

Slav **padati* 'to fall', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *pada*, SCr *padati* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 28; MEYER *Wb.* 317). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. nase-lenie* 181, 294; JOKL *Slavia* XIII 303 (from Slav **pqditi*); SVANE 238.

pagězoj aor. *pagězova* 'to baptise'. A parallel form is *pakēzoj*. Borrowed from Lat *baptizare* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 317, *Alb. St.* IV 25). The unusual development of **bapt-* > **pagt-* is a combination of a dissimilation and shift of voicedness. ♦ CAMARDA I 139 (to Gk βαπτίζω id.); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 6 (from Italian); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1055; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 212; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 112; ÇABEJ *St.* II 5-6.

pah m 'scab, dust'. From PALB **pauja* connected with IE **peu-* 'to blow up' and, in particular, with Arm *hogi* 'breath' < IE **pouio-* (OREL *FLH* VIII/1-2 45). ♦ KRISTOFORIDHI 304 (to Gk πάχνη 'frost'); AÇAREAN *HAB* III 107-108; POKORNY I 847; ÇABEJ *St.* IV 80.

pajě f 'side, party, dowry'. Also attested as *palē*. Historically identical with *palē* 'pair'. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 318 (in the meaning 'dowry', borrowed from Lat *pallium* 'cover, coverlet'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 212 (*pajě* 'dowry' from Ital *palio* 'prize, reward'); HAARMANN 140.

pajt prep. 'thanks to'. Borrowed from Lat abl. *pactō*, cf. *hoc pactō* 'this way', *aliō pactō* 'otherwise' and the like. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 6 (from **pēr anē tē* 'from the side of').

pajtoj aor. *pajtova* 'to appease, to reconcile, to hire, to engage'. Other variants are *paoqoj*, *paqtoj*. Borrowed from Rom **pāctāre* (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 45; MEYER *Wb.* 319) in which derivatives of Lat *pax* 'peace' and *pāciscor* 'to make a bargain' have converged (CAMARDA I 105). ♦ GIL'FERDING *Otn.* 26; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1054; JOKL *LKUBA* 324 (on -*jt-* < Lat -*ct-*), RIEB II 64 (Albanian derivative in -*toj* of *paq*); DI GIOVINE *Gruppo -ct* 56-60; ÇABEJ *St.* II 6-7 (follows JOKL *RIEB*); HAARMANN 139; LANDI *Lat.* 83-85.

pak adv. 'a little, few'. Borrowed from Lat *paucus* 'few, little' (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 48; CAMARDA I 53; MEYER *Wb.* 318). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1047; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 212; MANN *Language* XXVI 382; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24; HULD 102; HAARMANN 59, 141; LANDI *Lat.* 72.

pakē f, pl. *pakē* 'side of ham, buttock'. Borrowed from West Gmc **bakkon* 'ham, flitch' (Frankish *bako*, OHG *bahho*), derivative of Gmc **bakan* 'back' (ÇABEJ *St.* II 7).

palavi f, pl. *palavi* 'obscenity; pus'. Two historically unrelated homonyms of which one *palavi* 'pus' is a compound of *pa-* 'not' and *laj*, cf. *palarē* 'unwashed' (MEYER *Wb.* 237) and another *palavi* 'obscenity' continues NGk παλάβρα 'talking big', of Romance origin. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 8 (treats both words as one compound *pa-lav-* 'dirty, unwashed').

palcē f 'marrow, pith'. Note that the same word appears as *palsē* and *palēz* (JOKL *LKUBA* 115, 284). Derived from *palē* 'pair; fold'. Semantically, an important *tertium comparationis* is found in Slavic parallels of *palē* - **polb* 'half' and **polb* 'hollow', since *palcē* designates a substance with which hollow spaces in a bone or a plant are filled (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 430-431). ♦ VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 47-48; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 213.

pale part. 'even so, anyway' (in request or indirect speech). A sequence of two particles, *pa* and *le* (KRISTOFORIDHI 299). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 319 (to Slav **le*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 8 (follows KRISTOFORIDHI).

palē f, pl. *palē* 'pair; fold; group, class, party'. Goes back to PALB **palā* further related to Slav **polb* 'half; hollow', Lat *palam* 'evidently, manifestly', Hitt *palhi-* 'wide' (JOKL *Studien* 66-67, 83; OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 431). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 320 (to Gk πέλομαι 'to turn' but the Greek word belongs to IE **k^ʷel-*), *Alb. St.* III 30; JOKL *Studien* 83 (compares with *shpall* 'to declare' but this verb is a phonetic variant of *shpērrall*, derived from *pērrallē* < Lat *parabola*); MANN *Language* XVII 18 (to Gk δι-πλόος); POKORNY I 803-805, 985-986; WALDE-HOFMANN II 237; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24 (from Lat *pāla*); HULD 143, 147 (from **polteH*); OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ AE 308-309 (to ON *fel* 'fold').

palnjē f, pl. *palnja* 'maple'. Other variants are *panjē*, *pēnjē*. Borrowed from Rom **plātania* derived from Lat *platanus* 'plane-tree', with a metathesis in the first syllable. As shown by an Albanian loanword in Rum *paltin* 'maple' < **paltēn*, the form *platanus* was also borrowed.

◊ MEYER *Wb.* 332 (from SCr *panj* ‘stump’); PUŞCARIU *EWR* 109; JOKL *LKUBA* 188-190 (to Lat *palpāre* ‘to stroke, to pat’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 9 (cognate of Gk πλάτανος, Lat *platanus*); DEMIRAJ *AE* 309-310.

pall aor. *palla* ‘to bray, to bellow’. A variant of *pērrall* ‘to jest, to trifle’ with compensatory long [a:] reflecting the fall of an intervocalic consonant. For the phonetic development cf. *shpall*. ◊ CAMARDA I 240 (to Lat *palam* ‘evidently, manifestly’); JOKL *Studien* 83-84 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology); ÇABEJ *St.* II 9-10 (adds non-existent Tokh *pal-* ‘to celebrate’).

pallē f, pl. *palla* ‘pole, club, washing-stick, sword, mallet’. Borrowed from Lat *pāla* ‘spade, shovel’ (MEYER *Wb.* 319-320). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042; LANDI *Lat.* 28, 111.

pallē f ‘rest, quiet’. In a phraze *bēj pallē* ‘to rest, to be quiet’. Borrowed from Gk παῦλα ‘rest, pause’. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 320 (from NGk παῦλα).

pam particle. A synonym of *pa*, it is a compound of *pa* and *mē* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 10).

pamēta adv. ‘again’. A parallel form is *pameta*. A compound of *pa* and *meta* ‘again’, from NGk μετό ‘afterwards’ (CAMARDA I 310; MEYER *Wb.* 270). ◊ LAMBERTZ *KZ* LIII 295; ÇABEJ *St.* II 10.

panderē f ‘apron, embroidered sash’. Borrowed from Rom **panticārium* based on Lat *pantex* ‘paunch’, cf. a semantically different but formally close Rum *pīntecaraie* ‘diarrhea’ (MEYER *Wb.* 320). ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* II 10-11 (borrowed from Ital dial. *bandiera* – *bandera* ‘flag’).

paq m ‘peace’. Borrowed from Lat *pacem* id. (CAMARDA I 305; MIK-LOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 48; MEYER *Wb.* 318-319). ◊ MEYER *Alb. St.* IV 47, V 97; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1041, 1048, 1051; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; ÇABEJ *St.* II 11; HAARMANN 139.

paqyll adj. ‘dull, limited, stupid’. Derived from *pak*. ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* II 11 (a prefixal derivative in *pa-* < **po-* of *quill*, *qullēt*).

par m, pl. *par* ‘pair’. Borrowed from Lat *parem* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 321).

◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 140.

para adv., prep. ‘before’. A parallel form is *parē*. From PALb **para* related to IE **per-* ‘before, forward’: OHG *furi*, Lat *prae* and the like (CAMARDA I 303; MEYER *Wb.* 321-322). This word appears as a first element in such compounds as *paravesh* ‘slap in the face’ (ÇABEJ *St.* II 12), *pardje* ‘the day before yesterday’ (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 214) and the like. ◊ BOPP 503 (to *parē*); PEDERSEN *Krit. Jahresbericht* 213; JOKL *IF XXXVII* 107-108; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 214; WALDE-HOFMANN II 351; POKORNY I 812; WATKINS *IER* 49-50; ÇABEJ *St.* III 193; HAMP *Numerals* 904-905 (reconstructs IE **pṛH-uo-*); DEMIRAJ *AE* 310.

pare f, pl. *pare* ‘fish scale’. A singularized plural of **par* continuing PALb **para*, a deveritative related to Lith *periù, peřti* ‘to strike’, Slav **přpřq*, **perti* ‘to press’. ◊ FRAENKEL 578; VASMER III 240; POKORNY I 818-819.

parē adj. ‘first’. From PALb **para* etymologically identical with and derived from the adverb *para* (CAMARDA I 303). The adjective *parmē* ‘front’ is derived from *parē*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 321-322 (connection with *para* and Indo-European words for ‘first’: Lith *pirmas* and the like), *Alb. St.* III 30, 71; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXIII* 544; JOKL *IF XXXVII* 108 (to Skt *púrva-* id.), *Sprache IX* 141; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 214; PORZIG *Gliederung* 186; MANN *Language XVII* 18; HAMP *St. Whatmough* 82, *BSL LXVI* 223, *LB XXIV/3* 48; ÖLBERG *KZ LXXXVI* 133; KLINGENSCHMITT *Verbum* 68; HULD 68; DEMIRAJ *AE* 311.

parmēndē ~ parmendē f, pl. *parmēnda ~ parmenda* ‘plow’. Borrowed from Rom **perarāmentum*, cf. Lat *perarāre* ‘to plow through, to scratch’ (MEYER *Wb.* 322). ◊ JOKL *IF XXXVI* 155, *LKUBA* 136 (agrees with MEYER); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 30; HAARMAN 111; ÇABEJ *St.* II 12 (from Rom **parāmentum* or Lat *apparāmentum* ‘preparation’).

parzēm f, pl. *parzma* ‘breast’. A parallel form, *parmēz*, reflects the original structure of the word, a derivative in -ēz of *parmē*, cf. *parē* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 12-13). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 322 (to Slav **přrsi* ‘breast’); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 48 (from Lat *parma* ‘kind of shield’); SKOK *RIEB* I 298

(against MEYER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 215-216 (follows MEYER), *Stratificazione* 94; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 187, 204.

parriz m ‘paradise’. Borrowed from Lat *paradīsus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Lat. Elemente* 593). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 322 (from Ital *paradiso* id.); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 214-215 (follows MIKLOSICH); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24; ÇABEJ *St.* II 13-14 (loss of the intervocalic -d- as characteristic of Latin loanwords); HAARMANN 140; LANDI *Lat.* 109.

pas adv., prep. ‘after, behind’. A parallel form is *mbas*. Goes back to PALB *(en) *apa t̥i* continuing IE *(en) *apo k̥id*. For the etymology of components see *pa* and *çē*. ♦ BOPP 500 (to Skt *paścā-* ‘back, posterior’); GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 21 (same as BOPP); MEYER *Wb.* 322-323 (same as BOPP), *Alb. St.* III 13, 30; PEDERSEN *Festskr. Thomsen* 250, KZ XXXVI 311 (to *pa* and -s as in *mos*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 184; LA PIANA *Studi I* 33; ERNOUT-MEILLET 527; MANN *Language* XXVI 386-387 (to Gk *ποτί* ‘against, towards’), XXVIII 32; HAMP KZ LXXXV 23 (to Lith *pāskui* ‘behind’); DEMIRAJ *AE* 311-312.

pash m, pl. *pash* ‘fathom, pace, outstretched arms’. Borrowed from Lat *passus* ‘step, pace’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 47; MEYER *Wb.* 323). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1041; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI *Lat.* 139, 148-149.

pashkē f, pl. *pashkē* ‘Easter’. Borrowed from Lat *Pasqua* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 47; MEYER *Wb.* 324). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 216; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI *Lat.* 120, 147.

pashnik m, pl. *pashnikē* ‘cloth, cover, towel’. Borrowed from an unattested Slav **pašnīkъ*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 323 (from Turk *başlık* ‘hood’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 14 (derived from *parcē* segmented from *pērparcē*).

pashtrak m ‘pasture rent, pasturage money’. Borrowed from Rom **pastūracus* based on Lat *pastūra* ‘pasture’. ♦ MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; ÇABEJ *St.* II 14-15 (from Rom **pastūrāticus*); HAARMANN 140.

patē f, pl. *pata* ‘goose’. A cultural *Wanderwort* attested in Slavic as well as in Romance, cf. Spanish *pata* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 324). ♦ GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 23 (to Skt *pata-ga-* ‘bird’); MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 28

(from Slavic); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 216 (from Slavic); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 244 (from SCr *patok*).

patkua ~ patkue m, pl. *patkonj* ‘horseshoe’. Borrowed from Slav **podžkovъ* id., a morphological variant of the more widespread **podžkova* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30; OREL LB XXIX/4 70). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 349-350 (from Slav **podžkova*); SELIŠČEV *Slav. nase-lenie* 306, 326; JOKL *Slavia XIII* 641 (from Slav **podžkova*); HAMP LB XIV/2 13; SVANE 85.

pe ~ pē m, pl. *penj*, *penjē*, *pējna* ‘thread’. Borrowed from Lat *pānus* ‘thread wound upon the bobbin’ (MEYER *Wb.* 331). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1041; JOKL *Zb. Belić* 44; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 218; MANN *Language* XVII 20-21 (from IE **petino-*); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 140.

pec adj. ‘shortsighted, blind’. Continues PALB **paitsa* (with the preserved affricate as in some other cases) related to ON *feigr* ‘close to death’, Lith *paikas* ‘stupid’ from IE **peik-*. ♦ POKORNY I 794.

pecē f, pl. *peca* ‘cloth, rag, napkin’. From PALB **paitsā* related to Gk ποικίλος ‘multicolored’, OHG *fēh* id., Slav **pъstrъ* id. For the semantic development cf. Slav **gun'a* ‘cloth’ borrowed from Iran **gaunya-* ‘multicolored’. ♦ POKORNY I 795; VASMER III 251.

(G) pējnē f ‘fringe’. Singularized plural of *pe* (MANN HAED 358). ♦ CANDREA-DENSUŞIANU 1378 (borrowed from Rom **pedinus* > Rum *piedin* ‘fringe’ > Alb *pedim* id.); ÇABEJ *St.* II 16 (repeats MANN’s etymology).

pejzē f, pl. *pejza* ‘muscle, sinew, string’. Derivative of *pe*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 273.

pek m, pl. *peqe* ‘worry, concern’. Based on Slav **pekti sę* ‘to worry, to care’ (MEYER *Wb.* 324).

pelenë f, pl. *pelena* ‘diaper’. Borrowed from Slav **pelena* ‘cover, napkin’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *pelena*, SCr *pelena* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 28; MEYER *Wb.* 326). ♦ SVANE 96.

pelë f, pl. *pela* ‘mare’. From PALB **pəslā* related to Gk πῶλος ‘foal’, Goth *fula* id. (XYLANDER 279; CAMARDA I 172; MEYER Wb. 326). ◊ STIER KZ XI 147; MEYER Alb. St. III 88; JOKL *Festschr. Kretschmer* 83 (reconstructs **pəlnā* with *-ln- > -l-); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 218 (agrees with JOKL), *Stratificazione* 139; MANN *Language* XXVI 386-387; BARIĆ *Hymje* 22; FRISK II 634; CHANTRAINE 961; POKORNY I 843; FEIST *Goth.* 170-171; PORZIG *Gliederung* 150; SCHMIDT *Sybaris* 134; ÇABEJ *Die Sprache* XVIII 153, St. II 16; HULD 102 (beware of the inaccurately summarized literature!); OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 147; DEMIRAJ AE 314.

pelin m ‘wornwood’. Borrowed from Slav **pelynъ* id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg *pelin*, SCr *pelin* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 28; MEYER Wb. 326). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 163; SVANE 109.

pelq aor. *pelqa* ‘to stir up (water)’. Goes back to PALB **pelkja* related to Lith *pelkēti* ‘to become marshy’, *pelkē* ‘marsh, swamp’, Latv *pelce* ‘puddle’, *pelcēt* ‘to urinate’. ◊ FRAENKEL 567; POKORNY I 805.

pellë f, pl. *pella* ‘comb’. From PALB **petslā*, a derivative in *-l- related to Gk πέκω ‘to comb’, Lith *pėsti* ‘to pull, to pluck’, Lat *pecten* ‘comb’. ◊ FRISK II 492-493; FRAENKEL 580-581; WALDE-HOFMANN II 269-270; POKORNY I 797.

pellg m, pl. *pellgie* ‘pond, pool, depth’. In Old Albanian the word is preserved as *pellēg* (BUZUKU, BUDI). Borrowed from Gk πέλαγος ‘high sea’ (ÖLBERG *SPhAen* 43). ◊ CAMARDA I 40 (unspecified connection with Gk πέλαγος); LOEWENTHAL *WuS* X 176 (related to Gk πέλαγος); MEYER Alb. *Studien* I 24 (related to Lith *pelkē* ‘marsh, swamp’), Wb. 326 (borrowed from NGk πέλαγος); BARIĆ *AAbStar* I 151-152 (from **pō-leugā* compared with *lēgatē* and Slav **luža*); JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 87; PORZIG *Gliederung* 151; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 337; ROSETTI *ILR* 273 (related to Rum *bîlc* ‘marsh’); GINDIN *Form. SN* 60; ÇABEJ St. II 16-17; OREL *RRL* XXX/2 105-106 (agrees with LOEWENTHAL).

pemë f, pl. *pemë* ‘fruit-tree, fruit’. Borrowed from Lat *pōmum* ‘fruit’, *pōmus* ‘fruit-tree’ (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 26; MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 51; MEYER Wb. 326). ◊ CAMARDA II 190 (to Gk πέπτω ‘to ripen’); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrīß* 2 I 1039; MANN *Language* XXVI 387;

MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143; LANDI *Lat.* 64.

pendar m, pl. *pendarē* ‘watchman’. An early borrowing from Slav **pōdarъ* id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg *pъdar*, SCr *pudar* (MEYER Wb. 332). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 181, 291; SVANE 197.

pendë f, pl. *pendë* ‘feather; pair (of oxen)’. Borrowed from Lat *pinna*, *penna* ‘feather’ (CAMARDA II 73; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 48; MEYER Wb. 326). The second meaning ‘pair of oxen’ seems to be a metaphoric derivative of Lat *penna* ‘plumage’ or the like. Note *pendull* id. and *penell* derived from *pendë* (ÇABEJ St. II 17). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrīß* 2 I 1044, 1050; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 178 (to Lith *spāndau* ‘to stretch’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 218; CANDREA-DENSUSIANU 199 (*pendull* from Lat *pinnula* ‘little plume’); JOKL *LKUBA* 302 n. 1 (*penell* borrowed from Lat *pinnula*); MANN *Language* XVII 20-21, XXVI 386; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 65; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 142; LANDI *Lat.* 58, 135; DEMIRAJ AE 314-315.

pendoj aor. *pendova* ‘to repent’. Borrowed from Lat *poenitere* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 51; MEYER Wb. 332). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrīß* 2 I 1048; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 143.

penez m, pl. *peneza* ‘silver coin (used as ornament)’. Borrowed from Slav **penēdъzъ* ‘coin’, preserved in South Slavic as Bulg *penez*, SCr *penez* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 28; MEYER Wb. 327). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 176, 182; SVANE 90.

peng m, pl. *pengje* ‘pledge, pawn’. Borrowed from Lat *pignus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 50; MEYER Wb. 327). ◊ JOKL *Studien* 68 (to *pendë*); SKOK AArbSt II 341-344; MEYER-LÜBKE AArbSt III 205-206; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 113 (suffix -g); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; ÇABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 142; LANDI *Lat.* 125, 130, 147; DEMIRAJ AE 314.

pengë f, pl. *enga* ‘fetters (for horse)’. Borrowed from Lat *pedica* ‘shackle, fetter’ with a secondary inlaut nasal (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 48; MEYER Wb. 327). ◊ ÇABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 141.

perēdoj aor. *perēndova* ‘to set (of the sun)’. A difficult word from which *perēndi* ‘god’ is derived. Borrowed from Lat *parentare* ‘to bring

a sacrifice (to the dead), to satisfy' or, rather, from its passive correlate *parentārī*. ♦ BOPP 341 (*perēndi* < Lat *imperantem*, phonetically difficult, cf. *mbret*); CAMARDA I 341-342 (unsuccessful attempt of segmenting the word as *per-ēndi*); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 32 (agrees with BOPP); JOKL LKUBA 13 (derives *perēndo*j from *anē*); MEYER *Wb.* 328 (parallelism between *dielli perēndon* and NGk δῆλιος βασιλεύει leading to the derivation of *perēndi* from Lat *imperantem*); PEDERSEN BB XX 229 (to Slav **perunъ*); LOEWENTHAL ANF XXIX 99 (same as PEDERSEN); HASDEU EMR II 495; HESSELING *Neophilologus* V 165-169 (*dielli perēndon* as a calque from Greek); PISANI IF LXXIX 152-153, *Saggi* 124; POKORNY I 54; FRAENKEL 635; GINDIN *Onom.* 87; ÇABEJ St. II 17-20; NEROZNAK BF 84-87; MOUTSOS ZfBalk VIII/1-2 148-160 (same as HESSELING); HAARMANN 130; OREL SBJa *Leksikol.* 151-152 (derived from *rēndē* ~ *randē*).

pesē ~ pēsē num. ‘five’. From PALb **pentše* going back to IE **penkʷe* ‘five’: Skt *páñca*, Gk πέντε, Lat *quīnque* and the like (BOPP 512; GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 24; CAMARDA I 169 without explanation of -*sē*; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 307-309). ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* II 47-48, *Wb.* 329 (from **penkʷtād*), *Alb. St.* III 5, 25, 30; PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 37; JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 89, *Mélanges Pedersen* 157-158, *Sprache* IX 123; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 26; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 218-219 (follows PEDERSEN); LA PIANA *Studi* I 72; PISANI *Saggi* 102; FRISK II 506-507; MANN *Language* XXVIII 32; MAYRHOFER II 187; WALDE-HOFMANN II 407-408; POKORNY I 808; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 109-110; HAMP *St. Whatmough* 79, *Numerals* 910-911; HULD 102-103 (admits the conflation of **penkʷe* and **pŋkʷtū*); KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 126, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 227; DEMIRAJ AE 315-316.

peshē f, pl. *peshə* ‘weight; stone, boulder’. Borrowed from Lat *pensum* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 49; MEYER *Wb.* 336). ♦ PEDERSEN IF V 47 (*peshē* ‘stone’ - to Skt *pāmsu-* ‘crumbling soil’ and the like); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 219; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; ÇABEJ St. II 20-21; HAARMANN 141.

peshk m, pl. *peshq*, *pishq* ‘fish’. Borrowed from Lat *piscem* id. (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 26; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 50; MEYER *Alb. St.* IV 125, *Wb.* 329). In singular, -*k-* (instead of -*q-*) may result from the restructuring of the Albanian paradigm or from a morphological change in Romance. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1043 (from Italian); TAGLI-

AVINI *Dalmazia* 219; HAARMANN 46; HAMP KZ LXXVII 256-257 (*peshk* as an indigenous form!), JIES I 512; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; ÇABEJ St. II 21-22 (the morphological development and the original paradigm of *peshk*); HULD 103; HAARMANN 142; LANDI *Lat.* 57, 120, 144.

peshkop m, pl. *peshkopē* ‘bishop of the Orthodox church’. Borrowed from Lat *episcopus* ‘bishop’.

petē f, pl. *petē*, *peta* ‘layer (of a flaky pâté); metal plate; flat stone’. From PALb **pati-* ‘flat object’ to be compared with IE **pet-* ~ **petə-* ‘to stretch’: Gk πετάννυμι id., Lat *pateō* ‘to stretch, to be spread’ and the like (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 431-432). One of the derivatives of *petē* is *petull* ‘small flat stone’ (DESNICKAJA *Slav. jaz.* VIII 153). Note also *patē* ‘plectrum’ < PALb **patā*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 330; POKORNY I 824-825; FRISK II 520; WALDE-HOFMANN II 262.

petk m, pl. *petka* ‘clothes, garment’. A parallel form is *petkē*. From PALb **patika*, derivative of *petē* (CAMARDA 180; OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 431-432). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 330 (related to Goth *paida* χιτόν, Gk βαῖτη ‘peasant leather clothes’); JOKL LKUBA 215-216, RIEB II 73-75 (derived from *pjetē*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 219; TREIMER KZ LXV 88-89; XHUVANI *BShkSh* VI/2 32; POKORNY I 92-93; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 113 (suffix -*kē*); OREL *Balcanica* 114 (with unvoicing from **baitā*); DEMIRAJ AE 316.

pezēm m ‘inflammation, irritation, sorrow, anger’. Derived from an unattested **pezē* (cf. *buzēm* from *buzē*), itself a form in -*zē* related to *pjek*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 336 (reconstructs **pēr-zēm-* to be compared with Slav **sъ-metъ* ‘to sweep away’); KRISTOFORIDHI 305 (from Gk πείσμα ‘persuasion, confidence’); ÇABEJ St. II 22 (follows KRISTOFORIDHI).

pēgēj ~ pugāj aor. *pēgēva* ~ *pugana* ‘to make dirty, to soil’. An early borrowing from Slav **poganiti* id. The adjective *pēgērē* ~ *pēgan* ‘filthy’ goes back to Slav **poganz* ‘pagan, unclean, filthy’ while the Geg form *pēgam* ‘soiled’ is a regular participle of *pēganj* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 29). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 46 (from Lat *paganus* ‘pagan’); MEYER *Wb.* 331 (follows MIKLOSICH); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1042; THUMB IF XXVI 55-57; JOKL LKUBA 132 (from

Balkan Romance); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 213; HAARMANN 139, 210; LANDI *Lat.* 48, 80.

pēlcas aor. *plasa*, *pēlcita* ‘to burst, to explode’. Derived from *plas*. Preserves an archaic *-c-* < *-tj-. ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 337 (to Germ *platzen*); DEMIRAJ *AE* 324 (from **plasas*).

pēlhurē f, pl. *pēlhura* ‘cloth, stuff’. Other variants are *plēhurē*, *plihurē*, *pluhurē*. Derivative of *plah*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 343 (to *plaf*); JOKL *Studien* 69-70 (follows MEYER and links *plaf* and *pēlhurē* to Lat *plectō* ‘to plait’); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 215, 230; DEMIRAJ *AE* 316.

pēlqej aor. *pēlqeva* ‘to please’. Borrowed from Lat *placēre* id. (CAMARDA I 55; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 50; MEYER *Wb.* 331-332); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 142.

pēlqyer m, pl. *pēlqerē* ‘thumb’. A phonetic variant of *pulqyer*.

pēllas aor. *palla*, *pēllita* ‘to bray’. A morphological variant of *pall*.

pēllas m ‘palace’. Borrowed from Lat *palātium* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 46). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 319 (from Ital *palazzo*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* ²I 1041 (follows MIKLOSICH); CANDREA-DENSUSIANU 1330 (same as MIKLOSICH); JOKL *LKUBA* 93-94 (follows CANDREA-DENSUSIANU); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; ÇABEJ *St.* II 22-23; HAARMANN 139; LANDI *Lat.* 80, 111, 125.

pēlle f, pl. *pēlla* ‘milch cow, ewe or goat’. A suffixal derivative of *pjell* (JOKL *LKUBA* 225). Another derivative is *plle* ~ *pllē* ‘fertile domestic animal’.

pēllēmbē ~ pēllambē f, pl. *pēllēmbē* ~ *pēllambē* ‘palm (of the hand)’. Borrowed from Gk παλάμη ‘hand, palm’ (ÇABEJ *St.* II 23). The cluster *-mb-* < *-m- is a secondary feature. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 46 (from Lat *palma*); MEYER *Wb.* 331 (borrowing from NGk παλάμη id.), *Alb. St.* IV 93; SCHUCHARDT *KZ XX* 248 (agrees with MIKLOSICH); MANN *Language* XVII 20 (from IE **plmā*); HULD 103 (agrees with ÇABEJ).

pēllumb m, pl. *pēllumba* ‘pigeon, dove’. Borrowed from Lat *palumbes*,

palumbus ‘wood-pigeon’ (CAMARDA II 160; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 46; MEYER *Wb.* 331). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* ²I 1046, 1050; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI *Lat.* 80, 93, 115.

pēqi ~ pēqî m, pl. *pēqinj* ‘seam, hem’. A parallel form *spēlqi* may reflect an earlier **pēlqi* borrowed from Rom **plicīnus* ‘fold’, cf. Lat *plicō* ‘to fold’ (MEYER *Wb.* 331).

pēr prep. ‘for’. The reflexes of PAlb **peri* and **pra* related to Skt *pári* ‘round, about’, Gk πέρι ‘around’ and Gk πρό ‘before, forward’, Lat *prō* id. correspondingly (BOPP 503-504; GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 23; CAMARDA I 320-321; MEYER *BB VIII* 189, *Alb. St.* III 30) were contaminated with PAlb **per* borrowed from Lat *per* ‘for’ (MEYER *Wb.* 332). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* ²I 1057 (from Latin); JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 89, *IF XXXVII* 106; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 213-214; SCHUCHARDT *KZ XX* 246; FRISK II 512-513, 596-597; CHANTRAINE 886; MANN *Language* XVII 22; MAYRHOFER II 216-217; WALDE-HOFMANN II 364-365; POKORNY I 811-816; ÇABEJ *St.* II 23-25 (of Indo-European origin); DEMIRAJ *AE* 316-317.

pērbalcē f ‘contest, tournament’. A suffixal derivative of *pērball* ‘to face, to defy’ similar to *pērballje* ‘contest’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 332 (to Ital *balzare*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 25 (to *pērbalt* ‘to bespatter with mud’).

pērcēlloj aor. *pērcēllova* ‘to roast’. A prfixal drivate from *sjell* with a secondary *c- < s-* (CAMARDA I 88). The original meaning must have been ‘to roast by rotating on a spit’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 334 (from Slav **přeskati* ‘to sprinkle’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 25 (follows CAMARDA).

pērç m, pl. *pērça* ‘uncastrated he-goat’. Borrowed from South Slav **přrčь*, cf. Bulg *prъč*, SCr *prč* (MEYER *Wb.* 334). ♦ KLEPIKOVA *SPT* 43-44; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 235.

pērçlam m ‘ivy’. Other variants are *pērçllan* and *berçlen*. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *brъšl’an*, SCr *bršljan* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 25).

pērdēlej aor. *pērdēleva* ‘to pity’. Another form is *pērdēllej*. Borrowed from Rom **per-indulgēre*, cf. *ndēlej* (MEYER *Wb.* 299). ♦ LA PIANA *Vocale* 23 (from Lat *perdolēre* ‘to grieve greatly’); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 15 (follows LA PIANA); ÇABEJ *St.* II 25-26 (Albanian forma-

tion based on Lat *dolere* ‘to grieve, to deplore’); HAARMANN 141.

pērgjeroj aor. *pērgjerova* ‘to swear’. A prefixal formation based on **gjēroj* borrowed from Lat *jūrāre* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 332). ◊ MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 17.

pērgjoj aor. *pērgjova* ‘to pry, to peep, to spy’. A prefixal derivative of *gjuaj* (CAMARDA I 113; WEIGAND 68). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 332 (from Lat *pervigilāre* ‘to remain awake, to watch all night’); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 27; ÇABEJ *St.* II 25 (based on an erroneous segmentation of *ndēgjoj* in which *ndē-* is treated as a prefix); HAARMANN 141.

pērkas aor. *preka*, *pērkita* ‘to touch’. Derivative of *prek*.

pērkorē ~ **pērkuer** adj. ‘temperate, moderate (in food)’. Derived from *kuaj*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 333 (from **pērkōj*, borrowed from Lat *parcere* ‘to spare’); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 258; HAARMANN 140.

pērkul aor. *pērkula* ‘to bend’. From PALb **per-kula*, a prefixal derivative of IE **k'el-* ‘to turn’ in zero grade, cf. *sjell* (JOKL *LKUBA* 229). ◊ MANN *Language* XVII 14; POKORNY I 639-640; CAMAJ *Alb. Worthb.* 30, 81; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 113; DEMIRAJ *AE* 317.

pērkund aor. *pērkunda* ‘to swing, to sway, to rock (a cradle)’. Another variant is *pērkun*. A prefixal derivative of an unattested **kund*, see *lēkund*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 333 (from *kunē* ‘cradle’, an Italian loanword).

pērligj aor. *pērliga* ‘to pay off, to avenge, to requite’. A denominative derivative of *ligj* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 27). ◊ JOKL *WiS* XII 83-85 (to Lith *lygùs* ‘equal’ and its cognates).

pērlim m, pl. *pērlime* ‘duty, obligation’. A prefixal deveritative based on *lē*. ◊ XHUVANI *Minerva* III/27 22 (from **pēr-ligjim*, to *ligj*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 27-28 (to *lyej*).

pērmbi prep. ‘over’. Goes back to PALb **per-ambi*, with the first element identical with *pēr* and the second representing *mbi*.

pērmbys aor. *pērmbysa* ‘to overturn, to overthrow’, adv. ‘upside down’. Other variants are *pērmys*, *pērmis*, *pērbis*. The verb is a secondary

formation based on the adverb whose first part is identical with *pērmbi*. As a whole, *pērmbys* goes back to PALb **per-ambi-uptja*, the third component **uptja* ‘under, lower’ connected with Skt *úpa* ‘toward, near to’, Gk *únó* ‘under’, Goth *uf* ‘under’ and the like. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 268 (identical with *pērmbys* ‘to flood’, cf. *mbys*); JOKL *Studien* 56 (follows MEYER); MAYRHOFER I 105; FRISK II 971-972; FEIST *Goth.* 509; POKORNY I 1106-1107; ÇABEJ *St.* II 28 (to *mys*).

pērmend aor. *pērmenda* ‘to mention, to recall, to nominate’. Derivative of *mend* (WEIGAND *BA* I 260). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 94; ÇABEJ *St.* II 28 (follows WEIGAND).

pērmēles aor. *pērmēleta* ‘to break a fast, to season with butter’. Other variants are *pērbles*, *pērbules*, *burbules*. A denominative based on **pērbbletē*, the latter unattested form must have been borrowed from Rom **praeambulātus* ‘premature’, to Lat *praeambulāre* ‘to walk before’. ◊ CAMARDA I 339 (to Gk παρα-μελέω ‘to disregard, to neglect’); MEYER *Wb.* 333 (from SCr *izmeljati* ‘to besmear’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 28-29 (considers *burbules* to be the original form).

pērmjerr aor. *pērmorra* ‘to urinate’. Goes back to PALb **per-medzra* related to IE **meigh-* id.: Skt *mēhati*, Gk ὡμείχω, Lat *meiō*, ON *míga* (CAMARDA I 70). Note the irregularities in the development of the root vowel and the consonantal cluster. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 335 (to Skt *mála-* ‘dirt’, *marṣati* ‘to sprinkle’); BARIĆ *ARSt* 74 (to Skt *madati* ‘to be inebriated, to boil’); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 49-51; MAYRHOFER II 690; WALDE-HOFMANN II 60-61; FRISK II 385; POKORNY I 713; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 244.

pērpjetē adj. ‘rising, uphill’, f ‘rise, slope’, adv. ‘up, uphill’. Continues PALb **pra-peta* compared with Gk προπετής ‘prominent’, προπέτομαι ‘to fly forwards’ and further connected with Skt *páti* ‘to fly, to soar’, Gk πέτομαι ‘to fly’ (CAMARDA I 304; MEYER *Wb.* 333-334, *Alb. St.* III 23, 30, 84). ◊ PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXIII 548 (adduces dialectal *pērpjelta* = *pērpjetē* as an argument against MEYER); JOKL *Studien* 14, *LKUBA* 164 (repeats PEDERSEN’s arguments); BARIĆ *ARSt* I 75 (to Lith *pūlti* ‘to fall’ and the like); PISANI *Saggi* 119; FRISK II 521-522; MAYRHOFER II 199; POKORNY I 825-826; ÇABEJ *St.* II 29-30 (explains *pērpjelta* as a metathesis of *pērpjetēlē*).

pérposh adv. ‘below, underneath’. A parallel form is *pérposht*. A prefixal derivative of *poshtē* (MEYER *Wb.* 349). ◊ PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 290 (-posh from loc. sg. *-pēd-su ‘at the foot’), *Kelt. Gr.* I 50; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 243.

pérpush aor. *pérpusha* ‘to poke, to stir up’. From **pér-prush*, cf. *prush* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 30).

pérqell aor. *pérqella* ‘to deride, to mock’. Derived from *qell* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 30-31). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 225 (from Lat *percellere* ‘to beat down’); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538-539 (against MEYER as Lat -ll- cannot yield Alb -ll-); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 188, 258.

pérqi f, pl. *pérqi* ‘dowry’. Borrowed from MGk προϊκίον id. (ÇABEJ *St.* II 31). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 333 (from SCR *prćija* id.); JOKL LKUBA 78 (follows MEYER).

pérskas aor. *pérskita* ‘to sprinkle’. Borrowed from Slav **pržskati* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *pržskam*, SCR *prskati* (MEYER *Wb.* 334).

pérshesh aor. *pérshesha* ‘to crumble, to break up, to raze to the ground’. A prefixal denominative of *shesh*. From the verb, the noun *pérshesh* ‘sop of bread, milk and butter’ has been derived. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 329 (noun *pérshesh* - from Turkish *parça* ‘piece’ and *as* ‘soup’), 355 (noun *pshesh* < **mshesh*, from Slav **měšati* ‘to mix’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 31-32 (deverbative of *shif*).

pérshpjete refl. ‘to arrive unexpectedly’. An active form *pérspjes* (with dialectal -s-) means ‘to train, to drill, to rear’. Corrupt forms of **pérshpejt* based on *shpejt*. ◊ JOKL apud ÇABEJ *St.* II 31 (from SCR *prispjeti* ‘to be on time’).

pérshtat aor. *pérshata* ‘to fit, to adapt’. A denominative prefixal verb based on *shtat*. ◊ JOKL LKUBA 250 (to IE **sthā-* ‘to stand’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 32 (univerbation of *pér shtat* ‘for stature’).

pértoj aor. *pértova* ‘to be lazy’. Borrowed from Lat *pigritari* ‘to be slow, to be sluggish’ (MEYER *Wb.* 334). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundrīs* I 1048; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 142.

pértyp aor. *pértypa* ‘to chew’. Derived from **typ*, see *typth*. ◊ MEYER *Alb. St.* III 59 (to Lat *stipō* ‘to squeeze tightly’); JOKL *Studien* 85-86 (to Gk τραπέω ‘to press (grapes)’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 263; MANN *Language* XXVI 387; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 11; DEMIRAJ AE 317-318.

pérvēloj aor. *pérvēlova* ‘to boil down, to boil, to ignite, to kindle’. A phonetic variant of *pravulloj*.

pérvjel aor. *pérvola* ‘to fling out, to let fly, to turn over, to roll up, to cut fleece on sheep’s belly’. A prefixal derivative of *vjel* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 32), probably, influenced by a partial synonym *pérvesh* ‘to roll up (sleeves)’.

pérzhis aor. *pérzhita* ‘to scorch, to roast, to bake’. Borrowed from Slav **pržziti* ‘to roast’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *pržža*, SCR *pržiti* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 334). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 155; SVANE 238.

pérrallē f, pl. *pérralla* ‘tale, story’. Borrowed from Lat *parabola* ‘proverb, speech’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 47; MEYER *Wb.* 350). ◊ CAMARDA II 72 (to Gk παραβολή ‘proverb, parable’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundrīs* I 1055; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; ÇABEJ *St.* II 33; HAARMANN 140; LANDI *Lat.* 72, 80, 130.

pérrua ~ pérue m, pl. *pérrenj*, *pérronj* ‘brook; river-bed’. Early borrowing from Slav **porovъ ~ parovъ*, cf. Pol *parów* ‘ravine’, name of a source in Greece Πορόβος (of Slavic origin), see OREL *LB* XXIX/4 70-71. Alb *pérrua* was borrowed to Rum *părău*. ◊ CAMARDA I 312; MEYER *Wb.* 335 (reconstructs **per-rēn-* connected with **rē(i)-* ‘to flow’); JOKL *Studien* 282-284, LKUBA 277 (explains **per-rēn-* as a formation etymologically close to OHG *rinnan* ‘to flow’, Slav **roniti* ‘to drop’), IF XXXVII 90-91, ZONF X 189-190, *Sprache* IX 130; SPITZER *MRIW* I 296; BARIĆ *AarbSt* I/1-2 152-153 (from IE **persrouno-*), *Hymje* 70; VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* I 51 (from Bulg *poroj*); MANN *Language* XXVI 383 (from IE **per-ejo-* ‘passage’); GEORGIEV *Festschr. Rosetti* 287-290; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 346; ROSETTI *ILR* I 280; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 52; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 217, apud DEMIRAJ (to Gk περάω ‘to penetrate, to pierce’); DEMIRAJ AE 318.

pésoj aor. *pésova* ‘to suffer, to endure’. Borrowed from Rom **patiāre*,

cf. Lat *patior* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 335). ♦ CAMARDA I 62 (to Lat *patior*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1050 (from Lat *patior*); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 227; HAARMANN 140.

peshkoj aor. peshkova ‘to wash up, to rinse’. Borrowed from Rom **persiccāre* ‘to dry up’, cf. Lat *persiccātus* ‘quite dry’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 336 (from **shkēpoj* borrowed from Ital *scopare* ‘to sweep out’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 33-34 (from **pērshkoj*, derivative of *shkoj*, ‘to go again’ > ‘to rinse’).

peshpjell aor. peshpjella ‘to wrap up’. From **pēr-shijell*, based on *shtjell* (MEYER *Wb.* 416).

peshpterë adv. ‘down, low’. An obsolete Old Albanian form representing a deverbalive **pēr shtjerë* based on *shtie*. ♦ JOKL *Studien* 59-60 (from **pēd-s-t-ero-* related to *pērposh*); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 201.

peshpēris aor. peshpērita ‘to whisper, to sigh’. An onomatopoeia connected with the adverb *pesh pesh* ‘in whispers’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 220.

peshtyj aor. peshtyta, peshtyva ‘to spit’. A denominative descriptive stem continuing PAlb **pistūnja* and similar to those of Lat *spuō* id. and Gk πτύω id. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 336 (from Rom **sputire* ‘to spit’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1055 (from Lat *sputare*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 231-232 (questions MEYER’s solution in view of the metathesis in Rum *stupi* id.); MANN *Language* XXVI 387 (to Gk πτύω); FRISK II 617-618; WALDE-HOFMANN II 580-581; POKORNY I 999-1000; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 258.

peshnym aor. peshyma ‘to dry wood, to smoke out’. A denominative verb based on the participle of *peshtyj* describing the process of wood-drying as ‘spitting out’ water.

pi aor. piva ‘to drink, to suck’. From PAlb **pīja* with the regular loss of *-j- (OREL *FLH* VIII 41-42). Related to IE **pō(i)-* ~ **pt-* ‘to drink’: Skt *páti* ‘to drink’, Gk πίνω, Lat *bibō* (BOPP 483; GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 24; CAMARDA I 17). Note a structural similarity between **pīja* and Slav **pīq*. Aor. *piva* displays PAlb *-w- reminiscent of Skt 1 sg. perf. *papāu* (OREL *ZfBalk* XXII 82-83). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 336, *Alb. St.* III 30, *Gr. Gr.* 105; TOMASCHEK *Thr.* II 18 (participle *pirē* ~ *pinē* < **pīno-*

compared with Thr [?] πῦνον ‘beer’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 219-222; MANN *Language* XXVI 386-387; KRAUSE *Corolla linguistica* 137-144; POKORNY I 839-840; MAYRHOFER II 252; FRISK II 540-542; CHANTRAINE 905; WALDE-HOFMANN I 103-104; HULD 103; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 362; ÇABEJ apud DEMIRAJ (reconstructs PAlb **pīnō*); DEMIRAJ AE 318-319 (from a reduplication **pipH-* > PAlb **pib-*).

picas aor. picata ‘to catch mice’. Derived from the stem *pic-*, cf. *picērr*.

picērr adj. ‘tiny, small’. Together with *picē* ‘little girl’, *picēl* ‘needle-point’ and *picak* ‘naked’, this word is derived from *pic* ‘tip, end, top’ borrowed from Ital *pizzo* id. (ÇABEJ *St.* II 34-35). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 341 (to Ital *picciolo* ‘little’, *piccino* id.).

pidh m, pl. pidhēra ~ pidhna, pidhe ‘female pudenda’. From PAlb **p(e)izda* directly related to Slav **pizda* id. and OPrus *peisda* ‘bottom’ (MEYER *Wb.* 336-337, *Alb. St.* III 16, 30). ♦ WIEDEMANN *BB* XXX 207-209 (reconstructs **peighdh-*); JOKL *IF* XXX 198-200; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 94; PISANI *Saggi* 125; POKORNY I 831; HAMP *IJSLP* XI 25-26, *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 43; HULD 149; DEMIRAJ AE 319-320.

pihatem refl. ‘to be tired, to be exhausted’. Borrowed from Slav **pyxati* (sę) ‘to be short of breath’, cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg *пъхам*, Slovene *pihati* (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 16). ♦ SVANE 257.

pilk m ‘spotted woodpecker’. Derived from *pik* ‘to fill holes, to pierce’.

pik aor. pika ‘to fill holes, to pierce’. A descriptive stem similar to that of Ital *piccare* ‘to prick’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 337 (from Romance).

pik aor. pika ‘to make bitter’. A metaphorical usage of *pik* ‘to fill holes, to pierce’ (MEYER *Wb.* 337).

pikē f, pl. pika, pikē ‘drop’. A descriptive stem similar to Rum *pic* id. The verb *pikoj* ‘to sprinkle’ is derived from *pikē*. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 49 (from Lat *picca*); MEYER *Wb.* 337 (related to *pik* ‘to make bitter’); PUŞCARIU *EWR* 114; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044 (from Rom **pica*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 221; ÇABEJ *St.* II 35-36 (derived from *pjek* ‘to meet’).

pilas pl. ‘eyebrows’. Based on sg. **pil* borrowed from Lat *pilleus* ‘felt cap, *protective hair’ (ÇABEJ St. II 35).

pilē f, pl. *pila* ‘heap, pile, pebble, group of stones used in a game’. Borrowed from Ital *pila* ‘pile’ (ÇABEJ St. II 36-37). ♦ HAARMANN 142 (from Lat *pīla* id.).

pilikuri adv. ‘bare, naked’. A derivative with an expressive prefix *pili-* based on *korē*. A fossilized noun *pilikor* ‘unconsciousness’ is a folk etymology derivative of *pilikuri*. ♦ PEDERSEN Alb. *Texte* 177 (from *pēr* and *lakur*); ÇABEJ St. II 37 (from *pēr* and *lēkur*).

pilipizgē f, pl. ³*pilipizga* ‘kind of pipe’. A derivative with an expressive prefix *pili-* based on *pizgē*.

pilivesē f, pl. *pilivesa* ‘dragonfly’. Another variant is *pilivesesē*. A derivative with an expressive prefix *pili-* based on *ve, voe* (ÇABEJ St. II 37).

pillē f, pl. *pilla* ‘stone trough’. Borrowed from Lat *pīla* ‘mortar’, in Romance - ‘trough’, cf. Ital *pila* (MIHÁSCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; ÇABEJ St. II 37-38). ♦ DEMIRAJ AE 320-321.

pillē f, pl. *pilla* ‘flax comb’. Borrowed from an unattested derivative of Lat *pīlo* ‘to comb’ (DEMIRAJ AE 320-321). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 68-69 (from IE **peḱ-lā* related to Lat *pectō* ‘to comb’ and the like); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 145.

pillē f, pl. *pilla* ‘small stone (for play)’. Borrowed from Lat *pila* ‘ball, playing-ball’ (MEYER Wb. 337). ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538 (against MEYER as **pellē* is expected); VASMER Alb. *Wortforsch.* I 51 (from an Italian dialect); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 221; ÇABEJ St. II 38 (agrees with MEYER).

pingē f, pl. *pinga* ‘top’. Goes back to PALB **pinkā* related to Lith *pīnkłas* ‘wicker-work’, Latv *pinka* ‘tuft’, *pinkāt* ‘to tousle’. From *pingē*, *pingul* ‘downwards, vertically’ and *pingēl* ‘tip, top, point’ are derived. ♦ FRAENKEL 594; ÇABEJ St. II 39 (*pingul* from a compound of *pēr* and *ngul*).

pingroj aor. *pingrova* ‘to twitter, to chirp’. Borrowed from Rom **pinnigerāre* ‘to behave as a bird, to bear feathers’, cf. Lat *pinniger* ‘feather-bearing’. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 39 (onomatopoeia).

pip m, pl. *pipe* ‘sprout, shoot, pipe, tube’. Borrowed from Rom **pīpa* ‘tube, pipe’, cf. OFr *pipe*, Spanish *pipa* and the like (MEYER Wb. 338). ♦ HAARMANN 142.

pip aor. *pipa* ‘to peep, to chirp’. A descriptive stem similar to Germ *piepen* id., Lat *pipīre* id. (ÇABEJ St. II 39-40). ♦ MEYER Wb. 338 (borrowed from *pipīre*); HAARMANN 142.

pir m ‘habit, sprite’. A metaphoric usage of *pirē* ‘prick, thorn’, see *pirrē*.

pirem refl. ‘to bend, to bow’. A dialectal form of *prierem*, see *prier* (MANN HAED 387).

pirē f, pl. *pira* ‘pore’. Goes back to PALB **pirā*, a zero grade form related to Gk *πείρω* ‘to bore’, Slav **perjō* id. and the like. Note a derivative *piri* ‘funnel’. ♦ FRISK II 491-492; VASMER III 240; POKORNY I 816-817; ÇABEJ St. II 40 (*piri* borrowed from Venetian *peiria* or its Greek source).

pirrē f, pl. *pirra* ‘couch-grass, rye-grass; hedge’. Another variant is *pire* ‘prick, thorn’. Borrowed from Slav **pyrъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: SCr *pir* (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 222). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 216-217 (*pirrē* ‘hedge’ related to Gk *πείρω* ‘to pierce’ and its cognates); DEMIRAJ AE 321.

pisē f ‘cat, tabby-cat’. An onomatopoeia similar to that of Rum *pisă* id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 339-340).

piskas aor. *piskata* ‘to shout, to cry’. Borrowed from Slav **piskati* ‘to peep’, cf. in South Slavic: SCr *piskati* (MEYER Wb. 339). ♦ SVANE 261.

pispillohem refl. ‘to dress up, to smarten oneself’. An expressive reduplication of *pillohem* id., a reflexive form of *pilloj* ‘to hackle (flax)’, cf. *pillē*.

pisputh m ‘swine, bastard’. A compound of *pis* ‘dirty, filthy’ (derived from a Modern Greek loanword *pisē* ‘hell’) and *puth*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 40 (to *purth* and *spurdhis*).

pishë f, pl. *pisha* ‘pine’. Continues PALb **pī-s-a*, with *-s- > -sh- according to the “ruki” rule, related to other Indo-European names of pine with different suffixes: Gk πίτυς, Lat *pīnus* (from **pitsnos* or **pisnos*). ♦ MEYER Wb. 340 (related to Lat *pīnus*), Alb. St. III 30, 61 (to Gk πεύκη id.); JOKL LKUBA 32 (reconstructs **pīt-s-ja*); BARIĆ ARSt I 95 (to Lat *pīcea* id.), Hymje 50; FRISK II 545-546; CHANTRAYNE 908; WALDE-HOFMANN II 308; POKORNY I 794; FRIEDRICH Trees 34; ÇABEJ St. VII 212; HAMP IF LXVI 51; HULD 142, KZ XCV 303 (from **pīt-so-* related to Lat *pīnus*); DEMIRAJ AE 321-322 (old collective in *-s(i)o-).

pishkulloj aor. *pishkullova* ‘to whisper’. A parallel form is *pishtelloj*. Borrowed from Rom **fistulāre* ‘to sound like a pipe’, cf. Lat *fistula* ‘pipe’. Note the irregular substitution of Lat *f-* > Alb *p-*.

pitas ~ pītas adv. ‘numb, numbly (of cold)’. Derived from *pīj* ‘to benumb’, cf. *mpīj*.

pite f, pl. *pite* ‘honeycomb’. Borrowed, with phonetic irregularities, from Lat *pecten* ‘comb’. The immediate source must have been Rom **pectum* > **pejtē*.

pite f, pl. *pite* ‘gruel’. A singularized plural of **pītē* continuing PALb **pītu-* further related to Lith *pītūs* ‘noon meal, lunch’, Skt *pītū-* ‘feeding’, OIr *ith* ‘grain, corn’ and the like. ♦ FRAENKEL 587-588; MAYRHOFER II 278; POKORNY I 794.

pitë f, pl. *pita* ‘kind of bread, cake’. A Mediterranean cultural *Wanderwort* present in South Slavic (Bulg *pita*, SCr *pita*), Turk *pita*, Hbr *pītā* and NGk *pītā*, *pītā* as well as in Romance where it seems to continue Rom **picta* (MEYER Wb. 340).

pitēr adj. ‘frequent’. Based on PALb **pim(i)ta* related to OIr *éim* ‘quick, fast’, ON *fimr* id. ♦ POKORNY I 795.

pizgë f, pl. *pizga* ‘kind of wind instrument’. Borrowed from Slav **piska*, cf. in South Slavic: SCr *piska* id. (MEYER Wb. 339). Note the unusual

substitution of Slav *-sk- > -zg-, probably, reflecting an early date of borrowing when there were no unvoiced sibilant in the Albanian consonantal system. ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 193; SVANE 218, 261.

pizgull f, pl. *pizgulla* ‘piece, splinter’. Derived from *pizgë* ‘chip, splinter, loop’, a phonetic variant of *pisk*.

pjalm m ‘dust, thin dust, fine flour’. From PALb **pelma* related to Gk πάλη ‘fine flour’, Skt *palala-* ‘ground sesamum’, Lith *pelenaī* ‘ashes’, Latv *pēlni* id., Slav **polmę* ‘flame’, Lat *pollen* ‘dust, fine flour’ (SCHMIDT KZ L 243, 248). ♦ MANN *Language* XXVI 383 (to Osset *fælm* ‘fog’ < **pelmij*); VASMER III 273; FRAENKEL 566-567; WALDE-HOFMANN II 331-332; MAYRHOFER II 232; FRISK II 467; POKORNY I 802; ÇABEJ St. II 40-41.

pjavicë f, pl. *pjavica* ‘leech’. Borrowed from Slav **pjavica* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *pjavica*, SCr *pjavica* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 29). A parallel form *piskavice* results from an influence of *piskoj* ‘to pinch’ (MEYER Wb. 339). ♦ KRISTOFORIDHI 324; JOKL *Studien* 113; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 189; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 220; ÇABEJ St. IV 99; SVANE 157.

pjek aor. *poqa* ‘to bake, to cook’. Goes back to PALb **peka* etymologically continuing IE **pek̥-* id.: Skt *pácati*, Gk πέσσω, Lat *coquō*, Slav **pekq*, **pekti* (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 21; CAMARDA I 67; MEYER BB VIII 185, Wb. 341). ♦ MEYER IF V 181 (on the ē-grade in aorist), Alb. St. III 3-4, 30; JOKL *Studien* 11; PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 129; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 220; ERNOUT-MEILLET 141; LA PIANA *Studi* I 45; MANN *Language* XXVI 382; BARIĆ Hymje 20; FRISK II 519-520; CHANTRAYNE 890; MAYRHOFER II 185-186; WALDE-HOFMANN I 270-272; POKORNY I 798; HAMP BSL LXVI/1 222; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 124; ÇABEJ St. VII 217, 239; HULD 103-104; DEMIRAJ AE 322.

pjek aor. *poqa* ‘to touch, to meet’. From PALb **peka*, related, with an irregular development of IE *-k-, to Gk πέκω ‘to comb’, Lith *pešn*, *pēsti* ‘to pull, to pluck’ and the like. ♦ CAMARDA I 113 (to Gk πήγνυμι ‘to stick, to fix in’); MEYER Wb. 341 (to Gk πλέκω ‘to plait’), Alb. St. III 4, 32; MANN *Language* XXVIII 35; FRAENKEL 580-581; FRISK II 492-493; POKORNY I 797.

pjekë f, pl. *pjekë* ‘eyelash’. From PAlb **pekā* related to *pjek* ‘to touch, to meet’ (ÇABEJ *St.* II 41-42) < *‘to comb’, cf. for the semantic development Skt *pákṣma-* ‘eyelash’ derived of the same root (JOKL *Studien* 69). ♦ MAYRHOFER II 184.

pjell aor. *polla* ‘to beget, to produce, to bear’. From PAlb **pelna* connected with Lat *pellō* ‘to drive, to push’ (OREL *Alb.* 64; DEMIRAJ AE 323), Gk πάλλω ‘to poise, to swell, to swing’. Note important derivatives *en-*pelna* > *mbiell* ‘to sow’ and **pela* > *pjellē* ‘child’. For the semantic development of this root in Albanian cf. Germ *werfen* ‘to bear (of animals)’ and Slav **kotiti* ‘to roll; to bear (of animals)’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 342 (to Goth *fula* ‘foal’ and - at the same time - to IE **pelə-* ‘to fill’), *Alb. St.* III 30; PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXIII 543; FRISK II 469; WALDE-HOFMANN II 276-277; POKORNY I 801; MANN *Language* XXVIII 31; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 39, 99; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 230; HULD 104 (follows MEYER and reconstructs **pelō*).

pjepēr ~ pjepēn m, pl. *pjepra ~ pjepna* ‘sweet melon’. Borrowed from Rom **pepinem* id., cf. Lat *pepōnem* ‘kind of large melon, pumpkin’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 48; MEYER *Wb.* 342). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1043; THUMB *IF* XXVI 44 (from Greek); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 141; ÖLBERG *SPHaen* 43.

pjerdh aor. *pordha* ‘to fart’. From PAlb **perda* etymologically identical with Skt *párdate*, Gk πέρδομαι id., OHG *ferzan* id., Lith *pér̄džiu*, *pérsti* id. and the like (CAMARDA I 43; MEYER *Wb.* 342, *Alb. St.* III 28, 30, 72). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 230-231 (zero grade), *Sprache* IX 130; ERNOUT-MEILLET 493; LA PIANA *St. Varia* 26 (medial form); MANN *Language* XXVI 382; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 246; FRAENKEL 577; FRISK II 511-512; MAYRHOFER II 225; POKORNY I 819; DEMIRAJ AE 323.

pjergull f, pl. *pjergulla* ‘vine-arbor, pergola’. Borrowed from Lat *pergula* ‘shed, booth, vine-arbor’ (MEYER *Wb.* 342). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 48 (from Ital *pergola*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1043; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 141; LANDI *Lat.* 50, 135, 137.

pjerk adj. ‘hanging (down)’. A derivative in -k from *pjerr*.

pjerr aor. *pora, porra* ‘to bend, to incline’. Continues PAlb **pēra* related

to Lith *periù, perti* ‘to strike’, Slav **pъrq*, **perti* ‘to press’. ♦ FRAENKEL 578; VASMER III 240; POKORNY I 819; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 206, 243.

pjesë f, pl. *pjesë* ‘part’. Borrowed from Rom **petia* id. (Ital *pezza*, Fr *pièce*), see MEYER *Wb.* 342. ♦ CAMARDA I 112 (comparison with Fr *pièce*); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 49 (from Ital *pezza, pezzo*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1043; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 141; LANDI *Lat.* 53.

pjeshkë f, pl. *pjeshkë, pjeshka* ‘peach’. Borrowed from Rom **pesca* < Lat *persica* id., cf. Ital *pesca* and the like (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 49; MEYER *Wb.* 342, *Alb. St.* IV 102). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 221; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 141; LANDI *Lat.* 53, 114.

pjetem refl. ‘to be ruptured, to have hernia’. Based on PAlb **peta* ‘to be ruptured’ < *‘to widen’, related to Gk πετάννυμι ‘to widen’, Lat *pateō* ‘to be open’ and the like. This word may be the first element of *pjetēposhtē* ‘downwards’ (for the second element see *poshtē*). ♦ FRISK II 520-521; WALDE-HOFMANN I 262; POKORNY I 824-825.

plaf m, pl. *plafë, plëfënj* ‘wool blanket, rug’. A deveritative based on *plah* (DEMIRAJ AE 324) and, apparently, of Geg origin. There existed also an older form *plah*. From the Proto-Albanian plural form **plaskai tai* > **plaxai tai* the Balkan and Carpathian Slavic **plaxta* ‘sack, underskirt’ was borrowed. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 343 (to *pēlhurë*); JOKL *Studien* 69-70 (to Lat *plectō* ‘to plait’ and its cognates); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 51-52 (to MHG *vlies* ‘fleece’); DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 11 (from Slav **plaxb*); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 230.

plagë f, pl. *plagë* ‘wound’. Borrowed from Lat *plāga* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 50). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 343 (from early Ital **plaga* > *piaga*); ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1041 (from Italian), 1050; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 142; LANDI *Lat.* 103, 113, 134.

plah ~ plaf aor. *plaha ~ plafa* ‘to cover’. Goes back to PAlb **p(e)laska*, inchoative formation related to Gk -πέλας ‘skin’, Lith *palà* ‘linen kerchief’, *plenē* ‘thin skin, membrane’, ON *fjall* ‘skin’ and the like. ♦ FRAENKEL 615; FRISK II 499-500; POKORNY I 803; DEMIRAJ AE 323-324 (from IE **płH-skole-*).

plak m, pl. *pleq* ‘old man’. From PAlb **p(e)laka* < **pelakos* etymologically close to Lith *pilkas* ‘grey’ < **płakos* (SOLTA *Sprache* II 122-124). Further parallels may be grouped under IE **pela-*, cf. Gk πολιός ‘grey, grizzled’ and the like (BOPP 491; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 224). ◊ CAMARDA I 46 (compares *plak* with Gk παλαιός ‘old, ancient’ but the latter has *π-* < **k-*); MEYER *Wb.* 344 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology), *Alb. St.* III 31; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 328; PORZIG *Gliederung* 204; FRAENKEL 591; CAMAJ *Alb. Worts.* 115 (suffix -*k*); HAMP *Language* XXXIII 530-531 (interprets -*k*- as a continuant of **H*); SOLTA *Sprache* II/1 122-126; FRISK II 575-576; POKORNY I 804-805; HULD 104-105; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 43; DEMIRAJ AE 324.

plang m ‘board, plank’. Borrowed from Lat *planca* ‘board, slab’. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 344 (from early Ital **planca* > Piem *pianca* ‘plank’).

plang m, pl. *plangje* ‘property, building site, house, farm’. Borrowed from Rom **planticus* derived from Lat *plantō* ‘to set, to plant’. ◊ CAMAJ *Alb. Worts.* 114.

plas aor. *plasa* ‘to burst, to split’. From PAlb **platja*, a denominative verb related to Skt *pr̥thū-* ‘broad, wide’, Gk πλατύς id., Lith *platūs* id. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 344 (to Lith *plēšti* ‘to tear’, Slav **pleskati* ‘to splash’), *Alb. St.* III 13, 32; CAMAJ *Alb. Worts.* 82 (to *plis*); FRAENKEL 606-607; FRISK II 553-554; MAYRHOFER II 333; POKORNY I 833; DEMIRAJ AE 324-325.

pleh ~ plēh m, pl. *plehra ~ plēhna* ‘sweepings, dung, rubbish’. Derivative of *plah*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 345 (from Slav **pelva* ‘membrane, skin’); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 160 (agrees with MEYER); JOKL LKUBA 129, IF XLIX 289; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 223.

pleme f, pl. *pleme* ‘barn, hayloft’. Borrowed from Bulg *plemna* id. < Slav **pelvna* (MEYER *Wb.* 345). ◊ JOKL LKUBA 315 (follows MEYER).

pleng m ‘bandage’. Borrowed from Slav **pel(e)nžka* id., diminutive of **pelena* ‘cover’. ◊ VASMER III 228-229.

pleng m ‘baseness, disgraceful act’. Metaphorically used *pleng* ‘heavy object’.

pleng m, pl. *plengje* ‘heavy object’. A related form is *plengē* ‘catapult’. Borrowed from Lat *phalanga*, *palanga* ‘roller or pole for moving heavy objects’.

plep m, pl. *plepa* ‘poplar’. Borrowed from Rom **plōpus*, metathesis of Lat *pōpulus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 51; MEYER *Wb.* 345). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 259; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 223; ERNOUT-MEILLET 522; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143; LANDI *Lat.* 64.

pleq m ‘council, congress’. Singularized plural of *plak* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 42-43). ◊ WEIGAND BA I 261 (from Rom **placium*, cf. Lat *placitum* ‘order, opinion’).

plesht m, pl. *pleshta* ‘flea’. From PAlb **pleusta*, a taboo transformation of IE **bhlusā*, cf. Lith *blusà*, Slav **blъxa*, Gk ψύλλα, Arm *lu* < **plus-* (MEYER *Wb.* 345, *Alb. St.* III 32, 62). ◊ STIER KZ XI 244; BUGGE *Beiträge* 11; PEDERSEN IF V 33, KZ XXXIX 347; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 223, *Stratificazione* 139; AÇAREAN *HAB* II 299-300; PISANI *Saggi* 116, 121; TRUBAČEV ÈSSJa II 129-131; FRISK II 1140-1141; FRAENKEL 51-52; POKORNY I 102; DEMIRAJ AE 325 (reconstructs *-ou- in the root).

plevas aor. *plevata* ‘to swim’. Borrowed from Slav **plyvati* id., cf. Bulg *plivam*, SCR *plivati* (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 16). ◊ SVANE 258.

plevicě f, pl. *plevica* ‘barn, hayloft’. Borrowed from Slav **pelvnicā* id.: Bulg *plevnica* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 29; MEYER *Wb.* 345). ◊ JOKL LKUBA 315 (follows MEYER); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 151, 160; SVANE 60.

plēndēs ~ plandēs m, pl. *plēndēsa ~ plandēsa* ‘paunch, stomach (particularly, of a ruminant animal)’. Other variants are *blēndēs ~ blandēs*, *blēnx ~ blanx*, *plēnc ~ planc*. Of those, the latter is more archaic as it reflects Venet *panza* ‘paunch’ influenced by old Venet **splenza* ‘spleen’ (HELBIG *JbIRS* X 83). Other forms reflect a secondary interpretation of *plēnc ~ planc* as a deveritative in -*ēs*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 39 (from Lat *panticem* ‘paunch, bowels’ and its Romance reflexes); JOKL LKUBA 291 (follows HELBIG); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 223; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI *Lat.* 48, 83.

plim ~ **plym** m ‘mass, crowd’, adv. ‘in heaps, in piles’. A deverbal in *-(i)m* based on an unattested verb **plyej* continuing PALb **plānja* ‘to fill’. The latter is related to IE **plē-* ‘full, to fill’, cf. *plotē*.

pliq m, pl. *pliqe* ‘twisted woollen cord’. Borrowed from Lat *plecta* ‘border of interwoven lines in relief, *plait’. Note the development of *-ct-* > **-jt-* > *-q-*.

plis m, pl. *plisa* ‘clod of earth, sod, piece of turf’. Continues PALb **plitja*, a zero grade derivative in **-to-* related to Skt *phálati* ‘to burst, to split’, Lat *spolium* ‘stripped skin or hide, spoil’ and other reflexes of IE **(s)pel-* (JOKL Studien 70-71, LKUBA 215). ♦ MEYER Wb. 345 (from NGk πλίνθος ‘brick’); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. I 43 (follows MEYER); WALDE-HOFMANN II 577-578; MAYRHOFER II 393; POKORNY I 985-987; ÇABEJ LP VIII 82 (to *plasē*); CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 82 (same as ÇABEJ); DEMIRAJ AE 325-326.

plis m, pl. *plisa* ‘felt’. From PALb **p(i)litja* related to OHG *filz* id., Lat *pellis* id., Gk πῖλος id., Slav **pýlstъ* id. ♦ FRISK II 536; VASMER III 318; WALDE-HOFMANN II 275-276; POKORNY I 830.

plish m, pl. *plisha* ‘kind of reed, Phragmites communis’. Continues PALb **plūši-* connected with Lith *pl(i)ūšis* ‘reed’ (ÇABEJ St. II 43). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 32-33, 215-216 (to *plis*), *Slavia* XIII 309 (from **(s)phel-* ‘split’; reconstructs **plsio-* > *plish*); FRAENKEL 628; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 114; JANSON Unt. 183; OREL Sprache XXXI 285, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 351 (-sh- < **-s-* according to the “ruki” rule); DEMIRAJ AE 326.

plitē f, pl. *plita* ‘sun-dried brick’. Borrowed from Slav **plita* ‘plate, slab’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *plita*, SCR *plita* (SVANE 63).

plog m, pl. *plogje* ‘granary, barn, heap’. From PALb **plāga* related to Gk πλάγιος ‘placed sideways, sloping, leaning’, Lat *plaga* ‘quarter, region’ (OREL Fort. 79). For the semantic development, cf. Slav **klětъ* ‘barn’ < IE **klei-* ‘to lean, to be inclined’. ♦ JOKL Studien 71-72 (from IE **plē-g-*, to **plē-* ‘full’); FRISK II 547; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 114 (related to *plotē*); WALDE-HOFMANN II 314; POKORNY I 832-833; DEMIRAJ AE 326 (borrowed from Bulg *blog*).

plogē adj. ‘lazy’. Historically identical with *plog*, the meaning ‘lazy’

developing from ‘leaning, lying without moving’. ♦ JOKL Studien 71 (from **pē-log-*, a prefixal form related to Lat *neglegō* ‘to slight, to neglect’ - but -ē- of the first syllable left no traces), LKUBA 155; CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 114, 122; SEILER KZ CVI 2 (to Gk ἀλέγω ‘to take account of’); SZEMERÉNYI Syncope 144-160; BEEKES Laryngeals 26; DEMIRAJ AE 327.

ploje f, pl. *ploje* ‘slaughter, carnage’. From **ploje* < PALb **plāga* related to Gk πλῆγή ‘blow’, Lat *plāga* ‘blow, slaughter’. ♦ WALDE-HOFMANN II 315; FRISK II 561-562; POKORNY I 832.

plotē adj. ‘full’. From PALb **plāta* identical with IE **plēto-* ‘full’ derived from **pelə-* ‘to fill’: Skt *prātā-*, Lat *com-plētus* (CAMARDA I 59, 138; MEYER Wb. 345, Alb. St. III 23, 32). ♦ JOKL Studien 71, Sprache IX 117; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 224; PISANI Saggi 99; MANN Language XVII 22; WALDE-HOFMANN II 322; POKORNY I 799; KLINGENSCHMITT Verbum 68; ANTILA Schw. 145; HULD 105; DEMIRAJ AE 327-328 (related to MLat *plovum*).

pluar ~ **pluer** m, pl. *plorē* ‘plowshare; prow’. Borrowed from NGk πλώρη ‘prow’ (ÇABEJ St. II 43-44). ♦ MAKUŠEV Varš. Univ. Izv. 1871 122 (from Slav **plugarъ*); MEYER Wb. 346 (adduces MLat *plovum* ‘plow’ borrowed from Germanic but prefers MAKUŠEV’s explanation); OŠTIR AArbSt. II 377 (to OHG *pflug* id.); MERINGER IF XVII 113 (borrowed from Germ dial. *pflua* ‘plow’ < *pflug* id.); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 255 (follows MEYER); JOKL LKUBA 130-141 (suggests a segmentation **pē-luar* ‘divider’); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 229 (against JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 327-328.

plug m, pl. *plugje* ‘plow’. Borrowed from Slav **plugъ* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *plug*, SCR *plug* (MEYER Wb. 346). ♦ SELIŠČEV Slav. nase-lenie 15, 156; SVANE 28.

pluhur ~ **pluhun** m ‘dust, powder’. A phonetic development of **plēhur* ~ **plēhun* derived from *pleh*. ♦ CAMARDA I 70 (related to Lat *pulvis* ‘dust, powder’); MEYER Wb. 346 (from Rom **pluverem* < Lat *pul-verem* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundriß 2 I 1053 (same as MEYER); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; TAGLIAVINI Origini 239, 366; ÇABEJ St. VII 277; HAARMANN 144.

plumb m, pl. *plumba* ‘lead’. Borrowed from Lat *plumbum* id. (CAMARDA I 198; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 50; MEYER *Wb.* 346). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046, 1054; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 224; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 142; LANDI *Lat.* 115, 141.

plusk m ‘blizzard; fine flour; dust’. Other variants are *pluskē*, *plluskē*, *plyskē*. Borrowed from Slav **pl'uska* ‘bubble, hull, husk’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *pl'uska*, SCr *pljuska* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 29). ♦ SVANE 174.

pllajë f, pl. *pllaja* ‘upland, gentle slope’. Borrowed from Rom **plagius* id. (Rum *plai*, Ital *piaggia* and the like), cf. JOKL *LKUBA* 174-175.

pllangë f, pl. *pllanga* ‘supporting beam, support, lever; spot, mark’. A more phonetically conservative variant is *pēllangē* which is a dialectal form of *pēllēmbē* ~ *pēllambē*.

pllashicë f, pl. *pllashica* ‘whitefish’. Borrowed from Slav **plašica* ‘kind of fish’, cf. Bulg *plašica*. ♦ SVANE 152.

pllaz m ‘sole of plow’. Borrowed from Slav **polzъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *plaz*, SCr *plaz* (SVANE 28).

pllenoj aor. *pllenova* ‘to make pregnant (of animals)’. A recent derivative of *plle* – *pllē* (see *pelle*).

plloçë f, pl. *plloça* ‘flat stone, slab’. Borrowed from Slav **ploča* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *ploča* id., SCr *ploča* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 29; MEYER *Wb.* 343).

plloskë f, pl. *plloska* ‘flat wooden bottle, wooden vessel’. Other variants are *pllockë* and *plloçkë*. Borrowed from Slav **ploska* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *ploska*, SCr *ploska* (MEYER *Wb.* 343). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 154; SVANE 69; MURATI *Probleme* 132.

pllymëz f, pl. *pllymëza* ‘kind of fishing net’. From **pēr-lym-ēz*, see *lym*.

po ~ por adv. ‘yes; so, well’, conj. ‘but’. Borrowed from Lat *porrō* ‘then, moreover; but’ (MEYER *Wb.* 346). The loss of the final -r seems to be explained by the permanent unstressed position of the conjunction.

