CONTENTS

Preface .......... ix

Introduction .......... xv

List of references .......................................................... xxm

Abbreviations for languages and dialects ...... XLI

Dictionary .......... 1

Indices .......................................................... 529
The present Dictionary results from twenty years of my work in the field of Albanian etymology. A considerable number of my etymological studies were published as a series of articles on *Balkan etymologies*. Since 1985, I have been accumulating material for a comprehensive etymological dictionary of the Albanian language corresponding to contemporary standards applied to the works of this genre.

The present Dictionary is based on works of my predecessors GUSTAV MEYER and EQREM CABEJ, authors of earlier Albanian etymological dictionaries (CABEJ's work, unfortunately, remained unfinished), as well as on studies of other outstanding scholars such as NORBERT JOKL, MAX VASMER, and ERIC HAMP. At the same time, dozens of words in my Dictionary have received new explanations suggested here for the first time or already mentioned in one of my *Balkan etymologies* or other publications.

The Dictionary is based on a certain view of the prehistory of Albanian. It is a purely etymological work; hence, its lack of interest in early Albanian texts (unless their data are, occasionally, of crucial etymological importance). As far as the inherited vocabulary is concerned, the Dictionary deals with three main stages in the development of the Albanian lexicon: Indo-European, Proto-Albanian and (contemporary) Albanian. While Indo-European in the framework of this book is treated as reconstructed for the latest period of its existence immediately preceding its disintegration and the appearance of the ancient Indo-European languages, particularly, as far as the phonetic history is concerned (where I follow mainly BRUGMANN's reconstruction with certain minor changes such as laryngeals), Proto-Albanian language and reconstruction are relatively new concepts developed in my earlier publications. They denote a stage of development between Indo-European and (contemporary) Albanian immediately preceding the intensive linguistic contacts with Latin, i.e. before the I - II centuries C.E. Thus, Proto-Albanian may be functionally compared to the notion of Late Proto-Slavic in modern Slavic linguistics. The following period from II century to VII century remains unnamed in the present work (I used a rather clumsy term, *Early Albanian*, in my Russian articles), but its main developments can be described in terms of the Proto-Albanian situation changed by Romance and Slavic lexical and phonetic influences.
As to (contemporary) Albanian, this period starts with the language attested in the earliest written documents of the Albanian culture.

Proto-Albanian, as demonstrated by its vocabulary and isoglosses linking it to other Indo-European languages, is connected with a certain type of material and spiritual culture and with a certain territory. There are serious reasons to believe that this territory did not coincide with the contemporary Albania, i.e., with the ancient Illyrian coast of the Adriatic (see WEIGAND BA III 277-286; GEORGIJEV Trakite 212-215). On the contrary, numerous proofs (the absence of indigenous sea-faring terminology in Albanian borrowing corresponding words from Romance and Greek or using transparent metaphors; the existence of Albanian-Rumanian bilateral isoglosses; the lack of Proto-Albanian toponymy in Illyria and so on) seem to corroborate the original settling of Proto-Albanians in Dacia Ripensis and farther North, in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains and the Beskid/Bieszczady (believed by some to come from Proto-Albanian definite plural *Wk. & tai, see bjeshe). The Proto-Albanian migration to Illyria via the Eastern slopes of the Balkans must have taken place before (but not considerably earlier than) their contact with Romance speakers and the end of the Proto-Albanian period in the history of the Albanian language.

The Dictionary includes an Introduction, a short reference source where the reader will find basic information on the development of the phonetic system from Indo-European to Proto-Albanian to Albanian as well as the basic historical phonology of early loanwords in Albanian. A much more detailed description of Proto-Albanian will appear in my Historical Grammar of Albanian which I hope to publish soon. The Introduction also includes short notes on the Albanian phonetics and orthography. In the main body of the Dictionary, every item contains basic lexicological information (main word form, including the Geg variant lifer tilda if differing from Tosk, meaning, basic paradigmatic forms for nouns and verbs or characteristic of the part of speech and the like) and the suggested etymology with a reference (if this etymology has been given earlier). Other etymologies and references are adduced after the sign of 4. In this section, some references are adduced with their etymological versions briefly summarized, while other sources are just mentioned, for the convenience of the reader. A blank reference normally means that the source may be helpful but does not contain an etymological explanation of its own. Occasionally, Geg forms having no Tsk parallels are adduced as separate etymological entries, marked as (G). The Dictionary also contains indices of forms.

The alphabetic order used in the Dictionary as far as Albanian forms are concerned corresponds to the accepted standard of the Albanian lexicography: e follows e; gj and nj are separate letters following g and n correspondingly; the same is true of li and rr appearing after l and r as separate symbols and of sh, zh, xh and th after 5, z, x and t.

It should be kept in mind that in Albanian there still exist certain problems of agreeing on a standard orthography. My orthography simply follows the main lexicographic sources I used and may well be not quite consecutive in some cases. The dictionaries on which the choice of words for the present work (as well as the orthography and meanings) was based, were KRISTOFORIDHL LEOTTTL DRIZARI, Fjalor, BUCHHOLZ-FIEDLER - UHLISCH and MANN HAED. Other lexicographic sources mentioned in the List of references were also used occasionally.

The Dictionary includes the following layers of the contemporary Albanian vocabulary:

1. Inherited words of Indo-European origin;
2. Words of expressive origin, onomatopoeias and the like;
3. Loanwords from ancient Greek, Latin (and Romance), Slavic and other languages.

The approximate limit post quern non chosen in this Dictionary is X - XII century. Therefore, 1 did not include here most of the Italian, Rumanian, modern Greek and Turkish loanwords as well as many local and dialectal loans from Bulgarian, Macedonian and Serbo-Croatian. However, some difficult or interesting words of these groups were included, if they were of any specific etymological interest, particularly, if there was a discussion on their etymologies. The omitted lexical layers were successfully studied and described elsewhere (see HELBIG, BORETZKY, HARDY Gk. and other sources). In the case of Slavic loanwords, I was often unable to distinguish older borrowings from recent ones, and it seemed proper to keep Slavic material in case of any doubts.

Non-Latin scripts other than Greek have been transliterated. This applies in particular to Cyrillic for which a compromise system is used, preserving 7, and b as signs for vowels in Bulgarian, Church Slavonic and Old Russian but presenting b as a palatalization sign (’) elsewhere. As already mentioned above, Indo-European reconstructions reflect a pragmatic compromise, too, and may be generally described as modified Brugmannian. Laryngeals (wherever necessary) are represented by a generalized symbol *H (also used in quotations of other scholars as a convenient label for various laryngeal phonemes). I did my best to
check and double-check cited forms and meanings using the basic and most authoritative reference sources. Thus, Greek words were normally controlled with *LIDDELL-SCOTT*, Sanskrit words - with *MONIER-WILLIAMS*, Old Irish - with *DIL* and so on.

Bibliographic references are abbreviated. References to books consist either of the author’s name (*DIEFENBACH, VASMER*) or of the author’s name and an italicized and abbreviated name of the book (*Jouit. Stud., DESNICKAJA Sravn.*). References to papers in journals and collections of articles consist of the author’s name and an italicized and abbreviated name of the serial edition (*PEDERSEN *Festskr. Thomsen, DURIDANOV IIBE*). In the list of references, only books and serial editions are listed. Roman numerals after the reference indicate the volume, Arabic figures are page numbers. In rare cases when the serial edition has no numbered volumes, I adduce the year of publication instead. Occasional combinations of the Roman and Arabic numbers stand for the volume and the fascicle.

- - -

I owe a debt of gratitude to my late teacher of etymology Leonid A. Gindin (blessed be his memory) and my late teacher of Albanian Roza Koci (blessed be her memory).

At early stages of my etymological work, I benefited from valuable advice and help provided by my colleagues of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Vladimir Dybo, Sergei Nikolaev, Sergei Starostin and Vladimir Toporov in Moscow and Alexander Rusakov in St. Petersburg. I also think with gratitude of my former co-author Irina Kaluiskaja and of the late Agnija Desnickaja.

In 1981-1990 I was greatly assisted by the librarians of the Institute for Slavic and Balkan Studies in Moscow. The whole work would not have been carried out without the everyday help and co-operation of the staff of the Greek and Slavonic Annexe of the Taylorian Library where I spent most of my time in Oxford in 1995-1996. In particular, I would like to thank David Howells and Richard Ramage. I am also grateful to the staff of the Slavic and East European Library of the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign) and, in particular, to Helen Sullivan. Important material was collected in the National Library in Tirana and in the Celtic Library (Jesus College, Oxford), where I was admitted due to the courtesy of my respected friend D. Ellis Evans who was always generous in sharing his vast knowledge of Celtic with me. Invariable friendliness and competence of my Brill editors, Trudy Kamperveen and Jan Fehrmann, greatly contributed to my work at its last stage.

As mentioned above, a considerable part of this work was written during my stay in Wolfson College (Oxford) whose members and staff were of great help.

Finally, I would like to record my special thanks to numerous colleagues and friends: Bahri Beci, Merita Bruci and Shaban Demiraj (Tirana), Michael Nicholson, Gerald Smith, Andrew Sherratt and John Moorey (Oxford), John Greppin (Cleveland), Aron Dolgopolsky (Haifa), Jens Elmegard Rasmussen (Kopenhagen), Benjamin Issac (Tel Aviv), and Vitaly Shevoroshkin (Ann Arbor). My friend Jean Rosen (Seattle) kindly agreed to edit my English. Indices were prepared in collaboration with my wife Natasha Orel and my student Gregory Zubakov.

I am particularly indebted to my friend clirim Bidollari (Tirana) who carried out the difficult, boring and dedicated task of reading through the Albanian part of the present book and correcting it, in the midst of the Albanian national tragedy of 1996-1997.
INTRODUCTION

Albanian Phonetics and Orthography

Modern Albanian (spoken in Albania as well as in large Albanian colonies in Italy, Balkan countries, Northern America and the Ukraine) exists in two basic forms based on two main groups of dialects, Tosk (Southern Albania) and Geg (Northern Albania). These two dialectal groups differ in a number of phonetic features as well as in certain morphological phenomena (mainly, in the analytical forms of the verb such as infinitive, future, imperfect, conditional and plusquamperfect). The main phonetic differences are as follows (according to cABEI St. III 96-98):

1. In Geg there exist nasal vowels corresponding to non-nasal vowels in Tosk, cf. Geg pese – Tosk pese, Geg li Tosk
2. In Tosk there exists (stressed) e, an equivalent of Rum a, i, Bulg a. This Tosk vowel corresponds to various nasal vowels in Geg.
3. There is an opposition of short : long vowels in Geg (historically explained by contractions and positional lengthenings). In Tosk there is no such opposition.
4. Old Albanian uo and Tosk ua correspond to Geg ue. In most of Geg dialects, ue, ie, ye yielded long vowels u:, i:, y:.
5. In several words, initial Tosk va- corresponds to initial Geg vo-.
6. In Tosk, voiced consonants are unvoiced in the auslaut. In Geg they are not.
7. Tosk dialects preserve groups mb, ngj and nd assimilated to m, nj and n in Geg.
8. Old Albanian groups kl and gl (preserved today in Chameria as well as in Dardha and Italy) changed to q, gj in most of Albanian dialects. However, in the North one finds k, g, in the Catholic part of Shkodra - ki, gj.
9. Intervocalic -n- is preserved in Geg but underwent the process of rhotacism in Tosk; hence, Tosk vere as an equivalent of Geg vene.

The contemporary literary standard is based on the Tosk variant. There also exists a parallel Geg literary norm. In order to read in Albanian, it is essential to make a few notes of the orthography (for details see BUCHHOLZ - FIEDLER Alb. Gr. 27-42):
\( e \) stands for [ts].
\( c \) is a sign for [tg].
\( db \) stands for an apicodental [\( d \)].
\( e \) stands for [a] or zero if unstressed. When stressed, it denotes a central unrounded vowel [b] similar to Bulg v.
\( gj \) denotes a palatalized velar [g\( ' \)].
\( f \) stands for [j].
\( l \) stands for "clear" European [l]. It can also denote a palatal being a separate phoneme in certain local dialects.
\( II \) is a "dark" [l] similar to the non-palatalized [l] in Russian. It is opposed to / as an alveolar-dental to an alveolar.
\( nj \) denotes a palatalized [n\( ' \)].
\( q \) stands for a palatalized velar [k\( ' \)].
\( rr \) represents a long and/or intense [\( R \)].
\( sb \) is a palato-alveolar spirant [g].
\( th \) denotes an apicodental [t].
\( x \) stands for [dz].
\( zh \) is a sign for [di].
\( y \) denotes a front rounded [t].
\( zh \) is a palato-alveolar spirant [i].

Nasality of vowels in Geg is shown by the sign of circumflex A: a stands for a nasal [a], e is [e] and so on.

ALBANIAN HISTORICAL PHONETICS

Vocalism

1. Short\( \text{IE} \) *e* was preserved as *e* in Proto-Albanian but later, after or during the ‘wroid of Albanian - Latin contacts, it yielded a diphthong *ie* while in certain positions it remained unchanged (a similar process took place in Rumanian). These positions have not been accurately defined. Short *e* remains unchanged before n and nj (vend, ndenja, rend), after *l* (mbled, lehte, lend), after clusters containing *r* (kredh, shkrep, bredh) but not after the initial *r* (ryep), after *j* (ngjsh). The diphthong *ie* was generally preserved as ie je (bie, pje, dje, diej). In some cases, presumably, before a syllable containing PAlb *i* and/or before some clusters, *ie* changed to ix ja (gjalme, jam, mjalte, jatbe). The initial element of the diphthong was lost again after c, gj, nj (cel, gjerb, njeri, qengi). The earliest Latin loanwords in Albanian reflect Lat é as je ja (pjeje, njersh, mjek).

2. Short IE *o* changed to PAlb *a* > Alb a (mate, gardh, gjak, mardh). Lat é is reflected as u (krushk, kunder, shpaqe) or a (popull, porte, korb) in loanwords. Short IE *a* coincided with *o* in PAlb *a* > Alb a (kap, dal, bathe). Lat a appears as a in Albanian loanwords (faqe, larg, sbatat). In some cases, Alb a, e < PAlb *a* reflects the old IE *a* (dhene dhane < *danti*, part. of jap, meljenje < *melania*). However, in other words (probably, before the old stress) *a* disappears (balte).

3. Narrow short vowels *i* and *u* were preserved in Albanian (gdhib, lige, vidh; dru, gjume, nje, bute). The same applies to Lat l and s (kemishe, keshill, iriq; lufte, popull, shume). At the same time, in some words (belonging to a later chronological layer?) Lat i appears as Alb e (shenje, meshe, kreshe).

4. Before nasal consonants. Proto-Albanian short vowels *a, e, i, u* were nasalized and turned into *o, e, i, u*. Later they were preserved as such in Geg dialects (where they are marked as a, e, i, j if not followed by a nasal consonant). In Tosk, *i* and *u* retained their rhinesms while *e* changed to *o* and *e* - to *o*, *e*; hence such pairs as Tosk korp – Geg kamp, Tosk hene – Geg bang.

5. Long IE *e* changed to PAlb *u* and then to Alb o (mos, plate, kobe, nqyrob). In one case (mish) *e* is reflected as Alb i (this development clearly preceding the application of the "ruki" rule). In Latin loanwords, Lat e is usually rendered as Alb e (regj, femer, prenderve). Occasionally, however, it yields Alb i (bishe, ligg, kishe). Long IE *i* merged with *e* in PAlb *a* > Alb o (mater, koll, kopjbe). As to Lat a, it is always preserved in Alb a (blate, sbkalle) while Gk a appears as o in loanwords (maker).

6. Long IE *o* yielded PAlb *o* later reflected as Alb e (tete, pele, bllere). The same result is found in earlier Latin loanwords with ó (peme, termet, tmerr). Later, Latin loanwords display u (kannebe, shuble) or even o (ore, kore) as a reflex of 0. While IE *0* was palatalized to IE *a* gave PAlb *u* usually appearing as y in the inlaut (dylle, gjysh) and i in the auslaut (mi, thi). Lat u is normally rendered as y (gyyg, shpyt, fytre, verty) but, occasionally, also as u (crushull).

7. Long IE *l* was preserved as PAlb *l* > Alb i (pi, di, pidh). In isolated cases, however, Alb y reflects *I* (ay). In Latin loanwords, Lat l yields Alb i (jill, linje).

8. In unknown conditions (probably, in the originally non-final syllable) before *n, m, r* long PAlb *a* and *o* merged into *o* that was later reflected by diphthongs: Tosk na, Geg (old) no. (new) ne (mnaj, krua, duar - pl. of dare). In some cases, these diphthongs were further
15. Non-syllabic liquids were preserved as PA1b *r, *l. PA1b *r is reflected as Alb r (drn, tre, moter) and occasionally as rr (kerr, vjeberr, rrapp). For unknown reasons, the intervocalic r was altogether lost in bie. In Latin loanwords, initial r is usually rendered as rr (rralle, rregull, rren). In other positions it yields r (grill, drejte, kunder). PA1b *l tends to yield l in the anlaut (lehte, lende, lidb) but gives both 1 and " in other positions (pele, mjaltie, bell, mjegull). In Latin loanwords, intervocalic l appears as Alb ll (popull, alli, menjone). Otherwise it gives l (larg, leti, plage). Geminated Lat // is reflected as l (pule, vle, bale).

16. IE *m remains unchanged in PA1b *m > Alb m (mjaltie, mjut, mjeker). The same is true of Lat m in loanwords (miks, mjje, mend). IE *n yields PA1b *n that also remained unchanged in the anlaut and in various consonantal clusters (ne, nate, nate, nuk). Initial Lat n is rendered as Alb n (natyre, nemori, mjje). In the intervocalic position PA1b *n remained unchanged in Geg but yielded r in Tosk (vere, vete, emer, emere, Here llane). Latin loanwords reflect the same process of Tosk rhotacism (karp, kump, rere, rare, fewer fremen).

17. The reflex of IE *0 is PA1b *w > Alb w (we, vete, vette). PA1b *w was lost before rounded vowels (dere). In a few words, the development of *4144- to Alb y is attested (gyrek, byll, qyett). As to Lat v, it also yields v in Albanian (yjershe, vërdhe, gjyvenge). As to IE *j, it was pre- served as PA1b *j. In the initial position, *j remained unchanged before back vowels (ju, josh) but yielded gj otherwise (gjesh, gjaj, gjem). In the inlaut, PA1b *j disappeared after front vowels (di, bi, fje, bye) but changed to *x > b after other vowels (babe, sshobre, agroh, flob). The shift to *x covers the earliest Slavic loanwords (lobre, krahe, krahine). In Latin loanwords, the anlaut j is reflected as gj (gyvenje, gjyq, gjymtyre) and lastes as j (janar).

18. Initial IE *s > PA1b *s yields Alb gj- (gjashbe, gjalpe, gialle, gjaparje). In two cases where *s > th (thi, these) the interdental results from the dissimilation of two sibilants. In the intervocalic position, *s yields to *s > h (kobs, Geg nabe, acc. of ne). However, after *t, *s PA1b *s changed to *S > sb (breshe, push, gjsb, plissb, kush). In Latin loan words, Lat s is always rendered as sb (shekull, peshbo, shely). The same is true of earlier borrowings from other languages (shake).

19. IE *p remains unchanged as PA1b *p > Alb p (pele, pexe, pjeck). IE *bb yields PA1b *b > Alb b (bie, bback, dbeamb, bale). Labials in Latin loanwords are preserved as p, b (popull, pjejpe, bule, bise).

20. IE *t > PA1b *t is reflected as Alb t (tre, tete, ti, trap). The voiced IE *d is unchanged (darke, dire, drite). IE *db coincides with *d in PA1b *d> Alb d (dere, djeg, dal). Unless lost, PA1b *d in the intervocalic position or before *r changed to Alb derd (lejde, lielde, pjele, garded). In the anlaut, db < PA1b *d is explained either by apheresis (dbune, dbashe) or by sandhi (djifete). In Latin loanwords, dentals yield t and d (merr, traft, dem, drejte). Lat d changes to Alb db in the same position as PA1b *d (shurdb, urdb).
21. So called "pure" velars were preserved as such in Albanian. IE *k remained PAIb *k > Alb k (krua, karpe, kedi). As to *g it appears as PAIb *g > Alb g (agoj, lige, gunge). The same reflex continues IE *gb > PAIb *g > Alb *g (shteg, garch, mjegull). Latin velars were not changed in Albanian borrowings: Lat c is rendered as Alb k (kemishe, kunge, keshill), Lat g - as Alb g (garj, gungi, plage). In contemporary Albanian initial k is sometimes voiced in Geg (gelbaze keelbaze, geshtenje - keshtenje).

22. Indo-European palatal stops were asibilated to affricates in Proto-Albanian. IE *k changed to PAIb *ts > Alb th (thorn, theni, thep, djaftite) but occasionally PAIb *ts appears as c. Both IE *k and *g yielded PAIb *dz > Alb dh (lidh, vjedh, herdhe, madh, rjedh). However, in the anlaut only IE *d gave the same reflex (dbemb, dbender, dbatable) while IE *gb reflected as PAIb *d > Alb d (dore, dimer, dylle) with some irregularities. In many words where palatals were neighbors of sonants the process of asibilation did not take place (grure, quaj, mjeket). The development of IE *k in vyeberr is explained by an assimilation *swetsura > *swesura > *swexura.

23. The history of labiovelars was particularly complicated in Albanian. At first, IE *k*, *g* and *O changed to biconsonantal clusters *kw and *gw. In front of non-palatal vowels, these clusters lost their labial element and merged with pure velars so that IE *k* yielded Alb k (pjek, kater, ndjek), *g* > Alb g (garj, gak, gershat) and *g* > Alb g (djeg, garbe). Before front vowels, the clusters *kw and *gw changed to *kw and *g'w with a palatalized first element and (together with groups IE *ky, *gy > PAIb *k'w, *g'w) yielded *tsw, *dzw > *C3, *di > Alb s, (sjell, sy, pes, zorre, zg, zule, zjarr, ndez).

24. In Proto-Albanian, some of the intervocalic voiced dentals and velars were lost (ve, le, nge, dray). The conditions of this process are unknown but may be of accentual origin. At the same time, a similar change (including also b) occurred in numerous Latin loanwords (mjek, pero116 pre, tro).

25. Before j (including the new j developed as the first part of the diphthong ieje < PAIb *ej) as well as before i, PAIb *k and *g yielded q and qj (qoj, qertull, qjemb) and *i, *u changed to j, land nj (male, be), njerti). This process may be called the second palatalization. It is also attested in Latin loanwords (qete, gender, regj, lji, geshtenje).

26. The cluster *ry changed to rr (enderr, deer), also in early Slavic loanwords (purre). However, there are difficult forms where *ry is reflected as j (nhyj).

27. Proto-Albanian clusters *rw, *wr as well as *lw changed to rr and 11 (are, rribe, galle, miell). Later Latin loanwords follow this pattern (ryyle) but then, probably in words coming from Balkan Eastern Romance (proto-Rumanian) one also finds -rb- < Lat -rr- (sherbej). Also, as in proto-Romanian, Latin groups -br- and -bl- change to -yr-, -yl-: then the labial forms a diphthong with the preceding vowel and (in Albanian) disappears (farke, shtalle).

28. When combined with nasals, stops yield various results. Thus, *pn changes to m (gjune), *dm to m (brani) while *gw (with g of any origin) is reflected as nj (njoh, enje). In Latin loanwords gw is also changed as ng (pang). In Proto-Albanian *rm and *r were preserved. These clusters lived long into the pre-historic Albanian period until they yielded rr and ll (verr, barre, pjell, sbjell). The same reflexes are found in Latin loanwords (fern, furry, kerrute). In loanwords one can also trace the old cluster mn reflected as m or, with a secondary final -b, mb (dem, sbkemb, shtembe). Geminates nn in borrowings was preserved as n or nd (similar to -m > -mb) and, apparently, was not affected by the Tosk rotacism (gume, pende). The cluster *nr developed an epenthetic *d and changed to *ndr > nder (nder, dender).

29. Before spirants and affricates of various origins, nasal sonorants disappeared (pese, wish, pesboj, mez).

30. As noted above, auslaut m and n occasionally changed to mb and nd (sbkemb, shtembe, pellambe, pende). On the other hand, mb, nd and ng resulted from various clusters consisting of a nasal and a stop, both in Indo-European roots and in loanwords (lende, pende, ndoj, nga, tembull, prind, kenge). Some of these clusters tended to lose their second element (an). In the anlaut, Alb *kl, *gl yielded q, gi in standard literary Albanian and some dialects (qoj, qete, qesb, gjet, gjetemb) while other dialects have [ts], [di] or [14], [gi] or even depalatalized [k], [g].
same change was applied to loanwords (gjender) including those from Slavic (globe). In other positions *gl changed to gull (mjegull). Proto-Albanian clusters *lk, *lg fluctuate between lk, lg (shelg, balge) and jk, jg (bujk, bajge).

33. Clusters *sw, *sm and *sn lost their first element (vjeher, vjerr, mjek, mag, thaj < *saustra). Clusters *sr and *s yielded rr and l1 (ryrne, korr, kolle). Clusters *rs and *Is gave the same results (djerr, kalli) but the group *l1st changed to *lst > sht (kashte).

34. PAIb *sp underwent a metathesis into *ps and yielded f (faj, fal, fare, ferre, fier) while in loanwords sp is reflected as shp (shpatull, shpuzhe). PAIb *st changed to sht both in Indo-European words and loanwords (shteg, shtate, shtyj, shtallue, shtat). The voiced cluster zd was metathesized to *dz and changed to dh (pidh) and, occasionally, to th (drithe).

35. PAIb *sk < IE *sk, *sr changed to shk (shkak, shkal, shkas, shkep) and, before front vowels, to shq (shqarr, shqerr, shqyej). In other cases, PAIb *sk (apparently, continuing also *sk) underwent a metathesis into *ks and yielded h (hale, hapr, harr, hedh) thus coinciding with the original *ks (huaj). No obvious distribution between shk and h as reflecting *sk has been found. Moreover, in some words the initial *sk (preceded by a prefix *eks-?) yielded c before a front vowel (caj, pie).

36. The rare but diagnostically important cluster *t gave PAIb *th > > s (pasur, part. of kam). Other clusters consisting of two stops lost their first element (drite, nate, dhe, dje). In Latin loanwords clusters of two stops were represented mainly by et and cs = x. Their development was twofold. When borrowed from East Balkan Romance of the Rumanian type, ct coincided with pt in ft (prift, gift, ftua, luste, trofte) and cs gave fish (kofshue, lasfte). When borrowed from Dalmatian (i.e. Western) Romance, ct yielded jt (dreyte, traje, pajtoj) while cs developed to sh (frasher, ushunjez).

REFERENCES

AAAR - Annales de l’Academie Roumaine (2e serie). Bucarest, 1879 -.
AArSt - Archiv za arbanasku starinu, jezik i etnologiju. I - III. Beograd, 1924-1926.
AASF - Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae. Helsinki, 1909 -.
AAT - Atti della Accademia delle sciene di Torino. Classe de sciencia storiche e filologiche. Torino, 1865 -.
ABS - Acta Bahv-slavica. Bialystok, 1964
AGI - Archivio glottologico italiano. Roma - Milano - Torino, 1873 -.
AION-I. Annali. Istituto Universitario Orientale. Sezione linguistica, Napoli, 1958 -.
AJPCh - American Journal of Philology. Baltimore, 1880 -.
ALH - Acta Linguistica Hafniensia. Copenhagen, 1958 -.
ANF - Arkiv for nordisk filologi. NF. Lund.
Anthropos - Anthropos. Ljubljana, 1969 -.
’Orly& - ’AOnvEx. Athens, 1889 -.
REFERENCES


cABEJ Ettm. - cABEJ, EQREM. Studie etnologikë ne fushe te shqipës. I - III. Tirane: Akademia e shkencave e RPS te Shqipërisë, 1976 -.


cABEJ MB - cABEJ, EQREM. "Meharit" i Gjon Buzukut. Tirane: Akademia e shkencave e RPS te Shqipërisë, 1968 [= BUZUKU].


CMMZ - Casopis moravskeho muzea zemskeho. Brno, 1901 -.


DR - Daco-Romanska. Freiburk I.B., 1973 -.


EB - Etudes balkaniques. Sofia.

EB itch - Les etudes balkaniques tchechoslovaques. Praha, 1970 -.

REFERENCES


Erri - Eriu. Dublin, 1950 -.


XXXII REFERENCES


LIDEN Studien - LIDEN, BROR PER EWALD. Studien zur altindischen und vergleichenden Sprachwissenschaft. Uppsala, 1897 [= Uppsal.-Humanistiska Vetenskapsamfundets Skrifter VII/1890].


Linguistica - Linguistica, Ljubljana. 1960 -.


LP - Lingua Posnaniensis. Poznan, 1949 -.

LR - Limbs romans. Bucuresti, 1952-.

Lunds Universitets Arsskrift. Lund - Leipzig, 1905 -.


LVJSOS - Leipziger Vierteljahrsschrift für Südosteuropa.

LuE - Lunds Universitets Arsskrift.

LP - Lingua Posnaniensis.

Linguistica - Linguistica.

Linguistische issledovanija - Lingvistieeskie issledovanija.


Magyar - MANN, STUART E.

MAYER - MEYER, GUSTAV. Albanesische Studien IV. Das griechisch-südrumanisch-albanesische WortverzeichniB des Kavalliotis. Sitzungsberichte der philologisch-historischen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften CXXXII/12 (1894).


MEYER Alb. St. VI - MEYER, GUSTAV. Albanesische Studien VI. Beiträge zur Kenntniss verschiedener albanesischen Mundarten. Sitzungsberichte der philologisch-historischen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften CXXXV/12 (1897).


MGGW - Mitteilungen Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Wien, 1857 -.


MJ - Makedonski jazik. Skopje, 1950 -.


MSL - Memoires de la Societe de linguistique de Paris. Paris, 1868 -.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Language/Dialect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akk</td>
<td>Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alb</td>
<td>Albanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arag</td>
<td>Aragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm</td>
<td>Armenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arum</td>
<td>Arumanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av</td>
<td>Avestan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balk</td>
<td>Balkanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balt</td>
<td>Baltic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bret</td>
<td>Breton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulg</td>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabr</td>
<td>Calabrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catal</td>
<td>Catalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celt</td>
<td>Celtic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chag</td>
<td>Chagatai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class. Pers</td>
<td>Classical Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copt</td>
<td>Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Church Slavic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyren</td>
<td>Cyrenee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dac</td>
<td>Dacian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalm</td>
<td>Dalmatian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dor</td>
<td>Doric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eg</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engad</td>
<td>Engadine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidaur</td>
<td>Epidaurian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etr</td>
<td>Etruscan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friul</td>
<td>Friulan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaul</td>
<td>Gaulish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georg</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germ</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gmc</td>
<td>Germanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goth</td>
<td>Gothic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hbr</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisp-Celt</td>
<td>Hispano-Celtic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitt</td>
<td>Hitit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ie</td>
<td>Indo-European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illyr</td>
<td>Illyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir</td>
<td>Irish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Iranian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langob</td>
<td>Langobardian (Lombard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latv</td>
<td>Latvian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lith</td>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomb</td>
<td>Lombard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyc</td>
<td>Lycian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyd</td>
<td>Lydian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Middle (as a first component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maced</td>
<td>Macedonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBret</td>
<td>Middle Breton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDu</td>
<td>Middle Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Middle English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messap</td>
<td>Messapic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHG</td>
<td>Middle High German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingr</td>
<td>Mingrelian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLat</td>
<td>Medieval Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLG</td>
<td>Middle Low German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPers</td>
<td>Middle Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Middle Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>New (as a first component, = Modern)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neapol</td>
<td>Neapolitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGk</td>
<td>Modern Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITAL</td>
<td>North Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norw</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPers</td>
<td>New Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Old (as a first component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBav</td>
<td>Old Bavarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBret</td>
<td>Old Breton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCS</td>
<td>Old Church Slavic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>Old English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFr</td>
<td>Old French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFris</td>
<td>Old Frisian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHG</td>
<td>Old High German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIr</td>
<td>Old Irish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Hal</td>
<td>Old Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLith</td>
<td>Old Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Old Norse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPers</td>
<td>Old Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPort</td>
<td>Old Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPrus</td>
<td>Old Prussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORuss</td>
<td>Old Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Old Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSard</td>
<td>Old Sardinian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osc</td>
<td>Old Osan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osset</td>
<td>Ossetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pers</td>
<td>Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phryg</td>
<td>Phrygian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piem</td>
<td>Piemontan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pol</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prov</td>
<td>Provencal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rom</td>
<td>Romance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rum</td>
<td>Rumanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sard</td>
<td>Sardinian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR</td>
<td>Serbo-Croatian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicil</td>
<td>Sicilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skt</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slav</td>
<td>Slavic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sogd</td>
<td>Sogdian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweu</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thr</td>
<td>Thracian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukr</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venet</td>
<td>Venetian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yagn</td>
<td>Yagnob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yazg</td>
<td>Yazgulam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A part, 'whether', conj 'or'. The particle is etymologically identical with the conjunction (cABEJ St. I 27-28). From PAIb *a connected with Gk i ķ 'indeed' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 322) or with the pronoun stem *e-I*o. 0 BOPP 498 (to Skt a-, demonstrative particle); CAMARDA I 313-314 (to Gk interjection); MEYER W1. 1 (borrowing from Lat an 'whether' but the nasal could not be lost without any traces; conjunction a continues Lat aut 'or'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 11047, 1057; JOKL ArRom XXIV 19; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 67 (follows PEDERSEN); FRISK I 619; HAMP HSyn. 177; cABEJ St. I 27-28 (from an exclamation), Etim. II 5-6 (follows MEYER); HULD 36 (accepts MEYER'S view); KORTLANDT Arm-IE 44; DEMIRAJ AE 69 (to Lat an, Gk av, from PAIb *an < IE *Hen).

acar m, pl. acare 'steel'. From PAIb *atsara 'sharp' with c preserving the old affricate. Further connected with OIr aicher 'sharp', Gk ax pov 'point, top', Lith aftrits 'sharp', Slav *ostrb id. 0 POKORNY I 21.

acar m 'frost, strong cold'. Historically identical with acar 'steel', with a semantic development 'strong cold' < 'sharp'. 0 MEYER Wb. 20 (explains the derivative aceroj 'to fester [of a wound as a borrowing from Slav *eirkji, 'wound, furuncle']; CABEJ St. I 28 (suggests a division a-car with prefix a- and the root identified with that of cirris), Etim. II 9 (to ther).

adhuroj aor, adhurova 'to adore'. Borrowed from (learned) Lat adorare id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 1). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 I 1047; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; cABEJ Etim. II 11 (from Italian); LANDI Lat. 79.

afar adv., prep. 'near'. From PAIb *apsera representing a contamination of *aps, a variant of IE *apo reflected by Gk Ocw 'backwards'; and of *apero, a derivative of *apo-: Skt dpara 'posterior, later', Goth afar 'after' and the like. Thus, PAIb *apsera reflects IE *apero influenced by *aps (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 257). Possible but less probable is the borrowing of afer from Germanic: Goth afar, OHG avar 'again' and the like. 0 GILFERDING Om. 20 (to Skt dpara-); MIKLOSICH Rom.
afsh m. pl. afshe 'heat, hot breath, smell'. From PAIb *aweisa, a suffixal derivative of IE *aye-i- 'to blow' structurally close to MW awyd 'gust of wind', OCorn awit 'air' < *ayeido- (OREL Fort. 78). Another derivative of the same root is PAIb *aweita > aft (DEIRAJ 72). 0 CAMARDA 1305, II 100, 150 (af to Gk Oxvri 'chaff'); MEYER Wb. 3 (from Ita afa 'heat coming from the ground'); JOKL IF XLIII 63 (to enj); POKORNY 182; cABEJ Etim. II 11-12; HULD 36; DEMIRAJ AE 70-71.

ag m. pl. agje 'twilight, dusk'. From PAIb *auga etymologically related to Gk *raw of light' and further based on IE *aug- 'to increase' (MEYER Wb. 4, Alb. St. III 37). The verb agoj 'to dawn' is derived from ag. 0 CAMARDA I 94 (to Gk αὐγα 'dawn'); BARK ARSt I 60 (wavers between MEYER'S and CAMARDA'S etymologies); PERSSON Beitrage 369; GONDA Anc. 73-83; MANN Language XXVI 382; PISANI Saggi 99; CHANTRAINE 137; POLAK Zjzjalk 187 (to Basque ego 'light'); TRUBAEV Etnogenez 151 (identifies the first element of 'Aylievpuot with ag); cABEJ St. I 30 (to Gk Opvyri 'darkness, night'), Etim. II 16-17; DEMIRAJ AE 72.

agjeroj agjenovac aor. agjerova agjena 'to fast'. Borrowed from Rom *adjindre id., cf. Rum ajuna id. (MEYER Wb. 4). 0 CAMARDA I 80 (to Lat jejimum lase); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1094; PuSCARtu EWR 5; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; cABEJ Etim. II 18-19 (from jejanare).

ah m. pl. ahe, aha 'beech-tree'. Goes back to PAIb *aksai identical with IE *axsk-:. Gk 641) 'beech', Arm hac'i 'ash-tree', ON ask-, id., Maced

goy a Skti (MEYER Wh. 4; PEDERSEN IF V 44). 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 1 86; BOGA II 286; BARc Hymje 24; AEAREAN HAB III 65; PISANI Saggi 128; POKORNY I 782; FRISK II 400; CHANTRAINE 806; HAMP Laryngeals 132; HULD 36-37; cABEJ Etim. II 19-20; DEMIRAJ AE 73.

ai, ay pron. 'he', f. ajyo 'she' that'. Masc. ai goes back to PAIb *a-ai consisting of a proclitic particle *a and a demonstrative *ei, identical with IE *ei- in Stk aydm 'he', Lat is (eis in early inscriptions) and the like. The feminine form is from PAIb *a-ju continuing IE *ia id., fem. sg. of the demonstrative *io- (BOPP 519; CAMARDA I 209; MEYER Wb. 5).

0 MEYER ZfromPh XI 268-269 (a- from Lat atque); Alb. St. III 40, 63, 79, IV 24; JOKL Studien 4 (a- from Lat ad), LKUBA 271 (a- from IE *ad or *d), IF XXXVI 98-100; PEDERSEN Festskr. Thomsen 248-252, KZ XXXIV 288, XXXVI 309 (derives -jo from IE *sa treating -j- as a hiatus filler), Pron. 315 (a- from IE *au-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 68; POKORNY I 282-283; CAMAJ 103 (follows MEYER); cABEJ St. I 31, Etim. II 22-23; HAMP St. Whatmough 81 (on neut. ata in comparison with Mes-sapic); DEMIRAJ Gr. 467-468 (interaction of IE *e- and *so-); OREL FLHVIII/1-2 43; HULD 38 (repeats PEDERSEN's version); KORTLANDT SSGL X 224-225 (-jo < IE *ija or *eja), XXIII 174; DEMIRAJ AE 70, 73.

aj m 'bite'. Borrowed from Lat alium (MEYER Wb. 6). 0 cABEJ Etim. II 23-24 (to anime).
161 (suffix -ul-/); MEYER Alb. Studien I 66, Wh. 7 (comparison with Gk ticxki); 'fog', Lat aquilo 'North wind' and the like; these forms, however, reflect IE *aulhu-t-, cf. FRISK I 55), Alb. St. III 5; JOKL Studien 112 (suffix -ull), LKUBA 268-269 (negative *n added to -kull related to the semantically misinterpreted Slav *kalitii 'to make hot, to harden (of iron)' and not 'to be cold'); WALDE-HOFMANN I 60; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 68 (agrees with JoKL); CimoCHOWski ARS 40-41 (< a- + *kel-'to strike'); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 53-54 (to eull); HULD 38-39 (follows JoKL); OREL Koll. Mg. Ges. 355; CABEJ Etim. II 31-32; DEMIRAJ AE 74.

ame f. pl. ama `source, river-bed'. A metaphorical use of ama `mother' (VASMER Zfs/slavPh XVI 337; TAGLIAVINI Melanges Pedersen 162-163), in fact, a calque of Scr matica `water-source' or Bulg matka `water-bed' (to *mati `mother'), 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 64; JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 90-91 (to Lat amnis); BARD AArSt II 21 (to Arm amna); MANN Language XXVI 380 (follows JOKL); CHANTRAINE 70; CABEJ Etim. II 39 (agrees with TAGLIAVINI); GAMKREILIDZE - IVANOV II 886 (to Gk Ocpisipri `pit, canal'); DEMIRAJ AE 75-76.

ame f. pl. ama `mother'. In Tosk where ame comes from Geg, there exists erre as well. A widespread Lallname (MEYER Wb. 5). 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 111; SAINLEAN ZfromPh XXX 314 (borrowed from Lat annia); DEMIRAJ AE 170.

amez f. odour, aroma. Derivative in -ez from (G) ame < PAIb *adma connected with Gk 681..ii id., Lat odor id., Lith tiosti `to smell' (JoKL Studien 3; MANN Language XXVIII 39). 0 TAGLIAVINI Melanges Pedersen 162; FRISK II 352-353; FRAENKEL 1167-1168; WALDE-HOFMANN II 203; POKORNY I 772-773; CHANTRAINE 777; DURIDANOV BE XVI 66 (reconstructs *am-); CABEJ Etim. II 40-41 (derived from ame `mother', cf. Fr mere de vinaigre): DEMIRAJ AE 76.

amull adj. `stagnant (of water)'. As to amull `very hot', it is the same word (CABEJ Etim. II 42) reflecting a specific way of iron tempering, first made hot and then cold by means of water or dirt. The same development is attested in Slav *kalitii `to temper iron' based on *kall. `dirt'. Continues PAIb *amalwa with a prothetic a- etymologically related to Lith mulve `silt, marsh', multii `to get dirty', 0 CAMARDA I 61 (comparison with avull); MEYER Wb. 21 (follows CAMARDA and translates amull as `burning'); WEIGAND 2 (amull `very hot' borrowed from Turkish); JOKL LKUBA 270-272 (to mbulim); LA PIANA Studi 99 (to avull); FRAENKEL 471; NEVSKAJA BGT 53; TRUBACEV ESSJa IX 124; CABEJ St. I 134; MANN Comp. 20 (to Arm amul `barren', OIr ambal `dark'); DEMIRAJ AE 75 (to ama).

an m `uterus'. A metaphoric transformation of ene, singularized plural of dialectal an, one `vessel'. As to the latter, it is identical with ane `side' (KLINGENSCHMITT Koll. Idg. Ges. 223). 0 CAMARDA II 31 (comparison of ene with Gk Ottyciov `vessel'), 71 (to Gk g.vtocot `vessel'); MEYER Wh. 12 (identifies ene with ane `side'), Alb. St. IV 9; JOKL Studien 3 (compares ane, ene with Skt ukhd- `vessel, boiler' and/or Goth auhnus `oven', reconstructing *aug`na); BARD I ARSt 86 (to Lat auxilla); MAYRHOFER 198; CABEJ St. I 34 (links ane, ene to Gk ayyoc `vessel'); MANN Comp. 20 (an `caul' related to Gk &plos `vessel for sacrificial blood'); OBERG apud DEMIRAJ (close to JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 76-77.

andaj conj. `therefore'. A compound of a (as in ai) and ndaj (MEYER Wb. 11).

ane f. pl. ane `side'. From PAIb *anta related to Skt dnta- `end', Goth andehis id. (CABEJ St. I 35, IV 56-57) with *-nt- > -n-. 0 MEYER Wb. II (reconstructs *wand related to IE *Ous- `mouth'), Alb. St. III 12, 63, 90; JOKL Studien 12; FEIST Goth. 49; MANN Language XXVIII 40 (same as MEYER); MAYRHOFER I 90; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 211; POLAK Orbis XVI 127 (to Georg hana cABEJ Etim. II 47-49; JANSON Unt. 90-92; DEMIRAJ AE 77-78 (supports CABEJ).

ang m `fear, nightmare'. From PAIb *angga corresponding to Skt einThis- `fear', Lat angor `unrest, fear', Oh cuncael gl. `angor' < Celt *kom-erg-ia (OREL Antic. balk. 5 32; OREL Zffialk XXIII/2 147) and further connected with IE *anglu- `narrow', *ang hos `narrowness, opression' (CABEJ St. I 36). 0 JOKL IF XLIII 61 f. (links ang, ankh to Skt dniti `to breathe' < IE *ana-); (ISTIR AArSt I 104 (fantastic comparisons with Slav *mora `mythic incarnation of fear', GK utat and the like); MANN Language XXVIII 39; POKORNY I 42-43; HAMP Eriu XXVII 147-148, LB XXX 131-132; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 350.

(G) anferr f. pl. angrra `skin; intestines'. From PAIb *angra < IE
angullij aor. angullilta ‘to howl’. Deverbative of *angull < PA libr *angula, related to Gk OyKTOTTAT ‘to cry’, Lat unca ‘to growl (of bears)’. 0 MEYER Wb. 304 (to ankth); POKORNY I 322; cABEJ Etim. II 51 (follows MEYER).

(G) ankoj aor. ankova ‘to cry, to weep’. This verb also appears as nekoj, rekoj and renkoj. A denominative verb that is probably based on PAlb *anaka borrowed from Gk etvOcyrn ‘grief, distress’. 0 MEYER Wb. 304 (to Lat anka). Hence, the analysis of these forms as compounds *anghosto- *anghosti-:

0 MEYER-LUBKE KZ XXIV 137; 0 CAMARA I 30; MEYER Wb. 14; PEDERSEN KZ XXX 299 (to Gk ὁπυαφιν; ‘orphlan’); 00YPIKIE XLI 3-7, XLVI 9-12 (to the name of the Alps and Illyr Arbrona); SPITZER MRW 1334; TROMBETTI; ARSII 3-6 (from proto-Indo-European); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 71-72 (‘sicuramente indigeno’); MEYER Illyr II 4 (to Gk ὁπυαφιν; ‘Dark’); LANGE-KOWAL ZfBalk XVIII/2 134-136 (< *arb- parallel to *alb-); KACORI EB 1977/1 122-129; MIILAESCu RESEE IV 3-4 327; LUKA KKF 281-291; cABEJ St. I 37-38, V 62-67; Etim. II 61-68 (to Lat arvum); LUKA HD XXIV 47-51.

ardhi f ‘vine, grapes’. The word is known in many phonetic variants: hardhi, erdhii, rđhi, dhrii, urth, orli. It may go back to *ardhe and, further, to PA libr *ardz- related to the aorist stem erduha (see vij), cf. CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 51; OREL ZjBalk XXIII 65-66. Semantically, ‘vine’ < ‘climbing, going’ as in Slav *loza ‘vine’ *loziti, *ležiti ‘to climb’ (cf. BRUCKNER AfclPh XXXIX 4; VASMER II 512). An alternative etymology (MEYER Wb. 147) is based on the variant rdrh and connects it with IE *yreg- ‘to break, to cut’. 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 161-162 (to Arm orv’ ‘vine’); PEDERSEN BB XX 231, KZ XXXV 341 (follows BUGGE); JOKL, Sprache IX 152; PISANI Saghi 120; BARD Hymje 43, 57 (compares ardh with Basque arda ‘wine’); POKORNY 1181-1182; PoLAK ZjBalk I 87 (to Basque arda ‘wine’); WEITENBERG KZ LXXXIX 68-70; cABEJ St. I 38 (a phonetically difficult comparison with urch); Etim. II 69-70; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 355; DEMIRAJ AE 195-196.

ar m ‘gold’. Borrowed from Lat aurum id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 4; MEYER Wb. 14. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif3 1 1047, 1056; MANN Language XXVI 381; MIHAESGU RESEE IV 11-12; HAARMANN 112; cABEJ Etim. II 59-60; LANDI Lat. 72.

arber arben m, pl. arber arben ‘Albanian (particularly, of Italy and Greece)’. A Proto-Albanian loanword with the assimilation of liquids, from Rom *albus rendering the West Balkan ethnonym attested as Illyr ‘A243avoi (Ptol.). The form arberesh arbenesh ‘Halo- or Graeco-Albanian’ reflects Rom *albanensis (JoKL Arch. Rom. XXIV 137); 0 CAMARA I 30; MEYER Wb. 14; PEDERSEN KZ XXXV 299 (to Gk ὁπυαφιν; ‘orphlan’); 00YPIKIE XLI 3-7, XLVI 9-12 (to the name of the Alps and Illyr Arbrona); SPITZER MRW 1334; TROMBETTI; ARSII 3-6 (from proto-Indo-European); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 71-72 (‘sicuramente indigeno’); MEYER Illyr II 4 (to Gk ὁπυαφιν; ‘Dark’); LANGE-KOWAL ZfBalk XVIII/2 134-136 (< *arb- parallel to *alb-); KACORI EB 1977/1 122-129; MIILAESCu RESEE IV 3-4 327; LUKA KKF 281-291; cABEJ St. I 37-38, V 62-67; Etim. II 61-68 (to Lat arvum); LUKA HD XXIV 47-51.

ape m ‘elder brother; dad’. A typical Lallnanze. 0 JOKL LKUBA 39 n.1 (from Hung apa ‘father’); cABEJ Etim. II 56 (to apeb ‘term of respect for elder brother’ borrowed from Turkish).

aq adj., adv. ‘so, such’. Goes back to PA libr *akja opposed to kaq ‘so’ < PA libr *akka in the same way as Slav *ako ‘as, if’ is opposed to *aku ‘how’ (MEYER Wb. 7). Hence, the analysis of these forms as compounds beginning with pronominal *a- and *ka- (as in ai vs. ky) and another stem or a suffix *-kja (< cABEJ St. I 36-37). 0 PEDERSEN Pron. 315 (to Gk av ‘again’); TRUBACEV ESSIA I 64-65; cABEJ Etim. II 58-59; HAMP Numerals 836 (<q identical with OPrus qui); DEMIRAJ AE 80.

are f, pl. ara ‘field’. From PA libr *ara etymologically connected with Lat ara id. (GATERS KZ LXXXI 108-109) and, probably, with Hitt orba- ‘border, area’, Lyd aara- ‘farmstead, land’, Mess aran (HAMP KZ LXXV 237-238). 0 CAMARA I 96 (to Gk iipoupa ‘tilled land’); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 3 (from Lat area ‘ground, space, thresh-
argjand m 'silver'. Borrowed from Lat argentum id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 15). 0 CAMARDA 155 (unspecified comparison with Lat argentum); MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1052; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 237; MANN Language XVII 22; HAMP St. Whatmough 77; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; HAARMANN 111; cABEJ Etim. II 75-76; LANDI Lat. 54, 79, 116.

ari m, pl. arinj 'bear'. From PAib *arina (JOKL LKUBA 310) derived from *ara > (Alb ar (BOGDANI). The feminine froms are arushe and areshe. A tabooistic transformation of IE *rkso- *rkto- id.: Hitt bartag-

ing-floor'); MEYER Wb. 14 (from Lat area or from arvum 'plowed land' but -rv- would be rendered as -rr-); MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1041, 1048 (from Lat area); FRAENKL 518; cABEJ St. I 39 (follows GATTERS), cABEJ Etim. II 71-72; HAARMANN 111 (from Lat area); POLAK Orbis XVI 128 (to Georg are 'field'); OLBERG Festschr. Pisani 688-689 (to Gk dcyptic 'field', land); HAMP St. Whatmough 77, RRL XXI 51 (same as OLBERG, reconstructions are *ager in view of the dialectal long a: in the alnaut); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 149; HULD 38; TISCHLER 1/1 55-56; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 44 (adds Arm as 'awl' plow'); KARULIS LEV I 76; DEMIRAI AE 80-81.

areze an& f, pl. areza anza 'wasp'. Continues PAib *auna derived from IE *au(a)- 'to weave' similarly to Lith vapsa. Slav *osa and the like based on IE *nebh- 'to weave'. 0 MEYER Wb. 14 (borrowing from Turk ar 'bee' with a suffix -ez - but how to explain the rhotacism in Tosc?), Alb. St. V 68; BARIC ARSt. I 83-84 (reconstructs *akna compared with Lat acciles 'sting'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 70; cABEJ St. 40-41 (agrees with BARD); cABEJ Etim. II 87-88 (from *ak- 'sharp').

areze f, pl. areza 'nape'. Note a more phonetically conservative variant areze. Another derivative of the same stem is represented by aril. 'upper jugular vertebra'. Both words are based on arre in its metaphorical sense of a round protuberance (CAMARDA I 181; MEYER Wb. 7). 0 cABEJ St. I 41, Etim. II 90.

arses m 'crude raft supported by skin bladders, crude bridge of crossbars, harrow'. From PAib *argusa related to Skt argala- 'bolt', OE reced 'building, house'. 0 POKORNY I 65; cABEJ St. I 39 (comparison with IE *uerge- 'to work, to do').

ark m, pl. arge 'bow'. Borrowed from Lat arcus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 3; MEYER Wb. 15). 0 MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; HAARMANN 111; LANDI Lat. 79, 148-149.

arks f, pl. arka 'chest, box, coffin'. Borrowed from Lat arca id. (CAMARDA I 186; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 3; MEYER Wb. 15). 0 MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundrifi I 1042; Iola. LKUBA 126; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 72; HAARMANN 111; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; cABEJ Etim. II 78-79; LANDI Lat. 175.

arms f, pl. arms 'weapon'. Borrowed from Lat arma id. (GILFERDING Onm. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 3; MEYER Wb. 15). 0 MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundrifi I 1042; GILFERDING Onm. 25 (derived from arms); MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 111; cABEJ Etim. II 81; LANDI Lat. 79.

armiak anemik m, p1. armiq anemiq 'enemy'. Borrowed from Lat inimicus id. (CAMARDA I 38; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 33; MEYER Wb. 15). 0 GILFERDING Onm. 25 (derived from arms); MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundrifi 3 I 1044; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 131; JANSON Unt. 49; cABEJ Etim. II 81.

arnoj aor. arnova 'to mend, to repair'. Note a more conservative form arnoj as well as a back formation acne 'patch'. The source is Lat renovare 'to renew' (MEYER Wb. 16). 0 CAMARDA I 140 (to Gk cipapiosco 'to produce, to make'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 73; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. I 40 (to harr 'to weed'), Etim. II 83-84; HAARMANN 145; MANN Comp. 34-35 (related to Gmc *armiz 'arm').
argite f. pl. arrita 'rod (for basket weaving)'. Borrowed from Slav *orkyta 'broom (plant), kind of willow' (cf. in particular SCr rakita, Bulg rakita) in its form preceding the metathesis in the *TorT- group (cABEJ Etim. II 85). 0 SVANE 128.

arsye f. pl. arsye 'reason, understanding'. From Lat rationem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54; MEYER Wb. 14). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß II 1051; JOXl. Stud. 10; OREL FLH VIII 1-2 37; MIHAESCU RESEEV IV/1-2 24; cABEJ Etim. II 85-86; HAARMANN 145.

arc m. pl. arca 'cricket'. Derived from ar 'bear', cf. ari. For the semantic development cf. Russ medvedka 'cricket' based on medved'bear'. 0 cABEJ St. I 41 (identifies ar with harc 'uncastrated pig' and arrc 'thorny bush'), Etim. II 89.

arc m. pl. arca 'kind of thorny bush, Rhamnus'. Derived from arre. 0 cABEJ St. 141 (identifies arrc with harc 'uncastrated pig'), Etim. II 89.

arre f. pl. arra, arre 'walnut-tree, walnut'. The rare Geg variant harre is secondary. From PAAlb *arwa, a singularize pl. neut. etymologically identical with Gk Cippa ia 'Ippeoerith laiura, Hes. (MEYER Wb. 17). Further links, including that with Gk icapuov 'nut' (CAMARDA I 69), are dubious. 0 JOKL Festschr. Kretschner 83 (reconstructs *arrn-d); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 71; PISANI Saggi 127; FRISK I 157; CHANTRAINE 118; PoLAK Zffialk 87 (to Basque hurr 'small nut'); ABU Etim. II 89-90; DEMIRAJ AE 82.

arrij aor. arriva, arrita, arrijta 'to come, to arrive'. Borrowed from Rom *arrivare id. (MEYER Wb. 17). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß II 1040 (from Ital arrivare); HAMP Laryngeals 137 (to rri); cABEJ Etim. II 91.

as adv. 'neither, nor, not (even)'. Compound of a and s (CAMARDA I 312). 0 BOPP 497 (treats a- as a privative particle); MEYER Wb. 17 (mismatched explanation of a <Lat aut); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 322 (to Arm TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 73; CIMOCHEWSKI LP IV 204 (follows PEDERSEN); BORGEAUD RRL XVIII 529 (to Gk oitE)); cABEJ St. 42, Etim. II 92-93 (agrees with CAMARDA I 312).

ashke f. pl. ashka 'wood splinter'. From PAAlb *a(k)ska, a derivative of IE *aks- 'axis': Skt dksa-, Gk Lat axis and the like (OREL Festschr. Shevoroschkin 258). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34 (from Neapol aschia for aschia 'splinter'); MEYER Wb. 17 (borrowed from Rom *ascla); JOKL LKUBA 104-105 (supports MEYER); FRISK I 116; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 114 (suffix -ke); MIHAESCU RESEEV IV/1-2 12; HAARMANN 111; cABEJ Etim. II 100; LANDI Lat. 79, 110.

asht adj. 'hard, sharp, rough'. Borrowed from Lat asper 'rough, uneven' (CAMARDA I 86; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34; MEYER Wb. 19). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß II 1042, 1053; MIHAESCU RESEEV IV/1-2 12; HAARMANN 111; cABEJ Etim. II 100-101; LANDI Lat. 79, 136.

ashper adj. 'a derivative of Argite and Atje'. From PAAlb *anta or *agta further connected with IE *ost(i)- 'bone': Hitt hatai, Skt dsthi, Gk Ocr the like (XYLANDER 298; BOPP 461); GIUFERDING Otn. 22; CAMARDA I 36; MEYER Wb. 19). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß II 1042, 1053; MIHAESCU RESEEV IV/1-2 12; HAARMANN 111; cABEJ Etim. II 101; LANDI Etim. II 101; KLINGENSCHMITT apud DEMIRAJ (reconstructs *ostn); DEMIRAJ AE 82-83.

ashru adv. 'so, thus'. As opposed to keshtu (CAMARDA I 102), ashtu consists of the pronominal particle a in the form of locative in -sh < *st and of the adverb tu identical with Skt tu 'but' (VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 5-6). 0 MEYER Wb. 19 (compares ashtu with tashti), Alb. St. I 45, IV 50; BARK AArbSt 1199-200 (-shtu from IE *so-to-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 73-74; cABEJ St. 1 42-43 (compares tu with tuke), Etim. II 101-103.

ate m. pl. eter aten, eten 'father'. From PAAlb *ata further connected with Hitt atta- id., Lat atta id., Slav otatcb id. and similar Lallworter (MEYER Wb. 20; HAMP Laryngeals 136). In Albanian, the replacement of the original *pater- with *ata may be related to another shift affecting *mater > 'toter. 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 99; PEDERSEN Festskr. Thomsen 247; JOKL LKUBA 38-39; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 111; ERNOUT-MEILLET 54; POCKORNY 171; VASMER III 170; TISCHLER L/1 92-93; HULD 39; KLINGENSCHMITT Lldg. 102-103; DEMIRAJ AE 83.

atje adv. 'here'. Compound of a- (as in ai) and -tje (MEYER Wb. 20, Alb.
aty adv. 'there'. A compound of a and ty < *tu with a lengthening, etymologically close to -tu of ashtu. 0 MEYER Wb. 20 (-ty connected with the pronominal stem *to-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 73 (follows MEYER); cABEJ Etim. II 109.

athet adj. 'harsh, sour, rancid'. From PAIb *ats-eta etymologically related to IE *ak- 'sharp', with some derivatives developing the meaning 'sour' as Lat acidus (MEYER Wb. 2, Alb. St. III 13). 0 CAMARDA 1161 (compares athet with uhullul); MEYER Gr. Gr. 99; PEDERSEN KZ XXXV 332; JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 89, LKUBA 49; OREL Emogenez 110-114 (athet as a source of Slav *ocbt7, 'vinegar'); cABEJ Etim. II 109-110; MANN Comp. 12 (identical with Gk κλαίαν 'ray of light'); KORTLANDT Arm.-IE 44; DEMIRAJ AE 85-84.

avdos m 'chaffinch'. Identical with avdos 'ice-floe' (see aver), for the semantic development cf. hors. 0 POKORYN 186; cABEJ Etim. II 110 (related to bors); DEMIRAJ AE 84-85 (compound of two elements: a- related to Lat avis 'bird' and dose).

aver f, pl. avra 'ice-floe'. Cf. also avdos id. Probably, connected with IE *auer-, *clued- 'to make wet'. 0 POKORYN I 78-79; cABEJ St. I 45 (to varre), Etim. II 112-113 (avdos derived from bore); LUKA HD XXIV 60-61.

avull m, pl. avuj 'steam, vapor'. From PAIb *abula continuing an earlier *obhu(ə)-/o- (HAMP RRL XX 499-500: reconstructs *Ohio- but erroneously compares it with Skt abhrd- 'cloud' with a definite *-r > -r.). Thus, *abula is close to OHG nehul 'fog', OS nifol < Gmc *nubula < *nebelo. Etymologically, belongs to IE *nebh- 'wet, water; fog, cloud'. As to -v-, it reflects the unfinished process of spirantization and loss of intervocalic voiced stops: the expected change of -v- to zero did not occur as it preceded a back rounded vowel. Rum abur 'fog' was borrowed from Proto-Albanian. 0 CAMARDA I 57 (to Gk δαλλά 'tempest'); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 69 (from Lat vapor id.); MEYER Wb. 21 (comparison with Skt abhrd- 'cloud'; ultimately, to *nebh-), Alb. St. III 36, 81; JOHANSON IF IV 139; JOKL LKUBA 270-271 (particle a- and -vul/ connected with vale); WEIGAND BA III 210 (of Thracian origin); HASDEU EMR I 106; PASCU RE 21 (reconstructs Rom *vapulus); PuScARiu EWR I; BARIC ARSI 107-108, Lingv. stud. 39 (avul < *o-gl- compared with Germ Qualm 'fumes, smoke'); LA PIANA Studi 99; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 14 (comparing with Messap atathulas 'sirocco'); PISANI REIE IV 17 (from Rom *nebla, a variant of Lat nebula 'mist, fog'); ZALIZ'AK Etiologija 1964 175; PETROVICI CL X 357-358 (to Lat Boreas 'North wind'); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 335; ROSETTI ILR I 271; cABEJ St. I 45-46 (follows JoKL); HAMP St. Whatmough 80-81 (same as SCHMIDT), 2A XXIX 90; OREL ZBalk XXIII 144; HUDL 39-40; MANN Comp. 46 (follows CAMARDA); cABEJ Etim. II 116-117; DEMIRAJ AE 85 (to afft and afsh).

**B**

babe f 'old woman'. Borrowed from Slav *baba 'woman' (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 15). 0 SELigt'EV Slay. naselenie 183; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 111-112; cABEJ Etim. II 120; SVANE 189.

bac m, pl. baca 'elder brother, uncle'. From PAIb *batja, a Lallwort similar and, perhaps, related to Slav *hat'a *batja 'elder brother, father' (OREL Subst. 4). The Albanian word is the source of Rum baci 'chief shepherd, cheese-maker', Megleno-Rum baci id. from where Slavic and Hungarian words for 'shepherd' were borrowed (MEYER Wb. 29). 0 MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 15; BARK ARSI 2-3 (from *bar-e, to bah); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 112; POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 335; ROSETTI ILR I 272; TRUBAT'EV Term. rodstva 21, 195-196, ESSJa I 163-164; cABEJ Etim. II 122-124; SVANE 188.

bader f, pl. badra 'narcissus, daffodil'. More phonetically advanced variants are badher and, especially, bather (HAHN). The word is identical with Skt bhdsra 'bellows', further based on *bhes- 'to blow'. Alb *d(e)r- goes back to IE *-str- as in thader (OREL Fort. 78-79). 0 MEYER Wb. 22 (borrowed from Turk badruk 'basin'; cABEJ St. I 46-47 (with a metathesis, from bardhe), Etim. II 124-125; MURATI Probleme 63-66 (same as cABEJ).

bagem m 'oil for anointment'. Borrowed from Gk13Comolta 'baptism' (MAHASECU RESEE IV/3-4 350; cABEJ St. I 48, Etim. II 128). For the phonetic development of the inlaut cf. pagezoj.
bageti bakti f. pl. 'domestic animal, (head of) cattle'. Based on an unattested adjective borrowed from Slav *bogateh 'rich' (SELISiEv Slav. nasele nitien 165) or going back to the otherwise unregistered Slav *bogatije 'richness' (OREL ZjSlaw XXX/6 912, Etimologija 1983 137-138). O Mt 20 (to Skt pasi- 'cattle'); MEYER Wb. 22 (compares with OFr bague 'bundle' and the like); JOKL Studien 5-6 (links bageti with Skt bhaga- 'prosperity, happiness', Slav *mbohje 'property, cattle'). Slavia XIII 310; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 77, Stratificazione 147; HOLUB-KOPECNÝ 261 (to OHG packe 'pack' and the like); SKOK i 179; cABEJ St. I 48, Etim. II 129-130.

babe f.pl. bahe 'sling'. A singularized plural based on a more archaic form bahe < PAlb *baja etymologically close to Slav *bojh 'fight'. Both forms are further related to IE *bhej- 'to strike, to beat' (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 45). O MEYER Wb. 22-23 (to ON baugr 'ring', IE *bheugh- 'to bend'), Alb. St. III 35; cABEJ St. I 47 (compares with GMC *bautan 'to beat', Latfustis 'knobbed stick, cudgel'). Etim. II 126-127; POKORYNI 117-118.

bajge f. pl. bajga 'dung'. A more archaic form is baleg(e), bake. The word is also attested in a metathesized form bagel. Goes back to PAlb *bolo' probably related to Gki3OXIFIcor 'cow dung' if the latter is based on *bole- (WTIR AABrSt II 370). It is the source of Rum balegd id. 0 MEYER Wb. 23, IF VI 116 (from NItal bagola, bagula); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 77 (from SCr balega id.); LA PIANA Studi 177; CAPIDAN DRII 467-470 (borrowed from substratum); BART (IF 297-298 (reconstructs *balno-e'd, cf. Slav *govno 'dung' < IE *eou-'cattle'), AABrSt II 80-81, Hymje 22; IL'INSKIJ FV 183-185 (baige borrowed from Slavic); HASDEU EMR III 124; POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 335; ROSETTI IIR I 272; MOUTSOS ZjBalk X/2 68-72 (from NGk y(x)6(aXa < Lat caballus 'horse (dung)'); ROHR Zj3alk XVII/1 80; cABEJ St. I 49 (agrees with CKTIR), Etim. II 132-133; DEMIRAJ AE 86-87.

bajza f. pl. bajža 'coot, kind of water-fowl'. The same word is attested as bake and may be interpreted as a derivative of *bal- 'white' (DoDBIBA St. Leks. 256). 0 CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 125; cABEJ St. I 50, Etim. II 134-135 (to Lat fulica).

bakull adj. 'robust, vigorous'. Derived from bake 'belly', a variant of
balle m/n.pl. bane 'forehead'. Singularized pl. neut. *bald related to Skt bhala- id., OPrus balu id. (GILFREDER OTM. 20; MEYER Wb. 24, Alb. St. 1111 33). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 544; JOKL ZONF X 194, Sprache IX 128; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 78, Stratificazione 86; MANN Language XXVI 380 (reconstructs an i-stem); MAYRHOFER II 496-497; HAMP St. Whatmough 77; POKORNY I 118-119; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 144; cABEJ St. I 53, Etim. II 148-150; HULD 40; DEMIRAJ AE 88-89.

bullunge f.pl. ballunga 'bump, swelling'. With a secondary assimilation of vowels, also bullunge. A derivative in -unge based on balle. 0 MEYER Wb. 53 (borrowed from Rom *bulluca and related to bule and/or to melle); SCHMIDT KZ L 236 (to bule < *bhulnde in connection with Gk yalov 'leaf'); BART (AARBSt. 1144-145 (follows MEYER’s comparison with melle); cABEJ St. I 82 (agrees with BARK).

bane f.pl. bana 'dwelling'. From PA1b *banti, a nti-derivative of bej 'to make, to do' (for semantic parallels see cABEJ I 52). 0 JOKL-Studien 6-8 (from IE *bhouono-, cf. Skt bhavana- 'dwelling, home' despite the irregularity of Tosk -n- < *-n-); MANN Language XXVI 382; cABEJ 51-52 (explains bane as a Geg participle of bej identical with Tosk bere but bane is well attested in both dialects of Albanian), Etim. II 151-153; MAYRHOFER II 485-486; OREL SBJa Leksikol. 148 (explains bane as a phonetic variant of adv. mbane 'near, nearby'); DEMIRAJ AE 89.

banja f.pl. banja 'bath'. Borrowed from Slav *banja id.: OCS banja, Bulg ban'a, Scr banja and the like (Mitciosicu Slav. Elemente 15; MEYER Wb. 24; WEIGAND 4). 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 4; (from Latin); HELBIG 90 (from Italian); cABEJ Etim. II 155 (from Rom *banea or Ital bagno).

bar m.pl. barera harena 'grass'. From PA1b *bara etymologically related to Lat far 'sort of grain, spelt' < *hars-, ON barn 'spelt' and the like (CAMARDA 1336; MEYER Wb. 26, Alb. St. III 71). 0 POT T KZ VI 321 (to Lat herba id.); MEYER Alb. St. III 33 (to Gk (p)OPOc 'agricultural' yield'); KRETSCHMER Glotta III 338-339, VI 96 (to Gk TOptettaicov 'drug, healing remedy'); JOKL Vox Rom. VIII 192 (Alpine Romance parallels); BARK ARSt. I 30 (to NPers bar 'fruit'); MANN Language XVII 16; CHANTRAINE 1179; HAMP ZfceltPh XXXIX 90 (close to KRETSCHMER); cABEJ St. I 54 (agrees with KRETSCHMER), Etim. II 156-158; DEMIRAJ AE 89-90 (from IE *bheu- ‘to grow’).

bardhe adj. 'white'. From PA1b *bardza continuing *bhorago-, a derivative of IE *bherag- 'to shine; white', cf. Skt bhrjate 'he shines, beams, glitters', Goth birhts 'light, shining' and also the word for 'birch': Lith berzas, Slav *berza (MEYER Wb. 29, Alb. St. III 17, 33, 72). PA1b *bardza is particularly close to Skt bharga- 'shining' with an irregular development of *-g-. The Albanian word is the source of Rum barza 'stork'. 0 HASDEU EMR III 216; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 79; LA PIANA Studi I 41; FRAENKEL 40-41; MAYRHOFER II 479-480, 529-530; POKORNY I 139-140; KLEPIKOVA SP7 68-69; GILFREDER I 1st. limb. rom. II 97 (Slavic *bara, *bara); cf. DEMIRAJ AE 86 (borz, pl. borze); cf. KRETSCHMER; cABEJ St. I 82 (agrees with KRETSCHMER), Etim. II 158-159; DEMIRAJ AE 89-90 (from IE *bheu- ‘to grow’).

bales apr. barita 'to go for a walk, to stroll'. From PA1b *bar-ajta derived from *bar 'shepherd' preserved in bari (WEIGAND Balkan-Archiv 1 252-253). 0 JOKL Die Sprache IX 144 (to mhaj); cABEJ Etim. II 164 (denominative of bar 'grass').

bari m.pl. barinj 'shepherd'. Based on an unattested *bar < PA1b *bara (the derivation is similar to that of ari, njeri, cf. DEMIRAJ AE 91) related to OHG bari 'free man'. As to (A)berruo 'shepherd' (BUZUKU, BUDI), it is not connected with bari and should be rather analyzed as a loanword from Lat bartrem 'simpleton'. 0 CAMARDA I 341 (mistaken translation of bari as 'bestiame'; comparison with Gk (3aptxot -OcpEc, Hes.); MEYER Alb. St. I 69, Wb. 27, 33 (to berr); JOKL Melanges Pedersen 156 (follows MEYER); WEIGAND Balkan-Archiv I 252-253 (comparis bail with bares 'to go for a walk, to stroll'); TAGLI- AVINI Stratificazione 147; CIMOCHOWSKI LP IV 191 (to bar); HAMP
**Bark — Barre**

*ZfceltPh* XXXIX 212 (same as CtmocfLOWsKI); cABEJ St. I 55-56 (suggests an etymological link to *bie, mbar*), 64 (compares *bari* with *beruo*), *Etim.* II 165-167; DEMIRAJ AE 92 (both *bari* and *beruo* borrowed from Lat *barn*; *baranis*).

**bark** m.pl. *barr* 'belly, womb, abdomen'. From PAIb *baru* identical with 13ap(D)ica *ai* Soiov map& Toapravivot; (DURANTE Ric. Ling. III 158; KRAHE Spr. *Illyr.* 41) and, further, continuing *bhor-uko-*; a derivative of IE *bher-* 'to carry' (MEYER Wb. 27). The loss of the inlaut -u- points to the stress on the first syllable in PAIb *bicruka*, cf. *baruke* < *barkika*. 0 CAMARDA I 58 (correctly compares *bark* and *barre*); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 327 (follows MEYER), BB XX 238, Pron. 344 (to Gk *pipvpyr*); WIEDEMANN *BB* XXVIII 231 (to LatfasciO 'to cram, to stuff'); BARIC ARšt. I 22: TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 79, Stratificazione 86; MANN Language XVII 7 (comparison with W *brych* 'afterbirth', W *bru* 'belly'); FRISK I 221; CAMAJ 29, 114 (accepts MEYER'S view); OREL ZbBalk XXIII 145; cABEJ St. I 56-57. *Etim.* II 167-169; HUED 41; DEMIRAJ AE 92.

**barke** f.pl. *harka* 'boat'. Borrowed from Lat *barca* id. (MIKLosicti Rom. Elemente 5; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. *Grundrifi* 2 I 1042); LANDI Lat. 93.

**barme** f 'bast'. A parallel form is masculine *barm*. From PAIb *bardzma* < *bardzma* derived from *bardza > bardhe* 'white', with a typical semantic pattern for the nomination of bark and bast (CABE* St.* I 57, *Etim.* II 170), cf. Slav *lyko* 'bast' from IE *leuk-* 'to shine; shining, white'. 0 MANN Language XVII 19 (to Gk *Topi*); TRUBACEV Rem. term. 164-166; OREL Linguistica XXVI 172; DEMIRAJ AE 90.

**baruke** f 'fleece'. From PAIb *baruka* derived from *barwa > berr* 'sheep, goat' (OREL Linguistica XXVI 172-173). 0 DEMIRAJ AE 92 (to *barre*).

**barre** f.pl. *barre* 'load, burden'. From PAIb *tiara* further related to *bie and mbar* (Boil.: 471; MEYER Wb. 28, Alb. St. III 73) and particularly close to Gk *yopO* 'load' (CAEBEJ *Etim.* II 174). 0 GILFEDING Om. 21; BUGGE KZ XXXII 4; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 78-79; PISANI Saggi 103, 121; BARIC Lingv. stud. 34 (stresses the similarity with Gk *pipvi* 'dowry'); MANN Language XVII 19; FRISK II 1003-1005; POKORNY I 128-132; HAMP *ZfceltPh* XXXIX 210 (from *bhorna*); cABEJ St. I 57; MANN Comp. 94 (from IE *bhorna*); HUED 41; DEMIRAJ AE 92-93 (agrees with CABEJ).

**barre** f.pl. *barre* 'fetus'. From PAIb *barna*, a singularized plural cognate with Gmc *barnan* 'child'. The word must be strictly differentiated from *barre* 'load, burden'. 0 ZALIZN'AK Etimologiia 139; CABE),* Etim.* II 173-174.

**bashkid** f 'fleece'. From PAIb *bar(u)Ra* etymologically connected with *baru* id. and derived from *berr* 'sheep, goat' (OREL Linguistica XXVI 172-173). For a similar semantic development cf. Skt *ajina* 'skin; hide' < *ajci- 'goat'. The Albanian word was borrowed to Rum *basal* id. 0 BARKHOLMHAIF IF IX 252 (to Av *varasa- 'hair'); MEYER Wb. 28 (from *vars-ke* connected with Cyren 13a66sipoc 'fox'); JOKE, *LKUBA* 170; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 3236; ROSETRI IL R I 273; RESTELLI RIL XCI 467 (to Germ *Burste*); OLBERG Festschr. Bonfante 566; MANN Language XVII 13, Comp. 67 (identical with *bashke* 'together'; was borrowed from Thracian or ancient Macedonian); VRACIU LB VIII 20 (from sub-stratum); CABO I 58 (to Gk *pipao*; 'piece, part' and its cognates), *Etim.* II 178-180; DEMIRAJ AE 93 (identical with *bashke* 'together').

**bashke** adv. 'together'. Goes back to PAIb *hakska* related to *Latfascis* 'bundle', *fascia* 'band, bandage' (MEYER Alb. St. IV 80, IF VI 106). 0 GILFEDING Om. 21 (to Skt *pasced- 'back, posterior'); BARB ARšt. I 95, AARšt. II 215 (follows MEYER); PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 177; JOKE, *LKUBA* 170 (to Skt *badhate*); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 80 (agrees with JOKE); MANN Language XVII 13; WALDE-HOFMANN I 459-460; OREL Sprache XXXI 282; CABEJ I 58-59 (follows MEYER), *Etim.* II 180-181; DEMIRAJ AE 93-94.

**bati** aor. *bati* 'to press together'. Borrowed from Slav *batiti* 'to beat', presently preserved in South Slavic only as SCi *batiti* 'to rebound, to jump away'.

**bathe** f.pl. *bathe* 'broad bean'. Continues PAIb *batsa* < IE *bha* also preserved in Gk coccicij 'dish of lentils', 'Kock *lentii*' (MEYER Wb. 22, Alb. St. III 13, 33). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 80; MANN Language XXVI 380; PISANI Saggi 118; JUCQUOIS Museon LXXVIII 445; POKORNY I 106; FRISK II 985; CHANTRAINE 1173, 1180;
belbe f 'wool cover'. Borrowed from Slav *belica 'white object' (CABEJ Etim. II 195).

beng m, pl. bengje, benge 'oriole, finch'. Borrowed from one of the continuants of (West) Gmc *finkan 'finch', cf. especially Bavarian pienk (MEYER Wb. 32). 0 HAHN 13 (to zbehem); CABEJ Etim. II 198 (agrees with MEYER).

berm 'bow, arrow, spear'. From PAIb *bora, derivative of bie < *bera 'to strike, to fall' (JOKL LKUBA 244). 0 CABEJ I 61, Etim. II 199-200 (to Gk (pdpog 'plow'); OREL Z/Balk XX11111 67; DEMIRAJ AE 95 (to bri).

beronje f, pl. beronja 'barren woman; holly; kind of serpent'. Another phonetic variant is buronje. A derivative with a feminine suffix -onje of an unattested *her < PAIb *bara 'naked, barren', borrowed from Gmc *banz; OHG bar 'bare', ON berr id. (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 258). 0 MEYER Wb. 33 (comparison with berr and Slav *baran 'ram'); BUGLE BB XVHI 174 (from Romance, cf. OFr baraigne 'barren'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 147; CABEJ Etim. II 201-202; DEMIRAJ AE 95 (derived, as two separate words for 'barren woman' and 'holly', from her and berr).

berr m, pl. berra 'sheep, goat'. From PAIb *harwa etymologically connected with ON borg 'hog', OHG barug, baruh id., Slav *born 'boar' (OREL Linguistica XXVI 172). Note a diminutive berk 'goat' only in era berk 'stench of a goat' (CABEJ Etim. II 201). 0 STIER KZ XI 208 (to Gk (3Ocpixot • (Ipvec, Hes.); MEYER Wb. 33 (an Alpine Wanderwort); JOKL LKUBA 242 (from an interjection used to address the sheep); HASDEU EMR III 637; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 253 (to Engad bar and other Alpine words); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 81, Stratificazione 132-133; HUBSCHMIDD Vox Romanica XIV 195; TRAUTMANN 27 (*bhoru- as an areal word for 'sheep and goats'); POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 3237; ROSETTI I/LR I 273 (to Rum bfr, cry with which the sheep-
barsi f, pl. ber,i 'husks of grapes, mare'. Borrowed from Rom *bratea reflecting Thracian ppirEa. O MEYER Wb. 34 (from Lat brrsa); BROCH IF XL 241-244 (from 'Illyrian', cf. Thr 13pircov 'beer'); HAARMAN 113; cABEJ Etim. II 212 (reconstructs *bris-); DEMIRAJ AE 98 (borrowed from Thracian).

(G) bershe m 'juniper'. Continues *eburusa, a form somehow connected with Oh ihar id., Gaulish ebur- (JOKL Festschr. Rozwadowski I 235-237). O BERTOLD WaS XI 155 (follows JOKL); cABEJ Etim. II 212-213; DEMIRAJ AE 98-99 (critical of the Celtic parallels).

bertas aor. brica 'to shout, to cry'. Borrowed from Slav *lybrvati *lybrviti 'to bubble', cf. Bulg brbv'a. O CAMARDA I 68 (compares bertas with Gk Ppux&[tau] 'to bellow'); MEYER Wb. 470 (to verras), Alb. St. III 38; MACHEK LP V 59-60 (follows CAMARDA); TRUBAeEV ESSJa III 132; cABEJ St. I 63 (to Latv brekt 'to cry', Olr bressim id.), Etim. II 213.

berthame f, pl. berthama 'fruit stone'. A compound consisting of berth < birth (with a vocalic shift in the unstressed position) and ame; thus, berth-ame is something like 'mother of the fruit'. Its synonym, berthokel is to be analyzed as a formation with two suffixes -ok and -CI of the same root. O MEYER Wb. 34 (from Rom *petramen derived from petra 'stone'); BARD ARSt. I 30 (divides berthame into be, and that(lme, the latter to be compared with thelb); cABEJ St. I 63-64 (a derivative of bathe > *barthe), Etim. II 213-214; MURATI Probleme 66-67 (root her-).

berrak8 f, pl. berraka 'muddy pool, pond, swamp'. Derivative of biro. Note a similar change of -r- > -rr- in berryl. O MEYER Wb. 33 (to Slav *baru 'pool, rivulet'; JOKE Realex. Vorgesch. I 84-87 (identifies the root of berrake with the ancient Balkan stem bar- in river-names); MLADE- NOV IORlAS XVI/I 228-230 (to Skt barbardi-); cABEJ St. I 64 (to 3pliyoc • Hes.), Etim. II 215-217_.

bdrylm, pl. berryla, berryle 'elbow, forearm'. Other variants reflect an original -ii in the auslaut. From PAlb *barei u(e)na 'turn of the bow' > 'elbow' (for the first element - cABEJ I 65, Etim. II 217-219). Thus, the structure of the word is close to that of Gmc *alinobogon 'elbow': OHG elinbogo, ON olnbogi and the like (OREL ZfBalk
XXIII/I 67). The first component (in gen.-dat. sg.) is identical with *ber 'bow'. The second appears, in different accentual conditions, as *-iwi- > -i-, cf. gryke. 0 MEYER Wb. 49 (from Rom *brachi ale); BARD AArbSt I 159 (from Lat brachialius); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 89; LA PIANA St. Varia 5 (to bri, brinje).

bie m. pl. hica 'piglet'. Onomatopoeia (cABEJ Etim. II 222-223) similar to that in E pig. 0 MEYER Alb. St. I 39 (from SCr Wb. 38 (adduces, with doubt, Germ Betze 'young castrated boar'); DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 13 (borrowed from SCr bica 'dwarf'); SVANE 138 (from Slavic).

bie aor. pruva, prura pruna 'to bring'. From PAlb *berja continuing IE *bher- 'to bring, to carry': Skt hhdrati, Gk (p4co and the like (BoPP 471-472, 491; MEYER Wb. 35, Alb. St. III 33, 73). The aorist (in its more archaic form pruva) appears to go back to PAlb *prowa < *prum, a form based on IE *per- 'to lead': Skt plpariti 'to bring over', Gk itEipo) 'to penetrate' and the like (BOPP 481, MEYER Wb. 35). 0 PEDESEN Kelt. Gr. II 475; BRUGMANN 117, 150; JoKL Stud. 82-83; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 187, 230; PISANI Saggi 116; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 63, 71 (derives the participle prura from *p-runa-f); FRISK II 491-492, 1003-1004; CHANTRAINE 1191; POKORYN I 130-131; MAYRHOFER II 284, 473-476; HAMP BSL LXVI 229-237; HULD 43 (reconstructs *bherfO); cABEJ Etim. II 225; DEMIRAJ AE 99-100, 334.

bie aor. rashe 'to fall, to hit, to strike, to beat'. From PAlb *be(r)ja derived from IE *bher- 'to strike': Lat feria id., OHG herjan id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 35, Alb. St. III 33, 73). As to rashe, it goes back to PAlb *raukt, a signmatic aorist of IE *reu- 'to tear': Skt rdvate 'to smash', Lat ruvi 'to tear, to dig out' and the like (JoKL IF XLIII 49-50). 0 BOPP 477; CAMARDA I 240 (rashe related to Gk Isocesco.) 'to strike, to dash'; MEYER BB VIII 183, 189 (connected with IE *behi- 'to strike, to beat'); Wb. 35 (rashe compared with Slav *raziti 'strike') 0 PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 111; BARD 177 (rashe < *e-nnd-s-om to Gk 'to bring', Slav *nesti 'to carry'); JOKL IF XXXVI 103-105, LKUBA 166; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 240; LA PIANA Varia 20; WALDE-HOFMANN I 481-482; MAYRHOFER III 63; VASMER III 452; CAMAJ 29 (reconstructs *bhorefO); HAMP Anc. IE 115, Zf. et. Phil. XXXIX 210-211; cABEJ St. II 69 (follows JoKL), Etim. II 224-225; OREL Sprache XXXI 280, FLH VIII/I-2 47 (follows MEYER BB VIII 183); HULD 43-44; KODDERITZSCH Festschr. Mac Eoin 66; KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 97 (to ON rasa 'to overthrow'); DEMIRAJ Koll. Idg. Ges. 72, AE 100, 343-344.

big f, pl. 'forked stick, branch; double-crested mountain'. A metaphoric usage of the borrowed Lat biga 'pair of animals; team for plowing'. 0 MEYER Wb. 35 (compares biga with Romance words for 'beam'); BARLI AArbSt I/1-2 141 (< *bhi-ghd to Goth bai 'both', structurally similar to *daugha); OREL Antic. balk. III 37-39 (from PAlb *dweiga related to Slav *dvigh 'branch'); cABEJ Etim. II 228.

bie f, pl. bija 'daughter'. In South Tosk and Italo-Albanian there exists another archaic form - bile. From PAlb (JOKL IF XXXVIII 109) derived from *bira > bir (CAMARDA I 79). The phonetic development of *-rj- > -j- (PEDESEN XXXIII 541) is in this case confirmed by the paradigm bir pl. bij. 0 STIER KZ VI 148 (to Messap bila 'daughter'); MEYER Wb. 37 (feminine of bir), Alb. St. III 33; JOKL LKUBA 194; OLBERG Beitr. Idg. 66; RIBEZZO Riv. Alb. I 136 (follows STIER); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 83, Stratificazione 112-113; LXVII 213-217; MANN Language XXVIII 36; DE SIMONE IF LXIII 265 (against comparison with Messap bila); HAMP St. Whatmough 78 (follows RIBEzZo), BSL LXVII 213-217 (together with Lat filia id. < *bhjyrja); HULD 44 (supports HAMP); cABEJ Etim. II 230-231; DEMIRAJ AE 101 - 102.

bilonje f 'twig, branch; pretty girl or young woman'. From PAlb *bakinja, a derivative of unattested *bala etymologically identical with Gk (nAov 'leaf'. 0 cABEJ Dint. II 233 (bilonje compared with South Slavic reflexes of Slav *bylbja 'grass'; OREL Linguistica XXVI 173 (to bile).

binit f, pl. bime 'plant'. From PAlb *buna, a singularized pl. neut., related to mbij (MEYER Wb. 36) and particularly close to Gk (piwa 'plant') (MANN Comp. 123). 0 MANN Language XXVI 387, XXVIII 37; CHANTRAINE 1235; cABEJ St. I 66 (adds bim 'piglet', bime 'young sow' that are otherwise considered to be Romance loanwords). Etim. II 234.

bind aor. binda 'to convince, to persuade'. From PAlb *binda, a nasal present based on an unattested *beida related to be (BoPP 514; CAMARDA I 59). 0 MEYER Wb. 36 (to Gth bindan 'to tie' and its cognates), Alb. St. III 29, 33; BUGGE BB XVIII 163 (follows BOPP); JOKL
ber m, pl. bi 'son'. From PA1b *bira compared with Goth baur 'son' < IE *bhero- (PEDERSEN BB XIX 295; KZ XXXIII 541), with further link to IE *bher- 'to give birth'. 0 CAMARDA I 79 (to Gk vtoS 'son'); MEYER Wb. 37 (from IE *bhfi-i-), cf. Gk (piiiXoV 'race, tribe'), Alb. St. III 33; SOLMSEN KZ XXXIV 4; WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 220; JOKL IF XXXVII 109, LKUBA 194 (to Lat filius 'son'); RIBEZZO Riv. Alb. I 136 (bir as a secondary formation based on bija); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 112-113; PISANI Saggi 226; BARic Hymje 57; HAMP BSL LXVII 213-217 follows PEDERSEN); HULD 44-45; cABEJ Etim. II 239-240; KLINGENSCHMITT Ldg. 103 (to bi); DEMIRAJ AE 102 (agrees with KLINGENSCHMITT).

bird f, pl. bira 'hole'. From PA1b *bira, a zero-grade derivative of IE *bher-: Lat fore 'to bore, to pierce', OHG boron id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 37). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 541; JOKL IF XXXVII 94; LA PIANA Studi 191; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 83; ERNOUT-MEILLET 249; WALDE-HOFMANN I 481-482; HAMP RRL XXI 51 (from IE *bhid-ra), ZfceltPh XXXIX 211 (from IE *bherHya); cABEJ Etim. II 241-242; DEMIRAJ AE 102-103 (to brej).

birko adv. 'good, fine, excellent'. Related to birq (OREL Linguistica XXVI 174). 0 MEYER Wb. 37 (compares with mire); BARD ARSt 3 (compound of *bher- as in mbare and ko- < kohe); cABEJ Etim. II 242 (derived from bir).

birq m 'heap, heap of sand, sand-dune'. In Tosk also berg. Diminutive birth 'pimple' is derived from birq. A singularizer plural of PA1b *birka formally identical with an isolated Slav *lybrıcb 'moustache, hair, trunk'. Thus, the original meaning of the Albanian word could be 'upright, vertical (heap)'. 0 CAMARDA 59 (identical with pırg 'tower' < NGk TrıpuoS id.); MEYER Wb. 98 (follows CAMARDA); TRUBAEV ESSJa III 128-129; OREL Linguistica XXVI 173-174 (to IE *bher- 'to bring', cf. Russ borona 'many, a great amount' going back to the same root according to VARBOT Praslay.170-171); cABEJ Etim. II 242.

bisched f, pl. biseda 'talk, conversation, speech'. Borrowing from Slav *beseda id., cf., in particular, South Slavic forms: OCS beseda, Bulg beseda, SCR beseda (MIKOSICH Slay. Elemente 16; MEYER Wb. 33). 0 SELICEV Slay. naselienie 143; 192; MANN Language XXVII 35; cABEJ Etim. II 243; SVANE 1220, 230.

bisk m, pl. bigs, bisqe 'branch, twig'. Borrowed from a diminutive Slav *bje'bki7, derived from *bjech 'whip' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 258). As to bisk 'ruilet', it may also belong here. 0 MEYER Wb. 37 (from NGk 3iwot 'switch, rod' borrowed from Bulg vicạ id.); cABEJ Etim. II 243-245 (borrowed from Slav *bicl, or derived from mbij); MANN Comp. 78 (to Lith bikis, blaskis 'bit, fragment' - a German [East Prussian] loanword); PAGLIARO Shejzat X 315-317; DEMIRAJ AE 101 (derived from mbij).

bister adj. 'agile, nimble, sour'. Borrowed from Slav *bystrl, 'agile, quick', cf. South Slavic forms: OCS bystrh, Bulg bismr, SCR bistar (DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 13). 0 cABEJ Etim. II 246; SVANE 150.

bisdh f, pl. bisha 'beast, wild animal'. Borrowed from Lat bestia id. (MEYER Wb. 38). 0 MIHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 112; cABEJ Etim. II 246-247; LANDI Lat. 119.

bisth f, pl. bistha, hishta, hishtna 'tail'. From PA1b *baştta, derivative of IE *bhfi- 'to grow'. The metaphor views the tail as a bodily outgrowth. 0 XYLANDER 287 (to Basque id.); CAMARDA I 58 (to Gk On1.60Ev 'back, behind'); MEYER Wb. 38; JOHANNSON IF XIV 268 (from *bhid-to-and, further, to Lat findere 'to cleave'); JOKL LKUBA 261 n. 2; OSTIR AARBST. I 127; TREIMER KZ LXV 109 (follows JOHANNSON); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIX 429; TAGLIAVINI RIEB I 165 n. 1, Dalmazia 83-84 (against JOHANNSON), Stratificazione 143; BARic Hymje 57; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 102; cABEJ St. I 67-68 (from *mb-ith-sh, to ith), Etim. II 248-250; HULD 45 (disagrees with cABEJ); DEMIRAJ AE 103 (to bij).

bishtajd f, pl. hishtaja 'pod, hull, pea, green bean'. Borrowed from Rom *pistellia > Rum pastuai 'pod, hull', cf. Lat pistare 'to pound' (CANDREA - DENSUIANU I 204). 0 cABEJ St. I 68 (to bisht), Etim. II 250.
bjerr aor. *borra* 'to lose'. Numerous phonetic variants of the anlaut are attested in dialects: *djerr, debjerr, vdjerr, dzjerr*. They seem to go back to PA1b *dd-bera* or *dd-berna* further related to *hie* 'to fall' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 325). 0 MEYER Wb. 70 (to Gk 8epw 'to skin', Slav *dbrati* 'to tear' and the like), Alb. St. III 73; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 83; LA PIANA Varia 21 (related to *djerr*); MANN Language XXVIII 33 (to Gk 90cipto 'to destroy' or Lat *fero* 'to strike'); HAMP *djerr* attested in dialects: bjerr aor. 58 (identifies 210 (to Lith *bdl*). TRUBAC'EV 167 (from *blente*). 0 POKORNY I 102; cABEJ Etim. II 253-255; DEMIRAJ AE 104 (follows HAMP).

bjeshke f, pl. *bjeshe* 'mountain pasture'. Borrowed from Rom *pastica* based on Lat *pastus* 'pasture'. Note that this word belongs to a compact group of Latin loans with *p*- rendered as *b*- 0 MEYER Wb. 58 (identifies *bjeshe* with *byshke* and connects it with Romance words for 'splitter', cf. Ital *busca*); SKOK ZfslavPhil II 396-397 (from Lat *basilica* 'church' despite the differences in meaning); JOEL LIKUBA 165-167 (from *bjesheke* as a derivative of *hie* 'to fall'); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 114; TRUBACEV Naz. 281 (against the connection with the name of the Beskidy); cABEJ St. I 68 (follows JOKL and derives the name of the Beskidy Mountains from *bjesheke*), Etim. II 255-256; OREL Antic. balk. 5 32 (from *bheug-iska*).

blad f, pl. *blana* 'heart of tree; sapwood; scar, mark, pockmark'. Borrowed from Slav *bolina*, cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg *blana* 'turf, piece of dried dung', Scr *blana* 'coopers instrument' (OREL Etimologija 1983 134-135). Closer meanings have been preserved in East Slavic: Russ *holona* 'young wood between the bark and the trunk; lump or scar on the bark'. 0 TRUBAeEV ESSJa II 175-177; cABEJ Etim. II 257; SvANE 120.

blad f, pl. *blate* 'wafer'. Borrowed from Lat *ohlata* id. (MitLosic Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER Wb. 38). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1040, 1049; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMAN 138; LANDI Lat. 87, 109, 158.

bleghur adj. *blehurd* 'pale'. From PA1b *blaid-ura* related to Slav *bledb* id., OE *blid* id. (MEYER Wb. 38). 0 PoxoRNy 1160; TRUBAeEV ESSJa II 111-112; DEMIRAJ AE 105.

blej aor. *bleva* 'to buy'. Borrowed from Rom *ablevare* 'to lift up, to relieve (from)' (MEYER Wb. 39). 0 JOKL Studien 44 (divides blej into a prefix *b- < mb- and a root identical with that of laj in its meaning 'to pay'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 84; BORGEAUD RRL 4 (1973) 327-331; HAMP St. albicanica X/2 83-85; cABEJ St. I 71 (to Latv *blents* 'to see badly; to look' and its other Baltic cognates), Etim. II 259-260.

blerdt adj. 'green'. There exists a derivationally more archaic variant Italo-Alb *blere*. The word goes back to PA1b *blara* related to Latflor *shining, bright*, Oh *bldr* 'gray', W *blawr* id. < IE *bhlaros* (cABEJ Etim. II 260-261). 0 MEYER Wb. 38 (compares with Slav *blech*, 'pale'); WALDE-HOFMANN 1513-1514; HULD 45 (from *bhleudhr-, to IE *bhleu- 'light-colored'); DEMIRAJ AE 104-105.

blete f, pl. *blete* 'bee, swarm, hive'. Goes back to *mblete* borrowed from Rom *meletum*, cf. me/barium 'beehive, apiary' (JOKL LIKUBA 284-296). 0 POTT KZ VI 321 (comparison with Gk OXtra 'bee'); CAMARDA I 44 (the same); MEYER Alb. St. II 79 (from Rom *albiet-*, cf. Rum *albinci* 'bee'), Wb. 39 (from Rom *apetta* 'abetta' 'bee'); SCHMIDT KZ L 235 (follows CAMARDA in deriving blete from *melit*); SKOK AARBSt I 225 (from Rom *albeata*), Arch. Roman. VIII 148-150; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 84 (agrees with JOEL); PISANI Saggi 120 (from Gk *patiia*); MIHAESCU-RESEE IV/3-4 350 (follows PoTT); OLBERG IBK XVII 38 (borrowed from Gk lekiaicycov 'beehive'); cABEJ St. I 69-70 (borrowed from Gk Rama with a shift of accent), Etim. II 261-263; DEMIRAJ AE 105 (from PA1b *m(e)/ita*).

blend& — blondes m, pl. *blendedas* *blandesa* 'paunch, stomach'. Another form is *blenxe blanxe*. Variants of *plendes plandes*.

bli bli m, pl. *blire, blinj* 'linden'. From PA1b *blina* further connected with Lith *blindis, blends* 'Salix caprea' (cABEJ St. I 70-71, Etim. II 264) and derived from *bhlen- 'to shine', semantically motivated by the color of the bast and bark typical of linden (OREL Linguistica XXVI 174). 0 MEYER Wb. 40 (treats bli as a loanword from Rom *(li)brinum*); FRAENKEL 49.
bli m, pl. bli j, bllng 'sturgeon'. From PAIb *bllna connected with Gk Wvoc id. (MEYER Wb. 40; cABEJ St. I 71). Further related to the same IE *bhllen- 'to shine' as bli 'lind'; in this case, the motivation is based on the color of the fish (OREL Linguistica XXVI 174). 0 CIMOWKOSKI LP 1165-182 (further connections of bli with Gk (p62a1 'whale' and the like); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 133; FRISK I 242-243; MIHAESCU SEE IV/3-4 135 (borrowed from Gk(3kivog); cABEJ Etim. II 264-265 (identical with bli)

blige f 'forked piece of wood'. From PAIb *bliiga, a zero ablaut variant related to Gk (pcaiay 'stem', ON bialki 0 LA PIANA Prefisso 14 (from *le-biije); POKORNY I 112; cABEJ Etim. II 265 (identical with bige).

Wok& f 'rubbish, trash'. Continues PAIb *blauka derived from IE *bhleenos 'blue, yellow', cf. Latf/avus 'yellow' and the like. 0 LA PIANA Prefisso 15 (prefixal form related to Lat baca); POKORNY I 160; cABEJ Etim. 267 (to blua).

blord f 'sling'. Continues PAIb *blagra, a form reflecting a long grade variant comparable with Lat flagrum 'whip', cf. further ON blekkja 'to beat, to strike'. 0 LA PIANA Prefisso 15 (from *le-bore); POKORNY I 154; cABEJ Etim.268 (derivative of babe).

blozd f, pl. bloze, bloza 'soot'. Derivative of bluaj (CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 124). 0 MEYER Wb. 40; JOKL Studien 8-9 (to Skl maltind- 'black', Gk [tau; id.]); LA PIANA Prefisso 13-14 (from *le-booje); cABEJ St. I 71, Etim. II 269-270 (agrees with CAMAJ); MANN Comp. 80 (to Lat fllama 'flame').

bluaaj bluje aor. blova 'to grind'. Borrowed from Lat molere id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 42; MEYER Wb. 40). Among various derivatives note bluashke, billoskhe 'splinter' (cABEJ St. I 71). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri3 1 1054; JOKL IF XLIX 291; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 84; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 146; HAMP IF LXVII 147 (from IE *mel-); cABEJ Etim. II 270-271.

blude f, pl. blude 'wooden bowl'. Singularized plural of the form blude attested in dialects. Borrowed from Slav *hibudo 'dish, plate', cf. South Slavic forms: OCS blludo, Bulg hludo, SCR blludo (MIKLOSICH

Slay. Elemente 16; MEYER Wb. 40). It is interesting that in South Slavic the word stands for a clay vessel rather than for a wooden one. 0 SELISIEV Slay. naseljenie 154; cABEJ Etim. II 271; SVANE 73.

bludd f '(film of) mould, scum on wine, skin on milk'. Borrowed from an unattested South Slavic continuant of Slav *blluda reflected in Bulg. bll7,da 'unclean pimpls' and Slovene blada 'misteke'. 0 MEYER Wb. 40 (from SCr bluta 'mould'); MEYER-L(MKE REW 32 (from Rom *abluta 'rinse water'); cABEJSt. I 72, Etim. II 271; SVANE 117; TRUBACEV ESSJa II 125.

boj aor. Nova 'to mate'. Usually, attested in passive as bohet. Metaphoric use of hoj 'to drive' attested in North Geg. From PAIb *bagna related to Lith begti 'to run', Latv begti id., OPrus begeye id., Slav *begti id., Gk ol3ouat id. (cABEJ St. I 119). For the semantic development in Albanian cf. Russ gon 'heat (of animals)' < gnat 'to drive'. 0 MEYER Wb. 41-42 (to NGk umaiva)); TREIMER MRIENDI I 373-375 (to Germ Bahn 'road'); BUGGE BB XVIII 174 (from Rom *disbina); BARK ARSI 68-69 (from *boreja); JOKL IF XXXVIII 103, 118 (related to mbaj, bie); LA PIANA St. Varia 23-24 (from *deboj further connected with Lith viti 'to drive (away)' and the like); MANN Language XXVIII 32 (to Gk ittoo.) 'to frighten'); FRAENKEL 38; FRISK II 99-999; cABEJ St. I 73 (follows LA PIANA); DEMIRAJ AE 105-106.

bolbd f 'accident, disaster, sorrow'. Borrowed from the otherwise unattested Slav *bolbba, derivative of *boh, 'pain' (KRISTOFORIDHI 487; SELISIEV Slay. naseljenie 193). 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 8 (against Slavic etymology); JOKL Slavia XIII 322 (from Rom *volva or from IE *bhel-); cABEJ St. I 73, IV 98, Etim. II 281-282 (to Lat bulla, Ofr holach).

bolle p1. 'testicles'. From PAIb *balnai connected with IE *bhllano-: Gk ooacoq 'phallus', Latfollis 'bellows', Ofr ball 'limb, member' (OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 67-68). 0 MEYER Wb. 41 (from Ital bolla 'lamp, knob' or balla 'testicle'); ROHr ZfBalk XVII/1 80; FRISK II 987-988; WALDE-HOFMANN I 524-525; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 23; VENDRYES B-12; POKORNY I 120; cABEJ Etim. II 282 ("elementary creation"); MANN Comp. 63-64 (to Skl bhal- 'forehead').

bolle f, pl. holla 'kind of harmless snake'. Borrowed from Rom *bola,
boře f, pl. bore, borera horna 'snow'. Dialectal variants debor, zdor, zbore, xbor and the like reflect PA1b *dị̂-bard with a borrowed suffix (iota IF XXXVII 193) or, rather, *is-bard with a Proto-Albanian suffix. The semantic structure of the word is similar to Rum zapada 'snow' < Slav *zapada 'falling down (snow)' and, therefore, *-hard is linked to bie 'to fall' (ibid.; CIORANESCU DER II 910). In fact, bore may be a calque of the Slavic word (TraEATev Slav. jaz. XI 19). Its verbal correlate is zhjerr `to lose' < *-her-na. 0 CAMARDA 1100 (to Gk ἰσοπιοτ 'North wind'); MEYER Wb. 42 (to Rum bora 'North wind' and - at the same time! - Slav *bur'a 'storm'); THUMB IF XXVI 5 (from Gk ἱππασ 'North wind'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 85; HASDEU EMR I 106; LA PIANA St. Varia 24-25 (to var); KRAHE IF LVII 113-114 (to Maced Bora); CAMAJ 38; HAMP ZfceltPh XXXIX 210; cABEJ St. 173-74 (follows JOKL), Etim. II 287-289; HULD 45-46; DEMIRAJ AE 106-107.

bořige f, pl. boriga 'kind of pine; splinter'. Another variant is borike. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg borika 'fir-tree', SCr borika 'pine' (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 16; MEYER Wb. 42), 0 JOKL IF XXXVII 94-95 (related to Gk (papuy4 'throat' and IE *ber- 'to cut'); SELIgEVT Slav. naselenie 164; OLIBERG IF LXXIII 206 (follows JOKL); GAKMRE-LIDZE - IVANOV H 707 (follow (DLBERG); cABEJ St. I 74 (supports MEYER), Etim. II 289; SVANE 125; DEMIRAJ AE 107.

bors m. pl. borsa 'chaffinch, Fringilla'. Derived from bore as shown by names of chaffinch in other languages, cf. Fr pinson de neige, Germ Schneefink and the like (cABEJ St. I 75, Etim. II 290-291). 0 MEYER Wb. 482 (borrowed from Slav *skvorbch 'starling').

bosht m. pl. hoshta, boshtinj 'spindle, axis, axle'. From PA1b *basta close to Gmc *basta > OHG buost 'rope made of bast'. Further related to Gmc *bastaz 'bast' as well as Lat fascis, Alb bashke (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 258). The spindle is, thus, described as 'june-
ture'. Note that boshter 'Forsythia' is derived from bosht (cABEJ St. I 75). 0 MEYER Wb. 42 (derived from Ital hosso tox-tree'); GUYON St. Glott. Ital. V II 11 (borrowed from Slav *bochch 'thorn, sharp stick'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 86; KLUGE 55; ZALIZN' AK Etimologija 1964 166; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 102 (prefixal b-): cABEJ Etim. II 292-293 (to bie 'to carry' or to Skt bhṛgh-).

bote f, pl. how 'earth; world'. From PA1b *bwata based on IE *bheu- *-bha- 'to be, to grow' (JOKL Studien 7). Among derivatives of bote note botem 'pale'. 0 MEYER Wb. 43 (comparison with Lat betere, baetere 'to go'); MANN Language XXVI 380 (to Skt hhta- 'shining'; cf. Rum lume), Comp. 67; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 144; cABEJ Etim. II 294-296; DEMIRAJ AE 107.

bram m 'residue, scoria, rust, ear-wax'. From PA1b *hradma connected with Skt bradhnd- 'reddish, yellow', Slav *bronti, 'colored' < *brondn?, (cABEJ Etim. II 300; OREL Linguistica XXVI 174). For the semantic development cf. OHG rust 'russ' based on IE *reudh- 'red'. O MAYRHOFER II 451; TRUBICEV ESSJa III 41-42; MANN Comp. 98 (to Lat fragmen 'scrap, fragment')

brane f, pl. brana 'harrow'. Continues a South Slavic reflex of Slav *brorna id.: Bulg brana, SCr brana (MEYER Wb. 44-45, mistakenly claims the Bulgarian form non-existent). The verb brani 'to harrow' is borrowed from Slav *borniti. 0 SELIK EV Slav. naselenie 15, 156; cABEJ Etim. II 301; SVANE 31, 253.

brave f 'herd'. Borrowed from Slav *borvth *borva 'cattle', cf. in particular Bulg brava, SCr pl. bravi (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 45). 0 SKOK I 203; cABEJ Etim. II 301-302; SVANE 134.

brave f, pl. brava 'door-lock'. A relatively late borrowing from SCr brava id. (SKOK I 203) which might be connected with Rom *barra 'bar' (MEYER Wb. 45).0 SELIgEVT Slav. naselenie 150, 306; cABEJ Etim. II 302; SVANE 83.

braze f, pl. braza 'furrow'. Another (and more conservative) variant is hrazde. Borrowed from Slav *borzda id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg bradza, SCr bradza (WEIGAND 9; SELIgEVT Slav. naselenie 158, 322) 0 SELIgEVT Slav. naselenie 158; cABEJ Etim. II 302.; SVANE 37.
brazim m 'hoar-frost'. Derivative based on braz and semantically motivated by the form of hoar-frost looking like wrinkles or furrows. O MEYER Wb. 45 (from Venet brosa id., Friul brase id.); HUBSCHMID Vox Rom. III 133 (from Venet brozima id.); cABEJ St. I 75 (derived from mraz), Etim. II 302; SVANE 173.

bredh m, pl. bredha 'fir-tree'. From PAIb *brada etymologically connected with Slav *bredЪ 'willow' and, further, with *brau*, 'ford', Lith bradas id., all these forms based on IE *bhredh-, cf. bred 'to jump, to spring'. From PAIb *bhrada. Note a derivative breste 'fir-tree forest'. O CAMARDA II 62 (to Lat bratus); DIEFENBACH I 50 (to Latv priede 'pine'); JOKL JF XXX 208-210 (from IE *bhraida-); MEYER Wb. 45-46 (compar bretha with the IE *bhredha- 'birch'); CIMOCROWSKI LP II 231 (to ON brr 'pine needle'); FRAENKEL 58-59; CAMAJ AE 323; cABEJ St. I 76-77 (to OE bregdan 'to stir'); Jerz 71). 0 FRAENKEL 58; PISANI Saggi 126 (reconstructs *bhradh to the IE name of birch, following MEYER); HULD KZ XCIX 247 (borrowed from Gk j3pd8u); TRUBAC EV III 13, 36-37; cABEJ Etim. II 303-305 (follows CAMARDA); DEMIRAJ AE 107-108.

bredh aor. brodha 'to jump, to spring'. From PAIb *breda identical with Slav *bredъ, *brestъ 'to wade, to ford', Lith bredis, bresti id. (MEYER Wb. 46, Alb. St. III 28, 35, 71). 0 FRAENKEL 58; PISANI Saggi 125; HAMP Zbalk XXIV 43; cABEJ St. I 75-76 (to OE bredan 'to stir'), Etim. II 305; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 113 (prefix b-); TRUBAC EV III 14-15; DEMIRAJ AE 108.

breg m, pl. bragie, bregjie 'hill, bank'. Borrowed from Slav *brage 'bank, coast, hill', cf. South Slavic forms: OCS braga-, Bulg brag, Scr brjeg, breg (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 46). 0 SELISCEV Slav. nalesenie 188; cABEJ Earn. II 305-306; SVANE 161.

breg aor. brejta brejta 'to gnaw'. From PAIb *brajna further connected with IE *bhrei- 'to cut': Skt bhreati 'the injures', Lat fru, 'to rub', Slav *briti 'to shave' and the like (OREL Zbalk XXI1111 68; cABEJ Etim. II 306-307). For similar semantic development see JEGERS KZ LXXX 109. O MEYER Alb.St. V 70-71 (to Latfrenda); JOKL Studien 9, LA PIANA Studi I 73 (from *bheraja); MAYRHOFER I 532-533; WALDE-HOFMANN I 549; RASMUSSEN Morph. (reconstructs Thbr-n-H-eleo-); SVANE Gj/A II 39 (brij < brej influenced by aorist); DEMIRAJ AE 108-109.

brae pl. 'pants'. Borrowed from Lat braecae 'trousers, breeches' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 7; MEYER Wb. 46). O MEYER-LUBKE Gr, Grundr. I 1043; MIHAI,SCILERESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 112; cABEJ Etim. II 307-308; LAND! Lat. 27, 38.

brenda adv. 'inside'. Together with other phonetic and morphonological variants, brenda and mbrenda mбrenda, continues a sequence of prepositions and adverbs PAIb *(en) per enta (CAMARDA I 318). For the last component cf. nde. The derivative brendes 'intestines', is the source of the Balkan word for goat- and sheep-cheese prepared in sheep's stomach, cf. Rum brInza. O MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 33 (from Lat intro); MEYER Wb. 47-48; MANN Language XVII 20-21 (from *en-pre-endo); PASCU BE 27 (Rum br'inza related to berr); Russu Etnogezea 270-273; cABEJ Etim. II 308-310; HAARMANN 141 (from Lat per intro).

brenge f, pl. brenga 'grief, sorrow'. From PAIb *brajna connected with *brajna > brej 'to gnaw'. For the semantic development cf. E renorse (OREL Zbalk XXIII/1 I 68). Rum brinjden denoting a contagious disease was borrowed from the intermediate Albanian form *brenka < *brain(l)k and, quite probably, preserves its earlier meaning; thus, *illness' > 'grief' (cABEJ St. I 76, Etim. II 311-312). O MEYER Wb. 46; PHILIPPIPE Viaa romaneasa XVIII 39; DICULESCU DR IV 477 (to Rum brinca < Gk (3pOryx0c); MANN Comp. 53-54 (to Goth ana-pragam 'to oppress').

bresher breshen m 'hail'. Singularized plural of *brash (cABEJ St. I 76-77, Etim.312-314) going back to PAIb *brauSa and, further, to IE *bhreus- 'to break'; OR brus id., MW brew 'fragile', OHG brusma 'crumb' (MEYER Wb. 47, Alb. Studien III 35, 61, 72). O CAMARDA I 78 (to Gk Ppxio) 'to wet'); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 245-247; PEDERSEN IF V 38 (argues against the above etymology), Kelt. Gr. I 55; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 87; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 17; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 53 (< b-resb- en OLBERG BB LXXIIII 217; OREL Zjfilek XXIII 69 (reconstructs *bhrisino- and connects bresher breshen
bri bri m, pl. bri, brinj, brire - brine 'horn'. From PAlb *brina related to Messap Opiv8ov ampov; Ppvetrov - icEpoai1 'rob ex6upon (Hes., Et. Magn.), Swed brind 'deer'; Latv briedis 'elek', OPrus bragids id. (MEYER Wb. 48). 0 STIER KZ VII 160 (to bredh 'to jump'); PETERSSON apud DEMIRAJ AE 110 (semantic reconstruction: 'deer'); BERTOLD IF LII 211; SKOK ZONF I 89 (singularized plural of *bhren-); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. 186; LOEWENTHAL WaS XI 60; CHARPENTIER KZ XL 432; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 87-88 (reconstructs *bhrendh-no-); Stratificazione 87; KRAHE Spr. Vorz. 104; MAYER KZ LXVI 75-76 (from *bhreno-); PORZIG Gliederung 210; PISANI Saggi 124; FRISK I 265; HAMP St. Whatmough 78; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 149; SCHICK AAT LXXXVII 89-118; cABEJ Etim. II 321-323; DEMIRAJ AE 110-111 (related to Skt bhriti- 'eyebrow').

britme m 'autumn month'. Appearing with an ordinal number, stands for September, October or November. Analogical transformation of
brymes id. (derivative of bryme) under the influence of brej (DEMRAJ AE 111). 0 MEYER Wb. 50 (derived from brej).

bruke f 'tamarind'. From PAIb *bruka identical with Slav *bbrk7, 'twig, stalk, sharp end'. 0 HAMP Anc. IE 102; TROBAGEV ESSJa III 128-129; CABJE Etim. II 332 (borrowed from Gk i.rupiial via Dor Vpincq).

brune m, pl. brune 'dough'. Derived from mbruaq mhrujeq, mbrjy 'to knead' (CABJE Etim. II 333-334). From PAIb *bruma related to Gmc *barma 'yeast' (OE bearma) and Lat fermentum 'leaven, yeast' (MEYER Wb. 49). 0 JOKL Studien 11, LKUBA 263; TAGLIAVINIDalmazia 89; ERNOUT-MEILLET 230; PISANI Saggi 126; MANN Language XVII 15 (reconstructs *bhreumo-); KLUGE 52; DEMRAJ AE 111.

brushtull f, pl. brushtullata 'heather'. From PAIb *brust-ula related to Slav *brwth 'sprout, bud' and OS brustian 'to shoot, to sprout'. 0 VAN WIJK IF XXIV 235; POW IX ICL 862-864 (from EGmc *brustilo, cf. E bristle); POGHIRC 1st. limb. tom. II 329 (to Dac riborasta, plant name); NEROZNAK Paleob. 197 (follows POGHIRC); TRUBAC'EV ESSJa III 58; GINDIN - KALUZSKAJA - OREL Bisl. 249; CABJE Etim. II 335-336 (borrowed from Slav *H'ukh).

brut adj. 'blue, indigo'. From PAIb *brudja comparable with Slav *brudi, 'dirt', *brudts,n7, 'dirty' < IE *bhrou-dh-., cf. *bhrou-t- 'to bend'; POGHIRC; TRUBAC'EV ESSJa II 44.

brydh adj. 'weak, pliant, mild'. From PAIb *bradhza related to Latfrax 'fruit'. Goth hrudkan 'to use' (where IE *g should be reconstructed) The meaning in Albanian is based on the original notion of 'used, worn out'. 0 MANN Language XXVIII 34 (to Slav *lybrz.h, Comp. 54, 111 (to W brydd 'fleece, ailing'); POKORNÝ I 173; OREL Linguistica XXVI 175). 0 DETSCHEW Thr. Sprachreste 93; CABJE Etim. II 336 (to barre); TRUBAC'EV ESSJa II 44.

bryind f. 'frost'. Borrowed from Lat brama 'cold, frost' (CAMARDA I 53; MEYER Wb. 49). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 53 (from Lat pruina id.); CAMAJ 47 (to IE *bher-); MEYER-LUdKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 13; HAARMAN 113; HULD 46; CABJE Etim. II 338; LANDI Lat. 68-69.

buall buell m, pl. buaj bueij 'buffalo'. An early borrowing from Slav *byvolica. 0 STIER KZ XI 150 (borrowed from Lat babalas id.); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 7 (from Lat babalus or Gk Poi/3aXog); MEYER Alb. St. 164, Wb. 50 (same etymology); MEYER-LUdKE Gr. Grundriß 1 1048 (agrees with MEYER); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 535, 541; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 13; HAARMAN 113; CABJE St. 1 79 (questions the phonetic validity of MEYER'S etymology), Etim. II 339-340 (identical with Thracian (3eavvOoc 'bull'); TRUBAC'EV ESSJa III 158-159; LANDI Lat. 107, 137.

blips aor. bucita 'to roar, to thunder'. Borrowed from Slav *btdati id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg btda, Scr btdati (DESNIKAJA Slav. zaint. 16). 0 CABJE Etim. II 345 (from SCR bucYati); SVANE 260.

buj bilij aor. hujta bajta 'to accommodate (a guest); to stay overnight'. From PAIb *bunja related to Goth baun 'to stay' and other derivatives of IE *bheu- *bha- 'to be, to grow' (CAMARDA I 59; MEYER Wb. 51, Alb. St. 33). As to bune 'alpine hut', it continues *bunta derived from buj, cf. Lith Naas 'dwelling' and Oh both 'hut' derived from IE 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 163; MEYER Alb. St. V 71 (from IE *bheug(h)- 'to bend'; FEIST Goth. 83-84; HASDEU EMM I 101; JOKL Studien 7-8, Reallex. Vorgesch. I 87; PORZIG Gliederung 150; PISANI Saggi 117, 121; GEORGIEV Issledovanija 119 (bune to Thrac -(icaiov); CABO.St. 180-81 (reconstructs *budhja and connects it with Slav *buditi 'to wake up' and its cognates), Etim. II 351-353; DEMRAJ AE 111-112.

bujk m, pl. bujg 'peasant'. Also attested as bulk. Borrowed from Lat bulbulus 'ploughman, herdsman' (CAMARDA I1180; MEYER Wb. 53). From this stem, bulk, bulkth, burkth 'cricket' is derived. 0 MEYER Wb. 55 (burkth to *murk- 'black'); MEYER-LUdKE Gr. Grundriß 1 I 1050; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 133; POGHIRC LB VI 99-100 (to murk); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 30-31; HAARMAN 113; MANN Comp. 112 (burkth related to OE heorcan 'to bark'); CABJE Etim. II 356; LANDI Lat. 89, 135-136.

bad f, pl. buke 'bread; meal, meal-time'. Borrowed from Lat bucca 'mouth' which in Balkan Romance means 'food' as in Rum bocci, cf.
also Rom *buccella 'bread', Ital buccella 'mouthful' (CAMARDA i 132; MIKOSICH Rom. Elemente 7; MEYER Wh. 51). This semantic shift is typical of all the Carpatho-Balkan area (HAMERER 335 315). O XYLANDER 277 (to Phryg Pico; 'bread'); PUSCARIU EWR 19; MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1046; TALAGLIONI Dalmazia 46, Stratificazione 133; *STIR AARBST 84; TALAGLIONI Dalmazia 90; Origini 190; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 27; HAARMANN 113; HAMP RomPh XXXIV 4 434; HULD 46; cABEJ Etim. II 357-358; DESNICKAJA Sravn. 317-323; LANDI Lat. 66, 134.

bukel f, pl. bukla 'weasels'. From PAIb *bukla connected with bukur (MEYER Wh. 51-52). The variant bungel seems to be secondary (influenced by hung ?). Taking into account the lust as a specific feature of weasel (cf. bukur), to be further connected with IE *bheu- 'to swell', with its characteristic semantic development in Slavic (OCS bui plopec, 6wpwv, Slav *bujbn7, 'violent, wild, lusty, fertile'), and in particular with Germanic formations in *k-: OHG buhil 'hill' < *bhuk- i-, ON bldla 'lump, knob' < *bukl-On- (OREL ZfBalk XXXI/1 69-70). 0 BARD AARBSt. II 79-80 (to MFr boce, Skt bhugna-); TALAGLIONI Stratificazione 133 (thinks of a Romance loanword); SCHUCHARDT ZifromPh XXXIV 215 (to MFr bacoule id.); POKORNY 198 f.; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 119; MANN Comp. 124; cABEJ Etim. II 358.

blikir adj. 'beautiful, fine, nice, pretty; good, noble; dim'. From PAIb *hukura etymologically connected with bukel, cf. Slav *laska 'weasel' — 'caress', Lith lok.fnius 'tender' (SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 254; MEYER Wh. 51; OREL ZfBalk XXXI/1 69-70). The semantic tertium comparationis is the weasel's remarkable lust occasionally related to the notion of beauty and good (TRuBAE Ev in VASMER II 462; TOPOROV Pla III 279-280: on OPrus caune 'marten'). From (Proto-)Albanian the word was borrowed to Rum bucicur (MEYER Wh. 52). 0 STIER KZ VII 160 (identical with Lat pulcher); CIHAC II 715 (borrowed from Turk buhur 'incense'); BARK AARBST. II 79-80 (to Jt boce 'ark'); TALAGLIONI Dalmazia 133; HAAS LB I 35, 43, III 51 (to Gk 3auxpoc); ROSETTI I LR 174; POHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 338 (explains both Albanian and Romanian words from the Balkan substratum); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 119; cABEJ Etim. II 360-362.

bulb& m 'street dust'. Borrowed from Lat pulverem 'dust'. Note the irregular voiced anlaut. 0 MEYER Alb.St V 71 (from Ital polvere id.); HELBIG 39; cABEJ Etim. II 362.

bule f, pl. buila 'bud'. Borrowed from Lat bulla 'bubble, boss, knob' (MEYER Wh. 53). 0 SCHMIDT KZ L 236 (to Gk cpiaXov 'leaf'); BARK AARBST 145; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; TALAGLIONI Dalmazia 90; MANN Language XXVI 387 (follows SCHMIDT); MIHAESCU RESEE IV 1-2 13; HAARMANN 113; MANN Comp. 122 (to MHG bolle 'bud'); cABEJ St. I 81 (accepts MEYER'S etymology), Etim. II 362-363; LANDI Lat. 93.

bull f 'soft flesh (on the rear side of the finger)'. Borrowed from MLat bulla 'seal' ('ABEJ Etim. II 363). 0 HELBIG 84 (from Ital bolla, Venet bola id.).

bullar m, pl. bullare 'blindworm'. Together with its variant bollar this word is derived from bone (TALAGLIONI Dalmazia 90). It is the source of Rum bcilaur 'dragon' from where other Balkan forms were borrowed. 0 MEYER Wh. 41; BARIEARSI 3-5 (from *bala 'water, marsh' and *var 'snake'); PASCUI RE 25 (reconstructs Rom *bellsauri); DURANTE Ric. Ling. 1950, 270-271; SKOK ZifromPh L 513-517; ROSETTI I LR 272; OREL Vestnik MGU. Filologija 1981/2 72-76 (ancient Balkan ties of bullar); cABEJ Etim. II 366-367.

bullog m 'dragon's dwelling'. Transformed from *burllog under the influence of bullar. Borrowed from South Slav *bmlog7, < Slav *brlogi, 'den, dwelling', cf. Bulg bmlog, Slovene brlog. Alb-ur- < South Slav -7,r- indicates an early loanword. Another trace of Slav *brlog7, is berlok 'den' (MIKOSICH Slav. Elemente 16 on berlok), 0 OREL Koll. ldg. Ges. 356; cABEJ Etim. II 211; SvANE 43.

bullunge f, pl. bullunga 'lump, knob'. Formation in -unge (JOKL RIEI-St. II 76) derived from *bul < PAIb *bulta, etymologically connected with IE *bhela- 'to swell' (OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 68). 0 MEYER Wh. 53 (from Rom *bullaca); SCHMIDT KZ L 236 (compares with Gk TiALov BARK AARBST III 1-2 144-145 (< bu- + lunge); cABEJ St. I 82 (connects bullunge with balle), Etim. II 368-370 (to mul&m — mulle).

bung m, pl. bunga 'kind of oak, Quercus sessiflora'. From PAIb
*bun(i)ka* derived from IE *bheu- 'to grow' and closely related to Arm *bun 'trunk' (cABEJ St. I 83, Eitim. II 373-375). The Albanian word was borrowed to Rum *hun* 'thicket'. 0 MEYER Wb. 54 with Slav *buky, *bukl 'beech' which, however, is a Germanic loanword; BARK I 103 f. (to Lith *bingis 'brave, courageous' or Gk nap% 'thick'); JOKL LKUBA 177-179 (to Skt *bhundkti 'to enjoy, to use, to consume' because of the edible nature of acorns!); LA PIANA 152 (to Gk *tpacyo; and Phryg *Bayaioc); ACAREAN HAB I 483-484; MANN Language XXVI 387 (to OHG *hunga lump); POKORNY 1146-148; HAMP LB DC 117 (to the Indo-European name of 'beech' *bligia); FRIEDRICH Trees 108; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 118; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 3238; ROSETTI JLR I 274; HAMP LB XX/1-2 117 (from *bihag-n-); OREL ZIBalk XXIII 11 70; DEMIRAJ AE 112-113 (supports HAMP).

**burdhd** f 'kind of sack'. Attested in Albanian of Greece. From PA1b *burda < IE *bhrdh- further related to ON *bor5 'board, edge', OE bord id. 0 POKORNY 1138; cABEJ SCL X 556 (to Germ *Biirde); HAMP RRL IV 335 (reconstructs *bhorH-da); DEMIRAJ AE 113.

**burg** m, pl. burgje 'prison, stable'. Borrowed from Gmc *burg- 'borough, fenced area': Goth *baurgs, *burgus; *burgus; MEYER Wb. 54-55 (various preliminary guesses); ZALIZN’AK Etimologija 1964 206; cABEJ Eitim. II 379-383 (follows CAMARDa).

**burre** m, pl. burra 'man, husband'. Borrowed from OHG *giburo 'peasant, villager' with the simplification of the anlaut cluster *gb- > h-. Cf. a similar source of Hung pot-id. < OBavar *pour. 0 GIL FERDING Otm. 21 (to Skt *pitrusa- 'man'); MEYER Wb. 55 (etymologically identifies burre with OHG *giburo, Germ *Bauer), Alb. St. III 74; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 254 (from MLat *barro); PISANI Saggi (follows MEYER); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 219 (reconstructs *bhorno- further connected with OHG *haro- 'free man'); JOKL LKUBA 230 (follows WIEDEMANN and reconstructs *bhrn-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 91 (agrees with JOKL), TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 113; VASMER Zs/vslPhV 368-369 (to Illyr Boiopot); RIBEZZO Riv. Alb. II 135 note 1; PISANI Saggi 121; MANN Language XVIII 13 (reconstructs *bhrrno-); GEORGIJEV Issledovanija 119 (to Thrac.-3opp); HAMP St. Whatmough 76, ZfreiPh XXXLX 209 (reconstructs *bhorH-n- *bhorHtr-); CAMAJ 230; DURIDANOV Trakite 74 (same as GEORGIJEV); cABEJ St. I 84-85 (accepts WIEDEMANN’s etymology), Eitim. II 389-391; KLUGE 57; HULD 46-47; KLINGENSCHMITT apud DEMIRAJ (from PA1b *burnas); DEMIRAJ AE 113-114.

**bush** m 'boxwood'. Borrowed from Lat *haeus* id. (WEIGAND 10). 0 MEYER Wb. 56 (from SCr *bus* id.); HELBIG 43, 76 (from Ital *basso*); cABEJ Eitim. II 392 (follows WEIGAND 10).

**busher** f, pl. *hushtra 'bitch', adj. 'raging, wild'. An early borrowing from Slav *hysyr-L, fem. *bystra 'quick' (TREIMER AarbSt I 27), cf. Russ *borzoj 'borzoi' < *fast. 0 CAMARA 1162 (to Lat *bustum*); MEYER Wb. 56 (to ON *bikija id., E bitch or to Lat bestia); JOHANSSON IF IV 268 (to Latfindo); LA PIANA Prefisso 14-15 (to bush 'bogy, werewolf'); cABEJ Eitim. II 394-395 (same as LA PIANA); MANN Comp. 127 (related to Slav *bystras.).

**but** m, pl. bute 'big barrel'. Borrowed from Lat *butis* id. (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrlist 1 11046). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 6 (from Ital *botte*); HAARMAN 113; cABEJ Eitim. II 396; LANDI Lat. 83-85.

**bute** adj. 'soft, smooth'. From PA1b *buta < IE *bhugh-to- comparable with NIr *bog 'soft' < *bhugho-, Arm hut 'blunt' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 341). The source of both forms is IE *bheugh- 'to bend'. 0 MEYER Wb. 57; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 119; JOKL IF XLIV 54; MLADENOV IF XXXVIII 169-171; POKORNY 1152-153; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 11 70 (to buj); cABEJ Eitim. II 397-398; MANN Comp. 121; KORTLANDT Arm-EIE 114; DEMIRAJ AE 114.

**buze** f, pl. buze lip, end, edge, bank, stitch, rock'. The word goes back to PA1b *budja identical with Lith *bud 'tree-fungus, tinder, whetstone' (OREL LB XXVII 49 f.); semantically, cf. Slav *goba lip, tree-fungus' (ToPooRoV Balcanica 243 f.) and Rum *buza (see below). Both the Lithuanian and the Albanian words are related to IE *btlhd-men 'bottom' (cABEJ St. I 86, KALUZSKAJA SBla Leksikol. 152 f.); the development of meaning is paralleled in Alb *fund 'bottom, end, edge'. Alb *buze is the source of Rum *buza lip, edge, sharp edge, top of a rock', Arum *budza lip, edge'. The latter forms were borrowed into Slavic: Bulg *huza 'cheek', Maced *buza 'lip', SCr *buda 'mouth, lip', *buza
'mouth, lip, kiss'. The status of Pol buzia 'mouth, face' and Ukr buz’a id. (< Polish?) is dubious. Alb buzem 'edge, stone at the edge of the hearth, piece of wood burned down at Christmas' is a late derivative of buze and, therefore, cannot be a base for a deep semantic reconstruction as suggested by TOPOROV (Etimologija 1976 136 f.) in connection with SCr badnjak. 0 CAMARDA I 52 (cognate of Lat bucca 'mouth'); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 5 (from Lat basium liiss'); MEYER Wb. 57 (from *bus-ze compared with Lat bucca 'mouth' and derived from IE *buk-); PUSCARIU EWR 21, LR I 177; PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 114 (compares with Lith burna 'mouth', Arm beran id.); JOKL Studien 11-12, LKUBA 143, 278 (follows PEDERSEN; identifies *ze as a collective suffix); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 87 (onomatopoeia); LA PIANA Studi I 103 (from IE *bhecid- 'to swell'); PISANI Paideia XXI 343; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 329; POKORNY 20 (from IE *bus-). Alb. Texte I 86-87 (derives buze from *bhrdhja and compares it with E board!). Etim. II 400-402; NIKOLAEV Antic’’. balk. 5 30 (buze borrowed from North Caucasian); BIFGA 1324 (identifies Lith bude 'fungus' and blide 'whetstone'); FRAENKEL 61-62; BARIC Hymje 66; VAILLANT BL XIV 16 (Rum buza < Slav *iolywa); BER I 87; ROSETTI ILR I 274; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 356; DEMIRAJ AE 114-115.

BYR aor. byra 'to carry out, to perform, to execute'. Continues PAib *bara related (as a causative) to IE *bhara- 'to be, to grow'. It is probable that the Proto-Albanian verb is a denominative based on an unattested abstract noun *bharom > *bara. 0 XHUVANI KLetr 1/3 2 (based on NJ); CABIET Etim. TI 408-409 (derived from bie).

Byth8 f, pl. bythe 'backside, buttocks'. A Proto-Albanian compound of mbe and vithe, with -y- resulting from PAib *-iwi- as in gyvet. 0 BARD AArbSt I 141-142 (compound of mbe and ith); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 87; SCHMIDT KZ L 236 (to IE *bil-). HAMP ZfceltPh XXXIX 211-212; CABIET Etim. H 410-411; MANN Comp. 57-58 (from IE *busd(h)id, related to Gk ilucia6; 'depth').

c a pron. 'some'. From the sequence of article to and pronoun sa (PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 20. KZ XXXVI 316). 0 CAMARDA I 214 (links ca to sa); MEYER Wb. 383 (connects ca with the pronominal stem s-); CABIET St. 187 (follows PEDERSEN), Etim. III 3-4.

calik m.pl. calike 'goat-skin'. Borrowed from Slav *celiki, 'whole object', in this case, 'whole skin' (OREL Etimologija 1983 135). 0 MEYER Wb. 439; PoLAK Orbis XVI 131 (to Gk OaXXig); CABIET St. 187 (unacceptable comparison with cull), Etim. 6-7.

camUrdhok m 'little boy'. Of unclear origin. 0 GAZULLI 18 (prefix ca-); CABIET Etim. 8 (to callok id.).

carac m.pl. caraca 'nettle tree'. Of unknown origin. 0 CABIET St. I 88 (cognate of ther).

carbe f, pl. carba 'scrap, rag'. Borrowed from Slav *eartha 'daub, dirt' attested only in Czech carba but believed to be of much wider distribution originally. 0 MEYER Wb. 439 (to NGk tocp(3oiata, 'kind of shoe' and the like); CABIET St. 188 (to carac and ther).

care f, pl. care 'witch'. Borrowed from Slav *Cara 'witchcraft', cf. South Slavic forms: SCr Cara, Slovene Cdra id. (MEYER Wb. 439; OREL Etimologija 1983 138). 0 SELISCEV Slay. naselenie 185; SvANE 214.

carroke m.pl. carroke lad, youth'. The etymology is uncertain. 0 CABIET St. I 88-89 (to carac and ther).

cek aor. ceka 'to touch'. A variant of cerk. The noun ceke 'intention, aim' is a deverbal term. 0 CABIET Etim. III 16-17 (onomatopoeia).

cemte adj. 'cold (of water)'. Derived from cerme 'cold' (cCABIET Etim. III 18-19).

cenis aor. cenita 'to value'. Borrowed from Slav *ceniti id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg cen'a, SCr ceniti (JOKL Studien 103). 0 SKOK AArbSt II 343 n. 3 (identical with cmoj); CABIET Etim. III 20 (follows JOKL).

cep m.pl. cepe 'angle, edge'. Phonetico variant of thep (JoKL Balkangerm. 125). 0 MEYER Wb. 446 (mistaken spelling cep); CABIET Etim. III 20-21 (agrees with JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 115-116.
cerk aor. cerka 'to hit'. From PAIlb *tserka related to ther. The form cerk preserved the original affricate.

cerme f 'arthritius'. Borrowed from Slav *ehrmi, 'inflammation' attested in South Slavic as Slovene cym (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 258). 0 cABEJ St. I 90 (historically identical with therme - this view can be only accepted for cerme 'cramp, spasm'). Etim. III 22-23.

cerme adj. 'cold, cool'. Continues PAIlb *tserma related to Lith knit & 'frost', Latv sal-ma id. 0 cABEJ St. I 90 (identical with cerme 'arthritius').

C6110j aor. cEMOva 'to hurt'. Derived from therme with a dialectal change of th-. Thus, cemoj < *thermoj. 0 JOKL KUKBA 318-319 (related to thimth, thumb); cABEJ St. I 90 (same as JOKL). Etim. III 24-25.

cerij aor. cerita 'to melt butter'. Based on PAIlb *tsira related to Skt *ṣrīyati 'to cook, to fry', Gk icipyrun 'to mix'. 0 FRISK I 824-825; POKORNY I 582; CABEJ Etim. III 25 (onomatopoeia cer cer of boiling oil).

ceril m 'thrush'. Another variant is cerne. An early Slavic loanword, borrowed from *6,m/di° 'black (object)' (MEYER Wb. 440). 0 KRISTOFORIDHI 202; SKOK I 278 (same as MEYER); VASMER Alh. Wor4Orsch. I 62-63 (from Romance, cf. Ital merla id.); cABEJ Etim. III 25-27 (onomatopoeia).

cfurk m, pl. (furqe 'pitchfork'. Derived from furke (MEYER Wb. 114).

cice f, pl. cica 'breast, nipple'. An element of the child language, cf. thithie (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 290). 0 MEYER Wb. 90 (adduces Slavic and Romance parallels), Alh. St. III 44; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 255 (from Romance); JOKL Balkangerm. 127-128; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 234; cABEJ St. I 91 (follows TAGLIAVINI), Etim. III 30-31.

cili pron. 'which'. Together with its older variant cie, cili continues *te sile, cf. ca (MEYER Wb. 383). As to *sile, it appears to be a recent formation based on si (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 316). 0 JOKL KUKBA 50 (derives -l- of cili from -*In-); LAMBERTZ IF XXXIV 113 n. 2 (reconstructs a suffix -*l- in cili similar to that of Lat tails 'such'); cABEJ St. I 91-92 (follows PEDERSEN), Etim. III 34-38.

cim in, pl. cimba 'sting'. A dialectal form related to thimth as well as cimak id. (JOKL XXIV 217). 0 CABEJ St. I 92, Etim. III 39.

cip m 'point, tip; upper part'. A dialectal form standing for *thip and connected with thep id. 0 cABEJ Etim. III 20-21.

cipe f, pl. cipa 'thin skin; milk skin'. Derived from cip in its meaning of 'upper part' (CABEJ Etim. III 44-45). 0 MEYER Wb. 441 (borrowed from Slavic).

cirle f, pl. cirla 'blackbird'. An onomatopoeia similar to that of Slav *arbki, *teal', 0 MEYER Wb. 440 (mistakenly reconstructs *eernile as borrowed from Slav *e'mnido).

cite adj. 'full, brim-full'. From PAIlb *tsëita etymologically identical with Slav *ci%' 'whole', Lith kletas 'hard' and continuing IE *leePtos. The verb cis 'to saturate, to stuff' < *stittja also belongs here. 0 CAMARDA I 87-88 (cis to Gk amino 'to feed'); MEYER Wb. 441 (compared with NGk T61, T6VCO 'to fill holes with lime'); VAILLANT RÉS VI 106-107; FRAENKEL 252; TRUBACEV ESS1a IV 124-125; cABEJ Etim. III 48-49 (from Slavic).

cjap m, pl. cjep 'he-goat'. Various forms including cap and sqap continue PAIlb *tşapa which, together with Slavic *cap7, id., Rum tap id. and Ital zappo id., reflects an Oriental Wanderwort of Iranian or Altaic origin, cf. NPers capEş 'one year old goat', Osset crew 'goat', OTurq &INŞ 'six-months old kid'. 0 POTT KZ IV 70 (connected with Lat caper 'he-goat'); MEYER Wb. 387-388 (the same); PHILIPPIDE Or. Rom. II 738 (Rum tap from Albanian); DENSUSIANU GS I 243-244 (against the Latin etymology of Rum tap); SPITZER MRIW I 292 (Rumanian loanword); ROZWADOWSKI Roczn. Slaw. II 109 (Iranian parallels); ROHLFS ZfromPh XLV 662-664 (independent sources of Romance, Albanian and other words for 'goat'); TAGLIAVINI Sfratificazione 133-134; ABAEVI I 307; HUBSCHMID Pyren. 49, Kult. SOE 89; Russu TD 203 (Rum tap from Dacian); TRUBACEV 2iv. 89; ROHLFS ZfromPh XIV 624 (pre-Romance nature of Rum tap = Ital dial. zappo id.); ROSETTI ILR I 282; KLEPIKOVA SPT 48-50; MEIER Etym. 56; TRUBACEV ESS1a IV 172-173; cABEJ Etim. III 49-51 (follows MEYER).

cmag m, pl. cmage 'peg'. Another variant is cmak. Together with
cimak this word is related to cimb (cABEJ St. I 93, Etim. III 51-52). 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 62-63.

cub adj. 'with a short tail, with a tail cut off'. An early borrowing from Slav *e`alyz, 'tuft of hair' and also 'stump, a cut off piece'. 0 MEYER 442 (to SCr eupa 'tuft of hair'); cABEJ Etim. III 58-59 (to cup).

cub m 'robber, brigand'. Borrowed from a Germanic source, cf. Goth Nubs 'thief', OHG diob (MANN Language XXVI 384). 0 cABEJ Etim. III 58 (to cub 'with a short tail').

cute f. pi. cuca 'girl, maiden'. An onomatopoeic form with parallel formations in Slavic as well as in Hung csucsa 'loved one' (MEYER Wb. 443). 0 MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 17; JOKL apud cABEJ St. I 93-94 (from *cull-ce to cull); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 113; MANN Language XXVI 384-385 (to GothPiwi); BRINCUS SCL 1 (1961) 25-28; cABEJ Etim. III 59-60.

still m, pi. cu/e 'youth, boy'. A relatively recent loanword from Ital ciullo 'nincompoop' < fnaciullo (MEYER Wb. 449-450); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 315-316). 0 cABEJ St. I 95 (reconstructs the original meaning as `skin'), Etim. III 63-65.

cup adj. 'odd (uneven)'. Continues PA1b *tsupa from IE *k(e)u-po-, based on *keu(a)- 'to swell', cf. in particular Skt `to swell', cf. in particular Skt `empty'. As far as the suffix is concerned, cf. Skt PO-pha- 'swelling'. 0 POKORNY I 592-593; cABEJ Etim. III 67 (identical with sup).

curr aor. curra 'to prick up (ears)'. A phonetic and semantic variant of thur.

curr m, pl. curra 'high rock'. A nominal derivative of the verb curr. 0 JOKL Studien 115-116 (borrowed from Hbr sor `rock'); BARIC ARSt. I 104 (reconstructs *no-, to OIr carp), AArbSt. II 388; cABEJ St. I 96 (to Arm sur 'sword', Goth hairus id.); Etim. III 68-69.

cyta aor. cyta 'to spur on, to tease'. A difficult word. Maybe, a secondary formation in -s based on thyej. 0 JOKL Melanges Pedersen 105-106, 149 (to qoj and, further, to Lat ciere 'to move'); MANN Language XXVIII 31-32 (from *teudjo); cABEJ St. I 96-97, II 327 (related to nxis), Etim. III 71; DEMIRAJ AE 116.

cyth aor. cyth 'to prick'. An onomatopoeia or an unusual derivative of thyej. Not at all clear.

cafke f. pt. cafka 'heron'. Borrowed from Slav *eamka 'claw, magpie', cf. South Slavic forms: Bul g e`avka, SCr cyavka (MEYER Wb. 443). A homonymic cafke 'glass, cup' is borrowed from Slav *MS/lka 'small bowl'. 0 cABEJ St. I 97 (adducing dialectal cap id., reconstructs *capke > Etim. III 75-76 (from cap); SvANE 145.

caj aor. cam 'to split, to cleave, to smash, to batter, to chop up'. A parallel variant is NGeg shaj. From PA1b *s`e`nja, formed on the basis of IE *sked- 'to split'; Skt skhadate id., Gk cricESCivw id. and the like (JOKL IF XXX 196). Note raze 'leaf representing a derivative in -ze'. 0 MEYER Wb. 444 (to Gk axgeu 'to cut, to incise'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 97; PISANI Saggi 119; POKORNY I 918-919; MAYRHOFER III 507; FRISK II 721; CAMAJ Alb. Worb. 60; OREL ZjEalk XXIII 71; cABEJ St. I 98, Etim. III 77; HULD 47-48 (reconstructs *a- in the Proto-Albanian root); DEMIRAJ AE 116-117 (caj < *de-shaj, related to Lat sariO `to weed').

cajme f. pl. Rime 'red-backed shrike, heron'. Derived from Slav *e`aja, *eajbka 'gull, lapwing', cf. South Slavic forms: Maced eajga, Slovene edjka (cABEJ Etim. III 77). 0 MEYER Wb. 443 (uncertain relation to Slav *eOpja 'heron').

