

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE



3 01162810 1921 3

ROMAN PHILOLOGY

L. LUBOVIVS

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

G. D. Stirk



G. D. STIRK

GERMAN PHILOLOGY

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

LOWER GRADE GERMAN. Reading, Supplementary Grammar with Exercises, and Material for Composition. With Notes and Vocabulary, and Ten Popular Songs in Sol-Fa Notation. 2s. 6d.

"The extracts have been excellently chosen, both as regards the practical utility of the vocabulary which they supply, and the interest of the subject matter. They are also fresh, and what is of still greater importance, well graded throughout. . . . The book is the work of a painstaking and practical teacher, and may be depended upon to produce the most favourable results."—*Glasgow Herald*.

PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COMPOSITION.
With Copious Notes and Idioms. 2s. 6d.

PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COMPOSITION
AND FIRST INTRODUCTION TO GERMAN
PHILOLOGY Combined. 3s. 6d.

* * *A Key to the Exercises in the GERMAN COMPOSITION
may be had on application to the Publishers.
Price 5s. net.*

"Maintains the excellence of the same author's 'Lower German.' . . . It is as thorough as it is comprehensive. . . . An altogether admirable and scholarly manual."—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

FIRST INTRODUCTION
TO
GERMAN PHILOLOGY

BY
LOUIS LUBOVIUS
(UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN)
GERMAN MASTER, HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL, GLASGOW

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
MDCCCXCIX

P R E F A C E.

THE "First Introduction to German Philology," which originally formed the Appendix to the author's "Progressive German Composition," and was not designed as a separate publication, contains an elementary but sufficiently exhaustive sketch of the historical development of the language, chapters on Derivation and Word-building, and an Etymological Glossary. Much may be said for and against the study of the philological element of a language at school. The author is convinced of its utility, and ventures to hope that this little book will be approved by those who desire to see the study of German recognised as a means of mental discipline and culture, hardly inferior to the study of the ancient classics.

L. L.

GLASGOW, *March* 1899.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	I
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES	3
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE	15
DERIVATION AND WORD-BUILDING	37
ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY	61

FIRST INTRODUCTION TO GERMAN PHILOLOGY.*

I.—THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

§ 1. THE German language is one of the great Indo-European (also called Indo-Germanic or Aryan) family of languages. Under this name we comprise (*a*) the languages of the greater part of India, of Armenia, and of Persia; and (*b*) all the languages of Europe, with the exception of Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish, and the peculiar Basque language, which is spoken in a district of Northern Spain.

§ 2. The Indo-European family is divided into the following groups of languages:—

- (1) The Indian group (the classical Sanskrit language and modern Hindostanee).
- (2) The Iranian or Persian group.
- (3) Armenian.
- (4) Greek.
- (5) Albanian.
- (6) Italic (the ancient languages of Italy, the chief of these being Latin, and the Romance languages, *i.e.* the languages which have sprung from Latin, *viz.*, French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Roumanian).
- (7) The Keltic group (Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, Manx, Armoric).
- (8) The Slavonic group (Russian, Polish, Lithuanian).
- (9) **The Germanic or Teutonic group.**

* Braune, "Gotische Grammatik," "Althochdeutsche Grammatik."—Paul, "Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik."—Behaghel, "Die deutsche Sprache."—Blatz, "Neuhochdeutsche Grammatik."—Duden, "Etymologie der neuhochdeutschen Sprache."—Kluge, "Etymologisches Wörterbuch."—Wilmanns, "Deutsche Grammatik."—Strong, "Introduction to the Study of the History of Language."—Whitney, "German Dictionary."—Brandt, "German Grammar."

§ 3. A comparative study of these languages (Comparative Philology) leads us to the conclusion that they are all descended from one common stock, that the various nations which speak them were once, at an epoch long before the dawn of history, a single race speaking one language. Of this primitive Indo-European language no traces have been preserved, and we can only obtain an idea of its nature by comparing the oldest languages of the Indo-European family with one another, and by endeavouring to reconstruct the primitive language in accordance with the principles that govern linguistic growth.

§ 4. The Germanic or Teutonic group of languages is divided into three main branches—the East Germanic, the North Germanic, and the West Germanic.

(1) The East Germanic group is represented by Gothic, the language of the Goths, a people who lived on the Lower Danube in the third and fourth centuries of our era.

(2) The North Germanic group consists of Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic, with the older dialects of these languages (Old Norse, Old Swedish).

(3) The West Germanic group embraces the remaining Germanic languages, which fall into the following four divisions:—

(A) Frisian, spoken on the northern coast of Holland.

(B) Anglo-Saxon, now represented by Modern English.

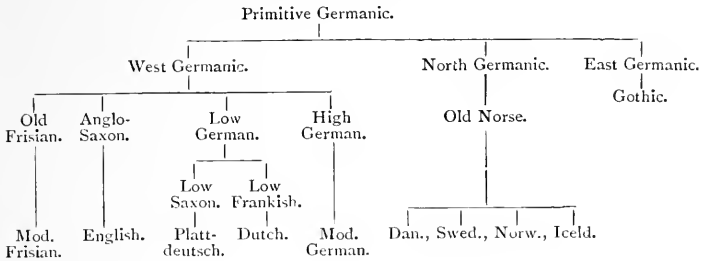
(C) Low German, comprising two main dialects—

(a) Plattdeutsch, the language spoken by the inhabitants of the North and North-West of Germany, the modern representative of Low Saxon.

(b) Dutch, the modern language of Holland; in its earliest form known as Low Frankish.

(D) High German. This last branch of the West Germanic group was originally spoken only in the higher or southern parts of Germany. At an early date, however, it obtained an ascendancy over the Low German dialects of the North, and is now the literary language of the educated classes throughout Germany.

§ 5. The Germanic languages may be conveniently tabulated as follows:—



II.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

LAWS OF SOUND-SHIFTING.

§ 6. The relationship in which the Germanic languages stand to the other Indo-European languages and to one another is most clearly illustrated by their **consonants**. It is found that certain consonants in passing from the Indo-European mother-speech into Germanic have undergone a more or less uniform change; that they have been “shifted,” as it is technically called. And it is further found that these same consonants undergo a second shifting process in passing from the common Germanic condition into High German. This Sound-shifting, or *Lautverschiebung*, is often called “Grimm’s Law,” after the great German philologist Jakob Grimm, who first clearly formulated it.

§ 7. Only a certain group of consonants are affected by this sound-shifting process, namely, the so-called “mutes,” which, for purposes of illustrating the law, may be conveniently classified as follows:—

	Tenues.	Aspirates.	Mediae.
Dentals	<i>t</i>	<i>th</i> (<i>z</i>)	<i>d</i>
Labials	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>b</i>
Gutturals	<i>k</i> (<i>c</i>)	<i>ch</i> (<i>h</i>)	<i>g</i>

If we compare words (in which these consonants occur) in some non-Germanic language, such as Sanskrit, Greek, or Latin, with the cognate words in a Low Germanic speech like Gothic or English, we shall find that **the tenues have been shifted into aspirates, the aspirates into mediæ, and the mediæ into tenues**, thus:—

t	p, and k (c)		th, f, and ch (h)		d, b, and g
	into		into		into
th, f, and ch (h)			d, b, and g		t, p, and k

Again, if we follow the same words in which these consonants occur, into High German, we shall find that they have been shifted one step further, that **the aspirates of the common Germanic language have been converted into mediæ, the mediæ into tenues, and the tenues into aspirates**.

§ 8. It must be borne in mind, however, that both the first and the second sound-shifting processes are subject to many irregularities owing to the interference of other laws. † The fewest exceptions are to be found in the case of the dentals *d*, *t*, and *th* (in the second sound-shifting represented by *z*). † The following examples will make the two processes clear:—

I.—DENTALS.

Indo-Europ., <i>t</i> (Lat. <i>tu</i>)	<i>th</i> (Gr. <i>thugátēr</i>)	<i>d</i> (Lat. <i>decem</i>)
Germanic, <i>th</i> (Engl. <i>thou</i>)	<i>d</i> (Engl. <i>daughter</i>)	<i>t</i> (Engl. <i>ten</i>)
High Ger., <i>d</i> (Ger. <i>du</i>)	<i>t</i> (Ger. <i>Tochter</i>)	<i>z</i> (Ger. <i>zehn</i>)

II.—LABIALS.

Indo-Europ., <i>p</i> (Lat. <i>super</i> , <i>pater</i>)	<i>f</i> (Lat. <i>folium</i>)	<i>b</i> (Lat. <i>cannabis</i>)
Germanic, <i>f</i> (<i>v</i>) (Eng. <i>over</i> , <i>father</i>)	<i>b</i> (Eng. <i>bladē</i>)	<i>þ</i> (Eng. <i>hemp</i>)
High Ger., <i>b</i> (<i>f</i>) (Ger. <i>über</i> , <i>Vater</i> ; O.H.G. <i>fatar</i>)	<i>þ</i> (<i>b</i>) (Ger. <i>Blatt</i>)	<i>f</i> (<i>þf</i>) (Ger. <i>Hanf</i>)

III.—GUTTURALS.

Indo-Europ., <i>k</i> (<i>c</i>) (Lat. <i>cor</i> , <i>cordis</i>)	<i>ch</i> (<i>h</i>) (Gr. <i>chértos</i> ; Lat. <i>hortus</i>)	<i>g</i> (Lat. <i>genu</i>)
Germanic, <i>h</i> (Eng. <i>heart</i>)	<i>g</i> (Eng. <i>garden</i>)	<i>k</i> (Eng. <i>knee</i>)
High Ger., <i>h</i> (<i>g</i>)(Ger. <i>Herz</i>)	<i>g</i> (Ger. <i>Garten</i>)	<i>k</i> (<i>ch</i>) (Ger. <i>Knie</i> ; O.H.G. <i>chniu</i>)

N.B.—The initial letters of the words “*tenuēs*,” “*mediæ*,” “*aspirates*” may be used as a mnemonic to represent the sound-shifting process. Thus:—

<i>Indo-Europ.</i>		<i>Germanic.</i>		<i>High German.</i>
Tenuēs	>	Aspirates	>	Mediæ = TAM
Aspirates	>	Mediæ	>	Tenuēs = AMT
Mediæ	>	Tenuēs	>	Aspirates = MTA

§ 9. The First or Germanic Sound-shifting took place at a very early date, long before the primitive Germanic language had differentiated into the various individual languages that we now know; the Second or High German Sound-shifting, on the other hand, was not completed until as late as the eighth century of our era.

§ 10. As this Second process is of the greatest importance for the study of Modern German, we must consider it in more detail. Taking English as typical of a Germanic language unaffected by the High German Sound-shifting, the following examples will illustrate the changes which the mutes have undergone in passing into High German. We must carefully distinguish three possible positions of the mute—(1) when it occurs at the beginning of a word (initially), (2) in the middle (medially), (3) at the end (finally).

I.—DENTALS.

GERMANIC.

HIGH GERMAN.

- (a) *t* ... > *z* (initially):
- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| tide, | ten, | tame, | tale, | toll, |
| <i>Zeit,</i> | <i>zehn,</i> | <i>zahn,</i> | <i>Zahl,</i> | <i>Zoll,</i> |
| tongue, | tear, | tongs, | tile, | |
| <i>Zunge,</i> | <i>Zähre,</i> | <i>Zange,</i> | <i>Ziegel,</i> | |
| twig, | twitter. | | | |
| <i>Zweig,</i> | <i>zwitschern.</i> | | | |
- > *ss* (medially):
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| better, | nettle, | water, | to mete. |
| <i>besser,</i> | <i>Nessel,</i> | <i>Wasser,</i> | <i>messen.</i> |
- > *z, tz, s, sz* (finally):
- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| heart, | mint; | set; | lot; | hot, |
| <i>Herz,</i> | <i>Münze;</i> | <i>setzen;</i> | <i>Los;</i> | <i>heisz,</i> |
| hate, | goat, | vat, | sprout, | |
| <i>Hasz,</i> | <i>Geisz,</i> | <i>Fasz,</i> | <i>Sprosse,</i> | |
| spit, | skirt, | slit. | | |
| <i>Spiesz,</i> | <i>Schürze,</i> | <i>schlitzen.</i> | | |
- (b) *th* ... > *d* (in all positions):
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| thick, | thorn, | though, | through, |
| <i>dick,</i> | <i>Dorn,</i> | <i>doch,</i> | <i>durch,</i> |
| thatch, | thrash, | throng; | feather, |
| <i>Dach,</i> | <i>dreschen,</i> | <i>dringen;</i> | <i>Feder,</i> |
| brother, | seethe; | oath, | south, |
| <i>Brüder,</i> | <i>sieden;</i> | <i>Eid,</i> | <i>Süd(en),</i> |
| booth, | hearth, | seathe. | |
| <i>Bude,</i> | <i>Herd,</i> | <i>schaden.</i> | |
- (c) *d* ... > *t* (in all positions):
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| day, | deaf, | dreary, | doughty; |
| <i>Tag,</i> | <i>taub,</i> | <i>traurig,</i> | <i>tüchtig;</i> |
| steady, | (n)adder, | idle, | |
| <i>stetig,</i> | <i>Natter,</i> | <i>eitel</i> (<i>zain</i>), | |
| wade; | knead, | wield, | beard, |
| <i>waten;</i> | <i>kneten,</i> | <i>walten,</i> | <i>Bart,</i> |
| instead, | tide. | | |
| <i>anstatt,</i> | <i>Zeit.</i> | | |

II.—LABIALS.

GERMANIC.

HIGH GERMAN.

- (a) *p* ... > *pf* (initially): path, pan, pepper, plant,
Pfad, *Pfanne*, *Pfeffer*, *Pflanze*,
 plough, pillar, pale (pole),
Pflug, *Pfeiler*, *Pfahl*,
 parson, Palatinate, paw.
Pfarrer, *die Pfalz*, *Pfote*.
- > *f*, *ff*, *pf* (medially) \ pipe, help; to hope; to hop,
 and finally): *Pfeife*, *helfen*; *hoffen*; *hüpfen*,
 to stop, carp, soap, step,
stopfen, *Karpfen*, *Seife*, *Stufe*,
 to slip, leap (elope).
schlüpfen, *laufen* (to run).
- (b) *f* (*v*) ... > *f* (*v*) (initially and } finger, freeze; full, folk,
 medially): *Finger*, *frieren*; *voll*, *Volk*,
 fowl; oven,
Vogel (bird); *Ofen* (stove),
Schaufel, haven.
 shovel, *Hafen*.
- > *b* (medially and) \ silver, thief, dove, wife.
 finally): *Silber*, *Dieb*, *Taube*, *Weib*.
- (c) *b* ... > *b* (instead of *p*): bring, bone, rub.
bringen, *Bein*, *reiben*.

III.—GUTTURALS.

GERMANIC.

HIGH GERMAN.

- (a) *k* (*c*) ... > *k* (initially): can, knot, clothe.
kann, *Knoten*, *kleiden*.
- > *ch* (medially and) \ make, sake, knuckle; seek,
 finally): *machen*, *Sache*, *Knöchel*; *suchen*,
 token, week, book, eke (also),
Zeichen, *Woche*, *Buch*, *auch*,
 reek, thick, bleak,
Rauch, *dicht*, *bleich* (pale),
 awake, weak.
wach, *weich* (soft).

(b) *h(ch)*... > *h(ch)* (instead of *g*): heart, hear, horn, beech, breach.
Herz, hören, Horn, Buche, Bruch.

(c) *g* ... > *g* (instead of *k*, which, however, is found in Old High German):

}	guest,	bridegroom,	gift,
	<i>Gast,</i>	<i>Bräutigam,</i>	<i>Gabe,</i>
	(O.H.G. <i>Kast</i>).		
	sing;	Agl.-Sax. <i>ēage</i> (eye),	

singen; *Auge,*

Agl.-Sax. *āgen* (own).
eigen.
(O.H.G. *eikan*.)

λ § 11. Exceptions:—

(A) *t* usually remains unchanged in the following consonantal groups:—

(a) *tr*: true, trust, tread, trough.
truu, trauen, treten, Trog.

(b) *ft*: often, soft.
oft, sanft.

(c) *cht*: daughter, sight, might.
Tochter, Gesicht, Macht.

(d) *st*: stone, stork, master.
Stein, Storch, Meister.

(B) *d* remains unchanged when preceded by *n*, and also in a few words when preceded by *l* or *r*, e.g.—

nd, ld, rd: wind, round, fiend, sound;
Wind, rund, Feind, gesund;

field, bold; murder.
Feld, bald (soon); Mord.

(C) *f* remains unchanged when preceded by *s*, and in many words of foreign origin, e.g.—

sf: spin, wasp.
spinnen, Wespe.

(D) *b*, when preceded by *m*, is assimilated, e.g.—

mb: mm: lamb, cumber, timber, climb.
Lamm, Kummer, Zimmer, klimmen.

THE ACCENT.

§ 12. One of the chief characteristics which distinguish the Germanic languages from other Indo-European languages is the law of the Accent. While in a language like Greek the accent may shift from one syllable of a word to another in the course of the grammatical flexion (the Nom., for instance, of the Greek word for "man" is *ánēr*, but the Voc. is *áner*; the Gen. is *andρός*, while the Acc. is *ándra*), in the Germanic languages **the accent is fixed and unalterable**. It remains upon the same syllable throughout, being quite unaffected by grammatical changes. The syllable which bears the accent is usually the root syllable or first syllable of the word. Thus, Greek *patér* is Gothic *fádar*, German *Váter*, English *fáther*. Again, the Latin *fenéstra* becomes in German *Fénster*.

VERNER'S LAW, OR GRAMMATISCHER WECHSEL.

§ 13. Verner's Law of Grammatical Change is intimately bound up with the law of Accentuation. We find in the conjugation of certain Germanic verbs a consonantal shifting which is not to be explained by the laws of *Lautverschiebung*, which we have just been considering. The past participle of the German verb *ziehen*, for instance, is *gezogen*, where *h* has been shifted to *g*; the past participle of *schneiden* is *geschnitten*, where there has been a change from *d* to *t*. To explain this change of consonant it is necessary, as the philologist Verner discovered, to go back to the original Indo-European accentuation of the word in which it occurs. Verner established the law that a process of sound-shifting, similar to that of Grimm's Law (*i.e.* from aspirates to mediæ, from mediæ to tenues, and from tenues to aspirates), took place when, in the Indo-European form of the word, the vowel preceding the mute was not accented. Now, in the preterite of the strong verbs in the

Germanic languages, the singular forms had originally (that is to say, at a period long before the differentiation of Primitive Germanic into separate languages) the accent on the root of the word, while in the plural forms, as well as in the past participles, the accent lay originally upon the flexional ending. Thus, in Old High German, the pret. sing. *zoh* (*h = ch*) of the verb *ziohan* (*ziehen*) had the accent, but the pret. plur. *zugum* was originally accented on the last syllable, with the result that the aspirate *h* (*ch*) passed into the media *g*. To state the rule more concisely, we may say: **The consonants *d, f (v), h, s,* change into *t, b, g, r,*** if (according to the original Indo-European system of accentuation) the vowel immediately preceding them had not the principal accent.

Examples:—

		<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
<i>d</i>	> <i>t</i> ...	O.H.G. : <i>snidan,</i>	<i>sneid,</i>	<i>snitum,</i>	<i>gisnitan.</i>
		German : <i>schneiden,</i>	<i>schnitt,</i>	<i>geschnitten.</i>	
		<i>Cp.</i> the substantives : <i>die Schneide</i> (edge), <i>die Schmitte</i> (slice), <i>der Schnitter</i> (mower).			
		<i>leiden,</i>	<i>litt,</i>	<i>gelitten ;</i>	
		<i>sieden,</i>	<i>sott,</i>	<i>gesotten ; cp.</i> Eng. seethe—sodden.	
		<i>Cp.</i> further : <i>Herde—Hirte ; Tod—tot.</i>			
<i>f</i>	> <i>b</i> ...	O.H.G. : <i>heffen,</i>	<i>huob, huobun,</i>	<i>gihaban.</i>	
		German : <i>heben,</i>	<i>hob,</i>	<i>gehoben.</i>	
		<i>Cp.</i> <i>die Hefe</i> (yeast), <i>der Hebel</i> (lever), both from <i>heb.n</i> (to raise).			
		<i>bedürfen</i> (to require)— <i>darben</i> (be in want). <i>Cp.</i> also <i>Hof—hübsch ; auf—über.</i>			
<i>h (ch)</i>	> <i>g</i> ...	O.H.G. : <i>ziohan,</i>	<i>zôh, zugum,</i>	<i>gizogan.</i>	
		German : <i>ziehen,</i>	<i>zog,</i>	<i>gezogen.</i> <i>Cp.</i> <i>Zug, Zügel.</i>	
		O.H.G. : <i>dihan,</i>	<i>dêh, digun,</i>	<i>gidigan.</i>	
		German : <i>gedeihen,</i>	<i>gedieh,</i>	<i>gedichen,</i> but <i>gediegen</i> when used as a verbal adjct. (genuine, un-mixed).	
		<i>Cp.</i> also : <i>der Schwäher</i> (now <i>Schwiegervater</i>)— <i>Schwager.</i>			

s > *r* ... *erkiēsen, erkor* (O.H.G. *kōs*), *erkoren* (O.H.G. *gikoran*),
war (O.H.G. *was*), *gewesen*, from an infinitive *wesen*.

Cp. further: *genesen* (to recover from illness)—
nähren (to nourish); *Verlust*—*verlieren*;
Frost—*frieren*; *meist*—*mehr*; *Durst*—*dürre*.

NOTE.—As will be seen from the above examples, the original changes have in many cases been obscured, and we have often to go back to the earlier forms of the Germanic languages to explain the changes as they appear in Modern German.

UMLAUT OR MUTATION.

§ 14. *Umlaut* or Mutation is the technical term for the modification of an accentuated vowel (*a* to *ä*, *o* to *ö*, *u* to *ü*, and *au* to *äu*) under the influence of an *i* or *j* in the following syllable. The *Umlaut* remains even when in the course of the development of the language the *i* or *j* has dropped out or has been weakened to *e*. To explain the *Umlaut* in Modern German, it is consequently in most cases necessary to follow the history of the word in which the *Umlaut* occurs back to its earliest forms. Thus the plural of *Gast* is *Gäste*, the *a* being modified to *ä* under the influence of an *i* that has now disappeared; but if we follow the word *Gast* back into Old High German, we shall find that there its plural is *Gasti*, this *i* having been weakened to *e* at the beginning of the Middle High German period of the language. The effect of the following *i* or *j* upon the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u* seems to be to make them approximate more to the sound of *i*. Thus the *Umlaut* of *a* is *ä* (*e*), of *o*, *ö*, of *u*, *ü*, and of *au*, *äu* (*eu*).

Examples:—

(1) *a* > *ä* (*e*) ... German: *Gast, Gäste; Lamm, Lämmer;*
 O.H.G.: *gast, gesti; lamb, lembir;*
zahn, zähnen; lang, länger;
zam, zemm(j)an; lang, lengiro;
fahren, fährt.
faran, ferit.

German: *Adel*, *edel* (adj.); *Land*,
 O.H.G.: *adal*, *edili*; *land*,
elend (wretched).
elilenti ("other land," i.e. banished,
 exiled).

German: *Mann*, *Mensch*; *Saal*, *Geselle*.
 O.H.G.: *man*, *mennisco*; *sal*, *gisell(j)o*.

(2) *o* > *ö* ... German: *hoch*, *höher*, *höchst*; *mochte*, *möchte*;
 O.H.G.: *hoh*, *hohir*, *hohist*; *mohta*, *mohti*;
Loch, *Löcher*.
loh, *lohir*.

(3) *u* > *ü* ... German: *gut*, *Güte*, *Wurf*, *Würfel* (dice).
 O.H.G.: *guot*, *guoti*; *wurf*, *wurfil*.

(4) *au* > *äu* (*eu*) ... German: *Haus*, *Häuser*; *Traum*, *er träumt*;
 O.H.G.: *hūs*, *hūsir*; *troum*, *troumit*.
hauen—*Heu*.

Examples of *Umlaut* in English are: Old, elder; mouse, mice; "a good instance of 'concealed mutation' is the word 'French,' short for Anglo-Saxon *Frencisc*, from an older form *Francisc*, i.e. Frankish" (Skeat).

NOTE 1.—The *Umlaut* of *a* is usually prevented when it is followed by *ch*, *ht*, *cht*; also when followed by *l* and another consonant (not, however, *ll*), and in many cases when followed by *r* and another consonant. Examples: *lachen*, *wachsen* (originally *hlahjan*, *wachjan*); in M.H.G. *mahtig* (for *mächtig*), *nahte* together with *uehte* as the plural of *naht* (*Nacht*, *Nächte*; but cp. *Weihnachten*). In Modern German, however, this rule is more frequently broken than observed. Examples with *l* are: *gewaltig*, *salzig*, *schalkisch*; but, here again, there are frequent exceptions—*einfältig*, *Kälte*, *wälzen*. In the same way *u*, followed by *ll* or *ld*, usually remains unchanged before a syllable containing *i* or *j*. Examples: *geduldig*, *schuldig*, *dulden* (from an original *duldjan*).

NOTE 2.—In the verbs *brennen*, *brannte*, *gebrannt*; *kennen*, *kannte*, *gekant*, the original stem was *bran-*, *kan-* (as we see from Gothic *brannjan*, *kannjan*). According to the rules of *Umlaut*, the infinitive, owing to the *j* in the last syllable of the original word, becomes *brennen*, *kennen*; in the preterite and past participle, however, the force of the original *i* (Goth. *brannita*, *kannita*) has been lost, and there is consequently no *Umlaut* in these forms. This has also been the case in the verb *denken*, *dachte* (for *da(n)chte*, the *n* having dropped out, and the *k* being changed to the aspirate *ch* before *t*).

NOTE 3.—In Modern German, *Umlaut* is often used as a convenient aid to inflexion or word formation. The plurals of *Wolf* and *Baum*, for instance, are *Wölfe* and *Bäume*, to distinguish them from the dative singulars *Wolfe* and *Baume*.

BRECHUNG.

§ 15. In every way analogous to *Umlaut* is the process of vowel change which Grimm called "*Brechung*." The vowel *e* is changed or "broken" to *i* when followed by a nasal together with some other consonant, or when the following syllable contains (or originally contained) an *i* or *j*; and in the same way *u* is changed to *o* before *a* or *o* (*u* remains, however, under those conditions which bring about a "*Brechung*" of *e* to *i*). Lastly, the change of *ie* to *eu* is also due to "*Brechung*."

Examples:—

- (1) *e* > *i*: *Recht*, *richten* (orig. *rihtjan*), *Gericht* (O.H.G. *girihti*); *Berg*, *Gebirge*; *helfen*, *hilft* (O.H.G. *hilfit*); *geben*, (*Mit*)*gift* (orig. *giftis*); *Feder*, *Gefieder*; the *i* of *binden*, *dringen*, *sinnen* is also due to "*Brechung*."
- (2) *u* > *o*: *Zug*, *gezogen* (O.H.G. *gizogan*); *zürnen*, *Zorn*; *Gulden*, *Gold*; *füllen*, *voll*; *Hülle*, *hohl*; *Verdruss*, *verdrossen*; *Gelübde*, *geloben*; *Küche*, *kochen*; *Schluss*, *Schloss*; *Bucht*, *Bogen*; *Huld*, *hold*.
- (3) *ie* > *eu*: *siech*, *Seuche*; *biegen*, *beugen*; *Licht* (M.H.G. *lieht*), *leuchten*. Cp. *Was da krecht und fleugt* (an earlier form for *kriecht und fliegt*).

ABLAUT.

§ 16. *Ablaut* is the term applied to the gradation or change of stem vowels in accordance with definite laws. According to these laws certain vowels stand in close relationship to one another, and may be arranged in series. This gradation, which occurs in all Indo-European languages, is most clearly seen in the conjugation of the Strong

Verbs. Thus the principal parts of the verb "facere" in Latin are: *facio, feci, factum*; of the French verb "faire": (*je*) *fais, (je) fis, fait*; and of the English and German verb "sing": *sing, sang, sung*; (*ich*) *singe, (ich) sang, gesungen*. But the *Ablaut* series of vowels may also be traced through cognate substantives, as German (*die*) *Binde, (das) Band, (der) Bund*; and even in such words as *Zickzack* (zigzag), *Wirrwarr* (hurly-burly), *Singsang* (sing-song), the principle of gradation may be seen at work.

§ 17. There are in the Germanic languages six classes of Strong Verbs, each characterised by a distinct series of *Ablaut* vowels. In each series there were originally four gradations, which appeared respectively in the following "principal parts": (1) Infinitive; (2) Preterite Singular; (3) Preterite Plural; (4) Past Participle. The verb "to bind" has, for example, in Gothic the following principal parts: infin. *bindan*; pret. sing. *band*; pret. plur. *bundum*; and past part. *bundans*; in Old High German the same parts are as follows: *bindan, bant, buntum, and gibuntan*; in Middle High German: *bindan, bant, bunden, and gebunden*.

NOTE 1.—In Modern German, however, the vowel of the preterite plural has become assimilated to the vowel of the preterite singular, and consequently there are only three principal parts in which a vowel gradation may be seen, namely, *binden, band (banden), gebunden*. Traces of the original double form of the preterite are still to be seen in the two forms *ward* and *wurde* of the preterite of *werden*, and a German proverb still has it: *Wie die Alten sungen, so zwitschern auch die Jungen*.

NOTE 2.—The preterite subjunctive of the verbs *werfen (würfe), sterben (stürbe), stehen (stünde), helfen (hülfe)*, is not irregular, but is formed from the original **plural** of the preterite indicative.

REDUPLICATING VERBS.

§ 18. In addition to the six classes of Strong Verbs, there is a seventh class, in which it is usual to group what is known as the Reduplicating Verbs. These verbs formed their preterite originally, not by a change of vowel, but by prefixing a syllable consisting of the initial consonant of the verbal stem and a vowel. The preterite of the verb *pauo* in Greek, for instance, is *pepauka*; the preterite of Gothic *haldan* (Germ. *halten*) is *haihald*; of *haitan* (Germ. *heissen*), *haihait* (the Gothic *ai* being pronounced like *e*). This reduplicating syllable, although still found in Gothic, had already disappeared in Old High German times.

For the various classes of Strong Verbs in Gothic, Old High German, Middle High German, and New High German, see under § 53.

III.—HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

A.—Gothic.

§ 19. Gothic is the oldest Germanic language that has been preserved to us. It approaches most nearly to that primitive Germanic language from which all the other languages of the family have sprung, and is consequently of the greatest importance for the historical study of both English and German. It is the starting-point from which the philological study of any Germanic language must set out.

The main and almost the only source of our knowledge of the Gothic language is the translation which the Gothic bishop, Wulfila or Ulfilas (311–381), made of the Bible. Of this translation the greater part of the Gospels has come down to us.

Gothic, as we find it in the Bible of Wulfila, is a highly inflected language, possessing to a great extent that power of expressing ideas by means of inflexion which distinguishes the classical languages of Greek and Latin, and which in later Germanic languages has given place to constructions with prepositions and auxiliary verbs.

§ 20. The Gothic substantive has three genders—Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter; two numbers—Singular and Plural; and five cases—Nominative, Vocative (which, however, in most cases is the same as the Nominative), Genitive, Dative, and Accusative; and there are two chief declensions, a Strong and a Weak. The radical syllable of substantives belonging to the Strong Declension always ended in a vowel—*a*, *i*, or *u*. Accordingly, we distinguish between the *A* form, the *I* form, and the *U* form of the Strong Declension. Weak Substantives form their inflexions with *u*. The following paradigms will illustrate the declension of the Gothic substantive:—

	<i>Strong.</i>			<i>Weak.</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	dags (m.) (day)	giba (f.) (gift)	balgs (m.) (a skin)	hana (m.) (cock)
<i>Gen.</i>	dagis	gibôš	balgis	hanins
<i>Dat.</i>	daga	gibai	balga	hanin
<i>Acc.</i>	dag	giba	balg	hanan
<i>Voc.</i>	dag	giba	balg	hana
<i>Plur. Nom., Voc.</i>	dagôš	gibôš	balgeis	hanans
<i>Gen.</i>	dagê	gibô	balgê	hananê
<i>Dat.</i>	dagam	gibôm	balgim	hanam
<i>Acc.</i>	dagans	gibôš	balgins	hanans

NOTE.—*dags* and *giba* belong to the *A* form, their roots being *daga* and *gibâ*; whilst *balgs*, the root of which is *balgi*, belongs to the *I* form.

