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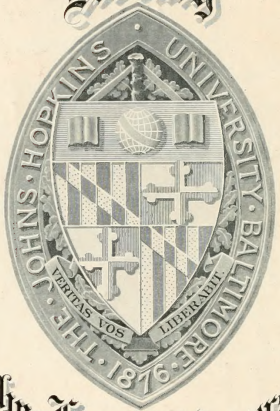


Johns Hopkins University

of the

# Prefixal S in Germanic.

Together With

The Etymologies of Fraze, Gutterdinge, Schraube.

By Lee Milton Hollander.

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University in Conformity with the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Refusal of a Jurisdiction

It is an accepted fact that many the words which through it indeed by form and meaning when possible appear one with, non without, indeed 1. If so it has been demonstrated that Tertullian forms coherent in the original language, that the use of words not applicable to system with the premises or the assume of 1[D] and that the 1 has only perfect function and is, possibly of interest and important contributions were also made by Ba-

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[N] Bibliography given on this, Barnes principle of [illegible] supplemented by Kessler, Bas [illegible] [illegible] p. 184.

[D] J. [illegible] [illegible] that we [illegible] 1 1 [illegible]. Jer. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ibid, p. 88 f. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] Kleine [illegible] (reproduced) [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] with vowel ①. It behoves us, then, to inquire what [illegible] is original, and [illegible] [illegible].

Our attention is arrested by the fact that, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] is [illegible]. It may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sanskrit freely interchanges r and l, with a preponderance to read the latter [1]. For the Germanic [illegible] an interchange has hitherto not been recognized. — [illegible] change from sr to sl is out of the question, since the quality of the r involved is unknown, [illegible]

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1) Whitney, Sanskrit Grammar § 53 b.

[illegible] zwischen r und l sind für die urgermanische Zeit nicht [illegible] — [illegible] cf. [illegible] Sanskr. [illegible] [illegible].

2) G. Revlis, Grundzüge der Phonetik [5] § 2[illegible].

only [illegible] probably an L-sound, instead of an [illegible] S-sound with [illegible] intensity, [illegible] strong guttural [illegible] of the sign of the tongue.[1]

The sign of the tongue is indicated by the disappearance of the guttural spirant (h) between [illegible] 1 and 2. — In general the [illegible] is undoubtedly correct in saying "Dagegen schwinden die verbindungen von s + gutt." [illegible] guttural [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A combination $s + hr$ [illegible]

[illegible]

1) [illegible]

2) [illegible]

reduced to

in the production of

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

II c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

II a)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(1) [illegible]

One of the first words which naturally suggest itself is Mitte. Kings not in land [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] (1) [illegible] incredible, read, [illegible] [illegible]

Parallel to the case in any [illegible] [illegible] to the derivative O.H.G. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] its later [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] — the [illegible] O.H.G. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
'He looking [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Dropping of the d in Germanic words, instead of the k-forms seen below.

[illegible]

With the same forms, we compared the following words:

[illegible]

II gl: O. S. Hgs. [illegible], v. Frin. O. N. [illegible], O. H. G. [illegible] 'to slit, tear, rend, [illegible]'[1]

Ahd: [illegible] 'tear' [illegible]

Lz. O. H. G. [illegible], [illegible] v. H. G. [illegible], O. v. H. G. [illegible], [illegible] 'to scratch' (from [illegible] Kratzen).

Lr. Hgs. [illegible] O. N. [illegible] 'rend, [illegible]'; [illegible] 'cut' [illegible].

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(1) For a different etymology cf. Johansson Ibid. p. 316. [illegible] Diez [illegible] 58; [illegible] [illegible].

2 — [illegible] Hgs. [illegible]; O. H. G. [illegible], Mb. H. G. [illegible], Hgs. [illegible] (neuter); O. H. G. [illegible].

III. H. [illegible]

dr. [illegible]

kr. [illegible]

[illegible] tödlich Verwundeter, in Kampfe fallen.[illegible]

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(1) [illegible]

(2) Kluge, Etym. [illegible]

crank "Kummung" to crankle "sich schlängeln" — crinkle "Kräuseln" [illegible] — The late combined meaning [illegible] from the figure and [illegible] meaning of Germ. "krank" = "weak, sick", [illegible] in fact, is the [illegible] Exception in W.