The same adverb is used as a particle of progressive forms. ♦ CAMARDA I 314 (comparison with Skt *ápara-* ‘posterior, later’ or with Lat *porrō* ‘further’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 225.

pobratim m ‘friend, adopted brother’. Other variants are *probatim*, *probatim*, *probatin*. Borrowed from Slav **pobratimъ* ‘adopted brother’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *pobratim*, SCr *pobratim* (MEYER *Wb.* 354). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 184; JOKL *Slavia* XIII 307; MANN *Language* XVII 12; SVANE 187.

poç m, pl. *poçe*, *poça* ‘pot, vase, vessel’. A cultural term derived from *pot*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 350 (to Fr *pot*, Spanish *pote* ‘pot’).

pod m, pl. ‘story, floor, cellar’. Borrowed from Slav **podъ* ‘bottom, ground’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *pod*, SCr *pod* (VASMER *Alb. Wortschatz* 52). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 148; SVANE 55.

pohoj aor. *pohova* ‘to admit’. A derivative of *po*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 273.

pojak m, pl. *pojakē* ‘field guard’. Another variant is *polak*. Borrowed from Slav **pol'akъ* ‘man related to the field’, cf. in South Slavic: SCr *poljak* ‘field guard’ (MEYER *Wb.* 347). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 181, 302; SVANE 197.

pojatë f, pl. *pojata* ‘cabin, shack, cattle-pen, porch’. Borrowed at an early stage from Slav **polata* ‘palace, building, tent’, cf. OCS *polata*. From Albanian, this word - as a shepherding term - was passed to Rum *poiată* and other Carpathian and Balkan languages. ♦ OKDA *Voprosnik* 38; SVANE 63.

pokrovë f, pl. *pokrova* ‘cloth, sheet’. Borrowed from Slav **pokrovъ* ‘cover’, cf. Bulg *pokrov*, SCr *pokrov* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 29; MEYER *Wb.* 347). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 174, 325.

pol m, pl. *pola* ‘fold; door-hinge’. Another variant is *polē*. Borrowed from Slav **pola* ‘fold’, cf. Bulg *pola*, SCr *pola* (MEYER *Wb.* 347). ♦ SVANE 49.

police f, pl. *polica* ‘shelf, ledge’. Borrowed from Slav **polica* id., cf.

South Slavic continuants: Bulg *polica*, SCr *polica* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 29; MEYER *Wb.* 347). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 149; SVANE 66.

pollē f, pl. *polla* ‘apron’. Historically identical with *pol.*

ponicě f, pl. *ponica* ‘flower pot; oven, stove’. Borrowed from Slav **podъnica* ‘pot, oven’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *podnica*, *ponica* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30; MEYER *Wb.* 347-348). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 149, 153-155; SVANE 72.

ponis aor. *ponita* ‘to honor, to respect’. Borrowed from Slav **pomъniti* ‘to remember’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *pomn'a*, SCr *pomniti*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 347 (from SCr *poniziti se* ‘to let oneself down’).

pop m, pl. *popa* ‘Orthodox priest’. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg *pop* id., SCr *pop* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30).

popěl f, pl. *popla* ‘boulder, pebble’. A descriptive stem similar to that of OE *popel* ‘pebble’ and the like. ♦ CAMARDA II 73 (to Gk πομφόλυξ ‘water bubble’); JOKL *Studien* 72, LKUBA 215 (to IE *(s)phel- ‘to split’); ÇABEJ St. VII 222-223; DEMIRAJ AE 329.

popull m, pl. *popuj* ‘people’. Borrowed from Lat *populus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 51; MEYER *Wb.* 348). ♦ LANDI *Lat.* 107, 130, 145.

pordhē f, pl. *pordhē* ‘fart’. Continues PALb **pārdā* related to *pjerdh.* ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 218.

porend m, pl. *porenda* ‘thorn hedge’. Borrowed from Slav **porędъ* ‘order, row’ (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 12). ♦ SVANE 59.

porez m, pl. *poreza* ‘tax’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *por'az*, *porez*, SCr *porez* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30; MEYER *Wb.* 348).

porosit aor. *porosita* ‘to order, to demand’. An early loanword from Slav **poročiti* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30; MEYER *Wb.* 348) with Slav *-č- > PALb *-tš- > -s-. ♦ JOKL LKUBA 93; SELIŠČEV *Slav. nase-*

lenie 181, 293; HAMP *LB XIV/2* 15; OREL *ZfBaik* XXIII/1 68; SVANE 239.

portě f, pl. *porta* ‘door’. Borrowed from Lat *porta* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 51; MEYER *Wb.* 348). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; ÇABEJ St. VII 216; HAARMANN 143; LANDI *Lat.* 60, 114.

porriq m ‘leek’. Borrowed from Rom **porricium* derived from *porrum* id. Another derivative Rom **porrīnum* is the source of *porri* ~ *porrī* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 348). ♦ HAARMANN 143.

porrc m ‘honeycomb stomach, reticulum’. Derive from *porr* ‘stove, oven’ continuing PALb **pārā* related to Gk fut. πρήσω ‘to burn, to set on fire’, Slav **parz* ‘vapor, steam’. ♦ POKORNY I 809; FRISK II 538-539; VASMER III 203.

porris aor. *porrita* ‘to extinguish, to destroy’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. SCr *pobrisati* ‘to blur, to efface’ (MEYER *Wb.* 349). Note the development of the cluster -*br-* > -*rr-*.

porropi f ‘devastation, ruin, misadventure’. Other variants are *poropi*, *perupi*. The word is identical with *pērrēpi* ‘precipice, drop’, *pērrēpirē* ~ *pērrēpinē* id., deverbatives based on an unattested prefixal **pērrjep*, cf. *rjep.* ♦ XHUVANI apud ÇABEJ St. II 44 (from NGk ἀπρέπεια ‘inconvenience’); ÇABEJ St. II 44 (from NGk βοτή ‘inclination, decline’).

posače adv. ‘especially, separately’. A compound of *posa* ~ *porsa* ‘just, hardly, scarcely’ (from *po* and *sa*) and *çě*. Its synonym *pos* is an allegro form of *posa*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 266 (*pos* from SCr **po se*, cf. *na po se* ‘separate, singular’); ÇABEJ St. II 44 (agrees with MEYER).

postaf m ‘stone trough’. Borrowed from Slav **postavъ* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *postav*, and in a different meaning SCr *postav* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30; MEYER *Wb.* 349). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 154; SVANE 67.

postafat adv. ‘on purpose, deliberately’. Based on **postavē* borrowed from Slav **postava* ‘something set’.

postahe f, pl. *postahe* ‘blanket, quilt used for sitting’. Borrowed from Slav **postaja* ‘bed cover’, cf. SCr *postaje*. The meaning of the word may have been influenced by a Turkism *postiqe* id. ◊ MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30; MEYER *Wb.* 349 (from SCr *postav* ‘cloth, kerchief’); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 174; JOKL *IF XLIX* 288 (follows MEYER); ÇABEJ *St. II* 45 (on *postiqe*); SVANE 48.

postas aor. *postata* ‘to weaken, to exhaust’. Borrowed from Slav **postati*, cf. Bulg *postan* id. (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 16: reconstructs **po-ustati*). ◊ SVANE 263.

postat m, pl. *postate* ‘garden plot, bed’. Borrowed from Slav **postatъ* id., cf. SCr *postat* (MEYER *Wb.* 349). ◊ SVANE 59.

postre ~ *postrē* f, pl. *postre* ~ *postrē* ‘shelter, porch’. Another variant is *postrehē*. Borrowed from Slav **postrěxa*, a prefixal derivative of **strěxa* ‘roof’ reflected in Albanian as *strehë* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 148). Cf. SCr *postrešiti* ‘to thatch’. ◊ SVANE 54.

posullē f ‘bill, slip, note, letter’. Other variants are *pusulle*, *pusollē*, *pustull*. An early borrowing from Slav **posyla*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 349 (from Slav **posylъ* ‘messenger’).

poshtē adv. ‘down, below’, prep. ‘under’. Borrowed from Lat *post*, *poste* ‘behind, back’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 51; MEYER *Wb.* 349) with a radical change of meaning corresponding to other similar shifts in the Albanian system of prepositions and adverbs. The adjective *poshtēr* ‘mean; lower’ is derived from *poshtē*. ◊ GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 21 (to Skt *paścā-* ‘back, posterior’); PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 290 (to *pērposh* and, further, to loc. pl. **pēd-su* ‘down, at the feet’), *Kelt. Gr.* I 50, 181; JOKL *Studien* 59-60, LKUBA 32-33, *Festschr. Kretschmer* LXXXVIII; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 231; ÇABEJ *St. II* 45-46 (follows PEDERSEN), III 114; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 142; HAARMANN 143; HAMP *ZfceltPh* XXXIV 20-22; DEMIRAJ *AE* 329-330.

pot m, pl. *pota* ‘mill-hopper, flour-bin; little boy’. Borrowed from Rom **pottus* ‘pot’ > Fr *pot*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 349 (from Turk *pota* id. of Romance origin).

potere f ‘noise, din, crash, pursuit of robbers’. Borrowed from South

Slavic **poter'a* id., cf. Bulg *potera*, SCr *potera* (MEYER *Wb.* 349).

potkē f, pl. *potka* ‘scarecrow, boundary mark, landmark’. Borrowed from Slav **potъka* ‘landmark’, cf. SCr *potka* ‘kind of boundary mark’ (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 182). ◊ SVANE 206.

pothuaj ~ *pothue* adv. ‘nearly, almost’. A univerbation of 2 sg. *po thuaj* ‘you say’ (MANN *HAED* 397). ◊ ÇABEJ *St. II* 46 (repeats MANN’s explanation).

pra adv. ‘so, therefore’. Results of an erroneous segmentation or of the allegro reduction of Old Albanian *prashtu* id., *prato* id. (BUZUKU) continuing **pēr ashtu*, **pēr ato*. ◊ JOKL *Studien* 80 (to OCS *proče* ‘therefore’).

praf m ‘dust, powder’. Borrowed from Slav **porxъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *prax*, SCr *prah* (SVANE 164, 239).

prafullimē f, pl. *prafullima* ‘spark (thrown out of an engine)’. Deverbative of *prafulloj* ‘to toast, to singe’ derived from *praf*. ◊ ÇABEJ *St. VII* 221.

prag m, pl. *pragje* ‘threshold’. A parallel form is *prak*. Borrowed from Slav **porgъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *prag*, SCr *prag* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 30; MEYER *Wb.* 350). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 148; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 226; HAMP *LB XIV/2* 13; SVANE 53.

pranē adv. ‘alongside, beside, nearby’, prep. ‘near, by’. Goes back to *pēr anē*.

prandaj conj. ‘therefore, thus’. Goes back to **pēr andaj* (CAMARDA I 306; MEYER *Wb.* 11). ◊ ÇABEJ *St. II* 46-47.

prangē f, pl. *pranga* ‘fetter, chain, handcuff’. Borrowed from Gmc **pranga-* ‘constriction, cramping’, cf. Germ *Pranger* ‘pillory’ (MEYER *Wb.* 350-351). ◊ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 63 (from Ital *spranga* ‘bolt’); KLUGE 562-563.

pranoj aor. *pranova* ‘to admit, to accept’. Derived from *pranē* (MEYER *Wb.* 11). ◊ ÇABEJ *St. VII* 202.

prapa adv. ‘back, backwards, beyond’, prep. ‘behind’. Another form of the same word explained by accentual modifications in Proto-Albanian is *prapē* ‘back, again, the other way round’. Continues **pér apa* ~ **pér apē*, the second component being historically identical with *pa* (BOPP 502; CAMARDA I 306; MEYER Wb. 351). The Proto-Albanian form must have been **per apa* or **pra apa*. ♦ JOKL MRIW I 302, IF XXXVII 108; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 187-188; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 111; HAMP *Laryngeals* 125 (to *hap*); DEMIRAJ AE 330-332.

praqe pl. tantum ‘stirrups’. Semantically modified plural of *prak*, variant of *prag*.

praroj aor. *prarova* ‘to gild’. From **pér-aroj*, denominative of *ar* (MEYER Wb. 14).

prashis aor. *prashita* ‘to hoe over, to rake over, to cultivate’. Borrowed from Slavic **poršiti* ‘to turn into dust, to cover with dust, to hoe’, cf. Bulg *praša*, SCR *prašiti* (MEYER Wb. 351). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. nasele-nie* 158; SVANE 77, 239.

pravulloj aor. *pravulova* ‘to boil down, to boil, to wash in hot water’. Continues **pér-avulloj*, a denominative based on *avull*.

pre f. pl. *preja* ‘prey, booty, plunder’. Borrowed from Lat *praeda* id. (MEYER Wb. 351). ♦ MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143; LANDI *Lat.* 71.

pregjim m~‘party on the occasion of child-birth; visit paid to mourners after a death’. Other variants are *përgim*, *përgjim*. A regular deverbal of *përgjoj*. ♦ ENDZELIN KZ XLV 230 (to Lith *giñti* ‘to give birth’, Latv *dzīmt* id.); ÇABEJ St. II 47-48 (from MGk πρωτογέννημα ‘first birth’); DEMIRAJ AE 332 (agrees with ÇABEJ).

preh ~ pref aor. *preha ~ prefa* ‘to sharpen’. Continues **pér-eh*, a prefixal derivative of *eh* (MEYER Wb. 352). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 239.

prehaluq adj. ‘emaciated’. A suffixal derivative of *preh*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 48 (contamination of *preh* and *halē*).

prehēr ~ prehēn m ‘bosom, lap; apron’. From PAIb **prōjena* *‘front’,

originally, an adjective built (as Gk πρώϊος ‘early’) on the basis of the locative Gk πρωΐ ‘early, in the morning’ = OHG *fruoī* id. derived from IE **prō* ‘forward, in front of, before’ (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 45). ♦ MEYER Wb. 353 (to Slav **pręgę* ‘to tighten’), Alb. St. III 31, 72; ÇABEJ St. II 48 (compares with Lith *spriñgti* ‘to choke, to swallow’ connected with Slav **pręgę*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 95; FRISK II 607-608; POKORNY I 814.

prej prep. ‘to, towards; from, out of’. In fact, from disyllabic PAIb **prei* identical with the locative Gk πρωΐ ‘early, in the morning’ = OHG *fruoī* id. derived from IE **prō* ‘forward, in front of, before’, cf. *prehēr*.

prek aor. *preka* ‘to touch’. From PAIb **praka*, a derivative of an adverbial **pra-k-* related to Gk πρόκα ‘forthwith, straightforward’, Slav **prokъ* ‘remainder, remaining’ and similar formations of **pro* ‘forward’. ♦ CAMARDA I 242 (analyzes *prek* as **pre-k-*); MEYER Wb. 352 (to Gk πράσσω ‘to do, to work’); FRISK II 599; VASMER III 373.

prell m ‘sunny side’. Borrowed from Gk παρήλιος ‘near the sun’.

premte ~ prēmte f ‘Friday’. Other variants are (T) *prempte*, (G) *prende*. Deverbative based on *premtoj* in its unattested meaning ‘to forebode, to prepare in advance’ and representing a translation of Gk παρασκευή ‘getting ready, preparing; Friday’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 266 (to *mbrēmē*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 227.

premtoj aor. *premtova* ‘to promise’. Borrowed from Lat *prōmittere* ‘to forbode, to promise’. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 52 (from Ital *promettere* ‘to promise’); MEYER Wb. 352 (same as MIKLOSICH).

pres aor. *preva* ‘to cut’. From PAIb **p(e)retja* related to Lith *periù*, *pežti* ‘to beat, to thump’, Gk πρίω ‘to saw’ (CAMARDA I 42; MEYER Wb. 353, Alb. St. III 31, 72). ♦ SCHMIDT KZ L 243-244; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 227; FRAENKEL 578; FRISK II 596; POKORNY I 819; HAMP KZ LXXVI 135; HULD 105; DEMIRAJ AE 332-333 (to *eh*).

pres aor. *prita* ‘to wait, to expect’. Continues PAIb **pratja* etymologically related to Goth *frapjan* ‘to think, to understand’, Lith *prantù*, *prasti* ‘to get used, to understand’. ♦ CAMARDA I 143 (a prefixal verb related to IE **es-* ‘to be’); BUGGE BB XVIII 169 (a prefixal verb related

to Lat *emō* ‘to buy, to purchase’); BARIĆ ARSt I 90 (to OIr 3 sg. *frith* ‘is found’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 228; FRAENKEL 646-647; FEIST *Goth.* 165-166; POKORNY I 845; HAMP KZ LXXVI 135 (from IE **pr̥kto-*, to **prek-* ‘to ask’).

presh m, pl. *presh* ‘leek’. Borrowed from Gk πράσον id. (THUMB *IF XXVI* 19). ♦ MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 278, 281.

prevě f, pl. *preva* ‘open way, track, ford’. Borrowed from Lat *privum (iter)* ‘private (road, passage)’. ♦ CAMARDA I 27 (identical with *trevě*); MEYER *Wb.* 353 (repeats CAMARDA’s identification); VASMER *Alb. Wortsforsch.* 52-54; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184, 233.

préj ~ prâj aor. *préjta ~ prâjta* ‘to incline, to cling to, to lean; to infect’. The semantic development ‘to cling’ > ‘to infect’ is quite frequent, cf. E *to stick*. The original meaning of PAlb **per(i)-anja* appears to be ‘to incline, to bend to the side’. It is derived from *anē*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 46 (separates *préj* ‘to infect’ and connects it with *ej*).

préj ~ prâj aor. *préjta ~ prâjta* ‘to comfort, to soothe’. Goes back to PAlb **prainja* related to Skt *prināti* ‘to please’, Goth *frijon* ‘to love’, Slav **prijati* id. and the like. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 5 (to *ej*); FEIST *Goth.* 168; MAYRHOFER II 380; VASMER III 369; POKORNY I 844.

prêndverě ~ prandverě f ‘spring’. Borrowed from Rom **prīma vēra* (> Ital *primavera*, Rum *primăvara*), cf. MEYER *Wb.* 466. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 52 (from Ital *primavera*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 226; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 144; LANDI *Lat.* 108.

prénjkě f, pl. *prénjka* ‘freckle, sunspot’. A derivative in -*kě* of PAlb **priknja* related to Skt *pṛśni-* ‘spotted, speckled’, Gk περκνός ‘dark, spotted’, W *erch* ‘spotted’ and the like. ♦ MAYRHOFER II 336; FRISK II 515-516; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 43; POKORNY I 820-821; ÇABEJ *St.* II 46 (derived from *préj ~ prâj*).

prier aor. *prora* ‘to incline, to lean, to turn aside’. Goes back to PAlb **per(i)-era*, a prefixal verb etymologically related to Hitt *arnumi* ‘to move, to shift’, Skt *rñóti* ‘to arise, to move’, Gk ὅρνυμι ‘to stir up’, Lat *orior* ‘to rise’. ♦ CAMARDA I 56-57 (a prefixal verb to be com-

pared with Gk ἀείρω ‘to raise’); MEYER *Wb.* 354 (a prefixal verb related to Gk ἐλάω ‘to drive, to set in motion’); FRISK II 422-424; MAYRHOFER I 122; WALDE-HOFMANN II 222-223; POKORNY I 326-328.

prift m, pl. *priftér, priftérinj ~ priftna, priftinj* ‘priest’. Borrowed from Lat *presbyter* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 52; MEYER *Wb.* 353). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044; JOKL *Slavia* XIII 287 (on the Dalmatian Latin source); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 228; ERNOUT-MEILLET 534; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143; HAMP SCL XXXII/4 425-428; LANDI *Lat.* 102, 121, 130.

prij ~ prîj aor. *prina, priva* ‘to lead’. Borrowed from Lat *praetere* ‘to lead, to precede’ (MEYER *Wb.* 353). ♦ HAARMANN 143.

prije f, pl. *prije* ‘drainage ditch’. A derivative of *prij*, probably representing a calque of South Slavic **vada* ‘irrigation ditch’ (Bulg *vada*, SCR *vada*) related to **vedq*, **vesti* ‘to lead’. ♦ KRISTOFORIDHI 345 (from **pēr-ijē*); ÇABEJ *St.* IV 85.

prijě f, pl. *prija* ‘onion-bed’. Usually, in a phrase *prijě qepěsh* id. Borrowed from Lat *porrīna* id.

prik m ‘slope’. Goes back to **prier-k*, a derivative of *prier*.

prikě f, pl. *prika* ‘dowry’. Derived with the suffix -*kě* from *prij*. ♦ SKOK ŽA II 103-110 (from Gk προίξ ‘gift, present’).

prill m ‘April’. Borrowed from Lat *aprīlis* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 2; MEYER *Wb.* 353). ♦ MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; HAARMAN 111; LANDI *Lat.* 118, 177.

prime pl. ‘folk remedies’. Deverbative of *proj* ‘to guard, to defend’ (ÇABEJ *St.* II 48).

prind m, pl. *prindě, prindér ~ prinděn* ‘father, parent’. Borrowed from Lat *parentem* id. (CAMARDA I 42; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 47; MEYER *Wb.* 353). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044, 1047, 1054; TAGLIAVINI *Origini* 189; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 140; LANDI *Lat.* 51, 116, 143-145.

pringj m ‘chief, prince’. Borrowed from **prince(s)* < Lat *princeps* ‘chief’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 52; MEYER *Wb.* 353). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044; HAARMANN 144.

priqe pl. ‘arthritis’. Another variant is *priç* ~ *prīç*. A suffixal derivative of *prij*.

priskoj aor. *priskova* ‘to besprinkle’. A relatively recent denominative formation based on **prisk(ē)*. The latter was borrowed from Slav **pryskъ* ‘sprinkling’ otherwise unattested in South Slavic where its variant **prъskъ*, **prъskati* is attested.

prish aor. *prisha* ‘to destroy, to spoil, to waste’. From PAlb **priša* related to Gk πρίω ‘to saw’ (MEYER *Wb.* 353, *Alb. St.* III 31, 61, 72). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 72-73 (adds Germanic parallels: OHG *freisa* ‘danger, destruction’ and the like), LKUBA 24; PiSANI *Saggi* 119; ÇABEJ *St.* II 49-50; FRISK II 596 (doubts the validity of the Greek - Albanian comparison); POKORNY I 846; ÇABEJ *St.* II 49, VII 206, 228; OREL *Sprache* XXXI 280, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 351 (-sh- < *-s- according to the “ruki” rule); DEMIRAJ AE 333-334 (to IE **per-* ‘to strike’).

privoj aor. *privova* ‘to rob’. Borrowed from Lat *privare* id.

prizë f, pl. *priza* ‘gutter’. Derived from *prije*.

probateshë f, pl. *probatesha* ‘adopted sister’. An innovative feminine in -eshë based on the recombination of *probatin*, see *pobratim*.

prodhoj aor. *prodhova* ‘to produce’. Borrowed from Lat *prodāre* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 52). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 266 (to *mbrodh*).

profkë f, pl. *profka* ‘splitting fruit; water spray; twaddle, bluff’. Another variant is *pročkë* ‘blunder, slip of the tongue’. From Bulg *pročka* ‘wicket-gate’ in various metaphoric meanings. ♦ JOKL LKUBA 9 (to *prēj*), *Slavia* XIII 289.

prog m, pl. *progje* ‘nail’. A secondary fonetic variant of *prokë*.

proj aor. *prova* ‘to guard, to defend; to precede, to anticipate, to take precaution’. Borrowed from Lat *parare* ‘to make ready; to defend’,

the meaning ‘to defend’ being typical of Romance languages (Ital *parare*, Fr *parer*), cf. ÇABEJ *St.* II 48. A noun *projē* meaning at the same time ‘defense’ and ‘booty’ is a deveritative. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 369 (to *ruaj* or from Lat *prohibēre* ‘to hold back, to prevent’).

prokë f, pl. *proka* ‘nail, fork’. Borrowed, with an unusual unvoicing of the anlaut, from Rom **brocca*, **broccia* ‘fork, roasting-spit’, cf. Ital dial. *brocca*, Fr *broche*) < fem. **brocca* ‘projecting (of teeth)’ (MEYER *Wb.* 354).

prosek m, pl. *prosige* ‘hut for cattle to be rounded up’. Together with *proseqe* ‘chips, chippings (from pruned tree)’ is a Slavic loanword from **prosěkъ* ‘kind of axe; opening, cutting (in a forest)’, cf. Bulg *prosek*, SCr *prosijek* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 50). The meaning represented in Albanian is not attested in South Slavic. It has obviously developed from ‘section, something cut out’. ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 151 (from Bulg *prosek* ‘section in a barn’).

prozhëm m, pl. ‘small wood, community forest’. Another, and more phonetically archaic, variant is *proshëm*. This word for the *‘nearest forest’ > ‘community forest’ is borrowed from Lat *proximus* ‘nearest’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 355 (from South Slav **šuma* ‘forest’); BARIĆ ARSt I 75 (from **kseumā* related to Slav **šuma*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 50-51 (borrowed from Slav **brъstъ* ‘brushwood’).

prozhmoj aor. *prozhmova* ‘to slander, to libel’. As in *prozhëm*, a more conservative variant is *proshmoj*. It is borrowed from Lat *proximāre* ‘to come near, to approach’ with a complicated semantic development, presumably: ‘to get close’ > ‘to know intimately’ > ‘to slander’. ♦ CAMARDA I 322 (to Gk *προ-σιμώ, cf. σιμώ ‘to turn up the nose, to sneer at’ - but Greek loanwords are not adapted as verbs in -oj); MEYER *Wb.* 355 (from Slav **šumъ* ‘noise’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 51 (identical with *pērçmoj* ‘to despise’ derived from *çmoj*).

prridh aor. *prridha* ‘to suffocate’. Continues a prefixal verb **pēr-ridh* with a root unattested in an unbound form and continuing PAlb **reida* related to Gk ἐρείδω ‘to prop, to push’. ♦ FRISK I 551; POKORNY I 860.

prroskë f, pl. *prroska* ‘brook, mountain stream’. Derivative in *-skë* of *përrua* (JOKL LKUBA 220, 327).

prush m ‘ember, glowing coal’. From PALB **prušā* etymologically related to Lat *prūna* id. < **prusnā*, Skt *ploṣati* ‘to burn’ (MEYER Wb. 355, Alb. St. III 31, 61). ♦ CAMARDA I 52 (to Gk πῦρ ‘fire’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 231; SCHULZE *Kl. Schr.* 479; POKORNY I 846; MANN *Language* XXVI 388 (to Latv *pirksts* ‘hot ash’); DEMIRAJ AE 334-335.

psherëtij aor. *psherëtiva* ‘to sigh, to moan’. Other variants are *psherëtoj* and *psherëtis*. Borrowed, with a metathesis in the phonetically complicated ānlaut, from Rom **suspīrītare*, cf. Lat *suspīrāre* ‘to sigh’ (MEYER Wb. 356). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 221.

pshikëlloj aor. *pshikëllova* ‘to beat with a cane’. Another variant is *fshikul-loj*. Derived from *fshikull* ‘whip’ borrowed from Rom **fisticula*, cf. Lat *fstula* ‘reed, cane’.

pshoj aor. *pshova* ‘to sigh, to moan’. A back formation of **pshirē* < Lat *suspīrium* ‘sigh’, cf. *psherëtij*.

pshurr aor. *pshurra* ‘to urinate’. From **pér-shurr*, a prefixal derivative of *shurrē*.

puçërr f, pl. *puçrra* ‘blister, pimple’. Together with *puç* ‘hair parting’ and *puçis* ‘to contort (face)’, goes back to SCr *pučiti* ‘to split’.

pufkë f, pl. *pufka* ‘bubble, blister’. A derivative of **pufē* ~ *puhē* borrowed from SCr *puha* id. The latter is connected with SCr *puhati* ‘to blow (up)’ which, in its turn, has been borrowed to Albanian as *puhas* id. Finally, *puhi* ‘light breeze’ also belongs here (MEYER Wb. 356).

puftë adj. ‘empty, hollow’. Appears only in a context *arrë pufte* ‘empty nut’. Borrowed from Lat fem. *puncta* ‘punctured, having a hole’.

puk adj. ‘foolish’. Borrowed from Lat *pūblicus* ‘public; common, ordinary, bad’.

pukë f ‘promenade, public way’. Borrowed from Lat *pūblica (via)* ‘public

way’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 53; MEYER Wb. 356). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1054; HAARMANN 144.

pulegër f, pl. *pulegra* ‘dwarf bustard’. Based on **pulegē* borrowed from one of Italian or Dalmatian continuations of Rom **pullicus*, cf. *pullus* ‘young fowl, chick’.

pulendër ~ **pulandër** f, pl. *pulendra* ~ *pulandra* ‘maize porridge’. Another variant is *pullëndër* ~ *pullandër*. Based on **pullënd* borrowed from Lat *polenta* ‘peeled barley, pearl-barley’.

pulë f, pl. *pula* ‘hen’. Borrowed from Rom **pulla* ‘hen’ (cf. Fr *poule*), see CAMARDA I 172; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 53; MEYER Wb. 356-357. As to *pulkë* ‘turkey; pullet’, it is borrowed from Bulg *pulka* ‘pullet’. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1046, 1050, 1054; JOKL LKUBA 219; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 232; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 144.

pulishët m, pl. *pulishta* ‘donkey’s colt’. Another variant is *polishët*. Derived from **pul* borrowed from Lat *pullus* ‘foal’ (MEYER Wb. 357).

pulpë f, pl. *pulpa* ‘calf (of leg)’. Borrowed from Lat *pulpa* ‘flesh’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 53; MEYER Wb. 356). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1046; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 144.

pulqyer m, pl. *pulqerë* ‘thumb; dwarf’. Another variant is *pulqer*. Borrowed from Lat *pollicāris* ‘belonging to a thumb’ (MEYER Wb. 357). ♦ CAMARDA I 345 (reconstructs Rom **pollicer*); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1043; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143; LANDI *Lat.* 39, 83.

pullëndër ~ **pullandër** f ‘washing water, lye’. A singularized plural of **pulland* borrowed from Lat *perlavantem* ‘washing thoroughly’.

pullaz m, pl. *pullaze* ‘roof’. A secondary variant of *pëllas* ‘palace’ (ÇABEJ II 51-52), with the hypercorrect voicing of the auslaut. ♦ MEYER Wb. 356 (variant of *lëpozë* ‘roof, roof-timbers’, cf. *lëpizë*); JOKL LKUBA 86-88 (follows MEYER).

punë f, pl. *punë* ‘work, thing’. A participle in *-në* of an unattested verb

**pua(j)* continuing PAlb **pānja*. The latter is related to Gk πένομαι ‘to strain, to work on’ and its deverbative πόνος ‘work, labor’ (HAHN I 251, II 28) with uncertain further links. ♦ BUGGE BB XVIII 188-189 (borrowed from Gk πόνος); MEYER Wb. 357, Alb. St. III 29, 58 (to Gk σπουδή ‘haste, speed’), IV 45 (against BUGGE); JOKL Studien 3; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVIII 200 (follows MEYER); LA PIANA St. Varia 23; THUMB IF XXVI 81-82 (criticizes BUGGE); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 6 (to Slav **pqditi* ‘to push, to press’); BARIĆ ARSt I 86 (from **oposnā*, to Lat *opus* ‘work’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 225 (disputes BARIĆ’s view); LA PIANA Studi I 73; PISANI *Saggi* 103, 121; TREIMER KZ LXV 94 (to Lat *pugno* ‘to fight’); CIMOCHOWSKI St. IE 46; FRISK II 504-506; CAMAJ Alb. Wörb. 65 (to **spend-* ‘to pull’); KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 102; ÇABEJ II 52-53 (two possibilities are suggested: HAHN’s etymology or comparison with Lat *pondus* ‘weight’), IV 58; ÖLBERG IF LXXXIII 212; HULD 156, 165; KORTLANDT *Arm.-IE* 40; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ AE 335-336.

punjashe f, pl. *punjashe* ‘purse’. Deminutive of **punjē* borrowed from East Germanic, cf. Goth *puggs* id. (MEYER Wb. 357).

pupē f, pl. *pupa* ‘breast, teat; tassel, bud’. Borrowed from Rom **puppa* ‘teat’ (cf. OFr *poupe*, Ital *poppa*), see MEYER Wb. 358. Derived from *pupē* is *pupērr* ‘boil, furuncle’ (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 233). ♦ DURIDANOV *Trakite* 80 (to Thr **pupa*); DEMIRAJ AE 336.

pupē f, pl. *pupa* ‘hoopoe’. Borrowed from Lat *upupa* id. (MEYER Wb. 357-358). From its derivative *pupēzē* id. Rum *pupăză* was borrowed. ♦ HAARMĀNN 156.

pupē f, pl. *pupa* ‘stern’. Borrowed from Lat *puppis* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 53; MEYER Wb. 357). ♦ HAARMANN 144.

puprroj aor. *puprrova* ‘to hoe over’. Borrowed, with dissimilation of liquids, from Lat *parapräre* ‘to prepare’, in this case - ‘to prepare the field (for sowing)’.

pupurriqem refl. ‘to tremble’. An emphatic formation built on the basis of *puprroj*.

puq aor. *puqa* ‘to fit together’. From PAlb **pukja*, a denominative related

to Gk πύκα adv. ‘thickly, strongly’, πυκνός ‘thick, strong’. ♦ FRISK II 622-623; POKORNY I 849.

puroj aor. *purova* ‘to calm, to pacify, to defend’. Borrowed from Rom **parare* ‘to defend’ (JOKL Studien 112). ♦ MEYER Wb. 267 (from Rom **barrare* ‘to bar’).

purtekē f, pl. *purteka* ‘rod, stick’. Borrowed, with a metathesis of *-ru-* > *-ur-*, from one of the South-East continuants of Slav **prötъkъ* ‘rod, bush’, cf. Bulg *prъtak*, SCr *prutak* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 31; MEYER Wb. 358-359). ♦ SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 244 (from Lat *pertica*); ÇABEJ St. VII 244.

purth m ‘diarrhea’. Derivative in *-th* of PAlb **purwa* related to Lith *pušvas* ‘filth, dirt’, Latv *pùrvs* ‘swamp, marsh’. ♦ FRAENKEL 675.

purrē f ‘hot ashes’. Borrowed from Slav **pyr'ь* id. (Czech *pyř*, Pol *perz*). An early loanword with Slav *-y- rendered as Alb *-u-* (JOKL AArbSt I/1-2 45-46). ♦ SELIŠČEV Slav. naselenie 298; JOKL Slavia XIII 291; KRISTOFORIDHI 286 (from NGk πυρός); SVANE 57; OREL ZfSlaw XXX/6 913, Koll. Idg. Ges. 362.

pus m, pl. *puse, pusa* ‘well, fountain’. Borrowed from Lat *puteus* ‘well’ (MEYER Wb. 359). ♦ MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 31 (from Slavic), Rom. Elemente 51 (from Ital *pozzo* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundriss I 1046, 1051; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 233; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; SVANE 144; LANDI Lat. 125, 139.

push m ‘fluff, down, nap, pile’. Continues PAlb **puša* < **puksja* etymologically connected with Skt *púccha-* ‘tail’ < **puksko-*, Slav **puxъ* ‘down’ < **poukso-* (ÇABEJ II 53, IV 219) going back to IE **puk-* ~ **peuk-* ‘covered with hair, bushy’. ♦ CAMARDA I 345; MEYER Wb. 359 (borrowing from Turk *puş* ‘to cover; cover’); POKORNY I 849; MAYRHOFER II 298-299; VASMER III 414; ADAMS JIES XVI/1-2 71-72; OREL Koll. Idg. Ges. 351 (on the “ruki” rule in *push*).

pushkē f, pl. *pushkē* ‘rifle, gun’. Borrowed from Slavic, cf. Bulg *puška*, SCr *puška* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 31; MEYER Wb. 359). ♦ SELIŠČEV Slav. naselenie 172; HAMP LB XIV/2 13; SVANE 204.

pushoj aor. *pushova* ‘to have a rest’. Borrowed from Lat *pausāre* ‘to halt, to rest (in the grave)’ (PHILIPPIDE *Or. Rom.* II 660) developping the meaning of ‘resting’ in Romance, cf. Ital *posare*. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 51 (from Ital *posare*); MEYER *Wb.* 359 (from Latin or from Ital *posare*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1049; HELBIG *JbIRS* X 127 (agrees with MEYER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 233; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 143.

pushtet m, pl. *pushtete* ‘power’. Borrowed from Lat *potestātem* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 51; MEYER *Wb.* 359, *Alb. St.* IV 10). The verb *pushtoj* continues Rom **potestāre*. The dialectal form of the verb *poshtoj* ~ *pēshtroj* results from an erroneous etymological link with *shtroj*. ♦ CAMARDA I 178 (to Gk στρώννυμι ‘to spread’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1043; WEIGAND *BA* I 261 (*pushtoj* < **pushtet-oj*); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 124 (*pushtoj* < Rom **expeditāre*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 53-55 (repeats the essence of CAMARDA’s etymology: *pushtoj* < **pēr-shtroj*, to *shtroj*); HAARMANN 143; LANDI *Lat.* 33, 39, 44.

putë f, pl. *puta* ‘sole’. From PAlb **pukta* related to Gk πύκτα adv. ‘thickly, strongly’, πύκνός ‘thick, strong’, cf. *puq*.

putërë ~ putanë f ‘whore’. Borrowed from Rom **puttana* id., cf. Ital *puttana*. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 53 (from Ital *puttana*); MEYER *Wb.* 359 (follows MIKLOSICH).

puth aor. *putha* ‘to kiss’. From PAlb **putsa*, an onomatopoeia similar to many other words for ‘kiss’ reflecting *bu-* ~ *pu-* (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 233). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 356 (to Gk πυκάζω ‘to cover closely, to protect’ so that *puth* ‘to kiss’ < ‘to embrace’ similar to Fr *embrasser*), *Alb. St.* III 13,31; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 333 (agrees with MEYER); ÇABEJ *St.* II 55 (follows TAGLIAVINI); HULD 156; DEMIRAJ *AE* 336-337.

pyes aor. *pyeta* ‘to ask’. From the umlauticized PAlb **pūta* related to Lat *petō* ‘to reckon, to ponder’, Slav **pytati* ‘to ask’ (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 217). ♦ GIL’ FERDING *Otn.* 24 (to Skt *prach-* ‘to ask’); CAMARDA I 44 (to Gk πυνθάνομαι ‘to learn’); MEYER *Wb.* 360 (from Rom **petiō* based on Lat *petō* ‘to demand, to seek’), *Alb. St.* IV 50; DIEFENBACH I 43 (to Lat *poscō* ‘to ask, to beg’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I

1044; PEDERSEN *Krit. Jahresbericht IX* I 211 (from **pēr-ves*, related to Skt *pravedayati*); WEIGAND *BA* I 261 (follows MEYER); XHUVANI *KLetr* II 14 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology); WALDE-HOFMANN II 393-394; VASMER III 421; KLINGENSCHMITT *Verbum* 256; ÇABEJ *St.* II 55-57 (from **pēr-v-es* related to Gk αἰτέω ‘to ask, to demand’).

pylkë f, pl. *pylka* ‘wedge; end of the axe-handle’. Another, more frequent, variant is *pykë*. Borrowed from Lat *pavīcula* ‘hammer’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 360 (from Rom **plīcum*, cf. Lat *pīlum* ‘pestle’).

pyll m, pl. *pyje* ‘forest’. Borrowed from Balk Rom **padūlem* (cf. Rum *pădure* id.) < Lat *palūdem* ‘swamp’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 46; MEYER *Wb.* 360). ♦ CAMARDA I 52 (to Gk ὄλη ‘forest’?!); PUŞARIU *EWR* 108; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1039, 1046, 1052; JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 92; BARIĆ *Hymje* 65; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 28; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 251; HULD 105; HAARMANN 139; LANDI *Lat.* 69, 144-146.

Q

qaflë f, pl. *qafa* ‘neck’. Borrowed from Turk *kafa* ‘occiput, head’ (HULD 106). The substitution Alb *q-* < Turk *k-* is possible (BORETZKY *Türk. Einflusß* I 77). Rum *ceafă* ‘neck, occiput’ is an Albanian loanword (MEYER *Wb.* 219). ♦ CAMARDA I 93 (to Gk αὐχήν id.); MEYER *Wb.* 219 (comparison with Lat *collum* ‘neck’ and the like); PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 330 (against MEYER); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 31 (to OHG *warb* ‘turn, rotation’), *AArbSt* I 146 (from **ko-osk(h)u-*, cf. Gk ὁσφός ‘hip’); JOKL *LKUBA* 328 (against BARIĆ *ARSt.*); TREIMER *AArbSt* I 32 (borrowed from Lat *capsa* ‘box, chest’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 92, *Stratificazione* 95; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 339; ROSETTI *ILR* I 275; HAMP *Festschr. Schmidt* 39 (from **kephā*, to Lat *caput* ‘head’).

qaj ~ qanj aor. *qava* ‘to cry, to weep’. Tosk and Greco-Albanian forms preserve the initial *kl-*. Goes back to PAlb **klaunja* cognate with Gk κλαύω < *κλάϝιω id. (CAMARDA I 79; MEYER *Wb.* 220, *Alb. St.* III 4). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 146; MANN *Language* XXVI 381; FRISK I 865; CHANTRAYNE 538; POKORNY I 599; CIMOCOWSKI *St. IE* 47; ÖLBERG *Festschr. Pisani* II 686; HAMP *Laryngeals* 126; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 110, *Verbum* 104; KORTLANDT *Arm-IE* 40; ÇABEJ

St. VII 193; HULD 106; JANSON *Unt.* 178; DEMIRAJ AE 337-388 (to dial. *klith* ‘to cry’).

qapē f, pl. *qapa* ‘hobble’. From PAlb **klapā*, a nominal derivative of *qep* (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 432).

qark m, pl. *qarqe* ‘circle’. Despite an irregular treatment of the vowel, this is a loanword from Lat *circus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 14; MEYER *Wb.* 220, *Alb. St.* II 26-27). A synonym of *qark* - *qarkull* continues Latin diminutive *circulus*. ♦ CAMARDA I 38 (related to Gk κίρκος ‘circle, ring’); JOKL *Studien* 42 (supports MEYER); ÇABEJ *St.* II 57 (agrees with CAMARDA); LANDI *Lat.* 85, 98, 139.

qartē adj. ‘clear’. Borrowed from Lat *clarus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 15; MEYER *Wb.* 220). ♦ CAMARDA I 56; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1040 (from Ital *chiaro* id.); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 93 (from Italian).

qartoj aor. *qartova* ‘to quarrel’. From Lat *certare* ‘to compete’ (MEYER *Wb.* 220). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1048; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 116.

qarr m, pl. *qarra* ‘Turkey oak, bitter oak’. Borrowed from Lat *cerrus* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 220). ♦ MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 116; LANDI *Lat.* 98, 138-140.

qas aor. *qasa* ‘to approach’. From PAlb **ketja* etymologically connected with the isolated Lith *kečiù*, *kęsti* ‘to stretch’. ♦ CAMARDA I 70; MEYER *Wb.* 220-221 (to Slav **kasati sę* ‘to touch’), *Alb. St.* III 6, 13; PISANI *Saggi* 119; FRAENKEL 246 (contamination of **ked-* and **plet-* in Lithuanian); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184, 231.

qazhnē f, pl. *qazhna* ‘rough white woolen cloth’. Borrowed from an unattested Slav **tęžna*, fem. ‘heavy’.

qeft m, pl. *qefte* ‘drinking glass’. Borrowed from Lat *captus* *‘container’, participle of *capiō* ‘to contain, to hold’. ♦ KRISTOFORIDHI 187 (from Gk κεῦθος ‘hiding place’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 58-59 (to *sqep*).

qefull m, pl. *qefuj* ‘mullet’. From MGk κέφαλος id. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 244.

qejzē f, pl. *qejza* ‘cuticle’. Another variant is Geg *qenēz*. Based on PAlb **kenja* ‘new skin’ < ‘new’ etymologically related to Skt *kanṭha-* ‘young’, Gk καινός ‘new’ and the like. ♦ FRISK I 754; POKORNY I 563-564.

qek aor. *qeka* ‘to mention, to quote’. Continues PAlb **kaka* or **keka* related to Lith *kankù*, *käkti* ‘to seize, to reach’, Latv *kacēt* ‘to grasp’, Slav **čekati* ‘to expect, to wait’. ♦ FRAENKEL 206; TRUBAČEV ÈSSJa IV 36.

qel m, pl. *qela* ‘scab’. Borrowed from Lat *callum* ‘corn, hard skin’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184.

qelb m, pl. *qelbra* ~ *qelbna* ‘pus’. From PAlb **kalba* related to *kalb* (MEYER *Wb.* 221-222). Note a denominative verb *qelb* ‘to fill with stench, to make rot’. ♦ BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 53 (from IE **gvol-bh-* related to Arm *ket* ‘tumor’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 93; MANN *Language* XXVIII 34 (to Gk κέλεφος); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 224-225.

qelē f, pl. *qela* ‘priest’s house’. Borrowed from Lat *cella* ‘room’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 13) ♦ HAARMANN 116; LANDI *Lat.* 98, 158.

qelq m, pl. *qelqe* ‘glass’. Borrowed from Lat *calicem* ‘bowl, cup’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 9; MEYER *Wb.* 221). ♦ CAMARDA I 46 (to Gk κάλυξ ‘seed-vessel, shell, pod’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042; HAMP *St. Whatmough* 82; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 21; HAARMAN 114; LANDI *Lat.* 85, 111-112.

qell aor. *qella* ‘to halt, to hold up, to carry’. From PAlb **kela* etymologically connected with Skt *kalāyati* ‘to impel’, Gk κέλομαι ‘to drive on’ and the like (CAMARDA I 127; MEYER *Wb.* 168). ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 329-330; JOKL *IF* XXX 198, *LKUBA* 266 n. 1 (connects *qell* with *sjell* despite the phonetically impossible *q-* < **k-* before a palatal); FRISK I 817-818; MAYRHOFER I 179; POKORNY I 549; MANN *Language* XXVIII 34 (to Lith *kélti* ‘to raise’); CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 81; ÇABEJ *Sprache* XVIII 126 (follows JOKL), *St.* VII 230; HULD 106-107 (recon-

structs **k^ʷolejō*); JANSON *Unt.* 164; DEMIRAJ AE 338-339 (to IE **kej-* ‘to move’).

qem m ‘incense’. Singularized plural of **kam* borrowed from Gk καπνός ‘smoke’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 222 (to Slav *čadъ ‘smoke’); JOKL *Studien* 34 (related to καπνός < IE **k̥wep-*); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 281.

qemēr f, pl. *qemra* ‘snake’s coil’. Borrowed from Lat *camera* ‘arch, vault’. ♦ CAMARDA II 150 (to Gk καμάρα id.).

qen m, pl. *qen*, *genēr* ‘dog’. A relatively late loanword from Lat *canem* id. (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 25; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 10; MEYER Wb. 222) or, rather, from its Balkan continuations (Rum *caine*), reflecting no traces of rhotacism in Tosk. ♦ BOPP *Gr. comp.* I 301 (from Indo-European); STIER KZ XI 144-145 (reflex of IE **k̥yōn*); CAMARDA I 41 (treats *qen* as a cognate of Lat *canis* and other reflexes of IE **k̥yōn*); JOKL *Erf. Idg.* 128; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 94; HAMP *St. Whatmough* 82 (of Indo-European origin); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 114; TAGLIAVINI *Origini* 190; HULD 107; LANDI *Lat.* 47-48, 98, 144.

gendēr f, pl. *qendra* ‘center, middle’. Borrowed from Lat *centrum* id. ♦ MANN *Language* XVII 23; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 116; ÇABEJ *St.* II 59 (on Old Alb *qendēr* ‘punch’); LANDI *Lat.* 54, 81.

qengj m, pl. *qengja*, *shqerra*, *shtjerra* ‘lamb’. Borrowed from the metathesized Rom *ācing(u)lus < Lat *agniculus* id. (SKOK *AArbSt* II 344-346). The plural form continues PAlb *sterai related to Skt *stār-* ‘barren cow’, Arm *sterj* ‘sterile, barren’, Gk στεῖρα id. ♦ BUGGE BB XVIII 178 (from Rom *āgnunc(u)lus); MEYER *Alb. St.* IV 20 (follows BUGGE); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 344-348 (from Lat *agniculus*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 96; ACAREAN *HAB* IV 272; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 105 (prefix *q-* and further comparison with *enje*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 59 (links *qengj* < *ken-k- to Gk καπνός ‘new’, Skt *kanīna-* id.); POKORNY I 1031; MAYRHOFER III 512-513; FRISK II 783; HULD 115.

qengjë f, pl. *qengja* ‘beehive’. Another variant is *qēngjē*. Continues PAlb **kenagā* related to Gmc **xunagan* ‘honey’: ON *hunang*, OE *hunig*, OHG *honag*. An Albano-Germanic isogloss reflecting IE **k_nənəko-*. ♦ POKORNY I 564 (Germanic from IE **k_nənəko-* ‘golden, yellow’); ZALIZN’AK *Etimologija* 141.

qep m, pl. *qepa* ‘beak, hammer’. Borrowed from Slav **klepъ* ‘sharp point’ (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 432). Cf. also *qepallē*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 222-223 (to IE **skep-* ‘to split’).

qep aor. *qepa* ‘to sew (together), to seize’. From PAlb **klepa* related to Slav **klepati* ‘to beat, to knock’, cf. in particular Russ *klepat'* ‘to join together by riveting’ (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 432-433). ♦ CAMARDA I 101 (to Gk κάπτω ‘to swallow, to gulp down’); MEYER Wb. 223 (from IE **skep-* ‘to split’), *Alb. St.* III 6, 31; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 330 (to Lat *capiō* ‘to take’); JOKL LKUBA 308 (follows PEDERSEN); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 94; TRUBAČEV ÈSSJa X 9 (explains **klepati* as onomatopoeia).

qepallē f, pl. *qepalla* ‘eyelid’. Borrowed from Slav **klepadlo* ‘hammer, beetle, clapper’ (MEYER Wb. 223), cf. in particular Maced *klepalо* ‘eyelid’ (JOKL LKUBA 304). ♦ CAMARDA I 90 (from IE **skep-* ‘to cover’); SVANE 179, 274.

qepē f, pl. *qepē* ‘onion’. Borrowed from Lat *cēpa* id. (CAMARDA I 78; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 8; MEYER Wb. 223). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044, 1051; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 94; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 116; LANDI *Lat.* 53, 81.

qepēr f, pl. *qepra* ‘beam, roof-beam’. Borrowed from Lat *capra* ‘she-goat, *roof-beam’, cf. Ital *capro* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 11; MEYER Wb. 223). ♦ CAMARDA I 90 (to Gk σκέπη ‘covering, shelter’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044; JOKL LKUBA 268 (from Rom **capreus*); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 115.

qepule f, pl. *qepule* ‘bulb (of a plant)’. Borrowed from Lat *cēpulla* ‘onion’, cf. *qepē*. Derived from *qepule* is *qepujkē* id.

qer m, pl. *qere* ‘round kneading-board’. A Tosk variant of *qē* ~ *qē*.

qere f ‘tetter, scab (on the head)’. Borrowed from Lat *cariēs* ‘rot’ (MEYER Wb. 223). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1043; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 115; LANDI *Lat.* 133-134.

qerm m, pl. *germe* ‘higher part of the campfire; raised baulk’. Borrowed, with an irregular *q-* < **tj-*, from Gk τέρμα ‘end, boundary,

limit'. ♦ MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20 (from Latin); ÇABEJ *St.* II 60 (related to Gk τέρμα and Lat *terminus* 'boundary'); HAARMANN 153 (from Latin).

qeroj aor. *qerova* 'to ask, to demand'. Other variants are *qeroj* and *qiroj*. Borrowed from Lat *quaerere* id. (HAARMANN 144).

qerpē f 'tuft of hair'. Another variant is *çerpē*. A metathesis of *perçē*, the latter being of Turkish origin (ÇABEJ *St.* II 60).

qersē f, pl. 'fallow land'. From PAlb *kerktja related to Slav *kъrčь 'stubbed plot'; Latv *kürkt* 'to become empty (of a turnip)', OPrus *Curche* 'the last sheaf in which a deity hides'. ♦ VASMER II 340; MÜHLENBACH-ENDZELIN II 322-323; POKORNY I 568.

qershi f, pl. *qershi* 'cherry'. Based on *qersh borrowed from Gk κέρασος id. (CAMARDA I 56; THUMB *IF* XXVI 29). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 13 (from Lat *cerasus*); MEYER *Wb.* 225 (from Rom *cerasium, cf. *cerasus* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1051; JOKL *LKUBA* 208 (agrees with THUMB); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 98; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31, IV/3-4 350; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 230; HAARMANN 116; LANDI *Lat.* 158.

qerthull m, pl. *qerthuj* 'winch, windlass, circle'. From PAlb *kerts-ulā continuing IE *ker-ḱ- and related to Gk κίρκος 'ring' and Lat *circus* 'circle', *circulus* (MANN *Language* XXVI 385). ♦ CAMARDA I 162 (to *qark*); MEYER *Wb.* 220 (same as CAMARDA); JOKL *Studien* 42 (from IE *kert- 'to turn, to bind'); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 42; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 118 (suffix -ull); FRISK II 19-20; MANN *Language* XXVI 385; WALDE-HOFMANN I 220-221; POKORNY I 935; DEMIRAJ AE 339-340 (borrowed from Lat *circellus* 'little ring').

qerr m, pl. *qerre* 'wagon, cart'. Borrowed from Lat *carrus* 'two-wheeled wagon' (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 12; MEYER *Wb.* 180). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1043, 1051; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 94-95; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 238, 251.

qesas aor. *qesata* 'to cut (branches)'. Borrowed from Slav *tesati 'to cut, to hew', with *q-* rendering prepalatal Slavic *t-*, cf. South Slavic

continuants: Bulg *tesam*, SCR *tesati*. Derived from *qesas* is *qeser* 'kind of broad axe'.

qesh aor. *qesha* 'to laugh'. From PAlb *kaksja related to similar onomatopoeic verbs in Skt *kákhati* id., Gk καχάζω id. and the like (BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 42-reconstructs *kakhiō). ♦ CAMARDA I 69 (to Gk χάσκω, χαίνω 'to yawn, to gape'); MEYER *Wb.* 224 (to Goth *hlahjan* 'to laugh'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 95 (questions BARIĆ's etymology); PISANI *Saggi* 122; POKORNY I 634; FRISK I 804; MAYRHOFER I 136; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 201, 221.

(T) **qeshēr** f, pl. *qeshra* 'roof plank'. Borrowed from Rom *casina derived from Lat *casa* 'house, hut'.

qetē f, pl. *qeta* '(jagged) rock'. From PAlb *klaitā directly connected with W *clud* 'heap' and Lith *šlaistas* 'slope'. Cf. also, with a different vocalism, Gk κλειτός 'slope', OHG *hlita* id. and the like (OREL *Language* XXIV 433). ♦ FRAENKEL 997; ÇABEJ *LP* VIII 79-80, *St.* II 61 (singularized plural of *qye*); POKORNY I 601-602; FRISK I 873-875.

qetē adj. 'quiet'. Borrowed from Lat *quiētus* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 224). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1051; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 145.

qeth aor. *qetha* 'to cut (hair)'. Goes back to PAlb *kaitsa related to Skt *kéśa-* 'hair (of the head)', Lith *káisti* 'to scrape, to shave'. ♦ CAMARDA I 78 (to Gk κείρω 'to cut'); MEYER *Wb.* 221 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology), *Alb. St.* III 6, 24; PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 330; JOKL *LKUBA* 13, 228 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 95; PISANI *Saggi* 102; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 45; FRAENKEL 204-205; MAYRHOFER I 267; POKORNY I 520; ÇABEJ *Sprache* XVIII 144-145, *St.* VII 229; HULD 147; KORTLANDT *KZ* XCIV 250; DEMIRAJ AE 340-341 (to *qij*).

qezē f, pl. *qezē* 'breadboard, baking plate'. Derived from *qe*.

qe ~ qē m 'round kneading board'. Borrowed from Gk κάννα 'wicker-work, basket'. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 224-225 (from *klen-); VASMER *Alb. Worth.* I 34-35 (from Rom *clāvanus derived from Lat *clāva* 'stick, staff' - but Cham *qe* excludes the possibility of the initial *kl-!); ÇABEJ

St. II 58 (to Bret *kant* ‘circle’ and its Celtic cognates).

qē ~ qi pron. ‘which, that’, conj. ‘that’. Borrowed from Lat *qui* ‘which’ and *quia* ‘because, that’, *quod* ‘that’ (MEYER Wb. 217-218). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1051; PEDERSEN *Krit. Jahresbericht XIX* I 206-208 (from IE **k'itd*); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19 (from Lat *quod*); ÇABEJ St. II 61-62 (agrees with PEDERSEN).

qēlloj aor. *qēllova* ‘to beat, to hit; to gain, to obtain’. Restored from **pēr-qēlloj* borrowed from Lat *percellāre* ‘to beat’. ◊ MEYER Wb. 225 (from Rom **cellāre*); LAMBERTZ KZ LII 66 (to *qell*); ÇABEJ St. II 62-63 (follows LAMBERTZ).

qēmtoj aor. *qēmtova* ‘to gather’. Borrowed from Rom **coēmptāre*, cf. Lat *coēmere* ‘to buy up’.

qēndroj aor. *qēndrova* ‘to stop, to halt’. Borrowed from Rom **centrāre*, derivative of Lat *centrum* (MEYER Wb. 225) used to denote an immobile object, in particular, the immobile leg of a compass. ◊ CAMARDA I 44 (to Gk *κέντρον* ‘goad, point’).

qēroj aor. *qērova* ‘to clean, to sort out’. Borrowed from Lat *carāre* ‘to card (linen)’. Hence, ‘to sort out’. ◊ CAMARDA I 44 (to Gk *κόπεω* ‘to sweep, to clean’); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15 (from Lat *curāre*).

qērtoj aor. *qērtova* ‘to blame, to reproach’. Another variant is *qortoj*. See *qartoj*.

qiell m/n, pl. *qiej* ‘sky, heaven’. Borrowed from Lat *caelum* id. (RASK apud HULD 107; GIL’FIRDING Otn. 25; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 8; MEYER Wb. 225-226). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1043, 1051; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 93; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 13; HAARMANN 113; LANDI *Lat.* 71-72, 137.

qift m, pl. *qiftē* ‘kite, kind of vulture’. Borrowed from Lat *accipiter* ‘vulture’ (MEYER Wb. 226). For the loss of the last syllable cf. *mbret* (JOKL LKUBA 306). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1044, 1055; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; ÇABEJ St. VII 184; HAARMAN 110.

qij aor. *qiva* ‘to copulate, to have sexual intercourse’. Borrowed from

Lat *coīre* id. through the intermediate stage **kēinj*. ◊ MEYER Wb. 226 (from Lat *inclīnāre* ‘to cause to lean’), Alb. St. V 90 (to Lat *scindō* ‘to cut, to tear’); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1054 (same as MEYER); JOKL Zb. *Belic* 49; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 95; PISANI AAL VIII 345 (to IE **ken-* ‘to rub’).

qikēl f, pl. *qikla* ‘point, spike, peak’. Singularized plural of **qekēl*. From PAlb **kekula* related to Lith *kēkulas* ‘lump, cluster’, Latv *cēkuls* ‘forelock, cluster’. ◊ FRAENKEL 234-235; ÇABEJ St. VII 235.

qime f, pl. *qime* ‘hair’. Another form is *qym*. Borrowed from Lat *cyma* ‘young shoots (of cabbage)’ (MEYER Wb. 226-227). ◊ MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 16 (from Lat *coma*); CAMARDA I 52 (to Gk *κύμα* ‘wave, billow’); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; ÇABEJ St. VII 205; HAARMANN 122; LANDI *Lat.* 69, 100.

qind num. ‘hundred’. Borrowed from Lat *centum* id. (CAMARDA I 37; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 13; MEYER Wb. 227). ◊ GIL’FIRDING Otn. 22 (related to Skt *śatā-* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1044, 1051; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 95; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 116; LANDI *Lat.* 51, 98; HAMP Numerals 919.

qingēl f, pl. *qingla* ‘girth, belly-band (of pack animals)’. Another variant is *qengēl*. Borrowed from Lat *cingula* id. (CAMARDA I 165; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 14; MEYER Wb. 227) ◊ MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; HAARMANN 117; LANDI *Lat.* 98, 111, 117.

qipēr f ‘copper, bronze’. Borrowed from Lat (*aes*) *cyprium* ‘copper’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 20; MEYER Wb. 228). ◊ CAMARDA I 52 (to Lat *cuprum* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1046; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 22; HAARMANN 121.

qipi f, pl. *qipi* ‘stack’. Secondary derivative of PAlb **kūpa* related to OPers *kaufa-* ‘mountain’, OHG *hufo* ‘heap’, OE *héap* id. and also *houf* id., Lith *káupas* id., Slav **kupa* id. (JOKL Studien 43). ◊ FRAENKEL 231; ONIONS 432; VASMER II 418-419; POKORNY I 591-592; DEMIRAJ AE 341 (collective of *kup* id.).

qiqēr f, pl. *qigra* ‘chick-pea’. Borrowed from Lat *cicerem* id. (CAMARDA

I 68; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 14; MEYER *Wb.* 226). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1045, 1051; MIHÄESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 22; HAARMANN 117; LANDI *Lat.* 56, 98, 112.

qiqiriq m, pl. *qiqiriq* ‘ground-nut’. Derived from *qiqēr*.

qiri m, pl. *qirinj* ‘candle’. Borrowed from MGk κηρί id. (MEYER *Wb.* 228). ♦ CAMARDA I 181; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 96.

qis aor. *qita* ‘to pull out’. From PAlb **kitja* derived from an adjective in *-to-, **kita*, and further related to Gk κιώ ‘to go, to move’, Lat *ciēd* trans. ‘to move’ and the like. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 228 (from Lat *excitāre* ‘to call out, to bring out’); PHILIPPIDE *Or. Rom.* II 668 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 96-97; POKORNY I 538-539; FRISK I 862-863; WALDE-HOFMANN I 213-214.

qitēr f, pl. *qitra* ‘citron’. Borrowed from Lat *citrum, citrus* ‘citrus (tree)’.

qoj aor. *qova* ‘to wake up’. Borrowed from Lat *ciēre* ‘to move, to agitate’. ♦ CAMARDA I 66 (to *gjumē*); BARIĆ *ARSt* I 120 (follows CAMARDA); JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 147-150 (to Lat *ciēre*); CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 221; MANN *Language* XXVIII 34 (related to Lat *ciēd*); ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 109; ÇABEJ *Etim.* III 128-129; JANSON *Unt.* 125-126; DEMIRAJ *AE* 341.

qok m, pl. *qokē* ‘kind of owl’. Another variant is *qukē*. An onomatopoeia.

qok-aor. qoka ‘to seize, to touch, to peck’. Another variant is *quk*. An expressive verb. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 229 (from Slav **kl'ukati* ‘to peck’).

qokē f, pl. *qoka* ‘broody hen’. Derived from *qok* ‘to seize’.

qore f, pl. *qore* ‘water-hole in the mountains’. Singularized plural of *quar* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 63).

qos aor. *qosa* ‘to end, to finish’. From PAlb **klā(u)tja* derived from the Indo-European word for ‘key’: Gk κλῆτς, Lat *clavis*. Cf. Lith *kliaudyti* ‘to stop, to prevent’ going back to the same source. ♦ CAMARDA I 39

(to Gk κόσμος ‘order’); FRISK I 867-868; FRAENKEL 274; WALDE-HOFMANN I 229-231; POKORNY I 604-605; ÇABEJ *St.* II 63-64 (“expressive shortening” of *qulos*).

quaj ~ quej aor. *quajta ~ quejta* ‘to call, to give a name’. From PAlb **klāusnja*, a denominative based on IE **klegos* ‘glory, word’: Skt śrāvas-, Gk κλέος, Slav **slovo* (CAMARDA I 52). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 230 (to *gjuhē*); JOKL *IF XLIX* 291, *Studien* 60; BARIĆ *ARSt* 71 (to *gjuhē*); PEDERSEN *IF* V 36; PISANI *REIE* IV 7; MANN *Language* XVII 16, XXVI 383, XXVIII 33; PORZIG *Gliederung* 75; FRISK I 869-870; VASMER III 673; MAYRHOFER III 389-390; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 201, 231; HULD 145; DEMIRAJ *AE* 342.

quar ~ quer m, pl. *qore* ‘prison, cellar, shelter’. Goes back to PAlb **klā(u)ra* further related to *qos*. ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 95-97 (to Slav **klētъ* ‘barn’ and its cognates); ÇABEJ *St.* II 64 (to OIr *claidim* ‘to empty’, Gk κλαδαρός ‘fragile’).

qudochem refl. ‘to persist, to be obstinate’. Borrowed from Ital *chiudere* ‘to shut’ (MEYER *Wb.* 229). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 64 (to *çudis*).

qull m ‘porridge’. The original meaning seems to be ‘liquid food’ as indicated by the denominative *qull* ‘to make wet’. From PAlb **klusla* related to Gk κλύζω ‘to rinse’, Lat *cluō* ‘to clean’ and the like (MEYER *Wb.* 228, *Alb. St.* III 4 with the reconstruction **kludlo-*). ♦ CAMARDA I 69 (to Gk χυλός ‘juice’); FRISK I 876-877; WALDE-HOFMANN I 239-240; POKORNY I 607; MIHÄESCU *RESEE IV/3-4* 350 (borrowed from Gk χυλός); ÇABEJ *St.* II 65 (follows MIHÄESCU).

qumēsh̄t m ‘milk, whey’. In dialects (e.g. in Cham), the initial *kl-* is preserved. Borrowed from Latin. Continues Rom **clostrostrum* < Lat *colostrum* ‘colostrum, beestings’ (MEYER *Wb.* 229). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 273-276 (to Gk κλύζω ‘to pour, to wash’, Latv *slāukt* ‘to milk’); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 149; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 105 (from **k-lum-*); HAMP *SCelt* XIV/XV 110; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 231.

quploj aor. *quplova* ‘to blunt’. Borrowed from Rom **globellāre* derived from **globellus* ‘knot’.

qurra pl. ‘snot, snivel’. Another variant is *qyrra*. From PAlb **klura* etymologically identical with Lith *šliūrti* ‘to become dirty’ and going back to an Indo-European localism **k̥leu-r-*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 230 (from Turk *kir* ‘dirt, filth’), Alb. St. IV 87, V 91; FRAENKEL 1007; ÇABEJ St. II 65 (to Lith *krèkti* ‘to coagulate, to clot’).

qye m, pl. *qej* ‘summit, peak’. From PAlb **klaina* continuing IE **k̥loino-* ‘slanting, skew’ > Goth gen. pl. *hlaine* ‘hill’ (ÇABEJ St. II 61). ♦ FEIST Goth. 260-261; POKORNY I 600-602; OREL *Linguistica XXIV* 433.

qyl m ‘slime, mud’. From PAlb **kūla* identical with Lith *kūla* ‘out-growth’, Slav **kyla* id. ♦ FRAENKEL 306; POKORNY I 536-537; TRUBAČEV ÈSSJa XIII 262-263.

qyr aor. *qyra* ‘to look’. Another variant is *kēqyr* with a prefix *kē-*. Continues PAlb **kewira* related to Gk κοίω ‘to note’, Lat *caveō* ‘to be aware’, Goth *hausjan* ‘to hear’. ♦ FRISK I 890-891; WALDE-HOFMANN I 186-187; POKORNY I 587.

qyrē f, pl. *qyra* ‘rear side (of a knife)’. Together with *qytē* ‘blunt side (of an axe)’ this form represents a derivative of an unattested verb **qyej* ‘to blunt’ < PAlb **kēnja*, further connected with IE **ken-* ‘to scratch, to cut’. For the semantic development cf. Lat *obtūsus* ‘blunt’ ~ *obtundere* ‘to beat’. ♦ POKORNY I 559-553; BUCK 1070-1071.

qysh adv. ‘how’. Locative of *qē*.

qytet m, pl. *qytete* ‘city’. Borrowed from Lat *civitāte(m)* id. (CAMARDA I 53; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 14; MEYER Wb. 229). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1043, 1048; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 14; TAGLIAVINI *Origini* 190; HAARMANN 117; ÇABEJ St. II 65-66 (on the umlaut in the suffix *-et*); OREL *Linguistica XXIV* 438 (on the evolution of PAlb *-īwi- and Lat *-īvi-*); LANDI *Lat.* 83, 85, 146.