§ 21. The Gothic pronoun of the first and second persons still possessed, in addition to a singular and plural, a special series of forms to express the dual. While *weis* in

Gothic means "we," *wit* means "we two," *uns* or *unsis* is "us," *ugkis* (pronounced *unkis*) is "us two."

§ 22. The adjective, like the substantive, is inflected according to a strong and a weak declension. The comparative of adjectives is formed by the addition of the suffix *-iz(a)* or *-ôz(a)* (Eng. *-er*) to the stem; the superlative by *-ist* or *-ôst*: *manags* (much, many), compar. *managiza*, superl. *managists*.

§ 23. The Gothic verb is distinguished from the verb in later Germanic languages by the fact that it still possesses special forms for the dual (as in Greek), and expresses its passive by means of inflexions, not by the use of an auxiliary. As in all Germanic languages, we distinguish in Gothic between (a) Strong Verbs and (b) Weak Verbs. The Strong Verbs change their radical vowel in the preterite, and (often) in the past part. (*bindan, band, bundum, bundans*), and fall into seven classes, according to the *Ablaut Series* (§ 53) to which they belong. The Weak Verbs form their preterite by the addition of the suffix *-da* (cp. Eng. *-ed*); the preterite of *nasjan*, "to save," is *nasida*; of *stojan*, "to judge," *stauida*. The following paradigms of the principal tenses of the Strong Verb *niman*, "to take," will serve to illustrate the inflexion of the Gothic verb.

		<i>Active.</i>				<i>Passive.</i>
		<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	<i>Pret. Ind.</i>	<i>Pret. Subj.</i>	<i>Pres. Ind.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	1.	<i>nima</i>	<i>nimau</i>	<i>nam</i>	<i>nêmjau</i>	<i>nimada</i>
	2.	<i>nimis</i>	<i>nimais</i>	<i>namt</i>	<i>nêmeis</i>	<i>nimaza</i>
	3.	<i>nimith</i>	<i>nimai</i>	<i>nam</i>	<i>nêmei</i>	<i>nimada</i>
<i>Dual</i>	1.	<i>nimôs</i>	<i>nimaiwa</i>	<i>nêmu</i>	<i>nêmeiwa</i>	...
	2.	<i>nimats</i>	<i>nimaits</i>	<i>nêmut</i>	<i>nêmeits</i>	...
<i>Plur.</i>	1.	<i>nimam</i>	<i>nimaima</i>	<i>nêmun</i>	<i>nêmeima</i>	<i>nimanda</i>
	2.	<i>nimith</i>	<i>nimaith</i>	<i>nêmuth</i>	<i>nêmeith</i>	<i>nimanda</i>
	3.	<i>nimand</i>	<i>nimaina</i>	<i>nêmun</i>	<i>nêmeina</i>	<i>nimanda</i>
<i>Pres. Inf.</i> <i>niman</i>		<i>Pres. Part.</i> <i>nimands</i>		<i>Pret. Part.</i> <i>numaus</i>		

B.—*Old High German.*

§ 24. In the course of its historical development the High German language has passed through three distinct periods known as—

- (a) The Old High German Period (from the eighth to the end of the eleventh century).
- (b) The Middle High German Period (from the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century).
- (c) The New High German Period (from 1500 to our own day).

§ 25. From the beginning of the Middle High German Period onwards, that is to say, from the period of the Crusades, High German has been the dominant language of Germany, the language of German literature. Previously it was merely the dialect of South Germany, and only part of the oldest literature of Germany is written in it. The *Heliand*, for instance, the most important of all the old German poems, is written in Old Saxon, the language of the flat plains of Northern Germany, and the forerunner of the modern *Plattdeutsch* (*cp.* § 4, C).

The chief literary specimens in Old High German are the *Hildebrandslied*, Otfrid's *Gospel Harmony*, the *Muspilli*, and the *Ludwigslied*. The best examples of Old High German prose are the translations of Latin works by the St. Gall monk Notker.

§ 26. The chief dialects of Old High German, which, although they cease at an early date to have a literary importance, may be traced down to the dialects spoken at the present day, are the following:—

(A) Upper German (spoken in German-speaking Switzerland, in the greater part of Alsace, Baden, Würtemberg, in the south-eastern part of Bavaria, and in Austria). Upper German is divided into two chief dialects:—

- (a) Alemannian.
- (b) Bavarian. The approximate boundary between these two dialects is formed by a line drawn through Augsburg and Landeck.

(B) Frankish, or Middle German (spoken in the districts lying between that in which Upper German is spoken and the Low German area of the North). The northern boundary may be obtained roughly by drawing a line through Aachen and Frankfurt on the Oder. The Frankish dialects are as follows :—

- (a) Rhine Frankish (in the West).
- (b) Middle Frankish.
- (c) East Frankish (in the North of Bavaria).
- (d) Hessian, Thuringian, Upper Saxon, and Silesian (spoken in the remaining High German area north and east of that occupied by the three Frankish dialects).

§ 27. The main characteristic of Old High German, as compared with the later developments of the language, is the extreme richness of its vowel sounds, especially diphthongs. For example :—

O.H.G. *bluot leoht liup antwurti irkennan farstantan ginuag*
 N.H.G. *Blut Licht lieb Antwort erkennen verstehen genug*

§ 28. To the great variety of its vowels we also owe the fact that Old High German is particularly rich in inflexions. In the declension of the substantive, besides the four principal cases, there are even traces of an Instrumental case. The following paradigms show the main characteristics of the Old High German declension, and allow of a comparison with that of Gothic, Middle and New High German :—

		<i>Strong.</i>		<i>Weak.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	tag (m.) (day)	geba (f.) (gift)	balg (m.) (a skin)	hano (m.) (cock)
	<i>Gen.</i>	tages (-as)	geba (-u, -o)	balges	hanin, hanen
	<i>Dat.</i>	tage (-a)	gebu (-o)	balge	hanin, hanen
	<i>Acc.</i>	tag	geba	balg	hanun (-on)
	<i>Instr.</i>	tagu (-o)	...	balgiu (-n)	...
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	tagâ (-a)	gebâ	belgi	hanun (-on)
	<i>Gen.</i>	tago	gebôno	belgeo (-io, -o)	hanôno
	<i>Dat.</i>	tagum { -om -un -on }	gebôm (-on)	belgim (-in)	hanôm (-on)
	<i>Acc.</i>	tagâ (-a)	gebâ	belgi	hanun (-on)

* § 29. The demonstrative pronoun *der*, *diu*, *daz*, is used as a definite article and as a relative pronoun, and is declined thus :—

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	der	diu	daz
<i>Gen.</i>	des	dera	des
<i>Dat.</i>	demu	deru	demu
<i>Acc.</i>	den	dia, die	daz
<i>Instr.</i>	diu
<i>Plur. Nom., Acc.</i>	dē, die	diu	dio
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>		
	<i>Gen.</i> dero		
	<i>Dat.</i> dēm, dên		

NOTE 1.—A comparison with the New High German form of the definite article will show that apart from the weakening of the unaccented vowel endings to *e* (which was gradually dropped altogether), only one important change has taken place, namely, that the accusative of the feminine (*die*) has been substituted for the nominative feminine.

NOTE 2.—In some phrases the genit. plur. *dero* is retained in New High German, as in *dero ergebenster Diener*, “your most humble servant,” and by analogy with *dero*, *Ihro* is sometimes similarly used, but both are stilted and now obsolete.

§ 30. Adjectives in Old High German are declined according to a strong and a weak declension. The comparative was formed by the suffix *-ir(o)* and *ôr(o)*, the superlative by *-ist(o)* and *ôst(o)*. For example :—

sâlig (blessed),	sâligôro,	sâligôsto (<i>selig, seliger, seligst</i>)
lang (long),	lengiro,	lengisto (<i>lang, länger, längst</i>)

NOTE.—By the presence or absence of the *Umlaut* in the comparison of adjectives in N.H.G., we can generally see whether the suffix originally was *-iro*, *-isto*, or *-ôro*, *-ôsto*.

§ 31. The principal tenses of the Strong Verb *neman*, “to take,” are in O.H.G. as follows :—

	<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	<i>Pret. Ind.</i>	<i>Pret. Subj.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> 1.	nîmu	neme	nam	nâmi
2.	nîmis(t)	nemês(t)	nâmi	nâmîs(t)
3.	nîmit	neme	nam	nâmi

<i>Plur.</i> 1. nemam(es)	nemêm (-n)	nâmun	nâmîm(ês) (-în)
2. nimit, nemet	nemêt	nâmut	nâmît
3. nemant (-ent)	nemên	nâmun	nâmîn
<i>Imperat. Sing.</i> 2. nim		<i>Pres. Part.</i> nemanti (-enti)	
<i>Plur.</i> 2. nemet		<i>Past Part.</i> ginoman	

NOTE.—For the seven classes of Strong Verbs see § 53.

The present of the Weak Verbs is conjugated similarly to the above paradigm; the preterite is formed by the addition of *-ta*, as follows (from *nerian*, “to save”):—

<i>Sing.</i> nerita	neritôs	nerita
<i>Plur.</i> neritôm (-um)	neritôt (-ut)	neritôn (-un)

C.—Middle High German.

§ 32. Middle High German, the second stage in the development of the High German language, may be described as the language of Germany from the beginning of the Crusades to the Reformation. In this language we possess a rich poetic literature, which may be conveniently grouped in three divisions: (*a*) the National or Popular Epic; (*b*) the Court Epic; and (*c*) the Lyric or Minnesang. To the first division belong the great epics of the *Nibelungenlied* and *Gudrun*; to the second belong the verse romances of the Court singers, of whom the chief are—Heinrich von Veldeke (*Eneit*), Hartmann von Aue (*Erec, Iwein, Der arme Heinrich*), Wolfram von Eschenbach (*Parzival*), and Gottfried von Strassburg (*Tristan und Isolde*). The greatest of the lyric poets or Minnesingers was Walther von der Vogelweide. The Middle High German Period, which reached its highest point at the beginning of the thirteenth century, forms the first great classical period of German literature.

§ 33. The chief characteristic of the Middle High German language, as compared with that of the preceding period, is a weakening of the full O.H.G. vowel sounds, especially

in flexional and derivative syllables, into a colourless *e*, a process which has still further extended in Modern German. This weakening was due mainly to the fact that the stem syllables were strongly accented; and the unaccented syllables, not being pronounced precisely, gradually lost their full sound, and in many cases were dropped altogether. Examples:—

O.H.G. :	guoti,	herza,	skônî,	sêro	gesti,	hêrro
				(adv. "with pain"),		(for hêrro).
M.H.G. :	güete,	herze,	schoene,	sêre,	geste,	herre.
N.H.G. :	Güte,	Herz,	schön,	sehr,	Gäste,	Herr.

A further characteristic of Middle High German is the extension of the *Umlaut* (§ 14), which in O.H.G. was confined to short *a*.

The following paradigms show the principal features of Middle High German declension:—

	<i>Strong.</i>			<i>Weak.</i>	
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	tac (m.) (day)	gebe (f.) (gift)	balc (m.) (a skin)	han(e) (m.) (cock)	zunge (f.) (tongue)
<i>Gen.</i>	tages	gebe	balges	hanen	zungen
<i>Dat.</i>	tage	gebe	balge	hanen	zungen
<i>Acc.</i>	tac	gebe	balc	hanen	zungen
<i>Plur. Nom., Acc.</i>	tage	gebe	belge	hanen	zungen
<i>Gen.</i>	tage	gebe	belge	hanen	zungen
<i>Dat.</i>	tagen	geben	belgen	hanen	zungen

NOTE.—Weak feminine nouns, like *zunge*, had also the flexional *n* in the singular. Compare § 46.

§ 34. The personal pronouns in M.H.G. are declined:—

<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	ich	dû	er	sî (sie)	ez
<i>Gen.</i>	mîn	dîn	es (sîn)	ir(e)	es (sîn)
<i>Dat.</i>	mir	dir	im(e)	ir(e)	im
<i>Acc.</i>	mich	dich	in	sie	ez
<i>Plur. Nom.</i>	wir	ir		sie	
<i>Gen.</i>	unser	iüwer		ir	
<i>Dat.</i>	uns	iu		in	
<i>Acc.</i>	uns(ich)	iuch		sie	

NOTE.—In such expressions as *Ich bin es zufrieden* (satt, über-

driässig, los) or *Er weiss es mir Dank, mich nimmt es Wunder*, and others, *es* is the old genitive of the neuter; but as this genitive form became obsolete, *es* in these expressions came to be regarded as accusative, and *das* is often now substituted for it, as in *Ich bin das los*, "I am rid of it."

§ 35. Adverbs were formed from adjectives (1) by the addition of *e* (when the adjective did not already end in *e*), *e.g.*—

lanc (long), adv. lange;
h^och (high), adv. h^ohe.

(2) In the case of dissyllabic adjectives containing a mutated vowel in the stem, by changing the mutated vowel for the non-mutated, *e.g.*—

süeze (sweet), adv. suoze; veste (fast, strong), adv. vaste;
schoene (beautiful), adv. sch^one; spaete (late), adv. sp^ote.

NOTE.—This accounts for the double forms in N.H.G.: *fast—fest*; *schon—schön*; (*spat*)—*spät*.

§ 36. Of the numerals, *ein* was declined like an adjective, whilst *zwei* and *dri* were declined in the following manner:—

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	zwêne	zwô	zwei
<i>Gen.</i>	zwei(g)er	zwei(g)er	zwei(g)er
<i>Dat.</i>	zwei(e)n	zwei(e)n	zwei(e)n
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	dri	dri	driu
<i>Gen.</i>	dri(g)er	dri(g)er	dri(g)er
<i>Dat.</i>	drin (drîen)	drin (drîen)	drin (drîen)

NOTE.—The neuter form *zwei* has supplanted the masc. and fem. forms in N.H.G., though the form *zween* occasionally still occurs.

§ 37. The principal tenses of the Strong Verb *nemen*, "to take," are in Middle High German, as follows (for comparison we add the O.H.G. and N.H.G. forms):—

		<i>Pres. Indic.</i>			<i>Pres. Subj.</i>		
		O.H.G.	M.H.G.	N.H.G.	O.H.G.	M.H.G.	N.H.G.
<i>Sing.</i>	1.	nimu	nime	<i>nehme</i>	neme	neme	<i>nehme</i>
	2.	nimis(t)	nim(e)st	<i>nimmst</i>	nemês(t)	nemest	<i>nehmest</i>
	3.	nimit	nim(e)t	<i>nimmt</i>	neme	neme	<i>nehme</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1.	nemem(ês)	nemen(t)	<i>nehmen</i>	nemêm	nemen	<i>nehmen</i>
	2.	nemet	nemet	<i>nehmet</i>	nemêt	nemet	<i>nehmet</i>
	3.	nemant	nement	<i>nehmen</i>	nemên	nemen	<i>nehmen</i>

		<i>Preter. Indic.</i>			<i>Preter. Subj.</i>		
		O.H.G.	M.H.G.	N.H.G.	O.H.G.	M.H.G.	N.H.G.
<i>Sing.</i>	1.	nam	nam	<i>nahm</i>	nâmi	naeme	<i>nâhme</i>
	2.	nâmi	naeme	<i>nahmst</i>	nâmîs(t)	naemest	<i>nâhmest</i>
	3.	nam	nam	<i>nahm</i>	nâmi	naeme	<i>nâhme</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1.	nânum	nânen	<i>nahmen</i>	nânim	naemen	<i>nâhmen</i>
	2.	nâmut	nâmet	<i>nahmet</i>	nâmit	naemet	<i>nâhmet</i>
	3.	namun	nânen	<i>nahmen</i>	nâmin	naemen	<i>nâhmen</i>

O. and M.H.G. N.H.G.

Imperat. 2. *Sing.*

nim nim.

2. *Plur.*

nemet nehmet.

Infinit. O.H.G.: neman.

Part. Pres. O.H.G.: nemanti.

M.H.G.: nemen.

M.H.G.: nemende.

N.H.G.: nehmen.

N.H.G.: nehmend.

NOTE.—The seven classes of Strong Verbs in M.H.G. will be found in § 53.

The Middle High German Weak Verbs form their preterite with the flexional syllables *-(e)te*, their past part. with *-(e)t*. For example: *leben, lebete, gelebet*; *kêren, kêrte, gekêr(e)t*. The terminations of the Weak Verb in the present are similar to those of the Strong. The pret. ind. (from *uern*, "to save") is: sing. *ner(e), ner(t)est, ner(e)*; plur. *ner(t)en, ner(t)et, ner(t)en*. Weak Verbs which have a mutated vowel in the present tense take the corresponding unmutated vowel in the preterite. Thus:—

hoeren (to hear); *pres.* ih hoere; *pret.* ih hôte.
 setzen (to set); ,, ih setze; ,, ih sazte.
 füllen (to file); ,, ih fülle; ,, ih fullte.

§ 38. Anomalous Verbs are—

- (1) *tuon* (to do); (2) *gân, gên*—O.H.G. *gangan*—(to go); (3) *stân, stên*—O.H.G. *stantan*—(to stand); (4) *wesen*—O.H.G. *wesan*—*or sin* (to be); (5) *hân or haben* (to have).

D.—*New High German.*

§ 39. New High German, the language of modern Germany, which since the time of Luther has undergone but little change, differs from the languages which we have just been considering, in so far as it was originally not a dialect, but an artificially formed literary language. New High German, which Luther adopted for his Bible translation, was the official language of the Saxon Chancery, and had come to be used as the official language of the various German states. Consequently many of the changes which Middle High German underwent in passing into New High German are not to be accounted for by philological laws; they are often due merely to the caprice of individual writers.

§ 40. The principal changes which came over Middle High German in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries may be grouped as follows:—

(a) All short root syllables which were followed by a single consonant became long in N.H.G. For example: *sagen, legen, Weg, Grab* were pronounced *sâgen, lêgen, Wëg, Grâb* in M.H.G.

(b) The long vowels *î, û, iu* (pron. *ii*) in M.H.G. have become *ei, au, eu* (*äu*) in N.H.G. Examples:—

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---------|--|----------------|
| (1) <i>î > ei</i> | ... | M.H.G.: | <i>mîn, dîn, sîn, zît,</i> | <i>grifen.</i> |
| | | N.H.G.: | <i>mein, dein, sein, Zeit, greifen.</i> | |
| (2) <i>û > au</i> | ... | M.H.G.: | <i>hûs, mûs, ûf, rûch, brûn.</i> | |
| | | N.H.G.: | <i>Haus, Maus, auf, rauh, braun.</i> | |
| (3) <i>iu > eu (äu)</i> | ... | M.H.G.: | <i>hiute, liute, vriunt, tiure, hiuser.</i> | |
| | | N.H.G.: | <i>heute, Leute, Freunde, teuer, Häuser.</i> | |

(c) The New High German equivalents for the M.H.G. vowel sounds *ou* and *öu* are *au* and *äu* (*eu*). Examples:—

M.H.G.:	boum,	ouge,	loufen,	böume,	vroude.
N.H.G.:	<i>Baum,</i>	<i>Auge,</i>	<i>laufen,</i>	<i>Bäume,</i>	<i>Freude.</i>

(d) The Middle High German diphthongs *uo*, *üe*, and *ie* (pronounced *i+e*) have been reduced in N.H.G. to the single vowel sounds *u*, *ü*, and *ie* (pronounced *ī*). For example:—

(1) <i>uo</i>	> <i>u</i>	...	M.H.G.:	bluot, guot, muot, suochen.
			N.H.G.:	<i>Blut, gut, Mut, suchen.</i>
(2) <i>üe</i>	> <i>ü</i>	...	M.H.G.:	büecher, güete, vüeren.
			N.H.G.:	<i>Bücher, Güte, führen.</i>
(3) <i>ie</i> (<i>i+e</i>)	> <i>i</i> (written <i>ie</i>)	...	M.H.G.:	diep, liep, ziehen.
			N.H.G.:	<i>Dieb, lieb, ziehen.</i>

(e) The Middle High German *Umlaut* of *a* was *e*. For example: *gast, geste; kraft, krefte; ich grabe, du grebest*. In New High German the *Umlaut* of *a* is written *ä* as long as the word in which it occurs is felt to be merely a flexional form of that in which the original *a* occurs. If, however, this connection is no longer felt, the Middle High German *Umlaut* *e* is retained. Thus: *Vater, Väter; fahren, fährst*; but *fahren, fertig* and *Ferge*, because here the words *fertig* and *Ferge* are practically no longer associated with the idea of *fahren*. Similar examples are found with the mutated form of *au*, which is either *äu* or *eu*: *Baum, Bäume; Traum, Träume*; but *Heu* (hay), because the etymological connection with *hauen* is no longer felt.

(f) In many respects Middle High German orthography was more accurate than that of New High German. Thus, although the spelling of the following words has been altered in N.H.G. in the interests of uniformity, they are still pronounced (as regards the consonants) as in M.H.G.:—

M.H.G.:	tac, tages;	leit, leides;	zeigen, zeicte;	gap, gaben.
N.H.G.:	<i>Tag, Tages;</i>	<i>Leid, Leides;</i>	<i>zeigen, zeigte;</i>	<i>gab, gaben.</i>

— (g) *sch* before *l*, *m*, *n*, and *w* in New High German has arisen from Middle High German *s*. For example :—

M.H.G. : slange, smal, snell, swert, wirs (E. worse), slahen.
 N.H.G. : *Schlange*, *schmal*, *schnell*, *Schwert*, (*un*)*wirsch*, *schlagen*.
 Cp. Eng. : slack, to slit, to slaughter, slatternly, slippery ;
 Germ. : *schlaff*, *schleissen*, *schlachten*, *schlotterig*, *schlüpfrig* ;
 to smoke, to smack (taste) ; snout, snipe,
schmauchen, *schmecken* ; *Schnauze*, *Schnepfe*,
 to sweat, swart, sweep (of the tail).
schwitzen, *schwarz*, *Schweif*.

s, however, has not been changed before *t* and *p*, although it is usual in N.H.G. to pronounce *s* in this position as *sch*. Thus *Stein*, *sprechen* are pronounced as if written *Schtein*, *schprechen*.

(h) Whenever in N.H.G. *au* or *eu* (*äu*) appears before *e*, an original *w* has, with few exceptions, been dropped. This will be seen in the following comparisons with M.H.G. forms :—

N.H.G. : *Frau(e)*, *hauen*, *schauen*, *neu(e)*, *Reue*,
 M.H.G. : *frouwe*, *houwen*, *schouwen*, *niuwe*, *riuwe*,
 streuen, *euer*.
 ströuwen, *iuwer*.

NOTE.—The *w* of the last word appears still in the abbreviation of titles : *Ew. Majestät* for *Euer Majestät*.

(i) *w* after *l* and *r* has been changed to *b* in N.H.G. For example :—

M.H.G. : gel, gelwes, swalwe, val, valwes, garwe.
 N.H.G. : *gelb*, *Schwalbe*, *fahl*, *faib*, *Garbe*.

(j) Final *w* in M.H.G., which was often vocalised to *o*, is dropped in N.H.G. or appears as *b*. Examples :—

M.H.G. : sew (seo), sewes, sne, snewes, kalo, kalwes, houwen—hiew.
 N.H.G. : *See*, *Schnce*, *kahl*, *hauen*—*hie*.
 Cp. Eng. : fallow, yellow, screw, swallow.
 Germ. : *faib*, *gelb*, *Schraube*, *Schwalbe*.

(*k*) Middle High German *h* had the sound of Modern German *ch*, medially and finally; only at the beginning of words, where it was, as in N.H.G., followed by a vowel, had it the aspirated sound of Modern German *h*. Final *h* was often in M.H.G. written as it was pronounced, namely, *ch*. Thus the preterite of *sehen* in M.H.G. is *sach*, the *ch* here explaining the now mute *h* of N.H.G. *sah*. In N.H.G. the original guttural and aspirated sounds are represented by two distinct characters, the guttural sound by *ch*, and the aspirated sound by *h*.

The distinction, which did not exist in M.H.G., will be seen in the following examples: *Hoch, höher, höchst, Höhe; nach, nahe, näher, nächst, Nachbar; schmähén, Schmach; es geschieht, die Geschichte; jäh(e), jach*. The former guttural sound of M.H.G. is still noticeable in words like *Fuchs, Wachs* (M.H.G. *vuhs, wahs*).

NOTE.—In Modern German an *h* often represents an older *w*, as in *Stroh* (M.H.G. *strô, strôwes*), *Ehe* (M.H.G. *ê, êwe*), *Wehe* (M.H.G. *wê, wêwes*).

Cp. Eng. :	to mow,	row (line),	crow,	to tow,	to blow.
Germ. :	<i>mähén,</i>	<i>Reihe,</i>	<i>Krâhe,</i>	<i>ziehen,</i>	<i>blâhen.</i>

§ 41. Middle High German *z* is represented in N.H.G. either (*a*) by *z* (with the sound of the affricata *t+s*), or (*b*) by *sz, ss, s* (with sharp hissing sound). Examples:—

(a) M.H.G. :	<i>zam,</i>	<i>zemen.</i>
N.H.G. :	<i>zahn,</i>	<i>zâhmen.</i>
(b) M.H.G. :	<i>haz,</i>	<i>hazzes; straze; ez, daz.</i>
N.H.G. :	<i>Hasz, Hasses; Straszé; es, das.</i>	

§ 42. New High German Changes of Consonants.

(Assimilation—Insertion and Addition—Interchange of Consonants).

(1) **Assimilation** of two different consonants: *nennen* (for *nemnen*); *die Hoffart* (M.H.G. *hochwart*).

Cp. Germ. :	<i>dumm</i> (stupid),	<i>Kamm,</i>	<i>Zimmer</i> (room).
Eng. :	dumb,	comb,	timber.

(2) **Insertion and addition of consonants**: *t, d, n, f, s, l* are frequently added to facilitate pronunciation:—

t, d: *eigentlich*; *namentlich*; *wöchentlich*; *öffentlich*; *anderthalb*; *meinetwegen*; *dessenthalben*; *Habicht*; *mittelst*; *Gemeinde*; *Fährdrich*; *eilends*; *jemand*, *niemand* (M.H.G. *ieman*, *nieman*).

Cp. Eng.: once; moon; self, selves; axe; sap; whilome;
Germ.: *einst*; *Mond*; *selbst*; *Axt*; *Saft*; *weiland*;
 pawn (pledge); friendship.
Pfand; *Freundschaft*.

n: *nun* (M.H.G. *nû*, now); *sondern* (sunder); *Schlitten* (sledge);
Tropfen (drop); *Schaffner*; *Bildner*.

f: *Vernunft* (fr. *vernehmen*); (*An*)*kunft* (fr. *kommen*); *Zunft* (fr. *ziemen*).

s: *Kunst* (fr. *kennen*); *Brunst* (fr. *brennen*); *Gunst* (fr. *gönnen*).

l: *Tischler*; *Künstler*.

(3) **Liquids interchange with other liquids** (*cp.* § 13):—

l-r: *stammeln*—*stammern*; *wandeln*—*wandern*; *schütteln*—(*er*)
schüttern; *Marmel*—*Marmor*.

r-s (*cp.* § 13): *war*—*gewesen*; *kiesen* (*küren*)—*kor*, *gekoren*; *nähren*—
genesen; *frieren*—*Frost*; *verlicren*—*Verlust*.

NOTE.—*Cp. Eng.*: iron; hare; hoarse.
Germ.: *Eisen*; *Hase*; *heiser*.

(4) **Labials interchange with other labials**:—

Haber—*Hafer*; *schnauben*—*schnaufen*; *Knappe*—*Knabe*; *Rappe*—
Rabe; *Witwe*—*Wittib*.

NOTE.—*f* and *v*, *pf* and *f* frequently alternate in the same stem:
Fülle—*voll*; *Fürst*—*vorderst*; *Schöpfer*—*schaffen*; *tropfen*—*triefen*.

Cp. Eng.: vat (cask); haven; haver (oats); de-liver; to damp;
Germ.: *Fass*; *Hafen*; *Hafer*; *liefern*; *dämpfen*;
 to hop; to slip; cramp; Palatinate; swamp;
hüpfen; *schlüpfen*; *Krampf*; *die Pfalz*; *Stumpf*;
stump.
Stumpf.

(5) **Dentals interchange with other dentals** (*cp.* § 13):—

Geld—*gelten*; *hindern*—*hinten*.

NOTE.—*ss* (*sz*) frequently alternates with *z* or *tz* in the same stem:—
schieszen—*Schütze*; *wissen*—*Witz*; *beissen*—*beizen*; *sasz*—*sitzen*;
nasz—*netzen*; *Hasz*—*hetzen*; *heisz*—*Hitze*.

(6) Gutturals interchange with gutturals (*cp.* § 13):—

g—ch (h): *Schwager—Schwäher*; *Reigen—Reihen*; *gediegen—gedicken*.
ch—ck: *wachen—wacken, wacker*; *Dach—decken*; *Loch—Lücke*; *brechen*
 —*Brocken*.

NOTE 1.—*ck* frequently arises from *g*, especially in factitive and frequentative verbs:—

nicken fr. *neigen*; *zücken* fr. *ziehen*; *Hecke* fr. *Hag*.

NOTE 2.—German *g* is frequently represented by *y* or *w* in English, e.g.—

<i>würgen</i> (strangle),	<i>bergen</i> (hide),	<i>gähnen</i> ,	<i>gellen</i> ,	<i>Lager</i> ,
to worry,	bury,	yawn,	yell,	layer, lair,
<i>schlagen</i> ,	<i>begehren</i> ,		<i>einige</i> ;	<i>Säge</i> ,
slay,	yearn (desire),		any;	saw,
<i>schwelgen</i> (to revel),	<i>Vogel</i> (bird),	<i>Talg</i> .		
swallow,	fowl,	tallow.		

§ 43. Changes before *t*.

Before *t* every *p* sound appears as *f*, every *k* sound as *h*, *ch*, every *t* sound as *s*:—

b > f: *haben—Haft, haft*; *geben—Gift*; *schreiben—Schrift*; *treiben—Trift*; *halb—Hälfte*.

g > h: *mögen—mochte, Macht*; *tragen—Tracht*; *schlagen—Schlacht*; *biegen—Bucht*; *denken—dachte, dünken—deuchte* (with *n* dropped).

NOTE.—*h* before suffix *t* appears as *ch*: *schen—Sicht, fliehen—Flucht*; *ziehen—Zucht*.

d > s: *laden—Last*.

NOTE.—The change before *t* does not take place if *b* or *g* or *d* come to stand before *t* owing to a vowel having been dropped. Examples: *ihr tragt* (for *tragct*); *ihr gebt* (for *gebet*); *er lädt*.

NOTES ON THE N.H.G. DECLENSION.

§ 44. The comparatively simple system of Declension which we have observed in the earlier stages of the German language has become greatly diversified in New High German, partly owing to the mutilation caused by the shortening and dropping of final vowels, and partly because many classes of substantives have in the course of their de-

velopment been transferred from one type of Declension to another. To the two chief divisions of the system of Declension, the Strong and the Weak, we must therefore add a third division in N.H.G., namely, the Mixed Declension.

§ 45. (A). The characteristic inflexions of the Strong Declension in N.H.G. are *s* in the genit. sing., *e* or *er* in the plural.

To the Strong Declension belong—

- (1) Masc. substantives with or without *Umlaut*: *Ast, Äste; Tag, Tage.*
- (2) Fem. substantives with or without *Umlaut*: *Maus, Mäuse; Besorgnis, Besorgnisse.*
- (3) Neut. substantives with or without *Umlaut*: *Kalb, Kälber; Jahr, Jahre.*

(B). The characteristic sign of the Weak Declension is *-n* in the plural, for which reason it is also called the Consonant or N-Declension. Only masculine and feminine nouns now belong to the Weak Declension: *der Bote, Boten; die Schlange, Schlangen.*

(C). The Mixed Declension contains substantives which are inflected according to the Strong Declension in the singular, and according to the Weak in the plural.

