AN ANALYSIS OF THE GOTHIC VOCABULARY

OF THE

GOSPEL OF MATTHEW

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF

THE GRADUATE COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

by

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LINCOLN 1913
TABLE of CONTENTS

A. Introduction.

B. Saint Matthew's vocabulary alphabetically arranged.

C. Borrowed words.

D. Words whose roots occur only in Germanic.

E. Words whose roots occur outside the Germanic.

F. Words whose roots occur in Sanskrit.

G. Words whose roots may occur in Sanskrit.

H. Words whose etymology is very doubtful.

I. Bibliography.
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this thesis is to classify the vocabulary of Ulfilas' Gospel of Saint Matthew as to the origin of its roots. Those words which have been borrowed from other languages will be listed, but special attention will be directed towards the words whose roots occur in the Sanskrit or which have Indo-Germanic roots. The Gothic is especially valuable for such a study as this.

It may be well to sketch briefly the history of this people. The Goths are first found on the southern shore of the Baltic. In the second century A.D. they migrated south with a number of smaller tribes (Vandals, Gepidi, Heruli, Burgundians, etc.) which are sometimes classed under the general term Goth. Early in the third century, we find the Goths settled on the Black Sea, between the Don and the Danube rivers.

The Goths first come in hostile contact with the Roman empire about the middle of the third century. They defeated the Romans in a terrible battle at Abritta (251 A.D.) in Moesia, killing the Roman emperor, Decius. There then followed eighteen years of unlimited opportunities for plunder in the Balkan peninsula and in Asia Minor. The temple at Ephesus was burned, Athens was plundered, but the Goths were finally conquered by Emperor Cladius at Naissus (269). His successor, Aurelian, made a treaty with them, leaving them in possession of the left bank of the Danube. Here they enjoyed peace
for a hundred years. It was during this time that Bishop Ulfilas labored for forty years among the Goths, and saw the entire people converted to Arian Christianity.

Ulfilas was born in the region of the lower Danube about 310 A.D. and died at Constantinople in 383. His grandparents came from the village of Sadagolthina, in western Cappadocia, and were among the Christians taken captive by the Goths, when in 264 A.D. they ravaged Cappadocia, Galatia, and Bithynia. Ulfilas seems to have been born of a Gothic father. He was a Christian from his early youth. At the age of thirty, he became a bishop, officiating seven years in the land of the barbarians and thirty three in "Romania".

Tho consecrated to the episcopate in the land of the Goths, he labored there only a short time, because the "judge of the Goths" inaugurated a persecution so severe that the survivors were forced to seek refuge in Roman territory. At the request of Ulfilas, Constantine gave them shelter in the mountains of lower Moesia, and appointed Ulfilas their judge. When the greater part of the Visigoths sought a home on Roman soil (376), Ulfilas is said by Sozomen to have accompanied their embassy to the court and there to have advocated their cause. Before Rome had concluded peace with the Goths (Oct. 3, 382), Ulfilas had become involved in war with the land which he had served in a political capacity and with whose bishops and churches he had been on the most friendly terms for more than a generation; before the issue was decided, he had passed away.
Ulfilas greatest work and that by which he is remembered was the translation of the Bible into the Gothic. To do this, he was first obliged to reduce the language to writing. Only parts of his translation survive. They are the earliest writings we possess in any Teutonic language, and are thus of immense importance to the philologist.

Comparative philology is one of the youngest of modern sciences. Franz Bopp (1791-1867) was the first great scientific writer on the subject. He attempted to establish a systematic relation of sound changes between different languages. The Germanic languages were investigated by Bopp’s contemporaries, R. K. Rask (1787-1832) and the more famous Jacob (1785-1863) and Wilhelm (1786-1859) Grimm. In the second edition of Jacob Grimm’s Deutsche Grammatik (1822) were first clearly laid down the regular sound changes which exist between the classical and the Germanic languages. Hence this great generalization has always been known in England as "Grimm’s Law".

The first systematic book of derivations on a scientific basis was the Etymologische Forschungen of A. F. Pott (1802-1887), which appeared in 1833 to 1836. He made a tabulated comparison of the sounds from the languages included in his investigation. He was followed by George Curtius (1820-1885), the author of The Principles of Greek Etymology. From 1850 to 1870 much was done in the investigation of individual languages of the Indo-Germanic family, but no great discoveries were made affecting the whole. Schleicher (1821-1868) viewed
language from the standpoint of natural science. His great work is the Compendium of Comparative Grammar. Unvarying rules were not as yet laid down with regard to sound change, but the general results of scientific investigation were presented to the public by Max Muller in his Lectures on the Science of Language. (1861).