R

rabeckë f, pl. *rabecka* ‘sparrow’. Based on **rabec* borrowed from Slav **vorbъcь* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vrabec*, SCR *vrabac* (DESNIČKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 13). ♦ SVANE 145.

rabush m ‘hard outer scale of onion’. Another variant is *rapush* ‘onion-top, flower of onion’. Borrowed from Bulg *rabuš* ‘tally, tag’. ♦ MANN HAED 421 (to *lēpush*).

radis aor. *radita* ‘to prepare, to make ready (of food)’. Borrowed from Slav **raditi* ‘to settle, to arrange, to make ready’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *rad'a*, SCR *raditi* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 31; MEYER Wb. 360). ♦ SVANE 223, 240.

radhē f, pl. *radhē* ‘row’. From dialectal NGk *þáða* id., cf. NGk *þráða* (MEYER Wb. 360). ♦ CAMARDA II 334; ÇABEJ St. VII 279.

ragal m ‘kennel’. A Tosk hapax registered by JOKL in a phrase *ragäl'a e řenit* ‘dog's kennel’. Early borrowing from Slav **rogal'b* ‘corner’, cf. SCR *ragalj* (GINDIN - KALUŽSKAJA SBJa Ètnokul't. 30-32); note Alb *-a* < Slav **-o-*. Semantically, cf. Slav **kötja* ‘house, hut’ derived from **köt'b* ‘corner’ (TRUBAČEV ZfPhon. XXXIV 477). ♦ JOKL IF XLIV 13-15 (connects *ragal* with Rum *argea* ‘shed’ and ancient Maced *άργελλα* ‘Macedonian baths’); PISANI REIE IV 17 (fantastic comparison with Lat *nebula*); HASDEU EMR II 309 -310 (Rum *argea* < ancient Balk **argellā*); TAGLIAVINI *Origini* 149; CIORANESCU I 36 (Rum *argea* < Turk Chag *arya* ‘box’); POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 328; ROSETTI ILR 271-272; ÇABEJ St. II 94; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 362; DEMIRAJ AE 342-343.

rangē f ‘home work’. From PAlb **wrankā* with an original meaning *‘gathering’, etymologically identical with Lith *rankà* ‘hand’, *parankà* ‘gathering’, *renkù*, *riñkti* ‘to gather’, Slav **r̥qka* ‘hand’. ♦ FRAENKEL 697; VASMER III 515; POKORNY I 1155; ÇABEJ St. II 67-68 (connected with Ital *rangola* ‘preoccupation’ or Lat *rancor* ‘rot’).

rapē f ‘turnip’. Borrowed from Lat *rāpa* id. (MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1042). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 232.

(G)raqitē f ‘broom (bush)’. Borrowed from Slav **orkyta* id., cf. Bulg *rakita*, SCR *rakita* (MEYER Wb. 361). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 189; SVANE 127.

rasē f, pl. *rasē* ‘case’. A phonetic variant of *rast*, a Turkish loanword, influenced by *ra*, aoristic stem of *bie* (ÇABEJ St. II 68).

rasë f, pl. *rasa* ‘cassock’. From MGk *þáçov* id. (ÇABEJ St. II 69), probably, via Bulg *rasa*, SCr *rasa*.

rashë f ‘kind of woman’s shirt’. Borrowed from MLat *rāsum* ‘kind of cloth’ (ÇABEJ St. II 68-69).

rashqel m, pl. *rashqela* ‘rake’. Another variant is *rrashqel*. Borrowed from Lat *rāstellus* ‘little hoe’.

ratë adj. ‘horizontal’. Derived from *rashë*, aor. of *bie*.

ravë f, pl. *rava*, ‘path (in mountains or snow)’. An early borrowing from Slav **rovъ* ‘ditch’. ♦ BARIĆ ARSt I 78 (to Slav **noga* ‘foot’); VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 54 (etymologically related to Slav **rovъ*); ÇABEJ St. II 69-70 (metathesis of *varrē*).

ravgë f ‘path (in mountains)’. An early borrowing from Slav **rovъkъ* ‘ditch’, cf. *ravē*. Derived from *ravgë* is *ravgoj* ‘to wander, to walk to and fro’ (ÇABEJ St. II 70).

re indecl. ‘attention’. Used in *vē re* ‘to pay attention’. Identical with *rojë* ‘guard’ derived from *ruaj* (ÇABEJ St. II 71-72). The verb *vērej* ‘to pay attention’ is a univerbation of *vē re*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 362 (to Lat *gravis* ‘heavy’); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 210 (to Lith *regeti* ‘to see’); JOKL Studien 75-76, LKUBA 207 (follows WIEDEMANN and points to *ruaj* as the closest connection).

re ~ rê f, pl. *re ~ rê* ‘cloud’. Singularized plural of **ri*. Goes back to PAlb-**rīna* etymologically identical with Illyr *þívoç*·*άχλώç* (JOKL AfslPh XXXI 238, Reallex. Vorgesch. I 86). Further connections are Skt *riñáti* ‘to pour, to let flow’, Gk Lesb *δρίνω* ‘to move’. ♦ CAMARDA I 92 (to Gk *ἀήρ* ‘air’); MEYER Wb. 362 (to Gmc **raukiz* ‘smoke’ > OHG *rouh*, ON *reykr* and the like), Alb.St. III 37, 90; BARIĆ ARSt I 78 (to IE **nebh-* ‘cloud’); SCHMIDT KZ L 244 (to Skt *rája-*); RIBEZZO RivAlb I 140 (to Gk *ἔρεβοç*); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 235 (follows MEYER); PISANI Saggi 99, 123; POKORNY I 330; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 52 (to *pérrua*); HAMP St. Whatmough 80 (agrees with JOKL); ÇABEJ St. II 71 (repeats JOKL’s etymology but also compares *re* with *err*); HULD 107-108 (links *re* to Lat *rōs* ‘dew’, Lith *rasà* id.); OREL ZfBalk XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ AE 344 (agrees with RIBEZZO).

re f, pl. *reja* ‘young woman, daughter-in-law, bride’. Substantivized feminine of *ri*.

red m ‘row’. Borrowed from Slav **rędъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *red*, SCr *red* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 32). ♦ SVANE 224, 241.

regëzinq aor. *regëziva* ‘to tear (clothes)’. An Old Albanian form (BUZUKU) based on the noun *rragozinë* ‘rag’ (LA PIANA Studi. Varia 41). The latter is an early Slavic loanword continuing Slav **rogožina* ‘bast mat’. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 72 (metathesis of **gérzinj* derived from *gris*).

regj m, pl. *regjér* ‘king’. Borrowed from Lat *rēgem* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55). ♦ MEYER Wb. 362 (from Lat *rēg(u)lus*); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundrifß 2 I 1044; RESULLI Studi albanesi III-IV 211-213 (from Old Ital *rege* id.); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; ÇABEJ St. II 72 (agrees with MEYER Gr. Gr.); HAARMANN 145; LANDI Lat. 83, 96, 145.

regj aor. *regja* ‘to tan’. From PAlb **raugja*, a denominative verb etymologically related to ON *reykr* ‘smoke’, OHG *rouh* id. The original meaning of the word was ‘to smoke’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 362 (from SCr *redjati* ‘to put in a row, to set in order’); JOKL Slavia XIII 299 (agrees with MEYER); POKORNY I 872; MANN Language XXVI 382-383 (to Gk *πέργω*); ÇABEJ St. II 73-74 (from IE **ȝreg-* related to Gk *ἔργον* ‘work’); DEMIRAJ AE 345 (to Lith *rūgti* ‘to become sour’).

rekë f ‘brook, rivulet’. Another morphonological variant is *réké* (JOKL LKUBA 225). Borrowed from Slav **rěka* ‘river’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *reka*, SCr *rijeka*, *reka* (MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 32; MEYER Wb. 363). ♦ SELIŠČEV Slav. naselenie 188, 323; SVANE 172.

rekës m ‘giant’. Verbal adjective based on *rrek* (ÇABEJ St. II 74). ♦ MEYER Wb. 363 (to Slovene *orjak* id.).

rem m ‘copper’. Singularized plural of the attested form *ram* id. borrowed from Ital *rame* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54; MEYER Wb. 361). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundrifß 2 I 1042; VASMER Alb. Wortforsch. 29 (follows MIKLOSICH); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 234 (the same); JOKL

Arch. Rom. XXIV 35 (from Lat *aerāmen* ‘bronze or copper shavings’); MIHĀESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 12; HAARMAN 110; ÇABEJ St. II 74-75 (agrees with JOKL).

remē f, pl. *rema* ‘watermill ditch’. Borrowed from NGk *pέμα* < Gk *φέῦμα* ‘ditch, rivulet’ (CAMARDA I 53; MEYER *Wb.* 373). ♦ MANN *HAED* 425, 434 (identical with *rremb*); ÇABEJ St. II 75 (agrees with MANN).

rend m, pl. *rende* ‘row’. An early loanword from Slav **rędъ* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MANN *Language* XVII 20-21), cf. *red*. The verb *rendis* ‘to put in order’ reflects Slav **ręditi* id. ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 182; SVANE 223, 241.

rend aor. *renda* ‘to run, to hurry’. Continues PAlb **renta*, a derivative of **rena* etymologically related to Goth *rinnan* ‘to run’, ON *rinna* id. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 363 (from MGk *φέρται* ‘horse-race’); JOKL *LKUBA* 280-281 (derivative in *-t- of **ren-*); MANN *Language* XXVIII 37 (to Skt *ramhati*); FEIST *Goth.* 398-399; POKORNY I 328 (to IE **er-* ‘to rise’).

rendoj aor. *rendova* ‘to grate’. Secondary formation based on *rend* ‘row’.

repē f ‘desert’. Continues an umlauticized PAlb **raupā* etymologically related to ON *rauf* ‘pit’, Lith *raupiù, raūpti* ‘to hollow out’ further related to IE **reup-* ‘to tear, to break’. ♦ FRAENKEL 707-708; POKORNY I 870.

repē f, pl. *repa* ‘turnip’. Borrowed from Slav **rěpa* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *r'apa*, dial. *repa*, SCr *repa* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 162; MIHĀESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24 (from Lat *rāpum*); SVANE 108.

repūq adj. ‘torn’. A suffixal derivative of *rjep*.

resē f, pl. *resa* ‘envy’. Historically identical with *resē* ‘guard’ derived from *ruaj* (KRISTOFORIDHI 297), probably, as a calque of Lat *invidia* id. (JOKL *Studien* 76). ♦ BORGEAUD *RRL* 6 (1973) 529-531; ÇABEJ St. II 75, IV 85.

resē f ‘structure made of reed and supporting a straw roof’. Identi-

cal with *resē* ‘guard, envy’. The reed trellis was used to protect the roof from falling. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 75-76 (borrowed from Bulg *resa* ‘stamen’).

resh aor. *resha* ‘to fall (of snow or rain)’. Secondarily restored from the aorist *rashē* of *bie* ‘to fall’ (JOKL *IF XLIII* 52-55). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 363 (to Skt *váršati* ‘to rain’ and the like), *Alb. Studien* III 86; JOKL *Studien* 73-74 (to Lith *rasà* ‘dew’, Slav **rosa* id.); BARIĆ *ARSt* I 79 (to IE **sneigh-* ‘snow’); CAMAJ *Alb. Wörb.* 52; ÇABEJ St. II 76 (agrees with MEYER); HAMP *IF LXXXVI* 191-192; HULD 108; DEMIRAJ *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 72, AE 345-346.

reshis aor. *reshita* ‘to extinguish’. Borrowed from Slav **rěšiti* ‘to solve’ also meaning ‘to extinguish’ as in SCr *rěšiti* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 363). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 181, 192; SVANE 241.

reshpe f, pl. *reshpe* ‘avalanche, rocky precipice’. Another variant is *reshme*. In the anlaut, *rr-* is also possible. Derived from *resh*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 364 (from Ital *raspa* ‘scraper, rasp’).

resht aor. *reshta* ‘to keep away; to stop’. Anlaut in *rr-* is also possible. A secondary formation based on *rreshtoj* ‘to arrest’ borrowed from Rom **arrestāre* ‘to stop, to arrest’. ♦ CAMARDA II 159 (to Lat *resistō* ‘to stop’); MEYER *Wb.* 364 (from Ital *restare* ‘to stop’).

rezhdē f, pl. *rezhda* ‘ring at goat’s throat’. Another variant is *rrezhdē*. Etymologically identical with *rezhgē*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 373 (to *rrezhdē* ~ *rreshtē* ‘bone’); ÇABEJ St. II 76-77 (from SCr *resa* ‘ring at goat’s throat’, Bulg *resa* ‘stamen’).

rezhgē f, pl. *rezhga* ‘honeycomb cell’. Borrowed from Slav **rěžbka*, unattested derivative of **rědъkъ* ‘rare’.

rēfyrē f, pl. *rēfyra* ‘knot, outgrowth (on a tree)’. Prefixal derivative of *fâj*.

rēkosh m ‘fat cheese’. A prefixal derivative of **kosh* borrowed from Lat *cāseus* ‘cheese’.

rēmēr ~ rēmen m, pl. *rēmēj* ‘Valachian; shepherd’. Attested in Greece only. Borrowed from Lat *Romānus* ‘Roman’ (MEYER *Wb.* 365). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1049; ÇABEJ *St.* II 77 (from Arum *arumîn* ‘Arumanian’); PUŞCARIU *Etudes* 60 (semantic development of *rēmēr* and *vllah*).

rēmoj aor. *rēmova* ‘to dig’. Borrowed from Lat *rīmāri* ‘to dig, to hoe’ (MEYER *Wb.* 365). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1049; SCHUCHARDT *KZ* XX 251.

rēndē ~ randē adj. ‘heavy’. Continues PAlb **raunta* derived from the verbal stem of aor. *rashē* < **rauša*, see *bie* ‘to fall’ (ÇABEJ *St.* II 71). From *rēndē* the verb *rēndo* ‘to be heavy’ is derived. ♦ CAMARDA I 47 (to Skt *rāmate* ‘(he) is quiet’); MEYER *Wb.* 365 (borrowing from Lat *grandis* ‘large’), *Alb.St.* III 8, IV 25; BUGGE *BB* XVIII 183 (agrees with MEYER); JOKL *Studien* 74 (participle of a verb reflected in Lith *rīeju*, *rīeti* ‘to stack, to bend’); BARIĆ *ARS* I 86-87 (to Lith *sveriù* ‘to weigh’ and the like); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 234-235; MANN *Language* XVII 20 (from **gʷʰṛ̥ndh-*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 71 (arguments in favor of BARIĆ’s etymology); HULD 108 (supports JOKL’s etymology).

rēngē f, pl. *rēnga* ‘chime, tinkling (of bells)’. Borrowed from one of the continuants of Gmc **xrengaz* ‘ring’, cf. **xrengjan* ‘to ring, to tinkle’: ON *hringja*, OE *hringan* and the like. ♦ HOLTHAUSEN *AEW* 174-175; ZALIZN'AK *Ètimologija* 132.

rēnkoj aor. *rēnkova* ‘to moan, to groan’. Another variant is *rēkoj*. Tosk equivalents of *ankoj*. ♦ CAMARDA I 56 (to Gk *φέγκω* ‘to snore’).

rēnxoj aor. *rēnxova* ‘to cause hernia’. Borrowed from Rom **hernizāre* based on *hernia* ‘rupture, hernia’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 365 (to Ital *ernia* ‘hernia’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 78 (phonetic variant of *rrēzōj*).

rēpjete adj. ‘steep’. A variant of *pērpjetē* in which *rē-* seems to represent a phonetic transformation of *pēr-* (JOKL *IF* XXXVII 95-96, LKUBA 244 n. 1). The same is true of *rēposh* = *pērposh*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 243.

rērē ~ ranē f ‘sand’. Borrowed from Lat *arēna* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 3; MEYER *Wb.* 366, *Alb. St.* IV 17). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1044; JOKL LKUBA 281; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 234; MANN *Language*

XVII 23; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 12; HAARMAN 111; ÇABEJ *St.* II 78-79; JANSON *Unt.* 57-58; LANDI *Lat.* 54, 80, 114.

rēshirē ~ rēshinē f ‘resin; grape juice’. Borrowed from Lat *rēsīna* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 369). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 244.

rēzēgojē f ‘arsenic’. Another variant is *rēzigojē*. Results from the folk etymology (*rēzē* and *gojē*) of the original **ērsingē* borrowed from NGK ἀρσενικόν id. (MEYER *Wb.* 366).

ri adj. ‘new, young, recent’. From PAlb **rija*, a zero-grade derivative of IE **er- ~ *or-* ‘to rise, to make move’, cf. ON *orr* ‘quick’, OS *aru* id. of a similar origin (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 433-434). ♦ CAMARDA I 85 (from **neyos* ‘new’); MEYER *Wb.* 366 (comparison with *rris*); BUGGE *BB* XVIII 170 (follows CAMARDA); BARIĆ *ARS* I 79 (from **neyos*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 237 (rejects BUGGE’s etymology); POKORNY I 326-332; HULD 108-109.

rig m, pl. *riga* ‘king (in cards)’. Borrowed from MGk *βίγας* ‘king’.

rigash m, pl. *rigashē* ‘turkey’. Derivative of *rig*.

rigē f ‘drizzle’. The verb is *rigoj* ‘to drizzle’. The latter is borrowed from Lat *rigāre* ‘to sprinkle, to irrigate’. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 55 (from Ital *riga*, *rigare* ‘to make wet’); MEYER *Wb.* 366 (follows MIKLOSICH).

rij ~ rī ‘to make humid’. Continues PAlb **rinja* related to Skt *rināti* ‘to stream, to release’, Slav **ringti* ‘to flow’ and the like (JOKL *Studien* 74-75). Note a deverbalitive (G) *rītē* ‘wet’. ♦ VASMER III 484; MAYRHOFER III 59-60; POKORNY I 330-331; ÖLBERG apud DEMIRAJ (to OHG *reineo* ‘stallion’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 79-80 (to Gk *φαίνω* ‘to sprinkle’, Slav **roniti* ‘to drop, to pour’); DEMIRAJ *AE* 346.

rikē f, pl. *rika* ‘duckling, duck’. Cf. also *rikēz* ‘piglet’. Based on an onomatopoeic verb PAlb **rika* denoting quacking or similar sounds and connected with Lith *rīkti* ‘to cry’ and the like. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 366 (*rikēz* explained as an onomatopoeia), 369 (to SCr *rička* ‘kind of duck’); FRAENKEL 717, 734; ÇABEJ *St.* II 80 (onomatopoeia).

rimtě adj. ‘dark blue, blue, azure, green’. A parallel and more archaic form is *rimitě*. Derived from *rrime*, cf. OBret *uurm* ‘dark (color)’, W *gwrm* ‘dark blue’ as color designations based on the word for ‘worm’ (OREL *IF XLIII* 116). ♦ BARIĆ ARSt. 80 (to OE *nípan* ‘to become dark’); ÇABEJ St. II 80 (compares with *remtě* ‘dark brown, bronze’).

riqe f, pl. *riqe* ‘brier’. Borrowed from Gk ἐρείκη id. or NGk ρέικια id. (CAMARDA II 159; MEYER *Wb.* 366). ♦ HAARMANN 123 (from Lat *erica*); ÇABEJ St. II 81.

ris m, pl. *risér* ~ *risěn* ‘lynx’. Borrowed from Slav *ryss id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *ris*, SCr *ris*.

rishte pl. ‘cartilages; kind of dry pastry’. Umlauticized form of *rreshtě*.

rizě f, pl. *riza* ‘kerchief’. Borrowed from Slav *riza ‘shirt, kerchief’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *riza*, SCr *riza* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 367). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 174; SVANE 49.

rjep aor. *ropa* ‘to strip off (skin or bark), to tear off’. A parallel form is *rrjep*. Goes back to PALB **repa* connected with IE **rep-*: Gk ἐρέπτομαι ‘to eat’, Lat *rapiō* ‘to seize, to grasp’, Lith *rēpti* ‘to grasp’ and the like (MEYER *BB VIII* 189, *Wb.* 367, *Alb. St.* III 31). ♦ CAMARDA I 79 (to Gk λέπω ‘to peel’); MEYER *Gr. Gr.* 167; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 237; SCHUCHARDT *KZ XX* 251 (borrowed from Lat *rapiō*); ERNOUT-MEILLET 564; PISANI *Saggi* 130; FRAENKEL 721-722; FRISK I 552-553; WALDE-HOFMANN II 417; POKORNY I 856; MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 19 (borrowed from Lat *rapere*); HAMP *Münch. St. Spr.* XXXVII 61; HULD 150; OREL *FLH VIII/1-2* 40, *Linguistica XXIV* 437; HAARMANN 145 (from Latin); DEMIRAJ AE 346-347.

rob m, pl. *rob*, *robér* ‘serf, prisoner’. Borrowed from Slav **orbъ* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 368). As far as attested South Slavic languages reflect *ra-* (Bulg *rab*, SCr *rab*), the Albanian word continues a form from an extinct dialect. ♦ SVANE 192, 241.

robtis aor. *robtisa* ‘to make work hard, to enslave’. Borrowed from Slav **orbiti* id., cf. *rob*.

rod m ‘kin, family’. Borrowed from Slav **rodъ* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *rod*, SCr *rod* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 184). ♦ SVANE 186-187.

rogečę pl. ‘masked participants of a carnival’. Based on an unattested singular **rogač* borrowed from Slav **rogačъ* ‘horned (creature)’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *rogač*, SCr *rogač* (SVANE 214).

rogę f ‘glade, clearing (especially, in the mountains)’. Borrowed from Slav **rogъ* ‘horn’, also used as a geographical term, cf. Bulg *rog*, SCr *rog*. ♦ JOKL *ZfOrt X* 188 (to OHG *riuti*); ÇABEJ St. II 81 (derived from *rruaj*).

rogoveckę f, pl. *rogoveca* ‘acacia’. Borrowed from an unattested Slav **rogovъčьka* ‘horned (object)’.

rois aor. *roita* ‘to swarm (of bees)’. Borrowed from Slav **rojiti (se)* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *roja*, SCr *roiti se* (JOKL *LKUBA 286*). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 167; DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 13; SVANE 241.

roj m, pl. *roje* ‘swarm of bees’. Borrowed from Slav **rojъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *roj*, SCr *roj*, cf. *rois* (SVANE 158, 241).

rojě f, pl. *rojě*, *roja* ‘guard’. Derived from *ruaj*.

rojkę f, pl. *rojka* ‘bee (in the swarm)’. Borrowed from Slav **rojъka* id., attested in South Slavic as a proper name: Bulg *Rojka*, SCr *Rojka*.

rok m ‘term’. Borrowed from Slav **rokъ* ‘time, term, year; fate’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *rok*, SCr *rok* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 368). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 197.

rokęz f ‘kind of children game, round dance’. Identical with *rrokęz* ‘helix’ derived from *rrokę*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 368 (from NGk ρόκα ‘fork’); ÇABEJ St. II 81 (derived from *rrok*).

rokominę f ‘shrunk old man’. An expressive formation in *roko- < rroko*, cf. *rrokę*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 368 (from Ital *rocca del camino* ‘flue’); ÇABEJ St. II 81 (derivative of *rrogomis < gorromis* ‘to throw down’).

ronitem refl. ‘to fall, to crumble’. Borrowed from Slav **roniti* ‘to drop, to let fall’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *ron'a*, SCr *roniti* (attested in a different meaning - ‘to pour’). ♦ SVANE 241.

rosē f, pl. *rosa* ‘duck’. From PALb **anātjā*, a cognate of Skt *atī-* ‘water bird’, Gk *νῆσσα* ‘duck’ and other continuations of IE *(a)*nətjā* (BARIĆ ARSt 80), contaminated with IE **er(a)-* ~ **or(a)-* ‘bird’. Rum *rađa* was borrowed from Proto-Albanian. ♦ STIER KZ XI 148 (to Hung *ruca*, *rēce* and Rum *rađa*); MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 31 (from Slavic); CAMARDA II 167 (follows STIER); MEYER Wb. 368-369 (to *rik* ‘duck’ and forms adduced by STIER); VASMER Alb. *Wortforsch.* 55; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 244 (from SCr *raca* id.); POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 347 (both Albanian and Rumanian words going back to a substratum reflex of IE **reudh-so-*); MANN *Language* XXVI 381; POKORNY I 41; FRISK II 317-318; MAYRHOFER I 72-73; OREL RRL XXX/2 106-107 (PALb **arātjā* influenced by the Indo-European word for ‘duck’).

rotar m ‘servant’. A secondary phonetic variant of *rrogētar*, derivative of *rrogē* (ÇABEJ St. II 82). ♦ MEYER Wb. 369 (borrowed from a South Slavic continuant of Slav **ortarъ* ‘plowman’, SCr *ratar*); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 178, 326 (follows MEYER); VASMER Alb. *Wortforsch.* I 55 (the same); JOKL *Slavia* XIII 307-308 (agrees with MEYER).

rozē aor. *roza* ‘knot (in wood)’. Borrowed from NGk *þočoç* id. (MEYER Wb. 369). ♦ CAMARDA I 96 (to *rrēnje*).

rozgē f, pl. *rezga* ‘kind of thistle’. Another variant is *rrozgē*. Borrowed from Slav **rozga* ‘twig, branch’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *rozga*, SCr *rozga* (JOKL LKUBA 220-221). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 189; ÇABEJ St. II 101-102; SVANE 124.

ruaj ~ ruej aor. *ruajita ~ rova* ‘to guard, to keep, to observe’. From PALb **rāgnja* etymologically connected with ON *rōkja* ‘to take care of’, Gk *ἀρήγω* ‘to assist, to defend’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 369 (borrowed from Slav **xorniti* ‘to keep’); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 210 (to *vē re* ‘to make clear’); JOKL *Studien* 75-76 (to Gk *όράω* ‘to see’, OHG *wara* ‘attention’ and the like); BARIĆ ARSt I 88 (follows JOKL); FRISK I 137; POKORNY I 855; ÇABEJ St. II 82-83 (follows JOKL and BARIĆ); DEMIRAJ AE 347 (follows WIEDEMANN).

ruazē ~ ruezē f, pl. *ruaza ~ rueza* ‘glass bead; glass ball (used as an amulet)’. There are also variants in *rr-*. Deverbative of *ruaj ~ ruej* (CAMARDA II 167; JOKL StFil I/3 9-11). ♦ MEYER Wb. 370 (from **prllazē*, to Ital *perla* ‘pearl’); ÇABEJ St. VII 201, 225.

rubē f, pl. *ruba* ‘kerchief’. Borrowed from Slav. **rqbъ* ‘seam, border’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *rъb*, SCr *rub* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER Wb. 371). Semantically closer is Slovene *rob* ‘cloth, shirt’.

rudē adj. ‘short and soft (of wool)’. Borrowed from Slav **ruda* ‘thick wool’, cf. South Slavic: Bulg *ruda*, SCr *ruda* (MEYER Wb. 370).

rudinē f, pl. *rudina* ‘alpine pasture’. Borrowed from South Slavic **rudina* id., cf. Bulg *rudina*, SCr *rudina*.

rufkē adj. ‘soft-boiled (of egg)’. Another form is *rufē*. Derived from *rufis* ‘to sip’, a Modern Greek loanword (MEYER Wb. 370).

rugjē adj. ‘closely cropped’. Singularized form of the original **rugē*. Another variant, with the unvoiced anlaut, is *rukē* ‘without shell (of nuts), waste, devastated’. From PALb **ruga* connected with Lith *rūgti* ‘to become sour’ < IE **reu-g-* ‘to tear, to pull’; the latter is derived from **reu-*. ♦ FRAENKEL 746; POKORNY I 868-869; JEGERS KZ LXXX 141-142; ÇABEJ St. II 83 (from *rruaj*).

runē f ‘air-hole of a chimney’. Analogical transformation of *ndēr unē* ‘between bricks’ > *ndē runē* (ÇABEJ St. II 84).

rungajē f, pl. *rungaja* ‘avalanche; river-bed’. Other variants are *rrungajē*, *rrunga* and *runga*. Continues PALb **wrunga* connected with Lith *runguoti* ‘to wind, to bend’, a secondary ablaut formation based on *zeñgtis* ‘to be bent’ < IE **yreng-*. ♦ FRAENKEL 719, 749; POKORNY I 1154.

rungoj aor. *rungova* ‘to weed’. Borrowed from Lat *runcare* id. ♦ MEYER Wb. 371 (from Ital *roncare* id.).

rure f ‘agonizing doubts’. Derived from *ruaj*.

rus adj. 'red-haired, blond'. Borrowed from Slav *rusъ id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *rus*, SCr *rus* (MEYER *Wb.* 371). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 196 (follows MEYER); CAPIDAN *Dacoromania IV* 850 (from Arum *arus*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 84 (from NGk ρούσσος 'red-haired').

ryej aor. *reva* 'to suffer'. There are also dialectal forms in *rr-*. From the contracted PALb *raudinja related to Skt *rōditi* 'to weep, to roar', Lat *rūdō* 'to shout, to cry', Lith *raudà* 'weeping', Slav **rydati* 'to weep'. ♦ FRAENKEL 704; MAYRHOFER III 77; VASMER III 526-527; POKORNY I 867; ÇABEJ *St. II* 79 (reconstructs **yren-*).

ryj aor. *ryta* 'to enter'. A prefixal form continuing **rē-hyj*, cf. *hyj* (BARIĆ *ARSt I* 17). ♦ CAMARDA II 61 (to Gk ἐρευνάω 'to seek, to explore'); MANN *HAED* 431; ÇABEJ *St. II* 84 (to Lat *ruō* 'to rush' and the like).

rys aor. *ryta* 'to practice, to exercise'. Continues PALb **rūtja* related to Lat *ruō* 'to rush down, to fall down', Slav **ryti* 'to dig', Lith *rāuti* 'to tear, to pull' and the like. ♦ XHUVANI *KLetr I/6* 11 (to *rusem*); VASMER III 531; FRAENKEL 708-709; WALDE-HOFMANN II 453-454; POKORNY I 868; ÇABEJ *St. II* 84 (to *ryej* ~ *riej*).

ryzē f, pl. *ryza* 'rue'. Derivative in -zē of an unattested **rytē* borrowed from Lat *rūta* id. (ÇABEJ *St. II* 84-85).

Rr

rra f, pl. *rra* 'belly-worm'. From PALb **wragā* related to OIr *frige* 'vermin, flesh-worm' < **urg-* (BARIĆ *ARSt. I* 88). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 372 (from Lat *crīnālis* 'related to hair'); PEDERSEN *KZ XXXIII* 538 (against MEYER); WEIGAND *BA III* 217 (from Lat *rēnēs* 'kidneys'); LA PIANA *Studi I* 66 (to Lat *vergō* 'to bend, to turn'); POKORNY I 1152; ÇABEJ *St. II* 89-90 (to Lat *corrīgia* 'shoe-lace' and its cognates).

rrabe f, pl. *rrabe* 'rocky desert (with bushes)'. From PALb **rauba* related to Goth *raupjan* 'to rip'. ♦ FEIST *Goth.* 395; POKORNY I 869.

rrafēs m, pl. *rrafēs* 'churn-staff'. Deverbative of *rrah* ~ *rraf*.

rrafsh m, pl. *rrafshe* 'plane, flat surface'. Analogically restored from

rrafshoj 'to flatten', a verb in -*ēshoj* based on a borrowing from Slav **orvъnъ* 'even', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *raven*, SCr *ravan* (MEYER *Wb.* 360). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 175-177 (from Slav **orves-*, an stem of the same root); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 187; ÇABEJ *St. II* 85; SVANE 167.

rrag m 'apron'. Continues PALb **srauga* related to the isolated Lith *srūoga* 'skein, hank; tuft, hairlock', *srauga* id. ♦ FRAENKEL 890.

rragatem refl. 'to quarrel'. Borrowed from Slav **r̥gati sę* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *r̥gaja*, SCr *rugati se*. ♦ SVANE 258.

rrah m, pl. *rrahe* 'grubbed out land'. Deverbative of *rrah* 'to beat' (ÇABEJ *St. II* 86). ♦ CAMARDA I 132 (to Gk πάχις 'lower part of the back'); MEYER *Wb.* 360 (*rah* 'hill' from NGk πάχις 'mountain ridge'); BARIĆ *ARSt* 88 (from **yroīg-*, as in Arm *ergicanem* 'to tear').

rrah aor. *rraha* 'to beat, to strike'. From PALb **wragska* etymologically connected with Gk πάσσω id. reflecting IE **yr̥agh-* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 86). ♦ CAMARDA I 92 (to Gk πήγνυμι 'to tear up'); MEYER *Wb.* 371-372 (comparison with Slav **raziti* 'to strike' which may be true if Slav **r-* goes back to IE **yr̥-*; then, **raziti* is close to Gk πάσσω), *Alb. St. III* 73; JOKL *LKUBA* 49 (follows MEYER); BARIĆ *ARSt. I* 88; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 240; CIMOCOWSKI *LP III* 161; PISANI *Saggi* 127; FRISK II 643-644; CHANTRAINE 829; POKORNY I 1181-1182; HULD 150; KODDERTIZSCH *Festschr. Mac Eoin* 66; DEMIRAJ AE 348.

rrajē f, pl. *rraja* 'path tread in the snow'. Derived from *rrah*.

rrallē adj. 'scanty, scarce, rare'. Borrowed, with a dissimilation of sonorants, from Lat *rārus* 'rare' or directly from its variant *rällus* (MIKLÓSICH *Rom. Elemente* 54). ♦ CAMARDA I 76 (to Gk πάθιος 'easy, ready'); MEYER *Wb.* 372 (from Lat *rällus* 'clean cut'), *Alb. St. III* 74; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXIII* 539; MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 19; ÇABEJ *St. II* 87; HAARMANN 145.

rrangulla pl. 'rubbish, lumber'. A suffixal derivative of PALb **ranka* 'gathering(s)' etymologically connected with Lith *rankà* 'hand', Latv *riūoka* id., Slav **r̥oka* id. - all of them deverbatives based on the verb

'to gather' reflected in Lith *renkù, rinkti*. ♦ FRAENKEL 697; VASMER III 515.

rranicē f, pl. *rranica* 'big piece of bread'. Derived from *rranē* 'grain, bread'. The latter is borrowed from Slav **xorna* 'food, grain', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *xrana, xranica* SCr *hrana* (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 240-241).

rrap m, pl. *rrapa, rrepe* 'platan'. From PALb **rappa*, a denominative derived from *rjep*, probably as a calque of Gk πλάτανος id. ♦ TOMASCHEK ZÖG XXIV 529 (to OCS *rěpina* id.); MEYER Wb. 372 (follows TOMASCHEK); Alb. St. III 73; WEIGAND 74 (borrowed from Slavic); SELIŠČEV Slav. *naselenie* 164 (borrowed from Slav **grabъ* 'hornbeam'); JOKL *Slavia* XIII 309-310 (etymologically connected with Slav **repъjь* 'burdock', ON *ráfr* 'roof on rafters' < IE **rēp-*); ÇABEJ St. II 87 (follows JOKL).

rrapamē f, pl. *rrapama* 'crash, din'. Another variant is *rropamē*. Derived from Slav **xrapъ* 'noise, wheeze', cf. *rrapatem*.

rrapashyt adj. 'thick set, stumpy'. An expressive derivative of *shyt*.

rrapatem refl. 'to strain oneself, to get tired'. Borrowed from Slav **xrapati* 'to bite, to tear, to wheeze', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *xrapam*, dial. *rapam*, SCr *hrapati*, dial. *rapati*.

rrapēloj aor. *rrapēlova* 'to make noise'. A parallel form is *rraptoj* id. Related to *rrapamē*.

rraqe pl. 'rubbish, lumber; house objects'. From PALb **raka* connected with Lith *rakti* 'to hollow out, to pick', Latv *rakt* 'to dig'. ♦ MEYER Wb. 361 (from Bulg *rakla* 'box, chest'), 372 (from NGk *pákiov*); FRAENKEL 694; POKORNY I 335.

rras aor. *rrasa* 'to squeeze, to press together'. From PALb **wragtja* related to *rrah* (MEYER Wb. 372, with a different etymology of *rrah*). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 76; ÇABEJ St. VII 234.

rrasē f, pl. *rrasa* 'stone plate'. Derived from *rras* (CIMOCHOWSKI LP

III 158-161). ♦ MEYER Wb. 66 (to *dērrasē*); MANN *Language* XXVIII 33; ÇABEJ St. II 87-88.

rraskē f, pl. *rraska* 'rennet'. Derived from Geg *rrâ* id., cf. *rrënd*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 200.

rrasoll m, pl. *rrasoj* 'pickles'. Another variant is *rasoj*, a singularized plural form. Borrowed from Slav **orzsolъ* 'pickles; brine', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *razsol*, SCr *raso* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 31; MEYER Wb. 361). ♦ SVANE 107.

rrasht m, pl. *rreshtna* 'bone, skull, skeleton, shell'. A parallel form is *rreshṭē* representing a singularized plural (ÇABEJ LP VII 184). From PALb **wragšta*, derivative in -šta from the verbal stem preserved in *rrah* 'to beat, to strike' (OREL IF XCIII 115). For the semantic motivation in this case cf. Gmc **bainan* 'bone' ~ IE **bhei-* 'to beat, to strike', Lith *kaūlas* 'bone' ~ *kaūti* 'to beat'. ♦ MEYER Wb. 372-373 (from Lat *arista* 'awn, beard, wheat-ear, fishbone'; derives *rrasht* 'shell' separately as a continuation of Lat *rastus* 'plate'); KRISTOFORIDHI 354; ZALIZN'AK *Etimologija* 139; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 101 (prefix *rr-*); ÇABEJ St. II 88 (prefix *rr-* + *asht* bone'), IV 85-86; DEMIRAJ AE 82 (same as CAMAJ and ÇABEJ).

rrathē f 'kind of fishing-basket'. Connected with *rreth*.

rrazbitem refl. 'to weaken'. Note a secondary variant *rrobitem* influenced by *rrob*. Borrowed from Slav **orzbiti* 'to defeat, to break', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *razbija*, SCr *razbiti* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 31; MEYER Wb. 362). ♦ SELIŠČEV Slav. *naselenie* 178; SVANE 253.

rrebe f, pl. *rrebe* 'mood, caprice'. Another variant is *rebē*. From PALb **raibā* etymologically connected with Lith *rāibas* 'multicolored, variegated', Latv *rāibs* id. ♦ MANN *Language* XXVIII 37; FRAENKEL 686-687; POKORNY I 859.

rrebesh m, pl. *rrebeshe* 'shower'. Related to *rribē*.

rrebull m 'thrush (illness)'. From **raiba* 'multicolored' attested in *rrebe*.

rreckē f, pl. *rrecka* 'cloth, rag'. Borrowed from deminutive Slav

**r̥esъka* ‘fringe’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *reska*, Scr *reska*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 373 (from Scr *resa* ‘fringe’); ÇABEJ St. VII 253.

rrege f, pl. *rrege* ‘fallow land’. Continues PALb **wragā* related to Gk *þatí* ‘split, cleft’, *þtýgnwmi* ‘to break, to split’ and its cognates. ♦ FRISK II 637, 652-653; POKORNY I 1181-1182.

rregull m ‘order’. Related to *rregull* ‘rule’.

rregull f, pl. *regulla* ‘rule, norm’. Borrowed from Lat *rēgula* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54). ♦ MEYER Wb. 362 (from Ital *regola* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1049 (from Latin); ÇABEJ St. VII 202.

rrej ~ **rrēj** aor. *ērrejta* ‘to deceive’. From PALb **arn-enja* further related to Gk *ἀπέομαι* ‘to lie’ (PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 542 n. 2). ♦ BARIĆ ARSt. I 88 (*rrem* ‘lie’, a derivative of *rrej*, to Lat *verbum* ‘word’); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 236; MANN Language XXVIII 37 (to OE *wréne*); FRISK I 145-146; POKORNY I 62; ÇABEJ St. II 90-91 (derived from *re* ‘cloud’); DEMIRAJ AE 348-349 (from a Romance source related to Lat *errōneus* ‘erring’).

rrek aor. *rreka* ‘to strain, to bother’. Continues PALb **raika* related with Lith *reikà* ‘need, necessity’, *reikti* ‘to be necessary’ further explained in connection with Lith *riekti* ‘to cut, to plow the fallow land’. ♦ MANN Language XXVIII 37 (to Goth *wrohjan*); FRAENKEL 714.

rrem m, pl. *rrema* ‘oar’. Borrowed from Lat *rēmus* id. ♦ MEYER Wb. 363 (from Ital *remo* id.), Alb. St. III 74 (from Gk *þeðmuð*).

rrem adj. ‘false’. Derived from *rrej*. ♦ CAMARDA I 83 (to Lat *error* ‘mistake’); MEYER Wb. 373-374; BARIĆ ARSt. 88-89 (to Gk *ἀπέομαι* ‘to lie’); ÇABEJ St. VII 200.

rremb ~ **rrem** m, pl. *rremba* ~ *rrema* ‘branch’. Other variants are *rrem* and *rremb*. Borrowed from Lat *rāmus* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54; MEYER Alb. St. I 45, Wb. 364-365) with a secondary *-mb* < *-m*. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundriß I 1042; JOKL LKUBA 18-19, 276; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 235-236; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; ÇABEJ St. II 91; HAARMANN 145; LANDI Lat. 47-48, 97.

rrep m, pl. *rrepa* ‘turnip’. Other variants are *rrap* and *r(r)epē*. Borrowed from Lat *rāpum* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54). ♦ MEYER Wb. 363 (*rrap* from Ital *rapa* id. while *rrep* - from Slav **rēpa* id.); JOKL LKUBA 232; SELIŠČEV Slav. *naselenie* 162 (from Slavic); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 236; LANDI Lat. 45; ÇABEJ apud DEMIRAJ AE (borrowed from Gk *þáπuç*); DEMIRAJ AE 349-350 (borrowed from or related to Gk *þáπuç*).

rreptē adj. ‘strong, inexorable’. Derived from *rrjep*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 373 (from Turk *rehb* ‘fear’); KRISTOFORIDHI 358 (from Lat *rapidus* ‘fast’); ÇABEJ St. IV 86, VII 184.

rreshk aor. *rreshka* ‘to roast’. Borrowed from WGmc **raustjan* id., cf. OHG *rōsten*. Note a derivative *rreshk* ‘smell (of food), appetite’. ♦ BARIĆ ARSt 88 (to Latv *su-vergt*); CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 113 (suffix *-kē*).

rreshktaq adj. ‘wrinkled (of an elderly person)’. Derived from *rreshk*. Cf. also *rreshkēt* ‘dried, roasted’.

rretēr ~ **rretēn** f, pl. *rretra* ~ *rretna* ‘long leather rope, twisted leather lace’. Another variant is *retēr* ~ *retēn*. Borrowed from Rom **retina* ‘bridle’ attested in Fr *rēne* id. (JOKL RIEB II 56-59). ♦ CAMARDA II 142; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; ÇABEJ St. II 91; JANSON *Unt.* 58; HAARMANN 146.

rreth m, pl. *rrathē* ‘hoop, rim (of wheel); circle’. Deminutive in *-th* of an unattested **rat* ‘wheel’, cf. Skt *rātha-* ‘wagon’, Lat *rota* ‘wheel’, OIr *roth*, OHG *rad* and the like (CAMARDA I 323). ♦ MEYER Alb. St. I 35 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology), Wb. 372 (to OHG *chreiz* ‘circle’), Alb. St. III 8, 28; BARIĆ ARSt. I 31 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 235 (agrees with BARIĆ); MAYRHOFER III 38-39; WALDE-HOFMANN II 443-444; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 2; VENDRIES [R] 45-46; POKORNY I 866; HULD 116 (from **yroikos*, cf. Gk *þoikóς* ‘curved, bent’); ÇABEJ St. II 91-93 (accepts CAMARDA’s etymology and comments on the umlaut in sg.).

rrevē f ‘lot’. Borrowed from Lat *rēbus*, dat.-abl. pl. of *rēs* ‘thing, circumstance’.

rreze f, pl. *rreze* ‘ray, spoke’. Another variant is *rrezē*. Singularized plural of **rraz* borrowed from Lat *radius* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 54). ♦ CAMARDA I 96 (to Lat *rādix* ‘root’); MEYER *Wb.* 364 (from Rom pl. **radia*), *Alb. St.* IV 14; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* ² I 1044, 1049, 1052; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; ÇABEJ *St.* II 93; HAARMANN 145; LANDI *Lat.* 45, 85, 97.

rrezg m ‘culmination, acme, prime’. Another derivational variant is *rrezm* id. Suffixal derivative of *rreze*.

rrezgull f, pl. *rrezgulla* ‘disc, circle’. Derived from *rrezg*.

rrezhde f, pl. *rrezhde* ‘unripe mulberry’. Reflects an unattested Bulgarian reflex of Slav **rědja* fem. ‘thin, sparse’.

rrècok m ‘bird’s stomach’. Phonetic variant of *rraskë*.

rrèfanë f, pl. ‘handle’. Derived from *rréfej* in its unattested meaning ‘to carry (away)’ continuing the same meaning of Lat *referre*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 234 (to *rruvâ* with a secondary *-f-*).

rrèfangull f, pl. *rrèfangulla* ‘buttonhole’. Derived from *rrèfanë* ‘handle’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 237 (variant of *vrangull*).

rrèfatem refl. ‘to fork, to bifurcate’. Metathesis of **furkatem*, see *furkë*.

rrèfej aor. *rrèfeva* ‘to tell, to show’. Borrowed from Lat *referre* ‘to tell, to inform’ (CAMARDA I 119; MEYER *Wb.* 373). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 93-94 (prefix *rré-* added to *-fej* borrowed from MGk φαίνω ‘to show, to make appear’).

rrèfeshk m, pl. *rrèfeshk* ‘kind of thistle’. Derived from *rrufe* (JOKL *LKUBA* 221-222). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 94 (derived from *ferr*: **rré-ferr-shk*).

rrègallë f, pl. *rrègalla* ‘pebbly site; deep and narrow ravine’. An early Slavic loanword, from **rogalъ* ‘corner’, see *ragal*. ♦ JOKL *IF XLIV* 13-15, ZONF X 197 (to *ragal*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 94-95.

rrègjoj aor. *rrègjova* ‘to diminish, to make smaller’. Borrowed from Lat *eradicare* ‘to eradicate’ with an irregular development of the inlaut

cluster. ♦ CAMARDA I 116 (to Lat *rūga* ‘wrinkle’); MEYER *Wb.* 373 (borrowed from Rom **rōdiculāre*, derivative of Lat *rōdere* ‘to bite’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 95-96 (from *regj*); HAARMANN 146.

rrèkajë adv. ‘in torrents, in a stream’. Borrowed from Slav instr. sg. **rěkoj* ‘(in a) river’.

rrèke f, pl. *rrèke* ‘stream (of rain), mountain brook’. Singularized plural of **rekë*. Borrowed from Slav **rěka* ‘river’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *reka*, SCr *rijeka*, *reka* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 323). ♦ SVANE 172; MURATI *Probleme* 97-99 (derived from *rrjedh*).

rrèkellej aor. *rrèkelleva* ‘to roll’. A prefixal derivative of *kellehem* ‘to seethe, to boil up’.

rrèkuall m ‘thistle’. A prefixal derivative in *rré- < pér-* (JOKL *LKUBA* 244 n. 1) of *kalli*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 364 (from Ital *cardoscolimo* ‘kind of wild artichoke’); JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 143; CAMAJ *Alb. Worib.* 54; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 239; DEMIRAJ *AE* 350.

rrèmaç adj. ‘lefthanded’. Derived from *rrem*.

rrèmbej aor. *rrèmbeva* ‘to rob, to seize’. Borrowed from Lat *rumpere* ‘to tear, to tear away’. ♦ CAMARDA I 56 (to Gk πέμπομαι ‘to roam’); MEYER *Wb.* 374 (from Ital *rubare* ‘to steal’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* ² I 1051.

rrèmejtë adj. ‘steep’. A prefixal derivative of *majë*.

rrèmeta pl. ‘bast shoes’. Borrowed from an unattested Slavic **remeta* ‘belts, laces’, plural form of **remę* - an analogical formation derived from Slav **remy*, **remene* ‘belt, lace’.

rrèmih aor. *rrèmihā* ‘to dig up’. Another variant is *rrèmoj*. Borrowed from Lat *rīmāre* id. (MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 146). ♦ CAMARDA I 57 (to Gk πυμός ‘pole of a chariot; trace’).

rrèmiqe f, pl. *rrèmiqe* ‘precipice’. Phonetic variant of *rrèmejtë*.

rrèmuje f ‘disorder, confusion; booty’. Continues PAlb **rainuljā* related

to Lith *rāimas* ‘multicolored, varied’, *rāibas* id., *raibulys* ‘speckle’. ◊ FRAENKEL 686.

rrēnd ~ **rrā** m ‘rennet’. Derivative of *rend* (JOKL LKUBA 276-282), cf. ME *rennet* ~ *runnet* ‘rennet’ derived from *runne* ‘to run’ as well as Germ *rinnen* ‘to run’ ~ *gerinnen* ‘to coagulate’. ◊ MEYER Wb. 365 (to *rēndē*); BARIĆ AArSt. I 143-144 (follows JOKL); JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 93 (to MHG *renne* id.); WEIGAND BA III 217 (to Lat *rēnēs* ‘kidneys’); DESNICKAJA *Slav. jaz.* VIII 155 (etymologically identical with OHG *rinnan* ‘to run’), *Sravn.* 231; ONIONS 756; ÇABEJ St. II 96-97 (agrees with JOKL).

rrēngjej aor. *rrēngjeva* ‘to shine’. Another variant is *rrēnjej*. Borrowed from Lat *renidēre* ‘to shine’.

rrēnoj aor. *rrēnova* ‘to destroy, to ruin’. A Geg form borrowed from Rom **ruñare* id., cf. Lat *ruña* ‘ruin’ (MEYER Wb. 374). ◊ CAMARDA I 96 (to *rrēnjē*); KRISTOFORIDHI 303 (from Ital *ruinare*); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß*² I 1049; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 147.

rrēnjē ~ **rranjē** f, pl. *rrēnjē* ~ *rranjē* ‘root; oak’. From PAlb **wradnja* etymologically connected with Gk πάδιξ ‘branch’, id., Lat *rādix* ‘root’, W *gwraidd* and the like (CAMARDA I 96; SPITZER MRIW I 327). ◊ MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54 (from Ital *radica*); MEYER Wb. 365-366 (borrowed from Lat *rādix*); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß*² I 1042; BARIĆ ARSt. I 87-88 (follows SPITZER); JOKL LKUBA 233-234; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 292-293; MANN *Language* XVII 20, XXVIII 37, *Hist. Gr.* 37 (reconstructs **yrdnī*); FRISK II 637-638; WALDE-HOFMANN II 415; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 15-19; POKORNY I 1167; ÇABEJ St. II 97-98; HULD 109; BEEKES *Lar.* 104; DEMIRAJ AE 350-351 (old collective).

rrēpirē f, pl. *rrēpira* ‘precipice’. Derivative of *rripē*.

rrēgasem refl. ‘to move away’. A prefixal derivative of *qas*.

rrēqebull m, pl. *rrēqebuj* ‘lynx’. An expressive prefixal formation of *buall*. ◊ ÇABEJ St. VII 243.

rrēqethem aor. ‘to feel feverish, to shiver’. A prefixal derivative of *qeth*. ◊ MEYER Wb. 373.

rrēqukull f ‘small woman, tot’. An expressive prefixal formation of *quk*.

rrēshajē pl. ‘Pentecost’. Borrowed from Lat *Rōsālia* (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 369). ◊ PASCU RE 76; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 241; DESNICKAJA *Slav. jaz.* IX 91-93; ÇABEJ St. VII 244; HAARMANN 146; LANDI *Lat.* 28, 110, 126.

rrēshajē f, pl. ‘viper’. A taboo name of a snake etymologically identical with *rrēshajē* ‘Pentecost’. ◊ MEYER Wb. 374 (stem *rrēsh-*); BARIĆ ARSt. I (to Lat *vorrō*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 140.

rrēshek m, pl. *rrēshekē* ‘wineskin’. Another variant is *rrēshiq* reflecting a singularized plural. Derived from *rrush* (CAMARDA I 179). ◊ MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente I 26 (to SCr *mješić* id.); MEYER Alb. St. I 27, Wb. 374 (follows MIKLOSICH); ÇABEJ St. II 98-99 (to *shakull*).

rrēshirē ~ **rrēshinē** f ‘resin’. Borrowed from Lat *rēsina* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 369). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß*² I 1048; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 237; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; ÇABEJ St. II 99; JANSON *Unt.* 59; HAARMANN 146; LANDI *Lat.* 84, 97, 110.

rrēshjell m ‘sow-thistle’. Another variant is *rrēshyell*. Borrowed from Lat *rūsseolus* ‘reddish, brown’. ◊ MEYER Wb. 369 (from Ital *cardicello*); ÇABEJ St. VII 195, 239.

rrēshkatē f ‘great misfortune’. Nominal derivative of *rrēshkas*.

rrēshqas aor. *rrēshqata* ‘to glide out’. A prefixal derivative of *shqas*, cf. *shkas*.

rrēvitem refl. ‘to be thrown’. A phonetic variant of *vērvīs* (ÇABEJ St. II 99). ◊ BARIĆ ARSt. I 89 (to Germ *werfen* ‘to throw’).

rrēzall m, pl. *rrēzaje* ‘plant (including its roots)’. Derived from *rrēzē* (CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 117).

rrézé f, pl. *rréza* ‘foot (of a mountain or a tree)’. From PAlb **wradjā* etymologically connected with *rrénjē*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 210.

rrézoj aor. *rrézova* ‘to throw down, to pull down’. Based on *rrézé*. ♦ CAMARDA I 96 (derived from *rreze*).

rrí aor. *ndenja*, *ndepta* ‘to sit, to stand, to stay, to remain’. The suppletive aorist belongs to the paradigm of *ndej*. The form of present goes back to PAlb **rīna* etymologically close to Skt *ṛṇōti* ‘to arise, to move’, Gk ὄρνυμαι ‘to move up’ and related forms. ♦ CAMARDA I 45 (to Gk ἔρουκω ‘to keep in, to curb’); MEYER Wb. 374 (to IE **k̥lei-* ‘to lean, to bend’ with impossible phonetic changes), Alb. St. IV 59 (evaluates his earlier etymology as ambiguous); BUGGE BB XVIII 170-171 (to Lat *nīdus* ‘nest’); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 545 (rejects MEYER’s etymology); JOKL Studien 76-77 (to Gmc **rōwō* ‘quiet’, Gk ἔρων id.), LKUBA 194 (follows MEYER); BARIĆ ARSt. I 80 (from IE **nizdō*); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 238; FRISK II 422-424; MAYRHOFER I 122; POKORNY I 326-332; ÇABEJ St. VII 234; HULD 109 (to IE **reidh-* ‘to ride’).

rribē f ‘gale, wind, waterfall, torrent’. From PAlb **wribā*, a zero-grade formation connected with IE **uerb(h)-* ‘to turn, to bend’ and, as far as the derivational structure is concerned, identical with Slav **v̑rbā* ‘pussy-willow’, Lith *vȋbas* ‘rod, birch-rod, twig’ (OREL Linguistica XXIV 434, TBK 195). For the semantic development of *rribē* cf. E *wind ~ to wind*. ♦ FRAENKEL 1259; POKORNY I 1153; VASMER I 293.

rrikē f ‘turnip’. Borrowed from Rom **rādica*, cf. Lat *rādix* ‘root’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 54; MEYER Wb. 365-366). A parallel form *rrilkē* reflects Rom **rādicula*. ♦ MIKLOSICH Slav. Elemente 32 (from Slavic); CAMARDA I 178 (to Gk πάτυς ‘turnip’); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrīß* I 1044; JOKL LKUBA 232; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 243; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 238; SVANE 145.

rrime f, pl. *rrime* ‘rainworm’. Singularized plural of PAlb **wrima* continuing IE **w̑rimi-* ~ **w̑ymo-* ‘worm’: Lat *vermis* id., Goth *waúrms* ‘worm, snake’, Lith *vȃmas* ‘insect’ (OREL IF XCIII 116). ♦ FRAENKEL 1201; FEIST Goth. 555-556; WALDE-HOFMANN II 760; POKORNY I 1152.

rripē f, pl. *rripa* ‘precipice, stone wall’. Borrowed from Lat *ripa* ‘bank, coast’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 55; MEYER Wb. 367). ♦ MEYER-

LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrīß* I 1044; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 146; LANDI Lat. 97.

rriqēr ~ rriqēn f, pl. *rriqēra* ~ *rriqna* ‘tick’. Borrowed from Lat *ricinus* id. (MEYER Wb. 374, Alb. St. III 74). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrīß* I 1049; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 146.

rris aor. *rrita* ‘to pull up, to move up, to increase, to grow’. Goes back to **writja* etymologically connected with IE **yert-* ‘to turn’: Skt *vartate*, Lat *vertō*, Goth *wairpan* ‘to become’ and the like. ♦ GIL’FERDING Otn. 24 (to Skt *ṛdhnōti* ‘to grow’); CAMARDA I 52 (same as GIL’FERDING); MEYER Wb. 367 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology), Alb. St. III 29; BARIĆ ARSt. I 88 (from **urdhō*); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 29 (to Lat *orior*); TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 239; MANN Language XXVIII 31 (to Lith *rýtas*); CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 251; MAYRHOFER III 154-155; WALDE-HOFMANN II 763-765; POKORNY I 1156-1157; HAMP Laryngeals 137 (same as SCHMIDT, to IE **er- ~ or-* ‘to start moving, to stir’); ÇABEJ St. VII 217, 257; OREL Linguistica XXIV 433-432 (follows SCHMIDT and HAMP); DEMIRAJ AE 351-352 (reconstructs a prefix **n-*).

rrisgē f, pl. *rrisga* ‘stone splinter’. Somehow connected with *rrasē*.

rriskē f, pl. *rriska* ‘disc, circle’. A suffixal derivative of *rreth*.

rrizhgoj aor. *rrizhgova* ‘to creep up (of plants)’. Goes back to **rrishgoj* borrowed from Lat *resurgere* ‘to rise (again)’.

rrjedh aor. *rroðha* ‘to flow’. From PAlb **redza* etymologically related to Lat *rigāre* ‘to wet, to moisten’, ON *raki* ‘wetness’ (PISANI Saggi 130). ♦ CAMARDA I 43 (to Gk πέω ‘to flow’); MEYER Wb. 374 (to Goth *rign* ‘rain’ in which, however, -g- continues IE *-k-), IF V 195, Alb. St. III 18, 73; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335; CIMOCHEWSKI LP II 231; MANN Language XXVIII 37 (compares *rrjedh* with Skt *vrájati* ‘to stride, to go’); WALDE-HOFMANN II 435; POKORNY I 857; CAMAJ Alb. Worth. 51 (to *erdha*, see *vij*); JUCQUOIS Le Muséon LXXVIII 448 (follows MANN); ÇABEJ St. VII 201; HULD 110 (agrees with MEYER); DEMIRAJ AE 352-353 (to a poorly attested IE **sr-edh-*).

rrjesht m, pl. *rrjeshta* ‘row’. Another variant is *rresht*. Borrowed from Lat *regestum* ‘list’ (MEYER Wb. 374, Alb. St. IV 19). ♦ JOKL IF XXXVI

147 (from Lat *restis* ‘rope’); BERNARD *LB IX/2* 86 (from Turk *rışte* ‘thread’); MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 24; ÇABEJ *St. II* 99-100 (follows JOKL); HAARMANN 145; LANDI *Lat.* 53, 145-146.

rjetë f, pl. ‘net’. Another variant is *rret*. Borrowed from Lat *rēte* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 55; MEYER *Wb.* 364). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1044; MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 24; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 277; HAARMANN 146; LANDI *Lat.* 54, 86.

rroboj aor. *rrobova* ‘to scatter’. Borrowed from one of the continuants of Gmc *raubōjan ‘to rob, to plunder’: OS *rōbōn*, OHG *roubōn*, Goth *biraubon*. ♦ FEIST *Goth.* 94.

rrobull m, pl. *rrobuj* ‘mountain pine’. Borrowed from Lat *rōbur* ‘oak’ with a dissimilation of sonorants (MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 24; ÇABEJ *St. II* 100). ♦ HAARMANN 146; LANDI *Lat.* 147.

rrodhe f, pl. *rrodhe* ‘burdock’. Singularized form of *rodhē borrowed from Gk φόδον ‘rose’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 367 (from Rom *cardella); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 92 (related to Lith *rēzgis* ‘basket’); JOKL LKUBA 219-226 (to *rruaj*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 100-101 (supports JOKL).

rrogë f, pl. *rroga* ‘alpine meadow’. Borrowed from Slav *rogъ ‘horn’ also denoting ‘spur of a mountain’ as in Bulg *rog*, SCr *rog*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. VII* 251, 279 (from *rruaj*).

rrogoz m, pl. *rrogoza* ‘reed mat’. Borrowed from Slav *rogozъ ‘reed’, cf. in South Slavic: SCr *rogoz* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 368). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 216; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 173, 323; SVANE 115.

rroj aor. *rrova*, *rropta* ‘to live, to stay’. Continues PAlb *rānja identical with Lith *rójū*, *rótī* ‘to cope, to be ready’ further connected with *r̄eti* ‘to stack (wood)’ and derived from IE *r̄ei-. ♦ CAMARDA I 92 (to Gk φόμαι ‘to move strongly, to dance’); MEYER *Wb.* 375 (to Lat *regere* ‘to direct’); MANN *Language* XVII 12 (from Rom *remanāre ‘to remain’); FRAENKEL 743-744; POKORNY I 859; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 198, 266.

rjobë f ‘carthamus’. Another variant is *rrolbë* with a secondary -l- (ÇABEJ *St. II* 101). Borrowed from Rum *roibă* ‘madder’ < Lat *rubia* id. ♦ PUŞCARIU *EWR* 132; ÇABEJ *St. II* 101 (from Lat *rubia*); LANDI *Lat.* 66, 97.

rrok adj. ‘raw’. Derivative originally meaning ‘something snatched off’, based on the verb *rrok*.

rrok aor. *rroka* ‘to seize, to snatch, to touch’. Borrowed from Gmc *rukkan ‘to move, to remove, to stir, to snatch, to pull, to push’: OE *roccian*, OHG *rucchan*, ON *rykkja*. ♦ CAMARDA I 39 (to Gk φύγειν ‘to tear’); BARIĆ *ARSt* 89 (to Gk εὐρίσκω ‘to break asunder, to rend’); HOLTHAUSEN *AEG* 262.

rrokë f, pl. *rrokë* ‘spiral’. Borrowed from Rom *rucca ~ *rocca ‘distaff’: Ital *rocca*, Sp *rueca*.

rrokoll adv. ‘bad, chaotic’. Derived from *rrok* ‘to seize’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. VII* 254.

rrokopujë adv. ‘bad, evil’. A compound of *rrokë* and -pujë, derived from punë.

rrokotele pl. ‘rubbish’. An expressive formation based on *rrok* ‘to seize’.

rrol m, pl. *rrola* ‘old and unused ox’. From *rrozgél, diminutive of *rrozg*.

rropak m, pl. *rropakë* ‘annex’. Borrowed from South Slavic *ropakъ, cf. Bulg *ropa* ‘pit, quarry’.

rropulli pl. ‘intestines, guts; fruit’. An emphatic prefixal formation based on *pullë*.

rrosponjë f, pl. *rrosponja* ‘cave in a river-bank hollowed out by water’. A univerbation of Lat *rōsu(m) pōne* ‘hollowed out behind (the river)’. ♦ JOKL LKUBA 244 n. 1 (derived in *rro-* < *rrē-* from *shpoj*).

rrotë f, pl. *rrota* ‘wheel’. Borrowed from Lat *rota* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 714; MEYER *Wb.* 375, Alb. *St. III* 74). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr.*

Grundriß ² I 1045, 1050; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 241; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; ÇABEJ St. VII 254; HAARMANN 146; LANDI *Lat.* 97.

rrotull f, pl. *rrotulla* ‘disc, circle’. Another variant is *rrokull*. Borrowed from Lat *rotula* ‘little wheel’. The verb *rrotulloj* ‘to turn’ is derived from *rrotull*. ♦ CAMARDA I 323 (to *rreth*); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1045; ÇABEJ St. VII 254.

rrozg m, pl. *rrozga* ‘old and unused ox’. Borrowed from Slav **rožъka* ‘horned animal, horn’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *rožka*, *rožko*.

rrshim m ‘shower’. From **rrebeshim*, derivative of *rrebes*.

rrua ~ rrue m ‘stream’. Back formation based on *perrua*.

rruaj ~ rruej aor. *rruajta*, *rrova* ‘to shave’. From PALb **wrāgnja* related to Gk πήγνυμι ‘to break, to tear’. ♦ CAMARDA I 51 (to Gk ἐρόω ‘to pull, to tear’); MEYER Wb. 375 (from Lat *rādere* ‘to scrape’), Alb. St. III 74; MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1049; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; WEIGAND 76 (contamination of Lat *rādere* and *rōdere* ‘to bite’); JOKL KUBA 223-224 (related to *rādere*); FRISK II 652-653; POKORNY I 1181; ÇABEJ St. II 102 (agrees with JOKL).

rrudhē f, pl. *rrudha* ‘wrinkle’. Continues PALb **rūdzā* etymologically connected with Lat *rūga* id. (CAMARDA I 74). ♦ BARIĆ ARSt. 90-91 (to Skt *vārjati* ‘to turn, to tear’); WALDE-HOFMANN II 448-449; POKORNY I 870.

rrufe f, pl. *rrufe* ‘lightning’. Borrowed from Lat *romphaea* ‘long sword’, adaptation of Gk ρόμφαια id., with a semantic development similar to that of Ital *saetta* ‘arrow, dart’ and ‘thunderbolt’ (MEYER Wb. 376). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 237; POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 333; OREL *Etimologija* 1980 62-63 (on Bulg *rofeja*, *ruf'a*).

rrugē f, pl. *rrugē* ‘street’. Borrowed from Rom **rūga* id. continuing Lat *rūga* ‘wrinkle’ (MEYER Wb. 376). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1047, 1050; ÇABEJ St. VII 198, 217; HULD 110; LANDI *Lat.* 68, 97.

rrum m ‘clapper; maize-cob stripped of corns’. Another variant is *rrome*.

From PALb **wrubna* identical with Gk πάυνος ‘thorny bush’, further connected with Lith *vičbas* ‘branch, shoot’. ♦ POKORNY I 1153.

rrumbull adj. ‘rolled into a ball’. Borrowed from Rom **rombulus* based on Lat *rhombus* ‘magic whirligig or wheel’, cf. Ital dial. *rummulu*, *rumbulu* (MEYER Wb. 370). ♦ CAMARDA II 151 (to Gk πόμβος ‘magic wheel’); LANDI *Lat.* 61.

rrunē f, pl. *rruna* ‘lamb’. Borrowed from Slav **rūno* ‘fleece’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *runo*, SCR *runo*. Note a parallel form *runs* continuing Slav **rūnъcъ*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 371 (*runs* from **runt-ēs*).

rrush m, pl. *rrush* ‘grape’. From PALb **rāguša* related to Gk πάξ id. (CAMARDA I 87). The feminine form **rāgušā* is reflected in the name of Illyr *Ragusa* ~ *Ragusium* (ÇABEJ St. II 102-103). The form of the latter Ραούσα in Const. Porphyrogen. *De adm.* reflects the early Albanian loss of the intervocalic voiced stop before the contraction of vowels (KALUŽSKAJA Antič. balk. 5 19). ♦ MEYER Alb. St. I 41 (to Pers *raz* ‘grape’), Wb. 371 (to Slav **grozdb* id.); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 241; MANN *Language* XXVI 384 (to Lith *rausiu* ‘to dig’); FRISK II 642.

rrushkull m, pl. *rrushkuj* ‘kind of thorny plant’. Borrowed from Rom **rūsculus*, derivative of Lat *rūscus* ‘butcher’s-broom’ (MEYER Wb. 371). ♦ CAMAJ Alb. Wortb. 118 (derivative in -ull); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 147; LANDI *Lat.* 141.

(G) **rruvâ** m, pl. *rruvanj* ‘vine without grapes’. Another variant is *rrufâ*. Somehow related to *rrush*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 103 (to *rrēfanē*).

rruvi f, pl. *rruvi* ‘line’. Metathesis of *vērri* ‘little furrow’ (KRISTOFORIDHI 22), derivative of *vē*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 376 (from Rom **rubēscula* based on Lat *ruber* ‘red’); KRISTOFORIDHI 364 (to *vijē*); ÇABEJ St. II 103 (*vērri* - to *varrē*), IV 86.

rruzull m ‘sphere, globe (of earth)’. Derived from *rruzē* (ÇABEJ St. II 103-104).

rryell m, pl. *rryej* ‘euphorbia’. Borrowed - with a dissimilation of sonorants - from Balkan Rom **āliolum* > Rum *aliol*, *alior* id. (PEDERSEN

KZ XXXIII 539). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 366 (from Rom *āliellum); PUŞCARIU *EWR* 6-7; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 118; ÇABEJ *St. II* 104 (against both MEYER and PEDERSEN).

rryeshëm adv. ‘slow’. Derived from *ryej*.

rrylë ~ rrillë f, pl. *rryla* ~ *rrila* ‘lentil’. Borrowed from Lat *ervilla* id., derivative of *ervum* (MEYER *Wb.* 376). ♦ MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 22; HAARMANN 123.

rrymë f, pl. *rryma* ‘flow (of water)’. From PALB *srūmā related to Gk πέῦμα ‘stream’, ON *straumr* id., Lith *sraumuð* ‘fast stream’ and other derivatives in *-men- of IE *sreu- ‘to flow’ (MANN *Language XXVI* 385). ♦ FRISK II 650-651; FRAENKEL 887; POKORNY I 1003; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 202, 277.

rryp ~ rrip m, pl. *rrypa* ~ *rripa* ‘belt’. From PALB *wripa with the further development similar to that of *krymb* ~ *krimb*. Related to Gk πάπτω ‘to sew together, to stitch’, Lith *vēpti* ‘to spin’ and the like (MANN *Language XXVIII* 37). ♦ HAHN 110 (to *rjep*); CAMARDA II 62 (follows HAHN); MEYER *Wb.* 367 (the same); FRAENKEL 1261; FRISK II 643; POKORNY I 1156; ÇABEJ *St. II* 104 (the same).