To the Mixed Declension belong masculine and neuter nouns: *der Staat, Staates, Staaten; das Bett, Bettes, Betten.*

§ 46. We have seen that in Middle High German feminine weak substantives had the termination (*e*)*n* in the singular as well as in the plural (*cp.* § 33, *zunge*). This old form is retained in Modern German in some expressions, particularly in poetry, proverbs, and compound nouns. Examples: *Röslein auf der Heiden.* Proverb; *Es ist nichts so fein gesponnen, es kommt endlich an die Sonnen. Auf Erden; zu Ehren; zu Gunsten. Lindenbaum; Harfenton; Sonnenschein; Lampenschirm.*

§ 47. Many nouns which now follow the Strong Declension were formerly weak, as we see from the following examples: *Schelmstück* (*der Schelm*); *Schwänenlied* (*der Schwan*); *Hahnschrei* (*der Hahn*); *Mondenschein* (*der Mond*); *greisenhaft* (*der Greis*), and others.

§ 48. The plural termination *-er*, at first confined to neuter nouns, was originally *-ir*, and therefore always causes *Umlaut*; for instance: O.H.G. *lamp*, *lembir* (*Lämmer*); *kalp*, *kelbir* (*Kälber*).

NOTE.—The plural without *-er* occurs in the following expressions:—

Kinder und Kindes Kind *preisen deinen Namen* (M.H.G. *diu kint, die Kinder*).

Eine Abteilung von fünfhundert Mann.

Zu den Häupten (dat. plur. of *Haupt*).

NOTES ON THE PRONOUN.

§ 49. The original forms of address were *du* for the singular and *ihr* for the plural. The “plural of majesty” of the first person employed by early kings and emperors was gradually transferred to the second person, and to address a person with *ihr* (*ihrzen*) became a matter of etiquette. This form as polite address is still retained in titles, *Erw. Majestät*, &c. (*cp.* § 40, *h*, note), and in the classic drama, with the exception of the comedy. In the seventeenth century the third person singular *er* and *sie* came into use for the polite form, representing the titles *Herr* and *Frau*. Since about the middle of the eighteenth century the third person plural has been customary as the polite form of address.

CONJUGATION.

§ 50. As in the older stages of the language, we distinguish in New High German between the Strong and the Weak Conjugation. The characteristics of the Strong Conjugation are: (1) the three vowel changes, namely,

Umlaut, *Brechung*, and *Ablaut*; (2) the absence of a termination in the first and third person singular preterite; (3) the termination *-en* in the past participle.

The Weak Verbs (which are mostly derivatives of the Strong) are characterised—(1) by the termination *-(e)te* in the preterite and *-(e)t* in the past participle; (2) by the absence of *Umlaut*, *Brechung*, and *Ablaut*.

§ 51. Taking the Strong Verb *nehmen* (O.H.G. *nēman*) as an example, we see—

(a) The *Umlaut* in the preterite subj.: *ich nahm—nähme*. The *Umlaut* is caused by the original termination *î* (cp. § 31).

For the forms *hülfe*, *stürbe*, *verdürbe*, &c., see § 17, Note 2.

(b) *Brechung* in the second and third person sing.: *ich nehme—nimmst—nimmt*, likewise caused by the original terminations *-is*, *-it* (see § 31).

Note the absence of *Brechung* in *schaffen*, *rufen*, *hauen*, *kommen*, and some others.

(c) *Ablaut* in the vowel change of the three principal parts: *nehmen*, *nahm*, *genommen*.

NOTE.—The *o* of the past participle of many Strong Verbs is due to *Brechung* of *u*, which vowel we frequently find in corresponding substantives. For example :—

Past Part. :	<i>genommen</i> ,	<i>gesprochen</i> ,	<i>gezogen</i> ,	<i>gebrochen</i> .
Subst. :	<i>die Verwundt</i> ,	<i>der Spruch</i> ,	<i>der Zug</i> ,	<i>der Bruch</i> .

§ 52. The future tense of all verbs was originally, as in English, formed by *sculan* and *wellen*. It is not before late M.H.G. that *werden* with an infinitive is used for denoting the beginning of an action, which meaning is in N.H.G. transformed into that of the future.

§ 53. For purposes of comparison, and to show the relationship of vowels in the different stages of the development of the German language, the seven *Ablaut* Series are given in Gothic, Old High German, Middle High German, and New High German :—

		I	
		O.H.G.	M.H.G.
		N.H.G.	
<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	greiþan	grifan, zihan	greifen, zihen
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	graiþ	zêh	grif, zêch
<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	gripum	zigm	griffen, zigen
<i>Pret. Part.</i>	gripans	gigrifian, gizigan	gegriffen, gezigen
		II.	
<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	giutan	biangan, giozan	biegen, giezen
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	gaut	(<i>Pres. biugu, giuzu</i>) bouc, gôz	(<i>Pres. biuge</i>) (<i>Pres. giuze</i>) bouc, gôz
<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	gutum	bugum, guzzum	bugen, guzzen
<i>Pret. Part.</i>	gutans	gibogan, gigozzan	gebogen, gegozzen
		III.	
<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	bindan, waîrpan	bindan, wêrfan	binden, wêrfen
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	band, warp	bant, warf	band, warf
<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	bundum, waurpum	buntum, wurfum	bunden, wurfen
<i>Pret. Part.</i>	bundans, waurpans	gibuntan, giworfan	gebunden, geworfen
		IV.	
<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	niman, baîran	nëman (<i>Pres. nimu</i>)	nëmen (<i>Pres. nime</i>)
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	nam, bar	nam	nam
<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	nëmum, bêtum	nânum	nâmen
<i>Pret. Part.</i>	numans, baûrans	ginoman	genommen, gefochten
			nëhmen, fëchten
			nâhn, focht
			genommen, gefochten

V					
	O.H.G.	M.H.G.	N.H.G.		
<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	giban	geben (<i>Pres. gibe</i>)	geben,	<i>biten</i>	
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	gab	gab	gab,	<i>bat</i>	
<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	gâbum	gâben	gegeben,	<i>gebeten</i>	
<i>Pret. Part.</i>	gîbans	gîgeben			
VI.					
<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	faran	varn (<i>2. Sing. verst</i>)	<i>fahren,</i>	<i>heben</i>	
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	fôr	vuor	<i>fuhr,</i>	<i>hub</i> or <i>hob</i>	
<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	fôrum	vuoren	<i>gefahren,</i>	<i>gehoben</i> (<i>cp. the adj.</i>	
<i>Pret. Part.</i>	farans	gevaren		<i>erhaben</i>)	
VII. (Reduplicating Verbs).					
<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	lêtan	stân (stantan)	<i>fallen,</i>	<i>rufen,</i>	<i>heissen,</i>
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	laiôt	stuont	<i>fiel,</i>	<i>rief,</i>	<i>liesz,</i>
<i>Pret. Plur.</i>	laiôtum	stuonden		<i>liesz,</i>	<i>liesz</i>
<i>Pret. Part.</i>	lêtans	gîstantan	<i>gefallen,</i>	<i>gerufen,</i>	<i>gehessen</i>
					<i>geaufen,</i>
					<i>selstossen</i>

NOTE.—All verbs which in N.H.G. have the same root vowel in the present tense and in the preterite participle, and at the same time have *ie* in the preterite (*fallen, fiel, gefallen*), were formerly reduplicating verbs.

PRETERITE PRESENT VERBS.

§ 54. *Können, müssen, dürfen, sollen, mögen, wissen, and wollen* are called Preterite Present Verbs, because their presents consist of old preterites of Strong Verbs, which, after having lost the meaning of the preterite, assumed the force of the present tense (*cp.* Lat. perf. *memini*, I remember; *novi*, I know). Afterwards these verbs formed new weak preterites, infinitives, and past participles, but the old strong form of the past participle has been retained for use when the past participle comes to stand after an infinitive; for instance: *ich habe gekonnt*, but *ich habe gehen können*.

The conjugation of *können* and *wissen* was—

Pres. Indic. Sing. kan—kanst—kan. *Pres. Subj.* kunni (M.H.G. künne).
Plur. kunnum (M.H.G. künnen).

Pret. Indic. konda. *Pret. Subj.* kundi, künde.

Pres. Indic. Sing. weiz—weist—weiz. *Pret. Indic.* wissa, later wuste.

Plur. { O.H.G. wizzum.
 { M.H.G. wizen.

NOTE.—The *Umlaut* in the plural of the present and in the infinitive in *können, müssen, dürfen, and mögen*, has come in by analogy to the present subjunctive, and *ö* in *können* stands for older *ü* (as in *König* for older *künic*, *Sohn* for *sun*).

§ 55. Weak Verbs retain the stem vowel through all forms, except in *brennen, kennen, rennen, nennen, senden, and wenden*, which have *a* (instead of *e*) in the pret. and past part., a change of vowel which is not due to *Ablaut* as in Strong Verbs. The *a* is the original vowel of these verbs, which had *bran-, kan-, &c.*, for their stems; whilst the *e* of the infinitive is due to *Umlaut* caused by an original *j* of the termination (*cp.* § 14). The pret. subj. of these verbs has the original mutated form of *a*, which is *e* (instead of *ä*): *brennte, konnte, sendete, &c.*

NOTE.—Formerly the vowel change in these verbs was explained by what was termed “*Rückumlaut*” or “*reversed Umlaut*,” but no such process of reversion of *Umlaut* exists.

DERIVATION AND WORD-BUILDING (ETYMOLOGY).

THE study of Etymology—in so far as it shows us the processes by which, from given roots or primitives, new and distinct words are formed—is not only an excellent mental discipline, but is also of great practical utility in the learning of a language, for it helps us to acquire a thorough grasp of the exact meaning of words, and so to use them with intelligence and accuracy. More especially is this the case with a language like German, which, by its remarkable facility for deriving and composing words, has a greater plastic power than any other modern language.

§ 56. There are three main principles by which German words are derived from other words indigenous to the language:—

(1) By the *external addition* of derivative particles, chiefly suffixes and prefixes, as—

Schlach- <i>t</i> (fr. <i>schlag-en</i>),	ein- <i>sam</i> ,	<i>ge-müt-lich</i> (fr. <i>Mut</i>),
	lonely,	pleasant,
<i>Un-ver-änder-lich-keit</i> (fr. <i>ander</i> , other). immutability.		

This is the most frequent process of derivation.

(2) By *internal change* of the radical vowel (*Ablaut*) with or without the addition of external modification. For example:—

geben ,	die <i>Gabe</i> , adj. <i>gäbe</i> (in the phrase <i>güng und gäbe</i>).	
to give,	the gift,	current, in vogue.
brechen ,	der <i>Bruch</i> ,	adj. <i>brach</i> ,
to break,	breach, fraction,	fallow, unploughed,
		(“ <i>brach liegen</i> ”). (to lie fallow, to be unoccupied).

(**ver**)**hehlen** (M.H.G. *hëln*), *der Helm*, *die Hölle* (M.H.G. *helle*),
to conceal, the helmet, hell,

die Höhle, (**ver**)**hüllen**, *der Halm*, *die Hülse*.
cave, to veil, the blade, stalk, the shell, husk.

bewegen, *die Wiege*; *der Wagen*, *die Woge*.
to move, the cradle; the carriage, the wave.

gebären, *die Bahre*, *die Geberde* (*sich geberden*),
to bear, give birth to, the barrow, hier, the gesture (to deport oneself),

die Geburt, *die Bürde*, *empor*, *sich empören*.
the birth, the burden, upward, to revolt.

stehen (O.H.G. *stân* or *standan*), *die Statt* (*von statten gehen*),
to stand, stand (make progress, succeed),

(*an*) *statt*, *die Stätte*, *die Stadt* (*der Städter, städtisch*),
instead, stand, place, the town (townsman, municipal),

das Gestade, *stets*, *un-stüt(-ig)*, *der Stand*,
the shore, steadily, restless, standing, position,

der Ständer, *der Verstand*, *die Stunde*.
desk for standing at, understanding, the hour.

(3) By *composition* of independent words (*i.e.* by forming one word out of two or more):—

der Haus-schlüssel, *das Abend-rot*, *hell-grün*; *Frau-en-arbeit*,
(street)-door key, sunset, light green; woman's work,

Leben-s-versicherung-s-Gesellschaft.
life insurance company.

A.—DERIVATION OF VERBS.

§ 57. (1) Verbs are derived from other verbs (“de-verbatives”) by vowel change (with or without change of consonant):—

fahren, (*fuhr*) — *führen*; *fließen*, (*floss*) — *flüssen*; *winden* —
to fare, proceed — to lead; to flow — to float; to wind —

wenden; *wachen* — *wecken*; *hängen* —
to turn, wend; to be awake — to waken up; to be suspended, hang —

henken; *biegen* — *beugen* — *bücken*;
to execute by hanging; to bow, bend — cause to bend — stoop;

essen — *ätzen* ; *lauten* — *läuten* ; *neigen* — *nicken* ;
 to eat—corrode ; to sound—to ring ; to incline — nod ;
reißen—*ritzen* ; *raufen* — *rupfen* ; *ziehen* (*zog*)—*zücken*.
 to tear—scratch ; to pull out—pluck (feathers) ; to draw — to dart.

(2) Verbs are derived from nouns and adjectives (“denominatives”) with or without vowel change :—

Gras—*grasen* ; *Pflug*—*pflügen* ; *stark* — *stärken* ; *zahn*—*zähmen*.
 grass—graze ; plough—plough ; strong—strengthen ; tame—to tame.

(3) Verbs are derived from particles :—

ach—*ächzen* ; *du*—*duzen*.
 groan ; address with *du*, Fr. *tutoyer*.

§ 58. Verbs are formed by means of derivative terminations.

(1) By the terminations *-eln* and *-ern* :—

Klingen — *klingleln* ; *sausen*—*säuseln* ; *tropfen*—*tröpfeln* ;
 sound, clink—ring the bell ; whiz — rustle ; drip — trickle ;
schütten—*schütteln* ; *bitten* — *betteln* ; *streichen*—*streicheln*,
 shed — shake ; request, beg—ask alms ; stroke — caress,
kränkeln, *witzeln*, *frösteln*, *frömmeln*, *funkeln*, *spötteln*.
 be sickly, affect wit, feel chilly, affect piety, sparkle, jeer, sneer.

The force of the suffix *-eln*, as we see from the above examples, is frequentative, diminutive, and derogatory.

The suffix *-ern* has causative and frequentative force :—

steigen—*steigern* ; *rauchen*—*räuchern* ; *stossen*—*stottern* ;
 rise — raise ; smoke — fumigate ; push — stutter ;
ziehen (*zog*)—*zögern* ; *schütten*—(*er*)*schüttern* ; *äussern*, *folgern*,
 draw — hesitate ; shed — shake ; utter, infer.

(2) By the terminations *-sen*, *-schen*, *-zen* :—

greinen — *grinsen* ; *Herr*—*herrschen* ; *feil* — *feilschen* ;
 whine, grin — grin ; master—to rule ; on sale—higgle, bargain ;
schlucken—*schluchzen* ; *jauchzen*, *krächzen*.
 swallow, gulp — sob ; shout with joy, croak, groan.

(3) By **-ieren** (verbs with this termination are of foreign, mostly of French origin) and **-igen** :—

<i>halbieren,</i> halve,	<i>frisieren,</i> frizzle, dress the hair,	<i>profitieren,</i> profit,	<i>buchstabieren.</i> spell.
<i>endigen,</i> end,	<i>befehligen,</i> command,	<i>reinigen,</i> cleanse,	<i>kreuzigen.</i> crucify.

§ 59. Verbs are formed by means of prefixes. These originally had an independent function as particles with a distinct meaning, which is now often much obscured.

The prefixes which require explanation are the inseparable *be-, ent-, emp-, er-, ver-, zer-, ge-, miss-, wider*; the separable prefixes *voll, auf, an, &c.*, are self-explanatory.

(1) **be-** (= *bei*, E. *be-*; *cp.* *be-moan, be-smear*) denotes action with reference to an object, hence it forms—

(a) Transitive verbs from intransitive :—

<i>beweinen (weinen über),</i> whine about, deplore,	<i>besteigen (steigen auf),</i> ascend,
---	--

befahren, befolgen, belächeln, bestreiten, betreten.

(b) Denominative verbs (*see* § 57, 2), mostly with the meaning “to provide with, furnish with” :—

<i>die Saite — besaiten ;</i> string (of instrument)—to string ;	<i>der Fleck — beflecken ;</i> spot, stain to stain ;
<i>Volk (Völker) — bevölkern ;</i> people — populate ;	<i>taub — betäuben ;</i> deaf — to stun ;
	<i>frei — befreien,</i> free — liberate,

bewaffnen, besiegeln, bemitleiden, beschützen.

(c) **be-** also means “around, from all sides,” with intensive force :—

<i>besehen,</i> inspect, examine,	<i>begiessen,</i> to sprinkle,	<i>bekauen,</i> hew (from all sides),	<i>begreifen.</i> comprehend.
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

NOTE.—*be-* occurs frequently in partic. adj. without a corresponding verb :—

<i>betagt,</i> aged,	<i>bejahrt,</i> aged,	<i>bemittelt,</i> well off,	<i>beleibt,</i> corpulent,	<i>belesen.</i> well read, versed.
-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------------

2) **ent-** (**emp-** before *f*, as in *empfinden*, feel; *empfehlen*, recommend) denotes (*a*) removal, away from :—

<i>entgehen, entlaufen,</i> escape,	<i>enthaupten,</i> decapitate,	<i>entwaffnen,</i> disarm,	<i>entdecken,</i> discover,
<i>entthronen,</i> dethrone,	<i>entgleisen,</i> run off the track,	<i>entwurzeln,</i> to uproot,	<i>entvölkern,</i> depopulate,
<i>entblättern,</i> strip off leaves,	<i>entkräften.</i> debilitate.		

(*b*) Entering into a state (verbs so formed being called “inchoative” verbs) :—

<i>entstehen,</i> originate,	<i>entbrennen,</i> take fire,	<i>entschlafen.</i> die (“fall asleep”).
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	---

Both meanings are seen in the verb *entspringen* : (*a*) to escape, “spring away from”; (*b*) of a river, to take its rise.

3) **er-** (older form *ur-*, as still in nouns, § 63, 2) denotes—

(*a*) Entering into a state (cp. *ent-*, *b*) :—

<i>erkranken,</i> turn ill,	<i>erröten,</i> blush,	<i>erbleichen, erblassen,</i> turn pale,	<i>ermatten.</i> become faint.
--------------------------------	---------------------------	---	-----------------------------------

NOTE.—Distinguish between—

<i>erwarmen</i> and grow warm,	<i>erwärmen ;</i> warm up ;	<i>erkalten</i> and cool (intr.),	<i>erkälten.</i> cool (tr.).
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

(*b*) Completion or success of an action :—

<i>erbetteln,</i> obtain by begging,	<i>erschiessen,</i> shoot dead,	<i>erschlagen,</i> beat to death, kill,
<i>erfahren, erfinden, ersteigen, erreichen, erwarten.</i>		

(*c*) Factitive force :—

<i>erfrischen,</i> refresh,	<i>erleichtern,</i> facilitate,	<i>erschweren,</i> render difficult,	<i>ermuntern.</i> cheer up, encourage.
--------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	---

(4) **ver-** (= *vor*, E. for-) signifies—

(a) Completion to the point of exhaustion :—

<i>verblühen</i> ,	<i>verbluten</i> ,	<i>verhungern</i> ,	<i>verdursten</i> ,
fade, wither,	bleed to death,	die of hunger,	die of thirst,
<i>fressen</i> (= <i>ver-essen</i>).			
devour.			

(b) “Change into, covering over,” often with intensive force :—

<i>versteinern</i> ;	<i>vergolden</i> ,	<i>versilbern</i> ,	<i>verzuckern</i> ;
turn into stone ;	to gild,	to plate with silver,	cover with sugar ;
<i>verfluchen</i> ,	<i>verspotten</i> ,	<i>vergällen</i> (<i>die Galle</i>).	
curse,	deride,	to gall, embitter.	

(c) Astray, wrong, mistake :—

<i>sich verlaufen</i> ,	<i>sich verrechnen</i> ,	<i>verkennen</i> ,
run in the wrong direction, stray,	miscalculate,	misjudge,
<i>verraten</i> ,	<i>verachten</i> ,	<i>versalzen</i> ,
betray,	despise,	to over-salt,
		<i>verbauen</i> .
		build too much,
		obstruct by building.

Compare the force of *er-* and *ver-* in the following verbs :—

<i>erziehen</i> ,	<i>verziehen</i> ;	<i>erbauen</i> ,	<i>verbauen</i> ;
educate,	educate badly, spoil ;	to build,	obstruct by building ;
<i>erblühen</i> ,	<i>verblühen</i> ;	<i>erbleichen</i> ,	<i>verbleichen</i> .
bloom forth,	fade, wither ;	turn pale,	fade.

In many cases it is difficult to determine the force of *ver-*.

(5) **zer-** (= Lat. *dis*) denotes “asunder, to pieces” :—

<i>zerbrechen</i> ,	<i>zergliedern</i> ,	<i>zerspringen</i> ,	<i>zerfließen</i> .
break, smash,	dissect,	crack, burst,	flow apart, melt.

(6) **ge-** (originally = Lat. *con*, together) has now scarcely any special force in verbs, except intensive force in some, and frequentative in others. For example :—

<i>bieten—gebieten</i> ;	<i>frühen—gefrieren</i> ;	<i>denken—gedenken</i> .
bid—command ;	freeze—congeal ;	think—remember.

Note that *g* is the shortened form of *ge* in—

<i>gönnen</i> ,	<i>glücken</i> ,	<i>gleichen</i> ,	(<i>be</i>) <i>gleiten</i> .
not grudge,	prosper, succeed,	resemble,	accompany.
grant,			

miss (= E. *mis-*, *dis-*) signifies “amiss, wrong” :—

<i>missbrauchen</i> ,	<i>missdeuten</i> ,	<i>missglücken</i> ,	<i>misstrauen</i> ,	<i>missgönnen</i> .
abuse,	misinterpret,	succeed ill, fail,	mistrust,	grudge.

wider- (= E. *with-*) signifies “against,” as in—

<i>widerstehen</i> ,	<i>widersprechen</i> ,	<i>widerrufen</i> .
withstand,	contradict,	recall.

VERBS ARE FORMED BY MEANS OF COMPOSITION.

§ 60. (I) Noun or adjective + verb :—

<i>not'leiden</i> ,	<i>acht'geben</i> (<i>auf</i> , acc.),	<i>teil'nehmen</i> (<i>an</i> , dat.),
suffer need,	take care (of),	take part (in),
<i>preis'geben</i> (dat.),	<i>haus'halten</i> ,	<i>gering'schätzen</i> ,
abandon, expose to,	keep house,	to disregard,
		<i>hoch'achten</i> ,
		respect highly,
<i>wahr'sagen</i> ,	<i>gleich'kommen</i> (dat.),	<i>tot'schlagen</i> .
to prophesy, soothsay,	to equal,	kill, murder.

Observe the following, which are derived from nouns or adjectives already compounded; (*they are all weak and inseparable*) :—

<i>veranlassen</i>	(<i>der Anlass</i>),	<i>bemitleiden</i> (<i>das Mitleid</i>),
to cause, induce	(cause, inducement),	to pity (compassion),
<i>beantragen</i>	(<i>der Antrag</i>),	<i>beauftragen</i>
to propose	(proposal),	to commission
		(<i>der Auftrag</i>),
		(order, commission),
<i>bewillkommen</i>	(<i>der Willkomm</i>),	<i>beherbergen</i>
to welcome	(welcome, reception),	to harbour, give shelter
(<i>die Herberge</i>),	<i>willfahren</i> (dat.),	<i>handhaben</i> ;
(shelter, inn),	comply with, gratify,	to handle, manage;
<i>frühstücken</i> ,	<i>langweilen</i> ,	<i>rechtfertigen</i> .
to breakfast,	to weary, bore,	to justify.

(2) Adverb or preposition + verb :—

<i>weg'laufen,</i>	<i>vor'dringen,</i>	<i>mit'nehmen.</i>
to run away,	press forward,	to take (with one).

Observe in this connection the force of *hin* and *her* in compounds. *Hin* means: motion from, away from the speaker, "that way"; *her* means: motion towards the speaker, "this way."

B.—DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

§ 61. Nouns are derived either by internal vowel change or by means of prefixes and suffixes. Nouns which show no trace of either form of derivation are regarded as primitive nouns—for example: *Fuss, Baum, Vater*.

§ 62. By internal vowel change nouns are derived from Strong Verbs (*cp.* § 56, 2):—

fliegen,	<i>der Flug,</i>	<i>der Flügel.</i>	
	flight,	wing.	
schneiden,	<i>der Schnitt,</i>	<i>der Schnitter (der Schneider),</i>	<i>das (der) Schnitzel.</i>
	cut,	mower, (tailor, "cutter"),	chip, cutlet.
reiten,	<i>der Ritt,</i>	<i>der Ritter (der Reiter).</i>	
	ride,	knight (rider).	
sitzen,	<i>der Sessel,</i>	<i>der Satz,</i>	<i>das Gesetz.</i>
	settle, stool,	sentence, set,	law.

A large number of nouns are formed without change of vowel from the stems of Weak Verbs :—

<i>brauchen—der Brauch ;</i>	<i>kaufen—der Kauf ;</i>	<i>laufen—der Lauf ;</i>
usage ;	purchase ;	course ;
<i>handeln—der Handel.</i>		
trade.		

DERIVATION OF NOUNS BY MEANS OF PREFIXES.

§ 63. The same prefixes which are used to form verbs (§ 59) are—without change in their force and meaning—also employed in the formation of the cognate nouns; for example: *widerstehen*—*der Widerstand*; *entdecken*—*die Entdeckung*; *verraten*—*der Verrat*.

The following are prefixes by means of which new nouns (not derived from verbs) are formed: *erz-*, *ur-*, *aber-*, *after-*, *un-*, *ant-*.

(1) **erz-** (= E. arch-) has the force of “great, chief, out and out” :—

<i>Erzbischof,</i> archbishop,	<i>Erznarr,</i> arrant fool,	<i>Erzgauner.</i> out and out knave.
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---

(Cp. Gr. *arch-*, first, chief.)

(2) **ur-** (= E. or- in ordeal) is related to the preposition *aus* and the prefix *er-* (§ 59, 3). It denotes origin or primitiveness :—

<i>der Urwald,</i> primeval forest,	<i>die Urwelt,</i> primitive world,	<i>der Ursprung,</i> origin,	<i>die Urkunde,</i> document,
<i>die Ursache,</i> (prime) cause,	<i>der Urheber,</i> originator,	<i>die Urkraft,</i> primitive force,	
<i>der Urzustand,</i> original condition,	<i>die Urgrossmutter,</i> great-grandmother,	<i>der Urenkel.</i> great-grandchild:	

3) **aber-** and **after-** (= E. after), mean “false, perverted, pseudo” :—

<i>der Aberwitz,</i> “false wit,” absurdity,	<i>der Aberglaube,</i> superstition,	<i>der Abersinn;</i> stubbornness;
<i>die Afterkritik,</i> would-be criticism,	<i>die Aftermiete,</i> subletting,	<i>der Afterkönig,</i> rival (pseudo) king,
		<i>die Afterweisheit.</i> pretended wisdom.

(4) **un-** (= E. un-) has a negative force :—

<i>das Unglück,</i> ill-luck,	<i>der Unsinn,</i> nonsense,	<i>der Undank.</i> ingratitude.
----------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------------

Sometimes *un-* gives the idea of something unnatural, monstrous :—

<i>der Unmensch,</i> barbarian, monster,	<i>das Untier,</i> wild beast,	<i>das Unwetter,</i> stormy weather,
<i>die Unthat,</i> misdeed, crime,	<i>das Unkraut,</i> weed,	<i>der Unwille.</i> indignation.

(5) *ant-* corresponds to the verb prefix *ent-*, and occurs only in *die Antwort* (answer) and *das Antlitz* (face).

§ 64. The prefix *ge-*. The function of this prefix is a little more apparent in composition with nouns than it is with verbs (§ 59, 6).

ge- (1) Prefixed to nouns *ge-* has collective force :—

<i>Feld—das Gefilde,</i> field—fields, plains,	<i>der Strauch—das Gesträuch,</i> shrub — shrubbery,	<i>die Wolke—</i> cloud—
<i>das Gewölk,</i> clouds,	<i>das Holz—das Gehölz.</i> wood — thicket.	

(2) Sometimes *ge-* denotes “with, together,” like Lat. *con*, and forms nouns expressive of companionship :—

<i>der Geselle</i> (fr. <i>Saal</i> , hall, “sharing a room with”), companion,	<i>der Gefährte</i> (“travelling with”), companion,	<i>der Gespieler</i> , playmate,	<i>der Genosse.</i> comrade.
---	--	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

(3) From verbal roots *ge-* forms abstract and concrete nouns :—

<i>das Gefühl,</i> feeling,	<i>das Gesicht,</i> sight, face,	<i>das Geräusch,</i> rustling, noise,	<i>das Gewächs;</i> growth, plant;	<i>der Gedanke,</i> thought,
<i>der Geruch,</i> smell,	<i>der Geschmack,</i> taste,	<i>der Gebrauch,</i> usage, custom,	<i>der Genuss;</i> enjoyment;	<i>die Gefahr,</i> danger,
<i>die Geberde,</i> gesture,	<i>die Gestalt,</i> shape, form,	<i>die Geduld,</i> patience,	<i>die Gewalt.</i> power.	

NOTE.—*ge-* is weakened to *g-* in *der Glaube*, *das Glück*, *das Glied*, *die Gnade*.

DERIVATION OF NOUNS BY SUFFIXES.

§ 65. **Concrete** nouns are formed chiefly by the following suffixes :—

(1) **-el**, which forms masculine nouns, mostly indicating an instrument or appliance :—

<i>heben</i> — <i>Hebel</i> ,	<i>decken</i> — <i>Deckel</i> ,	<i>henken</i> — <i>Henkel</i> .
raise — lever,	cover — cover,	suspend—handle.

(2) **-er** (= E. -er, -ster), which forms masculine nouns.

(a) Indicates an instrument or appliance (cp. *-el*) :—

<i>bohren</i> — <i>Bohrer</i> ,	<i>leuchten</i> — <i>Leuchter</i> ,	<i>zünden</i> — <i>Zunder</i> .
bore, drill—gimlet,	give light—candlestick,	kindle—tinder.

(b) **-er** when added to **verbs** denotes the agent, “the one who does” : { *Bäcker*, *Henker*, *Erzieher*.
baker, hangman, tutor.

(c) **-er** (**-ner**, **-ler**) when added to **nouns** denotes “one employed with” :—

<i>Schäfer</i> ,	<i>Harfner</i> ,	<i>Pförtner</i> ,	<i>Tischler</i> ,	<i>Künstler</i> .
shepherd,	harper,	door-keeper,	joiner,	artist.

(d) **-er** when added to names of places denotes origin : *Engländer*, *Münchener*, *Schweizer*.

NOTE.— *-ier* occurs in foreign words :—

<i>das Papier</i> ,	<i>das Quartier</i> ;	<i>der Barbier</i> ,	<i>der Juwelier</i> .
paper,	quarters ;	barber,	jeweller.

-chen (= E. -kin) and **-lein**, which form neuter diminutives and also express fondness : *Lämmchen*, *Söhnchen*, *Vöglein*.

Sometimes *-el-* is inserted, as in { *Wägelchen*, *Büchelchen*.
little carriage, booklet.

-ling (= E. -ling) forms masculine nouns :—

<i>Findling</i> ,	<i>Fremdling</i> ,	<i>Lehrling</i> .
foundling,	stranger,	apprentice.

Sometimes it is used with derogatory force, as in—

<i>Höfling,</i> courtling,	<i>Weichling,</i> weakling,	<i>Witzling,</i> witling,	<i>Dichterling.</i> poetaster.
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------

- (5) **-in**, which forms fem. nouns from masc. : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Fürstin}, \\ \textit{Löwin}. \end{array} \right.$ {princess, lioness.

