The Etymology of the Old High German Weak Verb

Volume I

by

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A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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January 1997
ABSTRACT

This thesis is an examination of the origin and development of the weak verbs of Old High German.

The problem surrounding the origin and early development of the preterite tense of the weak verb in Germanic, and which as yet lacks any satisfactory explanation, is outlined in the Introduction. Following this, it is hypothesized that, if a relative chronology can be established for the weak verbs, it may be possible to arrive at important insights concerning their overall pattern of development, from the Germanic stratum through to Old High German. It is also hoped that such a chronologically organized data-set may succeed in isolating a key group of primary or Pre-Germanic verbs which may represent the earliest group of verbs belonging to the weak formation. It is further hypothesized that these and other early groups provided patterns for the analogical extension and growth of the weak verbs as an inflectional category. Important evidence concerning the early stages and analogical growth patterns of the weak verbs can, it is hoped, be gained through a morpho-semantic analysis of these early groups.

Methodologically, the verbs are first analysed according to the linguistic period of their formation, and thus assigned to a particular stratum within the development of the Old High German language. Following this, the verbs of the younger strata are classified according to the method of their derivation. Verbs which can be thus classified are then further analysed on the basis of morphological and semantic factors occurring within, or reflecting, the derivational process. In this way the relative size and importance of the different strata, as well as the various derivational groups of the Old High German weak verbs, can be demonstrated.

This research provides the necessary groundwork for a re-evaluation of the theories regarding the origin of the weak preterite; the word formation patterns of prehistoric stages of Germanic and their extension into a comprehensive etymological dictionary of the Germanic weak verb.
CONTENTS

Declaration ................................................................. vi
Acknowledgements ................................................... vii
Abbreviations .......................................................... viii
Symbols ........................................................................ ix

1. Introduction ...................................................................... 1
   1.1. General ................................................................. 1
   1.2. The Germanic Weak Verb ........................................ 5
   1.3. Previous Related Work ............................................ 33
   1.4. A Hypothesis ........................................................ 38
   1.5. Summary .............................................................. 41

2. Methodology ..................................................................... 42
   2.1. Preliminary ............................................................ 42
   2.2. Sources ................................................................. 42
   2.3. Chronology and Stratification .................................. 46
   2.4. Derivational Profile .............................................. 54
   2.5. Further Analysis ................................................... 61
   2.6. Reconstructed Forms ............................................ 67
   2.7. Summary .............................................................. 70

3. Data ................................................................................. 71
   3.1. Preliminary ............................................................ 71
   3.2. The Data ............................................................... 73
   3.3. Summary .............................................................. 562

4. Analysis ........................................................................... 563
   4.1. Preliminary ............................................................ 563
   4.2. General Overview ................................................ 565
   4.3. Pre-Germanic Weak Verb Formations ..................... 569
       4.3.1. Preterite-Presents ............................................. 570
       4.3.2. Class I Primary Verbs ....................................... 579
       4.3.3. Class II Primary Verbs ....................................... 583
       4.3.4. Class III Primary Verbs ..................................... 586
   4.4. Germanic Weak Verb Formations ......................... 589
       4.4.1. Germanic Deverbatives .................................... 589
           4.4.1.1. Class I Germanic Deverbatives .................... 589
           4.4.1.2. Class II Germanic Deverbatives ................. 594
           4.4.1.3. Class III Germanic Deverbatives ............... 595
       4.4.2. Germanic Deadjectives .................................... 597
           4.4.2.1. Class I Germanic Deadjectives ................. 597
           4.4.2.2. Class II Germanic Deadjectives ............... 600
           4.4.2.3. Class III Germanic Deadjectives ............... 601
       4.4.3. Germanic Denominatives .................................. 604
           4.4.3.1. Class I Germanic Denominatives ............ 604
           4.4.3.2. Class II Germanic Denominatives ............ 606
           4.4.3.3. Class III Germanic Denominatives ............ 609
       4.4.4. Germanic Prefix Formations ............................ 612
       4.4.5. Germanic Loan Verbs ...................................... 615
4.4.6. Germanic Weak Verbs - Derivational Pattern Unclear..............616
4.4.7. Germanic Weak Verbs - Summary.....................................................616
4.5. Northwest Germanic Weak Verb Formations...............................621
4.5.1. Northwest Germanic Deverbatives.................................................621
4.5.1.1. Class I Northwest Germanic Deverbatives.................................621
4.5.1.2. Class II Northwest Germanic Deverbatives.................................623
4.5.1.3. Class III Northwest Germanic Deverbatives...............................627
4.5.2. Northwest Germanic Deadjectives..................................................628
4.5.2.1. Class I Northwest Germanic Deadjectives..................................628
4.5.2.2. Class II Northwest Germanic Deadjectives.................................629
4.5.2.3. Class III Northwest Germanic Deadjectives...............................631
4.5.3. Northwest Germanic Denominatives..............................................631
4.5.3.1. Class I Northwest Germanic Denominatives................................631
4.5.3.2. Class II Northwest Germanic Denominatives.................................633
4.5.3.3. Class III Northwest Germanic Denominatives...............................635
4.5.4. Northwest Germanic Prefix Formations........................................636
4.5.5. Northwest Germanic Loan Verbs..................................................638
4.5.6. Northwest Germanic Weak Verbs - Derivational Pattern Unclear........638
4.5.7. Northwest Germanic Weak Verbs - Etymology Unclear...............642
4.5.8. Northwest Germanic Weak Verbs - Summary..................................642
4.6. West Germanic Weak Verb Formations..........................................644
4.6.1. West Germanic Deverbatives..........................................................644
4.6.1.1. Class I West Germanic Deverbatives.........................................644
4.6.1.2. Class II West Germanic Deverbatives.........................................647
4.6.1.3. Class III West Germanic Deverbatives.......................................652
4.6.2. West Germanic Deadjectives..........................................................652
4.6.2.1. Class I West Germanic Deadjectives..........................................653
4.6.2.2. Class II West Germanic Deadjectives.........................................654
4.6.2.3. Class III West Germanic Deadjectives.......................................657
4.6.3. West Germanic Denominatives.......................................................659
4.6.3.1. Class I West Germanic Denominatives.......................................659
4.6.3.2. Class II West Germanic Denominatives.......................................661
4.6.3.3. Class III West Germanic Denominatives...................................665
4.6.4. West Germanic Prefix Formations................................................665
4.6.5. West Germanic Loan Verbs...........................................................668
4.6.6. West Germanic Weak Verbs - Derivational Pattern Unclear............669
4.6.7. West Germanic Weak Verbs - Etymology Unclear............................670
4.6.8. West Germanic Weak Verbs - Summary..........................................670
4.7. Old High German Weak Verb Formations........................................674
4.7.1. Old High German Deverbatives.....................................................674
4.7.1.1. Class I Old High German Deverbatives......................................674
4.7.1.2. Class II Old High German Deverbatives......................................680
4.7.1.3. Class III Old High German Deverbatives....................................686
4.7.2. Old High German Deadjectives.....................................................687
4.7.2.1. Class I Old High German Deadjectives....................................688
4.7.2.2. Class II Old High German Deadjectives....................................691
4.7.2.3. Class III Old High German Deadjectives...................................695
4.7.3. Old High German Denominatives.............................................698
4.7.3.1. Class I Old High German Denominatives.............................698
4.7.3.2. Class II Old High German Denominatives.........................704
4.7.3.3. Class III Old High German Denominatives.......................712
4.7.4. Old High German Prefix Formations........................................714
4.7.5. Old High German Loan Verbs..................................................719
4.7.6. Old High German Weak Verbs - Derivational
      Pattern Unclear..........................................................................723
4.7.7. Old High German Weak Verbs - Etymology Unclear................724
4.7.8. Old High German Weak Verbs - Summary.................................724

5. Further Research ............................................................................728
Bibliography ....................................................................................730
Appendix One ..................................................................................747
Appendix Two ..................................................................................748
Declaration

No Portion of the work referred to in this thesis has been submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other university or other institute of learning.

Signed: 

Date:
Acknowledgement

I should like to thank my supervisor, Dr. Jonathan West, for his continuous support, invaluable advice and ever-readiness to offer help. I also wish to express my gratitude to the postgraduate community in the German Department of Newcastle University, namely my wife Zeynep Bailey (née Erol), Julian Skinner and Mark Whitaker. The above offered me invaluable advice, encouragement and moral support on countless occasions and, above all, provided a friendly, co-operative atmosphere throughout my research. I am also extremely grateful to John Young for his help and advice in respect to computer fonts, and to the staff of the Taylorian Institute, Oxford, who were always eager to help. Finally, I should like to offer thanks to my parents on account of their immeasurable support and encouragement for the duration of my work towards this PhD.
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**General**

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SYMBOLS

* Reconstructed form
< Derives from
> From which is derived
\√ Hypothetical IE root
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

This thesis is an examination of the etymology of the Old High German (OHG) weak verbs. As such, it is intended to form part of a larger research project which will involve parallel studies made in each of the earliest historically attested forms of the languages of the Germanic group, that is OHG, Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Old English, Old Norse and Gothic. A unified, pan-Gmc work such as this will, it is hoped, be able to provide accurate, comprehensive and reliable data on the evolution and growth of the weak verb in Germanic as well as its overall development throughout each of the various daughter languages and groups. Indeed, corresponding research has already been carried out in the field of Gothic weak verb etymology by Skinner (1994) which is commented on further in 1.3. and the same author is also currently working on a similar project looking at the etymology of the ON weak verbs. Research projects involving Old Saxon and Old English are expected to follow in the very near future. When completed this pan-Gmc project will be able to complement Seebold’s (1970) etymological study made into the Germanic strong verbs, and thus enable a comprehensive picture to be gleaned of the entire verbal system of Gmc, incorporating both the strong and weak inflections.

The weak verb is of especial importance as it is found in all the Germanic languages and can be traced back to Primitive Germanic, the common parent language from which all the modern Germanic languages ultimately derive. The weak verbs are also still productive. Indeed, they are the only productive method of forming new verbs in all the modern languages of the Germanic group. However, despite the importance of the weak verbs to the field of Germanic philology and despite the fact that the subject has already received considerable research, no satisfactory explanation for the origin of the weak verbs as yet exists. Despite attempts to connect them with the Celtic t-preterite, they remain a formation unique to Germanic. Neither has a proper synoptic study been carried out of their development either in OHG, or in the prehistoric periods, or strata, marking the diachronic development of Primitive Germanic into its daughter languages. Consequently, any etymological investigation into the history of the weak verb system in Germanic will inevitably encounter the two important yet unresolved problems concerning the origin and pattern of
development of the weak verbs. These two problems will be addressed in this thesis.

The approach taken in this thesis to the etymology of the weak verb is significantly different to that of any previous etymological study. Traditional works on Gmc etymology usually derive a particular lexical item from a hypothetical Indo-European root. The term “root”, it should be noted, is used to represent, in terms of lexical morphology, the derivationally and morphologically most simple or elementary form - that is the ultimately irreducible form of a given word. Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*⁴ which represents a typical example of such a root-based approach, will thus derive a NHG lexeme such as *weiß* “white” from a posited IE root *kweit- “to shine, be bright”⁵ (via a reconstructed Gmc adjective *hweitaz*). Such an approach is justified by the fact that IE was a language with no free forms and no paradigms in the modern sense⁶. However, the weak verbs are by their very nature derived and consequently an approach which is confined to root etymologies will be inadequate for the purpose. Furthermore, root-based etymological studies remain a vestige of the nineteenth century research effort to prove that Germanic was a member of the IE language group, and to show how much of it could be interpreted as IE. This is in contrast to modern IE studies which work not from IE (or reconstructed IE roots) forwards, but backwards from the attested forms, that is from what is known to what is unknown.

Moreover, traditional root-based approaches, while concentrating on etymologically “interesting” lexemes which can be traced back to a posited IE root, have usually ignored lexemes whose derivation seems obvious. As a result, those lexemes whose derivational relationship to another lexeme is clearly visible - in other words lexemes with a transparent derivational morphology - are often omitted in such works. Hence, it is not surprising to find that sufficient attention is frequently not paid to seemingly obvious derivations from nouns, adjectives and other verbs where the derivational process is clearly transparent morphologically. Furthermore, works on etymology such as Kluge's (1989) which take NHG as their starting point, have the added disadvantage that many verbs which existed in OHG or in earlier strata have subsequently became lost to the lexicon, thus excluding them from a place in a NHG etymological dictionary. To this can be added the fact that in traditional etymological works the decision as to whether to include or exclude a particular lexical entry often

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¹ (22nd edition ed. Seebold 1989).
³ Meillet (1964: 195f.).
rests solely on how important or widespread a status it has. Thus a number of rare, dialectal or marginalized lexemes will frequently fail to find a place in such studies. A further disadvantage of works which take NHG as their starting point arises from the fact that the sheer number of more recent or “modern” formations which they contain obscures the early history of the weak verbs, the number of ancient formations appearing small and insignificant in comparison to these later formations.

It should also be stated at this point that, although comparative grammars such as Krahe and Meid’s *Germanische Sprachwissenschaft* (1969: Vol. III) discuss in great detail the derivational morphology of weak verbs, recognising and commenting on the existence of certain patterns and derivational groups, they do not normally support their findings with full-scale, and therefore accurate, figures. An important exception to this, however, is provided in respect to the etymology of the Gmc strong verbs by Seebold (1970), whose approach is discussed in 1.3.

As a result of factors such as these, it should be clear that traditional approaches, although detailed, have the major disadvantage that they fail to yield complete, and therefore accurate, data necessary for an effective analysis of the origin and development of the OHG weak verb.

This work, however, aims to tackle such shortcomings by examining the OHG weak verbs in such a way that more complete and, it is hoped, more accurate data can be attained concerning their derivational profiles and relative chronology. In other words, the objective will be to examine the OHG data as comprehensively as possible, which therefore means that every attested OHG weak verb will be examined[^4]. The method used to achieve this objective is one which has already been tested on Gothic[^5], and it can now be outlined in more detail below.

An etymology or derivational profile is ascertained for each individual verb, the aim being to investigate the derivational and etymological relations within the language before turning attention to reconstructed forms. This is important as an exhaustive synchronic analysis is necessary before a reliable diachronic analysis can be undertaken. A method of data collection and analysis which includes all verbs has the considerable merit that more reliable figures can be arrived at concerning the relative size and importance of the various, distinct derivational groupings. This is particularly significant for those derivational groups which, as has been mentioned above, have traditionally been

[^4]: This sum also includes a small number of verbs which, although not actually attested in OHG, can be reliably reconstructed.
neglected owing to the fact that their method of derivation seems obvious - such as morphologically transparent denominative and deadjectival formations and verbs derived by prefixation. Such derivational groups are fundamental to an understanding of the development of the OHG weak verbs as a whole, not only because accurate and extensive data have not hitherto been collected, but also on account of the fact that they make up the vast majority of weak verbs in OHG. Furthermore, the size of the sample, 4685 verbs are contained in the data section, will compensate for any inadequacies inherent in using secondary sources.

In addition to its derivational profile, the period of formation is also ascertained for each verb. Thus, the OHG weak verbs can be stratified diachronically into the various periods which mark the development of the weak verb from Gmc to OHG, in other words a relative chronology of all the OHG weak verbs can be obtained. Such an analysis involving the derivational profile and chronology of every weak verb should therefore enable a greater understanding of the origin and diachronic development of the weak verb to be gained than previous research has allowed for. Such an approach which assigns the weak verbs to chronological strata and examines them on the basis of their stratification has previously been taken by Bammesberger (1986), who summarizes the importance of this approach: "Wenn ein neuer Versuch zum Ursprung des schwachen Präteritums nicht von vorneherein zum Scheitern verurteilt sein soll, dann muß er sich auch rein methodisch von den Vorläufern unterscheiden. Da vermutlich wirklich alle Möglichkeiten in irgendeinerweise erprobt wurden, kann die Neuerung nur darin bestehen, daß man versucht, chronologische Schichten bei den schwachen Präteritalbildungen herauszuschälen". The present work, however, aims to take such an approach further by stratifying and subjecting to analysis more complete and therefore accurate data.

As has been mentioned above, this project is conceived as part of a greater overall project involving cognate studies made in each of the earliest historically attested forms of the languages of the Gmc group which can then be unified into a coherent whole, in other words an all-embracing etymological dictionary of the Gmc weak verb. This is important as OHG is not an isolated language representing the sole surviving descendant of the parent Germanic language, but one which has a close relationship to the other, cognate daughter languages of Gmc. Indeed, a significant part of the primitive Gmc lexicon which may not have survived into OHG may have been realized in these cognate

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6 Bammesberger (1986: 70). Bammesberger's work on the Gmc weak verbs will be discussed in more detail in 1.2.
languages, and a complete, comprehensive reconstruction of the primitive Gmc weak verb system must therefore involve data from all daughter languages. As previously stated, such a unified, pan-Gmc work will comprise accurate and reliable data on the evolution and growth of the weak verb in Gmc as well as its overall development in the various daughter languages and groups.

In summary, then, this thesis offers a different approach to that found in previous research by systematically examining the OHG weak verbs in their entirety, each verb being considered as both reflecting and forming part of a coherent and much larger whole. Such an examination has no preconceived notion as to the importance of verbal categories: these will emerge from the data. It thereby hopes to produce a clearer and more complete set of statistics than has hitherto been achieved in respect to the derivational grouping and stratification of these verbs. This is in contradistinction to traditional methods of research which tend to concentrate on the etymology of individual verbs, these verbs often being examined in isolation to each other.

Having briefly outlined the procedure to be taken in this thesis, summarising the merits and advantages arising from such a systematic and exhaustive method of data collection and analysis, we shall now turn to the issue of what an approach of this nature may yield in the way of results, and how it may therefore contribute towards a greater understanding of the weak verb in OHG and Gmc. Before this, however, it will be necessary to discuss in more detail the importance of the Gmc weak verb to the field of Gmc philology and derivational morphology, together with the problems which it poses.

1.2. The Germanic Weak Verb

As mentioned in section 1.1., the weak verbs are of great importance and interest as they are the only productive method of forming new verbs in all the modern languages of the Germanic group, in other words they represent an open set. This is in contrast to the strong verbs which are no longer productive and thus a closed set. Furthermore, while the weak verbs make up the overwhelming majority of verbs in all the modern Gmc languages, the strong inflection is, by comparison confined to between 150-180 verbs in NHG. Indeed, throughout the history of the Gmc languages significant numbers of

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7 Occasionally, though, certain verbs may take on a strong inflection by analogy, such as Modern English (American) *dive*, strong preterite *dove* from the earlier weak preterite *dived*, but this phenomenon is relatively rare.

strong verbs have converted to the weak inflection, conforming analogically to the larger and more productive weak group. This fact is all the more important as it would also have been possible for the opposite development to have occurred, i.e. for the strong verbs to have increased in size and productivity and for the weak verbs to have become a marginalized, closed set no longer productive.

The weak verbs are also largely secondary, deriving from verbs, adjectives, substantives and, very occasionally, adverbs. This reflects the productivity already referred to of the weak verbs - any new verb derived in any of the modern Gmc languages from another lexical item will automatically receive the weak inflection. This highly productive, secondary nature of the weak verbs is in sharp contrast to the strong verbs, which are, as previously mentioned, both no longer productive and almost exclusively primary, that is the overwhelming majority cannot be shown to derive from other existing lexemes in Gmc.

In addition to this the strong verbs also tend to express basic, everyday concepts such as “to take”, “to sit”, “to sleep”, thus constituting a great deal of the elementary or core vocabulary of German. As a result of this they naturally have a greater text frequency, that is an individual strong verb will most likely appear more frequently in a corpus than will a weak verb.

Although primary in terms of Gmc derivational morphology, the strong verbs are normally related to corresponding verbs in languages belonging to the other IE groups outside Gmc. Thus, for example, the Gmc strong verb *beranan “to carry, bear” has related forms in: OIr. *biru, *berim; Latin ferre; Greek φέρω; OCS bera, birati; Lithuanian berti; Albanian bie; Armenian berem; Sanskrit barati; Avestan bar-; Tocharian pär. Such verbs are clearly related, representing inherited forms which derive from an ancient IE verb. Thus, by applying the methods of historical reconstruction to be discussed in Chapter Two, we can reconstruct a primitive IE root *bher “to carry, bear, bring” which serves as a convenient formula by which the attested forms can be related to each other.

Furthermore, the preterite of the strong verbs has a clearly defined origin. The traditional theory is that it represents a blend of the IE perfect plus the IE aorist. The IE perfect was formed by reduplicating the initial syllable of the verb stem. In verb stems where a consonant occupied the initial position, this consonant along with the vowel e was prefixed to the verb stem. In verb stems

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9 West (III 1993: 71-74).
10 Buck (1949: 707).
11 Thus Meillet (1912: 201), Meid (1971: 16).
where a vowel occupied the initial position, the reduplication process involved prefixing to the verb stem the vowel e which then became contracted with the initial vowel of the stem resulting in lengthening of this initial vowel\textsuperscript{12}. The reduplication process occurring in the IE perfect can be seen in Greek γέγραφα “I have written” beside γράφω “I write”, Sanskrit pāpas “I have cooked” beside pacāmi “I cook”, Latin momordi “I have bitten” beside mordeo “I bite”\textsuperscript{13}. The IE perfect was also formed with a specific set of personal endings not found outside the perfect and attached to the stem without any thematic vowel, i.e. IE *-a 1st sg., *-tha 2nd sg., *-e 3rd sg. etc.\textsuperscript{14}. Finally, the root syllable of the IE perfect forms normally took the o-grade of ablaut in the singular, and the zero-grade of ablaut in all other persons\textsuperscript{15}, e.g. Greek λέλοιπα o-grade “I have left, abandoned” beside λείπω e-grade “I leave, abandon”, Sanskrit cakara, cakāra (c palatalized from an earlier form *kekōma) o-grade “I have made, done”, cakrama (< *kekroma) zero-grade “we have made, done” beside karomi “I make, do”. The IE aorist was formed with the secondary endings (both with or without a thematic vowel) and, usually, the zero-grade of ablaut in the root syllable. The aorist was also formed with an augment, IE *e-, but as augmented forms are found only in Sanskrit, Greek, Phyrgian and Armenian\textsuperscript{16}, there being no trace of such an augment in Gmc, it must be seen as a later innovation restricted to the south-eastern dialects of IE. Furthermore, although typically augmented in Sanskrit, an unaugmented aorist form appears in the injunctive of Vedic Sanskrit\textsuperscript{17}.

The reduplication of the IE perfect has parallels in the Gmc strong verbs of class VII, the reduplicating class, while the strong verbs of classes I-V systematically exploited, in place of this reduplication, the ablaut alternation of the IE perfect so as to develop an ordered system of ablaut serving as the distinguishing marker between present, preterite singular and preterite plural\textsuperscript{18}. The ablaut series of the Gmc strong verbs are in reality, however, more complex than this, with strong verbs of classes IV and V having ē, the extended grade of e, in their preterite plural rather than the expected zero-grade, and class VI strong verbs exploiting a separate ablaut series, a - ō - ō - a, to distinguish

\textsuperscript{12} Szemerényi (1990: 282), Krahe (II 1963: 83)
\textsuperscript{13} The o appearing in the reduplication syllable in this last Latin example is the result of assimilation (Szemerényi 1990: 313).
\textsuperscript{14} Szemerényi (1990: 259).
\textsuperscript{15} Szemerényi (1990: 312-315).
\textsuperscript{16} Szemerényi (1990: 321).
\textsuperscript{17} Szemerényi (1990: 282).
\textsuperscript{18} Krahe (II 1969: 102)
between present, preterite singular and preterite plural respectively. The IE perfect also accounts for the singular and dual endings as well as the 1st plural of the Gmc preterite, while secondary endings and zero ablaut grade of the aorist appear in the 2nd and 3rd plural.

It should be noted, however, that there are a number of problems attached to the relationship between the Gmc preterite and the IE perfect and aorist. Firstly, the pattern of reduplication characteristic of the IE perfect became extremely restricted in Gmc, being reflected only in certain strong verbs of class VII, but how and why this occurred is unclear. Secondly, as reduplication is clearly an archaic, IE formation, it is unclear why the Gmc verbs belonging to class VII, the reduplicating class, have no clear IE cognates.

The weak verbs, on the other hand, employ neither reduplication such as that found in the strong verbs of class VII, nor a systematic system of ablaut alternation such as that found in the strong verbs of classes I-VII. Instead they form their preterite by the addition of a dental suffix followed by a set of personal endings quite distinct from those of the strong verbs. This dental suffix characterising the preterite of the weak verbs is of unknown origin, having no corresponding forms outside Gmc.

From what has been discussed it is but a short step to the conclusion that the strong verbs belong to the older of the two Gmc verbal inflections, representing for the most part inherited forms from IE, while the weak verbs account for a younger system of inflection, representing an innovation unique to Gmc. This brings us to a number of important questions:

Firstly, what is the origin of the Gmc weak verbs? In other words, how and why did the weak verbs come into being?

Following on from this is the equally pertinent question: how and why should the weak verb group come to replace the originally larger strong verb group as a means of forming new verbs? Let us first address the issue of the origin of the weak verbs and the dental suffix.

A number of theories have been put forward which attempt to explain the origin of the Gmc dental preterite, all of which inevitably encounter serious difficulties. They have often traditionally been divided into two broad categories: *dh*-theories and *t*-theories, that is theories which seek the origin of

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19 For a more detailed discussion of the origin and development of the ablaut series of the strong verb in Gmc, an area which is clearly beyond the scope of this present work, see Meid (1971), Barnes & Esau (1973: 1-34), van Coetsem (1980: 281-339).

20 Krahe (II 1969: 102).

21 This is the schema presented in Tops (1974). Apart from the composition theory, the only important work which seeks an origin for the dental preterite in an IE *dh*-element is that of Lehmann (1943) which is discussed later in this section. The reader should also note the
the dental of the weak preterite in IE *dh and those which postulate that the dental element must derive from an IE *t. The most important of the theories which relate the dental preterite to IE *dh is the so-called composition theory which postulates that this *dh derives from the verb “to do” (IE root √*dhē-, *dhō-) and that the Gmc dental preterite was originally a compound consisting of the verbal base22 plus the verb “to do”.

Although there are several t-theories which seek an origin for the Gmc weak preterite in various IE formations, perhaps the most important of these connects the dental preterite with the dental suffix of the preterite participle, the dental present in the latter clearly deriving from the IE suffix *-to-. The main theories which have been proposed for the origin of the Gmc weak preterite, the problems they encounter and their significance in respect to the data analyzed and presented in the present work can now be discussed in more detail. We will begin with the “to do” composition theory, a conjecture which was made as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century by Diederich von Stade23.

As mentioned above, the composition theory sees the dental preterite as originating in a periphrastic construction formed by attaching, to the verb stem, preterite forms of the Gmc verb “to do” (IE root √*dhē-, *dhō-) which, in effect, assumed the function of an auxiliary. The preterite of the verb “to do” could be formed in IE either with or without reduplication. Thus the singular forms without reduplication (IE *dhēm, *dhēs, *dhē, or with ablaut *dhōm, *dhōs, *dhōt) could form the basis of the singular paradigm of the Gmc weak preterite (itself not formed with reduplication), while the reduplicated plural forms of the verb could form the basis of the plural paradigm of the Gmc weak preterite24. Proponents of this theory draw on the similarity of the Gothic plural (and dual) endings of the weak preterite with the preterite of the verb “to do” in Gmc, from which they conclude that preterite (=IE perfect) forms of this verb have been preserved in the preterite plural (and dual) of Gothic weak verbs. To illustrate the similarity compare the Gothic weak verb plural endings -dedum, -dedup, -dedun with the OHG forms of the verb “to do” tātum, tātut, tātun. A remarkable feature of this similarity is the fact that the aforementioned verb “to do” is lacking in Gothic, the class I weak verb tajan “to do, make” taking its place25.

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22 The problems surrounding the form originally taken by such a verbal base are discussed in more detail below.
25 A related noun *gadeps “deed, action” is, however, attested.
Proponents of the composition theory also draw attention to the Sanskrit periphrastic construction used to form the perfect of secondary verbs (the Sanskrit class X verbs, causatives and derivations from nominal stems)\(^\text{26}\). This was a combination of the accusative of an abstract verbal noun (not used elsewhere) with the perfect of karoti “does”. Typical examples are: bodhāyān cakāra “woke up”, literally “did a waking”, from bodhāyati “wakes up”; darśayān cakāra “showed”, literally “did a showing”, from darśayati “shows”\(^\text{27}\). However, other IE constructions which may derive from earlier compounds or periphrastic constructions in which a verb form appears to have become a temporal morpheme do not involve the verb “to do”\(^\text{28}\). Thus the suffix -bā- in the Latin imperfect, e.g. ama-bā-mus, is generally held to derive from an aorist form of the IE verb *bhī- “to be” (cf. Latin fui), although the precise details are unclear\(^\text{29}\). The suffix -dava- in the Lithuanian imperfect is less clear than the Latin, but possibly represents a fossilized preterite form of a verb in -auti or -uoti\(^\text{30}\) which adopted an initial d: “Le -d- doit avoir été pris au participe en -damas, dary-damas”\(^\text{31}\).

A significant problem in relation to the “to do” theory is the absence of reduplicated forms in the weak verb preterite plural of the other Gmc languages. In response to this, however, the absence of reduplicated forms outside Gothic has been explained as arising from a restructuring process in which the North and WGmc plural forms lost their reduplication\(^\text{32}\). Another problem attached to this explanation involving the verb “to do” is that, while the preterite singular endings of the verb “to do” are formed with reduplication (e.g. OHG teta 1st sg., tāi 2nd sg., teta 3rd sg., OS deda 1st sg., dedōs, dādi 2nd sg., deda 3rd sg., OE dyde 1st sg., dydes(i) 2nd sg., dyde 3rd sg.), the singular endings of the weak preterite in Gothic do not, as would have been expected, appear in reduplicated form. The difficulties which the endings of the weak verbs present in relation to the various theories put forward to explain the origin of the Gmc dental preterite will be discussed in more detail below.

Furthermore, there is also considerable disagreement as to the exact form which the first element would have taken in such a compound formed with the

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\(^{26}\) A handful of primary verbs also form their prefect periphrastically: see Macdonell (1993: 116).

\(^{27}\) See Macdonell (1993: 116).

\(^{28}\) Feuillet (1981: 211).

\(^{29}\) Feuillet (1981: 211). For alternative explanations concerning the origin of the Latin imperfect see the references given in Szemerényi (1990: 323 footnote 14a).

\(^{30}\) Feuillet (1981: 211).

\(^{31}\) Vaillant (III 1966: 66). Further references to studies on the Lithuanian imperfect can be found in Szemerényi (1990: 323 footnote 16b).

\(^{32}\) Krahe (II 1969: 127).
verb "to do". Loewe (1933) believed that the first element of the compound should normally be an accusative object of the verb *ōōn, a function which could have been fulfilled in Gmc by a non-finite form of the verb such as the infinitive. However, Loewe wrongly assumed that Gmc did not possess an infinitive and instead postulated that a number of stem forms formed the basis of the first element. In this way Loewe explained class I Gmc verbs as originally deriving from stems in zero-grade -i (thus Gothic nasi-da). Likewise, class II verbs were descended from stems in -ō (thus Gothic salbō-da), and class III verbs from stems in -ē (thus OHG habē-ta). Furthermore, according to Loewe the stem form of classes I and II represented the original dental preterites, while class III verbs as well as verbs forming their preterite without a medial vowel between the verb root and the dental preterite ending were later formations. However, as the data will show, this assumption is inaccurate as there is clearly an archaic class of primary verbs in Gmc which form their preterite without a medial vowel³³, e.g. OHG denken, 3rd sing. pret. dāhta, OHG wurken, 3rd sing. pret. wor(a)hta (see 4.3.2.). It also fails to take into consideration the preterite-present verbs which, as the data will also reveal, are extremely archaic and similarly form their preterite without the aid of a medial vowel³⁴, e.g. OHG darf, 3rd sing. pret. dorfta, OHG scal, 3rd sing pret. sing. scolta (see 4.3.1.).

Von Friesen (1925) believed that IE "nomina actionis" ending in either *-ti or *-tu comprised the first element in dental preterites without a medial vowel between the verb root and the dental ending, while the following IE "nomina actionis" were responsible for the Gmc weak verb formations containing medial vowels: nouns ending in *-jo, *-jā for class I weak verbs, nouns ending in *-ēj, *-ējo for class II weak verbs and nouns ending in *-ēfe for class III weak verbs. Thus von Friesen was able to reconstruct Gmc preterite forms such as *panxti-đedāx (Gothic pahta), *fullejo-đedāx (Gothic fullida). However, the reduction required to derive Gothic pahta from an earlier *panxti-đedāx is considerable, and von Friesen's reconstructions have consequently been considered implausible.

Sverdrup (1929) posited that the first element of the dental preterite must have been an accusative of a verbal noun. However, Sverdrup leaves the problem of the exact nature and formation of this verbal noun unresolved.

Hirt (1931-34) essentially accepted the composition theory as the main factor behind the origin of the Gmc dental preterite, but stressed that the Behaghel-Wackernagel theory (see below) must also be invoked to explain

³³ See also Bammesberger (1986: 77-78) for a discussion of the primary j-presents.
³⁴ See also Bammesberger (1986: 73-76) for a discussion of the preterite-present verbs.
those forms of the dental suffix which can only satisfactorily be derived from an
IE *t. Hirt’s version of the composition theory drew attention to the fact that
compounded verbal forms could occur quite freely in IE, for example Skt.
śkī-ḥavati “he becomes one”, Lithuanian maini-դවau “I exchanged”,
jetnō-դewau “I united”, Latin amībam “I loved”. The latter two examples were
formed with IE ā before the auxiliary and it was to this morphological type,
according to Hirt, that Gmc class II weak verbs such as Gothic salbōda
belonged. Hirt also suggested that pure stems without any final thematic vowel
could make up the first element of such compounds, these giving Gmc forms
such as Gothic brahta, ūhta etc. which he rightly considered to be old
formations. Nevertheless, his theory offers no explanation as to why verbal
compounds were sometimes formed from stems containing a final thematic
vowel but at other times from first elements lacking such a vowel, nor can his
theory offer up a suitable first element to explain the medial vowel of class I and
class III weak verbs, Hirt suggesting that these are merely formed by analogy
with the medial vowels found in the preterite participle. Most importantly,
however, Hirt’s work fails to offer any explanation as to why a mixture of both
compounded forms and t-forms from the medial aorist arose in the Gmc weak
preterite.

For Hermann (1948) the first element of the Gmc compound preterite
was an uninflected nominal stem. According to Hermann, IE was typologically
an uninflected language at a very early stage in its development and vestiges of
endingless nouns can be found preserved as case forms in the historical IE
daughter languages. Furthermore, Hermann provides examples of nouns attested
in various IE languages and ending in IE *-i, *-ā, *-ō, *-ē or a consonant, which
he believes were originally uninflected. Such nouns could thus provide the basis
for the three classes of weak verb in Gmc. Not only is Hermann's theory
extremely speculative, drawing on assumptions about a very archaic period in
the evolution of IE, it is also flawed in assuming that Gmc, an inflected IE
language, would have employed rare and archaic vestiges of uninflected nouns
as part of a productive derivational process to form the preterite tense of the
weak verbs. Furthermore, the data presented in this thesis does not provide any
evidence for the existence of the noun types proposed by Hermann beside the
verbs which belong to the oldest chronological strata, i.e. the preterite-present
verbs and the class I, II and III primary verbs (see Chapter Three and 4.3.1.,
4.3.2., 4.3.3., 4.3.4.).

As we shall shortly see, Birkhan (1979) essentially took the view that no
single explanation can fully explain the dental preterite, but rather it is to be

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regarded as having developed from various forms and influences. For those forms of the dental preterite which, according to Birkhan, can be shown to derive from IE *dhe, the first element may have comprised stems containing an i-element, i.e. i-, ja-, and jö/-ñ-stems, e.g. Gothic hraini-dedum beside hrains (< Gmc *hrainiz “clean”). These stems were then able to provide a sufficiently secure model to allow later formations based on other stems, e.g. a-stems such as Gothic blindi-dedum beside blinds (< Gmc *blindaz “blind”). Birkhan then proposed that a periphrastic construction in which the initial element was originally an accusative object could form the basis of certain forms of the dental preterite. Birkhan draws attention to the Sanskrit periphrastic perfect construction discussed above, i.e. bodhīyām cakāra, which he uses as evidence to allow him to reconstruct a late IE/pre-Gmc *mrtrjom dhēdhme as the basis of Gothic maurpri-dedum. Nevertheless, Birkhan’s reconstruction is highly speculative, as the above periphrastic construction in Sanskrit does not provide sufficient evidence to allow such a periphrastic construction involving *dhe to be traced back to such an early period.

Theories centred on composition with the verb “to do” may also be considered unsatisfactory on the grounds that they cannot account for the variant forms in which the dental suffix occurs, i.e. -t-, -pt-, -d- and -s-. The IE *dh present in the verb *dhe “to do” can only yield a Gmc *d or, in word initial position and after nasals, *d. All these variant forms of the dental suffix can, however, be derived from an IE *t- element. However, before discussing the various “t-theories” put forward to explain the origin of the dental preterite, we should mention Wisniewski’s theory of “primäre Berührungseffekte” which she formulated as an attempt to explain preterite forms which can only derive from an IE *t within the framework of the composition theory. Wisniewski suggests that long stemmed verb forms without ending in a consonant (e.g. Gmc *branh-tō (> Gothic, OHG, OS brāhta), Gmc *panh-tō (> Gothic ḫāhta, OHG dāhta)) underwent a particular sound change: “Die Entstehung liegt nahe, daß beim Antreten des Dentsuffixes bei den langwurzigen bindevokallosen Präterita primäre Berührungseffekte ausgelöst wurden, bei den kurzwurzigen aber nicht... Wir müssen diesen Berührungseffekt als eine Verschärfung verstehen, von der vor allem der anlautende Dental des Präteritalsuffixes betroffen wurde”. This sound change must furthermore be pre-Gmc as a devoicing of <d> would give <p> rather than the <t> found in forms such as

36 Wisniewski does not address the problem concerning the form taken by the initial element of the compounded form.
37 Wisniewski (1963: 7).
*branh-tō etc. In this way, a pre-Gmc compounded form such as *tong-dhōm “I thought” would have undergone devoicing due to the “primäre Berührungs-effekt”, yielding a form *tonk-tōm which consequently developed into Gmc *ihanhtō. Nevertheless, there are a number of objections to Wisniewski’s theorem which are conveniently summarized by Tops: “if the Verschärfung is an Indo-European sound change the formation itself must be Indo-European as well. Even if it was only ‘eine vereinzelt auftretende Bildungsweise’, one would expect traces of it outside Gmc; yet Wisniewski adduces none”.

In summary then, although the verb “to do” can be seen as having played a key role in the formation and remodelling of the endings of the weak preterite, the problems associated with the composition theory which have been outlined in the previous paragraphs clearly indicate that it cannot provide a solution to the origin of the weak preterite as a whole.

Having outlined the composition theory and surveyed its drawbacks, we can now discuss the various conjectures centred on an origin in the dental element of the preterite participle.

As mentioned above, the dental suffix present in the preterite participle of the weak verbs can clearly be seen to derive from the IE suffix *-to-. The *-to- suffix was used in IE to form verbal adjectives, usually with zero-grade ablaut, which could also function as preterite participles, these participles being active in voice when formed from intransitive verbs and passive when formed from transitive verbs. Compare, for example, the Latin passive participle amātus “loved” from the transitive verb amāre “to love” with the Sanskrit preterite participle gatah used actively to express “he went”. As a suffix used to form verbal adjectives functioning also as preterite participles, *-to- enjoyed considerable productivity in IE and its daughter languages where it is represented by numerous examples, e.g. from IE *klutōs “heard of, famous, glorious” are derived Sanskrit śrutah “heard (of)”, Greek κλητός “heard of, famous, renowned, glorious, noble, splendid”, Latin inclutus “celebrated, famous, renowned”, OHG Hlot-hari “Lothar, i.e. whose army is famous”, OIr. cloth “fame, glory”, Armenian lu “known”. Traces may even be present in

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38 See Tops (1974: 36) for a more detailed coverage of Wisniewski.
40 Bopp (1816) may be considered the first to have derived forms of the weak preterite from the Gmc preterite participle. However, Bopp only derived the short Gothic preterite forms from the preterite participle, the long Gothic forms in ā were, according to him, to be explained by the composition theory. The first to propose that the Gmc dental preterite was entirely derived from the preterite participle was Begemann (1873, 1874).
41 Krahe & Meid (III 1969: 141).
42 Szemerényi (1990: 352).
43 Meillet (1912: 250).
Hittite of a *-to- suffix used to form participial adjectives from verbs, if the
reading of hasta- as “born, prince” in hastan-uri “grand des princes” is correct\(^4\).
If correct, this almost certainly presupposes an extremely early origin for the
*-to- suffix. Despite its widespread occurrence in the various IE languages it is,
however, in the Italic, Gmc and Baltic branches that the *-to- suffix became
especially productive\(^5\). In Italic it became systematized, regularly forming the
perfect participle passive of verbs of all conjugational classes, e.g. monitus,
amãtus, obsolëtus\(^6\). In Gmc it was also systematized, coming to be used, as we
have seen, to form the preterite participle of the weak verbs, including the
preterite-present verbs. At this point, however, it should be noted that participles
formed with the IE suffix *-no/-na- also existed beside participles formed with
IE *-to-. This *-no/-na- suffix was particularly prominent in Indo-Aryan,
Slavonic and Gmc\(^7\). In Slavonic it came to supplant the *-to- suffix\(^8\), e.g. OCS
lakaja beside Lith. lankótos “curved, bent”\(^9\), while in Gmc it was systematized
so as to regularly form the preterite participle of the strong verbs, e.g. Gmc
*numanaz “taken” which may be adduced from Gothic numans, ON numenn,
OE numen, OS gi-numan and OHG gi-noman, and which represents the preterite
participle of the class IV strong verb *nemanan “to take” (Gothic niman, OHG
neman etc.). As a result, a twofold preterite participle system developed in Gmc
whereby *-no/-na- was used in conjunction with the strong verb inflectional
types, and *-to- was employed to form the preterite participles of the weak verb
inflectional type.

The *-to- theory, as well as showing an IE origin for the dental suffix,
has the advantage that the stem of the past participle is the same as that of the
preterite. Its importance has been well summarized by Ball: “It is surely a
remarkable fact that the stem and dental of any and every weak verb are the
same in the preterite and past participle. This immediately suggests either a
common origin or that one is derived from the other. Now, the -to- participle is
an IE formation while the weak preterite is Gmc, and, since a common origin
seems out of the question, if they are related at all the dental preterite must be
derived from the past participle”\(^50\).

Nevertheless, the *-to- theory is not without difficulties. Probably the
most fundamental of these is that it offers no explanation for the endings of the

\(^{44}\) Szemerényi (1990: 352).
\(^{45}\) Brugmann (1905: 335).
\(^{46}\) Krahe & Meid (III 1969: 141-142).
\(^{47}\) Szemerényi (1990: 352).
\(^{48}\) Vaillant (III 1966: 116f.).
\(^{49}\) Meillet (1912: 335).
\(^{50}\) Ball (1968: 186).
weak preterite. Furthermore, it is difficult to explain how a non-finite participial construction could have adopted endings and come to form the basis of a finite preterite tense form. Two possible ways by which preterite participles may have become remodelled as inflected preterite tense markers are given below, neither of which are entirely convincing.

The first of these sees the verbal preterite tense forms as having arisen through a reinterpretation, or perhaps rather misinterpretation, of the adjectival form and nature of the *-to- participle. However, it is difficult to see how the Gmc reflexes of the inflectional variants of *-to-, used in IE and Gmc to signal gender and number, e.g. IE sg. *-tos, *-tā, *-tom, pl. *-toi, *-tās, *-tā etc. > Gmc *-bāz, *-bō, *-ban, pl. *-bait, *-bōs, *-bō etc. would have offered scope for identification with verbal endings.

The second sees the verbal preterite tense forms as having arisen through combination and eventual fusion of the verbal adjective in *-to- with an auxiliary verb. In support of this theory is the fact that phrases involving a juxtaposition of verbal adjective and auxiliary are relatively common, particularly those involving the verb “to be”. In such constructions the preterite participle may have been used as a past passive participle taking the place of a relative clause: IE *wrktos/wrktā esmi > Gmc *wurhtaz/wurhtō immi “(literally): I am the worked one” > “I am (he/she who has) worked”.

Although the idea of fusion of the preterite participle with an auxiliary verb is convincing in theory, it is nevertheless extremely tentative and encounters serious problems when put into practice, both as regards ascertaining which auxiliary forms might have fused with the preterite participle, and in respect to the personal endings appearing in the preterite.

An interesting approach to the *-to- theory can be seen in Wagner (1960) who attempted to show that IE participles in *-to- played a significant influence on aorist and perfect tense forms in the late IE period and can consequently account for not only the Gmc preterite (although he explains the personal endings on the basis of influence from the verb “to do”) but also the dental...

51 But compare Russian and Slavonic, e.g. Russian ja, ty, on znal (masc.) “I, you, he knew”; ja, ty, ona znal (fem.) “I, you, she knew”; my, vy, oni znali (plural) “we, you, they knew”. However, these preterite tense forms are still inflected as an adjective, and no mixing of nominal and verbal inflection has occurred (Tops 1974: 74).
52 Meid (1971: 110f).
56 Furthermore, this influence happens about the same time as the demise of the perfect in Slavonic and the falling together of the aorist and perfect into a single tense in Latin, Celtic and Gmc.
element in the Celtic t-preterite, e.g. biurt, birt, bert, bertam(m)ar, etc. "I carried etc."57.

Wagner’s attempts to relate the Gmc preterite to the Celtic t-preterite have, however, been criticized by Watkins (1962) who firmly rejected an origin for the Celtic t-preterite in the IE *-to- suffix. Instead, Watkins convincingly showed that the Celtic t-preterite derives from the IE s-aorist58. Watkins also rejected Wagner’s claim that the *-to- participle played an influence on the aorist and perfect during the late IE period claiming that, as the various languages mentioned by Wagner restructured their tenses in different ways, these non-parallel developments must have taken place independently. Nevertheless, Watkins accepted Wagner’s claim that the Gmc dental preterite is based on the IE *-to- participle while its endings derive from the verb “to do”, and elaborated that the *-to- participle originally formed the basis of the 3rd person singular finite form only, the merger of IE *t and *dh as a result of Grimm’s Law and Verner’s Law and the influence of the preterite endings of the verb “to do” subsequently allowing the formation to become extended to all persons of the weak preterite.

Ball (1968) provides a useful and informative article which builds on previous research relating the dental element of the preterite tense to the dental of the preterite participle. He begins by describing the conditions which enabled the dental preterite to establish its ascendancy, despite the “numerous irregularities which seem to have been part of the formation from the beginning”59. The most important factor which favoured the weak preterite over the rival means of forming the preterite in Gmc, i.e. the ablaut conditioned and reduplicating strong verbs, was that these latter suffered from a number of disadvantages. Firstly, the ablaut conditioned preterite could only be used with verbs which had the normal grade IE vowel e in the root syllable of their present stem (except for verbs of class VI which had an ablaut pattern a - ó - ú, e.g. Gothic faran, för, and verbs of class VII which exhibit an ablaut pattern ô - ó - ú, e.g. Gothic græan, graigrōð). Furthermore, “the large number of conditioned sound-changes which affected accented vowels in Germanic and the various Germanic languages broke up the original orderly system of the strong verbs into a mass of irregularities”60. Moreover, a change in the position of the accent

57 Thurneysen (1946: 423).
59 Ball (1968: 165).
60 Ball (1968: 164).
from the root syllable to the initial syllable of the reduplicating verbs\footnote{Compare Gothic saizlep (preterite of slepan “to sleep”) which indicates that the stress was on the initial syllable, beside the presumably analogically reformed saislep.} lead to the weakening and eventual loss of the original root syllable in these verbs in NWGmc, e.g. OE hātan, hēht beside Gothic haitan, haihait “to call”. In other words the shift in the Gmc accent to the initial syllable can be seen as one of the main factors behind the gradual disintegration and eventual abandonment of the reduplicated preterite by the later languages.

Having described the conditions which favoured the growth of the weak preterite at the expense of the other preterite formations in Gmc, Ball attempts a relative chronology for the weak verbs. Thus for Ball, the preterite-present verbs and class I primary verbs without a connecting vowel in the preterite represent the most archaic groups of weak verbs, as they exhibit very early sound changes, e.g. IE *gt > *kt > Gmc *ht (OE dēag, preterite dohte; Gothic og, preterite ohta)\footnote{According to Ball the sound changes are clearly IE, but this assumption has been criticized by Tops who maintains that the sound changes involved could quite feasibly have continued well into the Gmc period (Tops 1974: 82-83).}. The thematic connecting vowel present in the “regular” weak verbs of classes I-III is therefore best regarded as having been levelled from the present stem. Ball’s chronology for the weak verbs thus corresponds very closely to the findings of the present work (see 4.3.1., 4.3.2., 4.3.3., 4.3.4.).

Having established a relative chronology for the earliest weak verbs, Ball then attempts an explanation for the origin of the dental preterite. As previously mentioned, Ball saw the dental of the preterite participle as the most convincing explanation, given that it is an IE formation while the dental preterite is unique to Gmc and therefore clearly younger. In order to explain the endings he adopts Must’s hypothesis (see below) that the Gmc weak preterite can be related to IE past tense formations based on -ē- and -ē- suffixes followed by the secondary endings, but elaborates on this by stating that the dental suffix of the preterite participle found its way into these preterite endings based on -ē- and -ē- suffixes. This, according to Ball, was out of a need to reinforce the preterite endings which, owing to the shift in accent to the initial syllable in Gmc, had become weakened to the point of becoming ineffective as a distinct means of marking the preterite: “As the distinctive marker (or markers) became indistinct, it was necessary to recharacterize the formation, and this was achieved by the innovation of forming the preterite on the stem of the past participle”\footnote{Ball (1968: 187).}.

\footnote{Compare Gothic saizlep (preterite of slepan “to sleep”) which indicates that the stress was on the initial syllable, beside the presumably analogically reformed saislep.}
the strong verbs of classes I, II and III. The ablaut series of these verbs is such that the past participle and the whole of the preterite system (except 1st, 2nd, 3rd sg. indic. in Gothic and ON, and 1st, 3rd sg. indic. in WGmc) have a single stem containing the zero grade of ablaut in the root syllable, e.g. class I Gmc *beidanan “to await” (Gothic beidan), *bidum 1st pl. pret. indic. (Gothic bidum), *bidanaz pret. part. (Gothic bidans); class II Gmc *beudanan “to offer” (Gothic *buudan), *budum 1st pl. pret. indic. (Gothic -budum), *budanaz pret. part. (Gothic -budans); class III Gmc *bendanan “to bind” (Gothic bindan), *bundum 1st pl. pret. indic. (Gothic bundum), *bundanaz pret. part. (Gothic bundans).

Meid's (1971) study is not confined to the preterite forms of the weak verbs proper, but also deals with the preterite of the strong verbs (both those taking ablaut and those employing reduplication to mark the preterite). Meid derives the dental suffix of the weak preterite from that of the preterite participle, as already discussed, and stresses that the preterite-present verbs probably comprise the earliest group to have taken the dental suffix in their preterite tense forms. He supports this theory on the grounds that the preterite-present verbs (along with a small group of primary weak verbs proper) formed their preterite participle and preterite tense forms without any intervening thematic vowel and, as such preterite forms lacking a thematic vowel are the exception rather than the rule among the Gmc weak verbs, they must therefore belong to a more archaic type of dental preterite formation. He then proposes that the preterite participle could come to form the basis of a preterite tense construction by adopting and modifying the IE secondary endings: "Die Sekundärendungen hatten präteritale Funktion im Imperfekt und Aorist, Formationen, die für das frühe Germanische mit mehr oder weniger großer Wahrscheinlichkeit noch vorausgesetzt werden dürfen". Finally to support an ultimate derivation for the Gmc dental preterite in the IE *-to-participle, Meid presents what he believes to be parallel cases of the verbalization of the adjectival *-to-participle in the other branches of IE. He observes that in Slavonic a small group of verbs form an aorist in *-tu- in their 2nd and 3rd person singular. These same verbs form a perfective passive participle in -tu (< IE *-to-) and not in -nu (< IE *-(e)-no-) which is more remarkable when it is noted that -nu represents the usual way to form the perfective passive participle in Slavonic. Typical examples of aorists in -tu include the following: OCS pe-ti “to suspend, hang”, pe-tu perf. part., pe-tu 2nd,

64 Meid (1971: 112).
3rd sg. aor.; žre-tu “to devour”, žru-tu perf. part., žre-tu 2nd, 3rd sg. aor. The
difference in ablaut grade between the preterite participle and aorist of forms
such as žru-tu and žre-tu can be explained, according to Meid, as resulting
from the secondary suffixation of the aorist. Similarly, Meid believes that the
*-to- participle forms the basis of a Celtic passive formation which could
develop an active or medio-passive meaning in intransitive verbs, e.g. IE
*g "-to- “gone” which yields both OIr. at-batha (passive inflectional ending)
and at-bathatar (active inflectional ending) “they died”. Meid also derives the
Celtic t-preterite from the IE *-to- participle, but as we have already seen, this is
disputed by Watkins.

Despite the rather controversial attempts made by Meid to find parallel
developments in the other branches of IE whereby the IE *-to- participle has
come to form a finite tense form, the verbs which he identifies as the earliest
weak verbs are corroborated by the findings in this thesis (see 4.3.1., 4.3.2.,
4.3.3., 4.3.4.). Nevertheless, Meid’s article is criticized by Tops on the grounds
that “no convincing case for a transition from nominal to verbal inflection has
been made”.

In addition to the composition theory and the various attempts made to
relate the dental preterite to the preterite participle there are, as previously
mentioned, a number of other theories concerning the origin of the Gmc weak
preterite. We can now outline the most important of these.

According to the so-called Behagel-Wackernagel theory the dental suffix
of the Gmc weak preterite derives from the second person singular secondary
eering of the IE medial aorist. Hence the ending seen in, for example, Gmc
*naz-i-ðês (Gothic nasidês) can be seen to correspond to the Sanskrit 2nd person
singular medial aorist ending seen in forms such as vrthãh “you were covered”,
both forms, according to this theory, stemming from an original IE ending
*-θêê68. The Behagel-Wackernagel theory found later adherents in Sievers
(1924), Sehrt (1944) and, as a means to explain the Gothic long endings, Krause
(1968)69. A significant problem, however, for the Behagel-Wackernagel theory
is that it cannot account for the endings of the weak preterite which take the
vowel -ô- (see below for a discussion of the endings of the weak preterite).

Collitz’ (1912) work attempts to derive the Gmc dental preterite from the
IE ending of the third person singular medio-passive perfect. He notes that the
first and third person singular seen in the Gothic passive paradigm end in -da

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(e.g. bairada "am, is carried"), and thus correspond to the first and third person singular of the weak preterite, also in -da. This allows him to reach the conclusion that these passive and weak preterite forms share the same origin, an IE middle perfect form: "Seinen eigenartigen Endungen nach ist das schw. Prät. eine Passivform. Da es seiner Bedeutung nach mit dem starken Präteritum - einer alten Perfektform - auf einer Linie steht, so schliessen wir, dass es dem alten Perfekt des Mediopassivs entspricht 70. An IE medio-passive ending *-toi 71 can be seen in the third person singular of present and aorist stems (thus Sanskrit -tē in e.g. nayate "is led", Greek -ται (Arcadian, Mycenaean -τοι) in e.g. λύεται "it is loosened", Hittite -ta(r)i) 72. This IE medio-passive ending is also seen in the third person singular of the Greek medio-passive perfect, e.g. λέλυται "it has been loosened" 73. According to Collitz, this IE medio-passive ending became extended in Gmc to the first person singular present of the medio-passive paradigm (hence Gothic bairada "am carried"), and to the first and third person singular of the medio-passive perfect, this latter forming the basis of the Gmc weak preterite. There are, however, a number of objections to Collitz' theory 74. Perhaps the most significant stumbling block for Collitz' theory is that, especially on the basis of Runic Norse forms such as tawido, worahto etc., the ending of the first person singular of the dental preterite can be shown to have been *-ð∅rn in Gmc (see the description given below of the dental preterite endings). It cannot therefore have an identical origin with the Gothic passive forms in -da which, as mentioned above, go back to an IE medio-passive ending *-toi. It should also be noted that a significant proportion of the verbs which, as this thesis reveals, belong to the most archaic types, i.e. the preterite-present and pre-Gmc primary verbs (see 4.3.1., 4.3.2., 4.3.3., 4.3.4.), exhibit the zero-grade of ablaut in their root syllable. However, the IE perfect normally took the o-grade of ablaut in the singular paradigm 75. If indeed the IE second person singular medio-passive ending did become extended to other persons in the perfect of a core group of early verbs in Gmc, we would expect this archaic, core group to show the o-grade of ablaut in their root syllable rather than the zero-grade which, as stated, the present work shows to be a particularly prominent feature of the most archaic weak verb types.

70 Collitz (1912: 128-129).
71 This ending was actually reconstructed by Collitz as *-tai. An IE form *-toi is, however, now considered more convincing on the basis of the Mycenaean evidence: see Szemerényi (1990: 253).
73 Goodwin (1930: 103).
74 See Tops (1974: 50-59) for a more detailed discussion of these.
75 See Szemerényi (1990: 312, 315).
Brugmann (1914) proposed that the Gmc dental preterite represents a reformation of an IE preterite in *-to-m, *-te-s, *-te-t etc., which belonged to a class of IE to-presents, e.g. OHG Gothic falpan, waldan, OHG flehtan, spaltan, Latin plectāre, Greek πέκτω, Sanskrit sphutati. However, the data in the present work (see Chapter Three) does not reveal there to be a sufficient number of OHG verbs ultimately cognate with to-presents attested in the other IE languages, and Brugmann’s theory must consequently be dismissed on the grounds that there is insufficient data on which such a reformation could have operated. A further criticism of Brugmann’s hypothesis has been raised by Sverdrup who stated that such a reformation of the t-element would only be possible “wenn nachzuweisen wäre, dass zu derselben Wurzel mit und ohne t-Formans nebeneinander beständen; dann könnte nämlich der Vorgang ein-
treten, dass ein Imperfekt oder ein Aorist von dem mit t-Formans gebildeten Verbum in Beziehung zu dem Präsens ohne t-Formans träte und als Präteritum zu ihm gefühlt würde.\[76\]

Brugmann’s theory was later modified by Prokosch (1939), who saw the Gmc dental preterite as a reformation of the t-element present in the -tã suffix attested in Latin frequentative or intensive verbs of the type clamitāre, occultāre, this suffix developing a temporal function within Gmc. However, these Latin frequentative or intensive verbs represent a Latin innovation deriving from the preterite participle (Latin -tu- < IE *-to-), e.g. occultāre “to hide, conceal” < occultus, -a, -um “hidden, concealed” preterite participle of occulere “to cover”; domitāre “to tame, subdue” < domitus, -a, -um tamed, broken in” preterite participle of domāre “to tame, subdue”; habitāre “to inhabit, dwell” < habitus, -a, -um “disposed, in the habit of” preterite participle of habēre “to have, hold”\[77\], and are therefore independent formations unrelated to the Gmc preterite.

For Must (1951, 1952), the IE second person singular perfect ending *-tha (Gmc *-ta) formed the basis of the Gmc dental preterite. As the reader will recall from earlier in this chapter, the preterite endings of the Gmc strong verbs can be derived from the endings of the IE perfect, in other words the Gmc strong verbs have a clear origin in an earlier IE formation. Thus, according to Must, it might be possible to show that the weak preterite, a later formation with no relation in IE, represents a secondary development deriving from the earlier strong preterite. Must takes as his starting point the verb *brenganan (OHG bringan) which exhibits ablaut and corresponds to the strong verbs in the

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\[76\] Sverdrup (1915: 15).
\[77\] Brugmann (IV 1895: 303).
present tense but which has a weak preterite, and a small group of similar primary weak verbs such as *pankjanan (OHG *denken) and *wurkjanan (OHG *wurken) which, he believed, although not subject to ablaut were originally strong. He then reconstructed the strong preterite endings *branga, *brang-ta (which developed regularly to *branhta and later to *brahta), and *brang-e for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular respectively of the verb *brenganan. Next, according to Must, the divergent form exhibited by the 2nd person singular *brahta became extended throughout the entire paradigm by a process of analogical levelling. As a result the *t, now present in all persons of the preterite paradigm of these verbs, came to be regarded as belonging to the preterite stem and consequently took on the function of a tense formant. The process is described by Must as follows: “The ending became so closely connected with the stem that the original boundary between the two was lost; and the new form, which arose through fusion of stem and ending, came to be recognized as the word stem. This kind of stem alteration, which came into being in the 2nd person singular, was taken over by the entire preterit. New paradigms arose in which presents without -t and preterits with the t-formant stood side by side. Consequently the dental element was felt to be the tense formant of the preterit.” Finally, this tense formant then gradually spread so as to regularly form the preterite of any newly derived secondary verb.

Must then assumes that the final short vowel of this newly formed t-preterite was lost at an early stage of Gmc (e.g. *brahta > *braht) and with it “the distinction between the various persons” Consequently, it was necessary to adopt new endings from other tense or mood forms in order to express this distinction and, according to Must, IE subjunctive endings, namely the *a-subjunctive and ö-subjunctive, came to be used to this purpose. Thus the *a-subjunctive (attested in Latin feram, feräs, ferat, feræmus, ferætis, ferant, OIr. bera, ber(a)e, ber(a)id, berm(ai), berth(a)e, ber(a)it, Tocharian A kaïkam “eam” etc.) could explain the Gmc weak preterite endings in -ö (IE *a > Gmc *a > OHG *ana > for example, *banga > *banga > OHG *banga).
Thus also, the -subjunctive (attested in Greek φέρω, φέρης, φέρη) could explain the Gmc weak preterite endings in -a. It is important to note, however, that in his second article Must moves away from the idea of subjunctive endings and attempts to prove that the suffixes -a- and -e- (though the case for -e- is less certain) followed by the IE secondary endings formed the basis of a number of past tense formations found in the IE languages, e.g. in the Latin imperfect), in Greek (cf. ἐταν, ἔδραν “ran away”) and in Lithuanian. He concludes: “It is evident... that Germanic must be added to Baltic, Greek and Latin to complete the group of languages that have a preterite formation based on secondary verbal stems in ē and ē with secondary personal endings... This formation must date from the Proto-Indo-European period.

Must’s proposal is attractive in respect to the data presented in this thesis, as the class I primary, j-present verbs are indeed extremely early formations, comprising along with the preterite-present verbs the most archaic stratum among the Gmc weak verbs (see 4.3.1., 4.3.2., 4.3.3., 4.3.4.). Yet Must’s hypothesis is not without difficulties. Firstly, Must asserts that the formation must be regarded as having begun in IE and already reached completion by an early period of Gmc, as the dental shows the effect of Verner’s Law and because certain forms show some very archaic characteristics (e.g. the assimilation seen in the Gothic preterite-present verb wissa). However, it is difficult to justify the loss of inflectional endings proposed by Must, as Gmc at this primitive stage in its development was characterized by a moveable accent (as can be deduced from Verner’s law) which could thus fall on certain endings. Secondly, as the IE second person singular perfect ending *-tha remains clearly preserved in strong preterite forms such as Gothic and ON bart, according to Ball it seems, “very unlikely that a single ending would survive intact in its original function in one type of preterite, and also through a levelling process provide a suffix to form the basis of a second type of preterite”. Furthermore, Must’s emphasis of the role played by -a- and -e- suffixes is succinctly criticized by Tops: “the whole theory rests on forms like brāta, which must derive from an Indo-European perfect. But in the second article he invokes Indo-European formations in -e- and -a-, which are definitely not perfects.

An interesting and original proposal put forward by Lehmann (1943) sees the dental suffix of the Gmc weak preterite as originating in an IE

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83 The endings of the Gmc weak preterite are discussed in detail below.
84 The endings of the Gmc weak preterite are discussed in detail below.
85 Must (1952).
86 Must (1952: 104f.).
87 Ball (1968: 185).
Lehmann began by comparing words derived from simple roots and words which he posited were derived from root plus *dh*-determinative. He was then able to come to the conclusion that this determinative was able to modify the meaning of the words to which it was attached: "The determinative thus implies 'previous action' in regard to either the subject or object of that action". This enabled him to deduce that: "This modification of meaning is similar to that which was originally present in the verb forms from which the Gmc strong preterite developed, that is, 'completed action'. This correspondence of signification suggests that the Gmc weak preterite formant may have had its origin in the *dh*-determinative". To support his argument Lehmann cites parallel preterite tense formants found in the other IE languages which he believes are, in origin, determinatives: the s-aorist found in Indo-Aryan, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic and Albanian, the c'-aorist of Armenian, the k-perfect and θηον-aorist of Greek. Nevertheless, Lehmann can furnish only a handful of examples of Gmc weak verbs which, on the basis of cognate forms in the other IE languages, may go back to an IE base formed with a *dh*-determinative, e.g. OHG näta "I sewed" alongside Greek νηθω "I sew". To counter this, Lehmann suggests that the formation began in a small group of archaic forms and then spread by analogy. However, as the data presented in this thesis will clearly indicate, the most archaic categories of weak verbs, the preterite-present verbs and the pre-Gmc primary verbs (see 4.3.1., 4.3.2., 4.3.3., 4.3.4.), do not offer any evidence to show that they can be traced back to IE forms containing a *dh*-determinative. Lehmann's theory must consequently be dismissed on the grounds that there is insufficient evidence to support it.

More recently, and in a manner similar to Lehmann, Shields (1982) has proposed that the dental suffix of the Gmc weak preterite is to be derived from "functionally parallel Indo-European verbal formations in *-t and *-dh". He elaborates: "these Indo-European verbal constructions served to mark the non-present", while "the dental suffixes which they contained are themselves to be derived etymologically from deictic particles in *-t and *-dh". Shields believes that such a development was possible on account of the relatively uncomplicated system of verbal inflection possessed by IE in its earlier stages of development, and succinctly quotes Lehmann: "In PIE, tense and the time of action were not indicated by means of verbal affixes. Indications of the time of the action were given by means of particles or adverbs or were implicit in the

89 Lehmann (1943: 22).
90 Lehmann (1943: 22).
aspects of the verb forms." In other words, spatio-temporal relationships would have been primarily marked by deictic particles. He then presents the evidence for the existence of a deictic particle *-t in IE, indicating that it is attested in forms such as Lithuanian tē, Greek τη “there”, Latin is-te “that”, OCS ku-to “who”. Similarly, the deictic particle *-dh is attested in forms such as Sanskrit ku-ha “where”, Latin ibi “there”, Greek πό-θι “where”, OCS kū-de “where”, si-de “here”. When combined with a verb form, the “there and then” deixis exhibited by these particles could consequently be used to indicate “that the verbal action or state of being occurred in the ‘not-now’”. Thus, when reanalyzed as preterite tense markers and used in conjunction with personal endings they could easily form the basis of a preterite tense formation. A particularly attractive aspect of this “mixed origin” (i.e. from both *-t and *-dh elements) proposal put forward by Shields is that it can account for all the variant forms taken by the dental in the Gmc weak preterite. Nevertheless, if such deictic particles came to be affixed to verb forms in IE we would expect to see more evidence for such a phenomenon in the historically attested IE languages outside Gmc. In other words, it is still unclear why the dental preterite is unique to Gmc. To counter this, Shields argues that while Gmc generalized a preterite tense comprising dental suffixes which were in origin deictic particles, the other main branches of Indo-European (e.g. Indo-Aryan, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic etc.) generalized a preterite construction which, according to Shields, derives from a similar deictic particle in *-s, this preterite construction being the so-called sigmatic or ‘s’ aorist. It is also perhaps surprising that the deictic particles *-t and *-dh which Shields proposes form the basis of the Gmc weak preterite do not appear in other, non-preterite formations in Gmc, for example as dental extensions forming part of present stems. Indeed, the data analyzed in this thesis indicates that verbal extensions formed with a dental consonant are extremely rare in all periods of Gmc (except in the suffix occurring in class I Gmc *-atjanan verbs which is clearly intensive rather than temporal in function).

Any theory put forward which tries to find an origin for the Gmc dental preterite must also provide an explanation for the personal endings which this tense form takes. However, these endings cannot easily be explained and, as we

96 See 4.6.1.2. for a discussion of the origin and role played by verbal extensions which form part of the present stem in the Gmc weak verbs.
have seen, present a number of problems for each of the various theories concerning the origin of the dental preterite. Before discussing some of the main theories put forward to try to tackle these problems, we should give a brief overview of the endings found in the weak preterite. These endings differ from those found in the preterite of the strong verbs and are further complicated by the fact that the different dialects in Gmc do not agree on one clear set of endings. The forms taken by the endings in each of the various Gmc languages are as follows: Runic Norse *tawiôô (5th century), Gothic *lagida, OS *legda, OE *legde, OHG *legiâta, from which an original Gmc ending */-ôö* can be adduced. The 2nd sg. pret. indic. appears with *ê* vocalism in Gothic *lagidês*, ON *lagber* and OS *legdes*, but with û vocalism in OS *legdûs*, OHG *legitûs*, from which a Gmc ending */-ôSs*, */-ôös* showing an alternation between S and û vocalism can be reconstructed. The 3rd sg. pret. indic. appears with ê vocalism in Runic Norse *tawiêô* (6th century or earlier), but with û vocalism in OSwed. w(u)rtças (Ethelhem Clasp, early 6th century), while Gothic *lagida*, OHG *legiâta* and OS femida, OE legde are ambiguous and may derive from a form with either ê or ô. Thus a Gmc ending */-ôê, */-ôô*, which also exhibits an alternation between ê and ô vocalism, can be inferred.

Among the endings outlined above, the presence of forms with S vocalism beside those with û vocalism is somewhat problematic. It can be seen to represent a regular ablaut alternation of the type seen in Greek α-φρων “without sense” beside φρην “heart, sense”, or α-πάτωρ “fatherless” beside πατήρ “father”. However, whether this ablaut alternation is original or whether it developed through analogy with the alternation of the thematic vowel

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97 The examples are, for the most part, taken from Ball (1968: 180-181) which the reader should also refer to for a discussion of the endings of the Gmc dental preterite.
98 This is probably the most commonly cited reconstruction for the 1st person plural of the Gmc weak preterite: see Bech (1963: 5-6), Birkhan (1979: 57-58), Bammesberger (1986: 85). Meid (1971: 111), however, notes the -s ending of the 2nd person singular and assumes that the Gmc weak preterite was originally formed with the IE secondary endings. He thus reconstructs the 1st person singular ending as Gmc */-ôöm*. The use of the IE secondary endings is perfectly plausible when it is remembered that these were typically employed in past tense forms in IE, i.e. in the imperfect and aorist tenses (compare the Sanskrit imperfect forms: ábharam 1st sg., ábharaḥ 2nd sg., ábharaṭ 3rd sg. etc.): see further the discussion above on Meid’s contribution to the problem of the weak preterite.
99 See also Bech (1963: 5-6), Birkhan (1979: 57-58), Bammesberger (1986: 85).
100 See also Bech (1963: 5-6), Birkhan (1979: 57-58), Bammesberger (1986: 85). Meid (1971: 111), as previously noted, assumes that the Gmc weak preterite was originally formed with the IE secondary endings, and thus reconstructs the 3rd person singular ending as Gmc */-ôêô* (the ô-variant of this would, of course, be */-ôô*).
101 Ball (1968: 182).
characteristic of the present and, in IE, imperfect and aorist endings \(^{102}\) (cf. Gothic *baira (< IE *bhero) 1st sg. beside Gothic *bairīb (< IE *bhereti) 3rd sg.) is unclear.

The plural is more problematic and three distinct variants emerge from the evidence of the dialects. The first of these is represented, in the indicative, by ON logbom 1st pl., logbô 2nd pl., logbo 3rd pl. (with ON loss of final nasal, cf. Runic *dalidun*), OHG legitum 1st pl., legitut 2nd pl., legitun 3rd pl., OE legodon 3rd pl., OS legun 3rd pl. These endings correspond to those of the preterite plural of the strong inflection which, as noted earlier, is most convincingly seen as having derived from a syncretism of the IE perfect and aorist forms (see 1.2.). The second of these is represented by OHG forms belonging to the Alemannic and to some Rhenish Franconian dialects, legitôm 1st pl., legitôt 2nd pl., legitôn 3rd pl. These Alemannic and Franconian forms cannot be explained as having resulted through analogy, and as the vowel o regularly appears in the singular forms of the dental preterite, such forms with o may well represent the original type \(^{103}\). If these Alemannic and Franconian endings are indeed the original type, the endings seen in ON logbom etc. are therefore probably best seen as having been reformed on analogy with the preterite endings of the strong verbs. Finally, the third type appears in Gothic lagidedum 1st pl., lagidedup 2nd pl., lagidedun 3rd pl. These Gothic plural forms are remarkably similar to the plural endings of the Gmc verb *dōjan “to do” (OHG tuon, OS dôn, OE dôn) seen in OHG tātum 1st pl., tātut 2nd pl., tātun 3rd pl. and OS dādun 1st, 2nd, 3rd pl. (beside dedun). These OHG and OS forms in ā are probably most satisfactorily to be regarded as reformations from forms with the original reduplicating vowel e (OS dedun) on analogy with the plural of strong verb classes IV and V \(^{104}\). As the Gothic plural forms differ so radically from the corresponding forms in the other dialects they are probably best viewed as having been restructured analogically \(^{105}\). It thus follows from the evidence provided by the similarities between the verb “to do” and the Gothic preterite plural that the verb “to do” was the main influence behind this restructuring.

From what has been discussed in the above paragraphs concerning the origin and development of the dental preterite, it will have become clear that every attempt to provide a complete explanation for the dental preterite has met

\(^{102}\) Meid (1971: 112).
\(^{103}\) Ball (1968: 181).
\(^{104}\) Ball (1968: 181).
\(^{105}\) Ball (1968: 181). See also Feuillet: “Rien ne prouve que les formes gothiques soient les plus anciennes et reflètent plus fidèlement l'état du germanique. La pierre de Tune qui est un témoin presque contemporain du gothique, a un prétérit pluriel dalidun et non *dalidēdun* (1981: 216).
with serious problems and that consequently no satisfactory, single explanation has been found. Consequently, rather than developing a new theory to explain the origin of the dental preterite, or attempting to prove that an existing theory can fully explain all aspects of the dental preterite, a considerable amount of recent research has aimed at analyzing the dental preterite as a “mixed” derivation, resulting from a number of forms or influences, the operation of analogy playing a vital role in its subsequent development: “Es wäre im Grunde erstaunlich, wenn das germ. Dentalprät., das doch sehr abweichende Formen zeigen kann..., auf eine einzige Bildung zurückginge”\textsuperscript{106}. Thus it is now generally accepted that the “to do” composition theory, if not providing a complete and satisfactory explanation for the origin of the dental preterite, played an important, if perhaps only secondary, role in its development, especially in respect to the formation or restructuring of certain endings: “Daß diese Theorie zumindest einen richtigen Kern enthält, kann angenommen werden”\textsuperscript{107}. Similarly, it cannot be denied that forms containing an IE *-t- form the basis of a significant number of weak verbs, in particular the earliest weak verb formations such as the preterite-present verbs.

In other words, then, the importance of an approach which “aims at integrating earlier findings into a coherent whole”\textsuperscript{108} is now recognized. Furthermore, its importance will not be neglected in the present work, as we shall see when the OHG data which has been collected is analyzed in Chapter Four. We can now discuss some of the more recent research contributions to the problem of the dental preterite which have followed this “mixed” approach.

Birkhan divides the weak preterite into six separate types on the basis of the derivation of their dental consonant. The first two types consist of forms containing an original IE *dh which is best regarded as stemming from IE *dhē\textsuperscript{109}. In type one IE *dhē- appears in an old reduplicated form, e.g. Gothic nasidedum. In type two, e.g. Gothic nasida, IE *dhē- appears to preserve vestiges of an old IE unaugmented aorist. Types three to five consist of forms deriving from an original IE t-element. In type three, e.g. Gothic kunpha, Birkhan sees this *t as originating in the 3rd person singular medial secondary ending of the athematic aorist (=IE *-ta\textsuperscript{110}, cf. Sanskrit a-di-ta) or more specifically,

\textsuperscript{106} Birkhan (1979: 60).
\textsuperscript{107} Bammesberger (1986: 70).
\textsuperscript{109} As the reader will recall, Birkhan’s treatment of the composition theory has been dealt with earlier.
\textsuperscript{110} See Szemerényi (1990: 253).
unaugmented forms (=the Sanskrit injunctive). Similarly, the forms belonging
to type four, e.g. Gothic *puhta, also ultimately derive from the 3rd person
singular medial secondary ending of the aorist, but have been subjected to
“Primärberührung”. Forms belonging to type five, e.g. Gothic *brahta, are the
result of analogous restructuring based on the type four forms affected by
“Primärberührung”. Finally, type six consists of forms corresponding to those of
type three and which therefore must originally derive from an IE *-t-, but which
have become contaminated by forms belonging to type two with a dental
deriving from IE *dh-. Birkhan concludes his study: “Ich glaube also gezeigt
tzu haben, daß weder die Annahme einer Juxtaposition oder Komposition eines
Verbalnomens mit *dh- noch auch die Rückführung des Dentsuffixes auf idg.
-t- die Allheilmittel sind, mit denen man alternative dem schwachen
Präteritum zu Leibe rücken könnte. M. E. gibt es keine einheitliche Lösung,
sondern das Wahrscheinlichste ist die Annahme, das schwache Präteritum sei
ein mixtum compositum, in welchem sich mehrere ererbte Bildungsprinzipien
und -kategorien vereinten”.

Bammesberger also takes the approach that the weak verbs do not have a
single origin and, as mentioned previously (1.1.), attempts a chronological
stratification of the weak verbs: “Es ist wohl nicht damit zu rechnen, daß alle
schwachen Präteritalbildungen den gleichen Ursprung haben. Wenn man
verschiedene chronologische Schichten feststellen kann, dann müßte es aber
auch gelingen, die Geschichte dieser Formation wenigstens in Umrissen nachzu-
zeichnen”. He groups the weak verbs into the following categories:
preterite-present verbs, primary j-present verbs (including the so-called
“Rückumlaut” verbs), and the regular weak verbs of classes I-IV. The first two
groups comprise the most archaic weak verb formations, while the regular weak
verbs of classes I-IV belong to the most recent weak verb formations and have
an origin which must be explained differently from that of the preterite-present
and primary j-present verbs. We shall begin by outlining the solution which
Bammesberger proposes to explain the early preterite-present and primary
j-present category.

Bammesberger takes as his starting point the fact that the
preterite-present verbs correspond in their present forms to the IE perfect.
However, remnants of the IE aorist were also inherited by Gmc and, as we have

111 See Szemerényi (1990: 282). Compare Must’s hypothesis discussed earlier which derives the
dental of the Gmc weak preterite from the 2nd person singular ending of the perfect (IE *-tha,
Gmc *-ta), a derivation which Birkhan explicitly rejects.
112 See the earlier discussion of Wisniewski’s work.
113 Birkhan (1979: 80).
114 Bammesberger (1986: 71).
seen, the paradigm of the strong verbs represents a blend of the IE perfect and aorist. He points out that in the 2nd person plural of the preterite-present verbs the inherited perfect paradigm (which by now had lost its reduplication in these verbs\textsuperscript{115}) coincided with the athetic root aorist paradigm. Thus, following Bammesberger and taking the verb *weid- as an example, it can be seen that the form seen in the 2nd person plural *wid-te (> *wisse) was most probably originally common to both the perfect and aorist paradigm. However, on the basis of the 3rd person plural (Gothic witun, Gmc *witun < *witur < IE *wid-r-), the perfect stem form *wit-u- became generalized in the plural paradigm, giving rise to a new 2nd person plural form *wit-u (Gothic wituCollapse).

This allowed the aorist form *wiss-e (< *wid-te) to form the basis of a new preterite paradigm, and thus take on the personal endings characterizing the weak preterite, e.g. *wiss-ð(m), *wiss-ð, *wiss-ð than. In summary then, the preterite forms of the preterite-present verbs can, according to Bammesberger, be explained on the basis of the 2nd person plural ending, which itself represents a merger of the IE perfect and athetic root aorist. Furthermore, such an origin in an IE *-t- can, as previously stated, explain all the variant forms taken by the dental preterite in the preterite-present verbs.

Bammesberger begins his treatment of the primary j-presents by asserting that because they represent primary formations, it is almost certain that at one time they could form a perfect and aorist. He divides them into two broad types. The first type comprises j-present verbs from roots in e or a, e.g. Gmc *setjanan (ON sitja, OS sittian), which became integrated into classes V and VI respectively of the strong verb inflectional system. The second type comprises j-presents from roots taking the zero-grade of ablaut which form a preterite corresponding to the class I weak verb type, e.g. Gmc *wurkjanan (Gothic wurkjan, OHG wurken etc.). The process whereby this latter group of primary j-presents formed with the zero-grade of ablaut came to possess a weak preterite is, according to Bammesberger, essentially the same as that which took place in the preterite-present verbs.

The weak verbs of classes I-IV, on the other hand, are according to Bammesberger, most convincingly explained by the composition theory. He begins by stating that, in contrast to the preterite-present and j-present verbs, the majority of weak verbs of classes I-IV represent secondary formations: “Von den primären y-Präsenten und vielleicht einigen Verben auf -ð abgesehen, sind alle Verben der vier schwachen Klassen des Germanischen sekundären

\textsuperscript{115} See Szemerényi (1990: 312-315) for a more detailed discussion of reduplication in IE and its gradual and systematic demise in Gmc.
Ursprungs”116. However, we shall see that the present thesis yields a fairly significant number of verbs of classes II and III which the data reveals to be primary rather than secondary. Following on from this, Bammesberger points out that secondary verbs in IE appear originally only to have had present-based forms117, a situation which presumably must also have applied at a very early stage of Gmc118. As the Gmc secondary verbs lacked non-present forms, a periphrastic construction involving “to do” could consequently meet this need. Furthermore, a derivation from IE *dhē- is fully able to explain the dental -d- found in the preterite of the “regular” weak verbs of classes I-IV (i.e. those taking a medial vowel in their preterite).

Before we progress to 1.2, a final point should be noted concerning the Gmc weak verb, although much of what will be said has already come into the previous discussion on the origin of the dental preterite.

The majority of the Gmc weak verbs are secondary in nature, yet there are, as has previously been mentioned, a number of weak verbs which, as the data will reveal, cannot be shown to derive from any other lexical item in Gmc, but are clearly related to forms occurring in the IE languages outside the Gmc group (see 4.3.1., 4.3.2., 4.3.3., 4.3.4.). As these verbs are primary (at least primary in terms of Gmc, although they may well represent derivations formed during the IE period), they thus represent a highly archaic stage in the development of the weak verb119. The weak verbs can consequently be divided into two main groups:

1. Primary verbs, which added a *-j- suffix to form the present tense stem after the verb root and before the inflectional endings in IE120.

2. Secondary or derivative verbs, which were originally distinguished from primary verbs by the presence of a thematic vowel preceding this present stem forming *-j- suffix, both vowel and *-j- element inserted between the root and the inflectional endings of the verb. It is generally assumed that these thematic vowels were *-e-, *-i-, *-ē- and *-ō- in Gmc121, and this system is used

117 Bammesberger (1986: 68). Compare for example the periphrastic perfect construction used by secondary verbs in Sanskrit (see earlier), and the k-perfect used by derived verbs in Greek, e.g. πεποιθεναι beside ποιεσαι “I bring up, rear”, both constructions representing later innovations.
118 Bammesberger (1986: 85).
119 For the implications of this archaic, primary status, see 1.4.
120 This can be seen in the Sanskrit present class IV verbs which add -y- (= *-j-) to the root, e.g. malyai “he binds” (Macdonell 1993: 84).
121 The thematic vowel *e which originally bore the accent in IE (and in the early stages of Gmc as can be seen from the operation of Verner’s Law in verbs with this suffix) was normally used in causative deverbative formations in Gmc which also regularly took the zero grade of ablaut in the vowel of their root syllable, while the vowel *i which was unstressed occurred in
by Seebold in his etymological reconstructions\textsuperscript{122}. Those verbs with stems ending in the thematic vowels \textsuperscript{*e} and \textsuperscript{*i} then merged with the primary verbs in \textsuperscript{*j} to form the first class of weak verbs, while those containing the thematic vowels \textsuperscript{*o} and \textsuperscript{*-ã-} became the second and third classes respectively. It should be noted, however, that none of the historically attested forms of the Gmc languages exhibit the distinctions in their thematic vowel which originally occurred between the various types of class I verbs. Such distinctions can only therefore be evinced from the etymology of the verb. It should further be observed that most authorities actually count four classes of weak verb\textsuperscript{123}. However, the fourth class of weak verb occurs only in Gothic\textsuperscript{124}. Furthermore, a Gmc rather than purely Gothic status for the fourth class is also much disputed\textsuperscript{125}. The so-called Gmc fourth class need not therefore concern the present work.

1.3. Previous Related Work

As the reader will recall from section 1.2., the most significant of the numerous attempts made to explain or survey the problem of the origin and development of the Gmc weak verbs have already been outlined and commented upon. As there is no need to repeat these studies here, we shall therefore begin by examining the previous etymological dictionaries of the OHG weak verbs which have been compiled.

Etymologies of individual OHG weak verbs can be found in a number of etymological dictionaries. The most important and comprehensive of these are: Kluge (22nd edition ed. Seebold 1989), which takes NHG lexemes as its starting point; Pfeifer (1989: Vols I-II), which is basically the same as Kluge in its approach and methodological procedures, taking NHG lexemes as its starting point; Schade (1882: Vols I-II), which takes OHG lexemes as its starting point, although it is not fully comprehensive and is now somewhat outdated, containing a number of inaccuracies; Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings (1968:-: Vol. I denominative or deadjectival formations. The usage and development of these thematic vowels from IE to Gmc is discussed in detail in Krämer (1971: 12-22) and Krahe & Meld (III 1969: 244-249).

\textsuperscript{122} Seebold (1970) and Kluge (22nd edition, ed. Seebold 1989). It is also used by Onions (1966).

\textsuperscript{123} Thus Braune (1981), Krahe (II 1969), Krämer (1971), Prokosch (1939).

\textsuperscript{124} The ON verbs in -na are often counted as vestiges of the fourth class, but it should be observed that they do not form in ON an inflectional class distinct from class II (Haugen 1976: 158).

\textsuperscript{125} See, in particular, West (1990: 191-198) and Annerholm (1956).
A-B and supplements C-F) which takes OHG lexemes as its starting point but, though comprehensive, has only reached the end of the entries for 'F'; Lexer (1872-1878: Vols I-III), which takes MHG as its starting point but is nevertheless important, as it can often contain material from MHG sources which, although antedating MHG (as can be shown by the presence of cognates in the related Gmc languages), is not attested in OHG. As well as the above dictionaries which examine the etymology of the German lexicon, the etymological dictionary of the entire IE language group edited by Pokorny (1959-1969: Vols I-II) should be mentioned. This lists groups of related lexemes from all the IE languages under the entry given for their hypothetical IE root and therefore provides an important source of information when relating lexemes attested in the Gmc languages to those occurring in the related IE languages outside Gmc where a relationship exists.

There are a number of works which deal with word formation within Gmc, including the derivational patterns of the weak verbs. Of these, I can begin by outlining Wilmanns (Vol. II 1930) which examines the derivational morphology of the Gmc weak verbs. It essentially groups the Gmc verbs into denominatives, deadjectives, deverbatives and prefix formations (the derivational categories into which the weak verbs presented in this thesis are discussed further at 2.4.), and analyzes these together with any semantic functions indicated by each of the class endings of the weak verbs (the system of semantic classification for the weak verbs presented in this thesis is outlined in detail at 2.5.).

Krahe and Meid (III 1969)\textsuperscript{126} also represents a study of the derivational morphology of the Gmc weak verbs. Like Wilmanns, this work groups the weak verbs into denominative, deadjectival, deverbative and prefix formations, but in addition attempts to relate the various categories of weak verb to parallel derivations in the various IE languages in an attempt to find IE evidence or motivation for them. Semantic factors relating to the derivational categories of the weak verb are also examined, especially in respect to the relationship between a specific semantic function and the suffixes used to mark the class endings of the weak verbs. These same suffixes used to form the various stems of the weak verbs in Gmc are also examined in relation to their IE origins as present tense stem formants.

A more detailed account of the morpho-semantics of the weak verbs can be found in Krämer (1971). This work attempts to outline the form and meaning

of the suffixes\textsuperscript{127} marking the individual weak verb classes in their development from IE to their survival in the modern German Walser and Lötschental dialects spoken in the Canton of Valais in south western Switzerland\textsuperscript{128}. Krämer shows that the suffixes used to distinguish the inflectional classes of the Gmc weak verbs\textsuperscript{129} were originally simply present tense markers, having no individual meaning and expressing at best nuances in verbal aspect\textsuperscript{130}. Their main function in the majority of cases was therefore to act as suffixes or morphemes which facilitated the process of deriving new verbs from existing substantives, verbs and adjectives\textsuperscript{131}. It was then only during the Gmc period that specific semantic functions came to be attached to these suffixes, or rather to the weak verb classes formed with these suffixes as a whole. It can thus be observed that class I came to be used to form derivations with a causative or factitive relation to their derivational base, e.g. Gmc class I *fallejanan “to fell, cause to fall” beside the Gmc strong verb *fallanan “to fall”, Gmc class I *fullijanan “to make full, fill” beside the Gmc adjective *fullaz “full”. Krämer, however, still accepts the existence of a fourth class in Gmc and sees class IV weak verbs as exhibiting an inchoative meaning in formal semantic opposition to the causative/factitive class I weak verbs. Class II, on the other hand, was primarily used to form intensive or frequentative verbs, while the main semantic function accorded to class III was in the formation of durative verbs\textsuperscript{132}. The same author also makes the important point that, in the case of verbs formed with intensive or expressive gemination, these geminated consonants took over the functional semantic load from the suffix marking the inflectional class\textsuperscript{133}.

He subsequently shows that by the time of the OHG period the Gmc system, whereby an inflectional class possessed a specific semantic function, and the corresponding formal semantic opposition between the classes which resulted from this, had become considerably eroded. Consequently, OHG is characterized by the presence of numerous class II formations which exist beside class I and class III verbs and which possess the same semantic function as these class I and III verbs. Thus, Krämer outlines the relationship between semantic function and inflectional class in OHG as follows: Class I verbs were still essentially causative/factitive (though, according to Krämer, no longer productive in this respect); class III verbs durative and/or inchoative; class III

\textsuperscript{127} The term preferred by Krämer is ‘morpheme’ rather than ‘suffix’.
\textsuperscript{128} For more details of these dialects see Henzen (1940: 271-308).
\textsuperscript{129} These suffixes are discussed in \textit{1.2}. above.
\textsuperscript{130} Krämer (1971: 11-26, 78).
\textsuperscript{131} Krämer (1971: 78).
\textsuperscript{133} Krämer (1971: 40-44).
verbs could be frequentative, intensive, instrumental, factitive, durative or inchoative in nature\textsuperscript{134}. Krämer summarizes by stating that the semantic function of the suffixes used to form the inflectional classes of the weak verb had undergone a transformation both before and during the OHG period to the extent that a system which distinguished nuances in aspect (and which frequently employed prefixes to this end\textsuperscript{135}) rather than one based on individual class meanings, was now operative\textsuperscript{136}.

Finally, Brugmann (1905) and Meillet (1912) should be noted, as they represent two extremely important works of research into IE philology. Although now dated in many respects, the sheer size and scope of detailed information which they contain makes them invaluable as reference works for any historical linguist. These works present detailed accounts of the IE verb system, encompassing the categories and types of tense formation employed in the various IE languages including Gmc. They are consequently extremely important for any study of the Gmc weak verb, as their extensive surveys of the verbal system of IE can be used as a valuable source of reference when faced with the problem of relating the Gmc weak verb to IE.

However, as has already been remarked upon in 1.1., it is important to note that the majority of the above works do not study the OHG weak verbs in their entirety. This in effect means that they do not examine the OHG weak verbs as a complete group or category, but concentrate rather on certain important or interesting aspects relating to the weak verb, such as the problem of the dental preterite or the semantic nature and function of the suffixes marking the inflectional classes. Thus, one study which examines the dental preterite may completely ignore the possible relevance of morpho-semantic categories within the weak verb system, and vice versa. Consequently, their approach is not, as a rule, one which employs a systematic investigation into the various derivational and semantic groupings of the weak verb in order to extrapolate further evidence or information in relation to the origin and development of the weak verb.

Traditional works of research such as those mentioned or discussed above have also tended to overemphasize the IE aspect to etymological investigations of the OHG weak verb - in other words they have usually concentrated too much on trying to relate the weak verb to IE forms, rather than

\textsuperscript{134} Krämer (1971: 55-69, 80).
\textsuperscript{135} Krämer (1971: 59-60). For the semantic function of the various verbal prefixes in OHG see 5.7.4. of this work and Wissmann (II 1930). A more detailed account of verbal aspect in Gmc can be found in Senn (1949: 402-409).
\textsuperscript{136} Krämer (1971: 55-69, 80).
looking at the relationship to each other of the lexical items present within Gmc. Their approach has consequently been one which works forwards from IE to Gmc and/or OHG, relationships being established between hypothetical IE roots and forms attested in Gmc on the basis of sound laws.

Nevertheless, there are two important exceptions to this. The first of these is represented by Seebold's *Vergleichendes und etymologisches Wörterbuch der germanischen starken Verben* (1970). This examines the Gmc strong verbs in their entirety, beginning each entry with the reconstructed Gmc form of the verb and then listing the attested forms of each verb as they occurred in each of the Gmc languages, that is, of course, where such forms are attested. In addition to this, prefix formations from the strong verb are also listed, attested forms in each of the Gmc languages being quoted, where extant. Following this a comprehensive account is given of the various lexemes, whether verbal, adjectival or substantival, which may represent derivations from the strong verb in question. Finally, Seebold examines the etymology of the strong verb in question, quoting parallel or cognate forms in the IE branches outside Gmc, which then allow him to relate the Gmc strong verb to a proposed IE root. Morphological and semantic features characterising the development of the strong verb from IE to Gmc are also commented upon, where appropriate.

The second of these is represented by Skinner’s *The Etymology of the Gothic Weak Verbs* (1994). The approach taken in this work is, in essence, very similar to that of the present thesis. Thus, the Gothic weak verbs are examined in their entirety, each verb being analysed according to the linguistic period of its formation and assigned to one of three strata marking the chronological development of the Gothic language, i.e. to a pre-Gmc or IE stratum, a Gmc stratum and a Gothic stratum. Verbs belonging to the younger two strata are then further analysed according to the method of their derivation, i.e. their derivational profile, and accordingly classified as prefix formations, denominative, deverbative or deadjectival verbs. The aim of Skinner’s work on the Gothic weak verbs corresponds to that of the present thesis (see 1.4. below), this being to identify and establish key morpho-semantic features or trends which may help trace the growth and development of the weak verb formation in Gmc and its descendant languages. Indeed, as stated in 1.1., both Skinner’s work on the etymology of the Gothic weak verbs and this thesis are intended to eventually form part of a larger project covering each of the Gmc languages and which, as discussed, is hoped will offer a comprehensive data-set providing invaluable evidence relating to the origin and growth of the weak verb in Gmc.
and its subsequent development in each of the descendent daughter languages of Gmc.

1.4. A Hypothesis

While most traditional approaches such as those outlined in the previous section work forwards from hypothetical IE roots to Gmc and/or from Gmc to OHG, this thesis will work backwards chronologically, taking as its starting point forms actually attested in OHG. Evidence will therefore be collected in the form of real, non-hypothetical data which will then be used to infer unattested, hypothetical, antecedent forms from which conclusions can be drawn about earlier stages of the language. In other words, the present thesis will have the logical approach of working from what is known to what is unknown, rather than vice versa, and will consequently let conclusions emerge from the data rather than let the data be analysed in accordance with hypothetical, reconstructed Gmc or IE roots. An approach based on attested OHG forms also means that the OHG weak verbs may be studied in their entirety, therefore enabling, as previously stated, a more exhaustive and systematic etymology of the weak verbs than has hitherto been the case.