018 adj. 'lane'. From PA1b *fis`ala related to Gk cricoAto; 'crooked', Lat scelus and their cognates (MEYER Wb. 443). 0 JOKL IF XXX 194 (from IE *skel-no-); MANN Language XXVIII 40 (from IE *eks-skolyios); PISANI Saggi 128; FRISK II 723-724; CHANTRAINE 1013; POKORNY I 928; cABEJ Etim. III 80 (to shale); DEMIRAJ AE 117-118 (reconstructs *de-shale).

cam m, pl. came, Varmer Thamerian, inhabitant of the western part of Epirus'. Borrowed from early dial. Slav *`arn', or *cams rendering
an earlier *tjama, the latter reflecting the Greek river-name Gimp; of Epirus. 0 LEAKE Greece 13 (establishes the connection between cam and 0i)ocinc; cABEJ St. 198 (treats cam as a direct continuation of (e)afitic); Etim. III 82-83.

gandr f, pl. candra 'prop, support'. From *S'kntra reflecting a singularized plural of the Indo-European neut. *skentrom with s-mobile, close to IE *kentrom (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 259); Gk idtvpov gosard, spur', cf. also Latv sīts 'spare, lance' < Balt *slnsats. The anlaut c(a)- excludes the possibility of a borrowing from Latin or a Romance language, cf. gender. 0 POKORNY I 567; FRISK I 820-821; OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 71 (mistaken comparison with caj); cABEJ Etim. III 84 (variant of dialectal gander < gender).

gap aor. capa 'to chew'. From PAlb *fctepa connected with IE *skep- 'to cut, to split' (JoKL IF XXX 192-193). Note that cape 'step', cap 'to step, to pace, to go' represent a metaphorical usage of gapa 'bite, piece', cap 'to chew'. 0 MEYER Wb. 444 (connects cape 'step' with Turk capmak 'to run' as well as with Slav *stQpit to 'step'); MANN Language XXVIII 40 (prefix *eks- followed by hap); POKORNY I 930-932; OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 72; cABEJ Etim. III 84-85.

capua gapue m, pl. caponj 'spur (of a rooster)'. Derivative of gapa 'step' (cABEJ Etim. III 89).

care f, pl. cara 'fissure, crack'. Borrowed from Slav *cara 'line, rent, cleft', presently attested in South Slavic only in Slovene cdra (OREL Etimologija 1983 135-136). 0 OREL ZfSlaw XXX/6 914.

cars aor. Carta 'to destroy, to spoil'. From PAlb *fis'ertja based on IE *sker-4-, cf. ON skera 'to cut', Lith skirti id. and the like (JoKL IF XXX 195-196, XXXVII, 100-101, LKuba 156). 0 FRAENKEL 803; POKORNY I 938-942; cABEJ Etim. III 91-92; DEMIRAJ AE 118 (originally, from *de-shart-).

gas m, pl. case 'moment, time'. Another variant is cast (with -t generalized from locative as in ne cast, cf. cABEJ Etim. III 93-94). Borrowed from Slav *case 'time', cf. in particular, South Slavic forms: OCS cases, Bulg eas, SCr eas (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 445). 0 SELISEV Slav. naselenie 197; SVANE 176.

cek aor. ceka 'to touch'. An onomatopoeia existing in many phonetic variants, cf. cek id., cik id. and cok id. (cABEJ Etim. III 98).

gel aor. vela 'to open'. From PAlb ntklea etymologically related to Hitt iskallai- 'to tear up', ON skila' 'to split', Lith skeliu, skeliid ti id. (JOKL IF XXX 194-195, Ws XII 70). 0 PISANI Saggi 125; MANN Language XXVIII 40 (from IE *eks-skelid); FRAENKEL 800; BORETZKY ZfBalk VIII/1 21-26 (on ge/es 'key' < 'opener' as an Oriental semantic calque); cABEJ Etim. III 100-101; HAMP Munch. St. Spr. XLI 52 (< *dz-kl- < IE *sel- 'to put').

cels f 'best part'. Borrowed from Slav *eelo 'head', its South Slavic reflexes (Bulg celo and SCr eelo) having a specific meaning of a 'front, visible place' and 'end, edge' (cABEJ St. I 98, Etim. III 101). 0 SVANE 180.

celitet refl. 'to recover, to get well'. Borrowed from Slav *cella 'to heal', cf. South Slavic continuants: OCS ce/titi, Bulg cel'a, SCr cijeliti...-

gelnik m, pl. celnike 'senior shepherd'. Borrowed from Slav *eelbnikb 'leader, head', cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg eelnik, SCr oonik (SELIgtEv Slav. naselenee 179). As to celing 'senior shepherd', it goes back to NGk tobayxa; id., ultimately, from the same Slavic source (cABEJ St. I 98). The variant celik was influenced by an Albanian Turkism celik 'steel'. 0 SVANE 194; cABEJ Etim. III 102.

gem aor. cema 'to bring to light, to disclose, to reveal, to broach'. From PAlb *gdepana etymologically connected with cap (OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 72). For the semantic development cf. ON skila' 'to separate, to divide' > 'to understand' (BUCK 1207). 0 JOKL Studien 91 (divides cem into prefix ge- and -em < *apnjo compared with Lat apia 'to fasten, to attach'); cABEJ St. I 98-99, Etim. III 103.

gerdhe f, pl. cerdhe 'nest'. A singularized plural of the original *gerdhe. An early borrowing from Slav *erda 'row, herd, flock' (Bulg ereda, SCr ereda) with a particularly interesting shift of meaning (MEYER Wb. 446). 0 JOKL AArbSt I 38 (reconstructs *skerdh- related to Lith skerdhlaus 'shepherd' and its cognates); cABEJ LP VII 199, St. I 99, Etim. III 108-109.
gerr m, pl. Terra 'wren'. A substantivized use of a borrowed Slavic adjective *ebnml, 'black' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 259); cABEJ Etim. III 111 (onomatopoeia).

cete f, pl. ceta 'clan, armed group'. Borrowed from Slav *eeta id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg Beta, SCR Beta (MIKLOSICh Slay, Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 446-447); cABEJ Etim. III 111 (onomatopoeia).

gotine l, pl. cetina 'pine-tree'. Borrowed from Slav *eetina 'bristle, needles', cf. in particular South Slavic: Bulg eetina, SCR eetina (cABEJ St. 199). 0 SVANE 125; cABEJ Etim. III 112.

96 pron. 'what'. With a full reduction of vowel, also is used in the form of c'. From PAIlb *th continuing IE *Vid: Hitt kuit, Gk 'cf., Lat quid and the like (BARD AAarbSt I 206, II 399; HULD 47). 0 MEYER Wb. 218 (borrowed from Rum ce id.); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 328 (from *qish); TREIMER KZ LXV 388 (borrowed from SCR ea id.); MANN Language XXVIII 35; FRISK II 903-904; WALDE-HOFMANN II 404-405; cABEJ St. I 97 (identical with qe). Etim. III 73-74.

cilake f, pl. cimka tug'. Another variant is gimke. Borrowed from Lat cimicem id. (MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 14). Another word for 'bug', cim err, seems to be an expressive formation based on cimke. 0 STIER KZ XI 137; MEYER Wb. 227 (from SCR mimak id.); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 146; MIHAESCu RESEE III 4-5 22; HAARMANN 117; cABEJ Etim. III 119-120 (follows MIKLOSICh).

cjerr aor. corra 'to tear up'. From PAIlb *t*era etymologically related to OIr scaraim 'to separate', ON skera 'to cut', Lith skiriu, skiṛṭ 'to separate' and the like (CAMARDA I 69, 87; MEYER Wb. 410-411). 0 MANN Language XXVIII 40 (from *eks-skerno); FRAENKEL 808; VENDRYES [S] 33-34; cABEJ Etim. III 124.

9110j aor. plow 'to estimate'. Borrowed from Lat aestimare id. (MEYER Wb. 448). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrh 2 1 1052; MANN Language XXVIII 35 (related to Gk TtliCao); MIHAESCUREESEEE IV 11-2 12; HAARMAN 110; cABEJ Etim. III 126-127.

cnderoj aor. oderova 'to dishonor'. Borrowed from Lat exhonorare id.

coj aor. (ova 'to bring, to rise, to send'. Borrowed from Lat excire, exciere 'to call out, to cause, to awake'. 0 CAMARDA I 68 (to Gk Kim); MEYER Wb. 448 (from Lat excitare); TREIMER MRRW 1 341 (against MEYER, reconstructs *ske- in the anlaut); JOKL Studien 81 (accepts the view of CAMARDA), Melanges Pedersen 145 (close to CAMARDA's view, from *dso-goj); BARK ARSt. I 73 (to Goth skewjan 'to go'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 98 (agrees with MEYER); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 8-10 (to Lat sagi6 'to feel'); MANN Language XXVIII 40 (from *eks-skerno); cABEJ Etim. III 128-130; DEMIRAJ AE 119.

gotill f, pl. gotilla 'stamp, kind of long blender'. A metathesized form of tocille (cABEJ St. I 102, Etim. III 134). 0 BARD ARSt. I 73, ARSt. I 156-157 (compares with Lat quatio 'to wield, to beat'); JOKL Melanges Pedersen 145 n. 1 (to cuter 'stream, brook').

cube f, pl. Tuba 'bush, shrubbery'. Borrowed from Slav *euba 'lock, forelock, curl' (SCR euba) with a semantic innovation. 0 MANN Language XXVI 380 (related to Slav *euba); cABEJ Etim. III 135-136 (related to kacube).

cudis aor. cudita 'to astonish'. Borrowed from Slav *euditi id. as well as Geg cude 'wonder' - from Slav *eudo id. (MIKLOSICh Slay, Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 449). As to cudi id., it is an Albanian derivative of cudis. 0 SELISEC Slay. naselenie 191, 323; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 98; TRUBACEV ESSJa IV 127-129; SVANE 231; cABEJ Etim. III 136.

cudis aor. cudita 'to astonish'. Borrowed from Slav *euditi id. as well as Geg cude 'wonder' - from Slav *eudo id. (MIKLOSICh Slay, Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 449). As to cudi id., it is an Albanian derivative of cudis. 0 SELISEC Slay. naselenie 191, 323; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 98; TRUBACEV ESSJa IV 127-129; SVANE 231; cABEJ Etim. III 136.

cufe f, pl. cuka 'peak'. Borrowed from South Slav *euka id. 0 MEYER Wb. 449; MLADENOV AfslPh XXXIV 385 (borrowed from Bulgarian); SELISEC Slay. naselenie 189; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 339; ROSETTI ILR I 127 (comparison with Rum (laces); cABEJ St. I 103, Etim. III 138-140; SVANE 161, 181.

guild f 'sheep with little ears'. Borrowed from Slav *e'14/7, id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg eula, SCR eula. 0 cABEJ Etim. III 141-142 (Balkan parallels).

gun m, pl. Tuna 'boy, youth'. Together with tune 'penis', borrowed from
Ital cionno 'penis' (MEYER Wh. 449-450). 0 CAMARDA II 67 (from Ital ciullo 'little'); LA PIANA St. Varia 77 (from *qun borrowed from Slav *C’tdo `child'); MOUTSOS ZfBalk VII 101 (cane borrowed from NGk Toovvvi 'branch, twig, penis'); cABEJ St. I 103-104 (related to cung `stump'), Etim. III 142-143; SvANE 88.

D

dac m, pl. daca 'cat'. An onomatopoeic formation or a hypocoristic based on a personal name (MEYER Wh. 62). 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 134.

daj aor. dava 'to divide'. Often used with prefix n- as ndaj id. Goes back to PAIb *danja, transformed from *daja under the influence of other verbs in -nja. Further connected with Gk 6cciol.tat 'to divide', Skt *dolate f, pl. dalta 'chisel'. An early borrowing from Slav *dolhlo id., preserved in South Slavic as Bulg dlato and also borrowed as Rum dalta (MEYER Wh. 60). 0 SKOK Slavia III 115-116; BARlc Hymje 75; JOKL Slavia XIII 305-306; SELL GEV Slav, naselenie 173, 319; cABEJ St. 105 (treats dalta as a cognate of Slav *delhto or of Skt ddlayati 'to split'), Etim. III 154-156; SVANE 78; MURATI Probleme 129-130.

dallendyshe f, pi. dallendyshe 'swallow'. A relatively recent compound motivated by the swallow's forked or "double" tail - *dalluan dysh 'appearing to be double', with *dalluan > Tosk dalluar, Gegg dalluen representing the participle of dalloj (OREL ZfBalk XXXXXX 72-73 with some differences). 0 CAMARDA I 37 (to Gk Takavtv6w 'to swing, to rock, to shake'); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 31 (from Lat hirundo); MEYER Wh. 59-60 (from Lat hirundinem 'swallow' + suffix -yshe, influenced by dallendis 'to take heart, to be brave'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXXIII 544 (to Gk xe21436v 'swallow'); BARD ARSt I 5 (contamination of Lat hirundo and *dalle, to Germ Schwalbe 'swallow'); SCHMIDT KZL 236-237 (to Germ Schwalbe); MAYER KZ LXVI 89-96 (comparison with Illyr Taulanti, TabLityrtot, aNog npb; Aopia Tonaativvop npocerExic 'col; XEIXEsvotic, Hecat); HASDEU EMR II 51; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 134; HALTmi GjA (1972) 124 (from *da-ne-dyshe); KNOBLOCH AIK 335-337 (agrees with PEDERSEN); cABEJ St. I 105-106, Etim. III 157-159.

dalge f, pl. dallge, dallga 'wave'.

dalloj aor. dallova 'to discern, to recognize'. Continues PAIb *dalnja based on an adjective in *-no- - *dala related to Skt ddlayati 'to split', Lat dala 'to chip, to hew' and the like (Jokl Studien 12). 0 CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 239; MAYRHOFER II 24; WALDE-HOFMANN I 364-366; XHUVANI KLeTr. 1/112 (to daj); cABEJ St. Etim. III 159-160; DEMIRAJ AE 121.

clang f 'belly'. Another variant is denge. Goes back to PAIb *danga etymologically identical with Lith danga 'table-cloth, cover', Latv danga 'puddle, marshland', Slav *dQga `arc' (OREL Festschr, Shevoroshkin 259). All these forms are deverbatives related to Lith dengih, defigti 'to cover'. Adjectival deng 'full, stuffed up' continues PAIb *danga and the above forms. 0 MEYER Wh. 61 (to Slovene danka 'rectum'); FRAENKEL 88-89; cABEJ St. 1106 (to deng); 121, Etim. III 162 (back formation
of Turk dangalak 'stupid' > Alb dengallak); TRUBAeV ESSJa V 98-99.

dardha f.pl. dardha 'pear, pear-tree'. From PAib *darda, a derivative of derdh 'to tip out, to pour' < PAib *derda (OREL Etimologija 1986-1987 220-221) with a semantic motivation established for Slav *grida, *kruša 'pear, pear-tree' > *grušiti, *krušiti 'to crumble, to break', IE *peisom 'pear' > *peis- (TRURAflv ESSJa VII 156). 0 HAHN I 236 (connects dardha with the name of Dardania); MEYER Wb. 61 (follows HAHN), Gr. Gr. 50; BUGGE BB XVIII 164 (to Gk aexp8og, axpiii; 'wild pear, wild pear-tree'); JOKLFestschr. Kretschmer 89-90 (to IE *gher(s)- 'to stiffen'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 106; MANN Language XVII 17 (reconstructs *Ohrdis), XXVIII 34 (from IE *ghdrd-); PISANI Saggi 118; JUCQUOIS Museon LXXVIII 440; FRISK I 199, 203; CAMAJAlb. Worth. 121 (to *der- 'to split'); GINDIN Etim. 124; cABEJ St. I 107 (to Or dragen 'wild pear'), Eitim. III 165-167; HULD 48; DEMIRAJ AE 121-122.

dare — dare f.pl. dare — dare 'pincers, tongs'. From PAib *dana, a participial form related to daj (cABEJ St. I 107-108, Eitim. III 1167-168). 0 CAMARDA II 61 (to Gk43ducvco 'to bite'); MEYER Wb. 61 (considers the unchanged Tosk -a- to indicate a lost consonant before -r-); JOKL Studien 12-13 (develops CAMARDA’s etymology based on IE *denk); CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 239 (to OHG zanga id.); MANN Language XXVII 40; HAMP LP XXVIII 78 (same as CIMOCHOWSKI); JUCQUOIS Le Museon UO0/111442; LEHMANN GED 338 (follows JOKL); OLBERG apud DEMIRAJ (to IE *dhaui-); JANSON Unt. 21; DEMIRAJ AE 122.

darke f.pl. darke 'supper'. From PAib *darka, originally a singularize neut. pl. of IE *dorleom reflected in Gk 86procv id. (CAMARDA I 67; MEYER Wb. 61). On the other hand, the connection with dreke is doublet. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 3, 26, 72, Gr. Gr. 245; BUGGE BB XVIII 189; PEDERSEN BB XX 231 (reconstructs *drake- in order to explain dreke); KRETSCHMER Einleitung 101 n. 3; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 99-100; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 239; MANN Language XVII 19, XXVI 384; PISANI Saggi 118; PORZIG Gliederung 178; POKORNY Vox Rom. X 239 (to Illy Apai(oinot < *darkuna); PISANI Saggi 118; HAMP Anc. IE 116 (adds Bret dibri 'to eat'); FRISK I 410-411; CHANTRAINE 294; ANTITLA Schw. 29, 100; OLBERG Festschr. Bonfante 563; cABEJ St. I 108, Eitim. III 168-169; HULD 48-49; DEMIRAJ AE 122-123.

darovd 'bride's gift'. Borrowed from Slav *darovvi, 'gratuitous'. The corresponding verb darovis 'to make a present, to give money as a gift' seems to continue an unattested Slav *daroviti, cf. the widespread *darovati 'to make a present' (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 61) while dari 'dowry' is based on *dar borrowed from Slav *darta, 'gift, present'. 0 SELL REV Slay. naseolenie 183; SVANE 212, 231, 252; cABEJ Eitim. III 169.

dasme pl. dasma 'wedding'. Another widespread and historically important variant is darsme. Goes back to PAib *dartšima. Originally, *-wedding feast', derived from darke (OLBERG apud DEMIRAJ; cABEJ St. I 108-109, Eitim. 111 169-170). 0 MEYER Wb. 62 (to Rum zestre 'dowry'); PEDERSEN BB XX 232, KZ XXXVI 309 (reconstructs *dam-ese to be compared with Gk pit[toc 'marriage, wedding']); JOKL LKUBA 14; HULD 49; DEMIRAJ AE 123-124.

dash m.pl. dash 'ram'. From PAib *datda reflecting IE *duhos- 'breath, breathing, animal' (MANN Language XXVI 387), cf. Gmc *duz'un 'wild animal' (Goth dins, ON drfr). Lith pl. daisos 'paradise', Slav *dxul, 'breath, spirit'. The Albanian word was borrowed to Rum day. 0 CAMARDA II 70 (to Gk 66aitcX2 og 'kind of fish'); MEYER Wb. 62; BARD ARSt. 6 (dash < *dalsh connected with dele); JOKL LKUBA 240-241, 329 f. (compares dash < *duhosf- with Lat bestia 'animal'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 134-135; LA PIANA Studi I 91 (dash - 'dovens, difficult both semantically and phonetically); BUGGE BB XVIII 164 (links dash to desha); IVANESCU SAO VIII 274-276; POKORNY 1270; FRAENKEL 115-116; FEIST Goth. 121-122; ZALIZN'AK Eitimologija 139; POGHIRC I 1st. limb. rom. II 341; ROSETTI 1276; ORL Die Sprache XXXI 280, ZfBalk XXXIII 144, Koll. Idg. Ges. 351, 356; cABEJ St. I 109-110, Eitim. III 171-173 (to Goth tagl 'hair'); TRUBA 'GEV ESSJa V 153-154; DEMIRAJ AE 124-125 (related to dem).

degi f.pl. dega, dega 'twig, branch'. From PAib *dwaja etymologically related to OHG zwrg id., Germ Zweig (MEYER Wb. 62, Alb. St. III 9, 26, 39). 0 CAMARDA 180 (to Gk tekkvov 'child, sprout'); BUGA II 319; JOKL Studien 15; PISANI Saggi 103, 122; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 240; KLUGE 897; HAMP Trends LVII 906; HULD 145 (against MEYER); cABEJ Eitim. III 179-180 (dubious Alpine-Romance parallels); DEMIRAJ AE 125-126.

deh aor. deha 'to inebriate'. From PAib *dgska. At the same time, con-
DEJ - DELE

62-63 (to Goth
58 DEJ - DELE
are related to
I 88 (to

tinuants of *degnja are attested in dej denj id. Both *degska and *degnja are related to djeg, o BOPP 539 (to IE *dhe(i)- 'to suckle'); MEYER Wb. 62-63 (to Goth dauns 'vapor'), Alb. St. III 29, 90; JOKL Realex. Vorgesch. I 88 (to dylle); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 6-7; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 110; MANN Language XXVIII 32 (to IE *dhyes- 'to destroy'); cABEJ St. I 111 (compares deh with dend), Etim. III 182-183; DEMIRAJ AE 125-126.

dej adv. 'the day after tomorrow'. From PAlb *daja continuing IE loc. dual *doyoi-ous (DEMIRAJ AE 127). For the development of IE *dyo- > PAlb *da- see OREL Antic'. balk. 3 37-39.0 CAMARDA I 310 (to Gk &iv); MEYER 14/b. 62, Alb. St. III 39 (to IE *dyoin- 'dyein-'); JOKL Realex. Vorgesch. I 88; OATIR AarbSt. II 307; FRAENKEL 108; OREL ZFBalk 73 (close to MEYER); cABEJ Etim. III 183-184 (back formation based on andej).

(G) deje f 'place where the snow melts, low place'. Nominae: dejet dejet. From PAlb *danja related to Skt dhdvan- 'dry land', OHG tenni 'threshing-floor' (DEMIRAJ AE 127). 0 JOKL Realex. Vorgesch. I 88 (to deh); SCHMIDT LVII 6-7 (to Skt dhdvanit 'to burn out, to fade away'; MANN Language XXVIII 32 (to IE *dhyes-); POKORYN I 249; cABEJ Etim. III 180-182 (to ndej).

dele f, pl. dele, dhen, dhen 'sheep'. The Geg variant delme represents a formation in *-ma (and hardly anything in common with the name of Dalmatia pace MEYER Wb. 63 and cABEJ St. I 111). The word is based on PAlb *daila 'sheep' < *suckling and related to various L-derivatives from IE *dhe(i)- 'to suckle' (MEYER Wb. 63, Alb. St. III 29 operates with *daila < IE *dhailia or *dhoilia), cf., in particular, Arm dayl 'colostrum' < IE *dhaiolo-. Suppletive plural forms dhen, dhen should be treated separately as a Proto-Albanian (collective) derivative in *-anti based on dhi 'she-goat'. Thus the source of dhen, dhen is to be reconstructed as *aiantis-, with apheresis of the anlaut vowel (OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 357). 0 BRUGMANN 117; PETERSSON LUA XIX/6 12; BARI ARSt. 6 (dhen compared with IE *dhe(i)-); JOKL LKUBA 239 (mis-}

Gliederung 150; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 240-241; MANN Language XVII 20-21 (dhen to Lat gees tribe); POKORYN I 241-242; DURIDANOV ZA XVIII 37 (dhen - to Thr AavSaXtrat); cABEJ St. I 152 (comparison of dhen, dhen with Gk NIA Etim. III 184-186 (follows MEYER); HULD 143; KODDERITZSCH LB XXXI 108; RASMUSSEN Morph. 52; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 357; DEMIRAJ AE 127-128, 157-158 (agrees with MANN).

deltine f 'clay'. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *delbina further connected with *delbto *dolbto 'chisel'. The semantic development seems possible but not quite obvious: 'clay' < *pounded mass'? 0 JOKL ArRom XXIV 24 (from *nde-baltine); cABEJ St. I 112 (connects deltine with dalte), Etim. III 187-188 (to dylle).

den m, pl. dej 'tendon'. From PAlb *daisla probably related to Lith gyšla 'blood-vessel, tendon', Slav *fíla 'tendon' (MEYER Wb. 63, Alb. St. III 18) if the latter are treated separately from Skt *dáj- 'bow-string', Gk peg 'bow' (BRUGMANN Grundr. 1 345). 0 CAMARDA I 71 (to Gk òou') 'to tie'); PEDERSEN IF V 68 (to Lat fílm 'thread'), KZ XXXVI 326 (agrees with MEYER); JOKL Studien 13 (comparison with Gk SEW 'to bind'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 87-88; FRAENKEL 150; FRISK I 237; MAYRHOFER 1 448; VASMER II 57-58; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 239; cABEJ St. II 112-113 (connects dell with Slav *dotti 'valley' and Gk òoxó 'mud' - those two having nothing in common), Etim. III 189-190; DEMIRAJ AE 128 (against cABEJ).

dem m, pl. dema 'young bull'. From PAlb *dama etymologically related to Ob darn 'ox' and, probably, to Gk òittáA,o; 'calf' (CAMARDA I 73; MEYER Wb. 63, Alb. St. III 26, 64). 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 1164; JOKL Festschr. Kretschmer 92, Festschr. Rozwadowski I 236; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 135; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 239; MANN Language XXVI 385; FRISK I 345; cABEJ St. I 113, Etim. III 190-191; DEMIRAJ AE 128-129.

dend aor. Benda 'to stuff'. An archaic non-assimilated variant is NGeG tend. From PAlb *tenda related to Skt tandate `to weaken', Lat ten & `to stretch'. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 21 (based on Lat densus); MEYER Wb. 65 (related to Lat densus), Alb. St. V 72 (borrowed from Lat tendere); BARTHOLOMAE IF I 300 (to Lat densus 'thick'); JOKL apud WALDEHOFMANN 1341 (to gdhend); MANN Language XVII 19; CIMOCHOWSKI
DENJE __ (T) DERE

LP II 239; POKorny I 1065-1066; cABEj Etim. III 193-194 (agrees with JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 129 (to ndej).

denje adj. 'worth'. Borrowed from Lat dignus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 21).0 MEYER Wb. 63 (borrowed from Ital degno); cABEj Etim. III 195.

depertoj aor. depertovar `to penetrate'. Borrowed from Rom *depenetrare (MEYER Wb. 65). 0 MANN Hist. Gr. 146 (borrowed from Lat departire); cABEj Etim. III 195-196 (derived from ndeper `across').

derdh aor. derdha `to pour out'. In Old Albanian the stem is not unlauclicized: dardh (BUZUKU, BUDI). Continues PAIB *dwora close to onomatopoeic Lith dardeti `to rattle', Latv dardet `to rattle', W go-dyrddu `to mumble, to grumble'. 0 MEYER Wb. 64 (to Slav *dhrz7, `daring'), AlB. St. III 13, 26; FRAENKEL 83; PEDERSEN BB XX 238 n. 2 (to Skt srjati `to sell off, to discharge'), KZ XXXVI 289, Kelt. Gr. T 494; JOKL Studien 13-14 (to Skt dhdara `stream'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 101; LA PIANA Studi I 42-43 (to Skt ksrarati `to flow'); cABEj St. I 114-120 (to Gk NO `sperrm'), Etim. III 197-198.

dere f. pl. dyer `door'. From PAIB *dwora, a secondary a-stem based on IE *dhner- id.: Skt dvdr-, Gk e)ipa, Tokh B dware and the like (CAMARDA I 17; MEYER BB VIII 188, Wb. 63, AlB. St. III 29, 39, 71). 0 JOKL IF xxxvi 132, LKUBA 240, 255; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 101; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 240; MANN Language XXVIII 32 (reconstructs *dhueros); PISANI Saggi 103; FRISK I 695-696; MAYRHOFER II 83-84; POKorny I 278; OREL Antij. balk. 3 37-39 (on the development of the anlaut); HAMP LP XX 9, KLmTGenschmitt Munch. St. Spr. XL 104, 125; HULD 49; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 149; cABEj Etim. III 198-201; DEMIRAJ AE 129-130.

(T) dere adj. `bitter; difficult'. From PAIB *deuna etymologically identical with OS tione `evil', OE teona `wrong' (JOKL Studien 19-20 with further erroneous link to dhune). 0 HAHN 29 (connected with dhune); MEYER Wb. 87 (accepts HAHN's etymology with some doubt); HOLTHAUSEN AEW 346; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 241; OLERG Festschr. Pisani I 589; cABEj St. I 115 (to the Indo-European word for `tare'; Gk 6Ccppb), Etim. III 201; DEMIRAJ AE 130 (dialectal phonetic development of hidhur).

dergj aor. dorgja `to lie down, to lay sick, to be ill'. A more frequent form of present is pass.-refl. derogjem. From PAIB *dergja further etymologically connected with Lith dirgini `to move', dirgiti `to lose energy, to become weak', Slav *argati `to pluck, to pull' and particularly with Gmc *targjan `to tear': MHG zeren `to pluck, to pull' (VASmER Alb, WortForsch. 9). 0 PEDERSEN BB XX 238 (to Lith serg `to be ill', Oh sorg `illness' supposing IE *sy- > Alb d-), Kelt. Gr. I 71; TRAUTMANN BSIWb. 56; FRAENKEL 96; VASmER I 500-501; HAMP IF LXXIX 155 (follows PEDERSEN); cABEj St. I 115-116 (to Lith ddrga `rainy weather', Slav *ddrga `road'), Etim. I 201-203; HULD 49-50; LINEMAN IF XXVIII 48-50; DEMIRAJ AE 131 (agrees with VASmER).

deri prep. `to, up to, till'. From PAIB *dure(e)i having the same structure as Gk 86)p0, 86pe, Scupi 'here' compared with Lith aure id. and Av avara id. and analyzed as *6E-ocypo or *SE-upo. 0 MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 299 (borrowed from South Slav *dori `to'); MANN Language XXVI 383 (to Lat feri); FRISK I 371-372; FRAENKEL 26; BARTHOLOMAE 175.

derr m. pl. derra `pig'. From PAIB *dada connected with Gk xoipoc id. < IE *ghorfos (CAMARDA I 96; MEYER Wb. 64). Note a derivative derk `piglet' continuing PAIB *darika. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 18; JOKE Festschr. Kretschmer 78 f. (reconstructs *ghar-n-); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 333 (to dose); TAGLIAVINI Stratifazione 135; LA PIANA Studi I 45-46 (to Skt -dari- `making burst'); CimOCHOswm LP II 230; PISANI Saggi 116, 118; FRISK II 1107-1108; HULD 148 (from IE *syoinro-); cABEj St. I 116 (explains -rr- by expressive genimation), Etim. III 205-206; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 147; FLH VIII/1-2 39 (on PAIB *-rf- > -rr-); KORTLANDT SSGL X 220; DEMIRAJ AE 131-132.

det m. pl. dete 'sea'. From PAIB *deubeta `depth' based on IE *dheub- `deep' (Joxi. Studien 14-15). Intermediary stages of the phonetic development are preserved in the uncontracted Italo-Alb dejt, defer and in dialectal forms with a long vowel - det. PAIB *deubeta is particularly close to Gmc *deupiPa `depth' > MDu diepe, MLG depe, E depth. 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 165 (connected with dal `to go out'); MEYER BB VIII 187 (to Gk ekt, name of the sea-goddess), Wb. 64 (reconstructs dejt < *delt to be compared with Gk OCacoca), AlB. St. IV 54 (follows BUGGE); RIBEZZO Riv. Indo-greco-italica XVI 25 f. (reconstructs *dakti compared with Epir 8goc- 13Oc7,aaaa Hes.); TAGLIAVI-
dekyoj aor. dekova 'to hit, to strike'. Borrowed from Lat indicere in its specific meaning 'to impose, to inflict' * to inflict pain'. 0 MEYER Wb. 65 (from Rom *decoleare based on coleus 'bag, sack'); GAZULLI 19 (-koj to Gk xico); PEDERSEN KZ 539-560 (agrees with MEYER); cABEJ St. I 120-121 (connects dekyoj with koy and mekoj); cABEJ Etim. III 218-200 (from *dergoj, to darke).

dear aor. delira 'to clean, to cleanse, to deliver'. The variant deliroj is morphologically more regular. Continues Rom *deliberare and is connected with lire (CAMARDA 1172; MEYER Wb. 247). 0 PEDERSEN KZ 538 (derived from lire); cABEJ Etim. III 221 (agrees with PEDERSEN).

dellinje t.pl. dellinja `juniper'. A more archaic variant dale* seems to reflect PA1b *daistlanja (for the derivational structure cf. mellen-) related to dell < *daitsla (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 259). Semantically, the juniper is described as a wiry, sinewy plant, cf. Russ mogievellnik id. derived from Slav *mogis `brain, marrow', Lith magyas `knot'. 0 MEYER Wb. 65 (from Rom *cudulanae or *cudulina derived from cedrus `cedar, juniper'); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 9-10 (to Lith chills `tug', Skt `dust' and the like); JOKE LKUBA 191-193 (same as VASMER); JAGIC AfslPh VIII 654-655; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 241; FRAENKEL 426-427; VASMER II 637; cABEJ St. 1121 (related to dalte and dallyoj); cABEJ Etim. III 222; DEMIRAJ AE 132.

dem- dam m.pl. dene - dame `damage'. Borrowed from Lat damnum `hurt, harm, damage'. As to denoj 'to condemn, to punish', it is an Italian loanword (MIKLOSiCH Rom. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 60), 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif3 1 1042, 1047, 1050; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 122; cABEJ St. I 121, Etim. III 222-224; LAND! Lat. 48, 94, 115.

dergoj aor. dergova 'to send'. Borrowed from Lat delegare id. with an irregular change of liquida (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 259). 0 CAMARDA 167 (to Gk tpgoxo `to run'); MEYER Wb. 65 (borrowing from Lat dirigere `to arrange, to lay straight'); JOKL. IF L 43; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 122; cABEJ Etim. III 226 (follows MEYER).

dermoj aor. dermojva 'to cut into pieces, to plummset down'. Borrowed from Lat *deramare, cf. Rum derima 'to tear off' (MEYER Wb. 65, Alb.
St. IV 56). Note a derivative *derme 'steep slope'. 0 PUSCARIU EWR 42; cABEJ St. I 122 (reconstructs *dromojoj and connects it with dromece), Etim. III 227-229.

derrase f. pl. derrasas 'board, stone plate'. From PAIb *deratja based on IE *der- 'to tear, to split', see djerr (CimOCHOWSKI LP III 158-161: to Slav *dbrati `to tear'). 0 CAMARDA II 143 (to dru); MEYER Wb. 66 (from Ital terrazzo 'terrace'); MANN Language XXVIII 33 (to Gk (depot); CIMOCHOWSKI LP III 158-159; HELBIG 70; cABEJ Etim. III 230-231 (derived from rrase 'flat stone').

deshiroj aor. deshirova `to wish'. Borrowed from Lat desiderare 'to long for, to desire' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 21; MEYER Wb. 65). As to the noun deshira 'desire', it seems to be a deverbative rather than a contaminant of Lat desiderium id. (cABEJ St. I 123, Etim. III 233). 0 CAMARDA I 176 (wavers between the correct etymology and the comparison with dashur, participle of dua); MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1048, 1052; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 122.

deshmoj aor. deshmova `to testify'. Borrowed from Rom *testimoniare (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 66; MEYER Wb. 64). 0 cABEJ St. 1124. Etim. III 233-234 (denominative); HAARMANN 153.

di shperoj aor. deshperova `to make desperate'. Borrowed from Lat desperare `to despair' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 22). 0 MEYER Wb. 68 (from Ital disperare id.); cABEJ Etim. III 235.

deshoj aor. deshtova 'to have a miscarriage'. Borrowed from Rom ,*depositare used as a replacement of depenera in its meaning 'to give birth' (MEYER Wb. 66, Alb. St. V 72). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 1049; SPITZER MRIV 1318-319 (connects deshtoj with Ital tosto `fast, quick'); BARK ARSt I 38 (derives the verb deshtoj from a noun *dusyte 'miscarriage' explained as IE *dus-sato- `badly born'); cABEJ St. I 124 (a prefixal derivative of sjtoj), Etim. III 235.

di aor. dita 'to know'. From PAIb *dija connected with IE *dehef a)- `to see', cf. Skt dhyati, dhyayati 'to observe, to feel, to think', Av da(y)- `to see' (MEYER Wb. 66, Alb. St. III 29; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 46). Aorist dita and participle ditur ditum are based on PAIb *dita, a formation in *-to-, cf. Skt part. dhyata- and dhta-. 0 OILTERDING Otm. 22 (to

Skt vid- 'to know'); MEYER Alb. St. III 29; JOKL IF XXXVI 112, Sprache IX 128; TAGLIAVINI 104; CimOcHowscı LP II 240; POKORNY 243; MAYRHOFER II 45; HULD 152; cABEJ St. 1125 (reconstructs PAIb *din-< IE *gena- 'to know'), Etim. III 237-238; DEMIRAJ AE 132-133 (di <

dig pron. 'something'. As all other pronouns in di-, contains an element identical with the verb di as the first part of the compound (CAMARDA I 214; MEYER Wb. 66). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 316; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 105; cABEJ St. I 125.

diell m. pl. diej `sun'. From PAIb *delwa, a tabooistic substitute of the original word for the sun based on a color adjective, cf. Skt hdiri `pale, yellowish', Av zairi- id., Lat helvus 'yellowish', Lith frivas id. 0 BOPP 513 n. 3 (to Skt claw `by day'); CAMARDA I 123 (comparisons with Gk Ode); 'sun' and, on the other hand, with oiaoke (pavEpog, 4.inpoc); MEYER Wb. 69 (links diell to dal or, alternatively, reconstructs *dheeh-lo-, cf. djeg); PEDERSEN BB XX 238 (to IE *suet- `suen', cf. CAMARDA); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 103; MANN Language XXVIII 36 (follows MEYER in reconstructing *dheehalos); MAYRHOFER III 581; WALDE-HOFMANN I 639; PISANI Saggi 118 (to Gk δευτ `light, shine'); FRAENKEL 1297; cABEJ St. I 125-126 (to OIr delirad `shine', OE dealt `bold, splendid', Arm delin `green'), Etim. III 241-242; HULD 50-51 (accepts PEDERSEN's etymology).

dihas aor. dihata 'to pant'. Borrowed from Slav *dyxati `to breathe', cf. in particular South Slavic forms: OCS dyxati, Bulg dixam, SCR dihata (MEYER Wb. 67). 0 SVANE 256; cABEJ Etim. III 242.

dike f 'desire, lust'. Continues PAIb *dika, a substantivized fern. adj. related to Lith dykas `idle, empty', Slav *dik 'wild', 0 FRAENKEL 95; TRUBATEV ESSJA V 29-30; cABEJ Etim. III 243 (borrowed from SCR dika 'pride').

diktoj aor. diktova 'to discover, to find out'. Borrowed from Rom *decaptare. 0 MEYER Wb. 67 (from Lat detegere); JOKE RIEB II 59-60
dim& dimen m. pl. dimira dimma 'winter'. From PAlb *deimena related to IE *gheimen- id.: Skt heman loc. 'in winter', Gk -winter' and the like (GIL'FERDING On; MEYER Wb. 67, Alb. St. III 18, 64). 0 CAMARDA 196 (to Gk iiitOpoc 'rain', Lat 66 DIMER  DIMEN  DUI

dire f, pl. dite f, 'to break (of the day)'. Also appears as refl. dite id. From PAlb *dine, a denominative verb based on IE *dine- *deino- *clay': Skt diva- 'day', Slav *dine- 'day', Gmc *tidiz *time'; Skt *gamman- *trace'. Borrowed from South Slav *dina *dir'a id.: Bulg dir'a > dira, SCr dira (cABEJ St. I 126). 0 SVANE 141; cABEJ Etim. III 248.

dishute m. pl. dishta 'mill funnel'. Another variant is dishke. Borrowed from Lat *discus 'disk' (cABEJ Etim. III 249-250). 0 CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 123 (suffix -shte).

dishull m. pl. dishuj 'kind of aromatic shrub, Pistacia lentiscus'. Other variants (dyshkull and dyshkull as well as ndryshkull) result from various types of folk etymology associating this plant with dushk and ndryshk. Borrowed from a diminutive Rom *disculus according to the shape of leaves. 0 cABEJ Etim. III 250 (derived from dylle).

dite f, pl. dite 'day'. From PAlb *dita etymologically connected with Gmc *tidiz 'time' (OHG zit, OE tid) and Skt diti 'brightness, splendor' (VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 10-11, 40). 0 BOPP 513; GIL'FERDING On. 22 (to Skt diva- 'day'); CAMARDA 173 (to Lat dies 'day'); MEYER Wb. 68 (from *dine- related to Skt dina- 'day'). Slav *dt, nh id., Lith 3}

**djall** m, pl. djem, djelm 'boy, youth'. From PAlb *dela probably connected with Latv deils 'son'. Lat filius id. as a derivative of IE *dhei- 'to suck' (XYLANDER 317; cABEJ St. I 127-128). Note that the vocalism in Proto-Albanian is irregular so that a secondary transformation of the stem must be presumed. 0 MEYER Wb. 60 (derives djale from dal), Alb. St. III 29; KRETSCICHER Glotta XIV 310-311 (to dal); JOKL IF XXXVI 115; OSTIR AArbSt. I 114 (to Gk tati: 'maiden'); VASMER ZflavPh III 269 (to Thr -te2q.a.); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 113-114; CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 240; PISANI Saggi 121; HAMP Starkh. Whatmough 78; HULD 52; PISANI Alb. Worth. 168; TRUBAT EV ESSJa V 213.

djathetha adj. 'right'. Old Albanian texts preserve djathetha 'right (side)' (BUZUKU), thus showing that djathete is a relatively new formation in -te based on PAlb *detsa (PEDERSEN KK XXXVI 291; cABEJ St. I 128-129). The latter is etymologically connected with IE *dela-
daksina-, Gk Ss t6S, Lat dexter and the like (MEYER Wb. 69). 0 MEYER Alb. St. II 17, III 13, 26; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 291, Kelt. Gr. I 36; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 239; PISANI Saggi 131; MAYRHOFER II 10-11; WALDE-HOFMANN I 346-347; MANN Language XXVII 383; FRISK I 366-367; POKORYN 1190; JUCQUOIS Le Museon LXXVIII 445 (phonetically impossible *deksto- with *-kst- reflected as Alb -ht-); HAMPE RESEE XIX/1 141-145 (reconstructs *dekstino-); HULD 53; cABEJEtim. III 260-261 (to Lat decus 'beauty, decoration'); DEMIRAJ AE 137-138.

dje adv. 'yesterday'. From PAlb *de etymologically identical with Skt hysds id., Gk x0k id., Lat. heri id. and the like (CAMARDA I 96; MEYER W1), 69, Alb. St. III 18, 63). 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 37, 345; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 333, Kelt. Gr. I 89; JOKL LKUBA 26; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 103; ERNOUT-MEILLET 292; MAYRHOFER II 29; PISANI Seggi 101; FRISK II 1097-1098; HAMPE BSL LXVI 222; HULD 53; cABEJEtim. III 261; PUTHUVEL Festschr. Hoenigswald 317; DEMIRAJ AE 138.

djej aor. dogja 'to burn'. From PAlb *dega etymologically related to IE *dheeh- 'to burn': Skt ddhati, Tokh AB tsak-, tseik-, Lit degn, degti and the like (BOPP 508; GIL 'FERDING Om. 22; MEYER Wb. 69, Alb. St. III 9, 29). 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 275; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 323-324, Kelt. Gr. I 108; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 103; ERNOUT-MEILLET 250; MANN Language XXVI 382, XXVIII 36; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 240; PISANI Saggi 125; FRAENKEL 85-85; IVANOV Slav. 129; HULD 53-54, KZ CVII 166; KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 101, 127; cABEJEtim. III 261-262; DEMIRAJ AE 138-139.

(G) djemen pl. 'demons, devils'. A lexicalized plural of djall similar to that of djale djem (SKOK AArbSt I 220-221). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 20 (from Lat daemonem 'demon'); MEYER Wb. 69 (same as MIKLOSICH - but the stress is placed differently); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 11043; THUMB IF XXVI 13 (borrowed from Gk ocalloVeg id. - but the development of -at- > -je- would be quite unique); JOKL LKUBA 18 (agrees with THUMB), IF XLIV 13 n. 1 (follows SKOK); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 10-11 (borrowed from OCS dernoNl., id.); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350 (follows THUMB); CABB., St. I 129 (repeats THUMB'S etymology), Etim. III 262-264; LAND! Lat. 72, 83.

djep m. pl. djep, djepa 'cradle'. Borrowed from Gk 6enoc; 'beaker, goblet' (CAMARDA II 191). For the semantic development cf. E cradle — OHG kratto 'basket'. 0 MEYER Wb. 69-70 (related to Slav *zylybka id.), Alb. St. III 18, 36; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 333; JOKL IF XXXV 158-159, Melanges Pedersen 155 (reconstructs *ghoubha thus slightly correcting MEYER); BARIC Hymje 77; cABEJEtim. St. I 129-130 (from IE *dheubh- - *dheup-; Gk obtocc is explained as an ancient Albanian loanword), Etim. III 264-265.

djere f. pl. djere 'perspiration'. Another variant is disre. From PAIb *widertja with the loss of the unstressed first syllable. Further related to Gk ip0c6 id. < *suintOt-s, cf. also Latv svidri id., Lat sudor id. (PEDERSEN KZ XXXV 288-289), 0 CAMARDA 148, 96 (to Gk 'g Gunn 'dew'); MEYER Alb. St. I 81 (to Gk opOcsc 'dew'), Wb. 70 (to Gk Xccicvo 'to bite'); BUGGE BB XVIII 165 (to zfarr); JOKL Studien 92-93 (accepts PEDERSEN'S etymology); FRISK I 710-711; CHANTRAINE 456; WALDE-HOFMANN II 623-624; cABEJEtim. III 265-266; HULD 148; KORTLANDT SSGL X 219; DEMIRAJ AE 139-140.

djerr aor. dora 'to destroy'. From PAIb *dera or *derna related to Skt dodti 'to burst, to tear', Gk Sipco 'to skin', Goth gatairan 'to tear' and the like (MEYER Wb. 70, Alb. St. III 26), 0 JOKL Studien 8; FRISK I 368-370; MAYRHOFER II 59; FEIST Goth. 203.

djerr m. pl. djerre 'fallow land'. From PAIb *dersa etymologically identical with Gk x6paoc 'dry land' (CAMARDA I 96) < IE *ghersos. 0 RESTEL-LI RIL LXXXIX - XC 412 (same as CAMARDA); MEYER Wb. 70 (to djerr 'to destroy'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 325-326 (to bie 'to bear'); LA Piana St. Varia 21-23 (to var, vjerr); FRISK II 1089-1090; cABEJEtim. III 266-268 (to bie 'to fall').
dobet adj. 'weak'. Derived from dobe id. The latter is borrowed from Slav *dobisi, 'good, fine' unattested in South Slavic where a more usual *doby id. is widespread. Note dobi 'profit, use' related to dobe. 0 PISANI Saggi 129 (to Lat dehitiis); cABEJEtim. St. I 131 (based on udob), cABEJEtim. III 272-273; SVANE 273.

dobis aor. dobita 'to win'. Borrowed from Slav *dobyti 'to acquire, to win' (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 70). The Albanian verb is semantically closer to SCR dobisi than to Bulg dobiya. 0 SELICEV Slav. naselenie 178; OREL Etimologija 1983 136; SVANE 199-200; cABEJEtim. III 273.
dorja f, pl. *dorjka 'nurse'. Borrowed from Slav *dorjka id., cf. in particular South Slavic continuants: Bulg *dorjka, Scr *dorjka (c.A13fJ St. I 131, Etim. III 277). 0 SvANE 190.

doke f 'traditions'. Borrowed from Gk Soxii 'opinion, view, meaning'. 0 JOKL LKUBA 53-56 (related to duket); cABEJ St. I 131 (agrees with JOKL), Etim. III 277-278.

dokerr f, pl. dokerra 'big bone, bone of arm or leg'. Derived from *dok (for the formation pattern cf. *kokerr), borrowed from Gk 6016; 'rafter, beam' (OREL 81; OREL Studien I 56). 0 CAMARDA 185 (to Gk 86icava 'a structure of two joined upright bars'); MEYER Wb. 70 (to Turk dogru `direct'); BARD ARSt I 5 (from *dokr- composed of *dore and *krah); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 119 (suffix *-err); cABEJ St. I 132 (an expressive form compared with *docke 'little hand' and the like).

dolins f, pl. dolina 'valley'. Borrowed from Slav *dolina id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg dolina, SCR dolina. 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 106 (borrowed from SCR dolina).

dorberi f 'herd'. A secondary phonetic transformation of *dorberi derived from Slav *dobre 'property' (VASANI Alb. Worfsorsch. I 12-13). 0 MEYER Wb. 71 (borrowed from Ital turba 'crowd'); JOKL Studien 16-17, IF XXXVII 100 (a compound consisting of dor- < IE *Arker- 'animal, beast' and -beri compared with Lith burys 'crowd'); BARD ARSt I 215; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 147; cABEJ St. I 133 (derived from *torhar based on torbe 'shepherd’s bag; knapsack'), Etim. III 286-287.

dorj f, pl. duar duer 'hand'. A singularized neut. plural PAIb *dara < IE *ghesr- (PISANI Saggi 121; HAMP Anc. IE Dial. 115) related to Gk xEip id., Hitt kalar id., Tokh A tsar- id., B sar- id., Arm xan id. (BOPP 492; MEYER Wb. 72, Alb. St. III 18, 71). 0 MEYER Alb. St. I 92 (to Gk oGvov 'palm'); Gr. Gr. 81; JOKL LKUBA 90, IF XXXVI 132, XLIX 274; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 101, Stratificazione 88; CIMOHOWSKI LP II 230; ERNOUT-MEILLET 295, 300; MANN Language XXVIII 34 (from *Rhard-s-); FRIS II 1082-1083; CHATRAINE 305; PORZIG Gliederung 187; PISANI Saggi 99, 121; POKORNY I 203; VAN WINDEKENS I 521; HAMP Anc. IE 115; HULD 54; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 40; cABEJ Etim. III 288-291; SCHRTIVER BC 58; DEMIRAJ AE 140.

dose f, pl. *dos' pig, sow'. From PAIb *da(i)ja, a derivative of IE *dhe(i)- to suckle (OLBERG apud DEMIRAJ; cABEJ St. I 134-135). 0 CAMARDA II 203 (to Gk 06c `jackal'); JOKL Studien 17 (reconstructs IE *suatia further connected with *sa- 'pig'); BARD ARSt I 6-7 (from *der< and related to derk < *dergo- as darke to dasme); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVIII 393 (to derk, dirk, from *derria); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 13 (borrowed from Bulgar-Turk dogs 'pig'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 100 (agrees with JOKL), Stratificazione 135; RIBEZZO RivAlb I 140, II 144 (from *ghetia, to Maced yordcv vv); HULD 148 (follows JOKL); cABEJ Etim. III 293-296; DEMIRAJ AE 140-141.

dot part. of irreal. A lexicalized sequence of two particles, do and to (LAMBERTZ LP VII 92). 0 MEYER Wb. 72 (borrowed from Lat in tata); PEDERSEN BB XX 233-235, KZ XXXVII 236-238 (reconstructs acc. *dhetim of a deverbative related to IE *dhe- 'to put'); MANN Language XXVI 381; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 58 (from Lat totum); cABEJ St. I 135 (follows LAMBERTZ), Etim. III 296-297; MANN Comp. 129 (identical with Gk 81yra); HAARMANN 154 (same as MiliikEscu).

dra f 'oil-cake, melted butter'. Reflects PAIb *dragia (MEYER Wb. 72-73, Alb. St. III 29, 37, 72 with basic etymological parallels) with secondary nasализation in Guter and the loss of the consonant preserved in the variant with a long vowel dra. Close parallels are found in German (ON pl. dreggiar 'yeast') and in Baltic: OPrus dragios 'yeast' (if not borrowed from Germanic), OLith dreges id. (if not from Old Prussian), Lett dial. drazi 'sediment in melted butter'. Cf. also Slav *drofi:;i 'yeast' (but Bulg droide 'something easy to melt or break')! and a corresponding verb *drogati 'to press, to knead'. The word seems to represent a North European innovation in Indo-European. 0 CAMARDA I 74 (to Gk Tpo4 'muse'); MEYER Gr. Gr. 69; JOKL JF XXXVI 101; Die Sprache IX 149; PISANI Saggi 124; REICHELT KZ XLVI 322; DURIDANOV Thr.-Dak. 94 (reconstructs Dac *dragia); HIRT BGDS XXIII 349 f. (Old Prussian < Germanic); TOPOROV Pia I 363 f.; BUGA RR III 206 (on Lett drazi); TRAUTMANN APSpr. 322; ENDZELIN KZ XLIV 65; FRAENKEL 100; PISANI Saggi 124; ANTTILA Schw. 122; POKORNY I 251; TRUBAGEV ESSa V 128 f. (on the Slavic form as derived from *drogaj-); VASMER I 540 (Slav *drogska < *droska); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 140, Koll. Idg. Ges. 357; DEMIRAJ AE 141.

drag f, pl. *draga 'avalanche'. Borrowed from Slav *dorja 'ravine' (cABEJ
Dragua dra(n)gue m. pl. dragonj drango/ 'dragon'. Another variant is (T) dragua. It represents a borrowing from Rom *dracOnem, a modification of Lat d vraOnem id. (MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 7 I 1046, 1050; also considers the possibility of borrowing from Italian). 0 STIER KZ XI 134 (borrowed from Gk 6p6tcwv id.); CAMARDA I 82 (to Gk opicavov id.); MEYER Alb. St. I 52, Wb. 73 (directly from dracOnem or from Ital dragone); MIHAESCU RESEE IV 1-2 22; HAARMANN 123; cABEJ Etim. III 300-302 (from South Slavic reflexes of *drygh).

Drap m. pl. drapa 'long pole'. From PAIb *drapa further related to Gk opkW 'to cut off'. 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 165 (to Gk ti6p,iti 'pole'); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 14 (to Pol drah 'long stick'); FRISK I 417; cABEJ Etim. III 304.

Draper - drapen m. pl. drapinj, derpenj, dreeper drepen, draperinj 'sickle'. Borrowed from Gk Dor oplicavov id., cf. the attested form Gk 6pinaov (BUGGE BB XIX 167; THUMB IF XXVI 13). 0 CAMARDA I 85 (treats dreaper and Gkopanov as cognates); MEYER Wb. 73 (from Gk opercavov), Alb. St. III 26, 72 (related to opbtavov), MEYER Gr. Gr. 40; PERSSON BB XIX 107; SCHMIDT KZ LVII; PEDERSEN BB XIX 167; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 1107; LA PIANA Studi I 94 (related to 507cavov); cABEJ St. I 136 (follows BUGGE and THUMB), Etim. III 300-305; HULD 54-55; MIHAEScuRESEE IV/3-4 350; OLBERG IBK XVII 39, SP&rgr;en 39; JANSON Unt. 40-41; CLACKSON LR 112; DEMIRAJ AE 142.

dreg f. pl. drega 'scab'. From PAIb *draga, an o-vocalism deverbal connected with West Gmc *targian 'to pull, to stir' (Germ zorgen), Slav *drgati 'to pull, to tug', Lith dirginti 'to move, to irritate'. 0 MEYER Wb. 74 (to dreddh 'strawberry'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 1107; KLUGE 882; FRAENKEL 96; TRUBA 'CEV EssJa V 221; cABEJ St. I 139 (comparisons with IE *de- 'to tear' and Skt da(r)dra- 'leprous, eruption', W tarwyden 'lichen, eczema' and the like).

drejtd adj. 'straight, right'. Borrowed from Lat directum id. (MIKLOSICX Rom. Elemente 21; MEYER Wb. 74, Alb. St. V 73). Note the development of the cluster -ct-, 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 11044, 1054; JOKL RIEB II 59-60; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 259; DI GioVINE Gruppo -ct- 24-31; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; cABEJ St. I 139, cABEJ Earn. III 312-315; HAARMANN 122; HULD 55; LANDI Lat. 121.
derkd f. pl. dreke 'lunch, dinner, midday meal'. Connected with darke and reflecting PAlb *drika related to dar (MEYER Wb. 61) and reflecting a zero-grade *drløa close to Brez *dibri 'lunch', OBret diprim 'to eat' (HAMP Anc. IE Dial. 116). However, the development of *-i- > -e- remains unclear. 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 245; PEDERSEN BB XX 231 (reconstructs *drok-); HIRT Ablaut 126; PORZIG Gliederung 178; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 114 (suffix -le); LEWIS-PEDERSEN 314; HAMP KZ LXVII 253; MANN HAED 61 (zero grade in the root); ANTTLA Schw. 29, 100; cABEJ St. I 108, Etim. III 315-316; HULD 48-49; KODERITZSCH Festschr. Mac Eoin 62-63; DEMIRAJ AE 144-145.

dremis aor. dremita 'to doze'. Borrowed from South Slav *dremiti 'to doze, to slumber', cf. Maced dremit, SCR dramiti. Cf. also a Slavic derivative in dremke 'nap'. 0 MEYER Wb. 65 (borrowed from Slav *dremati id.); POLAK ZfBalk I 78 (from SCR drijemati); SVANE 253; cABEJ Etim. III 484.

drenje f. pl. dranja 'quail'. From PAlb *dranja, derivative from dre dre (cABEJ Etim. III 316), 0 CAMARDA II 159 (to Gk Tetrhedwv); MEYER Wb. 74 (from Rom *tretanem, cf. Lat tetraOnem 'heath-cock'); SPITZER MRW I 319-320 (to dre).

dreg m. pl. dregar dregen 'devil'. Borrowed from the nom. sg. or pl. of Lat draco 'dragon' (MIKŁosiCH Rom. Elemente 22; MEYER Wb. 73). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 I 1043, 1051; JOKL IF XXX 291; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 246; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 107; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 28; HAARMANN 123; cABEJ St. I 140, Etim. III 316-317 (from Gk 6pOcrv); LANDI Lat. 28, 112, 143-145.

drenjd f. cornel-cherry', adj. 'healthy, sound'. From PAlb *draunja, a derivative of IE *dreú 'tree'. For the evolution of meaning cf. Slav *sbr-dorbb 'healthy' *dervo 'tree' and Lat rObustus 'healthy' robur 'oak'. 0 MEILLET Etudes I 88; BENVENISTE Word X 259, Inst. I 108-110 (semantic analysis of *dreu-); VASMER II 90; cABEJ St. I 140 (derivation based on Bulg or Maced dren 'cornel-cherry'), Etim. III 318.

drinje f. pl. drinja 'brushwood'. From PAlb *dranja related to dru and the Indo-European word for 'tree'. 0 JOKL IF XXXVI 101 n. 1 (from SCR drijen 'cornel-cherry'); cABEJ Etim. III 320-321 (from Slavic).
drome f. pl. dromea 'crumble, bit'. Borrowed from Slav *drobnica 'trifle, small object', cf. in particular South Slavic forms: Maced drobnica 'trifle', Bulg drobnica 'pear-tree with small fruit', SCr drobnica 'particle' (MI-KLOSICh, Slav. Elemente 18; MEYER Alb. St. 182, Wb. 75). cABEJ St. I 142 (connects drome with drudhe and IE *dhreu- 'to break'), Etim. III 329-331.

dru dr' m. pl. drunj, drure drun 'tree; wood (f, pl. dru)'. From PAIb *drauwa etymologically compared with Slav *drowo 'wood', Skt drud-. Av dru- id., Gk Spi; 'tree, oak' (BoPP 541; GILTERDING Om. 22; CAMARDA I 76; MEYER Wb. 75). The nasalization in Geg is secondary (cABEJ St. I 142-143) and, probably, influenced by the plural forms. The word was borrowed to Rum druete 'thick and short tree' (MEYER Alb. St. III 27, 72, Gr. Gr. 232, 269; BRUGMANN - DELBRUCK II/1 161 (borrowing from Slav *driva); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIV 291, Kelt. Gr. I 144; JOKL. IF XXXV 100-102; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 109; MANN Language XVII 15 (from IE *dlno-); MAYRHOFER II 36; FRISK I 421-422; PISANI ILR 276-277; HAMP KZ LXXVI 275 (original n-stem), LB XXV 78 (collective *druud); ANTILA Schw. 16; TRUBAEV ESSJa V 141-142; HULD 56; cABEJ Etim. III 332-334; DEMIRAJ AE 146-147.

druaj druaj aor. druajta, drojta, drova 'to be afraid'. From PAIb *draunja derived from dre, droe 'fear'. From PAIb *draunja the noun is related to Latv dravas 'fear' and, further, to Lith draukšlita, drausti 'to forbid, to deter, to scare off'. 0 CAMARDA I 73 (to Skt tdsati 'to be afraid', Gk TOco 'to flee in fright'); MEYER Wb. 75 (etymologically connected with OHG draut 'threat' but its anlaut continues IE *t-). Alb. St III 24 (explains Alb d- from *en-t-); TREMERE MIRI I 371 (to Gk TapacTow 'to stir, to frighten'); MANN Language XXVI 382 (to Lith drova 'self-consciousness, awkwardness' which is, in fact, a Germanic loanword); FRAENKEL 102; ROSETTI ILR I 276 (to Rum droaie 'band, gang; a lot'); cABEJ St. I 143-144 (to E dread), Etim. III 334-337.

drudhe f. pl. drudhe 'crumb'. A singularized plural of *drudhe. From PAIb *drudza related to Lith dźrągas 'splitter, fragment', dritti 'to become weak'. 0 CAMARDA I 1115 (to Gk opimno 'to tear'); MEYER Wb. 370 (to rudhe 'wrinkle'); FRAENKEL 107; LA PIANA St. Varia 26 (derived from -rudh related to rrjedh); MANN Hist. Gr. 176 (to OIr druidim 'to close'); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 121 (suffix -dhe); *IROKOV ZFL XXIV 11 14 (to Lith thrnginti 'to pull'); cABEJ St. I 144 (connects drudhe with drome and IE *dhreu- 'to break'), Etim. III 231-233.

drug f. pl. druga 'spindle, shuttle'. Borrowed from SCr druga id. < Slav *drZga (MEYER Wb. 75). 0 SELISeV Slav. naselenie 171, 295; JOKL Slavia XIII 313-314 (from NGk xpona, Spoiya 'thread'); BARIC Hymie 74, 79; POLAK ZfBalk I 81; cABEJ St. I 144, Etim. III 337-338; S VANE 47, 81.

drushit t. pl. drushhta 'pole, mast'. From PAIb *drusta further connected with dru.

druth m 'wrath'. A derivative in -di of droe, dre 'fear', cf. druaj druajn.

(G) dry m 'kind of lock, bolt'. From PAIb *drana related to the Indo-European word for 'tree' and, probably, referring to the strength of the lock, cf. Gk Spouv • iaxuov (BUGGE BB XVIII 165). The closest formal parallels of PAIb *drana are Skt drdana- 'bow', Irun *drana- 'bow' in Pers duruna 'rainbow', Ossetic cerdn (RAMP KZ LXXVI 276) and Slav *dryva, *dryrva- 'stick, pole'. 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 165 (to OIr dron 'hard, strong'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 109 (suggests Skt drdana- 'wooden trough' as an exact parallel); MILLER Oss. 30; FRISK I 419; MAYRHOFER II 78; cABEJ St. 1145, Etim. III 339-341; TRUBAEV ESSJa V 1975/1 135, ESSJa V 145; DEMIRAJ AE 148-149.

drydheth adj. 'easy to plane (of wood)'. Continues PAIb *drudza (with a secondary suffix -et) close to Slav *dryzhati, *druzgati 'to squeeze, to crush'. 0 TRUBAEV ESSJa V 133, 145.

dryshk m 'rust'. From PAIb *drudz(i)ska derived from *dritda> chydh(et). 0 MEYER Wb. 76 (explains the verb ndryshk 'to rust' from Rom *inrussed' based on russus 'rusty'); HAARMANN 131; cABEJ St. 1372-373 (a prefixal derivative of IE *reudh- 'red').

dua - due aor. desha 'to love'. From PAIb *dauusa connected with IE *geus- 'to taste', cf. Sktjati 'to be fond of', Gk yEi)oliat and the like (JOKL IF XXXVII II 101-102, LKUAI 127). The diphthongization of the root vowel into -ua- may be explained by the original long diphthong in Proto-Albanian *dauusa (JOKL). The aorist goes back to PAIb *detda.
duaj duej pl. 'sheaf'. Continues PA1b *clonja related to Skt dhana 'grain, cereals', dhanyd- 'grain', Lith diotiona 'bread'. 0 MEYER Wh. 78, Alb. St. III 26, 86 (to Gk SEW 'to tie'); JOKL Sprache IX 117; SCHMIDT KZ L 238; C1MOCHOWSKI LP II 223, 239; POKORNY I 242; CAMARDA I 50 (to Gk tguv 'bow'); JOKL LKUBA 166, Vox Rom. VIII 151-152 (from Alpine Illyrian substratum); SKOK ZfromPh XLVIII 411, AGI XXIV 19 (from Rom *drasculum); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 254 (to Raeto-Rom dasa 'branch of a conifer'); PISANI KZ LXXI 62-63 (to Lat damus 'smoke' < *du-mos and OHG zasach 'bushes'); CAMARDA Alb. Worth. 117; cABEJ St. I 148-149 (follows MEYER), Etim. III 366-365; DEMIRAJ AE 148, 150-151.

duq m, pl. duqe 'bung; cock (of a gun)'. Borrowed from Lat ducem appearing in similar meanings in several Romance languages (cABEJ St. I 148). 0 MEYER Wh. 77 (from Lat ductus 'connection', * canal'); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 123; cABEJ Etim. III 359; LANDI Lat. 83, 112.

dyn num. 'MO'. From PA1b *duwO, fern. *duwai with a contraction similar to that of *gvet and *gryke. Further parallels are reflexes of IE *d(u)w(u)i(un), fern. *d(u)w(au)i; BOPP 511; CAMARDA I 53; MEYER Alb. St. II 27, III 26, IV 46). 0 MEYER Wh. 78 (thinks of IE *du and compares with Lith A); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 282 (from IE *duaie); SKOK ARSt II 307 (from *duai); LA PIANA St. Varia 35 (from *duai > *dui); TAGLI- AVINI Dalmazia 109; MANN Language XVIII 32; cABEJ St. I 149-150 (reconstructs *dai-), Etim. III 366-369; HULD 56-57 (compares fem. dy: with Slav *ch,ve); HAMP NUMERALS 905-906; DEMIRAJAE 151-152.

dy men. 'wax'. From PA1b *data related to Gk rao; 'juice' (MEYER Wh. 78, Alb. St. III 18, 76 but reconstructing *sha-dio-). Both forms, going back to IE *gu-ew- 'to pour', appear to reflect *Rhu-sio- with a compensatory shortening. 0 JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 88 (to IE *dheu- 'to flow'), Sprache IX 154; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334; TAGLI-AVINI Dalmazia 110 (follows MEYER); LA PIANA Studi I 54-55 (to Gk 8aX6c 'burning wood'); PISANI Saggi 118 (reconstructs *shiti-0); CIMOWCSKI LP II 230; BARIC Hymje 36; FRISK IX 1123-1124; POLAK Orbis XVI 132-133 (same as LA PIANA); cABEJ St. I 150-151 (compares dyl with IE *ghel- 'yellow'), Etim. III 371-373 (to Gk 660c 'burning offering'); HULD 57, KZ XC 181; LIJKONEN SSF X 8 (identical with Slav part. *davil-b 'pressing, squeezing'); DEMIRAJ AE 152.

dynd aor. dynda 'to shake'. An onomatopoeia. Note a deverbative dyn-
dalle 'flood, inundation'. 0 cABEJ St. I 150 (a variant of dend), Eittn. III 373-375.

dysh m. pl. dysha 'two, pair'. A derivative based on dy (MEYER Wb. 78) and reflecting PAib *dvis identical with Skt dvyb 'twice', Gk Sic id., Lat his id. 0 MAYRHOFER II 86; FRISK I 398-399; WALDE-HOFMANN I 107; cABEJ Eittn. III 376-377.

**Dh**

dhalte f 'buttermilk'. From PAib *dza related to Gk viasa, gen. yOaoncto; 'milk' (MEYER Wb. 83). Apparently, the Albanian form is the result of a deep morphological transformation as far as Gk yac continues *Waawa. Note that phonetically *dza < *klati- is similar to *ara 'bear' < *kt- (cf. ari). Rum zar is an Albanian loanword. 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334; JOKL, LKUBA 273 (follows MEYER), Sprache IX 153 (to dhe): TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 147-148; MANN Language VII 17 (reconstructs *galakto-); LA PIANA Vocale 33 (from *dligos); CIMOCHOWSKI L P II 228; PISANI Saggi 118; FRISK II 283-284; POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 354; ROSETTI ILR I 283; RuSSu Etunoneza 419-421; REICHENKRON Dakische 170 (substratum word); HAMP KZ LXXVI 267-277 (reconstructs *olH-); OLBERG Festschr. PISANI II 688; HULD 57; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 41 (to dhe); DEMIRAJ AE 153-154 (to Skt jala- 'water').

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. In Tosk also dhemb. From PAib *dzamba etymologically identical with Skt jambhate 'to snap at', Lith icembhikei, *elhtiti 'to cut' and Slav *zeboiQ, *zehtiti 'to freeze, to feel cold' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334). 0 GIL/GERDING Øm. 22 (to Gk yij 'earth', &id id.:); CAMARDA I 46 (same as GIL/GERDING); MEYER Wb. 83 (does not exclude the connection with yij): PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334, Kelt. Gr. I 89; JOKL IF XXXVI 135-136; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 150; SCHMIDT KZ L 237-238 (equal to Arm *ti 'earth'); MANN Language XXVI 382-383 (follows CAMARDA); LA PIANA Vocale 32; PISANI Saggi 101; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 228, ABS III 37-40; MAYRHOFER I 288-289; FRISK II 1098-1099; POKORNY I 414-415; HAMP Minos IX 199 (different anlauts of dje and dhe make the connection with *dligHوم less probable), FLH IV 137, KZ CII 289-292 (from IE *dheghHo-): VAN WINDEKENS I 506-507; SCHINDLER Sprache XIII 200; HULD 58 (dhe < *dhoigho-; to Gk toxig 'wall'); OREL Balcanica 110-112, Koll. Idg. Ges. 357; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to the first component of Atil.arciip); DEMIRAJ AE 155-156.

dhemb aor. dhela 'to fondle, to caress, to flatten'. Metathesis of ledhe (cABEJ St. I 151). Note that its derivatives dhelatoj id. and dheleta 'only son' also have their counterparts in unmetathesized ledhatoj and ledhatar. 0 MEYER Wb. 84 (treats dheleta as a borrowing from Ital diletto 'delight, pleasure'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 114-115.

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. From PAib *dzamba transformed by a taboo typical of words for 'fox' (MEILLET BSL XXVIII 45) from *welpina, a derivative connected with Lith vilpysys 'wild cat' (STIER KZ XI 143-144; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 15) and, further, with other irregular forms: Lat volpes 'fox', Gk &X,6rng id. and the like. The development of *welpind to *dzelpina could be influenced by dhel or by dhe. 0 CAMARDA I 96 (to Gk Caomc, dathni 'fox'); BUGGE BB XVIII 165 (from Lat volpes or a modification of CAMARDA s etymology); MEYER Alb. St. IV 16 (against BUGGE); JOKL LKUBA 297-299 (to IE *g－h－ 'yellow'); BARIC A ArhSt. 1 214; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 136; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 229; FRAENKEL 1254; WALDE-HOFMANN II 830; FRISK I 83; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 119 (suffix -p-); cABEJ St. VII 217, 268; DEMIRAJ AE 156 (to Gk yoatiri 'weasel').

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. In Tosk also dhemb. From PAib *dzamba etymologically identical with Skt jambhate 'to snap at', Lith icembhikei, *elhtiti 'to cut' and Slav *zeboiQ, *zehtiti 'to freeze, to feel cold' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334). 0 BOPP 460 (to Skt dam 'to tame'); MEYER Wb. 84-85 (to Lat genO `to sigh, to groan'), Alb. St. III 16, 64; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 173-174; FRAENKEL 1289; POKORNY I 369; MAYRHOFER I 419; VASMER II 111; DEMIRAJ AE 156-157.

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. In Tosk also dhemb. From PAib *dzamba etymologically identical with Skt jambhate 'to snap at', Lith icembhikei, *elhtiti 'to cut' and Slav *zeboiQ, *zehtiti 'to freeze, to feel cold' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334). 0 CAMARDA I 96 (to Gk Caomc, dathni 'fox'); BUGGE BB XVIII 165 (from Lat volpes or a modification of CAMARDA s etymology); MEYER Alb. St. IV 16 (against BUGGE); JOKL LKUBA 297-299 (to IE *g－h－ 'yellow'); BARIC A ArhSt. 1 214; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 136; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 229; FRAENKEL 1254; WALDE-HOFMANN II 830; FRISK I 83; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 119 (suffix -p-); cABEJ St. VII 217, 268; DEMIRAJ AE 156 (to Gk yoatiri 'weasel').

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. From PAib *dzamba etymologically identical with Skt jambhate 'to snap at', Lith icembhikei, *elhtiti 'to cut' and Slav *zeboiQ, *zehtiti 'to freeze, to feel cold' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334). 0 BOPP 460 (to Skt dam 'to tame'); MEYER Wb. 84-85 (to Lat genO `to sigh, to groan'), Alb. St. III 16, 64; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 173-174; FRAENKEL 1289; POKORNY I 369; MAYRHOFER I 419; VASMER II 111; DEMIRAJ AE 156-157.

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. In Tosk also dhemb. From PAib *dzamba etymologically identical with Skt jambhate 'to snap at', Lith icembhikei, *elhtiti 'to cut' and Slav *zeboiQ, *zehtiti 'to freeze, to feel cold' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334). 0 BOPP 460 (to Skt dam 'to tame'); MEYER Wb. 84-85 (to Lat genO `to sigh, to groan'), Alb. St. III 16, 64; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 173-174; FRAENKEL 1289; POKORNY I 369; MAYRHOFER I 419; VASMER II 111; DEMIRAJ AE 156-157.

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. In Tosk also dhemb. From PAib *dzamba etymologically identical with Skt jambhate 'to snap at', Lith icembhikei, *elhtiti 'to cut' and Slav *zeboiQ, *zehtiti 'to freeze, to feel cold' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334). 0 BOPP 460 (to Skt dam 'to tame'); MEYER Wb. 84-85 (to Lat genO `to sigh, to groan'), Alb. St. III 16, 64; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 173-174; FRAENKEL 1289; POKORNY I 369; MAYRHOFER I 419; VASMER II 111; DEMIRAJ AE 156-157.

dhemb aor. dhembu 'to ache'. In Tosk also dhemb. From PAib *dzamba etymologically identical with Skt jambhate 'to snap at', Lith icembhikei, *elhtiti 'to cut' and Slav *zeboiQ, *zehtiti 'to freeze, to feel cold' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334). 0 BOPP 460 (to Skt dam 'to tame'); MEYER Wb. 84-85 (to Lat genO `to sigh, to groan'), Alb. St. III 16, 64; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 173-174; FRAENKEL 1289; POKORNY I 369; MAYRHOFER I 419; VASMER II 111; DEMIRAJ AE 156-157.
dheule f. pl. dheula 'ant'. A recent derivative in -le based on dheu, the definite form of dheu (CABEJ St. I 153).

dhez aor. dheza 'to set on fire, to burn'. From PAib *dagja with a sandhi change of the initial *d-, cf. ndez id. Further connected with djeg. 0 MEYER Wb. 84 (separates dhez from djeg): JOKL LKUBA 333; cABEJ St. VII 200, 235; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 38.

dhemb dhamb m. pl. dhemve dhambve 'tooth'. From PAib *dzamba, a dialectal Indo-European word for 'tooth' shared by Albanian together with Tokh A kam 'tooth'. B keme id., Latv zlobs id., Slav *Qin, id. (MEYER Wb. 83, Alb. St. III 16, 35, 64). The original meaning seems to be preserved in Gk yp 'peg', Skt jemmbha- 'bit, peg'. 0 GILFERDING Ottn. 22 (to Skt deointa- 'tooth'); MEYER Gr. 264; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 334; JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 89, Sprache IX 123; TAGLIAVINI almanzia 168, Stratificazione 88; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 228; MANN Language XVII 19, XXVIII 33; PORZIG Gliederung 185; PISANI Saggi 100, 128; FRISK I 319-321; FRAENKEL 1288-1289; MAYRHOFER I 419; VAN WINDEKENS I 186; HULD 58; OREL Sprache XXXI 282; ZfBalk XXIII 143; KLENGENSCHMITT Koll. Idg. Ges. 225; DEMIRAJ AE 158.

dhender dhander m. pl. dhendure dhandure 'bridegroom, son-in-law'. In the auslaut -rr is also possible. From PAib *dzanra with a secondary ephenesis in *-nr- > -nr(e)r-, cf. endrr. The plural form in -ur- is not clear. The word is etymologically identical with Skt jard- 'son-in-law', Gk yaglp6; 'son-in-law', Lat gener id. (SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 247; MANN Language XXVI 383, XXVII 33). PAib *an- seems to continue IE *-ema- or a similar cluster. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 30 (from Lat gener); MEYER Wb. 85 (to Lith ienitas 'son-in-law', Slav *zgth id.), Alb. St. III 16, 24, Gr. Gr. 250; JOKL LKUBA 46-48 (to Skt ja matar- 'son-in-law', Av admatar- id.); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 114 (combines MEYER'S and JOKL's views); ERNOT-MEILLET 270; LA PIANA Studi I 42 (reconstructs *genos); PISANI Saggi 130 (dhender as a contamination of Skt jamatar- and Lat gener 'son-in-law'); FRISK I 287: CHANTRAINE 209; MAYRHOFER I 431; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 228 (from *genaRr); FRAENKEL ZfSlovPh XXIII 348 (-err < -urr influenced by vherr); FRISK I 287; ANTILLA Schw. 132-133 (from *genH-tr-); HULD 58-59 (reconstructs IE *gomH-ter-); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ AE 159-160.

dhi f. pl. dhi 'she-goat'. From PAib *aidzija corresponding to Gk id. (CAMARDA 75 who also adduces Lacon oica. and Arm avic id.). The Albanian word may be an ancient adjective, cf. Gk aye(t)io; of a goat'. 0 Purr KZ IV 70; MEYER Wb. 85 (compares with Skt ajd- 'goat', Lith ojies id. or with OHG ziga, Lacon Sica • a, Alb. St. III 28, 37; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 320, 335; JOKL Festschr. Rozwadowski I 241, Sprache IX 149; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 136; ACAREAN HAB I 169-170; BONFANTE REIE II 61-63; PORZIG Gliederung 181; PISANI Saggi 122 (to OHG ziga); BARIE Hymne 77; JOKL Symb. gramm. 241; FRISK I 41-42; HAMP Larypealgs 140; HULD 59 (supports PISANI); KARULIS LEVI 56 (to Lith ida 'skin', Latv ada id.), 94 (to Lith o4's 'goat', Latv dzis id.); OREL FLH VIII/1-2 47, Koll. Idg. Ges. 358; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 38; DEMIRAJ AE 160.

dhjame f. pl. dhjamera dhjamana `animal) fat, lard, suet, tallow'. The dialectal variant vjam, vjame is secondary. From PAib *dzel-ma, related to dhalle. 0 MEYER Wb. 86 (to Gk &HA 'fat' but how to explain the initial *d-?), Alb. St. III 28; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 15 (treats vjam as the original form); JOKL Sprache IX 153; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 241; CHANTRAINE 274; POKORNY I 175; PISANI Saggi 118 (follows MEYER but does not explain the short *e vs. Gk -ti-); PORZIG Gliederung 126, 178; FRISK I 381; CHANTRAINE 274; MANN Hist. Gr. 55; HULD 59-60; OLBÉR KB XVII 47 (borrowed from Late Gk Cita 'decocion, cooking'); OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 74 (derivative of ve as Slav *sadlo 'fat' goes back to *saditi 'to put, to place'); DEMIRAJ AE 161.

dhjes aor. djhjeva 'to defecate'. From PAib *dzeda or *dzetja related to Skt hadati id., Gk xgto id. (CAMARDA I 96; MEYER Wb. 86, Alb. St. III 18, 27). As far as neither *-o- nor *-tj- could correspond to IE *d-; the resulting form in Albanian may be explained either by a taboo transformation or as a reflex of a verbal form based on a participle *ghed-to-: the latter would regularly yield *dzeda. 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 274; JOKL Studien 61; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335, Kelt. Gr. I 160; LA PIANA Studi I 55-56 (to Gk Mac't 'dirt'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 172; PISANI Saggi 117; CimocHowsKi LP II 237; FRISK I 1078-1079; CHANTRAINE 1250; MAYRHOFER III 573; KLENGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 109; CABEJ St. I 153-154 (to ON drit 'to defecate', E ditt, Slav *driskati *dristat 'to defecate'; CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Lat foria `diarrhea'); DEMIRAJ AE 161-162 (reconstructs *gh(e)detio-).
**dhjeth** num. 'ten'. A relatively recent derivative in -re based on *dhjeth* < *detsa* etymologically connected with IE *dekm* 'ten': Skt *dads*a, Gk *dakto* Lat *dactyl* and the like (BOPP 459-460; GIL/GERDING Otm. 21; MEYER Wb. 86). The irregular initial *d*- < *d*- is explained by sandhi in the numerals from 11 to 19 where *-d-* is preceded by vowels (MEYER-LOBKE *Idg. Anz.* II 184).0 MEYER *Alb. St.* III 14, 28 (from *dektnti* phonetically impossible as the syllabic *-m-* must be vocalized); BLANKENSTEIN *IF XXI* 110-111; PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 46, KZ XXXXVI 284-285; JOKL *Balkangerm.* 131; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 172; MANN *Language XXVIII* 33; PISANI Saggi 106; SZEMERENY YI *Numerals* 70-71, 112-114; MAYRHOFER II 26; FRISK I 359-360; WALDE-HOFMANN 1327-329; HULD 60; KODDERITZSCH *St. albanaica* XX/2 123-124; HAMP *Trends LVII* 901-902, 916-917; *Numerals* 916-918; DEMIRAJ AE 162-163.

**dhune** f. pl. *dhune* 'labor pains, shame, disgrace'. From PAlb *edun* or *dun*, further compared with Gk δυνές 'labor pains', Arm երկու 'labor pains', as a source). From PAlb *aidza connected with Gk αἴσθανόμαι 'to feel', Arm aye id. (TRERMEER *ZfRomPh* XXXXVIII 408; MANN XXXVII 381), cf. δή. 0 MEYER Wb. 98 (borrowed from Lat *haedus* MEYER-LOBKE *Gr. Grundr.* 3 I 1043; AEAREAN HAB 1169-170; JAHUKIAN OAI 122; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* IV 201; FRISK I 41-42; CLACKSON LR 90; cABEJ St. I 157-158 (to Skt ajd- 'goat', Lith ojys id.); HULD 61.

**dhuroj** aor. *dhurova dhunova* 'to make a present'. Borrowed from Lat *donare* id. (MIKLOSICh *Rom. Elemente* 22; MEYER Wb. 87). In Geg the form *dhuroj* was replaced by Tosk *dahun*. The intervocalic Geg -n- is, however, preserved in derivatives, such as dhuret dhuneti 'present, donation'. Occasionally, the forms with the "correct" -d- have been attested in dialects. Forms with initial -dh- may reflect *addontire*. 0 CAMARDA 143 (to Gk Swpi oµat 'to make a present'); JOKL *LKUBA* 300; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 123; cABEJ St. I 155-156; JANSON Unt. 49-50.

**E**

**E**

**e** conj. 'and, also'. From PAlb *O(d) (OREL *SBJa Leksikol.* 145-146) going back to IE *ed* < *o(i)-, of the pronominal stem *e-* of, cf. Skt at 'then, and', Av or, dal id., Lith 'and, but' (if not borrowed from Slavic, SADNIK - AITZTMOLLER *Vgl. Wb.* I 1-2), Slav *a* and, but'. 0 MEYER Wb. 93 (from Lat et 'and' with an inexplicably preserved -i-); MEYER-LOBKE *Grundr. rom.* Phil. I 1057 (questions the Latin origin of *e*); PUSCARIU *Etym. Wb.* I 565 (to Lat et); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 111 (follows MEYER); BRAUNENKL 514; MAYRHOFER I 72; cABEJ St. I 156; MANN *Language XX VI* 380; HAMP *Bono homine donum* 127-131 (e < *ioi*); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 358; HULD 60-61.

**edh** m. pl. *edha* 'he-goat'. From PAlb *taitatja based on a derivative in *to- of IE *ei-* 'to go' (OREL *Festschr. Shevoroshkin* 260). 0 CAMARDA I 195 (to Gk eik 'go'); MEYER Wb. 97 (from Rom *WO replacing itO 'to go'); BARK ARRSt. I 18 (to erdha); JOKL apud cABEJ St. 1158 (related to hedh); cABEJ St. I 157-158 (reconstructs *itiO as a source).

**edhe** conj. 'and, also'. A sequence of enclitics e and dhe, with -dh- < *-d- in the intervocalic position. The first element e is identical with *e* and, also'. As for dhe, it reflects PAlb *do* < IE *do* (in the intervocalic position) as preserved in Slav *da* 'and, so that'. Note Slovene *ada* < Slav *a da*, a full correspondence of edh. The variant dhe is secondary (cABEJ St. I 151). The Geg form ende may be explained as a different compound including en- < IE *ani* (cf. POKORNY I 39) and de < PAlb *do*. 0 MEYER Wb. 83 (derives dhe from Turk de *and*); cABEJ St. I 158; OREL *SBJa Leksikol.* 146 (mistakenly derives edhe from IE *ogete* and compares it with Lith Ogt where there are no traces of a palatal); BENVENISTE *St. Balt.* III 121 f. (pronominal sources of *do*); HAMP *St. Whatmough 78.* Bono homine donum 127-131 (dhe < *gho
related to Lat hoc; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 358; HULD 60-61 (dhe < *Rhoi compared with Lat huc).

eel. adj. 'wild'. Borrowed from Gk Ocypto; id. (VASmER Alb. Wortforsch. I 15). 0 GIL’ FERDING Otn. 25 (from Lat agrestis); CAMARDA I 28, 36 (comparison with Lat 6ypto;); MEYER Wb. 94 (borrowed from Lat acer 'sharp, violent'). Alb. St. IV 10; SCHUCHARDTZ KZ XX 248; LA PIANA Studi I 66 (follows CAMARDA); BARI ARSt. I 15 (reconstructs *0-eri- 'living in the mountains'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 111-112 (agrees with VASMER); OLBERG Festschr. Pisani II 687 (from Indo-European); cABEJ I 159.

ejoll adv. 'on an empty stomach'. A compound of a privative particle e- < PAib *a- < IE *tt- and gjell; thus, egjoll means 'without food' (PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 45). See also esell. 0 MEYER Wb. 94 (connected with esell); cABEJ I 159 (to agull 'dawn', derivative of agoj).

ejger f 'Lolium temulentum'. Borrowed from Lat ebria f. 'drunk', probably, influenced at some stage by eger. For the semantic development cf. the French name of the same plant ivraie < Lat ebrica (MEYER Wb. 94). 0 JOKL WuS XII 78-79 (privative e- followed by gjer 'soup' which is compared with Lith soya 'millet'; thus, the resulting meaning is 'not millet' > 'wild grass'); cABEJ I 159-160 (identifies egjer with eger or, alternatively, follows JOKL but compares -gjer with grure).

eh aor. eha 'to sharpen'. From PAib *aksa derived from IE *ak- 'sharp': (MEYER Wb. 352). 0 POKORNY I 18-22; FRISK I 52; WALDE-HOEMANN I 8.

ehull m. pl. ehuj 'icicle'. Derivative of eh (CIMOCHOWSKI LP III 191-192). However, cf. a similarly looking akull; 0 cABEJ I 160 (compound consisting of the prefix e- and hell); MANN Comp. 13 (related to Gk ἄναος 'edible acorn').

ebl m. pl. elbera elbena 'barley'. From PAib *albi identical with Gk Caw 'kind of grain' (CAMARDA I 60; MEYER Wb. 94, Alb. St. III 36). 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 16 (looks for Iranian and Alsatian parallels to the Greek - Albanian isogloss); JOKL Festschr. Kreitscher 92, Festschr. Rozwadowski I 235 (to Turk arpa); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 112; MANN Language XXVI 23-26; TRUBACEV ESSJa VIII 227-228; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 44; OREL ZfBalk XXXII 146; DEMIRAJ AE 165.

end m 'pollen'. From PAib *anda etymologically connected with Skt ndhas- 'herb', Gk &vo; 'flower' (CAMARDA I 55; MEYER BB VIII 184). Note a denominative verb end 'to blossom' < PAib *anda. 0 MEYER Wb. 94 (to ej); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 30 (to OHG anado 'wrath'); MANN Language XVII 20-21 (to Gk Cirroliat), XXIII 380; FRISK I 108-109; CHANTRAINE 136; MAYRHOFER I 36; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 113; HAMP Laryngeals 141 (to Arm and 'field'); OREL ZfBalk XXXII 147; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 44; cABEJ I 1160-161 (borrowed from or related to Gk τίνος); DEMIRAJ AE 166.

end aor. enda 'to weave'. From PAib *enda, a secondary formation based on an unattested noun *anda 'weaving tool' related to Lith iiidas'vesser, Latv endas 'part of sledge', Slav *Oa 'fishing rod' - all of these reflecting *en-dhe- 'instrument, something applied' with various vocaliza-
tions of the prefix. 0 MEYER Wh. 95 (related to vej). Alb. St. III 24 (tGk ttoliat); MANN Language XVII 21; FRAENKEL 92; VASMER IV 148; DEMIRAJ AE 166-167.

end aor. enda 'to lay eggs (of flies)'. Etymologically identical with end 'to blossom'.

endem refl. 'to roam'. Metaphorically used end 'to weave'. 0 cABEJ St. II 161 (to Illyr Cev8ivoc• nepinato;); DEMIRAJ AE 167 (to Dor ev6Eiv 'to come' but it is a dialectal form of *ikeEiv).

end f, pl. ene 'vessel'. Singularized plural of ane id., see an.

eng m 'deaf and dumb'. From PAIb *anga etymologically related to Lith anghs 'sluggish, lazy, idle', engti 'to strangle', Latv igt 'to wear off, to languish'. 0 FRAENKEL 10; MANN Comp. 25 (to Goth aggwus 'narrow' and the like).

engjell m, pl. engjej 'angel'. Borrowed from Lat angelus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 2; MEYER Wh. 95). 0 CAMARDA I 13 (to Gk fire? oc id.;) MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 i 1042; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; HAARMAN 110; LANDI Lat. 47-48, 117.

enje f 'juniper, yew'. Another variant is venje displaying a phonetically secondary initial v-. From PAIb *aingja related to the Indo-European, and in particular Germanic, word for 'oak': ON eik, OHG eih (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 260). 0 cABEJ II 281 (to Lat acus 'needle', Lith aštrhs 'sharp').

enjd ejd f, pl. enja eja 'dairy goat'. From PAIb *agnja connected with Gk Ocuvo; 'lamb', Lat agnus id. (cABEJ I 162). 0 JOKL LKUBA 237-238 (to Gk ovOap 'udder' and the like); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 148; FRISK I 93-94; POKORNY I 9; WALDE-HOFMANN I 23; cABEJ St. VII 187; JANSON Unt. 79-81.

enjte f, pl. enjte 'Thursday'. A morphologically more conservative form is outdated enjte, an adjective in -te. As other Albanian words of week-days rendering Latin names, this words seems to translate Lat lovis diem. If so, enj- must be an early Albanian equivalent of Jupiter. It continues PAIb *agni-, presumably, reflecting the archaic Indo-European word for 'fire' (TRE1mER AArbSt 132). For the phonetic development cf. enje. 0 MEYER Wh. 95 ("dunkel"); ()STIR AArbSt II 31 or 282 (to Etr ais 'god'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 112-113; MJEDE apud cABEJ I 162 (from Gk vii 'the day after tomorrow').

epm refl. 'to bow down, to bend'. Related to ap jap, cf. Germ nachgeben 'to give way, to stretch' (cABEJ I 162-163). The variant hepm has a secondary h-. 0 RESTELLI RIL LXXXIX - XC 417-418 (to Gk aicagi36; 'curved, crooked').

eper adj. 'upper'. From PAIb *eupera, a secondary analogical ablaut variant of IE *uperos id.: Skt upara- 'lower', Av upara- 'upper', Gk iinipeoc id. (BART( ARS) 117-18). 0 MEYER Wh. 96 (derivative of IE *epi), Alb. St. III 86; FRISK II 966-967; CHANTRAINE 357; MAYRHoFER 1105; HAMP Laryngeals 136 (to Goth iup); cABEJ I 163 (prefix e- followed by per); DEMIRAJ AE 167-168.

ere f, pl. erera erena 'wind'. From Rom *er(a) based on Lat aer 'air' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 3; MEYER Wh. 96; reconstruction of Rom *aira). The feminine form in Albanian may go back to an original pl. neut., the gender of ere being motivated by its meaning. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1043, 1048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 113 (from Lat aer); IVITHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 12; cABEJ St. I 165; HULD 62.

ergjnd argjad m 'silver'. Borrowed from Lat argentum id. (GILFERDING Otm. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 3; MEYER Wh. 15). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1044.

ergjez m, pl. ergjez, ergjeze 'young louse'. Another variant is ergicz. A derivative in -ez based on arg id. attested in Italo-Albanian < PAIb *arga related to Arm orfl 'louse' and its more problematic cognates Skt /iksci 'nit', Lith erke 'tick' (MEYER Wh. 15; BUGGE Beitrag 17). 0 PEDERSENKZ XXXVI 99, 329; HERMANN KZ XIII 18; PISANI Saggi 120; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 136; POKORNY I 335; ANTTILA Saw. 106; MAYRHoFER III 100; FRAENKEL 122; cABEJ St. I 165-166 (to IE *ak- 'sharp'); KORTLANDT KZ XCIV 247; DEMIRAJ AE 81.

err m 'darkness'. From PAIb *ausra related, with a frequent change of meaning from 'morning dawn' to 'evening dawn', to Lith ausra 'dawn', Gk goic id. and the like. The verb err 'to keep smb. till late in the night'
is a denominative. 0 MEYER Wb. 96-97; Alb. St. IV; JOKL Studien 21 (to Gk gpe13oK 'darkness of the underworld'); FRISK I 605-606; FRAENKEL 27; cABEJ St. 1166-167 (analyzes *err as consisting of the prefix *e- and a root identical with re 'cloud').

esull adv. 'on an empty stomach'. Another variant is *esull. A compound consisting of a privative *e- < PAlb *a- < IE *ari- and the root identical with *sille (PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 45).0 CAMARDA I 131 (to Gk keko; 'courageous, brave'); MEYER Wb. 97 (comparison with egjell); cABEJ St. I 167 (agrees with PEDERSEN).

esh m, pl. eshe 'hedgehog'. A back-formation or a phonetic mutation of the attested and, obviously, more conservative variant *eshk. The latter reflects PAlb *etska < *edz-k-a etymologically related to Gk ixivo; id., OHG igil id., Lith dyj id., Slav *di, id. 0 STIER KZ XI 141 (borrowed from Slavic); MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 21; MEYER Wb. 97 (follows STIER); TRAUTMANN BSWb 73; SELIKEV Slav. naselenie 199; FRAENKEL 118; KLUGE 324; FRISK I 601; CABEJ St. VII 266; TRUBAC'EV ESSJa VI 37; SvANE 142.

eshek < *etska 'kidney'. Singularized plural of an earlier form *eshke continuing *aLJka. The latter continues IE *oid-ska to be compared with Slav *jbsto id. and ON eista 'tasticle' < *oidsto-, derived from IE *oid- 'to swell' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXII 273). For the semantic development cf. Slav *pjytka 'kidney' from IE *peut- 'to swell'. As to Alb veshe, it is a contamination of esheke and vesheje (OREL ZfBalk XXIII/I 74). 0 MEYER Wb. 97 (to esheke); SCHEFTELOWITZ KZ LVI 209 f. (to Lat inguen 'groat'); CABEJ St. II 283-284; POKORNY 1774; TRUBAC'EV ESSJa VIII 242-243.

eshke f, pl. eshe 'fusus'. Borrowed from Lat esti 'food, bait' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 97). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifs 11044; HAARMANN 123; OREL ZfBalk XXIII/I 74.

eshtu f, pl. eshta 'fiber, muscle fiber'. Etymologically identical with ashte as a variant of its singularized plural. 0 cABEJ St. VII 192.

et m 'thirst'. From PAlb *alkti- closely related to Lith dlkti 'to be hungry', Slav *olkti id., OHG ilgi 'hunger'. 0 CAMARDA I 115 (to Gk oeciog 'fire'); MEYER Wb. 97 (to IE *eus-ti- or to Gk atik) 'to demand, to beg'; TAGLIA-
(T) ende f. 'fine flour'. From PAIb *anta derived from *anja > ej and, thus, historically identical with ende 'desire'. 0 MANN Language XVII 22; cABEJ St. I 171 (to end).

8nderr anderr f. pl. endorra • andorra 'dream, sleep'. Continues PAIb *andt' with an apenthetic -d-. Identical with the Indo-European word for sleep *over- (Gk Ovap) *onero- (Gk 6veipov, Ovetpo; Arm anurj), cf. CAMARDA I 38; MEYER Wb. 11, Alb. St. III 66. Note that the Albanian feminine noun corresponds to the original Indo-European neuter for sleep and may go back to a singularized plural form. For the development of the cluster *-nr- cf. dhender, 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 101; BARK ARSt I 2-2 (to Gk goapeov, aor. 'to sleep', Lat dormia 'to sleep'); JOKL IF XXXVI 133, LKUBA 6; MANN Language XVII 19; PISANI Saggi 121; PORZIG Gliederung 179; FRISK II 393; CHANTRAINE 802; POKORNY 1779; ANIMA *-rj- > -rr), Koll. Idg. Ges. 127; MEYER-LUBKE *onerio- *spanja 'to fill, to cram, to surfeit'. From PAIb *spanja etymologically connected with Gk acpalo 'to overthrow' (CAMARDA I 79). 0 MEYER Wb. 98 (borrowed from Slav *svailiti 'to praise'), Alb. St. IV 61; SELISTEV Slay. naseleienie 192 (follows MEYER); HAMP LB XIV/2 15 (follows MEYER); BARK ARSt 24, Hymne 35 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); FRISK II 827-828; cABEJ St. 1 173-174 (follows CAMARDA).

Fajm, pl. fajye 'guilt, sin'. Borrowed from Rom *fallia, derivative of Lat fallere 'to deceive, to trick' (MEYER Wb. 98, Alb. St. IV 16). 0 TREIMER KZ LXV 96 (from IE *spel- 'to fill, to cram, to surfeit'). 0 BARD ARSt I 22-23 (to Skt purc:142: ]M' and the like, with f- < *ph-); KLUGE 720; cABEJ St. I 172 (to dialectal engem 'to eat much').

(G) fajm, pl. fajye 'guilt, sin'. Borrowed from Rom *fallia, derivative of Lat fallere 'to deceive, to trick' (MEYER Wb. 98, Alb. St. IV 16). 0 TREIMER KZ LXV 96 (from IE *spel- 'to fill, to cram, to surfeit'). 0 BARD ARSt I 22-23 (to Skt purc:142: ]M' and the like, with f- < *ph-); KLUGE 720; cABEJ St. I 172 (to dialectal engem 'to eat much').

Fajke f. pl. fajka 'side (of a ship)'. Borrowed from the Dalmatian reflex of Lat facieis (cABEJ St. I 172 - 173). Note a derivative in fajkoj 'to polish'. 0 CAMARDA II 70 (treats fajkoj as a variant of ferkoj); MEYER Wb. 103 (follows CAMARDA); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 550.

Fajkua fajkue m. pl. fajkonj 'falcon'. Borrowed from Latfallonicid. (CAMARDA I 70; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 24; MEYER Wb. 98). 0 STIER KZ XI 136; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1046; JOKL IF XXXVI 137, LKUBA 306; MIKAESCURESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 125; cABEJ St. 173; LANDI Lat. 143, 145.

Fajor. a/a 'to give, to present, to offer', refl. 'to set (of the sun)'. From PAIb *spala etymologically connected with Gk acpalo 'to overthrow' (CAMARDA I 79). 0 MEYER Wb. 98 (borrowed from Slav *svailiti 'to praise'), Alb. St. IV 61; SELISTEV Slay. naseleienie 192 (follows MEYER); HAMP LB XIV/2 15 (follows MEYER); BARK ARSt 24. Hymne 35 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); FRISK II 827-828; cABEJ St. 1 173-174 (follows CAMARDA).

Fajm u. pl. fajm 'guilt, sin'. Borrowed from Rom *fallia, derivative of Lat fallere 'to deceive, to trick' (MEYER Wb. 98, Alb. St. IV 16). 0 TREIMER KZ LXV 96 (from IE *spel- 'to fill, to cram, to surfeit'). 0 BARD ARSt I 22-23 (to Skt purc:142: ]M' and the like, with f- < *ph-); KLUGE 720; cABEJ St. I 172 (to dialectal engem 'to eat much').

Gajm, pl. gajye 'guilt, sin'. Borrowed from Rom *fallia, derivative of Lat fallere 'to deceive, to trick' (MEYER Wb. 98, Alb. St. IV 16). 0 TREIMER KZ LXV 96 (from IE *spel- 'to fill, to cram, to surfeit'). 0 BARD ARSt I 22-23 (to Skt purc:142: ]M' and the like, with f- < *ph-); KLUGE 720; cABEJ St. I 172 (to dialectal engem 'to eat much').

(G) Gajm, pl. gajye 'guilt, sin'. Borrowed from Rom *fallia, derivative of Lat fallere 'to deceive, to trick' (MEYER Wb. 98, Alb. St. IV 16). 0 TREIMER KZ LXV 96 (from IE *spel- 'to fill, to cram, to surfeit'). 0 BARD ARSt I 22-23 (to Skt purc:142: ]M' and the like, with f- < *ph-); KLUGE 720; cABEJ St. I 172 (to dialectal engem 'to eat much').

Fajke f. pl. fajka 'side (of a ship)'. Borrowed from the Dalmatian reflex of Lat facieis (cABEJ St. I 172 - 173). Note a derivative in fajkoj 'to polish'. 0 CAMARDA II 70 (treats fajkoj as a variant of ferkoj); MEYER Wb. 103 (follows CAMARDA); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 550.
fake f.pl. farka 'smithy'. Borrowed from *Latfabrīca 'workshop' (MEYER Wb. 99), 0 MEYER-LOBKE GR. GRUNDRIJSt 1 1054; MIHÆSçiFICATIOn 115; HAARMANN 124; CABO ST. VII 280; LANDI Lat. 94, 111, 118.

fashqe f.pl. fashqe 'diaper'. A singularized plural of *fashqe also attest- ed as fashe 'diaper, stripe'. Borrowed from Lat fāscia 'band, bandage' (MEYER Wb. 100), 0 MIHÆSçiFICATIOn 115; HAARMANN 125; LANDI Lat. 120.

fat m.pl. fāte 'fate; bridegroom, husband, friend'. Borrowed from Lat Punt. Undoubtedly, fat 'fate' is identical with fat 'fate' (MIKLOSIJCH Rom. Elemente 25; MEYER Wb. 100) - a widely attested metaphor, cf. Alb sortē 'fate; spouse, wife', < Lat sortē(m) (cABEJ St. I 176-177). 0 MEYER-LOBKE GR. GRUNDRIJSt 1 1041; JOKL STUDIEN 107, LKUBA 15 (fat 'bridegroom' borrowed from Goth *fādi- 'master, lord'); BARD ARSt 24-25, Hymiże 71 (arbitrary comparison with Skt ṣphādaye 'he grows fat, increases'); PUDIC IX Ling. Cong. 862; MIFIAESçiFICATIOn 115; HAARMANN 125; OREL, Koll. Idg. Ges. 358; LANDI Lat. 109.

fe f.pl. fe 'belief, religion'. Borrowed from Latfīdēm 'faith' (MIKLOSIJCH Rom. Elemente 26) as the long [e] in fe reflects a contraction of the intermediate *fe(e) (cABEJ St. I 177). The verb fejoj 'to betroth' is a late derivative of fe (cABEJ St. I 178). 0 MEYER Wb. 101 (from Ital fe id.), 106-107 (fejoj borrowed from Ital fidare 'to entrust'); MEYER-LOBKE GR. GRUNDRIJSt 1 1045 (from Italian); MUIAESçiFICATIOn 115; HAARMANN 126; LANDI Lat. 46, 133.

feje p1. 'nostrils'. A plural form of(yell, normally appearing in a phrase fejet e hundes id. (cABEJ St. VII 224, 235).

felle f.pl. fēla 'honeycomb'. Borrowed from Rom *fēvallia, cf. Italfīale id. (MEYER Wb. 101). The homonymous fēle 'piece, slice' is, in fact, a phonetic variant of thele. 0 TREIMER KZ LXV 98 (from IE *spel-); cABEJ St. VII 235.

defem cīFICATIOn (JOKL Jj XXIV VII 217). 0 MEYER Alb. ST. V 76 (to themboj 'to bore'); TREIMER KZ LVI 98 (connects femc with Lat spīna 'thorn'); TAGLIAVINI STRATIFICAQIONE 8144; cABEJ St. I 178 (to femc 'awn).

defec f.pl. fendyelj 'awl'. A derivative of fund. 0 CAMARDA I 201 (to Gk acpēvusXoc 'cervical vertebra'); MEYER Wb. 103 (to Lat findere 'to cleave, to split'); cABEJ St. I 180 (related to femc).
feng — fang m, pl. fengje fangje 'virgin' land, land difficult to cultivate, lawn, meadow'. Borrowed from Italfango 'mud' (1VITKLoSich Rom. Elemente 25). 0 JOKL Balkangerm. 120-121 (from Goth waggs 'paradise' < *meadow'); PuDi IX Ling. Cong. 862 (follows JoKt.); cABEJ St. I 180-181 (agrees with MIKLOSICH).

fergoj aor. fergero 'to roast, to fry'. Borrowed from Latfrtgere id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 103). 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundrifi 11055; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 260; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 16; HAARMANN 127.

ferkoj aor. ferkerko 'to rub'. Borrowed from Latfrkiccare id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 103). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 11050; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 260; cABEJ St. VII 198; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 127; HULD 64.

fdrroj aor. ferdrrapo 'to grind roughly'. Clearly connected with ferrate 'gruel' (borrowed from Rom *farrnata) and seems to continue Rom *farrnare related to Lat farina 'ground corn, flour'. 0 cABEJ St. I 182 (related to ther).

fie aor. fica 'to make soft'. Derived from an unattested *fij < PA1b *spija related to Skt sphyate 'to become fat', Slav *speti 'to ripen'. 0 POKORNY I 983; VASMER III 734.

fier m 'fern'. From PA1b *spera or *sperna that may be somehow connected with other Indo-European words for 'fern' (presumably based on the word for 'wing'), e.g. Gmc *farrn: OHG far(an). In any case, in the name of fern various irregular changes of taboo origin cannot be excluded. 0 BART ARSt 25 (to Slav *paporoth id.); MANN Language XXVIII 40 (to Gk iuthpi; id.); FRISK II 611; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 22 (from Latin), 3-4 350 (from Gk rctOtg); cABEJ St. VII 250; HAARMANN 126 (from Rom *filicaria).

(G) fijan m, pl. fijane 'child to be baptized'. A Geg church form of Rom *filiianus (Mix.LosicH Rom. Elemente 26; MEYER Wh. 104). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1039; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 126; cABEJ St. 1183; LANDI Lat. 75, 126, 133.

fik m, pl. fij ‘fig’. Borrowed from Latlicus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 26; MEYER Wh. 104). 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044; TAILLAVINI Dalmacia 116; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 126; LANDI Lat. 113, 140.

fik aor. fik ‘to extinguish (of fire); to bring misfortune, to ruin, to destroy’. From PA1b *speika related to Lith peikti ‘to despise, to scold’, pykti ‘to be angry’, Latv peikti ‘to be spoiled’. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 26 (from Italficcare); TREIMER KZ LXV 100-101 (to Lat spreca ‘point, top’); FRAENKEL 525; cABEJ St. I 183-184 (to Swedish spink ‘lean man’, Norw spiken ‘dry’).

fill m, pl. fij, fije ‘thread’. Borrowed from Lat/num id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 26; MEYER Wb. 104). The verbfulo/j ‘to begin’ is derived from fill as it is clear from ze fill ‘to begin’ (CAMARDA I 76). Note that the morpheme -fish in dyfish ‘twice’, trifish ‘thrice’, appearing as -jsfish in Old Albanian (BUDI, BOGDANI) goes back to abl. pl. offal (KRISTOFIRIDHI 427). 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1044, 1050, 1053; MANN Language XXVIII 39 (to Gk orciXo); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 126; ROKOV ZFL XXIV/1 14 (to OHG spi5 ‘spare tip’); cABEJ St. I 186 (accepts KRISTOFIRIDHI’s explanation of -fish), IV 95-96; LANDI Lat. 142.

fink m, pl. finke . Recent borrowing from Germ Fink id. As to sfinges id., it comes from NGk arcilryog id. 0 CABEJ St. I 185 (onomatopoeia or a cognate of Gmc *finkan *finkjan ‘finch’).

finj f, pl. finja ‘soapwater, soap suds’. Historically identical with thinje (CimoCHow SKI LP II 233), 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 166 (identical with hie); TREIMER KZ LXV 101 (to OHG spgi5 ‘spit’); cABEJ St. I 185-186 (to fij).
variants such as veshloj, feshelloj, frushkulij and the like. All these forms continue Rom *fistulare or *fisclare (MEYER Wb. 112). cABEJ St. I 186 (onomatopoeia).

Fishnjar m, pl. fishnjare 'harpoon'. A more conservative variant is fishnjar, itself derived from fishnje id. The latter, or more exactly an earlier and unattested *fishnje, was borrowed from Rom *fuscinia, derivative of Lat *fuscinia 'trident' (MEYER Wb. 106, ALb. St. IV 60). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 127; cABEJ St. I 201 (on Old Albanian fushqine id.).

Fishnjare m, pl. fishnjare 'marten'. Historically identical with fishnjar 'harpoon'.

Fide f, pl. fjale 'word, speech, tale'. From PAib *sp/Ct etymologically connected with Goth spill 'story, fable', ON spjall 'story, speech', OE spell id., OHG speill spell id. and Arm araspel 'fable' (OREL SBJa Leksikol. 146-148; HULD 64-65). 0 MEYER Wb. 106 (borrowing from Lat fabella 'fable, short story, tale'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrig 2 1044; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252; TREIMER KZ LXV 103 (from *spgel'o, to Latflagra 'to flame, to blaze'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 116 (follows MEYER). Origini 190; ACAREAN HAB 1 253-254; cABEJ St. VII 272; HAARMANN 84-85; MANN Language XXVIII 39 (on Alb f. < IE *sp-); POKORNY I 1985; HAARMANN 124; LANDI Lat. 50, 107.

Flak aor.flaka 'to throw, to fling'. From PAib *awa-laka, derived with a prefix *awa- from IE *lek- (from *lak- 'to bend, to jump': MHG lecken 'to throw back, to spring', Lith lekii, lekti 'to fly', Latv lekt 'to spring, to jump' and the like (OREL Zf/Balk XXIII/I 75). 0 MEYER Wb. 107 to Lat flaccus 'flabby', Ital fiaccare 'to weaken'; BARK ARSt I 251 (to Gk cupdaco 'to overthrow'); FRAENKEL 353-354; cABEJ St. I 186-187 (from flake; semantically, cf. Ital dial. lampare 'to throw on the ground, to drop' = lampo 'lightning' but the direction of derivation is opposite there).

Flake f, pi. flakera flakena 'flame'. A back formation based on an unattested *flakull. The latter is a borrowing from dialectal Rom *flacula reflected in Ital fiaccola id., Rum flacara id. and replacing facula 'little torch'. 0 MEYER Wb. 107 (borrowed from Rom *flaca metathesized from *facia < Latfacula); PUSCARIU EWR 53; DESNICKAJA Sraov. 231 (to MHG vlackern, Germ flackern 'to tremble, of flame'); cABEJ St. I 187 (onomatopoeia).

Flame f 'cold (illness), epilepsy, cholera (of animals). Borrowed from Lat nom. sg. flamen 'blowing, blast' used metaphorically as Russ povetrie 'infection'. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 27 (from Lat flamma); MEYER Wh. 107 (from Italflamma 'phlegm'); LA PIANA Vocale 50 (related to flake); TREIMER KZ LXV 101 (to Germ flunk 'nimble, quick'); cABEJ St. I 187-188; LANDI Lat. 103, 135.

Flas aor.fola 'to speak'. The present flas is obviously a recent formation based on the lost *fal, and the verb belonged to a group with the quantitative ablaut in aorist (MEYER Wh. 106). Continues PAib *psala, further related to fable. 0 MEYER Wh. 106 (from Latflabuiki 'to speak', cf. in particular Dalmfaudler); ANTRILA Schw. 100; MIHAESCUREESE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 124; OREL SBJa Leksikol. 146.

Flashket adj. 'sluggish, lame'. Phonetic development of *plaskket continuing PAib *plaska identical with Lith pläkkius 'flat', Slav *plosb, id. and, in particular, Slav *plom 'flat, bad, evil, poor'. 0 BRUCKNER 419; POKORNY I 831-832.

Flat& f, pl. flatra 'wing'. A singularized plural of flete. 0 cABEJ St. I 188 ("elementary formation" cognate with flete).

Fle fle aor.fleta, fieta 'to sleep'. From PAib *awa-leja etymologically connected with Slav *lek, *lejati 'to doze, to slumber' (OREL FLH VII/1-2 46). 0 CAMARDA I 108-109 (to Gk (Ada° 'to crush'); MEYER Wh. 107-108 (borrowing from Lat(la) 'to blow', with insurmountable difficulties in semantics), ALb. St. IV 67; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 544 f. (to Gk idikivo 'to lean, to bend' with Alb f. < th- < *k-); BARK ARSt 21-22 (to *fell 'to blow'; SCHMIDT KZ XLVII 1 f. (from IE *bhland-); TREIMER KZ LXV 103 (reconstructs IE *phland-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 116-117; GORAÆVA Etimologija 1981 76; CABET St. I 188-189 (to Slav *leni, 'laziness', Lith Wn's 'quiet').

Flege f, pl. flege 'splinter'. From PAib *awa-laga, a prefixal derivative of IE *legh- 'to lie' in o-grade, cf. Gk Lixo, 'ambush'. Derived from flege (as its singularized plural?) is Heger, fregull 'nostril, door-leaf', probably, reflecting a secondary influence of flete on its semantics.
fli f, pl. flea `wing, leaf'. From PAIb *avva-lekta, a prefixal derivative of IE *lekt- `to fly': Lith lekštas, lekt. Latv lekt, OHG lecken `to jump, to kick.' 0 CAMARDA I 161 (comparison with Lat fem. *lekta). 0 JOKE LKUBA 149 (to fluge); FRISK II 111-112; CABEJ St. I 188 ("elementary formation" cognate with *fleta and *fleug). OREL FORT. 79

**flu** f, pl. flea `sacrifice'. Identical with feli, ferli `kind of pastry’ (originally baked to celebrate baptism) and borrowed from Rom *firitinum (MEYER Wb. 103). 0 JOKL Balkangerm. 121, IF XLIV 30-32 (borrowed from MGk eiikoxia ‘wafer, communion bread’ - but how to account for the Geg nasal?): CABEJ St. I 179 (agrees with JOKL ).

**flojere f, pl. flojere `flute’. Known to all languages of the Carpathian and Balkan areas, this is a relatively late borrowing from Rum *fluier id. continuing Lat adj. flaturalis ‘blowing’, cf. flatara `blowing’. 0 CAMARDA I 161 (comparison with Lat *fLEAR ‘to blow’); MIKLOSICH Wander. 23 (to fryj); MEYER Wb. 108 (borrowed from Rom *flatuaria; on the other hand, connected with *fyl). GIUGLEA Dacoromania III 587-589 (borrowed from GK *ipkonoplast based on (Aotoc `bark’); SKOK Glasnik SND II 302 (borrowed from Rum *fluier < Rom *vivellulis); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 341; ROSETTI ILR 1277; CABEJ St. I 190-191 (to Geg flier ‘dreaded’); DEMIRAJ AE 172 (against CABEJ).

**flok m, pl. floke `hair’. Borrowed from Lat floccus ‘lock, flock’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 108-109). 0 MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundrj 2 1 1045, 1054; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 116-117, Stratificatione 84; MIH ‘AESCUL RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 126; LANDI Lat. 103, 139.

**flori florir m, pl. *qorinj ‘gold; (pl.) golden coins’. Borrowed from MLat *dorinus ‘gold piece’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 109). 0 HAARMANN 126; CABEJ St. I 191-192.

**floske f ‘layer (of snow)’. Borrowed from Slav *ploska unknown in this meaning in South Slavic languages. Cf., however, Bulg fern. sg. ploska ‘flat’ and SCr ploska ‘flat vessel’.

**flug m ‘swing, zest, zeal’. Continues PAIb *awa-luga that may be connected with IE *eug- ‘to break’ (see Hage) or with *eugh- ‘to lie’; Goth liugan, Slav *igati. 0 MEYER Wb. 109 (borrowed from NGk ipxoyoc ‘fire’); VASMER II 469; POKORNY I 686-687; FEIST Goth. 334; CABEJ St. I 192 ("elementary formation").

fluge f, pl. flaga ‘shingle’. From PAIb *awa-luga, a prefixal derivative of IE *eug-, cf. Skt *rujcti ‘to break’, Lat lugea ‘to mourn, to deplore’ 0 JOKL LKUBA 146-150 (to luge) TREIMER KZ LXV 102 (to MHG splizen ‘to split’); MAYRHOFER III 64-65; WALDE-HOFMANN I 830-831; POKORNY I 686; CABEJ St. I 192 ("elementary formation’); DEMIRAJ AE 172-173.

**flutur f, pl. flutura ‘butterfly’. A back formation based on *fluturoj ‘to fly’. The latter is borrowed from Rom *fluctuare, a modification of Authorities ‘to move in waves, to move to and fro’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 109). 0 CAMARDA II 192 (related to flet). MEYER Etym. 92; CANDREA-HECHT Romania XXXI 310-311; CABEJ St. VII 244; DI GIOVINE Gruppo -ct- 33-39 (opposes the Latin etymology); IoNEscu LR 6 (1984) 476-479.


**forbel f, pl. forbel ‘peelings, sweepings (of nuts), empty nut-shell’. Other variants are *forbel < Rom *orbulus and *forbel from *orbulus ‘to break, *orbula ‘shingle’. MEYER Wb. 110 (derives forbel from Rom *orbulus ‘to break, *orbula ‘shingle’. MEYER Wb. 110 (derives forbel from Rom *orbula ‘shingle’). CABEJ St. 192-193 (‘of unclear origin’).

**forte adj. ‘strong’. Borrowed from Lat fortis id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 27; CAMARDA I 167). 0 MEYER Wb. 110 (from Ita fort e id.); MEYER-LUBEK Gr. Grundrj 2 1 1045; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 117; CABEJ St. VII 281.
fqinja Twi, pilqinje 'neighbor'. Borrowed from Rom *vicinius based on Lat vicius id. (CAMARDA I 92; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 71; MEYER Wb. 107). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 125; cABEJ St. I 194-195; LANDI Lat. 28, 75-76, 127, 157.

koll8 f, pl. fjolla 'flax ready for spinning; first comings of flax'. Another variant of this word is fjolle. Borrowed from MGK (paxtorki; 'handkerchief, napkin' (MEYER Wb. 107). 0 MEYER Wb. 106 (separates fjolle as a continuation of Rom *filellum); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 125; cABEJ St. I 193.

frak m, pl. fraqra fragna 'biting cold, frost'. Singularized form of the original *frak continuing PAlb *awa-raka, a prefixal formation etymologically related to Lith raku, rakti 'to peck open, to lance', Latv rakt 'to dig'. 0 JOKL Festschr. Rozwadowski I 248 (reconstructs *ve-rak-fos- related to OIr dorian 'to sprinkle'); SGGJA I 55; FRAENKEL 694; cABEJ St. I 193-194 (considers dialectal thrak in mot thrak 'cold period' to be the older form and uses it to reconstruct *ther-ak, further to ther).

frasher flashdn m, pl. frasher frashna 'ash-tree'. Borrowed from Lat fraxinus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 111). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; cABEJ St. VII 244; HAARMANN 127; JANSON Unt. 51; LANDI Lat. 102, 124.

frashuell frashuall m 'haricot'. Borrowed from Lat phaseolus 'kind of bean' (cABEJ St. 1175) with a secondary epenthetic -r- (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045). In Tosk the NGk (pcaloat id. was adapted as fasul. 0 HAARMANN 142; LANDI Lat. 78, 85, 93.

fre fre m, pl. fre frena, frenj 'bridle; grape-stalk; comb'. Borrowed from Lat frenum id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. i 1). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044; MIHAESCU RESEE IVI/1-2 16;

frushkull m, pl. frushkullj 'whistle'. Another variant is frushkull. A radical phonetic transformation of the original Lat fistula 'pipe, tube' (MEYER Wb. 112). 0 cABEJ St. I 195 (onomatopoeia).

fruth froth m 'measles'. Diminutive or collective in -th based on PAlb *spruga related to Skt sputhira 'to thuder, to rumble', Gk mpapayi.toc 'to burst with a noise', Lith sprūgstu, sprūgti 'to break, to crack up' (MANN Language XVII 13). 0 MEYER Wb. 154 (related to hurde), Alb. St. III 32; BARK ARSt. 129; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 242; FRAENKEL 882-883; FRISK II 828; MAYROHERER III 545-546; TICHY Onom. 177-181; cABEJ St. I 195 (f-ruth related to IE *reudh- 'red').

fryj fryj aor. fryva, frytja fryna 'to blow'. Continues PAlb *sprungja etymologically connected with Lith sputh, sprūgti 'to escape, to get out'. Slav *spryati 'to jump, to spring'. The noun fryme 'breath' is derived from fryj. 0 CAMARDA I 112 (to Gk nvico 'to blow'); BARK ARSt. I 26 (reconstructs *sprungja, to Gk cscapa*I.tai 'to burst with a noise'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 98; LA PIANA Studi I 94; MANN Language XVII 15 (to Gk anotipw), XXVIII 37; FRAENKEL 883; cABEJ St. I 195-196; VASMER III 390-391; HULD 65.

fryt m, pl. fryte 'fruit'. Borrowed from Lat fracturatus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 112) through the intermediary stage of early Alb *frait. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1054; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 259; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 127; DI GIOVINE Gruppo -ct- 39-41; LANDI Lat. 121, 148.
(G) fshaj aor. fshana `to sigh'. Other (secondary) variants are mshij and shaj. Goes back to PA1b *puSanja related to Lith pškinti `to puff', pškinti `to splash', Slav *pvyatstja `to puff, to blow' and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 356 (to *pšheretij); XHUVANI BISHk 111/4 95-97 (to *shemoj); CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 321-322 (analyzes -shaj as a prefixal form of *and- `to breathe, to blow'); FRAENKEL 680; VASMER III 421; HAMP LP XXVIII 78 (follows CIMOCHOWSKI but thinks sh- < *ups-, compares fshaj with OIr osnad `sigh' < IE *hupstan-); cABEJ St. I 196 (from ofshe `ouch!).

fshat m, pl. Matra fshatana `village'. Borrowed from Lat fassatum `ditch', *surrounded by a ditch' > `camp' continued in Rum Fa `village', cf. also NGk (popoatoat `army' (LACEA OIr 2 21). 0 HAARMANN 156-157.

fshaj aor. fshaha mesheda `to hide'. In Geg, there exist also variants mcel, cef. This prefixal verb continues PA1b *spepska etymologically connected with Gk 6Ketaj `to cover, to shield, to screen' (JOKL IF XXX 192-195). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 250; FRISK II 724; cABEJ St. I 198 (follows JOKL).

fshih meshiy aor. fshiva meshiva `to brush, to sweep'. A prefixal verb derived of the root attested in shij. 0 MEYER Wb. 114 (to OHG besatamo `broom'); TREIMER KZ LXV 78; MANN Language XXVI 388 (to Gk 4i)(o); PISANI Saggi 124 (to Slav *meti `to sweep'); DEMIRAJ AE 173.

fshika f, pl. fshika `blister, bubble, bladder, bruise'. Another variant is pshite. Borrowed from Lat vesica `bladder' MTHAEscu RESEEU IV/1-2 211. 0 HAARMANN 156-157.

ftek aor. *fioka `to think over, to consider'. A prefixal formation derived from teket.

ftikem refl. `to dry up'. Variant of fik, fikem (KRISTOFORIDHI 109).

ftilloj aor. *fillova *to make clear, to explain, to set in order'. Borrowed from Lat ventilare in its metaphorical meanings: `to set in motion, to bring forward'. 0 JOKL IF XLIII 63-64 (to shtjell); cABEJ St. I 199 (metathesis of tfilloy id. related to fill).

ftoh ftof aor. *fioha *fiofa `to cool, to make cold'. The verb goes back to PA1b *awa-taja (with privative/negative *awa-). As to *taja, it is identical with Slav *taj, *tajati `to melt', Osset tajyn id. and other reflexes of IE *tid-. Note that Osset datayn `to wet' < Iran *ava-td- forms a full correspondence of ftoh. Adjective fiohet `cold' and noun fiohto `cold, frost' are late derivatives (OREL. FLH VIII/1-2 45-46). 0 CAMARDA I 63 (to Gk irt6660) `to shrink (from)'; MEYER Wb. 113 (secondary verbal stem based orityfofe < *ve-top-te, to IE *tep- `to warm': Skt trcipti `to make warm, to heat', Lat teped `be warm' and the like); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 325 (inchoative *sk- > -h-), Kelt. Gr. 1 92; JOKL IF XXXVII 103, KZ XXXVI 126 (f- < *awa- in ftoh), Melanges Pedersen 143; TREIMER KZ LXV 79; VASMER IV 30-31; POKORNY 11053-1054; HULD 65; OREL. Koll. Idg. Ges. 358-359; ABAAEV III 223; DEMIRAJ AE 173-174 (against OREL; suggests a metathesis of *upo- > *pito- > *fito-).

ftoj aor. *ftova `to invite'. Borrowed from Lat invitare id. (MEYER Wb. 113). 0 MmikEscu RESEEU IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 131.

ftue f, pl. ftonj `quince'. Borrowed from Rom *cotOnem id. namely, `Cydonian apple' (CAMARDA II 63; MEYER Wb. 113). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 20 (from cydonium); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff I 1046, 1050, 1054; MIHAESCU RESEEU IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 120; DI GIOVINE Gruppo ct. 42-45; LAND! Lat. 120-121.

ftuje f, pl. Nitt `one year old she-goat'. Other variants are ftule, vetule. Borrowed from Rom *vitulea, cf. Lat vitulus `calf, foal' (MEYER Wb. 113). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; WEIGAND 21 (derived from vjet); GRAUR SCL VII/3-4 276-277 (borrowed from Rom vatui `one year old male kid' which continues the substratum word *wet-`year'); cABEJ St. I 199 (follows MEYER); HAARMANN 158.
fund m, pl. funde 'bottom, end'. Borrowed from Lat fundus 'bottom' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 114). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriss 2 I 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 127; LANDI Lat. 116, 139.

fuqi f, pl. fuqa 'power, strength, force'. If the intermediary form was *fuqi, it could be a borrowing based on Rom *fulcis, the latter derived from fuldura 'to prop up, to support, to make strong' (MEYER Wb. 114). 0 BARD ARSt 25 (to Latv speks 'strength').

furfurit aor. furfurita 'to sparkle, to shine'. A descriptive stem.

furke f, pl. furka 'distaff, fork'. Borrowed from Lat furca 'fork' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 28-29; MEYER Wb. 114). 0 TAGLIAVINI Daltnazia 120, Origini 190, 239; CimocHowKi LP IV 190; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; ROHLFS Spr. 117; HAARMANN 127.

furr m, pl. furre 'oven'. Another variant is furre. Borrowed from Lat furus m id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 29; MEYER Wb. 114). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriss 2 I 1049; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 127; LANDI Lat. 114.

furrik m, pl. furriqe, furriqe 'chicken-coop, fowl-pen, roost, nesting-box'. Another variant of singular is furriq. The modern form furrik is a back formation based on the or iginal furriq borrowed from Latinicum 'arch, vault'. 0 MEYER Wb. 115 (uncertain comparison with furri); JOKL AArhSt I 39-41 (to fare); cABEJ St. I 201; LANDI Lat. 112-114, 158.

fus aor. futa 'to put in, to thrust in, to insert; to plant'. From PAIbl *sputja, a form with s mobile etymologically related to Lat put5 'to trim, to prune', Tokh A, B putk- 'to divide'. 0 CAMARDA I 132 (to Gk (pimp at 'to grow'); TREIMER KZ LXV 107 (to Lith spdudyti 'to smooth with, to mash'); WALDE-HOFMANN II 393-394; VAN WINDEKENS I 397.

fushe f, pl. fusha 'plain, open field, meadow'. Borrowed from Latfossa 'ditch, trench, gutter', also 'furrow', and originally describing an irrigated plot of land. Note that fushe 'campaign' was formed already in Albanian, probably, as a calque of Ital campagna 'country, campaign'. 0 MEYER Wb. 115 (borrowed from Latpsum 'pouring, poured'); BARI(ARSt. I 23 (reconstructs *plthyjam!); TAGLIAVINI Daltnazia 120-121; cABEJ St. VII 238, 277.

fyej aor. feva 'to offend, to insult, to make a mistake'. Identical with fejej 'to make a mistake' derived from faj (CAEB St. I 201).

fyell fyeI1 m, pl. jyej, fej, fyje 'flute'. Goes back to PAIbl *spali- etymologically related to Gk critactiov 'cave, cavern' < *'hollow'. 0 MEYER Wb. 108 (to flojere). Alb. St. V 76; BARD ARSt I 21-22 (to Gk 9adiciw 'to blow', Lat putula 'bubble, blister'); TREIMER KZ LXV 103 (to Lith plic3t3 'rush, reed'); SKOK Glasnik SND II 297-299 (borrowed from Rom *sulva 'viola'); FRISK II 765-766; cABEJ St. I 201-202 (from IE *spel- 'to split').

fyl adj. 'hollow'. Akin to fyell (CAEB St. 1202-203). Note fycke 'hollow, stupid' and fyre 'hollow < *fylbe derived from fyl. It is possible that fykhe 'thoroughly baked (of bread)' and fyshter 'Forsythia' also belong here (ibid.).

fyt m 'throat, gullet'. From PAIbl *sputa etymologically related to Lat spun 'to spit', spatum 'spittle', GK ἅγεμ 'to spit' and the like (BARI ARSt I 25). 0 MEYER Wb. 115 (borrowed from Lat futis 'vessel, pitchet'); TREIMER KZ LXV 112 (to Skt sphavayati 'to fatten, to strengthen' and the like); TAGLIAVINI Daltnazia 121, Stratificazione 88; FRISK II 617-618; VALDE-HOFMANN II 580-581; POKORNY I 999-1000; cABEJ St. VII 217, 258.

fytyre f, pl. fytyra 'face'. Borrowed from Latfactura 'formation, creature' (MEYER Wb. 116). 0 MIKLOSICH ROM. Elemente 305 (from Lat facies 'face'); BARI AArhSt I 144; MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriss 2 I 1055 (from Italt fattura 'magic'); TAGLIAVINI St. albanesi III - IV 222, Dalmazia 116 (follows MEYER-LOBKE); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 125; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -et- 45-49; cABEJ St. I 203 (agrees with MEYER); LANDI Lat. 68, 121.

Gabonje f, pl. gabonja 'eagle'. A suffixal formation in -onje based on *gabe, related to shkabe id. The latter consists of the prefix sh- and
the same stein (JoKL LKUBA 244, 304). The source is PAlb *gaba that seems to go back to a cultural Wanderwort also attested in Lat capys, capus ‘bird of prey’ (ibid.). 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 140.

gape f. pl. gaca ‘heat, hot ashes’. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *garba, diminutive of *garb ‘ash, fire’. 0 JOKL Studien 21 (from IE *gorti-a, to *gher- ‘to be hot’), ZONF X 186; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 48; cABEJ St. VII 234; DEMIRAJ AE 174-175 (borrowed from Turk garra ‘shining’ or kor).

gagac m. pl. gagace ‘stammerer’. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *gagac derived from *gagati ‘to cackle, to shout’, cf. in particular South Slavic reflexes: Maced gaga, SCr gagati.

gajge f. pl. gaiga ‘kind of nut’. Borrowed from a diminutive Slav *galba derived from *gal’a ‘lump, pebble’.


gak m. pl. geqe ‘boar’. From PAlb *gauka, a derivative of IE *eau- ‘dung, excrements’, similar to Mced youicev (leg. yoirrotv)- by (Hes.) 0 MEYER Wb. 117-118 (comparisons with Fr coche and Germ Hacksch ‘breeding boar’); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 328 (secondary form of plural as demonstrated by the lack of palatalization in g-); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 136-137; POKORYNI I 484; cABEJ St. I 203-204 (related to hakoc).

galamsh m. pl. gamalsha ‘lame person’. A prefixal derivative of lemshe (MEYER Wb. 119, 243), 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 80-81 (from *gYou-+ lam-sh); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 107 (prefix ga-); cABEJ St. I 204.

gale f. pl. gala ‘jackdaw; black sheep’. Borrowed from Slav *gala ‘black animal, jackdaw’ (MEYER Wb. 118). While the meaning ‘black sheep’ is attested in SCr galja, the meaning ‘jackdaw’ is known only in East Slavic: ORuss and Russ gala. 0 SELISEEv Slay. naselenie 198; SVANE 146.

ggind f. ‘lump of earth’. A relatively early borrowing from Slav *golina

`empty place, hill without grass’, with the unstressed *-o- rendered as -o-.

gamis aor. gamita ‘to bark’. Borrowed from Slav *gamiti ‘to shout, to be noisy’ unattested in South Slavic.

ganule f. pl. garnule ‘heap’. A singularized plural of garinie id. going back to PAlb *gana and etymologically identical with Lith gamulas ‘bale, lump’; Slav *gomola id. The metathetized form magule was borrowed to Rum magarud, 0 CIHAC I 152 (Rum magus from Lat macula = maculum ‘bag’); MEYER Wb. 118-119 (to Slav *mogyla ‘tomb, hill’); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 18-19 (to Slav *mog(’)l can); SCHWARZ AfslPh XLI 139 (borrowed from early Proto-Slavic *magula); VALEK CMAZ 14 (to Pre-Rom ma- and Slav *gora ‘mountain’); aAHHMATOV AfslPh XXXIII 91 (to Celt *mog- ‘great’); CHARPENTIER KZ XL 467 (to Av mava- ‘hole, pit’); GEORGIEV Festschr. Rosetti 287-290; FRAENKEL 132; POP RP 234-257; ROSETTI ILR 1279; ZALIZN AK VJa 40; TRUBACEV ESSJa VII 18-19; OREL OLA 1981 301-306 (a suffixal derivative of IE *dhRham ‘earth’).

gand m ‘accident, vice, defect’. From PAlb *ganda further connected with Lith gafidas ‘rumour’, gafidinti ‘to frighten’, Latv gafidet ‘to spoil’. 0 HELBIG 61, 121 (connected with genjej ‘to deceive’, of Italian origin); FRAENKEL 138-139; cABEJ St. I 204 (identical with gane, participle of gas, cf. ngas); AJETI ZfBalkV 12 142-143 (gandoj from SCr gantut).

gangull adv. ‘whole; poached (of egg)’. Goes back to PAlb *gangula, a suffixal derivative of *ganga connected with Lith gnga ‘movement’, gdngytis ‘to move’. 0 MANN Language XXVI 382 (to Gk Toraoc); FRAENKEL 134.

garbe f. pl. gat-be ‘flower-pot’. A singularized plural of the original garbe going back to PAlb *gar(‘)ha. As the Slavic word for ‘pot’ tomb derived from the name of ‘oven’ *g7,rim and further from IE *Ozer- ‘to burn’, the Albanian lexeme is derived from the same Indo-European root. 0 TRUBACEV ESSJa VII 210-211, Rem. term. 190-201.

garbe f. pl. garha ‘notch, nick’. Goes back to PAlb *garha etymologically related to ORr gerbach ‘wrinkled’, ON korpa ‘to get wrinkled’,
gareh m. pl. gardhe, gjerdhe 'fence'. Continues PAIb *garda related to Goth gards 'house', Lith gafidas 'fence'. Slav *gordb 'town, fence' and the like (MEYER Wb. 119-120, Alb. St. III 9, 72). Geg gardhen 'croze' is derived from gardh. Rum gard is an early Albanian loanword. 0 WEIGAND I 26-27 (borrowed from Slav *gords); SKOK Slavia III 115 (follows WEIGAND); FEIST Goth. 197-198; SELIKEV Slav. nase-lenje 147, 319 (a Slavic loanword); JOKL Slavia XIII 297-301 (corrobirates MEYER's view); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 122, Origini 308; MANN Language XVII I 19, Language XXVIII 35; PISANI Saggi 126; FRAENKEL 135; CIMOCOWSKI LP II 246; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 341; ROSETTI I/2 277; TRUBATEv ESSJa VII 37-38; cABEJ St. I 205; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 147; MUR ATI Probleme 130; DEMIRAJ AE 175.

Bare f. pl. gara 'competition, race'. Continues PAIb *gara probably connected with Gk xai-pui 'to rejoice' and its derivatives, cf. in particular Gk orgarikos 'joy of battle; battle, fight'. Together with xocipco, gare belongs to IE *Vier- 'to wish, to feel inclination'. 0 POKORNY I 440-441; FRISK II I 1062-1064.

gargull adv. 'full'. From PAIb *garg-ula related to Lith gafgalas, gargolás 'thickening, knotted thread, thread' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 260). 0 FRAENKEL 134.

gargulla m. pl. garguj 'starling'. A more rare variant is gargull. The source of this loanword is Rom *galbulus 'blackbird' (MEYER Wb. 119). 0 MTHAEsCu RESEE IV I-2 26 (from Lat galgulus); cABEJ St. I 206.

garris aor. garrita 'to neigh'. Borrowed from an expressive verb, Slav *gavbriti *gavbrati 'to tease, to spoil', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg gavr'a, Scr gavrati. 0 MEYER Wb. 119 (borrowed from Lat garrere 'to chatter'); cABEJ St. I 206 (onomatopoeia); TRUBATEv ESSJa VI 112-113.

gashelle f. pl. gashtelle 'knee-cap'. A suffixal derivative of gashte id.

gashte f. pl. gashta 'whetstone'. From PAIb *galsta, a suffixal derivative related to Lith galas 'end', Latv gals id. A similar motivation in a word for 'whetstone' may be traced in Lith bud 'fungus; whetstone'. On the other hand, it is extremely tempting to compare gashte with Lith gakisti 'to sharpen', galdstuvas 'whetstone', Latv galuoda 'whetstone' but this is only possible if these verbs are analyzed as *gal- and- i.e. not according to the accepted view according to which *gland- is reconstructed. 0 BOLA I 324; FRAENKEL 130; cABEJ St. VII 195, 244.

gate f. pl. gata 'heron'. From PAIb *gara continuing *ghticel, a derivational variant of IE *ghan-s- 'goose', cf. Gmc *ganta < IE *-oika with serious phonetic and dialectal complications); FRAENKEL 135; MTHAEsCu RESEE IV 11-2 31 (from Rom *catta); cABEJ St. VII 195; HAARMANN 116.

gatuj gatuej aor. gatova 'make ready, prepare'. Note that cat 'ready', id. is secondary formations based on the verb which is an early Slavic loanword, from *gotovati, *gotoviti 'make ready, prepare'. As in patkua < *podskova, -ua- < *-60u- (MIKLOSICH Slavia. Elemente 19; JOKL I/2 277) renders Slav *ova- with a bilabial vj (OREL LB XXIV 470). Rum gata 'ready' was borrowed from Albanian. 0 CAMARDA 1130 (to Gk & yu'k 'good, fine'); FRAENKEL 121 (treats gat and Slav gatos 'ready' as cognates), Alb. St. III 7, 23; JOKL IF XLIIX 290, L 36; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 122, POGHIRC I/2. limb. rom. II 3341; ROSETTI I/2 277; HAMP RRL XVIII 333-345; cABEJ St. VII 198; TRUBACEV ESSJa VII 70-72; OREL SBJa Leksikol. 152.

gath m. pl. gathe 'catkin'. A diminutive in -th of an unattested *gat borrowed from Rom *gatt(us) 'cat' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 261). For the meaning cf. Germ Klitzchen and E catkin.

gavea f. pl. gavra 'hole'. From PAIb *gara-war, a prefixal derivative related to varr (MEYER Wb. 37). 0 CABIeJ St. VII 184.

