂p-nih₂-*, for which there is no direct comparative evidence; cf. Lat. *damnum* n. 'financial loss' and OIc. *tafn* 'sacrificial animal', both from **dap-no-*, as well as Gr. *δαπάνη* f. 'cost, expenditure'. Olsen (1999: 101) alternatively suggests a closer parallelism with Lat. *daps*, "in which case the *i*-stem would have to be a contamination between the acc.sg. in *-n* and an *i*-stem as the usual substitution of an older root noun". I would prefer a direct association with the above-mentioned cognates with the nasal suffixal element, and

a subsequent morphological reformation after words like *ban*, *jawn*, etc. The etymological meaning of Arm. *tawn* ‘feast’ is, then, *‘feast with sacrificial meal’.

Note also Gr. *δεῖπνον* n. ‘meal’, which is usually regarded as a Mediterranean cultural word probably reflecting **daip-n-*; its relationship with *δαίς*, *δαίτη* is not clear; the whole group may be of a substratum origin (see Frisk 1: 358; van Windekens 1966: 96; Chantraine 1968-80: 258; Furnée 1972: 325-326; 339₂, 352; Beekes 1975: 80).

Further, note Arm. *tuar* ‘neat, cattle’ (dial. ubiquitous **tawar*, see HAB 4: 424b) in *tuarac* = *tuar* ‘cattle’ + *arac* ‘pasturing’ through haplology, meaning ‘pasturing’ (Eusebius of Caesarea: *i tuarac-i*) and ‘pasturer, herdsman’ (in a homily ascribed to Elišē), cf. also *tuarac-akan* ‘herdsman’ Bible+ [NHB 2: 890bc]; see also s.v. place-name *Tuarac-a-tap*’. Usually compared to OEngl. *tīber*, *tīfer* n. ‘sacrificial animal, sacrifice’, OHG *zebar* ‘id.’, late MHG *ungezibere*, Germ. *Un-ge-ziefer* n. ‘schädliches Kleingetier: vermin’, actually, ‘impure animal, not fit for sacrifice’, Olc. *tivurr* m. (if meaning ‘offering’ and not ‘god’), Goth. **tibr* ‘offering’, etc.; see Lidén 1906: 8-10; HAB 4: 424; Pokorny 1959: 222; Ĵahukyan 1987: 118; Mallory/Adams 2006: 142. For a further discussion on this etymon, see Scardigli 1961: 138, 138₄; Hamp 1973: 322; Polomé 1975: 659-660; Lehmann 1986: 344; Pfeifer 1989, 3: 1873. This etymon has been compared to Semitic (< Afro-Asiatic) **q-b-ḥ* ‘to sacrifice’: Ugar. *dbḥ* ‘sacrifice’, Hebr. *zəḇaḥ* ‘sacrificial animal’, Arab. *q-b-ḥ* ‘to sacrifice’, *qibḥu* ‘sacrifice’; etc. (see Illič-Svityč 1964: 6^{Nr19}); note possible Kartvelian parallels: Svan *təḇal-* ‘to sacrifice’, etc. (ibid. 6₁₉). On the other hand, the Armenian dialectal form **tawar* is reminiscent of Semitic **tāwar-* ‘bull’.

The relationship between all these IE and non-IE words is not quite clear. Regardless of the ultimate origin of the etymon and further details, one may tentatively posit a Mediterranean-Pontic-Neareastern cultural word **de/aip-n-* or **deip-r-* ‘sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal’.

teġ, *a*-stem: GDPl *teġ-a-c’*, IPl *teġ-a-w-k’* (also *o*-stem in NHB 2: 862c without evidence) ‘site, place’ (Koriwn, Elišē, Aristotle, Zenob, etc.); **teġi**, *ea*-stem: GDSg *teġw-o-y*, LocSg *i teġw-o-ĵ*, AblSg *i teġw-o-ĵ-ē*, ISg *teġe-a-w*, AccSg *teġi-s*, GDPl *teġe-a-c’* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1434-1436) ‘id.’; see also s.v. **etġ**, GDSg *etġ* ‘id.’ (Bible+).

For the paradigm of *teġi* and the locative in *-oĵ*, see Charpentier 1909: 252-256; Meillet 1936: 21, 65-67, 73, 91, 93; Clackson 1994: 61-62; Matzinger 2005: 108-109.

●DIAL The form *teġ* is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 4: 394a].

●ETYM Pedersen 1906: 373-374 = 1982: 151-152 derives *etġ* and *teġi* from PIE **sed-* ‘to sit’ comparing with Lat. *sella* ‘seat, chair, stool’. One usually reconstructs **sed-lo-* (HAB 4: 393b; Pokorny 1959: 886; Ĵahukyan 1959: 243; Aġabekyan 1979: 64; Volpe apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 505a). However, **sed-lo-* would yield Arm. *(h)*etġ*-. It is therefore better to reconstruct a **sed-el(o)-* > *etġ* (see Ė. Tumanjan 1978: 289-290; Ĵahukyan 1982: 105; 1987: 146; cf. Matzinger 2005: 73).

We can explain the forms *etġ* and *teġ(i)* from an ablauting paradigm: HD **séd-ōl* vs. acc. **sd-él-m*, or PD **sed-l-* (>> **sed-el-*) vs. gen. **sd-él-s* > PArm. *(h)*et-t* > **stet-* >> *etġ* vs. gen. *etġ* and **teġ*-. PArm. **tét-a-* (cf. GDPl. *teġ-a-c’*, etc.) and **teġi-*

a- (cf. *teři* and obl. *teř-e-a-*) point to **s(e)del-h₂* (cf. Lat. *sella* ‘seat’ from **sed-l-h₂*) and **s(e)del-ieh₂-*, respectively.

For the etymon, see further s.v. *hecanim* ‘to mount a horse’ and *nist* ‘seat’.

teř (*i*-stem according to NHB 2: 865c without evidence) ‘veil, coat’ (Genesis 38.14, Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.26, John Chrysostom).

The passage in Genesis 38.14 (Zeyt’unyan 1985: 328) reads as follows: *ehan zhanderjs ayrut’ean iwroy yink’enē, arkaw teř ew zardarec’aw* ‘she put off her widow’s garments, put on a veil (= Gr. *θήπιστρον*) and adorned herself’.

In Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.26 (1913=1991: 75^{L13f}, transl Thomson 1978: 116): *kin omn ciranazgest, erknağoyñ unelov ziwreaw teř* ‘a woman dressed in purple and wrapped in a veil the color of the sky’. For testimony from John Chrysostom and for compounds, see NHB 2: 865; Hac’uni 1923: 130-131; HAB 4: 395a.

●ETYM For the etymology, see s.v. *teřem* ‘to flay’. Olsen (1999: 947) places the word in her list of words of unknown origin not mentioning any etymological suggestion. According to Ačařyan (HAB 4: 395b), Georg. *t’eri* ‘all kind of cover, rug, mattress, etc.’ is an Armenian loanword.

teřates, GDSg *teřates-i* (Leviticus 15.33) ‘having an issue of blood’, said of menstruation (Bible+).

●DIAL No dialectal record in HAB 4: 395b. NHB 2: 865c informs that **teřates** dialectally (*řamkōrēñ*) refers to haemorrhoids of men.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 395b) derives this compound (with *tes-* ‘to see’) from *teřem* ‘to flay’ or ‘to become callous, be covered with hard layer of skin’ (q.v.) and points out that the semantic relationship is difficult to explain. Ałayan (1974: 141-142) explains the semantics through the meaning ‘veil, cloth’ referring to the usage of a piece of cloth for menstruation, cf. dial. *řar* and *halav* referring to ‘menstruation’ (on these words, see AčařLiak 6, 1971: 762).

Olsen (1999: 966) places the word in her list of words of unknown origin without mentioning any etymological suggestion.

teřem ‘to flay’ or ‘to become callous, be covered with hard layer of skin’ (Elišē, Vardan Arewelc’i), **ořn-teř** ‘wound on the back of a horse resulted from rubbing’ (Geoponica, see NHB 2: 508b), **teř**, IPl *teř-i-w-k* ‘callus on skin of sole’ (*Ptm. ar leh* apud NHB 2: 865c, bibliography vacat); **teř-a-zerc ařnem** ‘to plunder, rob, despoil’ (Eznik Kořbac’i, Eusebius of Caesarea, Canon Law), lit. ‘to flay, make skinless’, cf. the semantic development in Arm. dial. *plakel*, etc. [HAB 4: 395b], **teř-a-zercem** ‘id.’ (Book of Chries); **třn-awor** ‘callous’ (Gregory of Nyssa).

A textual illustration from Elišē, Chapter 7 (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 354^{L5f}, transl. Thomson 1982: 223): *Jerk’ mer p’apareal en i kac’ni, ew ořunk’ mer teřeal en i p’aytakri* ‘Our hands have become calloused from the axe and our backs worn from carrying wood’.

●ETYM Since Meillet 1894: 165 (for the comparison with Greek, see already NHB 2: 865c), connected with Lith. *derù, diřti* ‘to flay’, OCS *derō, dbrati* ‘to flay’, Czech *dráti* ‘to tear’, Gr. *δέπω* ‘to flay’, *δέπαç* ‘skin, leather’, Skt. *dar-* ‘to crack, split, break, burst’, MPers., NPers. *darrīdan* ‘to tear up’, etc. The Armenian verb is derived from **der-s-* (see HAB 4: 395b; Pokorny 1959: 206, 210; Ĵahukyan 1987: 118). For the forms, see also Frisk 1: 368-370; Chantraine 1968-80: 265-266;

ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 4, 1977: 209; 5, 1978: 218-219; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 701-702; Mallory/Adams 1997: 567b.

In view of the cognate forms referring to ‘leather garment’, ‘coat’, etc., Ačařyan (HAB 4: 396a; see also Ĵahukyan 1987: 118) identifies this *ter-* ‘*skin, leather’ with *ter* ‘veil, coat’ (q.v.). Further, note *terates* ‘having an issue of blood’ said of menstruation (Bible+), which seems to contain **ter-* ‘cloth’ (see s.v.), as well as *tar-a-tok* ‘coat’ (q.v.), probably composed of **tar-* from zero-grade form **d̥sV-* and an obscure **tok*. Note also *torn* ‘rope’ (q.v.) probably derived from **dor(s)-n-*. Finally, dial. *tart* ‘stiff manure briquettes used for heating’, ‘thick layer of dirt on a body’ (q.v.) has been connected to these words as well.

According to Ařayan (1974: 142-143), *trn-awor* ‘callous’ (see above) contains **tirn* or **tuřn* from **d̥ers-en* or **d̥ors-en*, respectively. The vocalism remains uncertain.

Olsen 1999: 780 derives *terem* from **derh₂e-* (cf. Gr. *δέρας* ‘skin, leather’) assuming a development **-rh₂V- > -r(V)-*, which I do not share because none of the examples is unambiguous and convincing, see s.vv. *krunk* ‘crane’, an onomatopoeia, and *meřanim* ‘to die’, probably from sigmatic aorist **meř-s-*; further see Ravnæs 1991: 88₁.

More probably, Arm. *ter-* reflects **der-s-* (see above), which may be identified with the sigmatic aorist **der-s-*, cf. Skt. subj. *darřasi*, etc. If the trilled *-r* of the noun *ter* ‘veil’ is not due to association with the verb *terem*, then one might think of **der-s-i-*, cf. Gr. *δέρρις* f. ‘skin, leathern covering’. However, this Greek word seems to reflect **der-ti-* (see Clackson 1994: 54).

***ti** ‘day’, only in *erk-ti* ‘two days’, attested in John Chrysostom, Commentaries on Philippians (twice), Colossians (once), Ephesians (three times); note also *erk-tiw* ‘id.’ in the same Commentary on Colossians

For the typology of the compound cf. dial. Muř *erkor* < **erk-ōr* ‘(for) two days’ e.g. in a fairy-tale recorded in Alek’sandrapol in 1915, see HŽHek’ 13, 1985: 221^{L1}: *or ma k’elec’in, kam erkor* ‘they walked for one day or two’. Note also Moks *erkor* found in a tale (Orbeli 2002: 58^{L-5} [Nr 15]; transl. 134): *erkor mnac* ‘прошло два дня’. In a folk epic from Xarberd (Hut‘Sam 1895: 356^{L-22}): *or ma erkor anc’av* ‘one or two days passed’.

●ETYM Obviously related with *tiw* ‘day’ (q.v.). The loss of *-w* is not explained by Ačařyan [HAB 4: 403a, 410a]. The form is reminiscent of the accusative forms Skt. *dyām*, Gr. *Zīv*, Lat. *diem* < **diēm*, OIr. *dé*, cf. the PIE word for ‘cow’ (see s.v. *kov* ‘cow’): **g^weh₂-u-* ‘cow’: Skt. *gauh*, acc. *gām*, Gr. *βοῦς*, acc. *βῶν*. For a discussion of the aberrant accusatives **diēm* and **g^wōm* (with loss of **-w-*), see Schindler 1973: 152-155; Watkins 1974; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 479-480, 750-752; Schrijver 1991: 120, 129; 1995: 109-110; Szemerényi 1996: 181-182; Nassivera 2000: 59ff. Beekes (1990: 42, cf. 50) argues for an accusative with lengthened grade **diēum* rather than **dieum*. Lat. *diēs* ‘day’ is based on AccSg **diēm* (Schrijver 1991: 120).

Arm. **ti-* ‘day’, as Lat. *diēs*, may be derived from PArm. nom. **tīh* < QIE **diēs*, with loss of the **-w-* analogically after the accusative.¹²⁹

¹²⁹ Alternatively, **ti* ‘day’ may be derived from PIE **dih₂-t(i)-*: Alb. *ditë* f. ‘day’, cf. OCS *дѣнь* ‘day’, etc. This is less probable.

For a possible trace of PArm. **ti-* ‘god’ or ‘Sky-god’, see s.v. *ciacan* ‘rainbow’. The PIE *u*-less form (Skt. *diām*, Lat. *diem*, Gr. *Zḗn*) has been compared to Old Chinese **thiim*, **thiin* ‘sky’; **tjaus* ‘shine’; **tos* ‘day’; **tees* ‘God, the god who knows everything, whose name (**tees*) means ruling the world under heaven’, from an original meaning ‘heaven’ (see Zhou Jixu 2002: 3^{Nr12}; Zhou Jixu 2003: 9-10, 14-15; and especially Zhou Jixu 2005).

***ti (or **tin*)** prob. ‘fat’.

MidArm. *xoz-ti*, GDSg *xoztui* or *xoztini* ‘fat of swine’ is attested in Geoponica and “Bžškaran jioy” (13th cent.) [HAB 2: 382b; Čugaszyan 1980: 104^{L-1,-3}, 200; MiġHayBar 1, 1987: 346a]. Derived from *xoz* ‘swine’, but the component **ti* is not specified (ibid.). The latter is hardly identical with the pl./coll. marker *-ti*. It probably is an otherwise unknown word meaning ‘fat’.

Another possible trace of the hypothetical **ti* ‘fat’ may be seen in *katti*. This word is found in Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i (5th or 7th cent.), in a list of some dairy and fish products for fast of *Nawakatik*‘. Of these words, *kaŋti* and *bacin* are unknown, and *xer* and *ščuk*, both being dairy products, are very rare in the literature and present in a few dialects (see HAB s.vv.). The word *katti* is listed between *kogi* ‘butter’ and *bacin* and may denote a kind of dairy product. It may be interpreted as **kaŋ(t)* ‘milk’ (see s.v. *kaŋ* ‘milk’) + **ti* ‘fat’, thus: ‘fat of milk’, that is a kind of butter or sour cream or the like.

Note also dial. *kz-ti* ‘a dairy product’, on which see HAB 2: 497a.

●ETYM No etymology of **ti* (or **tin*, if the nasal in GDSg *xoztini* is old) ‘fat’ is known to me. One may hypothetically compare it with Gr. *ἄνιμος* m. ‘fat of animals and men’ (cf. Frisk 1: 381) and/or CLuw. *tā(i)in-* n. ‘oil, fat’ (on which see Starke 1990: 239-242).

tik, *a*-stem: ISg *tk-a-w* (Agat‘angelos), AblSg *i tk-ē* (Genesis 21.15, see Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 235), GDPI *tk-a-c*‘ (Agat‘angelos), LocSg *i tk-i* (Sargis Šnorhali) ‘wineskin, a vessel made of an animal’s skin (for wine, oil, water, etc.)’ < ‘goat, skin of goat’ (Bible+).

GDPI *tk-a-c*‘ and ISg *tk-a-w* are found in a passage from Agat‘angelos § 109 (1909=1980: 65^{L1f}; transl. Thomson 1976: 123): *Ew sastkac‘eal t‘agaworin, et pndel zots nora i hrapoyrs* (var. *hrapars*) *tkac*‘, *ew kaxel zna glxivayr*; *ew et dnel jagar i nstoy tetwoj nora, ew arkanel jur tkaw yorovayn nora* : “The king, even more incensed, ordered his feet to be bound with cords of wineskins and him to be hung upside down. And he had a funnel placed in his bottom and had water poured from a wine-skin into his belly”. Also Bolognesi (1995: 5) translates *hrapoyrs/hrapars tkac*‘ as “cords of wineskins”. The reading *hrapar-s* must be the correct one (see s.v. *aṛapar* ‘craggy place’). Norayr (see HAB 3: 132b) identifies the word with *hrapoyr* found in P‘awstos Buzand 4.55 (see also Thomson 1976: 465¹⁰⁹). Garsoġan (1989: 176), however, takes the latter as identical with *hrapoyr* ‘charm, allurements, seduction, indulgence’ (Bible+).

MidArm. dimin. *tk-ik*, *tk-čor*, dimin. *tkčor-ak* ‘id.’ [MiġHayBar 2, 1992: 391b].

See also s.v. *aṛatik* ‘rope, cord’.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 406a].

The irregular *g^v* in Agulis *tag^v*, *tayg^v* points to an older **tig* [Ačarean 1935: 115]. Note also Łarabał *tek^v*, *teg^v*, *teyg^v* [Davtayan 1966: 483].

MidArm. *tk-čor* is reflected in Hačən *dəgjoy*, Zeyt'un *dəgjiy/r* [HAB *ibid.*; Ačaryan 2003: 340]; cf. also Łarabał **tk-čr-v-il* 'to swell' (see HAB 4: 406a).

●SEMANTICS The leather vessels called *tik*, etc. were made of skin of various animals: goats, oxen, calves, buffaloes (Marutjan 1989: 129a with references). In literary and ethnographical attestations *tik* mostly refers to the winebag made of skin of goat. Here are a few examples. It says in a riddle by Nersēs Šnorhali, 12th cent., Cilicia, that the he-goat (*k'ōš*) has nice winebags for wine: *ginoy uni ahuor taker* (A. Mnac'akanyan 1980: 287). Abraham Kretac'i (18th cent.) mentions water-containers called *tik* made of skins of sheeps and goats (1870: 16, see L. Petrosyan 1968: 37). In a versified saying recorded in T'iflis (Tēr-Alek'sandrian 1885: 52^{Nr69}): *Ul eir u tik dařar* "You were a kid, but turned into a wineskin". A few lines below *tkčur* is mentioned too.

It is not surprising then that Arm. *tik* originally referred to 'goat' (see below). For examples from other languages displaying the same semantic development, see HAB 4: 405b.

●ETYM Since Lidén (1906: 10-14), connected with Germ. **tigō* 'goat, he-goat' (cf. OHG *ziga*, Germ. *Ziege*, etc.) and Gr. Laconian *δίζα*: *αἰζ*. *Λάκωνες* (Hesychius). Alb. *dhi* f. '(she-)goat' (see Kortlandt 1986: 38 = 2003: 68, with ref.) rather belongs with *ayc* '(she-)goat' [Orel 1994: 358; Demiraj 1997: 160] (q.v.).

The Germanic form is derived from QIE **dig^h-* (Pokorny 1959: 222), which would yield Arm. **tig*, whereas the Laconian presupposes **diγ-ja* < **dig-ih₂-*. However, *δίζα* may be a corruption for **αἰζα* (see Kortlandt 1986: 38₁ = 2003: 68₁; Clackson 1994: 89, with ref.). The Armenian form requires a QIE **dig-* (see Pokorny 1959: 222, hesitantly assuming "tabuistische Entstehung"; cf. Ĵahukyan 1987: 118), which, with its two voiced stops, has an impossible root structure. Given the restriction of the word to Armenian, Germanic, perhaps also Greek, we may assume a substratum origin with a vacillation **-g^h-/*-g-*, unless one prefers an assimilation **dig^h-* > PArm. **dig-* > Arm. *tik* (see further s.v. *karkut* 'hail'). It is tempting to explain EArm. **tig-* (reflected in Agulis, etc.) from the proto-form **dig^h-*.

On the other hand, the Armenian form is usually explained by linking it with Germanic diminutive geminate in *-kk-*: OHG *zicki*, OEngl. *ticcen* 'Zicklein', etc. (Lidén *ibid.*; Meillet 1908-09: 356; Olsen 1999: 61, 826). For the issue, see also s.v. *buc* 'lamb'.

Nikolaev (1985: 72) compares PIE **dig^h-* with PAndi **t'uka* and PTsez **t'iga* 'he-goat' and OTurk. *teka* and points out that it is difficult to determine the primary source. On the other hand, he (*ibid.*) separates Gr. *τράγος* m. 'goat' from *τρώγω* 'to nibble' (see s.v. *aracem* 'to pasture') and considers it a Caucasian loan, which is phonetically improbable. One may wonder if the ECauc. forms are borrowed from Armenian. A larger areal context is assumed by Ĵahukyan 1987: 607. On Georg. *t'ik'i*, etc. which are treated as Armenian loanwords, see HAB 4: 406a; Matzinger 2005: 26₁₂₅.

*tit 'teat, bosom'; only in *merk-a-tit*, in P'awstos Buzand 4.15 /5th cent./ (1883=1984: 102^{L-6}, transl. Garsoñan 1989: 144). The passage reads as follows: *Isk kinn spaneloyñ*

P'aranjemn zhanderjsn patareal, zgēss arjakeal, merkatit i mēj ašxaranin kocēr : “As for P'aranjem, the wife of the slain, rending her garments and loosening her hair, she lamented with bosom bared among the mourners”. The text does not cite any reading variant for *merkatit*, but Ačařyan (HAB 4: 404a) notes that in a variant one finds *merkatik*.

In the homilies by Yovhan Mandakuni (5th cent.) or Yovhan Mayragomec'i (7th cent.) one finds *merkatik*. In NHB (2: 255b) the passage is referred to *Mand. c'ank.*, but this is not found in the list of abbreviations. In NHB (ibid.) the word is read as *merkatit* and identified with the above-mentioned *merkatit* of P'awstos, and is interpreted as ‘with bosom bared’. Ačařyan (HAB 4: 404a, 409a), however, reads the compound as *merk-a-tig* (with *tig* ‘arm’), considering *tit* ‘bosom’ to be a ghost-word. This is possible, albeit unnecessary. The interpretation suggested in NHB finds some etymological (see below) and culturological support; note the habit of lamentation by women with bosom bared known from the ancient traditions, see e.g. Herodotus 2.85 (*φαίνουσαι τοὺς μαζοὺς*), and Vardiman 1982: 292, 296, and the inset following p. 128 (= Russ. transl. 1990: 288, 292, inset following p. 192).

●ETYM For Ačařyan's opinion and a philological discussion, see above. Bugge (1890: 85-86) compares the correspondence *cic* : (*merka*)*tit* with *car* ‘tree’ vs. *an-tar* ‘forest’.

Together with *titan* ‘nurse’ (Plato+), as well as *cic* ‘bosom’ (late attest.; widespread in the dialects), *cuc* ‘substance to be sucked’ (Bible+), dial. ‘marrow’, *ccem* ‘to suck’ (Bible+), perhaps also *tat* ‘grandmother’ (widespread in the dialects) [see s.vv.], derived from PIE **ǵeid-* ‘to suck’ and/or **iēta*, cf. Lith. *žįsti, židu* ‘to suck’, OEngl. *titt*, Engl. *teat*, Germ. *Zitze*, etc. [Jahukyan 1967: 133₁₄₂, 174, 174₃₀, 182, 302; 1982: 61, 217₈₀; 1987: 153, 196, 593]. For the comparison with the Germanic, see already Bugge 1890: 85.

For similar “Lallwörter” in Caucasian languages, see HAB 2: 471b; Jahukyan 1987: 593, 608.

If the final *-d* in Hamšen *gɔv-jud* ‘green lizard’ (cf. *kov-cuc*, lit. ‘cow-sucker’) is reliable (see s.v. *kov-a-diac* ‘a lizard’), one can regard the proto-form **cut* as an intermediary between *cic/cuc* and *tit* (cf. also the above-mentioned PIE **ǵeid-* ‘to suck’).

Note also CunLuw. *titan-* n. ‘(weibliche) Brust, Zitze (bei Tieren)’, *titant(i)-* ‘säugend’, on which see Starke 1990: 229-230. It is uncertain whether there is any connection between Arm. *titan* ‘nurse’ and the Luwian words. Further, see s.v. **tat(a)* ‘grandmother; midwife’.

titan, *a*-stem (with no evidence for the declension class) ‘nurse’ (in Plato and Grigor Magistros); **titani**, *ea-* stem (AblPl *i titaneac* in Plato) ‘wet-nurse’; **titanem** ‘to nurse, nurture’ and **titanean dayeak** ‘nurturing nurse’ (Grigor Magistros).

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 4: 409b) asks: “Made from Gr. *τιτθη, τιτθίον* ‘nurse’?” Note also *τιθήνη* ‘id.’.

For a further discussion, see s.v. *tit* ‘bosom’ (q.v.). If there was also a verbal **tit-* ‘to nurture’ (cf. CLuw. **tit(a)ji-* ‘säugen’, *titan-* n. ‘(weibliche) Brust, Zitze (bei Tieren)’, *titant(i)-* ‘säugend’, etc. [Starke 1990: 229-230]), one might interpret *tit-an* as a deverbative noun with the suffix *-an*.

tiw, GDLocSg *tu-ənj-ean*, LocSg *i tuənjēan*, *i tu-ē* (Bible+); later *o*-stem: ISg *təw-o-v* (Žamagirk‘) ‘day’ (Bible+); **tuənjēan** ‘morning’ (Hexaemeron); **tuənjēan-akan** ‘daily’ (Philo, Anania Širakac‘i, etc.), **tuənjēan-ayin** ‘daily’ (Movsēs Xorenac‘i 2.39 [1913=1991: 165^{L18}], etc.).

Frequently: *i tuē ew i gišeri* ‘at day and at night’ in the Bible (see Astuacaturean 1895: 1157-58) and the following literature, e.g. in Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i, 5th/7th cent. [2003: 1159b^{L5}] (*mišt i tuē ew i gišeri layi andadar* ‘I always cried, at day and at night continuously’); Movsēs Kałankatuac‘i/Dasxuranc‘i 1.21 (V. Aṛak‘elyan 1983: 70^{L1}).

●ETYM From PIE **dieus* ‘heaven, day, Sky-God’: Skt. NSg *dyáuḥ*, AccSg *dyām*, LocSg *dyāvi*, *divi* ‘heaven; Sky God, Father Sky; day’, *divā* ‘by day’, Gr. *Zeús*, voc. *Zeṓ*, gen. *Δι(φ)ός*, dat.loc. *Δι(φ)ί*, dat. also *Διφεί*, acc. *Ζῆν*, etc., Lat. *diēs*, *ēi* m. ‘day’, *in diem* ‘each day’, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 498; HAB 4: 410 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 185; Mallory/Adams 1997: 149b.

For a discussion of *tu(ə)njēan*, the final *-w* and other issues, see Charpentier 1909: 252-253; Meillet 1936: 85; Pisani 1950: 183; Godel 1975: 35; Jahukyan 1982: 123; Kortlandt 1984a: 100; 1989: 49 = 2003: 47, 93; Clackson 1994: 140, 163, 213₃₇; Olsen 1999: 176; Beekes 2003: 161, 164, 203-204; Matzinger 2005: 84. It is tempting to derive *tuənjēan* from PARM. **tiw-ini-* < **diu-(e)n-i-* in a way comparable to cognate formations in **-n-* as Hitt. *šiu-n(i)-*, *šiuñija-* ‘divine’, etc. (for a discussion of these forms, see Watkins 1974: 104ff; Neu 1974: 122ff; Starke 1990: 167⁵⁵¹).

The derivation of Arm. *di-k* ‘god’ (q.v.) from this PIE word (O. Haas 1940: 104) is untenable, although a contamination is possible (cf. the epenthetic *-w-* in *diw-c*‘-). For possible traces of PARM. **Tiw* ‘Sky-god’, see s.vv. *ciacan* ‘rainbow’, *kañin* ‘acorn’. Further, see s.v. **ti* ‘day’.

toł, *i*-stem: GDSg *toł-i* in Aristakēs Lastivertc‘i (11th cent.) and Yovhannēs Erznkac‘i, ISg *toł-i-w* in Grigor Narekac‘i (10-11th cent.) ‘line, rank; row of pearls, people, words, etc.’ (John Chrysostom etc.); **tołem** ‘to line up, align, organize in rows, plait together’, said of e.g. *atōt*‘s ‘prayers’, *araspels* ‘mythic stories’, *bans* ‘words’, etc. (Agat‘angelos, Eusebius of Caesarea, Severian of Gabala, etc.).

For attestations and a semantic analysis, see Ałayan 1974: 139-140.

●DIAL Muš, Alaškert *toł*, Axalc‘xa, Ararat *toł*, Suč‘ava *dōł* ‘line’; Nor Naxiĵewan **toł* ‘ruler (for drawing straight lines)’; Bulanəx, Č‘arsančag *toł* ‘necklace’ [HAB 4: 418b].

●ETYM Since Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 2: 28) and Pedersen (1906: 372 = 1982: 150), connected with OHG *zala*, Germ. *Zahl*, Olc. *tal* ‘Zahl; Erzählung’, Engl. *tale*, etc. (see also Pokorny 1959: 193). Ałayan (1974: 138-140) connects these Armenian and Germanic forms with Arm. *tał* ‘poem; song, melody; epic song’ (q.v.) and stresses the semantic identity of *toł* with Saxon *toel*, *talū* ‘row’. Ačarĵan (1908: 122b; HAB 4: 418) links *toł* with Georg. *t‘olo*, *t‘oli* ‘equal, resembling’ and assumes a common borrowing from an unattested Urartian source form. On this see, however, Ałayan 1974: 138-140.

***toř** ‘neck’.

●DIAL A dialectal word recorded only in the (sub)dialect of Axta/Hrazdan, as informed by Sofia Ačarjan, the wife of H. Ačarjan (see HAB 4: 658a). Used only in phrases: *toř lc ‘vel ē* ‘his neck is thickened (lit. filled)’; *toř hastac ‘rel ē* ‘he has thickened his neck’.

Sofia Ačarjan was a native speaker of the Axta/Hrazdan (sub)dialect [G. Step‘anyan 1976: 84], and sometimes provided her husband with unique dialectal words (see e.g. AčarHLPatm 2, 1951: 388).

●ETYM Ačarjan (HAB 4: 658a) connects with Lat. *dorsum*, ī n. ‘back; slope of a hill, ridge’, for the semantic shift comparing with *šlni* ‘neck’ : ‘face’ (Hamšen), ‘upper-back’ (Bulanəx), q.v. For more examples, see s.vv. *ořn* ‘spine, back’, *uln* ‘neck’, and 3.7.2. Lat. *dorsum* has been interpreted as **d-h₁orso-* (see Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 88b), see s.v. *or* ‘rump’. See also s.v. *tac* ‘care, nourishment, remedy, cultivation’.

tořn₁ ‘pestle’ (Nersēs Lambronac‘i); *sand-a-tořn* or *sand-i-tořn*, ISg *sanditoram-b* (Čarəntir) ‘pestle of mortar’ attested in Proverbs 23.31 (rendering Gr. *ῥηρον* ‘pestle’), Evagrius of Pontus, Čarəntir.

●ETYM See s.v. *targal* ‘spoon’.

tořn₂, *an*-stem: ISg *tořam-b*, NPl *tořun-k‘*, APl *tořun-s* (Bible+); *z-tořan-ē* (Hamam Arewelc‘i, 9th cent.) ‘rope, cord, noose’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Muš, Bulanəx *tōř* ‘leash, lead tied to a dog’ [HAB 4: 421b; Melik‘ean 1964: 538b], Alaškert, Rštunik‘ *tōř* ‘id.’ [Amatuni 1912: 634a].

●ETYM Usually derived from **dor(b^h)-n-*, cf. Skt. *dṛbhāti* ‘to tie together, tie in a bundle’, *darbhá-* m. ‘tuft of grass, bunch of grass’, OHG *zerben* ‘to turn about’, etc., Petersson 1916: 258-259; Pokorny 1959: 211-212; Ĵahukyan 1967: 62, cf. 136; 1987: 118; Mallory/Adams 1997: 607a; Olsen 1999: 140, 839. For a further discussion on the PIE etymon, see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 703-704.

Ałayan 1974: 149 derives *tořn* from PIE **der-* ‘to flay’ (see s.v. *teřem* ‘to flay’) but reconstructs **dorb^hn-*, thus confusing it with the above etymon. The derivation of *toř-n* ‘rope’ < ‘*leather rope’ from QIE **dor-* (cf. Gr. *δορά* f. ‘flayed skin’, *δορός* m. ‘leather sack’, etc.) is plausible. For the final *-n*, see 2.2.1.3.

torg ‘*wooden framework’: *torg sardi ostayni* ‘weaving or framework of spider-web’ in Hexaameron, where *torg* renders Gr. *ῥασμα* ‘weaving, fabric’ (K. Muradyan 1984: 189^{L17f}, glossed in 377b).

●DIAL Łarabał and Łarak‘ilisa (= Kirovakan-Vanajor) **torg* ‘wooden framework on which rug is woven’ [HAB 4: 422b]; Goris *tōrk‘*, *tōrk‘* (Margaryan 1975: 367b, 485b). A textual illustration is found in a story by Aksel Bakunc‘, native of Goris (Bakunc‘ 1, 1976: 176): *mankamard mi ałjik tork‘i ařař gorg ēř gorcum* ‘a young girl was weaving a rug in front of the loom (*tork‘*)’. For more details on Zangezur *tōrk‘*, see Lisic‘yan 1969: 158-159. A textual illustration from Tavuš folklore can be found in Xemč‘yan 2000: 173b^{L17}, glossed in 299a. Šamaxi *tolk* shows unclear sound developments [Bařramyan 1964: 42, 63, 228].

In the dictionary of Koylaw (Venice, 1889) one finds *torg* ‘a cylindrical wood used for lifting heavy things’ [HAB 4: 422b].

●ETYM See s.v. *targal* ‘spoon’.

***torm** ‘group of ships, fleet’, only in *naw-a-torm*, with *naw* ‘ship’ (Philo), *naw-a-torm-il* (Philo), *torm-il* and *naw-a-torm-il* ‘id.’ (Eusebius of Caesarea).

●ETYM See s.v. *tarm* ‘flock of birds’.

top'em ‘to beat with a beetle’ (Eusebius of Caesarea), ‘to beet with feet’ (Yovhannēs Erznkac'i), **tp'el** (Yaysmawurk'); **top'an**, *a*-stem (ISg *top'an-a-w*) ‘beetle for beating clothes’ (Eusebius of Caesarea+); **top'ič'**, *a*-stem (IPl *top'č'-a-w-k'*) ‘id.’ (Gēorg vardapet Skewrač'i, 13th cent., Cilicia).

●DIAL The verb has been preserved in Sebastia, Alaškert, Axalc'xa, Ararat, Łarabał, Van, Moks, in the form **tp'em* ‘to beat’. The noun *top'an* is present in Muš, meaning ‘beetle for beating the roof to make it flat’ [HAB 4: 431b].

●ETYM Compared with Gr. *δέφω*, *δέψω* ‘to stamp, knead’, SCR. *dépati* ‘to butt, slay’, Pol. *deptać* ‘to tread’ [Petersson 1916: 285; HAB 4: 431b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 118]. According to Clackson (1994: 224₁₁₂), the etymology is not completely certain. For the problem of the aspirated *p* ‘in the neighbourhood of *s, see Clackson 1994: 100, 222₆₈; cf. also *op'i* ‘poplar’ (see Witczak 1991). One should also take into account the possibility of an onomatopoeic word; see Ĵahukyan 1987: 319, introducing, albeit with reservation, CLuw. *dup(p)i-* ‘to beat’. Perhaps related with *tap* ‘earth, ground’.

For the formation of *top'-an*, see Clackson 1994: 112, 224₁₁₂.

tuar ‘neat, cattle’, see s.v. *tawn* ‘feast’.

tun, *an*-stem: GDSg *tan*, LocSg. *i tan*, AblSg *i tan-ē*, ISg *tam-b*, GDPl *tan-c'*, IPl *tam-b-k'* ‘house; stanza; family, tribe; land, region’ (Bible+); **tan-i-k'**, pl. tant. *ea*-stem: acc. *tani-s*, loc.-all. *i tani-s*, gen.-dat. *tane-a-c'*, instr. *tane-a-w-k'* ‘roof’ (Bible+); **əntani**, *ea*-stem: GDSg *əntanw-o-y*, GDPl *əntane-a-c'* ‘domestic; family’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The word *tun* is ubiquitous in the dialects; *tani-k'* is present in several dialects, in some of them reflecting a frozen API *tanis* or coll. **tanear* [HAB 4: 428b]; *əntani(k')* is found in a number of dialects, in euphemistic usage for ‘wife’ [HAB 2: 132a].

●ETYM From PIE **dōm*, gen. *dēm-s* ‘house’: Skt. *dām-*, GPI *dam-ām*, GSg **dām-s* in *pátir dán* ‘master of the house’, Av. *dam-*, GSg *dāng*, LocSg *dqm*, YAv. LocSg *dqmi* ‘house’, Gr. *δῶ* n. ‘house’, *δῶμα* n. ‘house, temple’, *δεσ-πότης* ‘master of the house, lord’ (cf. Skt. *dām-pati-*, Av. *dāng pati-*); cf. also Skt. *dāma-* m. ‘house’, Gr. *δόμος* m. ‘house, room’, Lat. *domus* f. ‘house, household’, OCS *domъ* ‘house’, etc. Klaproth 1831: 101b; NHB 2: 891b; Hübschmann 1883: 53; 1897: 498; HAB 4: 427-428 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 198; Szemerényi 1977: 95-96; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 697, 699; Mallory/Adams 1997: 281b.

From **dom-o-* or the like we would have Arm. **tum*. One therefore derives Arm. *tun* from nom. **dōm* or acc. **dom-ŋ*. Unlike Greek, Armenian has generalized **-n* (from **-m*) throughout the paradigm. Compare *jiwn*, *jean* ‘snow’ vs. Gr. *χιών*, *-όνος* ‘snow’. For a discussion, see Schmalstieg 1980; Schmitt 1981: 51; Kortlandt 1985: 21, 23 = 2003: 65, 67; Saradževa 1986: 244, 282; Stempel 1993 < 1987: 150-151; Ravnæs 1991: 99-100; Clackson 1994: 137; Olsen 1999: 134; Beekes 2003: 157, 168; Matzinger 2005: 21-22₁₀₈, 71₃₂₃, 72₃₂₆. For a further discussion of the declension, see s.vv. *jiwn* ‘snow’, *šun* ‘dog’.

See also s.v. *tamal* ‘roof’.

t-k'un 'awake, sleepless' (Grigor Tat'ewac'i, 14-15th cent.), **t-k'nim** 'to be awake, sleepless' (Bible+), **t-k'n-ut'iwn** 'sleeplessness' (Bible+), adv. **tk'n-abar** (John Chrysostom), etc. [NHB 2: 900bc; Astuacaturean 1895: 1475c].

●DIAL *Hačən däg'g'un* 'awake, sleepless' [HAB 4: 592b]; *Svedia dk'nil* 'to be awake, sleepless' [Andreasyan 1967: 386a].

●ETYM Composed of the privative prefix *t-* and *k'un* 'sleep' (q.v.).

C'

c'ax, *o*-stem: ISg *c'ax-o-v* several times in Geoponica (13th cent.); *i*-stem: ISg *c'ax-i-w* in Nersēs Palienc' (14th cent.) 'fresh branch with leaves' (Geoponica, Nersēs Palienc', "Bžškarən jioy" [Č'ugaszyan 1980: 128^{L-10}]), 'a kind of tree, maple [NHB 2: 904b] or ash [HAB 4: 446a]'; **c'axem** 'to harrow' in Xosrov Anjewac'i [NHB 2: 904c]; **c'ax-ut** 'brushwood' in Geoponica [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 401a]. On **c'agan** 'harrow' (Grigor Tat'ewac'i), see below. Dial. **c'ax** 'branch; firewood; brushwood', **c'ak'** 'a thorny plant; harrow'.

In Bařgirk' hayoc' (Amalyan 1975: 318), *c'ax* is represented in three meanings: (1) a coniferous tree, probably 'fir, spruce': *cařn mar* <...> *kam etewin*, (2) 'brushwood, woods, forest': *mac'ar*, *kam antar*, (3) 'fuel (firewood)': *vařeli*.

A thorny place in the Goris region called **C'ak'ut** is mentioned in Step'anos Őrbelean (A. A. Abrahamyan 1986: 226). On corroborative dialectal evidence, see below.

●DIAL **c'ax**: Van, Alařkert, Ararat 'brushwood, small dry branches broken off from trees or bushes and used as firewood' [Amatuni 1912: 640a]; Hamřen 'brushwood, bush; a shrub and the broom made of it'; T'iflis 'dry branches'; Ararat 'firewood'; Łarabał, *Seoləwz* (Nikomidia) 'bush or branches for silkworm' (note the Georgian semantics below); Binkean (Sebastia, Tevrik region) 'leaves of juniper used as fodder'; Zeyt'un *c'ox*, *c'ox* 'leaf, especially of vine' [Ačarean 1913: 1051a; HAB 4: 447a]; *Svedia c'ux* 'twigs to be burnt in sunk oven' [Ačaryan 2003: 589].

A compound: Van, Muř, Bulanəx, Alařkert, řirak, Aparan, Ararat ***c'ax-awel** 'broom made of branches' [Amatuni 1912: 640]. Agulis *c'łavil* shows an exceptional and unexplained sound change *-x-* : *-ł-* (Ačarean 1935: 108, 393). This may probably be explained by contamination with *jah* 'a kindling oily stick, torch', cf. T'iflis, řamaxi *čat* [HAB 4: 119b; Bařramyan 1964: 223]. The same contamination may also explain the hushing *č-* in Łarabał *čxəvül*, perhaps also Georg. *c'haxi* vs. *c'haxi* 'branches of mulberry for silkworm'; cf. also Georg. *c'haxe* 'a bush, былинка' (see HAB 4: 447a).

Derivative: Hamřen (*c'axud*), Trapizon ***c'ax-ut** 'woods, forest' [Ačarean 1913: 1051b; HAB 4: 447a], also 'mountain' (see 3.4.1). On **c'ax-an**, see below.

c'ak': Łarabał (*c'äk'* in HAB 4: 447a and 452a, but *c'ak'* in Davt'yan 1966: 487), Łaradał, Agulis, Lori 'thorn; a thorny shrub, the branches of which are used for making hedges' [HAB 4: 447a]; Van, Muř, Bulanəx, Sip'an, Aparan 'harrow made of thorny bushes or tree-branches' [Amatuni 1912: 642a]; Moks *c'ak'* 'борона из хвороста' (Orbeli 2002: 338; a textual illustration in 63^{Nr31}, Russ. transl.

138); Łarabał, Łazax, Lori, etc. **c'ak'-i** 'a thorny wild plant, *Paliurus aculeatus*' [HAB 4: 447a].

Łarabał **c'ak'-an** (*c'āk^yän*, Davt'yan 1966: 487) 'harrow made of thorny bushes or tree-branches' [Amatuni 1912: 642a] (this word, in variants **c'ak'an** and **c'axan**, is recorded in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1067b). Šatax *cāk^yän* presupposes an older *c'agan*, which is corroborated by an attestation in Grigor Tat'ewac'i, 14-15th cent. [HAB 4: 446a]. Moks has *c'ak'än* [Orbeli 2002: 337]. This -g- vs. -k'- : -x- is unclear. Note also Xotorjūr **c'agi* 'a thorny shrub' [YušamXotorj 1964: 516a].

Łarabał, Łazax, Lori **c'ak'-at** 'branch-cutter' = *c'ak'* + *hat-* 'to cut'; Muš, Bulanəx, Aparan, Sip'an, Łarabał **c'ak'el** 'to harrow' (cf. Moks *c'ak^yil* 'боронить', Orbeli 2002: 338); Łarabał, Łazax, Širak **c'ak'-ut** 'place abounding in thorny bushes' [Amatuni 1912: 642]. The latter is also a place-name on the river Orotan: **C'ak'ut** [Amatuni 1912: 642b]. This is identical with the above-mentioned **C'ak'ut** attested in Step'anos Ōrbelean (see HayTeġBar 5, 2001: 155b). Also in Tavuš, *c'ak'ut* refers to 'brushwood' or 'woods'. Textual illustrations can be found in fairytales from HŽHek' 6, 1973; for instance: *mæer tan lak' i c'ak'utəmæ vaz-vaz a anəm* : "(she) is running to and fro in the *c'ak'ut* which is in front of our house" (492^{L-6}).

A compound with the copula *u* 'and': Ararat, Borč'alu (Lori) **c'ax-u-c'ak'** 'dry branches' [Amatuni 1912: 640b].

●ETYM Since long (de Lagarde [Boetticher] 1850: 363^{Nr268}; 1854: 23^{L592}; Hübschmann 1883: 53; 1897: 499), compared with Skt. *śākhā-* f. (RV+) 'branch, twig'; Sogd. (Man.) *š'yh* 'branch', Oss. *sagoj/sagojnæ* 'hay-fork', *sag* 'deer' (< **šāka-* lit. 'forked, having branches', see Cheung 2002: 222; see also s.v. *xac'eneak*); Goth. f. *hoha* 'plough'; Lith. *šakà* 'branch', *šākė* 'fork, pitchfork, dungfork'; Russ. *soxá* '(wooden) plough', ORuss. *soxá* 'stake, club, brace, plough', Pol. *socha* 'two-pronged fork', Czech *socha* 'statue, sculpture', Bulg. *soxá* 'stick with a fork', Slv. *sóha* 'pole with a cross-beam', SCr. *sòha* 'stick with a fork', Slk. *socha* 'column', etc. (see also Pokorny 1959: 523; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 628; Mallory/Adams 1997: 80a).

Since PIE **k̑* regularly yields Arm. *s*, here one has assumed a QIE **k̑^h* (perhaps secondary, through assimilatory influence of the **-kH-* in the root) or **sk-*, with *s*-mobile (for a discussion, see Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 288-289; Pedersen 1905: 204-205 = 1982: 66-67; Petersson 1920: 98) or **ks-* (Meillet 1936: 36). The fricative -x points to **-k-* + **-H-*, see Kortlandt 1976: 91 = 2003: 1; Lubotsky 1989: 56; Beekes 2003: 202 (see also 2.1.18.1). Lubotsky (1988: 104) reconstructs PIE **kók^(w)-eh₂-*, gen. **kók^(w)-h₂-os*. Skt. *-kh-* and Arm. *-x* have resulted from generalization of the oblique stem. Sceptical: Elbourne 2005: 10-11. For a discussion, see also Ravnæs 1991: 128-129.

As we have seen in the dialectal section, both **c'ak'** and **c'ax** are widespread in Armenian dialects. One of the meanings of the former is 'harrow' (compare 'plough' in Slavic and Gothic). The doublet *-k' : -x* (cf. Jahukyan 1987: 130, 253) points to an archaic distribution between the nominative and oblique stems of the original paradigm: PIE nom. **kók^(w)-eh₂-*, gen. **kók^(w)-h₂-os*. The PArm. paradigm was as follows: nom. **sókā-*, gen. **c'axó-* (from **k̑^haxó-* [with assimilation, see above] < **k₂k^(w)-h₂-os*, with an anaptyctic shwa in the cluster) > > **c'ak'* : **c'ax*. Then these forms have been generalized into two forms with a semantic contrast: **c'ax** 'branch; firewood;

brushwood', **c'ak'** 'a thorny plant; harrow'. If one prefers the solution with *s*-mobile: PIE nom. **skók-eh₂-*, gen. **(s)k₃k-h₂-ós* > PArm. nom. **c'ókā-*, gen. **saxó-* > > **c'ak'* : **c'ax*. The *s*-mobile has been lost in the initial cluster of the genitive, but Armenian has restored it from the nominative.

c'ac, *o*-stem (GDSg *c'ac-o-y* in John Chrysostom), according to NHB 2: 904c also *i*-stem (but there is only GDSg *c'ac-i* in Sargis Šnorhali, 12th cent., which points to either *i*- or *a*-stem) 'low; modest, moderate, obedient' (Bible+); **c'acnum** (aor. *c'aceay*) 'to become low; to subside; to cease, become calm'; **c'ac-un** 'modest, calm' (Bible+; on this derivative, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 257₁₆; Olsen 1999: 602, 604), *o*-stem: GDSg *c'acn-o-y* in Eusebius of Caesarea, John Chrysostom, GDPI *c'acn-o-c'* in John Chrysostom.

●DIAL The form *c'ac* is widespread in the dialects (mostly *kə*-group, but also Ararat, Salmast). In Van-group, T'iflis, Ararat: *c'acr*, analogically after *barjr* 'high'. Marała distinguishes between *c'ac* adv. 'low' and *c'ánjər* 'low; modest' [HAB 4: 447b]. Polis has *c'aj* and the verb *c'aznal*, 1sg.aor. *c'acca* [Ačarean 1941: 142, 144, 245].

●ETYM Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 1: 287) compares Arm. *c'acnum* with Lat. *cadō*, *cadere* 'to fall (down, from); to die, perish, end, close', Skt. *śad-* 'to fall out; to decay' (perf. *śāsāda*, fut. *śatsyanti*), *parṇa-śadā-* m. 'fall of leaves' (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 607, without Iranian and Armenian). Ačaryan (HAB 4: 447b) is sceptical since, as he explicitly states, one expects Arm. **sat* or **sac*. This is not decisive since the Proto-Armenian form can be explained by a form with *s*-mobile (see Mladenov 1937: 100; Ĵahukyan 1987: 130).

In order to explain the affricate *-c-* of the Armenian form, Scheftelowitz (ibid.) posits **kad-yo-*, which is accepted in Pokorny 1959: 516; Illič-Svityč 1971: 349; Ĵahukyan 1982: 61; 1987: 130 (sceptical: Klingenschmitt 1982: 258₁₉). However, **-dy-* would yield Arm. *-č-* rather than *-c-* (see 2.1.22.1). A better solution would be to envisage a sigmatic aorist formation **-d-s-* (cf. Ĵahukyan 1982: 185).

The Indo-European root is reconstructed as **keh₂d-*, with loss of the laryngeal in Aryan (see Lubotsky 1981: 134). If this is accepted, Lat. *cadō* reflects **kh₂d-* [Schrijver 1991: 100]. The Proto-Armenian form would go back then to QIE sigm. aor. **sk(e)h₂d-s-*.

See also s.v. *satak* 'corpse'.

Olsen (1999: 772, 802₄₈, 966), with reservation, derives Arm. *c'ac* from **(h)uti-h₃k^wV-ti_o-* or the like, assuming dissimilation from **c'ac'*, cf. Skt. *ava-* 'off, away, down', Gr. *αῠστος* 'in vain', Goth. *aupja* 'desert'. This is gratuitous.

c'amak', *a*-stem: GDSg *c'amak'-i*, LocSg *i c'amak'-i*, ISg *c'amak'-a-w* (no evidence for the plural) 'dry; earth, dry land' (Bible+); **c'amak'im** 'to grow dry' (Bible+). On the denominative verb **c'mk'-**, **smk'-** 'to grow dry; to shrivel, shrink' (MidArm. and dialects), see below.

A few textual illustrations for the two meanings:

In Job 24.19: *Erewesc'i tunk noc'a i veray c'amak' erkri* 'May their plants appear on dried-out earth' : *ἀναφανείη δὲ τὰ φυτόν ἐπὶ γῆς ξηρᾶ* (Cox 2006: 171).

In Genesis 1.10 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 146): *Ew koč'eac' Astuac zc'amak'n erkir* : *καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ὁ θεὸς τὴν ξηρὰν γῆν*.

In Jonah 1.9 (Weitenberg 1992a: 10): *Asē c'nosa. caráy tearn em es, ew ztēr astuac erknic' paštem or arár zcōv ew zc'amak' : καὶ εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς Δοῦλος κυρίου ἐγὼ εἰμι καὶ τὸν κύριον θεὸν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐγὼ σέβομαι, ὃς ἐποίησεν τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ξηράν.*

An illustration for the verb *c'amak'im* from Genesis 8.14 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 180): *c'amak'ec'aw erkir : ἐξηράνθη ἡ γῆ.*

●DIAL The noun *c'amak'* is ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 4: 448b], mainly in the meaning 'dry' [Amatuni 1912: 640b; Ačārean 1913: 1051-1052].

A denominative verb is found both with initial *c'-* and *s-*: Nor Naxijewan *c'mk'il*, Polis *c'amk'il*, Hamšen *c'omk'uš* 'to grow dry' [HAB 4: 448b], Muš, Alaškert *c'mk'il* 'to shrivel, shrink from fear', Širak *smk'il* 'id.' [Amatuni 1912: 594], Polis, Łarabał **smk'il* 'to grow dry', Arabkir, Ewdokia 'to shrivel, shrink', etc. [Ačārean 1913: 975b]. In Grigoris, a 13th-century medical writer, we find both *smk'-* and *c'mk'-* 'to grow dry', in both cases said of a breast' (see MijHayBař 2, 1992: 333b, 404b). The desaffrication of *c'-* into *s-* in the initial cluster is conceivable, and I see no solid reason to follow Ačāryan (HAB 4: 234-235) in separating *smk'im* (q.v.) from *c'amak'*.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde (1854: 19^{L461f}) and others (Bugge 1889: 18; Pedersen 1905: 204 = 1982: 66), Arm. *c'amak'* is interpreted as composed of the suffixal element *-k'* (from IE **-k-* or **-tu-*) and a root which is cognate with Skt. *kṣām-* f. 'earth, surface of the earth', NSg *kṣās*, GAblSg *jm-ās* and *gm-ās*, *kṣamā* 'on the floor', dual-dvandva *dyāvā-kṣāmā* 'heaven and earth', MPers. *zamīk* 'earth', Gr. *χθών*, gen. *χθονός* 'earth', *χαμαί* 'on the earth', Hitt. *tēkan* n. 'earth', Toch. A *tkam* 'earth', B *kem* 'earth' (< PToch. **tken-*, Adams 1999: 192), Lat. *humus* f. 'earth, soil, ground' (for the vocalism cf. Schrijver 1991: 204), Lith. *žemė* 'earth, land', OCS *zemlja* 'earth, land', Czech *země*, etc. (Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 424-425; Derksen 1996: 63-64; for the Vedic inflection, see Kuiper 1942: 86-91 [246-251]).

The initial cluster rather represents a **d^hg^h-* (see Euler 1979: 167; Beekes 1995: 133-134). In Armenian, PIE **d^hg^h-* and **tk-* merged into a *c'-* (cf. Klingenschmitt 1982: 191, 191₃₅, operating with **g^hp* and **k^p*), see also s.v. *c'in* 'kite'. Compare, however, *jukn* 'fish' (q.v.).

This PIE word is an old HD *m*-stem: nom. **d^hég^h-ōm* (Hitt. *tēkan*, Skt. *kṣā-s*, Gr. *χθών*), acc. **d^hg^h-ém-m* (Gr. *χθόν-α*, Lith. *žēm-ė*), gen. **d^hg^h-m-ós* (Hitt. *takn-aš*, Skt. *jm-ās*, Gr. *χθον-ός*), see Beekes 1995: 178. Skt. *kṣamā* and Gr. *χαμαί* are derived from an ending-less locative **d^hg^hm-eh₂* of a *h₂*-collective/abstract formation, probably via a Lindeman-variant **d^hg^hṇmeh₂* (see Hajnal 1992, especially 213-217, 215₃₇).

According to Klingenschmitt (1982: 191₃₅; see also Olsen 1999: 71, 776-777), Arm. *c'amak'*, *a*-stem may be derived from **g^hbṛma-ko/ā-* 'auf der Erde befindlich'; for the suffix, see Jahukyan 1987: 232; Olsen 1999: 71₁₄₇, 852-854. I would prefer a form QIE **d^hg^hṇm-eh₂-k-eh₂-*, with coll. *-k'*. The collective nature of the word is corroborated by the fact that no plural forms are attested.

On the other hand, Arm. *c'amak'* has been linked with Skt. *kṣāmā-* 'versengt, ausgedörrt', *kṣāmavant-* 'verbrannt, verkohlt' (YV+), etc. (on which see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 430), with or without the words for 'earth', Bugge, Pedersen (see references above); Hübschmann 1897: 499; Pokorny 1959: 624; Jahukyan 1987:

133, 176, 259, 462 (with hesitation). They usually reconstruct initial *ks-. However, *ks- would probably yield Arm. č'-, see s.v. č'ir 'dried fruit', č'or 'dry' (cf. Gr. ξερὸν 'terra firma', ξηρός 'dry; withered', Skt. kṣāra- 'caustic, pungent, saline', etc.) and 2.1.12.

Ačāryan (HAB 4: 448) rejects the IE origin of Arm. c'amak' and treats it as a Semitic loanword, cf. Hebrew šmq 'to dry', etc. This is less probable.

I conclude that Arm. c'amak' 'dry; earth, dry land' derives from the PIE word for 'earth' (cf. Skt. kṣām-, MPers. zamīk, Gr. χθών, Hitt. tēkan, etc.). The only difficulty is that the semantic development 'dry' > 'dry land, earth' is more probable than the opposite one. However, this is a minor problem and may have resulted from a secondary association (cf. Skt. kṣāmā- 'versengt, ausgedörrt').

c'ayem 'to rinse', MidArm. according to Norayr (HAB 4: 449a).

●DIAL Nor Naxijewan, Č'enkiller (Nikomidia), St'anoz, Xarberd, Sivrihisar c'ayel 'to rinse' (according to Amatuni 1912: 553b, also in Van); Baberd, Sebastia c'ay-uk' 'rinsed water'. In Axalk'alak' and Alek'sandrapol (Leninakan, now Gyumri), c'ayel 'to walk coquettishly' [HAB 4: 449a].

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 4: 449a. M. Ałabekyan (1980: 159-162) links c'ayem with Lat. *scateō* 'to gush out, to jump up (of water out of a well)', etc., see s.v. c'aytem 'to sprinkle, spray, strew, splash (on)'.

c'aytem 'to sprinkle, spray, strew, splash (on)' (4 Kings 9.33, Dawit' Anyaht'), 'to sparkle, twinkle, flash' (Nersēs Lambronac'i, 11th cent.); **c'ayt-k'** pl. 'splash, spray' (Canon Law); **c'ayt-uk'** 'splash, spray' (Nersēs Lambronac'i, 11th cent.); **c'ayt-umn** 'splash, spray; sparkle, flash' (Łazar P'arpec'i /5th cent./, etc.). With aspirated dental stop: **c'ayt'-** 'to (be)sprinkle' (Yovhannēs Vanandec'i Benik Vardapet, Nersēs Šnorhali, etc.), 'to sparkle, flash' (Elišē), 'to shine, rise (said of the sun)' (Geoponica, etc.); without -y-: MidArm. **c'at'el** 'to rise (said of the sun)', **c'at'il**, aor. **c'at'ec'ay** 'to rise (of the sun); to ray, radiate, send out shine or reflection' [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 401a]. In Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i (15th cent.): **c'at'-k-el** 'to jump down' [MijHayBař 2, 1992: 401a].

In 4 Kings 9.33: *c'aytec'aw yarenē nora zormovk'n ew zjiovk'n : ἐρραντίσθη τοῦ αἵματος αὐτοῦς πρὸς τὸν τοῖχον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἵππους.*

●DIAL The verb c'a(y)t- (with non-aspirated -t-) has been preserved in the dialect of Ewdokia: c'atel. Beside the forms with initial c'- (Sebastia c'at'el, etc., there are also forms pointing to initial c-, Polis jat'il, Zeyt'un cet'il, Svedia j'id'il 'to rise (of the sun); to shine', etc. These forms reflect MidArm. cat'il (attested in Kostandin Erzncac'i), which, according to Ačāryan (HAB 4: 449b; Ačāryan 2003: 130, 422), is a blend of c'ayt- 'to jump' and cag- 'to rise (of the sun)'. Alternatively, one may assume a metathesis of aspiration: c'ayt- > cayt'- with a subsequent assimilation to c'ayt'.

The basic meaning may be described as *'to jump (said of water and light)'.

●ETYM Linked with Lat. *scateō* 'to gush out, jump up (of water out of a well)', Lith. *skàsti* (*skantù*, *skataũ*) 'to jump', etc. (Meillet apud HAB 4: 449b; see also Ałabekyan 1980: 159-162); on the vocalism of the Baltic (*skot-) and Latin (possibly *sket-) forms, see Schrijver 1991: 432, and, on the other hand (Dervischjan 1877: 47), with Skt. *skāndati* 'to leap, spring, fall off', Lat. *scandō* 'to

climb, mount, ascend', Mir. *scendid* 'to jump', etc., see s.v. *sandut-k* 'ladder, stairs'. None of the etymologies is formally satisfying. One might assume that PArm. **c'at-* and **c'a(n)t-* have produced *c'ayt/t-* through influence of **c'ayem* from **skot-é-mi*, with *-o- > -a- in the pretonic open syllable. Note MidArm. and dial. *c'ayem* 'to rinse' (see Ałabekyan 1980: 159-162), q.v.

c'ank/g, *o*-stem: GDSg *-o-y*, ISg *-o-v*, GDPl *-o-c* 'hedge, fence' (Bible+), 'list, table of contents' (Psalms, Movsēs Xorenac'i, see NHB 2: 908a); **c'ank/gem** 'to hedge, fence' (Agat'angelos, Philo, Ephrem, etc.).

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 1: 197-199; 4: 450b. In 1913: 1052b, however, Ačāryan himself cites the verb **c'ankel* 'to fence' in Akn (cf. **c'ankac partēz* 'fenced garden'). The noun *c'ank* is found in an expression from Xian: **K'o c'ankn em kotrer, k'o aygin em mter?* 'Have I broken your fence? Have I entered into your garden? [What a damage have I caused to you?]' (ibid. 90a), as well as in the dial. (the dialectal location not specified) compound **c'ank-a-cak-i* 'a small bird that can even pass through the holes of a fence', as a synonym of Łarabał 'half-Turkish' *č'əp'ə-cák-ε* (see Ačārean 1913: 1052), probably to be read as *č'əp'ər-cák-ε*, with *č'ap'ar* 'fence'.

●ETYM Usually interpreted as *c'-* 'to' + *ank/g-* 'to fall' and identified with *c'-ank/g* 'always' (cf. also *y-ang* 'end'), thus: 'hedge' is seen as the end, edge, border (NHB 2: 908a; HAB 1: 197-198; 4: 450b). Olsen (1999: 754) interprets the word as *c'-* + **ank/g-* < **pak/g-* (see Pokorny 1959: 787-788), which is improbable. Likewise improbable is the connection with Skt. *śankū-* m. 'pointed peg', etc. proposed by Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 1: 287-288).

The interpretation *c'-* 'to' + *ank/g-* 'to fall' is possible but not evident. I alternatively propose a connection with the Celtic-Germanic word for 'hedge, fence': MWelsh *cae* m. 'hedge, fence, enclosure, field; clasp, brooch; chaplet, diadem, garland', Late Cornish *ke*, British *kae* m. 'hedge', etc. < Late Proto-British **kai* < PCelt. **kayjo-* < Pre-Celt. **kag^h-*; OEngl. *hecge*, MDutch *hegghe*, OHG *hegga*, *hecka* < WGerm. **hayjō*, OEngl. *haga* 'fence', OIc. *hagi n*-stem 'fenced land, meadow' < **hayōn* (see Schrijver 1995: 306), OHG *hagan* 'brier', MHG *hagen* 'fencing' < PGerm. **hag-na-*, probably also Welsh *caen* f. 'Bedeckung, Haut' < **kag^h-nā-* (Pokorny 1959: 518).¹³⁰ The Armenian form may be derived from **s-kag^h-no-*. The oldest form is thus *c'ang*. We seem to be dealing with a European substratum word.

c'ankam or **c'ankanam** 'to long for, lust' (Bible, Eznik Kołbac'i, etc.); **c'ank-ut'iwn** 'wish, lust, desire' (Bible+), **c'ank** 'lust' (Philo).

●DIAL Šamaxi *c'anganal* 'to long for' [Bałramyan 1964: 228], Xarberd *c'anganal* 'to lust', Muš *c'anguten* 'wish' < *c'ank-ut'iwn* [HAB 4: 450b].

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 4: 450b.

One may wonder whether *c'ank(an)am* is composed of the prefix *c'-* and *ankanim* 'to fall down', which also means 'to sin, prostitute' (q.v.). See also s.vv. *ang-ti* 'prostitute' and *c'-ank* 'hedge, fence' (q.v.).

¹³⁰ The derivation from **kag^h-* 'to catch, seize' (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 199b, 564a) is not evident.

c'awł (Hexaemeron, Ephrem; dial.), **c'awł-un**, *o*-stem: GDPl *c'otn-o-y* (Bible+) 'stem, stalk; straw'. The form *c'awł-un* (spelled also as *c'otun*) is more frequent in the literature (Bible, Agat'angelos, Hexaemeron, etc.), whereas *c'awł/c'ot* is attested only in Hexaemeron (see K. Muradyan 1984: 134-135) and Ephrem [HAB 4: 466b]. The semantic distribution of the two forms is represented in HAB as follows: *c'awł* 'stem, stalk', *c'awł-un* 'straw'. However, *c'awłun* can also mean 'stalk', as is clearly seen in Job 24.24 (Cox 2006: 172), where a reference is made to *hask* 'ear of corn' (= *στάχυς* 'ear') fallen off the stalk (*c'awłun* = *καλάμη* 'stalk; stubble'); for the full passage, see s.v. *hask* 'ear of corn'. Besides, dial. **c'ot* (see below) refers both to the stalk and straw. Consequently, the meaning of *c'awł₂*, *c'awł-un* should be represented as 'stem, stalk; straw' indiscriminately.

●DIAL In the dialects of Ararat, Van, Muš, Bulanəx, Alaškert: **c'ot* 'stalk; straw' [HAB 4: 466b]. According to Ačāryan (1952: 49, 296), Van has both forms, with and without *-un*, namely *c'ot* and *c'otun*. Note also Moks *c'ot* 'millet-straw', GSg *c'otə*⁶, NPl *c'otir* [Orbeli 2002: 339]. On the importance of the Van and Moks forms, see below.

●ETYM The evidence from the dialect of Van may be important as to the question of the original vocalism since it regularly distinguishes the ClArm. vowels *ō* (= *aw*) and *o*, reflecting them as *ɔ* and *o* [wo], respectively (see Ačāryan 1952: 38-39, 48-49). As we saw above, the literary forms of the word for 'stalk; straw' show a fluctuation between *ō* (= *aw*) and *o*. Ačāryan (op. cit. 49; see also 296) explicitly points out, that Van *c'ot* and *c'otun*, despite the fluctuation shown by their literary counterparts, always have an *ɔ*. This implies that the spelling variant with the *ō* (= *aw*), which is also better attested, is the original one.

Next to the well-attested *o*-stem, *c'awłun* also has an *an*-stem in Nełos (GDSg *c'otuan* and ISg *c'otuhamb*) [NHB 2: 922a]. For this ambiguity cf. *srun-k* 'shank' (in Moks: 'stubble'). The root of the latter word is **sru-* (cf. Lat. *crūs* 'shank'; note also *sru-il* 'a kind of musical instrument'), so the suffix can be the same *-un*. Unlike *c'awłun* (*o*-stem), *srun-k* has an *i*-stem, which is perhaps due to contamination with (the Iranian cognate of) PIE **krūs-ni-*, cf. Skt. *śróṇi-* f. (most in dual) 'buttock, hip, loin', YAv *sraoni-* f. 'buttock, hip', NPers. *surūn* 'buttock'; Lat. *clūnis* 'buttock, club, tail-bone'; Lith. *šlaunis* 'hip, thigh', etc. It may also have been a dual form. For the suffix cf. also *kot* 'stem, stalk; handle, shaft' – *kot-un* 'id.'; *joł* 'log, pole' – *jełun/jołun-k* 'ceiling' (q.v.).

There is no evidence for the declension class of *c'awł*. The absence of *-n* in the paradigm of Moks shows that the form *c'ot* did not have a nasal stem.

I conclude that the original form is *c'awł*, which, albeit poorly attested in the literature, is the basic form represented by the dialects; *cawł-un* is its derivative in the suffix *-un*, found in a number of semantically close words.

No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 4: 466b. Ĵahukyan (1967: 180) derives the word from PIE **kolH-* 'stubble', cf. *καλάμη* 'stalk; stubble', etc. (see Schrijver 1991: 327). The vocalism, however, does not suit, because the original Armenian form is *c'awł(un)*. One may consider a connection with **keh₂ulo-*: Gr. *καυλός* m. 'stem, pole'; Lat. *caulis* m. 'stem (of a plant), stalk, cabbage'; OIr. *cúal* f.

'faggot, bundle of sticks'; Lith. *káulas* m. 'bone', Latv. *kaĩls* m. 'bone, stem' (see Schrijver 1991: 268-269; on the suffix *-lo-, see Lubotsky 1988: 132).¹³¹

The only problem with this etymology is the absence of the *s*-mobile, which would explain the initial *c*'- (instead of the expected *k*'-). The same holds for Jāhukyan's etymology. In the latter case we are dealing with a PIE **k̑-* rather than a **k-*. This is not relevant here, however, since both **sk̑* and **sk* result in Arm. *c*'. The PIE *s*-mobile is very unstable, thus we cannot rule out its postulation in *c'awt(un)* and some other words even if there are no traces of it in cognate languages (see also Jāhukyan 1967: 177ff). Thus: QIE **(s)keh₂u-lo-* 'stem (of a plant); bone' > Arm. *c'awt* 'stem, stalk; straw'. We may be dealing with a Mediterranean-European substratum word.

**c'er* (dial.) 'liquid excrements'; **c'er-d-* 'id.', probably also 'placenta, menstruation' or the like (> 'miscarriage, misbirth').

●DIAL The dialectal word *c'er* (recorded already in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1067bc) is present in Polis [Ačarean 1913: 1055a], Sebastia [Gabikeyan 1952: 541], Moks [Orbeli 2002: 338], Goris [Margaryan 1975: 368a], etc.; verbal *c'rel* in many dialects [Ačarean 1913: 1058a]. Akn *c'er* refers to 'uncooked egg' [Ačarean 1913: 1055a].

Some verbal forms have a dental determinative: *c'r-t-* or *c'r-d-* and means also 'to give birth (said of animals or, pejoratively, of women)' and 'to have miscarriage, give misbirth (said of animals)' [Ačarean 1913: 1058a].

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 4: 634) and, independently, Jāhukyan (1963a: 95; 1972: 280; 1985: 153; 1987: 148, 275) derive Arm. *c'er* from PIE **sker-*, cf. **sok-r/-n-* 'manure, dung': Hitt. *šakkar*, *šaknaš* 'excrement, dung, faeces', Av. *sairiia-* 'dung', Gr. *σῆμα*, *σκατός* n. 'excrement', Lat. *-cerda* 'dung', OIc. *skarn* 'dung, manure' < PGerm. **skarna-*, Russ. *sor* 'filth, litter', Latv. *sārņi* 'dung', Lith. *šarvas* 'placenta, menstruation' (for the meaning 'placenta' compare the Armenian dialectal meanings), etc.

A semantically, formally and morphologically similar form **kok^w-r/-n-* is reflected in Skt. NAccSg *śákṛt* n. (RV+), GSg *śaknáḥ* (AV+) 'dung, faeces', MPers. *sargēn* 'manure, dung' Gr. *κόπρος* f. 'manure, dung, faeces', etc. This PIE word is probably a derivative of the root **kēk^w-* found in Lith. *šikti* 'to shit'. For the forms and the morphology of these PIE synonymous words, both being neuters of **-r/n-* heteroclitic declension, see Schindler 1966b: 74-75; 1975: 4, 5; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 602; Derksen 1996: 219-220; Mallory/Adams 1997: 186b.

Arm. *c'er* derives from **sker-no-* (Jāhukyan *ibid.*). For **c'er-T-* < **sker-T-* compare Skt. *śákṛt*, Lat. *-cerda*, etc.

Further, note MidArm. *cirt* 'dung (mostly of birds)' and ClArm. *crtem* 'to defecate (said of birds)' (Bible+), 'to spawn' (Hexaemeron); both forms are widespread in the dialects [HAB 2: 460b]; no etymology in HAB *ibid.* If we derive this word from our etymon, the initial *c-* instead of *c'-* and the vowel *-i-* will be aberrant. We might tentatively posit **skēr-d-* > *cirt* through assimilation *c'...t* > *c...t*.

¹³¹ According to Beekes (1969: 178, 290), the Greek and Lithuanian words may be of substratum origin.

c'in, *o*-stem: AblPl *i c'n-o-c'* (Philo) 'kite' (Bible+); MidArm. *c'inayn* and *c'nin* 'kite' (HAB 4: 455a; MiġHayBaġ 2, 1992: 404b).

Arm. *c'in* renders Gr. *ἰκτῖνα* 'kite' in Deuteronomy 14.13 (Cox 1981: 136; Wevers 1977: 195; Wevers 1995: 245) and in Leviticus 11.14 (Zōhræpan 1805, 1: 214; Wevers 1986: 127; Wevers 1997: 148). In Isaiah 34.11 it corresponds to Gr. *ἰβίς* 'ibis, Egyptian bird'. Further attested in Zgōn-Afrahat, Philo, etc. (NHB 2: 913b; Greppin 1978: 52-54). In a *kafa* to the Alexander Romance *c'in* appears as *sew haw* 'black bird' (H. Simonyan 1989: 229^{L4}).

●DIAL Agulis *c'ayn* [Ačarean 1935: 394]; Van *kor-c'anənek* 'kite' (HAB 4: 455b; Ačaryan 1952: 37, 296) probably containing *kor* 'curved, crooked', for the semantics, see s.vv. *angl* 'vulture', *korč* 'gryphon, vulture'. The form *-c'anənek* and *c'nəni* (Rivola) must be identified with MidArm. *c'inayn* and *c'nin* 'kite'. Muš and Alaškert *c'urur* is unclear; perhaps a blend of *c'in* and the synonymous *urur* 'kite' [HAB 3, 618b; 4: 455b]. For this type of blended bird-names, see s.v. *sarik* 'starling, blackbird'.

●ETYM Since de Lagarde [Boetticher] 1850: 363^{Nr269}; 1854: 10^{L167f}; Müller 1870: 454; Dervischjan 1877: 22, 48 et al., connected with Skt. *śyená-* m. 'bird of prey, falcon, eagle', Av. *saēna-* 'a big bird of prey', Gr. *ἰκτῖνος* m. 'kite'; the troublesome anlaut has been explained from **ks-*, **k̥y-*, **kp-*, etc., see Hübschmann 1883: 53; 1897: 499; Meillet 1900c: 317; 1936: 40; Pedersen 1905: 209; 1906: 397; 1924: 223b = 1982: 71, 175, 306b; Charpentier 1909: 243; HAB 4: 455; Pokorny 1959: 416, 417; Schmitt 1981: 51, 54_D; Olsen 1999: 197-198. Jähukyan 1987: 174 assumes **sk̥i-* > *c'-* since **k̥i-* would yield, he claims, Arm. *č'*. However, also **sk̥i-* seems to produce Arm. *č'*, as in *čanač'em* 'to know'.

The word is now reconstructed as **tk̥iH-(i)no-* or **tk̥iH-eno-*, and the Armenian *c'-* is plausibly explained from **tk̥-* > **tʰs-*; see Clackson 1994: 45-46, 143-144 (with a thorough discussion); Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 662; Beekes 2003: 195, 196, 200; cf. also Greppin 1978: 54-55. One also may think of the 'Hoffmann-suffix' **-Hn-*.

The MidArm. and dial. **c'nin(i)* is difficult to explain. One may speculate on an underlying **c'in-i* < **tk̥iHn-ieh₂-* (compare Arm. *ozni* 'hedgehog' (q.v.) < **h₁oǵʰi-Hn-ieh₂-* vs. Gr. *ἐχῖνος* 'id.' < **h₁oǵʰi-Hn-os*) and an additional *-n* probably from acc. **-m* (on which see 2.2.1.3).

Xaç'aturova 1987 suggests a comparison of the Armenian and Aryan words with Georgian *čxen* 'horse'. For the association between 'eagle or kite' and 'horse', see s.v. *arcui* 'eagle'. The resemblance with Megr. *čxwik-*, Georg. *čxikw-*, dial. *čxwink-*, etc. 'jay' (on which see Klimov 1984: 222) seems to be accidental.

Jähukyan (1987: 612) points out that the resemblance between Arm. *c'in* and some ECauc forms meaning 'eagle' (Avar *ulɥlyn*, etc.) is accidental if the Armenian word is of IE origin. One may perhaps treat these forms as borrowed from PArm. **tʰčin-*. An opposite direction of borrowing (Nikolaev 1984: 71, **cc'iHma*) is impossible in view of the impeccable IE origin of *c'in*.

c'ir, *o*-stem: GDSg *c'ir-o-y* (Job 11.12 [Cox 2006: 105], Canon Law, Grigor Narekac'i), GDPl *c'ir-o-c'* in P'awstos Buzand 4.13 (see below), T'ovmay Arcruni 3.29 (V. Vardanyan 1985: 392^{L14}); *u*-stem: GDPl *c'ir-u-c'* (Isaiah 32.14, Ephrem, Physiologus) 'onager, wild ass'.

Several attestations in the Bible (Astuacaturean 1895: 1483b), where *c'ir* renders Gr. *ὄναγρος* 'onager, wild ass', e.g. Psalms 103.11, Daniel 5.21 [Cowe 1992: 189], or *ὄνος ἄγριος* 'wild ass', e.g. Job 6.5, 39.5 [Cox 2006: 78, 250]. In Job 11.12: *hangoyñ ē c'roy anapatakani* "is like a wild desert ass" : *ἵσα ὄνον ἐρημίτη* [Cox 2006: 105]. In Job 24.5: *Dipec'an ibrew zc'irs i vayri* "They proved to be like donkeys in a field" : *ἀπέβησαν δὲ ὥσπερ ὄνοι ἐν ἀγρῷ* [Cox 2006: 168].

In P'awstos Buzand 4.13 (1883=1984: 95^{L13}; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 138^{L8f}): *čarakk' c'roc'* "pasture for wild asses".

In the 7th-century Armenian Geography (Ašxarhač'oyc') by Anania Širakac'i (see Soukry 1881: 32), certainly referring to the onager, wild ass (see Eremyan 1963: 99a; Hewsén 1992: 179₁₄₃).

According to T'ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.) 3.29 (1985: 392; transl. Thomson 1985: 316), there were herds of onagers (*eramakk' c'roc'*) on the banks of the river Araxes, SE to the mountain Masis.

●DIAL No dialectal forms are recorded in HAB 4: 455b.

Zeyt'un **c'iptuk* is mentioned by Ačařyan (1913: 207b; HAB 1: 490b) as synonymous to *brinč'*, dial. **brō/ōš-*, **btinč'/j-* 'snowball-tree, guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*) and/or *Celtis australis* or *occidentalis*', and dial. *tartalan* without any comment on its origin and composition. It seems to have been composed of **c'ər* (a negative characterizer of plants, see Ačařean 1913: 1055a, 1058ab) and *ptuk* 'shoot, a plant' (see Ačařean 1913: 931b; HAB 4: 111-112).

However, Zeyt'un *bəduğ* (< ClArm. *ptuk*, q.v.) only means 'nipple' (see HAB 4: 112a; Ačařyan 2003: 336). I therefore alternatively interpret **c'iptuk* as *c'ir* 'onager' + *ptuk* 'nipple', thus: 'onager's nipple'. An interesting parallel can be found in Caucasian languages. Next to Lak. *mamari* 'blackberry', Darg. **mVmVrV* (Chir. *mimre*) 'raspberry', Chechen *mürg* 'guelder rose, snowball-tree', etc. (see s.v. *mor* 'blackberry'), Archi has a word *mam* 'raspberry', usually in the combination *g^wac:ilin mam*, lit. 'mare's nipple' (see Nikolayev/Starostin 1994: 804).

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 4: 455b. Ĵahukyan 1987 vacat. According to Olsen (1999: 939), a word of unknown origin.

I tentatively propose a connection with Ir. *ciar* 'dark brown' < **k_hei-ro-* (the evidence for **h₁* is based only on this Irish form); Slav. **xoiro-* 'grey' < PIE **k_hoiro-*: RuCS *sěrb*, Ru. *séryj*, Ukr. *síryj*, OCzech *šerj*, etc.; Oic. *hárr*, OEngl. *hār* 'grey' < **k_hoi-ro-*; OPr. *sasins* 'hare'; Skt. *śása-* 'hare' < **k_h-es-*; Lat. *cānus* 'white, hoary, grey; old, aged' < **kasnos, cascus* 'old', Paelign. *casnar* 'senex', etc. (for a discussion, see Lubotsky 1989: 56-57; Schrijver 1991: 86, 91, 109; Derksen 2008: 445). Further, see s.v. the mountain-name *Sim*.

Since PIE **k* regularly yields Arm. *s*, here the initial *c'-* requires an explanation. One possibility would be to assume *s*-mobile. Alternatively, Arm. *c'* may be due to **k^h*- from **k^hH-* (see 2.1.18.1 and s.v. *c'ax* 'branch'). This goes parallel with the development PIE **kH* > Arm. *x* beside **k* > Arm. *k'*, respectively. Thus: QIE **k^hHe/oi-ro-* + secondary **-ro-* or **-so-* > Arm. *c'ir* 'onager' < **the grey or brown one*. If, however, the Slavic form has been borrowed from Germanic (see Vasmer s.v. for references), the reconstruction of the laryngeal becomes problematic.

***c'it-** 'to cut, split, scratch': **c'tem** 'to cut, tear, scratch (the skin with a knife, nails, etc.)' (Bible+); **danak-a-c'it** 'cut with a knife' (Movsēs Kałankatuac'i). For Biblical attestations, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1487a; Klingenschmitt 1982: 144.

●DIAL Xarberd *c'dil* 'to be cut, torn (said of the body, skin)' [HAB 4: 456a].

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *chinātti*, pass. *chidy-* 'to split, break, cut off', Gr. *σχίζω* 'to split, cut, separate', Lat. *scindō*, *scidī*, *scissum* 'to split, cleave, tear apart; to separate', Lith. *skiedžiu* 'to separate, divide', Latv. *šķiēst* 'to scatter, spill, cut', etc. Meillet 1894b: 296; HAB 4: 455-456; Pokorny 1959: 920; Mallory/Adams 1997: 144a; Olsen 1999: 813-814.

The IE etymon is often reconstructed as **skei-d-*. The problematic anlaut of Gr. *σχ-* and Skt. *ch-*, however (see Hiersche 1964: 250-251; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 561 with references) points to a voiceless aspirate (Szemerényi 1996: 69). Rix 1992: 84-85 posits **sḡ^h*.

Klingenschmitt (1982: 83, 144-145) reconstructs **sk^hide/o-* or **sk^hideje/o-* for Armenian. However, Arm. *c'-* points to **sk-* or **sk̥-* [HAB 4: 456a]. A voiceless aspirate **k^h-*, whether of substratum origin or due to a neighbouring laryngeal (see 2.1.18), would yield Arm. *š-* (see 2.1.22.3). I do not share the view (see Olsen 1999: 91, 813-814 concerning this etymon) that **sk-* yields Arm. *š-* before a front vowel.

Arm. *šert* 'split wood, piece of wood, splinter' has been compared to this etymon (cf. especially Lith. *skiedarà* 'chip, sliver, splinter', Latv. *skāida* 'id.', *šķiedra* 'Holzfaser', etc.) with hesitation, because the initial **sk-* is regularly reflected as *c'-* in *c'tim* (Hübschmann 1897: 480; HAB 3: 511-512 with an extensive literature and discussion; cf. also L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 214, 215). If the reconstruction **skeh₁i-d-* (Mallory/Adams 1997: 144a; against the laryngeal Elbourne 2000: 10) is accepted, one is tempted to posit ablaut **sk-* vs. **skH-* reflected in Armenian *c'it-* vs. *šert*. The latter may be derived from **sk^heid-r-* > **šeidr-i-* > *šert*, *-i*, through simplification of the diphthong before cluster (cf. HAB 3: 512a) and through regular metathesis.

Other explanations have been offered for *šert*, however. Ałayan 1974: 128-129 derives it from PIE **(s)ker-* 'to scratch', cf. Engl. *shard*, *sherd* 'a fragment of broken earthenware; a fragment (of other material)', *shear* 'to cut with a sharp instrument' < **sker-* 'to cut, divide, shear, shave', cf. OEngl. *sceard* 'cut, notch', etc.; but this does not solve the problem of the *š-*, however. Others assume a borrowing (see Lap'anc'yan 1961: 136; Schultheiss 1961: 221).

Ačāryan (HAB 3: 512a) points out that the resemblance with Syriac *šərat* 'to tear' is accidental. Note also Akkad. *šertu* (GĪR.GAL) 'a weapon' (see Landsberger 1950: 48), which matches Arm. *šert* 'axe' both formally and semantically. However, the meaning 'axe' of *šert* is found only in *Arjeṛn bararan 1865* and is unattested.

To conclude: Arm. *c'tem* 'to cut, tear, scratch' derives from IE **ske(h₁)i-d-*. The etymology of *šert* 'split wood, piece of wood, splinter' is uncertain. If its appurtenance with this etymon is accepted, one may assume **skh₁eid-r-* with **skh₁-* taken from a zero-grade form **skh₁id-*. At any case, the resemblance with Lith. *skiedarà* 'chip, sliver, splinter', etc. is remarkable (a substratum intermediation?).

c'ncam 'to joy, rejoice' (Bible+); 'to shine' (dial.).

●DIAL T'iflis *c'njal* 'to joy, rejoice', Muš *c'njum* 'joy'; Ararat *c'njin tal* 'to shine with a beautiful colour', said of the cornfield. In metaphorical or jocular usage:

Polis, Karin, Sebastia, Moks, Zeyt‘un, Łarabał, Ĵula, etc. ‘to pay’ [HAB 4: 459]. Note also Zeyt‘un *c‘ənjəl* ‘to joy’ [Ačařyan 2003: 341].

There is no evidence for the vocalism of the verbal stem, which may have been either **c‘inc-* or **c‘unc-*. In this connection Zeyt‘un *c‘ənjəl* seems relevant. The infinitive ending *-əl* of the Zeyt‘un regularly derives from *-al*. Note that the verb *c‘ncam* (inf. *c‘ncal*) belongs to *a*-conjugation both in ClArm. and in all the dialects. The vocalic development **c‘ncəl* > *c‘ənjəl* is regular too, cf. *targal* ‘spoon’ > Zeyt‘un *d‘əg‘əl*, *xndal* ‘to joy’ > Zeyt‘un *xəndəl*, *merkanal* > Zeyt‘un *məygəndəl* vs. *merk* ‘naked’ > *miyg*, etc. (see Ačařyan 2003: 24-25, 146, 198-201). This implies that Zeyt‘un *c‘ənjəl* cannot be taken as evidence for the original vocalism of the verbal stem.

●ETYM Scheftelowitz (1904-05, 1: 293) links with Skt. *chand-* ‘to appear (good); to please’ (RV+), *chāndu-* ‘pleasing’ (RV), YAv. *sađaiieiti* ‘to appear’, etc. and derives the Armenian from **skend-jo-*.

Ačařyan (HAB 4: 459a) does not accept this and the other etymologies and leaves the origin of the word open.

The etymology of Scheftelowitz is possible, although the semantic relationship is not straightforward. The protoform **skend-jo-*, however, would yield Arm. **c‘(i)ñč-*. I propose to derive **c‘inc-* from the sigmatic aorist form **skend-s-*, cf. Skt. (RV) 3sg.act. *achān*, 3pl.act. *áchāntsur*, subj. *chāntsat*, imper. *chāntsi* (see Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 555-556; Lubotsky 2001a: 32; Baum 2006: 110). Note also Skt. *(ś)cand-* ‘to shine, glitter’, *candrā-* ‘shining, light’, *hāri-ścandra-* ‘glittering as gold’, probably belonging to the same root (cf. Lubotsky 2001a: 49-50). The meaning ‘to shine’ agrees with that of the Armenian dialect of Ararat. For the regular development **ds-* > Arm. *-c-*, see 2.2.1.2.

c‘nor-k‘, *i*-stem: GDPl *c‘nor-i-c‘* (Bible+), IPl *c‘nor-i-w-k‘* (Agat‘angelos+) ‘fancy, fantasy, day-dream; bad dream, apparition, bogy’ (Bible+); **c‘norim** ‘to be mad or furious, act crazily’ (Agat‘angelos, Eznik Kołbac‘i, Ełiřē, Movsēs Xorenac‘i, John Chrysostom, Evagrius of Pontus, etc.).

In an appendix apud Ařak‘el Dawriřec‘i /17th cent./, *c‘nork‘* seems to contextually correspond to *vat eraz* ‘bad dream’ (see Xanlaryan 1990: 452, lines 9 and 26).

●DIAL The verb is widespread in the dialects, in the meaning ‘to grow decrepit, grow mad as a result of senility’ [HAB 4: 459b].

●ETYM Pedersen (1906: 480 = 1982: 258) treats *c‘nor* as composed of **c‘in-*, comparable with Goth. *skeinan*, and the suffix *-or*. Ačařyan (HAB 4: 459b) rejects this comparison and leaves the origin of the word open.

I tentatively propose to treat the word as *c‘-* ‘to, up to’ from **h₁esk^(w)eh₁* (see 2.3.1) + **h₃nor-i(h₂)-* ‘to/at dream, fantasy’ (see s.v. *anurj-k‘*, *i*-stem ‘dream, day-dream, prophetic vision, vision’). Thus: **h₁esk^(w)eh₁-h₃nor-i(h₂)-* > PArm. **skē-(H)nor-i-* > **c‘inór-i-* > *c‘nor*, *i*-stem.

c‘urt, *o*-stem: GDSg *c‘rt-o-y* (Bible, Eznik Kołbac‘i); *i*-stem: GDSg *c‘rt-i* (John Chrysostom, Paterica), ISg *c‘rt-i-w* (Paterica) ‘cold; cold water’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 464a].

●ETYM The word has been compared with Pers. *sard*, Arm. *sarn* ‘cold’ (q.v.), see apart from old attempts recorded in HAB 4: 463-464, also Jahukyan 1967: 180. On the other hand, it is compared with OCS *sěverъ* ‘North, Northern wind’, SCr. *sjěvēr* ‘North’, Lith. *šiáurė* f. ‘North’ < **keh₁uer-o-*; Lat. *caurus* m. ‘northwestern wind’ < **kh₁uer-o-* (see HAB *ibid.* for references; for a discussion, see Schrijver 1991: 597; Olsen 1999: 42, 771, 812, 814, 852; de Vaan 1999a; Derksen 2008: 448-449).

If the latter etymology is accepted, we have another possible example for the hypothetical development **kH* > Arm. *c*’ (see 2.1.18.1). Thus: QIE **kh₁ur-do-* > *c’urt*. Further, see s.v. *sird/t* ‘hoarfrost-bringing wind’.

U

ut’, *i*-stem: GDPl *ut’-i-c* ‘eight’ (Bible+); **ut’sun**, *i*-stem: GDPl *ut’sn-i-c* ‘eighty’ (Bible+); **ut’erord**, *a*-stem: GDSg *ut’erord-i*, GDPl *ut’erord-a-c* ‘eighth’ (Bible+).

●DIAL The form *ut’* is ubiquitous in the dialects; *ut’sun* is widespread, but in some dialects it has been replaced by *sek’sen* of Turkish origin [HAB 3: 591] (see 2.2.4.1).

●ETYM Derived from PIE **H(o)kt-* ‘eight’: Skt. *aṣṭā(u)*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, Lat. *octō*, OIr. *ocht*, etc. The absence of palatalization of the **-k-* in Armenian is due to influence of **septm* > *ewt’n* ‘seven’; cf. the Greek by-form *ὀπτώ*. See Hübschmann 1897: 483-484; HAB 3: 590-591; Meillet 1936: 32; Pokorny 1959: 775; Schmitt 1981: 75; Mallory/Adams 1997: 402-403.

It has been assumed that the absence of an initial *h-* in Armenian points to a zero-grade **h₃kt-* taken from the ordinal (Kortlandt 1983: 14; 1994a: 255 = 2003: 44, 99-100; Beekes 1987b: 7). This is plausible, although **Hokt-* perhaps remains a possibility (cf. Schrijver 1991: 49, 147).

ul, *o*-stem: GDPl *ul-o-c*’ (Bible+); *u*-stem: GDSg *ul-u* (once in the Bible and in Commentary on Genesis), GDPl *ul-u-c*’ (Gregory of Nyssa) ‘kid’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects; in Łarabał, Goris, etc., with initial *h-* [HAB 3: 592].

●ETYM Since Patrubány (see HAB 3: 592-593), connected with Gr. *πῶλος* m. f. ‘young horse, foal, filly’, secondarily also of other young animals, metaph. ‘young girl, youth’, Goth. *fula*, OHG *folo* ‘id.’.

In order to explain the Greek *ō* we can either posit a “lengthened grade of a root noun, or, more plausibly perhaps, reconstruct for Greek **poHlo-* and postulate a laryngeal metathesis in Germanic (**pHl-* > **pH-*)” [Lubotsky 1988: 132]. Beekes (1995: 36, 189-190; 2003: 171) posits a HD root noun: PIE nom. **póIH-s*, gen. **plH-ós*.

Arm. *ul* ‘kid’ and *al-oj* ‘female kid’ (q.v.) may have belonged to the same original paradigm: nom. **póIH-s* > PArm. **húl*, gen. **plH-ós* > PArm. **al-ó*.¹³² For **pō-* > Arm. **hu-* cf. **pont(e)H-* > *hun* ‘ford’. The initial *h-* has been lost due to generalization of the oblique stem, but the Łarabał and adjacent dialects have

¹³² Alternatively, one may assume an old HD *l*-stem of subtype 4 of Beekes (1995: 177): nom. **péh₃-l-s*, gen. **ph₃-l-ós*.

retained it. For **plH-* > Arm. **al(V)-* cf. **plh₁u-* ‘many’ > *alaw-unk* ‘Pleiades’ (q.v.). The ending *-oř-* is unclear; perhaps due to influence of *oroř* ‘lamb’; cf. also *atič/j* ‘virgin, girl’.

Hamp (1990: 21-22) assumes **plH-* > **polH-* > **pōl-*.

uln (GDSg *ulan*, NPl *ulunk*‘, GDPl *ulanc*‘) ‘neck’ (Bible+). Spelled also as *utn* and *oln*. Norayr records MidArm. *yulanc*‘ *tal* ‘to push (Fr. *pousser*)’ (see HAB 3: 592b).
 ●DIAL Ačarıyan records only Juła *ulanc*‘ *tal* ‘to push with one’s arm’ [HAB 3: 592b], which is identical with the MidArm. form of Norayr (see above). In Bařgirk‘ *hayoc*‘ (see Amalyan 1975: 191^{Nr453}), *hrel* is interpreted as *meržel*, *kam k’ri tal*, *kam ulans tal*.

Note also Muř *pareki hulunk*‘ ‘spinal column’ glossed in HŽHek‘ 12, 1984: 641a. Since *parek-i* means ‘of back’, *uln* here seems to refer to ‘vertebra’; see below.

●ETYM Derived from PIE **Heh₃l-en-* or **HoHl-en-*: Gr. *ὥλένη* f. ‘elbow, underarm’; Lat. *ulna* f. ‘elbow’; OHG *el(i)na* f. ‘ell’, etc., as well as Arm. *otn* (GDSg *otin*, ISg *otamb*, NPl *otunk*‘, GDPl *otanc*‘) ‘spine, back(bone); spine with spinal cord; marrow’ (q.v.). As to the semantic difference, one should pay attention to MidArm. *yulanc*‘ *tal* ‘to push’. Naturally, one cannot push with one’s neck. In the dialect of Juła, the exact meaning of this expression is ‘to push with one’s arm’. Actually, one pushes with one’s elbow (or shoulder). Here, thus, one might see the underlying meaning ‘elbow’, which is identical with the semantics of the PIE word. As to the association between Arm. *otn* ‘spine, backbone, etc.’ and *uln* ‘neck’, cf. Gr. *σπόνδυλος* m. ‘vertebra; (pl.) backbone, spine; neck; joint, etc.’. Note that the neck is, in fact, a part of the spinal column. Finally, Muř *pareki hulunk*‘ ‘spinal column’ actually means ‘vertebrae of back’ and can be considered an important intermediary between *otin* and *uln*.