It is consequently hoped that this method of approach will proffer a significant contribution towards a greater understanding of the origin and development of the weak verbs by assigning them to chronological strata and, at the same time, categorizing them into derivational groups, thus enabling a key group of verbs to be isolated which may represent the very first verbs which formed the pattern from which the weak verbs derived. Having isolated this group, they can then be analysed in-depth with an aim to discovering significant morphological and semantic features possessed by this group of verbs and hence possible reasons or incentives for their adoption of such an innovative system of marking the preterite as the dental suffix. Furthermore, in isolating this group, it might be possible to throw more light on how the Gmc weak verbs relate to the verbal system inherited from IE, which in turn may provide possible explanations as to the origin of the dental suffix. We shall now discuss the techniques used to single out this key group of verbs which represent the earliest examples of weak verbs.

As stated previously, the principle objective of this thesis is to establish a relative chronology for the derivation of the OHG weak verbs. This is achieved by stratifying diachronically the OHG weak verbs into the various
periods of their formation. Five different strata are distinguished: Indo-European (IE), Germanic, NWGmc, WGmc and OHG. Verbs are traced to one of these strata depending on the existence of cognates in related languages of the Gmc group. The term “cognates”, it should be noted, refers to lexemes, i.e. not root etymologies, which are descended from a common source, a fact which is shown by “systematic phonetic and, often, semantic similarities”[37]. The methods used to ascertain such phonetic and semantic similarities together with the general principles of historical reconstruction, which allow us to stratify the OHG weak verbs will be explained in more detail in Chapter Two.

In taking the diachronic approach explained above we can thereby trace the development of the weak verb in Gmc from its origins to its appearance in the written records of OHG. It is important to trace the pattern of development of the weak verbs, as this development marks a continuous and dynamic process of expansion and evolution - in other words we are not dealing with a static phenomenon when examining the weak verbs. It is also important to stratify the weak verbs diachronically as this should yield a number of verbs which are old in terms of relative chronology. We can now explain the significance that this primary status has in respect to the problem of the origin of the weak verbs.

It will be recalled that the overwhelming majority of weak verbs are secondary while the strong verbs are, for the most part, primary representing inherited relics from IE. However, as has already been stated, there do exist a number of weak verbs which cannot be shown to derive from any other lexical item in Gmc, but which are clearly related to forms occurring in the IE languages outside the Gmc group. It is precisely these verbs that are of especial interest as they must consequently be old in terms of relative chronology, a fact which can be supported in two ways.

Firstly, the absence of appropriate derivational bases in OHG or the other Gmc languages excludes us from ascribing to them a derivational profile and place in the younger strata. Secondly, the presence of related forms in the IE languages outside Gmc points to an ancient, possibly inherited, origin for such verbs.

It should be noted in connection with this statement, however, that the absence of an attested derivational base does not automatically exclude a verb from an origin in the younger strata (such may have existed but had died out by the time of the first attested records), or allow the conclusion to be reached that it is inherited from IE. For example, the OHG class I weak verb *luhhen* “to wash, bathe” cannot be shown to derive from a lexeme attested in OHG or the

other Gmc languages, although forms exist in many of the IE languages outside Gmc which are clearly distantly related to this verb deriving from the same hypothetical IE root (for details of these see the entry for this verb in the data section, Chapter Four). However, the OHG verb differs too radically in its morphological form (it is extended with a guttural element which is lacking in the verbs from the other IE languages) to assume that it is actually cognate with these IE forms outside Gmc. It must therefore represent a post-IE derivation, having been formed by a derivational process the precise details of which cannot be ascertained on the available data.

Indeed, many verbs which lack a suitable derivational base represent onomatopoeic or sound symbolic creations and/or variations. Although they may have taken their inspiration from other similar, or distantly related lexemes, they are usually only loosely connected to such lexemes. For example, the OHG class I weak verb *friatjan* "to pant, gasp" belongs to a sound symbolic group centred on the initial consonant cluster *fri-* on which a large number of formations are based within the Gmc languages and which has a parallel outside Gmc (for details of these see the entry for *friatjon* in the data section, Chapter Three). However, the formations centred around this consonant cluster are too diverse phonologically and morphologically to allow for any firm conclusions to be drawn concerning their derivational patterns and relationships at this stage. For a more detailed discussion of onomatopoeic and sound symbolic formations, the reader should refer to 4.5.6.

Having isolated these primary verbs, their morphological structure and semantic significance can then be analysed in the hope of ascertaining which morphological type, or types, of weak verb first became inflected according to the weak inflection and what, if any, semantic significance they may have had.

It is also hoped that such an investigation will show which class or classes emerged first and which was productive at what period. It may also show what, if any, semantic relationship was denoted by the weak verb classes in the various strata - in other words whether distinct relations exist between the derivational pattern of a given weak verb or group of verbs and the conjugational class to which this verb or group of verbs is assigned. Following on from this it may therefore be possible to unearth significant roles played by the morpho-semantics of a given weak verb in determining the conjugational class to which it is assigned.

In summary, then, this thesis aims to produce important insights into the following areas:
1. The overall growth and development of the weak verb from the Gmc stratum through to OHG. This can be gained by stratifying the OHG weak verbs diachronically and thereby establishing a relative chronology.

2. The relative importance and productivity of each of the three classes of weak verb during each specific stratum (on the status of the so-called fourth class of weak verb and the problems associated with it, see 1.2.).

3. The semantic functions, if any, assigned to each of the three classes of weak verb during each specific stratum, and, by extension, how these functions may have changed during the course of the development of the weak verb.

4. The significance of key morphological features, such as extensions, ablaut grades, gemination or prefixes, possessed by certain derivational types or groups. More specifically, what morphological, or indeed morpho-semantic (the two are usually interrelated), features were common at what period and what importance they may have had. Also, what significance a derived verb's morphological structure may have had in assigning it to one of the three inflectional classes.

5. The isolation of a distinct set of weak verbs which can be shown to be primary in nature. This set will thus constitute the nucleus or starting point for the weak inflection in Gmc. Having isolated this group its representatives can be analysed morpho-semantically and in respect to their relationship to forms in the IE languages outside Gmc. If possible, any factors which may have been responsible for the motivation and adoption of the dental preterite will be brought to light. It is hoped that such an analysis may contribute towards a greater understanding of the origin of the weak verbs and the role played by the earliest weak verbs.

1.5. Summary

In this chapter the subject matter of the present thesis has been outlined together with the problem confronting it. The implications of this problem have been explored and a possible solution has been proposed, or rather a system of investigation has been presented which may contribute to a greater understanding of the problem, for this thesis on its own will be unable to provide a complete answer to the origin of the weak verb in Gmc.

Having done this, a discussion of the methods which have been followed in support of this hypothesis can now be given. This discussion constitutes the next chapter, Chapter Two.
2.

METHODOLOGY

2.1. Preliminary

In Chapter One, the subject of this thesis was outlined and the problem which such an investigation of the OHG weak verbs faces discussed. The implications of this problem were then explored and a system of investigation presented which, it is hoped, will contribute towards a greater understanding of the uncertainties surrounding the origin and development of the weak verb. This present chapter will now focus on the methodology of such a system of investigation in greater detail. The methodological approach taken is essentially quite straightforward, and may be summarized as follows: the OHG weak verbs are listed and assigned, according to etymological evidence, to an OHG, West Germanic, North West Germanic or Germanic stratum. As explained in Chapter One, such a chronologically organized data-set will allow us to view significant patterns or trends among the weak verbs and therefore, it is hoped, enable us to draw important conclusions concerning the origin and development of the weak verb in Germanic and OHG. However, such a system of data collection and analysis inevitably involves a number of problems, and these problems, and the approaches and strategies adopted to deal with them, will also receive full discussion throughout the present chapter.

2.2. Sources

The main source for the weak verbs contained in the data section has been Raven’s two volume Die schwachen Verben des althochdeutschen (1963). This is the most comprehensive list of the OHG weak verbs which has so far been published. Nevertheless, it does contain a number of omissions and has the major disadvantage of failing to use an effective system of standardization when quoting verbs. I have consequently supplemented Raven as a source for the OHG weak verbs with Starck and Wells’ Althochdeutsches Glossenwörterbuch (1989) which standardizes its lexemes in an effective manner. I have also supplemented the above texts, though to a lesser extent, with Karg-Gasterstädt and Fring’s Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch which, despite being the most accurate and comprehensive record of the OHG lexicon, is only of limited use as it has so far yielded only one volume covering A-B and a series of supplements
which have not gone beyond F. In addition to the above, source material has occasionally been taken from Schützeichel’s *Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch*. Schade’s two volume *Altdeutsches Wörterbuch* (1882) has sometimes been referred to, though this is unreliable as it frequently fails to make an adequate distinction between OHG and MHG, listing many lexemes strictly belonging to the latter as the former. In addition to this, many lexemes listed in Schade cannot be confirmed from other sources and are accordingly to be treated with caution.

It is important to note at this stage, however, that OHG was never a homogenous language with a standard literary and orthographical norm. Instead, it represents a collection of diverse texts stemming from separate monasteries and written according to various orthographical conventions. This presents a number of problems, as a given lexeme will consequently be attested in several orthographic and dialectal variant forms rather than a single standardized, universal form. This obviously has the effect of obscuring the status of OHG as a language in its own right. Furthermore, if all dialectal and orthographic variants of a single lexeme were included, the data would become considerably large and unwieldy, and would thus make it more difficult to show the etymological and morphological relations between the OHG weak verbs and related lexemes which this thesis hopes to establish. To combat these drawbacks a system of standardization is therefore required, in which an idealized lexeme serves as the representative of one or more word forms or orthographic variants. The use of such a system of standardization is perfectly justified on the grounds that this thesis is an examination of the origin and morpho-semantic development of the weak verb from Gmc to OHG, and not a detailed investigation of the dialects, monastic traditions and orthographic conventions comprising OHG.

The method of orthographic standardization for OHG used in the present work generally follows the system established by Wilhelm Braune. It is based on the East Franconian dialect of OHG which appears in the OHG version of Tatian’s gospel harmony from the monastery of Fulda. The adoption of East Franconian as a standard form has a number of advantages as it corresponds in a straightforward way both to the orthography of MHG and is standardized to the consonant system of NHG. The system used by Braune has also been used by Starck and Wells in their *Althochdeutsches Glossenwörterbuch* (1990), but with the following exceptions: <d> is used in place of <th>, and <w> in place of

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1 Braune & Mitzka (1967: 11; 88).
<uu>. As stated above, the Althochdeutsches Glossenwörterbuch of Starck and Wells has provided an important source text for the OHG and OS weak verbs and their derivational bases included in the present work, and many of the standardized forms appearing here have thus been taken directly from Starck and Wells. The present work has therefore adopted the use of <d> in place of <th> for OHG cited forms, and <w> in place of <uu> or <u> (when this latter represents a semi-vowel) for both OHG and OS cited forms. However, for OHG I have taken the system of normalization employed by Braune and Starck and Wells a stage further by adopting the convention of representing initial <qu> by <kw>. I have chosen to do this, as <q> simply represents an orthographic variant of [k] when followed by the semi-vowel [w], and which came to be used in OHG under the influence of the Latin orthographic system. As a result, <q> may be regarded as a redundant orthographic symbol which merely serves to obscure the etymological relationship of OHG lexemes involving the initial consonant group [kw] to reconstructed Gmc forms in *kw- and, further afield, to reconstructed IE forms in *gw-. It should be noted here, however, that OS, OE, ON and Gothic forms involving the initial consonant sequence [kw] have been quoted in the normal systems of standardization for these languages, i.e. <qu>, <cw>, <kv> and <q> respectively.

It should also be noted that our knowledge of OHG and the remaining Gmc languages is also greatly affected by the fact that written corpora and attested forms are often extremely limited in both size and scope in the earliest recorded stages of the Gmc languages. This is most notable in respect to Gothic, which is attested principally through certain texts representing translations from the Greek version of the New Testament. The restriction of Gothic sources to largely Biblical texts thus means that Gothic is attested in detail only in one particular style and register. It may therefore be assumed that many Gothic lexemes which may actually have existed, have simply not been recorded for posterity. In addition to this factor, Gothic represents the only attested language belonging to the East Gmc sub-group and, in the absence of recorded forms from the other East Gmc languages or dialects such as Vandal or Burgundian, our picture of this entire sub-group may be considerably distorted.

Consequently, many forms which have been reconstructed as belonging to the NWGmc stratum may in fact date back to the earlier Gmc stratum, the Gothic or East Gmc cognate form which existed unfortunately not having found its way into any written monuments. A similar situation exists with OS, early written monuments in this language being restricted to the Heliand and the Old Saxon Genesis, as well as a few minor texts. Consequently, when deciding
whether an OHG weak verb or similar lexeme should be assigned to the WGmc stratum, considerable emphasis must be placed on OE, as this represents the only early WGmc language comparable to OHG in respect of the extent of its written corpus. This overemphasis on OE cognate forms may thus lead to a somewhat distorted picture of the WGmc sub-group, and will be borne in mind when drawing conclusions (Chapter Four).

Although problems concerning the limitation of a written corpus most acutely affect our knowledge of Gothic and OS, they also make themselves felt in the more extensively attested Gmc languages such as OHG, OE and ON. The first written monuments of these languages appear relatively late, and it is therefore possible that certain lexemes had already become obsolete or had died out by the time that most of the texts were written. It should be noted, of course, that an earlier form of ON is actually attested, this being Runic Norse (see 2.3.). However, written forms of Runic Norse are extremely limited in scope and extent, being confined to short, often incomplete, inscriptions made on loose objects or stones, many of which are very difficult to interpret.\(^4\) In addition to this, these same languages (i.e. OHG, OE and ON) have, as we have already seen, been heavily subjected to influence from the Christian church and the monastic tradition. As a result of this, their lexicon has adopted a significant number of Latin loan words and loan translations in the written texts which have come down to us.

Furthermore, ecclesiastical Latin and Christianity in general also appear to have affected existing meanings possessed by Gmc verbs. Although the majority of loan words from Latin would have been used to express or transmit concepts and ideas unknown to the pagan Germans and relating to Christian thought and learning, and for which no native word would have existed, in certain cases loan words may have come to replace already existing native terms. This loss or replacement of native terms would have been particularly acute among words referring to the Gmc tribal way of life and pagan religious practices. Such terms would undoubtedly have formed an important element within the lexicon of the ancient Gmc heroic poetry, but would have become obsolescent with the coming of Christianity.\(^5\). Nevertheless, many such native pagan terms came to be used as loan translations in the Gmc languages, expressing Christian concepts and ideas, and were thus able to survive.\(^6\) Loan words and translations will be discussed further in 2.4 and 4.7.5.)

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4 Haugen (1976: 113).
6 See Eggers (1986: 111-147). A typical example of such a word is represented by OHG *hella* which originally referred to the Gmc pagan abode of the dead, however this may have been
Finally, a number of verbs have been included in the data which are not actually attested in OHG, but the existence of which can be inferred from other OHG or Gmc forms. For example, that a simplex verb existed in OHG may be deduced from the fact that a prefix formation is attested which clearly derives from this simplex. Likewise, an OHG verb may be inferred from the presence of an attested form in MHG together with the existence of cognates in one or more of the other Gmc languages, these cognates indicating that such a verb must antedate the MHG period. Such reconstructed verbs are marked with an asterisk (*) to indicate that they are reconstructed and not attested forms, e.g. *fōren.

2.3. **Chronology and Stratification**

As has already been stated, a relative chronology must be established for the OHG weak verbs if a satisfactory analysis is to be achieved which charts their growth and development from their earliest representatives in the Gmc era to their attestations in the written corpora of the OHG period. In other words, we must identify the particular historical stratum during which a given OHG weak verb originated. This is achieved by revealing the existence of related, or to be more precise, cognate verbs in the Gmc languages outside OHG (the factors involved in the identification of cognates are discussed in more detail below). The presence of such cognates allows us to establish a "genetic" link between the languages containing the cognate forms, and thus to reveal an earlier stage in their evolution in which they belonged to a common language. This common "parent" language marks a distinct chronological stage in the historical development of its descendent "daughter" languages, and can consequently be seen as forming part of a specific period or stratum. The normal evolution of a language group usually involves several distinct stages of development or strata whereby a common parent splits into several groups and subgroups.

The evolution of the Gmc group and the corresponding genetic and chronological relationships within it has received considerable research. The most widely accepted view sees the parent Gmc language as having initially split into two subgroups, East Gmc and NWGmc.

_conceived, but which was then used to translate the ecclesiastical Latin infernum and thus to express the Christian idea of hell, for a discussion of which see Eggers (1986: 130). A more detailed account of the influence of Latin on OHG can be found in Betz (1936) and Betz (1949). _

7 For a detailed discussion and summary of existing research into the relationships between the individual members of the Gmc group, the reader should refer to Nielsen (1989), Kuhn (1955-56), Kufner (1972).
East Gmc probably comprised a number of dialects or languages spoken by the Burgundians, Vandals, Rugians, Gepids and Herulians, but it is Gothic which represents the only member of this subgroup for which extensive textual evidence survives, this being the Visigothic translation of the Bible ascribed to the Arian bishop Ulfilas, the Skeireins (a commentary on the Gospel of John) and other lesser texts. In addition to this a few inscriptions and proper names survive, although these are extremely short. Gothic is of extreme importance to Gmc philology as it provides the oldest large corpus of text in a Gmc language. Gothic is also greatly important on account of the fact that it preserves a number of archaic features, most notably a dual number in verbs and pronouns, an inflected present passive, an absence of j-umlaut, and the retention of a significant number of reduplicated forms which were not retained in the Gmc languages outside Gothic. In addition to this, a form of Gothic is recorded as having been spoken in the Crimea, by a Flemish nobleman Busbecq, who subsequently noted some hundred separate linguistic forms in a letter dated 1562. Although limited and problematic in terms of how accurate the attested forms actually are, Crimean Gothic does offer a small degree of extra information which supplements our knowledge of Gothic drawn from Ulfilas’ Bible translation and other related texts.

Following the division of Gmc into the NWGmc and East Gmc subgroups, NWGmc underwent a further binary split which resulted in the formation of two subgroups, WGmc and North Gmc.

The North Gmc group comprises the Scandinavian languages: Icelandic, Faroese, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish. North Gmc is attested from inscriptions in the runic alphabet beginning about 200AD. These inscriptions, the majority of which have been found over an area roughly corresponding to modern Norway, Sweden and Denmark, mostly consist of only a few words and are frequently very difficult to interpret. They are nevertheless extremely important for Gmc philology as they represent, along with Gothic, the earliest recorded forms of a Gmc language (except for the isolated evidence of the Negau helmet discovered in what is now Slovenia and bearing the inscription *harixastiteiva* which is usually translated as “to army-guest (or army-host), the god”, this believed to be a dedication to a Germanic war god. The inscription is in a north Italian or Etruscan alphabet, which has lead the inscription to be dated epigraphically to the second century BC, as the Latin alphabet is held to have

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8 Braune & Ebbinghaus (1981: 2ff.).
9 For more details of these features see Braune & Ebbinghaus (1981).
10 Stearns (1978), which represents the most extensive discussion of Crimean Gothic.
11 These runic inscriptions can be found in Krause (1966) as well as Krause (1971).
largely superseded the Etruscan by around 90 BC. However, archaeologists suggest that the helmet bearing the inscription may date to as late as 100 AD\textsuperscript{12}). The language of these inscriptions is remarkably unified and is referred to in this thesis as Runic Norse (which corresponds to the German term *Urnordisch*) and extends from around 200 to 800 AD, although some authorities limit the final period of Runic Norse to about 600 AD\textsuperscript{13}. Although the vocabulary of Runic Norse is restricted owing to the terse nature of its inscriptions, the language has important insights for Gmc philology as its phonology exhibits conservative traits and remains very close to that which can be reconstructed for NWGmc\textsuperscript{14}.

In the period 800 to 1100 AD, North Gmc and its dialects divided into two subgroups, East Norse, composed of Swedish and Danish, and West Norse which comprises Icelandic, Faroese and Norwegian. The West Norse dating from this period until around 1400 AD is referred to in this thesis as Old Norse (ON), ON encompassing the dialects of Old Icelandic and Old Norwegian, which are very similar and may be regarded as part of a single language. It should be noted here that some authorities use the term ON to describe all forms of the North Gmc languages from the earliest runic inscriptions until about 1400 AD\textsuperscript{15}, but this usage is somewhat vague, and the more concise usage of the term ON defined above is therefore preferred in the present work.

The earliest recorded languages of the West Gmc group are: Old High German (OHG) which is first attested in the eighth century AD and extends to about 1050 AD, after which it enters the Middle High German (MHG) period; Old Saxon (OS) which is first attested in the ninth century AD and extends until about 1200 AD, the period following being referred to as Middle Low German (MLG); Old Low Franconian (OLF) which does not present us with any extensive records until after 1200 AD when it becomes Middle Dutch (MDu.); Old Frisian (OFs.) which is not attested until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, much later than the other WGmc languages; Old English (OE) which is first attested in the eighth century AD and which extends to around 1100 AD, the period following being classified as Middle English.

Although OE and OHG are relatively well attested, records of OS and, especially, OLF are limited in comparison. Hence, apart from several lesser texts, the most important early records of OS are confined to the *Hélian* and

\textsuperscript{12} Keller (1978: 67).
\textsuperscript{13} Thus Krahe (1969: 33) dates "Urnordisch" as lasting until 800AD, while Haugen limits the status of "Runic" to being "the language of the oldest runic inscriptions (before 550-600AD)" (1976: 123).
\textsuperscript{14} For details of the phonological and morphological features of Runic Norse, see Krause (1971) and Antonsen (1975).
\textsuperscript{15} See Noreen (1971).
the OS *Genesis*, while OLF is known only through a few surviving fragments of an interlinear version of the Psalms. Furthermore, both OS and OLF have probably been greatly influenced by OHG from the earliest times onwards.

The relationships between the members of the WGmc group are much disputed and WGmc appears always to have been relatively diverse linguistically, in contrast to the North Gmc group\(^{16}\). Nevertheless, OE, OFs. and OS appear to possess a number of features in common, such as the loss of the nasal element and compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel in words such as OE *mūh* and OS *müth* in contrast to OHG *mund* "mouth", and may consequently be grouped loosely together under the heading North Sea Gmc or Ingvæonic, although the status of OS is more complex than this as it was open to southern linguistic influence. OHG, on the other hand, can clearly be distinguished from the North Sea Gmc group while the status of OLF appears to be intermediate between the two.

The area over which OHG was spoken can further be divided into two main dialectal groups, Upper German and Central German. Upper German comprises the Alemanic and Bavarian dialects, while Central German comprises the various Franconian dialects: Rhein Franconian, Middle Franconian and East Franconian\(^{17}\). A consequence of these dialectal divisions characterising OHG is the absence of any standardized form of the language, with the result that there is no common system of orthography or literary norm in OHG. These problems concerning standardization and orthography are addressed in 2.2.

The genetic relationships existing between the members of the Gmc language group and their corresponding subgroupings are illustrated below in Figure 1.

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16 For a more detailed discussion concerning the alignment of the languages within WGmc, see Nielsen (1989).

17 Braune & Ebbinghaus (1989: 2-3), Krahe (1969: 31). These Franconian dialects should not be confused with Old Low Franconian (OLF) which, as shown above, is quite separate from OHG.
It should be noted that this family tree diagram is meant only as a convenient tool for visualization. The actual process whereby dialects split off from each other to eventually become distinct, separate languages is much more complex than the neat divisions seen in this diagram, differentiation resulting from the gradual spread of individual innovations, these innovations not usually coinciding in their spread\(^{18}\). It should also be noted that many of the relations presented in the above diagram are disputed\(^{19}\), particularly the division of Gmc into East Gmc and NWGmc. The older, more traditional view postulates an initial, tripartite division of primitive Gmc into separate West Gmc, North Gmc

\(^{18}\) Haugen (1976: 108). A detailed examination of the problems surrounding dialect geography and its relation to historical linguistics can be found in Bynon (1977: 173-197). This also includes a discussion of the 'wave theory', first proposed by Schmidt (1872), which postulates that linguistic innovations spread from a centre over the surrounding territory (Bynon 1977: 192).

\(^{19}\) See Nielsen (1989) and Kuhn (1955-56).
and East Gmc subgroups\textsuperscript{20}, the main strength of this theory resting on the fact that the Nordic dialects exhibited isoglosses in common with both Gothic and the West Gmc dialects. A further theory has been advanced positing an initial split of primitive Gmc into separate WGmc and Northeast Gmc subgroups, the latter subgroup comprising both Gothic and the Nordic languages. An initial division resulting in separate WGmc and Northeast Gmc subgroups is based on the evidence of the following isoglosses: Holtzmann’s Law which states that the geminate glides \(-ww\)- underwent a ‘sharpening’ which is common to both ON and Gothic resulting in \(-ggw\)-, \(-ji\)- (ON \(-ggi\)-, Gothic \(-ddj\)-); the 2nd person singular preterite of strong verbs which is \(-t\) in both Gothic and ON but \(-i\) (e) in WGmc; the 1st person singular present subjunctive which is \(-\sigma\) in Runic (= Gothic \(-au\)) but \(-e\) in WGmc\textsuperscript{21}. However, the evidence supporting these latter two divisions of Gmc is less than that for a NWGmc and East Gmc split\textsuperscript{22}.

In support of a division between NWGmc and East Gmc is the fact that a large number of common innovations exist in the West Gmc and North Gmc languages which are not shared by East Gmc\textsuperscript{23}. The most important of these were made in the area of phonology, the languages comprising the NWGmc group having merged unstressed vowels in almost identical ways and developed in common a five-vowel system\textsuperscript{24}. The languages comprising the NWGmc group also share a number of common features in regard to their grammatical suffixes which differentiate them from East Gmc. These grammatical differences include the following: NWGmc genitive singular of masculine a-stem nouns in \(-as\) opposite Gothic \(-is\) (OS \textit{dagas}, Gothic \textit{dagis} “day”); NWGmc genitive plural in \(-a\) opposite Gothic \(-e\) (ON \textit{daga}, Gothic \textit{dage} “day”); NWGmc oblique cases of N-stem nouns formed with \(-an\) opposite Gothic \(-an\), \(-ins\), \(-in\) (OE \textit{honan}, Gothic \textit{hanan}, \textit{hanins}, \textit{hanin} “cock”); NWGmc dative singular masculine of adjectives in \(-um\) opposite Gothic \(-amma\) (ON \textit{gódum}, Gothic \textit{godamma} “good”); NWGmc dative singular feminine of adjectives in \(-r\) opposite Gothic \(-ai\) (ON \textit{górí}, Gothic \textit{godai} “good”); the NWGmc use of a demonstrative pronoun \(\ast\textit{besi, basi} “this”\) (ON \textit{bessi}, OHG \textit{dese}) which is not attested in Gothic, this latter using \textit{sa} in its place; the widespread loss of reduplication in NWGmc, corresponding instances of which survive in Gothic.

\textsuperscript{20} This theory was first put forward by Schleicher (1860: 94). Its adherents include Streitberg (1896: 13) and more recently Krahe (1969: 26).

\textsuperscript{21} Haugen (1976: 108-109). See also Scherer (1868).

\textsuperscript{22} The problems associated with grouping the Gmc languages receive full attention in the literature given in note 1.

\textsuperscript{23} Haugen (1976: 110). See also Kuhn (1955-56), Adamus (1962) and Antonsen (1965) for a full treatment of the arguments in favour of a NWGmc subgrouping.

\textsuperscript{24} Haugen (1976: 110). These phonological features distinguishing NWGmc from East Gmc are listed in Voyles (1968: 744).
Yet more evidence for an initial division between NWGmc and East Gmc can be seen in the vocabulary of the two subgroups, a marked difference existing between the lexicon of Gothic and that of the other Gmc languages.25

It can consequently be seen from the above schemata of subgroupings that four distinct stages of development or strata may be distinguished which characterize the diachronic development of the Gmc language group from primitive Gmc to OHG: (1) a Gmc stratum; (2) a NWGmc stratum; (3) a WGmc stratum; (4) an OHG stratum. The approximate time-scales involved in these four strata are outlined below in Figure 2.

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<th>Gmc stratum</th>
<th>Approximately 1000-200BC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NWGmc stratum</td>
<td>Approximately 200BC-100AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WGmc stratum</td>
<td>Approximately 100-500AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHG stratum</td>
<td>Approximately 500-1100AD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. The Gmc strata

As stated above, the stratum in which a given OHG weak verb originates can be ascertained from the presence or absence of cognate verbs in the other Gmc languages. Cognates are given in the oldest form possible (e.g. OE forms are cited in preference to Middle English forms and these in preference to Modern English, the later strata being referred to only where a lexeme is unattested in OE). For a verb to be considered as cognate with a particular OHG verb it must satisfy the following criteria:

1. It must be shown to be related phonologically (i.e. by systematic sound laws).
2. It must offer a credible semantic relationship (a difference in meaning is permitted only if it can be shown to be a digression which has occurred along semantically plausible lines).
3. It must belong to the same inflectional class, i.e. it must be related in terms of an equation rather than a root etymology.

Thus, as a general rule, the absence of any attested cognates in the other Gmc languages leads us to assume that the verb does not antedate the OHG period and is therefore an OHG formation.26 If, however, one or more cognates are attested, but in the WGmc group only (i.e. OS, OFs. or OE), we can posit an origin in the WGmc stratum but no earlier for the OHG weak verb in question. If a cognate or cognates are attested in the NGmc group, or if cognates are

26 This impression could be confirmed by a close parallel with Latin, i.e. the OHG verb in question may represent a loan formation from a Latin verb.
attested from both the NGmc and WGmc groups, but in both cases a cognate is lacking in Gothic, we can conclude that the verb was formed in the NWGmc stratum but no earlier. Finally, if a cognate verb is attested in Gothic, or if cognates are attested from both Gothic and one or more of the languages belonging to the NWGmc group, we can assume that the verb was formed in the Gmc stratum. To take an example, the OHG class I weak verb *heiljanan “to heal, make well” (for the system used in reconstructed non-attested proto-forms see 2.6.). Likewise, the OHG weak verb *wuosten “to destroy, lay waste to” has the following cognates: OS wöstian class I “to lay waste to, plunder”; OE wëstan class I “to lay waste, ravage”. The existence of cognates in OE and OS shows that the verb was a formation which probably existed during the WGmc stratum. However, as cognate forms are lacking in both ON and Gothic, there is no evidence to show that the verb in question existed in the NWGmc or Gmc periods antedating WGmc. The verb must therefore be assigned to the WGmc stratum and no earlier, and we can accordingly reconstruct a WGmc class I weak verb *wôstían “to lay waste, make barren”.

There are, however, a number of instances in which these general rules have to be modified:

It is possible that an apparent cognate is not actually cognate but an independent formation. Furthermore, a seeming cognate may in fact represent a loan word made from one Gmc dialect to another or a loan translation based on an existing Latin verb (loan translations are discussed further in 2.4. and 4.7.5.). Gothic in particular presents us with a number of problems. It represents a language belonging to the East Gmc group, which diverged from Gmc at an early date and which is therefore historically remote from the WGmc group and OHG. It is quite likely, therefore, that Gothic may contain a large number of formations which, although seemingly cognate, were in fact formed independently, or which may have been loaned to OHG from Gothic - witness the well-attested Gothic loans in OHG, e.g. OHG pfeit from Gothic paida “undergarment”.

It is hence considered desirable that an OHG weak verb has cognates throughout a broad range of the Gmc languages (preferably from all the Gmc subgroups, i.e. Gothic, NGmc and WGmc) for it to be accepted as a Gmc
formation. Where only a single potential cognate is present, it must agree precisely in meaning and form with the OHG verb for it to be given cognate status. Any divergence in form or meaning which might in normal circumstances be explained by such processes as analogy, serves in such cases to confirm the suspicion that the potential cognate in question is in fact an independent formation.

For the criteria necessary for a verb to be assigned to the pre-Gmc or IE stratum see 2.4.

Once it has been established through the existence of cognates that a given weak verb antedates the OHG stratum, the ancestor or proto-form of this verb is then reconstructed for the relevant stratum, as has in fact been seen in the above examples. The system used in the data section in reconstructing non-attested proto-forms is outlined in 2.6.

The reader will recall from Chapter One the hypothesis that the weak inflection began among a relatively small, core group of verbs and then spread out from this group by analogy, becoming ever more productive during the course of the development of Gmc to OHG. Establishing a relative chronology for the OHG weak verbs should thus enable us to see clearly the pattern of growth of the weak verbs from Gmc through to OHG.

### 2.4. Derivational Profile

In order to begin to answer the question of why the weak verb formation spread, it will be necessary to examine the derivational profile of the weak verbs. It is hypothesized that an examination of the derivational profile will show which morpho-semantic types were productive at which period. By identifying these morpho-semantic groups, it may consequently be possible to show how they provided a pattern for the weak verb formation to be extended analogically. Analysing the role and significance of morphological and semantic factors such as ablaut or the role played by weak verbs in forming causative or intensive deverbatives will therefore constitute an important part of the present study (see 2.3.).

In order to establish a derivational profile for the OHG weak verbs a suitable derivational base must be found. This involves investigating the morphological relationships of the OHG weak verbs to other lexemes so that a distinct pair standing in a formal morpho-semantic opposition to each other can be revealed (in many cases more than one distinct morpho-semantic pair can be
ascertained between a given verb and other items of the lexicon, while in other cases it may not be possible to establish any suitable formal opposition. The first step in this process to establish a derivational profile is therefore to locate verbs, adjectives and substantives which are related in both form and meaning to a given weak verb. Having located a related lexeme and established a formal morpho-semantic pair, we must then decide whether the weak verb can convincingly be shown to derive from this lexeme or whether the lexeme in question is more plausibly a derivation from the weak verb. In order to determine whether a given weak verb represents a derivation from a related lexeme or vice versa, the related lexeme must first of all be traced back either to the same the stratum as that of the weak verb or to an earlier stratum. In establishing which stratum a related lexeme belongs to, the same principles are employed as those used to stratify the weak verbs. Thus, for example, the OHG weak verb *suozan “to sweeten, make sweet”, which can be traced back to a WGmc proto-form *swatfl/an “to sweeten, make sweet”, can be shown to be related to the OHG adjective *suoz “sweet”. This OHG adjective *suoz has the following cognates OS swöti “sweet”; OFs. swëte “sweet”; OE swöt “sweet”; ON setr “sweet”. These cognates accordingly allow us to reconstruct a NWGmc proto-form *swötjaz “sweet”. The adjective clearly antedates the weak verb and cannot therefore be a derivation from this same verb. In view of this, it is therefore more likely that the verb represents a derivation from the adjective.

In instances where the weak verb and a related lexeme can be shown to date back to the same stratum, it is normally possible to assume that the weak verb represents the derivation rather than the related lexeme, on the principle that the weak verbs, as mentioned in Chapter One, largely represent secondary formations. However, cases where this assumption can be made with complete certainty are limited. Moreover, in instances where a multiplicity of formal oppositions present themselves, it may only become clear which the significant formal opposition is after a statistical analysis of the data at hand. The problems surrounding the derivational relationships of the OHG weak verbs are discussed further below.

In certain cases a related lexeme cannot be traced back to the same stratum as the weak verb. However, this does not automatically rule out the possibility that the weak verb in question derives from the related lexeme (in other words, that the verb in question is a back-formation). It is perfectly possible that the related lexeme became extinct in one or more languages with the result that an attested cognate form is no longer extant. This is especially the case in regard to the strong verbs as these are, as mentioned in Chapter One, in
the main primary and, consequently, as a group older than the weak verbs. Indeed, there are numerous instances whereby a strong verb has died out in a particular language, having been replaced by a weak verb derived from it, e.g. the OHG class I weak verb *wecken* can, on the basis of cognates, be traced back to the Gmc stratum and a corresponding Gmc proto-form *wakejanan* “to wake up” reconstructed. Related to this Gmc weak verb there exists a strong verb attested in OE *wecnun* “to awake” and a fossilized ON preterite participle *vakinn* “awake”, and which, on the basis of these cognates, can only be traced back to the NWGmc stratum. However, an examination of the semantic relation between the two verbs shows that the weak verb exists in a causative relation27 to the strong verb. The weak verb can therefore quite easily represent a causative deverbative from the strong verb. Furthermore, it is perfectly plausible to assume that the strong verb died out in Gothic, OHG, OS and OFs., having been replaced by a class III weak counterpart identical with it in meaning (OHG *wahhen*, Gothic *wahhan* etc. “to awake”). However, such cases where a related lexeme cannot be shown to date back to the same or an earlier stratum than the weak verb in question must be treated with considerable caution, and an alternative etymology found if this is possible.

Having found a lexeme which can be shown to represent a suitable derivational base, the verb can now be classified according to the pattern of its derivation. In respect to this, the following derivational categories are recognized:

Verbs derived from another verb. The derivational base may be either a strong or a weak verb. For example, the Gmc weak verb *atejanan* (OHG *ezzen*) “to feed” has a formal semantic relation with the Gmc strong verb *etanan* (OHG *ezzan*) “to eat”. These are classified under the heading **Deverbatives**.

Verbs derived from an adjective. For example, the WGmc weak verb *fürhtojan* (OHG *fürhtön*) “to be damp” has a formal semantic relation with the WGmc adjective *fürhtiz* (OHG *füht(ij)* “damp”. These are classified under the heading **Deadjectives**.

Verbs derived from a substantive. For example, the OHG weak verb *ündmuosen* “to eat one’s evening meal” has a formal semantic relation with the OHG adjective *ündmuos* “evening meal”. These are classified under the heading **Denominatives**.

Derivations formed from a simplex verb by the addition of a prefix. For example, OHG *ana-rennen* “to run at, attack” exists in a formal semantic relation to the OHG simplex verb *rennen* “to run”. These are classified under the

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27 See 2.5. for a definition of what is meant by ‘causative relation’. 

56
heading Prefix Formations. Although prefix formations can further be divided according to whether the prefixed element is an adjective, a substantive or a locative particle (i.e. an adverb, preposition or a bound morpheme which probably had an independent adverbial or prepositional existence at an earlier period), this distinction has little to offer an investigation aiming to trace the origin and development of the weak verbs themselves, and will consequently be ignored. Furthermore, as the prefix formations derived during the WGmc and OHG periods are too numerous to be categorized and examined individually, the present work will restrict itself in the analysis section (see 2.5. below) to listing the main verbal prefixes in use during each stratum and summarising the semantic function or functions ascribed to these prefixes over the course of the development of the weak verbs from Gmc to OHG.

A further derivational category has also been observed: verbs derived from an adverb. For example, the NWGmc weak verb *uítjanan (OHG ûzen) "to drive out, banish" has a formal semantic relation with the Gmc adverb *ū (OHG ûzs) "out, outwards". These are classified under the heading Deadverbials. However, deadverbial formations are rare in all periods in the development of the weak verb from Gmc to OHG, and thus constitute an insignificant method of weak verb derivation. As a result, deadverbial formations will be noted as they occur in the data section (Chapter Three), but will not be subject to further examination in the analysis section (Chapter Four).

In addition to the above categories there are also a number of verbs for which no satisfactory derivational base can be found. These fall into three groups, as will now be outlined below:

The first group contains verbs for which no morphologically related forms are attested either in OHG, the related Gmc languages or in the IE language group as a whole. This, in effect, means that it is impossible to trace an etymology for such verbs - or at least to propose a convincing etymology. Verbs falling into this category are classed as "Etymology-Unclear" verbs.

The second group contains verbs for which no derivational profile can be ascertained. They differ from verbs that have an unclear etymology in that in many cases there can be a large number of related lexemes extant, and as such many of the verbs belonging here probably represent derivations of one sort or another. However, a convincing or precise derivational process cannot be formulated. This may be the result of insufficient data concerning the etymology of the verb in question, or it may result from the fact that the verb is an expressive, sound symbolic or onomatopoeic creation, often formed by changing the root vowel while usually keeping the initial consonant cluster,
which often takes on a semantic function (for a typical example of this, see the weak verbs frnastän, fnattnän and fnestezzen in the data section, Chapter Four). Furthermore, verbs belonging to this group are distinguished from those of the third group (see below) in that they do not have parallels in the IE languages outside Gmc, or differ too radically in form or meaning from any such parallels, and cannot therefore be considered primary. Verbs falling into this category are therefore classified as "Derivational-Pattern-Unclear" verbs.

The third group also contains verbs which, like the preceding two groups, cannot be shown to derive from any related lexemes extant in the Gmc languages. However, in contrast to the preceding categories, the verbs belonging here can be shown to be cognate with related verbs extant in the IE languages outside Gmc. The verbs falling into this category have therefore been referred to as Primary verbs, as they represent lexemes which appear to be inherited from IE and not secondary forms, derived at some point during the development of Gmc to OHG. At this point it should be stressed that such verbs have only been given a primary status in relation to the Gmc language group. These same verbs, although inherited from IE, may well represent derivations formed at some period in the history of IE prior to the separation of the Gmc group. However, the ultimate IE etymology of such primary verbs is no longer transparent, as the IE era represents an extremely remote period historically, and as a result etymological data and morphological relationships are much less certain at this level of reconstruction. In view of the immense chronological distance separating OHG and primitive IE, caution must therefore be exercised when determining whether a verb attested in OHG may be classified as primary or not. It has consequently been considered essential that the verb in question exists alongside a broad range of cognate IE verbs corresponding in phonology to the Gmc verb, exhibiting a plausible semantic relationship (exact semantic correspondences are rare for this period given the time span involved) and, if possible, covering a wide geographical area. Only then can we assume that the verb represents a primary originating in the IE forbear of Gmc.

Having established which verbs merit a primary status, these primary verbs can then be grouped together and separated from the remaining derivational formations. Following on from this, the primary verbs can then be analysed in respect to their morpho-semantic properties and compared with their IE counterparts. As discussed in the Introduction, it is hoped that such an analysis might throw light on which verbs first adopted the weak inflection and which factors were responsible for the origin of the dental suffix and the weak inflection as a whole.
Finally, a further etymological category has also been observed, **Loan Verbs**. These, strictly speaking, have not been derived by a morphological process from another lexical base, but represent borrowed verbs imported from another language. Loan verbs are given in the data and analysis sections together with the source or donor verb in the relevant language from which they have been borrowed, which in the case of OHG is usually Latin\textsuperscript{28}.

However, there are a number of problems which arise when faced with the task of assigning a weak verb to one of the above derivational categories. Determining which of several lexemes standing in a formal morpho-semantic relation to each other represents the derivational base of a given weak verb is perhaps the biggest problem which confronts any etymological study of the OHG and Gmc weak verbs. This can often be resolved by stratifying chronologically each lexeme within the morpho-semantically related group, on the basis of the number of cognates which it possesses. Thus, we can rule out the possibility that a given weak verb belonging to one of the older strata such as Gmc or NWGmc derives from a related lexeme belonging to one of the younger strata such as WGmc or OHG. However, this method of reasoning is also subject to potential errors, as cognate forms for a given lexeme may have died out in one or more of the Gmc languages thus concealing the fact that the lexeme in question actually dates back to a period earlier than the one reconstructed for it on the basis of attested cognates (this is discussed further below). As well as the evidence resulting from the presence or absence of cognates, semantic or morphological features which a related lexeme exhibits and which may suggest that it is a later formation, can also be important in such cases.

Where this approach still leaves uncertainty, I have classified the verb within an either/or category. Thus, for example, the OHG verb äwiggôn “to wander from the track, go wrong, err”, which may derive equally convincingly from either the adjective äwiggî “rough, erroneous, mislead” or the substantive äwiggi “rough area, cross-roads, mistake, error”, has accordingly been classified as a denominative/deadjectival verb. However, I have restricted the size and extent of either/or categories by only classifying a verb as such in cases of extreme ambiguity. On account of the limited number of verbs thus classified as well as their ambiguous nature, formations assigned to an either/or category are noted as they occur in the data section (Chapter Three), but do not receive further examination in the analysis section (Chapter Four).

\textsuperscript{28} For a discussion concerning the influence of Latin on OHG and the importance of Latin loan words, see Eggers (1986).
It is nevertheless important to note that the reasoning outlined in the above paragraph is frequently not conclusive, and it must therefore be stressed that a certain number of decisions taken when ascertaining the derivational profile of a given verb are somewhat arbitrary. However, the sheer size of the data being examined, 4685 OHG weak verbs in total, offers sufficient compensation for inevitable inaccuracies which may arise in respect to the etymology of some verbs.

A number of problems are presented by what we may call “class pairs”. These represent weak verbs which have double forms, i.e. they appear in more than one inflectional class. For example, the OHG class I weak verb *abanstigen* “to be envious” exists beside a class II counterpart, *abanstigōn* “to be envious”, this class II verb being identical in meaning with the class I verb. However, it is extremely difficult or even impossible to determine whether each verb in a class pair was derived independently of the other, or whether a verb belonging to one class is derived from its counterpart belonging to a different inflectional class, or vice versa. Furthermore, the existence of class pairs may reflect the dialectal differences existing within OHG, a given weak verb appearing as class I in one particular dialect, but as class II or class III in another dialect or dialects of OHG.

Given the extent of these uncertainties, the approach taken in this thesis will therefore be to make no attempt at determining whether one member of a class pair may be derived from the other in cases where both verbs were formed during the same chronological stratum. However, where double forms exist in which one verb can be shown to have been formed in a stratum antedating the other verb, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the chronologically younger of the two verbs represents a deverbative derivation from its older counterpart.

The problem of loan translations or creations also merits discussion at this stage. As has previously been mentioned in our discussion of source texts, the advent of Christianity led to the creation of a large number of new lexemes in each of the Gmc languages, based for the most part on ecclesiastical Latin and New Testament Greek (this latter having been a major influence on ecclesiastical Latin itself). These were, of course, the languages of the Christian Church which shared the heritage of the late Roman (in the east, Byzantine) Empire, a civilization generally more advanced in learning, culture and material standards than the pagan Gmc tribes. As a result, many of the material and conceptual imports into the pagan Gmc world would have been accompanied by corresponding loan words or loan translations.
Many weak verbs may therefore represent loan creations based on an existing Latin verb and made independently in OHG or the other Gmc languages, rather than inherited verbs derived at an earlier stage in the development of the Gmc group. However, it is often extremely difficult or even impossible to determine whether such verbs represent later, independent loan translations or whether they are actual inherited forms. In such cases close attention must be paid to the meaning exhibited by each related verb. If a seemingly cognate verb shows a divergent meaning related to the cultural fields of scholarly learning or Christian thought, then the verb in question is generally regarded as a later loan creation. However, the situation is complicated further by the fact that ecclesiastical Latin and Christianity in general also appear to have affected existing meanings possessed by Gmc verbs. Thus, for example, the OHG verb armōn “to become poor, suffer” exists beside the related verbs: OS armōn “to be in need”, OE earnian “to pity, commiserate”, and Gothic arman “to take pity on”. The Gothic and OE verbs clearly exhibit divergent meanings which suggest that they might represent later verbs, formed as ecclesiastical loan translations for the Latin and Greek verbs misère “I have pity on, show mercy upon” and misérēre “to feel pity, have compassion for, commiserate” respectively. However, the fact that the above related verbs are present in each of the Gmc languages is a strong indication that they are in fact inherited, cognate forms deriving from a Gmc deadjectival verb *armājanan “to be poor or in need” from *armaz “poor, in need”. The OHG and OS verbs can therefore be seen to preserve the original meaning of the Gmc verb, while the OE and Gothic verbs have replaced this older meaning with the later, ecclesiastically motivated meaning of “to take pity on”.

Finally, the reader may consider that many of the etymologies given in the data section are not sufficiently exhaustive. However, it is important to note that I have pursued the etymology of each verb only so far as to allow me to establish the stratum to which the verb belongs.

2.5. Further Analysis

Having presented in Chapter Three the OHG weak verbs, assigned them to a particular chronological stratum (i.e. Pre-Gmc, Gmc, NWGmc, WGmc and OHG), and established their method of derivation (if this is possible and a particular verb is not primary or unclear in its derivational profile), the resulting
data are then extracted and analysed for more general conclusions in Chapter Four.

The verbs are firstly grouped according to the stratum in which they were formed. The chronological order in which the strata are presented begins with the oldest stratum, Pre-Gmc, and works forwards chronologically through Gmc, NWGmc and WGmc to the youngest stratum, OHG. Presenting and analysing the data in this chronological order will thus allow us to trace more clearly the origin and development of important trends within the weak verb system. However, this is something of a blunt instrument, as it gives no clue either as to how a given word formation pattern fits into the lexicon as a whole or as to the motivation behind the word formation patterns involved.

In order to try to tackle this problem, the verbs are further analyzed according to their derivational profile. As will be recalled from 2.4., a formal opposition (or in many cases set of formal oppositions) was established between a given verb and related lexemes. Furthermore, within the frequent multiplicity of formal oppositions which presented themselves, it soon became clear statistically which the significant formal opposition was, and a putative derivational base was, in most cases, established. In this way a derivational profile for the OHG weak verbs was built up incorporating deverbative, deadjectival and denominative verbs as well as prefix formations according to the nature of the most significant formal pair (see 2.4. for examples).

However, simply stating that a verb is probably derived from another verb, an adjective or a noun, does not begin to describe the derivational process adequately, for it is clear that various relationships are possible between word formation patterns and their bases. In essence, the scheme used here is that of West (1977, 1981, 1982), which extended Fillmore’s case grammar approach from syntactic structure to word formation by assigning a case relationship between a word formation pattern and formal semantic pairs on the basis of the relationship revealed by equivalent sentences. This model has been chosen, rather than one of its derivatives (e.g. Dik’s functional grammar (1978, 1983); or the localist hypothesis, see Jackendoff (1987)) because it sees every verb as selecting a given number and type of deep case complements which then form its case frame (Fillmore 1977, 1981). The similarities with the valency model which currently forms the basis of most descriptions of modern German (see, for example, Engel (1988)) are obvious and will therefore allow direct comparison between OHG and the later language. This approach allows us to
reconstruct formal oppositions within the vocabulary, which may help us to explain later analogical processes.

The semantic relationships between denominative verbs and their nominal pair is described below. We begin with the three most important case-relationships in Fillmore's model evidenced in the OHG data.

1. **Agentive** - The substantive denotes the agent of the action identified by the verb, and is therefore usually equated with the subject complement of an equivalent sentence. Examples are:
   - *deganōn* "to serve as a soldier", paired with *degan* "soldier, liegeman".
   - *diuben* "to be a thief, steal", paired with *diob* "thief, robber".
   - *wēagōn* "to prophesy, be a prophet", paired with *wēago* "prophet, wise man, soothsayer".

2. **Objective** (also called patient) - The substantive denotes the object of the action identified by the verb, and is therefore to be equated with the accusative complement of an equivalent sentence. Examples:
   - *arbeiten* "to work, do work", paired with *arbeiti* "work".
   - *eihhilōn* "to collect acorns", paired with *eihhila* "acorn".
   - *fiscōn* "to catch fish, fish", paired with *fisc* "fish".

3. **Instrumental** - The substantive denotes the object with the help of which an action is carried out. Fillmore equates this with an instrument ("He broke the window with a hammer") and also the non-agentive originator of an action ("He broke the window"). Examples are:
   - *nagalen* "to nail", paired with *nagal* "nail".
   - *salbōn* "to salve, anoint", paired with *salbo* "salve, ointment".
   - *zimbaren* "to build", paired with *zimbar* "timber, wood".

The dative and locative appear to have a much less significant role in the word formation process in OHG, an observation which confirms West's observations for Gothic. However, the three categories mentioned above are supplemented by statives, factitives and inchoatives.

4. **Stative** - The verb denotes that the subject is in the state or condition described by the (usually abstract) substantive. Examples are:
   - *angustōn* "to be in fear, fear", paired *angust* with "fear".
   - *hungaren* "to be hungry", paired with *hungar* "hunger".

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29 The above system of semantic classification has also been chosen in preference to those of Schaefer (1984, 1985) and Kaliuščenko (1988) as these involve a larger and more intricate number of categories and/or distinctions, and would accordingly make an analysis of the data unduly complex given the scope and objectives of the present thesis. Furthermore, such systems might even serve to obscure certain, more general trends revealed by the data.

rāwēn “to be at rest, rest”, paired with rāwa “rest, repose”.

5. Factitive - The activity denoted by the verb causes or creates the state, condition or entity designated by the substantive, which is therefore revealed as the result of the activity identified by the verb. Examples are: fackalen “to make a torch”, paired with fackala “torch”. scalken “to make into a servant, enslave”, paired with scale “servant, slave”. teilen “to divide”, paired with teil “portion, share, division”.

Because they indicate the result of the verbal process, factitives may be linked to the category of aspect as it is realized in telic situations, or those which have a built-in terminal point. The act of dividing is a good example of this, as the necessary terminal point is part of the whole.

This type is well attested in Gothic, for example in dailjan “to divide” vs. dails “part”, hunsijan “to sacrifice” vs. hunsil “sacrifice” and may therefore be relatively old. The presence of a large set of factitives paired with adjectives, however, suggests that this type may be modelled on them. The same suspicion exists for the inchoatives.

6. Inchoative - The verb denotes that the subject enters or becomes characterized by the state or condition denoted by the substantive. Examples are: abandēn “to become evening”, paired with aband “evening”. kraftēn “to become strong, gain strength”, paired with kraft “strength, might”. tagēn “to become day, dawn”, paired with tac “day”.

Like the factitives, the inchoatives concentrate on one aspect of the verbal action, but on the beginning rather than the end. Linkage with the category of aspect is again possible, as verbs marked for perfective aspect often indicate the beginning or inception of the action identified by the verb, a phenomenon noted for Gothic.

Both these types appear to be based on the verb-adjective pairs and have been extended to verb-substantive pairs by analogical extension. This is one way in which formal oppositions within the vocabulary might shed light on analogical processes.

We now turn to those formations paired with adjectives, of which three types appear to be the most significant in the OHG data: factitives, inchoatives and statives.

1. Factitive - The activity denoted by the verb causes or creates the state or condition described by the adjective. Examples are: lōsen “to loosen, make loose”, paired with lōs “loose, free”.

31 West (1977: 67f.).
sãbaren “to make clean”, paired with sîbar “clean”.
töden “to kill, render dead”, paired with tô “dead”.

2. **Inchoative** - The verb denotes that the subject enters or becomes characterized by the state or condition described by the adjective. Examples are: 
dickën “to become thick, thicken”, paired with dicki “thick”.
muodën “to become tired, tire”, paired with muodi “tired”.
rôtën “to become red, redden”, paired with rô “red”.

3. **Stative** - The verb denotes that the subject is in the state or condition described by the adjective. Examples are:
frôôn “to be happy, rejoice”, paired with frô “happy, glad”.
gisûnôn “to be healthy”, paired with gisunti “healthy”.
swârôn “to be heavy”, paired with swâr “heavy”.

Just as there are conceptual links between verb-substantive and verb-adjective pairs and their semantic categories, so the verb-verb pairs show similar links, especially with the verb-adjective pairs. The following types are the most significant in the OHG data: causatives, inceptives, duratives, intensives and frequentatives.

1. **Causative** - Causatives are clearly essentially identical to factitives, but I have followed practice in German linguistics in keeping them terminologically distinct so as to avoid confusion. The activity denoted by the derived verb causes or creates the action signified by the source verb. Examples are:
fellôn “to fell, cause to fall”, paired with fallon “to fall”.
leggôn “to lay, lie down”, paired with liggon “to lie, be prostrate”.
senken “to sink, cause to sink”, paired with sincan “to sink”.

**Intensive** - The activity signified by the source verb is intensified, heightened or emphasized in the derived verb. Examples are:
dahhezen “to flare up, blaze”, paired with *pahjan (attested in OE peccan) “to burn”.
slagezen “to hit badly, beat”, paired with slagan “to hit, strike”.
treten “to trample down, stamp on”, paired with tretan “to tread”.

**Durative** - Duratives are clearly related to statives. The action signified by the source verb is expressed in the derived verb as continuous, uninterrupted or progressive. Examples are:
hangên “to be hanging”, paired with hangan “to hang”.
(h)negan “to be leaning, lean (on)”, paired with (h)nigan “to lean (down), bend”.

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33 See Kastovsky (1973).
34 For example Krahe & Meid (III 1969: 246-247).
wahhēn “to be awake”, paired with *waknanan (attested in OE wæcnan) “to wake up, awake”.

**Frequentative** (also called continuative or iterative) - The action signified by the source verb is expressed in the derived verb as frequent, repeated or habitual. Examples are:
gangarōn “to wander (around)”, paired with gangan “to go”.
sprangōn “to jump up and down”, paired with sprengan “to jump, leap”.
wantalōn “to wander (around)”, paired with wantōn “to turn, wind, change”.

**Inceptive** (also called ingressive) - Inceptives are clearly related to inchoatives. The derived verb expresses the beginning or commencing of the action signified by the source verb. Examples are:
dorrēn “to dry up, become dry”, paired with *persanan (attested in Gothic ga-paursans pret. part.) “to dry, be dry”.
zundēn “to start burning, catch on fire”, paired with *tenānan (attested in OE tinneó 3rd sg. pres. indic.) “to burn”.

All the above categories can be related to “Aktionsart”, or the type of action implied by the inherent meaning of the verb. Aktionsart is therefore distinct from aspect, which I follow Comrie in defining as “the internal temporal constituency of the action implied by the verb”\(^{35}\), as verbs can be marked for perfective or imperfective aspect largely independently of their Aktionsart, but one category may impinge on the other.

It should be noted that the categories essentially emerge from the data. They tend to fall into a small, finite set and this is one indication of their general validity. However, languages are untidy and there are always verbal pairs which do not fit into the general scheme. In cases where a verb cannot adequately be assigned to any of these categories, the semantic relation is marked “unclear”.

Verbs which have classified as denominatives, deadjectives and deverbatives are presented in chapter four within tables\(^{36}\). The verbs listed in each table are then followed by further columns listing the appropriate reconstructed form (in the case of formations belonging to the strata antedating OHG), together with the posited derivational base of the verb (this is also given in reconstructed form where a weak verb formation antedates the OHG stratum), the semantic relation between the verb and its derivational base, and relevant morphological features present in the derived verb such as ablaut grade and verbal extensions. In the case of primary verbs each verb is presented within a table together with a Gmc reconstruction. However, no attempt has been made

\(^{35}\)Comrie (1977: 3)

\(^{36}\)A general discussion of derivation by means of verbal prefixes is also given for each of the strata. However, as they are too numerous, individual prefix formations are not listed.
to reconstruct the IE form of the verb or classify it according to IE present types, as IE present stem markers are often generalized in the daughter languages, rendering any attempt to derive firm conclusions about a given reconstructed verb's conjugational class extremely difficult. Consequently, traditional root etymologies have been used as a convenient means of relating the verb to its IE counterparts, rather than reconstructing the verb's IE conjugational type based on equations with cognate verb forms attested in the other IE languages.

In addition to the aforementioned derivational categories, the reader will recall from 4.4. that the data also yields a number of verbs which have clearly been borrowed from a small number of source languages, most importantly Latin. These loan verbs are also presented in tabular form. Verbs for which no clear etymology or derivational profile could be established in the data section are not, however, subjected to further analysis in chapter four. For reference purposes they are listed in appendices One and Two.

Following every table a detailed discussion is given of the main features which characterize each derivational type. Thus the productivity and significance of the semantic relations involved in the derivational process, as well as that of key morphological factors, such as ablaut changes, the occurrence of intensive gemination or the use of verbal extensions, receive analysis and comment.

Finally, at the end of the section assigned to each chronological stratum a summary is given of the main features characterising the verbs belonging to the respective stratum. This includes an overview of any significant trends occurring within the stratum. Thus, an indication is given as to which derivational type was most productive during a particular stratum and which was least productive. The main morpho-semantic factors involved in the various derivation processes are also summarized, with an indication as to which of these morpho-semantic features was in the ascendancy during a particular stratum and which in decline.

2.6. Reconstructed Forms

Having shown how an etymological profile can be established for the OHG weak verbs and how the resulting data can be categorized and analysed according to stratum, derivational type and inflectional class, we can now discuss the conventions used in the present work when reconstructing non-attested proto-forms.
The reconstruction of Gmc, NWGmc and WGmc lexemes is based primarily on the system used by Seebold in his etymological reconstructions. There are, however, a number of phonological differences between the system used in this thesis and that used by Seebold: the velar and labial fricatives [ɣ] and [β] occurring in Gmc are represented by <g> and <b> respectively; the dental fricative [ð] occurring in Gmc is marked as <ð>, except in the following circumstances where it is written as <d>: initially, and in the combinations <ld> and <nd>. This may be justified on the grounds that the change of <ð> to <d> in the positions noted above is reflected in all the Gmc languages and is therefore to be considered a Gmc development. The following points relating to the form of reconstructed lexemes should also be noted.

Although the phonetic change in which the diphthong /ei/ became /i/ occurred in all the Gmc languages and is thus to be seen as a common Gmc development, <ei> has been retained, in accordance with Seebold’s practice, in order to indicate more clearly the derivational morphology of certain lexemes. For example, the reconstructed Gmc class I weak verb *baitejanan (OHG beizen) “to bridle, cause to bite” can be shown to derive from a Gmc class I strong verb which may be reconstructed as *beitanan (OHG bizen) “to bite”.

Showing the reconstructed strong verb with the diphthong <ei> consequently enables us to see the ablaut relation between it and its weak verb derivative, i.e. the weak verb has the (IE) o-grade of ablaut while the strong verb has the (IE) e-grade of ablaut. *baitejanan can therefore be seen to conform to the morphological process whereby causative deverbatives were derived with the o-grade of ablaut, this derivational pattern being a typical characteristic of causatives during the Gmc period and later. Similarly, and also following Seebold’s practice, <*>-anh-» is preferred to the later form <*>-ah-» as the older form with <*>-n- shows more clearly the derivational morphology of certain lexemes. For example, the operation of Verner’s Law or grammatical change can clearly be seen in morphological relationship between the class I NWGmc weak verb *prangejanan (OHG drengen) “to cause to press, force, oppress” and its derivational base, the class III strong verb *prenhanan (OHG dringen) “to press, squeeze”.

Reconstructed forms for Gmc, NWGmc and WGmc are given in their usual citation form. Thus, verbs appear in their infinitive form, substantives in their nominative singular form, and adjectives in their nominative singular masculine form. The infinitive ending of Gmc verbs is reconstructed as *-anan,

38 Szemerényi (1990: 57).
this ending representing the fossilized accusative singular of a neuter IE action noun which was derived from verbs with the suffix -no- preceded by the thematic vowel -o-.\textsuperscript{40} e.g. IE *bheronom (seen most clearly in Sanskrit bharanam “(act of) bearing”) from which the Gmc verbal infinitive *beranan “to carry” is derived. However, a typical feature characterising the development of Gmc is the loss of final unaccented syllables resulting from the shift in accent in Gmc to the initial syllable of a word stem\textsuperscript{41}. Consequently, the final -an of this infinitive ending -anan became lost at some period during the course of the development of Gmc to OHG. It is unclear when this ending became lost, but it certainly antedates the earliest written records of Gmc, i.e. Runic Norse and Gothic. I have accordingly reconstructed the infinitive of verbs dating back to the Gmc and NWGmc strata with the ending *-anan but have reconstructed the infinitive of verbs dating back to the WGmc stratum with the ending *-an, as this period is sufficiently late to allow us to assume that the ending had become lost by this time.

As outlined in the Introduction, the weak verbs can be divided into two groups, according to whether they represent primary verbs or secondary, derivative verbs. Primary verbs added a -j- suffix to the verb root in IE, while secondary verbs inserted a thematic vowel between the verb root and this -j- suffix, these thematic vowels generally being reconstructed as *-e-, *-i-, *-o- and *-\textalpha-. Furthermore, the thematic vowel *-e-, which originally bore the accent in IE (and in the early stages of Gmc as can be seen from the operation of Verner’s Law in verbs with this suffix), was normally used in causative deverbative formations in Gmc which also regularly took the zero grade of ablaut in the vowel of their root syllable, while the vowel *-i-, which was unstressed, occurred in denominative or deadjectival formations. Finally, those verbs formed with the thematic vowels *-\textalpha- and *-\textbeta- became the second and third class of weak verb respectively, while those formed with no thematic vowel fell together with verbs formed with the vowels *-e- and *-i- to become the first weak verb class.

In view of the above observations, infinitives are reconstructed with class endings according to the following system, which is the system used by Seebold\textsuperscript{42}. The infinitive of class I verbs is reconstructed with an ending *-ejanan for causative deverbatives, an ending *-ijanan for denominative and deadjectival formations, and an ending *-janan for primary verbs, and verbs

\textsuperscript{40} Krahe (II 1969: 116).
\textsuperscript{41} See d’Alquen (1988) for more details concerning Gmc accent and the laws of unaccented syllables.
with an unclear etymology or derivational profile. The infinitive of class II weak verbs is reconstructed with an ending *-ōjanan, while the infinitive of class III weak verbs is reconstructed with an ending *-ējanan.

The reconstruction of IE lexemes and roots follows the system used by Pokorny\(^\text{43}\). It should further be noted that laryngeal consonants have not been reconstructed in the IE roots where they may have occurred, as they represent an archaic stage in the development of IE and do not therefore directly affect the reconstruction of Gmc and later forms made in this thesis\(^\text{44}\).

### 2.7. Summary

To summarize what has been discussed so far, it will be remembered that in the introductory section, Chapter One, the nature and problem of the weak verb in Gmc and OHG was set out, and a solution proposed which, it is hoped, will provide important and more detailed information concerning the origin and development of the Gmc weak verb, from its genesis in the early stages of Gmc through to its appearance in the written monuments of OHG. In the present chapter, the practices and procedures were examined which must be followed in order to produce such insights or results - in other words, the methods were set out which will be used to collect, stratify and analyse the OHG weak verbs. Finally, the main problems surrounding such a system of data collection and analysis have also constituted an important part of the subject matter of the methodology section.

As a result of what has been discussed so far, the reader should now be aware of the main issues whose exploration and analysis will form the rest of this thesis. We are therefore ready to present the data. This constitutes the next chapter, Chapter Three.

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\(^{43}\) Pokorny (1959).

\(^{44}\) Laryngeal Theory can be found discussed in Lehmann (1955), Lindeman (1988), Szemerényi (1990: 127-163).
3. DATA

3.1. Preliminary

Having outlined the methods used to collect and analyse the OHG weak verbs, and discussed the problems accompanying such an etymological study, the data can now be presented. However, before referring to the data section, the reader should note the following preliminary points concerning the presentation and layout of each entry.

The verbs are entered in alphabetical order. The order followed is thus: A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, W, Z. (For a detailed description concerning the system of orthographic standardization used, the reader should refer to 2.2.). All verbs are quoted in their infinitive form. This includes instances when the infinitive form of a given verb is not actually attested. An exception to this, however, is preterite participle constructions which may be adjectives rather than finite verbs and which are consequently indicated as preterite participle constructions when they occur in the data. The numerous preterite participle constructions formed with the prefix un- in OHG have not, however, been included.

The inflectional class of the verb is not indicated, as this is apparent from the ending of the verb, i.e. verbs with an infinitive ending in -en belong to class I, those with an infinitive ending in -ön belong to class II, and those with an infinitive ending in -ên belong to class III.

A reference indicating the source from which a verb has been extracted is given after the verb together with the meaning of the verb. These source references have been quoted following the Harvard guidelines for referencing, e.g. (Raven II 1963: 245). The meaning quoted is usually that given by the source from which the verb is taken. If the meaning quoted by the source contains information concerning syntactic constructions involving the verb, this is also included (e.g. +dat. denoting that the verb takes the dative case). Distinct meanings are separated by a semi-colon and wherever possible all the meanings listed have been quoted.

An etymology is then given for each verb. The initial section of each etymology is concerned with stratifying the verb. Firstly, cognate verbs from the related Gmc languages are quoted, where extant. On the basis of these cognates, the verb is then assigned to a chronological stratum (see 2.3. for a discussion of stratification) and a reconstructed proto-form of the verb given if the stratum
antedates OHG (see 2.6. for a discussion of the systems of reconstruction used). The second section of each etymology is concerned with ascertaining a suitable derivational profile for the verb. The most convincing derivational base is selected for the verb as the first step in this process. This derivational base is then stratified on the basis of cognates. These cognates are listed, after which the derivational base is assigned to a chronological stratum and a proto-form reconstructed. The derivational category to which the verb belongs is then indicated (see 2.4. for an explanation of these derivational categories). In the case of loan verbs, the source or donor verb is quoted in the relevant language. Where a number of related lexemes are attested, but a suitable derivational base cannot be found, these related lexemes are listed and the verb simply marked "Derivational Pattern Unclear" (see 2.4.). Where primary verbs can be distinguished from derivational pattern unclear verbs on the basis of convincing IE parallels (see 2.4.), these related forms are listed and an explanation given justifying why the verb has been given a primary status. Finally, in cases where no satisfactory etymology can be found, the verb is marked "Etymology Unknown".

In the case of prefix formations, verbal prefixes are separated by a hyphen from their simplex verb base, e.g. *ana-marcōn, fir-senten*, as this allows the reader to clearly identify both the prefixed element and the verb base. The etymology of the simplex verb from which a prefix formation has been derived is given under the entry for the respective simplex. In addition to this, prefix formations, rather than having entries after the simplex verb from which they derive (which is the system used in most dictionaries of OHG1), appear in strict alphabetical order within the data as a whole. Thus, for example, all verbs formed with the prefix *bi-* will appear alphabetically under B. This has a number of advantages. By grouping together all derivations formed with a particular prefix, for example the prefix *ana-*, the reader can readily view the number of derivations extant in OHG which were formed with this prefix, as well as observe the various semantic functions of a particular prefix by comparing the individual meanings of all the verbs compounded with this prefix. Entering prefix formations in this manner also enables a system of cross-referencing. The simplex verb may readily be referred to under this system, as it can easily be identified from the prefixed verb. Furthermore all the prefix formations which derive from a simplex verb are listed at the end of the entry for the simplex verb in question, thus allowing each prefix formation to be referred to under the entry for the simplex verb.

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1 Thus Raven (I-II 1963), Starck & Wells (1990), Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings (1968-), Schützeichel (1969). Schade (1882), on the other hand, lists prefixes alphabetically, as does Lexer (I-III 1872-1878) for MHG.
3.2. The Data

The OHG weak verbs are presented in the following pages, together with their chronology and derivational profile.
**A**

*aba-fällen* "mit Gewalt abziehen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 151). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-färmeizen* "abschneiden, (übr.) verkürzen. beschränken, entfernen, beseitigen; hemmen" (Raven I 1963: 126). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-fär-scufjen* "hinausschüttern, zerstreuen" (Raven I 1963: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-fläen* "flüssig machen, schmelzen, klären" (Raven I 1963: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-fuoren* "herabführen, abführen" (Raven I 1963: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-gi-fillen* "heftig ergreifen, rauben, fortschleppen, erbeuten" (Raven I 1963: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-ir-kwicken* "kopfen, enthaupten" (Raven I 1963: 911). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-kären* "abbiegen, ablenken, abwenden, (ver)meiden, scheuen, auseichen" (Raven I 1963: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-krazzCb'l* "mit eisernen Folterkrallen zerfleischen" (Raven II 1967: 82). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*aba-leigen* "Wasser ableiten, wegführen" (Raven I 1963: 103). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*abandën* "(impers.) Abend werden" (Raven II 1967: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *aband* (Kluge 1989: 3) "Abend". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*abandmuosen* "zu Abend essen" (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *abandmuosän*. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*abandmuosän* "zu Abend essen, die Abendmahlzeit einnehmen" (Raven II 1967: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *abandmuos* (Starck and Wells 1990: 13) "Abendessen, Abendmahl". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*abanstigen* "neidisch oder mißgunstig sein, jemandem übelwollen" (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate verbs in the other Gmc languages belong with the class II verb, this verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbative from the class II weak verb (see under *abanstigön*). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

*abanstigön* "neidisch oder mißgunstig sein, jemandem übelwollen" (Raven II 1967: 3). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *efestigan* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 5) "to be or become envious", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *efanstigían* "to be or become
envious”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *abanstig (Starck and Wells 1990: 13) “neidisch, mißgünstig”; OE *efestig (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 5) “envious, zealous”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *efanstiga “envious, hateful, malicious, spiteful; zealous”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

abanstēn “neidisch sein oder werden, von Neid erfüllt sein” (Raven II 1967: 3). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *efestian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 5) “to be or become envious”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *efanstējan “to be or become envious”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG abanst (Starck and Wells 1990: 13) “Mißgunst, Neid, Eifersucht”; OE *efest (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 5) “envy, hatred, malice, spite; zeal, rivalry”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *efansta “envy, hatred, malice, spite”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

aba-(h)nupfen “abpflücken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 446). cf. OHG *hnopfan II. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

aba-segon “absagen” (Raven II 1967: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

aba-skinden “abschinden, die Rinde abschälen” (Raven I 1963: 182). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

aba-sc uten “zerstreu en” (Raven I 1963: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

aba-streifen “(die Haut) abstreifen, d.h. sich der Haut gänzlich berauben” (Raven I 1963: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

aba-wisken “abwischen, abtrocknen” (Raven I 1963: 267). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

abuhhen “verführen, verleiten” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG abuh (Starck and Wells 1990: 14) “böse, unheilvoll, verkehrt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

abuhēn “verabscheuen, sich abwenden, für verkehrt oder böse halten, verschmähen, mißachten, zurückweisen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under abuhhen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

afstar-folgēn “nachfolgen, Diener(in), Nachfolger” (Raven II 1967: 214). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

afstar-(h)ruofen “nachrufen” (Schützeichel 1969: 156). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

agaleizzen “eifrig streben” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG agaleizi (Starck and Wells 1990: 16) “emsig, eifrig, aufdringlich, unablässig, geschickt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

agaleizēn “mit Anstrengung (seufzend) etwas erstreben, sich um etwas bemühen” (Raven II 1967: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under agaleizzen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
agawisōn “öffentlich bekanntmachen, an die Öffentlichkeit bringen” (Raven II 1967: 4). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG agawis, agiwis (Starck and Wells 1990: 17) “öffentlich, offenbar”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

agēzen “vergessen” (Raven II 1967: 4). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG āgēz (Starck and Wells 1990: 17) “Vergessenheit”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

aharen “mit Ähren versehen” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG āhar (Schützeichel 1969: 3) “Ähre”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

āhten “Verfolgen, nachstellen” (Raven I 1963: 1). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS āhtian II (Kluge 1989: 8) “achten”; OFs. ēhta, ēhta I (Kluge 1989: 8) “ächten”; OE ēhtan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 103) “to follow after, pursue, chase, harass, persecute, hunt, annoy, afflict, attack”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *āhtjan “achten, verfolgen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ēhta (Kluge 1989: 8) “Acht, Verfolgung, Urteil, Einschätzung”; OFs. ēht(e) (Kluge 1989: 8) “Acht”; OE ēht (Kluge 1989: 8) “fear, terror; hostile pursuit, persecution, active enmity”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *āhtō from an earlier *anhtō (Kluge 1989: 8) “Friedlosigkeit”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-, fir-

āhtin “beachten, erachten, acht haben, bedenken, nachdenken, meinen, überlegen, erwägen, erstreben, streiten, im Auge haben, in Gedanken für etwas halten, Rücksicht nehmen auf, (negative) geringschätzen, tadeln” (Raven II 1967: 4). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS ahtōn II (Kluge 1989: 8) “beachten, acht haben”; OFs. achtia II (Kluge 1989: 8) “beachten, acht haben”; OE eahtian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 93) “to esteem, estimate; consult about, consider deliberate, watch over”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ahtijan “to estimate, esteem; consider”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ahta (Kluge 1989: 8) “Urteil, Einschätzung, Acht”; OE eaht (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 93) “assembly, council; esteem, estimation”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ahtō (Kluge 1989: 8) “Beachtung”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, ir-, widar-

āhtōn “alt werden, altern, veraltern” (Raven II 1967: 203). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ealdian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 94) “to grow old”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *aldījan “to become old”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under ellen). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

āltin “auf-, verschieben, verzögern, übersehen” (Raven II 1967: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under ellen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with n-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

āltsōn “aufschieben” (Raven II 1967: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under ellen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with s-extension).

ältn “versäumen etwas zu tun, es unbeachtet lassen” (Raven II 1967: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under ellen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
anarōn “ersehnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 23). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON *amra (Fritzner 1954: 52) “jammern”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *amrōjanan “quälen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably best regarded as an ‘r’-extension, deriving ultimately from the IE *ōmos (Pokorny 1956: 778) “energisch vorgehen; daraus fest worauf bestehen, festmachen = eidlich bekraftigen und zusetzen, quälen, schädigen”, from which base the following may also be derived: ON ama (Pokorny 1956: 778) “plagen, belästigen”; ON amask reflex (Pokorny 1956: 778) “Anstoß nehmen, Unwillen fühlen, sich womit abplagen”; OHG emiz (Pokorny 1956: 778) “beständig, fortwährend”; Skt amṛ (Pokorny 1956: 778) “bedrängt, versichert eindringlich, schwört”; Avest. amayava (Pokorny 1956: 778) “Leid, Drangsal”. As the forms attested above are not formed with any ‘r’-extension, such an extension must be a later formation. The verb cannot, therefore, be regarded as pre-Gmc. Therefore a NWGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

āmarōn “beklagen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG āmar (Starck and Wells 1990: 23) “Betrübnis”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


ambahten “dienen” (Raven II 1967: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under ambahten. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ambahten “dienen, für etwas Hilfsdienste leisten, etwas an die Hand geben” (Raven II 1967: 6). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ambhtian (Lehmann 1986: 36) “to serve”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ambahōjan “to serve”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under ambahten). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

an “gönnen, gewahren” (Seebold 1970: 79). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gir-onssta pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 79) “kennen, wissen”; OE an pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 79) “to give, support, grant, allow”; ON ann pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 79) “gewähren, lieben”. These allow us to reconstruct a preterite-present verb *ann (Seebold 1970: 79) “ist gewogen”. This verb can be traced back to an IE *ōnō-, *on> (Seebold 1970: 79) “helfen, begünstigen”, from which base the following may also be derived: Greek ὀνήμι (Seebold 1970: 79) “ich nütze, helfe, erfreue jemanden”. Therefore a Pre-Gmc primary verb (preterite-present).

ana-betōn “anbeten, segnen, Zauberei üben, jemandem ein Unglück an den Hals wünschen, ihm etwas anzaubern” (Raven II 1967: 15). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-bi-knussen “anstößen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 339). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ana-bi-truzzen “anfallen, beschuldigen” (Raven I 1963: 326). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

ana-blêen “einhauchen” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-blockezzen “schimmern, blitzen” (Raven I 1963: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-blesten “hereinbrechen, eindringen” (Raven I 1963: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-bougen “krümmen, biegen” (Raven I 1963: 11). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-biegan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 262) “to subdue, subjugate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ana-brãizhen “aufdrücken, einprägen” (Raven I 1963: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-brehhãn “anfahren, losfahren gegen einen” (Raven II 1967: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

ana-brengen “angehen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-brennen “anbrennen, anzünden, in Brand stecken” (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings 1968: 1358). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-burnan I (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings 1968: 1358) “to set fire to, light (a fire), kindle; consume by burning, heat, inflame”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ana-brotchôn “anhören, losfahren gegen einen” (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-bruron “einweben” (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-brurten “anfangen, Anlaß zu etwas geben, einweihen, verheiligen” (Raven I 1963: 20). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-bryrdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 262) “to instigate, stimulate, encourage, excite, incite, inspire; animate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ana-denken “spannen, aufmerken, beachten, beabsichtigen” (Raven I 1963: 25). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-dennen “drohend hinstrecken” (Raven I 1963: 288). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-penian class II by levelling? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 267) “to stretch”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ana-dingôn “bevorstehen, dicht auf den Fersen drängen” (Raven II 1967:26). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-dionôn “verwenden auf etwas” (Raven II 1967: 27). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-dûn “sich eifern, von Eifer getrieben, zu einem bestimmten Verhalten veranlaßt werden, seinen Zorn auslassen, ahnden, rügen, bestrafen, kränken, schmerzlich nahe gehen” (Raven II 1967: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base:

*ana-fallōn* “anfallen, angreifen, überkommen” (Raven II 1967: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *-fallōjan* (Seebold 1970: 182) class II deverbative from strong verb *fallōnan* (Seebold 1970: 181) “fallen” (see under fallen). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix *ana-*)..

*anafangōn* “in Beschlag nehmen, mit Beschlag belegen” (Raven II 1967: 6). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *anafangōn* II (Holthausen 1967: 3) “ergreifen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *anafangōjan* “to begin, start”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *anafang* (Starck and Wells 1990: 25) “Beginn”; OS *anafang* (Holthausen 1967: 3) “Anfassen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *anafangaz* “beginning, start”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

*ana-fartōn* “angreifen, anfahren, heftig schelten” (Raven II 1967: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *fart* (Starck and Wells 1990: 142) “Fahrt; Lauf, Flucht”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix *ana-*)

*ana-festinōn* “befestigen, vernageln, hineinschlagen” (Raven II 1967: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-fir-spurnen* “anstoßen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 582). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-folgōn* “auf dem Fuße, d.h. unmittelbar nachfolgen, gleich hinterkommen” (Raven II 1967: 215). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-forahten* “schrecken, erschrecken, verdächtigen” (Raven I 1963: 296). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-fordaron* “anfordern” (Raven II 1967: 47). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-frummen* “etwas gegen jemanden loslassen” (Raven I 1963: 296). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-fundōn* “befallen” (Raven II 1967: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-fuogen* “hineinfügen, -stecken, einfügen, einmischen” (Raven I 1963: 47). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-fuoren* “einführen” (Raven I 1963: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-gangarōn* “herrschen, überwiegen” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-gangōn* “anfangen, beginnen” (Raven II 1967: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a *-gangōjan* (Seebold 1970: 214) class II deverbative from strong verb *gangānan* (Seebold 1970: 213) “gehen” (see under *gangen*). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix *ana-*)
ana-geltn “zu Opfern beginnen” (Raven II 1967: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gilt (Lehmann 1986: 155) “recompense, payment, sacrifice”. cf. OHG gote-gelt (Lehmann 1986: 155) “divine worship”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix ana-).

ana-gi-brennen “eibrennen, branntmarken, einprägen” (Raven I 1963: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-bringen “zusammenbringen, beisteuern, aufbringen” (Raven I 1963: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-fartön “durchdringen, whin gelangen, anfallen” (Raven II 1967: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-fuoren “einführen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-heften “erlauben, verbinden” (Raven I 1963: 65). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-hengen “anhängen, anschlagen, an etwas heften oder stecken” (Raven I 1963: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-hwen “heiraten” (Raven I 1963: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-(h)linen “sich auf etwas stützen, d.h. sich darauf verlassen” (Raven II 1967: 237). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-kären “gegenkehren” (Starck and Wells 1990: 327). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-kleiben “aufstreichen, bestreichen, auf etwas streichen, über etwas ziehen, hinschmieren” (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-knupfen “knüpfen, hineinknüpfen, schlingen” (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-leggen “in etwas setzen, hineinlegen” (Raven I 1963: 311). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-mahhon “auftragen” (Raven II 1967: 97). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-(h)neigen “sich auf oder an etwas stemmen, stützen, anlehnen” (Raven I 1963: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-ginèn “gierig nach etwas trachten, heftig verlangen oder dürsten nach” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-gi-råtn “(hervor)stürmen” (Raven II 1967: 124). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**ana-gi-sezzen** “einpropfen, hineinsetzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 519). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-gi-scircken** “etwas über jemanden kommen” (Raven I 1963: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-gi-scotten** “(ein-)stoßen” (Raven I 1963: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-gi-sloufen** “hineinfliegen, hineinbringen” (Raven I 1963: 192). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-gi-stepfen** “betreten, beschreiben” (Raven I 1963: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-gi-suohhen** “nach etwas streben oder verlangen, heimsuchen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 610). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-gi-trünc, ana-gi-trövên** “sich verlassen auf etwas” (Raven II 1967: 265). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-giwàz** “gähnen, das Maul aufsperren, sich niederlegen, oder schlafengehen” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-grisgramôn** “mit den Zähnen knirschen” (Raven II 1967: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-haben** “anhaben, bekleidet sein mit” (Raven I 1963: 302). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-haflz** “festhalten an, hängen an, eifrig betreiben oder verfolgen (?), innewohnen, angeboren” (Raven II 1967: 224). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-haldên** “sich neigen über, sich an etwas lehnen oder stützen, sich zuwenden” (Raven II 1967: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-harên** “(+acc. pers.) anrufen, anflehen, nennen” (Raven II 1967: 226). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-hefien** “hineintun, einführen, verursachen, beibringen” (Raven I 1963: 64). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-îen** “den Mund aufsperren, gaffen, gierig nach etwas trachten, verlangen” (Raven I 1963: 79). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-impitôn** “pfropfen” (Raven II 1967: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-ir-swârîn** “(von der Hungersnot) sich verschlimmern, schwerer, lästiger oder drückender werden” (Raven II 1967: 260). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**(ana-)**

**ana-kören** "ankehren, etwas wohin wenden oder richten, umkehren, spannen, an-, ausspannen, beabsichtigen" (Raven I 1963: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-kleben** "festsitzen, haften, in Ordnung halten, beschränken, der in Ordnung hält" (Raven II 1967: 231). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-clyfan* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 262) "to adhere, stick to, persist". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ana-kleiben** "in oder auf etwas streichen, über etwas ziehen, etwas bestreichen, kleben, verschmieren, in oder an etwas wachsen, ein- oder anwachsen" (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-knussen** "stoßen, anschlagen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 339). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-cnyssan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 262) "to cast down, afflict". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.