S

s' adv ‘not’. Identical with *ç'*, *çë* (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 321, 341). ♦ BOPP 497 (identical with -s in *mos*); CAMARDA I 312; MEYER *Wb.* 376 (from Lat *dis-*); JOKL AArBSt I 37-38; TAGLIAVINI 242; PISANI *Saggi* 110, 154; ÇABEJ *St. II* 104-105 (follows PEDERSEN).

sa pron., adv. ‘how’. From PALB *tšja etymologically connected with *se*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 376 (from NGk σάν ‘when, whenever’ < ὅς ἂν); HAMP *Numerals* 836 (from *kʷʰa).

sabje f, pl. *sabje* ‘sword’. Other variants are *sablë*, *sabjë*. Borrowed from the South Slavic word for ‘sword’: Bulg *sab'a*, SCR *sabla* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32), itself of questioned Hungarian origin (*szablya* id. derived from *szabni* ‘to cut’). See MEYER *Wb.* 376.

sajë f, pl. *saja* ‘sledge’. In dialects, an older form *sanjë* is preserved. Borrowed from Slav *sani id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sani*, SCR *sani* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32). ♦ SVANE 35.

sajoj aor. *sajova* ‘to devise, to think of’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 377 (from Turk *sajikli* ‘clever, far-sighted’).

sak m ‘net’. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg *sak* id., SCR *sak* ‘package of hay’, themselves from Rum *sac* ‘sack, fishing net’ (MEYER *Wb.* 377). ♦ PUŞCARIU *EWR* 134.

sak adv. ‘really, for sure’. An allegro form of *saktë* ‘exact, precise’ of Romance origin. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 377 (from Turk *sahih* ‘true, exact’).

sakavicë f, pl. *sakavica* ‘long hook for pulling down branches’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *sakavica* ‘axe’ < Slav *sēkavica.

sakë f, pl. *saka* ‘axe’. Back formation based on *sakavičë*. As to *sakicë* ‘small axe’, it was formed in Albanian from *sakë*.

salikoj aor. *salikova* ‘to carry out the ceremony of burial’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 105-106 (derived from *psaloj* ‘to sing psalms’, a Modern Greek loanword).

samem refl. ‘to have bad taste, to get spoiled’. Derived from *samë*.

samë f ‘dog’s excrements’. Continues PALB *tswa(n)-ma, a derivative in *-mo- of the Indo-European word for ‘dog’, otherwise unattested in Albanian, cf. Skt *śvā*, Gk κύων, OIr *cú*, Lith *šuō* and the like (OREL *Fort.* 79). For the semantics cf. Slav *govъno ‘excrements’, originally - ‘cow’s excrements’ derived from IE *gʰou- ‘cow’. ♦ FRAENKEL 1033-1034; FRISK I 58-59; MAYRHOFER III 402-403; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 7; VENDRIES [C] 257; POKORNY I 632-633.

samtë adj. ‘insipid, unflavored, tasteless’. Based on *samë borrowed from Slav *samъ ‘self’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sam*, SCR *sam*. The intermediate meaning must have been ‘having a taste of itself’ or similar.

sana pl. ‘elves, spirits of mountains’. Borrowed from Slav *sanъ ‘snake, dragon’: CS *san'* and the like (MEYER *Wb.* 378).

sanè f ‘hay’. Borrowed from Slav *sěno id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *s'ano*, SCr *sijeno* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 378). The development of Slav *-ě- > -a- is repeated in NGk σανόν id. ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 108, *Slavia* XIII 639; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 160, 295; TAGLIAVINI 243; SVANE 40.

sarkè f ‘build, frame, figure (of human body)’. Continues PALb *tšerkā derived from IE *k^her- ‘to make, to build’: Skt *karóti*, Lith *kurti* and the like. ♦ POKORNY I 641-642.

se pron. ‘what’, conj. ‘that, than’. From PALb *tšjā continuing pronominal IE *k^hiā (MEYER *Wb.* 383; LA PIANA *Studi* I 127). ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 316 (to *k^he-); JOKL *Sprache* IX 123; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 243 (from *sā); MANN *Language* XXVI 385, *Hist. Gr.* 122 (from *k^hem); CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 225; HULD 110-111 (agrees with MANN); ÇABEJ *St. II* 119; HULD 110; DEMIRAJ *AE* 353-354.

sembēr pl. ‘two peasants using the same pair of oxen or having common cattle’. Another variant is sěmbér. Borrowed from Slav *sěbrъ ‘neighbor, comrade, peasant’, cf. in South Slavic: SCr *sebar* (JOKL *Slavia* XIII 286, 302, Zb. *Miletic* 121-122). ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 106-107; SVANE 192.

send m, pl. *sende* ‘thing’. From PALb *tsjam tam < IE *k^hiom tom, a sequence of two pronouns in neuter of which the first is related to *se* (OREL *Fort.* 79-80). ♦ CAMARDA I 335 (to Skt *sant-* ‘existing, being’); MEYER *Wb.* 381 (from Turkish); ASCOLI *Frammenti linguistici* 15 (follows CAMARDA); BARIĆ ARSt. I 92 (the same); SPITZER *MRIW* I 322 (to Lat *genus* ‘kin’); MANN *Language* XVII 20-21 (from IE *esntis); ÇABEJ *St. II* 107-108 (from *sen* with a phonetically developed -d; *sen* is then explained as accusative of *se*).

serè f ‘tar’. Borrowed from Slav *sěra ‘sulphur’, cf. Bulg *s'ara*, SCr *sera*, *sjera* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 381). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 173.

serrè f, pl. *serra* ‘high steep rock’. Borrowed from Ital *serra* ‘chain of mountains’.

setè f, pl. *seta* ‘sieve’. Back formation of *sitē* taken for a plural in -i-. ♦ CAMARDA I 46 (to Gk σύθω ‘to sift, to bolt’).

sěmboj aor. *sěmbova* ‘to ache, to be painful’. Connected with *dhemb* (LAMBERTZ *LP* VII 88), this verb continues a prefixal form *c-dhémboj. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 108 (phonetic variant of cémoj).

sěmurē ~ sěmunē adj. ‘ill, sick’. An analogical formation based on *sěmundē* ‘illness’ < *‘inability’, a univerbation of *sē mund*, cf. *s'* and *mund* (HAHN 77, 116). ♦ CAMARDA I 101, 312 (same as HAHN); MEYER *Wb.* 291 (follows HAHN and CAMARDA); TAGLIAVINI 245; ÇABEJ *St. II* 108 (semantic parallels in other Balkan languages: NGk ἀνημποτία, Arum *niputeare*).

sépatē f, pl. *sépata* ‘axe’. Borrowed from the Bulgarian definite form in -ът -sapът ‘axe-handle’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 382 (indirectly, from Rom *sappata); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 55.

sfejkè f, pl. *sfejka* ‘beet’. Derived from Lat *felicem*, *filicem* ‘fern, weed’.

sfurk m, pl. *sfurq*, *sfurqe* ‘rake; scorpion’. A prefixal form based on *furkē borrowed from Lat *furca* ‘rake, fork’ (JOKL *LKUBA* 116).

sfytyrij aor. *sfytyriva* ‘to snort’. A prefixal derivative based on *fytyrē*.

si adv. ‘how, as’. From PALb *tšeи continuing pronominal IE *k^hei (PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 317). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 383 (related to IE demonstrative *ki-), *Alb. St. III* 12; PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 128; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 243-244; HAMP *IF LXVI* 53 (equal to Lat *quei* > *qui* ‘how’); MANN *Language* XXVI 385 (from *k^hi), *Hist. Gr.* 201 (reconstructs *k^hijā identical with Lat *quia* ‘why’); POKORNY I 646-647; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 240; HULD 111.

sikundër conj. ‘as’. Another variant is *sindékur*. Compound of *si*, *ndë* and *kur*. ♦ CAMARDA I 322 (to Lat *secundum* or Ital *secondo*); MEYER *Wb.* 384 (Ital *secondo* ‘according to’ influenced by *kundër*); ÇABEJ *St. VII* 272.

sillē f, pl. sillē ‘breakfast’. Derivative of *sjell* (ÇABEJ St. II 109-110) used to denote delay, cf. *sillet* ‘to be late’. Thus, ‘breakfast’ is treated as a meal delaying the beginning of day’s work. ♦ PEDERSEN *Philologica* II 114 (from **k^hilā*); BARIĆ ARSt. I 59 (related to Gk ἕως ‘dawn’ and the like); CIMOCHOWSKI ABS III 41 (from IE **k^h(e)lā* ‘das Herbringen’); MANN *Language* XXVIII 35 (to OE *hvil* ‘time, while’ and its cognates).

sillē f, pl. *silla* ‘power, force’. Borrowed from Slav **sila* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *sila*, SCr *sila* (MEYER Wb. 384). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 178, 303; SVANE 224.

(G) *simahuer* m ‘accomplice’. Borrowed and morphologically adapted from MGk σύμπαχος ‘comrade-in-arms’ (JOKL IF XLIV 61-62). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 110.

simotēr f, pl. *simotra* ‘blood sister, colleague, fellow, partner’. Compound of *si* and *motēr*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 273 (neologism).

sipēr adv. ‘above’, prep. ‘over’. Recombination of *persipēr* ‘up there, above’ <*pēr s’epēr* where *s’epēr* <*sē epēr* is the ablative of (*i*) *epēr* (ÇABEJ St. II 110-111). ♦ BOPP 499 (combination of *si* and *pēr*); GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 26 (from Lat *super*); CAMARDA I 318-319 (to Lat *super* and its cognates); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 65 (from Lat *super*); MEYER Wb. 385 (from pronominal *si*- and -*pēr*, found in *tepēr*); PEDERSEN *Festschrift Thomsen* 250, KZ XXXVI 311 (-*pēr* compared with *prej*); THUMB IF XIV 358 n. 1 (borrowed from Lat *super*).

sisē f, pl. *sisā* ‘breast, bosom, tit’. Borrowed from Slav **sisa* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sisa*, SCr *sisa* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 33). ♦ CAMARDA I 78, 88 (compared with *cicē*, *thithē* id.); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 195; ÇABEJ St. VII 258; SVANE 182.

sitē f, pl. *sita* ‘sieve’. Borrowed from Slav **sito* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sito*, SCr *sito* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 33; MEYER Wb. 385-386). As to the verb *sit* ‘to sift’, it is borrowed from Slav **séjati* id. ♦ JOKL LKUBA 299; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 154; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 244; ÇABEJ St. VII 184; SVANE 72.

sitka pl. ‘bran’. Borrowed from Slav **sitъka* id., diminutive of **sito*, cf. *sitē*.

sitkē f ‘cane, rush’. Borrowed from Slav **sitъka* id., diminutive of **sita* id., cf. SCr *sita*. ♦ SVANE 113.

sivjet adv. ‘this year’. From PAlb **tsjei wetei*, dat.-loc. sg. continuing IE **k^hiei yetei* (BOPP 460; MEYER Wb. 383, Alb. St. III 12). See *sonte*. ♦ CAMARDA I 188; MEYER Gr. Gr. 298; MANN *Language* XXVIII 33; CHANTRAINE 1116; HULD 112-113.

sivonē f ‘delicate face’. Used by DE RADA. Unclear. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 111 (from *sinē*, accusative of *sy*, with an epenthetic -*vo-*, from an exclamatory *o*).

sjell aor. *solla* ‘to bring’. Continues PAlb **tšela* or **tšelna* related to IE **k^hel-*; Skt *cáratī* ‘to move, to walk’, Gk πέλω ‘to come into existence, to become’, Lat *colō* ‘to cultivate, to till’ (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 277). ♦ MEYER Wb. 386 (reconstructs IE **kel-*); PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 127; BARIĆ ARSt. I 66; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 244 (follows PEDERSEN); JOKL LKUBA 229, *Die Sprache* IX 123; MANN *Language* XXVI 382, *Language* XXVIII 35; MAYRHOFER I 376; FRISK II 500-501; CHANTRAINE 878; WALDE-HOFMANN I 245-246; POKORNY I 639-640; ÇABEJ *Die Sprache* XVIII 145, St. II 109-100; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 115; HULD 111 (semantic parallel to *sjell* in E *wind*); DEMIRAJ AE 354.

skallua ~ *skallue* m, pl. *skallonj* ‘eye (of a plant), shoot of rice’. Derived from *kalli*.

skamur ~ *skamun* adj. ‘poor, needy’. A univerbation of *s’ kam*.

skaj ~ *skāj* m, pl. *skanje* ~ *skāje* ‘edge, border’. A prefixal derivative of an unattested **kanj* < PAlb **kanja* related to Slav **konъ* ‘edge’, Latv *atkan* ‘again’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 174 (to *kēnd*); JOKL LKUBA 116 (from Slav **konъ* ‘edge’); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 197, 326 (agrees with JOKL); VASMER III 51; ÇABEJ St. II 111 (together with *skanjo* ‘chair’ borrowed from Ital *scagno* id.); TRUBAČEV ĒSSJa X 195-196; POKORNY I 564.

skērdehem refl. ‘to get drunk’. A prefixal derivative of *deh*.

skērfyell m, pl. *skērfyey* ‘larynx’. A prefixal derivative of *yell*.

skēterrē f ‘hell, darkness’. A prefixal derivative of *terr* (ÇABEJ St. II 111).

sklepē f ‘matter from the eyes, rheum’. Other variants are *skērlepē* and *skērloq*. A prefixal derivative of *glepē*.

skllupe f, pl. *skllupe* ‘strong bough’. Borrowed from Slav **skorlupa* ‘skin, bark’ unattested in South Slavic except for Slovene *skralupa*.

skopit aor. *skopita* ‘to castrate’. Borrowed from Slav **skopiti* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *skop'a*, SCr *skopiti* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 33; MEYER Wb. 387). ♦ SVANE 262.

skorratinē f ‘snow storm’. Another variant is *sllotinē*. The form *skorratinē* was influenced by *skorrē*. Originally, derived from *skllotē*.

skorrē adj. ‘exhausted’. Borrowed from Slav **skorž* ‘quick’, cf. in South Slavic: OCS *skorž*, Bulg adv. *skoro*, SCr adv. *skoro*.

skundill m, pl. *skundij* ‘seam, edge’. Continues an earlier **skēndill*, a suffixal derivative of *skanj*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 174 (from Rom **cantile*); KRISTOFORIDHI 500 (from South Slav *skut* ‘seam, fold’, cf. *skutē*); ÇABEJ St. II 111-112 (follows KRISTOFORIDHI).

skuq aor. *skuqa* ‘to make red’. Derived from *kug*.

sllog m ‘tilled field’. Borrowed from Slav **sžlogž* used in a meaning close to Bulg *slog* ‘boundary, limit, land measure’. ♦ SVANE 37.

smilat aor. *smilata* ‘to flatter’. Borrowed from South Slavic **sžmil'ati* ‘to cajole’, cf. Bulg *smil'avam*.

sodit aor. *sodita* ‘to observe’. Borrowed from Slav **sqditi* ‘to judge’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *sžd'a*, SCr *suditi*. An early loanword with *-q- rendered as -o- (SVANE 227, 241). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 184.

sokēllas aor. *sokēllita* ‘to shout, to cry’. A prefixal derivative of *kēllas*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 389 (to SCr *sokoliti*).

sokol m, pl. *sokola* ‘falcon’. Borrowed from Slav **sokolъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *sokol*, SCr *soko* (STIER KZ XI 137; MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 33; MEYER Wb. 389). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. nase-lenie* 198, 304; TAGLIAVINI 245; SVANE 148.

sonte adv. ‘this night’. From PAlb **tsjā(i) naktāi*, dat.-loc. sg. continuing IE **kjāi nok'ti-*, cf. Lith *šiānakt* id. and the like (BOPP 460). ♦ CAMARDA I 224; MEYER Wb. 298, Alb. St. III 12, Gr. Gr. 298; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 311 (reconstructs *so-* < **tjā*); JOKL *Die Sprache* IX 141; TAGLIAVINI 246; MANN *Language* XXVI 379, XXVIII 33; OREL *FLH* VIII/1-2 38; HULD 112; DEMIRAJ AE 283.

sorrē f, pl. *sorra* ‘crow’. Continues PAlb **tšārsnā* corresponding, with a different ablaut grade, to Skt *kṛṣṇā* ‘black, dark’, OPrus *kirsnan* ‘black’, Slav **čyrnъ* id. (MANN *Language* XXVIII 35). The anlaut affricate of Proto-Albanian is preserved in Rum *cioară* ‘crow’. ♦ STIER KZ XI 220 (on the connection with Rum *cioară*); CAMARDA II 44 (of Slavic origin); MEYER Wb. 390 (to Slav **sorka* ‘magpie’), Alb. St. III 39 (from IE **kuornā*); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 337; JOKL LKUBA 93; BARIĆ ARSt. I 74; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 140; ERNOUT-MEILLET 143; LA PIANA *Studi* I 22 (to Lat *cornix* ‘crow’); PISANI *Saggi* 130; MAYRHOFER I 264; POKORNY I 583; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 339; ROSETTI ILR I 275; TRUBAČEV ÈSSJa IV 155-157; TOPOROV *PJa* IV 3-7; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 110; HAMP *Gja* VI 43; ÇABEJ St. VII 234, 254; HULD 145; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 149; KORTLANDT KZ XCIV 249; DEMIRAJ AE 355.

sot adv. ‘today’. From PAlb **tsjā(i) dītāi*, dat.-loc. sg. continuing IE **kjā dīti-* (BOPP 513; MEYER Wb. 383), cf. *sonte*. From here, *sotmē* ‘modern’ is derived, with its secondary phonetic variant *sormē*. ♦ MEYER Gr. Gr. 298; JOKL IF XLIX 296; TAGLIAVINI 246; MANN *Language* XXVI 379; HULD KZ XCVIII 103 (*sormē* based on **sor* < **kjēi* + *HeiHri*, to Av *ayara* ‘day’); DEMIRAJ AE 283.

sotinē f ‘empty honeycomb’. Based on **sot* borrowed from Slavic **sžbtъ* ‘honeycomb’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sbt*, SCr *sat*. Note -o- rendering Slavic -b- (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 12). ♦ SVANE 159.

sovajkë f, pl. *sovajka* ‘shuttle’. Borrowed from South Slavic **sovadlъka* id. attested in Bulg *sovalka* (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 12).

spérndrit aor. *spérndrita* ‘to make shine’. A prefixal derivative of *ndrit*.

spicë f, pl. *spica* ‘thorn, splinter’. Borrowed from Slav **st pica* ‘peg, splinter’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *spica*, SCR *spica* (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 12). ♦ SVANE 35.

spikth m, pl. *spiktha* ‘woodpecker’. Identical with *pikth*.

spith m ‘dropsy’. Derived from *pi*.

spreth m, pl. *sprethe* ‘cornice, eaves’. Derivative based on PALB **praka* continuing IE **pr -ko-*; Lat *procer s* ‘protruding beams’, Bret *a-raok* ‘forward’. ♦ POKORNY I 815.

sqap m, pl. *sqep* ‘he-goat’. See *cjap*.

sqaq aor. *sqaqa* ‘to make weak’. Based on **qaq* continuing PALB **kekja* related to Lith *k kos* ‘swing’, Latv *keku t* ‘to swing’. ♦ FRAENKEL 235.

sqep m, pl. *sqepa* ‘beak’. Derived from *qep*.

szeptore f, pl. *szeptore* ‘woodcock, snipe’. Derived from *sqep* as Ital *beccaccia* from *becco* (ÇABEJ St. II 112-113).

sgetull f, pl. *sgetulla* ‘armpit’. A relatively late borrowing (with Lat *s-* rendered as *s-*) from Rom **scetula*, cf. Lat *scutula* ‘shoulder-blade’ (SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252). ♦ CAMARDA I 63 (from Lat *spatula* ‘shoulder-blade’); MEYER Wb. 403 (repeats CAMARDA’s etymology); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 244; HAMP AJPhil LXXV 186-189 (derives the dialectal variant *sjetull* from IE **k ek -los*), ZfBalk XXXII/1 28-33 (to Lat *poples* ‘back of the knee’), StF XXVI/1 81-83; HULD 111-112 (follows HAMP); MESSING St. *Whatmough* 173-178.

sqim  f, pl. *sqima* ‘adornment, decoration’. Borrowed from MGk σχ μα ‘form, shape, figure’ (CAMARDA I 69; MEYER Wb. 388). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 113.

sqit s m ‘comb’. Nomen agentis in - s of *sqis*, a dialectal Greek form of *shqis* (MEYER Wb. 228). ♦ MEYER Alb. St. V 101 (to *qij*); ÇABEJ St. II 113 (follows MEYER Wb.).

sqoj aor. *sqova* ‘to wake up’. A prefixal derivative of *qoj*.

sqot  f, pl. *sqota* ‘sleet’. Other variants are *shqot * and *shkllot *. The most archaic form is *shqot * where the original Slavic **sl-* is substituted by **skl-*. The source is Slav **slot * id. (VASMER Alb. *Wortforsch.* I 56-57). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 113-114.

squfur m ‘sulphur’. Another, and more conservative, form is *shqufur*. Borrowed from Rom **slufurem* instead of Lat *sulphurem* as in Arum *scifur* id. (MEYER Wb. 411, Alb. St. IV 54). Because of **sl-* > *shq-*, Slavic mediation cannot be excluded, cf. *sqot *. In this case, the Arumanian form is also a Slavic or an Albanian loanword. ♦ VASMER Alb. *Wortforsch.* I 56; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 253; MEYER-L BKE Gr. *Grundr s* 2 I 1046; HAARMANN 152; ÇABEJ St. II 114.

sqyt  m, pl. *sqyta* ‘shield’. Under the influence of *qyt *, transformed from **shqyt *. The latter was borrowed from Lat *sc tum* id. ♦ MEYER Wb. 388 (from Slav ** citz* id.); VASMER Alb. *Wortforsch.* 57.

stan m, pl. *stane* ‘stall, herd’. Borrowed from Slav **stan * ‘site, stall’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *stan*, SCR *stan* (M KLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 33; MEYER Wb. 391-392). ♦ CAMARDA I 160 (to IE **sta-*); SELI CEV *Slav. naselenie* 165; SVANE 62.

st p m, pl. *stape*, *stapinj* ‘stick, staff’. Borrowed from Slav **st p * id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *st p*, SCR *st p* (MEYER Wb. 392). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 279; SVANE 80.

stav  f, pl. *stava* ‘heap of wood, haystack’. Borrowed from Slav **stava* id. attested in Bulg *stava* (MEYER Wb. 392). ♦ SVANE 42, 61.

steg  f, pl. *stega* ‘bandolier’. Borrowed from Slav **s t g * ‘loop, belt’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *st ga*, dial. *stega*.

stej  f, pl. *steja* ‘bedding, saddle cover’. Another variant is *stel *. Bor-

rowed from Slav *stel'a 'bedding, cover', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg stel'a, SCr stelja (MEYER Wb. 392).

stené f, pl. stena 'wooden wall'. Borrowed from Slav *stěna 'wall', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg stena, SCr stijena, stena. As to stenicē 'bug', it is derived from stenē (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 34; MEYER Wb. 392). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 151; SVANE 53.

step m 'rock, peak'. Borrowed from Slav *stěrъ 'plateau, steppe', attested in the Balkans in SCr dial. step 'hilly countryside' (OREL *Etimologija* 1983 139-140, *Etimologija* 1984 182). ♦ MEYER Wb. 427 (from Turk *tepe* 'hill'); JOKL *Balkangerm.* 125 (to *thep*); ÇABEJ St. II 114 (agrees with JOKL).

stepem refl. 'to be slow, to stop'. A prefixal derivative based on PAlb *tapa related to ON *pefja* 'to stamp, to ram'. ♦ MEYER Wb. 392 (to SCr *stepsti* 'to knock together').

sterrē adj. 'dark, black'. Expressive prefixal derivative of *terr*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 392 (from *cerrē < SCr *crn* 'black'); JOKL *LKUBA* 113 (follows MEYER); ÇABEJ St. II 114 (identical with *sterē* 'cistern' in view of the expressions similar to *dark as in the well*).

stērditem refl. 'to meet accidentally'. A prefixal derivative of *di*. The prefix *stēr-* is fairly productive and appears in numerous other forms, cf. *stērdhemb* 'fang', *stērflok* 'to tousle (hair)', *stērgjysh* 'forefather, great-grandfather' and the like.

stērkas aor. *stērkita* 'to sprinkle'. Borrowed from Slav *strѣkati ~ *strѣcati id., cf. in South Slavic: SCr *strcati*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 393 (to Bulg *strѣčka* 'sprinkling device').

stērqokē f *stērqoka* 'jackdaw'. A prefixal derivative of *qok* 'kind of owl' (WEIGAND 79). ♦ MEYER Wb. 393 (to Slav *styrkъ 'stork'); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 198; JOKL *Slavia XIII* 613-614 (to *stērklas* 'to sprinkle' and *qokth*); ÇABEJ St. II 115 (agrees with JOKL).

stērvinē f, pl. *stērvinē* 'corpse'. Borrowed from Slav *strѣvina id. attested in South Slavic: SCr *stryvina* (MEYER Wb. 393). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 189, 325; SVANE 133.

stērvis aor. *stērvita* 'to train'. Borrowed from Slav *strѣviti 'to bait, to lure, to train', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *strѣv'a* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 196; JOKL *Slavia XIII* 609). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 201, 213.

stog m, pl. *stogje* 'haystack'. Borrowed from Slav *stogъ id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *stog*, SCr *stog* (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 12). ♦ SVANE 42.

stol m, pl. *stola* 'stool', Borrowed from Slav *stolъ 'table, chair', cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *stol*, SCr *sto* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 34). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 150, 303; SVANE 66.

stopan m, pl. *stopanē* 'shepherd, chief shepherd, shepherd's assistant'. Borrowed from an old Iranism in South Slavic, cf. Bulg *stopan*, SCr dial. *stopanin* (MEYER Wb. 393). ♦ TRUBAČEV *Etimologija* 1965 37 (reconstructs Iran *asta-pān- 'house keeper').

strazē f 'garrison'. A relatively early borrowing from Slav *storža 'guard', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *straža*, SCr *straža* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 34; MEYER Wb. 394). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 143, 180.

strehē f, pl. *strehē* 'eaves (of the roof)'. Borrowed from Slav *strѣxa, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *str'axa*, SCr *strehâ* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 34; MEYER Wb. 394). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 148, 305; SVANE 54.

stremē f, pl. *stremē* 'square measure used to measure plots of land'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *str'ama*.

strokē f 'scab, rash'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *stroka*, SCr *stroka* 'illness of sheep'.

strug m, pl. *strugje* 'plane (instrument)'. Another variant is *strugē*. Borrowed from Slav *strugъ id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *strug*, SCr *strug* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 34; MEYER Wb. 395). The verb *strugat* 'to plane' is borrowed from Slav *strugati id. The parallel form *strugoj* id. is derived from *strug*. ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 172.

strukē f, pl. *strukâ* 'ambush'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *strѣka*, *strukâ* 'passage, path'.

strukull m, pl. *strukuj* ‘hen-coop’. Derived from *strukē*.

strum m ‘pool’. Borrowed from Slav **strumy* ‘brook’ unattested in South Slavic except for Slovene *strumen*. ♦ SVANE 171.

strup m ‘scab’. Borrowed from Slav **strupъ* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *strup*, SCR *strup* (SVANE 184).

sufērinē f ‘storm, breeze’. Another related form is *fufarinē* ‘tempest, rain-storm’. Derived from *sufroj* ‘to whisper into somebody’s ear’ borrowed from Ital *soffiare* ‘to blow’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 395 (to Ital *zufolare* ‘to whistle’); ÇABEJ St. II 115 (onomatopoeia).

sukē f, pl. *suka* ‘low hill’. Continues **tšukā* related to Skt *śūka-* ‘awn of grain; spike of insect’, Av *sūkā-* ‘needle’. ♦ POKORNY I 626; MAYRHOFER III 363-364.

sukull m *sukuj* ‘rag, cloth, lump, snow-flake’. Derived from *sukē*. The original meaning of the word must have been ‘lump’. ♦ JOKL *UngJb* VII 82 (to *cukla* ‘combings, flocks’); ÇABEJ St. II 115-116 (borrowed from Slav **sukъno* ‘broadcloth’).

sulem refl. ‘to rush to, to throw oneself upon, to attack’. From PALB **tšula*, a zero-grade of *sjell* (LA PIANA St. *Varia* 26). ♦ MEYER Wb. 395 (to Slav **sžlati* ‘to send’), Alb. St. III 12, 77; LIDÉN *Arm. Studien* 77-78 (to Arm *slanam* ‘to run’); JOKL *LKUBA* 59 (follows LIDÉN); BARIĆ ARSt. I 94 (to Skt *cyávate* ‘to move, to go away’), AArbSt II 81 (to *thellezē*); VASMER Alb. *Worforch.* 58-59; ÇABEJ St. II 116-117 (follows LA PIANA).

sumbull f, pl. *sumbulla* ‘round button; bud’. Based on PALB **tsumba* continuing IE **kumb-*, cf. Gk κύμβη ‘bowl’, OIr *comm* ‘vessel’. ♦ FRISK II 48; POKORNY I 592 (reconstructs **k-* in view of Skt *kumbha-* ‘pot’ but -*bh-* is irregular); POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 348; ÇABEJ St. VII 254.

sundoj aor. *sundova* ‘to rule’. Based on **sund* borrowed from Slav **sqdъ* ‘court, trial’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *sъd*, SCR *sud*. ♦ MIKOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 34; MEYER Wb. 396 (directly from **sqditi* ‘to

judge’); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 180, 291; ÇABEJ St. VII 184; SVANE 227.

sup m, pl. *supe* ‘shoulder’. Continues PALB **tsupa* related to Skt *śupti-* id., Av *supti-* id., MLG *schuft* ‘front shoulder-blade (of animals)’ (MEYER Wb. 396, Alb. St. III 12, 31). ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 337; JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 146; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 96; PISANI *Saggi* 132; MAYRHOFER III 357; POKORNY I 627; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 113; HULD 145; DEMIRAJ AE 355-356.

surmē adj. ‘dark grey’. Continues PALB **tsurma* < IE **k̄rmo-*, identical with Lith *šiřmas* ‘grey’ (JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 153-155). Cf. *thjermē*. ♦ CIMOCHOWSKI LP II 221 (supports JOKL); SOLTA *Die Sprache* II 123 n. 2; FRAENKEL 988-989; ÇABEJ St. II 117 (from SCR *sur* ‘grey’); HULD 145; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 113; DEMIRAJ AE 356.

sutē f, pl. *suta* ‘female deer, doe’. Identical with *shutē* ‘female deer; hornless’, *shytē* ‘hornless’. Continues PALB **tšutā* < **tšuktā* borrowed to Rum *ciut* ‘hornless’, *ciută* ‘female deer’ (ÇABEJ St. II 117-118) and Slav **šutъ* ‘hornless’. The Albanian word is further related to IE **kuk-* in Lith *šukos* ‘comb’, *šukē* ‘crock’, *šukētas* ‘dented, chipped’, Latv *suka* ‘brush’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 420; FRAENKEL 1031; POKORNY I 629; VASMER IV 492; HULD KZ XCVIII 104 (from **ōku* + *petēH* ‘swift flying’, cf. Gk ὠκυπέτης).

sy m/n, pl. *sy* ‘eye’. From PALB **atšwi*, a form of dual similar related to Skt *aksí*, Av *aši*, Lith *akì*, Slav **oči* (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 24; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 291, 318-320) but influenced by **duwō* ‘two’. The dialectal auslaut -*y* < -*i* seems to be secondary. ♦ MEYER Wb. 383 (to Slav **sijati* ‘to shine’ and/or **sinsъ* ‘blue’), Alb. St. III 12, 79; HIRT BB XXIV 263 (to Goth *skeinan* ‘to shine’); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 201 (compares with IE **k̄weid-* ‘to shine, to be white’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 109; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 248, *Stratificazione* 95-96; LA PIANA *Studi* I 32 (to IE **keu-* ‘to shine’); MANN *Hist. Gr.* 97 (reconstructs **ok̄iōn*); CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 17; MAYRHOFER I 16; ÇABEJ St. II 118-120 (to **sūn-* ‘sun’ by analogy with OIr *súil* ‘eye’); VASMER III 128-129; HULD 113; OREL Z/Balk XXIII 144; KLINGENSCHMITT *Koll. Idg. Spr.* 223 (reconstructs **Hk̄iuqo-iH*); DEMIRAJ AE 356-357.

syk adj. ‘with black circles around eyes or on the face (of animals)’. Another morphological variant is *sysk*. Derived from *sy* (ÇABEJ St. II 120-121).

Sh

sha interj. Used in a limited number of contexts such as *sha Zotin* ‘by God’. An allegro form of *pasha*, optative of *kam* (KRISTOFORIDHI 382; ÇABEJ St. II 121-122).

shag m, pl. *shegje* ‘coarse linen fabric spread on the floor’. Borrowed from Lat *sagum* ‘cloak made of coarse fabric’ (ÇABEJ St. II 122). ◊ LANDI *Lat.* 96, 142.

shagit aor. *shagita* ‘to crawl flatwise’. Another variant is *zhagit*. Based on **shag* borrowed from the Slavic verb ‘to step, to walk’ attested in Russ *šagat'*, Ukr *šahaty*, Czech *šahati* and believed to go back to Slav **segati* ‘to reach’. ◊ BARIĆ ARSt. I 97 (to *shes* or to *shēlligē*); VASMER IV 392-393; ÇABEJ St. II 122, 329 (phonetic variant of *zharg*).

shaj aor. *shava* ‘to insult, to offend’. A prefixal form of *ēnij* with the original meaning ‘to blow out’ > ‘to be indignant’. ◊ MEYER Wb. 399 (from Rom **sannarī* based on Lat *sanna* ‘grimace’), Alb. St. V 101; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 255-256 (against MEYER); ÇABEJ St. II 122-123 (to Gk σκεδάννυμι ‘to scatter, to disperse’); MANN *Language* XXVI 381 (to Gk ψιαίνω).

shajkē f, pl. *shajka* ‘peg, nail’. From **shajt-kē*, based on *shajtoj*.

shajtoj aor. *shajtova* ‘to dash against, to strike, to hit’. Etymologically identical with *shitoj* ‘to wound’ from which *shitē* ‘wound’ is derived. The verb is borrowed from Lat *sagittāre* ‘to wound with an arrow’ (CAMARDA II 146: to Lat *sagitta* ‘arrow’). ◊ MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 29; ÇABEJ St. II 123-124.

shakē f, pl. *shaka* ‘dog, bitch’. Borrowed from South-West Iranian **saka-* < Iran **spaka-* ‘dog’ (JOKL WZKM XXXIV 30-31), cf. MPers *sak*, Class. Pers *sak*, NPers *säg*, Tadzhik *sag* etc. Note *sh-* < Iran **s-* indicating a borrowing preceding Albanian-Slavic contacts, i.e. before the VI

century C.E. ◊ ÇABEJ St. II 124; OREL LB XXVII/4 56, Koll. *Idg. Ges.* 362; DEMIRAJ AE 358.

shakull m, pl. *shakuj* ‘goatskin’. Borrowed from Lat *sacculus* ‘small bag’ (CAMARDA I 161; MEYER Wb. 377). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1042; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 526 (agrees with MEYER); CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 117 (derived from *shark*); ÇABEJ St. II 124-125 (follows CAMAJ); LANDI *Lat.* 96, 137-138.

shalakuq aor. *shalakuqa* ‘to warm over fire (of hands and feet)’. An expressive prefixal derivative of *kuq*.

shalē f, pl. *shala* ‘saddle; inner side of thigh, pair of legs’. Borrowed from Lat *sella* ‘seat, saddle’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 60; MEYER Wb. 398). Clearly enough, *shalē* ‘inner side of the thigh; leg’ is historically identical with the word for ‘saddle’ (CAMARDA II 165). As to *shalē* ‘*Borrago officinalis*’, it goes back to the same source. ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1044; PEDERSEN KZ XXXV 283; JOKL LKUBA 22; MANN *Language* XXVIII 40 (to Gk ψαλίς); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; ÇABEJ St. II 125-126 (separates *shalē* as an anatomical term and equates it with Gk σκέλος ‘leg (from the hip downwards)’; as a plant-name, *shalē* is explained from IE **skel-* ‘to cut’); HAARMANN 149; LANDI *Lat.* 95.

shap m ‘disease of the cattle, Aphta epizootica’. An early borrowing from Slav **sapъ* ‘glanders’. ◊ WEIGAND BA III 112 (to Rum *sopirlă* ‘lizard’); ÇABEJ St. II 127 (from Turk *şab*).

shap m ‘alum’. Borrowed from Lat *sapa* ‘thick grape juice’.

shapkē f, pl. *shapka* ‘cap, hat; slipper, old shoe’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *šapka* id., SCR *šapka* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 34; MEYER Wb. 399). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 174; ÇABEJ St. II 127.

shapkē f, pl. *shapka* ‘woodcock’. Identical with *shapkē* ‘cap, hat’ (MEYER Wb. 399). ◊ ÇABEJ St. II 127-128 (related to *sqep*).

shaploj aor. *shaplova* ‘to pound earth-clods’. Derived from Rom

**sappula*, cf. **sappa* ‘hoe’: Rum *sapă*, Ital *zappa*. ♦ PUŞCARIU EWR 135.

shapoj aor. *shapova* ‘to polish’. Borrowed from Rom **sappare* ‘to hack’ based on **sappa* ‘hoe’, cf. Rum *sapă*, Ital *zappa*.

sharanduk aor. *sharanduka* ‘to pinch’. An expressive prefixal derivative of *nduk*.

sharavaze f, pl. *sharavaze* ‘weed’. A prefixal derivative in *shara-*.

sharavidhe f, pl. *sharavidhe* ‘mussel’. An expressive prefixal derivative of *vidhē*.

sharë f ‘sheep with white spots on the muzzle’. Borrowed from South Slavic **šara* id., cf. Bulg *šara*, SCR *šara* (ÇABEJ St. II 129).

sharë pl. ‘offense’. An early borrowing from Slav **sora* reconstructed on the basis of Russ *ssora* ‘row’ < **səsora* and SCR *osoran* ‘rude’, Slovene *osoren* < **ob-sorənъ*. ♦ SVANE 137.

shark m ‘fruit pulp’. Borrowed from Gk σάρπης ‘flesh’, occasionally, ‘pulp’ (KRISTOFORIDHI 384; JOKL IF XLIV 23-24). ♦ CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 113 (suffix -*k*); ÇABEJ St. II 128 (to IE **sker-* as in Slav **skora* ‘skin, hide’), IV 88.

shark m ‘woolen cloak; green skin of nuts’. A parallel morphonological variant is *sharkē*. An early borrowing from Slav **sorka* ‘shirt’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 400 (from Rom **sarica*); BUGA II 314; VASMER III 724-725; STEINHAUSER *SlRev* III 284-285 (compares *shark* with Slav **sorka* and explains both words from Arabic); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251 (from Lat *serica*); ÇABEJ St. II 128-129 (identical with *shark* ‘fruit pulp’); HAARMANN 149.

sharov m, pl. *sharova* ‘big dog, large spotted hound’. Borrowed from Slav adj. neut. **šarovъ* ‘spotted, multicolored’, cf. Bulg *šaro* ‘spotted (of dogs)’. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 129 (to *sharë*).

shartoj aor. *shartoj* ‘to cross (of animals), to engraft (of plants)’. Borrowed from Rom *(*in*)*sertare* based on Lat *serere* ‘to sow’, cf. Sp *enjer-*

tar ‘to cross (animals)’, Port *enxertar* id. (MEYER Wb. 400). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 129-130 (from Rom **insertare* or **exquartare*); HAARMANN 149.

sharrē f, pl. *sharra* ‘saw’. Borrowed from Lat *serra* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 60; MEYER Wb. 400). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundriß² I 1044; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 249; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ St. VII 268; HAARMANN 149; LANDI *Lat.* 95, 128, 177.

shat m, pl. *shata*, *shetér* ‘hoe’. Borrowed from Lat *sector* ‘cutter’. For the auslaut cf. *mbret*. Note the development of -*ct-* > Alb -*t*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 400 (to Lat *secō* ‘to cut’ and the like), Alb. St. III 5, 40; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 282-283 (*i*-stem); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 256; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 61 (from IE **skod-*); ÇABEJ St. VII 208, 224; DEMIRAJ SiF XXVII/2 200-201 (to Lat *sacena* ‘kind of hoe [of the pontifex]’), AE 358-359.

shatorre f, pl. *shatorre* ‘tent’. Borrowed from Slav **šatъrъ* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *šatъr*, SCR *šator* (CAMARDA II 160).

she m ‘undrying rivulet’. Derived from *shi*. ♦ JOKL WuS XII 63-65 (borrowed from Finno-Ugric, cf. Hung *séđ*, *sét* ‘brook, rivulet’); ÇABEJ St. II 130 (follows JOKL).

shegë f, pl. *shegë* ‘pomegranate’. Borrowed from an unknown Mediterranean word that may be reconstructed as **si(l)gʷʰa* in view of Gk σίδη, σίβδη id., σιλβία· σίδια (Hes.) coming from the same source (CAMARDA II 154). ♦ MEYER Wb. 401; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 250-251; FRISK II 702-703; ÇABEJ St. II 131.

shejth m, pl. *shejthe* ‘birthmark’. Diminutive of *shenje*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 269.

shekë f, pl. *sheka* ‘large wooden vessel’. Other variants are *sheke* and *sheqe*. Back formation based on **sheqë* borrowed from Rom **scila* ‘pail’, the source of Ital *secchia* id. (THUMB IF XXVI 10). ♦ MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 60 (from Ital *secchia* ‘pail’); MEYER Wb. 401 (follows MIKLOSICH); JOKL LKUBA 102 n. 1 (follows THUMB); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; ÇABEJ St. II 131-132 (MGk σίλα, NGk σίκλα, σούκλα ‘kind of big vessel’ go back to the same source); HAARMANN 150; LANDI *Lat.* 95, 119.

shekull m, pl. *shekuj* ‘age’. Borrowed from Lat *saeculum* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 401). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1043, 1049; HAARMANN 147; LANDI *Lat.* 71, 142.

shelg m, pl. *shelge* ‘willow’. Borrowed from Lat *salix* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 401). ♦ MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 147.

shelkë f, pl. *shelka* ‘cover, wrapping’. Identical with *shelqe*.

shelqe f, pl. *shelqe* ‘wooden vessel for salt; vessel used as a plate by shepherds’. Other variants are *shelkë* and *sheqe*. Borrowed from Rom **salică* ‘salt-cellar’ (to Lat *säl* ‘salt’). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 401 (from Ital *secchia* ‘pail’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 251; ÇABEJ *St.* II 132 (variant of *shekë*); LANDI *Lat.* 95, 144.

shelqëror ~ shelqnuer m ‘trunk with several branches used as a hanger in front of a shepherd’s hut’. Borrowed from Lat *sarcinarius* ‘used for packing, loading’, reflected in the Rumanian synonym of the Albanian word *sărciner, sălciner* (MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; ÇABEJ *St.* II 132). ♦ HAARMANN 148; LANDI *Lat.* 112-114, 157.

shemb aor. *shemba* ‘to tear, to destroy’. A prefixal derivative from PALb *amp̥a, a nasal present related to Skt *āpnōti* ‘to reach’, Gk ἄπτω ‘to seize, to grasp’ and other continuants of IE *ap̥-. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 404 (from Ital *scemare* ‘to diminish, to lessen’); POKORNYI 50-51.

shembëll f, pl. *shembëlla* ‘example, sample’. Another variant is *shembull*. Borrowed from Lat *exemplum* id. ♦ CAMARDA I 86 (to Lat *similis* ‘similar’); MEYER *Wb.* 404 (*shembëll* ‘sign’ from Lat *symbolum* ‘symbol’ but this meaning of the Albanian word is dubious); PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXIII 536 (agrees with MEYER); ÇABEJ *St.* II 132-133 (back formation of *shembëllej* influenced by Lat *exemplum*).

shembëllej aor. *shembëlleva* ‘to resemble’. Borrowed from Lat *similāre* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 61; MEYER *Wb.* 404). The noun *shemtyrë* is derived from here. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1047 (*shemtyrë, shembëlltyrë* derived from Rom **simulātūra*); 1050; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ *St.* II 133; HAARMANN 150.

shemë f, pl. *shemë* ‘swarm (of bees)’. Borrowed from Lat *exāmen* ‘swarm’ (JOKL *LKUBA* 286). ♦ HAARMANN 124.

shemër ~ shemërk f, pl. *shemira* ‘mistress, concubine, rival’. A morphological transformation of the original Rom **sub-marīta* or **sub-marītica*, cf. Lat *marīta* ‘married woman’. ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 5-12 (from IE **s̥n̥-mari* further related to Lat *maritus* ‘married’); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 119-120; CIMOCOWSKI *LP* VIII 140; ÇABEJ *StF* II/4 49 (early borrowing from Stav **s̥ebrz*); DEMIRAJ *AE* 359-360.

shenjë f, pl. *shenja* ‘sign’. Borrowed from Lat *signum* id. (CAMARDA I 42; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 60-61; MEYER *Wb.* 401). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045 (from Italian), 1052; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20, 22; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 250, 267; HAARMANN 149; LANDI *Lat.* 56-58.

shenjtë adj. ‘saint’. Another phonetic variant is *shēnjtë*. Borrowed from Lat *sanctus* id. (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 26; CAMARDA I 84; MEYER *Wb.* 404; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 57). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042, 1052; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 249, 251; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 19; DI GIOVINE *Gruppo -ct* 62-63; HAARMANN 148; LANDI *Lat.* 47-48, 121, 142.

sherbelë f, pl. *sherbela* ‘sage (plant)’. With a dissimilation of sonorants, borrowed from Rom **satviella* based on Lat *salvia* id. (MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31).

shermend m, pl. *shermend* ‘shoot, sprout (especially, of vine)’. Borrowed from Lat *sarmentum* ‘twig, branch’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 58; MEYER *Wb.* 402). ♦ MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 148; LANDI *Lat.* 95, 116, 177.

sherp m ‘wild celery’. Borrowed from Gk σέλπον· σίλφιον (Hes.), σίλφιον ‘umbelliferous plant’ (THUMB *IF* XXVI 17) or from Lat *sirpe* id. (JOKL *LKUBA* 21). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 402 (from Rom **silpium* < Gk σίλφιον); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/3-4 350; ÇABEJ *St.* II 133-134 (agrees with THUMB).

shes aor. *shita* ‘to sell’. A prefixal derivative of -es attested in pres. The original meaning is ‘to cut off, to divide, to separate a share’. ♦

MEYER Wb. 402 (compares *sh-* with E *sell*), Alb. St. III 58; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 252; MANN *Language* XXVIII 40 (from **eḱs-ketjō*).

shesh n., pl. *shesha* ‘plain, plane, flatness, square’. Borrowed from Lat *sessus* ‘seat’ (MEYER Wb. 402). ♦ CAMARDA II 161 (to Gk ἴσος ‘equal (in size)’); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1039; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 27; ÇABEJ St. VII 217; HAARMANN 149; LANDI *Lat.* 95.

shete pl. ‘bran’. Plural of **shaiē* borrowed from Lat *sectum*, participle of *secō* ‘to cut’. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 134 (related to *shat*).

shetkē f ‘mane’. Borrowed from Slav **ščetvka* ‘brush, bristle’ otherwise unattested in South Slavic except for Slovene *ščetka*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 224.

shékroj aor. *shékrova* ‘to devote, to dedicate’. Borrowed from Lat *sacrāre* id. (MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1047, 1052). ♦ MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24.

shélboj aor. *shélbova* ‘to save, to deliver’. Borrowed from Lat *salvāre* id. (MEYER Wb. 403). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1047, 1052; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 147.

shéllij ~ shéllî aor. *shélliva* ‘to salt’. Borrowed from Lat *salire* id. (MEYER Wb. 404). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1047, 1052; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 147.

shémoj aor. *shémova* ‘to choke, to suffocate’. Borrowed from Lat *exanimāre* id.

shémtoj aor. *shémova* ‘to make ugly, to distort’. Borrowed from Rom **exampūtāre*, cf. Lat *amputāre* ‘to cut down, to amputate’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 401 (from Rom **signitāre*); SKOK AArbSt II 342 n. 3 (against MEYER); ÇABEJ St. II 134-135 (based on *shenjē*).

shéndet m ‘health’. Borrowed from Lat *sanitātem* id. (CAMARDA I 86; MEYER Wb. 404). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1043, 1047; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 148; LANDI *Lat.* 96, 109.

shéndosh adj. ‘healthy’. Borrowed from Rom **sanitōsus* id. (MEYER Wb. 404; MIKLOSICH Rom. *Elemente* 57-58). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 249; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 148; LANDI *Lat.* 96, 110.

shéndērat m ‘Transfiguration; Trinity’. Borrowed from Lat *sanctam trinitātem* ‘holy Trinity’ (ZOJZI BISHk 1949/1 85-86). ♦ MEYER Wb. 404 (to *shéndrit*); KRISTOFORIDHI 391 (from Italian); ÇABEJ LP VIII 116-117 (follows ZOJZI), St. II 135 (from *shenj tēritat*); HAARMANN 148.

shéndrit aor. *shéndrit* ‘to shine’. Prefixal derivative in *shén-* of *ndrit*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 254.

shéngjetē f ‘best part of hunting trophies’. Prefixal derivative of *gjah*.

shépullē f, pl. *shépulla* ‘box on the ear’. Derived from *shipkē*.

shérbej aor. *shérbeva* ‘to serve’. Borrowed from Lat *servīre* id. (CAMARDA I 86; MIKLOSICH Rom. *Elemente* 60; MEYER Wb. 404). ♦ GIL'FERDING Otn. 26; MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1048; JOKL LKUBA 78; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; ÇABEJ St. II 135-136; HAARMANN 149.

(T) **shéroj** aor. *shérova* ‘to heal’. Borrowed from Lat *sānāre* id. (MEYER Wb. 405). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* ² I 1047, 1052; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; JANSON *Unt.* 59; HAARMANN 147.

shéshēris aor. *shéshērita* ‘to hiss’. Borrowed from Gk συπίζω ‘to whistle’ influenced by Lat *susurrāre* ‘to hiss’ (MEYER Wb. 405). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 252.

shétit aor. *shétita* ‘to go for a walk’. Another variant is *shetit*. Borrowed from Slav **šetati* ‘to walk’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *šetam*, SCR *šetati* (MEYER Wb. 403). ♦ SELIŠČEV Slav. *naselenie* 192; SVANE 254.

shi m/n, pl. *shira ~ shina* ‘rain’. From PAlb **süja*, with an irregular development of the initial **s-* > *sh-* explained by the dissimilation in the intermediary form **jüja* (OREL Die Sprache XXXI/2 282). The

word is connected with IE *sū- ‘rain; to rain’: Gk ὕει, Tokh A *swase*, Tokh B *swese* ‘rain’, sū- ‘to rain’ and, in particular, OPrus *suge* ‘rain’ = [sūjē] (MEYER *Alb. Studien* III 43, 81, *Wb.* 405; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 350). ♦ CAMARDA I 72 (to Gk χιών ‘snow’); JOKL *Studien* 77; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 281; LA PIANA *Studi* I 91 f.; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 251-252; PORZIG *Gliederung* 185; PISANI *Saggi* 119; POKORNY I 912; VAN WINDEKENS I 443; HAMP KZ LXXIV 128-129; FRISK II 978-979; CHANTRAINÉ 1164; ÇABEJ St. II 136; HULD 113; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 350; DEMIRAJ AE 360-361.

(G) shì m ‘occiput’. Borrowed from Lat *sinus* ‘curve, bend, lap’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 405 (to Slav *šija ‘neck’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 96 (< IE *ksí(n)j-i-); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 96.

shi adv. ‘exactly, right’. Borrowed from Lat *sic* ‘so, yes’.

shibě f ‘cold (illness)’. Derivative of *shi*.

shiběl f, pl. *shibla* ‘bread crumb; splinter’. Based on Slav *šibati ‘to strike, to hit’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 405 (from SCR *šiba* ‘twig’).

shigjetě f, pl. *shigjeta* ‘arrow’. Another form is *shēgjetě*. Borrowed from Lat *sagitta* id. (GILFERDING *Otn.* 26; MEYER *Wb.* 403). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1045; JOKL *LKUBA* 143 (from Rum *sägeată*); ÇABEJ St. VII 216; HAARMANN 147; LANDI *Lat.* 56-58, 95.

shij ~ shî aor. *shiva* ~ *shina* ‘to thresh’. Borrowed from Lat *exigere* ‘to drive away, to push out, to throw’. ♦ MANN *Language* XXVI 388, XXVIII 40 (to Gk ξύνω); ÇABEJ St. VII 204, 228.

shijě f, pl. *shija* ‘taste’. A more archaic form is *shilě*. Borrowed from Rom *suāvilia, based on Lat *suāvis* ‘sweet’, cf. Skt *svadati* ‘to make palatable’ ~ *svādu-* ‘sweet’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 405 (from Gk ἕλεως ‘propitious, gracious’); BUCK 1029-1031.

shikěll f, pl. *shikëlla* ‘gall-nut’. Borrowed from Rom *sicula < Lat *silicula* ‘small pod’.

shikoj aor. *shikova* ‘to look, to pay attention’. Other forms are *shēkōj* and *shukoj*. Borrowed from the deponential Lat *sequor* ‘to follow’,

in particular, ‘to follow with eyes’ - *oculis sequor*. ♦ CAMARDA I 141 (to *shoh*); MEYER *Wb.* 405 (from Rom **sedicāre*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 252 (against MEYER); ÇABEJ St. II 137.

shiloj aor. *shilova* ‘to saddle’. Derived from *shalē*, with an irregular vowel change in the root (JOKL *LKUBA* 22).¹

shilor m, pl. *shilore* ‘burden, load, faggot, breast bone (of cow or pig)’. Derived from *shiloj*. ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 128-129 (-lor to *pluar*); DEMIRAJ AE 361 (derived from *shul*).

shipkě f, pl. *shipka* ‘box on the ear’. Borrowed from South Slavic *šibъka ‘blow, ramrod’, cf. Bulg *šibka*.

shiringě f, pl. *shiringa* ‘syringe’. Borrowed from Lat *syringa* id.

shirk m ‘goatskin, wineskin’. The Greek-Albanian form is *shiq*. A phonetic variant of *rrēshek* ~ *rrēshiq* (ÇABEJ St. II 137).

shise f, pl. *shise* ‘feeling’. Dissimilated from **shishe*. Borrowed from Lat *sēnsum* id.

shitě f, pl. *shita* ‘box on the ear’. Derived from *shipkě*.

shitě f, pl. *shita* ‘illness of sheep’. Borrowed from Lat *sitūs* ‘weakness’.

shkabě f, pl. *shkaba* ‘eagle’. A prefixal formation related to *gabonjē* and reflecting PALB *iš-gaba (JOKL *LKUBA* 303-306). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 406 (compared with Slav **koba*, **kobъ*, **kobъсь* ‘falcon’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 140, *Stratificazione* 140-141; TOPOROV *PJa* III 108 (follows MEYER); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 352 (follows MEYER).

shkadhis aor. *shkadhta* ‘to cut (branches)’. Derived from *kadhē* (KRISTOFORIDHI 391). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 137 (agrees with KRISTOFORIDHI), IV 88.

shkagoj aor. *shkagova* ‘to refuse, to decline’. Borrowed from Lat *excaudicāre* ‘to uproot, to eradicate’.

shkak m, pl. *shkaqe* ‘reason, cause; noose, snare, trap’. The original meaning must have been close to ‘noose, snare, trap’ later developed to the abstract notion of ‘cause’. Continues PAlb **skaka* etymologically related to ON *skaga* ‘to protrude’, Slav **skokъ* ‘jump’ < IE **skek-* ‘to jump, to be agile’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 407 (to *shkarkoj*); VASMER III 645; POKORNY I 922-923; ÇABEJ St. II 138 (from **shkark* related to Lat *curvus* ‘crooked, curved’).

shkal m ‘rain-storm’. Derived from *shkal* ‘to bring down’.

shkal aor. *shkala* ‘to bring down, to drag, to roll, to charm (of fairies)’. Continues PAlb **skala* related to Gk σκάλλω ‘to chop’, Lith *skeliù*, *skélti* ‘to split’, ON *skilja* id. and the like. ♦ FRAENKEL 800-801; FRISK II 715-716; POKORNY I 923-927.

shkalbësoj aor. *shkalbësova* ‘to cut off (rotten parts)’. Derived from *kalb*.

shkalc m, pl. *shkalca* ‘barrow, tray’. Derived from *shkallë* (MEYER Wb. 407). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 138 (to *shkel*).

shkalis aor. *shkalita* ‘to dismount’. Another morphological variant is *shkalos*. Derived from *kalë*.

shkalis aor. *shkalita* ‘to caress, to make weak’. Derived from *shkal*.

shkallë f, pl. *shkallë* ‘stairs, staircase’. Borrowed from Lat *scālae* ‘stairs’ (MEYER Wb. 406-407; MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 58). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1042; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 252; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ St. VII 184; HAARMANN 148.

shkallmë f, pl. *shkallma* ‘sword’. Borrowed from Gk σκάλμη id. (ÇABEJ St. II 138) if not an artificial coinage of FISHTA used in his *Shqypnija i lirë*.

shkalloj aor. *shkallova* ‘to exaggerate, to go mad’. Borrowed from Rom **exscălare* ‘to escalate’ based on Lat *scālae* ‘stairs’, cf. *shkallë*. From here *shkallaq* ‘crazy’ is derived. ♦ MEYER Wb. 407 (from Rom **excallare*, to Lat *callis* ‘path’); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 539 (against

MEYER); JOKL Studien 87-88 (to *shkel*); ÇABEJ St. II 139 (derived from *shkallë*).

shkandull m, pl. *shkanduj* ‘temptation’. Borrowed from Rom **scandalum* for Lat *scandalum* id. (MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1048).

shkapërcej aor. *shkapërceva* ‘to cross’. One of several prefixal derivatives in *shka-pér-*, in this case - based on *ecëj*. Cf. also *shkapérda* ‘to divide’, *shkapérthej* ‘to trample down’.

shkardhë f ‘dog chain; long stick attached to the dog’s neck to prevent it from biting its master’. From PAlb **iš-gardā*, etymologically connected with *gardhë* and forming full parallel to Slav **jεz-gorda* ‘fence’ (OREL LB XXIX/4 67-69). The original meaning of *shkardhë* may be approximated as ‘pile-structure, fence’, taking into account the derivative *shkardhinë* ‘structure open from all sides; roof’. The proto-Albanian form was borrowed as Rum *zgardă* ‘dog-collar, necklace, collar, willow-loop keeping folding doors shut’ (POGHIRC Ist. limb. rom. II 354; KALUŽSKAJA SBJa Antič. 136). ♦ KALUŽSKAJA Balk. Sredizemn. 177-178 (derives *shkardhë* from **sker-* ‘to cut’); ROSETTI ILR I 283; ÇABEJ St. VII 195; TRUBAČEV ÈSSJa IX 30.

shkarkoj aor. *shkarkova* ‘to unload’ Borrowed from Rom **discarricāre* id. (CAMARDA I 66), cf. Rum *descareca*, Ital *scaricare* and the like. ♦ PUŞCARIU EWR 44.

shkarpë f, pl. *shkarpa* ‘brushwood’. Borrowed from Gk σκάρπιφος ‘contour; brushwood’ (MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350). ♦ MEYER Wb. 407 (to Rom **discarpere* or **excarpere* ‘to tear off’); ÇABEJ St. VII 243.

shkarpë f, pl. *shkarpa* ‘honeycomb (without honey)’. Historically, of the same origin as *shkarpë* ‘brushwood’. A honeycomb devoid of honey is described as an empty ‘contour’. ♦ CAMARDA I 173 (divides into *sh-karpë*).

shkartoj aor. *shkartova* ‘to sort, to grade, to assort (of bad things); refl. ‘to be perforated by worms’. Borrowed from Rom **excarptāre*, a variant of **excarptiāre* ‘to tear off, to pick’: Sp *escarzar*, Port *escarçar*.

shkarth m, pl. *shkariha* ‘servant, slave’. Derived from **karih*, cf.

kérthi ‘tiny; baby’ s.v. *kérth*. Semantically, cf. Lith *tařnas* ‘servant’ ~ Skt *tarnaka-* ‘calf’, *táruṇa-* ‘young; boy’. ♦ FRAENKEL 1060; BUCK *Synonyms* 1334-1335; MAYRHOFER II 483, 485-486; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 237, 257.

shkarthi adv. ‘across’. Deived from *kérthi*.

shkarzej aor. *shkarzeva* ‘to humiliate, to abase’, refl. ‘to roll in dust (of horses and donkeys)’. Another variant is *shkarzoy*. In all meanings, the Albanian verb is used metaphorically as it comes from Rom **excardiare* ‘to spin wool’. ♦ CAMARDA I 142 (root *skar-*); MEYER *Wb.* 407 (to Slav **skarədъ* ‘disgusting, monster’); VASMER III 634 (against MEYER).

shkarravesh aor. *shkarravesha* ‘to divide, to cut into pieces’. An expressive verb.

shkas aor. *shkava*, *shkajta*, *shkita* ‘to slip, to slide’. Continues PALB **skatja* corresponding to Lat *scaṭeō* ‘to stream, to flow out’, Lith *skantù*, *skasti* ‘to spring, to jump’ (BARIĆ *ARSt* 100). ♦ CAMARDA I 86 (to Gk σκαῖος ‘left’, σκάζω ‘to be lame’); MEYER *Wb.* 411 (reconstructs **skeš-*); JOKL *Studien* 82 (to Slav **kotiti* ‘to roll’, **kačati* ‘to swing’); CIMOCHOWSKI *St. IE* 44 (same as JOKL); WALDE-HOFMANN II 491; FRAENKEL 798; POKORNY I 950; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 273.

shkas m, pl. *shkase* ‘impulse, motive, incentive’. Derived from *shkas* ‘to slip, to slide’.

shkatërr f ‘ray, skate’. Based on **shkat* borrowed from Lat *squātus* id. (ÇABEJ *St.* II 139).

shkatërroj aor. *shkatërrova* ‘to destroy’. Borrowed from Rom **excathēdrāre* ‘to evict, to oust’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 228 (from *kater*).

shkath aor. *shkatha* ‘to make skillful’. Based on **shkath*, *shkathët* ‘agile, quick, skilful’. The latter is derived from *shkak*.

shkazmë f, pl. *shkazmë* ‘slippery slope’. Derived from *shkas* ‘to slip, to slide’.

shkel aor. *shkela* ‘to make a step, to walk’. Another variant is *shklas*. Continues PALB **skala* or **skalatja* related to Skt *skhālate* ‘to stumble, to trip’. Derived from *shkel* is *shkelb* ‘step’ (JOKL *LKUBA* 283). ♦ CAMARDA I 132 (to Gk σκάλλω ‘to dig, to hoe’); MEYER *Wb.* 407 (from IE **skel-* in its unspecified meaning); JOKL *Studien* 78-79 (to Lith *kulnìs* ‘heel’, Lat *calx* id.); MAYRHOFER III 509 (reconstructs **sk(h)er-*); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184, 238.

shkelc m, pl. *shkelca* ‘stair’. Singularized plural of *shkalc*.

shkencë f, pl. *shkenca* ‘science’. Borrowed from Lat *scientia* id.

shkep aor. *shkepa* ‘to rip open, to unrip, to tear’. Continues PALB **skaipa* related to ON *skiffa* ‘to split’, OFries *skīvia* ‘to divide’ and other continuants of **skei-p-*. ♦ CAMARDA I 152 (to *shkabë* and *shqipe*); POKORNY I 922.

shkep aor. *shkepa* ‘to resemble’. A parallel form is *shkrep*. A prefixal derivative of **krep* continuing PALB **krepa* ‘body’ related to Skt instr. sg. *kṛp-* ‘shape, beautiful appearance’, Lat *corpus* ‘body’, OHG *href* ‘body, lap’ (JOKL *Studien* 80). For the semantic development cf. Goth *galeiks* ‘like’ ~ *leik* ‘body’. ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 327 (original group *shkr-*); WALDE-HOFMANN I 277-278; MAYRHOFER I 260; FEIST *Goth.* 188-189; POKORNY I 620; BUCK *Synonyms* 910-912; ÇABEJ *St. II* 139-140 (identical with *shkrep*); DEMIRAJ AE 361 (identified with *shkep* ‘to rip open’).

shkëlbazë f ‘spleen inflammation’. Prefixal derivative of *këlbazë*.

shkëlbozë f, pl. *shkëlboza* ‘bark’. Derivative in -ozë of **shkalbë* continuing PALB **skalbă*, connected with ON *skalpr* ‘ship’, *skelpa* ‘grimace’ < *‘crack, split’, MLG *scholpe* ‘mussel’. These forms, in their turn, go back to IE **skel-* ‘to split, to cut’. ♦ POKORNY I 926; MANN HAED 480 (identical with *gélvozhdë*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 140 (to *kalb*).

shkëlqar aor. *shkëlqara* ‘to polish (of metals)’, refl. ‘to clear (of weather)’. Derivative of *shkëlqej*.

shkëlqej aor. *shkëlqeja* ‘to shine, to polish’. Derived from *qelq* (CAMARDA I 101; MEYER *Wb.* 221). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 195, 201.

shkëmb ~ shkamb m, pl. *shkëmbinj* ~ *shkambinj*, *shqembe* 'seat, throne; rock'. Borrowed from Lat *scamnum* 'bench, throne'. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 58; MEYER *Wb.* 408). The meaning 'rock' developed from an earlier *'slope' < *'bench', cf. Russ *prilavok* 'bench, slope'. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042, 1050; MANN *Language* XVII 20 (of non-Indo-European origin); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 148; LANDI *Lat.* 48, 105, 115.

shkëmbej aor. *shkëmbeva* 'to change, to exchange'. Borrowed from Rom **excambiare* id.: Rum *schimba*, Ital *scambiare* and the like (HAARMANN 124). ♦ PUŞARIU *EWR* 139.

shkëndijë f, pl. *shkëndija* 'spark'. Borrowed from Rom **scintilia* id. attested in Rum *scînteie* instead of a more widely known Lat *scintilla* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 59; CAMARDA I 67: related to Lat *scintilla*). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 408 (derived from *shkëndej* 'to sparkle' borrowed from Lat *excandescere* 'to catch fire'); MEYER-LÜBKE 580 (phonetical difficulties of the above Romance reconstruction), *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045, 1048; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 29; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 254; HAARMANN 124.

shkëpurdh aor. *shkëpurdha* 'to scratch'. An expressive verb derived from *këpurdhë*.

shkëput aor. *shkëputa* 'to separate, to tear off'. Derived from *këput*.

shkërbej aor. *shkërbeva* 'to imitate'. A hypercorrect derivative of *shkëp* ~ *shkrep* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 140). From here *shkërba*, *shkërbe* 'monster' is derived.

shkërdhec m, pl. *shkërdheca* 'keg, barrel'. An early borrowing from Slav **skovordъcь* 'pan' otherwise unattested in South Slavic. ♦ CAMARDA II 210; MEYER *Wb.* 408 (from Ital *scardasso* 'card, in textile'); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 239.

shkërmfq aor. *shkërmqa* 'to pound, to trample'. Derived from *kërmë*.

shkërpicë f, pl. *shkërpica* 'spark'. Derived from *kërpicë*.

shklakonem refl. 'to invade, to burst into'. A phonetic variant of

shkalkonem 'to dismount' (ÇABEJ *St.* II 140) continuing Rom **excaballicare* based on Lat *caballus* 'horse'. Cf. also *ngalkonem* 'to mount' < Rom **incaballicare*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 408 (from Ital *scalcare* 'to carve').

shklepë f, pl. *shklepa* 'matter from eyes, rheum'. Derived from *glepë*.

shklesë f, pl. *shklesa* 'roof shingle'. Derivative of *shkel*.

shklluq aor. *shklluqa* 'to drink at one gulp'. Based on the onomatopoeic **klluq* 'gulp'.

shkmes aor. *shkmesa* 'to clip, to prune (bushes, trees)'. Derived from *kmesë*.

shkoj aor. *shkova* 'to go'. A late apocopation of *shtekoj* attested in Northern dialects and based on *shtek* < *shteg* (JOKL *Studien* 80-82; ÇABEJ *St.* II 141). From here *shkojëz* 'pore' is derived. ♦ CAMARDA I 86 (to Gk σχάω 'to slit open [to let something escape]'); MEYER *Wb.* 408 (compares with Lat *sequor* 'to follow'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 253 (follows JOKL); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 73 (to Goth *skewjan* 'to wander'), *Hymje* 24; MANN *Hist. Gr.* 146 (agrees with BARIĆ); WALDE-HOFMANN II 490; ÇABEJ *St.* II 141 (accepts JOKL's etymology); HULD 114.

shkollë f, pl. *shkolla* 'school'. Borrowed from Lat *schola* id., or as suggested by MEYER *Wb.* 387, from Venet *scola*. ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 255; ÇABEJ *St.* II 141 (agrees with MEYER).

shkop m, pl. *shkopinj*, *shqep* 'stick, cane'. Continues PALB **skāpa* further related to Gk σκάπος· κλάδος, σκῆπτρον 'staff' (CAMARDA I 120; MEYER *Wb.* 408), Lat *scāpus* 'shaft, stem', OHG *skafit* 'shaft, spear'. ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* III 60 (borrowed from Lat *scāpus*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 254 (Latin loanword); PISANI *Saggi* 119; ÇABEJ *St.* II 141 (borrowed from North-Western Greek); POKORNY I 932; FRISK II 728-729; HULD 114; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 352.

shkopis aor. *shkopita* 'to castrate'. Borrowed from Slav **skopiti* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *skop'a*, SCR *skopiti* (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 253). Note the anlaut *shk-*. ♦ SVANE 136, 262.

shkoq aor. *shkoqa* ‘to husk, to hull’. Derived from *kokē*. The verb *shkoqis* ‘to explain, to clarify’ is based on *shkoq*.

shkorsë f, pl. *shkorsa* ‘rug made of goat wool’. Borrowed from Lat *scortea*, fem. adj. ‘made of fur or of hide’ (MEYER *Wb.* 408). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1051; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 149; LANDI *Lat.* 105.

shkorret m, pl. *shkorrete* ‘bush’. Another variant is *shkorre*. Derivative of *shqerr* with a different ablaut grade *-ē- > PALb *-ā-. ♦ HAHN 122 (to *korie* ‘verdure, young growth’); MEYER *Wb.* 199-200 (follows HAHN); JOKL *ZONF* X 188-189 (derivative of *korr*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 142 (agrees with JOKL).

shkozë f, pl. *shkoza* ‘beech’. Derived from *shkoj*. The word describes the beech as a ‘walking’ tree similar to *bredh*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 408 (to Slovene *kozol* ‘basket made of bark’, Russ *kuzov* ‘basket’ and the like); JOKL *WuS* XII 71-73 (to Lith *skruoblas* ‘red beech’); TREIMER *Slavia* III 453 (to OE *scaga* ‘bush’); PORZIG *Gliederung* 176; HULD KZ XCV 305-306 (derived from **kār-* ‘hard’); DEMIRAJ *AE* 362 (to *shkorre*, *shkurre*, *shqerr*).