Gaz m. pl. gaze 'joy, laughter'. From Lat gaudium 'joy' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 29; MEYER Wb. 120). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grund/r i 1 1052;
TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 122; MANN Language XXVI 382; MutAESCu RESEE IV/1-2 22; cABEJ St. VII 230, 267; HAARMANN 128; HULD 65-66; LANDI Lat. 72, 125.

gdhe gdh e m, pl. gdhendj `gnarl, knot'. Another variant in Tosk is gdh e. From PAIb *ga-dain(a) (cf. *na-), a prefixal formation based on an adjective in *-na- that belongs to the same root as Skt ddayate `to divide', Gk ocdopat id. 0 MEYER Wb. 471 (links gdhe to gdhend and, further, to vgej); cABEJ St. I 207 (connects gdhe with gdhend); OLBERG apud DEMIRAJ (to OHG tanna `fir-tree'); DEMIRAJ AE 175.

gdhend aor. gdhendja `to plane'. In Old Albanian there is a parallel form gdhend (BOGDANI). A denominative verb derived from gdhe with a suffix -d- < *-t-. Thus, one might reconstruct PAIb *ga-den-ta 0 MEYER Wb. 471 (comparres gdhend with vgej); JOKL Studien 21-22 (to ON detta `to hit, to strike'); CimOCHOWSKI LP II 241; CAMAJB Alb. Worth. 106; FRISK 1341-342; MAYRHOFER II 20-21; POKORNY I 175-176; cABEJ St. I 207 (follows JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 175-176.

gdhij gdhilj aor. gdhiva gdhina `to stay awake at night'. Also used impersonally as u gdhi `the day began'. Goes back to a prefixal *ga-deinja related to din (JOKL Studien 22). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 546; cABEJ St. VII 242 (from *dinija); DEMIRAJ AE 176.

gege m, pl. gege `Geg, North Albanian'. An onomatopoeia of babbling, indistinct speech as contrasted to shqipe. 0 cABEJ St. VII 193, 249.

gem m `branch'. Together with gemb id., a phonetic variant of gjemb (JOKE Studien 26-28). The adjective gemt `crocked' is derived from gem. 0 MEYER Wb. 122 (from Ital gambo `stem, stalk'); cABEJ St. I 207 (agrees with JOKL).

ger m, pl. gera `squirrel'. From PAIb *gaura related to Lith gaaras `hair, down, tuft of hair', Latv gauri `pubic hair', Mk gitaire `hair' and describing the squirrel as `furry'. 0 FRÄNKENKL 140; POKORNY I 397-398.

gelbaza f, pl. gelbaza `liver illness of sheep caused by worms'. Another variant is kelbaze. Borrowed from Slav *k7.Ibasa `stuffed gut, sausage', a derivative of *h7./h7, `stomach (of animals)' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 261). The irregular change of Slav *-s- > Alb -z- is explained by the analogical influence of suffixal forms in -az(e). Rum gelbeazei, calbeazei is borrowed from Albanian. 0 MEYER Wb. 222 (to yelb); POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 338; ROSETTI ILR I 274; DESNICKAJA Slay. jaz. VIII 155 (to kalb); cABEJ St. VII 224, 233.

geloj aor. gelova `to burst out; to be gathered, to be accumulated, to blaze (of fire)'. A denominative continuing PAIb *gal-anja related to OHG quellan `to well up, to pour out, to stream from', Skt galati `to drip, to drop, to ooze'. 0 KLUGE 574; MAYRHOFER I 329; POKORNY I 471-472.

galltis aor. gelltita `to swallow'. Borrowed from Slav *gthati *gltiti id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg ghtam `to swallow', SCR gutati `to swallow', gutiti `to squeeze', Slovene goltiti `to swallow' (SVANE 254).

germ aor. gerita `to creak'. An onomatopoeia of uncertain origin.

garbe f, pl. gerba `hump'. Borrowed from Slav *g7.rba id. (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 123), cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg ghrba, SCR grba. 0 SELig CEV Slay. naselenije 188, 195; SVANE 184.

gerbule f `mange, scab, lepra'. From PAIb *garb-ul-. Derived from garbe `notch, nick' and thus formally identical with Lith garbutis `hair-lock'. 0 MEYER Wb. 125 (to gervish); LA PIANA St. Varia 95 (derivative of kalb); FRAENKEL 154; cABEJ St. I 208 (agrees with LA PIANA).

gere m `convulsion, cramp'. Borrowed from Slav *ghre'h id., a variant of *khre'l, cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg grvc, SCR gay. (MEYER Wb. 125). 0 MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 20; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 124; SVANE 184, 232.

gercak m `jug, pitcher'. Another variant is kercak. Borrowed from Slav *lehe'ag, `clay vessel, pitcher', cf. South Slavic continuants: OCS kveegv, Bulg khre'ag, SCR kracg (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 190). 0 SELIG CEV Slay. naselenije 153; PoLAK ZfBalk I 78; SVANE 74.

gdralle f `old horse'. Derivative based on Slav *girdh `ugly, bad; proud', cf. gerditet.
gerditet refl. 'to feel sickened, to be sick'. Borrowed from Slav *ghrditi 'to be proud', in some languages also - 'to feel bad, to be sick' as in SCr gdirti, Slovene gredeti se (Miklosich Slav. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 123).0 SELISCF EV Slav. naselenie 191, 289; SVANE 182, 232.

gerdhate f, pl. gerdhata 'barren, rugged mountain chain'. As well as gerdhele 'boulder, clod' and gerdhet 'cellar', a derivative of gardh. 0 cABEJ St. I 208 (divides gerdhet into a prefix ge(r)- and a root dhe 'earth').

gerdhij aor. gerdhiva 'to scratch'. Continues PAIt *grad-Tja, a denom- inative verb with *grad- < *ghrudh- related to OE grindan 'to grind', Lith grendfiu, gresiti 'to scrape, to scratch'. 0 FRAENKEL 167; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 137-138.

gerfej m 'cave with two entrances'. Apparently, this dialectal word from Mirdita was misinterpreted as far as its meaning is concerned. Perhaps, the original meaning was 'study, office room'. Its source is, clearly, MGk yp cup Eiov 'record-office, registry'. 0 cABEJ

gerdhate f, pl. gerdhate 'to feel sickened, to be sick'. Borrowed from Slav *ghrlditi 'to cough, to expectorate', represented in South Slavic by SCr ghrld, Wb. 124). The feminine form qerqine goes back to Slav *grbkyni (MIKLOSICh Slav. Elemente 20). Cf. also grek. 0 SEIACEV Slav. naselenie 197; cABEJ St. I 213.

gerlac m 'windpipe'. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *ghrdlav:j or directly derived from Slav *g-brdlo 'throat' (MEYER Wb. 124).

&las aor. gerlata 'to bend'. Of obscure origin.

gerlices f 'turtle dove'. Borrowed from Slav *gbrdlaca id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg grhrlica, SCr grlica (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 125).

germdj f, pl. germadha 'ruin'. A relatively early borrowing from Slav *grimadma 'heap, mass', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg gramada, gramata, SCr gramada (MEYER Wb. 124). 0 MANN Language XVII 12; SVANE 52.

germita aor. germita 'to pick, to gnaw'. A denominative based on grime.

germoj aor. germova 'to dig'. A denominative verb derived from germe 'letter' in its otherwise unattested meaning 'line, scratch' so that the original meaning of germoj would be 'to scratch lines'. If so, germe must be considered a borrowing from ancient Greek rather than a loan from NGk 7p6m:ta the only meaning of which is 'letter' and which is reflected in Albanian as grame. 0 MEYER Wb. 125 (to gervish), 128 (germe < NGk yp Owta); cABEJ St. VII 254-255.

germuq adv. 'crooked'. An expressive derivative of germoj.

gershas aor. grisha 'to invite'. A variant of grish, aor. grisha id. Originally, from PAhl *gris, a zero grade of IE *eer-: Skt gptciti 'to call, to invoke', Lith girds, girts 'to praise' (Iola IF XXXVI 133). 0 MEYER Wb. 124 (to Lith gawas 'sound'), Alb. St. IV 103). 0 LA PIANA Studi I 70 (reconstructs *gri-khak-), St. Varia 32-33 (from *gher-ghark- to Skt ghrghara- 'thun- dering, ringing'); CAMEJ St. I 208-209 (onomatopoeia or a cognate of graham); SVANE 261.

gerak m. pl. gerqa 'Greek'. A parallel form of singular is Org. Borrowed from Slav *grbik id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg gr-bk, SCr grk (MEYER Wb. 124). The feminine form qerqine goes back to Slav *grbkyni (MIKLOSICh Slav. Elemente 20). Cf. also grek. 0 SEIACEV Slav. naselenie 197; cABEJ St. I 213.

&las aor. gerlata 'to bend'. Of obscure origin.

gerlices f 'turtle dove'. Borrowed from Slav *gbrdlaca id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg grhrlica, SCr grlica (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 125).

germdj f, pl. germadha 'ruin'. A relatively early borrowing from Slav *grimadma 'heap, mass', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg gramada, gramata, SCr gramada (MEYER Wb. 124). 0 MANN Language XVII 12; SVANE 52.

germita aor. germita 'to pick, to gnaw'. A denominative based on grime.

germoj aor. germova 'to dig'. A denominative verb derived from germe 'letter' in its otherwise unattested meaning 'line, scratch' so that the original meaning of germoj would be 'to scratch lines'. If so, germe must be considered a borrowing from ancient Greek rather than a loan from NGk 7p6m:ta the only meaning of which is 'letter' and which is reflected in Albanian as grame. 0 MEYER Wb. 125 (to gervish), 128 (germe < NGk yp Owta); cABEJ St. VII 254-255.

germuq adv. 'crooked'. An expressive derivative of germoj.

gershas aor. grisha 'to invite'. A variant of grish, aor. grisha id. Originally, from PAhl *gris, a zero grade of IE *eer-: Skt gptciti 'to call, to invoke', Lith girds, girts 'to praise' (Iola IF XXXVI 133). 0 MEYER Wb. 124 (to Lith gawas 'sound'), Alb. St. IV 103). 0 LA PIANA Studi I 70 (reconstructs *gri-khak-), St. Varia 32-33 (from *gher-ghark- to Skt ghrghara- 'thunder-
genic aor. 

gdrthepd pl. 'garden scissors; claw, nipper (of a scorpion)'. Another variant is gethep. Together with the unumlautized form gethep 'hook', continues PAib *ga-tsap- related to thep.

gdrtha aor. gerthita 'to cry, to shout'. A variant of kercas, with the dialectal substitution -th- > -c- and the voicing of the anlaut. 0 CABO St. VII 258.

gethel f. pl. girthela 'crab, crayfish'. From PAib *karts-ila with a secondary voicing of the anlaut. Related to Skt karka- 'crab', Gk Kapicivo; 'crab, crayfish', Lat cancer id. 0 MAYRHOFER 1169; FRISK I 789-780; WALDE-HOFMANN I 151; POKORYN I 531.

gdrvish aor. gervisha 'to scratch'. Another variant is gervisht. As other derivatives in -ish(t), this is a secondary formation based on *gervij. The source of the latter remains unclear. 0 MEYER Wb. 125 (from Slav *grebeg 'to rake up').

gerresd f. pl. gerresa 'scrapper'. From PAib *garatja, a suffixal derivative of an unattested u-grade noun *gara based on grij (MEYER Wb. 130). Borrowed to Rum gresie. 0 JOKL Studien 9-10 (suffix -ese), 23-24 (related to OHG krazzein 'to scratch'); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 3342; ROSETTI IR 1 278.

genic aor. gerrica 'to scratch with nails'. A denominative verb connected with gerrese.

gdrryej gerryj aor. gerreva 'to scrape, to scour'. A denominative verb connected with gerrese. 0 JOKL Studien 23-24 (from *gred-, cf. OHG krazzon 'to scratch'); MANN Language XVII 15, XXVIII 35 (to Gk XpaiVO.); cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to various forms in gerr-ler-); DEMIRAJ AE 177-178 (prefix ge-).

gdshtalle f 'splint, piece of wood'. A parallel form is keshtalle. Goes back to PAib *ka-stalna, a prefixal derivative related to shtjell (cABEJ St. I 210-211).

gdshtenje f. pl. geshtenja 'chestnut'. Together with a parallel form keshtenje, borrowed from Lat castanea id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 12; MEYER Wb. 191). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1042, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; cABEJ St. VII 279; HAARMANN 115; LANDI Lat. 47-48, 81, 97.

gdzof m. pl. gezofe 'fur, pelt'. Borrowed from Gk yccocsarco; 'frieze' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 29), the latter itself being an Oriental loanword (from Akk guzippu ku'zippu). The phonetic details of the Albanian word, however, remain irregular: the place of the stress, the voiced -z-, the vowel of the second syllable and the auslaut -f do not correspond exactly to the Greek form. They could be better explained by a Greek dialectal or Macedonian yaxxaapog. 0 MEYER Wb., 125; JOKL apud WALDE-HOFMANN I 585 (borrowed from an ancient Balkan language to Albanian and Greek), JOKL Beitrag (< *Ou-di-apos 'bovine'); FRISK I 202.

gezohe f. pl. gezhoja 'nut shell'. A singularized plural of gezholle which is a metathetic form of zhgoll zhguall. The latter is a prefixal derivative of guall (cABEJ St. I 211). 0 HELBIG 78 (borrowed from Ital guscio 'nut shell').

gica pl. 'first teeth of an infant'. A word of the expressive vocabulary. Cf. also gic 'darling'.

gilce f. pl. gilca 'sinew'. Other variants are gi/ze kilze 'groin, hollow of knee or elbow'. The word is derived from an unattested *kite going back to PAib *kild and identical with Lith 'thickening, swelling', Slav *kyla id. 0 FRAENKEL 306; TRUBAV ESSJa XIII 262-263.

gisht m. pl. gishta, gishertha gishtna, gisherinj 'finger, thumb'. The Greek-Albanian and South Tosk form gisht leads to the reconstruction of PAib *glista. Related to Lith gelti 'to prick, to sting', galas 'end, tip' and
the like (PEDERSEN KZ XXXIX 393; JOKL IF XXXVI 125). 0 BOPP 498 (to Skt angu, slh- ‘thumb’; MEYER Wb. 141 (follows BOPP); BRUGMANN IF XI 285-286 n. 1 (to Gk (321/4,4tdca) ‘to feel hens to see if they are fat’); BUGGE BB XVIII 167 (to Skt ‘finger, thumb’); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 547 (to Slav *gaz, rth ‘handful’), Kelt. Gr. I 79 (to Arm chtw ‘twig, finger’); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 123, Stratificazione 88-89; PISANI Saggi 132; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 124; OREL Zfialk XXIII 147. Etimoloigija 1986-1987 222-224 (reconstructs *glista but connects it with ngjis); cABEJ St. VII 200; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 40; DEMIRAJ AE 178-179 (to W bys, OCorn bis, bes ‘finger’).

glepe f, pl. glepa ‘matter from eyes, rheum (in eyes)’. Also attested as gelepe. From PAib *ka-laipa, derived from IE *leip- ‘to smear with fat’ (JOKL LKUBA 314). For the development of the prefix *ka- see glocq. 0 MEYER Wb. 125 (thinks of OHG chleben ‘to glue’), Alb. St. III 31; MANN Language XXVIII 34 (to MHG klepe); POKORYN I 670-671; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 101 (adduces a dubious variant glepe); OLберГЕР IF LXXIII 214 (against CAMAJ); OREL Linguisitica XXIV 427; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to fiyej); DEMIRAJ AE 176-177 (to Gk Xoitos’s shell, scale).

glepa f, pl. glepa ‘matter from eyes, rheum (in eyes)’. Also attested as glepee. From PAib *ka-laipa, derived from IE *leip- ‘to smear with fat’ (JOKL LKUBA 314). For the development of the prefix *ka- see glocq. 0 MEYER Wb. 125 (thinks of OHG chleben ‘to glue’), Alb. St. III 31; MANN Language XXVIII 34 (to MHG klepe); POKORYN I 670-671; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 101 (adduces a dubious variant glepe); OLберГЕР IF LXXIII 214 (against CAMAJ); OREL Linguisitica XXIV 427; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to fiyej); DEMIRAJ AE 176-177 (to Gk Xoitos’s shell, scale).

glase f, pl. glasa ‘bird’s droppings’. Borrowed from Rom *gallitria, a derivative of Lat gallus ‘rooster’, cf. Rum gainat ‘fowl’s droppings’ < *gallitinacia (MEYER Wb. 122). 0 PUSCARIU EWR 60; MatSCURESEE IV/1-2 16 (from Lat gallitacea); LANDI Lat. 137-138.

gledha f, pl. gledha ‘caress’. From PAib *gledha, a substantivized adjective related to Latsglaber ‘smooth’, OHG glat ‘shining, even, smooth’, Lith glocus ‘smooth’, Slav *glachki, id., *glediti ‘to caress’. 0 FRAENKEL 158; WALDE-HOFMANN 1603; POKORYN I 432; TRUBACEV ESSJa VI 114-116.

gliqe pl. ‘knee tendons’. A suffixal derivative going back to *geliqe and further connected with gilce. 0 MEYER Wb. 126 (borrowed from Slav *kl’uka ‘stick, cane’).

glister f, pl. glistra ‘rainworm’. Derived from *gliste borrowed from Slav *glista ‘worm’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg glista, SCR glista (SVANE 157).

gloq m, pl. gloq ‘matter from eyes, rheum (in eyes), testis’. Note a dialectal form gelaq. Goes back to PAib *ka-laujka, a formation with a prefix *ka- occasionally voiced in Albanian. The stem reflects a lengthening of IE *leuk- ‘to shine; shining, white’ and is also found in loge (OREL Linguistica XXIV 427). 0 POKORYN 1687-690.

gllanik m, pl. gllanike ‘hearth stone’. Borrowed from Slav *golvbnicel derived from *golvtn’a ‘charred log, charcoal’, cf. Bulg glavna, SCR glavnja (JOKL Studien 108, LKUBA 315). 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 19-20 (from Bulg klanik ‘space between the fireplace and the wall’); BARB AArbSt I 216 (agrees with JOKL); SELI8GEV Slay. naselenie 149, 307; KRISTOFORI 64; cABEJ St. I 211-212 (supports VASMER); SVANE 56.

gllavine f, pl. gllavina ‘wheel hub’. Borrowed from Slav *golvina id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg glavina, SCR glavina (DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 11). 0 SVANE 35.

**gobelle f, pl. gobella ‘deep place (in water)’. Together with gobete ‘hollow’, derived from *gobe continuing PAib *gauba, further etymologically connected with Lith gautbti ‘to cover, to wrap’, Slav *gбbnvтi ‘to bend’. 0 FRAENKEL 140; TRUBACEV ESSJa VII 188-189.

goca f, pl. goca ‘girl’. Derived from GOP.

goce f, pl. goce ‘oyster’. Other variants are guace, guaske, guaze describing any shell. A derivative of guall (cABEJ St. I 212).

godas aor. godita ‘to strike, to beat’. Borrowed from Slav *goditi used in a meaning unattested in South Slavic (MIKLOSIC Slay. Elemente 19; MEYER Wb. 126). 0 SVANE 229, 232.

godis aor. godita ‘to build’. Historically identical with godas, this verb has a meaning developed in Albanian from a different usage of godis
'to fit, to adjust' (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 123). 0 MLADENOV At. 77; REITER ZfBalk VIII 1-2 125-129.

gogel f.pl. gogla 'ball, acorn'. A descriptive stem. 0 MEYER Alb. St. V 78 (to goge, an expressive word denoting Wlach'); JOKL Studien 24-25 (to OHG chliuwa 'ball', Lat galla 'gall-nut' and the like); DEMIRAJ AE 179 (reduplicated stem related to Arm kalin 'acorn', Gk kalókavoc id.).

gogesij aor. gogesiva, gogesita 'to yawn'. An expressive formation (MEYER Wb. 126). 0 DEMIRAJ AE 179 (to Gk kalókavoc 'to yawn').

goje f.pl. goje 'mouth'. As immediately clear from the variant gole preserving -1-, this element of the basic vocabulary is an Italian loanword from Bola id. (MEYER Wb. 126). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 31 (from Lat gula); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 123.

golle f.pl. golle 'hole'. A singularized plural based on *goll borrowed from Gk yólu 'cave, cavern'.

gome f.pl. góme 'resin'. Borrowed from Rom *gumma, a variant of Lat gummi.

gomild f.pl. gomila 'heap of stones, stone hill'. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg gomila id., SCr gomila id., metathesis of Slav *mogyla (MIXLOSiCH Slay. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 128). 0 BOPP Gr. comp. I 66 (related to Slav *gribiti); JOKL I F XLIX 295; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 124; SELIK EV Slay. naselenie 178, 191; MLADENOV 1st. 77; SVANE 30, 88, 229.

gop m 'vagina, vulva'. From PAIbl *gaupa related to Gk Tóni 'cave', ON kofi id. (VASMER Alb. WortPrsch. 21). 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 89; FRISK I 335; POKORNY I 395-396.

gorice f.pl. gorrica 'wild pear'. Borrowed from Slav *gorubnica, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg gorntica (MEYER Wb. 127). 0 SELIK EV Slay. naselenie 164, 309; SVANE 125.

gose f.pl. gosa 'water-hole'. Continues PAIbl *gatja formally close to Slav *gatbi*gatb 'dam, pool' and Skt gath 'passage, way'. 0 TRUBAC'EV ESSJa VII 108-109.

gostis aor. gostiti 'to receive guests'. Borrowed from Slav *gosti id.: Bulg gost'a, SCr gostiti (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 19; MEYER Wb. 127). 0 SELIK EV Slay. naselenie 183, 191; MLADENOV At. 77; MANN Language XVII 12; SVANE 212, 233.

gostis aor. gostita 'to receive guests'. Borrowed from Slav *gosti id.:
rowed from Rom *grana (> Spanish grana) replacing Lat gramen 'grass' (MEYER Wb. 128). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 128; LANDI Lat. 103, 147.

grashine f. pl. grashina 'vetch, sweet pea'. Borrowed from Slav *godina 'pea', cf. in South Slavic: SCR grashina (JOKL LKUBA.1 185).

SELICEV Slav. naselenie 162, 326; SVANE 104.

grath m. pl. gratho 'tooth, prong (of a device), bristle'. A diminutive derived from PAlb *grata, an a-grade noun related to kreh.

grave f. pl. grava 'cave, den, lair'. From PAlb *grava etymologically identical with Lith gryva, Latv grava, grava 'ravine, precipitous valley', OPrus grawa 'side' further connected with Lith griuti 'to decline, to collapse', Latv grītī id. (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 261). 0 TRAUTMANN APspr. 342; FRAENKEL 171.

grazhd m. pl. grazhde 'manger'. Borrowed from South-Eastern Slavic, cf. Bulg grazid id. < Slav *grdji, (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 129). 0 MLADENOVIĆ Ist. 77.

grehull m. pl. grehuij 'thicket'. Derived from greh, a variant of kreh.

grek m. pl. greke 'Greek'. Borrowed from Lat graecus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 30). 0 MEYER Wb. 124 (from Ital greco); SELICEV Slav. naselenie 197 (agrees with MEYER); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif3 3.1 1043; MILETIć. Šp. BIJ XVI/9 35-42 (from West Macedonian with *7, > [d]); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 128; cABEJ St. I 213 (follows MEYER-LUBKE); LANDI Lat. 71, 140.

grelle f. pl. grella 'deep place'. Continues PAlb *krelld with a secondary e < *e based on the analogy with i < *e in singularized plurals. PAlb *krelld is formally identical with Lith kulkys 'crop', OPrus gurele 'throat', Slav *gurilo id., cf. also *gerdlo 'river-bed; opening'. Together with Balto-Slavic, the Proto-Albanian word reflects IE *0-tom (OREL. Fort. 79). 0 POKORNY I 475; TRUBACEV ESSJa VII 204-205.
gripe f. pl. gripe 'to sharpen'. From PAIb *greiska etymologically related to Gk xpiw 'to rub, to anoint, to prick', Lith griera, grieti 'to scoop cream from milk, to take hold of'. 0 MEYER Wb. 130 (identified with grij); FRAENKEL 168; FRISK II 1120; POKORNY 1457; CABE! St. I 215-216.

grij grij aor. griha 'to cut into pieces, to gnaw, to eat away'. From PAIb *grinja etymologically related to IE *Or- 'to swallow': Skt girdti, Arm eker, Lat vora, Lith gerit, gerti 'to drink', Slav *ierti (MEYER Wb. 130, Alb. St. III 8). Another derivative of the same root is preserved in gris 'to wear out, to tear'. 0 JOKL Studien 23-24 (to gerryej). Slavia XIII 321; LA PIANA Studi 166 (to grure); MAYRHOFER I 335; FRAENKEL 148-149; POKORNY 1474-476; WALDE-HOFMANN II 836; AFCVTH II 62-63; CABO St. I 216 (to Gk xovSpoc 'granule, lump (of salt) and OE grindan 'to grind').

grope f. pl. grima 'crumb, bit'. From PAIb *grima derived from grij. 0 MANN Language XXVI 387 (to Lat granum 'heap').

grime f. pl. grima 'crumb, bit'. From PAIb *grima derived from grij. 0 MANN Language XXVI 387 (to Lat granum 'heap').

grinde f. pl. grinda 'quarrel'. A suffixal derivative of grij reflecting PAIb *grin-ta. 0 MEYER Wb. 131 (borrowed from Ital grinta 'wrath').

gromesij aor. gromesita, gromesiva 'to belch'. The Geg variant gromesj is phonetically closer to its source - gromaj 'to dig out', grope (CABE! St. I 216-217). 0 MEYER Wb. 131 (based on Slav *grom, *thunder'); MANN Language XXVIII 36 (to Latv gremens 'heartburn'); HAMP LB XIV/2 15 (follows MEYER).

gropo f. pl. gropa 'pit, hole, grave'. Borrowed from OHG cropa (FRIEDWAGNER ZfRomPhil XXXIX 234), probably via Rum groapii id. 0 CAMARDA 150 (to Gk Kfroirco 'to hide'); MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 20 (from Slav *grobez, *grave'); MEYER Wb. 131 (same as MIKLOSICH); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 342; ROSETTI IL 278; HAMP LB XIV/2 14 (early Slavic loanword); CABO! St. VII 230; MuRATT Probleme 130.

groshel f. pl. grozha 'vetch'. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *grozd, a derivative of *grozdi, 'cluster'.

grosha f. pl. goshe 'bean, lentil'. Borrowed from Slav *god!, an adjective derived from *gorx7, *pea (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 19; MEYER Wb. 132). Note the West Slavic development of the inlaut group *or- that may reflect an extinct dialectal source of the word. As to groshull 'chick-pea', it seems to be a recent Albanian derivative of grosha. 0 SELISTeVS Slav. naseleienie 162, 326 (follows MEYER); JOKL LKUBA 184 (also agrees with MEYER); Slavia XIII 307-309 (related to ON grautr 'grits', Latv grads 'grain, corn'); CABE! St. I 217-218 (etymologically connected with Slav *gorx%).

groshull m. pl. groshul 'heap, crowd'. Another variant is grumull. Continues PAIb *grumula etymologically comparable with Lith gruful 'hump, uneven place' and its cognates connected with griblas 'uneven place, hilllock' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 261). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 31 (from Lat grumulas); MEYER Wb. 132 (from Ital grumolo 'cabbage-stump'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1049 (from Lat grumulas 'little hill, hilllock'); MANN Language XXVIII 31 (to Lith gritmulas); FRAENKEL 172-173.

grure f. pl. grure 'woman, wife'. From PAIb *gurewa related to Gk ypecii; 'old woman' (CAMARDA I 39, 65; HAMP KZ LXXVI 276). The latter is further connected with IE *gera- 'to become old'. 0 MEYER Wb. 132 (from IE *ger-, *ten- 'woman, wife' but *ten- would be preserved in Gg): BRUGMANN IF IX 372 (on the derivational structure of ypecci). PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 155; BARD ARTSt 71; TAGLIAVIIANI Dalmazia 126, Stratificazione 115-116; LA PIANA Studi I 20; BARIG Hymje 49; MANN Language XXVI 382; FRISK I 324; POKORNY I 390-391; KODDERITZSCH Festschr. Schmidt 67-76; RASMUSSEN Morph. 264; OBERG Festschr. Pisani I III 685; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 381; HOLD 66; CABO apud DEMIRAJ (borrowed from ypiaig); DEMIRAJ AE 180-181.

grumbull m. pl. grumbul 'heap, crowd'. Another variant is grumull. Continues PAIb *grumula etymologically comparable with Lith gruful 'hump, uneven place' and its cognates connected with griblas 'uneven place, hilllock' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 261). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 31 (from Lat grumulas); MEYER Wb. 132 (from Ital grumolo 'cabbage-stump'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1049 (from Lat grumulas 'little hill, hilllock'); MANN Language XXVIII 31 (to Lith gritmulas); FRAENKEL 172-173.
with MIKLOSICH; MEYER-LOBKE *Gr. Grundriff* I 1043, 1054 (follows MEYER); BARB ARSt. II 414 (links grure to Lith gridas 'grain, wheat', Latv grālds id., OHG grizt 'groats'); MANN Language XVII 13; MAYRHOFER 1439, 443; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 8; FEIST Goth. 309-310; WALDE-HOFMANN I 618-619; VASMER II 95-96; FRAENKEL 1314; POKORNY I 391; ULBERG Festschr. Pisani II 684; HAMP KZ LXXVI 278-279; cABEJ St. I 218-219; OREL Koll. 1g. Ges. 351 (*-/H- > -ru- after labials and labiovelars); JANSSEN Unt. 83-84.

**grusht** m. pl. grushte, grushta 'fist'. Early borrowing from (South-Eastern) Slav grusht 'handful, hand' (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 133). 0 BARI( ARSt. 32-33 (related to Slav *g7rsth*); JOKL KUBA 33; SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 143; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 126; MANN Language XVII 13; HAMP LB XIV/2 14.

**gryke** f. pl. gryka 'throat'. From PAAlb *griwika* related to IE *sk-yo k-7/rla* 'throat'. Skt grii, Av griva, Latv grīva 'river mouth', Slav *griva* 'mane' (OREL Linguistica XXIV 438). 0 CAMARDA 65 (correctly links gryke to IE *Or-ya, to swallow, to eat*); MEYER Wb. 133 (compares, without certainty, with Slav *k7/7/ra* 'neck', ON kverk 'throat' and the like); TAGLIAVINI Strati-ficazione 89; MANN Language XVII 15-16; MAYRHOFER I 353-354; POKORNY I 147; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 114 (suffix -ke); TRUBAEV ESSJa VII 129-130; cABEJ St. VII 257.

**grykk** f. pl. grykke 'cool wind'. A derivative of gerryej: a cool wind described as a scratching one.

**guall** m. pl. guaj 'shell, skull'. From PAAlb *gala*, a long-grade derivative related to the dialectal Indo-European word for 'head' (and, originally, also 'tumor'): Arm glux < *gholua-. Lith golva, Slav *golva*. 0 ACAREAN HAB 1565-566; FRAENKEL 131-132; TRUBAEV ESSJa VI 221-222; POKORNY I 350; cABEJ St. VII 236.

**gud** f. pl. guaj 'baby shirt'. An expressive word.

**gul** adj. 'hornless'. Attested only in halo-Albanian. From PAAlb *gula* further related to OHG kalo 'naked, bald', Slav *gōth* 'naked', *guliti* 'to skin'. 0 MEYER Wb. 209 (to ON kolla 'hornless animal'); TRUBAEV ESSJa VII 15; DEMIRAJ AE 181.

---

**gulcoj** aor. gulcova 'to worry, to disturb'. Another form is *kukoj*. Borrowed from Rom *colluctiare*, cf. Lat *colluctari* 'to struggle, to contend'. 0 MEYER Wb. 209 (uncertain comparison with NGk icot6 'to risk').

**gulm** m. pl. gulma 'worry'. A derivative of gulcoj continuing *gulcm.

**gultoj** aor. gulcova 'to get rid off'. Borrowed from Lat *colluctari* 'to struggle, to contend'. Cf. gulcoj.

**guile** f. pl. guna 'goatskin coat with hood'. Borrowed from MGk yoiwa 'fur' (MEYER Wb. 134-135). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 31 (from MLat gunna); MEYER-LUBE *Gr. Grundriff* I 1046 (from Rom *gunna*); MtHAEscu RESEE IV/1-2 23; ZALIZN AK VSJa 39; HAARMANN 129; ZOJZI St. albanica III 319-337; LANDI Lat. 101.

**gunge** f. pl. guna 'bump, swelling'. From PAAlb *guna* etymologically connected with Lith guga 'hump, hillock', gunja id. (MANN Language XXVIII 34). 0 FRAENKEL 174-175; cABEJ St. I 219-220.

**gur** m. pl. gur 'stone, rock'. From PAAlb *gura* continuing the zero-grade of IE *gYu-ya, mountain*: Skt girl-, Av gairi-, Lith giria 'wood'. Latv dziria id., Slav *gora 'mountain, wood' (CAMARDA I 50; MEYER Wb. 135 with much uncertainty). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 318-319 (follows MEYER and reconstructs *goer-*); ; BARTHOLOMAE 514; JOKL IF XLIV 50, KUBA 230, Sprache IX 150; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 127; MANN Language XVII 13; PORZIG Gliederung 198; PISANI Saggi 126; FRAENKEL 153; MAYRHOFER I 335; POKORNY I 1477-478; HAMP BSL L 45; TRUBACEV ESSJa VII 29-31; HULD 66-67; OREL ZbBalk XXIII 144; WATKINS Dragon 164 (from IE *g*:rH-); DEMIRAJ AE 181.

**gurmac** m. pl. gurmaca 'small round stone'. Derived from *gur* based on gur.

**gurmaca** m. pl. gurmaca 'small round stone'. Derived from *gur* based on gur.
gushe f, pl. gusha 'throat'. Borrowed from Rum *gusd id. (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 127), 0 MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 20 (from Slavic); MEYER Wh. 135-136; PUSCARIU EWR 64; MEYER-LUBKE ZfromPhil XV 242; BARIC ARSt 1 106-107 (from 1E *gursja, related to gryke); PuSeCRIU EWR I 64; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 343; ROSETTI ILR I 278; MURATI Probleme 130.

gusht m 'August'. Borrowed from Lat *augustus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 4; MEYER Wh. 136). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri 1 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1/2 12; HAARMANN 112; LANDI Lat. 91, 177.

gushterica f, pl. gushterica 'lizard'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg gušterica id., SCr gušterica (cABEJ St. I 220).

Bute f 'gout'. Borrowed from Rom *gutta 'drop' used as a name of the disease, cf. Rum gudt id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 31). 0 MEYER Wh. 136 (from SCr guta id.;) PUSCARIU EWR 65; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri 1 1046 (same as MIKLOSICH); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1/2 12; HAARMANN 129; cABEJ St. I 220 (follows MEYER-LUBKE; LANDI Lat. 101, 127.

Gj

gjaj aor. gjava. gjajta 'to resemble, to be like; to suit, to become; to seem; to happen'. Dialectal forms glaj, gelaj require the reconstruction of PA1b *ga-lanja < *ga-lab-nja, a denominate verb based on *lab- etymologically identical with Lith labas 'good', Latv labs id. (OREL Festschr. Shevoroskhan 261). Thus, the original meaning must have been 'to suit, to become'. Note another verbal form gjas 'to resemble' also belonging here and continuing *ga-labiJa. 0 CAMARDA I 336 (to Gk Ta-cc)cs(co 'to shine', an obvious derivative of yXortimic 'shining'); MEYER Wh. 137 (related to qas). Alb. Studien V 79 (to Gk 136XX53 'to launch, to reach', Skt gdati 'he drops, falls down'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 331; JOKL apud CARD St. I 221 (compares with Germ glanzen 'to shine'); PISANI Saggi 125; FRAENKEL 327; CABE! St. I 221 (reconstructs *ga-lagi- and links it to Goth galeikan 'to please' but this ablaut grade is unknown in *legi- *ligi-); OREL IF XLIII 102-104, FLH VIII/1-2 43 (from PA1b *janja related to IE *go to, to walk').

gjak m, pl. gjaqe, gjakra gjakna 'blood'. From PA1b *saka related to Gk (ink Lith sakal 'resin', Slav *solk 'juice' and the like continuing an Indo-European word for 'juice' *soleo. (MEYER Wh. 136, Alb. St. III 4, 43; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 285). 0 CAMARDA I 38 (to Gk IXep 'blood'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 128 (reconstructs *-5- in the root). Stratificazione 89; MANN Language XXVI 386-387; FRAENKEL 756-757; PISANI Saggi 126; FRISK II 405-406; POKORNY I 1044-1045; VASMER III 708; OREL Sprache XXXI 279. ZfBalk XXIII 149, VDL 1966/1 130-144 (Albanian and ancient Indo-Europeans formulas connected with 'blood'); cABEJ St. VII 200, 254; HULD 67; KORTLANDTSGL X 219; DEMIRAJ AE 181-182.

gjalm m, pl. gjalma, gjalmter, gjelmiter 'rope, lace'. From PA1b *salpna, connected with Slav *slopi t 'to stick out', Lith is selpini 'to get divided'. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 43, 89 (to Gmc *sailaz 'rope'). Alb. St. III 43; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIV 286-287; JOKL Studien 47 (agrees with MEYER); FRAENKEL 971-972; VASMER III 714. Alb. Wortforsch. I 36 (rejects MEYER`s etymology as far as Indo-European diphthongs in -i do not yield Alb -a-); PETERSSON LVA XIX/6 12-14 (to Gk iauot; 'chain'); LA PIANA Studi I 58 (agrees with PETERSSON but treats -mit- in gjelmiter as a separate root); CABE! St. I 222 (to Lat gloms 'ball' and the like); ANIKIN Etimologija 1982 65-70.

gjalpe m/n 'butter'. Continues PA1b *selpa identical with Gk gi23C0; *gX.oat. (neap, eiarivia (Hes.), Skt sarpfs- 'clarified butter', OHG salba 'ointment' (CAMARDA I 93; MEYER Wh. 137, Alb. St. III 31, 43). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 148; LA PIANA Studi I 85; MANN Language XXVI 383, XXVIII 36; PISANI Saggi 127; FRISK I 503; MAYRHOFER III 446; POKORNY I 901; HAMP Kratevos V 105 (to shtjalp); OREL Sprache XXXI 279; cABE! St. VII 253; HULD KZ CVII 169 (s-stem); DEMIRAJ AE 182.

gjalle adj. 'alive'. Reflects PA1b *salva etymologically close to Skt sdrva- 'complete, whole', Gk aoc 'whole', Lat salvus 'healthy', Tokh A salu 'completely' (MEYER Wh. 137. Alb. St. HI 43, 75). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 544, Kelt. Gr. I 53; JOKL Sprache IX 122; LA PIANA Studi I 78 (to Lat vivus); MANN Language XVIII 39; PISANI Saggi 131; FRISK I 381; CHANTRINE 795; MAYRHOFER III 446-447; WALDE-HOFMANN II 472-473; POKORNY I 979-980; HAMP St. Whatmough 82, BSL LXVI/1
shtrep). There is no connection between
Vasmer KZ II 268; Huld 67-68; Orel
KZ Rrl Kelt. Gr. Gk Lat 'snake'. From PAIb
and adj. 'long'. Dialectal
Mayrhofer III 407; Tagliavini
Language XVII 17,
num. 'six'. From PAIb
XXXVI 284; Tagliavini Dalmazia 129; Stratifizierung 137;
Pisani Saggi 129; Walde-Hofmann II 524-525; Pokorny I 912; C Abej
St. VII 268; Huld 67-68; Orel, Sprache XXXI 279; Janson Unt. 26;
Demiraj AE 183-184.

gjashte num. 'six'. From PAIb *se.fiti-, a derivative in *-ti- close to
collectives like Skt sasti- 'six tens' (Jucquois Le Museum LXXVIII 440)
or to Slav *s'ebti 'six', and further related to IE *st(u)eks- 'six': Skt
Gk Lat sex (BoPP 459, 512; GcFerding Otm. 21; Camarda I 36;
Wb. 138, Alb. St. II 56-57, III 43). 0 Pedersen Kz XXXVI 283, Kelt. Gr. 178;
Tagliavini Dalmazia 129; MANN Language XXVI 383; HAMP IF LXVI 52 Numerals 913;
Pisani Saggi 106; Pokorny I 1044; Mayrhofer III 407; Walde-Hofmann II 528-529; Frisk I 527-528;
Huld 68; Orel, Sprache XXXI 279; Kortlandt SLG X 219;
Demiraj Stf XXI/4 132-134, AE 184.

glate adj. 'long'. Dialectal glate reflects the older form of the anlaut.
From PAIb *dilata continuing IE *dilnghto- and related to other Indo-
European adjectives for 'long' reflecting *(d)longho-: Lat longus, Goth
laggs and the like (BuGGE BB XVIII 167; Pedersen Kz XXXIII 545).
0 Meyer Wb. 137 (compares with slav *setbra, *extremus); Pedersen Kz XXXVI 308 (reconstructs *dilnghto); Jokl Studien 96
(follows Pedersen), Lkuba 315 (rejects the reconstruction of a
nasal in the proto-form); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 39 (suggests a syllabic *-0-); Tagliavini Dalmazia 129; Porzig Gliederung 124, 190;
Walde-Hofmann I 820-821; Feist Goth. 318-319; Pokorny I 197;
Huld 68; Orel Koll. Idg. Ges. 35; Demiraj AE 184-185.

gjaste Gujar 'cattle'. From PAIb *seda or *sed, a deverbal
based on IE *sed- 'to seat, to be settled', cf. in particular Slav *sedc, 'garden, grove' derived
from the same root. 0 Vasmer III 543-544; Pokorny 1884-887.

gjedh m. pl. gjedha 'cattle'. From PAIb *sada or *sed, a deverbal
adj. 'yellow'. Borrowed from Lat gallus id. (gilFerding Otm. 25; Meyer Wb. 138). 0 Meyer-Lubke Gr. Grundrift 2 i 1042; Jokl IF XXX 205;
Tagliavini Dalmazia 129; Mihaescuresee IV/1-2 22; Haarmann 128; C Abej St. I 224; Landi Lat. 28-29, 128, 138.

gjel id. pl. gjela 'rooster'. Borrowed from Lat gallus id. (gilFerding Otm. 25; Meyer Wb. 138). 0 Meyer-Lubke Gr. Grundrift 2 i 1042; Jokl IF XXX 205;
Tagliavini Dalmazia 129; Mihaescuresee IV/1-2 22; Haarmann 128; C Abej St. I 224; Landi Lat. 28-29, 128, 138.

gjelben adj. 'green'. Borrowed from Lat galbinus 'greenish-
yellow' (MiKlosich Rom. Elemente 29). 0 Meyer-Lubke Gr. Grundrift 2 i 1042; Mihaescuresee IV/1-2 16; Haarmann 128; Landi Lat. 49.

gjelle f. pl. gjelle 'food; life'. A singularized plural of gjalle (Camarda 1108). 0 Meyer Wb. 138 (borrowed from Scr jelo 'mean'; Pedersen Kelt. Gr. 45; C Abej St. VII 201, 217.

gjarkez pl. 'peritoneum'. A dialectal plural form of *irk.

gjarper gjarpdn m, pl. gjarpinj, gjarpinji, gjarpanji, gjarperinj gjarpinj 'snake'. From PAIb *serpena etymologically related to Lat
serpens 'snake, serpene, serpa 'to crawl' and, further, to IE *serp- 'to crawl' (gil'Ferding Otm. 21; Camarda I 79; Meyer Wb. 137, Alb.
St. III 31, 43, 72). There is no connection between gjjarper and shtare pijn 'vermin, reptiles' (see shtrep) despite the widely accepted opinion.
0 Stier Kz XI 235; JoKt, IF XXXVI 113-114; Ernout-Milliet 113;
Mann Language XVII 17, XXVI 383; HAMP Kratyllos V 105; Pedersen Kz XXXVI 284; Tagliavini Dalmazia 129, Stratifizierung 137;
Pisani Saggi 129; Walde-Hofmann II 524-525; Pokorny I 912; C Abej
St. VII 268; Huld 67-68; Orel, Sprache XXXI 279; Janson Unt. 26;
Demiraj AE 183-184.

gjashte num. 'six'. From PAIb *se.fiti-, a derivative in *-ti- close to
collectives like Skt sasti- 'six tens' (Jucquois Le Museum LXXVIII 440)
or to Slav *s'ebti 'six', and further related to IE *st(u)eks- 'six': Skt
Gk Lat sex (BoPP 459, 512; GcFerding Otm. 21; Camarda I 36;
Wb. 138, Alb. St. II 56-57, III 43). 0 Pedersen Kz XXXVI 283, Kelt. Gr. 178;
Tagliavini Dalmazia 129; MANN Language XXVI 383; HAMP IF LXVI 52 Numerals 913; Pisani Saggi 106; Pokorny I 1044; Mayrhofer III 407; Walde-Hofmann II 528-529; Frisk I 527-528;
Huld 68; Orel, Sprache XXXI 279; Kortlandt SLG X 219;
Demiraj Stf XXI/4 132-134, AE 184.
gjellez f 'salt'. Another variant is gjilless 'salt, taste'. Although the comparison with IE *sali- 'salt' could be tempting, connection with gjelle is much more probable. Thus, 'salt' is treated as a 'taste' of food.

gjem m 'bridle'. From PAIb *jama identical with Skt ydma- id. and forming one of the isoglosses of Albanian with Southern Indo-European dialects, particularly, in horse breeding (OREL IF XCI1 105-106). Note gj- as a regular reflex of the initial IE *j- (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 43). 0 POKORNY I 505; MAYRHOFER III 2-3; OREL Etnogenes 34-36; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 350.

Gjem m, pl. gjemba 'thorn'. A Greek-Albanian form glemb preserves the original anlaut gl-. Goes back to PAIb *glamba, comparable with Slav *glob-ok7, 'deep' < *'hollowed', *glQb7, 'trunk, stump, cabbage-stump', cf. also Gk *ape) 'to scrape up' (OREL id., Slav the initial gl-), Alb. St. II 226). Rum ghimpe 'thorn' was borrowed from Albanian. 0 MEYER Wb. 140 (to Lith geimbe 'nail used to hang clothes' - impossible in view of the initial gl-), Alb. St. III 8, 36, 44; JOKL Studien 26-28 (to Lith geliit, geliit 'to stick'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 547 (against MEYER); PISANI Saggi 123; POKORNY I 367; FRISK I 311; ROSETTI ILR I 277; cABEJ St. VII 231; TRUVIVEV ESSJa VI 141-143; DEMIRAJ AE 186-187.

Gjem m, pl. gjepa 'spool'. A phonetic variant of djep. 0 MEYER Wb. 138 (to gjemb and qep).

Gjer prep. 'till'. Other variants are deri, ndjer, ngjer. From PAIb *(a)jeri identical with Gmc *airiz 'before, ere' (Goth air, ON dr) and Av ayar 'day' (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 43). 0 JOKE Studien 59-60 (to nder); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 101; MANN Language XXVI 383 (to Lat fere 'near'); FRISK I 643; FEIST Goth. 24-25; BARTHOLOMAE 157; cABEJ St. VII 187; KORTLANDT SSGL XXIII 175; DEMIRAJ AE 288-289 (to Gk uexpt 'tar').

Gjer m, pl. giera 'dormouse'. Borrowed from Lat glirern id., with the long 4- treated as a short one (MEYER Wb. 138-139). 0 TRUABAT Ev Slay. jaz. XI 11 (related to Lat glis and the like); LANDI Lat. 83, 104.

Gjerb aor. gjerha 'to gulp, to drink'. From PAIb *serba connected with Lat sorbet, 'to sup up, to suck in', Gk riyoko id., Lith surbili, surbii id., Slav *st.rbati 'to gulp, to sup up' (MEYER Wb. 139, Alb. St. III 36, 43, 72). 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 237, 299; ERTNOUT-MEILLET 636; MANN Language XXVIII 31 (reconstructs *5 in the root); PISANI Saggi 131; FRAENKEL 945; FRISK II 663; CHANTRAINE 978; WALDE-HOFMANN II 561; POKORNY I 1001; VASMER III 604; HULD 143 (suggests IE *sorbh-ef-5), KZ CVII 169; KLINKE SCHMITT Verb. 273; ANTTILA Saw. 27; DEMIRAJ AE 187.

gjere & rid adj. 'broad, wide'. There also exists Tosk gjere. From PAIb *saina, a zero-grade derivative in *-no- based on IE *sai-'long, late', cf. OE sic 'long, wide', Goth seikus 'late', OIr sith 'long', Lat serus 'late' and the like (JOKL Studien 28). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 128; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 292; FEIST Goth. 415-416; VENDRYES [S1 120-121; WALDE-HOFMANN II 526-527; POKORNY 1890-891; cABEJ St. VII 258; HULD 68-69; JANSON Uni. 28.

Gjesh aor. gjesha 'to knead'. From PAIb *(a)jesjja identical with Skt ydsyati 'to boil', Gk dew 'to boil, to cook' (MEYER Wb. 139, Alb. St. III 39, 61). 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 35, 292; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 327, Kelt. Gr. 165; PISANI REIE IV 10, Saggi 102, 123; MINSALL Language XXII 629; FRISK I 612; MAYRHOFER III 13; POKORNY I 506; HAMP Laryngeals 134; KLINKE SCHMITT Verbum 152; HULD 99; OLBERG KZ LXXXVI 129; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 38; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Germ kneten 'to knead'); DEMIRAJ AE 300.

Gjeshter f, pl. gjeshtra 'broom'. Borrowed from Rom *genistra (cf. Ital ginestra id.) based on Lat genista, genesta 'broom-plant, broom'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 237.

Gjet adv. 'elsewhere'. A number of parallel forms exist, e.g. gjetiu, gjetke, njeti and the like. A fossilized form of aorist of gjej with various other elements including ke, acc. of kush, and u, reflective pronoun. 0 CAMARDA I 307 (to tjeter); cABEJ St. I 225-226 (treats njeti as an older form and links it to Skt anyd- 'other').

Gjetke f, pl. gjetkeza 'goose-coop'. Identical with OAlb gjethke 'stall, pen' (BARDHI) continuing *gjerdhke, a diminutive of gardh (cABEJ St. I 226).

Gjeth m, pl. gjeth 'foliage, green leaves'. From PAIb *gadza with an irregular unvoicing of the auslaut or, rather, with a secondary th-suffix. The
gje gja, pl. gjera gjana 'thing'. From PAIb *san(s) going back to the participle of IE *es-'to be', *sont-s: Skt sant-, Gk eiv and the like (MEYER Wb. 139).0 MAYRHOFER III 425-426; FRISK I 463-464; POKORNY I 341; cABEJ St. VII 201, 212; HULD 69; JANSON Unt. 27-28; DEMIRAJ AE 188.

gjelpdrd gjypand, pt. gjelpera gjyplena 'needle'. Goes back to *salpand further connected with gjalm and its cognates. The Geg vocalism in gjypena is secondary. 0 MEYER Wb. 143 (borrowed from Rom *acricula pani); BARK ARSt. I 34 (to IE *eel- 'to stick, to prick'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 131-132; MANN Language XVII 20-21 (from *sautlpato- 'eye-thread').

gjemoj aor. gjemova 'to resound, to rumble, to thunder, to shout'. As the variant gjemoj shows, there was gl- in the anlaut. Borrowed from Lat cjermere 'to cry, to shout', with the voicing of the initial group cl-. The noun gjeme 'thunder, shout, illness' is a deverbal. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 30 (from Lat gemere 'to cry, to shout'); MEYER Wb. 139-140 (same as MIKLOSICH); MIHAESCUREESEI IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 128.

gjemoj aor. gjemova 'to run after, to hurry after'. A dialectal form of gjurmoj, derivative of gjurme. 0 MEYER Wb. 140 (to gjuaj); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrz 51 1048, 1052.

gjamtoj aor. gjemptova 'to collect bit by bit, to gather'. Borrowed from Lat collimitare 'to draw boundaries', * to unite'.

gjnddr gjanddr f, pl. gjendra gjandra 'gland'. Borrowed from Lat glandula 'gland of the throat' with the dissimilation of liquida (HELBIG 120; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 22). Tosk variants Blender and grendel reflect the anlaut gl- and thus exclude the Italian etymology. Rum ghindura id. continues the same Lat glandula. 0 MEYER Wb. 140 (from Ital ghandola 'gland'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrz 1 1042, 1050, 1054 (follows MEYER); PUWARIU EWR 62; SKOK ZfromPhil XLIV 332-334 (from Rum ghindura, Arum ghindurii id.); JOKL apud WALDE-HOFMANN I 605 (from Rom *glandura); MANN Language XVII 23; HAARMANN 128; cABEJ St. I 227 (follows JOKL); LANDI Lat. 47, 145-146.

(T) gjer m 'soup'. Corresponds to Geg gjane 'mudbed, alluvium'. Goes back to PAIb *jausna related to Skt neut. yila 'soup' (cf. in particular gen. sj. yasnl2). Lat jiiis id., Lith jie 'fish soup' (if not from Prussian, cf. B 1 GA 1478-479); OPrus iuse 'soup' and the like (CAMARDA I 80); 0 MEYER Wb. 308 (to Lat jentare 'to breakfast'). Alb. St. III 39; JOKL apud WALDE-HOFMANN I 734; PISANI Saggi 248; FRAENKEL 191, 199; MAYRHOFER 1 26; WALDE-HOFMANN I 734; MINSHALL Language XXXII 629; POKORNY 1507; HAMP Laryngeals 134; KARALIUNAS Balistica 1 116; cABEJ St. 1227-2228 (derivative of gje); DEMIRAJ AE 183 (borrowed from Slav *glenh'.

gji gji m, pl. gji gjji 'breast, chest'. From PAIb *sina identical with Lat sinus 'curve, fold' (MEYER Wb. 140, Alb. St. III 67). 0 lima IF L 45; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 130, Stratificazione 89; WALDE-HOFMANN II 546; cABEJ St. VII 252.

gjijje f 'stable, house'. A singularized plural of a form attested in Geg as gie 'stable, pen'. Goes back to *saina identical with the Baltic word for wall': Lith siena, Latv Siena further derived from IE *sei- 'to bind' (OREL Festschr. Shevoroshkin 262). 0 PISANI Saggi 129; FRAENKEL 782-783; POKORNY I 891-892; cABEJ St. 1228 (important lexical material but no etymology).
**gjinde** p.l. 'people'. Borrowed from Lat *gentem* id. (1MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 30; CAMARDA I 42; MEYER Wb. 141). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 3, 1044, 1048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 131; MiHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 128; LANDI Lat. 51, 83, 116, 146.

**githe** adj. 'all'. The dialectal variant *gijdhe* (cf. also *gijdhe*) seems to be a direct continuation of PAIb *semdza*, with the cluster *em* reflected as *i*., cf. *mish*. The Proto-Albanian form goes back to IE *sem-gho-,* a suffix derivative of IE *sem- 'one' attested in Arm *ez<sem-Rho* (PEDERSEN KZ XXXI 414). IE *sem-* is also attested alone in the same meaning, in Dalmatian Alb *gji* [dli] 'all' (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 130), with *i* as in *nje njiti*. 0 MEYER Wb. 140 (comparison with Germ *ganz* 'all' and Kurd gi, gi[f] id.). FAY IF *sem* 330-332 (to *ganz*); ACAREAN HAB II 4-5; MANN Language XXVIII 47 (to *Gk ioxi*); strength); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 106 (from *g-li-shit*); POKORNY I 902-903; OLBERG Gedenkschr. Brandenstein 111; cABEJ St. VII 217; HULD 69-70; DEMIRAJ AE 188-189 (from *sih-ko-,* to Gk Lk).

**gjize** f. 'goat' cheese. A derivative of an unattested *gjin-* (CABEJ St. I 228-229). Taking into account the cheese-making technology in the Balkans (putting cheese into an animal stomach and tying the latter), *gjin-* may be derived from PAIb *sina* identical with Oh *sin* 'chain', ON *sin* 'sinew', OHG *senawa*, Av *hinu* 'hand' and further related to IE *se(i)-* 'to bind', 0 JOTO. Studien 28, LKUBA 89 (to Lat *serum* 'watery part of curdled milk'), Sprache IX 153; BARTE AArSh I 158 (comparison with *urdhe*); LIDEN KZ LXI 1-4 (to Lith *gains* 'rancid, bitter'); AASt XXVII 115-117; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 148; MANN Language XXVIII 33; PISANI Saggi 102 (to Gk *leaven*); VASMER KZ L 247 (to Ir *seig* 'milk'); MINSHALL Language XXII 628; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 124 (suffix *-ze*); POKORNY I 891-892; VENDRYES [S] 112-113; OREL Etimologija 1983 137 (borrowed from Slav *gliza* 'swelling', cf. SCr *gliza* 'calf's stomach used for cheese making'); DEMIRAJ AE 189-190 (to *w hufen* 'cream' and the like).

**gjoe** f. pl. *globa* 'fine, penalty'. Borrowed from Slav *globa* having the same meaning in its South Slavic forms, Bulg *glova* and SCr *glova* (MIKLostai Slay, Elenenze 19; JOKL Slavia XIII 296). 0 SELIEKV Slay. naselenie 144, 181; SvAANE 207, 234.

**gjoc** m. pl. *gjoca* 'aphid, greenfly, pine-weevil'. As another variant of this word, *gjointh* shows, it is a diminutive of *?Jon* historically identical with *gion* 'night-owl' and going back to the Latin proper name *Joannes > Gjon*. 0 MEYER Wb. 141 (on *gjon* < *Jaannes*).

**gjolle** f. pl. *gjolle* 'clearing or pasture where salt is strewn for sheep; patch of ground for sowing'. From PAIb *sala* based on IE *sal- 'salt'; Gk *6X*; and Lat *sal* and the like (HAMP *Gja* VI 45). The Albanian al-stem may well replace the Indo-European athematic stem with a long vowel in nom. sg. (OREL IF XCIII 106, Z/Balk XXIII 144). 0 JOKL Studien 29 (to OE *selma* 'bed', Lith *suolas* 'trench'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 148; MANN Language XXVI 383 (to Ir *s/lit*, Lit *seka*); FRISK 178-79; WALDE-HOFMANN II 465-466; POKORNY I 1878-89; DEMIRAJ AE 190.

**gjin** adj. 'poor, miserable, wretched'. A suffixal derivative of *gjuaj*. Thus, the original meaning of the adjective is 'chased, persecuted'. 0 HAHN 30 (to *dieg*); MEYER Wb. 141 (from Turk *kiir* 'blind'); JOKL Studien 109, IF *sal* 113 (borrowed from Slav *sor-e* 'grief'); SELIEKV Slay. naselenie 193, 324; XHUJANI KLeTr 1/6 6 (related to *djerj*); cABEJ St. 1229 (agrees with XHUJANI).

**gjuaj** m. pl. *gjuaje, gjuunj* 'knee'. Dialectal forms preserve the initial cluster *gl-.* Goes back to PAIb *gluna* dissimilated from *g(a)nuna*. The latter is a secondary n-derivative based on IE *gem- 'knee*; HITT *genu*, Skt *jdmu,-* Gk *yOru*, Lat *genu* and the like (CAMARDA I 39). As to the phonetics of *gjuaj*, it is close to OIr *glinin* id. < *glano- with a similar dissimilation of sonants (MEYER Wb. 142, Alb. St. III 9, 67). 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 156; JOKL Festschr. Rozwadowski 237 (on the inaccuracy of the Albanian - Celtic parallel), Sprache IX 156; PETERSSON apud DEMIRAJ (to Gk *yilyXwog* 'joye'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 127, Stratificazione 89; MANN Language XXVIII 34; PISANI Saggi 131; HAMP KZ LXXII 375-276; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 159; MAYRHOFER 1429; WALDE-HOFMANN I 592-593: POKORNY I 380-381; FRISK I 321; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 102 (follows MEYER); cABEJ St. VII 229, 231, 237; HULD 70; OLBERG Studi Pisani II 685; BORGEAUD RRL XX 4; JANSON Unr. 28-29; RASMUSSEN Morph. 263; KODDERITZSCH Festschr. Mac Eoin 62; DEMIRAJ AE 190-191.
etymological connection is OHO *jagon 'to hunt' (HAMP Laryngeals 134).
0 CAMARDA I 122 (to Gk σάραμις 'to seek'); MEYER Wb. 136 (to Slav *
*yen, *gmati 'to drive away', Lith gems, *γατι id.), Alb. Studien III
7; THUMB IF XXVI 18; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 330-331; KLUGE 329;
VASMER 1419 (follows MEYER); HULD 70-71; DEMIRAJ AE 191-192
(to Lat saigio 'to feel, to suspect', Oh *saigim 'to go towards, to
seek').

gjuhe f. pl. gjuhe 'tongue, language'. Dialectal forms reflect the initial
*gl-: Cham gluhe, Calabr gruíE. From PA1b *glusd, further connected
with the Indo-European dialectal word for 'sound' *golso-: ON kall
'shout', Lith galsus 'echo', Slav *gols7, 'voice'. PA1b *w- (> Alb -
w-, -w-) seems to go back to *4- so that the source of the Albanian form
should be reconstructed as IE *glso-: a zero-grade opposed to the full
grade of Balto-Slavic and Germanic. 0 CAMARDA 26 (connection with
Gk yAcixsca 'tongue, language'); MEYER Wb. 142 (to gnuaj 'to call, a
secondary variant of quaaj id.); BARK ARS̆t. 35 (to the Indo-European
word for 'tongue', with gjuhe < *gl'undh(ayd) < *dlonghyd); TAGLIAVINI
Stratificazione 89-90; LA PIANA 94 (compares with Gk yAlima); POKORNY I
1048; HULD 71; DEMIRAJ AE 192.

gjumzna aor. gjymza 'to judge, to try'. Borrowed from Lat *ificaicrare id.
(CAMARDA I 99; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 33; MEYER Wb. 142-143).
As to *giv 'trial, court', it continues Lat judicium id. (cABEJ St. I 229-
230). 0 MEYER Alb. St. IV 74; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1046-
1048; MmAESCu RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 131; LANDI Lat.
101, 109, 112.

gynte adj. 'defective, incomplete, cripple, stunted'. Borrowed from
Rom *junctus 'joined' or secondarily derived from gyjtyre. 0 OREL
RRL XXXI/1 3 (comparison with gymses).

gjyntyre f.pl. gjyntyre 'joint, limb'. Borrowed from Lat *uncta 'junc-
ture, joint' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 33; MEYER Wb. 143). Note the
East Romance treatment of Lat -ntk- > *-u- > -. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr.
Grundriß I 1046, 1049; MTHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 23; Cabei St.
VII 267; HAARMANN 131; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct- 49-50; LANDI Lat.
69, 89, 101, 121.

gjyse f. pl. gymsa 'half'. A metathesis from a widespread dialectal
form gjym(se). The latter represents a formation in -es- < *atja derived from
*gyms < PA1b *jami- or *jama, to be further compared with Latv
jumis 'double fruit' (with an unexpected -u- reminiscent of the unclear
Alb -y- < *-a-) and other continuants of IE Skt yadm- 'duplicate; twin'. Mir emon 'twins', Lat im-agro 'imitation, copy' (HAmpNumer-
als 920; OREL RRL XXXIII 3-4, FLH VII/1-2 43). Rum jumate
was borrowed from Proto-Albanian. 0 CAMARDA I 93 (to Gk iutau;
'half' with unsurmountable phonetic difficulties); MEYER BB VIII 192
(to Lat semi- *halF). Wb. 143 (follows CAMARDA but treats gjysa as
a Greek loanword with gj- filling hiatus in o ii. tcyuc ); SPITZER MRW
I 322 (from *iuuros 'bound together'); BARK ARS̆t. 35-36 (supports
MEYER BB); POHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 3244; ROSETTE ILR 1 278;
**Habit -- Hall**

SCHMITT *Verhum* 279-280; cABEJ St. 1 306; BADER *BSL* LXXI/1 97 (archaic thematic formations of *-ed*); OREL *Etimologija* 1982 151-156, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 359; Ivanov *Slay.* 92-93, 185 (to *Tokh A, B s'wa- 'to eat'); HULD 72 (to Lat *averre 'to enjoy, to be well'); KORTLANDT *Arm.-IE* 40; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (*ngrene - to OE grindan 'to grind'); DEMIRAJ AE 297-298.

**Gysh**

m. pl. gyshes, gyscher gyshen 'grandfather'. From PAIb *susa* identical with Skt *sasci 'progenitor' further derived from IE *sau- 'to give birth' (WIEDMANN *BB* XXVII 243). Borrowed to Rum *glij' old man*. 0 CAMARDA I 172 (from *gelnych, related to Gk *yaxwx 'sister-in-law'); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 5 (from Rom *avrisius*); MEYER Wh. 144 KZ original ha *edan* (PEDERSEN 132 (compares with Gk *yaxwx 'sister-in-law'); ROSETTI 115; MAYRHOFER III 8; WALDE-HOFMANN I 680; POKORNY I 505; IVANOV Bsl. Etnojaz. 81).

**Hajmja**

(<IE Melanges Pedersen 132 (compares with Gk *yaxwx 'sister-in-law'); ROSETTI 115; MAYRHOFER III 8; WALDE-HOFMANN I 680; POKORNY I 505; IVANOV Bsl. Etnojaz. 81).

**Gysh**

m. pl. gyshes, gyscher gyshen 'grandfather'. From PAIb *susa* identical with Skt *sasci 'progenitor' further derived from IE *sau- 'to give birth' (WIEDMANN *BB* XXVII 243). Borrowed to Rum *glij' old man*. 0 CAMARDA I 172 (from *gelnych, related to Gk *yaxwx 'sister-in-law'); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 5 (from Rom *avrisius*); MEYER Wh. 144 KZ original ha *edan* (PEDERSEN 132 (compares with Gk *yaxwx 'sister-in-law'); ROSETTI 115; MAYRHOFER III 8; WALDE-HOFMANN I 680; POKORNY I 505; IVANOV Bsl. Etnojaz. 81).

**Ha**

aor. *hengra hangra* 'to eat'. Reflects PAIb *eda* derived from IE *-id* (HAMP *St. albanica* VIII/2 153-154). In Albanian, it is an archaic archaism with a stressed thematic vowel in 1 sg. pres. *-ed < IE *-edam* (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 341). Pretonic *-d- > -h-, -0- is regular (OREL *SBJa Kont.* 22-23), as well as the aphasis. The nti-participle *ngrene ngrame* is derived from IE *-eer(a)- 'to swallow' (BoPP *Alb.* 82). The aorist *hengra hangra* is a secondary formation based on the original *-ngr* and contaminated with the paradigm of *ha* (OREL *Etimologija* 1982 154), cf., typologically, ME *geode* contaminated from *gann* 'to go' and Code *went* (*KONECKAJA Suppl.* 421-423). 0 CAMARDA I 132 (compares with Gk *kai*va) 'to yawn, to gape'); MEYER Wh. 144 (from IE *-skhled-*, Skt khddati 'to eat, to devour'), *Alb. St. III 59*; BRUGMANN *Grandrifs* I 759 (from *ghz*-, cf. Skt *ghas- 'to eat'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 341 (compares *hengra hangra* with Arm 1 sg. aor. *eker (I)'ate and analyzes he- as a continuation of the augment *e-*); JOKL *Melanges Pedersen* 139-142; BARK ARSt 26, 73 (agrees with MEYER), HyMje 43 (follows PEDERSEN in his etymology of *ha*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 70; LA PLANA *Studi* I 34, 96; PISANI Saggi 110, *Paideia* XXVIII 183 (repeats BRUGMANN's etymology); CIMOCHEWSKI *LP IV* 196-198; POKORNY I 287-289, 474-475; CAMAJ Alb. *Worth.* 47; KUNGEN-
hap aor. *hapa `to open'. From PAIb *skapa connected with IE *skep- `to cut, to split, to dig' (MEYER Wb. 146, Alb. St. III 31, 59). Note hape `step' derived from hap. 0 POKORNY I 366-368; OREL IF XXIII 172; cABEJ St. VII 200; HAMP Laryngeals 125 (to Hitt apa `afterwards').

harabel m, pl. harabela `sparrow'. Borrowed from Slav *vorbblb id., a form unattested in South Slavic where we only find *vorbbcb id. (MEYER Wb. 17). 0 S VANE 144.

harabel f, pl. harabla `lizard'. Other variants are hardhje, hardhice, hardhische, hardhushke. The source of all these derivatives must have been *hardhe. Since other words for `lizard' are safely etymologized as `diggers' (cf. Slav *age'erb id., *gušer7 id.), hardhe continues PAIb *skarda to be further compared with Lith skerzd, skersti `to slaughter, to prick', Latv sfitzu, *sp-st `to split', and with the o-vocalism Lith skardits `steep', Latv skardit `to divide'. 0 STIER KZ 223 (to Gk xapSoiv • Vjov Ottotov KpOKOBEIA,UJ); MEYER Wb. 147 (a transformation of Lat lacerta id.); JOKL IF XXXVII 110 n. 1 (related to Slav *a.Wer7 id.); SCHUCHARDT ZfromPhil XLI 700-701 (to Aragardacho); SPITZER IF XXXIX 105-106; BARK ARSt. 26 (to Gk xskcpc5; `kind of fish'); AArbSt. III 217; MLADENOV RFV LXXI 454-458; PETRsson LUA XVII 3 40-41 (to Gk icopSaoc `triton'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 239, Stratificazione 157; FRAENKEL 797, 803; VASMER IV 572 (follows JOKL); TRUBACEV ESSJa I 88; DEMIRAJ AE 194-195.

hark m, pl. Harce, herc, herge `bow'. Variant of ark id. (GILF ERFINGER Om. 26; MEYER Wb. 15).

harlis aor. harlisa `to bring into high spirits (of a horse)'. Borrowed from NGK *xocpc24w, a derivative of xcpgw `to do something agreeable'. 0 cABEJ St. I 234 (derivative of harle, variant of harrje).

harmoja aor. harmova `to destroy, to exhaust'. Together with another derivative, harmi `broken wind, pursiness (in horses)', goes back to *harm continuing PAIb *skarima. The latter is based on IE *sker- `to cut', cf. harm (cABEJ St. I 234-235). Note harmoc `crumbled plaster; stonepine' and Geg hartine `kind of pine' also belonging to this root (cABEJ St. I 235). 0 POKORNY I 938-947.

harr aor. harra `to weed, to cut down'. From PAIb *skarna, a denominative related to IE *sker- `to cut', cf. Goth us-skarjan `to tear out', Lith skiriis, skirti and the like (MEYER Wb. 148, Alb. St. III 59, 73); 0 CAMARDA I 36-37 (to Gk xapicaaw `to sharpen'); BUGGE BB XVIII 167 (to Lat saria `to hoe'); LEWY ZdslavPh I 146 (the same); JOKL KLUKA 156; BARK ARSt. 27 (from IE *sker-); FEIST Goth. 534; FRAENKEL 808; POKORNY I 938-947; CIMOKOWSKII IE 43; cABEJ St. VII 224; HAMP Laryngeals 129-130 (to Hitt arrnumi `to bring'); OLBERG KZ LXXVI 126; DEMIRAJ AE 196-197.

harrje f, pl. harrje `midge'. Historically identical with harle `kind of mite'. A diminutive of *harr, herr `small creature'. 0 cABEJ St. I 234 (to harr).

harroj aor. harrova `to forget'. Borrowed from Lat aberrare `to forget (for a time)'. Note prothetic h-. 0 cABEJ St. VII 224.

harrok m, pl. harroke te-goat'. A suffixal derivative of unattested *harr related to Lith skerys `ram', Latv sleris id., further connected with Gk maim `to spring, to dance'. 0 FRAENKEL 801-802; FRISK II 714-715; POKORNY I 934.
PISANI Saggi 122; CsmOcHoWSKI LP II 251; HAMP Laryngeals 129 (to Gk Cyio), St. Whatmough 88, Etimologija 1971 268-269 (reconstructs *sked-), St. albanaica X/2 86-88; OLBBERG KZ LXXXVI 126 (against HAMP Laryngeals); cABEJ St. VII 219, 250; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 352 (metathesis of IE *sk- > PAIb *ks-); HULD 72-73; DEMIRAJ AE 197-198 (reconstructs *skedho-).

hedhe f, pl. hedhe 'dandruff'. Singularized plural of *hedhe(e), derivative of hedh. For the semantics cf. Russ syp' 'rash' related to sypat 'to throw, to drop'.

heije f 'food supply (for a year)'. From PAIb *skalja identical with Lith at-skala 'supply, stock' etymologized as a derivative of skala 'stick of firewood', see hale. 0 FRAENKEL 792.

heije f, pl. hejza 'water-shed'. Derived from heje 'spear', see hell (GAzuLLI 173-174). 0 cABEJ St. I 237.

heka f 'agonie'. From PAIb *skaka etymologically connected with Lith kikti 'to jump, to dance', Slav *skok7 'jump', Oh see'n 'horror' < *skek-<. 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 1125; FRAENKEL 1021-1022; VASMER III 59, 64; JOKE 120 (to Arm arazi, orjile, id.: Av dual. ara), Gk Opztc, Arm orjile, Mir urzge id. (CAMARDA I 42; MEYER Wb. 151, Alb. St. III 18, 72, 86). The initial h- in Albanian is irregular (Hum 73) so that an assimilative development *salkja > *skalkja must be reconstructed. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 4, 43; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 278; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 133; ERNOUT-MEILLET 664; PISANI Saggi 120 (heq as a borrowing from Gk G 1-03); PISANI Saggi 120; PORZIG Namen 236 f. (Greek data for the reconstruction of *O7,.,xEo), Gliederung 172; FRISK 1497-498; CHANTRAINE 340; POKORNY I 901; cABEJ St. VII 227; HAMP Laryngeals 132 (suggests *Huelkeo); HULD 73 (groundless comparison with OE ealh 'temple, sanctuary').

hekur m, pl. hekura 'iron'. Plausibly borrowed from Gk &yxvpa 'anchor' (JOKL apud cABEJ St. I 236), cf. hekur i anije 'anchor', lit. 'iron of the ship'. However, some phonetic details remain obscure. Initial h- may be secondary. As for -e-, it could well appear as a result of umlaut in plural and then in singular - a process widely spread in Albanian. This leads to the reconstruction of PAIb *akura. However, -nk- should yield Alb -ng-. 0 CAMARDA 90 (comparison with Gk xako); 'copper'; MEYER Wb. 150 (compares with Skt siciati `to pour out, to sprinkle'), Alb. St. III 5, 43; PISANI Saggi 120 (to Arm erkat); IV ANOv SBJa Antic, 21 (a farfetched hypothesis close to that of CAMARDA); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; HAMP Laryngeals 130 (to Goth aiz 'ore'), StF XXII (V) 121-122; IVANESCU SAO VIII 274-276; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 359.

helm m, pl. helme 'poison; grief, sorrow'. From *skal(i)ma connected with hall. (OREL IF XC 107-108) 0 MEYER Wb. 107 (compares with OHG scelmo 'pestilence, epidemic', scelmo id.), Alb. St. III 59, 64; JOKE Erf Idg. 142 (to Thr amickpm `sword'); BARK ARSt 27; LA PIANA Studi 194 (to Gk xikilio); * (papithico; , Hes.); cABEJ St. I 236-237 (to hell); DEMIRAJ AE 198 (compared with Skt ala- 'poison% borrowed to Greek as xOckivo.).

hell m, pl. helle, heje, hej 'spear, spit'. Another form of the same word, heje, is derived from plural. From PAIb *skola etymologi, with Gk akOko 'pointed stake, thorn' (Jom. IF XXXVI 124). Further related to IE *skel- 'to cut, to split' (MEYER Wb. 151). 0 MANN Language XXVI 386; HAMP St. albanaica VI/1 125-126 (to OPr aycolo 'needle'), StF XXII (V) 119-120; FRISK II 745-746; POKORNY I 923-927; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 147; cABEJ St. I 237; DEMIRAJ AE 199.

hep m, pl. hepa 'furrow, scratch'. From PAIb *skapa etymologically connected with hap (cABEJ St. I 237-238; OREL ZfBalk XXIII/I 72).

heq hek aor. hoqa hoka 'to draw, to pull'. In dialects, a more conservative form helq is attested. It goes back to PAIb *vakka, a causative identical with Gk *Okk6o.) < *solkdeo based on ala`) 'to draw' (CAMARDA I 81; MEYER Wb. 150-151). The initial h- in Albanian is irregular (Hum 73) so that an assimilative development *salkja > *skalkja must be reconstructed. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 4, 43; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 278; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 133; ERNOUT-MEILLET 664; PISANI Saggi 120 (heq as a borrowing from Gk G 1-03); PISANI Saggi 120; PORZIG Namen 236 f. (Greek data for the reconstruction of *O7,.,xEo), Gliederung 172; FRISK 1497-498; CHANTRAINE 340; POKORNY I 901; cABEJ St. VII 227; HAMP Laryngeals 132 (suggests *Huelkeo); HULD 73 (groundless comparison with OE ealh 'temple, sanctuary').

herdhe p, pl. testicles'. From PAIb *arzai related to IE *orghi- *rghi- id.: Av dual. arazi, Gk Opztc, Arm orjile, Mir urzge id. (CAMARDA I 42; MEYER Wb. 151, Alb. St. III 18, 72, 86). The initial h- is a secondary prothetic consonant. 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 67, 275; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 90; PISANI Saggi 132; FRISK I 433-434; CHANTRAINE 831; HAMP Laryngeals 129 (h- as a continuant of the Indo-European laryngeal); POKORNY I 782; VENDRYES [V] 20-21; HAMP Laryngeals 129; Rix Munch. St. Spr. XXVII 93 (reconstructs *Herghlia); cABEJ St. VII 238, 251; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 148; OLBBERG KZ LXXXVI 126; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 44; HULD 73-74; DEMIRAJ AE 199.
herdhe f, pl. herdhe 'nest'. A singularized plural of an unattested *hardh < *sordhos related to Skt sirdhas- 'herd, crowd', W cordd 'crowd' < *sordho-, Goth hairda 'herd'; Slav *jerda id. (MEYER Wb. 151). These forms reflect a root with the alternation of *k- *s- in the anlaut. In Albanian, the initial *sk- must be reconstructed. 0 BARK ARS I 27; JOKL AArS I 38-40 (specially on W cordd); KLUGE 310; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 113, Stratificazione 144; MAYERHOFER III 310; POKORNÝ I 579; FEIST Goth. 234; TRUBAVEG ESSJa IV 60-63.

here f, pl. here 'time, moment of time, hour'. Borrowed from Lat Nora 'hour' (MEYER Wb. 151). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 113; MANN Language XXVI 387; cABEJ St. VII 200, 280; HAARMANN 129.

hermoj aor. hermova 'to dig'. Initial h- is due to prothesis. Borrowed from Rom *exrimari 'to hoe, to dig out', cf. Lat rimari 'to hoe'.

herr m, pl. herra 'dwarf'. From PAIb *skarna derived from IE *sker-'to cut', see harr (cABEJ St. I 238).

hesht aor. heshta 'to stay silent'. Derived from the interjection hesht 'hush' (MEYER Wb. 151). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 113; cABEJ St. VII 220.

heshtf f, pl. heshta 'spear'. A derivative in -shte based on hell (JOKL IF XXXVI 124, LKUBA 214, 330). 0 MEYER Wb. 151 (from Lat hasta id.); cABEJ Sr. I 238 (follows JOKL).

hetoj aor. hetova 'to search, to inquire, to discover'. The initial h- is prothetic. Borrowed from Lat editare 'to announce'. 0 MANN Language XXVI 387 (to Lith skaititi); cABEJ St. VII 273.

he - he adv. 'now', interj. 'well'. From PAIb *skainai, dative-locative of a noun related to Goth skeinan, OHG skran 'to shine', with a semantic development similar to that of E in a twinkling. 0 FEIST Goth. 431; KLUGE 640.

heperhd heperhe adv. 'just, actually, in fact'. A univerbation of he per he, a sequence including the adverb he.

hand - have f hena hana 'moon'. From PAIb *ksancla further com-

pared with Skt cdndati `he shines, is bright', candrd- `shining; moon' (MEYER Wb. 151, Alb. St. III 59). From the point of view of word-formation, the Albanian word is particularly close to Celt *kando-: W cann 'white', MBret cann 'full moon'. 0 SCHEFTELWITZ KZ LVIII 208 (to Av sand: 'to be visible'); GUNTERT Ablaut 91-92: BARK ARS I 27 (to Skt chantadi); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 69-70 (reconstructs *skandnd); HASDEU EMR II 37; ERNOUT-MEILLET 92; MAYERHOFER I 372-373; POKORNÝ I 526; cABEJ St. IV 57 (on the development of -nd- > -n-); HULD 74; SCHRUVER Latin 428; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 352 (metathesis of IE *sk > PAIb *ks-); DEMIRAJ AE 199-200 (to hie or to Lat annus 'year').

hi - hi m 'ash'. From PAIb *skina, a form with s mobile related to Lat cinis 'dust, ash' (MEYER Wb. 152, Alb. St. III 59, 67). 0 BARK ARS II 27-28; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 132 (reconstructs *skino-); WALDEHOFMANN I 217-218; HAMP Laryngeals 126 (to Skt edhas- 'firewood'); HAMP Laryngeals 126 (groundless reconstruction of *Hidhno-); cABEJ VII 210; OLBERG KZ LXXXVI 124; HULD 74.

hidhet adj. 'bitter, sad'. Derived from hidhem 'to jump, to overflow, to walk over', reflexive of hedh. The verb hidheroj hidhenoj 'to sadden' has the same source. 0 MEYER Wb. 157 (to Pol jfdza 'furry' and the like), Alb. St. III 16; JOKL Studien 29-30 (to Gk callo 'to burn'); BARK ARS I 28; LOEWENTHAL Wb XSI 60 (to ait: 'goat'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 134; HAMP Laryngeals 127 (to hi); cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Lat scinclO 'to split'); DEMIRAJ AE 200-201.

hidhes in, pl. hidhes 'stinging nettle'. Related to hidhet (cABEJ St. I 238). 0 MEYER Wb. 152 (uncertain connection with Gk kvdfn id.); BARIC ARS I 28; JOKL Studien 29-30 (to Gk caw 'to burn').

hije f, pl. hije 'shadow'. Singularized plural of an archaic he going back to PAIb *skjja. This form is connected with IE *skj-: Skt cchdfy id., Gk maxid id. (CAMARDA 171; MEYER Wb. 149-150, Alb. St. III 59). 0 JOKL LKUBA 60-63; PISANI Saggi 119 (separates hije from he): MANN Language XXVIII 39; JUCQUIOS Le Museon LXXVIII 439; HAMP Laryngeals 131; FRISK II 730-731; CHANTRAINE 1017; MAYERHOFER I 407; POKORNÝ I 917-918; cABEJ St. In 139, VII 277; HULD 74-75; RASMUSSEN Morph. 33, 61; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 46; Koll. Idg. Ges. 352 (metathesis of IE *sk > PAIb *ks-); DEMIRAJ AE 201.
hikerr, pl. hikra 'sour milk; buckwheat'. This form, with a secondary prothetic h-, goes back to PAlb *eikra, an r-derivative of ik, ike j. For the semantic development of the Albanian word cf. Germ gerinnen 'to coagulate' < *skaid-men-. 0 KLUGE 641; FRAENKEL 805-806; POKORNY I 917-918; MEYER Wb. 256 (to Gk xiptc); DEMIRAJ AE 202-203 (possibility of hir borrowed from Gk iEpo; 'holy').

hirmes pl. 'bran'. From PAlb *skeidma, a morphological innovation based on IE *skeid-men-, further connected with Goth skaidan 'to divide', Lith sktedi.n, skiesti 'to make thin' and, in particular, with Lith skiemuti 'opening used to insert the shuttle' < *skeid-men-. 0 KLUGE 641; FRAENKEL 805-806; POKORNY I 917-918; MEYER Wb. 256 (to Gk xiptc); DEMIRAJ AE 202-203 (possibility of hir borrowed from Gk iEpo; 'holy').

himte adj. 'grey'. Derived from hi.

hinge! f, pl. hingla 'girth'. Borrowed from Rom *hinnicula, derivative of Lat hinnus 'mule'.

hingelloj aor. hingella 'to whinny, to neigh'. Borrowed from Rom *hinniculdre, an expressive form based on Lat hinnire. 0 MEYER Wb. 151-152 (connected with Lat hinnire 'to whinny, to neigh'); cABEJ St. VII 221.

hinje interj. 'behold, now, there'. A sequence of two interjections: hi identical with he and nje, a form of njoh (CAMARDA II 156; MEYER Wb. 314). 0 cABEJ St. I 239 (follows CAMARDA but also compares hinje with inj).

hip(ej) hypi aor. hipa hypa 'to go up'. From PAlb *skripa. If s mobile can be suggested here, the verb with its unusual long grade could be compared with Lith kitpti 'to rise', Latv kap 'to gather, to build up'. 0 BARK ARSt. 17 (to IE *upo 'over, up'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 135; FRAENKEL 314; POKORNY I 591; HAMP Laryngeals 127-128 (to Skt dpa 'up, hither'), St. Whatmough 88, SCL XXVIII/1 74.

hir m, pl. hire 'grace, favor, mercy'. From PAlb *skira etymologically connected with Goth skeirs 'clear', Slav *kir-z, 'clean' (MEYER Wb. 152, Alb. St. III 59, 71). 0 CAMARDA 170 (identifies hir with xipt; 'favor, grace'); MIKLOSIICH Bulg. Siebenb. 123 (from Gk xecptc); BUGGE BB XVIII 167 (to Gk aicippov 'white parasol born by a priestess'); JOKL LKUBA 67 (follows BUGGE); LA PIANA Studi I 66-67 (similar to CAMARDA); KLUGE 647-645; MANN Language XXVIII 39 (agrees with MEYER); FEIST Goth. 432; POKORNY I 917-918; VASMER IV 507-508; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350 (borrowed from Gk viptc); cABEJ St. I 239-240 (singularized plural of *her which, in its turn, is an unlauteitized form of *har; the latter comes from Gk riptc); DEMIRAJ AE 202-203 (connection between hir and hirre from Gk iEpo; 'holy').

hirre r 'whey'. From PAlb *ksird to be compared with Skt kṣīrd- 'milk', Osset cex.fir id. (PEDERSEN IF V 45; KZ XXXVI 277). Note that Alb -rr- seems to reflect an intervocalic *-r-. 0 CAMARDA but also compares CAMARDA I 47 (to Gk Opg id., Skt sard-: 'flowing'); MEYER Wh. 152 (to Slav *syn- 'cheese' - phonetically impossible), Alb. St. III 43 (to Lat serum); BARIC ARSt. 28 (to Lith kartitis 'bitter'), AArhSt I/1-2 145-146; JOKL LKUBA 273 (follows PEDERSEN); LIDEN KZ LX 9-10 (to ON skyr 'sour milk' < Gmc *skurjan); PORZIG Gliederung 132; PISANI Saggi 132 (follows LIDEN); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 148-149; MAYRHOFER I 290; MILLER Osset. 15; HUB-SCHMID XII LFR II 978 (connected with Mantuan scarcon id. borrowed from Messap *skar-); cABEJ St. VII 234; HAMP LB XXIV/4 49 (links hirre to urdhe and reconstructs *skerHind); HULD 75; OREL ZhBalk XXIII 144; DEMIRAJ AE 202-203.

hisell M hisell m, pl. hisella hisella 'burning nettle'. Goes back to *hithell, a derivative of hith. Another form belonging here is hiskull id. influenced by hisk 'sharp and long (of bull's horns)'. Nasalization in Geg is secondary. 0 cABEJ St. I 240 (connection between hisk and hiskull).

(G) hitas aor. hiteta 'to hurry'. Borrowed from Slav *xytati, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg xitam id., SCR hitat (cABEJ St. I 240). 0 SVANE 256.

hith m, pl. hita 'blight, burning nettle'. Apparently, from *hidh with an irregular auslaut unvoicing (but cf. gjeth!), further connected with hedh, see JOKL Stud. 29-30. 0 MEYER Wb. 152 (to Gk nail id.).

hjedhet adj. 'slim, long and thin'. Derived from hjedh, a phonetic variant of hedh. Note also hjedhe 'chaff' coming from the same source.

hjekes m, pl. hjekes 'mediator, accessary, receiver of stolen goods'. Derivative of hjek, a dialectal variant of heq (MANN HAED 160).
hobe f. pl. *hobe 'catapult, sling'. A dialectal form of bake (CABEJ St. I 240).

hoje f. pl. *hoje 'honeycomb'. A singularized plural of huall (CABEJ St. I 240). 0 MEYER Wb. 146 (to hale).

hoke f. *hoke 'joke, jest'. An onomatopoeia imitating laughter. 0 LA PIANA Studi I 95 (borrowed from Lat. focus 'jest, joke'); cABEJ St. I 240 (identifies hoke with oke 'measure of weight', from Turkish).

holle m. pl. *holle 'honeycomb'. A singularized plural of huall (CABEJ St. I 240). 0 MEYER Wb. 153 (to Pers xuk 'pig'); cABEJ St. I 232 (related to harr).

hop m. pl. *hop 'instant, moment; jump'. A descriptive stern, cf. E to hop (MEYER Wb. 153).

horr m. pl. *horr 'villain, scoundrel, rogue, pauper, miser'. Together with fem. horre 'shameless woman, whore', it represents a pair of Germanic loanwords, cf. Goth hars 'adulterer' - ON hona 'whore', OHG hwara id. 0 MEYER Wb. 153 (borrowed from Turk hor 'bad, small'); KLUGE 321; cABEJ St. VII 234; OREL Orpheus VI 65.

hu lu m. pl. *lu 'picket, stake, pole, penis'. Continues PA1b *skuna with a secondary nasal suffix, going back to the earlier *suka identical with Slav *sajb 'penis'. Further parallels are represented by Oh see 'hawthorn', Lith suka 'pine-needle', Latv skua id., Slav skoja id. (PEDERSEN Zb. Jagie 218). 0 BARK ARSt. I 29; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 83-84 (to Gk Wcov); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 90; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 15; VENDRYES [5] 37; FRAENKEL 821; POKORYN I 958; TRUBAIEV ESSJa VIII 114; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 352 (metathesis of IE *sk- > PA1b *ks-).

huall huel m. pl. *huela 'honeycomb'. Goes back to PA1b *skala further related to holle (CABEJ St. I 241).

hudher f. pl. *hudhra 'garlic'. A more archaic phonetic form is represented by the variant hurdhe continuing PA1b *skurda, etymologically connected with Gk ax6poSov id. (CAMARDA I 50; MEYER Wb. 154, Alb. St. III 28, 59, 72). 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 160, 331; BARK ARSt 29; JOKL Festscr. Kretschmer 78-80, LKUBA 230, Sprache IX 121; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 273; FRISK II 738; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 30, 121; CHANTRAINE 1021; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 344; HAMP LB XX 116-117 (reconstructs o-grade); cABEJ St. VII 237; DEMIRAJ AE 204-205.

huder m. pl. *hudder 'garlic'. A more archaic phonetic form is represented by the variant hurdhe continuing PA1b *skurda, etymologically connected with Gk ax6poSov id. (CAMARDA I 50; MEYER Wb. 154, Alb. St. III 28, 59, 72). 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 160, 331; BARK ARSt 29; JOKL Festscr. Kretschmer 78-80, LKUBA 230, Sprache IX 121; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 273; FRISK II 738; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 30, 121; CHANTRAINE 1021; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 344; HAMP LB XX 116-117 (reconstructs o-grade); cABEJ St. VII 237; DEMIRAJ AE 204-205.

hukas m. pl. *hukata 'shout, shout'. Borrowed from Slav *xukati id. (SVANE 257).

hulmtoj m. pl. *hultoma 'to follow up, to track out, to investigate'. A parallel form hulumtoj is phonetically closer to the source which is Rom *inventare based on Lat inventire 'to find out'. The complicated phonetic history of this word includes the assimilation of -v- to the preceding -n- and then the dissimilation of two nasals and the loss of the second one. Finally, a prothetic h- was added. The irregularities may reflect an unusual way of the word acquisition (via hunters' slang?).
humb aor. humba 'to leave, to lose, to spoil, to miss', to drown. From a nasal present *skumba compared with IE *skewbh-: Goth af-skiahan 'to push away, to reject', Lith skumbli, skidhi 'to hurry, to hasten' (PISANI Saggi 109). As to hup 'to lose, to spoil, to miss', it may be a back formation based on humb. 0 MEYER Wb. 154 (connects humba with hup); BARIE ARSt 36-37 (hup to Lat sap 'to upset, to overturn'); PISANI Saggi 124; FRAENKEL 820; POKORNY I 955; HAMP Laryngeals 128 (to hipej), SCLXXV1111 75; FEIST Goth. 9; cABEJ St. VII 217, 232; OREL IF XVII 109 (comparing with hupf and reconstructs *skupa *skumpa further connected with Slav *eupati to pinch, to tear, to break), TBK 192.

hunde f, pl. hunde 'nose'. Goes back to PAlb *skum-ta derived from *skuna > hu (MEYER Wb. 152-153). The verb hundohem 'to sneer, to turn up nose' is derived from hunde (CAMARDA II 143-144). 0 SCHMIDT KZ LVII 16; BARK ARSt 103 (to Lat sentia 'to feel'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 276, Stratificazione 90; OLBERG KZ LXXXVI 127 (accepts MEYER's etymology); HULD 76 (fantastic comparison with IE *nas- 'nose'); cABEJ St. I 240 (on hundohem); OREL Etimologija 1985 180 (against HULD).

hupte aor. 'stale (of bread); forming a hard crust (of snow)'. Derivative of hup, see humb.

hurb6 f, pl. hurbu 'swallow, mouthful'. Another variant is hurb which also functions as a verb 'to swallow'. From PAlb *skurba etymologically linked to Lith skerbiu, skefbuti 'to cut deep', Latv Sfisb 'fissure, slot', Slav *S'erba id. 0 FRAENKEL 801, 807; VASMER IV 503-504; cABEJ St. I 242 (onomatopoeia).

hurdhe f, pl. hurdhe 'ivy'. The parallel form is urdhe. A singularized plural going back to PAlb *wurda connected with other reflexes of IE *yrdu-: OE word 'thorn-bush', Lat rubus 'bramble-bush'. 0 MEYER Wb. 154 (to Skt pfs'i- 'spotted'); WALDE-HOFMANN II 445-446; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 405; cABEJ St. VII 236.

hurhd8 f, pl. hurdha 'pond, pool'. Another variant is urdhe. Continues PAlb *wurda, a derivative in *dh- further related to Slav *virl, 'whirlpool', *variti 'to cook', Lith verdu, Viriti id. 0 JOKL Studien 30-

31 (to Skt vir- 'water'); PISANI Saggi 119; FRAENKEL 1263; VASMER I 275; POKORNY I 1166; C Abe St. VII 236-237; DEMIRAJ AE 205.

(G) but adj. 'vain, empty'. The initial h- is prothetic. From PAlb *uta, an adjective in *to- based on IE *eua-: *to- 'empty', cf. similar formations in *no-: Skt rato- 'missing', Lat vanus 'empty' and the like. 0 JOKL Studien 31 (to Gk afuin 'vain, empty'); WALDE-HOFMANN II 731-732; CHANTRAINE 382; POKORNY I 1345; KOPECNY ESSJI 262; HAMP Laryngeals 126; OLBERG KZ LXXXVI 124 (onomatopoeia); KORTLANDT Arm-IE 44; cABEJ St. VII 227; DEMIRAJ AE 205.

hute f, pl. 'vulture, owl'. Another variant is ule. Borrowed from MGk iro; 'horned owl'. 0 MEYER Wb. 460 (borrowed from Lat Otus 'horned owl' < Gk Otoj, Otoj); MIHAESCU-SERESE IV/I-2 31 (from Lat Otus); cABEJ St. VII 227.

hutoj aor. hutojva 'to deceive'. Together huttohem 'to be astonished', derived from unattested nouns *hutel and *huteur (cf. huttoje 'silly old woman'), both of them based on hutoj.

hutoj aor. hutojva 'to astonish, to daze'. Derived from hute figuratively denoting 'fool, dolt' (MANN HAEW 164). 0 HAMP Laryngeals 126 (to Geg hut; cABEJ St. VII 206, 227.

hyj m, pl. hyja, hyj 'god'. Singularized plural of yll, hyll 'star' (OREL Linguistica XXIV 438) coined by BOGDANI (CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ). 0 MEYER Wb. 150 (connects hyj with hije); KRISTOFORDIHI 135, 139 (same as MEYER); JOKL LKUBA 64-65 (reconstructs *hye continuing IE *skeini-); MANN Language XXVIII 39 (to ON skugg < IE *skeni-); HAMP St. Waterman 88.; DEMIRAJ AE 205.

hyj hyj aor. hyra hyyna 'to enter'. The anlaut h- is prothetic. Goes back to a denominative PAlb *eiwa, *eiwa- related to IE *e- 'to go, to walk' and etymologically close to Skt eva- 'speedy', Lith at-eivis, at-eiva 'newcomer, stranger', pe-r-eiva 'tramp, vagrant'. 0 BARW' ARSt. I 17-18 (reconstructs *sarpia, further to Lat sub 'under' and the like); FRAENKEL. 119; MAYRHOFER I 129; POKORNY 1293-297; HAMP Laryngeals 125-126 (to Skt ava- 'off'); cABEJ St. I 242 (connects hyj with -y-, reflecting a contraction of *oi- < *-odi-, to IE *sed- 'to go').
ije f. pl. *ihi 'hip, side'. Borrowed from Lat pl. illia 'groin, flank' (CAMARDA I 70-71; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 32; MEYER Wb. 158). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrīfī 2 I 1044, 1050; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 130; cABEJ St. I 243; LANDI Lat. 126.

ikdj aor. *ikena 'to go away, to run away'. A more archaic form of present is *ik; there exists also a form with a secondary initial h-. Continues PAIb *eiika further belonging to IE *ei- 'to go' (cABEJ St. I 243). Similarly to Slav *jbdQ 'I go' based on *idhi, an old imperative of *ei- (Polly ANov IORJaS XXIV/2 349-350), Albanian present forms ik, ikej are derived from the imperative ik which can be compared with Lith eiki 'go!' (OREL Lingv. issled. II 35-36, Baltistica XXI/2 156-157), with the suffix of imperative -k- of dubious origin (STANG Norw. J Ling. XXX 127-131). 0 MEYER Wb. 158; BRUGMANN IF XXIX 404-412; LA PIANA Studi alb. I 193 (compares ik with Gk 'ficto 'to come'); BUGA RFV LVII 240 (on Lith eiki); POKORNY I 293-294; cABEJ St. VII 205, 227; OREL Zj/Balk XXII/1 82, Koll. Idg. Ges. 352.


ilqe f, pl. iliqe 'holm-oak'. A singularized plural of *liqε 'log' borrowed from Lat liicum id. (MEYER Wb. 158). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrīfī 2 I 1044, 1048; HAARMANN 130.

IM pron. 'my'. A univerbated sequence consisting of the demonstrative pronoun *is (see ay) and unstressed 1 sg. pronoun *me.

imshta f, pl. imshtha 'oak grove'. Another variant is ispshta. Derived from ime, imte (CABEJ St. I 244).

hind adj. 'tiny, small'. Another variant is ime. Reflects PAIb *Tma continuing *is-mos, cf. Skt isdt 'little, a little, slightly', Lith fsas 'short', Latv iss id. 0 MEYER Wb. 158 (to IE *em. - for seite); FRAENKEL 187; MAYRHOFER I 96; POKORNY I 299-300; CABEJ St. I 239 (derived from hī), 244 (to hime).

inj prep. 'up to'. A ghost word registered only by MITKO and being, in fact, a phonetic variant of hinje (CABEJ St. I 244). 0 MEYER Wb. 159 (to IE *eni 'in'), Alb. St. III 66; HAMP Laryngeals 136; DEMIRAJ AE 207.

ire adj. 'dun'. Related to err, with i- resulting from the paradigmatic alternation e / i in nouns. 0 cABEJ St. I 244-245 (links ire to iremadvh 'heroic' but the latter is a compound of ire 'heroism' and madh).

ire f. 'wrath, heroism'. Borrowed from Lat Tra 'wrath'.

Trig m, pl. irīqe, irīqa 'hedgehog'. Borrowed from Lat ericus id. (STIER KZ XI 141; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 159). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrīfī 2 I 1048; MIHAESGU RESEE IV 11-2 15; cABEJ St. VII 254; LANDI Lat. 84, 112, 139.

isker f, pl. iskra 'spark'. Borrowed from Slav *jbskra id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg iskra, SCR iskra (MEYER Wb. 159). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 135; SVANE 57.

ishull m, pl. ishuj 'island'. Borrowed from Lat insula id. (CABEJ St. I 245). As to ished 'sunny place', it is the same word influenced by the analogy with shulle. 0 XHUVANKLET 111 (etymological connection between ishull 'sunny place' and shulle).

ith prep. 'behind'. From PAIb *its, a form of IE *Ohs 'from, out of' (MEYER Wb. 158, Alb. St. III 16). The change of meaning is a part of a wider semantic shift in the system of prepositions (see nga); the old meaning is preserved in the prefix sh- < *is- < *its- (partly influenced by a homonymous prefix of Latin origin continuing Lat dis-). The vowel of ith makes it extremely close to Slavic (*jLz) and Baltic (OPrus is, Lith is, dial. Latv iz), Cf. normal vocalism of the same root in jasthe. 0 MEYER BB XIV 53; PISANI Saggi 125; I 98 f.; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVIII 421 ( *it- as the original vowel in this root); K-ARTIEN Festschr. Vasmer 213; ENDZELIN LatysS°. predl. I 98; FRAENKEL 188; WALDE-HOFMANN 1423 (reject the connection between ith and *Ohs); PISANI Saggi 125; POKORNY I 292-293; POLAR apud KOPECNVI ESSJ I 82; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 359.
izba f. ‘cellar’. Borrowed from Slav *istba 'house, cellar' attested in South Slavic in Bulg izba and SCr izba (SELikEv Slay. naselenie 149). 0 SVANE 54.

jam aor. *geshe 'to be'. From PAalb *es-mi further connected with IE *esid- and identical with Skt cismi, Gk κείσι (BoPP 460, 472, 526; GIL'FERDING Otn. 22; CAMARDA I 36; MEYER Wb. 160-161). The aorist may be tentatively explained as a signmatic formation based on IE *keel- 'to turn, to revolve' (CAMARDA I 45), cf. Gmc *werdan 'to become' in its connection with IE *eyr- 'to turn, to revolve'. 0 STIER KZ VII 9; MEYER Alb. St. III 63, 85; LA PIANA Studi I 86; JOKL LKUBA 83; MANN Language XXVI 383; PISANI KZ LXXI 64 (aorist compared with Latv kint 'to become'), Saggi 103; MAYRHOFER I 67; FRISK I 463-464; POKORNY I 340-342; HAMP Festschr. Beeler 337-346 (derives 3 sg. eshte dshjt from *en esiti to be compared with Gk γεγεγονέν, Koll. Idg. Ges. 352 (accentual opposition between 1 sg. jam and 1 pl. jemi in Proto-Albanian); HULD 76-77; DEMIRAJ AE 207-208.

jarp s. *dhashe 'to give'. A parallel form is ap. Geg nap results from PAalb *en-apa while j- in jarp is explained as filling hiatus (PEDERSEN Festschr. Thomsen 247) or resulting from the analogical influence of jam (DEMIRAJ AE 79). Thus, for Proto-Albanian, *apa should be reconstructed as a parallel for IE *ap- *ep- 'to seize, to take': Skt apndti 'he reaches, overtakes', Gk ἀπετέλεσαν 'to fasten, to bind', Lat aprscor 'to grasp' and the like (BoPP 469; MEYER Wb. 13, Alb. St. III 31). Semantically, the Albanian word is particularly close to Hitt epgi 'he gives' (HULD 77). For the paradoxical semantic development replacing one converstive with another cf. Hitt da- 'take' < IE *do- 'to give'. The aorist dhashe < PAalb *e-das-a is based on the zero grade of IE *do- 'to give' (CAMARDA 173, 127; MEYER Alb. St. III 14). 0 CAMARDA 173, 127 (jarp compared with Gk ιαππόκοι 'to send, to drive on'; HULT 50; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 42 (reconstructs *do:do- as the source of dhashe); KLINGENSCHMITT Milch. St. Spr. XL 123 (reconstruction of the aoristic paradigm); OREL Etimologija 1982 154 (parallelistm of dhashe < *e-clas-m and Slav *das-b: traces of the augment), Koll. Idg. Ges. 349, 352; HAMP KZ CII 291 (repeats JOKL and OREL in reconstructing the anlaut augment); DEMIRAJ AE 154-155.

jarge f. *jarina 'spit, phlegm'. From PAalb *erg('l) related to Av arazant- 'bad', OHG arg 'bad, evil', Lith arzus 'lusty'. 0 POKORNY 1338; cABEJ St. VII 212, 243.

jarkin f. pl. jaricka 'pullet, chick'. Another variant is jaricke. Borrowed from Bulg jarieka. O PoLAK ZfBalk I 78 (derived from Slav *jarica 'one year old creature'); SVANE 140.


farm m 'yoke'. Borrowed from Slav *arb:mb id., cf. South Slavic continuants: OCS jarbm, Bulg jarem, SCr jaram (MEYER Wb. 161). 0 SELIKEV Slay. naselenie 156; SVANE 28.
jastt adv. 'outside'. From PAIb *e(k)iesta derived from IE *egh-s 'out':
Gk Lat ex and the like (CAMARDA 136, 87; CARD St. 1248-249).

0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 24 (from Lat extra); MEYER Wb. 161 (from Rom *extus parallel to Lat intus). Alb. St. IV 49; LA PIANA Studi 185 (reconstructs *eghs-to-): TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 133 (follows MEYER); MANN Language XXVI 383; FRISK I 527; WALDE-HOFMANN I 423; CARD St. VII 232, 257; 1-10LD 77.

jave f. pl. jaVe 'week'. Borrowed from Lat hebdomas id. (MEYER Wb. 162) treated as a nominative in -a. The group -bdm- yields Alb -v-. 0 SKOK AArbSt. 11 334 n. 3; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 133; MIHAESCUR RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 129; HAMP GJa XVII (8) 121-129.

jaz m. pl. jaza 'mill-stream'. Borrowed from Slav *en. 'dam, weir', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg jaz, Scr jaz (DESNICKAJA Slav. zaimstv. 11). 0 SVANE 44.

je f. 'permission'. A phonetic variant of leje. 0 MEYER Wb. 162 (to Skt yav- 'welfare, happiness' and the like), Alb. St. III 40, 63; PEDERSEN Festskr. Thomsen 253 (against MEYER); JOKL Studien 32 (to Skt dvi- lvable); ERNOT-MEILLET 330; CABEJ ARSt. I 249 (je as a variant of the particle le semantically misinterpreted by MEYER).

jeho f. 'echo'. A scholarly borrowing from Lat echo id. Used as a basis for the formation of jehoj 'to echo' and jehone 'echo'. 0 cABEJ St. I 249 (Greecsized Ital eco id.).

jerm m 'delirium, absent-mindedness'. Goes back to PAIb *ermas etymologically identical with Lith efms 'monster', Latv erms 'wonderful apparition', ermi 'wonders, miracles'. 0 JOKL, Studien 32; FRAENKEL 122; POKORNÝ I 58; DURIDANOV Trakite 56, 75 (to Thr *ermas); CABO St. I 250, VII 205, 247; DEMIRAJ AE 208.

jese f. pl. jete 'life'. Goes back to PAIb *eta. related to the isolated group of Gk Eie6s 'true, real', ?tee. cariefi, Otweli (Hes.), r ‘clico ‘to test’. 0 CAMARDA I 122 (to jes); MEYER Wb. 163 (from Rom *eta > Arum eta 'world, life', a back-formation of Lat aetas 'age'). Alb. St. IV 12; MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 II 1043, 1056; PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 156 (follows CAMARDA); BARI6 AArbSt. I 216; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 23 (reconstructs IE *aioyta > MW oed 'world'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 133-134; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 242; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 9; CABEJ St. I 251-252; FRISK 1578-581; HAMP ERPh. 41-43 (supports MEYER); HULD 78; LANDI Lat. 71; OREL Orpheus VI 65.

jezull m 'cloud of dust or smoke; ashes'. A secondary formation based on jeter id. - a metaphoric usage of Slav *ezer, 'lake' (CARET St. I 252). 0 MANN Comp. 7 (to Gk aeaXog 'soot').

jo part 'no'. Borrowed from Germ ja via Slavic languages of Austro-Hungary (FRIEDRICH IF LX 164). 0 BARK ARSt 37 (from IE *eneu: Goth inu `without', Skt ano 'me'); cABEJ St. VII 227.

jorie f. pl. jona 'echo'. Phonetic transformation of jehone, see jeho. 0 CABO St. I 249 (secondary attraction of jone and jehone).

joshe f. pl. osha 'grandmother'. Originally an element of the nursery vocabulary, this word is based on joshe similar to Joshe 'caress' (DEMRIRAJ AE 209). 0 MEYER Wb. 163 (to gysh); BARK ARSt I 37-38 (same etymology); JOKL LKUBA 37-39 (to *atsia derived from ate); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 115; CABO St. I 253; DEMIRAJ AE 209.

jü pron. 'you'. From PAIb *ju identical with Lith jas id., Goth jas id., Gk i.)jii; id., Skt acc. yu.n.cin id. (BoPP 464; CAMARDA I 195; MEYER Wb. 163, Alb. St. III 40), with the short vowel generalized from the oblique stem. 0 GIL'FERDING Om. 21; MEYER Gr. Gr. 291; PEDERSEN
Festskr. Thomsen 252-253 (eliminates the hiatus j- and reconstructs *u < *yes), KZ XXXVI 103; JOKL IF XLI 275; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 135 (follows PEDERSEN); MANN Language XXVIII 38 (reconstructs *jas); MANN Language XXVIII 38; PISANI Saggi 132 (agrees with MEYER); MINSHALL Language XXII 627; MAYRIOFER III 24; FEIST Goth. 305; FRAENKEL 199; FRISK II 963-964; POKORNY I 513-514; HOLD 78-79, JIES VII 203-207 (rejects MEYER’s etymology because of the short vocalism reflected in Albanian, and reconstructs ju < *yes); MANN jud m ‘mythological monster’. Borrowed from Slav MINSHALL JIES FRAENKEL 199; FRISK II 963-964; POKORNY I 513-514; HOLD 78-79, KORTLANDT cf. in South Slavic: Bulg

jug m ‘South, Southern wind’. Borrowed from Slav

mazia

ka m, p1. 491 (from IE *eau-); STIER KZ 243; KORTLANDT SSGL XXIII 174 (cliticized form of IE *usm-); DEMIRAJ AE 209 (from *usm- present in oblique cases based on *yes).

K

ka m, pl. qe ‘ox’. From PAIb *kaxa going back to *kosos-, a nominal derivative of IE *kes- ‘to scratch, to cut’; cf. Slav *voh, ‘ox’. *valiti ‘to throw down’ > ‘to castrate’ (OREL FLH VIII/1-243; KORTLANDT SSGL XXIII 174 (cliticized form of IE *usm-); DEMIRAJ AE 209 (from *usm- present in oblique cases based on *yes).

jug m ‘South, Southern wind’. Borrowed from Slav *jugg, id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg juda. 0 LAMBERTZ Alb. Marchen 26 n. 8 (links jud with the name of Judas); cABEJ St. I 253 (agrees with LAMBERTZ).

KACABU KACABU KAY”,

‘to hang’, kaba ‘crooked tree’ and the like. 0 FRAENKEL 200-201; POKORNY I 918.

cacabu cacabil p1. cacabunj ‘beetle, stagfly’. A compound consisting of kaca and bu < PAIb *buna, a word of descriptive nature for ‘beetle’. As to kaca, it is a form of kac ‘goat’ (see kec). In several words, it appears as an expressive prefix (cf., for example, kacafik ‘hut’, kacafatem ‘to fight’), occasionally meaning ‘up, over’.

kacadre kacadr m ‘stagbeetle, grasshopper’. A compound of kaca (see cacabu) and die ‘dear’. 0 MEYER Wb. 178 (a variant of karkalec).

kacagjel adv. A part of an idiom rri kacagjel ‘to brag’. Represents a compound of kaca (see cacabu) and gjel.

kacamit m ‘stag’. The word kacamic ‘roe buck’ is obviously a phonetic variant of kacamit. A compound of kaca- (see cacabu) and mite. For the meaning of the latter cf. dialectal mite ‘roe’ (cABEJ St. I 254). 0 MEYER Wb. 182 (kacamite ‘deer, roe’ borrowed from Ital *camozzetta ‘chamois’, cf. camozza id.).

kacaroj aor. kacarova ‘to climb, to clamber’. A compound of kaca (see cacabu) and rroj.

kacarrum aor. kacarruma ‘core of corn-cob, corn-cob’. A compound of kaca (see cacabu) and rrum.

kacek p1. kaceke ‘wineskin’. Back-formation based on kaciq (cABEJ St. I 254).


kaciq m. p1. kaciq ‘kid, wineskin’. Borrowed from NGk istt-raixt id. (MEYER Wb. 185). 0 cABEJ St. I 254 (related to kec).

kacel adj. 'lame'. A prefixal derivative based on cal. The prefix ka- has also a variant ke- (see below).

kacile f, pl. 'basket, hand-basket'. Another, and more archaic, variant is kashile. Borrowed from Lat quassilium 'small basket' (cABEJ St. I 254-255). 0 MEYER Wb. 202 (borrowed from Slav *kaul'a 'basket'); KRISTOFORIDHI 147 (to Gk truättc 'bag, pouch'); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 145; LANDI Lat. 85, 104, 110.

kacorr m 'leveret'. A phonetic variant of kafshe kafshuar, derivative of kafshe. For the source of cf. kacile.

kacorre f, pl. kacorre 'hut, hovel'. A phonetic variant of kashtore 'straw hut', derivative of kashte (cABEJ St. I 254).

kacube f, pl. kacisha 'bush'. An early Slavic loanword, from *kocubej *kocuba 'crest, tuft' (OREL Etiologija 1983 138-139). See kacubel. 0 HAAS LB I 37, 46 (to Skt kacubah- 'peak, summit'); MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (to Gk ta66yg(3oc); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 105 (prefix ka-); V ARBOT Etiologija 1968 68; cABEJ St. I 256-257; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 360.

kacubel m 'kind of a small bird'. An early Slavic loanword from *kocubej *kocube 'lark' attested only in Ukr koeubej and derived from *koeubil *koeuba 'crest, tuft' (V ARBOT Etiologija 1968 68). Cf. also such Albanian derivatives as kacubel 'vulture' (MEYER Wb. 183: erroneously compares with Slav *kobbch 'kind of bird'). 0 OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 360.

kacul m 'shock (of hair or feather), crest; penis (of infants)'. Borrowed from Slav *kauls*kaele, a prefixal derivative of *juth, 'hornless; piece of wood; penis', cf. Bulg kaedl (DESNIKAAJA Slav. zaimstv. 13). 0 MEYER Wb. 183 (kacul 'penis' borrowed from Ital casso id.); SVANE 147.

kacule f, pl. kacule 'hut'. Phonetically developed from *kashule. Borrowed from Lat casula 'hue, later 'hooded coat'. 0 MOUTSOS ZfBalk XIX/1 48-65 (from NGk iccasoiika 'hood, cap').

kacum m, pl. kacupe 'skin (for wine or oil)'. A masculine form of kacube with the unvoicing of the auslaut -b.

kacurrel adj. 'frizzy, curly'. A derivative of *kacurre, an early borrowing from Slav *kaura 'hummock', otherwise unattested in South Slavic.

kade f, pl. kade 'barrel'. A singularized plural of *kade borrowed from Slav *kada id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg kada, SCr kadi (M1KLOSICH Slav. Elemente 21; MEYER Wb. 160). 0 M1KLOSICH Rom. Elemente 8 (from Lat cadus); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrit3 31 1041; SELUSIC Slay. naseleienie 154; cABEJ St. IV 276; SVANE 68; MURARI Probleme 131.

kadis aor kada `to burn incense'. Borrowed from Slav *kaditi id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg kad’a, SCr kaditi (SELUSIC Slay. naseleienie 186). 0 SVANE 209, 234.

kadoriqe f, pl. kadoriqe (bot.) 'layer, runner'. A singularized plural of *kadorik borrowed from MGk icotiiido id. (cABEJ St. I 256).

kadh m `sty'. Another variant is kath. From PA1b *kada related to Lith kait, kati 'to swell' keleti 'to widen, to spread'. 0 MEYER Wb. 165; FRAENKEL 248-249; cABEJ St. 1271 (deinimitive of ka).

kadh f, pl. kadha 'pruning-knife, billhook with long handle'. From PA1b *kada etymologically connected with IE *(s)ke(n)-d.: Skt skhadate `to split', Gk criEoavvviit `to scatter, to disperse' and their cognates. 0 FRISK II 721; MAYRHOFER III 507; POKORYN 1919.

kafke f, pl. kafka 'skull'. Borrowed from MGK Kaincroc 'kind of dish or bowl, patera' (MEYER Wb. 165-166). 0 CAMARDA I 54 (to MGK icocincaXov 'dish, skull').

kafshe f, pl. kafshe 'animal, thing'. A relatively late loanword from West Balkan Romance continuant of Lat causa (CAMARDA I 53-54; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 12; MEYER Wb. 166). A direct borrowing from Latin would have reflected as *kashe (HULD 79). 0 MEYER Neugrieich. St. III 29 (with insurmountable semantic obstacles, from Lat capsas 'chest, box'); JOKL LKUBA 19 (from Lat capsas); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; cABEJ
kafshoj aor. kafshova ‘to bite’. Another variant is kafshoj. Borrowed from Lat capessere capsissere ‘to seize, to snatch at’ (MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1055). 0 MEYER Wb. 176 (from Rom *capsdre based on Lat capere ‘to take’); MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 1052 (from Rom *capticire ‘to grasp’); JOHK LKUBA 19 n. 1 (to Gk icOrucO) ‘to snap, to snatch’, Slav *kpati ‘to seize, to grasp’; MIAESCUKESEEE IV 11-2 21; HAARMANN 115; cABEJ St. I 257 (agrees with JOHK and also adduces kap).

kah prep. ‘from, out, out of’. Immediately connected with nga id. Both prepositions require nominative. The underlying Proto-Albanian phrase must have been *(en) kaxa continuing *(en) k’o(d) so ‘(in) which (is) this’. The original meaning, therefore, may be reconstructed as ‘in’ or ‘wherein’ but the whole system of prepositions was semantically transformed in Albanian, cf. ith. 0 CAMARDA I 66-67 (to Gk ap ‘in some way, to some place’); MEYER Wb. 304 (to Gk aPma ‘a clown’), Alb. St. III 4; VON BLANKENSTEIN IF XXI 112 (follows MEYER); cABEJ St. VII 201.

kake f ‘excrements’. A usual Kinderwort (MEYER Wb. 166). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 8 (from Lat cacare ‘to defecate’).

kakerdhi f. pl. kakerdhi ‘dung (of sheep or goat)’. A modified sequence consisting of kake and dhi. 0 MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (kakerdhi to Gk minpo;).

kakerdhica f. pl. kakerdhica ‘lizard’. Based on kakerdhi, a compound consisting of kake and rdhi (to hardhi), cf. a similar formation in hardhje. Other compounds of the same type are kakezorre, kakerdhok ‘frog (to kake and zorre) and kakezog ‘blindworm’ - to kake and zog, i.e. a creature excreting its children: the blindworm is viviparous. 0 MEYER Wb. 147 (variant of hardhje), 166-167 (on kakezog and kakezorre); SCHMIDT KZ L 242-243 (borrowed from Gk xpoicaetXo; ‘crocodile’).

kakole f. pl. kakole ‘hip bone’. A phonetic variant of kokall ‘bone’ borrowed from NGk x6xxcak.oV id.

kakruk m. pl. ‘stone-fruit, hard nut’. A suffixal derivative of kokerr with a dialectal change of the unstressed -a- > -a- (MURATI Probleme 79). 0 MEYER Wb. 195 (to Slav *orem ‘nut’).

kalakic adv. ‘piggyback’. A compound of of an expressive prefix kala(n)- (see kalaveshi) and kic.

kalaman kalamit m. pl. kalamaj, kalamane ‘child (till the age of 8-9)’. A compound of an expressive prefix kala(n)- (see kalaveshi) and *man, derivative of maj. 0 MEYER Wb. 170 (to Slav *kale ‘dirt’, *kal’avi ‘dirty’); BARI6 ARSt. I 94-95; cABEJ St. I 257-258 (from Bulg kalimana ‘female witness at a wedding’).

kalamend aor. kalamenda ‘to entangle, to confuse’. A compound of of an expressive prefix kala(n)- (see kalaveshi) and mend.

kalaqafid adv. ‘piggyback’. A compound of of an expressive prefix kala(n)- (see kalaveshi) and qafe.

kalavesh m. pl. kalavesha ‘grape’. A compound consisting of an expressive prefix kala(n)- (cf. kalamend, kalange’rc ‘cramp’ - gerc id.) and vesh, cf. vesh rrush ‘grape’ (cABEJ St. I 258). As far as the origin of kala- is concerned, with its original meaning ‘upside down’, ‘topsy-turvy’, it may continue PAIb *kala related to IE *Pei- ‘to turn’. 0 MEYER Wb. 167 (kala- to Turk kara ‘black’); JOHK LKUBA 214 (kala- to Turk kalan ‘rest, surplus’); POKORNY I 639-640; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 102 (prefixes ka-la-).

kalb aor. kalba ‘to let rot’. A denominative derived from PAIb *kalba, see the singularized plural qelb. 0 MEYER Wb. 221-222 (to qelb); BARI6 ARSt. I 53 (reconstructs IE *golbh- and compares kalb with Slav *iely ‘tumor’); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 137; cABEJ St. VII 203, 284.

kaleed adv ‘gently, quietly’. Other variants are kalehtazi and kaletas. The original form must have been *ka-leht-az, consisting of the prefix ka- and *leht-az derived from lehte.

kale m. pl. kušal, kušaj 'horse'. Borrowed from Lat caballus id. (STIER KZ XI 146; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 7; MEYER Wh. 167). O CAMARDA I 66 (to Gk icoc(367LXric 'working horse'); GIL FERDING OtM. 22 (to Skt khdra- 'donkey'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1050; PISANI AAL VIII 345 (back formation of pl. kušaj borrowed from Slav *kon’b); TAGLIAVINI Origini 190; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMAN 113; LANDI Lat. 97, 137-138.

kalibobe f. pl. kalibobae 'kite, nettle-tree'. Borrowed from Slav *kalibolm, a compound of *kaliti 'to make dirty' and *bob', 'bean' unattested in South Slavic.

kalivare aor. *kaliti 'to insert, to thrust, to place, to incite, to set on fire'. From PAIb *kalna, a denominative based on *kala. The latter continues IE *kolo- and must be related to sjell (JOKL LKUBA 266 n. 1). O CAMARDA I 149 (to Gk kal' to urge, to drive on); MEYER Wh. 168 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology), Altb. St. III 3; PEDERSEN KZ XXXXI 329; PISANI Saggi 123; cABEJ St. 1259 (follows JOKL); JANSON Unt. 161; HULD 106-107; DEMIRAJ AE 210-211.

kallm m. pl. kallahum (see kalivare) and hum < humb (cABEJ St. I 258).

kallas m. pl. kalis aor. kalita 'to sharpen, to cleanse (of metal). Borrowed from Slav *kaliti id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg kal’a, Scr kaliti (DESNICKA-JA Slav. zaim. 16). O MEYER Wh. 155, 386 (from NGk icacxego 'to carve'); cABEJ St. I 258; SVANE 234.

kalavesh f. 'blue, sky blue'. From Rom *calthinus 'yellow, yellowish', based on Lat caltha 'Calendula officinalis', cf. calthula 'yellow robe' (MEYER Wh. 170-171). O OREL Balcanica 113-114 (from a substratum reflex of IE *gel- 'yellow'); HAARMAN 114; cABEJ St. VII 218.

kallm aor. kallma 'to fill with tow, to plug, to caulk'. A denominative based on a Turkish loanword kallp, kallep 'form, model'.

kallp aor. kalptova 'to pass, to go past'. Borrowed from Rom *cicaidare < Lat coambul ore 'to go with'.

kallpoj aor. kalptova 'to fill with tow, to plug, to caulk'. A denominative based on a Turkish loanword kallp, kallep 'form, model'.
kamare f 'cobweb'. A metaphoric usage of kamare 'vault' borrowed from NGk iccquipa id. 0 MEYER Wb. 171-172 (borrowed from Lat *canthus 'sea-crab, lobster' or Gk icalm 'manger, crib', further related to kap (KRISTOFORIDHI 141). 0 MANN Language XXVI 387 (to Slav *kupb, Lith kaupas); FRISK I 783-784; FEIST Goth. 229; WALDE-HOFMANN I 159; POJKORY I 527-528; cABEJ St. VII 254; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 350; DEMIRAJ AE 212-213.

capase f, pl. kapasa 'oil-barrel'. Borrowed from NGk icamicra id. (cABEJ St. I 265). 0 JOKL Studien 33-34 (to kap); cABEJ St. VII 206, 266; DEMIRAJ AE 213.

kape f, pl. kape 'armful of corn; shock, pile'. From PAIb *kapa identical with Gk icalm 'manger, crib', further related to kap (KRISTOFORIDHI 141). 0 MANN Language XXVI 387 (to Slav *kupb, Lith kaupas); FRISK I 783-784; cABEJ St. IV 73.

capercej aor. kaperceva 'to cross, to jump over'. A prefixal derivative of ecej, *ka-per-cej. 0 MEYER Wb. 175 (from Rom *capitare).

caperdiva aor. kaperdiva 'to swallow'. A prefixal derivative in ka- based on perdu. 0 cABEJ St. VII 242, 244.

kaperdhia aor. kaperdhiva 'to overturn, to subjugate'. A prefixal derivative in ka- based on perdhe. 0 MEYER Wb. 175 (from Ital capovolgere 'to turn upside down').

kaperthej aor. kapertheva 'to entangle, to entwine'. A prefixal derivative in ka-per- based on thyej.

kapis aor. kapita 'to exhaust, to wear out'. Often in passive - kapitem. Borrowed from Slav *kapiti *kapati 'to get tired', cf. Bulg kap'a id., Scr kapati (DESNICKAJA 16). 0 MEYER Wb. 176 (based on NGk idnco; 'toil, suffering'); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 24; JOKL Studien 34 (to gem); cABEJ St. I 266 (to kap); SVANE 247; DEMIRAJ AE 213.

kap aor. kapa 'to seize, to grasp'. From PAIb *kapa connected with IE *kap- 'to seize': Gk koptero to 'snap', Lat capio 'to seize, to take', Goth haban 'to hold, to have' and the like (JoxL Studien 34). See kam. 0 MEYER BB VIII 185, Wb. 174 (from Turk kapmak 'to catch'); TAGLIAVINIDalmazia 139-140; MANN Language XXVI 380; FRISK I 783-784; FEIST Goth. 229; WALDE-HOFMANN I 159; POJKORY I 527-528; cABEJ St. VII 254; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 350; DEMIRAJ AE 212-213.
kapruall kapruell m. pl. kaproj, kaprej, kaprenj 'roe-buck'. Borrowed from Lat capreolus id. with an innovative penultimate stress (STIER KZ XI 136; MEYER Wb. 176). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundkri 2 1 1045, 1047; MIHAESCU RESEE I/1-2 13; cABEJ St. VII 239; HAARMANN 115; LANDI Lat. 78-80, 118.

kapt m. pl. kapte 'irrigation ditch'. A parallel form kapte 'lee-side of mountain' also belongs here. An adjective in -to- based on kap (cABEJ St. I 266). 0 MEYER Wb. 175 (to kaptaj).

kaptaj aor. kaptova 'to cross, to pass through'. A more conservative form is kapertoj. A phonetic variant of kapercej. 0 MEYER Wb. 175 (from Ital capitare 'to arrive, to turn up'); cABEJ St. I 266-267 (derivative of kap).

kapth m. pl. kaptha 'path, mountain path'. A derivative in -th based on an unattested *kap continuing PAIb *kapja. The latter is related to Lith kapas 'grave', kopa 'dune', Latv kapa 'dune' continuing IE *(s)kept-. 0 FRAENKEL 217; POKORNY I 932.

kapua kapue m. pl. kaponj 'rooster'. Borrowed from Lat capOnem 'capon' (MEYER Wb. 176). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 11 (from Italia capone id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundkri 2 1 1046, 1047 (same as MIKLOSICH); MIHAESCU RESEE I/1-2 13; cABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 115; LANDI Lat. 143-145.

kaq adv. 'SO, so much, so many'. For the structure of this adverb see aq. 0 MEYER Wb. 167 (related to aq).

kar m 'penis'. Borrowed from Gypsy kar id. (MEYER Wb. 176). 0 TREIMER MRRW I 366; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 141.

karabobe f. pl. karabobe 'lote, nettle tree'. Variant of kalibobe (MANN HAED 185).

karabush m. pl. karabusha 'corn-cob'. A prefixal derivative of rabush. 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 141 (from Turk kara had 'black head'); cABEJ St. VII 244.

karabele karape f. pl. karavela 'small round bread'. Another variant is kravele. A singularized plural of the original *karavale borrowed from Slav *koraaj 'round bread', cf. in particular SCr kravaj (MEYER Wb. 177). The group -ara- < South Slavic -ra- is explained by the analogy with Turk kara 'black'. 0 SELISEV Slav. naselenie 155; cABEJ St. I 268; SVANE 92.

karba f 'vulture'. From PAIb *kar(i)ba related to Lith kdri 'to hang' and its cognates, cf. the semantic development of Slav *kobhci, 'vulture' - to Lith kabeti 'to hang'. In both cases, the basis of the semantic motivation is the well-known hunting position of the vulture "hanging" in the sky. 0 MEYER Wb. 178 (to Bulg kraguj, SCr kraguj 'hawk'); JOKL LKUBA 304 (to shkabe, with an unorganic -r-); FRAENKEL I 224-225; TRUBACEV ESSJa X 101-102 (on the etymology of *kobhcB).

karkalec m. pl. karkaleca, karkalece 'grasshopper'. A transformation of Bulg skakalec id. (MEYER Wb. 178), probably, under the influence of karkal 'excrement' and similar descriptive forms.

karkashine f. pl. karkashina 'lean sickly sheep; pottage of pulse and grain'. Derived from SCr karka'a 'carcass'. 0 MEYER Wb. 179 (the word for pottage - from SCr adj. fern. kokošinja 'belonging or related to hen').

karkas aor. karkata 'to quack'. Borrowed from Slav *kwkatj 'to caw, to croak, to quack', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg kbrkam, SCr krrkati. 0 TRUBACEV ESSJa XIII 216.

karma f. pl. karma 'rock'. From PAIb *karpna further related to karpe (Jota, Studien 35). 0 cABEJ St. 1269.

karpa f. pl. karpa 'rock'. From PAIb *karpa related to Lith kerpU, 'to cut', Latv cirp 'to shear, to clip', ON harfr 'harrow' and the like (JOKL Studien 34-35). 0 KRISTOFORIDHI 1144 (related to the name of the Carpathian mountains, Kapciran; Opog); ROZWADOWSKI JP II 161-162; JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 89; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 24-26 (same as KRISTOFORIDHI); FRAENKEL 257-258; POKORNY I 944; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 119 (suffix -pe); CABO St. I 268-269, IV 74; OREL ŽfBad XXIII 148; DEMIRAJ AE 213.
karsh m, p1. kersh 'rocky area'. A parallel form is kershe. Continues PAIb *kar-usa, a derivative of IE *(s)ker- 'to cut', semantically similar to karpe. 0 MEYER Wh. 207 (from SCr krs id.); POKorny I 938-947; CABO St. I 269.

kart f 'measure of grain'. Borrowed from Lat quanta 'fourth part' (CABEJ St. I 269-270). 0 MTHAEscu RESEE IV 11-2 14; HAARMANN 144; LANDI Lat. 134.

karthi f, p1. karthi 'dry firewood'. The same root is represented in karthe `laburnum, golden rain'. A derivative in -th- based on *kare from PAIb *kara etymologically identical with Slav *kora 'bark', Lith kerh, kerti 'to become separated' and further with IE *(s)ker- 'to cut'. 0 MEYER Wh. 178 (from NGk ic6p(poc 'brushwood'); FRAENKEL 245; POKorny I 938-947; TRUBACEV ESSEJa XI 44-45.

karrabisht m, pl. karrabishta 'earwig'. A compound of an expressive morpheme karra- (a variant of kala-) and bisht.

karrapuc adv. 'squatting'. A compound of an expressive karra- and an unidentified morpheme. Unclear.

karravesh m, p1. karraveshe 'stick'. A variant of kalavesh.

karrem m, p1. karrema 'rainworm'. A prefixal derivative of rrime.

karre f, pl. karra 'cart'. Borrowed from Lat carrum 'two-wheeled wagon' (MEYER Wh. 180). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044; HAARMANN 115; LANDI Lat. 46, 128, 139.

karrige f, pl. karriga 'chair'. Borrowed from Lat quadriga 'set of four' (here, of four legs). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 12 (from Ital cadrega, carega 'chair'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1047 (from Ital Venet carega 'chair'); cABEJ St. VII 280.

karroqe f, pl. karroqe 'bushel, milk-can'. A parallel form is kroque 'measure made of bark, bucket'. Borrowed from Gmc *krik- 'jug', cf. OHG krache, OE truce. 0 MEYER Wh. 180 (uncertain comparison with Germanic and Celtic names of vessels); BUGA III 721; KLUGE 407; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 61.

karrup m, p1. karrupa 'fish-trap'. An early borrowing from Slav *korup'h attested in Bulg korup (BER 648). 0 KLEPIKOVA Sb. Beratejna 419-427.

karrute f, pl. karruta 'fermenter'. An early borrowing from Slav *koryto 'trough', see korite (SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 78, 142). 0 SVANE 67.

kasnec m, p1. kasnece, kasneca 'herald'. Borrowed from Slav *kaznec id., cf. SCr kaznac (JOKE LKUBA 56-58). 0 SELLtu'Ev Slav. naselenie 179, 286; SVANE 193.

kastravec m, p1. kastravece, kastraveca 'cucumber'. Borrowed, with a metathesis, from Slav *kostrovce id, cf. Bulg krestavec, krestavica, SCr krastavac (MEYER Wh. 180). 0 SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 162, 286; cABEJ St. VII 244; SVANE 106.

kashdr f, p1. kashra 'reed, rush'. From *kashter related to kashte (CABEJ St. I 270).

kashnjet m, p1. kashnjete 'chestnut grove'. Borrowed from Lat castanetum id. See geshtenje.

kashte f 'straw'. From PAIb *kalsta, derivative of kalli (JOKL IF XXXVI 124, LKUBA 214, 274). 0 MEYER Wh. 180 (to Gk Kocrrai- icpteai or & Kocrcir xptaii map& Kunpiotc, Hes.); TREIMER MRIW 1 366-367 (borrowed from Gypsy kart 'wood'); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 26-27 (to Slav *kostb 'bone'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 143; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 104 (prefix k- and equivalent of Slav *ostb); HAMP St. albanica X/2 87-88, Etimologija 1971 270-271; OREL Sprache XXXI 283; cABEJ St. VII 236; KORTLANDT SSGL X 221; DEMIRAJ AE 213-214.

kashtup m, p1. kashtupe 'skin of corn-cob'. A derivative in -up based on kashte.

kater num. 'four'. From PAIb *katur(a) etymologically related to IE *retur*- *retuer- id.: Skt catvrdra-, Gk T6acapE;, Lat quattuor and the like (CAMARDA I 169; GIL'FERDING Otn. 22; MEYER BB VIII 185). The vocalism of the second syllable is generalized according to the form of accusative *returm. The vowel in the first syllable presents serious
difficulties. It may be explained by reduction similar to that of Lat quattuor (MANN Language XVII 17; HULD 79) and Slav *e'byre co-existing with *e'byre (but cf. TRUBACEV ESS/a IV 97). 0 MEYER Wb. 181 (from Lat quattuor); MEYER-LIAKE Gr. Grandifl. 1 1051; TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 144 (agrees with MEYER Wb.); MANN Language XVII 17; PISANI Saggi 102; FRISK II 883-884; MAYRHOFER I 371-372; WALDE-HOFMANN I 400-401; POKORYN'I 642-644; cABEJ St. VII 228, 244; LANDI Lat. 75, 79; HAMP Numerals 907-910.

**katua katue** m. pl. *katonj* 'stable, basement, cellar'. Borrowed from NGk koto < *kothrovet id. (MEYER Wh. 183). 0 OREL Suhst. 12 (from Iran *kata- 'basement').

**katund** m. pl. *katunde* 'village'. A prefixal derivative of *tund* representing a calque of Slav *kolyba* 'hut' as based on *kolybat' 'to tremble, to shake' (cf. OREL Soy. slay. 1985/5 79-84). From Albanian, the word - originally, a name of a but - was borrowed to other Balkan languages. 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 10 (from Ita1 canyone); MEYER Wh. 183; BRUCKNER KZ XLVIII 168; JOKL IF XXXIII 421-424 (from ka- and tund  < *tuto-, participle of nedej); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 28-30 (from Proto-Bulgarian); TREIMER ZfromPhil XXXVIII 388; TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 144; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 102; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 339; ROSETTI ILR I 275; TANAS, OCA RESEE XXVII/1-2 139-144; cABEJ St. VII 200, 230; MOUTSOS KZ LXXXVII 59-73 (from MGk icocroiliva `suppelflex, impedimenta, aedes in qua quis habitat'); MURATI Probleme 81; DEMIRAJ AE 214-215.

**kazhup** m. pl. *kazhup<ae* 'peasant coat'. An early borrowing from Slav *kottx7, 'coat made of skin', cf. gozhup.

**ke** prep. 'to, at'. From PA1b *kapna related to Gk xanvOc 'smoke' and its cognates reflecting IE *kev- (JOKL Studien 37, IF XLIV 14). 0 MEYER Wh. 222 (from *ked- and to Slav *tzadi, 'fumes, smoke'); BARK ARSt. I 31; FRISK I 781-782; POKORYN I 596-597; cABEJ St. I 272-273 (borrowed from Gk laujicqta 'incense' or Lat thymiama id.); DEMIRAJ AE 215-216.

**kep** aor. *kepa* 'to hew'. The basic deverbalative is *kep* 'quarry; tip, point'. Continues the umlauticized PA1b *kapna etymologically related to Gk *kateko 'to hit, to hew', Lith kapih, kapi 'to hew' and the like (MEYER Wh. 185. Alb. St. III 4, 31). 0 JOKL Studien 39-40 (connects *kep with *skep); MANN Language XXVI 386-387; PISANI Saggi 127; FRISK II 914-915; FRAENKEL 218; POKORYN I 931; cABEJ St. I 272-273 (dialectal form of *qep); DEMIRAJ AE 216.

**keq** adj. 'bad, evil'. From PA1b *kakja related to Gk kotico; 'bad' (BOPP 490; CAMARDA I 43; MEYER Wh. 184-185, Alb. St. III 3). The disyllabic *keiq, keeq seems to be an artefact going back to KAVALLIOTIS. 0 MEYER Alb. St. V 85 (borrowing from Rom *cadOcus), Gr. Gr. 258; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 327; JOKLE Studien 35-36 (divides keeq > keq into a prefix ke- and the root -eq compared with Latv *igns 'sour', Lat aeger 'ill, sick'); TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 145 (rejects JOKL's etymology for phonetic reasons); Cwo Bishk III/1 113-116; LA PIANA Studi I 94; PISANI Saggi 128 (follows MEYER); MANN Language XXVI 380, 385 (follows MEYER Wh.); FRISK I 758-759; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 100 (from ke + eq = Latv *igns); OLBERG Festscr. Bonfante 565; cABEJ St. I 273-274 (borrowing from Gk icoc6; > Alb *akak, pl. *aqeq with the consequent analogical transformation into *qe); HULD 79-80; DEMIRAJ AE 216-217.

**kerrme** f. pl. *kerm<ae* 'thorn-bush'. The umlauticized form of *karrme, variant of karme.

**kerrnjoj** aor. *kerrnjoja* 'to purr (of cat)'. As it becomes obvious from kerrnej 'purr', the verb continues an earlier form *kerrnnoj which, therefore, is a loanword from Lat carminare 'to sing, to make verses'.

**kekh** m. pl. *ketra* 'squirrel, dormouse'. Other variants are *keterr, kiter
and kiterr. From PAIb *dkl-ter related to Lith *kukas 'dance' (reconstructed from kuokine 'dancing party') and Slav *skakati 'to jump, to spring'. At an early stage, borrowed to dialectal South Slavic *katerb, attested in Bulg katerica 'squirrel' (OREL Etimologtja 1980 60-61). 0 FRAENKEL 311-312; POKORYN I 922-923; cABEJ St. I 274 (derivative of SCr kita 'tuft, cluster', Bulg kita id.); GEORGIEV Vi,prosi 41-42 (Bulg katerica from Thracian, with the ultimate reconstruction of *skikter-): STANG LS 86; BER 271-272 (agrees with GEORGIEV); GINDIN, KALUZSKAJA, OREL Sprit. I 275.

keld f 'woman's head-dress, bonnet, hair-net'. Another variant is kese. Derivative in -ze of an unattested PAIb *kaxa 'plaied hair' etymologically related to Slav *kosa id., ON hannr 'woman's hair' and the like. 0 CAMARDA I 114 (to Gk xaiti 'long hair'); cABEJ St. I 274 (from *kreze, derivative of krye); TRUBAfV ESSJa XI 131-133.

kelboqe f, pl. kelboqe 'sputum'. A suffixal derivative of kalb (cABEJ St. I 275).

keltpre f 'lime'. Borrowed from Lat fem. adj. calcaria 'pertaining to lime' (MieLoscic Rom. Elemente 8; MEYER Wb. 186). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1043, 1047, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMAN 114; LANDI Lat. 46, 81, 111-112.