Lidén (1906: 129-130), albeit with some reservation, connects *uln* ‘neck’ with the homonymous *uln* (NPl *ulunk*‘, GDPl *ulanc*‘) ‘a piece of pearl or glass, bead; knucklebone; collarbone, clavicle’ (Bible+). See also Ĵahukyan 1987: 165.

uln (NPl *ulunk*‘, GDPl *ulanc*‘) ‘a piece of pearl or glass, bead; knucklebone; collarbone, clavicle’ (Bible+); in Grigoris Arřaruni (7-8th cent.): IPl *ul-ov-k*‘ (thus, *ul*, *o*-stem). APl *uluns* is found in Yovhan Mandakuni/Mayragomec‘i (5th/7th cent.), in a list of sorceries (2003: 1262b^{LSf}).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects, mostly in the meaning ‘beads’.

●ETYM See s.v. *uln* ‘neck’.

***ulul-** (dial.) ‘to lament, cry’: see s.v. *otot-* ‘to wail, lament’.

utet, *o*-stem: GDAbISg (*y-*)*utl-o-y* in Eznik Kořbac‘i, Grigor Narekac‘i; GDPl *utl-o-c*‘ in Hebrews 4.12, Anania řirakac‘i [NHB 2: 544ab]; IPl *utl-o-v-k*‘ in Eliřē (see below); some late evidence points to an *a*-stem: GDSg *utl-i*, *utiwl-i*, AblISg *y-utl-ē*, ISg *utl-a-w* (Plato apud NHB, *ibid*) ‘brain’ (Eznik Kořbac‘i, P‘awstos Buzand, etc.), ‘marrow’ (Bible+; renders Gr. *μυελός* ‘marrow’).

Biblical attestations:

In Genesis 45.19 (Zeyt‘unyan 1985: 365): *ew kerijik*‘ *zutet erkris* : *καὶ φάγεσθε τὸν μυελὸν τῆς γῆς*.

In Job 21.24: *utił nora ščesc'ē* “his marrow will become liquified” : *μελὸς δὲ αὐτοῦ διαχεῖται* [Cox 2006: 156].

That *ulet* also refers to the marrow of animals is exemplified by e.g. the passage from Etišē (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 404^{L25}): *sneal ēin utlovk' zuarakac'* “had been raised on the marrow of the steers” (transl. Thomson 1982: 246).

Spelling variants: *utił, utiwt, ytił, ytił, ətił, ətił*.

●DIAL The dialects have two basic forms: *ulet* and **utu/ot*. The latter variant which contains a labial vowel in the second syllable is also attested in later literature (see above). For Svedia (*ə*)*teot, tił* ‘marrow’, see *otn*. The initial *u* of the form **utuł* is mostly reduced to *ə* or zero. It has been preserved (or secondarily restored as in *put* ‘fruit’ > Marała *putuł*, etc.?) in Marała and Č‘aylu *otł* (see Ač‘aryan 1926: 70, 107, 418; Davt‘yan 1966: 449), Urmia (Xoy) *otł* [M. Asatryan 1962: 204a], Kak‘avaberd *utł* (in two villages; in the other two – *otł*) [H. Muradyan 1967: 182a]; Nor-Naxiĵewan *otł* ‘marrow’ (see Ač‘arean 1925: 446; in 64 – as an exception to the rule *u* /unstressed/ > *ə* > zero). There are alternating forms with and without an initial *h*- (Łarabał *otł, hətł, huł* [Davit‘yan 1966: 449]; Karčewan *otł, hətł* [H. Muradyan 1960: 202b]), and *y*- (Muš *y‘et* next to *ulet*).

Hamšen has *ulet* and *etu* (GSG *uteți, etvi*) for ‘brain’, and (*oskri*) *yel* for ‘marrow’ [Ač‘aryan 1947: 27, 54, 250].

The “pure” root **ut* ‘brain’ is found in Modern Armenian *utn u cucə* ‘the true nature, the essence’ (see Malxaseanc‘, HBB 3: 597a), literally: “the brain and marrow” (cf. s.v. *ilik*). Malxasyanc‘ (ibid.) also introduces the variant *utł*. However, one cannot be sure whether this is a really existing form or a mere theoretical construction to illustrate the intermediary stage in the development *ute/ił* > *ut*. At any rate, **ut* is found only in the expression *utn u cucə* and seems to be merely a reduced form from *uteł*.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 594. Considered to be a word of unknown origin, see Ĵahukyan 1990: 71 (sem. field 4), 72 (noting that this is a basic term which has neither native Armenian nor borrowed synonyms).

In view of GSG *utloy*, the older NSg can be reconstructed as **utił* [Meillet 1913: 20].

The variants with a labial vowel in the second syllable, namely **utuł*, and perhaps also *utiwt* [= /utił/?], need an explanation. In view of the absence of reliable examples, Ač‘aryan (1926: 70) points out that the sound change seen in Marała *otł* cannot be specified. H. Muradyan (1960: 30) explains the Karčewan form (*h*)*otł* from *ulet* by regressive assimilation (*ulet* > **utuł*) and change of the pretonic *u* to *ə*. One may also think of vocalic metathesis (see 2.1.26.4). In either case, however, one has to explain why the same dialects have both variants side by side: Van *ulet* and *utot*, Ĵuła *etel* and *etut* (HAB), Mehtišen *etel, otł* [Davit‘yan 1966: 449]. Besides, the variant **utuł* is widespread in many dialects ranging from Nor-Naxiĵewan and T‘iflis to Syria, Persia and Łarabał, and the spelling variant *utiwt* seems to have solid philological basis (cf. Olsen 1999: 56-57₁₂₀). Ĵahukyan (1987: 374), with some reservation, sees in *utiwt* a vowel palatalization. Olsen (ibid.) even treats *utiwt* as the original form, ascribing etymological value to *-w-*. She suggests a compound of *uli* ‘road’, here in the meaning ‘tube’ > ‘hollow bone’ (cf. in particular OPr. *aulis*

‘shinbone’) + **-plh₁o-* ‘fill’, so the original meaning would be ‘bone-filler’ [Olsen 1999: 56-57].

The reconstruction of such a compound, however, does not seem probable. Furthermore, this interpretation exaggerates the role of the form *uliwt* and ignores the other forms, of which *utet* is indispensable. Therefore, one may tentatively suggest the following paradigm: NSg **ut-ut*, Obl. **ut-et*. These doublets can theoretically betray an IE *l*-stem with **-ōl* in the nominative and **-el-* elsewhere, cf. *acut* ‘coal’, *asetn* ‘needle’, etc. (see 2.2.2.5). It is interesting, that both *asetn*/**asut* and *utet*/**utut* are represented in certain dialects by semantic differentiation. For *asetn*, see s.v. As for *utet*, note Van *utet* ‘brain’ vs. *ułow* ‘marrow’ [HAB 3: 594b]; Hamšen *etu* ‘brain’ vs. *yet* ‘marrow’ [Ačaryan 1947: 27, 54, 250]. The semantic details of the correspondent pair in Žuła and Mehtišen are not known. In Muš, such a semantic differentiation is represented by the doublets differing in anlaut: *y’et* ‘brain’ vs. *utet* ‘marrow’ [HAB 3: 594b].

If my analysis is accepted, one may tentatively connect the root **ut-* ‘marrow; brain’ with *otn* (GDSg *otin*, ISg *otamb*, NPl *otunk*’, GDPl *otanc*’) ‘spine, back(bone); spine with spinal cord; marrow’ (Bible+; dialects). The latter, despite the semantic difference, is usually derived from PIE **Heh₃l-en-*: Gr. *ὐλῆνη* f. ‘elbow, underarm’; Lat. *ulna* f. ‘elbow’; OHG *el(i)na* f. ‘ell’; Lith. *úolektis*, Latv. *uōlektis* ‘ell’, etc., as well as Arm. *uln* (GDSg *ulan*, NPl *ulunk*’, GDPl *ulanc*’) ‘neck’ (Bible+; dialect of Žuła) and *uhuk* ‘palm, distance from the thumb to the little finger’ (Bible+; dialect of Łarabał, with an initial *h-*), see Lidén 1906: 127-130; HAB 3: 554, 592; Pokorny 1959: 308; Schrijver 1991: 78-79, 339, 352; Olsen 1999: 125-126.

Unlike the cases of *asetn* and *acut*, however, there is no ground for a PIE *l*-stem here. If the PIE word did have *l*-stem (**HVH-l-*, see Schrijver 1991: 78-79), it is already reflected in Arm. **ut-*. The ending of the Armenian form can be a suffix. It is worth mentioning that Gr. *μυ-ερός* m. ‘marrow’ (Homer+), all the etymological attempts of which deal with the root **μν-* (see Frisk 2: 264; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 818 with ref.; Watkins 1995: 531₇, 535-536), has the same suffix **-elo-*. Note also Gr. *σφόνδ-ύλος* m. ‘vertebra; (pl.) backbone, spine; neck; joint; circular whorl which balances and twirls a spindle’. The Armenian by-form **ut-ut*, then, can be due to influence of the proto-paradigm of *asetn*, etc. See also *atetn*.

I conclude: next to *ot-n* ‘spine; marrow’ and *ul-n* ‘neck’, there was also **ut-* ‘spine’, which, with the suffix **-elo-*, formed *ut-et*, *o*-stem ‘brain; marrow’.

How to explain the later literary forms *ytil* and *ylet*, as well as dial. (Muš) *y’et* (next to *utet*), the initial *h-* Łarabał and some adjacent dialects? Since the initial *u-* is in a pretonic syllable, it can have replaced an older **uy-* (in terms of the CIArm orthography, *oy-*). We arrive, then, at a **uytito-*. In some of the dialectal areas and/or at some stages, the initial **uy-* might yield *ü* and/or *yu-*. In this particular case, however, one may prefer reconstructing a by-form with the prefix *y-* < **h₁en-* ‘in’ (see 2.3.1). The etymological meaning of *ut-et* (if indeed related with *ot-n* ‘spine, etc.’) is ‘spine’. In **y-utet* ‘marrow; brain’, then, the marrow (or brain) is seen as substance which is *in the spine* (or *in the skull*).

ułuk ‘palm, distance from the thumb to the little finger’ (Bible). Also *utk-ean* ‘handbreadth’ (Bible+), see Olsen 1999: 501-502.

●DIAL Łarabał *hətók*, *hətók'*, Mehtišen *hətuk* [HAB 3: 597; Davt'yan 1966: 449]. Davt'yan (ibid.) cites *k'et*, *ket*, as well as *t'iz* under the lemma *utuk*, as if they are semantically identical. According to Malxaseanc' (HBB 3: 600a), the unit of length *utuk* denotes not only the palm, but also the distance between the thumb and the forefinger (index finger), or the distance of four fingers. In Baġgirk' hayoc' (see Amalyan 1975: 260^{Nr208}), *utuk* is glossed by *t'iz* and *tuk*. This implies that, in the 17th century, *tuk* was a living form [HAB 3: 597b]. Baġgirk' hayoc' also has *utkēn*, rendered as *t'zaw*, ISg of *t'iz* (see Amalyan 1975: 260^{Nr202}), which should be linked with *utkean*.

●ETYM Ačarıyan (HAB 3: 597) connects with Lat. *ulna* 'elbow; ell'; Goth. *aleina* 'ell (distance from elbow to finger tips)', etc. (see s.vv. *otn* and *uln*). This is accepted by Jahukyan (1987: 122). Olsen (1999: 941), albeit referring to HAB 3: 597, does not mention this etymology and places *utuk* in the list of words of unknown origin. For the semantics, cf. PToch. **ale(n)* 'palm of the hand' (see Hilmarsson 1986: 231-232).

In view of the cognate forms with a **-k-*, namely Lith. *úolektis*, Latv. *uôlekts* 'ell'; Lith. *alkūnė* 'elbow', Latv. *ēlkuonis* 'elbow, bend', etc. (see s.v. *olok'*), one wonders if a PArm. **ut-k-* underlies *utuk*. The unaspirated *-k* could be due to contamination with *-k-ean* (cf. *vayr-(i)k-ean* 'moment'). If this is correct, the word-final *-k* in Łarabał *hətók* may become significant, and the internal *-u-* in *utuk* should be treated as secondary, unless *utuk* is from **HoHl-ōk*. Note also the identity of the root vocalism with the vowel preceding the *-k/k'* in *il-ik*, *ol-ok'*, and *ut-uk* (cf. 2.1.23). If the word-initial aspiration of Łarabał *hətók/k'* is old, the corresponding EArm. proto-form would be **h₃eHl-* (vs. *utuk* < **HoHl-?*). See also s.vv. *olok'* and *otn*.

Compare Oss. **ulVng* 'distance between the thumb and the index finger', which is described by Gatuev (1933: 146) as follows: улынг 'мера длины, равная расстоянию между концами растянутых большого и указательного пальцев' (vs. удисн 'мера длины, равная расстоянию между концами растянутых большого пальца и мизинца').

unayn, *i*-stem and *o*-stem (some evidence from John Chrysostom and Philo, respectively) 'empty, hollow, void; vain; empty-handed' (Bible+).

●ETYM Related with Skt. *ūnā-* 'deficient, not sufficient, less, too small', YAv. *ūna-* 'deficient', Lat. *vānus* 'empty, hollow; vain, idle', *vāstus* 'empty, desolate', Goth. *wans*, OEngl., OHG *wan* 'wanting, deficient', etc., see Hübschmann 1883: 47; 1897: 484; HAB 3: 600b with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 345; Mallory/Adams 1997: 179a.

The root is reconstructed as **ueh₂-* or, if Gr. *εὔνις* 'desolate, empty' is related, **h₁ueh₂-*, cf. Skt. *vā-* 'to wane, disappear, diminish', etc. (for a discussion, see Schrijver 1991: 146, 308; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 241; 2, 1996: 538; Mallory/Adams 1997: 179a; cf. Speirs 1984: 123, 147). The derivation of the Armenian root **un* from **(h₁)e/ouh₂-n* (> **oyn-*, HAB 3: 600b) is improbable; the behaviour of the medial laryngeal in Armenian and Greek is uncertain (cf. Schrijver 1991: 308), whereas a zero-grade form **(h₁)uh₂-n* implies an unchanged stem **un-*, which is possible, cf. *sut-ak(-)* vs. *sut* 'lie', etc. For a further discussion, see Clackson 1994: 45-46. For *-ayn*, see Greppin 1975: 68; Clackson 1994: 44; Jahukyan 1998: 10.

und, *o*-stem: ISg *ənd-o-v* in Yovhan Mandakuni (2003: 1172a^{L16}); IPl *ənd-o-v-k*‘ (var. *ənd-a-w-k*‘) in Ephrem. ‘edible seed, grain’ (Bible+). In Daniel 1.12 and 16: APl *und-s*, AccSg *und* [Cowe 1992: 154], rendering Gr. σπέρμα ‘seed; seed-time, sowing; germ; race, origin, descent’. With an initial *h*-, **hund**, *o*-stem, *i*-stem, attested in Nonnus of Nisibis (GSg *hnd-o-y*) and Plato. In NHB 2: 124c, *o*-stem; Ačaryan (HAB 3: 601a) also has an *o*-stem, but he cites GDPl *hnd-i-c*‘ (Nonnus), which points to *i*-stem. In John Chrysostom: *det-a-hund* ‘herb-seed’.

Compounds: *ənd-a-but* ‘feeding on seeds, herbs’ (P‘awstos Buzand 6.16), *und-a-ker* ‘id.’ (Agat‘angelos), etc.

●DIAL The form *hund* is widespread in the dialects: Aslanbek, Axalc‘xa, Muš, Cilicia, Ararat, etc. Without the initial *h* -: Xarberd and T‘iflis [HAB 3: 601b].

●ETYM Ačaryan (HAB 3: 601) rejects all the etymological attempts including those connecting with Skt. *ándhas*- and Gr. *ἄνθος* (Canini, Müller) and leaves the origin of the word open. Ĵahukyan (1990: 72, sem. field 8) considers a word of unknown origin.

The connection with Skt. *ándhas*-, etc. cannot be ruled out; see s.v. *and* ‘cornfield’.

unim, 1sg.aor. *kal-a-y*, imper. *kal* ‘to take, hold, have, obtain’ (Bible+); **ənd-unim**, aor. **ən(d)-kal* -: 1sg.aor. *ənk-al-a-y*, imper. *ənk-al* ‘to take (up), receive, accept’ (Bible+); late **oyñ** ‘possessed vigour, condition, state, valour’ (Dionysius Thrax, Yovhannēs Draxanakertc‘i, Grigor Magistros, Mxit‘ar Anec‘i, etc.), **un** ‘id.’ (Ganjik‘); MidArm. **unenal**, **unnal** ‘to possess, bear, sense’ (MiĴHayBař 2, 1992: 241ab).

For the ClArm. suppletive paradigm *unim* vs. aor. *kal-a-*, see Ľaragyulyan 1961: 167-168; Ę. Tumanjan 1971: 401-402. Ačaryan (HAB 3: 602a) considers the noun *oyñ/un* a Greek calque, cf. *ἔζις* from *ἔζω*. Note, however, the dialectal evidence.

●DIAL The verbal forms *unim* and *unenal* are widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 602b].

Ačaryan (HAB 3: 602b) records no dialectal form of the noun. According to Bařramyan 1960: 96b here belongs Dersim *un* ‘handful; vigour’.

●ETYM Connected with Skt. *āpnóti* ‘to reach, gain’, Av. *apāna-* ‘erreicht habend’, *āpana-* n. ‘gain, reaching’, Hitt. 3sg.pres.act. *e-ep-zi*, 3pl.pres.act. *ap-pa-an-zi* ‘to grab, catch’, Lat. *apīscor* ‘to reach, obtain, receive, grab’, perf. *co-epī* < **co-ēpī* ‘to begin, undertake’ (see Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 2: 34; Charpentier 1909: 246-248; Meillet 1929; Pokorny 1959: 51; Mallory/Adams 1997: 563b). One assumes a reduplicated **h₁e-h₁p-* in Indo-Iran. *āp-*, Hitt. *ēp-* and Lat. *ēp-* (for the forms and a discussion, see Schrijver 1991: 28-29; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 167; Vine 1999: 524-7; de Vaan 2003: 135, 159). Kloekhorst 2008: 242f reconstructs a normal root present **h₁ép-ti*, **h₁p-énti* for Hittite.

The Armenian vocalism has been explained from **ōp-ne-* (= **h₁op-ne-*), cf. the type of *utem* ‘to eat’ (Meillet 1929 = 1978: 216, 1936: 47-48; Beekes 1973: 95-96). For more references and a discussion, see s.v. *utem* ‘to eat’ and Ĵahukyan 1982: 228₃₁. Schrijver 1991: 29 posits a perfect stem **h₁e-h₁op-* reflected in Arm. *unim* and Av. *āpana-*. For *oyñ* vs. *unim* and a further extensive discussion I refer to de Lamberterie 1978: 278-282; Isebaert 1982.

On the other hand, the Armenian word has been derived from PIE **senh₂-*, perf. **(se-)sonh₂e* ‘ich erlangte’, cf. Skt. *sanóti* ‘to win, gain’, OAv. *hanaēmā(cā)* ‘mögen wir gewinnen’, Hitt. *šanḫ-* ‘to seek, look for’, Gr. *ἀνύω, ἀνύω, ἀνύμι* ‘to complete, accomplish, bring to an end’, OHG *sinnan* ‘to strive after’, etc., see Schindler 1976; Schmitt 1981: 134, 157; K. Schmidt 1985: 86. For the PIE etymon (without Armenian), see Pokorny 1959: 906; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 198 = 1995: 170; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 696-697; Mallory/Adams 1997: 3b. This etymology is less plausible. I see no solid reasons to abandon the traditional etymology.

PIE **senh₂-* is taken as reflected in Arm. *hanem* ‘to take out, draw out, take off, bring outside, bring forth, grab’ (q.v.), Meillet apud HAB; Hübschmann 1899: 48; see HAB 3: 33-34 for the material and references. Ačarjan himself does not accept the etymology. Sceptical is also Klingenschmitt 1982: 131-132, who identifies this verb with *henum* ‘to weave’.

unkn (singulative; spelled also as *ungn*), *an*-stem: GDSg *unkan* (abundant in the Bible), AblSg *y-unkan-ē* (Bible, Ephrem), ISg *unkam-b* in “Šarakan” (in plural, only GDPl *unkan-c* in “Tašaran”) ‘ear’; **unkn dnem** ‘to listen (to)’ (Bible+), e.g. in Genesis 18.10 [Zeyt‘unean 1985: 220]: *Ew Sarra unkn dnēr aš dran xorānin* : *Σαρρα δὲ ἤκουσεν πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ τῆς σκηνῆς. unkn* ‘handle of pitchers, cups, etc.’: APl *unkun-s* several times in Paterica).

●DIAL Preserved in numerous dialects, in the meaning ‘handle’: Hamšen, T‘iflis, Ararat, Alaškert *ung*, Axalc‘xa *vəng*, Akn *unk*‘, Svedia *üng*, etc. [HAB 3: 604a], Juša *ungn*, gen. *əngn-i* [Ačarjan 1940: 381a], Łarabał *əngnə*, *əynə* [Davt‘yan 1966: 450].

Ačarjan (HAB 3: 604a) points out that the basic meaning of the word, namely ‘ear’, has been preserved only in Šatax *unk^otal* ‘to hear, give importance, appreciation to what has been said’. In her ClArm. > Šatax vocabulary, M. Muradyan (1962: 203b) glosses *unk* [read *unkn?* – HM] by Šatax *ungy* ‘attention’. For the semantics cf. Arm. *uš* from the Iranian cognate of this PIE word (see below). Thus, Šatax *unk^otal* ‘to hear, give importance/appreciation to what has been said’ can be treated as *unk/g^y tal* ‘to give ear/attention’, with *tal* ‘to give’.

●ETYM Since long (NHB 2: 551a; Bugge 1889: 24; Meillet 1936: 84), derived from the PIE word for ‘ear’: Gr. *ὅς*, GSg *ὠτός*, NAPl *ὠτα*, also GSg *ὠατος*, pl. *-ατα*; Dor. and Hellenistic NSg *ὠς*; *ἄτα* (Tarentinian gloss) n. ‘ear; handle of pitchers, cups, etc.’, Av. *uši* (dual) ‘ears’, Pahl. *ōš*, *ōš-īh*, ManMPers. and NPers. *hōš* ‘consciousness, intelligence’ (see MacKenzie 1971: 61), Arm. *uš* ‘mind, intelligence, consciousness, attention’ (Iranian loanword; for the semantics, see above on the Šatax dialect), Lat. *auris* f. ‘ear’, *aus-cultāre* (> Fr. *écouter*) ‘to hear’, OIr. *áu*, GSg *aue* n. ‘ear’ (*s*-stem), Lith. *ausis* f., OCS *uxo* n., gen. *ušese* ‘ear’ (*s*-stem), etc. [HAB 3: 603-604; Pokorny 1959: 785; Mallory/Adams 1997: 173b].

The Armenian form is derived from **(H)us-n-*, with the nasal seen in Gr. GSg *ὠατος* < **-n-t-*, Germ. **ausōn*, Goth. gen. *ausins*, OPr. *āusins*, etc., and with the suffix *-kn* as in *akn* ‘eye’, *armukn* ‘elbow’, etc. [Bugge 1889: 24; Hübschmann 1897: 484; HAB, *ibid.*; Pisani 1950: 167; Lindeman 1980: 60-62]. A diminutive **us-on-ko-m* has been assumed (Osthoff, Pokorny; Jahukyan 1982: 52, 113-114; 1987: 142). According to Meillet (1896a: 369, 369₁), the **-n-* is comparable with the nasal found in other body-part terms such as Skt. *ākṣi-*, GSg *akṣṇás* ‘eye’, *śiras*, *śīrṣṇás* ‘head’, etc. Compare also Arm. *y-awn-k* ‘eyebrow’, if it reflects PArm.

**aw-n-* 'eye' from **h₃k^w-n-* (see s.v.). According to Kortlandt (1985b: 10 = 2003: 58), *unkn* consists of *un-* < AccSg **us-m*, and *-kn* taken from *akn* 'eye', and the plural *akanj-k'* remains unexplained.

Greek has *o*-vocalism whereas e.g. Lat. *auris* points to **h₂eus-* [Beekes 1969: 168]. It has been assumed that the Greek has taken **o-* from the word for 'eye', and the original anlaut is maintained in Tarentinian *ἄτα* < **ἄφατα* [Schrijver 1991: 47]. Given the abundance of body-part terms with *o*-grade in the root, **h₂ous-* may be reconstructed with more confidence. One wonders if we are dealing with nom. **o* vs. (acc./)gen. **e* as is assumed (e.g. in Beekes 1995: 188-189) for the words for 'knee' and 'foot'. Arm. *unkn* may reflect either *o-* or zero-grade. Beekes (2003: 189) assumes **h₂us-n-*.

Further, see s.v. *akanj* 'ear'. For the meaning 'handle of pitchers, cups, etc.' of *unkn* compare the Greek cognate.

unč'-k', *a*-stem 'nose; the part between the nose and the mouth; moustache' (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in the Larakal expression **unč'ə č'ē* 'he does not care', lit. "it is not (of) his nose/moustache" [HAB 3: 604b].

●ETYM Considered to be a word of unknown origin, see HAB 3: 604b (rejecting all the etymological attempts, as well as the connection with the PIE word for 'nose': Skt. *nās-*, *nāsā-* f., Lat. *nāris* f., NPI *nārēs*, Lith. *nosis*, etc.); Jahukyan 1990: 72 (noting that this is a basic term which has neither native Armenian nor borrowed synonyms); Olsen 1999: 941.

Given that Arm. *unč'-k'* is the principal (and the only) term for 'the part between the nose and the mouth; moustache' (for 'nose' there is *k'it'*, also of unknown origin), its native origin is highly plausible. The semantics of the word points to two possible basic meanings: '[that] below the nose' or '[that] above the mouth' (typologically cf. s.v. *y-awn-k'* 'eyebrows'). I tentatively propose a derivation from QIE **upo-(H)neh₂s-* '*[that] below the nose', cf. Gr. *ὐπὶνῆ* f. 'moustache' (although there are formal problems), OPr. *po-nasse* 'upper lip' (see Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 395a).

It is difficult to determine the exact type of derivation for the Armenian. One might assume QIE **upo-(H)neh₂s-ieh₂-*, or dual **-ih₁-eh₂-* 'below the nostrils', developing into PArm. **upun-ja-* (regular loss of **-s-* and haplology of **-eh₂-*) > **uwunj-* > **unj-*. Compare *lanj-k'*, *a*-stem 'breast', also a dual. The final *-č'* instead of **-j-* may be due to influence of *pinč'* 'nostrils' (Damask., etc.; in derivatives: John Chrysostom, Dawit' Anyaht', etc.; widespread in the dialects, also meaning 'nose', 'muzzle', etc.), and *dunč'* 'the projecting part of the head, including the nose, mouth and jaws' (Małak'ia Abela or Grigor Akanec'i /13th cent./, etc.; widespread in the dialects), unless this comes from **ənd-unč'*, as is interpreted in Margaryan 1971: 219-221. Otherwise: QIE **upo-(H)neh₂s-* > PArm. **upún(a)-* > **un-* + *-č'* analogically after the above-mentioned *dunč'* and *pinč'*.

Alternative: QIE **up-ōs-nieh₂-* 'that above the mouth' (: Shughni *būn* 'beard', if from **upā(ha)nā-*, cf. YAv. *ānghan-* 'mouth'; see s.v. *yawn-k'*).

unj₁, *o*-stem: GDSg *ənj-o-y* in Gregory of Nyssa 'bottom, depth (of a sea, etc.); root; the underground, Underworld'. P'awstos Buzand, Hexaemeron, Philo, etc.

In P^awstos Buzand 4.18 (1883=1984: 109^{L9f}): *zi ēr hareal zxorann i jor yunĵ berdin* : “for the tent was pitched in the gorge beneath the fortress” (transl. Garsoĭan 1989: 149^{L3f}). In 4.8 (82^{L-6f}; transl. 128): APl *unĵ-s* ‘roots’ and *ənĵ-ov-in* ‘with roots’. In 4.54 (143^{L-11f}): *ənd unĵ* “into the earth”. Further, see 4.8 on the place-name *K‘ar(ah)unĵ*.

L. Hovhannisyan (1990a: 153) has found *an-unĵ* ‘bottomless’ (not in NHB) attested in Agat‘angelos. Ačařyan (HAB 3: 604b) records the word referring to “Arĵern bařaran” (1865) but not mentioning any literary attestation.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 604b.

See s.vv. *unĵ*₂ ‘treasure’, *unĵ*₃ ‘soot’, and 1.12.6.

unĵ₂ prob. ‘treasure, treasury, granary, barn’.

In P^awstos Buzand 5.6 (1883=1984: 171^{L17f}): *i gawarn Ayrayratu i mec i gewłn ənĵin ark‘uni, orum Ardeansn koč‘en*. Garsoĭan (1989: 196, cf. also 312₂, 444-445) translates as follows: “to the large village named Ardeans, at the royal [fortress] of the district of Ayrarat”. Malxasyanc‘ (1987: 313) renders *ənĵ-in* by ModArm. *kalvac* ‘estate’.

●ETYM Ačařyan (HAB 3: 605a) identifies with Georg. *unĵi* ‘treasure’, of which *unĵ-eba* (verb) is derived, corresponding to Arm. *ganĵ-em* in the Bible. Then he (ibid.) notes that he does not know whether there is a connection with *unĵ*₁ ‘depth, bottom’ (q.v.). I think the connection is very plausible. The semantic development would have been ‘*bottom, depth, the underground’ > ‘buried/underground treasure or granary’. Note that *unĵ* is attested in P^awstos Buzand in various senses: ‘bottom, below’, ‘depth’, ‘root’ (see s.v. *unĵ*₁), and ‘treasury, granary, barn’ (see the passage above). For semantic (cf. *ganĵ*) and etymological discussion, see 1.12.6. See also s.v. *unĵ*₃.

In the passage from P^awstos, thus, *Ardeans* is said to be a village of the royal treasury or, perhaps better, of the royal granary/barn. This may be corroborated by the etymology of the place-name (q.v.).

unĵ₃ ‘soot (in stoves; resulted by smoke); rust’.

Two late attestations only: “History of the nation of the Archers (i.e. the Mongols)” by Małak‘ia Abela or Grigor Akanec‘i (13th cent.), and Oskip‘orik.

●DIAL Preserved in some (mainly eastern) peripheral dialects, as *unĵ* or *ənĵ* (without an initial *h-*): Šamšadin/Diliĵan [Mežunc‘ 1989: 196a]; Areš [Lusenc‘ 1982: 230a]; Šamaxi [Bařamyān 1964: 220], Křzen [Bařamyān 1961: 197a], Łarabał [Davt‘yan 1966: 459], Goris [Margaryan 1975: 356], Meřri [Ałayan 1954: 283], Karčewan [Muradyan 1960: 202b], Kak‘avaberd [Muradyan 1967: 182a]. The basic meaning is ‘soot’.

Ačařyan specifies the semantic chain found in Łarabał etc. as follows: ‘soot; iron-rust; sooty spider-web near stoves’ [Ačařean 1913: 867b; HAB 3: 605a]. Concerning the spider-web, see below (Hin Ĵula); cf. also s.v. **mglamandi*. The semantic relationship ‘soot’ : ‘spider-web’ parallels Akn *mlul/r* [HAB 3: 352b]. In Areš the meaning is ‘iron-rust’. Important is the meaning in Křzen: ‘rust; sediment’ (see below).

Amatuni (1912: 536b) records Van *unĵ* ‘rust of metals’. He refers to the word-collection of *T’ōxmaxean* compiled in the prison of Van, and one is not sure whether he had also an independent information for this word.

Šatax *uč* ‘soot’ (see M. Muradyan 1962: 203b) and Moks (the village of Sip) *auč* ‘soot’ (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 137-138), both unnoticed by Ačāryan, seem to be very important. According to M. Muradyan 1982: 135, the meaning is ‘wet soot’.

Some other forms appear with an initial *m-*: Hin Ĵula *munĵ* ‘spider-web’, Van and Marała *munĵ-kat* / *muč-kat* ‘dropping of sooty water from the chimney; sooty water that drops from chimneys’, Ararat *mnĵ-ot* ‘sooty’ [Ačārean 1913: 796b; Ačāryan 1952: 43, 82, 101, 286; HAB 3: 605a]. Ačāryan (1952: 43) explains this *m-* by a confusion with *munĵ* ‘dumb’ (q.v.), which is semantically improbable. I think it should rather be explained by the influence of or contamination with *mur* and **murč-* ‘soot’, as well as *mocir/močir* ‘ash’. For *munĵ-kat* / *muč-kat* cf. the synonymous *mr-kat* in Alaškert (see Ačārean 1913: 802b). The variant *muč-kat* can provide us with additional (indirect) evidence for the nasalless form **uč* (Šatax, Sip).

For an alternative explanation for the initial *m-*, see below.

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me.

The word may be related with *unĵ₁* ‘bottom, depth’ (> *unĵ₂* ‘treasure’). Its basic meaning would then be ‘sediment/Bodensatz’ (< ‘settling, sinking down’); cf. *mur* ‘soot’ vs. *mrur* ‘sediment’. Remarkably, Křzen *unĵ* refers to not only ‘rust’ (*žang*), but also ‘sediment’ (*mrur*). The semantics is corroborated by *mař-unč* ‘sediment of grain left on the bottom of a sieve’ (with the first component *mař* ‘sieve’), attested in Oskip‘orik (probably by Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i, 14-15th cent.). According to HAB (3: 604b), this compound contains *unĵ₁* ‘bottom’. This can serve as a semantic intermediary between *unĵ₁* ‘bottom’ and *unĵ₃* ‘soot’ (< sediment). Also the following seems relevant for the connection: *unĵ₃* ‘soot’ (< sediment) has been preserved only in SE dialects (Goris, Łarabał, etc.), and *unĵ₁* ‘bottom’ is absent in the dialects. However, the latter is found in a number of place-names located in Goris and adjacent areas (cf. *K‘ar(ah)unĵ*), and Grigor T‘at‘ewac‘i (see above on *mař-unč*) has lived in Tat‘ew, in vicinity of Goris.

The etymology is uncertain. Besides, *unĵ₃* ‘soot’, being basically a dialectal word, has a by-form **uč* in Šatax and Sip (as well as, indirectly, in Van and Marała), which seems to be older, because the addition of an epenthetic *-n-* is quite widespread in Armenian dialects (see 2.2.1.3), while a loss of an etymological *-n-* is hardly probable. M. Muradyan (1962: 53, 62) assumes that in Šatax *uč* the nasal has dropped. This is not convincing, because the only other example, that is *knunk* ‘baptism’ > *kənuḱ*‘y, has a secondary *-unk*‘, and *knuk*‘ (attested literarily, too) can be seen as another analogical creation deduced from *knk‘em* ‘to stamp; to baptize’; the root *knik*‘ ‘stamp; baptism’, with an etymological *-i-*, is not preserved in the dialects. On the contrary, the addition of the nasal is quite frequent in Šatax; see M. Muradyan 1962: 64.

Arm. **uč* ‘soot’ can go back to IE **sōd-iV-* ‘soot’: PSlav. **sadĵa* (OCS *sažda* ‘ᾰσβολος’, Czech *saze*, Russ. *saža*, etc.), Lith. *súodžiai* pl., OIc. OEngl. *sōt*, Engl. *soot*, OIr. *súide* f. (< **sōdĵā-*) (see Pokorny 1959: 886; Fasmer 3, 1971: 544; Mallory/Adams 1997: 522b). This is derived from **sed-* ‘to sit’ and basically means

‘sediment/Bodensatz’. Thus, Arm. *unĵ*₁ ‘bottom, depth’ might be cognate, too. Compare e.g. MWelsh *sawdd* ‘Tiefe, Absinken’, also from **sed-* ‘to sit’.

On the other hand, *unĵ* ‘soot; rust’ is reminiscent of Arm. dial. **banĵ* ‘mould; rust’: Xarberd, Manisa, K’li *banĵotil* ‘to mould’ [Ačarean 1913: 174b; Gabikéan 1952: 107], Xarberd, Berri, Balu *banĵ* ‘mould’ and derivatives [Sargisean 1932: 368; Baġramyan 1960: 114a; HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 163ab]. The meaning ‘rust’ is present in Xarberd and Balu [HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 163b].

Ačaryan (1913: 174b) notes that the root is unknown to him.

Bearing in mind the Iranian anlaut fluctuation *v-/b-/m-*, one may tentatively connect **banĵ* ‘mould; rust’ (from an Iranian unattested form?) with *unĵ*₃ (dial. also **munĵ*) ‘soot; rust’. For the semantics, see s.v. *mglim*.¹³³

uši, *ho/uši probably ‘storax-tree’ and ‘holm-oak’. Attested only in Yaysmawurk’, probably as equivalent to *šēr* = Gr. *στόραξ* ‘storax-tree, *Styrax officinalis*’, which is a resiniferous tree (q.v.).

●DIAL Ačaryan (HAB 3: 606b) records only Muš *hōši* ‘a shrub with leaves resembling those of the willow’; according to others, as he points out: ‘a kind of oak-tree growing in forests, the leaves of which serve as fodder for sheep in winter’.

One finds the word also in other dialects:

Sasun *hoši*, *hoš-k-i* ‘oak-tree’ [Petoyan 1954: 140; 1965: 140]. According to K’alant’ar (1895: 53), the leaves of Sasun *hōši* and *lōp’i* [also the latter refers to ‘oak’, see Petoyan 1965: 477] serve as fodder for sheep in winter.

Dersim (K’li) *hōšgi* ‘oak of sun-side’ (*aregdemi katni*) [Baġramyan 1960: 148b].

Sasun and Dersim forms presuppose **hoš-k-i*, with the tree-suffix *-k* on which see 2.3.1.

●SEMANTICS The term seems to represent three denotata: (1) a kind of resiniferous (and coniferous?) tree, since it corresponds to Gr. ‘storax-tree’; (2) a willow-like shrub or tree; (3) a kind of oak.

A probable basic candidate may be the holm-tree which, with its evergreen foliage, may be related with resiniferous and/or coniferous trees. Compare *t’etawš* that refers to ‘holm-oak’ on the one hand, and to ‘cedar, pine’ on the other (q.v.). The Larakal term continuing *t’etawš*, namely *t’ətuši*, is said to denote a kind of tree the leaves of which serve as fodder for goats. This matches the description of Muš, Sasun *hōši* above.

As for the association with a willow-like tree, see the material s.vv. *aygi* ‘vineyard’ and *gi* ‘juniper’. Compare also Gr. *σμίλαξ* ‘yew, or bindweed, or holm-oak’ rendered by Arm. *geĵ* ‘bindweed, convolvulus; yew-tree’ (q.v.).

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 3: 606b.

Ĵahukyan (1967: 255; in 1987: 141, with a question mark) connects with Lith. *úosis* ‘ash-tree’, etc., and Arm. *hac’i* ‘ash-tree’, positing **ōsk^hiĵā-*. The **-sk^h-* (next to **-sk-* in *hac’i* ‘ash-tree’) is not clear, however. One may assume that the Armenian form reflects a metathesized form found also in Gr. *ὄζυα*, *-η* ‘beech; spear-shaft made from its wood, spear’. The vowel *-u-* in the Greek form is probably due to the etymological or folk-etymological relation with *ὄζυς* ‘sharp’ (see P.

¹³³ An alternative is: QIE **h₁ong^w-iV-* (cf. **h₁ong^w-(o/ō)l-* ‘coal’; see s.v. *acut/x* ‘coal; soot’) > *unĵ* ‘soot’.

Friedrich 1970: 95-96). For QIE **ks-* > Arm. -š- (ruki-rule in internal position), see 2.1.12. Next to Cheremis *oško* ‘ash’, note Erzamordvin *uks(o)* ‘elm, ash’ (see Normier 1981: 23-24). Thus: QIE **h₃ek-s-ieh₂-* > PArm. **hošiya-* > **hoši*. On the other hand, the by-form *uši*, if old, points to QIE **Hōks-* from **HoHs-* (cf. Lith. *uosis* ‘ash-tree’, etc.); see s.vv. *hac’i* and *hoyn*.

For the semantic shift ‘ash’ > ‘storax-tree’ and ‘(holm-)oak’ the following is relevant. Both the ash and the storax (1) have valuable wood of which spears or other implements are made; (2) produce manna or gum-resin. Note that in Sasun the manna is found on leaves of oak-trees, and this tree is here called *hōši* (which is our word) or *lōtp’i*. For more details, see s.vv. *metex*, *šēr*.

us, *o*-stem ‘shoulder’ (Bible+); ‘flank of a mountain’ (Movsēs Xorenac’i, see below); the latter meaning is present in the dialect of Łarabał; note also **us**, **us-ak** ‘hill’ (Step’anos Ōrbelean, Siwnik’) [HAB 3: 609b].

In Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.30 (1913=1990: 83^{L7f}, transl. Thomson 1978: 120): *yareweleay usoy meci lerinn minč’ew i sahmans Gołt’an* “from the Eastern flank of the great mountain as far as the borders of Gołt’n”.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects. With initial *h-*: Ĵula *h’us* [Ačārean 1940: 381a]; *y-*: Agulis *yons* [HAB 3: 609-610]. Two textual illustrations of the Agulis form, transcribed as *eons*, can be found in Patkanov 1869: 27.

Frozen plural instrumental: Łarabał *os-uk’* : *min xurjīn osuk’ə k’əc’ac* ‘a dubble-bag on/around the shoulders’ [HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 398^{L2}]; *xurjīnə* <...> *osūk’ə k’c’-* (ibid. 109^{L14}, 111^{L3}). The same expression is found in singular: *xurjīnə* <...> *osavə k’c’-* [HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 647^{L8}].

●ETYM Since long (de Lagarde 1854: 26^{L689}; Dervischjan 1877: 96; Hübschmann 1883: 47; 1897: 484), connected with Gr. *ὤμος* m. ‘the shoulder with the upper arm’, Lat. *umerus*, ī m. ‘shoulder’, Skt. *āmsa-* m. ‘shoulder’ (RV+), Hitt. *anašša-* ‘part of the back’, Goth. APl *amsans* ‘shoulder’, etc. [HAB 3: 609b].

The loss of **n* before **s* in Arm. *us* ‘shoulder’ and *amis* ‘month’ (q.v.) was posterior to the development **s* > *h*, to the assibilation of PIE **k̑* to **š* and to the raising of **o* to *u* before a nasal consonant (Kortlandt 1976: 92; 1980: 101 = 2003: 2, 29; cf. Beekes 2003: 180, 209). It seems impossible to determine whether Arm. *us* continues the full grade as Skt. *āmsa-*, or the lengthened grade as Gr. *ὤμος* [Olsen 1999: 21]. The vocalism of the Greek is troublesome (see Beekes 1972: 127; Nassivera 2000: 65₁₆ with ref.).

In view of Toch. A *es*, B *āntse* ‘shoulder’ probably pointing to **h₂emso-*, as well as the lack of initial aspiration in Arm. *us* and Hittite *anašša-*, one reconstructs PIE **h₂omso-* rather than **h₃emso-* [Lubotsky 1988: 75; Schrijver 1991: 51; Beekes 2003: 168-169]. Adams (1999: 43) assumes **h_{1/4}ōm(e)so-*. On the alternative **h₁eh₃ms-* and a discussion of some related issues, see Nassivera 2000: 65-67₁₆.

Lat. *umerus*, ī m. ‘shoulder’ may point to QIE **Homes-* [Schrijver 1991: 51; Adams 1999: 43]. In view of the Latin as well as Gr. Hesychian *ἀμέσω· ὀμοπλάται* ‘shoulder-blades’, one posits a PIE *s*-stem **h₂om-s-* : **h₂m-es-*, although the Greek form is considered uncertain (given the preserved *-σ-*, probably of non-Greek origin), and the Latin *-e-* has been treated by others as an anaptyctic vowel; for references and a discussion, see Beekes 1972: 127; Nassivera 2000: 65₁₆.

I assume that the PIE word for ‘shoulder’ may reflect HD *s*-stem of the subtype 4, like the word for ‘nose’: nom. **néh₂-s-s*, acc. **nh₂-és-m*, gen. **nh₂-s-ós* [Beekes 1995: 180]. The nominative might have been **h₂om-s-s*. At a later stage of IE, the word may have shifted its declension type into **h₂omso-* under the influence of PIE **Horso-* ‘buttocks, on which see s.v. *or* ‘id.’. Thus: nom. **h₂óm-s-s*, acc. **h₂m-és-m*, gen. **h₂m-s-ós*. Compare the word for ‘mouth’, another *s*-stem probably with *o*-grade in the nominative, although this is a neuter and should belong to PD type: nom. **HóH-os*, gen. **HH-és-(o)s*, cf. Skt. *ās-* n., Lat. *ōs*, *ōris* n., Hitt. *a-i-iš(-)*, etc.

In what follows I argue that, apart from Lat. *umerus* and Hesychian *ἀμέσω*, **h₂m-és-* may be corroborated also by Arm. dial. (Aglulis) **uns*.

According to Ačařyan (HAB 3: 609b), the nasal in Agulis *yɔns* is an important archaic relic of the **-m-* of the Indo-European form. The development **-Ns > Arm. -s* is Pan-Armenian, however, and is reflected in ClArm. and in all the dialects, including Agulis (see 2.1.11). The assumption that Agulis **uns* continues the same proto-form as ClArm. *us* does, namely PIE **Homso-*, and has preserved the nasal whereas it has been lost everywhere else is thus untenable. I assume that PArm. hypothetical paradigm nom. **u(m)s* : acc. **umes-* (probably from older **ames-*, analogically after nom. **um-* < **h₂om-*) has been preserved up to the earliest stages of the classical period, and the nominative has generalized the nasal of the accusative. This interpretation of the Agulis archaism in terms of (mutual) relationship between the old nominative and accusative parallels that of Agulis **katc* ‘vs. ClArm. *kat* ‘n ‘milk’ (q.v.).

In such cases, a word of caution is always in order. One should first try to “exhaust” all the easier and secondary possibilities. For instance, many Armenian body-part terms have *-un-* in their forms (*t’ikunk* ‘back, shoulder’, *cung* ‘knee’, *srunk* ‘shinbone’, *elungn* ‘nail’, *yawn-k* / **un-k* ‘brow’, etc.), which could have influenced the Agulis form.

Note also Oss. Iron *on*, Digoron *onæ*, *ionæ* ‘shoulder blade’ (on the vocalism, see Cheung 2002: 211–212). The initial *i-* in Digoron is compared with the article or the prefix **ui-* (see Abaev, 2: 227–228; ÈtimSlovIranJaz 1, 2000: 152), and the final *-æ* perhaps points to an old dual **-ā* [Cheung 2002: 211–212]. One may wonder, thus, if *yɔns* can be explained by contamination with Oss. or Alan **(w)ion-*. Further, cf. dial. **omuz/umuz* ‘shoulder’ from Turkish.

Nevertheless, my explanation in paradigmatic terms seems to be the most plausible, especially in view of what has been said on Agulis **katc* ‘vs. ClArm. *kat* ‘n ‘milk’.

ustr, GSG *uster*, API *uster-s*, GDPI **uster-a-c* ‘son’ (Bible+). Often used in opposition to *dustr* ‘daughter’. For textual illustrations, see NHB (s.v.) and Olsen 1999: 149₂₈₁.

Independently of *dustr*, e.g. in P’awstos Buzand 4.15 /5th cent./ (1883=1984: 104^{L18f}; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 145): *Bayc’ cnaw apa P’arānjem t’agaworin ustr mi, ew koč’ec’in zanun nora Pap* “But then P’arānjem bore a boy to the king and he was called Pap”.

●ETYM Probably from PIE **su(H)k-* ‘to suck’: OEngl. *sūcan* ‘saugen’, Latv. *sūkt* ‘to suck’, *sunkā* ‘juice’ (see Derksen 1996: 307), Lat. *sūcus* ‘juice, sap; vital fluid in trees and plants’ (next to *sūgō* ‘to suck’, presupposing PIE **-g-*), etc. [HAB

611-612]. The semantic development ‘sucker’ > ‘son’ is common; cf. Latv. *dēls* ‘son’, Lat. *filius* ‘son’, etc. The **-ter-* in the Armenian is usually considered analogical after *dustr* ‘daughter’. Alternatively: **suH-* (cf. Gr. *υῖος* m. ‘son’, Skt. *sūnú-* ‘son’, etc.); see Pokorny 1959: 914; Szemerényi 1977: 19 (and 19₆₁ with lit.); Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 423, 765; Olsen 1999: 149. The analogical influence with *dustr* may have been mutual.

utem ‘to eat’ (Bible+). Alongside *utem* we have the suppletive aorist *ker-a-*. For the paradigm and a discussion of its origin, see Łaragyulyan 1961: 164-165; Barton 1989: 147, 147-148₄₂, 149-150, 152.

• DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 3: 613a].

• ETYM Since long (Klaproth, NHB, Petermann, Gosche, etc., see HAB 3: 612-613), connected with Gr. *ἔδω*, Lat. *edō*, Skt. *ad-*, pres. *átti*, *adánti* ‘to eat’, OCS *jasti* ‘to eat’, Goth. *itan* ‘to eat’, etc. from PIE **h₁ed-* ‘to eat’ (see Hübschmann 1897: 485; Meillet 1916h: 188-189; Pokorny 1959: 287; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 61; Mallory/Adams 1997: 175a).

The Armenian form requires QIE **h₁ōd-e/o-* in lengthened grade, the origin of which is disputed. Meillet (1929; 1936: 47-48, 134; see also HAB 3: 612b) posits **ōd-* seen also in the Greek reduplicated noun *ἔδωδῆ* ‘food, meal’ and compares with *unim* ‘to have, hold’ (q.v.) from **ōp-ne-* vs. Hitt. *ep-mi*. Hamp 1967: 15 mentions this view and adds that “the vocalism of *utem* is reminiscent of a sort of perfect, as well as a nominal formation”. For his further analysis, see s.v. *ampem* ‘to drink’. Beekes (1973: 95-96; 1974: 183; cf. 1972: 127) posits a PD (proterodynamic) perfect ablauting paradigm with **ō* in singular and **e* in plural and compares with *unim* ‘to have, hold’.

According to Godel (1965: 26; 1975: 123), *utem*, substituted to the old athematic present **h₁ed-mi* (cf. Skt. *ádmi*, etc.), seems traceable to an iterative-durative present **ōdeye/o-* (for the **-ō-* cf. the instances like Gr. *ὠθέω* ‘I thrust, push’, etc.); see also Melchert 1979: 268; Schmitt 1981: 157; Klingenschmitt 1982: 157. Jähukyan (1982: 172, 228₂₆; cf. Saradževa 1986: 138) derived *utem* from PIE **ōd-mi* (with subsequent thematization > **ōd-e-mi*), citing Godel’s view without further comment. Kortlandt (1986: 40; 1998a: 20 = 2003: 70, 125; see also Beekes 2003: 181) suggests a formation with the prefix **som-* (cf. Ved. *sám-ad-*; Spanish *como* < *com-edo* ‘I eat’).¹³⁴

On the whole, the explanation through a perfect formation seems the most probable, although some of the other explanations (e.g. the assumption of an iterative-durative present) are worth of consideration, too. As to the comparison with the Greek reduplicated noun *ἔδωδῆ* ‘food, meal’, note Arm. *ker-a-kur* ‘food’ and denominative *kerakrem* ‘to feed’ (see s.v. *ker-* ‘to eat’).

ur ‘where, where to’ (interrog.), ‘wherever’ (Bible+). As explicitly pointed out by Ačaryan (HAB 3: 613a), the older distinction (*ur* static vs. *yo* allative/directive) has been removed at later stages.

¹³⁴ One may alternatively assume a reduplicated present: **h₁o-h₁d-* > *ut-*. For the *o*-vocalism cf. Lith. *dúodu* < **do-dh₃-* from **deh₃-* ‘to give’ (on which see Beekes 1995: 229; Derksen 2002-03: 7).

An old **y-ur* may be reconstructed on the basis of the dialectal forms.

In Nersēs Lambronaci (12th cent.), as well as in the dialect of ĴuĴa (*h'ur*, see below), *ur* is used in the meaning 'why?' [HAB 3: 613b].

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 613b]. Note Suč'ava, etc. *urux* and T'iflis *uruk* 'min' 'at some place'.

The initial *h'*- in Alaškert, Muš, Moks, ĴuĴa, as well as, perhaps, *h*- in ĴarabaĴ, may testify for an old **y-ur* (see 2.3.1). Zeyt'un *yoy* and Hačən *yuy* (see HAB 3: 613b; Ačařyan 2003: 334) may also continue **y-ur*, although this is uncertain, since these dialects display various reflexes for the initial *y*-, namely *h*-, *y*-, and zero (see Ačařyan 2003: 113-114). For ĴuĴa *h'*- < *y*-, see Ačařean 1940: 125-127.

Hamšen *nir*, *ner*, *neor*, *nür*, *nur* (see Ačařyan 1947: 250) and Agulis *nor* (see Ačařean 1935: 383) represent an initial *n*-. On this, see below.

●ETYM Compared with Lith. *kuĩ* 'where' (adv.), or with Iran. **ku-tra*: Skt. *kútra* (adv., in questions later) 'where, somewhere (indef.)' (RV+), OAv. *kuθrā* (adv.) 'where, where to', YAv. *kuθra* 'ob wohl (in questions)' (see Hübschmann 1897: 481; HAB 3: 613). For a discussion of the *-r*- and related problems, see Vanséveren 1995; Hamp 1997a: 20-21. Viredaz (2005: 85-86) proposes a derivation from PIE **k^wu-d^he* 'where' (interrog.): Skt. *kúha* 'where', OCS *kъde* 'where, when', etc. However, the development of Arm *-r*- from intervocalic **d^h* is uncertain.

It is better to link the pronominal stem *o*- 'who, etc.' and *ur* 'where' with PIE forms with an initial **i*- rather than **k^w*- (cf. Skt. *yá*- 'who, which', etc.; note Pol. *jak* 'how' beside Russ. *kak* 'how'), see Kortlandt 1983: 11; 1997: 7; 1998 = 2003: 41, 120, 122-124; Weitenberg 1986: 91; Clackson 1994: 52; Beekes 2003: 162-163.

The final *-r* in *ur* > is also found in *i-r* 'thing' and *o-r* 'which' (see Hübschmann 1897: 481 and especially HAB 3: 613). That these do not have locative function is not a problem since relative and interrogative pronouns often interchange, e.g., the meanings 'where' and 'who', cf. the cases of **k^wor* and **kwu(r)* (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 456b). Ačařyan (HAB 3: 548a) points out that Arm. *o*- (q.v.) has locative (allative) function in *y-o* (< **i-o*, a prepositional accusative) 'where to (interrog.)' (Bible+; the dialect of Svedia). Besides, whatever the origin of Arm. *-r*, one sees internal parallel formations on the basis of *o*-, *u*-, and *i*:- *o-r*, *u-r*, *i-r*, *o-mn*, *i-mn*, etc. Furthermore, *ur* also has a non-locative meaning, namely 'why?' (Nersēs Lambronaci, 12th century; ĴuĴa *h'ur* [HAB 3: 613b]).

Next to a number of dialects showing probable reflexes of **y-ur*, as we saw above, Hamšen *nir*, *ner*, *neor*, *nür*, *nur* (see Ačařyan 1947: 250) and Agulis *nor* (see Ačařean 1935: 383) represent an initial *n*-. For other cases of addition of an initial *n*- in these dialects, see Ačařyan 1947: 73 (*eraz* 'dream' – Hamšen *neraz*) and 1935: 147 (verbs starting with a vowel), without an explanation. Note also Astapat *ner* 'why?' next to Marala, Van, etc. *her* from *ēr* (see HAB 2: 119b; Ačařyan 1952: 101, 259).¹³⁵ Since the above-mentioned preposition *y*- derives from PIE **h₁en*- 'in', one is tempted to treat this *n*- as an archaic reflex of the nasal in **h₁en*- 'in', thus: **h₁en-(i)ur* > PArm. **inur* > **nur*. It is even possible to derive **y-ur* and **n-ur* from

¹³⁵ The Hamšen forms of **(n)ur* 'where to' with many vocalic variants may be due to contamination with *ēr* 'why'.

**h₁en-k^wur* > PArm. **iḡur* (cf. *yisun* ‘fifty’ from **penk^w*); on this, see 2.3.1. Alternatively, one may treat **n-ur* as **ənd-ur* > **ənnur* > *(ə)*nur*.¹³⁶

I conclude that next to *ur* there was an old by-form **y-ur*.

urd, lately: *i*-stem ‘a small canal/brook to water gardens with’; attested in Philo, Gregory of Nyssa, and Paterica. Note also *urd·lc‘eal* (‘filled’) in Baḡirk ‘hayoc’ [Amalyan 1975: 262^{Nr242}], which Ačařyan (HAB 3: 410b) places s.v. *yūrt‘i* (q.v.).

●DIAL *Ḵula urd*, Agulis *ərd* [ōrd], Salmast *yūrt‘* (> Turk. dial. *yūrt*), Muš *urd‘*, Alaškert *ur̄t‘*; according to Amatuni (1912: 538a), also *urc‘* (in the village of Mastara), and Van compound **urd-kap* [HAB 3: 616b]. Now we can add Goris *hōrt‘* ‘water way; pool; brook-mouth’ (also ‘belly’?) [Margaryan 1975: 357b, 429a]; Metri *ōrd* ‘water way’ [Ałayan 1954: 283b].

Note also Urmia, Salmast *urj* ‘an island or peninsula in a river’ [GwrUrmSalm 2, 1898: 98]. For the semantic derivation ‘water(ed)’ > ‘island’, see 3.4.2. The affricate -*j* can be compared with Mastara *urc‘* above.

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 616a. The derivation from **ud-ro-* from the PIE word for ‘water’: Skt. *udrá-* m. ‘fish otter’, YAv. *udra-* m. ‘otter’, Gr. *ὕδρως* m. ‘watersnake’, *ὕδρα* f. ‘watersnake’, OHG *ottar* ‘otter’, etc. (see Dervischjan 1877: 89; Łap‘anc‘yan 1961: 151-152) is not convincing since the expected form is Arm. **urt-*. Iranian borrowing is not plausible either since the semantics is remote, and e.g. *vagr* ‘tiger’ and the name *Tigran* display no metathesis.

Ałayan (1974: 64) connects with Lat. *portus* ‘gate’ (cf. *portus*, -*ūs* m. ‘harbour, haven, port; mouth of a river’), Gr. *πόρος* ‘ford, ferry; narrow part of the sea, strait; bridge; passage, opening’, etc., and Arm. *erd*, dial. **yurd* ‘roof-window’. This is possible, but uncertain.

I alternatively propose a connection with Alb. *húrdhë* f. ‘pond, pool; swamp’ (on which see Demiraj 1997: 205) < PALb. **urδā-* < IE **uh₁r-d^(h)eh₂-*, from **ueh₁r-* ‘water’: Skt. *vár-*, *vāri-* n. ‘water’, YAv. *vāra-* m. ‘rain’, Parth. *w‘r* ‘drip of rain’, MPers. *wārān*, Pers. *bārān* ‘rain’ (cf. also, perhaps, Arm. etymologically obscure *varar* ‘abundant (water, river)’, and *vard-a-var* ‘folk festivity of water-pouring’), Luv. *ua-a-ar* ‘water’, Olc. *vari* m. ‘liquid, water’, OPr. *wurs* ‘pond, pool’, etc.

Perhaps composed as PIE **uh₁r-* ‘water’ + **d^heh₁-* ‘to put, make’ (cf. Skt. *dhā-* ‘to put, place, make, produce’, etc.; see s.v. *dnem* ‘to put; to make, build’). We may be dealing with an Armeno-Albanian innovation. Alternatively: an old Balkan substratum/cultural word.

Mastara *urc‘* ‘canal’ and Urmia, Salmast *urj* ‘an island or peninsula in a river’ (< ‘watered’), with a final affricate, may be hypothetically derived from (analogical) nominative **urd-s* (see 2.2.1.2).

urju, *a*-stem ‘stepson or stepdaughter’; attested in Severian of Gabala (GDPI *ərju-ac‘*), Eusebius of Caesarea.

●ETYM Bugge (1892: 451; 1893: 23) derives from **ordi-u*, composed of *ordi* ‘generation, son/daughter, espec. son’ and the suffix *-u* as in *mawr-u* ‘stepmother’. Ačařyan (HAB 3: 618-619; 4: 641-642) rejects the connection and derives the word

¹³⁶ One wonders whether the *n-* is due to influence of Turk. *nere* ‘where’.

from PIE **putro-* (cf. Skt. *putrá-* m., Av. *puθra-* m. ‘son, child, young of an animal’, etc.), treating the *-j-* as a genitive as in *geł-j* (see s.v. *giwł* ‘village’), cf. *geł-j-uk* ‘peasant’. One misses here the origin of *-j-*.

This etymology would become easier if one assumes an *i*-stem or **-io-* suffix (cf. **putriō-* mentioned in Jāhukyan 1987: 186 sceptically), or an original feminine: **putr-i(e)h₂-* > PArm. **u(w)r-j-*. The final *-u* is readily explained as analogical after *mawr-u* ‘stepmother’.

Jāhukyan (1987: 143, 186) accepts Bugge’s etymology with reservation and considers the other one as less probable. Then he (op. cit. 259-260) points out that the PIE origin of *urju* is doubtful. The word has been explained as a *vr̥ddhi*-derivative from *ordi* [Pedersen 1906: 360 = 1982: 138; Olsen 1989a: 21; 1999: 21₃₄, 22₃₇]. Note that Olsen (1989a: 21) derives **ōrtyo-* > *urju* from the root of Gr. *ὄρνυμι* ‘rise’, but in 1999: 441-442 accepts the derivation of *ordi* from **portio-*. The connection with *ordi* is accepted also by Clackson (1994: 147), although, as he points out, “an exact morphological analysis is extremely difficult”.

P‘

p‘aycałn, *an*-stem: GDSg *p‘aycałan* (Plato), *p‘aycałan(n)* (Geoponica), ISg *p‘aycałam-b* (Socrates); spelled also as *p‘ayjałn* (Socrates); **p‘aycełn** (Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i, Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i) ‘spleen’.

Attested in John Chrysostom, Philo, Plato, Grigor Magistros, etc. [NHB 2: 930b; HAB 4: 477; MiġHayBaġ 2, 1992: 411a].

●DIAL Agulis *p‘āycāłn*, *p‘āycāl*, Šamaxi *p‘ayc‘ax*, Łarabał *p‘ācełnə*, *p‘ācałnə*, Moks *p‘acel* (according to Orbeli 2002: 341, *p‘acex*, pl. *p‘acexk‘ir*), Muš, Alaškert *p‘ajel*, Ararat *p‘ec‘et*, *p‘ijex*, Ĵula *p‘iceł*, Łazax *p‘ic‘ax*, T‘iflis *p‘icił*, *p‘ic‘ax*, Xotorĵur *sipex*, etc. ‘spleen’ [HAB 4: 478a].

Šamaxi has *p‘a(y)c‘ax*, *p‘acełnə*; in the village of K‘yārk‘yānj: *p‘ɔc‘ex*, with an exceptional sound change *ay* > *ɔ* [Bałramyan 1964: 33, 229].

According to Hačean (YušamXotorĵ 1964: 508a), Xotorĵur *sipex* refers to ‘kidneys’. On the formal problems of the Xotorĵur, see below.

●ETYM Since long (de Lagarde [Boetticher] 1850: 363^{Nr270}; 1854: 26^{L702f}, Dervischjan 1877: 4), compared with the PIE word for ‘spleen’: Skt. *plīhān-* m., YAv. *spəṛəzan-* m., MPers. *spurz*, *spul* < SWIr. **sprdan-*, NPers. *sipurz*, Gr. *σπλήν* m. (cf. also *σπλάγχνον* n., pl. *σπλάγχνα* ‘inward parts, esp. the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys; sacrificial feast’, metaph. ‘the seat of the feelings, affections’), Lat. *liēn* (< **lihēn?*, see Schrijver 1991: 122), OIr. *selg*, SerbCS *slēzena*, Latv. *liēsa*, etc. [Walde 1909; HAB 4: 477-478; Pokorny 1959: 987; Klingenschmitt 1982: 166-167; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 815; Ravnæs 1991: 120; Mallory/Adams 1997: 538b; Beekes 2003: 197]. Sceptical: Hübschmann 1876: 777 (1897 vacat).

Despite formal problems, which are usually explained through tabuistic sound-replacements (see Meillet apud Vendryes 1914: 310 and references above), all these forms obviously point to a PIE term. Frisk (2: 770) rightly notes: “Mehrere der idg. Benennungen der Milz zeigen trotz großer lautlicher Variation eine unverkennbare

Ähnlichkeit, die nicht zufällig sein kann". One usually reconstructs **spelġ^h-*, **splġ^hen-*, etc.

According to de Lagarde (1854: 26^{L702f}), Arm. *p'aycatn* derives from older **p'laican*. Ačaryan (HAB 4: 477b) posits Arm. *p'aycatn* and **p'acaytn* coming from older **p'aytcan*. Ĵahukyan (1987: 150) prefers **p'atcayn* and reconstructs **p^həlġnġā-* with a question mark.

If the Sanskrit and Latin forms allow reconstructing a by-form with internal **-i-* (which is uncertain), it may also account for the internal *-y-* of the Armenian, although details remain unclear.

According to Ĵahukyan (1967: 154₂₂₅), the internal *-c'-* in some dialects, going back to **-j- < *ġ^h-*, points to secondariness of *-c-* in ClArm. *p'ayc'atn*. One may rather assume an assimilation *p'...c > p'...c'*, cf. *p'etur* 'feather' > Marała *p'ut'ur*, Łarabał *t'ep'ur*, etc.

Ačaryan (ibid.) derives the dialectal forms from *p'aycat[n]* and **p'acayt[n]* > **p'acēt*, with the exception of Xotorĵur *sipex*. According to him, the latter goes back to OArm. **sipetn* or **sipaytn*, an archaic form which is different from the classical one and goes back to a QIE form with **sp-* rather than **sp^h-* (the latter being responsible for the initial aspirated *p'-* of the classical form *p'aycatn*), and with loss of **-ġ^h-* as in Gr. *σπλήν*. This is accepted by Ĵahukyan (1982: 111), who posits dial. **spaytn*, and H. Suk'iasyan (1986: 231), who treats Xotorĵur *sipex* as a root variant, without the determinative **-ġ-*.

The analysis of Ačaryan is not convincing. There is no evidence for variation **sp-* : **sp^h-*. Alongside PIE **pV-* > Arm. *(h)V-*, we can speak of **sp-* > Arm. *sp-* and **(s)p-* > Arm. *p'-* (for the material and a discussion, see Hiersche 1964; Ĵahukyan 1982: 47-48, 66-67; Beekes 2003: 197). Besides, the Xotorĵur form, in my view, may be explained in a more plausible and attractive way.

Cappadocian Greek (Phárasa) *πείσάχι* 'spleen' is considered to be an Armenian loan; see Karolidēs (Καρολίδης) 1885: 96; de Lagarde 1886: 60b; Bugge 1893: 11; Dawkins 1916: 196, 632-633; HAB 4: 478a. This form may have been borrowed into Xotorĵur *sipex* through metathesis /labial...dental/ > /dental...labial/, cf. *put* 'poppy', 'drop' > Łarabał *tɔp* 'id.', *p'etur* 'feather' > dial. (Zeyt'un, Xarberd, Hamšen, Karin, Alaškert, Łarabał, Agulis, Ĵula, etc.) **tep'ur*, perhaps also Arm. **t'epēk* 'ape; jackal' if borrowed from Gr. *πίθηκος* 'ape' (see 2.1.26.2). Xotorĵur *sipex* 'spleen', thus, may be regarded as a back-loan: Arm. *p'aycatn* 'spleen' > Cappadocian Greek *πείσάχι* 'id.' > Xotorĵur *sipex* 'id.' (on back-loans, see 1.10).

Arm. dial. Akn, Č'arsančag, Tivrik **kayc-ar* 'tongs, fire-tongs' [Ačarean 1913: 544b] has been borrowed into Cappadocian (Phárasa) *καϊζάρ* 'tongs' (see HAB 2: 507b for references and a discussion); according to Dawkins (1916: 605b): *καϊτσάρι*. Arm. *-ayc-* is reflected here as *-aĩz-* or *-aĩtɔ-*, in contrast with *-eĩɔ-* in the word for 'spleen'. The reason for this may be that Cappadocian *πείσάχι* 'spleen' has been taken over from Arm. dial. **p'eyc'ex/*p'ic'ex* (with aspirated *-c'-*; see above). One might posit the following distribution: Arm. non-aspirated *-c-* (> voiced *-j-* in the relevant dialectal areas) : Cappadocian affricate *-č-* or *-tɔ-*; Arm. aspirated *-c'-* : Cappadocian sibilant *-s-*.

Laz *p^hanc'ala* 'spleen' (next to Georg. *p^hac'ali/a* 'id.'), which is considered to be an Armenian loan (see HAB 4: 478a), seems to point to QIE **(s)p(l)ng̃-*, cf. Gr. *σπλάγχνον*.

See also s.v. *p'ij-uk* 'bitterness of heart'.

p'ayt, *i*-stem: GDSg *p'ayt-i*, AblSg *i/z-* *p'aytē*, ISg *p'ayt-i-w*, LocSg *i p'ayt-i*, GDPi *p'ayt-i-c'*, AblPi *i/z-* *p'ayt-i-c'* (rich evidence in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1492-1493) 'wood, piece of wood; tree; gallows' (Bible+).

Some textual illustrations for different semantic nuances: Deuteronomy 19.5 (Cox 1981: 152): *mtanic'ē and ankeri iwrum i mayri harkanel p'ayt* "goes into the forest with his friend to cut wood". Job 30.4 (Cox 2006: 192): *zarmats p'aytic' camēin i sastik sovoy* "chewed on tree roots out of great hunger". 2 Kings 23.21: *p'ayt kamrji* (see Clackson 1994: 227₁₅₃, and s.v. *kamurj* 'bridge'). Genesis 40.19 (Zeyt'unyan 1985: 337): *kaxesc'ē zk'ez zp'aytē, ew keric'en t'rč'unk' erknic' zmarmin k'o i k'ēn* "(he) will hang you on a tree, and the birds will eat the flesh from you".

Agat'angelos 102 (1909=1980: 61^{L16}): *kočets p'ayt-i-c'* 'blocks of wood' (see the passage s.v. *olok* 'shin'). Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.49 (1913=1991: 177^{L1}): *Jerntu lini nma ew Eraxs p'aytiwk' mayreac* "The Araxes [river] provided him with wood (of forests)"; for a discussion of this passage, see s.v. *mayri* 'woods'. The meaning 'a piece of wood (as a lot)' is found in Elišē (Ter-Minasyan 1989: 102^{L19}; transl. Thomson 1982: 102): *p'ayt ankenuin ew vičaks arkanēin* "they threw sticks and drew lots"; cf. dial. *č'ɔp' k'c'el* and Pers. *čōb andāxtan* (HAB 4: 478a; Thomson 1982: 102₈).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.6 (1913=1991: 109^{L6}; transl. Thomson 1978: 135) one finds a derivative *an-p'ayt* 'unwooded'.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 478].

Interesting is Muš, Alaškert *p'ic'uk* (ibid.), Van, Aparan *p'icuk* (Amatuni 1912: 651b) < **p'it-(a)c'-uk* 'dead' (said of animals)', based on the denominative verb *p'it-n-al* 'to die (said of animals)', lit. 'to turn wood'; cf. *p'aytanam* 'to freeze' attested in Zgōn-Afrahat and Paterica [HAB 4: 478]. Compare Mełri *p'ēc'i* 'having paralysed hands' (Ałayan 1954: 333), which seems to reflect **p'ayt-ac'i*.

Unclear is Hamšen *p'ec* 'board' (see T'ořlak'yan 1981: 148b); possibly a back-formation after the participle **p'ayt-(a)c'-ac*. Note also the infinitive *p'icel*, *p'icul* in Muš, Alaškert, etc. (Amatuni 1912: 269b), but this may be due to a wrong analysis. The Amatuni's textual illustrations point to causative (*kə p'ic'u* 'will kill') and past participle (*bicac* 'killed').

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 4: 478b.

Belardi (1950: 148-149) proposed a connection with Skt. *sphya-* m. 'shoulder-blade', Gr. *σπάση-* f. 'rowing blade, flat rib, shoulder-blade', *σφήν* 'wedge', Ic. *spækja* 'trunk', and posited **p^hai-d-i-* for Armenian. Further, note Germanic forms corroborating the dental determinative, OEngl. *spade*, *spadu* 'spade' (pointing to **sph₂-d^h-* together with Gr. *σπάση-*, see Frisk 2: 755; Chantraine 1968-80: 1031b; Vine 2002: 289-290), Norwegian *spita* 'Pflock', as well as forms with **-k-*: Lat. *spīca* f. 'ear of corn', *spīculum* n. 'sting; javelin; arrow; sharp point of a weapon', Latv. *spikis* 'bayonet', OHG *speihha* 'Speiche, Strahl', Arm. *p'k'in* 'arrow', q.v. (see Petersson 1916: 267; Pokorny 1959: 981; Ĵahukyan 1967: 65, 89; 1982: 34, 48;

1987: 149). Olsen 1999: 937, however, places Arm. *p'ayt* in her list of words of unknown origin.

Skt. *sphyá-* is related with Shughni *f(i)yak* 'shoulder-blade, wooden shovel', Sogd. *βyk-* 'shoulder', Khwar. *fyk* 'rudder', Khotanese *phvai* 'spade, shovel', etc.; for these forms (without Armenian), see Morgenstierne 1974: 34b; Bailey 1979: 106b, 264a; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 779.

A proto-form **ph₂(e)i-d-* is likely for Arm. *p'ayt*. The **-d-* seems to be found also in Germanic (cf. Norwegian *spita* 'stake, picket', OHG *spiz* 'Bratspieß', OEngl. *spitu* 'id.').

See also s.v. *p'k'in* 'javelin'.

p'ast, *i*-stem (GDPl *p'ast-i-c'* in Yovhannēs Draxanakertc'i) 'proof, argument, reason, true cause'; attested in Yovhannēs Draxanakertc'i (9-10th cent.), etc. Earlier and more frequently found in compounds: Philo, John Chrysostom, Movsēs Kałankatuac'i, etc.

●ETYM No etymology is accepted in HAB 4: 484a. The connection with Gr. *φάσις* f. 'utterance, expression; statement; mere assertion, without proof', Lat. *fās* 'divine law; right; obligation', *fāsti* 'list of festivals; calendar', etc. from PIE **b^heh₂-* 'to speak' (Jāhukyan 1967: 122-123) is problematic both formally and semantically. From the semantic point of view, the other Greek *φάσις*, meaning 'denunciation, information laid; appearance', would match better. Bailey (1986: 7) compares Oss. *fast* < *farst* 'question, counsel', from Iran. *fras-* 'to question' (cf. YAv. *frašna-* m. 'question', Khot. *brašta-* 'questioned', etc.). Neither this is convincing.

Patrubány (1908: 152a) derives Arm. *p'ast* (*i*-stem) from QIE **(s)pāk-ti-*, a **-ti*-derivation from **(s)pek-* 'to observe, see', linking with *spasem* 'to wait, serve' and *asem* 'to say'. This etymology, albeit rejected by Ačāryan (HAB, *ibid.*), is worth of consideration.

The PIE root is represented by Skt. *(s)paś-* 'to see (*paś-*); to observe, watch, spy (*spaś-*)', *spaśtá-* '(clearly) perceived, clear, visible', Gr. *σέπτεται* 'to look around, to look at', Lat. *speciō* 'to see', etc. (See also s.v. **hes-*). Armenian *spasem* is an Iranian loan, but *asem* is hardly related. The *i*-stem of Arm. *p'ast* is thus old. See 2.3.1 on **-ti-*. The etymological meaning of *p'ast* would be 'what is seen, evident'; cf. *c'oyc'* (*i*-stem) 'show, indication, example' (Bible+) : 'proof' (Philo, Athanasius of Alexandria, etc.), also *apa-c'oyc'* : *ἀπόδειξις* 'showing forth, making known, exhibiting' (on the latter correspondence, see Weitenberg 1997a: 449).

A possible parallel, both for the semantic development and the suffix **-t(i)-*, may be *yayt*, *i*-stem 'known, clear, evident', if composed of *y-* and *hay-* 'to see, watch' (see s.v.).

p'ap'a (dial.) 'bread, food'.

●DIAL Muš, Van, Agulis, Ararat *p'ap'a*, T'iflis *baba* 'bread', nursery words [Ačārean 1913: 1066a]. Note also T'iflis *p'ap'a* 'a kind of porridge made of wheaten groats', considered a loan from Georg. *p^hap^ha* [Ačārean 1913: 1066a].

●ETYM A nursery word probably of IE origin, cf. Lat. *pāpa*, *pappa* 'food' [Jāhukyan 1985: 153; 1987: 56, 142, 275]. Of non-IE languages cf. Georg., Zan *papa-* '(milk-)porridge', etc. [Jāhukyan 1987: 589]. Note homophonous nursery words with different semantics, e.g. Sebastia *p'ap'a* 'wound, pain' [Gabikean 1952: 546].

Further, see s.v. *pap*, *papa* 'father, grandfather'.

p'esay, *i*-stem 'bridegroom; son-in-law' (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 497b].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 4: 497b. Patrubány (1908: 277b) treats as composed of **(s)b^hend^h-s* (cf. Gr. *πενθερός*, etc.) and the ending *-ay*, seen also in *cařay*, *i*-stem 'servant; captive'. Ĵahukyan (1967: 123) repeats this etymology, but gives it up later (1987: 260), stating that the origin of the word is unknown.

Winter (1966: 203-205) links the word with Lat. *procus*, *ī* m. 'suitor, wooer', deriving it from a base **perk-* rather than **prek-* (cf. Lith. *persù* 'to ask for a girl's hand in marriage'), and cites *ark'ay* 'king, ruler' as containing the same suffix; see also Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 237. However, the loss of *r* (see 2.1.33.3), the suffix, and the initial *p'-* are not clear. The ending *-ay* is probably somehow related with that of *yawr-ay* 'stepfather' (q.v.). Normier (1980: 22; see also Ravnæs 1991: 120₁) suggests a derivation from **spek-* 'to look at' semantically comparing Germ. *Braut-schau*, or an Iranian loan, cf. Manich. Sogd *pyš'k* 'bridegroom'. Olsen (1999: 946) considers *p'esay* as a word of unknown origin.

Hardly related to Pahl., NPers. *pus*, *pusar*, ManMPers. *pwsr* 'son' (see the word in MacKenzie 1971: 69). On *p'esawēr*, see Olsen 1999: 913.

p'ġ-uk (spelled also as *p'ćuk*, *p'ġuk*) 'bitterness of heart' (John Chrysostom, Vardan Arewelc'i, etc.); **p'ġ-k-am** (*p'ġ-k-ac'-eal* and *p'ġ-k-al-ov* in Łazar P'arpec'i, 5th cent.), **p'ġ-k-im** (Movsēs Xorenac'i, John Chrysostom, Ephrem), 'to distress oneself, grieve, begin to sob'; **p'ġ-k-umn** (Łazar P'arpec'i, etc.). For the attestation in Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.68 (1913=1991: 361^{L10}), see s.vv. *anjuk* and *heġjamġuk*.

The compound *p'ġk-a-lic* 'full of sobbing/grieve' (used with *řogi* 'steam') and the derivative *p'ć-un* are attested in Anania řirakac'i (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 319, lines 23 and 28) metaphorically, in atmospheric context.

●DIAL Muř *p'ćkal* 'to prepare oneself for sobbing', řamaxi *p'ćkil*, T'iflis *p'ć'kil* 'to distress oneself' [HAB 4: 506b].

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 4: 506b.

Ĵahukyan (1967: 104) proposed a connection with Gr. *πλήσσω* 'to beat', *πληγή*, Dor. *πλᾱγά* f. 'blow, stroke; (metaph.) blow, stroke of calamity, esp. in war', Lat. *plangō* 'to strike, beat; to beat the breast in mourning, mourn for', Russ. *plakat* 'to cry', etc. This comparison is formally problematic; **pIVk/g-* and **pIk/g-* would yield Arm. **IVk'/k-* or **haťK*, respectively. The semantic development is perhaps possible but not attractive since the Armenian word basically refers to the state of bitterness or willing to cry rather than to the process of crying. No wonder that Ĵahukyan did not include this etymology into his monumental 1987.

I propose a derivation from PIE **sp(e)lg^h-*, the word for 'spleen', see s.v. *p'aycatn* 'spleen'. A lengthened QIE **(s)pēlg^h-* would yield Arm. **p^hiťj-*, of which regularly – *p'ġ-uk* and *p'ġ-k-a/im*. For the semantics note that the spleen is regarded as the seat of melancholy or morose feelings (OxfEnglDict). Compare also Gr. *σπλάγχνον* n., pl. *σπλάγχνα* 'inward parts, esp. the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys; sacrificial feast', metaph. 'the seat of the feelings, affections' (next to *σπλήν* m. 'spleen'), from the same PIE term for 'spleen'.

p'oyt', *o*-stem: GDSg *p'ut'-o-y*, ISg *p'ut'-o-v* 'zeal, diligence' (Bible+), 'haste (Eznik Kořbac'i [*ar' p'ut'-i*], Nersēs Šnorhali); adj. *i*-stem: GDPI *p'ut'-i-c'* (John Chrysostom) 'zealous, diligent' (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Hexaemeron, Yovhan Mandakuni/ Mayragomec'i, etc.); adv. 'hastily' (Movsēs Xorenac'i, Grigor Magistros, etc.), also in *and p'oyt'* (John Chrysostom), *p'oyt' and p'oyt'* (Movsēs Xorenac'i, etc.), *p'oyt' p'oyt'* (Anania Širakac'i), *p'oyt' i p'ut'oy* (Ephrem); **p'ut'am** 'to hasten, hurry, strive' (Bible+); adv. **p'ut'an-aki** 'hastily' (Bible+, for a discussion, see Olsen 1999: 267), **p'ut'-a-pēs** 'hastily' (Bible+).

●ETYM Since long (cf. NHB 2: 953a; Dervischjan 1877: 4, etc.), connected to Gr. *σπουδ-ή* f. 'haste, zeal', *σπεύδω* 'to hasten, hurry, strive', MPers., NPers. *pōy-* 'to run', ManParth. *pwd-* 'to hasten', etc., despite the obscure *-t'* instead of *-t*, see Hübschmann 1883: 54; 1897: 501; Bugge 1892: 455; Meillet 1898: 277; 1935 = 1978: 63; HAB 4: 515-516; Mallory/Adams 1997: 284b, 471b; Olsen 1999: 14. For Iranian, see Cheung 2007: 302. In view of the disagreement of the Arm. *t'* with PIE **-d-*, Beekes 2003: 197 assumes that the word may be non-Indo-European. He also points out that the etymology can hardly be rejected.

The problem of Arm. *-t'* can be solved by positing **(s)pseud-to-* (Klingenschmitt 1982: 167; Clackson 1994: 155; cf. Petersson 1920: 61-62; Hiersche 1964: 237). For the simplification **-eud-t- > -oy(t)t'*, see 2.1.22.12-13. For a discussion of the initial *p'-*, see Hiersche 1964: 237; Klingenschmitt 1982: 165-172; Ravnæs 1991: 120-121.

p'os, *o*-stem (Bible, Movsēs Xorenac'i, Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc'i), *i*-stem (Agat'angelos, Grigor Narekac'i) 'furrow, trench; hollow; channel' (Bible+). The word (GDPI *p'os-i-c'*) is found in the place-name *Drunk' P'osic'* (> Gr. *φοσέων πύλας* [HAB 4: 518a]) which is attested in Agat'angelos § 36 [1909=1980: 24], in a passage that also contains the verb *p'osem*. This toponym is located in a place which, as testified in the same passage, was called *Soyz*, identical with *soyz* 'depth; hollow, den, lair' (Anania Širakac'i, Philo [NHB 2: 727c]).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.32 (1913=1991: 296^{L10f}; transl. Thomson 1978: 289): *ar' ezerb p'osoyn* 'by the edge of the ditch'.

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 517b].

●ETYM Since long, considered borrowed from Gr. *φόσσα* (< Lat. *fossa* 'ditch, trench', from *fodiō* 'to dig (up); to stab') [Hübschmann 1897: 387; HAB 4: 517b; Olsen 1999: 928]. The Armenian *o*-stem is also seen in Georgian *p^hoso*, which is considered an Armenian loan [HAB 4: 517b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 590].

However, the word is very widespread in the dialects which is unusual for a Greek loan. Given this circumstance, as well the *o*- and *i*-stems of *p'os* (note also Georgian *p^hoso*), and the resemblance with *p'or* 'hole; belly', Ĵahukyan (1967: 123, 123-124₁₂₅) derives *p'os* from PIE **b^hed^h-* (cf. Lat. *fodiō* 'to dig'), which is impossible. Later, he (1987: 620) represents the Greek etymology (from *φόσσα*, that is) with a question mark.

One may alternatively consider a comparison with OEngl. *furh* 'Furche, Graben', Lith. *pra-paršas* 'ditch', Lat. *porca* 'ridge between furrows', Skt. *pārśāna-* 'precipice, chasm' (RV), etc. There are two problems here: the initial **p-* would not develop into Arm. *p'-*, and the loss of **-r-* is not clear. PIE **porḱ-* would yield Arm. **ors*. Both problems are also seen in the etymology of *p'esay* 'bridegroom; son-in-law' (see s.v. and 2.1.33.3).

Hardly any relation with Pahl. *pusyān* 'womb'.

p'orj, *o*-stem: ISg *p'orj-o-v* (3Kings 10.18, reading variant *p'orjel-ov*), AblSg *i p'orj-o-y* (John Chrysostom, Cyril of Jerusalem, etc.); *i*-stem: GDSg *p'orj-i* and AblPl *i p'orj-i-c'* (Philo), AblSg *i p'orj-ē* and ISg *p'orj-i-w* (Naxadrut'iwink') 'proof, assay, attempt, test, experience; tried, assayed, experienced' (Bible+), late 'adventure, trouble'; **p'orjem** 'to try, assay, test, attempt, prove, approve' (Bible+); **p'orj-an-k'**, *a*-stem: GDPl *p'orjan-a-c'*, IPl *p'orjan-a-w-k'* 'trial, experiment, experience, test, trouble, temptation' (Bible+).

●DIAL The verb *p'orjem* and the noun *p'orjank'* are widespread in the dialects; *p'orj* has been preserved in Aslanbek, Karin, Maraġa [HAB 4: 521a].

●ETYM Since NHB 2: 955c and 956b, connected with Gr. *πειράω* f. 'test, research, experience', *πειράζω* 'to tempt, put the test, assault', *πειρασμός* m. 'temptation', Lat. *perī-tus* 'experienced, practised, skilful, expert', *perī-culum* 'trial, proof, attempt; danger, peril', *ex-perior* 'to make trial of, put to the test; to attempt; to experience', etc., see Meillet 1935: 110 = 1978: 61; HAB 4: 520b; Pokorny 1959: 818; Ĵahukyan 1982: 129; 1987: 143; Mallory/Adams 1997: 36a. This etymology is semantically attractive but formally problematic. The assumption of a **porh₂io-* (Olsen 1999: 14) does not solve the problems.

On the other hand, one links Arm. *p'orj* with Skt. *sparh-*, pres. *sprhayanti* 'to be eager, strive after, desire', OAv. *aspərəzātā* prob. 'strives after', Gr. *σπέρχομαι* 'to rush', see Müller 1890: 8; Normier 1980: 20-21; for the Indo-Iranian forms, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 775; Cheung 2007: 353. Contrary to the former etymology, this interpretation is formally plausible (we can easily posit an *o*-grade deverbative noun **(s)porgh^h-o-*, **-ih₂- > p'orj, -o-, -i-*), but the semantic relationship is not evident. A contamination seems possible. For a further discussion I refer to the thorough analysis of de Lamberterie 1982a; 2006: 226.

p'ul 'fall, ruins' (not in 5th cent.); **p'lanim** 'to fall' (Bible+); later also **bl-** 'to fall, ruin'.

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects: *p'ul gal*, **p'/blil*, *p'/bl-č'-il*, etc. [HAB 4: 522b]. For the thorough representation of the dialectal forms and an analysis of the initial *p'-/b-* alternation (as an inner-Armenian development rather than a result of the Siebs' Law), see Weitenberg 1992.

According to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 468a, s.v. *boyl*), Ararat *bulk* 'avalanche' belongs here, too. Earlier (1913: 204b), he linked the form to *boyl* (q.v.).

●ETYM Usually connected with Germ. **falla-* 'to fall', Lith. *pūlti* 'fallen, über jmd. herfallen, ihn angreifen', etc. [Bugge 1893: 28-29; Hübschmann 1897: 501; HAB 4: 522; Pokorny 1959: 851; Mallory/Adams 1997: 191b], probably reflecting PIE **ph₃l(H)-* (see Klingenschmitt 1982: 164-165, 171-172; Kortlandt 1976: 92 = 2003: 2; Weitenberg 1992: 308, 313; Beekes 2003: 202; cf. Elbourne 2000: 11).

According to Klingenschmitt (op. cit. 172), the original present PArm. **palŋ-* < PIE **ph₃lnH-* has been replaced by **p^hulani-* < PArm. **pōlŋ-* analogically after aor. **p^hul(a)-* < PArm. **pōla-*. However, neither PArm. **pa-* nor **pō-* would yield **p^hV-*. In order to explain the aspirated stop *p'* in the Armenian form, one needs an unambiguous sequence **pHV-*. The reconstruction of **p^hōl-* (see Pokorny 1959: 851; Ĵahukyan 1982: 48, 181; 1987: 145) does not help much because, apart from

the fact that the existence of the PIE series of aspirated voiceless stops is not commonly accepted, the Armenian form is the only form suggesting such a stop. An alternative **pHōl-* is cited in Mallory/Adams (1997: 191b), with a question mark. This too is unclear. Therefore, I tentatively propose an alternative explanation.

The nominal *p'ul* is not attested in the 5th century. Nevertheless, it is not necessarily young. In 2.2.2.5 I tried to demonstrate that some Armenian words seem to continue the PIE HD *l*-stem paradigm. Based on this pattern, one may reconstruct the following paradigm at a certain age of Proto-Armenian:

NSg **péh₃-ōl*,
 AccSg **ph₃-él-m*,
 GSg **ph₃-l-ós*.

Then, PArm. **pōl* became **p^hōl* > *p'ul* analogically after the accusative **p^hol-n* (for **pH* > Arm. *p^h*, see 2.1.18.2). For the interrelationship between the nominative and accusative forms, see 2.2.1.3. The initial *p'-* of the verbal **p^hōla-* is due to influence of the nominal **p^hōl*. However, the IE root is verbal, and it is very risky to reconstruct an old nominative based solely on Armenian. The explanation, thus, can be true only if the existence of the paradigm in Prot-Armenian will be proven.

p'k'in, *a*-stem: ISg *p'k'n-a-w*, IPL *p'k'n-a-w-k'* 'javelin' (Bible+).

Renders Gr. *σχίζα* 'split wood, piece of wood; shaft, javelin' in the Bible.

●ETYM The connection with Pers. *paykān* 'arrow' (NHB 2: 966a; Hac'uni 1923: 159) is untenable for chronological reasons; *p'k'in* is attested since the 5th century, whereas the Iranian word reflects an older **patkān-* > Arm. *patkan-* (see Dervischjan 1877: 6; HAB 4: 44a, 536b). Ačāryan (HAB 4: 536b) rejects this and other etymologies including the comparison with Lat. *spīca* f. 'ear of corn', *spīculum* n. 'sting; javelin; arrow; sharp point of a weapon', Latv. *spikis* 'bayonet', etc. suggested by Petersson (1916: 267; Pokorny 1959: 981).

The latter etymology is worth of consideration. Probably a European substratum word.

Further, see s.v. *p'ayt* 'wood'.

K'

k'akor, *o*-stem: gen. *k'akor-o-y* in Nersēs Lambronac'i (11th cent.) 'dung' (Bible+).

●DIAL Moks *k^vakur*, Van *k^vakoř*, Salmast *k'akoř*, Marała *k'akōř*, Łarabał *k'āk'ur*, Łaradał *k'āk'urnə* 'dung' [HAB 4: 539b].

●ETYM From PIE **kakka-* 'to defecate' (a "nursery word", "Lallwort der Kindersprache"): Gr. *κάκκη* 'human ordure', *κακκάω* 'to defecate', OIr. *cacc* f. < PCelt. **kakkā*, etc. (Meillet 1908-09c: 339-340; HAB 4: 539; Pokorny 1959: 521; Ĵahukyan 1987: 130; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 187a). Arm. *-k-* points to gemination (see also Olsen 1999 183, 585-586; cf. s.v. *ak'atał* 'rooster' on

geminate). From the non-geminate: Lat. *cacāre*, Russ. *kāka*, Pers. *kaka*, *kakī*,¹³⁷ Arm. *k‘ak‘* ‘human ordure, excrement’ (q.v.), etc.

Concerning the suffix *-or*, see Dervischjan 1877: 17; Pedersen 1906: 480 = 1982: 258; Ĵahukyan 1987: 439; Olsen 1999: 524-525. Compare especially *ktit* ‘dung’, dial. *ktt-or* (see HAB 2: 677a). On the other hand, *-or* is reminiscent of another PIE word of the same semantics, namely Hitt. *š/zakkar* ‘excrement, dung’, Gr. *σκῶρ* n. ‘muck, excrement’, Arm. *c‘er* ‘liquid excrement’, etc.

k‘atark‘, *a*-stem ‘city’ (Bible+).

●DIAL Dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 543a].

●ETYM The connection with Gr. *πόλις*, *πόλις* f. ‘citadel, fort, city’ and Skt. *pūr* (Winter 1965: 105) is untenable. The Armenian word is obviously a Semitic or Iranian loanword (see HAB 4: 542-543; Bailey 1979: 50b, 398a; Clackson 1994: 39). For other references, see Schmitt 1972-74: 27; Matzinger 2005: 55₂₃₃.

k‘atirt‘, *a*-stem ‘stomach of animals’ (Bible+). Spelled also as *k‘atert‘* (Gregory of Nyssa) and *k‘atird*. For the latter, NHB has attestations from the Bible (once, in gen. *k‘atird-i*), Hexaemeron and Geoponica. The critical text of Hexaemeron, however, has *k‘atirt‘* (in GDP1 *k‘atirt‘-ac‘*); no manuscript has *-rd-*, which appears only in Venice edition [K. Muradyan 1984: 308^{L5}].

●DIAL Preserved in Cilicia: Zeyt‘un *k‘atəyd‘*, *k‘atərd‘*, Hačən *k‘ateyt‘* [HAB 4: 544a]. The *-u-* in Zeyt‘un *k‘utəyd‘* cited in Ačəryan 2003: 343 must be a misprint since the word is not mentioned in Ačəryan’s (op. cit. 26-27) exhaustive list of the exceptions to the rule ClArm. *a* > Zeyt‘un *a* in the first syllable of disyllabic words. Indeed, in p. 100 one finds *k‘atəyd‘*.

●ETYM Dervischjan (1877: 78) compares with Gr. *χολάδες* ‘bowels’ and Lat. *hira*, *hilla* ‘id.’, treating *-irt‘/d* as from **-tro-* by metathesis. PIE **-tro-*, however, would yield Arm. *-wr-* (see 2.1.26.2). Ačəryan (HAB 4: 544a) rejects the connection and leaves the origin of the word open. Ĵahukyan (1967: 124) mentions the etymology (adding also Russ. *želúdok* ‘stomach’) as an example of irregular aspiration of the dental. Lidén (1934b: 23-25) compares with Gr. *καλίδια*: *ἔντερα*. *Κύπριοι* (Hesychius) and Lit. *skiľvis* ‘Bauch, Magen’, with *-rd* after *leard* ‘liver’ (not mentioned in HAB); see also Frisk, s.v. Olsen (1999: 942) places *k‘atirt‘* in her list of words of unknown origin.

Pokorny (1959: 435) presents Gr. *χολάδες*, *χόλικες* f. (m.) pl. ‘bowels’ and Slav. **želqđrkъ* ‘stomach’ (cf. Russ. *želúdok*, Pol. *żółdek*, etc.) under the root **g^hel-(o)nd-*. Beekes (2000: 31) connects these Greek forms with Gr. *κόλον* n. ‘large intestine’, *καλίδια* ‘intestines’, *γάλλια* ‘intestines’, and Arm. *k‘atirt‘*, noting that “Gr. *-ađ-* < **-ŋd-* should be given up”. In view of phonetic irregularities (**g^h/k/g*, *e/o/a*, *l/l*), he assumes non-IE, substratum origin. This, in fact, combines the etymologies of Dervischjan and Lidén.

The ending of Arm. *k‘atirt‘* needs a closer examination. Gr. *καλίδια* seems to be the best match. The Armenian aspirated *-t‘-* goes back to **t^h* rather than **d* or **t* (in

¹³⁷ The Persian word has been compared with Arm. *k‘akor* and *k‘ak* by Hiwnk‘eapēyēntean, see HAB 4: 539a. For the comparison of *k‘akor* with Lat. *cacāre* see Pedersen 1906: 378 = 1982: 156.

latter cases we would have had **k'atirt* and **k'atiwr*, respectively). The scholars usually operate with *k'atird* (Lidén, Frisk, Beekes) and assume an influence of *leard* 'liver'. This is improbable since the spelling *k'atird* is secondary. I propose to start from a substratum proto-form **kalit^h* -> Arm. **k^hatit^h*-. The ending *-*rā*- has been taken from *ander-k'* (*a*-stem) 'intestines' (cf. Gr. *έντεπα*, etc.), q.v. Then, **k'atit^h-ra*- was metathesized into *k'atirt* 'a-stem'.