<u>ir</u>. O. d. krokkar, krog, krokr "krug, bottle, pitcher, etc.": Eng. [illegible] 1) Eng. [illegible] 2) [illegible] "jugglery, conjuring, tricks, [illegible] and magic [illegible]". 3) Scan. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] Du. [illegible] "[illegible], [illegible], tenger, onwast", "zwak", b. a. mnd. mnd. rank opgeschoten, slank, dun, mager, onwast..."(3) / Eng. rank "coarse, exuberant in growth", little Ob. for Germ. rank "opgeschoten", from the notion that "[illegible] of quick growth are [illegible], luxuriant, [illegible]". — Ags. ranc "proud, brave, [illegible]",

(1) Kluge, ibid.

(2) Vigfusson-Cleasby, Icelandic-Engl. Diction. p. 487.

(3) Franck, Etym. [illegible] p.

[illegible]

IV *u*. Ags. *stingan* 'to wind, twist, [illegible]' (= Ags. *stincan* 'to [illegible]') O. N. *styngva* 'to wind', O. H. G. *stingan* 'sallyan, [illegible]', [illegible] O. S. *stingan* 'wound'. (1)

*ea*. [illegible] 'to [illegible]', O. N. *stinga*, O. H. G. *stingan* 'wound, [illegible]', O. H. G. *stanga* 'sting'.

Germ. **stinga*, [illegible] O. Sax. O. H. G. *stanga* 'stick', [illegible] 'stick'.

*ie*. [illegible] 'circle', [illegible] 'Ringel', O. N. *hringla* 'circle', *hring*, *hringa* 'bracelet', *hringja* 'ring', [illegible] 'wind', O. H. G. *wrinkle* 'bend', [illegible] 'little bend'.

(1) [illegible] *stingan*, Ags. *stingan* [illegible] 'to sting, hurt, [illegible] and pa' (= Germ. [illegible]

22 Ags. wigan [illegible] wicing [illegible] wicing [illegible] 'to wear, [illegible]'. [illegible] Ags. wagian 'to move, [illegible]' [illegible] turning movement, 2) [illegible] Teel. range away, wrong.

There is a [illegible] Schlüssel, [illegible] from Range [illegible] range". Kluge explains Schlüssel as "eigtl. wohl "Schwan"" [illegible] wing, it is "wigan, [illegible] [illegible] but as range it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] wing [illegible] derived from moving to and fro in a [illegible] or from the rotating wing [illegible].

1) [illegible] (after [illegible])

2) Ibid. p. 303 (Schl.)

V. 1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible] 'to fight, quarrel, box'; the [illegible]

VI. 1. [illegible]

2. [illegible] krinja, [illegible] krinja, [illegible]
M.H.G. krîpen 'creep, crawl'.

VII. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] — In view of above relation it is not [illegible] immediate relationship of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] clownish look or [illegible]

---

[illegible] The narrows are not [illegible]

VIII. a Ags. [illegible] river, [illegible] [illegible] equivalent.

2 Ags.* [illegible] (Mb. E. river), Icel. [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

X.

Supplement: [illegible]

on Prefixal S.

I Ngo tap 'bottle' — Ngo. [illegible] [illegible].

There is, undoubtedly, universal assent to the proposition of Trenck[1] that "[illegible] [illegible] the separate from [illegible] [illegible] shares only an accidental similarity.

O.H.G. leid corresponds to Ngo. tap, O.N. leiðr, O.S. lēd; O.H.G. līdan "to travel" corresponds to Ngo. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] wispes found in Scotch [illegible].

Gth wispes were found [illegible] in a fosse [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

original meaning "gift" and [illegible]
[illegible] "[illegible] feeling, [illegible]", [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The word
Ab. H. J. meiden "station" is explained, on this basis
as a specialization of the meaning "exchange, gift" —
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

[illegible] and any infraction of it, as in this case, demands [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ye [illegible] of [illegible] ye [illegible] : all [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] ye [illegible] (2). A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "; Gr. Καύφω "spite", and Κάυσος a name.

IV German Spite — O.H.G. spîta a [illegible], etc.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "swelling, thickening"; and this well agrees with the [illegible]

that bird's quills were the favorite material for weavers' bobbins is evident from the O.H.G. meaning of the word spinola[1].

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1 [illegible] "spool" [illegible] IV, 118. The [illegible] mentioned the equivalent quill; cf. Wright, Engl. dial. dict. IV p. 682 (only quill 1 st.) "a spool on which yarn is wound for placing in the shuttle." Cf. also "Ein [illegible] spuolt über den Rif" quo. by Hildebrand, in the D. W. V p. 674.