**ana-leggen** "an-, auflegen, (Kleider) gebrauchen, vor Augen stehen, festnehmen, drohen, bedrängen" (Raven I 1963: 310). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-lecgende* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 265) "(salve) to be applied"; Gothic *ana-lagjan* I (Lehmann 1986: 233) "to lay on". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**ana-leihan** "ein Darlehen geben, aushelfen" (Raven II 1967: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-leiten** "anziehen, überziehen, hineinführen, einführen, bringen" (Raven I 1963: 103). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-leSCAN* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 265) "to introduce, lead in". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ana-leiten** "anleiten" (Raven II 1967: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-liehnen** "auf etwas stehen, sich an etwas anlehnen oder stützen, stehen bleiben" (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-leuchten** "lauten" (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-machen** "anmerken" (Raven II 1967: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-menden** "sich freuen, frohlocken, lernartig werden, blühen, prangen, jubeln, jauchzen, verkündigen, melden, anzeigen, umherschwärmen" (Raven I 1963: 127). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-merken** "Grenzen vorschreiben, begrenzen" (Raven I 1963: 127). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ana-(h)negän** "auf etwas stehen, sich an etwas anlehnen oder stützen, stehen bleiben" (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ana-nenden “sich wagen an, angreifen, sich erheben” (Raven I 1963: 139). Gothic ana-nanhjan I (Lehmann 1986: 31) "to take courage, be bold, dare". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

ana-rennen “anrennen, anstürmen, gegen den Feind stürzen” (Raven I 1963: 152). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-rëren “einschieben” (Raven I 1963: 153). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-rihten “richten, bereiten, lenken, regieren, anweisen, erklären, zusammenstürzen, entstellen, verunstalten, verschlechtern, verbessern, herstellen, den Krieg leiten, urteilen, rüsten, bezahlen, bestrafen, berichten, dichterisch gestalten, Fangarn aufstellen, aufstellen, wenden, rechtlich versetzen, einem etwas zu Recht (durch Eidschwur) beweisen, sich zurecht finden, den Tisch decken, sich überlegen, die Richtung geben, untertan machen, zählen, das Wort richten” (Raven I 1963: 156). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-(h)ruofen “schreien, an- oder herrufen, anflehen, eine Einrede vorbringen” (Raven I 1963: 163). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-sãen “hineinsäen, -bepflanzen” (Raven I 1963: 167). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-sagen “beschuldigen, eine Beschuldigung vorbringen, anklagen, entgegnen, einwenden” (Raven I 1963: 317). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-sagen̂ “Beschuldigung über jemanden bringen, entgegnen, bezeugen” (Raven II 1967: 250). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-segan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 256) “to renounce, deny; offer sacrifice; impute, inform”. Therefore a WGMc prefix formation.

ana-senten “ansenden, loslassen” (Raven I 1963: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-sezzen “ansetzen, daraufstellen” (Raven I 1963: 172). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-siuwen “an-, einnähen” (Raven I 1963: 320). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-scouwön “betrachten” (Raven II 1967: 135). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-screcken “angreifen” (Raven I 1963: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-scurgen “hinunter-, hinabstürzen” (Raven I 1963: 188). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-smidôn “anschnieden” (Raven II 1967: 139). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ana-spirdaren “sich auf oder an etwas stützen, stemmen, (übtr.) auf etwas ruhen” (Raven I 1963: 196). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
*ana-stöck'on, ana-stölh'on* "schlachten, niederhauen, töten" (Raven II 1967: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-stepf'en* "einhere-, hineinschreiten, in etwas eintreten, beginnen" (Raven I 1963: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-swizzen* "an oder bei etwas schweifen" (Raven I 1963: 221). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-twell'en* "(ver) zögern, träumen, träumen oder säumig sein" (Raven I 1963: 234). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-wäh'n* "(Staub) anwehen, wehen lassen" (Raven I 1963: 246). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-wart'en* "(+acc). achtgeben auf, anschauen, ansehen, beobachten, bedacht sein auf" (Raven II 1967: 270). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-wend'en* "etwas auf jemandem hinlegen, es ihm antun, legen an, einen oder etwas (acc.) hinwenden zu" (Raven I 1963: 256). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-wendan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 268) "to change, exchange; upset, end, overturn, turn aside, avert; amend; pervert; transgress; deprive; return". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*ana-zehhön* "geschminkt" (Starck and Wells 1990: 755). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-zehh'hanen* "(das Licht des Angesichtes) leuchten lassen" (Raven I 1963: 272). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-zellen* "etwas aussagen, gegen eine Sache bezichtigen (Akk. der Person und Dat. der Sache), aufzählen, vorrechnen, vorhalten, Schuld geben" (Raven I 1963: 275). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-ziehhanen* "(das Licht des Angesichtes) leuchten lassen" (Raven I 1967: 197). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-zucken* "an sich zucken, sich anmaßen" (Raven I 1963: 280). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*ana-zuck'kon, zi-zock'kon* "(reflex.) sich anmaßen, für sich in Anspruch nehmen, vorgeben, vorliegen" (Raven II 1967: 197). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*anazzen* "anreizen, erregen, aufmuntern, entflammen, aufwiegeln" (Raven I 1967: 2). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *anatjan* (Seebold 1970: 78) class I intensive deverbative from strong verb *ananan* (Seebold 1970: 78) "atmen". This strong verb is attested in the following: Gothic *uz-on* pret. sg. (Seebold 1970: 78) "verschied (hauchte sein Leben aus)". Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*anderlh'hön* "sich wechseln, verändern, verwandeln" (Raven II 1967: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *anderlh'hi* (Starck and Wells 1990: 28) "Wesensänderung". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
anderwisän “(ver)ändern, umgestalten” (Raven II 1967: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. The
verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG anderwis adv (Starck and Wells 1990: 28) “anders, sonst”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial formation.

angän “(impers. +dat. pers.) einem bange sein, ihn drängen, sich in großer Not befinden, ängstlich oder unruhig sein” (Raven II 1967: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under engen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

angusten “in Angst geraten, sich ängstigen” (Raven I 1963: 3). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG angesten (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 525). MDu anxten (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 523) “sich ängstigen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *angustian “sich ängstigen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG angust (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 523) “Angst, Furcht, Bedrängnis, Unruhe, Sorge, Schmerz, Leid”; MLG angst (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 523) “Angst, Furcht”; MDu arxt (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 523) “Angst, Furcht”; OFs. angst (Kluge 1989: 30) “Angst”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *angusti (Kluge 1989: 30) “Angst”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

angustēn “sich ängstigen, in Angst sein, besorgt oder betrübtt sein” (Raven II 1967: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under angusten. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

antarân “nachahmen, nachäffen” (Raven II 1967: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ander, anter, anther pron./adj. cardinal numeral (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 462) “(der) andere, (der) zweite”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

antfrēgân “befragen” (Raven II 1967: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG anfrēga (Starck and Wells 1990: 30). Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

antfrīstōn “auslegen, deuten” (Raven II 1967: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG antfrīs (Starck and Wells 1990: 30) “Ausleger, Erklärer”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

antheizōn “zum Opfer geloben, zum Tode weihen, eidl. versprechen, ein Gelübde leisten oder tun, geloben” (Raven II 1967: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG antheiz (Starck and Wells 1990: 30) “Gelübde, Amtsgelübde”; OHG antheiza (Starck and Wells 1990: 30) “Gelübde, das Gelobte”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

antlēzōn “erlassen, Abl. erteilen, sich erquicken, süß werden” (Raven II 1967: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG antlē (Starck and Wells 1990: 30) “Erlaubnis, Aufschub, Sündenvergebung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

antlingen “antworten” (Raven I 1963: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: Latin lingua (Niermeyer 1976: 614) “tongue, language”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb, formed from Latin loan-word lingua, and given prefix ant- on analogy with OHG class I weak verb antwurten (which see).
antlingōn "antworten" (Raven II 1967: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. For the derivational profile of this verb see under antlingen. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

antōn “eifern gegen, sich ereifern für” (Starck and Wells 1990: 31). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS andōn II (Kluge 1989: 14) “to be envious”; OE andian II (Kluge 1989: 14) “to be envious or jealous”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *andjan (Kluge 1989: 14) “to be envious or jealous”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG anto (Kluge 1989: 14) “Zorn, Eifer, Neid”; OS ando (Kluge 1989: 14) “Eifer, Neid”; OE anda (Kluge 1989: 14) “grudge, enmity, envy, anger, vexation; zeal; injury, mischief; fear, horror”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *andan “Zorn, Eifer, Neid”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

antreiōn, antseidōn, antseidigōn "verteidigen" (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 563). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG antseida, antseidīga (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 562) “Verteidigung, Entschuldigung, Rechtfertigung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


arahōn “bunte, künstliche Zeuge fertigen, Schleife oder Öse” (Raven II 1967: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *arah in arahlahhan (Starck and Wells 1990: “kunstvoll gewebte Decke”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

arawingōn “abgehen, abwenden, verfehlen” (Raven II 1967: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG arawingo adv (Starck and Wells 1990: 32) “umsonst”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial formation.

arbaibs (Kluge 1989: 38) “work, distress”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *arbaipiz (Kluge 1989: 38) “Mühsal, Arbeit”. Therefore a Gmc denominative verb.

arbeitôn “peinigen, plagen, bedrängen, sich abmühlen, arbeiten” (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 629). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS arbidôn II (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 629). OE earfodían II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 96) “to trouble”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *arbaipdian “arbeiten, sich bemühen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under arbeiten). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

argirôn “verschlimmern, verderben, schlechter machen, zum Bösen wenden oder dazu reizen, ärgernd” (Raven II 1967: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG argiro this the comparative grade of the OHG adjective arg (Starck and Wells 1990: 33) “geizig, sparsam, feige, böse”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


argkustigôn “schlau, verschlagen, hinterlistig sein” (Raven II 1967: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG argkustig (Starck and Wells 1990: 33) “lasterhaft, betrügerisch”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

argwânen “argwöhnen, vermuten, mutmaßen, ahnen” (Raven I 1963: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG argwân (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 639) “Argwohn, Verdacht”. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

armeinsamôn “ausschließen; excommunicare” (Raven II 1967: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG armeinsamî (Schade I 1882: 29) “excommunicatio”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

armôn “arm werden, Not leiden” (Raven II 1967: 203). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS armôn II (Heyne 1905: 182) “dürftig sein”; OE earman II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 96) “to pity, commiserate”; Gothic arman III (Lehmann 1986: 43) “to take pity on”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *armganan “to be or become poor”. cf. ON erma I (Fritzner I 1973: 351) “anse nogen for eller omtale ham som arm”. The original meaning here was probably “to be poor” (see the adjective below). The meaning “to take pity on, commiserate” found in OE is a semantic loan from the Latin verb miserê (Kluge 1989: 183) “sich erbarmen”. Latin miserê is, in turn, a deadjectival verb from the Latin adjective miser (Kluge 1989: 183) “arm, elend, kläglich”. This semantic loan is a later development and was used in OE to express the Christian concept of taking pity and being charitable. Likewise, the Gothic verb has become Christianized to take on the meaning “to take pity on”. It is also a semantic loan, but in this case from the Greek verb ἔλεησα (Pfeifer 1989: 126) “ich bemitleide, habe Mitleid oder Erbarmen” (see also barmôn). The original Gmc verb is deadjectival, deriving from the following nominal base: (see under ermen). Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

arnôn “ernten, bezahlen, wieder gut machen, entgelten” (Raven II 1967: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG arn (Starck and Wells 1990: 34) “Ernte”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*arn*ōn “ernoten, bezahlen, wieder gut machen, entgelten” (Raven II 1967: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *arn*ōn. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*art*ōn “das Land bebauen, wohnen, das Land zugrunde richten, die Erde untart machen, erbetteln” (Raven II 1967: 10). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *ard*ōn II (Schade I 1882: 31) “bewohnen”; OE *ear*dian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 95) “to inhabit, dwell, abide, live”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ar*dōjan “to inhabit, dwell”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *art* (Starck and Wells 1990: 35) “native place, country, region, dwelling place, estate, cultivated ground; earth, land”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ar*duz (Seebold 1970: 82) “land, region, earth”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*ãrun*ent “ankündigen” (Karg-Gasterstäd and Frings 1968: 666). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *ãr*ündian I (Raven II 1967: 10) “ankündigen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ãr*undjan “ankündigen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *ãr*unti (Starck and Wells 1990: 35) “Sendung, Botschaft, Auftrag”; OS *ãr*undi (Onions 1966: 324) “Sendung, Botschaft, Auftrag”; OE *ãr*ende (Onions 1966: 324) “errand, message, mission”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ãr*undjan “errand”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

*ãrum*ōn “die Heilbotschaft Gottes verkündigen, ankündigen“ (Raven II 1967:10). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ô*rendian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 9) “to go on an errand, carry a message, send word to; intercede; seek for, obtain”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ô*rendjan “ankündigen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under *ãrun*ent). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*as*ōn “kriechen” (Raven II 1967: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

*ãswi*ihōn “Anstoß nehmen” (Raven II 1967: 11). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *âsw*ician II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 11) “to offend, deceive; apostatize; desert”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *âsw*ikjan “to offend”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *âsw*ih (Starck and Wells 1990: 36) “Ärgernis, Anstoß, Übeltat”; OE *âswic* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 11) “offence, stumbling-block, infamy, seduction, deceit”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *âsw*ikaz “offence, misdeed”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*ãs*amōn “atmen, schnauben, keuchend nach Luft schnappen” (Raven II 1967: 11). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ãd*mian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 13) “to fume, exhale, emit a smell”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ãd*mōjan “atmen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *â*um (Starck and Wells 1990: 37) “Hauch, Atem, böser Geist, heiliger Geist”; OS *ã*om (Kluge 1989: 45) “Hauch, Atem”; OFs. *ã*om (Kluge 1989: 45) “Hauch, Atem”; OE *ã*ōm (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 13) “air, breath, breathing; vapour, smell”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ã*ōmaz (Kluge 1989: 45) “Atem, Hauch”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
ãt;ne.zen, ãt;mezzen “ausatmen, laut ausatmen, keuchen” (Raven I 1963: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *ãt;matjan “laut ausatmen” intensive deverbal from WGmc class II weak verb *ãtmian “atmen”. This verb attested in the following: OHG ãt;mo;II (Raven II 1967: 11) “atmen”; OE ãt;man II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 13) “to fume, exhale, emit a smell”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-, untar-, zisamene-gi-, uo-, uo-gi-

avalön “arbeiten, viel zu schaffen haben, sich rühren, rühig sein, wiedererstehen, neu (erbaut) werden, Bearbeiter, sich anstrengen, sich beehren” (Raven II 1967: 3). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON ëafa II (de Vries 1962: 2) “arbeiten, schaffen, erwerben”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *abal/anan “to work”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: MHG afel (Schade I 1882: 40 “arbeitende, eternende Materie in Geschwüren”; OS abal (de Vries 1962: 2) “Kraft”; OE afol (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 14) “power, might”; ON afl (de Vries 1962: 2) “Kraft, Macht, Stimmenmehrheit”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *abal/an “work, power, might”. Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-

avar, abaren “wiederholen” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG avur, abur adv (Starck and Wells 1990: 37) “wieder, wiederum, abemals, dagegen”. Therefore an OHG deadverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-

avarën “wiederholen, erneuern, ersetzen” (Raven II 1967: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under avaren. Therefore an OHG deadverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-

avur-bringen, abur-bringen “zurückbringen, zurückführen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


avur-huggen, avur-huggeni “pres. participle Mangel an Maßigkeit oder Selbstbeherrschung haben, Übermut, Zügellosigkeit” (Raven I 1963: 305). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(avur-)sagãz “wiederholen” (Raven II 1967: 250). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

avur-suohhen “require” (Raven I 1963: 215). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"werfen" (Raven II 1967: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG awerf (Starck and Wells 1990: 38) “Frühgeburt. Absage, Ehescheidung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

"wiggan" “vom Wege abkommen oder abirren, sich verirren, irregehen” (Raven II 1967: 12). The following cognate verbs are attested: OHG äwiggi subst. (Starck and Wells 1990: 38) “Abweg, unwegsame Gegend, Scheideweg”; OHG äwiggi adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 38) “unwegsam, irreführend, irreführend”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival / denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-

"wizzan" “irre gehen, närreich sein, toben, von sinnen sein, betäubt oder wirr sein” (Raven II 1967: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG äwizza subst. (Starck and Wells 1990: 38) “Verrücktheit”; OHG äwizz adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 38) “unsinnig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival / denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

"zen, zezen" “nähren, weiden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ze subst. (Kluge 1989: 1) “Speise, Essen”. This verb may alternatively, however, be a deverbal from the strong verb *etanan “essen” (see under ezzen), in which case OHG ze may be post-verbal. Whatever the case, the verb has probably been influenced to a large degree by the strong verb. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

az-hangen “erwägen, zuwägen” (Raven I 1963: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

az-kleben “anhaften” (Raven II 1967: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"cön" “Futter suchen” (Raven II 1967: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG c subst. (Kluge 1989: 1) “Speise, Essen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. This verb may alternatively, however, be a deverbal from the strong verb *etanan “essen” (see under ezzen), in which case OHG c may be post-verbal. Whatever the case, the verb has probably been influenced to a large degree by the strong verb.
badön “abwaschen, baden” (Raven I 1967: 12). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE badöian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 33) “to wash, lave, bathe”; ON badast reflexive ‘-ast’ is a secondary development (de Vries 1962: 22) “baden”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *baðôjan “to bathe”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bad (Starck and Wells 1990: 38) “Bad, Wasserbad, Badeanstalt, Taufe”; OS bath (Kluge 1889: 54) “Bad”; OFs. be(i)th (Kluge 1889: 54) “Bad”; OE bced (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 32) “bath, medicinal spar”; ON bad (Kluge 1889: 54) “Bad”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *bakzan (Kluge 1889: 54) “bath”. Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bâen “bären, feucht erwärmen, baden, warm waschen” (Raven I 1963: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *bêjan with loss of voiced medial velar fricative before semi-vowel from an earlier *bêjan “bären”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *bh-, *bhô- (Pokorny 1959: 113) “wärmen, rösten”, from which base the following may also be derived: OHG bad with IE to-suffix (Pokorny 1959: 113) “Bad”; OHG bahhan st. vb with gutteral extension (Pokorny 1959: 113) “backen”; OE bacan st. vb with gutteral extension (Pokorny 1959: 113) “backen” Greek φύρα g-extension (Pokorny 1959: 113) “ich röste, brate”. As attested forms of this verb are confined to OHG and as there are insufficient IE parallels, this verb cannot be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.


bahhön “backen” (Seebold 1970: 87). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON baka II (Seebold 1970: 87) “braten, backen, kneten”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *bakôjanan (Seebold 1970: 87) “backen”, class III deverbative from strong verb *bakkanan (Seebold 1970: 93) “backen” (see under backen). Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.

backen “backen, kochen, reifen, rösten, verbrennen, trocknen, dörren” (Raven I 1963: 5). cf. OHG bahhon II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bakkan wk vb, intensive gemination (Pfeifer 1989: 109) “backen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bakkjan intensive gemination (Kluge 1989: 54) “backen”, intensive deverbative from strong verb *bakjanan (Seebold 1970: 87) “backen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bahhan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 87) “backen”); OE bacan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 87) “to bake”. From an early stage both the strong verb in -k- and the intensive derivative in -kk- became mixed. Therefore a WGmc intensive deverbative.

balden, belden “kühn machen, stärken” (Raven I 1963: 6). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE biedan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 48) “to encourage, excite, impel, exhort, confirm”; ON bella I (de Vries 1962: 32) “kräftig machen, aufmuntern, ausführen”; Gothic balljian I (Lehmann 1986: 60) “to be bold, dare”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *ballpîjjanan “to make bold, encourage”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bald (Starck and Wells 1990: 41) “mutig, dreist, frei”; OS bald (Lehmann 1986: 60) “brave, bold”; OFs. bald (de Vries 1962: 24) “brave, bold”; OE beald (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 34) “brave, bold, confident, strong; presumptuous, impudent”; ON bullr (Lehmann 1986:
60) “brave, bold”. cf. Gothic *balþaz (de Vries 1962: 24) “bold”. Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

**baldën** “Mut fassen, vorwegnehmen” (Raven II 1967: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under **balden**. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-


**banihhen** “über etwas nachdenken, nachsinnen, überlegen, in etwas erfahren, geübt, d.h. sachkundig” (Raven II 1967: 13). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

**bannën** “bannen, vor Gericht fordern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 42). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON *banna* II (Seebold 1970: 89) “verwehren, verhindern”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *bannjanan* (Seebold 1970: 89) class II deverbative from strong verb *bannanan* (Seebold 1970: 89) “aufbieten” (see under **bennen**). Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

**bannen** “sich abmühen oder erschöpfen, anregen, anspornen, auffordern, bandigen, bezwingen, eine Tätigkeit ausüben = nach einem Ziele schielen, Führer des Kriegsheeres” (Raven II 1967: 13). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *bann* (Starck and Wells 1990: 41) “Gebot, Achtung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

**barmen** “sich erbarmen” (Raven II 1967: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. This verb is a contracted form of an earlier, unattested OHG *bi-armen* (Pfeifer I 1989: 126), this a prefix formation from the OHG simplex *armen* (which see). It is an ecclesiastical word used to express the Christian concept of “taking pity”, and as such represents a semantic loan from the Latin verb *miserère* (Kluge 1989: 183) “sich erbarmen”. Latin *miserère* is, in turn, a deadjectival verb from the Latin adjective *miser* (Kluge 1989: 183) “arm, elend, kläglich”. The formation and use of OHG *barmen* has, no doubt, been influenced by Gothic (ga)-arman III (Kluge 1989: 183) “to have pity”, which is an ecclesiastical loan translation from the Greek verb ξέσω (Pfeifer I 1989: 126) “ich bemitleide, habe Mitleid oder Erbarmen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-, febano-jur-

**barmen** “auf dem Schoß (oder am Busen) halten, das Amt einer (Säug-)Amme bekleiden” (Raven II 1967: 13). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *barm* (Starck and Wells 1990: 42) “Schoß, Busen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-, febano-jur-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: \(gi-, in-, ir-\)

\textit{barrèn} “emporstrecken, wiederholt hervor- bzw. hinausstrecken, starr emporstehen, (hoch) strecken, steif oder starr oder unbeugsam sein, (den Kopf) rückwärts beugen” (Raven II 1967: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{bar} (Starck and Wells 1990: 42) “starr, auferichtet”. The gemination of medial ‘r’ is probably due to analogy with the gemination occuring in class I verbs. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

\textit{barte}n “Barthaare bekommen” (Raven II 1967: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{bart} (Kluge 1989: 62) “Bart”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

\textit{barten} “dreinschlagen (=strafend vorgehen), ursprunglich mit der Streitaxt oder ‘barta’ hauen” (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{barta} (Starck and Wells 1990: 43) “Axt, Richtbeil, Hellebarde”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

\textit{bazèn} “besser werden” (Raven II 1967: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{baz} adv (Starck and Wells 1990: 43) “besser”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial formation.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: \((\text{dara-})\text{zz-}, \text{fram-}, \text{gi-}, \text{ir-}, \text{îf-}, \text{îz-}, \text{zi-}, \text{zisamene-}\)

\textit{beitzèn} “warten, erwarten, warten auf (+gen.), Geduld haben (+gen.), einem Frist geben oder Zeit gönnen (+dat.), zögern” (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form \textit{*baiezjan} (Seebold 1970: 95), class II deverbal from strong verb \textit{*beidan} (Seebold 1970: 95) “warten” (see under \textit{beiten}). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb from this verb: \((\text{int-}, \text{ir-})\)


Prefix formations derived from this verb: \(\text{ir-}\)

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

bellan “ächzen oder stöhnen, brüllen (Tiere, Menschen), (übr.) knarren oder krachen (Sachen)” (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *belljan (Seebold 1970: 101) “brüllen”, class II deverbal from strong verb *bellanan (Seebold 1970: 101) “bellen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bellan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 101) “latro, mutio, persono”; OE bellan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 40) “to bellow, bark, grunt, roar”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

bennan “geben” (Seebold 1970: 89). cf. OHG bannōn II. No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *banejan (Seebold 1970: 89) class I deverbal formation from strong verb *bannanan (Seebold 1970: 89) “aufbieten”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bannan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 89) “vorladen, befehien, bannen”; OS bannan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 89) “vorladen”; OFs. banna st. vb (Seebold 1970: 89) “aufbieten, befehien, vorladen, bannen”; OE bannan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 33) “to summon, command, proclaim”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ge-

berahten “glänzten, prächtig sein” (Raven I 1963: 7). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-bierhtan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 48) “to brighten, be or make bright, illuminate, enlighten, make clear; celebrate”; ON birta I, with loss of velar fricative (de Vries 1962: 37) “klar machen, erhellten; erläutern”; Gothic bairhtjan I (Lehmann 1986: 58) “to show”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *berhtjanan “to shine, make bright or brilliant”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: ORG beraht (Starck and Wells 1990: 46) “glänzend, klar, hell, strahlend”; OS ber(a)ht (Lehmann 1986: 58). OE beorcht (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 42) “bright, shining, brilliant; light, clear, lucid; clear-sounding, loud; excellent, distinguished, remarkable, beautiful, magnificent, noble, glorious; pure, sublime; holy, divine”; ON bjahr (de Vries 1962: 39) “licht, hell”; Gothic bairhts (Lehmann 1986: 58) “hell, glänzend, deutlich”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *berhtaz “brilliant, bright, clear, shining”. Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.

berahten “glänzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 46). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE beorhtan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 42) “to glisten, shine; to sound clearly”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *berhtjan “to be bright or brilliant, to shine, be shining”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under berahten). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

berren, berien “zerstampfen, zertreten, zerschlagen” (Raven 1963: 285). cf. OHG børōn I. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *beran I attested in pret. part. ge-bered (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 914) “crushed, kneaded”; ON berja I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 914) “schlagen, dreschen, töten”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc
"barjanan" "zerstampfen, schlagen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the ablaut 'o' or 'e' grade of IE *bher- (Pokorny I 1956: 133) mit einem scharfen Werkzeug bearbeiten, richten, scheiden, reiben, spalten", from which base the following may also be derived: OHG *boron II < zero-grade (Pokorny I 1956: 135) "bohren"; Latin ferire (Pokorny I 1956: 134) "stoßen, hauen, schlagen, stechen, treffen"; Latin forare < 'Vollstufe' (Kluge 1989: 96) "bohren"; Greek ψαρω (Pokorny I 1956: 134) "ich pfläge"; Skt bhrnāti (Pokorny I 1956: 133) "versehrt"; MIr. bern, berna (Pokorny I 1956: 134) "Kluft, Schlitz"; Lith. barit, bárti (Pokorny I 1956: 135) "schelten, schmahen"; Aib. bie (Pokorny I 1956: 135) "klopfte, schlage; falle (schlage hin)". These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: 

*bester

*b€sten "nähren, flicken, ausbessern" (Raven I 1963: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bast (Kluge 1989: 63) "Bast, Bastseil"; OE bast (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 32) "the inner bark of a tree from which ropes were made". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: in- gi-

"betteln" (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *bed(a)(d)jan "betteln", class II frequentative / continual deverbative formed with l-extension from strong verb *bedjanan (Seebold 1970: 92) "bitten". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bitten st. vb (Seebold 1970: 92) "bitten"; OS bidjan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 92) "bitten"; OFs. biđa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 92) "bitten"; OE bidjan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 48) "to ask, entreat, pray, beseech; order, command, require"; ON biđja st. vb (Seebold 1970: 92) "bitten, auffordern, befehlen; um ein Weib werben (gen.)"; Gothic bidjan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 92) "bitten". Therefore an OHG frequentative / continual deverbative (formed with l-extension).

"beten" (Raven II 1967: 14). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bedon II (Kluge 1989: 79) "bieten, bitten", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bedjan "beten". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG beta (Starck and Wells 1990: 48) "Bitte, Gebet, Fürsprache"; OS beda (Kluge 1989: 80) "Bitte, Gebet"; OFs. bede (Kluge 1989: 80) "Bitte, Gebet"; OE bedu (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 37) "asking, prayer"; Gothic bida (Kluge 1989: 80) "Bitte, Gebet", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *beda (Kluge 1989: 80) "Bitte, Gebet". Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aza-, gi-, ir-, zuo-

"betteln" (Raven II 1967: 16). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE beddian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 36) "to make a bed; provide one with a bed", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bedjan "to make a bed, provide with a bed". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG betti (Kluge 1989: 80) "Bett"; OS beddi (Kluge 1989: 80) "Bett"; OFs. bed (Kluge 1989: 80) "bed, couch"; OE bed, bedd (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 36) "bed, couch, resting place"; ON bedr (Kluge 1989: 80) "Polster, Federbett; (poet. auch) Ufer, Strand"; Gothic badi (Kluge 1989: 80) "bed", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *badjan "bed". Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aza-, gi-, ir-, zuo-

"bezzir "bessern, verbessern, büssen, entschädigen" (Raven II 1967: 16). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE beterian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) "to better, improve", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *batizqjan "to better, make better". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG beziro comp.adj. (Kluge 1989: 79) "besser"; OS betara comp.adj. (Kluge 1989: 79). OFs. better, beitr comp.adj. (Kluge 1989: 79). OE bettera comp.adj. (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) "better"; ON betri comp.adj. (Kluge 1989: 79) "besser"; Gothic batiza comp.adj. (Kluge 1989: 79) "better", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bi-altôn “nachdenkend erwägen” (Raven II 1967: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bibôn “beben, wanken, schwanken, zittern, zucken” (Raven II 1967: 205). cf. OHG bibinôn II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bibôn II (Kluge 1989: 66) “beben”; OFs. beva I (Kluge 1989: 66) “beben”; OE bifian II (Kluge 1989: 66) “to tremble, be moved, shake, quake”; ON bifa (Kluge 1989: 66) “beben”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *bibôjanan (Kluge 1989: 66) “to tremble (with fear), shiver”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It was probably originally a reduplicating present form, deriving ultimately from an IE *bhô-, *bho- (Pfeifer I 1989: 136) “sich fürchten”, from which base the following may also be derived: Skt bibheta reduplicating (Pfeifer I 1989: 136). Skt bhayate (Kluge 1989: 67) “sich fürchten”; OCS bojati se (Kluge 1989: 67) “sich fürchten”; Lith. bijòtis (Kluge 1989: 67) “sich fürchten”. These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

bibinôn “beben, zittern” (Raven II 1967: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *bibinôjan (Kluge 1989: 66) “beben”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It probably represents an ‘n-extension variant form of the NWGmc class III weak verb *bibôjan “beben, zittern” (for an etymology of which see under bibôn). As the class III verb belongs to an older stratum, *bibinôjan is possibly best regarded as a class II deverbal from it. Therefore an OHG verb (n-extension), the derivational pattern of which unclear.

bi-birnen “ermuntern, aufrichten” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-blicken “glänzen, auf-, hervorleuchten, blitzen” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-borgân “sich kümmern um etwas, sich vorsehen, hüten vor etwas” (Raven II 1967: 207). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-bouhnen, bi-bouhhanen “zurückweisen” (Raven I 1963: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-breiten “anspritzen, hinzufügen, beimischen, beschimpfen, verbrämen mit” (Raven I 1963: 13). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-brêdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 35) “to spread, cover”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-brennen “verbrennen” (Raven I 1963: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-bringen “herbeiführen, bringen, vollbringen, hinbringen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: (dara-).

bi-büen, bi-büwen “ansässig bleiben” (Raven I 1963: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-decken “bedecken” (Raven I 1963: 24). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-jeccecan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) “to cover, protect, cover over, conceal”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-dempfen “ersticken, mit ekelhaftem Rauch bedecken oder umhüllen, blenden, ertrinken, bedämpfen, vermessen” (Raven I 1963: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-denken “bedenken, überlegen” (Raven I 1963: 25). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-jenccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) “to consider, bear in mind, remember, trust, confide, entrust, bethink”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-dennen “be-, erhalten, zurück-, festhalten” (Raven I 1963: 289). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-jennan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) “to cover, stretch on or upon, spread over”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.


biderben “nützen, befreien” (Raven I 1963: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG biderbi adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 51) “nützlich, brauchbar”; OHG biderbi subst. (Starck and Wells 1990: 51) “Vorteil, Ertrag, Brauchbarkeit”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival / denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bi-dingen “zusammenführen, versammeln, mieten, pachten” (Raven I 1963: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-donarönn “bedonnern, losdonnern” (Raven II 1967: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-drangönn “bedrangenn” (Raven II 1967: 29). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-drüzen “auslehen, hervorziehen oder schleppen, offenbaren” (Raven I 1963: 30). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-drücken “drücken, pressen, unterdrücken, zusammendrücken, niederdrücken, hemmen” (Raven 1953: 31). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-jrycecan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) “to press on, impress”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-drönnen “pressen, drücken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-jyn I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 368) “to thrust”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
bi-dunken “scheinen, bedünken” (Raven I 1963: 33). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-durnen “mit Dornen kränzen” (Raven I 1963: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG dorn (Kluge 1989: 152) “Dorn”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).

bi-escon “stehlen, d.h. listigerweise für sich gewinnen” (Raven II 1967: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-fangalön “befangen, festnehmen, durch die innere Wahrheit einer sache einnehmen” (Raven II 1967: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *-fang(a)lögan class II deverbative formed with l-extension from strong verb *fanhanan (Seebold 1970: 185) “fangen” (see under fangön). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with l-extension and prefix bi-).

bi-fantön “verweigern, heruntersetzen” (Raven II 1967: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-feihnan “betrügen” (Raven II 1967: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-feigen “vorantragen, vorziehen, befreien, gerichtlich beanspruchen, zeigen” (Raven I 1963: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-fellan “niederstrecken, hinbreiten, wanken, färbem, verführen”, unterdrücken, entkräften, verhüllen” (Raven I 1963: 38). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bi-fellian I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 725) “to fell”; OE be-fellan, be-‘illan I (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings 1979: 725) “to fell, strike down”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-festen “befestigen, bewahren” (Raven I 1963: 39). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-festan I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 764) “to fasten, make fast, fix; establish; commend, recommend, commit, entrust”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-festön “befestigen, verschanzen” (Raven II 1967: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-fellen “Prügel bekommen, geißeln, stoßen, schlagen” (Raven I 1963: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-filön “glatt feilen” (Raven II 1967: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-fünsteren “verdunkeln, dunkel machen” (Raven I 1963: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-fizusön “jemanden ausbeuten oder ausnutzen lassen” (Raven II 1967: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-flüden “beunruhigen?, beklemen?” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-folön “befühlen, genießen, haben, Befriedigung finden” (Raven II 1967: 47). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-forahnen “befürchten” (Raven I 1963: 53). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

biforân “besorgen, zurechtmachen, verwalten, Vorkehrungen treffen” (Raven II 1967: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bifora adv (Starck and Wells 1990: 52) “zurück, rückwärts”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial verb.

bi-forscon “abwägen, rechtferigen” (Raven II 1967: 48). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-fullen “bedecken, verhüllen” (Raven I 1963: 45). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-fyllan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 38) “to fill, fill up”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-gaganen “geschehen, be-, entgegnen” (Raven I 1963: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-galânen “Zauber singen, bezaubern” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *galâjan (Seebold 1970: 212) class II deverbative from strong verb *galanan (Seebold 1970: 212) “singen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG galan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 212) “singen, Zauberprüche sprechen”; OE galan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 147) “to sing, call, cry, scream, sing charms, practise incantation”; ON gala st. vb (Seebold 1970: 212) “singen (Zauberlieder); krächzen, schreien; bezaubern, besingen”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix bi-).

bi-galstarôn “bezaubern” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-gartôn “erreichen, +dat. zuteil werden” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-gatôn “erreichen, zuteil werden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 193). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-germinôn, bi-karminôn “behexen, bezaubern” (Raven II 1967: 52). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-gougalan “bezaubern” (Raven II 1967: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-goumen “sehen, betrachten, versehen, sich in Acht nehmen” (Raven I 1963: 59). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-gian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 38) “to look after, take care of; do service, attend; take heed, observe”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-grabôn “verrammeln” (Raven II 1967: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-grifôn “betasten, prüfen” (Raven II 1967: 57). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-grintilôn “sägen” (Raven II 1967: 57). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG grintil (Starck and Wells 1990: 240) “Riegel, Stange, Querbalken”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).
bi-griiozen “rufen, heißen” (Raven I 1963: 61). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-grēan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 38) “to lament”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-gurten “begürtten” (Raven I 1963: 62). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-gyrðan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 38) “to begird, surround, fortify; to clothe”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

bi-haben “behalten, sich die Ohren zuhalten, umfassen, umringen, kleiden, erwerben” (Raven I 1963: 302). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-habēn “halten, behalten, (in Bestand) erhalten, festhalten, (er)fassen, umfassen, umfangen, in der Gewalt haben, behaupten, erwerben, erachten, in Besitz nehmen, gewinnen” (Raven II 1967: 222). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-habban III (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 38) “to include, hold, surround, comprehend, contain; detain, withhold”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

bi-hamalōn “schlachten, verstümmeln” (Raven II 1967: 62). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-haren “anrufen” (Raven II 1967: 226). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an ORG prefix formation.

bi-heften “zu eigen geben, verkaufen, einnehmen, besetzen, sich bemächtigen, sammeln, versammeln, zusammenbringen, völlig besiegen, binden, fesseln, schuldig machen, verpflichten, verpfänden, schleudern, verrenken, martern, foltern” (Raven I 1963: 64). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: in-

biheizon “verheilen, verschworen, (von Trompeten) schreitend, Mutwilligkeit, Prahlerei” (Raven II 1967: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG biheiz adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 53) “Versprechen, Gelübde, Verschwörgung”. Therefore an OHG denominate verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bi-hellen “be-, umhüllen, verheimlichen, verbergen” (Raven I 1963: 304). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bi-hellian I (Seebold 1970: 252) “verhüllen, einhüllen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-herēn, bi-herrēn “plündern, verheeren, Sinnstiebe unterdrücken oder vertilgen” (Raven II 1967: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-hertēn “ausdauern, vergüten, befestigen, hart oder fest machen” (Raven I 1963: 70). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-huggen "denken an, bedenken, beachten, bemerken, sich entsinnen, +reflex. pers. et gen. rei = sich woran erinnern, meinen, sich" (Raven I 1963: 305). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-hyegan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 39) "to consider, bear in mind; confide, trust" Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-hullen "behüllen, bedecken" (Raven I 1963: 77). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bi-hullian I (Seebold 1970: 252) "verhüllen"; OFs. bi-hella I (Seebold 1970: 252) "verhüllen"; OE be-hylian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 39) "to cover, veil". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-huohn "verspotten, auslachen, verböhnien" (Raven II 1967: 70). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-huorôn "entehren, schänden, notzüchtigen, zum Weibe machen = Sodomie treiben" (Raven II 1967: 70). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-huoten "behüten, beachten, beobachten, für etwas sorgen" (Raven I 1963: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

bi-in-sigilen "besiegeln" (Raven I 1963: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-kennen "bekennen, kennen, erkennen" (Raven I 1963: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

bi-këren "(sich) bekehren, wenden, kehren, lenken, richten, biegen" (Raven I 1963: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: dana-, hintarot-, nidar-, widar-

bi-kimb "Leichen betreffend, Leichenbegängnis, altgermanische Ausdrücke wohl von der Bezeichnung der Totenhügel und Grabstätten" (Raven II 1967: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. Although evidence is slight, a nominal base OHG *kimb-* "Grabstatt, Grabmal, Grabbügel", or similar, can be reconstructed for this verb from the following: OHG einkimbi adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 121) "verderblich, tobringend"; ON kumbi (de Vries 1962: 333) "Grabmal; Helmzeichen, Helm"; Run.Dan kuml (de Vries 1962: 333) "Grabzeichen (sowohl Runenstein wie Grabhügel)". Therefore an OHG denominative preterite patriciple construction (formed with prefix bi-).

bi-klaegön "klagen über" (Raven II 1967: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-kleiben "einarügen, fest einschließen, mit etwas überladen, bestreichen, beschmieren, verbinden, anspannen, vereinigen (verschlammen, binden, fesseln)" (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-kleimen "beflecken, besudeln, entweißen, vergiften, verderben" (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-klemmen "verstopfen, klemmen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 335). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG klam, klamm (Starck and Wells 1990: 333) "Klemme". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).
**bi-knähen** “verstehen, merken, verspüren, wahrnehmen, entnehmen, er-, einsehen, erkennen, kennenlernen, gelten lassen, erkannt, bekannt werden, sich erinnern, etwas zukünftiges beherzigen, erwägen, bedenken, eingedenkt sein, sich etwas wieder gegenwärtigen, anerkennen, befriedigen, sich rechtferigen, zufriedenstellen, überzeugen, sich entschuldigen, wieder zu Verstande kommen, erblicken, erleben, überlegen, bedenken, ermitteln, etwas im Auge haben, beabsichtigen, erstreben, besehen, beobachten, einsehen” (Raven I 1963: 93). No cognate verbs are attested.
Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-knupfen** “knüpfen, anknüpfen, verknüpfen, flechten, binden, fesseln, von unten anknüpfen, anbinden oder befestigen” (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-knussen** “verletzen, zerdrücken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 339). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: **ana**-

**bi-körön** “beweisen, prüfen, versuchen, beschweren” (Raven II 1967: 79). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-kären** “mitteilen, darlegen, der Angeklagte (oder dem Gerichte verfallen) sein, tadeln” (Raven II 1967: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-kümen** “beklagen” (Raven I 1963: 98). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-kürzen** “kurz machen, verkürzen, abkürzen, kurz fassen, kurz aussprechen” (Raven I 1963: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-kwicken** “beleben” (Raven I 1963: 91). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-langen** “(impers. +acc pers et gen. rei) verlangen (nach), gelusten, lang stumm sein oder langweilig sein” (Raven II 1967: 233). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-leggen** “belegen, benetzen, hinlegen, legend bedecken, (die) Ohren verstopfen, d.h. nicht hören wollen, mit Essen beschlagen” (Raven I 1963: 310). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-lecgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 40) “to cover, invest, surround, afflict; charge with, accuse”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-(l)leinen** “verdammen” (Raven I 1963: 102). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-hléðan I (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 80) “to beset by leaning anything against another”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-leiten** “bedecken, überziehen, (Gevölk) sammeln, umgeben, verhüllen, gegen etwas führen, geleiten, das Geleit geben, begleiten, verfolgen” (Raven I 1963: 103). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-leldan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 40) “to lead astray”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-lémen** “lähmen, unbeholfen machen” (Raven I 1963: 313). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**biliden** “vormachen, als Beispiel erzählen” (Schütze 1969 p.15). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bilidi (Kluge 1989: 84) “Bild(werk), Darstellung; Vorstellung, Begriff, Urbild; Abbild, Ebenbild; Mal; Beispiel,
Gleichnis, Vorbild; Gestalt, Beschaffenheit, Aussehen, Form, Wesen; Figur". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

*bi-ligizzen "Gewalt antun, bewaltigen, verunreinigen" (Raven I 1963: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *bi-legatjan class I intensive deverbal from OHG strong verb *bi-liggan (Starck and Wells 1990: 374) "vergewaltigen, notzüchtigen, beschlafen". Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.

bi-lîhîn "müßfallen" (Raven II 1967: 236). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*bi-lidôn "bilden, nachbilden, formen, gestalten, zeichnen, nachahmen, das Abbild oder Vorbild eines Dinges darstellen, [polieren], haven, heucheln, bezichtigen (?) = jemanden verdächtigen" (Raven II 1967: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *bilden. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, fora-, gi-, ir-

*bi-listinôn "teilweise aufheben oder einschränken, vermindern, herabsetzen, verunglimpfen, verleumden" (Raven II 1967: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG list (Starck and Wells 1990: 380) "Kunst, List". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi- and n-extension).

bi-lîuhîen "beleuchten, hervorleuchten, -glänzen, erstrahlen" (Raven I 1963: 112). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-(h)lûten "erschallen" (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*billôn "mit einem Steinhaue oder Streitaxt schlagen, behauen, schärfen (Mühlstein)". MHG billen (Lexer 1872: 276) "mit einem Steinhaue schlagen, behauen, schärfen (Mühlstein)". No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG billi (Schützeichel 1969: 16) "Schwert, Streitaxt, Steinaxt, Spitzhacke". cf. OE bill (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 48) "bill, chopper, battle-axe, falchion, sword". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-

bilôn "äußern, aussprechen" (Raven II 1967: 19). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: MHG bil (Schade 1882: 63) "bellende Stimme". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

bi-lîsên "entlösen, befreien, berauben, entblößen, ausziehen, verwitwen, leer oder frei machen" (Raven I 1963: 115). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-mahalon "anklagen" (Raven II 1967: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-mahhôn "verbinden, vereinigen, zusammenfügen" (Raven II 1967: 96). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-marcôn "bestimmen, passend machen" (Raven II 1967: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-meinen “weihen, widmen, heiligen, opfern, urteilen, verurteilen, entscheiden, preisgeben, zu
eigen geben, überlassen, (im voraus) bestimmen, beschließen, beismessen, verloben, förmlich
versprechen, erwägen, zuschreiben, schildern, zum Opfer bestimmen, zum Tode weihen,
durchbilden” (Raven 1963: 125). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-mēnan I
(Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 40) “to bemoan, bewail, lament”. Therefore a WGmc prefix
formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora- , zuo-

bi-merken “bezeichnen, bestimmen, anordnen, ernennen” (Raven 1963: 127). No cognate
verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-merren “hemmen, in Schranken halten, zuziehen, zuschnüren, außer Kraft setzen, hemmen,
hindern” (Raven 1963: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix
formation.

bi-murmulôn “murren” (Raven 1967: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG
prefix formation.

bi-nalitân “nächtigen” (Raven 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG
prefix formation.

bi-namôn “mit namen anreden” (Raven 1967: 108). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore
an OHG prefix formation.

bi-neimen “bestimmen, erteilen, vorausbestimmen, ernennen” (Raven 1963: 136). No cognate
verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

bi-necken “herausfordern, reizen, nacken” (Raven 1963: 137, 314). No cognate verbs are
attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-nemnen “nennen, ernennen, sagen” (Raven 1963: 138). The following cognate verbs are
attested: OE be-nemman I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 41) “to name; stipulate, settle, declare,
asseverate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-nezzen1 “benetzen, färben, tränken, abspülen, besudeln” (Raven 1963: 140). No cognate
verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-nezzen2 “verstricken, im Netz fangen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 437). No cognate verbs are
attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nezzi (Starck and Wells
1990: 437) “Netz”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).

bi-nidaren “einem zu niedrig sein” (Raven 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested.
Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-(/:)nicken “bedecken, verbergen, übertölpeln” (Raven 1963: 141). No cognate verbs are
attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-niusen “erkennen, etwas erkunden, (aus)finden, entdecken, erfassen, anlernen, erfahren,
forschen, fragen, wahrnehmen, erlangen” (Raven 1963: 142). No cognate verbs are attested.
Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-rahhanen “rauben, erbeuten” (Raven 1963: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore
an OHG prefix formation.
bi-rapfen “(von Wunden) wieder blutig werden oder wieder aufbrechen, ausgetrocknet oder verkrustet, verharschen, vernarben” (Raven I 1963: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-räsren “sich die Verurteilung zuziehen, verdammen” (Raven I 1963: 147). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-ræsan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 43) “to rush upon or into”. Therefore a WGMc prefix formation.

bi-rehezen “vor Wut oder Unwillen mit den Zähnen knirschen, knirschend in die Worte ausbrechen, toben, wüten” (Raven I 1963: 148). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *bi-rabantjan “wüten”. Etymology uncertain. Probably an intensive deverbal but source is uncertain. Possibly from a strong verb attested in MHG reben (Pokorny I 1956: 853) “sich bewegen, rühren”. This is not, however, convincing on semantic grounds”.

bi-redinën “überführen” (Raven II 1967: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-refsn “tadeln, schelten, rügen, Vorwürfe machen, zurechtweisen” (Raven I 1963: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-reganën “beregnen, Regen empfangen, bescheren” (Raven II 1967: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-refen “einschnüren, einwickeln” (Starck and Wells 1990: 478). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


bi-renken “verrenken” (Raven I 1963: 152). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-wrencan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 47) “to deceive”. Therefore a WGMc prefix formation.

bi-rennten “mit einem Rand versehen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 481). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG rant (Starck and Wells 1990: 472) “Schildbuckel, Schildrand, Rand”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).

bi-resten “festhalten, versperren, (be)hindern” (Raven I 1963: 154). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-rigenon “fruchtbar machen” (Schade I 1882: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG birig (Starck and Wells 1990: 58) “fruchtbar, befruchtend”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bi-rihten “sich richtig zu etwas einstellen, bedenken, überlegen, vollführen, in die gehörige Richtung bringen” (Raven I 1963: 156). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-rinden “schälen” (Raven I 1963: 157). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-rindan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 43) “to strip off bark, peel”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGMc *bi-rëndjan “to peel, strip of bark”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG rinda (Kluge 1989: 601) “Rinde, Borke”; OS rinda (Kluge 1989:
“Rinde”; OE *rendōn* (Kluge 1989: 601) “Rinde”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).

**bi-(h)riuwen** “beklagen, Schmerz empfinden über” (Raven II 1967: 122). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**birnen** “harmonieren, erheben, trösten” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-

**bi-roubōn** “(+acc. pers. et gen rei.) berauben, (Gewänder) abnehmen, ausplündern” (Raven II 1967: 123). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *be-reaIjan* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 43) “to bereave, deprive of, take away, seize, rob, despoil”; Gothic *bi-raubōn* II (Kluge 1989: 584) “ausziehen”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**bi-roufen** “enthaaren, d.h. die Haare und Haut abreiben = wund reiben, rupfen” (Raven I 1963: 159). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *bi-rōpian* I (Kluge 1989: 584) “verfilzen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-runnen** “ins Fallen bringen” (Raven I 1963: 162). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *run* (Starck and Wells 1990: 496) “Lauf, Bahn”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).

**bi-(h)ruomen** “sich berühmen, sich über jemanden freuen” (Raven I 1963: 165). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-(h)ruoren** “berühren, anrühren, bewegen, anregen, stacheln” (Raven I 1963: 165). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-sagen** “übersetzen” (Raven I 1963: 318). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-seganan** “besegnen, mit dem Zeichen des Kreuzes weihend bezeichend” (Raven II 1967: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-saldōn** “mit Salbe bestreichen” (Raven II 1967: 125). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-segandōn** “besegnen, mit dem Zeichen des Kreuzes weihend bezeichend” (Raven II 1967: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**bi-singan** “sengen” (Raven II 1967: 130). cf. OHG *sengen* I. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

**bi-seiten** “zurückweisen, verschmähen, ablehnen” (Raven I 1963: 168). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

**bisen** “biesen, lustig sein” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *bisa* (Starck and Wells 1990: 58) “Sturmwind, Nordostwind”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**bi-sengen** “besengen, versengen, an-, verbrennen” (Raven I 1963: 168). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *bi-sengian* I (Onions 1966: 829) “besengen”; OE *be-sengan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 44) “to singe, burn”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.


**bi-sigilen** “be-, versiegeln, kundtun, kennzeichnen” (Raven I 1963: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-siuwen** “einnähen, bezogen, benäht, Kahn mit Leder überzogener Schild” (Raven I 1963: 320). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *be-sówian* levelling to class II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 44) “to sew together, sew up”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-scaffon** “bilden, schildern, unterrichten” (Raven II 1967: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-scaron** “bescharen” (Raven II 1967: 132). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-scatawen** “beschirmen, verdunkeln, decken, verhüllen, nächtigen” (Raven I 1963: 178). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *be-scåd(u)wian* probably class II by levelling from class I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 44) “to overshadow”. Therefore a WGrnc prefix formation.

**bi-skenten** “vergehen, untergehen, umkommen, sterben” (Raven I 1963: 180). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-skiben** “beanlagen, passend einrichten” (Raven I 1963: 181). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bj-s/cerjen** “bescheren, zuteilen, verhangen; betrügen, zum besten halten, [‘seines Anteils berauben’, enterben]” (Raven I 1963: 321). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore a WGrnc prefix formation.


**bi-skinden** “beschinden, enthäuten, schälen, abschälen” (Raven I 1963: 182). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *bi-skindian* I (Kluge 1989: 633) “sich abschälen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
bi-skirmen “beschirmen, beschützen, in Eifer geraten, verteidigen, (von oben) angreifen, decken” (Raven I 1963: 182). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-scouwön “ansehen, sich umsehen, betrachten, besuchen, berücksichtigen, warten” (Raven II 1967: 135). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-scæowan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 44) “to look round upon, survey, contemplate, consider, watch; care for”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-screnken “fangen, überlisten, nörgeln, hinabstürmen” (Raven I 1963: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-screnkilen “mit Nägeln oder mit Spitzen oder Dornen oder (über.) mit einem Purpurstreifen versehen, festnageln” (Raven I 1963: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *skranklijan class I frequentative or diminutive deverbative (formed with l-extension) from WGmc weak verb *skrankjan, *skrankjän “verschränken” (see under screken, and screncön). Therefore an OHG frequentative deverbative (formed with l-extension and prefix bi-).

bi-scrimen “in Eifer geraten” (Raven I 1963: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Glosses Latin zelāri “to be jealous, show zeal”.

bi-scutten “(das Haupthaar) versengen, verbrennen” (Raven I 1963: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-sleifen “zu Boden strecken, zu Grunde richten” (Raven I 1963: 190). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-slihen “Überschwemmung, Sintflut” (Raven I 1963: 191). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-slipfen “gleiten, fallen, sich zerstreuen, verlassen, abfliegen, sich aus dem Staube machen, wanken machen, wanken” (Raven I 1963: 192). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-smähön “(+dat.) pers. geringschätzen, strafbar sein, verächtlich sein oder scheinen, mißachtet werden” (Raven II 1967: 255). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG smāhi (Kluge 1989: 641) “klein, gering, verächtlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix bi-).

bismaron “lätstern, verspotten” (Raven II 1967: 19). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under bismerien. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

bi-smeizen “beschmutzen” (Raven I 1963: 192). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *bi-smeiťjan (Seebold 1970: 438) deverbative formation from strong verb *bi-smiťjan (Seebold 1970: 437) “schmieren”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bi-smiťan st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 564) “aufstreichen, schmieren, bestreichen, salben; beflecken, besudeln, entweihen, anstecken”; OS *smiťan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 437) “schmeißen”; OSs. smiťa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 437) “schmeißen, werfen”; OE smiťan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 311) “to daub, smear, soil, pollute, defile”; Gothic ga-smiťan st. vb (Lehmann 1986: 72) “to anoint”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.
**bismeren** “verhöhnen, spotten, herausfordern” (Raven II 1967: 206). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *bismerien*. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**bismerien** “verlachen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *bismer* (Starck and Wells 1990: 59) “Verhöhnung, Spott, Schimpf”; OHG *bismar* (Starck and Wells 1990: 59) “Spiel, Spott”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**bismeren** “lärsten, schmähen, verspotten, erbittern” (Raven II 1967: 19). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *bismerien*. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**bi-smidën** “(mit geziemendem Erz) einfassen oder umgeben” (Raven II 1967: 139). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *be-smidian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 44) “to work (in metal), forge, surround with forged work”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-smirwen** “beschmieren” (Raven I 1963: 322). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *be-smierwan, be-smirwan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 44) “to besmear”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-smizzen** “beschmutzen, bestreichen” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-solagan** “besudeln, verunreinen” (Raven II 1967: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-solän** “besudeln, beschmutzen” (Raven II 1967: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-sorgan** “(trs.) ehren, achtgeben, Sorge oder Fürsorge tragen für, Auftrag ausführen, pflegen, fürchten, befürchten, sorgen für, verhüten” (Raven II 1967: 257). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *be-sorgian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 45) “to regret; be anxious about, dread, shrink from”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**bi-soifen** “ersäuern, ertränken, ertrinken, nach unten schleifen, begraben, fortreiben” (Raven I 1963: 194). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *nâh-*

**bi-spehön** “auskundschaften, erkunden” (Raven II 1967: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-spenne** “entwöhnen” (Raven I 1963: 322). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-sperren** “verschließen, zufachen, behindern, sichern, verwerfen, verdammen” (Raven I 1963: 195). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *in-*

**bi-spottän** “verspotten” (Raven II 1967: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**bi-sprâshän** “vermessene Reden ausstoßen, beeinträchtigen, schmälen, verwerfen, schmähen, verleumden” (Raven II 1967: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-sprehön “verleumden, raunen” (Raven II 1967: 144). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-spreiten “überwachsen, ganz bedecken, umschließen” (Raven I 1963: 197). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-sprengen “begießen, bespritzen = entsündigen, beflecken = schänden” (Raven I 1963: 197). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-spregan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 45) “to besprinkle, bespatter”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-spurnen “fehlen, verfehlen, beleidigen, kränken, anstoßen” (Raven I 1963: 199). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stabön “beeiden, klar zeigen” (Raven II 1967: 145). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stäen “aufstellen, einsetzen, festsetzen, formen, beständig machen, bestätigten” (Raven I 1963: 200). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-statön “verpachten” (Raven II 1967: 146). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stecken “hineinstecken” (Raven I 1963: 201). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stellen “besetzen, bestellen” (Raven I 1963: 202). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stiften “begründen, bewohnen” (Raven I 1963: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stiuifen “verwaist, beraubt” (Raven I 1963: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stouben “bestäuben” (Raven I 1963: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stricken “bestricken, zusammenknüpfen, schnüren” (Raven I 1963: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-stumbalen “verstümmeln” (Raven I 1963: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-stumbalôn “verstümmeln, abhauen, auseinanderrreißen, töten” (Raven II 1967: 150). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-sturen “umkehren, umwerfen” (Raven I 1963: 212). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-styrian II by levelling, as umlaut indicates origin in class I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 45) “to heap up, bestir”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-sturzen “umstürzen, umstülpfen, umwerfen, verkehren, zerstören, mit einem Deckel versuchen” (Raven I 1963: 212). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-sùfôn “beseufzen” (Raven II 1967: 151). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-sulen “lastig finden, besudeln, verunreinigen, bestreichen” (Raven I 1963: 213). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-sylian II by levelling, as umlaut indicates origin in class I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 334) “to sully, defile, stain”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-suohhen “prüfen, prüfend durchsuchen, untersuchen, heimsuchen” (Raven I 1963: 215). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-sècan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 44) “to beseech, beg urgently”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-suonen “(sich) versöhnen, besühnen, entscheiden” (Raven I 1963: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-swären “beschweren, Beschwerde verursachen, säen, steigern, beschwerlich machen” (Raven I 1963: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-swärôn “bedrücken, beschweren, trauern” (Raven II 1967: 152). cf. OHG swären I. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

bi-swebôn “hervorzucken, hervorstrahlen, glänzen” (Raven II 1967: 261). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-swellen “erschöpfen, ringsum einschließen” (Raven I 1963: 220). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-swertôn “verschwören” (Raven II 1967: 152). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG swert (Raven II 1967: 153) “Schwur”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix bi-).

bi-swerzen “schwärzen, schwarz machen” (Raven I 1963: 220). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-tarnen “ratlos oder erbittert, betrübt sein” (Raven I 1963: 222). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-tarnön “bestürzt sein, betrübt sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 622). cf. OHG tarnen I. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

bi-teilen “berauben (+gen. rei), entziehen, konfiszieren, prellen, betrügen, täuschen, beschwindeln, hintergeben” (Raven I 1963: 222). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-daľan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 36) “to deprive, strip, bereave of, rob, release, free from”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-tinemmen “sich einer Sachen bemächtigen, ergreifen, erfassen” (Raven I 1963: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-timbarën “trübe werden” (Raven II 1967: 263). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-timberen “trüben, trübe machen” (Raven I 1963: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. For simplex see OHG timberën I “dunkeln, dunkel werden”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

bi-touben “vermessen” (Raven I 1963: 226). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-trägën “verleiden, überdrüssig werden” (Raven I 1967: 263). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-trahten “mehr vermögen, das Übergewicht oder den Vorrang haben” (Raven I 1963: 227). No cognate verbs are attested. For simplex verb see: OHG trahtën II “betrachten, erstreben”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

bi-trachtën “überlegen, betrachten, (intrans.) wonach trachten, erwägen, bedenken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 632). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-trehhanen “(vom Feuer) in der Weißgrauen Ascheglut erlöschen” (Raven II 1967: 264). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-trohsilen “beflecken, verunreinigen, entehren” (Raven I 1963: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

bi-troufen “sich benetzen, besudeln” (Raven I 1963: 230). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-drypan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 37) “to moisten”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-truiben “jemandem ein Bein stellen = ihm den Sturz bereiten, verurteilen” (Raven I 1963: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bittaren “mürrisch oder bitter sein; der Nase ein Entsetzen bereiten, verbittern” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under bittarôn. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bittarôn “sich ärgern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 61). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE bitarian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 50) “to embitter, make bitter”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bitrōjan “to embitter, make bitter or angry”. The verb is derived from the

bi-tuhhen “unterstützen” (Raven I 1963: 326). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

bi-tullen “einen Teil zurückbehalten, unterschlagen, des Genusses verlustig gehen” (Raven I 1963: 326). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *tul “coarse, rude, animal-like, given to pleasure” which can be reconstructed from MHG *rul (Lexer 111876: 1564) “grob”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

bi-tumbalen “unverständlich oder sinnlos machen, zur Torheit bringen, schwächen” (Raven I 1963: 232). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bi-dumbilian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 641) “betören, abstumpfen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bi-dumb(a)ljan “sich albern benehmen”, class I frequentative or diminutive deverbative formed with l-extension from the following complex of weak verbs: OHG *tumbön II (Starck and Wells 1990: 641) “sich albern benehmen, unsinnig handeln”; OHG *tumbön III (Raven II 1967: 265) “sich albern benehmen, unsinnig handeln”. Therefore a WGmc frequentative deverbative (formed with l-extension and prefix bi-).

bi-tumben, bi-tumpen “vermessen, in Erstaunung setzen, schwachsinig oder rasend machen” (Raven I 1963: 232). No cognate verbs are attested. For simplex verb see: OHG *tumbön II (Starck and Wells 1990: 641) “sich albern benehmen, unsinnig handeln”; OHG *tumbön III (Raven II 1967: 265) “sich albern benehmen, unsinnig handeln”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

bi-tumilön “bestürzen, verwirren” (Raven II 1967: 159). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-tummen “einen Gewinn erhalten, übervorteilen, durch Schmeichelei überlisten, hintergehen” (Raven I 1963: 233). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-tuncalen “verdunkeln, dunkel oder trübe machen, glanzlos machen, abstumpfen, die Sehkraft verlieren” (Raven I 1963: 232). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-tuomen “richten, im voraus beurteilen” (Raven I 1963: 233). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic bi-domjan I (Lehmann 1986: 93) “to judge, criticize, condemn”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

bi-tussen “in Vermessung bei einer Sache bleiben; törlich” (Raven I 1963: 326). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology obscure. It is possibly a prefix formation from an otherwise unattested simplex belonging to a Gmc complex which can ultimately be derived from the IE *dheus-, *dheus, *dhus- (Pokorny I 1956: 268) “stieben, stäuben, wirbeln (neben, regnen, Dunst, Staub; aufs seelische Gebiet angewendet: gestorben, verwirrt sein, betäubt, dösig, albern), stürmen (vom Wind und aufgeregtem Wesen), blasen, wehen, heucheln, keuchen (Hauch, Atem, Geist, Gespenst, animal; riechen, Geruch)”, from which base the following may be derived: OHG tösig (Pokorny I 1956: 270) “stumpfisinnig, törlich”; MHG täsen (Pokorny I 1956: 270) “lärmen, sausen”; NHG (dia) däsen (Pokorny I 1956: 270) “zechen”; OE ðysig (Pokorny I 1956: 269) “foolish, ignorant, stupid”. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.
bi-unkūsken “entehren, verderben, beflecken, unkeusch machen” (Raven 1 1963: 241). No cognate verbs attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


bi-uoben “tun, verüben” (Starck and Wells 1990: 680). No cognate verbs attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


bi-walgon, bi-walagan “(am Boden im eigenen Blut) herumwalzen” (Raven 111967: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wancn “ausweichen, entbehren, umgehen, unterlassen, vermeiden” (Raven II 1967: 172). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wanlān “umgestalten, verwandeln, verschlechtern” (Raven II 1967: 173). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wāren “anerkennen, beweisen, erproben, als wirklich oder wahr dartun, [besorgen]” (Raven I 1963: 250). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-warōn “fürsorglich bewahren, behüten, (+gen.) bewahren gegen, schützen, für etwas sorgen, besorgen, in Obhut haben” (Raven II 1967: 175). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-warian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 47) “to keep watch, guard, preserve, ward off”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-wartēn “aufnehmen, (einzeln) ansehen, scheuen, verehren, ausweichen, vermeiden, entgehen, auf der Haut sein, sich hüten” (Raven II 1967: 270). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-weardian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 47) “to guard, protect, observe closely”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-wegen “ziehen, ins wanken geraten, sich zum Mitleid bewegen” (Raven I 1963: 328). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-weidinān “das Honigsaugen beziehungsweise -sammein von Bienen” (Raven II 1967: 178). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-weinān “weinen über, beweinen, als tot oder unter Tränen beklagen, mit Tränen benetzen” (Raven II 1967: 178). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-(h)we/bern “wölben (mit zwei Halbkugeln überwölbt oder eingezaunt ?)” (Raven I 1963: 254). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bi-welbian I (Kluge 1989: 798) “überwölben, bedecken”; OE be-hwylfan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 39) “to cover, vault over”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-welzen “zudecken, (wälzend) bedecken, verstecken” (Raven I 1963: 254). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-wemmen “beflecken, verderben” (Raven I 1963: 255). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wenken “umgehen, vermeiden” (Raven I 1963: 256). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wenten “an-, ab-, hin-, um-, verwenden, (sich) wenden, umkehren, verwandeln, gestalten, in eine Beschaffenheit versetzen, beenden” (Raven I 1963: 256). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bi-wendlan I (Starck and Wells 1990: 710) “verwandeln, wiederholen”; OE be-wendan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 47) “to turn (round); convert”; Gothic bi-wandjan I (Lehmann 1986: 393) “to avoid”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: (dara-), (umbi-).

bi(h)werben “abwenden, ablenken” (Raven I 1963: 259). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-hwirfan, be-whyrfan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 39) “to turn, change, convert; exchange; prepare, instruct”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-weren2 “aufbewahren, überwachen, erhalten” (Raven II 1967: 273). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-werën1 “abhalten von etwas, hindern, verhindern, schützen, wehren, verteidigen, verbieten” (Raven I 1963: 332). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-werian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 47) “to guard, protect, defend, check, prevent, forbid”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-winnän “(ab)weiden” (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wizinän “strafen, strafbar sein” (Raven II 1967: 188). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wurgen “würgen, ersticken (machen)” (Raven I 1963: 271). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-wurken “herbeischaffen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 750). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-wycan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 47) “to work, construct, surround with, enclose, cover; work in, insert, adorn”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-zeihhanen “bezeichnen, ausdrücken, als Zeichen dienen für, ein Vorzeichen bedeuten, bildlich oder symbolisch vorstellen” (Raven I 1963: 272). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-técan I (<*be-técan by loss of ‘n’) (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 45) “to impart, deliver, intrust; dedicate; show, point out; give orders; persue, hunt”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-zeinen1 “bezeichnen, an-, bedeuten, befehlen, zuweisen” (Raven I 1963: 273). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-zeinän “andeuten, bedeuten, bezeichnen” (Raven II 1967: 194). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-zellen “bezählen, hinzuzählen, aufzählen, zu eigen geben, anschuldigen, bezichten” (Raven I 1963: 275). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-tellan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 45) “to speak about, answer, defend oneself (against a charge), exculpate oneself”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-zetten “bestreuen, überragen” (Raven 1963: 333). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
bi-zieren “sorgfältig zieren, schmücken” (Raven I 1963: 278). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-zimbaren “aufbauen” (Raven I 1963: 278). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-timbran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) “to construct, build”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

bi-zimbarôn “davorbauen, versperren, verbauen” (Raven II 1967: 196). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-zoubarôn “bezaubern, behexen, Zaubertrank” (Raven II 1967: 197). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bi-zûnen “umzäumen, bezaumen, mit einem Zaun umgeben” (Raven I 1963: 281). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE be-tûnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) “to hedge in, enclose, shut, bury; shut out; end”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: umbi-

bi-zusken “verbrennen” (Raven I 1963: 283). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

bizzôn “mit den Zähnen knirschen, (pragnant) zerknirschen, zermalmen” (Raven II 1967: 19). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE grist-bitian II (Seebold 1970: 97) “to gnash the teeth, rage”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bitôjan (Seebold 1970: 97) class II zero grade deverbative from strong verb *beitanan (Seebold 1970: 96) “beiffen” (see under beizen). Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

blabbezzen “stammeln, plappern, schwatzen, lallen” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *blabbatjan “plappem”, intensive deverbative from weak verb *blab(b)jan “plappern”. This attested in MHG plappen, blappen (Pokorny I 1956: 102) “plappern”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

blabizôn “plappern” (Pokorny I 1956: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *blabat/an “plappern” (see under blabbezzen). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

blifen “wehen, atmen” (Raven I 1963: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *blêjan (Seebold 1970: 118) class I weak deverbative from strong verb *blêzan (Seebold 1970: 117) “blasen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG zi-blîzen st. vb pret. part. (Seebold 1970: 117) “aufgeschwollen”; OFs. on-blê st. vb pret. sg. (Seebold 1970: 117) “hauchte ein”; OE blêzan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 117) “to blow, breathe; play an instrument”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, gi-, ir-, zi-

blähmalôn “mit eingegrabener Arbeit verziert” (Raven II 1967: 19). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG blähmál (Starck and Wells 1990: 63) “Federstickerei; Brokat”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bläzen “blöken” (Raven I 1963: 9). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE blêtan I (Pokorny I 1959: 154) “to beat”; ModDu. blatem (Kluge 1989: 93) “to beat”, which allows us
to reconstruct a WGmc *blaikjan “to bleat”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is a dental extension from an IE *bh₁a₁- (Pokorny I 1959: 154) “heulen, laut weinen, blöken”, from which base the following may also be derived: Skt blaɪjan, bhilejati (Pokorny I 1959: 154) “blöken”; Latin flēre (Pokorny I 1959: 154) “(be)weinen”; OCS bleju, bhilejati (Pokorny I 1959: 154) “blöken”; Latvian blū̯ģu, blē (Pokorny I 1959: 154) “blöken”; None of the IE forms given above are formed with a dental extension. The extension must therefore be reckoned a WGMc innovation, in which case the verb cannot be seen as pre-GMC. Therefore a WGMC verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

bleikhən “bläß sein oder werden, erbleichen, roh oder ungekocht” (Raven II 1967: 206). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE blećian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 50) “to turn pale”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGMC *blaıkjæn “to turn or become pale”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bleih (Starck and Wells 1990: 65) “bläß, gelblich, weiß”; OS blēk (Kluge 1989: 91) “bleich, bläß”; OE blēc (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 50) “bright, shining, glittering, flashing; pale, paid, wan”; ON bleık “(Kluge 1989: 91) “bleich”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGMc *blaikæz (Kluge 1989: 91) “gelblich, glänzend”. Therefore a WGMC dejectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

bledden “blenden” (Raven I 1963: 9). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFS. blendæ I (Kluge 1989: 92) “to blind”; OE blēdan I (Kluge 1989: 92) “to blind, deprive of sight, darken”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGMc *bländíjan with expressive ablaut? (Kluge 1989: 92) “to blind, make blind”. The phonology of this verb is difficult. It appears to derive from the the GMC adjective *bländæ “blind” (this from an earlier *bländaz) with an expressive ablaut variation of ‘e’ to ‘a’.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: int-, ir-
blesen “klatschen” (Raven I 1963: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Possibly onomatopoeic.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: an-, gi-, in-gi-, ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

blicken “blicken, blitzen” (Raven I 1963: 10). The following cognate verbs are attested: We can therefore reconstruct a Gmc *blīkktjan intensive gemination (Seebold 1970: 119) “aufblitzen lassen”, intensive deverbative from strong verb *bleikkan (Seebold 1970: 118) “schimmern” (see under blickten). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-, nidar-

blintzen “blind werden” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under blinden.

blinterezzen “erblinden” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. The ‘r’ is difficult to explain here. That the verb is derived from blintiro the comparative of ORG bunt is not a satisfactory explanation on semantic grounds. Probably the most suitable explanation would be to derive the verb from an otherwise unattested OHG *blintirōn or *blintiren “to blind” formed with an r-extension. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

blitlīhen “blinzeln, triefugig sein, zucken” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

blōdeten “verzagen” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under blōden. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-

**bluhßen** “brennen, lodern, glänzen, verzehrt oder gequält werden” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *bluhh詹 “brennen, glänzend brennen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It appears to derive from the ablaut zero-grade of IE *abhΔeu- (Pokorny I 1959: 159) “brennen”. This is an extension from the IE *abhel- (Pokorny I 1959: 118) “glänzen, glänzend weiß”, from which base the following may also be derived: MHG bliehen (Pokorny I 1959: 160) “brennend leuchten”; OE blýscan I (<*bleu-s-) (Pokorny I 1959: 159) “to blush”; ON blys (<*bleu-s-) (Pokorny I 1959: 159) “Flamme”; Greek πρεπ- πεπλευσμένας πυρί (<*bleu-s-) (Pokorny I 1959: 159) “vom Feuer umlodert”. The gutteral extension with which this verb is formed is only attested in OHG, and is therefore to be regarded as an OHG innovation. The verb cannot, therefore, be considered pre-Gmc. Instead it may represent a zero-grade deverbal from a normal grade source verb. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fir-, *ir-

**bluhisōn, blugisōn** “wanken, zweifeln, unsicher, unentschlossen oder zaghaft sein” (Raven II 1967: 20). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *blue, *blug, *bluh “unsicher, verlegen, unentschlossen, zaghaft”, can be reconstructed from: MHG bluc (schade I 1882: 77) “verschmäht, verlegen, betreten, unentschlossen, bedenklich, zaghaft”. Therefore an OHG dejectival verb.

**blunkeszen** “stamrn” (Starck and Wells 1990: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Probably an intensive deverbal from an unattested source.

**bluoen** “blühen, glänzen, brennen” (Raven I 1963: 11). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS blāian I (Kluge 1989: 93) “blühen”; OFs. blōia I (Seebold 1970: 122) “blühen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *blōJan (Seebold 1970: 122) “blühen”, weak deverbal from strong verb *blōjanan (Seebold 1970: 122) “blühen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE blōwan st. vb (Kluge 1989: 93) “to blossom, bloom”. Therefore a WGmc deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fir-, *gi-, *ir-

**bluomonen** “blühen” (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under bluomën. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fir-, *gi-, *ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-
bluotigōn, bluotagōn “blutig schlagen, mit Blut (die Waffen) färben, mit der Mutter Blut (die Hände) nässen” (Raven II 1967: 20). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE blōđgan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 52) “to be bloodthirsty, make bloody”; ON blōđga II (de Vries 1962: 440) “blutig machen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *blōđ(a)gōjan “to make bloody”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bluotig (Starck and Wells 1990: 68) “blutig”; OS blōđg (de Vries 1962: 45) “blutig”; OFs. blōđugr (de Vries 1962: 45) “blutig”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *blōđ(a)gaz “bloody”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb. 
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

bluozen “opfern, schöpfen” (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *blōțjan “opfern”, weak deverbal from strong verb *blōțanan (Seebold 1970: 122) “(einen Gott) verehren”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bluozan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 123) “opfern, verehren”; OE blōțan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 123) “to sacrifice, kill for a sacrifice”; OHG blōțan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 122) “opfern, verehren, verfluchen, durch Opfer verehren, mordern”; Gothic blōțan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 122) “to serve God; honour (through sacrifice)”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

bogēn “gebückt oder gekrümmt sein” (Raven II 1967: 206). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *bugōjan “gebückt”, durative deadjectival formation from *buganaz adjectival preterite participle of strong verb *beuganan (Seebold 1970: 110) “biegen” (see under bougen). Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

bolēn “wiilzen, werfen, rollen, schleudern” (Raven II 1967: 20). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bolla (Starck and Wells 1990: 69) “Wasserblase, Becher, Kugelförmiger Körper”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ubar-, zi-

bolerzen “zucken, stothesweise atmen” (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Probably an intensive deverbal from an unattested source.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*bōren “erheben, erhöhen”. MHG baren (Lexer I 1872: 327) “erheben”. No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology uncertain. Most likely with lengthening of vowel from OHG bōr (Starck and Wells 1990: 69) “Höhe, Spitze, Gipfel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, ir-
borān “bohren, auslösen” (Raven II 1967: 21). Cf. OHG berren I (Raven I 1963: 285). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS borān II (Kluge 1989: 96). OE borian II (Kluge 1989: 96) “to bore, perforate”; ON bora II (Kluge 1989: 96) “bohren”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *burðjanan (Kluge 1989: 96) “bohren”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the ablaut zero-grade of IE *i*bher- (Pokorny I 1956: 133) “mit einem scharfen Werkzeug bearbeiten, ritzen, scheiden, reiben, spalten” (see under berren). These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-

bōsēn “Gott lästern, böse Wörter sprechen, Unsinn machen, Possen treiben” (Raven II 1967: 21). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bōsi (Starck and Wells 1990: 70) “albern, schwach, schweige”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fīr-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, gi-, umbi-, widar-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, in-, int-, zuo-

bōcen “stoßen, schlagen” (Raven I 1963: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *bautjan “stoßen, schlagen”, class I weak deverbal from strong verb *bautanan (Seebold 1970: 90) “schlagen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bōcen st. vb (Seebold 1970: 90) “stoßen, schlagen”; OE bēcan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 90) “to beat, strike, lash, dash, hurt; tread, trample, tramp”; ON bauta st. vb (Seebold 1970: 90) “schlagen, erschlagen”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

brēhhen “prägen, meißeln, aufzeichnen” (Raven I 1963: 12). Cf. OHG brehhōn II (Raven II 1967: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *brēkjan (Seebold 1970: 90) “prägen, meißeln, aufzeichnen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS brēkjan II (Kluge 1989: 96). OE bēetan II (Kluge 1989: 96) “to break, crush, tear, dash, break, crush, tear, dash.”

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

brähñen “brachen, den Boden nach der Ernte umbrechen, den Acker furchen” (Raven II 1967: 21). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-bräkön (Schade I 1882: 82). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *brëkojan “brachen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG brähha (Kluge 1989: 100) “unbestelltes Land, Umbrechen des Bodens”; MLG, MDu brek (Kluge 1989: 100). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *brëkã (Kluge 1989: 100) “Brache”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

brahten “tönen, tosen, brüllen” (Raven I 1963: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG braht (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings 1968: 1311) “Lärm, Geschrei, Getöse, Zusammenklang vieler Stimmen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: widar-

brasten “ertönen, dröhnen, krachen, prasseln” (Raven II 1967: 21). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON brasta II (de Vries 1962: 54) “lärmen, prahlen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *brastjanan (Seebold 1970: 139) “krachen”, class II frequentative / continuative deverbative from strong verb *brëstjanan / *berstjanan (Seebold 1970: 139) “bersten” (see under bresten). Therefore a NWGmc frequentative / continuative deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-

“broad”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *braiðaz (Kluge 1989: 104) “breit”. Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fora-, fram-, gi-, umbi-, zi-

breiten “hervorragen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHO deadjectival verb.

brenen “brümmen” (Raven 1963: 286). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE bremman I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 56) “to rage, roar”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bra,nejan (Seebold 1970: 135) “to roar, rage”, deverbative from strong verb *brennanan (Seebold 1970: 135) “to roar”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG breman st. vb (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 1352) “brümmen, brüllen”. Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, fora-, fort-, samane-, åz-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, ana-gi-, bi-, fir-, int-, zuo-


bretön “töten, totschlagen, niedерstrecken” (Raven II 1967: 22). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE briedwian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 56) “to strike down, trample?”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bredwjan “to strike down, trample, kill”. Further etymology unclear.
brieven “aufzeichnen, buchen, konfiszieren” (Raven I 1963: 15). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG brief (Starck and Wells 1990: 77) “Brief; Schreiben, Blatt, Papier, Urkunde; Verzeichnis”. < Latin breve (Kluge 1989: 104) “kurzes Schreiben”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-, missi-

bringen “(strong present, weak preterite with ablaut) bringen, hervorbringen, zuführen, tragen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 77) The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bringan strong pres., weak pret. with ablaut (Seebold 1970: 136) “bringen”; OFs. bringa strong pres., weak pret. with ablaut (Seebold 1970: 136) “bringen”; OE bringan strong pres., weak pret. with ablaut (Seebold 1970: 136) “to bring, lead, bring forth, carry, adduce, produce, present, offer”; Gothic bringgan strong pres., weak pret. with ablaut (Seebold 1970: 136) “bringen”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *brenganan strong pres., weak pret. with ablaut (Seebold 1970: 136) “bringen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *brekh-, *bhronk- (Pokorny 1959: 168) “bringen”, from which base the following may be also derived: Welsh he-bwng (Pokorny I 1959: 168) “bringen, gleiten, führen”; OCornish hebrenchiat (Pokorny I 1959: 168) “leader; dux”; Toch.A, Toch.B pránk- (Pokorny I 1959: 168) “entfernen, sich zurückziehen”. According to Seebold (Seebold 1970: 137), these forms are regarded as a root contamination of *bhrenk- “tragen” (> OHG beran st. vb (Buck 1949: 707); OS beran st. vb (Buck 1949: 707); OE beran st. vb (Buck 1949: 707); ON hera st. vb (Buck 1949: 707); Gothic bairan st. vb (Buck 1949: 707); Greek gépwa (Buck 1949: 707); Latin ferre (Buck 1949: 707); OIr. biru, berim (Buck 1949: 707); OCS bera, birati (Buck 1949: 707); Lithuanian berti (Buck 1949: 707); Albanian bie (Buck 1949: 707); Armenian berem (Buck 1949: 707); Sanskrit bharati (Buck 1949: 707); Avestan bair (Buck 1949: 707); Toch.A, Toch.B par (Buck 1949: 707)) and *(g)nek- “erreichen” (> Greek ἔφεξαν aorist (Bammesberger 1986: 82) “herbeischaffen”, Skt anhoti (Bammesberger 1986: 82) “gelangt, erreicht”, Lithuanian nëfti (Bammesberger 1986: 82) “tragen, bringen”). This theory of root contamination is supported by the fact that Greek ἔφεξαν is a suppletive aorist for Greek pέξαν “ich trage”. The IE parallels given above provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: abur-, ana-gi-, bi-, dara-, (dara-)bi-, dara-zuo-, duruh-, feb an-I, Jolla-, fora-, fort-, fram-, fur-, in-, ingagan-, nidar-, sama-, umbi-, untar-, üz-, widar-, zisamene-, zuo-

brohhisön “brechen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *brukisjan “brechen”, class II ablaut zero-grade deverbative formed with s-extension from strong verb *bre/jjan (Seebold 1970: 132) “brechen” (see under brählen). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with s-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

brohhön “zerbröckeln” (Starck and Wells 1990: 79). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE brocian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 57) “to crush, hurt, afflict, molest”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *brzikfan (Seebold 1970: 133) “to break to pieces, crush”, class II ablaut zero-grade intensive deverbative from strong verb *brekanan (Seebold 1970: 132) “brechen” (see under brählen). Therefore a WGmc intensive deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

brortlin “sticken, weben, verweben, mit geziertem Saum versehen” (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG brort (Starck and Wells 1990: 79) “Rand, Kante, Einfassung, Vordersteven”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, untar-

brählen “brauchen, benutzen” (Raven I 1963: 19). This verb is most likely a weak form of OHG strong verb brühkan (Starck and Wells 1990: 80) “brauchen, genießen, ein Amt ausüben”.

124

Prefix formations derived from this verb: (eban-), fir-, gi-, miss-


brünen “(dunkelrot, puppurfarbig) färben” (Raven I 1963: 20). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG brün (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings 1968: 1435) “braun, dunkel, braunviolet, schwarzbraun”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

*bruonen “brühen, verbrennen, durch Feuer vernichten”. MHG brüjen, brüen (Kluge 1989: 109) “brühen, sagen, brennen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG broien, brogen (Kluge 1989: 109) “brühen, kochen, brüten”; MDu. broieten (Kluge 1989: 109) “sagen, brühen, brüten”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *brü(w)jan (Kluge 1989: 109) “brühen, brüten, sagen, brennen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *bhre-, *bhr- (Pfeifer I 1989: 221) “heiß aufwallen, wärmen, brennen; heiß machen”, from which base the following may also be derived: OE bréd (Pokorny I 1959: 133) “brood; foetus; breeding, hatching”; OHG brēan st. vb (Pokorny I 1959: 133) “braten, rösten”. This represents a variant of IE *bhre- (Pokorny I 1959: 132) “aufwallen (von quellendem oder siedendem Wasser, auch vom Aufbrausen beim Gähren, kochen, sowie vom Feuer), sich heftig bewegen”, from which base the following may be derived: Skt bhurati (Pokorny I 1959: 132) “bewegt sich, zuckt, zappelt”; Greek πορφυρό (Pokorny I 1959: 132) “ich walle auf, wege auf, bin in unruhiger Bewegung”; Latin frementum (Pokorny I 1959: 132) “Gärungsstoff, Sauerteig”; Latin fretus, fretum (Pokorny I 1959: 132) “Wallung des Meeres; Brausen, Wallen, Hitze”; OIr. topar (*to_uks_boro) (Pokorny I 1959: 132) “Quelle”; MIr. tobar (Pokorny I 1959: 132) “Quelle, unterirdischer Bach”. The forms given above are too diverse phonologically to allow for the reconstruction of a pre-Gmc verb. Therefore a WGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-

brugen “schrecken, erschrecken” (Raven I 1963: 20). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE bregan I (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings I 1968: 1451) “to alarm, frighten, terrify”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *brūgan “to frighten, terrify”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG brugo (Schützeichel 1969: 22) “Schrecken”; OE brōga (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings I 1968: 1451) “prodigy, monster, trembling fear, terror, horror, dread”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *brōgan “fear, horror, dread, danger”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

bruten “brüten, wärmen” (Raven I 1963: 20). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE brēdan I (Kluge 1989: 110) “to produce or cherish a brood”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *brēdejan “brüten, wärmen”, class I deverbal formation from strong verb *brükanan (Seebold 1970: 128) “wärmen, brüten”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG brēkan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 129) “braten”; OFs. brēda st. vb (Seebold 1970: 128) “braten”; OE
\textit{brēdan} st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 55) "to roast, toast, bake, broil, cook, warm"; OSwed. \textit{brāðin} st. vb pret. part. (Seebold 1970: 128) "geschmolzen". Therefore a WGmc deverbal formation.

\*\textit{bruten} "Anlaß zu etwas geben, anfangen". The following cognate verbs are attested: OE \textit{bryrdan} I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 262) "to urge on, encourage, incite", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc \*\textit{brurðjan} ("originally) to prick; (later) to incite, urge on". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{brort} (Starck and Wells 1990: 79) "Rand, Kante, Einfassung, Vordersteven"; OE \textit{brod} (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 58) "prick, point; blade (of grass, corn); herbage", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc \*\textit{brurdæz} "prick, point". Therefore a WGmc deverbal formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: \textit{ana-}

\textit{brustbint-alān} "mit der Brustbinde umgürtten" (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{brustbinta} (Starck and Wells 1990: 82) "Brustbinde". Therefore an OHG deverbal formation (formed with l-extension).

\textit{brāðen} "heiraten" (Raven I 1963: 20). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG \textit{brāken} (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 1465) "to co-habit with a woman"; MDu. \textit{bruten} (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 1465) "to co-habit with a woman", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc \*\textit{brāðjan} "to marry, take a bride". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{brā} (Kluge 1989: 103) "Braut, junge Frau; Schwiegertochter"; OS \textit{brād} (Kluge 1989: 103) "Braut"; OFs. \textit{breid} (Kluge 1989: 103) "Braut"; OE \textit{bryd} (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 59) "bride, betrothed, woman to be married, newly-married woman, wife, consort; young woman"; ON \textit{brūdr} (Kluge 1989: 103) "beloved, wife, woman"; Gothic \textit{bru}ps (Kluge 1989: 103) "newly-married young woman", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc \*\textit{brūtiz} (Kluge 1989: 103) "daughter-in-law; young woman on wedding day, newly-married woman, bride". Therefore a WGmc deverbal formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: \textit{fin-, gi-, int-, widar-}

\textit{brutten} "erschrecken" (Raven I 1963: 20). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE \textit{gebryddan} I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 1471) "to frighten, terrify", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc \*\textit{brugdjan} "to frighten, terrify", class I deverbal (from preterite?) of Class III strong verb \*\textit{bregðanan} (Seebold 1970: 129) "zücken". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG \textit{brettan} st. vb (Seebold 1970: 130) "ziehen, zucken (Schwert)"; OS \textit{brugdum} st. vb pret. pl. (Seebold 1970: 130) "knüpften (die Netze)"; OFs. \textit{breida} st. vb (Seebold 1970: 130) "zücken, ziehen"; OE \textit{bregdan} st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 56) "to move quickly, pull, shake, swing, throw, draw (sword), drag; bend, weave, braid, knit, join together; change colour, vary, be transformed; bind, knot"; ON \textit{brégoða} st. vb (Seebold 1970: 129) "zücken, zucken, werfen, schwingen; abweichen, abändern; brechen, aufhören, erwachen; umwickeln". Therefore a WGmc deverbal formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: \textit{fin-, gi-, int-, widar-}

\textit{buhhilōn} "sich (wie der Mond) hornförmig krummen, einen Buckel machen" (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG \textit{buhil} (Starck and Wells 1990: 83) "Bühel". Therefore an OHG deverbal formation. \textit{buosumen} "bogenartig krummen, biegen, winden, schlängeln" (Raven I 1963: 21). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS \textit{bōsmian} I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 1508) "biegen"; MDu \textit{boesemen} (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 1508). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc \*\textit{bōsmijan} "ausbuchen, biegen". The verb is derived from the following

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, in-gi-, ūz-

*buosumān “ausbuchten, erweitern” (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *buosumen. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ūz-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: folla-, gi-

*burdinān “beladen, belasten mit” (Schade I 1882: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG burdin, burdi (Starck and Wells 1990: 86) “Bürde, Last, Bündel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, int-

*būrgōn “eine Stadt gründen” (Raven II 1967: 24). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG burg (Starck and Wells 1990: 86) “Burg, Stadt, Schloß”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*būrlīhōn “erheben, erhaben” (Raven II 1967: 24). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG burlih (Starck and Wells 1990: 87) “hervorragend, vortrefflich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-, ubar-, ūf-, ūf-ir-
bügen, bōven "wohnen, bewohnen, (feuer) bauen, bebauen, sich aufhalten, Ackerbau treiben" (Raven I 1963: 23). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bōan I (Seebold 1970: 125) "wohnen, bleiben"; OFs. bōva I (Seebold 1970: 125) "wohnen"; OE (Northumbrian) bya I (Seebold 1970: 125) "wohnen, besitzen", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *bōwjan (Seebold 1970: 125) "wohnen", class I weak deverbative from reduplicating strong verb *bōwwanan (Seebold 1970: 124) "wohnen, bereiten". This strong verb is attested in the following: OE bōan strong pres. and pret. part., weak pret. (Seebold 1970: 125) "to live, inhabit"; ON bāa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 125) "weilen, wohnen, bereiten; Hauswesen gründen, schmücken; bewohnen"; Gothic bauan strong pres., weak class III preterite (Seebold 1970: 124) "wohnen". Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-
**D**

*dagēn* “(+gen.) schweigen, (+dat.) ruhig zuhören” (Raven II 1967: 207). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *thagian* I (Lehmann 1986: 353) “to be silent”; OS *thagēn* II (Lehmann 1986: 353) “schweigen”; ON *þegja* I, III (Lehmann 1986: 353) “schweigen”; Gothic *þahan* III (Lehmann 1986: 353) “to keep secret, be silent, behave quietly”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *þagējan* “to be or remain silent”. The precise derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE */tak-e-*, */tak-yo- Gmc and Italic only (Lehmann 1986: 353) “to be silent”, from which base the following may also be derived: Latin tacēre (Lehmann 1986: 353) “to be silent”; Umbrian tases, taçez preterite participle (Lehmann 1986: 353) “silent(ly), in a murmer”. These IE parallels (although confined to Italic) are sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fir-, gl-*

*dahhezen* “aufflammen, lodern, das Auffliegen der Flammen” (Raven I 1963: 23). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a *þahatjan* “aufflammen”, intensive deverbative from from a weak verb *þahan* “to burn” which is represented by OE *peccan* I (Pokorny I 1956: 1057) “to burn, consume, swallow up”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

*dana-bi-kēren* “abwenden, abkehren, ablenken, entfremden” (Raven I 1963: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*dana-fluizien* “vertreiben” (Raven I 1963: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*dana-fuoren* “forttreiben, vertreiben, verseuchen” (Raven I 1963: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*dana-gi-scricken* “(sich) beeilen, eilig beschaffen” (Raven I 1963: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*dana-leiten* “daherführen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 327). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*dana-roufen* “ausraufen, Haar ausrupfen” (Raven I 1963: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*dana-scricken* “hervorspringen, (sich) beeilen” (Raven I 1963: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*dana-wenten* “sich wegwenden, von dannen gehen” (Raven I 1963: 257). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
dana-zogōn “entziehen, wegnnehmen” (Raven II 1967: 196). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

danc-fazzōn “nachdenken, überlegen, erwägen” (Raven II 1967: 24). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG danc (Starck and Wells 1990: 90) “Dank, Gunst, Gnade; das Gedenken, Gedanke, Erinnerung”; cf. OHG fazzōn II “laden, zurechtmachen, bepacken”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

dancōn “Glück wünschen, danken, vergelten” (Raven II 1967: 24). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS thankōn II (Onions 1966: 914) “danken”; OE pancian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 355) “to thank, give thanks to; to recompense, reward, rejoice”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *thŋkōjan “to thank”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG danc (Starck and Wells 1990: 90) “Dank, Gunst, Gnade”; OS thank (Kluge 1989: 127) “Dank, Gunst, Gnade”; OE pance (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 355) “thought, reflection; sentiment, idea; mind, will; grace, mercy, favour, pardon; thanks, gratitude; pleasure, satisfaction”; ON jōkk (Kluge 1989: 127) “Dank, Lohn, Freude”; Gothic jagks (Kluge 1989: 127) “thanks, care”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *2bankaz (Kluge 1989: 127) “Dank”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

dansōn “ziehen, schleppen, zögern, auf etwas warten lassen, dehnen” (Raven II 1967: 25). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *hansōjan (Seebold 1970: 514) “ziehen, schleppen”, class II deverbative from strong verb *hensanān (Seebold 1970: 514) “ziehen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG dinsan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 514) “ziehen, schleppen”; OS fer-thinsan present only (Seebold 1970: 514) “wegreißen”; Gothic at-binsan nur präs (Seebold 1970: 514) “heranziehen”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-

dara-gi-fleren “(sich) wenden, bei Seite wenden, weisen, bezwecken” (Raven I 1963: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-gi-ilen “dahineilen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-gi-leiten “dahin führen” (Raven I 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-gi-wäsen “dahinführen, dahinweisen” (Raven I 1963: 267). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-huggen “denken an” (Raven I 1963: 305). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-ilen “hineilen” (Raven I 1963: 79). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-in-leiten “hin-, einführen, -bringen” (Raven I 1963: 104). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-këren “sich dahin wenden” (Raven I 1963: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-kleiben “daran befestigen” (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-ladân “dahin berufen, einladen” (Raven II 1967: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-langên “(impers. +acc.) danach verlangen, Sehnsucht haben nach” (Raven II 1967: 233). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-leggen “legen” (Raven I 1963: 311). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-(h)losên “auf etwas horchen, lauschen” (Raven II 1967: 239). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

daranîh-denen “spähen, erforschen, beobachten” (Raven I 1963: 26). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-nâhen “dahin gehen” (Raven I 1963: 135). The following cognate verbs are attested:None. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-nemnen “dahinberufen” (Raven I 1963: 138). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-rihien “dahin richten” (Raven I 1963: 156). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-senten “dahinschicken” (Raven I 1963: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
(dara)-üz-beiten “versuchen herauszukommen” (Raven I 1963: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-wenten “(sich) dahin wenden” (Raven I 1963: 257). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-wäsän “dahinweisen, dahinführen” (Raven I 1963: 266). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-wisän “darauf ausgehen, danach streben, besuchen” (Raven II 1967: 186). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-zellen “auf-, herzählen” (Raven I 1963: 276). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-zuo-bringen “völlig besiegen, jemanden überreden, bewegen, erweichen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-zuo-garawan “bereiten” (Raven I 1963: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dara-zuo-ginuogen “reichlich vorhanden sein” (Raven I 1963: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(dara)-zu-leiten “hinführen, dahinleiten, passend, entsprechend” (Raven I 1963: 106). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


**tereo** (Seebold 1970: 510) "ich erfreue mich"; OPruss. *enterpo* (Seebold 1970: 510) "nützt". Therefore a Pre-Gmc primary verb (preterite-present).

dawalčō "hinsterben, im Sterben liegen, schwer oder krank sein" (Raven II 1967: 25). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a **dawaljan** (Seebold 1970: 148) class II frequentative / continual deverbative formed with l-extension from strong verb **daujanan** (Seebold 1970: 148) "sterben" (see under töwen). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continual deverbative (formed with l-extension).

degančō "als Soldat dienen, Kriegsdienste tun" (Raven II 1967: 25). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *degan* (Starck and Wells 1990: 92) "Soldat, Gefolgsmann, Held". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

deismen "säubern, gedeihen, gären" (Raven I 1963: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *deismo* (Starck and Wells 1990: 92) "Sauerteig, Hefe". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

dekken "bedecken, decken" (Raven I 1963: 23). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *thekkian* I (Kluge 1989: 130) "decken"; OFs. *thekka* I (Kluge 1989: 130) "decken"; OE *beccan* I (Kluge 1989: 130) "decken, kleiden; mit einem Dach versehen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *pakjanan* (Kluge 1989: 130) "decken, mit einem Dach versehen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *dah* (Starck and Wells 1990: 89) "Dach, Decke"; OFs. *thek* (de Vries 1962: 605) "Dach"; OE *poc* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 354) "covering, roof of a building; thatch"; ON *bak* (Kluge 1989: 125) "Dach, Decke, Dachmaterial, zusätzliche Bürde", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *pakjan* (Kluge 1989: 125) "Dach, Decke". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, int-, umbi-.

dempfen, tempfen "ersticken, würgen, töten" (Raven I 1963: 225). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a **dempjan** "ersticken", causative deverbative from strong verb **dempanan** "dampfen, rauchen". This strong verb is attested in the following: MHG *dirnpfen* st. vb (Kluge 1989: 127) "dampfen (von der körperlichen Ausdünstung), rauchen". Therefore an OHG causative deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, ir-, untar-.

denken "denken" (Raven I 1963: 25). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *thenkian* I (Kluge 1989: 134) "denken"; OFs. *thanka, thenca* I (Kluge 1989: 134) "denken"; OE *pencan* I (Kluge 1989: 134) "to think, imagine, think of, meditate, reason, consider; remember, recollect; intend, attempt, devise; learn; wish for, desire"; ON *pekja* I (Kluge 1989: 134) "wahrnehmen, erkennen, kennen, wissen"; Gothic *pogjan* I (Kluge 1989: 134) "to think, deliberate, consider, ponder", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc **pankjanan** "denken, erwägen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It stands in ablaut relation to the Gmc zero-grade **pankjanan** (see under dunken), but probably antedates this zero-grade verb. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *tong-, *teng- (Pokorny I 1956: 1088) "denken, fühlen", from which the base following may also be derived: Alb. *tänge* (Pokorny I 1956: 1088) "resentment"; Latin *tangere* (Lehmann 1986: 353) "to know"; Osco-Latin *sangon* (Lehmann 1986: 353) "thought"; Tocharian *tunk-* (Pokorny I 1956: 1088) "Liebe"; Tocharian B *tanka* (Pokorny I 1956: 1088) "Liebe". The IE parallels given above provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, dara-, daranār-, fir-, fora-, gi-, hina-īf-, ir-, missi-, umbi-, zuo-.

dennen "(aus)dehnen, (aus)spannen, ausstrecken, zeitlich verlängern, ziehen" (Raven I 1963: 288). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *thennian* I (Kluge 1989: 131) "(aus)dehnen"; OE *pennan* I (Kluge 1989: 131) "to stretch out, extend; prostrate; exert oneself;
spread the fame of, magnify"; ON þenja I (Kluge 1989: 131) “ausdehnen, spannen”; Gothic uf-
panjan I (Kluge 1989: 131) “to stretch out, strive for”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc 
þanjanan (Kluge 1989: 131) “dehnen, strecken”. The derivational pattern and etymology of 
this verb are unclear. Semantically and phonologically the verb would appear to represent a 
causative deverbative. It may have been formed from an unattested verb in the Gmc period. 
Alternatively, it may have been formed from a pre-Gmc verb prior to the full separation of 
the Gmc group. In either case, the verb from which it probably derives can ultimately be traced 
back to the IE V-ten- (Kluge 1989: 131) “dehnen, ziehen; spannen”, from which base the 
following may also be derived: Skt tanóti (Kluge 1989: 131) “spannt”; Skt tándyati causative 
n-đenj (Pokorny I 1956: 1066) “breite aus, ziehe, spanne die Saiten”; Latin tendere d-extension 
(Kluge 1989: 131) “to stretch, extend”; OIr. tan (Pokorny I 1956: 1066) “Zeit, Fortdauer, 
zeitliche Ausdehnung”. As this verb may well date back to the pre-Gmc period, it will therefore 
be given a pre-Gmc status.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, fir-, fora-gi-, furi-, gi-, ingagan-, ir-, ubar-, 
z-gi-, zi.

derren “welken, trocknen, dörren” (Raven I 1963: 27). cf. OHG dorren III. The following 
cognate verbs are attested: OE á-bierran I (Kluge 1989: 152) “to dry, wipe, clean”; ON 
þerra I (Kluge 1989: 152) “trocknen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þarzejanan 
(Seebold 1970: 515) “trocknen, dörren”, deverbative from strong verb *persanjan (Seebold 1970: 515) 
“trocknen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: Gothic ga-parsans nur part. prät. 
(Seebold 1970: 515) “verdorrt (von der Hand)”. Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-
dewen, douwen “auftauchen, benetzen, schmelzen, verdauen, erweichen, eigentlich = auflösen”. 
The following cognate verbs are attested: OS far-thewian I (Kluge 1989: 758) “verdauen, 
verschmelzen”; MLG douwen (Pfeifer III 1989: 1788) “verdauen, tauchen”; MDu døyen, doyen, 
allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *aujanan “tauen, verflüssigen, auflösen”. The derivational 
pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from IE *tā-, *tō; *tãl_, *t₁_; 
[*tãii_], *te_; *t₁_; dewen, douwen (Pokorny I 1956: 1053) “schmelzen, sich auflösen (fließen), hinschwinden 
(Moder, verwesendes)”, from which base the following may also be derived: OE þawian II 
(Clarke and Merritt 1969: 356) “to thaw”; OE þawenian II n-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 
1054) “to soften, moisten”; OE þinar I n-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 1054) “to grow moist; 
Welsh taw dd (Pokorny I 1956: 1053) “schmelzen”; OCS tajo, tajetb (Pokorny 11956: 1053) 
“schmelzen”; Ossetic thayun (Pokorny I 1956: 1053) “tauen, schmelzen”; Latin tābere b(h)
-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 1053) “schmelzen, hinsiechen”; Greek τρῆκω (Pokorny I 1956: 
1053) “ich schmelze”. These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc 
origin for this verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-, ir-, ûz-fir-, widar-
dezemö “den Zehnten bezahlen” (Raven II 1967: 25). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb 
is derived from the following nominal base: OHG dezemo (Schade I 1884: 101) “Zehnte” < 
Latin decima (Schade I 1884: 101) “Zehnte”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
diggen “bitten, flehen (+gen), beten (+zi et dat. pers, trs.) anflehen” (Raven I 1963: 290). The following 
cognate verbs are attested: OS thiggian (Seebold 1970: 510) “annehmen, bekommen, 
flehen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *pegian (Seebold 1970: 510) class I weak 
deverbative from strong verb *peginan (Seebold 1970: 510) “empfangen, erbitten”. This 
strong verb is attested in the following: OE peigian st. vb (Seebold 1970: 510) “to take, receive, 
accept”; ON piggia st. vb (Seebold 1970: 510) “empfangen, erreichen, jemand beschützen”; 
OsWed. piggia st. vb (Seebold 1970: 510) “empfangen, erbitten”. Therefore a WGmc 
deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-
dihôn “schriftlich abfassen, dichten, gebieten, schreiben, in Versen schreiben, erdichten, erfinden, machen” (Raven II 1967: 25). No cognate verbs are attested. OHG *dihôn is probably a later, learned loan verb from Latin class I verb *dictâre (Kluge 1989: 142) “sagen”, as it does not display the sound change ‘d’ > ‘t’ characteristic of early OHG. Compare the following independent parallel loan verbs in the remaining Gmc languages: MDu dichten (Kluge 1989: 142) “dichten”; OFs. dichta (Kluge 1989: 142) “abfassen”; OE dihtan, dihtian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 85) “to arrange, dispose, appoint, direct, dictate, impose; compose, write; make, do”; ON dikta II (Kluge 1989: 142) “etwas auf Latein abfassen”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

dickân “dick oder dicht werden, stumpf oder unempfindlich werden, verhärten” (Raven II 1967: 208). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *diccian II intrs. (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 360) “to make thick, thicken (trs.)”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *pekôjan “to thicken, make thick”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under dickôn). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

dickôn “dick machen, verdichten” (Raven II 1967: 25). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *diccian II trs. (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 360) “to make thick, thicken (trs.)”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *pekôjan “to thicken, make thick”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *dicki (Starck and Wells 1990: 99) “dick, dicht, zusammengedrängt”; OS thikki (Kluge 1989: 142) “dick, dicht”; OE *pire (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 360) “thick, viscous, solid, dense, stiff; numerous, abundant; hazy, gloomy; deep”; ON *fyrkr (Kluge 1989: 142) “dick, dicht”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *pekuz “dick” (mit diesem Lautansatz ist wohl anzunehmen, obwohl die Nachfolgeformen Gemination und Auflösung des Vokals vor j voraussetzen; hierfür dürfte aber der Ausgleich innerhalb der Flexion maßgeblich gewesen sein (Kluge 1989: 142)). cf. OIr. *tuig (Kluge 1989: 142) “dick, dicht. These all derive from a Western IE *tegus (Kluge 1989: 142) “dick”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

dilôn “tilgen, vertilgen” (Raven II 1967: 26). Also appears as tilligôn (Raven II 1967: 155). Loan verb from OE *dillian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 86) “to destroy, blot out; perish”. This in turn a monastic loan verb particularly with meaning “to blot out” < Latin delâre (Kluge 1989: 730) “to destroy”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-


dingen “etwas (gerichtlich) durchsetzen, Gericht halten, eine Entscheidung herbeiführen, suchen, hoffen, danach streben” (Raven I 1963: 28). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *pinjan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 360) “to address, invite”, which allows us to
reconstruct a WGmc *pengōjanan (Kluge 1989: 145) "vertraglich festsetzen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under dingān). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, gi-, ir-, ubar-, erule-

dingān "dingen, verhandeln (in der Volksversammlung), eine Versammlung abhalten, vor Gericht bringen, eine sache führen, Frieden schließen, ausbedingen, mieten, als Lehn überlassen, beraten, überlegen, sich versteckt halten" (Raven II 1967: 26). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. thingia II (Kluge 1989: 145); OS thingān II (Kluge 1989: 145); OE ðingian (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 360) "to beg, ask, intercede for; covenant, conciliate; compound with, settle; prescribe; determine, purpose, design, arrange; talk; harangue"; ON þinga II (de Vries 1962: 611) "Ding abhalten", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þingōjanan (Kluge 1989: 145) "vertraglich festsetzen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ding (Starck and Wells 1990: 100) "Ding, Volksversammlung, Angelegenheit"; OS thing (Kluge 1989: 144) "Ding"; OFs. thing (Kluge 1989: 144) "Ding"; OE ðing (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 360) "creature; object, property; cause, motive, reason; lawsuit; event, affair, act, deed, enterprise; condition, circumstances; contest, discussion, meeting, council, assembly; court of justice; point, respect"; ON þing (Kluge 1989: 144) "Versammlung, Volksding; Dingstätte; Eigentum"; Gothic þeĩa (Kluge 1989: 144) "occasion, time", which allows us to reconstruct a GMc *þengan (Kluge 1989: 144) "Versammlung, Volksding; Dingstätte; Eigentum". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, fir-, furdir-fir-, gi-, in-

diomen "demütigen" (Raven I 1963: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG diomuoti adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 102) "demütig, erniedrigend". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

diomen "sich demütigen, demütig werden, sich erniedrigen" (Raven II 1967: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see *diomuoten. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

diomen "dienen, sich demütigen, dienstbar sein, dienstfertig" (Raven II 1967: 27). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS thionōn (Kluge 1989: 142) "dienen"; OFs. thānia II (Kluge 1989: 142) "dienen"; ON þōna II (Kluge 1989: 142) "dienen"; OSwed. þiona (de Vries 1962: 614), which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þewanōjanan (de Vries 1962: 614) "dienen". According to Seebold (Kluge 1989: 142), the n-element in this verb might be due to influence from the verb *skalkiniōjanan attested in Gothic skalkiōn "dienen", which this verb may have replaced in NWGmc. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OE þēow (Kluge 1989: 142) "servant, slave"; Run. þewar (Kluge 1989: 142). Gothic þius (Kluge 1989: 142) "boy, (House) servant", which allows us to reconstruct a GMc *þewaz (Kluge 1989: 142) "Dienner". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb (formed with n-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, fir-, gi-, ir-, untar-

*diuben "stehlen, wie ein Dieb handeln". MHG diuben, dieben (Lexer I 1872: 442) "wie ein Dieb handeln, verstohlen bringen". No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OE þéstan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 358) "to steal, thief". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG diob (Starck and Wells 1990: 101) "Dieb; Wegelagerer". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, fir-, gi-, ir-, untar-

diuten "deuten, übersetzen, erklären" (Raven I 1963: 29). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG duden (Pfeifer I 1899: 275) "deuten"; MLG dāden, dieden (Pfeifer I 1899: 275) "deuten"; OE geþēdan I (de Vries 1962: 629) "to join, connect, unite, associate, apply, adjust,
translate"; ON býða I (Kluge 1989: 138) "(einen)Traum" deuten, erklären; übersetzen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þæðijanan "vor dem versammelten Volk erklären, für das Volk verständlich machen; > (Vorgänge, Erscheinungen und Äußerungen) erklären, auslegen; > (aus einer fremden Sprache in die eigene) übersetzen, einen bestimmten Sinn haben, bedeuten" (Pfeifer I 1989: 275). The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG diot (Kluge 1989: 613) "Volk, Volksstamm"; OS thiod(a) (de Vries 1962: 613) "a people, (in pl) men"; OFs. thiād (de Vries 1962: 613). OE þæð (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 357) "people, nation, tribe; region, country, province; men, war-troop, retainers; language"; Gothic þīuda (de Vries 1962: 613) "a nation, people", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *þæðō "Volk, (pl) Männer", (hence also) "Mannring, Männerkreis (auf dem Ding)" hence also "(feierliche) Rede auf dem Ding"; cf. Lat-Gmc Teutoni (de Vries 1962: 613). cf. ON þýða (de Vries 1962: 629) "erfreuen"; cf. Gothic þujan I (Lehmann 1986: 363) "to bless, pronounce good upon". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: unter-
diuwen "zerbrechen, vernichten" (Raven I 1963: 29). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a *þeujan "zerbrechen, vernichten". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from IE *(s)teu- (Pokorny I 1956: 1032) "stoßen, schlagen" (see under dühen). Attested forms of this verb are confined to OHG, and the related IE forms given under dühen do not allow for the reconstruction of a pre-Gmc verb. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.
dolēn "dulden, leiden, erleiden, ertragen, vertragen, geschehen lassen, zulassen, tragisch sterben, subst. das Leiden (= eine der zehn Kategorien)" (Raven II 1967: 208). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS tholēn II (Pfeifer I 1989: 316) "dulden, ertragen, erleiden"; OFs. tholēa II (de Vries 1962: 615) "dulden, ertragen, erleiden"; OE polian II intrs. (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 361) "to suffer, endure, undergo; persevere, hold out, remain, survive"; ON pola III (Pfeifer I 1989: 316) "dulden"; Gothic poljan III (Pfeifer I 1989: 316) "to endure, be patient with, put up with; need, lack, fall short of", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *þulējan "to suffer, endure". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the zero-grade of IE *(s)tel-, *(s)tel-, *(s)tel-, *(s)tel- (Pokorny I 1959: 1060) "aufheben, wägen; tragen; ertragen, dulden", from which base the following may also be derived: Skt tulañati (Pokorny I 1956: 1060) "hebt auf, wägt"; Greek ταλάσσω, aorist τλήσα (Pokorny I 1959: 1060) "bear, endure, take responsibility for"; OLatin tulere (Lehmann 1986: 367) "to bring, bear"; Latin tolerāre (Pokorny I 1956: 1061) "(er)tragen, unterhalten"; OIr. tiemaid < *(s)lmāt n-present (Lehmann 1986: 367) "removes, carries off, steals". These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: eban-, fir-
dolēn "dulden, leiden" (Raven II 1967: 28). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS tholēn II (Pfeifer I 1989: 316) "dulden, leiden"; OFs. tholēa II (de Vries 1962: 615) "dulden, leiden"; OE polian II trs. (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 361) "to suffer, endure, undergo; allow", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þulējan "to suffer, endure". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It may represent a class II variant of the Gmc class III verb *þulējan "to suffer, endure" (for an etymology of which see under dolēn) and, as the class III verb belongs to an older stratum, *þulējan would therefore best be analysed as a class II deverbal from it.
donarēn "donnern" (Raven II 1967: 28). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE þunarían II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 365) "to thunder", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þunarían "to thunder". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG donar (Starck and Wells 1990: 104) "Donner"; OS thunar (Kluge 1989: 151) "Donner"; OFs. thuner, thonger (Kluge 1989: 151) "Donner"; OE þunor (Kluge 1989: 151) "thunder, thunder-clap, the
thunder god Thor”; ON þór (Kluge 1989: 151) “the thunder god Thor”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þuraz (Kluge 1989: 151) “thunder, thunder-clap, the thunder god Thor”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-

donan “gespannt oder gestreckt sein, sich strecken, die Glieder ausgereckt haben” (Raven II 1967: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG dona (Starck and Wells 1990: 104) “Ranke, Weinstock, Sehne”. Semantic connection more transparent in MHG don(e) (Schade 11882: 107) “Spannung; Anstrengung, Bemühung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

dorrân “dûr werden, verdorren, trocken werden, welk oder schlapp sein” (Raven II 1967: 209). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *burzânan (Seebold 1970: 515) class III ingressive (durative also?) deverbative from strong verb *persanan (Seebold 1970: 515) “trocknen” (see under derren). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fri-, ir-

dösen “ganz zugrunde richten, völlig verderben, vereiteln, gänzlich vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 30). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *dausjan “stürmen (vom Wind), vernichten (vom Wind)”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE */dhues-, */dhwâs-, */dheus-, */dhiâs- (see under dösen). Despite the fact that the verb is not attested in the Gmc languages outside OHG, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a possible pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fri-

dösan “tosen, (vom Wind) brausen” (Raven II 1967: 28). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *dausjan “tosen, brausen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE */dhues-, */dhwâs-, */dheus-, */dhiâs- (Pokorny I 1956: 268) “stieben, stäuben, wirbeln (nebeln, regnen, Dunst, Staub); stürmen (vom Wind), blasen, brausen, wehen, hauchen, keuchen”, from which base the following may also be derived: Skt dvâmasati (Pokorny I 1956: 268) “zerstiebt, zerfällt, geht zugrunde”; Greek ðâo (Kluge 1989: 733) “ich stürme”; Latin furere (Kluge 1989: 733) “rasen, wüten”; Lith. ėsiu, ėvesiau, ėvست (Pokorny I 1956: 227) “atmen, den Geist aushauchen, verenden”. Despite the fact that the verb is not attested in the Gmc languages outside OHG, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a possible pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fri-

douban “bändigeln, überwältigen, zähmen” (Raven II 1967: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG doub (Starck and Wells 1990: 105) “Daumen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, untar-

doumen “duften, emporwallen, durchräuchern” (Raven I 1963: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS dômian I (Lehmann 1986: 88) “to steam”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *daumjan “duften, durchräuchern, dampfen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG doum, toum (Starck and Wells 1990: 106) “Rauch, Geruch, Duft, Dunst, Dampf”; MDu doom (Lehmann 1986: 88) “steam, vapour”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *daumaz “Rauch, Dunst, Dampf”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

dözan “donnern, los donnern, tosen, Aussage” (Raven II 1967: 28). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *bautsan (Seebold 1970: 516) class II deverbative from strong verb *beutanan (Seebold 1970: 516) “schallen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG diozan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 516) “tosen (besonders vom Wasser), hervorstürmen”; OE þôtan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 359) “to roar, howl; to sound
forth, resound, murmer"; ON bjóta st. vb (Seebold 1970: 516) "heulen (Wolf), rauschen (Wasser), tosen; blasen". Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

**dræn** "drehen" (Raven I 1963: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS thræian I (Seebold 1970: 519) "drehen", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *préjan (Seebold 1970: 519) class I weak deverbative from strong verb *préjan (Seebold 1970: 519) "drehen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OE þréwan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 519) "to turn, twist, curl, turn round; to rack, torture". Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

**drähhen** "durchduften" (Raven I 1963: 30). No deverbative verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG drāhhí (Schade I 1882: 108) "Duft". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**drangōn** "sich drängen, inmitten vieler sitzen, zusammendrängen" (Raven II 1967: 29). No deverbative verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a *þréngjan (Seebold 1970: 521) class II deverbative from strong verb *þrenhanan (Seebold 1970: 520) "drängen, dringen" (see under drengen). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, umbi-

**drásen** "dampf tosen oder tönen" (Raven I 1963: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS thrásian I (Lehmann 1986: 364) "to rage menacingly", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þrásjan "tosen". Further etymology obscure. Possibly, but not convincingly, from extended-grade of IE *s*tres-, *ters-. (Lehmann 1986: 364) "zittern", from which base the following may be derived: Skt trasati (Lehmann 1986: 364) "to tremble"; Avst. *tarwātī (Lehmann 1986: 364) "to fear", Greek τρέω (Lehmann 1986: 364) "I fear, tremble, flee"; Latin terrēre (Lehmann 1986: 364) "to terrify"; Lith. trišteti (Lehmann 1986: 364) "to shiver, shake".