If this is a substratum word, one may look for correspondences in neighbouring non-IE languages. Such a correspondent may be seen in Assyrian *kalītu* 'kidney', regarded as a seat of the feelings (see Meek 1913: 16, 55; see also Delitzsch's note in 133).

***k'ar-** 'four': *k'arāsun*, *i*-stem: GDPI *k'arasn-i-c'* 'forty' (Bible+); *k'ar-a-kus-i* 'four-square' in Revelations 21.16 (rendering Gr. *τετράγωνος*), Euclid, etc., with *koys* 'side' as the second member; *k'ar-ameay* 'quadrennial' (Eusebius of Caesarea), *k'aream* = **k'ari-am* 'quadrennium' (Movsēs Xorenac'i, John Chrysostom); a number of other compounds with *k'ar-* (Book of Chries, Philo, Anania Širakac'i, etc.); *k'ar*, *i*-stem, *a*-stem, *ea*-stem 'four' (Philo, T'ovmay Arcruni, Grigor Narekac'i, Grigor Magistros, etc.).

●DIAL The numeral *k'arāsun* 'forty' is ubiquitous in the dialects. There are forms with geminate -*rr*- (Łarabał, Goris, Šamaxi) or -*ss*- (Agulis) [HAB 4: 556-557].

●ETYM See s.v. *č'or-k'* 'four'.

k'ar, GDSg *k'ar-i*, ISg *k'ar-i-w*, NPI *k'ar-in-k'*, API *k'ar-in-s*, GDPI *k'ar-an-c'*, IPI *k'ar-am-b-k'* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1540-1541), NPI *k'ar-k'* (a reading variant in Ephrem) 'stone' (Bible+).

For the declension type, see s.v. *erēc* 'elder, presbyter'.

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 4: 559].

MidArm. *k'ar-a-tak* 'rock', attested in the fables by Vardan Aygekc'i (12-13th cent., Cilicia) [MiġHayBař 2, 1992: 436a], is continued in a few dialects: Zeyt'un **k'ar-tak* 'a big rock' [Ačařean 1913: 1106a]; Karčewan, Kak'avaberd *k'aratak* 'the bottom of a stone/rock; a small cave' [H. Muradyan 1960: 234a; 1967: 208a], Goris *k'aratak* 'a cave carved in a rock' [Lisic'yan 1969: 96-98, 105; Margaryan 1975: 498b].

●ETYM See s.v. mountain-name *K'ark'-ē*.

k'arb, *i*-stem: GDSg *k'arb-i*, GDPI *k'arb-i-c'* (Bible+) 'basilisk, asp'.

In Psalms found twice with the synonymous *iž* : GDSg *iži ew k'arbi* (57.5); GDPI *ižic' ew k'arbic'* (90.13). In the former attestation the pair *iž* : *k'arb* renders Gr. *ὄφις* 'serpent' : *ἄσπίς* 'the Egyptian cobra, Coluber haie', whereas in the latter: *ἄσπίς* 'Egyptian cobra' and *βασιλισκός* 'a kind of serpent, basilisk, perhaps Egyptian cobra'.

In Hexaemeron, the same pair (GDPI *ižic' ew k'arbic'*) renders Gr. *ἐχίς* 'viper' and *ἄσπίς* 'Egyptian cobra, Coluber haie'; see K. Muradyan 1984: 313^{L14}, 373b, 378a. Note also *ižic' ew k'arbic'* in a *kafa*-poem to the Alexander Romance (H. Simonyan 1989: 236^{L4}).

In P'awstos Buzand 4.15 one finds *k'arb ōj*, with *awj* 'snake' (1883=1984: 101^{L-3}): *ibrew ōji k'arbi*. Garsořan (1989: 143) translates "a deaf asp", although the

Armenian text has no word for 'deaf'.¹³⁸ Note also *ōjk' ižk' ew k'arbk'* in 5.27 (187^{L23}). Garsoïan (1989: 207) translates "adders, asps and basilisks", as if three different kinds of snakes are ment. More probably, *awj* is and functions here as a generic term for 'snake', whereas *íž* and *k'arb* are specifiers; thus: **íž-awj*, **k'arb-awj*. Note also in Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia): *ížic'n ew əzk'arbic'n ōjic'* (see K'yoškeryan 1987: 251^{L50}); in Step'anos Kelec'i, prob. 16th cent. [H. Sahakyan, UŠMjnHayBnst 1, 1986: 374^{L31}]: *t'iwnawor k'anc' k'arbi ōji* "(more) poisonous than *k'arb-ōj'*". Compare *íž mi k'arb* in Hexaemeron, with *íž 'viper'* [K. Muradyan 1984: 314^{L1}], which should be understood as something like an *íž* of the kind of *k'arb*. Typologically compare dial. **šah-mar ōj* 'basilisk-snake' (with *šah* 'king'): Łarabał *šahmar əxcə* (HŽHek' 5, 1966: 23 /twice/); Van *šaxmar oc'* (in a proverb from Arčak it is poisonous, see S. Avagyan 1978: 157b), etc.

That **k'arb-awj* has been lexicalized is also clearly seen from the dialect of Svedia (see below).

In Dawt'ak (7th cent.) apud Movsēs Kałankatuac'i 2.35 (1983: 228^{L14}; transl. Dowsett 1961: 147): *t'oynk' k'arbic'* "venom of aspics".

In Bařgirk' hayoc' (Amalyan 1975: 128^{Nr50}), *íž*, as female, is contrasted with *k'arb*, a male.

●DIAL Preserved in Svedia, in a compound with *ōj* 'snake': *k'ər̥b'(ə)uc'* [HAB 4: 561a] or *k'ər̥pəuc* (< **k'arbi ōj*) or *k'arp'a*, *k'arp'əuc* 'a kind of very poisonous snake of gray colour with white spots, of the size to 1,5 m, = Turkish /*boz yəlan*/ [Andreasyan 1967: 163, 388b] (with a small head and narrow neck – Ačar'yan). For the compound **k'arb-ōj* cf. the above-mentioned attestations in P'awstos Buzand, etc.

●ETYM Derived from IE **(s)ker-* 'to cut', see s.vv. *k'er-(t)'*-, *k'er-b/p' -* 'to scratch, chop, carve'; the closest cognate is Gr. *σκορπίος* m. 'scorpion; a sea-fish', *σκορπίς*, *-ίδος* f. 'a sea-fish' [HAB 4: 561a; Ĵahukyan 1987: 148, 192]. The comparison with the Greek is first proposed by Dervischjan (1877: 17).

Frisk (2: 739) assumes an "Entlehnung aus einer Mittelmeersprache". Olsen (1999: 101) notes that there is no sufficient basis for determining the original derivational type, and, following Frisk, assumes common borrowing from an unknown source. Note another possibly Mediterranean word, namely Gr. *κᾱρίς*, *-ίδος* 'Crustacea': Arm. *karič* 'scorpion', dial. 'crayfish' (q.v.), which is typologically comparable with *σκορπί(ο)ς*: *k'arb* in several respects: (1) *-ίς*, *-ίδος* (for *-ič* in Arm. *karič* cf. also perhaps **k'arb-ič-*, see s.v. **k'arpičon*); (2) the same semantic field; (3) restriction to Greek and Armenian.

The comparison of Arm. *k'arb* with Pers. *karva* (NHB, Hiwnk'earpēyēntean), albeit rejected by Ačar'yan (HAB 4: 561a), is worth considering. In Steingass (1025-1026) one finds Pers. *karava* 'an animal whose bite is said to be worse than that of a serpent'. Probably 'scorpion' is meant. Compare Arab. *'aqrab* 'scorpion', Gr. *κᾱράβος* m. 'horned or cerambycid beetle; a prickly crustacean, crayfish', *κᾱραβίς*, *-ίδος* f. 'id.', diminutive *κᾱράβιον* = *ἐφόλκιον* n. 'small boat towed after a

¹³⁸ This (confusion?) is somehow reminiscent of Pers. *kar* 'deaf; a snake not yielding to incantation', see Steingass 1019b.

ship' (Hesychius), *κηραρίς*, *-ίδος* f. 'a kind of locust', etc. For the semantic relation 'scorpion' : 'crayfish', see s.v. *karič* 'scorpion'. Further, see s.v. *k'arpičon.

It is not clear whether or not all of these words are related with Gr. *σκορπίος* 'scorpion; a sea-fish' and Arm. *k'arb* 'basilisk, asp'. The appurtenance of at least the following three forms seems plausible: Pers. *karava* (prob.) 'scorpion', Arab. *'aqrab* 'scorpion', and Gr. *κᾶραβος* m. 'a prickly crustacean, crayfish'. One can posit MedPont *(s)kVr(V)p/b- 'a biting insect or reptile'.

Though of substratum rather than of ultimately IE origin, Gr. *σκορπίς*, *σκορπίος* and Arm. *k'arb*, *i*-stem, might reflect a common source form, which had the following paradigm at an early stage, when the IE pattern of HD declension was still operating: NSg **skórp-i*-, GSG *(s)kṛp-i-ós. The Greek and Armenian forms can be explained as a generalization of the nominative and the oblique cases, respectively. See 2.2.2.4; cf. especially s.v. **angi*, if related with *awj* 'snake'. Note that *awj* and *iž* have also *i*-stem inherited from PIE. The absence of the *s*-mobile in Armenian is perhaps due to simplification of the consonant cluster **skrp*-. Alternatively, one may think of substratum *-a/o- vacillation seen in some other animal designations of Mediterranean origin; see s.vv. *lor* 'quail' and *karič/kor* 'scorpion'.

***k'arp/bičon** prob. 'scorpion' or 'horned beetle'.

●DIAL Trapizon *k'arpičon 'an uncertain kind of horny insect' [Ačarean 1913: 1106a]. One finds the word in a riddle recorded in Trapizon [Haykuni 1906: 351^{L-1f.}; = S. Harut'yunyan 1965: 79b^{Nr799}]:

*Kov mə unim ɔni-ɔni,
Kotošvənin cərcəroni.*

The answer is *k'arpinčon*, described as a *eljiwrawor bzēz* "horny beetle".

It seems that the informant spoke the dialect of Hamšen rather than Trapizon. First of all, the *-p-* of *k'arpičon* is strange since the dialect of Trapizon lacks the voiceless series (though it does have a *k* in Turkish loans [AčarHLPatm 2, 1951: 344]). Although the recorder seems to follow the literary orthography keeping the voiceless stops unchanged, this is perhaps irrelevant for *k'arpičon* because the word is quite unique and is not present in the literary language. The plural form *kotoš-və-ni*, too, is present in Hamšen: *gədešvəni* [Ačaryan 1947: 84]. The tree-name *cərcəroni* is identified with *coreni*, a thorny shrub [S. Harut'yunyan 1965: 79₃]. This is quite possible since *cor* 'barberry', although not recorded in Hamšen, is present in the other side of the river Čorox, namely in Baberd, also in a reduplicated form *jərjər* [HAB 2: 469a].

ɔni-ɔni must continue *hani-hani* 'guess-guess!' from *hanem* 'to take out/off' (a frequent pattern of Armenian riddles; cf. also *haneluk* 'riddle' from the same root). For the loss of the initial *h-* in Hamšen cf. *hačari* 'beech' > *ažri*, *hapa* > *aba* [Ačaryan 1947: 51]. The sound change *an* > *ɔn* is restricted to few dialects, among them Hamšen (see Bałramyan 1965: 80-81); Trapizon is not mentioned in this context; cf. also AčarHLPatm 2, 1951: 343-345. A quick look at the texts in the Trapizon dialect [Ačarean 1911: 180-183] is sufficient to see that the sound change is not found here. It seems to have operated in the villages of Trapizon; cf. Bałramyan 1965: 90. Ačaryan (1911: 178; 1947: 5) informs, however, that the villages of Trapizon belong to the Hamšen dialect.

The form *k'arpičon* can continue **k'arbičon* (or **k'arbičawn*). An old *-p-* would yield *-b-*, but a *-rb-* could indeed become *-rp-* in Hamšen; cf. Ačaryan 1947: 41-42. The *-č-* perhaps remained voiceless due to the assimilatory influence of the *-p-*.

●ETYM The word is rendered as 'an uncertain kind of horny insect' [Ačarean 1913: 1106a; Harut'yunyan 1965: 79₂]. It can refer to horned beetle or to a kind of scorpion with thorny "horns". **k'arb-ič-on* can be derived from *k'arb*, *i*-stem 'basilisk, asp' (Bible+; dial. of Svedia) with the suffix *-ičon*, cf. *bad* 'duck' : *badičon* [Greppin 1978: 30-31]. The most remarkable thing is that the closest cognate of *k'arb*, namely Gr. *σκορπίος* m., means 'scorpion'. Further, note Gr. *κῶραβος* m. 'horned or cerambycid beetle; a prickly crustacean, crayfish', Arab. 'agrab 'scorpion'. For *-ič* cf. Arm. *karič* 'scorpion', dial. 'crayfish' vs. Gr. *κῆρις*, *-ίδος* 'Crustacea' (see s.v.).¹³⁹

k'ac'ax, *o*-stem: ISg *k'ac'ax-o-v* (three times in the Bible), LocSg *i k'ac'ax-i* (Ruth 2.14) 'vinegar (made from wine, etc.)', attested in the Bible (9 times, rendering Gr. *ὄζος* 'wine vinegar'), Plato, Barsel Čon; **k'ac'axem**, caus. **k'ac'axec'uc'anem** 'to make sour' (Paterica, Grigor Narekac'i, Barsel Čon).

Some biblical illustrations: in Numbers 6.3: *k'ac'ax i ginwoy* : *ὄζος ἐξ οἴνου* "vinegar made from wine" and *i c'k'woy* : *ἐκ σικερα* "made from strong drink"; in Ruth 2.14: *t'ac'c'es zpatar k'o i k'ac'axid* "dip your morsel in your wine vinegar" : *βάψεις τὸν ψωμὸν σου ἐν τῷ ὄχει*.

●DIAL The noun *k'ac'ax* 'vinegar' is widespread in the dialects. The verb **k'ac'axil* 'to turn sour (said of e.g. stomach)' is present in Suč'ava, T'iflis, Polis, Aslanbek, Sebastia, Xarberd, Agulis [HAB 4: 565b]. Other semantic nuances: Sebastia *k'ac'ax* 'very sour, leavened (dough)', *k'ac'xil*, *k'asxil* 'to be leavened', *m*-reduplication *k'ac'x-ε-mc'xil*, *k'as-msxil*, *k'ac'/sxmil* 'to become sour (said of heart)' [Gabikéan 1952: 567]; Ararat *k'ac'axel* means 'to be very angry' [Amatuni 1912: 671b], etc.

●ETYM No etymology in HAB 4: 565b.

Jahukyan (1967: 229; 1982: 74; 1987: 133, 236; hesitantly: 1990: 75) derives *k'ac'ax* from IE **kṷāt-so-*: OCS *kvasъ* 'leaven, fermented drink, kvass', Czech *kvas* 'id.', Sln. *kvás* 'leaven, ferment', SCr. *kisati* 'to turn sour, boil', *kīsati* 'to rise (said of dough), pickle', OCS *kysělbъ* 'sour', etc.; Lat. *cāseus* m. 'cheese'. The relation of these forms with Skt. *kvathī* 'Blasen werfen, aufwallen, aufschäumen', Goth. *hwapip* 'to foam, froth', etc., is uncertain; for the forms and a discussion, see Pokorny 1959: 627-628; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 31 = 1995, 1: 28; Lehmann 1986: 199; ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 13, 1987: 151-159, 268-275; Schrijver 1991: 251-252; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 420; Mallory/Adams 1997: 199-200; Derksen 2008: 258, 266-267. With few exceptions (e.g. Olsen 1999: 949₃₁), the Armenian word is unknown to scholars outside Armenia.

¹³⁹ A considerable number of animal designations in the Hamšen dialect belong to the 6th declension with gen. *-on* and abl. *-ā* (see Ačaryan 1947: 95-96). One may therefore wonder whether *k'arpičon* is not in fact a genitive form. The nominative **k'arb-ič* would contain the same suffix as the above-mentioned *karič* 'scorpion', yet another Mediterranean word. This is, of course, no more than a guess. One needs more evidence to establish the philological background of this Trapizon/Hamšen word.

The connection of *k'ac'ax* with at least the Slavic word is semantically impeccable, cf. Arm. dial. 'leaven' vs. ClArm. 'wine vinegar, etc.' on the one hand, and SCr. dial. *kvàsina* 'vinegar' (ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 13, 1987: 152) vs. 'leaven, ferment, kvass' in other Slavic languages, on the other. The appurtenance of the Latin form is possible too. Olsen (1999: 949₃₁) hesitantly posits **kʷat^(h)ih₂ko-* for Armenian. This is phonologically impossible. Most probably, *k'ac'ax* is to be linked with the Slavic and Latin forms with the suffixal element **-s-*. As to the suffix *-ax*, Ėahukyan (1990: 70-75; cf. 1987: 354) lists some other examples and assumes a substratum (cf. Urart. *-hi/e*) origin.

Whether with Urartian intermediation or not, the suffix *-ax* probably points to a Mediterranean-European substratum origin, cf. *kałam-ax* 'aspen' vs. Hesychian *καλαμίν-δαρ* 'plane', *met-ex* 'the handle of an axe' (if related with Gr. *μελία* 'manna ash, ashen spear'), possibly also *šatax* 'mortar, solute', *tawsax* 'box-tree', etc.

According to Ačarjan (HAB 4: 565b), Laz *k^hac^háxi*, *k^hac^háxuri* 'sour water of unripe grapes (*azox*) that is used in food as vinegar'¹⁴⁰ and Georg. *k'ac'axi* 'sour, unripe' are Armenian loanwords. Ėahukyan (1987: 607; cf. 1967: 229₃₅) relates Arm. *k'ac'ax* 'vinegar' with Avar etc. *кѡанѡла* 'vinegar' (mentioned also by Ačarjan, HAB 4: 565b) and other North-East Caucasian forms in terms of IE-Cauc. areal (or Nostratic) relationship. Klimov (1994: 180-181) suggests a comparison between Georg. *kvēt-* 'ferment' ('сычуг, закваска') and IE **kʷat(h)-*.

To sum up, Arm. *k'ac'-ax* 'wine vinegar', dial. 'very sour, leavened (dough)', verbal *k'ac'ax-* 'to make/turn sour, be leavened' most probably derives from a cultural term of Mediterranean-European substratum origin, **kʷats-* or **kʷačs-* 'ferment, leaven, sour wine', reflected also in Slavic (OCS *kvasъ* 'leaven, fermented drink, kvass', Sln. *kvās* 'leaven, ferment', SCr. dial. *kvàsina* 'vinegar', etc.), Lat. *cāseus* m. 'cheese', and in some Caucasian words. The appurtenance of the other IE forms is uncertain. The suffix *-ax* occurs also in a few other words of substratum origin. Note another cultural term of a similar areal distribution and belonging to the same semantic field: Arm. *awti* 'a strong fermented drink, intoxicating beverage', Russ. CS *оль* 'a kind of fermented drink', Lith. *alus* 'beer', Pruss. *alu* 'mead', OEngl. *ealu(p)*, Engl. *ale* 'beer'; Oss. *ælūton* 'a kind of beer', Georg. (*a*)*ludi* 'beer', etc.

k'ak' 'human ordure, excrement' (late, Norayr apud HAB 4: 567b).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects: Nor Naxijewan, Polis, Axalc'xa, Akn, Muš, Moks, Hačən, Svedia, Salmast, Ararat, Łarabał, etc. [HAB 4: 567b].

●ETYM Connected with the PIE *Lallwort* for 'excrement': Russ. *káka*, Pers. *kaka*, Gr. *κάκκη*, etc. [Ačarjan 1908: 121b]. Similar words are found also in non-IE languages [HAB 4: 567b]. For a further discussion and references, see s.v. *k'akor* 'dung'.

k'ez, acc. and dat. of *du* sg. 'you' (q.v.).

●ETYM From PIE **tue-ǵ^hi*. For a discussion, see s.vv. *du* 'you', *es* 'I', *k'o* 'your'.

¹⁴⁰ It is remarkable that Arm. *azox* 'unripe grapes' (Bible+), in my opinion, may be related with Abkhaz *ažaxua* 'grape-vine' (see Akaba 1984: 65), according to V. Chirikba (p.c.), *a-žaq^{wa}*.

k'eni 'wife's sister' (Łazar P'arpec'i, Canon Law, Matt'ēos Urhayec'i).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 570a].

●ETYM Related with Lith. *svainė* 'wife's sister', *svainis* 'wife's sister's husband', Latv. *svaīne* 'wife's sister', ORuss. *svestʹ* 'wife's sister', Russ. dial. *svest'*, *svestka* 'id.', Russ. *svojak* 'wife's sister's husband', OHG *ge-swīo* 'Schwager', MHG *ge-swīe* 'Schwägerin', etc. HAB 4: 569-570; Bonfante 1984: 27; Saradževa 1986: 260-262. For the cognate forms (without Armenian), see Pokorny 1959: 884; Szemerényi 1977: 45-46, 94.

The comparison is most probably correct; especially remarkable is the formal and semantic resemblance with Lith. *svainė* 'wife's sister'. There is no consensus on reconstruction of the Proto-Armenian vocalism, however. The proto-forms such as **suenijo-* (HAB 4: 569b), **suenijeh₂-* (Jahukyan 1987: 146), **suoiniijeh₂-* (Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 85ab, 521-522) or the like would probably yield Arm. **k'ini-*. Hübschmann therefore posits **k'eani* < **svesanyo-* (1897: 503), or **sveyenyā-* or **sveyñyā-* (1899: 46).

k'eri, *ea*-stem: GDSg *k'erw-o-y* (Leviticus 20.20), AblPl *i k'ere-a-c'* (Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.48, 1913=1991: 319^{L16}) 'mother's brother, maternal uncle' (attested also in Yovhannēs Draxanakertc'i, Law Code by Mxit'ar Goš, etc.).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 570b].

●ETYM Since Awetik'ean 1815, etc. (see HAB 4: 570a for references), derived from *k'er*, the genitive form of *k'oyr* 'sister' (q.v.). Hübschmann 1883: 55 mentions this view with hesitation and notes also OSax. *swiri* m. 'cousin'.

Later Hübschmann (1897: 504) rejects the etymology for semantic reasons. Indeed, the Armenian word refers to 'mother's brother, maternal uncle'. Benveniste (1969, 1: 231 = 1973: 185) points out that the maternal uncle, **swesriyos*, is literally designated as 'he of the sister' ('celui de la soeur'), after his sister, who is the mother of *ego*. The same has been suggested earlier by Ačāryan (Armeniaca apud HAB 4: 666-667; see also Olsen 1999: 443, 443₅₀₉). This is somewhat unexpected, however; 'celui de la soeur' could only refer to 'sister's son', i.e. 'nephew' (Skt. *svasrīya-* m. 'sister's son, nephew' YV+, see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 796; cf. also OSax. *swiri* m. 'cousin'); to indicate 'mother's brother' one rather expects 'celui de la mère' [Beekes 1976a: 52; Szemerényi 1977: 192-193], cf. e.g. Skt. *mātula-* m. 'maternal uncle' (Br.+) from the word for 'mother' (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 345, 347)¹⁴¹.

The explanation can be that this word, originally meaning 'sister's son', was not only used by women and could then, on the basis of reciprocity, come to denote the other member of the relation, the uncle; cf. e.g. MHG *vetere*, originally 'father's brother', which refers to both 'uncle' and 'nephew' > Germ. *Vetter* 'cousin' (Beekes 1976a: 52; Szemerényi 1977: 193; Huld apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 521a). For a discussion, see also Pârvolescu 1989a: 75-76, who links Arm. *k'eri* closely with OSax. *swiri* m. 'Vetter', OFris. *swire* f. 'Vetterschaft', etc., all going back to **suesr-ja* (cf. above on Hübschmann 1883: 55).

¹⁴¹ Jahukyan (1963a: 95-96; 1987: 146, 189) posits an independent creation of **sue-* 'his own, etc.'.

k'erda(y) 'scribe'. Only in Baġirk' hayoc' (Amalyan 1975: 333^{Nr11}, see also note 442₁₁₁): *k'erda' gragir*. Reading variants: *k'erday*, *k'erday*, *k'erdoyn*.

●ETYM Ačar'yan (HAB 4: 572a) mentions no etymological suggestion. Amalyan (1975: 442₁₁₁) assumes that *k'erda(y)*, *k'erday(n)* is a corruption for *k'erd/t'ot*. However, this is not corroborated by any manuscript. The appurtenance to *k'er-t'* 'to scratch, chop, carve' is possible. For -ay in person-designations, see s.vv. *ark'ay* 'king', *yawray* 'stepfather', *p'esay* 'bridegroom', cf. *ca'ray* 'servant'. Compare also *darbn-ay-k'*, coll/pl. of *darbin* 'smith' (q.v.).

It is tempting to compare Arm. *k'erday/k'erday* 'scribe' with Welsh *cerdd* 'craft; poetry, poem', OIr. *cerd* 'craft; poetry', 'craftsman, artisan, gold- and silversmith; poet' from QIE. **kerdā-*, cf. Gr. *κέρδος* n. 'gain, profit, desire to gain, cunning, wiles' (see Brown 1947: 22-23; Watkins 1995: 75-76, 117; Mallory/Adams 1997: 139ab). Uncertain.

k'erem 'to scratch, rub, chop, skin' (Bible+), 'to write, carve' (Grammarians, Ephrem, Nersēs Šnorhali); **k'er-t'-em** 'to rub, chop, remove the skin from' (Nersēs Šnorhali), 'to write a poem' in Plato, etc. (in derivatives - also Movsēs Xorenac'i, Book of Chries, Philo, etc.); **k'er-c-**, 3sg.aor. *e-k'erc* 'to scratch, rub, chop' (Bible+); **k'er-b-em** 'to rub, chop, remove the skin from' in Parakanon šarakanner (cf. dial. Ewdokia *k'erp'el*, see HAB 4: 572b); **k'or** 'itch' (Girk' molut'eanc'), **k'orem** 'to scratch, itch' (Severian of Gabala, John Chrysostom, Evagrius of Pontus, etc.), redupl. **k'or-k'orem** (Ařak'el Dawriřec'i).

On **k'erel** : *grel* 'to write' see AdonDion 2008: 4^{L14f}, *k'erakanut'iwn* = Gr. *γραμματική* in Dionysius Thrax, 6-7th cent. [AdonDios 2008: 1^{L1f}]. Note also **k'er-d-** in a number of derivatives in Dionysius Thrax [Adonc' 1915=2008]: *k'erd-ot* (= Gr. *ποιητής* 'creator, producer, poet'), *a*-stem: GDPI *k'erdot-a-c'* (1^{L5}, 2^{L29}), *k'erd-ot-akan* [*zruc'atru't'iwn ast nergoys k'erdotakan yetanaks* : *ἐξήγησις κατὰ τοὺς ἐνυπάρχοντας ποιητικοὺς τρόπους*, 1^{L11f}], *k'erd-ac* (= Gr. *ποίημα* 'poem'), *a*-stem: GDPI *k'erdac-a-c'* (1^{L21f}, 2^{L6}, 4^{L4}), API *k'erdac-s* (4^{L9}), *k'erd-ut'iwn* = Gr. *ποίησιν* (2^{L24f}, cf. 31^{L22}), *k'erd-oc'-eal* = Gr. *ποιηθέν* (16^{L1}), *k'erdeal* = Gr. *πεποιημένον* (21^{L18}). Also in Commentary by Step'annos Siwnec'i, see Adonc' 1915=2008: 186^{L10}, 190^{L19}, 191^{L14f}, etc.

On *k'er(d/t)-* in grammatical sense, see further AdonDion 2008: cxxiv-cxxxiii; Ĵahukyan 1954: 38, 160-163, 178-179; A. Muradyan 1971: 161, 168-170, 175, 228-229, 286-287. Note also *k'erday* 'scribe' (q.v.); for -ay, cf. e.g. *darbn-ay-k'* (see s.v. *darbin* 'smith').

●DIAL The verbal forms *k'er-* and *k'ert-* are ubiquitous in the dialects; *k'erc-* is present in Axalc'xa, Ararat, Łarabař; the forms *k'or* and *k'orem* are widespread [HAB 4: 572a, 573ab, 589a]; on *k'erp'-*, see above. See also Ĵahukyan 1972: 280.

●ETYM From PIE *(s)ker- 'to cut, split': Gr. *κείρω* 'to cut (off), shave, mow off, ravage', OHG *sceran* 'to cut', Lith. *skiriù*, *skirti* 'to separate', etc.; see HAB 4: 571, 572-573, 589 with literature; Pokorny 1959: 941; Mallory/Adams 1997: 143b.

For *k'er-t'/d-*, cf. Skt. *kart-* 'to cut, cut off, split, break', YAv. *kart-* 'to cut', OHG *scrinden* 'to split', Lith. *kertù* 'to fell, cut down', Slav. **čьrta* 'line', **čьrtati* 'to scratch, engrave; to draw', **čьrtiti* 'to charm', etc. (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 4, 1977: 75-76, 161-163, 164-166; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 315-316; Cheung 2007: 243-244). See also s.v. *k'erda(y)* 'scribe'. The development *-rt- > Arm. -rd- is regular.

The by-form with *-rt-* may be from **k(e)rt-tV-*, cf. Skt. *kṛttā-*, etc. (see 2.1.22.13). Arm. *k'erc-* (aor. *e-k'erc*) possibly reflects sigm. aor. **kerd-s-*.

The form *k'er-b/p-* points to PIE **(s)ker-p-* 'to chop, cut': OHG *scirbi* 'potsherd', Lat. *carpere* 'to pick, pluck', Lith. *kir̃pti* 'to chop, cut', Latv. *cīrpt* 'to shave', Czech *čerep* (arch., dial.) 'broken piece of pottery', Russ. *čerep* 'scull', *čerpát* 'to scoop, draw, ladle (out)', *čerpak* 'scoop, ladle', etc. (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 4, 1977: 70-74). See also s.v. *k'arb* 'basilisk, asp'.

According to Kortlandt 1975: 44 = 2003: 11, the unpalatalized initial *k'-* was taken from *k'orem* 'to scratch'. The latter, with iterative-prone semantics, continues an iterative formation **(s)kor(H)-eje-*, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 142; Barton 1989: 153. For a further discussion, see Pisani 1950: 165f; Ravnæs 1991: 136; Olsen 1999: 806₅₁.

k'ist, *o*-stem: ISg *k'st-o-v* in Hexaemeron (K. Muradyan 1984: 135^{L12}) and Ephrem 'seta (of wheat)'; attested in Koriwn, Hexaemeron, Ephrem, etc.; later also **k'is** (Grigor Tat'ewac'i); **k'st-umn** 'bristling' (Ezrik Kołbac'i), **k'st-mn-im** 'to bristle from terror, be terrified' (Bible+).

●DIAL Preserved in several dialects, generally meaning 'seta (of wheat)', apart from Ganjak, where *k'ist* denotes 'fish-bone or snake-sting'. In Muš, Moks, Xarberd, Svedia: **k'is*. Ararat *k'istl* and Juła *k'estx* (rural *k'istx*) point to **k'ist-l* [HAB 4: 580b].

I wonder whether the following forms belong here, too:

Hamšen *k'ist* 'weaver's comb' (see Ačārean 1913: 1115b). Łarabał *k'ist* 'the penis of a child' (see Ačārean 1913: 1115b). Note that Ganjak, where *k'ist* means also 'fish-bone', belongs to the dialect-group of Łarabał. We may be dealing, thus, with the semantic field reflected e.g. in cognate forms deriving from PIE **keh₂ul-*: Lat. *caulis* m. 'stem (of a plant), cabbage; penis'; Gr. *καλός* m. 'stem, pole'; OIr. *cúal* f. 'faggot, bundle of sticks'; Lith. m. *káulas* 'bone', Latv. *kaūls* m. 'bone, stem', etc. (see s.v. *c'awł-un* 'stem, stalk; straw').

●ETYM Ačāryan (HAB 4: 580b) does not accept any etymological attempt.

Arm. *k'ist* is reminiscent of Slav. **kistb* displaying the following meanings: 'raceme', 'seta', 'brush', 'bunch', 'cluster', 'wrist', etc. (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 13, 1987: 276-277). Uncertain.

k'irtn, *an*-stem: AblSg *i k'rtan-ē*, GDPl *k'rtan-c'*, IPl *k'rtam-b-k'* (Bible+), NPl *k'rtun-k'* (Luke 22.44), APl *k'rtun-s* (P'awstos Buzand, Paterica), NPl also *k'rtin-k'* (John Chrysostom, Plato) 'sweat', metaphorically 'toil, hard labour' (Bible+); denominative verb **k'rtnem**, 3sg.aor. *k'rtneac'* (Nersēs Lambronac'i, Nersēs Šnorhali), 2pl.aor. *k'rtneac'ik'* (Nersēs Šnorhali), **k'rtnim**, 1sg.aor. *k'rtin-ec'ay* (Grigor Narekac'i), 3sg.aor. *-ec'aw* (Ephrem, Nersēs Šnorhali), 3pl.aor. *-ec'an* (Łazar P'arpec'i), 3sg.subj. *k'rtnes-c'i* (Agat'angelos, Nersēs Lambronac'i) 'to sweat; to toil, labour hard' (5th cent.+; Agat'angelos, Łazar P'arpec'i, etc.), **k'rtnam** (*k'rtnal-ov* in Philo), **k'rtanel** inf. (Zak'aria Catholicos, 9th cent.) 'id.'; 3sg.caus. **k'rtnac'uc'anē** (Agat'angelos).

●DIAL The frozen plural *k'rtink'* 'sweat' is widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 581a]. Hamšen has *k'aydink'* and *k'aydnink'* [Ačāryan 1947: 258]. Some E and SE peripheral dialects display forms reflecting *k'rt(n)unk'*: Agulis *k'rt'unk'* and Juła

k'rt'unk' through assimilation *k'...t > k'...t'* [Ačārean 1935: 136, 398; 1940: 146, 390a; M. Zak'aryan 2008: 329]; Łarabał, Goris *k'rtñnk'* [HAB 4: 581a]. Note also Łarabał *k'ər(t)ñnk'*, *k'ərt'nunk'*, etc. vs. *k'ərt'nink'*⁹, *k'ərtink'*⁹ [Davt'yan 1966: 498], Šamaxi *k'ərt'nənk'* vs. *k'rtink'/k'*⁹ [Bałramyan 1964: 231].

Denominative verbal forms: Marała *k'ərnel* (vs. subst. *k'ərt'ink'*⁹) [Ačārean 1926: 122, 430; Davt'yan 1966: 501], Łarabał *k'ər/rtənk'el*, *k'ərt'ənk'el*, *k'ərənk'el*, *k'ərhyneł*, *k'əšnənk'el* [Davt'yan 1966: 501], Šamaxi *k'ərt'ənk'il* [Bałramyan 1964: 232]; Hamšen *k'əydnüş*, *k'əydənk'uš*, caus. *k'əydnec'ənuš* [Ačāryan 1947: 258]. For other verbal forms and for derivatives, see Ačāryan 1913: 1129-1130.

●ETYM From PIE **suid-r-*: Gr. *ἰδρώς*, *-ῶτος*, ep. acc. *ἰδρῶ* 'sweat', Latv. pl. *sviēdri* 'id.', Alb. *djērsē* f. 'perspiration, sweat', *djers* 'to sweat'; stem **sueid-*: Skt. *sved-* 'to sweat', *svēda-* m. 'sweat', YAv. *x'aēda-* m. 'sweat', MPers. *xwīstan* 'to sweat', *xwēy* 'sweat', NPers. *xway* 'sweat', Oss. *xīd/xed* 'sweat', Lat. *sūdō*, *-āre* 'to sweat, perspire', *sūdor*, *-ōris* m. 'sweat, perspiration; toil, exertion' (cf. the semantic development of the Armenian word), OHG *sweiz* 'sweat', Latv. *svīstu* 'to sweat', etc. Hübschmann 1883: 55; 1897: 503; Meillet 1894: 156-157; HAB 4: 581a with lit.; Rudnicki 1938; Pokorny 1959: 1043; Kortlandt 1986: 43 = 2003: 72; Mallory/Adams 1997: 560a; Beekes 2003: 197, 206; for the cognate forms, see also Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 798-799; for an etymological discussion of the Albanian form, see Rix 1985: 340; Demiraj 1997: 139-140; Kortlandt 2003: 119.

Beekes 1972a: 35-36 reconstructs HD *r*-stem: nom. **sue/oid-ē/ōr* (cf. Latv. *sviēdri*), gen. **suid-r-ós*, cf. Arm. *k'irtn*, Gr. *ἰδρώς*. The Greek and Armenian forms represent a combination of *r*-stem and *s*-stem possibly seen in Lat. *sūdor*, *-ōris* m. 'sweat' (cf. Chantraine 1968-80: 456; for Latin, see Rix 1985)¹⁴². Most probably, Arm. *k'irtn* reflects QIE accusative **suidr-os-m*, cf. Gr. acc. *ἰδρῶ* prob. from *-óa < *-os-m* (see Kortlandt 1996a: 58 = 2003: 119; Viredaz 2001-02a: 4). On the other hand, one assumes a transfer to *n*-declension by analogy of *n*-stem body-part designations (see Jahukyan 1982: 114; cf. Schmitt 1981: 71, 103; Rix 1985: 340). For a further discussion of these and other views, see Clackson 1994: 226₁₃₆; Olsen 1999: 128-129.

For the regular metathesis **-dr- > Arm. -rt-*, see 2.1.26.2.

k'n-ac, *i*-stem: *k'nac-i-c* 'id.' (John Chrysostom, Evagrius of Pontus, Yovhannēs Erznkac'i), **k'nēac** 'sleepy, drowsy' (Bible+), **k'n-ac-u** 'somniferous' (Eznik Kołbac'i, 5th cent.; Maštoc' Jahkeç'woc', 14th cent.).

●ETYM Composed of *k'un* 'sleep' (q.v.) and the participle ending *-ac*, originated from *acem* 'to lead'. The form *k'n-ac* 'sleepy, drowsy' may be directly compared with Skt. *ā-svapnāj-* 'schlummerlos' (see Olsen 2000: 403; Rasmussen 2003: 355).

k'o, gen. of 2.sg.pers.pron. *du* 'you' (q.v.); 2.sg.poss.pron. **k'o**, gen. *k'oy*, *k'oyoy* 'your'.

●ETYM The forms *k'o* (gen. of 2.sg.pers.pron.) and *k'oy* (gen. of 2.sg.poss.pron.) derive from **tue/o(so)* and **tuosjo*, respectively, with the regular sound change **tu- > k'-*, cf. Skt. *tvá-*, Gr. *σός*, Lat. *tuus* 'thy', etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 504; Pedersen 1905: 197-198 = 1982: 59-60; Grammont 1918: 251-253; AčarLiak 2, 1954: 45, 56;

¹⁴² Lat. *sūdor* is ambiguous; **r*-stem is possible, too (see Beekes 1972a: 35-36).

Godel 1975: 111; Schmitt 1981: 116-117; Ĵahukyan 1987: 154; Ravnæs 1991: 167-168; Weitenberg 1999-2000: 18; on PIE, see Szemerényi 1996: 220). For forms and a further discussion, see s.vv. *es* 'I' and *du* 'you'.

k'ot'anak 'linen garment' (Evagrius of Pontus, Philo, etc.).

●ETYM No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 4: 585b. The word has been linked with Skt. *kanthā* 'cloth made of patches', Pāli *kāṭhina-*, Lat. *centō* 'garment made of several patches', OHG *hadar* 'rags' (see Ravnæs 1991: 130₁ for the reference to Belardi 1958: 29ff, in *Ricerche linguistiche* 4). This etymology is widely accepted: Pokorny 1959: 567; Ravnæs 1991: 130 ('this can possibly be a migratory word, but it can nevertheless be IE of origin'); Schrijver 1991: 432-433 (assuming a **kot(H)-* for the Armenian and OHG forms); Mallory/Adams 1997: 110a.

Since NHB 2: 1010a (also HAB 4: 585b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 464), however, Arm. *k'ot'anak* 'linen garment' has been correctly compared with the word for 'linen, linen garment, cotton, cloth' widespread in the Near East and Europe: Phoen. *ktn* 'linen garment' (> Gr. *χιτών* 'chiton'), Akkad. *kitū(m)*, Pers. *katān*, Engl. *cotton*, etc.; as well as Arm. *ktaw* 'linen, cloth, linen garment'¹⁴³ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects), MidArm. and dial. *k'(a)t'an* 'linen', *k't'et* 'linen garment' (see Hübschmann 1897: 308; Ačārean 1902: 356; 1913: 1111; HAB 2: 675-676; 4: 577; Ĵahukyan 1987: 452, 464, 467; Greppin 1989a: 77, 80). Whether the IE forms above (Skt. *kanthā* 'cloth made of patches', OHG *hadar* 'rags', etc.) are related with this migratory term is uncertain.

k'oyr, GDSg *k'er*, AblSg *i k'er-ē*, ISg *k'er-b*, NPl *k'or-k'*, APl *k'or-s*, GDPl *k'er-c'* (rich evidence in the Bible, see Astuacaturean 1895: 1548-1549); later: GDSg *k'uer*, *k'ower* (Paterica, Step'anos Taronec'i Asoġik, Nersēs Lambronac'i), *k'ōr* (Law Code by Mxit'ar Goš), ISg *k'uer-b* (Law Code by Mxit'ar Goš), NPl *k'er-i-k'* (Canon Law), APl *k'er-s* (Ephrem), etc. 'sister' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects [HAB 4: 587a]. Beside the nominative *k'ur*, Łarabał has a vocative *á-k'er*, genitive *k'aver*, *k'uver*, *k'avor*, etc. (HAB 4: 587a; Davt'yan 1966: 53, 79, 500, and especially, with paradigms, 108-109, 112). For the Agulis paradigm (*k'vir*, etc.), see Ačārean 1935: 209.

●ETYM Derived from PIE **suesor-* 'sister': Skt. *svásar-* f. 'sister' (RV+), YAv. *x'an̥har-* f. 'sister', Gr. (Hes.) *ἑορ θυγάτηρ, ἀνεψιός*, Lat. *soror* 'sister', OIr. *siur*, gen. *sethar* (instead of **sesar* in analogy to *máthair*, *máthar*, etc.), Goth. *swistar*, Lith. *sesuō* 'sister', OCS *sestra*, etc. Hübschmann 1897: 504; HAB 4: 586-587 with lit.; Pokorny 1959: 1051; Szemerényi 1977: 32-47; Mallory/Adams 1997: 521.

Arm. nom *k'oyr*, gen. *k'er*, instr. *k'er-b* and nom.pl. *k'or-k'* derive from PIE **suesōr* (> **-ehu-* > **-eu-* > *-oy-*)¹⁴⁴, **suesr-ós*, **sues-r-b^hi*, and **suesor-es*, respectively; for a discussion see, apart from the references above, Hübschmann 1883: 55, 87; Meillet 1936: 39; Ĵahukyan 1959: 169-171; Kortlandt 1980: 100-101;

¹⁴³ It has been suggested that the ultimate source of Arm. *ktaw* 'linen' and related words may be Arm. *kut* 'seed' (HAB 2: 675-676; N. Mkrtč'yan 1970: 251; Ĵahukyan 1976a: 46-47; 1980, 2: 104; 1987: 126, 437, 452, 467).

¹⁴⁴ Klingenschmitt 1982: 154 suggests **hye^uhūr* > **k^hóu(h)ur* > **k^hoyr*, with *u*-epenthesis; cf. also Olsen 1999: 153.

1984a: 101; 1985: 20-21, 23 = 2003: 28-29, 48, 64-65, 67; Schmitt 1981: 105; K. Schmidt 1987: 36; 1992: 38; Clackson 1994: 53, 210₇₇; Olsen 1999: 153; Viredaz 2000; Beekes 2003: 170, 197, 209, 211.

The secondary forms GDSg *k'u-er*, NAPI *k'uer-k'/s*, GDPI *k'uer-c'* have been explained through an adaptation to *-er*-declension (cf. *dustr*, gen. *dster* 'daughter'), and the forms *k'or* and *k'vor* (next to NSg *k'ur*) may be analogical after ClArm. pl. *k'or-k'*, as well as genitives *hawr* 'of father', *etbawr* 'of brother', etc. (for a discussion, see AčarLiak 3, 1957: 539-540; Ałayan 1958: 72-74; 2003: 78-80, 120; Ĵahukyan 1959: 170; È. Tumanjan 1971: 226, 226₁₀₆; A. A. Abrahamyan 1976: 56; Ervandyan 2007: 37).

The vocalism of Łarabał nom. *k'er* and *k'ir* may be taken from the vocative *á-k'er*. Here the change *-oy-* > *-ε-* may be due to the unaccented position.¹⁴⁵

See also s.v. *k'eri* 'maternal uncle'.

k'os, *o*-stem: ISg *k'os-o-v* in Deuteronomy 28.27; IPI *k'os-o-v-k'* in Čarəntir; uncertain: Hexaemeron 5 (K. Muradyan 1984: 150^{L11}; note: 341₇₁), 'a kind of leprosy, scab, itch' (Bible+).

In Deuteronomy 28.27 (Cox 1981: 184): *harc'ē zk'ez t[ē]r ketov egiptac'oc'n ew t'anč'iwk' ew zayrac'eal k'osov, ew mnov, zi mī karasc'es bžškel* : πατάξαι σε κύριος ἐν ἔλκει Αἰγυπτίῳ ἐν ταῖς ἑδραῖς καὶ ψώρα ἀγρία καὶ κνήφῃ ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι σε ἰαθῆναι [RevStBible has: "The Lord will smite you with the boils of Egypt, and with the ulcers and the scurvy and the itch, of which you cannot be healed"]. Here *ψώρα*¹⁴⁶ *ἀγρία* "with malignant itch/scurvy" is rendered by *zayrac'eal k'osov*.

Refers also to a disease of trees (Evagrius) and to "stone-moss" (*k'ar-a-k'os* in Agat'angelos+).

●DIAL Widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 588a]. On **k'awt'ar-k'osi*, see 3.5.2.2.

●ETYM The etymology of *k'os* is uncertain; derived from **kosso-* (cf. Lith. *kasýti* 'to scratch constantly', etc.) or compared with Arm. *k'or* 'scratch, itch' (see HAB 4: 588a; Ĵahukyan 1967: 124₁₀₅; Olsen 1999: 44).

k'san, mostly uninflected (some evidence for *i*-stem) 'twenty' (Bible+).

●DIAL Ubiquitous in the dialects. Marała and Agulis have geminate *-ss-* [HAB 4: 599a].

●ETYM From PIE **uīk̑nti* 'twenty' < **dui-dk̑mt-* 'two tens': Skt. *viṃśatī* f., YAv. *vīśaiti*, MPers. *wīst*, NPers. *bīst*, Gr. *εἴκοσι*¹⁴⁷ < **euīkosi*, cf. Dor. *ῥικάτι*, Lat. *uīgintī*, OIr. *fiche*, gen. *fichet* < **uīkant-s*, **-os*, MWelsh *ugeint*, etc. from **uīkantī* (Schrijver 1995: 159), Toch. A *wiki* and B *ikām* < PToch. **wikān*, etc.; PArm. **gisān* > **gsan* > *k'san* through unvoicing of **g-* before the sibilant *-s-*. See Hübschmann 1883: 55; 1897: 504; Meillet 1910-11: 217; 1936: 40; HAB 4: 598-599 with lit.; Pokorný 1959: 1177; Szemerényi 1960: 23-24; Schmitt 1981: 131; Clackson 1994: 46; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 550-551; Mallory/Adams 1997: 404b; Adams 1999: 61-63; Olsen 1999: 628.

¹⁴⁵ Hardly from PIE vocative **suésor* > **k'é(ha)r*.

¹⁴⁶ Gr. *ψώρα* 'itch, scurvy; a disease of trees, scab; moth'.

¹⁴⁷ The comparison with the Greek word has already been suggested in NHB 2: 1013c.

Winter 1965: 106-107 explains the Armenian aspirated *k'*- instead of *g*- as a reflex of PIE *Xw*-. A somewhat similar explanation has been offered by Kortlandt (1976: 96; 1983: 14; 1994a: 255-256 = 2003: 5, 43, 100-101): **e*- in Greek **euīkosi* reflects the glottal element of the (preglottalized) *d*, of which the obstruent, the plosive element, disappeared through dissimilation; the glottal stop was vocalized into an *e*- in Greek, exactly as happened with **h*₁- (see also Beekes 1989:28; 1995: 213-214; Schrijver 1991: 83, 182; also lit. in Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 551); in Armenian it devoiced the following **u* in the same way as **h*- from **s*-, e.g. in *k'oyr* < **syesōr* 'sister'. For further references and a discussion on this issue I refer to Huld 1980a. In my opinion, the traditional explanation (**gisan* > **gsan* > *k'san*) is more plausible.

The loss of the dental in the expected PArm. **k'sand(i)* may be analogical after the higher decades in *-sun* < **kōmth*₂, compare a similar influence responsible for the vowel *-o-* of the Greek form. For a different explanation of the Armenian auslaut, see Olsen 1989: 221-222.

k'un, *o*-stem: GDSg *k'n-o-y*, ISg *k'n-o-v* (Bible) 'sleep' (abundant in the Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1549-1550); **k'nem** 'to sleep' (Porphyry); **k'unem** 'to sleep' (Proverbs 3.24; John Chrysostom, Gregory of Nyssa, etc.; see below for an illustration from Book of Chries), 'to die' (Bible), 'to have a sexual relation' + *and* 'with' (Bible, Astuacaturean 1895: 1550a); **k'nēac** see also s.vv. **t-k'un** 'sleepless', **k'un-k'** 'temple (of head)', **k'n-(ē)ac** 'sleepy'.

A textual illustration for *k'unem* 'to sleep' in a *xrat* (gnome, aphorism) from Book of Chries 2.0 (G. Muradyan 1993: 44^{L5f}; Russ. transl. 2000: 47): *Oč' ē part zamenayn gišern k'unel* : "He следует спать всю ночь". For the Greek passage, see G. Muradyan 1993: 270₂).

The derivative *k'n-aran* 'place to sleep, bed; grave' (Grigor Narekac'i, etc.) contains the suffix *-aran* of Iranian origin (on which see Greppin 1975: 48-49; Jahukyan 1998: 17; Olsen 1999: 339-341).

●DIAL The noun **k'un** is dialectally ubiquitous [HAB 4: 592b]. Numerous derivatives and phrases [Amatuni 1912: 675; Ačārean 1913: 1117b, 1123; Gabikean 1952: 576].

The verb **k'unel** 'futuere' (noted also in NHB 2: 1012b): Polis *k'un-v-il*, iterative *k'un-v-t-il*, coll. noun *k'un-v-t-uk'*, caus. *k'un-c'n-el*, Łarabał iterative *k'un-k'un-at-el*, abusive compounds starting with **k'unac-a-* [Ačārean 1913: 1124a], Goris **k'unac-a-* 'id.' [Margaryan 1975: 497a], Sebastia *k'unel* 'futuere', *k'un-ič'* 'penis' [Gabikean 1952: 576], etc. It is widespread in contemporary dialects and in the modern vulgar language in not only in abusive expressions but also as the principal verb for 'futuere'.

The word **k'n-ap** 'slumberous, somnolent', attested in Grigor Tat'ewac'i (14-15th cent., Syunik'), is present in the same area of Syunik' and surroundings: Goris *k'anap* [Margaryan 1975: 496b], Łarabał **k'nap* [Ačārean 1913: 1117b], *k'unap* [L. Harut'yunyan 1991: 381].

●ETYM Since Petermann, Windischmann et al. (see HAB 4: 592), linked with the PIE word for 'sleep', **suop-no-*: Skt. *svāpna-* m. 'sleep, dream', Av. *x'afna-* m. 'sleep, dream', Gr. *ὑπνος* 'sleep', Lat. *somnus* 'sleep', Lith. *sāpnas* 'dream', OCS *сънь* 'sleep', etc. (Hübschmann 1897: 504; Meillet 1936: 32; Benveniste 1967: 12-

15; Schindler 1966b: 73; Clackson 1994: 111; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 791-792; Olsen 1999: 29).

For the aberrant vocalism of *k'unem* beside the regular *k'nem* see Hübschmann 1897: 504; de Lamberterie 1978: 281; Clackson 1994: 168, 234₂₇₈; Olsen 1999: 15.

A. Petrosyan (2007: 11-12) assumes that the meaning 'futuere' has been resulted from contamination with PIE **keh₂-* 'love': Skt. *kā-* 'to desire, like', *kāma-* m. 'wish, desire', Lat. *cā-rus* 'dear, costly; precious, loved', Goth. *ho-rs* 'adulterer', OEngl. *hōr* 'adulterer', *hōre* 'whore', Engl. *whore*, etc. (see Schrijver 1991: 95, 112; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 334, 338-339; Mallory/Adams 1997: 357b). The appurtenance of Arm. *k'unem* to this etymon is formally improbable. Note that Toch. B *kāñm-* 'to play' and its derivation from **kōm-ne/o-* is uncertain (Adams 1997: 150). Besides, the Armenian form *k'unem* is not limited to the meaning 'futuere', and the semantic shift intrans. 'schlafen' > trans. 'beschlafen' (see Gabikéan 1952: 576) is quite possible.

k'un-k' 'temple (of head)' (Gregory of Nyssa, etc.).

●DIAL Replaced by various compounds with *k'un* 'sleep' as the first member [Amatuni 1912: 675b; Ačařean 1913: 1117b; HAB 4: 592b], also *k'n-er-k'* in DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1067c.

●ETYM Since NHB 2: 1012b, derived from *k'un* 'sleep', cf. Czech *spánky*, Germ. *Schläfe*, etc. [Pedersen 1906a: 237₁ = 1982: 105₁; HAB 4: 592-593].

PLACE-NAMES

Aṭṭk' or **Tuzasar**, a village in the vicinity of Sebasta [Gabikēan 1952: 673].

●ETYM From *alt* 'salt' (q.v.). This is corroborated by the alternative name of the village *Tuz-a-sar*, lit. 'mountain of salt', with Turk. *tuz* 'salt' (cf. Arm. dial. *t'uz*, Ačaṙean 1902: 137). This place-name must be old because *alt* 'salt' has not been preserved in the dialects.

Ardean-k' (API *Ardean-s*) a large village in the province of Ayrarat, attested only in P'awstos Buzand 5.6 (1883=1984: 171^{L17f}). The passage reads: *i gawaṙn Ayrayratu i mec i gewṭn ənjīn ark'uni, orum Ardeansn koč'en* : "to the large village named Ardeans, at the royal treasury/barns of the district of Ayrarat". The name appears in API *Ardean-s* and implies NPI *Ardean-k'* [Garsoṙan 1989: 444-445].

●ETYM No etymology is known to me.

In the passage from P'awstos, *Ardeans* is said to be a village of the royal treasury or, perhaps better, of the royal granary/barn (see s.v. *unġ₂* 'treasure, granary'). Bearing this in mind, one may derive *Ardean-s* from Arm. **ard(i)*, *ea*-stem 'work': *ardea-w-k'* 'indeed' (instrumental); *ardiwn-k'*, API *ardiwn-s*, GDPI *ardeanc'* 'deed, work; (earth) products' (Bible+), dial. **ard(i)umn* 'earth goods, harvest' (see s.v. *ard₁*). Note that the latter has been preserved in the dialect of Ararat, which is roughly spoken in the Eastern part of the province of Ayrarat. *Ardean-k'* is composed of **ardi* 'work, goods' and the suffix *-an-k'*, cf. *apr-an-k'* 'products, properties' from verbal **apur-* 'to live, survive'.

The exact location of *Ardean-s* is unknown. It is tempting to locate it in Širak, a district in Ayrarat, the famous barns of which are mentioned in the old saying recorded in Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.12 (1913=1991: 40^L; transl. Thomson 1978: 90): *t'ē k'o Šarayi orkorn ē, asen, mer Širakay ambark'n č'en* : "If you have the throat of Sharay, they say, we do not have the barns of Shirak"; for the full passage and the context, see s.v. *arāspel*. The high quality and abundance of bread in Širak was famed even in the 20th century, cf. e.g. the story "Gelə" ("The wolf") written in 1913 by H. T'umanyan (5, 1994: 118^{L12f}). A similar fame is traditionally ascribed to Basen, another district of Ayrarat; see Hakobyan 1974: 6, 14.

That a place abounding in corns, fruits, etc. and/or having famous barns can be named 'barns, granary' and the like is not unusual, cf. *Mayeak* in Moks < *mayeak* 'barn' (see HAB 3: 245a).¹⁴⁸ In this respect the following seems interesting.

The territory of the province of Moks roughly coincides with the Urartian country of *Aiduni/Ajadu*, South of Lake Van, the name of which has survived in the district-name *Aytu-an-k'*. In *Aiduni/Ajadu* there is a place-name *Ardiunak* which, according to Jahukyan (1988: 157, 159-160), derives from Arm. *ardiun-k'* 'earth

¹⁴⁸ I wonder if this word is related with MPers. *m'dy'n* [mādayān] 'capital (of wealth)', Boyce 1977: 55; see also MacKenzie 1971: 53. Further, note *m'yg* 'substance, nature', NPers. *māyah*, see Nyberg 1974: 129b.

products'. If this is correct, one wonders whether Urtat. *Ardiunak* is identical with Arm. *Mayeak*, both names reflecting synonymous appellatives meaning 'earth products, barns'. In this case we are dealing with continuation of the toponymical pattern: **Ardiwn-* has been replaced by *Mayeak*. For such a replacement, see 4.3. At any case, *Mayeak* and, possibly, *Ardiunak* can serve at least as typological parallels for the origin of the place-name *Ardean-k* < '*earth goods, barns'.

Aracani, Eastern Euphrates, Assy. *Arṣania*, ancient *Arsanias* (Pliny 5.20), now known as Murad-su, see Hübschmann 1904: 204, 361, 404; Adontz 1970 (< 1908): 14, 16, 29-32, 241, et passim; Eremyan 1963: 38b; Hewsens 1992: 156₄₂, 164₆₄. Not attested in the 5th century. In P'awstos Buzand (5th cent., several times) and Yovhannēs Draskanakertc'i (9-10th cent., T'osunyan 1996: 38^{L-6}, 178^{L3}) this river is referred to as *Ep'rat*, which is the principal name of the (Western) Euphrates (see Hübschmann 1904: 426-427; Garsoïan 1989: 461-462).

Aracani occurs in the long recension of *Aṣṣarhac'oyc'*, the 7th century Armenian Geography by Anania Širakac'i, in the description of the province of *Cop'-k'* [Soukry 1881: 30^{L17f}]: *Dēgik gawaṛ*, <...> *Gawrēg gawaṛ*, and *ors ekeal Aracani xaṛni yEp'rat i k'atak'n Lusat'arič* "the district of *Dēgik*, <...> the district of *Gawrēg*, through which flows the *Aracani* [River] which joins the Euphrates at the city of *Lusat'arič*" (cf. Hewsens 1992: 59). Then *Aracani* is mentioned three times in the context of the province of Ta(w)ruberan [Soukry 1881: 31; Hewsens 1992: 63].

The beginning of *Aracani* is described in the context of the province of Ayrarat [Soukry 1881: 34^{L5f}]: *Ew Aracani zskizbn uni i Caḡkotnē, i teḡwojēn or koč'i Oskik'*, *ew gnalov and hiwsiwsi patelov zNpatakan lerambn, aṛ Bagwan deḡwojn, xaṛni i Bagrewan get* "The *Aracani* begins in *Caḡkotn* at the place called *Oskik'*, then flows north around Mount *Npat* near the village of *Bagwan* and enters the River *Bagrewan*" [Hewsens 1992: 65]. Further, abl. *y-Aracanw-o-y* is attested in Soukry 1881: 38^{L-14}, Hewsens 1992: 71.

Several attestations in Yovhan Mamikonean: gen.-dat. *Aracn-o-y*, vars. *Aracanoy*, *Arcnoy*, *Arcnwoy*, *Araca(y)nu* (A. Abrahamyan 1941: 113^{L9}, 210^{L8}, 233^{L9}, 263^{L7}, 270^{L5}); and *yAracni* (vars. *and Arcni*, *and Aracani*, etc.) 'through *Aracani*' (op. cit. 200^{L5f}).

Aracani, gen. *Aracanoy*, is attested in the Alexander Romance, rendering Euphrates, also as the source of *Ep'rat* (see H. Simonyan 1989: 199^{L-3}, 200 three times, 206^{L8}, 396 three times, and the note 564-565₂₃₄). It is also found in Lewond (see Ter-Lewondyan 1982: 119; Arzoumanian 1982: 136, 190₄₄).

● ETYM No etymology in Hübschmann 1904: 404 (considered 'vorarmenisch').

Together with **Arč-ēš* (probably due to assimilation from **Arc-ēš*), *Aracani* has been derived from PIE **h₂(e)rǵ-* 'shiny, whitish', cf. *arcat* 'silver' (see Jihanyan 1991: 232, 233-234; S. Petrosyan 1991: 129-131; A. Petrosyan 2006: 12-14). Possible cognate place-names: *Arga* in Spain, *Argà* or *Arge* in Lithuania, Gr. *Ἄργος*, Thrac. *Ἀργος*, Illyr. *Argya*, etc. (see Krahe 1955: 94; 1963: 292, 292₂, 315-316; Pârşulescu 1989: 290-291), as well as Av. *arəzī-* f. 'Name eines Zuflusses des Sees Kaşaoiia' in Yt 19.67g (see Hintze 1994: 416). For the typology, compare *Arcat'-atber-k'*, a plain in Basean, literally: 'Silver Springs' (Hübschmann 1904: 404), attested in Łazar P'arpec'i (5th cent.) 3.79 [1904: 146^{L9}]: *i daštīn atberakanc'*, *zor*

Arcat'albersn koč'en "in the plain of springs which is called 'Silver Springs'" (transl. Thomson 1991: 204).

Although not attested in the 5th century, the river-name *Aracani* must be very old since it is attested in the form **Arcani-* in Assyrian sources onwards.¹⁴⁹ The form *Aracani* vs. **Arcani-* and the ending *-ani* have not received a proper interpretation. In what follows I offer a tentative explanation for them.

The cognate forms of the PIE appellative point to:

**h₂(e)rġ-*: Hitt. *ḫarki-* 'white, bright', Skt. *ṛjrá-* 'shining reddishly, bright-coloured; quick', Gr. *ἀργός* 'shining white; quick' (Caland-system **-i-* vs. **-ro-*, Collinge 1985: 23-27; Beekes 1995: 170; Szemerényi 1996: 193-194; Kloekhorst 2008: 307; see also Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 253-254);

**h₂erġ-u-*: Toch. A *ārki*, B *ārkwī* 'white' < PToch. **ārkw(ā)i* < **h₂erġ-u(i)-n-* (cf. Toch. A *ārkyāñc*), Skt. *árjuna-* 'light, white, silver-coloured', Gr. *ἄργυρος* m. 'silver', *ἄργυρος* 'silver-shining', etc. (Specht 1947: 113-115; Huld/Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 641b; Adams 1999: 49-50, and references below);

**h₂(e)rġ-ūt-*: YAv. *ərəzata-* n., OPers. *ardata-* 'silver', Lat. *argentum* n. 'silver', etc. (see s.v. *arcat* 'silver'); on Skt. *rajatá-*, see below.

The PIE hypothetical paradigm **h₂erġ-u-* vs. **h₂rġ-e/ont-* might produce PArm. nom. **(h)arc-u-r* (cf. also Gr. *ἄργυρος* 'silver') vs. oblique and compositional **arcan(t)* 'white, silver-shining'. Both forms may be seen in river-names, **Arcan-* and **Arcur-* (q.v.). For the paradigm, compare *barj-r*, GDSg *barj-u*, NPl *barjun-k'*, GDPl *barjan-c'* 'high' vs. Hitt. *parku-* 'high': Skt. *bṛhánt-* (f. *bṛhatī-*), YAv. *bərəzañt-* (f. *bərəzañtī-*), Oss. *bərzond*, etc. 'high' (see s.v. *barjr* 'high'). Note especially the 'Old European' hydronym *Brigantia* (on which see Krahe AltFluß 3, 1951-52: 225-227; 1963: 322). Note also other European hydronyms in *-(a)nt-*, *-antia* and the like, especially *Argentia* (see Krahe AltFluß 3, 1951-52: 1ff, 236ff; 4, 1953: 37ff, 243; Krahe 1959: 11-12; 1963: 316a).

Next to the root form **h₂(e)rġ-* (see above), in Indo-Iranian one also finds **h₂reġ-*: Skt. *rajatá-* 'silver-coloured, shining white, made of silver', n. 'silver' (cf. Mallory/Huld 1984: 4-5¹⁵⁰; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 229 = 1995, 1: Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 116; 2, 1996: 425-426). If the theory on early Iranian or Aryan borrowings in Armenian is accepted (see s.vv. *arcat* 'silver', *arcui* 'eagle'), one may tentatively assume that the Armenian by-form **Aracan-* (vs. regular **Arcan-*) is due to influence of an Aryan unattested **raj-(a)nt-* 'silver-coloured, shining white'.

Arciw, a village in the province of Siwnik', close to the monastery of Tat'ew; next there is also *Arciw-a-katar*, lit. 'eagle-summit' (both in Step'anos Ōrbelean, died in 1303/5); also other derivatives [Hübschmann 1904: 404-405]. Note also **Arcəv-boyn*, lit. 'eagle's nest', cf. *Arcə[v]bunoy S. Astuacacni vank'* in Rštunik' (see Oskean 1939a: 162f). This compound toponym structurally parallels Persian *Alamūt*,

¹⁴⁹ One also finds *Aršiani* in a recently discovered Urartian text (Armen Petrosyan p.c., referring to M. Salvini, *Corpus dei testi urartei*, vol. 1. Roma, 2008, pp. 545-546).

¹⁵⁰ It has been suggested that Skt. *rajatá-* belongs rather with *raj-* 'to colour; to become red; to become excited', cf. Gr. *πέζω* 'to dye, paint', *ῥῆγος* n. 'carpet, rug', etc. (Mallory/Huld 1984: 4-5; for the forms see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 424).

a fortress in the mountains of Rūdbār, lit. probably ‘nid de l’aigle’ (for a discussion of this Persian toponym, see Huart 1908-09).

●ETYM = *arcui*, *arciw* ‘eagle’ from **h₂rg̑ipió-*: Skt. *ṛjipyá-*, etc.; cf. Av. *ərəzifia-*, see Hintze 1994: 416; for Iranian and other parallels, see Eilers 1987: 26 (note especially Indian mountain-name *Gṛdhra-kūta* m. ‘Geierspitze’, structurally comparable with Arm. *Arciw-a-katar*).

There are many Armenian place-names based on *arcv-* ‘eagle’ (see HayTeĭBaṛ 1, 1986: 451-454). One of them (also in Siwnik‘) deserves a closer look: *Arcvanik*, a village located 16 km NE to Kapan. It seems that this place-name too contains *arciw* ‘eagle’. In fact, the older, historical version of this toponym is *Eric* ‘-vanik (from the anthroponym *Eric* ‘-ak < *erēc* ‘priest’, see AčaṙAnjn 2, 1944: 143) and modern *Arcvanik* should be seen as its modification (Abrahamyan/Šahinyan 1975: 116; A. G. Abrahamyan 1978: 182-183; A. A. Abrahamyan 1986: 431²⁰⁰; HayTeĭBaṛ 1, 1986: 452), perhaps through contamination with *arciw* ‘eagle’.

Arcurak, a river in the vicinity of Xarberd, paired with *Sew getak* ‘Black River’ (see Srvanjtyanc‘ 1, 1982: 362).

●ETYM In view of the contrast with *Sew get-ak* ‘Black River’, *Arcur-ak* may contain a PArm. **arcur-* ‘white, shiny’, derived from PIE **h₂(e)rg̑-* (S. Petrosyan 1991: 129-130; A. Petrosyan 2002: 67²⁴⁰). Note especially Gr. *ἄργυρος* m. ‘silver’, and Av. *ərəzura-*, *arəzūra-* name of a mountain (see Hintze 1994: 416; Eilers 1987: 12). Further, see s.v. *Aracani*.

Getar(u), *Ge/ētaru*, a river (= *Agri-č‘ay*) and a district in Ałuank‘, attested in Ptolemy 5.11.2 (*Γαιτάρα*) and Ašxarhac‘oyc‘ [Eremyan 1963: 47b, 105a^{L15f}; HayTeĭBaṛ 1, 1986: 845c]. Read differently in Ašxarhac‘oyc‘: *Dēgaru* [Soukry 1881: 29^{L8}; in the French transl. *Degarou* (p. 39)]; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 348^{L26}. See also Hewsén 1992: 143-144, 145^{75f}. Eremyan (1963: 47b) also cites a spelling *Dedaru*, not specifying the manuscript. MovsXorenMaten 1865: 606 vacat.

Getaṛ, *Getaṛ-Č‘ay*, a river in contemporary Armenia traversing the capital Yerevan, a left tributary of the river Hrazdan [HayTeĭBaṛ 1, 1986: 845b-c; G. D. Asatryan 1990: 6-7, 17].

Getaṛ-su (*Gadar-su*), a river in the Urmia basin, probably identical with *Arasx* [HayTeĭBaṛ 1, 1986: 845c; Hewsén 1992: 178¹³⁷].

Getaṛ, a village in vicinity of Kars [HayTeĭBaṛ 1, 1986: 845c].

●ETYM Hewsén (1992: 178¹³⁷) interprets the river-name *Getaṛ-su* (*Gadar-su*) as *get* ‘river’ + *Ar[asx]* (?). In my view, this and the others contain the appellative *getaṛ* ‘river-bed; river-shore; outbranching river’ (in Łazar P‘arpec‘i: *getaru*), q.v.

Gēn, **Gēn* (*Ginay get* “the river of **Gēn*”), close to Artašat (Movsēs Xorenac‘i). Perhaps identical with *Gēn* mentioned by Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.) [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 228^{L33f}] in an arithmetical exercise, as the hunting place of the Kamsarakan family.

Note also *Gin-akan get*, a village (but with *get* ‘river’) in the district of Ewaylax (in the province of Siwnik‘) mentioned by Step‘anos Ōrbelean (1250/60-1303/5), as well as *Ginoy blur*, a hill in front of *Duin* (see Hübschmann 1904: 419).

●ETYM If originally a hydronym, *Gēn* may be derived from PIE **ueis-* ‘to flow’ (cf. Lat. *vīrus* n. ‘slimy liquid; venom; poisonous fluid’, Oic. *veisa* ‘Schlamm, Sumpf’),

OEngl. *wāse* ‘Schlamm, Sumpfland’ < Germ. **waisō*, Av. *vīš* n. ‘poison, venom, poisonous juice’, etc.) which is found in numerous river-names such as Celtic **Vis-*, Lat. *Vistula*, Russ. *Vexra*, etc. (see Pokorny 1959: 1134) [Ĵihanyan 1991: 240]; see also HAB s.v. *gēš* ‘corpse; bad’.

As pointed out by Ĵihanyan (ibid.), **Gēn* (*a*-stem) structurally corresponds to Lat. *vēna* ‘blood-vessel, vein; artery; (underground) stream’ < PIE **ueis-nā-*. For the semantic field ‘to stream’ : ‘/river-name/’ : ‘blood-vessel, vein’ cf. Iran. **rasā-* f. ‘name of a mythical stream’ (RV), Skt. *rāsa-* m. ‘juice (of plants), liquid’, PIran. **raha-ka-* ‘blood-vessel, vein’, OCS *rosa* ‘dew’, etc. (cf. the Armenian river-name *Erax*, on which see Ĵihanyan 1991: 241-244).

Gis, a village in the extremely Eastern province of Uti-k’ attested only in Movsēs Kałankatuac’i/Dasxuranc’i /7-10th cent./, several times [Hübschmann 1904: 419]. According to this source, the first church of this region has been founded here.

According to Yampol’skii (apud Dowsett 1961: 5-6₅), *Gis* must be identified with *Kiš* (north of present-day Nukha), where he himself investigated an ancient (“round”) church. V. Aṛak’elyan (1969: 277₇₀, without any references) states, however, that this *Gis* should not be confused neither with *K’iš* close to Nukha, nor with *Giš* in Łarabał (in the district of Martuni). See also Ulubabyan 1971: 176-177.

In Movsēs Kałankatuac’i/Dasxuranc’i 1.27 (V. Aṛak’elyan 1983: 95^{L12f}, ModArm. transl. 1969: 70): *Anc’anelov and Hayastan, čanaparhordē hasanel i sahmans arewelic’, i gawaṛn Utiakan. Ew mteal bnakēin i čaxčaxut tetis ew i lōṛaboys mōṛsn, aṛ teleawn, orum Gisn koč’en* : “he passed through Armenia into the Eastern regions to the province of Uti; and he [in the text: pl. – HM] dwelt among marshy places and moss-covered swamps in the place called Gis” (transl. Dowsett 1961: 54).

The attested forms are: accusative *Gis* (95^{L15}, 97^{L7}), allative/directive and locative *i Gis* (10^{L18}, 201^{L19}, 213^{L1}, 214^{L19}, 344^{L8}), genitive *Gis-o-y* (275^{L1}).

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me. Hübschmann (1904: 419) points out that *Gis* does not belong with *gi* ‘juniper’. One should agree with this since GDSg *Gis-oy* points to a root **gis-*, with etymological *s*, rather than to a frozen API **gi-s*.

I propose a derivation from PIE **u(e/o)ik-*: Skt. *viś-* f. ‘settlement, dwelling-place, community, tribe’, OPers. *viθ-* ‘house, royal house, royal clan, court’, Pahl. *vis* ‘manor-house with adjacent village; village’ (see Kent 1953: 208a; Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 154; Nyberg 1974: 214a), Gr. *oīkos* ‘house, dwelling-place; one’s household goods, substance; a reigning house’, Lat. *vīcus* ‘village; district of Rome; street’ (from **uoik-*), *vīlla* ‘rural dwelling with associated farm buildings’, OCS *vsb* f. ‘village, terrain’, etc. (See also s.v. *giwt* ‘village’).

PIE **uik-* ‘manor, estate, manor-house’, ‘royal house’, ‘settlement, village’ > PArm. **gis-* is phonologically impeccable. For the semantics compare *Agarak*, a very frequent place-name from *agarak* ‘estate, a landed property, house with all possessions, village’, see Hübschmann 1904: 393-394; HayTelBar 1, 1986: 17-20 (45 place-names); *Giwt-ik*, diminutive from *giwt* ‘village’ (Hübschmann 1904: 419), etc.

Dalari-k', a village probably in the district of Turuberan (API *Dalari-s*, allative *i Dalari-s*, GDPI *dalarea-c'* in P'awstos Buzand 3.20; see below); **Dalarink'** : a village in Čahuk, in the province of Siwnik', attested in Step'anos Ōrbelean (1250/60-1303/5) [A. A. Abrahamyan 1986: 404a; Ališan 1893: 480a].

According to Hübschmann (1904: 420), the first place-name was situated in Apahunik' (in the province of Turuberan). However, the passage from P'awstos Buzand 3.20 (1883=1984: 45-46; transl. Garsoïan 1989: 97) reads as follows: <...>, *xatac'uc'in yerkrēn Apahuneac'*. *Ibrev ekin hasin i gewt' mi, orum anun Dalaris koč'ēin; yoržam ekn emut zōravarn Parsic' i nerk's i gewt'n Dalaris, acēr kapeal zark'ayn Tiran and iwr* : “<...>, and carried of from the land of Apahunik' <...>. When they reached a certain village called Dalarik', the Persian commander entered into the village of Dalarik' and took the chained King Tiran with him”. The village, thus, may be located in vicinity of Apahunik' rather than in it.

Then we read: *Ew asē Varaz: Aṭē, tesēk' acut, orov erkat' šotač'usc'uk', zi zač's xaresc'uk' zark'ayis Hayoc'*. *Ew andēn berin acut, orov xarēin zač'sn Tiranay* : “And Varaz said: ‘Now then! Bring [glowing] coals with which to heat iron to the glowing point so as to burn out the eyes of the king of Armenia’. And they immediately brought coals with which they burned out the eyes of King Tiran”. The text proceeds as follows: “Then Tiran himself began to speak and said: ‘in exchange for the darkening of the light of my two eyes in this place, let its name be changed for eternity from *Dalarik'* [‘Green’] to *Acut* [‘Coals’], and let this remain as a sign in remembrance of me”. In this last sentence, the toponym is put in GDPI *dalareac'* : *p'oxanak Dalareac's anuan* “instead of this name of *Dalarik'*”.

●ETYM Derived from *dalar* ‘young, fresh; grass, herbs’, *dalari* ‘grass, herbs’ [Hübschmann 1904: 420].

The two names of a place in the passage from P'awstos (see above) are treated as symbolic and fictitious [Garsoïan 1989: 264¹⁸, 458]. The symbolic contrast in the text is obvious, but this does not necessarily imply that the author made up these toponyms. Note that Step'anos Tarōnec'i/Asoṭik (10-11th cent.) has *Arjkat-n* instead of *Acut*, although he refers to P'awstos, and Vardan Arewelc'i (13th cent.) – *Arcut-n* [Hübschmann 1904: 395]. As for *Dalarik'*, the appellative *dalar(i)* ‘herbs’ is a quite plausible base to build a toponym upon, and is indeed found in another toponym, namely *Dalarink'* (in Siwnik'). Furthermore, one may assume that *Dalarik'* was situated in the district of *Dalar*, bordering with Apahunik' in the north-west, and its name was identical with that of the district. I conclude that P'awstos adjusted (one of) the names of the village into his symbolic interpretation rather than made it/them up. On the *-r-* in *Acut*, see 2.1.30.2.

Duin a city in the province of Ayarat.

Attested since Łazar P'arpec'i (5th cent.): Loc. *i Duni* in 3.77 [1904: 141^{L14}], 3.82 [149^{L28}], and abl. *i Dunay* – 3.71 [1904: 128^{L29}]. Sebēos (7th cent.) has *Dəvin*, *Dəvnay*, *i Dəvnay* (3.1, see 1851: 48); *Dəwni* (Abgaryan 1979: 67^{L1}, 91^{L21}), *Dəwnay* (74^{L24}, 111^{L28}), etc. In T'ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.): *Dvnay* (3.9), *Duni* (3.22); Ananun: *Dunay* (10); Yovhannēs Draxanakertc'i (9-10th cent.): *Dvnay* [1912=1980: 333^{L67}], etc.; Ašxarhac'oyc' : *Dunay k'atač'* [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 350^{L40}].

The oblique stem *Dun-* should probably be read as *Dəvn-* or *Dwən-*. However, the attestations in folklore (*Duna k'atak'*, see below), if reliable, can imply that the pronunciation *dun-* was possible too.

There is no record of any settlement at Duin in P'awstos Buzand (3.8), which refers to the site as *Blur* 'hill' (1883=1984: 16): *minč'ew i daštn Mecamōri i blurn or anuaneal koč'i Duin: or kay i hiwsisoy kotmanē k'atak'in meci Artasatu* "to the hill in the plain of the Mecamōr called Duin, which is on the Northern side of the great city of Artasat" (transl. Garsoïan 1989: 75). According to Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.8 (1913=1991: 265^{112f}), King Xosrov P'ok'r (Kotak) transferred the Armenian capital from Artasat to Duin (probably in the second half of the fifth century) because of its healthier climate: *veroy antarin yost mi, aparans hovanawors šineal, or ast parskakan lezuin Duin koč'i, or t'argmani blur* "to a spot above the forest and built a shady palace. The place is called Duin in Persian; in translation it means 'hill'" (transl. by Thomson 1978: 261).¹⁵¹ On *Blur* lit. 'hill', see T'ovmay Arcruni (9-10th cent.) 2.1, 3.22, and the footnotes by V. M. Vardanyan (1985: 127) and Thomson (1985: 145₁).

See also Hübschmann 1904: 422; Thomson 1978: 261₇; Garsoïan 1989: 460-461.

●DIAL In a fairy-tale told in Ašarak in 1912 by Geworg Geworgyan, an illiterate old man, one finds several times (see HŽHek' 1, 1959: 392-393, 398) *Duna k'atak'*, considered a city of royal residence (*t'agavoranist*). On the vocalism in *Dun-*, see above. One wonders whether the narrator indeed pronounced as /duna/, or it is a result of learned tampering.

●ETYM According to Movsēs Xorenac'i (see above), *Duin* is from Persian and means 'hill'. Hübschmann (1904: 422) considers *Duin* as of unknown etymology. He states that the etymology of Movsēs Xorenac'i is "ein Irrtum, der durch die Quelle des Moses, FB. 18-21 [that is P'awstos – HM], veranlaßt ist". This is not necessarily true.

Minorsky (1930: 117-120) identifies the underlying Persian word with *-duvīn* which is "pleinement attesté dans la toponymie de la région clairement délimitée au sud-est de la mer Caspienne".

The testimony of Movsēs is placed under new light by the comparison with Irish *dūn* 'hill', OEngl. *dūn* 'mountain', etc., from PIE **d^heu-* (see Jahukyan 1963a: 96-97; 1987: 584, developing the idea of Norayr Biwzandac'i; K'oč'aryan 2000). Despite the absence of direct evidence from Indo-Iranian languages,¹⁵² thus, Movsēs may be right. If the Iranian origin is not accepted, one might think of a European substratum word shared by Armenian, Celtic and Germanic (cf. the synonymous *blur* 'hill', q.v.), or of an IE term with an original meaning 'burial hill', cf. Lat. *fūnus* 'funeral; corpse; death' (see Pokorny 1959: 260, 263; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 745 = 1995, 1: 649; Mallory/Adams 1997: 150b, 210a). In the latter case we are dealing with an innovation shared by the three dialects. The Celtic and possibly the Armenian forms may reflect a technical term meaning 'fortified/enclosed high place, fort on top of a hill, city': PArm. **doyn/duin* 'city on a hill', OIr. *dún* 'fort', Welsh

¹⁵¹ Here Thomson has translated *ost* as 'spot'. According to HAB (3: 568b), its actual meaning is 'hill', as Thomson himself translates the word elsewhere in Movsēs Xorenac'i (1.11, 1.12).

¹⁵² An Iranian-European isogloss in terms of Abaev 1965?

din, dinas ‘fort’; cf. also a Celtic loan in Germanic: OEngl. *tūn* ‘enclosed place, homestead’, Engl. *town*, OHG *zun* ‘fence, hedge’, etc. (see the references above).

An Iranian **dūn* or QIE **d^heun-* would yield Arm. **doyn* (or **dun*). The form *Duin* may be explained by a process in a way comparable to that involved in Clackson’s interpretation of *lusin* ‘moon’ and *katin* ‘acorn’ (q.v.); cf. also the hill-name *Lsin* and village-name *Olin* (q.v.).

T’əmnis, a village in Korčayk’, close to the mountain of *Sararad* = *Judi-Dagh* upon which Noah’s Ark is said to have come to rest. Attested in “Patmut’iwn srboc’ Hrip’simeanc’” [MovsXorenMaten 1843: 300 = 1865: 301; Ališan 1910: 63-64]. In the long recension of Ašxarhac’oyc’: *T’man* [Soukry 1881: 32; Eremyan 1963: 108a; Hewsens 1992: 63]. Nowadays called *Bētmānīn* or *Heštāne*. See Hübschmann 1904: 333-334 (= 1907: 202-203); Eremyan 1963: 53b; Hewsens 1992: 170₂, 174-175₁₁₆.

●ETYM In “Patmut’iwn srboc’ Hrip’simeanc’” (see above), the origin of the place-name is traditionally related with the Flood story told among Syrians (*asi yAsorwoc’*) and is interpreted as *ut’ogik’ elin i tapanēn* ‘acht Seelen stiegen aus der Arche’ (cf. Arab. *ṯamānūna* ‘eighty’); compare the modern names of the village: *Karye i Thmānin*, i.e. “Dorf der Acht”, Kurd. *Heštāne*, i.e. “achtzig” [Hübschmann 1904: 333-334].

However, this traditional interpretation may be folk-etymological. There are variants of the story of Noah’s Ark in relation with other mountains of the Armenian Highland, and these traditional stories too are involved in folk-etymological interpretations; cf. *Naxč-awan*, re-interpreted as *Nax-ijewan* “erste Station” [Hübschmann 1904: 455; 1901: 73-79 = 1990: 99-105] (for the corresponding story, see Łanalanyan 1969: 157^{Nr402}); *Aṛnos* as if from **aṛ (z)Noys* “take this Noah!” (Łanalanyan 1969: 24^{Nr51}), etc.

The native Armenian origin of the toponym is not impossible. That the mountains of Ararat in the Bible version of the Flood story refer to Armenia is clear e.g. from the Chronicle by Eusebius of Caesarea (3-4th cent.) [1818, 1: 36-37]: *Ew i navēn ur* [or *or*] *č’ogaw dadareac’ i Hays, ew c’ayžm sakaw inč’ masn i Korduc’woc’ lerinn i Hayoc’ ašxarhin mnal nšxar asen* : “and from the ship where/which rested in Armenia, and they say that a small part of it till now remains (as a relic) in the mountain of *Kordu-k’* in the world of Armenia”.

Ĵahukyan (1987: 416) derives *T’əmnis* from PIE **tem(ə)-* ‘dark’, cf. Mlr. *temen*, Russ. *těmnyj*, etc. Mountain-names are frequently named ‘dark’ or ‘black’ (see 4.6). I think, this etymology becomes more probable under the light of Arm. (Baṛgirk’ hayoc’) *t’umni* ‘darkness’, *t’umnanal* ‘to become dark’ (see Amalyan 1975: 123^{Nr223f}), q.v.

The IE root is also found in the suffixal element **-r-*, cf. **temH-s-reh₂-* ‘darkness’ (: *Skt. tāmīsrā-* f. ‘dark night’, etc.) > Lat. **temafrā-* > *tenebrae* f.pl. ‘darkness’. Especially important is Illyr. *Tóμαρος*, which is a mountain-name, too (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 147a). One may also wonder if *At-t’amar* (a rocky island and fortress in Van Lake) is composed of **At(i)* ‘Van Lake’ and **t’amar* ‘mountain’, identical with Illyr. *Tóμαρος*.

In these areas there was a district named *Tmorik’* (see Hübschmann 1904: 336-337). According to Hewsens (1992: 170-175), this name is related with

T'man/T'əmnis. If this is true, for the element *-r-* cf. the above-mentioned Illyr. mountain-name *Τόμαρος*.

Lsin, a locality in the neighbourhood of Šahapiwan, probably a hill (or at a hill), close to the enclosed hunting grove called **Siws*. Attested only in P'awstos Buzand 4.15 (1883=1984: 102^{L21}; see Ačaryan 1925a: 169; Garsoïan 1989: 143, 476).

●ETYM No etymological attempt is known to me. I assume a basic meaning 'wooded hill', 'grove', 'enclosed forest' or the like and suggest a comparison with Lat. *lūcus* m. 'sacred grove, wood', *Lūcīna* 'cognomen of Jūnō, invoked by women when giving birth' from PIE **louko-* m. 'open space in the woods': Skt. *rokā-* m. 'open space' (RV+), Lith. *laiškas* 'field, open air', OHG *lōh* 'grove, wood, tanning-bark', etc. (see Derksen 1996: 212; de Vaan 2008: 350); cf. also Welsh *llwyn* m. 'bush, shrub, grove', possibly from **luk-no-* (see Schrijver 1995: 357, 431-432 for a discussion).

For *-in*, see s.vv. *Duin* and *Olin*.

Kogovit, Kogayovit, GDSg. *Kogayovti*; a district in the province of Ayrarat, on western slopes of the mountain *Masis*. Attested in Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.23, 3.37, Ašxarhac'oyc', etc.

●ETYM Composed of **kog-* and *hovit* 'valley'. According to Hübschmann (1904: 441), *Kog* (GSg *Kogay*) is the oldest name of the district, and the original *Kogay-(h)ovit* has been contracted into *Kogovit*. However, there is no independent evidence for **Kog*. I propose to treat *Kog-ovit* as composed of *kog-* (GSg of *kov* 'cow', q.v.) and *hovit* 'valley', thus: 'valley/pastureland of cow'. At a certain stage, the component *kog* became semantically opaque (which is quite obvious since *kog-* is the archaic, etymological genitive), and the place-name has been reshaped as *Kogay-(h)ovit*. For the toponymical pattern, cf. *Erñj-a-tap* = *erinj* 'heifer' + *tap* 'plain', etc. (see 4.4, also s.v. *Tuarac-a-tap*). Note also Skt. *gavyūti-* f. 'pasture, cattle-meadow', Skt. *gavyūti-* f. 'pasture, cattle-meadow', YAv. *gaoiiaoiti-* f. 'pasture'.

Kotb, a village in Ayrarat, in the district of Čakatšk', now *Tuzluca* [Hewsen 1992: 211^{Nr5}]; also **Kotb-* in *Kotb-a-k'ar* and *Kotb-o-p'or* (in Gugark'), compounds with *k'ar* 'stone' and *p'or* 'belly, womb; ravine' (both very frequent in compound place-names). Attested in the 5th century onwards [Hübschmann 1904: 441].

●ETYM Comparing with the first part of Urart. *Qulbi-tarrini*, Ĵahukyan (1986a: 51, 51₂₆) proposed a connection with Gr. *γλάφυ* n. 'hollow, cavern', *γλαφυρός* 'hollow(ed)'. Ĵihanyan (1991: 248) independently suggests the same etymology referring to PIE **gelebh-* 'schaben, schabend aushöhlen, hobeln' ('geglättete Stange, Balken'), see Pokorny 1959: 367. However, this etymology is uncertain, and the vocalic relationship between the Greek and Armenian is not clear.

I suggest a comparison with Gr. *δελφύς*, *-ύς* f. 'womb', *δολφός* ἡ μήτρα (Hesychius) which comes from PIE **g^welb^hu-* 'womb', cf. Skt. *gárbha-*, Av. *garəβa-* m. 'womb', with *o*-grade (Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 474-475; for *o*-grade, see also Oettinger 2000: 396₇). The toponymical value of the word is corroborated by Gr. *Δελφοί* (pl.) name of the inhabitants of Delphi and of the town itself. It has been assumed that the place was originally **Δελφύς* after the form of the land (see Frisk s.v.; Beekes 2010 s.v.; Gindin 1977: 113-115).

The derivation **g^wolb^h* -> Arm. *Kotb* is formally impeccable. The meanings ‘womb’, ‘belly’ and the like form place-names very frequently. Therefore, we are dealing with a strong candidate for an old native Armenian place-name shared by Greek.

Hay-k ‘Armenia’: see s.v. *hay* ‘Armenian’.

***Hac’eak-k’**, gen.pl. *Hac’ek-ac’*, in Tarōn (Koriwn+); ***Hac’i-k’** in Vayoc’ jor (Step’anos Ōrbelean, see Hübschmann 1904: 444); **Hac’eac’** in various place-names (see below).

In Koriwn 3: <...> *ēr Mašt’oc’ anun, i Tarōnakan gawarēn, i Hac’ekac’ geljē, ordi arn eranelwoy Vardan koč’ec’eloy*. “Mashtots was the name <...>. He was from the province of Taron, the village of Hatsekats, son of a blessed man named Vardan”. *Xas gel* and *Xasik* are the Kurdish variants of the name of the village; the village *Xas gel* was still in existence up to the Armenian Genocide (see Hübschmann 1904: 326; Pivazyān 1981: 84, 275, 308₅₁, 337₅₈, 357₅). Also in Movsēs Xorenac’i 3.47: <...> *Mesropay, or ēr i Hac’ekac’ Tarōnoy* [1913=1991: 316^{L11f}, Thomson 1978: 309]. The GDPI *Hac’ekac’* presupposes NPI unattested **Hac’eak-k’* (Hübschmann 1904: 444). According to Inčičean (see Hübschmann 1904: 326 = Hiwbšman 1907: 190; Lalananyan 1969: 275^{Nr739b}), also the Kurdish population of the village venerated the church calling it *Ziarēt’ ēl-Xasik* ‘uxt of *Xasik*’ or *Tēr ēl-Xasik* ‘church of *Xasik*’. The grave of Maštoc’ is said to be in this church, although Maštoc’ is actually buried in Ōšakan, a village in the vicinity of Aštarak in Armenia proper.

The village is also mentioned in P’awstos Buzand 3.19 (1883=1984: 42): <...>, *ayl ēr nora* [i.e. *Papay* – HM] *harč mi i gawarēn Tarōnoy, i Hac’eac’ geljē karčazatac’n; ew mnac’ or i harčē anti Hac’ekac’woyn, orum anun iwr ordwoy harčin Vrik koč’ēr*. It seems that *Hac’eac’* and *Hac’ekac’i* are alternating names of the same village and, as Malxasyanc’ (1987: 426-427₅₇) points out, are reminiscent of the village of St. Maštoc’, *Hac’ekac’*. In her translation of the passage, Nina Garsoīan (1989: 94) omits the variant *Hac’eac’*: “But he [i.e. Pap – HM] had a concubine from the **karčazat* village of *Hac’ekac’* in the district of Tarōn, and he left a son named Vrik by his concubine”. For her, too, in this passage we are dealing with the village of *Hac’ekac’*, the birthplace of St. Maštoc’ (ibid. 262₁₀, 427, 467). On *Hac’eac’ draxt*, see below. *Hac’eac’ vank’* in Yovhannēs Drasxanakerc’i, 9-10th cent. (T’osunyan 1996: 48^{L2}).

●ETYM Hübschmann (1904: 444) interprets *Hac’ekac’* as GDPI of **hac’eak-k’* (= **hac’i-ak-k’*), namely ‘village of small ash-trees’. N. Garsoīan (1989: 467) translates *Hac’ekac’ gewt* as ‘Ash Village’, suggesting that the underlying word is *hac’i* ‘ash-tree’ (q.v.). For the form with a diminutive suffix note Salmast *xac’ik’* (see HAB 3: 65b), cf. *hačar-(u)k-i* ‘beech-tree’. For the typology of a place-name of the structure /tree-name + diminutive suffix/ one may compare the names of villages such as *Tanjeak* = *tanji* ‘pear-tree’ + *-ak*, *T’eteak* = *t’eti* ‘elm-tree’ + *-ak*, etc. [Margaryan 1992: 137-138]. Note especially *Xnjoresk*, also formed with a plural marker: = *xnjori* ‘apple-tree’ + *-ak* + API *-s* (see 4.8).

This analysis becomes even more transparent when we take into account the alternative name of the village, *Hac’eac’*, which reflects GDPI *hac’eac’*. In the same

district of Tarōn, about one stone's throw (*k'arəngēc'*) below the site of the famous temple of Heraklēs = Vahagn (and Anahit and Astlik, see Agat'angelos § 809, 1909=1980: 422) at Aštišat, where St. Grigor first laid the foundations of the holy church, there was a small wood of ash trees (*hac'ut purak*) called *Hac'eac' Draxt* 'Ash Grove'; at this place were situated the spring at which St. Grigor had baptized a great host, as well as St. Daniēl's cell/cave, see P'awstos Buzand 3.14 (1883=1984: 33^{L17}, 37^{L19}; Garsoġan 1989: 87, 90, 467). See also Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.14 [1913=1991: 272^{L18}; Thomson 1978: 267⁷].¹⁵³

According to HayTeġBaġ (3, 1991: 396a), *Hac'eac' draxt*, abounding in manna, probably was a heathen cult place, the homonymous monastery is identical with S. Karapet. Note the association of the ash-tree with manna in IE tradition (see Dumont 1992).

Since at Aštišat there were also the shrines of Anahit and Astlik (divinities, nymphs), one may hypothetically assume a connection between the Nymph(s) and the ash-trees, exactly like the Nymphs of the ash-tree in Greek mythology, see Taxo-Godi apud MiġNarMir 2: 219, 549.

Remarkably, a similar association is seen in Ļarabaġ, district of Martuni, where there is a spring called *Anahiti axpur* "spring of Anahit" in the village of *Hac'i*. Here the king Vač'agan met for the first time the beautiful and wise Anahit, an inhabitant of the village of *Hac'i* (see Ļanalanyan 1969: 98^{Nr264} referring to Avagyan 1966, in "Hayrenik'i jayn", Nr 32 [n.v.]).

Another traditional story on this spring is recorded in NmušLeġnĻarab 1978: 141, where *Anahit* was not only very beautiful and wise, but also skilful in making rugs. In a Ļarabaġ folk-tale entitled 'Anahit' (HŽHek' 7, 1979: 54-56), she used writing ornaments on her rugs. This is reminiscent of another folk-tale recorded by M. Grigoryan in 1928 in Č'anaxč'i (Avetaranoc'), where *Aždahak* (Dragon) enters the room of a dragon (*ošap'*) in the Underworld (see HŽHek' 5, 1966: 421) and sees a beautiful girl, and on the wall, a rug (*gyaba*), on which the story of the girl is narrated in old Armenian language (*k'yohnä hay lüzvav*).

From a traditional story recorded in 1958 in the same village of *Hac'i* (see L. Harut'yunyan 1991: 89^{Nr66}), we learn that here there was a church named *Anahit*, and this place was venerated in the context of rain-bringing rites. The text reads as follows: *Hac'va kleran ten, Ərvaluk' saran mote min vank' a əläl, anumə Anahit. Vank'ə en a əläl Ərbanun tap'umə. Koxke həc'en el əseis ən əläl Ərbanun hle. Hac'va Anahitin əxpran knanek'ə kužavur ən əläl tneis, vank'en k'arerə lvənayis, hanc'u t'or' kya. Arašt taren ver vank'en k'arerə həc'ral ən, t'or' a ekal.*

One might think that this Anahit is merely taken from the famous fairy-tale "Anahit" by Ļ. Ļāyan, 1881. In fact, this tale is based on the folklore (see H. T'umanyan 6, 1994: 367-369). Thus, we seem to be dealing with an EArm. relic of the ancient Armenian goddess Anahit. In the village of *Hac'i* there is a Surb Astuacacin church [M. Barxutareanc' 1895/1995: 81]. One may assume a shift of the worship of Anahit onto Mary.