§ 66. The nouns formed by the following suffixes are chiefly abstract or semi-abstract :—

- (1) **-e** (O.H.G. *î*, hence frequently causing *Umlaut*), which forms fem. nouns from adjectives :—

Güte (O.H.G. *guoti*), *Fülle*, *Höhe*, *Grösse*, *Länge*.

- (2) **ie-** and **-ei** (= Lat. *ia*, Fr. *ie*), mostly in words of foreign origin :—

<i>die Philosophie,</i> philosophy,	<i>Piantasie,</i> fancy, imagination,	<i>die Partie — die Partei</i> game, match — party
("eine Partie Schach," "eine gute Partie machen") ("liberale Partei").		
(a game of chess,	make a good match)	(Liberal party).

NOTE.—**ei** is mostly added to verbs in *-eln* and *-ern*, and expresses repeated action, as in *Heuchelei*, *Schmeichelei*, *Bettelei*; or it indicates place of business, as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Bäckerei}, \textit{Brauerei}, \textit{Druckerei}. \\ \text{bakehouse, brewery, printing-house.} \end{array} \right.$

Sometimes it is with derogatory force : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Rederei}, \\ \text{empty talk,} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Spielelei}. \\ \text{trifling.} \end{array} \right.$

The latter words are formed by the suffix *-erei*.

- (3) **-nis** (= E. *-ness*), which signifies "state, condition," and forms neuter and fem. nouns from adjectives and verbs :—

<i>die Wildnis,</i> wilderness,	<i>die Finsternis,</i> darkness,	<i>die Erlaubnis,</i> permission,	<i>das Gleichnis,</i> simile,
<i>das Hindernis,</i> hindrance,	<i>das Geheimnis,</i> secret,	<i>das Begräbnis.</i> funeral.	

- (4) **-sal, -sel**, which form chiefly neuter nouns from verbal roots :—

<i>das Schicksal,</i> fate,	<i>das Scheusal;</i> monster ;	<i>das Rätsel,</i> riddle,	<i>Überbleibsel.</i> remnant.
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------

(5) **-ung** (= E. -ing), which forms fem. nouns from transit. verbs, especially those with a prefix :—

<i>Erfindung,</i> invention,	<i>Unterredung,</i> interview,	<i>Überlegung,</i> reflection,	<i>Erinnerung,</i> recollection,
<i>Verwirrung,</i> confusion,	<i>Vorsehung.</i> providence.		

(6) **-t** (= E. -th, -t, -d : grow-th, fros-t, dee-d) :—

<i>die Glu-t (glüh-en),</i> glow,	<i>die Gebur-t (ge-bär-en),</i> birth,	<i>die Fahr-t.</i> journey, passage.
--------------------------------------	---	---

With preceding change of consonant (*cp.* § 43) :—

haben—die Haft; graben—die Gruft; schreiben—die Schrift; treiben—die Trift; geben—das Gift, die Mitgift.

biegen—die Bucht; pflegen—die Pflicht; ziehen—die Zucht; wiegen—das Gewicht.

laden—die Last; frieren—der Frost; verlieren—der Verlust.

(7) **-de, -at, -ut** (-od, -öde), which derive (mostly) fem. nouns :—

<i>die Zier(de),</i> ornament,	<i>die Begierde,</i> strong desire,	<i>die Heimat,</i> native land,	<i>der Zierat,</i> ornament,
<i>die Armut,</i> poverty,	<i>das Kleinod,</i> jewel, gem,	<i>die Einöde.</i> lonely desert.	

(8) **-nd**, which occurs in nouns that were originally present participles of verbs :—

<i>Feind</i> (Goth. <i>fjan</i> , to hate), enemy, "the hating one,"	<i>Freund</i> (Goth. <i>frijōn</i> , to love), friend, "the loving one,"
<i>die Tugend</i> (O.H.G. <i>tugan</i> = <i>taugen</i> , be of worth), virtue, excellence,	
<i>der Heiland</i> (<i>heilen</i> , to heal; <i>cp.</i> O.E. <i>haelend</i>); Saviour;	<i>die Jugend.</i> youth.

§ 67. The suffixes *-heit* (*-keit*), *-schaft*, and *-tum* were originally nouns ("nominal suffixes"), and produce chiefly abstract nouns.

(1) **-heit** (= E. -head, -hood). The O.H.G. fem. noun *-heit* meant "state, character," a meaning which derivatives with *-heit* still bear :—

<i>Menschheit,</i>	<i>Gotttheit ;</i>	<i>Klugheit,</i>	<i>Thorheit ;</i>	<i>Entschlossenheit ;</i>
mankind,	Deity ;	sagacity,	folly ;	determination ;
<i>Einheit,</i>	<i>Vielheit.</i>			
unity,	plurality.			

-keit is another form of *-heit*, and arose through the termination *-heit* being added to adjectives ending in *g* or *k(c)*. For example :—

O.H.G. : *uppig-heit.*

M.H.G. : } *üppec-heit.*
 } *üppekeit.*

N.H.G. : *Üppigkeit* (luxuriance).

-keit is added to adjectives ending in *-ig, -lich, -bar, -sam, -er* :—

<i>Traurigkeit,</i>	<i>Höflichkeit,</i>	<i>Fruchtbarkeit,</i>	<i>Einsamkeit,</i>	<i>Heiterkeit.</i>
sadness,	politeness,	fertility,	loneliness,	cheerfulness.

-igkeit is added to adjectives in *-los* and *-haft* :—

<i>Hilflosigkeit,</i>	<i>Ehrenhaftigkeit.</i>
helplessness,	honesty, integrity.

But note also { *Leichtigkeit,* *Schnelligkeit,* *Schlechtigkeit ;*
 { ease, facility, speed, badness, baseness ;

and distinguish between—

✓ ✓ *Neuheit* and *Neuigkeit* ; *Einheit* and *Einigkeit* ; *Kleinheit* and
novelty, a piece of news ; unity, unanimity ; smallness,
Kleinigkeit.
trifle, bagatelle.

) **-schaft** (= E. -ship), from *schaffen*, to create, shape, forms fem. nouns, and implies "quality, office" :—

<i>Herrschaft,</i>	<i>Knechtschaft,</i>	<i>Eigenschaft,</i>	<i>Gemeinschaft,</i>
authority, government,	servitude,	quality,	community,
<i>Bekanntschaft,</i>	<i>Gesandtschaft.</i>		
acquaintance,	embassy.		

3) **-tum** (= E. *-dom*: O.H.G. *tuom* meant "dignity, position, power") added to nouns forms neuter nouns:—

<i>Herzogtum,</i>	<i>Christentum,</i>	<i>Judentum.</i>
dukedom,	Christendom,	Judaism.

From adjectives or verbal stems it forms masc. and neuter nouns: { *der Reichtum, der Irrtum; das Eigentum, das Heiligtum.*
riches, mistake; property, sanctuary.

§ 68. Another suffix which originally was a noun is **-rich** (O.H.G. *rich*, ruler, prince; related to Latin *rex, regis*. It is chiefly used to form proper nouns: *Friedrich* ("prince of peace"), *Heinrich* ("prince at home"), *Dietrich* ("ruler of the people": *cp.* the derivation of *deutsch*); but it appears

also in { *Enterich,* *Gänsereich;* *Wüterich.*
drake, gander; cruel tyrant.

FORMATION OF COMPOUND NOUNS.

§ 69. (1) Noun + noun with or without flexional ending in the first part:—

der Mondschein, die Hausthüre;—der Gottesdienst, das Glückskind,
die Rinderherde, das Tagewerk.

In compound nouns **s** is used as a sign of the genitive even in fem. nouns:—

die Freiheitsliebe, der Geburtstag, der Universitätsfreund.

Compounds with originally weak fem. nouns (*cp.* § 46) retain the *n* of the genitive singular:—

das Ehrenamt, die Rosenzeit, der Wochentag,
— der Taschenlieb (pickpocket).

NOTE 1.—A compound noun takes the gender of the last part. Exceptions: *der Abscheu*, horror (*die Scheu*, fear); *der Mittwoch* (*die Woche*); *der Lorbeer*, laurel (*die Beere*, berry); *die Antwort* (*das Wort*).

NOTE 2.—The modern German noun *der Mut* represents two different words, O.H.G. *muot*, masc., and *muoti*, fem.; hence we have *der Edelmut*, *der Hochmut*, *der Freimut*, *der Kleinmut*; but also *die Anmut*, *die Demut*, *die Sanftmut*, *die Wehmut*.

NOTE 3.—Contractions are *der Schuster*, cobbler (*Schuh* + Lat. *sutor*, sticher); *der Herzog*, duke (O.H.G. *heri-zogo*, “army-leader”).

(2) Adjective + noun :—

der Halbmond; *der Grossherzog*; *der Junker* (squire), from *jung(er) Herr*; *die Jungfer* (maiden), from *jung(e) Frau*.

(3) Adverb or preposition or numeral + noun :—

die Aussenseite—Innenseite; *die Vorwelt—Nachwelt*; *das Oberhaus—Unterhaus*; *der Eingang—Ausgang—Durchgang*; *das Zwie-licht*, *der Zwieback* (*zwie* for *zwei*); *das Dreieck—Viereck*.

(4) Verb + noun :—

das Schlaf-, Wohn-, Ess-, Rauchzimmer; with *e* as connecting vowel: *das Lesebuch*, *der Wartesaal*, *das Säugetier* (mammal).

(5) Compounds of whole phrases :—

das Vergissmeinnicht, *das Stelldichein* (rendezvous),
der Nimmersatt (ravenous fellow).

C.—DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 70. Most derivative adjectives are formed by means of suffixes, the principal of which are the following: (1) nominal suffixes which formerly were independent adjectives, namely, *-bar*, *-haft*, *-lich*, *-sam*; *-lei*. (2) *-ig*, *-isch*, *-en*.

§ 71. Adjectives formed by means of nominal suffixes.

(1) -bar (*fr.* M.H.G. *bern*, to bear, Lat. *ferre*) forms adjectives from nouns and verbs, and denotes the same meaning as—

(a) “Bearing, full of” :—

<i>furchtbar</i> ,	<i>fruchtbar</i> ,	<i>dienstbar</i> ,	<i>ehrbär</i> .
fearful,	fertile,	subservient,	honourable.

××× (b) It corresponds to the force of the English termination *-able, -ible* :—

essbar, trinkbar, teilbar, heilbar, haltbar.

NOTE.—From the suffix *-bar* must be distinguished the adjct. *bar*,
 bare : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{bares Geld,} \quad \textit{barer Unsinn,} \quad \textit{barfuss.} \\ \text{ready money, cash,} \quad \text{sheer nonsense,} \quad \text{barefoot.} \end{array} \right.$

2) **-haft** (fr. root of *haben*) is added to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. It denotes—

(a) “Possessing, having” :—

dauerhaft, fehlerhaft, lasterhaft, tugendhaft,
 durable, lasting, faulty, sinful, vicious, virtuous,
schmackhaft, schmerzhaft, rätselhaft, boshaft.
 tasty, painful, enigmatical, ill-natured.

(b) “Similar to, like” :—

riesenhaft, schülerhaft, schalkhaft, meisterhaft, musterhaft.
 gigantic, school-boyish, roguish, waggish, masterly, exemplary.

NOTE.—Sometimes it is *-haftig*, as in—

wahrhaft(ig), teilhaft(ig), leibhaft(ig).
 true, genuine, participant, real, incarnate.

3) **-lich** (= E. *-ly, -like* ; O.H.G. *lih* = body ; M.H.G. (gi)lich = *gleich*) almost always causes *Umlaut*. It denotes—

(a) “Like,” when added to nouns :—

männlich, weiblich, sächlich (sachlich), menschlich.
 masculine, feminine, neuter (real, essential), human.

(b) The same meaning as E. *-able, -ible* (cp. *-bar*), when added to verbal stems :—

glaublich, schädlich, vergänglich, unwiderstehlich.
 credible, injurious, perishable, irresistible.

(c) Diminutive force when added to adjectives :—

säuerlich, süsslich, kleinlich, rötlich, bläulich.
 sourish, sweetish, mean, paltry, reddish, bluish.

Observe the intrusive *t* in—

<i>eigentlich</i> ,	<i>gelegentlich</i> ,	<i>öffentlich</i> ,	<i>ordentlich</i> ;
proper, true,	occasional,	public,	orderly;

and the insertion of *er* in—

<i>fürchterlich</i> ,	<i>leserlich</i> ,	<i>weinerlich</i> .
frightful,	legible,	whining, tearful.

(4) **-sam** (= E. -some) denotes “inclined to, able” :—

<i>arbeitsam</i> ,	<i>furchtsam</i> ,	<i>sittsam</i> ,	<i>mühsam</i> ,	<i>heilsam</i> ,
industrious,	timid,	chaste, modest,	toilsome,	wholesome,
<i>sparsam</i> ;	<i>seltam</i> ,	<i>einsam</i> ,	<i>gemeinsam</i> .	
economical;	strange, odd,	lonesome,	joint, combined.	

(5) **-lei** (originally a fem. noun; M.H.G. *leie* (fem.) = manner, sort) forms invariable adjectives :—

<i>einerlei</i> ,	<i>zweierlei</i> ,	<i>mancherlei</i> ,	<i>allerlei</i> .
of one sort,	of two sorts,	of many sorts,	of all sorts.

§ 72. Adjectives formed by means of the terminations *-ig*, *-isch*, *-en*.

(1) **-ig (-icht)** (= E. -y).

(a) From nouns :—

<i>ästig</i> ,	<i>farbig</i> ,	<i>schattig</i> ,	<i>bärtig</i> ,	<i>blutig</i> .
full of boughs,	coloured,	shady,	bearded,	bloody.

(b) From adjectives and adverbs :—

<i>gütig</i> ,	<i>völlig</i> ;	<i>heutig</i> ,	<i>gestrig</i> ,	<i>morgig</i> ,
kind,	complete;	of to-day, modern,	of yesterday,	of to-morrow,
<i>jetzig (jetzt)</i> ,	<i>hierig (hier)</i> ,	<i>dortig</i> ,	<i>obig (oben)</i> ,	
present, actual,	of this place,	of that place,	above mentioned,	
<i>vorig (vor)</i> ,	<i>etwaig</i> from	<i>etwa</i> .		
preceding,	eventual,	perhaps, about.		

(c) From verbs : $\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \textit{gefällig}, & \textit{gläubig}, & \textit{nachgiebig}. \\ \text{obliging}, & \text{believing, credulous}, & \text{yielding}. \end{array} \right.$

NOTE 1.—*-ig* has almost supplanted *-icht*, which denotes exterior resemblance :—

steinicht (*steinig*), *holzicht* (*holzig*),
like stone, stony (full of stone), like wood, wooden (woody),

ölicht (*ölig*). } But in most cases there is no difference in
somewhat oily (oily). } meaning between the older forms in *-icht* and the more modern in *-ig* ;
note, however, that the adjective of *der Thor* (fool) is *thöricht*.

NOTE 2.—*-ig* added to nouns in *-sal* forms adjectives in *-selig*, as—

die Mühsal — *mühselig*, *die Trübsal*—*trübselig*.
trouble, affliction—distressing, sorrow — sad.

-selig, however, occurs also in adjectives which have no corresponding nouns in *-sal* ; for example in—

glücklich, *leutselig*, *redselig*, *feindselig*.
blissful, affable, talkative, hostile.

NOTE 3.—The O.H.G. form of *-ig* was *ac* or *ic*, and by the presence or absence of the *Umlaut* in adjectives in *-ig* we can generally see whether the original suffix was *ic* or *ac*. In new formations with *-ig*, which are very numerous, we often find *Umlaut* present or absent in the same word :—

mutig, but *grossmütig*, *hochmütig*; *blutig*—*vollblütig*;
courageous, generous, haughty; bloody—full-blooded ;

lustig—*wollüstig* (fr. *die Wollust*).
merry—sensual (voluptuousness).

(d) **-isch** (**-sch**) (= E. **-ish**) denotes “origin, belonging to.”

(a) It forms adjectives (1) from proper names of countries, towns, and persons, e.g. *preussisch*, *schottisch*, *chinesisch*, *berlinisch*, *lutherisch* ; (2) from common nouns denoting persons (especially nouns in *-er* denoting the agent), animals, and places, e.g. *malerisch*, *dichterisch*, *hündisch*, *himmlisch*, *irdisch*, *städtisch*.

(b) It corresponds to English adjectives in **-ic**, **-ical**

(Lat. *-icus*), in words of foreign origin: *philosophisch, historisch, komisch, chemisch, physisch.*

(c) It has depreciatory force in contradistinction to *-lich*:—

kindisch—kindlich, weibisch—weiblich, höfisch—höflich;
 childish—childlike, womanish—womanly, fawning—polite;
herrisch—herrlich, bäurisch—bäuerlich.
 domineering—lordly, grand, boorish—countrified.

NOTE.—*deutsch* is derived from O.H.G. *diot*, people, *diut-isk* (= *deut-sch*), “belonging to the people,” popular, and, as a noun, meant originally the popular language as opposed to Latin, which was the language of the scholars. Similarly *Mensch* is derived from the O.H.G. adjective *mennisc(o)*, “belonging to man,” human.

(3) *-en (-ern)*, “made of,” forms adjectives chiefly from nouns denoting material: *golden, irden, wollen, eichen*;—*kupfern, silbern; gläsern, brettern, stählern, steinern.*

NOTE.—There is a considerable number of “isolated” participial adjectives, *i.e.* past participles used as adjectives. These are either formed from verbs which have become obsolete or are used with a meaning different from that of the verbs to which they belong. Examples:—

eigen, erhaben (fr. *erheben*), *gediegen* (fr. *gedeihen*),
 own, lofty (to elevate), pure, genuine (to thrive),
bescheiden (fr. *bescheiden*), *belesen.*
 modest (to inform), well-read.

ADJECTIVES FORMED BY MEANS OF PREFIXES.

§ 73. The prefixes which are used to form nouns (*cp.* § 63) are also, with the same force, employed for the derivation of adjectives.

NOTE 1.—*ur-* and *erz-* intensify the meaning of an adjective, thus:—

uralt, urkräftig, urplötzlich; erzschlau,
 very old, exceedingly strong, very sudden; very cunning,
erzdumm, erzböse.
 extremely stupid, very wicked, angry.

NOTE 2.—*un-* forms negative adjectives, as *unschön, unklug.*

COMPOSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 74. An adjective or participle as the second component part may be compounded with any part of speech as the first part, thus :—

(1) *hellrot, dunkelrot, taubstumm* (deaf and dumb);—*wohlmeinend, hochgeachtet, sogenannt*.

(2) *feuerrot, pechschwarz, schneeweiß, Pfeilschnell, gesetzmässig, bleischwer, harmlos; seelenfroh* (heartily glad), *riesengross, sorgenfrei, liebeskrank*.

(3) *schreibfaul, sterbenskrank, sehenswertig*.

(4) *einhändig, zweihändig, dreieckig, viereckig*.

ADVERBS.

§ 75. Comparatively few adverbs are primitive like *ab, an, aussen, innen, ja*. For the most part they are case forms of nouns and adjectives. As adverbs are formed most frequently from the genitive case, *s* (as the sign of the genitive) has become an adverbial ending. This explains such forms as *nachts* (*die Nacht*), *meinerseits* (*die Seite*), *allerdings* (for gen. plur. *aller Dinge*).

§ 76. Adverbs which are case forms of nouns :—

(1) **Genitive**: *abends, mitternachts, anfangs, teils, flugs*, (quickly, from *der Flug*), *spornstreichs* (instantly, “with stroke of spur”).

Frequently case forms of nouns form adverbs when they are qualified by another word, but not when they stand alone ; for example :—

Ding : { *allerdings, neuerdings, schlechterdings.*
to be sure, indeed, lately, absolutely, utterly.

Fall : { *gleichfalls or ebenfals, jedenfals, keinesfals.*
likewise, at any rate, by no means.

Mal: *damals, jemals, niemals*.

Mass (M.II.G. *diu Mâze*, measure) : { *einigermassen, gewissermassen,*
somewhat, in some sort,
bekanntermassen, dermassen.
as is well known, to such a degree.

Seite : *einerseits, andererseits, diesselts, jenseits, unsrerseits.*

Teil : { *meinsten*, *grösstent*, *meisten*.
 { on my part, largely, mostly.

Weg : { *keineswegs*, *halbwegs*.
 { by no means, tolerably.

Weile : { *einstweilen, mittlerweile*.
 { meanwhile.

Weise : { *stufenweise, ausnahmsweise, stückweise, pfundweise,*
 { step by step, exceptionally, piecemeal, by the pound,
versuchsweise ; — *glücklicherweise, unvorsichtigerweise.*
 by way of experiment. luckily, incautiously.

(2) **Dative** (plur.) : { *allenthalben (Halbe-Seite),*
 { everywhere,

weiland (die Weile),
 whiles, formerly,

trann (die Treue).
 truly, forsooth.

(3) **Accusatives** : *weg (der Weg), heim (das Heim), Knall und Fall*, on a sudden.

(4) **Old instrumental cases** : *heute* (from *hiu-tagu*) ; *heuer*, in this year (from *hiu-járu*).

(5) **Cases of nouns with prepositions** : *zwar*, indeed (for *se wâre*, in truth) ; *unterwegs* ; *heutzutage* ; *vorhanden*, at hand, present ; *abhanden*, not at hand, lost ; *zuguterletzt*, in conclusion, to finish well. The last word is an example of *Volks-Etymologie*, which has connected it with *der letzte*, whilst according to Weigand it comes from M.H.G. *diu letze*, parting cup, treat.

§ 77. Adverbs derived from adjectives.

In Modern German there is no formal difference between the predicate adjective and the adverb. In O.H.G. the adjective in the function of the adverb took the ending *o*, weakened in M.H.G. to *e* (*cp.* § 35), and dropped altogether in N.H.G. (*cp.* *rehto—rehte—recht*), except in *lange*, and in the poetical forms *balde, schöne, &c.*, which frequently occur in verse.

§ 78. Adverbs which are case forms of adjectives (or participles).

(1) **Genitives:** *einst* (O.H.G. *eines* = *einmal*), *links*, *rechts*; *zusehends*, visibly; *vollends*, completely; *höchstens*, at most; *nächstens*, in a few days, soon; *stets*, always; *bereits*, already; *übrigens*, for the rest, moreover.

(2) **Cases of adjectives with prepositions:** *fürwahr*, *in kurzem*, *aufs neue*, *über kurz oder lang*, *entzwei* (for *in zwei*); *vollauf* (abundantly); *kurzum* (in short).

§ 79. **Adverbs derived from verbs:** *geschweige*, to say nothing of (for *ich geschweige*); *gelt!* is it not so? surely! (for *es gelte*); *nur* (O.H.G. *nī wāri*, were it not).

§ 80. Adverbs derived by suffixes (from adjectives, nouns, and prepositions):—

- (1) **-lich:** { *schwerlich*, *kürzlich*, *freilich*, *hoffentlich*.
scarcely, recently, to be sure, it is to be hoped.
- (2) **-lings:** { *blindlings*, *meuchlings*, *rücklings*, *jählings* (fr. *jäh*).
blindly, assassin-like, backward, abruptly.
- (3) **-wärts:** { *aufwärts*, *abwärts*, *vorwärts*, *rückwärts*,
upward, downward, aside, forward, backward,
südwärts, *himmelwärts*.
southward, heavenward.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 81. Many prepositions, like the adverbs, are cases of nouns and adjectives, thus:—

<i>der Trotz</i> (<i>Trutz</i>),	<i>trotz</i> ,	<i>trotzdem</i> , in spite of that.
<i>der Wille</i> ,	(<i>um</i>)— <i>willen</i> ,	{ <i>meinewillen</i> (for the acc. <i>um meinen Willen</i>).
<i>der Weg</i> ,	<i>wegen</i> ,	{ <i>meinewegen</i> (for dat. plur., <i>von meinen Wegen</i> , cp. <i>von Rechts wegen</i>).
<i>die Halbe</i> (= <i>Seite</i>),	<i>halben</i> (<i>halber</i>),	{ <i>meinethalben</i> (for dat. plur., <i>meinen Halben</i>).

(<i>der Betreff</i>),	<i>betreffs, in betreff,</i>	{ <i>in betreff (betreffs) Ihres Vor-</i> <i>schlages, with reference</i> <i>to your proposal.</i>
<i>die Kraft,</i>	<i>kraft,</i>	{ <i>kraft seines Amtes, by virtue</i> <i>of his office.</i>
(<i>der Behuf</i>),	<i>behufs (zum Behuf),</i>	{ <i>behufs (zum Behuf) der</i> <i>Waisen, in behalf of the</i> <i>orphans.</i>
<i>die Statt,</i>	(<i>an</i>) <i>statt,</i>	{ <i>anstatt seiner, instead of</i> <i>him; an seiner Statt, in</i> <i>his place.</i>

Similarly: *zwecks, unweit, längs, laut, ausserhalb, innerhalb.*

§ 82. Many *conjunctions* are, like the adverbs, case forms of nouns and adjectives, *e.g. weil* (acc. of *die Weile*), *falls* (genit. of *der Fall*), *während* (partic. adj. of *währen*), *ob* (dat. of O.H.G. *iba*, "doubt," hence literally meaning "in doubt of").

ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY.

Only those words are given which require special explanation. *cp.* = compare. *fr.* = from. *E.* = English. *O.E.* = Old English (Anglo-Saxon). *Fr.* = French. *Gr.* = Greek. *L.Lat.* = Late Latin. *Ohg.* = Old High German. *Mhg.* = Middle High German. *p.p.* = past participle. \sim means: from the same root as; or allied to. Cognate equivalent words are indicated by small capitals. Derivatives and compound words are contained in square brackets [] at the end.

ab, OFF; *ab und zu*, off and on. Observe the force of *ab* in the following: *Abgott*, *m.* false god, idol; *Abgrund*, *m.* huge expanse, abyss; *Abgunst*, *f.* disfavour, ill-will.

Abenteuer, *n.* ADVENTURE; *fr.* *Fr.*; *Mhg.* *aventiure*.

[*Abenteurer—abenteuerlich.*]

aber (orig. adv.), primarily "again," which meaning is still preserved in *abermals*, once more; *aber und aber*, again and again. From the orig. meaning "again" *aber* gradually developed the force of "too much," "pseudo," "false": *Aberglaube*, *m.* superstition; *Abersinn*, *m.* stubbornness; *Aberwille*, *m.* reluctance; *Aberwitz*, *m.* false wit, madness.

abspenstig, disloyal, rebellious; *fr.* *abspannen*, to unyoke.

abtrünnig, faithless, apostate; *fr.* *trennen*, to separate.

[*von der Religion — werden*, to forsake one's religion.]

abwesend, absent; *fr.* *Mhg.* *wesen*, to be; *cp.* *anwesend*.

[*Abwesenheit*, absence.]

Achse, *f.* AXLE; *fr.* *Lat.* *axis*.

[*Achsel*, *f.* shoulder.]

ächzen, to groan; "to cry *ach*."

Adel, *m.* nobility; (ETHEL-); *fr.* *Ohg.* *uodil*, hereditary estate.

[*edel*, noble; *adelig*, of noble birth.]

Adler, *m.* eagle; *for edel Aar*, noble bird of prey; *Mhg.* *adelaar*.

Alarm, *m.* ALARM. See *Lärm*.

albern, silly, simple; orig. "candid," "truthful"; *Ohg.* *alawâr*, "all true." For similar change of meaning *cp.* *schlecht* and *E.* *silly*.

allein, ALONE; *all + ein*.

allen/halben, everywhere. See § 81.

allerdings, to be sure, indeed. See § 75.

allmählich, gradual; *fr.* *gemach*, comfortable; *slow*.

Almosen, *n.* ALMS; *fr.* *Gr.*

Alp, *f.*, or *Alpdrücken*, *n.* nightmare (≈ E. ELF).

Amboss, *m.* ANVIL; fr. *an* and Mhg. *bōzan*, to strike, ≈ E. *to beat*.

Ameise, *f.* ANT (EMMET).
[*emsig*, industrious.]

Ampel, *f.* hanging lamp; fr. Lat. *ampulla*, flask.

anberaumen, to appoint (a time); not connected with *Raum*; fr. Mhg. *berāmen*.

Angebinde, *n.* gift, birthday present; fr. *anbinden*. The gift used to be bound on the neck or arm of the recipient.

Angst, *f.* ANXIETY; ≈ *eng*, narrow, close.

[*ängstlich*, anxious; *ängstigen*, to alarm.
mir ist angst (pred. adj.), I am uneasy.]

anheischig; *sich — machen*, to bind (oblige) oneself. *an* for *ant*=*ent* and *heissen*.

Antlitz, *n.* face; *ant* and lost root ≈ *wolitan*, to see; O.E. *andwolita*.

anwesend, present. See *abwesend*.
[*Anwesenheit*.]

Apfelsine, *f.* orange; lit. "apple from China"; *Sina* is Dutch for China.

Argwohn, *m.* suspicion; fr. *arg*, base, and *Wahn*, illusion.

[*argwöhnisch*, suspicious; *argwöhnen*, to suspect.]

Armbrust, *f.* cross-bow. This word is a good example of popular etymology. It has nothing to do with either *Arm* or *Brust*, but is an adaptation of the L. Lat. *arcubalista*. For similar examples of pop. etym. cp. *Eiland*, *Sündflut*.

Arzt, *m.* physician; fr. Gr. *archiatros*.

[*ärztlich*, medical; *Arznei*, *f.* medicine.]

ätzen, to corrode, ETCH; factitive of *essen*.

auch, also, EKE.

Au(e), *f.* (poet.) plain, meadow; fr. Gothic *ahwa*, Lat. *aqua*, thus lit. meaning "the land surrounded by water."

Aufruhr, *m.* riot, UPROAR; fr. *rühren*, to touch, "to stir up."

[*Auführer*, rebel; *auführerisch*, mutinous.]

Augenbraue, *f.* EYEBROW.

Augenlid, *n.* (not —*lied*), EYELID.

Axt, *f.* AXE; Mhg. *akes*+*t*.

Bach, *m.* brook, BECK.

Bahre, *f.* BARROW, BIER; ≈ Mhg. *bern*, to bear.

bald, soon; orig. "keen, quick," = E. BOLD. See *-hold*.

bange, anxious; fr. *be* and *eng(e)*. See *Angst*.

[*Bangigkeit*, anxiety; *sich bängen*, to long for.]

Bankerott, *m.* BANKRUPTCY; fr. Ital. *banco rotto*, broken bank.

Bärme, *f.* yeast, BARM; ≈ Mhg. *bern*; cp. *Bahre*.

barmherzig, merciful; *be-arm-herz*, like Lat. *misericors*.

(a) **Bauer**, *m.* peasant, BOOR; fr. *bauen*, to build, till.

[*bäu(e)risch*, boorish; *bäuerlich*, like a farmer.]

(b) **Bauer**, *m.* or *n.* bird-cage; fr. the orig. meaning of *bauen*, "to dwell."

Baum, *m.* tree, BEAM; ≈ *bauen*.

Beamte(r), *m.* official; for *beam-tete(r)*, "one provided with an office" (*Ant*, *n.*); Ohg. *ambacht*.

Becher, *m.* cup, BEAKER; fr. Ital. *bicchiere*.

Becken, *n.* BASIN.

Beere, *f.* BERRY.

befehlen, to command; orig. "to entrust," as still in *Gott befohlen!* adieu!

begehren, to desire, YEARN; ≈ *gern*.

[*Begier(de)*, *f.* strong desire, passion.]

behagen, to please, suit; ∼ *Hag*, HEDGE, enclosure (hence the idea of security and comfort).

[*behaglich*, cosy. See *hegen*.]

behelligen, to annoy; fr. Mhg. *hellec*, weary.

behende, nimble, HANDY; fr. *Hand*; Mhg. *bî hende* (dat. sing. of hand).

[*Behendigkeit*, nimbleness.]

beherbergen (wk.), to shelter, HARBOUR. See *Herberge*.

Behuf, *m.* BEHOOF, behalf; ∼ *heben*.

[*behufs* or *zum Behuf der Witwen*, for the benefit of the widows.]

Beichte, *f.* confession; fr. Ohg. *bi-jehan*, to confess = modern *bejehen*, to affirm, "to say yes."