**drēcån** "schnaubern, wiehern, dumpftosen" (Raven II 1967: 29). No deverbative verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a *þrēsjan "schnaubern, tosen". Further etymology uncertain. Possibly, but not convincingly, from extended-grade of IE *s*tres-, *ters- (see under drásen).

**drengen** "sich etwas fest einprägen, beachten, eindringen lassen" (Raven I 1963: 227). cf. OHG drangōn II. The following deverbative cognate verbs are attested: OE þrengan I (Seebold 1970: 521) "sich einkeilen, zwingen"; ON þrąngva I (Seebold 1970: 521) "to make narrow, press, squeeze", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þrangejanan (Seebold 1970: 521) causative of strong verb *þrenhanan (Seebold 1970: 520) "drängen, dringen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG þringan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 520) "dringen, drängen, fortstoßen, bellästigen"; OS þringan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 520) "dringen, drängen"; OFs. ur-thringa pres only (Seebold 1970: 520) "verdrängen"; OE þringan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 363) "to press, squeeze, crowd upon, throng, press forward, rush on, hasten, advance; oppress"; ON þrýngva, þryngia st. vb (Seebold 1970: 520) "drängen, pressen; anfüllen"; Gothic þreihan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 520) "drängen". Therefore a NWGmc causative deverbative.

**drewen, drouwen** "(be)drehan, dräuen, Vorwürfe machen, halblaut reden, in den Bart murmeln" (Raven I 1963: 291). The following deverbative cognate verbs are attested: OE þræan, þrægan I (Kluge 1989: 156) "to rebuke, chastise, correct, punish; threaten, menace; attack, oppress, torture, afflict, vex, harass", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þrawjan "drohen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *s*treu-, *s*ťr- (Pfeiffer I 1989: 309) "stoßen, drängen, bedrängen", from which base the following may also be derived: OS gi-þrōçon II (Pfeiffer I 1989: 308) "tadeln, züchtigen, strafen, bedrohen, angreifen"; OE ge-þrēn pret. part. (Pokorny I 1956: 1073) "zusammengepreßt, verdichtet"; OE þrēn
“to press, bind; repress”; Welsh taraw (Pokorny 1 1956: 1072) “schlagen”; OCS traviti (Pfeifer I 1989: 309) “verzehren”; Greek τρέφω (Kluge 1989: 156) “ich drücke nieder, erschöpfte”. Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-, ûz-ir-

drifaltôn “drei­fach machen, verdreifachen” (Raven II 1967: 29). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG drifalt (Starck and Wells 1990: 107) “drei­fach” . Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

dritt­ehantôn “zum Auf­heben übermitteln, sequestrieren” (Raven II 1967: 29). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG compound substantive *dritt­ehant which can be reconstructed from the following: OHG dritt­o (Starck and Wells 1990: 108) “dritte”; OHG hant (Starck and Wells 1990: 253) “Hand”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

drözzen “abwendig machen, beschweren” (Raven I 1963: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE þritan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 363) “to weary; force”; ON preyta I (Seebold 1970: 523) “betreiben, sich abmühen, ermüden, zwingen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þru­kjian intensive gemination and devoicing (Kluge 1989: 157) “drücken”, intensive deverbative from a NWGmc class II weak verb *þru­kjian “drohen, unter­drücken”, represented by ON þróta II (Kluge 1989: 157) “drohen, unter­drücken, nötigen”. Therefore a NWGmc intensive deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-


drumên “zerstü­cken” (Raven II 1967: 29). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG drum (Starck and Wells 1990: 109) “Ende, Endstück, Stamm”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

druo­ên “ertrag­en, dulden, belastet oder beschwert sein, leiden” (Raven II 1967: 210). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE þró­wian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 364) “to endure, suffer, die; pay for; atone for”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þró­gian “to endure, suffer”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG drō­ (Schade I 1882: 113) “onus, passio”; MidEngl prove (Onions 1966: 920) “throe”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

druo­zen “an­lock­en, ver­führen, lü­sten machen” (Raven I 1963: 31). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

dr­ästen “aus­press­en, aus­drängen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 109). The following cognate verbs are attested: MidEngl to-thruste, priste, prest (Onions 1966: 921) “to thrust”; ON þrísta I
"to thrust, press; force, compel"; ODan. *tryste* (Jónhannesson 1956: 459) "drücken, stoßen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *þraþjanan* "to thrust, press". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It may be a NWGmc st-extension from 'Dehnstufe' of IE *₁t*er-, *₁ter-, *₁trëi, *₁teru, *₁treu- (Pokorny I 1956: 1071) "reiben, drehend reiben", commonly occurring in d-extension *ir-eu-d- (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "quetschen, stoßen, drücken", from which the following may also be derived: OHG *drioezan* st. vb (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "bedrängen, belastigen"; OHG *urdriox* (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "Verdrängung"; MHG *drãz* (Pokorny 11956: 1095) "Verdrängung, Last, Beschwerde"; GE *bræat* (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "druk, druck, drucke", commonly occurring in d-extension *tr-eu_d- (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "quetschen, stoßen, drücken", from which base the following may also be derived: ORG *driozan* st. vb (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "bedrängen, belastigen"; OHG *ur-drioz* (Pokorny 11956: 1095) "Verdrängung"; MHG *drãz* (Pokorny 11956: 1095) "Verdrängung, Last, Beschwerde"; GE *bræat* (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "Verdrängung, Last, Beschwerde"; OE *jnysman I* (Pokorny 11956: 1096) "bei-ßen, drängen"; ON *A-baut* (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "Kraftprobe, Bedrängnis"; OCS *trudb* (Pokorny I 11956: 1096) "Muhe"; OIr. *tromm* (Pokorny I 11956: 1095) "schwer"; Mid.Welsh *cythruô* (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "qualen"; Latin *tridere* (Pokorny I 1956: 1095) "stoßen, fortstoßen, drängen". The phonological development of this verb is complicated. This complexity points to it being a later form derived during the NWGmc period, rather than a pre-Gmc verb. Therefore a NWGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

*dûhen* "pressen, drücken, zusammendrängen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *þjan*, *þyn*, *þyan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 368) "to press, impress; stab, pierce; crush, push, oppress, check; threaten", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þigan* "to press, oppress, push, crush". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the 'Dehnstufe' grade of IE *₁s*teu- (Pokorny I 1956: 1032) "stoßen, schlagen", from which base the following may also be derived: OHG *diuwen I* (Raven 1963: 29) "zerbrechen, vernichten"; OE *bn* II (Pokorny I 1956: 1032) "drücken, zwingen, stechen"; ON *styggr* s-mobile (Pokorny I 1956: 1032) "zornig, unfreundlich"; OIr. *toll* (Pokorny 11956: 1032) "hohi; Hohle, Loch"; OCS *tbkati* (Pokorny I 1956: 1032) "weben, stechen"; Latvian *tu/cstt* (Pokorny 11956: 1032) "klopfen". None of the verbs given above are formed with the 'Dehnstufe' grade, which indicates that this grade must be a Gmc or WGmc innovation. The verb cannot, therefore, be considered pre-Gmc. Therefore a WGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-, fir-, gi-, in-gi-, ir-, nidar-

duliten* " dulden, ertragen, gestatten, erlauben" (Raven 1963: 32). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG *duliten* (Kluge 1989: 159) "dulden"; MDu *dulden* (Kluge 1989: 159) "dulden", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þaldjan* (Kluge 1989: 159) "dulden"; cf. OE *þylde(ge)an* II (Kluge 1989: 159) "to be patient, bear, endure". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *dult* (Starck and Wells 1990: 110) "Geduld, Erdulden"; OS *gi-thuld* (Kluge 1989: 159) "Geduld"; GE *yldi(ge)an* II (Kluge 1989: 159) "patience", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *þul(l)janan* "dulden" (see under *dolëi*). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ebi-, fir-, gi-

dunken* "dunken" (Raven 1963: 33). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *thunkian* I (Kluge 1989: 160) "dunken"; OE *þynza* I (Kluge 1989: 160) "dunken"; OE *þyncan* I (Kluge 1989: 160) "dunken, Scheinen, gefallen"; Gothic *þugkjanan* I (Kluge 1989: 160) "to believe, have an opinion; seem, appear", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *þankjanan* "dunken". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It stands in ablaut relation to Gmc *þankjanan* "dunken", and is possibly a zero-grade deverbal from this. It derives ultimately from IE *₁tong-, *teng- (Pokorny I 1956: 1088) "denken, fühlen" (see under *denken*). As there is no evidence for a zero-grade verb in IE, this verb is best regarded as a Gmc, rather than pre-Gmc, formation. Therefore a Gmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-, gi-
**dünchen** “eintauchen, tunken” (Raven II 1967: 29). No cognate verbs are attested, which allows us to reconstruct a */punkjan* “tunken, eintauchen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the ablaut zero-grade, */zung-*, of the IE */zung-* (Pokorny I 1957: 1067) “benetzen, anfeuchten”, from which base the following may also be derived: Greek ῥήγω (Kluge 1989: 745) “ich erweiche, benetze, befeuchte”; Latin *ting(u)ere* (Kluge 1989: 745) “benetzen, anfeuchten; färben”. Despite the fact that the verb is not attested in the Gmc languages outside OHG, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a possible pre-Gmc origin for this verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-

**durfjögn** “brauchen, nötig haben, (passiv) bedürfen, bedürftig sein” (Raven II 1967: 29). The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *durftig* (Starck and Wells 1990: 111) “arm, bedürftig, Not leidend”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

**durhölön** “durchlöchern, d.h. die Nahten des morschen Schiffbodens öffnen” (Raven II 1967: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *pyrilan* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 368) “to perforate, pierce, excavate”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc */purhlijjan* “to perforate, pierce, fill with holes”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *durhil* (Starck and Wells 1990: 111) “durchbohrt, durchlochert, zerfetzt”; OE *pyrel* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 368) “pierced, perforated, full of holes”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc */burhilaiz* (OED XVII 1989: 957) “pierced, perforated, full of holes”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.


**duruh-ästen** “umbringen, verfolgen” (Raven I 1963: 2). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
*duruh-billōn* “aushöhlen, [behauen]” (Raven II 1967: 19). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-borōn* “durchboren” (Raven II 1967: 21). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *purh-borian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 366) “to bore through”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*duruh-brastōn* “ertönen” (Raven II 1967: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-bredigōn* “predigen” (Raven II 1967: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-bringen* “hinbringen, überbringen, berichten, durchführen, hinauswerfen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-egisōn* “erschrecken, in Bestürzung versetzen” (Raven II 1967: 31). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-flozzen* “benetzen” (Raven I 1963: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-folgn* “nachfolgen, verfolgen” (Raven II 1967: 215). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-follan* “(zur Reise heimlich und rasch?) ein-, zusammenpacken” (Raven II 1967: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-frīgth* “(aus)fragen, ausforschen, sich erkundigen, untersuchen” (Raven II 1967: 216). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-frūmen* “zum Abschluß kommen, vollenden, vollbringen” (Raven I 1963: 294). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-fullen* “erfüllen, beenden” (Raven I 1963: 45). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-gi-fremmen* “ausführen” (Raven I 1963: 294). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-grūmen* “(hin)eindringen, gelangen, durchdringen” (Raven I 1963: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-gruwen* “bewegen, erregen, stürzen, rühen, beunruhigen” (Raven I 1963: 61). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-kunden* “verkündigen, ankündigen, bekanntmachen” (Raven I 1963: 99). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*duruh-kwellen* “vereiteln, vernichten, töten” (Raven I 1963: 308). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**duruh-leiten** "hinführen, hinbringen, hinleiten, geleiten, fortsetzen, veranlassen, durchmachen, durchspähen, durchmustern, prüfen, reinigen, sühnen" (Raven I 1963: 104). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-lëren** "bei etwas aufziehen, auf, in, unter etwas aufwachsen oder groß werden" (Raven I 1963: 109). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *purh-læran* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 366) "to persuade". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**duruh-liuhten** "durchleuchten, hervorscheinen, durchsichtig, sehr hell" (Raven I 1963: 112). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-misken** "durchmischen" (Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-nahten** "übernachten, die Nacht zubringen" (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-nezzen** "benetzen, waschen, abspülen" (Raven I 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-recken** "erschüttern, tadeln, verweisen, verspotten, flüchtig besprechen, streifen" (Raven I 1963: 150). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-salbân** "übermalen, überstreichen" (Raven II 1967: 125). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-scouwân** "bis in das Innere einer sache hindurchschauen" (Raven II 1967: 135). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-scrodân** "durchforschen" (Raven II 1967: 137). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-suolthen** "untersuchen, durchsuchen, (aus)forschen, ausfragen" (Raven I 1963: 215). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *burh-san* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 366) "to search through, inquire thoroughly into". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**duruh-truoben** "aufregen, bestürzen, aus der Fassung bringen" (Raven I 1963: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-tulden** "Gottesdienst abhalten" (Raven I 1963: 232). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-waen** "durchwehen" (Raven I 1963: 247). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**duruh-wahhen** "durchwachen, harren auf, die Nacht zubringen, übernachten" (Raven II 1967: 269). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *purh-wacian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 366) "to keep vigil". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**duruh-wartên** "(+acc. pers.) streng prüfen, genau ansehen" (Raven II 1967: 270). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
durh-weren¹ “fortdauern” (Raven II 1967: 272). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

duruh-wonên “aushalten, bleiben, dauern, verharren, beharrlich, hartnäckig” (Raven II 1967: 275). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE jurh-wunian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 367) “to abide continuously, remain, continue, settle down; persevere, hold out, be steadfast”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

duruh-zougen “vollbringen, ausführen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 796). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dwæden “ausspähen, erforschen, anhäufen, vergrößern, übertreiben” (Raven I 1963: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-

dwesben “verderben, vertilgen” (Raven I 1963: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-
Ebanbildön "gestalten, gleichstalten, ausbilden" (Raven II 1967: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ebanbili (Pfeifer I 1989: 173) "Vorbild, Beispiel". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

[eban]-bringen "zusammentragen, -bringen, -fassen" (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(eban)-brähhen "gebrauchen" (Raven I 1963: 20). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Eban-dolëtz "Mitleid haben" (Raven II 1967: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Eban-dulten "compati" (Raven I 1963: 33). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Eban-jir-barmën "sich jemandes erbarmen, einen zum Mitleid bewegen, Erbarmen haben mit, einen erbarmen machen" (Raven II 1967: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Eban-lebën "zusammenleben, sich erquicken" (Raven II 1967: 234). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Ebanlihön "gleichstellen, gleichkommen, vergleichen" (Raven II 1967: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE efenlician II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 101) "to make equal, liken, adjust", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ebanleikjan "to make equal, liken". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ebanlih (Starck and Wells 1990: 115) "ebenso viel, so viel"; OE efenlic (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 101) "even, equal, comparable to, of like age", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ebanleikaz "equal, even". Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Eban-mezzön "gleichstellen, ein Maß setzen, mäßigen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 412). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

Ebanen "ebnen, ausgleichen, gleich oder gerade machen, hinstrecken" (Starck and Wells 1990: 115). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under ebanön. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Eban-frewen "sich im Verein mit jemandem freuen, vereint beglückwünschen" (Raven I 1963: 295). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(eban)-(f)lüten "zusammentönen" (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Ebanön "ebnen, ausgleichen, gleich oder gerade machen, hinstrecken" (Raven II 1967: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE efnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 101) "to make even, level; to liken, compare"; ON jafna II (Fritzner II 1954: 220) "ebnen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *ebnjanan "ebnen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG eban (Starck and Wells 1990: 114) "gleich, entsprechend, ähnlich"; OS eban (Kluge 1989: 164) "eben"; OFs. even, iven (Kluge 1989: 164) "eben"; OE efen (Kluge 1989: 164)
"even, equal, like, level; just, true; calm, harmonious"; ON jafn, jarnn (Kluge 1989: 164) "eben, gleich"; Gothic ibns (Kluge 1989: 164) "eben", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *ebnaz (Kluge 1989: 164) "eben, gleich". Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

eban-wirken “mitwirken” (Raven I 1963: 265). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


eggen “eggen, ebnen” (Raven I 1963: 292). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS eggian I (Pfeifer I 1989: 329). OE eggan I (Pfeifer I 1989: 329) “to sharpen, harrow”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *agjjan (Kluge 1989: 166) “eggen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG egida (Kluge 1989: 165) “Egge, Hürde”; OS egitha (Kluge 1989: 165) “Egge”; OFs. eide (Kluge 1989: 165) “Egge”; OE eggede, egđe (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 102) “harrow, rake”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *agēbō (Kluge 1989: 165) “Egge”. This verb represents a back-formation with the loss of Gmc suffix -i5-. This suffix, commonly attached to words denoting tools or implements, probably became lost owing to the fact that it gave the appearance of a preterite participle (see Kluge 1989: 165). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

egilen “belästigen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 117). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE eglian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 102). ON egla I (Lehmann 1986: 10) “to molest, offend”; Gothic aglian I (Lehmann 1986: 10) “to harm”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *aglijjan “to hurt, harm, molest”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OE egle (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 102) “troublesome; horrible, repulsive; sad”; Gothic agis (Lehmann 1986: 10) “schimpflich”, which exists beside Gothic agius (Lehmann 1986: 10) “schwierig”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *aglus “difficult, troublesome, horrible, repulsive”. Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-, ir-

egísōn “erschrecken, sich entsetzen, fürchten” (Raven II 1967: 31). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE egesian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 102) “to frighten; threaten”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *agesōjan “to frighten, scare”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG egisso (Seebold 1970: 362) “Schrecken, Furcht, Entsetzen, Greuel”; OS egiso (Seebold 1970: 362). OE egesa (Seebold 1970: 362) “awe, fear, horror, peril; monstrous thing; monster; horrible deed”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *agesz n-stem, with later devoicing of ‘z’ (Seebold 1970: 362) “fear, horror”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-, ir-

egōn “ein Schrecken oder zum Schrecken sein” (Raven II 1967: 31). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG egī (Lehmann 1986: 10) “Furcht, Schrecken, Strafe, Züchtigung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
ëhtigón “reich werden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ëhtig (Starck and Wells 1990: 118) “reich, wohlhabend”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


eid “bügen, Strafe wofür leiden, büßen für” (Raven II 1967: 31). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *eidon. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


eiginen “sich als Eigentum anmachen” (Raven I 1963: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate verbs in the remaining Gmc languages belong to class II this verb is probably best seen as an OHG class I deverbative from the class II weak verb (see under eiginón). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

eihhlon “Eicheln sammeln” (Raven II 1967: 32). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG eihhila (Starck and Wells 1990: 119) “Eichel, Schote”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

eihhlon “zueignen, zuprechen, zuerkennen, widmen, weihen, abmessen” (Raven II 1967: 32). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *aikōhan (Seebold 1970: 72), class II deverbal from strong verb *aikan (Seebold 1970: 72) “zuerkennen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG eihhan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 72) “beanspruchen”; Gothic af-aikan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 72) “to deny, curse”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

eiscan “fordern, forschen, fragen, heischen, verlangen” (Raven II 1967: 33). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS ēskōn II (Kluge 1989: 302) “fordern, fragen”; OFs. āskia II (Kluge 1989: 302) “fordern, fragen”; OE ēscian, ēścian, ēśian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 23) “to ask, inquire, seek for, demand; call, summon; examine, observe”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *aiskōjan (Kluge 1989: 302) “frage, ferdern”. This verb is an ‘sk-present’ formation, which has clear parallels in the following: Skt icchati (Kluge 1989: 302) “sucht, wünscht”; Lith ėskūtė (Kluge 1989: 302) “sucht, wünscht”; OCS iskati (Kluge 1989: 302) “sucht, wünscht”; Latin aercure (Kluge 1989: 302) “bitten”. The forms attested above allow us to reconstruct an IE *ais-sko- (Kluge 1989: 302) “ich wünsche, begehre”, an ‘sk-present’ formation deriving ultimately from the IE ‘*ais- (Kluge 1989: 302) “suchen, bitten”, from which base the following may be derived: Skt ēsati retroflex ‘s’ (Kluge 1989: 302) “sucht”. Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels, together with the fact that ‘sk-present’ formations are archaic in nature, provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, gi-, widar-

eiten “kochen, brennen” (Raven I 1963: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG eit (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1974: 234) “Scheiterhaufen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ellentōn “fern oder verbannt leben, heimatlos sein, vertreiben, gefangennehmen” (Raven II 1967: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ellenti adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 124) “fremd, ausländisch, gefangen”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

tangen “aufschieben, zögern, säumen” (Raven II 1967: 35). cf. OHG altôn II. cf. OHG altôn III. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ieland I (Sweet 1911: 99) “to delay, tarry, put off, postpone, procrastinate”; ON eldass I, reflex. development secondary (Cleasby and Vigfusson 1874: 125) “to age”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *alôjanan “to make old, age, delay, postpone”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG alt (Kluge 1989: 22) “alt”; OS ald (Kluge 1989: 22); OfS. ald (Kluge 1989: 22) “alt”; OE aeld (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 93) “old, aged, ancient, antique”; On elir, eldi comp.adj. (Cleasby and Vigfusson 1874: 125) “elder”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *alðaz (Kluge 1989: 22) “alt”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

tangon “eifrig handeln, einhalten, beständig treiben, ununterbrochen tun oder üben” (Raven II 1967: 35). cf. OHG ir-emizzigan III (Raven II 1967: 210). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG emizzig adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 125) “beständig, ununterbrochen, dauernd”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

tangon “nachsinnen” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG emiz (Schade I 1882: 133) “beständig, fortwährend”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: fīr-, folla-fīr-, gi-

*erben* "erben" (Raven I 1963: 35). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu. *erven* (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 352) "erben"; OE *ierfan, ierfan, yrfan* I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 352) "to inherit, possess; leave (by will); honour with a funeral feast"; ON *erfa* I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 352) "erben", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *arbijanan* "to inherit". cf. OFs. *erva* II (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 352). The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *erbi* (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 353) "Erbe, Erbteil"; OS *erbi* (Kluge 1989: 183) "Erbe"; OFs. *erve* (Kluge 1989: 183) "Erbe"; OE *(i)eřfe, yrfe* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 203) "inheritance, property, heritage, bequest; cattle"; ON *erf* (Kluge 1989: 183) "Leichenfeier, Erbe"; Gothic *arbi* (Kluge 1989: 183) "inheritance", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *arbijan* (Kluge 1989: 183) "Erbe". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, int-, ir-

*āren* "ehren" (Raven I 1963: 35). As cognate verbs in the other Gmc languages belong to the class II and class III verb, this verb is probably best seen as an OHG class I deverbative from the class II or class III weak verb (see under ārēn and ārān). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*ērēn* "ehren, verehren, preisen, durch äußere Zeichen Ehre erweisen, auszeichnen, Ansehen erregen, zu Ansehen bringen, auszeichnend behandeln, beschenken, durch ein Geschenk auszeichnen, hochachten, verherrlichen, heilig verehren, feiern, anbeten, schenken, begabt" (Raven II 1967: 210). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ārēn* II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 24) "to honour, respect; endow; regard, care for, favour, be merciful to, spare, pardon"; ON *ērā* III (de Vries 1962: 97) "schonen, nachgeben; nützen, gefallen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *aizjanan* "to honour, respect". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *ēra* (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 346) "Ansehen, Wertschätzung, Geltung, Ruhm, Würde, Achtung, Verehrung"; OS *ēra* (Kluge 1989: 166) "Ehre, Würde, Verehrung"; OFs. *erie* (Kluge 1989: 166) "Ehre"; OE *ār* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 23) "honour, worth, dignity, glory, respect, reverence; grace, favour; mercy, pity"; ON *ēr* (Kluge 1989: 166) "Gnade, Milde, Hilfe", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *aizō* (Kluge 1989: 166) "Achtung". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, int-

*ērēg* "schlecht machen". The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu *ergen* (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 390) "schlecht machen"; OE *ge-iergan, ge-yrgan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 203) "to make cowardly, terrify, dishearten, dismay"; ON *ergjask* reflex. -sk' development secondary (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 390) "schwach, kraftlos werden", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *argijanan* "to make weak, timid, cowardly, wretched, vile". cf. OFs. *ergia* II (de Vries 1962: 104). The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *arg* (Kluge 1989: 38) "feige, träge, unzüchtig, geil, verderbt, schlecht, böse"; OFs. *erg* (Kluge 1989: 38). OE *earg* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 97) "slothful, sluggish, inert, weak, timid, cowardly; evil, wretched, vile, craven"; ON *arg* (Kluge 1989: 38) "feige, unmännlich, unsittlich", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *argaz* (Kluge 1989: 38) "weak, timid, cowardly, wretched, vile". Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*ērēn* "verarmen, bedrücken, jemanden in Armut bringen, jemanden in Not und Bedrängnis bringen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 133). cf. OHG *armēn* III. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ierman, irman* I (Sweet 1911: 99) "to ill-treat, harass"; ON *erma* I (Fritzer I 1954: 351) "für unglücklich halten", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *arbijanan* "verarmen, bedrücken". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *arm* (Starck and Wells 1990: 34) "gering, unwürdig, arm, schwach, mächtlos, elend"; OS *arm*
"arm, elend"; OFs. *erm* (Kluge 1989: 40) "arm, elend"; OE *earm* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 96) "poor, miserable, pitiful, helpless, wretched"; ON *armr* (Kluge 1989: 40) "arm, ungütlich"; Gothic *arms* (Kluge 1989: 40) "poor, miserable", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *armaz* (Kluge 1989: 40) "arm, elend". Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fir-

*eran* "anbeten, ehren, preisen, loben, kultisch verehren, (einem Gotte) huldigen, sich entsetzen" (Raven II 1967: 36). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *eiran* II (de Vries 1962: 97) "ehren"; OFs. *eria* II (de Vries 1962: 97) "ehren"; OE *erian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 24) "to honour, respect; endow; regard, care for, favour, be merciful to, spare, pardon", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *aerjanan* "to honour, respect". For nominal base see under *eran*. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-, int-

*erren* "pflügen, ackern, durchackern, hervorbringen" (Raven I 1963: 36). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. *era* I (Seebold 1970: 82) "to plough"; OE *erian* I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1976: 395) "to plough"; ON *erja* I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1976: 395) "pflügen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *arjanan* (Seebold 1970: 82) "to plough", class I weak deverbal from strong verb *arjanan* (Seebold 1970: 82) "to plough". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *er-erien* st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 132) "pflügen, ackern"; Gothic *arjan* st. vb (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1976: 395) "to plough". Therefore a NWGmc deverbal formation.

*ëwen* "etwas ewig dauern lassen" (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1976: 459). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. Gothic *us-aewjan* I (Lehmann 1986: 22) "to exert oneself, strive always". This is probably an independent formation from Gothic *aiw* (Lehmann 1986: 22) "time, eternity". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *ëwa* (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1976: 453) "Ewigkeit". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*ezzen* "abweiden lassen, essen machen, = fressen" (Raven I 1963: 292). cf. OHG *azön* II. cf. OHG *fræzen* I. The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. *eta* I (Seebold 1970: 180) "weiden"; OE *etan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 108) "to graze, pasture land"; ON *eta* I (Seebold 1970: 180) "itzen, essen lassen, anspornen, reizen, hetzen"; Gothic *aitjan* I, can be reconstructed from *fra-aitjan* I (Kluge 1989: 46) "zum Essen austreiben", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *atejianan* (Seebold 1970: 180) "essen lassen, beifßen lassen", causative deverbal from strong verb *etanan* (Seebold 1970: 179) "essen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *ezzan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 179) "essen"; OS *etan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 179) "essen"; OE *etan* st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 108) "to eat, consume, devour; feed"; ON *eta* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 179) "essen, fressen, aufzehren"; Gothic *itan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 179) "to eat". Therefore a Gmc causative deverbal.
fadamon “einfädeln, nähen” (Raven II 1967: 36). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fæðomian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 111) “to surround, envelop, clasped, embrace”; ON fadma II (Fritzner I 1954:364) “umarmen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fadmijjanan “to embrace”; (OHG only) to sew”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under *fadimen). Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*fadimen “umarmen, als Erben an Kindes Statt annehmen”. cf. OHG fadamôn II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fæðman I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969:111) “to surround, envelop, clasped, embrace”; ON fæðma I (Fritzner I 1954: 397) “umarmen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fæðmijjanan “to embrace”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fadum, fadum (Kluge 1989: 198) “Garn, Kläfter”; OS fæðmos pl. (Kluge 1989: 198) “Kläfter”; OFs. fethem (Kluge 1989: 198) “Kläfter”; OE fæðm (Kluge 1989: 198) “outstretched or encircling arms, embrace, grasp; protection; interior, bosom, lap, breast, womb; fathom, cubit; power; expanse, surface”; ON fæðmr (Kluge 1989: 198) “Kläfter, Arme, Umarmung”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fæðmaz (Kluge 1989: 198) “(1) Umarmung, (2) Kläfter, (3) Faden (nur deutsch)”. Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

fagôn “willfahren” (Raven II 1967: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *fagôn (Seebold 1970: 189), class III deverbal from strong verb *-fehanan (Seebold 1970: 189) “sich freuen”; OHG -fehan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 189). OE feñan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 115) “to be glad, rejoice, exult”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

faginôn, feginôn “sich freuen” (Raven II 1967: 36). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS fagonen II (Seebold 1970: 189). OE fagnian II (Seebold 1970: 189) “to rejoice, be glad, exult, applaud”; Gothic faginôn II (Seebold 1970: 189) “to rejoice”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *fagenôjanan II (Seebold 1970: 189) class II deadjectival verb formed from *fagenaz, preterite participle of strong verb *-fehanan (Seebold 1970: 189) “sich freuen” (see under fehôn). Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.

fagôn “beistehen, Angenehmes erweisen, willfahren, kosen” (Raven II 1967: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gifag (Starck and Wells 1990: 205) “zufrieden, zugeneigt, reich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

fackalen “Fackeln machen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 137). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fackala (Starck and Wells 1990: 137) “Fackel, Kienfackel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb

falawôn “fahl werden oder sein, sich entfärben, Tagesanbruch” (Raven II 1967: 211). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fealwian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 112) “to become fallow, fade, wither; grow yellow, ripen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fælawjan “to become pale or fallow”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG falo (Starck and Wells 1990: 139) “fahl, fahl, rotgelb, braungelb”; OS faio (Kluge 1989: 198) “fahl”; OE fe atol (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 112) “fallow, yellow, tawny, dun-coloured, grey, dusky, dark”; ON folr (Kluge

*falwiscén “glühen, die Glut, (übr.) brünstig oder leidenschaftlich sein” (Raven II 1967: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG falwiscsa (Starck and Wells 1990: 137) “glühende Asche, Ruß, Funke”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

falleszen “zusammenfallen, zusammenbrechen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 139). cf. OHG fallen I; OHG ana-falleszen II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE feallatan I (Seebold 1970: 182) “to fall down”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fellesjan (Seebold 1970: 182) intensive deverbative from strong verb *felinesan (Seebold 1970: 181) “fallen” (see under fallen). Therefore a WGmc intensive deverbative.

falsken “widerlegen, entfernen, beseitigen, erwägen, berechnen, dämpfen, niederhalten” (Raven I 1963: 37). cf. OHG falsken II. No cognate verbs are attested. As OHG class II verbs were generally used in loan translations of Latin verbs in -are, it is more likely that the class II verb falscon represents the original loan verb from Vulgar Latin *falscon (Pfeifer 1989: 406) “to falsify”, and that falsken is a class I deverbative from falscon. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*faliten “zusammenfalten, zusammenschlagen, auseinanderbinden, verketten” (Raven II 1967: 37). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON faldan II (Seebold 1970: 184) “falten”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *foldjanan (Seebold 1970: 184) class II deverbative from strong verb *faldjanan (Seebold 1970: 183) “falten”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG faldan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 183) “falten, zusammenfalten, aufrollen”; OE fealdan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 112) “to fold, wrap up, furl, entangle; roll about”; ON falda st. vbI (Seebold 1970: 183) “(eine Kopfbedeckung) aufsetzen”; Gothic fafaI st. vb reduplicating preterite (Seebold 1970: 183) “rollte zusammen”. Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.

falzen “falten, stützen, unterstützen, krümmen, aufrechterhalten” (Raven I 1963: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *faldathan intensive deverbative from strong verb *falthan (Seebold 1970: 183) “falten” (see under falten). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: untar-

fangen “antreiben, quillen, stacheln” (Raven II 1967: 37). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. fangia II (Seebold 1970: 185) “fangen”; OE *fangian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 112) “to join, fasten”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fangjan (Seebold 1970: 185) class II deverbative from strong verb *fanghanan (Seebold 1970: 185) “fangen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG fihan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 185) “fangen, ergreifen”; OS fían st. vb (Seebold 1970: 185) “fangen, ergreifen”; OFs. fè st. vb, with loss of medial 'h' and subsequent contraction (Seebold 1970: 185) “fangen”; OE fœn st. vb, with loss of medial 'h' (Clark Hall and
“to take, grasp, seize, catch, capture, receive, accept, assume, undertake”; ON fá st. vb, with loss of medial ‘h’ and subsequent contraction (Seebold 1970: 185) “fangen, nehmen, heiraten”; Gothic fahan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 186) “fangen, greifen”. Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: furi-, gi-furi-, ubar-

fántón “durchforschen, untersuchen, fahnden, zu finden suchen, einwickeln, betrügen, redegewandt” (Raven II 1967: 38). cf. OHG funden I; OHG *fántón II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS fándón II (Seebold 1970: 194) “versuchen, nachstellen, heimsuchen”; OFs. fandia II (Seebold 1970: 194). OE fandian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 111) “to try, attempt, tempt, test, examine, explore, search out, experience, visit”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fándigan (Seebold 1970: 194) class II deverbative from strong verb *fandian (Seebold 1970: 193) “finden”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG findan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 193) “finden, gewinnen, ersinnen, empfinden; sich befinden”; OS findan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 193) “finden, begegnen, wahrnehmen”; OFs. finda st. vb (Seebold 1970: 193) “finden, erfunden, weisen”; OE findan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 119) “to find, meet with; discover, obtain by search or study, recover; provide; consider, devise, arrange, dispose, decide; show, inform”; ON finna st. vb, with assimilation of ‘b’ (Seebold 1970: 193) “finden, ersinnen, aufsuchen, verschaffen; wahrnehmen, erfahren, erkennen”; Gothic finjan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 193) “erkennen, erfahren”. Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

farawen “färben, einen Glanz verleihen, schminken, beflecken, übertrüben, aufputzen” (Raven I 1963: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG farawa (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1978: 619) “Farbe, Farbstoff, Aussehen, Gestalt”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, zwiror-gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-
The following cognate verbs are attested: Mid.Engl. *farten* (Kurath and Kuhn 1952: 519) "to fart"; ON *fretan* II with metathesis (Seebold 1970: 195) "furzen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fatisjanan* (Seebold 1970: 195) "furzen", class II deverbative from strong verb *fettanan* (Seebold 1970: 194) "furzen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *fetran* (Seebold 1970: 195) "furzen"; OE *fetran* st. vb can possibly be reconstructed from the substantive *feorting* (Seebold 1970: 194) "farting"; ME *ferton* st. vb (Kurath and Kuhn III 1952: 519) "to fart"; ON *fretan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 194) "furzen". Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.

*farzön* "furzen". MHG *varzen* (Lexer III 1878: 27) "pedere". The following cognate verbs are attested: Mid.Engl. *farten* (Kurath and Kuhn 1952: 519) "to fart"; ON *fretan* II with metathesis (Seebold 1970: 195) "furzen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fatisjanan* (Seebold 1970: 195) "furzen", class II deverbative from strong verb *fettanan* (Seebold 1970: 194) "furzen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *fetran* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 195) "furzen"; OE *fetran* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 194) "furzen". Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.

*fascōn* "mit Heilmitteln bestreichen, binden, erweichender Umschlag, Arzneiherstellung" (Raven II 1967: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *faski, fasca* (Starck and Wells 1990: 142) "warmer Umschlag, Pflaster, Mieder". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-*, *fasōn* "aufsuchen, nachspüren (eigentlich = hin- und herführend und zupfend suchen, wie wenn man die Fasern an Gewebtem ausziehen will)" (Raven II 1967: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *fasa, faso* (Starck and Wells 1990: 142) "Faden; pfl. Franse, Einschlag". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*fastēn* "fasten, hungern, nüchternt sein, das kirchliche Gebot halten und sich aller Übertragung enthalten, Sparsamkeit oder Nüchterheit" (Raven II 1967: 212). cf. OHG *festen* I; OHG *fastōn* II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. *festa* II (de Vries 1962: 113). OE *fæstan* I (Kluge 1989: 204) "to fasten, make firm; entrust, commit; fast, abstain from food"; ON *fasta* (Kluge 1989: 204) "fasten"; Gothic *fstanan* III (Lehmann 1986: 109) "to hold, guard; fast, abstain from food", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *fastējanan*. The original meaning of this verb would have been "to hold fast" (see the adjective below). In a number of the Gmc languages including OHG, however, it has the additional meaning of "to fast, abstain from food". This latter meaning obviously derives from the former, on the basis that someone who fasts stands firm or steadfast in his abstention from food. The meaning of "to fast" may be Gmc and pre-Christian (pagan religions also involve fasting and the rituals practised by the Gmc tribes would be no exception) or it may be a semantic loan from the Christian Latin verb *iēōnāre* (Kluge 1989: 204) "to fast, abstain from food" or, in the case of Gothic, from the Greek verb *νηρετέω* (Kluge 1989: 204) "I fast, abstain from food". The verb is a deadjectival formation, deriving from the following nominal base: OHG, OS *festja*-stem (Kluge 1989: 211) "fest"; OS *fast* (Kluge 1989: 211) "fest"; OE *fæst* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 110) "fast, fixed, firm; constant, steadfast; strong"; ON *fastr* (Kluge 1989: 211) "fest, hard, stark", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *fastuz* (with secondary variant j-stem *fastja* in OHG and OS) "fast, firm, steadfast". Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-*, *fa-*,

*fa-*, *fattān* "sich rüsten, fertig machen, bereiten, auf-, beladen, sich kleiden, fassen, zusammennehmen, steigen" (Raven II 1967: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.
fedelgoldan “(vom Haupthaar) im dünne Goldblättchen verwandeln, das Haar goldlockig machen” (Raven II 1967: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fedelgold (Schade I 1882: 173) “dün geschlagenes Gold”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fegen “abwischen, abtrocknen, rein machen” (Raven I 1963: 37). As cognate verbs in the other Gmc languages belong with the class II verb, this verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbative from the class II weak verb (see under fegôn). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

fegôn “reinigen, putzen” (Raven II 1967: 39). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS fegôn II (Holthausen 1967: 18). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *fegôjan “to cleanse, purify”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It may ultimately derive from an IE (Gmc and Baltic only) *vep- (Pfeifer I 1989: 418) “hübsch machen, aufgeräumt oder vegnUgt sein”, from which base the following may also be derived: Lith. pušti (Pfeifer I 1989: 418) “schmücken, putzen”; Latvian post (Pfeifer I 1989: 418) “schmücken”; ON faga (Pfeifer I 1989: 418) “reinigen, glänzend machen, schmücken”; MDu. vagen (Pfeifer I 1989: 418). Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

fázen 1 “beneiden, feindlich behandeln” (Starck and Wells 1990: 144). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS a-fëhian I (Lehmann 1986: 68) “to treat hostilely”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *faihjan “to treat hostilely”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gi-fëh (Starck and Wells 1990: 206) “feindlich, geachtet”; OFs. fêh (Lehmann 1986: 68) “punishable”; OE fêh (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 111) “hostile; proscribed, outlawed, guilty, criminal”; Gothic *faihs “hostile; outlawed, guilty”, which can be reconstructed from the class II derived verb ga-faihon II (Lehmann 1986: 680 “to take advantage of, defraud”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *faihaz “hostile, outlawed, guilty”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.


fehôn “essen, verzehren” (Raven II 1967: 39). cf. OHG faginôn, feginôn II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS far-fehôn II (Seebold 1970: 189). OE feàn II (Seebold 1970: 189) “sich freuen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fehîjan (Seebold 1970: 189) class II deverbative from strong verb *-fehanan (Seebold 1970: 189) “sich freuen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG gi-fehan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 189) “sich freuen”; ON -fegenn st. vb preterite
participle, but possibly wk vb belonging to above group (Seebold 1970: 189). Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *pir-, *gi-

feilhôn “Betrügerei treiben” (Raven II 1967: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *feihhan adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 144) “trügerisch, hinterlistig”; OHG feihhan subst. (Starck and Wells 1990: 144) “böswillige Täuschung, Betrug”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival / denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

feillôn “wertachten, nach einem Werte schätzen” (Raven II 1967: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *feill (Starck and Wells 1990: 144) “verkäuflich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

feimen “schäumen” (Raven I 1963: 38). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *fðæman I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 694) “to foam, froth”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *faimian “to foam”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *feim (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 693) “Schaum, Meeresschaum, Gischt”; OE *fæm, *feim (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 693) “foam; sea”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fainaz “foam”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *iz-

feimigôn “(mit Schaum) beflecken” (Raven II 1967: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *feimig “schaumig”, which can be reconstructed from: OE *fæmig (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 111) “foamy”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

feiziten “mästen” (Raven I 1963: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *feiz(i)t (Kluge 1989: 208) “fett, wohlgenährt, dick”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-, *ir-

feistôn “feist oder fett werden” (Raven II 1967: 212). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see feiziten. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-

felgen “aneignen, berauben, entledigen, fluchen, erkennen, beilegen” (Raven I 1963: 36). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS felgian II (Seebold 1970: 192) “auferlegen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *felgejan (Seebold 1970: 192) deverbative formation from strong verb *felhanan (Seebold 1970: 191) “eindringen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG fel(a)han st. vb (Seebold 1970: 192) “aufschütten, aufbewahren, begraben, anvertrauen, empfehlen”; OS bi-fel(a)han st. vb (Seebold 1970: 192) “befehlen”; OFs. be-fela st. vb (Seebold 1970: 192) “befehlen, bestatten”; OE fëolan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 192) “to cleave, be joined to, adhere; enter, penetrate, pass into; betake oneself to; undergo; persevere in”; ON fela st. vb (Seebold 1970: 191) “verbergen, eintauchen, aufheben, bestimmen; übergeben”; Gothic filhan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 192) “verbergen, begraben”. Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-, *gi-, *zo-gi-


158

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, ir-, untar-, zi(r)-

*fereh-habên, ferah-habæti “beseele; animatus” (Starck and Wells 1990: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG feroh (Starck and Wells 1990: 147) “Ferch, Leben”. cf. OHG habên III “haben, halten, ergreifen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (occurring only in present participle form and probably used to gloss Latin animatus).


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: missi, näh-, ubar-

ferrän “fern sein, sich entfernen” (Raven II 1967: 212). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE feorrian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 116) “to keep apart; depart”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ferjan “to be far (away)”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under ferren). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

feselän “fruchtbar werden” (Raven II 1967: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *fesil “fruchtbar”, which can be reconstructed from: MHG vesel (Lexer III 1976: 325) “fruchtbar”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

originally class III (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 763) “to fasten, make fast or firm, entrust, commit, commend”; ON festa I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 763) “festmachen, verloben, verstimen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fastijanan “to fasten, make fast”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under festinon). Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, giwar-, ir-

festinon “fest oder beständig machen, festsetzen, beweisen, begründen, befestigen, bekräftigen, stärken, versprechen” (Raven II 1967: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG festi (Kluge 1989: 211) “fest” < *fastjaz “fest”. Compare the parallel developments with lack of umlaut: OS fastān II (Schade 11884: 170). OE fastnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 111) “to fasten, fix, secure, bind; confirm, ratify, conclude (peace); betroth; bestow upon, secure for”; ON fasta (de Vries 1962: 113) “feierlich geloben, besonders ein Weib”. These deriving from *fastuz (Kluge 1989: 211) “fest”, the form occurring in: OS fast (Kluge 1989: 211) “fest”; OE fast (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 110) “fast, fixed, firm; constant, steadfast; strong”; ON fastr (Kluge 1989: 211) “fast, hart, stark”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with n-extension). Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, gi-, umbi-, zuo-, zuo-gi-

fettāhōn “geflügelt, d.h. gefitticht sein, mit Flügeln versehen” (Raven II 1967: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fettāh (Starck and Wells 1990: 149) “Flügel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


fēntscafton “neidisch oder feindselig sein, verfeinden” (Raven II 1967: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fēntscaft (Starck and Wells 1990: 150) “Feindseligkeit, Haß, Zwist”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fideren “Federn bekommen, mit Federn versehen, flügge werden” (Raven I 1963: 40). No cognate verbs are attested, but cf. OE fiderian II (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1980: 800) “to give wings to, provide with wings”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fēdara (Kluge 1989: 206) “Feder”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

feīn “hassen, auf jemanden herabwünschen” (Raven II 1967: 213). cf. OHG fīgīdōn, fiadōn II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fēgan, fēon (Lehmann 1986: 114) “to hate, persecute”; ON fjōs (Lehmann 1986: 114) “hassen”; Gothic fiūan III (Lehmann 1986: 114) “to hate”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *fījījanan “to hate”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *pē(y)i-, *pē (Pokorny I 1959: 792) “weh tun, beschädigen, schmähen”, from which base the following may also be derived: Skt piyati (Pokorny I 1959: 792) “schmäht, höhnt”; Greek πιμά (Pokorny I 1959: 792) “Verderben, Leid”. These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.
fieren “wechseln, schwärzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 150). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fiéra (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1980: 802) “Seite, Richtung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-gi-, gi-, ã-

figidôn, fiadôn “hassen, neidisch werden” (Raven II 1967: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *fijadôjan “to hate with zeal” (with interchange of intervocalic glides g and j in OHG). The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is a dental extension which can ultimately be derived from an IE *pê-, *pê (see under fîân). As attested forms of the verb are confined to OHG and as none of the forms attested in the above IE languages are formed with an extension, this verb must be regarded as a later ‘d’-extension formation. The verb cannot, therefore, be regarded as pre-Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb (formed with d-extension), the derivational pattern of which is unclear.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-, aba-gi-, bi-, gi-

filôn, fîhalôn, figîlon “glatt feilen, polieren, gestalten, feilartig gezahnt” (Raven II 1967: 42). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fêlan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 115) “to file”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fîlan “to file”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fîla, genitive fîlæla (Starck and Wells 1990: 151) “Feile”; OS fîla (Kluge 1989: 208) “Feile”; OE fêl (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 115) “file”; ON þê with probable change of f to þ (Kluge 1989: 208) “Feile”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fîlo (Kluge 1989: 208) “to file”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-, untar-


filosprehhôn, filusprehhôn “öffentlich vortragen oder verkünden” (Raven II 1967: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG filusprêhhi adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 152) “weitläufig, prahlerisch, zänkisch”. This deverbative has undergone a change of a to e, probably by analogy with the strong verb *sp(r)ehhan (Kluge 1989: 690) “sprechen”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

finstarên “dunkel oder finster werden” (Raven II 1967: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under finsteren. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

finsteren “finster machen” (Raven I 1963: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG finstar (Starck and Wells 1990: 154) “finster, dunkel, voll Finsternis, dicht belaubt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-

**fioreggàn** “vierreckig machen, passend zurichten” (Raven II 1967: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fioreggi (Starck and Wells 1990: 154) “vierreckig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

**fiorfaltàn** “vervierzahlen” (Raven II 1967: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fiorfalt (Starck and Wells 1990: 154) “vierfältig, vierteilig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

**fiorôn** “zu vier verbinden, vieren, in vier teilen” (Raven II 1967: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fiôr cardinal numeral (Kluge 1989: 766) “vier”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

**fir-öhten** “vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 2). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**fir-alten** “zu alt und dadurch mürbe, morsch oder faul werden (z.B. von Bäumen)” (Raven II 1967: 203). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-ealdian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 126) “to grow old, decay”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**fir-berron, fir-béren** “schwächen, entkräften, abnutzen”. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**fir-bilidan** “umgestalten, überführen, verwandeln” (Raven II 1967: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**fir-bluhhen** “verbrennen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**fir-bluoen** “verbrennen, verblühen” (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**fir-bööön** “verdrehen, beschädigen, schwere Verluste beibringen, schwächen, dem Pferde die Füßsehne durchschneiden” (Raven II 1967: 21). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**fir-brasên** “verdammten” (Raven II 1967: 207). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


**fir-brieven** “öffentlich bekanntmachen, ächten” (Raven I 1963: 15). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**fir-brühhen** “abfallen, ermatten” (Raven I 1963: 20). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
*fīr-bruōen* "verbrennen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-brutten* "verzehren" (Raven I 1963: 21). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-dageṇ* "einem etwas verschweigen, unsagbar, unsäglich, unerhört" (Raven II 1967: 207). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-dammōn* "verurteilen, verdammen" (Raven II 1967: 24). No cognate verbs are attested. < Latin *damnāre* (Kluge 1989: 757) "to codemen, ecclesiastical specialization to damn". Therefore an OHG loan verb (formed with prefix *fīr-*)

*fīr-dempfen* "ersticken" (Raven I 1963: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-dengken* "verachten, geringschätzen" (Raven I 1963: 26). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *for-pencan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 133) "to misthink, disdain, despise, distrust, despair". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*fīr-dennan* "ausdehnen, ausspannen, verbreiten, richten auf" (Raven I 1963: 289). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-derren* "verlocken, verwelken" (Raven I 1963: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-dewen, fīr-douwen* "verdauen, (von den Eingeweiden) heraustreten, auf dem natürlichen Wege ausscheiden, in den Magen gelangen" (Raven I 1963: 291). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *far-thewian* I (Kluge 1989: 758) "verdauen, verschmelzen". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ūz-*

*fīr-dilen* "aufheben, vernichten, töten, vertilgen" (Raven II 1967: 26). < OE *for-dilegian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 125) "to blot out, destroy, abolish". Therefore an OHG loan verb.

*fīr-dingen* "anrufen, nennen, heranführen, erwarten, hoffen" (Raven I 1963: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-dingēn* "appellieren, öffentlich bekanntmachen" (Raven II 1967: 26). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *for-pingian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 134) "to arrange for a man’s ‘wergild’”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *furdir-*

*fīr-dionēn* "verdienen, durch Dienst verdient machen” (Raven II 1967: 27). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fīr-dolēn* “aushalten, ertragen, erdulden, geschehen lassen” (Raven II 1967: 209). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *fīr-bolian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 134) "to go without, lack". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
fir-dorrën “verdorren” (Raven II 1967: 210). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-dësen “ganz zugrunde richten, völlig verderben” (Raven I 1963: 30). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-drucken “zusammendrücken, drücken, hemmen, eindrücken” (Raven I 1963: 31). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-pryccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 134) "to press, squeeze, crush, oppress, suppress”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-dëhen “unterdrücken, bedrücken, untertätig machen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-dåten “erdulden” (Raven I 1963: 33). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-dwëgen “bezwingen, zwingen” (Raven I 1963: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-dwësben “verderben, vertilgen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-ebben “(vom Zorn) sich legen oder beschwichtigen” (Raven I 1963: 292). The following cognate verbs are attested: MDu. ver-ebben (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings III 1971: 28) “verebben”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-einen “beabsichtigen, sich fest vornehmen” (Raven I 1963: 35). ef. OHG einôn II. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

fir-eiscën “erheischen, erfordern” (Raven II 1967: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-engen “bedrängen” (Raven I 1963: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-entën “vollenden, gänzlich beenden, sich endigen, ganz zu Ende kommen, sterben, [beiseite drängen, ausweichen machen]” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: folle-

fir-erëmen “verarmen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 133). The following cognate verbs are attested: MDu. ver-erëmen (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings III 1976: 423) “verarmen”; OE for-ermän, for-irman I (Sweet 1911: 64) “to reduce to poverty”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-fehon “verzehren, büßen, hinwegraffen, verhungern” (Raven II 1967: 39). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS far-fehon II (Seebold 1970: 189) “verzehren”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-firren “entfremden” (Raven I 1963: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
fir-fluohten “verfluchen, den Bann vollstrecken” (Raven II 1967: 45). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-füten “(ver)faulen” (Raven II 1967: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-fuoren “verführen, auswandern, versetzen” (Raven I 1963: 49). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-férnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 128) “to go or pass away, depart, die, perish”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-galên “bezaubern” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *-galîjan (Seebold 1970: 212) class II deverbative from strong verb *galanan (Seebold 1970: 212) “singen” (see under bi-galên). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix fir-).

fir-giften “vergiften, (bei Auktionen) zuschlagen, verkaufen, übertragen, zuerkennen” (Raven I 1963: 57). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-gihten “gelähmt, gichtbrüchig” (Raven I 1963: 57). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fir-giht (Pfeifer I 1989: 568) “gichtbrüchig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival preterite participle construction.

fir-gihtigon “gichtbrüchig oder gelähmt sein” (Raven II 1967: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-goumlaôn “vernachlässigen” (Raven II 1967: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG goumalâst (Starck and Wells 1990: 236) “Unachtsamkeit, Vernachlässigung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb formed with prefix fir-.

fir-grinlilôn “verriegeln” (Raven II 1967: 57). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG grinilt (Starck and Wells 1990: 240) “Riegel, Stange, Querbalken”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix fir-).

fir-habeôn “sich die Ohren zuhalten, verhalten, versperren” (Raven I 1963: 303). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-habôn “ertragen, sich (die Ohren) zuhalten, Enthaltsamkeit, Fasten” (Raven II 1967: 222). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-habban III (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 129) “to hold in, restrain, retain, keep back, draw back, refrain from, avoid”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-hazzôn “abdränig werden” (Raven II 1967: 228). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-heîn “durch Hitze ausgetrocknet oder (innerlich) verdorrt sein” (Raven II 1967: 228). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-heitôn “heil werden, verheilen” (Raven II 1967: 228). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
fir-hellen “umhüllen, verhehlen, umschleiern” (Raven I 1963: 304). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-hangen “erlauben, zugeben” (Raven I 1963: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-herion, fir-herron “verheeren, verderben, unterjochen” (Raven II 1967: 66). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-hergian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 129) “to plunder, harry, ravage, devastate, destroy”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-heron “ausdauern, aushalten, auf etwas bestehen, fest beschließen” (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-hyrdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 130) “to harden against, to harden”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-hintaren “verhindern, jemandem betrügen oder hintergehen, etwas unterschlagen, täuschen, beeinträchtigen” (Raven I 1963: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-hogez “verschmieren” (Schützeichel 1969: 85). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-hogian (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 129) “to neglect, disregard, despise”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-huggen “verachten” (Raven I 1963: 306). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-hycgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 130) “to disdain, despise, reject”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-Izenten “ausdauern, aushalten, auf etwas bestehen, fest beschließen” (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested:

OE for-hyrdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 130) “to harden against, to harden”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-Izenten “ausdauern, aushalten, auf etwas bestehen, fest beschließen” (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested:

OE for-hyrdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 130) “to harden against, to harden”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

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fir-Izenten “ausdauern, aushalten, auf etwas bestehen, fest beschließen” (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested:

OE for-hyrdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 130) “to harden against, to harden”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
fir-kören “umstürzen, umwerfen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-klagön “beweinen, unter Tränen beklagen” (Raven II 1967: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-klenken “in Stücke hauen, niederhauen, -metzeln, massakrieren” (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-knisten “zerdrücken, zerreiben, zermalmen, zerbrecheln, abnutzen, herausgeschlagen, -stoßen, zerschmettern, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-knussen “zerstampfen, zerstoßen, zerschmettern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 339). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-koboron “sich erholen, etwas wiedererlangen” (Raven II 1967: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-kotifen “verkaufen, feilbieten, verpachten, stückweise verkaufen” (Raven I 1963: 95). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-kusten “verderben, vertilgen, fälschen, verpesten, beflecken, entweihen, umbringen, vernichten, vereiteln, verschlechtern, korrumpieren” (Raven I 1963: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


fir-leggen “die verstellten Gesichtszüge durch Masken oder Larven ausdrücken, wie es die antiken Schauspieler zu tun pflegten” (Raven I 1963: 311). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-leiben “unterlassen, zurücklassen, hinterlassen, übriglassen, überlassen, zurückgelassen, zurückbleibend, zurückgeblieben, rückständig” (Raven I 1963: 101). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS far-lébian I (Seebold 1970: 326) “übrig lassen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-leidn “anklagen, hinterbringen” (Raven II 1967: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-leiten, for-leiten “verleiten, verführen, lüstern machen, sondern, entfernen, wegführen, entführen, erniedrigen, verlocken, täuschen, irreleiten, betrügen, hintergehen, trennen, beiseiteschieben, entwenden” (Raven I 1963: 104). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-lédan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 130) “to mislead, seduce; bring forth”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-lören “vernichten, zugrunde richten” (Raven I 1963: 115). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *far-lawejan (Seebold 1970: 339) class I deverbal from prefixed strong verb *far-leusan (Seebold 1970: 339). This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG fir-liosan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 339) “verlieren, vernichten, verderben”; OS far-liosan st. vb (Seebold

fir-lougenen “verleugnen, in abrede stellen, nicht anerkennen, entsagen, Verzicht leisten auf, ablehnen, abschlagen, verschmähen, versagen, verweigern, verneinen, nicht anerkennen, desavouieren” (Raven I 1963: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-lucken “verlocken” (Raven I 1963: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-manēn “verachten, verschmähen, verurteilen, verwerfen, zurückweisen, mit dem Fuß verächtlich betreten, ungeliebt sein, gleichgültig” (Raven II 1967: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-mären “verkünden, bekanntmachen” (Raven I 1963: 124). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-meinen “beweisen, darlegen, falsch schwören, entweihen (= ungültig machen), schänden” (Raven I 1963: 126). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-meinisēn “höchst abscheulich oder widerlich” (Raven II 1967: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mein (Starck and Wells 1990: 404) “Übeltat, Schande, Verbrechen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix fir- and s-extension).

fir-meinsamēn “aus der Gemeinschaft ausschließen, mit dem Banne belegen, bannen” (Raven II 1967: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *meinsam “gemeinschaftlich, öffentlich”; cf. OHG gi-meini (Kluge 1989: 256) “gemeinschaftlich, öffentlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix fir-).

fir-meisen “entziehen, trennen, abschneiden” (Raven I 1963: 126). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-

fir-meldēn “anzeigen, zur Kenntnis kommen, bekanntmachen, offenbaren, veröffentlichen, verraten” (Raven II 1967: 243). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-merren “hindern, hemmen, außer Kraft setzen, ausplündern, vereiteln, verderben, verschlechtern” (Raven I 1963: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-miskelēn “stören” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-miskēn “vermischen, dazwischen- oder durchfallen, zugrundegehen, verschwinden” (Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-misēn “vermischen, ohne etwas sein, etwas nicht haben oder nicht besitzen, etwas meinen, entbehren, verzichten müssen” (Raven I 1963: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-mucken* “stumpfsinnig sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 423). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-mullen* “verderben, zerbrechen, zerreiben” (Raven I 1963: 214). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


*fir-murnen* “betrüben, ängstlich oder besorgt (sein), [die Ängstlichen]” (Raven I 1963: 134). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-musken* “zerquetschen, verstümmeln” (Starck and Wells 1990: 428). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-naen* “hinein-, einnähen (poet.) = einsticken” (Raven I 1963: 134). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-neinen* “verneinen, abschwören” (Raven I 1963: 137). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *nein* adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 434) “nein, nicht”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival formation (formed with prefix *fir-*).

*fir-nemnen* “allgemein verbreiten, öffentlich bekannt machen, veröffentlichen” (Raven I 1963: 138). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-ön* “alt werden” (Raven II 1967: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *firni* (Starck and Wells 1990: 158) “alt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-*

*fir-nibulen* “hinabstürzen” (Raven I 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-nidaren* “nicht mehr fern sein” (Raven I 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-(h)nicken* “vernichten, zerstören, vereiteln, aufheben, nichtig machen” (Raven I 1963: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fir-niozen* “verbrauchen, zertreten, zerreiben” (Starck and Wells 1990: 441). No cognate verbs are attested. OHG class I weak deverbative from OHG *fir-niozan* prefixed strong verb (Starck and Wells 1990: 441) “verbrauchen, zertreten, zerreiben”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

*fir-öden* “verlassen, vergeuden, verabsäumen, vernichten, vernachlässigigen” (Raven I 1963: 144). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

"verwüsten, ausplündern" (Raven I 1963: 144). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"zeigen, auseinanderlegen, offenbar machen, heraus-, hervorstecken, heraustun, verbannen, verjagen, schleppe, werfen" (Raven I 1963: 151). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"zurücktreten, sich entfernen" (Raven I 1963: 41). cf. OHG *feruôn III. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS firian I (de Vries 1962: 121) "entfernen"; OFs. *fira I (de Vries 1962: 121) "entfernen"; OE feran I (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 289) "to remove to a distance, withdraw"; ON *fira I (de Vries 1962: 121) "entfernen, trennen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fer(e)rianan "to remove, withdraw". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ferro adv. (Schützeziel 1969: 50) "(von) fern, weit (weg), weitab, weithin; hoch; viel, sehr"; OE fēorr adv. (Kluge 1989: 210) "far, at a distance"; ON fērrí from an older fērli adv. (Kluge 1989: 210) "fern"; Gothic fainta adv. (Kluge 1989: 210) "fern", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *fer(e)ro adv. (Kluge 1989: 210) "fern". Therefore a NWGmc deadverbial formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

"verrückten" (Raven I 1963: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"anklagen" (Raven I 1963: 164). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-wrēgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 135) "to accuse, calumniate"; ON frŷja I (de Vries 1962: 144) "Vorwürfe machen, tadeln"? (If this is to be seen as a contracted form of an earlier prefix formation); Gothic fra-wrōhjan I (Lehmann 1986: 411) "to suspect, accuse". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

"vernachlässigen" (Raven II 1967: 124). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ruohha (Starck and Wells 1990: 499) "Fürsorge, Bemühung". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix fir- and l-extension).

"rühmsüchtig sein" (Raven I 1963: 165). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"aus-, ansagen; (+dat.) verneinen, versagen, abschlagen, (+gen.) lossprechen von, verleumden" (Raven I 1963: 318). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"+(dat.) in Abrede stellen, verneinen, versagen, verweigern, zurückweisen, (+gen.) lossprechen von, verleumden" (Raven II 1967: 251). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-secgan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 131) "to accuse, falsify, slander, accuse; speak out, discourse on". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
fir-salawen “verdunkeln, trüben” (Raven I 1963: 168). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-seganä “(von Wunden) fortbeschwören” (Raven II 1967: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-sellen “ausliefern, beauftragen, hinübergeben” (Raven I 1963: 320). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-sellan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 131) “to sell, give up, lose”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-senken “versenken, sinken machen, untergehen lassen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 168). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-sencan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 131) “to reject”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-semen “versenden, schicken, wegschicken” (Raven I 1963: 170). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-sendan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 131) “to send away, banish, send to destruction”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-sezzen “sich verpflichten, sich verdingen, versetzen; verpfänden, der Unzucht preisgeben, prostituiieren, setzen, legen” (Raven I 1963: 173). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-settan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 173) “to hedge in, obstruct; oppress”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-sigilen “kundtun” (Raven I 1963: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-scainoiz “authoren sich zu schämen, alle Scham hintansetzen” (Raven II 1967: 253). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-sc(e)amian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 131) “to be ashamed”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-skenten “versenken, sinken machen, untergehen lassen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 180). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-scouwon “mit Verachtung herabsehen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 546). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-skrenken “versperren, verschränken, verhindern” (Raven I 1963: 184). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-screncan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 131) “to supplant, overcome, vanquish, cast down”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
fir-scricken “hervorspringen oder stürzen, sich ereifern” (Raven I 1963: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-sculden “verschulden, (durch Schuld) verlieren, einbüssen, angeklagt sein” (Raven I 1963: 186). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-sculdōn “verschulden, einen zum besten haben, begehen” (Raven II 1967: 137). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


fir-scurgen “(zurück) stoßen, hinunter-, hinabstürzen” (Raven I 1963: 188). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: nidar-.

fir-scurpfen “ausweiden, durch Falter den Körper aufreifen” (Raven I 1963: 188). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-scutten “verleugnen” (Raven I 1963: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-.

fir-scuzzen “hinausstreiben” (Raven I 1963: 190). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-sleizzen “abreifen” (Raven I 1963: 190). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-slengen “Vermittler, Erklärer, Dolmetscher” (Raven I 1963: 190). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-smahen “verschmähen, verwerfen, verachten, zertreten” (Raven I 1963: 192). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-smelzen “schmelzen, verschmelzen, ausläutern, durchseihen, zerfließen” (Raven I 1963: 193). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-smucken “zerquetschen” (Raven I 1963: 193). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *smukkjan (Seebold 1970: 440) class I zero-grade intensive deverbative from strong verb *smuegujan (Seebold 1970: 439) “schmiegien”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG smiogan st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 563) “sich zusammenziehen”; OE smiōgan st. vb
(Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 312) “to creep”; ON smjúga st. vb (Seebold 1970: 439) “hineinschlupfen, ein Gewand anlegen, kriechen, sich schmiegen”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative (formed with prefix fir-).

fir-sniumun “sich beeilen, (schleunig) hingehen” (Raven II 1967: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-snuoren “festheften” (Raven I 1963: 194). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG snuor (Starck and Wells 1990: 566) “Faden, Binde, Schnur”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix fir-).

fir-soufen “untergehen, versäufen, ersäufen” (Raven I 1963: 194). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-spenton “aufwenden, wegschenken” (Raven II 1967: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-spiliden “verbreiten, aufzehren” (Raven I 1963: 196). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-spilidan I, for-spillan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 132) “to waste, lose, disperse, bring to nothing, destroy, ruin, kill”. Therefore a WGeic prefix formation.

fir-spünen “ausschaumen oder aufschäumen lassen; despumäre” (Raven I 1963: 199). No cognate verbs are attested. This verb is best regarded as a loan translation of Latin despumäre (Lewis and Short 1966: 559) “to skim off, skim; to deposit a frothy matter”. This ultimately from Latin spīna (Lewis and Short 1966: 1747) “foam, froth, scum, spume”. The OHG privative prefix fir- is used here to represent the Latin privative prefix de-. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

fir-sprune “straucheln, (mit dem Fuße) anstoßen, treten” (Raven I 1963: 199). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

fir-stabon “(vor Staunen) erstarren, (vor Kälte) steif werden” (Raven II 1967: 145). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-stecken “verstopfen” (Raven I 1963: 201). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-stopfen “jemandem etwas zum Verderben weihen, es ihm durch Fluch zerstören” (Raven II 1967: 148). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-streden “Blut stillen, festbinden, (den Blutfluß einer Wunde) zum Stehen bringen, zurückhalten, gerinnen, verurteilen” (Raven I 1963: 324). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
fir-strecken “(vorwärts) strecken, sich entschließen, ausruhen, spannen” (Raven I 1963: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-stullen “stille stehen” (Raven I 1963: 210). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-sturen “aufwiegeln, verstören, verführen” (Raven I 1963: 212). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS far-sturian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 604) “to subvert”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-sümen “vernachlässigigen, nicht beachten, geringschätzen, verleugnen” (Raven I 1963: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-suntän “sich versündigen” (Raven II 1967: 152). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

dir-suohhen “besuchen, versuchen” (Raven I 1963: 216). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for(e)-sēcan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 127, 131) “to appeal (for justice)”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-suonen “versöhnen” (Raven I 1963: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-swigen “(+acc. vel gen. rei) verschweigen, etwas übergehen oder auslassen” (Raven II 1967: 262). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-swigan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 132) “to conceal by silence, suppress, pass over”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-swirön “falschlich bestätigen, auf unrechtmäßige Weise übergehen (etwas worauf ein anderer Anspruch hat)” (Raven II 1967: 153). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


fir-teminen, fir-terkenen “verschleieren, umhüllen, beiseitestellen, gierig genießen” (Raven I 1963: 221). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

 fir-tügen, fir-ttigen, fir-tiggen “tilgen, austilgen, vertilgen, ausrotschen, weggeschaffen, beseitigen, verablassen” (Raven II 1967: 155). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

174
fir-treten “zertreten, unter die Füße treten” (Raven I 1963: 229). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-treddan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 133) “to tread down”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-trösten “(+acc.) Caution stellen oder Bürgschaft leisten für etwas; (reflex. +gen.) Verzicht leisten auf etwas oder es vergessen” (Raven I 1963: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-trüen, fir-trüwén “(reflex +gen. rei) Vertrauen setzen auf, sich verlassen auf, zuversichtlich sein, Zutrauen haben” (Raven II 1967: 265). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-trōwian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 133) “to be presumptuous, over-confident, rash”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-tuhhalen “verbergen” (Raven I 1963: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-tuncalen “trüben” (Raven I 1963: 233). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


fir-untriuwen “betrügen, hintergehen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 677). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG untriuwa (Starck and Wells 1990: 677) “Betrug, Untreue”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix fir-).

fir-wāen “(Staub) verwehen” (Raven I 1963: 247). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wallen “abirren, (ab)wandern, sich wandernd entfernen, wegziehen” (Raven II 1967: 171). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


fir-wantalen “umwandeln, verwandeln, abwechseln, verwechseln” (Raven II 1967: 174). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-warten “hinlegen, . in Sicherheit bringen, Sorge tragen für” (Raven II 1967: 270). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wazenen “verdammen, verfluchen” (Raven I 1963: 251). No cognate verbs are attested. Probably a deadjectival formation from the preterite participle of the reduplicating strong verb occurring in OHG fir-wāen st. vb. (Starck and Wells 1990: 700) “verabscheuen, verfluchen, entweihen”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
firwāzen “verfluchen, mit dem Kirchenbann belegen” (Raven II 1967: 176). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG firwā (Seebold 1970: 284) “Fluch, etwas Verbanntes”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fir-wehsalen “verwandeln, (mit der entgegengesetzten Eigenschaft) vertauschen” (Raven II 1967: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wenten “jemanden von etwas abbringen” (Raven I 1963: 257). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-werten1 “verbieten, verwehren” (Raven I 1963: 332). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wesanen “an Geltung verlieren, sich überleben” (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wesen "(anvertrautes Gut) veruntreuen, vergeuden” (Raven I 1963: 333). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

fir-widaren “ablehnen, verschmähen” (Raven I 1963: 261). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-widarōn “abweisen” (Raven II 1967: 182). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wiffen “proskribieren, konfiszieren, öffentlich aufschreiben, Güter beschlagnahmen” (Raven I 1963: 261). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wihalen, fir-wehsalen “(ver)wechseln, tauschen, wuchern” (Raven I 1963: 262). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wirken “stündigen, sich verständigen, durch Handlungen sich einer Sache verlustig machen, verwirren, verschulden, fehlen, voller Schande” (Raven I 1963: 265). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS far-wirkian I (Holthausen 1967: 88) “verraten”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fir-wituwen “Witwer sein” (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
fir-wuofern “wildtrauern” (Raven I 1963: 269). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-wuolen “ausstoßen, entfernen” (Raven I 1963: 271). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OIIG prefix formation.

fir-wuoten “empfindungslos, unsinnig, schwachköpfig” adj. (Raven I 1963: 270). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


fir-zadalen “vor Mangel verkommen oder verkommen lassen” (Raven II 1967: 191). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zãnan, fir-zã:ol- “zerfasert” (Starck and Wells 1990: 754). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zartan “verzärtelt, wollüstig, verwöhnt” (Starck and Wells 1990: 754). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zãtãn, fir-zã:n- “zerfasert” (Starck and Wells 1990: 754). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zascon “Häuser an sich raffen, sich deren bemächtigen” (Raven II 1967: 193). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zârten “(höchst) zart oder üppig sein, (subst.) Jüngling, Kind, Üppigkeit, (MHG) verweichlichen, verzärteln” (Raven I 1963: 277). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zimbaren “verbauen, versperren” (Raven I 1963: 278). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-timbran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 132) “to close up, obstruct”. Therefore a WGMc prefix formation.

fir-zispen2 “fortschaffen, hinaustreiben” (Raven I 1963: 279). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zucken “(Mauern) reparieren, die Mauern werden vernarbt” (Raven I 1963: 280). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zûnen “verzüngen, dicht umringen oder umgeben” (Raven I 1963: 281). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-tûnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 133) “to shut in, enclose, block up”. Therefore a WGMc prefix formation.

fir-zoubarân “bezaubern, durch bösen Blick behexen” (Raven II 1967: 197). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fir-zwûalen, fir-zwû:alit- “hoffnungslos, ohne Hoffnung auf etwas (participial adj.)” (Raven I 1963: 283). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

fitafīhhōn “(um Hurereien) betteln” (Raven II 1967: 43). The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear, especially in regard to the initial fita- element. As literary recordings of words denoting “to copulate” are rare in early periods for reasons of taboo, it is naturally hard to relate a word such as fitafīhhōn to potential cognates. Possible comparisons can be drawn with: NHG ficken (Kluge 1989: 213) “ficken, kotitieren”; Modern Engl. fuck (Kluge 1989: 213). NHG dial. ficken, ficken, ficken, ficken, fickficken (Kluge 1989: 213) “reiben, hin- und herbewegen, kurze rasche Bewegungen machen”. Whether the sexual meaning is derived from this latter dialectal meaning, or vice versa, is difficult to ascertain, though it is more probable that the sexual meaning is secondary. Compare further: Modern Du. figgelen (Pfeifer I 1989: 431) “hin- und her bewegen”; Modern Engl. flage (Pfeifer I 1989: 431) “unruhig sein”; Modern Swed. dial. fickla (Pfeifer I 1989: 431) “ungeschickt sein”; Gothic fītan st. vb (Lehmann 1986: 118) “to be in labour, give birth to”; Modern Dan. dial. fitte (Lehmann 1986: 118) “cunt”. The above constitute a Gmc complex of possible onomatopoeic or immitative origin, and assuming that the sexual meaning is secondary, probably denoting movement to and fro, or short and frequent movements. The fluidity and expressive nature of this complex makes identifying precise phonological relations difficult. The derivations based on this root should therefore be seen as belonging together only loosely. The complex appears to have no related forms outside Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

fiuren “feurig machen” (Raven I 1963: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fiur (Kluge 1989: 212) “Feuer”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fiuren “feurig werden oder sein, glühen, brennen, Flammen speien” (Raven II 1967: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under fiuren. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fizusan “schlau oder verschlagen sein” (Raven II 1967: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fizuz (Starck and Wells 1990: 161) “schlau, listig, klug”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, umbi-


fledirón “das Schwert ablegen, losgürten” (Raven II 1967: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

flēhen “liebkosen, schmeicheln” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *flēhjan “schmeicheln, demütig bitten, fliehen”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. There are possible connections with Latin supplicāre (Kluge 1989: 219) “demütig fliehen”, Latin supplicem (Kluge 1989: 219) “demütig flehend”, but this is by no means certain.

flēhezen “schmeicheln” (Starck and Wells 1990: 163). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct an earlier form *fluhejan “schmeicheln”, intensive deverbative from OHG class I weak verb flēhen (which see) or class II weak verb flēhōn (which see). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

flēhōn “fliehen, an-, erfiehen, kniefällig oder schmeichelnd - d.h. dringlich und demütig bitten, inständig verlangen, ermahnen, mahndend reden, gewinnen oder abkaufen, beschwichtigen, schmeicheln” (Raven II 1967: 44). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS flēhōn (Kluge 1989: 219) “dringend bitten”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *flēhōjan “fliehen”. Etymology uncertain. There may be possible connections with Latin supplicāre (Kluge 1989: 219) “demütig fliehen”, Latin supplicem (Kluge 1989: 219) “demütig flehend”. This is, however, by no means certain.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

fleisken “rupfen, zupfen, (rübr.), jemanden durchhächeln, verspotten, schmähen” (Raven I 1963: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fleisc (Kluge 1989: 219) “Fleisch”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

flewen “schwemmen, spülen, waschen, (vom Gewand) wallen” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *flaujan with ‘au’ vocalism (Seebold 1970: 204) class I deverbal from strong verb *flōwanan (Seebold 1970: 204) “fließen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE flōwan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 204) “to flow, stream, issue; become liquid, melt; abound; overflow”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

flīlen “(vom Mantel) purpurfarbig glänzen oder (rübr.) glühen” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. Class I weak deverbal from strong verb *flēpanan (Seebold 1970: 200) “glänzen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG flēlan st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 164) “glänzen”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-
fligion “streichelnd abwischen, kriechend schmeicheln, knechtisch begrüßen, besänftigen” (Raven II 1967: 45). cf. OHG fleihön II (Starck and Wells 1990: 163) “flehren, dringend bitten”. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *flegiljan “kriechend schmeicheln”, class II frequentative / continuative deverbative from class II weak verb OHG fleihön. Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with l-extension).

flimmen “dumpftosen oder tönen, murren, brummen” (Raven II 1963: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Probably of immitative origin. Semantically separate from NHG flimmen.

fliestren “schmeicheln, liebkosen, wärmen” (Raven I 1963: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. May be related to NHG flüsteren.

flogarezzen “flattern, stieben” (Starck and Wells 1990: 165). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *flug(a)ratjan (frequentative r-extension) possibly by analogy with forms such as flogarén “flackern”). The verb is a zero-grade intensive deverbative from strong verb *flieuganan (Seebold 1970: 201) “fliegen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG flogan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 201) “fliegen”; OFs. flia(ga) st. vb (Seebold 1970: 201) “fliegen”; OE flia(ga) st. vb (Seebold 1970: 201) “fliegen”; OE flia(ga) st. vb (Seebold 1970: 201) “to fly; flee, take to flight”; ON fljuga st. vb (Seebold 1970: 201) “fliegen, fließen (von Tranen)”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

flogaron “flackern, sich fliegend verbreiten, (vom Aussatz) frisch ausbrechend oder ansteckend wirken” (Raven II 1967: 45). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *flagar/an / *fiogarc7an “flackern”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is an r-extension verb and may possibly derive from an IE */plagr-, *阶g- (Kluge 1989: 217) “schlagen”. From , from which base the following may also be derived: OE flacor with unvoiced gutteral (Kluge 1989: 217) “fliegen”; NHG flackern with unvoiced gutteral (Kluge 1989: 217) “flackern”; MDu. vackern with unvoiced gutteral (Pfeifer 1989: 442). ON flakka with unvoiced gutteral (Pfeifer I 1989: 442) “umherstreifen, flattern”; ON flakka with unvoiced gutteral (Pfeifer I 1989: 442) “flackern, flattern”; Latin plangere (Kluge 1989: 217) “schlagen”; Greek πλαγέων passive (Kluge 1989: 217) “wurde geschlagen”. This IE root has undergone a significant semantic development in Gmc. As the r-extension is lacking in IE, this verb is clearly not pre-Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb (formed with an r-extension), the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

flogezzen “schweben” (Seebold 1970: 201). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *flugarjan / *flugarten “flackern”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is an r-extension verb and may possibly derive from an IE */plagr-, *阶g- (Kluge 1989: 217) “schlagen”. From , from which base the following may also be derived: OE fliaor with unvoiced gutteral (Kluge 1989: 217) “fliegen”; NHG flackern with unvoiced gutteral (Kluge 1989: 217) “flackern”; MDu. vackern with unvoiced gutteral (Pfeifer I 1989: 442). ON flakka with unvoiced gutteral (Pfeifer I 1989: 442) “flackern, flattern”; Latin plangere (Kluge 1989: 217) “schlagen”; Greek πλαγέων passive (Kluge 1989: 217) “wurde geschlagen”. This IE root has undergone a significant semantic development in Gmc. As the r-extension is lacking in IE, this verb is clearly not pre-Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb (formed with an r-extension), the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

*flogenn “fliehen, erschrecken, in die Flucht schlagen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. flöga (Seebold 1970: 518) “flüchten”; OE a-fleogan (Seebold 1970: 518) “to put to flight, expel!”; ON fleysga (Fritzner I 1954: 440) “fliehen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *flueganan (Seebold 1970: 518) / *flaugejanan “to put to flight”, causative of strong verb *flueghanan (Seebold 1970: 517), *fluehanan “to flee”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG flüohan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 517) “meiden, vermeiden, ausweichen”; OS fliohan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 517) “fliehen vor”; OFs. flia st. vb (Seebold 1970: 517) “fliehen, schwinden”; OS flöan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 517) “to fly from, flee, avoid, escape”; ON fló st. vb preterite sg. (Seebold 1970: 517) This has fallen together with fljuga “fliegen”; Gothic bliuhan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 517) “fliehen”. The phonetic division between Gothic pl- and NWGmc fl- in certain words cannot be satisfactorily explained. The traditional view is that original pl- is preserved in Gothic but has fallen together with fl- in the remaining languages of the Gmc group. K. Matzel, Sprache 8 (1962), 220-237, takes the opposite view and proposes
that Gmc *fl- can become Gothic *pl- under certain conditions. However, this latter theory cannot explain every distinction between *pl- and *fl-. Therefore a NWGmc causative deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-,*fram-ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ira-, duruh-, gi-, üz-, zi-

flehten “vertreiben” (Raven I 1963: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG flucht (Kluge 1989: 223) “Flucht”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dana-

flucken “zum Fliegen herausfordern, flügge machen” (Raven I 1963: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *flukkjan intensive gemination and devoicing (Seebold 1970: 202) zero-grade intensive deverbative from strong verb *flugjanan (Seebold 1970: 201) “fliegen” (see under flogarezen). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

fluobiren “sich beraten, beratschlagen, für etwas sorgen, verfahren, handeln” (Raven I 1963: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fluobara (Schade 1882: 208) “consolatio”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fluohnen “fluchen” (Raven I 1963: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Possibly a class I deverbative formation, either from the strong verb *flókanan (Seebold 1970: 205) “schlagen” (see under fluohnen) or, more likely, the verb represents a class I deverbative from the class II weak verb fluohnan. Alternatively, the verb may represent a denominative formation from OHG fluoh (Seebold 1970: 205) “Fluch”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

fluohnan “fluchen, verwünschen, schmähen” (Raven II 1967: 45). No cognate verbs are attested. The derivational pattern of this verb is ambiguous. It may be a class II deverbative *flókjan (Seebold 1970: 205) from the strong verb *flókanan (Seebold 1970: 205) “schlagen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG widar-flôhhan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 205) “wieder schmähen”; OS flókan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 205) “fluchen”; OE flócan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 205) “die Hände zusammenschlagen”; ON flókenn st. vb pret. part. (Seebold 1970: 205) “verworren”; Gothic faflókun reduplicating verb preterite pl. (Seebold 1970: 205) “betrauern (das tote Mädchen)”. Or, alternatively, the verb may be a denominative formation from OHG fluoh (Seebold 1970: 205) “Fluch”. Therefore an OHG deverbative / denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-

fnastôn “schnauben” (Raven II 1967: 45). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fnastian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 123) “to breathe hard”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fnastjanan “schnauben”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: MHG pfnást secondary lengthening of *a? (Pokorny I 1956: 839) “das Schnauben”; OE fneast (Pokorny I 1956: 839) “blowing, blast, breath, voice”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fnastan “das schnauben”, nominal derivative from NWGmc class II weak verb *fnas۴janan
"schnauben", which is attested in the following: MHG pfnäsen secondary lengthening of 'a'? (Pokorny I 1956: 839) "schnauben"; ON fnasa II (de Vries 1962: 136) "schnauben". The verb *fnas†janan derives ultimately from the strong verb *fnesanan "schnauben, niesen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OE fnesan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 123) “to pant, gasp; (with prefix gi- = to sneeze)”. For a discussion of the Gmc fn- complex see under fnattōn. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

fnattōn “(vom Pferd) schnauben, (vom Ochs) stöhnen” (Raven II 1967: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *fnattōjan expressive gemination? “(von Tieren) schnauben”. The precise etymology of this verb is unclear. It appears to be a dental extension deriving from a Gmc onomatopoeic complex based on an initial fn- consonant cluster. The essential meaning centered on this complex was that of panting, gasping for breath, sneezing, sniffing and, in general, noises produced by the nose, mouth or air-passage. Compare the similar onomatopoeic complex with initial sn- (see under snepflizzen). This onomatopoeic base served as a productive root for a number of derivations. The vocalism of these derivations was frequently varied according to quantity or quality for an expressive or onomatopoeic effect. These derivations also employed a number of consonant extensions, often with expressive or intensive gemination or devoicing. The fluidity and expressive nature of this complex makes identifying precise phonological relations difficult. The derivations based on this root should therefore be seen as belonging together only loosely. The following are examples of derivations, showing the productivity of this complex: OHG fnehan st. vb (Pokorny I 1956: 839) “schnauben, gierig trachten auf, ersehnen”; MHG pfnäsen (Pokorny I 1956: 839) "schnauben, niesen"; OE fnesan st. vb (Pokorny I 1956: 839) “to pant, gasp”; OE fnēsan (Pokorny I 1956: 839) “to sneeze”; ON fnēsa (Pokorny I 1956: 839) “schnauben”. The complex as a whole probably derives from IE *pneu- (Pokorny 1956: 838) “keuchen, atmen”, from which base the following may be derived: Greek ἀναπνεύω (Pokorny 1956: 839) "ich atme, rieche". Therefore an OHG verb (formed with a dental extension), the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

fneskezen “schlucksen, seufzen, gähnen, den Mund aufsperren, röcheln” (Raven I 1963: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *fneskatjan intensive deverbative formed with k-extension from strong verb *fnesanan "schnauben, niesen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OE fnesan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 123) “to pant, gasp; (with prefix gi- = to sneeze)”. For an explanation concerning the Gmc complex based on initial fn- see under fnattōn. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

fnotōn “schütteln” (Raven II 1967: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


fogalartōn “wahrsagen” (Raven II 1967: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fogalarta (Starck and Wells 1990: 167) “Vogelstimme als Vorzeichen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
föhen “dünn, locker, und dadurch unzuverlässig werden” (Raven II 1967: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *foh-, *föwen, *föher (Starck and Wells 1990: 167) “wenige, selten, vereinzelt, dünn, gestüt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

folgän “(+dat. pers. et gen. rei; +acc. rarus inventu); folgen, befolgen, nachfolgen, nachgehen, hinterlassen, notwendig logisch folgen, gehorchen, erfüllen, genügen, erhalten (acc.), bestimmen, begleiten, das geleit geben, hinter (oder neben) etwas hergehen, Folge leisten, hinzukommen, sich streng richten nach, günstig oder gewogen sein, das Überlieferte, nach oder gemäß, demgemäß, folglich” (Raven II 1967: 213). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *folgàn II (Kluge 1989: 225) “folgen”; OFs. *folgia, *fulgia, *folla II (Kluge 1989: 225) “folgen”; OE *fylgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 143) “to follow, pursue; persecute; follow out, observe, obey; obtain; attend to; practise”; OE *folgian, *fylgean II (Kluge 1989: 225) “to follow, accompany; attain; obey, serve, observe”; ON *fylgia (Kluge 1989: 225) “folgen, begleiten”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fulgænan (Kluge 1989: 225) “to follow”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. A connection has been suggested with the Gmc strong verb *fellhanan (in the sense of “verbergen, begraben”) and involves the following semantic development: “bedecken > beschützen > in jemand Gefolgschaft treten” (Pfeifer 1989: 459). This is, however, semantically somewhat contorted. More convincing is an etymology which relates the verb to Welsh òl (Kluge 1989: 225) “Spur” and Cornish ol (Pfeifer I 1989: 459) “Fußspur”, which would allow us to reconstruct the root *pelg-, *polg- (Pfeifer I 1989: 459), although these comparisons are tentative and the root is restricted to Gmc and Celtic. Despite the absence of sufficient data, this verb is nevertheless probably best regarded as pre-Gmc. Prefix formations derived from this verb: afiar-, ana-, duruh-, gi-, ir-, näh-, üf-, untar-

folgän “Folge leisten” (Pfeifer I 1989: 459). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *folgàn II (Kluge 1989: 225). OFs. *folgia, *fulgia, *folla II (Kluge 1989: 225). OE *fylgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 143) “to follow, pursue; persecute; follow out, observe, obey; obtain; attend to; practise”; OE *folgian, *fylgean II (Kluge 1989: 225) “to follow, accompany; attain; obey, serve, observe”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fulgænan (Kluge 1989: 225) “folgen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is a class II variant of the Gmc class III weak verb *fulgænan and is possibly best regarded as a class change deverbative from this latter, the change of class being to the more productive class II. For a tentative etymology of *fulgænan see under folgän. Therefore a WGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

folla-bringen “vollbringen, ausfüllen, voll anfüllen, füllen, zustandebringen, ausführen, vollenden, durchsetzen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-buozen “befriedigen, zufriedenstellen, sich entschuldigen” (Raven I 1963: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-fir-entën “vollständig zu Ende bringen, sterben” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-frummen “vollbringen, durchführen” (Raven I 1963: 296). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zisamene-

folla-haben “ganz haben, vollständig besitzen, fortdauern, währen” (Raven I 1963: 303). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
folla-heilen “vollständig heilen” (Raven 1963: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-leggen “hinzufügen” (Raven 1963: 311). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-leisten “genügen” (Raven 1963: 102). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS ful-Iëstian I (Bosworth and Toller 346) “to help, be enough”; OE ful-leæstan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 142) “to help, aid, support”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

folla-leiten “hinführen, hinbringen” (Raven 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-lusten “helfen” (Raven 1963: 121). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-redan “(eine Unterweisung) zu Ende bringen” (Raven II 1967: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-rehtan “(+dat. pers.) vollständig Recht geschehen lassen” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-recken “vollständig erklären, ganz sagen, vollführen” (Raven 1963: 152). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-rucken “vervollständigen” (Raven 1963: 161). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-szizen “sich erfüllen oder begnügen, vollenden mit” (Raven 1963: 173). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-tribon “durchführen, vollenden, verhandeln, erörtern” (Raven II 1967: 158). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-trösten “ewig und durchaus trösten” (Raven 1963: 230). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-wemän “wimmeln, überfliesen, voll sein von” (Raven II 1967: 179). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-werän1 “dauernd bleiben” (Raven II 1967: 272). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-werten “verfolgen” (Raven 1963: 260). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-wirken “vollenden, vollständig oder fertig machen” (Raven 1963: 265). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-wüsên “völlig hinweisen” (Raven 1963: 267). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic fulla-weisjan I (Lehmann 1986: 130) “to persuade”. Therefore possibly a Gmc prefix formation. However, no other cognates are attested for this formation, and the two formations differ so distinctly in meaning that they may equally well be considered as independent formations. This is supported by the fact that there are no other prefix formations with *fulla- during the Gmc period. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
folla-wonen “innewohnen, bei etwas harren, gewohnt sein” (Raven II 1967: 275). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

folla-wurken “eine Arbeit vollenden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 750). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ful-wyrkan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 142) “to complete, fulfill”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

follōn “sättigen, den Willen Gottes oder des Schicksals vollstrecken” (Raven II 1967: 46). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fullian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 142) “to complete, fill up, perfect”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fullōjan “to fill up”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under fullen). Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-, ir-

folōn “fühlen, betasten, (durch Bestehen) besänftigen oder günstig stimmen” (Raven II 1967: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *fōlōjan “fühlen; mit dem Daumen, Finger betasten”. The derivational pattern and etymology of this verb are unclear. It is a class II variant of WGmc class I weak verb *fōlan and may represent a class change deverbalive from this latter. For a tentative etymology of *fōlōjan see under fuolen. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-

fora-bi-goumen “versehen, schützen, sich hüten, vorbeugen, vorrätig machen” (Raven I 1963: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-bi-huoten “vorassehen, vorhersehen, sorgen, besorgen, sorgend beschaffen, anschaffen” (Raven I 1963: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-bi-kennen “etwas zuvor (= schon früher) sehen oder erblicken, (übertr.) Zukünftiges voraussehen, Vorkehrungen treffen, sorgen” (Raven I 1963: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-bi-meinen “vorhersagen” (Raven II 1967: 47). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG foraboto (Starck and Wells 1990: 171) “Vorbote, Vorläufer”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fora-breiten “vorantragen, kundgeben, zeigen, offenbaren” (Raven I 1963: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-brengen “vorführen, befördern” (Raven I 1963: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-bringen “vorziehen, vorsetzen, in Vorschlag bringen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
fora-denken “vordenken” (Raven I 1963: 27). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fore-lpecan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969:128) “to premeditate, forethink, consider beforehand”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fora-garawen “bereiten” (Raven I 1963: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-gi-dennen “ausstreken, erhalten” (Raven I 1963: 289). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-gi-goumen “versehen, vortätig machen” (Raven I 1963: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-gi-lengen “fortjagen, prolongieren, lange wohnen bleiben” (Raven I 1963: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-gi-mären “ankündigen, bekanntmachen” (Raven I 1963: 124). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-gi-sezen “aussetzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 519). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-gi-spenton “aufwenden, zuerteilen” (Raven II 1967: 142). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-gi-suonen “im voraus entscheiden” (Raven I 1963: 218). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-goumen “bekommen, erhalten” (Raven I 1963: 60). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-gíman, for-gíman (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 128) “to neglect, pass by, transgress”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fora-ir-teilen “im voraus bestimmen oder zum Ziele setzen” (Raven I 1963: 223). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-ir-wegen “aufrücken lassen, befördern zu höherem Amt” (Raven I 1963: 329). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-kunden “prophezeien, verkünden, bekanntmachen, berichten, aussagen, aufrufen, erklären, angeben, hermelden, anzeigen, proklamieren” (Raven I 1963: 99). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fore-cyóan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 126) “to make known (beforehand), tell forth; prophesy”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fora-leggen “vorausbestimmen, vorschreiben” (Starck and Wells 1990: 365). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-lern “vorher bedenken oder erwägen, sich im voraus Sorge machen” (Raven II 1967: 235). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
fora-(h)linän “entspringen, überragen, hervorragen” (Raven II 1967: 237). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-merren “verhindern, hemmen, fesseln” (Raven I 1963: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-nemnen “vorhersagen, vorschreiben, im Voraus sagen” (Raven I 1963: 138). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fore-nemnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 127) “to mention beforehand”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fora-rucken “hervorragen, sich auszeichnen” (Raven I 1963: 161). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-sagen “sagen, voran-, vorhersagen, aussprechen, feierlich verkünden, prophezeien, prophetisch reden” (Starc and Wells 1990: 502). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-sagän “predigen” (Raven II 1967: 251). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fore-seccgan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 127) “to mention before; proclaim, preach, fortell”; ON fyrr-segia (Fritzner I 1954: 522) “to say beforehand”. Therefore a NWGmc prefix formation.

fora-sezzen “voransetzen, befehligen, verwalten, vorziehen, festsetzen, vorausbestimmen, mit etwas begabt oder ausgestattet” (Raven I 1963: 173). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fore-settan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 127) “to place before, shut in, propose, precede, prefer”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fora-scaffan “im voraus bestimmen oder bestellen” (Raven II 1967: 132). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-sorgen “verwalten, Statthalter, Stellvertreter oder Bevollmächtiger, kaiserlicher Procurator” (Raven II 1967: 257). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE for-sorgian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 132) “to despond”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fora-spražž i “vorausteilen, vorausgehen” (Raven II 1967: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-strecken “niederstrecken, sich zu Boden werfen und liegen” (Raven I 1963: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-suonen “eine Vorentscheidung abgeben, im voraus entscheiden” (Raven I 1963: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-zeihhanen “vorbezeichnen, vorbedeuten” (Raven I 1963: 273). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fora-zucken “vorziehen, gedeihen lassen, rückgängig machen” (Raven I 1963: 281). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

1989: 237) “fearful, afraid”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *furhtaz (Kluge 1989: 237) “furchtsam”. Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, gi-, ir-

fordarōn “Fördern, fordern, verlangen, erwünschen, nachstreben” (Raven II 1967: 47). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fordaro comp. adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 173) “vortrefflicher, früher, recht”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, gi-

formōn “erwärmen, warm halten, sich für jemanden abmühen, pflegen” (Raven II 1967: 48). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS formōn II (Holthausen 1967: 22) “helfen, schützen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *formōjan. Further etymology unclear.

forscōn “forschen, erforschen, ausfindig machen, nachdenken, grübeln, fragen nach etwas (+gen.), befragen, zweifeln, ratlos sein” (Raven II 1967: 48). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *forskōjan “forschen”. This verb is an ‘sk-present’ formation, which has clear parallels in the following: Skt prcchati (Pokorny 1956: 821) “fragt”; Latin poscere (Pokorny 1956: 821) “fordern, verlangen, bitten”; Ofr. imm-chom-arc (Pokorny 1956: 821) “genseitsiges Fragen, Begrüßen usw”; Ir. arco (Pokorny I 1956: 821) “ich bitte”. The forms attested above allow us to reconstruct an IE *prskō (<*prskskō) “ich frage, bitte”, an ‘sk-present’ formation deriving ultimately from the IE */perk-, *prek-, *prk- (Pokorny 1956: 821) “fragen, bitten”. Despite the fact that an attested form of the verb is confined to OHG, these IE parallels, along with the fact that ‘sk-presents’ are generally archaic in nature, provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-

fort-brengen “von sich geben, hervorbringen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 76). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ford-brengan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 133) “to bring, produce; bring to pass, accomplish; bring forward”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

fort-bringen “hervorgehen, auftreten, aufstoßen, rülpfen” (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fowen “sieben, Asche streuen lassen” (Raven I 1963: 294). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *fujan “sieben, reinigen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the ablaut zero-grade of IE */peu-, *peu-, *pu- (Pokorny I 1956: 827) “reinigen, läutern, sieben”, from which base the following may also be derived: Skt pavāyati (Pokorny I 1956: 827) “reinigt, läutert”; Latin putēre dental extension (Pokorny I 1956: 827) “reinigen”; Mir. ār (Pokorny I 1956: 827) “neu, frisch, edel”; Welsh ir (Pokorny I 1956: 827) “frisch, grün”. This verb is confined to OHG, there being no other forms in Gmc with which it can be compared. Nevertheless, there are IE parallels, and these provide suitable evidence to allow for this verb to be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum.

fragōn “(+acc. pers. et gen. rei)(intrans.) fragen, eine Frage stellen, forschen oder fragen nach; (trans.) fragen, befragen, erfragen, fragen nach oder um, erforschen, durchforschen, nachforschen, untersuchen, dringend fördern oder erheischen, wiederholt fragen, um viele Einzelheiten bitten” (Raven II 1967: 216). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS fragōn II (Kluge 1989: 229) “fragen”; OFs. frējia II (Kluge 1989: 229) “fragen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *frējian (Kluge 1989: 229) “fragen”. The verb is derived from the
following nominal base: OHG *frāga* (Starck and Wells 1990: 174) "Frage, Untersuchung, Befragung"; MLG vrāge (Pfeifer I 1989: 467) "Frage"; OFs. frēga (Kluge 1989: 229) "Frage", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *frāgā* "Frage". Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *duruh-*, *gi-*, *gi-*in(t)-*, *i,z(t)-*, *ir-*. 