¹⁵³ *Hac'eac' gewt* and *Hac'eac' purak* are not exactly in the same location, see Hewsen 2001: 48 A5, 105 D4 (Buz. *Hatsou*), 193 C4 (Ott. *Hasik*), but not very far from each other either.

I conclude that we can consider an old female divinity and a water-nymph (to be identified with *Astlik*, a theonym of native origin later replaced by the famous Iranian *Anahit*), which was skilful in rug-making (like Athena) and was associated with ash-trees (like Nymphs).

Meł, a left tributary of Euphrates/Aracani, the main river of the district of Tarawn (in the province of Turuberan); the more recent and common Armenian name is *Mełr-a-get*, lit. ‘honey-river’; = Turkish *Kara-su*, lit. ‘black water’ [N. Sargisean 1864: 226; Hübschmann 1904: 323; Jihanyan 1991: 252-253]. Usually identified with *Τηλεβόας* mentioned in *Xenophon, Anabasis* 4.4.3 [2001: 326/327]; see Markwart, *Philologus* 10/1: 236 (n.v.); Eremyan 1963: 70b; Krkyašaryan 1970: 260¹⁷; Hewsen 1992: 165⁶⁵.

In the long recension of Ašxarhac‘oyc‘ we read on the district of Tarawn: *yorum gay getn Meł ew ankani yEp‘rat*: “par où passe le fleuve de Megh (*Meł*) qui tombe dans l’Euphrate” [Soukry 1881: 31^{L5}, French transl. 41; Engl. transl. Hewsen 1992: 63^{L2}].

●ETYM Probably derives from PIE **mel-* ‘dark, black, blue’: Gr. *μέλας* ‘dark, black’, Skt. *māla-* ‘dirt, impurity, filth’ (RV+), Lith. *mėlas* ‘blue’, etc.; cf. numerous river-names in the Balkans and Asia Minor, such as *Μελας*, *Μελης*, *Mella*, etc. (see S. Petrosyan 1991: 130-131; Jihanyan 1991: 252-253; A. Petrosyan 2003: 207, 213, 215). On the Thracian, Pamphylian, and Kappadocian river-name *Μέλας* usually identified with Gr. *μέλας* ‘black’, as well as for numerous parallels and semantic discussion, see Pârvolescu 1989. Remarkably, the etymological semantics of Arm. *meł* is corroborated by the modern Turkish name: *Kara-su*, lit. ‘black water’ (see Jihanyan, *ibid.*). Thus, the more common Armenian name, namely *Mełr-a-get*, lit. ‘honey-river’, must have been resulted from folk-etymology.¹⁵⁴

Ołakan, the main fortress of the Mamikonean family in the district of Tarōn, on the bank of the Ep‘rat/Aracani (mod. Murad-su) East of Aštišat [Hübschmann 1904: 326, 459-460; Eremyan 1963: 74b; Garsoïan 1989: 485]. Nowadays: village of *Axkan* (Eremyan, *ibid.*). Usually identified with *’Ολανή* (pro *’Ολα[κα]νή*) in Strabo (Geogr. 11.14.6); cf. also *Volandum* (Tacitus, Ann. 13.39). But Strabo’s *’Ολανή* is located near Artašat (see Ačařyan 1940a: 59, 117; for a discussion, see H. P. Tēr-Pōlosean 1944: 9-14, 19, 30). Thus, only the name can be identical.

The ruins of the fortress are still seen on precipitous rocks on the bank of Aracani [Tomaschek 1896: 11; Hübschmann 1904: 460]. Cuinet (2, 1891: 586-587) describes the place as follows: “A l’extrémité occidentale de cette plaine (i.e. the plain of Muš – HM), se trouvent deux grands rochers hauts de 60 mètres, au milieu desquels l’Euphrate oriental passe avec fracas dans sa course rapide vers le sandjak voisin. Au sommet de l’un de ces rochers, situé sur la rive droite, et entouré d’eau de trois côtés, il existe une plate-forme de 140 pas sur 120 où subsistent encore quelques restes du château-fort ‘*Oghgan*’”.

¹⁵⁴ How old is the association with ‘honey’? On the village of **Mełr-a-gom*, see Hübschmann 1904: 323. The rivername *Meł* seems identical with the place-name *Melti* by Zenob Glak and Yovhan Mamikonean [Hübschmann 1904: 323; Jihanyan 1991: 253]. One wonders if there is any relation with Hitt. *melit* ‘honey’.

Attested in P'awstos Buzand 5.3 (1883=1984: 160); Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.84 (1913=1991: 228^{L5}); Ehišē (1989: 138^{L1}), etc. In Yovhan Mamikonean: *Ołkan*, with syncope (see A. Abrahamyan 1941 passim).

For *Ołkan*, see also Srvanjtyanc' 1: 72; Petoyan 1965: 365-366; the map apud Petoyan 1954; Hewsens 2001: 55 (map 48 A5).

●ETYM Composed of an unclear **oł* and the suffix *-akan* [Hübschmann 1904: 460]. By characterizing the fortress as 'rundlich', Tomaschek (1896: 11) probably suggests a compound with Arm. *oł* 'ring' which would be impossible in view of the vowel difference [Hübschmann 1904: 460].

Ĵahukyan (1987: 416) points out that the suffix *-akan* (of Parthian origin) occurs very seldom with native Armenian stems, and among examples mentions *Oł-akan*. He, thus, assumes a native Armenian appellative **oł* not specifying it.

The stem **oł-* may be derived from Arm. *oł(n)* 'spine, back' which in the dialects (including Muš, located on the same territory of Tarōn) refers to 'a slope of a mountain', 'a long hillock', 'the upper part of a hill' (see s.v.).

Alternatives:

(1) from PIE **p(o)lh₁-*: Gr. *πόλις* f. 'fortress, stronghold', Skt. *pūr* 'rampart, wall made of mud and stones, fortification, palisade' (RV+), *purī* 'stronghold, fortress, town', Lith. *pilis* 'castle, stronghold', etc. Note also ^{URU}*Puliia(ni/a)*, a placename in the Western part of the country of Habḫi (south of Lake Van) attested in Assyrian sources from 9-8th centuries (see N. Arutjunjan 1985: 160), which may be related to this IE form whether or not it is identical with Arm. *Oł-*. An underlying **poli(V)n* can be compared with Arm. *Olin* (q.v.); note that the loss of **p-* before the vowel *-o-* is regular in Armenian.

(2) cf. Gr. *Ὀλυμπος*, name of mountains in Greece and Asia Minor.

Ołin, a village probably in (or in vicinity of) Aršamunik', attested in Łazar P'arpec'i (5th cent.) 3.83 (1904=1985: 150^{L26f}; transl. Thomson 1991: 210).

●ETYM No etymology is known to me. Hübschmann 1904 vacat.

I suggest a tentative comparison with Arm. *oł-n* 'spine, back(bone)'; dial. also 'hill-side, etc.' (q.v.); see s.v. *Oł-akan*. For *-in*, see s.vv. *Duin* and *Lsin*.

Ormē, Ormi, a town with a fortress to the West of Lake Urmia, 22 km from its shore. The Arabic sources have *Urmija*', *Urmi*' [Bittner 1896: 89^{Nr52}], mentioned as a town of *Arminia* [B. Harut'yunyan 1989, 2: 34-35]. The lake (= *Kaputan cov*, *Rezaye*) is named after the town (see Hewsens 1992: 266; HayTeġBař 5, 2001: 214-215).

●ETYM *Orm-i*, probably the original name of the fortress, can be derived from *orm* 'wall; fence' (q.v.), a native Armenian word from **sor-mo-*, cf. Gr. *ὄρμος* m. 'chain, necklace, lace', etc. For the ending *-ē/-i* compare *K'ark'ē* (q.v.).

There is geological evidence that the towns of Urmia, Maraġa and even Tabriz once lay on the shores of Lake Urmia [Hewsens 1992: 266]. One therefore is tempted to think of a close association with Gr. *ὄρμος* 'anchorage, roadstead, harbour' (on which, see s.v. *orm* 'wall; fence'), which would imply that *Ormi* once was a harbour. In view of its shallow waters (see HayTeġBař 5, 2001: 214b), however, Lake Urmia was hardly navigable.

***Ĵerm-**: *Ĵerm*, get *Ĵerm-a-y* 'river of Ĵerm', the Bohtan-su, a tributary of the Tigris; attested in Sebēos (7th cent.) Chapter 17 (Xač'atryan/Eġiazaryan 2005: 96^{L2f};

Thomson 1999: 34-35): *ew noc 'a haseal merj yamurn, anc 'in zgetovn, or koč 'i Ĵermay and kamurjn, or anuaneal koč 'i Daniēli kamurj* "When they had arrived close to the fortress, they crossed the river called [river] of Ĵerm by the bridge which is called the bridge of Daniel". The fortress mentioned here may be identified with the impregnable fortress called Zrayl [Thomson 1999: 34²²⁴], *Ĵrel* [Eremyan 1963: 78b].

Found also in *Ĵerm-a-jor*, lit. valley of the river *Ĵerm*, attested in the 7th century Armenian Geography, *Ašxarhac 'oyc* ' , in the context of the province of Mokk ' (MovsXorenMaten 1865: 608^{L7}; Soukry 1881: 32^{L6f}; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349^{L29}; see also Hewsens 1992: 63; Eremyan 1963: 78b). The version of T'ovmas Kilikec 'i (14th cent.) has reading variants *Ĵerm-a-jor* and *Ĵer-a-jor* [Anasyan 1967: 281^{L15}]; see s.v. *ĵer(m)* 'warm(th)'.

Further: *Ĵermay*, a *k'alak'agiwt* probably in Mananañi (in the province of *Barjr Hayk* '); attested in Chapter 23 of the "History" of the 11th century author Aristakēs Lastivertc 'i (see Yuzbašyan 1963: 129^{L19}): *i k'alak'agiwtñ or koč 'i Ĵermay*.

Note also *Ĵermuk*, Kurd. *Germav*, a large thermal source in Sasun, the district of Šatax (see Thierry 1992: 332); Sebastia *Bori Ĵermuk* (Gabikian 1952: 671), probably with *bor* 'leprosy'; thus: a thermal source which cures the leprosy.

Further, see Hübschmann 1904: 464-465.

●ETYM Obviously from Arm. *ĵerm* 'warm(th)' < PIE **g^{wh}er(-m)-* (q.v.); see Hübschmann 1904: 464-465; Ĵihanyan 1991: 255. From the same PIE root are: *Γερμανία/Τερμαή* < Thracian **germo-* < IE **g^{wh}ermo-* 'warm', Dacian *Germi-sara*, both denoting places with thermal springs (Wagner 1984: 127-128), etc.; see also Toporov PrJaz [e-h] 1979: 277-278.¹⁵⁵

Saln-a-jor, vars. *Saln-oy jor*, *San-o-jor* : a district in the province of Añnik ' , according to Ašxarhac 'oyc ' [MovsXorenMaten 1865: 607^{L-8}; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349^{L17}]; in the long recension: *Sal-a-jor* [Soukry 1881: 31^{L1}]. The second member is *jor* 'ravine'. The long recension also mentions *Salnay lerink* ' , mountains of which the river *K'alirt* ' (= Batman-su) issues [Soukry 1881: 37]. Note also *Saln-apat* (= *Jor-a-vank* '), a monastery in the district of Tosp, East of Lake Van (for ref., see Hübschmann 1904: 447).

See Hübschmann 1904: 314, 317, 465; Eremyan 1963: 79b; Hewsens 1992: 162⁵⁷).

●ETYM Usually interpreted as containing an unknown **Salin* or **Salun* [Hübschmann 1904: 465; Hewsens 1992: 162⁵⁷].

One wonders whether we are dealing with PArm. **sal-n-* 'stone, rock', on which see s.v. *sal*. Note that this area is heavily mountainous, and the name of a neighbouring district, namely *Xoyt 'Xut* ' (south of the province of Turuberan), also contains an appellative meaning 'rock, reef; hill' (see s.v. *xut 'xoyt* '). Uncertain.

Sim, a famous mountain in Sasun. Commenting upon Movsēs Xorenac 'i 2.8 (see below), Hewsens (1988-89: 297) points out that *Sim(-sar)* "is precisely the name given by the Armenians to the Taurus range where it bordered the plain of Muš on

¹⁵⁵ Compare also Uart. *Zirma*, to the north of Lake Urmia, possibly reflecting Arm. *ĵerm* 'warm'; for the reflex of the affricate, cf. *Ĵawax-k* ' vs. *Zabaħa* (see Ĵahukyan 1988: 155).

the South separating it from Sanasunk', the later Sasun". Nowadays it is called *Kurtik-dał* [Eremyan 1963: 80b], *Kuřtak/Kurtak'* (see Petoyan 1965: 363, also a photo between pp. 26 and 27).

In Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.6 (1913=1991: 26; transl Thomson 1978: 80-81), after Xisut'ra's (= Noah) landing in Armenia, his son Sem went to spy out the land to the northwest, reached a long mountain, lingered by the river for two months (*erklusneay awurs*), and called the mountain after his name *Sim*.

The mountain plays a significant role also in the traditional story of inhabitation of this area. This time it relates with Sanasar, one of the two sons of Senek'erim who killed his father Senek'erim and fled to Armenia. In Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.23 (1913=1991: 70), Sanasar dwelt *yarewmtic' harawoy ašxarhis meroy* "in the Southwest of our land"; *i smanē ačumn ew bazmaserut'iwn leal, lc'in zSimn asac'eal leařn* "his descendants multiplied and propagated and filled the mountain called Sim" (transl. Thomson 1978: 112).

Other attestations: Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.74 and 2.84 (1913=1991: 212^{L6f}, 228^{L6}): *Simn koč'ec'eal lerinn* "the mountain called Sim". In 2.8 (116^{L15f}; transl. 143), relating on Šarašan from the house of Sanasar (spelled as *Sarasar* – GSg *Sarasaray*): *zleařnn Tawros, or ew Sim* "the Taurus Mountain, that is Sim".

For the historico-traditional role of Sim, as well as for other attestations of the mountain-name, see Tomaschek 1896: 4-5; Hübschmann 1904: 310-311, 315-316.

●ETYM According to Łap'anc'yan (1945: 20-21₁), the mountain-name *Sim* originates from Sem. *Sin* 'Moon-god'. This is accepted by Petoyan (1965: 381-383, with traditional stories around the mountain). However, this etymology is untenable. Improbable are also the comparison with Arm. *s/šeam* 'Pfosten, Schwelle' (see Tomaschek 1896: 5; Xač'konc' 1899: 82b), and the ancient association with the Biblical *Sem* (T'ovmay Arcruni 1.1, 1985: 16^{L-4}; Thomson 1985: 70).

I propose a derivation from PIE **k¹ieh₁mo-*, cf. Skt. *śyāmā-* 'black, dark-coloured' (AV+), Av. *Siiāmaka-* m. name of a mountain (see Hintze 1994: 83-84, 457; cf. also Arm. *Simak*), Lith. *šēmas* 'blue-grey', etc. Note also Skt. river-name *Śyāmā*, literally meaning 'black' (see Pârdulescu 1989: 290). Mountain-names are frequently named 'dark' or 'black'; see 4.6. Moreover, this etymology may be directly corroborated by the other name of the mountain Sim, namely *Sev-sar*, lit. "Black-mountain" (see Sasna čřer 2/2, 1951: 870; Abelyan 1985: 22; A. Petrosyan 2002: 143-144 = 2002a: 155). Even if Sim/Kurtik and Sew-sar are not identical, they are at least closely located and probably form neighbouring summits of the mountain-range Eastern Tavros (see e.g. the map apud Petoyan 1954).

Tap'e(a)r, GDSg *Tap'er-a-y*, = Arm. *tap'-er* 'plains, plain places' : 'i siti piani' [Hübschmann 1904: 388], attested in Geoponica (13th cent.) with *kol-er* and *matner* (see s.v. *matn₂* 'hill-side; slope'); appears as place-names (*Tap'-ear*) in the districts of Bałk' and Arewik', both in the South of Siwnik', and both attested in Step'anos Orbelean (1250/60-1303/5) [Hübschmann 1904: 473].

In P'awstos Buzand 3.12 and 4.55 (1883=1984: 26^{L-9f}, 146^{L10}, transl. Garsoĭan 1989: 82, 175): *i daštn yařn koys getoyn Tap'ern kamrĭi*, <...>, *anc'eal and kamurĭn Tap'eray, mteal i k'atak'n mec yArtašat* : "in the plain on the other side of the river at the bridge of Tap'er. <...>, they crossed the bridge of Tap'er, entered the great

city of Artašat”; *ew anc ‘uc ‘in əst Tap ‘ern kamurj, <...>, asen zōragluxk ‘n Parsic ‘c ‘Zuit ‘erēc ‘k ‘alak ‘in Artašatu.*

This bridge is called *Tap ‘er-akan* in Agat‘angelos § 33 (1909=1980: 23^{L6}; transl. Thomson 1976: 49): *i Tap ‘erakan kamrjāc ‘n getavēž arnēin znosa* : “from the bridge of *Tap ‘er* they cast them into the river”. Here, the bridge is mentioned next to the bridge of Artašat and must be identical or close to it. Note that in the beginning of the same paragraph 33 (p. 22^{L16}) more than one bridges are mentioned at the gate of the city of Artašat (*i xels kamrjāc ‘n ar druns Artašat k ‘alak ‘i*), although Thomson (1976: 49) took it as a singular.

Tuaracatap’, a district in the province of Turuberan. Attested in Ašxarhac‘oyc‘ (7th cent.) [Soukry 1881: 31; Eremyan 1963: 107a]; in the short recension: *Tuaracatap’* [MovsXorenMaten 1865: 607], corrupted variants: *Muracatap’*, *Markatap’* [A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349^{L21}]. On the attestation in Aristakēs Lastivertc‘i, see below.

●ETYM Clearly composed as *tuarac* + *-a-* + *tap’* ‘plain, land’. The word *tuarac* (see s.v. *tuar* ‘cattle’) means ‘pasturing’ (Eusebius of Caesarea: *i tuaraci*) and ‘pasturer, herdsman’ (in a homily of / ascribed to Elišē), cf. also *tuarac-akan* ‘herdsman’ (Bible+) [NHB 2: 890bc]. The place-name has been explained in NHB (2: 890c) as “a plain place of pasturing” (*teti arōti tap ‘arak*). Hübschmann (1904: 476), however, departs from the meaning ‘herdsman’ (‘Hirt’) and interprets the place-name as ‘Hirtenebene’ (for the component *tap’*, see ibid. 388). The same view is reflected in V. Xačatrjan 1980: 111. Note that only the meaning ‘herdsman’ is present in the dialects (see Ačařean 1913: 1019b). For ‘pasturer’ > ‘pasturing’, see also s.v. *hawran*. Note dial. *tavar-a-tap’* ‘gathering place of cattle’ (see Mkrtumjan 1974: 73b).

Ačařyan (HAB 4: 424a) points out that *tuarac-a-tap’* ‘place for cattle pasturing’ also (underlining mine – HM) appears as a place-name. In fact, there seems to exist no attestation for this compounded appellative. NHB (2: 860c, 890c) cites one illustration found in Aristakēs Lastivertc‘i 16 (11th cent.): *i tuaracoy tap’*, and refers to the place-name *Tuarac-a-tap’*. It seems that both NHB and HAB take *tuaracoy tap’* of Lastivertc‘i as an appellative. However, a closer look at the passage shows that we are dealing with the same place-name *Tuarac-a-tap’*, as is correctly understood by Yuzbařyan. The passage reads as follows: <...>, *xatay ijanē i Tuaracoy Tap’*, *ew anti ijanē yəndarjak dařtn Basenoy ar anar amroc ‘awn or koč ‘i Awnik* : “<...> направился к Туарац’ой Тап’у. Оттуда он спустился к широкой долине Басеана и [подошел] к неприступной крепости по названию Авник” [Yuzbařyan 1963: 89^{L20f}, 158b; 1968: 101, 166₁₈].

The place-name is obviously reflected in Urart. *ṭuarařini ħubi*, see Kapancjan, ibid.; Eremyan 1963: 86; Arutjunjan 1965: 195-197; V. Xačatrjan 1980: 111; Diakonoff/Kashkai 1981: 87; Ğahukyan 1985a: 369; 1987: 430, 443; 1988: 155. Instead of *tap’*, here we find Urart. *ħubi*, somehow related with Arm. *hovit* ‘valley’, which is very productive in place-names (see Ğahukyan 1985a: 370; 1987: 434, 442-443).

That a district-name is based on the idea of pasturing is natural, cf. e.g. *Kog-ovit* (q.v.). Moreover, as we can see from an Urartian inscription, *ṭuarařini ħubi* must have had a considerable quantity of cattle and flock [Arutjunjan 1965: 196-197].

K'ark'ē, gen. *K'ark'eay*, a mountain in the province of Turuberan, in the districts of Tarōn and Palunik', on the river Euphrates-Aracani (Agat'angelos, Zenob Glak, Yovhan Mamikonean).

In Agat'angelos § 809 (1909=1980: 421-422; transl. Thomson 1976: 347), the temple of Vahagn is said to be situated *i snars lerinn K'ark'eay* 'on the summit of the mountain K'ark'ē', at the site called *Yaštišat*. In *The History of Tarōn* by Yovhan Mamikonean, the mountain-name is found in nominative-allative *K'ark'ē*, ablative *i K'ark'ēoy* (see A. Abrahamyan 1941: 109^{L4}, 200^{L6}, 232^{L3}).

For the site (*Y*)*aštišat*, the mountain *K'ark'ē* and the shrines on its slopes, as well as on the famous monastery *St. Karapet*, see Hübschmann 1904: 370-371, 400-401; Lusararean 1912: 142 (spelled as *K'arkē*); Thomson 1976: 489-490. The mountain was also called *Bazm-a-sar*, lit. 'multiple mountain' (N. Sargisean 1864: 225, 228-229). *K'ark'ē* probably was a very important cult centre in the cuneiform stage as well (cf. Hmayakyan 1990a: 160-161). For the problem of the origin of this cult centre, see also Martoyan 2004. On the religious importance of *Aštišat*, see also s.v. place-name **Hac'eak-k'*.

●ETYM The identification with the Urartian mountain-/land-name ^{ŠADŪ/KUR}*Gurqu* (for references and a discussion, see N. Arutjunjan 2001: 506-507; further see Jahukyan 1988: 153-154) is formally uncertain.

The comparison of Arm. *K'ark'-* with the onomastic element *Kark-/Krak-* (cf. *Krakov*), Hitt. *Karkija-*, etc. (A. Petrosyan 2002: 153-154; 2004: 214) seems quite plausible. The onomastic element *Kark-/Krak-* referring to the Carpathian Mountains has been discussed within a mythological context and in relation with OEngl. *hearg* 'heathen temple, altar, sanctuary, idol', etc. (see Ivanov/Toporov 1974: 175-177), cf. OHG *harug* referring to an area in the open for cult practice, OIc. *harg* probably originally referring to clumps of stones in a locality for cult practice, etc. (Markey 1972: 367-370).

The Germanic etymon is also found in place-names; the proto-form may be reconstructed as **kar-k-u-* or **kar-ko-* (Markey *ibid.*; Boutkan p.c. 1999). Further, note the Illyrian mountain-names *Κερκέτιον ὄρος* (*mons Cercetius, Cercetii*), *Κερκίνη*, cf. Pruss. *Kercus*, etc. (see Krahe 1955: 85; Toporov 1964: 55; cf. Neroznak 1974: 47-48; Toporov PrJaz [i-k] 1980: 323).

The etymon **kar-k-* 'stony rise (where cultic rites were practised)' is probably related with Welsh *carrog* 'stony river' < **karrākā*, Oir. *carrac* 'cliff', *carn* 'stone grave', etc.; also forms reflecting **kar-ant-* (see Pokorny 1959: 531-532; Markey 1972: 370; cf. Krahe 1955: 118; Vennemann 1994: 226, Tabelle I). Arm. *k'ar* 'stone' seems to belong here too (HAB 4: 558-559). The Armenian appellative **k'ar-k'-* may be identical with Germ. **kar-k-*. The sequence **-rk-* normally yields Arm. *-rg-*. In this particular case, the voicing did not take place because the word is formed (or has been re-interpreted) as a broken reduplication, cf. PIE **ṇbʰro-* > *ampro-p* 'thunder', **pter-* > *t'er-t'* vs. *t'er* 'leaf' (see s.v.v.); alternatively, we may posit substratum **kʰar-kʰ*.

It has been suggested that OEngl. *hearg* as a heathen temple is identified with hell (Markey 1972: 367). This is reminiscent of the Armenian *duṛn džoxoc* 'gate to hell' in the cult centre on the mountain *K'arkē*, the shrine of St. Karapet the Baptist (on which see Srvanjtyanc' 2, 1982: 93-95).

Conclusion

The Armenian *K'ark'ē*, the name of a mountain of a considerable religious importance, reflects substratum **kar-k-* 'stony rise (where cultic rites were practised)', itself a derivative of **kar-* > Arm. *k'ar* 'stone'. Particularly impressive is the Germanic cognate, **karko/u-* 'stony rise (where cultic rites were practised)'. Typologically compare Arm. *Erēz*, the name of a village where the famous temple of the goddess Anahit was located, probably derived from *erēz* 'stony place, pile of stones' (Hübschmann 1904: 425 hesitantly, not specifying the semantic motivation). For the ending *-ē*, cf. *Ormē*, a town with a fortress west of Lake Urmia, probably from *orm* 'wall, fence' (q.v.).

Part Two

Evaluation and Outlook

1. ARMENIAN DIALECTS

1.1 Preliminaries: the treatment of archaic features in dialects

The foundations of Armenian dialectology have been laid by Hrač'ya Ačařyan, the most outstanding figure in Armenological disciplines, whose incredible diligence and productivity have been a constant source of my inspiration. His "Armenian Dialectology" (1911), "Armenian Dialectological Dictionary" (1913) and eleven dialect descriptions form the basic storage of dialectological data, which are systematically included, supplemented and evaluated in his fundamental AčařHLPatm and AčařLiak, and especially in his crowning work, the Etymological Dictionary of Armenian (HAB).

Unfortunately, most of the works of Ačařyan (as well as those of Ĵahukyan and others) are written in Armenian and are therefore inaccessible to many students of Indo-European linguistics.

Besides Ačařyan's and Ĵahukyan's works, the following general dialectological research and handbooks should be mentioned: Patkanov 1869; Yovnanec 1897; Msereanc' 1899; Ľaribyan 1953; A. Grigoryan 1957; Greppin/Khachaturian 1986. Extensive phonological treatments are given in H. Muradyan 1982; Vaux 1998. A lucid overview on aspects of Armenian dialectology can be found in Weitenberg 2002. Armenian dialects preserve many archaic features. Meillet (1936: 11) mentions two such examples: dial. **lizu* vs. Classical *lezu* 'tongue' and the preservation of the preposition *z-*.

Kortlandt (1980: 105 = 2003: 32) considers that the reflex of PIE **rs*, *t'aršamim* : *t'aramim* 'to wither', q.v. (see Winter 1966: 205) offers the only trace of early dialectal diversity. Clackson (2004-05: 154) points out that this claim needs to be reviewed, adding some other examples, namely the semantic doublets of *ays* 'wind; (evil) spirit' (q.v.), and *p'axnum* : *p'axč'im*, both meaning 'to flee' in the Bible translation.

Beekes (2003: 142) basically agrees with Kortlandt. He (142-143) mentions the case of *-n* (see 2.2.1.3), stating that dial. *astelnə* (vs. ClArm. *ast'* 'star', q.v.), for example, "cannot have been taken from the Classical dialect; it must have been selected at an earlier stage". Similarly, Beekes (ibid.) mentions the word for 'milk'; see s.v. *kat'n* 'milk'. His conclusion is that "the Classical language is one dialect (group), perhaps of a small number of speakers, that there were several dialects (though perhaps differing only on a limited scale), and that the modern dialects may preserve important data for the reconstruction of the oldest history of the language".

Viredaz (2003: 76) points out that pre-Classical dialect variants within Armenian are very few and very late. As an example, he mentions *lizu* > *lezu* 'tongue'. For a discussion of an important evidence from the 5th century, see s.v. *ays* 'spirit; wind'.

Issues regarding the origin of the Armenian dialects and their existence in the classical period, as well as numerous archaic dialectal words and features, are dealt with in AčaṙHLPatm 2, 1951: 114-141, 324-439; Winter 1966; Ĵahukyan 1972; 1985; N. Simonyan 1979.

In the said works, dialectal archaisms are mostly represented as a preservation of what has been lost in the classical language and/or other dialects. Methodologically speaking, such an approach is not completely justifiable. Throughout the following chapters and the lexical corpus, I aim at establishing the philological background of the lexical data, while conducting a systematic evaluation of the deviant dialectal forms and features. In order to give an idea of how I treat and evaluate dialectal archaisms and to demonstrate the importance of dialectal data for etymological research, I refer to my treatment, for example, of dial. **anum* vs. ClArm *anun* 'name' from PIE **h₃neh₃-mn* 'name' and Agulis *yɔns* vs. ClArm. *us* 'shoulder' from PIE **Homsos* 'shoulder'.

The importance of the Armenian dialectal archaisms goes beyond Armenology *per se*. The Armenian peripheral dialects may provide us with information that can prove indispensable even for establishing the status of the Indo-European cognate forms. I shall mention one example, whereby Greek, Latin and Armenian cultural terms of a so-called Mediterranean substratum obtain an invaluable additional material from Armenian dialects, thus corroborating the connection and clarifying the status and spread of the terms.

Arm. *kat'n* 'milk' has been considered to be cognate with Greek **gala(kt)* [γάλα, γάλακτος] n. 'milk', Lat. **(g)lk-t-* [*lac, lactis*] n. 'milk', although the absence of *-l-* in Armenian makes the connection not evident. But the dialects of Agulis and Meṙri reflect a form, which preserved the liquid: **kalc* ' < nom. **glkt-s* [Weitenberg 1985: 104-105]. This form shows that the various attempts to reconstruct the word with an initial **ǵ-*, **d-* or **m-* should be given up.

In a series of articles (1986, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 1999-2000, 2001), Weitenberg extensively treats several phonological features of Armenian dialects as reflecting ancient, partly even prehistoric isoglosses. These studies open new perspectives for the history of Armenian dialects, as well as for Armenian etymology. This can be exemplified by Weitenberg's rule on the reconstruction of an additional *y-* and related chronological issues, such as Ačaṙyan's Law and consonant shift (see 2.3.1).

As is shown by Weitenberg's treatment of Ačaṙyan's Law, one can posit an old contrast between (a) Western dialects (Muš, Alaškert, Karin/Erzrum, etc.) and (b) Eastern-Southeastern dialects (Agulis, Łarabał, Van, etc., groups 6 and 7). For a discussion of a possible historical evidence from the 5th century for this dialectal contrast, see s.v. *ays* 'wind; spirit'.

In a number of cases, we can speak of a more narrow dialectal feature; for example, in cases like *erkan* 'mill' (q.v.), the prothetic vowel before a word-initial *r-* is *a-* only in Agulis, Łarabał and other adjacent dialects, whereas the Van subgroup follows the remaining dialect areas and the classical language.

1.2 5th-century dialectal words

The collation of the dialectal distribution of a word with the geography of literary attestations often leads to remarkable conclusions. For example, *getar* ‘river-bed; river-shore; outbranching river’ is present in the Eastern dialects: Ararat (Erevan, Ōšakan), Meḡri, Juḡa. The only claimed exception is Muš. However, the only source for the latter is Amatuni, and I have an impression that the evidence he presents as from Muš in fact originates from the Muš-speakers of the Ararat area (Aštarak, Yerevan, etc.), where many immigrants from Muš have been living since the 19th century. Another such example may be *argat* (q.v.).

The same distribution is also found with literary attestations. Lazar P‘arpec‘i (5th cent.) was a native of the village of P‘arpi (very close to the above-mentioned Ōšakan); Step‘anos Orbelean (13th cent.) was from Siwnik‘; “Baḡgirk‘ hayoc” shows close affinities to the Eastern dialects (I shall attempt to discuss this point elsewhere). This also holds for the place-name *Getaṛ(u)*: (1) a river (= *Agri-č‘ay*) and a district in Aḡuank‘; (2) a left tributary of the river Hrazdan. Thus, we are perhaps dealing with a word, dialectally restricted, since the 5th century, to Eastern Armenia.

1.3 Dialectal words: new or old?

Throughout his dictionary (HAB), Ačarjan records numerous dialectal formations, labelling them as *nor barer* (“new words”). Sometimes, however, one doubts whether this definition is justifiable. Let us take a look at some examples.

According to Ačarjan (HAB 2: 621a), dial. **arikot* and **arkot* are new words. The forms are: Muš, Van **arkot* ‘stony place; precipice’ [Amatuni 1912: 57b; Ačarean 1913: 133a]; Xotorjūr **arikot* ‘sloping, precipitous’ [YušamXotorj 1964: 430a; HayLezBrbBaṛ 1, 2001: 99b]; Hamšen *aṛangel* [Ačarean 1913: 135; 1947: 221]. Next to *z-aṛ-i-koḷ(-eal)* ‘precipitous’ (“Book of Chries” etc.), one also finds *aṛ-i-koḷ-eal* ‘precipitous, sloped’ in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.16 (1913= 1991: 51^{L13}; transl. Thomson 1978: 99). Thus, the dialectal forms are not recent.

***gišer(n)uk:** Among several dialectal derivatives from *gišer* ‘night’, which denote ‘bat’, Ačarjan (Ačarean 1913: 230b) also mentions Maškert (Arabkir/Xarberd) *gišeruk* and Łazax *gišernuk*.

Compare Lat. *vesper-ūgō* ‘bat’. Since Arm. *gišer* and Lat. *vesper*, as well as, probably, Arm. *-uk* and Lat. *-ugō* are etymologically related (for the suffix, see Olsen 1999: 584-592), and since Maškert and Łazax are located in the opposite peripheries of the Armenian-speaking territory, Arm. **gišer(n)uk* is a potentially old formation, although the independent creation of these forms cannot be excluded.

Darman-a-goḷ ‘Milky Way’, lit. ‘Straw-Thief’, is considered to be a new word [HAB 1: 640a]. The word is found only in the Eastern dialects, Ararat, Lori and Łarabaḷ, and may indeed be a recent replacement of the older **Yard(a)goḷ*. However, this is hard to verify since, in Łarabaḷ, next to ‘Milky Way’, *Darmanagoḷ* denotes a small ‘straw-stealing’ cloud, and this may reflect older folk-beliefs, since a similar association between ‘Milky Way = Straw-Thief’ and a ‘straw-stealing wind’ is

recorded in Xotorjur, which is, both geographically and dialectally, quite far from Larak. For more details, see 3.1.3.

****erat'at***: Ačaryan (HAB 2: 55a) cites Larak, Lori *hərat'at* < **er-a-t'at*, composed of *eri* 'shoulder' (q.v.) and *t'at* 'arm, paw', as a new word. Probably, Xotorjur **erelt'at* 'shoulder-blade' [YušamXotorj 1964: 447b] belongs here too, although the nature of the internal *-l-* is obscure. Since these dialects are not contiguous, **er-a-t'at* may be old.

Šulaver (in the territory of Georgia) ****net-ōj*** 'a kind of snake' [Ačarean 1913: 811b], obviously *net* 'arrow' + *ōj* 'snake'. Ačaryan (HAB 3: 442b) cites it as a new dialectal word derived from *net* 'arrow'. One finds Dersim (K'li) *nədig* 'a poisonous snake', featured by Bařramyan (1960: 155a) only in the glossary of dialectal words. It certainly reflects a diminutive of *net* 'arrow'. Since these dialectal areas are very far from each other, a question arises: are we dealing with an archaism or independent innovations?

Ačaryan (HAB 4: 413a) places ***tařjik*** 'a young girl/woman' in his list of new dialectal words. The compound is present in the dialects Davreř/Tabreř [Ačarean 1913: 1032b], and Metri (*təłaxč'ek*, see Ałayan 1954: 332). Certainly composed of *tay* 'child' and *ařjik* 'girl'. Given the literary attestation of *tay ařjik* 'a small girl', as well as the fact that in Southeastern and Eastern dialects *tay* means 'boy' rather than (the generic) 'child' (see HAB 4: 412b), one can assume that *tařjik* is relatively old.

k'aloc 'mowing time' (in Karin, see Ačarean 1913: 1092b), a derivative of ClArm. *k'aləm* 'to pluck, weed, mow, harvest', is considered to be a new dialectal word [HAB 4: 541b]. However, this dialectal word is not confined to Karin. More importantly, the word is identical with the old Armenian month-name *k'al-oc*, which has often been wrongly interpreted as 'month of goats'.

Conclusion: The definition "new words" should be clarified. The mere fact that a word is not attested in literature does not necessarily imply that it is new. A dialectal word can be labelled as new only after a thorough analysis, which should also reckon, next to linguistic details, with factors like the dialectal spread, underlying folk beliefs, etc.

1.4 Textual replacement by dialectal synonyms

A number of classical words attested in the earliest edition of the Alexander Romance, published first by H. Simonyan (1989), have, in the final edition, been replaced by dialectal equivalents:

moř-z 'lizard' (Bible+); widespread in the dialects, also in the form **motoz-*. In the earliest edition of the Alexander Romance (see H. Simonyan 1989: 431^{L5}): *moř-zk' meck' orpēs viřapk'* "lizards as big as dragons"; the final edition has here: *motozk' k'an zviřaps mec ēin* (306^{L4f}). The classical form *moř-z*, thus, has been replaced by dialectal **motoz-*, present in Van, Moks, Salmast, etc.

The word ***mařkat'ew*** '(having) a wing of skin', an epithet of the bat (*č'řjikan*) in "Hexaameron", in the independent meaning 'bat' appears first in the earliest edition of the Alexander Romance (see H. Simonyan 1989: 423^{L-3}). In the final edition, we find *čəřjikan* instead (op. cit. 290^{L-3}). Since *mařkat'ew* 'bat' is attested poorly and

late and is preserved only in some peripheral dialects, namely Hamšen and Xotorjūr (see s.v.), whereas *č'ijj*, *č'ijikan* (Bible+; dialects of Sebastia, Axalc'xa, Alaškert [HAB 3: 628-629]) seems to be the principal word for 'bat', one may assume that the original translator was a native of a peripheric dialect, where *maškat'ew* was the term for 'bat'. The later editor(s) considered *maškat'ew* odd or little known and has(ve) replaced it with the 'more normal' *č'ijikan*.

But, sometimes, details are unclear. For instance, instead of *sex* 'melon' (Bible+), preserved in several dialects, the final edition has *metrapop* (see H. Simonyan 1989: 306^{L3}, 431^{L5}), which is attested from the Bible onwards, but is absent in dialects. Moreover, it denotes a particular kind of melon (synonymous with MidArm. *šamam*), rather than merely 'melon'.

In some cases, specific terms are interpolated. For instance: *aniw sayli*, or *ē kundn* "a wagon-wheel which is *kundn*" (see H. Simonyan 1989: 432^{L-16}, in the earliest edition). The word *kunt(n)* or *kund(n)* 'wheel' is attested from the "Book of Chries" onwards and judged by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 593-594) as belonging to the more widespread *gund* 'ball', although some philological details are unclear. In the dialects, it refers to the wheel of wagons, mills, spinning-wheels, etc. For the translator of our text, as we saw, *kundn* has the specific meaning 'wagon-wheel'. It is interesting to note that, in the dialect of Alaškert, one finds *kund* (pl. *kəndner*) in the very same specific meaning 'wagon-wheel' and with an initial *k-*, which presupposes a classical *k-* rather than a *g-* (see HAB 1: 594a).

In different editions of the Alexander Romance, we find *xec'geti(n)* or *xē/ač'ap'ar'ā* as words for 'crayfish', see H. Simonyan 1989: 261 (three times *xec'getin*, and once *xēč'ip'ar*), 290 (pl/coll. *xec'geteay*), 413 (*xec'geti*, or *ē xič'ip'ar*), 423 (*xēč'ip'ar*), 478 (three times *xač'ap'ar'ā*). In a 16th-century *kafa*, Zak'aria Gnunc'e'i (of Gnuni) introduces *saratlanay* as synonymous with *xēč'ip'ar* (see H. Simonyan 1989: 261). The form astonishingly resembles the word for 'crayfish' in the dialect of Moks, namely *sälätrāna* (Orbeli 2002: 320, rendered by Russ. *krab* 'crab'), cf. also Van *salatrana* 'Satan'.¹⁵⁶ Zak'aria of Gnuni introduced *saratlanay* probably because it was a normal word in his vernacular dialect. The original domain of the Gnuni seems to have been found around the areas (*Atiovit* etc.) immediately North and East of Lake Van (see Adontz 1970: 240; Toumanoff 1963: 205; Garsoïan 1989: 374-375; Hewsen 1992: 343; S. Petrosyan 1999: 176). One may therefore assume that we are dealing with a dialectal word confined to the Van-Moks area already in the 16th century.

1.5 Interdialectal loans

Arm. *bar* 'word' : dial. Van *p'ar*, with an initial aspirated *p'* which is explained by assuming a loan from the literary language of Polis (see Ačařean 1952: 53, with a few other examples of the same type).

Arm. **břinč'* etc. 'snowball-tree': Agulis *b/prášna*, with allophonic *b-* and *p-* (the shift *b > p* being irregular for this dialect), is considered to be a loan from Łarabał

¹⁵⁶ Ačařyan (1952: 72, 104, 290; HAB 4: 164a) placed these forms s.v. *salamandr* 'salamander'.

prěšnə [Ačaryan 1935: 93]. The latter probably reflects **brōš-* or **brōš-*, cf. Łazax *p'ṛōš*, Łaradał *brōšni* (see 1.12.1).

In the Hamšen region, the initial *g-* yields *g'-* in Mala, *k-* in Čanik, and *g-* in Trapizon. In view of this, Ačaryan (1947: 42) treats ClArm. *gerandi* 'scythe' > Hamšen *gerəndi* (also *k'ərəndi*), *gattikur* 'a plant' > *gałgur*, etc. as borrowed from other dialects, such as Trapizon. Further on *gerandi*, see 1.10.

lurj 'light, shiny; awake; cheerful; (light) blue' (q.v.) has been preserved in few dialects: Muš *lurč* 'a kind of blue canvas that is made in Haleb (= Turk. *zal*)'; T'iflis *lrč* 'anal' 'to turn blue' (referring to a beaten and bitten body); Akn. *lrjuc* 'in one's waking hours'; as well as in Syria: Svedia *lōrč* 'blue', K'esab *lōrj* 'light blue', Aramo *laurč* 'blue'. As we can see, the "pure" adjectival colour designation *lurj* 'blue' has been preserved only in the Armenian dialects of Syria, whereas in Muš we find only a technical meaning: 'a kind of blue canvas that is made in Haleb'. Since Haleb (Aleppo) is situated in NW Syria, very close to Svedia and K'esab, one may assume that the dialect of Muš has borrowed the word from the dialects of Syria, together with the product.

Šamšadin/Diliĵan *xemk* 'the wooden frame of a sieve' (see Mežunc' 1989: 205b), for which cf. Van, Moks *xim*, *xemk*', Ĵula *xemk*', etc. from *himn* 'basis' (see HAB 3: 93-94); cf. especially Xnus-Bulanəx *xemk* 'the wooden frame of a sieve' (Melik'eian 1964: 499b). The initial *x-* is irregular for Šamšadin, Łazax and adjacent areas. One therefore might assume that the initial *x-* in Šamšadin/Diliĵan *xemk* is due to the influence of famous wool-carders and felt-makers from Moks, Ozim, and other Van-group-speaking areas, who used to travel throughout Armenia, Caucasus, and even farther. Note especially a fairy-tale from Łazax the hero of which is from Van (HŽHek' 6, 1973: 318-329).

In the same fairy-tale (326^{L3}) one finds *anet* 'wool-card'. In the dialects of Van, Moks, Lori, Muš, Širak, etc., **anet* 'bow' (from ClArm. *atēn* 'bow; rainbow', q.v.) is described as 'a bow-like instrument used for combing and preparing wool and cotton (a card)'. One may wonder if, e.g. in Lori, Łazax, and Širak, this semantic shift too was motivated by the influence of the wool-carders and felt-makers from Van-group-speaking areas.

On interdialectal contacts in the valley of Ararat see Bagdasarjan-Tapalcjan 1976.

1.6 Ašxarhac'oyc' (Armenian Geography): agreement between historical and dialectal distributions

The 7th century Armenian Geography (Ašxarhac'oyc') by Anania Širakac'i mentions the following products of the province of Gugark': *analut* 'hind, deer' (probably 'fallow deer'), *hačar car* or *hačar-a-car* 'beech-tree', *serkewil* or *s(o)rovil* 'quince', *tawsax* or *tōsax* 'box-tree' [Soukry 1881: 34^{L-1f}; French transl. 46; MovsXorenMaten 1865: 610; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 350^{L31}; Eremyan 1963: 110; Greppin 1983a: 15; Hewsens 1992: 65, 65A]. In the version of T'ovmas Kilikec'i (14th cent.): *nalut*', *hačarik* 'car ew srovel ew tōsax' [Anasyan 1967: 282^{L-12}].

The tree-name *hačar-* 'beech' (Agat'angelos+; see HAB s.v.; Greppin 1983a) has been preserved only in Hamšen, Lori, Łazax, Łarabał [HAB 3: 16a]. The tree *Fagus*

orientalis is native to Balkan Peninsula, Crimea, Caucasus, N. Iran [P. Friedrich 1970: 112-115; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 623 = 1995: 535, with lit.; FlorTurk 7, 1982: 658; Mallory 1989: 115-116, 160, 216; Friedrich and Mallory apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 58-60]. It is common in N. Turkey and is scattered in W. and S. Anatolia [FlorTurk 7, 1982: 657-658, 887: map 77]. It is one of the most typical trees of the Hamšen area (see espec. T'orlak'yan 1981: 25f, 31, etc.). Thus, *Fagus orientalis* is present only in the extreme NW, N and NE of the Armenian speaking territory and is absent from the rest of the Armenian highland. This is clearly seen especially in the maps: P. Friedrich 1970: 113^{M16}; FlorTurk 7, 1982: 887^{M77}; Mallory/Adams 1997: 59. The distribution thus perfectly corresponds to the dialectal spread (Hamšen, Lori, Łazax, Łarabał) and the testimony of Ašxarhac'oyc' (Gugark').

The term *tawsax* 'box-tree' (Bible+), another product of Gugark', refers to *Buxus sempervirens* which, except for Europe and NW Africa, is present in Transcaucasia, N. Iran, and in Turkey it is confined mainly to the Pontic coastal areas and in Cilicia [FlorTurk 7, 1982: 631, 886^{M74}]. On Hamšen see T'orlak'yan 1981: 25, 28, 31. From FlorTurk 7, 1982: 631 we learn that in Rize "the species forms a moss forest above Hemşin". Remarkably, the word *tawsax* has been preserved only in the dialect of Hamšen (*dəsxī, dəsxəni*, GSg *dəsxu, dəsxec'ə*, see Ačāryan 1947: 12, 92-93, 255), perhaps also in Svedia (Musa-leř), if *t'usug* 'box-tree' (recorded in Gyožalyan 2001: 88 without a note on its origin) is related. The word *tawsax* is probably composed of **taws-* (from **tak^hs-*? cf. Hurr. *taškar-* 'id.') + tree-suffix *-ax* (see 2.3.1). The Svedian form seems to contain a different suffix, viz. *-uk*, cf. *hačar-uk* 'beech'. The accented *-u-* in the final syllable usually yields Svedia *-ō-* or *-ü-* or *-u-*, cf. *cacuk* > *jājōg*, *t'mbuk* > *t'mbüg*, *čnčluk* > *jənjəlug* (see Ačāryan 2003: 391-393). The initial aspirated dental may be due to a distant assimilation of the sibilant *-s-*. Thus, **taws-uk* > Svedia *t'usug* or **t'usüg* seems quite possible.

Most remarkable is *analut'*, on which see s.v.

Arm. *gaz(a)pēn* 'manna' is scarcely attested in literature and has been preserved in the dialects of Muš, Alaškert, Ozim, Karin (Ērzrum), Axalc'xa [HAB 1: 499b]. Since the district of Karin neighbours with Turuberan, and Axalc'xa belongs to the dialect group of Karin, one can speak of the original dialectal restriction of this word.

The oldest attestations are found in Ašxarhac'oyc' by Anania Širakac'i (from Širak) and in "History of Tarōn" by Zenob. In the former, *gazpe/ēn* is mentioned as a product of Turuberan (the province where the district of Tarōn is located), alongside with *metr* 'honey' [MovsXorenMaten 1865: 608^{L2}; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349^{L24}]. In the long recension (Soukry 1881: 31^{L4}), *gazpe/ēn* is missing. Instead one reads: *metr anoyš k'an zamenayn erkri* : "the sweetest honey in the world" [Hewsen 1992: 63]. Also Sasun, a district south to Taron, abounds in manna, see K'alant'ar 1895: 30-31; Petoyan 1965: 101-104. According to Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i (see S. Vardanyan 1990: 93, § 392), manna is abundant in Amid, that is, further south-east to Sasun.

On manna, "History of Tarōn" (A. Abrahamyan 1941: 143-144) informs: *zor gazpēn* (var. *gazpan*) *koč'emk'* : "which we call *gazpēn*" (in transl by V. Vardanyan

1989: 59: *gazpa*). Under “we” the population of Tarōn should be understood. These attestations point to a geographical restriction which basically agrees with the dialectal spread of the word.

Another example is *arawš* ‘a kind of bird identical with or resembling bustard’, only in the long recension of Ašxarhac’oyc’; probably identical with Xotorjur **earoš* ‘a kind of bird with very tasty flesh, which sings in whistling voice, big partridge’.

1.7 Further issues on Ašxarhac’oyc’

In both the long and the short recensions of Ašxarhac’oyc’, one finds *zarik* as a product of the province of Korčēk’ = Korčayk’ [Soukry 1881: 32^{L13}; MovsXorenMaten 1865: 608^{L14}; A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 349^{L34}].

The word *zarik* refers to ‘arsenic’ and has been borrowed from Mİran. **zarnik* (> Arm. **zarrik* > *zarik*), cf. Pers. *zarnī(x)*, Arab. *zarnīx/q* etc. ‘arsenic’ [Hübschmann 1897: 149; HAB 2: 81]. However, Eremyan (1963: 93-94) mentions other semantic nuances and points out that the establishing of the specific meaning of *zarik*, within the context of Ašxarhac’oyc’, needs additional evidence. See also Hewsen 1992: 176₁₂₇ (brief note). On the map of Ašxarhac’oyc’ apud Eremyan 1963, *zarik* is conjecturally indicated in the district of Čahuk, which can be shown to be correct by a curious accident.

A more recent borrowing from Pers. or Arab. *zarnīx* is MidArm. *zarne/x*, *zīnex* (MijHayBař 1, 1987: 209a221a; also Hübschmann 1897: 149: ModArm. *zīnex*). Present in the dialects of Moks, Van, Akn, T’iflis, etc. [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 422b].

That *zarik* and *zarnīx* refer to ‘arsenic’ is clearly shown by Amirdovlat’ Amasiac’i (15th cent.), who treats these forms as equivalent to Pers. *zīnex* and Arm. *mkn-deř*, literally ‘mouse-poison’, and describes the varieties and the medical use of the arsenic (see S. Vardanjān 1990: 119 § 525, comments 606₅₂₅). He also notes that arsenic is used to get rid of armpit hair (ibid.). Compare Moks *zarnīx* described as follows: “yellow earth used for removing one’s body-hair” [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 422b; Orbeli 2002: 222].

One can even specify the precise location of the mines of *zarik* mentioned in Ašxarhac’oyc’. According to Srvanjtyanc’ (1, 1978 [< 1884]: 402), there are mines of *zarnīx* in the vilayet of Van, districts of Norduz and Ĵulamerg, and one finds select coal in the vicinity of the village of Šamanis. Since Norduz and Ĵulamerg are situated in the territory of the province of Korčayk’, more precisely in the district of Čahuk (see e.g. the map in Cuinet 2, 1891: 522/523), one can match the evidence from Ašxarhac’oyc’ (7th century) with that of Garegin Srvanjtyanc’ (1884 AD) identifying mines of arsenic in the district of Čahuk.

According to Strabo (16.1.24), Korduk’ (in Korčayk’) produced γαργγητις λίθος ‘lignite’, i.e. ‘a variety of brown coal’, which keeps serpents away (see Ačařyan 1940a: 90, ModArm. transl. 91). This is obviously identical with the evidence presented by G. Srvanjtyanc’ on coal in this area.

1.8 Anania Širakac'i¹⁵⁷

Parallel to *Karič*, the standard term for the constellation Scorpio, Anania Širakac'i (see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 329^{L10}, 330^{L12}) sometimes uses the vernacular form *Kor* (see s.vv.). The word *karič* is widely attested from the 5th century onwards in both meanings 'scorpion' and 'the constellation Scorpio', and is widespread in the dialects ranging from Sebastia, Muš and Karin to Agulis, Salmast and Łarabał, and from Axalc'xa and T'iflis to Moks and Ozim. In contrast, *kor* is attested only in Širakac'i (7th cent., Širak) and some later, MidArm. sources (a riddle by Nersēs Šnorhali [12th cent., Cilicia], Fables by Vardan Aygekc'i [12-13th cent., Tluk', Cilicia], Geponica [13th cent.], Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i [15th cent., Amasia]) and has been preserved in some W and SW dialects (Cilicia, Xarberd, Akn, Arabkir [*kə*-class]), as well as in two Southeasternmost villages of Marała and Salmast (assuming that Sal., absent from the list of abbreviations, stands for Salmast) [*l*-class]. One may assume that *kor* was a dialectally restricted form, present also in the vernacular of Anania Širakac'i.

The unexplained asterism *Arkawt* is attested only in Anania Širakac'i (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 331^{L3}). It probably derives from *ark-an-em* 'to throw (a missile etc.)' and may thus be regarded as a vernacular term for Orion, Orion's belt, or Sagittarius, although Širakac'i normally uses the standard terms *Kšir* and *Ateñawor* (see 3.1.4). In this case, however, dialectal evidence is missing.

1.9 Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia)

The riddle Nr 112 by Nersēs Šnorhali [Mnac'akanyan 1980: 261] reads:

*I hiwsisoy gay jiawor,
Hanc' sur ert'ay zinč' t'ewawor,
Zp' ičik's arnē kotor-kotor,
Xayt'ē zmardoyn ač'k'n zed kor.*

There comes from the North [an] equestrian,
Rides as a sword, as if having wings,
Breaks pine-trees into pieces,
Bites the eye of the man like a scorpion.

The answer is *parxar* 'a Northern cold wind', which otherwise is attested only in Geponica (13th cent.), *pa(r)xrc'i*, and derives from *Parxar*, the mountain range also called *Pontic*, in areas close to Xotorjūr [HAB 4: 62b]. Preserved in Xotorjūr, Baberd *barxar*, Zeyt'un *baxər/yc'a* 'a Northern cold wind' [HAB 4: 63a].

p'iči 'pine-tree' (John Chrysostom, Fables of Mxit'ar Goš, Geponica, etc.); present in Xotorjūr [YušamXotorj 1964: 518b], Hačən, Svedia [HAB 4: 503-504].

kor 'scorpion' is further attested only in Anania Širakac'i (7th cent., Širak) and some later, MidArm. sources: in Fables by Vardan Aygekc'i (12-13th cent., Tluk', Cilicia), Geponica (13th cent.), Amirdovlat' Amasiac'i (15th cent., Amasia); it is

¹⁵⁷ On this author, see 1.6 and 1.7.

preserved in some W and SW dialects (Cilicia, Xarberd, Akn, Arabkir), as well as in extreme SE (Marāṭa, Salmast).

Thus, three words in the same riddle by Nersēs Šnorhali (Cilicia), namely *kor*, *parxar*, *p'iči*, seem to be restricted mostly to the NW and SW dialects of the *kə*-class, particularly in the Cilicia, Pontic and adjacent areas.

1.10 Back loans

For the notion and examples of *back loans* or *Rückentlehnungen* see e.g. Krahe 1970: 92. Here I list a few examples from Armenian. That this issue is relevant for etymological research is clearly illustrated by Arm. *p'aycaṭn* 'spleen' > Cappadocian Greek *πεῖσάχι* 'id.' > Xotorjur *sipex* 'id.' (see s.v.); this helps to eliminate the theory on the extremely archaic nature of this Armenian dialectal form.

MPers. **bāzūk* 'arm' (cf. Pers. *bāzū*) > Arm. *bazuk* '1. arm; 2. beet' > Pers. *pāzū* 'beet' (see HAB 1: 377; G. Asatryan 1990: 143).

Arm. *gerandi* 'scythe' (q.v.): Łarabaṭ *k'ārāndi* (vs. regular *kerāndu*) and Kŕzen *k'ārānt'i* can be explained as back loans from Azerbaijani. Similarly, Hamšen *k'erendi* may have been borrowed from Laz *k'herendi*, which in turn is considered to be an Armenian loan.

As is demonstrated by Ačāryan (HAB 3: 204a), Van, Muš, Alaškert, Bulanəx **čiwł* 'flock of sheep' derives from *čiwł* 'branch' and *čel-* 'to divide', and Kurd. *čel* '(sheep-)flock' is borrowed from Armenian (see 3.9.1). Sasun **čəl* 'flock of sheep' recorded by Ačāryan (1913: 739b) without any etymology or internal connections, may have been borrowed from Kurdish. Thus: Arm. *čiwł* 'branch, division; flock' > Kurd. *čel* '(sheep-)flock' > Arm. dial. (Sasun) **čəl* 'flock of sheep'.

Next to *partēz* 'garden; kitchen-garden' (Bible+; dialects), there is *pahēz* 'kitchen-garden' (Paterica+; SE dialects) for which I tentatively propose the following scenario: Iran. **pardēz* > Arm. *partēz* (at an early stage) > NWIran. **pa(r)hēz* (with the regular development **rī* > NWIran. *rī* > (r)h) > Arm. *pahēz*. We might be dealing here, thus, with a "double back loan" (or a re-re-borrowing).

A number of cases with Turkish or Tatar:

Nor Naxijewan rural *egerek* 'the summer staying place of bullocks in fields' is a back loan from Crimean Tatar **egerek* (cf. Turk. *ekrek* in numerous place-names of Asia Minor) < Arm. *agarak* 'landed property, estate, a house with all possessions, village' (q.v.).

Melri *gärmäši* vs. *germast* 'snowball-tree, guelder rose' (Aṭayan 1954: 265b) can be explained by a Turkish intermediation (see HAB 1: 546 for the forms).

Arm. dial. *di/alama*, *deleme* 'ferment for cheese' is interpreted as a loan from a Turkish dialectal form, which in turn has been borrowed from Arm. *da(y)l* 'colostrum' (q.v.).

1.11 Re-borrowings in dialects

Iranian lexemes borrowed into Classical Armenian may, in individual dialects, be independently re-borrowed in different forms. Two well-known examples: dial. *bazar* 'market' vs. ClArm. *vačar* 'trade, market', cf. Pahl. *wāčār* vs. Pers. *bāzār* [HAB 4: 298-299; Ĵahukyan 1987: 491; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 145a]; Arm. dial.

bet'ar 'worse, ugly' vs. ClArm. *vatt'ar* 'bad, worse, evil' (Bible+; T'iflis dial.), cf. Pahl. *wattar* 'worse, bad, evil', NPers. *bat(t)ar* 'id.' [HAB 4: 312a].

Arm. *erang* 'colour, dye' (Bible+) is a Miran. loan, cf. MPers. *rang* 'colour, dye'. The form has not been preserved in Armenian dialects [HAB 2: 39a]. Instead, one finds dial. **rang* as a recent borrowing from Pers. *rang*, cf. e.g. Ararat *rang* [Nawasardeanc' 1903: 103b] or (*h*)*ərang* [Markosyan 1989: 370b] and Goris *ərang* [Margaryan 1975: 513a].

Alongside *rang*, Persian also has *ranj* 'colour' (see Steingass 587b), which seems to be reflected in some Arm. dialectal compounds. Whether Ozim *narenj* 'dyed thread' belongs with *narinj* 'orange' is uncertain (see HAB 3: 431b). In my view, the word is more probably composed of **nar-* 'to dye' + **ranj* 'colour' (see 2.3.1 under the suffix *-awt*, on *narawt* 'coloured thread or plait/braid'). Further, Ararat *mknarinj* 'mouse-coloured (e.g., of a horse or cat)' [Amatuni 1912: 483a] can be interpreted as *mukn* 'mouse' + conjunction *-a-* + **rinj* 'colour'.

More interesting are cases where the old and recent borrowings display not only formal, but also semantic contrast; see 2.1.38 on *darman* 'medicine, remedy' etc.

1.12 Internal etymology

In many respects, the examination of the dialectal material plays an indispensable role in etymological research. Apart from well-known cases, where some peripheral dialects preserve a phoneme, morpheme or other features, which are otherwise lost in ClArm. and in the majority of dialects (see e.g. s.vv. *kat'n*, *katin*, *c'ax/k'*, *us*, etc.), one has to reckon with the dialectal material when dealing primordially with internal etymology. The latter is the starting point of any etymological research, since there can be no external comparison before reaching a clear picture of the internal evidence. Very frequently, literary attestations are too scarce, and dialects provide us with valuable information bridging the gaps in the literary evidence. Here are some examples.

1.12.1 A considerable number of plant-names point to the Mediterranean substratum, and some of them also have possibly related forms in Semitic languages. In some cases, it is very difficult to determine whether the Armenian term originates from the Mediterranean substratum or is a Semitic loan. The analysis becomes even more complex when the Armenian term displays by-forms with phonological and/or word-formative irregularities, which renders the reconciliation between internal and external data practically impossible. Let us take a look, for example, at the word for 'snowball-tree etc.'.

břinč' (the fruit), *břnč'-(en)i* (the tree); dial. **břo/ōš-*, **břinč'/j-*, etc. 'Celtis australis or occidentalis' (see Ališan 1895: 101^{Nr387}, HAB 1: 490b) or 'snowball-tree, guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*)'. According to Malxaseanc' (HBB 1: 397b), *břnč'-i* means '*Viburnum opulus*', whereas the alternating dialectal forms *pršni* and *p'řšni* are taken as synonymous with *litt-eni* and denote 'Celtis australis' or, according to Sepetčean, 'Celtis caucasica' (Malxaseanc' HBB 2: 221c; 4: 129a, 528b). Abelyan (Abeghian 1899: 61) distinguishes between *břnč'-i* '*Viburnum opulus*' and *bři* 'Celtis australis' (the latter form is unknown to me).

Attested in Galen (*brinč*‘, *blinč*‘, etc., see Ališan 1895: 101^{Nr387}; Greppin 1985: 139) and Juanšēr [HAB 1: 490b]. NHB (2: 1061b) considers it as a dialectal word.

Preserved in the dialects of Akn, Arabkir, Xarberd, etc. **brinč*‘, **brnč*‘-i. Muš, Bałeš, Bulanəx have **b*‘*tinč*‘ [HAB 1: 490b]. Šatax *pətišk* ‘a wild plant’, which is found in the glossary of purely dialectal words of the dialect description [M. Muradyan 1962: 215b], apparently belongs here, too. That Šatax *pətišk* reflects **blinč*‘-k is corroborated by Moks *pətinč*‘k, gen. *pətanč*‘kə^ε, pl. *pətanč*‘kətir ‘[кустарный] плод, мелкий, круглый, желтый и с косточкой, мяса мало, терпкий, поспекает осенью’ (see Orbeli 2002: 313).

Ališan (1895: 631^{Nr3069}, 635^{Nr3103}) records Sasun, Muš *p*‘*tinjk*‘, *p*‘*tnj*‘k-i vs. Northern *p*‘*ršni*, describing the word as denoting ‘a shrub with hard wood and sweet fruit of the size of a small acorn’ and identifying it, albeit hesitantly, with *brinč*‘. Note Sasun *ptinč*‘, *přinč*‘, *ptinjk*‘ [Petoyan 1954: 153; 1965: 517-518].

Agulis *brášna*, *prášna* Łarabał *prěšna* (the berry), *pršnéne* (the tree), Łazax *p*‘*roš*, Łaradał *brošni* [HAB 1: 490b].

Ačāryan (HAB 1: 490b) notes the resemblance with Assyr. *burāšu*, Hebr. *b^εrōš*, Aram. *brūtā*. He, however, leaves the etymology open, since the Semitic words mean ‘cypress’. N. Mkrtč‘yan (1983: 26) advocates the connection, stating that the correct meaning of Akkad. *burāšu* is ‘Juniperus giganteus’, which is identical with the meaning of Arm. **broš-ni*, **braš-na*. He also notes that the Armenian form *brinč*‘ may have a different origin, which seems improbable.

The semantic difference is not a decisive argument against the connection. The snowball-tree, the juniper and the like are strongly marked in Armenian tradition. Arm. *brnč*‘i is a powerful ‘Abwehrmittel’ against the Evil Eye [Abeghian 1899: 61]. Note also the curse formula from Axalc‘xa: *brnč*‘i *terew ute* ‘may he eat the leaf of the snowball-tree’ (see Ačārean 1913: 207b). In a number of traditional stories, the juniper protects Jesus Christ, or is related to certain saints (Łanalanyan 1969: 115f).

The tree-names under question come from Mediterranean and Near-Eastern areas: Gr. *βράθυ* n. ‘savin, Juniperus sabina; Juniperus foetidissima’ (also *βόπατον* n., *βοπατίη*), Lat. *bratus* (Pliny) ‘an Anatolian cypress’; Aram. *b^εrāt*, Hebr. *b^εrōš*, Assyr. *burāšu* ‘cypress’ < Proto-Semitic **brāthu* (see Huld 1981: 303). Georgian *brinjaos-xe* ‘Celtis australis or caucasica’ is considered an Armenian loan [HAB 1: 491a].

Some of the Armenian dialectal forms from Łazax and Łaradał point to **broš* or **brōš*, which is derivable from Semitic, cf. Assyr. *burāšu* and Hebr. *b^εrōš*. Considering forms in the closely related Łazax and Łaradał, Łarabał *prěšna*, too, seems to reflect **broš*. Given the allophones with initial *b*- and *p*-, Agulis *b/prášna* is considered to be a loan from Łarabał [Ačāryan 1935: 93]. Since the accented penultimate -*ó*- yields -*a*- in Agulis (see Ačāryan 1935: 66-67), one may reconstruct **broš*- for Agulis.

Some comments on Łarabał vocalism are in order. In view of such examples, as *boxi* ‘hornbeam’ > *péxi*, the derivation **broš*- > Łarabał *prěšna* seems regular. A closer look, however, shows that Łarabał -*ε*- reflects an older -*o*- only when it follows an initial *b*- or *v*- (see 2.1.39.1). Here, two possibilities come to mind: either

(1) the rule also operated with **bro-*; or (2) Łarabał *préšnə* reflects a form different from the one seen in Łazax, Łaradał and Agulis and, therefore, requires another solution. Since accented *i* yields Łarabał *ε* (see Ačārean 1899: 68; Davt'yan 1966: 35), one may derive Łarabał *préšnə* from **brinč'-n-*, cf. 2.1.11. The same solution is given by Ałayan (1954: 39, 84) for Mełri *bəréšnə*.

How to reconcile **broš-* with the other forms, namely **brinč'* and **btinč'/j*? The latter forms may be due to an epenthetic *-n-* (see 2.1.30.1) or to a metathesis of the nasal element of the tree-suffix: **-Vš-n- > *-Vnš-> *-Vnč'*. The vowel *-i-* may be analogical; thus: **br(ōu)š-ni > *brnč'i* (the tree) >> **brinč'* (the berry). The shift *-nš- > -nč'-* is uncertain, however. Note that next to forms with sibilant *-š-*, there are also forms with dental stops, cf. Gr. *βόρατον*, Aram. *brūtā*, etc., so the Armenian may reflect a substratum form with an affricate. One can also offer alternatives for *-inč'/j*: (1) **-in-ieh₂- > Arm. -inj*, cf. Gr. *βορατ-ίνη* vs. *βόρατον*; (2) compare other Armenian plant-names (Persian/Arabic loans), such as *t'urinj*, *narinj* 'orange' (see HAB s.vv.).

Arm. **br-o/ōš* vs. *brī* (Abelyan) and **br/linč'-* may have been synchronically interpreted as containing a "plant-suffix" *-o/ōš*, as seen in *t'et-awš* vs. *t'et-i* 'elm' (q.v.); see also 2.3.1.

1.12.2 *brut*, *i*-stem: GDSg *brt-i*, GDPl *brt-i-c'* (Bible); *a*-stem: GDPl *brt-a-c'* (Yovhannēs Erzncac'i Corcorec'i, 13-14th cent.) 'potter'; widespread in the dialects [HAB 1: 493b]; e.g. Moks *pərut* 'гончар' [Orbeli 2002: 315].

Ĵahukyan (1987: 313) considers *brut* as possibly borrowed from Hitt. *purut-* 'clay'. We are probably dealing with an older (derivative?) **purut-i* (cf. Ĵahukyan, op. cit. 316). The semantics seems to be corroborated by dial. **brt-in* 'a kind of red clay' (< *brut*, according to HAB ibid.), mentioned by Ĵahukyan. A philological discussion is in order. Rather than arguing against the Hittite etymology of the word, the following aims to demonstrate that the philological background and the internal data deserve more careful consideration.

The meaning 'clay' of dial. **brt-in* can hardly directly reflect the Hittite semantics, since *-in* points rather to a derivative. Besides, Ačāryan (1913: 212b) does not specify the form or location of the dialectal word. Such a form is found, for example, in Šatax: *pərt-en* 'treated clay to make pottery with' (see M. Muradyan 1962: 77, 215b). One might rather derive this word from the verb represented, for example, by Moks *pərtil* 'мять, смазывать, мешать' = 'to batter, plunge, anoint, mix' (see Orbeli 2002: 314). Note especially Moks *pərtun xot* 'горшечная глина = potter's clay', lit. 'earth' (see Orbeli ibid.).

Thus, dial. **brt-in* cannot be used as evidence for a possible basic meaning 'clay' of *brut*. For this purpose, one might mention a better example, namely the derivative *brt-eay* 'made of clay' (attested in Zenob).

1.12.3 Next to *ktrem* 'to cut', *ktur-k'*, etc., one finds **ktir* as the second member of the poorly attested compound *hat-u-ktir* (also *hat-u-kčir*) (see HAB 2: 642a). No dialectal forms specifically belonging to **ktir* are recorded by Ačāryan (HAB 2: 642-643), although the dialectal descendants of the forms *k(o)tor* and *ktrem* are

abundant. One would like to find more internal evidence for **ktir*, too, since it would be helpful in establishing the status of the poorly attested and ambiguous *hat-u-kt/čir*.

Among the forms mentioned by Ačařyan s.v. *kotor* (HAB 2: 643a), *Marala kutir* presents a special interest; see also Davt'yan 1966: 400.

In the dialects of Van, Sasun and Šatax, there is a similar form, namely *kətir*, meaning 'flock of sheep' (see Ačařean 1913: 619a; M. Muradyan 1962: 212b). According to A. Xač'atryan (1993: 107), the word is connected with *ktr-em* 'to cut'. This is corroborated by semantic parallels presented in 3.9.1. Here, I suggest to add *ktir-k* 'dowry' (John Chrysostom); for the semantic development, cf. *bažin-k* 'dowry' from *bažin* 'share, cut' (see 3.8.2).

1.12.4 *xučič* 'scarecrow' is attested in Evagrius of Pontus. In "Bařgirk' hayoc'" (Amalyan 1975: 113^{Nr95}, cf. 145^{Nr224}), *xočič* is glossed alongside *xrtuilak* 'scarecrow' and **bo-xoxič* (q.v.). The root seems to be *xuč* 'scarecrow, bogy' (pl. *xuč-k*), found in John Chrysostom. Ačařyan (HAB 2: 418a) rejects the relation of these words with *xučap* 'panic fear' (Philo etc.): *xučap-k* 'bogy, ghost' (Bible) on the strength of the dialectal forms: Sebastia *xxəj* 'bogy', Erzinka ets. **xox* 'etc.'. He (Ačařean 1913: 481a) compares the latter with Pers. *kux*.

A more careful internal examination shows that Ačařyan's analysis must be revised. First of all, *xuč-k*, as attested in John Chrysostom, shows that the root may be **xuč* rather than **xox*. Sebastia *xxəj* can easily be regarded as reduplicated. Secondly, a root **xox* cannot explain *xo/učič*, which rather comprises **xuč-* and the suffix *-ič*. Finally, the root **xuč-* is corroborated by dialectal forms. The same dialect of Erzinka also has *xuj-ur-ik* 'scarecrow used in a drought-ritual by children' (see Kostandyan 1979: 152b, in the glossary of dialectal words). Further: Vałaršapat/Ėjmiacin *xunč'-ak* 'scarecrow' (Amatuni 1912: 292a), P'arpi *xonj-ol-oz* 'an evil spirit' (P'iliposyan 2005, 2: 84), Nor Bayazet *xuč'-kurur-ik* 'doll of the drought-ritual' (Ačařean 1913: 489-490).

The element *-ap* is not entirely clear. Nevertheless, compare *tagnap*, which is synonymous with *xučap* (see Łap'anc'yan 1961: 164).

Thus: **xuč-*: *xo/uč-ič*, with the suffix *-ič*, and redupl. **xu-xuč*. The latter has been re-analysed as derived from **xo/ux*. Note also secondary forms based on this **xo/ux* and containing the element *-l-* and/or the same suffix *-ič*, cf. **xox-ič* (see s.v. **bo-xoxič* 'scarecrow'). Sebastia **xuxuč* may either be due to vocalic assimilation or reflect another type of reduplication. Note also *xax-al-ič* (see Lisic'yan 1969: 270₄₂), Partizak **xuxu-l-ič*, etc. Typologically, compare **bo-* : **bo-bol* : **bolo-č* 'insect, bogy, etc.' (q.v.).

1.12.5 *čkoyt'*, *a-stem*, *čkoyt'n*, *an-stem* (John Chrysostom etc.); *čkoyt'*, *o-stem* (Bible+); *čkik* (Ařak'el Dawriřec'i, 17th cent.) 'the little finger'.

Widespread in the dialects. All the *kə*-class dialects, including those located in extreme peripheries, such as Transylvania, T'iflis, Cilicia, as well as Van and Salmast, have the form *čkoyt'*. In contrast to this, the forms of the dialects of the extreme South-East and East are characterized by the initial hissing affricate *c-* and

the absence of *-oyt'*. Thus: Łarabał *ckéynə*, *kcéynə*, Ĵula *ck-ik* (next to rural *čfkit'*, for which I posit *čkoyt'* = /čkuít' / > *čkwit' > *čkwit', through metathesis), Šamaxi *ckla mat*, Agulis *clayg' büt'*, Ganjak *ccink'*, etc.; cf. also Aza, Marała *čltik [HAB 3: 205a]. In K'esab, one finds an intermediate form, namely *čəkək* (see Č'olak'ean 1986: 206a).

Ařak'el Davriřec'i lived very close to Nor Ĵula and witnessed the well-known migration of Ĵula. The form *ckik*, used only by him, can be seen, in fact, as a first-hand record of the dialectal form from Ĵula in the 17th century.

Ačarıyan (HAB 3: 204-205) reconstructs a proto-form **c(u)lkoyt'* and treats it as borrowed from Kartvelian languages; cf. Laz *cúlu k^hit^hi* (lit.) 'little finger'. Internal derivation, however, points to a **čk-/ck-*, which has adopted the suffix *-oyt'* (see s.vv. *boyt'*, *bl-it'*, and 2.3.1) in the literary language and in *kə*-dialects, but not in SE and E dialects. Ačarıyan's etymology can be correct only if one assumes that *ckoyt'* has been reduced to **ck-* in those dialects and, subsequently, has adopted other suffixes, such as *-ik* etc.

1.12.6 When examining the origin of **homonymous words**, one must naturally start with scrutinizing the possible internal relations among them. An illustrious example is *unĵ*, with its three homonymous forms:

*unĵ*₁, *o*-stem: GDSg *anj-o-y* in Gregory of Nyssa 'bottom, depth (of a sea etc.); root; the underground, Underworld' (P'awstos Buzand, Hexaemeron, Philo, etc.);

*unĵ*₂ prob. 'treasure, treasury, granary, barn' (P'awstos Buzand 5.6); cf. Georg. *unĵi* 'treasure';

*unĵ*₃ 'soot (in stoves; resulted by smoke); rust', attested in "History of the nation of the Archers (i.e. the Mongols)" and Oskip'orik, preserved mainly in Eastern peripheral dialects; cf. also Moks *uč*. See s.vv.

The first two are most likely connected, implying a semantic development '*bottom, depth, the underground' > 'buried/underground treasure or granary'. In order to establish the semantics, we must take another set of words into consideration:

ganĵ, *u*-stem, *i*-stem 'store, treasure' (Bible+; several dialects), probably an Iranian loan: Pahl. *ganĵ* 'treasure, treasury' [MacKenzie 1971: 35], Pers. *ganĵ* 'store, hoard, hidden treasure; granary, store-house, mart; case' [Steingass 1098a], Mİran. *ganĵ* 'treasury'; also Iranian loans: Skt. *gañja-* 'treasury, jewel room; a mine; a cowhouse or station of cowherds; a mart, place where grain etc. is stored for sale; tavern' [Monier-Williams 1899/1999: 342c], Gr. *γάζα* f. '(royal) treasury', Aram. *gnz'*, etc., see Hübschmann 1897: 126; HAB 1: 516-517; Nyberg 1974: 81a; Olsen 1999: 872. In view of the final *-j* instead of *-ĵ*, Arm. *ganĵ* (cf. also Georgian *ganĵi* 'buried treasure') is considered to be a Median loan (see Ĵahukyan 1987: 505-506, 554, 558, with ref.). For an alternative solution, see below.

Some of the forms above refer to a 'hidden or buried treasure'. This enables us to introduce other words. Arm. *ganĵak* 'bowels, entrails, interior' (Eusebius of Caesarea, Alexander Romance, Anania Širakac'i, GDSg *ganĵak-i*, A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 329^{L14f}, etc.), 'wallet, case' (Yovhannēs Vanakan Vardapet Tawuřec'i, 12-13th cent.). Ačarıyan (HAB 1: 517b) takes the meaning 'wallet, case'

as original and derives the word from Pers. *ganja/e* ‘wallet’, assuming that the latter has lost the secondary meaning ‘entrails, interior’. See also Jähukyan 1987: 520, with a question mark. This interpretation is not convincing. I think *ganjak* belongs with our *ganj* ‘store, treasure’, and the basic meaning is ‘buried/hidden treasure’.

Further, note the place-name *Ganjak*, as well as the compound place-names *Ganj-a-sar* and *Ganj-a-p‘arax*, with *sar* ‘summit of a mountain’, dial. ‘mountain’, and *p‘arax* ‘sheep-fold’, respectively. The first component **ganj-* is considered to be unknown by Hübschmann (1904: 417). I propose to interpret it as meaning ‘ravine, valley, district’ (cf. the place-name *Kotb*, see s.v., for the semantic field) and connect it to Arm. **ganj-* ‘bowels, interior; buried treasure’.

Summarizing the evidence, we can posit **ganj-* ‘*bottom, depth, the underground; *the interior of earth or belly’ > (1) ‘buried/underground treasure’; (2) ‘bowels, entrails’; (3) ‘ravine’ or the like.

Given the formal similarity and semantic identity, one can etymologically identify Arm. *ganj* (together with related Iranian and other forms) with Arm. *unĵ*. The proto-form may be reconstructed with an initial **w-*, which yields Arm. *g-* when followed by a vowel, and Iran. *g-* when followed by a short *a*. Arm. **gan-* : **un-* points to ablaut **wan-* : zero-grade **un-*. In view of the parallel *i-* and *u-*stems of Arm. *ganj*, as well as the fact that the ablaut alternants differ also with respect to the following affricate (*ganj* vs. *unĵ*), one can tentatively reconstruct the following old paradigm: nom. **wánj-ōi-* > Arm. **ganj-u(i)*, with a hissing affricate; gen. **unĵ-jo-* > *unĵ*, with a hushing affricate. If this is true, the paradigm is identical to the one inherited from PIE HD *i-*stems, seen in *gīwł* ‘village’ (q.v.), *arew* ‘sun’, etc. (see also 2.2.2.4). For the sound development **jī* > *j*, see 2.1.22.2. Naturally, this is highly hypothetical.

The ultimate origin of the Armenian and other forms is unclear. Given the formal variety and the large semantic field of the Armenian forms, one cannot rule out the possibility that the source of the forms in other languages (or at least of some of them) was Armenian.¹⁵⁸

If *unĵ*₃ ‘soot; rust’ (cf. also dial. **banĵ* ‘id.’) is related to the others, one may assume a semantic development ‘bottom, depth’ > ‘sediment/Bodensatz’ > ‘soot; rust’. In this case, Moks *uč* should be interpreted as having lost the nasal, although, more naturally, *unĵ* could be regarded as an epenthetic form of an original **uč*. For more detail, see s.v. *unĵ*₃.

¹⁵⁸ The connection of Arm. *ganjak* with Skt. *vakṣāṇā* ‘Bauch, Höhlung, Eingeweide’, proposed by Petersson (1916: 247-248), is uncertain (cf. Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 487), but perhaps not impossible. One may hypothetically derive Skt. *vakṣāṇā* from substr. **u(a)ng^h-s-* and connect it to PArm. **uánj-(ō)i*, obl. **unĵ-*, which has developed into Arm. *ganj*, *u-* and *i-*stem ‘store, treasury, buried treasure; belly, entrails, interior’, and *unĵ* ‘bottom, depth; buried treasure, store, barn’, respectively. Since the *-ak* of Arm. *ganjak* points to an Iranian loan, this word can be seen as a back-loan into Armenian.

2. ASPECTS OF HISTORICAL GRAMMAR

In the following, I shall provide a comprehensive overview of various features resulting from the individual discussions in Part 1.

2.1 PHONOLOGY

2.1.1 PIE **e* > Arm. *a*

Hübschmann (1899: 46) points out that in Arm. *vat* ‘sun’ ‘sixty’ vs. *vec* ‘six’, *vasn* ‘for, because’ vs. Gr. *ἐκῆτι*, and *tasn* ‘ten’ vs. Gr. *δέκα*, IE **e* yielded *a* “unter unbekannten Umständen”. But the Iranian origin of *vasn* cannot be doubted (see HAB 4: 309-310). It has been assumed that **e* lowers to *a* before a syllable containing *-u-* (for a further discussion, including references, see Clackson 1994: 126-127, 159, 206₂₁). Kortlandt (1994a: 255-256; 1996a: 57 = 2003: 100-101, 118; see also Beekes 2003: 156) rejects the rule in view of *heru* ‘last year’ < **peruti*, and explains the numerals *vat* ‘sun’ and *tasn* by assuming an analogical zero-grade taken from the ordinals. For a further discussion, see Greppin 1980a. Note also *awri-ord* ‘virgin, young girl’, if one can assume the latter is related to Urart. *euri* ‘lord’ (see s.v.). Further, see Gayseryan 1990: 85.

On substratum fluctuation **-e/a-*, see s.vv. *kamurj* ‘bridge’ and *pal* ‘rock’.

2.1.2 PIE **e* > Arm. *ē* or *i* before the sibilants *š* and *ž*

Arm. *gišer* ‘night’ vs. Lat. *vesper*, OCS *večerъ*, etc.; Arm. *iž*, *i*-stem ‘viper’ vs. Gr. *ἐχίς*, Skt. *áhi-*, YAv. *aži-*, etc.; *ēš* ‘donkey’ vs. Lat. *equus* ‘horse’ etc. In these examples, the rise of *e* to *i* is explained by the following palatals: *š* and *ž* (see Pedersen 1905: 205 = 1982: 67; Bonfante 1937: 27; de Lamberterie 1978: 264-266). This development may be related to that of **med^h-io-* > Arm. *mējš*, cf. Lat. *medius* ‘mid, middle’. For more detail, see s.vv. *gišer* ‘night’, *ēš* ‘donkey’ and *iž* ‘viper’.

2.1.3 PIE **o* > Arm. *a*

This development may be formulated as follows: the unstressed **o* in initial **Ho-*, **so-*, **po-* becomes *a* in open syllables unless it was followed by a syllable containing another **o* or, as Kortlandt 1983: 10 adds, by the reflex of **w*. For a discussion and literature I refer to Grammont 1918: 223f; Bonfante 1975; Kortlandt 1980: 105; 1983: 10; 1985b: 9 (= 2003: 32, 40, 58); Jahukyan 1983a; 1990a: 3-6; Morani 1994.

Of words that may be relevant for this issue note e.g. *ali-k* ‘waves’, *asr* ‘fleece’, *hac* ‘i’ ‘ash-tree’ (see s.vv.).

A fluctuation between *o* and *a* seems to be found in words of substratum (Mediterranean) origin, e.g. in some animal designations:

Arm. *lor* ‘quail’ vs. Gr. *λάρος* m. ‘sea-mew, gull’, *λαρίς*, *-ίδος* f. ‘id.’;

Arm. *kor* and **kor-č* ‘scorpion’, ‘animal with a crooked body-part’ vs. *karič* ‘scorpion’ < **karid-ia*, cf. Gr. *κᾱρίς*, *-ίῃδος* ‘Crustacea’ vs. *κουρίς*, *κωρίς* ‘id.’. Note the element **-id-* seen in both sets of words (*λαρίς*, *-ίδος* and *κᾱρίς*, *-ίῃδος*).

Compare also Gr. *πάρδαλις* vs. *πόρδαλις* f. ‘leopard’.

Another possible example is Lat. *columba* f. ‘dove, pigeon’ vs. Arm. *salamb*, *a*-stem ‘francolin’ (q.v.).

2.1.4 PIE **pe-* : **po-* > Arm. *he-* : *o-*

A clear example of this distribution is *het* : *ot* ‘foot’ from **ped-* and **pod-*, respectively. Ačařyan (AčařLiak 6, 1971: 519-520) argues against this rule, mentioning *holani* ‘uncovered’ and *hoł* ‘earth, soil’ as counter-examples. On the latter words, see s.vv.

2.1.5 PIE **Hoi-* or **Hy-* > Arm. *ay-*

Discussing the vocalic problem of Arm. *aytnum* ‘to swell’ vs. Gr. *οἰδέω* ‘to swell’ etc., Meillet (1894: 153) points to **ai-* seen in Lat. *aemidus* ‘swollen’. The latter probably reflects **h₂eid-sm-* [Schrijver 1991: 38]. However, a full-grade **h₂e-* would yield Arm. *ha-* (2.1.16.1). According to Kortlandt (2003: 32, 40, 42-43; see also Beekes 2003: 158, 182), PIE **Hoi-* developed into Arm. *ay-*; cf. *aygi*, *ayt*, *ayc*. I accept his view on the loss of the initial laryngeal before **-o-*. As to the development **Hoi-* > *ay-*, I alternatively propose to derive these words from zero-grade proto-forms (see also Greppin 1988: 184; Beekes 1991: 242) through the following scenario.

Originally, Arm. *ayt* ‘cheek’ may have been an *s*-stem neuter (cf. Gr. *οἶδος* etc.; see s.v.) of PD declension: NSg **h₂óid-os*, GSg. **h₂id-és-s* > PArm. **oīt-*, **aīt-* (with analogical *-i-* after the nominative). Subsequently, the oblique stem was generalized. This analysis may be corroborated by *amp* ‘cloud’, *bark* ‘lightning’, etc.; see s.vv. and 2.2.2.1.

See also s.vv. *aygi* ‘vineyard’, *ayc* ‘goat’, and *ayc* ‘visit, inspection’.

2.1.6 PIE **i-* > Arm. zero

Since a sound change **k^w-* > Arm. zero is untenable (if not impossible), and the development **i-* > Arm. *j-* or *j-* (for references and discussion and/on the theory of **H_i-* see Pisani 1950: 180-182; Minshall 1955; Winter 1965: 113-114; Polomé 1980: 20; Beekes 1981-82: 113; Ravnæs 1991: 64-68; Ałabekyan 1998: 71-79) is not convincing either, one should posit PIE **i-* > Arm. zero; Arm. *ur* ‘where, where to’ (interrog.), ‘wherever’, *o-*, interrogative indefinite pronoun; also *o-r* ‘which’, *o-v* ‘who’ (see s.v.v) should be derived from PIE **i-* rather than **k^w-* forms: PIE **io-*, cf. Skt. *yá-* ‘who, which’ etc.; note Pol. *jak* ‘how’ beside Russ. *kak* ‘how’ (Pisani 1950: 181; Kortlandt 1983: 11; 1997: 7; 1998 = 2003: 41, 120, 122-124; Weitenberg 1986: 91; Beekes 2003: 162; cf. also Clackson 1994: 52; Olsen 1999: 50).

This view may be corroborated by two etymologies of mine: *ēg*, *i-* or *a*-stem ‘female’ < PArm. **eig-i-* < **(y)eyw-i-* < QIE **ieus-i(e)h₂-* or **ieus-it-*; *ors*, *o*-stem ‘hunt; animal for hunting’ < QIE (substratum) **iork-o-* ‘deer, roe’; see s.vv.

Further, see s.vv. *du*, obl. *je-* ‘you’, *ju* ‘egg’.

2.1.7 PIE **j-* > Arm. *l-*

Examples: *leard* ‘liver’ vs. Skt. *yákr̥t* etc.; *luc* ‘yoke’ vs. Skt. *yugá-*, Lat. *iugum*, etc.

Different explanations have been offered for these words (see s.vv.). Hamp (1982: 191) assumes $l < [\lambda] < *[j] < *[i]$, “an unspectacular phonetic sequence known from current attestation in dialects of a number of languages”.

The alternation **j-* : **l-* is reminiscent of the possible correlation seen in designations of ‘elephant’ (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 524-525; Mallory/Adams 1997: 176-177).

In some Armenian dialectal words, we see an initial *l-* instead of *y-*, cf. *ystak* ‘pure’ > Muš *listag*, *hiwsem* ‘to weave’ (q.v.) > Łarabał *lūsil*, *yesan* ‘whetstone’ > Alaškert, Muš, Sasun *lesan*. In some cases, contamination is possible. For Łarabał *lūsil*, Ačarjan (HAB 3: 101b) assumes contamination with PIE **plek-* ‘to weave’. Muš *listag* may be due to the influence of *loys* ‘light’. On the whole, however, a phonetic explanation seems more reasonable. It is remarkable that, in all cases, the first following consonant is the sibilant *-s-*. Thus, we may be dealing with a sound change of the type $y...s > l...s$, which is younger and is hardly related to the cases seen in *leard* and *luc*.

With this hypothetical sound development in mind, one can consider the following possible example: dial. **liz* ‘female buffalo’, in Van [Ačarean 1913: 423a] and Moks [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 225b]. NPI *liz-n-ir* is attested in a Moks version of the famous folk-song “Camt‘el” (see Šahpazean 1913: 26^{L-6} and footnote 3). The plural ending *-ner* (Van and Šatax) : *-nir* (Moks) presupposes an older NSg form with *-n* (see Ačarjan 1952: 108; M. Muradyan 1962: 85; M. Muradyan 1982: 139); cf. Van/Šatax *yezner*, Moks *iznir*, the plural of *yez* (Moks *iz*) < ClArm. *ezn* ‘bullock’. This implies that the older nominative form of the word under discussion would have been **lezn*. One wonders, then, if **lez-n* ‘buffalo’ is identical with the synonymous by-form **ye/iz* < ClArm. *ezn* ‘bullock’. Typologically, compare the above-mentioned *ystak*, which is represented in Muš by two forms next to each other: *h‘istag* and *listag* (see Bałdasaryan-T‘ap‘alc‘yan 1958: 266a). Note that here, too, the following consonant is a sibilant, although in this case it is a voiced one.

2.1.8 PIE **u*

The treatment of PIE **u* has been subject of extensive discussion: Grammont 1918: 225; Pisani 1950: 185-186; Ałabekyan 1981; 1981a; Godel 1982a; Olsen 1986; Morani 1991; Ravnæs 1991: 76-86; 1998: 52-71; Kortlandt 1993 = 2003: 102-105; Manaster Ramer/Michalove 2001.

According to Pedersen (1905: 196 = 1982: 58), the intervocalic **-w-* “erscheint als arm. *v* wo es auslautend geworden ist, sonst aber als *g*”. Note that *govem* is irrelevant since it is an Iranian loan (see s.v.). For different aspects concerning this phoneme see s.vv. *anjaw* ‘cave’, *arew/g* ‘sun’, *cung* ‘knee’, *kov* ‘cow’, *haraw* ‘south’, *harawunk* ‘arable land’, *hoviw* ‘shepherd’, *sag* ‘goose’, etc.

2.1.9 Nasals

In two cases, we find Arm. *m* from PIE **n-*: Arm. *merk* ‘naked’ : Skt. *nagná-* ‘naked’, Lith. *niúogas* ‘naked’, etc.; Arm. *magil* ‘claw’ : Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *-ὄνυχος* m. ‘talon, claw, nail’, OHG *nagal* ‘nail’, etc. (see 2.1.17.3). Since, in both cases, the PIE root contains a labiovelar, it is tempting to assume its assimilatory influence on the initial nasal: PIE **neg^w-no-* > **n^weg^w-no-* > **mekn-* > *merk* (influence of *lerk* ‘hairless; smooth’?). Note especially YAv. *mayna-* ‘naked’. The etymological details concerning these words are uncertain, however.

Moks **mžtawil*, next to **nžwatil*, is probably due to contamination of **muž* ‘fog’ and *nuatim* ‘to become dim; to faint, swoon, grow weak’ (Bible+; in dialects also **nławil*); see s.v. **muž* ‘fog’.

2.1.10 PIE **s* > Arm. *h*

This sound change (see Greppin 1975a; Ĵahukyan 1982: 39-40; Beekes 2003: 169) has taken place in Armenian, Greek, Iranian, Phrygian, Lycian (and also in Brythonic Celtic) [Szemerényi 1985; Clackson 1994: 53-54].

For the loss of internal **-s-*, see Viredaz 2000, as well as the discussion of *ariwn* ‘blood’.

2.1.11 PIE **-Ns-* > Arm. *-s* (N = any nasal)

Examples: *amis* ‘month’ vs. Lat. *mēnsis*, Gr. *μῆν*, Skt. *mās-*, etc.; *is* ‘me’ (acc.) next to gen. *im*, dat. *inj* : **h₁me-*; *mis* ‘meat’ vs. OCS *měso* ‘flesh, meat’, Goth. *mimz* ‘meat’, etc.; *us* ‘shoulder’ vs. Gr. *ὤμος*, Lat. *umerus*, Skt. *āmsa-*, etc.

All the forms of Armenian (ClArm., MidArm. and all the dialects) regularly participate in this pre-Classical development (for the relative chronology, see Kortlandt 1980: 101 = 2003: 29). Therefore, the Agulis form *yons* seems to be particularly important (see s.v. *us* ‘shoulder’).

For a later period, one finds evidence for *-nč’* > *-š*.

Davt’yan (1966: 62, cf. 425) posits a sound change *rt’* > Łarabał *š*, giving only one example: *matnašurt’n* ‘a suppurative swelling on one’s finger-tip’ > *mənnášəš*. This sound development is improbable. Next to *matnašurt’n* (lit. ‘finger-lip/edge’; attested in “Bžškaran” apud NHB 2: 215a, preserved in Van *matišurt*), there is a dialectal (Muš, Karin, T’iflis, etc.) equivalent **matnašunč’*, lit. ‘finger-breath’ (see Amatuni 1912: 465a). Ačaryan (1913: 759a) derives Łarabał *mənnášəš* from this compound. Alternatively, Łarabał *mənnášəš* may be linked with Agulis *mtnášəřž* etc., with *šurj* ‘around’ as the second member (on this, see HAB 3: 539b): **matnašurj* > **mtnášo(r)ž* > Łarabał *mənnášəš*.

Another example of the sound change *-nč’* > *-š* is *Astuacašunč’* ‘Bible’ > Aslanbek *asvajašüš* [HAB 3: 535b].

The sound change is more transparent when *-nč’* is followed by another consonant; cf. examples from Mełri [Ałayan 1954: 84], among which *bəřəšnə* from **brinč’-n-* ‘snowball-tree’, cf. also Łarabał *prěšnə* (unless one prefers to link it with Łazax, Łaradał, Agulis **broš-*, see 1.5 and especially 1.12.1).