Beispiel, *n.* example; lit. "additional statement"; not connected with *Spiel*, but ∼ Ohg. *spel* (= E. *spel* in Gospel), statement.

beizen, to corrode (BAIT); factitive of *beissen*.

bekommen, (*a*) to get, "to COME BY a thing"; (*b*) to suit. See *bequem*.

Bengel, *m.* unmannered fellow; lit. "cudgel"; ∼ to bang = to beat.

bequem, comfortable, convenient; ∼ Ohg. *queman* = *kommen*.

[*Bequemlichkeit*, convenience, comfort.]

bergen, to hide (BURY), save.

[*Berg* — *Burg*, *Bürger* — *Bürge* (surety, bail) — *borgen*.]

Bernstein, *m.* amber, "BURNING STONE."

Bescheid, *m.* (final) answer, information. See *bescheiden*.

[*Bescheid sagen lassen*, to send one (dat.) word.]

bescheiden, modest; lit. "(well) instructed"; old p.p. of the str. verb *bescheiden*, to instruct, to allot.

[*es ist mir nicht beschieden*, it is not granted to me.]

bescheren, to give a present ("as one's SHARE"); ∼ *Schar*, troop.

beschwichigen, to appease; fr. *schweigen*, to be silent.

Besen, *m.* broom, BESOM; Mhg. *besem*.

[*Neue Besen kehren gut*.]

besser, BETTER; fr. obsolete adv. comparat. *bass*, better; cp. *Busse* and *fürbass*.

[*zum besten halten* (*haben*), make a fool of.]

beugen, to bend, BOW; factitive of *biegen*; cp. *bück*. *n.*

bewegen (wk.), to move; ∼ *Weg* and *Wagen*.

bezichtigen, accuse of; fr. *zeihen*; cp. *verzeihen*.

bieder, honest, upright; ∼ *darben*, to be in want, and *bedürfen*, to need.

[*Biederkeit*, *f.* integrity; *Biedermann*, upright man.]

biegsam, flexible; (BUXOM; observe the peculiar deviation in the meaning).

bin, am; ∼ Lat. *fin* and *fui*.

binnen, within; *be* and *innen*.

Birne, *f.* PEAR; fr. Mhg. *birn*, plur. of *bir*, pear.

Bisschen, *n.* a little BIT; fr. *beissen*.

[*ein Bisschen Brot* (*Wasser*, &c.), a little bread (water, &c.).]

bitter, BITTER; ∼ *beissen*.

[*Bitterkeit*; *verbittern*.]

Bivouak, *n.* Fr.; fr. German *Beiwacht*; cp. *Marshall*.

blank, bright, BLANK; fr. *blinken*, to BLINK.

blasen, to blow (BLAST).

Blatt, *n.* leaf, BLADE; ∼ *blühen*, *Blume* and *Blüte*.

[*blättern*, turn over the leaves (in a book); *blätterig*, leafy.]

Blech, *n.* tinplate; ∼ *bleich*.

bleiben, to remain; fr. *be* and *leiben*; which see.

bleich, pale (BLEAK); ∼ *blicken*, to look.

[*bleichen* (wk. tr.), to bleach; *Bleiche*, *f.* bleach-field.
erbleichen (st. intr.), to turn pale; *Bleiche*, *f.* paleness.]

blenden, to BLIND, dazzle; factitive fr. *blind*.

Blitz, *m.* lightning; ∼ *blinken*, to glitter.

blühen, to bloom, BLOW; ∼ *Blume*, *Blüte*.

(a) **blutarm'**, extremely poor; lit. "merely poor"; *blut*, L.G. for *bloss*, mere, bare.

(b) **blut'arm**, poor in BLOOD, anæmic.

Boden, *m.* ground, BOTTOM; Mhg. *bodem*.

[*Grund und Boden*, property.]

bold, adj. noun used in compounds only; ∼ E. BOLD, BALD. See *bold*.

[*Trunkenbold*, *m.* drunkard; *Raufbold*, bully, fighter; *Witzbold*, joker.]

Born, *m.* fount, well = *Brunnen*; ∼ BOURN. Scotch, BURN.

Bösewicht, *m.* rascal; "wicked WIGHT."

brach, fallow, untilled; fr. *brechen*.

brauchen, make use of; ∼ to BROOK = bear. O.E. *brakan*, to enjoy.

[*Brauch*, *m.* custom; *bräuchlich*, customary; *brauchbar*, serviceable.]

Bräutigam, *m.* BRIDEGROOM, "man of the bride"; fr. *Braut*, and Ohg. *gomo* = Lat. *homo*, man.

Brett, *n.* plank, BOARD.

Brief, *m.* letter; (BRIEF, fr. Lat. *brevis*).

Brille, *f.* pair of spectacles; ∼ Lat. *beryllus*.

Brocken, *m.* crumb; "BROKEN-off piece"; fr. *brechen*. See *Brosam*.

Brombeere, *f.* BRAMBLE-(BERRY).

Brosam, *m.*, *Brosame*, *f.* crumb; ∼ O.E. *breotan* = *brechen*.

Brühe, *f.* BROTH; ∼ *brauen*, to BREW.

Brunnen, *m.* well, BOURN. See *Born*.

Brunst, *f.* BURNING, passion; fr. *brennen*.

[*Feuersbrunst*, conflagration.]

Büchse, *f.* (1) BOX; (2) rifle.

Buchstabe, *m.* letter of the alphabet; lit. "a STAVE of the BEECH tree" on which runes were cut.

[*buchstäblich*, literal; *buchstabieren*, to spell.]

Bucht, *f.* bay (BIGHT); fr. *biegen*.

Bügel, *m.* (or *Steigbügel*), stirrup; fr. *biegen*.

bunt, many-coloured, gay; ∼ Lat. *functus*, dotted with points; cf. E. *bunting* (a ship's flag).

Burg, *f.* stronghold (BOROUGH, -BURY); fr. *bergen*.

Bürge, *m.* bail; fr. *borgen*.

Bursche, *m.* young fellow, student, companion; Mhg. *burse*, bag; fellowship, guild; ∼ *Börse*, PURSE; stock exchange.

Bürste, *f.* BRUSH; fr. *Börste*, *f.* BRISTLE.

Busen, *m.* BOSOM; Ohg. *buosem*.

Busse, *f.* atonement; ∼ *besser*.

[*büssen*, to atone for.]

Büttel (obs.), *m.* BEADLE; fr. *bieten*, to summon, through Lat. *bedellus*.

da, abbreviation of *dar*, THERE; the older form *dar* is retained in *darin*, *daraus*, &c.

Dach, *n.* roof (THATCH) — *und Fach*, house and home.

[*decken*, to cover; ∼ Lat. *tegere*.]

Dampf, *m.* steam; ∼ DAMP.

[*Dampfer*, *m.* steamer; *dämpfen*, to stew, muffle; *dumff*, musty.]

(a) **dauern**, to last, ENDURE; ∼ Lat. *durare*.

[*Dauer*, *f.* duration, permanence; *dauerhaft*, durable, permanent.]

(b) **dauern**, to grieve; *er dauert mich*, I am sorry for him. ~ *teuer*.

[*bedauern*, *tr.* to regret; *bedauerlich*, *bedauernswert*, regrettable.]

Daumen, *m.* THUMB; *Däumling*, *m.* (fig.) Tom Thumb.

(a) **Degen**, *m.* warrior (THANE; O E. THEGN); ~ *dienen* and *Demut*.

(b) **Degen**, *m.* sword (DAGGER); fr. Fr. *dague*.

Demut, *f.* humility; lit. "disposition of a servant"; Mhg. *dē*, servant, and *Mut*. For the gender see § 69, Note 2.

[*demütig*, humble; *demütigen*, to humble; *Demütigung*, humiliation.]

desto, so much THE, with comparat.; fr. *des* and Ohg. *diū*, the instrumental case of the article; *je mehr, desto besser*, the more the better; cp. Lat. *quo plus, eo melius*.

deuten, to interpret; point at; lit. "to make plain or popular"; fr. Ohg. *diot*, people. ~ *deutsch*.

deutsch, German (DUTCH). See § 72 (2).

dicht, *dick*, THICK, TIGHT.

dichten, to compose as) poet); fr. Lat. *dictare*, to dictate.

[*Dichter*, poet; *dichterisch*, poetical; *Gedicht*, poem; *Dichtung*, poetry.]

Dienstag, *m.* TUESDAY, day of Tiu, Germanic war-god (= Zeus).

Ding, *n.* THING; orig. public transaction, law-court; cp. *verteidigen* (in which *-dig* = *ding*).

doch, yet, THOUGH.

Donnerstag, *m.* THURSDAY, day of Donar, god of THUNDER.

Dorf, *n.* village (THORP). See *Töpel*.

[*dörflich*, pertaining to a village; *Dörfler*, *m.* villager.]

dreheln, to turn (on a lathe); fr. *drehen*, to turn, twist.

dreschen, to THRESH, THRASH.

ducken, to dive (DUCK), fig. to humble; frequent. of *tauchen*.

[*Duckmäuser*, *m.* hypocritical person, "sneak"; (*mausen*, to pilfer).]

dulden, to tolerate. suffer (THOLE).

[*Dulder*, sufferer; *duldsam*, tolerant; *Geduld*, *f.* patience; *geduldig*.]

dumm, stupid, (DUMB).

Düne, *f.* hill of sand, DUNE; ~ DOWN.

dünken, *deuchte*, *gedeuht*, or *dünkte*, *gedünkt*; *mich dünkt*. METHINKS.

Durchlaucht, *f.* (Se., Ew. —), "serene highness"; old p.p. of *durchleuchten*, shine THROUGH.

dürr, DRY; (O.E. THYRRE).

[*(ver)dorren* (intr.), dry up; *dörren* (tr.), to dry; *Durst*, *m.* THIRST.]

eben, smooth, EVEN; *Ebene*, *f.* plain.

echt, genuine; fr. Ohg. *ēhaft* (*ē* = *Ehe*, *f.* marriage), "referring to law (of marriage), legitimate." L.G. has frequently *cht* where H.G. has *ft*.; cp. *Schlucht*.

Eck, *n.* Ecke, *f.* corner, EDGE.

[*Dreieck*, triangle; *dreieckig*, triangular; *Viereck*, *viereckig*.]

Ehe, *f.* matrimony; Mhg. *ē(we)*; ~ Lat. *ævum*, long time, eternity. See *echt*.

[*ewig*, eternal.]

eher, sooner, ERE, comparat. of adv. *ehe*.

Eid, *m.* OATH. See *Meincid*.

[*vereciden*, to swear in.]

eigen, OWN.

[*Eigentum*, *n.* property; *Eigentümer*, *m.* proprietor; *eigentümlich*, peculiar.]

Eiland, *n.* island; lit. "lonely land," fr. *ein* = one = alone = lonely, and *Land*; Mhg. *ei(n)lant*; cp. *elf*. E. *island* ~ *Aue*, *f.*, which sec.

Eimer, *m.* pail, "vessel with one handle"; fr. *ein* and *bern*, to bear; Mhg. *eimber* or *einber*. See *Zuber*.

einäschern, to destroy, reduce to ASHES; fr. *Asche*, *f.*

einfach, simple, plain, "of one compartment"; fr. *ein* and *Fach*.

[*zweifach*, double.]

einfältig, simple, silly, "one folded"; fr. *ein* and *Falte*.

einhellig, unanimous; \sim *hallen*, to sound.

Einöde, *f.* desert; not a compound of *öde*; fr. *ein*, solitary, and Ohg. termination *-öti*; same suffix as in *Klein-od*, *n. jewel*.

Einsiedler, *m.* hermit; \sim *sitzen*.

einst, ONCE. See § 78 (1).

Eintracht, *f.* harmony; fr. *treffen*, not *tragen*. L.G. *cht* for H.G. *ft*; cp. *echt*.

[*Zwietracht*, discord; *zwei*=*zwei*.]

eitel, vain (IDLE).

Elend, *n.* misery; lit. "banishment." Ohg. *eli-lente*, "other land"; \sim Lat. *alius*. See *Elsass*.

[*elend* (adj.), wretched.]

elf, ELEVEN; Ohg. *einlif*, "one over ten"; cp. *Eiland* and *zwölf*.

Elfenbein, *n.* ivory (= *Elephantenbein*).

Elsass, *n.* ALSACE; Ohg. *Eli-sazzo*, "dweller (*sazzo* = *Sass*) in another (*eli*) land," i.e. beyond the Rhine; cp. *Elend*.

empor, upward. Mhg. *enbor*; fr. *bei n.*, to bear, "borne on high."

[*sich empören*, to revolt; *Empörung*, mutiny; *empörenderisch*, mutinous.]

emsig, diligent; \sim *Ameise*, ANT.

eng, narrow; \sim *Angst*. See *bange*.

entgegen, **entlang**, **entzwei**; not from prefix *ent*, but fr. *en*=*in*+*ex*rescent *t*.

entweder . . . (*oder*), EITHER . . . (OR), "one of two." *ent* = *ein* + *derweder*. Etymology of the latter part doubtful.

erbarmen (refl.), to have mercy. See *barmherzig*.

[*erbärmlich*, pitiable.]

erdrosseln, to THROTTLE. Mhg *drosze*, throat (modern *Kehle*, *f.*).

ereignen (refl.), to occur, for older *eräu(n)en*, "to bring before one's eye."

[*Ereignis*, *n.* event.]

ergötzen, to delight; lit. "to make forget." Mhg. *ergetzen*.

erhaben, lofty, majestic; old p.p. of *erheben*, to raise.

Erker, *m.* balcony, "bow window"; \sim Lat. *arcus*, arch.

erlauben, to allow (LEAVE); \sim *lieben*, and *Urlaub*, furlough.

erleuchtet, illustrious; fr. *erleuchten*; cp. *Durchleuchtet*.

Erl(en)könig, L.G. for *Elfenkönig*, ELF-KING.

erquicken, to refresh (QUICKEN); Ohg. *quec* (\sim Lat. *vivus*), living, fresh; cp. *keck* and *Quecksilber*.

Erz-, *chief-*, ARCH-; fr. Gr. *archi-*, prominent.

[*Erzherzog*, archduke; *Erzbischof*.]

Esel, *m.* ASS; \sim Lat. *asellus*, dimin. of *asinus*.

Essig, *m.* vinegar (ACID); fr. Lat. *acetum*.

Estrich, *m.* and *n.* lime-stone floor; fr. Lat. *astricus*; "pavement in the form of stars."

ewig, eternal. See *Ehe*.

-fach. See *einfach*.

Faden, *m.* thread, FATHOM; Mhg. *vadem*.

[*(ein)fädeln*, to thread (in).]

fähig, able; fr. *fahen*, older form of *fangen*, "able to catch."

[*Fähigkeit*, ability; *befähigen*, to enable.]

fahl, falb, fallow. See § 40 (j).
Fähn(d)rich, m. ensign, "standard-bearer"; fr. *Fahne, f.* flag, and *rich*, as in *Fried-rich, Hein-rich*.
Fähre, f. FERRY; fr. *fahren*.
-falt, -fältig; fr. *Falte, f.* FOLD. See *ein-fältig*.
fangen, to catch (FANG).
Fasan, m. PHEASANT.
Fass, n. cask, VAT; ~ *fassen*, to contain; hence *gefasst*, composed; *Fassung*, composure.
fast, almost, "close by"; orig. adv. of fest, close, FAST. See § 35.
Fastnacht (in South Ger. *Fasching*), *m.* Shrove Tuesday. Popular etymology connects it with *fasten*, to FAST, "the night before the fasting period (of Lent)." It is probably derived from *fasehn*, to behave (or talk) foolishly.
Fehde, f. FEUD, strife; ~ *Feind*.
fehlen, to be wanting, FAIL, through Fr. *faillir*.
 [*Fehler, m.* fault, mistake; *fehlerhaft, faulty*; (*un*)*fehlbar, (in)*-fallible.]
Feier, f. celebration, holiday; ~ *Ferien*; Lat. *feriæ*.
 [*feierlich, solemn*; *feiern, to celebrate*; be idle; hence *Feierabend machen, to leave off working*.]
Feim, m. FOAM, scum (= *Schaum, m.*).
 [*abgefeimt, arrant, crafty*; cf. E. "scum of society."]
Feind, m. enemy, FOE (FIEND); pres. partic. of old *fiēn*, to hate.
 [*feind* (pred. adj.) = *feindlich* or *feindselig, hostile*.]
Felleisen, n. knapsack; fr. Fr. *valise*. Popular etymology connects it with *Feil* and *Eisen*.
Ferge, m. FERRY-man; fr. *fahren*.
fertig, ready; lit. "ready for a journey"; fr. *Fahrt*.
 [(*an*)*fertigen, to manufacture*; *Fertigkeit, f.* skill.]

Fessel, f. FETTER; ~ *Fuss*.
Fittich, m. pinion, wing; ~ *Feder, FEATHER*.
flechten, to PLAIT, braid.
Fledermaus, f. = *Flattermaus, bat, "FLITTER-MOUSE."*
Flinte, f. gun, musket (FLINT-lock).
Flitterwochen, f. pl. "tinsel-weeks," honeymoon; fr. *flittern*, to glitter.
flott, AFLOAT; merry; { from
Flotte, f. FLEET, navy; } *fliessen*.
Flug, m. FLIGHT; fr. *fliegen*.
 [*Flügel, m.* wing; *flügge, FLEDGED*.]
Fohlen, n., or Füllen, n. FOAL, FILLY; fr. Lat. *pullus*, the young of an animal.
Folter, f. torture; fr. L. Lat. *foledrus*, a young horse. The instrument of torture had originally the shape of a horse.
fordern, to demand, call FORTH.
fördern, to FURTHER; comparat. of adv. *vor*.
Forst, m. FOREST.
 [*Förster, m.* FORESTER; *Försterei, f.* forester's house.]
Frankreich, n. FRANCE, "realm (empire) of the FRANKS."
Frau, f. woman, wife, mistress; fem. of Ohg. *frô, master, lord*. See *Fron-*.
 [*frauenhaft, woman-like*.]
freien, to court, woo; orig. "to love"; ~ *Freund*.
 [*Freier, suitor*; *auf Freiers Füßen gehen, to go a-courting*.]
Freitag, m. FRIDAY; ~ *Frcia*, the goddess of love.
fressen, to devour (FRET, contraction fr. for-etan); fr. ver-essen.
Freund, m. FRIEND; lit. "loving"; fr. Goth. *frijôn, to love*. See *freien* and *Friede*.
Friede(n), m. peace; ~ *freien* and *Freund*.
 [*friedlich-befriedigen-zufrieden*.]

Friedhof, *m.* churchyard; fr. Mhg. *wride*, fence, enclosure; cp. *einfriedigen*, to hedge in.

fröhlich, glad, FROLICsome.

frommen, to avail; fr. orig. meaning of *fromm*, good, useful.

[*wozu frommt das?* what is the good of it?]]

Fron-, in compds., lordly, holy; fr. Ohg. *frôno*, gen. plur. of *frô*, master, lord.

[*Fronamt*, *n.* high mass; *Fronleichnam*, *m.* the Lord's body; *frönen*, (*a*) to slave, (*b*) to be addicted to.]]

Frost, *m.* FROST; fr. *frieren*.

[*frostig-frösteln* (impers.), to feel chilly.]]

führen, to lead, factit. of *fahren*.

für, FOR; ∞ *vor*; *Fürwitz* = *Vorwitz*, *m.* FORWARDNESS, rashness.

fürbass (poet.), FORWARDS; lit. "better forth (further)"; *bass* = *besser*.

Fürst, *m.* prince (FIRST); Ohg. *furisto*, superl. of *vor*, "foremost."

Furt, *f.* FORD; fr. *fahren*.

[*Frankfurt, Erfurt*; cp. *Oxford*.]]

Futter, *n.* (*a*) FODDER, (*b*) lining.

[*füttern*, to FEED.]]

Gans, *f.* GOOSE; ∞ Lat. *anser*.

gar (adv.), quite, very (YARE); (adj.) "cooked," "ready"; ∞ *gerben*, to dress hides (=make ready).

[*ganz und gar nicht*, not at all.]]

Gardine, *f.* CURTAIN; fr. Ital.

Gasse, *f.* lane (GATE); cp. "Cowgate," "Gallowgate."

Gast, *m.* GUEST; lit. "stranger"; ∞ Lat. *hostis*.

[*gastlich*, hospitable.]]

Gatte, *m.* husband; ∞ *gut* and E. *gather* = to bring together.

[*gatten*, to join, couple; *Gattung*, species, race.]]

Gauch, *m.* simpleton, GAWKY.

Gaudieb, *m.* (= *Gauner*, *m.*) swindler, sharper; lit. "smart thief"; fr. *gau* (obsol.), quick.

gaukeln, to JUGGLE; fr. Lat. *joculari*.

[*Gaukler*, *m.* conjurer; *Gaukelei*, *f.* jugglery; *gaukelhaft*, juggling, illusory.]]

gebären, to give BIRTH to, to BEAR; Mhg. *beru*; Lat. *fero*.

[*Geberde*, *f.* gesture; *geberden* (refl.), to behave; *gebühren*, to be due: *Ehre dem Ehre gebührt*.]]

gediegen, unmixed, pure; old p.p. of *gedeihen*.

Gedrange, *n.* crowd, THRONG; fr. *dringen*.

gedunsen, bloated, puffed up; fr. *dinsen* (obsol.), a frequent. of *dehnen*, to stretch.

Gefahr, *f.* danger, PERIL (FEAR).

[*gefährlich*, dangerous; *gefährden*, to endanger.]]

Gefährte, *m.* companion; lit. "fellow-traveller"; fr. *fahren*.

gefissentlich, intentional; fr. *Fleiss*.

Gegend, *f.* district, region; fr. *gegen*, "what is opposite one"; cp. Fr. *contrée*.

geheim, secret; lit. "pertaining to one's HOME."

[*Geheimnis*, *n.* secret; *geheimnisvoll*, mysterious.]]

gehen, to GO. The p.p. *gegangen* is derived from the Ohg. infin. *gangen* (= *gân* = *gên* = *gehen*); cp. *stehen*.

Geier, *m.* vulture; ∞ *gern* and *Gier*, "the greedy bird."

Geiss, *f.* (*Ziege*, *f.*) GOAT.

Geissel, *f.* scourge, GOAD; ∞ *Ger*, *m.* spear = O.E. *gār*.

[*geisseln*, to lash; to criticise severely.]]

Geist, *m.* mind, spirit, GHOST.

[*geistig* — *geistlich* — *geisterhaft*, mental—spiritual — ghostly.]]

NOTE.—*geistige Getränke*, spirituous liquors; *Geistliche(r)*, ecclesiastic, clergyman.]]

gelahrt=*gelehrt*, LEARNED; cp. *gesandt*=*gesendet*.

Geld, *n.* money; fr. *gelten*, to be worth.

gelegentlich, occasionally, for *gelegentlichlich*.

Gelenk, *n.* joint, LINK; fr. *lenken*, to direct, bend.

gelinde, soft, gentle (LITHE).

gellen, to sound shrilly, YELL.

geloben, to vow, promise; hence "das gelobte Land."

[*Gelöbniß*, *n.* (or *Gelübde*, *n.*), solemn promise, vow.]

gemach (adv.), gently, softly. See *allmählich*.

[*gemächlich*, slow, comfortable.]

Gemach, *n.* apartment; orig. "comfort," from *gemach*.

gemein, MEAN; joint, common; cp. *Meineid*.

[*Gemein(d)e*, *f.* congregation.]

Gemüt, *n.* disposition, MOOD; fr. *Mut*.

genesen, to recover (from illness); ~ *nähren*, to NOURISH.

geniessen, to enjoy; ~ *Nutzen*, *m.* advantage.

[*Genuß*, *m.* enjoyment; *Genosse*, *m.* companion.]

gerben, to tan, "make ready." See *gar*.

gern, willingly (YEARN); ~ *begehren*, *Gier*, *Geier*.

Gerücht, *n.* rumour; fr. Ohg. *ruchôn*=*rufen*.

geschäftig, busy; **geschäftlich**, commercial; fr. *schaffen*.

geschehen, to happen; ~ *schicken*.

[*Geschichte*, *f.* history; "occurrence." *Geschick*, *n.* (1) destiny; (2) skill.]

gescheit (*gescheut*), sensible; lit. "able to distinguish"; fr. *scheiden*.

Geschlecht, *n.* species, sex; fr. Mhg. *slachte*, manner, kind; ~ *Schlag*: *Menschenschlag*, *m.* race of men.

Geschmack, *m.* taste; fr. *schmecken*, to taste, SMACK.

Geschmeide, *n.* jewellery; fr. *schmieden*, to forge.

[*geschmeidig*, flexible, pliant.]

geschweige, to omit; to say nothing of; for *ich geschweige*.

Geselle, *m.* journeyman; companion; fr. *Saal*, hall; cp. *Gefährte*.

Gesinde, *n.* domestics, farm-servants; fr. Ohg. *sind*, journey; thus lit. "attendants on a journey."

Gesindel, *n.* rabble; same as *Gesinde* with derogatory force.

Gestade, *n.* shore; fr. *stehen*.

Gestalt, *f.* shape; fr. *stellen*, to place.

[*gestalten*, to form; *gestaltig*, shaped.]

gestehen, to confess ("STAND to").

[*Geständniß*, confession; *geständig*, confessing.]

Getreide, *n.* corn; fr. *tragen*, and so lit. "what the earth bears"; Mhg. *getregede*.

gewahr werden, to become AWARE.

Gewand, *n.* garment; fr. *winden*, to WIND.

gewandt, skilled; fr. *wenden*, to turn; cp. *versed*, fr. Lat. *vertere*, to turn.

Gewehr, *n.* musket; fr. *wehren*, to defend.

Geweih, *n.* antlers; lit. "weapon"; fr. Ohg. *wic*, fight.

Gier(de), *f.* strong desire, GREED; ~ *gern*, *begehren*.

giessen, to pour, GUSH; O.E. *gēotan*.

[*Giesserei*, *f.* foundry.]

(a) **Gift**, *f.* GIFT; fr. *geben*.

[*Mitgift*, dowry.]

(b) **Gift**, *n.* poison; also fr. *geben*: "something given with ill intention."

Gilde, *f.* corporation, GUILD; ∞
gelten, *Geld*.

Gischt, *f.* spray, froth (YEAST);
fr. *gischen*, to foam.

glatt, smooth (GLAD); ∞ *gleiten*.
[*glätten*; *Glätte*, *f.*]

glauben, to BELIEVE; Mhg. *ge-
lauben*, O.E. *ge-lýfan*.

[*gläubig*, believing; *glaublich*,
credible; *glaubhaft*, authentic.]

gleich, similar. LIKE; lit. "having
the body or form of"; fr. *ge*
and Ohg. *lih* (= mod. *Leiche*),
body.

[*gleich*, to be like; *Gleichnis*,
n. simile.]

Gleisner, *m.* hypocrite; fr. Mhg.
glihsen = "to affect likeness."

[*gleisnerisch*, hypocritical; *Gleis-
neri*, hypocrisy.]

gleiten, to slip, GLIDE; ∞ *glatt*.

Gletscher, *m.* GLACIER; fr. Fr.

Glied, *n.* limb, member; (LITHE).

[*Mitglied einer Gesellschaft*, mem-
ber of a society; *Gliedmassen*
(pl.), members of the body; fr.
Glied, and *Mass*, *n.* measure, pro-
portion.]

Glocke, *f.* bell (CLOCK).

[*Glöckner*, bell-ringer.]

gönnen, not grudge, grant; fr.
Mhg. *ge-unnan*, pret. pres.
verb.

[*Gönner*, *m.* patron; *Gönnerschaft*,
patronage; *Gunst*, *f.* favour.]

Götze, *m.* idol, false god; lit.
"cast image"; fr. *giessen*, to
cast.

grässlich, horrible (GRISLY).

grau, GRAY; **grauen**, to dawn.

grauen: *es graut mir vor . . .*,
I am in horror of . . . ; ∞ GRUE-
some.

[*grauenhaft*, *greulich*, horrible;
gräulich, grayish; *grausam*,
cruel; *grausen*, to shudder
(mostly imper.).]

greis, aged, GRIZZLED.

Griffel, *m.* slate-pencil; fr. *greifen*.

Grille, *f.* cricket (insect); whim;
fr. *grill*, shrill; (Lat. *grillus*,
a cricket).

[*Grillenfänger*, *m.* whimsical per-
son.]

Grube, *f.* pit (GROOVE); }
grübeln, rack one's brain; } fr.
Gruft, *f.* sepulchre; } *graben*.

Grummet, *n.* second crop, after-
MATH, for "*grün gemäht*."

Gruss, *m.* GREETING; *grüssen*, to
GREET.

Grütze, *f.* GROATS.

Gunst, *f.* favour; fr. *gönnen*.

Habicht, *m.* HAWK.

Hafen, *m.* harbour, }
HAVEN; } fr.
Haft, *f.* custody; } *haben*.

Hag, *m.* (*Hecke*, *f.*) HEDGE.

hager, HAGGARD.

Hagestolz, *m.* old bachelor,
"owner of an enclosure (*i.e.*
small croft)," hence too poor
to marry.

[According to the Germanic law of
primogeniture the oldest son in-
herited the father's estate; the
younger sons received only a
small croft.]

Hain, *m.* grove; lit. "hedged in";
contracted from *Hag(en)*.

halben, halber. See § 81.

Halm, *m.* stalk (HALM); ∞
hehlen, to conceal.

handeln, to deal, act (HANDLE).

[*Handel*, *m.* trade; *Handlung*,
action, trade; *handlich*, wily,
handy; *einhandigen*, deliver,
hand in.]

Hanf, *m.* HEMP.

[*Hänfling*, *m.* linnet.]

Hansnarr, dunce; *Hanswurst*,
buffoon; *Hans* = abbreviation of
Johannes; cp. E. *Jack-pudding*.

Harke, *f.* rake, HARROW; L.G.
for *Rechen*, which see.

Harnisch, *m.* armour, HARNESS.

[*in* — *geraten*, get angry ("put on
armour"); *in* — *bringen*, provoke
to anger.]

hastig, HASTY.

hauen, to HEW; for past tense *hieβ*, see § 39 (j).

Haufe, *f.* HEAP.

Haupt, *n.* HEAD; O.E. *heafod*.

Haut, *f.* skin, HIDE.

[*mit — und Haaren*, "neck and crop."]

heben, to lift, HEAVE; ∼ Lat. *capio*.

[*Hebel*, *m.* lever; *Hefe*, *f.* yeast; *erheblich*, considerable.]

hecken, to HATCH.

hegen, to fence in; fig. "to harbour, shelter"; ∼ *Hag*.

[*Verdacht hegen*, to harbour suspicion.]

hehlen. See § 56 (2).

(a) **Heide**, *f.* HEATH.

(b) **Heide**, *m.* HEATHEN, "living on the heath," *i.e.* in the wild country; cp. Lat. *paganus*, pagan; fr. *pagus*, village.

[*heidnisch*; *Heidentum*; *Heidekorn*, *n.* buckwheat, "corn of the heathens," *i.e.* of the Saracens, who first introduced it.]

heil, HALE (WHOLE); *Heil*, *n.* welfare, HAIL!

Heiland, Saviour; pres. partic. of *heilen*, to HEAL.

heischen, to demand, ASK; Ohg. *eiskōn*.

heiser, HOARSE.

hell, light, clear; fr. *hallen*, to sound.

Henkel, *m.* hook, handle; fr. *henken*, causat. of *hangen*.

Herberge, *f.* inn, "army-shelter"; fr. *Heer* and *bergen*; cp. *Herzog*.

[*Herberger*, HARBINGER, *beherbergen* (wk.), to lodge, harbour.]

Herbst, *m.* autumn (HARVEST).

Herold, *m.* HERALD, "army-wielder"; Ohg. *hariwalto*.

Herr, *m.* lord; orig. comparat. of Ohg. *hēr* = *kehr*, noble.

[*herrisch*, domineering—*herrlich*, glorious—*herrschen*, to rule.]

Herzog, *m.* duke, "army leader"; fr. *Heer* and *ziehen*; Ohg. *herizogo*.

hetzen, to bait, infuriate; ∼ *hassen*, HATE.