(G) kelshejt m 'communion cup, chalice'. Borrowed from Lat calicem sanctum id. (MEYER Wb. 221) both parts of which are preserved in qelq and shenjt. 0 cABEJ St. I 272 (believes the compound to be formed in Albanian rather than in Latin).

keltas aor. keltita, klipta 'to cry'. Together with kelcas 'to make noise', this form reflects a strong secondary influence of kercas. However, originally, these verbs go back to a different source, Slav *klicati 'to shout, to call'. 0 MEYER Wb. 189 (identifies kelcas with kercas); ANTTLILA Schw. 100.

kelysh m, pl. kelyshe, kelysha 'young of animal, cub'. A derivative in -ysh of an unattested *kul related to Gk ic6aot • cicace. 11Xeiot, Hess. further connected with crici)A.4 'young dog, cub' (cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ). 0 STIER KZ XI 145 (borrowed from Lat catulus 'cub'); MEYER Wb. 186 (to Lith kale 'dog, bitch' or W colwyn 'young dog, cub'); JOKL.

LKUVA 259-264 (prefix ke- followed by lysh <*ludh-sjo-., to IE *lyudh-'to grow'); TREIMER MRSI W 357-358 (to Lat lutum 'dirt'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 149; CAMAJ Alb. Worrb. 105 (prefix ke-); FRISK II 741; MOUTOSJ ZBalk XXV/2 154-156 (from MKg KouXoinci(ov) 'puppy, young dog'); DEMIRAJ AE 218- 219.

Ulla aor. kelliita, kalla 'to put into, to insert, to dig, to instigate'. Derivative of kall. Note various deverbatives based on /Als, such as kellec 'case' and kellef id. 0 cABEJ St. VII 257.

ken m, pl. kelleq 'hip bone'. Borrowed from East South Slavic continuants of *kaki, 'hip'. Bulg O./k, Maced kolk, kidk.

kambe kambe f, pl. kembe kembe leg, foot'. From Rom *camba *gamba 'leg' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 9; MEYER Wb. 178). Note that there are no traces of the variant camba in Balkan Romance. 0 CAMARDA I 55 (compares with Gk ic6eurr 'bend'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 138; MANN Language XVII 19 (from IE *kampa, cf. CAMARDA); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMAN 114; OREL Balcanica 114-115; COROMINAS DEC II 645-646; ROBLES Spr. 93-94 (borrowed from Gk *foot joint of a horse'); CABEL St. VII 279; HULD 80 ('the direction of borrowing is uncertain'); LANDI Lat. 47-48, 115.

Umbord kembone f, pl. kembole, kembore kembona, kembona 'bell'. Borrowed from Rom *campona, a secondary variant of Lat campana id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 9; MEYER Wb. 186; directly from campana). 0 CAMARDA I 57 (to Gk ik614311 'drinking vessel'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042; JOKE Litteris IV 197 (from Dalm campuone), Slavia XIII 287.

kemish t, pl. kemishe 'shirt'. Borrowed from Lat camisia 'linen shirt, night-gown' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 9; MEYER Wb. 187). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1047; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMAN 114.

kenaq aor. kenaqa 'to please, to satisfy'. From PAIb *ka-nakja closely related to Goth ga-nah 'to be enough', OHG gi-nah id. (OREL Fort. 79). These forms are based on IE *nek-: Skt nadiit 'to reach' and the like. Note the development of IE *-14- > Alb -q- that seems to be phonetically regular.
kend kand m. pl. kende - kande 'corner, angle'. An early borrowing from Slav *kar* id. 0 MEYER Wb. 174 (from Ital *canto* id.); MANN Language XVII 19 (to Gk icavek).

kendell kandell aor. kendella- kandellia 'to make red-hot, to revive'. A denominative of kendella (MANN HAED 193). 0 JOKL Studien 40 (analyzes a dialectal variant knell as a prefixal form related to Goth ganisan 'to be healthy'); cABEJ St. I 276 (repeats MANN's explanation); DEMIRAJ AE 219.

kendell kandelle f. pl. kendella kandella 'lamp'. Borrowed from Lat *candela* 'wax-light, tallow-candle' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 10). 0 MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundrij3 1 1044; 11411-iikEscuRESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMAN 114; cABEJ St. I 276; LANDI Lat. 81, 116.

ken& kand f 'pleasure, appetite'. A prefixal derivative from ende (MEYER Alb. St. V 85). The verb kenditem 'to be sated' is derived from kende as well as kendis 'to deceive', literally, 'to satiate somebody (with lies)'. 0 MEYER Wb. 187 (kendis 'to deceive' - to Turk *ki namak* 'to torment' or to genjek); JOKL Studien 33 (to gdhij).

kandirr aor. kendirra 'to choke, to suffocate'. A prefixal derivative of djerr: ke-n-dirr.

k8ndoj aor. kendova 'to sing'. Borrowed from Lat *cantare* id. (GIL FERDING Onm. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 10; MEYER Wb. 187). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrift 1 1047, 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 139; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 115; HULD 80; LANDI Lat. 40, 155.

kenete f. pl. keneta 'marsh, valley'. Borrowed from Lat *cannetum* 'reeds, thicket of rushes'.

keng8 kange f. pl. kenge kange 'song'. Borrowed from Lat *canticum* id. (MEYER Wb. 187). As to kengjele kangjele id., it continues Rom *canticella*. 0 MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundrij3 1 11042; MANN Language XVII 23; cABEJ St. VII 236; MIFIXESCUS RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 115.

kepuc e. pl. kepuc 'shoe'. Derived from kepute 'sole', see kepus. 0 CAMARDA I 67 (from Ngk Itoritoinat 'slipper'); MEYER Wb. 188 (from Turk *papus* 'slipper'); cABEJ St. VII 214, 216.

k8puje f. pl. kepjuje, kepjuja 'round fruit, drop'. Borrowed from Slav *kap1u* 'a derivative of *kapati* 'to drip'.

kepurde f. pl. kepuruda 'fungus, mushroom'. Another variant is kerpudhe. A derivative in -dhe of an unattested *kepur* related to Lith *kepuparo* 'cap'. Latv cepure id. Thus, the mushroom is described as having a cap. 0 MEYER Wb. 187 (borrowed from Bulg *peevrka* id., SCR *peevrka* id.); CIMOCHOWSKI LP III 163-165 (prefixal form related to Gk *rkapaoxos*); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 105 (prefixal *ke*); FRAENKEL 241; NEPOKUPNYJBS 40 (follows MEYER); cABEJ St. VII 221.

kepustu aor. keputa 'to tear off, to pluck'. Another variant is kerpuc 'to pinch, to pluck'. From PA1b *karputja*, a derivative verb based on an adjective in *-uta* reflected in kepute 'sole'. As to PA1b *karputa*, it is further related to karpc. 0 CAMARDA I 56 (to Gk *itirto* 'to strike, to hew'); MEYER Wb. 187-188 (from Rom *carputid*, to Lat *carp*; to pick, to pluck); cABEJ St. VII 258.

kepushe f. pl. kepusha 'tick, cattle-tick'. Other variant, with an unorganic -r, is kerpushe. Derivative of kap (cABEJ St. I 276-277). Borrowed to Rum *cipusa*. 0 MEYER Wb. 188 (to SCR *krpelj* 'sheep louse'); Pu5CARIu Dacoromania II 594 (from Rum *cipusa* id. based on cap 'head'); JOKL IL XXIII VII 176 (derived from Lat *capere* 'to take'); POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 338; ROSETTI ILR I 274-275; DESNICKAJA Slav. zaim. 13 (from Bulg *kapus* id.).

keqyr aor. keqyra 'to look, to observe'. A prefixal derivative of *qyr* (MEYER Wb. 230). 0 JOKL Studien 22; cABEJ St. VII 258.

kerbac m 'whip'. Borrowed from Slav *k-brbac* L, a derivative of *lcarbati

kerbe f, pt. kerba ‘tub, barrel’. From PA1b *karba related to Lat corbis ‘basket’, Lith kafbas id., Latv karba ‘birch bark vessel’, Slav *korbas ‘basket’, 0 MEYER Wb. 188 (to SCr krubla ‘small basket for berries’ and the like); FRAENKEL 220; TRUBACEV ESSja XI 52-54.


kercej

The original meaning was ‘to dance, to take part in a ritual dance’. The meaning ‘to pour’ is secondary - for a similar semantic development in Rom *salire see BUCK 677-678; ANIKIN Etimologiia 1982 67-69. 0 MEYER Wb. 189 (from Slav *skeoiti ‘to jump’); SELiGeEV Slay. naselecie 192; GEORGiEV Vsprosi 41-42 (derives kercej from *katerj-), Trakite 253-254; OREL Etimologiia 1980 61 (mistakenly connects kercej with kercas), Koll. Idg. Ges. 360.

kerdjokull t, pt. kerdhokulla ‘hip bone’. See krrokull.

kerkoi aor. kerkova ‘to look for, to seek’. Borrowed from Rom *circare id. with the assimilation of velars in the original *kerkoj (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 14; MEYER Wb. 188). 0 MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundrift 2 I 1048, 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 158-159; cABEJ St. VII 253; HAARMANN 117.

kerelsh aor. kerlesha ‘to stand on end (of hair)’, refl. kerleshem ‘to quarrel’. A derivative of lesh with a prefix ker(-) (cAMAJ Alb. Worb. 104). Cf. also ngerleshem ‘to bristle, to stand on end (of hair)’. on kercyell ‘stem, stalk’ which is, in its turn, derived from kerc. 0 CAMAJ Alb. Worb. 107 (analyzes ker-cyell as a prefixal form); cABEJ St. VII 199, 239.

kerEEnoj aor. kercenova ‘to threaten’. A recent derivative of kercej. 0 cABEJ St. I 277 (identical with kercellej).

kercu - ker6m, pt. kercunj ‘stump, block, log, root’. Derived from kerc (JOKL LKUBA 264). Used in semi-pagan Christian rites (ToPOrov Etimologiia 1974 3 f.; ROSETTI Rom. slay. 1960 65-70; ZOJZI BUSHT 1949 49 f.), kercu as a name of a sacral log was borrowed into Slav *koreuns ‘Christmas day, winter solstice’ from where it was passed on to Rum craciu ‘Christmas; ritual bread baked at Christmas’ (DESNICKAJA Slay. jaz. 1978 169-171). 0 MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 23 (from Slavic); cABEJ St. I 277-278 (reconstructs *kortjo-); VAILLANT,IF XXIV/1-2 72-76 (kercu < Rum craciu < Lat quartzum jejunium); MLADENOVA 256 (Rum craciu < Lat calationem); DENSUJANIS Hist. I 262 f. (Rum cricium < Lat creatioNem); PUWARI EWR 35-36; SCHUCHARDT AfSPh IX 526 (Rum craciu < Lat Christi jejunium); MELICH MNr XXXIII 177 f. (Slav *koreuns from *korkus ‘leg’, *koreiti ‘to walk’); PREOBRADZENSKII I 361 (Slav *koreuns from *koreiti ‘to walk’ as a calque of Lat adventus); ROSETTI Etudes 204-206; CAMAJ Alb. Worb. 106 (prefix ker-); ROHLFS Spr. 191-196; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 361.

kercpe m, pt. kercpepe ‘stump, log, branch’. A derivative of kerc. 0 cABEJ St. I 278 (reconstructs the original sg. *kercap and explains it as a prefixal derivative of cape).

kerdjokull aor. kerdhokulla ‘hip bone’. See krrokull.
kerme f 'carcass, carriion, cadaver'. From PAI lb *karp-nd, related to Skt kfp- 'shape, beautiful appearance', Lat corpus 'body', OHG href 'belly, body' (GILFERDING Omn. 22). 0 MEYER Wb. 188 (to a Turkish loanword kerdis 'to butcher'); KRISTOFORDIH 154 (from NGk 'cadaver'); MAYRHOFER I 260; WALDE-HOFMANN I 277-278; POIKORNY I 620; cABEJ St. I 278 (from Bulg kmma 'forage, fodder'?). 429-432 (follows WEIGAND).

kerme pl. 'Christmas'. Borrowed from Lat Christy natale (PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 539) or Christy natalia (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 14; MEYER Wb. 189). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß I 1043; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 159; HAARMANN 117; cABEJ St. I 280; LANDI Lat. 49, 85, 146.

kermill m, pl. kermij 'snail, slug'. Other variants are kerrmi and kermijn. Connected with krimb (GICFERDING Omn. 22) as its singularized plural (CimOCHOWSKY LP III 165-166). 0 MEYER Wb. 182 (to Portugese caracujo 'sea snail' and other Romance names of snail), 525 (to Otkpauaa 'snake', Hes.); VASMER Alba. Wortforsch. I 27 (from late Lat ceramida id.); BARK AA ArbSt. I 214 (agrees with VASMER); cABEJ St. I 278-279 (follows CimOCHOWSKY).

kernac adj. 'miserly'. A derivative based on Slav *kaz-m7. 'hornless, broken', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg krmn, SCr krun.

kerth adj. 'crosswise, askew'. Other derivatives of the same root are kerthiz 'navel' and kerthi 'tiny; baby' (originally, *small as a navel'). Attested in a phonetically advanced form kithi 'crosswise'. An adverbial form in -th based on a loanword from Lat crucem 'cross'. 0 MEYER Wb. 188 (kerthiz as a diminutive of Lat corana 'circle, arch'); HAARMANN 120; LANDI Lat. 88, 99.

kdrole f, pl. kertole 'big bone'. A lexicalized variant of kertolle kar-tolle 'potato, lump' borrowed from Germ Kartoffel. 0 cABEJ St. VII 279.

kerpe kanpe kerpe kanpe 'hemp'. Borrowed from Rom *can-napis (> Ital canape, Rum cançip) for Lat cannabis id. (MEYER Wb. 174). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 9 (from Ital canape); MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß I 1039; JOKL LKUBA 232, JF XLIV 39; MIIAESCU-RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 114; JANSON Unt. 51-52; LANDI Lat. 48, 83.

kdrole pl. 'knife', dial. 'dagger'. A variant of kerkel dagget (cABEJ St. 279-280) borrowed from Ital coltello 'knife', dial. cortello. 0 WEIGAND 36 (from Lat circellus 'small ring'); SKOK Zb. Rektar 429-432 (follows WEIGAND).

kerthiz f, pl. kerthiz 'to revive, to patch'. cf. in South Slavonic: Bulg krmp, SCr krm. Connected with kerth 'neck', Av xarO 'donkey', adj 'grey'. From PAI lb *kara identical with Skt khdra- 'donkey', Av xara id., Scyth *sara, Osset xerceg id. (OREL, Eitimologija 1986-1987 220-222). The Indo-Iranian unvoiced aspirate seems to correspond to PAI lb *k-. Note derivatives: kerff 'foal', kris id. and kic id. 0 PIUSANI Saggi 132; BARTHOLMAE 532; MAYRHOFER II 302-303; ABAEVE Skif. 309; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 350-361.

kerme f 'carcass, carriion, cadaver'. From PAI lb *karp-nd, related to Skt kfp- 'shape, beautiful appearance', Lat corpus 'body', OHG href 'belly, body' (GILFERDING Omn. 22). 0 MEYER Wb. 188 (to a Turkish loanword kerdis 'to butcher'); KRISTOFORDIH 154 (from NGk 'cadaver'); MAYRHOFER I 260; WALDE-HOFMANN I 277-278; POIKORNY I 620; cABEJ St. I 278 (from Bulg kmma 'forage, fodder'?). 429-432 (follows WEIGAND).
kerrabe f. pl. kerraba 'hook, staff'. A suffixal derivative of an unattested PAIb *kara further related to karthi. 0 MEYER Wb. 129 (to prep).

kerriS aor. kerrita 'to grunt (of pigs), to gurgle'. A descriptive stem imitating corresponding sounds.

ken% f 'sloppy mud, slime'. Another variant is kerle. From PAIb *karlu related to ON hagr 'snivel', OHG horo 'excrement', Gk xopida 'snivel'. A derivative kerrnja 'mucus from nose, snivel' also belongs here. 0 FRISK I 924; POKORNY I 573.

kerrus aor. kerrusa 'to bend'. From PAIb *karnutja, based on a nominal derivative in *-ut- further connected with Gk Kupsa 'thick coat'); PUSCARIU *kanaa < *kankja -s-.

kerruta f. pl. kerruta 'ewe with horns'. Borrowed from Lat. adj. cornata 'horned' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 190, Alb. St. III 73). 0 CAMARDA I 178 (to Gk xepitica 'horned one'); KRISTOFORDHI 155 (to Gk icupcia 'curved, crooked'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrili I 1049; BARD AArSt I/1-2 148 (from *ko-kruto- 'horned'); PASCU RE 40 (from Rumanian); KLEPIKOVA SPT 75 (from Arumanian); cABEJ St. IV 76; HAARMANN 120; LANDI Lat. 88, 99, 114.

kesen impers. 'to ache (of the stomach), to have gripping pains'. Based on PAIb *kanaa < *kankja related to Lith kenkii, kekitei 'to damage, to harm', ON ha 'to torment' < Gmc *xanxOn and the like (BARD ARSt. I 39-40). 0 MEYER Wb. 190 (from Turk kt smak 'to pinch'); FRAENKEL 240; POKORNY I 565; cABEJ St. I 281 (dialectal form of kcej kercje).

kesule f. pl. kesula 'bonnet, cap'. Borrowed from Rum caciuca 'cap', with -ei > PAIb *-tf- > -s-. The Rumanian word itself goes back to Alb kakule. 0 MEYER Wb. 190-191 (from Lat casula 'hooded coat' via Gk xacsohka 'thick coat'); PUSCARIU EWR 21; POGHIRIC 1st. limb. rom. II 338; ROSETTI ILR I 274; MOUTSOS ZfBalk XIX/1 48-65 (from NGk icacsohka).

keshete pl. 'bran'. A prefixal derivative of shete (CAMARDA I 70).

keshill m. pl. keshilla 'council'. Borrowed from Lat consilium id. (CAMARDA 180; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 208-209). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrili I 1049, 1053; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 119; LANDI Lat. 87, 99, 117.

keshall f. pl. keshallla 'splint (in medicine)'. From PAIb *ka-stala, a derivative related to Goth sto/s 'chair', Lith sta las 'table', Slav *stole 'table, pole'. 0 VASMER III 764-765; FRAENKEL 893; KLUGE 761; FEIST Goth. 455-456.

kshter kdshten adj. 'Christian'. Borrowed from Lat christianus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 13). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrili I 1042; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 117.

keshjeld f. pl. keshjella 'castle, fort'. Borrowed from Lat castellum id. (cABEJ St. I 281-282). 0 MEYER Wh. 191 (from Ital castello id.); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 116; LANDI Lat. 50, 81.

keshyre f. pl. keshyre 'mountain path, path in the ravine'. Borrowed from Lat clausara, clasura 'lock, bar, bolt; castle, fort' (cABEJ St. 282). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 29; HAARMANN 116; LANDI Lat. 68, 103, 110.

katu adv. 'here'. From PAIb *ka tu including a pronominal stem *ka < IE *ka- and adverbial *tu, cf. Skt to 'now, but' (BoPP 496-497; VASMER Alb. Wororsch. 5-6). While the prevailing form for 'there' is atu, certain dialects preserve atu (ELEzovic AArSt. I 249). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 161; MAYRFOHER I 507; cABEJ St. 282; HULD 80-81.

kic aor. kica 'to bite'. A descriptive stem.

kij aor. kiva 'to prune, to trim'. Another variant is kiej. From *keiuj < PAIb *kadini < a denominative verb related to kadhe (cABEJ St. I 282-283). Derived from kij is kize 'pruning-hook'. 0 MEYER Wh. 226 (from Lat incidere 'to cut'); BARK ARSt. 140 (to shujev, from *klednju); MET ZfBalk V 12 139-140 (to Slav *kijb 'stick') .

'dice f. pl. kika 'top, tip; mane'. Borrowed from Slav *kyka 'tuft of hair,
plaited hair’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg kika, SCr kite (SVANE 181).

kiske f, pl. kisha ‘church’. Another variant is gishe. Borrowed from Lat ecclesia id. (MIKLOSIICH Rom. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 228).0 CAMARDA I 46 (to late Gk EKKXrpia id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 1 1044, 1048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 146; cABEJ St. VII 230, 279; HAARMANN 123; LANDI Lat. 81, 119, 125.

kite f, pl. kita ‘cicicle’. Borrowed from Slav *kypa ‘tuft, bundle, branch’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg kita, SCr kita. This Albanian word is historically identical with the singularized form kite ‘sheaf; ear of grain’ (cABEJ St. I 284).0 SVANE 103.

kite f, pl. kita ‘cicicle’. Borrowed from Slav *kypa ‘tuft, bundle, branch’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg kita, SCr kita. This Albanian word is historically identical with the singularized form kite ‘sheaf; ear of grain’ (cABEJ St. I 284).0 SVANE 103.

kist m ‘veil of mist’. A derivative of kite.


klekd f, pl. kleka ‘kind of mountain pine’. From PAIlb *klaka related to Slav *klob, ‘tuft, tow’. 0 VASMER II 252.

kllabe f ‘pick, pick-axe’. Borrowed from Slav *kllapa, a derivative of *kllapati, with an irregular substitution of *-p- > -b-. A more phonetically regular reflex of the same loanword is klape ‘fetter, chain’ (BER 419). Note a derivative kllabez ‘door-bolt’.0 TRUBACEV ESSJa IX 184.

kllane f, pl. klapita ‘to gulp’. From a dialectal form of Bulg klapam < klapam ‘to clap, to beat, to quack’ belonging to Slav *klopati *klopati, cf. also SCr klopati id.

kllapos f, pl. klapsa ‘bilhook, sickle’. Another form is kamsa. Derived from kame.0 IOKL Studien 9 (to kep, suffix -ese); HULD 145, 154 (reconstructs *Hekmn-tiell); DEMIRAJ AE 220-221 (crossing of kize id. and kame).

kloka f, pl. koca, kocin’ bone, skull’. Borrowed from Slav *kosta id., cf. Bulg koba, SCr kob, koba (MEYER Wb. 193, but treats kobe ‘theft’ as an Italian loanword).0 KRIUSTOFORIDHI 149, 493; VASMER Alb. WorOeorsch. 32; SEL8CEv Slav. naselenie 185; SVANE 222, 236.
form of Slav *kozblica *(young) she-goat*, cf. CS kozblica, SCr kozlica.

**koce** f, pl. koca 'rush-trap for fish'. Borrowed from Slav *kotbch* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg koce, SCr kolac.

**kocm** 'penis'. Another form is pl. kocet 'testicles'. Borrowed from Bulg koe 'ram'. 0 MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 22 (from Slav *koenl. 'head of cabbage'); SELMEV Slav. naselenie 162, 194; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 149 (to koc); OREL Etiologija 1983 140-141.

**koder** f, pl. kodra 'hill, angular stone, corner'. Borrowed from Rom *codrum* < Lat quadrum 'square' on which also Rom codru 'forest' is based (SCHUCHARDT Vokalismus II 510). 0 MEYER Wb. 193 (compares koder with Rum codru); PEDERSEN KZ XL 212-213 (from Rom codra); CAPIDAN Dacoromania I 509 (follows PEDERSEN); SCHEFFELOWITZ BB XXVIII 157 (to Alb katar 'peak'); PUSCARIU EWR 34; TAGLIAVINI RivAlb II 185 (repeats PEDERSEN's etymology); SKOK SCL XXVIII 157 (from Rum); cABEJ St. I 284-285 (follows SCHUCHARDT).

**kofshe** f, pl. kofshe 'hip, thigh'. Borrowed from Lat coxes 'hip' (CAMARDA I 65; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 193). 0 MEYER-LUBE Gr. Grundriß 1 I 1045; TAGLIAVINI Origini 246, 366; HAARMANN 120; LANDI Lat. 99, 124, 134.

kOHe f, pl. kOHe 'time'. From PAIb *kaxa* etymologically related to Slav *easv* id. (MEYER Wb. 194, Alb. St. III 3). 0 PEDERSEN BB XX 279, KZ XXXVI 279; JOKL. Melanges Pedersen 144, Sprache IX 151; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 148; SCHEFFELOWITZ KZ LV 209 (reconstructs an inflect cluster *-sk*); MLAĐENOV Ist. 226; MANN Language XXVI 383, XXVIII 35; PORZIG Gliederung 174; PISANI Saggi 124 (follows SCHEFFELOWITZ and reconstructs *kessa*), REJE IV 6; ECKERT ZjSlav VIII 890; OLBERG Festschr. Bonfante 567; HAMP SlFIl XXVII (V) 3 68 (reconstructs *kessa* or *kessia*), St. albanica X/2 86-87, Etiologija 1971 268-269; HULD 81; OREL Sprache XXXI 279, ZjBalk XXIII 143; SCHMALSTIEG 265; RASMUSSEN Morph. 66; KORTLANDT SSGL X 222; DEMIRAJ AE 221-222 (to OPrus kisman, reconstructs ko< *kesua*). kOj aer. kova 'to feed (children or animals)'. A phonetic variant of mekoj. 0 CAMARDA 11 73 (to Gk icov 'to hasten'); cABEJ St. VII 244.

**koke** f, pl. koke, koka 'head, bulb, berry, grain'. Borrowed from Lat coccum 'berry' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 15; WEIGAND 37). 0 MEYER Wb. 165 (from Rom *coca*, Lat caucu 'kind of dish, bowl'), 194 (on koce 'berry, grain'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 149; MIHAESCUERESIE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 117; cABEJ St. I 285-286 (agrees with WEIGAND).

**kokdrr** f, pl. kokdrr 'berry, grain'. Derived from koke (JUG, ArRom XXIV 29). 0 MEYER Wb. 195 (from Ital coccola 'globular fruit (of plants)'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 149 (to koke); cABEJ St. I 286-287 (agrees with JOKL).

**koleslikd** f, pl. koleshka 'cart'. An early borrowing from Slav *koles7, ka* id. otherwise unattested in South Slavic.

**kolibe** f, pl. kolibe 'hut'. Borrowed from Slav *kolyba* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg koliba, SCr koliba. Cf. kalibe (SELMEV Slav. naselenie 165). 0 OREL Sov. slav. 1985/5 79-84; SVANE 52.

kOlilje adj. 'pretty, winsome'. From PAIb *kalina*, a suffixal derivative of IE *kyl-*. Skt kalid- 'healthy', Gk Horn iciaA..Oc 'beautiful'. The long vowel in Proto-Albanian remains unclear. 0 FRISK I 766-767; POKORNY I 524; cABEJ St. VII 202.

**kollm** 'plow-beam'. Borrowed from Slav *koli*, 'pole', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg kol, SCr kolac.

**kolle** f 'cough'. From PAIb *kasla* identical with Slav *kagb* id., Lith kosulys id. (MEYER Wb. 195, Alb. St. III 2, 63). These forms are derived from IE. *Vas- 'to cough'. 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 79; JOKL. Sprache IX 117-118; VASMER II 214-215; FRAENKEL 284; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 150; MANN Language XXVI 380, XXVIII 35-36; PISANI Saggi 125; POKORNY I 649; HULD 81; OREL Sprache XXXI 280; KORTLANDT SSGL X 220; DEMIRAJ AE 222.
kom m 'mane'. Another variant is kome. Borrowed from Lat coma 'hair' (JOKL Studien 110). 0 BARIC ARSt. I 40-41 (from *(s)cep-no-; related to Germ Schaf 'sheep'); MIHAESCU RESEEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 118; cABEJ St. I 287 (agrees with JOKL).

kongjill m, pl. kongiji 'charcoal'. A variant of thengjil with a different prefix *(s)-. 0 cABEJ St. VII 254.


kopiec f, pl. kopica 'moth'. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *kopica id. (MEYER Wb. 198).

kopil m, pl. kopile, kopila lad, chap, bastard'. Borrowed from Slav *kopyl7, 'shoot, sprout, bastard', cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg kopil, kopile, SCR kopol. Rum copil is of the same origin. 0 CAMARDA I 162 (to Gk x67cog 'toil and trouble'); MEYER Wb. 198 (from Rom *kopis 'son born from cOpa, tavern-keeper'); VASMER IORJaS LXXXVI 96 (from Gk iconaXec 'girl'); (MTIR ABAEV II 279 (to Osset gcebul `child'); TRUBACEV XCIX/5-6 497-511; POGHIRC REICHENKRON based on PALb of land' (MEYER Wb. 198-199, 210 (repeats SCHUCHARDT's etymology); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045 (the same explanation); SKOK ZfromPhil XLVIII 398-400 (from Rom *cocceum); ROSETTI ILR I 276; cABEJ St. VII 238.

korb m, pl. korbe, korba 'raven'. Borrowed from Lat corsms id. (STIER KZ XI 136; GIL' FERDING Otn. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 18; MEYER Wb. 200). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045, 1054; MIHAESCU RESEEE IV/1-2 14; cABEJ St. VII 268; HAARMANN 120; LANDI Lat. 139-140.

korbull f, pl. korbullia 'keg, cask, wooden pail'. Borrowed from Lat corbula 'little basket'.

kordhd f, pl. kordha 'gut string'. Borrowed from Lat chorda 'gut, catgut' (Mu4AEscu RESEEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 119).

kordhe f, pl. kordha 'sword'. Borrowed from Slavic, cf. CS korica id., SCR korda id. (MEYER Wb. 199). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1052 (from Romance); MURATI Probleme 131.

kord f, pl. kora 'crust, bark'. Borrowed from Slav *kora 'bark', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg kora, SCR kora (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 22; MEYER Wb. 199). 0 SELL CEV Slav. naselenie 173; SVANE 94, 121.

kore f, pl. kore 'chicory'. Borrowed from Lat cichoreum id. (MEYER Wb. 201). 0 MNIAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 117.

koris aor. korita 'to shame, to dishonor'. Borrowed from Slav *koriti id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg kor'a, SCR koriti (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 22; MEYER Wb. 200). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 153-154; SELISCEv Slav. naselenie 191; SVANE 236.


korp m, pl. korpe 'body'. Borrowed from Lat nomin. corpus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 18; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045). 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 84.
korsem adv. 'perhaps, as if'. Another variant is korse. A univerbated phrase kor se (CABEJ St. I 288-289). 0 BARK ARSt. I 89 (from *kosrem based on *kose < IE *kei-lei).

kort8 f 'quarter of a slaughtered animal; liquid measure'. Borrowed from Lat quarta 'fourth part, quarter' (CABEJ St. I 288). 0 BARK ARSt. I 89 (from *kosrem based on *kose < IE *kci-lee).

korube f, pl. korube 'beehive'. Borrowed from Slav *koruba 'hollow trunk, beehive', cf. Bulg koruba, SCr koruba (SEE1SEv Slav. naselenie 167). 0 MEYER Wh. 170 (connected with kolibe); CABEJ St. I 289 (agrees with SELISOEV); SVANE 159.

korr aor. korr 'to reap, to harvest'. Goes back to PAlb *kasra. Related to Lith kasit, kasti 'to dig', Slav *kosa 'scythe' (MEYER Wb. 200). The name of July korrik as well as korriqe 'measure of grain' are derived from korr. 0 PEDERSEN IF V 46 (follows MEYER); JOKL IF XXXVII 100-102 (to IE *sker- 'to cut'); TAGLIAVINI DALMAZIA 153; PISANI RIL CXII 12 (from Ital corre < cogliere 'to reap'); FRAENKEL 226-227; POKORNY I 585; TRUBACEV ESSJa XI 133-135; OLBERG Festschr. BONFANTE 567; OREL SPRACHE XXXI 280; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (from IE *ker-no); DEMIRAJ AE 222-224.

korropitet refl. 'to become tired'. A prefixal derivative related to rropatet `to strain'.

korropesh adj. 'dark, dark-haired'. A compound of korr and peshe structurally similar to korrozzi id., a compound of korr and zi.

korrovesh m, pl. korroveshe 'jug with a handle; grape', adj. 'without ears'. A compound of korr and vesh.

kos m 'yogurt, clotted curds'. Borrowed from Slav *kvasi, 'sour substance', cf. in South Slavic: OCS kvam, Bulg kvas, SCr kvas (MEYER Wh. 201). 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 149; HAMP LB XIV/2 14.

kose f, pl. kosa 'scythe'. Borrowed from Slav *kosa id., cf. South Slavic: Bulg kosa, SCr kosa (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 23; MEYER Wh. 201). 0 SELICEV Slav. naselenie 157; SVANE 236.

kose f, pl. kosa 'plait'. Borrowed from Slav *kosa id., cf. South Slavic: Bulg kosa, SCr kosa (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 23; MEYER Wh. 201). 0 SVANE 181.

kosis aor. kosita 'to mow'. Borrowed from Slav *kositi id., cf. South Slavic: Bulg kos'a, SCr kositi (MEYER Wh. 201). 0 SELMEV Slav. naselenie 157; TAGLIAVINI DALMAZIA 155; SVANE 236.

kosore f, pl. kosore 'small scythe'. Borrowed from South Slavic *kosori 'scythe, pruning knife': Bulg kosor, SCr kosor (SVANE 33).

kosh m, pl. kosh瓷, koshe 'basket'. Borrowed from Slav *ko§k. id.: Bulg kos, SCr kos (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 23; MEYER Wh. 201-202). 0 SELMEV Slav. naselenie 151, 154; SVANE 67, 159.

koshez f, pl. kosheza 'bot-fly'. Another form is koshas < *koshaj. A collective form of *kosh borrowed from Lat cossus 'kind of larva' (CANDREA GS III 430). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 120; cABEJ St. I 289; LAND! Lat. 138.

kot m, pl. kota 'useless, vain'. From PAIb *kakta related to Lith kokatis 'disgusting'. The latter is further explained as a derivative of kdks 'which', Slav *kaki, 'how'. 0 CAMARDA I 132 (to Gk icor(); 'rancor'); MEYER Wh. 202 (to kot 'darkness' and Gk (171(6 -cog id.); FRAENKEL 280; TRUBACEV ESSJa IX 118-119.

kot m 'darkness'. From PAIb *kata further related to Oh sceth 'shadow' < *sketo-, Gk (Ticorog 'darkness' and the like (MEYER Wh. 202). 0 FRISK II 739-740; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 19; VENDRYES [S] 36; POKORNY I 957.

kovac m, pl. kovace 'smith'. Borrowed from Slav *kovaeb id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg kovac, SCr kovac (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 23; MEYER Wh. 203). 0 SELICEV Slav. naselenie 172, 181; TAGLIAVINI DALMAZIA 156; cABEJ St. VII 268; SVANE 87, 197.

kozhup m, pl. 'cozhupe 'shepherd's fur jacket'. A variant of kazhup.

krah, pl. krahe 'arm, shoulder, side'. Borrowed from Slav *krajb 'end,
side, extremity'. For the semantic development cf. Bulg *krajnik 'arm, leg', kraiite id. (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 46). Note the development of -j- > -h- characteristic of early loanwords from Slavic. 0 MEYER Wb. 203 (comparison with Lith kdrka 'shin, shank' and Slav *korkt, id., morphologically difficult). Alb. St. III 6, 71; LIDEN Studien 92, Arm. St. 43 (comparison with Skt kisku- 'foreskin'); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 251 (derives kra from *krok-ska); SCHEFTELWIZ KZ LV1 209 (reconstructs *kar-ska and compares kra with Skt kard- 'hand, elephant's trunk'); BARK AARBSt. II 384-385; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 18; TAGLIAVIII Dalmazia 156 (agrees with WIEDEMANN). STRATIFICAZIONE 91; PISANI Saggi 126 (follows LIDEN); POKORNY I 945-946; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (from *korok-); HULD 81-82; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 361; KORTLANDT SSSL XXIII 174 (against OREL); DEMIRAJ AE 224 (to Arm srunk‘calf (anat.), Lat cras ‘shank').

**krah** kraheror krahnuere krahnue 'breast, chest'. Derived from krah (CAMARDA II 66; MEYER Wb. 203). 0 WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 250 (to kreher); WEIGAND Grammatik 55 (follows WIEDEMANN); JOKL LKUBA 154 (agrees with WEIGAND); cABEJ St. I 290 (supports CAMARDA).

**krabi** f. pl. kraha 'region, area'. An early loanword from Slav *krajina id.; OCS kraina, Maced kraina, SCR kraina id. (JOKL LKUBA 175). 0 SELISCEV Slay, naselenie 178, 324; cABEJ St. VII 205; SVANE 205; KORTLANDT SSSL XXIII 174 (-h- is a hiatus filler).

**krais** aor. krahsa 'to sweep up (wheat); to cut (branches)'. Borrowed from Slav *krajiti 'to cut, to winnow', otherwise unattested in South Slavic.

**hap** m. pl. krep 'carp'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg krap id., SCR krap id. (MIKLOSTCH Slay. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 204). 0 MIKLOSTCH Rom. Elemente 11 (from Lat carpia or Ital carpa).

**hap** m 'collar-bone'. From PAIb *krapa related to W craft 'strong' < *krapnos, ON brihp 'to tolerate, to bear with', Slav *krepill, 'strong, firm' continuing IE *krepe- 'strong'. The same root is found in krape 'ovary'. 0 POKORNY I 620; TRUBAEV ESSJa XII 135-138.
kreshke f 'foliage'. A suffixal derivative in -shke of krend (attested also as krend). As to kreshk 'fish scale', it also belongs here. 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 19 (from Ital crusca); JOKL LKUBA 166 (to kreshte).

kreshme pl. 'fast'. Borrowed from Lat quadragesima 'Lent, fast of forty days', cf. Ital quaresima id. (MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 53; MEYER Wb. 205). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifie 2 I 1051 (from Ital quaresima); HAARMANN 144.

kreshnik m, pl. kreshninek 'hero, knight'. Borrowed from SCr krajišnik 'inhabitant of a border region' (SCHMAUS apud cABEJ St. I 291). 0 JOKL Balkangerm. 116 (to kreshte).

kreshpe f, pl. kreshpa 'sheep with long and rough wool'. From Lat fem. adj. crispa 'curled, crisp, uneven'. The verb kreshperoj 'to anger' is based on the same Latin adjective in its different meanings - 'quivering, tremulous'. 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 19; MEYER Wb. 205 (on kreshperoj); HAARMANN 120.

kreshte f 'mane, rooster's comb'. Borrowed from Lat crista 'rooster's comb, crest of a helmet' (MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 19; MEYER Wb. 205). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifie 3 I 1054; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 120; LANDI Lat. 57, 102, 119.

krend krande m, pl. krende krande 'foliage; brushwood; leaves used as fodder; chips; branch without leaves', From PAIb *ka-randa, a prefix formation connected with IE *rendh- 'to tear (asunder)' and, in particular, with OHG rinda, rintta 'rind', OE rinda id. and the like (OREL IF XLIII 111). 0 MEYER Wb. 204 (to Oh grend 'side-whiskers', OHG grana 'mustache' and the like). AlB. St. III 8, 71; JOKL Festscr. Rozwadowski I 240; MANN Language XVII 20 (to Gk xprov); POKORNY I 1865; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 261; OREL IF XCI111 (to IE *sker- 'to cut'); DEMIRAJ AE 225.

KRI KRI f, pl. kri KRI 'woodworm, moth'. From PAIb *kriwi- continuing a dialectal Indo-European form *klůri-: Slav *ebrüb 'worm' (OREL FLHIII/1-2 46-47). Nazalisation in Geg is secondary. 0 TRAUT-MANN BSIWb. 134; VASMER IV 335-336; TRUBACEV ESSJa IV 171-172.


krikloj aor. krikilova 'to creak (of wheels)'. Borrowed from Rom *car-riculae based on Lat carrus 'wagon'.

krimb krym m, pl. krimba, kerminj kryma 'worm'. Reflects PAIb *krim- connected with IE *fermi- id.: Skt Lith kirmis and the like (STIER KZ XI 247; GILFERDING On. 22; CAMARDA I 62; MEYER Wb. 206). Gg -y- remains unexplained: could it be a rare case of uumlaut suggesting PAIb *krimu-? 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 4, 64; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 143; JOKL LKUBA 23, 191-192, 318, Sprache IX 120; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 160; MAYRHOFER I 261-262; FRAENKEI 257; PISANI Saggi 132; BARK Hymje 36; POKORNY I 649; cABEJ St. VII 227, Etim. II 323; HULD 82; OREL IF XLIII 116, Z/Balk XXIII 148, Koll. Idg. Ges. 351 (irregular -ry-, -rî- IE *-r-); KODDERTIJSCH Festschr. Mac Eoin 64; DEMIRAJ AE 225-226.

Krist m 'Christ'. Borrowed from Lat Christus while krishtere kristene 'Christian' goes back to Lat christianus id. (MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 14: MEYER Wh. 191). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 158.

Noce f, pl. kroca 'dogrose'. A derivative in -ce from krome.

KRODE f, pl. krodha 'bread crust'. Borrowed from Lat fem. adj. *crilda < crada 'crude, rough'.

krodhe f, pl. krodha 'beehive'. Goes back to PAIb *krada related to Goth
hrot 'roof', Slav *kruta 'heap, pile'. 0 POKORNY I 617-618; FEIST Goth. 270-271; TRUBACEV ESSJa XI 58-60.

kromd f, pl. kroma 'scabies; dogrose'. Derived from kruaj. Another derivative from the same source is kroje 'scab'. 0 MEYER Wb. 130 (to griij).

krongjill m, pl. krongjij 'icicle'. Borrowed from Rom *corniculus based on Lat corn', 'horn'.

krua - hue m, pl. kronj, kroje 'spring, fountain'. From PAIb *kranja < *krasnja with compensatory lengthening of the vowel. Related to Gk icpiivn id., OE hrann 'wave' < Gmc *xranz < CAMARDA I 50; MEYER BB VIII 185, Wb. 207). 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 4, 71; TORP IF V 204; THUMB IF XXVI 3-14 (borrowed from Greek); PETERSSON IF XXIV 50 (from *krenuo-); HOLTHAUSEN AEW 146; JOKL IF XXXVII 92 (prefix k- and root -hra identical to that of perrua); BARD ARSt. I 81-82 (to krye and Skt khudati 'to dig'); RIBEZZO RivAlb II 137 n. 3 (agrees with THUMB); MANN Language XXVI 381; PISANI Saggi 120; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 107 (prefix k-); FRISK II 16; OLBerg Festschr. Pisani II 685; cABEJ St. I 292-293.

kruaj kruej aor. krova 'to scratch'. From PAIb *kranja with a long grade of ablaut, further connected with kre. 0 MEYER Wb. 130 (to griij); JOKL Studien 23-25 (same identification with griij), IF XXXVII 99; MANN Language XVII 19, XXVI 381 (to Gk KvOcco, Lith knoju); cABEJ Stf III/I 26; DEMIRAJ AE 226.

kund pl. 'bran'. Another form is grunde. Derivative of kruaj kruej. 0 MEYER Wb. 132-133 (explains grunde in connection with OE gridan 'to grind'), Alb. St. III 8; JOKL Studien 23 (reconstructs zero grade -un- < *-on-); TREIMER MRIW I 358 (to Slav *krupe 'grouts'); cABEJ St. I 293 (to Gk icpiveo 'to separate').

krup aor. krapa 'to loathe'. From PAIb *krapa etymologically related to Lith kraupits 'easily scared', krupits id., kriipti 'to scare'. 0 FRAENKEL 291.

kruhsh m, pl. kruhshq 'bride's man, unmarried relative'. A metathesis of *kush*(-)r; borrowed from Lat consor < Rumcuscu (MEYER Wb. 207). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriff I 1039, 1045; Pri-

krye n, pl. krerre krenje 'head'. From PAIb *kranja < *krasna with a compensatory lengthening of the root vowel. Etymologically identical with Gk xpaniov 'skull, head' (MANN Language XXVIII 33) and further related to IE *kera- 'head' (GIL/FERDING OtM. 23). The word for 'head' is the source of kreyj 'to finish'. 0 MEYER Wb. 206 (borrowed from Lat cerebrum 'head, brain'); MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriff 1054; TREIMER MRIW I 360 (reconstructs *krenom connected with Slav *krefiti 'to destroy, to grind'; BARIC ARSt. I 81 (comparison with OIr cenn 'head'); JOKL IF XLIV 47; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 16, Stratificazione 91-92; MANN Language XVII 16, XXVIII 33; PISANI Saggi 120; FRISK II 6-7; POKORNY I 574-577; HAMP St. Whatmough 86, KZ LXXVI 279-280; OLBerg Festschr. Pisani II 684; HULD 83 (reconstructs *krH-euno-).

kryg m, pl. kryxe, kryqa 'cross'. Borrowed from Lat crucem id. with an irregular substitution of the short Lat -u- (CAMARDA II 201; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 19; MEYER Wb. 207). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriff 1054; TAGLIAVINI Origini 198; MIHAESCU SESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 121; LANDI Lat. 68, 83, 146.

krrile f, pl. krrilja 'crane'. Other forms are korrilje, kurrile and koirrile. Borrowed from Gmc *kran-ilja, a diminutive of *kranaz id.: OHG kran, OE cran. 0 KLUGE 399-400; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 59; ZALIZN'AK Etimologija 1964 179; MulAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 129 (from Rom *graila).

krok akor. korka 'to caw'. A descriptive stem similar to Lat crOciO id.
**Krukkull** f. pl. *krukkulla* 'hip bone, joint, knuckle'. An allegro form of *kerdhokull* id. The latter is a derivative of *kerdhok* 'round object' preserved as a singularized plural in *kerdhoq* 'eye-ball'. As to *kerdhok*, it reflects a suffixal derivative based on the unvoiced variant of *gardh*.

**Krukkull** f. pl. *krukkulla* 'saffron'. Borrowed from Rom *croctillum*, diminutive of Lat *crocum* id.

**Kshete** f. pl. *kshete* 'nymph, mermaid'. Identical with *kshete* 'plait', a variant of *gershete*.

**Ktethej** aor. *ktheva* 'to turn'. A prefixal derivative of *thyej*. 0 CAMARDA I 101 (to Gk τότο to set outside); MEYER Wb. 185 (from Lat *convertere* 'to turn round'); MEYER-LUBKE *Gr. Grundriff* 1 1054; JOKL Studien 94 (follows MEYER); cABEJ St. VII 258.

**Kthether** f. pl. *kthetra* 'claw (particularly, of vulture)'. Derivative in *-ter of *kthej*.

**Kthill** aor. *kthilla* 'to make clear, to brighten'. An older Tosk form is *kthiell*. 0 MEYER Wb. 184 (to Italo-Alb *fjeyonem* 'to clear up'); BUGGE BB XVIII 191 (from *kthej diell*); JOKE, Studien 37-38 (to IE *skei*- attested in *hije*); cABEJ St. I 294 (to fill).

**Ku** pron. 'where'. From PA1b *ku* identical with Skt *kthiha* id., Slav *la,-de* id., Lith *kur* id. and the like, originating from IE *IA-*, a variant of the pronominal stem *kb*-. 0 CAMARDA 167 (to IE *Vo-*); MEYER Wb. 218 (follows CAMARDA); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 317, 326; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 161; PORZIG Gliederung 168; FRAENKEL 314; MAYRHOFER 149; POKORNY I 647-648; cABEJ St. VII 232, 254; HULD 83-84; DETVIRA 1 AE 226-227.

**Ku** f. *kuje* 'dog'. Borrowed from Slav *kuce* 'dog, cub', cf. Bulg *kuje*. SCr *ktde*. 0 MEYER Wb. 218-219 (various Slavic and Romance parallels); BCGA II 220; MACHEK ZfslavPh XXI 154 (onomatopoeia); MUR *ATI* Prohleme 131.

**Kucker** f. pl. *kuceda* 'dragon (with many heads)'. Another variant is *kulsheder*. Borrowed from Lat *chersydrus* 'kind of snake' (MIKLosicH RESEEV IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 116). 0 CAMARDA 1192 (compound of *kulish* 'whelp, young' or *kuc* and gen. of iiSpa *hydra*); MEYER Wb. 219 (from Lat *excera* 'snake, serpent'); PoLAK EBTch V 29-30.

**Kuhet** refl. 'to reddens (of skin)'. Derived from *kuq*.

**Kujtoj** aor. *kujtova* 'to remember, to think'. Borrowed from Lat *cogitare* (CAMARDA I 99; MIKLosicH Rom. Elemente 15; MEYER Wb. 194). 0 MEYER-LUBKE *Gr. Grundriff* 3 11049; BARIC ARSt. I 41-42 (to OIr *ciall* 'reason'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 162, Origini 190; MIKLosicH RESEEV IV 11-14; HAARMANN 117.

**Kuk** adv. 'alone'. From PA1b *kuka* continuing IE *lett-leo- 'whoever, anybody', cf. Lat *quisquam*, *quisquis* and the like.

**Kukas** aor. *kukata* 'to wail, to shriek'. Borrowed from Slav **kukati 'to be alone, to wail', cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg *kukam*, SCr *kukati*.

**Kukojoj** aor. *kukova* 'to make fast, to seal (of a barrel)'. Literally, 'to isolate'. Derived from *kuk*.

**Kukur** m 'quiver'. Borrowed from late Lat *cucurum* id. or MGk *icotiucoupov* id. (MEYER Wb. 211).

**Kukute** f 'fennel'. Borrowed from Late Lat *cicurum* id. or MGk *icotiucoupov* id. (MEYER Wb. 211).

**KlikZ0j** aor. *kukzova* 'to bend, to arch over'. Based on *kukez*, a suffixal derivative of *kuke* borrowed from *kuka* 'hook', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *kuka*, SCr *kukata*.

**Kulac** m. pt. *kulace, kulce* 'pancake'. Borrowed from Slav **kola* h 'round bread', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *kolas*, SCr *kolacv* (MIKLosicH...
kular m, pl. kulare 'curved piece of wood, ox-collar'. Borrowed from Lat collāre 'collar' (MEYER-LUBEK Gr. Grundrīl3 1 1049) 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 118; LANDI Lat. 28, 88, 99.

kulbe f, pl. kulpa 'kind of freshwater fish'. Another form is kuhel. Early Slavic loanword: note Alb -u- rendering Slav -7,-. The source is (South) Slav *&.7,1ba (Pol kielb, Rus kolba), see MEYER Wb. 212; OREL Etimologicija 1983 143. 0 MIKLOSOCH EW 154 (the Slavic and Albanian words are genetically related); BERNEKER I 659; VASMER I 286; OREL ktmologija 1983 143; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 117; cABEJ St. I 296 (from Rom *cuplea); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 361.

kule f 'hernia'. An early borrowing from Slav *kyla id., with *-y- rendered as Alb -u-. 0 MEYER Wb. 212-213 (from Lat adieus 'leather sack'); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 34; SVANE 182.

kulm m, pl. kulme 'ridge, peak; wave'. Borrowed from Lat nom. culmen id. (MEYER Wb. 213). 0 MIKLOSOCH Rom. Elemente 19 (from Lat culmus); MEYER-LUBEK Gr. Grundrīl3 1 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; DODBIBA St. Leks. 244 (to Gk kultra 'top'; HAARMANN 121; LANDI Lat. 147.

kulmak m, pl. kulmake 'rush, reed'. Derived from the archaic kulm 'sheaf', borrowed from Lat culmus 'stalk, stem, straw' (MEYER Wb. 213).

kulper kulpen m, pl. kulpra kulpna 'ivy, clematis'. A parallel form is Geg kurpen. 0 BARD ARSt. I 42 (to Gmc *rwurbana 'twined, twisted' and Lat cucurbita 'gourd'); JOKL LKUBA 229-232 (to IE *kuel- 'to turn'); FRAENKEL 253-254; POKorny I 926; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 340; RosErri I LRI I 276; OREL Zfl3alk XXIII 148; cABEJ St. III 214 (to per-kul); DEMIRAJ AE 227.

kulte f 'water melon, gourd'. Borrowed from Rom *cucubio, a variant of Lat cucurbita 'gourd' (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; cABEJ St. I 296) 0 LANDI Lat. 114.

kulj m, pl. kulja 'pillow, cushion'. Borrowed from Lat culcita id. (MEYER Wb. 213) 0 HAARMANN 121.

kulloj aor. kullova 'to sieve, to sift, to filter'. Borrowed from LatOldre 'to filter, to strain' (MEYER Wb. 212). 0 MEYER-LUBEK Gr. Grundrīl3 1 1049; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 117.

kuloshter f 'beestings'. Borrowed from Lat calor id. (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 118). 0 KLEPIKOVA SPT 116 (from Italian).

kulloj aor. kullota 'to put out to pasture, to graze'. A derivative of kulloj. 0 CAMARDA I 295 (to Gk riou-Ko w 'to tend cattle'); MEYER Wb. 212 (from Lat colere 'to cultivate'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 163 (against MEYER).

kulumbru t, pl. kullumbri 'blackthorn, sloe; turtle dove'. A derivative of *kulumbe borrowed from Lat columba 'dove', the plant being called after the bird as Rum porumb 'maize, corn' after palumbes 'dove' (MEYER Wb. 212). 0 PUKARIU EWR 119; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 249 (from Lat palumbes); HAARMANN 118.

kullusme f, pl. kullusma 'thicket'. A metathesis from *kullumese (cf. giysme) borrowed from Rom *columnatia, cf. Lat columnatiaO 'supporting by pillars'.

kum m 'godfather'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg kum, SCr kum id. A parallel feminine form for 'godmother' (Bulg kuma, SCr Lena) was borrowed as kuma. The latter also stands for 'fox' thus reflecting the Slavic folklore tradition of describing the fox of the fairy-tales as kuma 'godmother'.

kumahark m, pl. kumaharge 'dragonfly, damselfly'. A recent compound of kuma 'godmother' (see kum) and harx. 0 CABEJ St. I 297 (a form with two prefixes *ke-me- based on harke).

kumb m, pl. kumbe 'tone, sound'. Together with kumboj 'to sound', a back-formation based on kembore (MEYER Wb. 186).
kumbull f, pl. kumbulla 'plum tree'. Other variants are kunzull and kumell. Borrowed from Gk voicK4iikov id. (MEYER Wh. 213). 0 SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 249 (from Rom *columhula); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 163; MANN Language XXVIII 31; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; CABEL. St. I 297 (borrowed from Doric).

kumerd f 'fear, fright'. A prefixal derivative of mer, tmer.

kumerq m 'toll, duty'. Borrowed from Lat commercium 'trade, commerce' (GIL, FERDING Otm. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 16). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1048.

kumt m 'news, announcement'. Borrowed from Lat communitas, participle of commonere 'to remind, to put in mind'. From kunm the verb kuningj 'to announce' is derived. 0 CABEL. St. I 297-298 (from Lat computare 'to sum up, to reckon'); HAARMANN 118.

kumar prep. 'against'. Borrowed from Lat contra id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 214). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 117.

kund adv. 'somewhere'. Goes back to PA1b *kum to(m), ace. sg. of ku and a pronominal stem *to-, see ay. 0 WEIGAND 41 (to Lat unde 'whence'); JOKL AARBST I 35-36 (acc. sg. of *leo- and a pronominal *to-); CABEL. St. I 299-300 (phonetic transformation of ku).

kunder prep. 'against'. Borrowed from Lat contra id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 214). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 119.

kumtoll m, pl. kunatoll 'brother-in-law'. Borrowed from Lat cognatus, a cognate of vessel'); SVANE 43.

kungova f, pl. kunga 'scarlet' (MEYER Wb. 210). BOPP 490 (to Skt *stici- 'fiery, bright'); CAMARDA 1164 (compares with NGk iducicivoc 'red'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 250; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 118; CABEL. St. I 300-301 (derived from kap).

kundova f, pl. kunova 'to hesitate'. Borrowed from Lat cunctare id. (MEYER Wb. 214). 0 HAARMANN 121; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct- 52-54 (against MEYER).

kungova f, pl. kunova 'to communicate'. Borrowed from Lat communicare id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 16; MEYER Wb. 214). As to kunge 'altar (of the Orthodox church)', it is a back-formation derived from the verb. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 163; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14, 22; HAARMANN 119; CABEL. St. I 300 (kunge borrowed from Lat concha 'shell-fish, mussel, *vault'); LANDI Lat. 117.

kuq adj. 'red'. Borrowed from Rom *coceus, cf. Lat coccineus 'scarlet' (MEYER Wb. 210). 0 BOPP 490 (to Skt *s'iti- 'fiery, bright'); CAMARDA 1164 (compares with NGk iducicivoc 'red'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 249; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 162; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 117; HULD 84.
kur adv. 'when'. From PA1b *kur formally identical with Arm ur, Lith kür" 'where', Latv kilt id. (Vasmer Alb. Wortforsch. 34), derived from IE *lot- (see kur). 0 SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 250 (from Lat qua horti 'at what hour, when', with an irregular development of the inlaut vocalism); MEYER Wb. 215 (accepts SCHUCHARDT's etymology); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 317, Kelt. Gr. I 127; MEILLET MSL X 259, XX 92; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 164 (follows Vasmer); AeAREAN HAB III 613-614; PISANI Saggi 123; FRAENKEL 314; POKORNY I 647-648; KOPENY ESSJ I 324 (on -r); HULD 84; HAARMANN 144; OREL Sprache XXXI 280; DEMIRAJ AE 227-228.

kurone lamore f, pl. kurora kunora 'crown'. Borrowed from Lat corona id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 18). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1046, 1048; ERFURT-MEILLET 144; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 14; cABEJ St. VII 277; HAARMANN 120; JANSON Unt. 52-53; LANDI Lat. 63, 88.

kurasej aor. kuraseva 'to spare'. Derived from *karte 'short' borrowed from Lat curtus id. 0 CAMARDA I 1101 (to Lat curus); MEYER Wb. 216 (from Rom *currence); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1051; HAARMANN 122.

kart m. pl. kurte 'yard'. Borrowed from Lat cortem id. (MEYER Wb. 216). 0 GIULGEO Dacoromania III 472 (from NGr icauTopTi id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 122; cABEJ St. I 301 (from Old Alb kurte id. preserving the gender of Lat cortem).

kurth m. pl. kurthe 'snare, trap'. Derivative in -th of kurt kulp, cf. kulper. Somehow connected with Rum corsit id. 0 MEYER Wb. 216 (from Turk kurs 'disk'); BARK ARSt 42 (to OHG hurt 'wicker-work'); MANN Language XVII 14 (to Lat cratis, Goth haurds); ROSETTI ILR I 276; cABEJ St. VII 237.


kurre adv. 'never, ever'. Goes back to PA1b *kur ne of which the first element is identical with kur and the second reflects the Indo-European negation *ne 'not' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 317). 0 MEYER Wb. 215 (identifies with kur); PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 145; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 164; HAMPHS Syn. 177; cABEJ St. I 302 (phonetic variant of kur); DEMIRAJ AE 228.

kuriz m 'spine, backbone, hump'. A derivative in -iz based on PA1b *kurna < *kronos related to Lith kersas 'stump', kirma 'pointed end of a trunk, bush', Slay *koren 'root'. 0 MEYER Wb. 190 (to keros); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 92; FRAENKEL 241; POKORNY I 573; TRUBACEV ESSJ a 62-66.

kush pron. 'who'. From PA1b *ku,s,a going back to an Indo-European pronominal compound *lea-so consisting of *le-o-; a morphological variant of *leo- id., and demonstrative *so-. The Albanian form is, thus, quite close to Toh K a ku id., B kuse id. < (MEILLET Idg. Jb. I 13; OREL LB XXXI 1 57-58). Note -sh- < *s- explained by the "ruki" rule (OREL Die Sprache XXXI/2 114). As to acc. khi – kit it continues PA1b *kam < IE *Porn (MEYER Wb. 217, Alb. St. III 2, 88). 0 BOPP 463 (to IE *Vo-); GIEFERING Otm. 22; CAMARDA I 212 (to IE *le-o-); MEYER Wb. 217-218 (kush treated as a borrowing from Lat quis with some reserve); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 317 (related to IE Kelt. Gr. I 128; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 165; MANN Language XXVIII 39 (follows MEILLET); VAN WINDEKENS I 246; POKORNY 1647-648; cABEJ St. I 275-276, 302-303; HULD 84; OREL Sprache XXXI 280, LB XXXI/1 58-59, Koll. Idg. Ges. 351; DEMIRAJ AE 218, 228 (from *IA-srp).

kusheji kusheji m. pl. kusheji 'cousin'. Borrowed from Lat consobrinus id. (CAMARDA I 1120; MEYER Wb. 218). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1049; TAGLIAVINI Origini 189; MNIASECU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 119.

kusht m. pl. kushte 'vow, bet, boundary, condition'. Back-formation of kushtoj 'to cost' continuing MLat constare id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 17; MEYER I4/b. 217). 0 cABEJ St. I 303 (borrowed from Ital costo 'price').

kushtrim m 'hue-and-cry, war cry, call-up, enrollment, alarm'. A regular deverbative in -im based on *kushtroj borrowed from Rom *conscriptare, cf. Lat conscribere 'to enroll (of troops)'. 0 WEIGAND BA I 257 (to kusht); LAMBERTZ Volkspoesie 247 (divides into kushand
'who is brave?'); cABEJ St. I 303-304 (agrees with LAMBERTZ).

kushull m 'consul'. Borrowed from Lat consulem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 17). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1046.

kut m, pl. kut 'measure of length'. Borrowed from Lat cubitus 'cubit' (MIXTOSICX Rom. Elemente 19). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1046; MtHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 121; LANDI Lat. 138, 141.

kutd f, pl. kuta 'young dog, cub'. Borrowed from Slav *kute id. attested in East Slavic (SEUSCEV Slav. naselenie 198). Cf. kuc.

kutendoj aor. kutendova 'to thank'. Borrowed from Lat contentare id. (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1049) 0 HAARMANN 119.

kuwend m, pl. kuwende 'speech; council, meeting'. Borrowed from Lat conventus 'meeting, assembly' (CAMARDA I 1340; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 17; MEYER Wb. 219). A parallel form pl. tantum kuvise 'speeches, words' continues Rom *conventia; 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1039, 1044, 1048; JOKL Idg.Jb. XI 190 (kuvise as a deverbative of *kuvij borrowed from Lat *convenire); TAGLIAVINI Origini 190; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 29; HAARMANN 119; cABEJ St. I 304 (kuvise as a plural of kuwend, cf. his interpretation of vise : vend); LANDI Lat. 55, 88, 148-149.

ky pron., f. kjjo 'this'. From PAld *ka-ei, f. *ka-ja, based on a pronominal element *ka- and a demonstrative, see ai, ajo. 0 PEDERSEN Pron. 315; HULD 84-85 (to ko-); KORTLANDT SSGL XXIII 174 (from *ku-i, with *-i < IE *elom); DEMIRAJ AE 217-218.

kyc m, p1. 'key'. Other forms are klyc and qyc. Borrowed from Slav *klyc id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg SCR klyuji (MIKLOSICII Slav. Elemente 21; MEYER Wb. 193). 0 JOKL Slavia XIII 296; SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 144, 150, 308; HAMS LB XIV/2 12; SVANE 84.

L

lab m, pl. labe, leber leben 'Lab, inhabitant of Laberia'. Back-formation based on Laberi 'Laberia' borrowed from an unattested South

Slavic *labanhja < *olbanbja rendering the native pre-Albanian name of the country: Albania, 'AX[3avia. 0 DESNIKAJA VEI 194 (directly from ancient *arb-l*lab-); cABEJ St. VII 193.

labdrogoj aor. labergova 'to undo, to untie'. A phonetic variant of the same word is represented in laberkog 'to reduce, to diminish, to wear out'. A derivative of an unattested *laperke based on laper (CAEBEJ St. I 304).

labic m 'ghost, bogey', adj. 'importunate, rotten'. From *lamic, a derivative of larnje 'bogey' (from NGk kagia, cf. MEYER Wb. 231). 0 MEYER Wb. 230 (from Ital *larviccio, based on Lat larva 'specter, shade'); JOKL LKUBA 77-78 (from Slav *Vubie`b lover').

labrik m 'sea-wolf'. Borrowed from Gk Xtic13ptxoc id. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34 (from Lat labrax); MEYER Wb. 233 (from Rom *labractus < Gk Xtic(3poc4 id.); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; OREL Orpheus VI 65.

lace f 'gusset, inlet; white goat'. Continues *laree, a phonetic variant of larez id., a derivative of /are (CAEBEJ St. I 304-305). 0 BARDHI apud cABEJ ibid. (to IE *leuk- 'white').

lackd f, pl. lacka 'household goods'. One of the rhyming words appearing together with placke 'thing, booty' (of Modern Greek or late Slavic origin, cf. MEYER Wb. 344): me lacke e me placke 'bag and baggage', placke e raxce id.

ladut m, p1. 'rogue, rascal'. Probably, borrowed from an unattested Bulg *l/gut `liar' derived from Slav *l/gai `to lie'.

lafatd f, pl. lafata 'Judas tree'. Another phonetic variant is lajthate. A form of lajthate is also attested. Derived from lajthi. 0 MEYER Wb. 248 (from Ital siliuastro 'Judas tree').

lafshd f, pl. lafsha 'crest (of bird), comb'. Borrowed from Lat lava (cutis) 'loose (skin)' (MEYER Wb. 234). 0 KRISTOFORIDHI 197 (to lape); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1055; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 84 (diminutive of lape); MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 31; HAARMANN 133; cABEJ St. IV 77-78.
lag aor. *laga 'to wet, to soak, to bathe, to wash'. From PAIlb *launa related to Gk A.ojco 'to wash', OE lauht 'to melt'; CAMARDA 140 (to Gk Xoio) 'to wash'; MEYER Wb. 235 (from Slav *volga); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 37 (related to Slav *volga); BARIC ARSt I 45-46; SELiGEv Slay. naselenie 159 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 166; MANN Language XVII 17 (same as VASMER); POLAK ZfBalk I 83; cABEJ St. I 319-320; HAMP apud DEMIRAJ (to Lith liggas 'swamp'); OREL Linguistica XXIV 429-430; DEMIRAJ AE 229-230.

lagatere f 'period of changeable weather (in March - April)'. A compound of lag and ter (JOKL KUKBA 293).

lagje f, pl. lagje 'district, quarter'. Singularized plural of *lag etymologically identical with Gk A.45xoc 'ambush, place for lying in wait', Slav *logy 'den, narrow valley' and other continuants of IE *loghos, a deverbative of *legh- 'to lie' (JOKLRIEB 58-60). 0 PO KORKNY I 1685-659; FRISK II 110-112; POLAK Zf3alkl 79 (borrowed from Gk Lixoc); cABEJ St. I 305 (agrees with JOKL, adduces sg. lag 'band, horde'); TRUBAIEV ESSJa XV 248-250; DEMIRAJ AE 230.

laj aor. lava 'to wash'. Originates from PAIlb *lauja related to Gk A.oijco id., Lat lava id. (PEDERSEN Krit. Jahresbericht IX 211, 215). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 35 (borrowed from Lat lavare); MEYER Wb. 235 (agrees with MIKLOSICH); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1050; JOKL IF XLIII 51; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 84-86 (to Russ solovyj); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 175 (follows MEYER); FRISK II 138-139; WALDE-HOFMANN I 773-774; PO KORKNY I 692; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 117, Munch. St. Spr. 109; HAMPAION-L II (XIII) 186 (follows PEDERSEN); cABEJ St. VII 211, 247; HULD 85 (if borrowed, Lat lavare would yield *levoj or *loj); DEMIRAJ AE 230-231.

lajke f, pl. lajke 'caress; flattery'. From *larke further related to lare. Semantically, the development is identical with that of laraj 'to speakle, to spot' and 'to flatter' (CA BEJ St. I 305-306). 0 CAMARDA I 37 (to Gk Aarticsgo.) 'to wench'; MEYER Wb. 235 (borrowed from or related to Slav *laskar 'caress'); JON, KUKBA 204-205 (to Gk A.aceto 'to shout' and its cognates); cABEJ St. VII 207, 276; DEMIRAJ AE 231 (to laj).

lajle f, pl. lajle 'ornamentation, decorations'. A contamination of lajke and lare. 0 cABEJ St. I 306 (related to fare).

lajthi f, pl. lajthi 'hazel-tree, hazel-nut'. In Borgo Erizzo, lakthi is attested (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 166-167). Based on lakth *laqth 'loop, noose', derivative in -th of lak (cABEJ St. 130). 0 MEYER Wb. 234 (to Slav *leska 'hazel-nut', Lith lazda id.); BARK ARSt 44 (to Skt vleska-sling); JOKL KUKBA 203-205 (supports MEYER and reconstructs an earlier *ladh with an epenthetic -j-); PORZIG Gliederung 176; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 109 (from *l-al-thi); DEMIRAJ AE 231-232.

lak m, pl. leq, qke 'trap, snare, rope, bow (of a musical instrument), pass (in the mountains), bend, curve'. From PAIlb *laka 'bend, curve' connected with IE *iek- *laq-, see flak (OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 75). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34 (from Lat laqueus 'noose, snare'); MEYER Wb. 235 (from Rom *laquus, cf. Lat laqueus); MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundrifi 3 11041; JOKL IF XXXVI 160; DESNICKAJA Gr. str. 9; PO KORKNY I 674; cABEJ St. VII 207, 227.

lake f 'defile, valley'. Borrowed from Gmc *lakaz 'brook, river, swamp', cf. OHG lahha, OE lacu and the like. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34 (from Lat lacus); MEYER Wb. 235 (from Ital lacca 'deep bottom', itself from Germanic); KLUGE 416.

fakar laden f, pl. lakra lakna 'cabbage, greens'. Borrowed from Gk Xlicxavov 'greens' (THUMB IF XXVI 14; MEYER Wb. 236). 0 JOKL KUKBA 208; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 166; OLBERG SPhAen 41; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; JANSON Unt. 41.

lakmi f, pl. lakmnjakna 'cabbage, greens'. Derived from *lakm 'greedy' borrowed from Slav *okoms id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg lakom, SCR lakom (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 24; MEYER Wb. 236). As a result of erroneous segmentation of *lak-em, a new form lakut 'greedy, glutton' was produced. 0 MLADENOV Ist. 77.

lakshte r 'dew'. Derivative in -shl(e) from lag.

lakuq adj. 'red (of earth)'. A prefixal derivative of kuq.

lakur adj. 'naked'. From PAIlb *lauk-ura derived from IE *leuk- 'to
shine, to be white'. The derivative */auk-ura > lekure 'skin, bark' also
equals to Friul laparos aor. FRAENKEL 339-340; TRUBAT EV 
vain *lopati 237, relate to Gk A,Curro) 'to lick', Lith 
lap aor. further related to lekure and based on IE *skew- `to cover')
tale f, pl. lale `ornamentation, decorations'. A result of assimilation of liquida in the plural form of lar.
laid m 'uncle, father' (used as a title). Represents a Lallwort widespread in the Balkans, cf. NGK `grandfather' and the like (MEYER Wb. 236; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 167 (agrees with JOKL), Stratificazione 92-93; ERNOUT-MEILLET 335; TRUBACEV Remesl. term. 165-166; POKORNY I 687-689; 
HULD 86; OREL Zj3alk XXIII 145, Orpheus VI 66; DEMIRAJ AE 232-233, 240-241 (dialectal form of lakuriq, further related to lekure and based on IE *skew- `to cover')

land& f, pl. landra 'tendril (of plants); oleander'. Borrowed from MLat lorandrum, a transformation of Lat rhododendron (OREL Orpheus VI 66).

lank m, pl. lanoke 'robber, thief'. Another variant is landok. Borrowed from Slav *eiri,k7, 'lazy person, idler', cf. Bulg lenk'o. 0 cABEJ St. I 307 (derivative of lende with the original meaning `woodcutter')

lap aor. lapa 'to slurp, to lap up'. From PAIb *lapa, an onomatopoeia relate to Gk A,Curro) 'to lick', Lith lapth 'to swallow greedily, Slav *lopati `to eat greedily' and the like (CAMARDA I 127; MEYER Wb. 237, Alb. St. III 31). Among derivatives, note lepîj `to lick' and lepis `index' (literally, the licked finger). 0 SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 253 (equal to Friul lapa `to lick'); FRISK II 85, 92; POKORNY 1677; FRAENKEL 339-340; TRUBACEV ESSJa XVI 45-46; DEMIRAJ AE 242 (influenced by pij. form of pi)

laparos aor. laparosa `to make dirty'. Together with Bulg lapardos-vain id. borrowed from a Modern Greek formation based on Gk kaltp6;
larda m 'fat bacon'. Borrowed from Lat laridum,lardum id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34; MEYER Wb. 238). 0 MEYER-LUBICE Gr. Grundri fi 1 1052; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 169.

Tare f.pl. lara 'white spot', adj. 'spotted, motley'. From PAlb *laura, derivative in -re based on laf. 0 MEYER Wb. 238 (to laris, cf. laroj).

larg adv. 'far (away)'. Borrowed from Lat largus 'big, large' (GICFERDING Ot, 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34; MEYER 10. 238). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri fi 1 1042, 1050; HASDEU EMR 1583; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 169; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 132; HULD 85 (gross misinterpretation of MEYER'S view); LANDI Lat. 49.

laroj aor. larova 'to speckle; to variegate; to flatter'. Another morphological variant is laros. Derived from lare. 0 MEYER Wb. 238 (borrowed from NGk kEpoivo) 'to dirty'); BARK AArbSt I 153 (laroj 'to flatter' to Slav *laskati); JOKL LI X VII 67 (united laroj 'to speckle' and laroj 'to flatter' by comparing it to Gk itoticilaw 'to speckle, to variegate; to flatter'. Another morphological variant is laros. Together with larova 'to speckle, to variegate; to flatter'. Another morphological variant is laros. Derived from PAlb "laura, derivative in "re based on lare."

larte nalte adj. 'high'. Based on the adverbial Lat in altum id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 2; MEYER Wb. 297). 0 MEYER BB XIV 54, Wb. 238 (rejects his earlier explanation); JOKL KUba 228 (from PAlb *laudra, to IE *leudt- 'to grow'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 34 (on prothetic -1-); 201; BARK AArbSt I 1-2 147-148 (< *tla-ra-, to Lat tolo); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; cABEJ St. VII 246; HAARMANN 130; LANDI Lat. 49.

lashe adj. 'old; early, premature (of fruit)'. A parallel form is lase. An adjective in -re going back to PAlb *lauga related to Goth laus 'empty, loosen', with further connection with Gk Xvw 'to loose, to release'. Semantically, the development may be compared to that of Gmc *alda- 'old' if, in our case, an intermediate link 'to release' > 'to let grow' > 'to grow old' is admitted. 0 MEYER Wb. 238 (from Lat lassus 'faint, languid'); JOKL KUba 226-228, Slavia XIII 309 (to IE *leud- 'to grow'); KLUGE 446; FRISK II 149-150; POKORNÝ I 68 JL 682; FEIST Goth. 325; HAARMANN 132; LIUKKONEN Sf X 56 (to Lith ilgas 'long'); cABEJ St. I 308-309 (derivative of lag); OREL Orpheus VI 66.

late f.pl. lata 'small axe'. From PAlb *lapta related to lape (JoKL Studien 47, KUba 88) and reflecting a derivation close to (thematic) Slav *lopata 'spade', Lith ldpeta id. and (athematic) OPrus loto (DEMIRAJ AE 234). On the semantic link between 'leaf' and 'spade' see TRUBATIEV ESSJa XVI 43. 0 MANN Language XVII 17 (related to Slav *delbto); TOPOROV Pla IV 358-363.

latredh m.pl. latredha 'uncastrated ram or goat'. A prefixal derivative of tredh (CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 110).

latyra f.pl. latyra 'rinse water'. Borrowed from Rom *lavatara from Lat lavare 'to wash' (MEYER Wb. 237).

lavare f.pl. lavare 'noose, hangman's rope'. Singularized plural of lavar 'dog-collar'. A prefixal form of var (cABEJ St. 1309). The corresponding verb is lavirem 'to hang down'.

lavij aor. lavita 'to become mad'. Another variant is tavern id. Historically identical with lavos 'to wound, to injure' from NGk Xce136vco id. (cABEJ St. 1309). 0 MEYER Wb. 239 (on lavos); BARK ARSt I 108.

lavire f.pl. lavire 'filthy rags; whore; brook, rill; ridge (of a hill)'. Derivative of lavirem, see lavare (cABEJ St. 1 310).

ibardh aor. ibardha 'to make white'. A prefixal derivative of bardh.

le part. Accompanies verb in jussive. Goes back to PAlb *laide identical with the Baltic particle of optative and permissive: Lith lai, Latv lai, lei, OPrus -lai. It coincides with the old unattested imperative as well as with 2 sg. pres. of le (CAMARDA I 255; PEKMEZI 76-77). 0 FRAENKEL 329; cABEJ St. I 310.
lebetis aor. lebetia `to tremble, to shudder, to be frightened'. Borrowed from Slav *lebetati `to tremble', cf. in South Slavic: SCR lebetati (MEYER Wb. 239). 0 S VANE 254.

leber f ‘mastitis; leprosy’. Identical with leper (cABEJ St. I 315).

lecke f. pl. lecka `rag, scrap of cloth'. Derived from lese 'cleaning-rag' (cABEJ St. I 310). 0 MEYER Wb. 373 (to rreceke).

lecis aor. lecita `to proclaim, to announce'. Borrowed from Slav *Mzl/ id., cf. South Slavic continuants: CS Witi, Maced lif, SCR h?iti (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 25; MEYER Wb. 242). The reasons for which the vowel of the first syllable is reflected as Alb -i- are not clear. 0 SELI EV Slay. naselenie 180; SVANE 247.

ledh m `mud, alluvium, clay; wall, earth mound; river mouth, balk'. Continues PA1b *laida related to OPrus laidis `clay' and its cognates (MEYER Wb. 239, Alb. St. III 28). The meaning ‘wall’ may be explained as an original description of a `clay wall'. 0 TRAUTMANN APSpr. 367-368; JOKL IF XXX 206 (to OE list `edge'); ENDZELINS DI IV/2 248 (follows MEYER); CIMOCOWSKI LP II 251; MANN Language XXVIII 36 (to Gk Mini); PORZIG Gliederung 176; PISANI Saggi 123; BARK AA ArbSt VII/1-2 148 (to Latv leza, ON ldgr); POJKORNY I 662; DURIDANOV TD 94 (reconstructs Dac *laid-); cABEJ St. VII 216; OREL Sprache XXXI 282 (follows JOKL); KORTLANDT SSGL X 220 (repeats JOKL, and OREL); DEMIRAJ AE 235.

ledhe f. pl. ledha `caress, fondling'. If the underlying meaning was ‘to touch’, ledhe is related to ledh exactly as Lith laitis `still' is connected with leiti `to touch' (JEGERS ZK LXXX 87-88). The Baltic forms, moreover, are cognates of OPrus laydis, see ledh. 0 FRAENKEL 334.

lehm m. pl. lehe `plot of land, patch of land'. Borrowed from Slav *lexa id., cf. in South Slavic: OCS lex, Bulg lex, SCR lijeha, leha (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 25; MEYER Wb. 240). 0 SELI EV Slay. naselenie 158, 305; SVANE 38.

lehes f. pl. lefa `to bark’. Goes back to PA1b *laja, a zero grade form related to Skt riviya, id., Lith ldju, ldi, Slav *tajati and the like (MEYER Wh. 240). 0 CAMARDA I 65 (to Gk Xmc6o) ‘to sound’; JOKL IF XXXVI 151; ERNOUT-MEILLET 344; PISANI Saggi 130; MANN Language XXVIII 34 (to Gk 2a61, mo); FRAENKEL 387; MAYRHOFER HI 55; POJKORNY I 660; TRUBACEV ES/Ja XV 41; DEMIRAJ AE 235.

lehte adj. ‘light’. A more archaic variant is leh. Continues PA1b *lela < IE *lega- or *lega- < IE *NO- etymologically connected with Skt raghti- *hastening, laghti- *light’, Gk XaiXig id., Lat levit id. and the like (Wm:T. 462, 490; GIL’FERDING Om. 23; CAMARDA I 134; MEYER Wb. 239-240). 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 38 (from Lat levit id.); PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 169; BART6 ARSI I 108 (leh < *lev < WO; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 170; MAYRHOFER III 31-32; FRISK 1484-485; WALDEHOFMANN 1788-789; POJKORNY I 660-661; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 133 (follows VASMER); cABEJ St. I 310-311.

lej aor. leva, linda `to give birth; to be born; to rise (of the sun)’. A parallel morphological variant lind represents - as many other Albanian verbs of this type - a nasal present indicative of the original vocalism *li-n-d. The original verb is represented by its dialectal form le continuing PA1b *laida while the form lej is a secondary formation *laidnja. Further related to le and, outside Albanian, to Lith leisti `to let’, Latv laist id. and the like. For the semantic development of lej `to be born’ < *to appear’ < *to be sent forth’ it is important to note the range of meanings of Lith leisti - ‘to let, to send, to let rise’. 0 MEYER Wh. 241 (hesitantly suggests a borrowing from Lat levare ‘to lift up, to raise’); JOKL Studien 49, LKUBA 42-44, 262 (to IE *leudh- ‘to grow’ - but that leaves the vowel of lind unexplained); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 170 (agrees with JOKL); LA PIANA St. Varia 29-30 (to Lat libert ‘children’ < *leidheroi; SCHRITZ KZ LVII 17; PISANI Saggi 120 (from *leii-); FRAENKEL 351-352; cABEJ St. I 311-313 (to IE *legh- ‘to lie’, cf. in particular Gk X6Xoc, Xoexa ‘childbirth’); POJKORNY I 666; OBERG Unt. 28; JANSON Unt. 29-30; CLACKSON LR 227; DEMIRAJ AE 235-237 (to Lat ala ‘to feed’, Brent ala ‘to give birth’); OREL Orpheus VI 66.

leke f ‘sinciput, top of the head’. From PA1b *laka etymologically connected with lak (OREL ZFBalk XXIII/1 75).
le18 f, pl. lela 'dirty woman, slut'. Borrowed from Slav *Pea 'aunt', cf. South Slavic continuants: OCS le'l'a, Bulg le'l'a, SCr ljelja (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 25).

lemacak m, pl. lemarake 'glutton'. Another variant is lemacak. Expressive derivatives based on /emce.

lemed f 'uterus (of animals)'. A morphological variant in -ze is represented by /emce 'female sexual organ'. Both words are based on /em, a participle of lej (GAZULI 234). As to klemze id., it is a prefixal derivative of /emze (GAZULLI 204). 0 cABEJ St. I 313.

lemerti f, pl. lemeri 'fear, terror'. Prefixal derivative of (ti)merr.

lend m, pl. lende 'acorn'. From PAIb *lenta compared with the Indo-European word for *lentil *lent-: Lat lens, lentis, OHG linsi, Slav *ctja (cABEJ St. I 313-314). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 30 (from Lat glande(m) 'acorn' but how to explain Lat gl- > Alb i-?): MEYER Wb. 243 (follows MIKLOSICH); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff3 2 11054; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 22 (compares with lend); MANN Language XVII 20-21 (to Gk 1362t,avoc id.); VASMER II 553-554; WALDE-HOFMANN I 783; POKORNY I 677; FRIEDRICH Trees 131-132 (same as MANN); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16 (from Latin); TRUBAtEV ESSJa XV 63-65; OREL IF XLIII 111 -113 (unconvincing comparison with lej).

lenicd f, pl. lenica 'female salmon'. Derivative of lej using a suffix of Slavic origin. The specific term is connected with the salmon spawning.

lenoj asc. lenova 'to mitigate, to soften, to relieve'. Borrowed from Ital lenire id. (MEYER Wb. 244). 0 CAMARDA I 173 (to Lat lenire 'to make soft, to alleviate'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff3 2 11048; cABEJ St. I 314 (derived from leh, lehte).

leper f 'leprosy'. Borrowed from Lat lepra id. (cABEJ St. I 315). 0 MEYER Wb. 241 (from NGk kkpcc id.).

leptyrC f 'muddy place'. Borrowed from Rom *lippitara, cf. Lat lippitudo 'blederness, rheum'.

lepur m, pl. lepra, lepuj 'hare'. Borrowed from Lat leporem id. (STIER KZ XI 139; GILFERDING OM. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 35; MEYER Wb. 241). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriff3 2 1043, 1049; JOKL KUBA 9; MiliAEscu RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 133; LANDI Lat. 51, 83, 144-145.

glerd f, pl. Jere 'dirt, mud'. From PAIb *laura etymologically identical with Lith /aferi 'dirty person', further related to *lau- reflected in aum. 0 CAMARDA I 146 (to OXEpOV iickpov, Hes.); MEYER Wb. 238 (to laroi, Okep6v); JOKL KUBA 67 (derivative in -re of lyej), Reallex. Vorgesch. I 86; LAMBERTZ KZ LIII 12 (follows MEYER); FRAENKEL 346-347; cABEJ St. I 315 (agrees with JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 237 (dialectal form of lyre, cf. lyej).

lent f, pl. lera 'heap of stones, pebble bank'. Continues PAIb *aurci related to Gk 2.c6pa 'alley, pass between rocks' (JOKL, RIEB I 43-46). 0 FRISK II 91; PISANI saggi 85; POKORNY I 683; GINDIN JaDN 164; PoLAK ZfBalk I 79 (borrowed from Xoci)pa); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 149; DEMIRAJ AE 237-238 (originally Geg).

lerth m 'ivy'. Another variant is lerdh. Diminutive in -th of lar.

lest f, pl. lesa 'harrow, wicker-work, frame'. Borrowed from Slav *lesa id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulc lesa, SCr ljesa (SELTSCEN Slav. nasele-nie 156). A parallel form leshe id. belongs to an earlier layer of Slavic loanwords. 0 SVANE 31.

lesd f, pl. lesa 'cleaning rag, cloth'. A derivative of lyej (cABEJ St. I 315).

lesker f, pl. leskra 'scale (of fish), shred, slate, thin metal shavings'. A derivative of *lesk borrowed from Slav *listzk7, 'small leaf', cf. South Slavic continuants: Maced listok, SCr listak. 0 cABEJ St. I 316 (from SCr liska 'metal plate'); SVANE 149.

lesh m, pl. leshhra leshna 'wool, fleece, hair'. From PAIb *laifa etymologically connected with the Balto-Slavic word for 'foliage': Lith lalitkaš 'leaf', Latv laiska 'leaf on a linen stalk; stalk', Slav *lisyh 'leaf'. 0 MEYER Alb. St. I (to Slav *vols7, 'hair'); Wb. 241 (comparison with Gmc *fleusaz 'fleece'), Alb. St. III 24, 38, 61; JOKL Studien 49 f. (to
Skt 'sickle', Gk Xalov id.); Slavia XIII 292 (borrowed from Slav *leša); KRISTOFORIDHI 205 (to Gk Aicxvn 'down, fleece, frizzy hair'); BARK ARSi 45 (to Gk oido, 'curly'), Hymje 26 (same as KRISTOFORIDHI); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 38-39 (to ON vloth 'hair', Gk Xaxvn, same as KRISTOFORIDHI); RIBEZZO Riv. indo-gr.-it. I 16 (to Gk Moto; hairly, covered with hair'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 92; PISANI Saggi 120 (agrees with MEYER Wb.); PUDIC IX Ling. Cong. 862 (follows MEYER); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 331; cABEJ St. I 315-316, IV 78; FRAENKEL 333-334; VASMER 500-501; POKORNY 1681; NEROZNAK Paleob. 198 (borrowed from Slav *voso); TRUBAT EV Ess/a XV 143-144 (Slavic and Baltic words derived from IE *lei- 'to spring up [of plants]'); HULD 85-86 (to OS w/OH 'fringe'); DEMIRAJ AE 238-239 (to Lat vellus 'woe').

leshko m, pl. leshko 'credules, gullible'. This homonym of leshko 'hairy one' (to lesh) is borrowed from Bulg lea", hzko, adv. 'lightly', cf. leeoek 'light'.

leshnje f 'moss'. Derivative of lesh.

lez m, pl. leza, leze 'wart, mole, pimple, birthmark'. Another morphological variant is /aze. There exists a dialectal form /emze that reflects the original structure of the word and allows to identify it with semantically /emze and, in the long run, with lej (JOKL ArRom XXIV 31). For the semantics cf. E birthmark. cABEJ St. I 316-317 (to lej).

le - la aor. lashe 'to let'. From PA1b *laidna, a present in *-nelo- replacing a more archaic *laida (see lej). Related to IE *leid- attested in Baltic and Germanic: Lith /eist/ id., Lathy lalst id., Goth leitan id. (MEYER Wb. 242, Alb. St. III 28, 65, IV 24). 0 JOKL LKUBA 252, Sprache IX 118; PISANI Saggi 130; FRAENKEL 351-352; POKORNY I 666; FEIST Goth. 329-330; cABEJ St. I 317 (to Lat /enis/ 'soft, smooth' - semantically difficult); DESNICKAJA Sravn. 227; ORE1 IF XLIII 113; HULD 155; JANSO Unt. 81 (on part. lene); DEMIRAJ AE 239.


lebyr aor. lebyra 'to dazzle, to maze, to confuse'. A prefixal derivative of byr. 0 cABEJ St. I 317-318 (reconstructs two prefixes le- and b-); MURATI Probleme 86-87 (to lyej).

Wore f, pl. lefora 'ring, peel, scale of fish'. A dialectal phonetic variant of /evore (cABEJ St. I 318).

lefos m, pl. lefose 'glutton'. From *lepues 'lapping', see lap. The feminine form lefose is attested in a different meaning - 'woman or animal with hanging breasts'.

leftat m, pl. le6ta 'pipe, tube'. A prefixal derivative of fyt (MEYER Wb. 115). 0 CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 109; cABEJ St. VII 242.

legate f, pl. legata 'marsh'. Cf. also /engate under the influence of leng lang. From PA1b *leugata connected with Illyr Vt.: Amiyeov iccao4Evov (Strabo 7.43), Lith lëf gas id., Slav *liz/ id., 'mucus'; BARIC ARSi 45-46 (to lag); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 86, IF XI 383; KRAHE BNF XIV 120-124 (Illyrian parallels); FRAENKEL 379; POKORNY I 686; cABEJ St. I 319-320; ORE1 Linguistica XXIV 429-430; DEMIRAJ AE 239-240 (to lag, lage).

lekore f, pl. lekore 'chicory'. A prefixal derivative of kore id., probably influenced by /ekure. A prefixal derivative of unattested *koster borrowed from Slav *kostr' 'bark, grass'. In South Slavic only a derivative *kostr'va 'kind of grass' has been registered: Bul0 gostr'ava, SCr kostrija-

(G) lekue m, pl. lekonj 'water lily'. Borrowed from Lat (lilium) Laconem 'Spartan (lily)'.

lekund aor. lekunda 'to rock, to swing, to sway, to shake'. A prefixal derivative of an unattested *kund, a nasal present reflecting PA1b *kunda and related to Gmc *zutan 'to swing'. MHG hutzen. 0 BUGA RFV LXXV 317 (compares Germanic forms with Lith kuzditi 'to tremble', oldulti 'to pull hair or beard'); POKORNY I 956-957; cABEJ St. VII 269.
lamq aor. lekuqa 'to tinge red, to dye red'. A prefixal derivative of kuq (CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 101).

lekure f. pl. tekuwe 'skin, hide'. Derived from lakur. 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 92-93; ERNOUT-MEILLET 335; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 102, 108 (prefix /-e-); DEMIRAJ AE 240-241.

lemaqe f. pl. lemaqe 'expanse of rubble, stoneslide, pile of stones'. A singularized plural of *entak, a derivative in -ak of leme.

lemashk m. pl. lemashqe 'mud, scum, moss, fur on tongue'. Another variant is /emysk 'moss, fur on tongue'. A prefixal derivative from myshk.

lemaze f. pl. temaza 'thin skin, shell'. A prefixal derivative of maze (CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 108).

lemehem refl. 'to put on make-up'. A reflexive form of lemoj 'to smooth, to polish'. 0 cABEJ St. 1318 (derived from lyem, participle of lyej).

lemekem refl. 'to become wet; to faint'. A prefixal denominative (CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 110) of an unattested *mek 'wet' continuing PAIb *maka and connected with make. 0 cABEJ St. VII 242.

leme — lame f. pl. leme — lame, lemenj lamenj, lemenj lamenj 'threshing-floor, wine-press'. There also exists a more archaic masculine form /em — lam. From PAIb *lama etymologically identical with OHG lam 'lame'. Slav */oml. 'breaking; crown-bar; broken branches', reflecting *lamos further derived from IE *lem- 'to break' (MEYER Wb. 243, Alb. St. III 64). 0 SCHMIDT KZ LVII 17 (to lej); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 167-168 (follows MEYER); PISANI Saggi 124; POKORNY I 674; cABEJ St. I 318-319 (to Lith Loma 'pit, hole'); OREL Zfl3alk XXIII 145; TRUBACEV ESSJa XVI 25-27; DEMIRAJ AE 241 (to Gk aXwii 'threshing-floor').

lemoj aor. lemoja 'to file, to polish'. Borrowed from Lat limare id. (MEYER Wb. 243). 0 cABEJ St. VII 184.

lemoshe f. pl. lemosha 'alms, charity'. Borrowed from Germanic, cf. OHG alamuosa id., OS alemasa id. Based on lemoshe is lemoshter

`crumb, speck, offering to the dead enclosed in coffin with corpse'. 0 KLUGE 15; OREL Orpheus VI 66.

lemsh lamshe m. pl. lemshe lamshe 'ball (of wool, thread), globe (of earth), pool, spell'. The meaning 'globe of earth' < *sl 'broken lump of earth' may be one of the oldest. The word goes back to PAIb *lemesja and is formally identical with Latv lēmēsis 'sharp edge of the plow', Slav *lemegб 'plowshare', with a parallel form with a voiced auslaut in Lith lems, *lemth 'wooden part of plough to which the ploughshare is fixed', Slav *lemth, 'plowshare'. The resulting IE *lemesfo- is a derivative of *lem- 'to break', cf. leme. 0 MEYER Wb. 243 (from Rom *glemus, cf. Lat glomus 'ball, clue of yarn, thread'); MEYER-IXBE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1054; JOKL LKUBA 23-24 (follows MEYER); TREIMER Slavia III 451 (against MEYER for phonetic reasons: Lat gl- cannot yield Alb le: suggests a comparison with Slav *lomiti 'to break'); SPITZER MRIW I 324 (-sh explained as the ending of locative!); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 20 (to Oh loman 'cord'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 168; FR AENKEL 354; cABEJ St. I 319 (from IE *olo-m- based on *uel- 'to turn'); TRUBACEV ESSJa XIV 108-110; OREL Orpheus VI 66.

lemqu adv. 'in a heap, piled up', m 'pile'. Another variant is lemur. A variant of lemeja. 0 cABEJ St. VII 255.

len& — lam% f. pl. lende lande 'wood, timber, material'. Goes back to PAIb *lento etymologically related to Gmc *len& 'linden' (OHG linta, OE lind). Lith lento 'board', Slav */lo- 'bast' (MEYER Alb. Studien IV 117; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 36). 0 JOKL LKUBA 152, Reallex. Vorgesch. 193; MANN Language XVII 20; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 203; FRAENKEL 357-358; VASMER II 536; ZALIZN' AK Reallex. XXIII 145; TRUBACEV ESSJa IX 25-27; DEMIRAJ AE 241 (to Lith lomoshe 'ball').

lendina f. pl. lendina 'unfilled land, fallow field, grassland'. Borrowed from Slav *ledina id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg ledina, SCr ledina (SEL Ev Slav. naselenie 187). 0 SVANE 166.

lendoj lendoj aor. lendoja lendoja 'to irritate, to make sore, to hurt'. Borrowed from Lat lentare 'to make flexible, to bend'. 0
MEYER Alb. St. V 92 (to linda); cABEJ St. I 319 (from Lat laedere 'to hurt, to wound').

leng lang m, pl. lengje langje 'juice, liquid, broth'. From PA1b *langa obviously connected with lag and legate but reflecting an unexpected nasal infix. Morphologically not clear. 0 MEYER Wb. 244 (to Slav *slgknoti 'to become wet'); cABEJ St. I 319-320; OREL Linguistica XXIV 429-430.

lengate f, pl. lengate 'illness, sickness, ailment'. Another variant is ligate `liver phthisis (in sheep)'. From PAlb *ligata derived from *liga > lig. The inlaut -en- has appeared under the influence of lengoj. 0 MEYER Wh. 244 (from Rom * lanarius 'worker in wool').

lengoj aor. lengova 'to weaken, to languish'. Borrowed from Lat languere 'to be faint, languid' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34; MEYER Wb. 244). Note a nominal derivative lengjyre 'typhus'. 0 MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundrifi 'I 1047; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 28; HAARMANN 132.

lengor adj. 'pliant, supple'. Derived from lengoj (MEYER Wb. 244). 0 JOKL Studien 50 (to Lith letikti 'to bend'); cABEJ St. I 320 (to leng).

lenur lnuer aor. lenura lnora 'to card, to comb (flax)'. A prefixed derivative of near, a variant of mvar. 0 MEYER Wh. 244 (from Rom * lanarius 'worker in wool').

lepec m 'old ox or cow; ailing person'. Derivative of lape (MEYER Wb. 248). 0 cABEJ St. I 320 (to lape).

lepiske f, pl. lepidka 'scale (of fish)'. A prefixed derivative of pick.

lepitke f, pl. /ePitka `slipper'. A derivative of lape with a Slavic suffix. A homonymic lepitke 'blade (of knife)' is borrowed from Bulg lepidka, diminutive of lepida id., itself a Modern Greek loanword (BER 364). 0 MANN HAED 241 (explains lepitke 'blade' directly from Greek).

lepize f, pl. lepiza 'shelf, rack'. As well as lepoze 'roof', related to lape LKUBA 86-95.

lepjW f, pl. /epjeta 'orach, dock'. Borrowed from Gk Atinocoov id. (THUMB IF XXVI 14-16) or, rather, from an unattested *7<itice0ov. 0 MEYER Wh. 241 (from Lat lapathum id.). Alb. St. V 92; JOKL LKUBA 119 (agrees with THUMB); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 132; cABEJ St. I 320 (Albanian and Greek forms derived from the same Mediterranean source).

leplunge f, pl. leplunga 'webbing for tying cradle to mother's back, cheese-cloth used as a strainer'. A secondary phonetic variant of naplunge. 0 cABEJ St. VII 254.

ldpushe f, pl. lepusha 'mullein; broad-leafed plant'. Derived from lape.

leroj aor. ierOva 'to cultivate, to till'. Borrowed from Lat labarare 'to labor, to take pains'.

lerushke larushke m lerushq larushq 'wild vine, kind of grape, clematis'. Borrowed from Lat labrusea 'wild vine' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 34; MEYER Wb. 244). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi ² 1 1049; HAARMANN 132.

leshoj aor. leshova 'to let, to leave, to free'. Borrowed from Lat lassare 'to render faint, to tire, *to let' (MEYER Wb. 244). 0 CAMARDA I 86 (to Gk Xicooliat 'to beg, to pray'); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 35 (from Ital lasciare 'to let'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi ² 1 1047 (agrees with MIKLOSICH); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; cABEJ St. VII 228, 243; HAARMANN 132.

Teti leti adj 'Italian, Latin, Catholic'. Borrowed from Lat Latinus 'Latin' (IVIJKLosich Rom. Elemente 35; MEYER Wb. 238-239). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi ² 1 11044, 11047; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 169-170; MIHAESCU RESEE TV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 132; cABEJ St. I 309.

Ware f, pl. levare 'waterfall'. Another variant is livare. A prefixed derivative of var (CARD St. I 310) structurally close to ujvare id. < uje wire 'hanging water'. For the original meaning of levare cf. a deriv-
levere f. 'cloth, rag, laundry'. A singularized plural of *levar, the latter being a prefixal derivative of var, cf. levere (cABEJ St. I 309-310). 0 MEYER Wb. 244 (with a metathesis, from Lat velarium 'covering, screen'); CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 109.

levirem leyyrem refl. 'to beg, to beseech'. A semantic development of an older leyyrem 'to scratch oneself (as a sign of grief)', the latter being based on le'vyr 'to scratch, to lacerate', a prefixal derivative of var, vjerr.

leviz aor. leviza 'to move, to stir'. Related to luaj from which it is derived with an unusual suffix -iz < PAlb *-idja.

levore f. pl. levore 'peel, skin; rag'. A formation parallel to levere but with a different vocalism (cABEJ St. I 321). 0 CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 108 (prefix le-).

levorzoj aor. levorzoja 'to peel'. Based on /levorze levorxe 'peel, skin', derived from levore.

levozhge f. pl. levozhga 'hard shell, peel, skin'. Other variants are levezhge, levezhga, levozhge. Derivative in -ke or -shke of /levorze. 0 MEYER Wb. 476 (borrowed from Slav *l'uska *l'uska 'peel, shell'); cABEJ St. I 321 (derived directly from levore).

m. pl. linj 'flax, linen'. Borrowed from Lat linum id. (MIKLOSIKH Rom. Elemente 36; MEYER Wb. 244-245). 0 CAMARDA II 161 (compares li with Gk Xivov id., Lat linum id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriffi 2 1 1044, 1056; JOKL LKUBA 256; MANN Language XXVI 384 (same as CAMARDA); MIHAESCUEREE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 133; JANSON UM. 53.

lice f. pl. lica 'flax tow'. A metaphoric usage of Slav *l'isca 'face' as 'face side' or 'upper part', cf. such meanings as Bulg lica 'upper part' or Scr lice id.

lidh aor. lidha 'to bind, to tie'. From PAlb *ltdza etymologically close to Lat ligare id. (CAMARDA I 42; MEYER Wb. 245, Alb. St. III 17). 0 BARK ARSt 43-44 (to Lat volvo "to roll"); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. 1 89; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 173 (agrees with MEYER); CIMOGHOWSKI LP II 230; ERNOT-MAILET 358; MANN Language XXVI 384; PISANI Saggi 129; JUCQUOIS Le Museon LXXVIII 448; HAMP If LXVI 53; cABEJ St. VII 254; HULD 86-87; DEMIRAJ AE 242-243.

lig adj. 'bad, ill'. Reflects PAlb *liga while lige 'illness' goes back to PAlb *ligae. Further connected with Gk Okiyog 'small, few', Xoty6c 'destruction, death', Lith liga 'illness', Latv ligda id. (CAMARDA I 66 on Xoty6g; MEYER Wb. 245, Alb. St. III 71). The related adjective ligshe 'ailing' is identical with Lith liggishtas 'ill' (DESNICKAJA Sravn. 203). O PEDESEN KZ XXXVI 60-61; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 173 (follows MEYER); LA PIANA St. Varia 45; MANN Language XXVI 385; PISANI Saggi 127; FRAENKEL 370; FRISK II 376; CHANTRAINE 645; HAMP AION LII (XIII) 190; POKORNÝ I 667; cABEJ St. VII 199; HULD 87; OREL ZffJalk XXIII 149; RASMUSSEN Morph. 164; DEMIRAJ AE 243.

ligj m. pl. ligjie law'. Other morphological variants of sg. are ligje and ligije. The word is borrowed from Lat lege(m) id. (CAMARDA II 69; MIKLOSIKH Rom. Elemente 35; MEYER Wb. 245). Note Alb -i- < Lat -e- (explained by the Sicilian dialectal mediation in MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 3 1 11044); O JOKL LKUBA 43 (ligij vs. zakon), WuS XII 83; JIROKOV ZFL XXIV/1 15 (related to Lith lygits 'equal', OPrus ligan `court'); TOPOROV SBJa Etntokul't. 25 (follows 8iRoKOV); Cabej St. VII 266; HAARMANN 133; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 361-362; LANDI Lat. 53, 85.

ligje p1. 'mourning, dirge'. Historically identical with ligi. 0 MEYER Wb. 245 (from Rom *elegium instead of Lat elegium); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 3 1 11044.

hie f. pl. lija 'smallpox'. Borrowed from Slav *f5hos 'evil'. 0 MANN Language XXVI 384 (to Lat lira 'furrow').
lik m 'level'. Borrowed from Slav *le/k, 'face, surface', cf. Bulg lik, SCr lik (cABEJ St. I 322).0 SVANE 126.

likardhd f 'chickenpox'. Probably, from *lekurdhe, a suffixed derivative of lekare. As to the unexpected -a- in likardhe it could be explained by the analogy with the dialectal likar 'doctor' of Serbo-Croatian origin. 0 cABEJ St. IV 369 (to Russ kor"chickenpox'); RUSAKOV LIs 1980 173.

likogjone pl. 'sacrum, loins, lumbar regions'. An adaptation of the unattested Slavic compound *leko-gon73 'place from where hips begin', based on *lekovda 'hip, kidney, loin'. 0 MEYER Wb. 245 (to Gk teckövivri 'part between the pudenda and the anus'); cABEJ St. VII 195.

likoq m 'animal with one testicle'. A prefixal derivative of koqo one of the meanings of which is 'testicles'.

liktyre f 'rope for binding a bundle of wood; band, bandage'. Another variant is lyktyre. Borrowed from Lat ligatura 'band, bunch' (MiHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 17). 0 HAARMANN 133; cABEJ St. I 327-328.

lil m, pl. lila Borrowed from Lat lilium id. (MiKesICh Rom. Elemente 35).

lile f, pl. lilia 'small iron ring, loop-ring, link'. From PAlb *leila related to Lith leilas 'thin, supple, flexible' and, further, to Haas 'big', Latv i/es id. 0 MEYER Wb. 246 (to the non-existent Lith /e/es 'handcuffs'); FRAENKEL 329; Pokorinky I 667.

lime f, pl. linea 'filament'. Goes back to PA1b lineum 'filament'. The homonymic /inje 'line' either goes back to Lat Linea 'thread, line' or to its continuations in Romance. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1044; MiHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 133.

lipe f, pl. lipa lime-tree'. Borrowed from Slav *lipa id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg lipa, SCr lipa (cABEJ St. I 322). 0 SVANE 126.

liq m 'woof, weft'. A singularized plural of *lik going back to PAlb *likia. A nominal deverbal of IE *leir/o 'to leave, to remain': Skt rinatti 'to leave'; Lat lingua id., OHG khan and the like. 0 MAYRHOFER III 59; WALDE-HOFMANN I 808-810; Pokorinky I 669-670; OREL Orpheus VI 67.

liroj aor. lirova 'to free'. Borrowed from Lat liberare id. (MEYER Wb. 247). Cf. also lire 'free'. 0 MEYER-LCERE Gr. Grundrifi 2 i 1044, 1053; MiHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 133.

lis m, pl. lisa 'oak, high tree'. A borrowing from Slav *fenn, 'wood, forest, tree' (MEYER Wb. 247). The Slavic dialect from which the word was borrowed must have had a narrow *e > Alb i, i.e. it may be identified as "ikayski" Serbo-Croatian (JoKE LKUBA 177). 0 BARK ARSt 48 (to Gk lìXaoc 'holy grove'). AarbSt 1/1-2 205-206; HuE6 87 (compares /is with lende and lente as a parallel of vise - vend).

lise f, pl. lisa 'woof, weft'. Goes back to PAlb *litska continuing *leiria and related to liq. 0 cABEJ St. I 322 (borrowed from Bulg lesa 'fishing-line, rope, plaiting'); OREL Orpheus VI 67.

lisme 1, pl. lisma 'slate, fragile earth, stony field, clay'. From PAlb...
/* /thma. A derivative of lqg, lise. The original meaning of the word might be 'remaining (earth), remainders'.

loc m 'dear, darling'. As demonstrated by the derivative locke 'pupil (of the eye)', also used metaphorically as a synonym of loc, the original meaning of the latter must have been 'pupil'. It is, therefore, a continuation of PaAlb *lajja, derivationally connected with lot. Another derivative of loc is Joke 'dear' (addressed to mother).

lodraj aor. loderova `to spring, to dance, to play'. Derived from ledge, *game, play* based on /oz (SPITZER MRRW I 326). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 175.

lodh aor. lodha 'to tire, to weary'. From PaAlb *lada related to Gotl letan `to let', Gk kriSEiv • xorctav, Keicgrodvat (Hes.) and the like (MEYER Wb. 242, Alh. St. III 28). 0 CAMARDA 1124 (to Gk *malattackment'); CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 250; MANN Language XXVIII 32, 36; PISANI Saggi 130; PORZIG Gliederung 104; FRISK II 114; KLUGE 424; FEIST AE XII 153; DEMIRAJ AE 244-245.

log m, pl. logie 'meadow'. Borrowed from Slav *log-L 'ravine, low place' (SELMEv Slay. naselenie 75, 187). Note that in these meanings the word is not attested in South Slavic where it usually stands for 'lying' or 'den'. 0 SVANE 167.

logori f, pl. logori 'wailing, mourning, dirge'. Assimilated from *logori. Borrowed from Lat allegoria 'allegory', 0 MEYER Wb. 245 (to ligie); KRISTOFORDIHII 211 (related to Gk kOyoc used to denote 'dirge'); JOKL WuS XII 88 (from NGk Rupokoyeo 'to mourn'); cABEJ St. I 322 (identical with llogarīs 'to count', of Modern Greek origin), IV 78.

* adj. 'unstable'. Literally, 'playful'. Derived from loje 'play' < *ioe related to /oz.

lopate f, pl. lopata 'shovel, oar'. Borrowed from Slav *lopata id., cf. South Slavic continuants: OCS lopata, Bulg lopata, Scr lopata (MIKLÓSICH Slay. Elemente 25; MEYER Wb. 245). The derivative lopatez 'tadpole' has derived its unusual meaning from the South Slavic usage in which Bulg lopata and Scr lopata may stand for an unproportionately large parts of the body'. 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 176; SELISEV Slay. naselenie 169, 303; POLAK ZJ/Jal I 81 (from Scr lopata); HAMP LB XIV/2 12; cABEJ St. VII 254; SVANE 76.

loke f, pl. loke 'cow'. Continues PaAlb *lapel related to Latv laips 'cattle' (ENDZELIN KZ XLIV 62). 0 STIER KZ XI 206; MEYER Wb. 248 (parallels with Alpine words for 'cow'); PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. II 22 (to Celt *lapego- 'calf': OIr ldeg. Bret leue); JOKL IF XLIII 57, Sprache IX 149; MIKKOLA BKIS XXI 219-220 (to ON *lamb 'lamb'); PETERSSON Heter. 22; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 175-176, Stratificazione 138; POKorny I 654; cABEJ Glotta XXV 51; HAMP RomPh XII 153; SCHRIJVER BC 309; DEMTRAJ AE 245.

loge f, pl. loge 'penis; testicles'. A singularized plural going back to a paradigm sg. *lok - pl. loge. From PaAlb *lauka closely related to Lith liauka 'gland' further based on IE *leuk- 'to shine; shining, white' (cABEJ St. I 322-323). 0 MEYER Wb. 248 (compares with Scr lokanja 'belly', Bulg Gypsy lokath 'penis'); PEDERSEN St. Bal. IV 152 (on Lith liatika); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 93; FRAENKEL 361-362; POKorny I 687-690; OREL Linguistica XXIV 427.

lorze f 'parrot'. Used in a phrase flas si lorza `to chat like a parrot'. A suffixal diminutive of an unattested *Lori 'parrot Iori, one of the Lorinae'.

bosh adj. 'tearful'. Continues *lot-sh, derived from lot.

lot m, pl. lot 'tear'. From PaAlb *lada(i)ta, an adjective in *-to- based on IE *lada- 'to pour, to flow' (BARI AarbSt I 148-150). 0 MEYER Wb. 249 (from Lat fletus 'weeping, wailing'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 176 (agrees with BARK); POKorny I 664-665; cABEJ St. VII 258.

loZ aor. lojta `to move, to shake, to play'. From PaAlb *ladja, a denominative verb based on . The latter is etymologically identical with Slav *lades 'order, peace' from which a similar verb *laditi 'to make order, to make peace' is derived. 0 CAMARDA I 50 (related to luaj); MEYER Wb. 248 (related to Lith paloda 'lack of restraint, licentiousness' and separated from luaj); PEDERSEN Alh. Texte 152 (connects /oz with luaj); JOKL Studien 75, LKUBA 224; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 177; cABEJ St. I 323-324 (to OIr luaid 'to move'); TRUBAVF ESSTa XIV 9-12.
laze f. pl. *loza 'tendril (of a plant)'. A singularizer of a less widespread *loza 'vine, tendril', cf. South Slavic continuants: OCS loza, Bulg loza, Scr loza (SELSfSey Slav. naselenie 164). 0 SVANE 118.

lature m 'altar'. Borrowed from Lat altidriam id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 2). 0 MEYER-LUMBE Gr. Grundriff 2 11040, 1043; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; cABEJ St. VII 280; HAARMAI 110; LANDI Lat. 27, 38, 115.

luaj luej aor. *lddnja, a denominative verb closely connected with */Luc (CAMARDA I 50). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1046, 1049, 1054; PUSCARIU EWR 86; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; TAGLIAVINI Origini 145, 366; cABEJ St. VII 230, 267; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 55-56; HULD 86; HAARMAI 133; LANDI Lat. 22-123, 135.

luaj luej aor. *lddnja, a denominative verb closely connected with */Luc (CAMARDA I 50). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1046, 1049, 1054; PUSCARIU EWR 86; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; TAGLIAVINI Origini 145, 366; cABEJ St. VII 230, 267; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 55-56; HULD 86; HAARMAI 133; LANDI Lat. 22-123, 135.

luaj luej aor. *lddnja, a denominative verb closely connected with */Luc (CAMARDA I 50). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1046, 1049, 1054; PUSCARIU EWR 86; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; TAGLIAVINI Origini 145, 366; cABEJ St. VII 230, 267; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 55-56; HULD 86; HAARMAI 133; LANDI Lat. 22-123, 135.

luaj luej aor. *lddnja, a denominative verb closely connected with */Luc (CAMARDA I 50). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1046, 1049, 1054; PUSCARIU EWR 86; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; TAGLIAVINI Origini 145, 366; cABEJ St. VII 230, 267; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 55-56; HULD 86; HAARMAI 133; LANDI Lat. 22-123, 135.
**lule** f, pl. _lule_ 'flower'. Singularized plural of **PAlb** *hula*, an ancient Balkan loanword from an oriental source, probably, from Copt _hre, hleli_ 'lily' < Eg _Ora_ 'id'. The same source is postulated for Gk _A.,Eplov id., Lat /lulum_ id. 0 MEYER Wb. 250 (from Lat _lulum_ with _i_ > _u_ after _l-_); TAGLIAVINI _Dalmazia_ 178 (questions MEYER's explanation); MANN _Language_ XVII 16; FRISK II 100-101; CAMAJ Alb. _Worth._ 109 (prefix 1-); cABEJ _St._ VII 203, 254; HULD 87-88.

**lum** adj. 'blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate'. From PAlb *lubna*, an adjective in *-no-* derived from IE *leubh- 'to love, to wish' (JOKL _Studien_ 52-53, _Realex. Vorgesch._ I 86), cf. in particular Goth _lufs_ 'dear'. 0 FEIST _Goth._ 333; POKORNY I 683-684; cABEJ _St._ I 325 (to _lus_); DEMIRAJ _AE_ 247-248.

**lumak** m, pl. 'bud, shoot; lichen, moss'. Another form is *lemak_. A suffixal derivative of an unattested */um* continuing PAlb *lubna_. The latter is an adjective in *-no-* based on IE *leubh- 'to peel, to skin', cf. Lith _luba_ 'board (of a ceiling)', Latv _luba_ 'bark, board', OPPrus _lubbo_ 'board', Slav */7,bl_ 'forehead, skull'. 0 MEYER Wb. 251 (from Lat _lima, Sem. _snail' ), _Alb._ St. IV 94; BARICARSI I 48-50 (a prefixal derivative of _make_); POKORNY I 690; FRAENKEL 388; cABEJ _St._ I 325-326 (from _fume_); TRUBACEV _ESSla_ XVI 225-228; OREL _Orpheus_ VI 67.

**lume** m, pl. _lumen_ 'river'. From PAlb _luna_ etymologically identical with Gk _vqa_ 'dirt', and further related to IE *leu(a)- 'dirt'. 0 CAMARDA I 38 (to Gk _¢c_ 'voice to wash'); MIKLISCH _Rom. Elemente_ 27 (borrowed from Lat _flumen_ 'river'); MEYER Wb. 251 (follows MIKLISCH); JOKL _Studien_ 51-52 (to IE _lei-_ 'to pour'); FRISK II 144-145; POKORNY I 681; cABEJ _St._ VII 227, 258; HULD 88 (to IE *(s)leub- 'to be slick, wet'); DEMIRAJ _AE_ 246-247.

**hinder** t, pl. _lundra_ 'boat, barge, ferry'. Borrowed from Rom *hinter*, cf. Rum _lunin_ (MIKLISCHI Rom. _Elemente_ 36; MEYER Wb. 251). 0 PUCARIU _EWR_ 86; MIHAEscu _REESE_ IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 133; LANDI _Lat._ 116, 129.

**lunder** t, pl. _lundra_ 'otter'. Borrowed from Rom *lunter_ id. (MEYER-LOBKE _Gr. Grundrifi_ 2 I 1046).

**lungd** t, pl. _lunga_ 'swelling, tumor'. From PAlb *lunka_, a derivative of IE 'to bend' with a nasal infix, similar to that of OPPrus _lunkis_ 'angle', Lith _lulikanas_ 'supple'. Latv _links_ id. 0 MEYER Wb. 252 (to _bule, bulunge_); _BGA RR_ I 369; JOKL _Studien_ 53 (to Skt _rdga-_ 'pain, illness'); FRAENKEL 390; POKORNY I 681-682; cABEJ _BUSHT_ XV/4 76-77 (follows MEYER), apud DEMIRAJ (Lat _volvO_ 'to roll'); DEMIRAJ _AE_ 247 (to _leng_).

**lupesh** m 'glutton'. Derivative of _llup_ (PEDERSEN _Alb. Texte_ 153). 0 cABEJ _St._ I 326 (from a non-existent Bulg _lupef_ 'thief').

**lugerbull** f, pl. _higerbull_ 'werewolf'. Other variants are _rugebull_, _rigebull_. Borrowed from Rom *lupus cervulus_, cf. a more usual Romance *lupus cervarii_ as in Fr _loup-cervier_ id. (LA _PTANA_ Prefissi 21). 0 cABEJ _St._ I 326 (a prefixal derivative of _qelb_).

**luciert** f 'lamp, lantern'. Borrowed from Lat _lucerna_ id. (MIKLISCH _Rom. Elemente_ 37; MEYER Wb. 250, _Alb._ St. IV 80). 0 MEYER-LOBKE _Gr. Grundrif_ I 1049; MIHAEscu _REESE_ IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 133; cABEJ _St._ I 326 (adduces Old Albanian data); LANDI _Lat._ 89, 112-114.

**luroj** aor. _lurova_ 'to howl, to wail'. A phono-morphological variant of _w/enj_.

**lurtoj** aor. _lurtova_ 'to call, to flatter, to caress'. A phonetic modification of *laretoj_, to _laro_ (cABEJ _St._ I 326-327).

**lus** aor. _luta_ 'to pray, to invoke, to beg'. From PAlb *luggja_ related to Lith _legata_ 'to ask, to pray', Latv _litdis_ _liigj_ 'to ask, to invite', OHG _o/varchar_ 'to lure, to entice' (TREIMER), further related to IE *leugh- 'to lie, to cheat'. 0 CAMARDA I 53 (to Gk _Xiariticalo_ 'to beg, to pray'); MEYER Wb. 251 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology), _Alb._ St. III 25; BARICARSI I 50-51 (to IE *leubh- 'to love, to wish'); TAGLIAVINI _Dalmazia_ 177; _MANN Language_ XXVIII 31 (to Slav _*utiti_ 'to be fierce, to be violent'); KLUKE 444; FRAENKEL 389; POKORNY I 686-687; JOKL _Die Sprache_ IX/2 150 (agrees with TREIMER).

**luspe** t, pl. _luspa_ 'scale (of fish)'. Borrowed from Slav *lups_ 'scale, shell', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg _luspa_, Scr _ljaspa_ (cABEJ _St._ I 327). 0 SVANE 119, 237.
lush m. pl. *lushe 'berserk; carrion'. Back-formation based on fern. *lushe 'bitch; berserk woman'. As far as the latter has a parallel form *lute 'bitch, glutton', *lushe must be explained as resulting from *lute based on an unattested *lut-she and a borrowing from Slav *rut7, 'angry, wild, violent' (in particular, of animals).

luzund f 'swarm (in particular, of bees)'. From *luazme luezme, derivative of *oz. St. VII 195.

luzhi f 'flood'. Based on *luazhe borrowed from Slav *luZ'a 'pool', cf. in South Slavic: OCS luza, SCr lutta (cABEJ St. 1327). 0 XHUVANI Shkendija II 1/4 5 (related to legate); SvANE 170.

lyc adv. 'in a mess, in a muddle, out of joint'. Derived with an adverbial marker -c from *lyej.

lyej aor. leva, lyejta 'to smear, to oil'. Since the original meaning seems to be 'to cover with oil', the expected Proto-Albanian form may be reconstructed as *elaiwanja, with -ye- resulting form the contraction of the inlaut cluster *-aiwa-. This is a denominative verb based on an unattested *elaiwa borrowed from Gk 2t,txt(F)ov 'oil'. Note lyre 'fat' derived from *elaiwanja.

lyre aor. lypa 'to beg, to ask, to seek, to need'. In Tosk also lip. Despite an irregular development of the root vowel, continues PAlb *leipa related to Gk Xincopoct 'to be eager, to long for', Lith liepīti, liepti 'to order'. 0 MEYER Wb. 247 (to lipsem 'to miss', itself a Modern Greek loanword); BARIG ARSt 150-51 (to IE *leuwh- 'to love, to wish'); TAGLI-AVINI Dalmazia 179 (against MEYER); FRAENKEL 367; FRISK II 127-128.

lyp aor. lyra 'to make dirty'. Derived from /ere 'dirt'.

lyrdhz f, pl. /yrdheza 'wart'. Apparently, from *lyr-th-ez, a derivative of lyre. Cf. lyth.

lyshdr f, pl. lyshtra 'flotsam, alluvium; crowd'. Borrowed from Lat Ir'trum 'slough, bog, morass, puddle; house of ill-repute, debauchery'. 0 cABEJ St. I 328 (to lyje).

lyth m, pl. lytha, lythe 'wart, corn'. A derivative in -th of lyje (cABEJ St. I 328).

llabic m, pl. Habice 'bogey, vampire; glutton'. From */ubic, derivative of lubi.

Race f, pl. llaca 'ladder'. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *lazhca related to *laziti 'to climb'. 0 OREL Orpheus VI 67.

llalld f, pl. llalla 'wet-nurse; moth'. An onomatopoeia. In its second meaning llalle may be a calque of Slav *baba 'woman, grandmother; butterfly, moth'.

Hap aor. llapa 'to lap up' (of animals). From PAlb *lapa compared with Gk Vatic!) 'to gulp, to drink greedily', Lith lapenti 'to swallow food' (of pigs), Slav *lopati 'to eat up' (CAMARDA 127; MEYER Wb. 237). 0 FRAENKEL 340; FRISK II 85; POKORNY I 651; OREL Linguistica XXIV 429.

llapd f, pl. llapa 'tongue, language'. From PAlb *lapa connected with the verb llap. 0 MEYER Wb. 237; OREL Linguistica XXIV 429.

llapush adj. long-eared'. An early borrowing from an unattested Slav *lop(o)uh id., cf. *lopourb id.

llapushd f, pl. llapusha 'broad-leafed cabbage, covering leaf of maize'. Borrowed from Slav *lopuh, derivative of *lopuh7, 'burdock, broad-
leafed plant', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg lopux, SCR lopuh. 0 SVANE 112; OREL Orpheus VI 67.

llaskonja f 'twig, shoot'. A derivative in -onje of *laske borrowed from Slav *lomka, diminutive of *loza 'vine'. Another form of *laske is attested as llashke 'shoot'.

flazure f 'agitation, noise, swarm'. Borrowed, with dissimilation of liquids, from Slav *orzon, 'ravage, destruction', cf. SCR razoriti.

linjez f 'mud, silt'. A derivative from PAIb *s/inja related to Lith slienas 'saliva, mucus, slime', Slav *slina 'saliva'. 0 FRAENKEL 826; VASMER III 672; OREL Orpheus VI 67.

Here - Hand f, p1. here Mane, //era - liana 'forearm, ell'. From PAIb *alena related to Gk daivq 'elbow', Lat ulna, OHG elina, and the like (MEYER Wb. 233). 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 76 (borrowed from Rom *ulnana); PEDERSEN Alb. St. III 76; FRAENKEL 391-392; POKORNY I 690-691; MAYRHOFER III 108-109; TRUBAC'EV ESSJa XVI 183-184.

Hoc m 'mud, mire, sludge'. Derived from llohe. 0 cABEJ St. I 328 (from Bulg loa 'mud').

Rohe f 'rain with snow, snow broth, dampness'. An early borrowing from Slav */ojr, *'anything liquid' (SEAwsKi V 259) > 'fat, lard; flooded area; crater, funnel' (OREL FLHVIII/I-1-2 46). 0 MEYER Wb. 233 (compares with Slav *lok 'pool, pit'); SVANE 173; KORTLANDT SSGL XXIII 174 (against OREL).

llokme f, pl. llomka 'lump, chunk'. Another variant is llomke. Borrowed from Turk lokma id. (MEYER Wb. 233). 0 cABEJ St. I 328 (from Bulg dial. lomka id.).

born m 'mud, sludge, sediment'. Derived from llohe. 0 MEYER Wb. 233 (from the non-existent Slav *loml, 'swamp'); MANN Language XXVIII 36.

llomi aor. Ilomita 'to pound, to crush'. Borrowed from Slav */omiti id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg lom'a, SCR /omiti (DESNIK-JA Slav. zaim. 16). 0 SELISTEV Slav. naselenie 188; SVANE 91, 237.

llomotis aor. llomaita 'to brawl, to chatter'. Borrowed from Slav */omotiti id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg lomot'a, SCR /omotiti.

lloske f, pl. 'kind of fish, roach'. Borrowed from Slav *loska unattested in South Slavic except for Slovene losk 'kind of insect, Ixodes ricinus'.

llosh m, pl. lloshe 'nest, den'. Borrowed, with the unvoicing of the anlaut consonant, from Slav */ioia */oll, id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg lofa, SCR /aa, HOZ m, pl. lloze 'bolt, bar'. Another variant is loz. Derived from the verb lōz.

llubatd f 'sediment'. A derivative from ihithe as well as llubureline id.

lluke f, pl. lluka 'lime-tree'. An early Slavic loanword, from *lyko 'bast' and, in particular, 'lime-tree bast'. 0 OREL Orpheus VI 67.

nuke f, pl. lluka 'foul egg'. From PAIb *luket related to /ere and derived from IE *leu(a)- 'dirt'. 0 POKORNY I 681.

llup aor. pupa 'to gulp down, to swallow'. Continues PAIb *lupa etymologically connected with Skt lumpyati 'to break, to injure', Lith lupti 'to peel', Latv lupt 'to peel; to eat', Slav *lupiti 'to peel' (hesitatingly - MEYER Wb. 233). 0 FRAENKEL 391-392; POKORNY I 690-691; MAYRHOFER III 108-109; TRUBAC'EV ESSJa XVI 183-184.

llurbd f 'sediment, mud'. Continues PAIb *lur(i)ba derived from *lur-a, a form related to /ere.

mace f, pl. maca 'cat'. Borrowed from Slav *maca id., cf. South
Slavic forms: Bulg *maca, Scr *maca (Mnaosicx Slav. Elemente 25; MEYER Wb. 263). Derived from *mace is macke 'cat; bush (on wheel)'. 0 SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 166; SVANE 138.

macolle f, pl. macolla 'mallet'. Dissimilated from *malolle, borrowed from Lat malleolus id.

macukd f 'shepherd's staff'. A lexicalized phonetic variant of matuke.

mace f, pl. maca 'hard soil'. Borrowed from Slav *maca 'swamp, marsh' (Czech měří) unattested in South Slavic.

madh adj. 'big, large'. From PAIb *madza related to Hitt mekkiš id., Skt mandnt- 'great, large', Gk Oyu; id., Lat magnus id. and the like (BOPP 488, 491; GILFERDING Om. 23; CAMARDA I 6; MEYER Wb. 252). The irregular vocalism may be explained by an unusual reduction (MANN Language XXVI 385, XVII 17); in any case, it is reminiscent of -a- in Lat magnus and Orf maige id. Rum mare id. seems to have been borrowed from dial. Alb mall with -ii- < -dh-. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 18, 63, 81, Gr. Gr. 277; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 535; JOHL IF XLIV 57; PUSCIARI EWR -88-89; TAGLIAVINIDalmazia 180-181; MANN Language XVII 17; ERNOUT-MEILLET 379; FRISK II 189-190; CIMOCHOWSKI Lip II 230; MAYRHOFER II 609-610; WALDE-HOFMANN II 10-12; POKORYN I 708; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 344; ROSETTI ILR I 279; JUCQUIOS Le Museon LXXVIII 448; HULD 88-89; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 146; DEMIRAJ StF XXVI/3, 95-96 (reconstructs *magfos), AE 250-251.

magar m, pl. magare 'donkey'. Another variant is magjar. As it is clear from margac id., the original form of magar was *margar, with the dissimulation of sonorants. Both words are derivatives of an unattested *marge. The latter appears to be a borrowing from Gmc *markyo, cf. OHG mar(i)ha 'mare', mar(a)h 'horse', ON merr 'mare' and the like. The form magar was borrowed to other Balkan languages. 0 CAMARDA II 73 (from gomar); MEYER Wb. 253 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); BARK ARSl 54 (prefix ma- + kriū; KLUие 454; ILINSKLTrOdna ree VII 9-10 (to IE *ma- + *meg- 'to bellow'); SKOK AArSl IV 124-132; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 345; ZALIZN AK Etmologija 1964 180; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 218; cABEJ St. I 329 (prefixed derivative of Old Alb gare 'she-ass'), Eitim. 14-15.

mahager f 'fallow'. A compound mah ager 'feeds the air', cf. for the semantic motivation Russ pole pod parom 'fallow' = 'field under the vapour'. 0 JOHLS Glotta XXI 121-124 (from Rom *majarium, cf. Ital maggiatico id.); MIHAESCU RESEIV/1-2 31; cABEJ St. I 329 (agrees with JOHLS); HAARMANN 134.

mahnis aor. mahnita 'to astound, to stupefy'. Another variant is manis. Borrowed from Slav *maniti 'to lure, to charm', with -h- influenced by *maxati 'to wave'. 0 MEYER Wb. 254 (from *maxati). 0 SVANE 250.

maj maj aor. majata 'to feed, to fatten'. Another morphological variant is ma hij. From PAIb *mazdnja, a deverbal based on IE *mazd-. 'feeding': OHG mast, Skt medas- 'fat, marrow' (DEMIRAJ AE 251-252). 0 CAMARDA I 37 (to IE *megh- 'big'); MEYER Wb. 259 (to Lat mando 'to chew'), Mbr. St. III 28, 63; JOHLS STUDiN 54, LKUBA 183 (to Skt mddati 'to boil'); KLUие 465; MAYRHOFER II 683-684; POKORYN I 694.

maj m 'May'. Borrowed from Lat Majus id. (MIKLOSIСh Rom. Elemente 38; MEYER Wb. 255). 0 HAARMANN 134.

maj m, pl. maja 'hammer'. Borrowed from Lat malleus id. (MTKLosiCH Rom. Elemente 38; MEYER Wb. 255). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536 (uncertain of Latin origins of the word); MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß 1 1050 (from Ital maglio id.); TAGLIAVINIDalmazia 180; MIHAESCU RESE IV/1-2 17; cABEJ St. I 330; HAARMANN 134.

majere f 'terraced land'. Derived from mak. 0 cABEJ St. I 329 (from Rom *majarium 'fallow' reconstructed by JOHLS for mahager).

maid f, pl. maja 'tip, top, point, peak, summit'. Another form is male. From PAIb *maid, a feminine form of mak (MEYER Wb. 255). Derived from mak is rnojo 'to fill to the brim'. 0 CAMARDA II 69-70 (from IE *meg h- 'big'); MEYER Alb. St. III 63 (to Lat mons 'mountain'); JOHLS LKUBA 162-163 (from *mōia); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 542; TAGLIAVINIDalmazia 88-189; HULD 89; DEMIRAJ AE 252-253.

majme adj. 'fat'. Derived from maj 'to feed, to fatten' (CAMARDA I
majte majte adj. 'left'. Borrowed from Rom *manicus, based on Lat m anusca 'maimed, infirm', cf. also Ital manta 'left hand' (MEYER Wb. 273). Cf. mengjer. 0 cABEJ St. VII 203.

makar adv. 'at least'. The word is also used as an interjection. Based on MGk gocicapt < gocicaptov, neut. 'blessed' (FILIPOVA-BAJROVA 77-78, MIKLOSICH 253-254). Cf. also IIt *maka 'not' and *maka 'left'. Borrowed from Rom *maka > *maka > maja 'left' (MEYER Wb. 255). 0 POKORNY I 698; FRAENKEL 399-340; TRUBACEV ESS.1a XIX 70-71; DEMIRAJ AE 253-254.

makerr m 'stagnant green on ponds'. A derivative of make (DEMIRAJ AE 254) reflecting PAib *makara, an exact correspondence of Slav *mokrir, 'wet'. From *makra other forms are derived: makrohem 'to get covered with a film (of liquids)' and makrose 'stagnant green on ponds'. 0 OREL Orpheus VI 67.

makth makth m 'kind of clover'. A parallel form is makes. Borrowed from mak 'opium poppy'. The latter is borrowed from Slav *mala, 'poppy'. 0 OREL Orpheus VI 67.

makth math m 'place where the cattle gives birth to their young'. Based on an unattested *mak - mak derived from maj. 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 138.

makth mangth, munkth. A secondary formation based on ankth with an expressive prefix m-. 0 DEMIRAJ AE 254.

makth ninth m 'leveret'. Derived from mang. 0 JOKL IF XLIII 57-60 (related to Goth magus 'youth' and continuing 1E *maghu-); BARit ARSt. 16 -17; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 138 (agrees with JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 254.

makush m, pl. makushe 'ostrich'. Derived from makut.

makut adj. 'greedy, glutinous'. Suffixal form in -ut based on an unattested *mak - mak derived from maj. Cf. also makth. 0 cABEJ St. VII 195.

mal m, pl. male 'mountain'. From PAib *mala identical with Lith mala 'land', Latv mala 'bank, shore' (P.M., LKURA 162 f., 320, Realex. Vorgesch. I 87); cf. also *mal- reflected in the ancient Balkan toponymy: Illyr Maluntum, Dac Dacia Malensis vs. Dacia Ripensis. Note an archaic derivative in PAib *malja > maja 'summit, peak' (MEYER Wb. 273, Alb. St. III 63, 78; OREL FLH VII/1-2 39). From Proto-Albanian *mala was borrowed into Rum mal 'bank'. 0 GIL' FERDING OtM. 23 (to Skt maras- 'mountain'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 543; JOKL ZONF X 198-200; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 181, Origini 149; KRAHE Balkan-ill. 53-55; KRETSCHMER Glotta XIV 90; MUEHLENBACH - ENDZELIN II 556; MAYER II 73-74; LA PIANA Studi 1112 (to Skt mardhdna- 'top, summit', OE molda 'forehead'); MANN Language XXVI 386-387, XXVIII 36 (to rare Ir mot 'heap'); PISANI Šaghi 126; FRAENKEL 400-401; POKORNY I 722; POGHINC Ist. limb. rom. II 331; ROSETTI ILR I 278; HULD 89 (follows LA PIANA); DEMIRAJ AE 254-256.

malcoj aor. malcova 'to inflame, to make sore'. Borrowed from Rom *malitiae, cf. Lat malitiae 'badness, spite' (MEYER Wb. 256). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; cABEJ St. I 330 (euphemistic use of malcoj); HAARMANN 134.

mallese f. pl. mallesa 'pasture, meadow'. A variant of mballese, see mballojo.

malengoj aor. malengjova 'to touch, to move, to stir'. Used in the figurative sense only. Borrowed from Lat malum 'evil, misfortune' (MEYER Wb. 256). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; cABEJ St. VII 255; HAARMANN 134; LANDI Lat. 142.
malkoj aor. mallkova *to curse, to excommunicate*. Another form is mallkoj. Borrowed from Lat *maledicere* id. (MIRLosicx Rom. Element 38; MEYER Wb. 256). 0 CAMARDA I 105 (to Gk gotA,ocic *soft, gentle*); MEYER-LUBKE *Gr. Grundrifi* 1 I 1047, 1050; MIHAESCU *RESEEE* IV/1-2 23; cABEJ St. VII 253; HAARMANN 134.

malth m *pad under the claw (of animals)*. Based on an unattested *mall* continuing PAIb *malda* and related to Lat *mollis* < *moldualis* *soft*, Skt mrdh- id. and the like. 0 POCKORYN I 1718; WALDE-HOFMANN II 103-104; MAYRHOFER II 676; OREL *Orpheus* VI 67.

manna f, pl. mamica *wet-nurse, midwife*. Borrowed from Slav *mamica* *mother*, cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *mamica*, SCr mamica (MIKLOSICH *SLay. Elemente* 25). 0 SVANE 190.

mamuz m, pl. mamuz, mamuze, mamuze *spur*. A suffixal derivative of *mamis* *to allure, to embroil, to spur* borrowed from Slav *mamiti* id., cf. Bulg mam'a, SCr mamiti.

man m, pl. mana, mane *mulberry*. Other variants are (T) men, (G) mand. From PAIb *manta*. The same word is attested in Dael.tavtEia *blackberry*. Diosc. 4.37, mantra, App. Herb. 87 (POTT KZ XIV; MEYER Wb. 257). 0 WEIGAND Glotta XXI 213, III 236; BERTOLDI Glotta XXI 258-260 (Dac i.tavteicc to Gk (3Octoc *blackberry*); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 88; MANN Language XVIII 32; PISANI Saggi 124; cABEJ St. I 330-331 (quotes mani *strawberry* of the Alpine Romance).

mandile f, pl. mandile *kerchief*. Borrowed from Lat mantele *towel, napkin* (MEYER Wb. 258).

mang m *small (of animals); urchin*. Borrowed from Lat *mancus* *maimed, infirm*. The adjective mangut id. with a recently added suffix -et and the adverb mangut *less, missing, short* go back to the same source. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 38 (mangut from Ital manco *maimed*); MANN Haed 262 (metaphorical usage of marge *flax-breaker*, see menge); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 182; MIHAESCU *RESEEE* IV/1-2 17; cABEJ St. I 331 (to IE *men- little*); LANDI Lat. 48.

maraj m *fennel*. Other variants are meraje and maraq. Borrowed from Rom *marathrum* derivative of Lat *marathrum* *fennel* (MEYER Wb. 259) or, as reflected by maraq, from *marathricum*. The intermediate form *mararja* was borrowed to Rum marar. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 39 (from Lat *marathrum* or Gk go:if:m:ov); MIHAESCU *RESEEE* IV/3-4 350 (from Gk *tecpaOptov*); ROSETTI *ILR I* 279; cABEJ St. VII 280; HULD KZ XCIX 247.

marauzhge f, pl. marauzha *horse-fly*. Borrowed from an unattested Bulg *maravuška*, derivative of dialectal marrave *ant* (DESNIK-AJA *SLay. zaim.* 13). 0 OREL *Orpheus* VI 68.

marde f *chill, frost, ice*. Goes back to PAIb *mardza* etymologically identical with Slav *morm* *frost* (MEYER Wb. 260, *Alb. St. III* 17, 63, 72). Both forms continue IE *mergh*- *to rot, to soak*. The verbs mardh *to chill, to freeze* and merdhij id. are deverbalives. 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 535, Kelt. Gr. I 105; LA PIANA St. I 41; MANN Language XVII 18; CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 231; PISANI Saggi 124; POCKORYN I 1739; OREL JIBalk XXIII 147; TRUBACEV *ESSJa* XX 10-14; DEMIRAJ AE 256.

mare f, pl. mare *bearberry, strawberry-tree*. Borrowed from Lat marum *cat-thyme, kind of sage*.

marend f, pl. marena *marsh rosemary*. Borrowed from Slav *marena* *plant Rubia tinctorum* attested in West and East Slavic.

margac m, pl. Matgace *ass, donkey*. A derivative of *margjenuer* m *ledge of a rock serving as a cover*. A suffixal derivative of *mare* borrowed from Lat *marginem* *edge, brink* (cABEJ St. I 332).

(G) margjenuer m *ledge of a rock serving as a cover*. A suffixal derivative of *marjen* borrowed from Lat *marginem* *edge, brink* (cABEJ St. I 332).

marmur m *marble*. Borrowed from Lat *marmurem* id. (MEYER-LOEWE *Gr. Grundrifi* 1 I 1049). 0 cABEJ St. I 332.

mars m *March*. Borrowed from Lat Martius id. (MEYER Wb. 261). 0 MIHAESCU *RESEEE* IV/1-2 17; cABEJ St. VII 215; HAARMANN 135.

marte f, pl. marta *Tuesday*. Borrowed from Lat Martis (dies) *day
of) Mars, Tuesday' (MEYER Wb. 261). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 40 (from Ital marte id.); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 183 (supports MEYER); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17.

martese f, pl. martesa 'marriage'. Borrowed from Rom *maritatio id. (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 308). 0 GILFERTING Om. 23 (to Lith mar 'sister-in-law'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 183.

martoj aor. martova 'to marry'. Borrowed from Lat marikire id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 39; MEYER Wb. 261). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 I 1047, 1050; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 308; JOKL LKUBA 13-15 (to IE *merI 'young woman'); SKOK AarbSt. I 210 (derived from IE *meri 'young woman'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 183 (questions JOKL's etymology); cABEJ St. VII 266; HAARMANN 135; DEMIRAJ AE 256-257.

marr aor. mora 'to take, to grasp'. From PAIb *marna, a deverbative based on the heterolectic word for 'hand' preserved in Gk garb Lat manus (NEISSER BB XIX 121-122). 0 MEYER Wb. 261 (to Skt maciti 'to touch'); PEDERSEN BB XX 231 (to Gk Oπνυος 'to grasp, to seize'); JOKL, Studien 53-54 (agrees with NEISSER); LA PIANA Studi I 94 (to Gk Reipol.tat 'to divide'); PORZIG Gliederung 178; FRISK II 175; CHANTRAINE 667; WALDE-HOFMANN II 34-35; POBRON 1740; CIUIMOCHOWSKI St. IE 43; HAMP Laryngeals 140 (compares marr with Gk ὀρππίνι 'to take' and reconstructs *(s)med-HermO), Norw. JLing. XXIII 13-14, Sprache XXX 157; HULD 89-90; DEMIRAJ AE 257-258 (to Skt prd-mrna, imper. 'to pack').

marry adv. 'mad, foolish, crazy'. Literally, 'dim, murky'. See marrte. 0 GILFERTING Om. 23 (to Skt mard- 'stupid'); MANN Language XXVIII 37 (to Hitt madas).

manta 'murky, cloudy, dim, dull'. A suffixal derivative of PAIb *marsa related to Slav *mom, 'dusk, fog'. 0 TRUBACEV ESSJa XIX 222; OREL Orpheus VI 68.

mas aor. mata 'to measure'. From PAIb *matja, a denominative verb based on an adjective in *-to, *-to-; further related to IE *me- id.: Skt mbuti, Točk A me- and the like (CAMARDA I 35; MEYER BB VIII 190, Wb. 262-263, Alb. St. III 24, 63, 81). 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. II 575; JOKL Sprache IX 118-119; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 184; PISANI Saggi 123; POBRON 173-74; cABEIJ StF I (XIX)/3 41; CIUIMOCHOWSKI St. IE 44; MAYRHOFER II 638; Van WINEKENS I 295-296; HULD 95; DEMIRAJ AE 258.

mashe f 'gum, paste, glue'. Borrowed from Lat massa ( 'lump, mass, adhering stuff').