2.1.12 The *ruki*-rule

On *veštasán* ‘sixteen’ vs. *vec* ‘six’, and *arj* ‘bear’, Meillet (1898: 280-281₁) writes: “L’ancienne prononciation chuintante de arm. *ç* issu de i.-e. *ks* (*kš* des dialectes orientaux), établie par *veštasán*, est attestée aussi par *arj* ‘ours’, cf. skr. *ṛkṣas*, gr. *ἄρκτος*; la prononciation chuintante n’a été éliminée que postérieurement au passage de la sourde à la sonore après *r*”. Pedersen (1905: 208; 1906: 432 = 1982: 70, 210; see also AčaṙLiak 6, 1971: 560-561) rejects this explanation and derives *arj* from **ṛkṣjo-*, introducing also *aĵ* ‘right’ vs. Gr. *ἄξιος* ‘worth’. Similarly, he (1906: 413 = 1982: 191) explains Arm. *-rš-* in *t’arš-* and *garš* (q.v.) as having resulted from **-rsj-*, cf. Skt. *tṛṣyati* and *hrṣyati*, respectively. Meillet (1950: 85-86; cf. also 1900c: 316; 1936: 39-40) accepts **-rsj-* > *-rš-*, but is sceptical about **-ksjo-* > *-j-*, since there is no trace of **-j-* in the cognates of the word for ‘bear’, and *aĵ* has a better etymology (see s.v.). Note that the PIE word for ‘bear’ contained **-tḱ-* rather than **-ks-*. Tabu (see 2.1.36) and/or contamination (cf. *arjn* ‘black’) may have played a role in Arm. *arj* as well.

The explanation of *-rš-* in *t’arš-* and *garš-* from **-rsj-* seems unconvincing and unnecessary. In what follows, I shall try to explain these and other cases by means of the well-known *ruki*-rule.

Let us sum up the evidence. The first case, namely *veštasán* ‘sixteen’ < **sueks-* *d(e)km* vs. *vec* ‘six’ < **sueks*, is practically the only example of the *ruki*-rule in Armenian commonly cited in Indo-European literature. Also, the following two words, *t’aršam* and *garšim*, have played some role in relevant discussions:

**t’āram* (adj.) : **t’aršam-ém(i)* (verb) ‘to wither’; for a philological discussion, see s.v.;

jaṛ vs. *garšim* (see above and s.v.); note that the IE source for *garš-* is verbal, thus the Armenian noun *garš* must be analogical after the verb *garšim* ‘to abominate, be disgusted’.

golorši, *-ea-c* ‘vapour, steam’, if from QIE **uol-HuVrs-ieh₂* ‘warm vapour’ (cf. Hitt. *uārša-* ‘fog, mist’, Gr. *έέρση* ‘dew’, etc.) > PArm. **wol-ə(w)oršiya-*; see s.v. *gol* ‘warmish, lukewarm; warmth’.

gišer ‘night’ vs. Gr. *έσπερος*, Lat. *vesper*, Lith. *vākaras*, OCS *večerъ*, etc. on the one hand, and Welsh *ucher* < **ewksero-*, Bulg. dial. (Vinga) *uščer*, on the other; perhaps contaminated with the other synonymous word: YAv. **xšapar-*, Skt. *kṣáp-*, Hitt. *išpant-* ‘night’, etc.), thus: **ueksepero-* > PArm. **we(k)še(w)erō-* > **geišero-* > *gišer*.

moš(-) ‘blackberry’, *moš-i* ‘bramble, blackberry-bush’ vs. *mor*, *mor-eni* ‘id.’, Gr. *μόρον* n. ‘black mulberry; blackberry’, *μορέα*, *-έη* f. ‘mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*’, Lat. *mōrum*, *ī*, n. ‘fruit of the black mulberry’, *mōrus*, *ī*, f. ‘black mulberry-tree’, cf. Gr. *μόρον* ‘black mulberry; blackberry’, *μορέα*, *-έη* ‘mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*’, Lat. *mōrum* ‘fruit of the black mulberry’, *mōrus* ‘black mulberry-tree’, etc.; the form *mo(r)š* is mostly found in derivatives (*moš-a-vayri* in Jeremiah 17.6, *moš-i*, etc.) and probably points to the tree/plant-name **morš-i-* derived from PArm. **mor-s-ieh₂* (see also s.vv.).

č'ir 'dried fruit' (only in a medieval glossary), č'or 'dry' (Bible+) vs. Gr. ξηρός 'dry; withered, lean; fasting' (see s.v.);

uši, *ho/uši probably 'storax-tree' and 'holm-oak', if from QIE *h₃ek-s-ieh₂- (cf. Gr. ὄζυα, -η 'beech; spear', Erzmordvin uks(o) 'elm, ash', etc.) or *HoHks- from *HoHs- (cf. Lith. úosis 'ash-tree' etc.) > PArm. *ho(k)šiya- > *hoši, and *u(k)šiya- > uši (see s.v.).

The rule did not operate in Arm. *-rs- < PIE *-rk̑-, cf. hars-n 'bride' from *pȓk̑-; see also s.vv. ors 'hunt-animal', p'esay 'bridegroom', etc.

Conclusion

On the strength of the presented evidence, I tentatively reformulate the ruki-rule in Armenian as follows: PIE *-s- following *k or *r yields Arm. -š- in post-apocopic internal pretonic or initial (or, simply, in the non-final) positions. In other words, in these positions, *-rs- and *(-)ks- yield Arm. -(r)š- and -(k)š- [in the initial position: č'-], respectively, in contrast with -ȓ- and -c̑- in the remaining positions.

Comparable data from dialects

harsanik 'wedding' > Nor Naxijewan and Sivrihisar hašnik'. N. Mkrtč'yan (1995: 210) considers this as one of the isoglosses shared by the dialects of Nor Naxijewan and Sivri-Hisar. Both are supposed to have migrated from Ani. One must also add Hačən hašnik' (also haš[n]uk 'little bride') [Gasparyan 1966: 50], Sebastia hašnik' and other derivatives, such as hašn-uk etc. [Gabikéan 1952: 329], Č'aharmahal hašnik' [Eremean 1923: 79a] and rural Ĵula hašnik' [HAB 3: 62b]. Remarkably, hars(n) 'bride' does not display the development rs > (r)š in the forms recorded in HAB 3: 62b. Č'aharmahal has hays and haš [Eremean 1923: 79a], and the latter is obviously analogical after hašnik' 'wedding'. Thus, the distribution seems to be as in the ruki-rule for CIArm., which seems to have operated only in initial or internal position.

We thus find the reflex of the ruki-rule in this word in the following areas: NW – Nor Naxijewan and Sivri-Hisar (both probably from Ani) : SW – Hačən, Sebastia : SE – Č'aharmahal, rural Ĵula (migrated from the Ayrarat region). One might assume that the operation of the ruki-rule continued in a certain area. Otherwise, we are dealing with a more recent comparable development. Compare also the distribution of the development VrV- > ž/šV in Nor Naxijewan, Sivri-Hisar, and Hačən (see s.v. erek 'three').

Note also hangoyc 'knot' : *hangu(r)st > Sebastia hankušt (see Gabikéan 1952: 329).

2.1.13 Loss of intervocalic *-t-

Alongside well-known examples, such as hayr 'father' < PIE *ph₂tēr, mayr 'mother' < *meh₂tēr etc., this development is also seen in a non-IE word with an i-stem: sayl, 'wagon; Ursa Major and Minor, Arcturus' vs. Hesychian σάτιλλα· πλείας τὸ ἄστρον (see s.v.), as was pointed out by Jahukyan (1987: 346).

2.1.14 The absence of palatalization

PIE labiovelars have been palatalized in Armenian before front vowels. The exceptions may be explained by the restoration of the velar or other circumstances, such as the preceding nasal (as in *hing* ‘five’ < PIE **penk^we*), etc. [Kortlandt 1975 = 2003: 10-12; Beekes 2003: 176-179].

An interesting case is *geṭj-k* ‘glands’ from PIE **g^{(w)h}elg^h-*; cf. Russ. *železá* etc. Beekes (2003: 177) writes: “The velar is not palatalized; was it taken from the zero grade?”. More probably, we are dealing with a restoration of the velar occlusive caused by dissimilation; in other words, the palatalization of the velar occlusive was blocked by the presence of a palatal **g^h* in the root (see Meillet 1905-06: 243-245; HAB 1: 535; Ačařyan 1952: 79; Ĵahukyan 1967: 196; 1982: 216₇₅; Kortlandt 1975: 43-44 = 2003: 10-11)¹⁵⁹.

If related with Skt. *kaśikā-* ‘Ichneumonweibchen’ or ‘weasel’ and *káśa-* ‘weasel’, *ak* ‘is’ ‘weasel’ derives from **Hkek-ih₂-* and shows a similar depalatalization: **k* - *k̂* > *k* - *s* instead of *č* - *s*.

The rule seems also to function with the affricates originated from palatalization of dentals, cf. Arm. *gēṣ*, *o*-stem ‘moist’ (Bible+; several dialects) from QIE **g^weid^h-io-*, cf. Russ. *židkij* etc. ‘liquid, watery’ (unless one assumes *o*-grade form for Armenian). In the light of this example, I propose to derive Arm. dial. **keč* ‘-i’ ‘birch’ (q.v.) from QIE **g^wet-iV-*, cf. Lat. *betula* ‘birch’, Welsh *bedwen* ‘id.’, etc. (from PIE **g^wetu-* ‘resin’, cf. Skt. *jatu-* n. ‘lac, gum’ etc.).

The absence of palatalization may be due to the onomatopoetic nature of certain words. A probable example is **geṭ-*, *geṭ-geṭ-* ‘to sing’ (P’awstos Buzand, Hexaemeron, etc.) from PIE **g^hel-*, cf. OIc. *gala* ‘to call, sing’, OHG *galan* ‘to sing’, etc. Compare Arm. dial. onomatopoetic **gl-gl-*, referring to water or laughing (see Amatuni 1912: 135a; Ačařean 1913: 232b).

Arm. *mak* ‘i’ ‘ewe’ is perhaps of onomatopoetic origin (see Olsen 1999: 808). Arm. *gerdastan*, *a*-stem ‘body of servants and captives; possessions; estate, landed property’ (Bible+) has been derived from PIE **g^herd^h-*, cf. Skt. *grhá-* m. ‘house, residence’ (RV+), YAv. *garəda-* m. ‘house of daēvic beings’, Goth. *gards* m. ‘house, housekeeping’, etc. The absence of palatalization of the initial guttural is unexplained; one may treat the Armenian form as an Iranian loanword.

Further, see s.v.v. *keam* ‘to live’, *ker-* ‘to eat’, *kin* ‘woman, wife’, *kiw* ‘tree pitch’, *k’erem* ‘to scratch’.

2.1.15 Stops

The PIE (labio)velars yield palatovelars in Armenian in a position after the vowel **u* (see Meillet 1892a). This holds also for the secondary **u* which has resulted through anticipation (or metathesis) of the labial element of a labiovelar (see 2.1.27.1). For a

¹⁵⁹ Ačařyan (1906-08; AčařLiak 6, 1971: 542; 1952: 79-80) adduced some dialectal parallels to this dissimilatory development: *j(r)atāc* ‘-k’ ‘water-mill’ > Aslanbek *k’atašk*; *č’orek* ‘šabt’i ‘Wednesday’ > Van *k’örök’əšpāt* and *č’örök’əšpāt*. He assumes that the palatals *j* and *č* have turned into their velar correspondent *k* through dissimilatory influence of *š*. However, an assimilatory influence of *-k* seems more likely and simpler (an alternative mentioned but rejected by Ačařyan himself).

further discussion and references, see s.vv. *alawsunk* ‘Pleiades’, *acut* ‘coal’, *araws* ‘virgin soil’, *awcanem* ‘to anoint’, *awj* ‘snake’, **boyc-*, *bucanem* ‘to feed’, *boys* ‘plant’, *loys* ‘light’, *luc* ‘yoke’.

2.1.16 Initial **H-*

2.1.16.1 PIE **HV-* (H = any laryngeal, V = any vowel)

Meillet (1936: 38) did not operate with PIE laryngeals and therefore treated the initial Armenian *h-* vs. the vocalic anlaut in PIE as secondary. Similarly sceptical is Benveniste (1969, 1: 224) who treats the initial *h-* of Arm. *han* ‘grandmother’ and *haw* ‘grandfather’, albeit corresponding to Hitt. *h-*, as “une aspiration secondaire due à un phénomène récent”.

As has been noticed first by Austin (1942: 22-23), the initial *h-* of Arm. *han* ‘grandmother’, *haw* ‘grandfather’, *hoviw* ‘shepherd’ etc. alongside the Hittite equivalents should be treated as a direct reflex of PIE laryngeals. This view has been advocated and developed by a number of scholars: Winter 1965: 102-103; Ĵahukyan 1967b: 66; 1994: 14; Greppin 1973; 1981c: 120-121; Polomé 1980; Kortlandt 1983: 12-15; 1984; Beekes 1988: 76; 2003: 179-183; etc. According to Kortlandt (ibid.), **h₂e-* and **h₃e-* yielded Arm. *ha-* and *ho-*, respectively, whereas any laryngeal followed by **-o-* has been dropped. I studied the problems of Armenian laryngeals and the initial aspiration in the classical language as well as in Eastern peripheral dialects such as Łarabał and Goris in my unpublished master thesis, H. Martirosyan 1991.

Nowadays, a number of Indo-Europeanists still treat the Armenian evidence with reservation (see Lindeman 1982: 17-18; 1987: 34; Mayrhofer 1986: 132₁₄₂, 141; Szemerényi 1996: 126) or do not mention it at all, considering the Hittite *h-* to be the only consonantal reflex of the PIE laryngeals, e.g. Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 203, 206; Schmitt (Šmitt) 1988: 23; etc.

For an overview and a discussion of the problem, see Winter 1965; Greppin 1975b; 1988; Polomé 1980. See further s.vv. *hayc* ‘em’ ‘to ask, supplicate, demand’, *han* ‘grandmother’, *hask* ‘ear of corn’, *hat* ‘grain’, *harawunk* ‘sowing, sowing-field, arable land’, *haw* ‘grandfather’, **haw-* ‘river’ (see s.v. *getar-*), *hoyn* ‘cornel’, *hoviw* ‘shepherd’ and *hot* ‘smell, odour’. In some cases, traces of *h-* can be found in later literature and dialects, see e.g. s.vv. *and* ‘cornfield’, *arawr* ‘plough’, etc.

The absence of an expected initial *h-* in some cases may be due to time constructions with *z-* and *y-*, and generalization of the zero-grade of the oblique stem; see e.g. s.vv. **atj-* ‘darkness, twilight’, *ayg* ‘morning’, *ayc* ‘visit, inspection’, etc.

The assumption that Arm. *x-* and *k-* are other reflexes of the PIE laryngeals is untenable. An example is Arm. *ozni* ‘hedgehog’, which has dialectal by-forms with initial *k-* and *x-*: *kozni*, *xozni*. It has been suggested that the anlaut of these forms reflects an Indo-European laryngeal, which is lost everywhere. This is highly improbable since: (1) the regular outcome of **h₂-* and **h₃-* is Armenian *h-*; (2) Gr. *ἐχῖνος* shows that we are dealing with **h₁-* which is regularly lost even in Armenian and Anatolian; (3) the solution can be much simpler: I think the initial *k-* and *x-* are

due to contamination with other “culturally” related animal names, namely *kuz* ‘marten’ and *xoz* ‘pig’, cf. English *hedgehog* : *hog*.

2.1.16.2 PArm. **(h)o-* > dial. *fo-*

In a few ClArm. words with initial *o-* or *ho-* one finds dialectal forms with **fo-*: (*(h)ogi* ‘soul; spirit’, *hoł* ‘earth, ground’, *hot* ‘smell’, *hor* ‘pit’, *ort* ‘calf’, *ors* ‘hunt’ (see H. Muradyan 1982: 267-276). One may add *hoyn* ‘cornel’.

Ačaryan (2003: 106-107) notes that this development occurs in monosyllables and is conditioned by the vowel *o*. He (AčarHLPatm 2, 1951: 411) correctly derives the form **fort* ‘calf’ (see s.v. ClArm. *ort* ‘calf’) from **hort*.

H. Muradyan (ibid., espec. 274-275) assumes the opposite direction (*o-* > *vo-* > *fo-*), explicitly referring to the devoicing process. It is not clear, however, why this process took place in a few words only and did not affect *otn* ‘foot’, *orj* ‘male’ and many others. Also, the reason of this devoicing and its distribution are unclear. If one tries to relate this initial devoicing to the consonant shift *b/d/g* > *p/t/k*, then it would be unclear why the development *o-* > *vo-* > *fo-* occurred in a dialect such as Ararat which does not show consonant shift, and why this would not happen to Van, Łarabał and others, which did participate in the consonant shift. It is remarkable that *ort* ‘calf’ yielded Kak‘avaberd *hɔ/urt* in three villages and *vært* only in Agarak, whereas Agarak systematically displays the consonant shift, i.e. devoicing (see H. Muradyan 1967: 65-67).

Of the cited examples, two go back to PIE **h₃e-* (*hot* ‘smell’, *hoyn* ‘cornel’), one probably to **io-* (*ors* ‘hunt, game’), one to **po-* (*ort* ‘calf’ vs. *ordi* ‘sun etc.’), and the rest are etymologically uncertain. In view of reliable cases which do not display *fo-* forms in dialects such as *ot(n)* ‘foot’ < PIE **pod-*, etc., and, in particular, *ordi* < PIE **porti-o-* (etymologically related with *ort* ‘calf’), I assume that the development *o-* > *vo-* > *fo-* has taken place only in words with old *ho-* (from **h₃e-*, perhaps also **io-*?) and did not affect those with *o-* from PIE **po-*, **Ho-*, **so-*.

An exception is *ort* ‘calf’ (dial. **hort* and **fort*). Since the etymologically related *ordi* (< PIE **porti-o-*) does not have an aspirated *-t*, nor appears with *ho-* or *fo-* in dialects, I suggest to examine the problem of **h/fort* within the context of the aspirated *-t*, see s.v. *ort*. See also s.v. *hoł* ‘earth’.

Among other cases, note *hog* ‘pain, grief, care’ (Bible) > **fog*, *ogi* and *hog-i* ‘spirit, soul’ (both Bible+) > **fogi* [H. Muradyan 1982: 268f] vs. the etymologically related *hov* ‘cold’, with no *fo-* forms. Whatever the ultimate origin of these words (cf. also *hewam* ‘to breathe heavily’), the absence of *fo-* forms in the case of *hov* is easily explained by labial dissimilation (see Ačaryan 2003: 106-107). These words possibly derive from **peu-*, cf. Lith. *pūsti* ‘to blow’, etc. (see HAB 3: 89-90). The form *ogi* would not display *fo-* forms for two reasons: (1) it is disyllabic; (2) its anlaut would be **po-*; cf. the cases *otn* ‘foot’ and *ordi* ‘son’ never displaying *fo-* forms. One can assume that *hog* and *hogi* obtained the *h-* from the verb *hewam*, and this secondary *ho-* yields *fo-* in relevant dialects. Note that the etymology is not yet well established, and *hog* is semantically remote.

I conclude that the original distribution is as follows: PIE **po-* > Arm. *o-* (not *ho-*) vs. PArm. **ho-* (from e.g. PIE **h₃e-*) > *fo-*. Cases with **po-* > *fo-* like (*h*)*ort* ‘calf’ are exceptional/uncertain and may be explained by analogical processes, see e.g. s.v. *ort* ‘calf’.

For a phonetic discussion of the development *ho-* > *fo-*, I would like to mention a unique case of the same development *h* > *f* in auslaut¹⁶⁰: Arm. *srah* ‘hall’ (Bible+) > Zeyt’un *սոյոփ, սորոփ*, vs. *srah* in Լարաթ, Ararat, etc., and *srax* in Muš, Moks, Salmast, etc. [HAB 4: 281-282], of which Ačařyan (2003: 108, 338) offers no explanation. Since the only dialect showing the development is Zeyt’un, where, unlike in the other dialects, the vowel *-a-* regularly yielded *-o-*, one can reconstruct the following development: *srah* > Zeyt’un **sroh* > *սոյոփ*. Here again, the sound change *h* > *f* may be conditioned by the neighbouring labial vowel *o*, which, in this case, precedes the *-h*. Note, however, many counter-examples in Ačařyan 2003: 108.

2.1.17 Prothetic vowel

2.1.17.1 Preliminaries

The so-called “prothetic vowel”, viz. Gr. *á-* (and *ó-*) : Arm. *a-*, and Gr. *é-* : Arm. *e-* vs. zero in other languages, is now interpreted as a vocalized reflex of PIE initial laryngeal followed by a consonant. It has been generally assumed that Armenian, as Greek, represents a triple reflex¹⁶¹.

For the material and discussion I refer to Audouin 1892; Meillet 1927; Bonfante 1937: 19; Hovdhaugen 1968; Beekes 1975b: 428; 1991: 237; Considine 1978-79; Muller 1984; Olsen 1984; 1985; 1988-89; Peters 1986: 377-378; Beekes 1987b; Picard 1989; Ravnæs 1991: 16-26; as well as the literature cited in 2.1.16.1. For a discussion of dialectal data, see Ałayan 1958: 67-72. See also under relevant entries. Here I would like to draw attention to some considerations.

2.1.17.2 PIE **h₁l-* > Arm. *l-*

lanj, *a-stem* ‘breast’ (< ‘lungs’) < QIE **h₁lng^{wh}-i(h₁)-eh₂-*, cf. Gr. *ἐλαχύς* ‘small, short, mean, little’, *ἐλαφρός* ‘light (in weight)’, OIc. *lunga* ‘lung’, etc.;

lerk ‘hairless’, dial. ‘smooth’ : *o-tork* ‘smooth, polished’ vs. cf. Mlr. *lerg* f. ‘sloping expanse, plain, surface’ < **lergā*, *less-lergg* ‘pasture’, Nlr. *learg* ‘a plain; field’, etc. (q.v.).

If the etymology of *lanj* is correct, we may be dealing with PIE **h₁lV-* > Arm. *lV-*, in other words, loss of initial **h₁-* before **l-* + a vowel. The connection of *lerk/o-tork* with Celtic, albeit often met with scepticism, cannot be excluded. There is no direct evidence for an initial laryngeal here. A PIE initial **l-*, however, yields Arm. *l-*, as is clear from *loys* ‘light’, *lusin* ‘moon’, etc. This implies that *lerk* : *o-tork* points to **Hle/org^(w)-*. It is theoretically possible that **h₁le-*, with a front vowel in the root, yields Arm. **(ə)lV-*, whereas in the form with *o*-grade the shwa is not lost

¹⁶⁰ Typologically compare Alb. final *-h* > *-f* in many dialects (M. de Vaan, p.c.).

¹⁶¹ Sceptical: Lindeman 1990.

and is assimilated to the root vowel. Compare Arm. *orcam* ‘to vomit’ < **orucam* vs. Gr. *ἐρεῦγομαι*, from **h₁reug-*. For this assimilation, see below.

2.1.17.3 PIE **h₃NV-* > PArm. **oNV-* > *(*u*)*m-Ŵ-*

As is well known, PIE initial **h₃nV-* yields Arm. **anV-* (through **o* > *a* in an open syllable), cf. *anēc-k-* ‘curse’ vs. Gr. *ὀνειδος* n. ‘reprimand, abuse’, Lith. *niedėti* ‘to despise’, etc.

On the other hand, there are two words which, in my view, may point to a development PIE **h₃NV-* > PArm. **oNV-* > *(*u*)*m-Ŵ-*, if the nasal is **m*, whether original or secondary:

Arm. *mēg*, *o-* or *a-*-stem ‘mist, fog’ < **h₃meig^h-o-* or **h₃meig^h-eh₂-*, cf. dial. **mglim* ‘to cloud’ vs. Gr. *ομίχλη* ‘fog’, OCS *mogla* ‘mist, haze’, Lith. *miqlà* ‘fog’, Dutch dial. *miggelen* ‘to drizzle’. I do not subscribe to the theory that the Armenian word is an Iranian loan (see s.v. for a discussion).

Arm. *magil* ‘claw’ vs. Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *-vxoç* m. ‘talon, claw, nail’, OHG *nagal* ‘nail’, etc. Perhaps: QIE **h₃nog^{wh}-ōl-eh₂-* (a coll. form, based perhaps on an old HD nom. **-ōl*, cf. s.vv. *acut* ‘coal’ and *aseñ* ‘needle’) > PArm. **onog^wula-* > **on^wag^wul(a)-* > **umagúl*, obl. **mag(u)l-á-*, with the regular developments **oN-* > *uN-* and *-o-* > *-a-* (on the latter, see 2.1.3). The shift **n* > *m* may be due to assimilatory influence of the labiovelar in the following syllable, cf. Toch **mekwā* : *A maku*, B *mekwa* ‘nails’ (see Adams 1999: 467). A similar assimilation can also be seen in *merk* ‘naked’ vs. **neg^wno-*, perhaps also in *mutⁿ* ‘dark; darkness’, if from PIE **nok^wt-* ‘night’.

The other Armenian reflex of the same PIE word, namely *etungn* ‘nail’, may be explained as follows: **h₃nog^{hw}-* > **onu(n)g^w-* > *(*u*)*tung-* (nasal dissimilation and loss of the pretonic vowel) > *e-tungn*, with a regular *e-* prothesis before the initial *t-*.

This material seems to lead to the following tentative conclusion: (1) **h₁lV-* (where *-V-* is a non-labial vowel) > PArm. **-elV-* > **ilV-* > *lV-*; (2) **h₃m/n^wV-* > PArm. **omV-* > **umV-* > *mV-*. This evidence, together with the contrast between e.g. Arm. *erek(-oy)* ‘evening’ : Gr. *ἔρεβος*, Goth. *riqis*, etc. (PIE **h₁reg^w-e/os-*) and Arm. *arew* ‘sun’ : Skt. *ravi-* ‘sun, sun-god’, cf. Hitt. *haruḫanai-* ‘to become bright, to dawn’ (PIE **h₂reu-i-*), may be treated in terms of the triple reflex of the laryngeals in Armenian.

2.1.17.4 Prothetic vowel *a-* with a labial vowel in the root

The vocalic reflex of the PIE initial laryngeal appears in Armenian as *e-* or *a-*. Note the contrast *erek* ‘evening’ : *arew* ‘sun’ above. In both cases, the root vowel is **e-*, and the reflexes of the laryngeals **h₁-* and **h₂-* are distinct. In contrast, the real prothetic vowel (that is, an initial vowel of no etymological value) is mostly *e-* if the root contains *-a-*, cf. e.g. *erkan* ‘hand-mill’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects) from PIE **g^wr(e)h₂-n-*: Lith. *gìrna* ‘millstone’, OCS *žrěny*, cf. Skt. *grávan-* ‘pressing-stone’, etc.; *etbayr* ‘brother’ < PIE **b^hreh₂tēr* ‘id.’. This is corroborated by numerous Iranian loans, cf. Arm. *erang* ‘colour, dye’ (Bible+) vs. MPers. *rang* ‘colour, dye’; further, *erak*, *eram*, *eran-k-*, *erasan*, all from Iranian forms with initial *r-* (see HAB s.vv.).

On the other hand, the prothetic vowel is *a-* if the word contains a labial vowel or diphthong:

aṛu ‘brook, etc.’ from PIE **sru-* (cf. Greppin 1980a: 97, who assumes **e-ṛu-* > *a-ṛu*, with “erratic **e* > *a*”) and *aṛog-* ‘to water, wet, sprinkle, irrigate’ from PIE **srou-* ‘to strem, flow’; see s.v. Better attested is the variant *oṛog(an)em*, which, as well as *oroč-* ‘to chew, ruminant’ (cf. Skt. *rādati* ‘to gnaw, bite, scratch’, Lat. *rōdere* ‘to gnaw’) and *orcam* ‘to vomit’ (vs. Gr. *ἐρεΐσθαι*) can be explained by assimilation. Further: *artasu-k-* ‘tears’ from **drakū-* (q.v.). Note also *arawt* ‘pasturing’ (q.v.).

Here again, the same phenomenon can be observed in Iranian loans: *aroyr*, *i*-stem ‘brass’ (Bible, Ephrem) from Iran. **rōδ*, cf. MPers., NPers. *rōy* ‘copper, brass’, Skt. *lohā-* m. ‘reddish metal’, etc.; cf. also Georg. *rvali* ‘copper, brass’, which, according to Ačāryan (HAB 1: 331b), is borrowed from Armenian.¹⁶²

Further: *araws*, *arawš* ‘bustard’, if from Iran. **rūš* ‘wild sheep’.¹⁶³

2.1.18 PIE **p/t/k* + **H*

2.1.18.1 PIE **kH* > Arm. *x* vs. **k* > Arm. *k*; **kH* > *c* vs. **k* > *s*

Arm. *xaxank* ‘loud laughter’ (Ephrem+) next to Skt. *kākhati* ‘to laugh’, Gr. *καχάζω*, OCS *xoxotati* ‘to laugh loudly’, and *c’ax* ‘branch’ (Geoponica, etc.; widespread in dialects) next to Skt. *śākhā-* f. (RV+) ‘branch, twig’, are considered to represent PIE **k^h* [Meillet 1894b: 294; 1936: 35; 1950: 78-83]. For a discussion on voiceless aspirates see Hiersche 1964; Greppin 1984a; Elbourne 2000.

This view can hardly be maintained since the reconstruction of PIE aspirated unvoiced series is generally abandoned (see, however, Elbourne 2000). Also, the first example clearly has expressive character (see Bomhard 1979: 73; Beekes 1995: 132, 139, 224). Greppin (1981b: 5) notes that the word is more likely to be onomatopoetic rather than from PIE **kh-* or **kH-*.

Another onomatopoetic formation with *-x-* is *baxem* ‘to beat (said of breast, wave, etc.); to knock (at a door); to strike’, also reduplicated *babax-* (both Bible+); compare Laz and Megr. *bax(-)* ‘to beat’, as well as Russ. *bac*, *babax(-)*, Engl. *bang*, etc., all of onomatopoetic origin (see s.v.).

As to *c’ax*, which in some dialects (Łarabał, Agulis, Lori, etc.) also has a form with *-k* instead of *-x*, we are rather dealing with the development **kH-* > Arm. *-x-*. The alternants *c’ak* and *c’ax* probably reflect nom. **-k-eh₂-* and gen. **-k-h₂-ós*, respectively (see s.v.).

On **skH-* > Arm. *š* see 2.1.22.3.

The PIE palatovelar **k^h*, the regular outcome of which is Arm. **s*, is sometimes reflected as *c*. In these cases scholars often posit an *s*-mobile, despite its absence in cognate forms. I alternatively propose to consider a sound change **kH* > Arm. *c*.

¹⁶² Greppin (1980a: 98) points out that the expected form is **e-r-*.

¹⁶³ The rule seems in a way comparable with the dependence of the reflex of ClArm. *ere-* in the Ĵula dialect on the vowel of the third syllable, as is formulated by Ačāryan (1940: 56-57): *ereCa-* > (*h*)*areCa-* vs. *ereCo/u-* > (*h*)*araCo/u-*.

For a discussion see s.vv. *c'ax* 'branch' (assimilatory influence of *x* ?), *c'ac* 'low', *c'ank/g* 'hedge, fence', *c'awł(un)* 'stem, stalk', *c'ir* 'onager, wild ass', *c'urt* 'cold'.

2.1.18.2 PIE **tH* and **pH*

A similar development may be posited for **tH* and **pH*, although the material is not conclusive; see s.vv. *analut* 'deer', *t'arp* 'b' 'fishing-basket', *yalt* 'broad', *ort* 'calf', *p'ul* 'fall, ruins', as well as 2.2.2.6, and 2.3.1 (on the suffix *-t'*).

2.1.19 PIE **-uH(s)m* > Arm. *-ukn*

Kortlandt (1985b: 9 = 2003: 57; see also Beekes 2003: 196) derives Arm. *jukn* 'fish' and *mukn* 'mouse' from PIE AccSg **dḡ^huH-m* and **muHs-m* respectively (with loss of **-s-* in *mukn*), assuming that "the laryngeal was oralized before the syllabic nasal" and is reflected as glottalic *-k-*. For literature and discussion of this problem, see Winter 1965: 104-105; Lindeman 1987: 98. Another possible case is, according to Kortlandt (1985b: 10-11; 1986: 42 = 2003: 58-59, 71), *kṛunk* 'crane' if it reflects a metathesized AccSg **gruHnm* (cf. OHG *krani/uh* 'id.').

Given that the material is scarce, and that the suffix *-kn* was widespread in OArm. (see 2.3.1), one may interpret *jukn* and *mukn* merely as **ju-* + *-kn* and **mu(h)-* + *-kn*. For *kṛunk*, see s.v.

Kortlandt (2003: 59) points out that "the laryngeal was not oralized in **-iHm*, as is clear from the original accusative *min* of *mi* 'one'".

2.1.20 PIE **-CHC-*

The development of the PIE internal laryngeals in Armenian is much debated, see Clackson 1994: 36-41, etc.

Listing words of which some show *-a-* as a reflex of a laryngeal (e.g., *arawr* 'plough' etc.) whereas the others (*dustr* 'daughter', *armukn* 'elbow', etc.) show a zero reflex, Greppin (1988: 75-76) concludes: "I see no systematic explanation for this contradiction". Commenting on this conclusion, Lindeman (1989: 283) writes: "So we are left wondering whether *arawr* 'must' reflect IE. **A(e)rO-trom* [= **h₂(e)rh₃-trom* (HM)], or whether it might not rather be compared to Lat. *arātrum*" (with a reference to Meillet 1936: 32). But Lat. *arātrum* is based on the verb *arāre* (see Schrijver 1991: 108). According to Lindeman (1982: 40-41), Lat. *arāre* and the PArm. unattested **arā-* may reflect an iterative in **-ā-* with zero grade in the root syllable: **h₂rH-eh₂-ye-*.

According to Beekes (1988: 77; 2003: 192-193; see also Kortlandt 2003: 120), the laryngeal was vocalized in the first syllable and before a cluster. He explains the counter-example of *harawunk* 'arable land' (q.v.) as a result of analogy. There seem to exist more examples, however: *haraw* 'south' from **prHuo-*; *yolov* 'many' and *alawunk* 'Pleiades' from **p(o)lh₁u-*; etc. (see s.vv.). For the assimilation involved in *haraw*, *yolov* and others, see 2.1.23. The rule of Beekes, then, can be reformulated as follows: the internal laryngeal was vocalized before a cluster and before a resonant, and was lost before a single stop.

See also s.vv. **and-* ‘door-frame’, *anjaw* ‘cave’, *armukn* ‘elbow’, *barti* ‘poplar’, *kardam* ‘to call, recite’.

Olsen (1999: 778, 808) assumes **-lh₁C-* > Arm. *-oloC-* when a labial **p* or labiovelar **k^w* precedes the sonant. Her examples, however, are not convincing. The derivations of *holov* ‘rolling’ from **k^wlh₁-ti-* (cf. Skt. *cūrti-* ‘moving’) and *yolov* from the zero-grade **-p_lh₁b^hi* (cf. Skt. *pūrbhis* ‘in Fülle’) are doubtful because the internal laryngeal seems to regularly drop in the position before a stop (see above), and the developments **k^w-* > Arm. *h-* and **-h₁ti-* > Arm. *-Vw-* are uncertain.

More probably, *yolov* reflects **polh₁u-s* (cf. Gr. *πολύς* ‘much’). The IE etymology of *olorn* ‘pea, been; globule’ (old heteroclitic **k^wlh₁-r-n-* from **k^welh₁-* ‘to twist, turn’; see also op. cit. 139) combining with *olor* ‘twisting’ should be rejected since the plant-name certainly is a Semitic loan or Medit.-NEast. cultural word, and *olor* is probably of a different origin. Uncertain is also the interpretation of *holonem* ‘to collect, gather, assemble’ as a denominative from **p_lh₁no-* ‘full’ since *holon-* is a later and poorly attested derivation from ClArm. *hoyl* ‘group’ (q.v.).

2.1.21 PIE **k̂* > Arm. *š* when followed by **-u-* (or **-u-*)

The regular reflex of PIE **k̂u* is considered to be Arm *š*, see s.vv. *ēš* ‘donkey’, *šun* ‘dog’, etc., though next to this there are also examples with *sk*, viz. *skesur* ‘mother-in-law’, *skund* ‘dog’, q.v.; see Scheftelowitz 1904-05, 1: 290-292; Pedersen 1905: 197-198; 1906: 422 = 1982: 59-60, 200; Lidén 1911; Grammont 1918: 252; Meillet 1936: 50-51; Bonfante 1937: 21; Schmitt 1972-74: 40; Godel 1975: 84-85; Kortlandt 1976: 92, 96-97; 1980: 99, 104; 1986: 39; 1988: 72, 73; 1989: 45 = 2003: 2, 6, 27-28, 31, 69, 84, 86, 89-90; Greppin 1978c: 119-122 (assuming a Luwian origin, cf. 1984: 92; for Luwian see Oshiro 1989; Oettinger 1994: 74-75); de Lamberterie 1978: 263, 263₁₀₆ with references to older literature; Morani 1981: 5; Ĵahukyan 1982: 75, 218₁₀₇; Ravnæs 1991: 166-168; Alabekyan 1998: 56-58; Beekes 2003: 209, 211; Viredaz 2003: 68₃₈.

If one accepts the appurtenance of *skund* to the PIE word for ‘dog’ (cf. Arm. *šun* ‘dog’) and the derivation of *hask*, *i*-stem ‘ear of corn’ from QIE **h₂ek̂-u-ih₂-* (> PArm. **hask-i-*, see s.v.), the following distribution could be assumed: PIE **k̂u* and **k̂u* > Arm. *š* and *sk*, respectively. In this case, Arm. *ēš*, *o*-stem and *u*-stem ‘ass’ may reflect an original PIE *u*-stem: **h₁ek̂-u*. This is, however, highly hypothetical¹⁶⁴.

2.1.22 Clusters

2.1.22.1 PIE **-Tj-* (T = any dental stop)

According to Pedersen (1906: 396-397 = 1982: 174-175): **-tj-* > *-č-*, **-dj-* > *-č-*, **-d^hi-* > *-j-*. This is shown e.g. by the following examples:

¹⁶⁴ Beside ClArm. *hask* ‘ear of corn’, the dialects of the Van group have **hašk* > *xašk*, with an unexplained *-š*. If one accepts the developments PIE **k̂u* > Arm. *sk* vs. **k̂u* > *š*, the *-š* of **hašk*, unless due to influence of Pers. *xūša* ‘ear of corn’, may be explained as follows: PIE nom. **h₂ék̂-(ē/ō)u* : gen. **h₂k̂-u-ós* (and/or **h₂ek̂-u-ih₂-*) > PArm. **hašu* vs. **(h)ask-* > *hask* and **hašk*. Of course, this is highly hypothetical, too.

gēj ‘moist’ < **g^{wh}e/oid^h-jo-* vs. cf. Russ. *židkij*, SCr. *židak*, etc. ‘liquid, watery’; *koč^{em}* ‘to call, invite’ < **g^wot-je-* vs. Goth. *qīpan* etc.; *mēj* ‘middle’ < **med^h-jo-* vs. Lat. *medius* etc.; see s.vv., as well as s.v. *oročam* ‘to chew, ruminate’. For more examples and discussion, see Jahukyan 1982: 60-62; Greppin 1993; Kortlandt 1994 = 2003: 104-106.

This sound development may also apply to PArm. affricates. See the following entry.

2.1.22.2 PArm. *-cĭ- > -č-, *-jĭ > -j-

Possible examples: *koškoč^{em}* < **koč-koč^{em}* ‘to beat, break’ < **koc-koc-je-mi*, from *koc-* ‘to beat; to lament by beating one’s chest’, possibly a reduplicated present in *o*-grade with the present suffix *-*je-* (see 2.2.6.1);

Further, nom. **wánj-ōi-* > Arm. **ganj-u(i)* < *ganj*, *u*-stem and *i*-stem ‘store, treasury, buried treasure; belly, entrails, interior’; gen. **unĭ-jō-* > *unĭ* ‘bottom, depth; buried treasure, store, barn’ (see 1.12.6).¹⁶⁵

2.1.22.3 PIE *sk- > Arm. c-, PIE *skH- > Arm. š-

Next to PIE **kH* > Arm. *x* (2.1.18.1) and the well-known development PIE **sk* > Arm. > *c* (see Meillet 1936: 32; Beekes 2003: 198), one may also consider a sound change PIE **skH-* > Arm. *š-*. For a discussion, see s.vv. *xayt* ‘sting, bite’, *šant* ‘lightning, thunderbolt, spark’, *šet* ‘slanting, crooked, oblique’, *šert* ‘split wood, piece of wood, splinter’, *sxal* ‘mistake, failure; crime’, etc.

2.1.22.4 PArm. *-cC- > -sC-

Arm. *kaskac* ‘doubt, fear’ (Bible+; several dialects; in Łarabał and Ararat: *kackac*) derives from **kac-kac*, a reduplication of **kac-*, probably found in *karcem* ‘to assume, doubt’ [HAB 2: 533-534]. The phonetic change -*ck-* > -*sk* is trivial and can help to reinterpret and understand some formations and etymologies.

Ararat, Lori, Č’enkiler, Van *pspt-al* ‘to shine’, Ararat, Łarabał *pspt-in tal* ‘to shine’ (see Ačārean 1913: 929-930, without etymology). The root seems to be **poł* ‘fiery coal’ (Łarabał; see Ačārean 1913: 919b), cf., perhaps, *pał-* ‘shine’ [HAB 4: 13a, 14-15], *p’atp’alim*, *p’ot(p’ot)em* ‘to shine’ [HAB 4: 476], and, perhaps, dial. **pl-pl-al* ‘to shine’ (see Ačārean 1913: 914a). The first part of the compound, namely **ps-*, may be identical with Ararat, Łarabał, T’iflis etc. **pēc* ‘spark’, cf. Van *pc-ar* ‘spark’ [Ačārean 1913: 908]; cf. also *payc-ar* ‘shiny, clear, splended’ (Bible+; dial.) [HAB 4: 17-18]. We arrive at **p(e/a)c-poł-*.

Compounds of this semantic sphere containing (almost) synonymous roots are common; cf. **kayc-u-poł-un* (Łarabał *kəcəpōtun* [Ačārean 1913: 545a], Goris *kəcəpu/ōtun* [Margaryan 1975: 414a]) ‘fiery’, comprising *kayc* ‘spark’ and the very

¹⁶⁵ In view of Skt. *aśva-* ‘horse’ > *aśvatarā-* ‘mule’, ‘a horse, the one of the two’, one could derive Arm. *jori* ‘mule’ from *ji*, *o*-stem ‘horse’: PArm. *ji-yo-* ‘horse’ + suffix -*or-*, or perhaps even *-*tor-*, as in the above-mentioned Sanskrit form (note that *-*oto-* > -*o-* is regular in Armenian, cf. č’ork ‘four’ etc.) + the suffix -*i* which is frequent in animal-names such as *ayci* ‘goat’, *mari* ‘female bird’, *mak’i* ‘ewe’, etc. Thus: **j(i)ori* > *jori*.

same **poł* ‘fiery coal’; Ganjak *pecin-krakin anel* (*pec* ‘spark’ and *krak* ‘fire’) [Ačārean 1913: 908a]; etc. If this etymology is correct, Xian, Č‘arsančag *psal* ‘to shine’ (especially of eyes; cf. also *ps(ps)-ik* ‘eye’) [Ačārean 1913: 929b] should be treated as a back-formation based on **ps-pVł-* < **pc-pVł-*. Van *ps-pet* ‘eye-light’ (see Ačārean 1913: 929b) can be seen, then, as an intermediary between the semantics of *psal* ‘to shine’ (of eyes) and the formation of *ps-pt-al* ‘to shine’.

Arabkir, Polis, Karin etc. *kas-karmir* ‘entirely red’ (see Ačārean 1913: 553b; HayLezBrbBar 3, 2004: 49a) is treated by Vaux (1998: 242-244) as a fixed coda reduplication. I tentatively propose to treat *kas-karmir* as a compound of the type discussed above: *ka(y)c* ‘spark’ + *karmir* ‘red’ = **kac-karmir* > **kas-karmir*.

Other examples (e.g. Nor Naxiĵewan *mos-məř* ‘strictly blue’, see Tigranean 1892: 115; Amatuni 1912: 489a) may be analogical or due to Turkish influence, cf. the report of Andrea Scala presented at the Workshop “Cultural, linguistic and ethnological interrelations in and around Armenia” in Michaelbeuern, July 4th to 7th, 2007.

2.1.22.5 PIE (and/or substratum) **sCV-* > Arm. *sV-*

For examples and discussion I refer to Lidén 1933: 50-52, Ĵahukyan 1967: 214-215, and HAB s.vv. *san*, *sandut*, *sareak*, *sunkn*. See also my treatments s.vv. *sunkn* ‘mushroom’ (cf. Gr. *σπόγγος* ‘sponge, tonsil’), *sandut-k* ‘ladder, stairs’, *surb* ‘pure; holy’.

It is difficult to determine whether we are dealing with metathesis **sp-* > **ps-* > **s-* (cf. Lidén ibid.) or merely **spV-* > **s(p)V-*.

A similar alternation is found in Iranian, although in this case the starting point is PIE **k̑u-*: SWIran. *s-* vs. Iran. *sp-* (see Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 12-13, 39; OsnIranJaz-Sr 1981: 29₈, 174; Schmitt 1983: 80-81; Abaev 1985: 12; Ĵahukyan 1987: 562). This is reflected in Iranian loans into Armenian, e.g. *sandaramet-k* ‘underworld’, also as a theonym: *Spandaramet* (Bible+); borrowed from Iranian, cf. Pahl. *Spandarmad* ‘earth goddess’ [HAB 4: 172-173; Russell 1987: 324-329].

Next to *spah* and *spay* ‘army’ (borrowed from Iranian, cf. Pahl. *spāh*, NPers. *sipāh* ‘army’, etc.), attested since the Bible, there is *sah* ‘army’ (John Chrysostom), also in the compound *sah-a-pet* ‘army leader’ (Canon Law). Ĵahukyan (1987: 543, 543₆₅, 551, 562) mentions this correspondence as a case of Iranian dialectal alternation *s-/sp-* alongside *sandaramet* (see the previous item). His third example, i.e. *aspar* ‘shield’ vs. *sar-k*, *u*-stem ‘armour, equipment, furniture, etc.’ (see also Schmitt 1983: 76, 80-81) is doubtful since *sar-k* does not mean ‘shield’ and probably has a different origin; see s.v. *sari-k*.

The above-mentioned assumption of Lidén on **sp* > *ps* (cf. Arm. *sunkn* ‘mushroom’ vs. Gr. *σπόγγος* ‘sponge, tonsil’) is reminiscent of a similar sound change seen in Ossetic; cf. PIran. **spāda-* > Oss. *æfsad* ‘army’; **spāta-* > Oss. *æfsadun* ‘to saturate’; **spana-* > Oss. *æfsæn* ‘ploughshare’ (see s.v. *arĵaspn* ‘vitriol’); **aspā-* > Oss. *ĵæfs/æfsæ* ‘mare’; **kasĵapa-* > Oss. *xæfs/xæfsæ* ‘frog’ (initial *x-* is unexpected); see Cheung 2002: 156-157, 196, 246; Cabolov 1, 2001: 573.

Further typological parallels can be found in Armenian dialects:

dial. (Muš etc.) *sak'an* 'beaker, glass', cf. Turkish forms and Russ. *stakán* 'beaker, glass' (see Fasmer s.v.). I find the Armenian forms e.g. in a fairy-tale from Alaškert (Haykuni 1902: 158, lines 2-5; reprinted: HŽHek' 9, 1968: 77); in other fairy-tales from the Alaškert and Xnus regions: *stak'an* (HŽHek' 9, 1968: 159⁻¹⁴), *istakan* (305^{L15,20}, 306^{L-14}); in the glossary (635a): *sak'an* and *stakan*, rendered by ModArm. *bažak*. Also found in a fairy-tale told by Abraham Hakobyan (a 45-year-old illiterate farmer, former inhabitant of the village of Vardenis in the Muš-region) and recorded by Senek'erim Šalčyan in Alek'sandrapol/Leninakan in 1915 (HŽHek' 13, 1985: 221, lines -11, -16), also glossed by ModArm. *bažak* (521b).

The anthroponym *Step'an(n)os*, from Gr. Στέφανος [Hübschmann 1897: 336], appears also as *Tep'an(os)* since 1601 AD, dialectally also as *Sep'an* [AčařAnjn 4, 1948: 600]. The form *Sep'an* is found three times in a fairy-tale recorded by Orbeli (2002: 65^{Nr35}) in 1911-12 in Moks. In the Russian translation made by Orbeli himself (op. cit. 139) it is rendered as *Cменан*. Further: in Nor Bayazet: *Sub-Sep'anos* < *Surb* 'holy' *Step'annos* [P'ilyeanc' 1888: 25-26]; in a fairy-tale recorded in T'iflis (< Muš, village of Saləkan) in 1916 (HŽHek' 13, 1985: 14-15); in the autobiography of V. Ananyan (1980: 368-369), on refugees of the Genocide from the Van/Arčak region.

2.1.22.6 PIE **dw-* > Arm. *-rk-* or *-k-*

The sound change **dw-* > Arm. *-rk-* has received a large amount of discussion and should be taken as uncertain, though it "cannot be dismissed" (see Clackson 1994: 113, with references). It has been assumed that the regular reflex is *k*. The initial *er-* of *erku* 'two' (< *duo-h₁* or **duōu*) is interpreted as taken from *erek* 'three', and the original **ku-* is seen in *ket-a-karc* 'doubtful', *kuł* (allegedly) 'fold, double', *kic* 'conjoined', *kēs* 'half', *koys* 'side', and *krkin* 'twice, again', which is not convincing; most of these etymologies are doubtful or simply wrong (see s.vv.; see also Meillet 1908-09: 353-354). Arm. *erkar* 'long' (< **dueh₂-ro-*, cf. Gr. *δηρός*, Dor. *ḡāpός* 'lasting long', etc.) is another possible case representing the sound law under discussion.

Nevertheless, the development **dw-* > *-rk-* is phonetically improbable. For the discussion see also Pedersen 1906: 176-177, 178; AčařLiak 6, 1971: 402-403; Grammont 1918: 251-252; Pisani 1934: 185; Dumézil 1938b: 51-52; Belardi 1950: 148; Schmitt 1972/74: 10-11; Ĵahukyan 1982: 75; Ivanov 1983: 27-29 (**dw-* > **rkw-* > *erk-*); Szemerényi 1985: 788-795; Vennemann 1986: 33-34, 41-42; Kortlandt 2003: 2-3, 7, 28, and especially 88-95 (= 1989); Ravnæs 1991: 162-166; de Lamberterie 1992: 257; Bolognesi 1994: 34-35; Harkness 1996; Olsen 1999: 270-271; Beekes 2003: 199-200, 209; Viredaz 2003.

See also s.vv. *erkn* 'labour pains', *erknč'im* 'to be frightened', and *erkiwł* 'fear'.

One wonders if the development can be elucidated by some indirect evidence from neighbouring languages or by dialectal archaisms. Klingenschmitt (1982: 225, 238-239) proposed the following development: **duō* 'two' > **tūō* > **tḡō* > **tk^wū* > *erku*. This is met with scepticism (cf. e.g. Szemerényi 1985: 791-794). If, nevertheless,

one accepts this development, it would be tempting to treat Kartv. **tqub-* ‘twins’ (on which see Klimov 1998: 194) as reflecting (or somehow related with) the theoretical PArm. **tk^wu-* ‘two’. Note also PNWCauc. **t’q’o* ‘two’ which has been linked with the PIE word in terms of Proto-Pontic [Colarusso 1997: 143]. All this is attractive but uncertain. Similarly, nothing can be based on Ĵula *y’etkar* or *yetkar* ‘far away’ from *erkar* (q.v.).

In non-initial position: PIE **meldu-i(h₂)-* (cf. Skt. *mṛdvī* f. ‘delicate, weak, soft, mild’, Lat. *mollis* ‘weak, soft’ from **moldu-i-*) > Arm. *metk* ‘soft’ (q.v.). Also *oskr* ‘bone’, if from **ost-wer-*.

2.1.22.7 PIE **-k̑r-* > Arm. *-wr-*

An example: *mawru-k’* ‘beard’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects, also **miruk’*, **muruk’*) < PIE **smok̑ru-*, cf. Lith. *smākras*, *smakrà* ‘chin’ vs. Skt. *śmāsru-* n. ‘beard’, etc.

A possible example with **l* may be Arm. *giwt* ‘village’, if from QIE **ue/oik̑(s)-l-ih₂-* (see s.v.).

See also s.vv. *artawsr* ‘tear’ and *erinj* ‘heifer, young cow’ (if from **k̑r-*).

There are no cases with **ġ* and **ġ^h*. A special development is found in *art* ‘cornfield’ from **h₂(e)ġro-*, which is hard to explain (see s.v.). Kortlandt (1980: 101 = 2003: 28) notes that the palatal articulation of **-ġ^h-* before **-r-* was preserved in *merj* ‘near’ (cf. Gr. *μέγχι* ‘near’), but later assumes **me-ġ^hsr-i* (see s.v. *merj* ‘near’).

2.1.22.8 PIE **-ln-* > Arm. *-ł-*

For examples and references, see Lidén 1933: 42; Meillet 1936: 48; Bonfante 1937: 19. See also s.vv. *alam* ‘to grind’, *aṛastat* ‘ceiling’, *astł* ‘star’, etc.

Note also *Atiwn*, a district of the province of *Barjr Hayk* ‘Upper/Higher Armenia’, if from **Alnib/wn*, cf. *Analibna* (Ptolemy) etc.

2.1.22.9 PIE **-łc’* > Arm. *-c’*

According to Ačařyan (HAB 4: 105), MidArm. and dial. (Nor Naxiřewan, Polis, Ararat, Łarabał) **puc* ‘vulva’ (see Ačařean 1913: 926b) derives from QIE **bul-sk-*, cf. Skt. *buli-* f. ‘buttocks; vulva’, Lith. *bulis* (-iēs), *bùlė*, *bulė* ‘Hinterer, Gesäß’, as well as Arm. Erzuka *pllik* ‘vulva’. If true, the sound change can be linked to the following possible cases.

PIE **pelk̑-sk-* or **pelk̑-s* (cf. OHG *felga*, OEngl. *felg(e)* ‘felloe’) > **helc’* > *hec’* (*i*-stem) ‘felloe’ (q.v.). See especially s.v. *kat’n* ‘milk’ on the loss of **-l-*, which has been preserved in Agulis and Metri **kałc’*.

Compare also *ałjamułj* ‘darkness, twilight’ > Łarabał *žəmaženk’* (see s.v. **ałj-*).

2.1.22.10 PIE **-mp-* > Arm. *-m-*

See Meillet 1922c, on *amul* ‘childless’ (q.v.). Other examples are adduced in Adontz 1937: 12; Dumézil 1938; 1997: 3-4. See also s.v. *amuri* ‘unmarried, widowed’. However, not all of these etymologies are convincing. An example is *amayi*, *ea*-stem (adj.) uninhabited, desert; (subst.) desert, an uninhabited or uncultivated tract of

country; a wilderness' (Movsēs Xorenac'i 3.20, etc.; dialects), 'abandoned, orphaned, bereaved' (P'awstos Buzand 5.44 etc.), which has no acceptable etymology in HAB 1: 144b. The word has been interpreted as **an-pat-iyō-* (cf. Gr. *πατέομαι* 'manger' etc.) 'lieu sans fourrage' [Adontz 1937: 12; Dumézil 1938: 241; 1997: 3]. This is semantically improbable. I tentatively propose to treat *amayī* as an Iranian loan with privative *a-* and **may-* 'dwelling', cf. YAv. *maiiah-* n. 'satisfaction, pleasure', Sogd. *my'kcyk* 'fortunate/happy', Skt. *māyas-* n. 'refreshment, enjoyment' from **mej(H)-es-* (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2: 315-316). For the semantic field 'happiness, enjoyment, satisfaction' : 'dwelling, city', see HAB 3: 498-499, on *šat*. On the structure of Arm. *amay-i* cf. *anp'ay*, *i-stem* (GDPI *anp'ay-i-c'*) : *anp'ay-i* 'uninhabited, desert, inaccessible, untrodden', said of ravines (Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent.), and river-banks (Paterica), apparently composed of priv. *an-* and *p'ay* 'foot' < Iranian (cf. Pers. *pay* 'foot; footstep, track', *pāyīdan* 'to stand firm; to be constant, fixed, established; to trample upon', etc.).

Deriving *amol* 'couple' (Agat'angelos etc.; dialects of Karin, Muš, Van, Moks, Salmast, etc.) from **s³m-pol-*, Dumézil (1938: 241) points out the accordance of this etymology with dialectal forms with *b* after *m*, **ambol*. In fact, the *b* must be secondary, see 2.1.30.1.

2.1.22.11 PIE **-mn* > Arm. *-wn*

Clear examples are *mrjīwn* : pl. *mrjīmunk'* 'ant' (q.v.), *paštawn*, gen. *pašt-aman* 'service', etc. The sound change seems to have operated in the final position, whereas in the oblique stem the *-m-* remains intact, as is clear from *paštawn* vs. gen. *pašt-aman*. This is corroborated by the word for 'name':

anun, gen. *anuan* etc. 'name' (Bible+; dialectally ubiquitous). PIE nom. **h₃neh₃-mn* yielded Arm. **anuwn* > *anun*, whereas EArm. dial. **anum* could be explained by generalization of obl. **an(u)man* < **h₃n(e)h₃-men-*. For more detail, see s.v. *anun* 'name' and 2.2.2.3.

2.1.22.12 PIE **-Ct-* > Arm. *-wT*

A number of examples display an addition of *-w-* before a dental stop. This type of alternation is represented by 3 subtypes:

1) *-t* : *-wt*

git- in *gtanem* (aor. *gt-i*, *e-git*) 'to find' (Bible+; widespread in the dialects) : *giwt* (*i-stem*) 'finding, invention' (Bible+); see s.v. **git-*.

hat, *o-sem* (later also *i-*) 'grain, seed; piece, fragment, section' (Bible+), *hatanem* 'to cut, split' (Bible+), *y-atem*, *y-atanem* 'to cut off branches from trees and especially from vine' (Bible+) : *y-awt* 'cut-off branch' (Ezekiel 15.4), on which the denominative verb *y-awtem* (Paterica+) is based; *hawt*, *i-stem* 'flock of sheep' (Bible+; dial.); see s.vv. *hat*, *hawt*.

mat- (q.v.) in *matč'im*, *matnum* 'to approach, come close' (Bible+) : *mawt* 'near, close', also *i mawtoy* and *mawtim* 'to approach' (Bible+; widespread in the dialects). Linked with OIc. *mót* n. 'Zusammentreffen, Begegnung', OEngl. *mōt* 'Gesellschaft,

Versammlung, Zusammenkunft, feindliche Begegnung', etc. [HAB 3: 265-266, 373]. Klingenschmitt (1982: 70-71) explains Arm. *mawt* from **ma^utu-* < **ma^udu-*.

2) -c : -wt

arac- 'to browse, graze' (Bible+) : *arawt*, *i*-stem 'pastureland' (Bible+); see s.v. *aracem*.

**boyc-* in *bucanem* 'to feed' (Bible+) : *but* 'food' (Bible+; dial.), on which the denominative *btem* 'to feed' (Ephrem+) is based; see s.v. **boyc-*.

**moyc-* in *mucanem* 'to introduce, give entrance' (Bible+) : *mut* (*i*-stem) 'entrance; income; sunset, West' (Bible+), *mtanem* 'to enter' (Bible+; widespread in the dialects).

3) -č' : -wt'

čanač'em 'to know' : *canawt'*, *i*-stem '(adj. and subst.) known', etc.

The phonological problems involved in explanation of these words have mostly been discussed in the context of the *w*-epenthesis (on which, see s.vv. *acut* 'coal', *awji-k* 'collar'). Some of the proposals are mentioned in the following. For a general discussion, see also Winter 1966: 204; A. Xač'atryan 1993.

Klingenschmitt (1982: 153-154) treats the *-w-* in *artawsr*, *arawt*, *hawt* etc. as an "*u*-epenthese nach betontem *a* der ursprünglichen Pänultima", e.g. *artawsr* 'tear' < **drākūr* : *artasu-k'* (pl.) < **drakū-ə₂*, assuming that *arawt* is composed of the PIE prefix **pr(i)* and Arm. **hawti* (cf. *hawt*, *i*-stem 'flock of sheep etc.'), the latter belonging to PIE **peh₂-* 'to pasture' (on this, see s.v. *hawran* 'flock of sheep or goats'). Then, he (ibid.) reconstructs an old **i*-stem with **-ōi* in the nominative (as in *gewt*, q.v.): NSg **pah₂dō(i)* > **fātū* > **hā^utu* > **hā^utu*, ISg **pə₂d-i-b^hi-* > **hat-i-w(i)*, etc. For the epenthetic *-w-* compare also well-known issues on *awr* 'day', *awj* 'snake' etc. On *giwt* and others, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 178-182.

This account, however, is not convincing. The proposed etymology of *arawt* is improbable (note, in particular, that the *-c-* of *aracem* remains uncertain, and **ar-* is attested only with a trilled *-r-*: *ar-*), for *artawsr* another explanation is preferable (see s.v.), *hawt* has a better etymology (see s.v.), etc. More important, all the three subtypes of alternations seem to be of the same nature, whereas Klingenschmitt's explanation can only be applied to the second subtype.

A unitary solution for all the subtypes would be preferable. In practically all these cases (except for *mawt*) we are dealing with deverbatives containing a final *-t* and belonging to the *i*-declension. The PIE deverbative suffix **-ti-* is then a good candidate.

Winter (1962: 261) derives *giwt* from **uid-ti-* assuming a development of **-dt-* to *-wt-*. This view is advocated by Clackson (1994: 155). Compare Arm. *an-giwt* adj. 'not found' (Koriwn, P'awstos, Łazar P'arpec'i, Ełišē) with Skt. *á-vitti-* f. 'not-finding' (AV); see s.v. *git-*.

The third subtype may be explained as follows: **ġnh₃-sk-ie-* > **canač'em* > *čanač'em* : **ġnh₃-sk-ti-* > *canawt'* (see Clackson 1994: 40), and the first subtype involves a development of **-ġ-t-* to *-wt-*, see s.vv. *arawt*, *but*, *mut*. The development

of **-dt-* to *-wt-* seems to contradict that seen in *p'oyt'* 'zeal' which is derived by Klingenschmitt (1982: 167) from **(s)peud-to-* (see s.v.). However, here the **-dt-* follows a diphthong, and we may be dealing with a simplification: **-eud-t- > -oy(t)t'*. For a similar explanation, see Clackson 1994: 155. The postulation of the suffix **-ti-* (or **-to-*) and the subsequent simplification of the clusters can clarify, in my opinion, many other notorious problems, such as *ert'am*, *małt'em*, etc., which may be denominative verbs based on *i*-stem nouns, see s.vv. and the following section (2.1.22.13); on the suffix **-ti-*, see 2.3.1.

According to this mechanism, the alternation *-c- : -wt-*, *arawt*, *i*-stem, must be taken as a deverbative noun in **-ti-* based on verbal *arac-*. If the latter derives from **treHġ-*, *arawt* (*i*-stem) would point to **trHġ-ti-* (cf. Gr. *τρωζ-ις*). Similarly, *but* 'food' (vs. *boyc-* 'to feed' <**b^heug-*) is best explained by **buwt* from **b^hug-ti-*, cf. Skt. *bhukti-* f. 'Genießen' (Br.+).¹⁶⁶

2.1.22.13 PIE **-RC-t-* > Arm. *-R(C)t'*

As we have seen in the previous section, in *p'oyt'* 'zeal' < **(s)peud-to-* one can postulate simplification: **-eud-t- > -oy(t)t'*. The final dental is aspirated here. This can be corroborated by other examples.

xayt' 'sting, bite' (Bible), *xayt'em* 'to bite (of insects and snakes)' (Bible+); *xayt'em* may be a denominative verb based on *xayt'* < **kh₂eid-ti/o-*, cf. Lat. *caedō*, etc. The forms *xit'* and *šit'* represent the zero-grade of the same word and go back to PIE **kh₂i(d)-t-* and **skh₂i(d)-t-*, respectively. This seems to contradict *giwt*, etc. However, in *xit'* and *šit'* we might be dealing with analogical influence of the other ablaut forms, especially *xayt'*. The form *xawt'* 'ill, sick (of body, eye, or ear)' (Bible+), dial. **xōt'-ik* 'a kind of wound', is unclear, since a hypothetical **kh₂(e)d-t-* would yield **xawt* according to the previous section. For the discussion, see s.vv. and especially *xayt'*.

For a discussion of other cases, see s.vv. *an(u)t'* 'armpit', *ert'am* 'to go', *kat'n* 'milk', *małt'em* 'to pray', *šant'* 'lightning', *p'oyt'* 'zeal'.

2.1.23 Assimilation: **-ə...V₁' > -V₁... V₁'* (**ə* also from PIE **-H-*; V = any vowel)

In 2.1.20, I assumed that the internal laryngeal was vocalized before a resonant, cf. **h₂(e)rH-u- > harawunk'* 'arable land'; **prHuo- > haraw* 'south'; etc. Various attempts to explain the vocalism of *yolov* 'many' are not convincing (see s.v.). The best solution is, in my view, the direct derivation from **polh₁u-s* (cf. Gr. *πολύς* 'much'). The vowel of the final syllable underwent an assimilatory influence by that

¹⁶⁶ It may be argued against this explanation that **-ugt-* would yield Arm. *-ust-*, as shown by PIE **d^hugh₂-tēr > Arm. dustr* 'daughter' (q.v.). This is not conclusive, however, since *dustr* is the only example. Unlike *dustr*, where we are dealing with the sequence **-g(H)t-* as directly inherited from PIE, *but* has been analyzable in Old Armenian for a long period, so **buc-ti-* would not necessarily develop to an assimilated **bust*. Besides, if the derivation of *ustr* 'son' (q.v.) from **su(H)k-ter-* is accepted, *dustr* could be explained by the analogical influence of *ustr*.

of the first syllable. It is remarkable that *alawunk* ‘Pleiades’ (q.v.), which apparently derives from the same PIE word (cf. YAv. **parūjainī-*, NPers. *parvīn*, Greek *Πλειάδες*), underwent the same assimilation, starting with the *-a-* from the zero-grade form (cf. IIr. **prHu-* ‘abundant’).

For *ariwn* ‘blood’ and *garun* ‘spring’ Szemerényi (1960: 21) assumes assimilation and contraction: **ehar* > **ahar* > **ar-*, **gehar* > **gahar* > **gar-*. Similarly, he (ibid.) explains *č‘or-k‘* ‘four’ and *k‘or-k‘* NPI of *k‘oyr* ‘sister’ from **č‘ewor-k‘* < **k^wetores* and **k^hehor-k^h* < **swesores*, respectively.

2.1.24 Dissimilation

2.1.24.1 Grassmann’s Law is ‘breath dissimilation’ or a dissimilatory loss of the aspiration of the initial stop, which took place in Indo-Iranian and Greek independently [Collinge 1985: 47-61; Beekes 1995: 99, 128; Szemerényi 1996: 19, 56]. The rule seems to have partly operated in Armenian, cf. *pind* ‘tight, fastened’, *pndem* ‘to tie, fasten’ (q.v.) from PIE **b^hend^h-*, cf. Skt. *bandh-* ‘to bind, fasten’, etc. (see Jahukyan 1969: 66; 1978: 176₁₃). See also s.v. *papanjim* ‘to grow dumb, speechless’. Counter-examples: *barjr* ‘high’, *getj-k‘* ‘glands’, etc.

For a further discussion see Rasmussen 1989: 170-171₁₆.

2.1.24.2 *r...r* > *l...r*. Apart from the well-known cases of Indo-European origin, namely *atbewr* ‘spring, well’ and *etbayr* ‘brother’ (q.v.), this dissimilation is also seen in *otorm* ‘compassion; supplication’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects), if this word derives from reduplicated **or-orm-* (see HAB 3: 556-557). See, however, s.v. *otorm* ‘compassion; supplication’. Note also an Iranian loan: *saławart* ‘helmet; mitre’ (Bible+; dial.) < MPers. **sāravart(i)-*, literally ‘Kopf-bedeckung’ [Hübschmann 1897: 235-236; HAB 4: 165, 652b]. See AčarLiak 6, 1971: 699-700.

Examples in the dialects:

orar, *urar* ‘stole, tippet’ attested in Eusebius of Caesarea etc. < Gr. *ὠπάριον* [Hübschmann 1897: 369; HAB 3: 615a]; widespread in the dialects: T‘iflis, Axalc‘xa, Łarabał, Polis, Sebastia., Muš etc. *urar*, Tigranakert *urār*, Marała *üurar*, Zeyt‘un *uyɔɔy*, *urɔr* [HAB 3: 615]. Only in Ĵula: *ular*, through dissimilation [Ačarġean 1940: 154, 381a]. Compare Georgian *olari* ‘id.’, treated as an Armenian loan in HAB 3: 615b;

parart ‘fat’: Dersim *barard* and (Č‘arsančag) *balard* [Bałramyan 1960: 98a]. The word *balard* ‘fresh’ (Erznka, Xnjorek) recorded in the glossary of purely dialectal words (op. cit. 112b) seems to belong here, too;

Dissimilation in the opposite direction, namely *r...r* > *r...l*, is less frequent; see 3.5.2.2 on Svedia *j‘irəbālig* ‘hyena’ etc.

2.1.25 Assimilation and dissimilation

Very often, especially in dialects, an assimilatory or a dissimilatory process seems irregular and arbitrary. A careful examination reveals that we may be dealing with a complex simultaneous process of assimilation and dissimilation in which three or more (rather than two) participants are involved. A possible example is *bok-ik* ‘barefoot’ > dial. **bobik*. A metathesis of the type *P...K* > *P...P* is exceptional for

Armenian and does not occur in words like *bak*, *buk*‘, *po/uk*, *p’ak*, etc. (see HAB s.vv.). One might therefore explain *bokik* > **bobik* through a twofold process: assimilation (*b...k* > *b...b*) and dissimilation (*k...k* > *b...k*). Thus: *b...k...k... > b...b...k* [labial-velar-velar > labial-labial-velar, or ABB > AAB].

Ačaryan (HAB 1: 181a, 462b) compares the development with that of *anapak-uk* ‘waterless, oilless, pure’ > Sebastia **ampakuk* > **ampapuk* > *ambəbug* and mentions only the assimilatory process. For an explicit description of a simultaneous process of assimilation and dissimilation, see Ałayan 1987: 269-270, 280.

The form *bobik* in turn underwent a further development: **bobik* > Łarabał **topik* > *tépeg*‘ (Ałayan 1987: 280₂₃). This development probably started from the compound with *otn* ‘foot’, cf. Goris *vəndəpəpik*, *vənnəpəpik* (see Margaryan 1975: 474a). **otnapopik* > **otnatopik* is to be understood then as *t...p...p* > *t...t...p* (ABB > AAB).

Examples for vocalic assimilation + dissimilation: *eraxay* ‘child’ > dial. **erexa*, Mİran. **Mihrakān* > Arm. *mehekan* ‘the 7th month of the ancient Armenian calendar’.

Further examples:

zok’anc’ ‘wife’s mother’ > Łarabał *zánk’uč’*, *zámk’uč’*, *zénk’uč’*, *zémk’uč’* [Davt’yan 1966: 351]: *zok’anc’* > **zak’onč’* > *zä/enk’uč’* > *zä/emk’uč’*, as well as

nzov- ‘to curse’ > Łarabał *mzov-*,

žptal ‘to smile’: Šatax *žəmtal* [M. Muradyan 1962: 196b]; M. Muradyan (1962: 55) posits a twofold development: *žp* > *žm*, assimilative loss of the plosive feature, and *pt* > *mt*, plosive dissimilation.

xatol ‘grape’ > **xavol* (in numerous dialects, see HAB 2: 322a). The choice of the -v- may have been triggered by the following labial vowel -o-: A-AoA > A-BoA (/vel. + V + vel. + V^{lab} + vel./ > (/vel. + V + lab. + V^{lab} + vel./, in other words, of the three velar fricatives, the middle one, which precedes the labial vowel -o-, is dissimilated into labial -v-). Compare dial. **pavart* from *parart* ‘fat’: *balard* (see above). Note also **havol* < the same *xatol* ‘grape’. This is, thus, a combination of two dissimilatory developments: (1) *x-t-t* > *h-t-t*, (2) *x-t-t* > *x-v-t*.

**net-u-atet(n)* > Zeyt’un *ləmb’atet*: **nedv-* > **nidb-* > **nimb-* > **limb-*; see s.v. *atetn* ‘bow’.

tatr(a)k-ik > **tatrtik* > Aslanbek *dadərdig*: *t-t-k-k* > *t-t-t-k* (see s.v. *tatruk* ‘turtle-dove’).

tzruk ‘leech’ is reflected in Ĵuła as *pzdruk* ‘a leech-like water worm’ [HAB 4: 400a]. In order to explain this form, Ačaryan (1940: 145, 160-161, 163) proposes a complicated scenario involving three steps: (1) metathesis (*tz-* > **zt-*); (2) addition of a “prothetic” *p-*; (3) *-zt-* > *-zd-*. Thus: *tzruk* > **ztruk* > **p-ztruk* > *pzdruk*. The first two steps are not convincing, however. An alternative explanation is: (1) *tzruk* > **tzdruk*, with epenthetic stop before *r*, cf. *t’mril* > Ĵuła *d’mbrel*, *manr* > Ĵuła *mandr*, etc. (see Ačarean 1940: 159-160); (2) **tzdruk* > *pzdruk*, with dissimilatory simplification of the initial cluster comprising four dental phonemes.

Amatuni (1912: 442a) records Muš, Alaškert *čšnarot* ‘truly’ (unknown to Ačaryan), used in oaths. No etymological attempt is known to me. It seems to be

identical with *čšmarit*, *i*-stem (later also *a*-stem) ‘true, precise, genuine’ which is attested in the Bible onwards and has been preserved in several dialects. In Polis, it only appears in the oath formula **čšmarit Astuac* ‘true God’ [HAB 3: 209]. The vowel *-ɔ-* is unclear. As for *-n-* instead of *-m-*, one can assume “circular assimilation”: *čš-m-r-t* (all the consonants but *-m-* being dental) > **čš-n-r-t*: dental-labial-dental > dental-dental-dental (ABA > AAA).

An example of BAA > AAA [*vc-c* > *pc-c*] may be seen in *kovcuc* ‘a kind of lizard’ (lit. ‘cow-sucker’) > Xotorjur: *kopcuc* ‘green lizard’ [YušamXotorj 1964: 472a]; see s.v. *kov-a-diac*’, cf. also *dagał-k* ‘coffin’ > Malat’ia, Sebastia **gagatk*’.

2.1.26 Metathesis

2.1.26.1 Criteria

In order to assess the nature and direction of metathesis one has to start with the oldest form, taking into account two basic criteria: (1) philological (chronology and reliability of the attestations); (2) etymological.

Things are often unclear, especially with cultural and/or substratum words. For instance, alongside ClArm. *olorn* ‘pea, bean; globule’ (Bible+; dialects), there are other variants: *oleġn* (Paterica; several dialects), and **orel* (dialects of Xotorjur, Nor Naxijewan). Both philological (*olorn* is the basic form and is attested from the Bible onwards) and etymological (cf. Akkad. *ħallūru*, *ħi/ullūru*, etc.; probably also Gr. *ὄλῡραι*) considerations suggest that *olorn* must have served as a starting point. The fact that the same metathesis is present also in Semitic forms (cf. Aram. *ħurlā*, Arab. *ħarul*, Hebr. *ħarūl*) makes it difficult to determine whether the dialectal form **orel* is due to intermediation of a particular Semitic language or reflects an independent development of a similar nature. The latter alternative is more probable, since **orel* is present only in two Armenian dialects located far from the Semitic languages.

Also internal factors should be taken into account. The vocalism of **oleġn* (and **orel*) seems to have resulted analogically after *siseġn*, GSg *sis(e)ġan* ‘pea’ (Agat’angelos+; widespread in the dialects). Further, note *gaylagġaw*, lit. ‘wolf-raven’ > Łarabał *kəġáklav*, Hadrut’ *kəġákläv* [Davt’yan 1966: 332], perhaps due to influence of onomatopoeic *kġ-* ‘to croak’ (said of crows).

In order to explain some unclear dialectal forms one can postulate a metathesis which is corroborated by other dialectal forms. For instance, *ġulhak* ‘weaver’ (also *ġulahak* in Grigor Tat’ewac’i, see HAB-Add. 1982: 16), dial. also ‘spider; spider-web’, is borrowed from Pers. *ġulāhak* ‘weaver’; cf. *ġulah(a)*, *ġulāh(a)* ‘spider; weaver’. Some forms have an “epenthetic” *-w-* or *-f-*: Č’mškakag *č’uvulag*, Karin *ġuflak* next to *ġulfa(k)*, Axalc’xa *ġ’uflak* [HAB 4: 133a], Berri (Dersim) *ġivālāg* ‘spider-web’ [Baġramyan 1960: 164a], Tigranakert *č’üvlāg*, *č’ulāg* [A. Haneyan 1978: 196a], Malat’ia *ġuvalag* ‘weaver; spider’ [Danielyan 1967: 225], etc. One notes that none of these forms displays a reflex of the *-h-*. Therefore, the forms of the type **ġuw(V)lak* should be interpreted as coming from **ġuhalak*, which in turn represents a metathesized form of *ġulahak*. The postulation of such a metathesized form, namely **ġuhalak*, is directly corroborated by Zeyt’un *čhaləg*, *ġ’halog* ‘weaver;

spider' [HAB 4: 133a; Ačaryan 2003: 337], Ararat *juhlak* [Nawasardeanc' 1903: 102a] or *juhlag*, T'iflis *júhlak*, Ĵula *juxlak* (the -x- is from -h-) [HAB 4: 133a]. Note that Zeyt'un is both geographically and dialectally very close to Malat'ia and Svedia, and is located between them. Its **juhalak* matches Malat'ia *juvalag*. The Svedia and Hačən forms have the unmetathesized sequence -lh- (see Ačaryan 2003: 337, 586). As to the development -uha- > -uwa-, see 2.1.32, on *zohal*.

Next to Moks *terōxri* 'priest's wife' one finds *tərxori* 'id.' in the dialect of Šatax, which is both dialectally and geographically closest to Moks. M. Muradyan (1962: 216b; 1972: 209) interprets Šatax *tərxori* 'priest's wife' as a compound of *tēr* 'lord' and *huri* '(heavenly) beautiful woman, fairy' not mentioning the Moks form. This etymology is not convincing. It is better to treat Moks *terōxri* as the original form deriving from **tēr-urhi*, and the metathesis of the Šatax form is due to the folk-etymological re-interpretation as **tēr-hōr-i* '(the one that belongs) to the priest'.

In what follows I will present several sets of (mainly dialectal) examples of metathesis.

2.1.26.2. Stops

PIE **-Dr-* and **-D^hr-* are subject to metathesis in Classical Armenian (see s.vv. *atbawr* 'spring, well', *artawsr* 'tear', *darbin* 'blacksmith', *etbayr* 'brother', *surb* 'pure, holy', etc.), but **-tr-* is not. It yields Arm. -wr-.

One might expect metathesis also in a form with an aspirated **-T^h-*, in words of substratum origin, for instance. A possible example would be *k'atirt*, *a*-stem 'stomach of animals', if from **k'alit^h-ra-* (q.v.).

Examples from the dialects:

Labial : dental

put 'poppy' > Łarabał *təp* 'id.', *put* 'drop' > Łarabał *təp* 'id.' (q.v.), see especially Margaryan 1977: 161-164;

p'etur 'feather' > dial. (Zeyt'un, Xarberd, Hamšen, Karin, Alaškert, Łarabał, Agulis, Ĵula, etc.) **tep'ur* 'id.'.

Arm. *p'aycatn* 'spleen' > Cappadocian Greek *πεισάχι* 'id.' > Xotorjūr *sipex* 'id.', s.v. *p'aycatn*.

This material can lead to new etymological suggestions. For instance, *t'epək* 'ape; jackal', of which no etymology is known to me, may be regarded as a loan from Gr. *πίθηκος* 'ape' through metathesis /labial...dental/ > /dental...labial/ discussed above (see 3.5.2.2 on the etymology).

Dental : velar

dagał 'coffin' > dial. **gadał, jgem* 'to throw' > dial. **gjem* (see HAB s.vv.), *targał* 'spoon' > **gdal* (q.v.).

Next to *kałin* 'acorn' (q.v.), the dialect of Łarabał has *tkōłen* and metathesized *ktōłen* 'hazel-nut'.

čakat 'forehead' (Bible+; widespread in the dialects) > Řodost'o *jadag*, gen. *jadgi* [HAB 3: 176a].

Next to ClArm. *čkoyt* ‘ and *ckoyt* ‘the little finger’, Łarabał has *čkéynə*, *kcéynə*, etc. (cf. also Ĵula *ck-ik*, Šamaxi *ckla mat*, etc.). The form *kcéynə*, found also in Goris (see Margaryan 1975: 346a), reflects a metathesis *ck-* > *kc-*.

Velar : dental

kayc-or-ik ‘glow-worm, firefly’ > Łarabał *cikúri* [HAB 2: 506-507];
kant ‘handle’ > Ararat, Łarabał, Goris, Mełri etc. *tank/g* ‘id.’ [Margaryan 1977: 160-162];
kot ‘handle’ > Svedia *dük* [Ačarıyan 2003: 430].

2.1.26.3 Nasals, resonants, spirants

r...N > N...r

Arm. *erani* ‘blissful’ > Łarabał (*h*)*ənérak*, *nérak*.

For the dialect of Hamšen, Ačarıyan (1947: 73; see also 235) mentions only one case for *r...n > n...r*: *cirani gōti* ‘purple girdle’ > *jinari kōdi* ‘rainbow’. The other dialects have no metathesis here: Polis *jirani-gōdi* [Ačarıyan 1941: 220], Erzinka *cirani gōdi* [Kostandyan 1979: 157b], Svedia *cirānə kudək* [Andreasyan 1967: 366b], K’esab *cirānə kūtā* [Č’olak’ean 1986: 206a], Xotorĵur **cirani-gōti* [YušamXotorĵ 1964: 466a], etc.

A possible typological parallel: The name *Amirani*, the theomachist hero of the type of Prometheus in the Georgian Epic, is considered to be somehow related with *Mihr* (see A. Petrosjan 2002a: 182-183, with ref.). I tentatively derive *Amirani* from Persian *Ahriman* ‘Ahriman, the principle of Evil, opposed to Ormuzd, the principle of Good; the devil; a demon’. Iranian **hr* is reflected in Georgian as *r* (see e.g. HAB, s.vv. *agah*, *ah*, *bah*, *zoh*). *Ahriman* could develop to **A(h)riman* > **Amiran* through dissimilation *r...N > N...r*. Also an association with *Mihr* may have played a role here.

For an older stage compare PIE gen. **h₂nr-ós* > Arm. *aṛn*, gen. of *ayr* ‘man’ (q.v.). Here, however, we are dealing with contact rather than distant metathesis.

n...r > r...n

anarat ‘pure, spotless’ > Svedia *ärānud* [Andreasyan 1967: 353b]; *t’onir* ‘ground-hearth’ > Łarabał *t’ōrun*, etc.

l...n > n...l

This metathesis is found e.g. in MFr. *alumette* > Fr. *omelette* ‘omelet’.

For the dialect of Hamšen, Ačarıyan (1947: 73) mentions only one case: *šlni* ‘neck’ (q.v.) > *šnlik* ‘face’. *xnlink* ‘ from *xlink* ‘snivel’, mentioned by Ačarıyan (ibid.; see also p. 233) as a case of nasal epenthesis may also belong here. What he suggests is, in fact, anticipation (see 2.1.27.2). It seems probable, however, that anticipation was preceded by metathesis. The forms *šnlik* ‘ and **xnlik* ‘ have developed into *šnlink* ‘ and *xnlink* ‘, with an epenthetic *-n-*, exactly as in *banali* ‘key’ > Hamšen *pōnlink/k* ‘ alongside with *pōnlik/k* ‘. The form *xnl-* is corroborated by

other NW dialects such as Țodost'o, Ewdokia and Karin. Here, Ačarġan (HAB 2: 373b) explicitly assumes a metathesis **xln-* > **xnl-*.

Another case for such a metathesis is found in dial. **gdalnoc* (< **gdal-anoc*) 'a pot for spoons', present in Hamšen, Karin, řirak, Xarberd, Sebastia, etc. (see Amatuni 1912: 127a; Ačarġan 1913: 222b; Gabikean 1952: 135; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 232a). As is shown by Bläsing (1992: 42), the Armenian word has been borrowed into Turkish dial. (in Hamšen area) *gedanluř*, *gedanloř* 'kleines, an der Wand befestigtes Holzkästchen mit runder Öffnung an der Vorderseite zur Aufbewahrung der Löffel', as well as *kadanloř* 'Löffelkästchen' (also in Sivas).

Bläsing (ibid.) argues that the metathesis *ln* > *nl* "erst bei oder nach der Entlehnung ins Türkkeitürkische eingetreten ist". In view of the above-mentioned examples from Armenian Hamšen and adjacent areas I assume that the metathesis may have taken place in Armenian Hamšen, although the metathesized form **gdanloc* is not recorded here. It should be borne in mind that Ačarġan's **gdalnoc* is a standard reconstruction rather than a phonetic record of the word, which would have an initial *k-* in Hamšen (cf. *gdal* > Hamšen *kdal* 'spoon' [Ačarġan 1947: 62, 255]). In either case, we are dealing with a clear case of *ln* > *nl* metathesis in this region.¹⁶⁷

On *analut* 'deer', see below.

Bearing in mind also the case of *cirani* > Hamšen *jinari* (see above), one may postulate a more or less regular metathesis *R...n* > *n...R*, where the *R* is either *r* or *l*. While other dialects metathesize in both directions, Hamšen seems to display only the mentioned one, since *anali* and *banali* remain unchanged here: *ɔnli* and *pɔnlik/k'*, *pɔnlink/k'* (see Ačarġan 1947: 56, 220, 222). A dissimilation from *n...n* results in *n...l* in *ananux* 'mint' > Hamšen *ɔnluxk'*, cf. also *annman* 'not resembling' > *ɔnləmɔn* (see Ačarġan 1947: 56, 220, 221).

The contact group *ln* (resulting from *-lin-* ir *-lun-*) mostly develops into Hamšen *-ll-*, cf. *lnum* 'to fill' > *lluř*, *linim* 'to be, become' > *əlluř*, **(h)ulunem* 'to button up' > *hilluř*, etc. [Ačarġan 1947: 56]. One may assume that the metathesis *l...n* > *n...l* is relatively old and predates the syncope of *-a-*. Thus, (1) **gdalanoc* > *gdanalog* (metathesis); (2) **gdanalog* > **gdanloc* (syncope). Otherwise we would have **gdallog*.

It seems that the metathesis is not old enough to affect *-l(i)n-* and *-l(u)n-*, unless we admit that a metathesis is an irregular process, or in individual cases it has been blocked by other circumstances. The latter alternative is more plausible. The absence of metathesis in, for instance, *lnum* 'to fill' (< **linum*) > *lluř*, is easy to explain. The nasal belongs to the present and is naturally absent from aorist (*lc* '-i', *lc* '-ir', *ε-lic* etc.) and imperative (*lic* 'lc' '-εk'), see Ačarġan 1947: 133, 232, thus a metathesized

¹⁶⁷ An interesting though highly hypothetical case may be *Atiwn* (Ařxarhac'oyc') vs. *Analib(n/la)* (Ptolemy etc.), name of a district in the province of *Barjr Hayk* 'Upper/Higher Armenia', perhaps pointing to **Alnib/wn*. Note that this province was situated in NW of historical Armenia, thus not far from the Hamšen region. If the interpretation is accepted, this example may be important for the chronology.

**nəlum* would not be tolerated in the paradigm where the other forms have an initial *l*-. The same holds for *elanem* ‘to rise’ > *elluš* : *ela*, *yél*, etc. (op. cit. 128, 227).

To sum up: in the Hamšen dialect (partly also, perhaps, in Karin etc.), the phonotactics of the sonants *n* and *l* seems to be governed by three rules: (1) *n...l* > *n...l* (unchanged), cf. *anali* > *ənli*, etc.; (2) *l...n* > *n...l* (cf. *šlni* > *šnlik*’, etc.); (3) *n...n* > *l...n* (cf. *ananux* > *ənluxk*’, etc.). In all the three cases the outcome is *n...l*. The *n...l* is thus the most preferred sequence of these sonants.

In the light of what has been said, the derivation of *analut* ‘deer, hind’ (q.v.) from QIE **h₁(o)l-Hn-th₂o-* (with the same metathesis *l...n* > *n...l* seen also in the related Hesychian *ἐνελος* *veβpós* ‘young of the deer, fawn’) becomes more significant. If my etymology of *analut* is accepted, one can postulate a dialectally restricted word in the Classical period.

Conclusion

The metathesis *l...n* > *n...l* may be regarded as an areal feature restricted to the NW of historical Armenia (Hamšen, Karin, Barjr Hayk’) or perhaps, in a broader sense, to Mediterranean/Pontic regions (cf. Hesychian *ἐνελος* ‘fawn’ above). Arm. *analut* ‘deer’ < QIE **h₁(o)l-Hn-th₂o-* demonstrates that this metathesis is rather old.

l...r > *r...l*

olorn ‘pea, been; globule’ (Bible+; several dialects) : **orel* (dialects of Xotorjur, Nor Naxijewan). The same metathesis is present also in Semitic forms (see s.v. *olorn*). Probably we are dealing with independent developments of a similar nature.

h...v > *v...h*

hawak’em ‘to gather’ > Łarabał *həvák’el* and *vəhák’el* [Davt’yan 1966: 411]. A textual illustration can be found in a fairy-tale from Łarabał recorded by Grigor Bahat’ryan in 1860 (HŽHek’ 6, 1973: 67^{L20}): *vəhak’al ən* ‘they have gathered’.

lv > *vl*

luanam ‘to wash’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects) > Polis, Aslanbek, Karin, Muš, Xarberd, Zeyt’un, Van, Salmast, etc. **vlal* (see HAB 2: 300b).

v...l > *l...v*

vayel-em ‘to enjoy; to suit’ > **vel-el* (contraction as in *hayeli* ‘mirror’ > **hili*, etc.) > Marała and Salmast *level* [HAB 4: 300a; Ačarean 1926: 76, 424].

aweł’uk ‘remnant’ > Svedia *ləvcäk* [Hananyan 1995: 54].

m...n > *n...m*

mananay ‘manna’ > Šamaxi *nəmana* [Bałramyan 1964: 67, 213].

2.1.26.4 Vowel metathesis

Examples: *zok’anč* ‘wife’s mother’ > Łarabał *zánk’uč*, *zámk’uč*, *zénk’uč*, *zémk’uč* [Davt’yan 1966: 351]: *zok’anč* > **zak’onč* > **zänk’uč*.

lezu ‘tongue’ > Lərabəł *lūzi* [Davt‘yan 1966: 366].

Martiros > Gor. *Mərtüris* (see Lisic‘yan 1969: 273).

See also s.v. *utēł*, *o*-stem ‘brain’.

2.1.26.5 Metathesis involving a cluster

Arm. dial. **pəngəl* ‘panther’ seems to be related with Pers. *palang* ‘leopard, panther’, cf. Skt. *pīḍaku-*, Sogd. *pwrōnk-*, Gr. *πάρδαλις* ‘leopard’, etc. (see Lubotsky 2004: 4). Metathesis of a cluster (*l...ng* > *ng...l*) or contamination with another oriental word **panTVr/l-*, cf. Gr. *πάνθηρ*, *-ηρος* m. ‘panther’, Skt. (Lex.) *puṇḍarīka-* m. ‘tiger’.

This is reminiscent of the following example: next to Akn, Polis *kṛt‘n-il* ‘to lean, recline, incline the body against an object for support’ (see s.v. *kṛt‘unk‘* ‘back’), Ararat attests *knt‘rnil*, with metathesis, as is pointed out by Ačařyan (HAB 2: 669b). One of the possible scenarios is: (1) **-t‘n-* > *-nt‘n-* (anticipated or epenthetic *-n-*); (2) **kṛnt‘n-* > **knt‘rn-*.

In both cases, thus: $C_1RNC_2 > C_1NC_2R$, in other words, metathesis of R and the cluster NC_2 .

2.1.26.6 Miscellaneous

Other types of metathesis are found in the following words:

čm-l-em ‘to squeeze, press’ (Bible+; several dialects) > Muš *člmil*, next to it we find dial. (widespread) **čm-ř-em* > Aslanbek, Sebastia, Akn **jərmel*. Other metathesized forms of this verb are *člm-k-ot-* vs. *čm-l-k-(o)t-*. The evaluation of forms like *čmkt‘el*, *čmkt‘el*, *čm-t‘-el* vs. *kčmt/t‘el*, *kmčt‘el* etc. ‘to pinch’ depends on whether the forms with *čm-* derive from *čm-* ‘to press’ or are metathesized from **kč-m-*. See s.v. *čm-*.

Šahmar > *Šamxar*, found in a fairy-tale (1918/1965, Nor Bayazet – Yerevan), see HŽHek‘ 9, 1968: 552-554.

šišał ‘demon’ (q.v.) : NPI *šitš-ay-k‘*.

2.1.27 Anticipation

2.1.27.1 Anticipation or metathesis of *-i/y-* and *-u/w-*

Classical Armenian words of Indo-European origin: *ayg* ‘morning’, *ayl* ‘other’, *ayr* ‘man’, **ant‘a(y)r-*, *jayn* ‘voice’, *p‘ayl* ‘shine’. Note also PIE **medʰ-io-* > PArm. **mej-ř* > *měj* ‘middle’. Further, see s.vv. *ayg* ‘morning’ and *ēg* ‘female’. For later periods: *žayn* vs. *žanik‘* ‘tusk’.

A comparable example from later periods for the development seen in *měj* may be *kamurj* ‘bridge’ (q.v.) > Kak‘avaberd *kármij* in the village of Varhavar (vs. *kármunj* in other villages, as well as in other Armenian dialects). Perhaps we may assume **karmuj* > **karmuij* > *kármij*.

Ačařyan (1935: 35) cites three examples of the irregular sound change ClArm. *a* > Agulis *ay* : *asetn* ‘needle’ > *áysät(nə)*, *calel* ‘to fold’ > *cáyilil*, *halel* ‘to melt’ > *háylil*. One may explain these forms through anticipation of the front vowel *e/i* in the following syllable. On *áysät(nə)* see also s.v. *asetn*.

For anticipation or metathesis of *-u/w-* see s.vv. *acut* ‘coal’, *awcanem* ‘to anoint’, *awji-k* ‘collar’, *awti* ‘a strong drink’, *awr* ‘day’.

This *-y-* or *-w-* is sometimes regarded as ‘epenthetic’. For a discussion and further references see Morani 1981; Olsen 1984: 113-114; 1985: 6; Olsen 1999: 176-177; Kortlandt 1985a: 59 = 2003: 60; Clackson 1994: 96; Beekes 2003: 169, 204-205.

2.1.27.2 Anticipation of a nasal

Anticipation of a nasal is found in the following cases:

**ayg-hot-k* ‘ceremony on the next morning after a funeral’, Eastern **ayg-n-a-hot* > *Ĵula nagnaxot* and *Šamaxi ink‘nahot*. See s.v. *ayg* ‘morning’. See further in the next sections.

gtanem ‘to find’ > Van etc. *kəndənil*.

xlink ‘snivel’ > Hamšen *xnlink*, see above on metathesis, 2.1.26.3.

2.1.28 Perseveration

Ačarġyan (AčarġLiak 6, 1971: 716-717) presents a number of cases with perseveration: *kanac* ‘green’ > **kananc* ‘in most of the dialects [HAB 2: 511a] and *čanač‘em* ‘to know’ (q.v.) > dial. **čananč‘el*. The examples are ambiguous, however, since an additional *-n-* is often seen before hushing affricates, especially *-č‘*; see 2.1.29.

Some of the other examples can also be explained by epenthetic *-n-*, as *mek* ‘we’ > **menk*, *mawruk* ‘miruk’ ‘beard’ > **mirunk*, etc.

Similarly, *Łarabał hrištrak* from *hreštak* ‘angel’ may be a mere case of *r*-epenthesis, cf. *lōštak* (a plant) > Van, *Šatax lōštrak*, *napastak* ‘hare’ > Van *lapəstrak*, *Šatax lapəstrak*, etc. (see Ačarġyan 1952: 101; M. Muradyan 1962: 64).

Probable case of perseveration: PIE **ṛbʰro-* > PArm. **amb/pro-* > *ampro-p* ‘thunder’ (q.v.). Note also *krunk* ‘crane’ (q.v.).

2.1.29 Perseveration or anticipation of a nasal

In H. Petrosyan 1987: 478, we find the following examples of anticipation:

akanĵ ‘ear’ > Muš *anganĵ* (see HAB 1: 104b);

atač‘ank ‘supplication’ > Kġzen *tanč‘ank* [Baġramġyan 1961: 173b];

zok‘anč‘ ‘wife’s mother’ > dial. (mostly western) **zonk‘anč‘* [HAB 2: 110b];

irikun ‘evening’ > Polis *iringun*, Sebastia *h‘iringun* [HAB 2: 46a].

Of these examples, however, perhaps only *iringun* is a straightforward case of anticipation. An additional *-n-* is often seen before hushing affricates, especially *-č‘*, whether or not the word originally contained a nasal *-n-*; cf. e.g. in the dialect of Kġzen: *atač‘el* ‘to beg, supplicate’ > *atanč‘el*, *amač‘el* ‘to be shy’ > *həmanč‘el*, *barač‘el* ‘to bellow’ > *bəranč‘el*, *kanac* ‘green’ > *kananč‘*, *čanač‘el* ‘to know’ > *čənanč‘el*. In Kġzen *tanč‘ank* we can thus posit an epenthetic *-n-*.