Heu, *n.* HAY; fr. *hauen*. See § 14 (4).

heuer, in this year; Ohg. *hiū jǎru*. See § 76 (4).

heuern (nautic.), to charter, HIRE.

Heuschrecke, *f.* grasshopper; fr. *Heu* and (*er*)*schrecken*, in its orig. sense "to start up."

Himbeere, *f.* raspBERRY; lit. "HIND-BERRY"; Mhg. *hint*, deer.

Hochzeit, *f.* marriage, "high (=festive) time."

Hoffart, *f.* arrogance; fr. *hoch* and *fahren*.

holen, to fetch (HAUL).

Holz, *n.* wood (HOLT).

[*hölzern*, wooden—*holzig*, woody.]

hübsch, pretty; fr. *höfisch*, court-like—*Hof*, court.

Huld, *f.* grace; fr. *hold*, gracious.

[*Hulda*, *Hilda* — *huldigen*, pay homage to.]

Hülle und Fülle, abundance, "clothing and food," "that which covers and fills"; fr. *hehlen* and *füllen*.

Hüne, *m.* giant = *Hunne*, HUN.

Hut, *m.* HAT, HOOD; **Hut**, *f.* HEED; ∼ *hüten*, to guard (HIDE).

Imbiss, *m.* slight meal, "snack," for *Inbiss* (*einbeissen*).

immer, always, EVER; fr. Ohg. *io mēr* = *je mehr*.

Ingwer, *m.* GINGER.

Insel, *f.* ISLE.

jauchzen, to exult, triumph, "to shout *juch*" (huzza); cp. *ächzen*.

je, AYE, EVER.

[*je mehr desto besser*.]

- jedweder**, every, EITHER; Ohg. *io-deweder*, any one of two.
- jemand**, somebody; Ohg. *čoman*; = *je-Mann* + *d*.
- jetzt**, now (YET).
- Joch**, *n*. YOKE; ∼ Lat. *jugum*.
- Jungfer**, maid, for *Jungfrau*; but *junge Frau* means young married woman.
[*jüngferlich*—*jungfräulich*.]
- Junker**, *m*. squire, "young noble"; fr. *jung* and *Herr*; a title which originally applied to nobles only.
[*junkerhaft* or *junkerlich*, cavalier-like, arrogant.]
- Kaiser**, *m*. emperor; CÆSAR.
- Kalk**, *m*. lime, CHALK.
- Kamerad**, *m*. companion, COMRADE; fr. Lat. *camera*; "sharing a room with."
[*kameradlich* or *kameradschaftlich*.]
- Kämpfe**, *m*. L.G. for *Kämpfer*, CHAMPION, fighter.
- Kampf**, *m*. fight (CAMP).
- Karfreitag**, *m*. Good-FRIDAY; *Kar* (also *Char*), fr. L.Lat. *cara*, mourning, E. CARE.
[*Karwoche*, *f*. Passion-week.]
- Karfunkel**, *m*. (*Karbunkel*), gem, CARBUNCLE; fr. Lat. *carbo*, a coal, and *funkeln*, to glitter.
- karg**, sparing, CHARY.
[*kargen*, to be niggardly—*Kargheit*, niggardliness—*kärglich*, scanty.]
- Kartoffel**, *f*. potato; (TRUFFLE); by dissimilation fr. older form *Tartuffel*, fr. Ital. *tartuffol*.
[The potato was introduced into Germany from Italy.]
- kasteien**, to CHASTISE; fr. Lat. *castigare*.
- kauderwelsch**, gibberish; fr. old *kaudern*, to babble, and *welsch*, "un-German." See *welsch*.
- kaufen**, to buy; ∼ CHEAP; O.E. *cæpian*.
[*Käufer*—*käuflich*—*Kaufmann*, merchant (CHAPMAN).]
- keck**, pert (QUICK); cp. *Quecksilber* and *erquicken*.
- Kelch**, *m*. cup, CHALICE; Lat. *calix*.
- Kerker**, *m*. prison; fr. Lat. CARCER (in-CARCER-ate).
- Kerl**, *m*. fellow, CHURL; ∼ *Karl*.
- Kern**, *m*. KERNEL; ∼ *Körn*, CORN.
- Kette**, *f*. CHAIN; fr. Lat. *catena*.
- Ketzer**, *m*. heretic; fr. *Cathari* (Ital. *Gazari*), a religious sect of the eleventh century.
[*ketzerisch*, heretical; *Ketzerei*, *f*. heresy.]
- kichern**, to GIGGLE.
- kiesen** (*küeren*), to CHOOSE; ∼ Lat. *gustare*.
- Kirchspiel**, *n*. parish; lit. "the area or sphere within which the church plays its part"; *spiel* is probably related with O.E. *spelian*, to manage, take a turn; cp. the phrase, "to do a spell of work."
- Kirmes**, *f*. = *Kirchmesse*, *f*. annual church festival, fair; "CHURCH-MASS."
- Kissen**, *n*. pillow, CUSHION.
- Kiste**, *f*. box, CHEST.
- Klammer**, *f*. clasp, CLAMP; ∼ *klemmen*, to pinch, clasp.
- Klavier**, *n*. piano; fr. Fr. *clavier*.
- Klee**, *m*. CLOVER.
- klein**, little; the original meaning was "bright," CLEAN.
[*Kleinheit*, smallness; *Kleinigkeit*, trifle.]
- Kleinod**, *n*. jewel; from above word and termin. -*od*.
- klemmen**, to pinch; causat. of *klimmen*, to CLIMB.
- klieben** (*kleben*, *kleiben*), to CLEAVE.
[*Kloben*, *m*. log of wood—*Kluft*, *f*. CLEFT.]
- klimmen**, to CLIMB.
- Klinge**, *f*. blade } fr. *klingen*,
(of a knife); } to sound,
Klinke, *f*. latch; } CLINK.

Kloster, *n.* convent; fr. Lat. *claustrum*.

Klotz, *m.* log (of wood); ∼ CLOD.

knacken, to crack (KNOCK).

knallen, to smack, crack (KNELL).

Knappe, *m.* attendant, boy; doublet of *Knabe*; cp. *Rabe*—*Rappe*.

Knauf, *m.* KNOB; *Knoff*, *m.* button; ∼ *knüpfen*, fasten, and *Knospe*, *f.* bud.

Knecht, *m.* servant (KNIGHT).

[*knechten*, enslave — *knechtisch*, slavish — *knechtlich*, menial — *Knechtschaft*, servitude.]

kneten, to KNEAD.

Knöchel, *m.* (dim. of *Knochen*, *m.* bone), KNUCKLE.

Knoten, *m.* KNOT, knob.

[*Knüttel*, *m.* cudgel; *Knüttelvers*, *m.* (more frequently *Knüttelvers*), doggerel.]

Kohl, *m.* cabbage (KALE).

Kohle, *f.* COAL.

Köhler, *m.* charcoal - burner, COLLIER; fr. *Köhle*.

König, *m.* KING, "of noble race"; Ohg. *chuning* (fr. *chuni* = Lat. *genus*, race, and *-ing*, "belonging to," "son of").

Kopf, *m.* head; orig. "hollow vessel," CUP; ∼ Lat. *cupa*; cp. *Pfeifenkopf*, bowl of a PIPE.

Korinthe, *f.* dried CURRANT; "fruit from the town of Corinth."

Körper, *m.* body (CORPSE); fr. Lat. *corpor-is*.

kosen, caress, prattle; fr. Lat. *causari*, to speak before the court of justice; Fr. *causer* is derived from *kosen*; cp. E. *cozen* (*cozen*), to flatter.

(a) **kosten**, to COST; fr. Lat. *constare*.

[*Kosten* (pl.), expenses — *kostbar*, costly — *köstlich*, (a) costly; (b) delicious — *kostspielig*, expensive.]

(b) **kosten**, to taste; fr. *kiesen*, to CHOOSE; ∼ Lat. *gustare*, Fr. *gôûter*.

[*Kost*, *f.* food, board.]

kostspielig, expensive; fr. *Kosten*, and Ohg. *spildan*, to waste, SPILL.

krächzen, to CROAK; cp. *üchzen* and *jauchzen*.

krank, ill (CRANK, orig. feeble).

Krebs, *m.* CRAB; cancer; fr. Fr. *écrevisse*.

Kreide, *f.* chalk (= G. **Kalk**); fr. Lat. *creta*.

Kreuz, *n.* CROSS; fr. Lat. *cruc-is*, [*kreuzen*, to CRUISE — *kreuzigen*, to CRUCIFY — *Kreuzer*, *m.* CRUISER.]

Krume, *f.* CRUMB.

[*krümbeln*, to CRUMBLE.]

krumm, crooked, CRUMP.

kühn, bold (KEEN); ∼ *kennen*.

Kummer, *f.* grief (CUMBER).

[*kümmern*, to concern; *kümmertlich*, miserable.]

Kunde, *m.* customer ("person known," in which sense it is obsolete); *Kunde*, *f.* information; both fr. *kennen*.

künftig, future; fr. *kommen*.

Kunst, *f.* art; fr. *kennen*.

(a) **(Kur)**, *f.* CHOICE; fr. *kiesen* (*küren*).

[*Kurfürst*, *m.* Prince Elector.]

(b) **Kur**, *f.* CURE; fr. Lat. *cura*.

[*Kurort*, *m.* watering-place — *Kur-saal*, *m.* pump-room (at a watering-place).]

küren (*kiesen*), CHOOSE.

kurz, short, CURT.

[*Kürze*, *f.* shortness — *kürzen*, to shorten — *kürzlich*, lately.]

Küste, *f.* COAST; Lat. *costa*, "rib, side."

Küster, *m.* sexton; fr. Lat. *custos*, custodian.

(a) **laden**, orig. wk., "to call, summon"; hence, to invite.

[*Ladung vor Gericht*, summons, citation.]

(b) **laden**, to LOAD; confounded with (a), but of different origin.

[*Laden*, *m.* shop; *Ladung*, cargo; *Last*, *f.* burden; *lästig*, troublesome; *belästigen*, to trouble.]

Laffe, *m.* (*Lappe*), fop, dandy; fr. a root meaning "to sip, lick"; hence, childish, unmannerly person; ~ *Löffel*, spoon.

[*läppisch*, foolish.]

Lager, *n.* camp, couch, store, LAIR; fr. *liegen*.

[*Lagerbier*, *n.* BEER stored up.]

Laib, *m.* LOAF of bread, orig. the same as *Leib*, *m.* body (LIFE).

langwierig, wearisome; fr. *lang*, and *währen*, to last; cp. *während*, during.

Lappalie, *f.* (coll.), trifle, bauble; fr. *Lappen*, *m.* patch, rag, with Lat. termin.

Lärm, *m.* noise, ALARM; Lat. *ad arma*, to arms! Ital. *all(e) arme*; Fr. *alarme*. For similar case of contraction cp. E. "ma'am."

[*lärmern*, to make a noise; *lärmend*, noisy.]

lass, tired, idle (LATE); fr. the stem of *lassen*, to LET. See *letzen* and *letzt*.

[*lässig*, idle, LAZY.]

lau, tepid, LUKEWARM.

Laub, *n.* foliage; } ~ LEAVES.

Laube, *f.* arbour; }

lauern, to LURK.

laufen, to run (LEAP, [inter]LOPE).

Laune, *f.* whim, humour; ~ Lat. *luna*, moon. The humour of a person was supposed to be affected by the changes of the moon; cp. *mondsüchtig*, "moon-struck," lunatic.

[*launenhaft*, *launisch*, whimsical, capricious; *launig*, humorous.]

Lawine, *f.* avalanche; fr. Lat. *labi*, to glide, fall.

leben, to LIVE; ~ *Leib* and *bleiben*.

[Observe the change of accent in *leben'dig*, living, alive.]

lech, **leck**, LEAKY, through being too dry, hence *lechzen*, to pant with thirst; cp. *ächzen*.

Lehen, *n.* fief (LOAN); fr. *leihen*.

Lehm, *m.* clay, LOAM.

Lehre, *f.* doctrine (LORE).

-lei (*einer-zweierlei*), fr. Mhg. *lei(e)*, manner; ~ Lat. *leg-is*.

Leib, *n.* body, orig. "LIFE," as still in *Leibrente*, *f.* "LIFE-RENT," annuity, and in *bei Leibe nicht*, on no account, "as you value your life."

[*leiben*: *sie ist ihre Mutter, wie sie liebt und lebt*, "she is her mother as she lives and breathes"; the very image of her mother.

leibhaftig), real, incarnate; *der leibhaftige Gottseibeiuns* (joc. for *Teufel*)—*leiblich*, corporal, natural; *mein leiblicher Bruder*, my own brother.]

Leiche, *f.* corpse; orig. "body" or "flesh," as still in *Leichdorn*, *m.* "THORN in the flesh," *i.e.* corn on the toe.

Leichnam, *m.* corpse; lit. "covering of the body"; fr. *Leich(e)*, body, and a root *hamo* (still found in *Hemd*, shirt) meaning veil, covering; cp. O.E. *lich-ama*.

leid (pred. adj.), painful (LOATH); fr. *leiden*.

[*leider*, unfortunately; comparat. of *leid*.]

Leinwand, *f.* canvas, "LINEN cloth"; fr. *Lein*, *n.* LINEN, and *Wand*, for Mhg. *wát*. Pop. etym. has connected it with *Gewand*, *n.* garment (fr. *winden*).

leisten, to carry out, render; (to LAST); cp. O.E. *lestan*, to perform, endure.

[*Hilfe leisten*, to render assistance. *Bürgschaft leisten*, to give bail.]

Leiter, *m.* LEADER; **Leiter**, *f.* LADDER.

lenken, to direct (LINK = "bend").

Lenz, *m.* spring (LENT).

lesen, to gather, read (LEASE).

[*leserlich*, legible.]

(a) **letzen**, in *verletzen*, to injure, orig. "to hinder"; cp. "with-out LET or hindrance"; ~ *lass*.

(b) **letzen** (refl.), to refresh oneself; fr. Mhg. *letze*, (1) stopping, (2) parting-cup. See the next word.

letzt, LAST, superl. of *lass*.

[*zuguterletzt*, to finish well; in conclusion; cp § 76 (5).]

Leu, *m.* (poet.) = *Löwe*, LION.

leugnen, to deny, disavow; fr. *lügen*.

Leumund, *m.* repute, report; fr. *leu* ∼ *laut*, and rare termination *mund*.

[*verleumden*, to slander; *Verleumder*, slanderer; *verleumderisch*, slandering.]

Leute (pl.), people, men; fr. old sgl. *liut*, people.

-lich (adj. suff.), -LY, LIKE, "having the body of"; ∼ *Leiche*.

lichterloh, blazing; adv. gen. for "lichter *Lohe*," (with) a bright flame.

lieb, dear (LIEF).

liederlich = **lotterig**, dissolute, SLATTERNLV.

Lindwurm, *m.* dragon. A redundant compound of Ohg. *liut*, dragon, and *Wurm*, WORM, serpent. The first word, *liut*, had become unfamiliar to the people, and *Wurm* was added to make the word intelligible; cp. *Maulesel*.

List, *f.* cunning; ∼ *lernen* and *lehren*.

Loch, *n.* hole (LOCK).

[*löcherig*, perforated; (*durch*-*löchern* (insep.), to perforate.]

locker, loose, slack; "having holes"; fr. *Loch*.

[*lockern*, to make loose; *Lockerheit*, looseness, dissoluteness.]

Löffel, *m.* spoon. See *Laffe*.

Lohe, *f.* blaze; ∼ *Licht*. See *lichterloh*.

Lorbeere, *f.* LAUREL (BERRY).

Loreley, LURLEY; fr. old *lei*, rock.

Los, *n.* LOT; **losen**, to draw lots. **lose**, LOOSE; —**los**, —LESS; ∼ *verlieren*, to LOSE.

[*lösen*, to LOOSEN, solve; *löschen*, (1) to quench, (2) to unload (a cargo).]

Lot, *n.* half an ounce; "weight of LEAD."

Lücke, *f.* gap. See *Loch* and *locker*.

[*lückenhaft*, defective, incomplete.]

Luft, *f.* air (LOFT).

[*luftig*, airy; *lüften*, to air.]

lügen, to LOOK out.

Lümmel, *m.* scoundrel; fr. *Lumpf*.

[*lümmelhaft*, clownish, boorish.]

Lump, *m.* scamp, ragamuffin; ∴ collateral form of *Lumpfen*, *m.* rag, tatter.

[*lumpig*, shabby.]

lüstern, lascivious, greedy; fr.

Lust, *f.* desire, LUST.

Macht, *f.* power, MIGHT; fr. orig. sense of *mögen*, "to be able."

Magd (*Maid*), *f.* MAID-(servant).

Magen, *m.* stomach; MAW.

Mahl, *n.*, *Mahlzeit*, *f.* MEAL, repast. See *Mal*.

Mähre, *f.* MARE; fem. of Ohg. *marh*, horse. See *Marschall*.

Mailand, *n.* MILAN; popular

adaptation of Lat. *Mediolanum*.

makellos, spotless, IMMACULATE;

fr. *Makel*, *m.* blot; Lat. *macula*.

Mal, *n.* (1) mark ("MOLE"), (2)

time; fr. Mhg. *mâl* (1) spot,

(2) point of time; hence *-mal*

in compounds with numerals:

einmal, *zweimal*, &c., lit. "in

one point of time" = once.

[*Merkmal*, characteristic; *Denkmal*, monument; *Grabmal*, grave-

stone.]

man, one, people, MAN; same

word as *Mann*, which in Mhg.

was spelt *man*.

manch-, MANY a.

Mangel, *m.* want, defect; fr. Lat. through Fr. *manquer*.

[*mangelhaft*, deficient; *mangeln*, to lack.]

Mann, *m.* MAN, husband; "thinking being"; root, *man* (cp. Lat. *memini*), to think.

[*männlich*, male—*mannhaft*, manly, brave—*kaufmännisch*, mercantile; *Mannheit*, manhood—*Mannschaft*, forces, crew.]

Märchen, *n.* (*Mährchen*), fairy tale, "short story"; dim. of *Märe*, *f.* news, tidings.

[*märchenhaft*, *märchenartig*, like a fairy tale, fictitious.]

(a) **Mark**, *n.* MARROW, pith; ∞ Lat. *mergere*, to immerse.

[*markig*, pithy; *ausgemergelt*, emaciated.]

(b) **Mark**, *f.* boundary, MARCH; ∞ Lat. *margo*, MARGIN.

[*die Mark Brandenburg*, march (province) of B. *Markgraf*, *m.* MARGRAVE.]

(c) **Mark**, *f.* (Scotch MERK)= shilling.

Marke, *f.* MARK; (*Briefmarke*, stamp; *Spielmarke*, counter; ∞ Fr. *marque*, which, however, is derived fr. German).

Marschall, *m.* MARSHAL; lit. "horse - attendant, hostler"; Ohg. *marh*, horse, MARE, and *scalk*, servant (see *Schalk*). From these two words the French formed the word *maréchal*, which returned to Germany as *Marschall*; cp. *Bivouak*.

Marstall, *m.* royal stable, stud; fr. Ohg. *marh*, horse, and *Stall*, stable.

Marter, *f.* torture, MARTYRDOM.

[*martern*, to torment; *Märtyrer*, *m.* MARTYR.]

(a) **Mast**, *m.* MAST of a ship.

(b) **Mast**, *f.* fattening food for cattle, MAST; (MEAT). See *Messer*.

matt, languid, dim; MATE at chess; Arabian, *schâh mât*, "the king is dead" = checkmate.

[*Mattheit* or *Mattigkeit*, languor. *ermatten*, to weaken.]

(a) **Matte**, *f.* MEADOW.

(b) **Matte**, *f.* MAT.

(a) **Maul**, *n.* MOUTH of animals.

(b) **Maul**, *n.* MULE, for which *Maulesel* is now substituted.

Maulbeere, *f.* MULBERRY.

Maulesel, *m.*, **Maultier**, *n.* MULE; redundant compd. of *Maul* (*b*) and *-esel*, *-tier*; cp. *Lindwurm*.

Maulwurf, *m.* MOLE; lit. "earth-thrower." Mhg. *moltwurf*; O.E. *mold-warp*; *molt-* (earth) had become unintelligible to the people, and was adapted to the familiar *Maul*; cp. *Sündflut*.

Meer, *n.* sea (= E. MERE, a lake, and MER in mermaid); ∞ Lat. *mare*.

[*Meerschaum*, *m.* "sea-foam," MEERSCHAUM.]

Mehltau, *m.* (for *Meltau*), MILDEW. Popularly connected with *Mehl*, MEAL; probably fr. *Milbe*, mite, moth, which is from the same root as *Mehl*.

Meier, *m.* bailiff; farmer; fr. Lat. *major* (*domus*) = *Hausmeier*.

[*Meierci*, *f.*, *Meierhof*, *m.* farm, dairy.]

Meineid, *m.* perjury, "MEAN OATH"; fr. *gemein*, common, MEAN.

[*meineidig werden*, forswear oneself.]

meinen, to think, MEAN; fr. same root, meaning "to think," as in *Mann*, *Minne*.

[*Meinung*, opinion; but the German word for "meaning" is *Bedeutung*.]

Menge, *f.* crowd; ∞ *manch*, MANY a.

[*mengen*, to mix, MINGLE.]

Mensch, *m.* human being; orig. adj. fr. *Mann*; Ohg. *mannisco*, Mhg. *menn-isc* = *Mensch*.

Messe, *f.* MASS. See *Kirmes*.

(a) **Messer**, *n.* knife; lit. "meat-sword"; fr. old *mat*, meat, and *sahs*, sword.

(b) **Messer**, *m.* MEASURER; fr. *messen*, to measure, METE.

metzeln, to massacre; fr. L. Lat. *macellare*, to slaughter.

[*Metzger*, *m.* butcher.]

Meute, *f.* riot, MUTINY. Old Fr. *meute*.

[*meuterisch*, mutinous; *Meuterer*, MUTINEER.]

minder, less; fr. Lat. *minor*, Mhg. *münnner*.

[*(ver)mindern*, to lessen—*mündestens*, at least.]

Minne, *f.* poet. for *Liebe*, *f.* love; orig. "thought" (*i.e.* of the beloved). See *Mann*.

[*Minnesänger* (*Minnesinger*), poet of love.]

mischen, to MIX.

Mitternacht, *f.* MIDNIGHT, for *zu mittler Nacht*; cp. *Wäch-nachten*.

Moder, *m.* decay (MUD).

mögen, MAY, MIGHT; orig. "to be able," which force it still has in *vermögen* and *mög-lich*. See *Macht*.

Molke, *f.* whey; ~ *Milch*.

Monat, *m.* MONTH; fr. *Mond* and suff. *-at*.

Mond, *m.* MOON; Mhg. *mânc + d*.

Most, *m.* cider, MUST; fr. Lat. *mustum (vinum)*, new wine.

Möwe, *f.* sea-gull, MEW.

müde, tired; fr. *mühen*, to trouble.

[*Müdigkeit*, fatigue.]

Mühle, *f.* MILL; **Müller**, *m.* MILLER; fr. *mahlen*, to grind.

(a) **Mund**, *m.* MOUTH; cp. *Maul*.

[*Mündung*, MOUTH of a river—*münden*, to flow into—*munden*, to relish.]

(b) **Mund** (only in derivatives and compounds), "protection."

[*Mündel*, *m.* and *f.* pupil, ward; *Vormund*, *m.* guardian; *mündig*, of age.]

Münster, *n.* cathedral, MINSTER; fr. Lat. *monasterium*.

Münze, *f.* coin, MINT; Lat. *moneta*.

[*münzen*, to coin; (fig.) *das ist auf mich gemünzt*, that is intended for me, I am meant.]

Murmeltier, *n.* MARMOT; pop. adaptation of Lat. *mus montanus*, "mountain rat"; cp. Fr. *marmotte*.

Muster, *n.* pattern (MUSTER); fr. Lat. *monstrare*.

[*mustern*, to inspect, muster; *musterhaft*, exemplary.]

Mut, *m.* courage, MOOD. See § 69, Note 2.

[*mir ist traurig zu* —, I am in a sad mood; *mutig*, courageous; *er-entmutigen*, en-discourage.]

mutmassen (insep.), to conjecture, "to MEASURE in one's mind"; *massen* = *messen*.

Nachbar, *m.* NEIGHBOUR, "near dweller"; fr. *nahe* and *Bauer*.

[*nachbarlich*, neighbourly; *benachbart*, neighbouring.]

Nachtigall, *f.* NIGHTINGALE, "night singer"; fr. *Nacht*, and Ohg. *galan*, to sing (YELL).

Nagel, *m.* NAIL. See *Nelke*.

nähren, to NOURISH; causat. of *genesen*, recover from illness.

[*Nahrung*, nourishment, food; *nährhaft*, nourishing.]

Name(n), *m.* NAME.

[*namentlich* (adv.), especially; *nämlich*, NAMELY; *der nämliche*, the same; *namhaft*, named, considerable.]

naseweis, pert, saucy; orig. only of a dog, "with a WISE (*i.e.* keen-scenting) NOSE."

Natter, *f.* (**Otter**, *f.*), viper, ADDER; cp. M.E. *addere* or *naddere*, the initial *n* being appropriated by the indef. article.

neben, beside; fr. *in*, and *eben*, EVEN, *i.e.* "on a level with."

[*Nebemensch*, *m.* fellow-MAN, where *neben* is for older *eben*; cp. *Ebenmass*, *n.* symmetry; *Ebenbild*, *n.* exact image—*nebst* for (*nebens*+*t*), along with.]

Neffe, *m.* NEPHEW; ~ Lat. *nepos*. See *Nichte*.

nein, NO, "not one"; Ohg. *ni* and *ein*; cp. *nichts*.

Nelke, *f.* clove, carnation; "little NAIL," from its shape; L.G. dim. of *Nagel*.

nennen, to call, NAME; older form, *nemmen*; fr. *Namē*.

nett, nice, NEAT; fr. Lat. *nitidus*.

netzen, to moisten; fr. *nass*, wet.

nicht, NOT; Ohg. *ni'wihit* (modern *Wicht*), "not a WHIT"; cp. Fr. *ne—pas* and E. NAUGHT.

[*nicht* was formerly a noun, which may still be seen in *mit nichten*, by no means; *zu nichte machen*, to annihilate.]

Nichte, *f.* niece, fem. of *Neffe*; Ohg. *niftel*; L.G. *nichte(l)*.

nichts, nothing, NAUGHT; really genit. of *nicht*.

nicken, to nod; frequent. of *neigen*; cp. *biegen—bücken*.

nie, NEVER, "NOT EVER"; Ohg. *ni co* (= modern *je*).

[*niemand*, nobody, "not any man."]]

nimmer, NEVER; lit. NOT ANY MORE; Ohg. *ni comēr*.

Not, *f.* NEED.

[*nötig*, necessary; *nötigen*, to necessitate.]]

nu, coll. for *nun*, NOW.

[*in einem Nu*, in a trice.]]

null, void, NULL; fr. Lat. *nullus*.

[*null und nichtig*, null and void.]]

Nüster, *f.* NOSTRIL.

nutzen, **nützen**, to be of use, to profit; ~ *geniessen*, to enjoy.

[*nutz* or *nütz(e)* (pred. adj.), of use; *ich mache mir etwas zu nutze*, I turn to advantage.]]

ob (conj.), IF; orig. dat. of a noun meaning "doubt."

Obdach, *n.* shelter; "OVERTHATCH"; fr. adv. *ob(en)*, ABOVE, OVER, and *Dach*.

Oberst, *m.* (*Obrist*), colonel; "UPPERMOST," superl. of adv. *ob*, OVER.

Odem, *m.* = *Atem*, breath; (*atmen*, to breathe).

öffen/lich, public; fr. *offen*, OPEN.

Oheim (*Ohm*), *m.* = *Onkel*, UNCLE; ~ Lat. *avunculus*.

Ohrfeige, *f.* box on the EAR; not from *Feige*, *f.* FIG, but from *fegen*, to scour, wipe.

opfern, to sacrifice (OFFER).

[*Opferung*, sacrifice, OFFERING; *Opfer*, *n.* victim.]]

Orden, *m.* badge, decoration, ORDER; Lat. *ordin-is*.

[*ordentlich*, ORDERLY, regular.]]

Orgel, *f.* ORGAN; fr. Lat. *organum*, an instrument.

Ort, *m.* place; orig. "corner, point," as still in *Ortstein*, *m.* corner-STONE.

[*Ortschaft*, *f.* village, hamlet; *örtlich*, local.]]

eine Frage erörtern, to ventilate a question; lit. "to look at it from all points or corners."]]

Ostern (*Osterfest*, *n.*), *f.* *pl.*

EASTER; orig. a heathen festival celebrated in honour of Ostará, the goddess of spring, and—like *Weihnachten*, Christmas, and *Pfingsten*, Whitsuntide—lasting several days; hence the plural form.

Öst(er)reich, *n.* AUSTRIA "EASTERN empire."

- Pacht**, *f.* lease (PACT); fr. Lat. *pactum*, agreement.
[*pachten*, to rent; *Pächter*, *m.* farmer, tenant.]
- Panier**, *n.* = *Banner*, *n.* standard, BANNER.
- Papsl**, *m.* POPE; fr. L. Lat. *papa(s)*.
[*päpstlich*, PAPAL; *päpstisch*, POPISH.]
- passen**, to suit; fr. Fr. *passer*.
[*passend*, suitable; *unpässlich*, indisposed.]
- Pate**, *m.* god-FATHER; god-child; fr. Lat. *pater*.
- Pech**, *n.* PITCH; fr. Lat. *pic-is*.
[*pechschwarz*; *erpicht auf*, eagerly bent on.]
- Pein**, *f.* torment, PAIN; fr. Lat. *pæna*, penalty.
[*peinlich*, painful; *peinigen*, to torment.]
- Pelz**, *m.* fur, PELT; fr. Lat. *pellis*, hide.
- Pfaffe**, *m.* (derog.), parson; ~ *Papst*.
- Pfahl**, *m.* PALE, POLE; fr. Lat. *palus*, a stake.
[*in meinen vier Pfählen*, in my own house.]
- Pfalzgraf**, *m.* count palatine, PALSGRAVE; compd. of *die Pfalz*, PALATINATE (PALACE), and *Graf*, count.
- Pfand**, *n.* pledge, PAWN; *pfänden*, to pledge; ~ *Pacht*.
- Pfarr**, *f.*, **Pfarrei**, *f.* PARISH, parsonage.
[*Pfarrer*, *m.* minister, PARSON.]
- Pfau**, *m.* PEACOCK; fr. Lat. *pavo*.
- Pfeife**, *f.* whistle, FIFE, PIPE.
- Pfeiler**, *m.* column, PILLAR.
- Pfennig**, *m.* one-hundredth part of a *Mark* (PENNY). Ohg. *pfenning*. Probably related with *Pfand* and termination *-ing*, as in E. farth-ing, "fourth part."
- Pferd**, *m.* horse (PALFREY); fr. Low Lat. *paraveredus*, a post-horse.
- Pfingsten**, *f. pl.* (*Pfingstfest*, *n.*), Whitsuntide, PENTECOST. See *Ostern*.
- Pfirsich**, *m.* PEACH; fr. Lat. *Persicus*; lit. "Persian (apple)."
- Pflicht**, *f.* duty (PLIGHT); fr. *pflegen*, to tend.
- Pflugschar**, *f.* PLOUGHSHARE; fr. *Pflug*, *m.* and *schereu*.
- Pforte**, *f.* PORTAL; fr. Lat. *porta*, a gate; *Pförtner*, *m.* door-keeper, PORTER.
- Pfoste**, *f.*, **Pfosten**, *m.* side-POST (of a door), stake; fr. Lat. *pono*, I place.
- Pfote**, *f.* PAW.
- pfropfen**, to plug up, cram, graft (PROP).
[*Pfropfen*, *m.* cork, stopper.]
- Pfuhl**, *m.* POOL.
- Pinsel**, *m.* brush (PENCIL); fr. Lat. *penecillus*, a small tail; a painter's brush.
- Pöbel**, *m.* rabble, POPULACE; fr. Lat. *populus*, through Fr. *peuple*.
[*pöbelhaft*, vulgar.]
- pochen**, to knock (POKE).
- pökeln**, to PICKLE.
- Polster**, *n.* cushion, BOLSTER.
- Pracht**, *f.* splendour; fr. *frangen*, to make a show, shine.
- prägen**, to coin, stamp; fr. *brechen*.
- prahlen**, to boast (BRAWL).
[*Prahlhans*, *m.* braggart; *Prahleri*, *f.* bragging; *prahlerisch*, boastful.]
- predigen**, to PREACH; fr. Lat. *predicare*.
[*Prediger*, *m.* preacher; *Predigt*, *f.* sermon.]
- Preis**, *m.* PRICE; PRAISE; Lat. *pretium*, Fr. *prix*.
[*preisen*, to praise.]
- preisgeben**, to expose, abandon. Not connected with *Preis*, PRICE, but with *Preis*, PRIZE, which is derived fr. Fr. *prise*, capture; hence *preisgeben* lit. means "to give as booty or prize."