(G) mashers f 'barn, hayloft, cowshed'. A singularizer plural of *mashe borrowed from Lat nom. manus 'place of abode, dwelling'. 0 cABEJ St. I 332 (from Lat massa).

mashkull m, pl. meshkuj 'man', adj, 'male'. Borrowed from Lat masculus 'male, masculine' (CAMARDA I 86; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 40; MEYER Wb. 262). 0 MEYER-LUBEK Gr. Grundriff 2 I 1042, 1049; JOKL LKUBA 143; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 184; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 135; LANDI Lat. 94, 137-138.

mashkull m, pl. mashkuj 'hook'. Borrowed from Lat masculus 'male, masculine' used to denote the part of the hinge which is inserted into another called femina 'female'. Thus, Lat masculus et fenzina > Alb mashkull e fewer 'hook and eyelet'. 0 OREL Orpheus VI 68.

mashter m, pl. mashterq 'big wooden platter, dish'. Another variant is mashter. Borrowed from Rom *magistericus, literally, 'master's (dish)'. 0 cABEJ St. I 332-333 (from SCr masur 'wooden platter').

mashturke t, pl. mashurka 'green bean, pod'. Derived from mashe.

mat m 'bank, shore'. Continues PAIb *mata < *mnto- related to Lat nuns 'mountain' (VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 1 39-40). 0 JOKL LKUBA 314-315 (borrowed from Gk kicceog 'sand, sandy soil'); BAR16 Ling. stud. 17 (agrees with VASER); WALDE-HOFMANN II 108-109; POBRON 1 726; cABEJ St. I 333-334 (related to Olr math 'sand').

make t, pl. matka 'queen-bee'. Borrowed from Slav *mat7,ka id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg matka, SCr matka (JOKL LKUBA 286-287). 0 SELI EV Slay. naseleien 167; SVANE 158.

matuke t 'mattock, hoe'. An early borrowing from Slav *motyka id.
mazatore f, pl. mazatore 'one year old heifer'. Derived from mezat, see mez.
maze f, pl. maza 'cream, skin on the milk'. The same word is attested as madh, maze 'corn skilled with cream'. Borrowed from Slav *mazb *mazi, 'fat, ointment', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg maz, Scr maz. 0 JOKL Studien 54 (to maj); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 149; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 251; DEMIRAJ AE 250 (madh- to Skt medas- lat'); cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Goth *maz); OREL 259 (related to Slav mharta, mharetj); VASMER 78, 142; SvANE 76.

mbar f, pl mbar 'right, good, favorable'. A tabooistically used Lat impar 'uneven, unequal'. 0 MEYER Wb. 35 (to mbar); cABEJ St. VII 230.

mbas prep. 'after', adv. 'behind'. A prefixal variant of pus id. These forms continue PAib *en-apa-th, further related to IE *autsa < *ou-k-. The latter is an extension of IE *eu- id.: Arm aganim 'to put on (clothes)', Lat ex-uo 'to draw out, to pull off', Lith auunti, anti. Slav *uti. 0 MEYER Wb. 264 (from Rom *bassus 'lower part, underwear'); BARK ARSt. 54-55 (from IE *ambhi-oudho, derivative of the above *eu-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 186; LA PIANA St. Varia 18-20 (to IE *aktedh-); AtAREAN HAB I 76; FRAENKEL 27; WALDE-HOFMANN 1434-436; POKORNY I 346; VASMER III 109; cABEJ St. I 335-336 (to Slav *amb 'barefooted', Lith basas id. - but there is no *k in this root!); OREL Orpheus VI 68.

mbaroj aor. mbaro 'to finish, to end, to complete'. A prefixal derivative of pare. 0 MEYER Wb. 35 (to mbar); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 185 (agrees with MEYER); cABEJ St. VII 230.

mbar f 'shame'. Another phonetic variant is marre. The original meaning was 'burden'. Derived from mbar.

mbalj aor. mbajta 'to hold, to carry'. From PAib *en-barnja, a causative derived from *hera > bie (MEYER Wb. 35). 0 JOKL LKUBA 196 (reconstructs *bhoreig but Italo-Albanian forms preserve -nj), IF XXXVII 103-105; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 187; HAMP St. Whatmough 82; cABEJ St. VII 201, 227; HULD 90 (believes that in the cluster *-rnj- the first element is preserved); OREL FLH VIII/1-2 39; DEMIRAJ AE 86.

mbalj aor. mballa 'to bungle'. A prefixal derivative of balle. 0 MEYER Wb. 264 (to Gk itt.136cUto 'to throw in, to put in').

mballoj aor. mbalova 'to turn out to graze'. The noun mballese 'meadow, pasture' is derived from mballoj. From an earlier *mbelloj reflecting a loan from Lat ambulare 'to walk (around)'.

mbar aor. mbara 'to bring (back)'. From PAib *en-tiara, further related to mbaj and hie (BoPP 540; CAMARDA I 135; MEYER Wb. 35). 0 JOKL IF XXXVII 104; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 185; cABEJ St. I 54-55.

mbarroj aor. mbarus 'to make pregnant, to fecundate'. Derived from the adjective mbarre, bars 'pregnant'. The latter continues PAib *en-barte based on an adjective in *-to- and related to mbar.

mbar f 'shame'. Another phonetic variant is marre. The original meaning was 'burden'. Derived from mbar.

mbasi conj. 'since'. As clear from a variant mbassi, continues a sequence mbas si.

mbath aor. mtha 'to put on (shoes)'. From PAib *ambhi-aitsa, a prefixal verb based on *autsa < *ou-k-. The latter is an extension of IE *eu- id.: Arm aganim 'to put on (clothes)', Lat ex-uo 'to draw out, to pull off', Lith auunti, anti. Slav *uti. 0 MEYER Wb. 264 (from Rom *bassus 'lower part, underwear'); BARK ARSt. 54-55 (from IE *ambhi-oudho, derivative of the above *eu-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 186; LA PIANA St. Varia 18-20 (to IE *aktedh-); AtAREAN HAB I 76; FRAENKEL 27; WALDE-HOFMANN 1434-436; POKORNY I 346; VASMER III 109; cABEJ St. I 335-336 (to Slav *amb 'barefooted', Lith basas id. - but there is no *k in this root!); OREL Orpheus VI 68.
mbes aor. *mbeta `to remain, to stay'. A prefixal derivative of *jes (CAMARDA I 134; MEYER Wh. 163). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 186.

mbesf pl. *mbesa `niece, granddaughter'. Borrowed from Lat nepotia id. known only in Dalmatia, > ODalm nepoca (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 23 1040; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 117-118). 0 MEYER Wh. 264-265 (phonetically incredible comparison with Lith maki/*sister-in-law'); BuGGE BB XVIII 180 (from Rom *neptia); PEDERSEN BB XX 232 (reconstructs IE *nepOtis), KZ XXXVI 308, Kelt. Gr. I 93; JOKL LKUBA 27 (against the Latin etymology). WuS XII 82; WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 201; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 117-118; ERNOUT-METLLET 438; HULD 90; OREL Zffalk XXIII 149; DEMIRAJ AE 259.

mbef prep. `at, in'. Another variant is me. From the atomic form of PAIb *ambhi continuing IE *ambhi: GK Ow (`about, around', Goth bi, OEir imm-< Celt *mbi and the like (MEYER Wh. 265, Alb. St. III 35, 64). 0 BOPP 499 (to Skt dpsi): CAMARDA I 170 (to Gk E7êci `upon'); FEIST Goth. 87-88; FRISK I 98; POKORNY I 34; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 95; HAMP Laryngeals 130, Erin XXVIII 145; MANN Language XVII 22; OLBERG KZ LXXXVI 128; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 45; DEMIRAJ Zffalk XXIX 64-67, AE 260-261.

mbeltovaj aor. *mbeltova `to plant'. Borrowed from Rom *implantare `to plant', cf. Latplantare id. 0 KRISTOFORIDHI 227 (derived from balte); cABEJ St. IV 79, VII 230.

mberdhe adv. `on the ground'. A compound of mbe and dhe with an epenthetic -r-.

mberthej aor. *mbertheva `to fasten, to button'. A prefixal derivative of birth (see birk). For the semantic development cf. Germ knopfen `to button' - Knopf `button, knob, bud'. 0 MEYER Wh. 265 (from Lat inverters `to turn upside down'); cABEJ St. I 336-337 (phonetic transformation of mbath).

mberrij mberrij aor. *mberrita mberrina `to arrive'. Another variant is merrij. Derived from arrij (MEYER Wh. 17). 0 cABEJ St. I 337 (related to mbar).

mbeshel aor. *mbeshela `to shut, to close, to lock'. Other variants are inbecei and mbershel. A prefixal derivative of ce/ (JOKL Studien 55).

mbshetet aor. *mbesheta `to stand, to prop'. From PAIb *ambhi-stata based on an adjective *stata identical with IE *st(h)atos `standing', cf. Skt Gk mark id., Lat status id. (Iola LKUBA 250). 0 FRISK I 739; MAYRHOFER III 526-527; WALDE-HOFMANN II 596-599; POKORNY T 1006; DEMIRAJ AE 259.

mbi adv. `on, upon'. Originally, an adverb. From a tonic form of PAIb *ambi, cf. mbe.

mbiatiu adv. `immediately, at once'. A Calabrian phonetic variant of mbi ato `on this' > `at once' (CABEJ St. I 337). 0 CAMARDA II 153 (mbi + Ital atto `act'); MEYER Wh. 265 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology).

mbij mbij aor. *mbiva `to thrive, to grow, to shoot'. From PAIb *en-bunja related to IE *bheu- : *bhit- `to grow, to be' (CAMARDA I 48; MEYER Wh. 36-37, BB VIII 189). 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 35; JOKL apud WALDE-HOFMANN I 504 (to IE *bher- `to bring'); POKORNY I 146-150; cABEJ St. I 66 (to IE *bhei- `to beat, to strike'); DEMIRAJ AE 100-101 (follows cABEJ).


mblate f. pl. *mlata `shewbread'. Borrowed from Lat () Hata id. (MEYER Wh. 38), with a non-etymological nasal in the anlaut. 0 JOKL LKUBA 292; CABEJ St. I 337-338.

mbledh aor. *mbledha `to gather, to collect'. Continues PAIb *amblledaza a prefixal verb related to Gk k6io,. id.), Lat Lego `to read, `to gather' (MEYER Wh. 265, Alb. St. III 17). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335; BARK ARS! I 13; JOKL LKUBA 8; LA PIANA Studi I 56; MANN Language XXVI 382; CIMOCOWSKI LP II 231; PORZIG Gliederung 192, 211; PISANI Saggi 129; ERNOUT-MEILLET 350; FRISK II 94-96; CHANTRAINE 626; WALDE-HOFMANN I 780; POKORNY I 658; IROKOV ZFL XXIV/1 15 (to Goth lisan `to gather'; KLINGENSCHEITTH Verbalm 28; cABEJ St. VII 243; HULD 145, 156; DEMIRAJ AE 261-262.
mbloj aor. mhlova 'to fill'. Borrowed from Lat *implere id. (MEYER Wb. 265). 0 CAMARDA I 125 (related to PILOT); LAMBERTZ LVII 71 (follows CAMARDA); MANN Language XXVI 383; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 254-255; cABEJ St. I 338.

mbloj aor. mhlova 'to betroth'. Historically identical with mbloj 'to fill'.

mbrapa adv. 'behind, back', prep. 'behind'. Together with prapa id. continues PAIt *en-per-apa, cf. per and pa (CAMARDA I 61; MEYER Wb. 351). 0 JOKL MRRW I 302; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 188.

mbraz adj. 'empty, void'. Results from the recombination of mbrazem < *(m)brazen, borrowed from Slav *porzdnh, id., cf. Bulg prazen, SCr prazing (MEYER Wb. 266). 0 SELISCEV Slay. naselenie 193, 323-325; HAMP LB XIV/2 15.

mbrerj aor. mbrejta 'to harness, to yoke'. Another variant is mbrelj. From PAIt *en-brenja, further related to brez (MEYER Wb. 46). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 188.

mbrenda adv., prep. 'inside, within'. Variant of brenda.

mores aor. mbreta 'to bruise, to beat'. A prefixal derivative of pres.

mbret m, pl. mbreter mbreten 'king'. Borrowed from Rom *imperatu for Lat imperator 'emperor'. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 32; MEYER Wb. 266 (directly from imperator); MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundrill 2 I 1043; TAGLIAVINI Origini 191, 256; RosEm RRL XXV/11-6 495; MIHAESCU RESE4 IV/1-2 26; cABEJ St. VII 239, 280; HAARMANN 130; LANDI Lat. 145.

mbrema mbrama adv. 'in the evening'. From PAIt *en-prama the second element of which is identical with Gk np6gog 'foremost man', Gothfram 'from', OHGfram id. (MEYER Wb. 266, Mb. St. III 64, 72). 0 FEIST Goth. 164; MANN Language XVII 20; FRISK I 600; POKORNY I 814.

mbrodh aor. mbrodha 'to help, to do good'. A suffixal derivative of prodh 'to produce', a back-formation of prodhioj. 0 MEYER Wb. 266 (continuation of Ital prode 'brave, valiant'); MANN Comp. 4 (from IE *en-pro-a-go).

mbroj aor. mbrojta 'to defend, to protect'. Borrowed from Rom *imparare id. (HAARMANN 140).

mbbruaj mbreuj aor. mbrejta 'to knead'. From PAIt *branja related to bruine (MEYER Wb. 266) and, further, to Lat fervere 'to boil' (JOKE LKURA 263). Derived from mbrej is mbraus 'to stuff full'. 0 MANN Language XVII 15 (to OE beorn 'harm', Latfermentum); PISANI Saggi 126; DEMIRAJ AE 111.

mbufas aor. mbufata 'to inflate, to swell'. A prefixal derivative of *hufas borrowed from Slav *huxati 'to beat, to swell' (cABEJ St. I 338). 0 MEYER Wb. 54 (to Ital buffare 'to blow').

mbulim m 'source; burial, grave'. Deverbative of mbuloj. 0 cABEJ St. I 339-340 (to bule).

mbuluj aor. mbulova 'to cover, to bury'. Another variant is mbloj. Borrowed from Rom *manipulare 'to dig in handfuls', cf. Lat manipulus 'handful'. 0 MEYER Wb. 267 (from Rom *invelare 'to cover'); MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundrill 2 II 1049; PEDESEN KZ XXXIII 538 (agrees with MEYER); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 187; HAARMANN 131; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 172; cABEJ St. I 339-340 (identical with mbloj).

mbulouj aor. mbulova 'to seal'. Attested only in BUZUKU. Based on *bul borrowed from MLat bully 'seal' (cABEJ St. I 340), 0 HELBIG 84 (from Ital bolla id.).

mburr aor. mburra 'to praise'. Denominative of burre (MEYER Wb. 55). 0 MANN Comp. 126 (to Lat fur0 'to rage').

mbush aor. mbusha 'to fill'. Continues PAIt *en-buss related to Gk 11uv&v <*13va-v4(o 'to fill up' and its cognates (CAMARDA I 52; MEYER Wb. 267, Alb. St. III 32, 61, 80). 0 LA PIANA Studi I 91; MANN Language XXVIII 39 (to Gk (Aim); FRISK I 276-277; CHANTRAINE 202; POKORNY I 101; DEMIRAJ AE 262 (reconstructs a nasal present for Proto-Albanian).

mbutoj aor. mbutojva 'to seal, to bung'. Denominative based on but 'barrel, tub'.
mbys aor. mbysta 'to strangle, to drown, to kill'. From PAIb *ambit-witja with the regular development of > -y-. Further related to Skt vydhitate 'to sway, to rock', Goth viHon 'to pour'. 0 JOKL Studien 56 (to Lat confutare 'to suppress, to restrain', ON bauta 'to strike'); POKORNY I 1178; CIMOCHOWSKI 262-263 (derived from PIE *yed- *ud- 'water', cf. also zhyz 'to dive'); DEMIRAJ AE 262-263 (derived from pl).

me m 'insufficiency, lack', adj. 'insufficient, scanty, not full'. From PAIb *mane etymologically close to Gk Om) • [Iticpov. 'AllowilvEc (Hes.), h.tavog 'thin' and Arm m 'small, thin' (OREL Linguistica XXIV 430). The form mete 'insufficient' is derived from me after the fall of the final nasal. Related to me is mej mejf 'to reduce, to diminish'. 0 MEYER Wb. 273 (comparisons with Lat minud 'to lessen', Ital meno 'less' or Slav *mabab 'small(er)'; MEILLET MSL VIII 164; KRISTOFORIDI 227 (to mangut, mungoj); ACAREAN HAB III 257; MANN Language XVII 20-21 (mej < IE *(s)meik- 'small'); CABEJ St. IV 79.

me prep. 'with'. From PAIb *me(t) etymologically connected with Goth mik id., Gk pita 'in the middle, between' (MANN Language XXVIII 32). 0 CAMARDA I 314 (identifies me with NGk 0); MEYER Wb. 268 (borrowed from NGk TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 188 (against MEYER); FEIST Goth. 364; FRISK II 216; POKORNY 1728-729; NEROZNAX Paleob. 199 (to IE *(s)meik- 'small'); CABEJ St. IV 79.

meme f, pl. memeke 'she-bear'. Borrowed from one of South Slavic tabooistic names for bear: Bulg memeka, SCR memeke. 0 CABEJ St. VII 184.

mefshete adj. 'slow, sluggish'. A suffixal derivative of mehem.

meh mef aor. meha mefa 'to soak'. From PAIb *meu-ska related to Latv maat 'to dive', Slav *myti 'to wash' and other continuants of IE *rneu- *mete- 'wet'. 0 VASMER III 26; POKORNY I 741-742; OREL Orpheus VI 68.

mehem refl. 'to fail'. Goes back to PAIb *nuija related to OHG minan 'to work diligently', Gk j16, j1.K 'tool (of war)', Slav *majati 'to work slowly'. 0 FRISK II 282; POKORNY I 746; BER 702; TRUBACZ lives Or 173-174; OREL Orpheus VI 68.

mekem refl. 'to gasp, to choke'. Related to meket 'wet' (JOKL apud WALDE-HOFMANN I 508) according to a semantic universal linking words for 'being silent' and 'melting'. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 4, 63 (to Slav *mlecati 'to be silent'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549; TRUBACZ Orp. 100-105 (examples of this semantic development); ANIKIN 67-78 (semantic parallels); DEMIRAJ AE 264 (expressive word).

meket adj. 'wet'. Cf. also the verb mek 'to make wet'. Continues PAIb *maka related to make (CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ). 0 JOKL apud WALDEHOFMANN I 508 (to Lith minakt 'to knead'); CIMOCHOWSKI LP V 193; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 110; DEMIRAJ AE 263-264 (borrowed from SCR mek, Bulg mek).

meksh in, pl. mekska 'buffalo-calf'. Another variant is meshk 'bull-calf'. From *megsh continuing PAIb *magusa related to OHG maug 'slave', Goth magus 'youth' (from IE *maghu- : *maghos). 0 FEIST Goth. 339; POKORNY I 696; CABEJ St. I 340 (related to meket).

mel m 'millet'. Borrowed from Lat indium id. (MIKLOSIČ Ram. Elemente 523; MEYER 148, 268). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 189; MEYERLOBKE Gr. Grundri 2 I 1045; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 136.

mend f 'clay, loess'. Borrowed from Slav *melt' *m 'chalk, loess', cf. Bulg mel, SCR mel.

MeMem m, pl. memece, memeca 'deaf-mute, dumb'. Borrowed, with assimilation at nasals, from Slav *nembe 'stranger, mute person', cf. Bulg nemec, SCR nemac, nuemac (MEYER Wb. 269). Such assimilation is, in fact, attested in Bulg dialect. memkin'a < nemkin'a 'kind of haricot', originally, 'Germ woman', fem. of *nembeh. 0 SCHULZE Kl. Schr. 214; SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 195-286; SVANE 185.
memzi adv. 'hardly, scarcely'. Another variant is mezi. Based on mem, a participal form of mej mej 'to reduce, to diminish', see me.

menati adv. 'early in the morning'. A lexicalized phrase me nate with an adverbial marker.

mencem adj. 'clever, intelligent'. A derivative in *scheen of mend (JOKL LKUBA 106).

mend pi. 'mind'. Borrowed from Lat mentem id. (GIL'FERDING Otn. 25; CAMARDA I 106; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 40-41; MEYER Wb. 274). Note the denominative verb mendaoj 'to think, to count', 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 11044, 1048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 189; MANN Language XVII 20-21 (from IE *motis), XXVIII 32 (from Latin); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; cABEJ St. VII 255; HAARMANN 136; LANDI Lat. 55, 83-85, 116.

mender f. pl. mendra 'mint'. A suffixal derivative based on *mende borrowed from Lat menta id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 41; MEYER Alb. St. I 55). 0 MEYER Wb. 272 (from Ital menta id.); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1044; JOKL. LKUBA 222; cABEJ St. I 340 (from Gk givel id.); LANDI Lat. 55. 135.

mendull f. 'almond'. Borrowed from Rom *amendula, cf. Ital dial. ammennola < *amendula (cABEJ St. I 341). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 485 (from Ital Venet mandola id.); MEYER Wb. 258-259 (follows MIKLOSICH); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 189-190; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 110 (from Lat amyndala).

(G) meraje f. 'winter pasture'. A derivative of mera 'pasture', of Turkish origin (cABEJ St. I 341). 0 MEYER Wb. 259-260 (from Lat hibernalis 'wintry'); JOKL LKUBA 265 (from Rom *invernalia); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 129.

merendoj aor. merendova 'to arrange'. A recent formation based on the adverb merende 'in order', a lexicalized phrase me rend, cf. rend.

mere f. 'fear'. A phonetic variant of tmerr (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 190).

mere f. 'measure'. Borrowed from Slav *mera id., cf. in South Slavic:

Bulg m'ara, dial. mera, SCr. mera, mjera (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 26; MEYER Wb. 270). 0 SEL8CEV Slay. naselenie 182; SVANE 89.

mere f. 'scent, fragrance'. Borrowed from Lat myrrha 'myrrh' > Rom *mirra.

merimange f. 'spider'. Other variants are merimage, miremartge, milimange, milingone and merimajke. Tabooistic transformations of merimng id. borrowed from NGk wuppfiyyt 'ant, midget' (MEYER Alb. St. I 77). 0 MEYER Wb. 274-275 (compound the first element of which is compared with Slav *pagki, 'spider'); KRISTOFORDIHI 220, 234 (to Gk tippri); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350 (from Gk Dor troppt4 'min'; cABEJ St. 1341-342 (follows MIHAESCU).

mese 'skin (of onion), milk-skin, film'. Goes back to PAIb *matsa related to make and reflecting IE *mok7-. Thus, Albanian seems to reflect a labiovelar in this root.

mesnik m. 'meat pasty'. Borrowed from Bulg mesnik id. 0 MEYER Wb. 270 (to Slav *rims 'meat').

meshe f. pl. meshe 'mass'. Borrowed from Lat missa id. (CAMARDA I 86; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 42; MEYER Wb. 270). 0 MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 26 (from Slavic); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 11045; JOKL LKUBA 22; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; cABEJ St. VII 209; HAARMANN 136; LANDI Lat. 56.

meshnohem refl. 'to become senile, to dote, to be childish'. A pre- factorial (in me- < mbe-) of *shenoj borrowed from Lat senere 'to be old'.

metale f. pl. metale 'snow-drift'. Borrowed from Slav *metadlo 'heap', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg metalo, SCr. metalo. 0 CABO St. I 342 (from Bulgarian). 0 SVANE 174.

(0) meteh m. 'boundary, frontier'. Another variant is metef. A dever- bative based on an unattested *meteh 'to partake, to share'. The latter is borrowed from MGk gc.6c0.) id. From MGK gerktov 'priory, farm', metoq 'stable' has been borrowed. 0 cABEJ St. I 342 (borrowed from MGK pEuixtov 'priory', later -
mete t, pl. meta 'swallow, mouthful'. A deverbative based on Slav *metati 'to throw' (depicting a swallow as a 'throw' of food into the mouth).

mezhcle f, pl. mezhda 'baulk, strip of land between fields'. Reflects a Bulgarian continuant of Slav *medja 'boundary' > meida. Another regional loanword, megje id., reflects a Serbo-Croatian continuant of the same provenance, SCr medja (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 26).

me - ma adv. 'more'. Continues PAIb *mai from IE *maies with a secondary nasalization. Related to Goth maizo id., Oscan mail id. 0 MEYER Wb. 271 (borrowed from Lat magis id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundril3 3 I 1042; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 86-88 (< IE *mados-); MANN Language XVII 23 (same as MEYER); KLUGE 470; FEIST Goth. 342; POKORNY I 704.

megashfer t, pl. megashtra 'sage'. Another variant is mugasher. Borrowed from Rom *medcaster reflected in Ital medicastro (JOKL LKUBA 211-213). 0 MniAEscu RESEE IV/l-2 31; cABEJ St. I 342; HAARMANN 136; LANDI Lat. 82, 109, 136.

mekat m, pl. mekate 'sin'. Borrowed from Lat peccatum id. (MixEosici Rom. Elemente 48; CAMARDA II 199; MEYER Wb. 271). The initial m- results from mp- as demonstrated by the form mpkat in BOGDANI (WEIGAND BA III 205) and seems to be a prefix added already in Albanian. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundril3 3 I 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 180; MniAEscu RESEE IV/l-2 18; cABEJ St. I 343; HAARMANN 141.

mekeq aor. mekeqa 'to anger'. A prefixal derivative of keq.

mekemb mekamb aor. mekemba 'to set up, to erect'. A prefixal denominative of kembe.

mekoj aor. mekoja 'to feed'. Borrowed from Lat medicare 'to heal, to cure' (MEYER Wb. 282). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/l-2 23; cABEJ St. VII 184, 244; HAARMANN 135.

mekrese r, pl. mekresa 'tombstone'. Together with its morphological variant mekrejce 'baulk', reflects a prefixal derivative of krye.

melleze f, pl. melleza 'kind of elm; blackbird'. Another variant is melleze.
A derivative in -ze of mellenje (V ASmER Alb. St. I 42; JOKL LKUBA 193-194). 0 cABEJ Festschr. Pisans I 176-177, St. 1345; DEMIRAJ AE 280-281.

melle mull' m, pl. mellenj mullanj 'grief'. From PA/Sb *melana 'black', the masculine form of the adjective represented in mellenje (MEYER Wb. 283). 0 MEYER Wb. 285 (from Ital malano 'misfortune'); JOKL LKUBA 195 (follows MEYER Wb. 283); MANN HAED 298 (figurative use of melle 'swelling').

melle mull' m, p1. Mellenj mullanj 'swelling, lump'. Derived from melle (cABEJ St. 1345-346). 0 MEYER Wb. 53 (from Rom *bullana, to bulla 'bubble'); BARK AAarbSt I 145 (prefixal formation with -ild being related to /unge/); SCHMIDT Z L 236 (related to bulle); TREIMEL Slavia III 545 (connected with mall 'property, goods', a Turkish loan-word).

melluge f, pl. melluga 'scale; scar, mark'. Related to melle.

Maine f, pl. Meman 'mother'. A typical example of a nursery word reflecting an earlier *mama. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 63 (related to Gk i.teg.tilco); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 117; ERNOUT-MEILLET 381; cABEJ St. VII 21; DEMIRAJ AE 265.

mend m, pl. mende 'moment'. Borrowed from Lat momentum id. (MEYER Wb. 274).

mend aor. menda 'to suckle, to feed'. Continues PA/Sb *manzda, a nasal present further related to maj. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 64 (to Gk iac6c6); TOMASCHEK BB lx 101; KRETSCHMER Glotta XVI 182; LA PIANA Studi I 113; MANN Language XVIII 20 (to Lat mentum); DEMIRAJ AE 265 (related to meme).

mendafsh m, pl. mendafshra mendafshna 'silk'. Borrowed from Lat metaxa 'raw silk' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 40; MEYER Wb. 272) or from MGk i.tec.4a id. (CAMARDA I 45), in both cases, through an intermediary stage of Rom *mentaxa. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1050; HAARMANN 136; LANDI Lat. 135, 140.

mange - mange f, pl. Menge -- mange 'armful, sleeve'. Borrowed from Lat manicae 'sleeve' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 39; MEYER Wb. 272). Note a derivative mengore 'short jacket, fur-coat'. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042; MANN Language XVII 23; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 135; LANDI Lat. 48, 111.

manger mangen 1, pl. menga mangna 'oil-press, press, roller'. Borrowed from Gk j.tayavov 'axis of a pulley, bolt' (THUMB JF XXVI 9) or, rather, from MGk wiyyccvov 'machine, contrivance'. 0 MEYER Wb. 272 (from NGk wiyyvav 'press'); JOKL IF XXXVI 250, XLIV 24-27; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042, 1050; MANN Language XVII 23; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; cABEJ St. I 346 (a Gg variant mange resulting from the decomposition of mangen); OLBERG SPhAen 42; JANSON Unt. 42.

mengoj aor. mengova 'to rise early'. Borrowed from Lat manicare 'to come in the morning', derivative of mane 'morning' (MEYER Wb. 272-273). 0 CAMARDA 1141 (to Lat mane); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 II 11039, 1047; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 26; cABEJ St. VII 184; HAARMANN 135.

(T) mengjer adv. 'left'. Borrowed from Rom *mancinus, cf. Lat mancus 'maimed, infirm' (MEYER Wb. 273). 0 HAARMANN 134; ROHLSFS Spr. 161; cABEJ St. VII 203.

mengji mangji f. pl. mengji mangji 'sorcery, witchcraft; medicine'. Borrowed from Lat magic 'magic, sorcery' (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 3 I 1050) influenced by the popular etymology linking it to mengjer. 0 MEYER Wb. 253 (from Gk j.tayavov 'charm, drug'); JOKL IF XLIV 24-27 (from Gk iuthyavov 'charm, drug'); cABEJ St. 1346-347 (derived from mjek).

menoj aor. menova 'to halt, to be late'. Phonetic variant of venoj id. (MEYER Wb. 274, JF VI 105), see vone. 0 CAMARDA 144, 61 (to vone); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 39 (from Lat manere 'to stay, to remain'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1047 (agrees with MIKLOSICH); TAGLIAVINI Dalmaza 287; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 134.

menjane adv. 'at the side'. A univerbation of me nj(e) ane. From it, a verb menjanjaj 'to avert' is derived.
menje f 'manna; drizzle'. From Rom *manna, cf. Lat *manna 'manna'.

menjill m, pl. rnenjille 'vigil; fast'. Borrowed from Rom *vingilia, cf. Lat vigilia 'vigil' (MEYER Wb. 273-274) with the further assimilation to Rom *mingilia. 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23 (from Lat mane vigil); HAARMANN 157.

mdnjolle f, pl. menjolla 'sapling, shrub, shoot'. Borrowed from Lat malleolus 'mallet-shoot' with a dissimilation of sonorants (MEYER Wb. 274) (from Ital Venet magliolo id.); HAARMANN 134.

merehem refl. 'to be fascinated, to be charmed'. Borrowed from Lat ngrari 'to wonder, to be astonished'.

Mergqj aor. mergova 'to exile, to drive away'. Borrowed from Lat mergere 'to thrust, to push' (MEYER Wb. 274). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi zI 1039; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 28; HAARMANN 136; HAMP SCL XXVIII' 1 73-74.

mergjyze mergjize f, pl. mergjyze mergjize 'marigold, narcissus'. Based on a compound of mer- < Maria and gji, 'Mary's breast'.

meri math f, pl. meri meni 'hate, wrath'. Borrowed from Rom *maricOsus 'husband-like', based on Lat mas 'male'. For the formation cf. bellicOsus 'warlike'. 0 JOKE LKUBA 10-13 (related to Skt niyra- 'young man, lover' and the like); cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (borrowed from a poorly attested Bulg m7,rdlaš 'miserable, broken'); DEMIRAJ AE 267-268 (derived from Turk merakI 'hypochondriac'); OREL Orpheus VI 68.

merkoshin, pl. merkosha 'man lying in wife's bed after childbirth and receiving visitors; lover'. Borrowed from Rom *maricOsus 'husband-like', based on Lat mas 'male'. For the formation cf. bellicOsus 'warlike'. 0 JOKE LKUBA 10-13 (related to Skt niyra- 'young man, lover' and the like); cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (borrowed from a poorly attested Bulg m7,rdlaš 'miserable, broken'); DEMIRAJ AE 267-268 (derived from Turk merakI 'hypochondriac'); OREL Orpheus VI 68.

narkure f, pl. merkura 'Wednesday'. Borrowed from Lat Mercurii (dies), cf. MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 516. 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 190; cABEJ St. I 1347; HAARMANN 136.

merlaqet mesoj aor. mesova 'to teach, to train'. Borrowed from Rom *inviticre id. > Rum Inveta, Prov envezar and the like (MEYER 14/b. 276, Alb. St. IV 81). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1051; PUSCARIU EWR 78; PEDESEN KZ XXXIII 538; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 43 (from

merlaciet refl. 'to eat greedily'. An expressive verb of onomatopoeic character.

mermeris aor. mermerita 'to murmur, to mutter'. Borrowed from Slav *nbrmrwati id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg mmmor'a, SCR mrmrati.

merqinje f 'jujube, kind of brier'. Borrowed from Rom *myrTernia based on Lat myrrca 'tamarisk, kind of shrub' (MEYER Wb. 274). 0 HAARMANN 137.

mershe f 'corpse, carrion'. From PALb *merusa based on IE *mer-' to die': Skt mrīydte, Lith mfīti, Slav *mērti and the like. 0 FRAENKEL 457-459; MAYRHOFER II 696-697; POKORNY I 735; TRUBACEV ESSJa XVIII 101-102.

marshine f, pl. mershina 'wineskin'. Borrowed, with an epenthetical -r-, from Slav *mefina id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg mdina, SCR mjefina, mdina (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 26; MEYER Wb. 275). 0 cABEJ St. VII 185; SVANE 68.

meru mini m, pl. merure merun 'handle'. Borrowed, with a metathesis, from Rom *manurus. The latter is a derivative of Lat manus 'hand'. 0 MEYER Wb. 275 (from *manObrium or manfibrum 'handle'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 3 2 I 1054.

merzej aor. merzeva 'to rest at noon (of animals)'. Borrowed from Lat meridiare 'to take a mid-day nap' (MEYER Wb. 274). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1052; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 136.

merzis aor. merzita 'to bore, to hate'. Borrowed from Slav *mbrziti 'to hate', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulq mrvi, SCR mrziti (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 275). 0 SELISCEv Slav. nase-lenie 191; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 198; SVANE 237.

mesoj aor. mesova 'to teach, to train'. Borrowed from Rom *inviticre id. > Rum Invetas, Prov envezar and the like (MEYER 14/b. 276, Alb. St. IV 81). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1051; PUSCARIU EWR 78; PEDESEN KZ XXXIII 538; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 43 (from
meshtekohem refl. 'to become wild, to rave, to rage'. Borrowed from Lat masticare 'to chew, to mix' (MEYER Wb. 277). 0 PUSCARIU EWR 91; MIEAEscu RESEE IV/1-2 17; HAARMANN 135.

metrik m 'disease of cattle, tumor, gangrene of intestines'. Borrowed from Rom *matricus based on Lat matrix 'womb' MIEAEscu RESEE IV/1-2 17. 0 cABEJ St. I 349; HAARMANN 135.

mez maz m, pl. meza maza 'foal'. From PAlb *mandja related to mend 'to suckle' (MEYER Wb. 276, Alb. St. III 28). A closely related form is attested in Messapic, in Jupiter's name Menzana (STIER KZ XI 148). From Proto-Albanian, Rum mlnz 'foal' was borrowed while Ital manzo 'ox' and other forms go back to Messapic. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 39 (from Ital manzo 'tame ox'); TOMASCHSB BB IX 101; KRETSCHEMER Einleitung 266; PUSCARIU EWR 94; CHARPENTIER KZ XL 436 (to Lat mandus); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 184, Stratifizazione 138; IOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. 187; ERNOUT-MEILLET 384; PORZIG Gliederung 150; PISANI Saggi 127; SCHMIDT KZ LVIII 33; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 332; ROSETTI ILR I 279; POKORNY I 279; HAMP St. Whatmough 79; cABEJ Glotta XXV 51-52; St. VII 204, 212; JANSON Unt. 27; DEMIRAJ AE 267.

mi mi m, pl. minj 'mouse'. From PAlb *mu(s) related to IE *mas id.: Skt Gk Lat mas and the like (MEYER BB VIII 190, Wb. 278). The nasalization in Geg is secondary. 0 STIER KZ XI 139 (borrowed from Greek); MEYER Alb. St. III 63-64, 81; PEDESEN KZ XXXVI 282; IOKL Studien 77; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 190, Stratifizazione 138; LA PIANA Studi I 95; MANN Language XXVI 387; ERNOUT-MILLET 424; FRISK II 275-276; MAYRHER II 668; WALDE-HOFMANN II 132-133; POKORNY I 752-753; HuLD 91-92; OREL Zyllalk XXIII 149; DEMIRAJ KZ CVI 100-103, AE 267-268.

mice f, pl. mica 'cat'. A word of onomatopoeic origin represented in Romance: Rum mija, Ital micio. 0 MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 25 (from SCr mica id. - but there is no such word); MEYER Wb. 263 (follows MIKLOSICH); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192.

mider f, pl. midra 'raspberry'. Another variant is miter. A figurative use of miter 'womb, uterus', of Modern Greek origin.

miell m, pl. miellra miellna 'flour'. Continues PAlb *melwa closely related to OHG melo id., ON m9/ id., Slav *melvo 'grain for grinding' and continuing IE *melvo-, further - to *mel- 'to grind' (MEYER Wb. 282, Alb. St. III 64, 75). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 191; KLUGE 470;
mih mif aor. *miha mifa 'to dig', from Lat *meila, OE *milsken id. and the like. 0 FRISK II 192-193; MAYRHOFER II 95-96; POKORNY I 716 (on the apheresis of the privative *meila, from Lat *mille, Skt *meila, Pers. *miles). Further connections are OPrus *mis 'nice', Lith *mantis 'dear', Slav *mil7, *nise 'pleasant' (MEYER Wb. 279, Alb. St. III 64, 78) and other continuations of IE *mei — *mT: 'mild, weak, nice'. 0 GILFERDING Otn. 23 (to Skt *mida'friend'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 541; JOKL LKUBA 228 (on suffixes */-s/ */-t/- in this stem): TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192; MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (from Lat mints 'wonderful, amazing'); PISANI Saggi 125 (follows VASMER); HOLUB-KOPEBNY 224 (follow VASMER); FRAENKEL 449; POKORNY I 711-712; POGBTCr 1st. limb. rom. II 345; HULD 92 (confused account of JOKL's analysis); CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Gk 6µvptis 'emery'); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 362; DEMIRAJ AE 268-269.

mis m, pl. *misa 'limb, member'. Continues PAIb *mitja related to Lith mklas 'supple', mitres id. (for the semantics, cf. Germ gelenkig as a usual translation of *(Midas). Late mklids id., mitrs id., mikt 'to knead'. 0 FRAENKEL 447-448.

misur m, pl. *mise 'deep plate'. Derivative of an unattested *mise borrowed from Slav *misa 'plate', cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg miska, Scr misa (MEYER Wb. 280). 0 VASMER Alb. Worfsorsch. 44.

wish min, pl. mishra mishna 'flesh, meat'. From PAIb *misha related to IE *mens- id.: Skt marisa- 'flesh, meat', Arrn mis, Goth minz, Slav *moco (GILFERDING Otn. 23; MEYER Wb. 280, Alb. St. III 61, 64, 68). The development of *ern- to *-i- seems to precede the "ruck" rule. 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 56, Kelt. Gr. I 82; JOKL LKUBA 326; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192, Stratificacione 93; LA PIANA BSL 113-114; BARIC Hyme 39; ACAREAN HAB III 323-324; PISANI Saggi 100; ERNOUT-MEILLET 395; MAYRHOFER II 615; FEIST Goth. 361; POKORNY I 725-726; TRUBACEV ESSJa XIX 7-11; HAMP BSL LXV/ 1 222; CABEJ LP VIII 128, St. VII 242; HULD 92-93; OREL Sprache XXXI 280; KORTLANDT SSGL X 221; DEMIRAJ StF IX/1 359, AE 269-270.

mire adj. 'good'. From PAIb *mira forming a separate isogloss with Slav *mires 'peace' (VASMER Alb. Worfsorsch. 43-44; as to OLi Lith miers, it was borrowed from Slavic despite VASMER II 626). Further connections are OPrus *mils 'nice', Lith *mints 'dear', Slav *mil7, *nise 'pleasant' (MEYER Wb. 279, Alb. St. III 64, 78) and other continuations of IE *mei — *mT: 'mild, weak, nice'. 0 GILFERDING Otn. 23 (to Skt *mida'friend'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 541; JOKL LKUBA 228 (on suffixes */-s/ */-t/- in this stem): TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192; MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (from Lat mints 'wonderful, amazing'); PISANI Saggi 125 (follows VASMER); HOLUB-KOPEBNY 224 (follow VASMER); FRAENKEL 449; POKORNY I 711-712; POGBTCr 1st. limb. rom. II 345; HULD 92 (confused account of JOKL's analysis); CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Gk 6µvptis 'emery'); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 362; DEMIRAJ AE 268-269.

mire adj. 'good'. From PAIb *mira forming a separate isogloss with Slav *mires 'peace' (VASMER Alb. Worfsorsch. 43-44; as to OLi Lith miers, it was borrowed from Slavic despite VASMER II 626). Further connections are OPrus *mils 'nice', Lith *mints 'dear', Slav *mil7, *nise 'pleasant' (MEYER Wb. 279, Alb. St. III 64, 78) and other continuations of IE *mei — *mT: 'mild, weak, nice'. 0 GILFERDING Otn. 23 (to Skt *mida'friend'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 541; JOKL LKUBA 228 (on suffixes */-s/ */-t/- in this stem): TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192; MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (from Lat mints 'wonderful, amazing'); PISANI Saggi 125 (follows VASMER); HOLUB-KOPEBNY 224 (follow VASMER); FRAENKEL 449; POKORNY I 711-712; POGBTCr 1st. limb. rom. II 345; HULD 92 (confused account of JOKL's analysis); CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Gk 6µvptis 'emery'); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 362; DEMIRAJ AE 268-269.

mire adj. 'good'. From PAIb *mira forming a separate isogloss with Slav *mires 'peace' (VASMER Alb. Worfsorsch. 43-44; as to OLi Lith miers, it was borrowed from Slavic despite VASMER II 626). Further connections are OPrus *mils 'nice', Lith *mints 'dear', Slav *mil7, *nise 'pleasant' (MEYER Wb. 279, Alb. St. III 64, 78) and other continuations of IE *mei — *mT: 'mild, weak, nice'. 0 GILFERDING Otn. 23 (to Skt *mida'friend'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 541; JOKL LKUBA 228 (on suffixes */-s/ */-t/- in this stem): TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192; MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (from Lat mints 'wonderful, amazing'); PISANI Saggi 125 (follows VASMER); HOLUB-KOPEBNY 224 (follow VASMER); FRAENKEL 449; POKORNY I 711-712; POGBTCr 1st. limb. rom. II 345; HULD 92 (confused account of JOKL's analysis); CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Gk 6µvptis 'emery'); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 362; DEMIRAJ AE 268-269.

mire adj. 'good'. From PAIb *mira forming a separate isogloss with Slav *mires 'peace' (VASMER Alb. Worfsorsch. 43-44; as to OLi Lith miers, it was borrowed from Slavic despite VASMER II 626). Further connections are OPrus *mils 'nice', Lith *mints 'dear', Slav *mil7, *nise 'pleasant' (MEYER Wb. 279, Alb. St. III 64, 78) and other continuations of IE *mei — *mT: 'mild, weak, nice'. 0 GILFERDING Otn. 23 (to Skt *mida'friend'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 541; JOKL LKUBA 228 (on suffixes */-s/ */-t/- in this stem): TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192; MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (from Lat mints 'wonderful, amazing'); PISANI Saggi 125 (follows VASMER); HOLUB-KOPEBNY 224 (follow VASMER); FRAENKEL 449; POKORNY I 711-712; POGBTCr 1st. limb. rom. II 345; HULD 92 (confused account of JOKL's analysis); CABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Gk 6µvptis 'emery'); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 362; DEMIRAJ AE 268-269.
mite f, pl. mita 'shoot'. Continues PAIb *meita related to Skt mea= 'pillar, post', ON met& 'beam', Lith mietas 'post, stake'. 0 FRAENKEL 451; MAYRHOFER II 683; POKORYN I 709; CABELJ St. I 350 (to Gk. titukoc 'hornless').

mite f 'bite, tip'. Borrowed from Slav *myto 'payment', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg mito, SCr mito (MEYER Wb. 281). 0 SELISCEV Slav. nase-lente 181, 299; SVANE 208.

mizone f, pl. mizoi 'fly'. A derivative in -ze of PAIb *mija identical with ON my id., further connected to Gk Ruia id., Lat musca id. and the like (CAMARDA I 75; MEYER BB VIII 190, Wb. 281, Alb. St. III 64, 81). 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 168 (derives mize from *mils- rather than *muti); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 193, Stratificazione 139; LA PIANA Studi I 93, 107; PISANI Saggi 131 (to Arm mill); ERLUTION-MEILLET 424; FRIKKE II 265-266; WALDE-HOFMANN II 133; POKORYN I 752; CABELJ St. VII 254, 268; DEMIRAJ AE 270.

Mizoen aor. mizova 'to rage, to snarl, to hate'. Borrowed from Rom *invidiare id., cf. Lat invidia 'envy, jealousy' (MEYER Wb. 268). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifs 2 i 1049; HAARMANN 131.

mizone aor. mizoi 'to snow (of light flocks)'. Derived from mize (CABELJ St. I 350), a figurative usage widespread both in Romance and Slavic.

mjalca f, pl. mjalca 'bee'. Derived from mjale (CABELJ St. I 350), a figurative usage widespread both in Romance and Slavic.

mjaleja f, pl. melita related to Hitt miliit id., Gk gat id., Goth mail id. (CAMARDA I 79; MEYER Wb. 281-282, Alb. St. III 64, 78). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 40 (from Lat meli); PETERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 162; JOKL KUBA 287-289; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 190; FEIST Goth. 359-360; ERLUTION-MEILLET 394; PISANI Saggi 132; MANN Language XXVI 383; PORZIG Gliederung 203; POKORYN I 723-724; FRIKKE II 200-201; CHANTRAINE 682; OLBERG IBK XVII 38; CABELJ St. VII 230; DEMIRAJ AE 270-271.

mjalco m/nf 'honey'. Continues PAIb *melita related to Hitt miliit id., Gk gat id., Goth mail id. (CAMARDA I 79; MEYER Wb. 281-282, Alb. St. III 64, 78). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 40 (from Lat meli); PETERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 162; JOKL KUBA 287-289; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 190; FEIST Goth. 359-360; ERLUTION-MEILLET 394; PISANI Saggi 132; MANN Language XXVI 383; PORZIG Gliederung 203; POKORYN I 723-724; FRIKKE II 200-201; CHANTRAINE 682; OLBERG IBK XVII 38; CABELJ St. VII 230; DEMIRAJ AE 270-271.
mjel aor. *mola 'to milk'. From PA1b *melga identical with Gk apayo.) id., Lat *melga id., Lith melfiu, melitii id. and the like (CAMARDA I 40; MEYER Wb. 283, Alb. St. III 17, 64). The loss of -g- may be rather late if the variant mjelg added by CAMARDA is not an artefact. 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 23; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 550, Kelt. Gr. 1 43; JOKL LKUBA 275; BARIe. ARSt 20; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 192; MANN Language XXVI 382, XXVIII 37; FRAENKEL 434-435; FRISK I 91; WALDE-HOFMANN II 121; POKORNY I 722-723; HAMP Laryngeals 139; HULD 94-95; DEMIRAJ AE 273-274.

mjellme t, p1. mjellme 'swan'. Derived from mel, cf. similar connections of Slav *melga, 'swan' related to Lat albus 'white'; Gk ο/βάλτ 'barley flour'. 0 MEYER Wb. 283 (to Slav *beihmo 'wall-eye, white spot'); VASMER II 470; POGHIRC LB VI 98 (follows MEYER).

mjete adj. 'unhappy, unfortunate'. Borrowed from Lat miserem id. > Rom *misrem (CAMARDA 1133). 0 MEYER Wb. 283 (to IE *rnelan-* 'black', Alb. St. III 64, 78; JOKL LKUBA 193-194 (from *mel-); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 541 (to Lat morior 'to die'); MANN Language XXVIII 39 (to Lat miser); cABEJ St. VII 254, 264, apud DEMIRAJ (to Oh meirb 'lifeless'); DEMIRAJ AE 274 (to Gk παποκ 'stained')

mjeshitak m, pl. mjeshtake 'brother-in-law'. Borrowed from Rom *domesticaus, cf. Lat domesticus 'belonging to the house'.

mjeshiter m, pl. mjeshter, mjeshtra 'master, builder'. Borrowed from Lat magister 'master' (CAMARDA II 204; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 37; MEYER Wb. 284). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 I 1045; MIEAESCu RESEE IV/1-2 17; cABEJ St. VII 252; HAARMANN 134; LANDI Lat. 56, 136, 139.

mjjet prep/adv. '(up) to, among, between', m, pl. mjjet 'means; boundary'. From PA1b *meta related to Gk γετέ& Aka 'among', Goth 'with' (JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. 187). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 191-192; cABEJ St. VII 187; DEMIRAJ AE 274-275.

mjete f 'coarse wool, lint, yarn'. Borrowed from Gk ιαίτο 'thread (of the wool)' with the change of vowel similar to that of mjegull. 0 CAMARDA I 44 (to Gk πίτογ); MEYER Wb. 284 (from Rom *migetta *micetta > Fr miette 'crumb'); cABEJ St. I 352 (a prefixal derivative of jes).

mjedzita f 'noon'. While in the parallel forms mesdite and mesnate 'midnight' the first element is mes 'middle' of Modern Greek origin, in mjedzita and mjeznate 'midnight' mjez continues Lat medius 'middle' (MEYER Wb. 284). 0 CAMARDA I 89 (mjez- to Gk ο/άκ τ `mid'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 I 1043; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 191.

mkeqem refl. 'to get worse'. A prefixal derivative of keq.

mlysh m, pl. mlysha 'kind of fish, pike'. Another variant is mlyc. Borrowed from Rom *maris lucius 'sea pike', even though in Albanian the word refers to a sweet water fish. 0 MEYER Wb. 284 (a hesitant comparison with Ital merluzzo 'cod, hake'), NGr. St. III 39; cABEJ St. I 352 (from Lat lucius 'pike'); Mtul'AEscu RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 133.

(G) mlef m 'rancor, wrath'. A derivative in -f (= Tosk -h) of mle/e (cABEJ St. I 352-353).

rnner f 'fear, fright'. A phonetic variant of tmerr.

moc m, pl. mocva 'one year old wether'. From PA1b *rnatus'a derived from mot.

mocoj aor. mocova 'to insult, to offend'. Borrowed from Lat monstrare to show, to report, to witness against.

modh m 'bushel'. Borrowed from Lat modus 'measure'.

modhull f, pl. modhulla 'vetch, chickling, chick-pea'. Continues PA1b *nzadzula derivationally close to Lith mantis 'small' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335) and further related to Lith maths id. (MEYER Wb. 284-285, Alb. St. III 16, 64, 83). Borrowed to Rum mazdre. 0 CAMARDA 1178 (to Gk μάζισι 'kind of plant'); JoKL LKUBA 182-186 (to Goth mats 'dish, food', OIr maiste id.); BARIC ARSt 55-56 (to Skt masa- 'bean'); TREIMER Slavia III 453 (to mot); CIMOCOWSKI LP II 233;
moldr moldn f, pl. makra mokra 'millstone'. Borrowed from Gk urixavil 'device, instrument' (THUMB IF XXVI 16). 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 37 (from Lat machina 'machine, instrument'); MEYER Wb. 285 (from Latin); BARK ARSt. I 19 (follows THUMB); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 89; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 195 (prefers the Latin etymology); MifiXEscu RESEE IV/1-2 31; OLBERG SPhAen 42; HAARMANN 134 (from Latin); JANSON Unt. 43; LANDI Lat. 27, 112.

mokdr mokdn f, pl. mokra 'millipede, woodlouse'. Borrowed from the substantivized Slavic adjective *makra, fem. 'wet', cf. *mokrica 'millipede'.

molar adj. 'dirty, muddy'. A prefixal formation based on /are/, a participial form of *lyej.

mold f, pl. mola 'moth'. Borrowed from Slav *moh, id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg mol, SCR molj. A parallel form mose 'is to be eaten away (of moth)' is derived from mole. 0 SELIEV Slay. naselenie 198; SVANE 154.

molikd f, pl. molika 'silver fir'. An early borrowing from Slav *moldka 'young tall tree', cf. Bulg mladika, SCR mladika. 0 JOKL Lukuba 196-197, 200 (to mel/enje and its cognates); SELIEV Slay. naselenie 164; SVANE 127.

molis aor. molika, molita 'to make tired, to weaken'. Borrowed from Slav *moj, di, dii id., cf. CS mi, melditi, Slovene rnediti.

moll f, pl. moll 'apple, apple tree'. Borrowed from Lat ma/um id. (GILFERDING Om. 25; MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 38; MEYER Wb. 285). 0 CAMARDA I 46 (compares with Gk id.); MifiXEscu RESEE IV/3-4 350 (from Gk uifiXox); cABEJ St. VII 210, 254; HULD 94 (moll described as a cognate of Lat ma/um and Gk

molk m, p1. molloke 'boulder, rock, lump'. Derived from molle.

morace f 'fennel'. Borrowed from South Slavic *morae 'b' id.: Bulg morae, SCR morac (MIKLOSICh Slay. Elemente 26; MEYER VVb. 259).

more interj. A vocative particle used in a call to a man. Other variants are mrebre, mree. In feminine forms mre and mori are used (but yore in Italo-Albanian). The same interjection is used in all Balkan languages. The source of mre may be one of the aoristic forms of marr. 0 CAMARDA I 323 (to Gk Optic° 'to see'); MEYER Wb. 286.

more f 'bogey, nightmare'. Borrowed from Slav *mora id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg mora, SCR mora (MEYER Wb. 286-287). 0 SVANE 216, 237.

mori f 'swarm, mass, crowd'. Borrowed from Slav *morr 'sea; (fig.) large amount, swarm', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg mor, SCR mor 0 cABEJ St. VII 209, 281

mornica p1. 'shivering fit'. Borrowed from Slav *mornica 'shivering; kind of illness', cf. Bulg mornica, Slovene mornica (SVANE 184).

moroviced f 'ant'. Borrowed from South Slavic *morvica id., cf. Bulg mravica, SCR mravica (MIKLOSICh Slay. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 287). Alb -oro- seems to reflect an analogical change of *morvica to *morvica, cf. Ukrmuravica and the like. 0 SELIEV Slay. naselenie 198; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 196 (contamination with marr).

morovine f 'sultriness'. Borrowed from Slav *morovina, deverbative of *morit 'to destroy' otherwise unknown in South Slavic. 0 SVANE 172.

mort m 'death'. Borrowed from Lat mortem id. (GILFERDING Om. 25; CAMARDA II 145; MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 42; MEYER Wb. 287). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1 1045, 1048; MifiXEscu RESEE IV 11-2 18; HAARMANN 137; LANDI Lat. 85.

morth m 'chilblain'. Derivative of marr, cf. a similar semantic relationship in Rum paducei 'chilblain' peiduce 'small louse, nit'
morn m. pl. morra 'louse'. From PAIb *merwa based on IE *mer- 'to die' as Gk yOeip 'louse' is based on pecipm 'to destroy' (OREL Fort. 79). 0 STIER KZ XI 245 (to Lat mordea 'to bite' or to NGk w.o.pli); MEYER Wb. 287 (follows STIER); JOKL Studien 58 (to Skt marcciyati 'to endanger'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 196, Stratificazione 139; FRISK II 1012-1013; DEMIRAJ AE 277.

mos adv. 'not' (prohib.). From PAIb *mad connected with IE *me id. (BoPP 497; CAMARDA I 102, 214; MEYER Wb. 287). The Indo-European prohibitive *me is directly reflected in a simple form mo. The second element may go back to IE *lee 'and' so that mos continues *me lee as reflected in Gk μιτίε 'and not' (OREL SBJa Leksikol. 149-150). 0 BOPP 497 (identifies -s in mos with s 'not' so that mos is treated as a double negation); MEYER Wb. 287 (-s = s 'not' < Lat dis-): PEDERSEN KZ XXXVII 322; JOKL AArbSt. I 37-38 (connects -s with the nominative stem *eo- *PO; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 197; MANN Language XXVI 383; CIMOCHOWSKI LP IV 205; LA PIANA II 22. 90; PISANI Saggi 110; POKORNY I 703; CHANTRAINE 692; cABEJ St. I 353-354 (analyzes mos as two subsequent negations mo + s); HAMP SCL XXX/1 89; HULD 94-95 (follows OREL); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 349; DEMIRAJ AE 275-276.

moshe f 'age'. In dialects, a more phonetically archaic form mote is preserved. Goes back to PAIb *matukti derived from *mati- > mot. Borrowed to Rum mos, 'grandfather' after the change of -*t(u)s- to *(JOKL KUBA 33: reconstructs *met-s-o-). 0 MEYER Wb. 263 (to mas); POHGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 345; ROSETTI I LR I 279; cABEJ St. I 354; HULD 95; DEMIRAJ AE 278.

mot m. pl. mule 'time, weather, storm, thunderbolt'. Goes back to PAIb *mati- etymologically identical with Skt mati- 'measure', Gk An; id., OE mead id. derived from TE *me- 'to measure' and, in particular, to Iran *matya- 'day': Sogd my5, Yagn met. Yazg mth, and also Osset met, mit 'snow' (TRUBAT Ev Etimologija 1965 14). Semantically, mot is also close to Lith metas 'time, year' (GILFERRING Om. 23; MEYER Wb. 263, Alb. St. III 23, 63, 87) which, however, displays a short vowel in the root, and to Hisp-Celt maTu(favorable) period of time' reflecting a zero-grade. 0 JOKL KUBA 33, 40, 326, Sprache IX 117; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 197; LA PIANA Studi I 114; MANN Language XXVI 383; FORZIG Gliederung 176; FRAENKEL 445; FRISK II 232-233; MAYRHOFER II 638; POKORNY I 703-704; MORGENTHIERE Frontier II 24, 229 (Baltic - Iranian comparison); ABAEV II 124 (isolates the Ossetic word from the rest of Ianian); cABEJ St. VII 187, 252; HULD 95; ESKA Botorrita 75-76; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 148; DESNICKAIA Sravn. 203; DEMIRAJ AE 278.

motet f. pl. motra 'sister'. From PAIb *mater going back to IE *mater- 'mother': Skt mater-, Gk Limp, Lat mater and the like (GILFERRING Om. 23; CAMARDA I 72; MEYER BB VIII 190 ( 'mother' > 'elder sister'), Wb. 287-288, Alb. St. III 24, 64, 72, 82). 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 48; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 197, Stratificazione 118; LA PIANA Studi I 22; ERNOT-MUELLER 390; FRISK II 232; CHANTRAINE 699; MAYRHOFER II 619-620; WALDE-HOFMANN II 49-50; PISANI Saggi 99; BARIG Hymie 38, 71; POKORNY 1700; HULD 95-96 (reconstructs the Omaha-kinship system for Proto-Albanian); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 146; DEMIRAJ AE 278.

motovile f. pl. motovile 'reel, spool'. Borrowed from Slav *motovidlo id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg motovila, SCr motovilo (MEYER Wb. 287). 0 SELARV Slay. naselenie 171, 306; cABEJ St. VII 254; SVANE 46, 252.

mpij mpij aor. mpiva mpiva 'to benumb, to make stiff'. Goes back to PAIb *en-paginaia related to Gk ἵππυνν 'to make firm, to make stiff', Lat pang6 id., Goth fahahan 'to catch' and the like (CAMARDA II 157; MEYER Wb. 265). 0 FRISK II 525-526; WALDE-HOFMANN II 245-246; FEIST Goth. 134-135; POKORNY I 787; cABEJ St. I 354-355 (reconstructs *en-paginaia).

mraz in. pl. mraz 'rain-storm, bitter frost'. Borrowed from Slav *morzi 'cold, frost', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg mraz, SCr mraz (SVANE 174, 237).

mrekull f. pl. mrekull, mrekulla 'miracle'. A singularized plural of *mrekull borrowed from Lat miraculum id. (MIKLOSOICH Rom. Elemente
muf} 41-42; MEYER Wb. 288). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 I 1043, 1048; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; cABEJ St. I 355; HAARMANN 136; LANDI Lat. 45, 86, 141-142.

mret m, pl. mreta 'arbutus, wild strawberry'. Derivative of mare id.


mti m 'churn'. Other variants are beti, peti?, muti, tpi. Borrowed from Rom *patina for Lat patina 'broad dish, pan'. 0 MEYER Wb. 295 (based on Slav *mesa 'to sweep' or *myth/ to stir'); cABEJ St. I 355-356 (to tire 'barren'.

mu — mt i adv. 'just, right, exactly'. Borrowed from Lat immune 'freely, absolutely'. 0 CAMARDA I 311 (to me); cABEJ St. I 356 (to me 'more').

muaj muej m, pl. muaj muej 'month'. From PA1b *masnja, derived from an earlier *mesn- metathesis of IE *mens- 'moon, month': Skt mas-, Gk tolv, Lat mensis, OIr mi and the like. The same metathesis may be supposed for Slav *mew", < *mesn-ko- id. 0 BOPP 467 (direct comparison with reflections of IE *mens-); CAMARDA I 58 (follows BOPP); MEYER Wb. 288, Alb. St. III 64; PEDERSEN Festkr. Thomsen 247, Kelt. Gr. 186; JOKL IF XLIX 276, WuS XII 81, Sprache IX 150; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 194-195; LA PIANA St. Varia 44; MANN Language XXVI 383; CIMOCOWSKI LP II 223; ERNOUT-MEILLET 398; FRISEK II 227-228; MAYRHOFER II 631-632; WALDE-HOFMANN II 71-72; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 24; VENDRYES [M] 46; POKORYN 1731-732; KLINGENSMITH Munch. St. Spr. XL 127; TRUBAEV ESSAa XVIII 192-194; HULD 96 (treats -j in muaj as a suffix similar to -i in ari); OREL Zfl3alk XXIII 142; DEMIRAJ AE 279-280.

muf adj. 'unripen'. From PA1b *muska (with -f < -h) related to IE *meu-wee, cf. Latv mali 'to plunge, to swim', Slav *myti 'to wash' and, formally, Lat muscus 'moss' belonging to the same root. 0 POKORYN I 741-742.

mufas aor. mufata 'to puff up, to swell, to inflate'. From *mpufas, a prefixal derivative of puhas.

mug m, pl. mugje 'twilight'. From PA1b *smuga related to OE smoca 'smoke', OIr mitch id., Arm mux id. (cABEJ St. I 356). 0 CAMARDA I 131 (to Gk iruxo; 'inside'); MEYER Wb. 272-273 (to mengoj); BARie ARSt. I 104 (to Gk axkUg 'mist, gloom' < IE *mgh-); AeAREAN HAB III 353; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 45 (to ON mykr 'dung'); LEWIS-PEDERSEN 41; VENDRYES [M] 69-70; POKORYN I 1971.

mugull m, pl. muguy 'shoot, bud, sprout'. Another variant is mungull. From PA1b *mugula identical with Lith *mugulas on which mugulitio 'to move' is based. The latter is further related to mugdi 'to go through the mud', mligini 'to touch, to move' and the like. Borrowed to Rum mugur. 0 MEYER Wb. 288 (quotes the non-existent Skt mugula- 'bud'); BAR6ARS 54 (prefix mu- and a cognate of Gk fiXoto; 'sprout, shoot'); JOKL LKUBA 267 (suffix -/u/); FRAENKEL 468; POGHIRC lst. limb. room II 345; ROSSETTI ILR I 279; IoNITA SCL XL 485 (from an unattested Rom *mucu/us); OREL Orpheus VI 68.

mujua mej aor. mujta, mjata 'to be able, to prevail'. From PA1b *mundja, a secondary formation based on mund.

mujoj aor. mujova 'to disprove'. Derived from muj (cABEJ St. I 356). 0 CAMARDA I 47 (to Lat maniare 'to defend, to protect')

mund f 'stomach'. Borrowed from Rom *mula > OFr mulde id. (MEYER Wb. 289). 0 JOKL LKUBA 285; MANN Language XXVIII 33 (to Skt mfirdhan-).

mulli — multii m, pl. mullij Borrowed from Lat molinum id. (MEYER Wb. 289). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 43 (from Ital molino id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 I 1044, 1049; JOKL IF L 47; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 199; ERNOUT-MEILLET 411; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 137; JANSON Unt. 55; LANDI Lat. 88, 137, 158.

mund aor. munda 'to be able'. Continues PA1b *munda, a nasal present related to Lith muck 'possibility', muddoti 'to try, to attempt'. Skt madate y 'to rejoice, to be merry'. 0 MEYER /Vb. 291 (to OHG muntar
murtaje f 'plague'. Another variant is mortak. Borrowed from Rom *mortdlia, based on Lat mortalis (MEYER Wb. 287). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrill 2 I 1049; HAARMANN 137; LANDI Lat. 28, 88, 147.

mushka m, pl. mushke 'mule'. Together with Bulg musk id., ORuss msvky id. and other Slavic forms (presumably, spreading from the South), mushk forms an areal Balkan word for 'mule'. Rum mu,scoi id. is derived from *mxur borrowed from Albanian. 0 M1KLOSICH Slav. Elemente 26 (from Slavic); CAMARDA II 158; STIER KZ XI 149; HIRT IF XII 225 (to Lat matus id., Gk 1.tuxXO; id.); MEYER Wb. 293-294 (to Lat ma/us id. < *muslus; adduces Ital dial. musso 'ass'), Alb. St. III 64; BARI6ARSt 56; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 139; ERNOUT-MEILLET 420; PISANI Saggi 129; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 346; ROSETTI ILR I 279; CHANTRAINE 720; HAARMANN 137; CLACKSON LR 231.

mushk m 'shoulder'. Results from the recomposition of mushkull.
mushkellyer adj. 'dun, grey-brown, red-brown'. A parallel form is mushkyl-
luar. Borrowed from Rom *muscellarius 'colored like a mouse', cf.
Lat muscellarium 'mouse-trap'.
mushkeri mushkní f, p1. mushkeri mushkní
'lung, liver'. As meld, this word may be used in phrases
mushkeri e bardhe 'lung' and mushkeri e zeze 'liver'. Derived from mushk 'shoulder'. 0 MIKLOSICH
Rom. Elemente 43 (from Lat musculus).
mushkuar mushkuer adj. 'adult, ripe (of human beings)'. A participial
form of mushtoj 'to train, to accustom, to make ferment (of wine)',
derived from musht.

muz m 'corn-measure'. A rare word from a Shkodran document in
Turkish reflecting a Latin loanword from modius id. (CABEJ St. I 360).
muzg m 'dusk'. From PAlb *muzga borrowed from to Slav *muzga
'rainy weather'. The position of muzge 'mud' is not clear: it may be
related to muzg or, less probably, to represent a borrowing from Slav
*muzga 'sap, mud' (but neither Bulgarian, nor Serbo-Croatian pre-
serve the meaning 'mud').

(T) mvrojtur adj. 'dark'. A secondary phonetic form of mvrejtur, a
participle of mvrej 'to cloud over'. The latter is a phonetic
prevala form of wet.

mycd f, pl. myca 'brushwood'. Derivative in -ce of myje.

myje f 'hardwood interior of trees, medulla'. Another variant is my
mi, mi id. Borrowed from Lat medulla id. 0 JOKLLKUBA 195 (related
to mellenje and based on IE *meld-

mally identical with Skt mukde- 'released' (MEYER Wh. 294, Alb. St.
III 5, 64). The latter is derived from muticdti 'to loose, to free', cf.
also Lith mukti 'to get free, to flee' and the like. 0 FRAENKEL 418;
MAYRHOFER II 649-650; POKORNY I 744.

muz m 'corn-measure'. A rare word from a Shkodran document in
Turkish reflecting a Latin loanword from modius id. (CABEJ St. I 360).
muzg m 'dusk'. From PAlb *muzga borrowed from to Slav *muzga
'rainy weather'. The position of muzge 'mud' is not clear: it may be
related to muzg or, less probably, to represent a borrowing from Slav
*muzga 'sap, mud' (but neither Bulgarian, nor Serbo-Croatian pre-
serve the meaning 'mud').

(T) mvrojtur adj. 'dark'. A secondary phonetic form of mvrejtur, a
participle of mvrej 'to cloud over'. The latter is a phonetic
prevala form of wet.

mycd f, pl. myca 'brushwood'. Derivative in -ce of myje.

myje f 'hardwood interior of trees, medulla'. Another variant is my
mi, mi id. Borrowed from Lat medulla id. 0 JOKLLKUBA 195 (related
to mellenje and based on IE *meld-

mally identical with Skt mukde- 'released' (MEYER Wh. 294, Alb. St.
III 5, 64). The latter is derived from muticdti 'to loose, to free', cf.
also Lith mukti 'to get free, to flee' and the like. 0 FRAENKEL 418;
MAYRHOFER II 649-650; POKORNY I 744.

muz m 'corn-measure'. A rare word from a Shkodran document in
Turkish reflecting a Latin loanword from modius id. (CABEJ St. I 360).
muzg m 'dusk'. From PAlb *muzga borrowed from to Slav *muzga
'rainy weather'. The position of muzge 'mud' is not clear: it may be
related to muzg or, less probably, to represent a borrowing from Slav
*muzga 'sap, mud' (but neither Bulgarian, nor Serbo-Croatian pre-
serve the meaning 'mud').

(T) mvrojtur adj. 'dark'. A secondary phonetic form of mvrejtur, a
participle of mvrej 'to cloud over'. The latter is a phonetic
prevala form of wet.
moder 'mould', Dutch modder 'slime, mud' continuing the same root. 0 POKORNY I 741-743; cABEJ St. VII 195.

myshk m. pl. myshqe 'moss, musk'. Another forms is mushk. Borrowed from Lat muscus id. (cABEJ St. I 360-361). As to myshjne 'moss', it is derived from myshk. 0 MEYER Wb. 280 (from Turkish misk); SKOK ZfSlavPh VIII 409 (< *mus + ko-); MIHAESCU RESEE 237-239; POKORNY I 481.

mzith m 'ankle'. Derived from an unattested *zi. The latter continues PAlb *clīja etymologically identical with the Indo-European word for 'tendon, bow-string'. Skt jyī. Av jya, Gk *mzith 'moss', it is derived from myshk. 0 MEYER Wb. 280 (from Turkish misk); SKOK ZfSlavPh VIII 409 (< *mus + ko-); MIHAESCU RESEE 237-239; POKORNY I 481.

nape f. pl. napa 'cloth, napkin, towel, kerchief'. Borrowed from Rom *nappa > Fr nappe 'table-cloth' (MEYER Wb. 297). 0 cABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 138.

naplunga f. pl. naplunga 'cheese-cloth (used as strainer)'. Borrowed from an unattested Bulg Naplunga, cf. naprinevam 'to smear (with saliva)', pl'unka 'saliva'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 254; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 144, Koll. Idg. Ges. 350; DEMIRAJ AE 283-284.

natyre f 'nature'. Borrowed from Lat natura id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 44). 0 MEYER Wb. 298 (from Ital natura id.). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundri3 2 1 1047; cABEJ St. VII 267; HAARMANN 138.

ndaj prep. 'among, with; towards'. Based on ndane 'near'. The latter is a compound of nde and ane (MEYER Wb. 11). 0 JOKL Studien 58-59 (ndaj < *nd-ani explained as an old locative in a sandhi position).

ndaj ndaj aor. ndava, ndajta 'to divide, to separate'. From PAlb *danja etymologically related to Skt ddayate id., dcitī 'to cut, to divide', Gk Sociology 'to divide' (CAMARDA 137; MEYER Wb. 59). 0 FRISK I 341-342; MAYRHOFER II 20-21, 31; POKORNY I 175.

ndal aor. ndala 'to stop, to hold up'. Another morphological variant is ndaloj id. Originally, an antonym of dal, this verb goes back to PAlb *en-dala, a prefixal form derived from dal. 0 MEYER Wb. 60 (from Slav *dal'b '(`long) distance'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 202 (against MEYER); KLINGENSCHMITT Verbun 239; cABEJ St. I 361 (to W dal, Bala 'to hold')

nedej nedej aor. ndeva, nedeja 'to stretch out, to spread'. Other morphological variants are neder, neder and nede. This stem is used as a suppletive aorist stem of rē. Continues PAlb *en-tendja related to Gk teivw 'to stretch', Gk τείμν 'to stretch out' and, further, to Skt tenḍiti, 'to expand', OHG ·denen 'to stretch' and other reflexes of IE *ten- (CAMARDA I 143; MEYER Wb. 299-300, Alb. St. III 24). 0 MANN Language XXVIII 38 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); PISANI Saggi 101; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 107; FRISK II 863-865; MAYRHOFER I 475; POKORNY I 1065-1066; CIMOCHOWSKI St. IE 48; cABEJ St. VII 201, 243; DEMIRAJ AE 284-285.

neder m 'honor, fame, name, reputation, worth'. A suffixal derivative of neder neder depicting 'fame' as '(wide)spread'. 0 BOPP 497 (to the non-existent Skt dar- 'to respect'); CAMARDA I 81 (to njeri); MIKLOSICH
Rom. Elemente 31 (borrowed from Lat honarenz id.); MEYER Wb. 298-299 (continues an unattested *ner borrowed from Lat honarem id.); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriff I 1046, 1049; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 202-203 (follows MEYER), Origini 366; TREIMER ZfromPhil XXXVIII 402 (prefixal formation in -nd-); MANN Language XXVI 386-387; cABEJ St. I 361-363 (to enderr); LANDI Lat. 64-65, 101.

**ndes** aor. ndesa 'to have troubles', refl. ndeset 'to get tangled up (of threads)'. Goes back to PAlb *en-dada* reflecting IE *dekt and closely related to the isolated Lith dakyti 'to mix up, to put in disorder', daknyti id., dakanoji id. 0 FRAENKEL 80-81; cABEJ St. VII 184; OREL Orpheus VI 69.

**ndesh** aor. ndesha 'to meet'. Continues PAlb *en-da-sja* etymologically related to Gk Shot) 'to find' (OREL 47 (to Slav &daknyt); cABEJ St. VII 184; OREL Orpheus VI 69).

**ndez** aor. ndeza 'to set alight, to ignite'. From PAlb *en-dadija* a causative formation based on djeg and continuing *-dogleia* (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 323-324). 0 JOKL Studien 60-61 (follows and compares ndesh with ndeje); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 203; FRISK I 383; POKORNY I 217; DEMIRAJ AE 285.

**ndC** prep. 'in, into'. A frequently used parallel form is *nec*; in Old Albanian the initial vowel was still preserved in *ende* (BUZUKU). Goes back to PAlb *en-da* composed of IE *en* 'in' (cf. Gk Ev, Lat in and the like) and IE *do*; Slav *do* 'to'. Gmc *to* id. (MEYER Wb. 299). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 201; MANN Language XVII 22; FRISK I 508-509; WALDEHOFMANN I 687-688; ONIONS 927; POKORNY I 181-183, 311-313; KOPENY ESSJ 159-66; TRUBAATIV ESSJA V 37-38; HULD 97-98 (separates nde from *ne* and derives the latter from IE *en*).

**naf** prep. 'under, between'. Borrowed from Lat *inter* (MEYER Wb. 299). 0 BOPP 500 (related to Lat *inter*); PEDERSEN Krit. Jahresbericht IX 213; MANN Language XXVIII 32; HAMP Laryngeals 136 (reconstructs *Henter*); cABEJ St. VII 201, 208; DEMIRAJ AE 286-287.

**n'ergo** aor. *n'ergova* 'to suck'. Borrowed, with a metathesis, from Lat *integrare* 'to restore, to refresh'.

**nddriq** aor. *n'driqa* 'to tangle up threads; to interface, to weave'. Another variant is *n'dlik* preserving the original form of the auslaut velar. Derived from *liq* (KRISTOFORIDHI 271). The dialectal form *n'drels* id. < *n'drels* is derived from *n'dlik* (CABE' St. I 364). 0 CAMARDA I 42 (to Gk Nittaiacro) 'to roll, to wrap up'; MEYER Wb. 301 (follows CAMARDA); cABEJ St. IV 80.

**nderto** aor. *ndertova* 'to build, to construct'. A derivative of Rom *directare*, cf. Lat directus 'straight' (MEYER Wb. 66). 0 CAMARDA I 123 (derived from drejti); WEIGAND 60 (follows CAMARDA); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; cABEJ St. I 364-365 (to trajoj).

**nderzej** aor. *n'drjeva* 'to mate'. A prefixal derivative of ze. 0 MEYER Wb. 300 (borrowed from Slav *drzniti* 'to irritate, to arouse'); cABEJ St. VII 250.

**nddroy** aor. *n'drroya* 'to change, to alter'. Borrowed from Lat alterare id., with an irregular change of the sonorant (MEYER Wb. 300, Alb. St. IV 15). 0 CAMARDA I 45 (to tjeter); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 203; HAARMAN 110; cABEJ St. I 365 (to Skt cintara- ‘other’ and the like); MANN Comp. 27 (same as cABEJ).

**ndashkoj** aor. *ndeshkova* 'to punish'. A prefixal derivative of *deshkoj* borrowed from Lat despicari ‘to despise’. 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; cABEJ St. I 365-366 (from Lat eastigicite ‘to correct, to chastise, to punish’); HAARMANN 116 (same as cABEJ).

**ndic** adv., conj. 'well, at any rate'. Another form is *ndish*. Goes back to *ne dic* ‘if you know’ (cABEJ St. I 366).

**ndicem** adj. 'old, withered, stale'. Another form is *ndishem*. Historically identical with *ndishem* 'sensitive', an adjectival derivative of ndiej.

**ndiej** aor. *ndjeva* 'to feel, to perceive, to hear'. A prefixal derivative of *di* (MEYER Wb. 66). 0 CAMARDA I 81 (to Gk yaw ‘to see, to perceive’); MEYER Alb. Gr. (to gjiej, variant of dejgij); JOKL. Studien 60, IF XXXVI 112; BARl ArSt. I 33-34; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 547 (to
ndih ndif aor. ndiha ndifa 'to help'. Continues PAlb *en-disko related to Gk &Elam 'to hurry, to drive', Skt *dryati 'to fly, to soar' and the like. For the semantic development cf. Russ *spo-sp-estvovat 'to assist, to help' - *s-po-spd-estvovat 'to hurry'. 0 CAMARDA 1135 (to Gk TEixo; 'call' or 'go to help'; MEYER Wb. 300 (to Goth freihan 'to thrive, to flourish'), Alb. St. III 6-7; SCHETELOWITZ KZ LVI 208-209 (to the non-existent Skt day- 'to take care'); FRISK I 389-390; cABEJ St. I 367-368 (continues IE *deik- 'to show'); MAYRHOFER II 46; POKORYN I 187.

ndikoj aor. ndikova 'to influence'. Borrowed from Lat indicare 'to impose, to inflict'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 257-258.

ndjej aor. ndjeva 'to pardon, to forgive'. More archaic forms are ndjeqej and ndeljej. Borrowed from Lat indulgere 'to be indulgent, to concede' (MEYER Wb. 299). Note the development of the group -leq- as in mjel. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri 3 1 1050; MIHAEScuRESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 130.

ndjejek aor. ndeqa 'to follow, to chase, to pursue'. From PAlb *en-teka, a prefix formation related to IE *tele- 'to run, to flow'; OIr techim 'to flee', Lith tech, teketi 'to run', Slav *tekQ, *tekti 'to flow, to run' (MEYER BB VIII 185, Wb. 300-301, Alb. St. III 3, 24). Another verb, *awa-tele, is relected as vdjej 'to pursue' instead of *fitqek instead of the influence of ndjejek. 0 FRAENKEL 1074-1075; LEWIS-PEDESEN 291; VENDRESY [T] 40; VASMER IV 37; POKORYN I 1059; PISANI Saggi 120 (to Gk otiwo) 'to pursue'; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 96; HAMP Laryngeals 126 (on v- in vdjej); cABEJ St. VII 269; HULD 97; KLINGENSCHMITT Koll. Idg. Ges. 227; DEMIRAJ AE 288.

ndjell aor. ndolla 'to entice, to lure; to call (to an animal)'. Continues PAlb *en-delna, a denominative related to the Balto-Slavic word for 'palm (of the hand)'; Lith delna, Slav *dolnba, 0 MEYER Wb. 301 (to Lith delka 'fishing-rod'); FRAENKEL 87-88; TRUBAEV ESSJa V 63-64.

ndodh aor. ndodha 'to happen, to take place, to occur'. From PAlb *en-tcida continuing IE *tag- (or *tag- as implied by Baltic); Gk raaqo.) 'to arrange, to put in order', Toryil 'ordering, array', Lith pa-togas 'comfortable', su-tqdda 'to marry'. 0 MEYER Wb. 301 (to Lat tango 'to touch' or to Goth tekan id.), Alb. St. III 17; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335; BARD ARSt. 57-58 (to Lat eada 'to fall'); FRISK II 845-846, 859; FRAENKEL 551; POKORYN I 1055; cABEJ St. 1369-370 (to Gk TF6XW 'to prepare').

(T) ndohte adj. 'dirty, foul'. Based on ndoh 'to make dirty', an inchoative derivative of ndej (MEYER Wb. 301; KRISTOFORIDHI 229). 0 JOKL Studien 61-62 (to dhjes); DEMIRAJ AE 290-291.

ndore f 'charge, tutelage, patronage'. A back-formation based on ndoroj 'to manage, to control, to protect'. A metathesized borrowing from Rom *pantOrare < *patronage, cf. Lat patranus 'protector, defender'.

ndorme adj. 'unleavened; ordinary'. Derived from dare with the original meaning 'handy, easy to make' (cABEJ St. I 370). 0 CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 321 (to Skt tdruna- 'young, fresh'); cABEJ St. VII 212, 242.

ndorrina conj. 'although'. Other variants are ndorina and ndori. More frequent variants use the adverbial element -na but the original conjunction is ndori, a form of ndor ndore. The underlying meaning is '(even) with the protection of'. 0 cABEJ St. I 370-371 (from ndori 'although you are sitting').

ndoshta adv. 'perhaps, maybe'. Derived from ndosh 'to happen', a secondary formation based on ndodh (KnfrzA apud cABEJ St. I 371). WEIGAND BA 1260 (from ne do to ishte); cABEJ St. I 370-371 (from SCR doista 'truly'); MURATI Probleme 92.

ndrag aor. ndraga 'to make dirty'. From PAlb *en-tra, a denominative verb related to OIH drec 'dirt, dung', ON brekrkr id., Gk atepycivoc 'dung' (Hes.) and the like (MEYER Wb. 301). 0 KLUGE 141; FRISK II 790; POKORYN 11032.

ndreq aor. ndrega 'to put in order, to arrange'. Derived from ndrey ndrejt, adv. 'straight, direct', cf. drejte.
**ndrikull** f. pl. ndrikulla 'godmother; midwife'. Borrowed from Lat matricula used in the sense of Rom *matrina* id. > Ital madrina (MIKLösich Rom. Elemente 40; MEYER Wh. 301). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 1 I 1054 (from Lat matricula); HAARMANN 135.

**ndrizd** f. pl. ndriza 'band, bandage'. Continues *n-dridh-ze* related to dredh (JOKL Studien 18).

**ndrydh** aor. ndrydha 'to press, to squeeze, to twist'. From PA1b *en-trada* etymologically connected with Lat *trada', 'to thrust, to push, to press on', Goth *us-Priutan 'to burden' and the like. The verb ndrydh is a source of secondary expressive forms ndryp 'to press, to squeeze' and ndrys 'to massage' (the later may be a derivative in *-ija*). 0 MEYER Wb. 301 (from Rom *intradO*); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 261; WALDE-HOFMANN II 710; FEIST Goth. 535-536; POKORNY I 11095-1096; cABEJ St. I 374 (to dredh).

**ndryj** aor. ndryva ndryna 'to lock'. Derived from dry. MANN Language XVII 16 (from dru). 0 cABEJ St. VII 243.

**ndryqem ndriqem** refl. 'to ripen'. From PA1b *en-tulka* etymologically linked to Lith telkiu, *telkti* 'to gather, to bring together', Slav *telkti* 'to beat, to pound'. MEYER Wh. 313 (derived from Lat dulcis 'sweet'); VASMER IV 73-74; FRAENKEL 1078; cABEJ St. I 374 (to *ul*); OREL Orpheus VI 69.

**ndyj ndyej** aor. ndyra 'to make dirty, to soil, to dip, to immerse'. From PA1b *en-danja* related to Gk *Sôia* 'to sink', to cause to sink, to plunge in'. 0 MEYER Wb. 307 (to OHG *tahhan* 'to immerse'); FRISK I 427-428; POKORNY 1217-218.

**ndryj** aor. ndryva ndryna 'to lock'. Derived from dry. MANN Language XVII 16 (from dru). 0 cABEJ St. VII 243.

**ndryqem ndriqem** refl. 'to stretch oneself'. Continues PA1b *en-truka* related to W *trycu* 'to cut', OHG *drucken* 'to press', Lith *te to get torn, to come off', Latv *trukt* 'to break, to get torn'. 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 181 (from Rom *intuberculare*); BARK ARSt. I 58 (to Lat *cirrus* 'hard' and IE *dreu-*); FRAENKEL 1130-1131; POKORNY I 1074; cABEJ St. I 372 (a secondary formation based on *ndreq*).

**ndryshkull** m. pl. ndryshkulla 'boil, abscess'. Derived from ndryshke 'rust', cf. dryshk.

**ndryshkull** m. pl. ndryshkulla 'kind of large scented plant'. Derived from *dushk* dryshk 'oak' with an epenthetic -r-.

**ndrysho** aor. ndryshova 'to differentiate, to differ, to vary'. Based on ndryshe 'otherwise', derived from *nderroj*.

**nduk** aor. nduka 'to pluck out, to pull out, to tear'. Continues PA1b *en-duka* related to Goth *tiuhan* 'to pull', Lat *duco* id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 301-302). 0 CAMARDA I 140 (to Gk Sôicicvô 'to bite'); ERNOUT-MEILLET 186; MANN Language XXVI 384; KLUGE 885; FEIST Goth. 478-479; WALDE-HOFMANN 1377-378; POKORNY I 220-221; cABEJ St. I 373-374; DEMIRAJ AE 291.

**ndulak** refl. 'to ripen'. From PA1b *en-tulka* etymologically linked to Lith telkiu, *telkti* 'to gather, to bring together', Slav *telkti* 'to beat, to pound'. MEYER Wh. 313 (derived from Lat dulcis 'sweet'); VASMER IV 73-74; FRAENKEL 1078; cABEJ St. I 374 (to *ul*); OREL Orpheus VI 69.

**ndyj ndyej** aor. ndyra 'to make dirty, to soil, to dip, to immerse'. From PA1b *en-danja* related to Gk *Sôia* 'to sink', to cause to sink, to plunge in'. 0 MEYER Wb. 307 (to OHG *tahhan* 'to immerse'); FRISK I 427-428; POKORNY 1217-218.

**ne** pron. 'we'. From PA1b *nO(s)* etymologically related to Skt *nas-, Av nO*. Lat *nOs* id. and other continuations of this stem in Indo-European (BOPP 464; GIL'FERDING OM. 23; CAMARDA I 216-217; MEYER Wb. 296, Alb. St. III 63, 65). Oblique cases have *na* from the Indo-European form of accusative with a short vowel. In some dialects, *na* appears in nom. sg. while *ne* represents oblique cases. 0 JOKL Sprache IX 142; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 204; LA PIANA Studi I 85, 90; ERNOUT-MEILLET 445; MANN Language XVII 18, XXVIII 37; PISANI Saggi 130; WALDE-HOFMANN II 175-176; MAYRHOFER II 148; POKORNY I 758; HULD 96; OREL Sprache XXXI 279; KLINGENSCHMIDT Koll. Idg. Ges. 222; DEMIRAJ AE 291-292.

**ne** prep. 'to, at'. A parallel and more authoritative form is *nek* from which it evolved as an allegro variant (cf. *te*). Both *nek* and *tek* require nominative - an unusual feature that can only be explained by its etymology below. It continues PA1b *anal ka* 'to that which' consisting of a dative of a demonstrative comparable with Skt *ana- 'this', Lith *anas* 'that', Slav *orl* id. and of a relative pronoun *kwo-*. 0 FRAENKEL 10; VASMER III 141; MAYRHOFER I 32; POKORNY I 319-321; cABEJ St. I 374 (etymologically identical with *te tek*).

**nemak** adj. 'dumb, stuttering'. Derived from *nem* borrowed from Slav *nenn*. 'dumb', cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *n'am*, ScR *nijem*, nem.
nemec m, pl. nemeca 'dumb, stuttering person'. Borrowed from Slav *nemebh id. also denoting Germans, cf. in South Slavic Bulg nemec, SCR nijemac, nemac (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 27). The form nemec 'German' goes back to the same source. 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 204; SELIKEV Slay. naselenie 195, 286.

neperke E pl. neperke 'adder, viper'. A more archaic form is neperkte. Borrowed from Slav *nepbrth, attested in Bulg nephrilk 'buttercup, yellowgold' (its other name being fabun'ak 'related to toads') connected with some other marginal Slavic forms such as *jibzportbhm. 'miserable fetus' and *vyport717, id. The original form being the source of neperke described a freshly hatched snake. The Albanian word was borrowed to Rum napIrcrii.0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 71 (from Lat viperæ 'viper'); MEYER Wb. 303 (follows MIKLOSICH); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 139; VASMER I 369; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 346; ROSETTI I 279; cABEJ St. VII 195, 204; MOUTSOS ZfBalk XXXII/2 204 (borrowed from Rum nipircci continuing Rom *natriciperta); OREL Orpheus VI 69.

neser adv. 'tomorrow'. From PAIb *natirk continuing *noetigr, an adverbial derivative of *noet- 'night', cf. W neihiwr, neiwywr 'last night', Bret neisier, neizir id. (MANN Hist. Gr. 204). 0 CAMARDA I 309 (to Gk iiatcpaia 'the day after tomorrow'); MEYER Wb. 303 (to Goth nelva 'near' and the like), Alb. St. III 13, 65; PEDERSEN BB XX 236-237, KZ XXXVI 336 (from an earlier *nati here 'at the hour of night'). Kelt. Gr. 1123; BARIC ARSt. I 58-60 (from *en auso- 'at dawn'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 204 (supports PEDERSEN); LEWIS-PEDERSEN 41, 109; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 45-46 (compound of nes- < *en oku- 'swift and here'); cABEJ St. I 374-375 (from ne esell here 'at the time of morning fast'); DEMIRAJ AE 292-293.

neveris aor. neverita 'to desert, to neglect'. Borrowed from Slav *nezveriti 'not to believe' (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 304). 0 SEL8CEV Slay. naselenie 192; SvANE 246.

nevoj f, pl. nevoja 'need'. Borrowed from Slav *nevola 'lack of freedom, necessity', cf. South Slavic parallels: Bulg nevola, SCR nevolja (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 27; MEYER Wb. 304). 0 SELiGiEV Slay. naselenie 178; SvANE 222.

name — name f, pl. neme — name 'curse'. From PAIb *nama related to nem nam 'to curse' from PAIb *nama. Etymologically connected with Gk ve.t o 'to distribute', Goth niman 'to take' and the like, with the semantic shift justified by the development in Greek, cf. v4teatg 'wrath' (CAMARDA I 36; MEYER Wb. 297, Alb. St. III 64-65). 0 FRISK II 302-304; FEIST Goth. 375-376; POKORNY I 763; cABEJ Festschr. Pisani I 184; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ AE 293.

nemos aor. nemerova 'to number, to count'. Borrowed from Lat numerare id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER Wb. 312, Alb. St. IV 19). Other similar forms, such as numer 'number', are of Italian or learned Latin origin (cABEJ St. I 384). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundfris 3 I 1046, 1050; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 138.

nen prep. 'under'. A more conservative variant is nden. An extended form of nde (MEYER Wb. 299).

nombre — nand f, pl. ne'na nana 'mother'. An onomatopoeia comparable with that of SCR nana id., Rum nand id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 297, Alb. St. III 65). 0 MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 27 (from Slavic); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 18; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 201, Stratificazione 118; HULD 98 (traces nene nana back to Indo-European); JANSON Unt. 97-98; DEMIRAJ AE 294.

neveris aor. neverita 'to murmur'. An onomatopoea.

neng nang adv. 'not'. A difficult form. Probably, a Latin loanword, cf. Lat numquam (MEYER Wb. 304), but then the vowel remains unexplained. Is it a double negation from *ne nuk developed to *nenk > neng? 0 HULD 99.

nengi m 'knot'. Borrowed from Rom *nodunculus (MEYER-LOMAYE Gr. Grundfris 3 1 1054).

ndndi — nand num. 'nine'. The Tosk form is an archaological innovation that has replaced *nende. Continues PAIb *neunti- representing a ti-derivative of IE *necut id.: Skt nova, Lat novem, Goth nian and the like (Bort. 459; MEYER Wl). 304, Alb. St. III 65); 0 JOKL Realex. Vorgesch. I 85; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 61; LA PIANA Studi 184; PISANI Saggi 106;
MANN Language XVII 20; MAYRHOFER II 141-142; WALDE-HOFMANN II 179-180; FEIST Goth. 378-379; POKorny I 318-319; HAMP IF LXXI 43-44 (to Illyr Neunt(i)us), Numerals 915-916; HULD 154; DEMIRAJ AE 294-295.

neper prep. 'through'. A compound of ne and per. 0 cABEJ St. VII 193.

ngas prep. 'out'. Goes back to PAib *en-ka, a compound consisting of *en- identical with IE *en 'in' and *ka (also preserved as dialectal ka 'out'), a reflex of IE *kom, cf. Slav *k7, 'to, towards' (OREL SJa Leksikol. 150). A particularly interesting parallel of PAib *en-ka is found in Slav *mn-la, (Czech venkří, Ukr vonka) < IE *en-kom. The unusual semantic shift of nga is a part of a general transformation of prepositional meanings in Albanian, cf. ith. 0 CAMARDA 84; MEYER Wb. 304-305 (ka < Gk xatdc 'down' with an inexplicable loss of the second syllable); POKorny 1311-312, 612-613; KOPEC Wb. 105-106 (on Slavic prepositions); cABEJ St. VII 211.

ngac aor. ngaca `to check, to halt'. A denominative based on *ngalce derived from ngalem.

ngacmoj aor. ngacmoj `to incite, to tease'. A form parallel to ngallmoj and based on *ngacme, derivative of *ngace - ultimately, to ngas.

ngaj aor. ngava, ngajta `to run'. Another variant is nga(h). From PAib *en-ganja related to the reduplicated Sktjcihati 'to leave, to abandon', OHG gan, gen 'to go' and the like (MEYER Wb. 305, Alb. St. III 6-7). Other morphological variants of the verb are nga(h) < *en-gaska and ngas < *en-gatja. 0 CAMARDA 140 (to NGK *gatja 'to touch'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 331 (borrowed from Slav *nukati 'to prompt, to urge'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 205; KLUge 241; CIMOCHEWSKI St. IE 44 (to Slav *kotti 'to roll'); MAYRHOFER I 426; POKorny I 418; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (to Lat quatio 'to shake'); DEMIRAJ AE 295-296.

ngalem refl. 'to be limping, to be lame, to be paralyzed'. From PAib *en-gala, a denominative based on an unattested *gala 'end, obstacle' related to Lith galas 'end', Latv gals id., OPrus gallan 'death'. 0 MEYER Wb. 305 (from Ital incagliare 'to halt'); HELBIG 23-24 (from Rom *incalleare); (St)STIR Anthrapos VIII 165-168 (to gul 'hornless'); FRAENKEL 130; cABEJ St. I 375-376 (to Lat callum 'hardened, thick skin').

gallis aor. gällita `to sprout, to shoot'. Another morphological variant is ngalloj. Denominative based on ngalle 'flowering head of an onion' < *sprout, shoot'. The latter is derived from *ngall to sprout, to shoot', a prefixal verb built from kall kalli (cABEJ St. I 376-377 with differences in details). A related form with a different prefix c- is ckalloj id. (cABEJ Etim. III 51). 0 JOKL Studien 80 (to shkal, shgelm).

gallis aor. gällita `to annoy, to irritate'. A derivative of ngas based on an unattested nominal form *ngall(e).

ngallmoj aor. ngallmoj `to urge, to irritate, to arouse'. Based on *ngallme, a deverbal noun in -me related to *ngall, see ngallis (cABEJ St. I 376). 0 MEYER Wb. 305 (from Ital incalmarcio 'to inoculate' or Rom *incalmarcio); JOKL LKUBA 269 (to akull and Slav *kaliti 'to temper [iron]'); HAARMANN 130.

ngardhuliqe f, pl. ngardhuliqe 'goldfinch'. Borrowed, with a secondary n- and an additional suffix -ig-, from Lat carduelis id. 0 MEYER Wb. 305 (reconstructs Rom *cardellicula).

ngarend aor. ngarenda `to run fast'. A univerbation of nga rend or ngas rend still preserved in Old Albanian (cABEJ St. I 377).

ngarkoj aor. ngarkova 'to load, to charge, to burden'. Borrowed from Rom *incarciare id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 11). 0 MEYER Wb. 305 (from Ital incarcicare id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 24 1048 (from Italian); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14, 16; cABEJ St. VII 184; HAARMANN 130.

ngarmoj aor. ngarmoj 'to drive away, to incite, to irritate'. A phonetic variant of ngallmoj. Cf. also ngermoj id. 0 MEYER Wb. 12 (from Ital angheria 'oppression, tyranny'); KRISTOFORIDHI 261 (to geramoj); cABEJ St. I 378-379 (agrees with KRISTOFORIDHI).

ngas aor. ngava `to urge, to incite, to annoy'. From PAib *en-gatja, a causative related to ngaj. 0 MEYER Wb. 221 (to qas); PEDERSEN KZ
ngaster f, pl. ngastra 'piece, part, section; block, quarter'. Another variant is **ngaser**. Derived from **ngas** (MEYER Wb. 221). Note a secondary cluster -st- < *-s-. 0 cABEJ St. I 377 (from NGk *ylitaπcc 'wide part of a jar').

gasherej aor. **ngashereva** `to touch, to move, to affect'. Another variant is **ngasheroj**. The Geg form is preserved in **ngashnjej** `to incite, to rouse'. Built on the basis of Rom *incausinare, cf. Lat *causa 'cause'.

gathroj aor. **ngaterrova** `to entangle, to complicate'. The antonym is **shkaterroj** 'to undo, to disentangle'. Derived from **ngaterr** 'hair ribbon' <*`thread'. The latter is based on **ngas**. 0 MEYER Wb. 305 (to ngathet and/or Ital dial. ingattiar `to entangle'); SPITZER MRIW I 325 (from Rom *inquaternare); BARK ARSt. 60-61 (to shtie and shtri); cABEJ St. I 377-378 (back-formation of **shkaterroj** based on kater).

ngathem refl. `to grow numb, to grow stiff'. From *ngalth related to **ngalem**.

nge f, pl. nge 'time, leisure, chance, opportunity'. Goes back to **ngae** preserved in dialects. From PAIb *en-gada etymologically related to Slav *god' 'time, year' with which it shares the temporal meaning (JOKL Studien 62-63). 0 MEYER Wb. 305-306 (to Lith glieju `to smear', OHG klenan id. and the like). 0 BARK ARSt. I 62 (from *nierno- `swallowed down'); FRAENKEL 157; POKORNY I 362-363; cABEJ St. VII 201.

ngoj aor. **ngojova** 'to mention; to slander'. Derived from goje 'mouth'.

ngoloj aor. **ngolova** 'to try, to taste'. Historically identical with **ngojoj**. Derived from goj/e, a phonetically archaic variant of goje.

ngollar m 'sodomite; sodomite sexual act'. Derived from gole on the basis of an intermediate verb *(n)golloj. 0 MEYER Wb. 306 (from Slav *gQzlarb, *ggz7, 'anus, bottom'); BARK ARSt. 61 (prefix n- followed by a cognate of Gk *gazla) `to choke').

ngop aor. **ngopa** 'to sate, to cram'. Related to grep `greedy, gluttonous'. The latter continues PAIb *gapa probably related to IE *h2p-

"gerhiz aor. **ngerdheva** 'to press, to encircle'. A prefixal derivative of k(e)thej with an epenthetic -r-. Cf. kthej. 0 CABI 1.37 (to gardhe).

ngerdh aor. **ngerdha** 'to die (of animals), to stiffen, to become erected (of penis)'. A synonymic form is **kordh**. Continues PAIb *kar(i)da going back to IE *ker dhe- `to take a root', hence - 'to stiffen' and, finally, 'to die'. For the first component cf. Lith kenas 'root', Slav *korem, id. 0 MEYER Wb. 306 (from Rom *incordare, cf. kordhe); KRISTOFFERIDHI 265 (to NGk $o$pa) 'to show off'); FRAENKEL 241; POKORNY I 572-573; TRUBACEV Essaj XI 217-235; cABEJ St. VII 285-249.

ngujoj aor. **ngujova** 'to mention; to slander'. Derived from goje 'mouth'.

ngoloj aor. **ngolova** 'to try, to taste'. Historically identical with **ngojoj**. Derived from goj/e, a phonetically archaic variant of goje.

ngollar m 'sodomite; sodomite sexual act'. Derived from gole on the basis of an intermediate verb *(n)golloj. 0 MEYER Wb. 306 (from Slav *gQzlarb, *ggz7, 'anus, bottom'); BARK ARSt. 61 (prefix n- followed by a cognate of Gk *gazla) `to choke').

ngop aor. **ngopa** 'to sate, to cram'. Related to grep `greedy, gluttonous'. The latter continues PAIb *gapa probably related to IE *h2p-

"gerhiz aor. **ngerdheva** 'to press, to encircle'. A prefixal derivative of k(e)thej with an epenthetic -r-. Cf. kthej. 0 CABI 1.37 (to gardhe).

ngerdh aor. **ngerdha** 'to die (of animals), to stiffen, to become erected (of penis)'. A synonymic form is **kordh**. Continues PAIb *kar(i)da going back to IE *ker dhe- `to take a root', hence - 'to stiffen' and, finally, 'to die'. For the first component cf. Lith kenas 'root', Slav *korem, id. 0 MEYER Wb. 306 (from Rom *incordare, cf. kordhe); KRISTOFFERIDHI 265 (to NGk $o$pa) 'to show off'); FRAENKEL 241; POKORNY I 572-573; TRUBACEV Essaj XI 217-235; cABEJ St. VII 285-249.
ngrate adj. 'wretched, miserable, unhappy'. Borrowed from Lat ingratus id. (MEYER Wb. 306). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1041; HAARMANN 131.

ngre aor. ngrita, ngrjeta ngrjeta 'to lift, to raise'. A parallel form is ngrhe ngrif reflecting an inchoative in *-sk-. Continues PAIb *en-grada and *en-gradska related to Lat gradior 'to step, to walk', Goth acc. grid 'step', Olf in-grenn- 'to pursue'. Slav *gredy, *gresti 'to walk'. 0 CAMARDA I 56 (to Gk z yEipco 'to rouse, to stir up'); MEYER Wb. 306 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology), JOKL Sprache IX 128; LA PIANA Studi 1 93; WALDEHOFMANN I 615-616; FEIST Goth. 222; POKORNY I 456-457; HAMP Laryngeals 139; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 76; TRUBACEV ESSJa VII 123-124; DEMIRAJ AE 296-297 (to Lat cresci 'to grow').

ngrijngrij aor. ngriva ngrina 'to freeze'. From PAIb *en-kreinja, a denominative verb related to Lith krena 'film, thin skin (on milk)', Latv kriena id. For the semantics cf. another Baltic cognate - Lith *en-krada, *en-krasta 'to be in heat (of horses)'. From PAIb *en-grata ngruta 'to cover', Lith kruju 'to cover', Skt *kuru 'to cover'; 0 JOKL Studien 64 (to Lat creper 'dusky, dark'); BARK Glasnik SND II 167-170 (to Gk yv69o; 'darkness, gloom'); FRAENKEL 291; POKORNY I 616-617; cABEJ St. I 379-380 (to IE *kurs- 'black'); TRUBACEV ESSJa XIII 71-72.

nguc aor. nguca 'to rouse, to incite'. A phonetic variant of ngus.

ngujoj aor. ngujoja 'to enclose, to lock up'. A prefixal derivative of kunajoj. 0 WEIGAND 62 (denominative based on kunj 'peg, wedge'); cABEJ St. I 380 (follows WEIGAND).

ngul aor. ngula 'to thrust in, to stick in'. From PAIb *en-kula, a zero grade etymologically related to Lith kiditi 'to thresh', Latv kni 'to strike' and further connected with IE *kel(a)- 'to strike' (MEYER Wb. 307, Alb. St. III 4), 0 TAGLIANTINI Dalmazia 206; MANN Language XVII 14; FRAENKEL 211; POKORNY 1545-546; cABEJ St. VII 243.

ngulmoj aor. ngulmoja 'to insist'. Derived from ngulme 'insistence', a deverbal of ngul.

nguq aor. nguqa 'to redden'. A prefixal derivative of kaq (MANN HAED 322).

nguroj aor. ngueroj 'to growl, to howl'. Based on an unattested noun *guroj etymologically related to Skt gacvate 'to sound', Gk yoco *lamen- 'lamentation', Latv gaura 'chatter', Lith gduti 'to howl' and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 307 (onomatopoeia comparable with Germ gurren 'to coo' and similar); FRAENKEL 141-142; MAYRHOFER I 445; FRISK I 317-318; POKORNY I 1403.

nguroj aor. ngueroj 'to harden, to petrify'. Derived from gur. Another form based on gur is ngur 'to stiffen'.

nguroj aor. ngueroj 'to hesitate, to faker, to stop'. From late Lat incur-ere 'to commit (a fault)', see WEIGAND BA I 259. 0 cABEJ St. I 380-381 (to gur and nguroj).

ngus aor. nguta 'to urge, to force'. From PAIb *en-kutja related to Lith
ngesh aor. ngiesha 'to gird'. From PAlb *en-juuki etymologically connected with Av vicvhayeti id., Gk cthvput id., Lith jtiosti id., Slav *jasati 'to tear clothes' <* to tear into bands', *po-juss 'belt' (MEYER Wb. 308, Alb. St. III 39, 61). The development of PAlb *-s- to -sh is explained by the "ruki" rule rather than by derivation of 'sh from *-sj-. 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 105; LA PIANA Studi I 92; PISANI Saggi 102. REJE I 10; POKORNY I 513; FRAENKEL 198; VASMER III 351; FRISK I 617-618; HAMP Laryngeals 134; BARBER DIES III/4 294-320; cABEJ St. VII 219; HULD 99, KZ CVII 169; OLBERG KZ LXXVI 129; OREL FLH VIII 11-2 38, IF XCI103; DEMIRAJ AE 299-300.

ngresh aor. ngiesha 'to knead'. Derived from gjesh.
ngok aor. ngoka ‘to knock’. Derived from qok (cABEJ St. I 383). 0 MEYER Wb. 192 (derived from kloke ‘hooked stuff’ of Romance origin).

ngijkej aor. ngjyeva ‘to dip, to plunge, to dye, to color’. Borrowed from Lat ungure ‘to smear, to anoint’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 69; MEYER Wb. 308). 0 CAMARDA I 67 (to Gk x w ‘to pour’); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; cABEJ St. VII 225; HAARMANN 156.

nine f ‘cradle’. Borrowed from Rom *ninna id.: Ital ninna ‘lullaby’, Sard ninna ‘cradle’ and similar (MEYER Wb. 309). The lack of rhotacism may be explained by a specific development of the geminate. Derived from nine is ninul/e ‘lullaby’.

nip m, pl. nip, niper ‘nephew, grandson’. Borrowed from Lat nepos ‘grandson’ (MIREOSICH Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER Wb. 310). A rare case of a Latin loanword based not on the oblique stem nepOtem but on the restructured nom. sg. *nepos. The vocalism of nip may reflect a relatively late borrowing from Dalmatian Romance; PEDERSEN BB XX 99 (from IE *nepOr-), Kelt. Gr. 192; BARTOLI Dalm II 414; JOKL ZfBalk 15-28; SKOK AARBSt. I 221 (from Dalmatian Romance); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 207 (agrees with PEDERSEN), Stratificazione 118-119; HULD 99 (follows PEDERSEN); LANDI Lat. 51, 143-145; OREL Zf Balk XXIII 146; BEEKES CIEL 139 (same as PEDERSEN); KLENGENSCHMITT Koll. ldg. Ges. 226; DEMIRAJ AE 301-302.

nis aor. nisa ‘to start, to begin, to prepare for journey’. Continues PAlb *neitfa going back to IE *neivjo and related to Lith su-nikti ‘to set upon, to attack’, Slav *nknQti ‘to rise, to grow’. If this comparison is accepted, the dubious Greek parallel in wilco; ‘quarrel, struggle’ should be dropped. 0 MEYER Wb. 310 (from Gk ekivicsa ‘to set off, to start out’ - not without doubt); LAMBERTZ - PEKMEZI Lesebuch 107 (follow MEYER); BARIARS63 (to Gk > *rcyicEv); FRAENKEL 503; FRISK II 297; VASMER III 74-75; cABEJ St. VII 258; OREL Orpheus VI 69.

nocke f, pl.nocka ‘knuckle, joint’. There exists a close form nine id. Unclear.

nofke f, pl. nofka ‘nickname’. Borrowed from an unattested South Slavic origin.

*nov.bka ‘new (name)’. cf. SCr Novka, a feminine proper name.

nofull f, pl. nofulla Jaw, jawbone, cheekbone’. Back-formation based on the borrowing of Lat in offulae, cf. offula ‘small piece, little bit’ (cABEJ St. I 383-384), with a semantic evolution opposite to that of Luke, cf. Ital dial. gnoffele ‘jaw’ of the same origin. 0 MEYER Wb. 310-311 (compares nofull with Ita gnascia ‘jaw, jowl’; similarity with offula is accidental); BARD AARBSt. I 150-151 (compound of no- related to Lat gena ‘face, cheek’ and of -full compared with Slav *jel’usl’ ‘jaw’); TREIMER KZ LXV 114 (to Skt snaypayati ‘to make wash’); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 93-94.

noker adj. ‘small, tiny’. Derivative of *noke borrowed from Lat innocua ‘harmless, innocent’. 0 CAMARDA 1137 (to Gk gtxp6; id.); MEYER Wb. 311 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology).

noshter f, pl. noshtra ‘sprout, young plant, sapling’. Borrowed from Rom *novaster > Ital dial, novastro id. (JORL IF XXXVI 98-100, LKUBA 212-213). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 138; LANDI Lat. 129, 136.

notoj aor. notova ‘to swim’. Borrowed from Rom *notare replacing classical Lat natura id. (MIRLOsICH Rom. Elemente 43-44; MEYER Wb. 311). 0 MANN Language XXVIII 39 (from IE *sne- id.); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 138.

110Zike f ‘knife worn at the belt’. An early loanword from Slav *noiikw unattested in South Slavic, a diminutive of *noft, ‘knife’ (MEYER Wb. 311). Note a peculiar substitution of Slav 0 SVANE 85.

nu adv. ‘when’. Continues PAlb *nu etymologically identical with IE *nu ‘now’: Skt nu, Gk v, Goth nu, OHG n and the like. 0 FRISK II 325; KLUGE 515-516; FEIST Goth. 380; MAYRHOFER II 175; POKORYNI 1770.

nuhar m, pl. nuhare ‘lair of young deer’. Derivative of nuhas, cf. also its derivative nuhuris ‘to track (of hounds)’. 0 MEYER Wb. 311 (nuhuris from Slav *n’uxari ‘to smell’).

nuhas aor. nuhata ‘to smell, to sniff’. Another variant is njahas. Bor-
rowed from Slav *n’uxati id., otherwise unattested in South Slavic. The same root is attested in Scr njuss’iti id. (DESNICKAJA Slav. zaim. 16). 0 SVANE 257.

nuk adv. ‘not’. From PAlb *nuka composed of *nu < IE *ne colored under the influence of the following labiovelar and *ka < *eo-, a pronominal stem (JoKL AArbSt 134-35), cf. such negatives in Skt naca, Lat neque, Goth nih, Olr na-ch, MW na-c, OBret na-c ‘and not’. 0 BOPP 490 (analyzes nuk as ne + an element identical with Gk ovx ‘nor’); CAMARDA 1 I 312 (follows BOPP); MEYER Wb. 304 (from Lat nunquam ‘never’ - phonetically impossible as Lat -nqua- may not yield -k-); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrij3 I 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 207; MANN Language XXVI 385 (to Lat nee); CLACKSON LR 158; cABEJ St. VII 258; HULD 99-100.

nule f ‘grandmother’. Borrowed from Rom *anulla based on Lat anus ‘old woman’ (JoKL LKUBA 40-41). 0 BARD AArbSt. II 413 (against JOKL in view of the unrhoticized n-); TREIMER Slavia III 45 (agrees with BARD); cABEJ St. I 384 (from nulet ‘grandmother’ based on nun ‘grandfather, godfather’ < NGk vouvoc ‘godfather’).

nulls f ‘gum’. Borrowed from Lat alveolum in its later meaning as a word for a dental alveole. The Albanian form implies an earlier *lulle with dissimilation of sonorants.

(G) nus m. ‘thread, string’. Continues PAlb *snutja related to Skt snivan- ‘band, sinew’ and other continuants of IE *snA- ‘to turn, to spin’ (JOKL Studien 65), cf. in particular Skt snuta- ‘of sinew’. 0 POKORNY 1977; DEMIRAJ AE 302 (to nyje).

nuse f, pl. nuse ‘bride, young woman, younger daughter-in-law’. Singularized plural of *nuse. Borrowed from Rom *naptia, a local variant of Lat nupta ‘married woman, wife, bride’; for the formation cf. naptiae ‘wedding’ (MEYER Wb. 312). 0 GIL/FTERDING Om. 23 (to Skt snuscl ‘daughter-in-law’); CAMARDA I 52 (links nuse to the continuants of IE *snusos ‘daughter-in-law’); MEYER BB VIII 191 (follows CAMARDA and reconstructs *nusja), Alb. St. IV 89, V 97 (accepts PEDESEN’s interpretation); PEDESEN BB XIX 295 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology and supposes a dissimilation of sibilants leading to the preservation of the inlaut -s-). KZ XXXVI 279, 283, 339; WIEDEMANN BB

XXVII 214 (reconstructs *nuka); JOKL LKUBA 14, Balkangerm. 132; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 207-208, Stratatizzazione 119 (reconstructs *snusie); ERNOUT-MEILLET 452; SZEMERENYI Syncope 319; CHANTRAINE 760; PoLAK Orbis XVI 137-138 (to Mingr nosa, nos ‘daughter-in-law’); HAMP St. Whatmough 89; cABEJ St. VII 258; HULD 100 (derives nuse from IE *nubh-tja); DEMIRAJ AE 302-303 (to dialectal Rom *nunta ‘bride’, *nuntiae ‘marriage’).

nxeh aor. nxeha ‘to heat, to warm’. Another variant is nxej. Continues PAlb *en-dzerska related to zjarr (MEYER Wb. 485). 0 MEYER Wb. 84 (to dhez); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 308; cABEJ St. VII 217, 239.

exit aor. nxita ‘to urge, to stimulate, to hurry’. There also exists zit id. From PAlb *cilicia related to IE *gi- ‘to live’: Skt jivati, Lat vivo and similar (MANN Language XXVII 36). 0 MEYER Wb. 302 (to Skt dyrad ‘to fly, to soar’), 485 (from Scr zatka); JOKL Melanges Peder- sen 150-151 (to nxeh and ndez); MAYRHOFER I 439; WALDE-HOFMANN II 808-810; POKORNY I 467-469; cABEJ St. I 385-386, II 327 (prefixal derivative of cys); HAMP SG I 89 (from *giuVt, semantically cf. E quick).

nxjerr aor. nxorra ‘to pull out, to draw out’. A prefixal derivative of cjerr (CAMARDA I 43). 0 MEYER Wb. 70 (derived from djerr); PEDESEN KZ XXXVI 325 (derived from bie); HAMP Sprache XXX/2 157 (follows PEDESEN), Munch. St. Spr. XLI 52; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (agrees with MEYER); DEMIRAJ AE 303-304 (to nge).

nyc adj. ‘hard, strong; gnarled’. Derived from nyell.

nyell m, pl. nyej ‘ankle, gnarl, knot’. Borrowed from Lat nOdulus ’little knot’.

nye j, pl. nyje, neje ‘knot’. Singularized plural (originally, nye) of ne borrowed from Lat nOclus id. (MIKOSICH Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER Wb. 302). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrij3 2 11046; JOKL Studien 60 (on -y-), LKUBA 64-65; MANN Language XXVI 386-387, XXVIII 32; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 18; cABEJ St. VII 272, 276; HAARMANN 138; LANDI Lat. 64-65.

nytdroj aor. nyterova ‘to murmur, to whisper’. Borrowed, with a dis-
similation of sonorants, from Lat *reiterare* ‘to repeat’. O CABE St. I 386 (onomatopoeia).

**Nj**

njegull f ‘fog, mist’. A dialectal phonetic variant of *njegull* (cABEJ St. I 386). 0 MEYER Wb. 283-284 (from Lat *nebula* log’); JOKL Studien 57.

njeh njef aor. *njeha njefa* ‘to count, to consider’. From PAIb *nemska* further connected with IE *nem-* ‘to divide, to take, to arrange, to count’, cf. Gk v61. to) ‘to divide’, Goth *niman* ‘to take’, Lat *numerus* ‘member, element, number’ and *nummus* ‘coin, money’ (OREL IF XLIII 113-114). 0 MEYER Wb. 314 (identifies *njeh* with *njoh* which is not very plausible semantically); BENVENISTE Inst. I 81; FEIST Goth. 375-376; WALDE-HOFMANN II 186-187; FRISK 302-304; POKORNY 1763-764.

njeri m, pl. *njerez* ‘man, person, human being’. A more archaic form of sg. *nger* is preserved in Geg dialects. Goes back to PAIb *nera* further connected with Skt *ndra- ‘man’, Gk sivíp id., Arm ayr id. (BoPP 461-462; GILFERDING Otn. 23; CAMARDA I 186; MEYER Wb. 313, Alb. St. III 66, 71). Note a rare plural in -ez < *-adja (JOKL LKUBA 89). 0 PEDERSEN Krit. Jahresbericht IX 242; JOKL Studien 102; MAREAN HAB I 173-174; FRISK 1107-108; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 208-209; MANN Language XXVIII 38; PORZIG Gliederung 155; PISANI Saggi 131; MAYRHOFER II 148-149; POKORNY I 765; HULD 100-101; OREL Zflalk XXXII 142; DEMIRAJ AE 304-305.

njerke f, pl. *njerk* ‘stepmother’. Borrowed from Lat *noverca* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER Wb. 313). The masculine form *njerk* is built on the basis of *njerke* (cABEJ St. I 386). 0 MEYER-LIAKE Gr. Grundrj. z 2 11043, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 138.

njethet refl. ‘to fertilize, to be fertile, to grow, to bud’. From *ngjethe-*, derivative of *gjethe*.

**Nje**

nje nji num. ‘one’. From PAIb *ainja*, a derivative of IE *oi-no- id.: Lat *anus*, Goth *ains*, OPrus *ains* and the like (CAMARDA I 169). 0 MEYER Wb. 313-314 (prefers an erroneous comparison with Skt *anyd-‘other’, Gk Ev to ‘some’), Alb. St. III 66; BARB ARSI 64-65 (from *n-sem-); HAMP Anc. IE 113 (follows MEYER and connects *nje* with Messap *enann*); TRAUTMANN APSpr. 296-297; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 209 (agrees with MEYER); FEIST Goth. 24; WALDE-HOFMANN II 821-823; POKORNY I 286; HULD 1 (without any serious reason, postulates a back-formation from fem. *smieH*); OREL FLH VIII/1-2 39; HAMP Numerals 903-904; CLACKSON LR 175.

njice f, pl. *njica* ‘big fishing net’. From *ngjice*, derived from *ngjis* in view of the expression *(peshku) ngjis* ‘(the fish) sticks to the net’ = ‘gets into the net’ (cABEJ St. I 386-387).

njile f, pl. *njila* ‘tench’. A dialectal form of *ngjale* (cABEJ St. I 387).

njoh njof aor. *njoha njofa, njova* ‘to know’. From PAIb *gnaska* related to IE *gena- *gna- id., cf. particularly, Gk ytyvthaia.o, Epidaur Lat (g)naso (GILFERDING Otn. 23; CAMARDA I 47; MEYER Wb. 314, Alb. St. III 17, 66). The vocalism of present was changed under the influence of aor. *njova* which is identical with OE *cnðwan* id. < *gne-uc* (OREL Zflalk XXXII/1 82-83). 0 ASCOLI KZ XVII 351; BARle ARSI 65-66; FRISK I 308-309; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 339 (reconstructs *gne-sk*), Kelt. Gr. II 547; LINDEMAN IF LXXI 283 (to On knd, kneugum < Gmc *kne-jan*); HOLTHAUSEN AEW 54; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 209; LA PIANA St. I 93; MANN Language XXVIII 34; WALDE-HOFMANN II 176-177; POKORNY I 376-378; ANTTILA Schw. 71; cABEJ St. VII 239; HULD 101-102 (clumsy reconstruction of a causative *gnH-eskoH*); KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 130; OREL IF XCI 113; DEMIRAJ AE 305-306 (similar vocalism in Hitt gına- ‘to know’).

njolle f, pl. *njolla* ‘spot, mark, stain’. Dialects preserve a more archaic form *ngjolle*. From PAIb *en-sala* related to ON *sflr* ‘dirty’. Oh sal ‘dirt’ (JOKL Studien 65-66). 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 47 (to *njoh*); VENDRYES [S] 16; POKORNY I 879; cABEJ St. I 387 (to *ngjyej*).

njome njgome, nglome adj. ‘wet’. The verb *njom* ‘to make wet’ is derived from the adjective. Based on PAIb *glajma* related to OE *cldm* ‘clay’, Lith gle’imes ‘slime’ and other continuants of IE *gei- (JOKL Studien 66). 0 MEYER Wb. 315 (borrowed from Lat *ungua* ‘to spread, to smear’); POKORNY I 364; cABEJ St. I 387-388 (verbal adjective of
oborr m, pl. oborre 'yard, court'. Borrowed from Slav *obvorh id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg obor, Scr obor (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 314). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 210; SELIK EV Slay. naselenie 150-151; MLADENOV 1st. 77; SVANE 58.

opine f, pl. opinge 'sandal'. Other variants are opange, openge. Borrowed from Slav *ob(b)pan7,17, 'sandal, shoe', cf. Scr opanak (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 315). 0 SELIgEV Slay. nase-

orendi p1. 'equipment, utensils'. An early borrowing from Slav *orQdbje id. (CABEJ St. I 389). 0 MEYER Wb. 316 (from Ital arredo 'fittings, furnishings'); SELIK EV Slay. naselenie 173, 192; SVANE 65.

orok m 'time, term, limit, appointment'. Borrowed from Slav *ob(7.)rokv id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg obrok, Scr obrok. Note that oroqe 'wish' is a singularized plural of orok. 0 SVANE 176.

orril m 'eagle, buzzard'. Borrowed from Slav *orbh, id., cf. Bulg orel, Scr orao (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 316). 0 SVANE 148.

osh adv. 'trailing, along the ground'. A fossilized form of a rare osh 'harrow'. Thus, the original meaning of the adverb was 'trailing as a harrow'.

osht8 f, pl. oshta 'pole, drawbar'. Borrowed from Slav *ojiSte id.: Bulg otke, Scr ojike (MEYER Wb. 316). 0 SVANE 29.

otave f 'second crop of hay'. Borrowed from Slav *otava id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg otava, Scr otava (DESNICKAJA Slay. zaím. 11). 0 SVANE 41.
Slav *padati 'to fall'; cf. in South Slavic: Bulg pada, SCr padati (MIKLOSI\CH Slav. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 317). 0 SELIKEV Slav. nase- lenie 181, 294; JOKL Slavia XIII 303 (from Slav *pQditi); SVANE 238.

**Pagezoj aor. pagezova 'to baptise'. A parallel form is pakezoj. Borrowed from Lat baptizare id. (MEYER Wb. 317, Alb. St. IV 25). The unusual development of *bapt- > *pagt- is a combination of a dissimilation and shift of voicedness. 0 CAMARDA 1139 (to Gk *baptiko 'bath'). From PAlb *pagt- (to Gk *baptiko 'bath'); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 6 (from Italian); PEDERSEN KZ XXXI1 538; MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifl3 11055; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 212; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 112; cABEJ St. II 5-6.

pah m 'scab, dust'. From PAlb *pauja connected with IE *peu- 'to blow up' and, in particular, with Arm hogi 'breath' < IE *pokfu- (OREL FLH V1111/1-2 45). 0 KRISTOFORIDHI 304 (to Gk *k66xvi 'frost'); AEAREAN HAB III 107-108; POKORNY I 847; cABEJ St. IV 80.

paje f 'side, party, dowry'. Also attested as pale. Historically identical with pale 'pair'. 0 MEYER Wb. 318 (in the meaning 'dowry', borrowed from Lat pallium 'cover, coverlet'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 212 (paje 'dowry' from Ital patio 'prize, reward'); HAARMANN 140.

pajt prep. 'thanks to'. Borrowed from Lat abl. pactO, cf. hoc pacto 'this way', alio pactO 'otherwise' and the like. 0 cABEJ St. II 6 (from *per and- to 'from the side of').

pajtovj aor. pajtovaj 'to appease, to reconcile, to hire, to engage'. Other variants are sugoj, paqoj. Borrowed from Rom *pectare (MIKLOSI\CH Rom. Elemente 45; MEYER Wb. 319) in which derivatives of Lat pax 'peace' and paciscor 'to make a bargain' have converged (CAMARDA I 105). 0 GIL' FERDING Otm. 26; MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifl 11 1054; JOKL LKUBA 324 (on -jt < Lat -ct-), RIEB II 64 (Albanian derivative in -toj of pag); DI GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 56-60; cABEJ St. II 6-7 (follows JOKL RIEB); HAARMANN 139; LANDI Lat. 83-85.

pak adv. 'a little, few'. Borrowed from Lat pacus 'few, little' (MIKLOSI\CH Rom. Elemente 48; CAMARDA I 53; MEYER Wb. 318). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifl 11 1047; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 212; MANN Language XXVI 382; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HULD 102; HAARMANN 59, 141; LANDI Lat. 72.

pake f, pl. pake 'side of ham, buttock'. Borrowed from West Gmc *bakkon 'ham, filch' (Frankish bako, OHG baho), derivative of Gmc *bakan 'back' (cABEJ St. II 7).

palvi f, pl. palavi 'obscenity; pus'. Two historically unrelated homonyms of which one palvi 'pus' is a compound of pa- 'not' and laj, cf. palare 'unwashed' (MEYER Wb. 237) and another palvi 'obscenity' continues NGk itaX, C\Ppa 'talking big', of Romance origin. 0 cABEJ St. II 8 (treats both words as one compound pa-lay- 'dirty, unwashed').

Rice f 'marrow, pith'. Note that the same word appears as pa/se and palez (JOKL LKUBA 115, 284). Derived from pale 'pair; fold'. Semantically, an important tertium comparationis is found in Slavic parallels of pale - 'half' and *poll, 'hollow', since pale designates a substance with which hollow spaces in a bone or a plant are filled (OREL Linguistica XXIV 430-431). 0 VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 47-48; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 213.

pale part. 'even so, anyway' (in request or indirect speech). A sequence of two particles, pa and le (KRISTOFORIDHI 299). 0 MEYER Wb. 319 (to Slav *le); cABEJ St. II 8 (follows KRISTOFORIDHI).

pale f, pl. pale 'pair; fold; group, class, party'. Goes back to PAlb *pa\d further related to Slav *poll- 'half; hollow', Lat palum 'evidently, manifestly', Hitt paltit- 'wide' (JOKL Studien 66-67, 83; OREL Linguistica XXIV 431). 0 MEYER Wb. 320 (to Gk iacoptat 'to turn' but the Greek word belongs to IE *leel-), Alb. St. III 30; JOKL Studien 83 (compares with shpall to declare' but this verb is a phonetic variant of shperrall, derived from perralle < Lat parabola); MANN Language XVII 18 (to Gk St-icX6oc); POKORNY I 803-805, 985-986; WALDE-HOFMANN II 237; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24 (from Lat pala); HULD 143, 147 (from *polteH); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ AE 308-309 (to ON fel 'fold').

pale f, pl. pale 'side of ham, buttock'. Borrowed from West Gmc *bakkon 'ham, filch' (Frankish bako, OHG baho), derivative of Gmc *bakan 'back' (cABEJ St. II 7).

palje f, pl. palna 'maple'. Other variants are panje, penje. Borrowed from Rom *platania derived from Lat platanus 'plane-tree', with a metathesis in the first syllable. As shown by an Albanian loanword in Rum paltin 'maple' < *palten, the form platanus was also borrowed.
pall aor. palla 'to bray, to bellow'. A variant of perrall 'to jest, to trifle' with compensatory long [a:] reflecting the fall of an intervocalic consonant. For the phonetic development cf. shpall. 0 CAMARDA I 240 (to Lat palam 'evidently, manifestly'); JOKL Studien 83-84 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); cABEJ St. II 9 (cognate of Gk iaCcravoc, Lat platanus); DEMIRAJ AE 309-310.

pale f, pl. papa 'pole, club, washing-stick, sword, mallet'. Borrowed from Lat pala 'spade, shovel' (MEYER Wb. 319-320). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1042; LANDI Lat. 28, 111.

pane f 'rest, quiet'. In a phrase bej palle 'to rest, to be quiet'. Borrowed from Gk nociāa 'rest, pause'. 0 MEYER Wb. 320 (from NGk lcc62tAx).

pam particle. A synonym of pa, it is a compound of pa and me (cABEJ St. 11 10).

pameta adv. 'again'. A parallel form is pameta. A compound of pa and meta 'again', from NGk gEta 'afterwards' (CAMARDA I 310; MEYER Wb. 270). 0 LAMBERTZ KZ LIII 295; cABEJ St. 1110.

pandere f 'apron, embroidered sash'. Borrowed from Rom *panticarium based on Lat pantex 'paunch', cf. a semantically different but formally close Rum pntecaraiu 'diarrhea' (MEYER Wb. 320). 0 cABEJ St. 11 10-11 (borrowed from Ital. bandiera bandera 'flag').

paq m 'peace'. Borrowed from Lat pacem id. (CAMARDA I 305; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 48; MEYER Wb. 318-319). 0 MEYER Alb. St. IV 47, V 97; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1041, 1048, 1051; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; cABEJ St. II 11; HAARMANN 139.

paqyll adj. 'dull, limited, stupid'. Derived from pak. 0 cABEJ St. II 11 (a prefixal derivative in pa- < *po- of gull, gullet).

par m, pl. par 'pair'. Borrowed from Lat parem id. (MEYER Wb. 321).

para adv., prep. 'before'. A parallel form is pare. From PAlb *para related to IE *per- 'before, forward': OHG furi, Lat praere and the like (CAMARDA I 303; MEYER Wb. 321-322). This word appears as a first element in such compounds as paravesi 'slap in the face' (cABEJ St. II 12), pardje 'the day before yesterday' (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 214) and the like. 0 BOPP 503 (to pare); PEDERSEN Krit. Jahresbericht 213; JOKL IF XXXVII 107-108; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 214; WALDEHOFMANN II 351; POKORNY I 182; WATKINS IER 49-50; cABEJ St. III 193; HAMP Numerals 904-905 (reconstructs IE *prH-u-); DEMIRAJ AE 310.

pare f, pl. pare 'fish scale'. A singularized plural of *par continuing PAlb *para, a deverbative related to Lith perili, peti 'to strike', Slav *pore, *periti 'to press'. 0 FRAENKEL 578; VASMER III 240; POKORNY I 818-819.

pare adj. 'first'. From PAlb *para etymologically identical with and derived from the adverb para (CAMARDA I 303). The adjective parme 'front' is derived from pare. 0 MEYER Wb. 321-322 (connection with para and Indo-European words for 'first': Lith pirmas and the like), Alb. St. III 30, 71; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 544; Joxi, IF XXXVII 108 (to Skt pdvra- id.), Sprache IX 141; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 214; PORZIG Gliederung 186; MANN Language XVII 18; HAMP St. Whatmough 82, BSL LXVI 223, LB XXIV/3 48; OLBERG KZ LXXXVI 133; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 68; HULD 68; DEMIRAJ AE 311.

parmende V parmende f, pl. parmenda parmenda 'plow'. Borrowed from Rom *peraramentum, cf. Lat perarare 'to plow through, to scratch' (MEYER Wb. 322). 0 JOKL IF XXXVI I 155, LKUBA 136 (agrees with MEYER); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 30; HAARMANN 111; cABEJ St. II 12 (from Rom *paramentum or Lat apparamentum 'preparation').

parzem f, pl. parma 'breast'. A parallel form, parnez, reflects the original structure of the word, a derivative in -ez of parme, cf. pare (cABEJ St. II 12-13). 0 MEYER Wh. 322 (to Slav *pbrsi trease); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 48 (from Lat parma 'kind of shield'); SKOK RIEB I 298
parriz m 'paradise'. Borrowed from Lat paradies id. (MIKLOSICH Lat. Elemente 593). 0 MEYER Wb. 322 (from hal parado s id.); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 214-215 (follows MIKLOSICH); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 13-14 (loss of the intervocalic -d- as characteristic of Latin loanwords); HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 109.

pas adv., prep. 'after, behind'. A parallel form is mbar. Goes back to PA1b *(en) apata, continuing IE *(en) apata rid. For the etymology of components see pa and ce. 0 BOPP 500 (to Skt pas- 'back, posterior'); GIL' FERDING Otm. 21 (same as BOPP); MEYER Wb. 322-323 (same as BoPP), Alb. St. III 13, 30; PEDERSEN Festskr. Thomsen 250, KZ XXXVI 311 (to pa and -s as in mos); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 184; LA PIANA Studi I 13; ERNOUT-MEILLET 527; MANN Language XXVI 386-387 (to Gk mutt 'against, towards'), XXVIII 32; RAMP KZ LXXV 23 (to Lith paskui 'behind'); DEMIRAJ AE 311-312.

pash m, pl. pashe 'fathom, pace, outstretched arms'. Borrowed from Lat passus 'step, pace' (Milao-sicx Rom. Elemente 47; MEYER Wb. 323). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1041; MIHAESQUARESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 139, 148-149.

pashke f, pl. pashke 'Easter'. Borrowed from Lat Pasqua id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 47; MEYER Wb. 324). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 216; IVTHIAESCu RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 120, 147.

pashnik m, pl. pashnike 'cloth, cover, towel'. Borrowed from an unattested Slav *paSLniki... 0 MEYER Wb. 323 (from Turk basl'k 'hood'); cABEJ St. 11 14 (derived from parce segmented from parparce).

pashtrak m 'pasture rent, pasturage money'. Borrowed from Rom *pasturacus based on Lat pastura 'pasture'. 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; cABEJ St. II 14-15 (from Rom *pastaratieus); HAARMANN 140.

pate f, pl. paw 'goose'. A cultural Wanderwort attested in Slavic as well as in Romance, cf. Spanish pata id. (MEYER Wb. 324). 0 GIL'FERDING Otm. 23 (to Skt pata-ga- 'bird'); MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 28 (from Slavic); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 216 (from Slavic); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 244 (from SCr patok).

patku akatuke m, pl. patkonj 'horseshoe'. Borrowed from Slav *pochkov, id., a morphological variant of the more widespread *podi, kova id. (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 30; OREL LB XXIX/4 70). 0 MEYER Wb. 349-350 (from Slav *pochk, kova); SELIKEV Slav. nomencl 306, 326; JOKL Slavia XIII 641 (from Slav *pocibkova); RAMP LB XIV/2 13; SVANE 85.

pee pe m, pl. penj, penje, pejna 'thread'. Borrowed from Lat 'anus 'thread wound upon the bobbin' (MEYER Wb. 331). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1041; JOKL Zb. Belie 44; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 218; MANN Language XVII 20-21 (from IE *petino-); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 140.

pec pe f, pl. peca 'cloth, rag, napkin'. From PA1b *paitsa related to Gk moticiloc 'multicolored', OHG feh id., Slav *phstr7, id. For the semantic development cf. Slav *gun'a 'cloth' borrowed from Iran *gaunya-'multicolored'. 0 POKORNY I 795; VASMER III 251.

(G) pejje f 'fringe'. Singularized plural of pe (MANN HAED 358). 0 CANDREA-DENSUYIANU 1378 (borrowed from Rom *pedimus > Rum pedin, *fringe > Alb pedim id.); cABEJ St. 11 16 (repeats MANN'S etymology).

pejze f, pl. pejza 'muscle, sinew, string'. Derivative of pe. 0 cABEJ St. VII 273.

pek m, pl. peqe 'worry, concern'. Based on Slav *pekati sg 'to worry, to care' (MEYER Wb. 324).

pelene f, pl. pelena 'diaper'. Borrowed from Slav *pelena 'cover, napkin', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulgpelena, SCr pelena (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 326). 0 SVANE 96.
pelt f. pl. *pela 'mare'. From PAlb *poOwa related to Gk nao; 'foal', Goth *fala id. (XYLANDER 279; CAMARDA I 172; MEYER Wb. 326). 0 STIER KZ XI 147; MEYER Alb. St. III 88; JOKL Festschr. Kretschmer 83 (reconstructs *palna with *-ln- > -l-); TAGLIAVNTI Dalmazia 218 (agrees with JOKL), Stratificazione 139; MANN Language XXVI 386-387; BARIC Hymne 22; FRISK II 634; CHANTRAINE 961; POKORNY I 843; FEIST Goth. 170-171; PORZIG Gliederung 150; SCHMIDT Sybaris 134; cABEJ Die Sprache XVIII 153, St. II 16; HULD 102 (beware of the inaccurately summarized literature!); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 147; DEMIRAJ AE 314.

pelin m 'wormwood'. Borrowed from Slav *pelytrb id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg pelin, SCR pelin (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 326). 0 SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 163; SVANE 109.

pelq aor. pelqa 'to stir up (water)'. Goes back to PAlb *peltja related to Lith pelketi 'to become marshy', pelke 'marsh, swamp', Latv peke 'puddle'. Mat 'to urinate'. 0 FRAENKEL 567; POKORNY I 805.

pelle f. pl. pella 'comb'. From PAlb *petsla, a derivative in */-l- related to Gk Teka) 'to comb', Lith pUti 'to pull, to pluck', Lat pecten 'comb'. 0 FRISK II 492-493; FRAENKEL 580-581; WALDE-HOFMANN II 269-270; POKORNY I 797.

pellg m. pl. *pellige 'pond, pool, depth'. In Old Albanian the word is preserved as pelleg (BuzuKu, Bum). Borrowed from Gk naayoc; 'high sea' (OLBERG SPhAen 43). 0 CAMARDA I 40 (unspecified connection with Gk naayoc); LOEWENTHAL WaS X 176 (related to Gk itaocyoc); MEYER Alb. Studien I 24 (related to Lith pelke 'marsh, swamp'), Wb. 326 (borrowed from NGk naayoc); BARD AarbStar I 151-152 (from *pa-leuga compared with legate and Slav *luMa); JOKL Realex. Vorgesch. I 87; PORZIG Gliederung 151; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 337; RosErn I LR 273 (related to Rum hilt 'marsh'); GINDIN Form. SN 60; cABEJ St. II 16-17; OREL RRL XXX/2 105-106 (agrees with LOEWENTHAL).

peme f. pl. *peme 'fruit-tree, fruit'. Borrowed from Lat pornum 'fruit', pOmus 'fruit-tree' (GIL'FERDING Otn. 26; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 51; MEYER Wb. 326). 0 CAMARDA II 190 (to Gk itbrca) 'to ripen'; MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1039; MANN Language XXVI 387; MmikEscU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143; LANDI Lat. 64.

**pendar** m. pl. pendure 'watchman'. An early borrowing from Slav *pyclarb id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg pidar, SCR pudar (MEYER Wb. 332). 0 SELISCEV Slav. naselenie 181, 291; SVANE 197.

**pendd** f. pl. pende 'feather; pair (of oxen)'. Borrowed from Lat pinna, penna 'feather' (CAMARDA II 73; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 48; MEYER Wb. 326). The second meaning 'pair of oxen' seems to be a metaphoric derivative of Lat penna 'plumage' or the like. Note pendul id. and penell derived from pend (r.ABEJ St. II 17). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044, 1050; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 178 (to Lith spndduau 'to stretch'); TAGLIAVNTI Dalmazia 218; CANDREA-DENSUSI ANU 199 (pendull from Lat pinnum 'little plume'); JOKL LKUBA 302 n. 1 (penell borrowed from Lat pinnum); MANN Language XVII 20-21, XXVI 386; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 65; MmAEscu RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 142; LANDI Lat. 58, 135; DEMIRAJ AE 314-315.

**pendoj** aor. *pendova 'to repent'. Borrowed from Lat poenire id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 51; MEYER Wb. 332). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 143.

**penez** m. pl. *peneza 'silver coin (used as ornament)'. Borrowed from Slav *peneitz, 'coin', preserved in South Slavic as Bulg penez, SCR penez (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 28; MEYER Wb. 327). 0 SELISEV Slav. naselenie 176, 182; SVANE 90.