As for *akanĵ* and *zok‘anč‘*, there are also forms displaying a metathetic *-n-*, e.g. Kġzen *angəĵ* and *zānk‘əč‘* (see Baġramġyan 1961: 81, explicitly positing metathesis). The form **zo/ank‘ač‘* is widespread and is represented in Northern and Eastern dialects, as well as in Alaškert and Ararat [HAB 2: 110b]. One may assume that also Western **zonk‘anč‘* reflects the metathesized form **zonk‘ač‘* with subsequent

n-epenthesis before -č'- (and/or with a secondary restoration of the original -nč'). More demonstrative is the word for 'ear', the dialectal forms of which (HAB 1: 104b) display the following distribution: (1) unchanged **akanj* in Van-group and Akn; (2) *anganj* only in Muš; (3) **ankaĵ* in the rest (Suč'ava, Nor Naxijewan, Polis, T'iflis, Hamšen, Sebastia, Alaškert, Łarabał, Agulis, Marała, etc.).

2.1.30 Epenthesis

2.1.30.1 Epenthetic nasal

Before a dental stop or affricate

blit 'a kind of bread or cake' (q.v.) > Axalc'xa *b'lint* '.

ddum 'pumpkin' > Hamšen, Agulis, Ĵuła **dəndum*, whereas the majority of the dialects has no epenthetic -n-. Since Hamšen is located in extreme NW, while Agulis and Ĵuła are in SE, we are hardly dealing with a shared innovation. One may assume an archaism or an independent development, perhaps a (quasi-)reduplication **dumdum*.

xuc 'small chamber' (5th cent.+; several dialects) > dial. (Moks, Ozim, Sipan, Hamšen) *xunc* [HAB 2: 422-423].

**ccruk* 'leech' (cf. Aparan, Bulanəx *ccruk* from *tzruk*, due to contamination with *ccel* 'to suck') > Nor Bayazet *jnjruk* (with an epenthetic -n-).

kamurj 'bridge' > **karmunj* (late attestations), which is the only form found in dialects.

karkut 'hail' (q.v.): Aslanbek *gargünd*. Ačaryan (HAB 2: 556b) assumes a folk-etymological association with *gund* 'ball'.

kēt₁ 'point, dot' : E and N dial. *kent* 'odd'.

hnjan 'wine-press', if from **ha/ouzan*.

mec 'big' > **menc*.

mēj 'middle' > **manj*, etc.

The epenthetic nasal is also seen in recent borrowings, e.g. Turk. *suč* > Aġial (Pol.) *sunj* 'sin' (see Ačaryan 1953: 188, 197).

For *amač'el* 'to be shy' > Kġzen *həmanč'el* etc., see 2.1.29.

Before a labial stop

žpit 'smile', *žptim* 'to smile' (Bible+) : *žmtim* (Philo etc.), *žmb(ə)tim* (Knik' hawatoy= "Seal of faith", 7th cent.). Dial.: Ararat *žəpətel* : Moks, Salmast, T'iflis, Alaškert **žmtal*, Kġrin *žmnil* [HAB 2: 234b]. No acceptable etymology in HAB 2: 234b. The comparison with Oİc. *gaman* 'Freude, Spaß, Wollust', MHG *gampen*, *gumpen* 'to spring' etc. (< PIE **g^{wh}em-b-*; see Ĵahukyan 1967: 200) implies that the nasal in the Armenian form is original. However, the etymology is highly uncertain, and *žpit* is the oldest and principal form. In my view, *žp(i)t-* has developed to **žmbt-* (cf. "Knik' hawatoy") with nasal epenthesis, then **žmbt-* was simplified to **žmt-*.

**xabarik-a-tu*, lit. 'who gives information or news' > Hadrut' *xəmbərkatu* 'spider' (see Połosyan 1965: 286^{L-7}, without etymology); cf. *xəbər-bezan* 'spider' (Martirosyan/Gharagozyan, FW 2003, Łarabał).

xipilik ‘demon, nightmare’ > dial. *xmblik* ‘house spirit or goblin, brownie’ (T’ōxBar apud Amatuni 1912: 696a).

hapalas ‘bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus* L.’ (Geoponica) from Arab. *ḥabb-al-ās* : Svedia *həmbälus* [HAB 3: 44-45; Ačaryan 2003: 575; Andreasyan 1967: 176, 370b; Gyzalyan 2001: 17]. See also s.v. *atēln* ‘bow’.

hpart ‘proud’ > Šamšadin **hmbart*, in compound *tärtäk-hmbart* ‘empty-proud’; see textual illustrations in Xemč’yan 2000: 172a^{L17}, 221a^{L22}.

šahpalut ‘chestnut’ (an Iranian loan, cf. Pahl. *šāh-balūt* ‘id.’, lit. ‘royal acorn’) > Łarabał *šmbálut* ‘chestnut’ [Hübschmann 1897: 272; HAB 3: 486a].

Before a velar

Jagejor > *Zangezur* (for an etymological discussion see Margaryan 1988: 125-126).

For examples in Zeyt’un see Ačaryan 2003: 139. Here Ačaryan argues that *šak* ‘ar’ ‘sugar’ > Zeyt’un *šank* ‘oy’ (**šan-k* ‘ar’) is due to re-interpretation as *šan k* ‘ar’ “dog’s stone”.

An older example may be seen in Arm. *kngum* vs. *k’ak’um* and Pahl. *kākum* ‘white weasel’, see s.v. *ak’is* and **č’asum*.

Compositional epenthesis

**ayg-hot-k* ‘ceremony on the morning after a funeral’ > Łarabał *ik’návæł*, Ararat *ek’nafōtek*, Ĵula *nagnaxot*, Šamaxi *ink’nahot*, etc.; also Łarabał *ik’nárət* (with *arawt* ‘pasturing’); see s.v. *ayg* ‘morning’.

**ar-i-koł* ‘precipitous, sloped’ (cf. *ar-i-koł-eal* in Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.16 vs. *z-ar-i-koł(-eal)* ‘precipitous’ in “Book of Chries” etc.) > Hamšen *arəngel* (cf. Xotorĵur **arikot*, Muš, Van **arikot*); see 1.3.

maškat ‘ew’ (having) a wing of skin’ (an epithet of the bat in Hexaameron 8), ‘bat’ (Alexander Romance etc.) > Hamšen *maškənt* ‘ew’ (see s.v.).

Ambiguous cases

It is sometimes unclear whether we are dealing with epenthesis or metathesis, or analogical influence.

gruz ‘curly’ (MidArm. and dialects of Cilicia, Van, Agulis, etc. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 601) assumes that Van, Salmast, Nor Bayazet *k’runj* is the original form and for the sound change *nj* > *z* compares *koriz* ‘stone or hard seed of fruits’ which appears in Łarabał (*kōrenj*) and the Van-group (**kotinj*) with *-nj* (see also HAB 2: 648b; Davt’yan 1966: 77). However, the nasalless form *koriz* is attested in literature (Hexaameron, Paterica, Grigor Magistros, etc.) and is present in most of the dialects, such as Hamšen, T’iflis, Ararat, Šamaxi, etc.; cf. also Ĵula *kłez* and Agulis *kłaz*. It is more probable, then, that *koriz* is the original form, and Łarabał/Van **kor/tinj* has a non-etymological epenthetic *-n-* or should be explained as follows: **kotiz* > **kotiz-n* (additional *-n*, on which see 2.2.1.3) > **kotinj*. Similarly, *gruz* ‘curly’ > **gruz/ž-n* (cf. Łarabał *kəřəž-n-ut*) > Van etc.

For both words no acceptable etymologies are recorded in HAB. Is *gruz* ‘curly’ related with Pers. *gurs* ‘curled hair; a ringlet’ (see Steingass 1082a)?

Sometimes we have an alternation *VnC* : *VC* where the nasal seems to be epenthetic, e.g. Sebastia *thunk* vs. Baberd *thuk* ‘a kind of water worm’. However, the only attested form NP1 *tətkunk* ‘may suggest an original **thukn*, and Sebastia *thunk* is probably due to metathesis, cf. *armukn* ‘elbow’ (q.v.) > most of dialects **armunk*.

2.1.30.2 Epenthetic *-r-*

ac-el-i ‘razor’ (Bible+; several dialects) : Muš, Alaškert, Nor Bayazet, Ozim, Ararat, Marała **arceli* [HAB 1: 102b].

acu ‘garden-bed’ < PIE **h₂(e)ǵ-us-ih₂-* (cf. Gr. *ἄγρια*, pl. *ἀγριαί* f. ‘street, road’ (q.v.) > Nor Juła *arçu* (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 100a; cf. NHB 1: 21b); see s.v. *acu*. Given the etymology of the word, the *-r-* should be seen as epenthetic.

bažanem ‘to divide’ (Bible+; ubiquitous in the dialects; borrowed from Iran. **baž-*) is spelled as *baržan-* in a number of sources like Xosrovik (8th cent.) etc. The *-r-*, as is explicitly pointed out by Ačarjan (HAB 1: 381b), has no etymological value.

hosem ‘to make flow, pour down, winnow’ (Bible+; dial.). From this verb a derivative in *-eli* is found in dialects designating a ‘winnowing-fan’, namely **hoseli*. A number of dialects (Muš, Bulanəx, Ararat, Łazax) have **horseli*. For the description of the object, see HayLezBrbBař 3: 2004: 308a. According to Ačarjan (HAB 3: 315), the latter is the original form, and the *-r-* has dropped everywhere else. It is not clear, however, why the *-r-* would drop in the underlying verb without there being a single trace in the whole of classical and MidArm. literature, but be preserved in some dialectal forms in a derivative. An epenthesis seems more probable.

A hitherto unnoticed feature of this phenomenon is that in all these cases the epenthetic *-r-* appears only in derivative forms. In other words, there are no forms like verbal **arc-* and **hors-* vs. *acem* and *hosem*, and the *-r-* is present only in derivatives like **arc-u*, **arc-eli*, **hors-eli*.

Similarly, in the Armenian dialects of Syria, ClArm. *astt* ‘star’ (q.v.) is reflected as *ust/dt*, but its diminutive suffixed as well as plural forms have an inserted *-r-* or *-ř-*: Svedia *arəsdtag*, *arəstig*, K‘abusie *arastək*, pl. *aras(ə)řənnir* or *-nnəyr*, Aramo *arštəir*. In this case the epenthesis may have been prompted by contamination with *arəstat* ‘ceiling’, taken metaphorically as ‘starry sky’; see 3.7.1.

Another peculiarity is that the epenthesis often occurs before sibilants and affricates.

Further examples:

xuc ‘small chamber’ (5th cent.+; several dialects) > Akn *xurc* [HAB 2: 422-423].

karž, dial. *kaž-* : MPers. *kač*, NPers. *kaž* ‘raw or floss silk’ > Arab. *qaz* > NPers. *qaz*, see Maciuszak 1996: 30.

koč ‘stem, beam; ankle’ > Xotorjur *koyř* (< **korč*) ‘balkony’ [Ačarean 1913: 590a; HAB 2: 626a; YušamXotorj 1964: 472b; Kostandyan 1985: 63].

kovcuc ‘a kind of lizard’, composed of *kov* ‘cow’ and *cuc* ‘sucking’; in some dialects: *kovrcuc*; see s.v. *kov-a-diac*’.

stec/stēc ‘weaver’s vertical stick’: Moks *asterc* (or *stērč*). According to N. Simonyan (1979: 245-246), Moks **sterc* has preserved the original form, with *-r-*.

Other: Xotorjur, Sebastia **kalart*’ vs. Hamšen, Trapizon *kalat*’ ‘a big basket’ from Gr. *κάλαθος*, see Ačařean 1913: 541b.

Also in modern times: Russ. *bloknót* ‘note-book’ > Colloquial Arm. *bloknort*’.

According to M. Muradyan (1962: 64), in Šatax we find epenthesis also in *hangoyc*’ ‘knot’ > *xangyörc*’, and *pahēz* ‘kitchen-garden’ > *paxrēz*. These cases are ambiguous, however. The former may be due to contamination with *gorc* ‘work, weaving’, and the latter probably reflects the original Iranian form: **pahrēz*. Compare **bahel* ‘to spade’ > Kak’avaberd *bihril*, *pihril*. As correctly stated by H. Muradyan (1967: 101), here the *-r-* is etymological: **bahər*.

2.1.30.3 Miscellaneous

sr > *str*

See 2.1.25, on *tzruk* ‘leech’. Compare Latv. *strauja* ‘stream’, Russ. *strujá* ‘stream’, OIc. *straumr* ‘stream’ next to Lith. *sraujà*, Skt. *srav-* ‘to stream, flow’, etc. from PIE **srou-* ‘to flow, stream’ (see s.vv. *arū*, *arog*).

-snC- > *-stnC-*

Nor Naxijewan *lustnga* ‘moony night’ (< *lusn(a)kay*) vs. *lusin* ‘moon’ [HAB 2: 296a].

2.1.31 Epithetic *-t* after sibilants

atušes ‘fox’ (q.v.) > Karčewan *áhvast* [Muradyan 1960: 188b].

ak’is (*i*-stem) ‘weasel’ (q.v.) > Xotorjur *ak’ist* ‘weasel’, Axalc’xa *ak’ist* ‘rat’. Curiously enough, the same kind of additional *-t* is found in Oss. *myst* ‘mouse’ < **mūs-* (cf. Cheung 2002: 206); cf. *mystülæg* ‘weasel’ and Lat. *müstēla* ‘weasel’. Compare *arñēt* ‘rat’ (HAB s.v.).

šrēš ‘a kind of edible mountain-herb that produces a sticky paste’ (late and poorly attested; widespread in the dialects, including those in extreme north, east and south-west) < Pers. **širēš*, cf. *sirīš* ‘id.’, *sirīšim* ‘glue; bird-lime’ [HAB 3: 544-545], Skt. *śreṣ-* ‘to adhere, stick, be attached’, etc. Some of the dialects have a final *-t*: Ararat, Alaškert, Van, Urmia, Salmast, Marała, Ĵula [HAB 3: 545a; GwřUrmSalm 2, 1898: 98].

It seems that we are dealing with another case of the epithetic *-t* following a sibilant. Note, however, Pers. *sirišt* ‘mingle, mixture’ or ‘nature’ (see HAB 3: 545a), Khot. *ššišta-* adj. ‘attaching, hold’, as well as the infinitive: Pers. *sirištan* ‘to mingle’ = Pahl. *srištan* ‘to mix, knead’ < **srēš-* (see MacKenzie 1971: 76). Since most of these dialects are located in areas neighbouring with Iran (SE Armenia) and in Iran itself, one may alternatively connect the Armenian *-t* to those Iranian forms with *-t-*, although an epithetic *-t* should not be ruled out completely.

poz ‘horn’ : *Ĵula pozd*, *Agulis puzt* [HAB 4: 93b].

hangoyc ‘knot’ > dial. **hangust* [HAB 3: 37b].

patroys ‘inoculation, grafting’ > Hamšen *badrust*, Muš *padrust*, Svedia *badrest*, *Ĵula patrurst* [HAB 4: 54a].

For more examples in Hamšen see Ačařyan 1947: 74. For a discussion of one of them see s.v. *asem* ‘to say’. In Hamšen *Istus K’ristos* < from *Yisus K’ristos* (see Ačařyan 1947: 74), *Istus* is clearly influenced by *K’ristos*.

Found also in modern borrowings from Russian: *fokus* > Axalk‘alak‘ *fok‘ust* (in a manuscript written by the father of Mane-Erna Širinyan), Russ. *kolbasá* ‘sausage’ > Arm. dial. *kalbast*, *rus* ‘Russian’ > *rust* (for these and some more examples, see Ačařyan 1952: 85).

2.1.32 Hiatus, glide

The glide *-h-* is found in a few dialectal and late literary forms belonging to words of native origin, cf. **ar-a-h-orm-i* vs. **ar-orm-i* ‘a log or wooden structure that supports the wall or the ceiling of a house’, *gi-h-i* vs. *gi* ‘juniper’, **e-h-al* ‘to go’, place-name *K‘ar-a-hunĵ* = *k‘ar* + *-a-* + *unĵ* ‘bottom’.

Examples from loanwords: dial. **dahek* < *dayeak* ‘nurse’ (q.v.); dial. *vrayek* ‘rain’ > Hamšen *vraheg*, where, as Ačařyan 1947: 36 points out, the *-h-* is due to the hiatus (*horanĵ*). There is also a contracted form, viz. *vreg* (ibid.).

Before a labial vowel we often find *-w-*, e.g. *ark‘ayut‘iwn* ‘kingdom’ > Łarabał *ark‘əvōt‘un* [HAB 1: 347a], Moks *ärk‘äwut‘in*, *ark‘awot‘in* [Orbeli 2002: 99^{L21}, 124^{Nr203}], etc. Compare the development *V^whV* > *V^wwV* in e.g. *ĵul(a)hak* ‘weaver’, dial. also ‘spider; spider-web’ (from Pers. *ĵulāhak* ‘weaver’) > **ĵuhalak* (with metathesis, cf. Zeyt‘un *ĉhalog*, *ĵ‘halog*, T‘iflis, Ararat **ĵuhlak*, *Ĵula ĵuxlak*) > **ĵuwalak*, cf. Malat‘ia *ĵuvalag*, Tigranakert *ĉ‘üvläg*, etc.¹⁶⁸

2.1.33 Loss

2.1.33.1 Loss of *w* before *r* or loss of intervocalic *w*

Szemerényi (1960: 20-21) assumes that the sequences *ewa*, *owa*, *awa* suffered loss of intervocalic *-w-* and subsequent contraction: *nor* ‘new’ < **newəros* (cf. Gr. *νεαρός* ‘young’), *sor* ‘hole’ < PIE **kōwor-* (cf. Lat. *caverna* ‘cavern, grotto, cave, hole’), *erkan* ‘millstone’ < **erkawan-*, and the genitives of the type *atber* ‘well’ and *aler* ‘flour’ from **albewar(os)*, **alewar(os)*, with the instrumental *-erb* from **-ewarbi*. Ałabekyan (1981: 104) points out that the loss of *-w-* occurs especially when followed by the suffix **-ro-* or determinative **-r-*. Note also *golorši*, *-ea-c* ‘vapour, steam’, if from QIE **uol-HuVrs-ieh₂-* ‘warm vapour’ (cf. Hitt. *uārša-* ‘fog, mist’, Gr. *έέρση* ‘dew’, etc.) > PArm. **wol-ə(w)oršiya-*; see s.v. *gol* ‘warmish, lukewarm; warmth’.

¹⁶⁸ Note also *zohal*, *zōhal* ‘the planet Saturn’ > *Zval Astł*, the princess of India (*Hndkastan*) in a folk-tale from Bateš (see HŽHek‘ 9, 1968: 361-375). However, *Zval* is the modernized orthographic variant of *Zual Astł* ‘the Star Zual’ in the original text (Haykuni 1901: 321-333). One should then reckon with the alternative possibility which would imply a mere loss of the *-h-* (*Zuhal* > *Zual*) rather than *Zuhal* > *Zuwal*.

Kortlandt (2003: 29-30 = 1980: 102) adduces these examples in his chronology under PA 12c (“Loss of labialization before **o*, **u*, and nonsyllabic **r*”), stressing the opposition GSg *atber* and *aler* : NSg *atbewr*, *alewr*. He further (2003: 103) points out that “there is no reason to assume an intervocalic *-*w*- in *nor* and *sor*, which evidently adopted the suffix *-*ro*- at an early stage”. Similarly, Beekes (2003: 165) derives *nor* from **neu-ro*- (> **nou-ro*- > *nor*), with *-*ro*- replacing *-*o*-, and GSg *atber* from **brewr-os*, the reshaped gen. of *atbiwr*. On the latter see also Eichner 1978: 153-154.

It has been assumed, however, that *atber* has developed from **atbewer* by regular loss of intervocalic *-*w*-. For references and more details see s.vv. *atbewr* and *alewr*. As for *sor* ‘hole, den, cave’ (cf. Gr. *κύα* n. ‘hole’, Lat. *caverna* ‘cave, hole’, etc.), I prefer to derive it directly from **kōwHro*- (> PArm. **sowəro*-) and treat as a case of loss of intervocalic *-*w*-.

Kortlandt (2003: 103) leaves out *erkan* from the list since there is no evidence for *-*w*- in the Armenian form, cf. Lith. *girna* etc. He adds *nerd-i*, GSg of *neard* ‘sinew’ (< **sneh₁ur-t*-). I think this is ambiguous since any -*ea*- automatically yields -*e*- in pretonic position. As for the loss of *-*w*- in NSg *neard*, Kortlandt (op. cit. 103₁) characterizes it as “delabialization before non-final -*r*- <...> as in *leard* ‘liver’”. This seems to imply that the rule is not confined to the sequence -*wrV*-, since here we have **ne(H)wrt*- > **ne(w)ərt*- > *neard*. At a certain stage this is, in fact, an intervocalic position. However, Beekes (2003: 165) assumes that the loss of the *w* in NSg *neard* is analogical after the (old) oblique cases: **snēwr*-, which lost its *w* just like *atber*.

The secondary *w* (that is, *-*w*- not from PIE *-*u*-) is not lost before *r*, cf. PIE GSg **ph₂trós* > Arm. GSg *hawr* ‘of father’; **smōkru-eh₂*- > *mawruk* ‘beard’.

2.1.33.2 Loss of the initial vowel or syllable

Loss of pretonic *i*- or *u*- is well-known, cf. *ner* ‘husband’s brother’s wife; husband’s other wife’ vs. Gr. *εἰνότερες*, Skt. *yātar*-, Lat. pl. *ianitrīcēs*, etc. (see s.v.). See also HAB, s.vv. *hrey* and *ver*.

The pretonic vowel or syllable of trisyllabic words is lost in Łarabał and adjacent dialects which have penultimate accent. This mainly concerns derivatives.

a(r)celi ‘razor’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects) > Łarabał, Goris, Šamaxi *cili* (> Udi *cili*), Agulis *cēli* [HAB 1: 102b; Margaryan 1971: 211]; *akanat* ‘trap’ > Łarabał *kānat* ‘net for catching birds’ [HAB 1: 109ab].

**ayg-hot-k* ‘ceremony on the morning after a funeral’ and *hoł* ‘earth’, Eastern **ayg-n-a-hot* > Šamaxi *ink’nahot* and *k’nahot*. The latter variant may be due to reinterpretation as composed of *k’un* ‘sleep’ and *hoł* ‘earth’. See s.v. *ayg* ‘morning’.

asaranoc ‘oil-mill’ > Łarabał *sranoc* [S. A. Avagyan 1978: 28-32].

kałamar ‘inkpot’ from Gr. *καλαμάριον* (Paterica, Grigor Magistros, etc.) > Juła *łambar* (Ačarean 1940: 111, 159, 368a; T. Abgarean 1966: 94); cf. *kałampar* in Karin and Axalc’xa, with an epenthetic *p* [HAB 2: 492-493], also in the Turkish-Armenian dictionary (ca. 1720 AD) by Elia Mušetyan Karnec’i [Čugaszyan 1986: 42^{Nr2}, 123].

hac'ahan 'an implement for taking out the baked bread' (Zak'aria K'anak'erc'i, 17th cent.) > Šamaxi *cahan* vs. Łarabał and Goris *cəhan* [HAB 3: 65a; Margaryan 1975: 112, 406b].

*č'-*erekoy* > Łarabał č'ürügü 'until evening' [Ačārean 1913: 879b], probably from *(min)č'-*erekoy*.

On the basis of this evidence, I propose the following etymologies.

Ačāryan (1913: 390a; HAB 2: 223b) interprets Łarabał *žamažamk' 'twilight' as *žam-a-žam, lit. 'time of the church service'. Next to *žamažamk', however, there are many forms with final -nk': Łarabał, Ganjak *žmažank' [Amatuni 1912: 229a; HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 154a], adv. žamažank'-in [K'amaleanc' 1893: 35^{L-5}, 45^{L-2}, 65^{L-5}] and žžmank'-in, the latter being rendered as ałjamułjin [Lalayan 2, 1988: 443], Meři žəməžunk' [Ałayan 1954: 299], Hadrut' ižimāžen⁹k' [Połosyan 1965: 15], etc. The -nk' forms are more frequent in folklore texts. One may derive this word from ClArm. ałjamułj 'darkness', positing a formation with -ayn-k' found with other terms for time (cf. hram-ēn-k', vałord-ayn, see HAB s.vv.): *(ał)jamułj-ayn-k' > *žamužaynk' > žəməžānk'. The more widespread by-form *žəməženk' may be analogical after the most productive pattern of compounds with conjunction -a-, and *žam-a-žam-k' is due to folk etymology. If the form ałj-a-m-ałj (see Karst 1930: 109), with internal -a-, really exists, it may strengthen the postulation of Łarabał *žamaž-ayn-k'.

Goris čəřavand 'thick beams as part of the ceiling' [Margaryan 1975: 434a], Łarabał *čřawand 'id.' [Ačārean 1913: 734b]. I suggest a composition of a(w)čř 'ceiling' (cf. Łarabał, Lori, Moks etc. *o/ōčř-k', see HAB 1: 140a) and *vand- 'a framework of wooden bars, a wooden trellis-work', cf. vand-ak 'a wicker basket, net; a wooden trellis-work'. Thus: *(aw)čř-a-vand 'wooden framework of the ceiling'.

2.1.33.3 Loss of *r*

Compare *p'esay* 'bridegroom; son-in-law' (Bible+; dial.) < *perk'- and *tesanem* 'to see' < *derk'- vs. *harsn* 'bride' (see Winter 1966: 205). One may a priori assume an accent-dependent distribution: *p^hersáyī > *p'esay*, *tersané(i) > *tesanem* : *hárs-n > *harsn*. The -r- is lost, then, in unaccented syllables, before a sibilant. However, the material is scanty, and the etymology of *p'esay* is not very certain. Both problems (the initial *p*- and the loss of *-r-) occur also with the hypothetical derivation of *p'os* 'furrow, trench; hollow; channel' from PIE *pork'- (see s.v.).

There is no loss of -r- in *ors*, *o*-stem 'hunt; animal for hunting' (Bible+; dial.), perhaps from PIE *iork-o- 'deer, roe' (cf. Gr. δόρκος, ζόρξ, ἰορκος, etc.; Corn. yorch, 'roe', Welsh iwrch); see s.v.

Further: -*parišť* vs. *paštem* 'to adore', from Iranian **pari-štā*- (see Meillet 1922k: 217; HAB 4: 23-24).

On Moks šəřāk'lk⁹ 'retention of the urine' < *šř-a(r)gil-k see 2.1.39.2 (Ačāryan's Law).

2.1.34 Haplology

An old example is *tuarac* ‘herdsman’ = *tuar* ‘cattle’ + *arac* ‘pasturing’; see s.v. place-name *Tuarac-a-tap*‘. The Urartian match, with *Ṭuaraṣini ḥubi*, provides us with a unique clue for the absolute chronology of this haplological sound change. In a fairy-tale from Berd (Šamšadin) one finds *væxč̣arac* ‘shepherd’ [Xemč‘yan 2000: 35a^{L-13}], with the same kind of haplology: *oč‘xar* ‘sheep’ + *arac*.

A dialectal example is *xatot* ‘grapes’ > Hamšen *havōt* and *xatot* vs. *xatot-eni* > Hamšen *xatəni*, with haplological loss of *-(o)t-* [Ačāryan 1947: 53-54]. This example helps to clarify the conditions of haplology. It shows that one of the two identical or similar phoneme groups undergoes haplological loss if these groups are not in final position.

Haplology may also occur when the two groups of phonemes are partially identical; cf. **orb-ew-ayri* ‘widow’ > Nor Naxijewan *ɔrfari*, *ɔfari* (older *erp‘evari*); see s.v. *ayri* ‘widow’. Thus, *-p‘(e)-va-* > *-fa-*, or, as far as *ɔfari* is concerned, *-rp‘e-war-* > *-far-*. However, this is ambiguous; other explanations are also possible, e.g. allegro speech (see the next paragraph), or simplification of the cluster *-rp‘(e)va-* > *-r(p‘)fa-*; the absence of the first *r* in *ɔfari* might be due to dissimilatory loss.

2.1.35 Allegro

Allegro forms occur frequently in compounded kinship terms. Typical examples are the derivations of *hayr* ‘father’: *hōr-elbayr* ‘paternal uncle’: Suč‘ava *həb‘ar*, Hamšen *hərb‘er*, Łarabał *łərp‘er* [HAB 3: 32b], Karčewan *hərbār* [H. Muradyan 1960: 82-83, 199b], etc.; *hōr-a-k‘oyr* ‘paternal aunt’ > Łarabał, Hadrut‘ *hák‘u*, *hák‘ur* [HAB 3: 32b; Davt‘yan 1966: 415], etc.

For *hōr-a-k‘oyr* ‘paternal aunt’ and *mōr-a-k‘oyr* ‘maternal aunt’ > Kak‘avaberd *hák‘ur* and *mák‘ur*, H. Muradyan (1967: 101) suggests the following scenario: the component *hōr* has been dropped first, and then the initial *h-* is added to the remaining part **ak‘ur*, which is found in other dialects as *ak‘ir*. This is unnecessarily complicated. Moreover, **ak‘ir* (Łarabał *á-k‘er*) is best explained as a vocative form of *k‘oyr* ‘sister’ (see HAB 4: 587a). Thus, *hōr-a-k‘oyr* > *hák‘ur* is merely an allegro or, perhaps better, a haplologized form: **horak‘ur* > *hák‘ur*.

Other examples: **orb-ew-ayri* ‘widow’ > Nor Naxijewan *ɔrfari*, *ɔfari* (older *erp‘evari*); see 2.1.34 (on haplology).

Łarabał *singydem* < **es inč‘ gitem?* literally: ‘what do I know?’ [HŽhek‘ 6, 1973: 454^{L-6}]; Č‘aylu, Marała *išnam?* ‘id.’ < *inč‘ imanam* or *inč‘ gitenam* (see Davt‘yan 1966: 362).

Urmia, Salmast *šma?* (next to *inč‘hma?*) ‘why?’, literally ‘for what?’ [GwřUrmSalm 1, 1897: 544].

Meři **k‘šan-* ‘early morning’, probably from **gišer-hana-*, unless very old (see s.v. *gišer* ‘night’).

2.1.36 Tabu, euphemism

As we know, some notions, in particular certain animals (such as ‘bear’, ‘wolf’, ‘snake’, ‘ant’, ‘spider’), are liable to formal or semantic distortions or to replacements for reasons of tabu.¹⁶⁹

Arm. *arj* cannot be derived from PIE **h₂rtko-* ‘bear’ (cf. Gr. *ἄρκτος*, Skt. *ṛkṣa-*, Hitt. *hartagga-*, etc.) through regular sound developments. The irregularity may be explained by tabu [HAB 1: 334b; Ačařyan 1971: 722]. Typologically similar phenomena of distortion of the words for e.g. ‘bear’ and ‘snake’ for tabu purposes are found in other IE languages (see Edelman 2003: 126-127). On tabu of ‘bee’ see Gauthiot 1910-11. In the case of Arm. *arj* perhaps a contamination with *arjn* ‘black’ too played a role. This is conceivable in view of the variety of designations for ‘bear’ in different languages (for some examples see Uspenskij 1978: 125; Ićiro 1989: 458; Edelman 2003: 124). This variety is usually explained by tabu [Meillet 1906: 7-12]. In Slavic, the PIE name for ‘bear’ has completely disappeared on account of tabu whereas that of ‘wolf’ has been preserved [Bernštejn 1984: 13]. The basic term for ‘bear’ in Armenian has often been replaced by designations such as *leřan catkakox* ‘flower-trampler of the mountain’, *tanj-a-ker* ‘pear-eater’ (cf. Russ. *medved* ‘honey-eater’), *k’eri* ‘uncle’, etc. [HAB 1: 334b]. According to Gabikėan (1952: 224; see also HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 221a), Sebastia *leřan catkakox* refers to ‘wolf’. Note also dial. *arj-a-blo* ‘ghost, monster’, composed of *arj* ‘bear’ and **bolo* ‘bogy, ghost, monster’. For other examples see A. S. Petrosyan 1995: 163.

This phenomenon, however, has been misused frequently. For instance, Ačařyan (Ačařyan 1971: 722) explains the phonological irregularity of *kamurj* ‘bridge’ vs. Gr. *γέφυρα* (Boeot. *βέφυρα*, Cret. *δέφυρα*, Lac. /Hesychius/ *δίφουρα*) by tabu. It is not conceivable, however, why would a word for ‘bridge’ undergo a tabu-influence. Besides, the word can be of substratum origin (see H. Martirosyan 2007: 97-99 for more detail). Therefore one should try to corroborate the assumption on a concrete case with cultural data. Such an explicit information can be found e.g. for ‘bear’ in Dersim where women were afraid to pronounce the name of the bear and used other designations instead (see Halajyan 1973: 287b₁). For comparable data from Russian ethnography see e.g. Uspenskij 1978: 120 with lit.

In the dialect of Metri, beside the regular form *arj* ‘bear’, one finds *arj* with irregular vocalism which was used 1) by hunters; 2) by people when supposing a danger. Ařayan (1954: 85, cf. 263b) explains this irregularity through tabu and notes also *göl* from *gayl* ‘wolf’ (q.v.). One may wonder: why *o*? Perhaps the form has been taken from the neighbouring dialect of Agulis, where *arj* regularly stands for ClArm. *arj* (see Ačařean 1935: 21; M. Zak’aryan 2008: 335). Note, however, that in Metri and adjacent dialects the same irregularity is found also in a few other words, such as *gam* ‘to come’, *garñ* ‘lamb’, *gari* ‘barley’, *mayri* ‘forest’, etc. Further, see s.v. *gayl* ‘wolf’.

Also the snake often became subject for tabu (see above). Ařayan (1987: 397) records a folk-belief in the villages of Metri according to which the snake will appear if you mention its name, so people used words meaning ‘rope’ (*t’ok*, *č’at’u*, *paran*) instead; cf. also *lar* ‘a kind of snake’ from ‘cord, rope’. In view of this, the

¹⁶⁹ On tabu in Armenian see Ĵahukyan 1992: 21.

explanation of the peculiar form of the word *awj* ‘snake’ through *tabu* (see Ačāryan 1971: 722) seems plausible. However, even here one has to be cautious since there is a phonological explanation: PIE **h₂ng^{wh}-i-* > PArm. **an^wgi* > **awġ^hi* (with **g^h* > **ġ^h* regularly before **u/w*) > **awj-i-*.

See also s.vv. *mor(m)* ‘tarantula’, *mrġiwn* ‘ant’.

Some words have been replaced by semantically related forms. For instance, *əntanik* ‘family’ substitutes the word for ‘wife’ (see AčarLiak 2005: 11). Similarly: *Van andivor* ‘family’ > ‘wife, spouse’ [HAB 1: 186b].

I wonder if Skt. *jāyā-* f. ‘woman, wife’ (RV+) can be explained in the same way. If this word indeed belongs to *janⁱ* ‘to be born, produce’, its basic meaning might have been something like ‘race, tribe, family’ (cf. *jātā-* ‘born; birth, origin, race’, *jā-mf* ‘child, family, descendancy’, etc.). In this case we might be dealing with ‘tribe, family’ > ‘wife’ comparable to the development of Arm. *əntanik* ‘family’.

As is convincingly demonstrated by Ačāryan (HAB 4: 632), the village-name *Kot* ‘has been replaced by *Adiyaman*, lit. Turk. “Odd-named”, since the Turkish pronunciation of *Kot* ‘is *göt*, and this is homonymous with Turk. *göt* ‘buttocks’.

This is corroborated by the following. Arm. *kot* ‘handle’ is pronounced as *göt* in the dialect of Hamšen. Since the speakers of Hamšen all understand Turkish, they deliberately avoid using the word and replace it by *böc* ‘< *poč* ‘tail’. This is the explicit interpretation given by the inhabitants of Gagri as an answer to Ačāryan’s inquiry (ibid.).

2.1.37 Folk-etymology; blend or contamination

For examples and discussion of sound changes based on folk-etymological reinterpretation see AčarLiak 6, 1971: 728-733, 840; Ačayan 1984: 88-91; 1987: 269. For examples and the notion of folk-etymology in general see e.g. Krahe 1970: 91-92. In what follows I adduce a few examples from Armenian dialects.

The Arm. compound **ayg-hot-k* ‘ceremony at the next morning after the funeral’ is imposed of *ayg* ‘morning’ and *hot* ‘earth’. In Šamaxi, this word is continued in two forms that are difficult to explain through regular phonetic developments: *ink‘nahot* and *k‘nahot*. These forms can be due to folk-etymological reinterpretation as *ink‘(n)* ‘himself’ + *-a-* + *hot* ‘earth’ (cf. Ačayan 1984: 88) and *k‘un* ‘sleep’ + *-a-* + *hot* ‘earth’, respectively; see s.v. *ayg* ‘morning’.

Arm. *andund* ‘abyss’ is represented by Łarabał *əndōxtə*, which might be explained by a folk-etymological reinterpretation as **ənd oxt(n)* ‘at the seven(th) layer of the Underworld’; see s.v. *andund-k* ‘abyss’.

The compound **ayri-knik* ‘widowed woman’ (cf. Zeyt’un *erigánag*) has become *erig-gnig* < **ayrik-knik* ‘widow’, lit. ‘husband-wife’ or ‘man(ly)-wife’ in Tigranakert; see s.v. *ayri* ‘widow’.

Arm. *šatgam* ‘turnip’ is attested in the 12th century onwards, and is widespread in dialects. The by-form *šoġgam* is found in “Geoponica” (13th cent.), and in the dialects of Akn, Xarberd, Tigranakert (**šoġgam*), Zeyt’un (*šuxg‘ō/om*), Sebastia (*žəxbank‘*) [HAB 3: 489-490]. One may wonder if the by-form *šoġgam* is due to folk-etymological association with *šoġ* ‘ray, shine’; cf. the following riddle from Balaš, the village of Xult’ik (see Tarōnean 1961: 113, 164):

Gluxn i xoł,
Murusn i šoł

“The head – in soil, the beard – in ray, shine”.

Examples for blend or contamination can be found s.vv. *asr* ‘fleece’, *lezu* ‘tongue’, *loganam* ‘to bathe’, *mełr* ‘honey’, *mun* ‘itch, gnat’.

2.1.38 Semantic differentiation of phonological alternants

ClArm. *hogi*, *ogi* ‘soul, spirit, person’ (both Bible+) is probably of native origin and may be related with *hewam* ‘to breathe heavily’ and *hov* ‘cool’; see 2.1.16.2. The alternants have become semantically differentiated in Modern Armenian: *hogi* ‘soul’ vs. *ogi* ‘spirit, spiritual power, zeal’ [HAB 3: 107b].

A variant of this process is seen in dialects. It should be first of all noted that the by-form *ogi* is almost absent in dialects whereas *hogi* is ubiquitous. In Agulis, we find two forms: *hég^(y)i* ‘person’, with the regular vocalic reflex, and *hókⁱ* ‘soul’, a literary loan, with no vocalic shift [Ačārean 1935: 67, 69, 370; HAB 3: 108b]. More illustrative is Ĵula with its triple representation: (1) *xogⁱ* ‘person’, which is the oldest by-form in view of the regular reflex *h* > *x*; (2) *vogⁱ* ‘soul’, a literary loan from the by-form *ogi*; (3) *hogⁱ* ‘soul’, a literary loan from the by-form *hogi* [Ačārean 1940: 72, 114, 373b; HAB 3: 108]. In both dialects the older, genuine dialectal forms have the meaning ‘person’, whereas the recent forms which have been borrowed from the literary language refer to ‘soul’.

Examples from Alaškert: ClArm. *əntrem* > Alaškert *həndərel* ‘to select’ vs. *əntrel* ‘to make one’s choice, vote’ [Madat‘yan 1985: 189₂]; ClArm. *azg* > Alaškert *ask* ‘relative, kinsman, kindred’ vs *azg* ‘people, nation, nationality’ [Madat‘yan 1985: 180₁]; in both cases the latter by-forms must be recent literary loans. A similar picture is seen in Agulis, *g^yurc* ‘weaving, embroidery’ vs. *gərc* ‘work, opus, composition’ (see s.v. *gorc* ‘work, labour’). Further, see s.v. *naw* ‘boat, ship’.

Other cases showing a similar formal contrast accompanied by semantic differentiation:

dew, *a*-stem: GDSg *div-i*, GDPl *div-a-c* ‘(Bible+) ‘spirit, demon’ (Bible+), ‘angel’ (Elišē, John Chrysostom), ‘soul’ (Plato). Iranian loanword, cf. MPers., NPers. *dēw* ‘demon’, YAv. *daēuuā-* m. ‘demon, monster, idol’, etc. [Hübschmann 1897: 140; HAB 1: 657-658; ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 306-310].

This word is widespread in the dialects, mostly meaning ‘a monster-like mythical creature’. Some dialects which normally display a consonant shift *b/d/g/* > *p/t/k*, have by-forms with *d*- and *t*-, with semantic differentiation: Moks *tev* ‘devil, Satan’ : *dēv* ‘monster’ [HAB 1: 658b; Ačāryan 1952: 256, cf. 57]; Marała *tev* ‘devil, Satan’ : *dēv* ‘mythical dragon’ [Ačārean 1926: 89, 391; HAB 1: 658b].

Of these by-forms, *tev* is undoubtedly the older one since it reflects the shift *d* > *t* regular for these dialects. The meaning of the older form *tev* is religious and suits the classical literary context. For an illustration compare a proverb from Moks (Orbeli 2002: 119^{Nr4(3)}): *Inč[‘] tev* (var. *sātāna*) *xəč[‘]ic[‘] kəp[‘]axə^ε* : “(He) flees from the cross like a devil/Satan”. In most of the dialects the meaning ‘devil, Satan’ has been replaced by ‘monster, dragon, giant’, a meaning that has become dominant

obviously due to the extensive use of the word in folklore, especially in fairy-tales. Of other neighbouring languages, cf. e.g. the textual illustration for Kurd. *dēw* cited in Cabolov 1, 2001: 304-305, in the motif of Cyclops. Consequently, the recent re-borrowing (perhaps partly due to Turkish influence, see Ačarean 1926: 89) *dēv* in given dialects comes to mean ‘monster, dragon’, whereas the older meaning ‘devil, Satan’ remained attached to the genuine dialectal form *tev*.

Also L̥arabał has doublets *tev/dēv*, although in this case no semantic differentiation is indicated [HAB 1: 658b; Davt‘yan 1966: 341].

darman, *o*-stem, *i*-stem ‘cure, remedy, medicine; refreshment; provender, provision, victuals; care; subsistence, nourishment, maintenance’ (Bible+), an Iranian loan, cf. Pahl. *darmān* ‘medicine, remedy’ [MacKenzie 1971: 24; Nyberg 1974: 58b], probably related to Skt. *dhārman*- n. ‘support, firm hold, fixed order, law’ (RV+) from PIIr. **dʰar-* ‘to hold, keep, preserve, support’ [Hübschmann 1897: 138; HAB 1: 640a; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 778-779, 780; ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 338].

Two basic meanings are found in dialects: ‘straw’ and ‘medicine, remedy’. Some dialects participating in the consonant devoicing shift display two forms: (1) with initial *t*- and the meaning ‘straw’; (2) with initial *d*- and the meaning ‘medicine, remedy’. For instance: Hamšen *tarmən* ‘straw’ vs. *dermən* ‘remedy’ [Ačaryan 1947: 22, 43, 226]; Moks *tärman* ‘straw’ vs. *därman* ‘remedy’ [Ačarean 1952: 255, cf. 57]; Urmia/Xoy *tärmän* ‘straw’ vs. *därman* ‘remedy’ [M. Asatryan 1962: 194b], etc. The former is the genuine dialectal reflex of ClArm. (< MIran.) *darman* whereas the latter is a recent (re-)borrowing from Persian or (as in Ačaryan 1947: 226) Turkish.

This can be corroborated by semantic analysis. All the Iranian forms (Pahl., NPers., Kurd. etc.) have only the meaning ‘medicine, remedy’ (see the references above, especially ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 338; also Steingass 514a; Cabolov 1, 2001: 277-278). The classical meanings ‘care’, ‘provision, victuals’ ‘subsistence, nourishment, maintenance’ etc., as well as the dialectal meaning ‘straw’ (from ‘fodder’ < ‘nourishment, victuals’) should be treated as reflecting an Iranian older, unattested meaning (cf. Skt. *dhārman* ‘support etc.’) rather than a semantic development from ‘medicine, remedy’.

More evidence can be obtained from folklore texts, e.g. in Łaziyan 1983 on L̥arabał: *darman* : *xelk‘u darman*, with synonymous *xelk‘u čar* ‘remedy for intelligence’ (134-135); *dardis darmen* ‘remedy for my grief’ (157a, lines 11, 17); *terman* : in a narrative where a boy *terman č‘i tam* “does not give straw/fodder” to the buffalo (82b^{L11}); in a proverb (164a^{L17}): *K‘yohna terman a k‘amun tam* : “(He) winnows old straw”.

On **darman-a-goł* ‘Milky Way’, ‘cloud’, see 3.1.3 and 1.3.

Morphological alternants, too, seem to display semantic differentiation. For possible examples see s.vv. *asełn* ‘needle’, *ptuł* ‘fruit’, *uteł* ‘brain’.

2.1.39 Ačāryan's Law

2.1.39.1 Ačāryan's Law with -o- Łarabał

Ačāryan's Law describes the fronting of back vowels after voiced obstruents (see Ačāryan 1952: 18-23, 40; Ałayan 1964: 227-229; H. Muradyan 1982: 92-93; H. Muradyan apud Greppin/Khachaturian 1986: 27-33; Weitenberg 1986: 95-96; 1996: 103-114; 1999 [2000]; Vaux 1998: 10-11). Here we will only be concerned with the vowel *o* in Łarabał.

The regular reflex of -o- following an initial voiced stop is -ö- in Łarabał. Next to this, one also finds -o- > Łarabał -e- (the examples are taken from the glossary in Davt'yan 1966: 299: 503):

boxi 'hornbeam' > *pōxi*/e/, *péxi*,

bokik 'barefoot' > *pāépig*^y, *pépeg*^y,

botk 'radish' > *pāxxk*/*pōxxk* and *pexk*,

bor 'bumble-bee, drone' > Hadrut' and Šatax *per*, next to Łarabał *pōrnə*, *pūrənə* [Davt'yan 1966: 329, 363];

also word-internally: *borbos-* 'to mould' > *pərp* 'éšne/il : **borbos-* > **börbös-* (Ačāryan's Law) > **börp* 'ös- (-*rb-* > -*rp* ' -) > **p* 'örp 'ös- (assimilation).

There are no examples with *go-* and *do-*, apart from *gortn-uk* 'little frog' > *k'ör*(*t*)*nuk*, *k'ér*/*rt*'*nuk*, *kért*'*nuk*. Neither are there examples with initial unvoiced stops, including the labial ones: *t'o-*, *to-*, *p'o-*, *po-*, *k'o-*, *ko-*. One may therefore preliminarily formulate the following rule: as a result of Ačāryan's Law (and the subsequent consonant shift), ClArm. *bo-* yields Łarabał *pe-* (next to *pō-*). This can be due to labial dissimilation.

A similar case is found with initial *o-* which regularly yields Łarabał *vəé-* or *vé-* (also word-internally, cf. *soverem* 'to learn' > *səvəérel*). This probably shows that the rule operates not only with voiced labial stop *b-* but also with voiced labial (labiodental) fricative *v-*.

Note that *mo-* does not usually yield Łarabał *mö-*, but one does find one instance with *mo-* > *mæ-*: *mocak* 'mosquito' > *məécak*.

As to *gortn-uk* 'little frog' > *k'ért*'*nuk*/*kért*'*nuk*, we may be dealing with dissimilative loss of the first of two labial vowels.

For Łarabał *přéšnə*, probably from **broš-* (cf. Łazax *p'řōš*, Łaradał *brošni*) or *brinč* 'snowball-tree', see 1.12.1.

This material corroborates the assumption of A. Xač'atryan 1984: 321-322 that Łarabał *pérp* 'el is the regular outcome of ClArm. *borb-* 'to inflame' rather than an archaic reflex of an otherwise unattested *e*-grade form **berb-*.

Similarly untenable is the derivation of Łarabał *kétel* and Mełri *gétıl* 'to hide, conceal oneself' of an archaic **gel-*; A. Xač'atryan 1984: 321 convincingly argues that these forms rather continue *gatel* 'to hide' through Ačāryan's Law.

2.1.39.2 Ačāryan's Law in inlaut

Ačāryan's Law also operated in inlaut, cf. *arjasp* 'vitriol' : Šatax *arčāps*, Moks *arčāsp* or *arčāp* 's/*arčāfs* vs. Alaškert *arčāsp*, Muš *arčāps*, etc. (see s.v.). For more examples and some remarks concerning the relative chronology, see s.vv. *argand* 'womb', *ard* 'shape'. The law can be applied successfully in etymological research:

Moks *šəṛäkʷlkʷ* ‘задержание мочи’ (= ‘retention of the urine’); e.g. *šəṛäkʷlkʷ* əʹ ‘у него задержание мочи’ [Orbeli 2002: 302]. The first component of this word is surely *šer* ‘urine’ (Geoponica) which is widespread in the dialects [HAB 3: 510a].

There are MidArm. and dial. derivatives referring to the retention of urine: *š(e)r-kap* and *šr-at* [HAB, *ibid.*; Amatuni 1912: 147a; Ačaṙean 1913: 246b; Ter-Mkrtčʹyan 1970: 150₁₁; MijHayBaṛ 2, 1992: 214a], with *kap-* ‘to tie, bind’ and **(h)at-* ‘to cut’ respectively. It is conceivable that our *šəṛäkʷlkʷ* too contains a second member meaning ‘to bind’, ‘to cut’, ‘to hold, obstacle’, or the like. Another clue to the interpretation of the word can be provided by the palatal *kʷ*, presupposing an older **-ge-* or **-gi-* (Ačaṙyan’s Law). This brings us to ClArm. *argel-* ‘to forbid, obstacle, hinder, etc.’, cf. Ozim *argʹilil* etc. (see s.v.). Thus, Moks *šəṛäkʷlkʷ* ‘retention of urine’ goes back to **šr-a(r)gil-kʷ*, with loss of *-r-* (on which, see 2.1.33.3).

2.2 MORPHOLOGY

2.2.1 Case system

2.2.1.1 Vocative

According to Ačaṙyan (AčaṙLiak 6, 1971: 283, 336), in both Classical and Modern Armenian, the vocative is sometimes accented on the first syllable, cf. *háyrik* ‘father’, *máyrik* ‘mother’, *Kárapet*, *Lázar(ē)*, *Pétr-ē/Pétros*, etc. Traces of initial accentuation of vocative forms have been preserved in Armenian manuscripts [Torbiörnsson 1945; Weitenberg 2001: 65₁]. The vocative frequently appears with the accented interjection particle *óv* (medieval and dial. *áy*). In this case the word itself loses the accent, e.g. *óv (áy) mard* ‘you man!’, *áy tla* ‘you boy!’, etc. (see Marr 1903: 57; AčaṙLiak 6, 1971: 283). A few examples are found in the Armenian rendering of the grammar of Dionysius Thrax: *ó Hamuni*, *ó Mani*, *ó Nuni* [Adoncʹ 1915=2008: 246].

Armenian dialects provide rich evidence for vocative forms accented on the first syllable. Note e.g. Hamšen voc. *háyri* ‘father’, *máyri* ‘mother’, cf. *yéba*, *yéma* [Ačaṙyan 1947: 175]. Also in the dialect of Tʹiflis the accent is put on the first syllable when a word consists of two or more syllables, and monosyllables take an accented particle *á*, e.g. *áxper* ‘brother’, *vúrtʹi* ‘son’, *á šun* ‘dog’, etc. (Tomson 1890: 190).

Here are some more examples from folklore texts: in Pʹiloyeancʹ 1888 (Nor Bayazet): *hársē* (21^{L1}, 22^{L-6}, 23^{L9}); *Hóromsim* (25^{L4}, 26^{L7}); *Máyran* (31^{L5}); *Márgarit* (34^{L-4}), *Bátdasar*, *tʹágävr* (Moks, see SasCr 1, 1936: 315^{L263f}), etc. The same is observable even when we are dealing with lexicalized expressions or formulae, such as *tnákolner* ‘you whose house may be destroyed!’ (Pʹiloyeancʹ 1888: 23^{L11}), or word combinations, *túrban harse* ‘you, dear sister-in-law (to whom may I be sacrificed)’ (Pʹiloyeancʹ 1888: 21^{L1}).

When used with a vocative particle, the noun loses the accent. In some dialects this can also be seen in the vocalic difference, cf. Łarabał vocative *á-kʹer* vs. nominative *kʹur* from ClArm. *kʹoyr* ‘sister’ (see HAB 4: 587a). Note also the auslaut reduction in e.g. *á may* < *mayr* ‘mother’ (see HŽhekʹ 6, 1973: 409^{L3,22}, 522^{L7,8}). In

dialects which have penultimate accentuation, the last vowel of a disyllabic word may drop, cf. Tavuš vocative *á vārt* vs. *vārt*ⁱ from ClArm. *ordi* ‘sun or daughter, offspring’, see Xemč‘yan 2000: 59b^{L17f}, 62a^{L22}, 130a^{L21} (here note a vocative *vārt*ⁱ in a few lines above, 130a^{L4}, without the particle *á* and for this reason with the final *i* preserved).

The vocative with initial accentuation may be regarded as Indo-European inheritance (see Jāhukyan 1959: 151-152; Ałabekyan 1998: 123-124). In Vedic Sanskrit, the vocative, when accented, has the acute on the first syllable, e.g. *pítar* vs. NSg *pitā* (see Whitney 1960: 108-109; Macdonell 1993: 457; Szemerényi 1996: 189; Burrow 2001: 235). The same is found in Greek: *ἄδελφε* vs. NSg *ἀδελφός* ‘brother’; *δέσποτα* vs. *δεσπότης* ‘master (of the house), lord’; *πάτερ* vs. *πατήρ* ‘father’; etc. (Rix 1992: 131-132, 38, 152; see also Meillet/Vendryes 1924: 498). For further discussion see Shields 1982: 53-524. One might also look for evidence in modern Iranian languages. Indeed, in Kurdish Awroman, according to MacKenzie (1966: 21): when no vocative particle is present the stress is brought forward to the first syllable of a noun.

Apart from accentuation and particles, in Middle Armenian and especially in dialects the vocative can be formed with endings such as *-i*, *-ε*, *-o*, *-a*.

A typologically interesting way of forming vocatives is found in the Armenian dialects of Syria. Here the vocative of *taygr* ‘husband’s brother’ (Svedia *dak*^r, K‘esab *tāgər*) is a compound with *ayr* ‘man’: Svedia *dāk*^r*rāre*, K‘esab *tēgrēriv* [Ačar‘yan 2003: 589; Andreasyan 1967: 55, 277, 384b; Č‘olak‘ean 1986: 218b; Gyozyalyan 2001: 144]. Note also Svedia **ner-tikin* and **tal-tikin*, vocative forms of *nēr* ‘husband’s brother’s wife’ and *tal* ‘husband’s sister’ respectively, both containing *tikin* ‘mistress, lady’.

2.2.1.2 Nominative *-s

A clear relic of an old nominative **-s* is seen in *anic* ‘nit, louse egg’ < QIE **s(k)onid-s* vs. Gr. *κορίς* < **ković-ς*. Further, note **katc* vs. *kat*ⁿ ‘milk’, and *hec* ‘felloe’, if from **pelk-s* (see s.vv.). Another possible example is dial. (Urmia, Salmast) *urj* ‘an island or peninsula in a river’, if belongs to *urd* ‘a small canal’ (< PIE **uh₁rd^h-*, see s.v.) and derives from PArm. NSg **urd-s*.

I wonder if this **-s* is responsible for cases like nom. *atuēs* ‘fox’ vs. oblique *athues-*. Compare also *Bēl* vs. GDSg *Belay*: in Movsēs Xorenac‘i 1.10 and 1.11 (1913=1991: 32-37; additional readings: 416-418), the nominative is always *Bēl*, whereas the gen./dat. form is spelled as both *Belay* and *Bēlay*.

For further possible examples see s.vv. *at* ‘salt’, *hac* ‘bread’, *mic* ‘mud, dirt’.

2.2.1.3 Nominative-accusative: syncretism

On this issue, as well as for the additional *-n* from PIE acc. **-m*, see Meillet 1903b: 234-238; Meillet 1922b; Weitenberg 1985; Kortlandt 1985.

For a remarkable case, see *kat*ⁿ ‘milk’ vs. Agulis and Metri **katc*. See also s.v. *us* ‘shoulder’.

Arm. *arjasp* (attested since the 7th cent.) and *arjaspn* ‘vitriol’; the second component has been borrowed from **span-* or **ā-span-*. Therefore, the form *arjaspn*

should be considered original, so that we are dealing with loss of final *-n* in the 7th century.

2.2.1.4 Genitive

PIE GSg**-osyo-*: Skt. *-asya*, Gr. *-oio*, *-ov*, Arm. *-oy*, etc. see Meillet 1900a: 17; Lehmann 1981; Beekes 1990-92; Eska/Wallace 2001. For *-oĵ* see Meillet 1900a: 18-19; see also below on locative.

2.2.1.5 Locative

Locative in *-i*

A distinct locative in *-i* is found in a number of *o*-stem nouns, cf. *gišer*, *o*-stem 'night' : loc. *gišer-i* (see Meillet 1913: 49; A. Abrahamyan 1976: 23-24, 38-39; Clackson 1994: 63).

This and the following issue will be exemplified by the dialect of Łarabał.

Locative in *-i* in Łarabał

händ-i 'in pasture-land': *Vart'in* <...> *ešəm a, tæsnum min händi min č'oban vexčar a ərəcc'nəm*. "Vart'i <...> looks, sees (that), on a pasture-land, a shepherd pastures sheep" [HŽHek' 5, 1966: 538^{L17}]. In a riddle (see Barxutareanc' 1898: 51): *Mi kov unem - handi a* : "I have a cow, (which) is on the pasture-land". On other attestations see s.v. *and* 'cornfield; pastureland'. ClArm. *and* 'cornfield' generally has an *o*-stem. In the Bible it is found 21 times in LocSg. *y-and-i*. The initial *h-* in Łarabał (hardly from the PIE laryngeal) may be due to generalisation of the locative form: *yandi* > *händi* (through Ačaryan's Law).

əra/üz-i 'in a dream' [HŽHek' 5, 1966: 540^{L-2}; HŽHek' 6, 1973: 140^{L-9}, 183^{L-5}]. In a fairy-tale recorded by M. Grigoryan in Mardakert in 1950 [HŽHek' 5, 1966: 401-409], *əra/üz-i* 'in a dream' is found frequently (402^{L6}, 403^{L13,18}, 404^{L-14}, 405^{L-18}, 408^{L-8}). Next to it, one also finds the more recent, normal form *ərazum* (402^{L8}, 405^{L-8}, 407^{L-1,4}, 408^{L10}). Note that *eraz* has a *u*-stem in Łarabał, at least in the same fairy-tale (cf. GDSg. *ərazu* : 402^{L14}, 406^{L-6}), and an *o*-stem in ClArm. Therefore, the option that Łarabał LocSg. **(y)eraz-i* is identical with ClArm. LocSg. *y-eraz-i* 'in a dream' (frequent in the Bible) should be taken seriously.

Łarabał has a locative adverb meaning 'yesterday' from ClArm. *erək*, *-i* 'yesterday' : *erek(oy)* 'evening' (< PIE **h₁reg^wos*), in the following variants: *ərek/g-i* and *yərk/g'-ε* (see Davt'yan 1966: 200): *əregy-i* 'yesterday' [HŽHek' 5, 1966: 242^{L9}, 568^{L-5} (*iregyi*); HŽHek' 6, 1973: 407^{L3}, 539^{L-13} (*eregyi*), 584^{L14} (*əregi*)]]; *yрке* [HŽHek' 5, 1966: 591^{L15}]; *əregi* 'yesterday', in a fairy-tale from Kirovabad/Ganjak (HŽHek' 6, 1973: 584^{L14}).

These three examples show that the classical locative in *-i* has been preserved in Łarabał. Later it produced more recent, analogical adverbs, such as *sóri* 'today', *urkyüini* 'in the evening', etc. An illustration for *šüt-i* 'quickly' is found in [HŽHek' 5, 1966: 573].

Discussion

The Լարաթ and adjacent dialects normally have a penultimate accent. Nevertheless, they display locative forms with both ultimate and penultimate accentuation, cf. *yərəké* and *hərné* vs. *yérégi* and *héru* and Agulis *hárvī* (see s.vv. *erēk* ‘yesterday’, *heru* ‘last year’).

It is tempting to assume that the Armenian locative-adverbial marker *-i* goes back to the PIE locative marker **-i* which probably was accented, cf. PIE LocSg **ped-i* ‘foot’: Skt. *pad-i*, Gr. dat. *ποδ-ί*, etc. (Rix 1992: 43, 149, 154; Szemerényi 1996: 164ff). The *-i* escaped the apocope because it preserved the accent (or obtained a secondary accent) in order to retain its morphological role (unless we posit a thematization of the locative, **h₁reg^w-i-jo-* > **ereki-yo* > **ereki*, cf. *ayg* ‘morning’, etc., see below). As to the alternating forms with accented and unaccented *-i*, compare the three types of locative singular in Sanskrit, illustrated by the alternative forms of locative of the word for ‘eye’: *akṣán*, *akṣāni*, *akṣṇi*, the third one being the latest (see Burrow 2001: 234).

Traces of the PIE locative **-i* may be seen in some time-words which can be interpreted as frozen locatives, see s.vv. **atj-* ‘darkness, twilight’, *ayg* ‘morning’, *ere/ik(-)* ‘evening’ and *erēk* ‘yesterday’. Note also EArm. dial. **heru-i* vs. *heru* < PIE **peruti* ‘last year’ (q.v.).

2.2.1.6 Instrumental

Arm. instrumental ending *-w / -(m)b* derives from PIE **-b^hi*, cf. IPI (Skt. *-bhis*, Av. *-biš*, Ops. *-biš*), DABIPi (Skt. *-bhyas*, Av. *-byō*); Homeric Greek attests *-φi-* as a marker of the ablative, instrumental and locative in both singular and plural markers; cf. also Lat. DABIPi *-bus*, OIr. DPI *-b*, etc. (for the forms and discussion see Meillet 1950: 120-123; K. Schmidt 1980: 46-47, 50; Shields 1982: 50-52; Beekes 1995: 115-116, 117-118). According to Shields (1982: 51), **-b^h(i)* is also to be found in Toch. A additive particle *-pi*.

The instrumental forms may be relevant for etymological and morphological discussion, cf. e.g. Arm. *har-b* from **ph₂t₂-b^hi-* (see s.v. *hayr* ‘father’).

-av : -ək’ in Լարաթ

Ačāryan (1899: 97, 147) derives the Լարաթ ISg ending *-av* from ModArm. *-ov* rather than ClArm. *-aw*. This is confirmed by the phonological reflex of *ov* in e.g. *xorovem* ‘to roast’ > *xrrável*, *kov* ‘cow’ > *kav*, etc.

The plural has *-ək’ / -uk’*. For instance: ClArm. *us* ‘shoulder’ : Լարաթ IPI *əs-uk’* : *min xurjīn əsuk’ə k’əc’ac* [HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 398^{L2}]; *xurjīnə* <...> *əsük’ə k’c’-* (ibid. 109^{L14}, 111^{L3}). The same expression is found in the singular: *xurjīnə* <...> *əsavə k’c’-* [HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 647^{L8}]. It seems that Լարաթ **usok’* reflects **us-av-k’* = ISg **us-av* + pl. marker *-k’*. The development *-av-k’* > *-ok’* (seemingly identical with ClArm. *-aw-k’* > *-ōk’*) is unexpected for such a recent stage, however. One expects **usavk’*. More likely, **us-ok’* is analogical after the type of ClArm. *jeṛ-k’*, IPI *jeṛ-a-w-k’* ‘jeṛ-ō-k’ ‘hand’ : Լարաթ IPI *cəṛok’* (see e.g. HŽHek’ 6, 1973: 466^{L12}).

Unlike the numerous petrified adjectives of the type *xelok’* ‘clever, intelligent’, *arok’-p’arok’* ‘with honour, glory’, etc., the above-mentioned examples demonstrate the function of the case marker. Note also: *pəetk a* <...> *srtok’ əli* ‘must be brave’

[HŽHek‘ 6, 1973: 452^{L19}]; *tü* <...> *užok‘ es* ‘you are strong’ [HŽHek‘ 6, 1973: 401^{L-4}, 402^{L5}]. Of these adjectives, *xelōk‘* and *p‘arōk‘* reflect the ClArm. IPI forms in *-aw-k‘* = *-ōk‘* of *xel-k‘* and *p‘ar-k‘*, both *a*-stems. The others are analogical.

Also other dialects display frozen instrumentals, e.g. T‘iflis *k‘ar-ōk‘* ‘with stones’, *maz-ōk‘* ‘with hair(s)’ (see Tēr-Alek‘sandrian 1885: 189^{L-6} and 190^{L1}, respectively).

2.2.1.7 Accusative pl. -s

The Classical Armenian accusative plural ending *-s* has been lexicalized in many dialects. For instance, *kriw-s*, API of *kriw* ‘fight’, appears in Ararat, Łarabał, Łazax etc. *kriws tal* ‘to struggle’, literally ‘to give fights’ (see Ačařean 1913: 613a). Textual illustrations are found e.g. in a fairy-tale from Sisian, in Zangezur (HŽHek‘ 6, 1973: 236^{L-11}), and, in Ł. Ałayan 1979: 615^{L12}. For a discussion, see s.v.v. *mawru-k‘* ‘beard’, *mēj* ‘middle’.

For examples of frozen API ending *-s* in toponyms see 4.8.

2.2.2 Paradigmatic solutions for a phonological or morphological irregularity

2.2.2.1 *s-stem neuters

For a discussion of *s*-stem neuters which are mostly continued as Arm. *o*-stems see Meillet 1936: 74; Olsen 1999: 44-48; Matzinger 2005: 31-52; Meissner 2006: 55; see also s.v.v. *get* ‘river’, *erek* ‘evening’, *hay* ‘Armenian’, *Hay-k‘* ‘Armenia’, *jer* ‘warmth’.

Some words (possibly) belonging to PIE PD *s*-stem neuters show vocalic peculiarities, which may be explained by generalization of the zero-grade genitive.

amp, *o*-stem ‘cloud; lightning’ : Skt. *nábhas-* n. ‘cloud, mass of clouds’, Gr. *véφος* n. ‘cloud’, OCS *nebo* ‘sky’, etc. The Armenian old nominative **neb-* (< **néb^hos*) was replaced by *amp* after the genitive **amp-* from **nb^hés-s*. The possible influence of *amprop* ‘thunder’ (< **mb^hró-* : Skt. *abhrá-* n. ‘thunder-cloud’, etc.) must also be taken into account. See s.vv. *amp* and *amprop*.

ayt ‘cheek’ : Gr. *οἶδος* etc. (see s.v.). The Armenian old nominative **ojt-* (> **ēt*) from **h₂oid-os* was replaced by the oblique stem **ajt-* (from NSg GSg. **h₂id-és-os*); see also 2.1.5.

bark ‘lightning’ (q.v.), if related with Skt. *bhargas-* n. ‘radiance, splendour, light’ (RV+), would have had an old nominative **berk* from **b^hérg^(w)-os*. It became *bark* analogically after the oblique **b^hrg^(w)-és-s* > **bark-*.

sut, *o*-stem ‘false; falsehood, lie’ (Bible+; dial.) : Gr. *ψεῦδος* n. ‘lie’, also *ψύδος*. NSg **pséudos*, GSg **psud-és-os*; see s.v.

2.2.2.2 Other *s-stems

See the discussion s.vv. *hot* ‘smell, odour’, *jet* ‘tail’, *us* ‘shoulder’.

2.2.2.3 *n-stem

anun, gen. *anuan* etc. ‘name’ (Bible+; dialectally ubiquitous): EArm. dial. **anum*. From PIE PD *n*-stem neuter nom. **Hneh₃-mn*, obl. **Hn(e)h₃-men-*: Skt. *nāman-*, Lat.

nōmen, etc. The PArm. paradigm, nom. **anuwn* : obl. **an(V)man-*, was levelled to (1) **anuwn* : **anwan* > ClArm. *anun* : *anuan*, with generalization of **-w-*; (2) **anumn* : **anman* > *anum*, with generalization of **-m-*. See s.v. *anun* ‘name’.

For a possible example of a HD *n*-stem consider Arm. *deł* ‘herb’ and *θαλλός* m. ‘green twig, sprout’ (see s.v.).

2.2.2.4 PIE HD *i*-stem

Arm. *tal* (*i*-stem according to NHB, without evidence) ‘husband’s sister’ (13th cent. hapax); in dialects: *tal* (widespread) : Muš, Van, Moks etc. **talv*. At least in Van and perhaps Moks, the final *-v* is confined to the nominative. If the word is directly derivable from a PIE *i*-stem (cf. Gr. *γάλις*) rather than *u*-stem (cf. Gr. *γάλως*, OCS *zъlъva*, etc.), the following paradigm may be reconstructed: NSg **ǵlH-ōi* > **tālau* > **talw*, oblique **ǵlH-i-* > **tal(i-)*. See s.v. *tal*.

For a discussion and other examples see s.vv. *arew* ‘sun’ and especially *giwt* ‘village’. Further, see s.vv. *gol* ‘warmish, lukewarm’ vs. *gałj* ‘id.’; *k’arb* ‘a snake’.

2.2.2.5 **l*-stems

See s.vv. *asetn* ‘needle’, *jot* ‘log, bar’, *ptut* ‘fruit’, *p’ul* ‘fall, ruins’, and especially *acut* ‘coal’.

2.2.2.6 Laryngeal stems

The hysterodynamic (HD) paradigm of PIE words in laryngeal stems is reconstructed as follows: NSg **Có(R)C-eH-s*, GSg **C(R)C-H-ós* (see Beekes 1995: 181-183). A well-known example is the PIE word for ‘path, road, ford’: NSg **pónt-eh₁-s*, GSg **pnt-h₁-ós*, cf. Av. *pañtā* vs. ISg *paṭa*. The nominative analogically became **póntH-* in Skr. *pánthās* and, probably, Arm. *hun* (q.v.). For the *o*-grade nominative within this paradigm cf. also PIE **Hros-eh₂-*: Lith. *rasà* ‘dew’, OCS *rosa* ‘dew’, Skt. *rasā-* f. ‘name of a mythical stream at the end of the world, a tributary of the Indus’ (RV) (cf. also *rása-* m. ‘juice (of plants), liquid, essence’), YAv. *rañhā-* f. ‘name of a mythical stream’.

Next to Arm. *ordi* (*wo*-stem) ‘generation, son/daughter’ (< PIE **por-ti-o-*, cf. Gr. *πόρτις*, *-ιος* f. ‘calf, young heifer; young maiden’, Lat. *partus*, *-ūs* m. ‘bringing forth, birth; foetus, embryo; offspring, progeny’, etc.), there also exists Arm. *ort* (dial. also **hort*) ‘calf; fawn’, the aspirated *-t’* of which needs an explanation. One may reconstruct a PArm. HD **-h₂-stem* paradigm (whether original or secondary) in the same way as we have seen above: NSg **pórt-eh₂-*, GSg **prt-h₂-ós* > PArm. **órd-a-* (cf. *awri-ord*, *a*-stem ‘virgin’), obl. **hart^h-*. Subsequently, NSg **ord-* became *ort* analogically after the oblique **hart^h-*. The analogical influence of the oblique form seems to function also at a much later period and causes an initial aspiration in the majority of the dialects (**hort*). See s.vv. *ordi* and *ort*.

Arm. *c’ax* ‘branch’ (Geoponica etc.; widespread in the dialects) vs. Skt. *śákhā-* f. (RV+) ‘branch, twig’ etc. In some Armenian dialects (Łarabał, Agulis, Lori, etc.) we also find a form with *-k’* instead of *-x*. Here we are dealing with the development

*-kH- > Arm. *x*, Skt. *kh*, Slavic *x*. The alternants *c'ak'* and *c'ax* probably reflect nom. *-k-eh₂- and gen. *-k-h₂-ós, respectively.

For a similar analysis, see also s.vv. *t'arp* 'b' 'a wicker fishing basket' and **law/p* 'flat (hand, stone, etc.)'. Note that the alternation *w/p* ' (after a vowel) and *b/p* ' (after *-r-) point to the nom. *-p-eh₂- and *-ph₂-ó- respectively, much the same way as *d/t* ' and *k'/x* in the cases above.

2.2.3 Generalization (or relics) of PIE fem. adjectives in *-ih₂- in Armenian

PIE **meldu-i(h₂)-* (cf. Skt. *mṛdvī* f. 'delicate, weak, soft, mild', Lat. *mollis* 'weak, soft' from **moldu-i-*) > Arm. *metk*, *i*-stem according to NHB 'soft' (q.v.).

yatt 'wide, broad spacious (land, space, territory); mighty' (5th cent.), *yatt* '-k-u' 'victorious, mighty' (Philo+), also spelled *yatt* '-u' (e.g., in Grigor Maškuori, 12th cent.). While *y-alt* ' (q.v.) can be derived from PIE **plth₂-ú-* (cf. Skt. *prthú-* etc.), *y-alt* '-u' must have had one syllable more and can theoretically go back to PIE fem. **plth₂-u-ih₂-* (Skt. *prthvī*, Av. *pərəθβī-*). However, the -u in *yatt* '-u' can be accounted for by the synchronic pattern of adjectives in -u, cf. *has-u*, *ls-u*, etc. (see Jahukyan 1987: 241).

For other possible examples see s.vv. *yolov* 'many' and *yoyr* 'fat'.

2.2.4 Numerals

For an extensive study on numerals see AčařLiak 1, 1952: 131-453. For individual treatments of the Armenian numerals see s.v. *mi*, *erku*, *erek* ' , *č'ork* ' , *hing*, *vec* ' , *ewt* 'n, *ut* ' , *inn*, *tasn*, *k'san*, *k'arasun*, *yisun*. See also Kortlandt 1994a (= 2003: 98-101, with a small addition).

'11' etc. are formed as follows: *me-tasan* 'eleven' < **tasan-i*, cf. Lat. *ūn-decim* < **ūn-decimi* [Meillet 1916b: 63-64], etc. For a complete list of the Armenian numerals including also '11' to '19' as well as the decimals and ordinals see Meillet 1936: 99-101; Schmitt 1981: 128-132; Beekes 1995: 214. For lists and discussion see also Szemerényi 1960; Saradževa 1986: 89-91. For surveys on the PIE system see Beekes 1995: 212-217; Szemerényi 1996: 221-229; C. Justus apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 397-405.

2.2.4.1 Stability and replacements

For the PIE sources of Armenian numerals see Kortlandt 1994a (= 2003: 98-101, with a small addition). The numbers from '11' are formed as follows: *me-tasan* 'eleven' < **tasan-i*, cf. Lat. *ūn-decim* < **ūn-decimi* [Meillet 1916b: 63-64], etc. For a complete list of the Armenian numerals including also '11' to '19' as well as the decimals and ordinals see Meillet 1936: 99-101; Schmitt 1981: 128-132; Beekes 1995: 214.

In general, the native numerals are stable in dialects. In some of them, however, numerals like '70' etc., as well as the ordinals are replaced by Turkish or Arabic equivalents.

In the dialect of Aslanbek, the numerals '70', '80', '90', as well as the ordinals (e.g. *pešinči* '5th'), are replaced by Turkish forms. The distributives are formed

normally: *č'örsagā* < *č'ors-akan* 'four by four', *ergergü* < *erk-erku* 'two by two', etc. [Ačařean 1898: 83-84, 85b^{L-5} and note 1; Vaux 2001: 43, 51, 62₄₃].

In Van, *vat'sun* '60' is followed by Turkish loans, *yet'miš* '70', *sāhysān* '80' and *dōxsan* '90' [Ačařyan 1952: 26, 147]. For an illustration of the juxtaposition of native *vat'sun* '60' and the loan *et'miš* '70' in Alaškert folklore see HŽhek' 9, 1968: 154 (three times: in lines 4-5, 5, -3). '.

In the dialect of Aramo, the numerals '70', '80', '90', as well as the ordinals, are Arabic [Łaribyan 1958: 10, 34]. This also seems to be the case in K'abusie, since the numerals for '70', '80', and '90' are absent from the list (see op. cit. 99).

Mužambar (T'avriz), T'iflis, Łarabał (in some villages) **erek'-k'san* 'sixty' < *erek'* 'three' + *k'san* 'twenty'; cf. *erek' k'san mi tasā* 'seventy' < "three twenty (and) one ten". This is considered as taken from the Caucasian system [Ačařean 1913: 307a]. A similar system is found in e.g. Moks (see Orbeli 2002: 22; M. Muradyan 1982: 113, 181).

2.2.4.2 Collective numerals

ClArm. *erkok'in*, *erkok'ean* 'both' (Bible+) has been preserved in Łarabał *arkók'an*, *ε/urkók'an*, Melri *arkók'en* (see s.v. *erku* 'two'). ClArm. *erek'in*, *erek'ean* 'all three' (Bible+) has been preserved in Łarabał *érék'an*, *irék'an* and Karčewan *irik'én*, but in other parts of Melri region one finds forms with *-k'k'-* or *-k'k-*: Melri *irik'k'én*, Kak'avaberd *irék'kan* (see s.v. *erek'* 'three'). The other forms are: *č'orek'in* or *č'orek'ean* 'all four' > Łarabał *č'urk'ek'an* vs. *č'ursek'an* and *č'urek'an*; *hngek'in* or *hngek'ean* 'all five' > *hängek'an* (emphatic *hngek'k'an*), *vec'ek'in* or *vec'ek'ean* 'all the six' > *vəc'ek'an*, etc. [Davt'yan 1966: 126]; Melri *č'ark'ek'en*, *hing'ek'en* or *hängek'en*, *vəc'c'ek'en*, etc. [Ałayan 1954: 179-180]; Kak'avaberd *č'érék'kan*, *hingék'kan*, *vi/ec'ek'kan*, etc. [H. Muradyan 1967: 127-128]. See also AčařLiak 1, 1952: 325-326.

One might treat the gemination in Melri *irik'k'én* and Kak'avaberd *irék'kan* (for *erek'ean*) as emphatic. More probably, however, they go back to analogical **erek'-k'ean* (that is, *erek'* > *irék'* 'three' + *-k'ean*) after *arkók'en* which is analysed as *arkō-* (cf. *erku* 'two') + *-k'ean*. The analogical process is clearly seen in forms like Łarabał *č'urk'ek'an* (next to *č'urek'an* directly from ClArm. *č'orek'ean*) and Melri *č'ark'ek'en* and Kak'avaberd *č'ək'ék'kan*.

The analogy has functioned differently in Karčewan. Here we find *yərkén*, *irik'én*, *č'ək'én*, *hingén*, etc. [H. Muradyan 1960: 110]. These forms can hardly reflect different formations since: (1) there is no alternative way to satisfactorily explain Karčewan *yərkén*; (2) Karčewan is dialectally and geographically very close, actually almost identical with Kak'avaberd and Melri, so that one hardly expects a significant variety with respect such archaic grammatical features; (3) Karčewan *irik'én* exactly corresponds to ClArm. *erek'ean* (or *-in*); (4) the paradigm of *yərkén*, namely gen. *yərkunc'ú* etc. (see H. Muradyan 1960: 110) clearly continues that of Classical Armenian: *erkok'in*, *erkoc'un*, etc.

One must therefore start from Karčewan *irik'én* < ClArm. *erek'ean*. Apparently, this form has been analysed as *erek'* 'three' (> Karčewan *irik'ə* 'id.') + *-ean* or *-in*.

Then, *erkok'ean* has been replaced by analogical *yārkēn*, as if composed of *erku* 'two' (> Karčewan *yōrku* 'two') and *-ean* or *-in*. The same holds for the other numerals.

In Łarabał, the Classical Armenian paradigm *erkok'in*, gen. *erkoc'un* etc., has been replaced by *arkuk'an-ɔc'* etc. (see Davt'yan 1966: 127), with analogical *-c'-* > *-k'-* after the nominative, whereas in the Melri-region the *-c'-* has been preserved (see AčařLiak 1, 1952: 325-326). Note further Karčewan gen. *yārkunc'ú*, etc. [H. Muradyan 1960: 110]. For Melri, Ałayan (1954: 180) records by-forms with *-k'-* and *-c'-*: *arkɔc'un* and *arkɔk'en-u*. Kak'avaberd has analogical *irék'-c'-un* etc. [H. Muradyan 1967: 128].

Sometimes *erkok'ean* is replaced by *juxek'yan* [AčařLiak 1, 1952: 326], obviously with *juxt* 'pair' of Iranian origin, cf. Pahl. *juxt*, Pers. *juft* 'pair, couple'.

2.2.5 Pronouns

For the paradigms and discussion on the Armenian pronouns see Meillet 1913: 59-67; 1936: 86-92; AčařLiak 2, 1954; Godel 1975: 107-112; A. A. Abrahamyan 1976: 75-93; Schmitt 1981: 115-127; Ĵahukyan 1982: 140-150; Kortlandt 2003: 52-53. For surveys on the PIE system see Beekes 1995: 201-211; Szemerényi 1996: 203-221; Adams apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 454-458.

Further, see s.vv. personal pronouns *es* 'I', *du* 'you', *mek* 'we', demonstratives **s(a/o)-*, **d(a/o)-*, **n(a/o)-*, reflexive *iwr* 'his own etc.', reciprocal *irear* 'each other', interrogative *i-* 'thing', *o-r* 'which' and *o-v* 'who'. For a number of issues see s.v. *ur* 'where, where to' (interrog.), 'wherever'.

2.2.6 Verbs

For extensive treatments of the origin and development of the Armenian verbal system see AčařLiak 4a, 1959; 4b, 1961; Łaragyulyan 1961; Godel 1965; Ant'osyan 1975; Klingenschmitt 1982; Kortlandt 1996 = 2003: 110-116. The rest can be found in following sections and under the relevant lexical entries.

2.2.6.1 *-je-presents

For these formations see Meillet 1936: 107-108; 1950: 109-110; Ĵahukyan 1982: 171; cf. e.g. **ĵ(i)nĵe-* 'to efface, annihilate, destroy' < **g^{wh}en-je/o-*: Gr. *θείνω* 'to kill', etc. (q.v.). See further s.vv. *goč'em* 'to call', *koč'em* 'to call', as well as *y-orĵ-orĵ-em* 'to call'; all are synonymous verbs with *o*-grade and **je*-present.

koškočem < **koč-koč-em* 'to beat, break' (q.v.) < **koc-koc-je-mi*, from *koc-* 'to beat; to lament by beating one's breast', a reduplicated present in *o*-grade with the present suffix **-je-*. For **-cĵ-* > *-č-* see 2.1.22.2.

čanač'em (see s.v. **can-* 'to know, be acquainted') derives from QIE **ǵnh₃-sk-je-*, with zero grade in the root, cf. Gr. *βαίνω* 'to go' and Lat. *veniō* 'to come; to go' from **g^{wh}n-je-* (see Beekes 1995: 228).

Another possible, though highly hypothetical example is Arm. conjectural **huyem* 'to fear' < **pu-je-mi* (see s.v. *hoy* 'fright, fear').

2.2.6.2 Presents with a nasal element

For nasal presents, see e.g. s.vv. *aṛnem* ‘to make’, *dnem* ‘to put’. Further, see s.vv. *ampem* ‘to drink’, *lsem* ‘to hear’, *yłp’anam* ‘to be filled to repletion, be overfilled, be satiate, luxuriate’. For the type *-anem* going back to PIE nasal-infixed presents see s.vv. *bekanem* ‘to break’, *lk’anem* ‘to leave’. An interesting case is *har-k-anem* vs. aor. *har-i* ‘to strike’, of uncertain origin. A group of *-anem* verbs derive from sigmatic aorist (see below). The *sk*-present or inchoative is reflected in e.g. *harc’anem* ‘to question’ and *čanač’em* (aor. *can-*) ‘to know, be acquainted’ (see s.vv.).

For **nu*-presents, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 246-259; see also s.vv. *aṛnum* ‘to gain, obtain, win, plunder, take, grasp’, *zgenum* ‘to put on clothes’, *li : lnum* ‘to fill’, *jeṛnum* ‘to be/become warm, burn’.

In the dialect of Agulis, the verbs of the 2nd class, that is those with a suffix *-ānim* (*-ānim*) in present, form their aorist and imperative without the nasal element: *-āham* (*-āham*) and *-āhi* (*-āhi*), respectively (see Ačāryan 1935: 245-249). The *-h-* is perhaps a glide.

2.2.6.3 Sigmatic aorist

Traces of PIE sigmatic aorist may be found in a number of Armenian verbs such as *anicanem* ‘to curse’, *luc’anem* ‘to light, kindle, set on fire’, *xacanem* ‘to bite’, *hecanim* ‘to mount, ride’, *meṛanim* ‘to die’, *teṛem* ‘to flay’, *c’ncam* ‘to rejoice’, etc. (see s.vv.). For a discussion, see Pedersen 1906: 423ff = 1982: 201ff; Frisk 1944: 30 = 1966: 278; Godel 1965; Jahukyan 1982: 74, especially 180; Olsen 1984: 114₉; Kortlandt 1987a; 1995 = 2003: 79-82, 107-109; Ravnæs 1991: 169₁.

2.2.6.4 Denominative and iterative verbs **-o-* + **-eie-*

The pattern of denominative verbs is reflected in e.g. PIE **uosn-eie-* ‘to buy, sell’: Gr. *ὠνέομαι* and Skt. *vasnayāti*, from **uesno-* ‘price’: Skt. *vasná-*, Lat. *vēnum*, Arm. *gin* ‘price’, cf. also **uoğ^h-eie-* from **uoğ^ho-* ‘carrying’ (see Beekes 1995: 229-230; Szemerényi 1996: 300). For a discussion and other examples, see Klingenschmitt 1982: 141-143. Note also *y-arag-em* ‘to expose to the sun’ (= Gr. *ἐξ-ηλιάζω* in 2 Kings 21.6, 9, 13) probably from **h₂rou-eie-* < **h₂reu-i-*, see s.v. *areg-* ‘sun’.

For iteratives note *gorcem* ‘to work’, *k’orem* ‘to scratch’ (see Meillet 1936: 105; Klingenschmitt 1982: 142).

2.3 WORD FORMATION

2.3.1 Affixes

Extensive comparative treatments of the Armenian affixes can be found in Greppin 1975; Jahukyan 1987; 1998; Olsen 1999. In this section I present a selection of affixes that are relevant for analysis of lexical entries in Part 1.

-(a)li-

**luc-ali* [if *lucatli* is a corruption] ‘yoke; beam of balance; the constellation Orion=Hayk’ = *luc* ‘yoke; the constellation Libra’ + *-ali-*, perhaps from fem. *-*lih*₂- (cf. Lat. *iugula* f. ‘a part of the constellation Orion’); note also *luc-l-il-k* ‘a pair of cerebral veins’ (Oskip‘orik); see s.vv. *luc* ‘yoke’ and *luca[t]li* ‘Orion’. For *sayl*, another asterism with *-*lih*₂-, see next.

sayl, *i*-stem (Bible+), *o*-stem (Movses Xorenac‘i, “Čarəntir”) ‘wagon’ (Bible+), ‘Ursa Major and Minor, Arcturus’ (Job 9.9, Philo, Anania Širakac‘i), ‘North Pole’ (Aristotle), etc. : Hesychian *σάτιλλα* *πλειὰς τὸ ἄστρον* (perhaps of Thracian origin), next to Gr. *σατίνη* f. ‘chariot’. Probably from Mediterranean/Pontic substratum *-*kati-lih*₂-.

tam-al(i) ‘building; roof’ from QIE **dmh*₁-*li*(*h*₂)- (see s.v.).

targ-al ‘spoon’ from QIE **tṛu-l-i-*, cf. Hitt. ^{GIS}*taru-āli*- n. ‘pestle’ (see s.v.).

As we can see, the suffix *-al(-i)-* is found especially in designations for implements and constructions. In this respect it is particularly interesting to note Anatolian implement names in *-ala-* c. and especially *-a/āli-* n. seen in Hitt. ^{GIS}*hulāli*- n. ‘distaff’ and the above-mentioned ^{GIS}*taru-āli*- n. ‘pestle’ (see Starke 1990: 300-343).

Further, see s.v. *am-l-ik* ‘one-year-old child or lamb’.

-(a)mn : -iwn : -imn

For the suffix *-amn*, Greppin (1975: 37) only mentions *atamn* ‘tooth’; cf. *-mn* (op. cit. 110-111). Ałayan (1980: 142) analyzes *ayceamn* ‘gazelle, roe’ as **ayci-* + *-amn* and compares it with *ełeamn* = **ełi-amn* ‘hoar-frost’ (q.v.), *pašt-awn*, *-aman* ‘service’, etc. He further (op. cit. 139-140, 142, 146₁) also mentions the animal-names *t‘ož-iwn* ‘(bear-)cub’, *kor-iwn* ‘cub’, *mrjiwn/-imn* ‘ant’. Other animal-names: *ayceamn* ‘roe-buck’ (see Clackson 1994: 89; Jahukyan 1998: 9, noting that the origin of the suffix is unclear); see also s.v. *lusan* : dial. **lus(e)amn*.

Compare the type *-un*, gen. *-uan*, presupposing older nom. *-*uwn* or *-*umn*. Thus, *anun*, GDSg *anuan* ‘name’, *jełun*, GDSg *jełuan* ‘ceiling’, *srun-k*, GDPI *sruan-c* ‘(vs. *sru/ōn-i-c* etc.) ‘shin, shank’, etc. (see s.vv.) are derived from **anuwn*, **jełuwn*, **sruwn*, etc., respectively (see Ałayan, *ibid.*; Zekiyan 1980: 156-157). Here again we are thus dealing with *-mn/-wn*. See s.v. *anun*. As regards *jełun*, note ISg *jełmamb* (Anania Sanahnec‘i, 11th cent.).

ardiwn-k ‘deed, work; earth products’ (Bible+) > Ararat *ardum* ‘earth goods, harvest’ < **ard(i)umn* (see s.v.).

-awš

Arm. *t‘eł-awš* ‘holm-oak; pine’ (Bible+; dial.) vs. *t‘eł-i* ‘elm’ (late attest.; several dialects), cf. Gr. *πελέ-α*, Ion. *-η* ‘elm’, Lat. *tilia* ‘linden’; note also Georg. *t^helamuši* ‘elm’ (see s.vv.).

Greppin (1975: 64-65) posits *-awš/-oš* as a botanical suffix seen in *t‘eł-awš* and *zarawš* ‘germander’ (Galen, Bžškaran), the latter being of unknown origin [HAB 2: 85a]. He considers (1974: 69) *-awš* to be of substratum origin and adds other

plant-names which, however, seem to be irrelevant (cf. e.g. *marzangoš* < Pers. *marzan* ‘mouse’ + *gōš* ‘ear’; see HAB 3: 282b).

Ĵahukyan (1987: 380) mentions *t’et-awš* as the only example of the suffix *-awš*, and presents a separate entry for the suffix *-oš* found in the adjective *dandal-oš* (cf. *dandat* ‘slow’), as well as in *tk-r-oš* ‘big-bellied’ (a deverbative adjective) and *brd-oš* ‘medley’ (a deverbative noun). All of these three words are, however, dialectal and may also represent *-awš* (= *-ōš*).

Further possible examples:

brinč ‘snowball, *Viburnum opulus*’ (poorly attested; dial.) : Łazax and Łaradat **brōš* or **brōš*.¹⁷⁰

kokr-oš vs. *kokor* ‘water-lily; currant’ (late; dial. of Łarak ‘ilisa) [HAB 2: 618b];

kokan ‘blackthorn’, only in *kokan-eni*, attested in “Bžškaran”; present in some dialects [HAB 2: 617b]; Ararat, Lori *ttn-oš* ‘a kind of black round plum, *hapalasi* [‘bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus* L.’], found in the Northern parts of Armenia’ (see HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 355a) probably belongs here;

p’otoš ‘muraena, moray eel’ (Step’anos Lehač’i), if from *p’ot* ‘pipe’ (see s.v. *anglayk*).

An interesting example seems to be the Iranian word for ‘violet’: Pahl. *wanašag*, Pers. *bunašā* ‘violet’ [MacKenzie 1971: 86], Zoroastrian *vanašā*, Arabic-Persian *banafšaj*, *manafšaj* [Bailey 1985: 29], Kurd. *banafš* [Cabolv 1, 2001: 115]; Iranian borrowings: Turk. *menekše* > Arm. dial. *menek’sē* [Ačarean 1902: 233], Turk. *menefše* (cf. Arm. *manōšay* in Amirdovlat’ etc.), Syriac *mānīškā*, etc.; Arm. *manušak* < **manawšak* < MPers. **manafšak* (Agat’angelos+; dial. widespread) vs. *manīšak* (Nersēs Lambronac’i+; dialects of Muš, Alaškert, Ararat, Agulis, Łarabał, etc.), probably from Syriac [Hübschmann 1897: 191, 311; HAB 3: 256, 258a; Ĵahukyan 1987: 533].

Bailey (1985: 29) derived the Iranian form from *vana-* ‘blue’, comparing also Arm. *van-* ‘crystal’. I propose a comparison with Gr. *íov* [< **fíov*], DPl *íaσι* [iā] n. ‘violet’, *γία* (= *fía*) *ávñη* (Hesychius) and Lat. *viola*, which are considered to be Mediterranean loans (see Frisk, s.v.). A proto-form like **wion-* might yield Iran. **v(y)an-*, with loss of *-y-* as e.g. in the word for ‘tiger’: Pahl. *babr*, Mİran. **vagr* (cf. Arm. *vagr*, Georg. *vigri*) vs. Skt. *vyāghrá-* ‘tiger’. We might be dealing with a Mediterranean-Iranian/Near-Eastern flower-name, as in the case of Gr. *ρόδov* < **φρόδov*, Aeol. *βρόδov* n. ‘rose’ : Oİran. **urda-* ‘rose’ (cf. Arm. *vard*, NPers. *gul* ‘id.’, etc.); see Meillet 1908-09b: 162 (cf. HAB 4: 317-318). At any rate, Ir. *-*afš* can be regarded as a suffix of substratum origin comparable with Arm. *-awš* in *t’et-awš* etc.

¹⁷⁰ Ačarıyan (HAB 1: 490b) notes the resemblance with Assy. *burāšu*, Hebr. *bērōš*, Aram. *brūtā* (on these forms see s.v. *barti* ‘poplar’). However, he leaves the etymology open since the Semitic words mean ‘cypress’; see 1.12.1.

I conclude that *-awš* is a suffix mainly found in plant and animal names of substratum origin. Probably Mediterranean; cf. espec. *t'et-awš* : *t'et-i* vs. Gr. *πτελέ-α* 'elm' and Lat. *tilia* 'linden'.

-awt

Next to *kar-awt*, Ĵahukyan (1990: 74) mentions *ař-aw-awt* 'morning' and *čt-awt* 'straw', and points out that the attempts to interpret *-awt* as IE are not convincing, although IE origin of the roots is conceivable.

karčarawt, *i*-stem 'brief(ly)' (Bible +); the *i*-stem is seen in *karčarōt-i-w* 'in brief, briefly' [Łazar P'arpec'i, Movsēs Xorenac'i 1.15 (1913=1991: 50^{L15}), etc.] and *karčarōt-i-w-k'* [Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.49 (1913=1991: 176^{L15}), John Chrysostom, etc.]. Transparently contains *karč* 'short, brief' (HAB), perhaps also the verbal root *ař-* 'to take', as suggested in NHB 1: 1074a (*karč areal ew yōdeal*).

The same *-ařawt* occurs in another synonym: *hamarawt* 'brief' (Bible+), also an *i*-stem; cf. *hamarōt-i-w-k'* in Eusebius of Caesarea, etc.

According to Ačarĳan (HAB 3: 21a), *hamarōt* contains the Iranian prefix *ham-*. He also states that *karčarōt* and *hamarōt* have the same root **arōt* or **rōt*, which is of unknown origin. Olsen (1999: 887, 889) suggests a derivation from the participle of IIr. **-rabh-*, cf. Skt. *rabh-* 'to grasp'.

In my view, we are dealing with the suffix *-awt*, which may be identified with that of *ařaw-awt* 'morning', as well as in some hour-names (see s.v. *ařawawt*), and originates in *hawt* (*i*-stem), *y-awt* '*division, cut'; see s.v. *hat-* (*z-at-*, *y-at-*) 'to cut; to divide; to cut off'. The basic function of the suffix may be to express the derivational meaning 'division, cut', such as 'a time-division, unit of time'.

narawt, *u*-stem: GDPI *narōt-u-c'* in Ezekiel 27.16, 24; *a*-stem: GDPI *narōt-aw-k'* twice in P'awstos Buzand 6.2 (1883=1984: 223); *o*-stem: GDPI *narawt-o-c'* in Hexaemeron 4 (K. Muradyan 1984: 120^{L3}) 'coloured thread or plait/braid' (Bible+). In Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia), the word refers to a thread that was tied to the horns of an animal (NHB 2: 405c). The word is widespread in the dialects, in the meaning 'motley thread tied around the neck of a bride and a bridegroom' [HAB 3: 433a]. According to Amatuni (1912: 501a), the thread consists of three colours, green, red and white, and is also tied around the neck of a child when being baptized.