*fra-beiten* "hervortragen, anführen" (Raven I 1963: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG Prefix formation.

*fra-breiten* "fortjagen" (Raven I 1963: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-bringen* "ans Licht bringen, eröffnen, bekanntmachen, überbringen" (Raven I 1963: 17). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-fuoren* "hervor-, fort-, wegfahren, fördern" (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-feiten* "hervortragen, anführen" (Raven I 1963: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG Prefix formation.

*fra-fi-fuoren* "hervorbringen, erzeugen, erschaffen" (Raven I 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-fi-leiten* "hervorbringen, erzeugen, erschaffen" (Raven I 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-fü-ren* "hervor-, fort-, wegfahren, fördern" (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-fi-leiten* "hervorbringen, erzeugen, erschaffen" (Raven I 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-fi-leiten* "hervorbringen, erzeugen, erschaffen" (Raven I 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-sagen* "veröffentlichen, öffentlich anschlagen" (Raven I 1963: 99). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-sagen* "veröffentlichen, öffentlich anschlagen" (Raven I 1963: 99). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-wäzen* "auflösen, anregen" (Raven I 1963: 267). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-reihhen* "aus-, hin-, zu Boden strecken, ausdehnen, sich erstrecken, ausbreiten" (Raven I 1963: 149). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-rücken* "sich fortbewegen, vorbeigehe" (Starck and Wells 1990: 496). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-sagen* "ankündigen, veröffentlichen, eine Verordnung erlassen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 502). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-sezzen* "jemandem etwas vorlegen oder darlegen, vorsetzen" (Raven I 1963: 173). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-scorwen* "hervorragen (von Felsen)" (Raven II 1967: 254). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*fra-i-sceuwen* "sehen, voraussehen" (Raven II 1967: 135). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
frazzen “[zum Ausgleich] hervorspringen” (Raven I 1963: 190). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fransprutisůn “einer Sache Erfolg verleihen, etwas segnen, zu etwas gedeihen geben, gedeihen, glücken, gelingen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 176). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG framspruot (Starck and Wells 1990: 176) “Erfolg”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with s-extension).

frans-suohhen (Raven I 1963: 216). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fretan “wund machen, verletzen” (Raven II 1967: 48). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fret (Starck and Wells 1990: 176) “entzündet, eitrig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

frawalens “schänden, entehnen, verletzen, entweihen, befleckten” (Raven I 1963: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. NOMINAL: OHG fravali (Starck and Wells 1990: 176) “unverschämt, verwehren, eigensinnig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

frehien “Obel zurichten, blutig opfern” (Raven I 1963: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

freiso,z “drohen, gebracht sein, in Gefahr bringen” (Raven I 1967: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG freisa, freisi (Starck and Wells 1990: 177) “Untergang, Gefahr, Verderben”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.


fram adv (de Vries 1962: 139). We can therefore reconstruct a Gmc *fram adv “further, away, forward”. Therefore a NWGmc deadverbal verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-, duruh-gi-, gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: eban-, gi-, ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

fristen “verbreiten, bekanntmachen, erhalten, bewahren, verschieben, verschieden sein” (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG frist (Schützeichel 1969: 59) “Zeit(raum), bestimmte Zeit, Frist; Zeitpunkt, Augenblick; Gelegenheit; Zögern”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

fristen “büßen, büßen lassen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 179). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under friston. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

fröhn “froh sein, beglückwünschen, sich rühmen, frohlocken, jubeln” (Raven II 1967: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG frö (Starck and Wells 1990: 179) “froh, fröhlich, heiter”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

frönen “veröffentlichen, öffentlich bekanntmachen, jemanden ächten” (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fröno (Schützeichel 1969: 59) “herrlich, heilig, dem Herrn gehörig, des Herrn; öffentlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

fröhn, frouwôn “froh sein, jubeln, frohlocken” (Raven II 1967: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under fröhn. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

frummen “(be)Fördern, verrichten, begünstigen, ausführen, pflegend geleiten, vollbringen, vorwärts bringen oder schaffen, begehen, machen, tun” (Raven I 1963: 295). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fruma (Kluge 1989: 233) “Vorteil, Nutzen, Wohl, Hilfsmittel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, duruh-, folla-, gi-, ü-

fruoten “unterrichten, belehren, bilden, unterweisen” (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG frut (Schützeichel 1969: 60) “klug, weise, erfahren”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

fähten “feuchten, bewässern” (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under fähten. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

fähten “feucht sein” (Raven II 1967: 49). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fähtian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 142) “to be moist”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG füht, fühti (Starck and Wells 1990: 182) “feucht, naß, bewässert”; OE füht (Kluge 1989: 211) “damp, moist, wet”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fúhtiz (Kluge 1989: 211) “feucht”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

fälön “faulen, verfaulen, in Fäulnis geraten, verwesen, träge sein, (vom Fleisch) dahinschwinden, (von Wunden) eitem” (Raven II 1967: 217). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fälion II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 142) “to be or become foul, decay, rot”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fäljan “to be or become foul”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fäl (Starck and Wells 1990: 182) “faul, verwest, angegangen”; OFs. fül (Kluge 1989: 205) “faul”; OE fēl (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 142) “foul, unclean, impure, vile, corrupt, rotten, guilty”; ON fül (Kluge 1989: 205) “foul, stinkend”; Gothic ful (Kluge 1989: 205) “foul”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc fālan (Kluge 1989: 205) “foul”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

fulken “verstopfen, drängen, zusammendrängen, häufen” (Raven I 1963: 45). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON fulkja I (Fritsner I 1954: 510) “to marshal troops (for an imminent battle)”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fulkijanan “to horde together, assemble, gather, marshal troops”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG folc (Starck and Wells 1990: 169) “Volk, Volksmenge, Kohorte”; OS folk (Kluge 1989: 768) “Volk”;
"Volk”;
OSs. folk (Kluge 1989: 768) “Volk”; OE folc (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 123) “folk, people, nation, tribe; troop, army; collection or class of persons; laity”;
ON folk (Kluge 1989: 768) “Volk, Kriegsvolk”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *fulkan (Kluge 1989: 768) “Volk, Kriegsvolk”. Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

fundamentön “auf ewig feststehen lassen” (Raven II 1967: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fundament (Starck and Wells 1990: 183) “Grund, Grundlage” < Latin fundamentum (Simpson 1993: 258) “foundation, basis”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

funden “begehren, streben, erlangen, sich aufmachen” (Raven I 1963: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct an earlier form *fundjan (Seebold 1970: 194) class I zero-grade deverbative from strong verb *fenpanan (Seebold 1970: 193) “finden” (see under fantön). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, widar-

*fundön “streben, beabsichtigen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS fundon II (Seebold 1970: 194) “streben”; OE fundian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 143) “to tend to, wish for, strive after, go, set out, go forward, hasten”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fundjanan (Seebold 1970: 194) class II deverbal from strong verb *fenpanan (Seebold 1970: 193) “finden” (see under fantön). Therefore a WGmc deverbal formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

fuogen “darlegen, vortragen, näher bringen, anpassen, dazutun” (Raven I 1963: 46). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS fógian I (Kluge 1989: 235) “to join”; OFs. fógia II (Kluge 1989: 235) “to join”, OE fíanan I (Kluge 1989: 235) “to join, bind, unite, fix, adapt; compose, confine”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fógjan “fügen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *pāk- (Kluge 1989: 235) “befestigen, fest machen, zusammenfügen”, from which base the following may be also derived: Skt pāyati (Kluge 1989: 235) “bindet”; Skt pāsa- (Kluge 1989: 235) “Schlinge”; Greek πηγυεῖ (Kluge 1989: 235) “ich befestige”; Latin pacēco (Pokorny I 1956: 788) “einen Vertrag oder Vergleich festmachen, abschließen”. Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, dara-, gi-, zi-, zisamene-, zisamene-gi-, zuo-, zuo-gi-

fuolen “fühlen, empfinden, liebkosen, betasten, durchstechen” (Raven I 1963: 48). cf. OHG folën I (Raven II 1967: 46). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS (gi)-fuolen I (Kluge 1989: 235) “fühlen”; OFs. fella I (Kluge 1989: 235) “fühlen”; OE felen I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 113) “to feel, perceive, touch”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fölan “to feel”. The derivational pattern and etymology of this verb are unclear. Perhaps the most convincing etymology for this verb is a derivation from the IE *pōl- *pōl- (Pfeifer I 1989: 484) “geschwollen, dick, groß”, from which base the following may also be derived: ON falma,
felma (Pokorny I 1956: 841) “tappen, tasten”; Latin pollux (Pfeifer I 1989: 484) “Daumen, große Zehe”; ORuss. polch (Pfeifer I 1989: 484) “Daumen”; Bulg. polam (Pfeifer I 1989: 484) “Suche”; Pers. pādāna (Pokorny I 1956: 841) “suchen, spüren”. Although confined to WGmc and despite the absence of suitably attested verbal forms outside Gmc to allow for the reconstruction of a pre-Gmc verb, this verb has no other convincing derivational sources within Gmc. It should therefore be regarded as pre-Gmc, in which case it may represent a denominative from the nominal source meaning “thumb” attested above.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, int-, ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-, ana-, ana-gi-, dana-, dara-, fir-, frān-, fram-gi-, gl-, heilm-, hera-, hinata, in-, int-, ir-, miti-, nār-, ubar-, ūf-, umbi-, üz-, widar-, z(i(r)-), zuo-

fuōrn “Nahrung schaffen, Unterhalt beschaffen, füttern, nähren” (Raven II 1967: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fuora (Starck and Wells 1990: 183) “Nahrung, Speise, Tragegastell”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


fuotaren “weiden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. ON födra II (Fritzner I 1954: 449) “füttern, ernähren”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fuotar (Kluge 1989: 238) “Futter, Nahrung, Lebensunterhalt”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
fuozfallōn “zu Füßen fallen” (Raven II 1967: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *fuozfall “Fußfall”, which can be reconstructed from MHG fuozval (Schade I 1882: 133) “Fußfall”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

furben “putzen, sauber machen, kehren, fegen” (Raven I 1963: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *furbijan “reinigen, putzen”. The derivational pattern and etymology of this verb are unclear. It may possibly derive from the ablaut zero-grade of IE *prép- (Pokorny I 1956: 845) “in die Augen fallen; Erscheinung, Gestalt”, from which base the following may be derived: Armenian erevim (Pokorny I 1956: 845) “werde sichtbar, erscheine”; Greek πέπεω (Pokorny I 1956: 845) “ich falle in die Augen, erscheine, steche hervor, zeichne mich aus”; OIr. right (Pokorny I 1956: 845) “Form, Gestalt”; Welsh rhith (Pokorny I 1956: 845) “species”. However, this etymology is uncertain and requires there to have been a significant semantic development within Gmc. The verb is therefore best considered as belonging to the OHG stratum. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

furdir-fir-dingōn “appellieren” (Raven II 1967: 26). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furdir-rücken “vorwärts rücken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 496). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furdir-sezzen “aufstellen, vorziehen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 519). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fären “entmannen” (Raven I 1963: 52). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE fyran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 144) “to castrate”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *fürjan “to castrate”. Further etymology unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-


furi-bringen “vor-, hervortragen, hervorholen, rülpsen, wiederkäuen” (Raven I 1963: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-dennen “vorstrecken, (reflex.) abwärts gehen lassen, etwas zur Verleidigung sagen, erhalten” (Raven I 1963: 289). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-fangōn “warnen, zuvorkommen, sich zusammentun” (Raven II 1967: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

furi-gi-heften “vorn anheften oder anstecken, anschlagen, vorn mit etwas beschlagen” (Raven I 1963: 65). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-gi-lēn “vorauselen, vorreilen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-gi-stäten “die Verwaltung oder den Oberbefehl über etwas geben, zum Herrscher machen” (Raven I 1963: 201). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-gripfen, furi-kripfen “wegnehmen, -rauben, ergreifen” (Raven I 1963: 97). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-gurten “gürtten, umgürten, umgeben, umkränzen” (Raven I 1963: 62). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-litzen “herab-, hervorhangen, sich hinneigen” (Raven II 1967: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-riarz “ausrufen, ausschreien” (Raven II 1967: 227). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-heren “ausdauern, aushalten” (Raven I 1963: 70). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-hullen “verhüllen” (Raven I 1963: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
furi-senten “vorsenden, aussenden” (Raven I 1963: 170). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *fore-sendan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 127) “to send before”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

furi-sezzen “vorsetzen, vornziehen, einsetzen, erzählen, darlegen” (Raven I 1963: 173). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-scorrän “(von Schnitzwerk, erhabener Arbeit) hervorstehen, mit Relief verzieren” (Raven II 1967: 254). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-scouwôn “hinschauen, Fürsorge tragen, voraussehen, besorgen” (Raven II 1967: 135). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-scricken “hervorstürzen, sich beebilen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 549). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


furi-stellen “verborgen oder versteckt sein” (Raven I 1963: 202). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furisrison “herrschen, [Fürst sein]” (Raven II 1967: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG furisto, furist (Starck and Wells 1990: 186) “Fürst, Geber, einer der Vornehmsten”. This a substantivization of OHG furisto superlative adj (Starck and Wells 1990: 186) “erst, vorzuglichst, vornehmst”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with s-extension).

furi-stopfön “(vom Auge) verschlossen sein” (Raven II 1967: 148). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-swihhon “alleine umherschweifend aufkommen oder eintreten” (Raven II 1967: 153). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-üf-rilen “aufsteigen” (Raven I 1963: 157). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-wahhen “vor Tagesanbruch erwachen” (Raven II 1967: 269). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-warhn “hinblicken auf, hinschauen” (Raven II 1967: 270). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-weidan “(von Schafen bei der Weide zu weit) gehen oder wandern” (Raven II 1967: 178). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-wergen “verfluchen, verdammen” (Raven I 1963: 259). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-wiften “verbrämen, zieren, (pret. part.) purpurverbrämt (von der Toga), (subst.) Schmuck, Zierde” (Raven I 1963: 261). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
furi-wirken “etwas vor ein Ding hinnachen, d.h. versperren, mit Schutt anfüllen” (Raven I 1963: 265). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-wurken “verbauen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 750). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

furi-zimbaren “(die Brunnen) verschütten, verbauen” (Raven I 1963: 278). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

fösten “ohrsfeigen, mit der Faust schlagen” (Raven II 1967: 50). cf. OE *fystlian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 146) “to strike with the fist”. No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *fist (Starck and Wells 1990: 187) “Faust, Höhlung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, int-

gagan-ginin “verschließen, (von den Ohren) = nicht hören wollen” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gagan-hören “gehörchen” (Raven I 1963: 74). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gagan-kören “gegenkehren, umwenden, verwandeln, entgegenkehren, zukehren, hineintun” (Raven I 1963: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gagan-(h)luten “widerhullen” (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gagan-mezzon “vergleichen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 412). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gaganön, geginön sich verabreden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 188). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-gegnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969:150) “to meet”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gag(a)nōjan, *geg(i)nōjan “to meet, encounter”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under gaganen, geginen). Therefore a WGmc deadverbial formation.

gagan-sezzen “(en)ssetzen, vorhalten” (Raven I 1963: 174). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gagan-stellen “entgegenstellen” (Raven I 1963: 202). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gählen “sich beeilen, eilig treiben” (Raven I 1963: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gāhi adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 188) “voreilig, hastig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

gählen “eilen, sich beeilen” (Raven II 1967: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under gählen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

gackezzen “wild larmen, toben, tosen, schreien, schnattern, kreischen, ertönen, überhaupt Geräusch machen” (Raven I 1963: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gakkatjan intensive deverbative from an earlier verb belonging to the

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

gackizzon “gackern, schnattern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gakkatjan class II intensive deverbative, probably from an earlier verb belonging to the Gmc complex *gak-, *gag- (see under gackezzen). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

galstarön “den Toten wieder lebendig machen, Bannspruch reden, heraufbeschwören” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG galstar (Starck and Wells 1990: 189) “Bezauberung, Zauberei, Gaukelei”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

gangaron “umherwandeln, umherziehen” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gang(a)rcjan class II frequentative / continuative deverbative from strong verb *gangan (Seebold 1970: 213) “gehen” (see under *gangen). Therefore an OHG frequentative/continuative deverbative (formed with r-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aiza-, unbi-

gansön “weiβ werden, eigentlich der Anfang des Schlämens der Wellenkämme unter dem Einfluβ des Windes” (Raven II 1967: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb probably derives from OHG gans (Starck and Wells 1990: 191) “Gans, Gänserich”, this being used here metaphorically for whiteness. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ganzi “ganz werden” (Raven II 1967: 218). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under genzen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

garawen “bereiten, fertig machen” (Raven I 1963: 55). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gar(u)wian (Kluge 1989: 259) “fertig machen”; OE gearwian II but probably from class I by levelling (Kluge 1989: 259) “to make ready, prepare, procure, supply, put on, clothe”; ON garva, gera I (Kluge 1989: 259) “machen, tun, bereiten”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *garwjanan (Kluge 1989: 259) “fertig machen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG garo (Kluge 1989: 244) “bereit, fertig”; OS garu, garo (Kluge 1989: 244) “bereit, fertig”; OE gearu, gearo (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 150) “ready, prepared, complete, equipped”; ON gorr (Kluge 1989: 244) “bereit, geneigt, gerüstet”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *garwazo (Kluge 1989: 244) “ready, prepared”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-zuo-, fora-, gi-, ingagan-, integ-

gartön “stupfen, (Pferde mit dem Stachelstock) stechen, gestreift” (Raven II 1967: 51). cf. OHG gerten I (Raven I 1963: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gart (Starck and Wells 1990: 192) “Stachel, Treibstecken, Gerte”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-
gasluomen “als Gast einkehren, als Gast sich aufhalten” (Raven I 1963: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gasluomi (Starck and Wells 1990: 193) “gastfreundlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

*gatôn “zusammenkommen, passen”. MHG gaten (Kluge 1989: 246) “zusammenkommen, passen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG gaten (Kluge 1989: 246) “passen, gefallen, sich begatten”; OFs. gadia II (Kluge 1989: 246) “vereinigen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gadājan (Kluge 1989: 246) “zusammenkommen, passen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE 1*ghadh- (Pfeifer I 1989: 508) “vereinigen, eng verbunden sein, zusammenpassen”, from which base the following may also be derived: OHG gi-gat (Pfeifer I 1989: 508) “zugehörig, passend”; OS gī-gado (Pfeifer I 1989: 508) “seinesgleichen, Genosse, Gefährte”; OCS gods (Pfeifer I 1989: 508) “Stunde, (passende) Zeit”; Skt gadhyah (Pfeifer I 1989: 508) “was man gerne festhält, was einem paßt”; Skt ṣadhyah (Pfeifer I 1989: 508) “angeklammert”. Although confined to WGmc and despite the absence of suitably attested verbal forms outside Gmc to allow for the reconstruction of a pre-Gmc verb, assignment to a pre-Gmc stratum is still the most convincing etymology for this verb. In which case it may represent a pre-Gmc deadjectival formation from the nominal source meaning “suitable” attested above.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-


*geilen “erheben, froh machen; lästern”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE gêlan I, with development of meaning (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 15) “to hinder, impede, keep in suspense; linger, delay; dupe”; Gothic gailjan I (Lehmann 1986: 139) “to delight, make joyful”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *gailjanan “to make joyous, delight; to extol; to make luxuriously, wanton, lustful or wicked”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG geil adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 195) “erhaben, hochmütig, übermütig”; OS gáil (Heyne 1905: 228) “lustig, fahllich; übermütig”; OE gāl (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 147) “gay, light, wanton, frivolous; proud, wicked, bad”; cf. ON geiligr with suffix extension (Kluge 1989: 253) “schön, tüchtig”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *gailaz “joyful, luxurious; wanton, frivolous; wicked, bad”. Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

geilên “ausgelassen sein, froh werden, frohlocken, sich rühmen” (Raven II 1967: 218). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE gêlan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 147) “to be wanton”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gailêjan “to be lustful, wanton”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under *geilen). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

geilsôn “ausgelassen, übermütig, schwülstig sein” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *geilen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with s-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

gelbōn “(+dat.) übermütig einen in der Rede behandeln, ihn betrügen, einem etwas weis machen, einen anführen” (Raven II 1967: 52). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gelbōjan “to boast”. Etymology uncertain, but possibly a class II deverbative, with voicing of 'p' to 'b' by analogy with forms affected by Verner’s Law, from strong verb *gelpanan (Seebold 1970: 223) “prahlen”. Compare the form without voicing found in OS galpōn II (Seebold 1970: 223) “sich rühmen”. The strong verb is attested in the following: MHG gelpfrn, gelfen present only (Seebold 1970: 223) “schreien, singen; prahien”; MLG gelhen st. vb (Seebold 1970: 223) “schreien”; OE gielpan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 153) “to boast, exult; praise”; Dan. (dial.) gielpe st. vb (Seebold 1970: 223) “kläffen”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

gelzōn “äußern, aussagen, anführen, übermütig sein” (Raven II 1967: 52). cf. OHG gilōn I (Raven II 1967: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. This is probably originally a class I intensive deverbative cognate with ON gelta I (de Vries 1962: 163) “bellen, schreien”, allowing a form *gelatjanan (with loss of medial 'a') to be reconstructed. This form can thus be derived from the strong verb *gellanan (Seebold 1970: 222) “gellen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG gellan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 222) “gellen”, MLG ghellan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 222) “gellen”; OE giellan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 153) “to yell, sound, shout”; ON gjalla st. vb (Seebold 1970: 222) “schreien, krächzen, knarren”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (with change of class to class II).


-gezen “zeugen; generäre” (Raven I 1963: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. Loan verb (with loss of medial syllable) from Latin generäre (Lewis and Short 1966: 806) “to beget, engender, produce, create”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

-genzen “erhalten, erretten, behüten, beglücken” (Raven I 1963: 56). cf. OHG ganzōn III (Raven II 1967: 218). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ganz (Starck and Wells 1990: 191) “ganz, vollständig; unversehrt, unverletzt, ungeteilt; heil, gesund; vollkommen”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-
gerEn “begehren, verlangen, wünschen” (Kluge 1989: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ger (Starck and Wells 1990: 197) “begierig, geizig, habsüchtig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

gerEn “begehren, verlangen, streben, wünschen, herholen(?), leidenschaftlich entflammt und grimmig sein” (Raven II 1967: 52). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under gerEn. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-, gi-, hina-

geretEn “anstollen, antreiben, bewegen, stacheln, quälen, beunruhigen, anspornen” (Raven I 1963: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under garta'z. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

geskizen “gähnen, den Mund aufsperren” (Raven I 1963: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *giskatijan “gähnen”, intensive deverbative from WGmc *giskOjan “gähnen” (see under gescon). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

gescOn “gähnen” (Raven II 1967: 53). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE giscian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 155) “to sob”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *giskOjan “to yawn”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably best regarded as an 'sk-present' which ultimately derives from the IE *gh-gh-, *gh-, *gh-, *gh (Pokorny I 1956: 419) “gähnen, klaffen”, from which base the following may also be derived: Norw (dialect) geiska sk-present (Pokorny I 1956: 420) “die Beine auspreizen”; Latin hācere sk-present (Pokorny I 1956: 420) “gähnen, klaffen”; Latin hiāre (Pokorny I 1956: 419) “gähnen, klaffen, aufgesperrt sein”; Greek χόμκα sk-present (Pokorny I 1956: 419) “ich gähne, klaffe”; OCS ziJa, ziJ (Pokorny I 1956: 420) “den Mund geöffnet halten”; Lith. zioJU (Pokorny I 1956: 419) “öffnen”; Lith. zioJi (Pokorny I 1956: 419) “gähnen”. The 'sk-present' formations attested above differ too greatly in their vocalism to be seen as exact parallels. They nevertheless present sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

gewon “gähnen, den Mund aufsperren, die Zähne fletschen” (Raven II 1967: 53). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE giwian, giowian II (Pokorny I 1956: 420) “verlangen, fordern; (originally) mit offenem Munde, gierig wonach lechzen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gi(∅)Ojan intervocalic 'w' glide is a secondary development “gähnen, klaffen”. Ultimately from IE *gh-, *gh-, *gh-, *gh (Pokorny I 1956: 419) “gähnen, klaffen” (see under gescOn). Despite the fact that the verb is not attested in the Gmc languages outside OHG, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a possible pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

gi-abuhon “vertilgen, beseitigen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-agaleizOn “emsig erstreben, sich beeifern, etwas eifrig tun” (Raven II 1967: 4). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-agaleizzen “emsig erstreben” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"geistig tilgen, in Vergessenheit bringen" (Raven II 1967: 4). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"bestimmen, beratend festsetzen" (Raven II 1967: 5). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-eahitian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 93) “to esteem, estimate; consult about, consider deliberate, watch over”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"etwas hinauszögern" (Raven II 1967: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"bestimmen, beratend festsetzen" (Raven II 1967: 5). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-eahitian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 93) “to esteem, estimate; consult about, consider deliberate, watch over”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"Hilfsdienste leisten" (Raven I 1963: 2). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-ambihan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) “to minister, serve”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"in Wut ausbrechen" (Raven II 1967: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"aufreizen, beschleunigen, aufhetzen" (Raven I 1963: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"ästigen" (Raven I 1963: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"nachahmen, nacheifern" (Raven II 1967: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"geloben, opfern" (Raven II 1967: 8). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"Abläss erteilen, verzeihen" (Raven II 1967: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"verteidigen" (Raven II 1967: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"verschlimmern, verderben" (Raven II 1967: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"aufhetzen, erbittern, ganz rauh machen" (Raven I 1963: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology uncertain. Probably a deadjectival formation with scribal variation of 'e': 'i' from OHG *arendi* (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings 1968: 631) “rauh, hart, streng, etwas was durch Schärfe oder Härtebessern, züchtigen will, gebraucht von der Straf- oder Bußrede”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix *gi-)*.

"verdienen, erlangen, würdig sein" (Raven II 1967: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"bebauern, erackern, verschöneren" (Raven II 1967: 11). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-eardian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 95) “to inhabit, dwell, abide, live”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
gi-ażeitón “ärztlich behandeln, heilen” (Raven II 1967: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG arzait (Kluge 1989: 42) “Arzt” < MLatin archiator (Kluge 1989: 42) “Oberarzt, Leibarzt” < Greek ἀρχι-άρχος (Kluge 1989: 42) “Oberarzt, Leibarzt”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-azrón “ärztlich behandeln, heilen” (Raven II 1967: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. See gi-azarón. The n-form is probably due to analogy with earlier OHG lähinón (Pfeifer I 1989: 80) “heilen” < OHG lähhi (Pfeifer I 1989: 80) “Heilkundiger”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-ažamón “verzagen (d.h. des Geistes)” (Raven II 1967: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-auühon “vermehren” (Raven II 1967: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zisamene-, zuo-

gi-avalón “sich beeifern” (Raven II 1967: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-avaren, gi-abaren “wiederholen” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-avarón “wiederholen” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-öwiggón “vom Wege abirren” (Raven II 1967: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-öwizzön “spotten, verhöhnen, sticheln” (Raven II 1967: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-badón “baden, taufen” (Raven II 1967: 12). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-bådian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 33) “to wash, bathe”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-balden “feststehen, vorausnehmen” (Raven I 1963: 6). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-biöldan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 48) “to encourage, excite, impel, exhort, confirm”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-bannon “bannen, vor Gericht fordern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-banon “anregen, auffordern” (Raven II 1967: 13). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-barón “entblößen, offenbaren, verraten, (Körper)hervorstrecken (= entblößen), sich gebären, sich bennehmen, (kahl und schmutzig) herumgehen, sich zeigen” (Raven II 1967: 13).
No cognate verbs are attested. OE gi-barian II (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 291) "to bare, take the covering off". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-beiten** "notigen" (Raven I 1963: 6). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-baidan I (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 290) "to compel, constrain, force, impel, urge, oppress"; Gothic ga-baidjan I (Lehmann 1986: 56) "to compel". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**gi-berahton** "(auf)klären, verheerlichen" (Raven II 1967: 14). cf. OHG berahiten I; OHG berahiten III. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

**gi-birighan** "befruchten, fruchtbar machen" (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-betan** "beten, Gottesdienst tun" (Raven II 1967: 16). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-bezziron** "bessern, erbauen, bevorteilen, gewinnen, Straflösigkeit (= Gerechtigkeit) üben, nützen" (Raven II 1967: 16). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-beterian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 46) "to better, improve". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-biderben** "Vorteil haben" (Starck and Wells 1990: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-bilidan** "bilden, gestalten, verwandeln" (Schützeichel 1969, p.15). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-birigon** "befruchten, fruchtbar machen" (Raven II 1967: 19). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"erfreuen" (Raven I 1963: 10). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic *ga-bliedjan* I (Lehmann 1986: 75) "to take pity". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

"entmutigen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 67). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic *ga-bladjan* I (Lehmann 1986: 75) "abschaffen". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

"keimen" (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"blutiger sein" (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"blutig schlagen, mit Blut befecken" (Raven II 1967: 20). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-blodegian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 52) "to be bloodthirsty, make bloody". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"ausatmen, atmen" (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"sich in acht nehmen, sich hüten vor" (Raven II 1967: 207). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"einbiegen" (Raven I 1963: 11). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-bögian, ge-býgan* I (Seebold 1970: 111) "to bend, turn, turn back, incline; depress, abuse, humiliate; subject". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"zustimmen, genehmigen" (Raven I 1963: 12). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"verbreiten" (Raven I 1963: 13). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-brödan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 55) "to make broad, broaden, extend, spread". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"beschreiben, abkürzen" (Raven I 1963: 15). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"zügeln" (Raven II 1967: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *brittil* (Starck and Wells 1990: 78) "Zaum, Zügel". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-). Prefix formations derived from this verb: *widar-*

"brechen, zerbröckeln" (Raven II 1967: 22). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"(ein)brocken, einkrumeln, zerbröckeln, zerstückeln, Fladen" (Raven II 1967: 23). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-brocian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 57) "to crush, hurt, afflict, molest". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"gebrauchen" (Raven I 1963: 20). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"entsetzen, erschrecken" (Raven I 1963: 21). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-bryddan* I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings I 1968: 1471) "to frighten, terrify". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
"krümmen, biegen, runden" (Raven I 1963: 21). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: in-

"ausbuchten" (Starck and Wells 1990: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


"(+gen.) belasten mit, beladen" (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"geschehen, (da)zukommen, zustollen, (nach der Frauen Weise) unwohlein, nötig sein, gebühren, (reflex.) sich belaufen auf, sich ereignen" (Raven 1963: 287). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-burian I (Kluge 1989: 249) "sich gehören, ziemen, zukommen"; OE ge-byrian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 62) "to happen, pertain to, belong to, befit". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"schweigen, verstummen, aufhören zu sprechen" (Raven II 1967: 207). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"nachdenken, überlegen" (Raven II 1967: 24). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"danken, ein freundliches Wort gönnen" (Raven II 1967: 25). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-bancian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 355) "to thank, give thanks to; to recompense, reward". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"Genüge leisten, befriedigen" (Raven II 1967: 25). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG danc (Kluge 1989: 127) "Dank, Gunst, Gnade"; cf. OHG werchten (Starck and Wells 1990: 717) "erbauen, wirken, handeln". Therefore an OHG prefix formation (formed with additional prefix gi-).

"(+gen.) entbehren, nicht haben" (Raven II 1967: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"bedecken, bekleiden" (Raven I 1963: 24). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-peccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 356) "to cover". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"beabsichtigen, gedenken" (Raven I 1963: 27). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-peccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 357) "to think, conceive, perceive, reflect upon, weigh; think about, remember, consider maturely, take to heart; think of, bear in mind; devise, invent". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"ausdehnen, ausstrecken, aufmerksam untersuchen oder erwägen" (Raven I 1963: 289). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-pennan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 357) "to stretch out, extend; prostrate; exert oneself; spread the fame of, magnify". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-, är-
gi-dewen, gi-douwen “verdauen” (Raven I 1963: 291). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-diggen “(er)flehen, beten, erbitten” (Raven I 1963: 290). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-dickn “dicht werden, sich verdichten” (Raven II 1967: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-dillon “mit zurückziehbaren Laufbrücken versehen, mit Laufbrettern belegen” (Raven II 1967: 25). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-dingen “verabreden, hoffen, erwarten, rufen, auffordern, zu etwas bringen, nach etwas streben” (Raven I 1963: 29). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-dingon “gerichtlich entscheiden, bestimmen, verabreden, versöhnen, versprechen” (Raven II 1967: 26). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-*bíginian II (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 144) “to make terms with a person for oneself or another, to be reconciled, to come to an agreement, reconcile, settle a dispute, intercede, mediate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-dioinuoten “demütigen” (Raven I 1963: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-dionon “verdienen, durch Dienst erwerben” (Raven II 1967: 27). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-dieben “stehlen” (Raven I 1963: 29). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-doubon “zähmen, zwingen” (Raven II 1967: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-draen “drehen” (Raven I 1963: 30). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-drewen, gi-drouwen “drohen” (Raven I 1963: 292). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-*prégan, *ge-*préwian (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 362) “to rebuke, chastise, correct, punish; threaten, menace; attack, oppress, torture, afflict, vex, harass”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-drüzzen “ausdehnen, hervorziehen oder schleppen, offenbaren” (Raven I 1963: 30). The following cognate verbs are attested: Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-drühen “gerinnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-*þjan, *ge-*þyn, *ge-*þywan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 368) “to press, impress; stab, pierce; crush, push, oppress, check; threaten”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *in-*

**gi-dulien** “gedulden, zulassen” (Raven I 1963: 33). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-dunken** “dünken, vereinigen” (Raven I 1963: 33). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-*fyngen* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 368) “to seem, appear”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-đunnen** “abmagern, dünn machen, besänftigen” (Raven I 1963: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-đunnen** “dünnten” (Raven II 1967: 210). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-*fynnian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 210) “to become thin”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-đunni** “dunn werden” (Raven II 1967: 29). No cognate verbs are attested. Nominal; OHG dunnirō comparative form of OHG adj. duńni (Starck and Wells 1990: 111) “dün”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-duruhnohtigōn** “(den Verstand) vermehren oder ausbilden” (Raven II 1967: 30). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG duruhnohtig, duruhnahtig (Starck and Wells 1990: 112) “vollkommen, vollendet, vollständig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-duruhnohtōn** “vervollkommen zur höchsten Vollendung oder zur Ausführung bringen” (Raven II 1967: 30). The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG duruhnoht, duruhnaht (Starck and Wells 1990: 112) “vollkommen, vollendet, lautern”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-eban-mezzōn** “gleichmachen, vergleichen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 412). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-ebanōn** “sich gleichstellen, gleichkommen, glattmachen, pflastern, vergleichen, miteinander (im Streit) messen, auf dem Wege folgen, zur Vollendung gelangen” (Raven II 1967: 31). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-*efnian* II (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 388) “to make even, liken, compare”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-eggēn** “ebnen” (Raven I 1963: 292). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-*eggan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 99) “to sharpen, harrow”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-ōhtigōn** “reich werden” (Raven II 1967: 31). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


**gi-eidōn** “beeiden, eitlich verpflichten, in Eid nehmen, vereidigen, verbünden, schwören” (Raven II 1967: 32). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-eignēn** “für sich nehmen” (Raven I 1963: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-eihhan “ubergeben, weihen, widmen, zueignen” (Raven I 1967: 32). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-eiðidon “miteinander etwas abmachen, sich vereinigen” (Raven II 1967: 32). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ein cardinal numeral adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 120) “ein”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with d-extension and prefix gi-).

gi-einigen “vereinigen, verbinden” (Raven I 1963: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OE ge-ëgnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 22) “to unite”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-einôn “sich vereinigen, eins mit sich werden, über etwas übereinkommen, sich von etwas befreien, beschließen” (Raven II 1967: 32). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-ënian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 25) “to ask, inquire, seek for, demand; call, summon; examine, observe”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-einsamôn “vereinigen” (Raven II 1967: 33). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-eisciôn “erforschen, erfragen, kennlernen, finden, zu wissen bekommen” (Raven II 1967: 24). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-eiscian, ge-ëcióian, ge-ëcian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 25) “to ask, inquire, seek for, demand; call, summon; examine, observe”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-ëllent an “in Gefangenschaft führen” (Raven II 1967: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-emizzigan “aneinanderreihen, verketten” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-engen “zu nahe treten, beschwerlich fallen” (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1974: 283). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-ëgan I attested in ge-ëged preterite participle (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1974: 283) “anxious”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-entôn “wegraffen, töten, beendigen, sterben, entschaffen” (Raven II 1967: 35). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-endian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 105) “to end, finish; abolish, destroy”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-erben “als (von Gott) verheillenen, zugedachten Besitz bekommen, erben” (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 352). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu ge-erven (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings III 1975: 352) “erben”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-ëren “(ver)ehren, weihen” (Raven I 1963: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-ërôn “auszeichnen, durch äußere Zeichen Ehre erweisen, opfern, zu Ehren bringen” (Raven II 1967: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. OE ge-ërian II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 24) “to honour, respect; endow; regard, care for, favour, be merciful to, spare, pardon”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
*gi-ergen* “schlecht machen, verunstalten, verunzieren, entstellen” (Raven I 1963: 36). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-ergan*, *ge-yrgan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 203) “to make cowardly, terrify, dishearten, dismay”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-érön* “ehren” (Raven II 1967: 36). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-årían* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 24) “to honour, respect; endow; regard, care for, favour, be merciful to, spare, pardon”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-fadamön* “als Kind annnehmen” (Raven II 1967: 36). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-fadimen* “als Erben an Kindes Statt annnehmen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-fagz* “Genuge tun” (Raven II 1967: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-falsken* “widerlegen, als irig zurückweisen, dämpfen, beschwichtigen, zum Schweigen bringen” (Raven I 1963: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-falsçon* “fälschen, für falsch oder schlecht erklären” (Raven II 1967: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-farawen* “färben” (Raven I 1963: 37). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *zwiror-*

*gi-fai* “(+gen.) nachstellen, streben” (Raven II 1967: 212). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-fascön* “mit Heilmitteln bestreichen, binden, mit einem Umschlag versehen, Pflaster auf Wunden legen” (Raven II 1967: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-fehan* “essen, verzehren” (Raven II 1967: 39). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *gi-fehôn* II (Schade I 1884: 174). Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-feiziten* “mästen, fett machen” (Raven I 1963: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-felgen “betasten, beflecken, ungebührlich betasten, entehren, schänden, anwenden, sich aneignen, erwählen, vorziehen” (Raven I 1963: 36). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

"argent" (Raven I 1963: 39). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-fellan, ge-fyllan I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 726) “to cause to fall, fall, cut down, kill”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-fegon “begehren, verlangen” (Raven II 1967: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-fesiten “befestigen, bestätigen, versichern” (Raven I 1963: 39). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-fesstan I (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1979: 764) “to place”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-festinon “festsetzen, befestigen, stärken” (Raven II 1967: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

gi-flere “(sich) wenden, bei Seite wenden, weisen, bezwecken” (Raven I 1963: 39). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-

"geißeln, prügeln” (Raven I 1963: 40). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-

"verdunkeln” (Raven I 1963: 41). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-florun “firmeln, taufen” (Raven II 1967: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-floran “feiern” (Raven II 1967: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"fischen” (Raven II 1967: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-fischon “angreifen, bekämpfen” (Raven II 1967: 45). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"beschmutzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 164). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"beklemmen?, übel zurichten?” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"flüssig machen, schmelzen, klären” (Raven I 1963: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"zerschmettern” (Raven II 1967: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"gi-folgen" “folgen, nachfolgen, nachgehen, geboren werden, erlangen, erreichen, einholen, anhängen, begleiten, das Geleit geben, Floge leisten, worauf eingehen, gehorchen, gehorsam sein, mitleiden, zufrieden sein, gleichkommen, entstehen” (Raven II 1967: 215). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-folgian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 143) “to follow, pursue; persecute; follow out, observe, obey; obtain; attend to; practise”; OE ge-folgian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 124) “to follow, accompany; attain; obey, serve, observe”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"gi-folliglähön" “vollständig oder vollkommen machen” (Raven II 1967: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *folligläh “völlig” which can be reconstructed from: OHG folliglähön adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 169) “völlig, reichlich, ausführlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

"gi-forahian" “sich fürchten” (Raven I 1963: 53). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-frhtan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 145) “to fear, tremble; frighten, terrify”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"gi-foradaron" “aufsagen, vorausmelden lassen” (Raven II 1967: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-frögn" “erfahren” (Raven II 1967: 216). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-fröhtigön" “durch Wucher bereichern, als Lehen geben, schenken” (Raven II 1967: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fröhtig (Starck and Wells 1990: 177) “geweiht, heilig, würdig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

"gi-fröhtön" “verdienen, sich (eines Dinges) wert machen” (Raven II 1967: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG fröht (Starck and Wells 1990: 177) “Verdienst, Tugend”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

"gi-freissamön" “in Gefahr sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-fremiden" “entfremden, abtrünnig machen, weggeben” (Raven I 1963: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-fremmen" “fordern, vollenden, vorwärts schaffen, vollführen, ausführen, leisten, vollbringen” (Raven I 1963: 294). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-fremmian I (Schade I 1882: 322). Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-

"gi-frewen, gi-frouwen" “erfreuen” (Raven I 1963: 295). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-fridön" “beschützen” (Raven II 1967: 49). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-fridian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 140) “to make peace with, be at peace with; cherish, protect, guard, defend, keep; observe”; Gothic ga-frïpon II (de Vries 1962: 142) “versöhnen”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.
*gi-frīsten* "erhalten, verbreiten, bekanntmachen, verschieden sein" (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-frīuntschaften* "befreunden, vereinigen, verbinden" (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *frīuntschaft* (Starck and Wells 1990: 179) "Freundschaft, Liebe, Liebschaft, Verwandschaft". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix *gi-*).

*gi-frōnēn* "veröffentlichchen, öffentlich bekanntmachen" (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-frōnscon* "zieren, auszeichnen" (Raven II 1967: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *frōns* adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 180) "fein, liebenswürdig, nett". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix *gi-*).

*gi-frummen* "ausführen, vollbringen, vollenden, verrichten, verüben, verursachen, vorwärts schaffen, machen, tun, drängen, schicken, weitermachen, an den Tag legen" (Raven I 1963: 296). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-fruōen* "früh kommen" (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *fruō* (Kluge 1989: 234) "früh". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix *gi-*.)

*giften* "geben, schenken, verheiraten". MHG *giften* (Lexer I 1872: 1013) "geben, schenken, verheiraten". The following cognate verbs are attested: ON *gippta* I (de Vries 1962: 168) "verheiraten", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *gefiyanan* "geben, verheiraten"; cf. OE *giflan* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 155) "to give a woman in marriage". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *gift* (Kluge 1989: 267) "Gabe, Geschenk; Eingebung"; OFs. *geft(e)* (Kluge 1989: 267) "Gabe, Geschenk; Eingebung"; OE *gift* (Kluge 1989: 267) "gift, amount to be given by suitor in consideration of receiving a wife; marriage, nuptials"; ON *gift(a), gipt* (Kluge 1989: 267) "Gabe, Glück, Vermählung"; Gothic *fra-gsiths* (Lehmann 1986: 121) "gift, grant, betrothal, espousal", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *gefiwan* fem. (Kluge 1989: 267) "Gabe, Brautpreis". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fir-, gi-*

*gi-fōhten* "bewässern, benetzen" (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-fullen* "anfüllen, füllen, erfüllen" (Raven I 1963: 46). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-fyllan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 143) "to fill, fulfill, make a total, complete finish, accomplish, satisfy"; Gothic *gu-fulljan* I (Lehmann 1986: 131) "to fill up". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

*gi-fullimunten* "gründen, befestigen, mit einem Boden versehen" (Raven I 1963: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *fullimunt* (Schade 1882: 231) "Fundament" < MedLatin *fulmentum* (Schade 1882: 231). <Latin *fulāmentum* (Schade I 1882: 231) "foundation, ground-work, basis". Possible confusion with MedLatin *fulcimentum* (Schade I 1882: 231) "book-rest, prop". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix *gi-*.)

*gi-fundamentān* "gründen" (Raven II 1967: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-funden* "nach etwas trachten" (Raven I 1963: 46). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-fuogen “fügen, vereinen, gesellen, zusammenfügend herstellen” (Raven I 1963: 47). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-fegan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 113) “to join, unite, compact, compose”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: zisamene-, zuo-


gi-fuoren “zusammenbringen, hervorbringen, hinführen, antreiben, beschleunigen” (Raven I 1963: 50). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-fēran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 117) “to perform a journey, reach or get by going, obtain, accomplish, attain; fare, speed, undergo, experience, suffer, bring”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, fram-

gi-furben “ausreinigen, büßten” (Raven I 1963: 52). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-furi-fangan “zuwarkommen, sich übereilen lassen, [hingelangen]” (Raven II 1967: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-furi-hulln “das Angesicht verhüllen, vorn bedecken oder verschleiern” (Raven II 1967: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. For simplex see OHG hulln I (Starck and Wells 1990: 290) “zudecken, verhüllen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

gi-furirn “voranstellen, hervorbringen” (Raven II 1967: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG furin comparative adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 186) “besser, mehr, vortrefflicher”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-):

gi-fustn “ohrfeigen, mit der Faust schlagen” (Raven II 1967: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-gāhen “eilen, eilig nach etwas trachten” (Raven I 1963: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-gān “entgegeneilen” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-garwen “bereiten, erneuern” (Raven I 1963: 55). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-gearwian II but probably from class I by levelling (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 150) “to prepare, make ready, provide with, endue”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-genzen “ganz machen, ergänzen; erhalten, erretten, behüten, beglücken” (Raven I 1963: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-gērtn “begehren, verlangen, Appetit haben” (Raven II 1967: 53). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-giften “vergiften, hinübergießen” (Raven I 1963: 57). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-giltigtn “gichtbrüchig sein” (Raven II 1967: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-ginnen “Kinder zeugen, erzeugen, gebären; genere” (Raven I 1963: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. < Latin genere (present variants gigno and geno) (Lewis and Short 1966: 814) “to beget, bear, bring forth, produce”. The Latin reduplicated present variant gigno was probably confused with the OHG prefix gi-, hence the prefixed form of the verb. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

gi-goumen “laben, genießen, bekommen” (Raven I 1963: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-graban “verrammen, Land bebauen oder bestellen” (Raven II 1967: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-guoten “sich bewähren” (Raven I 1963: 62). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-haben “(be)halten, festhalten, verhöhnen, sich benehmen” (Raven I 1963: 303). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-haftn “haften, kleben, gefangen sein, festsitzen, hängen bleiben” (Raven II 1967: 224). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-halin “zusammenbringen, zurückbringen, versammeln, herbeirufen, hafthaft werden, zu sich holen, bekommen, heiraten, geschlechtlich verkehren, beischlafen, gewinnen” (Raven II 1967: 61). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: åz-, widar-, zuo-

gi-hant-greifen “sich an etwas vergreifen, schänden, mißhandeln, entweihen” (Raven II 1967: 62). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG hant (Klüge 1989: 290) “Hand”; cf. OHG greifen II (Starck and Wells 1990: 238) “greifen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (formed with additional prefix gi-).

gi-hantgriffen “sich an etwas vergreifen, schänden, mißhandeln, entweihen” (Raven II 1967: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hantgriff (Schrützeichel 1969: 77) “Handgriff”. Therefore an OHG denominal verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-harmscarôn “verkrüppeln, die Lenden zerschlagen, die Gebeine (mit Schmerzen) durchbohren” (Raven II 1967: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-harten “ausharren, verharren” (Raven II 1967: 227). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-heardian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 174) “to be or become hard”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-hasanôn “glatt schneiden, wegraumen” (Raven II 1967: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-hevigon “beschweren, (die Ferse gegen jemanden) erheben” (Raven II 1967: 64). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hevig (Starck and Wells 1990: 273) “gewichtig, schwer, ungeheuer”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-heifen “besiegen, hemmen, geheten” (Raven I 1963: 65). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hefian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 164) “to take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, furi-, in-, zisamene-, zuo-

gi-heien “wachsen, pflanzen, aufziehen, hegen, schützen, pflegen” (Raven I 1963: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-heilagon “heiligen, eingeweiht werden, heilig werden, opfern, Nazarenus” (Raven II 1967: 64). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hägian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 167) “to hallow, sanctify; consecrate, dedicate, ordain”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-heilen “gesund machen, heilen, retten, erlösen, heiligen” (Raven I 1963: 67). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hälan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 165) “to heal, make whole, cure, make safe, save”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-heizen “anzünden” (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hätan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 166) “to heat”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-heizôn “aufbrennen, durch Feuer zerstören” (Raven II 1967: 228). OE ge-häziôn II (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 399) “to be or become hot”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
**gi-hecken** “zusammenschlagen, stechen, sehr zu leiden haben” (Raven I 1963: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-helden** “neigen, beugen, zum Sinken oder zu Falle bringen; anlehnen, hinneigen” (Raven I 1963: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. OE *ge-hieldan, ge-hylidan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 181) “to bend, lean, incline, slope, heel, tilt”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-helwen** “atmen, den Atem ziehen” (Raven I 1963: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology Unclear.

**gi-helzen** “lahm machen, lähmen” (Raven I 1963: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-hengen** “zulassen, erlauben” (Raven I 1963: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-hr’z** “Herr sein i.iber, herrschen, belohnen, vergüten” (Raven II 1967: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-heribergan** “beherbergen, Unterkunft erweisen” (Raven II 1967: 65). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


**gi-herten** “hart machen, sich stärken, standhaft werden” (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *gi-hertian* I (de Vries 1662: 223) “stärken”; OE *ge-hertian* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 182) “to harden, strengthen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-Is ërtuomen** “vorstehen, den Vorsitz haben, verteidigen, decken, befehlen, beaufsichtigen, verwalten” (Raven I 1963: 70). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *hērtuom* (Starck and Wells 1990: 272) “Obrigkeit, Würde, Hoheit”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix *gi-*).

**gi-hintaren** “betrügen, hintergehen, etwas unterschlagen, berauben, herabstolen, verdrängen” (Raven I 1963: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-hirmen** “ruhen, ausruhen, stillstehen, verweilen, Frieden halten” (Raven I 1963: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-Is ërtuomen** “heiraten, sich vermählen” (Raven I 1963: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-hogi** “(+gen.) (jemandes, einer Sache) gedenken, sich erinnern (an)” (Schützeichel 1969: 85). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-hogian* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 188)
"to care for, think about, reflect, busy oneself with, intend; strive, wish for". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-höhen** "erhöhen, befördern" (Raven I 1963: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. OE *ge-hōan* I, with loss of medial 'h' (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 174) "to raise, exalt, extol". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-holōn** 1 "(aus)höhlen, den Boden scharren, Brunnen senken, perforieren, kerben" (Raven II 1967: 67). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-holian* II (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 345) "to hollow out". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-holōn** 2 "zusammenbringen, zurückbringen, versammeln, herbeirufen, habhaft werden, zu sich holen, bekommen, heiraten, geschlechtlich verkehren, beischlafen, gewinnen" (Raven II 1967: 61). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-holian* II (Kluge 1989: 314) "to obtain". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-hönagon** "(mit Honig) bestreichen, d.h. angenehm und süß machen" (Raven II 1967: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *honag* (Starck and Wells 1990: 284) "Honig". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix *gi-)*.

**gi-hanen** "verschmähen, verhöhnen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 284). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *gi-honian* I (Starck and Wells 1990: 284) "verschmähen, verhöhnen"; OE *ge-hienan, ge-hynan* I (Kluge 1989: 314) "to fell, prostrate; overcome; weaken, crush, afflict, injure, oppress; abase, humble, insult; accuse, condemn"; Gothic *ga-haujan* I (Lehmann 1986: 179) "to abase". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**gi-hōn, gi-hōnti** "verhöhnen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 285). cf. OHG *hōnen* I (Raven I 1963: 79). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

**gi-hūren** "hören, erhören, gehorchen" (Raven I 1963: 74). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-hūran* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 182) "to hear, give ear to, obey"; Gothic *ga-haujan* I (Lehmann 1986: 180) "to perceive". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**gi-hōrsamūn** "gehorsam sein" (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-houbibantān** "mit Haubtband oder Kranz versehen, d.h. bekränzen" (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-houbit-sculdigūn** "des Hochverrats beschuldigen" (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG *houbit* (Kluge 1989: 297) "Haupt"; cf. OHG *sculdigūn* III (Starck and Wells 1990: 551) "schuldigen". Therefore an OHG prefix formation (formed with prefix *gi-* and with change of class III *sculdigen* to class II, possibly by analogy with the large number of class II verbs prefixed with a substantive).

**gi-houfūn** "aufhauen" (Raven II 1967: 68). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-hāspian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 174) "to heap up, collect, bring together, accumulate". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-houwūn** "zerschneiden" (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"gichtbrüchig sein" (Raven II 1967: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gichtig (Schade I 1882: 324) "paralyticus, gichtbrüchig". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, fir-

"aufhäufen, ausschichten, scharweise zusammendrängen beziehungsweise -häufen, das volle Maß festdrücken, (ver)sammeln, vermehren" (Raven II 1967: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: zisamene-

"(+gen.) sich erinnern (an), gedenken, beherzigen, eingedenk sein" (Raven I 1963: 306). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hyecgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 200) "to think upon, consider, meditate, study; understand; resolve upon, determine, purpose; remember, hope". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"erheitern, d.h. durch Ölsalbung das Antlitz erglänzen lassen" (Raven II 1967: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

"hold oder gewogen machen, geneigt machen" (Raven I 1963: 76). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"beruhigen oder geneigt machen" (Raven I 1963: 76). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"fest umwinden, überziehen" (Raven I 1963: 77). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic ga-huljan I (Lehmann 1986: 193) "to cover". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

"beschleunigen, anspornen" (Raven I 1963: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"eilen, trachten nach" (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-, furi-, hera-

"einpflanzen" (Raven I 1963: 80). For simplex see OHG impfōn, impitōn II (Raven II 1967: 71) "bepflanzen, pfpfen". No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

"ein-, bepflanzen, einstecken" (Raven II 1967: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"einen aufnehmen in" (Raven II 1967: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"fragen, erfragen" (Raven II 1967: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"verinnerlichen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 307). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG inwert, inwerti (Starck and Wells 1990: 307) "innerst, inner". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).
gi-inzihtigōn “beschuldigen” (Raven II 1967: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG inzihtig adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 307) “beschuldigend”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-ir-ougen “nicht erscheinen, nicht sichtbar sein, verschwinden” (Raven I 1963: 145). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-irren “irreführen, verirren, irremachen, betrüben, stark bewegen, erregen, verstümmeln, verschlimmern” (Raven I 1963: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-źalen “vertilgen, ausstreichen, nichtig machen” (Raven I 1963: 82). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-žanuwen, gi-ınıuwon “erneuern, wiederherstellen, wiedergewinnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 314). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-đenwian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 99) “to renew, restore, reform”. Therefore a WGMc prefix formation.

gi-irran “li-re gehen, sich verirren” (Raven II 1967: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-jazen “bejahen, ja sagen, bewilligen, zustimmen, beipflichten, harmonieren, einverstanden sein, sich einigen” (Raven I 1963: 83). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an ORG prefix formation.

gi-jilien “beichten, zum Geständnis einer Sache bringen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 316). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-kalawen “die Kopfhaare abschneiden oder abrasieren, eine Glatze bekommen” (Raven I 1963: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-kawarōn “kauen, verzehren” (Raven II 1967: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *ga-kawaran class II frequentative / continuous deverbative from strong verb *kewwanan (Seebold 1970: 294) “kauen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG kiwan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 294) “kauen”; OE cęwan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 67) “to chew, gnaw; eat, consume”; ON tyggva st. vb with secondary initial ‘t’: (a) by analogy with togla (if the latter does not belong to this group); (b) by dissimilation? (Seebold 1970: 294) “kauen”. Compare ON togla II, formed with l-extension and dissimilation of ‘k’ (Seebold 1970: 295) “kauen”. This verb may, however, belong elsewhere. Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuous deverbative (with l-extension and prefix gi-).

gi-kennen “zeugen, erzeugen, gebären, wiedererkennen, prüfend untersuchen, geboren werden” (Raven I 1963: 86). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-cennan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 66) “to beget, bring forth, produce; clear, declare, prove”. Therefore a WGMc prefix formation.

gi-kōren “eine andere Richtung geben, wenden, beziehen auf, richten, zusammenkoppeln, verknüpfen, verbinden, (herum)drehen, (sich) neigen, hinneigen; ablenken” (Raven I 1963: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, nidar-, ūf-, widar-

gi-kerien “kehren, fegen” (Raven I 1963: 308). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-kestig ön “kreuzigen” (Raven II 1967: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-klag ön “beklagen, klagend aussprechen” (Raven II 1967: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-kleiben “einprägen, befestigen” (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

Preuss formations derived from this verb:

ana- gi-kienken “aneinanderreihen, -ketten, -heften, -knüpfen, verknüpfen, verbinden, zusammenflechten, gewunden” (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-kniwen “knien, niederknien” (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-knupfen “zusammenknüpfen, -fügen, verbinden, vereinigen, verflechten, anknüpfen, anbinden, verschlingen” (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, zuo-

gi-knussen “anschlagen, anstoßen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 339). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-cnysan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 72) “to press, toss, strike, hew to pieces, dash, crash (together), beat; overcome, overwhelm, oppress”. Therefore a WGe mc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

Preuss formations derived from this verb:

preuss gi-koran “erproben, sich erweisen, prüfen, kosten” (Raven II 1967: 79). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-korön “krönen, mit einem Lorberkranz als Preise schmücken” (Raven II 1967: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-kös ön “abwägen, sprechen” (Raven II 1967: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-koufen “kaufen, erkaufen, erhandeln, darreichen” (Raven I 1963: 96). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-kreftig ön “Großes tun” (Raven II 1967: 82). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG krefig (Starck and Wells 1990: 345) “kräftig, rüstig, mächtig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-krumßen “krümmen, gekrümmen, verdrehe, verwickelt, geschraubt” (Raven I 1963: 97). No cognate verbs are attested. OHG krunb (Starck and Wells 1990: 349) “gekrümmt, krumm, verdreht”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-kruzig ön “kreuzigen; crucifigere” (Raven II 1967: 83). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-kunden “ansagen, ankündigen, bestimmen, öffentlich bekanntmachen, -werden, kündigen, anzeigen, zumuten, melden, mit etwas drohen, bedeuten, offenbaren, zeigen, anspielen, andeuten, rapporieren, zurück berichten, auflösen, eine Frage deutlich erklären, schildern, vortragen, anführen, erwähnen, voraussetzen, vorschlagen” (Raven I 1963: 99). The following
cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-cēdan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 81) "to make celebrated". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-kundōn* "verkündigen" (Raven II 1967: 83). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-cūdian* II originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 76) "to become known, take knowledge of, regard". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-kunnān* "prüfen" (Raven II 1967: 232). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-cūnian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: to search into, try, test, seek for, explore, investigate; experience; know". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-kuolen* "abkühlen, kühlen, kühlen machen" (Raven I 1963: 100). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-cēlan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 66) "to make cold, cool, allay". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-kurzen* "kürzen, ver-, abkürzen, kurz fassen, zudrücken" (Raven I 1963: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-kussen* "küssen" (Raven I 1963: 100). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-cyssan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 80) "to kiss". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*gi-kwetten* "benennen, gut, wohl, recht, regelrecht, vernünftig reden, loben" (Raven I 1963: 91). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*gi-kwicken* "beleben, wiederherstellen, ergänzen, kräftigen" (Raven I 1963: 91). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"sich erfrischen, sich stärken, essen, laben, die körperlichen Nahrungsbedürfnisse befriedigen" (Raven II 1967: 84). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *gi-laven II (Kluge 1989: 422) "waschen"; OE *ge-lafian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 210) "to pour water on, wash, bathe". Therefore a WGrmc prefix formation.

"be-, herbei-, zusammenrufen, einladen" (Raven II 1967: 85). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-laban II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 212) "to invite, summon, call upon, ask". Therefore a WGrmc prefix formation.

"verraten" (Raven I 1963: 101). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-laewan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 210) "to betray"; Gothic *ga-lewjan I (Lehmann 1986: 232) "to betray". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

"spielen, Kurzweil treiben" (Raven II 1967: 232). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"umlagern, herumsitzen" (Raven II 1967: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"(impers. +acc. pers. et gen. rei) dringend verlangen nach" (Raven II 1967: 233). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-langian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 211) "to send for, summon, call". Therefore a WGrmc prefix formation.

"auslangen, erreichen" (Raven II 1967: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *ga-langjan (Seebold 1970: 331) class II deverbative from prefixed strong verb *ga-lengan(an) (Seebold 1970: 331) "vorwärtskommen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG gi-ligan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 331) "gelingen, erreichen, glücken". Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

"(die Zeit) verlängern, lange wohnen bleiben" (Raven II 1967: 86). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"schmähen, tadeln, einen Vorwurf machen" (Raven II 1967: 86). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"(+acc.) leben, erleben, am Leben sein" (Raven II 1967: 234). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-lifian III (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 410) "to live". Therefore a WGrmc prefix formation.

"legen, auf-, hin-, zurücklegen, brachliegen oder ruhen lassen" (Raven I 1963: 311). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-legan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 214) "to lay, put, place, deposit, set, bury; cast down, lay low, kill"; Gothic *ga-lag/an I (Lehmann 1986: 233) "to lay, be laid". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ana-, (suntar-).

"lecken, kosten, trinken" (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"verschlingen, die Fassung benehmen, d.h. jemandem das Herz brechen" (Raven II 1967: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gießen, fließen, ausströmen, loslassen, schleudern, hervorbringen, erzeugen, gebären, sich verbreiten, verschwenden" (Raven I 1963: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-leiten “leiten, führen, mieten, eine Person dingen, zurückführen, zurückbringen, geleiten, fortschicken, führen, einführen” (Raven I 1963: 105). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-leadan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 208) “to lead, bring, conduct; carry, bear”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-, fram-, in-, üz-, zuo-

gi-lengen “verlängern, dehnen, in die Länge ziehen, verbinden, zusammenfügen, fortsetzen” (Raven I 1963: 107). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-lengan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 215) “to lengthen, extend, increase; prolong; protract, perform slowly, draw out”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

gi-lepen “austrinken, schöpfen, ausleeren, erstreben, ans Licht streben, etwas zu erreichen suchen, heben, zutreffen, genießen” (Raven I 1963: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

gi-lezen “zusammenfalten” (Raven II 1967: 235). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

gi-lēshan “am Leben erhalten” (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lēshaft (Starck and Wells 1990: 372) “lebendig, belebt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-lēshattan “beleben” (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

gi-lidēn “schneiden, Vollendung” (Raven II 1967: 88). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-lidan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 220) “to unloose, release”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

gi-līghamhaftēn “den Körper veredeln? Körperlichkeit verleihen” (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG līghamhaft adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 374) “körperlich” or OHG līghamhaft subst. (Starck
and Wells 1990: 374) “Körperlichkeit”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival/denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-lūhamon “Körperlichkeit verleihen, mit menschlicher Form und Natur versehen” (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lūhamo (Starck and Wells 1990: 374) “Körper, Leib, Fleisch”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gilūhen “gleichen, ähneln, ähnlich sein” (Raven I 1963: 110). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE gelican I (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 409) “to liken, imitate”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *galeikijan “gleichen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under gilūhen). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.}

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zisamene-, zuo-
gi-lindizzen “freundlich zureden, beschwichten” (Raven I 1963: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. Class I intensive deverbal formative from OHG class I weak verb *linden (which see). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal formative (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-(h)linn “sich hinlegen, d.h. seinen Platz am Tische einnehmen, sich an etwas lehnen” (Raven II 1967: 237). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-linnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 186) “to lean, recline, lie down, rest”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-lioblíhhón, gi-liublíhhón “anmutig, schön oder angenehm sein oder machen?” (Raven II 1967: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *lioblíh, *liublíh (Starck and Wells 1990: 378) “schön, lieblich, anmutig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-listen “beschwichten, mit heimlicher List oder unvermerkt wegnnehmen, entwenden” (Raven I 1963: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-liuben “angenehm machen, lieben, loben, liebhaben, versüßen, ergötzen, vergnügen, sich lieblich machen oder sein, streben, zu gewinnen suchen, Freude empfinden” (Raven I 1963: 111). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-liefan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 218) “to be dear to”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-liuh ten “erleuchten, erhellen” (Raven I 1963: 112). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-lilitan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 219) “to make light, to give light to; to be or become light, to shine”; Gothic ga-liuhtjan I (Lehmann 1986: 236) “to make known”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

gi-liütaren “läutern, rein machen, büßen, offenbaren, erklären, klar machen, zurechtlegen, durchseihen” (Raven I 1963: 113). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-liüttrian II originally I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 187) “to purify, make clear”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-(h)liuten “ertönen, ausrufen, bekannt werden” (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-liutmaren “veröffentlichen” (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-lobón “jemandem den Willen tun, geloben, genugtun” (Raven II 1967: 91). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *lofian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 221) “to appraise, value”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-lockán² “schmeicheln, mildern, ergötzen, verstricken, verführen” (Raven II 1967: 92). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-loccian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 221) “to attract, entice, soothe”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gilón “bellen” (Raven II 1967: 54). cf. OHG gelzón II. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gelójan “bellen”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. It is possibly a class II deverbalive (with shortened medial ‘1’) from the strong verb *gellanan (Seebold 1970: 222) “gellen” (see under gelsón). Therefore an OHG deverbalive formation.

gi-lítón “(be)johen” (Raven II 1967: 92). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-léjan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 213) “to reward, recompense, repay, requite”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
gi-lōsen “merken, Nutzen ziehen, Aufmerksamkeit auf etwas richten, beachten, achtgeben” (Raven I 1963: 116). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-lōsan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 218) “to loosen, relax; crush; redeem, release”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

gi-(h)ilosēn “merken, Nutzen ziehen, Aufmerksamkeit auf etwas richten, beachten, achtgeben” (Raven II 1967: 239). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-louben “glauben, zustimmen, trauen, preisgeben, gutheißen, gelten lassen, sich entziehen, sich entäußern, abentmutigt werden (= verzweifeln), nachgeben” (Raven I 1963: 117). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-lōbian I (Kluge 1989: 268). OE ge-līfan, ge-līfan, ge-līfan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 218) “to believe, confide, trust, hope”; Gothic ga-laubjan I (Lehmann 1986: 141) “to believe; permit”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *ga-laubjanan “to believe, confide in; (originally) to accept or assume a religious faith”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.


gi-lubbōn “vergiften” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-(h)luoen “(von Hunden) nicht mucksen oder leise reden, die Zunge bewegen” (Raven I 1963: 121). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-lusten “gelüst” (Raven I 1963: 121). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-lystan II (Kluge 1989: 453) “to make, form, construct, do; prepare, arrange, cause”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-magaren “aufzehren, verzehren, hinschwinden, schwächen, kasteien, dünn oder schwach machen” (Raven I 1963: 122). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mącēn “stärker werden, sich stärker fühlen, mächtiger werden, die Oberhand gewinnen, siegen, an Macht überwiegen, sich sehr kräftig fühlen” (Raven II 1967: 241). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mahalen “sprechen, (durch einen Vertrag) sich eine Frau zur Braut oder Ehefrau nehmen bzw. erkaufen, verloben” (Pfeifer I 1989: 532). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-mahlian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 394) “verloben”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-mahalōn “sprechen” (Raven II 1967: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mabhōn “machen, bereiten, bewerkstelligen, (sich) anpassen, passend machen, auftragen, (passive) mit jemandem verkehren, sich zugesellen, sich (dem Kloster) eingliedern, vollbringen, Ehebruch treiben, Feuer anstecken, schweigen” (Raven II 1967: 96). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-maician II (Kluge 1989: 453) “to make, form, construct, do; prepare, arrange, cause”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, zisamene-, zuo-
gi-mah
tigön “stark machen” (Raven II 1967: 98). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mah
tig, mah
tig (Starck and Wells 1990: 396) “mächtig, kräftig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-män “anstreichen, anfertigen” (Raven II 1967: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mammunten “besänftigen, beruhigen, beschwichtigen, lindern, mildern, erweichen, schwächen, versöhnen” (Raven I 1963: 123). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-manafaltön “vermehren, (über.) segnen” (Raven II 1967: 98). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-manigfealdian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 229) “to multiply, abound, increase, extend”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-man
t “mahnen, schelten, jemandem an etwas erinnern, zur Erinnerung bringen” (Raven II 1967: 99). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-manician II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 229) “to remind, admonish, warn, exhort, instigate; instruct, advise”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-märe “bekannt machen, verbreiten, veröffentlichen, allen preisgeben, ruchbar machen, ausschreiben, fortspinnen, zutage fördern, anführen, ausdehnen, erweitern” (Raven I 1963: 124). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-mären I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 226) “to celebrate, divulge, spread abroad”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

gi-mar
cön “bescheiden, zuweisen, anstellen, verordnen” (Raven II 1967: 100). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-mearcian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 231) “to mark, stain, brand, seal; mark a boundary, measure, define, describe, designate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

gi-meinen “erklären, bestimmen, teilen, zuteilen, vorausbestimmen, mitteilen, beurteilen, messen, zeigen, verurteilen, verdammten, mißbilligen” (Raven I 1963: 126). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-mé
can I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 226) “to mean, signify; communicate, announce, pronounce, utter, to give expression to one’s feelings, as, of pain, to moan, groan”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

gi-meinsamön “miteilen, teilnehmen lassen, Anteil bekommen” (Raven II 1967: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *meinsam “gemeinschaftlich, öffentlich”; cf. OHG gi-meini (Kluge 1989: 256) “gemeinschaftlich, öffentlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-meitsön “übermütig, üppig werden, ausschweifen, (in der Zahl) zunehmen oder sich steigern, d.h. genug sein” (Raven II 1967: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-meitön “zweimal färben” (Raven II 1967: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG meito (Starck and Wells 1990: 406) “Färber”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-meldön “verleumderisch angeben, berichten, bekanntmachen, mitteilen, offenbaren, ans Licht bringen, zeigen” (Raven II 1967: 243). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-mengen 1 “fehlen, mangeln” (Raven I 1963: 127). The following cognate verbs are attested: None. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mengen 2 “(ver)mischen” (Raven I 1963: 127). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-mengan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 233) “to mingle, conmingle, mix, blend, confuse, unite, join, combine”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-mennen “vor Gericht laden” (Raven I 1963: 313). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-merken “aufzeichnen, vorzeichnen” (Raven I 1963: 127). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-mearcian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 231) “to mark, point out, describe, assign, appoint, determine”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-meran “autbauen, wiederaufbauen, in Wohlstand versetzen, gewinnen, verherrlichen, Ruhm bekommen, erschaffen, ins Dasein rufen” (Raven II 1967: 102). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-marian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 230) “to increase”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.


gi-mesten “fett machen” (Raven I 1963: 129). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-mæstatan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 227) “to fatten”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-metamn “das rechte Maß verleihen, mäßigen, regeln, lenken, ordnen” (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mezzon “steinhauen, Steine behauen, abschneiden, abglätten” (Raven II 1967: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mieten “(ver)mieten, verpachten, lohnen, in Sold nehmen, dingen, sich verdienen, in Verding geben, kaufen, verhandeln, schändern, anverberen, erkaufern, feilscnen, wert geachtet sein, übereinkommen, vergleichen, verschulden, bestechen” (Raven I 1963: 129). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: in-

gi-mihiilihôn “verherrlichen” (Raven II 1967: 103). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-minnôn “lieben” (Raven II 1967: 104). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-minnirôn “geringfügig machen, zerreiben, in Stücke brechen, zerbrechen, ein Ende machen, austilgen, vernichten, verwüsten, vergeuden” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-miskelôn “mischen, zusammensetzen” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-misken “mischen, mengen, verwirren, mischend trüben, sich paaren oder begatten, mit einer Frau schlafen oder ihr Gewalt antun” (Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-missllhön “die Wachen wechseln, verändern” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-mitifserahren “die Lebensmitte erreichen” (Raven I 1963: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gimunden “sich erinnern, einer Sache gedenken, noch nicht vergessen haben” (Raven I 1963: 132). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gimunt (Schützeichel 1969: 131) “Gedenken”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

gimunhigan “(+gen.) gedenken” (Raven II 1967: 54). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE myndigian II back formation with loss of prefix ge- (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 243) “to remember, be mindful of; remind; intend; commemorate, mention; exhort, impel, warn”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gamundagian “to be mindful of”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OE gemyn dig (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 243) “mindful, recollecting; memorable; thoughtful, wise”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gamundagaz “mindful”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

...
attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *gin̄nāda* (Starck and Wells 1990: 214) “Gnade, Barmherzigkeit, Versöhnung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*gin̄ndīgn* “gnädig sein” (Raven II 1967: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *gin̄dīg* (Starck and Wells 1990: 214) “barmherzig, mild, geneigt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

*gin̄dōn* “(+dat. pers. et gen. rei) gnädig sein, sich erbarmen, helfen” (Raven II 1967: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *gin̄dīn*. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

gi-nān “zusammennähnen, mucken, mucken, den Mund auftun, sagen, reden” (Raven I 1963: 134). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


gi-nāhen “näher-, herankommen, nahen, sich nähern” (Raven I 1963: 135). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-nackotōn “entblößen” (Raven II 1967: 108). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-nacodian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 244) “to lay bare, strip”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-(h)neigen “(sich) neigen, senken, abwärts ziehen oder führen” (Raven I 1963: 136). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-hnēgan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 187) “to bend down, humble, cast down, subdue”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ana-


*ginēn “gaffen, gähnen, klaffen, den Mund, den Schnabel oder das Maul aufsperren, gierig trachten nach, schnappen nach, (von Hunden) die Zähne fletschen, niesen, einen Laut von sich geben, reden oder erwidern” (Raven II 1967: 218). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *ginējan* (Seebold 1970: 219) “to be gaping”, zero-grade class III
durative deverbative from strong verb *geinan* (Seebold 1970: 219) “gähnen, klahfen” (see under *geinōn*). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ana-, gagan-*


gi-*nezen* “befeuucht, benetzen, bespritzen, besprengen, (ein)tauchen, tränken, ausgießen, überfluten, überspülen” (Raven I 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gingōn “(+gen.) nachjagen, nachfolgen, nachahmen, nach etwas verlangen, sehnd, sehnsüchtig” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *gingo* (Starck and Wells 1990: 215) “Absicht, Verlangen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

gi-*nidaren* “erniedrigen, entmutigen, vertreiben, verdrängen, vereiteln, stören, entkräften, zu Boden werfen, vernichten, ins Verderben stürzen, töten, erlegen, verurteilen, aufheben, schwächen, zerrütt, erschöpfen, zertreten, aufreifen, geringschätzig behandeln, demütigen, verschmähen, einästern oder durch Glut qualen” (Raven I 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-(h)nicken “zerstören, vertilgen, verwerfen, jemandem etwas antun, an-, vergreifen, vertreiben, hart bedrücken, verstricken = zum Treubruch verführen” (Raven I 1963: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-*niotôn* “(+reflex. et gen.) erfüllen mit, sattigen, rächen” (Raven II 1967: 109). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *gi-niudôn, gi-niodôn* II (Schade I 1882: 652) “sich an etwas erfreuen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-*niuwon* “erneuern, wiederherstellen, ruhig gewähren lassen” (Raven II 1967: 110). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-nśvian* II (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 422) “to renew, restore”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-*nōgōn* “entjungfern” (Raven II 1967: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-*niôn* “zwingen, nötigen (= pressen), beseitigen, treiben, jagen” (Raven I 1963: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-*nōmezôn* “genau abgrenzen, die Grenzen genau bestimmen” (Raven II 1967: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-*nōkogôn* “entjungfern” (Raven II 1967: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ginōzôn “gleichstellen” (Raven II 1967: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *ginōz* (Starck and Wells 1990: 215) “Genosse, Kamerad”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
ginözsamön “sich angesellen” (Raven II 1967: 54). The following cognate verbs are attested: OHG ginözsami (Starck and Wells 1990: 215) “Gemeinschaft, Verbindung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ginözscaffen “vereinigen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 216). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under ginözscaffon. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ginözscaffon “vereinigen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 216). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ginözscaf (Starck and Wells 1990: 215) “Kameradschaft, Verbindung, Gemeinschaft”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ginuhiten “üervoll sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 216). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ginuht (Starck and Wells 1990: 216) “Genüge, Fülle, volles Maß, Übermaß”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ginuhtsamön “in hinreichender Fülle vorhanden sein” (Raven II 1967: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ginuhtsam adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 216) “üervoll, reichlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ubar-

ginuogen “reichlich vorhanden sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 216). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON (g)noegja I (de Vries 1962: 181) “genug oder reichlich geben”; Gothic ganöjjan I (Lehmann 1986: 70) “to be content”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *ganōgijanan “to be enough”; cf. OE genōgian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 251) “to be abundant”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ginuog, ginuogi (Starck and Wells 1990: 216) “hinreichend, genügend, reich”; OS ginōg(i) (Kluge 1989: 258) “genug”; OFs. (e)nōch (Kluge 1989: 258) “genug”; OE genōg, genōh (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 251) “enough, sufficient, abundant”; ON gnōgr (Kluge 1989: 258) “genug”; Gothic ganūhs (Kluge 1989: 258) “enough”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *ganōgaz (Kluge 1989: 258) “genug”. Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-zuo-

gi-nusken “schnallen, verküpfen, zusammenhalten, einwickeln” (Raven I 1963: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nusca (Starck and Wells 1990: 446) “Sparge, Schnalle”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-nuzzen “benützen, Genüge leisten = (be)zahlen” (Raven I 1963: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-obaron “zögern, überwinden, besiegen, vertilgen” (Raven II 1967: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-odmuotigan “sich erniedrigen, d.h. sich demütig unter andere stellen” (Raven II 1967: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-offanön “öffnen, offenbar, verständlich oder deutlich machen, (reflex. +gen.) sich hinsichtlich etwas merken lassen” (Raven II 1967: 112). The following cognate verbs are
attested: OE ge-openian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 268) "to open (up), disclose, declare, reveal, expound". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-ågon** "reich machen oder sein, mit etwas behaftet oder begabt sein, bereichern" (Raven II 1967: 113). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ådigan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 92) "to count fortunate, call blessed; enrich, make happy". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-ougazorahion** "offenbaren" (Raven II 1967: 113). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-ougion** "(sich) zeigen, erzeigen, erscheinen, vorstellen, schildern, darstellen, vor Augen bringen, genau bestimmen, definieren, erklären" (Raven I 1963: 145). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-ëwan, ge-íwan, ge-eowan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 203) "to show, manifest, reveal". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-pflanzon, gi-flanzUn** "vermehren, durch Samen vervielfältigen" (Raven II 1967: 44). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-plantian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 273) "to plant". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-presson** "pressen, auspressen, ausdrücken, bedrängen" (Raven II 1967: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-proventön** "einem Lebensunterhalt geben" (Raven II 1967: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-rasen** "toben, rasen" (Raven I 1963: 147). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-rësan I (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 429) "to rush". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-räw'z** "ruhen, verweilen" (Raven II 1967: 474). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-rãw'z** "ruhen, verweilen" (Raven II 1967: 474). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

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**gi-rãw'z** "ruhen, verweilen" (Raven II 1967: 474). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-rahhan** "erzählen, sagen" (Raven II 1967: 115). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-râsén** "toben, rasen" (Raven I 1963: 147). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-rësan I (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 429) "to rush". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-râwen** "ruhen, verweilen" (Raven II 1967: 474). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

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**gi-râwen** "ruhen, verweilen" (Raven II 1967: 474). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-redinān “darlegen, (be)sprechen, (aus)sagen, erzählen, reden, vortragen, einen Wortwechsel führen” (Raven II 1967: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-redon “sagen, mündlich darstellen, sprechen, eine Anklage erheben, durch Worte erklären” (Raven II 1967: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-refsen “tadeln, mißbilligen, zurechtweisen” (Raven I 1963: 148). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-reganen “regnen” (Schützeichel 1989: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-rehhanān “einschreiben, ordnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 477). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-recenian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 279) “to explain, recount, relate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-rehaftigān “sich gegenwärigen, in Schutz nehmen” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *rehtāfā “gerecht fertig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-rehtāftān “gerecht sein, rechtfertigen” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG rehtāft (Starck and Wells 1990: 477) “gerecht fertig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-rehtsamān “gerecht gesprochen werden” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG rehtsam, unattested but cf. OHG reht adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 477) “recht, gerade, richtig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-reihhen “sich erstrecken, reichen” (Raven I 1963: 149). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-rēcan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 276) “to reach, obtain, seize, get, lay hold on, attain, reproach, present, offer”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: hina-if-, zuo-

- gi-rei̇hān “erlangen, erreichen” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

*gi-rei̇hān “reinen, völlig reinigen, säubern, rein machen oder waschen, entsündigen” (Raven I 1963: 149). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic ga-hrai̇nian I (Lehmann 1986: 190) “to cleanse”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-rei̇hān “reinen” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


gi-rei̇kken “erzählen, redend einführen, erklären, deuten, schätzen, schildern, ausdrücken, verdeutlichen, erörtern, mitteilen, interpretieren, in der Rede auf etwas zurückkommen, erreichen, bewegen, verursachen, erlangen, verhandeln” (Raven I 1963: 152). The following cognate verbs
are attested: OE ge-reccan (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 430) "to put forth, show, relate, express, denote, explain; interpret, translate". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

giren “etwas begehren” (Schützeichel 1969: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG giri (Schützeichel 1969: 69) "gierig, habgierig, begehrlisch; begierig, geizig". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

gi-rennen “ein-, um-, zusammenschmelzen, umschmieden, bewerkstelligen, bewirken, verursachen, frischen, gerinnen, zusammendrängen, (von Bergen = gipfelreich)” (Raven I 1963: 152). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-a-rnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 10) “to run, run for, reach by running; ride”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-rettan “zurechtlegen, harmonisch abmessen oder einstellen” (Raven I 1963: 154). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-resken “spitzen, schärfen, reizen, betonen, steigern” (Raven I 1963: 154). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

 Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

girezzen “eifrig wünschen, begehren, verlangen, beanspruchen” (Raven I 1963: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. We can tentatively reconstruct an earlier form *geratjan “begehren”, intensive deverbal from OHG weak verb giren “begehren” (which see). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.

gi-ridilön “das Haupthaar ordnen” (Raven II 1967: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-rïfen “reifen, reif werden, das goldene Getreide” (Raven II 1967: 247). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-ridilön “sich zur Ruhe legen, hegen oder sorgen für, erfrischen” (Raven II 1967: 121). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-rïhen “überwinden, besiegen, bekommen, bewahren, einnehmen, sich bemächtigen” (Raven I 1963: 157). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-rihien “richten, berichten, ordnen, unterweisen, aufbauen, verteilen, segnen, gerade machen oder zurückbiegen” (Raven I 1963: 156). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-rihten I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 281) “to set right or straight; to direct, correct”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-(h)ringen¹ “umringen, Ringe machen oder kreisförmig ausführen, zusammenknüpfen oder -halten” (Raven I 1963: 157). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-, zisamene-

gi-rihen “mit Ring- oder Schuppenpanzer versehen” (Raven II 1967: 121). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-risirôn “abfallen, zu fehlen beginnen, versagen” (Raven II 1967: 121). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *risirôyan zero-grade class II frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with r-extension) from strong verb *reisonan (Seebold 1970: 371) “aufgehen, untergehen” (see under reisôn). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with prefix gi- and r-extension).

gi-ritzzen “streifen, oberflächlich oder leicht berühren = leicht verwunden, mit finsterem Blick streifen” (Raven I 1963: 158). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-rösten “rösten, braten” (Raven I 1963: 159). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-röten “röten, rot färben” (Raven I 1963: 159). cf. OHG rôten III (Raven II 1967: 248). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG rôt (Starck and Wells 1990: 49) “rot, scharlachrot, braunrot”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-rouhhen “mit günstigen Vorzeichen opfern, mit Erfolg opfern, süßen” (Raven I 1963: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-roupen “rösten, braten” (Raven I 1963: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-ruchen “sich entfernen oder näher, steigen, fortschreiten, vorwärtsgehen” (Raven I 1963: 161). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-rihnen “vollig rauh oder roh machen, aufwühlen, verwildern lassen, aufreizen, aufhetzen” (Raven I 1963: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-ruohen “aufzählen, angeben, berechnen” (Raven II 1967: 123). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-(h)ruofen “rufen, anrufen, hochachten, Ehrfurcht empfinden, laut schreien, dringend fordern, eine Einrede vorbringen, anklagen, erfliehen, ausrufen” (Raven I 1963: 163). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

239
gi-(h)ruoren “berühren, betreffen, ergreifen, Schaden zufügen oder schädigen” (Raven I 1963: 166). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hrēan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 193) “to move”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-rüpen “sich sträuben” (Raven I 1963: 166). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

gi-(h)rusten “sich fertig machen, ordnen, ausrüsten, die Waffen umgürtet, waffengeübt sein, erlangen” (Raven I 1963: 166). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hyrstan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 202) “to adorn, ornament, decorate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-säen “säen = Furchen mit Gerste bestellen” (Raven I 1963: 167). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-sagen “sagen, nennen, erzählen, preisen, beordern, segnen, vorschreiben” (Raven I 1963: 318). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-sagēn “beordern, erzählen, nennen, jemandem Recht schaffen, urteilen” (Raven II 1967: 251). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-secgan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 301) “to say, speak; inform, utter, declare, tell, recite”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-salawen “den Glanz trüben, von der Sonne gebräunt sein” (Raven I 1963: 168). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


gi-saiigan “beglucken, beseligen, erfreuen” (Raven II 1967: 125). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-salzōa “einen Tanz aufführen” (Raven II 1967: 125). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-samahaftan “aneinanderreihen, verbinden” (Raven II 1967: 125). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG samahaf (Starck and Wells 1990: 506) “vermischt, zusammen”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-samanōn “aufhängen, aufstürmen, versammeln, zusammenzählen, bilden” (Raven II 1967: 126). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-samnian II (Kluge 1989: 616) “to assemble, meet, collect, unite, join, gather together”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: uo-

(gi-)sarawen “ausrüsten” (Raven I 1963: 168). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

gi-satōn “(+gen.) sättigen, satt machen” (Raven II 1967: 127). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-sadian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 286) “to be sated, get wearied”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-seganōn “(ge)segnen” (Raven II 1967: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**gi-sēlen** “beseelen, beleben, (negative) schwächen, entkräftten” (Raven I 1963: 168). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG sēa (Starck and Wells 1990: 514) “Seele, Geist”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi).