Probe, *f.* test, sample, PROOF; fr. Lat. *probare*.

[*probieren*, to try, test.]

prosit (*prost*), "may it do (you) good." A Lat. word, the subjunct. pres. of *prosum*. It was originally a student's expression, used chiefly with the meaning "your health" (in drinking); afterwards it came into general use, especially in such phrases as *prosit Neujahr*, "a happy new year to you"; *prosit Mahlzeit*, "I hope you may enjoy your meal."

prüfen, to examine, PROVE; ∞ *Probe*.

Pult, *m.* desk (PULPIT).

Punkt, *m.* POINT; full stop (in writing); Lat. *punctum*.

[*pünktlich*, PUNCTUAL.]

Puppe, *f.* doll, PUPPET.

Quacksalber, *m.* QUACK, mountebank; fr. *quaken*, to croak, and *Salbe*, *f.* SALVE.

Quadrat, *n.* SQUARE (geomet.).

[*Quadratmeile*, *f.* SQUARE mile; *-wurzel*, *f.* SQUARE root.]

Qual, *f.* torture, pain; ∞ E. QUAIL and KILL.

[*quälen*, to torment, tease; *Quälerei*, *f.* torture.]

Qualm, *m.* vapour, smoke (QUALM).

[Ohg. *twalm*; *tw* often passes into *qu* or *zw*; cp. *quer*, *quirlen*.]

Quecksilber, *n.* mercury, QUICKSILVER; cp. *keck* and *erquicken*.

Quell, *m.*, *Quelle*, *f.* WELL, source. **quer**, diagonal, ATHWART; Ohg. *twer*. See *zwerch*.

[*querfeldein*, across country; *cinem in die Quere kommen*, to come across one, to thwart one's purpose; *kreuz u. quer*, in all directions.]

quirlen, to TWIRL, beat up.

quitt, QUILTS, even; fr. Fr. *quitte*, Lat. *quietus*.

Quitte, *f.* QUINCE.

Quittung, receipt; QUITTANCE.

[*quittieren*, to receipt.]

Rabatt, *m.* discount, REBATE.

rächen, to avenge (WREAK); fr. older *wrchan*.

[*Rache*, *f.* vengeance; *Rächer*, *m.* avenger; *Rachsucht*, *f.* revengefulness; *rachsüchtig*, revengeful.]

radebrechen (wk. insep.), to murder (a language); lit. "to break on the wheel," a form of torture.

Rädelsführer, *m.* ringleader.

Rädel = *Rädchen*, lit. a little wheel; coll. "a ring, a gang of riotous people."

Rahmen, *m.* frame, RIM; ∞ Lat. *ramus*, branch.

Rand, *m.* margin, rim, RAND = edge.

Ranke, *f.* tendril, vine; fr. *ringen*, to WRING.

Rappe, *m.* black horse; collat. form of *Kabe*, RAVEN; cp. *Knabe*—*Knappe*.

Rasse, *f.* breed, RACE; fr. Fr. *race*.

Rätsel, *n.* RIDDLE; fr. *raten*, to guess.

[*rätselhaft*, enigmatical.]

(a) **rauch** = **rauh**, ROUGH, shaggy. See § 40 (*k*).

[*Rauchfrost*, *m.* hoar-frost; *Rauchwaren*, *f. pl.*, or *Rauchwerk*, *n.* furs, "rough (i.e. hairy) WARES."]]

(b) **Rauch**, *m.* smoke, REEK; ∞ *riechen*, to smell.

[*rauchen*, to smoke; *Raucher*, smoker; *rauchig*, smoky; *rauchern*, to fumigate.]

raufen (refl.), brawl, scuffle; ∞ *rauben*, to ROB (BEREAVE).

[*Raufbold*, *m.* brawler, bully (see *-bold*); *Kauferei*, *f.* brawl, scuffle.]

Rebe, *f.* (tendril of) vine; ∞ *Rippe*, *f.* RIB.

Rechen, *m.* RAKE (garden); fr. *rechen*, to stretch, RACK.
rechtschaffen, honest; fr. *recht* and p.p. of *schaffen* without *ge*.
Recke, *m.* giant, hero; orig. "one banished" (WRETCH); ~ *rächen*; cp. *clend*.
Rede, *f.* speech, talk; orig. = Lat. *ratio*, reason, "account," as still in the phrase *einem Rede stehen*, to give account, be responsible to one, and in *redlich*, honest (with older meaning, "rational"). [*reden*, to talk, discourse; *Redner*, *m.* orator; *rednerisch*, oratorical; *redselig*, talkative.]
Reich, *n.* domain, realm; ~ Lat. *regnum*; O.E. *rice*. [*reich*, RICH, "possessing much Reich"; for the suffix *-rich*, see § 68.]
reichen, to REACH; suffice.
Reif, *m.* hoop, ring; orig. "ROPE." See *Stegreif*.
reif, RIPE.
reisen, to travel ("ARISE" = set out on a journey).
reissen, to tear. One of its former meanings was, "to scratch into," *i.e.* to WRITE; in this sense it has been supplanted by *schreiben*, from Lat. *scribere*; cp. *Reissfeder*, *f.* drawing-pen (for "scratching in," tracing); *Um-riss*, *m.* outline, sketch; *ritzen*, to scratch.
reizen, to excite, charm; causat. of *reissen*; cp. *hinreissen*, to enrapture. [*Reiz*, *m.* irritation, charm; *reizbar*, irritable; *reizend*, charming.]
renken, to twist, WRENCH; fr. *ringen*, to WRING.
rennen, to RUN; causat. of *rinnen*, to flow.
retten, to save (RID).
Rettich, *m.* RADISH; fr. Lat. *radicis*.
reuen, to repent, RUE; Mhg. *riuwen*. [*Reue*, *f.* repentance; *reutig*, repentant.]

riechen, to smell (REEK); ~ *rauchen*. [*Geruch*, *m.* smell; (colloq.) reputation.]
Riegel, *m.* bolt, RAIL.
Rinde, *f.* bark of a tree, crust, RIND; ~ *Rand*, margin, edge.
ringen, (1) to wrestle, WRING; (2) to form into a RING. [*umringen* (insep.), to encircle; *Ring*, *m.* RING; *rings* (adv.), around.]
rinnen, to flow, RUN; lit. "to move quickly"; cp. *rennen*. [*Rinnstein*, *m.* gutter, watercourse of a street.]
Riss, *m.* rent, crack;
Ritz, *m.*, or **Ritze**, *f.* slit; } fr.
ritzen, to scratch; } *reissen*.
Ritter, *m.* knight; collat. form of *Reiter*, *m.* horseman.
roh, RAW, rude. [*Rohheit*, coarseness.]
Roman, *m.* novel, lit. ROMANCE; first applied to translations from the French, then story of fiction generally. [*Romandichter*, *m.* novelist. *romantisch*, romantic—*romanhaft*, like a novel, fictitious.]
Ross, *n.* steed, HORSE.
Rotte, *f.* rabble, crew (ROUT), fr. Lat. *rupt-a* (L. Lat. *rutta*), separated (part), *i.e.* division.
Rubrik, *f.* heading, RUBRIC; fr. Lat. *ruber*, red. Titles of laws were written with red ink.
ruchbar, notorious; — *werden*, to become known; for older *ruchtbar*; ~ *Gerücht*.
Rücken, *m.* back, RIDGE.
rücken, to move, shift; (ROCK).
Rückgrat, *m.* spine, "back-bone"; fr. *Rück(en)*, back, and *Grat*, *m.* ridge; cp. *Gräte*, *f.* fish-bone.
rüstig, vigorous; fr. *rüsten*, to prepare (for action).
Rute, *f.* ROD.

Saal, *m.* hall, SALOON; Fr. *salle* is derived fr. German.

[*Geselle*, *m.* companion; journeyman.]

Saat, *f.* SEED; fr. *säen*, to SOW.

Säbel, *m.* sword, SABRE.

Sache, *f.* thing (SAKE); orig. "conflict, quarrel," hence *Widersacher*, *m.* antagonist, and *Sachwalter*, *m.* attorney.

sacht, slow, gentle, SOFT = *sanft*; L.G. *cht* for H.G. *ft*; cp. *Schlucht*.

Saft, *m.* juice, SAP; *saftig*, juicy.

Säge, *f.* SAW.

[*Sägemühle*, *f.* SAWMILL.]

Sage, *f.* legend, SAW; fr. *sagen*.

[*sagenhaft*, legendary, traditional.]

sammeln, to collect, ASSEMBLE.

-sam, *-some*; *zusammen*, together; *samt* (prep.), with; *sämtlich*, (adj.), all together.]

Samstag, *m.* SATURDAY; fr. Hebrew through Lat. *sabbatum*.

sanft, gentle, SOFT.

[*Sänfte*, *f.* sedan-chair; *Sanftheit*, *f.* gentleness; *besänftigen*, to allay.]

satt, satisfied (fed); SATED; fr. Lat. *satis*, enough.

[*sättigen*, to appease (hunger), *SATE*; *sattsam*, sufficient(ly), *ich habe es satt*, I have enough of it. See § 34, note.]

(a) **Saum**, *m.* border, SEAM; *säumen*, to edge, hem.

[*Sims*, *m.*, *Gesims*, *n.* cornice, mantelpiece.]

(b) **Saum**, *m.* in compds. "burden": —*tier*, *n.* beast of burden, SUMPTER-beast; —*sattel*, *m.* pack-SADDLE.

[*säumen*, to tarry; *saumselig*, *säumig*, tardy; *versäumen*, to neglect; *Versäumnis*, *f.* *n.* neglect.]

schaben, to scrape; (SHAVE).

[*schäbig*, SHABBY.]

Schabernack, *m.* (colloq.), roguish trick, vexation; "scrape-neck," fr. *schaben*, to scrape, and *Nacken*, *m.* NECK.

Schablone, *f.* mould, pattern; fr. Fr. *échantillon* (?).

[*schablonenhaft* (nach der Schablone), according to a set pattern; unoriginal.]

schaden, to damage, SCATHE.

[*schadhaft*, damaged; *schädlich*, injurious; *Schade(n)*, *m.* damage, hurt; *schädigen*, to damage.]

(a) **schaffen** (st.), to create. See *Schöpfer*.
(b) **schaffen** (wk.), to work, provide. (SHAPE.)

Schaffott, *n.*, SCAFFOLD; fr. Fr. *échafaud*.

Schale, *f.* peel, SHELL (SCALE).

[*schälen*, to peel; *schal*, hollow, insipid.]

Schalk, *m.* rogue, wag; orig. "servant"; Ohg. *scal*. See *Marschall*.

[*schalkhaft*, roguish; *Schalkheit*, rognery.]

schallen, to sound. See *schellen*, *Schilling*.

Schalmei, *f.* reed-pipe; SHAWM; fr. Lat. *calamus*, through Fr.

schalten, to rule, command; orig. "to push, insert," a meaning which it has retained in *ein-schalten*, to insert; *Schaltjahr*, leap-year.

[*schalten und walten*, to do as one likes.]

Scham, *f.* modesty; SHAME.

[*sich schämen*, be ASHAMED.]

Schanze, *f.* entrenchment, SCONCE.

[Observe: *in die — schlagen*, to risk; fling away (one's life); fr. a diff. word *Schanze* ~ CHANCE.]

Schar, *f.* troop, crowd; fr. *scheren*, to SHEAR; cp. *Scherbe*, *f.* fragment.

Scharmützel, *n.* SKIRMISH; ~ *schirmen*, to protect, fight (through Ital. *scaramuccia*).

Schärpe, *f.* sash (SCARF); fr. Fr. *écharpe*.

Scharte, *f.* notch; fr. *scheren*; *eine Scharte auswetzen*, to "whet out a notch," to atone for, make amends for.

[*schartig*, full of notches.]

Schatulle, *f.* jewel-casket, privy purse; fr. Ital. *scatola*.

Schau, *f.* SHOW; (but *schauen* never means "to show"); fr. *schauen*, to see.

Schaufel, *f.* SHOVEL; fr. *shieben*, to push, SHOVE.

Schaum, *m.* foam, SCUM; *schäumen*, to foam.

Scheibe, *f.* disk, pane, slice; SHEAVE.

[*Mondscheibe*, disc of the moon; *Fensterscheibe*, window-pane; *Scheibe Brot*, slice of bread; *Scheiben-schiessen*, *n.* target-shooting]

schellen, to ring; causat. of *schallen*, to sound.

[*Maulschelle*, *f.* ("ringing") slap on the mouth or face.]

Schemel, *m.* footstool; fi. L. Lat. *seamellum*, small bench.

Schemen, *m.* shadow, phantom; \sim *scheinen*.

(a) **schenken**, to pour out; "*eine Tasse Thee (ein Glas Wein) einschenken*."

[*Schenke*, *m.* tavern-keeper; *Schenke*, *f.* ale-house.]

(b) **schenken**, to give a present.

[*Schenkung*, donation; *Geschenk*, *n.* present.]

scheren, to SHEAR, cut.

[*Scherbe*, *f.*, *Scherben*, *m.* fragment; *Schere*, *f.* scissors, SHEARS.

Scherstein, *n.* mite (small coin); *sein Scherstein beitragen*, to give one's mite.]

scheu, SHY, frightened.

[*Scheu*, *f.* fear, awe; *scheuen*, to shun, fear; *scheuchen*, to scare, frighten; *Scheusal*, *n.* monster; *scheusslich* (for *scheuselig*), frightful, horrible.]

schicken, to send; causat. of *ge-schehen*.

[*Schicksal*, *n.* fate; *sich schicken*, to be proper; (*un*)*schicklich*, (*im*)proper.]

schieben, to push, SHOVE

schildern, to describe; lit. "to depict on a shield"; fr. *Schild*, *m.* escutcheon, SHIELD.

Schilling, *m.* SHILLING (formerly a German coin); "ringing coin"; fr. *schallen*, to sound.

Schimmer, *m.* glimmer, SHIMMER; fr. *scheinen*.

schinden, to flay, SKIN.

Schinken, *m.* ham; \sim *Schenkel*, thigh, SHANK.

Schlacht, *f.* battle; (SLAUGHTER); fr. *schlagen*, to beat; (SLAY).

Schlacke, *f.* dross, SLAG; fr. *schlagen*.

schlaff, relaxed; \sim *Schlaf*, *m.* SLEEP.

(a) **Schlag**, *m.* blow.

(b) **Schlag**, *m.* sort, kind; cp. *Menschenschlag*, race of men; \sim *Geschlecht*.

Schlange, *f.* serpent; fr. *schlingen*, to twist, SLING.

schlank, slim; \sim *schlingen*. See *Schlange*.

Schlaraffenland, *n.* Utopia, fool's paradise; fr. Mhg. *slâr*, idler, and *Affe*, APE, fool.

schlau, SLY; *Schlaunheit*, *Schlaunigkeit*, cunning.

schlecht, bad (SLIGHT); orig. same as *schlicht*, simple, plain, good. It has retained its old meaning in *schlecht und recht*, upright and honest; *schlechtthin*, simply; *schlechtweg*, plainly, without ceremony. For similar change of meaning in E. cp. *silly*.

[*Schlechtigkeit*, baseness; *verschlechtern*, to make worse.]

Schlehe, *f.* SLOE; *Schlehdorn*, *m.* blackTHORN.

schleichen, to creep, SLINK.

(a) **schleifen** (st.), to grind, whet ;
SLIP ; *Schleife*, *f.* SLIP-knot,
bow.

(b) **schleifen** (wk.), to raze to the
ground.

[*schleppen*, to drag ; through L.G.
fr. *schleifen*.]

schleissen, to SLIT.

schlendern, to saunter ; ∼ *slender*.

[*Schlenärian*, *m.* old humdrum way ;
loafer.]

Schleuse, *f.* SLUICE, lock ; fr. Fr.
écluse.

schlicht, plain, simple (SLEEK).

See *schlecht*.

[*schlichten*, to "straighten out,"
reconcile ; *Schlichtheit*, simpli-
city.]

schlimm, bad (SLIM).

[*verschlimmern*, to make worse =
verschlechtern.]

(a) **schlingen**, to twist, wind,
SLING. See *Schlange*.

(b) **schlingen**, to swallow ; diff.
in origin from preceding word ;
∼ E. *slide*. See *Schlund* and
Schlitten.

Schlitten, *m.* SLEIGH, SLED ; fr.
schlingen (b).

schlitzen, to SLIT, cleave ; intens.
form of *schleissen*.

schlohweiss = *schlossweiss*, white
as hail. See *Schlosse*.

Schlosse, *f.* hailstone, SLEET.

Schlucht, *f.* ravine ; L.G. for
older *Schluff* ; L.G. *cht* for H.G.
ft is very frequent ; fr. *schleifen*,
to SLIP ; cp. *sichten*.

schluchzen, to sob ; fr. *schlucken*,
to swallow. See *schlingen* (b).

Schlund, *m.* throat, abyss ; fr.
schlingen (b).

Schmach, *f.* disgrace ; orig.
"smallness," fr. Mhg. *smache*,
small.

[*schmähen*, to abuse. See § 40 (k).
schmachten, to languish ; *schmäch-
tig*, thin, faint.]

schmal, narrow (SMALL).

[*schmälen*, to chide ; *schmälern*, to
narrow, lessen.]

schmauchen, to SMOKE.

schmecken, to taste, relish
(SMACK).

[*Geschmack*, *m.* taste ; *schmack-
haft*, tasty.]

Schmerz, *m.* pain, SMART.

Schmied, *m.* SMITH.

[*schmieden*, to forge ; *Geschmeide*,
n. jewellery.]

schmücken, to adorn (E. obs.
adj. SMUG) ; ∼ *schmiegen*, to
bevel, nestle close to.

[*schmuck*, spruce, handsome ;
Schmuck, *m.* ornament.]

schnarchen, to SNORE ; fr.
schnarren, to rattle ; cp. *horchen*
—*hören*.

Schnee, *m.* SNOW.

[*schneeig*, snowy ; *schneien*, to
snow.]

schnell, quick (SNELL) ; *Schnellig-
keit*, swiftness, speed.

schnitzen, to carve ; fr. *schneiden* ;
cp. *ritzen*—*reissen*.

schnupfen, to SNUFF ; *Schnupfen*,
m. cold in the head.

schon, already ; orig. adv. of
schön. See § 35 (2).

schön, beautiful (SHEEN) ; ∼
schauen, to see.

schonen, to spare ; ∼ *schön* ;
really "*schön behandeln*, to
treat fairly."

schöpfen, to draw water ; SCOOP.
[*unerschöpflich*, inexhaustible.]

Schöpfer, *m.* creator ; fr. *schaffen*.

[*Geschöpf*, *n.* creature ; *schöpferisch*,
creative.]

schreiben, to write ; fr. Lat.
scribere. See *reissen*.

schreien, to cry, SCREAM, shriek.
schüchtern, shy, bashful ; fr.
scheuchen, to scare.

Schuld, *f.* debt, guilt ; ∼ *sollen*.

Schultheiss, *m.* village-mayor,
magistrate ; for *Schuldheiss*,
compd. of *Schuld* and *heissen*,
"one who orders debts to be
paid ; one who calls to ac-
count." It frequently occurs in

contracted form as *Schultes* or *Schulz(e)*, the latter of which has become a common surname.

Schürze, *f.* apron (SKIRT); lit. "short garment"; fr. Ohg. *scurz*, short.

Schüssel, *f.* dish (SCUTTLE).

Schuster, *m.* cobbler; lit. "shoemaker"; compd. of *Schuh* and Lat. *sutor*.

Schütze, *m.* marksman, SHOOTER; fr. *schliessen*.

Schwamm, *m.* sponge; fr. *schwimmen*.

Schwarm, *m.* SWARM, crowd; fr. *schwirren*, to whiz.

[*Schwärmen*, to swarm; be enthusiastic; *Schwärmer*, *m.* enthusiast, visionary; *Schwärmerci*, *f.* enthusiasm; *schwärmerisch*, enthusiastic.]

schweifen, to roam (SWEEP).

schwelgen, to revel (SWALLOW, SWILL).

[*Schwelgerei*, *f.* revelling; *schwelgerisch*, given to revelling.]

schwer, heavy (SORE).

Schwiegervater, FATHER-in-law; ~ Lat. *socer*; O.E. *swēger*.

schwierig, difficult; orig. "ulcerated," fr. *schwären*, to ulcerate.

schwingen, to SWING.

[*schwanken*, to stagger, waver; *schwanken*, to brandish, whirl; *Schwengel*, *m.* pendulum, handle (of a pump).]

schwören, to SWEAR (an-SWER).

[*Schwur*, *m.* oath; *Geschworene(r)*, *m.* jurymen.]

See, *m.* lake; *See*, *f.* SEA.

Segen, *m.* blessing (SIGN [of the cross]); fr. Lat. *signum*.

[*segnen*, to bless; *Segnungen* (pl.), blessings.]

Sehne, *f.* SINEW.

sehr, very (SORE); fr. Mhg. *sêre*, with pain. It has retained its orig. meaning in *verschren*, to injure, hurt.

seit (conj.), SINCE; cp. older *sintemal*, whereas = *seit dem Mal*.

selbst, SELF; genit. of *selb*, *selbes + t*.

selig, happy, blissful; ~ *silly* in its orig. meaning.

-selig (suff.). See § 72, Note 2.

Semester, *n.* session, "six months"; fr. Lat. *semestris*, half-yearly.

Seneschall, *m.* high-steward, "old servant"; ~ Lat. *senex*, and Ohg. *scale*, servant. See *Schalk*.

sengen, to SINGE; causat. of *singen*, "to make sing," i.e. crackle.

senken, to lower; causat. of *sinken*.

Sessel, *m.* stool, SETTLE; fr. *sitzen*.

Sichel, *f.* SICKLE.

sichten, to SIFT; L.G. for older *siften*, fr. *Sieb*, *m.* SIEVE; cp. *Schiucht*.

siech, ill, SICK.

[*Seuche*, *f.* epidemic disease; *Sucht*, *f.* mania, disease.]

siedeln, to SETTLE; fr. *sitzen*.

[*Ansiedlung*, *f.* colony.]

sieden, to boil, SEETHE.

[*Sodöbrennen*, *n.* heartburn (med.)]

Siegel, *n.* SEAL, signet; fr. Lat. *sigillum*.

Singrün, *n.* periwinkle; lit. "ever-green," fr. old *sin*, ever (~ Lat. *semper*), and *grün*.

Skizze, *f.* SKETCH.

[*skizzieren*, to sketch; *skizzenhaft*, sketchy.]

Sklave, *m.* SLAVE; lit. "captured Slav."

[*Sklaverei*, *f.* slavery; *sklavisch*, slavish.]

solch, SUCH; "so like, Ohg. *sô lich*.

Sold, *m.* pay; fr. Lat. *solidus*, a gold coin.

[*Soldat*, *m.* SOLDIER; *Söldner*, *m.* hireling.]

sollen, SHALL; Ohg. *solan*; cp. *Schuld*.

- Söller**, *m.* upper room, garret; "sunny room"; fr. Lat. *solarium*.
- Sonnabend**, *m.* Saturday, "evening before Sunday." The astronomical time was reckoned by the nights; cp. *Fastnacht* and *E. fortnight*.
- Sonntagskind**, *n.* lucky child, "child born on SUNDAY."
- spähen**, to SPY.
[*Späher*, *m.*, *Spion*, *m.* spy, in former.]
- Spange**, *f.* clasp, SPANGLE.
- sparen**, to save (money, time), SPARE.
- Spatz**, *m.* = *Sperling*, *m.* SPARROW.
- spazieren**, to walk (for pleasure); fr. Lat. *spatiari*.
- Speise**, *f.* food; fr. Ital. *spesa* = *E. expense*. From the same word *spesa* we have the commercial term *Spesen*, *f. pl.*, expenses.
- spenden**, to gift, SPEND; *Spende*, *f.* donation.
- Spiegel**, *m.* mirror; fr. Lat. *speculum*.
- Spieß**, *m.* spear, SPIT.
[*Spitze*, *f.* point, top; *spitz(ig)*, pointed, (fig.) cunning; *Spitzbube*, *m.* thief; cp. *E.* "sharper."
- spreizen**, to SPREAD out; (refl.) to strut, swagger.
- sprengen**, to burst, blast; causat. form of *springen*.
[*sprenkeln*, to speckle, to SPRINKLE.]
- spriessen**, to SPROUT.
[*spritzen*, to SPIRT; *Sprosse*, *f.* sprout, shoot.]
- Stadt**, *f.* town; ~ *Statt*, STEAD; fr. *stehen*.
- Stapfe**, *f.*, *Stapf(en)*, *m.* footSTEP.
- stark**, strong (STARK).
[*stärken*, to strengthen; *erstärken*, to become strong; *Stärke*, *f.* strength; STARCH.]
- starren**, to STARE; *starr*, stiff.
- Staub**, *m.* dust; fr. *stieben*, to scatter (like dust).
[*staubig*, dusty; *stöbern* (collo.), to rummage.]
- stecken** (wk.), to place, STICK; ~ *stechen*.
- Stegreif**, *m.* STIRRUP; fr. *Steg* (*steigen*), and *Reif*, hoop.
[aus dem *Stegreif*, extempore; "without getting out of the stirrup.]"
- steigern**, to raise, heighten; causat. of *steigen*.
- steil**, steep; fr. *steigen*; Mhg. *steigel*.
- Steinmetz**, *m.* STONE-mason; fr. *Stein* and *metz* (fr. Goth. *maitan*, to hew).
- steinreich**, exceedingly RICH; "rich in minerals."
- stellen**, to put, "make stand"; causat. form of *stehen*.
- Stempel**, *m.* STAMP, seal; fr. *stampfen*, to pound, crush.
- Stengel**, *m.* stalk; dim. of *Stange*, *f.* pole, rod; fr. *stehen*.
- stet(ig)**, constant, STEADY; (adv.) *stets*, always; fr. *stehen*.
- Stiefel**, *m.* boot; fr. L. Lat. *æstivale*, "summer foot-gear."
- stockfinster**, pitch-dark; lit. "dark as prison"; *stock* = *E.* STOCKS (pl.), apparatus for punishing offenders.
- stören**, to disturb, STIR up.
- stracks**, straightway, immediately; adv. gen. of *strack*; fr. *strecken*, to STRETCH.
- Strang**, *m.* rope (STRING).
- streben**, to STRIVE.
- streng(e)**, severe, strict (STRONG).
[*Strenge*, *f.* severity.]
- strotzen**, teem, abound in, (STRUT).
- Stube**, *f.* room, parlour, (STOVE); lit. "room with a stove in it."
- Stuhl**, *m.* chair, STOOL; fr. *stellen*.
- stumpf**, blunt (STUMPY).
- Stute**, *f.* mare, (STUD).
- stutzen**, to be startled; fr. *stossen* (*auf*), to meet unexpectedly; cp. *beißen*—*beizen*.

Sucht, *f.* mania, disease. See *siech*.

[*-süchtig*, "having a mania or disease."]]

Sühne, *f.* atonement; \sim *ver-söhnen*, to reconcile. See § 15.

Sumpf, *m.* marsh, SWAMP.

Sund, *m.* strait, SOUND.

Sündflut, *f.* deluge; not "sin-flood," though it is popularly connected with *Sünde*, SIN. The word properly is *Sintflut* (Mhg. *sin-vluot*): fr. *sin*, constant, huge, and *Flut*; cp. *Singrün*.

Talg, *m.* TALLOW.

tapfer, brave (DAPPER).

täppisch, awkward; fr. *tappen*, to grope.

tasten, to touch, grope; fr. Fr. *tâter*, to feel, fumble.

[*Taste*, *f.* key (of a piano); *Tast-sinn*, *m.* sense of touch.]]

(a) **Tau**, *n.* rope (TOW); \sim *ziehen*, through L.G.

(b) **Tau**, *m.* DEW.

[*es tauet*, the dew is falling; *tauig*, DEWY.]]

taub, DEAF.

[*taubstumm*, deaf and dumb.]]

Taube, *f.* DOVE.

tauchen, to dive, DUCK.

taufen, to baptize, DIP; \sim *tief*, DEEP.

taugen, to be of use (DOUGHTY); Ohg. *tugan*.

[*tauglich*, serviceable; *Taugenichts*, *m.* good for nothing fellow; *Tugend*, *f.* virtue.]]

Taumel, *m.* staggering; ecstasy; (TUMBLE). See *tummeln*.

Teer, *m.* or *n.* TAR.

Teich, *m.* pond (DIKE).

Teig, *m.* DOUGH.

(a) **Thor**, *n.* gate, DOOR; \sim *Thüre*,

(b) **Thor**, *m.* fool; \sim *Dusel*, *m.* DIZZINESS, stupidity. For interchange of *s* and *r* see § 13.

[*Thorheit*, *f.* folly; *thöricht*, foolish; *betören*, to delude.]]

Thür(e), *f.* DOOR; \sim *Thor*; (really a plur. like Lat. FORES).

Tier, *n.* animal (DEER, which orig. meant *wild beast* = Lat. FERA).

Tinte, *f.* ink, (TINT); fr. Lat. *tinctoria (aqua)*, coloured (water).

Tisch, *m.* table (DISK, DISH); fr. Lat. *discus*, a quoit, a plate.

toll, mad (DULL).

Tölpel, *m.* (*Tölpatsch*), lout, clumsy fellow; fr. Mhg. *dörper*, villager, fr. *Dorf* (L.G. *p* for H.G. *f*).

[*tölpelhaft*, clumsy; *Tölperei*, *f.* clumsiness.]]

Topf, *m.* pot, TOP; \sim *tief*.

[*Töpfer*, *m.* potter; *töpfern*, earthen.]]

Torf, *m.* peat, TURF.

Torte, *f.* cake, TART.

Tracht, *f.* costume; load; fr. *tragen*.

[*eine Tracht Prügel*, a sound thrashing, "a load of cudgelling."]]

trachten, to strive, have a design; not from *Tracht*, but \sim Lat. *tractare*, to treat, consider.

[*einem nach dem Leben trachten*, to attempt one's life.]]

Trampeltier, *n.* dromedary; Germanised form of *Dromedar*, *m. n.*

trauen, to trust (TROW); \sim *treu*.

[*Trost*, *m.* consolation (TRUST); *trösten*, to console; *tröstlich*, comforting.]]

Traufe, *f.* water DRIPPING from a roof; fr. *triefen*.

[*aus dem Regen in die Traufe kommen*, "to fall out of the frying-pan into the fire."]]

traulich, cosy; \sim *treu*. See *trauen*.

Traum, *m.* DREAM.

[*träumen*, to dream; *Träumerei*, *f.* reverie; *träumerisch*, dreamy, visionary.]]