**peng** m. pl. *pengie 'pledge, pawn'. Borrowed from Lat *pignus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 50; MEYER Wb. 327). 0 JOKL Studien 68 (to *penni;); SKOK AarbSt II 341-344; MEYER-LUBEKE AarbSt III 205-206; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 113 (suffix *-g); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 142; LANDI Lat. 125, 130, 147; DEMIRAJ AE 314.

**penge** f. pl. *penga 'fetters (for horse)'. Borrowed from Lat pedica 'shackle, fetter' with a secondary inlaut nasal (Mnaostai Rom. Elemente 48; MEYER Wb. 327). 0 cABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 141.

**perdnoj** aor. *perendova 'to set (of the sun)'. A difficult word from which perendi 'god' is derived. Borrowed from Lat *parentare 'to bring
a sacrifice (to the dead), to satisfy' or, rather, from its passive correlate parentar: 0 BOPP 341 (perendi < Lat imperantem, phonetically difficult, cf. mbret); CAMARDIA 1341-342 (unsuccessful attempt of segmenting the word as per-end); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 32 (agrees with BOPP); JOKL. KUBA 13 (derives perendoj from ane); MEYER Wb. 328 (parallelism between dielli perendon and NGK o ii to; (3aaac)et leading to the derivation of perendi from Lat imperantem); PEDERSEN BB XX 229 (to Slav *peruni;); LOEWENTHAL ANF XXIX 99 (same as PEDERSEN); HASDEU EMR II 495; HESSELING Neophilologus V 165-169 (dielli perendon as a calque from Greek); PISANI IF LXXIX 152-153, Saggi 124; POKORNY I 54; FRAENKEL 635; GINDIN 341 (perendi < *peruni,); CAMARDA 180 (suffix petk,); PISANI II 17-20; NEROZNAK XXXVI 307-309). 0 MEYER Wb. 330 (related to Goth *poganr, *poganiti, *poganus 'pagan'); MEYER Wb. 331 (reconstructs *poganiti < Goth *poganus < Gk *pagan, cAMAJ Alb. Worth. 113 (suffix -ke); OREL. Balcanica 114 (without unvoicing from *haita); DEMIRAJ AE 316.

peksi pesknum. 'five'. From PA Alb *pentS'e going back to IE *penk' e 'five': Skt petika, Gk TwNTE. Lat quinque and the like (BOPP 512; GILFERDING Ott. 24; CAMARDA I 169 without explanation of *s-; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 307-309). 0 MEYER Alb. St. II 47-48, Wb. 329 (from *pentkia), Alb. St. III 25, 30; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 37; JOKL. Reallex. Vorgesch. I 89, Melanger Pedersen 157-158, Sprache IX 123; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 26; TAGLIAViniDalmazia 218-219 (follows PEDERSEN); LA PIANA Studi I 72; PISANI. Saggi 102; FRISK II 506-507; MANN LXXVII 32; MAYROHER 1187; WALDE-HOFMANN II 407-408; POKORNY I 808; OLIBERG IBK XIV 109-110; HAMP St. Whatcham 79, Numerals 910-911; HULD 102-103 (admits the confusion of *petee and *petkli); KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 126, Koll. Idg. Ges. 227; DEMIRAJ AE 315-316.

petel č. pl. pesha 'weight; stone, boulder'. Borrowed from Lat pensum id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 49; MEYER Wb. 336). 0 POKORNY I IF V 47 (peshe 'stone' - to Skt pahasti- 'crumbling soil' and the like); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 219; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; CABIJ St. II 20-21; HAARMANN 141.

pepk m. pl. peshk, pishq 'fish'. Borrowed from Lat piscem id. (GILFERDING Ott. 26; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 50; MEYER Alb. St. IV 125, Wb. 329). In singular, -k- (instead of -g-) may result from the restructuring of the Albanian paradigm or from a morphological change in Romance. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1043 (from Italian); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 219; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; CABIJ St. II 20-21; HAARMANN 141.

pete č. pl. pete, peta 'layer (of a flaky pâté); metal plate; flat stone'. From PA Alb *pati- 'flat object' to be compared with IE *pet-, *peta- 'to stretch'; Gk nErisivv.up.i id., Lat paten 'to stretch, to be spread' and the like (OREL Linguistica XXIV 431-432). One of the derivatives of pete is petull 'small flat stone' (DESNICKAJA Slav. jaz. VII 153). Note also pate 'plectrum' < PA Alb *pata. 0 MEYER Wb. 330; POKORNY I 824-825; FRISK II 520; WALDE-HOFMANN II 262.

pegeVa pugana 'clothes, garment'. A parallel form is pete. From PA Alb *patika, derivative of pete (CAMARDA 180; OREL Linguistica XXIV 431-432). 0 MEYER Wb. 330 (related to Goth paiada xtrthv, Gk (3cciti peasant leather clothes'); JOKL. KUBA 215-216, RIEB II 73-75 (derived from pete); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 219; TREIMER KZ LXV 88-89; XHUVANI BShkSh VI 22; POKORNY I 92-93; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 113 (suffix -ke); OREL. Balcanica 114 (without unvoicing from *haita); DEMIRAJ AE 316.

pezeVm 'inflammation, irritation, sorrow, anger'. Derived from an unattested *peze (< *peze 'crumbling soil' to be compared with Slav *s7,-met() 'to sweep away'); KRISTOFORIDIH1305 (from Gk rceiuga related to *pete, *petull); cABEJ St. Whatmough 79, Numerals 910-911; HULD 102-103 (admits the confusion of *petee and *petkli); KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 126, Koll. Idg. Ges. 227; DEMIRAJ AE 316.
pelhure f, pl. pElhura 'cloth, stuff'. Other variants are plehure, plihure, plthurure. Derivative of plah. 0 MEYER Wb. 343 (to plaf); JOKL Studien 69-70 (follows MEYER and links plaf and pelhure to LatplectO 'to plait'); cABEJ St. VII 215, 230; DEMIRAJ AE 316.

pelqe f, pl. pelqjer 'to please'. Borrowed from Lat placere id. (CAMARDA I 55; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 50; MEYER Wb. 331-332); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 142.

pellas m, pl. peNere 'thumb'. A phonetic variant of pulqyer.

pellas m 'palace'. Borrowed from Lat palatium id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 46); MEYER Wb. 319 (from Ital palazzo); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 21 1041 (follows MIKLOSICH); CANDREA-DENSUSIANU 1330 (same as MIKLOSICH); JOKL KUKBA 93-94 (follows CANDREA-DENSUSIANU); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; cABEJ St. II 22-23; HAARMANN 139; LANDI Lat. 80, 111, 125.

pale f, pl. pella 'mulch cow, ewe or goat'. A suffixal derivative of pjell (JOKL KUKBA 225). Another derivative is pile pile 'fertile domestic animal'.

pelllembbe pellambe f, pl. pellembbe pellambe 'palm (of the hand)'. Borrowed from Gk naXiip.r1 'hand, palm' (cABEJ St. II 23). The cluster -mb- < *-m- is a secondary feature. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 46 (from Lat palms); MEYER Wb. 331 (borrowing from NGK nab ipm id.), Alb. St. IV 93; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 248 (agrees with MIKLOSICH); MANN Language XVII 20 (from IE *pima); HULD 103 (agrees with cABEJ).

/*nomb m, pl. pelumba 'pigeon, dove'. Borrowed from Lat palumbus, palumbus 'wood-pigeon' (CAMARDA II 160; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 46; MEYER Wb. 331). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1046, 1050; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 80, 93, 115.

peqi m, pl. peqinj 'seam, hem'. A parallel form spelqi may reflect an earlier *pelqi borrowed from Rom *plicinus 'fold', cf. Lat plded 'to fold' (MEYER Wb. 331).

per prep. 'for'. The reflexes of PAIb *peri and *pra related to SpSpanish cir 'round, about', Gk it 'around' and Gk npo 'before, forward', Lat pro id. correspondingly (BOEE 503-504; GTL'FERDING Omn. 23; CAMARDA I 320-321; MEYER BB VIII 189, Alb. St. III 30) were contaminated with PAIb *per borrowed from Lat per 'for' (MEYER Wb. 332). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1057 (from Latin); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 89, IF XXXVII 106; TAGLIAVIN1Dalmazia 213-214; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 246; FRISK II 512-513, 596-597; CHANTRAINE 886; MANN Language XVII 22; MAYRHOFER II 216-217; WALDE-HOFMANN II 364-365; POKORNY I 811-816; cABEJ St. II 23-25 (of Indo-European origin); DEMIRAJ AE 316-317.

perbalce f 'contest, tournament'. A suffixal derivative of perball 'to face, to defy' similar to perballje 'contest'. 0 MEYER Wb. 332 (to Ital balzare); cABEJ St. II 25 (to perball 'to bespatter with mud').

percelloj m, pl. percellova 'to roast'. A prfixal drivative from sjell with a secondary c- < c-. (CAMARDA I 88). The original meaning must have been 'to roast by rotating on a spit'. 0 MEYER Wb. 334 (from Slav *phbtski to sprinkle'); cABEJ St. II 25 (to perball 'to bespatter with mud').

pert m, pl. perca 'unciastrated he-goat'. Borrowed from South Slav *web, cf. Bulg probic, SCr pre' (MEYER Wb. 334). 0 KLEPIKOVA SPT 43-44; cABEJ St. VII 235.

perclam m 'ivy'. Other variants are percllan and berclen. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg bral'an, SCr brlljan (cABEJ St. II 25).

perdelej m, pl. perdeleva 'to pity'. Another form is perdelej. Borrowed from Rom *per-indulgere, cf. ndelej (MEYER Wb. 299). 0 LA PIANA Vocale 23 (from Lat perdolere 'to grieve greatly'); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15 (follows LA PIANA); cABEJ St. II 25-26 (Albanian forma-
tion based on Lat *dolere* 'to grieve, to deplore'; HAARMANN 141.

pergjeroj aor. *pergjerova* 'to swear'. A prefactual formation based on *gjeroj* borrowed from Lat *Preire* id. (MEYER Wb. 332). 0 MIHAEScu RESEE IV 11-2 17.

pergjoj aor. *pergjoja* 'to pry, to peep, to spy'. A prefactual derivative of *gluaj* (CAMARDA I 113; WEGAND 68). 0 MEYER Wb. 332 (from Lat *pervigilare* 'to remain awake, to watch all night'); MIHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 27; cABEJ St. II 25 (based on an erroneous segmentation of *nde*—*gjoj* in which *nde* is treated as a prefix); HAARMANN 141.

parkas aor. *preka, perkita* 'to touch'. Derivative of *prek*.

perkore pdrkul aor. *perkura* 'to bend'. From PAIb *per-kula*, a prefactual derivative of IE *eel- 'to turn' in zero grade, cf. *sjell* (JOKL LKUBA 229). 0 MANN Language XVII 14; POKORNII 1639-640; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 30, 81; OLBERG IBK XIV 113; DEMIRAJ AE 317.

perkund aor. *perkunda* 'to swing, to sway, to rock (a cradle)'. Another variant is *perkun*. A prefactual derivative of an unattested *kund*, see *lekund*. 0 MEYER Wb. 333 (from *kune* 'cradle', an Italian loanword).

perligj aor. *perligja* 'to pay off, to avenge, to requite'. A denomative derivative of *ligj* (cABEJ St. II 27). 0 JOKL WbS XII 83-85 (to Lith *lygits* 'equal' and its cognates).

Orlin m. pl. *perlime* 'duty, obligation'. A prefactual deverbal derivative based on *łe* (JOKL LKUBA 229). 0 XHUUVANI Minerva 111/27 22 (from *per-ligijim, to ligj*); cABEJ St. II 27-28 (to lyej).

pdmhi prep. 'over'. Goes back to PAIb *per-ambi, with* the first element identical with *per* and the second representing *mbi*.

permbs aor. *permbsya* 'to overturn, to overthrow', adv. 'upside down'. Other variants are *perms, permis, permbs, permby*. The verb is a secondary formation based on the adverb whose first part is identical with *permbi*. As a whole, *permbs* goes back to PAIb *per-ambi-uptja*, the third component *uptja* 'under, lower' connected with Skt *upa* 'toward, near to', Gk into 'under', Goth *under* and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 268 (identical with permbs 'to flood', cf. mbs); JOKL Studien 56 (follows MEYER); MAYRHOFER 1105; FRISK II 971-972; FEIST Goth. 509; POKORNII I 1106-1107; cABEJ St. II 28 (to mbs).

permend aor. *permenda* 'to mention, to recall, to nominate'. Derivative of mend (WEGAND BA I 260). 0 MEYER Wb. 94; CABEL JSt. II 28 (follows WEGAND).

part/îdles aor. *permeieta* 'to break a fast, to season with butter'. Other variants are *permbeles, perbulbes, burbulbes*. A denomative based on *permblete*, the latter unattested form must have been borrowed from Rom *praebambulatus* 'premature', to Lat *praemabulare* 'to walk before'. 0 CAMARDA 1339 (to Gk *notpa-μεαλ* 'to disregard, to neglect'); MEYER Wb. 333 (from SCr *izmeljati* 'to besmear'); cABEJ St. II 28-29 (considers burbulbes to be the original form).

permjerr aor. *permorra* 'to urinate'. Goes back to PAIb *per-medzra related to IE *meye-idi*: Skt *mehati*, Gk *Omeig*, Lat *mein*, ON *miga* (CAMARDA I 70). Note the irregularities in the development of the root vowel and the consonantal cluster. 0 MEYER Wb. 335 (to Skt *medzra* 'to sprinkle'); BARB ARSt 74 (to Skt *madati* 'to be inebriated, to boil'); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 49-51; MAYRHOFER II 690; WALDE-HOFMANN II 60-61; FRISK II 385; POKORNII I 713; cABEJ St. VII 244.

perpjete adj. 'rising, uphill', f 'rise, slope', adv. 'up, uphill'. Continues PAIb *pra-peta* compared with Gk *iproempor*; 'prominent', Tiponkogot 'to fly forwards' and further connected with Skt *pdtati* 'to fly, to soar', Gk *iptopto* 'to fly' (CAMARDA I 304; MEYER Wb. 333-334, Alb. St. III 23, 30, 84). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 548 (adduces dialectal *perjpjeta* = perjpjete as an argument against MEYER); JOKL Studien 14, LKUBA 164 (repeats PEDERSEN’s arguments); BARK ARSt I 75 (to Lith *pulti* 'to fall' and the like); PISANI Saggi 119; FRISK II 521-522; MAYRHOFER II 199; POKORNII I 825-826; cABEJ St. II 29-30 (explains *perjpjelta* as a metathesis of *perjpjetele*).
perposh adv. 'below, underneath'. A parallel form is perposht. A pre-
fixal derivative of poshite (MEYER Wb. 349). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI
290 (-posh from loc. sg. -*ped-su 'at the foot'), Kelt. Gr. I 50; cABEJ
St. VII 243.

pdrpush aor. perpusha 'to poke, to stir up'. From *per-prush, cf. prush
(cABEJ St. II 30).

pdrqi f, pl. perqi 'dowry'. Borrowed from MGk rEpolxiov id. (cABEJ
St. II 31). 0 MEYER Wb. 333 (from SCr prôja id.); JOKE LKUBA 78
(follows MEYER).

perskas aor. perskita 'to sprinkle'. Borrowed from Slav *pri=ski=ti id.,
cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg prLskam, SCr prskati (MEYER Wb.
334).

pershesh aor. pershesha 'to crumble, to break up, to raze to the
ground'. A prefixed denominative of shesh. From the verb, the noun
pershesh 'sop of bread, milk and butter' has been derived. 0 MEYER
Wb. 329 (noun pershesh - from Turkish parca 'piece' and as 'soup'),
355 (noun pshesh < *mshesh, from Slav *megati 'to mix'); cABEJ St.
II 31- 32 (deverbative of shij).

pdrshpjemet refl. 'to arrive unexpectedly'. An active form persjpes
(with dialectal -s) means 'to train, to drill, to rear'. Corrupt forms of
*pershpjët based on shpjët. 0 JOKL apud Cabej St. II 31 (from SCr
prispjët 'to be on time').

pershtat aor. pershtata 'to fit, to adapt'. A denominative prefixal verb
based on shtat. 0 JOKL LKUBA 250 (to IE *stha-' to stand'); cABEJ
St. II 32 (univerbation of per shtat 'for stature').

pdrtoj aor. pertova 'to be lazy'. Borrowed from Lat pigritari 'to be slow,
to be sluggish' (MEYER Wb. 334). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grund-
Rifti 2 I 1048; MIHAESCU RESSEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 142.

pdrtyp aor. pertypa 'to chew'. Derived from *typ, see typth. 0 MEYER
Alb. St. III 59 (to Lat stipa 'to squeeze tightly'); JOKL Studien 85-86
(to Gk Tpotn) & 'to press (grapes)'; TAGLIJAVINI Dalmazia 263; MANN
Language XXVIII 387; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 11; DEMIRAJ AE 317-318.

parvloj aor. percevowi 'to boil down, to boil, to ignite, to kindle'. A
phonetic variant of pravalloj.

pervel aor. pervola 'to fling out, to let fly, to turn over, to roll up, to
cut fleece on sheep's belly'. A prefixed derivative of vel (CABEJ St.
II 32), probably, influenced by a partial synonym persvëzh 'to roll up
(sleeves)'.

parvzhis aor. pershi=ta 'to scorch, to roast, to bake'. Borrowed from Slav
*pbriti 'to roast', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg prhi=ta, SCr pri=iti id. (MEYER
Wb. 334). 0 SELIEVEY Slav. naselenie 155; SVANE 238.

perrand f, pl. perralla 'tale, story'. Borrowed from Lat parabola
'proverb, speech' (MIKILJOSCH Rom. Elemente 47; MEYER Wb. 350).
0 CAMARDA II 72 (to Gk napa(3oXii 'proverb, parable'); MEYER-LUBKE
Gr. Grundri=ti 2 1055; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; MIHAESCU RESSEE
IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 33; HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 72. 80, 130.

perrua parrue m, pl. perrenj, perrenj 'brook; river-bed'. Early bor-
rrowing from Slav *porovi, *parov7,.. cf. Pol pardw 'rivain', name
of a source in Greece 1100Po; (of Slavic origin), see OREL

perrua parrue m, pl. perrenj, perrenj 'brook; river-bed'. Early bor-
rrowing from Slav *porovi, *parov7.,.. cf. Pol pardw 'ravin', name
of a source in Greece 1100Po; (of Slavic origin), see OREL

parvloj aor. percevowi 'to boil down, to boil, to ignite, to kindle'. A
phonetic variant of pravalloj.

pervel aor. pervola 'to fling out, to let fly, to turn over, to roll up, to
cut fleece on sheep's belly'. A prefixed derivative of vel (CABEJ St.
II 32), probably, influenced by a partial synonym persvëzh 'to roll up
(sleeves)'.

parvzhis aor. pershi=ta 'to scorch, to roast, to bake'. Borrowed from Slav
*pbriti 'to roast', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg prhi=ta, SCr pri=iti id. (MEYER
Wb. 334). 0 SELIEVEY Slav. naselenie 155; SVANE 238.

perrand f, pl. perralla 'tale, story'. Borrowed from Lat parabola
'proverb, speech' (MIKILJOSCH Rom. Elemente 47; MEYER Wb. 350).
0 CAMARDA II 72 (to Gk napa(3oXii 'proverb, parable'); MEYER-LUBKE
Gr. Grundri=ti 2 1055; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; MIHAESCU RESSEE
IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 33; HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 72. 80, 130.

perrua parrue m, pl. perrenj, perrenj 'brook; river-bed'. Early bor-
rrowing from Slav *porovi, *parov7,.. cf. Pol pardw 'rivain', name
of a source in Greece 1100Po; (of Slavic origin), see OREL

perosha ('to choke'). A parallel form is perosht. A prefixed
derivative of poshtite (MEYER Wb. 349). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI
290 (-posh from loc. sg. -*ped-su 'at the foot'), Kelt. Gr. I 50; cABEJ
St. VII 243.

pdrpush aor. perpusha 'to poke, to stir up'. From *per-prush, cf. prush
(cABEJ St. II 30).

pdrqi f, pl. perqi 'dowry'. Borrowed from MGk rEpolxiov id. (cABEJ
St. II 31). 0 MEYER Wb. 333 (from SCr prôja id.); JOKE LKUBA 78
(follows MEYER).

perskas aor. perskita 'to sprinkle'. Borrowed from Slav *pri=ski=ti id.,
cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg prLskam, SCr prskati (MEYER Wb.
334).

pershesh aor. pershesha 'to crumble, to break up, to raze to the
ground'. A prefixed denominative of shesh. From the verb, the noun
pershesh 'sop of bread, milk and butter' has been derived. 0 MEYER
Wb. 329 (noun pershesh - from Turkish parca 'piece' and as 'soup'),
355 (noun pshesh < *mshesh, from Slav *megati 'to mix'); cABEJ St.
II 31- 32 (deverbative of shij).

pdrshpjemet refl. 'to arrive unexpectedly'. An active form persjpes
(with dialectal -s) means 'to train, to drill, to rear'. Corrupt forms of
*pershpjët based on shpjët. 0 JOKL apud Cabej St. II 31 (from SCr
prispjët 'to be on time').

pershtat aor. pershtata 'to fit, to adapt'. A denominative prefixal verb
based on shtat. 0 JOKL LKUBA 250 (to IE *stha= 'to stand'); cABEJ
St. II 32 (univerbation of per shtat 'for stature').

pdrtoj aor. pertova 'to be lazy'. Borrowed from Lat pigritari 'to be slow,
to be sluggish' (MEYER Wb. 334). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grund-
Rifti 2 I 1048; MIHAESCU RESSEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 142.
compared with Thr [?] itivov 'beer': TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 219-222; 
MANN Language XXVI 386-387; KRAUSE Corolla linguistica 137-144; 
POKORNY 1839-840; MAYRHOFER II 252; FRISK II 540-542; CHANTRAINE 905;  
WALDE-HOFMANN I 103-104; HULD 103; OREL Kol. Idg. Ges. 362; cABEJ apud  
DEMIRAJ (reconstructs PAIb *ping): DEMIRAJ AE 318-319 (from a reduplication  
*pipes- > PAIb *pib-).

picas aor. picata 'to catch mice'. Derived from the stem *pic-, cf. *pircr.

picerr adj. 'tiny, small'. Together with pice 'little girl', picel 'needle-point'  
and picik 'naked', this word is derived from pic 'tip, end, top' borrowed from  
Ital pizo id. (cABEJ St. II 34-35). 0 MEYER Wb. 341 (to Ital picciolo 'little',  
piccino id.).

pidh m, pi. pidhera pidhna, pidhe 'female pudenda'. From PAIb *peighdh-  
directly related to Slav *peisda 'bottom' (MEYER Wb. 336-337, Alb. St. III 16, 30). 0  
WIEDEMANN BB XXX 207-209 (reconstructs *petighdh-): JOKL IF XXX 198-200;  
TAGLIAVINI Stratiﬁcazione 9; PISANI Saggi 125; POKORNY I 831; HAMP IJSLP XI 25-26,  
Miinch. St. Spr. XL 43; HULD 149; DEMIRAJ AE 319-320.

pihem refl. 'to be tired, to be exhausted'. Borrowed from Slav *pyxati  
(sg) 'to be short of breath', cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg пх.з.xam, Slovene  
pihati (DESNICKAJA Slav. zaim. 16). 0 SVANE 257.

pik m 'spotted woodpecker'. Derived from pik 'to fill holes, to  
pierce'.

pik aor. pika 'to fill holes, to pierce'. A descriptive stem similar to  
that of Ital piccare 'to prick'. 0 MEYER Wb. 337 (from Romance).

pik aor. pik 'to make bitter'. A metaphorical usage of pik 'to fill holes,  
to pierce' (MEYER Wb. 337).

píke t. pt. pika, pike 'drop'. A descriptive stem similar to Rum pic id.  
The verb pikoz 'to sprinkle' is derived from pike. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom.  
Elemente 49 (from Latpica); MEYER Wb. 337 (related to pik 'to make  
bitter'): PUSCARIU EWR 114; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1044  
(from Rom *pica); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 221; cABEJ St. II 35-36 (derived  
from pjeq 'to meet').
pilas pl. ‘eyebrows’. Based on sg. *pil borrowed from Latpilleus ‘felt cap, *protective hair’ (cABEJ St. II 35).

pile f. pl. pila ‘heap, pile, pebble, group of stones used in a game’. Borrowed from Ital pilae ‘pile’ (cABEJ St. II 36-37). 0 HAARMANN 142 (from Lat pila id.).

pilikuri adv. ‘bare, naked’. A derivative with an expressive prefix pili- based on kore. A fossilized noun pilikor ‘unconsciousness’ is a folk etymology derivative of pilikuri. 0 PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 177 (from per and lakur); cABEJ St. II 37 (from per and lakur).

pilipizgd f. pl. pilipizga ‘kind of pipe’. A derivative with an expressive prefix pili- based on pizge.

pilivesd f. pl. pilivesa ‘dragonfly’. Another variant is pIlivoese. A derivative with an expressive prefix pili- based on ve, voe (cABEJ St. II 37).


pille f. pl. pilla ‘flax comb’. Borrowed from an unattested derivative of Lat pala ‘to comb’ (DEMIRAJ AE 320-321). 0 JOKL. Studien 68-69 (from IE *pek-/a related to Lat pecta ‘to comb’ and the like); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 145.

pille f. pl. pilla ‘small stone (for play)’. Borrowed from Lat pilae ‘ball, playing-ball’ (MEYER Wb. 337). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538 (against MEYER as *pelle is expected); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 51 (from an Italian dialect); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 221; cABEJ St. II 38 (agrees with MEYER).

pinge f. pl. pInga ‘top’. Goes back to PAIlb *pinda related to Lith pinklas ‘wicker-work’, Latv pInka ‘tuft’, pinkat ‘to touse’. From pinge, pingul ‘downwards, vertically’ and pingel ‘tip, top, point’ are derived. 0 FRÆNKENKL 594; cABEJ St. II 39 (pingul from a compound of per and ngul).

pinge f. pl. pinga ‘top’. Goes back to PAIlb *pinka related to Lith pinklas ‘wicker-work’, Latv pInka ‘tuft’, pinkat ‘to touse’. From pinge, pingul ‘downwards, vertically’ and pingel ‘tip, top, point’ are derived. 0 FRÆNKENKL 594; cABEJ St. II 39 (pingul from a compound of per and ngul).

pingoj aor. pingrova ‘to twitter, to chirp’. Borrowed from Rom *pin-nigerare ‘to behave as a bird, to bear feathers’, cf. Lat pinniger leather-bearing’. 0 cABEJ St. II 39 (onomatopoeia).

pip m. pl. pipa ‘sprout, shoot, pipe, tube’. Borrowed from Rom *Ma ‘tube, pipe’, cf. OFr pipe. Spanish pipa and the like (MEYER Wb. 338). 0 HAARMANN 142.

pip aor. pipa ‘to peep, to chirp’. A descriptive stem similar to Germ piepen id., Lat pipire id. (cABEJ St. II 39-40). 0 MEYER Wb. 338 (borrowed from piptre); HAARMANN 142.

pir m ‘habit, sprite’. A metaphorical usage of pire ‘prick, thorn’, see pirre.

pirem refl. ‘to bend, to bow’. A dialectical form of prierem, see prier (MANN HAED 387).

pird f. pl. pira ‘pore’. Goes back to PAIlb *pira, a zero grade form related to Gk rceipco ‘to bore’, Slav *perk id. and the like. Note a derivative piri ‘funnel’. 0 FRISK II 491-492; VASMER III 240; POKORNY 1 816-817; cABEJ St. II 40 (piri borrowed from Venetian peiria or its Greek source).

pirre f. pl. pirra ‘couch-grass, rye-grass; hedge’. Another variant is pire ‘prick, thorn’. Borrowed from Slav *pyrb id., cf. South Slavic continuants: SCr piskati (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 222). 0 JOKL. KUBA 216-217 (pirre ‘hedge’ related to Gk icEipco ‘to pierce’ and its cognates); DEMIRAJ AE 321.

pisd f ‘cat, tabby-cat’. An onomatopoeia similar to that of Rum pisci id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 339-340).

piskas aor. piskata ‘to shout, to cry’. Borrowed from Slav *piskati ‘to peep’, cf. in South Slavic: SCr piskati (MEYER Wb. 339). 0 SVANE 261.

pispillohem refl. ‘to dress up, to smarten oneself’. An expressive reduplication of pilohem id., a reflexive form of piloj ‘to hackle (flax)’, cf. pille.
pisputh m 'swine, bastard'. A compound of pis 'dirty, filthy' (derived from a Modern Greek loanword *pise 'hell') and *path. 0 cABEJ St. II 40 (to *parth and spardhis).

pishkuloj aor. pishkullova 'to whisper'. A parallel form is pishtelloj. Borrowed from Rom *fistulare 'to sound like a pipe', cf. Lat *fistula 'pipe'. Note the irregular substitution of Lat > AlB *p-.

pitas pita adv. 'numb, numbly (of cold)'. Derived from pij 'to benumb', cf. mpij.

pik f. pl. pike 'honeycomb'. Borrowed, with phonetic irregularities, from Lat *pectum 'comb'. The immediate source must have been Rom *pectum > *pejte.

pitta f. pl. pite 'gruel'. A singularized plural of *pita continuing PAIb *pate- 'further related to Lith *pietaus 'noon meal, lunch', Sktpittis- 'feeding', OIr ith 'grain, corn' and the like. 0 FRAENKEL 587-588; MAYRHOFER II 278; POKORYN I 794.

pik f. pl. pita 'kind of bread, cake'. A Mediterranean cultural Wordwört present in South Slavic (Bulg pita, SCr *pita, Turk *pita, Hbr *pita and NGk *pita, *pita, as well as in Romance where it seems to continue Rom *pieta (MEYER Wb. 340).

piter adj. 'frequent'. Based on PAIb *pim(i)ta related to OIr *eim 'quick, fast', ON *fimr id. 0 POKORYN 1795.

pizg f. pl. pizga 'kind of wind instrument'. Borrowed from Slav *piska, cf. in South Slavic: SCr *piska id. (MEYER Wb. 339). Note the unusual substitution of Slav *-sk- > -zg- , probably, reflecting an early date of borrowing when there were no unvoiced sibilant in the Albanian consonantal system. 0 SELISftV Slay. naselenie 193; SVANE 218, 261.

pizgulf f. pl. pizgull 'piece, splinter'. Derived from pizge 'chip, splinter, loop', a phonetic variant of pisk.

pjalm m 'dust, thin dust, fine flour'. From PAIb *pelma related to Gk ir-Ceki 'fine flour'. Skt *pala- 'ground sesameum', Lithpelenai 'ashes', Latv *pala- 'ground sesameum', Skt *pala- 'ground sesameum', Lithpelenai 'ashes', Latv *pala- 'ground sesameum', Skt *pala- 'ground sesameum', Lithpelenai 'ashes', Latv *pala- 'ground sesameum', Skt *pala- 'ground sesameum', Lithpelenai 'ashes', Latv *pala- 'ground sesameum', Skt *pala- 'ground sesameum', Lithpelenai 'ashes'. 0 MANN Language XXVI 383 (to Osset fielm 'fog' < *pelmn); YASMER III 273; FRAENKEL 566-567; MAYRHOFER II 331-332; MAYRHOFER II 232; FRISK II 467; POKORYN I 802; cABEJ St. II 40-41.

pjajvica f. pl. pjavica 'leech'. Borrowed from Slav *pjavica id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg pjavica, SCr *pjavica (MIKLOSiCH Slay. Elemente 29). A parallel form piskavice results from an influence of piskej 'to pinch' (MEYER Wb. 339). 0 KRISTOFORDHI 324; JOKL Studien 113; SELIESEV Slay. naselenie 189; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 220; Cabej St. IV 99; SVANE 157.

pjej aor. poqa 'to bake, to cook'. Goes back to PAIb *peka etymologically continuing IE *peke- id.: Skt *pdcati, Gk *TE660, Lat coquO, Slav *pekQ, *pekir (GILFERDING Otm. 21; CAMARDA I 67; MEYER B B VIII 185, Wb. 341). 0 MEYER IF V 181 (on the e-grade in aorist), Alb. St. III 3-4, 30; JOKL Studien 11; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 129; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 220; ERNOT-MEILLET 141; LA PIANA Studi 1 45; MANN Language XXVI 382; BARD Hymje 20; FRISK II 519-520; CHANTRAINE 890; MAYRHOFER II 185-186; WALDEHOFMANN I 270-272; POKORYN I 798; HAMP BSL LXVI/1 222; KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 124; Cabej St. VII 217, 239; HULD 103-104; DEMIRAJ AE 322.

pjej aor. poqa 'to touch, to meet'. From PAIb *peka, related, with an irregular development of IE *-k-. to Gk 7te6co 'to comb', Lith pUiT 'to pull, to pluck' and the like. 0 CAMARDA I 113 (to Gk nhyvul.t 'to stick, to fix in'); MEYER Wb. 341 (to Gk nk,EXw 'to plait'). Alb. St. III 4, 32; MANN Language XXVIII 35; FRAENKEL 580-581; FRISK II 492-493; POKORYN 1797.
pjek f. pl. pjeke 'eyelash'. From PAAlb *peke: related to pjek 'to touch, to meet' (cABEJ St. II 41-42) < *pet to comb', cf. for the semantic development Skt piksma 'eyelash' derived of the same root (Iota Studien 69). 0 MAYRHOFER II 184.

pjell aor.polla 'to beget, to produce, to bear'. From PAAlb *pena connected with Lat pell5 'to drive, to push' (OREL Alb. 64; DEMIRAJ AE 323), Gk nsiUto 'to poise, to swell, to swing'. Note important derivatives *en- pena > mbiell 'to sow' and *pele > pjelle 'child'. For the semantic development of this root in Albanian cf. Germ weten 'to bear (of animals)' and Slav *kotiti 'to roll; to bear (of animals)'. 0 JOKL (MIKLOSICH AE 343) and, apparently, of Geg origin. There existed also an older form of pjetoposhte 'downwards' (for the second element see poshte). 0 FRISK II 520-521; WALDE-HOFMANN I 262; POKORNY I 819; cABEJ St. VII 230; HULD 104 (follows MEYER and reconstructs *pe10).

pjepen m. pl. pjepra pjepna 'sweet melon'. Borrowed from Rom *pepein id., cf. Lat pepOnem 'kind of large melon, pumpkin' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 48; MEYER Wb. 342). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 II 1043; THUMB IF XXVI 44 (from Greek); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; WALDE-HOFMANN II 276-277; POKORNY I 180; MANN Language XXVIII 31; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 39, 99; cABEJ St. VII 203; LANDI Lat. 53.

pjepor pjepen m. pl. pjepra pjepna 'sweet melon'. Borrowed from Rom *pepein id., cf. Lat pepOnem 'kind of large melon, pumpkin' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 48; MEYER Wb. 342). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 II 1043; THUMB IF XXVI 44 (from Greek); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; WALDE-HOFMANN II 276-277; POKORNY I 180; MANN Language XXVIII 31; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 39, 99; cABEJ St. VII 203; LANDI Lat. 53.

pjera aor. pergula 'vine-arbor, pergola'. Borrowed from Lat pergula 'shed, booth, vine-arbor' (MEYER Wb. 342). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 48 (from Ital pergola); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 II 1043; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; WALDE-HOFMANN 141; LANDI Lat. 50, 135, 137.

pjerk f. pl. pjergulla 'vine-arbor, pergola'. Borrowed from Lat pergula 'shed, booth, vine-arbor' (MEYER Wb. 342). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 48 (from Ital pergola); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 II 1043; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; WALDE-HOFMANN 141; LANDI Lat. 50, 135, 137.

pjerk aor. pora, porra 'to bend, to incline'. Continues PAAlb *pera related to Lith periu, perti 'to strike'. Slav *pbra, *per 'to press'. 0 FRAENKEL 578; VASMER III 240; POKORNY I 819; cABEJ St. VII 206, 243.

pjese f. pl. pjeske 'part'. Borrowed from Rom *petia id. (Ital pezza, Fr piece), see MEYER Wh. 342. 0 CAMARDA 1112 (comparision with Fr piece); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 49 (from Ital pezza, pezzo); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 II 1043; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; WALDE-HOFMANN I 262; POKORNY I 824-825.

pjeshe f. pl. pjesheke, pjeska 'peach'. Borrowed from Rom *pesca < Lat persica id., cf. Ital pesca and the like (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 49; MEYER Wb. 342, Alb. St. IV 102). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 221; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; WALDE-HOFMANN I 141; LANDI Lat. 53, 114.

pjetem refl. 'to be ruptured, to have hernia'. Based on PAAlb *peta 'to be ruptured' < *peti 'to widen', related to Gk irEvivvilt 'to widen', Lat paten 'to be open' and the like. This word may be the first element of pjeteposhte 'downwards' (for the second element see poshte). 0 FRISK II 520-521; WALDE-HOFMANN I 262; POKORNY I 824-825.

plaf m. pl. plafe, pfejenj 'wool blanket, rug'. A deverbative based on plah (DEMIRAJ AE 324) and, apparently, of Geg origin. There existed also an older form plah. From the Proto-Albanian plural form *plaskai tai > *plaxai tai the Balkan and Carpathian Slavic *plamta 'sack, underskirt' was borrowed. 0 MEYER Wb. 343 (to pelhure); JOKL Studien 69-70 (to Lat plectO 'to plait' and its cognates); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 51-52 (to MHG vies 'fleece'); DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 11 (from Slav *plam); cABEJ St. VII 230.
plak m, pl. pleq 'old man'. From PAIb *p(e)laka < *pelakos etymologically close to Lith psdkaš 'grey' < *plakos (SOLTA Sprache 122-124). Further parallels may be grouped under IE *pela-, cf. Gk IroA.tog 'grey, grizzled' and the like (BOPP 491; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 224). 0 CAMARDA 146 (compares plak with Gk naA,atog 'old, ancient' but the latter has 7E- < *le-); MEYER Wb. 344 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology). Albx. St. III 31; PEDERSEN KZ XXXV 328; PORZIG Gliederung 204; FRAENKEL 591; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 115 (suffix -k); HAMP LXXXIII 530-531 (interprets -k as a continuant of *H); SOLTA Sprache 1111 122-126; FRISK II 553-554; POKORNY I 804-805; HULD 104-105; OREL Ziffalk XXII 43; DEMIRAJ AE 324.

plang m 'board, plank'. Borrowed from Lat planca 'board, slab'. 0 MEYER Wb. 344 (from early hal *planca > Piem planca 'plank').

plang m, pl. plangje 'property, building site, house, farm'. Borrowed from Rom *planticus derived from Lat plant(i) 'to set, to plant'. 0 CAMARDA Alb. Worth. 114.

plas aor. plasa 'to burst, to split'. From PAIb *platja, a denominative verb related to Skt prthti- 'broad, wide', Gk rawri); id., Lith platitis id. 0 MEYER Wb. 344 (to Lith plati 'to tear', Slav *pleskati 'to splash'), Albx. St. III 13, 32; CAMARDA Alb. Worth. 82 (to plis); FRAENKEL 606-607; FRISK II 553-554; MAYRHOFER III 333; POKORNY I 833; DEMIRAJ AE 324-325.

pleh pia m, pl. plehra plehna 'sweepings, dung, rubbish'. Derivative of plah. 0 MEYER Wb. 345 (from Slav *pelva 'membrane, skin'); SELISfEv Slav. naselenie 160 (agrees with MEYER); JOKL LKUBA 129, IF XLIX 289; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 223.

plefe f, pl. pleme 'barn, hayloft'. Borrowed from Bulg plemna id. < Slav *pelvna (MEYER Wb. 345). 0 JOKL LKUBA 315 (follows MEYER).

pleng m 'bandage'. Borrowed from Slav *pel(e)trbka id., diminutive of *pelena 'cover'. 0 VASMER III 228-229.

pleng m 'baseness, disgraceful act'. Metaphorically used pleng 'heavy object'.

pleng m, pl. plenge 'heavy object'. A related form is plenge 'catapult'. Borrowed from Lat phalanga, palanga 'roller or pole for moving heavy objects'.

plep m, pl. plepa 'poplar'. Borrowed from Rom *plOpus, metathesis of Lat populus id. (MIKLoSiC H Rom. Elemente 51; MEYER Wb. 345). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrift 2 I 1046; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 259; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 223; ERNOUT-MEILLET 522; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143; LANDI Lat. 64.

pleq m 'council, congress'. Singularized plural of plak (cABEJ St. II 42-43). 0 WEIGAND BA I 261 (from Rom *placium, cf. Lat placitum 'order, opinion').

plesh m, pl. pleshta 'flea'. From PAIb *pleusta, a taboo transformation of IE *bh/usa cf. Lith blusa, Slav *blma, Gk wiAla, Arm /u < *plus- (MEYER Wb. 345, Alb. St. III 32, 62). 0 STIER KZ XI 244; BUGGE Beitrage II; PEDERSEN IF 33, KZ XXXIX 347; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 223, Stratificazione 139; ATAREAN HAB II 299-300; PISANI Saggi 116, 121; TRUBAEB ESSJa II 129-131; FRISK II 1140-1141; FRAENKEL 51-52; POKORNY I 102; DEMIRAJ AE 325 (reconstructs *-ou- in the root).

plevas aor. plevata 'to swim'. Borrowed from Slav *plyvati id., cf. Bulg plivam, SCr plivati (DESNIKAIJA Slav. zaim. 16). 0 SVANE 258.

plevice f, pl. plevica 'barn, hayloft'. Borrowed from Slav *pelvbna id.: Bulg plevnica (MiKLoSiC H Slav. Elemente 29; MEYER Wb. 345). 0 JOKL LKUBA 315 (follows MEYER); SELISfEv Slav. naselenie 151, 160; SVANE 60.

plendes plandes m, pl. plendesa plandesa 'paunch, stomach (particularly, of a ruminant animal)'. Other variants are blend& blandes, blenx blanx, plenc plane. Of those, the latter is more archaic as it reflects Venet panza 'paunch' influenced by old Venet *splenza 'spleen' (HELBIG JbrRS X 83). Other forms reflect a secondary interpretation of p/enc plane as a deverbal in -es. 0 MEYER Wb. 39 (from Lat panticem 'paunch, bowels' and its Romance reflexes); JOKL LKUBA 291 (follows HELBIG); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 223; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 48, 83.
plim plym m 'mass, crowd', adv. 'in heaps, in piles'. A deverbal form in -iim based on an unattested verb *ploje continuing PAIb *planja 'to fill'. The latter is related to IE *ple- 'full, to fill', cf. plole.

pliq m, pl. plige 'twisted woollen cord'. Borrowed from Lat plica 'border of interwoven lines in relief, *plait'. Note the development of -ct- > *-jt- > -q-.

plis m, pl. plisa 'clod of earth, sod, piece of turf'. Continues PAIb *plitja, a zero grade derivative in *-to- related to Skt phdlati 'to burst, to split', Lat spolium 'stripped skin or hide, spoil' and other reflexes of IE *sipel- (Joxt, Studien 70-71, LKUBA 215).0 MEYER Wb. 345 (from NGK TExiveog 'brick'); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 43 (follows MEYER); WALDE-HOFMANN II 314-315; MAYRHOFER II 393; POKORNY I 799-800; LKUBA VIII 82 (to plase); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 82 (same as cABEJ); DEMIRAJ AE 325-326.

plis m, pl. plisia 'felt'. From PAIb *p(i)litja related to OHG filz id., Lat pellis id., Gk rcl1o; id., Slav *pblstb id. 0 FRISK II 536; VASMER III 318; WALDE-HOFMANN II 275-276; POKORNY I 830.

plish m, pl. plisha 'kind of reed. Phragmites communis'. Continues PAIb *plasis< connected with Lith p(i)korts 'reed' (cABEJ St. II 43). 0 JOKL LKUBA 32-33, 215-216 (to plis), Slavia XIX 309 (from *(si)phel- 'to split'; reconstructs *plesio > plish); FRAENKEL 628; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 114; JANSON Unt. 183; OREL Sprache XXXI 285, Koll. Idg. Ges. 351 (-sh- < *-s- according to the "ruki" rule); DEMIRAJ AE 326.

pine f. pl. plita 'sun-dried brick'. Borrowed from Slav *plita 'plate, slab', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg plita, SCr plita (SvANE 63).

plog m, pl. plogje 'granary, barn, heap'. From PAIb *plaga related to Gk raacytoc 'placed sideways, sloping, leaning', Lat plaga 'quarter, region' (OREL Fort. 79). For the semantic development, cf. Slav *kleti, 'barn' < IE *kleti- 'to lean, to be inclined'. 0 JOKL Studien 71-72 (from IE *ple-g- to *ple- 'full'); FRISK II 547; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 114 (related to plole); WALDE-HOFMANN II 314; POKORNY I 832-833; DEMIRAJ AE 326 (borrowed from Bulg blog).

ploge adj. 'lazy'. Historically identical with plog, the meaning 'lazy' developing from 'leaning, lying without moving'. 0 JOKL Studien 71 (from *pe-lag-; a prefixal form related to Lat neglego 'to slight, to neglect' - but -e- of the first syllable left no traces), LKUBA 155; CAMAJ A19. Worth. 114, 122; SEILER KZ CVI 2 (to Gk dakýco 'to take account of'); SZEMERENYI Syncope 144-160; BEEKES Laryngeals 26; DEMIRAJ AE 327.

ploje f. pl. ploje 'slaughter, carnage'. From *ploe < PAIb *plaga related to Gk itXi1y11 'blow', Lat plaga 'blow, slaughter'. 0 WALDE-HOFMANN II 315; FRISK II 561-562; POKORNY I 832.

plole adj. 'full'. From PAIb *plata identical with IE *peto- 'full' derived from *pela- 'to fill': Skt pratd-, Lat com-pletus (CAMARDA I 59, 138; MEYER Wb. 345, Alb. St. III 23, 32). 0 JOKL Studien 71, Sprache IX 117; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 224; PISANI Saggi 99; MANN Language XVII 22; WALDE-HOFMANN II 322; POKORNY I 799; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 68; ANTTILA Schw. 145; HULD 105; DEMIRAJ AE 327-328 (related to MLat plovum).

pluar pluer m. pl. ploure 'plowshare; prow'. Borrowed from NGk TExoSpipii 'prow' (cABEJ St. II 43-44). 0 MAKUSEV Vark Univ. Izv. 1871 122 (from Slav *plugarb); MEYER Wb. 346 (adduces MLat plowum 'plow' borrowed from Germanic but prefers MAKUSEV's explanation); (MTIR AArbSt. II 377 (to OHG pflug id.); MERINGER IF XVII 113 (borrowed from Germ dial. pflu 'plow' < *pflug id.); SCHUHARDT KZ XX 255 (follows MEYER); JOKL LKUBA 130-141 (suggests a segmentation *p-luarn 'divider'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 229 (against JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 327-328.

plug m, pl. plugje 'prow'. Borrowed from Slav *plugb id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg plug, SCr plug (MEYER Wb. 346). 0 SELISITV Slav. nase-lenie 15, 156; SvANE 28.

pluhur pluhun m 'dust, powder'. A phonetic development of *plehur *plehun derived from pleh. 0 CAMARDA I 70 (related to Lat pulvis 'dust, powder'); MEYER Wb. 346 (from Rom *pluverem < Lat pulverem id.); MEYER-LUBEK Gr. Grundriß 2 1 1053 (same as MEYER); SCHUHARDT KZ XX 251; TAGLIAVINI Origini 239, 366; cABEJ St. VII 277; HAARMANN 144.
plumb m, pl. plumba 'lead'. Borrowed from Latplumbum id. (CAMARDA 1198; MIKLOSTCH Rom. Elemente 50; MEYER Wb. 346). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundri8 1 1046, 1054; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 224; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 142; LANDI Lat. 115, 141.

plusk m 'blizzard; fine flour; dust'. Other variants are pluske, plusske, plyske. Borrowed from Slav *pluska 'bubble, hull, husk', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg pluska, SCr pluska (MIKLOSICh Slay. Elemente 29). 0 SVANE 174.

plloska f. pl. ploske 'flat wooden bottle, wooden vessel'. Other variants are plocke and ploccke. Borrowed from Slav *ploska id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *ploska, SCr *ploska (MIKLOSICh Slay. Elemente 29; MEYER Wb. 343).

pobratin m 'friend, adopted brother'. Other variants are probatim, probotim, probatin. Borrowed from Slav *pobratim, 'adopted brother', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg pobratim, SCr pobratim (MEYER Wb. 354). 0 SELIStEv Slay. naselenie 184; JOKL. Slavia XIII 307; MANN Language XVII 12; SVANE 187.

poc m, pl. poca 'pot, vessel'. A cultural term derived from pot. 0 MEYER Wb. 350 (to Fr pot, Spanish pote 'pot').

pod m, pl. 'story, floor, cellar'. Borrowed from Slav *podia 'bottom, ground', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg pod, SCr pod (V ASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 52). 0 SELIStEv Slay. naselenie 148; SVANE 55.

pohoj aor. pohova 'to admit'. A derivative of po. 0 cABEJ St. VII 273.

pojak m, pl. pojak 'field guard'. Another variant is polak. Borrowed from Slav *polak, 'man related to the field', cf. in South Slavic: SCr poljak 'field guard' (MEYER Wb. 347). 0 SELIStEv Slay. naselenie 181, 302; SVANE 197.

pojate f, pl. pojata 'cabin, shack, cattle-pen, porch'. Borrowed at an early stage from Slav *polata 'palace, building, tent', cf. OCS polata. From Albanian, this word - as a shepherding term - was passed to Rum polata and other Carpathian and Balkan languages. 0 OKDA Voprosnik 38; SVANE 63.

pol m, pl. pola 'fold; door-hinge'. Another variant is pole. Borrowed from Slav *pola 'fold', cf. Bulg pola, SCr pola (MEYER Wb. 347). 0 SVANE 49.

The same adverb is used as a particle of progressive forms. 0 CAMARDA 1314 (comparison with Skt dpa- 'posterior, later' or with Lat porro 'further'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundri8 1 1045; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 225.

pllyma f, pl. pllymeza 'kind of fishing net'. From *per-lym-ez, see lym.

Pobratim _ Police

pllymeza

police f, pl. polica 'shelh, ledge'. Borrowed from Slav *polica id., cf.

pone f, pl. polla 'apron'. Historically identical with pal.

ponice f, pl. ponica 'flower pot; oven, stove'. Borrowed from Slav *podbnica 'pot, oven', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg podnica, ponica (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 30; MEYER Wb. 347-348). 0 SELIStEV Slay. naselenie 149, 153-155; SVANE 72.

pones aor. ponita 'to honor, to respect'. Borrowed from Slav *pombniti 'to remember', cf. in South Slavic: Bulgpomn'a, SCr pomniti. 0 MEYER Wb. 347 (from SCr poniziti se 'to let oneself down').

pop m, pl. popa 'Orthodox priest'. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg pop id., SCr pop id. (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 30).

popel f, pl. popla 'boulder, pebble'. A descriptive stem similar to that of OE popel 'pebble' and the like. 0 CAMARDA II 73 (to Gk itotapau 'water bubble'); JOKL Studien 72, LKUBA 215 (to IE *sphel- 'to split'); cABEJ St. VII 222-223; DEMIRAJ AE 329.

popull m, pl. popuj 'people'. Borrowed from Lat populus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 51; MEYER Wb. 348). 0 LANDI Lat. 107, 130, 145.

pordhe f, pl. pordhe 'fart'. Continues PAIb *parda related to pjerdh. 0 CABET St. VII 218.

porend in, pl. porenda 'thorn hedge'. Borrowed from Slav *porcndb 'order, row' (DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 12). 0 SVANE 59.

porez m, pl. poreza 'tax'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulgporez, SCr porez id. (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 30; MEYER Wb. 348).

porosit aor. porosita 'to order, to demand'. An early loanword from Slav *porQeiti (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 30; MEYER Wb. 348) with Slav *-e- > PAIb > -s-. 0 JOKL LKUBA 93; SELIStEV Slay. nase-

lenie 181, 293; HAMP LB XIV/2 15; OREL ZfBalk XXIII /1 68; SVANE 239.

porte f, pl. porta 'door'. Borrowed from Lat porta id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 51; MEYER Wb. 348). 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 11045; MIHAEScu RESEE IV/1-2 19; CABO St. VII 216; HAARMANN 143; LANDI Lat. 60, 114.

porriq m 'leek'. Borrowed from Rom *porricium derived from portum id. Another derivative Rom *porritum is the source of porri porrf id. (MEYER Wb. 348). 0 HAARMANN 143.

porrc m 'honeycomb stomach, reticulum'. Derive from porr 'stove, oven' continuing PAIb *para related to Gk fut. rcmao) 'to burn, to set on fire', Slav *part. 'vapor, steam'. 0 POKORNY I 809; FRISK II 538-539; VASMER III 203.

porris aor. porrita 'to extinguish, to destroy'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. SCr pobrisati 'to blur, to efface' (MEYER Wb. 349). Note the development of the cluster -br- > -rr-.

porropi f 'devastation, ruin, misadventure'. Other variants are poropi, perupi. The word is identical with perrepi 'precipice, drop, perrepire perrepine id., deverbatives based on an unattested prefixal *per-

rjep, cf. rjep. 0 XHUVANI apud CABEJ St. II 44 (from NGk Outpketa 'inconvenience'); cABEJ St. II 44 (from NGk pond 'inclination, decline').

ponce adv. 'especially, separately'. A compound of posa porsa 'just, hardly, scarcely' (from po and sa) and ce'. Its synonym pos is an allegro form of posa. 0 MEYER Wb. 266 (pos from SCr *po se, cf. na po se 'separate, singular'); cABEJ St. II 44 (agrees with MEYER).

postaf m 'stone trough'. Borrowed from Slav *postabv id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulgpostav, and in a different meaning SCr postav (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 30; MEYER Wb. 349). 0 SELIStEV Slay. naselenie 154; SVANE 67.

postafat adv. 'on purpose, deliberately'. Based on *postave borrowed from Slav *postava 'something set'.

PORTE. __ POSTAFAT 339
**postahe** f. pl. *postahe* 'blanket, quilt used for sitting'. Borrowed from Slav *postaja* 'bed cover', cf. SCr *postaje*. The meaning of the word may have been influenced by a Turkism *postje* id. 0 MIKLOSiCH. *Slav. Elemente* 30; MEYER Wb. 349 (from SCr *postav* 'cloth, kerchief'); SELiSEv SLay. naselejëni 174; JOKL *IF* XLIX 288 (follows MEYER); cABEJ St. II 45 (on *postje*); SVANE 48.

**postas** aor. *postata* 'to weaken, to exhaust'. Borrowed from Slav *postati*, cf. Bulg *postan* id. (DESNIcKaja *Slav. zaim.* 16: reconstructs *po-ustati*). 0 SVANE 263.

**postat** m. pl. *postate* 'garden plot, bed'. Borrowed from Slav *postaje*, id., cf. SCr *postat* (MEYER Wb. 349). 0 SvANE 59.

**postre poste** f. pl. *postre postre* 'shelter, porch'. Another variant is *postrehe*. Borrowed from Slav *postrexa*, a prefixal derivative of *strexa* 'roof' reflected in Albanian as strehe (SELiSEv Slay. naselejëni 148). Cf. SCr *postrefeti* 'to thatch'. 0 SvANE 54.

**posulle** f slip, note, letter'. Other variants are *pussolle, pussolle, pustull*. An early borrowing from Slav *posyla*. 0 MEYER Wb. 349 (from Slav *po-svyl* 'messenger').

**poste** adv. 'down, below', prep. 'under'. Borrowed from Lat *post, poste* 'behind, back' (MIKLOSiCH *Rom. Elemente* 51; MEYER Wb. 349) with a radical change of meaning corresponding to other similar shifts in the Albanian system of prepositions and adverbs. The adjective *poshter* 'mean; lower' is derived from *poste*. 0 FERDING *Onm.* 21 (to Skt *pascd*- 'back, posterior'); PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 290 (to *perpash* and further, to loc. pl. *ped-su* 'down, at the feet'), *Kelt. Gr.* I 50, 181; JOKL *Studien* 59-60, 174; Festschr. BREKscher LXXXVIII; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 231; cABEJ St. II 45-46 (follows PEDERSEN), III 114; OREL *ZPoll* XXII 142; HAARMANN 143; HAMP *ZKeltPh* XXXIV 20-22; DEMIRAJ *AE* 329-330.

**pot** m. pl. *pota* 'mill-hopper, flour-bin; little boy'. Borrowed from Rom *potus* 'pot' > Fr *pot*. 0 MEYER Wb. 349 (from Turk *pota* id. of Romance origin).

**potere** f 'noise, din, crash, pursuit of robbers'. Borrowed from South Slavic *potera* id., cf. Bulg *potera*, SCr *potera* (MEYER Wb. 349).

**potke** f. pl. *potka* 'scarecrow, boundary mark, landmark'. Borrowed from Slav *potvika* 'landmark', cf. SCr *polka* 'kind of boundary mark' (SELiSEv Slay. naselejëni 182). 0 SVANE 206.

**potuaj pothue** adv. 'nearly, almost'. A unification of 2 sg. pc *thuaj* 'you say' (MANN *HAED* 397). 0 cABEJ St. II 46 (repeats MANN'S explanation).

**pra** adv. 'so, therefore'. Results of an erroneous segmentation or of the allegro reduction of Old Albanian *prashut* id., *prato* id. (BUZUKUK) continuing *per ashtu, *per ato. 0 JOKL *Studien* 80 (to OCS prose 'therefore').

**praf** n, 'dust, powder'. Borrowed from Slav *porgy* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *prax*, SCr *prate* (SVANE 164, 239).

**prafullime** f. pl. *prafullima* 'sparks (thrown out of an engine)'. Deverbative of *prafulloj* 'to toast, to singe' derived from *praf*. 0 cABEJ St. VII 221.


**prane** adv. 'alongside, beside, nearby', prep. 'near, by'. Goes back to *per tine*.

**prandaj** conj. 'therefore, thus'. Goes back to *per andaj* (CAMARDA I 306; MEYER Wb. 11). 0 cABEJ St. II 46-47.


**pranove** aor. *pranova* 'to admit, to accept'. Derived from *prane* (MEYER Wb. 11). 0 cABEJ St. VII 202.
prapa adv. 'back, backwards, beyond', prep. 'behind'. Another form of the same word explained by accentual modifications in Proto-Albanian is praqe 'back, again, the other way round'. Continues *per apa *per apa, the second component being historically identical with pa (BOPP 502; CAMARDA I 306; MEYER Wb. 351). The Proto-Albanian form must have been *per apa or *pra apa. 0 JOKL MRLI II 302, IF XXXVII 108; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 187-188; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 111; HAMP Laryngeals 125 (to bap); DEMIRAJ AE 330-332.

praqe pl. tantum 'stirrups'. Semantically modified plural of prak, variant of prag.

praroj aor. prarova 'to gild'. From *per-aroj, denominative of ar (MEYER Wb. 14).

prashis aor. prashitya 'to turn into dust, to cover with dust, to hoe', cf. Bulg praša, SCr praïta (MEYER Wb. 351). 0 SELIV'EV Slay. nasele-nie 158; SVANE 77, 239.

pravulloj aor. pravullova 'to boil down, to boil, to wash in hot water'. Continues *per-awulloj, a denominative based on avull.

pre f, pl. preja 'prey, booty, plunder'. Borrowed from Lat praedia id. (MEYER Wb. 351). 0 MII/MIESCU RESEEE IV/1-2 19; HA ARMANN 143; LANDI Lat. 71.

pregim m 'party on the occasion of child-birth; visit paid to mourners after a death'. Other variants are pergim, perjim. A regular deverbal of pergjoi. 0 ENDZELIN XLV 230 (to Lith gumi to give birth). Latv dzira id.; cABEJ St. II 47-48 (from MGK riparo *ri/n/sa 'first birth'); DEMIRAJ AE 332 (agrees with cABEJ).

prech pref aor. prebra prefa 'to sharpen'. Continues *per-eb, a prefixal derivative of eb (MEYER Wb. 352). 0 cABEJ St. VII 239.

prehaluq adj. 'emaciated'. A suffixal derivative of preb. 0 cABEJ St. II 48 (contamination of preb and bale).

preher prehen m 'bosom, lap; apron'. From PAIb *projena *'front', originally, an adjective built (as Gk npthioi 'early') on the basis of the locative Gk Tkeptii 'early, in the morning' = OHG fnouj id. derived from IE *pero 'forward, in front of, before' (OREL FM VIII/1-2 45). 0 MEYER Wb. 353 (to Slav *praga 'to tighten'). Alb. St. III 31, 72; cABEJ St. II 48 (compares with Lith springti 'to choke, to swallow' connected with Slav *prag()!); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 95; FRISK II 607-608; POKORNY 1814.

préj prep. 'to, towards; from, out of'. In fact, from disyllabic PAIb *prei identical with the locative Gk npaiï 'early, in the morning' = OHG fnouj id. derived from IE *pfi, 'forward, in front of, before', cf. preher.

prek aor.preka 'to touch'. From PAIb *praka, a derivative of an adverbial *pra-k- related to Gk iphoca 'forthwith, straightaway', Slav *prokt, 'remainder, remaining' and similar formations of *pro 'forward'. 0 CAMARDA I 242 (analyzes prek as *pre-k-); MEYER Wb. 352 (to Gk npacraw 'to do, to work'); FRISK II 599; VASMER III 373.

prell m 'sunny side'. Borrowed from Gk napílktos; 'near the sun'.

premté premente f 'Friday'. Other variants are (T) premête, (G) prende. Deverbative based on prementoj in its unattested meaning 'to forebode, to prepare in advance' and representing a translation of Gk racapsicEmfl 'getting ready, preparing; Friday'. 0 MEYER Wb. 266 (to mhreme); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 227.

prementoj aor. premenva 'to promise'. Borrowed from LatprOnimittere 'to forbade, to promise'. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 52 (from Ital promettere 'to promise'); MEYER Wb. 352 (same as MIKLOSICH).

pres aor. preva 'to cut'. From PAIb *p(e)retja related to Lith
"to beat, to thump, Gk icaw 'to saw' (CAMARDA I 42; MEYER Wb. 353, Alb. St. III 31, 72). 0 ScHmiar KZ L 243-244; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 227; FRAENKEL 578; FRISK II 596; POKORNY I 819; HAMP KZ LXXXVI 135; HULD 105; DEMIRAJ AE 332-333 (to eb).

prea aor. prila 'to wait, to expect'. Continues PAIb *pratja etymologically related to Goth fakjan 'to think, to understand', Lith pranta, prasti 'to get used, to understand'. 0 CAMARDA I 143 (a prefixal verb related to IE *es- 'to be'); BUGGE BB XVIII 169 (a prefixal verb related
to Lat etn5 'to buy, to purchase'; BARB ARSt I 90 (to OIr 3 sg. frith 'is found'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 228; FRAENKEL 646-647; FEIST Goth. 165-166; POKORNY I 845; HAMP KZ LXXVI 135 (from IE *prkto-, to *prek- 'to ask').

presh m, pl. presh 'leek'. Borrowed from Gk mpliaov id. (THUMB IF XXVI 19). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; CABEJ St. VII 278, 281.

preve f, pl. preva 'open way, track, ford'. Borrowed from Lat privum (iter) 'private (road, passage)'. 0 CAMARDA I 27 (identical with treve); MEYER Wb. 353 (repeats CAMARDA's identification); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 52-54; CABEJ St. VII 184, 233.

prdj praj aor. prejta prjata 'to incline, to cling to, to lean; to infect'. The semantic development 'to cling' > 'to infect' is quite frequent, cf. E to stick. The original meaning of PAIb *per(i)-anja appears to be 'to incline, to bend to the side'. It is derived from ane. 0 CABEJ St. II 46 (separates prej 'to infect' and connects it with ej).

prdj praj aor. prejta preijta 'to comfort, to soothe'. Goes back to PAIb *prainja related to Skt panda 'to please', Gothfrijon 'to love', Slav *prijati id. and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 5 (to ej); FEIST Goth. 168; MAYRHOFER II 380; VASMER III 369; POKORNY I 844.

prdndverd prandverd f 'spring'. Borrowed from Rom *prima vera (> Ital primavera, Rum primeivard), cf. MEYER Wb. 466. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 52 (from Ital primavera); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 226; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 144; LANDI Lat. 108.

prenjkd f, pl. prenjka 'freckle, sunspot'. A derivative in -ke of PAIb *priknja related to Skt *spotted, speckled, Gk reEpKv6c 'dark, spotted', W erh 'spotted' and the like. 0 MAYRHOFER II 336; FRISK II 515-516; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 43; POKORNY I 820-821; CABEJ St. II 46 (derived from prej)

pried m, pl. prinder prinden 'father, parent'. Borrowed from Lat parentem id. (CAMARDA I 42; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 47; MEYER Wb. 353). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044, 1047, 1054; TAGLIAVINI Origini (189); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI Lat. 51, 116, 143-145.
**pringe** m. 'chief, prince'. Borrowed from *prince(s) < Lat princeps 'chief' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 52; MEYER Wb. 353). 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1044; HAARMANN 144.

**prique** pl. 'arthritis'. Another variant is *prjec*. A suffixal derivative of *prj.*

**priskoj** aor. *priskova* 'to besprinkle'. A relatively recent denominative formation based on *prisk(e)*. The latter was borrowed from Slav *pryskrb* 'sprinkling' otherwise unattested in South Slavic where its variant *prz.slb* is attested.

**prish** aor. *prisha* 'to destroy, to spoil, to waste'. From PA Alb *priza* related to Gk npia) 'to saw' (in comparison); XXXI 280; PISANI Saggi 119; cABEJ St. II 49-50; FRISK II 596 (doubts the validity of the Greek - Albanian comparison); POKORNY I 846; cABEJ St. II 49, VII 206, 228; OREL Sprache XXXI 280, Koll. Idg. Ges. 351 (*sh- < *-s- according to the "ruki" rule); DEMIRAJ AE 333-334 (to IE *per-* 'to strike').

**privoj** aor. *privova* 'to rob'. Borrowed from Lat *privare* id.

**prize** f. pl. *priza* 'gutter'. Derived from *prj.*

**probateshe** f. pl. *probatesha* 'adopted sister'. An innovative feminine in -eshe based on the recomposition of *probatin*, see pobratim.

**prodhoj** aor. *prodhova* 'to produce'. Borrowed from Lat *prodare* id. (MixtosIcH Rom. Elemente 52). 0 MEYER Wb. 266 (to mbrodh).

**profke** f. pl. *profka* 'splitting fruit; water spray; twaddle, bluff'. Another variant is *procke* 'blunder, slip of the tongue'. From Bulg *proeka* 'wicket-gate' in various metaphoric meanings. 0 JOKL. LKUBA 9 (to prej), Slavija XIII 289.


**prosek** m. pl. *prosiqe* 'hut for cattle to be rounded up'. Together with *proseq(e) chips, chippings (from pruned tree)' is a Slavic loanword from *prosekk, 'kind of axe; opening, cutting (in a forest)', cf. Bulg *prosek*, SCr *prosihek* (cABEJ St. II 50). The meaning represented in Albanian is not attested in South Slavic. It has obviously developed from *section, something cut out*. 0 SELIEK Slay. naselenie 151 (from Bulg *prosek* 'section in a barn').

**prozhem** m. pl. 'small wood, community forest'. Another, and more phonetically archaic, variant is *proshem*. This word for the *'nearest forest' > 'community forest' is borrowed from *Latproximus 'nearest*. 0 MEYER Wb. 355 (from South Slav *lama* 'forest'); BARK ARSt I 75 (from *kseuma* related to Slav *srama*); cABEJ St. II 50-51 (borrowed from Slav *brhst, 'trushwood').

**prozhmoj** aor. *prozhmoza* 'to slander, to libel'. As in *prozhem*, a more conservative variant is *proshmoj*. It is borrowed from Lat *proximare *to come near, to approach* with a complicated semantic development, presumably: *to get close* > *to know intimately* > *to slander*. 0 CAMARDA I 322 (to Gk *npo-atpt6w, cf. crrptom *to turn up the nose, to sneer at - but Greek loanwords are not adapted as verbs in -oj; MEYER Wb. 355 (from Slav *$uml. *noise*); cABEJ St. II 51 (identical with *percmojo* 'to despise' derived from *cmojo*).

**prridh** aor. *prridha* 'to suffocate'. Continues a prefixed verb *per-ridh* with a root unattested in an unbound form and continuing PA Alb *reida* related to Gk *ipEiSw *to prop, to push*. 0 FRISK I 551; POKORNY I 860.
prroske f, pl. prroska 'brook, mountain stream'. Derivative in -ske of perrua (JOKL LKUBA 220, 327).

prush m 'ember, glowing coal'. From PAIt *prtda etymologically related to Lat puuna id. < *prusna, Skt plosati 'to burn' (MEYER Wb. 355, Alb. St. III 31, 61). 0 CAMARDA I 52 (to Gk ἰπτυρ 'fire'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 231; SCHULZE Kl. Schr. 479; POKORNY I 846; MANN Language XXVIII 388 (to Latv pirksts 'hot ash'); DEMIRAJ AE 334-335.

psherej aor. psherejiva 'to sigh, to moan'. Other variants are psherej and psherejis. Borrowed, with a metathesis in the phonetically complicated anlaut, from Rom *suspiritare, cf. Lat suspirare 'to sigh' (MEYER Wb. 356). 0 CABEJ St. VII 221.

pshikelloj aor. pshikellova 'to beat with a cane'. Another variant is pshikelloj. Derived from *fshikull 'whip' borrowed from Rom *fisticula, cf. Lat fistula 'reed, cane'.

pshoj aor. pshova 'to sigh, to moan'. A back formation of *pshire < Lat susprrium 'sigh', cf. psheretij.

pshurr aor. pshurra 'to urinate'. From *per-shurr, a prefixal derivative of shurre.

pucerr f, pl. pucrra 'blister, pimple'. Together with puc 'hair parting' and pucis 'to contort (face)', goes back to SCr pueiti 'to split'.

pufke f, pl. pufka 'bubble, blister'. A derivative of *pufe puhe borrowed from SCr puha id. The latter is connected with SCr puhati 'to blow (up)' which, in its turn, has been borrowed to Albanian as pupas id. Finally, puhi 'light breeze' also belongs here (MEYER Wb. 356).

pufte adj. 'empty, hollow'. Appears only in a context arre pufte 'empty nut'. Borrowed from Lat fern. puncta 'punctured, having a hole'.

puk adj. 'foolish'. Borrowed from Lat publicus 'public; common, ordinary, bad'.

puke f 'promenade, public way'. Borrowed from Lat publica (via) 'public way' (MinosicH Rom. Elemente 53; MEYER Wb. 356). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1054; HAARMANN 144.

puleger f, pl. pulegra 'dwarf bustard'. Based on *pulege borrowed from one of Italian or Dalmatian continuations of Rom *pulico, cf. pullus 'young fowl, chick'.

pulender pulander f, pl. pulendra pulandra 'maize porridge'. Another variant is pulender pullander. Based on *pullend borrowed from Lat polenta 'peeled barley, pearl-barley'.

pulpe f, pl. pulpa 'calf (of leg)'. Borrowed from Lat pulpa 'flesh' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 53; MEYER Wb. 356-357. As to pulpe 'turkey; pullet', it is borrowed from Bulg pulka 'pullet'. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 11046, 1050, 1054; JOKL LKUBA 219; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 232; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 144.

pulisht m, pl. pulishta 'donkey's colt'. Another variant is pulisht. Derived from *pul borrowed from Lat pullus 'foal' (MEYER Wb. 357).

pulper f, pl. pulpera 'thumb; dwarf'. Another variant is pulper. Borrowed from Lat pollicaris 'belonging to a thumb' (MEYER Wb. 357). 0 CAMARDA I 345 (reconstructs Rom *pollicer); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 144.

pullaz m, pl. pullaze 'roof'. A secondary variant of pel/ás 'palace' (CABEJ II 51-52), with the hypercorrect voicing of the auslaut. 0 MEYER Wb. 356 (variant of lepoze 'roof, roof-timbers', cf. lepize); JOKL LKUBA 86-88 (follows MEYER).

punt f, pl. pune 'work, thing'. A participle in -ne of an unattested verb
puq aor. *puqa. The latter is related to Gk Tcvōl. tat 'to strain, to work on' and its deverbative icēvō; 'work, labor' (Hahn I 251, II 28) with uncertain further links. 0 Bugge BB XVIII 188-189 (borrowed from Gk newoc); meyer wb. 357, alb. st. III 29, 58 (to Gk onīfuoi 'haste, speed'), IV 45 (against Bugge); jokl Studien 3; pedersen KZ XXXVIII 200 (follows meyer); la plana St. Varia 23; thumb if xxvi 81-82 (criticizes bugge); Schmidt KZ LVII 6 (to Slav *Nditi 'to push, to press'); Barke ArS I 86 (from *posostra, to Lat opus 'work'); tagliavini Dalmazia 225 (disputes barics view); la plana Studi I 73; pisani Saggi 103, 121; treimer KZ lxv 94 (to Lat pugna 'to fight'); cimochowski St. IE 46; frisk ii 504-506; camaj Alb. Worth. 65 (to *spend- 'to pull'); klingenschmidt Miinch. St. Spr. XL 102; cabej II 52-53 (two possibilities are suggested: Hahn's etymology or comparison with Lat pondus 'weight'), IV 58; olberg IF LXXIII 212; huld 156, 165; kortlandt Arm-IE 40; orel Z/Sbl xxiii 145; demiraj AE 335-336.

punjashe f. pl. punjahe 'purse'. Deminutive of *punja borrowed from East Germanic, cf. Goth puggs id. (Meyer wb. 357).

puja f. pl. pupa 'breast, teat; tassel, bud'. Borrowed from Rom *pupa 'teat' (cf. OFr poupe, Ital poppa), see Meyer wb. 358. Derived from pupe is pupe 'boil, furuncle' (Tagliavini Dalmazia 233). 0 dуриданов Trakite 80 (to Thr *pupa); demiraj AE 336.

dphs f. pl. pupa 'hoopoe'. Borrowed from Lat upupa id. (Meyer wb. 357-358). From its derivative pupeze id. Rum puptiza was borrowed. 0 Haarmann 156.

pupil f. pl. pupa 'stern'. Borrowed from Lat puppis id. (Miklosich Slav. Elemente 31 (from Slavic), Rom. Elemente 51 (from Ital pozzo id.); meyer-lubke Gr. Grundrifs 1 1046, 1051; tagliavini Dalmazia 233; mihaescuresei IV/1-2 19; svane 144; landi lat. 125, 139.

push f. pl. pusa 'well, fountain'. Borrowed from Lat puteus 'well' (Meyer wb. 359). 0 Miklosich Slav. Elemente 31 (from Slavic), Rom. Elemente 51 (from Ital pozzo id.); meyer-lubke Gr. Grundrifs 1 1046, 1051; tagliavini Dalmazia 233; mihaescuresei IV/1-2 19; svane 144; landi lat. 125, 139.

push m 'fluff, down, nap, pile'. Continues PAIb *puia < *puksja etymologically connected with Skt pīccha- 'tail' < *puksko-, Slav *pum 'down' < *pouks- (Cabej II 53, IV 219) going back to IE *puk-*peuk- 'covered with hair, bushy'. 0 camarda I 345; meyer wb. 359 (borrowing from Turk pīg 'to cover; cover'); pokorny I 849; mayrhofer II 298-299; vasmier III 414; adams jies XVI/1-2 71-72; orel Koll. Idg. Ges. 351 (on the "ruki" rule in push).
pushoj aor. pushova `to have a rest'. Borrowed from Lat pausare `to halt, to rest (in the grave)' (PHILIPPID OE. Rom. II 660) developing the meaning of `resting' in Romance, cf. Ital posare. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 51 (from Rai posare); MEYER Wh. 359 (from Latin or from Italposare); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 11 1049; HELBIGJNRS X 127 (agrees with MEYER); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 233; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143.

pushtet m. pl. pushete `power'. Borrowed from Lat potestatem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 51; MEYER Wh. 359, Alb. St. IV 10). The verb pushotoj continues Rom *potestare. The dialectal form of the verb pushothoj pushothoj results from an erroneous etymological link with shtroj, 0 CAMARDA I 178 (to Gk ar6vvviat `to spread'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 11 1043; WEIGAND BA I 261 (pushtoj < *pushet-oj); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 124 (pushtoj < Rom *expeditare); cABEJ St. II 53-55 (repeats the essence of CAMARDA's etymology: pushotoj < *per-shtroj, to shtroj); HAARMANN 143; LANDI Lat. 33, 39, 44.

putt f. pl. puta `sole'. From PAIb *pukta related to Gk r7m( `to spread'); MEYER Wh. 359 (follows MIKLOSICH). From the umlauticized PAIb *pata related to Lat put( `to reckon, to ponder', Slav *pytati `to ask' (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 217). 0 GICFERDING OtM. 24 (to Sktprach- `to ask'); CAMARDA I 44 (to Gk myveavogat `to learn'); MEYER Wh. 360 (from Rom *petit, based on Lat pet( `to demand, to seek'); Alb. St. IV 50; DIELFENBACH I 43 (to Lat poss( `to ask, to beg'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 11 1044; PEDERSEN Krit. Jahresbericht IX I 211 (from *per-y-es, related to Skt sktprachayati); WEIGAND BA I 261 (follows MEYER); XHUVANI KLetr II 14 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); WALDE-HOFMANN I 11 393-394; VASMER III 421; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 256; cABEJ St. II 55-57 (from *per-v-es related to Gk aitkco `to ask, to demand').

pylke f. pl. pylka `wedge; end of the axe-handle'. Another, more frequent, variant is pyke. Borrowed from Lat pavicula `hammer'. 0 MEYER Wh. 360 (from Rom *prilicum, cf. Lat pilum `pestle').

pyll m. pl. pyje `forest'. Borrowed from Balk Rom *padulem (cf. Rom picidure id.) < Lat paladem `swamp' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 46; MEYER Wh. 360). 0 CAMARDA I 52 (to Gk `forest?!'); PUSCARIU EWR 108; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 11 1039, 1046, 1052; JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 92; BARIC Hymje 65; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 28; cABEJ St. VII 251; HULD 105; HAARMANN 139; LANDI Lat. 69, 144-146.

qafe f. pl. qafa `neck'. Borrowed from Turk kafa `occiput, head' (HULD 106). The substitution Alb q- < Turk k- is possible (BORETZKY Turk. Einfluß I 177). Rum ceafa `neck, occiput' is an Albanian loanword (MEYER Wh. 219). 0 CAMARDA I 93 (to Gk akfiv id.); MEYER Wh. 219 (comparing with Lat collum `neck' and the like); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 330 (against MEYER); BARIE ARSt. I 31 (to OHG warb `turn, rotation'). AARBSt I 146 (from *ko-os(h)u-, cf. Gk Ompi)c `hip'); JOKL LKUBA 328 (against BARD ARSt); TREIMER AARBSt I 32 (borrowed from Lat caps( `box, chest'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 92, Stratificazione 95; POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 339; ROSETTI ILR I 275; HAMPFestschr. Schmidt 39 (from *keplla, to Lat caput `head').

qi qanj aor. qava `to cry, to weep'. Tosk and Greco-Albanian forms preserve the initial kl-. Goes back to PAIb *klaunja cognate with Gk klame < *icA,OcFlco id. (CAMARDA I 79; MEYER Wh. 220, Alb. St. III 4). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 146; MANN Language XXVI 381; FRISK I 865; CHANTRANE 538; POKORNY I 599; Cimocflowsm St. IE 47; OLBerg Festschr. Pisani II 686; HAMP Laryngeals 126; KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 110, Verbum 104; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 40; cABEJ
**qark** m, pl. *qarq* 'circle'. Despite an irregular treatment of the vowel, this is a loanword from Lat *circus* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 14; MEYER Wb. 220, Alb. St. II 26-27). A synonym of *qark* - *qarkull* continues Latin diminutive *circulus*. 0 CAMARADA 138 (related to Gk iciciec 'circle, ring'); JOKL *Studien* 42 (supports MEYER); cABEJ St. II 57 (agrees with CAMARADA); LANDI Lat. 85, 98, 139.

**qarte** adj. 'clear'. Borrowed from Lat *clams* id. (MIKLOsiH Rom. Elemente 15; MEYER Wb. 220). 0 CAMARADA 156; MEYER-LUBICE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1048 (from Ita *chiaro* id.); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 93 (from Italian).

**qef** m, pl. *qef* 'drinking glass'. Borrowed from Lat *captus* *-container*, participle of *capia* 'to contain, to hold'. 0 KRISTOFORIDHI 187 (from Gk icEboo; 'hiding place'); cABEJ St. II 58-59 (to *sqep*).

**qeft** m, pl. *qefuf* 'mullet'. From MGk k&pc(Xoc id. 0 cABEJ St. VII 244.

**qez** f, pl. *qezza* 'cuticle'. Another variant is *Geg qenez*. Based on PAIb *kenja* 'new skin < 'new' etymologically related to Skt *kanina* - 'young', Gk icceivoc 'new' and the like. 0 FRISK I 754; POKORNY I 563-564.

**qek** aor. *qeka* 'to mention, to quote'. Continues PAIb *kaka* or *keka* related to Lith *kankit, kakti* 'to seize, to reach', Latv *kacet* 'to grasp', Slav *jekati* 'to expect, to wait'. 0 FRAENKEL 206; TRUBACEV ESSJa IV 36.

**qela** m, pl. *qela* 'scab'. Borrowed from Lat *callum* 'corn, hard skin'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 184.

**qelb** m, pl. *qelbra qelbna* 'pus'. From PAIb *kalba* related to *kalb* (MEYER Wb. 221-222). Note a denominative verb *qelb* 'to fill with stench, to make rot'. 0 BARK ARSt. I 53 (from IE *-gool-bh- related to Arm *kel* 'tumor'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 93; MANN Language XXVIII 34 (to Gk icaiyoc); cABEJ St. VII 224-225.

**qel** m, pl. *qel* 'priest's house'. Borrowed from Lat *cella* 'room' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 13) 0 HAARMANN 116; LANDI Lat. 98, 158.

**qelq** m, pl. *qelge* 'glass'. Borrowed from Lat *calicem* 'bowl, cup' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 9; MEYER Wb. 221). 0 CAMARADA 146 (to Gk xam4 'seed-vessel, shell, pod'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042; HAMP St. Whitmough 82; MIHAESCu RESEEXIV111-2 21; HAARMANN 114; LANDI Lat. 85, 111-112.

**qell** aor. Bella 'to halt, to hold up, to carry'. From PAIb *kela* etymologically connected with Skt *kaldyati* 'to impel', Gk icekol.tat 'to drive on' and the like (CAMARADA I 127; MEYER Wb. 168). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 329-330; JOKL *IF* XXX 198, *LKUBA* 266 n. 1 (connects *qell* with *sjell* despite phonetically impossible -q- < *P- before a palatal)); FRISK I 817-818; MAYRHOFER I 179; POKORNY 1549; MANN Language XXVIII 34 (to Lith *kelti* 'to raise'); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 81; cABEJ Sprache XVIII 126 (follows JOKL), St. VII 230; HULD 106-107 (recon-
qem m, pl. qepra 'beam, roof-beam'. Borrowed from Lat copra 'she-goat, roof-beam', cf. Ital capro id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 11; MEYER Wb. 223). 0 CAMARDA I 78; MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044, 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 94; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 116; LANDI Lat. 53, 81.

gepule f, pl. qepule 'bulb (of a plant)'. Borrowed from Lat cepulla 'onion, cf. qepe. Derived from gepule is gepujke id.
gem m, pl. qere 'round kneading-board'. A Tosk variant of qe qe.

gere f letter, scab (on the head). Borrowed from Lat caries 'rot' (MEYER Wb. 223). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 11043; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 115; LANDI Lat. 133-134.

germ m, pl. germe 'higher part of the campfire; raised baulk'. Borrowed, with an irregular *q- < *tj-., from Gk c4p.oO 'end. boundary,
qeroj aor. qerova ́to ask, to demand’. Other variants are qeroj and qiroj. Borrowed from Lat quaeere id. (HAARMANN 144).

qerre f ́tuft of hair’. Another variant is cerpe. A metathesis of perce, the latter being of Turkish origin (cABEJ St. II 60).

qerpe f, pl. ́fallow land’. From PAIb *kerkja related to Slav *lchrevt, ́stubbed plot’, Latv klab ́to become empty (of a turnip)’, OPrus Cerche ́the last sheaf in which a deity hides’. 0 VASMER II 340; MUEHLENBACH-ENDZELIN II 322-323; POKORNY I 568.

qershi f, pl. qershi ́cherry’. Based on *qersh borrowed from Gk icsrco; id. (CAMARA 156; THUMB IF XXVI 29), 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 13 (from Lat cerasus); MEYER Wb. 225 (from Rom *cerasium, cf. cerasus id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1051; JOKL LKUBA 208 (agrees with THUMB); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 98; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31, IV/3-4 350; cABEJ St. VII 230; HAARMANN 116; LAND! Lat. 158.

qerthull m, pl. qerthuj ́winch, windlass, circle’. From PAIb *kerts-ula continuing IE *ker- ́and related to Gk xipicoc ́ring’ and Lat circus (MANN Language XXVI 385), 0 CAMARA I 162 (to qark); MEYER Wb. 220 (same as CAMARA); JOKL Studien 42 (from IE *kerts- ́to turn, to bind’); BARD ARSt. 142; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 118 (suffix -u/); FRISK II 19-20; MANN Language XXVI 385; WALDEHOFMANN I 220-221; POKORYN I 935; DEMIRAJ AE 339-340 (borrowed from Lat circellus ́little ring’).

qerr m, pl. qerre ́wagon, cart’. Borrowed from Lat carrus ́two-wheeled wagon’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 12; MEYER Wb. 180). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1043, 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 94-95; cABEJ St. VII 238, 251.

qesas aor. qesata ́to cut (branches’). Borrowed from Slav *tesati ́to cut, to hew’, with q- rendering prepalatal Slavic t-, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg tesam, SCr tesati. Derived from qesas is qesor ́kind of broad axe’.

qesh aor. qesha ́to laugh’. From PAIb *kaksja related to similar onomatopoetic verbs in Skt kdkhati id., Gk icacxgo id. and the like (BARD ARSt. I 42-reconstructs *kakjha). 0 CAMARA I 169 (to Gk piaircro, xcase ́to yawn, to gape’); MEYER Wb. 224 (to Goth hlakjan ́to laugh’); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 95 (questions BARLe’s etymology); PISANI Saggi 122; POKORYN I 634; FRISK I 804; MAYREROFER I 136; cABEJ St. VII 201, 221.

(I) qesher f, pl. qeshra ́roof plank’. Borrowed from Rom *casina derived from Lat casa ́house, hut’.

qete f, pl. qeta ́(jagged) rock’. From PAIb *klaita directly connected with W cloud ́heap’ and Lith §ltitas ́slope’. Cf. also, with a different vocalism, Gk icAcryi g ́slope’, OHG hlita id. and the like (OREL Linguistica XXIV 433). 0 FRAENKEL 997; cABEJ LP VIII 79-80, St. II 61 (singularized plural of qye); POKORYN I 601-602; FRISK 1873-875.

qete adj. ́quiet’. Borrowed from Lat quietus id. (MEYER Wb. 224). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1051; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 145.

Beth aor. qethe ́to cut (hair)’. Goes back to PAIb *kaitsa related to Skt kesa` ́hair (of the head)’, Lith kdisti ́to scrape, to shave’. 0 CAMARA I 178 (to Gk xepico ́to cut’); MEYER Wb. 221 (repeats CAMARA’s etymology). Alb. St. III 6, 24; PEDESEN ZK XXXVI 330; JOKL LKUBA 13, 228 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 95; PISANI Saggi 102; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 45; FRAENKEL 204-205; MAYREROFER I 267; POKORYN I 520; cABEJ Sprache XVIII 144-145, St. VII 229; HULD 147; KORTLANDT ZK XCIV 250; DEMIRAJ AE 340-341 (to qj).

qeze f, pl. qeze ́breadboard, baking plate’. Derived from ye.

qe qe m ́round kneading board’. Borrowed from Gk xecccvoc ́wickerwork, basket’; 0 MEYER Wb. 224-225 (from *klen-); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 34-35 (from Rom *clavanus derived from Lat clava ́stick, staff’ - but Cham qe excludes the possibility of the initial *kl-); cABEJ
St. II 58 (to Bret kant 'circle' and its Celtic cognates).

\[ \text{qī} \text{ qi pron. 'which, that', conj. 'that'. Borrowed from Lat qua 'which' and quia 'because, that', quad 'that' (MEYER Wb. 217–218).} \]

01 loj aor. qellova 'to beat, to hit; to gain, to obtain'. Restored from *per-qelloj borrowed from Lat percellare 'to beat'. 0 MEYER Wb. 225 (from Rom *cellare); LAMBERTZ KZ LII 66 (to qell); CABEJ St. II 62-63 (agrees with LAMBERTZ).

qemtov aor. qemtova 'to gather'. Borrowed from Rom *coemptare, cf. Lat coemere 'to buy up'.

gendrov aor. gendrova 'to stop, to halt'. Borrowed from Rom *centrare, derivative of Lat centrum (MEYER Wb. 225) used to denote an immobile object, in particular, the immobile leg of a compass. 0 CAMARDA I 44 (to Gk ic6cpov 'goad, point').

qero aor. qerova 'to clean, to sort out'. Borrowed from Lat curare 'to card (linen)'. Hence, 'to sort out'. 0 CAMARDA I 44 (to Gk ic6cpov 'goad, point').

qertov aor. qertova 'to blame, to reproach'. Another variant is qertoj. See qertoj.

qi e m/n, pl. qiej 'sky, heaven'. Borrowed from Lat caelum id. (RASK apud HULD 107; OILTERDING Om. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 8; MEYER Wb. 225–226). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi ³ 1 1043, 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 93; MixikEscu RESEĘ IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 113; LANDI Lat. 71-72, 137.

gift m, pl. qifte 'kite, kind of vulture'. Borrowed from Lat accipiter 'vulture' (MEYER Wb. 226). For the loss of the last syllable cf. mbret (JOKE LKUBA 306). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi ³ 1 1044, 1055; MmAEscu RESEĘ IV/1-2 31; cABEJ St. VII 184; HAARMAAN 110.

qi aor. qiva 'to copulate, to have sexual intercourse'. Borrowed from Lat coire id. through the intermediate stage *keinj. 0 MEYER Wb. 226 (from Lat inclinare 'to cause to lean'). Alb. St. V 90 (to Lat scindo 'to cut, to tear'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi ³ 2 1 1054 (same as MEYER); JOKL Zh. Belk 49; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 95; PISANI AAL VIII 345 (to IE *ken- 'to rub').

qikel t, pl. qikla 'point, spike, peak'. Singularized plural of *qekel. From PAlb *kekula related to Lith kekulas 'lump, cluster', Latv ekculs 'forelock, cluster'. 0 FRAENKEL 234-235; cABEJ St. VII 235.

gime t, pl. gime 'hair'. Another form is gym. Borrowed from Lat cyma 'young shoots (of cabbage)' (MEYER Wb. 226-227). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 16 (from Lat coma); CAMARDA I 52 (to Gk iceOlucc 'wave, billow'); MiliAEscu RESEĘ IV/1-2 15; cABEJ St. VII 205; HAARMANN 122; LANDI Lat. 69, 100.

gird num. 'hundred'. Borrowed from Lat centum id. (CAMARDA I 37; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 13; MEYER Wb. 227). 0 GILFERDING Om. 22 (related to Skt s'atd- id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi ³ 1 1044, 1051; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 95; MmAEscu RESEĘ IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 116; LANDI Lat. 51, 98; HAMP Numerals 919.

qingd1 t, pl. qingla 'girth, belly-band (of pack animals)'. Another variant is gengel. Borrowed from Lat cingula id. (CAMARDA I 165; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 14; MEYER Wb. 227) 0 MmAEscu RESEĘ IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 117; LANDI Lat. 98, 111, 117.

qipdr t 'copper, bronze'. Borrowed from Lat (aes) cyprium 'copper' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 228). 0 CAMARDA I 52 (to Lat cuprum id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi ³ 2 1 1046; MmAEscu RESEĘ IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 121.

qipi t, pl. qipi 'stack'. Secondary derivative of PAlb *kupa related to OPers kaufa- 'mountain', OHG hufo 'heap', OE heap id. and also houf id., Lith kdupas id., Slav *kupa id. (JOKL Studien 43). 0 FRAENKEL 231; ONIONS 432; VASMER II 418-419; POKORKY I 591-592; DEMIRAJ AE 341 (collective of kup id.).

qiqdr t, pl. qigra 'chick-pea'. Borrowed from Lat cicerem id. (CAMARDA
gigiriq m. pl. qigiriq 'ground-nut'. Derived from qiger.

qiri m. pl. qirinij 'candle'. Borrowed from MGk lanai id. (MEYER Wb. 228).

qis aor. qita 'to stop, to prevent' going back to the same source. 0 CAMARDA I 39 (to Gk ithagoc 'order'); FRISK I 867-868; FRAENKEL 274; WALDE-HOFMANN I 229-231; POIKORN I 604-605; cABEJ St. II 63-64 ('expressive shortening' of qullos).

quaq quej aor.quaqta quejta 'to call, to give a name'. From PAlb *klausnja, a denominative based on TE *kleyos 'glory, word': Skt s'rtivas-, Gk icA.k),c; Slav *slovo (CAMARDA I 52). 0 MEYER Wb. 230 (to giheu); JOKL IF XLIX 291, Studien 60; BARK ARSt 71 (to giheu); PEDERSEN IF V 36; PISANI REIE IV 7; MANN Language XVII 16, XXVI 383, XXVIII 33; PORZIG Gliederung 75; FRISK I 869-870; VASMER III 673; MAYRHOFER III 389-390; cABEJ St. VII 201, 231; HULD 145; DEMIRAJ AE 342.

guar - quer m. pl. gore 'prison, cell, shelter'. Goes back to PAlb *klau(n)ra further related to qos. 0 JOKL LKUBA 95-97 (to Slav *kWh 'barn' and its cognates); cABEJ St. II 64 (to OlR claidim 'to empty', Gk lactSup6; 'fragile').

quodohem refl. 'to persist, to be obstinate'. Borrowed from Ital chiudere 'to shut' (MEYER Wb. 229). 0 cABEJ St. II 64 (to cudis).

quoll m 'porridge'. The original meaning seems to be 'liquid food' as indicated by the denominative quoll 'to make wet'. From PAlb *klusa related to Gk icA.i.cjco. 'to rinse', Lat c/lu0 'to clean' and the like (MEYER Wb. 228, Alb. St. III 4 with the reconstruction *kludlo-). 0 CAMARDA I 69 (to Gk xuX.6g 'juice'); FRISK I 876-877; WALDE-HOFMANN I 239-240; POIKORN I 1607; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350 (borrowed from Gk x-uX,k); cABEJ St. II 65 (follows MIHAESCU).

gundsh't m 'milk, whey'. In dialects (e.g. in Cham), the initial kl- is preserved. Borrowed from Latin. Continues Rom *clomosum < Lat colossum 'colostrum, beestings' (MEYER Wb. 229). 0 JOKL LKUBA 273-276 (to Gk iekko) 'to pour, to wash', Latv slaukr 'to milk'; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 149; CAMAJ Alb. Worbt. 105 (from *k-lum-); HAMP SCelt XIV I XV 110; CABE! St. VII 231.

quplaj aor. quplova 'to blunt'. Borrowed from Rom *globellare derived from *globellus 'knot'.

(qos aor. qosa 'to end, to finish'. From PAlb *kla(u)jtja derived from the Indo-European word for 'key': Gk Oak, Lat c/avis. Cf. Lith kluaut'iti 'to stop, to prevent' going back to the same source. 0 CAMARDA I 39 (to Gk ithagoc 'order'); FRISK I 867-868; FRAENKEL 274; WALDE-HOFMANN I 229-231; POIKORN I 604-605; cABEJ St. II 63-64 ('expressive shortening' of qullos).
qura pL 'snot, snivel'. Another variant is qyrра. From PA1b *klura etymologically identical with Lith sliurti 'to become dirty' and going back to an Indo-European localism *klu-. 0 MEYER Wb. 230 (from Turk kir 'dirt, filth'), Alb. St. IV 87, V 91; FRAENKEL 1007; cABEJ St. II 65 (to Lith krekii 'to coagulate, to clot').

qyr aor. qyra 'to look'. Another variant is keqyr with a prefix ke-. Continues PA1b *kewira related to Gk wee) 'to note', Lat *kew. 0 FEIST Gotth. 260-261; POKORNY I 600-602; OREL Linguistica XXIV 433.

qyra m, pl. qyra 'growth', Slav *kyla 'rear side (of a knife)'. Together with *argella) 'gathering', etymologically identical with Lith sliurti 'to become dirty' and going back to an Indo-European localism *sliur- (MEYER Wb. 360). 0 CAMARDA II 334; cABEJ St. VII 279.

qyrda f, pl. qyrd 'rear side (of a knife)'. Together with Byte 'blunt side (of an axe)' this form represents a derivative of an unattested verb *qyra 'to blunt' < PA1b *kenja, further connected with IE *ken- 'to scratch, to cut'. For the semantic development cf. Lat obtasus 'blunt' obsindere 'to beat'. 0 POKORNY I 559-553; BUCK 1070-1071.

qyset m, pl. qysete 'city'. Borrowed from Lat civitate(m) id. (CAMARDA I 53; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 14; MEYER Wb. 229). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 2 I 1043, 1048; MiliaEsCu RESEE IV/1-2 14; TAGLIAVINI Origini 190; HAARMANN 117; cABEJ St. II 65-66 (on the umlaut in the suffix -et); OREL Linguistica XXIV 438 (on the evolution of PA1b *Tw- and Lat -NO; LANDI Lat. 83, 85, 146.

R

rabecke f, pl. raheckа 'sparrow'. Based on *rabeo borrowed from Slav *vorhbeč id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulг vrahec. SCR vrabac (DESNICA-KAJA Slav. zaim. 13). 0 SVANE 145.

rabush m 'hard outer scale of onion'. Another variant is rapush 'onion-top, flower of onion'. Borrowed from Bulg rabuS 'tally, tag'. 0 MANN HAED 421 (to lepush).

rada rada 'to prepare, to make ready (of food)'. Borrowed from Slav *raditi 'to settle, to arrange, to make ready', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulг rad'a, SCR radita (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 31; MEYER Wb. 360). 0 SVANE 223, 240.

radh f, pl. radhe 'row'. From dialectal NGk išcіcx id., cf. NGk dtp6coa (MEYER Wb. 360). 0 CAMARDA II 334; cABEJ St. VII 279.

ragal m 'kennel'. A Tosk hapax registered by JOKL in a phrase ragara e ėnit 'dog's kennel'. Early borrowing from Slav *rogalb 'corner', cf. SCR ragal (GINDI N - KALU2SKAJA SBJa Etnokurt. 30-32); note Alb -a- < Slav *-o-, Semantically, cf. Slav *koja 'house, hut' derived from *ko'l, 'corner' (TRUBACEVziPhon. XXXIV 477). 0 JOKL IF XLIV 13-15 (connects ragal with Rum argea 'shed' and ancient Maced aпyeака, a 'Macedonian baths'); PISANI REIE IV 17 (fantastic comparison with Lat nebula); HASDEU EMR II 309-310 (Rum argea < ancient Balk *argella); TAGLIAVINI Origini 149; CIORANESCU I 36 (Rum argea < Turk Chag arya 'box'); POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 328; ROSETTI ILR 271-272; cABEJ St. II 94; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 362; DEMIRAJ AE 342-343.

range f 'home work'. From PA1b *wranka with an original meaning *'gathering', etymologically identical with Lith ranka 'hand', paranka 'gathering', renklt, rinkti 'to gather', Slav *rvka 'hand'. 0 FRAENKEL 697; VASMER III 515; POKORNY 11155; cABEJ St. H 67-68 (connected with Ital rangola 'preoccupation' or Lat rancor 'roe').

rape f 'turnip'. Borrowed from Lat rapa id. (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 2 I 1042). 0 JOKL LKUBA 232.

(G) rqite f 'broom (bush)'. Borrowed from Slav *orkyta id., cf. Bulg rakita, SCR rakita (MEYER Wb. 361). 0 SELIKEV Slav. naselenie 189; SVANE 127.

rase f, pl. rasе 'case'. A phonetic variant of rast, a Turkish loanword, influenced by ra, aoristic stem of bie (cABEJ St. II 68).
rashe 'kind of woman’s shirt'. Borrowed from MLat rasum 'kind of cloth' (CABEJ St. II 68-69).

rashqel m, pl. rashqela 'rake'. Another variant is rrashqel. Borrowed from Lat rastellus 'little hoe'.

rate a, p1. 'horizontal'. Derived from rashe, aor. of bie.

rave f 'path (in mountains)'. An early borrowing from Slav *rov7,k7, 'ditch', cf. rave. Derived from rave is ravgoj 'to wander, to walk to and fro' (CABEJ St. II 70).

re indecl. 'attention'. Used in ye re 'to pay attention'. Identical with roge 'guard' derived from ruaj (CABEJ St. II 71-72). The verb verej 'to pay attention' is a univocalism of ye re. 0 MEYER Wb. 362 (to Lat gravis 'heavy'); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 210 (to Lith regeti 'to see'); JOKL Studien 75-76, LKUBA 207 (follows WIEDEMANN and points to ruaj as the closest connection).

raje f, pl. re 'cloud'. Singularized plural of *ri. Goes back to PAmlb *ra#i etymologically identical with Illyr pivos axko; (JOKL AfsiPh XXXI 238, Realex. Vorgesch. I 86). Further connections are Skt 'to pour, to let flow', Gk Lesb apiwo 'to move'. 0 CAMARDA I 92 (to Gk ailp 'air'); MEYER Wb. 362 (to Gm *raukiz 'smoke' > OHG rouh, ON reykr and the like), Alb. LI 37, 90; BARD ARSt I 78 (to IE *nehh- 'cloud'); SCHMIDT KZ L 244 (to Skt raj-); RIBEZZO Riv Alb I 140 (to Gk grEpoj); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 235 (follows MEYER); PISANI Saggi 99, 123; POKORNY I 330; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 52 (to perua); HAMP St. Whatmough 80 (agrees with JOKL); CABEJ St. II 71 (repeats JOKL's etymology but also compares re with err); HULD 107-108 (links re to Lat ras 'dew', Lith rasa id.); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ AE 344 (agrees with RIBEZZO).

red m 'row'. Borrowed from Slav *rcch, id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg red, SCr red (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 32). 0 SVANE 224, 241.

regeti aor. regezina 'to tear (clothes)'. An Old Albanian form (BUZUKU) based on the noun rragozine 'rag' (LA PIANA Studi. Varia 41). The latter is an early Slavic loanword continuing Slav *regofina 'bast mat'. 0 CABEJ St. II 72 (metathesis of *gerjina derived from gris).

regj m, pl. regjer 'king'. Borrowed from Lat regem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55). 0 MEYER Wb. 362 (from Lat reg(in)lus); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri ji 11 1044; RESULLI Studi albanesi III-IV 211-213 (from Old Ital rege id.); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; CABEJ St. II 72 (agrees with MEYER Gr. Gr.); HAARMANN 145; LAND! Lat. 83, 96, 145.

rake f, pl. raja- 'young woman, daughter-in-law, bride'. Substantivized feminine of ri.

rame m 'copper'. Singularized plural of the attested form ram id. borrowed from Ital rame id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54; MEYER Wb. 361). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri ji 11 1042; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 29 (follows MIKLOSICH); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 234 (the same); JOKL...
Arch. Rom. XXIV 35 (from Lat aeramen 'bronze or copper shavings'); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; HAARMAN 110; cABEJ St. II 74-75 (agrees with JoKL).

rete x f, pl. rema 'watermill ditch'. Borrowed from NGk ki.ta < Gk βελουα 'ditch, rivulet' (CAMARDA I 53; MEYER Wb. 425, 434 (identical with *remb); cABEJ St. II 75 (agrees with MANN).

rend m, pl. rende 'row'. An early loanword from Slav *recta (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 32; MANN Language XVII 20-21), cf. reda. The verb rendis 'to put in order' reflects Slav *rcditi id. 0 SEL&EV Slay. naselenie 182; SVANE 223, 241.

renda x aor. renda 'to run, to hurry'. Continues PA1b *renta, a derivative of *rena etymologically related to Goth rinnan 'to run', ON rínn 'to rain' (to Skt vdrati 'to rain' and the like), Albl. Studien 86; JOKL Studien 73-74 (to Lith rasa 'dew', Slav *rosa id.); BARB ArsI 179 (to IE *sneibe- 'snow'); CAMAJ Alb. Worsch. 52; cABEJ St. II 76 (agrees with MEYER); HAMP IF LXXVI 191-192; HULD 108; DEMIRAJ Koll. Idg. Ges. 72, AE 345-346.

rendija x aor. rendova 'to grate'. Secondary formation based on rend 'row'.

reseda f, p1. resa 'envy'. Historically identical with resa 'guard' derived from raja (KRISTOFORIDHI 297), probably, as a calque of Lat invidia id. (JoxL Studien 76). 0 BORGEAUD RRL 6 (1973) 529-531; cABEJ St. II 75; IV 85.

resee f 'structure made of reed and supporting a straw roof'. Identical with rese 'guard, envy'. The reed trellis was used to protect the roof from falling. 0 cABEJ St. II 75-76 (borrowed from Bulg resa 'stamen').

resba x aor. resba 'to fall (of snow or rain)'. Secondly restored from the aorist rasbe of hie 'to fall' (JOKL IF XLIII 52-55), 0 MEYER Wb. 363 (to Skt ndrai 'to rain' and the like), Albl. Studien 86; JOKL Studien 73-74 (to Lith rasa 'dew', Slav *rosa id.); BARB ArsI 179 (to IE *sneibe- 'snow'); CAMAJ Alb. Worsch. 52; cABEJ St. II 76 (agrees with MEYER); HAMP IF LXXVI 191-192; HULD 108; DEMIRAJ Koll. Idg. Ges. 72, AE 345-346.

resht aor. reshta 'to keep away; to stop'. Anlaut in rr- is also possible. A secondary formation based on rreshtoj 'to arrest' borrowed from Rom *arrestare 'to stop, to arrest'. 0 CAMARDA II 159 (to Lat resisto 'to stop'); MEYER Wb. 364 (from Ital raspa 'scraper, rasp').

reshe f, pl. reshe 'avalanche, rocky precipice'. Another variant is reshme. In the anlaut, rr- is also possible. Derived from resh. 0 MEYER Wb. 364 (from Ital raspa 'scraper, rasp').

resht aor. reshta 'to keep away; to stop'. Anlaut in rr- is also possible. A secondary formation based on rreshtoj 'to arrest' borrowed from Rom *arrestare 'to stop, to arrest'. 0 CAMARDA II 159 (to Lat resisto 'to stop'); MEYER Wb. 364 (from Ital raspa 'scraper, rasp').

resht aor. reshta 'to keep away; to stop'. Anlaut in rr- is also possible. A secondary formation based on rreshtoj 'to arrest' borrowed from Rom *arrestare 'to stop, to arrest'. 0 CAMARDA II 159 (to Lat resisto 'to stop'); MEYER Wb. 364 (from Ital raspa 'scraper, rasp').

rezhda f, p1. rrezhda 'ring at goat's throat'. Another variant is rrezhde. Etymologically identical with rezhde. 0 MEYER Wb. 373 (to rrezhde rrezhde 'bone'); cABEJ St. II 76-77 (from SCr resa 'ring at goat's throat', Bulg resa 'stamen').

rezhde f, p1. rrezhde 'honeycomb cell'. Borrowed from Slav *ra'bka, unattested derivative of *red7,k7, 'rare'.

rdyrd f, p1. rrefyra 'knot, outgrowth (on a tree)'. Prefixal derivative of faj.

rekosh m 'fat cheese'. A prefixal derivative of *kosh borrowed from Lat caseus 'cheese'.
ram & remen m, pl. remenj Nalachian; shepherd. Attested in Greece only. Borrowed from Lat Romanus 'Roman' (MEYER Wb. 365). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1049; cABEJ St. II 77 (from Arum arumin 'Arumunian'); PUSCAURIU Etudes 60 (semantic development of remer and villa).

retoj aor. remoV a `to dig'. Borrowed from Lat rimari `to dig, to hoe' (MEYER Wb. 365). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1049; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251.

rendd – randid adj. 'heavy'. Continues PAIb *raunta derived from the verbal stem of aor. rashe < *raidua, see hie `to fall' (cABEJ St. II 71). From rende the verb rendoj `to be heavy' is derived. 0 CAMARDA I 47 (to Skt rdmate `he is quiet'); MEYER Wb. 365 (borrowing from Lat grandis large'), Alb.St. III 8, IV 25; BUGLE BB XVIII 183 (agrees with MEYER); JOKL Studien 74 (participle of a verb reflected in Lith rieju, rieti `to stack, to bend'); BARRi ARSt. I 86-87 (to Lith sverih `to weigh' and the like); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 234-235; MANN Language XVII 20 (from *erudho-); cABEJ St. II 71 (arguments in favor of BARIC s etymology); HULD 108 (supports JOKL 's etymology).

range f, pl. renga `chime, tinkling (of bells)'. Borrowed from one of the continuants of Gmc *xrengaz `ring', cf. *xrengian `to ring, to tinkle'; ON hringja, OE hringan and the like. 0 HOLTHAUSEN AEW 174-175; ZALIZN' AK Etimologija 132.

rdnkoj aor. renkova `to moan, to groan'. Another variant is rekoj. Toks equivalents of ankoj. 0 CAMARDA I 56 (to GK fiekymo `to snore')

rdnkoj aor. renkova `to cause hernia'. Borrowed from Rom *hernizare based on hernia 'rupture, hernia'. 0 MEYER Wb. 365 (to Ital erinia `hernia'); cABEJ St. II 78 (phonetic variant of rekoj).

repjedj adj. 'deep'. A variant of perpjete in which re- seems to represent a phonetic transformation of per- (JOKL IF XXXVII 95-96, LKUBA 244 n. 1). The same is true of reposh = perposh. 0 cABEJ St. VII 243.

reit – rand f `sand'. Borrowed from Lat arena id. (M1KLOSICH Rom. Elemente 3; MEYER Wb. 366, Alb. St. IV 17). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1044; JOKL LKUBA 281; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 234; MANN Language

rezdgoj f `arsenic'. Another variant is rezigoj. Results from the folk etymology (rezee and goje) of the original *ersinge borrowed from NGk Ocpesewticv id. (MEYER Wb. 366).

ri adj. 'new, young, recent'. From PAIb *ria, a zero-grade derivative of IE *er- *or- `to rise, to make move', cf. ON Qrr 'quick', OS ara id. of a similar origin (OREL Linguistica XXIV 433-434). 0 CAMARDA I 85 (from *neuos 'new'); MEYER Wb. 366 (comparison with rris); BUGLE BB XVIII 170 (follows CAMARDA); BARRI ARSt. 79 (from *neujos); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 237 (rejects BUGLE's etymology); POKORNY I 326-332; HULD 108-109.

rig m, pl. riga 'king (in cards)'. Borrowed from MGk Aya; 'king'.

rigash m, pl. rashe 'turkey'. Derivative of rig.

rigd f `drizzle'. The verb is rigoj `to drizzle'. The latter is borrowed from Lat rigare `to sprinkle, to irrigate'. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55 (from Ital riga, rigare `to make wet'); MEYER Wb. 366 (follows MIKLOSICH).

rij ri `to make humid'. Continues PAIb *rinju related to Skt rinjati `to stream, to release', Slav *rinnju `to flow' and the like (JOKL Studien 74-75). Note a deverbative (G) rite `wee. 0 VASMER III 484; MAYRHOFER III 59-60; POKORNY 1330-331; eHLBERG spul DEMIRAJ (to OHG reineo `stallion'); cABEJ St. II 79-80 (to GK (Gya) `to sprinkle', Slav *roniti `to drop, to pour'); DEMIRAJ AE 346.

rikd f, pl. rika 'duckling, duck'. Cf. also rikez `piglet'. Based on an onomatopoeic verb PAIb *rika denoting quacking or similar sounds and connected with Lith riki `to cry' and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 366 (rikez explained as an onomatopoeia), 369 (to SCr rica `kind of duck'); FRAENKEL 717, 734; cABEJ St. II 80 (onomatopoeia).
robtis

rimte adj. 'dark blue, blue, azure, green'. A parallel and more archaic form is rimte. Derived from crime, cf. OBret urm 'dark (color)', W gwrm 'dark blue' as color designations based on the word for 'worm' (OREL IF XLIII 116), 0 BARRI ARšt. 80 (to OE nipa 'to become dark'); cABEJ St. II 80 (compares with remte 'dark brown, bronze').

riqe f, pl. rige 'brier'. Borrowed from Gk epeixi id. or NGk iSEixta id. (CAMARDA II 159; MEYER Wb. 366). 0 HAARMANN 123 (from Lat erica); cABEJ St. II 81.

ris m, pl. riser - risen 'lynx'. Borrowed from Slav *rysб id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg ris, SCr ris.

rishte pl. 'cartilages; kind of dry pastry'. Umlauticized form of rreshte.

rize f, pl. riza 'kerchief'. Borrowed from Slav *riza 'shirt, kerchief', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg riza, SCr riza (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 32; MEYER Wb. 367). 0 SELIStEV Slav. naselenie 174; SVANE 49.

rjep aor.ropa 'to strip off (skin or bark), to tear off'. A parallel form is rjep. Goes back to PA1b *repo connected with IE *rep-. Gk ipeartott 'to eat', Lat rapid 'to seize, to grasp', Lith re'pti 'to grasp' and the like (MEYER BB VIII 189, Wb. 367, Alb. St. III 31). 0 CAMARDA 179 (to Gk X&cco 'to peel'); MEYER Gr. Gr. 167; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 237; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251 (borrowed from Lat rapid); ERNOT-MAILLLET 564; PISANI Saggi 130; FRAENKEL 721-722; FRISK I 552-553; WALDE-HOFMANN 11417; POKORNÝ I 856; MIHAEŞCU RESEE IV/1-2 19 (borrowed from Lat rapere); HAMP Munch. St. Spr. XXXVII 61; HULD 150; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 40. Linguistica XXIV 437; HAARMANN 145 (from Latin); DEMIRAJ AE 346-347.

rob m, pl. rob, rober 'serf, prisoner'. Borrowed from Slav *orlyb id. (MixLosicH Slav. Elemente 32; MEYER Wb. 368). As far as attested South Slavic languages reflect ra- (Bulg rab, SCr rab), the Albanian word continues a form from an extinct dialect. 0 SVANE 192, 241.

robtis aor. robtisa 'to make work hard, to enslave'. Borrowed from Slav *orbotiti id., cf. rob.
**ronitem** refl. 'to fall, to crumble'. Borrowed from Slav *roniti* `to drop, to let fall', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *ron'a*, SCr *roniti* (attested in a different meaning - 'to pour'). 0 SVANE 241.

**rose** f.pl. *rosa* `duck'. From PAIb *anatja*, a cognate of Skt aiti- `water bird', Gk vijacsa `duck' and other continuations of IE *anatja* (BARK ARšt 80), contaminated with IE *ero(a)- *or(d)- `bird'. Rum *rata* was borrowed from Proto-Albanian. 0 STIER KZ XI 148 (to Hung *ruca*, re'ce and Rum *rata*); MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 31 (from Slavic); CAMARDA II 167 (follows STIER); MEYER Wb. 368-369 (to rik `duck' and forms adduced by STIER); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 55; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 244 (from SCr *rata* id.); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 347 (both Albanian and Rumanian words going back to a substratum reflex of IE *reudh-so-); MANN Language XXVI 381; POKORNY I 41; FRISK II 317-318; MAYRHOFER I 72-73; OREL RRL XXX/2 106-107 (PAIb *aratja* influenced by the Indo-European word for 'duck').

**rotar m** `servant'. A secondary phononic variant of *rogetar*, derivative of *roge* (CABEJ St. II 82). 0 MEYER Wb. 369 (borrowed from a South Slavic continuant of Slav *ortarb* `plowman', SCr *ratar*); SELL tEV Slav. naselenie 178, 326 (follows MEYER); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 55 (the same); JOKL Slavia XIII 307-308 (agrees with MEYER).

**roze** aor, *roza* `knot (in wood)'. Borrowed from NGk ri6oc id. (MEYER Wb. 369). 0 CAMARDA I 96 (to *rure*).

**rozge** f.pl. *rozga* `kind of thistle'. Another variant is *rozge* Borrowed from Slav *rozga* `twig, branch', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *rozga*, SCr *rozga* (JOKL LKU/BA 220-221). 0 SELIgCEV Slav. naselenie 189; CABEJ St. II 101-102; SVANE 124.

**ruaj ruej** aor. *ruajta rova* `to guard, to keep, to observe'. From PAIb *ragnja* etymologically connected with ON *raja* `to take care of', Gk aptio `to assist, to defend'. 0 MEYER Wb. 369 (borrowed from Slav *xorniti* `to keep'); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 210 (to ye re `to make clear'); JOKL Studien 75-76 (to Gk 6p6tcu `to see'; OHG varā `attention' and the like); BARK ARšt 188 (follows JOKL); FRISK I 137; POKORNY I 855; CABEJ St. II 82-83 (follows JoR.L. and BARIC); DEMTRAJ AE 347 (follows WIEDEMANN).

**maze rueze** f.pl. *ruaza rueza* `glass bead; glass ball (used as an amulet)'. There are also variants in rr-. Deverbative of *ruaj ruej* (CAMARDA II 167; JOKL StFil I/3 9-11). 0 MEYER Wb. 370 (from *prllaze, to Ital perla 'pearl'); CABEJ St. VII 201, 225.


**rudine** f.pl. *rudina* `alpine pasture'. Borrowed from South Slavic *rudina* id., cf. Bulg *rudina*, SCr *rudina*.

**rufke** adj. `soft-boiled (of egg)'. Another form is *rufe*. Derived from ruffs `to sip', a Modern Greek loanword (MEYER Wb. 370).

**rugi** adj. `closely cropped'. Singularized form of the original *ruge*. Another variant, with the unvoiced anlaut, is *ruke* `without shell (of nuts), waste, devastated'. From PAIb *ruga* connected with Lith *rugti* `to become sour' < IE *reu-g- `to tear, to pull'; the latter is derived from *reu-. 0 FRAENKEL 746; POKORNY I 868-869; JEGERS KZ LXXX 141-142; CABEJ St. II 83 (from *rruaj*).

**rune** f `air-hole of a chimney'. Analogical transformation of nder une `between bricks' > nde rune (CABEJ St. II 84).

**rungaje** f.pl. *rungaja* `avalanche; river-bed'. Other variants are *rrungaje, rrunga and runga*. Continues PAIb *rrunga* connected with Lith *rungi* `to wind, to bend', a secondary ablaut formation based on zeigitis `to be bent' < IE *yrenga-'. 0 FRAENKEL 719, 749; POKORNY I 1154.

**rungoj** aor. *rungova* `to weed'. Borrowed from Lat *roncare* id. 0 MEYER Wb. 371 (from Ital *roncare* id.).

**rure** f `agonizing doubts'. Derived from *ruaj*. 
r̄uṣ adj. 'red-haired, blond'. Borrowed from Slav *r̄um id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg r̄uṣ,SCR r̄uṣ (MEYER Wb. 371).0 SELISCEV Slay. nasele- nenie 196 (follows MEYER); CAPIDANDcvromania IV 850 (from Arum arus); CABEJ St. II 84 (from NGk (joipzcsco; 'red-haired').

r̄ỹa aor. reva `to suffer'. There are also dialectal forms in r̄r-. From the contracted PAlb *r̄aud̄inija related to Skt r̄dd̄itī `to weep, to roar', Lat r̄īdo `to shout, to cry', Lith r̄aud̄a `weeping', Slav *rȳd̄atī `to weep'.0 FRAENKEL 704; MAYRHOFER III 77; VASMER III 526-527; PO- KORNY I 867; cABEJ St. II 79 (reconstructs *uren-).

r̄ỹta aor. rȳja `to enter'. A prefixal form continuing *re-hỹj, cf. hỹj (BARK ARSt. I 17).0 CAMARDA II 61 (to Gk ιπεοινίτο `to seek, to explore'); MANN HAED 431; cABEJ St. II 84 (to Lat r̄ui `to rush' and the like).

r̄ỹ f, pl. r̄ỹa `rue'. Derivative in -ze of an unattested *rỹe borrowed from Lat rāta id. (cABEJ St. II 84-85).

R̄

r̄ra f, pl. r̄ra `belly-worm'. From PAlb *wrāga related to OIrfriḡe `vermin, flesh-worm' < *urg- (BART (ARSt. I 88).0 MEYER Wb. 372 (from Lat cr̄inulis `related to hair'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538 (against MEYER); WEIGAND BA III 217 (from Lat reines `kidneys'); LA PIANA Studi 66 (to Lat vergo `to bend, to turn'); POKORNY I 1152; cABEJ St. II 89-90 (to Lat corrigia `shoe-lace' and its cognates).

r̄rabke f, pl. r̄r̄abe `rocky desert (with bushes)'. From PAlb *rāubha related to Goth r̄apjan `to rip'.0 FEIST Goth. 395; POKORNY I 869.

r̄rāfes m, pl. r̄rafes `churn-staff'. Deverbative of r̄raha r̄raf.

r̄rāfsh m, pl. r̄rāfshe `plane, flat surface'. Analogously restored from r̄raφshoj `to flatten', a verb in -eshoj based on a borrowing from Slav *orvbr̄rh `even', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg raven, SCR ravan (MEYER Wb. 360).0 JOKL LKUBA 175-177 (from Slav *orv̄es-. an s- system of the same root); SELISCEV Slay. nasele- nenie 187; CABEJ St. II 85; SVANE 167.

R̄raḡ m `apron'. Continues PAlb *srāuga related to the isolated Lith sr̄od̄a `skein, hank; tuft, hairlock', sr̄uga id. 0 FRAENKEL 890.

R̄ragat̄em refl. `to quarrel'. Borrowed from Slav *r̄Q̄ḡati se id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg r̄w̄aja,SCR rugati se. 0 SVANE 258.

r̄rāh m, pl. r̄rah `grubbed out land'. Deverbative of r̄raha `to beat' (cABEJ St. II 86).0 CAMARDA I 132 (to Gk(axios `lower part of the back'); MEYER Wb. 360 (raha `hill' from NGk (lixt; `mountain ridge'); BARK ARSt. 88 (from *keroig-, as in Arm ergusenem `to tear').

r̄rāha aor. r̄raha `to beat, to strike'. From PAlb *wrāgska etymologically connected with Gk Īscioaarium id. reflecting IE *raγ̄h- (cABEJ St. II 86).0 CAMARDA I 92 (to Gk (r̄lywut̄t `to tear up'); MEYER Wb. 371-372 (comparison with Slav *razitii `to strike' which may be true if Slav *ra- goes back to IE *ur-; then, *raziti is close to Gk (afac.o), Alb. St. II 73; JOKL LKUBA 49 (follows MEYER); BARK ARSt. I 88; TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 240; CimocHoWsKI III 161; PISANI Saggi 127; FRISK II 643-644; CHANTRAINE 829; POKORNY I 1181-1182; HULD 150; KODDERTIZSCH Festschr. Mac Eoin 66; DEMIRAJ AE 348.

R̄raje f, pl. r̄rajja `path tread in the snow'. Derived from r̄raha.

mil̄e adj. `scanty, scarce, rare'. Borrowed, with a dissimilation of sonorants, from Lat r̄dr̄us `rare' or directly from its variant r̄allus (MIKLO- SICH Rom. Elemente 54).0 CAMARDA I 76 (to Gk(645to; `easy, ready'); MEYER Wb. 372 (from Lat r̄allus `clean cut'), Alb. St. II 73; MEYER- LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1042; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 539; MIHAE- SCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; cABEJ St. II 87; HAARMANN 145.

r̄rāngul̄a pl. `rubbish, lumber'. A suffixal derivative of PAlb *r̄anka `gathering(s)' etymologically connected with Lith r̄anka `hand', Latv rifoka id., Slav *Q̄ka id. - all of them deverbatives based on the verb
"to gather" reflected in Lith renkis, rifiki. 0 FRAENKEL 697; VASMER III 515.

rranid f, pl. rranica 'big piece of bread'. Derived from rran 'grain, bread'. The latter is borrowed from Slav *xran 'food, grain', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg xran, xranica SCR hran (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 240-241).

rap m, pl. rrapa, rrepe 'platan'. From PAlb *rapa, a denominative derived from rjep, probably as a calque of Gk r็กτικτόν id. 0 TOMASCHEK ZOG XXIV 529 (to OCS repina id.); MEYER Wb. 372 (follows TOMASCHEK), A/B, St. III 73; WEIGAND 74 (borrowed from Slavic); SELISCEV Slay. naselenie 164 (borrowed from Slav *xran 'food, grain', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg xran, xranica SCR hran (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 240-241)).

rrapama f, pl. rrapama 'crash, din'. Another variant is rrapame. Derived from Slav *xraim 'noise, wheeze', cf. rrapatem.

rrapashyt adj. 'thick set, stumpy'. An expressive derivative of shyt.

rrapatem refl. 'to strain oneself, to get tired'. Borrowed from Slav *xrapati 'to bite, to tear, to wheeze', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg xrapam, dial. rapam, SCR hrapati, dial. rapati.

rrapelj aor. rrapeljova 'to make noise'. A parallel form is rrapolj id. Related to rrapame.

rraqe p1. 'rubbish, lumber; house objects'. From PAlb *raka connected with Lith rakti 'to hollow out, to pick', Latv rakt 'to dig'. 0 MEYER Wb. 361 (from Bulg rakla 'box, chest'), 372 (from NGk 156ictov); FRAENKEL 694; POKorny I 335.

rras aor. rrasa 'to squeeze, to press together'. From PAlb *wrahtja related to rrah (MEYER Wb. 372, with a different etymology of rrha). 0 JOKL Studien 76; cABEJ St. VII 234.

rrase f, pl. rrasa 'stone plate'. Derived from rras (CusdoctiowsKi LP III 158-161). 0 MEYER Wb. 66 (to derrase); MANN Language XXVIII 33; cABEJ St. II 87-88.

raske f, pl. rraska 'rennet'. Derived from Geg rra id., cf. rrend. 0 cABEJ St. VII 200.

rasoll m, pl. rrasoj 'pickles'. Another variant is rasso, a singularized plural form. Borrowed from Slav *orso, *orsoj id. 'pickles; brine', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg razsolo, SCR rasa (MTRoEsoICH Slav. Elemente 31; MEYER Wb. 361). 0 SVANE 107.

rasht m, pl. rreshna 'bone, skull, skeleton, shell'. A parallel form is rreshja representing a singularized plural (cABEJ LP VII 184). From PAlb *wraeta, derivative in *-oa from the verbal stem preserved in rrha 'to beat, to strike' (OREL IF XCIII 115). For the semantic motivation in this case cf. Gmc *bainan 'bone' IE *bhe-' 'to beat, to strike', Lith kaulas 'bone' kaiti 'to beat'. 0 MEYER Wb. 372-373 (from Lat arista 'awn, beard, wheat-ear, fishbone'; derives rrash separately as a continuation of Lat rastus 'plate'); KRISTOFORIDHI 354; ZALIZN'AK Etimologija 139; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 101 (prefix rr-); cABEJ St. II 88 (prefix rr- + asht 'bone'), IV 85-86; DEMIRAJ AE 82 (same as CAMAJ and cABEJ).

rathe f 'kind of fishing-basket'. Connected with rreth.

razbitem refl. 'to weaken'. Note a secondary variant rrobitem influenced by rrob. Borrowed from Slav *orzbiti 'to defeat, to break', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg razbija, SCR razhiti (MTRoEsoICH Slav. Elemente 31; MEYER Wb. 362). 0 SELiKOV Slay. naselenie 178; SVANE 253.

rrebe f, pl. rrebe 'mood, caprice'. Another variant is rebe. From PAlb *rahta etymologically connected with Lith rdibas 'multicolored, variegated', Latv raibs id. 0 MANN Language XXVIII 37; FRAENKEL 686-687; POKorny I 1859.

rrebesh m, pl. rrebeshi 'shower'. Related to rriebe.

reibull m 'thrush (illness)'. From *raiba 'multicolored' attested in rrebe.

rekkf f, pl. recke 'cloth, rag'. Borrowed from diminutive Slav
rregull m 'order'. Related to rregull 'rule'.

rregull f. pl. regulla 'rule, norm'. Borrowed from Lat regula id. (MIKLOSiCH Rom. Elemente 54). 0 MEYER Wb. 362 (from Ital regola id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 'I 1049 (from Latin); cABEJ St. VII 202.

rregull m 'order'. Related to rregull 'rule'.

reika aor. erreika 'to deceive'. From PAE *arn-enja further related to Gk apvyingat 'to lie' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 542 n. 2). 0 BARK ARSt. I 88 (reem 'lie', a derivative of rrej, to Lat verbum 'word'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 236; MANN Language XXVIII 37 (to OE wrcene); FRISK I 145-146; POKORNY I 62; cABEJ St. II 90-91 (derived from re 'cloud'); DEMIRAJAE 348-349 (from a Romance source related to Lat erraneus 'erring').

rek aor. reka 'to strain, to bother'. Continues PAE *raika related with Lith reika 'need, necessity', reiki 'to be necessary' further explained in connection with Lith riekšti 'to cut, to plow the fallow land'. 0 MANN Language XXVIII 37 (to Goth wrohjan); FRAENKEL 714.

rem m, pl. rema 'oar'. Borrowed from Lat remus id. 0 MEYER Wb. 363 (from Ital remo id.). Alb. St. III 74 (from Gk)

rem adj. 'false'. Derived from rrej. 0 CAMARDA I 83 (to Lat error 'mistake'); MEYER Wb. 373-374; BARK ARSt 88-89 (to Gk dcvphip.oct 'to lie'); cABEJ St. VII 200.

remebr m m, pl. remba rema 'branch'. Other variants are rem and rremb. Borrowed from Lat rcimus id. (MIKLOSiCH Rom. Elemente 54; MEYER Alb. St. I 45, Wb. 364-365) with a secondary -mb < -m. 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 11042; JOXII, LKUBA 18-19, 276; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 235-236; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; cABEJ St. II 91; HAARMANN 145; LANDI Lat. 47-48, 97.

repe m, pl. repa 'turnip'. Other variants are rrap and r(r)epa. Borrowed from Lat rapum id. (MIKLOSiCH Rom. Elemente 54). 0 MEYER Wb. 363 (rrap from Ital rapa id. while rrep - from Slav *repam id.); JOKL LKUBA 232; SELiKEV Slay. naselenie 162 (from Slavic); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 236; LANDI Lat. 45; cABEJ apud DEMIRAJ AE (borrowed from Gk kicrruc); DEMIRAJ AE 349-350 (borrowed from or related to Gk pane;).

repta adj. 'strong, inexorable'. Derived from rrjep. 0 MEYER Wb. 373 (from Turk reh 'fear'; KRISTOFORIDHI 358 (from Lat rapidus 'lase'); cABEJ St. IV 86, VII 184.

rreshk aor. rreshka 'to roast'. Borrowed from WGmc *raustjan id., cf. OHG rasten. Note a derivative rreshk 'smell (of food), appetite'. 0 BARK ARSt 88 (to Latv su-vergt); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 113 (suffix -ke).

rreshktaq adj. 'wrinkled (of an elderly person)'. Derived from rreshk. Cf. also rreshket 'dried, roasted'.

/Teter rreten f, pl. retra retna 'long leather rope, twisted leather lace'. Another variant is reter reten. Borrowed from Rom *retina 'bridle' attested in Fr rene id. (JOKL RIEB II 56-59). 0 CAMARDA II 142; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 91; JANSO UN. 58; HAARMANN 146.

rreth m, pl. rratho 'hoop, rim (of wheel); circle'. Deminutive in -th of an unattested *rat 'wheel', cf. Skt rdhah- 'wagon', Lat rota 'wheel', OIr roth, OHG rad and the like (CAMARDA I 323). 0 MEYER Alb. St. I 35 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology). Wb. 372 (to OHG chreiz 'circle'); Alb. St. III 8, 28; BARK ARSt. I 31 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 235 (agrees with BARIO; MAYRHOFER III 38-39; WALDE-HOFMANN II 443-444; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 2; VENDRYES [R] 45-46; POKORNY I 866; HULD 116 from *uurokos, cf. Gk 'curved, bent'); cABEJ St. II 91-93 (accepts CAMARDA's etymology and comments on the umlaut in sg.).

neve f 'lot'. Borrowed from Lat rebus, dat.-abl. pl. of res 'thing, circumstance'.

perg *rcska 'fringe', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg reska, SCR reska. 0 MEYER Wb. 373 (from SCR resa 'fringe'); cABEJ St. VII 253.
rrezg m 'culmination, acme, prime'. Another derivational variant is rrezg id. Suffixal derivative of rrezg.

rrdcolej aor. rrcelleva 'to roll'. A prefixal derivative of kellehem 'to seethe, to boil up'.

rrdmih aor. rrmihva 'to dig up'. Another variant is rrmoh. Borrowed from Lat (1)mare id. (M1HAEScuRESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 146). 0 CAMARDA I 57 (to Gk frugog 'pole of a chariot; trace').

rrfitem refl. 'to fork, to bifurcate'. Metathesis of *furkatem, see furke.

rrjke f, pl. *rrjke 'stream (of rain), mountain brook'. Singularized plural of *rrjke. Borrowed from Slav *rrjka 'river', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg reka, SCr rijeka, reka (SELISťv Slay. naselenie 323). 0 SVANE 172; MURATI Probleme 97-99 (derived from rrfed).
to Lith reimas 'multicolored, varied', rdibas id., raibulyis 'speckle'.
0 FRAENKEL 686.

to run' as well as Germ rinnen 'to run' - gerinnen 'to coagulate'.
0 MEYER Wb. 365 (to rende); BARK AArbSt. I 143-144 (follows JOKL); JOKL Reallex.
Vorgesch. I 93 (to MHG renne id.); WEIGAND BA III 217 (to Lat reties 'kidneys'); DESNICKAJA Slay. jaz. VIII 155 (etymologically identical with OHG rinnan 'to run'), Sravn. 231; ONIONS 756; cABEJ St. II 96-97 (agrees with JoKL).

rrengjei aor. rrengjeva 'to shine'. Another variant is rrenjej. Borrowed from Lat renidere 'to shine'.

rrenoj aor. rrenova 'to destroy, to ruin'. A Gerg form borrowed from Rom *ruinare id., cf. Lat ruina 'ruin' (MEYER Wb. 374). 0 CAMARDA I 96 (to rrenje); KRISTOFORIDHI 303 (from Ital ruinare); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1049; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 147.

rrenje rranje f.pl. rrenje rranje 'root; oak'. From PAlb *wradnjia etymologically connected with Gk p&Std 'branch', id., Lat radix 'root', W gwraidd and the like (CAMARDA I 96; SPITZER MRIV I 327). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54 (from Ital radica); MEYER Wb. 365-366 (borrowed from Lat radix); MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1042; BARK ARSt. 87-88 (follows SPITZER); JOKL LKUBA 233-234; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 292-293; MANN Language XVII 20, XXVIII 37, Hist. Gr. 37 (reconstructs *yrdni); FRISII 637-638; WALDE-HOFMANN II 415; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 15-19; POKORYNY I 1167; cABEJ St. II 97-98; HULD 109; BEEKES Lar. 104; DEMIRAJ AE 350-351 (old collective).

rrrepi re, pl. rrepi racipeice'. Derivative of rripe.

rreqem refl. 'to move away'. A prefixal derivative of qas.

rreqbull m, pl. rreqbuj 'lynx'. An expressive prefixal formation of huall. 0 cABEJ St. VII 243.

rqegethem aor. 'to feel feverish, to shiver'. A prefixal derivative of qeth. 0 MEYER Wb. 373.

rrequkull I 'small woman, tot'. An expressive prefixal formation of quk.

rreshaje pl. 'Pentecost'. Borrowed from Lat Rasalia (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 369). 0 PASCUC RE 76; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 241; DESNICKAJA Slay. jaz. IX 91-93; cABEJ St. VII 244; HAARMANN 146; LANDI Lat. 28, 110, 126.

rreshaje f.pl. 'viper'. A taboo name of a snake etymologically identical with rreshaje 'Pentecost'. 0 MEYER Wb. 374 (stem rresh-); BARD ARSt. I (to Lat vorra); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 140.

rreshke m, pl. rreshke 'wineskin'. Another variant is rreshiq reflecting a singularized plural. Derived from rrush (CAMARDA 1179). 0 MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente I 26 (to SCt mje§ie id.); MEYER Alb. St. I 27, Wb. 374 (follows MIKLOSICH); cABEJ St. II 98-99 (to shakull).

rreshire rreshine f 'resin'. Borrowed from Lat resina id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 369). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 237; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; cABEJ St. II 99; JANSON Unt. 59; HAARMANN 146; LANDI Lat. 84, 97, 110.

rreshjell in 'sow-thistle'. Another variant is rreshyell. Borrowed from Lat rasseolus 'reddish, brown'. 0 MEYER Wb. 369 (from Ital cardiculo); cABEJ St. VII 195, 239.

rreshkate f 'great misfortune'. Nominal derivative of rreshkas.

rreshqas aor. rreshqata 'to glide out'. A prefixal derivative of shqas, cf. shkas.

rrevitem refl. 'to be thrown'. A phonetic variant of verris (cABEJ St. II 99). 0 BARic ARSt. I 89 (to Germ werfen 'to throw').

rrezall m, pl. rreza 'plant (including its roots)'. Derived from rreze (CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 117).
etymologically connected with *wradja. From PAIlb *wradja etymologically connected with *wredja. 0 cABEJ St. VII 210.

rrizej aor. rrezoa `to throw down, to pull down'. Based on rreze. 0 CAMARDA I 96 (derived from rreze).

rii aor. nndenja, ndejta `to sit, to stand, to stay, to remain'. The suppletive aorist belongs to the paradigm of ndej. The form of present goes back to PAIlb *rina etymologically close to Skt rnoti `to arise, to move', Gk Opvou `to move up' and related forms. 0 CAMARDA I 45 (to Gk OiAcco `to keep in, to curb'); MEYER Wb. 374 (to IE *klei `to lean, to bend' with impossible phonetic changes), Alb. St. IV 59 (evaluates his earlier etymology as ambiguous); BUGGE BB XVIII 170-171 (to Lat nidus `nest'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 545 (rejects MEYER's etymology); JOKL Studien 76-77 (to Gmc *OwO `quiet', Gk id.), LKUBA 194 (follows MEYER); BARI( ARSt. I 80 (from IE *nizd 6); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 238; FRISK II 422-424; MAYRHOFER I 122; POKORNY I 326-332; cABEJ St. VII 224; HULD 109 (to IE *reidh- `to ride').

rribe f `gale, wind, waterfall, torrent'. From PAIlb *wriba, a zero-grade formation connected with IE *yrb(h)- `to turn, to bend' and, as far as the derivational structure is concerned, identical with Slav *vt,rb(ua) `pussy-willow', Lith virbas `rod, birch-rod, twig' (OREL Linguistica XXIV 434, TBK 195). For the semantic development of rime cf. E wind 4- to wind. 0 FRAENKEL 1259; POKORNY I 1153; VASMER I 293.

rrlikd f `turnip'. Borrowed from Rom *radica, cf. Lat radix `root' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54; MEYER Wb. 365-366). A parallel form rlikc reflects Rom *radicula. 0 MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 32 (from Slavic); CAMARDA I 178 (to Gk klUc `turnip'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grunidad 3 1 1044; JOKL LKUBA 232; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 243; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 238; SVANE 145.

rrime f, pl. rrima `rainworm'. Singularized plural of PAIlb *wrima continuing IE *writja `worm': Lat writja, Goth wattirms `worm, snake', Lith vaimas `insect' (OREL IF XCI 116). 0 FRAENKEL 1201; FEIST Goth. 555-556; WALDE-HOFMANN II 760; POKORNY I 1152.

rripd f, pl. ripea `precipice, stone wall'. Borrowed from Lat ripa `bank, coast' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 367). 0 MEYER-

rrigea f, pl. rriqeja etymologically connected with rrenje. 0 cABEJ St. VII 210.

nig& rriqdn f, pl. rrqera rriqna `tick'. Borrowed from Lat ricius id. (MEYER Wb. 374, Alb. St. II 74); 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrill 1 1049; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 146.

rriss aor. rrita `to pull up, to move up, to increase, to grow'. Goes back to *writja etymologically connected with IE *fort- `to turn': Skt vartate, Lat vertO. Goth wairkan `to become' and the like. 0 GILFERDING Ott. 24 (to Skt rdhnoti `to grow'); CAMARDA I 52 (same as GILFERDING); MEYER Wb. 367 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology), Alb. St. III 29; BARI( ARSt. I 88 (from *urdh5); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 29 (to Lat orio); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 239; MANN Language XXVIII 31 (to Lith rTas); CIMOCCHOWSKI LP II 251; MAYRHOFER III 154-155; WALDE-HOFMANN II 763-765; POKORNY 11156-1157; HAMP Laryngeals 137 (same as SCHMIDT, to IE *er- - *or- `to start moving, to stir'); cABEJ St. VII 217, 257: OREL Linguistica XXIV 433-432 (follows SCHMIDT and HAMP); DEMIRAJ AE 351-352 (reconstructs a prefix *n-).

rrisdg f, pl. rrisga `stone splinter'. Somehow connected with rrase.

rriske f, pl. rriska `disc, circle'. A suffixal derivative of rreth.

rrizhgoj aor. rrizhova `to creep up (of plants)'. Goes back to *rrishgattij borrowed from Lat resurgere `to rise (again)'.

rrjedh aor. rrjohdha `to flow'. From PAIlb *redza etymologically related to Lat rigare `to wet, to moisten', ON raki `wetness' (PISANI Saggi 130). 0 CAMARDA I 43 (to Gk pew `to flow'); MEYER Wb. 374 (to Goth rigu `rain' in which, however, *-g- continues IE *-*k-), IF V 195, Alb. St. III 18, 73; PEDERSEN KZ XXXI 335; CIMOCCHOWSKI LP II 231; MANN Language XXVIII 37 (compares rrjeddh with Skt vrdjati `to stride, to go'); WALDE-HOFMANN II 435; POKORNY 1 857; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 51 (to erdha, see vij); JUCQUOS Le Museon LXVIII 448 (follows MANN); cABEJ St. VII 201; HULD 110 (agrees with MEYER); DEMIRAJ AE 351-352 (to a poorly attested IE *sr-edh-).

rrjesht m, pl. rrjeshtua `row'. Another variant is rresht. Borrowed from Lat regestum `list' (MEYER Wb. 374, Alb. St. IV 19). 0 JOKL IF XXXVI
rrjeth f, pl. 'nee. Another variant is rret. Borrowed from Lat rete id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 364). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß II 1044; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 100 (follows JOKL); HAARMANN 145; LANDI Lat. 53, 145-146.

rrroj f, pl. 'roja, rojta `to live, to stay'. Continues PAib *ranja identical with Lith roja, rošt `to cope, to be ready' further connected with tied `to stack (wood)' and derived from IE *rei-. 0 CAMARDA I 92 (to Gk pWoi.tat `to move strongly, to dance'); MEYER Wb. 375 (to Lat regere `to direct'); MANN Language XVII 12 (from Rom *remanare `to remain'); FRAENKEL 743-744; POKorny I 859; cABEJ St. VII 198, 266.

rrrjeth e, p1. `nee. Another variant is rrett. Borrowed from Lat rete id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 364). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß II 1044; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. VII 277; HAARMANN 146; LANDI Lat. 54, 86.

rrroboj aor. rrohova `to scatter'. Borrowed from one of the continuants of Gmc *raubojan `to rob, to plunder': OS raban, OHG rübon, Goth biraubon. 0 FEIST Goth. 94.

rrrobull m, p1. rrobuj `mountain pine'. Borrowed from Lat rabur `oak' with a dissimilation of sonorants (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 101). 0 HAARMANN 146; LANDI Lat. 54, 86.

rrrodhe f, pl. rrodhe `burdock'. Singularized form of *rodhe borrowed from Gk poSov `rose'. 0 MEYER Wb. 367 (from Rom *cardella); BART ARSt. I 92 (related to Lith rezgis `baskee); JOKL LKUBA 219-226 (to rruaj); cABEJ St. II 100-101 (supports JOKL).

rrroge f, pl. rroge `alpine meadow'. Borrowed from Slav *rog7, `horn' also denoting 'spur of a mountain' as in Bulg rāg, SCr rāg. 0 cABEJ St. VII 251, 279 (from rruaj).

rrrogoz m, pl. rrugoza `reed mat'. Borrowed from Slav *rogoza `reed', cf. in South Slavic: SCr rogoz (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 32; MEYER Wb. 368). 0 JOKL LKUBA 216; SELMEV Slay. naselenie 173, 323; SvANE 115.

rrroj aor. rrova, rrojta `to live, to stay'. Continues PAib *ranja identical with Lith roja, rošt `to cope, to be ready' further connected with tied `to stack (wood)' and derived from IE *rei-. 0 CAMARDA I 92 (to Gk pWoi.tat `to move strongly, to dance'); MEYER Wb. 375 (to Lat regere `to direct'); MANN Language XVII 12 (from Rom *remanare `to remain'); FRAENKEL 743-744; POKorny I 859; cABEJ St. VII 198, 266.

rrroj m, p1. rrola `old and unused ox'. From *rrozgel, diminutive of rrozg.

rrropak m, pl. rropake `annex'. Borrowed from South Slavic * ropak7, cf. Bulgropa `pit, quarry'.

rrropulli pl. `intestines, guts; fruit'. An emphatic prefixal formation based on pulle.

rrroshponje f, pl. rrroshponja 'cave in a river-bank hollowed out by water'. A univerbation of Lat raso(m) pane `hollowed out behind (the river)' 0 JOKL LKUBA 244 n. 1 (derived in rr- < re- from shpoj).

rrroje f `carthamus'. Another variant is rrrede with a secondary -I. (cABEJ St. II 101). Borrowed from Rum rabei `madder < Lat rubia id.0 PUŞCARIU EWR 132; cABEJ St. II 101 (from Lat rubies); LANDI Lat. 66, 97.

rrrok adj. `raw'. Derivative originally meaning 'something snatched off', based on the verb rrrok.

rrrok aor. rroko `to seize, to snatch, to touch'. Borrowed from Gmc *rukkjan `to move, to remove, to stir, to snatch, to pull, to push': OE rocian, OHG rucban, ON rykka. 0 CAMARDA I 39 (to Gk Hyyvilt `to tear'); BARK ARSt. 89 (to Gk Ebphiacco `to break asunder, to rend'); HOLTHAUSEN AEW 262.

rrroke f, pl. rroke `spiral'. Borrowed from Rom *rucca *rocca `distaff': Ital rocca, Sp rueca.

rrrokoll adv. `bad, chaotic'. Derived from rrok `to seize'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 254.

rrrokopuje adv. `bad, evil'. A compound of rroke and -puje, derived from pune.

rrrokotele pl. `rubbish'. An expressive fromation based on rrok `to seize'.

rrrpolit adv. `bad, evil'. A compound of rroke and -puje, derived from pune.

rrropak m, pl. rropake `annex'. Borrowed from South Slavic * ropak7, cf. Bulgropa `pit, quarry'.
From PAIb *wruhna identical with Gk ixicgvoic 'thorny bush', further connected with Lith *vifhas `branch, shoot'. 0 POKORNY 11153.