shkrabë m, pl. *shkraba* ‘scrawl’. From PALb **skrabā* related to Lat *scrobis* ‘pit’, OE *screpan* ‘to scratch’, Lith *skrebēti* ‘to rustle’, Slav **skrebiti* ‘to scratch’ and the like. ♦ TRAUTMANN *BS/Wb.* 267; VASMER III 656; WALDE-HOFMANN II 500; POKORNY I 943-944

shkrap m, pl. *shkrapa* ‘scorpion’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. OCS *skrapi* id., Bulg *skrapl'a* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 409). ♦ CAMARDA II 150 (to Gk σκόρπιος ‘scorpion’); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 59 (from Lat *scorpiō* id.); MANN *Language* XVII 23 (agrees with CAMARDA); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184; HAMP *LB* XXXV/1-2 67.

shkrefētij aor. *shkrefētiva* ‘to neigh’. An onomatopoeia. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 409 (to SCr *krhati* ‘to cough, of a horse’).

shkreh aor. *shkreha* ‘to release (safety device, trigger)’. Derived from *shkrep*. ♦ CAMARDA I 69 (to Gk κρέκω ‘to weave’).

shkrehezë f ‘bird trap’. Derived from *shkreh* (KRISTOFORIDHI 339). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 142 (agrees with KRISTOFORIDHI), IV 89.

shkrep aor. *shkrepā* ‘to strike (fire); to release (trigger)’. Based on *shkrep* ‘rock’. As to *shkrep* ‘to be sexually attracted’, it is an obvious metaphor based on *shkrep* ‘to strike (fire)’. Borrowed to Rum *scăpăra* id. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 409 (to Rum *scăpăra* ‘to sparkle’, NGk σκραπτῶ ‘to shine’), Alb. *St.* III 31 (to Gk στράπτω); JOKL *Studien* 80 (to Lat *corpus* ‘body’), *Sprache* IX 151 (to Slav **kresati* ‘to kindle fire’); BARIĆ *AArbSt* I 144; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 254 (to Lat *crepō*); PISANI *Saggi* 120 (borrowed from Gk ἀστράπτω ‘to shine’); POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 333; ROSETTI *ILR* I 281; DEMIRAJ *AE* 362-363.

shkrep m, pl. *shkrepā* ‘rock’. Prefixal derivative of *krep* (JOKL *LKUBA* 116). ♦ VASMER *ZfslavPh* XIV 60 (from **shkrap* borrowed to SCr *škrapa* ‘pebble’); DEMIRAJ *AE* 363-364 (reconstructs **kṛHp-*).

shkrefē adj. ‘lonely, deserted, empty’. Borrowed from Lat *sēcrētus* ‘separate, isolated’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 60; MEYER *Wb.* 409). ♦ CAMARDA I 339 (to *krefē*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1044; SANDFELD *LBalk* 74; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 254; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 149.

shkrif aor. *shkrifa* ‘to hoe, to loosen’. Related to *shkrij* ‘to melt’, a prefixal derivative of *grij*.

shkruaj ~ shkruēj aor. *shkrova* ‘to write’. Borrowed from Lat *scribere* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 59; MEYER *Wb.* 409, Alb. *St.* IV 38). ♦ CAMARDA I 101 (to *kruaj* and Lat *scribere*); JOKL *LKUBA* 223 (follows MEYER), IF XLIX 291; TREIMER *MRIW* I 362 (follows CAMARDA); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 254; ÇABEJ *St.* II 142-143 (accepts CAMARDA’s etymology).

shkrumb m, pl. *shkrumba* ‘black ashes, anything burned to ashes’. Continues PALb **iš-kruma* with a non-etymological -mb < *-m as obvious from the Albanian loanword in Rumanian - *scrum* id. A zero grade of IE **krem-* attested in Lat *cremō* ‘to burn’ (ÇABEJ *St.* II 143). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 409 (from Turk *kurum*); CAPIDAN *DR* II 458 (from Avar); WALDE-HOFMANN I 287; POKORNY I 572; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 348; ROSETTI

ILR I 281; DESNICKAJA *Slav. jaz.* VIII 154 (to *kerə- ‘to burn’); DURIDANOV BE XVIII/4-5 401-406.

shkrydh aor. *shkrydha* ‘to comb, to card (of wool)’. Derived from *krydh*.

shkrreyj aor. *shkrreva* ‘to make dirty (of clothes)’. Based on *gerryej*.

shkues m, pl. *shkues* ‘matchmaker, father-in-law’. Derived from *shkoj* (KRISTOFORIDHI 398). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 143 (agrees with KRISTOFORIDHI), IV 89.

shkul aor. *shkul'a* ‘to tear out, to pull out, to eradicate’. A zero-grade of IE *skel- ‘to cut, to split’ attested also in *shkal*. ♦ CAMARDA I 66 (opposed to *n-gul*); POKORNY I 923-926.

shkulkë f ‘branch placed in the middle of a meadow and forbidding to use it as a pasture’. Another variant is *shkujkë*. An early borrowing from Romance, cf. OSard *iskolka* ‘guard of private property’, OPort *escolca* id. (BARIĆ *Hymje* 71). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 143-144 (borrowed from Middle Greek or derived from *shkul*).

shkulm m, pl. *shkulma* ‘wave’. Prefixal derivative of *kulm* (ÇABEJ St. II 144).

shkumë f, pl. *shkumë* ‘foam’. Another form is *shkumbë*. Borrowed from a Germanic loanword in Rom *scuma id. (CAMARDA II 73; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 59; MEYER Wb. 409-410). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1050 (from Ital Neapol *škumme*); HELBIG 59 (from Ital dial. *scuma* id.); JOKL LKUBA 318; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 255.

shkund aor. *shkunda* ‘to shake, to swing’. Continues PALb *skunta, nasal present of IE *skeut-: MIr *scothaid* ‘to cut off’, Lith *skutù*, *skusti* ‘to scrape’. Derived from here are *shkundulloj* ‘to shake strongly’ and *shkundëllimë* ‘earthquake’. ♦ CAMARDA I 67 (to Lat *scindō* ‘to tear into parts’); MEYER Wb. 410 (from Lat *excutere* ‘to shake off’); TREIMER MRIWI 356 (*sh-kund* to Slav **kydati* ‘to throw’); BARIĆ AARBST. I 218 (to Lith *kutēti* ‘to shake’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 255; FRAENKEL 823-824; VENDRIES [S] 52; POKORNY I 954.

shkupë f ‘warm spring wind’. Derived from *Shkup*, the Albanian name of Skopje (ÇABEJ St. II 144).

shkurt adj. ‘short’, m ‘February’. Borrowed from Gmc *skurtaz ‘short’: OHG *scurz*, OE *sceort*. Of particular interest is *shkurte* ‘shirt’ from Gmc *skurta ~ *skurti- id.: ON *skyrtta*, MLG *schorte* and the like. ♦ CAMARDA II 159 (to Lat *curtus* ‘short’); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 20 (from Lat *curtus* ‘short’); MEYER Wb. 409 (from Rom **excurtus* unattested elsewhere); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046 (from **ex- + curtus*); TAGLIAVINI *Origini* 190; ERNOUT-MEILLET 160; ONIONS 822; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 28; HAARMANN 124.

shkurre f, pl. *shkurre* ‘bush’. Phonetic variant of *shkorre*, cf. *shkorret* (LA PIANA St. *Varia* 26, 67; ÇABEJ St. II 144-145). ♦ MEYER Wb. 410 (borrowed from Lat *cornea*, adjective of *cornus* ‘cornel’); JOKL LKUBA 230, 328 (to Slav **k'bry* ‘root’); BARIĆ ARST. I 103, AARBST I 156 (to OIr *crann* ‘tree’); SCHUCHARDT *ZfromPhil* XL 493 (same as BARIĆ).

shkyç aor. *shkyça* ‘to unlock’. Based on *kyç*.

shluk m, pl. *shluqe* ‘blister’. Borrowed from Rom **slucus*, metathesized variant of Lat *sulcus* ‘furrow, wound’.

shlyej aor. *shleva* ‘to pay off, to cancel, to cover’. Derived from *lyej*.

shlligë f, pl. *shlliga* ‘viper’. A parallel form is *shëlligë*. A tabooistic description derived from *lig* (DEMIRAJ AE 359). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 77-78 (to OIr *selige* ‘turtle’); BARIĆ ARST. I 97; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 141; LAMBERTZ *Alb. Märchen* 10 n. 2 (to Germ *schleichen* ‘to crawl’ and the like); ÇABEJ St. II 145.

shlim m ‘idea’. Derived from *shllej* ‘to resemble’, a phonetic variant of *shembëllej* (ÇABEJ St. II 146).

shoh ~ shof aor. *pashë* ‘to see’. From PALb **säkska* with a dissimilation of sibilants. Further connected to IE **sek-* ‘to follow, to see’: Skt *sácate* ‘to accompany, to follow’, Gk *ἐπομαῖ*, Lat *sequor*; cf. in particular Goth *saihan* ‘to see’ (MEYER Wb. 411-412, Alb. St. III 7, 43; reconstructs an intermediate **sieh*) and Hitt *šakuišk-*. The aorist

is based on the zero grade of IE **pā-* ‘to pasture, to guard’, cf. MEYER *Wb.* 323-324 (who, however, combines it with an erroneous comparison with Skt *pásyati* ‘(he) sees’: *-ks- would have yielded Alb -*h*-), *Alb. St.* III 25. ♦ CAMARDA I 140 (to Gk σάω ‘to sow’); BRUGMANN-DELBRÜCK II/3 404; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 283 (reconstructs **sekʰsḱō*), *Kelt. Gr.* II 621; BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 95, *Hymje* 90-91; LOEWE KZ XXXIX 312 (borrowed from Goth *saihan*); ERNOUT-MEILLET 640; PISANI *Saggi* 131 (follows PEDERSEN), *Shejzat* [XIX] 196-197; MANN *Hist. Gr.* 161 (identifies *shoh* with Skt *siṣakti* ‘to follow’); MAYRHOFER III 417-418; FRISK I 544-545; WALDE-HOFMANN II 519-520; FEIST *Goth.* 404-405; POKORNY I 896-898; KLINGENSCHMITT *Verbum* 150-151, *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 123 (*pashē* - to Arm *hayi* ‘to look’), *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 231; HAMP *IF XCIII* 121; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 217; HULD 114-115 (reconstructs a causative **sokʰēškō*); DEMIRAJ AE 312-313 (repeats MEYER’s etymology).

shok m, pl. *shokē* ‘comrade, friend’. Another form is *shoq*. The variant *shok* is a back formation of *shoq* (an analogically motivated singular of pl. *shoq*). Borrowed from Lat *socius* ‘comrade, companion’ (CAMARDA I 86; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 61; PEDERSEN *Alb. Texte* 195). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 412 (from Rom **socus*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; JOKL *Zb. Belić* 82; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 256; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 150; LANDI *Lat.* 95-96.

shokē f, pl. *shoka* ‘belt’. Borrowed from Rom **soca* ‘rope, cable’: Ital dial. *soga*, OFr *soue* and the like (MEYER *Wb.* 412). ♦ MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 150.

shollē f, pl. *shollē* ‘sole’. Another form is *shuallē*. Borrowed from Lat *solum* id. (CAMARDA I 50; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 61; MEYER *Wb.* 412). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; JOKL *LKUBA* 65; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 150; LANDI *Lat.* 60, 137-139.

shorefkē f ‘hole of a honeycomb’. From **shortekē* continuing Rom **sortīca* ‘outlet’, derived from **sortīre* ‘to go out’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 146 (borrowed, with a metathesis, from Slav **rešetъka* ‘grating, lattice’).

short m, pl. *shortē* ‘lot’. Borrowed from Lat *sortem* id. (CAMARDA II 159; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 61; MEYER *Wb.* 412). ♦ MEYER-

LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045, 1048; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 150; LANDI *Lat.* 83, 146.

shorr aor. *shorra* ‘to press together, to squeeze’. Continues PALb **sjāra* related to Hitt *ishili-* ‘to bind’, Skt *syáti* ‘to bind’, Lith *sejū*, *sieti* id. and the like. ♦ FRAENKEL 783; MAYRHOFER III 549-550; POKORNY I 891.

shosh aor. *shosha* ‘to sift’. From PALb **sjāsja* related to Gk ηθέω id., Lith *sijóju*, *sijótí* id., Slav **sějati* id. and the like (MANN *Language XXVIII* 39). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 385-386 (to Gk σήθω id.), *Alb. St.* III 41, *Gr. Gr.* 297; PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 72; FRAENKEL 784; FRISK I 624; VASMER III 615; POKORNY I 889; HULD 148; DEMIRAJ AE 364-365.

shotē f, pl. *shota* ‘big duck’. From PALb **sjāutā* related to W *hwyd* id., OCorn *hoet* id., Bret *houat* id. and continuing, with a metathesis, IE **sayjeto-*. ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 310-311 (prefixal derivative of IE **anət-* ‘duck’); PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 55 (Celtic words explained from IE **aujetos*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 141; SCHIMDT KZ L 244-245 (same as JOKL); LEWIS-PEDERSEN 155.

shpagē f ‘revenge’. Derived from *pagē* ‘payment’, an Italian loanword.

shpalcē f ‘sea fish, golden bream, Chrysophrys auratus’. Another form is *shparzē*. Based on **shparē* borrowed directly from Gk σπάρος ‘bream’ or via Lat *sparus* id. (ÇABEJ *St.* II 146).

shpall aor. *shpalla* ‘to announce, to declare’. From **shprall*, based on *prallē*. ♦ CAMARDA I 240 (to *pēllas*); JOKL *Studien* 83-84 (to Lat *palam* ‘openly’, Slav **polъjь* ‘hollow’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 9-10; DEMIRAJ AE 365 (to Goth *spillon* ‘to tell’).

shpardh m, pl. *shpardhe* ‘oak’. Based on PALb **pardza* identical with ON *forkr* ‘stick, pole’ continuing IE **perǵ-*. An alternative explanation derives *shpardh* from *bardh* (DEMIRAJ AE 365-366), an etymology semantically based on the contrast between the “white” oak and the “red” beech. ♦ TREIMER *Slavia* III 453 (from IE **perk-*); JOKL *LKUBA* 186-187 (to OHG *sparro* ‘beam’); POKORNY I 819-820 (reconstructs **perg-* and compares ON *forkr* with Lith *pérgas* ‘fishing-boat’ and Slav **porgъ* ‘threshold’); CAMAI *Alb. Worth.* 121; ÖLBERG *IBK*

XVII 46; OREL *Sprache* XXXI 282 (to Gk σπόρος ‘sowing’).

shpargēr ~ **shpargēn** m, pl. *shpērgenj* ‘diaper’. A more archaic singular in Geg is *shpērgā*. Borrowed from Gk σπάργανον id. (CAMARDA I 85; DIEFENBACH I 57). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 414 (from NGk *σπαργάνι); ÇABEJ *St.* II 148 (follows DIEFENBACH).

shpartē f, pl. *shparta* ‘broom (bot.)’. Borrowed from Lat *spartum* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 413). ◊ MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 150.

shparr m ‘kind of oak’. From PAlb **spara* borrowed from rather than identical with Lat *sparus* ‘short spear’ or OHG *sparro* ‘beam, girder’, ON *spari* id. (JOKL *LKUBA* 186-188). ◊ WALDE-HOFMANN II 568; POKORNY I 990-991.

shpat m, pl. *shpate* ‘precipice, mountain forest’. Prefixal derivative of **pat* continuing PAlb **pata*. The latter is related to Skt *pātati* ‘to fly, to soar’, Gk πίπτω ‘to fall’ and the like (JOKL *LKUBA* 163-164). ◊ FRISK II 542-543; MAYRHOFER II 199; POKORNY I 825; ÇABEJ *St.* II 146-147 (back formation of *shpatull*).

shpatē f, pl. *shpata* ‘sword’. Borrowed from Lat *spāta* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 61; MEYER *Wb.* 413). ◊ CAMARDA I 158 (to an unattested Gk σπάθη); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1041, 1053; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 150.

shpatull f, pl. *shpatulla* ‘shoulder, shoulder-blade’. Borrowed from Rom **spatula* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 61; MEYER *Wb.* 403). ◊ CAMARDA II 158; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1041; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 244; HAARMANN 150.

shpejtē adj. ‘quick, fast’. Borrowed from Lat *expeditus* ‘easy, expedite, quick’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 24) or restored from Rom **expeditāre*, cf. *shpētoj* (JOKL *RIEB* II 72-73). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 413 (against MIKLOSICH; to Slav **spěxъ* ‘hurry’); BARIĆ ARST. I 100-101 (to Gk σπέρχομαι ‘to rush’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 147-148 (in view of OAlb *shpjertē* of BUZUKU, a postverbal formation of *shpie*).

shpellē f, pl. *shpella* ‘cave’. Borrowed from Lat *spēlaeum* id. ◊ CAMARDA I 46 (to Gk σπήλαον id.); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 62

(from Lat *spelunca*); PISANI *Saggi* 120; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/3-4 350 (from Gk σπήλαιον); HULD KZ XCIX 250 (follows MIHÄESCU); LANDI *Lat.* 176.

shpend m, pl. *shpend*, *shpendē* ‘bird’. Other forms are *shpes*, *shpezē* and *shpen*. Derived from *pendē* as proved by *shpendēl* ‘down’ going back to the same source. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 413 (a prefixal derivative of **pet-no-*), *Alb. St.* III 30; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 141.

shpene f, pl. *shpene* ‘snow-flake’. Related to *shpend* and *shpendēl*.

shpenkoj aor. *shpenkova* ‘to disembowel (of poultry)’. From **shpendkoj*, based on *pendē*.

shperr aor. *shperra* ‘to win (money), to gain’. From PAlb **sparja* related to Gmc **sparjan* ‘to leave unharmed, to keep’: ON *spara*, OHG *sparōn*, OE *sparian*. ◊ ONIONS 850.

shpeshē adj. ‘frequent, thick’. Borrowed from Lat *spissus* ‘thick’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 63; MEYER *Wb.* 413). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045, 1053; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 256; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 151; LANDI *Lat.* 58.

shpet m, pl. *shpeta* ‘garden fence’. Singularized plural of *shpat* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 148).

shpērbēhet refl. ‘to rot, to decompose’. Derivative of *bēj*. As in many other verbs, the prefix *shpēr-* borrowed from Lat *super-* is used here.

shpērej aor. *shpereva* ‘to hope’. Borrowed from Lat *sperare* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 62). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1048; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 150.

shpētoj aor. *shpētova* ‘to save’. Borrowed from Rom **expeditāre*, frequentative of Lat *expeditare* ‘to extricate, to disengage’ (MEYER *Wb.* 414, *Alb. St.* IV 36). ◊ CAMARDA I 56 (to Gk ἐκπέτομαι ‘to fly out, to fly away’); JOKL *RIEB* II 71-72 (derived from *pet-kē* as a calque of Lat *ex-cappare* ‘to go, to be in a hurry’), *LKUBA* 78; SPITZER *MRIW* I 330 (from Rom **hospitare* ‘to receive as a guest’); HAARMANN 124; ÇABEJ *St.* II 149 (agrees with JOKL).

shpie aor. *shpura*, *shpum* ‘to bring away’. Prefixal derivative of *bie* (MEYER *Wb.* 35). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 82-83 (from *-perō related to *pruva*), LKUBA 230; BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 105 (agrees with JOKL); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 257-258; MANN *Language* XXVIII 40; CAMAJ *Alb. Worthb.* 63; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184, 201; DEMIRAJ AE 366-367.

shpih ~ shpif aor. *shpiha* ~ *shpifa* ‘to slander, to calumniate’. The initial *sh-* is a prefix as it follows from *kēpif* ‘to blame’ (MEYER *Wb.* 413). Continues PAlb **peikska* related to OHG *fehan* ‘to hate’, Lith *peikiù*, *peikti* ‘to blame’. ♦ FRAENKEL 525; POKORNY I 795.

shpik aor. *shpik* ‘to drink out, to find out’. Derived from *pik*.

shpinē f, pl. *shpina* ‘back, spine’. Borrowed from Lat *spīna* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 62; MEYER *Wb.* 414). Note the lack of rhotacism in Tosk. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044, 1053; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 281; HAARMANN 150.

shpirt m, pl. *shpirtēra* ~ *shpirtna*, *shpirte* ‘soul, spirit’. Borrowed from Lat *spīritus* id. (CAMARDA I 53; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 62; MEYER *Wb.* 414). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044, 1053; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 257; HAARMANN 151; LANDI *Lat.* 148-149.

shpirrē f ‘asthma’. Deverbative based on **shpirroj* continuing Rom **dis-spīrare*. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 62 (based on Lat *spīrare*); MEYER *Wb.* 414 (same as MIKLOSICH).

shplaj aor. *shplava* ‘to rinse’. Parallel forms are *shpelaj* and *shpērlaj*. A prefixal derivative of *laj* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 149). ♦ CAMARDA I 40 (to IE **pleu-* ‘to swim, to float’); MEYER *Wb.* 237, *Alb. St.* IV 99 (from Rom **ex-per-lavare*).

shpoj aor. *shpova* ‘to drill’. Another form is *shpuaj*. Borrowed from Rom **ex-pugere* for **ex-pungere* ‘to prick out, to strike out’ (MEYER *Wb.* 414) or rather, from **ex-pāgere* ‘to pierce’. ♦ CAMARDA I 68 (to Gk *σπάω* ‘to pull’); JOKL *IF XXXVII* 12-14, LKUBA 217, 244 (from *-perjō); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 69; CAMAJ *Alb. Worthb.* 63; ÇABEJ *St.* III 154, 179-180, VII 258; DEMIRAJ AE 367-368.

shpor m, pl. *shporē* ‘spur; rooster’s breast’. Borrowed from Rom

**spora* ‘spur’ (MEYER *Wb.* 414), a Gothic loanword unattested in Rumanian. The verb *shporoj* ‘to pierce’ is derived from *shpor* (DEMIRAJ AE 368). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 62; JOKL *IF XXXVII* 120-123 (*shporoj* to *shpoj*), LKUBA 217, 244; MEYER-LÜBKE 616; BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 69.

shportē f, pl. *shporta* ‘basket’. Borrowed from Lat *sporta* ‘basket, sieve’ (MEYER *Wb.* 414). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 63 (from Ital *sporta* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045, 1053; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 266; HAARMANN 151.

shporr aor. *shporra* ‘to move away, to drive away’. Based on PAlb **pāra* related to Skt *pīparti* ‘to bring over, to save’, Gk *περάω*, *πείρω* ‘to penetrate’ and the like (CAMARDA II 152: to Gk *πόρσω* ‘forwards’). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 84 (to Goth *fairra* ‘far’, Skt *pāra-* ‘ulterior, further’); FRISK II 491; MAYRHOFER II 284; POKORNY I 816-817; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 234.

shpreh aor. *shpreha* ‘to express, to speak’. Goes back to PAlb **iš-per-akska*, further connected with *eh* ‘to sharpen’ < **akska* and *preh* id. < **per-akska*, with the semantic development ‘to sharpen’ > ‘to express’ similar to that of Slav **raziti* ‘to strike’ ~ **vyraziti* ‘to express’, Lat *premere* ‘to press’ ~ *exprimere* ‘to express’ (OREL *LB XXVIII/4* 54) ♦ JOKL *Festschr. Rozwadowski* I 249-250 (< PAlb **spregska*, an inchoative in *-sk- connected with OE *sprecan* ‘to speak’, OS *sprekan* id., OHG *sprehhān* id.); PORZIG *Gliederung* 139 (follows JOKL); PISANI *REIE* IV 7 (from Rom **expressō*); POKORNY I 996-997; SGGJa I 100, 111; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 192; SBJa *Leksikol.* 148, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 352; HULD 98; SCHRIJVER *BC* 172; DEMIRAJ AE 368-369 (against OREL).

shpresoj aor. *shpresova* ‘to hope’. Based on *shprej*, *shpērej* id. borrowed from Lat *spērare* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 414).

shpretkē ~ shpēnetkē f, pl. *shpretka* ~ *shpēnetka* ‘spleen’. Borrowed from Lat *splēnēticum* ‘related to spleen’ (MEYER *Wb.* 413-414). ♦ CAMARDA I 85 (to Gk *σπλήν* ‘spleen’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1054; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 256; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 151.

shprishē f ‘breakfast’. Deverbative based on *shprish* ‘to card, to

comb; to have breakfast'. The latter is a prefixal derivative of *prish*.

shprohë f 'deadly nightshade, belladonna'. From PAlb *sprēujā related to MHG *sprējen* 'to be scattered' < Gmc *sprēwjan. ♦ POKORNY I 994.

shputë f, pl. *shputa* 'foot sole'. Borrowed, with a metathesis, from Slav *stōpa, deverbalive of *stōpati 'to step', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *st̄pam*, SCr *stupati*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 415 (from Slav *stōpa 'sole').

shpuzë f 'hot ashes'. Borrowed from Lat *spodium* 'ash' (MEYER Wb. 415) and passed to Rum *spuză*. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1045, 1052; LA PIĀNA St. *Varia* 33 (identical with Gk σπογγιά 'sponge'); SCHMIDT KZ L 245 (prefixal derivative of IE *peyōr-/pun- 'fire'); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 29; POGHIRC Ist. *limb. rom.* II 349; ROSETTI ILR I 281; HAARMANN 151.

(G) **shqa** m 'Bulgarian'. Borrowed from Lat *slavus* 'Slav' (MIKLOSICH Rom. *Elemente* 59; MEYER Wb. 410), cf. Rum *șchiau* id. (PUŞCARIU EWR 1547). ♦ MIKLOSICH Slav. *Elemente* 33; CAMARDA I 87 (to Gk ξενία 'hospitality'); PUŞCARIU EWR 139; MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1041; JOKL IF XLIV 37, *Slavia* XIII 295; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 253; SKOK ZfromPhil LIV 181; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 253; ÇABEJ St. VII 193; SVANE 148; LANDI *Lat.* 105, 138.

shqarr m, pl. *shqarra* 'marten'. Another variant is *shar*. Continues PAlb *skera related to Latv *skara* 'curly fur', Slav *skora 'hide'. The original meaning must have been '(marten) fur'. For the semantic development cf. E *marten* borrowed from OFr *martrine* 'marten fur'. ♦ MEYER Wb. 399-400 (borrowed from Slav *dъхоръ 'pole-cat'); BARIĆ AArbSt. I 153 (to Gk σκῶρ 'excrement'); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 141; MUHLENBACH-ENDZELIN III 872; VASMER III 650; ONIONS 558; ÇABEJ St. II 150 (from IE *sker- 'to cut').

shqekë f, pl. *shqeka* 'pocket without lining'. Prefixal derivative of *qekë borrowed from Lat fem. *caeca* 'blind; secret, hidden'.

shqelm m, pl. *shqelma*, *shqelme* 'step'. Derived from *shkel*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 241.

shqem m 'threshold'. Singularized plural of *shkam* ~ *shkamb* 'stool, chair, threshold' (ÇABEJ St. II 150-151). The latter was borrowed from MGk σκάμνον 'bench'.

shqeme f, pl. *shqeme* 'Rhus coriaria, sumach, plant used for tanning'. Singularized plural of *sh(ē)kam < *sh(ē)mák, a metathesized borrowing from MLat *summacus* id. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 151 (from Gk υστκύαμος 'kind of plant Hyoscyamus niger').

shqep aor. *shqepa* 'to rip, to tear'. The antonym of *qep* built with the prefix *sh-* (CAMARDA I 101; OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 432). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 219.

shqepoj aor. *shqepova* 'to be lame'. Based on *shqep* 'lame' borrowed from Rom *sclopus reflected in Rum *șchiop* id. (MEYER Wb. 411). Other Romance languages have *cloppus. ♦ PUŞCARIU EWR 139; MEYER-LÜBKE 159, Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1054; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 15; HAARMANN 124 (from Rom *excloppus).

shqerr aor. *shqorra* 'to tear (cloth)'. From PAlb *skera related to Gk κείρω 'to cut off', OIr *scaram* 'to separate', ON *skera* 'to cut off' and the like (CAMARDA I 69, 87; MEYER Wb. 411-412, Alb. St. III 60, 71). From here *shqerrē* 'coarse' is derived. ♦ JOKL IF XXX 197, LKUBA 156 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 249-250; BARIĆ *Hymje* 35 (to Dac σκιάρη 'kind of thorny plant'); MANN *Language* XXVIII 40; GEORGIEV *Issledovanija* 114 (follows BARIĆ); CIMOCOWSKI St. IE 43; FRISK I 810-811; VENDRIES [S] 33-34; POKORNY I 938-939; DEMIRAJ AE 369-370.

shqeze f, pl. *shqeza* 'harrow'. Derived from *shqejet*.

shqile f 'rennet'. Dialectal variant of *shtile, derived from *shtjell* (DEMIRAJ AE 370). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 282 (prefixal derivative of *qel* 'to bring, to carry').

shqimtë adj. 'unhappy, abandoned, lonely'. Related to *shqimth*.

shqimth m 'dandruff'. Deminutive in -th derived from *qime*.

shqind m ‘mastic-tree’. Borrowed from Gk σχίνος id. (ÇABEJ St. II 151-152) with -χ- rendered as *-k- > -g-. ♦ MEYER Wb. 411 (from NGk σκίνος, σχίνος id.).

shqipe adj. ‘Albanian’. Calque of Slav *slověne ‘Slavs’ (from *slovq, *sluti ‘to speak clearly’) based on *shqipoj* ‘to speak clearly’ (TRUBAČEV *Slav. jaz. XI* 6). The historical and cultural importance of this calque is unprecedented insofar as it reflects a situation of ethnic symbiosis in the area. This situation must have followed the Proto-Albanian period. ♦ CAMARDA II 152 (to *shqipe* ‘eagle’); MEYER Wb. 411 (*shqipe* derived from *shqipoj*); DIEFENBACH *Türk.* 27 (to *sqep*); TREIMER IF XXXV 135-137 (prefixal derivative of *qipi* ‘heap’ < *sem-kūpo- ‘people, gathering’); SOLMSEN *Eig.* 98; JAKOBSON *LJSL* 1959/1-2 271 (**slověne* from **slovo* ‘word’); POLÁK *Slavia* LIX 347-350; TRUBAČEV *Ètimologija* 1980 12-13 (Slav **slověne* from **slovq*, **sluti*); ÇABEJ *LVJSOS* IV 78-96 (*shqipoj* as a denominative of *shqipe*).

shqipe ~ shqype f, pl. *shqipe* ~ *shqype* ‘eagle’. Contamination of *shkabë* and *shqipoj* < Lat *excipere* in its original meaning ‘to take out, to seize’. The influence of Lat *accipiter* ‘bird of prey’ cannot be altogether excluded. ♦ CAMARDA II 152 (to *shkabë*); MEYER Wb. 276-277 (from Lat *accipiter*); JOKL *LKUBA* 307-308 (prefixal derivative of *qep*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 141; LANDI *Lat.* 120, 130.

shqipoj aor. *shqipova* ‘to speak clearly, to understand’. Borrowed from Lat *excipere* id. (MEYER Wb. 411). ♦ CAMARDA I 124-125; HAARMANN 124.

shqirrë f, pl. *shqirra* ‘reed’. Derived from *shqerr*.

shqis aor. *shqita* ‘to tear, to separate’. Derived from *qis*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 243.

shqitë f, pl. *shqita* ‘slippery place’. Derived from *shkas*.

shqopë f, pl. *shqopa* ‘brier’. With a secondary -q-, borrowed from Lat *scōpa* ‘twig, branch’ (KRISTOFORIDHI 396; WEIGAND BA II 224). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 152, IV 88-89.

shquaj ~ shquej aor. *shqova* ‘to discern, to stress, to learn’. Derived from *quaj*.

shqyej aor. *shqyeva* ‘to tear, to break’. From PALb *skānja related to IE *skēn- ‘to split’ mainly represented by a deveritative adjective *skēnto-, cf., for example, Bret *skant* ‘scales’, ON *skinn* ‘hide, skin’. ♦ POKORNY I 929.

shqymb aor. *shqymba* ‘to extinguish, to destroy’. Continues PALb *skūmba, a nasal present related to Goth *af-skiuban* ‘to push back, to reject’, Lith *skumbù, skùbti* ‘to hurry up’, Slav **skubq*, **skubati* ‘to pull, to tear’. ♦ FRAENKEL 820; FEIST *Goth.* 9; VASMER III 660; POKORNY I 955.

shqyrtoj aor. *shqyrtova* ‘to examine, to observe’. The original form must have been *shkrytoj. Borrowed from Lat *scrūtarī* ‘to examine, to find out’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 388 (from Rom *disquiritare); ÇABEJ St. II 152 (derived from *qyr*).

shqyt m, pl. *shqyta* ‘shield’. Borrowed from Lat *scūtum* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 60). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1046; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ St. VII 216; HAARMANN 149; LANDI *Lat.* 105.

shregull f, pl. *shregulla* ‘swing’. Derived from *rregull* preserving the otherwise unattested meaning of Lat *rēgula* ‘bar, board’.

shtagë f, pl. *shtaga* ‘pole, stick’. Continues PALb *stagā etymologically connected with ON *stjaki* id., Latv *stēga* ‘long pole’ and the like. ♦ POKORNY I 1014.

shtalbë m ‘wooden snare’. Based on PALb *stalba, an o-grade form related to ON *stolpi* ‘beam, girder’, Lith *stulbas* ‘post, pole’, Slav *stъlbъ id. reflecting the zero-grade of *stelb-. ♦ VASMER III 765; FRAENKEL 930; POKORNY I 1020.

shtalkë f, pl. *shtalka* ‘frame’. From PALb *stalikā, nominal derivative based on IE *stel- attested in various forms such as, for example, Skt *sthāla-* ‘elevation’, Gk στόλη ‘equipment’, MLG *stale* ‘post’ and other similar continuants. ♦ FRISK II 786-788; MAYRHOFER III 525; POKORNY I 1019-1020.

shtalp m ‘rennet’. Continues PALb *stalpa related to *shtjell* in view

of its derivative *mbé-shtillem* ‘to become sour’ (JOKL *LKUBA* 282-230). ◊ BUGGE *BB* XVIII 171 (explains dialectal *shtarp* as related to Gk τρέφω ‘to make sour, of milk’); PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 284-285 (to *gjalpē*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 150; ÇABEJ St. II 152-153 (agrees with JOKL).

shtallë f, pl. *shtalla* ‘stall’. Borrowed from Lat *stabulum* id. ◊ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 258 (from Ital *stalla*).

shtang adj. ‘hard’. From PALb **stanga* related to ON *stinga* ‘to put, to stick’, Lith *sténgiu*, *sténgti* ‘to be able’, *stiñgti* ‘to become hard’, Latv *stiñgti* id. (MANN *Language* XXVIII 39) ◊ CAMARDA I 140 (to Gk στέγω ‘to cover’); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 63 (from Ital *stanga*); FRAENKEL 895-896, 906, *ZfslavPh* XXIII 344 (to OHG *stanga*); POKORNY I 1015.

shtarët adj. ‘bitter’. Continues PALb **stara* etymologically related to Gk στερεός ‘tough, hard’, ON *starr* ‘stiff’, Lith *steñti* ‘to become stiff, to harden’ and the like. ◊ FRISK II 790-791; FRAENKEL 902-903; POKORNY 1022; MANN *Language* XXVI 381-382 (to Av *stavro* ‘strong’, Skt *sthāvara-*).

shtat m, pl. *shtatra* ~ *shtatna* ‘figure, image’. Borrowed from Lat *status* ‘height, stature’ (MEYER *Wb.* 415). ◊ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 63 (from Ital *stato*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1041; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 258 (against MIKLOSICH); MANN *Language* XVII 18 (from IE **sthətōs*); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 27; HAARMANN 151; LANDI *Lat.* 139, 148-149.

shtatë num. ‘seven’. Goes back to PALb **septati-* from IE **septm-ti-*. The latter is derived from IE **septm* ‘seven’, cf. Skt *saptá-*, Gk ἑπτά, Lat *septem* (BOPP 459; CAMARDA I 93; MEYER *Wb.* 415, *Alb. St.* III 33, 59). From the point of view of derivation, *shtatë* is close to such abstract formations in *-ti- as Skt *saptati-* ‘seventy, seven tens’, cf. BRUGMANN *Gr.* I 722, 971. ◊ JOKL *Studien* 48 (on the group *-pt- > -t-), *LKUBA* 315; PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 284, *Kelt. Gr.* I 72, *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 222, 224; VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* I 39; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 258; LA PIANA *Studi* I 91; PISANI *Saggi* 106; BARIÇ *Hymje* 35; MAYRHOFER III 431; FRISK I 545; WALDE-HOFMANN II 517-518; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 351-352; POKORNY I 909; HAMP *Numerals* 914; HULD 142; KÖDDERITZSCH *St. albanica* XXII/2 122; DEMIRAJ AE 370.

shtazë, **shtezë** ~ **shtâzë** f, pl. *shtazë*, *shtezë* ~ *shtâzë* ‘animal’. The original Tosk form is *shtezë*. Derivative in -zë (MEYER *Wb.* 415) of an unattested **shtë* ~ *shtâ* continuing PALb **stana* from IE **stəno-*, an adjective in *-no- from IE **st(h)a-* ‘to stand’ (JOKL *LKUBA* 245-247 with a reconstruction of the phonetically difficult full grade in **st(h)a-no-*). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 415 (from Rom **bëstâna*, based on Lat *bëstia* ‘animal, beast’); BUGGE *BB* XVIII 186 (from Rom **extrâna* for Lat *extrânea*, fem. ‘outside, external, strange’); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 142; POKORNY I 1004-1008; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 64, 125 (to *shtie*); ÇABEJ St. II 154-155 (agrees with JOKL); OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 150 (to OHG *stâti* ‘strong, tough’); HULD *KZ* XCVI 152-158 (identical with Lat *quadrupê* ‘having four feet’), XCVIII 101 (reconstructs **k^ʷet(μ)or pdjēt*); DEMIRAJ AE 371.

shteg m, pl. *shtigje* ‘path, road’. From PALb **staiga* identical with IE **stoigho-* ‘way’: Gk στοῖχος ‘row, line’, Goth *staiga* ‘way’, Latv *staīga* ‘walking’, *stīga* ‘path’, Slav **stъza* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 415, *Alb. St.* III 9, 58). ◊ MEYER *Gr. Gr.* 275; PETERSSON *LUÅ* XIX/6 12; MANN *Language* XXVI 387; LA PIANA *Studi* I 91; PISANI *Saggi* 99; FRISK II 783-785; CHANTRAINE 1049; FEIST *Goth.* 447; POKORNY I 1017-1018; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 102; HULD 114; OREL *Sprache* XXXI 282, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 352; KORTLANDT *SSGL* X 221; DEMIRAJ AE 371-372.

shterë f, pl. *shtera* ‘mortar’. Borrowed from Lat neut. *pistōrium* ‘related to flour-grinding’. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 415 (from Rom **pistārium* for Lat *pistōrium*); HAARMANN 142.

shterpë adj. ‘barren, sterile’. A parallel form *shterkë* continues **shterp-*-*kē* (JOKL apud TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 259). Borrowed from Gk στέριφος id. (DEMIRAJ AE 373). ◊ GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 24 (to Skt *starī* ‘sterile cow’); HERZOG *ZfromPh* XXXVIII 736 (from Rom **extirpus* ‘barren, sterile’); TREIMER *ZfromPh* XXXVIII 391 n. 1 (against HERZOG); PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 94; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 259 (to *shtjerrë*); DESNICK-AJA *Slav. jaz.* VIII 153 (to Lat *sterilis*); HAMP *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 37 (from Gk στέρφα); LANDI *Lat.* 57, 82.

shterrë f, pl. *shterra* ‘heifer’. Related to *shtjerr* and *shtjerrë*, pl. of *qengj*. ◊ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 63; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 149-150.

shtet m, pl. *shtete* ‘state’. Historically identical with *shtat*. Singularized plural of **shtat* borrowed from Lat *status* id.

shtellungē f, pl. *shtellunga* ‘flock of wool’. Derivative in *-ungē* from *shtjell* (PEDERSEN *Alb. Texte* 196). ♦ WEIGAND 85-86 (from *shtellis*); ÇABEJ St. II 155 (follows PEDERSEN).

shtembē ~ shtambē f, pl. *shtemba* ~ *stamba* ‘clay vessel’. Borrowed from Gk στάμνος ‘large vessel’ (CAMARDA I 83; MANN *Language* XVII 23). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 391, *Alb. St.* IV 109 (from NGk στάμνα ‘pitcher’); JOKL ZONF X 191-192 (from IE *sthā- ‘to stand’); MANN *Language* XVII 23; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; ÇABEJ St. II 153-154 (repeats MANN’s etymology).

shtemengēt adj. ‘left; standing aside’. Prefixal form related to *mangut*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 201.

shtengēr adj. ‘squinting’. Based on **shtēng* borrowed from Rom **stancus* ‘weak, left’: Rum *sfîng*, Ital *stanco*, OFr *estanc* (MEYER *Wb.* 415). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1042; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 151; LANDI *Lat.* 48.

(G) **shtepâ** m, pl. *shtepanj* ‘shepherd producing cheese, cheese-maker’. The Tosk form must have been **shtepēr*. Its existence is confirmed by *shtepreshē*. An early borrowing from Slav **stopanъ*, cf. *stopan* (ÇABEJ St. II 155).

shtepi f, pl. *shtepi*, *shtepira* ‘house’. A morphological adaptation of the metathesized Lat *hospitium* ‘lodging, inn, guest-chamber’, cf. NGk σπίτι ‘house’ (CAMARDA I 100; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 32; MEYER *Wb.* 415-416). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1039, 1055; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 256-257, *Origini* 191; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 28; HAARMANN 129; HULD 115; LANDI *Lat.* 158.

shtepreshē ~ shpneshē f, pl. *shtepresha* ~ *shpneshā* ‘female shepherd; (good) housewife’. Another phonetic variant is *shtepresē*. Feminine form of *shtepâ* semantically influenced by *shtepi* (ÇABEJ St. II 155-156).

shterg m, pl. *shtergi* ‘stork’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *štrѣк*, SCR *štrk*. Note the voicing of the auslaut -k.

shteroj aor. *shterova* ‘to run dry, to dry up’. Another variant is *shtroj*. Based on *shter(r)* id. derived from *ter*.

shterzim m, pl. *shterzime* ‘labor pains’. From **shterpēzim*, based on *shterpē*.

shterras aor. *shterra* ‘to diminish, to shrink’. Another variant is *shter-roj*. Borrowed from Lat *extenuare* ‘to make smaller’.

shtiak m, pl. *shtiakē* ‘miscarriage’. Derived from *shtie*.

shtiaz pl. ‘sparks’. Postverbal of *shtie* (ÇABEJ St. II 156). ♦ THUMB KZ XXXVI 186-187, IF XXVI 9 (from NGk ἑστία ‘fire’); PEDERSEN *Alb. Texte* 195 (dialectal plural of *shtijē*).

shtie aor. *shtura*, *shtyra*, *shtira*, *shtiva* ‘to pour in, to put in, to throw’. From PAlb **stera* related to Skt *stṛṇāti* ‘to spread, to scatter’, Gk στόρνυμι ‘to stretch, to spread’, Lat *sternō* ‘to spread’, Slav **styrę*, **sterti* id. (JOKL *Studien* 84-85). ♦ CAMARDA I 145 (to Gk στεῖχω ‘to walk, to march’); MEYER *Wb.* 416 (to *shtjell*), *Alb. St.* III 58; JOKL LKUBA 127; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 259-260; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 8 (part. *shtenē* < **standhno-*); LA PIANA *St. Varia* 21 (reconstructs **steuno-*); FRISK II 802-803; WALDE-HOFMANN II 590-591; MAYRHOFER III 517-518; VASMER III 379; POKORNY I 1030; CAMAJ *Alb. Wörb.* 63; HAMP *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 37; ÇABEJ St. VII 227; ÖLBERG IBK XIII 66; DEMIRAJ AE 374-375.

shtijē f, pl. *shtija* ‘spear, ray’. Borrowed from Lat *hastile* ‘spear’ (MEYER *Wb.* 416). Derived from *shtijē* is *shtizē* ‘spear’. ♦ KRISTOFORIDHI 413 (to *shtie*); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 23; HAARMANN 129; ÇABEJ St. IV 89.

shtiret refl. ‘to pretend, to simulate’. Derived from *shtie*, cf. refl. *shtihet* id. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 239.

shtirē adj. ‘weak’. Related to *shtie*, cf. *shtiret*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 416.

shtjell aor. *shtolla* ‘to throw’. Continues PAlb **stela* etymologically connected with Gk στέλλω ‘to put, to set’, OHG *stellen* ‘to put’, OPrus *stallit* ‘to stand’ (CAMARDA I 44; MEYER *Wb.* 416, *Alb. St.* III 58, 77). ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 543; JOKL *IF* XXXVII 111, LKUBA 127; PISANI *Saggi* 119; FRISK II 786-788; ENDZELINS *DI IV/2* 313; POKORNY I 1019-1020; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 230-231; DEMIRAJ AE 376.

shtjerr aor. *shtorra* ‘to untwist, to untwine’. Derived from *tjerr*.

shtjerrë f ‘lamb, young cow, heifer’. Another variant is *shqerrë*. Continues PAlb **sternā* or **sterjā* related to Skt *starī*, Gk στεῖρα and the like (MEYER *Alb. St.* III 58). See *qengj*. Borrowed to Rum *stiră* ‘sterile (of animals)’. ♦ STIER KZ XI 209-210; MEYER *Gr. Gr.* 232; JOKL LKUBA 156; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 259; LA PIANA *Studi* I 95; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 350; ROSETTI *ILR* I 282; HAMP *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 37 (remodelled from pl. *shqerra* and related to *krye*); DEMIRAJ AE 376-378.

shtog m, pl. *shtogje* ‘elder, elder-berry’. From PAlb **stāga* related to *shtagē*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 417 (from Rum *soc* id., with serious doubts); BARIĆ AR*St* 32; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 19; HAARMANN 147 (from Lat *sabucus*).

shtoj aor. *shtova* ‘to increase’. Continues PAlb **stānja* etymologically connected with Skt *tishthati* ‘to stand’, Gk ἰστημι ‘to put’, Lat *stō* ‘to stand’, OHG *stān* id., Lith *stōju*, *stōti* id., Slav **stojo*, **stojati* id. (CAMARDA I 176). ♦ PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 79; BARIĆ AR*St* 69 (to Lat *tōtus* ‘whole’); LA PIANA *St. Varia* 23; MANN *Language* XXVI 381 (derives *shtoj* from **stājō*); FRISK I 739; FRAENKEL 914; MAYRHOFER II 526-527; WALDE-HOFMANN II 596-599; VASMER III 769; POKORNY I 1004-1005; CIMOCOWSKI *St. IE* 45; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 103, 125; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 227, 242; DEMIRAJ AE 378 (to IE **steHu-o-*).

shtrap m ‘stagnant green on ponds’. From PAlb **strapa* related to MHG *straf* ‘tight’, Lith *par-strapinti* ‘to drag oneself back’. ♦ FRAENKEL 919-920; POKORNY I 1025.

shtrapér m ‘shepherd’s purse’. Derived from *shtrap*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 156 (to *shterpinq* and *gjarpér*).

shtrapézoj aor. *shtrapézova* ‘to spread’. Derived from *trapezē*.

shtrat m, pl. *shtratēr* ~ *shtratēn* ‘bed; layer’. Borrowed from Lat *stratum* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 64; MEYER *Wb.* 417). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1041; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 260; MANN *Language* XVII 18 (related to Gk στρατός); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 152; LANDI *Lat.* 177.

shtreb aor. *shtreba* ‘to lay eggs (of flies)’. Verbal form connected with *shtrep*.

shtrege f ‘pile of wood’. From PAlb **stragā* related to MHG *strac* ‘tight’, OE *strec* ‘hard, strong’. ♦ HOLTHAUSEN AEW 324; POKORNY I 1023 (adduces nonexistent Lith *strēgti* ‘to harden, to freeze’).

shtrek m, pl. *shtriqe* ‘corpse, carrion’. From PAlb **streka* reflecting a noun derived from IE **ster-* ‘unclean liquid, manure’. Note that a similar semantic evolution is found in ORuss *stervъ* ‘corpse, dead body’ belonging to the same root. The Albanian form seems to represent a case of Schwebearblaut if confronted with such derivative of **ster-* as Lat *stercus* ‘excrements’. Note, however, Celtic forms based on **strenk-*: Bret *stroñk* id., W *trwnc* id. (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 434-435). ♦ WALDE-HOFMANN II 589; POKORNY I 1031-1032.

shtrembér adj. ‘crooked, curved’. An earlier form is *shtremb*. Borrowed from Rom **strambus* id.: Rum *strîmb*, Ital *strambo* and the like (MEYER *Wb.* 417). ♦ HAARMANN 151-152; LANDI *Lat.* 47-48.

shtrunjé adj. ‘dear, expensive’. Borrowed from Rom **strinctus* ‘narrow’: Rum *strîmt*, Venet *strento*, SItal *strinto* (CAMARDA I 47; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 64; MEYER *Wb.* 418). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *MRIW* I 24, *Gr. Grundriß* I 1045, 1054; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 260-261; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 267; DI GIOVINE *Gruppo -ct* 63-64; HAARMANN 152.

shtrep m, pl. *shtrepa* ‘maggot, larva’. There exists a parallel form *shrebē*. As to pl. tantum *shterpinq* ‘reptiles, vermin’, it is an obvious derivative (plural) of *shrep*. Goes back to PAlb **straupa* etymologically close to Slav **strupъ* ‘wound, scab, poison’. Borrowed to Rum *strepe* ‘cheese worms’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 137 (connects *shterpinq* with *gjarpér* supposing **sr-* > **str-* in Proto-Albanian); JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I

90; LKUBA 283-284; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 284; VASMER III 784-785; LA PIANA *St. Varia* 105; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 349; ROSETTI *ILR* I 281; HULD 147; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 210; DEMIRAJ AE 374.

shtreth m, pl. *shtretha* ‘board’. Derivative of *shtrat*.

shtreze f, pl. *shtreze* ‘stern (of a ship)’. Singularized plural of **shtér-ez* based on an unattested **shtérē* < PAlb **steura*. The latter was borrowed from Gmc **steurō* ‘steering paddle, rudder, stern’, cf. OE *stéor*, further related to Gmc **steurjan* ‘to steer’. ♦ HOLTHAUSEN AEW 320.

shtrëngoj aor. *shtrëngova* ‘to press, to squeeze’. Borrowed from Lat *stringere* ‘to stretch, to press, to squeeze’ (CAMARDA I 47; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 64; MEYER *Wb.* 418). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1048; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 260; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 260; DURIDANOV BE 4-5 (1968) 401-406; HAARMANN 152.

shtrigë f, pl. *shtriga* ‘witch’. Borrowed from Lat *striga* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 64). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 418 (assumes Slavic mediation); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 261 (prefers the Latin etymology).

shtrij aor. *shtriva* ‘to spread, to stretch’. From PAlb **strinja* related to Skt *śtr̥ṇati* ‘to spread, to scatter’, Gk στόρνυμι ‘to spread, to stretch’, Lat *sternō* id. and the like (MEYER *Wb.* 418, *Alb. St.* III 50, 59). ♦ PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 52; JOKL *Studien* 85, *Mélanges Pedersen* 150, *Sprache* IX 120; BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 61; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 261; FRISK II 802-803; MANN *Hist. Gr.* 195; MAYRHOFER III 517-518; WALDEHOFMANN II 590-591; ÇABEJ *Sprache* XVIII 137, *St.* VII 206; HAMP LB XX 116; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 124; HULD 115-116; KÖDDERITZSCH *Festschr. Mac Eoin* 65; DEMIRAJ AE 378-379.

shtriq aor. *shtriga* ‘to stretch (of arms and legs)’. Based on *shtrij*.

shtröfkë f, pl. *shtröfka* ‘den’. Derived from *shtrohë* ~ *shtröfë* (OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 353). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 418 (from Slav **stropъ* ‘roof’); JOKL LKUBA 101, *Mélanges Pedersen* 150 (to *shtröf*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 156 (agrees with JOKL); DEMIRAJ AE 379.

shtrohë ~ **shtröfë** f, pl. *shtroha* ~ *shtröfa* ‘kennel’. From PAlb **strājā*,

a long-grade form connected with Latv *straja* ‘stall covered with straw’, Slav **strojь* ‘construction’, and further, with Lat *stria* ‘furrow, fold’ (OREL *FLH* VIII/1-2 45). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 418 (analyzes Geg *shtröf* as a borrowing from Slav **stropъ* ‘roof’); JOKL LKUBA 101; WALDEHOFMANN II 602; VASMER III 780.

shtröj aor. *shtröva* ‘to spread’. From PAlb **strānja*, long grade of the same root as in *shtrij* (MEYER *Wb.* 418). ♦ CAMARDA I 139; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1052 (from Lat *sternō* ‘to spread’); KLINGENSCHMITT *Verbum* 255-256; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 193, 241.

shtrösë f, pl. *shtrösa* ‘goat hide (used as a cushion)’. Derived from *shtröf*.

shtrud m ‘strawberry’. Phonetic variant of *shtrydh*, cf. also *shtrydhëz* id. Derived from *shtrydh* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 157). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 418 (to Slovene *truskelica* ‘garden strawberry’ and the like); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 101 (to Lat *frāgum* id.); RĂDULESCU *JIES* III 385-393 (< IE **strugh-*).

shtrungë f, pl. *shtrunga* ‘milking enclosure’. Derived from *shtröf* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 157-158). From Albanian, the term was borrowed by various languages of the Balkans and of the Carpathian area, cf. Rum *strungă*. ♦ HAHN 127 (to *shtrëngoj*); MEYER *Wb.* 418 (loanword of dubious origin); JOKL *Studien* 89 (from IE **strūg-* as in Lat *stringō* ‘to press, to squeeze’); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 105, *AArbSt* I 154-156 (from **smi-tronkā* related to G *drängen* ‘to press’, ON *þróngr* ‘narrow’); GIUGLEA *DR* II 343-345 (crossing of Gmc **stanga* ‘pole’ and Rom **rūga* ‘road, street’); MEYER-LÜBKE *DR* IV 642-645 (crossing of Rom **stringa* and **rūga*); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 246; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 150; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 334; ROSETTI *ILR* I 281-282.

shtrydh aor. *shtrydha* ‘to squeeze out’. Related to *ndrydh*. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046 (from Latin); PISANI *Saggi* 122.

shtrrak m, pl. *shtrrage*, *shtrriqe* ‘partition wall; hut used to isolate a sick animal’. Borrowed from Rom **sternācūs* based on Lat *sternō* ‘to spread, to cover’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 158-159 (identical with *shtrat*).

shtuara adv. ‘upright’. Based on *shtuar* ~ OGeg *shtuom*, participle of

shtoj (PEDERSEN *Alb. Texte* 196, *Kelt. Gr.* I 70, 79). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 88; ÇABEJ *St.* II 159 (follows PEDERSEN).

shtunē ~ sh(ē)tundē f, pl. *shtuna* ~ *shtunda* ‘Saturday’. From an earlier form *shētundē* (BUZUKU, BARDHI) continuing Lat *Saturnī dīes* id. (SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 251; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1050). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 405 (from Lat *sabbatum*); SKOK *ZfromPhil* XLIV 332-334 (from Rom **sambata* with a metathesis); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 262 (follows SKOK); ÇABEJ *St.* IV 58, VII 268; HAARMANN 148; LANDI *Lat.* 46, 134, 159.

shtupē f ‘tow&. Borrowed from Lat *stuppa* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 65). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 395, *Alb. St.* IV 110 (from NGk *στούπι* id.); SKOK *ZfromPh* XLIV 332-337; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 262; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ *St.* II 159; HAARMANN 152.

shturē f, pl. *shtura* ‘starling’. Borrowed from Lat *sturnus* id.

shtyj ~ shtyj aor. *shtyta*, *shtyva*, *shtyra* ~ *shtyna* ‘to push’. From PAib **stūdnja* etymologically close to Skt *tundate* ‘to push, to strike’, Lat *tundō* ‘to push’, OIr *do-tuit* ‘to fall’, Goth *stautan* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 418, *Alb. St.* III 28, 59). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 3 (agrees with MEYER); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 10-11 (to Lith *stūmti* ‘to push’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 261-262; PISANI *Saggi* 123; FEIST *Goth.* 451; MAYRHOFER I 511; WALDE-HOFMANN II 616-617; POKORNY I 1033-1034; HULD 116; DEMIRAJ AE 379-380.

shtyllē f, pl. *shtylla* ‘post, column’. Borrowed from Gk *στῦλος* id. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 419 (from NGk *στύλος* id.); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 29; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 281; HAARMANN 151 (from Lat *stīlus*).

shtyp aor. *shtypa* ‘to crush, to squash, to break into pieces’. Derived from **typ*, cf. *typh*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 416 (to Lat *stipāre* ‘to press together’), *Alb. St.* III 59; KRISTOFORIDHI 414 (to Gk *τύπτω* ‘to strike’); WEIGAND 236 (from Slav **st̄opati* ‘to step’); JOKL *Studien* 85-87 (from **shtryp* related to Gk *τραπέω* ‘to tread grapes’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 263.; MANN *Language* XXVI 387 (to Gk *τύπτω*); CHANTRAINE 1129; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 273.

shtyr ~ shtir aor. *shtyra* ~ *shtira* ‘to push; to cross (a river)’. Derived from *shtyj*. ♦ JOKL *Studien* 87-88 (to Skt *tárati* ‘to cross over’).

shuaj ~ shuej aor. *shova*, *shuajta*, *shoja* ‘to extinguish’. Borrowed from Lat *subjugāre* ‘to subjugate’ with the loss of two intervocalic voiced stops. ♦ CAMARDA I 86 (to Gk *σβέννυμι* ‘to quench’); MEYER *Wb.* 419 (from Lat *exungere* ‘to anoint’); JOKL *LKUBA* 329; BARIĆ ARSt. I 327 (follows CAMARDA); MANN *Language* XXVI 381 (to Gk *ψάω* < **kʷsāiō*); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 217, 257.

shuguroj aor. *shugurova* ‘to ordain’. Other phonetic variants are *shékroj*, *shukroj*, *shugroj*. From Lat *sacrāre* ‘to sanctify’ (MEYER *Wb.* 403). ♦ HAARMANN 147.

shuj aor. *shujta* ‘to be silent’. An onomatopoeia based on *shuj* ‘hush!’,

shuk aor. *shuka* ‘to throw’. Derived from here are *shuk* ‘ball’ and *shukull* ‘mignonette’. A prefixal derivative of PAib **uka* related to IE **yek-* ‘to bend’, cf. in particular Skt *vacyáte* ‘to fly up’. ♦ POKORNY I 1134.

shul m, pl. *shule* ‘post, pole’. Borrowed from Slav **šulъ* ‘log, trunk’, cf. in South Slavic: Slovene *šulj*, SCR *šulj*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 419 (to Slav **sulica* ‘spear’), *Alb. St.* III 43 (from **sud-lo-*); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 16; HAARMANN 131 (from Lat *insubulum* ‘weaver’s beam’).

shul adv. ‘one-sided, crooked’. Prefixal derivative of *ul*.

shullatē f, pl. *shullata* ‘drain, gutter’. Borrowed from Lat fem. *sublāta* ‘lifted, raised’.

shullē ~ shullâ m ‘sunny spot’. Borrowed from Lat *solānus (locus)* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 419). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1042; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 150; LANDI *Lat.* 48, 88, 157.

shumē adv. ‘many, much’. Borrowed from Lat *summus* ‘uppermost, highest’ (MEYER *Wb.* 419). ♦ CAMARDA I 86 (cognate of Lat *summus*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046, 1052; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 263; JOKL *Arch. Roman.* XXIV 134 (borrowing from the substantive Lat

summa); MANN *Hist. Gr.* 196 (from neut. Lat *summum*); HULD 116; HAARMANN 58, 152.

shungulloj aor. *shungullova* ‘to shake’. Borrowed from Rom **exunguläre* for **exunduläre* ‘to seethe’.

shuplakē f, pl. *shuplaka* ‘palm’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. SCR *supljaca* (MEYER *Wb.* 419-420). ♦ CAMARDA II 167 (to Gk πλήσσω ‘to strike, to hit’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 264, *Stratificazione* 96-97; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252 (to OFr *soufflace* ‘slap in the face’).

shurdhēr adj. ‘deaf’. Another morphological variant is *shurdhēt*. Borrowed from Lat *surdus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 65; MEYER *Wb.* 420). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1046, 1049; 1052; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 264; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ St. VII 193; HAARMANN 152.

shurqel m, pl. *shurgela* ‘waterfall’. Singularized plural of **shurkal* < **shurkadöl*, a nominal derivative of **shurkadoj* borrowed from Lat *super-cadere* ‘to fall down (of water)’. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 159-160 (identical with *zurkal* id. and further connected with *rrēkajē*).

shurukoj aor. *shurukova* ‘to thunder, to make noise’. Borrowed from Rom **subraucare* ‘to make hoarse’, cf. Ital dial. *surragare*.

shurrē f ‘urine’. Derived from *shurr* ‘to urinate’, a prefixal form based on PALB **ura* connected with Skt *vār* ‘water’, Tokh A *wär*, B *war* id., ON *vāri* id. and the like, cf. in particular Lat *ūrīna* ‘urine’ (JOKL *Studien* 89-90). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 420 (to Gmc **suraz* ‘sour’, Lith *súras* ‘salty’), Alb. St. III 43, 73; BARIĆ ARSt 96-97 (to Skt *ksara-* ‘water’); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 97; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 195 (to Bulg *šurkam* ‘to urinate’); MAYRHOFER III 194; WALDE-HOFMANN II 840; VAN WINDEKENS I 557-558; POKORNY I 80; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 46 (to Gk σκῶρ ‘dung’); ÇABEJ St. VII 251; HAMP *Evidence* 139 (to Hitt *šeħur* ‘urine’); ÖLBERG IF LXXXIII 208, KZ LXXXVI 131 (treats *shurrē* as a *Lallwort*); MURATI *Probleme* 133; DEMIRAJ AE 380.

shushallē f, pl. *shushalla* ‘peeled corn-cob’. Derived from **shush* borrowed from Lat *exossus* ‘boneless, devoid of bones’.

shushkēl f, pl. *shushkla* ‘pod’. Variant of *shikēl*.

shushunjē f, pl. *shushunja* ‘leech’. Borrowed from the metathesize Rom **saguisungia* < Lat *sanguisuga* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 420). ♦ HAARMANN 148.

shut adj. ‘hornless’. Another form is *shyt*. Borrowed from Slav **šutъ* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *šut*, SCR *šut* (MEYER *Wb.* 420). Rum *ciut* id. goes back to the same source. ♦ DENSUSIANU GS I 245 (from Iranian); PHILIPPIDE *Or. Rom.* II 707 (Rum *ciut* from Albanian); IL'INSKIJ *IORJaS* XX/3 103 (identifies Slav **šutъ* ‘hornless’ with **šutъ* ‘clown, stupid’ < IE **kseu-* ‘to cut’); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 150; GOLĀB MJ X 27 (from a Balkan substratum); RUSSU TD 203-204 (Rum *ciut* is from Dacian); REICHENKRON *Dakische* 109; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* 340; KLEPIKOVA SPT 84-86; DESNICKAJA *Slav. jaz.* VIII 153 (from IE **skhed-* ‘to split’); DI GIOVINE *Gruppo -ct* 67-71 (farfetched Romance etymology from Lat *sectare*); ROSETTI *ILR* I 275; MOUTSOS *ZfBalk* XXV/2 161-165 (from Rumanian).

(T) shutra pl. ‘comb (to card linen or wool)’. Based on Lat *sūtus* ‘sewn together’.