Ačarĳan (HAB 3: 431b) mentions Ozim *narenĳ* 'dyed thread' s.v. *narinĳ* 'orange' and questions whether it belongs there (i.e. to *narinĳ* 'orange'; cf. Moks *narənjə* 'оранжевый (цвет)', Orbeli 2002: 297). In fact, the word seems to belong to the first component of *nar-awt*, see below.

No acceptable etymology is recorded in HAB 3: 432-433. Nowadays the word is treated as an Iranian loan, cf. Khot. *nar-* 'to dye'; perhaps also Arm. *ner-k* (?) [Ĵahukyan 1987: 536; Olsen 1999: 896]. The element *-awt*, however, remains unclear. It may be identical with our suffix *-awt*. However, one might alternatively posit Iran. **nar-* 'to paint, dye' + Iran. **raxt-* 'coloured plait/braid' (cf. Khwar. *rxtk* 'red', Skt. *raktā-* 'dyed, red'). For **rawt* < **raft* instead of **raxt* compare Pers. *juft* 'pair, couple' vs. Pahl *juxt* (see MacKenzie 1971: 47, with an exclamation-mark).

This etymology partly coincides with that of Dervišyan, who interprets the word as **n-arak-t*, comparing the second component with Skt. *raktá-* (see HAB 3: 432b).

Another such compound can be seen in Ozim *narenj* ‘dyed thread’ (see above), which, I think, is composed of **nar-* ‘to dye’ + **ranj* ‘colour’, cf. Pers. *ranj* (alongside with *rang*) ‘colour’ (see Steingass 587b), MPers. *rang* ‘colour, dye’ > Arm. *erang*. For Arm. dial. **re/anj* ‘colour’, see 1.11.

-t’ (and/or -it’) < PIE **-t-* + **-H-*. See s.v. *yaltt* ‘broad’; other examples: see 2.1.18. In body-part terms: see s.vv. *bl-it* ‘a roundish soft bread’; *boyt*, *boyt* ‘n’ ‘thumb’, **boyt* ‘a soft lump of flesh, lobe’; *kř-t-un-k* ‘back’ vs. *kuřn* ‘back’. Compare Skt. *pr̥sthá-* n. ‘back, mountain-ridge, top’ (RV+) from PIE **pr̥sth₂-*, cf. YAv. *paršta-* m. ‘back, spine, support in the back’, *paršti* ‘back’, Lith. *pirštas* ‘finger’, OCS *prěstь* ‘finger’, etc., vs. Skt. *pr̥ṣṭi-* f. ‘rib’ (RV+).

For the morphology compare Skt. *rátha-* m. ‘light two-wheeled war-chariot’ (RV+) from **Hrot-h₂-o-*, derivative of PIE **Hrot-eh₂-* ‘wheel’, cf. Lat. *rota* f. ‘wheel, disc’, OIr. *roth* ‘wheel’, OHG *rad* ‘wheel’, Lith. *rātas* ‘wheel’, etc.

-(V)x

***bo/ux-i** ‘hornbeam’ (dial. Ararat, Łarabał, see Ačařean 1913: 200a), if related to the PIE word for ‘beech-tree’, cf. OHG *buohha*, etc., see Ĵahukyan 1972: 317, with reservation because of the vocalism and the *-k-* in rural Łarabał *pūk’i*. The formal problems would be partly solved if we assume **bo/uk-* + tree-suffix *-x-* + *-i*, thus **bo/u(k)xi*.

Saradževa (1981a: 229) compares the *-ax* of *kałam-ax* ‘aspen’ (alongside Hesychian *καλαμίν-δαρ*, etc.) with the ending of numerous Greek tree-names probably of Mediterranean origin, such as *σμίλας* ‘Taxus’ etc. Here are some other possible examples from Armenian.

tawsax ‘box-tree, Buxus sempervirens’ (Bible+), according to Ařxarhac’oyc’, a species of the Northern Armenian province of Gugark’; preserved in the dialect of Hamřen: *dəsxı*, *dəsxəni* (see 1.6).¹⁷¹

met-ex, *o*-stem, *i*-stem ‘the handle of an axe’ (Deuteronomy 19.5, Ephrem, “Naxadrut ‘iwnk” Ecclesiastes), if related with Gr. *μελία* ‘manna ash, Fraxinus ornus; ashen spear’ (see s.v.).

From these examples one gets the impression that the vowel before *x* agrees with the vocalism of the root: *met-ex* vs. *kałam-ax* and *taws-ax*. **bo/u(k)xi* may be explained through **buk-(u)x-i* > **bu(k)xi*. Note that the tree-suffix *-i* is accented even in dialects with penultimate accent, such as Łarabał. See also s.v. **t’k’i** ‘maple’.

Since *kałam-ax* and *taws-ax* are reliably attested also in these pure forms, without the tree-suffix *-i*, one can consider *-ax* to be a tree-suffix on its own, of non-IE, perhaps Mediterranean origin. Later the forms analogically received the native and productive tree-suffix *-i*: *kałamax-i*, *tawsax-i*.

¹⁷¹ Somehow related with Hurr. *tařkar-* ‘box-tree’: **tak^hsar-* + *-(a)x?*

-k – diminutive > plant-suffix

From the examples for the determinative *-k* in H. Suk‘iasyan 1986: 90, the following are reliable: *bot-k* ‘radish’ (q.v.) and *jaṭk* ‘branch’ (q.v.).

Alongside *hačar caṛ* or *hačar-a-caṛ* ‘beech-tree’, one finds *hačar-uk* as the designation for ‘beech-nut’ in Agat‘angelos § 644 (1909=1984: 330^{1.8}). Łarabał, Łoři **hačar-k-i* (see HAB 3: 16a), then, should be regarded as composed of *hačar-uk* and the tree-suffix *-i*. A similar suffix can also be seen in *kas(t)-k-eni* ‘chestnut-tree’ (q.v.).

Compare *sinj* ‘sorb, service-berry; haw; etc.’ (q.v.) > Svedia *snj-äg* (the berry) and *sənj-g-ina* (the tree).

**hac‘eak* and **xnjoreak* are seen in place-names (see 4.8).

The diminutive suffix *-ik* is seen in a number of dialectal forms of Arm. *mor* ‘blackberry’: Sasun *mor-ig*, Moks *murun-ik* ‘blackberry’, Muš, Alaškert **moren-uk*, Atap‘azar *məml-ig*, Nikomidia **morem-uk*, **mor-mor-ik*, Muš **moremuk*, Akn **morm-ik*, etc. Comparable forms are also found in other languages: Chechen *mürg* ‘guelder rose, snowball-tree’ < PNakh. dimin. **mor-iḱ* : Gr. *μυρ-ίκ-η* ‘tamarisk’.

-kn

For examples see Ĵahukyan 1987: 238. For a discussion see s.vv. *armukn* ‘elbow’ and *unkn* ‘ear’.

Kortlandt (1985b: 9-10 = 2003: 57-58) offers a different explanation for *akn* ‘eye’, *jukn* ‘fish’, *mu-kn* ‘mouse’ (q.v.), see 2.1.19.

-j/z in animal and plant names

Apart from well-known plant-names such as *det-j* ‘peach’ from *det-in* ‘yellow’, this suffixal element can also be seen in words designating animals.

Some animal-names (especially those of mustelids, lizards etc.) confined to a few IE and/or non-IE languages probably contain a suffixal **-k̑-* or **-ḡ-*, cf. *atuēs* ‘fox’; *ak‘is* ‘weasel’ : *axaz* ‘marten’; *lusan-* ‘lynx’; *inj* ‘panther’ (see s.vv.); *kuz* ‘cat; marten’ (< Iran. – Sem.); etc. Cf. also Latv. *luḡss* ‘weasel’, Russ. *láska* ‘weasel’, NPers. *rāsū* ‘weasel’, if from **loH-k̑-* ‘weasel’ (see Mallory/Adams 1997: 638b).

This suffixal element is reminiscent of the Indo-Iranian animal suffix **-āćá-* (see de Vaan 2000) and probably related **-āḷ^há-* found in Ilr. **uarāḷ^há-* ‘wild boar’ (> Finno-Volgian **oraše* ‘(castrated) boar’; cf. Arm. *varaz*, Iranian loan) which are thought to be of substratum origin (see Mallory 1982: 211; Rédei 1986: 54; Lubotsky 2001: 303, 304, 307, 309, and espec. 312). The latter contains a **-j^há-* comparable Arm.-IAR. **siṅḡ^ho-* : Skt. *siṁhá-* ‘lion’, *inj* ‘panther’. Note also **h₁el-k̑-* : Gr. *ἄλκη* ‘elk’, Skt. *ṛśa-* m. ‘male antelope’ (AV), etc.

Other possible examples:

xl-ēz ‘lizard’ (MidArm.), dial. also ‘snail’; cf. *xṭuṇjñ* ‘snail’, Artial *xəxanč* ‘crayfish’ (see Ačaryan 1953: 269), Svedia: *xranč*, *xranj* ‘chameleon’, etc. related to Syriac *xlīzōnā* ‘snail’ etc. (see 3.5.2.5). Separating the element *-ēz*, I propose a connection with Kartvel. **mxul-* ‘lizard’, see below.

moł-ēz ‘lizard’ (Bible+; widespread in the dialects): in Leviticus 11.30, *kovadiac* ‘and *mo/ulēz* render Gr. *καλαβώτης* ‘spotted lizard, gecko’ and *σαύρα* f. ‘lizard’ (see Wevers 1997: 154), respectively. In a number of dialects, as well as in the final edition of the Alexander Romance (see H. Simonyan 1989: 306^{L4f}), in the form **mołoz** (see 1.4).

Ačar’yan (HAB 3: 342) compares the word with Pers. *mālūs* or *mālōs* ‘green lizard’. I wonder if there is a relation with ORuss. *smolžb* ‘snail’, Byel. *smowž* ‘snail’, Polab. *mouz* ‘snail’, Chech *mlž* ‘shellfish’, Pol. *małż* ‘id.’ (see Fasmer 3: 690). On the semantic correlation ‘lizard’ : ‘snail’, see above on *xlēz* ‘lizard’ and ‘snail’; cf. also Arm. *xrñjayl* ‘snail’ vs. dial. (Svedia) *xranj* ‘chameleon’, etc. (see 3.5.2.5).

Given the remarkable formal and semantic resemblance, I propose to combine Arm. **xul-* ‘lizard; snail’ with **mo/ul-* ‘lizard’ deriving them from **(m)xul-* and **m(x)o/ul-*, respectively. This may be corroborated by Kartvel. **mxul-* ‘lizard’: Georg. *mxuliv-* ‘lizard’, Laz *mtxola(r)-*, *xolura-*, Megr. *xolar-*, etc. (see Klimov 1964: 144; 1998: 134).

Remarkably, Aparan and Surmalu *mołoz-r-ik* ‘lizard’, and especially Trapizon and Hamšen **moł-or-ik* ‘a small poisonless snake’ (see HAB 3: 342b; Ačar’yan 1947: 263), with a suffixal *-r-*, are reminiscent of the Kartvelian forms like Laz **m(t)xolar-*. Note also the MidArm. hapax *martis* ‘a kind of reptile’ [Amatuni 1912: 469b], for which no etymology has been proposed [HAB 3: 286a]. One might hypothetically connect it with our words for ‘lizard’ and ‘a small poisonless snake’, assuming the following development: **mo/al-ur-is* > **matris* > *martis* (with metathesis).

It is also interesting that Arm. *xlēz* has forms with initial *m-*: *məglez*, *mgəldrez*, *mrxlez*. One might assume contamination with synonymous *mołēz* and/or contamination with *mukn* ‘mouse’. This is possible, but I would not exclude the possibility that this *m-* is somehow related to the Kartvelian *m-*. At any rate, the correlation of *xlēz* and *mołēz* and Kartvel. **mxul-*, whether original or contaminative, seems very plausible. For the suffix, compare further Van, Šatax **deł-ez* ‘bumble-bee’, if from *deł-* ‘yellow’.

y-

It has often been stated that PIE initial **p-* and **s-* sometimes irregularly yield *y-* instead of *h-* (see Ačar’Liak 6, 1971: 519; Ałayan 1964: 162-164; Winter 1966: 203ff; H. Muradyan 1982: 277-278; Greppin 1983b; Ĵahukyan 1987: 244, 372-373). The usually listed examples are: **penk^we* > *hing* ‘five’ : **penk^wēkomth₂* > *yisun* ‘fifty’; **ph₂t-ēr* > *hayr* ‘father’ : *yawray* ‘stepfather’; etc. Greppin (1983b) discusses this conflicting evidence within the context of a reverse development, namely ClArm. *yV-* > ModArm. and dial. *hV-*, and explains the forms with *y-* as hypercorrections. He also (ibid.) adduces *yalt’em* ‘to overcome, subdue’ (q.v.).

Admitting the alternative development **p-* and **s-* > *y-* (alongside the regular *h-*), Ĵahukyan (1987: 244) points out that the words with *h-* sometimes also have variants with *y-* (cf. *hatanem* : *yatanem* ‘to cut’), and, therefore, it is often difficult to assess

whether the *y-* is of prefixal origin or not. In cases with initial *zero* and **s-*, he continues, the prepositional (= prefixal) origin of the *y-* is not very probable. Nevertheless, it seems obvious that *y-atem*, *y-atanem* ‘to cut off branches from trees and especially from vines’ (Bible+) is a prefixed formation from *hatanem* ‘to cut, split’ (Bible+), q.v. Its basic meaning is ‘to incise’, so Lat. *in-cīdō* ‘to cut into; to make an end to; to engrave’ (from *caedō* ‘to fell, hew; to cut; to slaughter’) can serve as a clear typological illustration for such a formation. The initial *h-* drops in these cases: **y-(h)at-* > *yat-*. Thus, the ultimate origin of the anlaut is irrelevant.

Next to ClArm. *hiwsem* ‘to weave, plait’ (q.v.), there is a later and poorly attested variant in *y-*: *yus-*, *yōs-* (Ephrem, Paterica). This is taken by Winter (1966: 202-204) to be a conflicting example of *y-* vs. *h-*. Nevertheless, he (op. cit. 209) admits the possibility of considering *y-* here as the prefix *y-*, adding that “such an analysis seems precluded for *yisun* ‘fifty’”. This is quite possible. The structure of **y-iws-* would then be parallel to that of Gr. *ἐμ-πλέκω*, Dutch *in-vlechten*.

Postulating a productive prefix *y-* can also solve the puzzle of *yawray* ‘stepfather’, probably from **y-(h)awr-ay* lit. ‘(who is) in fatherhood, paternity’ (see s.v.).

Arm. *yisun* ‘fifty’ (from PIE **penkʷeḱomth₂* ‘fifty’: Gr. *πεντή-κοντα*, Lat. *quīnquāgintā*, Skt. *pañcāśāt-* f., etc.) is usually explained as **hingisun* [Meillet 1936: 40, 101; cf. Szemerényi 1977: 19, 19₆₃] > **hingsun* > **hi(n)sun*, with common loss of nasal before *-s-* [Clackson 1994: 171]. Winter (1966: 206) points out that “such an assumption implies that this particular sound change remained active until a fairly late time, as the syncope of *i* and *u* is a rather recent phenomenon, and only after **i* from **ē* was syncopated did **yin-* and *-sun* come in direct contact”. For a survey of theories mostly relying upon the loss of **-n-* before **-s-* see Clackson 1994: 234₂₉₂. None of them, however, explains the *y-* satisfactorily. Kortlandt (2003: 40, 44, 100, 123-124) assumes that pretonic **hin-* yielded *yi-*. I prefer starting with **hingisun* : **hiḡisun* > **(h)i(ḡ)isun* > **(h)i-ḡisun* > **i-y-ḡisun* (where the *y-* is perhaps a glide) > *yisun*. This explanation basically coincides with that of Beekes (2003: 163). See also s.v. *yorjorjem* ‘to name, call’.

As is noted by Lidén (1906: 76), numerous words meaning ‘many, abundant, plenty, fat, etc.’ contain the prefix/preposition *y-*. Lidén mentions *y-ač-ax*, *y-olov*, *y-oyž*, and *y-ogn* (see s.vv.). More examples can be found s.v. *y-uř-t’i*.

In the dialects

Bearing in mind that the Classical *y-* yields voiced *h-* (*h’*) in Šatax whereas it disappears in Van (see Ačaryan 1952: 76; M. Muradyan 1962: 24, 53), one should trace the anlaut of e.g. Šatax *hāk̄yi* ‘tail’ (vs. ClArm. *agi*, q.v.) back to *y-* rather than *h-*, since the latter would have given *x-*. On this and related problems see also AčarHLPtm 2, 1951: 427-428; H. Muradyan 1982: 225ff, 276ff; H. Muradyan 1982a; Haneyan 1985: 36ff.

Weitenberg (1986: 92-97; 1993; 1996: 105-106) formulated a rule according to which one may reconstruct an old parallel form with an additional *y-* if the initial *a-* of a Classical word corresponds to Šatax *h’ä-*, Van *ä-* and Muš *h’ä-*. He (1986: 96) lists 20 such forms. Then he adds: “It seems to me that the words reconstructed in

the list above can be added to the stock of 5th-century Armenian and should be accounted for in etymological studies” (1986: 96). For a further discussion on this and related issues, see Weitenberg 2008.

The forms with *y-* can be explained from prefixation with *y* < PIE **h₁en* ‘in’; cf. Weitenberg 1986: 94. Regarding e.g. **y-andund-k*’, this is easy to understand since *andund* ‘abyss’, *yatak* ‘bottom’ etc. are frequently used in allative contexts, particularly in idioms, curses and spells of the structure “may you/the Evil eye go to Black abyss/hell; he went to/disappeared into abyss/hell”; cf. *i yan(y)atak covn* ‘to the bottomless sea’ [Ōdabašyan 1976: 121; Harut’yunyan 2000: 12]; in the dialect of Muš (Bulanəx): <...> *i cov*, /*Covn h’anatak* [Movsisyan 1972: 130a]; etc. For the relationship *i y-* : Muš *h’-*, see Weitenberg 1997. Note also the context with the ablative: *hanem i yandndoc*’ (*jur*, *atbiwr*, *šogilk*’) ‘to take ((spring-)water, steam) from the Abyss’ (see Mnac’akanyan 1956: 383^{L29}, 391^{LL28,44}). The preverb *i/y-* (cf. Weitenberg 1986: 93-94) may also have played a role here; cf. **y-andndim* ‘to get lost underground, get rid of smth., smb.’.

In my view, the structure of **y-an-und-k*’ is parallel to Armenian *yatak* ‘bottom (of sea, underworld, hell)’, dial. also ‘hell; abyss’: *y-* + Iran. privative *a-* + *tak* (**a-tāk* ‘bottomless’), exactly like **y-an-und-k*’; cf. the synonymous Pahl. *a-bun* ‘bottomless’. For the etymological textual parallelism between the two Armenian synonyms, see s.vv.

For further examples, see s.vv. *an(u)t*’ armpit’, *aru* ‘brook’.

-t’i, -ti, -di : PIE **-ti-*

This suffix is found in words of PIE origin (e.g. *bay* ‘word’ from PIE **b^hh₂-ti*). It remained productive at later stages too. Compare *an-ŷr-di* ‘arid, not-watered’ (with privative *an-* and *ŷur* ‘water’), *y-uŷ-t’i* ‘watered, irrigated, fertile’, *nawt’i* ‘hungry’ < **n-* + **aw-* + *-t’i*, perhaps also *nay* ‘moist’; see s.vv. Further, see 2.1.22.13-14.

Arm. *sard*, *i-* stem ‘spider’ (Bible+; dial.) is usually treated as a **-ti-* derivative: **kr-ti-* > *sard*, obl. *sard-i(-)*. See s.v.

In *spand*, *i-* stem ‘slaughter’ (cf. *span-anem* ‘to kill’; see s.v.), Viredaz (2005: 91-92, 97₆₆) sees an Armenian creation with the suffix **-di-* < PIE **-tis*, which, being “phonetically regular after **r* and **l*, seems to have been analogically extended after *n*”. He points out that *-nd* is not regular here, in view of *hun* ‘ford’ < **pontis*. However, *hun* may be from **pontH-*.

Svedia **anapurt* ‘uninhabited’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 55a], *anaburd di* ‘uninhabited place’ [Andreasyan 1967: 201]. Andreasyan (1967: 353b) derives it from *anapat* ‘desert’, which is unsatisfactory. From *anapat* one expects Svedia **anabud*. The word may be composed (or folk-etymologically reinterpreted as such) of the privative prefix *an-*, the root *apur-* ‘to live’ and a suffixal element *-d*. The latter may derive from IE **-ti-*, with regular voicing of **-t-* after **-r-*. See also s.v. *anjrdi* (preserved in Zeyt’un and Goris).

There are some formations in *-ti*, with a voiceless unaspirated *-t-*. ClArm. *lk-ti* ‘licentious’ seems to derive from verbal *lk-n-im* ‘to be/become licentious’ (on which, see HAB 2: 289-290, in separate entries). This may help to etymologize some other words. For instance, *ang-ti* ‘prostitute’ (John Chrysostom) probably

derives from *ank/ganim* ‘to fall down; to sin, prostitute’ (q.v.). In “Bargirk‘ hayoc” (Amalyan 1975: 252^{Nr186}) one finds *špti*, glossed by *lkti* ‘licentious’. This form is hardly a corruption for *hṭpit* (as has been assumed by Ačařyan, HAB 3: 129a, who also cites *šptil* in Philo). It may rather be regarded as a *ti*-derivation of *šp* ‘-anam ‘to boast’ (John Chrysostom), dial. ‘to become spoilt, mischievous’ (on which, see HAB 3: 546a).

dial. (Xian) *an-lṛ-ti* ‘garrulous, chattering, talkative’; Ačařyan (1913: 100a) writes: “it seems composed of the privative *an-* and the verb *lṛel* ‘to be silent’”. He does not specify *-ti*, which is clearly a deverbative suffix here. Thus, *an-lṛ-ti* basically means ‘who does not become silent’.

Urmia, Salmast *anlṛti* ‘insatiable (for eating and drinking)’ [GwrUrmSalm 1, 1897: 545] is probably composed of privative *an-*, *l(i)r-* ‘full’ and the suffix *-ti*.

c‘-

c‘ (prep.) ‘to, up to’; lexicalized in e.g. *c*‘-ayg ‘night’ < ‘*to morning’, *c*‘-erek ‘day’ < ‘*to evening’. Further, see s.vv. *c*‘*ank/g* ‘hedge, fence; list, table of contents’, *c*‘*nor-k* ‘fancy, day-dream; bad dream, apparition, boggy’.

Connected with Skt. *ácchā* (adv.) ‘to, towards’ (see Hübschmann 1897: 499 with lit.; Matzinger 2005: 132; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 50 with lit.). Ačařyan (HAB 4: 446a; see also Ĵahukyan 1987: 245) links Arm. *c*‘- with Lat. *ad* ‘to, towards, near by, at, before, up to, until’ etc., assuming **ad-sk-*. Olsen (1999: 811) derives *c*‘- from **potj-*, which is untenable. One expects **oč*‘- from **potj-*.

The best solution is to directly connect Arm. *c*‘- with Skt. *ácchā* (adv.) ‘to, towards’ < PIIran. **a-sčā*, probably from PIE **h₁esk^(w)eh₁*, especially Lubotsky 2001a: 41-42. As has been pointed out by Lubotsky (ibid.), “the initial **e-* has disappeared in Armenian, due to the proclitic nature of the word, cf. *ast* ‘after’ < **post*, *and* ‘to’ < **anti*, etc.”.

2.3.2 Reduplication

On reduplication patterns of Proto-Armenian I refer to the survey in Ĵahukyan 1987: 250-252. On reduplicated presents, see 2.2.6.1, and s.vv. *koškočem* ‘to beat, break’, *yoldotdem* ‘to shake, move, cause to totter, waver’, *y-orj-orj-em* ‘to call’.

Greppin (1981b) argues that the IE reduplicated verb class was not continued in Armenian, and that reduplication was (re)introduced into Armenian through the influence of Hittito-Luwian and perhaps also Hurro-Urartian. See the references in Greppin 1981b: 8. I cannot share this opinion since: (1) the material introduced by Greppin is far from exhaustive; (2) some examples of native origin are removed to hastily; cf. *hototim* ‘to smell’ vs. Gr. *ὀδωδῆ* f. ‘smell’ and perf. *ὀδωδα*; although in some cases we have no reduplicated formations in cognate languages, one still has to reckon with the fact that they are of IE origin; see e.g. s.v. *hetel* ‘flood’; further, note e.g. *kokov-* ‘to boast’ vs. Skt. intensive *jóguve* ‘to call, announce’ from *gav-* ‘to call, invoke, praise’ (see s.v.); (3) words like *xaxank*‘, *mṛmṛam*, *tatrak* etc. (also those not included in Greppin’s list, such as *atatak* etc.; see above) which all have reduplicated parallels in cognate languages cannot be removed only because of their

onomatopoeic nature; (4) Greppin himself accepts *kokord* ‘throat’ and *siser̄n* ‘chickpea’; (5) there are only a couple of examples where we may be dealing with Hittite loans, and all of these represent full reduplication only (cf. *xotxotem* ‘to slaughter’, *jaxjaxem* ‘to crush, destroy’, etc.; on *gelget-*, see s.v.), whereas the examples above, as well as the examples of the types **Ci-CaR* (see s.v. *cicat* ‘laughter’, cf. also s.v. *šišat* ‘demon’) and **Ca-CuC* (see below) are of IE origin.

In Classical Armenian, **intensive reduplication** occurs not only to form new words, but also merely as a repetition, or in distributive function, or to express the meaning ‘every’. E.g. in P’awstos Buzand 4.55 (1883=1984: 147^{L9f}; transl. Garsoïan (1989: 176): *xatac’(uc’)eal ew zayl gerut’iwns gawarac’ gawarac’, kołmanc’ kołmanc’, p’ori p’ori, zašxarhi ašxarhi, acin žotovec’in i k’atak’n Naxčawan, zi and ēr zōražotov iwreanc’ zōrac’n* : “[the Persians] also took away captives from every district, region, valley, and realm, and collected them in the city of Naxčawan, for that was the gathering place for their army”. Malxasyanc’ (1987: 267) translates not “from every” but “from various (*zanazan*)”.

šrj- ‘to turn’ : *šrj-šrj-*, attested in Agat’angelos § 112 (1909=1980: 66^{L7f}; transl. Thomson 1976: 125): *ew k’aršec’in ew t’atec’in zna i tataskin; ew šrjšrjēin zna andēn* : “they dragged and buried and rolled him in the ‘thistles’”. For the whole passage, see s.v. *tatask* ‘thistle’.

For a list of such examples, see Leroy 1986: 64-65, and, with the conjunction *-a-*, 70-71.

With the copula *ew*

In Agat’angelos § 33 (1909=1980: 22^{L16f}; transl. Thomson 1976: 49): *Zi getn Erasx yaruc’eal gayr li dariw ew dariw* : “For the river Araxes had risen and was flowing full to both banks”. The same expression occurs in Joshua 3.15: <...> *yaruc’eal gayr dariw ew dariw*. Here the Greek text reads as follows: *ὁ δὲ Ἰορδάνης ἐπλήρωσεν κατ’ ὅλην τὴν κρηπίδα αὐτοῦ ὥσθι ἡμέραι θέρισμοῦ πυρῶν*. As is clear from the collation of the passage, the Armenian phrase is not a Greek calque. Ačaryan (HAB 1: 631b) does not mention this passage, but compares Agat’angelos’ phrase with a similar one from 1 Paralipomenon 12.15 with *ap’n* ‘shore, bank’ instead of *dar* : *gayr [getn Yordanan] li ap’amb ew ap’amb ar hasarak cayriw iwrov*.

Reduplication *a/o*, *a/u*, etc.

For this type, Leroy (1986: 67, 67₂₀) presents only one example: *hay-hoy-em* ‘to scold, utter abuse or slander’ (Bible+; dial. Ararat, Sebastia etc.), cf. Pers. *hāy ū hōy* ‘tumulte, plainte’, etc.; onomatopoeic [HAB 3: 30b]. In the dialect of Łarabał it has been replaced by *həvhəvel* (HAB), a reduplication of **hov* or **huv*, unless one assumes remodelling with the copula *u* ‘and’: **hayuhoy* > **ha(y)whoy* > (assimil.) **hov-hov*; cf. also Pers. *hāy ū hōy*. See also Jahukyan 1987: 250-252, 364.

For a remarkable type *a/u*-reduplication see s.vv. *ałjamulj* ‘darkness, twilight’, *karkut* ‘hail’, *mamul* ‘press’, *mamuř* ‘moss’. Note also *kerakur* ‘food’ (see s.v. *ker-* ‘to eat’). All these words are of IE origin.

3. SEMANTICS, CULTURE AND ETYMOLOGY

This section comprises sketches on several semantic fields, which can illustrate the relevance of anthropological and mythological evidence for philological and etymological studies. At the end of this section I present an overview of the Mediterranean-Pontic substratum lexicon, which mainly comprises animal and plant names, as well as cultural words.

An interesting case demonstrating an agreement between philological analysis, dialectal spread and zoological data is represented by *analut* ‘a kind of deer’ (see s.v. and 1.6).

3.1 Astral/Celestial world

3.1.1 Starry sky

There is a certain association of ‘Pleiades’ and ‘starry sky’ with the idea of ‘sieve’ (possibly also: ‘sieve with a thousand holes/eyes), see Puhvel 1991. This is reminiscent of Axalk‘alak‘ **astucoy maṭə* ‘sky’, literally: “the sieve of God”; used in an expression that means “who can escape from under the God’s sieve (i.e. from the Last Judgement)?” [Ačarean 1913: 141b].

This equation is also found in a widespread type of Armenian riddles where the starry sky is portrayed as a sieve (see S. Harut‘yunyan 1965: 8-11). Compare ‘a thousand eyes’ in variants from Lori (10a^{Nr70}) and Axalc‘xa (11b^{Nr79}), in the latter referring to the Milky Way.¹⁷² A Partizak riddle on *asttner* ‘stars’ reads [Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 389^{L1}]: *Mer tan vray maṭ mə hawkit* : “A sieve of eggs above our house”. In a riddle from Moks (Karčkana Nanəkanc‘) told by Armanan Martirosyan [Haykuni 1906: 350^{L10}], *astler* ‘stars’ is represented as a sieve of *č‘ort‘an* (a milk product).

The folk astronomy in all the countries of the Northern hemisphere distinguishes first of all (the ladle of) Ursa Major, Orion or its belt, and Ursa Minor [Karpenko 1981: 45]. Of the Armenian designations of these astral terms, the following are of considerable importance:

Sayl (rendering Gr. *Ἀρκτοῦρος* ‘the star Arcturus, Bearward’ in Job 9.9) vs. Gr. *σατίνη* f. ‘chariot’, *σάτιλλα πλειὰς τὸ ἄστρον* (Hesychius), the constellation being regarded as a car [considered to be of Phrygian (Lidén 1905; 1933: 45; HAB 4: 169b; Scherer 1953: 145) or Thracian (Schmitt 1966) origin]. For various designations for Ursa Major based on ‘wagon, chariot’ in IE and non-IE languages, see Scherer 1953: 139-141; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 686, 686₂ (with ref.).

¹⁷² Note that Axalc‘xa is geographically and dialectally very close to Axalk‘alak‘.

Hayk ‘Orion’ (see Ališan 1910: 130ff; B. Aṛak‘elyan 1941), dial. *Xek*‘ (on which, see below, on Pleiades); cf. also Van *xek‘er* ‘starry sky’ [HayLezBrbBaṛ 2, 2002: 317b]. See s.v. *alaw(s)unk*‘.

3.1.2 Pleiades

The dialectal designation for the constellation of Orion *xek*‘, *xek‘er*, as well as the combined *Xek‘-bazük*‘ ‘Orion/Hayk and Pleiades’ are mentioned s.v. *alaw(s)unk*‘ ‘Pleiades’ within the context of the close association of these two astronyms. On *xek*‘, *xek‘er*, see HAB 3: 373; Łanalanyan 1969: 10^{Nr8}. In fact, in the traditional story cited by Łanalanyan, *xek‘er* (a formation with double plural markers, namely *-k*‘ and *-er*) ‘Orion’ seems to denote ‘Pleiades’, the well-known asterism in the constellation of Taurus. According to the story, the three sons and the three daughters (the total number of them thus being six) of Hayk (= Orion) transformed into those stars. This can be compared to the famous Greek version, in which the seven sisters pursued by Orion, metamorphosed to doves-Pleiades.

Van *Xeyk*‘ is also attested in a late medieval folk-song (Šērenc‘, VanSaz 1, 1885: 52; see also Abelyan 1940: 14). In a footnote, Šērenc‘ (ibid.) describes *Xeyk*‘ as follows: “A group of stars that is seen from in the East much before dawn”.

As is well known, one of the seven stars of Pleiades is barely visible, so in many cultures their canonic number is six, unlike the Greek tradition which has seven Pleiades; see Puhvel 1991: 1244. Note the fluctuation in the Indian tradition, in which the six stars of the Pleiades are said to be the unfaithful wives of the seven sages (the stars of the Ursa Major); only the seventh was faithful (see Parpola 1985: 121). A typological parallel can be found, for example, in Tuareg tradition, where “die Plejaden sind die sieben Töchter der Nacht, von denen die siebente ein einäugiger Knabe ist” [Höltker 1928: 292].

Arm. *bazum* ‘many’ seems to be a loan from an unattested Mİran. form cognate with OAv. *bāzuuaitē* ‘dense’, Khot. *balysga-* ‘wide, large’ < **bazulakā-*, Skt. *bahū-* ‘many, much, frequent, abounding in’ (see Hübschmann 1897: 426-427; HAB 1: 378; Bailey 1979: 270; Ĵahukyan 1987: 518; Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 221; Olsen 1999: 870). It is found in a few formations meaning ‘Pleiades’ in Classical and Middle Armenian, as well as in dialects [NHB 1: 415c; HAB 1: 379a; MijHayBaṛ 1, 1987: 108b; Amatuni 1912: 80b]. Cf. also Moks *pāzünk‘y* [Ačāryan 1952: 249], Šatax *pāzunk‘⁹* [M. Muradyan 1962: 193a], Svedia *pāzānk‘* (*u* > *ā* is here regular before *NK*; the meaning here is ‘Ursa Minor’) [Andreasyan 1967: 355b, cf. 22] (all of them assimilated from *bazum-k*‘ or based on the “pure” **bazu-* ?). The above-mentioned **bazuk*‘, however, is not based on *bazum* ‘many’ with loss of the *m*, as is suggested in Ačāryan 1952: 99, cf. 105, 249. One should rather treat it as a parallel form next to *bazum* with a different Iranian suffix, that is *-*ka-*: **bazuk* + *-k*‘ (pl. marker).

Thus, **bazuk* ‘Pleiades’ (< ‘many’) is an old dialectal word preserved in Van *pāzük* (next to *pāzüm*‘ < *bazum-k*‘) [Ačāryan 1952: 43, 99, 105, 249], Meṭri *bēzük* [Ałayan 1954: 25, 264], Łarabał *pāzük*, *pēzük* [Davt‘yan 1966: 323], Šamšadin/

Diliġan *pāzük* [Mežunc' 1989: 185a], Borč'alu (Loi) *bazuk* [Amatuni 1912: 80b], as well as in Hamšen **bazuk* (see Y. Muradean 1901: 80).

To my knowledge, no Iranian forms (neither with a suffix *m*, nor with *k*) meaning 'Pleiades' have been mentioned in connection with the Armenian forms. The forth asterism of the Sogdian Lunar Zodiac may be *Strβ'zk*, interpreted by Bogoljubov (1987: 9-10) as reflecting **Star-Bāzuka-*, the second component of which, namely *bāzu-* 'hand', corresponds to the Indian equivalent asterism: *Bāhu-* (cf. Monier-Williams 1899: 730b: 'the constellation Ārdrā', by lexicographers). If this is true, Arm. **bazuk* 'Pleiades' (< 'many') is etymologically different. I cannot determine whether a confusion has taken place here. At any rate, however, there seems to be a correlation; cf. Skt. *bahulā-* 'thick; many', f. pl. 'Pleiades', and *bāhula-* 'manifold; the month Kārttika, when the moon is near the Pleiades' (see Monier-Williams 1899: 726b and 730c, respectively). For the semantic development cf. also Arm. *boyl* 'group' (q.v.): *boyl-k* 'Pleiades' (see below). The resemblance of *boyl(k)* with Skt. *bahulā-* and *bāhula-* seems to be accidental. Numerous other parallels can be found in various languages (see Scherer 1953: 141f; Pârvulescu 1988: 103f; Puhvel 1991; etc.).

Next to *boyl-k* 'Pleiades' (from *boyl*, *i*-stem 'group' < **b^heuH-l-i-*, cf. Skt. *bhūri-* 'much, abundant, numerous', OAv. *būiri-* 'abundant'), Malat'ia has *p'ork* < **boyr-k*, probably borrowed from Miran. **būr-* (cf. OAv. *būiri-* 'abundant'), unless directly comparable with Lith. *būrỹs* 'multitude, crowd', Latv. *būris* 'heap, mass'. In either case, we are dealing with the same semantic development: 'multitude, mass' > 'Pleiades'.

Since the semantic development 'multitude' > 'Pleiades' is one of the most representative patterns for naming this star cluster, one may explain *alaw(s)unk* 'Pleiades' as containing the zero-grade form of *y-olov* 'many' (< **polh₁us*, cf. Gr. *πολύς* 'many'), namely **plh₁u-* (cf. Skt. *purí-*, etc.). See s.v.

Some Armenian forms of e.g. *boyl* 'group' (q.v.) refer to 'Ursa Major' rather than 'Pleiades'. This interchange, seen also in Hesychian *σάπιλλα* 'Pleiades' vs. Arm. *sayl* 'Ursa Major etc.' (q.v.), can be conditioned by the fact that both comprise seven stars (cf. Schmitt 1966: 148₂). There is also some fluctuation or confusion between 'Orion', 'Ursa Major' and 'Libra'; see 3.1.4.

3.1.3 Milky Way

Yard(a)goť : In "Yalags ampoc' ew nšanac'" by Anania Širakac'i, 7th cent. (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 307^{L11f}): *Asteltk' en oroc' xarñakeal čanaparhk' linin gnac'ic'*, or *anuanear koč'i[n] yardgoť* : "There are piles of stars that stretch as a road and is called *yardgoť*" (cf. EArm transl. Abrahamyan/Petrosyan 1979: 319^{L-3f}). The published text is based on the oldest Armenian manuscript of paper (Matenadaran Nr 2679) which is copied by the scribe Łukas in 971 AD (op. cit. 142). If the reading is reliable, the syncope of *-a-* antedates the 10th century (see s.v. *alawni* 'dove' for the syncope). See also below, on the dialect of Xotorġur.

In "Yalags kendanatesakac'" by the same author (see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 326^{L14f}), in API: *yardagots - zhet astuacoc'n* : "the trace of gods".

In another passage, Anania Širakac'i (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 321^{L7f}) mentions *yardagoł* 'Milky Way' in an enumeration of atmospheric visual phenomena.

Discussing the various interpretations of the *Kat'in cir* 'Milky Way', lit. 'circle of milk', Anania Širakac'i (A. Abrahamyan 1940: 37, lines 15-19; see also Łanalanyan 1969: 7^{Nr4a}) mentions also Arm. *Yardgoti het* 'the trail of the Straw-Thief', explicitly interpreting it by the myth on the god Vahagn, the ancestor of the Armenians (*naxni Hayoc*'), who steals straw from Baršam, the ancestor of the Assyrians (cf. also ModArm. transl. Abrahamyan/Petrosyan 1979: 95-96; for the passage with English translation see Russell 1987: 170).

For other attestations of *Yardagoł* see Ališan 1910: 126-130.

Xotorjur **erdgoł* is explained as "*cir xawarman* which is better visible in august" [YušamXotorj 1964: 444b]. By *cir xawarman*, apparently, the ecliptic is meant, cf. Modern Armenian *xawar-a-cir* (see Malxaseanc' HBB 2: 251c). In reality, we seem to be dealing with a visible celestial body or phenomenon rather than an abstract line or circle, since Hačean (ibid.) adds: "It is believed that these are [NB: plural - H. M.] the ones that make wind". He also cites an expression: *erdgotnin elan, erdn cackink* 'the *erdgoł*-s arose/appeared, let us cover the straw" [otherwise they will steal the straw]. [YušamXotorj 1964: 444b]. Then (op. cit. 447b), Hačean introduces another entry: *erdgoł* 'Milky Way'. I conclude that these two entries must be combined in the following way: *erdgoł* (pl. *erdgotni*) denotes the Milky Way and is associated with the straw-stealing wind. See also below on Łarabał **darman-a-goł*.

The above-mentioned association with ecliptic is not surprising. Note that e.g. some Maya people (Chorti) seem to visualize the Milky Way as a path or axis intersecting with the ecliptic, the path of the Sun [Milbrath 1999: 40b].

Since Anania Širakac'i (7th cent.) was native of Širak which is close to Xotorjur both dialectally and geographically, one may regard **Yard(-a)-goł* as a potential case of an areal restriction recorded in the 7th century. Both Anania Širakac'i and the dialect of Xotorjur have the name in plural, as well as the syncopated form *yardgoł* (manuscript from 971 AD). The area may have been somewhat larger since one also finds the word in other *kə*-dialects such as Tigranakert *hārt'k'ut* (see Haneyan 1978: 51). Note also Alaškert *Sanamər yerd* [Nždehean 1902: 271]. For other designations of Milky Way comprising *sanamayr* 'the mother of a baptized child for the godfather and godmother' see below. See also s.v. *hecanoc* 'winnowing fan', 'Milky Way'.

In the eastern dialects, namely Ararat, Lori [Amatuni 1912: 162a; Ačarean 1913: 270a] and Łarabał [Lisic'yan 1981: 66b], **Yard(-a)-goł* has been replaced by ***Darman-a-goł*** 'Milky Way', with *darman* 'straw'. The actual designation of the Milky Way in Łarabał is *Termanukōli čənapar* "the road/way of the Straw-Thief" or *Tərmani həli* "the road/way of straw" [Lisic'yan 1981: 66b]; according to Džejanov (1898: 91), *tarmanu-koli čənapar* in Čajkend-Getašen.

Łarabał *Termankyöt* : **Darmangoł* occurs e.g. in an Ascension folk-song ("jāngyulum") from Łarabał (probably Šuši) [Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 219, Nr 1348]:

Kyetə k'əšəm a Termankyötin,
Ast'xerin šoxkn a catkin c'otin,

Lüsnəngyän el ašk a tiräl
Lüs čəkatis vəske p'otin.

The river drives the *Darmangoł*,
 The reflection of stars is on the dew of flowes,
 And the Moon has put his eye
 On the golden coin of my forehead.

Obviously, *Darmangoł* refers here to Milky Way; the river drives down the reflection of the Milky Way.

In Varanda (a region of Łarabał), *Darmanagoł* also denotes a small cloud considered to be a sign for a wind which will steal straw from thrashing-floors (see Lalayan, *ibid.*). For the association between ‘Milky Way = Straw-Thief’ with ‘straw-stealing wind’ see above on Xotorjur.

On corresponding beliefs particularly in connection with the testimony from Eznik Kołbac'i (5th cent.) see Garamanlean 1931: 515a; Abelyan 1941: 18, 23-25, 30-31; B. Ařak'elyan 1951: 80. For the comparison with Pers. *kāh kašān* and some discussion see Russell 1987: 170, 174.

Arm. *Kat'in cir* or *Cir kat'in*, a designation of ‘Milky Way’, lit. ‘circle of milk’, is apparently a calque from Gr. *κύκλος γαλαξίας* ‘Milky Way’. On this calque, as well as many other designations of the Milky Way in other languages, some of which contain the element ‘straw’, see Ališan 1910: 128-130; Eilers 1974: 15-17; Karpenko 1981: 14-26.

However, the motif of ‘milk’ in this connection is not only resulted from learned tampering. A traditional story recorded in Łarabał relates the Milky Way with milk from the breast of a female werewolf [Lalayan 2, 1988: 175; Łanalanyan 1969: 8^{Nr4/6}; Lisic'yan 1981: 66b].

The Armenian designations of the Milky Way and the traditional stories explaining those designations and the origin of the Milky Way (see Abeghian 1899: 49-50; Y. Muradean 1901: 80; Mxit'areanc' 1901: 181^{L-13f}; Nždehean 1902: 271; Ališan 1910: 129-130; Lalayan 2, 1988: 175; Amatuni 1912: 162a; Karst 1948: 67-68, 76-79; Petoyan 1965: 341; Łanalanyan 1969: 7-9; S. Movsisyan 1972: 27b; Lisic'yan 1981: 66b; Martirosyan-Gharagyozyan, FW 2003) are mostly connected with the idea of stealing, cf., apart from the above mentioned *Yard(a)goł* and *Darmanagoł* ‘Straw-Thief’, also *Derman hti* ‘Straw-way’, as well as a number of designations comprising *sanamayr* ‘the mother of a baptized child for the godfather and godmother’: *Sanamər čanba* (‘way’), *Sanamər yerd* (‘straw’), *Sanamər k'aš* (‘track’), etc.

On the other hand, the mouse is often considered to be ‘a stealer’, note e.g. a proverb from Nor Naxijewan (see P'ork'šeyan 1971: 111b^{L-11f}). The interpretation of the PIE word for the mouse (**muHs-* = **mūs-*) as a root noun from **meus-* ‘to steal’ (see Mayrhofer EWAia 2, 1996: 383-384) is perhaps doubtful because of the vocalism. Still, there are other examples confirming the association of the mouse with stealing, see Emeneau 1993: 199¹⁷³. One may therefore assume that “Vahagn

¹⁷³ Compare also perhaps Hittite *kapirt* ‘mouse’, if from PIE **b^her-* ‘to carry, bear’, secondarily: ‘to steal’ (cf. Lat. *fūr* ‘thief’), cf. also the denominative verb Lyd. *kabrdokid* ‘steal’ Mallory/Adams 1997: 387a; this is uncertain, however.

the Straw-Thief” was a chthonic deity somehow associated with the mouse, like Apollo *Σμινθεύς* (from *σμίνθος* ‘mouse’) and Mars Sminthianus (for which see Toporov 1977a: 55; Toporov 1977b: 48-49; Gindin 1977: 107-108^{22a}, 112), and the Milky Way has originally been considered “the way of Vahagn the Mouse / the Straw-Thief”. This reconstruction may receive some support from Russ. *мышьяна тропка* (*myšina trópka*) ‘Milky Way’, literally: “the Way of the Mouse”, dial. *Myšiny Trópki* (see SlovRusNarGov 19, 1983). The only problem of my hypothesis seems to be the absence of evidence which would prove the direct association of the mouse with the Milky Way in Armenian, like we have for East Slavic. Nevertheless, we do find some possible indirect evidence, which would corroborate the hypothesis.

A riddle from Daralagyaz-Keč‘ut, recorded by S. Harut‘yunyan (1965: 8b^{Nr61}), reads:

*orə gnac‘,
mukə mnac‘*

The day passed,
the mouse stayed.

The answer of the riddle is: *ASTLER* ‘stars’. S. Harut‘yunyan (op. cit. 220b^{Nr61}) points out that “by the metaphor of the mouse, the smallness of stars is stressed”. One might consider this explanation to be unsatisfactory. In the light of what has been said in this paragraph, I hypothetically assume that this riddle possibly betrays an otherwise lost denotation (or idea) of the Milky Way as “the Way of the Mouse / the Straw-Thief”.

This putative interpretation of the Armenian *Vahagn the Dragonslayer-Thunder-cloud* as a kind of Apollo *Σμινθεύς* receives some support from the well-known association of the mouse with thunder and its role in the ‘Thunder-myth’ (see Toporov 1977a: 52-57 with literature and discussion). For the association of Apollo *Smintheus* with Armenian Vahagn = St. Karapet, and on the giant mouse of Nemrud in the Muš plain (where Vahagn/Karapet was venerated) see A. Petrosyan 2002: 140-141.

In the Armenian folklore one finds possible traces of the association of the mouse with thunder. In Alek‘sandrapol (Leninakan, nowadays Gyumri), when it thundered, the children touch walls with their backs and said (K‘ajberuni 1902: 83^{Nr1}):

*Ampə goṛac‘
Mukə čṛrac‘,
Mayram xat‘un
T‘axtə nstaw*

The cloud cried,
the mouse squeaked,
Mariam-Lady
sat on the wooden bed.

3.1.4 Orion, Libra, and other asterisms

3.1.4.1 Designations for Orion and Libra

As we have seen in 3.1.2, the constellation Orion is called *Hayk*, dial. *Xek*‘. Other designations display a fluctuation with ‘Libra’:

luc ‘yoke; burden; the beam of a balance from which the scales are suspended’ (Bible+), ‘the constellation Libra’ (Zak‘aria Kat‘olikos, 9th cent.), ‘pair’ (Geoponica); Muš/Bulanəx *luc-k*‘ is a constellation consisting of eight stars, each of them representing an actor in the ploughing process: yoked oxen, ploughmen, dinner-bringer, and wolf which attacked the latter [HAB 2: 301b]. S. Movsisyan (1972: 55b) offers almost the same picture, but here the constellation consists of seven stars and is identified as Ursa Major. See also s.v. *luca[t]li* ‘Orion’; cf. Lat. *iugula* below. Note that Lat. *iugula* ‘the girdle of Orion’, as well as Gr. ζυγόν n. (also ζυγός m.) ‘yoke of a plough or of a carriage; beam of a balance; the constellation Libra’ are cognate with Arm. *luc*. Typologically compare OHG *pfluoc* ‘Orion’ < ‘plough’, etc. (see Scherer 1953: 188, 224).

Thus: *luc* refers to ‘Libra’, ‘Orion’, ‘Ursa Major’. Note that Orion is often associated with Pleiades, and the latter is sometimes confused with Ursa Major (see s.v. *alaw(s)unk*‘ and 3.1.2).

kšir ‘weigh, balance, scales’ (Bible+) : ‘the zodiacal constellation Libra’ in Hexaemeron, Anania Širakac‘i (see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 323, 327, 329-330, 332); dial. Zeyt‘un **kširk*‘ ‘the constellation Hayk/Orion’, Marała **k‘ar-kširk*‘ ‘id.’ [Ačařean 1913: 582b, 1104a]. According to S. Movsisyan (1972: 55b), Bulanəx *Kšerk*‘ refers to a part of Orion with three stars forming one line and “called *Šamp‘ur Haykay* in astrology”. This is in perfect agreement with the evidence from Anania Širakac‘i’s “Yalags kendantatesakac” (“On zodiacal constellations”), which states that the constellation *Kšir*‘ consists of three stars (see A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 332^{L8}) and is thus, in fact, identical with the girdle of Orion. In another chapter (323^{L12f}), Arm. *Kšir*‘ is presented as equivalent to Gr. *ziwgaws/ziwgos* (cf. ζυγός ‘yoke; beam of the balance; the constellation Libra’) and Pers. *t[a]razuk*, on which, see below. On **šamp‘ur-kširk*‘ also see below.

t[a]razuk Pers. ‘Libra’ (see above), cf. Pahl. *tarāzūg*, NPers. *tarāzū* ‘balance, scales; astr. Libra’ [MacKenzie 1971: 82]; see HAB 4: 383a. As has been shown by L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 230, this is a mere record of the Persian term rather than a borrowing. A recent borrowing from New Persian is found in the dialect of Akn: *t‘erazu* (glossed by *kšir*) ‘a constellation comprising three stars on one line’ (see Čanikean 1895: 331). The same dialect also has the appellative *t‘erazu* ‘balance’ found in a folk-song (see op. cit. 439^{L-7}, footnote 4).

šamp‘ur ‘rod of wood or metal’ (Bible+), in the book Ēfīmērtē and in the dialect of Zeyt‘un: ‘the constellation Hayk/Orion’; cf. Ararat **šamp‘ur-kširk*‘ ‘id.’ [Ačařean 1913: 820b; HAB 3: 492b]. For the association between *Hayk* [= Orion], *Kšir*‘, and *šamp‘ur*, see also “Bağırq hayoc”’: Amalyan 1975: 178^{Nr108}, 270^{Nr144}; Ališan 1910: 133-137.

Sasun *Šahink* ‘Libra’ [Petoyan 1965: 340]; on the appellative *šähink* ‘balance, scales’, see Petoyan 1954: 148; 1965: 509.

Conclusion

Different designations follow a common semantic pattern: ‘yoke’ or ‘balance, scales’. The central idea is here ‘pair, yoke’ or ‘rod, beam of the balance’ referring to the girdle of Orion, a short line of three bright stars across the middle of the constellation Orion.

The oldest Armenian designation of this pattern is *luc*, of native origin, cf. *ζυγόν* n. (also *ζυγός* m.) ‘yoke; beam of the balance; the constellation Libra’, Lat. *iugula* f. ‘a part of the constellation Orion, the girdle of Orion’, with a suffix somehow comparable with that of Arm. *luc-a[t]li* (see s.v.). The other Armenian designations reflecting the same basic idea, namely ‘yoke’, ‘balance, scales’ or, in the case of *šamp’ur*, ‘the beam of a balance’ (cf. the corresponding meaning of *luc*), are loans.

3.1.4.2 Further remarks on Hayk/Orion and related issues

According to Movsēs Xorenac’i 1.11 (1913=1991: 36-37; transl. Thomson 1978: 87-88), the skillful archer (*atehnawor*) Hayk, the ancestor of the Armenians, kills Bēl (identified with Nebrovť in 1.5, p. 20^{1.5}) with an arrow, “embalmed the corpse of Bēl with drugs, he [Mar Abas Catina – Thomson, note 5] says, and ordered it to be taken to Hark’ and to be buried in a high place in the view of his wives and sons”.

Hark’ was a district of Turuberan, northwest of Lake Van. The summit on which Bēl has been buried may be identified with one of the mountains to the South of the district from which the river *Metraget* issues. Another source of this river appears in a folk-version of this narrative, according to which Hayk took the corpse of Bēl to the summit of the mountain *Nemrut*’ (note the equation Bēl=Nebrovť above) and burnt it down; the fire turned into water and deepened downwards into the mountain (see Lanalanyan 1969: 73^{Nr194g}), probably forming the underground sources of the river *Metraget* which is told to originate from a lake on the summit of the mountain *Nemrut*’ (op. cit. 89^{Nr233b}).¹⁷⁴

As we have seen, the ancestor of the Armenians, Hayk, the skillful archer (*atehnawor*), is identified with the constellation of Orion, which was in a way associated with Pleiades. Particularly marked was the girdle of Orion, consisting of three bright stars across the middle of Orion. Orion is commonly associated with the number three because the three bright stars in Orion’s Belt are easily seen even with the full moon nearby. For corresponding designations, as well as for the relation of Orion with Sirius compare e.g. the Maya traditions (see Milbrath 1999: 39a). Orion’s dog is identified with Sirius, the Dog-Star (see Scherer 1953: 109-116), Arm. *Šn-astł* (lit. ‘dog-star’), attested in Anania Širakac’i as the first asterism in the list of eighteen stars or constellations which indicate *zanjrewac’ sastkut’iwn* “abundance of rains” (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 331^{L1f}). On Orion’s Belt and the Dog-Star see also Ališan 1910: 132-133, 137-138. On Hayk/Orion : Pleiades : Dog-

¹⁷⁴ At the Workshop in Michaelbeuern, Austria (July 2007), Satenik Gharagyozyan and myself presented a joint paper on this subject.

Star and related issues see references s.v. *alaw(s)unk* ‘Pleiades’ to a number of works by A. Petrosyan, and especially A. Petrosyan 2003: 192-193, 205; see also s.v. *hay*.

We have also seen that the girdle of Orion (the Three-Star) was often named ‘beam of a balance’. In view of this, one may assume that the Persian theonym and asterism *Tīr*, which, next to the meanings ‘the angel who is guardian of the cattle’, ‘name of the fourth month and the 13th day of every month’, ‘the planet Mercury’, ‘arrow’ etc., denotes also ‘a scale-beam’ (see Steingass 341a), may have referred to the divine archer of the type Orion/Hayk and/or to ‘Orion’s belt’ as well; cf. also *tīr-andāz* ‘archer’. Note the Indo-Iranian term for the Orion’s girdle seen in the designation of Sirius **tištriya-* < **tri-str-iyo-* ‘belonging to the Three Stars’: YAv. *tištriiaēniō*, *-aēniias-catištriia-* ‘Sirius-Stars’ [Hoffmann/Forssman 1996: 127], *Tištriia-* m. name of Sirius, worshipped as a god, Pahl. *Tištār* ‘Sirius’, considered as confused with *Tīr* ‘the planet Mercury’, cf. also Pers. *tīr* ‘arrow’ [MacKenzie 1971: 83; Nyberg 1974: 193b], Skt. *tiṣṭā-* (*tiṣṭya-*) m. name of a fixed star or asterism (RV+), etc. (Lelekov apud MifNarMir 2: 515; Mayrhofer EWAia 1: 649; cf. Bogoljubov 1987: 9; for another etymology of **Tištriya-* involving *tig-ri-* ‘arrow’ etc., see Scherer 1953: 113 with ref.). I putatively conclude that Pers. *tīr-andāz* ‘archer’ too referred to ‘Orion’ or ‘Orion’s belt, Three-Star’. This may be corroborated by the following considerations.

The typical Armenian fasting period called *Arājawor-a-c* ‘(*arāj-awor* ‘going in front, forerunner’)) belongs to the movable feast-cycle at the end of the year roughly corresponding to January-February [K’ristHayast 2002: 75]. St. Sargis (mostly considered to be the Christian descendant of the resurrecting god Aray Gelec’ik) and his dog, which always preceded the saint and was therefore called **arāj-awor* ‘forerunner’, played an essential role in the traditional background of this fasting, the latter having been determined to honour the dog **arājawor* which was killed by wolves [HAB 1: 252-253; Čanikean 1895: 471; Matikean 1930: 153-170; Ľap’anc’yan 1945: 61-68; A. Petrosyan 2001: 158].

Diachronically, the fasting *Arāj-awor-a-c* of the movable calendar seems to be somehow related with the fixed feast *tearn-and-arāj* (lit. “going forwards to the Lord, meeting the Lord”), on February 13/14, corresponding to Candlemas (Germ. Lichtmesse), the feast of the presentation of Christ in the Temple or purification of the Virgin Mary celebrated with a great display of candles on the 2nd of February.

The Armenian popular variant names of the feast are *Terəndez* [Amatuni 1912: 625a; Davt’yan 1966 (Č’aylu)] or **Terntas* [Ačařean 1913: 1025-1026] (found in numerous dialects); Ararat, Muš *drndez* [Amatuni 1912: 172]; Ľarabał *Dərdōra(n)č* ‘[Davt’yan 1966: 482] or *Dəndōrōnj* [Lisic’yan 1981: 70b], Goris *Dərdaranč* ‘[Lisic’yan 1969: 262-263], etc. [Bdoyan 1972: 445a₆₈]. For an extensive description for Sebastia see Gabikean 1952: 528. NHB (2: 862b) presents *Tērəntas* as a dialectal equivalent to *Tearn-and-arāj* and *Tēr-and-ays*, the latter being a re-interpretation as “Lord with this” (see also HAB 4: 402b). Note Hačən *Dejəndez* ‘New Year’ vs. Zeyt’un *dejdindäs* ‘Candlemas’ [HAB 4: 402b; Ačařyan 2003: 95, 340].

In the same dialect of Hačən, the term for ‘Candlemas’ is substituted by *šved*, which goes back to *šuoṭ* ‘February, the month of freedom from devils; the demon of February’ [HAB 3: 537-538].

Kesaria **kučuk* ‘a spirit personifying February’, in the village of Karmir – ‘the feast of *Teaṛnəndaṛaj* (February 13/14)’ [Ačaṙean 1913: 604a; Hoy 1898]. Ačaṙyan (ibidem) separately mentions Partizak **kučuk* ‘short, with broken handle’ (said of a spoon). Ant’osyan (1961: 262) takes these two together: *güjüg* ‘a spoon without a handle; February; the little finger’.

The feast *Teaṛnəndaṛaj/Tēṛəntas* ‘Candlemas’ is especially characterized, apart from the display of candles, by a bonfire. The young people (including the barren women, e.g., in Goris) jumped over it, young couples walked round the fire, and the girls and women singed the hems of their skirts, etc. [Abeghian 1899: 72-73; Lisic’yan 1969: 262-263; 1981: 70b; Bdoyan 1972: 444-447; K’ristHayast 2002: 1018-1020]. Contextually speaking, this festivity is a part of the final, ‘chaotic’ period of the year associated with wolves and demons (cf. *šuoṭ* ‘demon’ : ‘February’ etc.) and immediately followed by the resurrection of the sun and nature and the establishing of the ‘cosmic order’.

In both the Indian and Iranian systems of the lunar zodiac, the count starts with the asterism Pleiades. In those lists, the first lunar station is the one situated in the vicinity of the point of vernal equinox. It follows from this that both systems have been established somewhere between the 3rd and 2nd millennia when the point of vernal equinox was located near Pleiades [Bogoljubov 1987: 6-8]. Note that the latter is named **parvya-* ‘first’ (ibid.). [If this term originally derives from PIE **pe/olh₁u-* ‘many’ (see s.v. *alaw(s)unk* ‘Pleiades’), the association with **parvya-* ‘first’ must be treated as secondary]. At the end of each year, that is before the vernal equinox, Tištriia- conquered the demon of drought and released the waters [Bogoljubov 1987: 8-9].

In what follows I present an evaluation and summary of the above.

1) The feast *Teaṛnəndaṛaj* ‘Candlemas’ (February 13/14), lit. “going forwards to the Lord, meeting the Lord” can be regarded within the large context of the movable feast-cycle of the end of the year roughly corresponding to January-February, in relation with the (diachronically identic?) typical Armenian fasting period called *Araḵawor-a-c*‘ (*araḵ-awor* ‘going in front, forerunner’).

2) The central figures of this cycle are St. Sargis, the Christian descendant of the resurrecting god Aray Gelec’ik, and his dog which was always preceding the saint and was therefore called **araḵ-awor* ‘forerunner’. The fasting has been established for commemoration of the dog which was killed by wolves. The dog is a prominent character in this cycle, in association with *aralēz-k*‘ and the like (cf. the well-known motifs of Aray Gelec’ik, Artawazd, Zangi-Zrangi, etc.). Compare also *St. Karapet*, lit. ‘forerunner’, i.e. Yovhannēs Mkrtič‘ = John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus Christ. It is remarkable that the festival of *nawasard* ‘New Year’ has been established for the commemoration of John the Baptist/St. Karapet (Agat’angelos §

836 and P'awstos Buzand 4.15), and St. Karapet, according to a traditional story (see Lalananyan 1969: 254-255), was associated with the dog.

3) The month February with *Teaṛnəndaṛaj* 'Candlemas' etc. formed the final, 'chaotic' period of the year associated with wolves and demons and immediately followed by the resurrection/release of the sun and/or waters, i.e. the rebirth of the nature, and the establishing of the 'cosmic order'. In the Armenian dialect of Hačən, remarkably, *Deyendez* < **Terənt/das/z* 'Candlemas' has shifted its meaning to 'New Year' (hardly due to influence by *dayi* < *tari* 'year'), and the meaning 'Candlemas' is represented by *šved*, which goes back to *šuoṭ* 'February, the month of freedom from devils; the demon of February'.

For the contrast with wolves see above under point 2. In Muš/Bulanəx, one of the stars of the Armenian asterism *luc* (lit. 'yoke; beam of the balance'), usually referring to Orion or Libra (or Ursa Major, which has often been confused with Pleiades), represents the wolf attacking the person who brought dinner to the ploughmen.

4) In a deeper perspective, **Teaṛnəndaṛaj* 'Candlemas' can be interpreted as '(the feast of) the Archer Hayk/Orion = Ilran. **Tištṛiia-*' in association with Pleiades, marking the vernal equinox and, subsequently, the New Year, and Sirius, Orion's dog. Iranian *Tištṛiia-* conquered the demon of drought and released the waters. Similarly, the skillful archer Hayk, the ancestor and eponym of the Armenians, kills Bēl/Nebrovṭ' and (indirectly) gives rise to the underground sources of the river *Meṛaget*, lit. 'honey-river' (see S. Harut'yunyan 2000: 226, 230, espec. 232; A. Petrosyan 2003: 203-204). The names of both *Tištṛiia-* and Hayk are related with the asterism 'Orion's belt': 'Three-Star'. Note also Arm. *Šn-astl* 'Sirius', lit. 'dog-star', the first in Širakac'i's list of the asterisms which indicate "abundance of rains".

5) Arm. dial. **Terənt/das/z* 'Candlemas' can hardly be explained as a corrupted or re-interpreted form of *Teaṛnəndaṛaj*. The connection with the theonym *Tir* proposed by Durean (1933: 46; accepted by P. Xač'atryan 1990: 81-82) is more plausible. One may treat **Terənt/das/z* as reflecting (or influenced by) Pers. *tīr-andāz* 'archer' and testifying by this the unattested theonymical/astral aspect of the latter, comparable to the divine/astral archer Hayk/Orion/*Tištṛiia-* (see under point 4 above). Next to *tīr-andāz* 'archer', note the Persian theonym and asterism *Tīr*, which also denotes 'a scale-beam' (cf. the association 'beam of the balance': 'Orion's belt').

3.1.5 Planets

Of names comprising native Armenian components most important are those of Venus, first of all *Gišer-a-var*, lit. 'Night-leader' (Bible+, see NHB 1: 555a), with *gišer* 'night' (q.v.), compare the etymologically related forms: Gr. *ἑσπερος* m. 'evening; evening-star, Venus', Lat. *vesper* 'evening; evening-star'.

In a homily by Zak'aria Kat'olikos (9th cent.) we find *Eljeru* 'Deer, stag' as the name of a planet, presumably the Venus (NHB 1: 657a; cf. HAB 1: 339a; 4: 126b; see also Ališan 1910: 121-123; Ałayan 1986: 79-80; A. Petrosyan 2002: 61₂₂₁); further, see G. Muradyan 2006: 1-2₂.

In a tale written by H. T‘umanyan (5, 1994: 89^{L1f}, var. 611^{L-1}) entitled ‘Eljerun = The stag’, *Eljeru-Lusastł* ‘Venus, Morning Star’ appears at dawn.

I propose to treat this asterism as ‘the star of the wild animal, Tierstern’, cf. Early German *tierstern* ‘Evening Star’ from *tier* ‘wild animal’, Lith. *žvėrinė* ‘Evening Star’ from *žvėris* ‘wild animal’ (Scherer 1953: 83-84). Note also Slavic designations of the types ‘star of the wild animal’ and ‘star of the wolf’ (Karpenko 1981: 80). Since the deer is usually associated with ‘wolf’ and with the general notion of ‘wild animal’ (see 3.5.2.3; cf. also Engl. *deer* vs. Germ. *Tier* ‘animal, beast’), one may link Arm. *Eljeru* and those German and Balto-Slavic designations of the planet Venus as reflecting the same general pattern: ‘Tierstern’.

For the association of the planet Venus with the Venus-like goddess note *Astł-ik* < ‘little star’; further see e.g. Lisic‘yan 1969: 143. For the cult of the deer and see Mnac‘akanyan 1977; Dewejyan 1982; for its association with the star and cross see Mnac‘akanyan 1977: 18-20, 35.

Another interesting asterism with IE and non-IE semantic parallels is dial. **hōtał-astł* ‘Evening Star’, see s.v. **hawt-at* ‘shepherd’.

Dialects mostly display compounds of the type e.g. Sasun *Lus-astł* [Petoyan 1965: 340, 478], Bulanəx *Lusu-asył* [S. Movsisyan 1972: 55b]. Note also **Bari lusoy astł*: Arčak *Pari lusu astł* ‘the planet Venus’, literally: ‘star of the Good light’ (see S. Avagyan 1978: 24b^{L-10}); cf. dial. *barili/us* ‘dawn’, literally ‘good light’ (see Amatuni 1912: 92a); cf. in a folk-song (see Abelyan 1940: 127^{L-12}): *Bari lusun durs elay* ‘I went out at dawn’. Typologically cf. Iran. **vahu-uša(h)-farnah-* ‘whose good/benefit is from the farm of Morning Star’ (see Bogoljubov 1989: 88).

Most of the planet-names are loanwords or calques (see Eilers 1976 passim; G. Muradyan 2006). These are beyond the scope of my work. Here I will limit myself to *Aprayoyz* ‘the planet Saturn’, found in K‘ajuni [HAB 1: 243; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 220]. Though comprising Iranian components, this compound is an Armenian creation. It is composed as **apr* < Pahl. *abr* ‘cloud’, Pers. *abr* ‘cloud’ (see MacKenzie 1971: 4) from PIE **ǵbʰro-* (see s.v. *amprop* ‘thunder’) + *-a-* + *yoyz* ‘to move, stir’, lit. ‘cloud-mover, rain-bringer’ [HAB 1: 243; L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 220]. This is corroborated by Aṛak‘el Siwnec‘i (14-15th cent.) who describes Saturn, *Zawhal astł*, as *amp-a-(y)holov* (see A. G. Abrahamyan 1979: 47^{L-15}), composed of *amp* ‘cloud’ and *holov-* ‘to roll, move rolling, turn’.

In the dictionary of Zak‘aria (15th century) a similar compound is used to render *amprop* ‘thunder’, namely: *ampayoyz* < *amp* ‘cloud’ + *-a-* + *yoyz* (see Amalyan 1966: 97). Compare *yuzumn* (or pl. *yuzmun-k’s*) *ampoc*‘, frequent in “Yatags ampoc‘ ew nšanac‘” by Anania Širakac‘i, 7th cent. (A. G. Abrahamyan 1944: 305-309). Note also *hołm-a-yoyz-k*‘, with *hołm* ‘wind’ as the first member (Hexaameron); *anjrew-a-yoyz*, with *anjrew* ‘rain’ as the first member, in Hexaameron (see K. Muradyan 1984: 195^{L-20}) and Movsēs Xorenac‘i 3.68 (1913=1991: 365^{L1}; transl. Thomson 1978: 354): *amarñ anjrewayoyz* ‘summer very rainy’.

I could not find parallels for this kind of designation of Saturn in Eilers 1976: 88-97, 99-100. Its semantics is rather suitable to Jupiter; cf. the epithet of Zeus *νεφεληγερέτα* ‘cloud-gatherer’. Note, however, appellatives like ‘Unglück’ and

‘dunkelfarbig, düster’ (Eilers *ibid.*). Further: Skt. *anila-prakṛti*- ‘Saturn’ < “having an airy or windy nature”.

3.1.6 Celestial Purple Sea and Otherworld

Criticizing heathen notions about the world structure, Anania Širakac‘i (7th cent.) writes (A. Abrahamyan 1940: 15^{L1f}): *Zcovē asen xelagareal p‘ilisop‘ayk‘n het‘anosac‘, t‘ē pat areal zerkrav, ew i miji covu ē erkir orpēs ktzi mi* : “The mad heathen philosophers say about the sea that it encircles the earth, and the earth is in the middle of the sea like an island” (cf. also ModArm. transl. Abrahamyan / Petrosyan 1979: 75). It has been assumed that Anania Širakac‘i may have taken this information from Cosmas Indicopleustes [Abrahamyan/Petrosyan 1979: 341₁₂].

cirani cov ‘Purple Sea’, in the famous epic fragment on the birth of Vahagn recorded by Movsēs Xorenac‘i (1.31); see Abelean 1, 1955: 34; Saradževa 1976: 192. See the passage s.v. *erkn* ‘labour pains, pang (of childbirth); fear, grief, sorrow’.

In a medieval riddle [Mnac‘akanyan 1980: 313^{Nr230}] written by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia), the mirror (*hayeli*) is represented as *ciran cov-ik* ‘little purple-sea’.

In a folk morning-prayer from Getark‘unik‘ (Ř. Grigoryan 1983: 235a): *Erkink‘ cov a cirani* “The heaven is a purple sea”.

In a folk-song consisting of a series of questions and answers of the pattern: “Whom may my little child resemble? – May (or may not) he resemble ...” (Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 175^{Nr305}), among negative answers, *Ciran cov* ‘Purple Sea’, as well as *arew* ‘sun’ and *lusin* ‘moon’ are mentioned.

In ritual songs of *Caṛ-zardar* ‘Palm Sunday’: “My friend fell into the sea, and the sea (*cov*) became purple (*cirani*)” [Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 317-319, 321].

Compare dial. *arun cov* ‘Blood-Sea’: in a number of variants for the riddle on thunder or hail the heavenly sea is represented as ‘blood-sea’: Širak *aryunacov*, Basen *arni cov*, Borč‘alu (Lofi) *aren cov*, *arin cov* (on this and on Purple Sea in general, see Abeghian 1899: 77; S. Harut‘yunyan 1965: 11-12, 223-224; 2000: 80-83; A. Petrosyan 2002: 13-14). In geographically unspecified variants of the riddle: *arən-cov*, *arun cov* [S. Harut‘yunyan 1965: 61a^{Nr633a}/251a, 204a^{Nr2087}/321b].

In a folk-song from Moks (Yovsēp‘eanc‘ 1892: 22^{L11f}):

Caṛ əm ker meč‘ arənkın covirun,
Xawk‘ əm ker meanč‘ en covun.

There was a tree in blood-seas, there was a bird in that sea.

In a folk-song (Ř. Grigoryan 1970: 352^{Nr752}), *Lusunka k‘eri* “Uncle Lusunka” says he is coming *Abrahamu covu veren* “from over the sea of Abraham”. Compare *ariin köl* “Blood Lake” in a similar riddle from Akn (Čanikean 1895: 188).

In an incantation prayer against the evil eye entitled *gir č‘ar ač‘k‘i* “writing against the evil eye” written down in a *hmayil* (see Xaç‘ikyan 1963: 150) we read: *El hoviwn Cirani, aracēr yovitn Cirani* “The purple shepherd arose; (he) was pasturing in the Purple valley”. In another incantation, entitled *gir cəcac‘awi*

“writing against breast-pain” (ibid.), *mayr* (‘mother’) *Cirani*, *dusdr* (‘daughter’) *Cirani*, and *dētər* (?) *Cirani* are mentioned (Xaç‘ikyan op. cit. 151).

We can thus consider a hypothetical female deity *Cirani mayr* ‘Purple Mother’ of the celestial *Cirani cov* ‘Purple Sea’; cf. the theonym *Covean*.

The *Purple pasture* of the incantation above may reflect the IE picture of the Otherworld as a pasture (on which, see Thieme 1952: 48ff; Puhvel 1969; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 823-824; Mallory/Adams 1997: 153b; Beekes 1998). Compare Arm. dial. Sebastia *groṭin*¹⁷⁵ *antə* ‘cornfield/pastureland of the Otherworld’ preserved in proverbs and in a curse formula, see Gabikian 1952: 60, 157, who explicitly refers to *and* ‘cornfield, pastureland’ and assumes mythological origin.¹⁷⁶

A curse formula in Xotorjūr [YušamXotorj 1964: 466b] reads: *Coveyn anc‘nis*. The ending *-eyn* points to pl. *-er* + the article *-n*. In Xotorjūr, the sonant *-r-* develops into *-y-* before a dental stop [YušamXotorj 1964: 392] like in neighbouring dialects such as Hamšen. This probably holds true also for the position before *-n-*, as in Hamšen; cf. *beran* ‘mouth’ > Hamšen *perən*, GSg *peyni*, etc. [Ačařyan 1947: 65]. The formula should then be translated as follows: “May you pass over the seas”. Since this is a curse, it seems most logical that here a reference is made to the “Otherworld, Valley of Death”, which is situated beyond the water or seas (cf. Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 825-826).

3.2 Sun; Moon

The PIE word for ‘**sun**’, **sh₂u-l/n-* (Beekes 1984), has been replaced by the Indo-European or Armeno-Aryan poetic designation of the sun: Arm. *arew* and Skt. *ravi-* (for discussion see Schmitt 1967: 259-260), cf. Hitt. *haruṣṣanai-* ‘to become bright, to dawn’ (see especially Eichner 1978).

Of the two IE designations for ‘**moon**’ (Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 684-685), Armenian inherited **louks-no-/neh₂-* as *lusin* ‘moon’, cf. also *lusn-kay*, whereas the other is reflected in *amis* ‘month’ (see s.vv.).

‘**sun**’ : ‘**eye**’. In a few Indo-European traditions the sun was considered as an eye; compare also OIr. *súil* ‘eye’ < **sūli-* from the PIE word for ‘sun’, **sh₂u-l/n-* (see Bammesberger 1982; Schrijver 1995: 422; Adams and Beekes apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 188a and 556b).

Arm. *areg-akn* ‘sun’ is interpreted as ‘eye of the sun’ (or ‘das Auge, das die Sonne ist’, see Scherer 1953: 52); for discussion and parallels from other languages see Ališan 1910: 93; HAB 1: 107-108, 310b; Garamanlean 1931: 428-431, 501; Benveniste 1965: 5, 7-14; Ivanov 1983: 41; Olsen 1999: 675-676. Compare also ClArm. expressions where the sun is described as *akn* ‘eye’ (S. Harut‘yunyan 2000: 40-43). The interpretation as ‘Quelle der Sonne’ (Abeghian 1899: 41, cf. 89; Schmitt 1967: 219) seems to be gratuitous.

¹⁷⁵ *Groṭ* is the divine scribe.

¹⁷⁶ Hardly related to Sebastia *anten* ‘the afterlife’, which is from ClArm. adverbial *and*, *and-ēn* ‘there’ (op. cit. 68-69).

‘Wheel of the sun’: Skt. *sūryasya cakrá-*, Gr. *ἡλίου κύκλος*, etc. (see Schmitt 1967: 166-169; Ivanov/Toporov 1974: 221; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 1: 350-351; 2: 720-721; Kazanskij 2005). For the association ‘sun’ : ‘wheel’ in Armenian literature (especially Eznik Kořbac‘i) and folklore see Srvanjtyanc‘ 1, 1978: 77, 168; Garamanlean 1931: 431, 495, 501; H. Israyelyan 1973: 69.

‘Chariot of the sun’ in IE and non-IE traditions, see Ivanov apud MifNarMir 1: 664-665 with lit.; Mallory/Adams 1997: 627b; **‘Horses of the sun’**: for Greek and Aryan passages see Schmitt 1967: 165-166. For the ‘Viergespann’ of the sun in Greek note the Armenian belief recorded by Aliřan (1910: 98-99; see also H. Israyelyan 1973: 65-69; S. Harut‘yunyan 2000: 44). In this relation it is remarkable that Armenian both *arew* ‘sun’ and *ji* ‘horse’ belong to the poetic language shared with Indo-Aryan (see s.vv.; also Porzig 1954: 162 = 1964: 239-240; Xačaturova 1973: 198; Ritter 2006: 413-414). For another pair belonging to the poetic language (this time from Armenian-Greek-Indo-Iranian unity) see s.vv. *arcui* ‘eagle’ and *c‘in* ‘kite’.

Both *arew* ‘sun’ and *lusin* ‘moon’ have been **deified** (see Abeghian 1899: 41-49; Aliřan 1910: 93-115; S. Harut‘yunyan 2000: 40-64); see also s.v. *areg* ‘sun’.

3.3 Time

3.3.1 Temporal, spatial and processual aspects

PIE **dieu-* has two basic meanings: ‘day’ and ‘heaven’. These, in fact, reflect the temporal and spatial aspects of the basic meaning ‘daylight’. Note also Lat. *saeculum* (Weitenberg, p.c.).

Here are some more examples for the interchange between temporal, spatial and processual aspects:

and, andēn ‘then, in that time; there, in that place’ (both in the 5th cent.);

atean ‘meeting, gathering; judgement, interrogation’ : ‘court-room’ : ‘time, while’ [HAB 1: 286-287];

žam ‘time; hour’ : ‘church ceremony’ : ‘church’ [HAB 2: 221-224];

vayr ‘place’ : ‘field, commons’ : ‘a while’, *vayrkean* ‘minute’ [HAB 4: 300b];

dial. *tetə* ‘while’ (< *tet* ‘place’); cf. in a fairy-tale from Lori: *manelis tetə* ‘while spinning’; *xac‘ə gnalis tetə* ‘while going to the Cross’ (see HŽHek‘ 8, 1977: 73^{L2} and 75^{L18}, respectively); in Šamřadin (Tavuř): *ərek‘nakə mer mtnilis tetə* ‘when the sun was setting’ [Xemč‘yan 2000: 28a^{L9}].

Next to these examples, Ačarıyan (HAB 1: 286-287) also mentions Pers. *gāh*. One may add more:

Parth. *tcr* [**tažar*] ‘palace, dwelling’; as an astronomical term, ‘double hour, period of two hours’ [Boyce 1977: 86];

Lat. *saeculum*, *-ul-* n. ‘the body of individuals born at a particular time, generation; (pl.) the succession of generations; a breed, race; the present time, the contemporary generation, the age; human life time, generation; century; human life, the world’ (Oxford Latin Dictionary).

Celt. **bitu-* ‘world’ < **‘life’* (see Meid 1985); this is reminiscent of Arm. **ašxarh mtnel* ‘to marry’, lit. ‘to enter into the world/life’.

Arm. *ropē* ‘second, moment, eye-wink’ (= ‘element/unit of time’ – temporal aspect) : *ropē-k* ‘world’ (= ‘elements of space’ – spatial aspect)’.

3.3.2 Seasons

Among the PIE seasonal terms, ‘winter’ and ‘spring’ are stable, while ‘summer’ and ‘autumn’ are liable to innovations. One assumes that the PIE system of seasons comprised three seasons, one of them being ‘summer and autumn’; for references and discussion, see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 852-853, 853-854₁ = 1995: 750-751₂₀.

The new terms for ‘summer’ often derive from words for ‘year’, cf. Arm. *amaṛn* ‘summer’ : OHG *sumar* ‘summer’ vs. *am* ‘year’ : Skt. *sāmā-* ‘year, season’ etc. (see s.vv.), as well as Russ. *leto* ‘summer’ : *let* ‘year’.

The PIE word for ‘autumn’ has frequently been replaced by derivatives like ‘after summer’, ‘before winter, harvest’, etc. [Baldi/Mallory apud Mallory/Adams 1997: 504b]. The autumn (and/or the end of the summer) is also associated with ‘harvest-time’ [E. Hofmann 1932: 132]. In the Indo-Iranian calendar, the year was divided into six seasons (on Iranian *gāhānbārs*, six well-defined solar dates rather than seasons, see Hartner 1985: 749-756), of the Indic names of which only two reflect PIE seasonal terms: *vasantā-* ‘spring’ and *hemantā-* ‘winter’ (see Èrlx 1989: 246).

The Armenian seasonal terms are usually stable. Some exceptional replacements have taken place in a few dialects. In Nor Naxijewan, *ašun* ‘autumn’ has been replaced by **kiz/kuyz* : *giz*, rural *guyz* (see P’ork’šeyan 1971: 220b): *kuyzə kuka* ‘the autumn comes’ (52b^{L8}). Note that in the same song the winter is represented by the native, basic Armenian term *jmeṛn* (52a^{L10}): *Cmeṛə anc’av, puk’ə halec’av* ‘The winter passed, the snow melted’. Other illustrations: *ušgeg kizin* ‘in the late autumn’ (57b^{L4}); *kuyzə egav* ‘the autumn came’ (79a^{L3}).

In a remarkable passage (80b^{L14f}), all the seasons are mentioned: *kizin, cmeṛə ew paherin cin xist aleg er, ama erb amaṛə egav, cin p’erac’av* ‘In autumn, winter and in fasts, the horse was very good, but when summer came, the horse <...>’. As we can see, the winter and summer are represented by the native terms *cmeṛ* and *amaṛ*, whereas *kiz* appears instead of *ašun* ‘autumn’, and *pah-er* ‘fasts’ functions for the spring, of which the native term is *garun*. The words *jmeṛ* and *amaṛ* are also mentioned in 80b^{L9f}. For the origin of **kiz/kuyz* note Pers. *gūz* ‘autumn’ (see Steingass 1102b).

Next to *aməṛ* from ClArm. *amaṛn* ‘summer’ (q.v.), of native/IE origin (see HAB 1: 146; Ačāryan 2003: 296), the dialect of Zeyt’un has also *t’amuz* (gen. *t’amzən*) ‘summer’, borrowed from Arab. *tammūz* ‘July’ (Ačāryan 2003: 186).

3.4 Geographical terms

3.4.1 ‘mountain’ : ‘forest’

Regarding the semantic shift ‘mountain’ > ‘forest’, perhaps through intermediary ‘wooded mountain = Bergwald’, cf. the IE and non-IE parallels mentioned in Tolstoj

1969: 22ff, 69, 71-73, 80-88; Martynov 1971: 14 (in *Ètimologija* 1968); Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 666; Toporov, *PrJaz* (2), 1979: 164-165; as well as OHG *hart* etc. 'Bergwald' from 'Stein(haufen)'. Further examples: PIE **g^w(o)rH-eh₂-* 'mountain': Skt. *giri-* m. 'mountain, hill', OCS *gora*, Czech *hora* 'mountain', Pol. *góra* 'mountain' : Lith. *girià* 'wood', Slk. *hora* '(wooded) mountain', Sln. *góra* 'mountain, (dial.) wood', etc. For the meaning 'wooded mountain', see also Nagy 1974: 116, on **perk^wunio-*.

In Armenian, this semantic shift is reflected in *sar* 'mountain' > Hamšen *sar* 'forest' [Ačařyan 1947: 253]. See also *antar* 'forest'. The opposite development: Arm. **c'axut* > Hamšen dial. *c'axud* 'forest' [Ačařyan 1947: 256], which in Muslim Hamšen also means 'mountain' [Bert Vaux, 21.10.03, Hamšen Conference, Leiden]; *cmak* 'dark place': dial. 'forest'; according to Gabikéan (1952: 475), Muš *cmak* means 'brushy mountain'.

3.4.2 'to stream, flow' > 'water(ed), irrigated land' > 'island, river-shore'

OHG *auwa*, *ouwa* 'meadow; island', Germ. *Aue*, *Au* 'Niederung, Flusslandschaft, Wiese; Insel', and others derive from Germanic **ahw(j)ō* 'water' (cf. OHG *aha*, OEngl. *ēa* 'water; river', etc.); cf. also OEngl. *ēaland*, *ēalond* 'island' = *ēa* 'water; river' + *land*. The involved semantic development is: 'of or pertaining to water, watery, watered' > 'watered place, meadow, island'. Further examples can be seen in Russ. *ostrov* 'island' < PIE **srou-*, cf. Russ. *strujá* 'stream', Lith. *sraujà*, Latv. *strauja* 'stream', Skt. *srav-* 'to stream, flow', etc. (see s.vv. *ařu*, *ařog*); Skt. *dvīpá-* 'island, island in a river, sandbank' (RV+) < **dui-h₂p-ó-*, lit. 'having water on two sides', cf. Skt. *áp-* 'water', Toch. AB *āp* f. 'water, river, stream', etc. For more examples, see Jordán-Cólera 1997.

The semantic development can also be seen in Armenian; see s.v. *getar(u)*. Another possible example is dial. (Urmia, Salmast) *urj* 'an island or peninsula in a river', if belonging to *urd* 'a small canal' (q.v.).

3.5 Animals

3.5.1 young animals : young branches : child, generation (human, fauna and flora)

See s.v. *erinj* 'calf' : 'vine', cf. *ort* 'id.'. Further, *morč*, *morč* 'young branch, stick' > Xarberd *morč(ik)*, Dersim *mərj* 'thicket; young branch' [HAB 3: 349b; Bařramyan 1960: 93a] : Sebastia *manuk-morčuk* 'young (children, orphans)' [Gabikéan 1952: 410] : Akn *morč-ik* 'offspring, son or daughter' [HAB 3: 349b].

'beetroot'

The beetroot plays an important role in the semantic field 'stem/stalk/root of a plant; tribe, generation', cf. *tak* 'root of a plant; tribe, family, kin' (cf. also Kurd. *tak* 'stem, stalk', considered an Armenian borrowing), which refers to 'beet' in several dialects' (see HAB 4: 360). For the semantic association 'beet' : 'young branches, shoots' note Arm. *bazuk* 'arm', which has generally shifted its semantics to 'beet', but in some dialects it refers to 'thin and green branches of vine' (Arabkir), 'the

stalk, stem of a plant' (Akn), etc. [HAB 1: 377]; *čakəndli bazuk* in "Bžškaran jioy" (13th cent.), see Č'ugaszyan 1980: 110^{L21}.

Hebrew *t(')ō* 'wild ox or a kind of antelope' corresponding to Gr. *ὄρυξ* and Arm. *yamoyr*, in Isaiah 51.20 stands for Gr. *σεντλίον* 'beet' and Arm. *čakndet* 'beet'. In this respect, a Partizak riddle [Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 390^{L1f}] seems particularly interesting. Here, *č'ük'üntür* 'beet' is equated with *karmir kov* 'red cow'. The same is seen in a riddle from Trapizon or Hamšen (collection of Nerses Fntk'yan; see T'ořlak'yan 1986: 205^{L-17}): *Karmir kovə ktrec'ank', kat'il mə arun durs č'ekav* : "We cut (slaughtered) the red cow, not a drop of blood came out". It should be borne in mind, however, that bovine animals are frequently found in riddles concerning different subjects; cf. *karmir kov* 'red cow' referring to fire (T'ořlak'yan, *ibid.*, the next riddle). Compare also *karmir eiz* 'red bullock' equated with *keřas* 'cherry etc.' in Trapizon [Haykuni 1906: 351^{L-5f}]; *sew kov* 'black cow' = *bořk* 'radish' in Moks (Karčkana Nanakanc') [Haykuni 1906: 350^{L16}]. In view of what has been said above on Gr. *σεντλίον* 'beetroot' etc., nevertheless, the equation 'beetroot' : 'cow' in riddles may be significant.

Bearing in mind this material, one may approach Muř *čav*, Bulanəx, řirak, Aparan *čavik* 'leaf of beet' (Amatuni 1912: 80a; see also HayLezBrbBař 3, 2004: 374a) in a broader context of internal comparison. Karčewan and Kak'avaberd *čev* 'young animal' is listed in glossaries of dialectal words without any inner-Armenian correspondence (see H. Muradyan 1960: 221b and 1967: 198b, respectively).

Formally, it can be compared to Arm. *čiw* 'shin, shank', which also refers to the leg of humans and other vertebrates, as well as to the arm and wing (cf. T'iflis, Ararat, Łazax, Łarabař *haw-či/aw* 'poultry' [Ačařean 1913: 652a]), but a connection with **čaw* 'leaf of beet' seems semantically more attractive, especially in view of Meři *gəř-a-čev* 'the child of a thief' (see Ařayan 1954: 294) = *goř* 'thief' + *-a-* + *čev*, where *čev* apparently means something like 'child, generation' and should be linked with Karčewan and Kak'avaberd *čev* 'young animal'. The development *a* > *ε* after unvoiced consonants in monosyllables is not very common in Kak'avaberd, but we do have some examples here, cf. *čanč* 'fly' > *čenj* or *čānj*, *čař* 'dinner' > *čeř*, *č'ap* 'measure' > *č'ep* (Varhavar), etc. (see H. Muradyan 1967: 21). In Karčevan there are more examples (see H. Muradyan 1967: 19).

As to the literary language, it is tempting to consider *čawak* 'child' (also in *čavaket* 'daughter'), attested only by grammarians. De Lagarde (see HAB 2: 85a) and řahukyan (1967: 210, 308) link *čawak* with *zawak* *a*-stem 'child, offspring, tribe, generation' (Bible+; widespread in the dialects). řahukyan (1967: 210) proposed to connect *čavak* with Avest *taoxman* etc. (see HAB 4, s.v. *tohm* 'tribe'), which is formally improbable. As to *zawak*, Iranian origin is considered possible (see řahukyan 1987: 437, 555, 571), cf. Sogd. *'zwn* (op. cit. 525, with a question mark). The latter (*'z'wn*) means 'being, creature; existence; child' [MacKenzie 1970: 43]. This etymology does not seem to be secure. There have been other attempts, e.g. Av. *zqřβa* > **zahwak* > *zawak* (Marr, see HAB 2: 85). Olsen (1999: 151₂₈₅, 244-245, 769₁₄, 784, 858) derives it from Ir. **zandā-(ka-)* < **ğenh₁to-*, cf. Av. *zqřā* 'birth etc.', MPers. *z'hk* 'child, offspring' vs. *z'tk* 'child', with the

development $\vartheta < w$ in intervocalic position. She admits (245₇₆), however, that there is no reliable example of the development, and mentions *hambaw* ‘fame’ with a question mark. I therefore prefer positing Iran. **za(n)θwa-ka-*, cf. OAv. *hu-zēntu-* ‘of good lineage, noble’, *haozqθβa-* n. ‘good relationship’, Skt. *jātu* ‘from birth, by nature’, *jantú-* m. ‘creature, being, tribe, race’, from **ġ(e)nh₁-tu-* (cf. Marr’s etymology), or Iran. **zā-va-ka- < ġnh₁-uo-*.

For the alternation $\check{c} - z$ Ĵahukyan (1967: 308) only mentions *čawak* : *zawak*, but there are more of such examples, e.g. *xoz* vs. *xoč-* ‘pig’.

The internal comparison thus helps to reconstruct Arm. **čaw(-)* ‘child, generation; young animal; leaf of a beet(root)’. All three aspects (viz. human, fauna and flora) are present.

3.5.2 ‘terrestrial beasts or insects’ : ‘pagan, abominable, demon’ : ‘grandmother, lady’¹⁷⁷

3.5.2.1 ‘woman, lady, (grand)mother’ : ‘insect, snail, frog etc.’ : ‘demon, spirit’

**mam-uk* ‘little grandmother’ > ‘spider’: Muš *mamuk* ‘spider’ [Amatuni 1912: 149-150], Svedia *māmeūg* ‘spider’ < **mam-uk* [Andreasyan 1967: 374a], Polis, Nor Naxijewan *mamuk* ‘id.’, see Ačarean 1913: 748a and HAB 4: 186b, with parallels from other languages: Kurd. *pirik* ‘grandmother; spider’, Georg. *deda-zardeli* ‘*mother-spider’, etc. Further: *satanay* ‘Satan’ > dial. ‘spider’ (see HAB 4: 164a, 180a; cf. also 1: 658a); Meiri, Karčewan, Kak‘avaberd *tat* ‘scorpion’, literally, ‘grandmother’ (see s.v. *tat* ‘grandmother’).

mor, morm ‘tarantula’ (MidArm. and dial.): Gr. *Μορμώ, -όος -οῦς, Μορμών, -όνος* f. ‘she-monster, bogy’ (also used by nurses to frighten children), generally ‘bugbear’, Lat. *formīdō, inīs* f. ‘fear, terror; a thing which frightens, bogy’; note also Gr. *μύρμηξ* ‘ant; fabulous animal in India’, Lat. *formīca* ‘ant’, and especially Arm. dial. (Loři) *mormənĵ* (see s.v. *mor, morm* ‘tarantula’).

Similar formations can also be found for the **snail**, cf. Łarabał *ana-xat’un* [Ačarean 1913: 93b], *ala-xat’un* (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 12a; also Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan FW 2003, Goris). In both forms the second component is *xat’un* ‘Lady’. According to Ačaryan (ibid.), *ana-* is either the female personal name *Anna*, or Turk. *anne* ‘mother’. The latter seems more probable especially because, next to Goris *anaxat’um/n*, Margaryan (1975: 375a) also cites *mama-xat’um*. As to the variant *ala-*, we must be dealing with *al* ‘female demon’. Note especially that by Hazāra in Afghanistan the female demon *āl* is called *al-xātū* < **āl-xātūn* ‘Herrin Āl’, see Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 6^{Nr9}.

Meiri, Karčewan, Kak‘avaberd *tat* ‘scorpion’, literally, ‘grandmother’; see s.v. *tat*.

¹⁷⁷ This chapter is based on a study for which I received funding support from the Knights of Vartan FAS, to whom I express my deepest gratitude. Part of it was presented in a joint report with Satenik Gharagyozyan at the 10th General Conference of the AIEA, Vitoria-Gasteiz, 7-10 September 2005 (see Martirosyan/Łaragyozyan 2005), and at the Workshop *Cultural, linguistic and ethnological interrelations in and around Armenia* in Michaelbeuern, July 4-7, 2007.

In a poem by Aṛak‘el Siwnec‘i /14-15th cent./ [Poturean 1914: 52, stanza 30] the Virgin Mary is equated with a spider:

*Sard es lusetēn yankean,
Aṛanc‘ niwt‘ hines zostayn;
Ansermn yəḷac‘ar əzBan.*

You are a shiny spider in the corner,
You weave a web without material;
You begot (became impregnated by) the Logos without sperm.

Designations for **‘lady-bug’** (see for more detail s.v. *zatic* ‘sacrifice; Passover; Resurrection feast, Easter; feast’; dial. also ‘ladybug’):

‘(bug of the) Virgin Mary’: Germ. *Marienkäfer*, Engl. *ladybug*, Arm. dial. Aṛčak/Van *mayram xat‘un* ‘the Lady Mariam’, etc.;

‘cow of God’: Arm. dial. Łarabał **astucoy kov/eznak*, Russ. *bož‘ja korovka*, Lith. *diėvo karvītė*, Roman. *vaca domnului*, etc.