**rrumbull** adj. 'rolled into a ball'. Borrowed from Rom *rombulus based on Lat *rhombus 'magic whirligig or wheel', cf. Ital dial. *rummulo, *rumbulu (MEYER Wh. 370). 0 CAMARDA II 151 (to Gk)ittrooq 'magic wheel'; LANDI Lat. 61.

**rrune** f.pl. *rruna 'lamb'. Borrowed from Slav *runo 'fleece', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *runo, SCR *runo. Note a parallel form runs continuing Slav *runcb. 0 MEYER Wh. 371 (runs from *run-es).

**rrush** m.pl. *rrush 'grape'. From PAIb *ruqga*a related to Gk P(it)it id. (CAMARDA I 87). The feminine form *rageda is reflected in the name of Illyr Ragusa - Ragusium (cABEJ St. II 102-103). The form of the latter Totoi)ca in Const. Porphyrogen. De adm. reflects the early Albanian loss of the intervocalic voiced stop before the contraction of vowels (KALLISKAJA Antic. balk. 5 19). 0 MEYER Alb. St. I 41 (to Pers raz 'grape'), Wh. 371 (to Slav *grozd id.; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 241; MANN Language XXVI 384 (to Litt raishi `to dig'); FRISK II 642.

**rrushkull** m.pt. *rrushkaj 'kind of thorny plant'. Borrowed from Rom *ffitsculus, derivative of Lat *rascus 'butcher's-broom' (MEYER W. 371). 0 CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 118 (derivative in -u/); MIHAESCU RESEE TV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 147; LANDI Lat. 141.

(G) **Trva** m.pl. *truvanji 'vine without grapes'. Another variant is *rufet. Somehow related to *rush. 0 cABEJ St. II 103 (to *reffane).

**rruvi** f.pl. *rruvi 'line'. Metathesis of verri 'little furrow' (KRISTOFORIDHI 22), derivative of ye. 0 MEYER Wh. 376 (from Rom *rubescula based on Lat *ruber 'red'); KRISTOFORIDHI 364 (to W/O; cABEJ St. II 103 (verri - to varre), IV 86.

**rruzzull** m 'sphere, globe (of earth)'. Derived from *rruze (cABEJ St. II 103-104).

**rryell** m.pl. *rryej 'euphorbia'. Borrowed - with a dissimilation of sonorants - from Balkan Rom *aio/aum > Rum *aliol, *alio id. (PEDERSEN
**rryeshem adv.** 'slow'. Derived from ryej.

**rryle rrille** f, pl. rry/a rrila 'lentil'. Borrowed from Lat ervilla id., derivative of ervum (MEYER Wh. 376). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 123.

**rryme** f, pl. rryma 'flow (of water)'. From PAIb *sruma related to Gk *ficiiga 'stream', ON straumr id., Lith sraumue 'fast stream' and other derivatives in *-men- of IE *sreu-'to flow' (MANN Language XXVI 385). 0 FRISK II 650-651; FRAENKEL 887; POKORNY I 1003; cABEJ St. VII 202, 277.

**rryp rrip** m, pl. rrypa rripa 'belt'. From PAIb *wripa with the further development similar to that of krymb krimb. Related to Gk *Otrito) `to sew together, to stitch', Lith velpiti `to spin' and the like (MANN Language XXVIII 37). 0 HAHN 110 (to rjep); CAMARDA II 62 (follows HAHN); MEYER Wb. 367 (the same); FRAENKEL 1261; FRISK II 643; POKORNY I 1156; cABEJ St. II 104 (the same).

**sap** f, pl. saja 'sledge'. In dialects, an older form sanje is preserved. Borrowed from Slav *sani id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg santi, SCr sani (MIKLOSIICH Slay. Elemente 32). 0 SVANE 35.

**sajoj** aor. sajova `to devise, to think of'. 0 MEYER Wb. 377 (from Turk sajklt 'clever, far-sighted').

**sak** m 'net'. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg sak id., SCr sak 'package of hay', themselves from Rum sac 'sack, fishing net' (MEYER Wb. 377).

**sakavice** f, pl. sakavica 'long hook for pulling down branches'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg sakavica 'axe' < Slav *sekavica.

**sake** f, pl. saka 'axe'. Back formation based on sakavice. As to sake `small axe', it was formed in Albanian from sake.

**salikoj** aor. salikova `to carry out the ceremony of burial'. 0 cABEJ St. II 105-106 (derived from psaloj `to sing psalms', a Modern Greek loanword).

**samem** refl. 'to have had taste, to get spoiled'. Derived from same.

**samte** adj. 'insipid, unflavored, tasteless'. Based on *same borrowed from Slav *sam, *self', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg sam, SCr sam. The intermediate meaning must have been 'having a taste of itself or similar.

**sana** pl. 'elves, spirits of mountains'. Borrowed from Slav *satzb 'snake, dragon': CS san' and the like (MEYER Wb. 378).
sane f 'hay'. Borrowed from Slav *seno id., cf. South Slavic conti-
nuants: Bulg s'ano, SCr sjeno (MmnLosicH Slav. Elemente 32; MEYER Wh. 378). The development of Slav *-e- > -a- is repeated in NGK aavov id. 0 JOKL LKUBA 108, Slavia X111 639; SELiCEV Slav. naselenie 160, 295; TAGLIAVINI 243; SVANE 40.

sarke f 'build, frame, figure (of human body)'. Continues PAlb *krka
derived from IE *Per- 'to make, to build': Skt karoti, Lith Heti and the like. 0 POKORNY 1641-642.

se pron. 'what', conj. 'that, than'. From PAlb *šja continuing pronom-
inal IE *kid (MEYER Wh. 383; LA PIANA Studi I 127). 0 PEDERSEN
KZ XXXVI 316 (to *kue-); JOKL Sprache IX 123; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 243 (from *sir); MANN Language XXVI 385, Hist. Gr. 122 (from *Pent); CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 225; HULD 110-111 (agrees with MANN); cABEJ St. II 119; HULD 110; DEMIRAJ AE 353-354.

sember pl. 'two peasants using the same pair of oxen or having
common cattle'. Another variant is sember. Borrowed from Slav *sfurb
'neighbor, comrade, peasant', cf. in South Slavic: SCr sebar (JOKL
Slavia XIII 286, 302, Zb. Miletie 121-122). 0 cABEJ St. II 106-107;
SVANE 192.

send m, pl. sonde 'thing'. From PAlb *tsjam tarn < IE *Iciom torn, a
sequence of two pronouns in neuter of which the first is related to se
(OREL Fort. 79-80). 0 CAMARDA I 335 (to Skt sant- 'existing, being');
MEYER Wh. 381 (from Turkish); ASCOLI Frammenti linguistici 15 (follows
CAMARDA); BARK ARSt. I 92 (the same); SPITZER MRW I 322 (to Lat
 genus 'kin'); MANN Language XVII 20-21 (from IE *elitis);
cABEJ St. II 107-108 (from sen with a phonetically developed -d; sen
is then explained as accusative of se).

sere f 'tar'. Borrowed from Slav *sera 'sulphur', cf. Bulg s'ara, SCr
sera, sjera (MmnLosicH Slav. Elemente 32; MEYER Wh. 381). 0 SELiCEV
Slav. naselenie 173.

serd f, pl. serrr 'high steep rock'. Borrowed from Ital serrr 'chain
of mountains'.

sett f, pl. seta 'sieve'. Back formation of site taken for a plural in
-i-. 0 CAMARDA I 46 (to Gk csheto 'to sift, to bolt').

semboj aor. sembova 'to ache, to be painful'. Connected with dhemb
(LAMBERTZ LP VII 88), this verb continues a prefixal form *c-
dhemosboj. 0 cABEJ St. II 108 (phonetic variant of cernoj).

Omura — sttnme adj. 'ill, sick'. An analogical formation based on semun,de
'illness' < *inanability', a univerbation of se mund, cf. s' and mund
(HAHN 77, 116). 0 CAMARDA I 101, 312 (same as HAHN); MEYER Wh.
291 (follows HAHN and CAMARDA); TAGLIAVINI 245; cABEJ St. II 108
(semantic parallels in other Balkan languages: NGk avmutopia, Arum
niputeare).

sepatt f, pl. sepata 'axe'. Borrowed from the Bulgarian definite form in
-Id'-sap7i 'axe-handle'. 0 MEYER Wh. 382 (indirectly, from Rom
*sappata); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 55.

sfjekte f, pl. sfjeka 'beet'. Derived from Lat felicem, filicem 'fern, weed'.

sfurk m, pl. sfurq, sfurqe 'rake; scorpion'. A prefixal form based on
*furke borrowed from Lat furca 'rake, fork' (JOKL LKUBA 116).

sfytjrij aor. sfytjriwa 'to snort'. A prefixal derivative based on fytyre.
Si adv. 'how, as'. From PAlb *dei continuing pronominal IE *Pei (PED-
ERSEN KZ XXXVI 317). 0 MEYER Wh. 383 (related to IE demonstrative
*kI-), Alb. St. 111 12; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 128; TAGLIAVINI Strat-
ificazione 243-244; HAMP IF LXVI 53 (equal to Lat qua ei > qua
'how'); MANN Language XXVI 385 (from *Pi), Hist. Gr. 201 (reconstructs
*kIV identical with Lat qua 'why'); POKORNY 1646-647; cABEJ St. VII
240; HULD 111.

sikunddr conj. 'as'. Another variant is sindekur. Compound of si, nde
and kur. 0 CAMARDA I 322 (to Lat secundum or Ital secondo); MEYER
Wh. 384 (Ital secondo 'according to' influenced by kunder); cABEJ
St. VII 272.
silly f, pl. *sil/e* 'breakfast'. Derivative of *sjeil* (cABEJ St. 11 109-110) used to denote delay, cf. *sillet* 'to be late'. Thus, 'breakfast' is treated as a meal delaying the beginning of day's work. 0 PEDERSEN Philologica II 114 (from *eilet*); BARIÖ ARSt. I 59 (related to Gk go.); 'dawn' and the like; CIMOCHOWSKI ABS III 41 (from IE *P(e)la* 'das Herbringen'); MANN Language XXVIII 35 (to OE *hvil* 'time, while' and its cognates).

**sine** f, pl. *silla* 'power, force'. Borrowed from Slav *sila* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *sila*, SCR *sila* (MEYER Wb. 384). 0 SELiKEV Slay. naselenie 178, 303; SVANE 224.

*(G)* **simahuer** m 'accomplice'. Borrowed and morphologically adapted from MGk *csisi* 'comrade-in-arms' (JOKL IF XLIV 61-62). 0 cABEJ St. II 110.

**simoter** f, pl. *simotra* 'blood sister, colleague, fellow, partner'. Compound of *si* and *moter*. 0 cABEJ St. VII 273 (neologism).

**siper** adv. 'above', prep. 'over'. Recombination of *persiper* 'up there, above' < *per* s'eper where s'eper < se eper is the ablative of (1) *eper* (cABEJ St. II 110-111). 0 BOPP 499 (combination of *si* and *per*); GILTER-DING Otn. 26 (from Lat *super*); CAMARDA I 318-319 (to Lat *super* and its cognates); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 65 (from Lat *super*); MEYER Wb. 385 (from pronominal *si*- and *-per*, found in *teper*); PEDERSEN Festschrift Thomsen 250, KZ XXXVI 311 (-*per* compared with *prej*); THUMB IF XIV 358 n. 1 (borrowed from Lat *siper*).

**sise** f, pl. *sisa* 'breast, bosom, tit'. Borrowed from Slav *sisa* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sisa*, SCR *sisa* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 33). 0 CAMARDA I 178, 88 (compared with *cice, thithe* id.); SELiEV Slay. naselenie 195; cABEJ St. VII 258; SVANE 182.

**site** f, pl. *sita* 'sieve'. Borrowed from Slav *sito* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sito*, SCR *sito* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 33; MEYER Wb. 385-386). As to the verb *sit* 'to sift', it is borrowed from Slav *sejati* id. 0 JOKL LKUBA 299; SELiKEV Slay. naselenie 154; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 244; cABEJ St. VII 184; SVANE 72.

sitka pl. 'bran'. Borrowed from Slav *sitska* id., diminutive of *sito*, cf. *site*.

Sad f 'cane, rush'. Borrowed from Slav *siti,ka* id., diminutive of *sita* id., cf. SCR *sita*. 0 SVANE 113.

**sivjet** adv. 'this year'. From PA1b *tsjei wetei*, dat.-loc. sg, continuing IE *kieti yetei* (BOPP 460; MEYER Wb. 383, Alb. St. III 12). See sone. 0 CAMARDA I 188; MEYER Gr. Gr. 298; MANN Language XXVIII 33; CHANTRAINE 1116; HULD 112-113.

**sivone** f 'delicate face'. Used by DE RADA. Unclear. 0 cABEJ St. II 111 (from *sine*, accusative of *sy*, with an epenthetic *vo-,* from an exclamatory *o*).

sjell aor. *solla* 'to bring'. Continues PA1b *ts'ela* or *tšelna* related to IE Skt *cdrati* 'to move, to walk', Gk itam 'to come into existence, to become'. Lat *cola* 'to cultivate, to till' (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 277). 0 MEYER Wb. 386 (reconstructs IE *kel-*); PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 127; BARD ARSt. 166; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 244 (follows PEDERSEN); JOKL LKUBA 229, Die Sprache IX 123; MANN Language XXVI 382, Language XXVIII 35; MAYRHOFER I 376; FRISK II 500-501; CHANTRAINE 878; WALDE-HOFMANN 1245-246; POKORNY I 639-640; cABEJ Die Sprache XVIII 145, St. II 109-100; OLBERG IBK XIV 115; HULD 111 (semantic parallel to sjell in E wind); DEMIRAJ AE 354.

**skallua** **skallue** m, pl. *skallonj* 'eye (of a plant), shoot of rice'. Derived from *kalli*.

**skamur skamun** adj. 'poor, needy'. A univerbation of *s' kam*.

**skaj skaj** m, pl. *skanje skaje* 'edge, border'. A prefixal derivative of an unattested *kaj* < PA1b *kaja* related to Slav *kora* 'edge', Latv *atkan* 'again'. 0 MEYER Wb. 174 (to kend); JOKL LKUBA 116 (from Slav *kons* 'edge'); SELiEV Slay. naselenie 197, 326 (agrees with JOKL); VASMER III 51; cABEJ St. II 111 (together with skanoj 'chair' borrowed from Ital *scagno* id.); TRUBACEV ESSJa X 195-196; POKORNY I 564.
skerdehem refl. 'to get drunk'. A prefixal derivative of *deh.*
skerfyll m, pl. skerfvej 'larynx'. A prefixal derivative of *fyell.*
skettere r 'hell, darkness'. A prefixal derivative of *tern* (cAREJ St. II 111).

**slepe** f 'matter from the eyes, rheum'. Other variants are *skerlepe* and *skerlog*. A prefixal derivative of *glepe.*

**sklupe** f, pl. *sklupe* 'strong bough'. Borrowed from Slav *skolupa* 'skin, bark' unattested in South Slavic except for Slovene *skralupa*.

**skopit** aor. *skopita* 'to castrate'. Borrowed from Slav *skopi*, id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *skopa*, SCr *skopiti* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 33; MEYER Wb. 387). 0 SVANE 262.

**skorrating** f 'snow storm'. Another variant is *sllotine*. The form *skorratine* was influenced by *skorre*. Originally, derived from *sklote*.

SkOffe adj. 'exhausted'. Borrowed from Slav *skon*, 'quick', cf. in South Slavic: OCS *skorL*, SCr *skopita* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 33; MEYER Wb. 387). 0 SVANE 262.

**skundill** m, pl. *skundtj* 'seam, edge'. Continues an earlier *skundill*, a suffixal derivative of *skanj*. 0 MEYER Wb. 174 (from Rom *candile*; KRISTOFORIDIII 500 (from South Slav *skta* 'seam, fold', cf. *skute*); cABEJ St. II 111-112 (follows KRISTOFORIDII)).

**skuq** aor. *skuqa* 'to make red'. Derived from *kuq*.

**slog** m 'tilled field'. Borrowed from Slav *-slog* used in a meaning close to Bulg *slog* 'boundary, limit, land measure'. 0 SVANE 37.

**smilat** aor. *smilata* 'to flatter'. Borrowed from South Slavic *s-bmil'ati* 'to cajole', cf. Bulg *smilavam*.

**sodit** aor. *sodita* 'to observe'. Borrowed from Slav *sQditi* 'to judge', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg SCr *suditi*. An early loan-word with *-Q* rendered as *-a-* (SVANE 227, 241). 0 cABEJ St. VII 184.
sovajke f, pl. sovajka 'shuttle'. Borrowed from South Slavic *sovadhbka id. attested in Bulg sovalka (DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 12).

 sperndrit aor. sperndrita `to make shine`. A prefixal derivative of ndrit.

spice f, pl. spica 'thorn, splinter'. Borrowed from Slav *stwpica 'peg, splinter', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg spica, SCR spica (DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 12). 0 SVANE 35.

spikth m, pl. spiktha 'woodpecker'. Identical with pikth.

spith m 'dropsy'. Derived from pi.

spreth m, pl. sprethe 'cornice, eaves'. Derivative based on PA1b *praka continuing IE *prcl-ko-: Latproceres 'protruding beams', Bret a-raok `forward'. 0 POKORNY I 815.

sqap m, pl. sqep 'he-goat'. See cjap.

sqaq aor. sqqaq 'to make weak'. Based on *qaq continuing PAlb *kekja related to Lith kekos 'swing', Latv kekuot 'to swing'. 0 FRAENKEL 235.

sqeptore f, pl. sqeptore 'woodcock, snipe'. Derived from sqep as ltaI beccaccia from becco (cABEJ St. II 112-113).

sqeptore f, pl. sqeptore 'woodcock, snipe'. Derived from sqep as Ital beccaccia from becco (cABEJ St. II 112-113).

sqyt m, pl. sqyta 'shield'. Under the influence of gyte, transformed from *shgyte. The latter was borrowed from Lat scatum id. 0 MEYER Wb. 388 (from Slav *S'at7, id.); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 57.

stan m, pl. stane 'stall, herd'. Borrowed from Slav *stan 'site, stall', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg stan, SCR stan (MklorSICH Slay. Elemente 33; MEYER Wb. 391-392). 0 CAMARDA 1160 (to IE *Sta-); SELIKEV Slay. naselenie 165; SVANE 62.

star m, pl. stape, stapinj 'stick, staff'. Borrowed from Slav *stain, 'site, stall', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg stap, SCR stap (MEYER Wb. 392). 0 cABEJ St. VII 279; SVANE 80.

stave f, pl. stava 'heap of wood, haystack'. Borrowed from Slav *stava 'loop, belt', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg st'aga, dial. steaga.

sqaq aor. sqqaq 'to make weak'. Based on *qaq continuing PAlb *kekja related to Lith kekos 'swing', Latv kekuot 'to swing'. 0 FRAENKEL 235.

sqaq aor. sqqaq 'to make weak'. Based on *qaq continuing PAlb *kekja related to Lith kekos 'swing', Latv kekuot 'to swing'. 0 FRAENKEL 235.

sqime f, pl. sqima 'adornment, decoration'. Borrowed from MGk aXii.ta 'form, shape, figure' (CAMARDA I 69; MEYER Wb. 388). 0 cABEJ St. II 113.
rowed from Slav *stel'a 'bedding, cover', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg stela, SCr stelja (MEYER Wb. 392).

**stene** f. pl. stena 'wooden wall'. Borrowed from Slav *stena 'wall', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg stena, SCr stijena, stena. As to stenice 'bug', it is derived from stene (MIKlosicx Slay. Elemente 34; MEYER Wb. 392). 0 SELISCEV Slay. naselenie 151; SVANE 53.

**step** in 'rock, peak'. Borrowed from Slav *stepb 'plateau, steppe', attested in the Balkans in SCr dial. step 'hilly countryside' (OREL Etimologija 1983 139-140, Etimologija 1984 182). 0 MEYER Wb. 427 (from Turk tepe 'hill'); JOKL. Balkangerm. 125 (to thep); cABEJ St. II 114 (agrees with JOKL).

**stepem** refl. 'to be slow, to stop'. A prefixal derivative based on PAlb *tapoa related to ON befja 'to stamp, to ram'. 0 MEYER Wb. 392 (to SCr stepst 'to knock together').

**sterre** adj. 'dark, black'. Expressive prefixal derivative of terr. 0 MEYER Wb. 392 (from *cerre < SCr ern 'black'); JOKL. KUBA 113 (follows MEYER); cABEJ St. II 114 (identical with stere 'cistern' in view of the expressions similar to dark as in the well).

**sterditem** refl. 'to meet accidentally'. A prefixal derivative of di. The prefix sterd- is fairly productive and appears in numerous other forms, cf. sterdhemb 'fang', steiflok 'to tousle (hair)', stergljsh 'foresfather, great-grandfather' and the like.

**sterkas** aor. sterkita 'to sprinkle'. Borrowed from Slav *strbkat *strbati id., cf. in South Slavic: SCr strcati. 0 MEYER Wb. 393 (to Bulg strbêka 'sprinkling device').

**sterqoke** f sterqoka 'jackdaw'. A prefixal derivative of qok 'kind of owl' (WEIGAND 79). 0 MEYER Wb. 393 (to Slav *strbkb 'stork'); SELISCEV Slay. naselenie 198; JOKL. Slavia XIII 613-614 (to sterklas 'to sprinkle' and qokth); cABEJ St. II 115 (agrees with JOKL).

**stervine** f. pl. stervine 'corpses'. Borrowed from Slav *stbrvina id. attested in South Slavic: SCr strvina (MEYER Wb. 393). 0 SELISCEV Slay. naselenie 189, 325; SVANE 133.
stru with 'pool'. Borrowed from Slav *strumy 'brook' unattested in South Slavic except for Slovene strumen. o SVANE 171.

sirup m 'scab'. Borrowed from Slav *strupb id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg strup, SCr strup (SVANE 184).

suferine t 'storm, breeze'. Another related form is fumarine 'tempest, rain-storm'. Derived from sufroj 'to whisper into somebody's ear' borrowed from Ita sofiare 'to blow'. 0 MEYER Wb. 395 (to Ital zufo-lare 'to whistle'); cABEJ St. II 115 (onomatopoeia).

Sae f, pl. suka 'low hill'. Continues *thika related to Skt suka- 'awn of grain; spike of insect'. Av Al- 'needle'. 0 POKORNÝ I 626; MAYRHOFER III 363-364.

sul-bull m sukaj 'rag, cloth, lump, snow-flake'. Derived from suke. The original meaning of the word must have been 'lump'. 0 JOKL Unglb VII 82 (to cukla 'combinations, flocks'); cABEJ St. II 115-116 (borrowed from Slav *sulcbno 'broadcloth').

sulm refl. 'to rush to, to throw oneself upon, to attack'. From PAIb *shtla, a zero-grade of sjell (LA PIANA St. Varia 26). 0 MEYER Wb. 395 (to Slav *stila 'to send'), Alb. St. III 12, 77; LIDEN Arm. Studien 77-78 (to Arm slanam 'to run'); JOKL LKUBA 59 (follows LIDEN); BARIC ARSt. I 94 (to Skt cakula 'to move, to go away'), AARBSt II 81 (to thelëze); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 58-59; cABEJ St. II 116-117 (follows LA PIANA).

sul-bull f. pl. sumbulla 'round button; bud'. Based on PAIb *tsumba continuing IE *kumb-, cf. Gk iCuitPri 'bowl', Oh comm 'vessel'. 0 FRISK II 48; POKORNÝ 1592 (reconstructs *k- in view of Skt kumbha- 'pot' but -bh- is irregular); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 348; cABEJ St. VII 254.

sundoj aor. sundova 'to rule'. Based on *sund borrowed from Slav *vdir. 'court, trial', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg svd, SCr sud. 0 MI-KLÖSICH Slay. Elemente 34; MEYER Wb. 396 (directly from *sqddii 'to judge'); SELISIEV Slay. naselenie 180, 291; cABEJ St. VII 184; SVANE 227.

sup m. pl. supe 'shoulder'. Continues PAIb *tsupa related to Skt Av supti- id., MLG schufs 'front shoulder-blade (of animals)' (MEYER Wb. 396, Alb. St. III 12, 31). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 337; JOKL Melanges Pedersen 146; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 96: PISANI Saggi 132; MAYRHOFER III 357; POKORNÝ I 627; OLBERG IBK XIV 113; HULD 145; DEMIRAJ AE 355-356.

surme adj. 'dark grey'. Continues PAIb *tsurma < IE *krm-, identical with Lith iifmas 'grey' (JOKL Melanges Pedersen 153-155). Cf. thirm . 0 CIMOCHOWSKI LIP II 221 (supports JOKL); SOLTA Die Sprache II 123 n. 2; FRAENKEL 988-989; cABEJ St. II 117 (from SCr sur 'grey'); HULD 145; OLBERG IBK XIV 113; DEMIRAJ AE 356.

sute f. pl. suta 'female deer, doe'. Identical with shute 'female deer; hornless', shyte 'hornless'. Continues PAIb *cotta < *aukti borrowed to Rum ciut 'hornless', ciuta 'female deer' (cABEJ St. II 117-118) and Slav *kti, hornless'. The Albanian word is further related to IE *kuk- in Lith akos 'comb', sake 'crock', 'uketas 'dented, chipped'. Latv suka 'brush'. 0 MEYER Wb. 420; FRAENKEL 1031; POKORNÝ I 629; VASMER IV 492; HULD KZ XVIII 104 (from *Oku + peteh 'swift flying', cf. Gk sy mn. pl. sy 'eye'. From PAIb *adtwi, a form of dual similar related to Skt aks, Av afi, Lith ak), Slav *oei (GILFÆRDI NG Om. 24; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 291, 318-320) but influenced by *duwo 'two'. The dialectal auslaut -y < -i seems to be secondary. 0 MEYER Wb. 383 (to Slav *stijati 'to shine' and/or *sinb 'blue'), Alb. St. III 12, 79; HIRT BB XXIV 263 (to Goth skeinan 'to shine'); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 201 (compares with IE *keid- 'to shine, to be white'); BARIE ARSt. I 109; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 248, Stratificazione 95-96; LA PIANA Studi 132 (to IE *kew- 'to shine'); MANN Hist. Gr. 97 (reconstructs *ok7on); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 17; MAYRHOFER I 16; cABEJ St. II 118-120 (to *sun- 'sung' by analogy with OIr stiu/ 'eye'); VASMER III 128-129; HULD 113; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 144; KLINGENSCHMITT Koll. Idg. Spr. 223 (reconstructs *Hk7uyo-iH); DEMIRAJ AE 356-357.
syk adj. ‘with black circles around eyes or on the face (of animals)’. Another morphological variant is sysk. Derived from sy (cABEJ St. II 120-121).

**Sh**

sha interj. Used in a limited number of contexts such as sha Zotin ‘by God’. An allegro form of pasha, optative of kam (KRISTOFORIDHI 382; cABEJ St. II 121-122).

shag m, pl. shegje ‘coarse linen fabric spread on the floor’. Borrowed from Lat sagum ‘cloak made of coarse fabric’ (cABEJ St. II 122). 0 LANDI Lat. 96, 142.

shagit aor. shagita `to crawl flatwise’. Another variant is zhagit. Based on *shag borrowed from the Slavic verb ‘to step, to walk’ attested in Russ šagat’, Ukr juhaty, Czech s’ahatı and believed to go back to Slav *cscati ‘to reach’. 0 BARD ARSt. I 97 (to shes or to .shellige); VASMER IV 392-393; cABEJ St. II 122, 329 (phonetic variant of zharg).

shaj aor. shava ‘to insult, to offend’. A prefixal form of enj with the original meaning ‘to blow out’ > ‘to be indignant’. 0 MEYER Wh. 399 (from Rom *sannari based on Lat sauna ‘grimace’), Alb. St. V 101; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 255-256 (against MEYER); cABEJ St. II 122-123 (to Gk szsiceoCevv wt ‘to scatter, to disperse’); MANN Language XXVI 381 (to Gk waXic); MIHNESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; cABEJ St. II 125-126 (separates shale as an anatomical term and equates it with Gk faxaoc leg (from the hip downwards)’; as a plant-name, shale is explained from IE *skel- ‘to cut’; HAARMANN 149; LANDI Lot. 95.

shap m ‘disease of the cattle, Aphta epizootica’. An early borrowing from Slav *sairt, ‘glanders’. 0 WEIGAND BA III 112 (to Rum sopirla lizard’); cABEJ St. 11 127 (from Turk sab).

shapke t, pl. shapka ‘cap, hat; slipper, old shoe’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg s’apka id., SCR S’apka id. (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 34; MEYER Wh. 399). 0 SEL1StEv Slay. naselenie 174; cABEJ St. II 127.


shakull m, pl. shakuj ‘goatskin’. Borrowed from Lat saccclus ‘small bag’ (CAMARDA I 161; MEYER Wh. 377). 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrift ¹ 1042; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 526 (agrees with MEYER); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 117 (from shark); cABEJ St. II 124-125 (follows CAMAJ); LANDI Lat. 96, 137-138.

shalakuq aor. shalakuqa ‘to warm over fire (of hands and feet)’. An expressive prefixal derivative of kuq.

shale f, pl. shale ‘saddle; inner side of thigh, pair of legs’. Borrowed from Lat sella ‘seat, saddle’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 60; MEYER Wh. 398). Clearly enough, shale ‘inner side of the thigh; leg’ is historically identical with the word for ‘saddle’ (CAMARDA II 165). As to shale ‘Borrago officinalis’, it goes back to the same source. 0 MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundrift ¹ 1044; PEDERSEN KZ XXXV 283; JOKL LKUBA 22; MANN Language XXVIII 40 (to Gk waXic); MIHNESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; cABEJ St. II 123-126 (separates shale as an anatomical term and equates it with Gk faxaoc leg (from the hip downwards)’; as a plant-name, shale is explained from IE *skel- ‘to cut’; HAARMANN 149; LANDI Lot. 95.
*sappula, cf. *sappa 'hoe'. Rum saps, Ital zappa. 0 PWARIU EWR 135.

shapoj

shapova 'to polish'. Borrowed from Rom *sappare 'to hack' based on *sappa 'hoe', cf. Rum sapa, Ital zappa.

sharanduk

sharanduka 'to pinch'. An expressive prefixal derivative of nduk.

sharavaze

sharavaze 'weed'. A prefixal derivative in shara-.

sharavidhe

sharavidhe 'mussel'. An expressive prefixal derivative of vidhe.

share

share p1. 'offense'. An early borrowing from Slav *sora reconstructed on the basis of Russ ssora 'row' < *msora and Scr osoran 'rude', Slovene osoren < *ob-sorbn7, 0 SvANE 137.

shark m

shark 'fruit pulp'. Borrowed from Gk (Dig 'flesh', occasionally, 'pulp') KRISTOFORIfliti 384; JOKL IF XLIV 23-24; 0 CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 113 (suffix -k); CABEJ St. II 128 (to IE *sker- as in Slav *skora 'skin, hide'), IV 88.

shark m

shark 'woolen cloak; green skin of nuts'. A parallel morphonological variant is sharke. An early borrowing from Slav *sorka 'shirt'. 0 MEYER Wb. 400 (from Rom *sarica); BOGA II 314; VASMER III 724-725; STEINHAUSER Strav III 284-285 (compares shark with Slav *sorka and explains both words from Arabic); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251 (from Lat serica); cABEJ St. II 128-129 (identical with shark 'fruit pulp'); HAARMANN 149.

sharov m, pl. sharova 'big dog, large spotted hound'. Borrowed from Slav adj. neut. *throw, 'spotted, multicolored', cf. Bulg §aro 'spotted (of dogs)'. 0 cABEJ St. II 129 (to share).

shartoj

shartoj 'to cross (of animals), to engraft (of plants)'. Borrowed from Rom *(in)sertare based on Lat serere 'to sow', cf. Sp enjer-
shekull m, pl. shekuj 'age'. Borrowed from Lat saeculum id. (MEYER Wb. 401).0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1043, 1049; HAARMANN 147; LANDI Lat. 71, 142.

shelg m, pl. shelgje 'willow'. Borrowed from Lat salix id. (MEYER Wb. 401).0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1043, 1049; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 251; cABEJ St. II 132 (variant of sheke): LANDI Lat. 95, 144.

shelqeror shelqnuer m 'trunk with several branches used as a hanger in front of a shepherd's hut'. Borrowed from Lat sarcinarius 'used for packing, loading', reflected in the Rumanian synonym of the Albanian word seirciner, salciner (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; cABEJ St. II 113).0 HAARMANN 148; LANDI Lat. 112-114, 157.

shemb aor. shemba 'to tear, to destroy'. A prefixal derivative from PAib *ampa, a nasal present related to Skt apnoti 'to reach', Gk aim) 'to seize, to grasp' and other continuants of IE *ap-. 0 MEYER Wb. 404 (from Ital scemare 'to diminish, to lessen'); POKORNYI 50-51.

shembellf, pl. shembella 'example, sample'. Another variant is shembull. Borrowed from Lat exemplum id. 0 CAMARDA I 186 (to Lat similis 'similar'); MEYER Wb. 404 (shembell 'sign' from Lat symbolum 'symbol' but this meaning of the Albanian word is dubious); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536 (agrees with MEYER); cABEJ St. II 132-133 (back formation of shembellej influenced by Lat exemplum).

shembellejaor. shembellleva 'to resemble'. Borrowed from Lat similire id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 61; MEYER Wb. 404). The noun shemtirye is derived from here. 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1047 (shemtirye, shembelletyrje derived from Rom *simulatura): 1050; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; cABEJ St. II 133; HAARMANN 150.

sheme f, pl. sheme 'swarm (of bees)'. Borrowed from Lat examen 'swarm' (JOKL LKUBA 286).0 HAARMANN 124.

shemer shemer f, pl. shemra 'mistress, concubine, rival'. A morpho-phonological transformation of the original Rom *sub-marita or *sub-maritica, cf. Lat marita 'married woman'. 0 JOKL LKUBA 5-12 (from IE *srp-mari further related to Lat maritus 'married'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 119-120; CIMOCOWSKI LP VIII 140; cABEJ SF 11/4 49 (early borrowing from Slav *sebr7); DEMIRAJ AE 359-360.

shenje f, pl. shenja 'sign'. Borrowed from Lat signum id. (CAMARDA I 42; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 60-61; MEYER Wb. 401).0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1045 (from Italian), 1052; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20, 22; cABEJ St. VII 250, 267; HAARMANN 149; LANDI Lat. 56-58.

shenje adj. 'saint'. Another phonetic variant is shenjte. Borrowed from Lat sanctus id. (GILFERDING Otm. 26; CAMARDA I 84; MEYER Wb. 404; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 57). 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1042, 1052; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 249, 251; cABEJ St. VII 250, 267; HAARMANN 148; LANDI Lat. 47-48, 121, 142.

sherebele f, pl. sherbele 'age (plant)'. With a dissimilation of sonorants, borrowed from Rom *salviella based on Lat salvia id. (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31).

shermend m, pl. shermend 'shoot, sprout (especially, of vine)'. Borrowed from Lat sarmentum 'twig, branch' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 58; MEYER Wb. 402).0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 148; LANDI Lat. 95, 116, 177.

sherp m 'wild celery'. Borrowed from Gk aikon- GIAAptov (Hes.), *aptov 'umbelliferous plant' (THUMB IF XXVI 17) or from Lat sirpe id. (JOKE LKUBA 21).0 MEYER Wb. 402 (from Rom *srpium < Gk o2uptov); MIHAESCU RESEE IV-3-4 350; cABEJ St. II 133-134 (agrees with THUMB).

shes aor. shita 'to sell'. A prefixal derivative of -es attested in pres. The original meaning is 'to cut off, to divide, to separate a share'. 0
shesh m, pl. shesha 'plain, plane, flatness, square'. Borrowed from Lat sessus 'seat' (MEYER Wb. 402). 0 CAMARDA II 161 (to Gk kw; 'equal (in size)'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 11039; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; cABEJ St. VI 217; HAARMANN 149; LANDI Lat. 96, 110.

shetke f 'mane'. Borrowed from Slav *Metl,ka 'brush, bristle' otherwise unattested in South Slavic except for Slovene Metka. 0 cABEJ St. VII 224.

shetit aor. shetita 'to go for a walk'. Another variant is shetit. Borrowed from Slav *ktati 'to walk', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg Setam, SCR sYetati (MEYER Wb. 403). 0 SELIgTEV Slay. naselenie 192; SVANE 254.

shenjete f 'best part of hunting trophies'. Prefixal derivative of gjah.

shipta m 'Transfiguration; Trinity'. Borrowed from Lat sanctam trinitatem 'holy Trinity' (ZOJZIShk 1949/1 85-86). 0 MEYER Wb. 404 (to shendrit); KRISTOFORIDHI 391 (from Italian); cABEJ LP VIII 116-117 (follows ZOJZI), St. II 135 (from shenj teritat); HAARMANN 148.

shesgjete f 'to shine'. Prefixal derivative in shen- of ndrit. 0 CABE.' St. VII 254.

shesheke 'plain, plane, flatness, square'. Borrowed from Lat sessus 'seat' (MEYER Wb. 402). 0 CAMARDA II 161 (to Gk kw; 'equal (in size)'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 11039; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; cABEJ St. VI 217; HAARMANN 149; LANDI Lat. 96, 110.

shesh m, pl. shesha 'plain, plane, flatness, square'. Borrowed from Lat sessus 'seat' (MEYER Wb. 402). 0 CAMARDA II 161 (to Gk kw; 'equal (in size)'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 11039; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; cABEJ St. VI 217; HAARMANN 149; LANDI Lat. 96, 109.
word is connected with IE *sii- 'rain; to rain': Gk bst, Tokh A *swase, Tokh B *swese 'rain', su- 'to rain' and, in particular, OPrus *suge 'rain' = *sauf (MEYER Alb. Studien III 43, 81, Wh. 405; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 350). 0 CAMARDA I 72 (to Gk xivov 'snow'); JOKL Studien 77; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 281; LA PIANA Studi I 91 f.; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 251-252; PORZIG Gliederung 185; PISANI Saggi 119; POKORNY I 912; VAN WINDEKENS I 443; HAMP KZ LXXIV 128-129; FRISK II 978-979; CHANTRAINE I 443; cABEJ St. II 136; HULD 113; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 350; DEMIRAJ AE 360-361.

(G) shi m 'occipue. Borrowed from Lat sinus 'curve, bend, lap'. 0 MEYER Wh. 405 (to Slav *hja 'neck'); BARB ARSt. 1 96 (< IE *ksi(n)j-); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 96.

shi adv. 'exactly, right'. Borrowed from Lat sic 'so, yes'.

shibe f 'cold (illness)'. Derivative of shi.

shibOl f, pl. shibla 'bread crumb; splinter'. Based on Slav *fibati 'to strike, to hit'. 0 MEYER Wh. 405 (from SCr siba 'twig').

shigjete f, pl. shigjeta 'arrow'. Another form is shegjete. Borrowed from Lat sagitta id. (GILFERDING Otn. 26; MEYER Wh. 403). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045; JOKL LKUBA 143 (from Rum sageatii); cABEJ St. VII 216; HAARMANN 147; LANDI Lat. 56-58, 95.

shij shi aor. shiva shina 'to thresh'. Borrowed from Lat exigere 'to drive away, to push out, to throw'. 0 MANN Language XXVI 388, XXVIII 40 (to Gk V)vm); cABEJ St. VII 204, 228.

Shije f, pl. shija 'taste'. A more archaic form is shile. Borrowed from Rom *suavilia, based on Lat suavis 'sweet', cf. Skt svadati to make palatable' - svadu- 'sweet'. 0 MEYER Wh. 405 (from Gk V, XEcoc 'propitiuous, gracious'); BUCK 1029-1031.

Shiken f, pl. shikella 'gall-nut'. Borrowed from Rom *sicula < Lat silicula 'small pod'.

shikoj aor. shikova 'to look, to pay attention'. Other forms are shukoj and shukoj. Borrowed from the deponential Lat sequor 'to follow', in particular, 'to follow with eyes' - oculis sequor. 0 CAMARDA 1141 (to shoh); MEYER Wh. 405 (from Rom *sedicare); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 252 (against MEYER): cABEJ St. II 137.

shiloj aor. shilova 'to saddle'. Derived from shale, with an irregular vowel change in the root (JoKi. LKUBA 22).

shilor m, pl. shilore 'burden, load, faggot, breast bone (of cow or pig)'. Derived from shiloj. 0 JOKL LKUBA 128-129 (-for to pluar); DEMIRAJ AE 361 (derived from shul).

shipkd f, pl. shipka 'box on the ear'. Borrowed from South Slavic *filmka 'blow, ramrod', cf. Bulg shiringe f, pl. shiringa 'syringe'. Borrowed from Lat syringa id.

shirk m 'goatskin, wineskin'. The Greek-Albanian form is shiq. A phonetic variant of rreshek rreshiq (cABEJ St. II 137).

shise f, pl. shise 'feeling'. Dissimilated from *shishe. Borrowed from Lat sensum id.

shite f, pl. shita 'illness of sheep'. Borrowed from Lat sittis 'weakness'.

shkabe f, pl. shkaba 'eagle'. A prefixal formation related to gabonje and reflecting PAIb *ipgaba (JOKL LKUBA 303-306). 0 MEYER Wh. 406 (compared with Slav *koba, *kobb, *kobbcb 'falcon'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 140, Stratificazione 140-141; TOPOROV Pla III 108 (follows MEYER); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 352 (follows MEYER).

shkadhis aor. shkadhsita 'to cut (branches)'. Derived from kadhe (KRISTOFORIDHI 391). 0 cABEJ St. II 137 (agrees with KRISTOFORIDHI), IV 88.

shkagoj aor. shkagova 'to refuse, to decline'. Borrowed from Lat excaudic are 'to uproot, to eradicate'.

shiloj aor. shilova 'to saddle'. Derived from shaloj, with an irregular vowel change in the root (JoKi. LKUBA 22).

shilor m, pl. shilore 'burden, load, faggot, breast bone (of cow or pig)'. Derived from shiloj. 0 JOKL LKUBA 128-129 (-for to pluar); DEMIRAJ AE 361 (derived from shul).

shipkd f, pl. shipka 'box on the ear'. Borrowed from South Slavic *filmka 'blow, ramrod', cf. Bulg shiringe f, pl. shiringa 'syringe'. Borrowed from Lat syringa id.
shkak m. pl. shkalle 'reason, cause; noose, snare, trap'. The original meaning must have been close to 'noose, snare, trap' later developed to the abstract notion of 'cause'. Continues PA1b *shkaka etymologically related to ON skaga 'to protrude'. Slav *shkak, 'jump' < IE *sek-, 'to jump, to be agile'. 0 MEYER Wb. 407 (to shkarkoj); VASMER III 645; POKORNY I 922-923; CCIJ 128-129 (from *shkark related to Lat curvus 'crooked, curved').

shkal m 'rain-storm'. Derived from shkal 'to bring down'.

shkal aor. shkalata 'to bring down, to drag, to roll, to charm (of fairies)'. Continues PA1b *skala related to Gk (wale) 'to chop', Lith ske'lti 'to split', ON skilja id. and the like. 0 FRAENKEL 800-801; FRISK IV/1-2 20; CCIJ I 715-716; POKORNY I 923-927.

shkalbesoj aor. shkalbesova 'to cut off (rotten parts)'. Derived from kalb.

shkal m. pl. shkalca 'barrow, tray'. Derived from shkalle (MEYER Wb. 407), 0 CCIJ St. II 138 (to shkel).

shkalis aor. shkalita 'to dismount'. Another morphological variant is skalos. Derived from kelle.

shkal aor. shkalita 'to caress, to make weak'. Derived from shkal.

shkalle f. pl. shkalle 'stairs, staircase'. Borrowed from Lat scalae 'stairs' (MEYER Wb. 406-407; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 58). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1042; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 252; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; CCIJ St. VII 184; HAARMANN 148.

shkalline f. pl. shkallma 'sword'. Borrowed from Gk 6icOcX1.1.1 id. (CCIJ St. II 138) if not an artificial coinage of FISHTA used in his Shqypntja i lire.

shkalloj aor. shkallovja 'to exaggerate, to go mad'. Borrowed from Rom *excallare 'to escalate' based on Lat scalae 'stairs', cf. shkalle. From here shkallaq 'crazy' is derived. 0 MEYER Wb. 407 (from Rom *excallare, to Lat callis 'path'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 539 (against MEYER); JOKL Studien 87-88 (to shkel); CCIJ St. II 139 (derived from shkalle).

shkandull m. pl. shkandaj 'temptation'. Borrowed from Rom *scandulum for Lat scandalum id. (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 1 1048).

shkapercej aor. shkaperceva 'to cross'. One of several prefixal derivatives in shka-per-; in this case - based on ecej. Cf. also shkaperdaj 'to divide', shkaperthej 'to trample down'.

shkardhe f 'dog chain; long stick attached to the dog's neck to prevent it from biting its master'. From PA1b *is-gardCt, etymologically connected with gardhe and forming full parallel to Slav *jhz-gorda 'fence' (OREL LB XXIX/4 67-69). The original meaning of shkardhe may be approximated as 'pile-structure, fence', taking into account the derivative shkardhine 'structure open from all sides; roof': The proto-Albanian form was borrowed as Rum zgarda 'dog-collar, necklace, collar, willow-loop keeping folding doors shut' (POGHERC Ist. limb. ram. II 354; KALUZSKAJA SBJa Antd. 136). KALUZSKAJA Balk. Srednen. I 177-178 (derives shkardhe from *sker- 'to cut'; ROSETTI ILR I 283; CCIJ St. VII 195; TRUBAT EV ESSJa IX 30.

shkarkoj aor. shkarkova 'to unload'. Borrowed from Rom *discarricare id. (CAMARDA I 66), cf. Rum descarea. Ital scaricare and the like. 0 PUSCARIU EWR 44.

shkarpe f. pl. shkarpa 'brushwood'. Borrowed from Gk amipupog 'contour; brushwood' (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350), 0 MEYER Wb. 407 (to Rom *discarpere or *excarpere 'to tear off'); CCIJ St. VII 243.

shkarpe f. pl. shkarpa 'honeycomb (without honey)'. Historically, of the same origin as shkarpe 'brushwood'. A honeycomb devoid of honey is described as an empty 'contour'. 0 CAMARDA 1173 (divides into shkarpe).

shkartoj aor. shkartova 'to sort, to grade, to assort (of bad things); refl. 'to be perforated by worms'. Borrowed from Rom *excaptare, a variant of *excaptiare 'to tear off, to pick'; Sp escarzar, Port escarcar.

shkarth m. pl. shkartha 'servant, slave'. Derived from *karth, cf.
shkarthi adv. 'across'. Deived from kerthi.

shkarzej aor. shkarzewa 'to humiliate, to abase', refl. 'to roll in dust (of horses and donkeys)'. Another variant is shkarzoz. In all meanings, the Albanian verb is used metaphorically as it comes from Rom *excardiare 'to spin wool'. 0 CAMARDA I 142 (root skar-); MEYER Wb. 407 (to Slav *skaredi, 'disgusting, monster'); VASMER III 634 (against MEYER).

shkarrajesha aor. shkarrajesha 'to divide, to cut into pieces'. An expressive verb.

shkas aor. shkava, shkajta, shkita 'to slip, to slide'. Continues PAIb *skatica corresponding to Lat scatea 'to stream, to flow out', Lith skantit, skasti 'to spring, to jump' (BART( ARSt) 100). 0 CAMARDA I 86 (to Gk *aim* 'left', acct o) 'to be lame'); MEYER Wb. 411 (reconstructs *skes-); JOKL Studien 82 (to Slav *kotiti 'to roll', *kaeati 'to swing'); CIMOCHOWSKI St. IE 44 (same as JOKL); WALDE-HOFMANN II 491; FRAENKEL 798; POKORNY I 950; cABEJ St. VII 273.

shkas m, pl. shkase 'impulse, motive, incentive'. Derived from shkas 'to slip, to slide'.

shkaterr f 'ray, skate'. Based on *shkat borrowed from Lat squatus id. (cABEJ St. II 139).

shkatatroj aor. shkatatrova 'to destroy'. Borrowed from Rom *excathehdare 'to evict, to oust'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 228 (from kater).

shkath aor. shkatha 'to make skillful'. Based on *shkath, shkathet 'agile, quick, skilful'. The latter is derived from shkak.

shkazind f, pl. shkazme 'slippery slope'. Derived from shkas 'to slip, to slide'.

shkelboza f 'spleen inflammation'. Prefixal derivative of kelbaze.

shkelIII shkelqej

shkel aor. shkpe 'to make a step, to walk'. Another variant is shklas. Continues PAIb *skala or *skalataja related to Skt *skhilete 'to stumble, to trip'. Derived from shkel is shkelb 'step' (JOKL LKUBA 283). 0 CAMARDA I 132 (to Gk *skate 'to dig, to hoe'); MEYER Wb. 407 (from IE *skel- in its unspecified meaning); JOKL Studien 78-79 (to Lith kalnus 'heel', Lat calx id.); MAYRHOFER III 509 (reconstructs *sk(h)er-); cABEJ St. VII 184, 238.

shkene f, pl. shkenca 'science'. Borrowed from Lat scientia id.

shkep aor. shkpe 'to rip open, to unrip, to tear'. Continues PAIb *skapia related to ON skifa 'to split', OFries skrivia 'to divide' and other continuants of *skei-p-. 0 CAMARDA I 152 (to shkabe and shqipe); POKORNY I 922.

shkape aor. shkape 'to resemble'. A parallel form is shkrep. A prefixal derivative of *skrep continuing PAIb *skrepa 'body' related to Skt instr. sg. kfp- 'shape, beautiful appearance', Lat corpus 'body', OHG hreif 'body, lap' (JOKL Studien 80). For the semantic development cf. Goth galeiks 'like' leik 'body'. 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 327 (original group shkr-); WALDE-HOFMANN I 277-278; MAYRHOFER I 260; FEIST Goth. 188-189; POKORNY I 620; BUCK Synonyms 910-912; cABEJ St. II 139-140 (identical with shkrep); DEMIRAJ AE 361 (identified with shkep 'to rip open').

shkelbaze f 'spleen inflammation'. Prefixal derivative of kelbaze.

ShkelIII shkelqeja f, pl. shkelqeza 'bark'. Derivative in -oze of *shkalbe continuing PAIb *skalba, connected with ON skalpr 'ship', skelpa 'grimece' < *crack, split', MLG scholpe 'mussel'. These forms, in their turn, go back to IE *skel- 'to split, to cut'. 0 POKORNY I 926; MANN HAED 480 (identical with gelvozhde); cABEJ St. II 140 (to kalb).

shkelqar aor. shkelqara 'to polish (of metals)', refl. 'to clear (of weather)'. Derivative of shkelqej.

shkelqej aor. shkelqeva 'to shine, to polish'. Derived from gelq (CAMARDA I 101; MEYER Wh. 221). 0 cABEJ St. VII 195, 201.
shkamb shkamb m.pl. shkembinj shkambinj, shqembe 'seat, throne; rock'. Borrowed from Lat scannum 'bench, throne'. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 58; MEYER Wb. 408). The meaning 'rock' developed from an earlier *'slope' < *'bench', cf. Russ prilavok 'bench, slope'. 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1042, 1050; MANN Language XVII 20 (of non-Indo-European origin); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 148; LANDI Lat. 48, 105, 115.

shkembej aor. shkebeva 'to change, to exchange'. Borrowed from Rom *excambiare id.: Rum schimbaa, Ital scambiare and the like (HAARMANN 124); 0 PUWARIU EWR 139.

shkendije f.pl. shkendija 'spark'. Borrowed from Rom *scintilia id. attested in Rum saneie instead of a more widely known Lat scintilla id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 59; CAMARDA I 67: related to Lat scintilla). 0 MEYER Wb. 408 (derived from shkendej 'to sparkle' borrowed from Lat excandescere 'to catch fire'); MEYER-LUBKE 580 (phonetical difficulties of the above Romance reconstruction), Gr. Grundrifi I 11045, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 29; cABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 124.

shkeput aor. shkeputa 'to separate, to tear off'. Derived from keput.

shkerbej aor. shkerbeva 'to imitate'. A hypercorrect derivative of shkrep shkrep (cABEJ St. II 140). From here shkerba, shkerbe 'monster' is derived.

shkerdhec m.pl. shkerdheca 'keg, barrel'. An early borrowing from Slav *skovordych 'pan' otherwise unattested in South Slavic. 0 CAMARDA II 210; MEYER Wb. 408 (from Ital scardasso 'card, in textile'); cABEJ St. VII 239.

shkermoq aor. shkermoqa 'to pound, to trample'. Derived from kermi.

shkerpice f.pl. shkerpica 'spark'. Derived from kerpice.

shklakonem refl. 'to invade, to burst into'. A phonetic variant of shklakonem 'to dismount' (cABEJ St. II 140) continuing Rom *excaballicare based on Lat caballus 'horse'. Cf. also ngalkonem 'to mount' < Rom *incaballare. 0 MEYER Wb. 408 (from Ital scalicare 'to carve').

Shidepe f.pl. shklepa 'matter from eyes, rheum'. Derived from glepe.

shklese f.pl. shklesa 'roof shingle'. Derivative of shkel.

shkluq aor. shkluqa 'to drink at a gulp'. Based on the onomatopoeic *kluq 'gulp'.

shkmes aor. shkmesa to clip, to prune (bushes, trees). Derived from kniese.

shkoj aor. shkova 'to go'. A late apocope of shtekoj attested in Northern dialects and based on shtek < shteg (JOKL Studien 80-82; cABEJ St. II 141). From here shkojez 'pore' is derived. 0 CAMARDA I 86 (to Gk avia) 'to slit open [to let something escape']'; MEYER Wb. 408 (compares with Lat sequor 'to follow'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 253 (follows JOKL); BARIC ARSt. I 73 (to Goth skewjan 'to wander'), Hymje 24; MANN Hist. Gr. 146 (agrees with BARK); WALDE-HOFMANN II 490; cABEJ St. II 141 (accepts JOKL's etymology); HULD 114.

shkolle f.pl. shkolla 'school'. Borrowed from Lat schola id., or as suggested by MEYER Wb. 387, from Venet scola. cTAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 255; cABEJ St. II 141 (agrees with MEYER).

shkop m.pl. shkopinj, shqep 'stick, cane'. Continues PA1b *skapa further related to Gk axEino; - ikkicoo;, mcfprtpov 'staff' (CAMARDA I 120; MEYER Wb. 408), Lat scapus 'shaft, stem', OHG skaf 'shaft, spear'. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 60 (borrowed from Lat scapus); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 254 (Latin loanword); PISANI Saggi 119; cABEJ St. II 141 (borrowed from North-Western Greek): POKORYNI 1932; FRISK II 728-729; HULD 114; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 352.

shkopit aor. shkopita 'to castrate'. Borrowed from Slav *skopiti id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg skop'a, ScG skopiti (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 253). Note the anlaut shk-. 0 SVANE 136, 262.
shkoq aor. *shkoq* `to husk, to hull'. Derived from *koko*. The verb *shkoqs* `to explain, to clarify' is based on *shkoq*.

shkorse f, pl. *shkorsa* `rug made of goat wool'. Borrowed from Lat *scorta*, fern. adj. `made of fur or of hide' (MEYER Wh. 408). 0 MEYER-LUBKE *Gr. Grundriß* II 1051; MIFIÆsCu *RESEE* IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 149; LANDI *Lat. 105*.

shkorret m, pl. *shkorrete* `bush'. Another variant is *shkorre*. Derivative of *shqerr* with a different ablaut grade *e*- to PAIb. 0 HAHN 122 (to *korie* `verdure, young growth'); MEYER Wh. 199-200 (follows HAHN); JOKE *ZONF* X 188-189 (derivative of *korr*); CABELJ *St. II 142* (agrees with JOKL).

shkoze f, pl. *shkoza* `beech'. Derived from *shkoj*. The word describes the beech as a `walking' tree similar to *breth*. 0 MEYER Wh. 408 (to Slovene *kozol* `basket made of bark', Russ *kuzov* `basket' and the like); JOKL *WUS* XII 71-73 (to Lith *skraoblas* `red beech'); TREIMER Slavia III 453 (to OE *scaga* `bush'); PORZIG *Gliederung* BS 1 176; HULD KZ XCV 305-306 (derived from *kar* `hard'); DEMIRAJ AE 362 (to *shkore, shkurre, shqerr*).

shkreate f. *shkreta* `scrawl'. From PAIb *skraba* related to Lat *scrobis* `pit', OE *scrapan* `to scratch', Lith *skrebeti* `to rustle', Slav *skrebti* `to scratch' and the like. 0 TRAUTMANN *BSI* Wh. 267; VASMER *III 656*; WALDE-HOFMANN II 500; POKORNY 1943-944.

shkrap m, pl. *shkrapa* `scorpion'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. OCS *skrapia* id., Bulg *skrap'ta* id. (MEYER Wh. 409). 0 CAMARDA I 150 (to Gk *Koptrio*; `scorpion'); MIKLOSICH 305-306 (derived from Slovene *skrapii, shqerr*). 0 TRAUTMANN *BSI* Wh. 127; VASMER *ZfslavPh* XIV 60 (from *shkrap* borrowed to SCr *sk'repa* `pebble' or *skrapa* `pebble'); DEMIRAJ AE 363-364 (reconstructs *krep*).

shkrep aor. *shkrep* `to strike (fire); to release (trigger)'. Based on *shkrep* `rock'. As to *shkrep* `to be sexually attracted', it is an obvious metaphor based on *shkrep* `to strike (fire)'. Borrowed to Rum *scapara* id. 0 MEYER Wh. 409 (to Rum *scapara* `to sparkle', NGk *axparrtio* `to shine'); ALB. *St. III 31* (to Gk *cyctirra*); JOKE *Studien* 80 (to Lat *corpus* `body'), *Sprache* IX 151 (to Slav *kresati* `to kindle fire'); BARI (*ARbSt* I 144; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 254 (to Lat *cret')); PISANI *Saggi* 120 (borrowed from Gk *CaTrOpTrure.* `to shine'); POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 333; ROSETTI *ILR* I 281; DEMIRAJ AE 362-363.

shkreme f. *shkrema* `bird trap'. Derived from *shkreh* (KRISTOFORIDHI 339). 0 CABELJ *St. II 142* (agrees with KRISTOFORIDHI), IV 89.

shkreha aor. *shkreha* `to cough, of a horse').

shkreh aor. *shkreh* `to release (safety device, trigger)'. Derived from *shkrep*. 0 CAMARDA I 69 (to Gk *icalcw* `to weave').
shkund f, pl. shkuma 'wave'. Prefixal derivative of kulm (cABEJ St. II 144).

shkume f, pl. shkume 'foam'. Another form is shkumbe. Borrowed from a Germanic loanword in Rom *scuma id. (Camarada II 73; Miklosich Rom. Elemente 59; Meyer Wb. 409-410). 0 Meyer-Lubke Gr. Grundriß I 1050 (from Ita Neapol Slumme); Helbig 59 (from Ita dial. scuma id.); Jokl Lkuba 318, 328 (to Slav *kmy 'noon'; Barti Ars. I 103, AarbSt I 156 (to OIr crann 'tree'); Schuchardt ZfromPhil XL 493 (same as Barl'c).

shkyca aor. shkyca 'to unlock'. Based on kyc.

shluk m, pl. shluge 'blister'. Borrowed from Rom *sucus, metasized variant of Lat sukus 'furrow, wound'.

shlilge f, pl. shlilga 'viper'. A parallel form is shellige. A tabooistic description derived from lig (Demiraj Af 359). 0 Jokl Studien 77-78 (to OIr seleige 'turtle'; Barti Ars. I 97; Tagliavinii Stratifazione 141. Lamertz Alb. Marchen 10 n. 2 (to Germ schleichen 'to crawl' and the like); cABEJ St. II 145.

shlim m 'idea'. Derived from shlje aor. shljeva 'to pay off, to cancel, to cover'. Derived from lyej.

shlyej aor. shljeva 'to pay off, to cancel, to cover'. Derived from lyej.

shkund aor. shkunda 'to shake, to swing'. Continues PA1b *skunta, nasal present of IE *skut-. Mir scothad 'to cut off', Lith skuti, skusti 'to, scrape'. Derived from here are shkundullej 'to shake strongly' and shkundelline 'earthquake'. 0 Camarada I 67 (to Lat scinda 'to tear into parts'); Meyer Wb. 410 (from Lat excutere 'to shake off'); Treimer Mriwi 356 (sh-kund to Slav *kydati 'to throw'); Bard Aarbst. 218 (to Lith kuteti 'to shake'); Tagliavinii Dalmazia 255; Fraenkel 823-824; Vendryes [S] 52; Pokorny I 954.

shkuf e f, shoh sho 'to see'. From PA1b *sakska with a dissimilation of sibilants. Further connected to IE *sele- 'to follow, to see'; Skt sdcate 'to accompany, to follow', Gk E7CORCU, Lat sequor; cf. in particular Goth sailvan 'to see' (Meyer Wb. 411-412. Alb. St. III 7, 43: reconstructs an intermediate *siej) and Hitt. i:kuiš-. The aorist
is based on the zero grade of 1E *pd- ‘to pasture, to guard’, cf. MEYER Wb. 323-324 (who, however, combines it with an erroneous comparison with Skt pdśyati ‘(he) sees’: *-ks- would have yielded Alb -h-). Alb. St. III 25.0 CAMARDA 1140 (to Gk olio) ‘to sow’; BRUGMANN-DELMARCK 11/3 404, PEDERSEN KS. XXXVI 283 (reconstructs *seleska), Kelt. Gr. II 621; BARD’ ARSk. I 95. Hymje 90-91; LOEWE KZ XXXIX 312 (borrowed from Goth sailvan); ERNOJNIT-MEILLET 640; PISANI Saggi 131 (follows PEDERSEN), Shejzat [XIX] 196-197; MANN Hist. Gr. 161 (identifies shoh with Skt sisakti ‘to follow’); MAYRHOFER HI 417-418; FRISK 1544-545; WALDE-HOFMANN II 519-520; FEIST Goth. 404-405; POKORNY I 896-899; KLININGSCMITT Verbum 150-151, Munch. St. Spr. XL 123 (pashe - to Arm mayi- ‘to look’), Koll. Idg. Ges. 231; HAMP IF XCIII 121; cABEJ St. VII 217; HULD 114-115 (reconstructs a causative *soleeskO); DEMIRAJ AE 312-313 (repeats MEYER’s etymology).

shok m, pl. shoke ‘comrade, friend’. Another form is shoq. The variant shok is a back formation of shoq (an analogically motivated singular of pl. shoq). Borrowed from Lat socius ‘comrade, companion’ (CAMARDA I 86; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 61; PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 195). 0 MEYER Wb. 412 (from Rom *soccus); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 *11045; JOKL Zb. Belie 82; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 256; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 150; LANDI Lat. 95-96.

shoke f, pl. shoka ‘belt’. Borrowed from Rom *soca ‘rope, cable’: Ital dial. soga, OFr roue and the like (MEYER Wb. 412). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 150.

shone f, pl. sholle ‘sole’. Another form is shualle. Borrowed from Lat solum id. (CAMARDA I 50; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 61; MEYER Wb. 412). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 *11045; JOKL LKUBA 65; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 150; LANDI Lat. 60, 137-139.

shorlette f ‘hole of a honeycomb’. From *shorlette continuing Rom *sortica ‘outlet’, derived from *sortiare ‘to go out’. 0 cABEJ St. II 146 (borrowed, with a metathesis, from Slav *refet.hka ‘grating, lattice’).

short m, pl. shorte ‘lot’. Borrowed from Lat sortem id. (CAMARDA II 159; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 61; MEYER Wb. 412). 0 MEYER-

shorr aor. shorra ‘to press together, to squeeze’. Continues PA1b *sajara related to Hitt ishija- ‘to bind’, Skt sydhi ‘to bind’, Lith sieti id. and the like. 0 FRAENKEL 783; MAYRHOFER III 549-550; POKORNY 1891.

shosha aor. shosha ‘to sift’. From PA1b *sja,ja related to Gk fikKo id., Lith sijdju, sijoti id., Slav *sejati id. and the like (MANN Language XXVIII 39). 0 MEYER Wb. 385-386 (to Gk en id.), Alb. St. III 41, Gr. St. 297; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 72; FRAENKEL 784; FRISK I 624; VASMER III 615; POKORNY I 889; HULD 148; DEMIRAJ AE 364-365.

shote t, pl. shota ‘big duck’. From PA1b *sja,ta related to W hwyad id., OCorn hoet id., Bret houat id. and continuing, with a metathesis, IE *sauje-, 0 JOKL LKUBA 310-311 (prefixal derivative of IE *anat-cluck’); PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 55 (Celtic words explained from IE *aujatos); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 141; SCHMIDT KZ L 244-245 (same as JOKL); LEWIS-PEDERSEN 155.

shpage f ‘revenge’. Derived from page ‘payment’, an Italian loanword.

Shpaled f ‘sea fish, golden bream, Chrysophris auratus’. Another form is shpaze. Based on *shpare borrowed directly from Gk anCepoc ‘bream’ or via Lat spares id. (cABEJ St. II 146).

shpall aor. shpalla ‘to announce, to declare’. From *shprall, based on pralle. 0 CAMARDA I 240 (to pellas); JOKL Studien 83-84 (to Lat palam ‘openly’, Slav *polAjb ‘hollow’); cABEJ St. II 9-10; DEMIRAJ AE 365 (to Goth spilion ‘to tell’).

shpardh m, pl. shpardhe ‘oak’. Based on PA1b *pardza identical with ON forn ‘stick, pole’ continuing IE *perk. An alternative explanation derives shpardh from bardhe (DELMIRAJ AE 365-366), an etymology semantically based on the contrast between the ‘white’ oak and the ‘red’ beech. 0 TREIMER Slavia III 453 (from IE *perk-‘); JOKL LKUBA 186-187 (to OHG sparro ‘beam’); POKORNY I 819-820 (reconstructs *perg- and compares ON forn with Lith pergas ‘fishing-boat’ and Slav *porgE ‘threshold’); CAMAS Alb. Worth. 121; OLBERG IBK
shpargar shpargen m. p1. *shpergenj 'diaper'. A more archaic singular in Geg is *shperga. Borrowed from Gk anapayavov id. (CAMARDA I 85; DIEFENBACH I 57). 0 MEYER Wb. 414 (from NGK *anotprivt); CABELJ St. II 148 (follows DIEFENBACH).

shparr m 'kind of oak'. From PA1b *spara borrowed from rather than identical with Lat sparsa 'short spear' or OHG sparro 'beam, girder', ON spari id. (JoKL LKUBA 186-188). 0 WALDE-HOFMANN II 146-147 (back formation of *shpatter).

shpette adj. 'frequent, thick'. Borrowed from Lat spes, spese and spen. Derived from pend as proved by shpender 'down' going back to the same source. 0 MEYER Wb. 413 (a prefixal derivative of *pet-no-), Alb. St. III 30; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 141.

shpene f. p1. *shpene 'snow-flake'. Related to shparg and shpender.

shpenkoj aor. *shpenkova 'to disembowel (of poultry)'. From *shpender-koj, based on *pende.

shperr aor. shperra 'to win (money), to gain'. From PA1b *sparja related to Gmc *sparjan 'to leave unharmed, to keep': ON spara, OHG sparon, OE sparian. 0 ONIONS 850.

shpeshe adj. 'frequent, thick'. Borrowed from Lat spissus 'thick' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 63; MEYER Wb. 413). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 11045, 1053; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 256; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 151; LANDI Lat. 58.

shpeta f. p1. *shpeta 'garden fence'. Singularized plural of *shpat (cABEJ St. II 148).

shperbehet refl. 'to rot, to decompose'. Derivative of bei. As in many other verbs, the prefix shper- borrowed from Lat super- is used here.

shperej aor. *shpereva 'to hope'. Borrowed from Lat sperare id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 62). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 11048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 150.

shpete f. p1. *shpeta 'cave'. Borrowed from Lat spelaeum id. 0 CAMARDA I 46 (to Gk olitiiXectov id.); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 62 (from Lat spelunca); PISANI Saggi 120; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350 (from Gk curnakatov); HULD KZ XCIIX 250 (follows MIHAESCU); LANDI Lat. 176.

shpend m. p1. shpender, shpende 'bird'. Other forms are *shpeter, shpeze and *shpend. Borrowed from pend as proved by shpender 'down' going back to the same source. 0 MEYER Wb. 413 (a prefixal derivative of *pet-no-), Alb. St. III 30; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 141.
shpie aor. shpara, shpum 'to bring away'. Prefixal derivative of hie (MEYER Wh. 35). 0 JOKL Studien 82-83 (from *-peria related to prova), LKUBA 230; BARD ARSt. I 105 (agrees with JOKL); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 257-258; MANN Language XXVIII 40; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 63; cABEJ St. VII 184, 201; DEMIRAJ AE 366-367.

shpif shpif aor. shpilha shpifja 'to slander, to calumniate'. The initial sh- is a prefix as it follows from kepif 'to blame' (MEYER Wh. 413). Continues PAlb *peikska related to OHG hegkan 'to hate', Lith peitki 'to blame'. 0 FRAENKEL 525; POKORNY 1795.

shpik shpik aor. 'to drink out, to find out'. Derived from pik.

shpine f. pl. shpina 'back, spine'. Borrowed from Lat spina id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 62; MEYER Wh. 414). Note the lack of rhotacism in Tosk. 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044, 1053; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; cABEJ St. VII 281; HAARMANN 150.

shpirit m. pl. shspirita, shspirna, shpirre 'soul, spirit'. Borrowed from Lat Spiritus id. (CAMARDA I 53; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 62; MEYER Wh. 414). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1044, 1053; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 257; HAARMANN 151; LANDI Lat. I 148-149.

shpirrd f 'asthma'. Deverbative based on *shpirroj continuing Rom *dis-spirecre. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 62 (based on Lat spirecre); MEYER Wh. 414 (same as MIKLOSICH).

shplaj aor. shplava 'to rinse'. Parallel forms are shpelaj and shperlaj. A prefixal derivative of laj (cABEJ St. II 149). 0 CAMARDA I 40 (to IE *pleu- 'to swim, to float'); MEYER Wh. 237, Alb. St. IV 99 (from Rom *ex-per-lavare).

shpoj aor. shpova 'to drill'. Another form is shpua. Borrowed from Rom *ex-pugere for *ex-pungere 'to prick out, to strike out' (MEYER Wh. 414) or rather, from *ex-pugere 'to pierce'. 0 CAMARDA I 68 (to Gk arctic* 'to pull'); JOKL IF XXXVII 12-14, LKUBA 217, 244 (from *-peria); BARIC ARSt. I 69; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 63; cABEJ St. III 154, 179-180, VII 258; DEMIRAJ AE 367-368.

shpor m. pl. *shpore 'spur; rooster's breast'. Borrowed from Rom *spora 'spur' (MEYER Wh. 414), a Gothic loanword unattested in Rumanian. The verb shporoj 'to pierce' is derived from shpor (DEMIRAJ AE 368). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 62; JOKE IF XXXVII 120-123 (shporoj to shpaj); LKUBA 217, 244; MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1054; Tagliavini Dalmazia 256; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; cABEJ St. VII 266; HAARMANN 151.

shporte t. pl. shporta 'basket'. Borrowed from Lat sporta 'basket, sieve' (MEYER Wh. 414). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 63 (from Ital sporta id.); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045, 1053; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; cABEJ St. VII 266; HAARMANN 151.

shporr aor. shporra 'to move away, to drive away'. Based on PAlb *para related to Skt pijartu 'to bring over, to save', Gk itapeio. 0 FRAENKEL 525; POKORNY 1795; JOKL Studien 84 (to Goth fairra 'far', Skt pora- 'ulterior, further'); FRISK II 491; MAYRHOFER II 284; POKORNY I 816-817; cABEJ St. VII 234.

shpreh aor. shpreha 'to express, to speak'. Goes back to PA1b *sper-akska, further connected with eb 'to sharpen' < *akska and prep. id. < *per-akska, with the semantic development 'to sharpen' > 'to express' similar to that of Slav *raziti 'to strike' - *vyraziti 'to express', Lat premere 'to press' - exprimere 'to express' (OREL LB XXXVII 354) 0 JOKE Festschr. Rozwadowski I 249-250 (< PAlb *spregaska, an intensive in *-sic- connected with OE sprecan 'to speak', OS sprekan id., OHG sprehan id.); PORZIG Gliederung 139 (follows JOKL); PISANI REIE IV 7 (from Rom *esprexa); POKORNY I 996-997; SGJa 1100, 111; cABEJ St. VII 192; SBJa Leksikol. 148, Koll. Idg. Gen. 352; HOLD 98; SCHRIJVER BC 172; DEMIRAJ AE 368-369 (against OREL).

shpresoj aor. shpresova 'to hope'. Based on shprej, shpej id. borrowed from Lat sperare id. (MEYER Wh. 414).

shpretkd shpdnetke f. pl. shpretka shpdnetka 'spleen'. Borrowed from Lat spleneticum 'related to spleen' (MEYER Wh. 413-414). 0 CAMARDA I 85 (to Gk ccit2div 'spleen'); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1054; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 256; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; cABEJ St. VII 266; HAARMANN 151.

shprishe f 'breakfast'. Deverbative based on *shprish 'to card, to
**shprohe** f 'deadly nightshade, belladonna'. From PAIb *spreuji* related to MHG *spreijen* 'to be scattered' < Gmc *sprewjan*. 0 POKORNY I 994.

shpuit f, pl. *shpuita* 'foot sole'. Borrowed, with a metathesis, from Slav *spita* (derivative of *stQita* 'to step', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *shpam*, SCR *stupati*. 0 MEYER Wb. 415 (from Slav *stopa* 'sole').

shpuze f 'hot ashes'. Borrowed from Lat *spodium* 'ash' (MEYER Wb. 415) and passed to Rum *spuzd*. 0 MEYER-LURKE Gr. *Grundrifi* II 150 (from IE *exsper* 'excrement'); TAGLIAVINI 1052; LA PIANA 33 (identical with Gk anoyyta 'sponge'); MANN 399-400 (borrowed from Slav *skrapiti*). The latter was borrowed from MGk axaµvov 'bench'.

**shqame** f, pl. *shqame* 'Rhus coriaria, sumach, plant used for tanning'. Singularized plural of *sh(e)cam < *sh(e)mak*, a metathesized borrowing from MLat *summacus* id. 0 CA BJE St. II 151 (from Gk boaximuo; 'kind of plant Hyoscyamus niger').

**shqep** aor. *shqepa* 'to rip, to tear'. The antonym of *qep* built with the prefix *sh*- (CAMARDA 1101; OREL Linguistica XXIV 432). 0 CA BJE St. VII 219.

**shqepoj** aor. *shqepova* 'to be lame'. Based on *shqep* 'lame' borrowed from Rom *scltipus* reflected in Rum *schiop* id. (MEYER Wb. 411). Other Romance languages have *cloppus*. 0 PU4CARiu EWR 139; MEYER-LUBKE 159, Gr. *Grundrifi* II 1054; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 124 (from Rom *excloppus*).

**shqerra** aor. *shqerr* 'to tear (cloth)'. From PAIb *skera* related to Gk izeiçpio 'to cut off', OIr *scaraim* 'to separate', ON *skera* 'to cut off' and the like (CAMARDA 169, 87; MEYER Wb. 411, 412). From here *shqerr* 'coarse' is derived. 0 Juiu., IF XXX 197, LKUBA 156 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 249-250; BARIC Hymje 35 (to Dac csicvicp 'kind of thorny plant'); MANN Language XXVIII 40; GEORGIEV Issledovamja 114 (follows BARIc); CIMOCHOWSKI St. IE 43; FRISK 810-811; VENDRYES [S] 33-34; POKORNY I 938-939; DEMIRAJ AE 369-370.

**shqeze** f, pl. *shqeza* 'harrow'. Derived from *shqyj*.

**shqile** f, pl. *shqile* 'pocket without lining'. Prefixal derivative of *qeke* borrowed from Lat fem. *caeca* 'blind; secret, hidden'.

**shqelm** m, pl. *shqelma*, *shqelme* 'step'. Derived from *shkel*. 0 CA BJE St. VII 241.
shqind m 'mastic-tree'. Borrowed from Gk axivoc id. (CABEJ St. II 151-152) with -x- rendered as *-k- > -g-. 0 MEYER Wb. 411 (from NGk cricivo; axivoc id.).

shqipe adj. 'Albanian'. Calque of Slav *slov 'Slav's (from *slov, *slutí 'to speak clearly') based on *shqipoj 'to speak clearly' (TRLEAEv Slay. jaz. XI 6). The historical and cultural importance of this calque is unprecedented insofar as it reflects a situation of ethnic symbiosis 'people, gathering'); SOLMSEN Eig. 98; JAKOBSON JISL1959/1-2 271 (*slov 'Me from *slov 'word'); POLAK Slavia LIX 347-350; TRUBACEV Etimologija 1980 12-13 (Slav *slovene from *slovQ, *slutí); cABEJ LVJSOS IV 78-96 (shqipoj as a denominative of shqipe).

shqipe shqyape f, pl. shqipe shqype 'eagle'. Contamination of shkabe and shqipoj < Lat excipere in its original meaning 'to take out, to seize'. The influence of Lat accipiter 'bird of prey' cannot be altogether excluded. 0 CAMARDA II 152 (to shqipe 'eagle'); MEYER Wb. 411 (shqipe derived from *shqipoj); DIEFENBACH Turk. 27 (to *šqep); TREMER IF XXXV 135-137 (prefixal derivative of qipi 'heap' < *sem-kapo- 'people, gathering'); SOLMSEN Eig. 98; JAKOBSON JISL1959/1-2 271 (*slov 'Me from *slov 'word'); POLAK Slavia LIX 347-350; TRUBACEV Etimologija 1980 12-13 (Slav *slovene from *slovQ, *slutí); cABEJ LVJSOS IV 78-96 (shqipoj as a denominative of shqipe).

shqipoj aor. shqipova 'to speak clearly, to understand'. Borrowed from Lat excipere id. (MEYER Wb. 411). 0 CAMARDA 1124-125; HAARMANN 124.

shqirr t, pl. shqirra 'reed'. Derived from shqerr.

shqits aor. shqita 'to tear, to separate'. Derived from qis. 0 cABEJ St. VII 243.

shqitd f, pl. shqita 'slippery place'. Derived from shkas.

shqoppe f, pl. shqopa 'brier'. With a secondary -q-, borrowed from Lat scopa 'twig, branch' (KRISTOFORIDHI 396; WEIGAND BA II 224). 0 cABEJ St. II 152, IV 88-89.

shqaj shquej aor. shqova 'to discern, to stress, to learn'. Derived from quaj.
of its derivative *mbe-shtillem 'to become sour' (JOKL LKUBA 282-230).
BUGGE BB XVIII 171 (explains dialectal *shtarp as related to Gk tépe) 'to make sour, of milk'; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 284-285 (to *gialpe): TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 150; cABEJ St. II 152-153 (agrees with JOKL).

**shaltl f, pl. shtalla 'stall'. Borrowed from Lat stabulum id. 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 258 (from Ital stalla).**

**sh tang adj. 'hard'. From PAIb *stanga related to ON stinga 'to put, to stick', Lith stengiu, stengti 'to be able', stingti 'to become hard', Latv stingt id. (MANN Language XXVIII 39) 0 CAMARDA I 140 (to Gk ἄττα) 'to cover'); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 63 (from Ital stanga); FRAENKEL 895-896, 906, ZfslavPh XXIII 344 (to OHG stanga); POKORNY I 1015.**

**sh tartd adj. 'bitter'. Continues PAIb *stara etymologically related to Gk u'epEO; 'tough, hard', ON starr 'stiff', Lith steni 'to become stiff, to harden' and the like. 0 FRISK II 790-791; FRAENKEL 902-903; POKORNY 1022; MANN Language XXVI 381-382 (to Av stavro 'strong', Skt sthavara-).**

**sh t m. pl. shtatra shtatna 'figure, image'. Borrowed from Lat status 'height, stature' (MEYER Wb. 415). 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 63 (from Ital stato); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifs 2 1104; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 258 (against MIKLOSICH); MANN Language XVIII 18 (from IE *sthdos); MIHAEScu RESEEE IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 151; LANDI Lat. 139, 148-149.**

**sh tate num. 'seven'. Goes back to PAIb *septati- from IE *septet-ti-. The latter is derived from IE *sepal) 'seven', cf. Skt sapt-, Gk bruc, Lat septem (BoPP 459; CAMARDA I 93; MEYER Wb. 415. Alb. St. III 33, 59). From the point of view of derivation, *shtate is close to such abstract formations in *-ti- as Skt sapat-'seventy, seven tens', cf. BRUGMANN Gr. I 722, 971. 0 JOKL Studien 48 (on the group *-ptt- > -t-), LKUBA 315; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 284, Kelt. Gr. I 72, Reallex. Vorsch. 1222, 224; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 39; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 258; LA PIANA Studi I 91; PISANI Saggi 106; BARIG Hymje 35; MAYRHOFER III 431; FRISK I 545; WALDE-HOFMANN II 517-518; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 351-352; POKORNY I 909; HAMP Numerals 914; HULD 142; KODDERITZSCH St. albanica XXII/2 122; DEMIRAJ AE 370.**

**sh tazd, shtezd shtazd f, p1. shtate, shtezhe shtlize 'animal'. The original Tosk form is shtze. Derivative in -ze (MEYER Wb. 415) of an unattested *shtze shtana continuing PAIb *stana from IE *stana-, an adjective in *-no- from IE *st(h)na- 'to stand' (JOKL LKUBA 245-247 with a reconstruction of the phonetically difficult full grade in *st(n)id-no-). 0 MEYER Wb. 415 (from Rom *bestana, based on Lat bestia 'animal, beast'); BUGGE BB XVIII 186 (from Rom *extra for Lat extanea, fem. 'outside, external, strange'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 142; POKORNY I 1004-1008; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 64, 125 (to shtia); cABEJ St. II 154-155 (agrees with JOKL); OREL Zjzalk XXIII 150 (to OHG stCai 'strong, tough'); HULD KZ XCVI 152-158 (identical with Lat quadrupes 'having four feet'), XCVIII 101 (reconstructs *Vet(u)or pd-jeH); DEMIRAJ AE 371.**

**sh teg m. pl. shtigje 'path, road'. From PAIb *staiga identical with IE *stoigho- 'way'; Gk atoixoc 'row, line', Goth staiga 'way', Latv staiga 'walking', saga 'path', Slav *shtia id. (MEYER Wb. 415. Alb. St. III 9, 58). 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 275; PETERSSON LUA XIX/6 12; MANN Language XXVI 387; LA PIANA Studi I 91; PISANI Saggi 99; FRISK II 783-785; CHANTRAINE 1049; FEIST Goth. 447; POKORNY I 1017-1018; KLIN-GENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 102; HULD 114; OREL Sprache XXXI 282, Koll. Idg. Ges. 352; KORTLANDT SSGL X 221; DEMIRAJ AE 371-372.**

**sh terd f, pl. shtera 'mortar'. Borrowed from Lat neut. pistOrium 'related to flour-grinding'. 0 MEYER Wb. 415 (from Rom *pistantium for Lat pistarium); HAARMANN 142.**

**sh terpd adj. 'barren, sterile'. A parallel form shterke continues *shtark- (JoKL apud TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 259). Borrowed from Gk cr'th.pupo; id. (DEMIRAJ AE 373). 0 GILTHERDING Om. 24 (to Skt stall 'sterile cow'); HERZOG ZfromPh XXXVIII 736 (from Rom *exstirpus 'barren, sterile'); TREIMER ZfromPh XXXVIII 391 n. 1 (against HERZOG); PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 94; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 259 (to shtjerre); DESNICK-AJA Slay. jaz. VII 153 (to Lat sterilitis); HAMP Munch. St. Spr. XL 37 (from Gk cstOyoE); LANDI Lat. 57, 82.**

**sh terf f, pl. shterra 'heifer'. Related to shtjerr and shtjerre, pl. of gengi. 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 63; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 149-150.**
shtet m. pl. shtete 'state'. Historically identical with shtat. Singularized plural of *shtat borrowed from Lat status id.

shtellung f, pl. shtellunga 'flock of wool'. Derivative in -un from shtjell (PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 196). 0 WEGAND 85-86 (from shtellis); cABEJ Str. II 155 (follows PEDERSEN).

sh템be shipmap8 f, pl. shtempba stamba 'clay vessel'. Borrowed from Gk avii.tvog 'large vessel' (CAMARDA I 100; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 32; MEYER Wh. 415-416). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 2 iv 1042; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 151; LANDI Lat. 48.

(G) shtdpl m, pl. sh tepanj 'shepherd producing cheese, cheese-maker'. The Tosk form must have been *shtepjer. Its existence is confirmed by shtepreshe. An early borrowing from Slav *stopatm, cf. stopan (cABEJ Str. II 155).

sh tepi f, pl. sh tepi, sh tepira 'house'. A morphological adaptation of the metathesized Lat hospitium 'lodging, inn, guest-chamber'. cf. NGK anitt 'house' (CAMARDA I 100; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 32; MEYER Wh. 415-416). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrift 2 i 1039, 1055; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 256-257, Origini 191; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 28; HAARMANN 129; HULD 115; LANDI Lat. 158.

sh tepreshe shpneshe8 f, pl. shtepreshe shpnesha 'female shepherd; (good) housewife'. Another phonetic variant is sh tepeshe. Feminine form of shtepi semantically influenced by shtepi (cABEJ Str. II 155-156).

shδrg m, pl. shtergj 'stork'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg kr-bk, SCr krk. Note the voicing of the auslaut -k.

shteroj aor. shterova 'to run dry, to dry up'. Another variant is shtroj. Based on shter(r) id. derived from ter.

sh torzim m, pl. shterzime 'labor pains'. From *shterpezim, based on shterpe.

shterras aor. shterra 'to diminish, to shrink'. Another variant is shterroj. Borrowed from Lat extenuare 'to make smaller'.

shtia m, pl. shtiake 'miscarriage'. Derived from shtie.

shti az pl. 'sparks'. Postverbal of shtie (cABEJ Str. II 156). 0 THUMB KZ XXXVI 186-187, IF XXVI 9 (from NGK istea 'fire'); PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 195 (dialectal plural of shtie).

shtie aor. shtura, shtyra, shtira, shtiva 'to pour in, to put in, to throw'. From PAL *stera related to Skt smciti 'to spread, to scatter', Gk kcrv wt 'to stretch, to spread', Lat sterno 'to spread'. Slav *stbry, *sterti id. (JOKL Studien 84-85). 0 CAMARDA I 145 (to Gk cieixeo 'to walk, to march'); MEYER Wb. 416 (to shtjell), Alb. St. III 58; JOKL LKUBA 127; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 259-260; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 8 (part. sthene <*standhno-); LA PIANA St. Varia 21 (reconstructs *steno-); FRISK II 802-803; WALDE-HOFMANN II 590-591; MAYRHOFER III 517-518; VASMER III 379; POKORNY I 1030; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 63; HAMP Munch. St. Spr. XL 37; cABEJ Str. VII 227; OLBERG IBK XIII 66; DEMIRAJ AE 374-375.

Shišj8 f, pl. shjiša 'spear, ray'. Borrowed from Lat hastrle 'spear' (MEYER Wb. 416). Derived from shite is shite 'spear'. 0 KRISTOFORIDIHI 413 (to shtie); MulA Escu RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 129; cABEJ Str. IV 89.

sh iреt refl. 'to pretend, to simulate'. Derived from shtie, cf. refl. shtihet id. 0 cABEJ Str. VII 239.

shtire adj. 'weak'. Related to shtie, cf. shtiret. 0 MEYER Wb. 416.
shjtell aor. shtolla 'to throw'. Continues PAIb *stella etymologically connected with Gk ataa,w 'to put, to set', OHG stellen 'to put', OPrus stallit 'to stand' (CAMARDA I 44; MEYER Wb. 416, Alb. St. III 58, 77).

0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 543; JOKL IF XXXVII 111, LKUBA 127; PISANI Saggi 119; FRISK II 786-788; ENDZELINS DI IV/2 313; POKORNY I 1019-1020; cABEJ St. VII 230-231; DEMIRAJ AE 376.

shjtpr aor. shtorra `to untwist, to untwine'. Derived from tjerr.

shtjerre f 'lamb, young cow, heifer'. Another variant is shqerre. Continues PAIb *sterna or *sterja related to Skt start, Gk aisiapa and the like (MEYER Alb. St. III 58). See *gengj. Borrowed to Rum stirei 'sterile (of animals)'. 0 STIER KZ XI 209-210; MEYER Gr. Gr. 232; JOKL LKUBA 156; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 259; LA PIANA Studi I 95; POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 350; ROSETTI Il 282; HAMP Munch. St. Spr. XL 37 (remodelled from pl. sgqerra and related to krye); DEMIRAJ AE 376-378.

shtog m, pl. shtogje 'elder, elder-berry'. From PAIb *staga related to shtage. 0 MEYER Wb. 417 (from Rum soc id., with serious doubts); BARD ARSt 32; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 147 (from Lat sabucus).

shtoj aor. shtova `to increase'. Continues PAIb *stança etymologically connected with Skt tisathati `to stand', Gk Yo-yu-triut 'to put', Lat sto `to stand', OHG stan id., Lith stūlī, stūtī id., Slav *stoJQ, *stojati id. (CAMARDA 1176). 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 1 79; BARD ARSt 69 (to Lat tutas 'whole'); LA PIANA St. Varia 23; MANN Language XXVI 381 (derives shtoj from *stain); FRISK I 1793; FRAENKEL 914; MAYRHOFER II 526-527; WALDE-HOFMANN II 596-599; VASMER III 769; POKORNY 11004-1005; CIMOCHEWSKI St. IE 45; KLINGENSCHMITT Munch. St. Spr. XL 103, 125; cABEJ St. VII 227, 242; DEMIRAJ AE 378 (to IE *steHy-o-).

shtrap m 'stagnant green on ponds'. From PAIb *strapa related to MHG straf 'tight'. Lith par-strapinj 'to drag oneself back'. 0 FRAENKEL 919-920; POKORNY I 1025.

shtrapr m 'shepherd's purse'. Derived from shtrap. 0 cABEJ St. II 156 (to shterpinj and gjarper).

shtrapezoj aor. shtrapezoja `to spread'. Derived from trapeze.

shtrat m, pl. shtretër shtretën 'bed; layer'. Borrowed from Lat stratum id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 64; MEYER Wb. 417). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundr. I 1014; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 260; MANN Language XVII 18 (related to Gk atpatk); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 152; LANDI Lat. 177.

shtrej aor. shtreba `to lay eggs (of flies)'. Verbal form connected with shtrep.

shtrëge f 'pile of wood'. From PAIb *straga related to MHG strac 'tight', OE strec 'hard, strong'. 0 HOLTHAUSEN AEW 324; POKORNY I 1023 (adduces nonexistent Lith stregi `to harden, to freeze').

shtrëk m, pl. shtrique `corpse, carrion'. From PAIb *strekka reflecting a noun derived from IE *ster- 'unclean liquid, manure'. Note that a similar semantic evolution is found in ORuss stibri, 'corpse, dead body' belonging to the same root. The Albanian form seems to represent a case of Schwebeablaut if confronted with such derivative of *sterr- as Lat stercus 'excrements'. Note, however, Celtic forms based on *strenk-: Bret strotik id., W trwnc id. (OREL XI 232; MANN II 376; LEFKOSSIDIS XXVII 434-435). 0 WALDE-HOFMANN II 589; POKORNY 11031-1032.

shambrej ad, 'crooked, curved'. An earlier form is shtremb. Borrowed from Rom *strambus id.: Rum strimb, Ita strambo and the like (MEYER Wb. 417). 0 HAARMANN 151-152; LANDI Lat. 47-48.

shtrënjte ad, 'dear, expensive'. Borrowed from Rom *strictus 'narrow': Rom strimt, Venet strento, SItal strinto (CAMARDA I 47; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 64; MEYER 14/1). 418). 0 MEYER-LUBKE MR1W I 24, Gr. Grundr. I 1045, 1054; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 260-261; cABEJ St. VII 267; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 63-64; HAARMANN 152.

shtrep m, pl. shtrepër 'maggot, larva'. There exists a parallel form shtrepe. As to p1. tantum shterpinj 'reptiles, vermin', it is an obvious derivative (plural) of shtrep. Goes back to PAIb *straupa etymologically close to Slav *strupj, 'wound, scab, poison'. Borrowed to Rum strepërde 'cheese worms'. 0 MEYER Wb. 137 (connects shterpinj with gjarper supposing *sr- > *str- in Proto-Albanian); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch.
shtreth m. pl. shtrethha 'board'. Derivative of shtrat.

shtreze f. pl. shtreze 'stern (of a ship)'. Singularizer plural of *shtere-z based on an unattested *shtere < PA1b *steura. The latter was borrowed from Gmc *steera 'steering paddle, rudder, stern', cf. OE steor, further related to Gmc *steurjan 'to steer'. 10 HOLTHAUSEN AEW 320.

shtrdngoj aor. shtrengova 'to press, to squeeze'. Borrowed from Lat stringere 'to stretch, to press, to squeeze' (CAMARDA I 47; MIKLOSICH Lat. Elemente 64; MEYER Wb. 418). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi II 11048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 260; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 260; DURIDANOV BE 4-5 (1968) 401-406; HAARMANN 152.

shtrig8 f. pl. shtriga 'witch'. Borrowed from Lat stricta id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 64). 0 MEYER 10. 418 (assumes Slavic mediation); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1045; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 261 (prefer the Latin etymology).

shtrij aor. shtrika 'to spread, to stretch'. From PA1b *strinja related to Skt strndit 'to spread, to scatter', Gk strOpvulit 'to spread, to stretch', Lat sterna id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 418, Alb. St. III 50, 59), 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. I 52; JOKL Studien 85, Melanges Pedersen 150, Sprache IX 120; BARK ARSt. 161; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 261; FRISK II 802-803; MANN Hist. Gr. 195; MAYRHOFER III 517-518; WALDEHOFMANN II 590-591; cABEJ Sprache XVIII 137, SL VII 206; HAMP LB XX 116; KLINGENSCHMIDT Munch. St. Spr. XL. 124; HULD 115-116; KODDERITZSCH Festschr. Mac Eoin 65; DEMIRAJ AE 378-379.

shtriq aor. shtriga 'to stretch (of arms and legs)'. Based on shtrij.

shtrofka f. pl. shtrofka 'den'. Derived from shtrohe shtrofe (OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 353). 0 MEYER Wb. 418 (from Slav *stropL. 'roof'); JOKL KUBA 101, Melanges Pedersen 150 (to shtroj); cABEJ St. II 156 (agrees with Jon); DEMIRAJ AE 379.

shtrohd shtrofe f. pt. shtroha shtrofa 'kennel'. From PA1b *straJa, a long-grade form connected with Latv straja 'stall covered with straw', Slav *stroi, 'construction', and further, with Lat stria 'furrow, fold' (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 45). 0 MEYER Wb. 418 (analyzes Geg shtrof as a borrowing from Slav *stropT, 'roof'); JOKL KUBA 101; WALDEHOFMANN II 602; VASMER III 780.

shtroj aor. shtrova 'to spread'. From PA1b *stranja, long grade of the same root as in shtrij (MEYER Wb. 418). 0 CAMARDA I 139; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 11052 (from Lat sterna 'to spread'); KLINGENSCHMIDT Verbun 255-256; cABEJ St. VII 193, 241.

slilrose f. pl. shtroha 'goat hide (used as a cushion)'. Derived from shtroj.

shtrud m. 'strawberry'. Phonetic variant of shtrydh, cf. also shtydhze. Derived from shtydh (cABEJ St. II 157). 0 MEYER Wb. 418 (to Slovene truskelica 'garden strawberry' and the like); BARK ARSt. I 101 (to Lat fragum id.); RADULESCU JIES III 385-393 (< IE *strag‘h’-).
shtoj (PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 196, Kelt. Gr. I 70, 79). O JOKL Studien 88; Cabei St. II 159 (follows PEDERSEN).

shtund sh(e)ttende f, pl. shtunda shtunda 'Saturday'. From an earlier form shetund (BUZUKU, BARDIH) continuing Lat Saturni dies id. (SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1050). O MEYER Wb. 405 (from Lat sabdutum); SKOK ZfromPhil XLIV 332-334 (from Rom *sambata with a metathesis); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 262 (follows SKOK); cABEJ St. IV 58, VII 268; HAARMANN 148; LANDI Lat. 46, 134, 159.

shtup f 'tow'. Borrowed from Lat stippe (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 65). O MEYER Wb. 395, Alb. St. IV 110 (from NGk aTouni id.); SKOK ZfromPhil XLIV 332-337; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1046; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 262; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; cABEJ St. II 159; HAARMANN 152.

shture f, pl. shtura 'starling'. Borrowed from Lat sturnus id.

shtyj shtyj aor. shtyta, shtyva, shtyra shtyna 'to push'. From PAib *stadya etymologically close to Skt tundate 'to push, to strike'. Lat tunda 'to push', Oh do-tuit 'to fall', Goth staunt id. (MEYER Wb. 418, Alb. St. III 28, 59). O JOKL Studien 3 (agrees with MEYER); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 10-11 (to Lith stunti 'to push'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 261-262; PISANI Saggi 123; FEIST Goth. 451; MAYRHOFER I 511; WALDEHOFMANN II 616-617; POKORNY I 1033-1034; HULD 116; DEMIRAJ AE 379-380.

shtyле f, pl. shtylla 'post, column'. Borrowed from Gk ariasoc id. O MEYER Wb. 419 (from NGk aTouni id.); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 29; cABEJ St. VII 281; HAARMANN 151 (from Lat stila).

shtyp aor. shtypa 'to crush, to squash, to break into pieces'. Derived from *typ, cf. typh. O MEYER Wb. 416 (to Lat stipare 'to press together'), Alb. St. III 59; KRISTOFORIDHI 414 (to Gk TimCTO) 'to strike'; WEIGAND 236 (from Slav *srec/ 'to step'); JOKL Studien 85-87 (from *styrp related to Gk tpcithco 'to tread grapes'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 263; MANN Language XXVI 387 (to Gk Timmi); CHANTRAINE 1129; cABEJ St. VII 273.

shtyr shtir aor. shtyra shtyra 'to push; to cross (a river)'. Derived from shtyj. O JOKL Studien 87-88 (to Skt tdrai 'to cross over').

shuaj shuej aor. shova, shuajta, shojta 'to extinguish'. Borrowed from Lat subjugare 'to subjugate' with the loss of two intervocalic voiced stops. O CAMARDA I 86 (to Gk 6(36, rui.ti 'to quench'); MEYER Wb. 419 (from Lat exungere 'to anoint'); JOKL. LKUBA 329; BARD ARSt. I 327 (follows CAMARDA); MANN Language XXVI 381 (to Gk lifOcco < *lesaja); cABEJ St. VII 217, 257.

shuguroj aor. shugurova 'to ordain'. Other phonetic variants are shekroj, shukroj, shugroj. From Lat sacrare 'to sanctify' (MEYER Wb. 403). O HAARMANN 147.

shuj aor. shojta 'to be silent'. An onomatopoeia based on shuj 'hush'.

shuk aor. shuka 'to throw'. Derived from here are shuk 'ball' and shukall 'mignonette'. A prefixal derivative of PAib *uka related to IE *tek-to bend', cf. in particular Skt vacydte 'to fly up'. O POKORNY I 1134.

shul m, pl. shule 'post, pole'. Borrowed from Slav *šul 'log, trunk', cf. in South Slavic: Slovene sulj, SCR šuj. O MEYER Wb. 419 (to Slav *sulica 'spear'), Alb. St. III 43 (from *sud-lo-); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 131 (from Lat insubulum 'weaver's beam').

shul adv. 'one-sided, crooked'. Prefixal derivative of ul.

shullatd f, pl. shullata 'drain, gutter'. Borrowed from Lat fern. sublata 'lifted, raised'.

shulle f, pl. shylla 'sunny spot'. Borrowed from Lat solanus (locus) id. (MEYER Wb. 419). O MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1042; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 150; LANDI Lat. 48, 88, 157.

ShUrne adv. 'many, much'. Borrowed from Lat summus 'uppermost, highest' (MEYER Wb. 419). O CAMARDA I 86 (cognate of Lat summus); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi I 1046, 1052; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 263; JOKL Arch. Roman. XXIV 134 (borrowing from the substantive Lat
shungulloj aor. shungullovata 'to shake'. Borrowed from Rom *exungulare for *exundulare 'to seethe'.

shuplaka f, p1. shuplaka 'palm'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. SCr supljaca (MEYER Wb. 419-420). 0 CAMARDA II 167 (to Gk rckflolaco 'to strike, to hit'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 264, Stratificazione 96-97; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252 (to OFr soufflace 'slap in the face').

shungulloj aor. shungullovata 'to shake'. Borrowed from Rom *exungulare for *exundulare 'to seethe'.

shuplaka f, p1. shuplaka 'palm'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. SCr supljaca (MEYER Wb. 419-420). 0 CAMARDA II 167 (to Gk rckflolaco 'to strike, to hit'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 264, Stratificazione 96-97; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252 (to OFr soufflace 'slap in the face').

shurkadoj aor. Borrowed from Lat super-cadere 'to fall down (of water)'. 0 cABEJ St. V 159-160 (identical with zurkal id. and further connected with rekaje).

shurkova aor. shurkova 'to thunder, to make noise'. Borrowed from Rom *subraucare 'to make hoarse', cf. Ital dial. surragare.

shut adj. 'hornless'. Another form is shyt. Borrowed from Slav *§uth id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg sut, SCr sut (MEYER Wb. 420). Rumi ciut id. goes back to the same source. 0 DENSUSIANU GS II 245 (from Iranian); PHILIPPIDE Or. Rom. II 707 (Rum ciut from Albanian); IL'INSKIJ ORJaS XX/3 103 (identifies Slav *§utj, 'hornless' with *§uti, 'clown, stupid' < IE *§ew- 'to cut'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 150; GOL4B MJ X 27 (from a Balkan substratum); RUSSu TD 203-204 (Rum ciut is from Dacian); REICHENKRON Dakische 109; POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. 340; KLEPIKOVA Slay. jaz. VIII 153 (from IE *§khed- 'to split'); DI GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 67-71 (farfetched Romance etymology from Lat sectare); ROSETTI ILR 1275; MOUTSOS ZiBalk XXV/2 161-165 (from Rumanian).

(T) shutra p1. 'comb (to card linen or wool)'. Based on Lat satus 'sewn together'.

shushkla 'pod'. Variant of shikel.

shushunje f, pl. shushunja 'leech'. Borrowed from the metathesize Rom *saguuisungia < Lat sanguisuga id. (MEYER Wb. 420). 0 HAARMANN 148.

shushkel f, p1. shushka 'palm'. Borrowed from the metathesize Rom *saguuisungia < Lat sanguisuga id. (MEYER Wb. 420). 0 HAARMANN 148.

shushunje f, pl. shushunja 'leech'. Borrowed from the metathesize Rom *saguuisungia < Lat sanguisuga id. (MEYER Wb. 420). 0 HAARMANN 148.

shushkel f, p1. shushka 'palm'. Borrowed from the metathesize Rom *saguuisungia < Lat sanguisuga id. (MEYER Wb. 420). 0 HAARMANN 148.

shushunje f, pl. shushunja 'leech'. Borrowed from the metathesize Rom *saguuisungia < Lat sanguisuga id. (MEYER Wb. 420). 0 HAARMANN 148.
taje f, pl. taja 'screw-nut, female screw'. Identical with taje 'wet-nurse', tajiis 'to feed' (from NGk tocyico id.). 0 MEYER Wb. 422 (taje 'wet-nurse' from Turkish).

tajke f 'kind of oblong grapes'. Derived from *taje borrowed from Lat tida 'cut off part, trunk'. 0 cABEJ St. II 162-163 (borrowed from Scr tamjanika 'kind of grapes', Bulg tam'anka id.). 0 MEYER Wb. 422 (taje 'wet-nurse' from Turkish).

takoj aor. takova 'to reach, to meet, to get'. Borrowed from Rom *toccare 'to touch' which, however, leaves unexplained the root vowel in Albanian. 0 MEYER Wb. 422 (from Ital toccare 'to strike, to touch'); cABEJ St. VII 217.

tald f 'measure, size'. Borrowed from Rom *talia 'tally': Ital taglia, OFr taille, Sp taja and the like.

tall aor. talla `to ridicule, to deride'. From PAib *talna, causative related to Oh tuilid 'to sleep', Lith tylu, tylti `to become silent', Slav *toliti 'to persuade, to make quiet' and their cognates. 0 FRAENKEL 1095; VASMER IV 71; VENDRYES [T] 170; POKORNY I 1062.

talld f 'Sorghum halepense; peeled corn-cob; corn straw'. From PAib *tala, zero-grade connected with Gk rijA.tc 'fenugreek', Lith aldias 'first grass emerging after the hay-mowing' (RESTELLI RIL. XCI 475-476). 0 MEYER Wb. 423 (borrowed from Lat tala 'skin of onion'); POKORNY I 1055; FRISK II 892-893; FRAENKEL 22; cABEJ St. II 163-164 (borrowed from Lat talea 'sprout, shooting'); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; DI GIOVINE SSL XXIV 271-291; cABEJ St. II 165 (from Gk Othp4 'cuirass').

taregze f, pl. taregza 'helmet'. The word seems to be created by FISHTA and representing a derivative in -ze based on tarok. 0 JOKL St.Fil. XVIII/2 5-9 (borrowed from Gk ewpaicEiov `parapet'); MIHAESCH RESEE IV/3-4 350; DI GIOVINE SSL XXIV 271-291; cABEJ St. II 165 (from Gk Othp4 'cuirass').

FANGALLE — TASH

tangalld f, pl. tangalla 'big forest'. Derived from PAib *tanga 'thick (forest)' related to ON fiettr 'thick'. Lith tdnku id. 0 POKORNY 11068; cABEJ St. VII 254, 281.

tange f 'resentment, prejudice, damnation'. An early loanword from Slav *toga 'grief'. 0 MANN Language XXVI 386 (related to Slav *Agā); DEMIRAJ AE 381.

tapd f, pl. tapa 'cork'. Borrowed from Romance *tappum id., cf. Hal tappo, Catal tap.

tarogze f, pl. tarogza 'helmet'. The word seems to be created by FISHTA and representing a derivative in -ze based on tarok. 0 JOKL St.Fil. XVIII/2 5-9 (borrowed from Gk ewpaicEiov 'parapet'); MIHAESCH RESEE IV/3-4 350; DI GIOVINE SSL XXIV 271-291; cABEJ St. II 165 (from Gk Othp4 'cuirass').

tarok m, pl. taroke 'young bull'. Diminutive of *tar, see ter. 0 MANN Language XXVI 381 (directly from *tauro-).

tartallis aor. tartallisa `to flounder, to roll'. Borrowed from NGk Taptapico 'to shiver of cold' (cABEJ St. II 165-166). 0 JoxL Studien 90 (to Skt taral- 'moving to and fro').

tarr aor. tarra `to cut (vine)'. An o-grade continuing PAib *tara and related to tjer.

tarrabec m, pl. tarrabeca 'youth, youngster'. Derived from *rabec, cf. rabecke.

tash adv. 'now'. Other variants are tashi, tashiti, ndashti, tesh. Continues *to-su, locative of the nominal stem *to-. (VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 5-6). 0 MEYER Wb. 19 (combination of t- and -shtu attested in ashtu): BARIG AarbSt 1140 (against VASMER); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 265; cABEJ St. II 166 (nominal it(a)- and a second element of dubious origin).
tate m ‘father, dad’. A typical Lallwort (CAMARDA I 115; MEYER Wb. 424-425) which, however, may be borrowed from Slavic, cf. SCR *tata, Bulg *tato. 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 23 (from *tata); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 1021-102 (from Lat *tata id.), Stratificazione 120; PuSCARIL EWR 1718 (influenced by Romance forms); cABEJ St. II 166-167 (univerbation of the oblique definite form of *ate preceded by the article *te); SvANE 189; MuRATI Probleme 103; DEMIRAJ AE 382-383.

tatepjete 1, p1. *tatepjeta ‘slope’, adv. ‘down’. With assimilation of occlusives, continues *katepjete, an antonym of perpjete, with *kate < PAlb *kata related to Gk icittoc ‘down’, Olr ce- ‘with’, Hitt kata ‘with, below’ (CAMARDA I 304). 0 MEYER Wb. 333 (tate- identical with let- in Geg tetposhte, cf. terposhte); FRISK I 800; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 48; VENDRYES [C] 83-84; cABEJ St. II 167 (tate- continues a “double article” *te te).

tatoj aor. *tatova ‘to tax’. Borrowed from *taxitare id. based on Rom *taxa.

tatull f ‘stramonium, thorn-apple’. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg tatul, tatula id., SCR tatula id. (WEIGAND 87), a phonetically transformed loanword coming from Lat datura id. and influenced by Slav *tata ‘father’. 0 MEYER Alb. St. V 72 (from Ital datura ‘thorn-apple’); DIEFENBACH 1259 (to Rum tatina); CABELJ St. II 167 (from Turk walla id.)

te prep. 1.0’, adv. ‘where, there’. More archaic forms are PAlb *tai ku, dative reflecting IE *toij ‘to that which’ (BOPP 501, 504; CAMARDA I 317). 0 MEYER Wb. 425, Alb. St. III 23, 88 (te- from ablative *kid); JOKL LKUBA 26 (agrees with MEYER), WuS XII 64; PEDERSEN Festskr. Thomsen 255-256 (form of the pronoun *to- followed by ku); TAGLIAVINI 272; SANDFELD LBalk 118-119 (similarity between tek and Rom *iliac > Rum la ‘there’); MANN Language XXVI 386 (te- to Gk ti ‘then’); HAMP SCL XXXIII/6 493, ZjceltlPh XXXVII 170-172; KOPECNJ ESSJ 257 (to Slovene to ‘in, into’); CABELJ St. II 167-169; DEMIRAJ AE 383.

teh m, pl. *teha ‘blade’. A prefixal derivative of *eh (CABELJ St. II 169). 0 MEYER Wb. 425 (to Ital taglio ‘cue’); GEEZER ZfromPhil XXXVII 268 (from Rom *taliare ‘to cut’); RESTELLI RIL XCI 540-541 (to Gk θαυ ‘artisan’).

tej prep. ‘on that side’, adv. ‘over there’. Continues PAlb *tai e < *toij eks parallel to tehu.

tejje f, p1. *tejza ‘sinew’. Derived from tel ‘wire’, of Turkish origin. 0 MEYER TO. 426 (on tel).


telatin m ‘lacquered leather’. Borrowed from Turk telatin ‘Russian leather’, itself borrowed from Russian (cABEJ St. II 170). 0 SELISCEV Slay. naselenie 311 (from Russ tel’atina ‘veal, calf’s leather’); MANN HAED 512 (agrees with SELISCEV).


tenje f ‘moth, wood-engraver’. Borrowed from Lat timea ‘moth, worm’ (MEYER Wb. 427). 0 STIER KZ XI 136 (from Lat taenia); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 66 (from Latin or from Ital tigna id.); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 11045; MIAHESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 152-153; LANDI Lat. 56, 71.

tepe f ‘spelt, Triticum monococcum’. Borrowed from Gk Tivi id. (JOKL Beitragre). 0 CABELJ St. II 170-171.

teper adv. ‘more, very’, adj. ‘superfluous’. Univerbation of neut. *tel(e) eper, cf. eper (XHUVANI Studime 63). 0 CAMARDA I 319 (from *tel(e) and *per); MEYER Wb. 427 (same as CAMARDA); JOKL apud CABELJ St. II 171 (from *tad eperom); CABELJ St. II 171 (follows XHUVANI).

terposhte f ‘slope’, adv. ‘down, downwards’. Another variant is terposhte. A synonym of tatepjete, this word is divided into a prefix ter- and the adverbial poshte. There are numerous other derivatives in ter-,
ter m, pl. tere, terta 'bull'. Singularized plural of *taur, related to Gk Tαβοξεις, Lat taurus, Lith tartras, Slav *ta, id. (CAMARDA I 53). 0 MEYER Wb. 427 (borrowed from Lat taurus), Gr. 232; MANN Language XXVI 381 (follows CAMARDA); FRAENKEL 1067-1068; FRISK II 860-861; WALDE-HOFMANN II 650-652; VASMER IV 122; POKORNY 11083; MIHAESCU Studi XLI 36; cABEJ St. II 171-172; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 143; HAARMANN 152; LANDI Lat. 72; DEMIRAJ AE 384.

terplote f, pl. terplote 'winnowing shovel'. Prefixal derivative of plote' (cABEJ St. II 174-175). 0 MEYER Wb. 320 (prefixal derivative in tere of *ploite borrowed from Italian or Rom *ploite) PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538.

terr, m, pl. terr, terra 'foundation, plot of land'. Derived from tere. (cABEJ St. II 173-174). From here terik 'land' is derived.

terig m 'light breeze'. Borrowed from an unattested in its Venetian form, *taria, 0 cABEJ St. II 174 (identical with terik, see tere).

tett f 'dry land'. Derived from ter, cf. a similar semantic motivation in Lat terra id. (cABEJ St. II 173-174). From here terik 'land' is derived.

terra m 'foundation'. Derived from tere (cABEJ St. II 174).

tesha pl. 'belongings, utensils, things'. Continues PAib *talja related to Lith tisies, tesi 'to make right, to build, to set', teisli 'right'. 0 BARD ARŠ. I 96 (to Gk Tιλαττo) V 'artisan' and other reflexes of IE *tekk-. FRAENKEL 1073-1074, 1089; cABEJ St. II 175-176 (from Lat testa 'vessel, pot'); LANDI Lat. 94, 119.

teshem ref _ 'to sneeze'. Continues PAib *teca related to Latv tuset 'to pant', tust id. representing IE *teus-. Derived from teshem in teshjī fr. 0 MEYER Wb. 356 (connected with fshaj and phsretij). TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 267; PORZIG Gliederung 107; cABEJ St. II 175 (onomatopoeia).

teshe f 'speck of dust, little splinter'. From PAib *taksja related to IE *tekk: Skt taksati 'to carpenter, to cut', Lat teca 'to weave', Lith ta.Oti 'to hew' (OREL Fort. 80). 0 MAYRHOFER I 468; WALDE-HOFMANN II 678-679; FRAENKEL 1065; POKORNY I 1058-1059; cABEJ St. VII 212, 266.

tete num. 'eight'. Continues PAib *aktajji related to the Indo-European word for 'eight' *akto(u): Skt astd, Arm ut, Gk OicrW and the like (BOPP 512; MEYER Alb. St. II 66, Wb. 428). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 319-320, Kelt. Gr. 1123; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 267; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 259; LA PLANA Studii 181-82; BARlc Hymje 43; PISANI Saggi 106; FRISK I 374-375; MAYRHOFER I 63; POKORNY I 775; HULD 156; HAMP Numerals 914-915; DEMIRAJ AE 385.

teto f, pl. teto 'aunt'. Borrowed (in the form of vocative in -o) from South Slavic, cf. Bulg teta, SCR tet (MEYER Wb. 428). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 267.

ti band f, pl. tebana 'shepherd's hut'. A prefixal derivative of bane. Cf. some other derivatives in te-: tCharr 'to cut (wood)' (cf. harr), tehloj `to make thin' (cf. holle), tempell 'sweetness' (cf. embel).

ti buti m, pl. tebuta 'oak'. Singularized form of (dru) te buta 'soft wood' (cABEJ St. II 176). 0 LAMBERTZ KZ Lill 306 (borrowed from NGk iiliqytbt t 'stump').

tehu adv. 'on this side'. From PAib *to ksu where the second com-
ponent is equal to Gk 4iv 'with, at the same time'. 0 MEYER Wb. 334 (connected with te); FRIŠK II 339; C Abej St. II 176-177 (to -tu in atu, ketu).

tembel tambel n/m 'gall-bladder'. Identical with tembel tambel 'sweetness', see embel. The original meaning of the latter includes such elements as 'sour', 'bitter'. 0 JOKL LKUBA 273; DEMIRAJ AE 385-386 (to Lat tama 'swelling (on the leg)' or to Lith turri. 'bile').

terboj aor. terbova 'to have a dry mouth; to inflariate; to pamper (children)'. Borrowed from Lat turbare 'to ruffle, to agitate' (CAMARDA I 195, 203; MEYER Wb. 429). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grandrif3 2 I 1039, 1049; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155.

tere - tans adj. 'whole, all'. Continues PA1b *twana < *tyono- derived from IE *tetra- 'to swell' (SPITZER MRIW I 331-332) and morphologically close to Lith tvinti 'to rise, to swell (of water)', Gk tvintus 'flood'. For the semantic development, cf. Lat tvOS continuing the same *teta-. 0 MEYER Wb. 429 (from Rom *otanus to Lat totes 'whole'); MANN Language XVII 23; FRAENKEL 1154; WALDE-HOFMANN II 695-696; POKORNY I 1080-1083; Cabej St. VII 258; JANSON Ott. 31.

terfoje f 'trefoil, shamrock'. Borrowed from Lat trifolium id. (MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 27). 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 67 (from Ital trifoglio id.); MEYER Wb. 429 (follows MIKLOSICh 67); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; Cabej St. II 177 (agrees with MIKLOSICh); HAARMANN 154; LANDI Lat. 102, 108, 126.

termal adv. 'downwards'. Another form is terma. Prefixed derivative of mal (MEYER Wb. 255; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 542). 0 C Abej St. II 177.

termet m.pl. termete 'earthquake'. Another form is termek. Borrowed, from Rom *terrae mOtus id. (MEYER Wb. 427). 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 66 (from Ital terremuto id.); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grandrif3 2 I 1046; MANN Language XXVI 386-387; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 153; LANDI Lat. 64, 128, 159.

termone adv. 'always, ever'. A prefixal form based on muaj.

terpi f 'tuberculosis'. Based on an unattested *terpis 'to suffer, to endure, to bear' borrowed from Slav *tbpeti id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg trl.pma, mrp'a, SCr trpiljeti (MEYER Wb. 430). 0 SVANE 183.

terpjete adv. 'up, upwards'. Compound consisting of ter- and pjete, cf. tatepjete.

(T) tersire f.pl. tersira 'rope (made of genista)'. Borrowed from Rum teirinli, itself from Bulg trbsina 'horse-hair' (CAPIDAN DR III 885-886). The rhotacism is of analogical origin. 0 PWARIU EWR 158; JOKL AARBST 146 (from Slav *toreina 'band but then one should expect Rum ta rand), Sb. Milete (118-120; SELISEV Slav. naselenie 323 (agrees with JOKL); Cabej St. II 177-178 (from Bulg trhsbsina); JANSON Unt. 65-67.

tershere tershane f 'oats'. In Geg there is also a form trishane. Borrowed from Rom *trimensanum for Lat trimense trilicum (MEYER Wb. 430), cf. *hal tremeste 'cereal needing three months to ripen' < Lat trimestris. 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 31; HAARMANN 154.

terthorte adj. 'oblique, indirect'. Based on an unattested *terthor. Prefixal derivative in ter- (Cabej St. II 178-179) based on *thor. The latter reflects PA1b *tsasra continuing IE *fees-ro-, to Skt sdsati 'to slaughter, to cut down', Gk ik(ccto 'to split' and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 255 (from Rom *transvertOrius); POKORNY I 586; PISANI KZ LXXI 63-64 (from Lat tortus 'twisted').
terkataS aor. terkata 'to be out of tune'. Borrowed from Slav *t7,rkati 'to rub, to touch, to stir, to knock', also used as an onomatopoeia, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg trbkam, SCr tkati.

tetym tetim m 'cold season, cold'. Singularized univerbation of to tyma, to tym, as supported by the following expression: u diqa se tymi - me deke se timi 'to die of cold' (Cabej St. 11 179). 0 CAMARDA II 140 (to Gk trcivw 'to stretch'); LAMBERTZ KZ LII 301 (to tym); Cabej St. II 179 (te- treated as a prefix).

ti pon. 'thou'. From PA1b *tu continuing IE *ta id.: Av ta, Gk 6v, Lat ta, OIr to and the like (CAMARA I 217; MEYER Wb. 430, ALB. ST. III 23). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 282; BARD ARSt. I 109; Tagliavini Dal-
mazia 267; LA PIANA St. Varia 71; MANN Language XXVI 385; FRISK II 817; WALDE-HOFMANN II 712; BARTHOLOMAE 654-655; POKORNY I 1097-1098; cABEJ St. II 179-180; HULD 116; DEMIRAJ AE 386-387.

tide adj. 'such'. Continues PAIb *tira based on the pronominal stem *tio- and similar in its formation to ON *there 0 MEYER Wb. 425 (to IE *-to-); PEDERSEN Alb. Texte 200 (to Lat tiVIs 'such'); POKORNY I 1086-1087; cABEJ St. II 181 (analogical formation based on ti, tif).

time m 'weft, woof'. Borrowed from Lat tegaminem 'cover' (WAGNER ZfromPhil XXXIX 102). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; cABEJ St. II 181 (explains time as a singularized plural with a secondary -i-); HAARMANN 152; LANDI Lat. 117, 147.

tine f 'slime, mud'. Borrowed from Slav *tina id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg tina, SCr tina (SVANE 169).

tinez adj. 'secret'. Continues an earlier noun *tejne borrowed from Slav *tajna id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg tajna, SCr tajna (MEYER Wb. 431).

tingello aor. tingellova 'to ring, to sound'. Another variant is tringelloj 'to knock, to ring' (MEYER Wb. 432). Based on tingull 'sound, ring' continuing an unattested Rom *tinsunculus, cf. Lat tinnuncula 'kestrel', tinnulus 'sonorous, resonant'.

tire f 'bundle, skein, hank'. Derived from tjerr.

tire - tine f, pl. tina tina 'large wine barrel'. Borrowed from Lat tina 'wine vessel' (Mixi.osiCH Rom. Elemente 66; MEYER Wb. 430). The parallel Geg form ti seems to reflect Rom *tinum by Ital tino id. (cABEJ II 181-182). 0 MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grandriß 2 I 1045; JOKL BA IV 209 n. 1 (from Latin rather than Ital tino id.); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; JANSON Unt. 59; HAARMANN 153; LANDI Lat. 141.

tirk m, pl. tirq 'white felt', pl. tirq 'felt gaiters'. Another form is tire. Together with Rum tureac 'top (of a boot)' (DIEFENBACH I 250; MEYER Wb. 431) borrowed with an East Germanic cognate of OHG theobroch 'gaiters': Goth or Gepid *kiahbraks (DICULEScU ZfromPh XLIX 399; JOKL Balkangebm. 116-118). 0 KRISTOFORIDHI 424 (to tjerr); TIRK Anthropos VIII 169 n. 1 (to Lat tergam 'back, spine'); TREIMER ZfromPh XXXVIII 392 (to Russ pereatka 'glove'); SANFELD LBalk 97; TAGLIAVINI Dalmaziya 265; LA PIANA St. Varia 93-94 (to Lat torqued 'to turn'); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 113 (suffix -k); cABEJ St. II 182-183 (follows KRISTOFORIDHI), IV 90-93.

tis m 'yew'. Borrowed from Slav *tin, id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg tis, SCr tis (SELIkEv Slay. naselenie 164). 0 cABEJ St. II 184; SVANE 130.

titull m, pl. tituj 'title, ground of right or claim'. Borrowed from Lat titu/us id.

tjegull f, pl. tjegulla 'brick'. Borrowed from Lat tegula id. (Mixt.ostai Rom. Elemente 65; MEYER Wb. 431, Alb. St. IV 65); 0 CAMARA I 161 (to Gk (stir 'cover, roof'); MEYER-LOBKE MIRW 125, Gr. Grandriß 2 I 1044, 1049; JOKL Studien 105, LKUBA 50; TREIMER MIRW I 251; TAGLIAVINI Dalmaziya 268; HELBIG 31, 133 (from Ital tegola id.); cABEJ St. II 184; HAARMANN 153; LANDI Lat. 135.

tjerr aor. torra 'to spin'. Continues PAIb *terka related to Tokh B kirk- 'to turn' (only as part. pret.), Lat torqu(e) id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 431, Alb. St. III 23, 84). For the development of the cluster *-rk- < *-rle- cf. mjel. 0 CAMERA I 41 (to Gk Teipto 'to rub'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmaziya 268; JOKL ArRom XXIV 38; PEDERSEN BB XX 231, KZ XXXIII 542 (reconstructs *terknd); MANN Language XXVI 382; CIMCHOWSKY LPIV 195-196 (to turn and, further, to Gk TOpoc 'tool for drawing a circle'), St. IE 44; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 49; WALDE-HOFMANN II 692-693; CHAUNTRAINE 134; VAN WINDEKENS I 503; POKORNY I 1077; OLBERG IF LXXIII 209; cABEJ St. II 184-185 (follows CAMARDA and CIMCHOWSKY); DEMIRAJ AE 387.

tjeter adj., pl. tjere 'other'. In dialects, the original paradigm jeter, jater, pl. tjere is still preserved. The form tjeter result from crises with the preceding particle to and/or analogical influence of plural. Goes back to PAIb *etera (with a mobile stress: sg. *etera pl. *eterai) related to Slav *eter7, 'some, somebody' (MEYER Wb. 162, Alb. St. III 85). 0
BOPP 489 (to Skt eintara- Interior’); CAMARDA I 215 (compares tjeter with Gk gTepo; ‘other’ but the latter goes back to *sm-tero-); MEYER Gr. Gr. 71; PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 1 177; LA PIANA Studi I 93 (follows CAMARDA); JOKL Studien 93, IF XXXVI 115, LKUBA 98; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 268; PISANI Saggi 131; MANN Language XXVI 383; POKORNY I 284; HAMP Laryngeals 138; CABEI St. II 185-187; VASMER II 29; HULD 117; DEMIRAJ AE 208.

tkurr aor. tkurra ‘to make small, to press together’. Prefixal derivative based on *kurr < PALb *kursa, a zero-grade etymologically connected with Hitt kark-, karssla- ‘to cut off’, MIR corr ‘stunted’ and other continuants of IE *(s)ker-s. 0 VENDRYES [C] 211-212; POKORNY 1945; CABEI St. II 187 (to korr and shkurre).

dander f. pl. llandra ‘bundle’. Derived from lende.

fmerr m ‘horror, fright’. Other variants are mner, kmer and mer. Borrowed from Lat timOrem id. (MIKLOsICH Rom. Elemente 66; MEYER Wb. 431). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 1 1046; JOKL IF XXXVI 146; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 190; C Abej St. II 187-189 (to Gmc *mom ‘horror, fright’. Other variants are

toćiS aor. toći a ‘to press the juice out of grapes’. Borrowed from Slav *taiidlo id., cf. South Slavic: Bulg toêlo, SCr toêlo (SEEiEV Slay. naselenie 172). 0 SVANE 72, 242.

tokiS f. pl. tokilla ‘whetstone’. Borrowed from Slav *taidlo id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg toêlo, SCr toêlo (SEEiEV Slay. naselenie 172). 0 SVANE 72, 242.

tog m. pl. tonje ‘heap, pile’. Continues PALb *raga, a long grade of IE *(s)teg- ‘to cover’, cf. in particular Gk *rof, Olr tech ‘house’< IE *tegos. The same vowel grade may be attested in Lith stiegi ‘to thatch (a roof)’ if the latter reflects *stilgti. 0 MEYER Wb. 431; FRAENKEL 904; FRISK II 780-781; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 30; POKORNY I 1013-1014.

toje f. pl. toja ‘lace’. A parallel form is tonje. Borrowed from Venet toga id. (TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 269). 0 ALESSIO apud CABEJ St. II 190 (from Rom *tonia).

tok aor. toka ‘to cut (meat), to sharpen (a scythe), to knock’. An onomatopoeia with an original meaning ‘to knock’. Similar verbs are also attestet in Romance, cf. Ital toccare ‘to touch, to tap’.

toke f. pl. toka ‘earth, land, soil, ground, plot of land, field’. Borrowed from Slav *tolb ‘threshing floor’ (DESNICKAJA Slay. zaim. 18). Another widespread variant troke is explained by the influence of trokas. 0 MEYER Wb. 432 (considers toke ‘earth’ to be connected with tōkd ‘belt buckle’); JOKL Studien 80; MLADENOV 635; Cabej St. fil. 1966/2 84, St. II 190 (to tere); OREL Balcanica 111-112 (improbable explanation from an unknown Indo-European substratum language close to Hittite), Koll. Idg. Ges. 363; MURATI Probleme 133-134.

tokel f. pl. tolka ‘piece’. Derived from toke id., of Italian origin. 0 MEYER Wb. 432 (on toke).

tone f ‘bald spot; drum membrane’. Continues PALb *tesla < *teks/a etymologically related to Lat tēla ‘cloth’, OHG dehsala ‘axe’, Slav *tesla id. < *teksla, further derived from IE *W4- ‘to weave, to hew’. 0 WALDE-HOFMANN II 655; VASMER IV 51; POKORNY 11058-1059.

toper f. pl. topra ‘small axe’. An early borrowing from Slav *topor7, ‘axe’ (MEYER Wh. 432). 0 SELISeEV Slay. naselenie 172-173; SVANE 78.

topil m ‘pit filled with water’. Borrowed from Slav *topidlo, a deverbative of *topiti ‘to sink’, cf., for example, Bulg topîlo ‘deep pit in the river’. 0 SVANE 59.

topis aor. topita ‘to blunt; to frighten, to discourage’. Borrowed from Slav *tupiti ‘to blunt’ (MEYER Wh. 417), cf. South Slavic reflexes: SCr tupiti. 0 MEYER Wb. 432 (topis ‘to discourage’ from SCr stupiti ‘to step, to walk’); Cabej St. II 190-191, SVANE 242.

torishte f. pl. torishta ‘sheep enclosure’. Borrowed from Slav *torike ‘enclosure’, cf. South Slavic forms with the same or close meaning:
Bulg tor, torfite, SCr for (SEL8tiv Slay. naselenie 165). 0 SVANE 63, 141.

tork m. pl. torqe 'beam of the oil-press; wine-press'. An analogical back-
formation based on *torq. The latter is borrowed from Ital torderio
'press' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 66). 0 MEYER Whb. 433 (from Lat
torculum 'wine- or oil-press'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1046;
JOKL LKUBA 105, 144; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 153;
LANDI Lat. 83, 144-146.

torolec m. pl. toroleca 'cricket'. Derived from torolis. The form to-
rovare may be an emphatic transformation of torolec. 0 MEYER Wh.
433 (to Slav *SCr7, 'grasshopper').

torolinge f. pl. torolingea 'toy pipe, flute'. Derived from torolis.

torte f. pl. torta 'rope'. Borrowed from Lat tortum 'rope (for tortures)',
cf. Rum tort 'yarn, thread' (MEYER Whb. 433) 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Ele-
mente 67 (from Latin or from Ital torta); PUSCARIU EWR 162;
MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 153-154.

torua torue m. pl. toronj 'trace; secret path'. Borrowed from Slav
pl. *torove 'paths, traces' (JOKL Slavia XIII 302). 0 MEYER Whb.
433 (derived from torre); SVANE 141.

torte f 'circle'. Attested in Albanian dialects of Greece. Borrowed from
Rom *tornum 'turn', cf. Ital torno, Fr tour, Prov torn. 0 MEYER Whb.
433 (from Ital torno).

torloj aor. torlova 'to deceive'. Derived from torrle 'screw', based
on torre.

*OS1C8 m. pl. *Oske 'Tosk, North Albanian'. Borrowed from Ital tosco
'Tuscan' < Lat Tusco 'Etruscan'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 193.

totolesh m. pl. totoleshe 'credulous person'. An emphatic derivative
of lessh.

tra pl. trere, trare, trenj 'beam, post'. Borrowed from Lat trabem id.
(GILFERDING Om. 26; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 67; MEYER Wh. 433).

trag f. pl. trage 'trace'. Borrowed from Slav *trap, id., cf. in South
Slavic: Bulg trag, traga, SCr trag (MEYER Whb. 433). 0 SVANE 36.

trajke f 'fishing net'. Identical with trajke 'big fishing net', a local
loanword from SCr trakta < Dalm trakta (SKOK) (from Phil LIV 425).
0 MEYER Wh. 433 (< *trajke, derivative in -ke borrowed from Rom
*tragula 'trawling net'); JOKL RIEB II 59 (agrees with SKOK); cABEJ St.
II 191 (follows MEYER); HAARMANN 153 (from Rom *tretticum),
154 (from Rom *tragula).

trajste f. pl. trajsta 'sack, knapsack'. Another form is traste. Borrowed
from Rum tir(t)ajstera id., a Balkan Wanderwort (MEYER Whb. 434).

trajte f. pl. trajta 'form, shape'. Borrowed from Lat neut. tractum, par-
ticiple of traha 'to draw'. (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN
154). 0 LANDI Lat. 102, 121.

trajtoj aor. trajtova 'to deal with, to treat'. Borrowed from Lat traccare
id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 67; MEYER Whb. 434). 0 MEYER-LUBKE
Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1054; cABEJ St. VII 187; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 73-
74; HAARMANN 154.

trakullij trakullii aor. trakulliva 'to knock (at the door)'. Other forms are
trakulloj, trokulloj. Borrowed from Rom *tradiculare, a variant of
*tradicicarre 'to push'. 0 MEYER Whb. 434; MEYER-LUBKE 679 (on Rom
*tradicicarre); cABEJ St. II 191 (onomatopoeia).

trakulluus m 'talker, windbag'. Derived from trakullij trakulloj (VASMER
Alb. Wortforsch. I 60). 0 MEYER Whb. 434 (borrowed from SCr traskalo
'windbag'); cABEJ St. II 191 (agrees with VASMER).

trangull m. pl. tranguj 'cucumber'. Borrowed from MGk Telpay-
youpov id. (MEYER Whb. 434).

trap m. pl. trepe 'pit, grave'. Borrowed from Slav *trap, 'pit', cf. South
Slavic continuants: Bulg trap, SCr trap (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente
traph m. pl. *trapa 'ferry'. From PAIlb *trapa identical with Slav *tropa 'path' and further related to IE *trep- 'to tread' (VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 60). 0 JOKL LKUBA 128 (to Lith *traupilis 'fragile'); VASMER IV 105; POKORNÝ I 11094.

trashe adj. 'thick, fat'. From PAIlb *trauss'a. Appears to be connected with Lith *treizs 'fat, fertile (of soil)', a form based on *trediš 'to rot, to manure' (OREL Linguistica XXIV 435) despite obvious phonetic difficulties: Lith -g- must reflect a nasal which, however, may be secondary; thus, it could be derived from *treu-s-, cf. Slav *trusa '(hay) dust', further derived from IE *treu-: Gk τρευτι 'to destroy, to exhaust'. Slav *troyQ 'to destroy' and the like. 0 CAMARDA I 71 (to Gk τραξικός 'jagged, rugged'); MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 18 (from Lat *tresīsīt 'solid, thick, fat' - Rom *grassus); MEYER Wb. 435 (follows MIKLOSICh); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 61; SCHMIDT KZ L 245 (to MAT tren, ON firekt); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 269; BUGA II 178; POKORNÝ I 1072-1075.

trashdgoj aor. *trashegova 'to inherit'. Borrowed from Lat transigere 'to reach an accord, to carry out transaction' (MEYER Wb. 435).

trath m. pl. *trathe 'roof plank'. As well as *trazue 'kind of beam' derived from *tra.

trazoj aor. *trazova 'to mix'. Another and more archaic form is *tramezoi. Borrowed from Rom *transmediare > Ital *trasmezzare 'to divide' (MEYER Wb. 435). 0 CAMARDA I 40 (to Gk ταπαυκός 'to shuffle, to mix'); KRISTOFORIDHI 428 (follows CAMARDA); JOKE Slavia XIII 321 (from Slav *traziti 'to seek'); cABEJ St. II 192 (from Ital *travasare 'to pour from one vessel into another'). 1V 93-94.

tre num., f *tri 'three'. From PAIlb *treje continuing IE *treks id.: Skt *trayā, Gk τρεῖ, Lat *tres and the like (GICFERDING Om. 24; CAMARDA I 76; MEYER WI). 435, Alb. St. II 43, III 24, 63, 72). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIV 291, Kelt. Gr. I 132; FRISK II 921-922; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 270; MANN Language XXVIII 31; MAYRHOFER I 531; WALDE-HOFMANN II 702-703; POKORNÝ I 1090-1092; SZEMERENYI Numerals 81; HULD 117; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 47; HAMP Numerals 906-907; CLACKSON LR 209; DEMIRAJ AE 387-388.

tredh aor. *trodha 'to castrate'. Continues PAIlb *treda etymologically related to Lat tradO 'to push', Goth us-briutan 'to burden', Slav *truth, 'labor, work' (MEYER Wb. 435, Alb. St. III 24, 28, 72). 0 PISANI Saggi 130; VASMER IV 108; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 243; WALDE-HOFMANN II 710; FEIST Goth. 535-536; POKORNÝ I 1095-1096; HULD 156, 167; DEMIRAJ AE 388.

treg m. pl. *tregje 'market'. Borrowed from early South Slavic *(OCS) *tregje (OCS *tregje) < Slav *trhje, id. (MIKLOSICh Slav. Elemente 35; MEYER Wb. 436, Alb. St. I 23). 0 DIEFENBACH II 125; MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 67 (from Ital *tregua 'armistice'); JOKE Studien 115 (follows MEYER). Realex. Vorgesch. I 88 (continues *treg- in the Illyrian place-name Tergeste); Mladenev Ist. 356; MILETIC Sp. BAN XVI/9, 35-42 (=reflects West Macedonian [a] < *t,) ; ANTTLA Schw. 100; cABEJ St. II 193 (reconstructs *trag going back to Illyrian).

tregoj aor. *tregova 'to show, to tell, to prove, to declare'. Derived from *treg as a calque of Gk υπόπειξον 'to talk, to declare' as based on lyp6, 'market, place' (JOKL Studien 115). 0 MEYER Wb. 436 (borrowed from Lat *tredare 'to pass, to tell'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538 (against MEYER); cABEJ St. II 193-194 (follows RAE).

treb m. pl. *treba 'to frighten'. Continues PAIlb *trem related to Tokh A *teim- 'to get angry', Gk Τρήθω 'to tremble (of fear)' , Lat *tremere id. (MEYER BB VIII 187, Wb. 436, Alb. St. III 24, 65, 72). 0 MIKLOSICh Rom. Elemente 67 (from Lat tremere); PEDERSEN Knit. Jahresbericht IX 211; JOKL Studien 27, Festsehr. Kretschmer 92; MEYER-LUBEKE Gr. Grundriß 3 J 1050 (follows MIKLOSICh); TREIMER ZfRomPhil XXXVIII 302; KIECKERS FP XXIII 364; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 270; LAPIA St. Varia 43; FRISK II 922-923; WALDE-HOFMANN 11 701; VAN WINDEKENS I 504; POKORNÝ I 1092-1093; DEMIRAJ AE 388-389.
treme f. pl. treme 'porch'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg trem, tr'am 'inner porch, outer entrance hall', SCR trium, trem 'porch' (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 35; MEYER Wb. 436).

trenoj aor. trenova 'to become mad, to become stupid'. Derived from tra. pl. trenj, cf. Lat. stultus 'stupid' - stoli 'shoot, branch, twig'. Russ ostolbenny 'to be bewildered' - stolt 'column, post'. 0 MEYER Wb. 434 (to Ital strano 'strange' or SCR krenuti 'to bend, to incline'); cABEJ St. II 194 (to termoj 'to change').

tres aor. treta 'to melt, to loosen, to dissolve'. From PAib *treita etymologically identical with Slav *tratiy, *tratiti 'to spend, to waste' (OREL FLHVIII/1-2 37). 0 MEYER Wb. 436 (borrowed from Slav *tratiti); MANN Language XXVIII 32; VASMER IV 94-95.

treve f. pl. treva 'land, area; peace, quiet'. Borrowed from MGk tpiria 'truce' < OFr treve id. (JOiu_Litteris N 197, Slavia XIII 317). 0 CAMARDA I 42 (to Gk tpi43oc 'path, way'); MEYER Wb. 353 (borrowed from Lat trivium 'crossroads'); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 255 (to OFr triege); SANDFELD LBalk 57; cABEJ St. II 194 (follows JOKL).

trevoj aor. trevoja 'to succeed, to prosper'. Derived from treve (CAMARDA I 106). 0 MEYER Wb. 436 (from Slav *terba 'need, necessity'); cABEJ St. II 194 (follows CAMARDA).

trike f. pl. trina 'twig, branch'. From PAib *treaika, a derivative of tre. For the semantic development cf. E twig, Slav *dvigs 'branch' - *cluigho-based on *duo 'two'. 0 JOKL Slavia XIII 289 (to trim); TRUB/CEV Etimologija 1964 4-6; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 114 (from *trk-); DEMIRAJ AE 389-390.

trim in. pl. trina 'hero', adj. 'brave, courageous'. From PAib *trima related to IE *trmo-., cf. Arm (arm 'young, fresh, green' and other continuants of IE *ter- 'weak, young'. 0 MEYER Wb. 437 (to Gk Tiny 'soft, delicate'), Alb. St. III 24, 64; JOKL Slavia XIII 289; ACAREN HAB II 161; MANN Language XXVI 388; POKORNY I 1070-1071; KORTLANDT Arm-IE III 41; OREL Koll. ldg. Ges. 351 (-ri- as a reflex of IE *r-); DEMIRAJ AE 389.

trinka adj. 'brand new'. Emerged from the expression i ri trink id., a semi-calque of Venet novo de trinca, Ital nuovo di trinca id. (cABEJ St. II 195). 0 JOKL Slavia XIII 290 (< *trim-ke, derived from trim).

trire - trinke f. pl. trina trina 'harrow'. Borrowed from Rom *trina 'bundle, lace' > Ital trina id. (cABEJ St. II 195). 0 MEYER Wb. 437 (from Ital trina); RESELLI RIL. LXXXIX - XC 422 (to Gk Teipco 'to rub'), XCI 609 (to tjerr); JANSON Unt. 59-60.

frisk m, pl. trisqe 'shoot (of vine)'. Etymologically close to triske.

triske f. pl. triska 'piece of wood, shavings'. Borrowed from Slav *treska 'chip' otherwise unattested in South Slavic. The substitution of Slav -é- > Alb -i- may reflect an early loanword.

trishe f. pl. trishe 'shooting, sprout'. An early borrowing from Slav *trisb 'grape, stalk', cf. SCRtrs (PEDERSEN RomJb IX 1 217). 0 MEYER Wb. 437, 526 (to SCR trs 'grape, vine'), Alb. St. III 24, 61; SCHEPTELOWITZ KZ LVI 166 (to Gk Opivict • Cci.miXo; iv KATD, Hes.); PEDERSEN Krit. Jahresaricht IX 217 (borrowed from Slav *trisb 'cane'); GEORGIEV Kri.-myk. I 69 (to Gk eiəpao; 'thyrus'); CABEJ St. II 195-196 (to Gk Tpxivoc 'shooting, twig'), IV 219; DEMIRAJ AE 389-390 (to tre).

tristoj aor. tristova 'to make sorry'. Derived from *trishte borrowed from Lat tristis 'sad' (MEYER Wb. 437). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 154.

frog adv. 'straightforwardly'. Based on Gk won(); 'direction' with an adverbial suffix -v.

trofta f. pl. trofta 'trout'. Borrowed from Lat tructa id. (STIER KZ XI 136; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 68; MEYER Wb. 437 with doubts). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrif3 1 1054; ERNOUT-MEILLET 704; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; DI GIOVINE Gruppo -ct 74-77; HAARMANN 154; LANDI Lat. 67, 102, 122.

troha aor. trohasa 'to crumble'. Derived from trohe 'crumb', borrowed from Slav *troxa id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg troxa, SCR troha (MIKLosicx Slav. Elemente 35; MEYER Wb. 437).