T

tabelē f, pl. *tabela* ‘table, plate’. Borrowed from Lat *tabella* id.

taç pron. ‘the one that, the one which’. The univerbation of *ta*, neut. of *ai*, and *çē* (ÇABEJ St. II 160).

taft m ‘stench; scorching heat’. Borrowed from Lat *tāctus* ‘touch, feeling’. ♦ MANN HAED 508 (to *aht* ‘sigh’ and *afsh*); ÇABEJ St. VII 243.

taftar m ‘funnel’. Borrowed from Rom **traiectārium* id. for Lat *traiectōrium* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 421). ♦ JOKL IF XXXVII 209 (from Rom **trānsfunditōrium*); BARIĆ *Hymje* 63; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 269; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; DI GIOVINE *Gruppo -ct* 71-73; ÇABEJ St. II 160-161 (follows MEYER but reconstructs Rom **tractātius*); HAARMANN 154.

taję f, pl. *taja* ‘screw-nut, female screw’. Identical with *taję* ‘wet-nurse’, *tajiis* ‘to feed’ (from NGk ταγιζω id.). ♦ MEYER Wb. 422 (*taję* ‘wet-nurse’ from Turkish).

tajkę f ‘kind of oblong grapes’. Derived from **taję* borrowed from Lat *talea* ‘cut off part, trunk’. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 162-163 (borrowed from SCr *tamjanika* ‘kind of grapes’, Bulg *tam'anka* id.).

take f, pl. *take* ‘small boat’. Borrowed from Turk *taka* ‘kind of boat’ (ÇABEJ St. II 163). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 161 (from SCr *tak* ‘pole, post’); TREIMER *Slavia* III 448 (agrees with JOKL).

takoj aor. *takova* ‘to reach, to meet, to get’. Borrowed from Rom **toccāre* ‘to touch’ which, however, leaves unexplained the root vowel in Albanian. ♦ MEYER Wb. 422 (from Ital *toccare* ‘to strike, to touch’); ÇABEJ St. VII 217.

talę f ‘measure, size’. Borrowed from Rom **talia* ‘tally’: Ital *taglia*, OFr *taille*, Sp *taja* and the like.

tall aor. *talla* ‘to ridicule, to deride’. From PALB **talna*, causative related to OIr *tuillid* ‘to sleep’, Lith *tyliù, tilti* ‘to become silent’, Slav **toliti* ‘to persuade, to make quiet’ and their cognates. ♦ FRAENKEL 1095; VASMER IV 71; VENDRYES [T] 170; POKORNY I 1062.

tallę f ‘Sorghum halepense; peeled corn-cob; corn straw’. From PALB **talā*, zero-grade connected with Gk τῆλις ‘fenugreek’, Lith *atōlas* ‘first grass’ emerging after the hay-mowing’ (RESTELLI RIL XCI 475-476). ♦ MEYER Wb. 423 (borrowed from Lat *talla* ‘skin of onion’); POKORNY I 1055; FRISK II 892-893; FRAENKEL 22; ÇABEJ St. II 163-164 (borrowed from Lat *talea* ‘sprout, shooting’); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 152; LANDI *Lat.* 28, 126.

tamę f, pl. *tamę* ‘water-source’. Derived from *amę* with a prefix *t-* continuing PALB **ai-*. The prefix is etymologically identical with Lith *at-* ‘from’, Slav **oi(ъ)-* id. ♦ XHUVANI - ÇABEJ BShkSh 1956/4 99 (recombination of the oblique case form *tē amę*); FRAENKEL 20; VASMER III 168; POKORNY I 344-345; ÇABEJ St. II 164.

tamę f ‘smell, stench’. As in *tamę* ‘water-source’, a prefical deriva-

tive of **amę*, cf. *amęz*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 164 (recombination of the oblique case *tē amę*).

tangallę f, pl. *tangalla* ‘big forest’. Derived from PALB **tangā* ‘thick (forest)’ related to ON *pétrr* ‘thick’, Lith *tánkus* id. ♦ POKORNY I 1068; ÇABEJ St. VII 254, 281.

tangę f ‘resentment, prejudice, damnation’. An early loanword from Slav **tqga* ‘grief’. ♦ MANN *Language* XXVI 386 (related to Slav **tqga*); DEMIRAJ AE 381.

tapę f, pl. *taba* ‘cork’. Borrowed from Romance **tappum* id., cf. Ital *tappo*, Catal *tap*.

tarogzę f, pl. *tarogza* ‘helmet’. The word seems to be created by FISHTA and representing a derivative in -zę based on *tarok*. ♦ JOKL St. Fil. XVIII/2 5-9 (borrowed from Gk θωρακεῖον ‘parapet’); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; DI GIOVINE SSL XXIV 271-291; ÇABEJ St. II 165 (from Gk θώραξ ‘cuirass’).

tarok m, pl. *tarokē* ‘young bull’. Diminutive of **tar*, see *ter*. ♦ MANN *Language* XXVI 381 (directly from **tauro-*).

tartallis aor. *tartallisa* ‘to flounder, to roll’. Borrowed from NGk ταρταρίζω ‘to shiver of cold’ (ÇABEJ St. II 165-166). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 90 (to Skt *taralā-* ‘moving to and fro’).

tarr aor. *tarra* ‘to cut (vine)’. An o-grade continuing PALB **tara* and related to *tjer*.

tarrabec m, pl. *tarrabeca* ‘youth, youngster’. Derived from **rabeč*, cf. *rabeckē*.

tash adv. ‘now’. Other variants are *tashi*, *tashti*, *ndashti*, *tesh*. Continues **to-su*, locative of the pronominal stem **to-* (VASMER Alb. *Wortforsch.* I 5-6). ♦ MEYER Wb. 19 (combination of *t-* and *-shtu* attested in *ashtu*); BARIĆ AArbSt I 140 (against VASMER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 265; ÇABEJ St. II 166 (pronominal *t(a)-* and a second element of dubious origin).

tatë m ‘father, dad’. A typical *Lallwort* (CAMARDA I 115; MEYER *Wb.* 424-425) which, however, may be borrowed from Slavic, cf. SCr *tata*, Bulg *tato*. ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* III 23 (from **tatā*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 1021-102 (from Lat *tata* id.), *Stratificazione* 120; PUŞCARIU *EWR* 1718 (influenced by Romance forms); ÇABEJ *St. II* 166-167 (univerbation of the oblique definite form of *atē* preceded by the article *tē*); SVANE 189; MURATI *Probleme* 103; DEMIRAJ *AE* 382-383.

tatēpjete f, pl. *tatēpjeta* ‘slope’, adv. ‘down’. With assimilation of occlusives, continues **katēpjete*, an antonym of *pērjetē*, with **katē* < PAlb **kata* related to Gk κάτα ‘down’, OIr *cét-* ‘with’, Hitt *kata* ‘with, below’ (CAMARDA I 304). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 333 (*tatē-* identical with *tet-* in Geg *tetposhtē*, cf. *tērposhtē*); FRISK I 800; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 48; VENDRYES [C] 83-84; ÇABEJ *St. II* 167 (*tatē-* continues a “double article” *tē tē*).

tatoj aor. *tatova* ‘to tax’. Borrowed from **taxitāre* id. based on Rom **taxa*.

tatull f ‘stramonium, thorn-apple’. Borrowed from South Slavic: Bulg *tatul*, *tatula* id., SCr *tatula* id. (WEIGAND 87), a phonetically transformed loanword coming from Lat *datura* id. and influenced by Slav **tata* ‘father’. ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* V 72 (from Ital *datura* ‘thorn-apple’); DIEFENBACH I 259 (to Rum *tatina*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 167 (from Turk *tatula* id.)

te prep. ‘to’, adv. ‘where, there’. More archaic forms are *tek* ~ *tekē* as well as *teku*. As a preposition, *te(k)* requires nominative and therefore continues PAlb **tai ku*, dative reflecting IE **toi k'u-* ‘to that which’ (BOPP 501, 504; CAMARDA I 317). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 425, *Alb. St.* III 23, 88 (*te-* from ablative **tōd*); JOKL *LKUBA* 26 (agrees with MEYER), *WuS* XII 64; PEDERSEN *Festskr.Thomsen* 255-256 (form of the pronoun **to-* followed by *ku*); TAGLIAVINI 272; SANDFELD *LBalk* 118-119 (similarity between *tek* and Rom **illac* > Rum *la* ‘there’); MANN *Language* XXVI 386 (*te-* to Gk τῶ ‘then’); HAMP *SCL XXXIII/6* 493, *ZfceltPh XXXVII* 170-172; KOPEČNÝ *ESSJI* 257 (to Slovene *tu* ‘in, into’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 167-169; DEMIRAJ *AE* 383.

teh m, pl. *teha* ‘blade’. A prefixal derivative of *eh* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 169). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 425 (to Ital *taglio* ‘cut’); GELZER *ZfromPhil XXXVII*

268 (from Rom **taliāre* ‘to cut’); RESTELLI *RIL XCI* 540-541 (to Gk τέκτων ‘artisan’).

tej prep. ‘on that side’, adv. ‘over there’. Continues PAlb **tai e* < **toi eks* parallel to *tēhu*.

tejzē f, pl. *tejza* ‘sinew’. Derived from *tel* ‘wire’, of Turkish origin. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 426 (on *tel*).

teka pl. ‘whims’. Borrowed from Slav **tekъ* ‘wish, appetite’, cf. in South Slavic: SCr *tek* (MEYER *Wb.* 426). The verb *tekem* ‘to wish’ is derived from *teka*.

telatin m ‘lacquered leather’. Borrowed from Turk *telatin* ‘Russian leather’, itself borrowed from Russian (ÇABEJ *St. II* 170). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 311 (from Russ *tel'atina* ‘veal, calf's leather’); MANN *HAED* 512 (agrees with SELIŠČEV).

tendē f, pl. *tenda* ‘tent’. Another form is *tēndē*. Borrowed from Romance **tenta* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 429). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044; MANN *Language* XVII 20 (from **tēt-*); HAARMANN 153; LANDI *Lat.* 55, 116.

tenjē f ‘moth, wood-engraver’. Borrowed from Lat *tinea* ‘moth, worm’ (MEYER *Wb.* 427). ♦ STIER *KZ XI* 136 (from Lat *taenia*); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 66 (from Latin or from Ital *tigna* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 25; HAARMANN 152-153; LANDI *Lat.* 56, 71.

tepē f ‘spelt, Triticum monococcum’. Borrowed from Gk τίφη id. (JOKL *Beiträge*). ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 170-171.

tepēr adv. ‘more, very’, adj. ‘superfluous’. Univerbation of neut. *t(e)rēpēr*, cf. *epēr* (XHUVANI *Studime* 63). ♦ CAMARDA I 319 (from *te* and *pēr*); MEYER *Wb.* 427 (same as CAMARDA); JOKL apud ÇABEJ *St. II* 171 (from **tōd uperom*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 171 (follows XHUVANI).

teposhtē f ‘slope’, adv. ‘down, downwards’. Another variant is *tērposhtē*. A synonym of *tatēpjete*, this word is divided into a prefix *tēr-* and the adverbial *poshtē*. There are numerous other derivatives in *tēr-*,

cf. *tērfurk* ‘pitchfork’ to *furkē*, *tērheq* ‘to pull, to draw’ to *heq* and the like. ♦ MEYER Wb. 333 (suggests *tet-* as the first element); HAARMANN 154.

ter m, pl. *terē*, *tera* ‘bull’. Singularized plural of **tar* continuing PALB **taura* related to Gk *ταῦρος* id., Lat *taurus* id., Lith *taūras* id., Slav **turz* id. (CAMARDA I 53). ♦ MEYER Wb. 427 (borrowed from Lat *taurus*), Gr. 232; MANN *Language* XXVI 381 (follows CAMARDA); FRAENKEL 1067-1068; FRISK II 860-861; WALDE-HOFMANN II 650-652; VASMER IV 122; POKORNY I 1083; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ St. II 171-172; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 143; HAARMANN 152; LANDI *Lat.* 72; DEMIRAJ AE 384.

ter aor. *tera* ‘to make dry’. Continues PALB **tarsja*, a causative of **ters-* etymologically identical with Skt *tarṣāyati* id., Lat *torreō* id., ON *perra* id. (CAMARDA I 43; MEYER Wb. 427, BB VIII 187) ♦ MEYER Alb. St. II 23 (doubts the comparison with IE **ters-*), Alb. St. III 23; FOY IF VI 334 (to OIr *tír* ‘earth, ground’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 96; MAYRHOFER I 525; WALDE-HOFMANN II 694; POKORNY I 1078-1079; HAMP *Münch. St. Spr.* XLI 36; ÇABEJ St. II 172-173; HULD 156; DEMIRAJ AE 383.

terē f ‘dry land’. Derived from *ter*, cf. a similar semantic motivation in Lat *terra* id. (ÇABEJ St. II 173-174). From here *terik* ‘land’ is derived.

terig m ‘light breeze’. Borrowed from an unattested in its Venetian form, **eterigo*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 174 (identical with *terik*, see *terē*).

term m ‘foundation, plot of land’. Derived from *terē* (ÇABEJ St. II 174).

terplore f, pl. *terplore* ‘winnowing shovel’. Prefixal derivative of *plotē* (ÇABEJ St. II 174-175). ♦ MEYER Wb. 320 (prefixal derivative in *tēr-* of **plotē* borrowed from Italian or Rom **palotta*); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538.

terr m ‘darkness’. Continues an oblique case of *err*: *t(ē) err* (MEYER Wb. 97-99). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* I 1049 (from Lat *tenebrae* ‘darkness’); ÇABEJ St. VII 243, 246.

terrtohem refl. ‘to knit one’s brows in wrath’. Based on *terr*.

tesh m ‘herpes’. Related to *teshē*.

tesha pl. ‘belongings, utensils, things’. Continues PALB **taišā* related to Lith *tiesiù*, *tiesti* ‘to make right, to build, to set’, *teisūs* ‘right’. ♦ BARIĆ ARSt. I 96 (to Gk *τέκτων* ‘artisan’ and other reflexes of IE **tek̥b-*); FRAENKEL 1073-1074, 1089; ÇABEJ-St. II 175-176 (from Lat *testa* ‘vessel, pot’); LANDI *Lat.* 94, 119.

teshem refl. ‘to sneeze’. Continues PALB **teuša* related to Latv *tusēt* ‘to pant’, *tust* id. representing IE **teus-*. Derived from *teshem* is *teshij* id. ♦ MEYER Wb. 356 (connected with *fshaj* and *psherētij*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 267; PORZIG *Gliederung* 107; ÇABEJ St. II 175 (onomatopoeia).

teshē f ‘speck of dust, little splinter’. From PALB **taksjā* related to IE **tek̥b-*; Skt *takṣati* ‘to carpenter, to cut’, Lat *texō* ‘to weave’, Lith *tašaū*, *taštyi* ‘to hew’ (OREL Fort. 80). ♦ MAYRHOFER I 468; WALDE-HOFMANN II 678-679; FRAENKEL 1065; POKORNY I 1058-1059; ÇABEJ St. VII 212, 266.

tetē num. ‘eight’. Continues PALB **aktō(ti)* related to the Indo-European word for ‘eight’ **oktō(u)*: Skt *asṭā*, Arm *ut'*, Gk *οκτώ* and the like (BOPP 512; MEYER Alb. St. II 66, Wb. 428). ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 319-320, *Kelt. Gr.* I 123; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 267; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 259; LA PIANA *Studi* I 81-82; BARIĆ *Hymje* 43; PISANI *Saggi* 106; FRISK I 374-375; MAYRHOFER I 63; POKORNY I 775; HULD 156; HAMP *Numerals* 914-915; DEMIRAJ AE 385.

teto f, pl. *teto* ‘aunt’. Borrowed (in the form of vocative in -o) from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *teta*, SCR *teta* (MEYER Wb. 428). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 267.

tēbanē f, pl. *tēbana* ‘shepherd’s hut’. A prefixal derivative of *banē*. Cf. some other derivatives in *tē-*: *tēharr* ‘to cut (wood)’ (cf. *harr*), *tēholloj* ‘to make thin’ (cf. *hollē*), *tēmbell* ‘sweetness’ (cf. *embel*).

tēbuti m, pl. *tēbuta* ‘oak’. Singularized form of (*dru*) *tē buta* ‘soft wood’ (ÇABEJ St. II 176). ♦ LAMBERTZ KZ LIII 306 (borrowed from NGk *μπρούτι* ‘stump’).

tēhu adv. ‘on this side’. From PALB **toi ksū* where the second com-

ponent is equal to Gk ξύν ‘with, at the same time’. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 334 (connected with *tē*); FRISK II 339; ÇABEJ *St.* II 176-177 (to *-tu* in *atu, kētu*).

tēmbēl ~ **tambēl** n/m ‘gall-bladder’. Identical with *tēmbēl* ~ *tambēl* ‘sweetness’, see *ēmbēl*. The original meaning of the latter includes such elements as ‘sour’, ‘bitter’. ◊ JOKL *LKUBA* 273; DEMIRAJ *AE* 385-386 (to Lat *tama* ‘swelling (on the leg)’ or to Lith *tulžis* ‘bile’).

tērboj aor. *tērbova* ‘to have a dry mouth; to infuriate; to pamper (children)’. Borrowed from Lat *turbāre* ‘to ruffle, to agitate’ (CAMARDA I 195, 203; MEYER *Wb.* 429). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1039, 1049; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155.

tērē ~ **tanē** adj. ‘whole, all’. Continues PALb **twana* < **tūono-* derived from IE **teyə-* ‘to swell’ (SPITZER *MRIW* I 331-332) and morphologically close to Lith *tvinti* ‘to rise, to swell (of water)’, *tvānas* ‘flood’. For the semantic development, cf. Lat *tōtus* continuing the same **teyə-*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 429 (from Rom **tōlānus* to Lat *tōtus* ‘whole’); MANN *Language* XVII 23; FRAENKEL 1154; WALDE-HOFMANN II 695-696; POKORNY I 1080-1083; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 258; JANSON *Unt.* 31.

tērfojē f ‘trefoil, shamrock’. Borrowed from Lat *trifolium* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 27). ◊ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 67 (from Ital *trifoglio* id.); MEYER *Wb.* 429 (follows MIKLOSICH 67); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; ÇABEJ *St.* II 177 (agrees with MIKLOSICH); HAARMANN 154; LANDI *Lat.* 102, 108, 126.

tērmal adv. ‘downwards’. Another form is *tērma*. Prefixal derivative of *mal* (MEYER *Wb.* 255; PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXIII 542). ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* II 177.

tērmet m, pl. *tērmete* ‘earthquake’. Another form is *termek*. Borrowed from Rom **terrae mōtus* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 427). ◊ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 66 (from Ital *terremoto* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046; MANN *Language* XXVI 386-387; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 153; LANDI *Lat.* 64, 128, 159.

tērmonē adv. ‘always, ever’. A prefixal form based on *muaj*.

tērpi f ‘tuberculosis’. Based on an unattested **tērpis* ‘to suffer, to endure, to bear’ borrowed from Slav **tērpēti* id., cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *trъrna*, *trъp'a*, SCr *trpljeti* (MEYER *Wb.* 430). ◊ SVANE 183.

tērpjetē adv. ‘up, upwards’. Compound consisting of *tēr-* and *pjetē*, cf. *tatēpjetē*.

(T) **tērsirē** f, pl. *tērsira* ‘rope (made of genista)’. Borrowed from Rum *tărsină*, itself from Bulg *trъsina* ‘horse-hair’ (CAPIDAN *DR* III 885-886). The rhotacism is of analogical origin. ◊ PUŞCARIU *EWR* 158; JOKL *AArbSt* I 46 (from Slav **torčina* ‘band’ but then one should expect Rum *tărcină*), *Sb. Miletic* 118-120; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 323 (agrees with JOKL); ÇABEJ *St.* II 177-178 (from Bulg *trъsina*); JANSON *Unt.* 65-67.

tērshērē ~ **tērshanē** f ‘oats’. In Geg there is also a form *trishanē*. Borrowed from Rom **trimēnsānum* for Lat *trimēnse trīticum* (MEYER *Wb.* 430), cf. OItal *tremeste* ‘cereal needing three months to ripen’ < Lat *trimestris*. ◊ MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 154.

tērthortē adj. ‘oblique, indirect’. Based on an unattested **tērthor*. Prefixal derivative in *tēr-* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 178-179) based on **thor*. The latter reflects PALb **tsāsra* continuing IE **kes-ro-*, to Skt *sāsati* ‘to slaughter, to cut down’, Gk κέαζω ‘to split’ and the like. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 255 (from Rom **trānsvertōrius*); POKORNY I 586; PISANI *KZ* LXXI 63-64 (from Lat *tortus* ‘twisted’).

tērkas aor. *tērkata* ‘to be out of tune’. Borrowed from Slav **tērkati* ‘to rub, to touch, to stir, to knock’, also used as an onomatopoeia, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *trъkam*, SCr *trkati*.

tētym ~ **tētim** m ‘cold season, cold’. Singularized univerbation of *tētyma*, to *tym*, as supported by the following expression: *u diqa sē tymi* ~ *me dekē sē timi* ‘to die of cold’ (ÇABEJ *St.* II 179). ◊ CAMARDA II 140 (to Gk τιταίνω ‘to stretch’); LAMBERTZ *KZ* LIII 301 (to *tym*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 179 (*tē-* treated as a prefix).

ti pon. ‘thou’. From PALb **tū* continuing IE **tū* id.: Av *tū*, Gk σύ, Lat *tū*, OIr *tú* and the like (CAMARDA I 217; MEYER *Wb.* 430, *Alb. St.* III 23). ◊ PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 282; BARIĆ *ARS*. I 109; TAGLIAVINI *Dal-*

mazia 267; LA PIANA *St. Varia* 71; MANN *Language* XXVI 385; FRISK II 817; WALDE-HOFMANN II 712; BARTHOLOMAE 654-655; POKORNY I 1097-1098; ÇABEJ *St. II* 179-180; HULD 116; DEMIRAJ AE 386-387.

tillë adj. ‘such’. Continues PAlb **tila* based on the pronominal stem **tio-* and similar in its formation to ON *þít* ‘there’ (MEYER Wb. 425 (to IE **to-*); PEDERSEN *Alb. Texte* 200 (to Lat *talis* ‘such’); POKORNY I 1086-1087; ÇABEJ *St. II* 181 (analogical formation based on *ti*, *tij*).

timér ~ timěn m ‘weft, woof’. Borrowed from Lat *tegminem* ‘cover’ (WAGNER *ZfromPhil* XXXIX 102). (MEYER Wb. 425 (to IE **to-*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 181 (explains *timér* as a singularized plural with a secondary -i-); HAARMANN 152; LANDI *Lat.* 117, 147).

tině f ‘slime, mud’. Borrowed from Slav **tina* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *tina*, SCR *tina* (SVANE 169).

tiněz adj. ‘secret’. Continues an earlier noun **tējnē* borrowed from Slav **tajna* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *tajna*, SCR *tajna* (MEYER Wb. 431).

tingě f, pl. *tinga* ‘tench’. Borrowed from Lat *tinca* id.

tingělloj aor. *tingěllova* ‘to ring, to sound’. Another variant is *tringělloj* ‘to knock, to ring’ (MEYER Wb. 432). Based on *tingull* ‘sound, ring’ continuing an unattested Rom **tinnunculus*, cf. Lat *tinnuncula* ‘kestrel’, *tinnulus* ‘sonorous, resonant’.

tirě f ‘bundle, skein, hank’. Derived from *tjerr*.

tirě ~ tině f, pl. *tira* ~ *tina* ‘large wine barrel’. Borrowed from Lat *tina* ‘wine vessel’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 66; MEYER Wb. 430). The parallel Geg form *tī* seems to reflect Rom **tīnum* > Ital *tino* id. (ÇABEJ II 181-182). (MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundrīß* 2 I 1045; JOKL BA IV 209 n. 1 (from Latin rather than Ital *tino* id.); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; JANSON *Unt.* 59; HAARMANN 153; LANDI *Lat.* 141).

tirk m, pl. *tirq* ‘white felt’, pl. *tirq* ‘felt gaiters’. Another form is *tire*. Together with Rum *tureac* ‘top (of a boot)’ (DIEFENBACH I 250; MEYER

Wb. 431) borrowed with an East Germanic cognate of OHG *theobroch* ‘gaiters’: Goth or Gepid **þiuþbrōks* (DICULESCU *ZfromPh* XLIX 399; JOKL *Balkangerm.* 116-118). (KRISTOFORIDHI 424 (to *tjerr*); OŠTIR *Anthropos* VIII 169 n. 1 (to Lat *tergum* ‘back, spine’); TREIMER *ZfromPh* XXXVIII 392 (to Russ *perčatka* ‘glove’); SANDFELD *LBalk* 97; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 265; LA PIANA *St. Varia* 93-94 (to Lat *torqueō* ‘to turn’); CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 113 (suffix -k); ÇABEJ *St. II* 182-183 (follows KRISTOFORIDHI), IV 90-93.

tis m ‘yew’. Borrowed from Slav **tisъ* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *tis*, SCR *tis* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 164). (ÇABEJ *St. II* 184; SVANE 130).

titull m, pl. *tituj* ‘title, ground of right or claim’. Borrowed from Lat *titulus* id.

tjegull f, pl. *tjegulla* ‘brick’. Borrowed from Lat *tēgula* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 65; MEYER Wb. 431, Alb. St. IV 65). (CAMARDA I 161 (to Gk *στέγη* ‘cover, roof’); MEYER-LÜBKE *MRIW* I 25, Gr. *Grundrīß* 2 I 1044, 1049; JOKL *Studien* 105, LKUBA 50; TREIMER *MRIW* I 251; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 268; HELBIG 31, 133 (from Ital *tegola* id.); ÇABEJ *St. II* 184; HAARMANN 153; LANDI *Lat.* 135).

tjerr aor. *torra* ‘to spin’. Continues PAlb **terka* related to Tokh B *tärk-* ‘to turn’ (only as part. pret.), Lat *torqueō* id. and the like (MEYER Wb. 431, Alb. St. III 23, 84). For the development of the cluster *-rk- < *-rkʷ cf. *mjel*. (CAMARDA I 41 (to Gk *τείρω* ‘to rub’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 268; JOKL *ArRom* XXIV 38; PEDERSEN *BB* XX 231, KZ XXXIII 542 (reconstructs **terknō*); MANN *Language* XXVI 382; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* IV 195-196 (to *turr* and, further, to Gk *τόρπος* ‘tool for drawing a circle’), St. IE 44; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 49; WALDE-HOFMANN II 692-693; CHANTRAINE 134; VAN WINDEKENS I 503; POKORNY I 1077; ÖLBERG *IF* LXXIII 209; ÇABEJ *St. II* 184-185 (follows CAMARDA and CIMOCHOWSKI); DEMIRAJ AE 387).

tjetër adj., pl. *tjerë* ‘other’. In dialects, the original paradigm *jetér*, *jatér*, pl. *tjerë* is still preserved. The form *tjetër* result from crasis with the preceding particle *té* and/or analogical influence of plural. Goes back to PAlb **etera* (with a mobile stress: sg. *éterā ~ pl. *etérāi) related to Slav **eterъ* ‘some, somebody’ (MEYER Wb. 162, Alb. St. III 85). (CAMARDA I 41 (to Gk *τέτερος* ‘third’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 268; JOKL *ArRom* XXIV 38; PEDERSEN *BB* XX 231, KZ XXXIII 542 (reconstructs **terknō*); MANN *Language* XXVI 382; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* IV 195-196 (to *turr* and, further, to Gk *τόρπος* ‘tool for drawing a circle’), St. IE 44; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 49; WALDE-HOFMANN II 692-693; CHANTRAINE 134; VAN WINDEKENS I 503; POKORNY I 1077; ÖLBERG *IF* LXXIII 209; ÇABEJ *St. II* 184-185 (follows CAMARDA and CIMOCHOWSKI); DEMIRAJ AE 387).

BOPP 489 (to Skt *āntara-* ‘interior’); CAMARDA I 215 (compares *tjetēr* with Gk ἔτερος ‘other’ but the latter goes back to **sŋ̥-tero-*); MEYER *Gr. Gr.* 71; PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 177; LA PIANA *Studi* I 93 (follows CAMARDA); JOKL *Studien* 93, *IF XXXVI* 115, *LKUBA* 98; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 268; PISANI *Saggi* 131; MANN *Language* XXVI 383; POKORNY I 284; HAMP *Laryngeals* 138; ÇABEJ *St. II* 185-187; VASMER II 29; HULD 117; DEMIRAJ AE 208.

tkurr aor. *tkurra* ‘to make small, to press together’. Prefixal derivative based on **kurr* < PALb **kursa*, a zero-grade etymologically connected with Hitt *karš-*, *karšiqa-* ‘to cut off’, MIr *corr* ‘stunted’ and other continuants of IE *(s)ker-s-. ♦ VENDRYES [C] 211-212; POKORNY I 945; ÇABEJ *St. II* 187 (to *korr* and *shkurre*).

tlandēr f, pl. *tlandra* ‘bundle’. Derived from *lēndē*.

tmerr m ‘horror, fright’. Other variants are *mner*, *kmer* and *mer*. Borrowed from Lat *timōrem* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 66; MEYER *Wb.* 431). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1046; JOKL *IF XXXVI* 146; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 190; ÇABEJ *St. II* 187-189 (to Gmc **maron* ‘nightmare’, Slav **mora* id. or to Gk μέριμνα ‘thought, trouble, uneasiness’); MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 20; HAARMANN 153; LANDI *Lat.* 64-65, 130.

toçillē f, pl. *toçilla* ‘whetstone’. Borrowed from Slav **točidlo* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *točilo*, SCr *točilo* (*SELIŠČEV Slav. naselenie* 172). ♦ SVANE 72, 242.

toçis-aor. toçita ‘to press the juice out of grapes’. Borrowed from Slav **točiti* ‘to secrete, to make flow’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *toča*, SCr *točiti* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 35; MEYER *Wb.* 433). ♦ *SELIŠČEV Slav. naselenie* 183; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 237; SVANE 72, 242.

tog m, pl. *togje* ‘heap, pile’. Continues PALb **tāga*, a long grade of IE *(s)teg- ‘to cover’, cf. in particular Gk τέγη ‘roof’, OIr *tech* ‘house’ < IE **tegos*. The same vowel grade may be attested in Lith *stiegti* ‘to thatch (a roof)’ if the latter reflects **stęgti*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 431; FRAENKEL 904; FRISK II 780-781; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 30; POKORNY I 1013-1014.

tojě f, pl. *toja* ‘lace’. A parallel form is *tonjē*. Borrowed from Venet *togna* id. (TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 269). ♦ ALESSIO apud ÇABEJ *St. II* 190 (from Rom **tonia*).

tok aor. *toka* ‘to cut (meat), to sharpen (a scythe), to knock’. An onomatopoeia with an original meaning ‘to knock’. Similar verbs are also attested in Romance, cf. Ital *toccare* ‘to touch, to tap’.

tokē f, pl. *toka* ‘earth, land, soil, ground, plot of land, field’. Borrowed from Slav **tokъ* ‘threshing floor’ (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 18). Another widespread variant *trokē* is explained by the influence of *trokas*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 432 (considers *tokē* ‘earth’ to be connected with *toká* ‘belt buckle’); JOKL *Studien* 80; MLADEV 635; ÇABEJ *St. fil.* 1966/2 84, *St. II* 190 (to *terē*); OREL *Balcanica* 111-112 (improbable explanation from an unknown Indo-European substratum language close to Hittite), *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 363; MURATI *Probleme* 133-134.

tokēl f, pl. *tokla* ‘piece’. Derived from *tokē* id., of Italian origin. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 432 (on *tokē*).

tollē f ‘bald spot; drum membrane’. Continues PALb **tāslā* < **tekslā* etymologically related to Lat *tēla* ‘cloth’, OHG *dehsala* ‘axe’, Slav **tesla* id. < **tekslā*, further derived from IE **tekhp-* ‘to weave, to hew’. ♦ WALDE-HOFMANN II 655; VASMER IV 51; POKORNY I 1058-1059.

topēr f, pl. *topra* ‘small axe’. An early borrowing from Slav **toporъ* ‘axe’ (MEYER *Wb.* 432). ♦ *SELIŠČEV Slav. naselenie* 172-173; SVANE 78.

topil m ‘pit filled with water’. Borrowed from Slav **topidlo*, a deverbal of **topiti* ‘to sink’, cf., for example, Bulg *topilo* ‘deep pit in the river’. ♦ SVANE 59.

topis aor. *topita* ‘to blunt; to frighten, to discourage’. Borrowed from Slav **topiti* ‘to blunt’ (MEYER *Wb.* 417), cf. South Slavic reflexes: SCr *tupiti*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 432 (*topis* ‘to discourage’ from SCr *stupiti* ‘to step, to walk’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 190-191; SVANE 242.

torishtę f, pl. *torishta* ‘sheep enclosure’. Borrowed from Slav **torišče* ‘enclosure’, cf. South Slavic forms with the same or close meaning:

Bulg *tor*, *torište*, SCr *tor* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 165). ♦ SVANE 63, 141.

tork m, pl. *torge* ‘beam of the oil-press; wine-press’. An analogical back-formation based on **torq*. The latter is borrowed from Ital *torchio* ‘press’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 66). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 433 (from Lat *torculum* ‘wine- or oil-press’); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1046; JOKL *LKUBA* 105, 144; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 153; LANDI *Lat.* 142.

torolec m, pl. *toroleca* ‘cricket’. Derived from *torolis*. The form *torrovan* may be an emphatic transformation of *torolec*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 433 (to Slav **ščurъ* ‘grasshopper’).

torolinge f, pl. *torolinda* ‘toy pipe, flute’. Derived from *torolis*.

tortē f, pl. *torta* ‘rope’. Borrowed from Lat *tortum* ‘rope (for tortures)’, cf. Rum *tort* ‘yarn, thread’ (MEYER *Wb.* 433) ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 67 (from Latin or from Ital *torta*); PUŞCARIU *EWR* 162; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 153-154.

torua ~ torue m, pl. *toronj* ‘trace; secret path’. Borrowed from Slav pl. **torove* ‘paths, traces’ (JOKL *Slavia* XIII 302). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 433 (derived from *torrē*); SVANE 141.

torrē f ‘circle’. Attested in Albanian dialects of Greece. Borrowed from Rom **tornum* ‘turn’, cf. Ital *torno*, Fr *tour*, Prov *torn*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 433 (from Ital *torno*).

torrloj aor. *torrlova* ‘to deceive’. Derived from *torrlē* ‘screw’, based on *torrē*.

toskē m, pl. *toskē* ‘Tosk, North Albanian’. Borrowed from Ital *tosco* ‘Tuscan’ < Lat *Tūscus* ‘Etruscan’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 193.

totolesh m, pl. *totoleshē* ‘credulous person’. An emphatic derivative of *lesh*.

tra pl. *trerē*, *trarē*, *trenj* ‘beam, post’. Borrowed from Lat *trabem* id. (GILFERDING *Otn.* 26; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 67; MEYER *Wb.* 433).

♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1040, 1053; JOKL *LKUBA* 128; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 271; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 154; LANDI *Lat.* 83, 144-146.

tragē f, pl. *tragē* ‘trace’. Borrowed from Slav **tragъ* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *trag*, *traga*, SCr *trag* (MEYER *Wb.* 433). ♦ SVANE 36.

trajkē f ‘fishing net’. Identical with *tratkē* ‘big fishing net’, a local loanword from SCr *tratka* < Dalm *trakta* (SKOK *ZfromPhil* LIV 425). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 433 (< **tralkē*, derivative in -*kē* borrowed from Rom **tragula* ‘trawling net’); JOKL *RIEB* II 59 (agrees with SKOK); ÇABEJ *St.* II 191 (follows MEYER); HAARMANN 153 (from Rom **terrāticum*), 154 (from Rom **tragula*).

trajstē f, pl. *trajsta* ‘sack, knapsack’. Another form is *trastē*. Borrowed from Rum *t(r)aistră* id., a Balkan *Wanderwort* (MEYER *Wb.* 434).

trajtē f, pl. *trajta* ‘form, shape’. Borrowed from Lat neut. *tractum*, participle of *trahō* ‘to draw’. (MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 154). ♦ LANDI *Lat.* 102, 121.

trajtoj aor. *trajtova* ‘to deal with, to treat’. Borrowed from Lat *tractare* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 67; MEYER *Wb.* 434). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1054; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 187; DI GIOVINE *Gruppo -ct* 73-74; HAARMANN 154.

trakullij ~ trakullī aor. *trakulliva* ‘to knock (at the door)’. Other forms are *trakulloj*, *trokulloj*. Borrowed from Rom **trūdiculāre*, a variant of **trūdicāre* ‘to push’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 434; MEYER-LÜBKE 679 (on Rom **trūdicāre*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 191 (onomatopoeia).

trakullues m ‘talker, windbag’. Derived from *trakullij ~ trakulloj* (VASMER *Alb. Wörterbuch* I 60). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 434 (borrowed from SCr *traskalo* ‘windbag’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 191 (agrees with VASMER).

trangull m, pl. *tranguj* ‘cucumber’. Borrowed from MGk τετράγυνον id. (MEYER *Wb.* 434).

trap m, pl. *trepe* ‘pit, grave’. Borrowed from Slav **trapъ* ‘pit’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *trap*, SCr *trap* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente*

35; MEYER *Wb.* 434). ♦ CAMARDA I 40 (to Gk τρυπάω ‘to drill, to bore’); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 60; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 168, 188; SVANE 38.

trap m, pl. *trapa* ‘ferry’. From PAlb **trapa* identical with Slav **tropa* ‘path’ and further related to IE **trep-* ‘to tread’ (VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 60). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 128 (to Lith *traupūs* ‘fragile’); VASMER IV 105; POKORNY I 1094.

tras aor. *trita* ‘to pull (a boat to the coast)’. Continues PAlb **t(e)ratja*, etymologically related to Skt *táratī* ‘to cross over’ and its cognates. ♦ JOKL apud ÇABEJ *St.* II 191 (from Rum *tras*, part. of *trage* ‘to pull’); MAYRHOFER I 480; POKORNY I 1074-1075.

trashē adj. ‘thick, fat’. From PAlb **trauša*. Appears to be connected with Lith *trąšus* ‘fat, fertile (of soil)’, a form based on *tręšiu* ‘to rot, to manure’ (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 435) despite obvious phonetic difficulties: Lith -*q*- must reflect a nasal which, however, may be secondary; thus, it could be derived from **treu-s-*, cf. Slav **truxa* ‘(hay) dust’, further derived from IE **treu-*: Gk τρύω ‘to destroy, to exhaust’, Slav **trovq* ‘to destroy’ and the like. ♦ CAMARDA I 71 (to Gk τραχύς ‘jagged, rugged’); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 18 (from Lat *crassus* ‘solid, thick, fat’ ~ Rom **grassus*); MEYER *Wb.* 435 (follows MIKLOSICH); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 61; SCHMIDT KZ L 245 (to OIr *trén*, ON *þrekr*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 269; BUGA II 178; MANN *Language* XVII 18 (to Slav **tr̥l̥stъ* ‘fat, thick’); FRAENKEL 1112; POKORNY I 1072-1073.

trashēgoj aor. *trashēgova* ‘to inherit’. Borrowed from Lat *transigere* ‘to reach an accord, to carry out transaction’ (MEYER *Wb.* 435).

trath m, pl. *trathē* ‘roof plank’. As well as *trazue* ‘kind of beam’ derived from *tra*.

trazoj aor. *trazova* ‘to mix’. Another and more archaic form is *tramēzozj*. Borrowed from Rom **transmediare* > Ital *tramezzare* ‘to divide’ (MEYER *Wb.* 435). ♦ CAMARDA I 40 (to Gk ταράσσω ‘to shuffle, to mix’); KRISTOFORIDHI 428 (follows CAMARDA); JOKL *Slavia* XIII 321 (from Slav **tražiti* ‘to seek’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 192 (from Ital *travasare* ‘to pour from one vessel into another’), IV 93-94.

tre num., f *tri* ‘three’. From PAlb **treje* continuing IE **trejes* id.: Skt *trayah*, Gk τρεῖς, Lat *tres* and the like (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 24; CAMARDA I 76; MEYER *Wb.* 435, *Alb. St.* II 43, III 24, 63, 72). ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXIV 291, *Kelt. Gr.* I 132; FRISK II 921-922; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 270; MANN *Language* XXVIII 31; MAYRHOFER I 531; WALDE-HOFMANN II 702-703; POKORNY I 1090-1092; SZEMERÉNYI *Numerals* 81; HULD 117; OREL *FLH* VIII/1-2 47; HAMP *Numerals* 906-907; CLACKSON *LR* 209; DEMIRAJ AE 387-388.

tredh aor. *trodha* ‘to castrate’. Continues PAlb **treuda* etymologically related to Lat *trūdō* ‘to push’, Goth *us-priutan* ‘to burden’, Slav **truds* ‘labor, work’ (MEYER *Wb.* 435, *Alb. St.* III 24, 28, 72). ♦ PISANI *Saggi* 130; VASMER IV 108; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 243; WALDE-HOFMANN II 710; FEIST *Goth.* 535-536; POKORNY I 1095-1096; HULD 156, 167; DEMIRAJ AE 388.

treg m, pl. *tregje* ‘market’. Borrowed from early South Slavic **tr̥bgъ* (OCS *tr̥bgъ*) < Slav **tr̥bgъ* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 35; MEYER *Wb.* 436, *Alb. St.* I 23). ♦ DIEFENBACH II 125; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 67 (from Ital *tregua* ‘armistice’); JOKL *Studien* 115 (follows MEYER), *Reallex.Vorgesch.* I 88 (continues *terg-* in the Illyrian place-name *Tergeste*); MLADENOV *Ist.* 356; MILETIĆ *Sp. BAN* XVI/9, 35-42 (-*e*- reflects West Macedonian [ä] < **ɛ*); ANTTILA *Schw.* 100; ÇABEJ *St.* II 193 (reconstructs **trag* going back to Illyrian).

tregoj aor. *tregova* ‘to show, to tell, to prove, to declare’. Derived from *treg* as a calque of Gk ἀγορεύω ‘to talk, to declare’ as based on ἀγορά ‘market, place’ (JOKL *Studien* 115). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 436 (borrowed from Lat *trādere* ‘to pass, to tell’); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 538 (against MEYER); ÇABEJ *St.* II 193-194 (follows JOKL).

tremb aor. *tremba* ‘to frighten’. Continues PAlb **trema* related to Tokh A *tārm-* ‘to get angry’, Gk τρέμω ‘to tremble (of fear)’, Lat *tremō* id. (MEYER BB VIII 187, *Wb.* 436, *Alb. St.* III 24, 65, 72). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 67 (from Lat *tremere*); PEDERSEN *Krit. Jahresbericht* IX 211; JOKL *Studien* 27, *Festschr. Kretschmer* 92; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundrīß* I 1050 (follows MIKLOSICH); TREIMER *ZfromPhil* XXXVIII 302; KIECKERS *IF* XXIII 364; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 270; LA PIANA *St. Varia* 43; FRISK II 922-923; WALDE-HOFMANN II 701; VAN WINDEKENS I 504; POKORNY I 1092-1093; DEMIRAJ AE 388-389.

treme f, pl. *treme* ‘porch’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *trem*, *tr’am* ‘inner porch, outer entrance hall’, SCr *trijem*, *trem* ‘porch’ (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 35; MEYER *Wb.* 436).

trenoj aor. *trenova* ‘to become mad, to become stupid’. Derived from *tra*, pl. *trenj*, cf. Lat *stultus* ‘stupid’ ~ *stolō* ‘shoot, branch, twig’, Russ *ostolbenet* ‘to be bewildered’ ~ *stolb* ‘column, post’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 434 (to Ital *strano* ‘strange’ or SCr *krenuti* ‘to bend, to incline’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 194 (to *ternoj* ‘to change’).

tres aor. *treta* ‘to melt, to loosen, to dissolve’. From PAlb **trōtja* etymologically identical with Slav **trajq*, **tratiti* ‘to spend, to waste’ (OREL *FLH VIII/1-2* 37). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 436 (borrowed from Slav **tratiti*); MANN *Language XXVIII* 32; VASMER IV 94-95.

trevē f, pl. *treva* ‘land, area; peace, quiet’. Borrowed from MGk *τρέβα* ‘truce’ < OFr *treve* id. (JOKL *Litteris* IV 197, *Slavia* XIII 317). ♦ CAMARDA I 42 (to Gk *τρίβος* ‘path, way’); MEYER *Wb.* 353 (borrowed from Lat *trivium* ‘crossroads’); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 255 (to OFr *triege*); SANDFELD *LBalk* 57; ÇABEJ *St. II* 194 (follows JOKL).

trevoj aor. *trevova* ‘to succeed, to prosper’. Derived from *trevē* (CAMARDA I 106). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 436 (from Slav **terba* ‘need, necessity’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 194 (follows CAMARDA).

trikē f, pl. *trika* ‘twig, branch’. From PAlb **treikā*, a derivative of *tre*. For the semantic development cf. E *twig*, Slav **dvigъ* ‘branch’ < **dviigho*- based on **dyō* ‘two’. ♦ JOKL *Slavia* XIII 289 (to *trim*); TRUBAČEV *Etimologija* 1964 4-6; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 114 (from **tyk-*); DEMIRAJ AE 389-390.

trim m, pl. *trima* ‘hero’, adj. ‘brave, courageous’. From PAlb **trima* related to IE **tymo-*, cf. Arm *tarm* ‘young, fresh, green’ and other continuants of IE **ter-* ‘weak, young’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 437 (to Gk *τέρην* ‘soft, delicate’), Alb. St. III 24, 64; JOKL *Slavia* XIII 289; AČAREAN HAB II 161; MANN *Language XXVI* 388; POKORNY I 1070-1071; KORTLANDT *Arm.-IE* III 41; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 351 (-*ri-* as a reflex of IE *-*r-*); DEMIRAJ AE 389.

trink adj. ‘brand new’. Emerged from the expression *i ri trink* id., a

semi-calque of Venet *novo de trinca*, Ital *nuovo di trinca* id. (ÇABEJ *St. II* 195). ♦ JOKL *Slavia* XIII 290 (< **trim-kē*, derived from *trim*).

trirē ~ trinē f, pl. *trina* ~ *trira* ‘harrow’. Borrowed from Rom **trīna* ‘bundle, lace’ > Ital *trina* id. (ÇABEJ *St. II* 195). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 437 (from Ital *trina*); RESTELLI RIL LXXXIX - XC 422 (to Gk *τείρω* ‘to rub’), XCII 609 (to *tjerr*); JANSON *Unt.* 59-60.

triskē m, pl. *triske* ‘shoot (of vine)’. Etymologically close to *triskē*.

triskē f, pl. *triska* ‘piece of wood, shavings’. Borrowed from Slav **trēska* ‘chip’ otherwise unattested in South Slavic. The substitution of Slav -*ě*- > Alb -*i*- may reflect an early loanword.

trishe f, pl. *trishe* ‘shooting, sprout’. An early borrowing from Slav **tr̥sъ* ‘grape, stalk’, cf. SCr *trs* (PEDERSEN *RomJb* IX I 217). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 437, 526 (to SCr *trs* ‘grape, vine’), Alb. St. III 24, 61; SCHEFTELOWITZ KZ LVI 166 (to Gk *θρινία* · ἄμπελος ἐν Κρήτῃ, Hes.); PEDERSEN *Krit. Jahresbericht* IX 217 (borrowed from Slav **tr̥sъ* ‘cane’); GEORGIEV Kr.-myk. I 69 (to Gk *θύρσος* ‘thrysus’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 195-196 (to Gk *τρέχνος* ‘shooting, twig’), IV 219; DEMIRAJ AE 389-390 (to *tre*).

trishtoj aor. *trishtova* ‘to make sorry’. Derived from **trishtē* borrowed from Lat *tristis* ‘sad’ (MEYER *Wb.* 437). ♦ MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 154.

troq adv. ‘straightforwardly’. Based on Gk *τρόπος* ‘direction’ with an adverbial suffix -*q*.

troftē f, pl. *trofta* ‘trout’. Borrowed from Lat *tructa* id. (STIER KZ XI 136; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 68; MEYER *Wb.* 437 with doubts). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1054; ERNOUT-MEILLET 704; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; DI GIOVINE *Gruppo -ct* 74-77; HAARMANN 154; LANDI *Lat.* 67, 102, 122.

trohas aor. *trohasa* ‘to crumble’. Derived from *trohē* ‘crumb’, borrowed from Slav **troxa* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *troxa*, SCr *troha* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 35; MEYER *Wb.* 437).

troke f, pl. *troke* ‘kind of cow-bell’. From PAlb **trākā* etymological-

ly related to Skt *tarkū-* ‘spindle’, Tokh A *tark-* ‘earring’ and the like. See *tjerr*. ♦ MAYRHOFER I 485; VAN WINDEKENS I 492; POKORNY I 1077.

trokoj aor. *trokova* ‘to make dirty; to destroy’. In both meanings, derived from *trokē* ‘earth’, a variant of *tokē*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 438-439 (to Ital dial. *truché* ‘to push’, *struccare* ‘to press, to squeeze out’).

trondit aor. *trondita* ‘to swing’. An early borrowing from Slav **trǫtiti* ‘to push’, cf. Czech *trútit*, Pol *trącić* (MEYER Wb. 438). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 291; SVANE 242.

troshis aor. *troshita* ‘to crumble, to break’. Borrowed from Slav **trošiti* id. (cf. Bulg *troša*, SCR *trošiti*), see *trohē* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 35; MEYER Wb. 437). ♦ SVANE 94, 243.

tru ~ trû m, pl. *tru ~ trû* ‘brain’. Continues PAlb **taruna* identical with Skt *táruṇa-* ‘young, tender’, Av *tauruna-* ‘young’, cf. also Gk τέρην ‘tender’, τέρυνθενές, λεπτόν (Hes.) and the like. ♦ BARIĆ ARSt. I 82 (to Lat *tempus* ‘temple’); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 97-98; MANN *Language* XVII 14 (from **entrno-*); FRISK II 879; MAYRHOFER I 483; POKORNY I 1070.

truaj ~ truej aor. *trova* ‘to put aside’. Borrowed from Lat *trādere* ‘to pass, to give, to transfer’ (HAARMANN 154). ♦ MEYER Wb. 369 (connected with *ruaj*); MANN *Language* XXVI 382 (to Skt *trāyati*); ÇABEJ St. VII 201, 266.

trüall ~ truell m, pl. *troje* ‘foundation, plot of land, site’. Borrowed from Lat *tribulum* ‘thresher, *threshing-floor’. The semantic development is similar to that of *tokē*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 438 (from Rom **terriola*); JOKL IF XXXVI 137 (from Lat *terra* ‘earth’ with an Albanian suffix); ÇABEJ St. II 196-197 (related to *terē*).

trubull adj. ‘turbid, troubled (water)’. Borrowed from Romance **turbulus* id.: Rum *turbura*, Ital Sicil *trúbbulu*, Fr *trouble* and the like. Cf. *trubulloj*. ♦ PUŞCARIU EWR 166.

trubulloj aor. *trubullova* ‘to stir, to trouble (water)’. Borrowed from Rom **turbulare* id.: Rum *turbura*, Fr *troubler* and the like. ♦ MEYER-

LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1049; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155.

truç m ‘crowd’. Derived from *truc* (cf. *trys*), for the semantics cf. ON *þrǫng* ‘crowd’ ~ *þrɔngr* ‘narrow’, *þryngva* ‘to press’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 438 (to *trokaj*); BUCK *Synonyms* 929-930.

trumbē f, pl. *trumba* ‘water-pump; trumpet’. Another variant is *trumē*. Borrowed from Rom **trumba* ~ **trumpa* ‘trumpet, (water) pipe’: Ital *tromba*, OFr *trompe*, Prov *trompa* and the like. ♦ MIKLOSICH Rom. *Elemente* 68 (from Ital *tromba*); MEYER Wb. 438 (follows MIKLOSICH).

trumiē f, pl. *truma* ‘crowd, group’. Metathesis of *turmē* under the influence of *truç*.

trumzē f, pl. *trumza* ‘thyme’. Suffixal derivative of **trumē* < **tumrē* borrowed from Gk θύμβρα ‘savory’ (MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; ÇABEJ St. II 197).

trung m, pl. *trungje* ‘trunk’. Borrowed from Lat *truncus* (MIKLOSICH Rom. *Elemente* 68; MEYER Wb. 438). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1046; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 155; LANDI *Lat.* 102, 137-138.

trup m, pl. *trupa* ‘corpse’. Borrowed from Slav **trupъ* id., cf. South Slavic reflections: Bulg *trup*, SCR *trup* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 35; MEYER Wb. 438-439). ♦ GIL'FERDING Otn. 24; JOKL LKUBA 89; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 153, 195; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 271, *Stratificazione* 84; SVANE 178.

trushkyej aor. *trushkeva* ‘to rob (a church)’. From Rom **trumpiscāre* ‘to cheat’, cf. **trumpāre* id. > Fr *tromper*. Further connection is Lat *trumphāre* ‘to triumph’.

tryelē f, pl. *tryela* ‘bore, drill’. Other variants are *turjelē*, *trujelē*. Borrowed from Rom **terebellum* id.: Ital *trivello*, Prov *taravela*, Port *travoela* and the like (MEYER Wb. 452). ♦ MIKLOSICH Rom. *Elemente* 68 (from Ital *trivella*); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 260 (from Ital *trivello*); CIMOCOWSKI LP IV 202; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 153; LANDI *Lat.* 50.

tryezè f, pl. *tryeza* ‘table’. Borrowed from dialectal (North Italian) Romance **trabeza* < Gk τράπεζα id. (JOKL LKUBA 117-118: prefers to identify *tryezè* with Gk θρόνος ‘seat, chair’). ◊ MEYER Wb. 434 (from NGk τράπεζα ‘table’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 271.

trys aor. *trysa* ‘to press, to compress, to squeeze’. Parallel forms are *trus*, *truc*. From PAlb **trūtja*, a formation in *-tja based on IE **treu-* ~ **trū-*: Gk τρύω ‘to wear out, to exhaust’, Lith *trūniù*, *trūnēti* ‘to rot, to go foul’. ◊ MANN *Language* XXVIII 32 (to Lat *trūdō*); FRISK II 938; FRAENKEL 1132; POKORNY I 1026-1027; OREL IF XLIII 116-117 (to *tjerr*; PAlb **trūtja* reflects IE part. **trūto-*).

trystë f ‘gathering’. Derived from *trys*. ◊ JOKL LKUBA 124 (to *tryezè*).

tufè f, pl. *tufa* ‘bunch of flowers, bundle’. Borrowed from Lat *tūfa* ‘plume (on the helm)’ (MEYER Wb. 439), Rom **tūfa* ‘bush, bunch’: Rum *tufă*, Span *tifo* and the like. The same word is also used metaphorically to denote a ‘crowd’, probably, not without influence of *turmë*. ◊ CAMARDA II 61 (to Gk τύπτω ‘to beat, to strike’); MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 68 (from Ital *tuffo*); PUŞARIU EWR 165; JOKL *Balkangerm.* 110-111 (from Gmc **buba-*); LOEWE KZ XXXIX 272-274 (from Gmc **būfa*); TAGLIAVINI *Origini* 309; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155.

tufk m ‘pollen’. Derived from *tufè*.

ful m, pl. *tule*, *tula* ‘meat, flesh, pulp’. From PAlb **tula* etymologically connected with Gk τύλη ‘swelling’, Slav **tylъ* ‘back side’ (CAMARDA I 131; MEYER Wb. 451, Alb. St. III 23, 80). ◊ PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 535, 543; SPITZER MRIWI 332; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 272, *Stratificazione* 98; VASMER IV 131; FRISK II 942; POKORNY I 1081; ÇABEJ St. II 197-198; OREL ZfBalk XXIII 147; DEMIRAJ AE 390-391.

tumbë f, pl. *tumba* ‘rock edge; pl. tombs’. Another variant is *tume* ‘top of the rock’. Borrowed from Lat *tumba* ‘tomb’ (MEYER Wb. 452). ◊ MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 25; HAARMANN 155.

tumbë f, pl. *tumba* ‘bunch, brush’. An analogical transformation of *tufè*.

tumullac m, pl. *tumullaca* ‘bubble, bladder’. Derived from **tumull* borrowed from Lat *tumulus* ‘hill, heap’.

tun m, pl. *tunj* ‘back, rear’. Borrowed from Slav **tunъ* ‘false, vain, futile’, in South Slavic attested in Bulg *tun* (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 19). Note *tunë* ‘butt’ belonging to this group. ◊ SVANE 79.

tund aor. *tunda* ‘to move, to stir, to swing’. Continues PAlb **tunda*, a nasal present identical with Skt *tundate* ‘to-push, to strike’, Lat *tundō* ‘to push’ (CAMARDA I 74). ◊ MEYER Wb. 452; JOKL *Studien* 91 (to Skt *tarñsáyati* ‘to draw to and fro’); MANN *Language* XXVIII 37; MAYRHOFER I 511; WALDE-HOFMANN II 716-717; POKORNY I 1033-1034; ÇABEJ St. VII 232.

turbë f ‘turf’. Borrowed from Rom **turba*: Fr *tourbe*, Ital *torba* (from French).

turfulloj aor. *turfullova* ‘to snort’. Borrowed from an unattested Rom **trānsflāre* or **trānsinflāre* ‘to blow through’. ◊ MEYER Wb. 452 (from Ital *tronfio* ‘swollen’).

turi ~ turî pl. *turinj* ‘trunk, muzzle’. Borrowed from Rom **utrīnum* derived from Lat *uter* ‘hose’ (MEYER Wb. 452). ◊ ÇABEJ St. VII 258.

turis aor. *turita* ‘to frighten off (animals)’. Borrowed from Slav **turiti* ‘to drive away, to chase’, cf. in South Slavic, in the meaning ‘to push, to put, to drop’: Bulg *tur'a*, SCr *turiti* (SVANE 247).

turmë f, pl. *turma* ‘crowd, herd’. Borrowed from Lat *turma* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 68; MEYER Wb. 453). ◊ CAMARDA I 99 (to Ital *torma* id.); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1039, 1046; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 260; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155.

turp m ‘shame’. Borrowed from Lat *turpe* id. (GIL'FERDING *Otn.* 26; CAMARDA I 143; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 68; MEYER Wb. 453). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1046; MANN *Language* XVII 14 (related to Lat *turpis*, Goth *þaurban*); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 155; LANDI *Lat.* 84.

turshej aor. *tursheva* ‘to break, to destroy’. Borrowed from Rom **trūsāre* ‘to push, to stir’: Prov *truzar*, Engad *trüscher* and the like.

turtull m, pl. *turtuj* ‘turtle-dove’. Borrowed, with a dissimilation of sono-

rants, from Lat *turtur* id. (STIER KZ XI 136; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 68; MEYER *Wb.* 453). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1046, 1049; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 155; LANDI *Lat.* 84, 144-146.

turrem refl. ‘to rush, to run’. Continues PAlb **tura* etymologically connected with Skt *tūrtā-* ‘quick, fast’, OHG *dweran* ‘to turn fast’, ON *þyrja* ‘to run’ (MANN *Language* XXVIII 37). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 453 (to or from Slav **turiti* ‘to drive away, to chase’); MAYRHOFER I 514; POKORNY I 1100; MURATI *Probleme* 134.

turrē f, pl. *turra* ‘haystack, pile of logs, tower’. Borrowed from Lat *turrem* ‘tower’ (WEIGAND 91; ÇABEJ St. II 198). ♦ MANN *Language* XXVIII 37 (to W *tvr* ‘pile’).

tus aor. *tuta* ‘to frighten’. Continues PAlb **tutja* based on a deverbal adjective in *-to- and related to ON *þeya* ‘to melt’, OHG *douwen* id. with ‘being silent’ as an intermediary stage of semantic development. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 453 (from Turk *tutmak* ‘to seize’); MANN *Language* XXVIII 32 (to Gk ἀτύχομαι); TRUBAČEV *PIEJa* 100-105 (on the development of meaning); ÇABEJ St. II 198 (related to *tund*).

tutje adv. ‘there, on the other side’. Compound of *tu-* and *-tje* (as in *atje*). The first component continues PAlb adverbial **tu* preserved in *kētu* (ÇABEJ St. II 199) and related to IE demonstrative **to-* (CAMARDA I 317; MEYER *Wb.* 425). The other component goes back to PAlb **te* of uncertain origin.

tuturis aor. *tuturita* ‘to sing (of swallows)’. An onomatopoeia (MEYER *Wb.* 453).

tym m ‘smoke’. Hardly a loanword from Gk θυμός ‘soul, spirit’ as far as the latter is unknown in any meaning close to ‘smoke’. Rather, continues PAlb **ātuma* connected with Gmc *ēdumaz ‘breath’ and further related to Skt *ātmān-* ‘blow, breath, soul’. The inlaut -y- in the Albanian word may be secondary. ♦ CAMARDA I 53 (related to Gk θυμός); MEYER *Wb.* 93 (secondary formation based on *tymos* ‘to smoke’ < CS *timijasati* ‘to burn incense’ < Gk θυμιάμα ‘incense’); KRISTOFORIDI 363 (to IE **dhūmos*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 272; OREL *Balcanica*

110-111 (from a substratum continuation of IE **dhūmos*); ÇABEJ St. VII 217, 254; HULD 117.

typth m, pl. *typtha* ‘little hammer’. Diminutive of **typ* < PAlb **tūpa* related to Skt *tupáti*, *túmpati* ‘to harm, to hurt’, Gk τύπτω ‘to strike with a weapon’. ♦ FRISK II 945-946; MAYRHOFER I 512-513; POKORNY I 1034.

tytē f, pl. *tyta* ‘pipe, tube, barrel’, adj. ‘empty, unnecessary, futile’. From PAlb **tūtā*, probably related to IE **teuə-* ‘to swell’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 77 (explains *tytē* ‘trunk’ from **dytē*, borrowed from Rom **ductus*); MANN *Language* XXVIII 34 (to Lith *tūščias*); POKORNY I 1080-1085; OREL *Balcanica* 112-113 (to a substratum continuation of IE **dhūto-* derived from **dhū-* ‘to blow’).

Th

thadēr f ‘kind of a double-sided axe’. Continues PAlb **tsestrā* identical with Skt *sāstrā-* ‘knife, sword’. The auslaut -dēr may be considered to be a regular result of the non-initial *-str-. ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 157-159 (to IE **kes-dhro-*, to **kes-* ‘to cut’); BARIÇ *Hymje* 10; MAYRHOFER III 319; POKORNY I 586; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 62 (from **kontro-*); ÇABEJ St. II 199 (< **thardē*, postverbal derivative of **thar*, cf. *ther*); DEMIRAJ AE 391-392 (to Skt *sítā-* ‘sharp’).

thaj aor. *thava* ‘to dry’. From PAlb **sausnja*, a derivative of IE **sauuso-* ‘dry’: Gk σύνος, MHG *sōr*, Lith *saūsas*, Slav **suxъ* (MEYER *Wb.* 88, *Alb. St.* III 43, 92). Note the dissimilation of sibilants leading to **s-* > *th-*. The adjective *thatē* ‘dry’ is a deverbal derived from an unattested PAlb **sausa*. ♦ CAMARDA I 76 (to Gk δασύς ‘thick with leaves, hairy, shaggy’); PEDERSEN *Alb. Texte* 34, KZ XXXIII 543, XXXVI 283; JOKL *Studien* 61, LKUBA 261; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 300-301; PISANI *Saggi* 102; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 233; FRISK I 188-189; FRAENKEL 766; VASMER III 813; MANN *Language* XXVI 381, *Hist. Gr.* 184 (to Gk καυτός ‘burnt, red-hot’, inconvincing semantically and inaccurate phonetically); ÇABEJ St. II 199-200 (reconstructs **sauknjō* and compares *thaj* with σαυκόν· ξηρόν, Hes.); HULD 117-118; OREL *Sprache* XXXI 279; DEMIRAJ AE 392.

thanē f, pl. *thana, thanē* 'cornel'. Participle of *thaj* (MEYER *Wb.* 88 with an alternative comparison with Lat *cornus* id.), ♦ CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk θάμνος 'bush, shrub'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332 (to OIr *congan* 'horn'); BARIĆ ARSt. I 9-10 (from **korŋgo-*, cf. Skt *sringa-* 'peak', Gk κραγγών 'small crustacean'); JOKL apud WALDE-HOFMANN I 277 (to Lith *šaūnas* 'quick, strong'); FRIEDRICH *Trees* 118 (borrowed from Greek or Thraco-Phrygian); ÇABEJ St. II 201-202 (follows PEDERSEN); HULD KZ XCV 306-307 (from **sosdh-nā*, cf. Lat *sorbum* 'serviceberry' < **sosdhom*); JANSON *Unt.* 92-94; DEMIRAJ AE 393 (from Gk θάμνος).

thar aor. *thara* 'to add ferment to milk'. Historically identical with *ther*. For the semantic development cf. Lith *kartūs* 'bitter' - *kifsti* 'to cut, to hew', Goth *bairz* 'bitter' - *beitan* 'to bite', Latv *skābs* 'sour' - Lith *skabēti* 'to cut, to hew'. ♦ BUCK *Synonyms* 1033-1035; ÇABEJ St. VII 225, 239.

thark m, pl. *tharq, tharqe* 'enclosure (especially, for milking)'. Continues PALb **tserka*, a derivative of *thur* < **tsurja*. Borrowed to Rum *farc*. ♦ CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk ἔρκος 'fence, enclosure'); MEYER *Alb. St.* III 39 (from IE **k̥wɔrkos*); PETERSSON *Heter.* 134 (same as MEYER); CAPIDAN DR II 552 (Rum *farc* from Albanian); PHILIPPIDE *Or. Rom.* II 691 (Rum *farc* from Lat *circus*); DENŞUŞIANU GS I 245-248 (from Iranian); CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 114 (suffix *-k*); REICHENKRON *Dakische* 165 (Rum *farc* < Dacian < IE **serk-*); POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 351; KLEPIKOVA SPT 200-203; ROSETTI ILR I 282; ÇABEJ St. VII 199, 204.

tharm m 'sour dough, yogurt ferment'. Derived from *thar*. ♦ JOKL *WuS XII* 90 (to Lith *šárm̥as* 'lye'); ÇABEJ St. VII 202.

thartē adj. 'sour'. Another form is *tharbēt* from where *thartē* seems to have been derived phonetically. Rum *sarbăd* is borrowed from PALb **tsarbata* (for a voiced auslaut cf. also the name of the Beskydy mountains continuing PALb **beskai tai*). The source of this word is **tharbē*, derived from *thar*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 88, *Alb. St.* III 13, 72, 87, V 75 (to Lith *šárm̥as* 'lye' and its cognates); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332 (to Lat *acerbus* id.); JOKL *WuS XII* 90 (to *tharm*); RESTELLI RIL XCI 538-539 (to IE **sūro-* 'sour'); PUŞCARIU EWR 136 (together with Rum *sarbăd* - from Rom **exalbidus*); MANN *Language* XVII 18 (*tharbēt* related to Lat *acerbus*); PISANI *Saggi* 122; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II

347; ROSETTI ILR I 281; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 120 (suffix *-bē* in *tharbē*); ÇABEJ St. II 201-202 (derived from *ther*).

thashēm adv. 'on an empty stomach'. An adverbial form based on *thaj*.

thatē adj. 'dry'. Derivative of *thaj* (JOKL LKUBA 278). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 254.

theç adj. 'fragile'. Derived from *thyej*.

thek aor. *theka* 'to roast, to toast (bread)'. Continues PALb **tsaka* from IE **k̥p̥k-* attested also in Greek, both in zero and full grades: κέγκει· πετνά, καγκομένης ἔηρας τῷ φόβῳ (Hes.), πολυκαγκής 'burning strongly' (Hom.) and the like. Other parallels implying the initial **k*- (Skt *kāṅkṣati* 'to wish, to desire') are semantically too farfetched and should be ignored despite POKORNY I 565. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 88 (from Ital *seccare* 'to dry'), 440 (from Ital *secco* 'dry'); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1053 (from Lat *siccāre* 'to dry'); BARIĆ ARSt. I 13 (to *thengill* and, further, to Skt *śocati* 'to shine, to glow'); MAYRHOFER I 194; FRISK I 750-751; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20 (from Latin); ÇABEJ St. II 202-203 (to *thaj*).

thekē f, pl. *thekē* 'fringe'. From PALb **tsakā* etymologically close to Skt *sákhā* 'branch', Lith *šakà* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 88). ♦ PEDERSEN IF V 48 (follows MEYER), KZ XXXVI 332, *Kelt. Gr.* I 126; BARIĆ ARSt. I 14 (same); LA PIANA *Studi* I 33 (against the comparison with *sákhā*); FRAENKEL 957-958; MAYRHOFER III 321-322; POKORNY I 523; ÇABEJ LP VII 191, VIII 90, St. II 203-204 (to *thek*); OREL *Sprache* XXXI 282, ZfBalk XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ AE 393-394.

thekēr ~ thekēn f, pl. *thekēra ~ thekēna* 'rye'. Singularized plural of *thekē* (CAMARDA I 177-178) ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 88 (from Lat *secāle* id. with a shift of stress); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044, 1053; PEDERSEN IF V 82 (agrees with MEYER); BARIĆ ARSt 13-15 (to *thikē*); JOKL apud ÇABEJ St. II 204 (repeats CAMARDA's etymology); SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 248 (agrees with MEYER); SPITZER MRWI I 315 (same).

thel m, pl. *thela* 'big nail'. Continues PALb **tsala* related to Skt *śalā-*

'stick, cane', OIr *cail* 'spear', ON *hali* 'point of a pole'. ♦ POKORNY I 552-553.

thelb m, pl. *thelpinj*, *thalba*, *thelbna* 'kernel (of a nut)'. From PAlb **tsalba*, a derivative of IE **kel-* 'to cover' from which various words for 'shell' are derived, cf. OHG *hulsa*, OE *hulu*. ♦ CAMARDA I 199; MEYER *Wb.* 89 (to Friul *sepe* id.); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 30 (to *bēr-thamē*); JOKL *LKUBA* 192; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 1; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 177; PISANI *Saggi* 119; ÇABEJ *St.* II 204 (from IE **sphel-* 'to split'); POKORNY I 553-554.

thellē adj. 'deep; dark (of color)'. Frow PAlb **tsawila* related to Gk κοῦλος 'hollōw' < *κόφιλος (PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332). ♦ CAMARDA I 64; MEYER *Wb.* 88 (to Skt *sūnyā-* 'empty'), *Alb. St.* III 13, 90; LA PIANA *Studi* I 71 n. 1 (to Gk θέλυμψα 'foundation'); JOKL *Slavia* XIII 311, *RIEB* I 48; TREIMER KZ LXV 83; FRISK I 891-892; CHANTRAINÉ 552; PORZIG *Gliederung* 177; PISANI *Saggi* 119 (follows PEDERSEN); ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 115; ÇABEJ *St.* II 204-206 (*thellē* < dialectal *felle*, to IE **sphel-* 'to split'); HULD 118, KZ XCII 297-299 (reconstructs **kouHlo-*); KORTLANDT *Arm-IE* 39; DEMIRAJ AE 394-395.

thembēr f, pl. *thembra* 'heel'. Continues PAlb **tsambrā*, a derivative of IE *(s)*kamb-* 'to bend': Gk σκαμβός 'bent, crooked', OIr *camm* id. ♦ CAMARDA I 62 (to Gk θέντρον 'palm'); MEYER *Wb.* 89, *Alb. St.* IV 120 (from Lat *femur* 'thigh'); FRISK II 716-717; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1053; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 298; POKORNY I 918 (reconstructs IE *(s)*k-*); HAARMANN 126; RUSAKOV *RB* 138; ÇABEJ *St.* II 206-207 (the original meaning is 'bending').

thep m, pl. *thepa* 'peak, point, cog, tooth'. From PAlb **tsaipa* etymologically identical with Skt *sépa-* 'tail, penis', Lat *cippus* 'pole' (JOGL *Studien* 20, 117). Borrowed to Rum *teapă*. ♦ LIDÉN XXXIX/2 52-54 (to Arm *sep* 'point, peak'); MAYRHOFER III 374-375; WALDE-HOFMANN I 219-200; POKORNY I 543; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 79; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 352; ROSETTI *ILR* I 282; HAMP *SCL* XXXII 428; ÇABEJ *St.* II 207-208; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 147; DEMIRAJ AE 395-396.

ther aor. *thera* 'to slaughter, to pierce'. From PAlb **tsera* related to Skt *sṛṇāti* 'to smash, to crush', Gk κήρ 'death', OIr *do-cer* '(he) fell' (MEYER *Wb.* 89). ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 332; JOKL *LKUBA* 217-218, ZONF X 187; TREIMER KZ LXV 80-81 (to Lat *feriō* 'to strike'); TAGLIA-

VINI *Dalmazia* 115; MANN *Language* XXVIII 33 (to *therrē* = *ferrē* and Lith *šerči* 'to eat, to graze'); CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 41; MAYRHOFER III 371-372; FRISK I 842-843; VENDRYES [C] 237-238; POKORNY I 578; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 111; ÇABEJ *St.* II 208-210 (to IE **ḱers-* 'bristle'); DEMIRAJ AE 396-397.

therokē f 'Passerina hirsuta; sweepings'. Derived from *ther* (MEYER *Wb.* 89). ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* V 75 (identical with *throkē* 'dung' from Gk φρόκαλον 'rubbish'); MANN *HAED* 534 (to *therrime*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 210 (follows MEYER *Wb.*).

therpelē f 'kind of thorny plant, woody nightshade, sim'. Compound of *ther* and *pelē*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 210-211 (derived from *ther*).

thes m, pl. *thasē* 'sack'. Continues PAlb **tsatja* related to Gk κοτύλη 'hole, empty vessel', Lat *catinus* 'bowl' and, probably, to Av *kata-* 'chamber, room', Goth *heþjo* id. ♦ SCHMIDT KZ L 238-240 (from Gk σάκκος id.); LA PIANA *Studi* I 30, 32 (connected with Gk σάκκος); FEIST *Goth.* 254-255; WALDE-HOFMANN I 182; FRISK I 933-934; BARTHOLOMAE 432; POKORNY I 586-587; HAMP *IF* LXVI 25 (from **kouti-*, cf. Gk κύτος 'hollow', Lat *cutis* 'skin'), *Orbis* XXIII/1 128-129; ÇABEJ *St.* II 211 (together with σάκκος, borrowed from Semitic).

thellēzē f, pl. *thellēza* 'partridge'. Derived from *thellē* as a color adjective (STIER KZ XI. 110; CAMARDA II 30). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 89, *Alb. St.* IV 95 (from Rom **fulingia* based on Lat *fulica* 'coot'); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 535 (< **fēllēng-zē* borrowed from Rom **fullinga*); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 10-12 (from **kelonti* 'jumper'); SCHMIDT KZ L 240-241 (follows STIER); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 81 (< IE **kelonti* = Skt *sālāra-*); TREIMER KZ LXV 86; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 142; LA PIANA *Studi* I 72; SCHWENTNER KZ XLVII 255 (to *thèllim* in view of Gk πέρδιξ 'partridge' - πέρδομαι 'pedere'); ÇABEJ *St.* II 211-212.

thèllim m, pl. *thèllime* 'cold wind, tempest, storm, dry frost'. Derived from *thellē*, probably, in its function of a color adjective, with a further semantic development from 'darkness' to 'cold' or 'storm' (ÇABEJ *St.* II 212-213 with typological parallels). ♦ CAMARDA I 57 (to Gk Θλίψη 'pressure', Θλίψω 'to squeeze'); DOZON *Manuel* 92 (to Gk θύελλα 'storm'); DIEFENBACH I 55 (agrees with DOZON); KRISTOFORIDHI 127, 459, 470 (follows DOZON and compares *thèllim* with *fulloj*); BUGGE

BB XVIII 174 (from Lat *follēre* 'to bag'); *PETERSSON KZ* XLVII 255 (to Lith *švilpti* 'to whistle'); *BARIĆ ARSt.* I 22 (to *fyell* and *fryj*).

thēngjill m, pl. *thēngjij* 'hot ashes'. Continues PAlb **tsangila*, with a prefix **ts-*, further connected with Lith *anglis* id., OPrus *anglis* id., Slav **qglъ* id., Skt *ángāra-* id. (*GIL'FERDING Otn.* 22; *PEDERSEN KZ* XXXVI 328). ♦ *CAMARDA* I 64 (to Gk φέγγος 'light, shine'); *MEYER Wb.* 90 (from Lat *favilla* 'hot ashes'); *PEDERSEN KZ* XXXIII 538 (against *MEYER*); *JOKL Studien* 105-106 (from Slav **qglъ* with a prothetic **v-* > Alb *f-*, *th-*); *TREIMER MRIW* I 375 (against *JOKL*); *BARIĆ ARSt.* I 12-13 (to **kēn-* 'to burn'); *TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia* 298; *TRAUTMANN BS!Wb.* 8; *CÄNDREA GS* III 235 (from Rom **focilis* 'fire'); *FRAENKEL* 10; *MAYRHOFER* I 21; *VASMER* IV 146; *POKORNY* I 779; *TOPOROV PJa* I 87 (against the connection with Lith *anglis* and the like); *HAMP LB* XIV/2 13 (*th-* < **f-*), *BLing* 77-78; *ÇABEJ St.* II 214-215 (explains *thēngjill* as a singularized plural).

thēnukēl f, pl. *thēnukla* 'dogberry'. Irregular transformation of **thēnubēl* continuing PAlb **tsunu-abōla-* 'dog's apple' identical with Dac κινόβοιλα 'plant Bronia alba' (*Diosc.* 4, 182) and Lith *šūnobuolas* 'dog's pumpkin'. ♦ *TOMASCHEK Thr.* I 34; *DETSCHEW Thr. Sprachreste* 362, 373; *ÇABEJ St.* VII 230.

thēri ~ *thēni* f, pl. *thēri* ~ *thēni* 'louse'. From PAlb **tsanidā* related to Gk κονίς 'nit', OHG *hniz* id. (*MEYER Wb.* 90, *Alb. St.* III 13, 37). ♦ *PEDERSEN KZ* XXXVI 332, 339, *Kelt. Gr.* I 41; *JOKL Studien* 105, *Sprache* IX 123; *BARIĆ ARSt.* I 12; *TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia* 301 (reconstructs IE **kēnid-*), *Stratificazione* 142; *LA PIANA Studi* I 33-34; *ERNOUT-MEILLET* 351; *MANN Language* XVII 23, XXVIII 32; *PISANI Saggi* 128; *CIMOCHOWSKI LP* II 243; *FRISK* I 912-913; *CAMA MJ Alb. Worth.* 115; *HAMP KZ* LXXVI 278 (correct reconstruction of *-o- in the first syllable of **kēnid-*); *POKORNY* I 608; *ÇABEJ St.* II 215-216 (to *thind* 'sting, thorn'); *HULD* 118-119; *JANSON Uni.* 31-32; *GRIEPENTROG Wurzelnomina* 474-475; *KORTLANDT Arm-IE* 39; *OREL ZfBalk* XXIII 146; *DEMIRAJ AE* 397.