**gi-sēhaften** “beseelen, beleben” (Raven I 1963: 168). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG sēhaft (Starck and Wells 1990: 515) “beseelt, belebt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-sēlidōn** “sich niederlassen, gefesselt sein, (von der Seele) sich eine Wohnung (im Körper) bereiten” (Raven II 1967: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-sēlkēn** “(vom Gedächtnis) sich abstumpfen, schwächen oder erschlaffen” (Raven II 1967: 252). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gi-selkēgan* class III deverbative from strong verb *selkan* (Seebold 1970: 392) “erschlaffen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG ir-selcan st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 515) “erschlaffen, schwächen”; OE ǣ-seolcan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 26) “to become slack, remiss, relaxed, weak”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-sēmon** “verbleiben, verharren, sich versammeln (?)” (Raven II 1967: 128). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

**gi-sentan** “füllen, senden, bestimmen” (Raven I 1963: 170). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-sendan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 302) “to send”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-sēren** “einem das Herz brechen, betrüben, jemanden trübe stimmen, quälen” (Raven I 1963: 171). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-sēstōn** “(an)ordnen, bestimmen” (Raven II 1967: 129). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-sezzen** “setzen, festsetzen, hineinsetzen, verabreden, ordnen, stiften, zusammenstellen, wiederherstellen, auseinanderlegen” (Raven I 1963: 174). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-settan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 304) “to set, put, fix, confirm, restore, appoint, decree, settle, possess, occupy, place together”; Gothic ga-satjan I (Lehmann 1986: 296) “to place, establish”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, fora-, furi-, ingagan-, in-, nidar-, ubar-

**gi-sibunōn** “in sieben teilen, siebenteilig” (Raven II 1967: 129). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG sibun cardinal numeral (Starck and Wells 1990: 520) “sieben”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-sibun-zalon** “auf sieben Abteilungen berechnen, aus sieben Zeitabschnitten bestehen, siebenteilig” (Raven II 1967: 129). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG sibun cardinal numeral (Starck and Wells 1990: 520) “sieben”; cf. OHG zalōn II (Starck and Wells 1990: 753) “aufzählen, rechnen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (formed with additional prefix gi-).

**gi-sidalēn** “ansiedeln, sich niederlassen, bergen, in Sicherheit bringen, strömen” (Raven I 1963: 176). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-sihhurōn** “frei ausgehen, sicher stellen” (Raven II 1967: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"bewirken, soweit bringen, durchsetzen, erreichen" (Raven II 1967: 130). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS "gi-sidon" II (Schade II 1882: 769) "machen, tun, ausführen, in Stand setzen"; OE "ge-sodian" II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 305) "to arrange, set right, order". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"schaden, verdammn" (Raven II 1967: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"bereiten, bewirken, machen, schaffen, bemessen, gestalten, instand setzen" (Raven II 1967: 132). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"(von Reitern) ausbreiten, auseindergehen lassen" (Raven II 1967: 132). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"zeigen, erscheinen machen, beweisen, schauen, behaupten, zittern oder schimmern = blitzten, betrachten" (Raven I 1963: 179). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"schenken, credenzen, trinken lassen" (Raven I 1963: 180). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE "ge-scencan" I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 293) "to pour out, to give to drink". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"schänden, sich schämen, beschämen, berüchtigt machen, verschämmt, schimpflich, verwirren, bestürzt machen" (Raven I 1963: 180). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"anschaffen, anerschaffen; an-, aufwenden, abscheiden" (Raven I 1963: 322). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"scharfen, schmieden, gespitzt" (Raven I 1963: 181). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS "gi-skerpian" I (Pfeifer III 1989: 1495) "scharfen". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"behauen" (Raven II 1967: 133). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"mit einer gewissen Art runder, eingewebter Verzierung versehen, in Kunstweberarbeit anfertigen" (Raven I 1963: 181). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"(mit dem Schwert) entscheiden, (von der Ehe) zu etwas ausschlagen oder werden" (Raven II 1967: 133). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"beschleunigen, schnell betreiben, hurtig ausführen" (Raven I 1963: 181). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG skierl, skeri (Starck and Wells 1990: 541) "scharfsinnig, hell, klar". The semantic connection is best seen in the MHG attested meaning: MHG schier (Lexer II 1876: 726) "schnell". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

"schirmen, verteidigen, helfen, beistehen, Hilfe bringen" (Raven I 1963: 183). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"schmücken" (Raven II 1967: 134). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG scōnen I. Therefore OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).
The following cognate verbs are attested: OE sceawian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 293) “to look, gaze, see, behold; inspect, examine; decree, grant, exhibit, display, show”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-scevon “(dünne Goldfolien in Fäden oder Drähte) zerschneiden, einschneiden” (Raven II 1967: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-screion “jammern, klaglich rufen, schreien” (Raven II 1967: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-screken “verschränken, binden” (Raven I 1963: 184). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-screncan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 297) “to cause to shrink, destroy, supplant”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-screken “sich beeilen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 549). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, dana-, õz-, zuo-

gi-sculden “schulden, schuldig sein, verdienen, vollführen, fordern, Schuld bekommen” (Raven I 1963: 186). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-scyldan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 298) “to accuse”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-sculdon “verschulden, einen zum besten haben, Schuld bekommen” (Raven II 1967: 138). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-sculdon “verschulden, einen zum besten haben, Schuld bekommen” (Raven II 1967: 138). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-smakän “(intrs.) Geschmack von sich geben, schmecken, riechen” (Raven II 1967: 256). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"gi-smecken" “kosten, schmecken, den Geschmack wovon empfinden” (Raven I 1963: 193). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge smeecan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 310) “to taste”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


"gi-snarrhän" “schnarchen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 564). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-snejän" “(die Weinstöcke und Oliven) beschneiden, abschneiden, niederhauen” (Raven II 1967: 140). cf. OHG sneiten I (Seebold 1970: 443). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

"gi-spärän" “zurückhalten, abliefern, niederlegen, (den Segen auf etwas) ruhen lassen, aufbewahrt werden” (Raven II 1967: 257). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-sparian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 315) “to spare, be indulgent or merciful to, save; to use sparingly, not to use; forbear, abstain from”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"gi-spennen" “entwöhnen” (Raven I 1963: 322). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-spentän" “spenden, (für eine Totenspeisung) verwenden” (Raven II 1967: 142). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

"gi-spïlden" “wüten, rasen, toben” (Raven I 1963: 196). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-spillan I, with assimilation of 'd' to 'l' (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 315) “to destroy, dissipate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"gi-spotten" “zerspotten” (Raven II 1967: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-spreiten" “kenntlich machen, verbreiten, fortpflanzen” (Raven I 1963: 197). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-sprōdan I (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 444) “to spread out, extend”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"gi-sprizzen" “spreizen, sich stemmen oder stützen, regieren, steuern, befördern, unterstützen” (Raven I 1963: 198). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-spūnän" “etwas auslegen, auseinandersetzen, (disputieren)” (Raven II 1967: 145). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-spuoen" “erreichen, vollenden, zustande bringen” (Raven I 1963: 199). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"gi-spüten" “beschleunigen, sich sputen, Erfolg verliehen” (Raven I 1963: 199). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-spēdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 315) “to speed, prosper, succeed”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"gi-spurien" “aufspuren, erforschen” (Raven I 1963: 323). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-spyrian II, by levelling as umlaut indicates origin in class I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 323) “to make a track, go, pursue, travel, journey; follow out, ask about, investigate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
gi-stabän “(von der Hand) am Schwertgriff stecken bleiben, verzagen, erstarrn, starr werden” (Raven II 1967: 258). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-starkän “stark werden, erstarken, erstarrn” (Raven II 1967: 258). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-stäßen “aufstellen, hinsetzen, zum Herrn über jemanden setzen, (ewig) dauern oder verharren” (Raven I 1963: 200). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fur-

gi-ställän “befestigen, feststellen, begründen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 587). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-statän “vermieten, verpachten, (hin)stellen, stillstehen, sich zur Ruhe oder zu Bett begeben, sich niederlassen, an einen Ort bringen, standhalten” (Raven II 1967: 146). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

gi-stecken “lagem, Zelte aufschlagen, fest richten oder heften, durchstechen oder töten” (Raven I 1963: 201). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: in-

gi-stellen “zum Stehen bringen, zu bedenken geben, an etwas befestigen” (Raven I 1963: 202). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fur-

gi-stemann “(+dat.) einem Einhalt tun, unterdrüücken” (Raven II 1967: 258). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-stemön “(impers. +dat.) guten Mutes sein, sich besänftigen (= zu schreien aufhören)” (Raven II 1967: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-stenken “(be-)räuchern” (Raven I 1963: 202). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-stênan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 317) “to adorn with precious stones’. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-sticken “ganz anfüllen” (Raven I 1963: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-stillen “stille machen, besänftigen, schwiegen machen, bändigen, beschwören, widerlegen” (Raven I 1963: 205). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-stillian I (Kluge 1989: 703) “beruhigen”; OE ge-stillian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 322) “to rest, cease, be still or silent; to restrain, still, stop, delay, calm”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-stilên “aufhören, nachlassen, (vom Wind, vom Toben des Meeres) sich legen, sich beruhigen, abnehmen, zögern, unterworfen daliegen, verstummen d.h. umkommen, sich mildern, ablassen von etwas, tiefe oder unheimliche Nacht, Mitternacht” (Raven II 1967: 259). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-stillan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 322) “to be still, have rest”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-stimmen “anstimmen” (Raven I 1963: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG stimna (Starck and Wells 1990: 593) “Stimme”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-stiuaren “unterstützen” (Raven I 1963: 206). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-stiaran, ge-stijran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 321) “to steer, direct, rule, correct, restrain, withhold”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-storkanên “verzagen” (Raven II 1967: 259). No cognate verbs are attested. (see ir-storkanê). Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-studen “begründen, gründen, stützen, feststellen, festmachen, errichten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 601). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-stullen “stille stehen, anhalten, (reflex.) einhalten, sich zurückhalten, sich mäßigen” (Raven I 1963: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-stungen “antreiben, antreffen, überwerfen” (Raven I 1963: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-sōbahren “stäuben, frisieren, zierlich machen” (Raven I 1963: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-suntarōn “(ab-, aus-)sondern, trennen, vereinzeln” (Raven II 1967: 151). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-sunderian II (Kluge 1989: 679) “to sunder, separate, divide”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gisuntēn “gesund oder am Leben bleiben” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gisuntē (Starck and Wells 1990: 223) “gesund, glücklich, wohlbehalten”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

gi-suntōn “sündigen” (Raven II 1967: 152). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-suohhen “begehren, bestimmen, aufsuchen, trachten” (Raven I 1963: 216). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-sōcan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 301) “to seek, inquire, ask for; go to visit; persecute, afflict”; Gothic ga-sōkan I (Lehmann 1986: 318) “to seek”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

gi-suonen “versöhnen, urteilen, durch Seidenspruch schlichten” (Raven I 1963: 217). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-sōnian I (Kluge 1989: 714) “aussohnen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

gi-suozēn “versüßen, würzen, angenehm machen, (reflex.) sich beliebt machen, gesung machen oder werden” (Raven I 1963: 218). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-swēan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 331) “to make sweet, sweeten”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-supfen “schürfen” (Raven I 1963: 218). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-sūren “sauren, sauer oder scharf machen” (Raven I 1963: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-swāren “beschweren” (Raven I 1963: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-swārēn “(von den Augen) vor lauter Müdigkeit zufallen” (Raven II 1967: 260). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-swēsen “vertrauten Umgang mit jemandem pflegen, sich fest vertraut machen” (Raven I 1963: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG swēs (Starck and Wells 1990: 614) “privat, häuslich, abgelegen”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-swēden “wärmen, (er)wärmen” (Raven I 1963: 325). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-sweifēn “fegen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 615). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-sweigen "zum Schweigen bringen, stillen, das Reden unterbrechen, auftören zu reden, verdammen, (erschlagen), verstummen" (Raven I 1963: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-sweihhen "abbiegen, ab-, ausweichen" (Raven I 1963: 220). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *ga-swaikejan, deverbative formation from strong verb *sweikanan (Seebold 1970: 486) "ausweichen" (see under swihhän). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-swerzen "beflecken, beschmutzen" (Raven I 1963: 221). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-swjflën "verstummen, umkommen, ruhig oder lässig bleiben" (Raven II 1967: 261). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *swifti "stumm", which can be reconstructed from: MHG swifte (Starck and Wells 1990: 618) "stumm". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-swığan "(+gen. rei) schweigen, nicht reden, verstummen, umkommen, verheeren" (Raven II 1967: 262). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-swigian (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 332) "to be or become silent, keep silence, be quiet, still". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-swilän "(vom Körper) hart oder zäh werden" (Raven II 1967: 262). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-swintlän "schwindlig machen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 620). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
"zeitlich verschieben, einen Tag bestimmen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 621). No
cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-tapfaren “bewaffnen” (Raven I 1963: 221). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is
derived from the following nominal base: OHG tapfar (Kluge 1989: 721) “schwer, gewichtig”.
Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-tar attested in OHG only with prefix gi- “wagen” (Seebold 1970: 147). The following
cognate verbs are attested: OS dar(r) preterite-present (Seebold 1970: 147) “wagen”; OFs. dûr
preterite-present (Seebold 1970: 147) “wagen”; OE dear(r) preterite-present (Seebold 1970:
147) “to dare”; Gothic dars preterite-present (Seebold 1970: 147) “sculdig sein, sollen”. These
allow us to reconstruct a preterite-present verb *dars (Seebold 1970: 147) “wagt”. This verb can
be traced back to an IE *(dh)ers- (Pokorny I 1956: 259) “wagen, kûhn sein; (ûlter) angreifen,
losgehen”, from which base the following may also be derived: Latin infestus (Seebold 1970:
147) “unsicher, feindlich”; Greek θόρης (Seebold 1970: 147) “Zuversicht, Kühnheit,
Frechheit”; Skt drsnotti (Seebold 1970: 147) “ist kûhn, wagt”; Lith. áresû, drstî (Seebold 1970:
147) “wagen”; OCS drsâti sekundäre Umgestaltung (Seebold 1970: 147) “mutig sein, getrost
sein”. Therefore a Pre-Gmc primary verb (preterite-present).

gi-tarnen “verhehlen” (Raven I 1963: 222). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE
gû-diernan, ge-dyrnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 222) “to keep secret, hide, restrain,
repress”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-tarân “schaden, beschädigen” (Raven II 1967: 154). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore
an OHG prefix formation.

gi-teilen “auf-, verteilen, ausgeben” (Raven I 1963: 224). The following cognate verbs are
attested: OE ge-clcelan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 82) “to divide, part, separate, share”;
Gothic ga-dailjan I (Lehmann 1986: 87) “to divide, apportion”. Therefore a Gmc prefix
formation.

gi-temparôn “(nach Jahreszeiten) gehörig einrichten, Abwechslung einführen, regeln, (vom
Wein) würzen, (vom Haar) frisieren” (Raven II 1967: 154). No cognate verbs are attested.
Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-terien “schaden” (Raven I 1963: 325). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG
prefix formation.

gi-titolôn “betiteln, mit einem Titel versehen, bezeichnen” (Raven II 1967: 156). No cognate
verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-tiuren “verherrlichen, bekränzen” (Raven I 1963: 226). The following cognate verbs are
attested: Gothic ga-duifjan I (Lehmann 1986: 89) “to kill”. Therefore a Gmc prefix
formation.

gi-tiden “töten, (zum Schlaf) sich niederlegen” (Raven I 1963: 226). The following cognate
verbs are attested: Gothic ga-daifjan I (Lehmann 1986: 89) “to kill”. Therefore a Gmc prefix
formation.

gi-tolôn “sich überheben” (Starck and Wells 1990: 629). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb
is derived from the following nominal base: OHG tol (Starck and Wells 1990: 629)
“tëricht, albern”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).
“dünner, d.h. geringfügig machen” (Raven I 1963: 226). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic *ga-daubjan I (Lehmann 1986: 88) “to harden”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

“sich (das Gewissen von Sünden mit Tränen) reinwäschen, d.h. mit Tränen büßen” (Raven I 1963: 227). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-dɨpjan, *ge-dɨpjan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 91) “to dip, baptize, annoint”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

“sterben” (Raven I 1963: 326). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

“(das Augenlicht) schwach machen oder trüben” (Raven I 1963: 227). No cognate verbs are attested. For simplex verb see: OHG *tráɣan III (Raven II 1967: 157) “träge oder langsam werden, stumpf sein” ; OHG *trãɣan III (Raven II 1967: 263) “träge, verdrossen, langsam werden; launisch, verdrießlich sein”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

“sich betragen, sich unterhalten, ernähren” (Raven II 1967: 157). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *ga-dragqfan (Seebold 1970: 160) class II deverbative from strong verb *draganan (Seebold 1970: 160) “schleppen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *tragan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 160) “tragen, bringen; besitzen, ertragen”; OS *dragon st. vb (Seebold 1970: 160) “tragen, bringen, hegen”; OFs. *drega st. vb (Seebold 1970: 160) “tragen, bringen”; OE *dragon st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 87) “to drag, draw; go; protract”; ON *draaga st. vb (Seebold 1970: 160) “ziehen, drehen (Mühle), zusammentragen, erwerben”; Gothic *dragjan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 160) “(reflex. +acc.) sich aufladen, beziehen”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix *gi-).

“(+gen.) erwägen, betrachten, ersinnen” (Raven II 1967: 158). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


“trösten, erquicken, aufmuntern” (Raven I 1963: 230). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

“(dat. pers. vel rei) alliieren, sich verbünden, sich verlassen auf, auf etwas Vertrauen setzen, vertrauend, einer Sache sklavisch ergeben, jemandem Sicherheit verschaffen, trauen, glauben; Glauben schenken in bezug auf etwas” (Raven II 1967: 265). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ge-triwiwan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 349) “to trust; inspire with trust; persuade”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

“(eine Geschichte) erdichten, fingieren” (Raven II 1967: 159). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

“trocknen, trocken machen” (Raven I 1963: 230). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-trürgōn “betrübt oder traurig werden” (Raven II 1967: 159). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG triērag (Pfeifer III 1989: 1832) “traurig, bekümmert, betrübt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-tungen “reichlich dügen” (Raven I 1963: 232). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-dyngan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 91) “to dung”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-tuohhen “flicken, tuchartig machen, stücken, zusammensetzen” (Raven I 1963: 233). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-tuomen “sich hervortun, sich berühmt machen” (Raven I 1963: 233). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-dēman I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 84) “to judge, determine, decide, decree, sentence, condemn; assign; deem, consider, think, estimate; praise, glorify”; Gothic ga-domjan I (Lehmann 1986: 93) “to judge”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

gi-twalōn “sich aufhalten, (ver)zögern” (Raven II 1967: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-twellen “(ver)zögern, verweilen, versäumen” (Raven I 1963: 234). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-dēllan I (Bosworth and ToIler 1976: 386) “to deceive, lead astray”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-Ufen, gi-ifen “sich offenbaren, hervorbringen” (Raven I 1963: 234). Cf. OHG gi-zi (Starck and Wells 1990: 651) “sich auftun, hervorbringen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-yppan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 431) “to bring out, open, manifest, disclose, display, reveal, betray, come forth, be disclosed”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-iff-rilnen “etwas entknoten, (ubtr.) auflösen, deutlich erklären, enthüllen, blößen, legen” (Raven I 1963: 162). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-Uf-slagan “mit etwas aufhören, etwas unterlassen, auf-, verschieben, sich verzögern (?)” (Raven II 1967: 138). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"die Ehre vermindern, einengen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 657). The following
cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-unþrian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 370) “to dishonour”.
Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"betrüben, traurig machen, beunruhigen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 658). No cognate verbs attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"zur Torheit oder unverständlich machen, betören" (Raven 11963: 237). cf. OHG unfruoten III (Starck and Wells 1990: 658). No cognate verbs attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

"ruchbar machen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 668). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"berühmt machen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 668). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"kraftlos werden, schwach werden" (Starck and Wells 1990: 668). No cognate
verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"ohnmächtig werden" (Starck and Wells 1990: 668). cf. OHG unmahten I (Raven
I 1963: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

"schänden, besudeln, beflecken" (Raven I 1963: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"zum Fall bringen oder moralisch abirren, d.h. sündigen" (Raven I 1963: 242). No
cognate verbs attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG unslit, unslit (Starck and Wells 1990: 672) “Unschlitt, Fett”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

"keine Unruhe geben, keine unnötigen Laster jemandem aufbürden, nicht beun-
ruhigen" (Raven I 1963: 242). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-unstillan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 385) "to disturb, disquiet, agitate", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ga-unstilljan "to disturb, disquiet". This verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbative from the class III prefix formation *ga-unstéljan (see under gi-unstillan). Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

"übermütig werden" (Starck and Wells 1990: 673). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-unstillian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 385) "to disturb, disquiet, agitate". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

"verunreinigen, vernichten, verunstalten" (Raven I 1963: 243). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"verunstalten, entstellen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 673). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"genau abgrenzen" (Raven II 1967: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"unterscheiden, abteilen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 676). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-untar-skidan “den Streit fernhalten von” (Raven II 1967: 134). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-untyuren “entwerten, im Werte herabsitzen” (Raven I 1963: 243). No cognate verbs attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG unitiri (Starck and Wells 1990: 676) “wertlos, geringen Wertes”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).


gi-unwirdon “vernichten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 678). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (with change of class to class II).

gi-unwirsiron “verderben, schlechter machen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 678). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-uoben “einstechen, das Messer führen” (Raven I 1963: 244). No cognate verbs attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-urdriozan “drängen, plagen, zerknirschen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 681). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG urdrios (Starck and Wells 1990: 681) “Lästiges, Verdrießliches, Ekel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).


gi-urkundon “bezeugen, bekünden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 682). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-urowgen “aus den Augen, unsichtbar, verschwinden” (Raven I 1963: 246). No cognate verbs attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG urougi (Schützeichel 1969: 217) “unsichtbar”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

gi-urwânen “hoffnungslos” (Starck and Wells 1990: 685). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-orwenan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 270) “to despair”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ga-urwenjan “to despair”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG urwâni (Starck and Wells 1990: 685) “hoffnungslos, unmöglich”; OE orwâna, orwêne (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 270) “hopeless, despairing of; despaired of, desparate”; ON orvën (Fritzner II 1954: 354) “without hope, hopeless, desparate”; Gothic uswena (Lehmann 1986: 401) “callous, without expectations”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *urwen(j)az “hopeless, desparate, without hope”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ga-).

gi-izân “ausschließen, absperren” (Starck and Wells 1990: 687). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-âitan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 390) “to put out, expel; alienate (property)”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-wæfanen “bewaffnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 688). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-wahhsen “mit Wachs bedecken, wachsen, wachsen” (Raven I 1963: 247). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

giwalt-biotän “gebieten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 226). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG giwalt (Starck and Wells 1990: 226) “Gewalt, Macht, Herrschaft”; cf. OHG biotan st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 57) “bezeichnen, entgegenhalten, anbieten”. Note that the strong verb biotan becomes a class II weak verb by analogy with the OHG pattern of forming class II verbs prefixed with a substantive. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-wâmnen “(+gen.) erwähnen, mucksen, murren, die Zunge gegen jemanden spitzen, preisen, erinnern, gedenken” (Raven I 1963: 249). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wêanan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 402) “to ween, fancy, imagine, believe, think; expect, hope; fear (for), despair (of); esteem; wonder”; Gothic ga-wênjan I (Lehmann 1986: 401) “to expect”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

gi-wâncón “schwanken, wanken, unfest werden, abirren” (Raven II 1967: 172). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-wântalôn “borgen (die Tracht) verändern” (Raven II 1967: 174). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-wârânen “bewahren, beweisen, erfüllen, Beweise erbringen, (einen Bund) schließen” (Raven I 1963: 250). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


gi-warrenen “erwärmen” (Raven I 1963: 251). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wyrman I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 427) “to warm, make warm”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-warnôn “(reflex.+gen.) (mit Waffen) ausrüsten, bewaffnen, sich womit versehen, warnen” (Raven II 1967: 175). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-warnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 397) “to warn, caution; to take warning, take heed, guard oneself against”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-wârâhhan “Schlüsse ziehen, folgern” (Raven II 1967: 175). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-warâlôn “(+gen. rei) achten auf, (reflex.) sich hüten, sich vorsehen” (Raven II 1967: 270). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wardian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 399) “to watch, guard, keep, protect, preserve; hold, possess, occupy, inhabit”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-wâðen “(be)kleiden” (Raven I 1963: 251). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-wâtôn “kleiden” (Raven II 1967: 176). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-weardian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 392) “to clothe, dress, equip, furnish”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
gi-wegen “angehen, hinzufügen, bewegen” (Raven I 1963: 329). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-weggian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 704) “bewegen, erregen, schütteln”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-wehsalön “ändern, sich verstellen, die Gesichtzüge ändern” (Raven II 1967: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-weigen “(be)strafen, prüfen” (Raven I 1963: 252). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-waegon I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 391) “to trouble, afflict”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-weihhen “erweichen, weich, weichlich oder lenksam machen, bändig” (Raven I 1963: 252). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-weiccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 391) “to weaken, oppress, trouble”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-weizen “zeigen, an-, beweisen, kundtun, Befehl geben” (Raven I 1963: 253). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


gi-wennen “gewöhnen, locken? [angenehm sein?]” (Raven I 1963: 331). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wenian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 403) “to accustom, habituate, inure, train; entertain; tame, wean”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-wenden “sich wenden, zurückwenden, aufkommen” (Raven I 1963: 258). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-wendian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 710) “abwenden, hindern”;

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

giwän “nach etwas gierig trachten” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. The ‘w’ is probably a secondary development representing an intervocalic glide, and the verb itself possibly ultimately derives from an IE *wghēi̯, *wghēi̯ (Pokorny I 1956: 419) “gähnen, klaffen”, from which base the following may also be derived: Latin hiāre (Lehmann 1986: 104) “to yawn”; Lith. zioti (Lehmann 1986: 104) “öffnen, gähnen”; OCS zinoti (Lehmann 1986: 104) “gähnen, klaffen”. Despite the fact that the verb is not attested in the Gmc languages outside OHG, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a possible pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

gi-(h)wennen “(das Schwert) schärfen” (Raven I 1963: 331). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

gi-wenden “sich wenden, zurückwenden, aufkommen” (Raven I 1963: 258). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-wendian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 710) “abwenden, hindern”;

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-
OE ge-wendan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 402) “to turn, direct; wend one's way, go; happen; change, alter”; Gothic ga-wandjan I (Lehmann 1986: 393) “to bring back, turn, convert”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

gi-(h)werben “hin-, oder ablenken (von etwas), umkehren, zurückführen, wahrnehmen” (Raven I 1963: 239). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hwierfan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 199) “to turn, revolve, change, transfer, convert, return; wander”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-werdilhôn “achten, würdigen” (Raven II 1967: 179). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hwierfan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 199) “to turn, revolve, change, transfer, convert, return; wander”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.


The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-werkan II (Schade 111882:1128). Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wyrdan, ge-wierdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 408) “to spoil, injure, destroy, violate, obstruct”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-hwettan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 198) “to whet, sharpen, incite, encourage”; Gothic ga-hwetjan I (Lehmann 1986: 139) “to entice, mislead”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-willian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 410) “to wish, desire”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-willian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 410) “to wish, desire”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wyrdan, ge-wierdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 408) “to spoil, injure, destroy, violate, obstruct”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

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The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wyrdan, ge-wierdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 408) “to spoil, injure, destroy, violate, obstruct”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
gi-wimidōn “wimmeln (von Würmen in der Nahrung)” (Raven II 1967: 183). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-winniscaffōn “zuvor jedem Herz auf künstliche Art (schlau) zu erforschen suchen” (Raven II 1967: 183). cf. OHG winniscaffen I (Starck and Wells 1990: 732) “einen Friedensvertrag schließen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

gi-wintaren “überwintern” (Raven I 1963: 263). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-winred participle adj. (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 412) “grown up, adult, aged”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-winlaren “überwintern” (Raven 11963: 263). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wintred participle adj. (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 412) “grown up, adult, aged”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-winton “mit der Wurfschaufel und der Gabel worfen” (Raven II 1967: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-wirdōn “gerechtsprechen, maßgebend sein, würdigen” (Raven I 1963: 264). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wyrōan, ge-wierōan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 428) “to value, appraise”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-wirken “tun, antun, ausführen, wirken, bewirken, bereiten, schaffen, verursachen, vollbringen” (Raven I 1963: 266). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-wirkian I (Holthausen 1967: 88) “tun, machen; erlangen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-wirsirōn “ürgern, Anstoß nehmen, sich enttäuschend zeigen, zum Bösen verführen, übler oder schlimmer machen, verschlechtern, verschlimmern, schwächen” (Raven II 1967: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-, fram-

gi-wōsān “darauf ausgehen, sich einer Sache annehmen, sehen nach, versuchen, besuchen” (Raven II 1967: 186). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wōsian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 412) “to direct, instruct, guide, lead; point out, show”; Gothic ga-weisān II (Lehmann 1986: 153) “to persuade”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

giwisōn “gewiß oder sicher machen” (Raven II 1967: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG giwis, giwissi (Starck and Wells 1990: 228) “gewiß, bestimmt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

gi-wōbreitōn “allgemein bekannt machen, verbreiten, (den Ruhm) ausdehnen” (Raven II 1967: 186). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-wōsen “weit machen, aufspüren” (Raven I 1963: 267). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**gi-wäirōn** “ausdehnen, erweitern, die Erzählung verlängern” (Raven II 1967: 187). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG wäiro comparative form of OHG wāi (Starck and Wells 1990: 740) “weit, geräumig, umfangreich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-wittōn** “das Haupthaar ordnen, mit Bändern binden” (Raven II 1967: 187). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-wźinōn** “strafbar, mit Worten verunglimpfen, Strafprediger sein” (Raven II 1967: 188). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wińian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 414) “to punish, chastise, torture, afflict”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-wizzén** “klug, verständig, gewitzigt sein, geschult sein auf, Kenntnisse haben für” (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**gi-wonēn** “sich gewöhnen, gewohnt sein, pflegen, sich freuen” (Raven II 1967: 275). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wunian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 426) “to inhabit, dwell, abide, exist; remain, continue, stand; be used to, be want to”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-wunnisamōn** “frohlocken” (Raven II 1967: 189). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wynsumian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 426) “to rejoice, exalt; make glad, make pleasing”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-wynskēn** “wünschen, erwünschen, ersehnen; (+acc.) etwas durch Zauberei schaffen” (Raven I 1963: 268). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wyscan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 428) “to wish”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-wuntarlihhōn** “auf wunderbare Weise beweisen” (Raven II 1967: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG wuntarlih (Starck and Wells 1990: 748) “wunderbar, bewundernswert, erstaunlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-wurken** “herausgeben” (Starck and Wells 1990: 750). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-wyrkan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 427) “to strive after; deserve, gain, win, acquire”; Gothic ga-waurkjan I (Lehmann 1986: 396) “to effect”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**gi-wūten** “glauben, Vertrauen setzen” (Raven I 1963: 271). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG wort (Starck and Wells 1990: 746) “Wort, Rede”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-zalazzen** “aufzählen, ausrechnen” (Raven I 1963: 271). No cognate verbs are attested. Intensive deverbative from OHG class II weak verb zalōn (which see). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative (formed with prefix gi-).

**gi-zalōn** “berechnen, erzählen” (Raven II 1967: 192). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-talan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 337) “to count, calculate, reckon, account, consider, think, esteem, value; argue; tell, relate; impute, assign”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**gi-zamōn** “zähmen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 753). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
gi-zehhôn “ausbessern, wiederherstellen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 755). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-zelgn1 “andeuten, bezeichnen, zeigen” (Raven II 1967: 194). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: avur-

gi-zelhanôn “bezeichnen, zeigen” (Raven II 1967: 194). OE ge-tâknian (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 336) “to mark, indicate; betoken, denote, signify, represent; symbolize; portend; demonstrate, express”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-zelnen1 “andeuten, anzeigen” (Raven I 1963: 273). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-zelln “zählen, auf-, erzählen, bestimmnen, nennen, rechnen, bezichtigen” (Raven I 1963: 276). No cognate verbs are attested. OE ge-tellan I (Kluge 1989: 804) “to tell, reckon, count, number, compute, calculate; estimate, consider, think, esteem”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.


gi-zessôn “abseits gehen, sich zurückziehen” (Raven II 1967: 195). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-zieren “sorgfältig zieren, schmücken, schminken” (Raven I 1963: 278). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


gi-zimbarôn “erbauen, errichten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 763). OE timbrian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 341) “to build, construct, erect; cut timber; edify; do”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-zinsen “verurteilen, eine Geldbühse auflegen” (Raven I 1963: 279). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
“sich frühmorgens wohinbegeben, frühmorgens wohingehen” (Raven I 1963: 279). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-tidan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 340) “to betide, happen; to fall to one’s lot”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

gi-ziegən “(vom Besitz) Zeugnis ablegen, zustande bringen, ausführen” (Raven II 1967: 196). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-zockarən “weagraffen, wegstehlen, bejahrt” (Raven II 1967: 196). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *tukk(a)rəgan intensive gemination? “weagraffen”, class II frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with r-extension) from OHG weak verb zockən “rauben, weagraffen” (which see). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbative (with prefix gi- and r-extension).

gi-zuhten “bilden, unterrichten” (Raven I 1963: 280). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gi-zucken “weglocken, sich schnell zusammenziehen, zusammenzucken” (Raven I 1963: 280). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ēż-

gi-zuckən “rupfen, wegstehlen, (von der haut) zusammenschrumpfen, ranzelig machen” (Raven II 1967: 198). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: zisamene-

gi-zumfsten “sich zusammenfinden, sich vereinen, sich vereinigen, übereinstimmen, ausarbeiten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 230). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

gizumfildən “sich zusammenfinden, übereinkommen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 230). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gizumfilda (Starck and Wells 1990: 230) “Vereinigung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

gi-zumfliŋən “eins werden, übereinkommen, sich eidlich verbinden, sich verständigen, vergleichen, sich verschwören” (Raven II 1967: 198). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG zumfliŋ (Starck and Wells 1990: 770) “friedlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix gi-).

260
**gleifen, gi-gleifit** "schräg" (Starck and Wells 1990: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG glef (Starck and Wells 1990: 231) "schräg". Therefore an OHG deadjectival preterite participle construction.

**glen** "piepen" (Raven I 1963: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. Class I weak deverbal from OHG strong verb glian (Starck and Wells 1990: 231) "piepen". Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

**glinōn** “mucksen, greinen, jemandem etwas anhaben, gegen jemanden die Zunge spitzen” (Raven II 1967: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. No certain etymology.

**glizzinōn** “glänzen, glitzern, zucken = funkeln, blitzten, schimmern, schwingen, rauh oder schuppig sein” (Raven II 1967: 55). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE glitenian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 157) “to glitter, shine, be distinguished”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGMc *glitnjan (Seebold 1970: 231) class II zero-grade deverbal (formed with n-extension) from strong verb *gleitanan (Seebold 1970: 231) "gleißen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OS glīan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 231) “gleißen, glänzen”; OHG glīan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 231) “glänzen, funkeln”. Therefore a WGMc deverbal formation (formed with n-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-

**glosten** “glühen, glänzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 232). No cognate verbs are attested. No certain etymology, but probably related to glooien (which see).

**glooen** “glühen, glänzen, heiß brennen” (Raven I 1963: 58). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE glōian I (Kluge 1989: 270) “glühen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGMc *glōjan class I weak deverbal from strong verb *glōjan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 233) “glühen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE glōwan st. vb (Kluge 1989: 270) “to glow like coal of fire”; cf. ON glóa wk vb II (Kluge 1989: 270) “leuchten, glänzen”. Therefore a WGMc deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-

**gnaneisten** “funkeln, flackern, Funken sprühen” (Raven I 1963: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gnaneista (Starck and Wells 1990: 232) “Funke”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *af-

**gnaneistōn** “funkeln, flackern, Funken sprühen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 232). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under gnaneisten. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**gniffen** “jucken” (Raven I 1963: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

**gnitisōn** “glatt oder rein reiben, polieren” (Raven II 1967: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gnidisōgan zero-grade class II deverbal (with s-extension) from strong verb *gnoidanan (Seebold 1970: 234) “reiben”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG gnītan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 234) “reiben, stampfen”; MLG gniden st. vb (Seebold 1970: 234). OE gnēstan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 234) “to rub, grind together, crumble”; Swed. gnida st. vb (Seebold 1970: 234) “reiben” (loan verb?). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

**got-a-lōbōn** “Segen bringen, wohltätig oder großmütig sein” (Raven II 1967: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG got (Starck and Wells 1990: 232) “Gott, der Herr”; cf. OHG lobōn II
(Starck and Wells 1990: 382) “loben, rühmen, anerkennen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (got + thematic vowel + lobōn).

gotten “(sich) rechtfertigen, rechtun” (Raven I 1963: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG got (Starck and Wells 1990: 234) “Gott, der Herr”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

gogalōn “Zauberei treiben” (Raven II 1967: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gogal (Starck and Wells 1990: 235) “Gaukelei, Blendwerk, Trugbild”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

gogarcōn “umherschweifen, [müßig gehen]” (Raven II 1967: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


goumōn “schmausen, speisen, bewirten, Mahlzeit einnehmen” (Raven II 1967: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under goumen. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

grobōn “die Erde mit der Hacke bearbeiten, sie behacken oder jäten” (Raven II 1967: 56). cf. OHG grubōlōn I. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *grabōjan (Seebold 1970: 236) class II deverbative from strong verb *grababan (Seebold 1970: 235) “graben”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG graban st. vb (Seebold 1970: 236) “graben, schnitzen, ausmeißeln”; OS graban st. vb (Seebold 1970: 236) “graben”; OFs. -greve st. vb (Seebold 1970: 236) “graben”; OE grafan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 159) “to dig (up); engrave, carve, chisel”; ON grafa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 236) “graben, schnitzen, nagen, stechen”; Gothic graban st. vb (Seebold 1970: 236) “graben”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-

gradan “abstufen, ebnen” (Raven I 1963: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG grad (Starck and Wells 1990: 237) “Stufe, Grad, Rang” < Latin gradus (Kluge 1989: 273) “step, stage, degree, rank”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

granōn “grunzen” (Raven II 1967: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *granōjan class II deverbative (with shortened medial n’) from strong verb *grennanan (Seebold 1970: 240) “Zähne fletschen” (see under gregjōn). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

growâi “ergrauen, weißgrau sein oder werden, die graue Farbe der Ölbäume, (vom Weidendgebüsch =) grau schlierend, (vom Gras frühmorgens =) vom Frost bereift” (Raven II 1967: 219). The following cognate verbs are attested: None. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG gro (Starck and Wells 1990: 237) “grau, lichtgrau”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

growön “grau sein, weißlich sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 238). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under growâi. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

grifon “tasten, betasten, suchen, greifen” (Raven II 1967: 57). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE grapian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 160) “to feel for, lay hold of, seize, touch; attain, reach”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *graip/an (Seebold 1970: 237) class II deverbative from strong verb *greipanan (Seebold 1970: 237) “greifen” (see under gripfen). Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-

gremizzön “brummen, murren, laute Vorwürfe jemandem machen, sich beschweren, mit den Zähnen knirschen, wütten, zürnen” (Raven II 1967: 57). No cognate verbs are attested. Gemination and umlaut indicate that this verb is probably from an earlier class I *gramatjan “to enrage”, intensive deverbative from Gmc class I weak verb *gramitanan (Seebold 1970: 237) “to enrage”: OE gremman (Lehmann 1986: 159) “to enrage, provoke, irritate; revile”; ON gremja (Lehmann 1986: 159). Gothic gramjan (Lehmann 1986: 159) “to provoke, anger”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-


*grimezen “erbittern, empören, wild machen, verwildern”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE grimetan, gremettan “to rage, roar, make a loud noise”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gremmatjan “to enrage, make wild”, intensive deverbative from NWGmc class I weak verb *gremmijan to be wild, rage” (see under grimmen). Therefore a WGmc intensive deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

grimmigen “wild angreifen, toben” (Raven I 1963: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG grimmig (Starck and Wells 1990: 240) “grausam, grimmig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

grimmisan “wütten, heftig toben, den Zorn auslassen” (Raven II 1967: 57). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE grimstan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 160) “to rage”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *gremmisjan “to rage”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under grimmen). Therefore a WGmc deverbative verb (formed with s-extension).


Prefix formations derived from this verb: furi-, gi-, ir-, untar-

gris-gramon “murren, vor Grimm oder Unmut mit den Zähnen knirschen” (Raven II 1967: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is possibly an ablaut variant of gris(t)grimmon II, or a deverbative formation from OHG gram (Kluge 1989: 274) “gram, böse”, in expressive combination with gris(t) (see under gris(t)grimmen). Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

gris-grimmen “murren, mit den Zähnen knirschen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 241). No cognate verbs are attested. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably best seen as a deverbative from OHG grim (Kluge 1989: 278) “grausam, grimmig, wild”, in expressive combination with gris(t) which occurs only only in compounded form in OHG, but which is attested in OE grést (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 161) “action of grinding”. Compare the similar combination in OE grisbitem (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 161) “gnashing” and OE gréstbian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 161) “to gnash the teeth, rage”. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.
**gris-grimmôn, gris-grimmôn** “aus Wut mit den Zähnen knirschen, wütend zerschmettern” (Raven II 1967: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably best seen as a deadjectival from OHG grim (see under gris-grimmôn).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-

**grözên** “fett, groß oder dick werden, aufschwellen” (Raven II 1967: 219). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *grœatan* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 160) “to become enlarged”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *grautjan* “to be or become large”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG grôs (Starck and Wells 1990: 241) “groß, grob”; OS grô (Kluge 1989: 279) “groß”; OFs. grô (Kluge 1989: 279) “groß”; OE grôat (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 160) “great, tall, thick, stout, massive, coarse”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *grautaz* (Kluge 1989: 279) “groß”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

**grubîlôn** “grübeln, ergründen, zu erforschen suchen, durchstöbern, nachforschen, mit der Hacke graben” (Raven II 1967: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *grubîljan* (Seebold 1970: 236) class II frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with irregular ablaut) from strong verb *grabanan* (Seebold 1970: 236) “graben” (see under grubên). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbative formation (formed with l-extension).

**gruên, grûên** “grün sein, kräftig sein, grünen, blühen” (Raven I 1963: 60). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. *grôja* I (Seebold 1970: 242) “grünen, sprießen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *grôjan* (Seebold 1970: 242) class I weak deverbative from strong verb *grôanan* (Seebold 1970: 242) “wachsen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE *grôwan* st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 161) “to grow, increase, flourish; germinate; spring, sprout”; ON *grôa* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 242) “wachsen, grünen, keimen, heilen, bewachsen; zusammenwachsen, verwachsen”. Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

**grûên** “grauen” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *grûjan* “grauen, schaudern, fürchten”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. It possibly ultimately derives from an IE *ghr_*, *ghrU- (Pfeifer 1989: 598) “scharf darüberreiben, zerreiben, zermalmen”, from which base the following may also be derived: OHG grûsôn s-extension (Pokorny 1959: 461) “schrecklich empfinden”. The semantic connection of grûên to this root is more transparent in the ‘d’-extension *ghrêu-d- (Pokorny 1959: 461), attested forms of which include: Lith. grêti (Pfeifer I 1989: 598) “stampfen, zerstören, wehmütig, traurig gestimmt werden, sich grämen”; OCS grôdu (Kluge 1957: 268) “schauerhaft”; Russian grûstit’ (Pfeifer I 1989: 598) “traurig sein”. Despite the fact that the verb is not attested in the Gmc languages outside OHG, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a possible pre-Gmc origin for this verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *int-

**grûndên** “ergründen” (Raven I 1963: 60). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *grûndjan* I (Starck and Wells 1990: 242) “ergründen, erforschen”; OE grûndan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 162) “to found (a house); set, sink (of the sun)”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *grûndjan* “to found, ground; go to the ground, descend”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG grunt (Starck and Wells 1990: 242) “Grund, Boden, Vertiefung”; OS grund (Kluge 1989: 280) “Grund, Boden”; OFs. grund (Kluge 1989: 280). OE grund (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 161) “ground, bottom; foundation; abyss, hell; plain, country, land, earth; sea, water”; ON grunnr (Kluge 1989: 280) “the bottom (of the sea or water)”; Gothic grûndu-wadjis (Lehmann 1986: 161) “foundation”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *grûnduz* (Kluge 1989: 280) “ground, floor, bottom”. Therefore a WGmc denominate verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *durul-, *gi-, *ir-

grunzōn “das Grunzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 241). No cognate verbs are attested. Gemination indicates that this verb is probably a class II deverbative from earlier NWGmc class I *grunnatjanan “to grunt” (see under grunzen). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.


grunt-sellōn “fest begründen, befestigen” (Raven II 1967: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gruzezen “anreden, anflehen, (in feindlicher Absicht) antreiben, hetzen, rufen, berühren, grüßen” (Raven I 1963: 61). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS grētian I (Seebold 1970: 241) “zurufen, anrufen”; OFs. grēta I (Seebold 1970: 241) “anklagen”; OE grētan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 160) “to approach, come to, visit, touch, attack, treat or use in any way, know carnally; speak to, hail, call upon, greet, welcome, salute, take care of, bid farewell to”; ON graeta I (Seebold 1970: 241) “zum Weinen bringen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *grōtejan “to cause to cry or shout, complain, attack”, causative deverbative from strong verb *grētan (Seebold 1970: 241) “weinen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OS grie pretterite sg. only (Seebold 1970: 241) “weinte”; ON grāta st. vb (Seebold 1970: 241) “weinen, beweinen”; Gothic gretan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 241) “weinen, klagen”. The WGmc development of meaning is difficult to explain semantically. It possibly represents a specialization of meaning which took place in the following stages: “to make someone cry by leaving > to leave, take one's leave of > to hail when leaving > to hail or greet in general”. Therefore a NWGmc causative deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-, *duruh-, *gi-, *ir-

gruckēn “Kuckuck rufen” (Raven II 1967: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *gukkējan expressive gemination “Kuckuck rufen”. The precise etymology and derivational pattern of this verb are uncertain. It is probably of immitative origin, or may possibly represent an ablaut zero-grade denominate from the nominal base attested in the

**guollīhōn, guollīhōn** “verherrlichen, rühmen, preisen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 244). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under **guollīhōn**. Therefore an OHG deadjectival / denominative verb.

**guollīhōn, guollīhōn** “verherrlichen, rühmen, mächtig sein” (Raven II 1967: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *guollīh, guollīh* adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 244) “herrlich, ruhnivoll”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-

**guotisōn** “etwas vermögen, mächtig sein” (Raven II 1967: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *guot* adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 244) “gut, gerecht; heilig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with s-extension).


**gurgilōn** “sich gurgeln, einen gurgelnden Ton hervorbringen, brüllen” (Raven II 1967: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *gurgula* (Starck and Wells 1990: 244) “Gurgel, Luftrohre, Kehle” < Latin *gurgullo* (Kluge 1989: 283) “Luftrohre”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


**guzen** “beim Opfern ausgießen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 245). cf. OHG *ubar-guzōn II* (Raven II 1967: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. Although attested here as a class I verb, it is attested as class II in the prefix formation *abar-guzōn* and has zero ablaut grade (a common ablaut grade in class II deverbatives) which indicates that it probably originally belonged to class II. Thus we can reconstruct a possible *guztōjan class II deverbative (formed with with zero-grade ablaut) from strong verb *geutanan* (Seebold 1970: 228) “gießen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *giozan* vb (Seebold 1970: 228) “gießen”; OS *giotan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 228) “vergieBen”; OFs. *be-f ãa* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 228) “begiel3en, benetzen”; OE *geotan* st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 133) “to pour, pour forth, shed; gush, flow, flood, overwhelm; found, cast”; ON *giota* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 228) “Junge werfen, laichen (Katze, Hund, Fuchs, Maus, Fisch); mit den Augen rollen”; Gothic *giutan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 228) “gießen (Wein in Schlund). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.
habalön “Milch geben, (übtr.) mit etwas reichlich versehen sein” (Raven II 1967: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *habaljan class II frequentative / continuous deverbative from Gmc class III weak verb *habjanan (Seebold 1970: 244) “haben, besitzen” (see under habān). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuous deverbative (formed with l-extension).

haben “haben, inne haben, be-, festhalten, in Schranken halten, besitzen, tragen, hegen, bekommen, brauchen, behaupten, müssen, halten für, meinen, betrachten, begehren, schätzen, zeugen, beurteilen, verachten, verspotten” (Raven I 1963: 299). As cognate forms in related Gmc languages belong to class III, this verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbative from the class III weak verb habēn (which see). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, fir-, folla-, gi-, ingagan-, inni-, int-, ir-, misi-, samant-, ḫ-, umbi-, ūsamane-, ūsamene-folla-

habān “viel, genug, wenig, gewiß, recht, lieb, inne haben; Mann, Frau, Kind, Brüderschaft, Sippschaft, Freund, Feind, Kleinvieh, Freude, Furcht, Schuld, Geduld, Not, Schaden, Sorge, Gnade, Glauben, Trost, Schutz, Kraft, Haß, den Teufel (= besessen sein), Lohn Erlaubnis, Hunger, Jugend, Schönheit, Haare, Fleisch und Gebein, Kleidung, Krankheit, Feuer, Wasser im Bauch (= wassersüchtig?), weiße Flecken im Auge, die wie Glas aussehen, Augenlicht und so weiter haben; erfassen, ergreifen, sich befinden, besitzen, bewahren, halten, behalten, fest-, stillhalten, sich halten an, in Schranken halten, lieben, der Besitz der Häscherei” (Raven II 1967: 220). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS hebbian III (Kluge 1989: 284) “haben, besitzen”; OFs. hebba, hebbe III (Kluge 1989: 284) “haben, besitzen”; OE hebban III (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 164) “to have, possess, own, hold; keep, retain; cherish, look after; esteem, consider”; ON hefa III (Kluge 1989: 284) “haben; anwenden; ergreifen, treffen”; Gothic haban III (Kluge 1989: 284) “to have, hold, be”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *habjan (Kluge 1989: 284) “haben”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. The most convincing etymology is that it is a durative deverbative from the strong verb *haftan (Kluge 1989: 284) “heben”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG heven, heffen st. vb (Kluge 1989: 298) “heben”; OS hebbian st. vb (Kluge 1989: 298) “heben”; OFs. hebba st. vb (Kluge 1989: 298) “heben”; OE hebben st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 175) “to heave, raise, lift, lift up, exalt”; ON hefja st. vb (Kluge 1989: 298) “heben”; Gothic haftan st. vb (Kluge 1989: 298) “to lift”. Therefore a Gmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, gi-, int-, missi-, ubar-, ḫ-, umbi-, ūsamene-, ūsamene-folla-

haftan “haftan, festhängen, festhalten, befestigt sein, stehenbleiben, (+dat. vel praep.) festhalten, hängen an, haben, innenwohnen, stecken, verstrickt sein, abhängig sein von, verbunden sein mit, für einen von Belang sein, (+acc. pers.) in der Gewalt liegen, einem daran gelegen sein, nützen, unbeweglich” (Raven II 1967: 223). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS haftian II (Kluge 1989: 286). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *haftjan “haftan”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under heftan). Therefore a WGmc dejectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, gi-, ūsamane-, ūsamene-

hahsenen “die Fußsehne durchschneiden, Sehnen abschneiden, abhauen, trennen, entnerven, lähmen, schwächen” (Raven I 1963: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hahsina, hahsna (Starck and Wells 1990: 248) “Hachse, Fußsehne”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: int-, ir-, untar-
häsinvnen “die Fußsehne abschneiden, die Beinsehnen durchschneiden” (Raven II 1967: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under halsenen. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-


haldän “sich neigen, (sterbend) zusammensinken, (vom Gelände) schräg oder schroff abfallen, sich schief erstrecken, abhängig sein, wanken, wenden” (Raven II 1967: 224). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under helden. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, in-, nidar-, zuo-

halän “sich neigen, sich niedersenken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 249). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON halla II with assimilation of δ (de Vries 1962: 205) “neigen, sinken lassen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *haliyan “to bend, make bent”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under helden). Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

halän “erwerben und an sich nehmen, durch Rufen erreichen, erlangen, bekommen, zu sich rufen, berufen, herbeibringen, (herbei)holen, verschaffen, einladen, sich eines Menschen annehmen, retten, heiraten, kaufen, erschöpfen” (Raven II 1967: 60). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS helsian I (Klage 1989: 314). OFs. halsia II (Klage 1989: 314). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *halsjan (Klage 1989: 314) “holen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *s₁-kla-, *kala- (Klage 1989: 314) “rufen, heben”, from which base the following may also be derived: Skt usákala- (Klage 1989: 314) “Hahn”; Greek káleo (Klage 1989: 314) “ich rufe”; Latin calēre (Klage 1989: 314) “rufen”; Ofr. cailech (Klage 1989: 314) “Hahn”; Hit. kalle- (Klage 1989: 314). Possibly Latvian kaluot (Klage 1989: 314) “schwatzen”. Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-, ü-gi-, widar-gi-, zuo-, zuo-gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-, umbi-, umbi-bi-, zisamene-

halsön “umhalsen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 251). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under halsen. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

halsön “umhalsen” (Raven II 1967: 61). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON halsa II, loan verb from LG? (Klage 1989: 289) “umarmen, Segel beinehmen”, which allows us to
reconstruct a NWGmc *halsjanan (Kluge 1989: 289) “halsen, umarmen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under halsen). Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-*, *int-*. 


**hals-slegilón** “ohrfeigen, mit den Fäusten schlagen” (Raven II 1967: 62). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: An OHG *halsslegil* “Ohrfeige” can possibly be reconstructed from: OHG hals (Starck and Wells 1990: 250) “Hals, Nacken”; OHG slegil (Starck and Wells 1990: 556) “Klöppel, Klotz, Dreschflegel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


**hamalón** “schlachten, niedermetzeln” (Raven II 1967: 62). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hamal (Starck and Wells 1990: 252) “verstümmeln”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-*. 


harêi, herêi “(+dat. pers.) anflehen, heulen, laut rufen oder klagen, zurufen, jubein, schreien, Geschrei” (Raven II 1967: 226). cf. OHG ant-harêi II (de Vries 1962: 224) “nachahmen”. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hazêian “to be singing the praises of”; cf. Gothic hazjan I (Lehmann 1986: 181) “to praise, sing the praises of”; cf. OE herian II umlaut? may indicate origin in class I (Lehmann 1986: 181) “to extol, praise, commend”. No convincing etymology, though possibly from class I as indicated by the variant herêi (with umlaut?),
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, ir-, furi-


harmên “plagen, trügerisch anklagen, verleumden, schelten” (Raven II 1967: 227). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hearman II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 174) “to hurt, harm, injure”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGMc *harmên “to harm, be injurious to”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under harmen). Therefore a WGMc denominative verb.

harmisôn “schmähen” (Raven II 1967: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG harm (Starck and Wells 1990: 256) “Leid, Unglück, Beleidigung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with s-extension).

harmquetôn “schmähen, verunglimpfen” (Raven II 1967: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG harmquiti (Starck and Wells 1990: 256) “Beleidigung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

harmscarôn “auf beschimpfend qualvolle Weise bestrafen” (Raven II 1967: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG harmscara (Starck and Wells 1990: 256) “Heimsuchung, Strafe, Zerknirschung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

hartên “beharren, (ver)bleiben, einem wovon übel werden” (Raven II 1967: 227). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE heardian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 174) “to be or become hard”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGMc *harðêan “to be or become hard”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under herêi). Therefore a WGMc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: furi-, gi-, ir-

hasanôn “glatt schneiden, verfeinern, mit der Axt bearbeiten, bauen” (Raven II 1967: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hasan (Starck and Wells 1990: 259) “poliert, fein”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
hazzen “hassen, neidisch sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 260). No cognate verbs are attested. As this verb lacks umlaut, and as cognate verbs in the other Gmc languages belong with the class II or III verb, this verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbal from class III weak verb hazzen, or class II weak verb hazzen. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

hazzên “(+acc.) sich ereifern, sich entrüsten, neidisch sein, verfolgen, auf den Tod hassen, d.h. morden, hassen, einem feindlich gesinnt sein” (Raven II 1967: 227). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS hatôn II (Starck and Wells 1990: 260) “hassen”; OFs. hatia II (de Vries 1962: 213) “hassen”; OE hatian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 170) “to hate, treat as an enemy”; ON hata II (de Vries 1962: 213) “hassen”; Gothic hatan III (Lehmann 1986: 178) “to hate”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *hatējan “to hate, hold in contempt”. The geminated ‘z’ in the OHG verb is probably due to the influence of the class I verb. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under *hezzen). Therefore a Gmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

hebinôn “bewirten, als Gast aufnehmen, freundlich behandeln oder beherbergen, halten” (Raven II 1967: 64). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *habinjan class II deverbal (formed with n-extension) from strong verb *haJjanan (Seebold 1970: 244) “heben” (see under hab5n). The change of ‘a’ to ‘e’ here is probably umlaut occurring on analogy with the umlaut of class I verbs. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation (formed with n-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: int-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, ana-gi-, ana-zi-, bi-, fur-, fur-gi-, gi-, hina-, in-bi-, in-gi-, in-li-, zisamene-, zisamene-gi-, zisamene-zi-

*heggen “umzäunen, mit einem Hag umgeben; wachsen, pflanzen, aufziehen, hegen, schützen, pflegen”. MHG hegen (Pfeifer II 1989: 663) “mit einem Hag umgeben, umzäunen, die Gerichtsstätte abschließen, um Gericht zu halten, pflegen, bewahren, aufbewahren, (reflex.) sich versammeln”. The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu. hogen (Pfeifer II 1989: 663) “umzäunen, schützen, bewahren, feierliche Gericht halten, pflegen”; cf. OE hegan II, umlaut indicates probable origin in class I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 176) “to fence in, hedge, enclose”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hagijan “to surround with a hedge, enclose, (hence) protect, conserve”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hag, hac (Kluge 1989: 286) “Umzäunung, Schanze”; OS hago, hag n-stem (Kluge 1989: 286)
"Weideplatz"; OE *haga n-stem (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 166) "hedge, enclosure, curtilage; fortified enclosure; homestead, house"; ON *hagi n-stem (Kluge 1989: 286) Weideplatz, eingehetes landstück", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hagaz, *hagôn masc. (Kluge 1989: 286) "Umzäunung (umzäntetes Grundstück, Weideplatz, Hecke)". Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: umbi-bi-, untar-

*heien "wachsen, gediehen; pflanzen, aufziehen, hegen, schützen, pflegen". MHG heien, heigen (Lexer I 1872: 1209) "wachsen, gediehen; pflanzen, aufziehen, hegen, schützen, pflegen". No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: MHG heie, hei (Lexer 11872: 1209) "Hegung, gehegter Wald". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

heiligen "günstig gestimmt oder gewogen sein, heftig oder dringend beschützen, in Obhut nehmen, mit Leidenschaft lieben, eifersüchtig sein" (Raven II 1967: 228). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb may be derived from the following nominal base: OHG hei (Starck and Wells 1990: 261) "Hitze, Brennen". It may also represent a loan translation from ecclesiastical Latin zēlus,-e (Lewis and Short 1966: 2018) "to love with zeal or ardently" which derives from the substantive zēus (Lewis and Short 1966: 2018) "zeal, emulation, jealousy". This verb may originally have had the meaning "to become heated" (compare prefix formations below) but the meaning has probably been extended under the influence of the Latin verb. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

heiligen, segnen" (Raven II 1967: 64). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS hēlagōn, hágōn II (Schade I 1882: 380). OFs. hēligia II (de Vries 1962: 221). OE hāligian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 167) "to hallow, sanctify; consecrate, dedicate, ordain"; ON helga II (de Vries 1962: 221) "heiligen, weihen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *
hailagnan "to hallow, sanctify". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG heil (Starck and Wells 1990: 263) "heilig, geweiht, fromm"; OS hēlag (Starck and Wells 1990: 263) "heilig, geweiht, fromm"; OFs. hēlich (de Vries 1962: 218) "heilig"; OE hēlig (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 167) "holy, consecrated, sacred; venerated; godly, saintly; ecclesiastical; pacific, tame"; ON heilag (de Vries 1962: 218) "heilig", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hailagaz (de Vries 1962: 218) "heilig". Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
hailnan IV (Lehmann 1986: 169) “to be healed”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under heilen). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fīr-

hellezzen “kräftig machen, gesund machen, grüßen, begrüßen” (Raven I 1963: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hailatjan intensive deverbative from weak verb *hailijanan “to heal, make well” (see under heilen). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

heilṣön “Wahrsagerei oder Zauberei treiben, wahrsagen, prophezeien, sich hängen an (= eingeweiht werden), büßen, wachen” (Raven II 1967: 65). Cf. OHG heilen I (Raven I 1963: 66). Cf. OHG heilên III (Raven II 1967: 228). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hāsian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 167) “to adjure”; ON heilsa II (de Vries 1962: 218) “heil wünschen, begrüßen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hailsįjanan “to greet, hail; adjure; practice magic”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under heilen). Therefore a NWGmc deverbative verb (formed with s-extension).


heim-fuoren “heimführen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

heim-grasôn “(blühendes Gras) schneiden oder mähen” (Raven II 1967: 65). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(heim)-laddôn “ins Haus rufen” (Raven II 1967: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

heizen "lodern, grollen, toben, eigentlich heiß sein oder werden" (Raven II 1967: 228). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *háitian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 170) "to be or get hot", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *haitigan "to be or become hot". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under heizen). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

hecken "stechen, beißen" (Raven I 1963: 67). cf. OHG hackōn II (Pfeifer II 1989: 624). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE of-hcccan II (Kluge 1989: 285) "to hack to pieces", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hak(k)ean intensive gemination? (Kluge 1989: 285) "hacken, mit einem hakenförmigen oder gekrümmten Werkzeug bearbeiten". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hacko, hac (Kluge 1989: 288) "Haken, Widerhaken"; OS hako (Kluge 1989: 288) "Haken"; OE haca (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 164) "hook"; ON haki (Kluge 1989: 288) "Haken", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hakōn, hakkōn "hook". Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, int-, nidar-

helden "neigen, beugen, zum Sinken oder zu Falle bringen, abbiegen, abwenden, ablenken, ausweichen, (ver)meiden" (Raven I 1963: 68). cf. OHG haldōn III (Raven II 1967: 224). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS af-heldian I (Schade 1882: 366) "neigen, zu Ende kommen"; OE hildan, hyldan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 181) "to bend, lean, incline, slope, heel, tilt"; ON helfast I, with assimilation of ø (Fritzner I 1954: 785) "sich neigen, sinken lassen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *halpiajan "to bend, make bent". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hald (Starck and Wells 1990: 249) "geneigt, vorwärts geneigt, schräg"; OE heald (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 173) "sloping, bent, inclined"; ON hálr assimilation of ō (de Vries 1962: 205) "schief, schräg, geneigt"; cf. Gothic vilja-halbei (Lehmann 1986: 403) "partiality", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *halfax (de Vries 1962: 205) "bent, inclined". Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, int-, nidar-

hellen "verhehlen, hüllen" (Raven I 1963: 304). cf. OHG hullen I (Raven I 1963: 77). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS bi-hellian (Seebold 1970: 252) "verhüllen, einhüllen", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *haljian class I deverbative formation from strong verb *halejan (Seebold 1970: 252) "verbergen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG helan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 252) "verbergen, verheimlichen"; OS helan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 252) "verhehlen, verbergen"; Ofs. hela st. vb (Seebold 1970: 252) "verhehlen"; OE helan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 176) "to conceal, cover, hide". Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, int-, umbi-

helmōn, gi-helmōn "behelmt" (Raven II 1967: 65). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE helmian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 177) "to cover, crown; provide with a helmet", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *helmōjan "to provide with a helmet". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG helm (Starck and Wells 1990: 267) "Helm, Sturmhauße"; OS helm (Kluge 1989: 304) "Helm, Sturmhauße"; Ofs. helm (Kluge 1989: 304) "Helm"; OE helm (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 177) "protection, defence, covering; crown; helmet"; ON hjalmr (Kluge 1989: 304) "Helm, Gestell zum Aufbewahren des Hauses"; Gothic hîlms (Kluge 1989: 304) "Helm", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *hîlmaz (Kluge 1989: 304) "Helm". Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

helzen "lähmen" (Schade I 1882: 368). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-helitan, ð-hyltan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) "to trip up"; ON hellast I reflexive development
secondary (de Vries 1962: 222) “lahm werden”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *
halťjanan “to lame, make lame”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG 
halz (Starck and Wells 1990: 252) “lahm, hinkend”; OS halt (Lehmann 1986: 175) “lame”; 
limping, half”; ON haltr (Lehmann 1986: 175) “lahm”; Gothic halts (Lehmann 1986: 175) 
“lame”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *halfaz (Onions: 425) “lame, limping, half”. 
Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

hengen, henken “verhängen, gestatten, hängen, kreuzigen, an das Kreuz schlagen, folgen, 
leiden, zugeben, weichen” (Raven I 1963: 68). cf. OHG hangēn III (Raven II 1967: 225). The 
following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. hingia (Seebold 1970: 250). ON hengja I (Seebold 
1970: 250) “hängen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hangejanan (Seebold 1970: 
250), causative deverbal from the reduplicating verb *hanjan (Seebold 1970: 249) 
h“hängen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG hähan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 249) 
h“hängen, kreuzigen”; OS hahan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 249) “hängen”; OFs. huñ st. vb (Seebold 
1970: 249) “hängen”; OE hön st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 189) “to hang, suspend, 
crucify”; ON hanga st. vb, hat sich mit dem schwachen Zustandsverb vermischt (Seebold 1970: 
249) “hängen”; Gothic hañan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 249) “to hang, keep in suspense”. It should 
be noted that henken is the South German form of hengen, this former becoming specialized 
later in the standard literature to “to hang (criminals on the gallows)”. In South Germany, 
however, it is still used with the meaning “to hang (up) an object”. For a similar development 
compare modern English “to hang (up), preterite hung” with “to hang (criminals on the 
gallows), preterite hanged”. Therefore a NWGmc causative deverbal.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-gi-, az-, fir-, gi-, ir-, missi-, nidar-, ubar-, zuo-, 
zuo-gi-

hera-fuoren “sich herbegeben” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an 
OHG prefix formation.

hera-gi-len “hereilen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG 
prefix formation.

hera-hören “herhören” (Raven I 1963: 76). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG 
prefix formation.

hera-lēn “herkommen, kommen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an 
OHG prefix formation.

hera-kören “umwenden, umdrehen, umkehren, verwandeln, verändern” (Raven I 1963: 89). No 
cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hera-leiten “herführen, hinführen” (Raven I 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. 
Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(hera-)(h)losēn “aufmerksam zuhören” (Raven II 1967: 239). No cognate verbs are attested. 
Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hera-nider-warten “herabschauen” (Raven II 1967: 270). No cognate verbs are attested. 
Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hera-senten “herschicken” (Raven I 1963: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an 
OHG prefix formation.
**herasun-ßen** “hereilen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**herasun-ladön** “herbeirufen, herbeisenden” (Raven II 1967: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**herasun-senten** “hierhersenden” (Raven I 1963: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**hera-wenten** “herwenden, herweisen” (Raven I 1963: 258). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**hera-zilên** “(+gen reflex.) hereilen” (Raven II 1967: 195). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**hera-zuo-hören** “hören” (Raven I 1963: 76). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**hera-zuo-leggen** “hinzufügen” (Raven I 1963: 313). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**hërën** “sich auszeichnen, sich erheben über, herrschen über” (Raven II 1967: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hēr (Kluge 1989: 299) “alt, ehrwürdig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, int-

**heribergôn** “Feldlager abstecken, Lagerhütten aufschlagen, als Gast verweilen, sich lagern, beherbergen” (Raven II 1967: 65). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE herebeorgian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 180) “to take up one’s quarter’s, lodge”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *harjabergan “to take up one’s quarter’s, lodge”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG heriberga (Starck and Wells 1990: 270) “Herberge, Quartier, Feldlager”; OS heriberga (Kluge 1989: 305) “Herberge, Quartier, Feldlager”; OE herebeorg (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 180) “lodgings, quarters”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *harjabergan “Herberge, Quartier, Feldlager” Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


**herisôn** “herrschen” (Raven II 1967: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hārivo (Pfeifer II 1989: 664) < *hārībo comparative of OHG adj. hēr (Pfeifer II 1989: 683) “alt, ehrwürdig”. This verb would originally have had the meaning of “älter, ehrwürdiger sein” (Pfeifer II 1989: 683). However, it appears that it became
connected at an early stage with OHG "heer" subst. (Kluge 1989: 306) “Heer”, possibly through popular etymology. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

hersten “dörren, braten, backen, rösten, versengen, von der Liebesglut entzünden, entflammen” (Raven I 1963: 69). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *hierstan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 182) “to fry, roast, scorch, pain”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *harstjan “to fry, roast”; (cf. without umlaut MLG *harsten (Pokorny I 1959: 584) “rösten”). The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *harst (Starck and Wells 1990: 257) “Bratrost, Scheiterhaufen”; OS *harst (Pokorny I 1959: 584) “Flechtkwerk, Rost”; (cf. with different ablaut grade OE *hyrst (Pokorny I 1959: 584) “wood, wooded eminence, hill, hillock”). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, fur-, gi-, ir-

hertôn “abwechseln, schwanken, den einen oder den anderen Weg einschlagen, gehen, wiederholen, gemeinsam” (Raven II 1967: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *herta (Starck and Wells 1990: 272) “Wechsel, Abwechslung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

heskezen “seufzen, röcheln” (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested: Intensive deverbative from a verb represented by MHG heschen (Starck and Wells 1990: 273) “schluchzen, gähnen”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.


himilôn, gi-himilóz “getäfelt (von Häusern und Zimmern), geschmückt (vom Ärmelkleid)” (Raven II 1967: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *himil (Starck and Wells 1990: 275) “Himmel, Himmelgewölbe, Zimmerdecke”. Therefore an OHG denominative preterite participle construction.

hina-fuoren “wegnehmen, dahinführen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-gerôn “sehnen” (Raven II 1967: 53). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
hina-heften “sich zugesellen, anschließen, anheften, anbinden” (Raven I 1963: 65). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hinana-ären “von dannen eilen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-langän “(impers. +acc.) danach verlangen” (Raven II 1967: 233). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-leggen “(Pfand) anvertrauen, anvertrautes Gut beiseite legen, verpfänden” (Raven I 1963: 312). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-lengen “anbauen, hinzufügen” (Raven I 1963: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-muonen “schmachten” (Raven I 1963: 133). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-recken “aus-, vorwärtsstrecken; Setzlinge einschlagen (= mit Weinstöcken bepflanzen)” (Raven I 1963: 152). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-reten “wiedergeben, spiegeln” (Raven I 1963: 154). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-sagen “zuschreiben, zuteilen” (Raven I 1963: No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(hina-)senten “hinsenden” (Raven I 1963: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-öf-denken “schmecken, weise, verständig sein” (Starck and Wells 1990: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-öf-gi-reihen “sich erstrecken, hingelangen, reichen” (Raven I 1963: 149). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-wannön “auswannen, ausworfeln, mit der Futterschwinge schwingen” (Raven II 1967: 173). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hina-warten “die Augen nach der entgegengesetzten Seite wenden” (Raven II 1967: 271). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hintaren “jemandem betrügen oder hintergehen, etwas unterschlagen, beschwerten, bedrängen, hemmen” (Raven I 1963: 70). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OE hindrian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 183) “to hinder, obstruct, keep back, repress”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hintar adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 277) “hinter, letz, geringer”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-

hintar-kären “verdrehen, verschlechtern, entstellen, buehnen, beplecken, zum Ehebruch verführen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 327). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

hintarot-bi-kären “umstürzen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**hintar-kōsōn** “verleumden” (Raven II 1967: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**hintar-skipfen** “sperren, verzäunen, (übtr.) abschließen” (Raven I 1963: 182). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

**hintar-screncān** “tergiversatio; Arglist” (Starck and Wells 1990: 277). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II). Alternatively, the verb may be a deadjectival formation from OHG *hintarscrenki* (Starck and Wells 1990: 277) “hinterlistig”, which may also explain the presence of umlaut in the verb.

**hintar-sprehhhān** “(Böses) gegen jemanden reden, sein Widersacher sein” (Raven II 1967: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**hirmen** “ruhen, schlafen, stillstehen, Frieden halten” (Raven I 1963: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. The etymology of this verb is unclear. It may possibly derive from an IE *kersm-* (Pokorny I 1959: 582) “ermüden, rasten, schlafen”? From which base the following may also be derived: Lith. *kirmy-ju*, *kirmēti* (Pokorny I 1959: 582) “anfaulen, faul werden” (influenced by *kirmis* (Pokorny 1959: 582) “Wurm”). Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-*. 


**hizzān** “lodern, wallen, heiß sein oder werden, anzünden” (Raven II 1967: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *hizza* (Starck and Wells 1990: 280) “Hitze, Glut”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**hog, hugi** “(+gen.) (etwas) bedenken, beherzigen; bedacht sein” (Schützeichel 1969: 85). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. *hugia* (de Vries 1962: 265) “denken”; OE *hoggian* III (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 188) “to care for, think about, employ the mind, reflect, think, mind, consider, know, understand, care, be solicitous or anxious, to purpose, busy oneself with, strive, intend, be intent on, resolve, wish for”; ON *hugga* III (de Vries 1962: 265) “überlegen, bedenken”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hugadan* “to think, consider”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under *huggen*). Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-, fir-, ir-*. 

**hogezen** “denken, überlegen” (Raven I 1963: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hugatjan* “denken, überlegen”, intensive deverbal from class I weak verb *hugjanan* “to think, consider, use one’s mind” (see under *huggen*); or from class III weak verb *hugadan* “to think, consider” (see under *hogān*). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-, ëf-

"höhsangōn “lobingen, preisen” (Raven II 1967: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG höhsang (Starck and Wells 1990: 281) “Lobgesang”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-, ëz-

holōn2 “erwerben und an sich nehmen, durch Rufen erreichen, erlangen, bekommen, zu sich rufen, berufen, herbeibringen, (herbei)holen, verschaffen, einladen, sich eines Menschen annehmen, retten, heiraten, kaufen, erschöpfen” (Raven II 1967: 60). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-holian II (Kluge 1989: 314) “to obtain”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *huljan (Kluge 1989: 314) “holen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the ablaut zero-grade of IE */kʰlō-, *kalo- (Kluge 1989: 314) “rufen, herbeirufen” (see under halōn). Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, the IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-.
*hopfön* “hüpfen, hopsen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: LG *hoppen* (Kluge 1989: 321) “hüpfen”; OE *hoppian* II (Kluge 1989: 321) “to hop, leap, dance”; ON *hoppa* II (Kluge 1989: 321) “hüpfen, tanzen”. Compare MHG *hupfen, hüpfen* (Kluge 1989: 321) “hüpfen”, which probably represents a class I deverbal formation from the earlier class II verb. We can therefore reconstruct a NWGmc *huppōjanan* intensive gemination “to hop leap”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. The intensive gemination exhibited by this verb points to it probably being an ablaut zero-grade intensive deverbal from an otherwise unattested verb which ultimately derives from IE *keub-, *kiub_ (see under *hupfen*). There is insufficient evidence for this verb to be considered pre-Gmc. Therefore a NWGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

hoppezzen “zurückeilen, wiederkehren, hüpfen” (Raven I 1963: 73). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *hoppettan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 189) “to hop, leap for joy; throb”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *huppatjan* “to hop”, intensive deverbal from NWGmc *huppōjanan* intensive gemination “to hop, leap”, or WGmc *huppjan* intensive gemination “to hop, leap” (see under *hupfen* and *hopfön*). Therefore a WGmc intensive deverbal.

hörehhen “horchen, hören” (Raven I 1963: 74). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hausakjan* “horchen”, deverbal from Gmc weak verb *hausijanan* (see under hören) and formed with intensive k-suffix (Kluge 1989: 316). cf. OFs. *karkia* II (Kluge 1989: 316) “horchen”; cf. OE *hyrcnian, heorcnian* II (Kluge 1989: 316) “to hearken, listen”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal (formed with k-extension).

hören “hören, gehören, erhören” (Raven I 1963: 74). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *hörjan* I (Kluge 1989: 316) “hören”; OFs. *hōra* I (Kluge 1989: 316) “hören”; OE *hōran, hōran* I (Kluge 1989: 316) “to hear, hear of, listen to, follow, serve, obey, be subject to, belong to”; ON *heyrja* I (Kluge 1989: 316) “hören”; OGutnish *heyra* I (de Vries 1962: 226) “hören”; Gothic *hausjan* I (Kluge 1989: 316) “to hear”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *hauzanjan* “hören”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from IE *keus-*. This is an s-extension from Í*keu* (Pfeifer 1989: 707) “worauf achten, beobachten, schauen; hören, fühlen, merken”, from which base the following may also be derived: Greek *akousio_ possibly from earlier *akoustid_ s-extension (Kluge 1957: 315) “ich höre”; Greek *köko_ (Kluge 1989: 316) “ich bemerke, vernehme, höre”; Latin *caved_ (Kluge 1989: 316) “sich in Acht nehmen, sich vorsehen”; Skt *ś-kucate* (Kluge 1989: 316) “beabsichtigt”. These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gagan-, gi-, hera-, hera-zuo-, ir-

horgēn “sich verunreinigen, beschmutzt sein” (Raven II 1967: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *horo, hor* (Starck and Wells 1990: 285) “Schmutz, Schlamm, Mist”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

hornēn “Hörner bekommen oder mit Hörnern versehen sein” (Raven II 1967: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *horr_ (Starck and Wells 1990: 284) “Horn”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

hōrsamēn “gehoren” (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *hōrsam_ (Starck and Wells 1990: 286) “gehorsam”. Therefore an OHG dejectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-

houbiten “enthaupten” (Raven I 1963: 76). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under houbiten. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
houbibantōn "mit Hauptband oder Kranz versehen, d.h. bekränzen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 286). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG houbibant (Starck and Wells 1990: 286). Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

houbithaftōn "kurzzusammenfassen" (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG houbithaft (Starck and Wells 1990: 286) "das Leben betreffend, wesentlich". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.


houfōn "anfuhren" (Raven II 1967: 68). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hēafjan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 174) “to heap up, collect, bring together, accumulate”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *haupjan “to heap up”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG houf (Starck and Wells 1990: 287) “Haufen, Scheiterhaufen”; OS hōp (Kluge 1989: 296) “Haufen”; OE hōp (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 174) “heap; host, crowd, assembly, troop, band”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *haupaz (Kluge 1989: 296) “heap”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

houwōn “(den Boden) mit der Hacke bearbeiten, ihn behacken” (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hauwōjan (Seebold 1970: 251) class II deverbalative from strong verb *hauwōanan (Seebold 1970: 251) “hauen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG hauwan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 251) “hauen, hacken, abhacken, fällen”; OS hio st. vb pret. sg. (Seebold 1970: 251) “hauen”; OFs. hāwā st. vb (Seebold 1970: 251) “hauen, verwunden”; OE hēawan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 172) “to hew, hack, strike, cleave, cut down, kill”; ON hogg(v)st. vb (Seebold 1970: 251) “hauen, zerhauen”. Therefore an OHG deverbalative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

hīftōn “(sich) häufen an, überhäufen, hinzukommen, haufen-, truppenweise” (Raven II 1967: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hīfo (Starck and Wells 1990: 289) “Haufen, Menge, Aufhäufung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, untar-, zisamene-gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *avur-, bi-, dara-, fir-, gi-, ir-, ubar-, widar-.

*hugu-sangon* “lobsingen, preisen” (Raven II 1967: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG *hugn* (Starck and Wells 1990: 289) “Sinn, Geist”; cf. OHG *-sangon* not independantly attested “singen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*huldigen*. No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *hold* (Kluge 1989: 314) “getreu, ergeben, wohlgesinnt, hold”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-, umbi-.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-, furi-, gi-, umbi-.


*huohon* “höhlen, verspotten” (Raven II 1967: 70). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *huoh* (Starck and Wells 1990: 293) “Verhöhnung, Neckerei, Spott”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-, umbi-.

*huolen* “täuschen, betrügen, hintergehen, irreführen, foppen, vereiteln” (Raven I 1963: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

*huorun* “huren, ehebrechen, (mit Buhlerinnen) Wollust, Unzucht, auch (mit Buhren) Sodomie treiben, weibisch machen, sich begatten” (Raven II 1967: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON *hóra* II (de Vries 1962: 249) “huren”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hórianan* “to go whoring, to go with prostitutes, to be unfaithful”; cf. Gothic *horinán* II (Lehmann 1986: 190) “to go whoring”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base:

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-

huosten "husten" (Raven I 1963: 77). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hwōstan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 200) "to cough", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hwōstjan "to cough". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under huostōn). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

huostōn "husten, den Husten haben" (Raven II 1967: 71). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG hōsten (Pfeifer II 1989: 720) "husten"; MDu. hoosten (Pfeifer II 1989: 720) "husten"; ON hösta II (Pfeifer II 1989: 720) "husten", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hwōstjan "to cough". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG huesto (Kluge 1989: 322) "Husten"; MLG hōste (Kluge 1989: 322) "Husten"; MDu. hoosten (Kluge 1989: 322) "Husten"; OE hwōsta (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 200) "cough"; ON hōsti (Kluge 1989: 322) "Husten", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hwōstjan masc. (Kluge 1989: 322) "Husten", abstract t-formation from strong verb *hwōsanan (Seebold 1970: 285) "husten". This strong verb is attested in the following: OE hwōsan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 200) "to cough". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

huoten "behüten, beachten, beobachten, für etwas sorgen, acht haben" (Raven I 1963: 77). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS hōdian I (Holthausen 1967: 35) "beobachten"; OE hōdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 175) "to heed, take care, observe, attend, guard, take charge, take possession, receive, obtain", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hōdijan "to protect, guard". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hoot (Starck and Wells 1990: 294) "Hut, Haube, Bedeckung"; OS hōd (Kluge 1989: 322) "hood"; OFs. hōd (Kluge 1989: 322) "hood"; OE hōd (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 188) "hood", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hōdaz (Kluge 1989: 322) "Hut, Bedeckung". Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fora-bi-

*hupfen "hupfen, hopsen". MHG hupfen, hüpfn (Kluge 1989: 321) "hüpfen". The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG huppen (Kluge 1989: 321) "hüpfen"; ME hippen (Kurath and Kuhn MED IV 1963: 793) "to leap, hop, spring, bounce", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *huppjan intensive gemination "to hop, leap". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. The intensive gemination exhibited by this verb points to it probably being an ablaut zero-grade intensive deverbal from an otherwise unattested verb which ultimately derives from IE *keub-, *kūb- (Pfeifer II 1989: 718) labial extension of IE *kew-, *kew- (Pfeifer II 1989: 718) "bieten, den Körper sich in den Gelenken biegen; Wölbung, Höhlung", from which base the following may also be derived: Gothic hups (Pokorny I 1959: 590) "Hüfte"; Latin cubāre (Pfeifer II 1989: 718) "liegen"; Skt kūbra- (Pokorny I 1959: 590) "Höhlung in der Erde, Grube, Ohrring". There is insufficient evidence for this verb to be considered pre-Gmc. Therefore a WGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

hursken "hurtig machen, anspornen" (Raven I 1963: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG horsc (Starck and Wells 1990: 286) "lebhaft, schnell, hurtig". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-
hāçon "haus-en, wohn-en" (Raven II 1967: 71). The following cognate verbs are attested: MDu. husen, huysen (de Vries 1962: 268). OE hāsian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 196) "to house, receive into one's house"; ON hása II (de Vries 1962: 268) "häusern, bebauen; Unterkunft gewehren", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *hāsājanan "to house". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: ORG hils (Starck and Wells 1990: 295) "Haus, Gotteshaus, Wohnhaus"; OS hās (Kluge 1989: 296) "Haus"; OFs. hār (Kluge 1989: 296) "Haus"; OE hās (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 196) "house, household; people, family race"; ON hūs (Kluge 1989: 296) "Haus"; Gothic gud-hus (Kluge 1989: 296) "temple", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *hāsan (Kluge 1989: 296) "Haus". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

hūvöööän, hūööän "jubilieren, jauchzen, heulen, (eigentlich) schreien wie die Eule" (Raven II 1967: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hūvila (Pfeifer II 1989: 685) "Eule, Uhu". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, dara-, dara-gi-, furi-, furi-gi-, gi-, heim-, hera-, hera-gi-, herasun-, hinana-, in-, ingagan-, ubar-, widar-, zuo-

imbizôn “frühstücken” (Raven II 1967: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG imbiz (Kluge 1989: 327) “Imbiß”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

impitôn, impfôn “impfen, pfropfen, bepflanzen” (Raven II 1967: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. OE impian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 204) “to imp, implant, graft” is probably an independent borrowing. Loan from Latin imputare (Kluge 1989: 328) “veredeln, (propfen)”. This in turn from Greek ἐμφάνisci (Kluge 1989: 328) “ich pflanze ein, pfropfe auf”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, gi-

in-bi-heßen “eng verbinden oder verknüpfen, verpflichten, fangen, verstricken, verwickeln, verwirren, umwinden, hineinsäen, hineinpflanzen, hineintun” (Raven I 1963: 65). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-bi-sperren “einsperren” (Raven I 1963: 195). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


in-bouhnen, in-boulihanen “ein Zeichen geben, zunicken, zuwinken, anzeigen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-bringen “hineintun, beigegeben, verursachen, einfloßen” (Raven I 1963: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
in-dingōn “in Gruppen von zehn einteilen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-drucken “einprägen, aufdrücken, antun” (Raven I 1963: 31). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-fuoren “einführen, zufügen, verursachen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-bringen “entgegenbringen” (Raven I 1963: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-dennen “verschleiern, sich rechtfertigen” (Raven I 1963: 289). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-garawen “vor jemand bereiten, I. entgegenbereiten” (Raven I 1963: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-gi-sezzen “entgegensetzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 519). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-haben “bereiten” (Raven I 1963: 303). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-ilen “eilig entgegengehen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-koren “abwenden, abkehren, entgegen wenden” (Raven I 1963: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-mezzōn “vergleichen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 412). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-sezzen “entgegensetzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 519). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

(ingagan-)slihlen “(entgegen) ebnen” (Raven I 1963: 191). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-spirdaren “sich entgegenstemmen, schieben, streben” (Raven I 1963: 196). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagani-spreiten “gegenüber ausbreiten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 580). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ingagan-stellen “entgegenstellen” (Raven I 1963: 202). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-gi-besten “verwickeln, in Verlegenheit bringen” No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-gi-büsten “durchbohren” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-gi-buosumen “hineindrängen, sich einschmeicheln” (Raven I 1963: 21). Cognates; None. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
In-gi-diihen “eintauchen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-gi-heften “in Verwirrung, in Verlegenheit bringen, einheften” (Raven I 1963: 65). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-gi-leiten “heimlich oder unversehens wohinbringen, hineinführen, aufsetzen, auflegen” (Raven I 1963: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-gi-mieten “pachten, mieten” (Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-gi-sezzen “täugeln, okulieren, beisetzen” (Raven I 1963: 175). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-gi-stecken “einstecken, hineinstecken” (Raven I 1963: 202). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-haldön “sich anlehnen, hinneigen, zu etwas geneigt sein” (Raven II 1967: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-ßen “eilig hineingehen” (Raven I 1963: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-kastön “einfassen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 324). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-ladön “einladen” (Raven II 1967: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

In-leiten “einleiten, einführen, einfügen” (Raven I 1963: 106). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE in-leðan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 205) “to introduce, lead in”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-

In-markën “keimen, hervorsprossen, anwachsen, in etwas verwachsen” (Raven II 1967: 243). cf. OHG merken I (Starck and Wells 1990: 402). cf. OHG markön II (Starck and Wells 1990: 402). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

In-misken “einmischen, hineinflügen, -stecken, -tun” (Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Inni-haben “besitzen, innehaben” (Raven I 1963: 303). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Innöön “in einen Kreis oder eine Gesellschaft jemanden aufnehmen, gesellen zu” (Raven II 1967: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG inne adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 304) “inne”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

In-pesken “durch eine Lockspeise anlocken, verlocken” (Raven 1963: 146). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology uncertain. Possibly a loan formation from Latin inescäre (Lewis and Short 1966: 941) “to allure with bait, entice”, which it is used to gloss. The ‘p’ can then be seen
as merely an intrusion. The reasons for this intrusion are, however, unclear, analogy probably playing a role. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

*(in-)*recken “hereinstrecken” (Raven I 1963: 152). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-rihten “hineintun, -stecken” (Raven I 1963: 157). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-sāen “besāen, bepflänzen” (Raven I 1963: 167). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-sellen “einsen” (Raven I 1963: 320). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-sezzen “hineinlegen, hineinsen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 519). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-settan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 266) “to impose; oppress, bear down”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

in-sigelun “versiegeln” (Raven I 1963: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-

in-sleihhen “heimlich oder unversehens wohin bringen, einschmuggeln” (Raven I 1963: 190). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *sleikanan* (Seebold 1970: 428) class I deverbal formation from strong verb *sleikanan* (Seebold 1970: 428) “schleichen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *sλhhan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 428) “schleichen, langsam gehen”; MLG *līken* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 428) “schleichen”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation (formed with prefix *in-*)

in-stecken “hineinstcken, sich tief einbohren” (Raven I 1963: 202). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-stepfen “sich einschiffen, ins Boot steigen” (Raven I 1963: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-stiuren “einsen, steuern, lenken, (unter) stützen, stemmen, umgeben” (Raven I 1963: 206). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-styran* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 267) “to govern”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

in-stungen “einbrocken, einkrümmeln” (Raven I 1963: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-stungan “einbrocken, einpräsen, einpflänzen, übervollstopfen” (Raven II 1967: 150). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-sturzen “hineinstürzen” (Raven I 1963: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in-welzen “herumwälzen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 709). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-adalen “entarten” (Raven I 1963: 1). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *adal* (Kluge 1989: 165) “zum Adel gehörend, adlig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix *int-*)
int-barōn “enthüllen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 42). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-beinen “entknöchern” (Raven I 1963: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bein (Kluge 1989: 71) “Bein”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix int-).

int-beitōn “erwarten” (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-berein “von Hefen reinigen, läutern” (Raven I 1963: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *bem, *barm “Hefe, Bierhefe”, can be reconstructed from: MLG berm, barm (Kluge 1989: 61) “Bierhefe”; OE beorma (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 42) “barm, leaven, yeast, froth”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix int-).

int-beitōn “erwarten” (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in(t)-blenden “verführen, verlocken” (Raven I 1963: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation from.

in(t)-bloten “durch Boten antworten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG bote (Starck and Wells 1990: 71) “Bote, Botschafter, Gesanter, Kurier, Engel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix in(t)-).

int-bouhnen, int-bouhhanen “vermeinern, verweigern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-burden “entbürden” (Raven II 1967: 23). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-decken “aufdecken, entdecken, entblößen” (Raven I 1963: 24). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-dühen “öffnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-edilen “unedel werden, seine edle Abkunft entwürdigen” (Raven II 1967: 210). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG edēl (Starck and Wells 1990: 116) “edel; berühmt, edelmäßig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix int-).
int-erben “enterben” (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 352). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu *eni-erwen* (Karg-Gasterstädt and Frings III 1975: 352) “enterben”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

int-øyen “entehren, verunglimpfen, schänden, in Schande geraten, schmählich widerlegen, beschimpfen, unehrerbietig” (Raven II 1967: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-øyen “entehren, schänden” (Raven II 1967: 36). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-(t)-frigen “fragen, erfragen” (Raven II 1967: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-(t)-frøen “starr oder frieren machen, stärken, verhärten, gefrieren” (Raven I 1963: 44). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *-frauzjan* (Seebold 1970: 211) causative deverbative from strong verb *-freusanan* (Seebold 1970: 210) "gefrieren". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG frīsan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 210) “frieren”; OE frōsan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 139) “to freeze”; ON frjósa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 210) “frieren, gefrieren”. Therefore an OHG causative deverbative (formed with prefix in-).

int-(t)-fuolen “empfinden” (Raven I 1963: 48). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-fuoren “entfühlen, rauben, abpflicken, abreifen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-(t)-gaganen “entgegenkommen, begegnen, mit jemandem ringen” (Raven I 1963: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-(t)-garawan “herausziehen, ausziehen, ablegen” (Raven I 1963: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-(t)-geinen “gähnen” (Raven I 1963: 56, 84). cf. OHG geinōn II (Raven II 1967: 52). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

int-(t)-gelten “entgelten, strafen, schlagen, hauen, stechen, schlachten, erlegen, entfernen, vertilgen” (Raven I 1963: 56). No cognate verbs are attested. Class I weak deverbative from the prefixed OHG strong verb in(t)-geltan (Starck and Wells 1990: 196) “büßen, entgelten”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.


int-(t)-gruen “schaudern” (Raven II 1967: 219). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


int-haben “auf-, zurückhalten, aufrecht erhalten, ertragen” (Raven I 1963: 303). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-haben “(reflex. +gen.) sich einer Sache enthalten, aushalten, aufhalten, aufrecht erhalten, ertragen, warten, (sein Leiden) ertragen, Halt machen, zu Gast sein, weit entfernt sein, tragen,
als Achsenlager dienen, widerstehen" (Raven II 1967: 222). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-hahsenen** "die Fußsehne durchschneiden" (Raven I 1963: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-halsän** "köpfen, enthaupten, das heißt hinrichten" (Raven II 1967: 62). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-hebinän** "sich aufhalten, verweilen, Gast sein" (Raven II 1967: 64). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-heften** "lösen, befreien, freisprechen, etwas vollenden, zurückziehen, zurückhalten" (Raven I 1963: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-heilagon** "entweihen, entheiligen" (Raven II 1967: 64). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-helden** "abbiegen, abwenden, zu Ende gehen, abweichen, (den Kopf) zurücklehnen, -beugen, rückwärtsbiegen, anlehnen" (Raven I 1963: 68). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-hieldan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 265) "to lean, incline, recline, bend down; to cause to sink, bow, bend; decline, deviate, sink". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**int-hellen** "entwölben" (Raven I 1963: 304). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-höran** "(reflex. +gen.) verschmähen, zurückweisen, entehren" (Raven II 1967: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-hirnen** "erhirnen, das Gehirn einschlagen" (Raven I 1963: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *hirn(i)* (Kluge 1989: 311) "Hirn". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix *in-*).