V. A. H. J. [illegible] Lewis [illegible] Lit. Hist. [illegible]

We find A. H. J. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] connection of [illegible] with O.H.G. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to do with the [illegible] O.H.G. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# Fuhze.

Für die Wahrheit der Worte ist [illegible] so [illegible]: Fuhze [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

bijschrift ... [illegible] van Dirica
(Hesych. s. v. [illegible] 10, 20) [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

And under "Fratij: ..." under dit [illegible]
[illegible] (Hesych. s. v.). Want de [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Bo. IV [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]

French Pilkington, [illegible] Dr. [illegible]
with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] O. E. [illegible] [illegible] the following [illegible]
[illegible]:

[illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
... [illegible] believed to [illegible] the O. E. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to you the N. T. [illegible] more the
[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].[1]

The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] is [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

[illegible]

"biting", or "gnawing" [illegible].

[illegible]

in our language the original ornament has become a grimace ("Verzerrung"), thus that Mod. Germ. Fratze was, originally, ornaments in wood or on garments; for we lack the middle link [illegible] of [illegible].

Important evidence of the earlier meaning

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1) Beowulf 1993; cf. also [illegible] fratzen, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

in the architectural term "Frog-doffe" as the gaping heads of men and beasts (gargoyles) with [illegible] called. It is very probable that our speech-[illegible] [illegible] "Frog-doffe" [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

we have [illegible]

---

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] proceed [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] commands, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ἀναν, cp. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

We may, perhaps, also cite from Hesychios on the [illegible] (from ἀκοόν).

[illegible]

---

[illegible]

[illegible] V.H.[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] V.H.[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] figura [illegible] corrispondente a V.H.[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

It is not certain that the [illegible] of a [illegible] is the [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] opposing the [illegible] to [illegible] for assuming L.G. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] consonantism, we notice as in [illegible] the C [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

obviously some analogical interaction.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

that Romanic sk does not, under any condition

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] can the application be explained by the principle of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

---

(1) Meyer's Conversations Lexikon under "Haste": "In der Hauptsache [illegible] welche, geschickt ausschauen, zur Regierung der Schlacht [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (1)

[illegible] put influence of [illegible] language seems included.

As Grimm observes, the final seat of genuineness would have to be imposed on these conjectures [illegible] and Mr. H. G. However, this would not be [illegible] on contrariis in the sor[illegible] and [illegible]

trace of this life in dialect may be [illegible]

it would seem, of a new is cut.

Also, it must take into account the significance of Fuller's "Fuller-Fuller" (1)

ance, however, is to be attached to the cases noted by Fraßen as "alacrues Jende" (2) "thick" – whatever its [illegible] – can only be derived from a more [illegible] of [illegible].

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1. See above [illegible] p. 7. (2) Cf. Fraßen [illegible] – The expression "Fuller-Fuller" [illegible] of [illegible] The primary meaning of "thick" is "overcrowded", but "Tiroche" and "schmiere" [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] if connected with "[illegible]" to cut up, "thick" is developed [illegible] to dance boisterously, wanton. Cf. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# Ultimate Etymology.

The ultimate [illegible] of [illegible] is
[illegible] by Kluge[1], in connection with Aes. geatse,
[illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]

This appears that if [illegible]
[illegible] a [illegible] form [illegible]
[illegible] H. [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
fractive, leads one to think, moreover,
[illegible]
[illegible]

---

1) [illegible] XXVII, p. 5.
2) [illegible]

by the Ap. could mean "[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]"; [illegible] a specialization might occur, here toward the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

[illegible] giving

[illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible]

another [illegible]

[illegible] to the very principle elaborated in Plato's [illegible]

ative from Tera. The true connection exists in getting [illegible]

"Gyttes Dings".

The [illegible] and modern German expression "gutes Dings" when "a good thing" is meant, may [illegible] to be connected with the Icelandic "Dings", meaning "thing, object, cause etc."

The German (1) [illegible] "Dings" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the word o, favorable circumstances. This is [illegible] by Ayrer[1]: [illegible] stand, ahd. dinc, dinch, conditio, status; mhd. "[illegible] hab ich gelebet her, daz mir min dinc noch zuone stât Minnes. Frûd. 1, 2; mhd. in [illegible] dinge gesitten: ... [illegible] sein": wenn sie übel thun, sind sie geben dings [illegible] 1, 11, 15 ff.[1] [illegible] a decided difference between condition, favorable circumstances [illegible] [2] [illegible] evidence of the idiom [illegible] [illegible] in all the [illegible] [illegible]

---

1) [illegible] Band I, 500. [illegible] [illegible] 2) [illegible] position [illegible] Band I, 520 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] good things. [illegible] good things. The [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ive cause for this variability.