thērpehem refl. 'to become impregnated (of goats)'. Other forms are *thuprehem* and also *thuprue*, *thyprue* 'to impregnate'. Derived from *thupēr* as many other verbs for 'futuere' based on the word for

'stick'. ♦ *BARIĆ ARSt.* I 104 (to *cap*); *ÇABEJ St.* II 218-219 (from **pērthet* based on **pērth* = *pērç*).

thērras aor. *thērrita*, *thirra* 'to call, to name'. Continues PAlb **tsira*, with a secondary present in *-atja. An old onomatopoeia. ♦ *JOKL Studien* 20-21 (to Lith *šárka* 'magpie', Slav **sorka* id.); *TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia* 300 (follows *JOKL*); *ÇABEJ St.* II 216-217.

thēreckē f, pl. *thērecka* 'kind of thistle'. Derived from **thērrec* based on *ther*.

thērrime f, pl. *thērrime* 'crumb'. Derived from *ther* (*ÇABEJ St.* II 217-218). The verb *thērrmoj* 'to break, to crumb' (borrowed to Rum *fărīma* id.) is derived from *thērrime*. ♦ *CAMARDA* I 52, 99 (to Gk θρύμα 'bit, something broken off'); *MEYER Wb.* 90, *Alb. St.* IV 26 (*thērrmoj* from Rom **fragmināre*); *PUŞCARIU ZfromPh* XXVII 739, *EWR* 50 (together with Rum *fărīma*, from Rom **farrīmen*); *GIUGLEA DR* III 594-597 (starts from Rom **farrīma*); *WEIGAND BA* III 214; *REICHENKRON ZfBalk* III 166 (reconstructs a Dacian source continuing IE *(s)per-); *ROSETTI ILR* I 277.

thi m, pl. *thi* 'pig'. From PAlb **sū(s)* (with dissimilation of sibilants) etymologically related to IE **sūs* id.: Av *hū*, Gk ὑς, Lat *sūs*, OHG *sū* (*STIER KZ* XI 214; *CAMARDA* I 77; *MEYER Wb.* 90, *Alb. St.* III 43-44, 63). ♦ *PEDERSEN IF* V 82, *KZ* XXXVI 282; *JOKL Studien* 77; *TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia* 298, *Stratificazione* 143; *BARIĆ Hymje* 22; *ERNOUT-MEILLET* 670; *CIMOCHOWSKI LP* II 234; *FRISK* II 973-974; *MANN Hist. Gr.* 142 (reconstructs **k-* in the anlaut); *LA PIANA Studi* I 23; *PISANI Saggi* 102, 222; *CIMOCHOWSKI LP* II 233; *WALDE-HOFMANN* II 635-637; *BARTHOLOMAE* 1817; *POKORNY* I 1038; *ÇABEJ St.* II 219-220; *OREL Sprache* XXXI 279; *KORTLANDT SSGL* X 220; *HULD* 119; *DEMIRAJ AE* 397-398.

thikē f, pl. *thika*, *thikē* 'knife'. From PAlb **tsikā*, derived from IE **kēi-* 'to sharpen': Skt *śisāti* 'to whet, to sharpen', Arm *sur* 'sharp; knife' and the like. ♦ *CAMARDA* I 77 (to Gk θίγω 'to whet'), 117 (to Lat *sīca* 'knife'); *MEYER Wb.* 90, *Alb. St.* III 44 (from Lat *sīca*); *MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. Grundris* 2 I 1044, 1053; *PEDERSEN IF* V 82, *KZ* XXXIV 287 (follows *MEYER*); *SPITZER MRIW* I 293 (same); *JOKL IF* XXXVI 155 (same); *BARIĆ ARSt.* I 13-14 (to Skt *sīkhā* 'tuft of hair, fringe');

AČAREAN *HAB* IV 254-255; MAYRHOFER III 345; LA PIANA *Studi* I 30-31 (against borrowing from Latin for phonetic reasons: Lat *s-* > Alb *sh-*); MANN *Language* XXVI 387; POKORNY I 541-542; ČABEJ St. II 221-222 (follows BARIĆ and adduces *thekē* as another cognate).

thimē adj. ‘grey’. Derived from *thij*, see *thinjē*.

thimth m, pl. *thimtha* ‘sting, nipple’. A diminutive of **thim* related to *thind* (JOKL *LKUBA* 318-319). The meaning ‘nipple’ may be secondary, due to the influence of *thithē*. ♀ ČABEJ St. II 223-224).

thind m, pl. *thinda* ‘beak, nipple’. Derived from the same verbal root as *thikē*. ♀ MEYER *Wb.* 91 (from Lat *findere*); JOKL *LKUBA* 318-319 (to *ther*, *thyej*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 144; CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 238; POKORNY I 920; ČABEJ St. II 222-223 (to *thēri*, *thumb*); HAMP-MÜNCH. *St. Spr.* XLIII 47-48 (< IE **kent-*).

thinjē f, pl. *thinja* ‘grey hair’. Derived from *thij* ‘to go grey’ < PAlb **tsinja*, a denominative verb related to Skt *śyāvā-* ‘dark brown’, Av *syāva-* ‘black’, Slav **sivъ* ‘dark grey’ and the like. ♀ MEYER *Wb.* 91, *Alb. St.* III 44 (from Slav **sinsъ* ‘dark blue’); WEIGAND 92; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 300 (agrees with MEYER); CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 233-234 (to *finjē* and *hi*); MAYRHOFER III 384; BARTHOLOMAE 1631; VASMER III 617; POKORNY I 541; ČABEJ St. II 225-226 (follows CIMOCOWSKI in his comparison with *finjē*); MURATI *Probleme* 135.

thipē f ‘bread crust’. Identical with *cipē* (KRISTOFORIDHI 129). ♀ JOKL *Balkangerm.* 127; ČABEJ St. II 226.

thirqe f, pl. *thirqe* ‘chick-pea’. Singularized plural of **thirk*, derivative in *-ka- of *thjerrē* (CIMOCOWSKI *LP* VIII 96). ♀ MEYER *Wb.* 91, *Alb. St.* III 44 (from Venet *siserchia* id.); HELBIG 79 (accepts MEYER’s etymology); CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 233-234 (from *siserchia* with dissimilation of *s - s*); ČABEJ St. II 226 (follows CIMOCOWSKI *LP* VIII).

thirr m ‘soot’. From PAlb **tsirwa* identical with Lith *širvas* ‘grey’ (CIMOCOWSKI *ABS* III 42) and continuing the Indo-European root for dark color **ker-*. Cf. *surmē* and *thjermē*. ♀ FRAENKEL 989; POKORNY I 573-574; ČABEJ St. II 226-227 (to Slav **sěra* ‘sulphur’).

thirravajē f ‘complaint’. Lexicalization of *me thirrē vaj* ‘to make a complaint, to complain’ (ČABEJ St. II 227).

thith m, pl. *thitha* ‘joint-pin, sprig’. Another form is *thinx*. From **thind-th*, diminutive of *thind*.

thith aor. *thitha* ‘to suck’. Another form is *thēthij*. Continues PAlb **tsitsa*. An old “descriptive” stem (JOKL *Balkanogerm.* 127-128, *Slavia* XIII 325). Of the same origin is *thithē* ‘nipple’ < PAlb **tsitsā*. ♀ CAMARDA I 37, 77-78 (to Gk *τίθημι* ‘to put’); MEYER *Wb.* 90, *Alb. St.* III 44, IV 31 (from SCr *sisa* ‘nipple, bosom’); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 195 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 290; MANN *Language* XXVI 386-387 (*thithē* to Ir *cioch*, Slav **sisa*); CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 234; ČABEJ St. II 227-228.

thjermē adj. ‘grey’. From PAlb **tserma*, a full grade of the root found in zero grade in *surmē* and etymologically related to Lith *šiřmas* ‘grey’ (JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 153-155, *WuS* XII 89-90). ♀ CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 221 (follows JOKL); POKORNY I 574; ČABEJ St. II 228-229 (derived from *thjerrē*); HULD 145; DEMIRAJ AE 399.

thjerrē f, pl. *thjerra* ‘lentil’. Continues PAlb **tserā*, a non-reduplicating parallel of Lat *cicer* ‘pea’, Arm *siseñ* id. < IE **ki-ker-* (BARIĆ *ARS*. I 15, *AArbSt* II 81-83). ♀ MEYER *Wb.* 91, *Alb. St.* IV 118 (from Rom **fābārium*, to Lat *fāba* ‘bean’); WEIGAND 19 (agrees with MEYER); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* 81-83; JOKL *LKUBA* 179-181 (to Lith *šerti* ‘to feed’); AČAREAN *HAB* IV 218; MANN *Language* XXVIII 33 (agrees with BARIĆ); CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 254; CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 1127; WALDE-HOFMANN I 212; POKORNY I 598; ČABEJ St. II 220-221 (identical with *fier*); DEMIRAJ AE 398-399.

thjeshtē adj. ‘simple, easy’. Another form is *fjeshtē*. Continues PAlb **tseksta*, a derivative in **ts-* based on **eksta* > *jashtē* with the basic meaning ‘not outside’ = ‘easy to reach’, for the semantic model cf. OIr *asse* < **ad-stajo-* ‘standing by’ = ‘easily attainable’ = ‘easy’, Fr *aise* ‘ease’ < Lat *adjacēns* ‘lying near’. ♀ MEYER *Wb.* 91 (from Lat *festus* ‘solemn, festive’); JOKL *Studien* 37-38, *LKUBA* 190, 214 (from IE **skāi-* ‘to shine’); VENDRYES [A] 96; BUCK *Synonyms* 648-650; ČABEJ St. II 224-225 (derived from *fill*).

thjeshter m, pl. *thjeshter* 'stepson'. In Sicilian dialects of Albanian one finds *fjeshter*. Borrowed from Lat *filiaster* id. (MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1043, 1053) phonetically influenced by *thjeshtē* (LA PIANA *St. Varia* 51-52). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 91, *Alb. St.* V 75 (from Ital *figliastro* id., Venet *fastro* id.); JOKL *LKUBA* 48, 211 (same); MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV* 1-2 16; HAARMANN 126; ÇABEJ *St.* II 229.

thkollēt adj. 'thin, meager'. A phonetic evolution of *tēholloj* 'to become thin' based on *hollē* (MANN *HAED* 539). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 229-230 (agrees with MANN).

thnegšl f, pl. *thnegla* 'ant'. Other forms are *thēnegullē*, *thēnējegēll*. Continues PALb **tsangulā*, with a prefix **ts-*, further connected with Lat *anguis* 'snake', Lith *angis* id., OHG *angar* 'kind of maggot', *engirine* 'larva', Lith *ankštiraū* 'maggot'. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 89-90 (from Lat *formicula* id.); BUGGE *BB XVIII* 175; SCHUCHARDT *Revue basque* V 106-108 (to Basque *chiugurri*); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 12 (compound of *thēri* ~ *thēni* and **goll-* 'thorn, sting'); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 142; LA PIANA *Studi* I 79 (from **kthonai-g̃ila* 'living on earth'); FRAENKEL 10; WALDE-HOFMANN I 48-49; POKORNY I 43-44; CAMAJ *Alb. Worts.* 119 (suffix -*ēl*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 214 (related to *thēri* ~ *thēni* as well as to *thind*).

thom aor. *thashē* 'to say'. From athematic PALb **tsānsmi* etymologically connected with Lat *cēnseō* 'to assess, to value' and its cognates (MEYER *Wb.* 91, *Alb. St.* III 13, 63). ♦ CAMARDA I 46 (to Gk φημί 'to say'); WACKERNAGEL *IF XLV* 326; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 332; JOKL *IF XXXVII* 101, *Sprache IX* 123; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 298-299; MANN *Language XXVIII* 33; LA PIANA *Studi* I 37; PISANI *Saggi* 101, 130; WALDE-HOFMANN I 198-200; POKORNY I 566; CAMAJ *Alb. Worts.* 37; HAMP *Anc. IE* 117 (3 sg. *thotē* derived from **kē-ti* since **kēns-ti* would be reflected as **thoshtē*); ÖLBERG *IF LXXIII* 208; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 108-109, *Verbum* 151-152, *Koll. Idg. ges.* 230; HULD 119; DEMIRAJ *AE* 399-400.

thonjëza pl. 'quotes'. A recent derivative of *thua*.

thopērç pl. 'dwarfs (in folklore)'. Other variants are *thopç* and, rarely, *thopērk*. The latter is formed analogically on the basis of the alternation -*k* : -*q* (> ç). Because of the stress in *thopērç* it must be ana-

lyzed as a compound of *thua* and *pērç* (for the meaning cf. *Tom Thumb* and Russian *mužičok-s-nogotok*). BUZUKU has a participle *thopēruom* 'paralyticus', *thoprēkuom* 'hydropicus' which has nothing to do with *thopērk* and reflects a verb **thē-pēr-koj* 'to undernourish', with two prefixes, based on *koj*. ♦ JOKL *Balkangerm.* 123-125, *Vox Rom.* VI 227 (from Slavic, cf. SCR *coprati* 'to conjure'); MANN *HAED* 92; ÇABEJ *St.* II 230-231 (from Ital *zoppo* 'lame').

thua ~ thue m, pl. *thoj* ~ *thonj* '(finger) nail'. Goes back to PALb **atsāna* derived from IE **ak̄-* 'sharp' and, as far as its structure is concerned, similar with Gk ἄκανος 'thorny fruit', ἄκωνα 'tip, point'. ♦ CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk ὄνυξ 'nail'); MEYER *Wb.* 92 (to Av *spāma-* 'saliva' misinterpreted as 'nail'), *Alb. St.* III 14, 16; LEWY *IF XXXII* 159 (compares *thua* with Lat *squāma* '(fish) scale'); JOKL *LKUBA* 26; BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 10 (derivative of IE **ker-* 'horn'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 301, *Stratificazione* 98; FRISK I 49, 51; ÇABEJ *St.* II 231-232 (to Gk κεντέω 'to prick'); HULD 120 (to Gmc **xanduz* 'hand').

thuk m, pl. *thukē* 'mortar'. Derived from *thuk* 'to grind, to press', a verb of onomatopoeic origin. The adjective *thukēt* 'robust' also belongs here. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 235.

thumb m, pl. *thumba* 'sting, thorn'. Derived from *thua*. PALb **tsumba* was borrowed to Rum *ciump*. ♦ CAMARDA I 78 (to Gk θωμός 'heap'); MEYER *Wb.* 92 (to Skt *sámba-* 'pole', Gk κόμβος 'roll, band'), *Alb. St.* III 14; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 332-333 (to *fēndyell* and *thnegēl*); JOKL *LKUBA* 217-218; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 144; MANN *Language XXVIII* 32 (to Lith *šumpis* 'ham, leg of pork'); POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 339; ROSETTI *ILR* I 275; ÇABEJ *St.* II 233 (agrees with PEDERSEN).

thumbull f, pl. *thumbulla* 'button'. Derived from *thumb*. Borrowed to Rum *simbure* 'stone (of a fruit)'. ♦ ROSETTI *ILR* I 281; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 254.

thundēr f, pl. *thundra* 'hoof'. Derived from *thua*. ♦ CAMARDA I 81 (to Gk θέναρ 'palm of the hand').

thupēr f, pl. *thupra* 'twig, rod'. As far as *th-* < **ts-* is impossible before -*u-*, it is a prefix (cf. *thēngjill*). The rest of the word continues PALb

**upera* ‘upper’ etymologically related to OHG *obaro* id., Lat *super* id. and the like. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 92 (to Hung dial. *supra* id.); POKORNY I 1106.

thur aor. *thura* ‘to fence, to enclose, to plait, to weave’. From PALb **tsurja*, a zero grade form related to Arm *sarik* ‘band, rope’, Gk καῖρος ‘row of thrums in the loom’. ♦ CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk θυρόω ‘to furnish with doors’); MEYER *Wb.* 92 (to Lat *crātis* ‘wicker-work’, Gk κύρτη ‘fishing net’); AČAREAN *HAB* IV 188; FRISK I 756; POKORNY I 577-578; CLACKSON *LR* 140.

thuthaq adj. ‘lisping’. Pronouncing *s* as *th* (MEYER *Wb.* 92).

thyej aor. *theva* ‘to break’. Continues PALb **tsā(i)nja* derived from IE **kēi-* ‘to sharpen’: Skt *sīśāti* ‘to sharpen’, Arm *sur* ‘sharp; knife’ and the like. See *thikē*. ♦ CAMARDA I 77 (to Gk θύω ‘to rage, to seethe’).

U

u part. of passive. From PALb **wa* related to IE **syom*, acc. ‘self’ with the vowel lost in the unstressed position and **w* vocalized as *u* (BOPP 480-481) or resulting from the regular development of IE **syo-* in Albanian. ♦ CAMARDA I 217; MEYER *Wb.* 468, *Alb. St.* III 39; JOKL *IF* XXXVI 111, *LKUBA* 74; BARIĆ *ARSt* I 111; JOKL *LKUBA* 74, *IF* L 56; MANN *Language* XXVI 384; POKORNY I 882; HAMP *IF* LXXXI 36-37; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 100; ÇABEJ *St.* II 234-235; HULD 122; DEMIRAJ *AE* 400.

ubēl f, pl. *ubla* ‘well, shaft, hillside well’. The original meaning is ‘hill-side well’. With a secondary voicing of *-p- continues PALb **upela*, a derivative of IE **upo* ‘under’. Morphologically particularly close to Goth *ubils* ‘evil’, originally ‘exceeding due limits’ < **upelo-*. ♦ ONIONS 332; POKORNY I 1106-1107.

udob adv. ‘easy, light’. Borrowed from Slav **udobъ* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 217; SVANE 272.

udhē f, pl. *udhē* ‘way’. From PALb **wada*, an o-grade **yodhā* based on **yedh-* ‘to beat, to break’. For such semantic development cf. Slav

**trepati* ‘to knock, to beat’ ~ OS *thravon* ‘to trot’ ~ Slav **tropa* ‘path’ and the like (BUCK *Synonyms* 693-694). ♦ CAMARDA I 50, 108 (comparison with Gk ὁδός ‘road’); MEYER *BB* VIII 191 (compares with Slav **ulica* ‘street’), *Wb.* 455 (derives from IE **uegh-*), *Alb. St.* III 18, 80; BUGGE *BB* XVIII 189 (borrowed from Gk ὁδός); JOKL *Studien* 92, *LKUBA* 128, 316 (cognate of Lat *vehō* ‘to bear, to carry, to convey’); PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 335; DERŽAVIN *Jazyk I literatura* I 190-191 (to *urē* and *ujē*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 274 (from IE **uegh-* ‘to move, to pull’); LA PIANA *Studi* I 60-61; CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 231; TISCHLER II 318-319 (etymology of the Hittite word); HAMP *Laryngeals* 138 (to IE **yedh-* ‘to lead’); ÖLBERG *IBK* XVII 34-35; MANN *Hist. Gr.* 186; ÇABEJ *StF* IV/1 69, 83 (follows HAMP), *St.* II 237-238 (zero-grade formation of IE **yedh-* ‘to beat, to break’); HULD 120-121; OREL *LB* XXVIII/4 54-55 (close to Hitt *huda-* ‘hurry’, a zero-grade of IE **yedh-*), *ZfBalk* XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ *AE* 400-401.

udhos m ‘sort of cheese’. Originally, participle in *-ues, -os* of Geg *hudh* ‘to throw, to pour’ (see *hedh*) with the loss of initial *h*. Semantically, the Balkan-Carpathian technology of cheese production makes such a motivation fairly possible, cf. Slav **žeti* derived from **žeti* ‘to press, to squeeze’ (KLEPIKOVA *SPT* 142-143). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 455 (to Carpathian *urda*); SCHMIDT *KZ* L 245-246; DURIDANOV *LB* XVII 51-62 (from **urdhos* related to *urdhē*; phonetically difficult); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 363.

ugar m, pl. *ugarē* ‘land unused for two years’. Borrowed from Slav **ugarъ* ‘fallow ground’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *ugar*, SCR *ugar* (MEYER *Wb.* 456). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 158; SVANE 36.

ujē f/n, pl. *ujēra* ~ *ujna* ‘water’. From PALb **udrjā* (HAMP *St. Whatmough* 83, *Laryngeals* 138) derived from the Indo-European word for ‘water’ **yed-* (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 24; CAMARDA I 51, 75). For a similar formation cf. Gk βδρία ‘water-bucket’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 456 (reconstructs **udnjā* but there are no traces of *unjē* in the dialects), *Alb. St.* III 66; LA PIANA I 118 (derives *ujē* from **ulē* < **ud-l-o-*); SPITZER *MRIW* I 217; BARIĆ *AArbSt.* II 86; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 273-274; PEDERSEN *Festskr. Thomsen* 247, *KZ* XXXIII 285-286, XXXVI 339 (from **uē* < **udā* with *-j-* filling hiatus), *Kelt. Gr.* II 19; JOKL *WuS* XII 64; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 274; POKORNY 78-79; FRISK II 957-959; ÇABEJ

St. II 238-239 (follows PEDERSEN); HULD 121; DEMIRAJ AE 401-402 (from PALb **urjā*, related to Skt *vār-* ‘water’).

ujk m, pl. *ujq*, *ujqér* ~ *ujqēn* ‘wolf’. The archaic form *ulk* is preserved in Chamian. Goes back to PALb *(w)ulka continuing IE **ulk**os id.: Skt *vṛ̥ka-*, Gk λύκος, Lat *lupus*, Goth *wulfs* and the like (STIER KZ XI 143; GIL'FERDING *Otn.* 24; MEYER *Wb.* 457, *Alb. St.* III 2, 80). The form *ujkth* ‘wolf’s hide’ is an obvious derivative of *ujk* (MEYER *Alb. St.* IV 99) ◊ CAMARDA I 26 (metathesis of λύκος); MEYER BB VIII 191, Gr. Gr. 69, 233, 262; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549; JOKL *Studien* 92, 119 (*ujkth* - to Lat *vellus* ‘fleece, hide’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 274, *Stratificazione* 143; BARIĆ ARSt. I 45 (agrees with JOKL on *ujkth*), 111, *Hymje* 22; PORZIG *Gliederung* 206; ENDZELIN KZ XLIV 61; MANN *Language* XVII 15; FRISK II 143-144; MAYRHOFER III 240-241; WALDE-HOFMANN I 836-837; FEIST *Goth.* 576; POKORNY I 1178-1179; HAMP *Laryngeals* 138; GINDIN *Form.* SN 61; ÇABEJ *St. II* 239-240, 242-244; KLINGENSCHMITT *Münch. St. Spr.* XL 124; HULD 121-122; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 144, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 351; DEMIRAJ AE 403.

ukrajē f ‘forest’. Borrowed from Slav **ukrajь* attested, in a different meaning, in SCr *ukraj* ‘near’, Russ *ukraj* (MEYER *Wb.* 456).

ul aor. *ula* ‘to lower’. From PALb **wala* related to Gk εῖλω ‘to shut in, to press’, Lith *valyti* ‘to clean’, *iš-valyti* ‘to carry away’ (CAMARDA I 54). Forms like *unj* reflect an earlier **ulnj* < **walnja*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 457-458 (to the non-existent Slav **xynoti*); PEDERSEN *IFV* 64, KZ XXXIII 542 (separates *unj* from *ul*); BARIĆ ARSt. I 32 (agrees with PEDERSEN and compares *ul* with Slav **xylъ* ‘crooked, weak’); JOKL *ArRom* XXIV 39 (to *vang*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 274; FRAENKEL 1190; FRISK I 456-457; POKORNY I 1138; ÇABEJ *St. II* 240-242 (follows CAMARDA).

ulērij ~ **ulērī** aor. *ulērita* ‘to shout, to howl’. Another form is *ulēras*. Borrowed from Rom **urulāre* id. (cf. Rum *urla*, Sard *urulare* and the like) continuing Lat *ululāre* ‘to howl, to yell’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 69; MEYER *Wb.* 457). ◊ PUŞCARIU *EWR* 171; ÇABEJ *St. II* 242 (onomatopoeia).

ulishṭē f, pl. *ulishṭa* ‘small tub’. Borrowed from Slav **ulišče*, deriva-

tive of **ulьjь* ‘hive; trough’, cf. SCr *ulište* (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 12). ◊ ÇABEJ *St. II* 242 (derived from *ul*); SVANE 159.

ulmej aor. *ulmeva* ‘to make wet’. Derived from an unattested **ulm* continuing PALb **ulg(a)mā* related to OHG *welc* ‘wet’, Lith *vilgyti* ‘to make wet’, Latv *valgums* ‘wetness’, Slav **vylgъkъ* ‘wet’. ◊ FRAENKEL 1251; VASMER I 337; POKORNY I 1145 (with mistakes in Lithuanian forms); ÇABEJ *St. II* 244 (identical with *tēmehem* ‘to apply rouge’ and *mēlmej* ‘to add butter or oil to food’).

ulzē f, pl. *ulza* ‘kind of maple’. Derived from PALb **ulma* continuing IE **lmō-* also reflected in Lat *ulmus* ‘elm’, cf. also ON *almr* id., OIr *lem* id. (ÇABEJ *St. II* 244). ◊ WALDE-HOFMANN II 811-812; POKORNY I 303.

ullastēr f, pl. *ullastra* ‘wild olive tree’. Borrowed from Ital *olivastro* ‘olive’ influenced by *ulli* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 244-245). The variant *ullashtēr* may well go back to Lat *oleaster* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 457). ◊ WEIGAND 95 (to *ulli*); JOKL *LKUBA* 210-211 (from Rom **olivaster*); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24, 31; HAARMANN 139; LANDI *Lat.* 87, 129, 136.

ulli ~ **ullī** m, pl. *ullinj* ‘olive (tree)’. Borrowed from Lat *olīvus* ‘olive tree’ (ÇABEJ *St. II* 245) or, less exactly, from *olīva* ‘olive’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 44; MEYER *Wb.* 457). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1049; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 536; JOKL *LKUBA* 210; WEIGAND 95; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 274; HAARMANN 138; LANDI *Lat.* 87, 158.

umas aor. *umata* ‘to bark’. Derived from an unattested **umē* from PALb **wamā* further related to Skt *vámiti* ‘to vomit’, Av *vam-* ‘to spit’, Gk ἐμέω ‘to spit out’, Lat *vomeō* ‘to vomit’ and the like. ◊ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 275 (from an uncertain Slavic source); JOKL *ArRom* XXIV 16 (< **ulmatiō* related to Gk ὑλάω id.); WALDE-HOFMANN II 835; MAYRHOFER III 146; FRISK I 504-505; POKORNY I 1146; ÇABEJ *St. II* 246 (onomatopoeia).

(G) umb m ‘plowshare’. Other forms are *um* and *hum*. Borrowed from the nominative of Lat *vōmis* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 457). ◊ JOKL *LKUBA* 23, 135-136; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 198; HAARMANN 158.

unak m, pl. *unakē* ‘hearth stone’. Borrowed from Slav **junakъ* ‘young man, hero’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *junak*, SCr *junak*. The Slavic word can also denote the ritual log at the hearth stone and the hearth-stone itself in the *polaznik* ritual known all over the Balkans.

unazë f, pl. *unaza* ‘finger-ring, small iron ring’. Based on *unē* < PAlb **wandā* related to Arm *gind* ‘ring’, Goth *bi-windan* ‘to unwreathe’ and the like (ÇABEJ St. II 246-247; reconstructs **uendā*, IV 57). ♦ MEYER Wb. 457 (based on the rare *una* borrowed from Rom **virāna*, cf. Lat *viriae* ‘armlets, bracelets’), Alb. St. IV 40; BARIĆ ARSt. I 78, 102 (to Lat *unguis* ‘nail’, *ungulus* ‘finger-ring’); FEIST Goth. 98; POKORNY I 1148.

undyrē f, pl. *undyrē* ‘fat’. Another form is *yndyrē*. Borrowed from Lat *unctūra* ‘ointment’ (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 69; MEYER Wb. 461). ♦ BARIĆ AArBSt. I 145; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; DI GIOVINE Gruppo -ct- 50-52; ÇABEJ St. II 313; HAARMANN 155; LANDI Lat. 69, 121.

unē pron. ‘I’. A composite consisting of the personal pronoun *u* (attested as such in dialects) and particle *nē* (cf. Gk *vai*, *vñ*). The Italo-Albanian form *uth* contains a diminutive suffix *-th* (DOZON 276). The personal pronoun *u* is identical with *u* ‘self’ < PAlb **we* (LA PIANA St. Varia 69). It may also result from the allegro change of a sequence **edz we* < IE **eǵhom sue*. In other cases we find IE **me-*, cf. acc. *mua ~ mue* < **mēm* as in Skt *mām*, OPers *mām*, OPrus *mien* and Slav **mę* (JOKL IF XLIX 274). ♦ BOPP 504-505 (to IE **eǵhom* ‘I’); CAMARDA I 215-216 (follows BOPP); MEYER Wb. 454 (*u* borrowed from Rom **eo* < Lat *ego* ‘I’), Alb. St. I 34; BARIĆ ARSt. I 102 (*uth* < **udh* identified with **eǵð*), Hymje 17; TAGLIAVINI Dalmazia 275 (agrees with BARIĆ); quaj, MANN Language XXVI 385; PISANI Saggi 107, 167; HAMP RRL XXI 50 (notes a similar vocalism in Hitt *ugga* ‘I’). St. Whatmough 78; ÇABEJ St. II 233-234 (agrees with LA PIANA); HULD 122; DEMIRAJ AE 400.

unē f ‘piece of a broken pot’. Used once by BUZUKU. Continues PAlb **wantā* further related to Arm *vandem* ‘to destroy’, OHG *wund* ‘wound’, MW *gweint*, praet. ‘(I) pierced’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 455 (related to *úth* ‘wooden jug’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 111 (*úth* related to IE **yed-* ‘water’); LEWIS-PEDERSEN 296; POKORNY I 1108; ÇABEJ St. II 247.

ungroj aor. *ungrova* ‘to howl, to whine, to squeak (of animals)’. Borrowed, with a secondary inlaut *r*, from Lat *uncāre* ‘to roar (of bears)’.

ungj m, pl. *ungjér* ‘uncle’. Borrowed from Lat *avunculus* (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 4; MEYER Wb. 457, Alb. St. IV 54-55). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrijß* I 1049; WEIGAND 96; JOKL LKUBA 15, 28; BARIĆ ARSt. I 110; TAGLIAVINI Origini 189, 227; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 12; HAARMANN 112; ÇABEJ St. II 247; LANDI Lat. 175.

ungji adv. ‘completely’. Another form is *unji*. Univerbation of *u nē gji* ‘itself in its totality’, cf. *u* and *gjithē*. ♦ BARIĆ ARSt. I 64 (to *njē*); OSТИR AArBSt II 296 (agrees with BARIĆ); ÇABEJ St. II 247-248 (from **n gji* with *n* > *un*).

ungjill m, pl. *ungjij* ‘gospel’. Borrowed from Lat *evangelium* (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 457) or from Rom **evangelum* > Ital *vangelo* (ÇABEJ St. II 248-249). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrijß* I 1049; WEIGAND 96; HAARMANN 124; LANDI Lat. 51, 141-142.

unzë f, pl. *unza* ‘pen-point, pen’. Phonetic form of *hundēsē*, derivative of *hundē* (MANN HAED 163). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 249.

(G) **unzë** f ‘firebrand, smut’. The Toks form is *urth*. Related to or derived from *uri* ‘hunger’. ♦ MANN Language XVII 15 (to Lith *ugnìs* ‘fire’).

upeshk m ‘bishop’. Borrowed from Lat *episcopus* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. Elemente 23; MEYER Wb. 458). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundrijß* I 1045, 1048; JOKL LKUBA 22; HAARMANN 123; LANDI Lat. 57, 119, 139.

upri f ‘group of peasants helping another peasant in his farm’. Based on an unattested **upér* continuing PAlb **upera* and related to Av *uparō* ‘upper’, Gk *ὑπερός* ‘pestle’, OHG *obaro* ‘upper’. ♦ JOKL Vox Rom. VI 221 (from **vépri*, to *veprē*); FRISK II 966-967; POKORNY I 1106; ÇABEJ St. II 249 (borrowed from Slav **upirati sę* ‘to lean’).

urdhē f, pl. *urdha* ‘sort of white cheese’. There are also variants *urlē* and *hurdhē* with a secondary prosthetic *h-*. The word reflects PAlb **wurdā*, from an earlier **uṛdā* or **uordā*, derived from IE **yer-* ‘to boil, to burn’ (Arm *varem* ‘to kindle’, Lith *virti* ‘to cook, to boil’, Slav **variti* id.). Semantically, it is important for this etymology that *urdhē* is pro-

duced by boiling whey (OREL *SBJa Kont.* 211-212). From Albanian *urdhë* was borrowed to other Balkan and Carpathian languages, such as Rum *urdă* (KLEPIKOVA 142-144). ◊ MLADENOV 654 (derives *urdhë* and other Balkan cognates from Turk *vurmak* 'to beat, to strike'), *Slavia* V/1 56; MACHEK 670 (from Lat *būtyrum* 'butter'); PHILIPPIDE *Or. Rom.* II 739-740 (to Gk *οὐρός* 'trench'); SIMEONOV *LB XV* 33-35 (to Ossetic *urs* 'white'); BARIĆ *Lingv. st.* 39 (from IE **srdhā*); DURIDANOV *LB XVII* 51-59 (from **skrđo-*, cf. *hirrē* < **skyno-*, both treated as derivatives of IE **sker-* 'to cut'); CAPIDAN II 470 f. (Aromanian sources of the Albanian word); GIUGLEA *DR III* 587; FRAENKEL 1263; POKORNY I 1166; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 352; ROSETTI *ILR I* 282-283; RUSSU *Etnogeneza* 411-412; KLEPIKOVA *Etimologija* 1966 62-81; HAMP *LB XXIV/3* 47-50 (from **skorHdā*); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 363.

urdhër ~ *urdhën* m, pl. *urdhëra* ~ *urdhna* 'order'. Borrowed from Lat *ordinem* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 45; MEYER *Wb.* 458). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045, 1048; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 276-277; MIHÄESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 24; HAARMANN 139.

(T) *urdhëratë* f, pl. *urdhërata* 'servant'. Derived from *urdhër*, *urdhëroj* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 250). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 458.

urelë f, pl. *urela* 'water-pit'. From PALb **urelā* related to ON *úr* 'drizzle', OPrus *wurs* 'pool', Gk *ἄν-αυπος* 'devoid of water' and the like. ◊ FRISK I 103-104; KRETSCHMER *Glotta X* 51-54; PERSSON *IF XXXV* 199; POKORNY I 80-81.

urë f, pl. *ura* 'bridge'. From PALb **wardā* related to Goth *warjan* 'to prevent, to defend', ON *vgr* 'row of stones', *ver* 'dam', Osc *veru* 'door' and, further, to IE **uortom* 'gate' (ÇABEJ *St. II* 250-251). ◊ MEYER *Alb. St. IV* 33; JOKL *Studien* 92-93 (to *udhë*), LKUBA 128, 316-317 (against BARIC); BARIĆ I 110-111 (to Gk *γέφυρα* 'bridge'); DERŽAVIN *Jazyk i literatura I* 190-191 (to Basque *ura* 'water'); ROMANSKI *MPr VII* 1-4 (to Illyr *-ora* in *Vilazora*); MAYER *Illyrier* I 99 (follows ROMANSKI); FEIST *Goth.* 551-552; POKORNY I 1160-1162; DEMIRAJ *AE* 403-404.

urë f, pl. *ura* 'burning log'. Continues PALb **wardā* related to Arm *varem* 'to kindle (fire)', Hitt *yar-* 'to burn' and their cognates. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 458 (from IE **eus-* 'to burn'), *Alb. St. III* 63; JOKL LKUBA 113-115;

TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 275-276; POKORNY I 1166; JANSON *Unt.* 84-85.

uri ~ û f 'hunger'. The Tosk form is derived from **ur*. From PALb **wana*, a nominal derivative of IE **uen-* 'to want, to desire', cf. Skt *vánati*, *vanati* id., Lat *venus* 'love' (MEYER *Wb.* 455, *Alb. St. III* 80). ◊ JOKL apud ÇABEJ *St. II* 235 (to Skt *ūnd-* 'defective, wanting', Goth *wans* 'defective, faulty'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 273; MANN *Language XVII* 15; MAYRHOFER III 141-142; WALDE-HOFMANN II 752-753; POKORNY I 1146-1147; ÇABEJ *St. II* 235-237 (agrees with JOKL).

uri m, pl. *urinj* 'mole'. Another, and more archaic, variant is *ur*. Derived from *uri* is *urith* id. From PALb **wara*, a non-reduplicated form close to Lat *vīverra* 'ferret', Lith *vaiveris* 'pole-cat', *vaiverē* 'squirrel' and the like. Another non-reduplicated form is represented in OHG *eihhurno* 'squirrel', OE *dc-weorna* id. ◊ STIER *KZ XI* No. 11 (to the second element of Gk *ἴνδουρος*, Hes. 'mole'); CAMARDA I 295 (identical with *buri* 'mole', from *breg*); DIEFENBACH I 48 (to Gk *όρύσσω* 'to dig'); LAMBERTZ *KZ LIII* 304 (to Lat *sorex* 'shrew-mouse', Gk *Ὥραξ* 'mouse, shrew-mouse'); JOKL LKUBA 310; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 143; FRAENKEL 1185; WALDE-HOFMANN II 808; POKORNY I 1166; ÇABEJ *St. II* 251-252 (to IE **uers-* 'top' or to Lith *ūrvas* 'hole, cavern'; *urithe* 'astragalus' based on *urith*).

uroj aor. *urova* 'to wish luck, to congratulate, to adore (deity)'. Borrowed from Lat *orāre* 'to argue, to plead, to pray' (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 45). ◊ SCHUCHARDT *KZ XX* 247 (from Lat *augurāre* 'to prophesy, to make auguries'); MEYER *Wb.* 459 (agrees with SCHUCHARDT); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1049 (accepts both alternatives); JOKL ZONF X 190; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 276; MIHÄESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 27; ÇABEJ *St. II* 252-253; HAARMANN 139.

urok m 'aim, intention'. Borrowed from Slav **urokъ* 'condition, deal', cf. ORuss *urokъ* (MEYER *Wb.* 459). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 197; SVANE 176.

urtë adj. 'quiet, intelligent'. Based on an unattested **ur* continuing PALb **wara* related to Lat *vērus* 'true', OIr *fir* id., OHG *wär* id. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 458 (to *unj*, see *ul*); PEDERSEN *KZ XXXIII* 551 (against MEYER); JOKL *Studien* 93 (compares *urtë* with OHG *wär* 'prudent', Gk *όράω* 'to see'), LKUBA 194, 228; TREIMER *MRIW I* 353-354 (to Lat *urgeō*

'to press, to push'); WALDE-HOFMANN II 768-769; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 7, 11; POKORNY I 1166; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184, 270.

urtundē f 'big vessel without handles'. Borrowed from Lat adj. fem. *rotunda* 'round, circular' (ÇABEJ *St.* II 253). The intermediate form must have been **rutundē*.

urth m 'ivy'. Derived from an unattested **ur* continuing PAIb **wara* related to Lith *veriū*, *vérți* 'to thread', *pa-varē* 'long row' and other reflections of IE **uer-* 'to bind'. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 154 (identifies *urth* with *fruth*); BARIĆ I 29, 102 (to Lat *hedera* 'ivy'); WEIGAND *BA* II 274, 283-284 (to *urahē*, *udhos*); TREIMER *KZ* LXV 79; RIBEZZO *RivAlb* I 140 n. 2 (to Dac *scardian* 'aristolochia, kind of plant'); MANN *Language* XVII 15 (to Skt *vṛj-* 'to twist'); POKORNY I 1150-1551; FRAENKEL 1229-1230; ÇABEJ *St.* II 253-255 (to IE **uer-* 'to turn').

urrej aor. *urreva*, *urrejta* 'to hate'. Borrowed from Lat *horrēre* 'to be afraid, to be astonished' (MEYER *Wb.* 459). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1048; SCHUCHARDT *KZ* XX 252; ÇABEJ *St.* II 255 (univerbation of *vē re* 'to pay attention').

urrē f 'sapwood, laburnum'. From PAIb **warnā* etymologically related to *verr* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 255-256). ♦ GURAKUQL *Illyria* I/21 8 (to the second element of Lat *alburnum* id.).

ushqej aor. *ushqeva* 'to feed'. Based on passive Lat *vescor* 'to feed oneself' (MEYER *Wb.* 459). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 75; HAARMANN 156.

usht m, pl. *ushta* 'ear (of grain)'. Historically identical with *ushtē* 'spear' (ÇABEJ *St.* II 256). Continues PAIb **ušta* close to OHG *ort* 'point', ON *oddr* id. and Lith *usnīs* 'thistle' (MEYER *Alb. St.* III 62, 80). ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* I (to Slav **ostъ* 'awn'), *Wb.* 459 (to Gk ἀέξω 'to increase, to foster', Goth *wahsan* 'to grow, to increase'); BARIĆ *ARSt* I 29-30; FRAENKEL 1172; POKORNY I 1172; ÇABEJ *LP* VIII 93, *St.* II 256-257; HAMP *ALH* XII 159; DEMIRAJ *AE* 404.

ushtar m, pl. *ushtarē* 'soldier'. Derived from *ushtē*, see *ushtē*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 459 (from Lat *hostis* 'enemy'); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1049; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 277 (agrees with MEYER); HAARMANN 130 (*ushtri* 'army' from Lat *hoste*).

ushtoj aor. *ushtova* 'to sound, to shout'. Borrowed from Lat *oscitāre* 'to shout, to open mouth, to yawn'. ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 75 (to *uturij*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 257 (onomatopoeia).

ushtoj aor. *ushtova* 'to try, to probe'. Borrowed from Lat *ūsitāri* id.

ushunjē ~ ushūj f 'lard'. Borrowed from Lat *axungia* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 4). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 19-20 (from NGk ὄξούγη, ἄξούγη id.); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1052, 1055; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 277; HAARMAN 112; ÇABEJ *St.* II 257 (from Byz Gk ὄξούγη).

ushunjěz f, pl. *ushunjěza* 'leech'. Another form is *shushunjě*. Borrowed from Rom **sanguisungia*, cf. Lat *sanguisuga* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 420).

ut m 'owl'. Another form is *hut*. Borrowed from Lat *ōtus* 'horned owl' (MEYER *Wb.* 460). ♦ HAARMANN 139.

uturij ~ uturî aor. *uturiva* 'to thunder'. Onomatopoeia.

uthēt adj. 'sour'. An irregular phonetic variant of *athēt*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 455-456 (to **us-* in Lith *usnīs* 'thistle'); BARIĆ *ARSt* 111-112

uthull f 'vinegar'. Derived from **uth* 'sour', see *uthēt* (MEYER *Wb.* 455). ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 332 ('unclear'); BARIĆ *ARSt* I 111-112 (from IE **euges-dh-*); JOKL *LKUBA* 267; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 277; CAMAJ *Alb. Wörb.* 117 (suffix -ull).

uzdajē f, pl. *uzdajē* 'hope'. Borrowed from Slavic **u-sъ-daja*, cf. SCr *uzdaja* id. (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36; MEYER *Wb.* 460). ♦ SVANE 224, 259.

V

va m/f, pl. *va* 'ford'. Borrowing from Lat *vadum* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 461). ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* I 68 (related to Lat *vadum*); MEYER-LÜBKE *MRIW* I 28, *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1052; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 285-286; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 243 (Latin loanword); SPITZER *MRIW* I 332 (treats *va* as a cognate of *vadum*); JOKL *IF* XXXVI 105, 137 (admits the possibility of an Indo-European source for *va*), *LKUBA* 209; SCHUCHARDT *KZ* XX 252; MANN

Language XXVIII 33, XXVI 380 (reconstructs **yadhom*); ÇABEJ St. II 257-258 (follows SPITZER); HULD 122-123 (loanword); DEMIRAJ AE 405.

vadē f, pl. *vada* ‘water-pit, irrigation channel’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *vada* id., SCr *vada* id. (DESNICKAJA *Slav. zaim.* 12).

vadis aor. *vadita* ‘to water, to irrigate’. Borrowed from Slav **vaditi* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vad'a* (MEYER Wb. 461). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 159; SVANE 39, 243.

vadhē ~ vodhē f, pl. *vadha* ~ *vodha* ‘sorb-apple’. Borrowed from Gk οῖη id. (JOKL LKUBA 207-209, 325) with -dh- rendering the intervocalic Gk -i- [j]. ♦ BARIĆ ARSt. I 112 (to Lat *sorbus* id. < IE **syordho-*); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/3-4 350; ÇABEJ St. II 258-259 (from Gk ὄα id.).

vagēlloj aor. *vagēllova* ‘to be dim, to be weak (of eyes)’. Together with *vagulloj* ‘to dawn, to be dim’ and *vagēt* ‘faded, faint, dim’ based on Lat *vagus* ‘strolling about, rambling’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 4 (to *agoj*); MANN *Language* XXVIII 38 (to Gk ὀχλύς ‘mist’); ÇABEJ St. II 259 (agrees with MEYER).

vaj m, pl. *vaje* ‘mourning wail’. Based on the onomatopoeia *vaj* ‘alas’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 44; MEYER Wb. 461). From here *vajtoj* ~ *vojtoj* ‘to mourn a dead’ is derived. ♦ MANN *Language* XXVI 381 (connected with Lat *vae*); MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; ÇABEJ St. II 260; HAARMANN 138; DEMIRAJ AE 405-406.

vaj ~ voj m/n, pl. *vajra* ~ *vojna* ‘oil’. A more conservative form is *val*. Borrowed from Lat *oleum* id. (MEYER Wb. 462, MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 575). The anlaut *va-* ~ *vo-* is typical of loanwords. ♦ CAMARDA I 39 (treats *vaj* ~ *voj* as a cognate of *oleum*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1046; JOKL *Studien* 116, *Slavia* XIII 641 (G *vojna* ‘odors’ borrowed from Slav **von'a* ‘odor’); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 193, 305; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 286; HAARMANN 52; HULD 123; ÇABEJ St. II 299-300 (against JOKL); LANDI *Lat.* 61, 126, 141.

vajc adj. ‘tearful’. Derived from *vaj*.

vajzē f, pl. *vajza* ‘girl’. Other important variants are *varzē*, *vashē* < **varshē* and *vajē* < **varjē*. They are based on an unattested **varē* continuing **vēharē* < PALB **swesarā*. The latter reflects the Indo-European word for ‘sister’: Skt *svásar-*, Arm *k'oyr*, Lat *soror* and the like (HAMP *SABBO* 109-110). ♦ TREIMER MRIW I 46 (to Skt *vardhati* ‘to increase’ and its cognates), *Slavia* II 455, KZ LXV 107-108; BARIĆ ARSt. I 113-114 (to Gk παρθένος ‘maiden’, Lat *virgō* id.); JOKL LKUBA 260-261, 332 (from **suo-ro-*, to IE **sue-* ‘self, own’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 278, *Stratificazione* 120; MAYRHOFER III 565; WALDEHOFMANN II 563; POKORNY I 1051; CAMAJ *Alb. Worthb.* 47; ÖLBERG IF LXXIII 208; ÇABEJ St. II 261-263 (deminutive of *varrē*); FEKA *GjJ* IV/2, 88-89; DEMIRAJ AE 406-407 (to Lat *virgō* ‘maiden’).

vak ~ vok aor. *vaka* ~ *voka* ‘to warm slightly, to make lukewarm’. Of uncertain origin. ♦ MEYER Wb. 462 (from SCr *mlak* ‘warm’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 112-113 (to ON *vókr* ‘wet’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 286-287.

vak m ‘into the open, outside’. Borrowed from Rom **vacus*, cf. Lat *vacuus* ‘empty’ (MEYER Wb. 462).

val m ‘valley’. Occurs in the phrase *mal e val* only. Borrowed from Lat *vallis* id. (ÇABEJ St. II 263).

valanicē f, pl. *valanica* ‘fulling-mill’. Borrowed from South Slavic **val'anica* (KRISTOFORIDHI 14, 485; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 170). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 264.

valavit aor. *valavita* ‘to swing, to sway’. Another form is *valēvit*. An expressive derivative of *valē*.

valē f, pl. *valē* ‘wave’. From PALB **walā* etymologically connected with OHG *wella* id., Lith *vilnìs* id., Slav **vylna* id., **vatъ* id. (MEYER BB VIII 191, Wb. 462, Alb. St. III 38 with the reconstruction of **uoljā*). PALB **walā* seems to reflect a zero grade **uoljā*. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36 (from Slav **valbъ*); JOKL LKUBA 270, 325 (*valē* < **ualnā*, **ułnā*), SPRACHE IX 22; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 543; BUGA II 375; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 286; MANN *Language* XVII 18 (to Lith *vilnìs* ‘wave’), XXVIII 38; PISANI *Saggi* 126; LA PIANA St. *Varia* 48 (reconstructs **uolnā*); FRAENKEL 1254; VASMER I 268, 339; POKORNY I 1141-1143;

CAMAJ *Alb.* *Wortb.* 56; ÇABEJ *StF* IV/2 8, *St. II* 264-265; HULD 123-124; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 143; DEMIRAJ *AE* 407-408.

valēt adj. ‘boiling hot’. Derived from *valē*. The verb *valoj*, *vloj* ‘to boil’ is of the same origin (MEYER *Wb.* 462, *Alb. St.* III 38). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 285.

valikē f ‘time spent on the work in fields’. Derived from *val*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 264-265 (derived from *valē*).

valle f, pl. *valle* ‘folk dance in a ring’. Borrowed from NGk βαλλίζω ‘to dance a folk dance’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 50; MEYER *NGr. St. IV* 15). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 462 (directly from Italian); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 278; ÇABEJ *St. II* 265-266 (to Lat *volvō* ‘to roll’).

vallē particle ‘maybe (in questions)’. Continues PAlb **walā* related to Goth *waila* id., OHG *wela*, *wola* continuing IE **yel-* ‘to wish’ (MEYER *Wb.* 462). ♦ GIL'FERDING *Otn.* 21 (to Skt *vardā-* ‘best’); JOKL *LKUBA* 209, 325; FEIST *Goth.* 543; POKORNY I 1137; ÇABEJ *St. II* 266.

vallē ~ vollē f, pl. *vallē ~ vollē* ‘sorb-apple’. Borrowed from Rom **vola*, derivative of *volare* ‘to fly’. ♦ HAMP *Strat.* 41-43 (from IE **oblu-* ‘apple’).

vallkua ~ vallkue m, pl. *vallkonj* ‘fish trap’. An early borrowing from Slav pl. **volkove* ‘objects that can be dragged or carried, nets’.

vanē f, pl. *vana* ‘crease, fold’. Participial form of *vete*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 266 (derived from *va*).

vangē f, pl. *vanga* ‘spade’. Historically identical with *vēng~ vang*.

vapē f ‘heat’. Borrowed from Rom **vapa* or OItal *vapa* ‘vapor’ (MEYER *Wb.* 463).

var aor. *vara* ‘to hang’. A secondary ablaut variant of *vjerr* (CAMARDA I 43; MEYER *Wb.* 475, *Alb. St.* III 58, 84). ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 290; ÇABEJ *St. II* 267.

varesē f, pl. *varesa* ‘chain’. Derived from *var*.

varfēr ~ vorfēn adj. ‘poor’. Borrowed from Lat *orphanus* ‘orphan’ (MEYER *Wb.* 463). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1046; SPITZER *MRIW* I 334; JOKL *LKUBA* 208-209; SCHUCHARDT *KZ* XX 247; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 287; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 18; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 244; HAARMANN 139; JANSON *Unt.* 61; LANDI *Lat.* 61.

varg m, pl. *vargje* ‘row, chain, ring’. Derived from *var* (MEYER *Wb.* 475). Note also *vargan* ‘caravan, long row’. ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 290; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 288; MANN *Language* XXVI 386 (to Gk ὄρχος ‘row of vines or trees’); CHANTRAINÉ 831; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 114 (suffix -g); ÖLBERG *IF LXXIII* 209; ÇABEJ *St. II* 267-268 (agrees with MEYER); OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 147; DEMIRAJ *AE* 408-409 (to *vjerr*).

vargēr ~ vērgā m, pl. *vērgenj* ‘uncastrated ram’. In Tosk, there is also *vērgēr* id. An innovation based on Lat *virgō* ‘virgin’ and presumably reflecting Rom **virgānus* (MEYER *Wb.* 470, *Alb. St. V.* 104-105). ♦ STIER *KZ XI* No 32 (from Rom **virgārius*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 268-269 (related to βάριχοι· ἄρνες Λόκωνες, Hes.); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 157.

varjesht ~ varresht m ‘swath’. A prefixal derivative of *rresht* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 270).

varr ~ vorr m, pl. *varre ~ vorre* ‘grave’. Borrowed from late Rom **orna* < Lat *urna* ‘cinerary urn’ (OREL *Antič. balk.* 5 31-32). ♦ DIEFENBACH I 55 (to Gk ὄρύχω ‘to dig up’ and/or OE *ear* ‘earth of the grave’); MEYER *Wb.* 37 (to *verrē*, *birrē*), *Alb. St. V* 104 (to IE **yer-* ‘to wrap’); JOKL *Studien* 94, *IF XXXVI* 125; ÇABEJ *St. II* 269-270 (follows DIEFENBACH); DEMIRAJ *AE* 409.

varrē f, pl. *varrē* ‘wound’. Secondary formation built on *vras* and based on the analogy with verbs in -as. Cf. *vrajē*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 464 (to *vras* and Skt *vranā-* ‘wound’), *Alb. St. III* 38, 73; VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* I 63 (to OHG *wern*, *werra* ‘varix’); JOKL *LKUBA* 194; SKOK *AArbSt* I 223; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 289; FRISK *Kl. Schr.* 277 (follows MEYER); ÖLBERG *IBK XIII* 66; RASMUSSEN *Morph.* 194; ANTTILA *Schw.* 156; ÇABEJ *St. II* 270-271; DEMIRAJ *AE* 408.

vatēr ~ votēr f, pl. *vatra ~ votra* ‘hearth, fireplace’. Borrowed from

Iranian, cf. Av *atar-* ‘fire’ (JOKL *Festschr. Rozwadowski* 37-50). The intermediate Iranian form in the Balkans must have been **atar-* or **otar-*. Rum *vatră* ‘hearth, fireplace’ is an Albanian loanword. Slavic forms (SCR *vatra* id. and the like) were borrowed from Albanian or Rumanian (JOKL WZKM XXXIV 49). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 4 (from Lat *ātrium*); MEYER *Wb.* 464-465; MLADENOV *RESI* IV/2 191-192; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 287-288; JOKL *Slavia* XIII 283-284; BARTHOLOMAE 312-316; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 248 (to Lat *ātrium*); VASMER I 279; ZALIZN'AK VSJa 40-41; POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 353; ROSETTI ILR I 283; HAMP *Opusc. slavica* 201-210 (looks for an ancient Balkan source), RRL 4 (1981) 315, ALH XII 153-155; ÖLBERG IBK XVII 45-46; KLEPIKOVA BJaz. 149-169; SCHUSTER-ŠEWIC *ZfPhonetik* XXXII 699-702; HULD 124; DEMIRAJ AE 410-412 (Latin influence).

vath ~ *vâth* m, pl. *vathē* ~ *vâthē* ‘earring’. Another variant is *vēth*. Deminutive of *vēng* ~ *vang*. ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 151; MAYRHOFER III 154-155; WALDE-HOFMANN II 763-766; FEIST *Goth.* 546-547; POKORNY I 1156-1158.

vathē f, pl. *vathē* ‘sheepfold, pen’. Deminutive of an unattested **vartē* continuing PALB **wartā*. The letter is etymologically identical with Tokh B *wärto* ‘garden’, Ir *fert* ‘grave mound’, OE *weord* ‘yard’ and the like (JOKL *Studien* 94). ♦ HOLTHAUSEN AEW 390; SCHMIDT KZ LVII 5 (to Lat *urbs* ‘town’); POKORNY I 1162; ÖLBERG IF LXXIII 209; HAMP *ZfceltPh* XL (1984) 275-276; DEMIRAJ AE 412 (connected with IE **yes-* ‘to live, to stay night’).

vazhdē f ‘trace’. Borrowed from East South Slavic, cf. Bulg *važdam*, OCS *važdati* ‘to lead’ (MEYER *Wb.* 465).

vdes aor. *vdiga* ‘to die’. From **awa-takja*, derivative of **teka* ‘to run away, to go away’, cf. *ndjek* (HULD 124-125). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 465 (comparison with SCR *zdeknuti* ‘to die, to peg out’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 77 (to OHG *touwen* ‘to die’ - but the source of the latter is IE **dhaʊ-*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 285 (agrees with BARIĆ); LA PIANA St. Varia 25-30 (to Skt *vinakti* ‘to separate’); PISANI *Saggi* 123 (follows BARIĆ); ÇABEJ *Die Sprache* XVIII 142 (to OE *deore* ‘dark’), *Etim.* III 206-208.

vdjerr aor. *vdorra* ‘to leave’. From **awa-derna* ‘to leave’ < *‘to go

away’ formed with a prefix on the basis of IE **der-* ‘to run’: Skt *dráti* ‘to run, to hasten’, Gk aor. *ἔδραν* ‘to run away’ (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 437). ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* III 73 (to *djerr*); MANN *Language* XXVIII 33 (to Gk *φθείρω*); MAYRHOFER III 211; FRISK I 122-123; POKORNY I 204; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 204.

ve f, pl. *va*, *veja* ‘widow’. From PALB **widewā* related to Skt *vidhávā* id., Lat *vidua* id., Goth *widuwo* id. and the like (GILFERDING *Otn.* 21; JOKL LKUBA 51-53, 90). Phonetically, the borrowing from Lat *vidua* is equally possible (MEYER *Wb.* 465, *Alb. St.* I 73, IV 123). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 71 (borrowed from Lat *vidua*); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 120-121, 126; MANN *Language* XXVI 385; BARIĆ *Hymje* 21; FEIST *Goth.* 562; MAYRHOFER III 211; WALDE-HOFMANN II 785-786; POKORNY I 1128; ÇABEJ *St.* II 272-273 (follows JOKL).

ve ~ *vo* f, pl. *ve* ~ *vo* ‘egg’. Etymologically relevant is the Old Albanian form *vöe* (BUZUKU, BARDHI). Hence, the reconstruction of the contracted Tosk **vae* > *ve* ~ Geg **voe* > *vo*. The correspondence of anlaut Tosk *va-* ~ Geg *vo-* is typical of (mainly Latin) loanwords. Therefore, *ve* ~ *vo* is a borrowing from Lat *ōvum* ‘egg’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 45; MEYER *Wb.* 465). ♦ BOPP 534 n. 1 (compares with Lat *ōvum*, Gk *φόβος*); CAMARDA I 44, 91 (follows BOPP); MEYER *Alb. St.* I 73, IV 23; MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046; JOKL LKUBA 51-52, 90, 207 (confronted with difficulties in the explanation of the vocalism, reconstructs **ēuiē*), IF XXXVI 109 f.; SPITZER IF XXXIX 110; BARIĆ I 81; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 286; ÇABEJ *St.* II 272 (follows BOPP); HULD 125-126.

veç adv., prep. ‘separately, besides’. Derivative of **ve*, a form of PALB **awa* ‘away, out, un-’, cf. *vdes*, *vrap*. ♦ MANN *Comp.* 44 (from IE **autjós*).

vedér f, pl. *vedra* ‘pail (for milk)’. Borrowed from Slav **vědro* ‘pail’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vedro*, SCR *vjetro*, *vedro* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36; MEYER *Wb.* 465). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 153; HAMP LB XIV/2 13; SVANE 68.

vegē f, pl. *vega* ‘handle, tool, instrument’. With other variants (*vjegē*, *vegiē*), this word continues the attested form *vegēl* ‘ear (of a vessel), instrument, tool’. The latter is borrowed from Lat *vehiculum* ‘vehicle’

(LAMBERTZ apud ÇABEJ St. II 273). ♦ CAMARDA I 70 (to Lat *vehō* ‘to carry’); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549-550; JOKL LKUBA 101-104 (to *vangē* or to *vig*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 99; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 77-78; ÇABEJ St. II 273-276 (follows JOKL’s second etymology), 296-297; DEMIRAJ AE 412-413.

vegoj aor. *vegova* ‘to appear misty, to be indistinct’. Borrowed from Lat *vagārī* id. ♦ MEYER Wb. 465 (from Turkish); ÇABEJ St. II 275 (to *vagēlloj*).

vegsh m, pl. *vegsha* ‘clay pot’. Derived from *vegē* (JOKL LKUBA 101-103). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 275.

vehte pron. ‘self’. Other widespread variants are *vete* and *vetē*. From PAlb **swai-ta* derived from **swaja*. The latter is identical with IE **swojós* ‘own’: Slav **svojь*, OPrus *swais* (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 45), further related to IE **sye-* (BOPP 478; CAMARDA I 218; MEYER Wb. 468). ♦ MEYER Wb. 468 (*vetē* from IE **sye-t-*), BB VIII 192, Alb. St. III 58; JOKL IF XXXVI 111, LKUBA 41, 261 (reconstructs **sueti*); PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 290 (*vetē* < **suet-i* with a locative particle *-i); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 280-281; MANN *Language* XXVI 379, 382 (to Gk αὐτός); TRAUTMANN BSIWb. 251; VASMER III 583; PISANI *Saggi* 167; LEUKART *Nomina* 152-153; KORTLANDT SSGL XXIII 174 (“unclear”); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 354, *Orpheus* VI 17 (against MANN); DEMIRAJ AE 416-417.

vej aor. *vejta* ‘to weave’. From PAlb **webnja* connected with Skt *ubhnāti* ‘to lace up’, OHG *weban* ‘to weave’, Tokh B *wāp-* id. (MEYER Alb. St. III 36, 38). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 105; PORZIG *Gliederung* 178, 186; MAYRHOFER I 107; POKORNY I 1114; KLINGENSCHMITT *Verbum* 113; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 77; ÇABEJ LP VII 162-163, St. VII 184, 228; HULD 143; DEMIRAJ AE 413-414 (secondary form in *-nið).

vel aor. *vela* ‘to overeat, to eat too much’. Continues PAlb **wala*, a secondary ablaut variant of *vjell* (HAHN 7). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 276.

velenxē f, pl. *velenxa* ‘woolen blanket’. A Balkan word indirectly borrowed to Albanian from Slav **val'anica* ‘object made of felt’ through the mediation of NGk βελέντσα ‘woolen blanket’. ♦ MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36 (from Slavic); MEYER Wb. 465 (from Hung *velencze*);

SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 170; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279; DESNICKA-JA *Slav. zaim.* 12; SVANE 48.

vem m, pl. *veme* ‘larva, grub, caterpillar’. Derived from *ve* ‘egg’ (ÇABEJ St. II 276-277). The meaning ‘caterpillar’ appeared under the influence of *dhemje* occasionally confused with *vem* in dialects where *v* and *dh* are interchanged. ♦ MEYER Wb. 84, Alb. St. IV 61 (identifies *vem* with *dhemje*); KRISTOFORIDHI 19, 87.

vend m, pl. *vende* ‘place’. From PAlb **wen-ta*, an adjectival form based on the verb **wena* > *vē* (MEYER Wb. 469). ♦ HAHN I 243 (comparison with the Illyrian place-name *Vendum*); KRETSCHMER *Glotta* XXI 89-90; TREIMER KZ LXV 116; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279; MANN *Language* XXVIII 38, *Hist. Gr.* 81 (to IE **yes-*); GERCENBERG *Prosodika* 106 (to Illyr Ούένδων, *A-vendius*); ÇABEJ St. II 278-280 (to Gk οὐδας ‘ground, earth’, Arm *getin* id.); HULD 126.

venitem refl. ‘to pale, to wane’. Borrowed from Slav **vęqti* id., cf. South Slav continuants: Bulg *vena*, SCr *venuti* (MEYER Wb. 466). ♦ SVANE 251.

vepēr f, pl. *vepra* ‘work’. A singularized plural of an unattested **vapēr* ~ *vopēr*, cf. *vogēl*, pl. *vegēl*. Borrowed from Lat *opera* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 44; MEYER Wb. 466). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 24; HAARMANN 138; LANDI *Lat.* 60, 130.

verbēr ~ **verbēr** adj. ‘blind’. Borrowed from Lat *orbus* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 45; MEYER Wb. 466) with the same phonetic development as in *vepēr*. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1046; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 18; HAARMANN 139; LANDI *Lat.* 60-61, 177.

verdhē adj. ‘yellow’. Borrowed from Lat *viridis* ‘green’ (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 25; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 71; MEYER Wb. 466). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045, 1053; JOKL LKUBA 14; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 157; LANDI *Lat.* 58.

verē f ‘summer’. Borrowed from Rom **vēra* id. (MEYER Wb. 466; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1044;

TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279-280; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 21; ÇABEJ St. VII 82, 216; HAARMANN 156.

verē ~ **venē** f ‘wine’. From PAIb *wainā cognate with Gk οῖνη ‘vine’, οἶνος ‘wine’, Lat vīnum ‘wine’, Arm gini id., ultimately borrowed from Sem *wainu- id. (CAMARDA I 42, 57; MEYER Wb. 465-466, Alb. St. III 38, 89). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 71 (borrowed from Lat vīnum); MEYER Gr. Gr. 321; BUGA III 427; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279; LA PIANA *Prefisso* 48; PISANI *Saggi* 99; MANN *Language* XXVI 387, *Hist. Gr.* 66 (loanword from Doric); FRISK II 364-366; CHANTRAINÉ 785; WALDE-HOFMANN II 794-795; POKORNY I 1121; ÇABEJ St. II 280-281; HULD 126-127 (borrowed from North-West Greek); JANSON *Unt.* 32-33; DEMIRAJ AE 414.

verigē f, pl. *veriga* ‘chain ring’. Borrowed from Slav *veriga ‘chain’, cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg veriga, SCR veriga (MEYER Wb. 466). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 15, 148; SVANE 86.

verzē f, pl. *verza* ‘gill, branchia’. Continues the umlauticized PAIb *wardjā etymologically identical with Lith varlē ‘frog’ < *vardē, Latv vārde. ♦ MEYER Wb. 467 (from *bvrca, to Slav *bvrkъ ‘mustache’); WEIGAND 98 (to *vesh*); JOKL LKUBA 137-139 (from Rom *vertia, to Lat vertere ‘to turn’); FRAENKEL 1200; SOMMER *Balt.* 178 (on Lith -l- < *-d- in this word); DODBIBA St. Leks. 262 (from *vesh-zē, to *vesh*); ÇABEJ St. II 281-282 (follows DODBIBA).

verzomē f ‘fishing net’. Derived from *verzē*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 282 (identical with *rērzop*).

verr m, pl. *verra* ‘alder’. Continues PAIb *werna related to Bret gwern id., W gwernen id., Mir fern id. (DIEFFENBACH I 50) and Arm geran ‘beam, timber’ (LIDÉN IF XVIII 485-486). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 255, *Festschr. Kretschmer* 86-88, *Festschr. Rozwadowski* I 236; BARIĆ AArBSt. II 413; TREIMER *Slavia* III 454 (to Slav *avorъ ‘elm’, a Germanic loanword in Slavic); MANN *Language* XXVIII 37; LEWIS-PEDERSEN 53; POKORNY I 1169; ÖLBERG IF LXXIII 205; HAMP IF LXXXVI 193 (on Bret gwern); ÇABEJ St. II 282-283; DEMIRAJ AE 414-415.

verrē f, pl. *verra* ‘hole’. Another form is *vērē*. From PAIb *werā or

**werwā* connected with Skt urū- ‘wide’, vāras- ‘space, width’, Gk εὐρύς ‘wide’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 36 (improbable comparison with *birē*); MAYRHOFER I 110; FRISK I 592-593; POKORNY I 1165; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 364.

ves m, pl. *vese* ‘bad habit’. Borrowed from Lat vitium ‘fault, defect, vice’ (MEYER Wb. 467). ♦ MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 21; ÇABEJ St. VII 187; HAARMANN 158; LANDI *Lat.* 58, 125.

vesē f ‘dew’. DE RADA’s variant is *voesē*, in Geg one also finds *vosē*. The original form must have been *vaesē ~ *voesē*. Borrowed from Rom *ōvātium, a word describing the falling dew as small eggs. ♦ JOKL LKUBA 262 (from *yend-ti-).

vesh m, pl. *veshē* ‘ear’. From PAIb *wausi- further related to IE *ōus- ~ *ōus- id. (CAMARDA I 54), in particular, cf. Lat auris, Lith ausis, Latv àuss (MEYER Alb. St. III 11-12, 61). Another, less possible reconstruction for Proto-Albanian is *wōusa; in this case, the immediate parallel is found in Gk ὄυς id. (HAMP *Laryngeals* 138) but in Greek the long vocalism belongs to nom. sg. of the consonantal stem. In both cases, prothetic v- is not quite regular. ♦ GIL’FERDING *Oin.* 21 (to Skt ghōṣa- ‘noise’); MEYER Wb. 467 (compares with Av gaoš- ‘to hear’); BUGGE BB XVIII 172 (follows MEYER Alb. St. III); PEDERSEN *Festskr. Thomsen* 254 (v- treated as a hiatus-filler); JOKL WZKM XXXIV 40; SPITZER IF XXXIX 110-111; BÜGA II 641; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 280, *Stratificazione* 99; LA PIANA *Studi* I 82; MANN *Language* XXVIII 39; FRAENKEL 26; FRISK II 448-449; WALDE-HOFMANN I 85-86; POKORNY I 785; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31 (borrowed from Lat ḍs); HAMP *Laryngeals* 138; HULD 127; KARULIS LEV I 90-91; RASMUSSEN *Morph.* 73; OREL *Sprache* XXXI 280, ZfBalk XXIII 144, *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 351 (“rukī” rule in *vesh*); KORTLANDT SSGL X 221; DEMIRAJ AE 414 (reconstructs dual, cf. sy).

vesh m, pl. *veshē* ‘vine’. Historically identical with *vesh* ‘ear’. ♦ JOKL LKUBA 213-215 (to Lith vaīsius ‘fruit’); BARIĆ ARSt 114-115 (derived from IE *yoino- ‘wine’); JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 93.

vesh aor. *vesha* ‘to put on (clothes), to cover’. From PAIb *wesja etymologically connected with Skt vāste ‘to wear, to be dressed in’, Gk ἔνυψι ‘to dress’, and in particular with causatives attested in Skt vāśyati

and Goth *wasjan* id. (GILFERDING *Otn.* 21; BOPP 503-504; MEYER *Wb.* 467, *Alb. St.* III 38, 61). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70 (from Lat *vestire* id.); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 283; LA PIANA *Studi* I 92; MANN *Language* XXVI 383, XXVIII 39; FRISK I 521-522; MAYRHOFER III 175-176; POKORNY I 1172-1173; HAMP *Laryngeals* 138; HULD 150; DEMIRAJ *AE* 416.

veshël adj. ‘fruitful’. Derived from *vesh* ‘vine’. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 184.

veshje f, pl. *veshje* ‘kidney’. Historically identical with *veshje* ‘clothing, clothes, dress’, *veshje* is derived from *vesh* ‘to cover, to put on’ (OREL *ZjBalk* XXIII/1 75). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 467-468 (to Hung *vese* id. and Slav **pečenъ* ‘liver’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 283-284 (connects *veshje* with *eshke*).

veshkët ~ vyshkët adj. ‘faded, withered’. Borrowed from Lat *vēscus* ‘small, thin, weak’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70; MEYER *Wb.* 468). From here the verb *veshk* ‘to make withered’ is derived. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1045; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 156.

veshqok adj. ‘clever, smart’. Derivative of *veshq* identical with *veshël*, with *-shq-* rendering *-sl-* as in *shqa*.

veshtull m, pl. *veshtuj* ‘mistletoe’. Based on an unattested **vesht*, an irregular continuant of **veshk* borrowed from Lat *viscum* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 468). ♦ MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 31; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 244; HAARMANN 157-(from Rom **vistulum*); HAMP *St. albanica* VIII/2 153-155.

vete ~ vetem aor. *vajta* ‘to go’. The element *-te* in the paradigm of singular is, whatever its source, secondary. The original form of 1 sg. was **vem* continuing PAlb **wadmi* identical with Arm *gam* ‘(I) come’. Further cognates are Lat *vādō* ‘to go, to walk’ and ON *vaða* id. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 468 (calque of Rom **vāditus sum* with *vet(e)-* borrowed from **vāditus*; alternatively, *vete* is related to Lat *vādere*); JOKL *IF* XLIX 292; BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 109 (from **g̥atos esmi*), *Zb. Belić* 187; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 287; WALDE-HOFMANN II 723-724; POKORNY I 1109.

vetëtij aor. *vetëtiva* ‘to sparkle’. Related forms are *vetoj* and *vektoj* ‘to

shine’. The original form must have been **veg(ē)toj* connected etymologically with *vegoj*, *vegulloj*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 470 (from Slav **světiti* ‘to shine’); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279.

vetlloj aor. *vetllova* ‘to crease, to fold’. Derived from *vetull*.

vetull f, pl. *vetulla* ‘eyebrow’. Borrowed from Rom **vittula* derived from Lat *vitta* ‘band’, especially denoting a fillet or chaplet worn round the head (SPITZER *MRIW* I 332-333). ♦ MEYER *Alb. St.* I 93-94, *Wb.* 469 (to Slav **věko* ‘eyelid’, Lith *vokà* id. or to Slav **vědja* ‘eyebrow’), *Alb. St.* III 5, 38; BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 81 (to IE **okʷ-t-* derived from ‘eye’ **okʷ-*); JOKL *LKUBA* 267; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 280, *Stratificazione* 99; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* V 195; HAARMANN 50 (agrees with SPITZER); MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 26; ÇABEJ *St.* II 284 (follows MEYER’s comparison with Slav **vědja*); HULD 128 (from **okʷla* with *-*kʷl-* > -*t(u)ll*); HAARMANN 158.

veth m, pl. *vethë* ‘maggot’. Deminutive of *vem*.

vezulloj aor. *vezullova* ‘to shine’. From **dhezulloj*, derivative of *dhez* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 285). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 470 (to *vetëtij*).

vë ~ vê aor. *vura ~ vuna* ‘to put’. Proto-Albanian innovation **awena* replacing IE **dhē-* (including such idioms as *i vē emrin* ‘to give a name’ < **onōm̥ dhē-*). The verb **awena* is a derivative in *-no- based on **aye* ‘down, off’ (Skt *áva* id. and the like) and its original meaning is ‘to put down’, ‘to put aside’, just as in Lat *pōnere* ‘to put’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 469; MANN *Language* XXVIII 38 (< IE **yes-* ‘to sell’); MAYRHOFER I 56; POKORNY I 72; HAMP *Laryngeals* 128-129 (reconstructs IE **Honō*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 278 f. (comparison with Arm *getin*); HULD 126 (to Goth *winja* ‘pasture’); OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 436 (< IE **yes-* ‘to stay, to live, to be’; possible only if **wena-* < **wes-na-* is accepted); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 364.

vëlla m, pl. *vëllezér ~ vëllazën* ‘brother’. As plural reflects -z- < *-dj-, the Proto-Albanian source of *vëlla* can be reconstructed as **swe-laудā*, composite of pronominal **swe* (see *u*) and **laudā* cognate with OHG *liut* ‘people’, Slav **l'udъ* id. and the like, from IE **leudh-* (JOKL *LKUBA* 41-46). ♦ BOPP 461 (connected with IE **bhrāter-* ‘brother’); MEYER *Wb.* 469-470 (correctly reconstructs **swe-* as the first element),

Alb. St. III 63 (same as BOPP; adduces βρά· ἀδελφοί, ὑπὸ Ἰλείων [sc. 'Ηλείων], Hes.); WIEDEMANN *BB* XXVII 222 (compares with ON *svilar* 'brothers-in-law', Gk (Pollux) εἱλίονες id. thus reconstructing **suelo-*); SCHMIDT *KZ* LVII 6; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 284-285 (agrees with WIEDEMANN), *Stratificazione* 121 (follows JOKL); LA PIANA *St. Varia* 34 (from **sue-loghos* "from the same bed"); PISANI *REIE* IV 17-18; VASMER II 545; POKORNY I 684-685; BENVENISTE *Inst.* I 322-323; CHANTRAINE 191; SZEMERÉNYI *Kinship* 116; HAMP *RRL* XXI/1 51, *JIES* XVI/1-2 121-122; KLINGENSCHMITT apud DEMIRAJ (from **sue-sloughā*); HULD 129 (reconstructs **auH-m-ilā* and compares *vēlla* with Lat *avunculus* 'maternal uncle'); DEMIRAJ *AE* 417.

vēnd ~ vend m, pl. *vende* 'place'. A coexisting Toks form is *vend*. From PAlb **wenta*, derivative of *vē* 'to put' (MEYER *Wb.* 469). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 279; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 364.

vēng ~ vang m, pl. *vangje* 'hoop, tyre, ring, rim'. The Toks form is poorly attested. From PAlb **wengā* related to Skt *váṅgati* 'to go, to limp', OHG *winchan* 'to make a sign, to make a motion', Lith *vìngis* 'arc' and the like (MEYER *Wb.* 463, *Alb. St.* III 7, 38, 66, 87). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 103-104, *ArRom* XXIV 39, *Sprache* IX 130; BÜGA II 325, 648; SCHMIDT *KZ* LVII 5; MANN *Language* XVII 20; FRAENKEL 1256-1257; MAYRHOFER III 124; POKORNY I 1148; ÇABEJ *St.* II 266-267; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 148; DEMIRAJ *AE* 408.

vēngēr adj. 'cross-eyed'. Related to *vang*.

vērsē ~ vērcē f 'age'. The Geg form with its -c- < Slav *-st- is more conservative. Borrowed from Slav **vyrsta* 'age, kind, kin', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vr̥sta* 'age', SCr *vr̥sta* 'kind, age' (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 37; MEYER *Wb.* 470). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 195; SVANE 187.

vērsnik m, pl. *vērsnikē* 'peer'. Borrowed from Slav **sъvyrstvnikъ* id., cf. ORuss *sъvyrstvnikъ*. Another variant, *vēshnik*, may belong to an earlier layer of Slavic loanwords. ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 195; SVANE 187.

vērshēllej aor. *vērshēlleva* 'to whistle'. Irregular transformation of Rom **fistulare*, cf. Lat *fistula* 'pipe'.

vērshoj aor. *vērshova* 'to flood, to overflow'. Borrowed from Lat *versāre* 'to turn, to wind', in Romance also 'to pour out' (MEYER *Wb.* 470). ♦ MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70 (from Ital *versare*); MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 21; ÇABEJ *St.* II 285 (prefixal derivative in *vēr-* based on *lēshoj*); HAARMANN 156.

vērtetē f, pl. *vērteta* 'truth'. Borrowed from Lat *veritātem* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70; MEYER *Wb.* 470). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1043; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 156; LANDI *Lat.* 33, 39, 145.

vēritit aor. *vērtita* 'to turn'. Borrowed from Slav **vr̥iti* id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg *vr̥ti*'a, SCr *vrijeti* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 37; MEYER *Wb.* 470). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 289; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 289; SVANE 249.

vērytyt m 'physical strength'. Borrowed from Lat *virtūtem* 'manhood, strength' (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 71; MEYER *Wb.* 470-471). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1048; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 157; LANDI *Lat.* 69, 84.

vērvit aor. *vērvita* 'to hurl, to fling'. Borrowed from Slav **vrv̥eti*: Bulg *vr̥v'*a, SCr *vrvjeti*, *vrv̥jeti* (MEYER *Wb.* 471). ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 243; SVANE 249.

vērzop m 'rope used to carry straw'. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *vrv̥zop* 'tie bundle' (ÇABEJ *St.* II 282).

vērras aor. *virra* 'to shout; to bleat'. Secondary formation in -as < **aija* based on PAlb **wera* further related to Gk εἴρω 'to say', Hitt *yerija-* 'to sound' and the like. ♦ CAMARDA I 175 (to *bertas*); MEYER *Wb.* 471, *Alb. St.* III 38, V 105 (follows CAMARDA and compares *vērras* with Slav **verčati* 'to squeak'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 89; FRISK I 469-471; POKORNY I 1162-1163; ÇABEJ *St.* II 285-286 (same as MEYER).

vērrī ~ vērrī f, pl. *vērri* ~ *vērrī* 'winter pasture'. Borrowed from Rom **hibernīnum*, derivative of Lat *hibernum* 'winter' (SCHUCHARDT *KZ* XX 240-242). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 471 (agrees with SCHUCHARDT); MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1049; JOKL *LKUBA* 264-265; WEIGAND 99.