**int-keinen** "braten, rösten, am Feuer dören" (Raven I 1963: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Seebold's view that the verb is derived from OHG *kēnan* st. vb "keimen, hervorsprüßen, hervorbringen" (Seebold 1970: 290f.), is unconvincing semantically.

**int-kennen** "erkennen, kennen lernen, wahrnehmen, bemerken, vernehmen, einsehen" (Raven I 1963: 86). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *on-cennan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 262) "to bear, bring forth". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**int-klenken** "lösen, entbinden, aufbinden" (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-knupfen** "aufgurten, losgurten, entgurten, lösen" (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**int-laden** "befreien von, (+gen.) sich entledigen von, entlasten" (Raven I 1963: 309). No cognate verbs are attested. Class I weak deverbative from OHG strong verb *ladan* (Starck and Wells 1990: 357) "beladen, belasten". Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with prefix *int-*)

**int-lehanän** "borgen, leihen, entlehnen" (Raven II 1967: 86). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
int-leiten “fortführen, entführen, erniedrigen” (Raven I 1963: 106). The following cognate verbs are attested: Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-liehösön “(absichtlich) übersagen, unbeachtet lassen, verleumden” (Raven II 1967: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in(t)-liehen “erleuchten, hell machen, leuchten, scheinen, tagen, durchscheinen, -schimmern” (Raven I 1963: 112). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-lēhian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 265) “to illuminate, give light to, enlighten; restore to sight; shine”; Gothic in-luhijan I (Lehmann 1986: 236) “to light up, shine on; make known”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.


int-lugenen “gefallen, das Gefallen, (übr.) = Dogmen, Grundsätze” (Raven I 1963: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-mahhän “sich (von der Arbeit) freimachen” (Raven II 1963: 97). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-maži “bejahen, bestätigen, billiggen, gutheiBen, zustimmen, durch Nicken oder Winken bezeichnen” (Raven II 1967: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-nagalen, int-negilen “öffnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 429). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in(t)-nehigen “(sich) neigen, (sich) beugen, krümmen, zu Boden legen, herabziehen” (Raven I 1963: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in(t)-(h)neinen “verneinen, im Abrede stellen” (Raven I 1963: 137). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nein adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 434) “nein, nicht”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial formation (formed with prefix int-).

int-(h)nicken “sich niederlassen, sich senken, sich niederkauen” (Raven I 1963: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-rahhän “entschuldigen, zurückweisen” (Raven II 1967: 116). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-redinän “lossprechen” (Raven II 1967: 118). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-regilän “entkleiden, ablegen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 476). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-terten “sich von einer harmonischen Übereinstimmung abwenden” (Raven I 1963: 154). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-richten “wanken, verrücken” (Raven I 1963: 157). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
int-sagen “entschuldigen, entlassen, entsagen, absprechen, [waschen], antworten, Antwort geben, sich verfluchen” (Raven I 1963: 319). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(-)sagēn “in Abrede stellen, absprechen, entschuldigen, verneinen, leugnen, Gott lästern, das Gegenteil sagen, freisprechen, lassagen, überlegen, verheimlichen, verteidigen, verfluchen, opfern, geölt” (Raven II 1967: 251). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-secgan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 266) “to renounce, deny; offer sacrifice; impute, inform”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

int-satalēn “ab-, entsatteln” (Raven II 1967: 127). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-sellen “losbinden” (Raven I 1963: 320). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(-)sezzen “versehen, versorgen, verlassen, vernichten, stürzen, seiner Stellung entsetzen, unterwerfen, ausplündern, erschrecken, erniedrigen, demütigen, verdammenswert” (Starck and Wells 1990: 519). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-seittan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 266) “to impose; oppress, bear down”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

int-sigēlen “entsiegeln, öffnen, aufschließen” (Raven I 1963: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(-)skieren “glatt machen, ebnen” (Raven I 1963: 181). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG skieri, skāri (Starck and Wells 1990: 541) “scharfsinnig, hell, klar”. The semantic connection is best seen in the MHG attested meaning: MHG schier (Lexer II 1876: 726) “schnell”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix in(t)-).

int-scuohēn “(die Füße) entblößen, entschuhen” (Raven II 1967: 138). cf. OHG scuohen I (Raven I 1963: 187). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class II).

int(-)slupfen “entschlüpfen” (Raven I 1963: 192). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(-)sloufen “entschlüpfen, lassen, d.h. ein Wort fallen lassen” (Raven I 1963: 192). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(-)slupfen “entgleiten, entfallen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 561). cf. OHG sloufen I (Raven I 1963: 192). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *sluppjan intensive gemination? (Seebold 1970: 436) class I intensive deverbal from zero-grade of strong verb *sleupanan (Seebold 1970: 435) “schleichen, schlüpfen” (see under sloufen). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal (formed with prefix in(t)-).

int(-)snizzen “(? ) herausschneiden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 566). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-soumen “den Saumsattel abnehemn” (Starck and Wells 1990: 570). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS and-sōmian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 570) “den Saumsattel abnehemn”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

int(-)spennen “(von der Mutterbrust) entwöhnen, verbieten” (Raven I 1963: 322). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
int(t)-sperren “auf sperren, öffnen, aufschließen” (Raven I 1963: 195). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-staten stehenbleiben, widerstehen” (Raven II 1967: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(t)-swellen “einschläfern, einschlagen” (Raven I 1963: 324). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS an-swêbbian I (Seebold 1970: 483) “einschlagen”; OE on-swêbban I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 267) “to put to sleep, bury”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

int(t)-swillen “(vom Körper) hart oder zäh werden” (Raven II 1967: 262). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(t)-swinlön “schwindlig machen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 620). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(t)-trennen “auftrennen, auflösen, zerreißen” (Raven I 1963: 228). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(t)-twalên “ausbleiben, zurückhalten von etwas, säumen” (Raven II 1967: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int(t)-twellen “ausbleiben” (Raven I 1963: 234). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wählen “erregen, anreizen” (Raven I 1963: 250). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wählen “entkleiden” (Raven I 1963: 251). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wählen “ablegen, ausziehen, (der Gewalt) entziehen” (Raven II 1967: 176). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wecken “wecken” (Raven I 1963: 254). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wennen “(von der Mutterbrust) entwöhnen, verbieten” (Raven I 1963: 331). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-werdên “verachten, verböhnen, verschmähen, verspotten, anklagen, tadeln” (Raven II 1967: 180). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-werên “(+acc. pers. et gen. rei) aufheben, entziehen, nicht leisten, ungültig machen, entbehren, mangeln, abschlagen, verbrechen” (Raven II 1967: 273). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-werien “befreien, eine streitige Sache schlichten” (Raven I 1963: 332). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wihsalen, int-wehosalen “abwechseln, hin- und zurückgehen” (Raven I 1963: 262). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wirden “[verleiden], das Weiterreisen (Gotte) würdig ermöglichen” (Raven I 1963: 264). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
int-wirken “zerstören, entziehen, wegnehmen, tilgen” (Raven I 1963: 266). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS ant-wirkian I (Holthausen 1967: 88) “umbringen”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

int-wisken “entwischen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 739). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

int-wonën “ablassen von, aufhören, (sich) entwöhnen, ungewohnt sein, verlernen” (Raven II 1967: 275). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE on-wunian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 268) “to inhabit, remain”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

int-wurken “zerstören, vernichten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 750). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in(t)-zeihhanen “bezeichnen, bezeugen” (Raven I 1963: 273). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in(t)-zellen “sich entschuldigen, sich herausreden” (Raven I 1963: 276). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

in(t)-zünen “entzählen, sich auseinandertun” (Raven I 1963: 281). No cognate verbs are attested. OE on-ýnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 267) “to open, reveal, display”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

in(t)-zuten “entzünden, anzünden, in Brand setzen” (Raven I 1963: 282). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

inziktön “beschuldigen” (Raven II 1967: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG inzikt (Starck and Wells 1990: 307) “Anschuldigung”. Therefore an OHG denominate verb.

ir-ahtän “mit Gedanken erfassen, erkennen, genau wahrnehmen oder erwägen, ausdenken, erkennen, genau wahrnehmen oder erwägen, ausdenken” (Raven II 1967: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-altän “alt oder schwach werden, (+ gen.) wofür zu alt werden, verkommen, altern, altlich, von hohem Alter, langjährig, träumerisch oder schlafig” (Raven II 1967: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-angusten “sich ängstigen, beklemmen” (Raven I 1963: 3). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-angustän “sich ängstigen” (Raven II 1967: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-argen “sich ärgern, mit den Zähnen verdreißlich knirschen” (Raven II 1967: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG arg (Kluge 1989: 38) “geizig, sparsam, feige”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-armen “arm werden” (Raven II 1967: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-ämezzen “ausatmen” (Raven I 1963: 5). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
**ir-balden** “scharfen, reizen” (Raven I 1963: 6). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-baldén** “(+gen. rei) sich erdreisten, sich erhühnen, sich vermessen, Mut fassen, wagen, vorwegnehmen” (Raven II 1967: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-barmên** “sich jemandes erbarmen, einen zum Mitleid bewegen, Erbarmen haben mit, einen erbarmen machen” (Raven II 1967: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-harôn** “entblößen, offenbaren, klar machen, bekannt sein, zeigen, treffen” (Raven II 1967: 13). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE 𐌰-berian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 1) “to lay bare, disclose; strip”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-beiten** “vertreiben, fördern, verlangen” (Raven I 1963: 6). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE 𐌰-berdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 1) “to restrain, ward off, repel; exact, take toll; force out, extract”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-beiten** “erwarten” (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-beitên** “beizen, (vom Pferde) hinabsteigen (eigentlich das Pferd weiden lassen), umhertreiben, plagen” (Raven I 1963: 7). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-belgen** “beleidigen” (Raven I 1963: 7). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE 𐌰-bilgan, 𐌰-bilgan I (Seebold 1970: 99) “to irritate, provoke”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-bellên** “aufschreien” (Raven II 1967: 14). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-betô, z** “urn Gottes willen = inständigst anflehen, erflehen, erbitten, entreißen, abnötigen, gewaltsam entziehen, verhöhnen” (Raven II 1967: 16). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-bibi** “erbeben, heftig zittem” (Raven II 1967: 205). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE 𐌰-bifjan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 1) “to tremble, quake, shake”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-biliden** “jemandem gleichkommen” (Schützeichel 1969, p.15). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-bilidên** “durch Nachbildung erreichen, jemanden bildlich genau darstellen, ihm gleichen” (Raven II 1967: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-biæn** “erblühen” (Raven I 1963: 9). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-bleihhên** “blaß oder bleich werden, (von Staunen) bleiche Wangen bekommen, erbleichen, erschrecken” (Raven II 1967: 206). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE 𐌰-blikyan II
(Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 1) "to become pale, grow faint; become tarnished". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-blenden** "blenden, verwirren" (Raven I 1963: 9). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *blinden* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 1) "to blind, make blind, darken; dazzle, deceive, delude, stupefy; put out the eyes of". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-blesten** "hervorbrechen" (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-blicken** "glänzend werden, erglänzen" (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-blinten** "blind werden, (körperlich und geistig) erblinden" (Raven II 1967: 206). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *blindian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 1) "to become blind". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-blöden** "beunruhigen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-blöden** "sich beunruhigen oder fürchten, in Angst geraten, verzagen" (Raven II 1967: 246). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-blühen** "aufflammen, sich erhitzten" (Starck and Wells 1990: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-blühen** "ausblühen, verbrennen" (Raven I 1963: 11). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation from.

**ir-bören** "sich ergeben, sich aufmachen; anfangen, anheben" (Raven 1963: 285). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-borgsen** "durch Bürgschaft verpflichten" (Raven II 1967: 207). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *borgian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 2) "to be surety for". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-brogen** "aufschrecken, einschüchtern" (Raven I 1963: 10). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *bregan* I (Karg-Gasterstadt and Frings I 1968: 1451) "to alarm, terrify". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-bruten** "erschrecken" (Raven I 1963: 21). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-burren, ir-burien** "erheben, in die Höhe heben, sich aufmachen, überragen, verkümmern, entschwinden lassen, prunken, sich aufblähen, sich anfachen, anreizen, Überdruss erleichtern" (Raven 1963: 286). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *af-*

**ir-dempfen** "ersticken, wurgen, mit ekelhaftem Rauch umhüllen (=blenden), töten, handgreiflich werden" (Raven I 1963: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-denken** "ersinnen, erdenken" (Raven I 1963: 23). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *bencan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 29) "to think out, devise, invent". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
ir-dennen “aus-, erdehnen, spannen, bestreuen” (Raven I 1963: 289). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE &-hemnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 29) “to stretch out, extend, draw out, expand; prostrate; apply the mind”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-derren “trocknen, dürr machen” (Raven I 1963: 28). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE &-pieran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 29) “to wash off or away, rinse, make clean, purge clear”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-dewen, ir-douwen “(von den Eingeweiden) heraustreten” (Raven I 1963: 291). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-diggen “erbitten, erlangen, durch Bitten erreichen, Erfolg haben”. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-dick’en “sich verhärten, unempfindlich werden, (wie ein Sturmwind) mit Heftigkeit heranziehen” (Raven II 1967: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-dil’en “austilgen” (Raven II 1967: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

ir-dingen “einen Vertrag schließen, sich einigen, etwas verabreden” (Raven I 1963: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-dionen “ verdienen, durch Dienst erwerben” (Raven II 1967: 27). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-donarön “donnern” (Raven II 1967: 28). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-dorrön “dürren, verdorren, verwelken, austrocknen, verrenken, schwinden, vertrocknen, dürr, trocken” (Raven II 1967: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


ir-dwen “auspressen, ausdrücken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE &-pyccan, &-pynn, &-pyryan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 368) “to drive away; to press out or into, squeeze out”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-dwesben “vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-egislilzh “sich struben, steif oder dicht stehen” (Raven II 1967: 210). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG egislilh (Starck and Wells 1990: 118) “Ehrfurcht einfließend, schrecklich, scheußlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix fr-).

ir-egisön “erschrecken, in Schrecken setzen, emporsträuben (vom Haar)” (Raven II 1967: 31). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-einēn “vereinsamen, alleine sein” (Raven II 1967: 210). For simplex cf. OHG einōn II (Raven II 1967: 32). The following cognate verbs are attested: Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

ir-eiscōn “erheischen, erforschen, erfragen, ausfragen” (Raven II 1967: 34). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-emizzigōn “anwachsen, (vom Schall) stärker werden” (Raven II 1967: 210). For simplex see OHG emizzigōn (Raven II 1967: 35). Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

ir-emizzigi “anwachsen, (vom Schall) stärker werden” (Raven II 1967: 210). For simplex see OHG emizzigon (Raven II 1967: 35). Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

ir-entiscōn “veralten, verwerfen, verfallen” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG entisc adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 127) “alt, uralt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-entiscōn “veralten, verwerfen, verfallen” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG entisc adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 127) “alt, uralt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-entiscōn “veralten, verwerfen, verfallen” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

ir-entiscōn “veralten, verwerfen, verfallen” (Raven II 1967: 35). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

ir-erben “enterben” (Karg-Gasterstäd and Frings III 1975: 352). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu er-erven (Karg-Gasterstäd and Frings III 1975: 352). Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-fārēn “(+acc. pers.) durch Nachstellung erreichen, an jemand kommen” (Raven II 1967: 212). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-feiziten “mästen” (Raven I 1963: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-feiz1i “fett werden” (Raven I 1967: 212). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-fellen “niederwerfen, erschüttern, aufregen, ärgern, wankend machen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 38). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-fellan, ā-fyllan I (Karg-Gasterstäd and Frings III 1979: 726) “to fell, strike down, beat down, overturn, lay low, sly, abolish”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-firnēn “abtrünnig werden, sich entfernen” (Raven II 1967: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-firnen “entfernen, beseitigen” (Raven I 1963: 41). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-fierōn I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 14) “to remove, withdraw, depart; estrange from, take away, drive away, expel”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-fiscōn “erfischen, durch Fang bekommen, erlangen” (Raven II 1967: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

301
ir-fliōn “erflehen, durch Flehen erlangen bzw. bewegen” (Raven II 1967: 45). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-fløwen “ausspülen, auswaschen” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-fløungen “vertreiben, heftig erschrecken, einschüchtern” (Raven I 1963: 42). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-flëgan (Seebold 1970: 518) “to put to flight, expel”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fram-


ir-folān “erfühlen” (Raven II 1967: 47). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-forahiten “sich fürchten, schaudern, sich entsetzen” (Raven I 1963: 53). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-fyrhtan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 14) “to frighten, terrify”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-forscōn “anerkennen, billigen, gutheif3en” (Raven II 1967: 48). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-frīgan “durch Fragen erfahren, sich erkundigen, in Erfahrung bringen, nachfragen” (Raven II 1967: 216). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-fremiden “entfremden, in fremde Hände geben, verfeinden” (Raven I 1963: 43). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-frewen, ir-frouwen “sich erfreuen, froh sein, sich Freude erholen” (Raven I 1963: 295). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-frost’, “erfrieren, vor Kälte erstarren” (Raven II 1967: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG frost (Starck and Wells 1990: 180) “Frost, Kälte”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-fūlēn “(ver)faulen, in Fäulnis geraten, verwesen, (ver)mordern, absterben, verschmachtern” (Raven II 1967: 217). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-fullen “füllen, erfüllen, voll machen” (Raven I 1963: 45). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-fyllan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 14) “to fill, fill up, replenish, satisfy; complete, fulfill”; Gothic us-fillian I (Lehmann 1986: 131) “to fill out”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-

ir-fuolen “fühlen, empfinden” (Raven I 1963: 48). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-fuoren “wegschaffen, versetzen, wegholen” (Raven I 1963: 49). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-fürben “reinigen, säubern, sühnen” (Raven I 1963: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-füren “entmannen” (Raven I 1963: 52). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-fyrnan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 14) “to emasculate”. Therefore a WGe prefix formation.

ir-gähen “langsam, untätig, schlaff, matt [sein]” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-gackezzen “leise richten, mucksen, munkeln, mucken” (Raven I 1963: 54). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-gelzen “erheben” (Schützzeichen 1969: 127). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-gielian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 15) “to hinder, keep back, preoccupy, detain, hold back, retard, delay; neglect; profane”. Therefore a WGe prefix formation.

ir-gelzen “stolz oder übermütiig sein oder werden” (Raven II 1967: 218). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-gālian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 15) “to become slack”. Therefore a WGe prefix formation.

ir-gelzen “gewähren lassen, mutwillig oder üppig werden” (Raven II 1967: 51). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-gлизzen “glitzern, hervorschimmern” (Raven II 1967: 55). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-glühen “erhellen, glühend werden, aufbrausen, in Jähzorn geraten” (Raven I 1963: 59). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-greifen, ir-kripfen “anpacken, derb anfassen, ergreifen” (Raven I 1963: 97). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-grisgrimmon “(im Geiste) sich heftig entrüstet fühlen” (Raven II 1967: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-grunden “begründen, ergründen, glätten” (Raven I 1963: 60). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-gryndan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to descend”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-guruoni “grün, grün oder frisch werden” (Raven II 1967: 220). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-gruozen “rasch oder stark bewegen, antreiben, erregen, bewegen, entfernen” (Raven I 1963: 61). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-grētan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to attack”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-griiwison, ir-griion “grauen, Grausen empfinden, sich erschrecken lassen” (Raven II 1967: 58). No cognate verbs are attested. Best seen as a class II deverbal formed with prefix ir- and s-extension from OHG class II weak verb grēa (Raven II 1967: 219) “grauen”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation (formed with prefix ir- and s-extension).

ir-haben “verursachen” (Raven I 1963: 302). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-hahsenen “die Fußsehne durchschneiden” (Raven I 1963: 63). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-hähsinon “die Fußsehne durchschneiden” (Raven II 1967: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-halön “zurückrufen, (Geld) fordern” (Raven II 1967: 60). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-halsen “köpfen, enthaupten” (Raven I 1963: 64). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-hangôn “(am Kreuz) hangen” (Raven II 1967: 225). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-hangian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to hang”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-harôn “laut aufschreien” (Raven II 1967: 227). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-herian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to praise”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-harîn “hart sein oder werden, sich verhärten, unempfindlich oder gefühllos werden, verstockt sein, beharren, vertrocknen” (Raven II 1967: 227). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-heriðan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to be or become hard, grow hard or inured; endure”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-hazzân “mißgönnten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 260). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-heijân “lodem, auflodem, in Brand geraten, aufbrennen, entbrennen, sich entzünden, (von der Sonne) heiß scheinen, erglühen” (Raven II 1967: 228). The following cognate verbs are
attested: OE ð-htian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) "to become hot". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-hecken** "stechen" (Raven I 1963: 67). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-helzen** "erlähmen" (Raven I 1963: 68). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-hieltan, ð-hyltan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) "to trip up". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-henken** "kreuzigen, an das Kreuz schlagen" (Raven I 1963: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-heriOn, ir-herrOn** "verheeren, entvölkern, verwüsten, verzehren" (Raven II 1967: 66). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-herten** "härten, verhärten, moralisch härten oder stählen" (Raven I 1963: 70). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-hierdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) "to harden, make hard; encourage, animate". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-hirnen** "erhirnen" (Raven I 1963: 71). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG hirn(i) (Kluge 1989: 311) "Hirn". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix ir-).

**ir-hogi** "(+gen.) (einer Sache) gedenken, sich erinner (an)" (Schützeichel 1969: 85). OE ð-hogian (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) "to think about, be anxious about". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-ho/sen** "erhöhen, vermehren, erhaben machen" (Raven I 1963: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. Gothic us-hauhjan I (Lehmann 1986: 179) "to magnify". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**ir-holOn¹** "aushöhlen" (Raven II 1967: 67). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-holian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) "to hollow, scoop out"; Gothic us-holon II (Lehmann 1986: 383) "to hollow out". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**ir-hören** "hören, erfahren" (Raven I 1963: 74). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-houwOn** "abhauen, verkruppelt sein" (Raven II 1967: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-huggen** "(intrans. reflex. +gen.) = denken an, gedenken, sich erinnern an, (trans.) = erfreuen, (negative) = vergessen" (Raven I 1963: 305). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-hyogan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) "to think out, devise". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-hursken** "eilen, hurtig machen" (Raven I 1963: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-älten** "verteilen, nichtig machen, verwüsten, ausleeren, ausladen, berauben, ausplündern, entblößen, verheeren" (Raven I 1963: 82). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-illan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) "to be or make useless or vain, frustrate, empty, annul; profane; be free from; deprive of". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
ir-italēn “fade werden, sich verflüchtigen, vergehen” (Raven II 1967: 229). cf. OHG italen I (Starck and Wells 1990: 314) “ausleeren”. No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

ir-jungēn “wieder jung oder lebendig werden, wieder aufleben (des Jahres im Lenz)” (Raven II 1967: 230). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-kaltēn "(von der Liebe =) erkalten, (vom religiösen Eifer =) erschlaffen, kalt werden, sich abkühlen" (Raven II 1967: 230). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-cældian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 3) "to become cold". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-kennen "erkennen, kennen, lernen, wahrnehmen, verstehen" (Raven I 1963: 85). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-cennan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 2) "to bring forth, produce, beget, renew". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-kören "abwenden, abkehren, ablenken, vertreiben, entwenden, entfremden, (sich) neigen, beugen, entfernen, umkehren, zerstören" (Raven I 1963: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dana-

ir-kirnen "entkernen, erläutern" (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-klagēn "beim Richter anklagen, gerichtlich ersuchen" (Raven II 1967: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-knāen "verstehen, geistig erfassen, erkennen, wahrnehmen, wissen" (Raven I 1963: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-koberōn "bewältigen, erlangen, die Oberhand gewinnen" (Raven II 1967: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-koufen "kaufen, erkaufen, erstehen, handeln" (Raven I 1963: 95). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-krāen "aufkrēhen" (Raven I 1963: 96). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-krahōn "erkrachen, krachend zerbrechen, stöhnen" (Raven II 1967: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-kümen "klagen, bedauern" (Raven I 1963: 98). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-kunden "nachweisen, bezeichnen, zu erkennen, geben, näher bestimmen, dedeuten" (Raven I 1963: 99). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-kunnēn "erfahren, kennenlernen" (Raven II 1967: 232). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-cunnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 3) "to try, test, prove, experience". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-kuolen "kuhlen, kühlen machen, stillen, befriedigen" (Raven I 1963: 100). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-cōlian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 2) "to cool off, still, quiet". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-kuolēn "kalt oder kühlen werden, erschlaffen, durch Willkür ausarten oder übermütig werden, d.h. sich nach den Gesetzen nicht richten" (Raven II 1967: 232). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-cōlian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 3) "to grow cold". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

307
**ir-kusten** “vernichten, erwürgen, ersticken, fast zu Tode quälen” (Raven I 1963: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-kwekkân** “aufleben, (wieder) lebendig werden, zu leben beginnen” (Raven II 1967: 230). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE æ-cwician II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 3) “to revive (intrs.)”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-kwellen** “peinigen, töten, zu Tode martern” (Raven I 1963: 308). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE æ-cwellan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 3) “to kill, destroy”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-kwicken** “beleben, erquicken, wieder erwärmen, neu beleben, erwecken, (wieder) erregen, anfachen, aufscheuchen” (Raven I 1963: 91). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-, ûz-

**ir-lãren** “befreien (von), frei machen, erledigen, losbinden, erretten, leer machen” (Raven I 1963: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lâri (Seebold 1970: 332) “leer”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir).

**ir-leggen** “auflegen, bestimmen” (Raven I 1963: 311). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE æ-lecgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) “to put, place, lay down, lay aside, give up, cease from, abandon; put down, allay, suppress, abolish, conquer, destroy, overcome; inflict”; Gothic us-lag/an I (Lehmann: 233) “to lay on”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**ir-leiten** “verweilen, vollbringen, Zeit zu bringen, bereiten, zustandebringen, den Winter zu bringen, überwintern, hinab-, herabführen, ableiten, entführen, führen, leiten, lenken, entwenden, entfernen, wegführen” (Raven I 1963: 104). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE æ-lêdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) “to lead, lead away, carry off, withdraw, conduct, bring; be produced, grow, come forth”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-lecken** “austrocknen, ausgedorrt, vertrocknet, lechzend, trocken, vor Durst schmachtend” (Raven I 1963: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-lemmen** “erlähmen, zu Schaden kommen” (Raven I 1963: 313). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-lêngen** “verlängern, prolongieren, verzögern, aufschieben” (Raven I 1963: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-lenken** “verrenken” (Raven I 1963: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG (h)lanca (Kluge 1989: 438) “Hüfte, Gelenk, Lende, Weiche”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix ir-).


**ir-lênten** “erleichtern, lindern” (Raven I 1963: 110). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE æ-lêntan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) “to lighten, relieve, alleviate, take off, take away, alight”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
**ir-līthin** “erleuchten, hell machen, erheilen, Glanz verleihen” (Raven I 1963: 112). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-lihtan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) “to light up”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-liūhen** “erleuchten, hell machen, erheilen, Glanz verleihen” (Raven II 1967: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-liūžaren** “läutern, reinigen, rein machen, säubern” (Raven I 1963: 113). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-hyūtrian, ā-hūtrian II originally I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to cleanse, purify”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-(h)luuten** “widerhallen, mucksen” (Raven I 1963: 114). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS a-hladian I (Holthausen 1967: 35) “verkünden”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-lūcken** “abzwacken, verlocken” (Raven II 1967: 92). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-loccian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) “to entice”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.


**ir-lūben** “erlauben, gestatten, zulassen” (Raven I 1963: 117). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-lūfan, ā-lūfan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) “to allow, give leave to, grant; hand over, yield up”; Gothic us-laubian I (Lehmann 1986: 141) “to permit”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

**ir-lougen** “durchaus verneinen oder leugnen, entschieden in Abrede stellen, durchaus abschlagen, versagen, verweigern” (Raven I 1963: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-luhhen, ir-liuhhen** “büßlen, abbüßen, waschen, spülen, (leiden)” (Raven I 1963: 112). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-lucken** “abzwacken” (Raven I 1963: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-luogen** “(+acc.) anschauen, erblicken, gewahr werden, schauend erkennen” (Raven II 1967: 240). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-maganon** “erheben, die Oberhand gewinnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 398). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-manon** “ermahnen” (Raven I 1967: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-manon** “ermahnen, einen woran erinnern” (Raven II 1967: 99). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-manian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) “to exact, require”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-marçn “schildern, anstellen” (Raven II 1967: 100). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ᵬ-mearcian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) “to mark out, delineate, define, describe; destine, assign, appoint”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-mättan “fade werden, sich verflüchtigen, betören” (Raven II 1967: 243). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mat “schwach, kraftlos, fade”, which can be reconstructed from: MHG mat (Pfeifer II 1989: 1076) “kraftlos, schwach, erschöpft”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-méginn “erheben, die Oberhand gewinnen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 398). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-millen “ergötzen, sich erfreuen, sein Vergnügen finden oder haben” (Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-muckezzen “mucken, mucksen, einen Brummlaut hören” (Raven I 1963: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-muntaren “aufwachen, sich ermuntern, auffahren, aufschrecken, sich entsetzen, tüchtig (then, verfeinern, aufrufen” (Raven I 1963: 132). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-muodan “ermatten, sich ermüden, erschöpft werden” (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-namän “berühmt, rühmlich genannt” (Raven II 1967: 108). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-narrên “Zum Narren werden, erstarren oder gefühllos werden - d.h. sterben, albern oder töricht sein, sich betören, verachten” (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG narro (Starck and Wells 1990: 432) “törichter Mensch, Narr”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-nazzn “naß werden, überschwemmen” (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-nervenn “heilen, (er)retten, gesund machen” (Raven I 1963: 315). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ᵬ-nerian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 21) “to deliver, rescue”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-niusen “versuchen” (Raven I 1963: 142). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-niuwön “erneuern, erfrischen, neu oder frisch machen, wiederherstellen” (Raven II 1967: 109). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-obærön, ir-obærök- “(pret. part.) erschöpft” (Starck and Wells 1990: 448). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-öden “öde machen, (gänzlich) verwüsten, verheeren, ausplündern” (Raven I 1963: 144). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-eðan, ð-eðan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) “to lay low, demolish, destroy, cast out”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-offanôn “entdecken, enthüllen, offenbaren, verraten, erweisen” (Raven II 1967: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-ougen “(sich) zeigen, offenbaren, offenbar sein, erscheinen, bekanntmachen, berichten, erlassen, enthüllen, Züchtigkeit oder Unschuld verleihen (=freisprechen)” (Raven I 1963: 145). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

ir-râhen “an Pferdesteifheit leiden, steif werden” (Raven I 1963: 147). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *râhi “starr, steif”, which can be reconstructed from: MHG râhe (Lexer II 1876: 335) “starr, steif, besonders von der Gliedersteifheit der Pferde”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-ruhôn “feststellen, aufzählen, entdecken, schildern” (Raven II 1967: 115). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-redinôn “erörtern, erzählen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 475). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-reifen “scholten, rügen, strafen, züchtigen, bedrohen” (Raven I 1963: 148). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-reihnen “erreichen, holen, bringen, (intr.) wonach langen, sich erstrecken” (Raven I 1963: 149). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-reccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 23) “to reach, get at; hold forth, reach out; get (a thing for a person)”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-reihhôn “mit dem Verstand erreichen, geistig erfassen, begreifen” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-reimen “zuteilwerden” (Raven I 1963: 149). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

ir-(h)reinen “reinigen, säubern” (Raven I 1963: 149). The following cognate verbs are attested: Gothic us-hrainjan I (Lehmann 1986: 190) “to clean out”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

ir-(h)reinôn “reinigen, säubern” (Raven II 1967: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-recken “erklären, bekannt oder ruchbar werden, sich verbreiten, (von Worten) aus dem Munde hervorgehen, sprechen, deuten, her-, ausrufen, aufrufen, aufrichten, ordnen, anrufen, ausbilden, verfeinern, erzählen” (Raven I 1963: 151). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ð-reccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 24) “to spread out, put forth, stretch out; lift up, erect, build up; say, relate, declare, speak out, explain, expound, translate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

irren “irren, in die Irre gehen, verwirren” (Raven I 1963: 80). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS ûrrian I (Lehmann 1986: 19) “to disturb, confuse”; Gothic airzjan I (Lehmann

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

ir-rentän “auseinandersetzen, erörtern” (Raven II 1967: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-(h)retten “(er)reten, entziehen, befreien” (Raven 1963: 316). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ə-hreddan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to set free, save, rescue, recapture”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-richten “aufrichten, errichten, sich erheben oder empören, errichten, belehren, beweisen, erklären, erwägen” (Raven I 1963: 156). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: īf-

ir-rêmenn “errechnen, berechnen, aufzählen” (Raven I 1963: 157). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ə-rêmenn I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 24) “to number, count, enumerate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-rüften “vernichten, vertreiben, ausrotten” (Raven I 1963: 158). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-ruffezzen “rülpisen, hervorbringen, verkündigen, Worte herausstolzen” (Raven I 1963: 159). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

irrôn “irren, umherirren, irre sein oder werden” (Raven II 1967: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OE iersian, yrsian II, formed with s-extension (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 203) “to be angry with, rage; enrage, irritate”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under irren). Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-

ir-rostağän “rostig werden, rosten” (Raven II 1967: 248). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-rosten “verrosten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 492). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-rötağen “rostig werden” (Raven II 1967: 248). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG rōag (Starck and Wells 1990: 493) “rot, rötlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-roubän “ausplündern, berauben” (Raven II 1967: 123). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ə-raofsan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 24) “to separate, divide”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-roufen “aufraufen, ausreifen” (Raven I 1963: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: īz-
ir-rözzän “zersetzen, zerfetzen” (Raven II 1967: 248). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-rühen “aufbrüllen, schreien” (Starck and Wells 1990: 496). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-rucken “(unter) stützen, nicht sinken lassen” (Raven I 1963: 160). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-rümen “räumen, leer machen, verlassen, fortschaffen, aufräumen” (Raven I 1963: 162). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-(h)ruofen “auf-, ausrufen, laut rufen, schreien, eine Einrede vorbringen, klagen, sich beklagen, rufend klagen, auffordern, übereinkommen” (Raven I 1963: 163). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-(h)ruoren “(an)stoßen, auftreiben, aufjagen (vom Wild), absondern, entfernen, einsam sein, ankündigen, ausgraben, anführen” (Raven I 1963: 166). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-hræcan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) “to move, shake, make to tremble”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-sagēn “(Träume) deuten, (ein Gleichnis) erklären, auslegen, vollständig erzählen oder hersagen” (Raven II 1967: 250). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-secgan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 25) “to say out, express, tell, narrate, explain, announce”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-saluwen “dunkel oder glanzlos werden” (Raven I 1963: 168). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-seigarōn “versiegen, verwelken” (Raven II 1967: 252). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *seigar “matt, tropfelnd”, which can be reconstructed from: MHG seiger (Starck and Wells 1990: 513) “matt, tröpfelnd”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-sērawēn “verschmachten, versiegen, verwelken” (Raven II 1967: 253). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-sērēn “sich einstellen (von Wehen bei einer schwangeren Frau), schwanger gehen, kreissen” (Raven II 1967: 252). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-sezzen “(+dat. pers.) wiederherstellen, wieder erstehen lassen, ersetzen” (Raven I 1963: 173). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-settan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 26) “to set, put, place, store up; fix, establish, appoint, set up, build”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-sīhhēn “krank werden, verwelken, versiegen, verzagen” (Raven II 1967: 253). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-sīuwen “planen, verfertigen, verabreden” (Raven I 1963: 320). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-sōwan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 26) “to sew”; Therefore WGmc prefix formation.

ir-scabarōn “erhaschen, gewinnen” (Raven II 1967: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.
ir-skeinen “zeigen, erweisen, klar heraustellen, Licht oder Sittenreinheit geben, leuchten, hervorgeben, zum Vorschein bringen, (Stöcke brechen)” (Raven II 1963: 178). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-skellen “erschallen, verwirren” (Raven I 1963: 179). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-skimbalagün “dahin schwinden, veralten, eigentlich ’schimmelig werden’” (Raven II 1967: 254). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG skimbalag (Starck and Wells 1990: 542) “schimmelig, brüchig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-skimbalen “dahin schwinden, veralten, eigentlich ’schimmelig werden’” (Raven II 1967: 254). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG skimbal (Starck and Wells 1990: 542) “rauh, schäbig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-skjuhen “zurücksccheuen vor, in Entsetzen geraten über, erscheuen” (Raven II 1963: 183). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-scouwön “erblicken, wahrnehmen” (Raven II 1967: 135). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-screcken “verwehen, wegtreiben (gleich der Heuschrecke vom Sturm)” (Raven I 1963: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-scricken “erschrecken, (her)abspringen” (Raven I 1963: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ëf-

ir-scutisân “jemanden befallen oder bedrängen, ins Verderben stürzen, schaudern, zurückscchecken” (Raven II 1967: 138). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-scutten “erschüttern, schüttern, bewegen, aus-, wegschütten” (Raven I 1963: 189). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-slaften “erschaffen” (Raven II 1967: 255). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-slewën “lau oder schlaff werden, (von der Schneide einer Axt) stumpf werden, verschmachten, vertrocknen, verwelken (von Pflanzen), verzagen” (Raven II 1967: 255). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-smähün “(+acc.) geringfügig oder verächtlich scheinen, unangenehm erscheinen, beleidigen, zurückstoßen, (vom Ruhm) verdunkelt werden, verächtlich werden” (Raven II 1967: 255). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG smahi (Kluge 1989: 641) “klein, gering, verächtlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-smählihün “gemein, verächtlich oder wertlos werden” (Raven II 1967: 256). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-spehön “ausforschen, erblicken, ausspähen, erkennen” (Raven II 1967: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-spenton "verteilen" (Raven II 1967: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-sperren "ganz anfüllen, aufblähen" (Raven I 1963: 195). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-spilden "vorausnehmen?" (Raven I 1963: 195). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-spillan I, with assimilation of 'd' to 'l' (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 26) "to destroy". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-sprecklōn, ir-sprehilãn "Flecken bekommen, fleckig sein" (Raven II 1967: 144). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: MHG spreckel (Pokorny I 1959: 997) "(Haut-)fleck". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-sprengen "herbeischaffen, hervorholen" (Raven I 1963: 198). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-sprengan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 26) "to cause to spring, fling out". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-spuolen "(von Sünde) reinigen, sie absprülen" (Raven I 1963: 199). No cognate verbs are attested. OE Æ-spýlian II, probably originally class I as indicated by umlaut (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) "to wash oneself", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ar-spoljan “to wash (oneself)”; cf. MLG spôl (Pfeifer III 1989: 1686) "Spülwasser". This noun is probably post verbal. Further etymology unclear.

ir-spurien "durchsuchen, durchwandern" (Raven I 1963: 323). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-spyrian II by levelling as umlaut indicates origin in class I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) "to track, trace out, investigate, study, explore, discover". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-spurilōn "aussagen, anzeigen, aufspüren" (Raven II 1967: 145). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-stabi "erstarren, (von der Hand am Schwertgriff) stecken bleiben, (vor Kälte, vor Furcht) erstarren, erschrecken, verzagen" (Raven II 1967: 257). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-stamân "stammeln" (Raven II 1967: 258). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-steinen "sich versteinern, zu Stein werden" (Raven I 1963: 201). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-stêlan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) "to adorn with precious stones". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-sterben "töten, morden, stürzen, sterben lassen" (Raven I 1963: 203). No cognate verbs are attested. Weak deverbative variant of OHG ir-sterban st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 591) "sterben, absterben". Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

ir-stīfen "(stützen), stopfen" (Raven I 1963: 204). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-stivulen “stopfen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 595). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-sticken “(ersticken), sterben, den Geist aufgeben” (Raven I 1963: 205). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-stiufen “der Kinder berauben, verwaisen, verwitwen” (Raven I 1963: 205). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ē-stypan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) “to deprive, bereave”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-stören “verwüsten, zerstören, zugrunde richten, umkehren (heimsuchen?)” (Raven I 1963: 207). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-stokan “erstarren, kalt sein” (Raven II 1967: 259). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *-sturkanan “erstarren sein oder werden”, deadjectival verb from the preterite participle of the strong verb *sterkanan (Seebold 1970: 473) “erstarren”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *gi-storken pret. part. (dat. pl. kistorchenen glosses dabatis, Seebold 1970: 473); ON blóð-storkenn pret. part. (Seebold 1970: 473) “erstarrt”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-stouben “ausfragen, belehren, weihen oder heiligen, aufscheuchen” (Raven I 1963: 208). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-stouwen “zurückstoßen, anpacken, schelten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 597). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-strengen “ertragen, leisten, anfertigen, zusammenschmieden” (Raven I 1963: 209). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *ã-strengan I, can be reconstructed from preterite participle ē-strenged (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) “made strong, malleable”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-strewen “zurückstoßen” (Raven I 1963: 324). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-strobalön “struppig sein, sich borsten, borstenähnlich emporragen (vom Getreide)” (Raven II 1967: 149). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG strobal (Starck and Wells 1990: 600) “struppig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-stummz “still, stumm sein oder werden, authören zu reden, verstummen” (Raven II 1967: 260). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG stum(b) (Starck and Wells 1990: 602) “stumm”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-stungen “antreiben” (Raven I 1963: 211). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-stuoen “bügen, strafen, von Sünden freimachen” (Raven I 1963: 210). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-sturen “zerstören, zerrüttten, umstürzen” (Raven I 1963: 212). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-sturzen “niederwerfen, zum Sturz bringen” (Raven I 1963: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-søftun “nach etwas seufzen, (Gottes wegen) durch seufzen zu erlangen such, (er)seufzen” (Raven II 1967: 151). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


ir-støren “sauer werden” (Raven II 1967: 260). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-stōrian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) “to be or become sour”. Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

ir-swøren “Ausprägen anstellen, Vogelschau halten” (Raven II 1967: 260). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-swarken “(von dunkelen oder schwärzlichen Fluten der See) emporwegen” (Raven II 1967: 261). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-swærtian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) “to turn livid, become ashy or black”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-swæbben “überschwemmt oder flau sein, stillstehen, sich zurückstauen” (Raven I 1963: 324). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-swæbban I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 27) “to lull, soothe, set at rest; put to death, destroy”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-swæken “welk sein oder werden, verwelken” (Raven II 1967: 261). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-swænten “schwinden machen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 220). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-swællen “schwielig werden, (vom Körper) hart oder zäh werden, sich verhärten” (Raven II 1967: 262). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-swæzzen “in Schwärze kommen” (Raven I 1963: 221). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-teilen “urteilen, verurteilen, richten, em Urteil fallen, unterscheiden, entscheiden, abwägen, verwirren, beschließen” (Raven I 1963: 223). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-daælan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 3) “to divide, separate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-

ir-tőben “rasend oder tobend werden, den Verstand verlieren, albern, einfältig, nürrisch, töricht, bejahrt, die Greisin, die Wahrsagerin (?)” (Raven II 1967: 263). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-töden “ertöten, dem Tode überliefern, erschlagen” (Raven I 1963: 226). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ā-dýdan, ā-dëdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 4) “to destroy, mortify, kill”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-tøfsen “taub werden; sterben” (Raven II 1967: 263). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology uncertain. Possibly a variant from of touben formed with an s-extension and the prefix ir-. The 'f' can be explained as a result of the devoicing of labial fricative 'b' in contact
with following 's'. This change took place before the development of the labial fricative 'b' to plosive 'b'. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (formed with s-extension).

**ir-töwen** “belästigen, plagen, betäuben” (Raven I 1963: 325). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-trügen** “verwenden, verbrauchen” (Raven I 1963: 227). No cognate verbs are attested. For simplex verb see: OHG *trügen* III (Raven II 1967: 157) “träge oder langsam werden, stumpf sein”; OHG *trügen* III (Raven II 1967: 263) “träge, verdrossen, langsam werden; launisch, verdrießlich sein”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class I).

**ir-trügen** “langweilen, verdrießen” (Raven II 1967: 264). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-trügen** “ausdenken, erdenken, mit geanken erfassen, begreifen” (Raven II 1967: 158). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-trenken** “berauschen, ertrinken machen, ertränken” (Raven I 1963: 228). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *s-drencan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 4) “to submerge, immerse, drown”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-trücken** “trocken werden, aus-, vertrocknen” (Raven II 1967: 264). cf. OHG *trucken* I (Starck and Wells 1990: 638) “trocknen, austrocknen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).

**ir-truosenen** “reinigen, abführen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 639). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *treosana* (Kluge 1989: 158) “Hefe, Drusen, Bodensatz, was beim Auspressen von Früchten bleibt”. Therefore an OHG denominate verb (formed with prefix *ir-*)

**ir-tumben** “ganz unverständig sein, verstummen” (Raven II 1967: 266). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *s-dumbian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 4) “to become dumb, keep silence”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-tuomen** “richten, urteilen” (Raven I 1963: 233). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *s-dëman* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 3) “to judge, try, deprive of or exclude from a legal decision; to try, afflict”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-turren** “abtun, wegschaffen” (Raven I 1963: 233). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**ir-twellen** “(ver) zögern” (Raven I 1963: 234). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *s-dwellan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 4) “to seduce, lead astray, hinder”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

**ir-unghant** “verwelken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 658). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *unganz* (Starck and Wells 1990: 658) “nicht heil, nicht gesund”. Therefore an OHG dejectival verb (formed with prefix *ir-*)

**ir-unmahten** “ermatten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 668). cf. OHG *unmahten* I (Raven I 1963: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (with change of class to class III).
ir-unwerđen “wertlos werden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 677). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-uobarOn “auf sich nehmen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 679). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wafanen “waffnen” (Raven I 1963: 247). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wa/aharOn “auf-, erwecken, zum Aufstehen bringen, antreiben, erregen” (Raven II 1967: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wahhâ, “(+gen.) aufwachen von etwas, wach werden, erwachen” (Raven II 1967: 269). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-wecian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 29) “to awake”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-waldâi, ir-waId- “Waldbewohner, d.h. Unchrist sein, heidnisch oder ungebildet” (Raven II 1967: 269). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG wald (Starck and Wells 1990: 692) “Wald, Wildnis, Wüste”. Therefore an OHG denominative preterite participle construction (formed with prefix ir-).

ir-waller “durchwandern, (übtr.) (durch die Glieder die ganze Welt) erhellen, besuchen, wandernd erreichen” (Raven II 1967: 171). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wannOn “ausworfeln, mit der Futterschwinge oder der Wurfschaufel als Spreuwegschwingen” No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wantalOn “enthüllen, entwickeln, schildern, offenbaren, (eigentlich) herauswalzen” (Raven II 1967: 174). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-warmen “(er)wärmen” (Raven I 1963: 251). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wartên “an-, ausschauen, anblicken, spähen” (Raven II 1967: 270). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE Æ-wearðian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) “to guard, defend”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wegen “bewegen, aufwärts-, fortbewegen, in Bewegung setzen, anregen, antreiben, entfernen, erschüttern, schütteln, aufheben” (Raven I 1963: 328). The following cognate verbs are attested:
OE a-wecgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) “to undermine, shake, move”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-, ã-

ir-wegan2 “auf dem Wege sein zu, zurückkehren” (Raven II 1967: 176). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-welsalän “betören” (Raven II 1967: 177). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-weigaran “sich überheben, stolz oder übermutig werden” (Raven II 1967: 178). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-weigen “wackeln bewegen” (Raven I 1963: 252). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ã-wâcian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 29) “to grow weak, decline, fall; fall away”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-welhän, ir-welhän “ermatten, schwach werden, (von Blüten verwelken, verzagen” (Raven II 1967: 271). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-welken “erwählen, auswählen, auserwählen, sich zu etwas entschließen, etwas versuchen” (Raven I 1963: 329). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ã-

ir-wemmen “corrumpere” (Raven I 1963: 255). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ã-wemman I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) “to disfigure, corrupt”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wenken “stürzen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 256). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wennen “entwöhnen” (Raven I 1963: 331). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ã-wenian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 403) “to disaccustom, wean”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wenten “rückgängigmachen, abwenden, zurückwenden, abbringen, zurückbringen, einen wovon benehmen” (Raven I 1963: 257). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE
ä-wenden I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) "to avert, turn aside, remove, upset; change, pervert"; Gothic us-wandjan I (Lehmann 1989: 393) "to withdraw, deviate, turn away". Therefore a Gmc prefix formation.

ir-(h)werben "aufwiegeln, abhalten" (Raven I 1963: 259). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ə-hwierfan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 39) "to turn away, turn from, avert". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-werien1 "(+dat.) wehren, abwehren, erwihren, hindern, verhindern, verteidigen, erschöpf" (Raven I 1963: 332). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ə-wieran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) "to defend, hinder, restrain; cover, protect, surround, enclose; ward off". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wernen "(gewaltsam) verletzen, (mit Pfeilen) durchbohren, verderben, erschöpfen, in Versuchung führen, entweihen, nichtsnutzig werden" (Raven I 1963: 259). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS ə-wardjan (Seebold 1970: 560) "verderben"; OE ə-wiedan, ə-wyrdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) "to spoil, injure, hurt, corrupt, seduce, destroy, kill". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wesan i "alt oder altersschwach werden, hinschwinden, völlig kraftlos werden, verrenken" (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-(h)wezzen "bearbeiten, wetzen" (Raven I 1963: 260). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ə-hwettan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) "to whet, excite, kindle; hold out to, provide; reject". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-widaren "zurückweisen, verschmähen" (Raven I 1963: 261). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-widaran "zurückweisen, verschmähen" (Raven II 1967: 182). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wintan "worfeln, schwenken, niederstoßen" (Raven II 1967: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wirken "erwirken" (Raven I 1963: 265). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wirsi "schlecht werden, vertrocknen; confundere" (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG wirsiro comp. adj (Starck and Wells 1990: 737) "schlimme, ärger, schlechter". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with prefix ir- and with loss of medial 'r' by syncope).

ir-(h)wispalon "ertönen, widerhallen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 739). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wituwi "des Gatten beraubt oder verwitwet sein" (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-(h)wizën "weil3 werden oder leuchten" (Raven II 1967: 274). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ə-hwiftian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) "to whiten, become white". Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.
ir-wizzan “(+gen.) achtgeben auf, Wache halten, beobachten, zum Verständnis gelangen” (Raven II 1967: 274). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wunsken “erwünschen, an Kindesstatt angenommen, durch Adoption erlangt oder angenommen, zur Adoption gehörig” (Starck and Wells 1990: 747). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wuntarôn “sich wundern, staunen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 748). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-wundrian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 31) “to wonder, wonder at, admire”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wuolen “(auf)wühlen, (um)kehren, aufgraben, Loch” (Raven I 1963: 269). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-wuosten “verwüsten, verheeren, ausplündern, verlassen” (Raven I 1963: 270). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-wēstan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) “to lay waste, destroy”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wuoten “rasen, wahnsinnig sein” (Raven I 1963: 270). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-wēdan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) “to be or become mad, rage”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wurgen “würgen, erwürgen, ersticken (machen)” (Raven I 1963: 271). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-wyrgan, ǣ-wiergan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) “to strangle, suffocate”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-wurzalân “ausreifen, entwurzeln” (Starck and Wells 1990: 751). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-zagen “schwach sein, ermatten, erschaffen, unentschlossen oder verzagt werden, verzagen, sich entkräftigen, lässig oder träge sein, untauglich, verweichlichen, weibisch werden, nicht gegeben sein, entwaffnet, ungerüstet, liddle” (Raven II 1967: 276). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-zeigon1 “aufzeigen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 756). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-zellen “auf-, er-, herzählchen, erwägen, beschreiben” (Raven I 1963: 276). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ǣ-tellan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 28) “to reckon up, count; balance against; tell, enumerate; explain, interpret”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

ir-zennen “zahnllos machen” (Raven I 1963: 277). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-zibôn “zurückbleiben, ermattet” (Raven II 1967: 195). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

ir-zispen2 “fortschaffen, hinaustreiben” (Raven I 1963: 279). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
ir-zucken “wegnehmen, wegreißen” (Raven I 1963: 280). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-zuckön “herausnehmen oder -pflücken, ausstreichen, auslesen” (Raven II 1967: 198). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-zurnen “sich erzürnen, in Zorn geraten, ganz unzufrieden oder empört sein” (Raven I 1963: 282). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

ir-zwigön “auslesen, herauspflücken” (Raven II 1967: 200). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Bären, gi-Barnit- “(pret. part.) mit Eisen beschlagen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 313). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under Bärön. Therefore an OHG denominative preterite participle construction.


Běn “zu Eis gefrieren, sich mit Eis belegen” (Raven II 1967: 229). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG b (Kluge 1989: 172) “Eis”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

ita-leiten “ein Leben führen, Zeit verbringen” (Raven I 1963: 106). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Italen “ausleeren” (Starck and Wells 190: 314). The following cognate verbs are attested: ModDu jdeilen (Grimm dWb III 1862: 390) “eitel sein; leeren”; OE ǣ-Edlan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 17) “to be or make useless or vain, frustrate, empty, annul; profane; be free from; deprive of”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *Edljan “(aus)leeren, eitel machen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ǣl (Starck and Wells 1990: 314) “nichtig, leer, eitel”; OS ēl (Kluge 1989: 172) “nichtig, leer, eitel”; OFs. ēl (Kluge 1989: 172) “nichtig, leer, eitel”; OE ēl (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 202) “empty; not possessing, destitute, void, devoid; vain, useless, idle, to no purpose, unemployed”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *Elaz (Kluge 1989: 172) “nichtig, leer, eitel”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

*itaniuwön, *itiuwön “erneuern, wiederherstellen, wiedergewinnen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ednīwian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 99) “to renew, restore, reform”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *ednejjan “to renew, resore, do again”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG itaniwi, itiwi (Starck and Wells 1990: 314).
“aufgefrischt, erneut”; OE *edneujaz “renewed, refreshed”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

itarucken “wiederkäuen, rücken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 314). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE edreccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 99) “to chew, ruminate”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *edrokijan “to ruminate, chew, move back and forth”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG itarucki (Starck and Wells 1990: 314) “Schlund”; MLG edrek, idrig (Starck and Wells 1990: 314) “Schlund, Gurgel, erster Magen der Wiederkäuer”; OE edroc (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 99) “gullet; rumination”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *edrokan “gullet”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

itawizen “schelten, mißbilligen, Vorwürfe machen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 314). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate verbs in the related Gmc languages belong with the class II verb, this verb is best regarded as a class I deverbal from the class II weak verb. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

itawizan “beschimpfen, schelten, schmähen, Vorwürfe machen” (Raven II 1967: 72). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE edwitian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 100) “to reproach”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *edwftjan “to reproach”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG itawë (Starck and Wells 1990: 314) “Schmach, Beschimpfung, Vorwurf”; OE edwë (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 100) “reproach, shame, disgrace”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *edwftaz “reproach, shame”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

iternän “emporrichten, erheben” (Raven II 1967: 72). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

itlänän “vergelten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 314). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE edleanian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 99) “to reward, recompense”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *edlaunjan “to reward, recompense”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG itlën (Schade 1882: 460) “retribution”; OE edlëan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 99) “reward, retribution, recompense, requital”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *edlaunan “reward, retribution”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.
jagen (mit den Wellen) treiben, verbannen, verfolgen, bedrohen, die Rückzugsline jemandem abschneiden, Jäger, Jagd, Wildbeute, beifällig murmeln, laut zustimmen” (Raven II 1967: 73). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu. jagen (Kluge 1989: 338) “jagen”; OFs. jagia II (Kluge 1989: 338) “jagen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *jagjan “jagen”. Further etymology unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-

jaßen, jäzzzen “ja sagen, bejahen, laut jubeln, zustimmen” (Raven I 1963: 83). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE gǣtan, gētan, gǣan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 150) “to say yea, grant, confirm, assent to”; OE jīta I (Fritzner II 1954: 237) “to answer yes to; to promise, give something to someone”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *jātjanan “to say yes to, agree to, consent, grant”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG jā (Starck and Wells 1990: 315) “ja”; OFs. jē (Lehmann 1986: 211) “ja”; OE gēa (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 149) “yes, yeah”; ON jā (Lehmann 1986: 211) “ja”; Gothic ja (Lehmann 1986: 211) “yes”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *ja, *ja particle, interjection “yes, yeah”. Therefore a NWGmc verb (derived from interjection jā and formed with intensive suffix - atjan).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-

jerien “gähren, in Gährung bringen, gähren machen” (Raven I 1963: 307). No cognate verbs are attested. We can tentatively reconstruct an earlier form *jaezjan causative deverbative from strong verb *jesanan “gähren”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG jesan, gesan st vb (Kluge 1989: 245) “gären”. Therefore an OHG causative deverbative.

jihten “bekennen, zum Geständnis bringen, als wahr bestätigen oder beweisen, etwas als gewiß behaupten, versichern, beteuern, bestimmt erklären” (Raven I 1963: 83). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG jiht (Starck and Wells 1990: 83) “Lobpreis”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-

jufen, juven “brüllen, toben, tosen, schreien, ausrufen” (Raven I 1963: 83). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

jucken “jucken, kratzen, ritzen, scharren, reiben” (Raven I 1963: 83). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS jukkjan I (Onions 1966: 488) “jucken”; OE giccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 153) “to itch”. We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *jukkjan intensive gemination “jucken”. Further etymology unclear.

juckilōn “jucken” (Raven II 1967: 74). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *jukk(a)lōjan frequentative / continuative deverbative from WGmc weak verb *jukkjan(an) (see under jucken). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with l-extension).

jungen “verjungen, erneuern” (Raven I 1963: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG jung (Starck and Wells 1990: 318) “jung, neu”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

jungēn “wieder jung werden, sich (wieder) verjüngen, (vom Haar) wieder blond werden” (Raven II 1967: 230). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under jungen. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-
**juppezen** "heulen, laut schreien, jauchzen, jubeln" (Raven I 1963: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. Precise etymology unclear. Probably an intensive deverbative, but no reliable source can be found. Possibly ultimately from Med.Latin *iubilius* (Duden dUwb 1989: 791) "Jubel" < Late Latin *iubilium* (Duden dUwb 1989: 791) "Jauchzen, Frohlocken".

**jursen** "zornig sein, sich ärzern" (Raven I 1963: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.
**K**

**kahhezzen** “hell, laut auflachen, ein schallendes (rohes) Gelächter erheben, eine helle Lache aufschlagen” (Raven I 1963: 84). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ceahheetan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 65) “to laugh loud or in a cackling manner”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kahhkaian* “to laugh loudly”, intensive deverbal from a weak verb *kahhjan* or similar attested in MHG kachen ( Lexer I 1872: 1492) “laut lachen”. Therefore a WGmc intensive deverbal.

**kahhitzen** “laut lachen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 319). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate verbs in the other Gmc languages belong with the class II verb, this verb is probably best considered a class II deverbal from the earlier class I weak verb (see under *kahhezzen*). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

**kalawen** “die Kopfhare abschneiden oder abrasieren” (Raven I 1963: 84). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kalo (Kluge 1989: 346) “kahl”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

**kalawen** “kahl machen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 319). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under *kalawen*. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

**kallon** “heraussagen, viel und laut sprechen, schwatzen” (Raven II 1967: 74). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ceallian II but possibly loan verb from ON (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 65) “to call, shout”; ON kalla II (de Vries 1962: 298) “nennen, sagen, rufen”. cf. OFs. kella I (de Vries 1962: 298). We can therefore reconstruct a NWGmc *kall Vânjan* (Onions 1966: 137) “to call”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It appears to have undergone assimilation of 's from an earlier IE *gal-so- (Pokorny I 1956: 350). This latter is an 'so'-extension from the IE *gal-* (Pokorny I 1956: 350) “rufen, schreien”, from which base the following may be derived: OE hilde-calle (Onions 1966: 137) “war-herald”; Welsh galw (Pokorny I 1956: 350) “rufen, vorladen”; MLr gail (Pokorny I 1956: 350) “Ruhm, Schwan”; OCS glass so-extension (Onions 1966: 137) “voice”; OCS glagols (Onions 1966: 137) “word”; Lith. galsas so-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 350) “Widerhall”. Although confined to NWGmc and despite the absence of suitably attested verbal forms outside Gmc to allow for the reconstruction of a pre-Gmc verb, assignment to a pre-Gmc stratum is still the most convincing etymology for this verb.

**kaltön** “kalt werden, erkalten” (Raven II 1967: 230). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS kaldôn II, originally class III? (Starck and Wells 1990: 320) “eiskalt werden”; OE cealdian II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 65) “to become cold”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kaldjan* “to grow or become cold”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under *kaltön*). Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

**kaltön** “kalt sein oder werden”. MHG kalten, kalden (Lexer III 1872: 1499) “kalt werden, erkalten”. cf. OHG kaltön II. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS kaldôn II, originally class III? (Starck and Wells 1990: 320) “eiskalt werden”; OE cealdian II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 65) “to become cold”; ON kalda II, originally class III? (de Vries 1962: 298) “kalt werden”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kaldjanan* “to grow or become cold”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under *kaltön*). Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-
1989: 349) "kalt", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *kaldaz (Kluge 1989: 349) "kalt". Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

**kampfen** "Kriegsdienste tun, Soldat sein, dienen, kampfen" (Raven I 1963: 84). The following cognate verbs are attested: cf. OE *campian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 64) "to fight, contend against"; ON *keppa (Cleasby and Vigfusson 1874: 337) "Kraft zeigen, kämpfen, wetteifern" (Raven I 1963: 84). We can therefore reconstruct a NWGmc *kampjanan "to fight". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *kamph (Starck and Wells 1990: 321) "Wettstreit, Kampf"; OFs. *kamp, *comp (Bosworth and TolIer 1976: 144) "Kampf"; OE *camp, *comp (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 64) "contest, war, battle, combat, struggle; field, plain"; ON *kapp (Kluge 1989: 350) "Eifer, Streit, Wettkampf", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kampaz (possibly earlier *kampus) "battle, battle-field". < Latin *campus (Kluge 1989: 350) "Field, Schlachtfeld". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

**kann** "kennen, sich verstehen auf, vermögen" (Seebold 1970: 289). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *kan pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 289) "kennen, wissen"; OFs. *kan pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 289) "kennen, können"; OE *can pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 289) "know, can"; ON *kunna pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 289) "kenne, weiß, kann"; Gothic *kan pret.-pres. (Seebold 1970: 289) "know, recognize". These allow us to reconstruct a preterite-present verb *kann (Seebold 1970: 289) "kann, vermöge". This verb can be traced back to an IE *gen-, *gen-, *gn-, *gnō (Pokorny 1956: 376) "erkennen, kennen", from which base the following may also be derived: OIr. *-ginn (Seebold 1970: 290) "wissen"; Greek *eýwva (Seebold 1970: 290) "gibt sich zu erkennen, verkündet"; Skt *jānāmi (Seebold 1970: 290) "weiß"; Lith. po-tū, zinti (Seebold 1970: 290) "kennen, kennenlernen". Therefore a Pre-Gmc primary verb (preterite-present).

**kapfen** "(+gen.) auf etwas verwundert schauen, herabschauen, nach einem anschauen, spähen, die Augen auf etwas richten, den Kopf nach hinten beugen, blicken, gaffen" (Raven II 1967: 74). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *kappjan intensive gemination “to look at something intensively, closely, with awe”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. It is possibly an intensive deverbal, as indicated by the intensive gemination. A possible derivational base may be found in the complex based on the root *kap-, which is confined to Gmc and which is possibly of imitative origin. Verbs deriving from this base include the following: MLG *kopen (Pokorny I 1959: 349) "gaffen, schauen"; OS up-kapen (Pokorny I 1959: 349) "eminen"; OE *capian up II (Pokorny I 1959: 349) "aufblicken"; ON *kapa with ablaut (Pokorny I 1959: 349) "starren, gaffen". As the above root has no parallels outside Gmc, this verb cannot be considered a pre-Gmc verb. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ëf-

**kapitulān, kapitalān** "schreiben" (Raven II 1967: 74). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *kapitul, kapital (Starck and Wells 1990: 321) "Titel, Überschrift, Inschrift". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

karrôn “knarren, knirschen, toben” (Raven II 1967: 74). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *karrîjan (Seebold 1970: 293) class II deverbative from strong verb *kerranan (Seebold 1970: 293) “knarren”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG kerran st. vb (Seebold 1970: 293) “knarren”; OE curran st. vb pret. part. (Seebold 1970: 293) “(Anrede an eine Pflanze): die Wagen, die über dir knarrten”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

kastôn “Edelsteine mit einer Einfassung versehen, sie einfassen oder zusammenfliegen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 324). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kasto (Starck and Wells 1990: 324) “Vertiefung zur Einfassung von Edelsteinen, kornspeicher”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: in-

kebisôn “kebsen, Konkubinat treiben” (Raven II 1967: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kebis (Starck and Wells 1990: 324) “Kebse, Konkubine, Buhldirne”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

kelisonôn, gi-kelisonôk “mit Stiefe versehen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 326). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kelisa (Starck and Wells 1990: 325) “Stiefel”.

Therefore an OHG denominative past participle construction (with n-extension).


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fora-bi-, gi-, in-, ir-

kêren “eine andere Richtung geben, wenden, anwenden, ablenken, kehren, verdrehen, verschlechtern” (Raven I 1963: 86). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS kêrian I (Kluge 1989: 365) “kehren, wenden”; OFs. kâra I (Kluge 1989: 365) “kehren, wenden”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kaisjanan “to turn”. This WGmc form has been affected by grammatical change and was originally NWGmc *kaisjanan “to turn, bend, change”, attested in ON keisa I (Pfeifer II 1989: 821) “in die Höhe heben, hochtragen, biegen, zusammenfallen”. The derivational pattern of this is unclear. It derives ultimately from IE *geis- (Pokorny I 1956: 335), an ‘s’-extension from IE *gel- (Pokorny I 1956: 354) “drehen, biegen” (occurs only in extended form), from which base the following may also be derived: ON keikr < *geih(h) (Pokorny I 1956: 354) “mit zurückgebogenem Oberkörper, mit gehobenem Kopf und Schultern”; Lith. geibis < *geihb (Pokorny I 1956: 354) “plump, ungeschickt”; Latin gibber < *geibh (Pokorny I 1956: 354) “buckelig, höckerig”; Skt jinah < *geih(h) (Pokorny I 1956: 354) “schiefl, schräg, nach unten gewandt, quer liegend, gebeugt, schieidend”; OE cierran,
cerran, cyrran I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 68) “to turn; to be turned; to turn oneself, go back, return; persuade, convert; translate”, despite being cognate semantically with *kaizjan, differs in its vocalism, deriving from a variant form *karjian, *karzjan (Pfeifer II 1989: 821). As there is no evidence for an 's'-extension outside Gmc, such an extension must be considered a NWGmc formation. The verb cannot therefore be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum. Therefore a NWGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-.

kestigôn “züchtigen, kasteien, schelten” (Raven II 1967: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kestiga, kestigf (Starck and Wells 1990: 328) “Züchtigung, Rügen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-.

kettôn “fesseln, mit Ketten belegen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ketin(n)a (Starck and Wells 1990: 329) “Kette, Halskette”. < Latin catēna (Kluge 1989: 367) “Kette”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

kindôn “Kinder erzeugen oder gebären, fruchtbar machen” (Raven II 1967: 75). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kind (Starck and Wells 1990: 330) “Kind, Sohn, Nachkomme”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-, untar-

kizzilôn, kuzzilôn “kitzeln, jucken, nach etwas lüstern sein” (Raven II 1967: 75). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS kitilôn II (Starck and Wells 1990: 333) “kitzeln, jucken”; OE citelian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 69) “to tickle”; ON kitla II (de Vries 1962: 310) “kitzeln”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kitilojanan, *kutilojanan with expressive interchange i/u (Kluge 1989: 372) “kitzeln”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. The verb may be an 'i'-extension deverbative from an earlier verb which derives, in turn, ultimately from IE *geid- (Pokorny 1956: 356) “stechen, kitzeln?”, from which base the following may also be derived: Arm. kitak (Pokorny I 1956: 356) “Stich, Punkt”. This etymology, however, rests on very little supporting data and is not entirely convincing. It certainly does not present enough evidence to allow for this verb to be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum. Therefore a NWGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

verb stands in ablaut relation to klopfôn, but no convincing further etymology can be found. It probably belongs to a Gmc onomatopoeic complex of imitative origin.

klagôn “sich beklagen, worüber klagen, sich Sorge machen, sich mit etwas entschuldigen” (Raven II 1967: 76). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS klagôn II (Pfeifer II 1989: 839) “klagen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *klagójan “klagen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kla (Starck and Wells 1990: 333) “Klage, Klagen”; OS klaga (Pfeifer II 1989: 839) “Klage”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *klagô (Kluge 1989: 328) “Klage”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, gi-, ir-

klachezen “klatschen, schlagen, mit den Händen Beifall klatschen, froh sein” (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *klahhatjan “klatschen”. The derivational pattern and etymology of this verb are uncertain. It is possibly an intensive deverbative (with change of medial ‘k’ to ‘h’) from a verb belonging to the complex cited under OHG klecken. This is, however, by no means certain. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

klannezen “rauschen, rasseln, klappern, prasseln, sausen” (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Probably an intensive deverbative but a suitable derivational base cannot be found.

klapfen “klirren, rasseln, krachen” (Raven I 1963: 92). cf. OHG klapfôn, klapfôn II (Raven II 1967: 76). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate forms in related Gmc languages belong to class II this verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbative from the class II weak verb klapfôn, klapfôn (which see). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

klâwen “klauen, kratzen, scharren, jucken” (Raven I 1963: 92). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON kleyja I (Seebold 1970: 296) “kratzen, jucken”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *klayjanan “kratzen, jucken, klauen”, class I weak deverbal from strong verb *klayjanan (Seebold 1970: 295) “kratzen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE cloâan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 70) “to claw”; ON klâ st. vb (Seebold 1970: 295) “kratzen, reiben”. Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.

kleben “haftan, anhaften, kleben, klebrig werden, sich setzen, festsitzen” (Raven II 1967: 231). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS klebôn II (Kluge 1989: 375). OE cleofian, clifian II (Kluge 1989: 375) “to cleave, adhere, stick”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *klibfan (Seebold 1970: 297), class III durative deverbative from strong verb *kleibanan (Seebold 1970: 297) “haftan”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG gi-kliban st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 336) “festhaften”; OS klíban st. vb (Seebold 1970: 296) “kleben”; OFs. klíva st. vb (Seebold 1970: 296) “hangen, klettern”; OE cli fian st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 70) “to cleave, adhere”; ON klífa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 296) “klettern; klimmen”. Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: lisamane-, zuo-

kleiben “fest machen, befestigen, ankleben” (Raven I 1963: 92). cf. OHG klebên III (Raven II 1967: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *klaibjan (Seebold 1970: 297) causative deverbative from strong verb *kleibanan (Seebold 1970: 296) “haftan” (see under klebân). Therefore an OHG causative deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, ana-gi-, bi-, dara-, gi-
*kleimen* “beflecken, besudeln, schmieren”. The following cognate verbs are attested: MDu. *klëmen* (Onions 1966: 179) “to daub, plaster”; OE *clæman* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 69) “to smear, anoint, daub, plaster, caulk”; ON *kleima* I (de Vries 1962: 315) “to daub, smear, dabble”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *klaimjjanan* “to smear, daub, plaster, caulk”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *kleim* (Starck and Wells 1990: 294) “Leim”; OE *cläm* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 70) “paste, mortar, mud, clay”; ON *klám* (Cleasby and Vigfusson 1874: 342) “filthy or obscene language”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *klaimax* “clay, mud, mortar”. Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: zi-

klengilôn, klingilôn “klingen, klirren, plätschern, das Wohlklingen, der Gesang, die Litanei oder Sängerei” (Raven II 1967: 77). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *klengiljjan* class II frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with l-extension) from strong verb *klenganan* (Seebold 1970: 299) “klingen” (see under klengôn). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbative (with l-extension).

klengisôn “klingen, tönen, rauschen, zischen” (Raven II 1967: 77). We can therefore reconstruct a *klengisjian* class II frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with s-extension) from strong verb *klenganan* (Seebold 1970: 299) “klingen” (see under klengôn). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation (formed with s-extension).

klengôn “klingen” (Raven II 1967: 77). We can therefore reconstruct a *klengôjan* class II deverbative from strong verb *klenganan* (Seebold 1970: 299) “klingen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *kligan* st. vb, pres only (Seebold 1970: 300) “klingen”; MLG *klingen* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 300) “klingen”; MDu. *clingen* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 300) “klingen”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

*klenken* “binden, verfesten, haften”. MHG *klenken* (Lexer I 1872: 1620) “schlingen, flechten, verflechten”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *be-clencan* I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 36) “to hold fast”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *klankjian* class I deverbative (with expressive devoicing of 'g' to 'k') from strong verb *klenganan* (Seebold 1970: 300) “sich zusammenziehen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *klingan* st. vb pres only
"sich krauseln"; OE clingan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 70) "to stick together, cling; shrink, wither, pine". Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, fir-, int-

klockän "klopfen, pochen, schlagen, betasten" (Raven II 1967: 78). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *klokkojan intensive gemination "klopfen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It probably represents an intensive deverbative formed with an expressive k-extension and with o-grade ablaut, from an otherwise unattested source which derives ultimately from IE *vagal- (Pokorny I 1956: 350) "rufen, schreien" (see under kallän). Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

klopfän "klopfen, besonders an die Tür klopfen, (die Brust) durchzucken" (Raven II 1967: 78). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG kloppen (Kluge 1989: 379). MDu cloppen (Kluge 1989: 379). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *kloppjan intensive gemination "klopfen". This verb stands in ablaut relation to klößen, klopfän, but no convincing further etymology can be found. It probably belongs to a Gmc onomatopoeic complex of immitative origin.

klubän “abpflücken, klauben, seufzen, naschen oder lüstern nach" (Raven II 1967: 78). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG kliven (Pfeifer II 1989: 844). MDu clüi'en (Pfeifer II 1989: 844). We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *klubjan intensive gemination "klubben". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG klöben st. vb (Seebold 1970: 301) "spalten". Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

knäen “keimen, wissen, verstehen". Attested in Old East Low Franconian knēan (Starck and Wells 1990: 337) "kennen, wissen". No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *knējan (Seebold 1970: 303) class I weak deverbative from strong verb *knēanan (Seebold 1970: 302) "kennen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OS be-knēgan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 303) "teilhaftig werden"; OE cnāwan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 71) "to know, perceive; acknowledge; declare"; ON kná st. vb (Seebold 1970: 302) "können". Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-

knisten “zerdrücken, zerreiben, zermalmen, zerbröckeln, abnutzen, -stoßen, zerschmettern, vernichten" (Raven I 1963: 92). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-

kniwen “knien" (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG knito (Kluge 1989: 383) "Knie". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

knupfen, knuffen “knüpfen, verkniüpfen, flechten, binden, fesseln, von unten anknüpfen, anbinden oder befestigen" (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG knopf (Starck and Wells 1990: 338) "Knoten, Knopf, Knauf". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-gi-, bi-, gi-, int-, untar-, zisamene-, zuo-gi-
knussen “stoßen, zerstoßen, zusammenschlagen, zerstampfen, schlagen, kneten, quetschen”
(Raven I 1963: 308). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *cnyssan I
(Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 72) “to press, toss, strike, hew to pieces, dash, crash (together), beat; overcome, overwhelm, oppress”; Norw. *knysia
(Pokorny I 1956: 372) “zermalmen”; cf. ON knosa II, originally class I? (Pokorny I 1956: 372) “kneifen, schlagen, zerbrechen, mit Schägen mißhandeln”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *knusjanan “to press, crush”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from IE *gn-eu-s-
(Pokorny I 1959: 372), from which base the following may also be derived: OE cnyllan 
< *knuzljanan 1-extension (Pokorny I 1959: 372) “to toll a bell; strike, knock”; ON knyila 
< *knuzijanan 1-extension (Pokorny I 1959: 372) “schlagen, stoßen”; ON knáska II k-extension (Pokorny I 1959: 372) “schlagen”. Extension from IE v*gen- (Pokorny I 1959: 370) “zusammendrücken, kneifen, zusammenknicken; Zusammengedrücktes, Gebaltes” (occurs only in extended form). The IE *gn-eu-s- only appears to have been productive in Gmc and there are, consequently, no IE parallels to allow for the reconstruction of a pre-Gmc verb. Therefore a NWGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, ana-bi-, bi-, fir-, gi-, zi-, zwo-gi-

koborën “erlangen, erreichen; (reflex.) sich erholen, Kräfte gewinnen, sich wieder sammeln”
(Schade I 1882: 503). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb probably derives from a Romance dialect such as Provençal (re)cobrar (Meyer-Lübke 1935: 591) “wieder erlangen”, which in turn derives from Latin recuperāre (Meyer-Lübke 1935: 591) “wieder erlangen”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-, ubar-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

korōn “kosten, proben, versuchen” (Schützzeichel 1969: 99). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *kuzējan class III durative deverbative from strong verb *keusanan
(Seebold 1970: 293) “erproben” (see under korōn). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

korōn “(+gen., acc.) versuchen, prüfen, kosten, begehen, Verlangen tragen, nachspüren, genießen, erleiden, zum (leiblichen oder geistigen) Genuß kommen” (Raven II 1967: 79). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *kuzējan (Seebold 1970: 294) class II deverbative from strong verb *keusanan (Seebold 1970: 293) “erproben”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG kiosan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 293) “wählen, prüfen”; OS kiosan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 293) “wählen, ausersehen”; OFs. kiasa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 293) “wählen”; OE cūsan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 67) “to choose, seek out, select; decide, test, accept, approve”; ON kjōsa st. vb (Seebold 1970: 293) “wählen; wünschen; abmachen, zubereiten (letztere Bedeutung eigentlich) einen Gegenstand zur Zauberei wählen”; Gothic kiusan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 293) “prüfen, erproben”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
kãcãn “sprechen, (sich) besprechen, heraussagen, erörtern, einreden, beistehen, Gespräche führen, plaudern, anführen, behaupten, trotzig reden, prahlen, sich brüsten, geheim verhandeln, feindlich gesinnt sein” (Raven I 1967: 80). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kãsa (Kluge 1989: 406) “Gespräch, Erzählung”. < Latin causa (Kluge 1989: 406) “Rechttasache”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, hintar-, widar-

kossãn “küssen” (Raven II 1967: 81). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE cossian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 73) “to kiss”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kossjan “to kiss”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kus, kos (Kluge 1989: 421) “Kuss”; OS kus(s) (Kluge 1989: 421) “Kuß”; OFs. koss (Kluge 1989: 421) “Kuß”; OE coss (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 73) “kiss”; ON koss (Kluge 1989: 421) “Kuß”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kussuz intensive gemination (Kluge 1989: 421) “kiss”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. This verb may, however, be a class II primary verb deriving ultimately from IE *ku-, *kus- (see under kussen). Alternatively, it may represent a class II deverbative from the earlier class I verb.


kotezzen “abwaschen” (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Probably an intensive deverbative from an unattested source.

koufen “kaufen, handeln, erhandeln, erstehen, austauschen, vergleichen, zurückkaufen, erkauern, pachten, zusammen-, aufkaufen” (Raven I 1963: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate forms in related Gmc languages belong to class II this verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbative from the class II weak verb kaufon (which see). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-, ir-


335
krademen “rauschen, sausen, rasseln, klappern, prasseln, lärmen, ertönen, toben, tosen” (Raven I 1963: 96). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kradam (Starck and Wells 1990: 343) “Krachen, Getöse”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

krähen, krähen, krügen “krählen, Geräusch machen, lärmen, toben, tosen, ertönen, singen, schwatzen, plappern, plaudern” (Raven I 1963: 96). cf. OHG kräuðn II (Raven II 1967: 81). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS krukan I (Seebold 1970: 305) “krählen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *krōjan (Seebold 1970: 305) “krählen”, class I weak deverbative from strong verb *krājan (Seebold 1970: 305) “singen, krählen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE crāwan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 74) “to crow as a cock”. Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *kr-

kraften “Kraft bekommen, kräftig werden” (Raven II 1967: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under krefien. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

kragilän, kraglan, krahlän “schwatzen, plappern, kläffen” (Raven II 1967: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *kragiljan, *krakiljan with expressive consonant variation, class II frequentative deverbative formed with 1-extension from WGmc weak verb *krakjan (see under krah ön). Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbative (formed with 1-extension).

krahhen “erschüttern” (Raven I 1963: 96). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate forms in related Gmc languages belong to class II this verb is probably best regarded as a class I deverbative from the class II weak verb krahhän (which see). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

krah hôn “krachen, knistern, stöhnen” (Raven II 1967: 81). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG kracken, kraken, krachen (Pfeifer II 1989: 919). MDu crâken (Pfeifer II 1989: 919). OE cracian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 74) “to resound, crack”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *krakjan “krachen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It probably represents a guttural extension (possibly affective), which derives ultimately from IE */*ger-, extended form *grë (Pfeifer II 1989: 919) “= 'heiser schreien' (NWGmc *kra- nicht zu ò gewandelt)alen ã durch neuerliche Nachahmung des a-farbigen Rabengekrächzes)” (Pokorny I 1956: 384), from which base the following may also be derived: OE crâwan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 305) “to crow as a cock”; Lith. gioju (Pokorny I 1956: 384) “krächzen”; OCS grajo, grajati (Pokorny I 1956: 384) “krächzen”; Skt garjati (Pfeifer II 1989: 919) “brüllt, brummt, tobt, tost”. As the verb is confined to WGmc and as the attested IE parallels are not formed with any gutteral extension, such an extension must be regarded as a later innovation. The verb cannot, therefore, be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum. Therefore a WGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-

krapfän, gi-krapfän “mit Haken versehen, (vom Panzer) hakenformig” (Raven II 1967: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG krapfo, kraffo (Starck and Wells 1990: 345) “Haken, Widerhaken, Krapfengebäck”. Therefore an OHG denominative preterite participle construction.

krâwën “schnattern, krähnen, krächzen” (Raven II 1967: 81). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *krâwijn development of intervocalic ‘w’ glide is secondary
"krähen", class II deverbative from strong verb *krēnan (Seebold 1970: 305) "singen, krähen" (see under krēn). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

krazzōn “kratzen, zerkratzen, mit der Folterkralle zerfleischen, reizen, zusammenscharren” (Raven II 1967: 81). The following cognate verbs are attested: OSwed. kratta II (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “(zer)kratzen”; cf. MHG kreiten umlaut indicates origin in class I (Kluge 1989: 405). We can therefore reconstruct a NWGmc *krattōjanan intensive gemination “kratzen”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. It may possibly derive from an IE *gred-, *grod- (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “kratzen”, from which base the following may also be derived: ON krota (<*gred) (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “kratzen”; OHG krazōn II with expressive vocalism (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “einritzen”; OHG krez (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “Kreis (<eingeritzter Zauberkreis)”; Alb. gērrūse, gērresē, krōs(e) (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “Schabeisen”; Alb. gērrūj, gērūj (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “kratze, schabe”. The uncertain etymology of this verb and the lack of suitable IE parallels mean that this verb cannot be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum. Therefore a NWGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-, widar-

kreften “anfachen, beleben” (Raven I 1963: 96). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE crafstan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 74) “to exercise a craft, build; bring about, contrive”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kraftōjan “to use a craft”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kraft (Starck and Wells 1990: 344) “Macht, Kraft, Vermögen”; OS kraft, kruht (Kluge 1989: 408) “Macht, Kraft, Vermögen”; OFs. kref, kraft (Kluge 1989: 408) “Macht, Kraft, Vermögen”; OE craf (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 74) “power, might, strength as of body; craft of mind, cunning, knowledge, science, talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue”; ON kraptr (Kluge 1989: 408) “Kraft, Tüchtigkeit, bes. übersinnlicher Kraft”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *kraftiz fem. (Kluge 1989: 408) “Macht, Kraft”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

kregēn “brausen, larmen” (Raven II 1967: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kreg, krēge, krē (Lexer I 1872: 1699) “Krähe”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

kresamōn, gi-kresamō “mit geweihtem Salböl gesalbt” (Raven II 1967: 82). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kresamo, krisamo (Starck and Wells 1990: 346) “Chrisam, Salböl”. Therefore an OHG denominative preterite participle construction.

krinnōn, gi-krinnō “gekerbt, mit scharfen Spitzen versehen, gezahnt” (Raven II 1967: 82). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG krinna (Starck and Wells 1990: 347) “Kerbe, Einschnitt ins Kerbholz”. Therefore an OHG denominative preterite participle construction.

krizzōn “einritzen” (Pokorny I 1956: 405). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *krettōjan, *kritōjan intensive gemination and expressive vocalism “einritzen”. The etymology of this verb is uncertain. It may possibly derive from an IE *gred-, *grod- (Pokorny I 1956: 405) “kratzen” (see under krazzōn). The uncertain etymology of this verb, its confinement to OHG, and the lack of suitable IE parallels mean that this verb cannot be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

krockezen “krächzen, das Krächzen vom Raben und Waldeseln” (Raven I 1963: 97). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OE cracettan I with variant ablaut grade (Kluge 1989: 408) “to croak”, which allows us to reconstruct a *krakkatjān intensive gemination “krächzen”, class I intensive deverbative with zero ablaut grade from a WGmc class II weak verb *克拉kōjan
“krachen” which is attested in the following: OHG krahhän II (Raven II 1967: 81) “krachen, stöhnen”; OE cracian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 74) “to resound”. Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.


krouwãn “zerschneiden, zerteilen, wieder aufkratzen” (Raven II 1967: 82). The following cognate verbs are attested: MDu crauwen, crouwen (Pfeifer II 1989: 925) “kratzen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *krau(w)/an “kratzen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the ablaut o-grade of IE *greu_, *grū- (Pfeifer II 1989: 925) “Zusammengekratztes”. This, in turn, is an extension of IE √ger- (Pfeifer II 1989: 925) “drehen, winden”, from which base the following may be derived: OFs. krāwia (Pokorny I 1956: 388) “mit gekrümmtten Fingern kratzen”; Ofr. gruc g-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 389) “Runzel”; Greek γ'ρονχος ď-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 389) “gekrümmt”. The lack of suitable IE parallels in the attested forms given above means that there is insufficient evidence to allow for this verb to be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum. Therefore a WGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

kruohhôn “runzeln, runzelig machen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 82). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OS kröka (Starck and Wells 1990: 349) “Falte, Runzel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

krúzigôn “kreuzigen; crucifigere, cruce suspendere” (Raven II 1967: 82). No cognate verbs are attested. < Latin cruciare (Pfeifer II 1989: 931) “kreuzigen, martern”. The -g- suffix probably arises through the influence of Latin crucifigere “kreuzigen”; or as a hiatus; or through the influence of the large number of OHG verbs in -igan). Therefore an OHG loan verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


kúmen “mit Mühe ertragen, bejammern, jammernd erzählen, trauern, (sich) (weinend) beklagen, sich beschweren, weinen, in Klagen ausbrechen” (Raven I 1963: 97). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kúma (Starck and Wells 1990: 350) “Klage, Beschwerde”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-

kúmigôn “ermatten, erschlaffen, krank oder gebrechlich sein oder werden” (Raven II 1967: 231). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kûmg (Starck and Wells 1990: 351) “erschöpfı, leidend, verwundet”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

kûmôn “beklagen” (Raven II 1967: 83). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under kúmen. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *kādhian I (Holthausen 1967: 44) “künden, offenbaren”; OFs. *kēha I (Lehmann 1986: 223) “to make known”; OE *cīðan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 81) “to proclaim, utter, make known, show forth, tell, relate; prove show, testify, confess”; ON kynna I, assimilation of *p’ to *n’ (Cleasby and Vigfusson 1874: 366) “to make known”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kunţi, anan “to make known, proclaim”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kund (Starck and Wells 1990: 351) “bekannt, offenbar”; OS kizth (Holthausen 1967: 44) “kund”; OFs. kiith (Kiuge 1989: 419) “bekannt”; OE cü (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 76) “known, plain, manifest, certain; well-known, usual; noted, excellent, famous; intimate, familiar, friendly, related”; ON kunr (Kiuge 1989: 419) “known, familiar”; Gothic kunhs (Kiuge 1989: 419) “known”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *kunjaiz “known”, adjectival to-paticiple from preterite-present verb *kann (see under kann). Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-, fora-, fram-, gi-, ir-, widar-, zuo-

The following cognate verbs are attested: OE cīðan II originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 76) “to become known, take knowledge of, regard”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kunţi, an “to know, make known”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under kunden). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, gi-

The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-kunnōn II (Seebold 1970: 289). OE cunnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 76) “to search into, try, test, seek for, explore, investigate; experience; know”; Gothic ana-kunnan III (Seebold 1970: 289) “to read”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *kunjaian “known”, class III durative deverbative from preterite-present verb *kann (see under kann). Therefore a Gmc deverbative formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. kēa I (Onions 1966: 502) “to cool”; OE cēlan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 66) “to cool”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kōljan “to cool, make cool”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kuoli (Kluge 1989: 417) “kühl”; OE cēl (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 72) “cool, cold; tranquil, calm”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kōľjas, *kōļaz “cool”. Therefore a WGmc dejectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

The following cognate verbs are attested: OS kōlōn II (Onions 1966: 213). OE cōlian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 72) “to cool, grow cold, be cold”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kōľjian “to be or become cool”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under kuolen). Therefore a WGmc dejectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

The following cognate verbs are attested: OS kōlōn II (Onions 1966: 213). OE cōlian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 72) “to cool, grow cold, be cold”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kōľjian “to be or become cool”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under kuolen). Therefore a WGmc dejectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

The following cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kupula (Starck and

kurzen “kürzen, abkürzen” (Raven I 1963: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG kurz, kurt (Kluge 1989: 421) “kurz”. < Latin curtus (Kluge 1989: 421) “shortened, mutilated”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-

kussen “(ab)küssen, herzen, zärtlich lieben” (Raven I 1963: 100). cf. OHG kossän II (Raven II 1967: 81). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS kussan I (Kluge 1989: 421) “küssen”; OFs. kessa I (Kluge 1989: 421) “küssen”; OE cyscan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 80) “to kiss”; ON kyssa I (Kluge 1989: 421) “küssen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kuss(an)an (Kluge 1989: 421) “to kiss”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from IE *(h)k-, *k- (expressive verb remaining unaffected by Gmc sound shift k>h) (Pokorny 1956: 626) “kiss”, from which base the following may also be derived: Greek κυκλός n-infix present (Aorist κυκλάω) (Kluge 1989: 421) “ich küssse”; Skt cumbati (Kluge 1989: 421) “klius”; Hittite kuwa- (Kluge 1989: 421) “kiss”; Gothic kukjan with k-extension or child’s speech reduplication of initial consonant (Kluge 1989: 421) “to kiss”; East Fs. kukken with k-extension or child’s speech reduplication of initial consonant (Kluge 1989: 421) “to kiss”. These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb. Although there is a later, WGmc, class II variant (see under kossän) which this thesis has made a denominative formation, primary status is more convincing for the older class I verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-

kusten “betasten, prüfen, versuchen, untersuchen, probieren, abschätzen, würdigen” (Raven I 1963: 100). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE cystan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 80) “to spend, lay out, get the value of”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kustjan “to value, estimate, test, try out”. This verb may be a The verb is derived from either of two nominal bases (see under koßan). Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

kuiten “wie eine Taube girren” (Raven II 1967: 83). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: MHG kute, küté (Raven II 1967: 83) “Taube”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

kweckèn “lebendig oder frisch sein oder werden, frisch oder lebenskräftig werden, zu Leben beginnen, keimen” (Raven II 1967: 230). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS quicken I (Seebold 1990: 467) “leben, Leben zeigen”; OE cwicjan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 78) “to come to life, come to one’s self”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *kweckjan “to come to life”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under kwickèn). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

kwellèn “quälen, martern, zu Tode peinigen, plagen, strafen, in Banden legen, mit Martern Folterknecht” (Raven I 1963: 307). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS quellian I (Seebold 1970: 313) “quälen, töten”; OE cwelJan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 77) “to kill, murder, execute”; ON kvelja I (Seebold 1970: 313) “plagen, martern, quälen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *kwelæjanan (Seebold 1970: 313) “to cause to suffer, plague, kill”, causative deverbative from strong verb *kwaljan “quälen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG quelan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 313) “leiden, sich abquälen, trauern um”; OS quelan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 313) “Martern erleiden, sterben”; OE cweljan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 77) “to die”. Therefore a NWGmc causative deverbative.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: *duruh-, *ir-, *zi-.


**kwicken** “quicken, beleben, emportreiben, erwecken, erregen, zusammensingen, harmonieren, zusammenfilgen, herrichten” (Raven I 1963: 91). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under kwicken. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: *apa*-ir-, *bi-, *gi-, *ir-, *ü*-ir-.


**kwitilōn** “leise klagend besprechen, reden über, murmeln, flüstern, girren” (Raven II 1967: 83). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *kwedīlōjan (Seebold 1970: 319) class II diminutive deverbative (formed with l-extension) from strong verb *kwējanan (Seebold 1970: 318) “sagen” (see under kwetten). Therefore an OHG diminutive deverbative (formed with l-extension).
labōn “laben, den Hunger stillen, Viehzeug tränken, erfrischen, erquicken, Ruhe schaffen, sich erholen, sich angenehm machen, waschen” (Raven II 1967: 83). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-lāvon II (Kluge 1989: 422) “waschen”; OE lafian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 210) “to pour water on, wash, bathe”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *labējan (Kluge 1989: 422) “to wash”. Therefore a WGmc loan verb (the early origin of the loan is indicated by the OHG sound shift of ‘v’ to ‘b’. Nevertheless, these borrowings could equally have been made independantly, the OHG shift of ‘v’ to ‘b’ by analogy).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-, furi-, gi-, widar-gi-, (helm-), (herasun)-, in-, ūi-, widar-, zuo-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-

lāgon “(+gen., dat.) auflauern, nachstellen, wonach trachten” (Raven II 1967: 85). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lāga (Starck and Wells 1990: 358) “Hinterhalt, Falle”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, zuo-

lāhhinōn “heilen, gesund machen, Arzt sein” (Raven II 1967: 85). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS lākōnōn II (de Vries 1962: 371). OE lāčian, lāčnian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 208) “to heal, cure, treat, look after; foment, dress (a wound)”; ON lākna II though

**lallôn** “stammeln, lallen, unklar reden” (Raven II 1967: 85). The following cognate verbs are attested: Swed. lalla (Kluge 1989: 426) “lallen”; Dan. lalle (Pfeifer II 1989: 966) “lallen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lalləjanan “lallen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It appears to be formed by means of reduplication from the IE ∗lal* (Pokorny I 1989: 651) “(Schallwurzel)”, from which base the following may be also derived: Latin lallare (Kluge 1989: 426) “trällern”; Greek λαλέω (Kluge 1989: 426) “ich schwätze”; Skt laālā (Kluge 1989: 426) “Lallen, Lallaut (interjektion des Lallens)”; Lith. laūoti (Kluge 1989: 426) “lallen”; Russ. лала (Kluge 1989: 426) “Schwätzer”. Despite the fact that this verb may represent an IE ‘Wanderwort’, the IE parallels given above present sufficient evidence to allow it to be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum.