- traun**, forsooth! TRULY! for *in Treuen*, "in truth." See § 76 (2).
- traurig**, sad, DREARY; *Trauer*, *f.* sorrow; *trauern*, to mourn.
- traut**, beloved; ~ *treu*.
- Trieb**, *m.* impulse; fr. *treiben*.
- triefen**, trickle, DRIP. See *Traufe*.
[*troffen*, to DRIP; *Tropfen*, *m.* DROP.]
- Trift**, *f.* pasturage (DRIFT); fr. *treiben*, DRIVE (cattle).
- triftig**, cogent; fr. *treffen*, to hit.
[*ein triftiger Grund*, a convincing reason.]
- Tross**, *m.* baggage, retinue, gang; fr. L. Lat. *trossa*, baggage.
- Trottoir**, *n.* foot-way (of streets); a new formation of *Trott*, *m.* TROT, fr. *treten*, to TREAD. The German word proper is *Bürgersteig*, *m.*
- Truchsess**, *m.* lord high steward; Mhg. *truhtsaeze*; commonly explained as "one who sets down the food"; fr. *truht* (~ *tragen*), load (= food), and *setzen*.
- Trümmer** (pl.), ruins, wreck; fr. obs. sing. *Trumm*, *m.* fragment; E. THRUW, the end of a weaver's thread.
[*trümmerhaft*, ruinous; *zertrümmern*, to dash to pieces, destroy.]
- trunken**, intoxicated, DRUNK; p.p. of *trinken*, without *ge-*; cp. *rechtschaffen*.
- Trunkenbold**, *m.* drunkard. See *-bold*.
- Trutz**, *m.* = *Trotz*, defiance, spite.
[*Schutz- und Trutzbündnis*, *n.* defensive and offensive alliance.]
- tüchtig**, capable, clever (DOUGHTY). See *taugen*.
- Tugend**, *f.* virtue, excellence; fr. *taugen*.
[*tugendhaft*, virtuous.]
- tummeln** (refl.), to bustle about (TUMBLE); ~ *Taumel*.
- turnen**, to drill, practise gymnastics (TURN); ~ Lat. *turnare*.
[*Turner*, *m.* gymnast, athlete; *turnerisch*, athletic.]
- übel**, wicked, EVIL; *das Übel*, misfortune, EVIL.
- über**, OVER; ~ Lat. SUPER.
[*übrig*, remaining, "left over"; *übrigens*, moreover, for the rest.]
- überzwerch**, transversely, ATHWART; *zwerch* = *quer*, which see.
- Ulme**, *f.* ELM-tree.
- Unbill**, *f.* (*Unbillig*), wrong, unfairness; ~ *unbillig*, unreasonable.
- ungefähr**, about, nearly = *ohne Gefahr*, "without risk (FEAR) (of making a wrong statement)."
[*von ungefähr*, by chance.]
- ungeheuer**, huge; *das Ungeheuer*, monster; fr. *geheuer*, pleasant, gentle.
- Ungemach**, *n.* hardship, trouble. See *Gemach*.
- ungeraten**, spoiled, depraved; fr. *geraten*, to turn out (well), succeed.
- ungereimt**, preposterous, absurd; lit. "UNRHYMED"; cp. E. "neither rhyme nor reason" (*weder Sinn noch Verstand*).
- ungeschlacht**, uncouth, coarse; fr. *geschlacht*, well-bred; ~ *Geschlecht*. See *Schlag*.
- ungeschmälert**, unimpaired; fr. *schmal*.
- ungestalt**, shapeless, misshapen; fr. *stellen*, the old p.p. of which was *gestalt*, now *gestellt*; cp. *gesandt*—*gesendet*.
- ungezogen**, naughty, "ill-bred"; fr. (*er*)*ziehen*, to educate.
- unheimlich**, weird, uncanny. The lit. meaning would be "unhomely," fr. *heim*, HOME.
- unmittelbar**, IMMEDIATE.
- unsäglich**, unspeakable; fr. *sagen*, to SAY.
- unterdessen** (adv.), meanwhile. The genit. *dessen* is probably not governed by *unter*, but is to be regarded as an adv. genit., as

in *indessen* (adv.), meanwhile; cp. *vor Alters*, of old; *unterwegs*, on the way. See § 75.

unterthan, subject to; *der U.*, the subject (of a prince); really p.p. of *unterthun*, "to place UNDER," i.e. to subject.

unversehrt, unharmed; fr. *versehren*, to hurt. See *sehr*.

unwillkürlich, involuntary; fr. *Willkür*, f. arbitrariness, CHOICE. See *küren*.

unwirsch, cross, morose; ~ Mhg. *wirs*, WORSE.

ur-, prefix of nouns and adjectives. See § 63 (2).

urbar, arable, productive; ~ Mhg. *arab*, to BEAR.

Urlaub, *m.* (FUR)LOUGH; ~ *erlauben*, to ALLOW.

Urteil, *n.* judgment, opinion (ORDEAL); lit. "decision granted"; ~ *erteilen*, to grant, "to DEAL OUT."

Veilchen, *n.* VIOLET; fr. Lat. *viola*.

verbitten, to deprecate, "to beg not to do."

[*ich verbitte mir so etwas*, I do not permit such a thing.]

verdriessen, to vex (THREATEN).

[*verdriesslich*, vexatious; *Verdruss*, *m.* chagrin, vexation; *unverdrossen*, unwearied, patient.]

verdutzt, confused, abashed; probably ~ *vertuschen*, to hush up.

vergallen, to embitter; fr. *Galle*, f. GALL.

vergelten, to requite, "pay back"; fr. *gelten*, to be worth (YIELD).

Vergnügen, *n.* pleasure; ~ *genug*, ENOUGH.

verheeren, to devastate; fr. *Heer*, *n.* army; ~ to HARRY = to plunder.

verklären, to transfigure; fr. *klar*, CLEAR.

verlangen, to desire, LONG for.

verlegen, embarrassed; "spoiled by lying too long"; fr. *liegen*.

verletzen, to wound, injure; ~ LET = hinder. See *lass*.

verleumden, to slander. See *Leumund*.

verlieren, to LOSE; ~ *los* (adj.), LOOSE.

[*Verlust*, *m.* LOSS; cp. *Frost*, from *frieren*.]

Verlies, *n.* dungeon; fr. *verlieren*.

verloben, to betroth, engage; ~ *geloben*, to promise, vow.

vermaledeien, to curse, execrate; fr. Lat. *maledicere*. Similarly *benedeien* (archaic), to bless, fr. *benedicere*.

vermessen (refl.), to presume, dare; "to mistake the MEASURE of one's capacity"; cp. *verwegen*.

[*vermessen* (adj.), presumptuous, arrogant; *Vermessenhaft*, f. presumption, arrogance.]

vermögen, to be able, have power. See *mögen*.

[*vermöge* (prep. with gen.), by dint of; *das Vermögen*, ability, wealth; *vermögend*, well off.]

Vernunft, f. reason, understanding; fr. *vernehmen*, "to apprehend with the senses," i.e. to hear; cp. *greifen*, to grasp (lit.); *begreifen*, to comprehend.

verraten, to betray, "to advise ill"; fr. *raten*.

[*Verrat*, *m.* treachery; *Verräter*, *m.* traitor; *verräterisch*, treacherous.]

verrucht, infamous; ~ *Gerücht*, *n.* rumour, and *Ruf*, *m.* call, repute.

verrückt, crazed, mad; fr. *verrücken*, to displace, derange.

verschmitzt, wily, cunning; fr. Mhg. *smitzen*, to scourge, criticize severely; ~ *schmeissen*, to throw, SMITE.

verschollen, lost, forgotten; fr. *verschallen*, to die away (of sound).

[*er ist* —, he is lost to all knowledge, vanished.]

verschwenden, to squander; causat. of *verschwinden*, to disappear.

[*Verschwender*, *m.* spendthrift—*verschwenderisch*, prodigal.]

versehren, to injure. See *sehr*.

versiegen, to dry up, become exhausted; ∞ *sehen*, to filter, strain.

versöhnen, to reconcile; ∞ *Sühne*, *f.* atonement.

verteidigen, to defend; fr. *ver* and Mhg. *tededing*, court-DAY, on which law proceedings and deliberations about war and peace were held.

verwahrlosen (wk. insep.), to spoil by neglect; fr. obsol. *wahrlos*, careless, "not AWARE"; cp. *wahrnehmen*.

verwegen, daring, foolhardy; fr. *wägen*, to WEIGH; descriptive of one who has weighed his strength amiss; cp. *vermessen*.

verwehren, to prevent; fr. *wehren*, to ward off, defend; cp. *Gewehr*.

verwesen, (1) to decay, "to cease to be"; (2) to administer; fr. old infin. *wesen*, to be.

verwittern, to decompose, disintegrate (by the action of the WEATHER); cp. E. WITHER.

verzichten (auf), to renounce, resign; ∞ *verzeihen*, to pardon, excuse.

[*Verzicht*, *m.*, or *Verzichtleistung*, *f.* renunciation.]

Vieh, *n.* cattle; (FEE, O.E. *feoh*, cattle, property; cp. Lat. *pecunia*, money, fr. *pecus*, cattle).

viel, much; ∞ *voll*, FULL.

Vogel, *m.* bird (FOWL).

Vogt, *m.* bailiff, governor (ADVOCATE).

voll, FULL; ∞ *viel*.

[*füllen*, to FILL; *völlig*, complete.]

vorder, *front-*; old comparat. of adv. *vor*; cp. *Fürst* and *fördern*.

vorhanden, at HAND, extant; dat. plur. of *Hand*, without *Umlaut*; cp. *abhanden*, mislaid, lost.

vorliebnehmen, put up with; for *für lieb nehmen*.

Vormund, *m.* guardian. See *Mund* (*b*).

vornehm, eminent, aristocratic; fr. *nehmen*, to take; descriptive of one who takes his place before others; cp. *angenehm*, pleasant, "acceptable."

wach, AWAKE; *Wache*, *f.*, *Wacht*, *f.* WATCH, guard; *wachen* (intr.), to WAKE. See *wecken*.

Wachs, *n.* WAX.

wachsen, to grow, WAX.

[*Gewächs*, *n.* growth, plant; *Wachstum*, *n.* vegetation, growth.]

wackeln, to shake, reel, WAG; fr. (*be*)*wegen*, to move.

wacker, valiant, honest; orig. "awake," alert; ∞ *wach*.

Waffe, *f.* WEAPON. Another (orig. L.G.) form of *Waffe* is *Wappen*, *n.* coat of arms.

[*Waffenstillstand*, *m.* armistice.]

Wage, *f.*, *Wagschale*, *f.* WEIGHING machine, SCALES; fr. *wägen*.

Wagen, *m.* carriage, WAGGON; fr. (*be*)*wegen*, to move.

[*Wagner*, *m.* cartwright.]

wagen, to dare, risk; lit. "to put in the scales"; fr. *Wage*.

Wahl, *f.* choice; *wählen*, to choose; ∞ *wellen*, to wish.

[*Wähler*, *m.* elector; *wählerisch*, dainty, captious.]

Wahlstatt, *f.*, for *Walstatt*, *f.* battlefield; not connected with *Wahl*, but fr. old *Wal-* (O.E. *wael*), "one killed in battle," battleground; cp. *Walküre*, *f.*, WALKYRIE, divine maid of Odin, on whose command she chooses (*küren*, to CHOOSE) the

- bravest of the fallen warriors and carries them in Odin's mantle to *Walhalla*, the HALL or palace inhabited by the souls of warriors slain in battle.
- Wahn**, *m.* delusion, fancy; Ohg. *wân*, hope. See next word, and cp. *Argwohn*.
[*wânen*, to "WEEN," believe (erroneously).]
- Wahnsinn**, *m.* madness; pop. connected with *Wahn*, delusion, but really fr. old adj. *wan* (Lat. *vanus*, empty; cp. *WANTON*), "lacking"; hence *Wahnsinn* lit. means "lacking in sense."
- Wahnwitz**, *m.* delirium; "lack of WIT." See *Wahnsinn*.
- wâhren**, to last; fr. old. infinit. *wesen*, to be. See *während*.
[Distinguish: *wâhren*, to last—*wehren*, to defend, ward off; (*be*)*wahren*, to GUARD, keep.]
- während** (conj. and prepos.), while, during; pres. partic. of *wâhren*.
- wahrnehmen** (*wâhren*), to perceive, be AWARE of; not \sim *wahr*, true, but fr. a root *war* = "AWARE."
- Wald**, *m.* wood, forest (WOLD, obs.).
[*waldig*, wooded.]
- Walhalla**; **Walküre**. See *Wahlstatt*.
- Wall**, *m.* rampart, WALL (of a fortress); fr. Lat. *vallum*.
- Wallfahrt**, *f.* pilgrimage; fr. *wallen*, to WALK, travel. See *Welle*.
- Wallfisch**, *m.* WHALE; for *Wal-fisch*; redundant for Ohg. *wal*, whale; cp. *Lindwurm*.
- Wallnuss**, *f.* WALNUT; really *welsche Nuss*, French or Italian nut; O.E. *wealh-hnutu*. Ohg. *walh-* signified "foreign," especially Fr. and Ital. See *welsch*.
- Wallross**, *n.* WALRUS, for *Wal-ross*; fr. Ohg. *wal*, whale, and *Ross*, HORSE. See *Wallfisch*.
- walten**, to rule (WIELD).
wandeln, to go, travel; *wandern*, to WANDER, rove; both \sim *winden* and *wenden*.
[*Handel und Wandel*, trade and traffic, commerce; *verwandeln*, to change, transform.]
- wanken**, to waver, stagger; fr. *winken*, to nod.
[*Wankelmüt*, *m.* vacillation, fickleness.]
- Wanne**, *f.* tub (WINNOWER FAN).
Wappen. See *Waffe*.
- Wardein**, *m.* mint WARDEN; fr. *warten*, to attend to (WARD), and foreign termination.
- Ware**, *f.* WARES; \sim wert, WORTH.
- warten**, to wait on, attend (WARD). See *Wardein*.
- waten**, to WADE; \sim Lat. *vadere*.
- weben**, to WEAVE.
[*Weber*, *m.* WEAVER; *Weberci*, *f.* WEAVING, WEB; *Wabe*, *f.* honeycomb.]
- wecken** (tr.), to WAKEN, causat. of *wachen*.
[*Wecker*, *m.*, *Weckuhr*, *f.* alarm-clock.]
- Wedel**, *m.* fan; sprinkling-brush; fr. *wehen*, to blow.
- weder** — *noch*, NEITHER — nor; Mhg. *neweder*, "not either of two."
- Weg**, *m.* WAY; *weg* (adv.), orig. acc. of *Weg*, away; \sim *bewegen*, to move (\sim Lat. *vehere* and *via*).
- wegen**, on account of. See § 81.
- Weh**, *n.* WOE, pain; *weh* (adj.), sore; *weh mir!* WOE to me! \sim Lat. *vae*.
- wehen**, to blow, wave. See *Wind* and *Wedel*.
- Wehmut**, *f.* melancholy. For gender see § 69, Note 2.
- wehren**, ward off, defend; *Wehr*, *f.* (1) defence, (2) WEIR; *Ge-wehr*, *n.* musket.

Weib, *n.* woman, WIFE.

[*weibisch*, womanish; *weiblich*, womanly.]

weich, *soft* (WEAK); ∞ *weichen*, to yield.

[*weichen* (wk.), to soften, soak; *weichlich*, insipid, effeminate.]

(a) **Weide**, *f.* willow, WITHY.

(b) **Weide**, *f.* pasturage, food, hunt; hence *Weidmann* or *Waidmann*, hunter, sportsman.

weidlich, brave, lively; fr. *Weide*, hunt.

Weigand, *m.* (archaic), warrior, hero; really pres. part. of old *wig*, to fight (∞ O.E. *wigend* and Lat. *vincere*).

weigern, to refuse; ∞ *Weigand*.

weihen, to consecrate, devote; fr. Ohg. *wih* = modern *weih* (in compds.), sacred: **Weihnachten**, pl. (*Weihnachtsfest*, *n.*), Christmas; Mhg. *ze wihen nahten*, in the sacred nights; **Weihrauch**, *m.* incense, "sacred smoke." For the plur. form of *Weihnachten* cp. *Ostern*.

Weiber, *m.* fish-pond; ∞ Lat. *vivarium*, Fr. *vivier*.

weil (conj.), because; really acc. of *Weile*, *f.* WHILE.

weiland, formerly, of yore (WHILOM); lit. "at times"; dat. plur. of *Weile* + *d.*

Weiler, *m.* farm, hamlet; ∞ Lat. *villaris*, belonging to a farm.

weinen, weep (WHINE); ∞ *weh*.

Weise, *f.* manner, WISE; ∞ root of *wissen*; hence Fr. *guise*.

weismachen, to make believe, hoax; "to MAKE WISE" (ironical).

weissagen (insep.), to prophesy; not ∞ *sagen*, but from Ohg. *wizzago*, prophet (O.E. *witga*).

Weizen, *m.* WHEAT; ∞ *weiss*, WHITE.

welch-, WHICH, "how like"; Ohg. *we-lich* (*we* = *wie*, how).

welken, to wither, fade (O.E. *WELK*); ∞ *Wolke*, cloud.

Welle, *f.* wave (WELL); fr. *wallen*, to undulate, bubble up.

welsch, foreign, "non-Teutonic," especially Italian, French: **Welschland**, *n.* Italy (O.E. *wealch*, the Celt, "a name given by surrounding nations to foreigners and colonists"). See *kaunderwelsch* and *Wallnuss*.

Welt, *f.* WORLD; fr. Ohg. *weralt*, which meant "period of time, age": *wer* (= Lat. *vir*), man, and *alt* (Goth. *alds*), age.

wenden, to turn (WEND); causat. of *winden*, to WIND.

[*gewandt*, skilful, versed.]

wenig, little; orig. "deplorable"; ∞ *weinen* and *welch*. See *winsig*.

wer, WHO; ∞ Goth. *hwes* and Lat. *quis*. For change of *s* and *r*, see § 13, end.

werden, to become; orig. meaning "to turn oneself." O.E. *weorthan*, to be; ∞ Lat. *vertere*, to turn.

werfen, to throw (WARP).

[*Werft*, *m.* WHARF; *Wurf*, *m.* fling; *Würfel*, *m.* cube, die.]

Werk, *n.* WORK; (∞ Gr. *ergon*, work). See *wirken*.

Wesen, *n.* being, manner: the Mhg. infin. *wesen* (O.E. *wesan*), to be, used as a noun.

[*wesentlich*, essential.]

Wespe, *f.* WASP; ∞ *weben*, to WEAVE.

Weste, *f.* VEST, waistcoat; fr. Lat. *vestis*, garment, through Fr.

Wette, *f.* wager, BET.

[*wetteifern* (insep.), to emulate, vie with; *Wettlauf*, *m.* running-match, race.]

Wetterleuchten, *n.* sheet-lightning; orig. "play or dance of the WEATHER (*i.e.* storm) gods." Pop. etym. connected the second part of the word with *leuchten*, to give LIGHT,

- after the orig. *leich*, play, dance, had become unfamiliar to the people.
- wetzen**, to WHIET, sharpen.
- wichsen**, to polish (boots), "to cover with *Wachs* (= WAX)."
- Wicht**, *m.* creature, WIGHT. See *nicht*.
- wichtig**, important, WEIGHTY; for *gewichtig*; fr. *Gewicht* (*wiegen*).
- Widersacher**, *m.* adversary. See *Sache*.
- widerstehen** (insep.), to WITHSTAND, resist.
- Wildbret** (or *—pret*), *n.* game, venison; fr. *Wild*, *n.* game (WILD animal), and *bret* for *Braten*, roast.
- Willkür**, *f.* CHOICE, caprice; lit. "choice after one's own WILL"; fr. *Wille*, and *küren*, to CHOOSE.
- Wimper**, *f.* eyelash; contracted fr. *winden* and *Braue*, "wind-ing BROW"; Ohg. *wintbrá(we)*; cp. E. *window*.
- Wind**, *m.* WIND; really pres. part. of *wehen*, to blow; ~ Lat. *ventus*.
- winken**, to nod, WINK. See *wanken*.
[*Wink*, *m.* hint, sign; *Winkel*, *m.* corner.]
- winzig**, diminutive, tiny; dim. of *wenig*.
- wirbeln**, to WHIRL; WARBLE; *Wirbelwind*, *m.* WHIRLWIND.
- wirken**, to effect, WORK; ~ *Werk*; *wirklich*, actual(ly), real(ly).
- wirr**, confused; (*ver*)*wirren* (*wk.*, but p.p. also *verworren*), to confuse, to embroil; Fr. *guerre*, derived from *wirren*.
[*Wirrwar*, *m.* confusion, hurly-burly.]
- wirsch**. See *unwirsch*.
- Wisch**, *m.* rag, WHISK; trash.
- wissen**, to know (WIT, WOT); ~ Lat. *video*, I see.
[*gewiss*, certain; *Witz*, *m.* WIT.]
- wittern**, to scent out, have an inkling of; fr. *Wetter*, *n.* WEATHER.
- Witwe**, *f.* (*Wittib*, archaic), WIDOW; ~ Lat. *vidua*, "deprived."
[*Witwer*, widower; *verwitwet*, widowed.]
- wo**, WHERE; for the older form *wor*, which is used in compds.: *worin*, *worauf*, &c.; cp. *da*.
- Woge**, *f.* wave; ~ *bewegen*, to move.
- wohl**, WELL; *Wohl*, *n.* WEAL; ~ *wollen*.
- Wolke**, *f.* cloud (WELKIN=sky). See *welken*.
- Wucht**, *f.* burden, WEIGHT; fr. *wiegen*.
- Würde**, *f.* dignity, WORTH; ~ *wert*.
- würgen**, to choke (WORRY).
- Wurzel**, *f.* root (WORT).
- Wüste**, *f.* desert, WASTE; fr. *wüst*, desolate, WASTE; ~ Lat. *vastus*.
- Wut**, *f.* rage, passion; ~ O.E. WOOD, mad.
- Zacke**, *f.*, *Zacken*, *m.* peak, prong (TACK); *zackig*, jagged, pronged.
[*zickzack*, ZIGZAG.]
- zäh**, TOUGH; *Zähigkeit*, *f.* tenacity, toughness.
- Zahl**, *f.* number; orig. = "TALE."
[Distinguish: *zählen*, to count (TELL); *zahlen*, to pay ("count the money"); *erzählen*, to narrate, TELL.]
- zahn**, TAME; *zähmen*, to TAME; ~ Lat. *domare*.
- Zahn**, *m.* TOOTH; ~ Lat. *dens*.
- Zähre**, *f.* TEAR; synonymous with, but older than, *Thräne*, *f.* tear; cp. *reißen* and *schreiben*.
- Zange**, *f.* TONGS.
- Zapfen**, *m.* spigot, cone, TAP; *Eiszapfen*, icicle.
[*zapfen*, to pull, tug; *Zipfel*, *m.* TIP, point.]
- zaudern**, to hesitate; ~ *ziehen*.

Zaum, *m.* bridle; ~ *ziehen*.
Zaun, *m.* fence, hedge (TOWN).
 [einen Streit vom Zaun brechen, 10
 pick a quarrel.]
Zeh, *m.*, *Zehe*, *f.* TOE.
 [auf den Zehen stehen, stand on
 tiptoe.]
zehren, to consume, feed; orig.
 to TEAR (Ohg. *firzerran*, to
 tear, destroy). See *zerren*.
Zeichen, *n.* sign, TOKEN; ~
zeigen, to show.
zeichnen, to draw, sign; fr.
Zeichen, sign.
Zeit, *f.* time, TIDE; **Zeitung**,
 newspaper (TIDINGS).
 [zeitig, early, timely (TIDY)—zeit-
 lich, temporal, transient: das
 Zeitliche segnen, to die, depart
 this life.]
Zelt, *n.* tent (TILT = covering).
Zentner, *m.* hundredweight; fr.
 L. Lat. *centenarius*.
zerren, to drag, TEAR; ~ *zehren*.
zertrümmern, to destroy, de-
 molish. See *Trümmer*.
Zettel, *m.* scrap of paper (SCHED-
 ULE); fr. L. Lat. *cedula*.
Zeug, *n.* stuff, material; fr. *ziehen*.
Zeuge, *m.* witness; fr. *ziehen*;
 lit. "einer der vor Gericht
 zieht," "one who goes into
 court."
Ziegel, *m.* TILE; fr. Lat. *tegula*.
ziehen, to pull, TUG, educate;
 ~ O. E. *teon*, to TOW, and Lat.
duco. See *Zeug*, *Zug*, *Zucht*,
Herzog.
Ziel, *n.* goal, aim (conj. TILL).
ziemen, to be becoming, BESEEM;
 ~ *zahn*.
Zier, *f.* (*Zier-de*, *f.*, *Zier-at*, *m.*)
 ornament (E. TIRE = head-
 dress).
Ziffer, *f.* number, CIPHER; fr.
 Arab.
 -zig, -TY; fr. Gothic *tigu(s)*, de-
 cade.
Zimmer, *n.* room; orig. "TIM-
 BER."

zimperlich, prim, affected; SIM-
 PERING.
Zinn, *n.* pewter, TIN.
Zins, *m.* interest, rent; fr. Lat.
census.
Zipfel, *m.* TIP, point. See *Zap-
 fen*.
Zobel, *m.* SABLE, fur; fr. Russian.
zögern, to hesitate; ~ *ziehen*;
 cp. *zaudern*.
Zoll, *m.*, *pl.* **Zölle**, impost, TOLL;
Zöllner, *m.* receiver of customs;
 ~ *Zahl*, *zählen*.
 [*Zoll*, *m.*, *pl.* *Zoll(e)*, inch.]
Zopf, *m.* plait of hair (TOP =
 summit); (fig.) pedantry; anti-
 quated formalism; **Zopfstil**, *m.*
 pedantic STYLE.
Zorn, *m.* anger; "TORN, i.e. dis-
 torted state of mind"; ~ *zerren*,
 to TEAR.
 [*zornig*, angry; *zürnen*, to be
 angry.]
zotteln, to move in a careless or
 clumsy manner, to TODDLE.
Zuber, *m.* TUB; lit. "a vessel to
 be BORNE in TWO hands"; Ohg.
zwi (= *zwei*), and *bar*, fr. *bern*,
 to BEAR; cp. *Eimer*.
Zucht, *f.* breeding, discipline;
 fr. *ziehen*; cp. *Flucht*, fr.
fliehen.
 [*züchten*, to breed, cultivate; *züch-
 tig*, chaste, "well-bred"; *züch-
 tigen*, to censure, chastise.]
zucken (intr.), to start, quiver;
zücken (tr.), to jerk, "to move
 quickly"; fr. *ziehen*.
 [*entzücken*, to enchant, "carry
 away."]
Zufall, *m.* chance; fr. *zufallen*,
 "to FALL to one's lot."
Zug, *m.* pulling (TUG); feature;
 procession; fr. *ziehen*. See §
 13.
Zügel, *m.* rein, bridle; fr. *ziehen*.
 See *Zug*.
 [*zügellos*, unrestrained, wanton;
zügeln, to curb, check.]

zünden, to kindle; **Zunder**, *m.* TINDER.

Zunge, *f.* TONGUE.

zusammen, together. See *sammeln*.

zwar, indeed; *fr.* *wahr*; *Mhg.* *ze wære*, in truth.

Zweck, *m.* aim, purpose; orig. "nail," then peg in the target.

[*zwecks* (prep.), gen. (= *zum Zweck*), for the purpose of; *bezwecken*, to have in view, purpose; *zwicken*, to TWITCH.]

zween (archaic), TWAIN, TWO. See § 36.

Zweifel, *m.* DOUBT; *zweifelhaft*, DUBIOUS.

Zweig, *m.* branch, TWIG.

zwerch, in compds., ATHWART; *Mhg.* *twerch*; probably \sim *durch*, THROUGH. See *quer*.

[*Zwerchfell*, *n.* diaphragm: *einem das — erschüttern* (fig.), to make one's sides split with laughing.]

Zwerg, *m.* DWARF; *zwerghaft*, dwarfish.

zwie, in compds. = *zwei*: **Zwieback**, *m.* biscuit, "TWICE

BAKED"; **zwiefach**, TWOFOLD; **Zwielicht**, *n.* TWILIGHT; **Zwietracht**, *f.* discord (*fr.* *treffen*; see *Eintracht*).

Zwiebel, *f.* onion, bulb; Germanised from *Lat.* *cæpulla* (*Fr.* *ciboule*). The proper German word is *Bolle*, *f.*

Zwilling, *m.* TWIN; *fr.* *zwei* and suffix *-ling*.

zwingen, to force (\sim E. to TWINGE).

[*Zwinger*, *m.* dungeon; *Zwang*, *m.* compulsion.]

zwinkern (*zwinken*), to TWINKLE.

zwirnen (*zwirbeln*), to TWIRL.

Zwirn, *m.* thread (TWINE, TWIST).

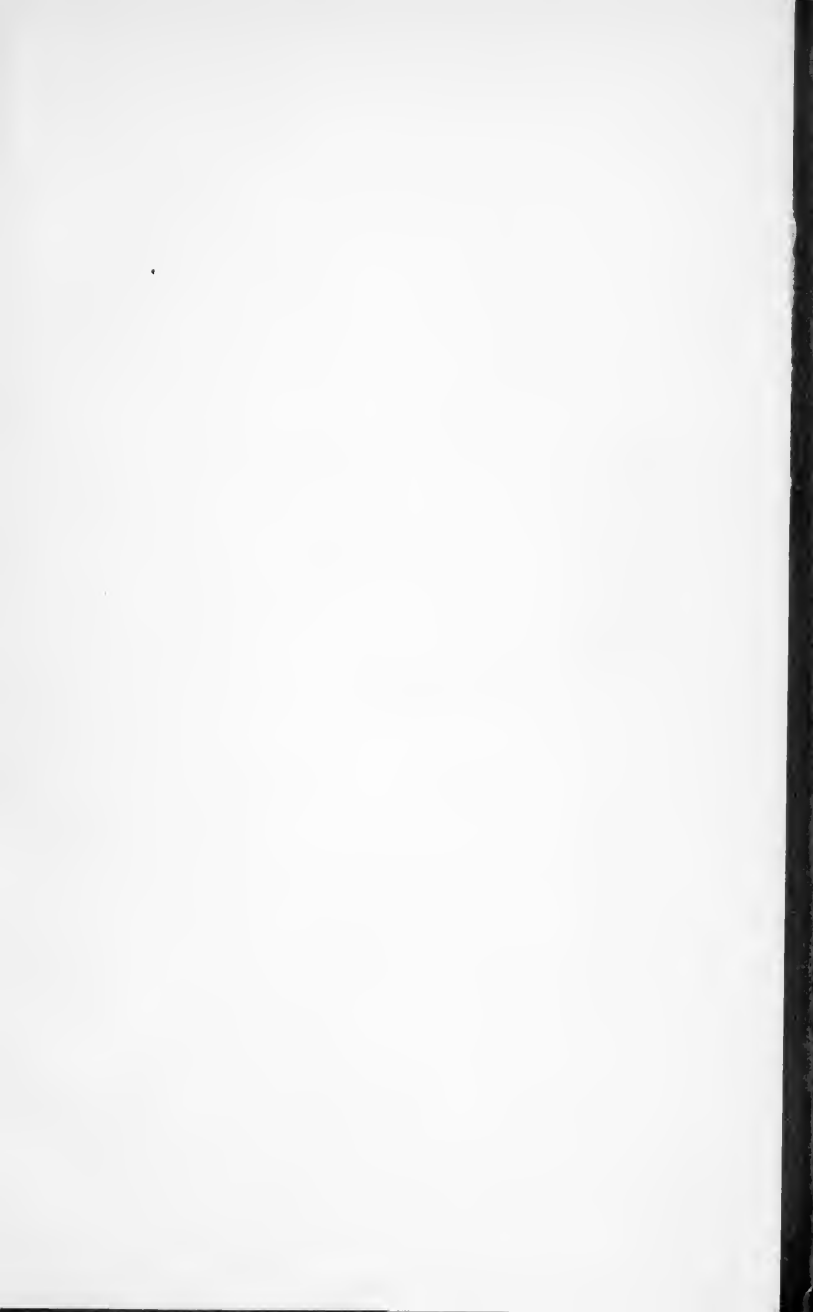
zwischen, BETWEEN; like E. "between," *zwischen* is the dat. of an adj. lit. meaning "in the middle of two"; *Ohg.* *in zwisken*.

Zwist, *m.* dissension (TWIST), through L.G.

zwitschern, to TWITTER (onomat.).

zwölf, TWELVE; *Ohg.* *twa-lif*. See *elf*.







Lubovius

PF

3065

First introduction to German
philology.

.L82.