‘frog’

In a traditional story (about a place called *T‘ornatap‘*, close to Goris) told by Šalunc‘ Mak‘an and recorded by Sero Xanzadyan in 1947 (Łanalanyan 1969: 98^{Nr263}), a young woman is metamorphosed to a *kyoṛt‘unk* ‘frog’. A similar story from Alaškert narrates about a pregnant woman turning into a frog too (op. cit. 130^{Nr355}). There is a considerable body of ethnographic data showing that frogs were associated with ideas of fertility and rain, and were considered to be female devils or mermaids; frog-shaped talismans (or those made of frogs) were largely used by women (particularly when pregnant) [Bdoyan 1972: 476-478, 495-497; A. Israyelyan 1979: 86]. On an oracular practice related to a big frog living in a well in the village of Šxnoc‘ (Karin/Erzrum region) see Łanalanyan 1969: 104^{Nr283}. Compare the oracular practice of the Finno-Ugric “Golden Woman” and a silvern frog (see Sokolova 1990: 156).

The motif of a girl transforming into a frog is widespread in fairy-tales as well; see e.g. HŽHek‘ 3: 243, 326, 489; 4: 394; 5: 189, 593; 6: 69; 9: 195 [= Haykuni 1902: 172], 343-346; 10: 73; 11: 200; 13: 284 (for these references I am indebted to S. Gharagyozyan). In two of these, namely those from HŽHek‘ 9: 195 and 343-346, *Krkṛan Sanamer* and *Xoṛxoṛ xanum* seem to implicitly represent an aquatic female deity personified as a frog and associated with weaving. For *Xoṛxoṛ* cf. the homonymous spring under the rock of the Van fortress (see Srvanjtyanc‘ 1: 78).

In a fairy-tale edited/retold by Nazinyan (1986: 79) one finds a contrast *gort* ‘frog’ (female) : *agrav* ‘raven’ (male).

According to N. Mkrtč‘yan (PtmSivHisHay 1965: 455; N. Mkrtč‘yan 2006: 152, 584), the word *surp* ‘frog, toad’ in the Armenian dialect of Sivri-Hisar derives from homonymous *surp* ‘holy’ < ClArm. *surb* ‘pure; holy’ (q.v.). Since, as we have seen, the frog plays a significant role in rituals and folk-beliefs, the interpretation of N. Mkrtč‘yan should be taken seriously. Note also Partizak *mariam-gort* ‘a big frog’

[Tēr-Yakobean 1960: 512], obviously composed of *Mariam* ‘St. Mary’ and *gort* ‘frog’.

We have seen that the frog is associated mainly with females. It is interesting to note in this respect that Arm. *gort*, *i*-stem ‘frog’ (q.v.) may be derived from QIE feminine **vord-iH-*, cf. Latv. *varde*.

Further examples:

‘**butterfly**’: Arm. *xipilik* (mostly dial.) ‘nightmare, spirit; an illness; beautiful girl; doll; trefoil; etc.’ [HAB 2: 369]; Russ. *babočka* ‘butterfly’ from *baba* ‘woman, wife’, etc.

‘**damsel-fly, dragonfly, mosquito**’: Engl. *damsel-fly* “the slender dragon-fly *Agrion Virgo*, and kindred species, called in French *demoiselle*” from *damsel* ‘a young unmarried woman’ (OxfEnglDict).

3.5.2.2 ‘Hyena’, ‘wolf’, etc.

‘Hyena’, ‘wolf’, ‘mule’

Arm. *ĵoreak* ‘a kind of small locust’ is attested in the Bible, rendering Gr. *βροῦχος* e.g. in Leviticus 11.22 (see Wevers 1997: 150). It seems to be composed of *ĵori* ‘mule’ (Bible+, widespread in dialects) and the diminutive suffix *-ak* [NHB 2: 676a].

Ačaryan (HAB 4: 132a) points out that in Geoponica (13th cent.) the word occurs with uncertain semantics since it corresponds to Greek ‘hyena’; he records no dialectal forms. We in fact have strong evidence for MidArm. and dial. *ĵoreak* ‘hyena’.

In Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (see S. Vardanian 1990: 94-95, § 397, comment 596³⁹⁷; MijHayBař 1, 1987: 138a; cf. NHB 1: 508b) one finds *gayl-ĵori* (gen. *gayl-ĵoru*), *gayl-ĵorek* ‘hyena’, with *gayl* ‘wolf’ as the first member. Since in such compounds *gayl* usually functions as attributive to the animal represented by the second member of the compound (cf. *gayl-agřaw* ‘a kind of raven’, with *agřaw* ‘raven’), *gayl-ĵorek*, literally ‘wolf-hyena’, may be interpreted as ‘a kind of hyena’. The compound is corroborated by dial. (Büt‘ania/Nikomedia) **gayl-ĵori* ‘a kind of predator’ < *gayl* ‘wolf’ + *ĵori* (see Ačarean 1913: 219a), where an unsuffixed *ĵori* is used instead of *ĵoreak*. Note that both Amasia and Nikomedia are located in the NW margins of the Armenian-speaking territories.

The existence of *ĵoreak* ‘hyena’ is corroborated by more straightforward and unambiguous evidence, both literary and dialectal. In a medieval riddle by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia) [Mnac‘akanyan 1980: 298^{Nr 189}], the animal called *ĵoreak* is represented as follows:

Azniw uni ink‘n žanik‘,
Iřxanayk‘ mi ir handipik‘;
Gerezmanac‘ uni balnik‘,
Uti zmeřealn u zoskrtik‘.
 He has tusks of a good kind;
 Do not you dare to encounter him!
 He has the key to the graves,
 He eats the dead and bones.

In the glossary of the book, Mnac‘akanyan (1980: 503b) records *ĵoreak* ‘locust’ referring to the very same riddle Nr 189. This does not make any sense. Given the evidence above, one can safely postulate the meaning ‘hyena’ of *ĵoreak*, and this perfectly fits in the context. The hyena was also named *mard-a-gayl* ‘werewolf’ (see s.v. *gayl* ‘wolf’) and *k‘avt‘ar-k‘osi* (see below) and is said to take out corpses from cemeteries (see Ananyan HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 421-433).

In an incantation, *Hmayil* Nr 1 of Matenadaran (Harut‘yunyan 2006: 158a, Nr. 4, Line 11), *ĵore(a)k* (abl. *i ĵorek-ē*) occurs in a list of beasts between *gayl* ‘wolf’ and *arēwc* ‘lion’. S. Harut‘yunyan (op. cit. 473a) hesitantly identifies the word with the insect-name *ĵoreak*. Here again we are rather dealing with *ĵoreak* ‘hyena’.

In his list of animal-names in Svedia, Andreasyan (1967: 162) mentions *čiræg* ‘hyena’ glossing it by Arm. *boreni* and Arab. */dabaa/*. Taking the word as “formally identical with *jori* ‘mule’ “ (> Svedia *čira*, op. cit. 381b; in Ačāryan 2003: 586, *ĵ‘ira*), he does not give any further comment. I think it simply reflects *ĵoreak* ‘hyena’. Note that Nersēs Šnorhali is from Cilicia, and the dialects of Cilicia and Svedia form an appropriate locus for MidArm. items (cf. Ačāryan 2003: 12-13, 350). On Svedia **ĵore-patik* ‘hyena’ see below.

In a famous dance-song from Svedia / Musa Leř we read (see YušMusLer 1970: 222 with ModArm. translation where *ĵirek* is correctly interpreted as ‘hyena’):

Itew tunə mirek i,
Mire kinot ĵirek i
 Behind the house there is brushwood,
 In the brushwood stays the hyena.

Č‘olak‘ean (1986: 216a, 277) records K‘esab *ĵurik* or *ĵirik* ‘hyena’ and derives it from *ĵoreak*.

The association ‘mule’ : ‘hyena’ should not surprise anyone. Firstly, both animals are considered “outlaws”. For the wolf and hyena, see below. As to the mule, the fact that this animal is unique in not having been created by the Creator (cf. the medieval riddles by the very same Nersēs Šnorhali in Mnac‘akanyan 1980: 293^{Nr177}, 335^{Nr49}), and the traditional stories according to which the mule has been cursed by Christ (see e.g. Lalayan 2, 1988: 428) seem to be sufficient to demonstrate its special status. Secondly, both meanings can derive from ‘brown or grey animal’, cf. Gr. *κίλλος* ‘grey’ : *κίλλος* m. ‘ass’ and Cyprian ‘cicada’ (glossed as *τέττιζ πρωϊνός* in Hesychius); French *grison* ‘donkey’ vs. *gris* ‘grey’; Arm. **bor-* ‘brown (animal)’ : *bor-eni* ‘hyena’, perhaps also *vorak* ‘locust’ (Lex.).

‘Hyena’, ‘wolf’, ‘witch’

In the dialect of Svedia we find a compound *j‘irəbätig* ‘hyena’ [Ačāryan 2003: 350, 426, 527, 585] or *čirəbätəg* ‘an animal of the kind and size of the jackal’ [Andreasyan 1967: 162]. According to Ačāryan (2003: 350, 426, 585; HAB 4: 61b), *j‘irəbätig* ‘hyena’ is composed of *j‘ira* < ClArm. *ĵori* ‘mule’ and ClArm. *parik* ‘a mythical being, spirit’, thus: **ĵori-(a-)parik* ‘mule-demon/witch’ > ‘hyena’; cf. also Svedia *bəřrə-j‘irig* ‘hyena’ = Arab. *barriū* ‘wild’ + *ĵoreak* [HAB 4: 61b].

A compound **ĵori-a-parik* ‘mule-demon/witch’ goes parallel with *yušk-a-parik* (Bible+), *všk-a-pari-k‘* (John Chrysostom) ‘a mythical being’, ‘ass-demon/fairy’, which renders Gr. *ὀνοκένταυρος* in Isaiah 13.22, 34.11, 34.14, and is composed of

**yušk/vušk-* ‘ass’ (cf. Pers. *vušk* ‘ass’, Khot. *jūšda-* < **yauž-da-* ‘ibex, mountain goat’), and *parik* ‘fairy’ (cf. YAv. *pairikā-* f. ‘sorceress, witch’, Pahl. *parīg* ‘witch’, Bartholomae 1904: 863-864; MacKenzie 1971: 65) [Hübschmann 1897: 199-200; HAB 3: 410; Bailey 1968: 157-158; 1979: 112a; Russell 1987: 449]. On the ‘hyenic’ aspect of *jori* ‘mule’ see above.

Elsewhere (Ačařyan 2003: 527), the first component is considered to be *jur* ‘water’. Compare in this respect **jr-parik* which is recorded by Ačařyan (1913: 945b) without any reference to the dialectal area. Interestingly, the meaning of this form is not ‘hyena’ but ‘an old woman which cures with sorcery and incantations’. This can be identified with Akn *jr̥p̥arik* ‘old woman’, perhaps ‘witch’, which, according to S. Erēc‘ (1898: 380a), reflects **jr-parik* with the sound change *a* > *ɔ*. In all his examples, however, as well as in those of Gabriëlean 1912: 23, the sound change is seen in the position before the nasal *-n-*, and one is not sure whether it applies in other conditions too.

If **jr-parik* ‘old woman, witch, sorceress’ indeed comprises *jur* ‘water’ and *parik*, its original meaning would have been ‘female water spirit, nymph’. Svedia *j’irəbālig* hardly contains *jur* ‘water’ because it refers to ‘hyena’ (unless one assumes a subsequent semantic development ‘female water spirit’ > ‘old witch, sorceress’ > ‘hyena’).

Ačařyan (2003: 426) mentions the change *-r-* > *-l-* not specifying it any further. The sound change may be dissimilatory. On the other hand, one should also take into account other factors such as contamination. Note, for instance, Sebastia *čr-paḥu* ‘frog; (pejorative) a new-born child of a woman’ (see Gabikean 1952: 379).

Further, note Marzvan **gayl-parāv* ‘a female evil spirit which, like the *ali-parāv*, strangles new-born children’ [Ačařyan 1913: 219a], obviously composed of *gayl* ‘wolf’ and *parāv* ‘old woman’.

‘Hyena’, ‘wolf’, ‘witch’, ‘leprosy, scab’

The basic Armenian word for ‘hyena’ is *boreni*, *wo*-stem: GDSg *borenwoy* (Jeremiah 12.9), AblSg *i borenwoy* (Paterica); *borean*, *i*-stem: GDPl *borenic*‘ (P’awstos Buzand 4.13). The word seems to be related with **bor* ‘brown or motley/spotted animal’ (cf. Karin *borek* ‘a dark-complexioned cow with white spots’, Ačařyan 1913: 203b; Muš *bor hort’ik* ‘brown or motley calf’, HŽHek‘ 13, 1985: 161ff; etc.); *bor* ‘leprosy’ (cf. *bor-ot* ‘leprosy’, Bible+); Pahl. *bōr* ‘reddish-brown, bay, chestnut (horse)’, Kurd. *bōr* ‘grey; brown’, etc.

The word for ‘leprosy’ is also associated with the notions of ‘(moral) dirt, heresy’, cf. *bor-ot* ‘leprous’ > Georg. *borot’i* ‘evil, bad, unjust, dangerous’, Arm. dialect of Malat’ia *borot* ‘heretic’ (see HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 212a); Arm. *pisak* ‘spotted; leprous’, dial. of Van and Łarabał *p’is* ‘dirty’ vs. Pers. *pīs* ‘leprous; dirty’ (see HAB 4: 84b; Ačařyan 1902: 352); Arm. dial. Van *k’r-ot* ‘leprous; bad, useless’. The latter is identical with Ararat, Muš, Nor Bayazet *gr-ot* ‘id.’ (see Amatuni 1912: 154b; Ačařyan 1913: 257b; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 286b).

Arm. dial. *k’awt’ar-k’os(i)* ‘hyena; old witch’ is present in T’iflis, Łarabał [Ačařyan 1913: 1107a; HAB 4: 567a], Łazax [Ananyan 1961: 421]. Ačařyan (HAB 4: 567a) correctly presents the word with the meaning ‘hyena; old witch’, though earlier (1913: 1107a) he had described the animal as ‘a kind of rabid wolf’. Ananyan

(1961: 421, 425, 427, 429, 432) corroborates the meaning ‘hyena’ and repeatedly states that this is the animal otherwise called *mard-a-gel* ‘werewolf’.

The first component of the compound is *k’awt’ar/r* ‘hyena; old witch’, which is poorly attested but is widespread in the dialects [HAB 4: 567a]. In the late medieval dictionary *Baġirk’ hayoc’* (Amalyan 1975: 58^{Nr367}, 337^{Nr212}), *k’awt’ar* and *k’ōt’arinē* are represented as synonymous to *boreni* ‘hyena’, and the denotatum is said to eat the flesh of corpses. The word is borrowed from Pers. *kaftār* ‘hyena’ (cf. Pahl. *haftār* ‘hyena’, MacKenzie 1971: 39).

For other forms in various languages see HAB 4: 567a; Bläsing 2000: 39. Bläsing (ibid.) records Turk. dial. *kafdar*, *kaftarküç* (Kars), *kaftaküski* (Ardvin) ‘hyena’, Azerbaijani *kaftar* ‘hyena; (pejorative) ‘alter, häßlicher Kerl, alter Knacker’, *kaftarkuş* ‘id.’, *kaftarkus* ‘alter Stinker’, mentioning also Arm. *k’awt’ar/r* and *k’awt’ar-k’os(i)*. He points out that the element *-kUs/š* is unclear.

I suggest to treat Arm. *k’awt’ar-k’os(i)* as containing *k’os* ‘a kind of leprosy, scab’ (Bible+; widespread in dialects), cf. *k’os-ot* ‘scabbed’, in dialects also ‘dirty, useless’ [Ačārean 1913: 1121b; HAB 4: 588a]¹⁷⁸. If this is accepted, Azerbaijani *kaftarkus*, Turkish dialectal *kaftarküç* etc. should be regarded as Armenian loans. Note that the geographical distribution of Turkish dialectal (Kars, Ardvin) and Azerbaijani forms is roughly compatible to that of the Armenian term (T’iflis, Larabəḷ).

3.5.2.3 Wolf as a ‘wild animal, animal of God’ and ‘outlaw’

The wolf and the deer

In many IE and non-IE languages derivatives denoting ‘animals of God’ are used to designate ‘wild (not domesticated) animals’, cf. Hitt. *šiu-naš ḫuitar* ‘wild animals’, lit. ‘animals of God’, Latv. *dieva zuosis* ‘wild geese’, lit. ‘geese of God’, etc.¹⁷⁹

The deer and the wolf are often considered wild animals *par excellence*, animals of God, cf. Latv. *dieva suns* ‘wolf’, lit. ‘dog of God’, Russ. dial. of Kolyma *božij olen* ‘wild deer’, lit. ‘deer of God’, cf. Yakut *taŋara tabata* ‘id.’, lit. ‘deer of Heaven-God’, etc. [Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 486-488 = 1995, 1: 406-408; Edelman 2003: 125-126], Polab. *daŋvə korvo* ‘deer’, lit. ‘wild cow, cow of God’ [Toporov PrJaz i-k, 1980: 242]; Pashto *lewə* ‘wolf’ < **daŋu-ja-* ‘of God’ (rather than ‘daevic’, see Edelman 2003: 125-126). Note Arm. dial. of Zeyt’un *vəye, vēre* ‘deer’ from *vayr-i* ‘wild’, a derivative of < *vayr* ‘field, commons’ [HAB 4: 301b; Ačāryan 2003: 65, 339]. Further, see s.v. *arti(k)* ‘wild sheep’.

Such a parallelism between the deer and the wolf is also seen in designations of the planet Venus. In a homily by Zak’aria Kat’olikos (9th cent.) we find *Eḫjeru* ‘Deer, Stag’ as the name of a planet, presumably the Venus. One may link Arm. *Eḫjeru* with Early German *tierstern* ‘Evening Star’ from *tier* ‘wild animal’, Lith. *žvėrinė* ‘Evening Star’ from *žvėris* ‘wild animal’ (Scherer 1953: 83-84), Slavic designations of the types ‘star of the wild animal’ and ‘star of the wolf’ (Karpenko

¹⁷⁸ It is uncertain whether *-*k’os-i* is in a way related with NPers. *kūse* ‘shark; sea-devil; having little beard’ (on which see BasPerzNed 2007: 199b).

¹⁷⁹ Typologically compare Nor Naxijewan, Polis **astucoy leŋnerə* ‘very wild, uninhabited (places)’, lit. ‘mountains of God’ (see Ačārean 1913: 141).

1981: 80). All these names reflect the same general pattern ‘Star of the wild animal, esp. deer or wolf’, ‘Tierstern’. See 3.1.5 for more details.

Another illustration of the parallelism between the wolf and the deer can be seen in designations of the sun-shower in Armenian [Amatuni 1912: 69b; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 235a] and other languages often referring to the wolf [Abeghian 1899: 108; A. Petrosyan 1987: 58₁₁] or to the hind (see e.g. Lalayean 1897: 247^{L2} = 1, 1983: 247: *Arewov anjrew galis, asum en, etniknerə kə cnin* “when it rains by the sun, they say, the hinds give birth”). See also A. Petrosyan 1987: 58₁₂. In Nerk’in Basen, both the wolf and the hind function in this context (see Hakobyan 1974: 277).

To become a wolf

The idiomatic expression “to become a wolf” in § 37 of the Hittite Laws (see J. Friedrich 1959: 27; Hoffner 1964: 38, 189-190), reflecting the concept “to be deprived from one’s rights”, has been discussed by Weitenberg (1991) in connection with Germanic and other data. On Germ. ‘wolf’ : ‘outlaw’ and other related problems see also Gerstein 1974; Ivanov 1975: 401-405; Ivanov 1977: 152-153). Weitenberg (op. cit. 194) points out that there is no material basis for direct comparison of Hittite “you have become a wolf” with *wargus sit* in the Lex Salica since the meaning ‘wolf’ of North Germanic *vargr* is recent. Then he introduces an interesting parallel from the Armenian Canonical law, *gayl etew* “he became a wolf”, which reflects a background that is comparable to the situation in § 37 of the Hittite Laws.

It is not clear, however, whether the document is an originally Armenian text or a translation. Therefore, Weitenberg (op. cit. 195) comes to the following cautious conclusion: “it cannot be shown that at the Proto-Indo-European level such an expression was used in the sense in which it was used in Hittite: that it had a well defined meaning in legal language”.

The Armenian evidence becomes more reliable on the strength of a similar expression in Chapter 40 of the *History* of Lewond, 8th century [Šahnazareanc’ 1857: 196^{L-1f}]: *ew xortakēr zk’alc’r luc hawatoyñ or i K’ristos, ew orošiwñ i hōtēñ Tearñ ew zgenoyñ zkerparan gayloy, ew partawor ařnēr zink’n tiezerakan atenin* : “He destroyed the easy yoke of his faith in Christ, separated himself from the flock of the Lord, and assumed the image of a wolf, thus making himself subject to the eternal judgement” (transl. Arzoumanian 1982: 145). The expression *zgenoyñ zkerparan gayloy* literally means “he put on the image of a wolf” (cf. the ModArm. translation in Ter-Lewondyan 1982: 129).

Note also a medieval riddle [Mnac’akanyan 1980: 289^{Nr169}] by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia), where the wolf is described as a thief who did not worship Christ: *č’ēr K’ristosi erkrpagot*.

One may assume that the phrase “to become a wolf” or “to assume the image of a wolf” at least in Hittite and Armenian legal traditions reflects an Indo-European legal expression. It seems to actually mean “to become an outlaw, offcast, a person declared to be outside the society”.¹⁸⁰

¹⁸⁰ Compare Akkad. *barbaru* ‘wolf’ vs. Sumer. *barbar* ‘foreigner’; cf. Gr. *βάρβαρος* ‘foreign(er), non-Greek; uncivilised, raw’, Skt. *barbara-* ‘stammer’.

3.5.2.4 ‘hind, deer’ : ‘dragon, snake’ : ‘wolf’ : ‘devil’

‘hind’ : ‘dragon, snake’

In a medieval riddle [Mnac‘akanyan 1980: 287^{Nr164}] written by Nersēs Šnorhali (12th cent., Cilicia), the hind (*eṭn*) is described as follows:

*Ē annman atuor tikiñ,
Ink‘n cnani zmayrn ôjin*

She is a matchless lovely Lady;
(she) herself gives birth to the mother of the snake.

Amirdovlat‘ Amasiac‘i (15th cent.) thoroughly describes the snake-eating habit of the deer/stag (see Vardanjan 1990: 40). According to folk-beliefs recorded in Ĵavaxk‘ (Axalk‘alak‘), the dragon (*ušap*) = tornado originates from a new-born deer that has been taken to the sky by dragons [Lalayean 1897: 239 = 1, 1983: 241; see also Garamanlean 1931: 512a].

In two variants of the riddle on the thunder (see 3.2, on *cirani cov*) [S. Harut‘yunyan 1965: 61a^{Nr633a}/251a, 204a^{Nr2087}/321b], the thunder has been replaced by the stag (*eṭjeru*) and the dragon (*višap*).

In a fairy tale from Łarabaġ [HŽHek‘ 5, 1966: 492-494], a deer (*ĵeyran*) appears in the role of the resurrecting figure (which is commonly represented by a demon in fairy-tales), and transforms to a snake.

On the association ‘deer’ : ‘dragon/snake’, see also Deweĵyan 1982: 148-149.

‘hind, deer’ : ‘wolf’ : ‘devil’

As we have seen, the dragon and snake are associated with the deer. In view of the association of ‘Satan’ with ‘wolf’ and ‘hyena’ (see above, as well as 4.3), one also expects a parallelism between the wolf and the deer. Indeed, designations of the sun-shower in Armenian [Amatuni 1912: 69b; HayLezBrbBaġ 1, 2001: 235a] and other languages often refer to the wolf [Abeghian 1899: 108; A. Petrosyan 1987: 58₁₁], and in Ĵavaxk‘ one finds the hind instead [Lalayean 1897: 247^{L2} = 1, 1983: 247]: *Arewov anĵrew galis, asum en, eṭniknerə kə cnin* “when it rains during sunshine, they say, the hinds give birth”. See also A. Petrosyan 1987: 58₁₂. In Nerk‘in Basen, both the wolf and the hind function in this context (see G. Hakobyan 1974: 277).

As we have seen above, in the same area, i.e. in Ĵavaxk‘, the dragon is believed to originate from a new-born deer. The two motifs are combined in a variant attested by G. Ter-Mkrť‘yan, native of the same area (the village of Culrut‘ close to Axalc‘xa), see P. Hakobyan 1979: 6. It says that dragons are born from hinds in mountains at the time of *banĵarbusuk*. The latter refers to a kind of soft snow or hail in early spring [Amatuni 1912: 89b; Ačarean 1913: 174b]. Remarkably, it is synonymous with *siklik* or *səklik*, which seems to refer to one of the daughters of Satan etymologically (see below). Thus, the sun-shower and *banĵarbusuk* are related with the wolf, the deer, or the devil.

Also in designations for ‘plant-seeds floating in the air’ one finds the parallelism ‘deer’ : ‘devil, Satan’; cf. Diliĵan/Połosk‘ilisa *baxri p‘rp‘ur* lit. ‘foam of deer’ (see Ananyan 1980: 370) vs. Atap‘azar *satanayi črag* and Polis *satanayi aṛapa* (see Ačārean 1913: 956ab), lit. ‘Satan’s lamp’ and ‘Satan’s wagon’, respectively.

Further etymological implications

We have seen that there is enough material explicitly or implicitly reflecting an association between the deer, the snake or dragon, the wolf, and the devil. This evidence can play a significant role in etymological studies. In the following I will propose some ideas.

Dragons are born from hinds at the time of *banĵarbusuk*, that is ‘a kind of soft snow or hail in the early spring’ (see above). In DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1066c one finds a dialectal word *siklik* or *səklik*, which, according to Amatuni (1912: 589a), has been preserved in Trapizon. The word is synonymous with *banĵarbusuk*. No etymological explanation of *si/əklik* is known to me. I think this word may be identified with one of the two daughters of Satan: *Səlik* and *Bəlik*, in Ewdokia [Gazančean 1899: 22, 54] and in Sebastia [Gabikean 1952: 499]; cf. the light-minded (*giž*) spouses *Sklik* and *Baklik* in a fairy-tale [HŽHek‘ 3, 1962: 388-390].

Dial. (Muš, Van) *xazal-əj* ‘a kind of snake’, with *əj* (= *awj*) ‘snake’ as the second component (see Ačārean 1913: 445a), or simply *xazal* [HayLezBrbBaṛ 2, 2002: 260b], can be identical with dial. (Muš, Van, Sasun, Moks) *xāzal/xazal* ‘hind, deer’ (on which, see Petoyan 1954: 127; 1965: 479; HayLezBrbBaṛ 2, 2002: 260b).

The mountain-name *Gaylaxaz-ut* is explicitly understood as ‘abounding in *gaylaxaz*’. The latter (lit. = ‘wolf’s stone’) refers to ‘flint’ and resembles or is confused with dial. *satani ehung* ‘obsidian’, lit. ‘Satan’s nail. Earlier the mountain was called *Paxray*, possibly identical with *paxray* ‘cattle; hind, deer, stag’. Aristakēs Lastivertc‘i relates a traditional story on this mountain and a Holy Cross destroyed by “servants of Satan”. It is thus possible that both names of this mountain somehow reflect the mythological background of it. See 4.3 for more detail.

There is abundant cultural evidence demonstrating a close association between the stag and the cross or divinities, see Mnac‘akanyan 1977 (especially 17-21); Dewejyan 1982; cf. also the famous song by Grigor Narekac‘i entitled “Taṭ yarut‘ean”, the horns of the oxen are described as *xač‘-a-nman* ‘cross-like’ [K‘yoškeryan 1981: 62^{L26}; Mnac‘akanyan 1977: 20-21]. In what follows I shall discuss the word *xač‘eneak* within the same cultural framework.

xač‘eneak ‘a kind of male animal’ [HAB 2: 335a]. In NHB 1: 924c: “perhaps *xoč‘k‘orak* ‘a young swine, pig’” (highly improbable). Attested only by grammarians. Grigor Magistros (11th cent.) mentions it in a list of male animals, between *eṭjeru* ‘stag’ and *xoy* ‘ram’ [Adonc 1915: 240]. No etymology is known to me.

Formally, *xač‘eneak* can be interpreted as *xač‘* ‘cross’ + *-eni-* + dimin. *-ak*. For the suffix *-eni* = *-ean* + *-i* cf. *ark‘ay* ‘king’ : *ark‘ayean*, *ark‘ayeni* ‘royal’, etc. (see

Ĵahukyan 1998: 23). Bearing in mind that the basic meaning of *xač* ‘and *xēč* ‘cross’ (q.v.) was ‘stick, staff; forked branch, pole’, one may identify *xač’eneak* with the stag. The fact that *eļjeru* is also mentioned in the list should not be a problem because we are dealing with a list of male animal designations and not the animals (i.e. the denotata) per se, so *eļjeru* and *xač’eneak*, mentioned next to each other, might be synonymous. Besides, *xač’eneak* could have been the male of a different kind of deer (e.g. fallow-deer; see s.v. *analut*). Such a metaphoric designation perfectly parallels Oss. *sag* ‘deer’ (< *šāka- lit. ‘forked, having branches’) and Russ. *soxátyj* ‘elk’ which derive from Oss. *sagoj/sagojnæ* ‘hay-fork’ (cf. Sogd. (Man.) š’yh ‘branch’) and Russ. *soxá* ‘(wooden) plough’ (cf. Pol. *socha* ‘two-pronged fork’, Bulg. *soxá* ‘stick with a fork’, Sln. *sóha* ‘pole with a cross-beam’ etc.), see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984: 519; Cheung 2002: 222 (see also s.v. *c’ax*). Thus, the derivation of *xač’eneak* ‘(prob.) stag’ from *xač* ‘cross’ may be based on both metaphoric and cultural motivations.

3.5.2.5 ‘spider’ : ‘ass’

We have seen the associations ‘lady, grandmother’ : ‘spider or other insects’ : ‘demon’ on the one hand, and ‘hyena’ : ‘ass, mule’ : ‘fairy, spirit’ on the other. Combining these semantic fields into a broader context, one can understand the following data.

**ēš-xranj/č* ‘a poisonous spider or the like’: Xotorĵur *ēšxranj* ‘a wild, poisonous spider’ (see YušamXotorĵ 1964: 447b; in HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 26a – *ēšxranč*) may be connected with Łarabał **išaxařanč* ‘a kind of black, poisonous insect’ and Ararat *iřuxařanč* ‘a kind of insect living under ground’ = Trapizon *getni lakot*, lit. ‘earth-puppy’, Fr. *courtilière*, Russ. *medvédka* [Ačařean 1913: 225a, 399b], also Muř, Van *iřa/əxařanč* and Nor Ĵuła *iřixarič* ‘a kind of black insect’ (see Amatuni 1912: 233a; HayLezBrbBař 2, 2002: 177b). According to Davt’yan (1966: 363), Łarabał and Hadrut *iřə/ixářanč* refers to ‘bumble-bee, dog-bee’ and is synonymous to *púřnə* < *boř*. The latter is described by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 473a) as follows: ‘a kind of big, black fly which stings horses and cattle’.

The word seems to comprise *ēš* ‘ass’ and **xr/řanj* ‘*a terrestrial animal, lizard or snail’. I find the latter word in the dialect of Svedia: *xranč*, *xranj* ‘chameleon’ [Andreasyan 1967: 160, 237]. The OArm. form of *xranj* would be **xranj*, and/or, given the parallel of *narinj* > *laranj* (see Andreasyan 1967: 361b, 376b), **xrinj*. Andreasyan (1967: 237) ascribes onomatopoeic origin to the word, trying to connect it to *xřnč’em* ‘to grunt (in Łazax, said of an ass)’. This is not convincing, but a folk-etymological association is obvious, see below. I propose a connection to *xtunjn* ‘snail’ and *xlēz* ‘lizard’, dial. also ‘snail’; cf. Syriac *xlizonā*, which is borrowed in the dialect of Zeyt’un in both meanings, ‘snail’ and ‘lizard’ (see HAB 2: 315a, s.v. *xalizon*). For the -r- of **xrVnj* cf. Arm. *xřnjayl*, *xřnč’ot* = Gr. *κοχλίας* in Galen [NHB 1: 986a; Greppin 1985: 62-63] and Georg. *q’urinč’ila* ‘a kind of snail’ [HAB 2: 376b]. Is Kartvel. **mxul-* ‘lizard’ [Klimov 1964: 144; 1998: 134] somehow related, too? for more detail, see 2.3.1, on -(ē)z.

Ačaryan (1953: 269) mentions Aġtial *xəxanč* ‘crayfish’. Further, note Urmia, Salmast *xərjāla* is rendered as *xec‘ap‘ar* ‘crayfish’ in GwŕUrmSalm 2, 1898: 97. Dial.**salatrana* ‘crayfish’ (Moks) : ‘Satan’ (Van), see HAB 4: 164a.

Note that some designations of the spider and other insects literally mean ‘divine ass etc.’: Pers. (Xurāsānī) *šotor e xodā* ‘spider’, literally ‘Gotteskamel’; Luŕī *xar e xodā* ‘spider’, literally ‘Gottesesel’, next to Pers. *xar i xudā*, which, like Gabŕī of Kirmān *gō-xodā* *‘Gottesochse’, denotes ‘Kellerassel’ (see Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 10-11^{Nr23}). Other designations of the spider in Xurāsānī (see Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 10-11^{Nr23}): *asb e doldol* ‘Doldol’s horse’, *hašū-dōdō* ‘spider’ < ‘camel-Dodo’.

3.5.2.6 Chthonic animals

Slav. **aščerb* : OCS m. *ašterb* ‘lizard’, Russ. *jáščer* ‘inflammation of the tongue of cattle, horses’, *jáščur* ‘a kind of mouse or dormouse’, *jáščerica* ‘lizard’, Czech dial. *jaščur* ‘salamander’, Upper Sorbian *ješčeŕ* ‘otter; grass-snake’, etc.; cf. Lith. *skėrys* m. ‘locust’, Latv. *šķīrgailis* m. ‘lizard’, etc., perhaps also Gr. *σκίουπος* m. ‘squirrel’; note also Slav. **gu-ščerb* ‘lizard’ [ĖtimSlovSlavJaz 1, 1974: 87-89; 7, 1980: 179].

Slav. **ščur* designates terrestrial animals such as the sand martin, rat, mole, grass-snake, salamander, earthworm, grasshopper, cricket or scorpion; the prefixed form **prá-ščur* means ‘dead ancestor’; note also *ščurit* ‘to squint’; derived from IE **skeur-* ‘to cover, hide’, cf. Lat. *obscurus* ‘dark, shady, obscure; gloomy’; Slav. **gu-ščerb* ‘lizard’ perhaps contains **gu-* ‘horned cattle’, cf. the traditional belief that the lizards are cowmilkers [Jakobson 1959: 277].

Since Russ. *jáščur* refers to ‘a kind of mouse or dormouse’, the dormouse being a small rodent of a family intermediate between the squirrels and the mice, the comparison with Gr. *σκίουπος* m. ‘squirrel’ does not seem impossible. The interpretation as ‘shadow-tail’ has a flavour of folk-etymology. One may tentatively posit **sker-* : **ski/eur-* or **skiw(o)r-*, a designation for terrestrial animals of substratum origin; compare Arm. Moks **swor-ik* ‘squirrel’.

All these words seem to be in a way related with each other, although it is not easy to establish exact formal correspondences. They cover a broad semantic field ranging from reptiles and lizards to harmful insects and rodents. Traditionally, these animals are grouped around the notion *chthonic animals*. It is not surprising, then, that such designations are sometimes related with designations of illnesses (note Russ. *jáščer* ‘inflammation of the tongue of cattle, horses’ above; cf. also HAB 2: 374 on *xlurd* ‘mole’) and/or demons. For interesting illustrations in Armenian, see s.vv. *t‘it‘etn* ‘butterfly’ and *t‘it‘t-ot* ‘mad’, *mor(m)* ‘tarantula’. Further, see 2.1.36 on *tabu*.

3.5.2.7 Lizard : cow-milker/sucker

There is a similar belief among Armenians about dragons that suck the milk of cows [Ališan 1910: 210; Garamanlean 1931: 510, 515-516]. See also HAB 1: 457b s.v. *bnas* ‘a kind of cattle/sheep sucking snake’.

According to Romanian folk-beliefs (see Svešnikova 1979: 216, 218), werewolves take away milk from the cow by striking it on the leg. Corresponding beliefs

are recorded concerning witches (*Butterhexen* or *Hasenfrauen*) among Germanic and Celtic peoples [Riegler-Klagenfurt 1910: 187]. On witches that fly in the shape of butterflies steal butter or cream (cf. Germ. *Schmetterling*, *Molkendieb*, *Buttervogel*, Engl. *butterfly*, etc.), see Makovskij 1986: 50-51.

According to Jakobson (1959: 277), Slav. **gu-ščerъ* 'lizard' is probably composed of **gu-* 'horned cattle' and **(a)ščerъ* 'lizard or other terrestrial animals' and should be treated in relation with the traditional belief that the lizards are cowmilkers. Note also Ukr. *molokosis* 'lizard', lit. 'milk-sucker' (see Fasmer 3: 690).

West Circassian *hadepčeməʔ*^v (Temirgoy dial.), *hadečeməʔ*^v (Shapsugh dial.) 'tortoise' may contain *čemə* 'cow', although the first component (cf. *hade* 'corpse?') is unclear (R. Smeets, p.c.). For the association between 'tortoise/turtle' and 'frog' cf. Iran. **kasjapa-* (cf. YAv. *kasiapa-* m. 'turtle', Pers. *kašaf/w* 'turtle', etc.) > Oss. *xæfs/xæfsæ* 'frog' (see Cheung 2002: 246); Germ. *Schild-kröte* 'tortoise', lit. 'shield-toad'. Compare also Arm. dial. (Aġtial, Hungary) *taštov gort* 'tortoise' < 'a frog with a basin', see Ačarjan 1953: 195, 197 (considered a Turkish calque).

Note especially Skt. *godhā-* f. 'Iguana, a species of big lizard' (RV) < '*cow milker/sucker' etymologically and semantically comparable with Arm. *kovadiac* 'a kind of lizard, toad' (Bible+). The underlying semantic pattern remained to be vivid since *kov-a-diac* has later been replaced by the synonymous *kov-(a)-cuc* or *kov-r-cuc* (see s.v. *kovadiac*). Commenting on the etymology of Sebastia *kov-r-cuc*, Gabikéan (1952: 311) informs us that, as people say, the lizard likes sucking the cow's udder, which then becomes swollen and bleeds.

For the belief that lizards, toads and snakes are 'cow-suckers', see Lüders 1942: 44ff = 1973: 511ff. On some examples of the pattern 'goat biter/sucker' > 'a kind of lizard' in other languages, see Monchi-Zadeh 1990: 45-46.

For the structural typology of *-ac* in *kov-a-di-ac* and folk-beliefs around this lizard, probably to be identified with the toad, the following seems interesting.

In the dialect of Van, Ačarjan (1913: 760b) records **mac'oc*, **kanač'-m'ac'oc*, rural **matot*, **kanač'-matot* 'a kind of green large lizard which is believed to provide snakes with his poison'. The first component of the compounds is *kanač'* 'green'.

No etymological attempt is known to me. This lizard is obviously identical with Svedia *ucə-xmc'näg* (< **ōji-xmc'nuk*, lit. 'who gives the serpent to drink') 'a kind of green lizard' (see Andreasyan 1967: 161, 264). Note also K'esab *ujə xumc'ənuət* 'a kind of black, snake-like, harmless lizard (two spans long) that lives in moist earth and is believed to provide snakes with poison and makes them drink it' [Č'olak'ean 1986: 271]. Bearing in mind this synonymous compound, one may tentatively derive Van **mac'oc* from **xm-ac'-ōj* 'who gives the serpent to drink'.

A similar folk-belief is recorded by Sargisean (1932: 457) on Balu **kovrcuc* 'a large poisonous lizard that jumps onto a human face, and from which the snake gets his poison', and by Petoyan (1954: 113; 1965: 457) on Sasun *govjuj* 'a green lizard which is supposed to give poison to the snake'. It seems that we are dealing with the toad (see s.v. *kovadiac* 'lizard, toad').

The element *-ac* in **xm-ac-ōj* is probably identical with that found in the synonymous *kov-a-di-ac* ‘a lizard, toad’, lit. ‘who drinks the milk of a cow’ (q.v.). The structure is completely identical: *xmem* ‘to drink’ : **xm-ac* vs. *diem* ‘to drink milk’ : **di-ac* ‘who drinks milk’ (cf. also *stn-diac* ‘baby’). One may argue that in the compound under discussion the meaning is causative. I am not sure whether this is important enough to reject the comparison. Besides, in the underlying folk-beliefs an inversion of the subject and the object may have taken place. In Hačən, which is very close to Svedia, the very same lizard is called ‘who eats poison of the snake’ (see HAB 3: 342b).

Still there are two formal problems:

- 1) Ačāryan presents the (quasi-)reconstruction of the Van compound. The precise form is, thus, unknown. If the actual form indeed contains *-o-* rather than *-ō-* (= *-aw-*), we have a problem;
- 2) Where does the variant **matot* come from? Perhaps through an intermediate dissimilated variant **matoc* and/or some kind of folk-etymology?

3.5.2.8 Eels

Papen *alanak* ‘a long kind of worm that lives in mud’ [HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 36a]. In the word-collection of Arsēn vardapet T’ōxmaxean collected in the prison of Van (see Amatuni 1912: 684a), *alanak* is explained as follows: *ergot ordn čahičneri, atik’ajew serm gorteri* ‘the singing worm of the swamps; the intestine-like semen of frogs’. It must be identical with Van *alanak* ‘a kind of animal which, like a turtle, consists of a large lump of flesh, lives in brooks and sings sweetly at night’ [Ačārean 1913: 73a]. According to Ačāryan (ibid.), the same animal is called *krər* in Muš.

I think this is the eel. The description of both Papen and Van forms fits here. The eels are nocturnal feeders in and they in the mud for most of the day-time. They also sing or at least are believed to sing. The association with female sea-monsters or sirens is plausible, see s.v. *angtayk*. Eels are rare in Armenia, but they are still present in Cilicia, and in the Caspian.

3.5.2.9 ‘weasel, mouse, etc.’ : ‘bride, young woman, etc.’

A synchronically clear example is Turk. *gelin* ‘bride’, diminutive *gelincik* ‘little bride, little young woman; weasel’. Gr. *γᾰλέη* ‘weasel, marten’, Lat. *glīs*, *-īris* m. ‘dormouse’ and Skt. *giri(kā)* ‘mouse’ (Lex.) are usually derived from the PIE word for ‘husband’s sister’: Gr. *γᾰλῖς* f. ‘sister-in-law’, etc., see s.v. *tal* ‘husband’s sister’. This is due to metaphorical or tabuistic use of ‘sister-in-law’ for ‘weasel’ (see Szemerényi 1977: 90, with refer.). Details (e.g. the laryngeal) are not clear, however; see Mallory/Adams 1997: 387, 521-522. For the (erotic) associaton between a young girl or woman and weasel compare RV 1, 126.6 where a young woman “trembles like *kaśikā*- (‘Ichneumonweibchen or weasel’)”. Here the context is clearly erotic. If Arm. *ak’is* (*i*-stem) ‘weasel’ (q.v.) is related with Skt. *kaśikā*-, one may derive it from a PIE feminine noun in **-ih₂-*. This would be another piece

of evidence supporting the “feminine nature” of the weasel. For the association ‘weasel; marten’ : ‘love; wedding’, see also Toporov, PrJaz (I-K) 1980: 279-283.

Hamšen (Čanik) *xadug mork‘urik* ‘a kind of mouse’ [T‘orlak‘yan 1986: 116^{Nr135}, 233b], literally: ‘spotted, motley or beautiful mother’s sister’. This probably refers to the weasel, cf. *cərmuk* ‘weasel’ (< *jar-muk*), described by people as *balak* = *xatutik* (see Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan FW 2003, September, Hrazdan), or *č‘al*, *č‘altik* ‘motley’ (see Ananyan, HayKendAšx 1, 1961: 164, 168; cf. especially the kind called *xayt-ak‘is* “motley/spotted weasel”, see op. cit. 157). Compare also Abkhaz *apšja* ‘weasel’ < ‘beautiful’ (Chirikba, p.c.; Starostin has a different etymology).

Other examples: Sebastia *hašn-uk* ‘weasel’ from *harsn-uk* ‘little bride’ [Gabikian 1952: 329]; cf. also *nert‘akn* (q.v.).

In the fable “The weasel and the mouse” of Olympian (see ArOłomp 1854: 171-172; transl. by Orbeli 1956: 125), the goddess of love Astlik transformed the weasel, who had fallen in love with a boy, to a beautiful woman.

In a humorous fairy-tale (1926, Leninakan < Bulanəx), a mouse (*harsnuk-muk* “little bride or daughter-in-law : mouse”) marries a rooster (*čet*) [HŽhek‘ 10, 1967: 376^{Nr140}].

3.6 Plants

‘cut, split’ : ‘grain, corn’

Arm. *hat*, *o*-stem ‘grain’ is related to *hatanem* ‘to cut’ (q.v.)¹⁸¹. It seems likely that *hat* derives from **h₂edos-* n. ‘sort of cereal, grain’ (cf. Lat. *ador* etc.). If we are dealing with a deverbative noun, Arm. *hat-* ‘to cut’ would be the only independent evidence for the underlying verb. According to Morani (1991: 176-177), the Armenian displays the development ‘grain, seed’ > ‘cut, section, piece, fragment’.

The semantic relationship is reminiscent of that between *kut*, *o*-stem ‘seed’ (Hexamerion+) and, if related, *kt-ur* and *kot-or* ‘cut, piece’ (both Bible+); for the suffix cf. *hat-or* ‘cut, fragment’.

Some (possible) examples: Lat. *terō* ‘to grind; rub’ : *trīticum* n. ‘wheat’; Lat. *secale* ‘rye’ : *secāre* ‘to cut’ (which is, however, rejected by Szemerényi 1959/60: 247); Engl. *spelt* ‘a type of grain (*Triticum spelta*)’ : ‘to husk or pound (grain)’.

3.7 Body parts

3.7.1 ‘ceiling’ : ‘palate’ : ‘sky, heaven’

arastat ‘ceiling’ (Bible+) > MidArm. (mainly in medical literature) and dial. ‘palate’; see s.v.

In Partizak, Sebastia, Xotorjūr etc., Arm. *arik* ‘ceiling’ also means ‘ceiling of the mouth’, that is to say, ‘palate’.

ClArm. *jetun* ‘ceiling’ (q.v.) is metaphorically associated with the sky (Eznik Kořbac‘i etc.).

¹⁸¹ Whether Arm. *hačar* ‘spelt’ (Bible; Łarabał etc.) is related, is uncertain.

Dial. *tamat* ‘palate’ vs. ClArm. *tamal(i)* ‘roof’ seems interesting too, but the relation is uncertain; see s.v. *tamal*.

Typologically cf. Moks *ač’ič’ tanis* ‘upper eyelid’, lit. ‘roof of the eye’ and *ceṛac’ tanis* ‘поверхность кисти руки’, lit. ‘roof of hand’ (see Orbeli 2002: 204, 253); see also s.v. **and-*: *dr-and*.

For the semantic shift ‘ceiling’ > ‘palate’ Ačaryan mentions dial. *t’avan* from Turk. *tavan* ‘ceiling; palate’ (HAB 1: 254a, 255a; see also 1902: 121, 329).

As for the semantic shifts ‘ceiling’ > ‘palate’ and ‘ceiling’ > ‘sky’, one finds examples displaying the opposite developments:

‘sky’ > ‘palate’, cf. Lat. *palātum* ‘roof of the mouth, palate’ (> Engl. *palate*), perhaps related to Etruscan *falandum* ‘sky’ (OxfEnglDict).

‘sky’ > ‘ceiling’, cf. Lat. *caelum* ‘heaven, sky’ > MLat. ‘canopy; vault; roof’, It. *cielo*, F. *ciel* ‘sky; canopy; ceiling’, Engl. *ceiling*, etc.

Note also that in the Ossetic epic, the mountain-home of *Mar’am* is described as having a roof of midnight-stars: “звезды полночные – крыша” [Gatuev 1932: 27].

All three components, as in the case of *arastat*, are found in Slav. **nebo* ‘sky, heaven’ (from PIE **nebʰ-* ‘sky; cloud’, see s.v. *amp*): SCr. *něbo* ‘sky, heaven’, dial. ‘ceiling; palate’, Sln. *nebô* ‘id.’, Russ. *něbo* ‘palate’, etc. (see ÈtimSlovSlavJaz 24, 1997: 101-102). On the semantic field, see also Pisani 1950b.

Šatax *asthunk’y* ‘uvula, windpipe’ is formally identical with Van etc. *asthunk* ‘stars’, thus we may be dealing with a shift ‘sky (= stars)’ > ‘palate’, unless it is derived from *arastat* ‘palate’ with loss of *-r-* and/or contamination with *asthunk* ‘stars’; see s.v. *arastat* ‘ceiling; palate’. For the relationship ‘star’ : ‘sky’ cf. E.g. Kassit. *da-ka-āš* ‘star’ : *da-gi-gi* ‘sky’, ‘*Star’, Tigrē Ethiopian *‘astar* ‘sky’, etc. (see Eilers 1976: 57, 57₁₃₄). For ‘palate’ > ‘uvula etc.’ cf. Engl. *palate*, *palace* ‘the roof of the mouth’ that also refers to a relaxed or enlarged soft palate or uvula. For ‘heavenly’ > ‘star or planet’, see s.v. *ampar*.

3.7.2 ‘crooked, twisting, bending’ > ‘a twisting/bending body-part’

The meanings ‘armpit’, ‘armfull’, ‘shoulder’, ‘elbow’, ‘neck’, and ‘knee’ can be grouped around the idea “des gekrümmten Gelenks”; cf. Skt. *āñcati* ‘to bend’, *āñkas-* n. ‘curve’, Gr. *ἄγκ-* ‘to curve’, *ἄγκάλη* f., mostly pl. ‘curved arm, armfull’, *ἄγκών* ‘elbow’, Lat. *ancus* ‘with crooked arms’, etc.; Arm. *an(u)t* ‘armpit’, dial. also ‘embrace, grasp’, ‘bundle’, ‘shoulder, back’ (q.v.). See also K. H. Schmidt 1962: 117, with a possible example from Kartvelian. Further examples:

ClArm. *bazuk* ‘arm’ > Udi *bazuk* ‘armpit’ [HAB 1: 376-377].

This semantic field also includes a shift ‘shoulder’ > ‘back, spine’ or ‘breast’. The connection of *oṭn* ‘spine, back’, *uln* ‘neck’ (dial. also, perhaps, ‘elbow’ or ‘shoulder’) and *utuk* ‘palm, distance from the thumb to the little finger’ with Gr. *ὠλένη* ‘elbow, underarm’, Lat. *ulna* ‘elbow’, *uilen* ‘angle’, etc., points to a basic meaning ‘joint, a moving (twisting and/or bending) body part’ (see s.vv., especially *oṭn*).

Similar semantics is found in the set *šet* ‘slanting, crooked, oblique’, *šil* ‘squint-eyed’, etc. : Gr. *σκελος* n. ‘leg (from the hip downwards)’, *σκελλός*

‘crook-legged’, *σκολιός* ‘wicked, crooked’, Lat. *scelus*, GSg *sceleris* n. ‘misdeed, crime’, etc. (see especially s.v. *šet*). Here may also belong, I think, Arm. *šl(n)-i* ‘neck’ (q.v.). This would match the meaning ‘neck’ of the above-mentioned *uln* (see s.v. *otn*).

A case of ‘shoulder’ : ‘spine, back’ : ‘chest, breast’ is found in MPers., NPers. *dōš* ‘shoulder’, cf. YAv. *daoš-* ‘upper arm’, Skt. *dōṣ-* n. ‘arm, fore-arm’ (RV+), OIr. *doē* ‘arm’, etc. The Persian word has been borrowed into Arm. dial. *doš* ‘chest, breast; ‘slope (of a mountain)’ (see HayLezBrbBar 1, 2001: 345-346), perhaps through a Turkish intermediate [Ačāfēan 1902: 336; Margaryan 1975: 511b (on Goris *dōš* ‘breast; slope’)].

3.7.3 ‘calf of leg’ : ‘fish’

Ararat, Lori, Širak, Bulanəx, Alaškert *juk*, *jkn-er* (pl.) ‘(anat.) calf’ [Amatuni 1912: 372a], which is the basic Armenian word for the fish, namely *jukn*. Łarabal **jukn-a-mis* ‘(anat.) calf’ (see Ačāfēan 1913: 690b) literally means ‘meat of fish’. We find it, for example, in a fairy-tale: *vəennis cüknamesə* ‘the **juknamis* of my leg’ [HŽHek’ 5, 1966: 523]. Note also Bulanəx *juk*, glossed as *msi mkanunk* ‘muscles of meat’ [S. Movsisyan 1972: 71a]

This curious semantic relationship can be compared with that of Russ. *ikrá* ‘roe, spawn, caviar’, ‘(anat.) calf’ (see s.v. *leard* ‘liver’).

In the dialect of Ozim, the calf (of the leg) is called *cok-olok*. Ačāfēan (1913: 522b) treats it with some reservation as a compound with *cak* ‘hole; hollow’ (**cak-olok*), which is improbable. On the strength of the above-mentioned material, one can interpret *cok-olok* as composed of *cōuk* ‘fish’ and *olok* ‘shin’. For the analysis, see s.v. *olok* ‘shin’.

3.8 The human world: social aspects, etc.

3.8.1 ‘princess, queen’ > ‘girl’ and vice versa

Arm. *awri-ord*, *a*-stem ‘virgin, young girl’ (Bible+) is probably composed of **awri* ‘lord’ or ‘lordly’ (cf. Uart. *euri* ‘lord’ or Iran. **ahur-i-* ‘lordly’) and **ord* ‘offspring, son/daughter’; see s.v. If this is accepted, we are dealing with a semantic shift from the elevated level to the generic one: ‘princess’ > ‘girl’. A similar generalization is found in the feminine suffix *-u(r)hi*, originated from *t’ag-uhi* ‘queen’. In what follows, a case with the opposite development is discussed.

Arm. *dšxoy* ‘queen’ (Bible+) is an Iranian loan, although the element *-oy* is not entirely clear (L. Hovhannisyan 1990: 239, with references), cf. MPers. *duxš* [duxš] ‘maiden, virgin; one of the women’ [Boyce 1977: 37], *duxš* ‘princess’, OPers. **duxčī-* f. ‘daughter’ (see Brandenstein/Mayrhofer 1964: 117; ÈtimSlovIranJaz 2, 2003: 477-478). These words imply a semantic shift ‘daughter, maiden, woman’ > ‘princess, queen’.

3.8.2 ‘share’ > ‘dowry’

Arm. *bažin-k* ‘dowry’, widespread in the dialects [Amatuni 1912: 81; Ačařean 1913: 164a; HayLezBrbBař 1, 2001: 147a147a] and attested in Grigor Tat‘ewac‘i, clearly derives from *bažin* ‘share’ (see HAB 1: 382a).

This semantic development helps to etymologize Arm. *ktir-k* ‘dowry’, which is attested only in John Chrysostom: *Č‘ic‘ē jernhas [harsn] t‘axanjs ew ktirs i mēj berel?* [NHB 1: 1131a]. No acceptable etymology is known to me. Ačařyan (HAB 2: 677a) only mentions the improbable connection with *əntir* ‘selected, excellent’ proposed by Hiwnk‘earpēyēntean.

The word can be linked to **ktir* ‘cut’, dial. ‘sheep-flock’ (see 1.12.3) going back to *kotor*, *ktur-k* ‘cut, share’, demonstrating, thus, the same semantic development as in *bažin-k*.

3.9 Crafts and occupations

3.9.1 ‘to cut, divide’ > ‘a division of flock’ > ‘flock of sheep’

As convincingly demonstrated by Ačařyan (HAB 3: 204a), Van, Muř, Alařkert, Bulanəx **čiwł* ‘flock of sheep’ derives from *čiwł* ‘branch’ and *čēt-* ‘to divide’. In the folk-story “Karos Xač” one finds *čyul mə oč‘xar* (Srvanjtyanc‘ 1, 1978: 608; Karos Xač‘ 2000: 63a). According to Ačařyan (ibid.), Kurd. *čəwl* ‘(sheep-)flock’ and perhaps Arab. *ǧul* ‘flock of sheep; group’ are borrowed from Armenian. Sasun **čəl* ‘flock of sheep’ (see Ačařean 1913: 739b) have been reborrowed from Kurdish; see 1.10 on back-loans.

Also notice Mush *čla* ‘a part of a sheep-flock’ (see HŽHek‘ 13, 1985: 519a), if it belongs to the words under discussion.

In the same dialectal area there is another word for ‘flock’, namely **ktir* ‘flock of sheep’ (Van), ‘a flock of 22-30 sheeps or goats’ (Sasun) [Ačařean 1913: 619a], as well as Šatax *kətir* ‘flock of sheep’ (see M. Muradyan 1962: 212b). Attested in a number of editions of the folk-story “Karos Xač” (2000: 60a, 67b; 68b, 69a; also S. Avagyan 1978: 135b^{L12}), in the very same passage where *čiwł* occurred (see above): *k‘(y)aršun ktir oč‘xar* ‘forty flocks of sheep’. A. Xač‘atryan (1993: 107) connects the word to *ktr-em* ‘to cut’ (see 1.12.3 on **ktir*).

Citing these two semantic parallels, A. Xač‘atryan (ibid.) convincingly connects Arm. *hawt*, *i*-stem ‘flock of sheep’ (q.v.) to *y-awt* ‘cut-off branch’ and *hatanem* ‘to cut’. The basic semantics of *hawt* and *y-awt* is, thus, ‘a division, cut’. See s.v. *hat*. [HAB 3: 204a].

3.9.2 Shinbone > implement

The hollow shinbone was used for making flutes and other objects (e.g., bobbins) in and around the house, cf. OEngl. *scīa* ‘shin, leg’; Russ. *čėvka* ‘bobbin; (esp. hollow) bone; (dial.) shinbone’, OCS *čėvŋnica* ‘flute’, SCr. *ci‘jev* ‘tube, spool, shinbone’, *čjevnica* ‘shinbone, flute’; Lith. *šeivà* ‘spool, forearm, shin(-bone)’; Indo-Iranian **Hast-čīHu-* ‘shin, shank’; etc. (from PIE **(s)kiHu-* ‘shin’). For these and some other examples, see Lubotsky 2002: 322b. In this context it is interesting that,

alongside *čur* ‘shank’, the dialect of Sebastia also has *čur’a*, *čəɔɾe* ‘a kind of (small) flute’ [Gabiķean 1952: 378], see Martirosyan 2005: 83. See also s.v. *srunk* ‘shinbone’.

Meṛi *č’ak* ‘shinbone of cattle; instrument for carding wool’ [Ałayan 1954: 323]; Moks *č’äk*⁹ ‘a stick used for beating and carding wool’ [Orbeli 2002: 306].

The meaning ‘shank’ is often related with meanings like post, pole; shaft; stalk’, etc., cf. Engl. *shank* ‘shank; a shaft of a column’; Latv. *stulps* ‘shank; post, pole’; OEngl. *scīa* ‘shin, leg’ next to MHG *schīe* ‘post’, etc. [Lubotsky 2002: 323b] (see also *siwn* ‘pillar’). Further: Oss. *zæng* / *zængæ* ‘shin; stalk’, cf. Skt. *jānghā-* f. ‘ankle’ (RV+); YAv. *zaŋga-* m. ‘ankle’, MPers. *zang* ‘ankle, shank’ (see Cheung 2002: 254).

Further, see s.v. *srunk* ‘shin, shank’.

3.9.3 ‘weaving, plaiting’: ‘multiplicity, abundance’

In P’awstos Buzand 3.14, Arm. *hiwsem* ‘to weave, plait’ refers to the thickness or piling up of snow. This makes the derivation of **hiwsi(n)* ‘avalanche’ (q.v.) from *hiwsem* ‘to weave, plait’ more probable.

The Pleiades are usually named as ‘many, multiple, abundant’ (see 3.1.2). Next to this widespread pattern, there seem to exist also cases which possibly imply a basic meaning like ‘Geflecht’, cf. Skt. *kṛttikā-* f. pl. ‘Pleiades’ (AV+) from **kṛt-ti-* ‘Geflecht’, *kart-* (*kṛnātti*, AV+) ‘to spin, twist threads’; Lat. *Vergiliae* ‘Pleiades’ from conjectural **vergus* ‘Geflecht’ or the like [Scherer 1953: 141-142; Mayrhofer EWAia 1, 1992: 391].

These examples, if acceptable, imply a development ‘plait’ > ‘multiplicity, abundance’. One wonders whether the opposite is possible too. Arm. *boyt* ‘lobe (of the ear or the liver); thumb; hump’, etymologically from ‘abundance, growth, swelling’ (see s.v.). Given the fact that the ‘felloe’ is usually expressed as ‘curved, plaited’ (see 3.9.4), one might attempt a derivation of *boyt*₂ ‘felloe’ (8th cent.) from *boyt*₁, through the semantic development ‘multiplicity, abundance’ > ‘woven together’.

3.9.4 ‘plaited, twisted’ > ‘felloe’

Gr. *ἴνυς* ‘felloe’ and Lat. *vitus* ‘fellow’ are **-tu-* derivatives from a PIE verb meaning ‘to twist, wind, plait’: Lat. *viēre* ‘wind, bend’, OCS *viti* ‘twist, wind’, Russ. *vit* ‘something that has been plaited’, etc.

The same semantic shift can be seen in **pel-k-* ‘to turn, wind’ (a form of **plek-* ‘to plait’?) > OHG *felga*, OEngl. *felg(e)* ‘felloe’, probably also Arm. *hec* ‘felloe’ (if from **heč*), q.v. See also s.v. *boyt*₂ ‘felloe’.

3.10 Miscellaneous

In the territory of Łarabał, e.g., one finds five synonyms for ‘hungry’: *anōt’i*, *k’atc’ac*, *sovac*, *tūznə* and *naštāv* [Davt’yan 1966: 313]. The first two are of IE origin, *sov* is probably an Iranian loan, and the other two are dialectal.

Davt'yan (1966: 52, 343) derives Լարաթ, Hadrut' etc. *tüznə* 'hungry' from ClArm. *doyzn*, without any comment. ClArm. *doyzn* means 'few, a few, small, miserable; insignificant (person)' (Bible+) and has no acceptable etymology [HAB 1: 678b]. Ačařyan (HAB ibid.) does not record any dialectal forms. The derivation of Լարաթ etc. *tüznə* from *doyzn* is formally impeccable. As to the semantics, cf. Pers. *nahār* 'diminution; fasting', *ni/ahār* 'detriment, loss; a wasting of the body', *ni/ahārīdan* 'to waste, decay, fall away' [Steingass 1437b], Arm. *nihar* 'thin, lean; skinny' (Gregory of Nyssa, Anania Širakac'i, etc.; a few dialects), see HAB 3: 452a.

Č'aylu (in the territory of Լարաթ; linguistically close to Urmia/Xoy, in Persia) *naštāv* 'hungry' must be from Pers. *nāštā* 'hungry'.

3.11 Mediterranean-Pontic substratum

The lexicon of Armenian is characterized by: (1) the native, i.e. Indo-European heritage; (2) a considerable number of loanwords; (3) a large number of words of unknown origin.

In etymological research, one must reckon, apart from philological analysis, with the relevant historical background. If we are dealing with a loanword from a known neighbouring language within the framework of well-established historico-cultural circumstances, like in cases of Middle Persian, Aramaic, Arabic, Georgian etc. loans, the matter is straightforward. Things are complicated, however, when we are dealing with the native layer. The reason for this is simple: the location of the Proto-Armenian homeland and its derivation from the 'Urheimat' of the Indo-Europeans have not yet been established. It should be pointed out that most of the scholars look for the 'Urheimat' of the Indo-Europeans North (but, e.g., Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, South) of the Caucasus and the Black Sea.

Even more problematic are the borrowings from an unknown source. In recent years, the methodology of dealing with such borrowings has been developed and applied by Kuiper (1995), Beekes (1996; 1998a; 2000; 2003a), Schrijver (1997), and Lubotsky (2001). It has been pointed out that an etymon is likely to be a loanword if it is characterized by some of the following features: (1) limited geographical distribution; (2) phonological or morphophonological irregularity; (3) unusual phonology; (4) unusual word formation; (5) specific semantics (see Schrijver 1997: 293-297; Beekes 2000: 22-23; Lubotsky 2001: 301-302).

Throughout this research, I have applied the aforementioned methodology to the so-called Mediterranean substratum words in Armenian, which consist mostly of plant names, animal names and cultural words. In these cases, an etymon is attested in Armenian, Greek, Latin and/or another Indo-European language of SE Europe (like Albanian, Phrygian etc.) or Anatolia, but the phonological or word-formative correspondences are irregular with respect to the Indo-European system, and they cannot be assumed to loanwords from one another.

The Armenian words that are frequently considered to be of Mediterranean origin are: *gini* 'wine', *ewł/iwł* 'oil', *t'uz* 'fig', *spung* 'sponge', *sunk/g(n)* 'mushroom' [Meillet 1908-09b; 1936: 143; Meillet/Vendryes 1924: 16-17; AčařHLPatm 1, 1940: 100-104; Ĵahukyan 1987: 307-308]. Ačařyan (1937: 3) treats Arm. *gini* 'wine',

ewt/iwt ‘oil’, *sring* ‘pipe, fife’, and their Greek cognates as loans from Phrygian or from the Aegean civilization. Jahukyan (1987: 306-311) provides us with references and discussion, introducing more words.

Throughout this book I discuss most of these, as well as some other words (a few of which have been etymologized by me) that have not been discussed in this context before. At the end of this paragraph I give a list of these Mediterranean words, ordered by semantic fields. The list is by no means exhaustive. I excluded *gini* ‘wine’ (cf. Gr. (ῥ)οῖνος, Lat. *vīnum*, Hitt. *uijan-*, etc.) from the list since the Indo-European origin of the term for ‘wine’ is more probable (see Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 647f = 1995: 557f; Otkupščikov 1985; Beekes 1987a; Kloekhorst 2007, 2: 1170; for a discussion, see also Jahukyan 1987: 49, 155, 307, 309, 450; Mallory/Adams 1997: 644-646). I also excluded *spung* ‘sponge’ which is likely to be a Greek loan (see s.v. *sunk/gn* ‘mushroom’).

Bearing in mind that Greek and Latin on the one hand and Armenian on the other are historically located on the opposite sides of the Black Sea, as well as that in some cases Mediterranean words have related forms in the Caucasus and Near East, I prefer not to confine myself strictly to the notion of so-called Balkan Indo-European. I conventionally use a term Mediterranean-Pontic Substratum (shortly: MedPont). In some cases (e.g. *ors* ‘hunt, game’, *pal* ‘rock’), an etymon is also present in other European branches, such as Celtic and Germanic, thus we are faced with the European Substratum in terms of Beekes (2000); see also below. Whether the Mediterranean-Pontic and European substrata are identical or related is difficult to assert.

There are words belonging to the same semantic categories (plant names, animal names, cultural words) that may be treated as innovations shared by Armenian and Greek etc. For instance, the morphological agreement between Arm. *kaṭin*, *o*-stem ‘acorn’ and Gr. *βάλανος* f. ‘acorn’ (vs. Lat. *glāns*, *glandis* f. ‘acorn, beach-nut’, Russ. *želud*, SCr. *žělūd* ‘acorn’, Lith. *gilė*, dial. *gylė* ‘acorn’, Latv. *zīle* ‘acorn’, etc.) may reflect a common innovation undergone jointly by Greek and Armenian [Clackson 1994: 135-136, 200/237₂]. I have not put such words in the list since they are of Indo-European origin and do not reflect any phonological or morphological deviation. Nevertheless, these innovations are relevant to our topic in that they may be ascribed to the same MedPont area and period. In other words, after the Indo-European dispersal, Proto-Armenian, Proto-Greek and some contiguous language-branches (e.g. Thracian, cf. Kortlandt 2003: VIII, 83-87) may have remained in contact somewhere in the Mediterranean (Balkan) and/or Pontic areas prob. in the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C. I hope to discuss this issue on another occasion.

The consonantal correspondences are of two kinds:

1) archaic, matching the correspondences of the native Indo-European heritage: *anurj* ‘prophetic dream, vision’, *kamurj* ‘bridge’ (*-rj- : Arm. *rj*); *kat’n* ‘milk’, *kamurj* ‘bridge’ (*g/g^w : Arm. *k*); *ors* ‘hunt, game’, *siserēn* ‘chick-pea’, *siwn* ‘column, pillar’ (*k̂ : Arm. *s*); *erbuc* ‘breast of animals’ (*ġ : Arm. *c*);

2) relatively recent: *kałamax(i)* ‘white poplar, aspen’, *kask* ‘chestnut’, *karič* ‘scorpion’, *kor* ‘scorpion’ (**k* : Arm. *k*), *pal* ‘rock’ (**p* : Arm. *p*); *sring* ‘pipe, fife’, *sayl* ‘wagon’ (**s* : Arm. *s*, unless borrowed from lost *satəm*-forms).

This implies that we have to deal with at least two chronological layers (cf. Ĵahukyan 1978: 129 on the examples of *karič* and *siwn*), and that the Proto-Armenians must have remained in or close to the Mediterranean-Pontic areas for a long period of time.

Semantic fields:

flora: *gari* ‘barley’; *dalar* ‘green, fresh’, *dalar-i* ‘greenery, grass, herb’; *ewł* ‘oil’ (if from ‘olive’); *t’etawš* ‘holm-oak; cedar, pine’, *t’eli* ‘elm’; *t’uz* ‘fig’; *xstor* ‘garlic’; *kałamax(i)* ‘white poplar, aspen’, probably also ‘pine’; *kask* ‘chestnut’; *křan* ‘cornel; ash’ (see s.v. *hoyn* ‘cornel’); *metex* ‘the handle of an axe’ (if from ‘ash-tree’); *moš* ‘tamarisk; blackberry, bramble’, *mor* ‘blackberry (the fruit of bramble)’; *siseřn* ‘chick-pea’; *sunk/g(n)* ‘mushroom’; *uši/*(h)oši* probably ‘storax-tree’ and ‘holm-oak’.

fauna: *atawni* ‘dove’; *erbuc* ‘breast of animals’; *lor* ‘quail’ (prob. from ‘seagull’); *karič* ‘scorpion’; *kor* ‘scorpion’; *mor(m)* ‘tarantula’; *ozni* ‘hedgehog’; *ors* ‘hunt, hunted animal, game’ (if from ‘a kind of deer, roe’); *salam(b)* ‘francolin’; *k’atirt* ‘stomach of animals’; *k’arb* ‘basilisk, asp’.

physical world: *pal* ‘rock’.

products: *ewł* ‘oil’ (cf. above, on “flora”); *kat’n* ‘milk’.

craft, implements, buildings: *damban* ‘tomb, grave’; *darbin* ‘blacksmith’, *t’arp* ‘a large wicker fishing-basket, creel’; *lar* ‘rope, rein, cable, cord, string, plumbline of stone-masons’; *kamurj* ‘bridge’; *sayl* ‘wagon’; *sring* ‘pipe, fife’.

religion, spiritual world: *anurj* ‘prophetic dream, vision’.

For the problem of the European substratum, see above. Some possible examples: *blur* ‘hill’, **boxi/buk’i* ‘hornbeam’, *geran* ‘beam, log’, *gom* ‘fold/stall for sheep or cattle’, **doyn* ‘hill’ (a possible appellative of the toponym *Duin*, q.v.), *kiw* ‘tree-pitch’, *knjni* ‘elm’, *hec* ‘felloe’, *k’ar* ‘stone’, etc.

3.12 Language of gods vs. language of men

For the opposition ‘language of gods’ vs. ‘language of men’ in the Indo-European poetic tradition see Güntert 1921; J. Friedrich 1954; Watkins 1970; 1995: 269; Ivanov 1977a: 33; de Lamberterie 1978: 262-263; 2006; Elizarenkova/Toporov 1979: 43-54; Toporov 1981: 200-214; Kleinlogel 1981: 265-266; Gamkrelidze/Ivanov 1984, 2: 476 = 1995: 397.

A possible trace of this opposition may be seen in the semantic hierarchy between two words for ‘horse’, Arm. *ēš* (> ‘donkey’) : Skt. *ásva-* (semantically unmarked: ‘language of men’) vs. Arm. *ji* : Skt. *háya-* (semantically marked: ‘language of gods’; cf. Güntert 1921: 160), which, as has been demonstrated by Watkins (1970: 7), resulted in the semantic shift ‘horse’ > ‘donkey’ of Arm. *ēš* (q.v.).

Another similar example may be Skt. *ravi-* vs. Arm. *areg-* ‘sun’ (q.v.).

4. PLACE-NAMES

4.1 Preliminaries

Unlike the Armenian anthroponyms which are abundantly present in AčarAnjn (= Ačaryan 1942-1962, 5 vols.), Armenian place-names have not been studied in such a thorough way. The voluminous HayTetBař is very helpful in presenting an extremely large body of data. With respect to philological and etymological examination, however, this dictionary has little value (cf. also Ĵihanyan 1991: 204). The only systematic treatment is found in Hübschmann 1904 (Arm. transl. = Hiwbšman 1907), which is, however, far from exhaustive. Unfortunately, this valuable monograph is frequently neglected in etymological studies. The hydronyms are covered in Ĵihanyan 1991.

For the study of historical geography of Armenia particularly important are the works by Ĺ. Aliřan, T' Ĥakobyan, S. Eremyan, R. Hewsen, and others. Uartian place-names are systematically treated in Diakonoff/Kashkai 1981 and N. Arutjunjan 1985.

Numerous Armenian place-names are treated etymologically by G. Ĺap'anc'yan, G. Ĵahukyan, V. Xač'atryan, A. Petrosyan, S. Petrosyan and others as of native (that is to say, of Indo-European) origin. Many of these etymologies, however, cannot bear criticism. For an overview on place-names which contain native Armenian elements, see Ĵahukyan 1987: 412-417.

Justly criticizing the etymological methods of V. Xač'atryan (1980), D'jakonov (1983: 164) claims that none of the toponyms and ethnonyms attested between the third and first millennia in the Armenian Highland has been demonstrated to be Armenian. As regards the first half of the first millennium, note e.g. ^{URU}*Barzuriani*, a stronghold in Uaiais, South of Lake Van (!), attested in the 8th cent. BC (see Diakonoff/Kashkai 1981; N. Arutjunjan 1985: 54), which is derived from Arm. *barjr* 'high' by Ĵahukyan (1988: 160).

An Indo-European etymology of an Armenian place-name can be considered most reliable if it meets the following two requirements: (1) it presupposes an appellative that is compatible with the type of place-name; (2) there is/are cognate place-name(s) in (an) IE language(s).

The systematic examination and evaluation of all the place-names for which IE etymologies have been proposed is beyond the scope of my work. In a supplement to the vocabulary, I shall present only a few etymologies (some of them being my own) that conform to the above-mentioned criteria.

In the following chapters some aspects of toponymical etymology will be discussed.

4.2 Textual evidence for identifying the appellatives

According to Movsēs Xorenac‘i, *Duin* reflects an otherwise unknown Iranian word for ‘hill’; see s.v.

Čahuk, a place-name close to Naxčawan, attested in Sebēos 16 (1979: 87^{L28}). No acceptable etymology is known to me. Hübschmann (1904: 447) mentions another homonymous place-name (in Siwnik‘) on which he comments: “sicher nicht zu *čahuk* ‘Herde’ (von Füchsen)”. Jihanyan (1991: 250) reconstructs an unattested river-name **Čahuk* identical with modern *Ĵatri-č‘ay* and derives it, albeit with reservation, with the same *čahuk* ‘group’.

However, an etymology of a place-name that shows no semantic motivation has no value. The above-mentioned passage from Sebēos provides us with an important clue: *i šambin or koč‘i Čahuk* “das Röhricht (*šamb*), das genannt wird *Čahuk*” [Hübschmann 1904: 447]. In view of this information, one can safely derive *Čah-uk* from Arm. **čah/x-* ‘marsh, meadow’ (cf. *čah-ič*, *čax-in*, etc. [HAB 3: 177]).

It has been assumed that this place-name is identical with *Šamb* mentioned in another chapter by Sebēos (1979: 146^{L20}), on which, see Hübschmann 1904: 458. For literature and discussion I refer to Abgaryan 1979: 316-317⁵²². If this turns out to be true, then we are dealing with alternating names for one and the same place that are based on synonymous appellatives (see 4.3).

Note also Agulis *Šumb* ‘name of a spring’ < *šamb* (see Ačařean 1935: 24, 379). Agulis too is located in the vicinity of Naxčawan.

4.3 Synonymous or contrasting place-name variants

Some geographical places are known by different names given by the same or different populations in the same or different periods of time. In certain cases, the name variants turn out to contain the same semantic nucleus. Sometimes, alongside these (often synchronically opaque) variants, there is yet another name that has synchronically transparent semantics not corroborated by other data and should therefore be explained by folk-etymology. For instance, the river-name *Met* (q.v.) probably derives from PIE **mel-* ‘dark, black, blue’: Gr. *μέλας* ‘dark, black’, Skt. *māla-* ‘dirt, impurity, filth’ (RV+), Lith. *mėlas* ‘blue’, etc.; cf. numerous river-names in the Balkans and Asia Minor, such as *Μελας*, *Μελης*, *Mella*, etc. Remarkably, the etymological semantics of Arm. **met* are corroborated by the modern Turkish name: *Kara-su*, lit. ‘black water’. Thus, the more common Armenian name *Metr-a-get*, lit. ‘honey-river’, must be the result of folk-etymology.

The mountain *Gaylaxaz-ut* (earlier named *Paxray*, see below) is identical with *Baghi/yr dagh* and is probably located in the district of Mananahi, in the province of Barjr Hayk‘, close to or on the border between the provinces of Barjr Hayk‘ and Cop‘k‘ [Hübschmann 1904: 287, 416; Eremyan 1963: 76b].

In Chapter 23 of the “History” of the 11th-century author Aristakēs Lastiverte‘i (see Yuzbařyan 1963: 128^{L17}) we read: *I hatuac(s) lerinn Paxray or ayřm koč‘i Gaylaxazut*, <...> “In a part of the mountain *Paxray* which now is called *Gaylaxazut*, <...>”. Yuzbařyan (1968: 124) translates the beginning of the passage slightly differently: “близ горы Пахрай”. The Divine sign (*Astuacayin nřan*) was

established here in the village of *Bazm-atbiwr* (lit. “abounding in springs”), and the village has been renamed *Xaç* ‘(cross)’. Then the historian tells us that the “servants of Satan” (*kamarar mšakk’n satanayi*) destroyed the Cross and returned “to their snake-dwelling lairs” (*yōjabnak orj’s iwreanc* “в свои <...>, змеиные логова”).

Hübschmann (1904: 287, 416) correctly interpreted *Gaylaxazut* as composed of *gaylaxaz* ‘flint, Feuerstein’ and the suffix *-ut* (thus: “feuersteinreich”), and treats *Paxray* as a genetive of an unattested **Paxir*. The latter statement is not necessarily true. *Paxray* may in fact be identical with *paxrē*, *paxray* ‘cattle’, which denotes the hind/deer in the dialects of Ararat, T’iflis, Łazax (*páxra*), and the stag in Łarabał (*báxra*); see HAB 4: 7; Ačārean 1913: 891a. Place-names based on appellatives that denote the hind or the stag are not uncommon (see 4.5).

The denotata of *gaylaxaz* ‘flint’ (lit. ‘wolf’s stone’) and dial. *satani etung* ‘obsidian’ (lit. ‘Satan’s nail’) resemble each other and are often confused. In DialAdd apud NHB 2: 1066c, *satani etung* is described as a black stone that resembles *gaylaxaz*. According to Amatuni (1912: 584b) and Ačāryan (1913: 956a), *satani etung* is identical with *gaylaxaz*. For the parallelism between ‘Satan’ and ‘wolf’ and ‘hyena’, see 3.5.2.4. On the other hand, the wolf and the dragon or snake are surely associated with the deer (3.5.2.4). Bearing in mind that the mountain of *Paxray* = *Gaylaxazut* is said to be dwelled by “servants of Satan” (in “snake-dwelling lairs”), one may assume that the “devilish fame/nature” of the mountain is conditioned by the abundance of *gaylaxaz*-stones as is seen in the name of the mountain (*Gaylaxaz-ut*) and is also reflected in its earlier name *Paxray*, if this indeed is identical with *paxray* ‘hind, deer’. Note also the association of the stag with the ‘cross’ (see 3.5.2.4 on *xaç’eneak* etc.).

Some further examples:

If *Šamb* is indeed the name variant of *Čahuk* (see 4.2), we might be dealing with a case of alternating names for one and the same place that are based on synonymous appellatives.

Siah-kuh lerink‘ = modern *Łara-dał* (see Eremyan 1963: 80b), both meaning ‘black mountains’; see 4.6.

Sim : *Sev-sar*, see s.v. place-name *Sim*.

Urat. *Ardiunak* (in *Aiduni/Ajadu*, South of Lake Van, roughly coinciding with the territory of the province of Moks), possibly derives from Arm. *ardiun-k*‘ ‘earth products’ : Arm. *Mayeak* in Moks < *mayeak* ‘barn’. Urat. *Ardiunak* may be geographically identical with Arm. *Mayeak*, both names reflecting synonymous appellatives meaning ‘earth products, barns’; see s.v. place-name *Ardean-k*‘.

4.4 ‘Cattle / pasturing’ > ‘pastureland’ > place-name

This naming pattern is common; cf. those place-names with *tap*‘ ‘earth, plain, field’, e.g. *Ernj-a-tap*‘, a village close to Aparan, on the NE slopes of the mountain called *Arayi leṛ* [HayTełBaṛ 2, 1988: 247c] with *erinj* ‘heifer’ as the first member, *Tuarac-a-tap*‘ (q.v.), etc. Note also Ararat *naxratap*‘ ‘pastureland’ (see Markosyan 1989: 348a) = *naxir* ‘herd’ + *-a-* + *tap*‘.

Step'anos Ōrbelean (13-14th cent.) mentions a place in Siwnik' named *Maxat-a-tap'-k'*, the first component of which is identified with *maxat* 'Mantelsack, Felleisen, Tasche' by Hübschmann (1904: 448). However, the semantics are not very probable for a place-name. One should rather think of *makał* 'sheep-fold', dial. *małal*, with the alternation *-ł* : *-l* (cf. also Kurd. *meyel*, HAB 3: 231). This is an old Semitic loan and seems to be found in Urart. ^{URU}*Maqaltuni* (on the place-name, see N. Arutjunjan 1985: 132-133) < *makał* + *tun* 'house' [Jahukyan 1987: 445].

One might also find similar examples with *hovit* 'valley' which is very frequent in place-names (see Hübschmann 1904: 384-385; HAB 3: 116-117), with a first component that itself is a place-name (cf. *Arčišak-ovit* etc.) or an appellative (cf. *Arj-ovit* with *arj* 'bear').

In view of these data, the district-name *Kog-ovit* (q.v.), may be interpreted as 'the valley of the cow', with *kov*, GSg *kog-* 'cow' (q.v.).

4.5 Wild animals > place-names

A number of place-names are based on appellatives that denote wild animals, see Jahukyan 1987: 417. On *Arj-ovit*, see 4.4. The hind or the stag frequently appear in this function: *Etanc' berd* or *Elnut*, probably *Eljeruenik'* (see Hübschmann 1904: 423-424), etc. The mountain-name *Paxray*, later *Gaylaxazut*, as noted by Aristakēs Lastivertc'i (see Yuzbašyan 1963: 128^{L17}), probably located in Mananali (in the province of Barjr Hayk'), seems to be identical with *paxrē*, *paxray* 'cattle', dial. 'hind/deer; stag'; see 4.3. See also s.v. *Arciw*.

Interesting is *Yelin axpür* < **Elin albiwr* 'spring of hind' in Łarabał (close to the village of Kusapat; see Lisic'yan 1981: 56b, 59), which is not attested in literature but reflects the classical genitive *elin*.

4.6 Mountains named as 'dark' or 'black'

Mt'in learn 'the Dark mountain' (= *Kangar-k'*), in the province of Gugark'; attested in Movsēs Xorenac'i 2.8 (1913=1991: 113^{L16}) and Asofik (11th cent.); see Hübschmann 1904: 354, 453.

**Mt'in learn* or *Mut'n ašxarh* = *Masis*, see Xaç'konc' 1898: 486-487; Hübschmann 1904: 453.

Seaw learn 'the Black mountain' (Cilicia), attested in Matt'ēos Urhayec'i (12th cent.) etc. [Hübschmann 1904: 466].

Siah-kuh lerink' = *Łara-dał* (see Eremyan 1963: 80b), both meaning 'black mountains'.

In view of these data, one may propose similar semantic interpretations for e.g. *T'amnis* and *Sim* (see s.vv.).

4.7 Place-name > wind-name

Step'anos Ōrbelean (13-14th cent.) writes that the district *Sot'-k'* (on the shore of Sevan Lake) has taken its name from the strong winds. Hübschmann (1904: 467) points out the absence of such an appellative in Armenian. Ačařyan (HAB 4: 238b) records dial. (Nor Bayazet) *sot'* 'an eastern, bitter wind on Sevan'. According to A.

A. Abrahamyan (1986: 410₁₆), the latter may be a derived meaning, not the other way around. This suggestion is quite probable and may be corroborated typologically by the example of *Parxar* (mountain-name) > *parxar*, *pa(r)xr-c* 'i 'a cold Northern wind' (HAB 4: 62-63); see 1.9.

4.8 Dialectal place-names as evidence for otherwise unattested dialectal words, forms or meanings

Only a few papers (especially those by Margaryan) dealing with the etymology of dialectal place-names are known to me. There are numerous dialectal place-names and micro place-names (micro-toponyms) that are absent (or poorly attested) in literature but conceal old features. On the other hand, some place-names, although attested in literature, seem to reflect certain local dialectal words or forms (sometimes – otherwise lost) and can thus provide us with relevant data for the absolute chronology of the rise of those dialectal features. In this and the following chapters I present some examples from the Northwestern (Hamšen/Xotorjur) and especially from the Eastern (Łarabał/Arc'ax and surroundings) peripheries of the Armenian-speaking territory.

Words can be lost (or ignored by the dialect describers) in certain dialects but preserved in adjacent dialects. One might hope that at least in some cases a place-name bears witness to a once existant dialectal form. For instance, Arm. **hiwsi(n)* 'avalanche' has been preserved in Xotorjur *husi* but is lost in Hamšen. However, the place-name *Hus-er* in Hamšen seems to testify the existence of Hamšen **husi* (see s.v. **hiwsi* 'avalanche').

Łarabał *Kəhak* is a sacred grove of holy *čapki* 'cornus sanguinea' on the top of a hill, in the village of Gyuney-Čartar [Lalayan 2, 1988: 162; Martirosyan/Gharagyozyan, FW 2003]. It may be identical with Arm. *kohak* 'wave; hill', which has not been preserved in dialects. The latter meaning is attested, among others, by Movsēs Kałankatuac'i and Step'anos Őrbelean, both from the Eastern part of Armenia. One is tempted to assume, therefore, that the place-name under question continues the EArm. dial. word, although it has been lost later.

On Łarabał **Ełin atbiwr*, see 4.5.

No dialectal forms of ClArm. *tamal(i)* 'roof, house-top; prob. also ruins' are attested in HAB 4: 367a. Its existence in the Goris region can be testified by *Tamalek-k'*, a village close to the monastery of Tat'ew. Nowadays, the ruins of the village are called *Təmbäläsk*, from frozen API **tamali-ak-s* (see s.v. *tamal* 'roof etc.').

A similar case (with the same structural-morphological background) is represented by *Xnjoresk*, a village in the former district of Goris. Variants: *Xnjorēk's*, *Xncorēsk'* (18th cent.). The oldest variant is *Xnjoreak* (= *xnjor-i* 'apple-tree' + diminutive suffix *-ak*), found in almost all the manuscripts of Step'anos Őrbelean (1250/60-1303/5); see Margaryan 1992: 135-138. In a colophon from 1654, as well as in Abraham kat'ofikos Kretac'i (1735) one finds *Xnjorek* [Lisic'yan 1969: 97; Margaryan 1992: 135-136].

As has been demonstrated by Margaryan (1992: 134-138), *Xnjoresk* is composed of *Xnjoreak* (= *xnjori* ‘apple-tree’ + diminutive suffix *-ak*) and *-s* : **Xnjore(a)k-s* > *Xnjoresk* (through metathesis). Compare *xnjr-k-ec* ‘i’ ‘inhabitant of Xnjoresk’ – *xnjörkec* ‘i’ [Łanalanyan 1960: 97b; Grigoryan-Spandaryan 1971: 42^{Nr203}] or *xünjürkec* ‘i’ [Margaryan 1992: 136-137]. The *-s*, not specified by Margaryan, is certainly the ClArm. API ending. Compare also *Tamalek-k* : *Təmbäläsk* above. The same metathesis is found in *p’uk* ‘s’ ‘bellows’ > Melri *p’ösk* [Ałayan 1954: 289b], etc.

That the API *-s* does not appear in *xnjr-k-ec* ‘i’ ‘inhabitant of Xnjoresk’ is normal; cf. *muk-äc* ‘ä’ ‘inhabitant of Mok-k’/Mok-s’ (see M. Muradyan 1982:139). For the typology of the structure /tree-name + diminutive suffix + plural marker/ cf. **Hac’ek-k* < *hac* ‘i’ ‘ash-tree’ + *-ak* + pl. marker *-k*’.

K’ar(ah)unĵ, *K’arunĵ*, the name of a village in the district of Ewaylax (in the province of Siwnik’) mentioned by Step’anos Ōrbelean (1250/60-1303/5). This seems to be the *k’atak’agiwlñ K’arunĵoy*, in Yovhannēs Drasxanakertc’i (9-10th cent.) [1912=1980: 333^{L4}], identified with the present-day village of *K’arahunĵ* not far from Goris (see T’osunyan 1996: 379¹²⁵). The variant with the conjunctive *-a-*, namely *K’ar-a-hunĵ*, is attested in Abraham kat’olikos Kretac’i (1735); see Margaryan 1988: 129.

There are also other place-names in Zangezur and Łarabał named *K’ar-a-hunĵ*. In Lori one finds *K’arinĵ*, the name of a village close to Dseł, on the foot of the mountain Č’at’in-dał. It is composed of *k’ar* ‘stone’ and *unĵ* ‘bottom, depth’ (q.v.) (see Hübschmann 1904: 387, 479, and, independently, Margaryan 1988: 129). The passage from P’awstos Buzand 4.18 (1883=1984: 109^{L9f}) which Hübschmann cites as a contextual illustration for *unĵ* reads as follows: *zi ēr hareal zxorann i jor yunĵ berdin* : “for the tent was pitched in the gorge beneath the fortress” (transl. Garsoĭan 1989: 149^{L3f}).

The component *unĵ* seems to be also found in other compounded place-names, although not all the components are entirely clear: *Arp’-unĵ-n*, *Unĵ-i-jor* (see Hübschmann 1904: 387 and 462, respectively), *unĵ-or-k* (also in Step’anos Ōrbelean).

Compare also the fortress *Brd-a-honĵ Łala*, see Barxudaryan 1995 (< 1885): 87 (the author cites also *Berdaunč* between brackets). This is perhaps to be understood as **berd-a-(h)unĵ*. Compare with *yunĵ berdin* “beneath the fortress” in the above-mentioned passage from Buzand 4.18. The same pattern is seen in *Berdatak*, in Siwnik’ (see Hübschmann 1904: 388, 414).

According to Margaryan (1988: 129), the second component *unĵ* acquired a prothetic *h-* (as in *ənker* ‘friend’ > *hinger*, etc.), and this triggered an intrusion of the conjunctive vowel *-a-*. This process does not seem probable. Besides, the actual dialectal reflexes of *unĵ* in Goris etc. are *unĵ* or *ənĵ*, without an initial *h-* (for the connection of *unĵ* ‘bottom’ with *unĵ* ‘soot < sediment’, see s.v. *unĵ*). More likely, the *-h-* can be interpreted as a glide as in *gi-h-i* ‘juniper’. Compare variant forms of the ordinal numerals in the suffix *-inĵi* : *erku-h-inĵi* ‘second’, *č’ors[ə]-h-inĵi* ‘fourth’,

xtə-h-inji ‘seventh’, etc. Note the symmetry of the semantic field (and perhaps even the etymological identity) of *ganj(ak)* and *unj* (see s.v. *unj* and 1.12.6).¹⁸²

4.9 Place-names attested in the literature and containing dialectal words or features

Ameṛnap‘or, a spot in Siwnik‘, in the district of Sot‘k‘ (on Eastern and Southeastern sides of Sewan-Lake, neighbouring with Arc‘ax/Ľarabaḷ), attested by Step‘anos Ōrbelean (1250/60-1303/5). Hübschmann (1904: 398, cf. 389) posits a compound of unknown **ameṛn* and *p‘or* ‘valley, ravine, district’. In my view, **ameṛn* can be identified with Ľarabaḷ *ámæṛnə* and Goris *ameṛnə* < ClArm. *amaṛn* ‘summer’ (q.v.).

Dizap‘ayt, a mountain in the South of Ľarabaḷ, 2496 m; also called *Ziarat‘* [Lisic‘yan 1981: 55ab; V. Aṛak‘elyan 1969: 281₁₃₇].

Attested in Movsēs Kaḷankatuac‘i/Dasxuranc‘i 2.5 (V. Aṛak‘elyan 1983: 119^{L12f} [also in the title of the chapter]; transl. Dowsett 1961: 70): *Yaṛaj k‘an ztesč‘aworeln tearn Abasay Aḷuanic‘ ašxarhis i t‘šnameac‘ hrdehec‘an vkayarank‘n: i Dizap‘ayt lerinn i Kataroy vans, <...>. Amenek‘ean sok‘a i leaṛnn Dizap‘ayt ačapareal xotabut kenōk‘, <...> : “Before Tēr Abas was elected spiritual overseer of this land of Albania, the chapels on Dizap‘ayt Hill in Kataroy Vank‘ were burned down by our enemies. <...>. They fled in haste to the hill of Dizap‘ayt and lived on grass, <...>”.*

According to V. Aṛak‘elyan (1969: 281₁₃₇), this mountain is nowadays called *Ziarat‘*, and the monastery called *Kataro vank‘* is still venerated. This monastery is not mentioned in M. Barxutareanc‘ 1995 < 1895: 56. Here one finds the fortress of *Dizap‘ayt*, a new martyrion in place of the old monastery of *Dizap‘ayt*, as well as a ruined martyrion named *Oxtə-dṛne-xut‘* “rock with seven doors”, situated on a rock/*k‘erc* (ibid.). The vernacular pronunciation of the name is *Tə‘zzäp‘äd‘* in Hadrut‘, and *Təzzap‘ad* in Šaḷax, Xcaberđ, Xrmanjuḷ etc. [Połosyan 1965].

According to a traditional story, *Dizap‘ayt* is composed of *dēz* ‘heap’ and *p‘ayt* ‘wood’: *Het‘anosk‘ žołoveal i glux lerins zbazums i k‘ristonēic‘, ew dizeal zp‘ayt bazum, hroy čarak etun zamenesean, usti anuanec‘aw Dizap‘ayt* [Ĵalaleanc‘, 1, 1842: 211 apud Ľanalanyan 1969: 16^{Nr28}; Lisic‘yan 1981: 55b]. Hübschmann (1904: 421-422, with other references) notes: “Aber ‘Holzhaufen’ wäre doch arm. **p‘aytadēz*, während *dizap‘ayt* ‘Haufenholz’ bedeuten würde. Volksetymologische Umgestaltung eines fremden Wortes?”.

As a matter of fact, **dizap‘ayt* is a real word in the local vernacular, i.e. the dialect of Ľarabaḷ, meaning ‘a long pole used as a support for a heap’ (see Ačaṛean 1913: 277a; L. Harut‘yunyan 1991: 154, 377). The actual Ľarabaḷ form is *tzap‘ad* according to L. Harut‘yunyan (ibid.). He (377) also records a metaphorical meaning of the word: ‘a tall and thin person’.

¹⁸² According to a theory which is popular in Armenia, *K‘ar-a-hunj*, a megalithic monument in Sisian, reflects the same pattern as in *Stone-henge*, name of a celebrated stone circle on Salisbury Plain: ‘stone’ + **hunj/henge*. This view can hardly be taken seriously.

The basic semantics of **diz-a-p'ayt* is thus 'Haufenholz', just as Hübschmann correctly expects it to be. This Łarabał mountain-name reflects **diz-a-p'ayt* 'a high pole, heap-support', which has been preserved in the dialect of the very same area, that is Łarabał.

If this analysis is accepted, we are dealing with an old record of a dialectal word. This further implies that Łarabał **dizap'ayt* is not a "new word", as is assumed by Ačařyan (HAB 1: 659b).

Jłahayreank', a village of the district of Ewaylax (in the province of Siwnik') attested by Step'anos Őrbelean (1250/60-1303/5). No etymological explanation is known to me. One may reconstruct **jot-a-har-i*, identifying it with Mełri *jəłháre* 'a kind of poplar-tree', Karčewan *jəłhári* 'a tall tree of which logs/beams (*jot*) are made', composed of *jot* 'log, pole' (> Mełri *júte*) and *har-* 'to beat, strike, cut'; see s.v. **jot(-a)-har-i*.

See also s.v. place-name **Getař(u)**.

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AčarAnjn 1-5, see Ačaryan 1942-62.

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APILKU

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