**langsamôn** “verlängern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 360). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG langsam (Starck and Wells 1990: 360) “lang, lange dauernd”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

**lastarôn** “lästem, schmahen, die Ehre nehmen” (Raven II 1967: 86). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lastar (Kluge 1989: 429) “Laster, Tadel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

**lazôn** “verzögern, säumen, träge sein” (Raven II 1967: 86). ON lata II (de Vries 1962: 346) “langsam, ruhig, schlaff werden”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lærəjanan “to be slow, lazy, late”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under lezzen). Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

**lazzôn** “lässig oder träge sein, säumen, zögern” (Raven II 1967: 233). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE latian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 212) “to be slow, indolent; to linger, delay, hesitate”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *lærəjan “to be slow, lazy, late”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under lezzen). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.


leggen “liegen machen, hinweg-. ablegen, aussetzen, anberaumen, hineintun, anziehen” (Raven 11963: 309). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS leggian I (Seebold 1970: 325) “legen”; OFs. ledza, lega, leia I (Seebold 1970: 325) “legen”; OE lecgan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 214) “to lay, put, place, deposit, set; bury; prostrate, cast down, lay low, kill; betake oneself, go; put before, submit; dispose, arrange; attach”; ON leggia I (Seebold 1970: 325) “legen, liegen machen, einrichten, werfen”; Gothic lagian I (Seebold 1970: 325) “to lay”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *lagejanan (Seebold 1970: 325) “legen, liegen machen”, causative deverbative from strong verb *legjanan (Seebold 1970: 324) “liegen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG lig(g)an st. vb (Seebold 1970: 325) “liegen”; OS liggian st. vb (Seebold 1970: 325) “liegen”; OFs. lidza st. vb (Seebold 1970: 324) “liegen, sterben”; OE lícgan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 217) “to lie, be situated, be at rest, remain; lie down, lie low, lie dead; yield, subside, fall; lead, extend to”; ON liggja st. vb (Seebold 1970: 324) “liegen, brachliegen, sich erstrecken; verliegen; beschlafen”; Gothic ligan st. vb, j-present form probably lost as a result of secondary development (Seebold 1970: 324) “to lie”. Therefore a Gmc causative deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, ana-gi-, bi-, dara-, (dara-)zuo-, fir-, folla-, fora-, gi-, (hera-)zuo-, hina-, ir-, missi-, nidar-, (suntar-)gi-, ubar-, if-, umbi-, untar-, widar-, zi(r)-, zisamene-, zuo-


leiben “übriglassen, hinterlassen” (Raven I 1963: 101). cf. OHG lebën III. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS far-lijban I (Seebold 1970: 326); OFs. leva I (Seebold 1970: 326) “hinterlassen”; OE lêfian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 209) “to leave, cause or allow to remain”; ON leifa I (Seebold 1970: 326) “hinterlassen”; Gothic bi-laithjan I (Seebold 1970: 326) “to remain behind”, which allow us to reconstruct a Gmc *laibejanan (Seebold 1970: 326) “to leave, cause to remain”, causative deverbative from strong verb *-leibjanan (Seebold 1970: 326) “with prefix = bleiben”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bi-îban st. vb (Starck and Wells 1990: 372) “bleiben, zurückbleiben, aufhören”; OS (bi-)îban present only

leizzen “anklagen, beschuldigen, Vorwürfe machen, tadeln, verfluchen, verwünschen, (hin)wegwünschen, verschmähen, zurückweisen, aufschauern, erschrecken, sich entrüsten, mißbilligen, verwerfen, verurteilen, Groll oder Pein bekommen, schaudern, erbeben, erzittern, zurückschrecken, gründlich hassend” (Raven I 1963: 101). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE laísettian (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 212) “to be odious or hateful, be hated, be hostile, to abominate, hate”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *laipātjan class I intensive deverbative from NWGmc class I weak verb *laipijanôn (see under leiden). Therefore a WGmc dejectival verb.

leidigôn “kränken, in Leid versetzen, betrübt machen” (Raven II 1967: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG leidig (Starck and Wells 1990: 366) “widerwärtig, verhaßt”. Therefore an OHG dejectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

leidîhôn “verabscheuen, ein Gegenstand des Abscheueins sein, verschmähen, zurückweisen, schänden, entweihen, ein Greul sein, ungültig machen” (Raven II 1967: 235). cf.OHG leidîhôn II (Starck and Wells 1990: 366). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG leidîh (Starck and Wells 1990: 366) “abscheulich, schrecklich, verhaßt”. Therefore an OHG dejectival verb.

leidôn “gerichtlich anklagen, jemandem grob anfahren, zurückweisen, betrüben, verleumden” (Raven II 1967: 87). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS lēðôn II (Bosworth and Toller 1976: 669). OE lēðian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 212) “to be hateful or loathed”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *laipijanôn “to make hateful, cause to hate”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under leiden). Therefore a WGmc dejectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-
leidsamän “jemandem zum Abscheu machen, Haß zeigen, tadeln” (Raven II 1967: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *leisam (Starck and Wells 1990: 367) “verhaßt, abscheulich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

leihlen “zucken, wippen; aufspringen, in die Höhe steigen; sich biegen; mit einem sein Spiel treiben, ihn verspotten, täuschen, betrügen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 383). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *laikjan class I weak deverbal from strong verb *laikan (Seebold 1970: 321) “spielen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE ikan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 208) “to move up and down, leap, jump, swing, fly; play (instrument; play upon, delude”); ON leika st. vb (Seebold 1970: 321) “sich rasch bewegen, spielen, scherzen; verspotten; verführen, täuschen”; Gothic laikan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 321) “hupfen, springen”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

(le)inen “(sich) leihnen, niederlegen, anstellen” (Raven I 1963: 102). Cf. OHG (h)ilen III (Raven II 1967: 237). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hlinan I (Kluge 1989: 435) “to cause to lean, to incline”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hlain(e)jan (Kluge 1989: 435) “sich stützen, leihnen”. The verb is formed with an ‘n’-extension and derives ultimately from the ‘o’-grade ablaut form of IE *kλei- (Pokorny 1956: 600) “neigen, leihnen”, from which base the following may also be derived: Skt sravate (Kluge 1989: 435) “lehnt sich an, befindet sich”; The following ‘n’-extensions are also attested: Greek κλίνω n-extension (Pokorny 1956: 601) “ich neige, lehne an”; Latin clinaire n-extension (Pokorny 1956: 601) “biegen, beugen, neigen”; Ofr. clôin, clôen n-extension (Pokorny 1956: 601) “schieben, krummrückig”; Lith. šlinu n-extension (Pokorny 1956: 601) “ich lehne mich an”. These IE parallels seem to show that the ‘n’-extensions are pre-Gmc, and are thus sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, i-er-

leisanen “nachahmen” (Raven I,1963: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG -leisa “Spur” (Starck and Wells 1990: 689) “Wagenspur, Wagengleis”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with n-extension).

leisanën “nachahmen, nachziehen” (Raven II 1967: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under leisanen. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with n-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: folloa-, gi-

leiten “leiten, führen, heiraten, herbeiführen, fortführen, entfernen, vertreiben, heraus-, hinaus-, hineinführen, überziehen, aufheben, einführen, bringen, erziehen, aufbringen, anleiten, hinführen, hinbringen, hinleiten, geleiten, fortsetzen, bestimmen, hinüberführen, übersetzen, hindurchführen, entwenden, vorenthalten, erdulden, überstehen, wegraffen, eilig vollbringen, lenken, herbeiführen, in Bewegung setzen, ablenken, abwenden, wandeln, gehen, ziehen, zurückschließen, verfertigen, regieren, zusammenführen” (Raven I 1963: 102). The following
cognate verbs are attested: OS *lēðian I (Seebold 1970: 329) "bringen"; OFs. *lēla I (Seebold 1970: 329) "bringen, leiten"; OE *lēðan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 208) "to cause to move, bring or take a person: to take, carry, convey: to accompany and show the way, conduct, convoy, guide, lead"; ON *līða I (Seebold 1970: 329) "führen, leiten; folgen; begraben", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *laiðjanan (Seebold 1970: 329) "leiten, führen", causative deverbative from strong verb *leiðjan (Seebold 1970: 328) "(weg)gehen, leiten". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *līðan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 329) "gehen, wegener, vergehen"; OS *līðan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 329) "gehen, vergehen, befahren"; OFs. *līha st. vb, present only (Seebold 1970: 329) "leiden"; OE *līdan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 220) "to go, travel, sail; arrive; to be bereft of, suffer loss"; ON *līða st. vb (Seebold 1970: 328) "gehen, fahren; dahingehen, sterben; vorübergehen"; Gothic *ga-leiðjan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 329) "kommen, gehen". Therefore a NWGmc causative deverbative.


leitōn "leiten" (Raven II 1967: 87). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *laiðjanan "leiten, führen", class II deverbative from strong verb *leiðjan (Seebold 1970: 328) "(weg)gehen, leiten" (see under leiten). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ana-

lecken "benetzen, bewässern, eine Flüssigkeit wohinleiten" (Raven I 1963: 106). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE leccan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 214) "to water, irrigate, wet, moisten, slake"; MLG lecken (de Vries 1962: 352) "lecken"; ON *leka II, probably originally class I (de Vries 1962: 352) "leck machen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lakejanan (Seebold 1970: 330) "to cause to leak, > to make moist", causative deverbative from strong verb *lekanan (Seebold 1970: 330) "leck machen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *lekanan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 330) "leck machen, verschmachten"; OFs. *bi-leka st. vb (Seebold 1970: 330) "austrocknen"; MDU*leken st. vb (Pfeifer II 1989: 988) "fließen, trocken, Flüssigkeit durchlassen, undicht sein"; ON *leka st. vb (Seebold 1970: 330) "leck sein, troppen". Therefore a NWGmc causative deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *in-

leckezzen "schwingen, hin- und herbewegen, zittern" (Raven I 1963: 106). We can therefore reconstruct a *lekatzian "schwingen", class I intensive deverbative from weak verb *lekan an attested in MHG lecken (Lexer I 1872: 1850) "mit den Füßen ausschlagen, hüpfen, springen". Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

leckōn "lecken, belecken" (Raven II 1967: 87). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *lekkōn II (Kluge 1989: 433) "lecken"; OE *licasian II (Kluge 1989: 433) "to lick; lap up", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *likōjan (Kluge 1989: 433) "lecken". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It may represent an intensive form with expressive gemination, but is probably an assimilated form of an earlier *liknōjan, this an ablaut zero-grade n-extension deriving ultimately from the IE *leigh- (Kluge 1989: 433) "lecken". N-extension forms are also seen in: Greek λιώσω (Kluge 1956: 429) "ich belecke, begehre"; Serbian lazmati (Kluge 1956: 429) "einem lecken"; Compare further the non-extended forms attested in the following: Gothic bi-lāgon II (Kluge 1989: 433) "belecken"; ON steikja I with initial 's-' (Pokorny I 1956: 668) "leckend"; Olt. ligim (Kluge 1989: 433) "ich lecke"; Latin lingere (Kluge 1989: 433) "leckend"; Greek λειξω (Kluge 1989: 433) "ich lecke"; OCS *izati (Kluge 1989: 433) "leckend"; Skt ledhī, redhi retroflex 'dh' (Kluge 1989: 433) "leckend". These IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-

lemmen "lähmen, erlähmen" (Raven I 1963: 313). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS lēmman I (Pfeifer II 1989: 964) "lahm machen"; OFs. *lemman I (de Vries 1962: 352) "lahm
machen”; OE leman class II but probably originally class I as shown by umlaut, but lacking gemination (Pfeifer II 1989: 964) “to subdue; lame, disable”; ON lemja (Pfeifer II 1989: 964) “lähmen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lamjanan “to render lame”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lam (Starck and Wells 1990: 359) “lahm, verkruppelt, gebrechlich”; OS lamo (Kluge 1989: 425) “lahm”; OFs. lam, lem (Kluge 1989: 425) “lahm”; OE lama, loma, lame (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 210) “crippled, lame, paralytic, weak”; ON laimi (Kluge 1989: 425) “gelähmt, gebrechlich”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lamjan “lahm, verkruppelt”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-

lensan sperren, fesseln, verrammeln, verschließen” (Raven I 1963: 106). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lam (Kluge 1989: 425) “lahm, verkruppelt, gebrechlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with s-extension).


Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-gi-, gi-, hina-, ir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: zuo-gi-

*lepfit “austrinken, schöpfen, ausleeren, erstreiben, ans Licht streben, etwas zu erreichen suchen, heben, zutreffen, genießen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: Mod.Ice lepia I (Seebold 1970: 323) “lecken, schlürfen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lapejanan (Seebold 1970: 323) “lecken, schlürfen”, class I deverbal from strong verb *lapanan (Seebold 1970: 323) “schlürfen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG laffan vb (Seebold 1970: 323) “schlürfen, lecken (das Wasser wie ein Hund)”. Therefore a NWGmc deveritative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *duruh-, gi-*

lernken “sich heften an, festhalten, kleben” (Raven I 1963: 109). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *fora-, gi-*


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ir-*


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-*/
"lebendig machen, beleben, Leben schaffen" (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG *lib (Starck and Wells 1990: 372) "Leben"; cf. OHG *festigōn II independently unattested (cf. OHG festinōn II (Starck and Wells 1990: 149) "fest machen"). Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

"am Leben lassen" (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *libhaftig (Starck and Wells 1990: 372) "körperlich". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

"losbinden, freimachen, befreien, erledigen, nützen" (Raven I 1963: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: MHG *ledig (de Vries 1962: 355) "frei, unbehindert, unbehindert, leer, müßig"; MLG, MDu *ledich (de Vries 1962: 355) "müßig, unbeschäftiglt"; OFs. *lethich, *ledich (de Vries 1962: 355) "unbehindert, frei, leer"; ON *lóurg (de Vries 1962: 355) "ledig, los, unbehindert, wohlvollend", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lóugaz "gelenkig, beweglich". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

"in Stücke schneiden oder zerlegen" (Raven II 1967: 88). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *lóian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 220) "to unloose, release", connection seen better in OE a-*lóian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 18) "to detach, separate; set free"; ON lóð (de Vries 1962: 354) "in Ordnung bringen, beugen, gliedem", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lóðjanan "gliedern, zerlegen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lid (Starck and Wells 1990: 372) "Glied, Gelenk"; OS *h/con II, originally class III? (Onions 1966: 528) "gefallen"; OFs. *li/cia II, originally class III? (Onions 1966: 528) "gefallen"; OE *hican II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 218) "( + dat. or impersonal) to please; be sufficient; to be like, seem like"; ON *leíð (Zoega 1910: 274) "gleichmachen; polieren"; Gothic *leikan III (Lehmann 1986: 231) "to please", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *leikaz (Kluge 1989: 269) "Glied". Therefore an NWGmc denominative verb

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, zi-

"heucheln" (Raven I 1963: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *leikatjan intensive deverbal from a weak verb represented by OHG lihhisōn "übersehen, vorgeben, verhehlen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 375). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.

"(impers. abs. vel + dat. pers. et gen. rei) gleich, lieb, ähnlich, angemessen, (an)genehm, gefällig sein, gefallen, Wohlgefallen haben an, gefallen" (Raven II 1967: 236). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS likōn II, originally class III? (Onions 1966: 528) "gefallen"; OFs. likia II, originally class III? (Onions 1966: 528) "gefallen"; OE lēčian II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 218) "( + dat. or impersonal) to please; be sufficient; to be like, seem like"; ON lika (Zoega 1910: 274) "gleichmachen; polieren"; Gothic leikan III (Lehmann 1986: 231) "to please", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *leikaz (Kluge 1989: 269) "Glied". As the etymon adjective for this verb, *ga-leikaz, occurs in prefixed form, it is more likely that *leikatjan is a back formation simplex from the prefixed *ga-leikatjan (see under gi-lihōn).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, missi-

"übersehen, unbeachtet lassen, (er)heucheln, zögern" (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. As the etymon adjective for this verb, OHG gillō, occurs only in prefixed form, this verb is probably best considered a back formation from OHG gi-lihisōn (which see).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: int-
lilhen “ebnen, glatt schneiden, Seuche = Buße? Auflösung?” (Raven II 1967: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate verbs in the related Gmc languages probably belong with the class III verb, this verb is best considered a class II deverbative formation from the class III verb (see under lilhen). Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.


liltirón “erleichtern” (Raven II 1967: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lihtiro comparative form of liht adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 376) “leicht, lind, müthlos”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

liluhhen “schmeicheln, ergötzen, erheitem, liebkosen, nähern, pflegen, wärmen, erquicken” (Raven I 1963: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


lind “sich niederhegen, herabsinken, in geneigter Stellung sein, sich lehnen, sich stützen, einhergehen, sich an etwas anlehnen, hervorragen, sich auszeichnen” (Raven III 1967: 237). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hlinian, hleonian II (Kluge 1989: 435) “to lean, recline, lie down, rest”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hlinjan (Kluge 1989: 435) “sich stützen, lehnen”. The verb is formed with an ‘n’-extension and derives ultimately from the
zero-grade ablaut form of IE *klei- (Pokorny 1956: 600) “neigen, lehnen”, from which base the following may also be derived: (see under kleinen). These IE parallels show that the n-extension forms are pre-Gmc, and provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, ana-gi-, fora-, gi-, oba-, ubar-, untar-, zua-

**liob-sangôn** “ein Freundenlied anstimmen” (Raven II 1967: 88). No cognate verbs are attested.

cf. OHG liob (Starck and Wells 1990: 378) “lieblich, angenehm”; cf. OHG -sangôn II attested in other compounds, for which see salmo-sangôn (Raven II 1967: 125). Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

**lisimen** “stricken, (Schweiz) lisen” (Raven I 1963: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lisina (Starck and Wells 1990: 379) “Frauenkleidungsstück, Wollstoff”. < MedLatin lisina (Starck and Wells 1990: 379) “Frauenkleidungsstück”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (with development of medial ‘n’ to ‘m’).

**lispôn** “lispeln, plappern, faseln, stammeln” (Raven II 1967: 239). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OE ð-wlsipian, ð-wlysipian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 30) “to lisp”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *wlispêjan “to lisp, be lipping”. Further etymology uncertain. Possibly an onomatopoeic formation. Compare ON ðáspa (Kluge 1989: 445) “lispeln”. OE wlisp (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 417) “lispings” is most probably post verbal.

**listen** “auf dem Schoße, auf den Knien tändeln, nachgiebig machen, beschwichtigen, lindern, locken, schmeicheln” (Raven I 1963: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG list (Starck and Wells 1990: 280) “Kunst, List”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

**liubôn** “lieben, gern haben” (Raven II 1967: 89). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE læofian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 216) “to be or become dear”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *leubêjan “to be or become dear”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under liuben). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

**liübôn** “lieben, gern haben” (Raven II 1967: 89). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE læofian II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 216) “to be or become dear”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *leubêjan “lieben, gern haben”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under liuben). Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

**liudôn** “singen, musizieren, (musikalisch) sich einüben, dichten, vortragen, (er)tönen, laut sein, jubeln, jauchzen, anschreien, Lied, Einklang” (Raven II 1967: 89). The following cognate verbs


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, duruh-, gi-, int-, ir-

(h)liitaren “läutern, stöhnen, reinigen, büßen, klar machen” (Raven I 1963: 113). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hliittian, hlītian II but probably originally class I, as shown by umlaut and gemination (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 187) “to clear, purify, make bright”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hlītjaran “läutern”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lītār, hlītār, hluttar (Starck and Wells 1990: 390) “rein, lauter, klar”; OS hluttar (Kluge 1989: 432) “rein, lauter”; OFs. hlutter (Kluge 1989: 432) “rein, lauter”; OE hlītār, hlītār (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 187) “pure, clear, bright, sincere”; Gothic hlītars (Kluge 1989: 432) “pure, clean”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *hlūtaz (Kluge 1989: 432) “lauter, rein”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

liutbaren “öffentlich bekannt werden” (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG liūtbari (Starck and Wells 1990: 381) “öffentlich, allen zugänglich”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: (ana-), bi-, (eban-), gagan-, gi-, ir-, missi-
"öffentlich bekanntmachen, laut aussagen" (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *liutmärî* (Starck and Wells 1990: 381) "Öffentlichkeit". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

"ähnlich machen, abbilden, erheucheln" (Raven II 1967: 90). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *lizzitjan* class II intensive deverbative from OHG weak verb *lizzön* "heucheln". Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

"heucheln" (Raven II 1967: 90). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *liz* (Starck and Wells 1990: 382) "Vorwand"; MI-IG *litz, litze* (Schade 11882: 567) "Grille, Laune, Albernheit". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

"loben, rühmen, anerkennen" (Starck and Wells 1990: 382). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *lobân* II, originally class III? (Kluge 1989: 445) "loben"; OFs. *lovia* II, originally class III? (Kluge 1989: 445) "loben"; OE *lofian* II, originally class III? (Kluge 1989: 445) "to praise, exalt; appraise, value"; ON *lofa* II, originally class III? (Kluge 1989: 445) "gestatten; loben, preisen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lubjianan* "loben". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from the ablaut zero grade of IE */*leubh- (Pokorny I 1956: 683) "gern haben, begehren; lieb, (zum Teil mit Entwicklung von 'gern haben' zu 'guteheißen, loben', im Germanischen auch von 'Liebe' zu 'Zutrauen, Vertrauen, Glaube'", from which base the following may also be derived: Latin *libet*, older *lubet* (Pokorny I 1956: 683) "es beliebt, ist gefällig"; Skt *lubhyati* (Pokorny I 1956: 683) "empfindet heftiges Verlangen"; Gothic *ga-laubjan* I, 'o'-grade (Pokorny I 1956: 683) "glauben"; Gothic *lufs* (Pokorny I 1956: 683) "lieb"; OCS *lbs* zero grade (Pokorny I 1956: 683) "lieb"; Lith. *liaupse* (Pokorny I 1956: 683) "Lobpreisung". The IE parallels seen in the Latin and Skt verbs provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, *samant-, widar-

"streicheln, liebkosen, flursorgen" (Pfeifer 1989: 1026). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *lukfan* zero ablaut grade and expressive devoicing (Kluge 1989: 446) "to entice, flatter, caress", class II deverbative from strong verb *leuganan* (Seebold 1970: 336) "lügen" (see under lockôn). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.
"waschen" (Raven II 1967: 91). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *lukjan "waschen, spülen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably a guttural extension formed with ablaut zero-grade from IE *lou-, *louw (see under luhen). As the IE forms attested above lack the guttural extension found in this verb, such an extension must be considered a later development. The verb cannot therefore be regarded as pre-Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

As the IE forms attested above lack the guttural extension found in this verb, such an extension must be considered a later development. The verb cannot therefore be regarded as pre-Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

iockãn 1 "mit Stickarbeit oder desgleichen versehen, mit Locken versehen, die Haare schneiden" (Raven II 1967: 91). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG loc (Starck and Wells 1990: 383) "Haarlocke, Haar". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

iockOn2 "locken, erfreuen, reizen, fürsorgen, liebkosend streicheln oder klopfen" (Raven II 1967: 91). cf. OHG lücken I. The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu. bocken (de Vries 1962: 365) "locken"; OE locican II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 221) "to attract, entice, soothe"; ON lúkka II (Kluge 1989: 446) "locken", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lukkan zero ablaut grade, intensive gemination and expressive devoicing (Kluge 1989: 446) "to attract, entice through lies", class II intensive deverbal from strong verb *leuganan (Seebold 1970: 336) "lügen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG liogan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 336) "lügen, belügen"; OS liogan only present forms attested (Seebold 1970: 336) "lügen"; OFs. lioga st. vb (Seebold 1970: 336) "lügen"; OE lóegan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 216) "to lie, deceive, belie, betray; to be in error; to charge falsely"; ON ljúga st. vb (Seebold 1970: 336) "lügen, belügen"; Gothic liugan st. vb (Pokorny I 1956: 687) "lügen". Therefore a NWGmc intensive deverbal.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

lonôn "(be)lohnen, vergelten, strafen" (Raven II 1967: 92). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS lônôn II (de Vries' 1962: 348) "belohnen"; OFs. lánia II (de Vries 1962: 348) "belohnen"; OE lánian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 213) "to reward, recompense, repay, requite"; ON launa II (de Vries 1962: 347) "belohnen, vergelten", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *lawnjanan "belohnen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lón (Starck and Wells 1990: 383) "Lohn, Preis, Vergeltung"; OS lôn (Kluge 1989: 447) "Lohn"; OFs. lón (Kluge 1989: 447) "Lohn"; OE lóan (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 213) "reward, gift, loan, compensation, remuneration, retribution"; ON laun (Kluge 1989: 447) "Lohn, Bezahlung"; Gothic laur (Kluge 1989: 447) "reward, credit", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *launjanan "Lohn". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

lösen "lösen, befreien, losmachen, auflösen, zerstören, entrichten, bezahlen, lockern, ablösen, schlaff machen, öffnen, retten, erlösen, gesichert machen, zerreißen, vernichten, verlassen" (Raven I 1963: 115). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS löšan I (Kluge 1989: 448) "lösen"; OFs. lēsa I (Kluge 1989: 448) "lösen"; OE lēsan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 218) "to loosen, release, redeem, deliver, liberate"; ON leysa I (Kluge 1989: 448) "lösen, befreien; abmachen; bezahlen; abreisen"; Gothic lausanjan I (Kluge 1989: 448) "to free, rescue", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *lausjanan "lösen, befreien". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lös (Starck and Wells 1990: 384) "los, frei, befreit, listig, leichtfertig"; OS lōs (Kluge 1989: 448) "los, frei"; OE lēas (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 213) "without, free from, devoid of; bereft of; false, faithless, untruthful, deceitful"; ON lauss (Kluge 1989: 448) "frei, ungebunden"; Gothic laus (Kluge 1989: 448) "free from, empty", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *lausaz (Kluge 1989: 448) "los, frei". Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-, ir-, zi(r)-, zuo-gi-.

(h)losëń “(reflex.+dat. pers.;+gen. rei) beachten, die Aufmerksamkeit auf etwas richten, aufmerksam achten, lauschen, sich richten (nach), hören, zuhören, horchen, losdonnern, das Zuhören” (Raven II 1967: 239). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hlausëjan “hören, lauschen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is an ‘s-extension taking the ‘o’-grade of ablaut and derives ultimately from IE *hleud- (Pokorny 1956: 605) “hören, (aorist) wovon man viel hört, berühmt, Ruhm”, from which base the following may also be derived: ON hler (Pokorny 1956: 606) “das Lauschen”; ON hlust (Pokorny 1956: 606) “Ohr”; OE hiyst (Pokorny 1956: 607) “sense of hearing”; OE hlystan (Pokorny 1956: 607) “to listen, hear, attend to, obey”; OIr. clias (Pokorny 1956: 606) “Ohr”; OCS slysati (Pokorny 1956: 607) “hören”; Skt roati (Pokorny 1956: 606) “hört, horcht, gehorcht”; Toch.A klyos- (Pokorny 1956: 605) “hören”. Despite the fact that the verb is not attested in the Gmc languages outside OHG, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a possible pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-, hera-, gi-, zuo-, zuo-gi-

loskën “sich verstecken, sich verborgen halten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 384). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *loskëjan from an earlier *lotskëjan “sich verstecken”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It most likely an ‘sk-present’ formation from the IE *leud- (Pokorny 1956: 684) “sich ducken, geduckt, klein, sich vor jemand ducken, klein machen, heucheln”, from which base the following may also be derived: OE lèsan st. vb (Pokorny 1956: 684) "to bend, stoop, decline; bow, make obeisance, fall down"; OE lot (Pokorny 1956: 684) "Betrug"; Gothic luton (Pokorny 1956: 684) "betrügen, verführen"; ON lýta (Pokorny 1956: 684) "verunzieren, entehren, tadeln"; OHG luzil, lužil (Pokorny 1956: 684) "klein, wenig, gering"; Lith. liūtų, liūsti (Pokorny 1956: 684) "traurig sein, gedrückt sein"; Russ. ludi (Pokorny 1956: 684) "betrügen, täuschen". Despite the archaic nature of ‘sk-present’ verbs, there are no other forms attested for this verb in Gmc or IE. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as pre-Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

lös-kšön “unzüchtig reden” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG lös (Starck and Wells 1990: 384) "leichtfertig, listig, befreit"; cf. OHG kšön (Starck and Wells 1990: 342) "sich besprechen, reden, aussagen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

lösungen “erwägen” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG -lösunga in sêllêsunga (Starck and Wells 1990: 516) “Gabe zur Erlösung der Seele, Almosen”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

lōten “löten” (Raven I 1963: 117). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *lōt “Lötmetall, Mesblei”, can be reconstructed from: MHG löt (Kluge 1989: 449) "Lötmetall, Mesblei”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *laubjan, *laubanan (Lehmann 1986: 141) "leave, permission, privilege". Therefore a Gmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-, missi-

loubēn “sich belauben, laubig sein oder werden, Laub bekommen, grünen” (Raven II 1967: 240). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see loubēn. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

loubenēn “Laub haben, belaubt sein, belaubte Zweige haben, grünen” (Raven I 1963: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG loub (Kluge 1989: 430) "Blatt". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with n-extension).

loubezzen “Frühling machen, frühlingsmäßig oder lenzartig werden, wiedergrünen, (von Vögeln) = Frühlingslieder singen” (Raven I 1963: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. Class I intensive deverbal from OHG class III weak verb loubēn (which see). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.

loubirēn “ausschlagen, Knospen oder Blüten treiben, Laub haben” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG loub (Starck and Wells 1990: 385) "Laub, Laubwerk". Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with r-extension).

loubēn “Laub bekommen” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG loub (Starck and Wells 1990: 385) “Laub, Laubwerk”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-, int-, ir-

lougezzen “mit Feuer, flammend, flammen” (Raven I 1963: 120). cf. OHG lōhezzen I (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG loug, lowc, laug “Flamme” (Kluge 1989: 447). Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with intensive suffix -ezzen on analogy with intensive deverbatives).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ë-

lubbän “heilen, vergiften, beschmieren, mit Gift bewaffnen, die Waffen in Gift eintauchen” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under lubben. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

luhhen, luhhen “waschen, spülen, bespülen, abspülen, die Wäsche lühen, baden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 388). cf. OHG lóhôn II. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *luhjan “waschen, spülen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably best regarded as a guttural extension from IE *Iou-, *Ioue (Pokorny 1956: 692) “waschen”, from which base the following may also be derived: OHG lóuğa (Pokorny I 1956: 692) “Lauge”; Gaulish lautoro (Pokorny I 1956: 692) “balneo”; OIr. ló-chasair (Pokorny 1956: 692) “Regen”; Latin lavare (Kluge 1989: 431) “waschen, baden”; Greek λοῦω (Kluge 1989: 431) “ich bade”; Hittite la-hu-us-zi (Pokorny I 1956: 692) “gießt aus”. As there is no evidence for a guttural extension outside OHG in the forms given above, such an extension must be regarded as an OHG formation. The verb cannot therefore be pre-Gmc. Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

lucken “locken, auffordern, fördern, applaudieren, günstig sein, schmeicheln, liebkosen, mildern, beschwichtigen” (Raven I 1963: 120). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate verbs in the related Gmc languages belong with the class II verb, this verb is best considered a class I deverbal from the earlier class II verb lockôn (which see). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

(h)luoßen “brüllen, dröhnen” (Raven I 1963: 121). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hlôjan class I weak deverbal from strong verb *hlôkan (Seebold 1970: 265) “brüllen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE hlôwan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 187) “to low, roar, bellow”. Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

luoegen “(+gen. rei) die Blicke auf etwas richten, spähen nach, blicken, aus einem Versteck hervorsehen, sehen, schauen nach, lugen, das Obst, das zuerst am Baum hervorsteht, sichtbar hervortreten” (Raven II 1967: 240). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct a possible earlier form *lôgejan “to look at”. cf. OS lôkôn II, mit Verschärfung oder Variation des Auslauts (Kluge 1989: 450) “blicken”; cf. OE lôcian II, mit Verschärfung oder Variation des Auslauts (Kluge 1989: 450) “to see, behold, look, gaze; observe, notice”. No further cognates are known, though possibly connected with Welsh llygad (Kluge 1989: 450) “Auge”. Further etymology unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fram-, ir-, umbi-, ûz-

(h)låsten “erstaunen, (von den Augen) = das Rollen oder Zwinkern, nach Ohrenkitzel verlangen tragen, (die Augen) zusammenkniffen, betäuben, verwirren, begeistern, jucken, lästern oder geil sein, gierig nach etwas trachten oder verlangen, begierig lauern, gaffen” (Raven I 1963: 121). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: **umbi-, zuo-**


Prefix formations derived from this verb: **folla-, gi-**

**lustidën** “Neigung oder Verlangen zu etwas haben, sich an etwas ergötzen” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lústida (Schade 1882: 579) “delectatio”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**lustisën** “sich ergötzen, übermütig sein” (Raven II 1967: 93). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG lust (Starck and Wells 1990: 390) “Begierde, Lust, Anlockung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with s-extension).

**lustön** “begehren, sich freuen (über)” (Raven II 1967: 94). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE lustian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 222) “to delight in”; Gothic luston II (Lehmann 1986: 238) “to desire”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *lustjanan “to desire, take pleasure or delight in”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under lusten). Therefore a Gmc denominative verb.

**lustrólhön** “umgehen, besichtigen” (Raven II 1967: 94). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

**lúzën** “sich verborgen beziehungsweise versteckt halten, verborgen liegen, heimlich lauern” (Raven II 1967: 241). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE látan II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 223) “to lie hidden, hide, lurk, bend down to hide”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *lúžan “to lie hidden, lurk”, class III durative deverbative from strong verb *lúzan (Seebold 1970: 340) “sich neigen” (see under luzzen). Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

**luzzen** “verleumden, erniedrigen” (Raven I 1963: 122). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *lutjan (Seebold 1970: 341) “schmähen, tadeln” class I zero-grade deverbative from strong verb *lúzan (Seebold 1970: 340) “sich neigen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE látan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 341) “to bend, stoop, decline; bow, make obeisance, fall down”; ON lúta st. vb (Seebold 1970: 340) “sich neigen, bücken (in Verehrung), niederstürzen”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

māen “ausraufen, schneiden, teilen, verwelken, dürr werden” (Starck and Wells 1990: 393). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *mējan (Seebold 1970: 347) “mähen” class I weak deverbative from strong verb *mēaanan (Seebold 1970: 347) “mähnen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE māwan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 347) “to mow”; OFs. mān only present forms attested (Seebold 1970: 347) “mähnen”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.


*maganan “herrschen, kräftigen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: ON magna II (de Vries 1962: 375) “kräftigen (besonders durch Zauber)”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *magónan “kräftigen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG magan (Starck and Wells 1990: 398) “Kraft, Stärke, Macht”; ON mag (de Vries 1962: 375) “Kraft, Macht”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *magnan (Seebold 1970: 342) “Kraft, Macht”. Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-, ubar-

magaren “verzehren, aufzehren, hinschwinden, durch Mangel und Hunger erschöpft, schmachten, schwach werden, schwächen, müde machen” (Raven I 1963: 122). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON megra I (Cleasby and Vigfusson 1874: 421) “to make meagre, emaciate”; cf. OE magerian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 225) “to lacerate, make lean”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *mágjanan “to make thin or meagre”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mager (Kluge 1989: 454) “mager”; OE mager (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 225) “meagre, lean”; ON mægr (Kluge 1989: 454) “mager”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *magrø (Kluge 1989: 454) “mager”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

magān “neu belebt oder gestärkt sein, lebendig oder kräftig sein, fest oder erwachsen” (Raven II 1967: 241). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *magājan (Seebold 1970: 342), class III durative deverbative from preterite-present verb *mag (see under mag). “kann, vermögen”. This verb is attested in the following: Therefore an OHG deverbative formation. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

"reden, sprechen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mahal (Pfeifer I 1989: 532) "Gericht, Gerichtsstätte, Versammlung, Vertrag"; OS *mahal (Pfeifer I 1989: 532) "(Gerichts)stätte, Versammlung, Rede"; OE *mægel (Pfeifer I 1989: 532) "council, meeting, popular assembly; speech, interview"; ON *mål (Pfeifer I 1989: 532) "Versammlung, Verabredung; Sprache, Rede; Rechtssprache; Spruch, Strophe"; Gothic *mapl (Pfeifer I 1989: 532) "Versammlungs ort, Markt", which allows us to reconstruct a GMC *maplan (with transition from *bl to *hl in OHG and OS) "festes Wort, Verhandlung, Versammlung". Therefore a GMC denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*mahalen* "anklagen, vor Gericht bringen, zu einem Rechtsstreit kommen, rügen, in Decurien einteilen" (Raven II 1967: 94). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. *mæia* II (de Vries 1962: 399). OE *mædietian* II (Pfeifer I 1989: 532) "to harangue, make a speech, speak", which allows us to reconstruct a WGMC *mabljan with transition from *bl to *hl in OHG "reden, sprechen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under mahalen).

Therefore a WGMC denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, gi-

*mahhun* "machen, Freundschaft machen, ausführen, verteidigen, verrichten, zu Stunde bringen, hervorbring en, anstellen, bewirken, verfassen, (be)treiben, handeln, weben, einen Weg schneiden" (Raven II 1967: 94). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS *makon* II (Kluge 1989: 453) "machen"; OFs. *makia* II (Kluge 1989: 453) "machen"; OE *macian* II (Kluge 1989: 453) "to make, form, construct, do; prepare, arrange, cause", which allows us to reconstruct a WGMC *makjan (Kluge 1989: 453) "machen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *mag- (Kluge 1989: 453) "kneten, drücken, streichen; (specialization in GMC in the field of clay working) kneten, formen, zusammenfügen". From which base the following may also be derived: Greek *μακσω (Kluge 1989: 453) "ich knete, presse, wasche ab, bilde ab"; OCS *macati (Kluge 1989: 453) "bestreichen, beschmieren, salben"; Latvian *iz-mudas (Kluge 1989: 453) "anschmieren"; Breton *maza (Kluge 1989: 453) "kneten". Despite the semantic development that took place in GMC and the confinement of attested forms to WGMC, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-GMC origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-gi-, bi-, gi-, ln(t)-, missi-, sama-, ubar-, untar-, tsamene-gi-, tuo-gi-

*målen* "abbilden, malen, (im Geiste) ausmalen, zeichnen, auf-, be-, verzeichnen, mit einem Zeichen versehen, darstellen, verzieren, schmücken, nachahmen, täuschen, schminken, die Augenräder mit Schminke umzeichnen, färben, schreiben, täfeln, tünchen" (Raven II 1967: 241). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mål (Kluge 1989: 457) "Mal, Zeichen". Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fora-gi, gi-, ln-

*maskzen* "sorgfältig oder mit allen Einzelheiten zeichnen oder malen" (Raven I 1963: 122). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *maskjan "sorgfältig malen", class I intensive deverbative from either OHG *måljan II or *måljan III in: OHG *målön II, *målön III (Starck and Wells 1990: 396) "malen, bemalen, malend abbilden". Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

*målön* "malen, bemalen, malend abbilden" (Starck and Wells 1990: 396). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see *målön. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*mamalön* "undeutlich sprechen, in den Bart murmeln, stammeln; (Bavarian) memmeln" (Schade I 1882: 587). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mamma (Starck and Wells 1990: 396) "säugende Brust; (Bavarian)
Memme”. The picture here may be that of a stammerer appearing like a baby sucking its mother’s breast.
Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with diminutive l-extension).

mammunten “besänftigen, zahm machen oder werden, zivilisieren, schmeicheln, liebkosend streicheln, reizen, (an)locken” (Raven I 1963: 122). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mammunti adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 397) “besänftigend, zärtlich, weich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

mammuntön “besänftigen” (Raven II 1967: 98). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see mammunten. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

mammuntsamön “erzötzen” (Raven II 1967: 98). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mammuntsam (Schade I 1882: 587) “lenis, blandus”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

managfaltön “vermehren, vervielfältigen” (Raven II 1967: 98). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE manigfealdian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 229) “to multiply, abound, increase, extend”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *managfaljan “to multiply”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG managfalt (Starck and Wells 1990: 397) “mannigfältig”; OS managfald (Schade I 1882: 588) “vielfältig”; OE manigfeald (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 229) “manifold, various, varied, complicated; numerous, abundant; plural”; Gothic managfals without grammatical change (Lehmann 1986: 243) “many times more, manifold”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *managfals “manifold”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

managluomen “vervielfältigen, jede Zahl übersteigen” (Raven I 1963: 123). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG managluomi (Starck and Wells 1990: 397) “vielfältig” can be reconstructed from: OHG manag (Starck and Wells 1990: 398) “viel, zahlreich”; OHG -luomi suffix attested in gastluomi (Starck and Wells 1990: 193) “gastfreundlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

manahoubitön “zu eigen geben, zum Eigentum übergeben” (Raven II 1967: 98). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG manahoubit (Starck and Wells 1990: 398) “Hausklave”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


manön “mahnen” (Raven II 1967: 242). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *manönjan (Seebold 1970: 346), class III deverbal from preterite-present *man (Seebold 1970: 345) “meint, erinnert sich” (see under manön). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, ir-

mangalön “(+gen. rei) entbehren, ermangeln, fehlen” (Raven II 1967: 98). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *mangaljan class II frequentative / continuative deverbal from OHG weak verb *mangjan attested in MHG mangen (Kluge 1989: 459) “ermangeln, entbehren”. Therefore an OHG frequentative / continuative deverbal (formed with l-extension).
mangōn “mangeln, entbehren”. MHG *mangen lack of umlaut indicates probable origin in class II or class III (Kluge 1989: 459) “ermangeln, entbehren”. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *mangōjan “mangeln, fehlen, entbehren”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably a gutteral extension deriving ultimately from IE */m*en-(Pokorny I 1956: 728) “klein, verkleinern; vereinzelt”. From which base the following may be derived: Skt manāk k-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “ein wenig”; Arm. manr (Pokorny I 1956: 728) “klein, dünn, fein”; Greek (Attic) μανός (Pokorny I 1956: 728) “dünns, locker”; OIr. min (Pokorny I 1956: 728) “glatt, sanft”; Welsh di-fanw (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “unbedeutend”; Lith. meilikas k-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “gering, unbedeutend”; Toch.B menki k-extension nom.pl. (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “kurz”. Despite the confinement of attested forms to OHG and the absence of verbal forms in the IE parallels given above, there are sufficient data to allow for the reconstruction of an IE adjective “small, a little”. This adjective can then be seen to be the etymon for a pre-Gmc deadjectival verb. The verb can therefore be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-, zuo-


marawen “das Schiff fest machen oder anbinden, verbinden, landen” (Raven I 1963: 123). No cognate verbs are attested. The derivational pattern and etymology of this verb are unclear. It derives ultimately from a Gmc complex based on the root */m*er-, *mar “to moor”, from which base the following are also derived: MDu. märën, maren (Barnhart 1988: 676) “to tie up, moor”; LG vermoren (Barnhart 1988: 676) “to moor”; OFs. mere (Barnhart 1988: 676) “strap”; OE mērēls-rīp (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 226) “ship’s rope, cable”; Modern Engl. to moor (Barnhart 1988: 676). This complex does not appear to have any connections outside Gmc. Therefore an OHG deverbal verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

reconstruct a NWGmc *markjanan (Kluge 1989: 474) “merken, kennzeichnen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: (see under merken). Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, fora-gi-, gi-, gi-untar-, ir-, umbi-, untar-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, fora-gi-, gi-, ir-


masarön “knorrig oder maserig sein oder werden” (Raven II 1967: 243). cf. OHG masarönon II (Starck and Wells 1990: 403). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG masar (Starck and Wells 1990: 403) “knorrig, verzogen am Baum, Geschwulst”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

mäzzön “ermessen” (Raven II 1967: 100). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mäz(a) (Starck and Wells 1990: 404) “Maß, Ausmaß”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*meginön “herrschen, kräftigen”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE megenian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 2250 “to gain strength, establish, confirm”; ON megnu II (de Vries 1962: 381) “stark machen, vermögen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *magnjan “stark machen, kräftigen”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG megan (Starck and Wells 1990: 398) “Kraft, Stärke, Macht”; OS megen (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 224) “bodily strength, might, main, force, power, vigour, valour; virtue, efficacy”; ON megn, megn (de Vries 1962: 381) “Kraft, Macht”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *magnan (Seebold 1970: 342) “Kraft, Macht”. Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-, ubar-

meinen “meinen, im Sinne haben, bezeichnen, bedeuten, mitteilen, sagen, singen, vortragen, besprechen, berichten, erwägen” (Raven I 1963: 124). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS mërian I (Kluge 1989: 471) “meinen, erwähnen, erzwecken”; OFs. mëna I (Kluge 1989: 471) “meinen”; OE mënan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 226) “to mean, signify, intend, consider; to tell, mention, relate, declare, communicate to, speak of; speak (a language); to lament, bewail, sorrow, grievé”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *mainjanan “meinen, erwähnen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from IE *mein-, *mén (Pfeifer II 1989: 1085) “Meinung, Absicht, meinen”. From which base the following may also be derived: OCS meniti (Kluge 1989: 471) gedenken, erwähnen”; Ofr. mián (Kluge 1989: 471) “Wunsch, Verlangen”. Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, fora-bi-, zuo-bi-, zuo-gi-


meilisãn “gegen jemandem wütten, mit Zorn gegen ihn aufwallen” (Raven II 1967: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG meit in gi-meit (Onions 1966: 544) “foolish, vain, boastful”. Therefore an OHG dejectival verb (formed with s-extension).

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

*meizen “entziehen, trennen, abschneiden” (Raven I 1963: 126). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON meita I (Seebold 1970: 344) “beschneiden, abtrennen”, which allows us to reconstruct a *maiteitjanan (Seebold 1970: 344) “beschneiden, abtrennen”, class I deverbative from strong verb *maitejanan (Seebold 1970: 343) “beschneiden”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG meizzan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 343) “abhauen, anschneiden, einschneiden, zerschneiden”; Gothic maitan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 343) “scheiden, hauen”. Therefore a NWGmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: aba-fir-, fir-

melden “(+acc. et. dat. pers.) angeben, anklagen, anzeigen, bekanntmachen, erzählen, kundtun, nennen, offenbaren, vorführen, überführen, verraten, in üblen Ruf bringen” (Raven II 1967: 243). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG melda (Kluge 1989: 472) “Anzeige, Verrat”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gl-
menden  “sich freuen, frohlocken, lenzartig werden, blühen, prangen, jubeln, jauchzen, verkündigen, melden, anzeigen, umherschwarmen” (Raven I 1963: 127). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS mendian I (Schade I 1882: 602) “sich freuen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mandjanan “sich freuen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is an ablaut ‘o-grade verb deriving ultimately from an IE *mendh- (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “seinem Sinn worauf richten, lebhaft sein”. From which base the following may also be derived: ON munda II, zero-grade (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “zielen”; Gothic mundon II, zero-grade (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “auf etwas sehen”; OCS modrás (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “gescheit, klug”; Lith. mañtras, mañdrás (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “munter, übermütig”; Greek μανδάνω (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “ich lerne”; Skt mañḍh- (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “Weisheit, Einsicht, Verstand”. Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-

mendilön “angenehm sein, Freude bezeigen” (Raven II 1967: 101). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mendi(Starck and Wells 1990: 407) “Freude, Frohlocken”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with l-extension).

mengen1 “mangeln, darben, fehlen, entbehren, bedürfen” (Raven I 1963: 127). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *mangjanan “mangeln, fehlen, entbehren”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably a gutteral extension deriving ultimately from IE *men- (Pokorny I 1956: 728) “klein, verkleinern; vereinzelt”. From which base the following may also be derived: Skt mañik k-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “ein wenig”; Arm. mañr (Pokorny I 1956: 728) “klein, dünn, fein”; Greek (Attic) μακός (Pokorny I 1956: 728) “dünn, locker”; OIr. min (Pokorny I 1956: 728) “glatt, sanft”; Welsh di-fanw (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “unbedeutend”; Lith. meñktas k-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “gering, unbedeutend”; Toch.B menki k-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “minder”; Hittite ma-ni-in-ku-wa-an-te-e k-extension nom.pl. (Pokorny I 1956: 729) “kurz”. Despite confinement to OHG and the absence of verbal forms in the IE parallels given above, there are sufficient data to allow for the reconstruction of an IE adjective “small, a little”. This adjective can then be seen to be the etymon for a pre-Gmc deadjectival verb. The verb can therefore be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

mengen2 “(ver)mischen” (Raven I 1963: 127). The following cognate verbs are attested: OFs. mendza I (Kluge 1989: 473) “to mix”; OE mengan I (Kluge 1989: 473) “to mix, combine, unite; associate with, cohabit with; disturb; converse”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mangjanan “to mix, combine”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *menik, *menk- (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “kneten (quetschen, zermalmen)”. From which base the following may also be derived: Skt mañcate, mañcate (Pokorny I 1956: 730) “zermalmen”; Alb. mekem (Pokorny I 1956: 731) “mache feucht, werde ohnmächtig, erstarre”; Greek μύκτω (Barnhardt 1988: 663) “ich drücke, knete, streiche, wische”; OCS meksi (Pokorny I 1956: 731) “weich”; Lith. minkysti (Pokorny I 1956: 731) “(Teig) kneten”. Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

mennen “(1)(das Vieh) vortreiben (=vorführen), ein Gespann führen, (das Vieh durch Drohungen und desgleichen) antreiben; (2) gerichtlich vorladen” (Raven I 1963: 312). No cognate verbs are attested. (In sense 1) < Latin minērē, menērē (Niemeyer 1976: 682) “to drive animals, drive a vehicle; lead an army; steer; pursue”. (In sense 2) < Latin manērē (Niemeyer 1976: 638) “to sue, implead; summon to appear in court”. Therefore an OHG loan verb (fusion of two separate Latin verbs).
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
mērin “mehr sein, größer sein oder werden, hervorragen” (Raven II 1967: 244). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see mērin. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-, bi-, gi-, zuo-

mērin “(ver)mehren, vergrößern” (Raven II 1967: 102). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE ge-mērian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 230) “to increase”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *maizjan “to increase”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mēr (Starck and Wells 1990: 408) “mehr, größer, vielmehr, sogar”; OE mēra (Kluge 1989: 470) “more; greater, stronger”; ON meiri (Kluge 1989: 470) “mehr”; Gothic maizo (Kluge 1989: 470) “greater, larger”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *maizjanan (Kluge 1989: 470) “mehr”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, fora-, gi-

mesten “mästen, abweiden, abfressen, verzehren, ausdehnen, vollfüllen, gemästet werden, was gemästet werden kann” (Raven I 1963: 128). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE mestan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 227) “to feed with mast, fatten; anoint”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mastiyan “to feed with mast”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mast (Kluge 1989: 466) “Fütterung”; OS mast (Pfeifer II 1989: 1073) “Mast”; OE mast (Pfeifer II 1989: 1073) “mast, food of swine, acorns, beechnuts”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mastō (Kluge 1989: 466) “Mast”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, fora-, gi-

metamēn “das rechte Maß geben, gehörig abmessen, regeln, die Lebenstage eines Menschen auf die Hälfte bringen” (Raven II 1967: 244). The following cognate verbs are attested: The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG metamo (Starck and Wells 1990: 411) “mittel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, fora-, gi-
"mezhafígan" “gehörlig einrichten, mäßigen” (Raven II 1967: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mezhaftig* (Schade I 1882: 606) “modificatus”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

"mezhafítan" “mäßigen, im Zaume halten” (Raven II 1967: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mezhaf* (Starck and Wells 1990: 411) “gemäßigt, maßhaltend”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

"mezsamán" “sich mäßigen” (Raven II 1967: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mezsam* “mai3ig”; cf. OHG -sam suffix forming adjectives (Kluge 1989: 616). Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

"mezzalon" “dresschen” (Raven II 1967: 102). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *-eban-, gagan-, gi-, gi-eban-, ingagan-, widar-*.
mihhilän “preisen” (Raven II 1967: 103). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE miclian,
imcian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 235) “to make great, make larger, magnify, extoll”; ON
mikla (de Vries 1962: 387) “vergrößern, ehren”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc
*mikiljanan “to make great or large”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base:
“groß”; OE micel (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 235) “great, intense, much, many”; ON mikill
us to reconstruct a Gmc *mikilaz “great, large”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.
mihhilísön “verherrlichen” (Raven II 1967: 103). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is
derived from the following nominal base: OHG mihhil (Lehmann 1986: 254) “groß, großartig,
mächtig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb (formed with s-extension).
milten “bemitleiden, Mitleid fühlen, sich jemand erarmen oder annehmen (+dat, +gen.)”
(Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following
nominal base: OHG milt (Starck and Wells 1990: 414) “mild, gelind, wohltätig”. Therefore an
OHG deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-
minnrón “kleiner, geringer machen oder werden, (ver)mindern, abnehmen” (Raven II 1967:
104). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG
miniro comparative adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 415) “kleiner”. Therefore an OHG
deadjectival verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
minnón “sich lieben, lieb gewinnen, sich mit Liebe entflammen, menschenfreundlich
behandeln, ein Liebling sein, sich anhängen, vor Liebe hinschmachten, neiden, nachlaufen,
pflegen” (Raven II 1967: 103). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS minniön, minneön
(182: 612) “minnen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *minnjjan “to love”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG minna (Starck and Wells 1990: 415)
“Liebe”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *minnja “Zueignung, Liebe”. Therefore a
WGmc denominative verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-
mirrón, gi-mirrók “mit Myrrhe versehen” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested.
The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mirra (Starck and Wells 1990: 416)
“Myrrhe”. Therefore an OHG denominative past participle construction.
miskelön “mischen” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. <Medieval Latin
misculâre “mischen” (182: 612) “mischen”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-, zisame-
misken “mischen, mengen, mischend truben” (Raven I 1963: 130). No cognate verbs are
attested. <Latin miscère (1989: 481) “mischen”; cf. OE miscian II (Clark Hall and Meritt
1969: 238) “to mix, apportion”. This is probably an independant borrowing. Therefore an OHG
loan verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: duruh-, fir-, gi-, in-, uhar-, zisame-
missen “vermessen, ohne etwas sein, etwas nicht haben oder nicht besitzen, etwas meiden,
entbehren, verzichten müssten” (Raven I 1963: 131). The following cognate verbs are attested:

*misshi-brieven* “Unrecht vor Gericht laden” (Raven I 1963: 15). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-brühhen* “aufbrauchen, verbrauchen, ausnutzen, mißbrauchen” (Raven I 1963: 20). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-denken* “schlecht, übel denken” (Raven I 1963: 27). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-ferren* “abweichen, sich abwenden von, irren” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-haben* “sich übel befinden, sich grämen über, trauern, sich seinen Schmerzen hingeben, den Mut verlieren” (Raven I 1963: 303). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-habbi* “(reflex.) sich übel verhalten, (vom See) = unruhig sein” (Raven II 1967: 223). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-hengen* “widersprechen, abweichen, nicht übereinstimmen, uneinig sein” (Raven I 1963: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-kären* “verdrehen, falsch erklären, mißkehren, verkehrt, umstürzen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 90). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

*misshi-leben* “ein schlechtes Leben führen, übel leben” (Raven II 1967: 234). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *mis-libben* III (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 238) “to lead a bad life”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*misshi-leggen* “auseinanderspreizen” (Raven I 1963: 312). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.


*misshi-lihán* “(+dat. pers.) mißfallen, verdrießen” (Raven II 1967: 236). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *mis-lićian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 238) “to displease, disquiet”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

*misshi-lihán* “bunt machen, unterscheiden, sich verändern, wechseln” (Raven II 1967: 105). cf. OHG *mislihán* III. The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *mislićian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 377) “to displease”; ON *mislika* II (Fritzer II 1954: 711) “to displease”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *missaleikoganan* “be different or dissimilar, to displease”.

370
The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG missilik (Starck and Wells 1990: 417) “verschieden, vielfältig, farbig”; OS missilik (Holthausen 1967: 238) “verschieden, zahlreich”; OE mislice (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 238) “unlike, various, manifold; wandering, erratic”; ON missilir (Fritzner II 1954: 711) “different”; Gothic missaleiks (Lehmann 1986: 257) “different, various, unlike”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *missaleikaz “different, various, unlike”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-

missi-(h)ltuten “müßtönend, ungleich klingen, disßharmonieren” (Raven I 1963: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

missi-louben “ungläubig sein, nicht glauben = sündig” (Raven I 1963: 119). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

missi-mahlôn “verächtlich, geschwächt, häßlich sein” (Raven II 1967: 97). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE mis-macian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 238) “to mar”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

missi-nuzzen “ausnutzen, mißbrauchen (z.B. von Frauen) Gebrauch machen, zurückweisen, geringenschätzigen behandeln” (Raven I 1963: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

missi-pfadôn “einen falschen oder schlechten Weg gehen, den rechten Weg verfehlen” (Raven II 1967: 36). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

missi-sezzen “miss-, verstellen, verkehren” (Raven I 1963: 176). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

missi-trüên, missi-tröven “(+dat. pers. et gen. rei) mißtrauen, mißbraucht sein, in Verdacht haben, die Hoffnung verlieren, verzweifeln” (Raven II 1967: 265). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON mis-tróa II (Fritzner II 1954: 717) “to mistrust, doubt the truth about”. Therefore a NWGmc prefix formation.

missi-wenten “verkehren, zerstören, ins Böse wenden, übel deuten, tadeln” (Raven I 1963: 258). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE mis-wendan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 239) “to pervert, abuse; to be perverted, to err”. Therefore a WGmc prefix formation.

missi-wirken “unrecht machen, auf fehlerhafte Weise handeln oder arbeiten” (Raven I 1963: 266). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

missi-wonên “übermütig oder stolz werden” (Raven II 1967: 276). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

missizumfien “nicht übereinstimmen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 418). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG missizumf (Starck and Wells 1990: 418) “Uneinigkeit”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

missizumfien “unharmonisch, verschieden oder ungleich sein” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under missizumfien. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

mistôn “mit Mist dünsten, misten” (Raven II 1967: 105). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mist (Starck and Wells 1990: 418) “Mist, Dünger, Kot”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.
mitiferahen “die Lebensmitte erreichen, halbieren” (Raven I 1963: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mitiferahi (Starck and Wells 1990: 420) “Mitte, Hälfte”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

miti-füoren “mitführen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

miti-sind ön “begleiten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 526). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

miti-spil ön “sich mit dem Syllogismus beschäftigen, sich ihrer bei Gerichtsverhandlungen treiben” (Raven II 1967: 142). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

miti-terien “auseinanderreifen” (Starck and Wells 1990: 625). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

molawen “(vom Körper) hinschwinden, verfaulen, sich verzehren” (Raven II 1967: 244). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *molawi “Staub”, can be reconstructed from: cf. MHG molawic (Lexer I 1872: 2195) “weich, staubartig”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

mornen “(+gen. rei vel pers.) sorgen, trauen, sich (be)kümmern, traurig, wehmütig oder tief betrübt sein” (Raven II 1967: 244). cf. OHG *murnen I. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS mornön, mornian II (Heyne 1905: 291) “sich kümmern, sorgen, betrübt sein”; OE murnan st. vb, wk.vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 242) “to care, be anxious or fearful about; to hesitate; mourn, sorrow, bemoan; long after”; ON morna (Zoëga 1910: 301) “verwelken, verbüßen”; Gothic murnan III (Lehmann 1986: 248) “to worry, concern oneself”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *murnjan “to have cares, to be mindful of ones sorrows”, class III durative deverbative from strong verb *murnanan (Seebold 1970: 351) “trauern”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OE murnan st. vb, wk.vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 242) “to care, be anxious or fearful about; to hesitate; mourn, sorrow, bemoan; long after”. Therefore a Gmc deverbative formation.

motezen “anfangen, verursachen” (Raven I 1963: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Probably an intensive deverbative from an unattested source.

mühön “heimlich lauern und ausrauben, Straßenraub treiben” (Raven II 1967: 106). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG mühho (Starck and Wells 1990: 423) “Wegelagerer, Straßenräuber”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

*mucken “mucken”, NHG mucken (Pfeifer II 1989: 1132) “mit halb offenem Munde reden”. The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG mucken (Pfeifer II 1989: 1132) “den Mund kaum aufun und halblaut murmeln”; MDu. mokken (Pfeifer II 1989: 1132); We can therefore reconstruct a WGmc *mukkan intensive gemination “mucken”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It appears to represent a gutteral extension which derives ultimately from IE *muk-, *mū- (Pokorny I 1956: 751) “(Schallnachahmung für den mit gepreßten Lippen erzeugten dumpfen Laut) undeutlich reden, unartikuliert murmeln” (see unter māven). This IE complex was extremely productive in the various daughter languages. The resulting derivational complexity consequently obscures the derivational profile of verbs belonging to this complex. Therefore, the safest etymology is to consider this verb an WGmc derivation. Therefore a WGmc verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-
*muckazzen* “mucksen, mucken, kurz aufgebehren”. MHG *mucksen* (Kluge 1989: 490) “mucken”. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *mukkatjan* class I intensive deverbative from OHG weak verb *mucken* (which see). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: **ir**-

**mullen** “zermalmen, zerreiben” (Raven I 1963: 314). The following cognate verbs are attested: ON *myla* I (Fritznier II 1954: 758) “to crush”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *muljanan* (Seebold 1970: 345) “zermalmen”, class I intensive deverbative (with zero-grade ablaut) from strong verb *malanan* (Seebold 1970: 344) “mahlen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG *malan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 344) “mahlen”; OS *gi-malan* preterite participle (Seebold 1970: 344) “gemahlen”; ON *mala* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 344) “mahlen”; Gothic *malan* st. vb (Seebold 1970: 344) “mahlen”. Therefore a NWGmc intensive deverbative. Prefix formations derived from this verb: **fir**-

**munten** “eggen, den Erdboden aufwühlen oder zerwühlen, die Erde oder Saat behaken, um das Unkraut herauszuschaffen, jäten” (Raven I 1963: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *multa* (Starck and Wells 1990: 423) “Melde”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**munden** “münden” (Raven I 1963: 131). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mund* (Kluge 1989: 492) “Mund”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**mundilân** “anheben zu reden, aussagen, (Weihe) sprechen, einweihen” (Raven II 1967: 106). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mund* (Starck and Wells 1990: 423) “Mund”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb (formed with l-extension).


**muntaren** “ermuntern, erschrecken, ein Grauen einjagen, wachhalten, wekken, auf-, erwecken, aufmuntem” (Raven I 1963: 132). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *muntar* (Kluge 1989: 493) “leicht, lebhaft, wach”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: **ir**-

**muntên** “Schützer oder Schutz sein, einen beschützen, zielen” (Raven II 1967: 106). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *mundian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 242) “to protect, watch over, act as guardian of”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mundôjan* “to protect”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *mund* (Kluge 1989: 492) “Hand, schutz, Vormundschaft”; OS *mund* (Kluge 1989: 492). OE *mund* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 242) “hand; trust, security, protection, guardianship; protector; guardian; the king's peace”; ON *mund* (Kluge 1989: 492) “hand”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *mundô* (Kluge 1989: 492) “Hand, Schutz”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: **gi**-
muoden “müde werden, ermüden, erschöpf werden” (Raven II 1967: 244). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE mōðian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 235) “to grow weary”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mōðjan to be or become tired”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG muodi (Starck and Wells 1990: 424) “müde, ermattet, erschöpft”; OS mōði (Kluge 1989: 490) “müde”; OE mōde (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 235) “tired, worn out, dejected, sad, troublesome”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mōðjaz (Kluge 1989: 490) “müde”. Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-

muonen “Mühe machen, bemühen, beanspruchen, abmachen, abmachen, belästigen, beschweren, quälen, bekümmern, verdrießen, jemandem etwas antun, heimsuchen, ermuntern, ermachen, müde machen” (Raven I 1963: 132). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG māien, mōgen (Kluge 1989: 491) “bemühen, belastigen”; MDu. mōyen (Kluge 1989: 491) “bemühen, belästigen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mōjan (Kluge 1989: 491) “sich anstrengen, sich bemühen, mühlen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE *māo, *mālo- (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “sich mühlen”. From which base the following may also be derived: OHG muodi (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “müde, ermutert, erschöpft”; Gothic af-mauībs (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “ermüdet”; Russ. māju (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “ermüden, plagen”; Lith. pri-si-muoleti (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “sich abmühen”; Latin māēs (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “Last, Masse”; Latin molestus (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “verdrießlich, lästig, beschwerlich”; Greek μωλος (Pokorny I 1956: 746) “Anstrengung, Mühe”. Despite the confinement of attested forms to WGmc and the absence of verbal forms in the IE parallels given above, there are sufficient data to allow for the reconstruction of an IE adjective “tired, exhausted”. This adjective can then be seen to be the etymon for a pre-Gmc deadjectival verb. The verb can therefore be assigned to a pre-Gmc stratum.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, hina-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-


muoten “verlangen” (Raven I 1963: 133). No cognate verbs are attested. As cognate verbs in the other Gmc languages belong with the class II verb, this verb is best considered a class I deverbal from the class II verb muotēn (which see). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: widar-

muotezen “äußern” (Starck and Wells 1990: 426). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *mōdatjan “to express an intention or desire”, class I intensive deverbal from OHG mouten I (which see) or muotēn II (which see). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbal.
**muotfagan** “willfahren” (Raven II 1967: 106). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *muotfaga* (Starck and Wells 1990: 426) “Genugtuung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

**muotan** “begehren, verlangen” (Raven II 1967: 106). The following cognate verbs are attested:

- OS *mōdēn* II (Starck and Wells 1990: 426) “begehren, verlangen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *mōdhjan “to desire, intend, have courage to”*. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *muot* (Starck and Wells 1990: 425) “Verstand, Seele, Geist, Gefühl; Herz; Gemütserfassung; Erregung, Leidenschaft; Neigung, Verlangen, Absicht; Mut”; OS *mōd* (Kluge 1989: 494) “Mut, Gemüt, Verstand, Seele, Geist, Stimmung, Hochmut, Übermut”; OFs. *mōd* (Kluge 1989: 494) “Mut, Gemüt, Seele, Geist, Stimmung, Hochmut, Übermut”; OE *mōd* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 239) “heart, mind, spirit, mood, temper; courage; arrogance, pride; power, violence”; ON *mōtr* (Kluge 1989: 494) “aufgeregt Sinn, Zorn”; Gothic *mōbs* (Kluge 1989: 494) “Mut, Zorn”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *mōdaz “heart, mind, spirit, mood, courage, intention”*. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.


**muot-sprangān, muot-sprangānto** “frohlockend” (Starck and Wells 1990: 426). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG *muot* (Kluge 1989: 494) “Verstand, Seele, Geist, Gefühl”; cf. OHG *sprangān* II (Starck and Wells 1990: 575) “ausspringen, vor Freude springen, pulsen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (occurring only in adverbial present participle form).


**muozza** “freie Zeit oder Müße haben, sich frei machen von, sich herbeilassen zu, sich widmen, (impers.) es ist Zeit, ist gestattet!” (Raven II 1967: 106). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *muozza* (Starck and Wells 1990: 426) “Müße, Freiheit, Möglichkeit”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

reconstruct a NWGmc *murfax (Kluge 1989: 488) "murder, homicide". Therefore a NWGmc denominative verb.

**murdiren, murdren** "morden, ermorden, erlegen" (Raven I 1963: 133). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *-myrdian I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 19) ‘to murder, kill’; Gothic *mairprjanan I (Lehmann 1986: 249) "to kill, murder", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *murprjanan "to murder, kill". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OE mordor (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 241) "deed of violence, murder, homicide, manslaughter; mortal sin, crime"; Gothic mairpr (Kluge 1989: 488) "murder", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *murpran "murder, homicide". Therefore a Gmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *m-

**murmulön** “murren, murmeln, mürrisch” (Raven II 1967: 107). No cognate verbs are attested.

We can therefore reconstruct a *murmuljjan "murmeln". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably an 'l-variation of the weak verb *murmurjan (for an etymology of which see under murmurlön). Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-

**murmurön** “flüstern, munkeln, murmeln, murren” (Raven II 1967: 107). The following cognate verbs are attested: Mod.Eng. to murmur, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *murmurjan "murmeln". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It appears to be a formation from the reduplicating IE *marmmor, *murmur (Pokorny I 1956: 748) "(Schallwort) murmeln, dumpf rauschen". From which base the following may also be derived: ON murre (Pokorny I 1956: 748) "brummen, murmeln"; OCS mirmat (Pokorny I 1956: 748) "murmeln"; Lith. mirmlenti, murmėnti (Pokorny I 1956: 748) "murmeln"; Latin murmurāre (Pokorny I 1956: 748) "murmeln"; Skt marmara- (Pokorny I 1956: 748) "rauhend; das Rauschen"; Arm. mrmaram, mrmrim (Pokorny I 1956: 748) "ich murre, murmle, brülle". This verb may represent a (Wanderwort). Attested forms of the verb are also confined to WGmc. Nevertheless, the IE parallels seen above offer sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

*munen “betrüben, trauern”. The following cognate verbs are attested: OS mornian I (Seebold 1970: 352) "trauern, sich sorgen", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *murnjan class I deverbative from strong verb *murnanan (Seebold 1970: 351) “trauern” (see under mornan). Therefore a WGmc deverbative formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-

**muskjan** “stoßen, zerschlagen, zerquetschen, verstummeln”. MHG müschen (Lexer I 1872: 2257) "stoßen, zerschlagen, quetschen". The following cognate verbs are attested: OE myscan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 244) "to injure, afflict, offend", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *muskjan "to injure, afflict". Further etymology unclear.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, zi-


**mutilön** “murmeln” (Raven II 1967: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *mutiljjan "to murmer". The exact phonology of this verb is unclear. It may be a frequentative deverbative formed with an 'l-extension, from an earlier dental extension to IE

muz\*\*\*n “wechseln, verändern, sich versteckt halten, lauem, mausern” (Raven II 1967: 107). No cognate verbs are attested. < Latin muti\*\*re (Schade I 1882: 633) “wechseln, verändern”. Therefore an OHG loan verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

muzzen1 “verleumden, afterreden, (mit der Zunge) Verleumdung umhertragen, betrügen” (Raven I 1963: 134). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

muzzen2 “putzen, reinigen” (Pokorny I 1956: 742). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a \*muj\*\*j\*\*an “putzen”. The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It is probably a dental extension from IE \*\*m\*eu\*-, \*m\*eu\*-, \*m\* (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “feucht, moderig, unreine Flüssigkeit (auch Harn); beschmutzen; waschen, reinigen”. From which base the following may also be derived: MLG m\*\*\*\*n d-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 742) “das Gesicht waschen”; Mod.Du. mut d-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 742) “feiner Regen”; Swed. (dial.) muta d-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 742) “fein regnen”; OCS my\*\*o, my\*\*i (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “waschen, spülen”; Mr. m\*\*n (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “Harn, Urin”; Mr. m\*\*d d-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “rein, stolz”; Greek \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* d-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “sauge”; Greek (Cypriot) \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “sich waschen”; Avest. m\*\*\*\*\*\* (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “Unreinigkeit, Schmutz”; Skt mutram (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “Harn”; Skt m\*dur\*\*ah d-extension (Pokorny I 1956: 741) “Wolke”. Attested forms of the verb are confined to OHG. Nevertheless, the dental extension exhibited by this verb is also present in a number of the IE forms given above. This points to a pre-Gmc origin for the verb.
näen, neigen "nähren, flicken, verbessern, ausbessern, spinnen, schneiden" (Raven I 1963: 134). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG neien, neigen (Kluge 1989: 498) "nähren"; MDu. n(a)eyen (Kluge 1989: 498) "nähren", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *nëjanan (Kluge 1989: 498) "nähen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE */s(n)ë-, *(s)në- (Pokorny 1956: 973) "Fäden zusammendrehen, mit dem Faden hantieren, (daher) weben, spinnen, nähen", from which base the following may also be derived: ON snælda (Pokorny I 1956: 973) "Handspindel"; MLG sniđ (Pokorny I 1956: 973) "drehst, bindet, quält, mißt sich ab"; Welsh nyddu (Pokorny I 1956: 973) "nähen"; Latvian. snēju, snāt (Pokorny I 1956: 973) "locker zusammendrehen, spinnen"; Russ. nits (Pokorny I 1956: 973) "Faden"; Latin nāre (Pokorny I 1956: 973) "spinne"; Greek -vv (Pokorny 1956: 973) "spinnen"; Skt snäfju- (Pokorny I 1956: 973) "Band, Sehne". Despite the fact that attested forms of the verb are confined to WGmc, these IE parallels provide sufficient evidence to point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-, gi-, widar-

(h)naffezzen "schläfen, schlummern, schlaflich sein, träumen, die Augen (im Schlaf oder vor dem Lichte) schließen" (Raven I 1963: 134). No cognate verbs are attested. We can reconstruct an earlier form *hnappatjan intensive deverbative from a class II weak verb *hnappjan "einnicken, schlummern" and attested in OE hnappian, hnappian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 188) "to doze, slumber, sleep". Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

nagalen, negilen "(an)nageln, kreuzigen, mit Nageln befestigen, vernageln" (Raven I 1963: 134). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS neglian I (de Vries 1962: 403) "nageln"; OE neaglian II, but probably by levelling from class I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 245) "to nail, fasten with nails"; ON negla I (Kluge 1989: 497) "nageln"; Gothic ga-nagijan I (Lehmann 1986: 145) "to nail on", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *nōglijanan "to nail, fasten with nails". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nagal (Starck and Wells 1990: 429) "Nagel, Pflöck, Riegel"; OS nagal (Kluge 1989: 497) "Nagel"; OFs. neil, nël (Kluge 1989: 497) "Nagel"; OE nag(e)l (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 245) "nail, peg; finger-nail, toe-nail, claw"; ON nagi (Kluge 1989: 497) "Fingernagel"; ON nagli (Kluge 1989: 497) "Eisen-Nagel", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *nāglaz (Kluge 1989: 497) "Nagel". Therefore a Gmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: int-

(näh)-bi-soufen "ersäufen, ertrinken, ertrinken, nach unten schleifen, begraben, fortreiben" (Raven I 1963: 194). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nähen "näher-, herankommen, fortwachsen, nahen, sich nahen oder nähern" (Raven I 1963: 135). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS nāhian I (de Vries 1962: 403) "nähren"; Gothic nēhwjan I (de Vries 1962: 403) "to near", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *nēhwjanan "to near, approach, come near, come close". cf. OE ge-nēhwian, ge-nān II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 247) "to draw near, come near, approach, cleave to, adhere". cf. ON ná II (Fritscher II 1954: 777) "nahen; einholen, erreichen". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG näh (Starck and Wells 1990: 430) "nah, in der Nähe, angrenzend"; OS nāh (Kluge 1989: 498) "nah"; OE nēh (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 246) "near, high, close; late"; ON ná (Kluge 1989: 498) "nah"; Gothic nēhw (Kluge 1989: 498) "near, close by", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *nēhwaz (Kluge 1989: 498) "nah". Therefore a Gmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: dara-, gi-, zuo-
nah-feren “hintennachgleiten” (Raven I 1963: 293). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nah-folgên “nachfolgen, (von der Schriftsprache) vollkommen elegant und folgerichtig sein” (Raven II 1967: 215). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nah-fuoren “nachfolgen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nählihôhên “nahen, sich nähern” (Raven II 1967: 108). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nähteñ adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 430) “beinahe, fast”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial verb.

nah-fuoren “nachfolgen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nah-fuoren “nachfolgen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nah-fuoren “nachfolgen” (Raven I 1963: 50). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nai:IiliJzhãn “nahen, sich nähen” (Raven 111967: 108). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nähteñ adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 430) “beinahe, fast”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial verb.

nai:IiliJzhãn “nahen, sich nähen” (Raven 111967: 108). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nähteñ adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 430) “beinahe, fast”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial verb.

nai:IiliJzhãn “nahen, sich nähen” (Raven 111967: 108). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nähteñ adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 430) “beinahe, fast”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial verb.

nai:IiliJzhãn “nahen, sich nähen” (Raven 111967: 108). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nähteñ adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 430) “beinahe, fast”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial verb.

nah-kötôn “nachzotten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 768). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nähe-nachzotten “nachzotten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 768). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nähe-nachzotten “nachzotten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 768). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

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nähe-nachzotten “nachzotten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 768). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nähe-nachzotten “nachzotten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 768). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nazzēn “(von Regen, Tau, Blut und desgleichen) naß, feucht sein oder werden” (Raven II 1967: 245). No cognate verbs are attested. For nominal base see under nezzēn. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ir-

(h)nēgēn “sich stützen oder halten, die Belagerung” (Raven II 1967: 245). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hniġian II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 188) “to bow down (the head)”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *hnaigwejanan (Seebold 1970: 266) “to humble”, causative of strong verb *hneigwanan (Seebold 1970: 266) “sich neigen” (see under (h)neigen). Therefore a Gmc causative deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: ana-gi-, gi-, in-, nīdar-

neimen “sprechen, sagen, drohen, verlangen, mit Worten meinen” (Raven I 1963: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology uncertain. Possibly alteration by metathesis of OHG weak verb meinen (Lexer II 1876: 51). Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fora-bi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gl-, zwo-gl-

*necken “necken, herausfordern”. MHG necken, neggen (Pfeifer II 1989: 1157) “reizen, beunruhigen, quälen, plagen”. No cognate verbs are attested. cf. Swed negga (Pfeifer II 1989:
1157) “beißten, plagten”, which allows us to reconstruct a *(g)nakkjan intensive gemination and devoicing “reizen, decken”, intensive deverbative from strong verb *(s)naganan (Seebold 1970: 233) “nagen” (see under *nascân). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-

neckzen “sterben” (Starck and Wells 1990: 434). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *bi-, *dara-, *firs-, *for-, *gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *ana-, *gi-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: *gi-, *i-


nezzen “befeuchten, (sich) benetzen, tränken, eintauchen, spülen, etwas zeitig beibringen, jemandem in etwas einweisen, überfluten, überschwemmen, dämpfen, dunsten, tauchen, naß
werden, betrunken” (Raven I 1963: 139). cf. OHG nazzëñ III. The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG, MDu netten I (Pfiefer II 1989: 1165) “netzen”; Gothic natjan I (Kluge 1989: 503) “to moisten”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *natijanain “to moisten, make damp”.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, duruh-, gi-, zi-

nibulen “verdunkeln, sich verfinstern, erlöschen (des Augenlichtes), die Augen (im Schlaf, vor dem Lichte, aus Furcht) schließen, blinzeln” (Raven I 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested.

The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nebul (Starck and Wells 1990: 433) “Nebel, Dunst”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-

nidar-bi-kären “starr herabschauen” (Raven I 1963: 88). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-bi-szeren “das Augenlicht richten, schauen” (Raven I 1963: 277). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-blicken “niederblicken” (Raven I 1963: 10). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-bringén “schnüren, binden, hemmen, werfen, sich äußern” (Raven I 1963: 18). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-dicên “hinstrecken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidaren “(sich) erniedrigen, darniederdrücken, niedrigen, demütigen, verschmähen, verwerfen, verdammn” (Raven I 1963: 140). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OE niderian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 251) “to depress, abase, bring low, oppress; accuse; condemn”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nidar adv. (Starck and Wells 1990: 439) “unten, niedern, herunter”. Therefore an OHG deadverbial formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, gi-

nidar-fir-scurgen “hinabstürzen” (Raven I 1963: 188). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-gi-kären “senken, beugen, niederkreuzen” (Raven I 1963: 89). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-gi-sezzen “niedersetzen, -legen” (Raven I 1963: 176). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-gi-welzen “sich hinwerfen oder niederwerfen” (Raven I 1963: 255). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-haldën “niederlassen, zurückfallen” (Raven II 1967: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-hangën “niederhängen, niedergebeugt sein, herabhangend” (Raven II 1967: 225). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-helden “beugen, sich beugen, neigen, senken” (Raven I 1963: 68). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
nidar-henken “zu Boden strecken oder werfen” (Raven I 1963: 69). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-leggen “niederlegen, niederwerfen, sich hinlegen” (Raven I 1963: 312). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-(h)neigen “sich niederbeugen, niederneigen” (Raven I 1963: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-(h)nicken “zusammangezogen, gebogen, bedecken, übertölpren, biegen” (Raven I 1963: 142). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-rucken “sich nach unten bewegen” (Raven I 1963: 161). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-senken “niedersenken, niederdrücken” (Raven I 1963: 169). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-senten “niedersenden” (Raven I 1963: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-sezzen “niedersetzen, -legen, -werfen, stranden lassen” (Raven I 1963: 176). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS nithar-settian I (Starck and Wells 1990: 519) “hinstellen, im Stich lassen”. Therefore a WOmc prefix formation.

nidar-scouwan “herabschauen, Hochmutig verachten” (Raven II 1967: 136). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-screcken “vernichten (oder verwirren)” (Raven I 1963: 184). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-scricken “hinabspringen, -steigen” (Raven I 1963: 185). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-snipfen “den Kopf niederbeugen” (Raven I 1963: 193). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

nidar-spreiten “niederwerfen, vernichten” (Raven I 1963: 197). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-starān “starr blieben, starr niederblicken” (Raven II 1967: 258). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-strecken “(von einer Wunde) hingestreckt, niederstrecken” (Raven I 1963: 209). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-sucken “sinken” (Raven I 1963: 213). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear.

nidar-wagan “sich senken, = sich dem Ende (dem Tode) nähern” (Raven II 1967: 170). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

nidar-wegen “sich senken = sich dem Ende (dem Tode) nähern” (Raven I 1963: 329). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.
nidiön “hassen, (be)neiden, mißgünstig oder eifersüchtig ansehen” (Raven II 1967: 109). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nidi (Starck and Wells 1990: 438) “Neid, Haß”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

nigön “neigen, nicken, sich niederbücken” (Raven II 1967: 109). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE hnigian II, originally class III? (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 188) “to bow down (the head)”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *hnigwjan, class II zero-grade deverbal formation from strong verb *hnegwjan (Seebold 1970: 266) “sich neigen” (see under (h)neigen). Therefore a WGmc deverbal formation.

(h)nicken “nicken, zusprechen, zuerkennen, günstig verurteilen, sich neigen, hinneigen, abweichen, nach innen beugen, streichen” (Raven I 1963: 141). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *hnikkjan intensive gemination and devoicing (Seebold 1970: 266) “nicken”, zero-grade intensive deverbal from strong verb *hnegwjan (Seebold 1970: 266) “sich neigen” (see under (h)neigen). Therefore an OHG deverbal formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, fir-, gi-, int-, nidar-

niotön “(+gen.) in Fülle genießen, sich erfreuen, sich befreien, streben nach, erpicht sein auf” (Raven II 1967: 109). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS gi-niudön, gi-niodön II (Schade I 1882: 652) “sich an etwas erfreuen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *neud/an “to look forward to, strive to”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG niot (Starck and Wells 1990: 441) “Verlangen, Begierde”; OS niud (Schade I 1882: 651) “Verlangen”; Of. niud (Schade I 1882: 651) “Verlangen”; OE neod, nøl (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 248) “desire, longing; zeal, earnestness; pleasure, delight”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *neudaz “desire, longing”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

nisten “nisten, Nester bauen” (Raven I 1963: 142). cf. OHG nestön II (Raven II 1967: 108). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE nistan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 250) “to build nests”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *nistiyan “to nest, build a nest”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nest (Kluge 1989: 505) “Nest”; MLG, Mdu. nest (Kluge 1989: 505) “Nest”; OE nest (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 244) “nest; young bird, brood”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *nistan (Kluge 1989: 505) “Nest”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb.


niunön “neuen, in neun Teile zerlegen” (Raven II 1967: 109). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG niun cardinal numeral (Starck and Wells 1990: 442) “neun”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

niupflanzön, niupflanzö “neu angepflanzt, Ölbaumschosse” (Raven II 1967: 109). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG niuwi (Starck and Wells 1990: 442) “neu, jung, frisch”; cf. OHG pflanzön, fianzon (Starck and Wells 1990: 462) “pflanzen, einsetzen, fortpflanzen”. Therefore an OHG prefix formation (occurring only in preterite participle form).

niusen “versuchen, sich abmühnen, erstreben, erlangen” (Raven I 1963: 142). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS niusian I (Lehmann 1986: 71). OE nössan I (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 248) “to search out, find out, inspect; visit, go to; attack, visit with affliction”; ON
"untersuchen, spähen", which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *neujjanan "untersuchen, spähen; versuchen". The derivational pattern of this verb is unclear. It can ultimately be derived from an IE (Gmc and Slavonic only) *neu- with variant *neu-ks- (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "wittern, schnuffeln, (woraus) aufspüren, auskundschaften", from which base the following may also be derived: OE nosu (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "Nase"; Gothic bi-niuhjan I (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "to spy out, lie in wait for"; Norw. nosa (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "wittern"; Norw. nis (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "Geruch, Witterung"; Norw. nusa (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "suchen"; OCS njukati (Feist 1923: 69) "hortari"; Russ. njučatbo (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "schnuffeln, riechen"; Serbian nosu (Pokorny I 1956: 768) "schnuffeln". Despite the paucity of parallels outside Gmc, the ablaut e'-grade exhibited by this verb together with its simple unextended structure point to a pre-Gmc origin for this verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: bi-, ir-.

"neu machen, erneuern, abstumpfen, ein Auge zudrücken" (Raven II 1967: 109). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE niwian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 251) "to renew, restore", which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *neujjan "to renew, make new". The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG niuwi (Starck and Wells 1990: 442) "neu, jung, frisch"; OS niuwI (Kluge 1989: 503) "neu"; Ofs. niwe, nőwe (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 251) "new, fresh, recent, novel"; ON nýr (Kluge 1989: 503) "neu"; Gothic niujis (Kluge 1989: 503) "new, unused", which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *neujaz (Kluge 1989: 503) "neu". Therefore a WGmc deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-, widar-.

"abpflücken". This verb can be reconstructed from the OHG prefix formation aba-(h)nupfen (which has presumably undergone a change of class to class I) and from the class II weak verb extant in OE hnoppian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 188) "to pluck". On this evidence, we can reconstruct a possible *hnuppjan intensive gemination "abpflücken", class II intensive deverbalative from strong verb *hnuppjan (seebold 1970: 269) "reißen". This strong verb is attested in the following: OE ð-hnëapan st. vb (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 16) "to pluck off"; OSwed. niupa st. vb (Söderwall 1973: 553) "to pinch, nip"; Gothic dis-hniupan st. vb (Seebold 1970: 269) "to break, tear". Therefore a WGmc intensive deverbalative.

"Gewalt antun, zusetzen, nötigen" (Raven II 1967: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nótag, nôrg (Pfeifer II 1989: 1179) "in Not, bedrängt". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

"bedrängen, quellen, leiden machen" (Raven II 1967: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nóthaft adj. (Starck and Wells 1990: 445) "nottreibend, gefangen". Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

"abgrenzen, genau bestimmen, definieren" (Raven II 1967: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. cf. OHG nô (Starck and Wells 1990: 444) "Zwang, Gewalt, Not"; cf. OHG mezzen II (Starck and Wells 1990: 412) "ein Maß setzen, mäßigend". Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

"zwingen, drängen, drücken, bedrücken, nötigen, hart zusetzen, bedrängen, ausfragen, verfolgen, jagen, treiben, passen, sich ziemen, bewegen, pressen, einsam machen" (Raven I 1963: 142). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS nóidian I (Pfeifer II 1989: 1179)

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gli-

(h)notōn “zerschlagen, schütteln, erschüttern” (Starck and Wells 1990:445). No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *h núdōjan (Seebold 1970: 268) class II ablaut zero-grade intensive deverbative from strong verb *hneudanjan (Seebold 1970: 268) “schlagen” (see under (h)nuten). Therefore an OHG intensive deverbative.


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gli-

(h)nuen “hobeln, glätten; zusammengefügt” (Starck and Wells 1990: 446). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG nuoa, hnuoa, nuoha (Starck and Wells 1990: 446) “Fuge, Ritze, Nut”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gli-

(h)nuten “schwingen, schütteln, rütteln” (Raven I 1963: 315). cf. OHG (h)notōn II. No cognate verbs are attested. We can therefore reconstruct a *h núdōjan (Seebold 1970: 268) class I zero-grade deverbative from strong verb *hneudanjan (Seebold 1970: 268) “schlagen”. This strong verb is attested in the following: OHG bi-(h)niozan only present forms attested (Seebold 1970: 268) “abschlagen, befestigen”; ON hnaud st. vb pret. sg. (Seebold 1970: 268) “hämmern, nieten, schmieden”. Therefore an OHG deverbative formation.

nuzzen “nutzen; den Boden bebauen, Ackerbau treiben” (Raven I 1963: 143). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: see under nuzzōn. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gli-, missi-

oba-(h)linēn “gedehien, hervorragen, wachsen” (Raven II 1967: 237). No cognate verbs are attested. Therefore an OHG prefix formation.

obarōn “die Oberhand haben, (be)siegen” (Raven II 1967: 110). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG obaro adj (Starck and Wells 1990: 448) “ober, oberhalb”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-


ōdmuōten “erniedrigen, demütigen” (Raven I 1963: 144). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ôdmuot(i) (Starck and Wells 1990: 449) “demütig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

ōdmuotīgōn “erniedrigen” (Raven II 1967: 111). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ôdmuotīg (Schade I 1882: 664) “demütig”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

offanōn “eröffnen, kundtun, bekannt oder offen machen, an die Öffentlichkeit bringen, offenbar und verständlich machen, deuten, reflex. scheinen, sich zeigen, offenbar oder einleuchtend sein, offen oder frei stehen” (Raven II 1967: 111). The following cognate verbs are attested: OS opanōn II (de Vries 1962: 419) “öffnen”; OFs. pēnīa II (de Vries 1962: 419) “öffnen”; OE openerian II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 268) “to open (up), disclose, declare, reveal, expound”; ON opna II (de Vries 1962: 419) “öffnen”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *openjíanan “to open (up)”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG offan (Starck and Wells 1990: 449) “öffnen, sichtbar, ersichtlich”; OS opan (Kluge 1989: 513) “öffnen”; OFs. epen, open (Kluge 1989: 513) “öffnen”; OE open (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 268) “open, exposed; evident, well-known, public, manifest, plain, clear; open to re-trial”; ON opinn (Kluge 1989: 513) “öffnen; auf dem Rücken liegend”, which allows us to reconstruct a NWGmc *openaz (Kluge 1989: 513) “öffnen”. Therefore a NWGmc deadjectival verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, ir-


ordinãn “(an)ordnen, in Ordnung bringen, zu etwas ordnungsmäßig bestimmen, regelrecht behandeln” (Raven II 1967: 112). No cognate verbs are attested. < Latin ordinãre (Kluge 1989: 519) “ordnen”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

ortãn “beecken, begrenzen, endigen” (Raven II 1967: 113). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG orta (Starck and Wells 1990: 453) “Rand, Ecke, Spitze”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


ãsen “verwüsten, verderben, zu vernichten suchen (= wüten gegen), plündern, verheeren, vertilgen, zerstören, zugrunde richten” (Raven I 1963: 144). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ãsi (Starck and Wells 1990: 453) “Verwüstung, Verheerung”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: fir-


Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

ougazorãhtôn “offenbaren, durch in die Augen leuchtende (göttliche) Erscheinung darstellen” (Raven II 1967: 113). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG ougazorãht (Schade II 1882: 1294) “hell, klar, deutlich”. Therefore an OHG deadjectival verb.

Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

(Kluge 1989: 49) “eye”, which allows us to reconstruct a Gmc *augōn (Kluge 1989: 49) “Auge”. Therefore a Gmc denominate verb.
Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-, gi-ir-, iIr-
pelzön “pfropfen, (ein Fest) veranstalten” (Raven II 1967: 113). No cognate verbs are attested. From Latin *implēlīāre* (Lexer I 1872: 176) “to cover with skins”, which in turn derives from Latin *pellēbus* (Lewis and Short 1955: 1326) “covered with skins”. Therefore an OHG loan verb.

pfadōn, fadōn “gehen, wandern” (Raven II 1967: 36). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *pfad* (Kluge 1989: 538) “Pfad”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: missi-

pfantōn, fantōn “zum Pfande nehmen” (Raven II 1967: 38). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *pfant* (Kluge 1989: 539) “Pfand”. < Late Latin *panna* (Kluge 1989: 539) shortened form from Latin *patina* (Kluge 1989: 539) “Schüssel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.

pfiffōn “zwitschern, pfeifen” (Raven II 1967: 113). The following cognate verbs are attested: OE *pipian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 273) “to pipe, blow an instrument”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *pīpijan* “to pipe, blow an instrument” < Latin *pipāre* (Kluge 1989: 539) “pfeifen”. Therefore a WGmc loan verb.

pfanzōn, flanzōn “pflanzen, besäen, pflastern, vermehren” (Raven II 1967: 44). The following cognate verbs are attested: MLG *planten* (de Vries 1962: 426); OE *plantian* II (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 273) “to plant”; ON *planta* II probable loan verb from LG (de Vries 1962: 426) “pflanzen”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *plantājan* “to plant”. The verb is derived from the following nominal base; OHG *pflanza* (Kluge 1989: 540) “Pflanze, Sprößling”; MDu. *plante* (Kluge 1989: 540); OE *plante* (Clark Hall and Meritt 1969: 273) “plant, shoot”, which allows us to reconstruct a WGmc *plantā* “plant”. This noun is best regarded as a horticultural loan-word from Latin *planta* (Kluge 1989: 540) “Setzling, Sohle”, this latter, in turn, a nomen postverbalum from the Latin verb *plantāre* (Kluge 1989: 540) “die Erde um den Setzling (mit der Sohle) festtreten”. Therefore a WGmc denominative verb. (Alternatively however, the verb may represent a loan verb direct from the Latin verb *plantāre*).


pfriemen “(mit Dornen als Stecknadeln) Kleider zusammenheften oder befestigen” (Raven 1963: 146). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Possibly a loan verb, but no convincing source can be found. The verb is used to gloss Latin *conserrere* (Lewis and Short 1966: 430) “to connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, bind into a whole”.

pimentón “würzen, (Wein) würzen, Weihräuch, Würzwein, Wohlgeruch, aushauen, schminken, insbesondere die Haare mit Fett glattschmieren” (Raven II 1967: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG pigmentum (Starck and Wells 1990: 464) “Schminke, Spezerei, Parfum” < Latin pigmentum (Schade II 1882: 681) “Färbermittel, Kräutersaft zur Bereitung der Farbe, daher etwas Würziges oder Wohlriechendes”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb.


*plumēn, gi-plumē- “flaumfederartiges Gewand, d.h. weich wie Flaumfedern, Decken fertigen, d.h. mit wechselnden Fäden weben” (Raven II 1967: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *pluma “Feder”, can be reconstructed from: LG plūme (Schade II 1882:684) “Feder” < Latin plūma (Schade II 1882: 684) “Feder”. Therefore an OHG denominative past participle construction.

pressēn “niederdrücken” (Starck and Wells 1990: 465). No cognate verbs are attested. < Latin pressire (Kluge 1989: 561) “pressen”. Therefore an OHG loan verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

proventēn “ausstatten, versehen, speisen, einem Nahrung und Unterhalt geben” (Raven II 1967: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG proventa (Schade II 1882: 688) “Nahrung, Unterhalt” < M.Latin provenda (Schade II 1882: 688) “Nahrung, Unterhalt”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

prugilēn “abdecken mit Prügeln (?)” (Kluge 1989: 568). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG *prugil “Stock, Knüppel”, can be reconstructed from: MHG brügel (Kluge 1989: 568) “Stock, Knüppel”. Therefore an OHG denominative verb. Prefix formations derived from this verb: gi-

prūsten “sich tierisch benehmen, prusten” (Starck and Wells 1990: 470). No cognate verbs are attested. Etymology unclear. Probably from a Gmc complex of onomatopoeic origin. This complex appears to have centered on an initial *fr- (with an emphatic variant *pr-?) consonant cluster, with a basic meaning of panting, gasping for breath, sneezing, sniffing and, in general, noises produced by the nose, mouth or air-passage. Derivations from this complex include: ON frysa (Pfeifer II 1989: 1335) “schnauben (von Pferden)”; ON frusa (Pfeifer II 1989: 1335) “schnauben (von Pferden)”; Swed. frusta (Pfeifer II 1989: 1335) “schnauben, schnaufen, prusten”. Compare the similar Gmc onomatopoeic complex centered on an initial *fr- consonant cluster (see under fnattēn). Therefore an OHG verb, the derivational pattern of which is unclear.

purpurēn, gi-purpurē- “in Purpur gekleidet, mit Purpur angetan” (Raven II 1967: 114). No cognate verbs are attested. The verb is derived from the following nominal base: OHG
*purpur(a)* (Starck and Wells 1990: 465) "Purpur, kostbarer Seidenstoff" < Latin *purpura* (Kluge 1989: 571) "Purpur" < Greek *πορφύρα* (Kluge 1989: 571) "Purpur". Therefore an OHG denominative past participle construction.