(Albanian derivative of *hibernum*); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMANN 129; ÇABEJ St. II 286 (from Rom **invernus*?!).

vérri f ‘little furrow’. Another form is *rruvi*. Derived from *verrē* (MEYER Wb. 37). ♦ JOKL Studien 94-95 (to Lat *versus* ‘furrow’); ÇABEJ St. II 286-287 (to *varrē*).

věsht ~ věsht m, pl. *vreshta* ~ *vneshta* ‘vineyard’. From PAlb **wainesta* with a mobile stress in the paradigm: sg. **wáinesta* - pl. **wainésta*. Derived from **wainā* > *verē* ~ *venē* (MEYER Wb. 466; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549). ♦ ; JOKL IF XXXVI 126-127, LKUBA 274; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 285; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 123; ÇABEJ St. II 280-281; DEMIRAJ AE 414.

věshtrē adj. ‘hard, difficult, bad, evil’. Prefixal derivative of *shtirē* (MEYER Wb. 416). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 284; ÇABEJ St. II 287.

věshjell aor. *věshtolla* ‘to wrap’. A prefixal derivative of *shtjell*.

věshtroj aor. *věshtrova* ‘to see, to watch’. Another variant is *věshtoj*. Borrowed from Lat *visitare* id. (MEYER Wb. 471). On the other hand, cf. *vězhgoj*. ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2I 1051; SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 246; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; ÇABEJ St. VII 204, 234; HAARMANN 157-158; HAMP SCL XXVIII/1 74-77.

vězhgoj aor. *vězhgova* ‘to watch, to observe’. Borrowed from Lat *vestigare* ‘to follow, to track’ (MEYER Wb. 471). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2I 1049; JOKL LKUBA 246; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 157.

vgje ~ vgjē m, pl. *vgjenj* ‘pine’. Borrowed from Lat *abiegnūm* ‘related to fir’, derivative of *abietem* ‘fir’ (MEYER Alb. St. IV 64, V 105, Wb. 471). ♦ SCHUCHARDT KZ XX 252 (from Lat *abietem* ‘fir-tree’); MEYER Alb. St. I 57 (from Gk πεύκη ‘pine’); MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 31; HAARMAN 110; ÇABEJ St. II 287-288.

vickē f, pl. *vicka* ‘hoofbeat, step’. From **vith-kē*, derived from *vithe* (ÇABEJ St. II 288).

viç m, pl. *viça*, *viçéra* ~ *viçna* ‘calf’. From PAlb **vetuša* with *-s- >

*-s- in accordance with the “ruki” rule (OREL *IaK* 140-141) and further related to **weta* > *vit* (STIER KZ XI 207), cf. Skt *vatsá-* ‘calf’ belonging to the same root (BOPP 461, 513). ♦ GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 21; CAMARDA I 200; STIER KZ XI No 48; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 72 (from Lat *vitulus*); MEYER Wb. 475-476; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 290 (reconstructs **y̥eteso-*); JOKL LKUBA 34, 261 (suggests **y̥etesjō-* as a source of *viç*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 281, *Stratificazione* 143; PORZIG *Gliederung* 159; PISANI *Saggi* 131; MAYRHOFER III 133; SZEMÉRENYI *Quellen* 94; HAMP *Gja* VII/1 27-30, *BSL* LXVI 222; ÇABEJ St. II 288-290; HULD 129-130; OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 354; DEMIRAJ AE 417-418.

vidēr f, pl. *vidra* ‘otter’. Borrowed from Slav **vydra* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *vidra*, SCR *vidra* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 189, 299). ♦ SVANE 143.

vidh m, pl. *vidha* ‘elm’. From PAlb **widza* related to Kurd *viz* id., OE *wic* id., and, with nasalization, Lith *vinkšna* id., Slav **vězъ* id. (MEYER Wb. 472, Alb. St. III 18, 38). ♦ PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 150; HOLTHAUSEN AEW 392; BUGA II 653; PISANI *Saggi* 132; FRAENKEL 1257; VASMER I 374; POKORNY I 1177; FRIEDRICH *Trees* 83.

vig m, pl. *vigj*, *vigje* ‘small bridge, coffin, stretcher on which the dead body is carried’. From PAlb **sweiga* related to IE **swei-* ‘to bend’ and its derivatives, cf., in particular, ON *sveigr* ‘flexible’, OHG *sweiga* ‘cattle shed’ < **swei-k-*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 472 (from Lat *vicus* ‘street, village’); JOKL Studien 96 (to Skt *vayā* ‘branch’, Slav **větvъ* id.), LKUBA 149; POKORNY I 1041-1042; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 77-78; ÇABEJ St. VII 199, 208; DEMIRAJ AE 418.

vigan m, pl. *viganē* ‘giant’. A Balkan *Wanderwort* for ‘smith’, cf. SCR *viganj*, Hung *vihnye* and the like (MEYER Wb. 472). ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 279.

vigje pl. ‘gifts (on marriage or birth); dinner on the third day after child’s birth’. Borrowed from Lat *victuālia* ‘victuals’. The sonorization of the dental may point to the late date of borrowing. ♦ JOKL Studien 95-96 (from **yed-l-*, to Gk ξδνον ‘dowry’); ÇABEJ St. II 290 (plural of *vig*); MURATI *Probleme* 106-107 (from Lat *vigilia*); LANDI *Lat.* 94, 126.

vigjēz f, pl. *vigjēza* ‘vetch’. Collective form of **vigjē*, a hypercorrect form of **vīgē* borrowed from Lat *vicia* id. (MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; ÇABEJ St. II 290). ♦ HAARMANN 157; LANDI *Lat.* 113.

vij ~ vinj aor. *erdha* ‘to come’. Borrowed from Lat *ventre* id. (MEYER Wb. 473). The aorist continues PALb **erdza* etymologically identical with Gk ἔρχομαι ‘to come’ (CAMARDA I 240; MEYER Wb. 69, Alb. St. III 18, 86). ♦ CAMARDA I 79 (mistakenly equates *vij* with Gk βαίνω ‘to go’ and Lat *veniō*); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1043; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 335; MEILLET *Arm.* II 42; FRISK II 572; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 71; KLINGENSCHMITT *Verbum* 97; ÇABEJ St. I 164 (to Gk ὅρνυμαι ‘to move’ and its cognates); HULD 129; HAARMANN 156.

vijē f, pl. *vija* ‘furrow, line, ditch’. Borrowed from Lat *vīa* ‘road, way’ (MEYER Wb. 471-472). ♦ MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; ÇABEJ St. VII 279; HAARMANN 157; LANDI *Lat.* 77, 135.

vikas aor. *vikata* ‘to cry, to shout’. Borrowed from Slav **vykati* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *vikam*, SCR *vikati* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36; MEYER Wb. 472). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 192; SVANE 261.

vilas aor. *vilata* ‘to cut down (trees)’. Derivative in *-as* < *-aija of *vjel* (ÇABEJ St. II 291).

vile f, pl. *vile* ‘bunch (of grapes)’. Derived from *vjel* (MEYER Wb. 475). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 291.

virgjēr ~ virgin f, pl. *virgjēra* ~ *virgjina* ‘maiden’. Borrowed from Lat *virginem* id. (MIKLOSICH Rom. *Elemente* 71; MEYER Wb. 470). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* 2 I 1045; MIHÄESCU RESEE IV/1-2 21; HAARMANN 157; LANDI *Lat.* 57, 145-146.

virua ~ virue m, pl. *vironj* ‘brook, rivulet’. Borrowed from Slav pl. **virove* of **virb* ‘whirlpool, water-pit’ (JOKL IF XLIX 280-281). ♦ MEYER Wb. 473 (from Slav **virb*); ÇABEJ St. II 292; SVANE 170.

vise f, pl. *vise* ‘place’. Goes back to PALb **witsjā* < IE **yeikjā* similar to Gk οἰκία ‘dwelling, house’. The development of IE *-kj- to Alb -

s- is regular (OREL FLH VIII/1-2 38). Further connected with IE **yeik-* ‘house’. ♦ CAMARDA 131 (rejects the connection with **yeiko-*); MEYER BB VIII 186, Wb. 473 (*vise* is treated as a reflex of **yeiko-* but this is phonetically impossible as **k* > PALb *-ts- > Alb -th-), Alb. St. III 13, 38; PEDERSEN KZ XXXV 338; JOKL *Studien* 5 (to Lith *vieža* ‘place’); LA PIANA *Studi* I 32; PISANI *Saggi* 101; FRISK II 360-361; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 69-70; POKORNY I 1131; CAMAJ Alb. *Wortb.* 69-71; ÇABEJ LP VIII 127-128, St. II 293-294 (singularized pl. of *vēnd*); HULD 126 (-s- < *-d-t-); OREL *Koll. Idg. Ges.* 364; DEMIRAJ AE 419.

visk m ‘foal of donkey’. Borrowed from Slav **viskъ* ‘shriek’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *visk*, SCR *visak* (BER I 152). ♦ MEYER Wb. 473 (from Slav **viskati* ‘to shriek’); ÇABEJ St. II 295 (hypocoristic of *Vinčenc*).

vishkelloj aor. *vishkellova* ‘to whistle’. Borrowed from Lat *fistulare* id. (MEYER Wb. 112). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 284.

vishkull f, pl. *vishkulla* ‘rod, cane’. Borrowed from Rom **viscula*, cf. Calabr *višiyyu* ‘young oak-tree’ < Rom **viscile*. ♦ LANDI *Lat.* 111, 140.

vishnje f, pl. *vishnje* ‘kind of cherry’. Borrowed from Slav **višn'ja*, cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *višn'a*, SCR *višnja* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36; MEYER Wb. 473-474). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 164; SVANE 128.

vishtat pl. ‘standing crop’. Related to *vjeshtē* (JOKL LKUBA 213-214).

vit, vjet m, pl. *vite*, *vjet*, *vjetēra* ‘year’. From PALb **weta* connected with Hitt *ȝitti-* id., Gk ἔτος id. and the like (BOPP 460; CAMARDA I 17; MEYER Wb. 475-476, Alb. St. III 23, 38). ♦ MEYER Gr. *Gr.* 35, 269, 320; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 282; LA PIANA *Studi* I 94; MANN *Language* XXVI 383; PISANI *Saggi* 131; FRISK I 583-584; CHANTRAINE 383; POKORNY I 1175; HAMP *GjA* VII/1 27-29, BSL LXVI 222; HULD 129-130; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 146; DEMIRAJ AE 419-420.

vitērk m ‘stepfather’. Borrowed from Lat *vītricus* id. (TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 127-128). ♦ ÇABEJ St. II 295; HAARMANN 158.

vito f, pl. *vito* ‘dove’. Other forms are *vitua* and *vidē*. Based on PALb

**weitā* related to Skt *váya-* ‘bird’, Lat *avis* id. and the like (JOKL *LKUBA* 299-301). ♦ STIER *KZ* XI 223 (from an onomatopoeic call); MEYER *Wb.* 474 (same as STIER); () ; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 254; FRAENKEL 1265; MAYRHOFER III 236-237; WALDE-HOFMANN II 713-714; POKORNY I 1123-1124; HAMP *Festschr. Shevoroshkin* 101 (a compound containing IE **yei-* ‘bird’); DEMIRAJ AE 420-421.

vitore f, pl. *vitore* ‘mythical serpent (keeper of the house), fairy, fate; mother of many children’. Borrowed from Lat *victoria* ‘victory’ (GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 25; SCHUCHARDT *KZ* XX 252). ♦ HAHN 162 (derived from *vit*); MEYER *Wb.* 475; TREIMER *AArbSt.* I 27-28 (to Lith *vietā* ‘place’); ÇABEJ *St.* II 295-296 (derived from *vej*).

vithe f, pl. *vithe* ‘crupper, rump, buttock, haunch’. A diminutive in -*th* based on PALb **wi̥ja* ‘twisted, woven’ derived from IE **yei-* ‘to twist, to weave’: Lat *vieō*, Skt *váyati*, Lith *výti*, Slav **viti*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 472 (compared with *bythe*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 144; MANN *Language* XXVIII 39 (to Gk *ἰσχία*); FRAENKEL 1266-1267; VASMER I 322; MAYRHOFER III 147; WALDE-HOFMANN II 786-788; POKORNY I 1120-1121; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 242.

vjedh aor. *vodha* ‘to steal’. From PALb **wedza* related to Skt *váhati* ‘to drive’, Lat *vehō* ‘to bear, to carry’, Goth *gawigan* ‘to steal’ and other continuants of IE **yeigh-* (MEYER *Wb.* 474-475, *Alb. St.* III 18, 38). From *vjedh* the word for ‘badger’, *vjedhull*, is derived (STIER *KZ* XI 140). The latter was borrowed to Rum *viezură*. ♦ MEYER *Gr. Gr.* 36, 274; PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 335 (to IE **yedh-*), *Kelt. Gr.* I 59, 172; JOKL *LKUBA* 322; MANN *Language* XXVI 382; CIMOCHOWSKI *LP* II 251; VASMER I 284 (to IE **yedh-* ‘to lead’); FEIST *Goth.* 212; WALDE-HOFMANN II 742-743; MAYRHOFER III 177-179; POKORNY I 1118-1120; STANG *Vergl.* 389 (on the long grade in aor. *vodha*); POGHIRC *Ist. limb. rom.* II 353; ROSETTI *ILR* I 283; HAMP *Laryngeals* 138, *Die Sprache* XIV 156 (follows VASMER); HULD 130; DEMIRAJ AE 421-422.

vjeherr f, pl. *vjehrra* ‘mother-in-law’. From PALb **swexurā* < **swesurā* with assimilation from the expected **swetsurā* (BOPP 531; GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 21; JOKL *LKUBA* 46) restructured under the influence of the masculine form *vjeherr* ‘father-in-law’ < IE **s̥yekuros* and related to IE **s̥yekrū-*: Skt *śvaśrū-* ‘mother-in-law’, Lat *socrus* id. and the like. The masculine form *vjeherr* corresponds to Skt *śvāśura-* ‘father-

in-law’, Gk *ἐκυρός* id. and the like (MEYER *BB* VIII 186, *Wb.* 475, *Alb. St.* III 5, 58). ♦ MEYER *Gr. Gr.* 37; BUGGE *BB* XVIII 169; PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 290, 339, *Kelt. Gr.* I 75; JOKL *LKUBA* 41-43, *Sprache* IX 127; BARIĆ *AArbSt.* II 384-385; JOKL *LKUBA* 46-48; MLADENOV *Ist.* 188; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 282, *Stratificazione* 121; LA PIANA *Studi* I 22-23, 38 (from **yekuro-* < **s̥yekuro-*); MANN *Language* XXVI 382; PISANI *Saggi* 103 (reconstructs **s̥yekuros* to account for -*h-*); MAYRHOFER III 400-401; WALDE-HOFMANN II 550-551; FRISK I 478-479; POKORNY I 1043-1044; ÖLBERG *Festschr. Pisani* II 687; HULD 131 (follows LA PIANA), *IF* LXXXIV 196-199; DEMIRAJ AE 422.

vjej ~ vij aor. *vjeva*, *vjepta* ‘to need’. A more conservative form is *vējej*. Borrowed from Lat *valēre* ‘to be able, to be healthy’ (MEYER *Wb.* 469). ♦ MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 156.

vjel aor. *vola* ‘to pluck (fruit), to vintage’. From PALb **wela* related to Gk *εἴλω* ‘to shut in, to press’, Lith *su-valyti* ‘to harvest, to reap’ (MEYER *Wb.* 475, *Alb. St.* III 38, 77, V 106). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 190, 214, *Slavia* XIII 318; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 282; RIBEZZO *RiyAlb* I/2 124 n. 2 (to Lat *vellō* ‘to pluck, to pull’); FRAENKEL 1190; FRISK I 456-457; POKORNY I 1138; ÇABEJ *St.* II 297-298.

vjell aor. *volla* ‘to vomit’. From PALb **welwa* related to Lat *volvō* ‘to turn’ and its cognates (MEYER *Wb.* 475, *Alb. St.* III 38). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 283 (to *vjel*); CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 57 (to *avuld*); WALDE-HOFMANN II 832-834; POKORNY I 1140-1142; ÖLBERG *IF* LXXIII 211; HULD 130 (on the semantic evolution of *vjell*); DEMIRAJ AE 422-423.

vjershë f, pl. *vjersha* ‘poem’. Borrowed from Lat *versus* ‘verse’ (CAMARDA 198; MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70; MEYER *Wb.* 475). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1043; WEIGAND 100 (against borrowing from Latin); JOKL *IF* XXXVI 138-139; ÇABEJ *St.* II 298-299 (secondary feminine form restored from pl. *vjersha*); HAARMANN 156; LANDI *Lat.* 51, 110, 148.

vjerr aor. *vorra* ‘to hang’. Continues PALb **wera* related to Gk *ἀείρω* ‘to raise up’, Lith *veriù*, *verti* ‘to weigh’, *sveriù*, *sverfti* ‘to open, to thread’ (MEYER *Wb.* 475, *Alb. St.* III 58, 71). ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 290; MANN *Language* XVII 18; FRAENKEL 951, 1229; FRISK I 23;

POKORNY I 1150-1151; ÇABEJ St. VII 193; HULD 148; KORTLANDT *Arm-IE* 43; DEMIRAJ AE 423.

vjeshtę f, pl. *vjeshta* ‘autumn’. Derivative in *-shtę* from *vjet* (MEYER Wb. 475). ♦ PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 549; JOKL IF XXXVI 123, LKUBA 190, 214; ÇABEJ St. II 299; MANN *Comp.* 46 (to IE **ayeks-* ‘to grow’); MURATI *Probleme* 108-110 (from **aiyesjā*).

vjetér adj. ‘old’. Borrowed from Lat *veterem* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70; MEYER Wb. 476). ♦ CAMARDA I 102 (treats *vjetér* as a derivative of *vit*); MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* I 1043, 1053; MIHĂESCU RESEE IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 64, 157; HULD 131.

vlag m ‘wetness’. Borrowed from Slav **volga* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vлага* (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 189).

vlak m, pl. *vleq* ‘fishing-net; lambskin’. Another form is *vlek*. Borrowed from Slav **volkъ* ‘object that can be dragged or carried’, cf. Bulg *vlak*, SCr *vlak* ‘net’ (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36; MEYER Wb. 476). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 170, 303; SVANE 154.

vlej aor. *vleva*, *vlejta* ‘to be worth, to cost, to deserve’. Other variants are *vējej* and *vjej*. Borrowed from Lat *valēre* ‘to be worth, to cost’ (MEYER Wb. 469). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE Gr. *Grundriß* I 1047; JOKL LKUBA 65; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 281.

vloj aor. *vlova* ‘to get engaged’. See *mbloj*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 230, 234.

ylug m ‘prime (of life), peak’. Continues PAlb **awa-luga*, a prefixal derivative of IE **leug-* ‘to bend’: Gk λυγίζω id., ON *lykna* ‘to bend knees’, Lith *lūgnas* ‘flexible’ and the like. The original meaning is, therefore, ‘turning point’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 478 (to *vrulloj*); FRISK II 141; FRAENKEL 388-389; POKORNY I 685-686; ÇABEJ St. VII 234.

vladikę m ‘archbishop’. From a South Slavic continuant of **voldyka* ‘lord’: Bulg *vladika*, SCr *vladika* (MEYER Wb. 476).

vllah m, pl. *vlleh* ‘Arumunian’. Borrowed from Slav **volxъ* ‘Valachi-an. speaker of Romance’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vlax*, SCr *vlah* (MEYER Wb. 476). ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 285.

vllanję f, pl. *vllanja* ‘garden-bed, plot’. In Geg, there exist such variants as *vullā* and *vllā*. Borrowed from Rom **villānea*, to Lat fem. *villāna* ‘related to farming’. ♦ MEYER Wb. 274 (from Rom **malleānus*, to Lat *malleolus*); PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 540; ÇABEJ St. II 307-308 (to *valē*, *avull*).

vobektę adj. ‘poor’. A more conservative form is *vobeg*. Singularized plural of **vobog* borrowed, with assimilation of vowels, from Slav **ubogъ* id., cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *ubog*, SCr *ubog* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 36; MEYER Wb. 476). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 7; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 193, 326; SVANE 267.

voc m, pl. *voca* ‘boy, youth’. Derived from *vogēl*, *vogērr*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 199-200.

vogę f ‘steam’. Continues PAlb **wāgā* related to Gk ὑγρός ‘wet’, ON *vogr* id. ♦ MEYER Wb. 477 (from Ital *voga* ‘rowing; stroke’); FRISK II 955-956; POKORNY I 1118.

vogēl adj. ‘small’, pl. *vegiēl*. Within Albanian, another cognate is *vogērr* ‘undersized, dwarfed, small’. Both forms continue PAlb **wāgla*, **wāgra* related to Lat *vagor* ‘to roam around’, OIr *fán* ‘slope’ < **uāgno-*. The semantic development is from **uāg-* ‘to be crooked’ to ‘small’. ♦ CAMARDA I 91 (to Gk ὄλιγος ‘little’, with a metathesis); MEYER Wb. 477 (to Slav **svēžъ* ‘fresh’), Alb. St. III 58; BUGGE BB XVIII 173 (to Norw *våk* ‘child’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 115 (< **ue-* ‘not’ + *galən-* ‘big’, cf. Slav **golemъ* id.); JOKL LKUBA 23; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 286; WALDE-HOFMANN II 726-727; POKORNY I 1120; ÇABEJ St. VII 237; HULD 131-132.

vokull f ‘circle’. Borrowed from Slav **okolъ* ‘circle, circumference’, cf. *okoll*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 477 (from Ital *bocca* ‘mouth’).

volitem refl. ‘to fit’. Borrowed from Slav **voliti* ‘to like, to prefer’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vol'a*, SCr *voliti*. ♦ SVANE 250.

volltę f, pl. *vollta* ‘will’. Another variant is *volę*. Borrowed from Slav **vol'a* id., cf. South Slavic reflexes: Bulg *vol'a*, SCr *volja* (MEYER Wb. 477). ♦ SVANE 224, 250.

vonē adj. ‘late’. From PAib *wānti, a participle in *-nti related to Skt vāyati ‘to vanish, to become exhausted’, Lith vójus(i) ‘ailing’, Latv vājš ‘meager, weak’. ♦ TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 287; LA PIANA *St. Varia* 46-47 (reconstructs Tosk *vanē and derives *vanē ~ vonē from *okno-); MANN *Language* XXVI 381 (to Lat vānus ‘empty’); FRAENKEL 559; MAYRHOFER III 189-190; POKORNY I 1112; ÇABEJ *St. II* 300-301 (to vete).

vorbē f, pl. *vorba* ‘clay pot’. An early borrowing in PAib *wāribā from Slav *var̥ba ‘cooking’ (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 153, 172). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 97 (to Slav *varitī ‘to cook’, Lith vīrti id.), *Die Sprache* IX 150-151, *Slavia* XIII 301 (against SELIŠČEV); CAMAJ *Alb. Wortb.* 120 (suffix -bē); ÇABEJ *St. II* 301-303 (from IE *yer- ‘to turn’), III 214; URPUTIS *Kalbotyra* IX 263; MURATI *Probleme* 135; DEMIRAJ AE 423-424.

(G) **voshtēr** f, pl. *voshtra* ‘*Ligustrum vulgare*’. Borrowed from late Lat óleaster (JOKL *LKUBA* 209-211), cf. with a different stress, *ullashtēr* s.v. *ullastēr*. ♦ MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 24; ÇABEJ *St. II* 303; HAARMANN 138.

vovē f, pl. *vova* ‘bogey, scarecrow’. An onomatopoeia, probably of Slavic origin, cf. Russ *vova* id. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 477 (to Slovene *bavbav* and the like).

vozit aor. *vozita* ‘to sail, to steer a course, to travel’. Borrowed from Slav *voziti ‘to carry (in a vehicle)’ and also ‘to row, to paddle’, cf. South Slavic-continuants: Bulg *voz'a*, SCR *voziti* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* '37; MEYER *Wb.* 477). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 161; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 167, 183; SVANE 244.

vrah m, pl. *vrahe* ‘pile of sheaves’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *vrax* ‘sheaf’ (WEIGAND 101). ♦ BARIĆ *ARSt* 117. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 478 (from Turk *orak* ‘harvest, crops’); BARIĆ *ARSt. I* 117; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 160, 305; ÇABEJ *St. II* 303-304.

vrajē f, pl. *vraja* ‘wound’. Derived from *vras*.

vrapt aor. *vrapa* ‘to run, to haste’. From PAib *awa-rapa, derivative with prefix *awa-, in etymological connection with *rjep* ‘to strip off

(skin or bark), to tear off’ (OREL *Linguistica* 436-438). For the semantic development, cf. Russ *drat'* ‘to run away’ < ‘to tear’, Gk ἔδραν ‘(T) ran away’ ~ δέρω ‘to strip off’ and the like. ♦ CAMARDA I 91 (to Gk φέπω ‘to turn the scale, to sink’, Lat *rapiō* ‘to seize and carry off’); MEYER *Wb.* 478 (to IE *yerp- ~ *wrep-; but IE *yr- yielded Alb *rr-*), *Alb. St.* III 31, 38, 72; TOMASCHEK *MGGW* XXIII 550 (to several Illyrian toponyms derived from *urb-/urp-*); JOKL *LKUBA* 187; BARIĆ *ARSt. I* 91; SCHRIJNEN *KZ* XLII 108 (to Lith *virpēti*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 288; MANN *Language* XVII 18; GINDIN *Form. SN* 62; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 234; HAMP *MJ* XXIII 285; OREL *Linguistica* 436-438 (alternative etymology: to Lat *rēpere* ‘to creep’, OPrus *ripaiti* ‘to follow’, Latv *rāpt* ‘to creep’); DEMIRAJ AE 424.

vras aor. *vrava* ‘to kill’. From PAib *awa-rautja, a prefix derivative based on IE *reu- ‘to tear, to destroy’: Skt *rutā-* ‘broken’, Lat *ruō* ‘to fall down, to rush down’ and the like (OREL *FLH* VIII/1-2 37). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 464 (to *varrē* and Skt *vraṇa-* ‘wound’); JOKL *LKUBA* 194 (follows MEYER); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 289; WALDE-HÖFmann II 453-454; MAYRHOFER III 63; POKORNY I 868; ÇABEJ *St. VII* 234.

vrazhdē adj. ‘hard, rough, unfriendly’. Borrowed from Bulg *vražda* or CS *vražda* ‘enmity’ and transformed into an adjective (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 186, 196). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 478 (related to *vrērēt* ~ *vranēt*); JOKL *LKUBA* 155 (develops MEYER’s etymology), *Slavia* XIII 610 (against SELIŠČEV); VASMER *Alb. Wortforsch.* I 65 (from OCS *vražь* ‘inimical’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 304 (derived from *vras*).

vrej aor. *vrejta* ‘to observe’. Univerbation of *vē re* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 243, 362). ♦ CAMARDA I 145 (to Gk ὄπαω ‘to see’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 277-278, 304 (follows MEYER).

vrer ~ vēner m ‘gall, bile’. Borrowed from Lat *venēnum* ‘potion, poison’ (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 70; MEYER *Wb.* 470). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1044; MIHĂESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 20; HAARMANN 156; LANDI *Lat.* 82.

vrēndē f ‘drizzle’. A prefixal derivative of *rend* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 304-305). ♦ JOKL *Studien* 97 (to ON *úr* ‘drizzle’, Av *vār-* ‘rain’); BARIĆ *ARSt. I* 91; SPITZER *MRIW* I 327; DEMIRAJ AE 424 (to Gk βρέχω ‘to rain, to moisten’).

vrërët ~ vranët adj. 'cloudy'. Together with vrér ~ vran 'to darken, to become cloudy', based on *vrér ~ vran 'cloudy', a prefixal derivative of *re* 'cloud' (JOKL *Slavia* XIII 610, *ArRom* XXIV 40). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 478 (borrowed from a South Slavic reflex of Slav *vornъ 'black'); SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 197 (same as MEYER); JOKL *IF XXXVI* 128-129 (follows MEYER); BARIĆ *ARSt.* I 117-118, *Hymje* 78 (from IE *μρəno- related to Slav *vorna 'crow'); SKOK *AArbSt.* II 331 n. 31 (supports BARIĆ); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 288; ÇABEJ *St.* II 305-306 (agrees with JOKL *Slavia* XIII 610); JANSON *Unt.* 33-34; MURATI *Probleme* 135.

vrigull m, pl. vriguji 'flap, lobe'. Borrowed from Lat *verriculum* 'seine'.

vrilkë f 'tamarisk'. Borrowed from Ital dial. *vrica* id. < Gk μυρίκη id. (ÇABEJ *St.* II 306). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 467 (derived from *verr*); JOKL *Festschr. Kretschmer* 86-87, *Festschr. Rozwadowski* I 236 (follows MEYER).

vringëlloj aor. vringëllova 'to whizz, to hum'. A prefixal form based on Rom *ringulare 'to growl, to grumble'. ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 234.

vrokth m 'dandruff'. A prefixal derivative of *rrok*. ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* VII 234.

vrug m 'rust, mildew, blight'. Continues PALb *awa-ruga, a prefixal form related to Av *rayna-* 'butter', ON *rjumi* 'cream'. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 478 (to *vrulloj*); BARTHOLOMAE 1488; POKORNY I 873.

vrugët adj. 'dark'. Derived from *vrug*.

vrujoj aor. *vrujova* 'to well up, to spring'. Derived from *vrull* 'flight, run'. The latter is borrowed from Slav *v̄rlъ 'strong, energetic', cf. Bulg *vzrl*, SCr *vrli* 'good'. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 478 (from SCr *vrulja* 'source'); CIMOCHOWSKI *LP IV* 209-210; SVANE 171.

vrragë f, pl. vrragë 'trace, wheel-trace'. Borrowed from Slav *ov̄ragъ 'ravine', cf. Bulg *ovrag*. ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* II 306-307 (derivative of *varrë*).

vuaj ~ vuej aor. *vova*, *vojta*, *vuajta* 'to suffer'. Borrowed from Lat *vivere* 'to live' and also 'to survive', with a semantic development suggesting an intermediate stage of 'surviving', 'living through'. Thus, *vuan*

nga një sëmundë *'he lives through an illness' > 'he suffers of an illness'. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 479 (from Slav *bolēti 'to be ill'); BARIĆ *ARSt.* 73 (to Lith *voñis* 'wound'); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 258.

vullnet m 'will'. Another form is *vullenget*. Borrowed from Lat *voluntatēm* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 72; MEYER *Wb.* 479). ◊ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1043, 1048; MIHÄESCU *RESEE* IV/1-2 26; HAARMANN 158; LANDI *Lat.* 33, 88, 117.

vurg m, pl. *vurgje* 'marsh, swamp'. From PALb *wurga related to Gk ὄργαω 'to be soaked', ὄργας 'marsh, meadow'. ◊ FRISK II 411; POKORNY I 1169 (reconstructs *uerg̪-).

vurkollak m, pl. *vurkollek* 'vampire'. Another form is *vurvollak*. Borrowed from Slav *vulkodlakъ 'werewolf, vampire', cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *vžkolak*, SCr *vukodlak* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 37; MEYER *Wb.* 479). ◊ JOKL *LKUBA* 69-70; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 185; SVANE 217.

vurratë f, pl. *vurrata* 'scar, mark, brand'. Borrowed from Lat fem. *vulnerāta*, part. of *vulnerō* 'to wound'. ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* II 308 (derived from *varrë*).

(G) vûth m 'small valley'. Derived from *vâ*, Geg participle of *vē* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 308). ◊ CAMAJ *Alb. Worib.* 71 (reconstructs *uṇd-).

X

xa adv. 'here you are'. A form of the verb *zë* with an initial *x-* < *z-* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 308).

xbunjë f 'fluff from spinning'. Derived from *xbut*, *zbut* 'to make soft', cf. *butë*. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 79 (to SCr *bunjak* 'rubbish').

xëgit aor. xëgita 'to irritate'. A metathesis of *guxit* id., *gëxit* id. based on *gaz*. ◊ ÇABEJ *St.* II 309 (to *cys* and *nxii*).

xixë f, pl. *xixa* 'spark'. A descriptive formation. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 79 (to Ital *cica*); HAMP *ABS XVII* 129-130.

xunkth m, pl. *xunktha* ‘reed’. Diminutive of *cung* with a secondary sonorization of the anlaut (ÇABEJ St. II 309).

xvar adv. ‘trailing, dragging’. A phonetic variant of *zvar*.

xverk m ‘occiput’. A phonetic variant of *zverk*.

Y

yej aor. *yejta* ‘to stay awake’. Derived from *yll*. ♦ ÇABEJ St. VII 200, 215.

yjëzë f ‘ankle, knuckle’. Derivative of **yl* (BARIC AArbSt. I 158-159) attested in *bërryl* and *ylber*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 460 (to *yll*); JOKL *Idg. Jb.* X 67 (identical with *nyjëzë*); ÇABEJ St. II 312 (follows JOKL).

ylber m, pl. *ylberë*, *ylbera* ‘rainbow’. From PAlb **ul(e)nā bhōra* ‘rainbow’ < *‘curve’, a mirror reflection of PAlb **bhōrei ul(e)nā* > *bërryl* ‘elbow’ (OREL ZfBalk XXIII/1 67). For similar nomination of the rainbow cf. Slav **doga* ‘arc, curve’ > ‘rainbow’. It is possible to conjecture NGk φλένη ‘elbow’ > *‘rainbow’ contaminated with ζωνάρι Παναγίας ‘Our lady’s belt’ and ζωνάρι κυρᾶς ‘Ελένης ‘Lady Helen’s belt’ (BELECKIJ *Principy* 66-67; OREL loc. cit.). ♦ MEYER Wb. 460-461, IF VI 114 f.; KRISTOFORIDHI 433 (from *yll ber*); ÇABEJ St. II 312-313 (identifies the first component with *yll* ‘star’ following KRISTOFORIDHI).

yll m, pl. *yje* ‘star’. A parallel form is *hyll*. Goes back to PAlb **sk̄wila*, a derivative of **skijā* > *hije* ‘shadow’ (OREL *Linguistica* XXIV 438-439). For the phonetic development of -*̄wi-* > -*y-* cf. *grykē*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 460 (to IE **sulno-* or **sūli-* ‘sun’), Alb. St. III 43; PEDERSEN KZ XXXIII 544, XXXVI 277-278 (accepts MEYER’s comparison with **sūli*); JOKL *Balkangerm.* 114-115; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 273; PISANI REIE IV 9; PORZIG *Gliederung* 181; HAMP *Laryngeals* 132-133 (*yll* as a proof of *s*-mobile in the word for ‘sun’); HULD 132, KZ XC 178-182 (to OE *ysle*, ON *usli* ‘spark, ember’); LIUKKONEN SSF X 58 (to Slav **aviti* ‘to appear’); RASMUSSEN *Morph.* 264; BEEKES *CIEL* 264 (follows HULD and reconstructs **Huslo-*); DEMIRAJ AE 206.

ysht aor. *yshta* ‘to cast spells, to bewitch’. From PAlb **awi-sta* related to IE **ayei-* ‘bird’ and **stā-* ‘to stand’, originally ‘to foretell according to birds, to augur’, cf. Lat *augurare*, *auspicare*. ♦ POKORNÝ I 86; ÇABEJ St. VII 195.

Z

zabel m, pl. *zabele*, *zabela* ‘little wood’. Borrowed from Slav **zabělъ* id. attested in South Slavic (SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 159). ♦ MEYER Wb. 479 (to SCr *zabijeliti* ‘to make white’).

zabua ~ zabue m, pl. *zabonj* ‘linch-pin’. Borrowed from Slav **zabojbъ*, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *zaboj*, SCr *zaboj*. ♦ SVANE 34.

zakon m, pl. *zakone* ‘custom, habit’. Borrowed from Slav **zakonъ* ‘law’, cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *zakon*, SCr *zakon* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 37; CAMARDA II 161; MEYER Wb. 480). ♦ JOKL LKUBA 53-54; SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 177; SVANE 205.

zall m, pl. *zaje* ‘river sand, river bank’. Borrowed as PAlb **aigjala* from Gk αἰγιαλός ‘river bank’ (CAMARDA I 93). ♦ MEYER Wb. 480 (from Lat *sabulum* ‘sand’); BARIĆ ARSt. I 118, AArbSt. I 100 (to OHG *kes* ‘firm ground’); LA PIANA *Studi* I 70 (follows CAMARDA); ÇABEJ St. II 314-315 (to IE **jēlo-* ‘unripe, raw’); HAARMANN 147.

zapéri f, pl. *zapéri* ‘crease, fold’. Derived from *zaporit* ‘to crumple’ borrowed from Slav **zaporiti*. ♦ MEYER Wb. 481 (from SCr *sabor* ‘crease, fold’); SVANE 244.

zavrat m, pl. *zavrate* ‘garden-bed’. Borrowed from South Slavic, cf. Bulg *zavrat* ‘curve, turn’, SCr *zavrat* (ÇABEJ St. II 316).

zbatoj aor. *zbatova* ‘to put into force, to carry out’. Borrowed from Rom **exbattuere* ‘to shake, to toss’: Ital *sbattere*, Rum *zbat* and the like (MEYER Wb. 103). ♦ PUŞCARIU EWR 180; ÇABEJ St. II 316-317 (against MEYER).

zbavit aor. *zbavita* ‘to scatter’. Borrowed from Slav **žbzaviti* ‘to get

rid of', cf. South Slavic continuants: Bulg *izbav'a*, SCr *izbariti* (MEYER *Wb.* 481).

zbej aor. *zbejta* 'to make pale'. Derived from PALb **banja* (historically identical with *bēj*) and related to Skt *bhāti* 'to shine', OIr *bán* 'white' and the like. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 482 (to Slav **bělъ* 'white'); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 292; MAYRHOFER II 493-494; VENDRYES [B] 13; POKORNY I 104-105.

zběrkoj aor. *zběrkova* 'to tear, to rip'. Derived from *bark*, cf. Fr *éventrer* 'to disembowel, to tear open' (ÇABEJ *St.* II 317).

zborak m, pl. *zběrakē*, *zboreq* 'martin'. Derived from *zborē*, variant of *borē*, cf. Fr *nivereau* id. and Russ *z'ablik* id. with a similar semantic motivation (KRISTOFORIDHI 368). ♦ STIER KZ XI 88 (to Goth *sparwa* 'sparrow'); MEYER *Wb.* 482 (to SCr *čvorak* 'starling'); PUŠCARIU EWR 1933 (to Rum *zbor* 'flight'); ÇABEJ *St.* II 317 (follows KRISTOFORIDHI).

zbres aor. *zbrīta* 'to descend'. Derived from pres. ♦ HAMP *Festschr. Knobloch* 145-146 (from IE **bhergh-* 'to increase, to grow').

zbruj aor. *zbrujta* 'to soften'. Related to *mbruj* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 317).

(G) **zděrgjāhem** refl. 'to spread oneself out, to sprawl'. Derived from *dergjem*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St.* II 317-318 (prefixal formation based on *gjere*).

zdralē f, pl. *zdrala* 'dirt'. Derived from *zdrāj*, see *zdramē* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 318).

zdramē f 'wound on horse's withers'. Derived from *zdrāj* 'to swell, to make swell' (WEIGAND 104), a prefixal formation based on PALb **d(e)ranja*. This verb is to be compared with Skt *dr̥ṇāti* 'to burst', Gk *δέρω* 'to skin, to flay' and the like (ÇABEJ *St.* II 318). ♦ MAYRHOFER II 59; FRISK I 368-370; POKORNY I 206-208.

zemér f, pl. *zemra* 'heart; middle'. A difficult word without any reliable explanation. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 483 (compares with Geg *zē* 'soul' and connects *zemér* with *zē* 'to seize'); WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 202 (to ON *gaman* 'joy'); JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 128 (from IE **ghen-*, cf.

Gk *εὐθενέω* 'to blossom' and its cognates); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 293, *Stratificazione* 99-100 (agrees with JOKL); ÇABEJ *ZfPhonetik IX* 212 f. (follows MEYER); HAAS 166 (to Phryg *κίμερος· νοῦς*, Hes.); HULD 132-133; LIUKKONEN SSF X 59 (to Lith *juosmuō* 'belt').

zeshk aor. *zeshka* 'to make brown'. Derived from *zi* (MEYER *Wb.* 484). ♦ JOKL *LKUBA* 216, 222; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 115.

zet num. 'twenty'. From PALb **w(i)džati* etymologically identical with IE **yu̯k̑mti* id.: Skt *vimśatī-*, Gk *εἴκοσι*, Lat *vīgintī* (BOPP 512; CAMARDA I 170; MEYER *Wb.* 483). ♦ XYLANDER 306; MEYER *Alb. St.* II 24, III 17, 23; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 338, *Kelt. Gr.* I 186; JOKL *IF XXXVI* 101, *LKUBA* 103, *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 91; BARIÇ *Hymje* 35, n. 2; LA PIANA *Studi* I 22, 40; PISANI *Saggi* 133; CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 232; FRISK I 453-454; WALDE-HOFMANN II 788-789; MAYRHOFER III 199-200; POKORNY I 1177; HULD 133-134; HAMP KZ LXXVII 252, n. 1 (z- as a reflex of **yu̯k̑-*), *Numerals* 900, 919, *Festschr. Shevoroshkin* 95-96; ÇABEJ *ZfPhonetik IX* 207 f. (from **jeug-t-* related to **jugom* 'yoke'), *St.* II 318-319; SZEMERÉNYI *Numerals* 165; HULD 133-134; OREL *FLH VIII/1-2* 41 (on the development of **wdž-* > *z-*), *ZfBalk XXIII* 144, *IF XCIII* 103; DEMIRAJ *AE* 425.

zě ~ zā aor. *zura ~ zuna* 'to seize, to grasp, to touch'. From PALb **džeina*, a derivative in *-no- based on IE **g̊eja-* 'to overpower': Skt *jyā* 'force, power', *jāyati* 'to win, to conquer', Gk *βίη* 'power'. ♦ GIL'FERDING *Otn.* 22 (to Skt *hā-* 'to reach'); MEYER *Wb.* 483 (from Slav **jɛz-imati* 'to take out'); SCHMIDT KZ LVII 13; WIEDEMANN BB XXVII 202 (reconstructs **ghenō*); JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 128 (from IE **g̊hen-*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 292; MANN *Language* XXVI 383 (follows JOKL); PISANI *Saggi* 101, 128; FRISK I 235; MAYRHOFER I 419, 448; POKORNY I 469-470; ÇABEJ *BUSH XIV/3* 44-45 (to Skt *yámati* 'to hold'); CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 62; HAMP ŽA XXXI 92, *IF XC* 70-71; DEMIRAJ *AE* 426-427.

zě ~ zā m, pl. *zéra ~ zana* 'voice'. From PALb **džana* etymologically related to Arm *jain* 'voice', Slav **zvonъ* 'ringing, sound', IE **ghyen-* (MEYER *Wb.* 483, *Alb. St.* III 17, 39; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVI 306). ♦ CAMARDA I 85 (to Gk *γῆρας* 'voice, speech'); BUGGE BB XVIII 172; PEDERSEN KZ XXXVIII 403 (compares *zě* with Gk *φωνή* 'sound'); JOKL *Studien* 7 (on the development of palatals before *-y-), *IF*

XXXVI 99, 112, 116, *Mélanges Pedersen* 133-134, *Sprache* IX 124; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 294; PISANI *Saggi* 128; POKORNY I 490-491; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 109; CIMOCOWSKI *St. IE* 45; HULD 134; JANSON *Unt.* 34-36; KORTLANDT *Arm-IE* 40; OREL *IF XCIII* 108; DEMIRAJ AE 425-426.

zémér ~ zamér f, pl. *zéméra ~ zaméra* ‘late afternoon meal, late afternoon, tea time’. A difficult word. Maybe, a borrowing from Gk διήμερον ‘period of twenty-four hours’, *‘afternoon’? ♦ CAMARDA I 107 (identifies *zémér* with *zemér* as ‘the center of the day’); ÇABEJ *ZfPhonetik* IX 214-215 (compares *zémér* with Gk ἥμαρ ‘day’, Arm *awr* id. which, however, do not explain the anlaut *z-*), *St. II* 319; OREL *FLH VIII/1-2* 41-42 (connection with *zé*).

zérë ~ zanë f, pl. *zëra ~ zana* ‘goddess of forests, fairy, beautiful maiden’. Borrowed from Lat *Diana* (JOKL *Studien* 97-98). ♦ BARIĆ *AArbSt. II* 400; WEIGAND *BA I* 254; PAVLOVIĆ *ZfBalk I* 73-74; MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 15; HAARMANN 122; ÇABEJ *St. II* 315-316, V 144-152; JANSON *Unt.* 62; LANDI *Lat.* 75, 94, 104.

zgafelle f, pl. *zgafelle* ‘hole, cave, gallery, tunnel’. Derived from *zgafulloj* ‘to dig a pit’. The latter is a prefixal formation based on Rom **cappuläre* ‘to cut, to chop’. ♦ BUGGE *BB XVIII* 186-187 (from Rom **dis-co-affibuläre*); TREIMER *KZ LXV* 93-94 (to Lith *žiūpsnis* ‘handful’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 319-320 (to *gérfej*).

zgarbë f, pl. *zgarba* ‘hollow (in a tree)’. Derived from *garbë*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 320-321 (to *kalb*).

zgavér f, pl. *zgavra* ‘hole’. Another variant is *zguer*. A prefixal form based on PAlb **gawirā* related to IE **geu-r-*, **gou-r-* ‘bent, crooked’. ♦ POKORNY I 397.

zgerdhë f, pl. *zgerdha* ‘bronchial tube’. Derived from dial. *zgardh* ‘to open’, further related to *gardh* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 321). Note *zgerdhelë* ‘hole’, *zgerdhihem* ‘to bare one’s teeth’ and *zgerdhagët* ‘empty’ going back to the same source (ÇABEJ *St. II* 321-322). ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 306 (to *ngordh*).

zgorkë f, pl. *zgorka* ‘deep place (in the river)’. Derived from *zguer*, see *zgavér*.

zgrip m, pl. *zgripe* ‘side, edge, rim’. Based on PAlb **gripa* related to OHG *krapfo* ‘hook’, ON *krappr* ‘narrow’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 205 (to *shkrep*); JOKL *Studien* 35, LKUBA 116; POKORNY I 388; CAMAJ *Alb. Worth.* 44 (reconstructs **grip-*); ÇABEJ *St. II* 322-323 (follows MEYER).

zgrof m, pl. *zgrofe* ‘stomach’. With a secondary *-f- < -p-*, a prefixal derivative of *gropē* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 323). ♦ JOKL *AArbSt. I* 44 (from Lat *scrofis* ‘ditch, dike’).

zgurdulloj aor. *zgurdulova* ‘to open wide (of eyes)’. A phonetic variant of *zgardhulloj* ‘to open’ derived from *zgardh* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 323-324).

zgurdhë f ‘rectum’. Derived from *zguer*, cf. *zgavér* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 324). ♦ JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 141-143 (to *zorrë*); TAGLIAVINI *Stratificazione* 100; CIMOCOWSKI *BUSH XIII/2* 45; HAMP *LB XXIV/3* 49; HULD 137; BEEKES *Lar.* 104 (untenable **g^ee-g^reH-do-*); DEMIRAJ AE 427.

zgjebë f ‘itch, scab’. Borrowed from Lat *scabieis* id. (MIKLOSICH *Rom. Elemente* 58). ♦ MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1048; SCHUCHARDT *KZ XX* 253; HAARMANN 148.

zgjedhë f, pl. *zgjedha* ‘ox yoke’. From PAlb **diš-gadā* formed with a prefix **diš-* and related to *gjedah* ‘cattle’ (OREL *LB XXIX/4* 69-70). ♦ CAMARDA I 88 (to IE **jugom* ‘yoke’); MEYER *Wb.* 484 (from NGk ζεῦγα, ζεῦλος); JOKL *Studien* 98-100 (derives *zgjedhë* from **zd-ledhe*, further compared with *lidh*); BARIĆ *ARSt. I* 119 (follows CAMARDA and adds Arm *luc* ‘yoke’); ÇABEJ *St. II* 324 (unconvincing parallels in Germanic: OFries *gadie* ‘to tie, to unite’, Germ *Gatte* ‘spouse’); OREL *LB XXIX/4* 69-70 (accepts **diš-* as a cognate of Gk δισ- ‘double’).

zjerbe f, pl. *zjerbe* ‘moth’. Connected with *gjerb*. ♦ ÇABEJ *St. II* 321 (singularized plural of *zgarbë*).

zjiç m ‘little bay’. Derived from *gji* (ÇABEJ *St. II* 324).

zgoj aor. *zgova* ‘to wake, to rouse’. Borrowed from Rom **exvigilare* id. (MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* 2 I 1054). ♦ BARIĆ *ARSt* 120 (prefix *z-* + cognate of Skt *svāpa-* ‘dream, sleep’); ÇABEJ *St. VII* 258.

zgjua ~ zgjue m. pl. *zgioj*, *zgioje* ‘beehive’. Based on **gjua* ~ *gjue* borrowed from Lat *jānua* ‘door, entrance’. ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 484 (to Slav **uljy* id.); WEIGAND 105 (from Rom **excavōne*); JOKL *IF XXXVI* 109, *LKUBA* 286 (from Rom **excovus*); ÇABEJ *St.* II 325 (from **glon*-).

zgjyr̥ f ‘rust’. Borrowed from Lat *scōria* ‘dross, slag’ (MEYER-LÜBKE *Gr. Grundriß* I 1053). ◊ HAARMANN 149.

zi adj., fem. *zezē* ‘black’. From PALb **džedi* (fem. *zezē* < **džedjā*), etymologically connected with MHG *quāt* ‘dirt’, OE *cwēad* ‘bad’, Lith *gēda* ‘shame’, Slav **gadzkz* ‘disgusting’, **gadz* ‘reptile, worm’ < IE **g̃ed-* (JOKL *Stüdien* 100-102, *LKUBA* 27). ◊ MEYER *Wb.* 484, *Alb. St.* IV 43 (to Lith *žilas* ‘grey-haired’, Latv *zils* ‘blue’); PEDERSEN *Kelt. Gr.* I 33; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 293; HOLTHAUSEN *AEG* 64; GEORGIEV *Issledovaniya* 120 (to Thracian proper names *Zetčaç*, *Ziσic*); POKORNY I 484; FRAENKEL 142; ÇABEJ *St.* II 325-326 (to Lith *jūodas* ‘black’ but the change **i-* > Alb *z-* is unconvincing); MANN *Hist. Gr.* 110 (follows ÇABEJ); HULD 134-135 (to Slav **židzkz* ‘liquid’); TRUBAČEV *ESSJa* VI 81-82; OREL *FLH VIII/1-2* 37; DEMIRAJ AE 427-428.

zid m ‘wall’. Borrowed from Slav **zidъ* id., cf. South Slavic forms: Bulg *zid*, SCR *zid* (MIKLOSICH *Slav. Elemente* 37; MEYER *Wb.* 484). ◊ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 148, 173.

ziej aor. *zjeva* ‘to boil, to cook’. From PALb **džernja* based on a less frequent form *zie* id. < **džera*. For the loss of the final *-r and the development of corresponding derivatives in *-nja cf. *bie* ‘to carry’ < **bera* ~ (*mjbaj* ‘to hold’ < **en-barnja* (OREL *Linguistica XXIV* 439-440). The Indo-European parallels go back to **g̃her-*: Gk θέρωμαι ‘to become hot, to warm, to burn’, OIr *fogair* ‘(he) warms’ and the like. See *zjarm*, *zjarr*. ◊ CAMARDA I 44, 89 (to Gk ζέω ‘to boil’ but Gk ζ- < IE **i-* is never reflected as Alb *z-!*); MEYER *Wb.* 485 (borrowed from NGk ζέω ‘to boil’); JOKL *IF XLIX* 294, *Slavia XIII* 316; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 294; MANN *Language XXVIII* 38; FRISK I 612; MAYER I 162, II 52 (accepts the comparison with IE **ies-* in connection with Illyr *Aquas Jasas*); FRISK I 665-666; POKORNY I 493-495; ÇABEJ *St.* II 326-327; OREL *FLH VIII/1-2* 41 (follows MEYER).

zjarm m, pl. *zjarme* ‘fire’. From PALb **džerma* etymologically identical with Gk θερμός ‘warm’, Arm *jer-m* id. < **g̃hermo-* (CAMARDA I

71; MEYER *Wb.* 485). ◊ FRISK II 664-665; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 320-321, *Kelt. Gr.* I 108; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 293-294; JOKL *Reallex. Vorgesch.* I 89; PISANI *Saggi* 102, 121; POKORNY I 493-495; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 201; HULD 135; DEMIRAJ AE 428-429.

zjarr m, pl. *zjarre* ‘fire’. From PALb **džera*, a new o-stem transformed from IE **g̃heres-*, nom. sg. **g̃heros*, cf. Skt *háras-* ‘flame, heat’, Gk θέρος ‘summer’, Arm *jer* id. (OREL *ZfBalk XXV/2* 145). Further connected with *zjarm* (CAMARDA I 71; MEYER *Wb.* 485, *Alb. St.* III 18). ◊ FRISK II 665-666; MAYRHOFER III 579; POKORNY I 493-495; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 320; TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 293-294; LA PIANA *Studi I* 40-41 (reconstructs **g̃her-muro-*); MANN *Language XXVI* 383; PORZIG *Gliederung* 163; PISANI *Saggi* 102, 130; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 201, 234; HAMP *Anc. IE* 115 (treats *zjarr* as a singularized plural of *zjarm*); HULD 135; DEMIRAJ AE 428-429.

zmojle f ‘fallow (land)’. Borrowed from Rom **exmulgia*, a derivative of Lat *ē(x)mulgēre* ‘to milk out, to drain out’, cf. Rum *zmulge* (JOKL *BA IV* 196-198, *Slavia XIII* 287). ◊ PUŞCARIU *EWR* 182; MIHĂESCU *RESEE IV/1-2* 31; HAARMANN 124; ÇABEJ *St.* II 327.

zog m, p. *zogi* ‘bird’. An Oriental *Wanderwort*, presumably of Iranian origin, cf. Arm *jag* ‘chick’, NPers *zâq* ‘cub’ (MEYER *Alb. St.* III 18; HULD 135-136). ◊ STIER *KZ XI* 216 (to Gk ζῷον ‘animal’); CAMARDA I 104 (to Gk ζώω ‘to live’, thus implying a derivative of IE **g̃hē-*); MEYER *Wb.* 486 (to Skt *jahu-* ‘young animal’); JOKL *Sprache IX* 143; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 338 (reconstructs **ghāghos*); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 294-295, *Stratificazione* 143; MANN *Language XXVIII* 36, *Hist. Gr.* 35; PISANI *Saggi* 120; POKORNY I 409; JUCQUOIS *Le Muséon LXXVIII* 445 (adduces Sogd z'γ ‘kind of bird’); ÇABEJ *ZfPhonetik IX* 217-218 (to Lith *jégà* ‘strength’, Gk ἥβη ‘youth, youthful strength’), *St. II* 327-328; OREL *FLH VIII/1-2* 42, *ZfBalk XXIII* 143; HAMP *Festschr. Shevoroshkin* 97-105 (reconstructs **uike-gō-*, to **uei-* ‘bird’); DEMIRAJ AE 429-430.

zorrē f, pl. *zorrē* ‘gut’. From PALb **džarnā*, a long grade etymologically identical with Lith *žarnà* id. (MEYER *Wb.* 486, *Alb. St.* III 18) continuing IE **g̃era-* ‘to swallow’. ◊ CAMARDA I 88 (to Gk ζώνη ‘belt, girdle’), 120 (to Gk χορδή ‘gut’); SOLMSEN *KZ XXXIV* 2-3; PEDERSEN *KZ XXXVI* 358; BARIĆ *ARSt. I* 74; JOKL *Mélanges Pedersen* 139-

142 (to IE *g^herə-); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 295, *Stratificazione* 100; ERNOUT-MEILLET 290; MANN *Language* XXVIII 34 (to Lat *hīra* ‘gut’); LA PIANA *Studi* I 22; PISANI *Saggi* 125; CIMOCOWSKI *LP* II 232; FRAENKEL 1291; POKORNY I 434-435; ÖLBERG *IBK* XIV 109; HAMP *LB* XXIV/3 49; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 234; HULD 136-137; OREL *ZfBalk* XXIII 145; DEMIRAJ *AE* 430-431.

zot m, pl. *zotērīnj*, *zotēr*, *zota* ‘lord, master, god’. From PA Alb *w(i)tš-pati- etymologically identical with Skt *viś-pati-* ‘lord of the house’ (HAMP *Festschr. Shevoroshkin* 95-96). The feminine form *zonjē* continues *w(i)tš-patnja. ♦ GIL’FERDING *Otn.* 22 (*zonjē* to Skt *jáni-* ‘woman’); MEYER *Wb.* 486-487 (to Skt *jāyate* ‘to be born’; *zonjē* compared with IE *g^henā ‘woman’); PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 324 (derives *zonjē* from *g^henjā; interprets *zot* and *zonjē* as compounds including *-potis and *potnja, with the first component reconstructed as *g^hičā ‘life’); BARIĆ *ARSt* 121-124 (from IE *d̥iēu-t-); TAGLIAVINI *Dalmazia* 295 (compares *zot* with Skt *jāspati-* ‘house master’); LA PIANA *St. Varia* 33 (from *g^hiā-tā, to *g^hei- ‘to live’); MANN *Language* XXVIII 32; SZEMERÉNYI *Syncope* 375 (against TAGLIAVINI); SOLTA *Sprache* V 198-199; MAYRHOFER III 224-225; ÇABEJ *ZfPhonetik* IX 222 f. (to Gk ἅγιος ‘saint’); BUDIMIR *AArbSt* IV/1 157-160, *GJA* XI/2 (1972[1974]) 85-86; PISANI *Sprache* VII 99-103 (< IE *g^hes-pot-i-/potnī); OREL *FLH* VIII/1-2 42 (on the phonetic development); KLINGENSCHMITT *LIdg.* 104 (from *desjās + poti- similar to Arm *tēr* ‘lord, master’ < *desjās + *anēr*); DEMIRAJ *AE* 431-432.

zulē f ‘shout, glory’. The derivative *zulmē* ‘glory’ is more widespread. From PA Alb *dzulā, a zero-grade derivative of IE *ghau(ə)- ‘to call’: Skt *hávate*, Av *zavaiti*, Slav *zvavati. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 487 (to *zurnē* < Turk *zurna* ‘kind of flute’); MANN *Language* XXVIII 38 (to Gk ζουλός ‘down, the first growth of the whiskers and beard; corn-sheaf’ - comparison based on the misunderstanding of the Greek word); ÇABEJ *St.* II 328-329 (“word of dubious origin”).

zushē f ‘heat, noon heat’. Borrowed, with an irregular z-, from Slav *suša ‘drought’, cf. in South Slavic: Bulg *suša*, SCr *suša*. ♦ HULD *KZ* XCIX (from *dieu + eus(i)ēH ‘heat of the daytime sky’).

zverk m ‘occiput’. Derived from an unattested *vark > *verk based on *vjerr*. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 488 (to Lith *gerklē* ‘throat’); TAGLIAVINI *Dal-*

mazia 296, *Stratificazione* 100; CIMOCOWSKI *ABS* III 42 (from z- + *yorkos, further connected with W *cywarch* ‘rope’ < Celt *kom-vor-ko-); ÇABEJ *St.* VII 200; MOUTSOS *AIAK* 338-344 (borrowed from Gk σβέρκος ‘nape of the neck’); HULD *KZ* CVII/1 165-171 (from Goth *swairhs).

zvjerdh aor. *zvordha* ‘to wean’. A prefixal form based on PA Alb *verdza related to Lith *veržiū*, *vežti* ‘to lace, to tie’, Latv *vērzt* ‘to turn’, Slav *verzti ‘to bind’ and the like (MEYER *Wb.* 488, *Alb. St.* III 18, 38, 72). ♦ PEDERSEN *KZ* XXXVI 335 (from IE *yert-); FRAENKEL 1230-1231; POKORNY I 1168-1169; DEMIRAJ *AE* 432.

zymtē adj. ‘dark’. Originally *zym, this is a derivative of *zi* (ÇABEJ *St.* II 329).

Zh

zharg m ‘snake skin’. Identical with *shark* (ÇABEJ II 330-331).

zhđervjellēt adj. ‘adroit, deft, developed’. An expressive infigited form of the Italianism *zhvilloj* ‘to develop’. ♦ MEYER *Wb.* 488 (from SCr žrijeb ‘lot’); JOKL *Slavia* XIII 318 (to IE *yel- ‘to turn’); ÇABEJ II 331 (follows JOKL).

zheg m ‘heat’. Borrowed from Slav *žegъ id., cf. SCr žega ‘sun-heat’ (MEYER *Wb.* 488). ♦ SELIŠČEV *Slav. naselenie* 197.

zhumbinē f, pl. *zhumbina* ‘gum’. Borrowed from Slav *zqbina id. derived from *zqbъ ‘tooth’ (SCHWYZER *KZ* LVII 259-260).

zhur m ‘gravel’. Another variant is *shur*. Borrowed from Lat *saburra* ‘sand ballast’ (MEYER *Wb.* 420). ♦ HAARMANN 147; ÇABEJ *St.* VII 251.

(G) **zhys** aor. *zhyta* ‘to dive’. From PA Alb *diš-ūd-tja derived from IE *yed- ~ *ud- ‘water’, see *mbys* (HAMP *Laryngeals* 139). ♦ CAMARDA I 89 (reconstructs a prefix *sh-* followed by the root related to Gk δύω ‘to immerse’); BARIĆ *ARSt* 124 (to Gk βάπτω ‘to dip’); SCHMIDT *KZ* L 246-247 (from IE *ūdijō); POKORNY I 78-80; ÇABEJ II 332; HULD 90-91.

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