Croke f. pl. troke 'kind of cow-bell'. From PAib *traka etymological-
ly related to Skt tarkti- 'spindle', Tokh A tark- 'earring' and the like. See *tjerr. 0 MAYRHOFER I 485; VAN WINDEKENS I 492; POKORYN I 1077.

**trolj** aor. *trolj* * make dirty; to destroy*. In both meanings, derived from *trol* *ear', a variant of toke. 0 MEYER Wh. 438-439 (to Ital dial. *truth* 'to push', *struccare* 'to press, to squeeze out').

**trondit** aor. *trondita* 'to swing'. An early borrowing from Slav *trQiti* *to push*, cf. Czech *tratiti*, Pol *twit* (MEYER Wh. 438). 0 SELIS •CEV Slay. naselenie 291; SVANE 242.

**trush** aor. *trush* 'to crumble, to break'. Borrowed from Slav *snr* *Ear', cf. also Gk *tarp*. Continues PAlb *stati* *ear'. Metathesis of *strati* under the influence of *true*.

**true** m, pl. *true* *brain*. Continues PAlb *taruna* identical with Skt *taran* - *young, tender*. Av *tauruna* - *young*, cf. also Gk *tjerr* *to cheat*, cf. South Slavic reflections: Bulg *polev* *narrow*, *pryngva* *to press*. 0 MEYER Wh. 438 from Rom *tromb* *trumpet, (water) pipe': Ital tromba, OFr tromp, Prov tromp and the like. 0 MIHAESCU RESEE Rom. Elemente 68 (from Ital tromba): MEYER Wh. 438 (follows MIHAESCU).

**trump** m, pl. *trump* *trump'. Borrowed from Lat *truncus* (MIHAESCU Rom. Elemente 68; MEYER Wh. 438). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 155; LANDI Lat. 102, 137-138.

**trumpere** m, pl. *trumpere* *crowd, group*. Metathesis of *true* under the influence of *true*.

**true** m, pl. *true* *to rob (a church)'. From Rom *trem* *trumpiscare* *crowd, group*. Metathesis of *trumpere* under the influence of *true*.
tryeze f. pl. tryeza 'table'. Borrowed from dialectal (North Italian) Romance *trabeca < Gk TpOurec-a id. (JOKL KUUBA 117-118; prefers to identify tryeze with Gk opovo; 'seat, chair'). 0 MEYER Wb. 434 (from NGk TpOureca 'table'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 271.

trys aor. trysa 'to press, to compress, to squeeze'. Parallel forms are trus, true. From PAlb *trutja, a formation in *-tja based on IE *treu- - *tru-. Gk tpixo 'to wear out, to exhaust', Lith -tja, tula 'bunch, brush'. An analogical transformation of *trutja; MIKLOSICH (on the helm)' (MEYER Wb. 434). 0 MANN Language XXVIII 32 (to Lat track); FRISK II 938; FRAENKEL 1132; POKORNY I 1026-1027; OREL II 61 (to Gk VolttO) `to beat, to strike'); MIKLOSICH (related to Lat turpe, to put, to drop': Bulg turshej; kaurban); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 110-111 (from Gmc *brtfa). 0 SVANE 79.

tryste f 'gathering'. Derived from trys. 0 JOKL LKUBA 124 (to tryeze).

tufe f. pl. tufa 'bunch of flowers, bundle'. Borrowed from Lat tafa 'plume (on the helm)' (MEYER Wb. 439), Rom *tufa 'bush, bunch': Rum tafa, Span tufo and the like. The same word is also used metaphorically to denote a 'crowd', probably, not without influence of turme. 0 CAMARDA I 61 (to Gk VoltO) 'to beat, to strike'); MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 68 (from Ital tufi); PUSCARIU EWR 165; JOKL Balkangerm. 110-111 (from Gmc *Puba-); LOEWE KZ XXXIX 272-274 (from Gmc *brtja); TAGLIAVINI Origini 309; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155.

tulk m 'pollen'. Derived from tufe.

tulrn. pl. tule, tula 'meat, flesh, pulp'. From PAlb *tula etymologically connected with Gk tan 'swelling', Slav *tyll. 'back side' (CAMARDA I 113; MEYER Wb. 451, Alb. St. III 23, 80). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 535, 543; SPITZER MrwI 1332; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 272, Stratificazione 98; VASMER IV 131; FRISK II 942; POKORNY I 1081; cABEJ St. II 197-198; OREL ZfBalk XXXIII 147; DEMIRAJ AE 390-391.

tumba f. pl. tumba 'rock edge; pl. tombs'. Another variant is tume 'top of the rock'. Borrowed from Lat tumba 'tomb' (MEYER Wb. 452). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 25; HAARMANN 155.

tumbe f. pl. tumba 'bunch, brush'. An analogical transformation of tufe.

tumullae m. pl. tumullaca 'bubble, bladder'. Derived from *tumuli borrowed from from Lat tumulus 'hill, heap'.

tunrn. pl. tunj 'back, rear'. Borrowed from Slav *turn. 'false, vain, futile', in South Slavic attested in Bulg tun (DESNICKAJA Slav. zaim. 19). Note tune 'butt' belonging to this group. 0 SVANE 79.

tund aor. tunda 'to move, to stir, to swing'. Continues PAlb *tunda, a nasal present identical with Skt tundate 'to push, to strike'; Lat untO 'to push' (CAMARDA I 74). 0 MEYER Wb. 452; JOKL Studien 91 (to Skt tarhsdavati 'to draw to and fro'); MANN Language XXVIII 37; MAYRHOFER I 511; WALDE-HOFMANN II 716-717; POKORNY I 1033-1034; cABEJ St. VII 232.

turbd t 'turf'. Borrowed from Rom *turbo: Fr tourbe, Ital torba (from French).

turfullov aor. turfulova 'to snort'. Borrowed from an unattested Rom *transflare or *transinflare 'to blow through'. 0 MEYER Wb. 452 (from Ital tronfio 'swollen').

turi turi pl. turinj 'trunk, muzzle'. Borrowed from Rom *utrinum derived from Lat uter 'hose' (MEYER Wb. 452). 0 cABEJ St. VII 258.

turis aor. turita 'to frighten off (animals)'. Borrowed from Slav *turiti 'to drive away, to chase', cf. in South Slavic, in the meaning 'to push, to put, to drop': Bulg tur'a, Scr turiti (SVANE 247).

turme f. pl. turma 'crowd, herd'. Borrowed from Lat turma id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 68; MEYER Wb. 453). 0 CAMARDA I 99 (to Ital torna id.); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 I 1039, 1046; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 260; MIHAESCU RESEE TV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155.

turp m 'shame'. Borrowed from Lat turpe id. (GILFERDING Om. 26; CAMARDA I 143; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 68; MEYER Wb. 453). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 2 11046; MANN Language XVII 14 (related to Lat turpis, Goth kaurban); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 155; LANDI Lat. 84.

turshej aor. tursheva 'to break, to destroy'. Borrowed from Rom trusare 'to push, to stir': Prov trazar, Engad triischer and the like.

turtull m. pl. turtuj 'turtle-dove'. Borrowed, with a dissimilation of sono-
rants, from Lat *turtur* id. (STIER KZ XI 136; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 68; MEYER *Wb.* 453). 0 MEYER-LUBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 11046, 1049; Mihilić *Rese**EE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155; LANDI *Lat.* 84, 144-146.

**turrem** refl. 'to rush, to run'. Continues *PAIb *tura* etymologically connected with Skt *tura* - 'quick, fast', OHG *dweran* 'to turn fast', ON *pyrja* 'to run' (MANN *Language* XXVIII 37); 0 MEYER *Wb.* 453 (to or from Slav *turtita* 'to drive away, to chase'); MAYRHOFER I 514; POKORNY 1110; MURATI *Probleme* 134.


**tym** m 'smoke'. Hardly a loanword from Gk *01j0*; 'soul, spirit' as far as the latter is unknown in any meaning close to 'smoke'. Rather, continues *PAIb *eituna* connected with Gmc *ectuniaz* 'breath' and further related to Skt *atmna* - 'blow, breath, soul'. The inlaut -y- in the Albanian word may be secondary. 0 CAMARDA 153 (related to Gk *auptoc*); MEYER *Wb.* 93 (secondary formation based on *tymos* 'to smoke' < CS *tinjjasati* 'to burn incense' < Gk *OpiatOca* incense'); KRISTOFORIDHI 363 (to IE *dhumos*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 272; OREL *Balcanica* 110-111 (from a substratum continuation of IE *dhamos*); cABEJ *St. VII* 217, 254; HULD 117.

**typhth** m. pl. *typha* 'little hammer'. Diminutive of *typ* < *PAIb *tupa* related to Skt *tupdi, timpati* 'to harm, to hurt'. Gk *rorcvo* 'to strike with a weapon'. 0 FRISK II 945-946; MAYRHOFER 1512-513; POKORNY I 1034.

**tyte** f. pl. *tyta* 'pipe, tube, barrel', adj. 'empty, unnecessary, futile'. From *PAIb *rata, probably related to IE *teya* - 'to swell'. 0 MEYER *Wb.* 77 (explains *tyte* 'trunk' from *dyte, borrowed from Rom *ductus*); MANN *Language* XXVIII 34 (to Lith *tiksias*); POKORNY I 1080-1085; OREL *Balcanica* 112-113 (to a substratum continuation of IE *dha-to* - derived from *dila* - 'to blow').

**Th**

**thader** f 'kind of a double-sided axe'. Continues *PAIb *tsestra* identical with Skt *s'astrci* - 'knife, sword'. The auslaut -der may be considered to be a regular result of the non-initial *-str*. 0 JOKL *Kuba* 157-159 (to IE *kes-dhro-, to *kes- 'to cut'; BARIĆ *Hymje* 10; MAYRHOFER III 319; POKORNY I 586; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 62 (from *kontro*); cABEJ *St.* II 199 (< *thare, postverbal derivative of *thar, cf. ther*); DEMIRAJ AE 391-392 (to Skt *sits- 'sharp').

**thaj** aor. *thava* 'to dry'. From *PAIb *sauknja, a derivative of IE *sauko- 'dry'; Gk *ectoc, MHG* ser, Lith *saasas, Slav *sum* (MEYER *Wb.* 88, *Alb.* St. 111 43, 92). Note the dissimilation of sibilants leading to *s* > *th*. The adjective *thate* 'dry' is a deverbative derived from an unattested *PAIb *sauka*. 0 CAMARDA I 76 (to Gk *&auk* 'thick with leaves, hairy, shaggy'); PEDERSEN *Alb. Texte* 34, KZ XXXIII 543, XXXVI 283; JOKL *Studien* 61, *Kuba* 261; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 300-301; PISANI Saggi 102; CIMOCHOWSKI *LPJ* 233; FRISK I 188-189; FRAENKEL 766; VASMER III 813; MANN *Language* XXVI 381, *Hist. Gr.* 184 (to Gk *iccarog* 'burnt, red-hot', inconvicing semantically and inaccurate phonetically); cABEJ *St.* II 199-200 (reconstructs *sauknja* and compares *thaj* with 6avic6v • *tpi* *Sv, Hes*); HULD 117-118; OREL *Sprache* XXXI 279; DEMIRAJ AE 392.
thane f. pl. thana, thane 'corner. Participle of thaj (MEYER Wb. 88 with an alternative comparison with Lat commis id.). 0 CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk 06.ivo; 'bush, shrub'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332 (to Oh congan 'horn'); BARI ARSt. 19-10 (from *korgno-; cf. Skt s'inga- 'peak', Gk icpyayoSv 'small crustacean'); JOKI, apud WALDE-HOFMANN I 277 (to Lith saunas 'quick, strong'); FRIEDRICH Trees 118 (borrowed from Greek or Thraco-Phrygian); ÇABEJ St. II 200-201 (follows PEDERSEN); HULD KZ XCV 306-307 (from *sosdh-ncl, cf. Lat sorbum 'service-berry' *sosdhom); JANSON Unt. 92-94; DEMIRAJ AE 393 (from Gk ektvo;).

thar aor. thara 'to add ferment to milk'. Historically identical with ther. For the semantic development cf. Lith karats 'bitter' - kifsti 'to cut, to hew', Goth bairts 'bitter' - beita to 'bite', Latv skabs 'sour' - Lith skabiti 'to cut, to hew'. 0 BUCK Synonyms 1033-1035; çABEJ St. VII 225, 239.

thark m. pl. tharq, thARqe 'enclosure (especially, for milking)'. Continues PAIb *tsarka, a derivative of thar < *tsarja. Borrowed to Rum cam 0 CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk grico; 'fence, enclosure'); MEYER Alb. St. III 39 (from IE *kyrkoros); PETERSSON Heter. 134 (same as MEYER); CAPIDAN DR II 552 (Rum_iare from Albanian); PHILIPPIDE Or. Rom. II 691 (Rum fart from Lat circus); DENSUSIANU GS I 245-248 (from Iranian); CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 114 (suffix -k); REICHENKRON Dativische 165 (Rum fare < Dacian < IE *serk-); POGHIRC Ist. limb. Rom. II 351; KLEPIKOVA SPT 200-203; ROSETTI ILR I 282; çABEJ St. VII 199, 204.

tharm m 'sour dough, yogurt ferment'. Derived from thar. 0 JOKE WuS XII 90 (to Lith kirmas 'lye'); çABEJ St. VII 202.

tharte adj. 'sour'. Another form is tharbet from where tharte seems to have been derived phonetically. Rum sarbeid is borrowed from PAIb *tsarbeta (for a voiced auslaut cf. also the name of the Beskid mountains continuing PAIb *beskai tai). The source of this word is *tharbe, derived from thar. 0 MEYER Wb. 88, Alb. St. III 13, 72, 87, V 75 (to Lith *cirmas 'lye' and its cognates); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332 (to Lat acerus id.; JOKL WuS XII 90 (to tharm); RESTELLI RIL XCI 538-539 (to IE *saro- 'sour'); PUSCARIU EWR 136 (together with Rum sarbeid - from Rom *exalbidus); MANN Language XVII 18 (tharbet related to Lat acerus); PISANI Saggi 122; POGHIRC Ist. limb. Rom. II 347; ROSETTI ILR I 282; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 120 (suffix -be in tharbe); çABEJ St. II 201-202 (derived from ther).

thashem adv. 'on an empty stomach'. An adverbial form based on thaj.

thate adj. 'dry'. Derivative of thaj (JOKL KUBA 278). 0 çABEJ St. VII 254.

thee adj. 'fragile'. Derived from theyej.

thek aor. theka 'to roast, to toast (bread)'. Continues PAIb *tsaka from IE *kak- attested also in Greek, both in zero and full grades: idyKet • TELOVARY 04, rakytoVoric • fipiiiEc 'burning strongly' (Hom.) and the like. Other parallels implying the initial *k- (Skt kanksati 'to wish, to desire') are semantically too farfetched and should be ignored despite POKORNY I 565. 0 MEYER Wb. 88 (from Ital secare 'to dry'), 440 (from Ital secco 'dry'); MEYER-LCBKE Gr. Grundriff ii I 1053 (from Lat siccare 'to dry'); BARB ARSt. 113 (to thengill and, further, to Skt s'ocati 'to shine, to glow'); MAYRHOFER I 194; FRISK I 750-751; MIHAESCU RESEE 1V/1-2 20 (from Latin); çABEJ St. II 202-203 (to thaj).

theke i. pl. theke 'fringe'. From PAIb *tsaka etymologically close to Skt sdha 'branch', Lith š̄aska id. (MEYER Wb. 88). 0 PEDERSEN IF V 48 (follows MEYER), KZ XXXVI 332, Kelt. Gr. I 126; BARK ARSt. 14 (same); LA PIANA Studi I 33 (against the comparison with s'ikha); FRAENKEL 957-958; MAYRHOFER III 321-322; POKORNY I 523; çABEJ LP VII 191, VIII 90, St. II 203-204 (to thek); OREL Sprache XXXI 282, ZfBalk XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ AE 393-394.

theker theken f. pl. thekera thekena 'rye'. Singularized plural of theke (CAMARDA I 177-178) 0 MEYER Wb. 88 (from Lat secale id. with a shift of stress); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff ii I 1044, 1053; PEDERSEN IF V 82 (agrees with MEYER); BARB ARSt. 13-15 (to theke); JOKL apud çABEJ St. II 204 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); SCHUCHARDTZ KZ XX 248 (agrees with MEYER); SPITZER MLW I 315 (same).

thel m. pl. theta 'big nail'. Continues PAIb *tsala related to Skt s'ald-
stick, cane', Oh coil 'spear', ON hali 'point of a pole'. 0 POKORYNY I 552-553.

thelb m, pl. thelpinj. thalba. thelbnna 'kernel (of a nut)'. From PAlb *tsalba, a derivative of IE *kel- 'to cover' from which various words for 'shell' are derived, cf. OHG halwa, OE halu. 0 CAMARDA I 199; MEYER Wb. 89 (to Friul sepe id.); BARK ARSl. I 30 (to her-thame); JOKL LKUBA 192; SCHMIDTZ KZ LVII 1; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 177; PISANI Saggi 119; cABEJ St. II 204 (from IE *sphel- 'to split'); POKORYNY I 553-554.

thelle adj. 'dark; (of color)'. Frow PAlb *tsawila related to Gk koiXog 'hollow' < *koiFl-48; (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332). 0 CAMARDA I 64; MEYER Wb. 88 (to Skt s'anya- 'empty'), Alb. St. III 13, 90; LA PIANA STUDI I 71 n. 1 (to Gk Oavugva 'foundation'); JOKL Slavia XIII 311, RIEB 48; TREIMER KZ LXV 83; FRISK I 891-892; CHANTRAINE 552; PORZIG GLIEDERUNG 177; PISANI Saggi 119 (follows PEDERSEN); OLBERG IBK XIV 115; cABEJ St. II 204-206 (thelle < dialectal felle, to IE *sphel- 'to split'); HuLD 118, KZ XCI 297-299 (reconstructs *kouflHo-); KORTLANDT ARm-IE 39; DEMIRAJ AE 394-395.

thembdbr f, pl. thembra 'heel'. Continues PAIb *tsambra, a derivative of IE *skamb- 'to bend'; Gk (magi* 'bent, crooked', Oh camm id. 0 CAMARDA I 62 (to Gk eivap 'palm'); MEYER Wb. 89, Alb. St. IV 120 (from Lat femur 'thigh'); FRISK II 716-717; MEYER-LOBKE GR. GRUNDRI 5;11053; TAGLIAVINI DALMAZIA 298; POKORYNY 1918 (reconstructs IE *skj-); HAARMANN 126; RUSAKOV RB 138; cABEJ St. II 206-207 (the original meaning is 'bending').

thep m, pl. thopa 'peak, point, cog, tooth'. From PAlb *tsaipa etymologically identical with Skt s'epa- 'tail, penis', Lat cippus 'pole' (JOKL STUDIEN 20, 117). Borrowed to Rum lepaj & 0 LIDEN XXXIX 2 52-54 (to Arm sep 'point, peak'); MAYRHOFER III 374-375; WALDE-HOFMANN I 219-200; POKORYNY I 543; CAMAJ ALB. WORTH 79; POCHIRIC I. limb. ROM. II 352; ROSETTI I LR 1 282; HAMP SCL XXXIX 428; cABEJ St. II 207-208; OREL ZFBALK XXXIII 147; DEMIRAJ AE 395-396.

thor aor. theca 'to slaughter, to pierce'. From PAlb *tsera related to Skt strcati 'to smash, to crush', Gk 'death', OIr do-cer 'the fell' (MEYER Wb. 89). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332; JOKL LKUBA 217-218, ZONF X 187; TREIMER KZ LXV 80-81 (to Latferio 'to strike'); TAGLIA-VINI DALMAZIA 115; MANN LANGUAGE XXVIII 33 (to therre = ferre and Lith še‘rt- ‘to eat, to graze'); CAMAJ ALB. WORTH. 41; MAYRHOFER III 371-372; FRISK I 842-843; VENDRYES [C] 237-238; POKORYNY I 578; OLBERG IBK XIV 111; cABEJ St. II 208-210 (to IE *kers- 'bristle'); DEMIRAJ AE 396-397.

thorke f 'Passerina hirsuta; sweepings'. Derived from ther (MEYER Wb. 89). 0 MEYER ALB. ST. V 75 (identical with throke 'dung' from Gk (pepeakov 'rubbish'); MANN HAED 534 (to therrime); cABEJ St. II 210 (follows MEYER Wb.).

therpele f 'kind of thorny plant, woody nightshade, sim'. Compound of ther and pele. 0 cABEJ St. II 210-211 (derived from ther).

thes m, pl. these 'sack'. Continues PAIb *tsatja related to Gk icotari 'hole, empty vessel', Lat catinus 'bowl' and, probably, to Av kata- 'chamber, room', Goth heNo id. 0 SCHMIDTZ KZ L 238-240 (from Gk ocCicikoc id.); LA PIANA STUDI I 30, 32 (connected with Gk Oecicoc); FEIST GOTH. 254-255; WALDE-HOFMANN I 182; FRISK 1933-934; BARTHLOMAE 432; POKORYNY I 586-587; HAMP IF LXVI 25 (from *kouti-, cf. Gk kin'); 'hollow', Lat catis 'skin', ORBIS XXII 1 128-129; cABEJ St. II 211 (together with oCicoc, borrowed from Semitic).
thengjill m. pt. thengjij 'hot ashes'. Continues PAiB *tsangila, with a prefix *ts-, further connected with Lith angles id., OPrus anglis id., Slav *Qgh, id., Skt thiqa- id. (GILFERING Otn. 22; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 328.0) CAMARDA I 64 (to Gk (piyog) 'light, shine'); MEYER Wb. 90 (from Latfavilla 'hot ashes'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538 (against MEYER); JOKL Studien 105-106 (from Slav with a prothetic *v-); JOKL Wb. 90; ALB > Alb

thenukel f.pl. thenukla 'dogberry'. Irregular transformation of *thenubel continuing PAiB *tsunu-abala- 'dog's apple' identical with Dac *kvoOor2m 'plant Brionia alba' (Diosc. 4. 182) and Lith hinobuolas 'dog's pumpkin'. 0 TOMASCHEK Th. 1 34; DETSCHWEI Th. Sprachreste 362, 373; CABO St. VII 230.

therrime f.pl. therrime 'crumb'. Derived from ther (CABEJ St. II 217-218). The verb therrimoj 'to break, to crumb' (borrowed to Rumfarima id.) is derived from therrime. 0 CAMARDA I 52, 99 (to Gk ofia 'bit, something broken off'); MEYER Wb. 90, Alb. St. IV 26 (therrmoj from Rom *fraginarum); PASCARIU ZfromPh XXVII 739, EWR 50 (together with Rum forima, from Rom *farrimen); GIUGLAEI DR III 594-597 (starts from Rom *fare ma); WEIGAND BA III 214; REICHENKRON ZbF III 166 (reconstructs a Dacian source continuing IE *(s)per-); ROSETTI ILR 1277.

thi m.pl. thi 'pig'. From PAiB *su(s) (with dissimilation of sibilants) etymologically related to IE *sus id.: Av ha, Gk vs, Lat sus, OHG su (STIER KZ XI 214; CAMARDA 177; MEYER Wb. 90, Alb. St. III 43-44, 63). 0 PEDERSEN IF V 82, KZ XXXVI 282; JOKL Studien 77; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 298, Stratificazione 143; BARC Hynme 22; ERNOUT-MELLET 670; CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 234; FRISK II 97; MANN Hist. Gr. 142 (reconstructs *k- in the anlaut); LA PIANA Studi I 23; PISANI Saggi 102, 222; CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 233; WALDE-HOFMANN II 635-637; BARTHOLOMAE 1817; POKORYN I 1038; cABEJ St. II 219-220; OREL Sprache XXXI 279; KORTLANDT SSGL X 220; HULD 119; DEHRAJ AE 397-398.

thike f.pl. thika, thike 'knife' From PAiB *tsika, derived from IE *kei- 'to sharpen': Skt isnati 'to whet, to sharpen', Arm *sur 'sharp; knife' and the like. 0 CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk Ophiye) 'to whet', 117 (to Lat sica 'knife'); MEYER Wb. 90, Alb. St. III 44 (from Lat sica); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundr/(3 ² 11044, 1053; PEDERSEN IF V 82, KZ XXXIV 287 (follows MEYER); SPITZER M R 1293 (same); JOKL IF XXXVI 155 (same); BARD ARSt. I 13-14 (to Skt s’ika 'tuft of hair, fringe');
AeAREAN HAB IV 254-255; MAYRHOFER III 345; LA PIANA Studi I 30-31 (against borrowing from Latin for phonetic reasons: Lat s- > Alb sh-); MANN Language XXVI 387; POKORNY i 541-542; cABEJ St. II 221-222 (follows BARie and adduces theke as another cognate).

thin& m. adj. 'grey'. Derived from thi, see thinje.

thinth m. pl. thimtha 'string, nipple'. A diminutive of *thim related to thind (JOKL LKUBA 318-319). The meaning 'nipple' may be secondary, due to the influence of thithe. 0 cABEJ St. II 223-224).

thind m. pl. thinda 'beak, nipple'. Derived from the same verbal root as thike. 0 MEYER Wb. 91 (from Lat findere): JOKL LKUBA 318-319 (to ther, thyey); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 144; CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 238; POKORNY I 920; cABEJ St. II 222-223 (to ther, thind); HAMPMunch. St. Spr. XLIII 47-48 (< IE *kent-).

thinje f. pl. thinja 'grey hair'. Derived from thi 'to go grey' < PA1b *tsjinja, a denominative verb related to Skt s'yavi- 'dark brown', Av syava- 'black', Slav *svil. 'dark grey' and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 573-574; cABEJ St. II 44 (from Slav *svinb 'dark blue'); WEIGAND 92; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 300 (agrees with MEYER); CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 233-234 (to finje and hi); MAYRHOFER III 384; BARTHOLOMAE 1631; VASMER III 617; POKORNY 1541; cABEJ St. II 225-226 (follows CIMOCHOWSKI in his comparison with finje): MURATI Probleme 135.

thipd f. 'bread crust'. Identical with cipe (KRISTOFORIDHI 129). 0 JOKL Balkanogerm. 127; cABEJ St. II 226.

thirqe f. pl. thirqe 'chick-pea'. Singularized plural of *thirk, derivative in *-ka- of thjerre (CimChowsKI LP VIII 96). 0 MEYER Wb. 91, Alb. St. III 44 (from Venet siservia id.); HELBIG 79 (accepts MEYER'S etymology); CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 233-234 (from siservia with dissimulation of s- s); cABEJ St. II 226 (follows CIMOCHOWSKI LP VIII).

thirr m. 'soot'. From PA1b *tsirwa identical with Lith S'ifvas 'grey' (CimChowsm ABS III 42) and continuing the Indo-European root for dark color *ker-. Cf. surme and thjerme. 0 FRAENKEL 989; POKORNY I 573-574; cABEJ St. II 226-227 (to Slav *sara 'sulphur').
thjeshter m. pl. thjeshter 'stepson'. In Sicilian dialects of Albanian one finds fjeshter. Borrowed from Latfiliaster id. (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1043, 1053) phonetically influenced by thjeshte (LA PIANA St. Varia 51-52).0 MEYER Wb. 91, Alb. St. V 75 (from Ital figliastro id., Venet fiastro id.); JOKL LKUBA 48, 211 (same); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 16; HA ARMANN 126; CABELJ St. II 229.

thkollet adj. 'thin, meager'. A phonetic evolution of tehholloj 'to become thin' based on holle (MANN HAED 539).0 CABELJ St. II 229-230 (agrees with MANN).

thnegel f. pl. thnegla 'ant'. Other forms are thenegulle, thenejegell. Continues PAlb *tsangula, with a prefix *ts-, further connected with Lat anguis 'snake', Lith angis id., OHG angar 'kind of maggot', engirine 'larva', Lith anlatirai 'maggot'. 0 MEYER Wb. 89-90 (from Lat formicula id.); BUGGE BB XVIII 175; SCHUCHARDT Revue basque V 106-108 (to Basque chigurri); BARK ARSt. I 12 (compound of theri theni and *goll- 'thorn, sting'); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 142; LA PIANA Studi I 79 (from *khthonai-guilu 'living on earth'); FRAENKEL 10; WALDE-HOFMANN I 48-49; POKORNY I 43-44; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 119 (suffix -el); CABELJ St. II 214 (related to theri theni as well as to third).

thorn aor. thashe 'to say'. From athematic PAlb *tsansmi etymologically connected with Lat censer 'to assess, to value' and its cognates (MEYER Wb. 91, Alb. St. III 13, 63). 0 CAMARDA I 46 (to Gk (p)gti 'to say'); WACKERNAGEL IF XLV 326; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332; JOKL IF XXXVII 101, Sprache IX 123; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 298-299; MANN Language XXVIII 33; LA PIANA Studi I 37; PISANI Saggi 101, 130; WALDE-HOFMANN I 198-200; POKORY I 566; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 37; HAMP Anc. IE 117 (3 sg. thote derived from *ke-iti since *fens-iti would be reflected as *thoteshe); OLBERG IF LXXIII 208; KLEINEMECHT Munch. St. Spr. XL 108-109, Verbum 151-152, Koll. Idg. ges. 230; HULD 119; DEMIRAJ AE 399-400.

thonjeza p1. 'quotes'. A recent derivative of thua.

thoperc p1. 'dwarfs (in folklore)'. Other variants are thopc and, rarely, thoperk. The latter is formed analogically on the basis of the alternation -k : -q (> c). Because of the stress in thoperc it must be ana-lyzed as a compound of thua and pert (for the meaning cf. Tom Thumb and Russian muZVok-s-nogotok). BUZUKU has a participle thoperkuoM 'paralyticus', thoperkuoM 'hydropicus' which has nothing to do with thoperk and reflects a verb *the-per-koj 'to undernourish', with two prefixes, based on koj. 0 JOKL Balkangerm. 123-125, Vox Rom. VI 227 (from Slavic, cf. SCR coprati 'to conjure'); MANN HAED 92; CABELJ St. II 230-231 (from Ital zoppo).

thua thue m. pl. thoj thonj Vinger) nail'. Goes back to PAlb *atsana derived from IE *ak- 'sharp' and, as far as its structure is concerned, similar with Gk &Kayo; 'thorny fruit', &Knave( 'tip, point'. 0 CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk min; MEYER Wb. 92 (to Av spatna- 'saliva' mis-interpreted as 'min, Alb. St. III 14, 16; LEWY IF XXXII 159 (compares thua with Lat squama- 'fish scale'); JOKL LKUBA 26; BARD ARSt. I 10 (derivative of IE *ker- 'horn'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 301, Stratificazione 98; FRISK 149, 51; CABELJ St. II 231-232 (to Gk kevitco 'to prick'); HULD 120 (to Gmc *xanduz 'hand').

thuk m. pl. thuke 'mortal'. Derived from thuk 'to grind, to press', a verb of onomatopoeic origin. The adjective thuket 'robust' also belongs here. 0 CABELJ St. VII 235.

thumb m. pl. tsamba 'sting, thorn'. Derived from thua. PAlb *tsumba was borrowed to Rum clump. 0 CAMARDA I 78 (to Gk OcoptAic 'heap'); MEYER Wb. 92 (to Skt samba- 'pole', Gk i(61.41o; 'roll, band'), Alb. St. III 14; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332-333 (to fendyell and thnegel); JOKL LKUBA 217-218; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 144; MANN Language XXVIII 32 (to Lith S'uriwis 'ham, leg of pork'); POGHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 339; ROSETTI ILR I 275; CABELJ St. II 233 (agrees with PEDERSEN).

thumbull f. pl. thumbulla 'button'. Derived from thumb. Borrowed to Rum sibure 'stone (of a fruit)'. 0 ROSETTI ILR I 281; CABELJ St. VII 254.

thuder f. pl. thundra 'hoof'. Derived from thua. 0 CAMARDA I 81 (to Gk Nvocep 'palm of the hand').

thuper f. pl. thupra 'twig, rod'. As far as th- < *ts- is impossible before -ur-, it is a prefix (cf. thengjill). The rest of the word continues PAlb
*udhe *upper* etymologically related to OHG obaro id., Lat super id. and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 92 (to Hung dial. supra id.); POCKETERY I 1106.

thur aor. thura *to fence, to enclose, to plait, to weave*. From PAIb *tsurja, a zero grade form related to Arm sarik *band*, rope, Gk xocipoc *row of thums in the loom*. 0 CAMARDA 177 (to Gk OupOw *to furnish with doors*); MEYER Wb. 92 (to Lat cratis *wicker-work*, Gk ic)pxri *fishing net*); ACAREAN HAB IV 188; FRISK I 756; POCKETERY I 577-578; CLACKSON LR 140.

thuthaq adj. lisping*. Pronouncing s as th (MEYER Wb. 92).

thyej aor. theva *to break*. Continues PAIb *tsa(i)inja derived from IE *kei- *to sharpen*; Skt sisati *to sharpen*, Arm *upo *under*. Morphologically particularly close to Goth *udbils* (to IE *yedh- *to beat, to break*); HULD 120-121; OREL LB XXVIII/4 54-55 (close to Hitt huda *hurry*, a zero-grade of IE *yedh-). ZfBalk XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ AE 400-401.

udhos m *sort of cheese*. Originally, participle in -nes, -os of Peg hudh *to throw, to pour* (see hedh) with the loss of initial h-. Semantically, the Balkan-Carpathian technology of cheese production makes such a motivation fairly possible, cf. Slav *ietica* derived from *ati *to press, to squeeze* (KLEPIKOVA XIV/1 69, 83 (follows HAMP), St. II 237-238 (zero-grade formation of IE *yedh- *to beat, to break*); HULD 120-121; OREL LB XXVIII/4 54-55 (close to Hitt huda *hurry*, a zero-grade of IE *yedh-). ZfBalk XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ AE 400-401.

udar m, pl. ugar *land unused for two years*. Borrowed from Slav *ugare* *fallow ground*, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg ugar, Scr ugar (MEYER Wb. 456). 0 SELIVEV Slat. naselenie 158; SVANE 36.

udar f, pl. udhar, ujar  *water*. From PAIb *adrja (HAMP St. What-mough 83, Laryngeals 138) derived from the Indo-European word for *water* *yed-*. (GILFERDING Otm. 24; CAMARDA I 51., 75). For a similar formation cf. Gk bopiot *water-bucket*. 0 MEYER Wb. 456 (reconstructs *udaha but there are no traces of unje in the dialects); Alb. St. III 66; AAB St. 86; TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 273-274; PEDERSEN Festski. Thomsen 247, KZ XXXII 285-286, XXXVI 339 (from *ue < *uda with -j- filling hiatus), Kelt. Gr. II 19; JOKL WaS XII 64; TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 274; POCKETERY 78-79; FRISK II 957-959; CABBET

U

U part. passive. From PAIb *wa related to IE *syom, acc. *self* with the vowel lost in the unstressed position and *w vocalized as u (BOPP 480-481) or resulting from the regular development of IE *syos- in Albanian. 0 CAMARDA I 217; MEYER Wb. 468, Alb. St. III 39; JOLK IF XXXVI 111, LKUBA 74; BARK ARSt I 111; JOLK LKUBA 74, IF L 56; MANN Language XXVI 384; POCKETERY I 882; HAMP Laryngeals 138 (to IE *yedh- *to lead*); OLBERG IBK XV 34-35; MANN Hist. Gr. 186; CABBET StF IV/1 69, 83 (follows HAMP), St. II 237-238 (zero-grade formation of IE *yedh- *to beat, to break*); HULD 120-121; OREL LB XXVIII/4 54-55 (close to Hitt huda *hurry*, a zero-grade of IE *yedh-). ZfBalk XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ AE 400-401.

udar f, pl. udhar, ujar  *water*. From PAIb *adrja (HAMP St. What-mough 83, Laryngeals 138) derived from the Indo-European word for *water* *yed-*. (GILFERDING Otm. 24; CAMARDA I 51., 75). For a similar formation cf. Gk bopiot *water-bucket*. 0 MEYER Wb. 456 (reconstructs *udaha but there are no traces of unje in the dialects), Alb. St. III 66; AAB St. 86; TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 273-274; PEDERSEN Festski. Thomsen 247, KZ XXXII 285-286, XXXVI 339 (from *ue < *uda with -j- filling hiatus), Kelt. Gr. II 19; JOKL WaS XII 64; TAGLAVINI Dalmazia 274; POCKETERY 78-79; FRISK II 957-959; CABBET

UDHOS __ CUE______________483
St. II 238-239 (follows PEDERSEN); HULD 121; DEMIRAJ AE 401-402 (from PAIb *urja, related to Skt veir- 'water').

APE m. pl. ujq, ujqer ujqen 'wolf'. The archaic form ulk is preserved in Chamian. Goes back to PAIb *(w)ulk continuing IE *ylyeos id.: Skt Gk Xincoc; Lat lupus, Goth wolfs and the like (STIER KZ XI 143; GIL'FERDING Ottn. 24; MEYER Wb. 457, Alb. III 2, 80). The form ujkth 'wolf's hide' is an obvious derivative of ujk (MEYER ALb. St. IV 99) 0 CAMARDA 126 (metathesis of kincoc); MEYER BB VIII 191, Gr. Gr. 69, 233, 262; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549; JOKL Studien 92, 119 (ujkth - to Lat vellus 'fleece, hide'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 274, Stratificazione 143; BARK ARSt. 145 (agrees with JOKL on ujkth), 111, Hymne 22; PORZIG Gliederung 206; ENZDELIN KZ XLIV 61; MANN Language XVII 15; FRISK II 143-144; MAYRHOFER III 240-241; WALDE-HOFMANN I 836-837; FEIST Goth. 576; POKORNY I 1178-1179; HAM? Laryngeals 138; GINDIN Form. SN 61; cABEJ St. II 239-240, 242-244; KLINGENSCHMUTT Munch. St. Spr. XL 124; HULD 121-122; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 144, Koll. Idg. Ges. 351; DEMIRAJ AE 403.

amid f 'forest'. Borrowed from Slav *ukrajr, attested, in a different meaning, in SCR ukraj 'near'. Russ ukraf (MEYER Wb. 456).

uliriej aor. ulmeva 'to make wet'. Derived from an unattested *ulm continuing PAIb *ulg(a)ma related to OHG walt 'wet', Lith vilgity 'to make wet', Latv vaigums 'wetness', Slav *vbglm.k7, wet'. 0 FRAENKEL 1251; VASMER I 337; POKORNY I 1145 (with mistakes in Lithuanian forms); cABEJ St. II 244 (identical with sicnelem 'to apply rouge' and melmej 'to add butter or oil to food').

ulze f, pl. ulza 'kind of maple'. Derived from PAIb *ulma continuing IE *mo- also reflected in Lat ulmus 'elm', cf. also ON alm id., Oh lem id. (cABEJ St. II 244). 0 WALDE-HOFMANN II 811-812; POKORNY I 303.

ullaster f, pl. ullastra 'wild olive tree'. Borrowed from Ital olivastro 'olive' influenced by uli (cABEJ St. II 244-245). The variant ulasshter may well go back to Lat oleaster id. (MEYER Wb. 457). 0 WEIGAND 95 (to uli); JOKL LKUBA 210-211 (from Rom *olivaster); MIHAESCU RE'SEE IV/1-2 24, 31; HAARMANN 139; LANDI Lat. 87, 129, 136.

ulli — U111 m, pl. ullinj 'olive (tree)'. Borrowed from Lat olivus 'olive tree' (cABEJ St. II 245) or, less exactly, from oliva 'olive' (MIKOSICH Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER Wb. 457). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 1049; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; JOKL LKUBA 210; WEIGAND 95; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 274; HAARMANN 138; LANDI Lat. 87, 158.

umas aor. umata 'to bark'. Derived from an unattested *ume from PAIb *wamid further related to Skt vdmiti 'to vomit', Av yam- 'to spit', Gk el.i.m 'to spit out'. Lat vomit, 'to vomit' and the like. O TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 275 (from an uncertain Slavic source); JOKL ArRom XXIV 16 (< *ulmatid related to Gk bhit.o id.); WALDE-HOFMANN II 835; MAYRHOFER III 146; FRISK I 504-505; POKORNY 1 1146; cABEJ St. II 246 (onomatopoeia).

ulises f, pl. ulishta 'small tub'. Borrowed from Slav *ulike, derivat-
unak m, pl. unake ‘hearth stone'. Borrowed from Slav *junakT, 'young man, hero', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg junak, SCR junak. The Slavic word can also denote the ritual log at the hearth stone and the hearthstone itself in the polažnik ritual known all over the Balkans.

unazd f, pl. unaza ‘finger-ring, small iron ring'. Based on unaz < PAlb *wanda related to Arm gind ‘ring', Goth bi-wiından ‘to unwreathe' and the like (CABEJ St. II 246-247: reconstructs *wozda, IV 57), O MEYER Wb. 457 (based on the rare una borrowed from Rom *virana, cf. Lat viriae ‘armlets, bracelets'), Alb. St. IV 40; BARD ARST 178, 102 (to Lat unguis ‘nail', unculus ‘finger-ring'); FEIST Goth. 98; POORKORY I 1148.

undyd f, pl. undyre ‘fat'. Another form is yndyre. Borrowed from Lat unctura ‘ointment' (MIKLISCH Rom. Elemente 69; MEYER Wb. 461). 0 BARD AArSt. I 145; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; Di GIOVINE Gruppo -Gr. 50-52; CABEJ St. II 313; HAARMANN 155; LANDI Lat. 69, 121.

und pron. T. A composite consisting of the personal pronoun u (attested as such in dialects) and particle ne (cf. Gk vai, vi),. The Italo-Albanian form uth contains a diminutive suffix -th (DOZON 276). The personal pronoun u is identical with u 'self' < PAlb *we (LA PIANA St. Varia 69). It may also result from the allegro change of a sequence *edz we < IE *erhóm saw. In other cases we find IF *me-, cf. acc. mua mae < *mem as in Skt mcm. OPers mam, OPrus mien and Slav *mng (JoKt IF XLIX 274). 0 BOPP 504-505 (to IE *eghom T); CAMARDA 215-216 (follows BOPP); MEYER Wb. 454 (u borrowed from Rom *eo < Lat ego T), Alb. St. I 34; BARD ARST. I 102 (uth < *udlh, identified with *Oa), Hymje 17; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 275 (agrees with BART); quaj. MANN Language XV 385; PISANI Saggi 107, 167; HAMP RRL XXI 50 (notes a similar vocalism in Hitt ugga T), St. Whatmough 78; CABEJ St. II 233-234 (agrees with LA PIANA); HULD 122; DEMIRAJ AE 400.

und t 'piece of a broken pot'. Used once by BUZUKU. Continues PAlb *wants further related to Arm vandem ‘to destroy', OHG wund ‘wound', MW gweint, prae. *(I) pierced'. 0 MEYER Wb. 455 (related to *ith 'wooden jug'); BARK ARST. I 111 (uth related to IE *yed- ‘water'); LEWIS-PEDERSEN 296; POORKORY I 1108; cABEJ St. II 247.

ungj m, pl. unger 'uncle'. Borrowed from Lat avunculus (MIKLISCH Rom. Elemente 4; MEYER Wb. 457, Alb. St. IV 54-55). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. GrundrIP I 1049; WEIGAND 96; JOKL LKUBA 15, 28; BARK ARST. I 110; TAGLIAVINI Origini 189, 227; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; HAARMAN 112; CABEJ St. II 247; LANDI Lat. 175.

ungji adv. 'completely'. Another form is unji. Univerbation of u ne gji ‘itself in its totality', cf. u and gjiše. 0 BARI ARST. I 64 (to nje); (MIR AIlrSt 92 296 (agrees with BARIO; cABEJ St. II 1247-248 (from *n gji with n > un).

ungjill m, pl. ungij ‘gospel'. Borrowed from Lat evangelium (MIKLISCH Rom. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 457) or from Rom *evangelium > Ital vangelo (cABEJ St. II 248-249). 0 MEYER-LIATE GR. GRUNDRIJ T 1049; WEIGAND 96; HAARMANN 124; LANDI Lat. 51, 141-142.

unze f, pl. unza ‘pen-point, pen'. Phonetic form of hundese, derivative of hunde (MANN HAED 163). 0 cABEJ St. II 249.

(G) unze f ‘firebrand, smut'. The Tosk form is urth. Related to or derived from ttri 'hunger'. 0 MANN Language XVII 15 (to Lith ugnis 'fire').

upeshk m 'bishop'. Borrowed from Lat episcopus id. (MnacSICH Rom. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 458). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. GrundriJ 1 1045, 1048; Iota LKUBA 22; HAARMANN 123; LANDI Lat. 57, 119, 139.

upri f 'group of peasants helping another peasant in his farm'. Based on an unattested *uper continuing PAlb *upera and related to Av uparo 'upper', Gk iirtEpoc 'pestle', OHG obaro 'upper'. 0 JOKL Vox Rom. VI 221 (from *upri, to veper); FRISK II 966-967; POORKORY I 1106; cABEJ St. II 249 (borrowed from Slav *upirati se ‘to lean').

urdhe f, pl. urdha 'sort of white cheese'. There are also variants urle and hurde with a secondary prothetic h-. The word reflects PAlb *wurda, from an earlier *yorda or *yordia, derived from IE *yer- 'to boil, to burn' (Arm vat'em 'to kindle', Lith virt ‘to cook, to boil', Slav *variti id.). Semantically, it is important for this etymology that urdhe is pro-
duced by boiling whey (OREL SBJa Kont. 211-212). From Albanian urdhe was borrowed to other Balkan and Carpathian languages, such as Rum urda (KLEPIKOVA 142-144). 0 MLAĐENOV 654 (derives urdhe and other Balkan cognates from Turk vurmak 'to beat, to strike'); Slavia V/1 56; MACHEK 670 (from Lat butyrum 'butter'); PHILIPPIDJE Or. Rom. II 739-740 (to Gk oi)pOc `trench'); SIMEONOV LB XV 33-35 (to Ossetic urs 'white'); BARTE Lingv. st. 39 (from IE *srh2); DURIDANOV LB XVII 51-59 (from *skrd-, cf. hire < *skrno-, both treated as derivatives of IE *sker- `to cut'); CAPIDAN II 470 f. (Arumanian sources of the Albanian word); GIULIGEA DR 111/587; FRAENEL 1263; POKORNY I 1166; POĞHIRC 1st. limb. rom. II 352; ROSETTI ILR I 282-283; Russu Etnogeneza 411-412; KLEPIKOVA Etnologija 1966 62-81; HAMP LB XXIV 12 47-50 (from *skorHda); OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 363.

urdher urdhen m, pl. urdhera urdhna `order'. Borrowed from Lat ardinem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 45; MEYER Wb. 458). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriti 11045, 1048; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 276-277; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 139.

(T) urdherate f, pl. urdherata `servant'. Derived from urdher, urdheroj (cABEJ St. II 250). 0 MEYER Wb. 458.

urele f, pl. urela `water-pit'. From PAlb *urela related to ON ur `drizzle', OPrus wur `pool', Gk &v-apppoc `devoid of water' and the like. 0 FRISK I 103-104; KRETschmer Glotta X 51-54; PERSson IF XXXV 199; POKORNY I 80-81.

ure f, pi. ura `bridge'. From PAlb *wara related to Goth warjan `to prevent, to defend', ON vvr `row of stones', ver `dam', Osc veru `door' and, further, to IE *wurtom `gate' (cABEJ St. II 250-251). 0 MEYER Alb. St. IV 33; JOKL Studien 92-93 (to udhe), LKUBA 128, 316-317 (against BARIC); BARK 1110-111 (to Gk aipoupe 'bridge'); DERZAVIN Jazyk i literatura I 190-191 (to Basque ura `water'); ROMANSKI MPri VII 1-4 (to Illyr -ora in Vilazora); MAYER Illyrier I 99 (follows ROMANSKI); FEIST Goth. 551-552; POKORNY I 1160-1162; DEMIRAJ AE 403-404.

ure f, pl. uara `burning log'. Continues PAlb *wara related to Arm varem `to kindle (fire)', Hitt uar- `to burn' and their cognates. 0 MEYER Wb. 458 (from IE *uere- `to burn'), Alb. St. III 63; JOKL LKUBA 113-115;

TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 275-276; POKORNY I 1166; JANSON Unt. 84-85.

uri m, pl. urinj `mole'. Another, and more archaic, variant is ur. Derived from uri is urith id. From PAlb *wara, a non-reduplicated form close to Lat vivera `ferret', Lith vaiveris `pole-cat', vaivere `squirrel' and the like. Another non-reduplicated form is represented in OHG eihhurno `squirrel', OE dc-weornna id. 0 STIER KZ XI No. 11 (to the second element of Gk Vv&oucop, Hes. `mole'); CAMARDA I 295 (indicated with burl `mole', from brej); DIEFENBACH I 48 (to Gk Opixraw `to dig'); LAMBERTZ KZ LI 304 (to Lat sortex `shrew-mouse', Gk 44 `mouse, shrew-mouse'); JOKL LKUBA 310; TAGLIAVINI Strati-ficazione 143; FRAENEL 1185; WALDE-HOFMANN II 808; POKORNY I 1166; cABEJ St. II 251-252 (to IE *ties- `top' or to Lith itvras `hole, cavern'; urite `astragalus' based on urith).

uroj aor. urova `to wish luck, to congratulate, to adore (deity)'. Borrowed from Lat orare `to argue, to plead, to pray' (MIKLOSICH Ron. Elemente 45). 0 SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 247 (from Lat augurare `to prophesy, to make auguries); MEYER Wb. 459 (agrees with SCHUCHARDT); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrij3 I 1049 (accepts both alternatives); JOKL ZONF X 190; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 276; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 27; cABEJ St. II 252-253; HAARMANN 139.

urok m `aim, intention'. Borrowed from Slav *uroka `condition, deal', cf. ORuss urokTh (MEYER Wb. 459). 0 SELISIÉv Slay. naselenie 197; SVANE 176.

urite adj. `quiet, intelligent'. Based on an unattested *ur continuing PAlb *wara related to Lat verus `true', Oh fir id., OHG war id. 0 MEYER Wb. 458 (to unj, see u/); PEDERSEN KZ XXXII 551 (against MEYER); JOKL Studien 93 (compares urte with OHG war `prudent', Gk Omap `to see'), LKUBA 194, 228; TREIMER MRf 1353-354 (to Lat urged
urtunde f 'big vessel without handles'. Borrowed from Lat adj. fern. rotunda 'round, circular' (CABE. St. II 253). The intermediate form must have been *rutunde.

urtm m 'ivy'. Derived from an unattested *ur continuing PAIb *wara related to Lith veth, vent 'to thread', pa-ware 'long row' and other reflections of IE *yer- 'to bind'. 0 MEYER Wb. 154 (identifies urch with frath); BARK I 29, 102 (to Lat hedera 'ivy'); WEIGAND BA II 274, 283-284 (to urde, adhos); TREIMER KZ LXV 79; RIBEZZO RivAlb 1140 n. 2 (to Dac scardian 'aristolochia, kind of plant'); MANN Language XVII 15 (to Skt vir- 'to twist'); POKORNY I 1150-1151; FRAENKEL 1229-1230; CABE. St. II 253-255 (to IE *yer- 'to turn').

urrej aor. urreva,urrejta 'to hate'. Borrowed from Lat horrere 'to be afraid, to be astonished' (MEYER Wb. 459). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1048; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252; cABE. St. II 255 (univ-er-bation of yer 'to pay attention').

urre f 'sapwood, laburnum'. From PAIb *waru etymologically related to verr (cABE. St. II 255-256). 0 GURAKUQI Illyria 1/21 8 (to the second element of Lat albumun id.).

ushqe( j aor. ushqeva 'to feed'. Based on passive Lat vescor 'to feed oneself' (MEYER Wb. 459). 0 JOKL. LKUBA 75; HAARMANN 156.

usht m, pl. ushta 'ear (of grain)'. Historically identical with ushte 'spear' (CABE. St. II 256). Continues PAIb *utha close to OHG ort 'point', ON oddr id. and Lith usdis 'thistle' (MEYER Alb. St. III 62, 80). 0 MEYER Alb. St. I (to Slav *osti, *awn). Wb. 459 (to Gk •64w 'to increase, to grow, to increase'); BARD ARSt I 29-30; FRAENKEL 1172; POKORNY I 1172; CABE. LP VIII 93, St. II 256-257; HAMP ALH XII 159; DEMIRAJ AE 404.

ushtar m, pl. ushtare 'soldier'. Derived from ushte, see usht. 0 MEYER Wb. 459 (from Lat hostis 'enemy'); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1049; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 277 (agrees with MEYER); HAARMANN 130 (ushtri 'army' from Lat hoste).

va m/f, pl. va 'ford'. Borrowing from Lat vadum id. (MEYER Wb. 461). 0 MEYER A/1). St. I 68 (related to Lat vadum); MEYER-LUBKE MRIW I 28, Gr. Grundrifi 1 1052; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 285-286; CIMOCZOWSKI LP II 243 (Latin loanword); SPITZER MRIW 1332 (treats va as a cognate of vadum); JOKL IF XXXVI 105, 137 (admits the possibility of an Indo-European source for va), LKUBA 209; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252; MANN
vadj f, pl. vada 'water-pit, irrigation channel'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg vada id., SCR vada id. (DESNIKAJA Slay. zaim. 12).

vadis aor. vadita 'to water, to irrigate'. Borrowed from Slav *vaditi id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg vad’a (MEYER Wb. 461).0 SELIKISV Slay. naselenie 159; SVANE 39, 243.

Vadhe vodhe f, pl. vadha vodha 'sorb-apple'. Borrowed from Gk Oa o'fri id. (J0KE LKUBA 207-209, 325) with -dh- rendering the intervocalic Gk -t-. 0 BARD ARSt. I 112 (to Lat sorbus id. < IE *suordho-); MIHAESCU RESEEV IV/3-4 350; cABEJ St. II 258-259 (from Gk Oa id.).

Vagelloj aor. vagellova 'to be dim, to be weak (of eyes)'. Together with vagulloj 'to dawn, to be dim' and vager 'faded, faint, dim' based on Lat vagus 'strolling about, rambling'. 0 MEYER Wb. 4 (to agoj); MANN Language XXVIII 38 (to Gk OcxXk 'myst'); cABEJ St. II 259 (agrees with MEYER).

Vaj m, pl. vaje 'mourning wail'. Based on the onomatopoeia vaj 'alas' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER Wb. 461). From here vajtoj vajtoj 'to mourn a dead' is derived. 0 MANN Language XXVI 381 (connected with Lat vae); MTHAESCU RESEEV IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 260; HAARMANN 138; DEMIRAJ AE 405-406.

Vaj vaj m/n, pl. vajra vajna 'oil'. A more conservative form is val. Borrowed from Lat oleum id. (MEYER Wb. 462, MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 575). The anlaut vae- vo- is typical of loanwords. 0 CAMARDA I 39 (treats vaj vaj as a cognate of oleum); MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundriß 1: 1046; JOKE Studien 116, Slavia XIII 641 (G vajna 'odors' borrowed from Slav *von'a 'odor'); SELIKISVEV Slay. naselenie 193, 305; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 286; HAARMANN 52; HUED 123; cABEJ St. II 299-300 (against JoKE); LANDI Lat. 61, 126, 141.

Vajc adj. 'tearful'. Derived from vaj.
varese f, pl. cABEJ StF IV/II 8, St. II 264-265; HULD 123-124; OREL Z173alk XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ AE 407-408.

valdt adj. 'boiling hot'. Derived from vale. The verb valoj, vloj 'to boil' is of the same origin (MEYER Wb. 462, Alb. St. III 38). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 285.

valikd f 'time spent on the work in fields'. Derived from val. 0 cABEJ St. II 264-265 (derived from va/e).

varese f, pl. varesa 'chain'. Derived from var.
Iranian, cf. Av atar- 'fire' (JOKL Festschr. Roszwadowski 37-50). The intermediate Iranian form in the Balkans must have been *atar- or *otar-. Rum vestra 'hearth, fireplace' is an Albanian loanword. Slavic forms (Scr vestra id. and the like) were borrowed from Albanian or Rumanian (JOKL WZKM XXXIV 49). 0 MIKLISCH Rom. Elemente 4 (from Lat atrium); MEYER Wb. 464-465; MLADENOV REST IV/2 191-192; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 287-288; JOKL Slavia XIII 283-284; BARTHOLOMAE 312-316; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 248 (to Lat atrium); VASMER I 279; ZALIZN'AK VSJa 40-41; POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 353; ROSETTI IIR I 283; HAMP Opusc. slavica 201-210 (looks for an ancient Balkan source). RRL 4 (1981) 315, ALH XII 153-155; OLBERG IBK XVII 45-46; KLEPIKOVA Blaz. 149-169; SCHUSTER&WCZIphonetik XXXII 699-702; HULD 124; DEMIRAJ AE 410-412 (Latin influence).

vath vath m, pl. vathve vathe 'earring'. Another variant is veth. Derivative of veng yang. 0 TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 151; MAYRHOFER III 154-155; WALDE-HOFMANN II 763-766; FEIST Goth. 546-547; POKORNY I 1156-1158.

vath f, pl. vathe 'sheepfold, pen'. Derivative of an unattested *varte continuing PAIb *warta. The letter is etymologically identical with Tokh B warto 'garden'. Ir fert 'grave mound', OE weort5 'yard' and the like (JOKE Studien 94). 0 HOLTHAUSEN AEW 390; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 5 (to Lat urbs 'town'); POCHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 353; ROSETTI IIR I 283; HAMP Opusc. slavica 201-210 (looks for an ancient Balkan source). RRL 4 (1981) 315, ALH XII 153-155; OLBERG IBK XVII 45-46; KLEPIKOVA Blaz. 149-169; SCHUSTER&WCZIphonetik XXXII 699-702; HULD 124; DEMIRAJ AE 410-412 (connected with IE *yes- 'to live, to stay night').

vazhe f 'trace'. Borrowed from East South Slavic, cf. Bulg vazdam, OCS vaidati 'to lead' (MEYER Wb. 465).

vdes aor. vdiqa 'to die'. From *awa-takja, derivative of *teka 'to run away, to go away', cf. ndjek (HULD 124-125). 0 MEYER Wb. 465 (comparison with Scr zdeknuti 'to die, to peg out'); BARD ARSt. I 77 (to OHG touwen 'to die' - but the source of the latter is IE *dhau-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 285 (agrees with BARK); LA PIANA St. Varia 25-30 (to Skt vinakti 'to separate'); PISANI Saggi 123 (follows BARK); CABEJDIE Sprache XVIII 142 (to OE deorc 'dark'), Eitim. III 206-208.

vdjerr aor. vdozza 'to leave'. From *awa-derna 'to leave' < *'to go away' formed with a prefix on the basis of IE *der- 'to run': Skt drdti 'to run, to hasten', Gk aor. Mi' 'to run away' (OREL Linguistica XXIV 437). 0 MEYER Alb. St. III 73 (to djerr); MANN Language XXVIII 33 (to Gk yecipo)); MAYRHOFER III 211; FRISK I 122-123; POKORNY I 204; cABEJDIE St. VII 204.

ve f, pl. va, veja 'widow'. From PAIb *widewa related to Skt vidhivya id.; Lat vidua id.; Goth widuwo id. and the like (GILFERNING Otm. 21; JOKL LKUBA 51-53, 90). Phonetically, the borrowing from Lat vidua is equally possible (MEYER Wb. 465, Alb. St. I 73, IV 123). 0 MIKLISCH Rom. Elemente 71 (borrowed from Lat vidua); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1 1045; TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 120-121, 126; MANN Language XXVI 385; BARIC Hymje 21; FEIST Goth. 562; MAYRHOFER III 211; WALDE-HOFMANN II 785-786; POKORNY I 1128; cABEJDIE St. II 272-273 (follows JOKL).

ve vo f, pl. ve vo 'egg'. Etymologically relevant is the Old Albanian form voe (BUZUKU, BARDH). Hence, the reconstruction of the contracted Tosk *vae > ye Geg *voe > vo. The correspondence of anlaut Tosk va- Geg vo- is typical of (mainly Latin) loanwords. Therefore, ye - vo is a borrowing from Lat Ovum 'egg' (MIKLISCH Rom. Elemente 45; MEYER Wb. 465). 0 BOPP 534 n. 1 (compares with Lat Ovum, Gk (4)(5v); CAMARDI I 44, 91 (follows BOPP); MEYER Alb. St. I 73, IV 23; MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriff 2 1 1046; JOKL LKUBA 51-52, 90, 207 (confronted with difficulties in the explanation of the vocalism, reconstructs *eye), IF XXXVI 109 f.; SPITZER IF XXXIX 110; BARK I 81; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 286; cABEJDIE St. II 272 (follows BOPP); HULD 125-126.

vec adv., prep. 'separately, besides'. Derivative of *ye, a form of PAIb *awa 'away, out, un-', cf. vdes, vrap. 0 MANN Comp. 44 (from IE *autios).

veder f, pl. vedra 'pail (for milk)'. Borrowed from Slav *vedro cf. in South Slavic: Bulg vedro, Scr vjedro, vedro (MIKLISCH Slav. Elemente 56; MEYER Wb. 465). 0 SELICEV Slav. naselenje 153; HAMP LB XIV/2 13; SVANE 68.

vege f, pl. vega 'handle, tool, instrument'. With other variants (vejge, vegie), this word continues the attested form vegel 'ear (of a vessel), instrument, tool'. The latter is borrowed from Lat vehiculum 'vehicle'.

ve — vege
(LAMBERTZ apud cABEJ St. II 273). 0 CAMARDA I 70 (to Lat vetro 'to carry'); PÆDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549-550; JOKL. LKUBA 101-104 (to vange or to vij); TAGLIAVINI Straticazione 99; CAMAJ Alb. W orb. 77-78; cABEJ St. II 273-276 (follows JOKL's second etymology), 296-297; DEMIRAJ AE 412-413.

vegoj aor. vegova 'to appear misty, to be indistinct'. Borrowed from Lat vagoj. 0 MEYER W b. 465 (from Turkish); cABEJ St. II 275 (to vagelloj).

vegsh m. pl. vegsha 'clay pot'. Derived from vege (JOKL LKUBA 101-103). 0 cABEJ St. II 275.

vehte pron. 'self'. Other widespread variants are vete and vete. From PAIb *swai-ta derived from *swaj. The latter is identical with IE *suiois 'own': Slav *swoj, OPrus (OREL FLH 45), further related to IE. *sue- (BoPP 478; CAMARDA I 218; MEYER W b. 468), 0 MEYER W b. 468 (vete from IE *sue-t-i), BB VIII 192, Alb. St. III 58; JOKL IF XXXVI 111, LKUBA 41, 261 (reconstructs *suei); PÆDERSEN KZ XXXVI 290 (vete < *sue-t-i- with a locative particle *-o); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 280-281; MANN Language XXVIII 38, Hist. Gr. 81 (to IE *yes-); GERCENBERG Prosodi-ka 106 (to Illyr OUv&ov, A-vendius); cABEJ St. II 278-280 (to Gk oisocc 'ground, earth', Arm getin id.); HULD 126.

venitem refl. 'to pale, to wane'. Borrowed from Slav *vcryti id., cf. South Slav continuants: Bulg vena, SCr venuti (MEYER W b. 466). 0 SVANE 251.

veper f. pl. vepra 'work'. A singularized plural of an unattested *vaper veper, cf. vogel, pl. vegel. Borrowed from Lat opera id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 44; MEYER W b. 466). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif i 1 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 138; LANDI Lat. 60, 130.

veper & - verb adj. 'blind'. Borrowed from Lat orbus id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 45; MEYER W b. 466) with the same phonetic development as in veper. 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif i 1 1046; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 139; LANDI Lat. 60, 161, 177.

verdehe adj. 'yellow'. Borrowed from Lat viridis 'green' (GIL'FERDING Otn. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 71; MEYER W b. 466). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif i 2 1045, 1053; JOKL LKUBA 14; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 157; LANDI Lat. 58.

vere f 'summer'. Borrowed from Rom *vera id. (MEYER W b. 466; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 70). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif i 2 11044.
TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 279-280; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; cABEJ St. VII 82, 216; HAARMANN 156.

verd — vend f 'wine'. From PAlb *waina cognate with Gk divri 'wine', 'Ivo; 'wine', Lat vinum 'wine', Arm gini id., ultimately borrowed from Sem *wainu- id. (CAMARA I 42, 57; MEYER Wh. 465-466, Alb. St. III 38, 89).0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 71 (borrowed from Lat vinum); MEYER Gr. Gr. 321; BUGA III 427; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 279; LA PIANA Prefisso 48; PISANI Saggi 99; MANN Language XXVI 387, Hist. Gr. 66 (loanword from Doric); FRISK II 364-366; CHANTRAINE 785; WALDE-HOFMANN II 794-795; POKORNY I 1121; CABEJ St. II 280-281; HULD 126-127 (borrowed from North-West Greek); JANSON Walde-Hofmann II 794-795; POKORNY I 1165; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 364.

ves m. pl. vese 'bad habit'. Borrowed from Lat vitium 'fault, defect, vice' (MEYER Wh. 467). 0 MiuFAScu RESEE IV/1-2 21; cABEJ St. VII 187; HAARMANN 158; LANDI Lat. 58, 125.

verigd f, pl. veriga 'chain ring'. Borrowed from Slav *veriga 'chain', cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg veriga, SCR veriga (MEYER Wh. 466). 0 SELIKEV Slav. naselenie 15, 148; SVANE 86.

verzd f, pl. verza 'gill, branchia'. Continues the unlaucitized PAlb *wardja etymologically identical with Lith varle 'frog' < *vara. Latv varde. 0 MEYER Wh. 467 (from *bberca, to Slav *bblič, 'mustache'); WEIGAND 98 (to vesh); JOKL LKUBA 137-139 (from Rom *vertia, to Lat vertere 'to turn'); FRAENKEL 1200; SOMMER Balt. 178 (on Lith -d- < *d- in this word); DODDIBA St. Leks. 262 (from *vesh-ze, to vesh); cABEJ St. II 281-282 (follows DODDIBA).

verzome f 'fishing net'. Derived from verze. 0 CABEJ St. II 282 (identical with verzop).

verr m, pl. verr 'alder'. Continues PAlb *werna related to Bret gwer 'alder'. Corn gwerneu id., Mir fern id. (DTEFENBACH 150) and Arm genn - 'beam, timber' (LIDEN IF XVIII 485-486). 0 JOKL LKUBA 255, Festschr. Kretschmer 86-88, Festschr. Rozwadowski 1 236; BARD AarbSt. II 413; TREIMER Slavia III 454 (to Slav *avorT, 'elmi', a Germanic loanword in Slavic); MANN Language XXVIII 37; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 53; POKORNY I 1169; OLBERG IF LXXXIII 205; HAMP IF LXXXVI 193 (on Bret gwern; CABEJ St. II 282-283; DEMIRAJ AE 414-415.

vend f, pl. verra 'hole'. Another form is vere. From PAlb *werti or *werna connected with Skt urti - 'wide', vdras - 'space, width', Gk evpvs - 'wide'. 0 MEYER Wh. 36 (improbable comparison with hire); MAYROFFER I 110; FRISK I 592-593; POKORNY I 1165; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 364.

vesh m, pl. veshe 'ear'. From PAlb *wausi- further related to IE *Ous- *aus- id. (CAMARA I 54), in particular, cf. Lat auris, Lith auris, Latv ausa (MEYER Alb. St. III 11-12, 61). Another, less possible reconstruction for Proto-Albanian is *wousa; in this case, the immediate parallel is found in Gk (7); id. (HAMP Laryngeals 138) but in Greek the long vocalism belongs to nom. sg. of the consonantal stem. In both cases, prothetic v- is not quite regular. 0 GIL TERDING Otn. 21 (to Skt ghosa- 'noise'); MEYER Wh. 467 (compares with Av gaa- 'to hear'); BUGGE BB XVIII 172 (follows MEYER Alb. St. III); PEDESEN Festskr. Thomsen 254 (v- treated as a hiatus-filler); JOKL WZKM XXXIV 40; SPITZER IF XXXIX 110-111; BUGA II 641; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 280, Stratificazione 99; LA PIANA Studi I 82; MANN Language XXVIII 39; FRAENKEL 26; FRISK II 448-449; WALDE-HOFMANN I 85-86; POKORNY I 785; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31 (borrowed from Lat Os); HAMP Laryngeals 138; HULD 127; KARULIS LEVI 90-91; RASMUSSEN Morph. 73; OREL Sprache XXXI 280, ZfBalk XXIII 144, Koll. Idg. Ges. 351 ("ruki" rule in vesh); KORTLANDT SGL X 221; DEMIRAJ AE 414 (reconstructs dual, cf. sy.).

vesh m, pl. veshe 'wine'. Historically identical with vesh 'ear'. 0 JOKL LKUBA 213-215 (to Lith vaisius 'fruit'); BARD ARSI 114-115 (derived from IE *uoino- 'wine'); JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. 193.

vesh aor. vesha 'to put on (clothes), to cover'. From PAlb *wesja etymologically connected with Skt vdsthe 'to wear, to be dressed in', Gk euvulli 'to dress', and in particular with causatives attested in Skt vasyati

 veshe f. pl. veshe 'kidney'. Historically identical with veshe 'clothing, clothes, dress', veshe is derived from vesht 'to cover, to put on' (OREL *Z/n* *Balk* XXIII/1 75). 0 MEYER *Wb.* 467-468 (to Hung vese id. and Slav *peeenab* liver'); cABEJ *St.* II 283-284 (connects veshe with eshe).

 veshtull m. pl. veshtuij 'mistletoe'. Based on an unattested *vesht*, an irregular continuant of *veshk* borrowed from Lat viscum id. (MEYER *Wb.* 468). 0 MTHAESCu *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; cABEJ *St.* VII 244; HARR-MANN 157 (from Rom *visctum*); HAMP *St. albancica* VIII/2 153-155.

 veshe m. pl. vegulloj 'to shine'. The original form must have been *vegoj* *vet-oj* connected etymologically with vegoj, vegulloj. 0 MEYER *Wb.* 470 (from Slav *svetiti* 'to shine'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279.

 vesel m. pl. vetha 'maggot'. Derivative of vem.

 veshjet veshket vytshket adj. 'faded, withered'. Borrowed from Lat vescus 'small, thin, weak' (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70; MEYER *Wb.* 468). From here the verb veshk 'make withered' is derived. 0 MEYER-LUBKE *Gr. Grundrifi* 11045; MIHAESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 26; HARR-MANN 156.

 veshtull m. pl. veshtuij 'mistletoe'. Based on an unattested *vesht*, an irregular continuant of *veshk* borrowed from Lat viscum id. (MEYER *Wb.* 468). 0 MTHAESCu *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; cABEJ *St.* VII 244; HARR-MANN 157 (from Rom *visctum*); HAMP *St. albancica* VIII/2 153-155.

 vete — vetem aor. vajta 'to go'. The element -te in the paradigm of singular is, whatever its source, secondary. The original form of 1 sg. was *vem continuing PAib *wadmi* identical with Arm gam '(I) come'. Further cognates are Lat vada 'to go, to walk' and ON va5a id. 0 MEYER *Wb.* 468 (calque of Rom *vaditus* sum with vet(e)-) borrowed from *vaditus*; alternatively, vete is related to Lat vadere). 0 JOKL *IF* XLIX 292; BARW ARSt. I 109 (from *edtos esmi*, *Zb. Belie* 187; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 287; WALDE-HOFMANN II 723-724; POKorny I 1109.

 vetetij aor. vetetiva 'to sparkle'. Related forms are vetoj and vektoj 'to shine'. The original form must have been *vegoj* derived etymologically with vegoj, vegulloj. 0 MEYER *Wb.* 470 (from Slav *svetiti* 'to shine'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279.

 vetelj aor. veteljva 'to crease, to fold'. Derived from vetull.

 vetelj f. pl. vetulla 'eyebrow'. Borrowed from Rom *vittula* derived from Lat *vitta* 'band', especially denoting a fillet or chaplet worn round the head (SPITZER *MRIV* I 332-333). 0 MEYER *Alb. St.* I 93-94, *Wb.* 469 (to Slav *veko* 'eyelid', Lith voka id. or to Slav *vedja* 'eyebrow'). But *veko* does not reflect *vedja* (including such idioms as *veko* 'pasture'); OREL *St.* 267; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 280, Stratificazione 99; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* V 195; HARR-MANN 50 (agrees with SPITZER); MIHAESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 26; cABEJ *St.* II 284 (follows MEYER's comparison with Slav *vedja*); HULD 128 (from *okla* with *-14- > -t(u)ll); HARR-MANN 158.

 uha m. pl. vethe 'maggot'. Derivative of vem.

 vezulj aor. vezuljva 'to shine'. From *dhezulj*o, derivative of dhez (cABEJ *St.* II 285). 0 MEYER *Wb.* 470 (to vetetij).

 Ve aor. vura vuna 'to put'. Proto-Albanian innovation *awena* replacing IE *dhe-* (including such idioms as *i ye emrin* 'to give a name' < *onomh dhe-*). The verb *awena* is a derivative in *-no- based on *aye* 'down, off' (Skt dva id. and the like) and its original meaning is *to put down*, *to put aside*, just as in. Latapane 'to put'. 0 MEYER *Wb.* 469; MANN *Language* XXVIII 38 (< IE *yes-* 'to sell'); MAYRHOFER I 56; POKorny I 72; HAMP *Laryngeals* 128-129 (reconstructs IE *Hotta*); cABEJ *St.* II 278 f. (comparison with Arm getin); HULD 126 (to Goth winja 'pasture'); OREL *Linguisitica* XXIV 436 (< IE *yes-* 'to stay, to live, to be'; possible only if *wena- < *wes-na- is accepted); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 364.

 liana m. pl. Vellezer vellazzen 'brother'. As plural reflects *-z*- < *-dż-, the Proto-Albanian source of vella can be reconstructed as *swe-lauda*, composite of pronominal *swe* (see u) and *lauda* cognate with OHG *la* ut 'people'. Slav *luch*, id. and the like, from IE *leduh-LKUBA* 41-46). 0 BOPP 461 (connected with IE *brhater-* 'brother'); MEYER *Wb.* 469-470 (correctly reconstructs *swe- as the first element),
varia vend - vend m, (s ye-slougha); sue-loghos (from *s ye-slougha); HULD 129 (reconstructs *auH-m-tla and compairsArena with Lat avunculus 'maternal uncle'); DEMIRAJ (same as BOPP; adduces 13pec • 686.(po, i)ne neiwv [sc. likeicov ], Hes.); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 222 (comparis with ON vilar 'brothers-in-law', Gk (Pollux) EiMove; id. thus reconstructing *su-lo-); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 6; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 284-285 (agrees with WIEDEMANN), Stratificazione 121 (follows JOKL); LA PIANA St. Varia 34 (from *sue-loghos "from the same bed"); PISANI REIE IV 17-18; VASMER II 545; POKORNY I 684-685; BENVENISTE AVINI PAlb ZfBalk XXIII 51, JIES XVI/1-2 121-122; KLINGENSCHMITT apud DEMIRAJ (from *s ye-slougha); HULD 129 (reconstructs *auH-m-tla and compairsArena with Lat avunculus 'maternal uncle'); DEMIRAJ AE 417.

vend - vend m, pl. vende 'place'. A coexisting Tosk form is vend. From PA1b *wenta, derivative of ye 'to put' (MEYER Wb. 469). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 279; OREL, Koll. Idg. Ges. 364.

veng - yang m, pl. vangje 'hoop, tyre, ring, rim'. The Tosk form is poorly attested. From PA1b *wenga related to Skt vangati 'to go, to limp', OHG winchan 'to make a sign, to make a motion', Lith vingis 'arc' and the like (MEYER Wb. 463, Alb. St. III 7, 38, 66, 87). 0 JOKL LKUBA 103-104, ArRom XXIV 39, Sprache IX 130; BOGA II 325, 648; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 5; MANN Language XVII 20; FRAENKEL 1256-1257; MAYRHOFER III 124; POKORNY I 1148; cABEJ St. II 266-267; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 148; DEMIRAJ AE 408.

venger adj. 'cross-eyed'. Related to yang.

verse verce f 'age'. The Geg form with its -c- < Slav *-st- is more conservative. Borrowed from Slav *vbresta 'age, kind, kin', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg yrj.sta 'age', SCR vrsta 'kind, age' (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 37; MEYER Wb. 470). 0 SELISCEv Slay. naselenie 289; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 289; SVANE 249.

vertyt m 'physical strength'. Borrowed from Lat virtatem id. (MIXTOsiCR Rom. Elemente 71; MEYER Wb. 470). 0 MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundri3 1 I 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 157; LANDI Lat. 33, 39, 145.

vervit m 'to flood, to overflow'. Borrowed from Lat versare 'to turn, to wind', in Romance also 'to pour out' (MEYER Wb. 470), 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 70 (from Ital versare); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; cABEJ St. II 285 (prefixal derivative in ver- based on ieshof); HAARMANN 156.

vervite f, pl. verteta 'truth'. Borrowed from Lat veritatem id. (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 37; MEYER Wb. 470). 0 SELISCEv Slay. naselenie 289; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 289; SVANE 249.

ververs aor. vershova 'to flood, to overflow'. Borrowed from Lat versare 'to turn, to wind', in Romance also 'to pour out' (MEYER Wb. 470), 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 70 (from Ital versare); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; cABEJ St. II 285 (prefixal derivative in ver- based on ieshof); HAARMANN 156.

vershaj aor. vershova 'to flood, to overflow'. Borrowed from Lat versare 'to turn, to wind', in Romance also 'to pour out' (MEYER Wb. 470), 0 MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 70 (from Ital versare); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; cABEJ St. II 285 (prefixal derivative in ver- based on ieshof); HAARMANN 156.

vente f, pl. verteta 'truth'. Borrowed from Lat veritatem id. (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 37; MEYER Wb. 470). 0 MEYER-LOME Gr. Grundri3 1 I 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 157; LANDI Lat. 33, 39, 145.

vernit aor. vertita 'to turn'. Borrowed from Slav *vbresta id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg SCR vrjetai (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 37; MEYER Wb. 470). 0 SELISCEv Slay. naselenie 289; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 289; SVANE 249.

verve f, pl. vrvjeti 'to hurl, to fling'. Borrowed from Slav *vbresta: Bulg vrjv'a, SCR vrvjeti, vrvljeti (MEYER Wb. 471). 0 cABEJ St. VII 243; SVANE 249.

verzop m 'rope used to carry straw'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg verzop 'tie bundle' (cABEJ St. II 282).

verzas aor. virra 'to shout; to bleat'. Secondary formation in-as < *atja based on PA1b *wera further related to Gk ero.) 'to say', Hitt veriai 'to sound' and the like. 0 CAMARDA I 175 (to bertas); MEYER Wb. 471, Alb. St. III 38, V 105 (follows CAMARDA and compares verras with Slav *vercati 'to squeak'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 89; FRISK I 469-471; POKORNY I 1162-1163; cABEJ St. II 285-286 (same as MEYER).

verri verri f, pl. verri 'winter pasture'. Borrowed from Rom *hibernnum, derivative of Lat hibernum 'winter' (SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 240-242). 0 MEYER Wb. 471 (agrees with SCHUCHARDT); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundri3 1 I 1049; JoKL, LKUBA 264-265; WEIGAND 99
verri f 'little furrow'. Another form is *rruvi. Derived from verre (MEYER Wb. 37). 0 JOKL Studien 94-95 (to Lat versus 'furrow'); cABEJ St. II 286-287 (to varre).

vesht vesht m, pl. vreshhta vreshhta 'vineyard'. From PAlb *waines-ta with a mobile stress in the paradigm: sg. *wainesta - pl. *waines-ta. Derived from *waina > vere vene (MEYER Wb. 466; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549). 0 ; JOKL IF XXXVI 126-127, LKUBA 274; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 285; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 123; cABEJ St. II 280-281; DEMIRAJ AE 414.

veshtire adj. 'hard, difficult, bad, evil'. Prefixal derivative of shtire (MEYER Wb. 416). 0 JOKL LKUBA 284; cABEJ St. II 287.

veshjell aor. veshtolla 'to wrap'. A prefixal derivative of shtjell.

vështroj aor. veshtrova 'to see, to watch'. Another variant is veshtoj. Borrowed from Lat visitare id. (MEYER Wb. 471). On the other hand, cf. vezhgoj. 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrill 21 1051; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 246; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; cABEJ St. VII 204, 234; HAARMANN 157-158; HAMP SCL XXVIII/1 74-77.

vezhgoj aor. vezhgoja 'to watch, to observe'. Borrowed from Lat vestigare 'to follow, to track' (MEYER Wb. 471). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrill 2 1049; JoRL LKUBA 246; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 157.

vgje vgje m, pl. vgjenj 'pine'. Borrowed from Lat abiegnunum 'related to fir', derivative of abietem 'fir' (MEYER Alb. St. IV 64, V 105,Wb. 471). 0 SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252 (from Lat abietem 'fir-tree'); MEYER Alb. St. I 57 (from Gk nei)ici 'pine'; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMAN 110; cABEJ St. II 287-288.

Viek f, pl. Vicka 'hoofbeat, step'. From *vith-lce, derived from vithe (cABEJ St. II 288).

vic m, pl. yip, vicera vicna 'calf'. From PAlb *vetuss'a with *-s- >

*(Albanian derivative of hibernum); MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 129; cABEJ St. II 286 (from Rom *invernus?!).

vidh m, pl. vidha 'elm'. From PAlb *wrdza related to Kurd viz id., OE wlc id., and, with nasalization, Lith vinkšna id., Slav *vczl. id. (MEYER Wb. 472, Alb. St. III 18, 38). 0 PEDERSEN Kelt. Gr. 1150; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 392; BCGA II 653; PISANI Saggi 132; FRAENKEL 1257; VASMER I 374; POKORNY I 1177; FRIEDRICH Trees 83.

vig m, pl. vigj, vigje 'small bridge, coffin, stretcher on which the dead body is carried'. From PAlb *sweiga related to IE *svei- 'to bend' and its derivatives, cf., in particular, ON sveigr 'flexible', OHG sweiga 'cattle shed' < *suei-k-. 0 MEYER Wb. 472 (from Lat vicus 'street, village'); JOKL Studien 96 (to Skt javd 'branch', Slav *vetvb id.), LKUBA 149; POKORNY 11041-1042; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 77-78; cABEJ St. VII 199, 208; DEMIRAJ AE 418.

vigan m, pl. vigane 'giant'. A Balkan Wanderwort for 'smith', cf. SCr viganje. Hung vilhnye and the like (MEYER Wb. 472). 0 cABEJ St. VII 279.

vigje pl. 'gifts (on marriage or birth); dinner on the third day after child’s birth'. Borrowed from Lat virtualia 'victuals'. The sonorization of the dental may point to the late date of borrowing. 0 JOKL Studien 95-96 (from *ved-l-, to Gk g8vov 'dowry'); cABEJ St. II 290 (plural of vigj); MURATI Probleme 106-107 (from Lat vigilia); LANDI Lat. 94, 126.
vigjez f., pl. Vigjeza 'vetch'. Collective form of *vigje, a hypercorrect form of *vigje borrowed from Lat vicia id. (MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; cABEJ St. II 290). 0 HAARMANN 157; LANDI Lat. 113.

vij vinj aor. erdha 'to come'. Borrowed from Lat venire id. (MEYER Wb. 473). The aorist continues PAIb *erdza etymologically identical with Gk gxol.toct 'to come' (CAMARDA I 240; MEYER Wb. 69, Alb. St. III 18, 86). 0 CAMARDA I 79 (mistakenly equates vij with Gk (3aayo.) 'to go' and Lat venid); MEYER-L(VI)EJ 26; cABEJ (MEYER Wb. 471-472). 0 MIHAESCU IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 71; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 97; cABEJ St. I 164 (to Gk Opvulactt 'to move' and its cognates); HULD 129; HAARMANN 156.

vije f., pl. vija 'furrow, line, ditch'. Borrowed from Lat via 'road, way' (MEYER Wb. 471-472). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; cABEJ St. VII 279; HAARMANN 157; LANDI Lat. 77, 135.

vikas aor. vikata 'to cry, to shout'. Borrowed from Slav *vykati id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg vikam, SCR vikati (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 36; MEYER Wb. 472). 0 SELJKEV Slav. naselenie 192; SVANE 261.

vilas aor. vilata 'to cut down (trees)'. Derivative in -as <-*-atja of vjel (cABEJ St. II 291).

vile f., pl. vile 'bunch (of grapes)'. Derived from vjel (MEYER Wb. 475). 0 cABEJ St. II 291.

virjjer virgjin f., pl. virjgjera virgjina 'maiden'. Borrowed from Lat virginem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 71; MEYER Wb. 470). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundi13 7 1045; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 157; LANDI Lat. 57, 145-146.

virua virtue m., pl. vironj 'brook, rivulet'. Borrowed from Slav pl. *virove of *virb 'whirlpool, water-pit' (JOxJ L II XLIX 280-281). 0 MEYER Wb. 473 (from Slav *virb); cABEJ St. II 292; SVANE 170.

vise f., pl. vise 'place'. Goes back to PAIb *witsjd < IE *yeikid similar to Gk oixia 'dwelling, house'. The development of IE *-14- to Alb -
*weita related to Skt wiya- 'bird', Lat avis id. and the like (JOKL LKUBA 299-301). O STIER KZ XI 223 (from an onomatopoeic call); MEYER Wb. 474 (same as STIER); 0 CIMOCOWSKII LP II 254; FRAENKEL 1265; MAYRHOFER III 236-237; WALDE-HOFMANN II 713-714; POKORNY I 1123-1124; HAMP Festschr. Shevoroshkin 101 (a compound containing IE *bird'); DEMIRAJ AE 420-421.

vitore f. pl. vitore 'mythical serpent (keeper of the house), fairy, fate; mother of many children. Borrowed from Lat victoria 'victory' (GIL'FERDING Om. 25; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252), 0 HAHN 162 (derived from vit); MEYER Wb. 475; TREIMER AarbSt. I 27-28 (to Lith vieta 'place'); cABEJ St. II 295-296 (derived from vej).

vithe f. pl. vithe 'crupper, rump, buttock, haunch'. A diminutive in -th based on PAIb *wija 'twisted, woven' derived from IE *uei- 'twist, to weave': Lat vied, Skt vdyati, Lith vYth, Slav *viti. O MEYER Wb. 472 (compared with bythe); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 144; MANN Language XXVIII 39 (to Gk iaxice); FRAENKEL 1266-1267; VASMER I 322; MAYRHOFER III 147; WALDE-HOFMANN II 786-788; POKORNY 11120-1121; cABEJ St. VII 242.

vjedh aor. vodha 'to steal'. From PAIb *wedza related to Skt vdhati 'to drive', Lat vehO 'to bear, to carry', Goth gawigan 'to steal' and other continuants of IE *yegh- (MEYER Wb. 474-475, Alb. St. III 18, 38). From vjedh the word for 'badger', vjedhull, is derived (STIER KZ XI 140). The latter was borrowed to Rum vience (0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 36, 274; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335 (to IE *vedh-), Kelt. Gr. I 59, 172; JOKL LKUBA 322; MANN Language XXVI 382; CIMOCOWSKI LP II 251; VASMER 1284 (to IE *vedh- 'to lead'); FEIST Goth. 212; WALDE-HOFMANN II 742-743; MAYRHOFER III 177-179; POKORNY I 1118-1120; STANG Vergl. 389 (on the long grade in aor. vodha); POGHRIC 1st. limb. rom. II 353; ROSETTI IIR I 283; HAMP Laryngeals 138, Die Sprache XIV 156 (follows VASMER); HULD 130; DEMIRAJ AE 421-422.

vjehrra aor. mother-in-law'. From PAIb *swexusa < *swesura with assimilation from the expected *swetusa (BoP 531; GIL'FERDING Om. 21; JOKL LKUBA 46) restructured under the influence of the masculine form vjeherr < IE *stekuros and related to IE *syekra-: Skt mother-in-law', Lat sorcus id. and the like. The masculine form vjeherr corresponds to Skt s'drsura- 'father-in-law', Gk itcup6c id. and the like (MEYER BB VIII 186, Wb. 475, Alb. St. III 5, 58), 0 MEYER Gr. Gr. 37; BUGGE BB XVIII 169; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 290, 339, Kelt. Gr. I 75; JOKL LKUBA 41-43, Sprache IX 127; BARIC AarbSt. II 384-385; JOKL LKUBA 46-48; MLADENOV 1st. 188; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 282, Stratificazione 121; LA PIANA Studi I 22-23, 38 (from *yeskuro- <*syekuro-); MANN Language XXVI 382; PISANI Saggi 103 (reconstructs *syekuros to account for -h-); MAYRHOFER III 400-401; WALDE-HOFMANN II 550-551; FRISK I 478-479; POKORNY I 1043-1044; OLBERG Festschr. Pisanii II 687; HULD 131 (follows LA PIANA), IF LXXXIV 196-199; DEMIRAJ AE 422.

vjij aor. vjeja, vjetja 'to need'. A more conservative form is vjiej. Borrowed from Lat valere 'to be able, to be healthy' (MEYER Wb. 469). 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 156.

vijel aor. vola 'to pluck (fruit), to vintage'. From PAIb *wela related to Gk caw 'to shut in, to press', Lith su-vaNii 'to harvest, to reap' (MEYER Wb. 475, Alb. St. III 38, 77, V 106). 0 JOKL LKUBA 190, 214, Slavia XIII 318; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 282; RIBEZZO RivAlb 1/2 124 n. 2 (to Lat vend 'to pluck, to pull'); FRAENKEL 1190; FRISK I 456-457; POKORNY 11138; cABEJ St. II 297-298.

vijell aor. voila 'to vomit'. From PAIb *welwa related to Lat volvO 'to turn' and its cognates (MEYER Wb. 475, Alb. St. III 38). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 283 (to vjel); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 57 (to avull); WALDE-HOFMANN II 832-834; POKORNY I 1140-1142; OLBERG IF LXXXIII 211; HULD 130 (on the semantic evolution of vjell); DEMIRAJ AE 422-423.

vjers8 f. pl. vjersha 'poem'. Borrowed from Lat versus 'verse' (CAMARDA 198; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 70; MEYER Wb. 475). 0 MEYER-LOBKE Gr. Grundrifi 1 1043; WEIGAND 100 (against borrowing from Latin); JOKL IF XXXVI 138-139; cABEJ St. II 298-299 (secondary feminine form restored from pl. vjersha); HAARMANN 156; LANDI Lat. 51, 110, 148.

vjerr aor. vorra 'to hang'. Continues PAIb *wera related to Gk acipo) 'to raise up', Lith verii, vertri 'to weigh', sverilt, sverri 'to open, to thread' (MEYER Wb. 475, Alb. St. III 58, 71). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 290; MANN Language XVIII 18; FRAENKEL 951, 1229; FRISK I 23;
vjeshtë f. pl. vjeshta 'autumn'. Derivative in -shte from vjet (MEYER Wh. 475). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549; l0x1., IF XXXVI 123, LKUBA 190, 214; C Abej St. II 299; MANN Comp. 46 (to IE *ayeks- 'to grow'); MURATI Probleme 108-110 (from *aiuesia).

vljeter adj. 'old'. Borrowed from Lat veterem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 70; MEYER Wh. 476). 0 CAMARDA 1102 (treats vljeter as a derivative of vit); MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundrif3 7 I 1043, 1053; MIHAESCU RESEEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 64, 157; HULD 131.

vlak m 'knees'. Lith. *vloja; Slav *vojka, *vojka 'object that can be dragged or carried', cf. Bulg vloka, SCr vlak 'net' (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 36; MEYER Wh. 476). 0 SELIsTE Slay. naselenie 170, 303; SVANE 154.

vløj aor. vlava, vljeja 'to be worth, to cost, to deserve'. Other variants are vjejej and vjet. Borrowed from Lat valere 'to be worth, to cost' (MEYER Wh. 469). 0 MEYER-I 1113(E Gr. Grundrif3 7 I 1047; JOKL LKUBA 65; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 281.

vloj aor. vloja 'to get engaged'. See mbloj. 0 Cabej St. VII 230, 234.

.vlug m 'prime (of life), peak'. Continues PAlb *awa-luga, a prefixal derivative of IE *leug- 'to bend'; Gk Xing to id., ON lykna 'to bend knees', Lith llignas 'flexible' and the like. The original meaning is, therefore, 'turning point'. 0 MEYER Wh. 478 (to yrullop; FRISK II 141; FRAENKEL 388-389; POKORNY I 685-686; Cabej St. VII 234.

vladike m 'archbishop'. From a South Slavic continuant of *voldyka 'lord': Bulg vladika, SCr vladika (MEYER Wh. 476).

vlah m. pl. vlehe 'Arunmian'. Borrowed from Slav *yaw, Walachian, speaker of Romance', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg vlax, SCr vlah (MEYER Wh. 476). 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 285.

vllah f, pl. vllanja `garden-bed, plot’. In Geg, there exist such variants as vlla and villa. Borrowed from Rom *villanea, to Lat fem. villana `related to farming’. 0 MEYER Wh. 274 (from Rom *malleanus, to Lat malleolus); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 540; Cabej St. II 307-308 (to vale, avull).

vobekte adj. 'poor'. A more conservative form is vobeg. Singularized plural of *vobog borrowed, with assimilation of vowels, from Slav *ubogi, id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg ubog, SCr ubog (MIKLOSICH Slay. Elemente 36; MEYER Wh. 476). 0 JOKL LKUBA 7; SELIsTE Slay. naselenie 193, 326; SVANE 267.

voc m. pl. voca 'boy, youth'. Derived from vogel, vogerr. 0 Cabej St. VII 199-200.

yoga f 'steam'. Continues PAlb *waga related to Gk iryp65 'wet', ON vykr id. 0 MEYER Wh. 477 (from Ital yoga 'rowing; stroke'); FRISK II 955-956; POKORNY I 1118.

vogel adj. 'small', pl. vegel. Within Albanian, another cognate is voger 'undersized, dwarfed, small'. Both forms continue PAlb *weala, *wagara related to Lat vagor 'to roam around', OIr fan 'slope' < *vagn-<. The semantic development is from *vag- 'to be crooked' to 'small'. 0 CAMARDA 191 (to Gk Aiyog 'little', with a metathesis); MEYER Wh. 477 (to Slav *svelt. 'fresh'); Alb. St. III 58; BUGGE BB XVIII 173 (to Norw yak 'child'); BARK ARSt. I 115 (< *ye- 'not' + galan- 'big', cf. Slav *goleml. id.); JOKL LKUBA 23; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 286; WALDE-HOFMANN II 726-727; POKORNY I 1120; Cabej St. VII 237; HULD 131-132.

vokull f 'circle'. Borrowed from Slav *okoh, 'circle, circumference', cf. okoll. 0 MEYER Wh. 477 (from Ital bocca 'mouth').

volitem refl. 'to fit'. Borrowed from Slav *voliti 'to like, to prefer', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg vol’a, SCr volli. 0 SVANE 250.

Volhe f, pl. volla Another variant is vole. Borrowed from Slav *vol’ a id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg vol’a, SCr volja (MEYER Wh. 477). 0 SVANE 224, 250.
vrond adj. 'late'. From PAAlb *vantu, a participle in *-nti related to Skt vdyati 'to vanish, to become exhausted', Lith vojis(i) 'ailing', Latv yob 'meager, weak'. 0 TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 287; LA PTANA St. Varia 46-47 (reconstructs Tosc *vane and derives *vane 'vane from *okno-'); MANN Language XXVI 381 (to Lat vanus 'empty'); FRAENKEL 559; MAYRHOFER III 189-190; POKORNY I 1112; cABEJ St. II 300-301 (to vete).

vorbe f. pl. vorba 'clay pot'. An early borrowing in PAAlb *varbba from Slav *varbba 'cooking' (SEL{l}Ev Slav. naselenie 153, 172). 0 JOKL STUDIEN 97 (to Slav *variti 'to cook', Lith virti id.), Die Sprachre IX 150-151, Slavija XIII 301 (against SEL{I}Ev); CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 120 (suffix -be); cABEJ St. II 301-303 (from IE *uerv- 'to turn'), III 214; URBUTIS Kalbotyra IX 263; MURATI Studien 301 (to Slav); cABEJ St. II 304-305. (G) voshter f. pl. voshtra 'Ligustrum vulgare'. Borrowed from late Slav dleast (JOKL LKUBA 209-211), cf. with a different stress, ullashter s.v. ullaster. 0 MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; cABEJ St. II 303; HAARMANN 138.

vovd f. pl. vova 'bogey, scarecrow'. An onomatopoeia, probably of Slavic origin, cf. Russ vova id. 0 MEYER Wb. 477 (to Slovene bavbav and the like).

vozit aor. vozita 'to sail, to steer a course, to travel'. Borrowed from Slav *voziti 'to carry (in a vehicle)' and also 'to row, to paddle', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg voz'a, SCR vozit (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 37; MEYER Wb. 477). 0 JOKE LKUBA 161; SELSCEV Slav. naselenie 167; 183; SVAINE 244.

vrah m. pl. vrahe 'pile of sheaves'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg vrax 'sheaf' (WEIGAND 101). 0 BARD ARSt 117. 0 MEYER Wb. 478 (from Turk orak 'harvest, crops'); BARD ARSt. I 117; SELSCEV Slav. naselenie 160, 305; cABEJ St. II 303-304.

vrajd f. pl. vraja 'wound'. Derived from vras.

vrap aor. vrapa 'to run, to haste'. From PAAlb *awa-rapes, derivative with prefix *awa-, in etymological connection with rjep 'to strip off

vrap aor. vrapa 'to run, to haste'. From PAAlb *awa-rapes, derivative with prefix *awa-, in etymological connection with rjep 'to strip off (skin or bark), to tear off' (OREL Linguistica 436-438). For the semantic development, cf. Russ d ratified to run away' < 'to tear', Gk ESpav 'I ran away' - Sepca 'to strip off and the like. 0 CAMARDA I 91 (to Gk penes 'to turn the scale, to sink', Lat rapit 'to seize and carry off'); MEYER Wb. 478 (to IE *werp- *werp-; but IE *yv- yielded Alb rrr-), Alb. St. III 31, 38, 72; TOMASCHEK MGGW XXIII 550 (to several Illyrian toponyms derived from urb-lurp-); JOKL LKUBA 187; BARD ARSt. I 191; SCHRIJNEN KZ XII 108 (to Lith virpeti); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 288; MANN Language XVII 18; GINDIN Form. SN 62; cABEJ St. VII 234; HAMP MJ XXIII 285; OREL Linguistica 436-438 (alternative etymology: to Lat repere 'to creep', OPrus ripaiiti 'to follow', Lat rapt 'to creep'); DEMIRAJ AE 424.

vras aor. vrava 'to kill'. From PAAlb *awa-ruutja, a prefix derivative based on IE *rew- 'to tear, to destroy': Skt ruts- 'broken', Lat ruo 'to fall down, to rush down' and the like (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 37). 0 MEYER Wb. 464 (to varre and Skt vrava- 'wound'); JOKE LKUBA 194 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINIDu/MaZia 289; WALDE-HOFMANN II 453-454; MAYRHOFER III 63; POKORNY I 868; cABEJ St. VII 234.

vrazhde adj. 'hard, rough, unfriendly'. Borrowed from Bulg vraida or CS vraMa 'enmity' and transformed into an adjective (SELSCEV Slav. naselenie 186, 196). 0 MEYER Wb. 478 (related to vreret vranet); JOKL LKUBA 155 (develops MEYER's etymology), Slavija XIII 610 (against SELSCEV); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 65 (from OCS vraq, 'inimical'); cABEJ St. II 304 (derived from vras).

vrej aor. vrejta 'to observe'. Univerbation of ye re id. (MEYER Wb. 243, 362). 0 CAMARDA 1145 (to Gk OpOco 'to see'); cABEJ St. II 277-278, 304 (follows MEYER).

vrer vener m 'gall, bile'. Borrowed from Lat venenum 'potion, poison' (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 70; MEYER Wb. 470). 0 MEYER-LUBKE GR. Grundriss 2 i 1044; MIHAESCU RESEE IV 11-2 20; HAARMANN 156; LANDI Lat. 82.

vrenda f 'drizzle'. A prefixal derivative of rend (cABEJ St. II 304-305). 0 JOKL STUDIEN 97 (to ON dr 'drizzle', AV var- 'rain'); BARD ARSt. I 91; SPITZER MRIW I 327; DEMIRAJ AE 424 (to Gk (30xo.) 'to rain, to moisten').
vreret vrandt adj. 'cloudy'. Together with *vrer vran 'to darken, to become cloudy', based on *vrer vran 'cloudy', a prefixal derivative of re 'cloud' (JoKt, Slavia XIII 610, *ArRom XXIV 40). 0 MEYER Wb. 478 (borrowed from a South Slavic reflex of Slav *vorn7, 'black'); SELACEV Slav. naselenie 197 (same as MEYER); JOKL IF XXXVI 128-129 (follows MEYER); BARK ARSt. I 117-118, Hymje 78 (from IE *yrano- related to Slav *vorna 'crow'); SKOK AArbSt. II 331 n. 31 (supports BARIC); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 288; cABEJ St. II 305-306 (agrees with JOKL Slavia XIII 610); JANSON Unt. 33-34; MURATI Probleme 135.

vrigull m, pl. vriguj 'flap, lobe'. Borrowed from Lat verrriculum 'seine'.

vrike f 'tamarisk'. Borrowed from Ital dial. vrica id. < Gk wupiici id. (cABEJ St. II 306). 0 MEYER Wb. 467 (derived from verr); JOKL Festschr. Kretschmer 86-87, Festschr. Rozwadowski I 236 (follows MEYER).

vringelloj aor. vringellova 'to whizz, to hum'. A prefixal form based on Rom *ringulare 'to growl, to grumble'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 234.

vrokth m 'dandruff'. A prefixal derivative of rrok. 0 cABEJ St. VII 234.

vrug m 'rust, mildew, blight'. Continues PA1b *awa-ruga, a prefixal form related to Av raoyna- 'butter', ON njitini 'cream'. 0 MEYER Wb. 478 (to vrulloj). 0 MEYER Wb. 479 (to vrulloj); Bartołomae 1488; Pokorny I 873. vruget adj. 'dark'. Derived from vrug.

vrujoj aor. vrujova 'to well up, to spring'. Derived from vrull 'flight, run'. The latter is borrowed from Slav *bril. 'strong, energetic', cf. Bulg vvrl, SCr vrra 'good'. 0 MEYER Wb. 478 (from SCr vrrala 'source'); Cimochowski LP IV 209-210; Svane 171.

vrragd f, pl. vrrage 'trace, wheel-trace'. Borrowed from Slav *ovbragb 'ravine', cf. Bulg ovrag. 0 cABEJ St. II 306-307 (derivative of varre).

vuaj vuej aor. vova, vojta, vuajta 'to suffer'. Borrowed from Lat vrvere 'to live' and also 'to survive', with a semantic development suggesting an intermediate stage of 'surviving', 'living through'. Thus, vuan nga nje semunde *he lives through an illness' > 'he suffers of an illness'. 0 MEYER Wb. 479 (from Slav *boleri 'to be ill'); Bard ARSt 73 (to Lith votis 'wound'); cABEJ St. VII 258.

vullnet m Another form is vullendet. Borrowed from Lat voluntatem id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 72; MEYER Wb. 479). 0 MEYER-LIAKE Gr. Grundrifi 2. 11043, 1048; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; haarmann 158; landi Lat. 33, 88, 117.

vrigull m, pl. vriguj 'flap, lobe'. Borrowed from Lat verrriculum 'seine'.

vrike f 'tamarisk'. Borrowed from Ital dial. vrica id. < Gk wupiici id. (cABEJ St. II 306). 0 MEYER Wb. 467 (derived from verr); JOKL Festschr. Kretschmer 86-87, Festschr. Rozwadowski I 236 (follows MEYER).

vringelloj aor. vringellova 'to whizz, to hum'. A prefixal form based on Rom *ringulare 'to growl, to grumble'. 0 cABEJ St. VII 234.

vrokth m 'dandruff'. A prefixal derivative of rrok. 0 cABEJ St. VII 234.

vrug m 'rust, mildew, blight'. Continues PA1b *awa-ruga, a prefixal form related to Av raoyna- 'butter', ON njitimi 'cream'. 0 MEYER Wb. 478 (to vrulloj); Bartołomae 1488; Pokorny I 873. vruget adj. 'dark'. Derived from vrug.

vrujoj aor. vrujova 'to well up, to spring'. Derived from vrull 'flight, run'. The latter is borrowed from Slav *bril. 'strong, energetic', cf. Bulg vvrl, SCr vrra 'good'. 0 MEYER Wb. 478 (from SCr vrrala 'source'); Cimochowski LP IV 209-210; Svane 171.

vrragd f, pl. vrrage 'trace, wheel-trace'. Borrowed from Slav *ovbragb 'ravine', cf. Bulg ovrag. 0 cABEJ St. II 306-307 (derivative of varre).

(v) With m 'small valley'. Derived from vii, Geg participle of ye (cABEJ St. II 308). 0 Camaj Alb. Worth. 71 (reconstructs *ydy-).

xa adv. 'here you are'. A form of the verb ze with an initial x- < z- (Tabu St. II 308).

xbunje f 'fluff from spinning'. Derived from xbut, zbut 'to make soft', cf. bute. 0 MEYER Wb. 79 (to SCr bunjak 'rubbish').

xegit aor. xegita 'to irritate'. A metathesis of guxit id., gezit id. based on gaz. 0 cABEJ St. II 309 (to cys and nxit).

xixe 1, pl. xixa 'spark'. A descriptive formation. 0 MEYER Wb. 79 (to Ital (Ica); HAMP ABS XVII 129-130.
xunkth m, pl. *xunktha* 'reed'. Diminutive of *cung* with a secondary sonorization of the anlaut (cABEJ St. II 309).

xvar adv. 'trailing, dragging'. A phonetic variant of zvar.

xverk m 'occiput'. A phonetic variant of zverk.

Y

yej aor. *yejta* 'to stay awake'. Derived from *yll* (cABEJ St. VII 200, 215).

yjeze f 'ankle, knuckle'. Derived from *yl* (BARIC AArSt. I 158-159) attested in *berry!*. 0 MEYER Wb. 460 (to *yll*); JOKL Idg. Jb. X 67 (identical with *nyjeze*; cABEJ St. II 312 (follows JOKL).

zabel m, pl. *zahele, zabela* 'little wood'. Borrowed from Slav *zabell*, id. attested in South Slavic (SELiGeF,v Slav. naselenie 159). 0 MEYER Wb. 479 (to SCr *zahijeliti* 'to make white').

zabua zabue m, pl. *zahonj* 'finch-pin'. Borrowed from Slav *zabojb*, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *zaboj*, SCr *zaboj*. 0 SVANE 34.

zakon m, pl. *zakone* 'custom, habit'. Borrowed from Slav *zakon7*, 'law', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *zakon*, SCr *zakon* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 37; CAMARDA I 161; MEYER Wb. 480). 0 JOKL LKUBA 53-54; SEL8ftV Slav. naselenie 177; SVANE 205.

zall m, pl. *zaje* 'river sand, river bank'. Borrowed as PAlb *aigjala* from Gk οτιχενα 'river bank' (CAMARDA I 93). 0 MEYER Wb. 480 (from Lat sabulum 'sand'); BARD ARSt. I 118, AArSt. I 100 (to OHG *kes* 'firm ground'); LA PIANA Stu. Studi I 70 (follows CAMARDA); cABEJ St. II 314-315 (to IE *Rio- 'unripe, raw'); HAARMANN 147.

zaperi f, pl. *zaperi* 'crease, fold'. Derived from *zaparit* 'to crumple' borrowed from Slav *zaporiti*. 0 MEYER Wb. 481 (from SCr *sabor* 'crease, fold'); SVANE 244.

zavrat m, pl. *zavrate* 'garden-bed'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *zavrat* 'curve, turn', SCr *zavrat* (cABEJ St. II 316).

zavat aor. *ysha* 'to cast spells, to bewitch'. From PAlb *awi-sta* related to IE *auei- 'bird' and *std- 'to stand', originally 'to forecast according to birds, to augur', cf. Lat *augurare, auspicare*. 0 POKORYN 186; cABEJ St. VII 195.

zfeito aor. *zbaota* 'to put into force, to carry out'. Borrowed from Rom *exbattere* 'to shake, to toss': Ital *sbattere*, Rum *zbat* and the like (MEYER Wb. 103). 0 PUSCARU EWR 180; cABEJ St. II 316-317 (against MEYER).

zbavit aor. *zbavita* 'to scatter'. Borrowed from Slav *fazbaviti* 'to get
zbej aor. *zbejt ë `to make pale'. Derived from PAIb *banjo (historically identical with hej) and related to Skt bhadi `to shine', Oft ban `white' and the like. 0 MEYER Wb. 482 (to Slav *bhet, *white'); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 292; MAYRHOFER II 493-494; VENDRYES [B] 13; POKORNY 1104-105.

zembrkova `to tear, to rip'. Derived from bark, cf. Fr even-ter `to disembovel, to tear open' (cABEJ St. II 317).

zbruj aor. *zbrujta `to soften'. Related to mbruj (cABEJ St. II 317).

(G) zdergjahem refl. `to spread oneself out, to sprawl'. Derived from dergjem. 0 cABEJ St. II 317-318 (prefixal formation based on *ger). 0 MAYRHOFER II 59; FRISK I 368-370; POKORNY I 1104-105.

zejdr g `wound on horse's withers'. Derived from zdraj `to swell, to make swell' (WEIGAND 104), a prefixal formation based on PAIb *d(e)ranja. This verb is to be compared with Skt druciti `to burst', Gk6pai `to skin, to flay' and the like (cABEJ St. II 318). 0 MAYRHOFER II 59; FRISK I 368-370; POKORNY I 206-208.

zembrkova `to tear, to rip'. Derived from bark, cf. Fr even-ter `to disembovel, to tear open' (cABEJ St. II 317).

zbruj aor. *zbrujta `to soften'. Related to mbruj (cABEJ St. II 317).

(G) zdergjahem refl. `to spread oneself out, to sprawl'. Derived from dergjem. 0 cABEJ St. II 317-318 (prefixal formation based on *ger). 0 MAYRHOFER II 59; FRISK I 368-370; POKORNY I 1104-105.

zejdr g `wound on horse's withers'. Derived from zdraj `to swell, to make swell' (WEIGAND 104), a prefixal formation based on PAIb *d(e)ranja. This verb is to be compared with Skt druciti `to burst', Gk6pai `to skin, to flay' and the like (cABEJ St. II 318). 0 MAYRHOFER II 59; FRISK I 368-370; POKORNY I 206-208.
XXXVI 99, 112, 116, Melanges Pedersen 133-134, Sprache IX 124; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 294; PISANI.Zg a 128; POKORNY 1490-491; OLBERG IBK XIV 109; CIMOCHOWSKI St. IE 45; HULD 134; JANSON Unt. 34-36; KORTLANDT Arm-IE 40; OREL IF XIIII 108; DEMIRAJ AE 425-426.

zemer zamgr f, pl. zemera zamera 'late afternoon meal, late afternoon, tea time'. A difficult word. Maybe, a borrowing from Gk StltEpov 'period of twenty-four hours', *-afternoon'? 0 CAMARDA I 107 (identifies zemer with zemor as 'the center of the day'); cABEJ ZJPhonetik IX 214-215 (compares zemor with Gk lump 'day', Arm awr id. which, however, do not explain the anlaut z-), St. II 319; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 41-42 (connection with z).

zdre zand f, pl. zero zana 'goddess of forests, fairy, beautiful maiden'. Borrowed from Lat Diana (JOKL Studien 97-98), 0 BARD AArSt. II 400; WEIGAND BA I 254; PAVLOV W 73-74; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 122; cABEJ St. II 315-316, V 144-152; JANSON Unt. 62; LANDI Lat. 75. 94. 104.

zgafelle f, pl. zgafelle 'hole, cave, gallery, tunnel'. Derived from zgafulloj 'to dig a pit'. The latter is a prefixal formation based on Rom *cappulare 'to cut, to chop'. 0 BUGGE BB XVIII 186-187 (from Rom *dis-co-affibulare); TREIMER KZ LXV 93-94 (to Lith iupnisn 'handful'); cABEJ St. II 319-320 (to gerfej).

zgarbe f, pl. zgarba 'hollow (in a tree)'. Derived from garbe. 0 CABEJ St. II 320-321 (to kalb).

zgaver f, pl. zgavra 'hole'. Another variant is zguer. A prefixal form based on PAIbl *gawira related to IE *gen-r-, *gon-r 'bent, crooked'. 0 POKORNY I 397.

zgerdhe f, pl. zgerdha 'bronchial tube'. Derived from dial. zgarda 'to open', further related to garda (cABEJ St. II 321). Note zgerdeha 'hole', zgerdhilem 'to bare one's teeth' and zgerdhaget 'empty' going back to the same source (cABEJ St. II 321-322), 0 MEYER Wb. 306 (to ngardh).

zgorke f, pl. zgorka 'deep place (in the river)'. Derived from zguer, see zgaver.

zgrip m, pl. zgripe 'side, edge, rim'. Based on PAIbl *gripa related to OHG kratfu 'hook', ON krapp 'narrow'. 0 MEYER Wb. 205 (to shkrap); JOKL Studien 35, LKUBA 116; POKORNY I 388; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 44 (reconstructs *gap-); cABEJ St. II 322-323 (follows MEYER).

zgrof m, pl. zgrofe 'stomach'. With a secondary -f. < -p-, a prefixal derivative of grofe (CABEJ St. II 323). 0 JOKL AArSt. I 44 (from Lat scrobis 'ditch, dike').

zgurdulloj aor. zgurdulova 'to open wide (of eyes)'. A phonetic variant of zgurdululoj 'to open' derived from zgurda (cABEJ St. II 323-324).

zgurde f 'rectum'. Derived from zguer, cf. zgaver (CABEJ St. II 324). 0 JOKL Melanges Pedersen 141-143 (to zgurre); TAGLIAVINI Stratificazione 100; CIMOCHOWSKI BUSiT XIII/ 2 45; HAMP LB XXIV/3 49; HULD 137; BEEKES Lar. 104 (untenable *ee-ereH-do-); DEMIRAJ AE 427.

zgjeb e 'itch, scab'. Borrowed from Lat scabies id. (MIRLOSICH Rom. Elemente 58). 0 MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 1 1048; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 253; HAARMANN 148.

zgiedhe f, pl. zgiedha 'ox yoke'. From PAIbl *di§-gads formed with a prefix *di§- and related to gjedh 'cattle' (OREL LB XXIX/4 69-70). 0 CAMARDA I 88 (to IE *jugom 'yoke'); MEYER Wb. 484 (from NGk rev y7 a, cetiXa); JOKL Studien 98-100 (derives zgiedhe from *zd-ledbe, further compared with lidj); BARD ARSt. 1119 (follows CAMARDA and adds Arm luc 'yoke'); cABEJ St. II 324 (unconvincing parallels in Germanic: OFries gadia 'to tie, to unite', Germ Gatte 'spouse'); OREL LB XXIX/4 69-70 (accepts *di§- as a cognate of Gk Sia- 'double').

zgjerbe f, pl. zgjerbe 'moth'. Connected with gjerb. 0 cABEJ St. II 321 (singularized plural of zgarbe).

zgje m 'little bay'. Derived from gji (CABEJ'St. II 324).

zgjoj aor. zgjova 'to wake, to rouse'. Borrowed from Rom *exvigilare id. (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 1 1054). 0 BARIC ARSt. 120 (prefix z- + cognate of Skt svapa- 'dream, sleep'); cABEJ St. VII 258.
zgija zgiue m, pl. zgjoj, zgjoje 'bee-hive'. Based on *gjujo gjuje borrowed from Lat janua 'door, entrance'. 0 MEYER Wb. 484 (to Slav *u/bj id.); WEIGAND 105 (from Rom *excovOne); JOKL IF XXXVI 109, Lukuba 286 (from Rom *excovus); cABEI St. II 325 (from *glon-).

zgijre f 'rust'. Borrowed from Lat scoria 'dross, slag' (MEYER-LUBKE Gr. Grundriß 1 I 1053). 0 HAARMANN 149.

71 adj., fem. Zeze 'black'. From PaAlb *diedi (fer. zeze < *diedja), etymologically connected with MHG guat 'dirt', OE mead 'bad', Lith Oda 'shame'. From PAlb *gadl, *gall 'reptile, worm' < IE *goidos- (JoKi., Studien I 40-41 (reconstructs *Per-muro-); MANN Language XXVI 383; PORZIG Gliederung 163; PISANI Saggi 102, 130; cABEI St. VII 201, 234; HAMP Anc. IE 15 (treats zjarr as a singlaurized plural of zjarm); HULD 135; DEMIRAJ AE 428-429.

zid in 'wall'. Borrowed from Slav *zith, id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg zid, Scr zid (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 37; MEYER Wb. 484). 0 SELISc EV Slav. naselenie 148, 173.

ziej aor. zjeva 'to boil, to cook'. From PaAlb *dferanja based on a less frequent form zje id. < *dferja. For the loss of the final *r and the development of corresponding derivatives in *nja cf. Plie 'to carry' < *bera (m)baj 'to hold' < *en-barnja (OREL Linguistica XXIV 439-440). The Indo-European parallels go back to *kher-: Gk Upogat 'to become hot, to warm, to burn', OIr foger 'he warms' and the like. See zjarm, zjarr. 0 CAMARDA I 44, 89 (to Gk cco 'to boil' but Gk IE */r/ is never reflected as Alb z-}); MEYER Wb. 485 (borrowed from Ngk kci) 'to boil'; JOKL IF XLI 294, Slavia XIII 316; TGLAIVINI Dalmazia 294; MANN Language XXVIII 38; FRISK I 612; MAYER I 162, II 52 (accepts the comparison with IE *ies- in connection with Illyr Aquas Jasans); FRISK I 665-666; POKORNY I 493-495; cABEI St. II 326-327; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 41 (follows MEYER).

zjarm m, pl. zjarre 'fire'. From PaAlb *diera etymologically identical with Gk Oept, toc 'warm', Arm :term id. < *ehermo- (CAMARDA I 71); MEYER Wb. 485). 0 FRISK II 664-665; POKORNY KZ XXXVI 320-321, Kelt. Gr. I 108, TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 293-294; JOKL Reallex. Vorgesch. I 89; PISANI Saggi 102, 121; POKORNY I 493-495; cABEI St. VII 201; HULD 135; DEMIRAJ AE 428-429.

zjarr m, pl. zjarre 'fire'. From PaAlb *dierma, a new o-stem transformed from IE *eherm-, nom. sg. *eheros, cf. Skt hdra= 'flame, heat', Gk 000; 'summer', Arm jer id. (OREL ZfBalk XXV/2 145). Further connected with zjarm (CAMARDA I 71; MEYER Wb. 485, Alb. St. III 18). 0 FRISK II 665-666; MAYRHOFER III 579; POKORNY KZ XXXVI 320; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 293-294; LA PIANA Studies I 40-41 (reconstructs *Per-muro-); MANN Language XXVI 383; PORZIG Gliederung 163; PISANI Saggi 102, 130; cABEI St. VII 201, 234; HAMP Anc. IE 15 (treats zjarr as a singlaurized plural of zjarm); HULD 135; DEMIRAJ AE 428-429.

zmojle f 'fallow (land)'. Borrowed from Rom *exmulgia, a derivative of Lat et(x)mulguere 'to milk out, to drain out', cf. Rum zmulge (Joia BA IV 196-198, Slavia XIII 287). 0 PU*CARIU EWR 182; MIHAESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 124; cABEI St. II 327.

zog m, p. zorre 'bird'. An Oriental Wanderwort, presumably, of Iranian origin, cf. Arm jag 'chick', NPers zaq 'cub' (MEYER Alb. St. III 18; HULD 135-136). 0 STIER KZ XI 216 (to Gk Vlio `animal'); CAMARDA 1104 (to Gk ctha) 'to live', thus implying a derivative of IE *ete-); MEYER Wb. 486 (to Skt jahu- 'young animal'); JOKL Sprache IX 143; POKORNY KZ XXXVI 338 (reconstructs *ghaqhos); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 294-295, Stratificazione 143; MANN Language XXVIII 36, Hist. Gr. 35; PISANI Saggi 120; POKORNY 1409; JUCQUOIS Le Muse'on LXXVIII 445 (adduces Sogd z'y 'kind of bird'); cABEI Zjphonetik IX 217-218 (to Lith jega 'strength', Gk j 31 'young, youthful strength'), St. II 327-328; OREL FLH VIII/1-2 42, ZjBalk XXXII 143; HAMP Festschr. Shevoroshkin 97-105 (reconstructs *uittie eo-, to *yei- `bird'); DEMIRAJ AE 429-430.

zorrah f, pl. zorre 'gut'. From PaAlb *diarma, a long grade etymologically continuing with Lith lamb id. (MEYER Wb. 486, Alb. St. III 18) continuing IE *eera- 'to swallow'. 0 CAMARDA I 88 (to Gk thryi `belly, girdle'), 120 (to Gk xop811 'gut'); SOLMSKEN KZ XXXIV 2-3; POKORNY KZ XXXVI 358; BARD ARSt. I 74; JOKL Melanges Pedersen 139-
zot m, pl. zoterinj, zoter, zota 'lord, master, god'. From PAIlb *w(i)ts-pati- etymologically identical with Skt *dya-pati- 'lord of the house' (HAMP Festschr. Shevoroshkin 95-96). The feminine form zonje continues *w(i)ts-patnja. 0 GLITERDING OtM. 22 (zönje to Skt jdin-'woman'); MEYER Wb. 486-487 (to Skt kcate 'to be born'); zonje compared with IE *yina 'woman'; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 324 (derives zonje from *O4JJ; interprets zot and zonje as compounds including *-potis and *pontia, with the first component reconstructed as *gui(a) life'); BART( ARSt) 121-124 (from IE *dieu-t-); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 295 (compares zot with Skt jaspati- 'house master'); LA PIANA St. Varia 33 (from *stia-ta, to *stia- 'to live'; MANN Language XXVIII 32; SZEMERENYI Syncope 375 (against TAGLIAVINI); SOLTA Sprache V 198-199; MAYRHOFER III 224-225; cABEJ Zljphonetik IX 22 f. (to Gk ayto(ys) 'self'); BUDIMIR AArbSt IV/1 157-160, GJ A XI/2 (1972[1974]) 85-86; PISANI Sprache VII 99-103 (< IE *eess-poti-I -potnt); OREI FLH VIII/1-2 42 (on the phonetic development); KLINGENSCHMITT Ldg. 104 (from *desias + poti- similar to Arm ter 'lord, master' < *desias + aner); DEMIRAJ AE 431-432.

zuld m, pl. zulje (from IE *dzu(a)-, a zero-grade derivative of IE *ghau(a)- 'to call'; Skt hdatve, Av zavaiti, Slav *zv, vati. 0 MEYER Wb. 487 (to zurm < Turk zurma 'kind of flute'); MANN Language XXVIII 38 (to Gk Yongko; 'down, the first growth of the whiskers and beard; corn-shaef' - connected with the misunderstanding of the Greek word); cABEJ St. II 328-329 ('word of dubious origin').

zushe f 'heat, noon heat'. Borrowed, with an irregular z-, from Slav *sus'a 'drought', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg susa, SCr sukt. 0 HULD KZ XCVIII (from *dieu + eusi(i)eH 'heat of the daytime sky').

zverk m, pl. zveripe. Derived from an unattested *vark > *verk based on vjerr. 0 MEYER Wb. 488 (to Lith gerkle 'throat'; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 295, Stratificazione 100; CIMOCHOWSKI ABS III 42 (from z- + *warkos, further connected with W cywarch 'rope' < Celt *kom-vork-o-); cABEJ St. VII 200; MOUTSOS AIAK 338-344 (borrowed from Gk a*Ko; 'nape of the neck'); HULD KZ CVII 11 165-171 (from Goth *swa(i)hris).

zvjerdh aor. zvordha 'to wean'. A prefixal form based on PAIlb *verdza related to Lith verziu, verZ'ii 'to lace, to tie'. Latv verzt 'to turn', Slav *verz'ti 'to bind' and the like (MEYER Wb. 488, Alb. St. III 18, 38, 72). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335 (from IE *yert-); FAUENKEL 1230-1231; POKORNY 1168-1169; DEMIRAJ AE 432.

zyme f. 'dark'. Originally *zym, this is a derivative of z (cABEJ St. II 329).

Z

zharg m 'snake skin'. Identical with shark (cABEJ II 330-331).

zhdervjejlet adj. 'adroit, deft, developed'. An expressive infigated form of the Italianism zhvillog 'to develop'. 0 MEYER Wb. 488 (from SCR zrijeb 'ion; JOKL Slavia XIII 318 (to IE *yel- 'to turn'); cABEJ II 331 (follows JOKL).

zheg m 'heat'. Borrowed from Slav *tiegb id., cf. SCr fega 'sun-heat' (MEYER Wb. 488). 0 SELAtEV Slav. naselenie 197.

Zhumbile f. pl. zhumbina 'gum'. Borrowed from Slav *zybina id. derived from *zolm 'tooth' (SCflwvZER KZ LVII 259-260).

zhur m 'gravel'. Another variant is shur. Borrowed from Lat saburra 'sand ballast' (MEYER Wb. 420). 0 HAARMANN 147; cABEJ St. VII 251.

(G) zhys aor. zhya 'to dive'. From PAIlb *di§-ad-tja derived from IE *yed-, *ud- 'water', see mbys (HAMP Laryngeals 139). 0 CAMARDA I 89 (reconstructs a prefix *sh- followed by the root related to Gk Sim) 'to immerse'; BART( ARSt) 124 (to Gk *sh(w) 'to dip'; SCHMIDT KZ L 246-247 (from IE *WO); POKORNY I 78-80; cABEJ II 332; HULD 90-91.

zvordha aor. zvordha 'to wean'. A prefixal form based on PAIlb *verdza related to Lith verziu, verZ'ii 'to lace, to tie'. Latv verzt 'to turn', Slav *verz'ti 'to bind' and the like (MEYER Wb. 488, Alb. St. III 18, 38, 72). 0 PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335 (from IE *yert-); FAUENKEL 1230-1231; POKORNY 1168-1169; DEMIRAJ AE 432.

zyme f. 'dark'. Originally *zym, this is a derivative of z (cABEJ St. II 329).

Z

zharg m 'snake skin'. Identical with shark (cABEJ II 330-331).

zhdervjejlet adj. 'adroit, deft, developed'. An expressive infigated form of the Italianism zhvillog 'to develop'. 0 MEYER Wb. 488 (from SCR zrijeb 'ion; JOKL Slavia XIII 318 (to IE *yel- 'to turn'); cABEJ II 331 (follows JOKL).

zheg m 'heat'. Borrowed from Slav *tiegb id., cf. SCr fega 'sun-heat' (MEYER Wb. 488). 0 SELAtEV Slav. naselenie 197.

Zhumbile f. pl. zhumbina 'gum'. Borrowed from Slav *zybina id. derived from *zolm 'tooth' (SCflwvZER KZ LVII 259-260).

zhur m 'gravel'. Another variant is shur. Borrowed from Lat saburra 'sand ballast' (MEYER Wb. 420). 0 HAARMANN 147; cABEJ St. VII 251.

(G) zhys aor. zhya 'to dive'. From PAIlb *di§-ad-tja derived from IE *yed-, *ud- 'water', see mbys (HAMP Laryngeals 139). 0 CAMARDA I 89 (reconstructs a prefix *sh- followed by the root related to Gk Sim) 'to immerse'; BART( ARSt) 124 (to Gk *sh(w) 'to dip'; SCHMIDT KZ L 246-247 (from IE *WO); POKORNY I 78-80; cABEJ II 332; HULD 90-91.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a little</td>
<td>154, 308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abandon</td>
<td>292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abandoned</td>
<td>433</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abase</td>
<td>418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdomen</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
<td>250, 319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abscess</td>
<td>288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absent-mindedness</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absolutely</td>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acacia</td>
<td>373</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessory</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accident</td>
<td>31, 109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accommodate</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accompany</td>
<td>425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accomplice</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to</td>
<td>395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accuse</td>
<td>307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accustom</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
<td>81, 184, 395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acme</td>
<td>382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acorn</td>
<td>120, 218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquire</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>60, 418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act</td>
<td>251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actually</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adapt</td>
<td>322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add fat and oil</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add ferment to milk</td>
<td>472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adder</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjust</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administer</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admit</td>
<td>337, 341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adopted</td>
<td>337</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adopted sister</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adore</td>
<td>1, 489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adornment</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adroit</td>
<td>527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adult</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adulterer</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affect</td>
<td>294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affection</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afraid</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>249, 312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterbirth</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>522</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterwards</td>
<td>142, 310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>1, 6, 310, 342, 397</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against</td>
<td>204, 312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>159, 274, 410, 504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agile</td>
<td>27, 418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agitate</td>
<td>362, 454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agitation</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agonizing doubts</td>
<td>375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agony</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ail</td>
<td>38, 227, 514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ailing person</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ailment</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>45, 489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>2, 89, 366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air-hole of a chimney</td>
<td>375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alarm</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>7, 434</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alder</td>
<td>141, 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alive</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>136, 454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allegiance</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alley</td>
<td>219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allure</td>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alluvium</td>
<td>135, 216, 236, 237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almond</td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost</td>
<td>341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alms</td>
<td>222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along</td>
<td>298, 307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along the ground</td>
<td>307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alongside</td>
<td>341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpine hut</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpine meadow</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpine pasture</td>
<td>375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altar</td>
<td>205, 232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter</td>
<td>285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alum</td>
<td>407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazing</td>
<td>267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indiscernible</td>
<td>99, 210, 403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
among, 270, 283
amputate, 412
anchor, 144
ancient, 332
and, 85, 292
angel, 88
anger, 196, 258, 317
angle, 144
animal, 57, 70, 163, 437, 525
animal with one testicle, 228
ankle, 282, 303, 518
annex, 389
announce, 146, 204, 216, 427
announcement, 204
annoy, 293, 295, 298
anoint, 124, 300, 445
ant, 82, 245, 257, 273, 480
anticipate, 346
anus, 295
anybody, 201
anyway, 309
aphid, 136
apiary, 29
appear, 22, 54, 78, 156, 217, 518
appear misty, 498
appearing to be double, 55
appease, 308
appetite, 91, 178, 381, 451
apple, 272, 494
apple tree, 272
apply rouge, 485
appointment, 307
approach, 2, 347, 354
approach unnoticed, 195
April, 345
apron, 310, 338, 342, 377
arbutus, 123, 183, 276
arc, 55, 504, 518
arch, 106, 183, 356
arch over, 201
archbishop, 512
area, 7, 194, 464
area cleaned of trees and stumps, 180
arise, 344, 386
ark, 40
arm, 9, 22, 193, 194
armed group, 52
armful, 260
armful of corn, 169
armistice, 463
armlets, 486
armor, 37
armpit, 400
army, 104, 490
aroma, 4
aromatic shrub, 66
around, 250, 306, 319
arouse, 159, 283, 293
arrange, 63, 248, 256, 287, 304, 365
array, 287
arrest, 369
arrive, 10, 170, 250
arrive unexpectedly, 322
arrow, 21, 390, 414
arsenic, 371
arthritis, 46, 346
artisan, 451, 453
Armenian, 370, 512
as, 6, 186, 395
as if, 186, 192
ash, 108, 147, 432
ash-tree, 2, 102
ashes, 159, 329
ask, 235, 236, 344, 352, 353, 358
askew, 183
ass, 183, 245, 279
assault, 138
assembly, 208
assert, 480
associate, 286, 374
assort, 417
asthma, 430
astonish, 53, 141, 153
astound, 241
astragalus, 489
at, 174, 250, 289
at any rate, 285
at least, 242
at one, 251
at the foot, 322
at the same time, 454
at the side, 261
attack, 138, 264, 404
attempt, 277
attendant, 93
attention, 366, 374
augur, 519
augury, 489
August, 128
aunt, 87, 217, 453
autumn, 512
autumn month, 37
avalanche, 71, 72, 369, 375
avocar, 211
average, 320
avert, 261
away, 307, 497
awkwardness, 76
awl, 94, 95
awn, 379, 404, 490
ax, 215, 347, 393, 395, 459
axe-handle, 395
axis, 11, 32, 261
axle, 32
azure, 372
bad, 84, 99, 113, 150, 157, 175, 213, 227, 348, 389, 506, 524
bad habit, 501
badger, 15, 510
badly born, 64
badness, 243
bag, 63, 70, 162, 193
baby, 183, 418
baby shirt, 126
bake, 323, 329
baking plate, 359
bald, 126
bald spot, 459
bale, 55, 109
balk, 216
ball, 120, 123, 129, 223, 326, 445
balm, 15
band, 19, 27, 195, 252, 309, 312, 340, 342, 430, 457, 469
back edge, 281
back of the knee, 400
back side, 44, 468
backbone, 207
backwards, 1, 342
bank, 34, 43, 243, 247
bar, 33, 39, 44, 134, 156, 168, 251, 343, 503
bear, 277, 278, 436, 511
bare one's teeth, 522
barefooted, 249
barley beer, 38
barley flour, 270
barn, 253
barren, 5, 21, 114, 356, 437
barren cow, 356
barrage, 416
basement, 174
baseness, 332
bath, 16, 227
bathe, 210
batter, 49
battle, 110
baulk, 258
bay, 523
bean, 33, 39, 44, 134, 156, 168, 251, 343, 503
be able, 277, 278, 436, 511
be accumulated, 113
be afraid, 490
be agile, 416
be alone, 201
be angry, 97
be astonished, 153, 262, 490
be aware, 364
be bent, 375
be bewildered, 464
be born, 131, 217, 228, 526
be brave, 55
be charmed, 262
be childish, 257
be cold, 4
be crooked, 513
be dim, 492
be dressed, 501
be eager, 236
be enough, 177
eaves, 400, 403
echo, 138, 159
eczema, 73
edge, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 51, 216, 223,
   245, 397, 398, 523
edible acorn, 86
eel, 298
effect, 339
egg, 81, 497, 499
eight, 453
elbow, 23, 238, 518
elder, 440
elder sister, 275
elder-berry, 440
element, 304
elephant’s trunk, 194
elevation, 435
elf, 393
elk, 36
ell, 238
elm, 259, 485, 500, 507
elsewhere, 133
emaciated, 342
ember, 348, 518
embrace, 298, 352
embroidered sash, 310
embroidery pattern, 156
encircle, 254, 295, 299
enclose, 297, 482
enclosure, 459, 472
end, 5, 43, 51, 106, 111, 117, 249, 325,
   357, 362
end of the ax-handle, 353
endanger, 274
endure, 323, 455
enemy, 9, 490
energetic, 516
engage, 308
engraft (of plants), 408
enjoy, 81, 497, 499
enjoy oneself, 62
ennui, 515
enroll, 207
enrollment, 207
enslave, 372
entangle, 165, 169, 294
enter, 153, 376
entice, 235, 286
entrust, 94
entwine, 169
epidemic, 144
epilepsy, 99
equal, 227, 320, 412
equipment, 307, 435
eradicate, 382, 415, 424
ere, 132
erect, 258
erosion, 121
eruption, 73
eruption, 393
eruption, 380
err, 309, 310
even, 118, 377
eve, 206, 445
evict, 418
exactly, 276, 414
exaggerate, 416
examine, 435
example, 410
exceeding due limits, 482
excellent, 26
excessive wine-drinking, 196
execute, 44
exercise, 376
exhaust, 143, 169, 213, 340, 398, 462,
   468
exile, 262
existing, 394
expanse of rubble, 222
expect, 343, 355
expectorate, 114
expedite, 428
expensive, 441
explain, 105
explode, 429
explore, 376
express, 431
exterminate, 93
external, 437
extinguish, 97, 339, 369, 435
eruption, 194
expression, 435
eye-ball, 200
eye-thread, 134
eyebrow, 37, 326, 503
eyelash, 330
eyelid, 357, 503
fable, 98
face, 44, 93, 107, 226, 228, 301, 319
face side, 226
fade, 59, 92
faded, 492, 502
faggot, 415
fall, 215, 222, 492
fairy, 510, 522
faith, 94
faithful, 22
falcon, 93, 399, 415
fall, 21, 24, 28, 32, 69, 287, 308, 321,
   369, 370, 428, 444, 474
fall down, 128, 376, 446, 515
falling, 32, 35
fallow, 241, 241, 525
fallow field, 223
fallow ground, 483
fallow land, 69, 358, 380
false, 380, 469
falter, 297
fame, 510
famine, 244
fate, 94, 373, 510
father, 6, 11, 13, 212, 345, 450
father-in-law, 198, 424, 510
father, 94
fathom, 312
fatten, 107, 241
fateful, 501
faulty, 489
favor, 148
favorable, 158, 248
fear, 5, 6, 76, 204, 218, 256, 271, 381
feast, 104
feather, 315
feather-bearing, 437
February, 103, 425
feast, 42, 43
feebly, 38, 97
feed, 47, 189, 217, 241, 258, 260, 448,
   490
feed oneself, 490
feeding, 241, 328
feel, 53, 64, 138, 152, 285
feel bad, 114
feel cold, 81
feel feverish, 385
feel inclination, 110
feel pity, 264
feeling, 415, 447
fellow, 396
felt, 334
felt cap, 326
felt gaiters, 456
female, 247
female deer, 405
female pudenda, 325
female screw, 448
female sexual organ, 218
female shepherd, 438
female witness, 165
fence, 110, 121, 306, 417, 472, 482
fenced area, 42
fencing, 306