We have O.H.G.

1) gadingî strong fem.

2) gadingi strong neuter

3) gadingo weak masc.

And, if possible, there is still more variation in M.H.G.

[illegible] occurrences as the

[illegible] it cannot be determined whether the word is masc. or

4) strong femin. only a few instances.

[illegible] that it needs no further attribute to render

(1) M. H. D. Wb. I, p. 339. (2) Graff

more explicit. The expression [illegible] in connection with [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

in the 15th. century, the [illegible]

and Hoffmann had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to the [illegible], having been introduced from Germany, during the 16th century, and [illegible]

minim, [illegible] the [illegible] of

their predecessors.

Schraube.

[illegible] Schraube: spätmhd. schrûbe; dazu ndl. schroef (mnl. scroef), isl. skrúfa: die Stiffe, nimmt sich [illegible] Entstehung zu stattgefunden haben, sowohl die [illegible] Schrûbe sowie aus dem Roman. afrz. escrone - [illegible] gleich besonders span. fuerca 'Schraubenmutter' [illegible] der span. Form.

Heyne, on the contrary, expresses a belief in the

(1) More accurately: screw-nut.

(2) Etym. Wb. [illegible]

Germanic origin of the word[2]: Ein entlehnt in [illegible] Wort, altnord. skrúfa, schwed. skruf, dän. skrue, in engl. als screw, ins niederl. als schroef gekommen ... [illegible] niederdeutsch schrûve, am spätesten ins hochdeutsche, als schraufe und Schraube.

Zu [illegible] gleich[2] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible

Raist[1] proposed deriving by transposition of meaning from Ad. ríge, meaning 'for the tomorrow', the tomorrow-feast question, which is found in several versions. For the Ir. [illegible] - melted in O.Fr. on which becomes Fr. eu, and that is now accepted. It may, however, be that [illegible] in the early, pre-literary period the word [illegible] Fr. eu for longer [illegible], if [illegible] it prove to be [illegible] of the very [illegible] the first syllable, which [illegible] in [illegible] is [illegible] cons. [illegible] one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Reid's suggestion is no less unsatisfactory from the [illegible] point of view. We may, if we require a fundamental activity [illegible] power of making — the [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

On the other hand, the impression in Germanic

to account for divergences on German territory.[2]

'to cut, carve, scratch', seen in O.H.G. ferevôn

necessarily late. It seems a borrowing from Bavarian Schrunfe.

(1) Cf. M.H.D. We. fr.

(2) [illegible]

[illegible] would, then, signify a piece of metal or wood cut in rooves, as a screw. The use of the screw, if it is true, is nowhere attested in early documents, or in finds; but it seems not improbable that the gold-smiths [illegible] exquisitely artistic ornaments (as seen e.g. in the illustrations of Sophus Müller's 'Nordische Altertumskunde' — for the earliest times) should have [illegible] and name of this simple mechanical device [illegible].

Hence [illegible] but while skrufa thus, as far as we can see, claims Germanic origin, it is quite impossible that the word in this form could have given rise to the French

form in one, [illegible] for the
invariably [illegible] in which [illegible]
a [illegible] We need [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from
[illegible] [illegible] to any, or preparing
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
occurrence of the word in French confirms this
[illegible] in a decided manner, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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1) Cf. W. Meyer-Lübke, Die [illegible] Elemente im [illegible] Romanischen, [illegible] 1901, and Machal, Die germanischen Elemente in der französischen und provenzalischen Sprache, Frankfurt a. M. 1877.

2) Cf. Brugmann [illegible], [illegible]

3) Cf. Machal [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

occurs first in Engl. de l'ord 1592-1800, and [illegible] [illegible] for some time.

[illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] many of the [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible].

Life.

The author was born Nov. 8th. 1880, at Baltimore, Md. At the age of six he was taken to Pittsburg, Pa. [illegible] and his [illegible] training of the Congregational Church. In the fall of 1895, after [illegible] he left home to enter the Academy.

He received his bachelors degree in 1901, and has since (with the exception of 2 semesters at the University of Berlin and Oxford) [illegible] work at the University, in the departments of German, English, and Sanskrit, under Professors [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], and Henry Wood — to all of whom he is under lasting obligation.