Soon after this, the Italian scholar, G. I. Ascoli, discovered the existence of two kinds of gutturals, the palatal and the velar. Further studies into the cause of the variety of the gutturals in the Sanskrit and the discoveries of Karl Brugman concerning the nasal sounds of the Indo-Germanic brought an entire revolution in the theory of the original vowels. A learned work was published on the subject by Johannes Schmidt; Vocalism of the Indo-Germanic Languages (1871-1875).

Certain exceptions to Grimm's Law were discovered to depend on the original accent. The law governing this was named after its discoverer, Karl Verner. The eminent Sanskrit scholar, H. Grassmann, completed this work by finding a law governing the form taken in Greek and Sanskrit by aspirated roots. There then followed Brugmann's investigation of the "sonant nasals" and Osthoff's demonstration of the original r vowel. These appear summarized in Ferdinand de Saussure's Memoire sur le systeme primitif des voyelles dans les langues indo-europeennes (Leipzig, 1879).

Professor Whitney in his Language and the Study of Language (1867) aims more definitely at formulating philological principles. This was
followed by Prof. B. Delbruck's Introduction to the Study of Language and Prof. H. Paul's Principles of the History of Language, which both appeared in 1880. In the "New Philology" Brugmann and Belbruck's great work, Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik, occupies the place which Schleicher's Compendium did in the old.

We will close this very brief survey of the history of the study of Comparative Philology with two tables, one giving the members of the Indo-Germanic family of languages, and the other showing the form the original sounds assumed in each of the different language groups.
Indo-Germanic Family of Languages

(i) Aryan

1. Sanskrit—Prakrit & Pali
   - Hindi
   - Gypsy

2. Iranian
   - Zend
   - Old Persian

(ii) Armenian

(iii) Greek

(iv) Albanian

Latin
   - French
   - Italian
   - Provencal
   - Spanish

(v)Italic
   - Latin
   - Greek

(vi) Keltic

Breton
   - Old Gaulish
   - Welsh
   - Cornish

(vii) Germanic

Scandinavian
   - Icelandic
   - Norwegian

Swedish
   - Danish

Anglo-Saxon (Old English)

Frisian

West Germanic

Old Saxon (Low German)

Old High German

Old Low Franconian

Dutch

Flemish
Indo-Germanic Family of Languages (con)

(viii) Letto-Slavonic

Slavonic

South-eastern--

Bulgarian

Russian

Servo-Croatian

Slovenian

Western--

Bohemian

Polish

Sorbian (or Wendish)

Polabish

(viii) Letto-Slavonic

Lettic--

Old Prussian

Lettic

Lithuanian
Table of Sound Correspondences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>π</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>nothing or f, v</td>
<td>f, v</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>β</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bh</td>
<td>bh</td>
<td>φ</td>
<td>f, b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Dental Stops.

| t    | t   | t   | t    | th, d | t   |
| d    | d   | d   | d    | t     | d   |
| dh   | dh  | θ   | f, b | d     | d   |

(3) Palatal Stops.

| k    | c or K | c | c | h, g | sz (Lith) |
| s    | c     | c | c | h, g | sz (Lettic & Slav) |
| j    | y     | g | g | k    | z (Lith) |
| z    | x     | h,g or | g | g,y  | z (Lettic & Slav) |

(4) Velar Stops, labialised.

| g, j | g, j | g, gu | g, b | gu, k | g |
| gh, h | φ, θ, χ | h, f, g | b, g | w, g or | g |

| qu, c | qu, c | c | hw, h, g | k (Lith) |
| p (Welsh) | p (Welsh) | p (Welsh) | p (Welsh) | p (Welsh) | p (Welsh) |
| qu, k | qu, k | qu, k | qu, k | qu, k | qu, k |

| lost | lost | lost | lost | lost | lost |
| lost | lost | lost | lost | lost | lost |
| lost | lost | lost | lost | lost | lost |
Table of Sound Correspondences (con)

(4) Velar Stops, unlabialized.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>k,c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>h,g</td>
<td>k (Lith)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>g,j</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>g (Lith)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3h</td>
<td>gh,h</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>h,g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g (Lith)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Spirants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s</th>
<th>s,s</th>
<th>ṣ,s,</th>
<th>s,r or</th>
<th>s or</th>
<th>s,r</th>
<th>sz (Lith)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>z,r</td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ṣ,s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>z,r</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) Liquids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l</th>
<th>1,r</th>
<th>ʃ</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>1,r</td>
<td>ɽ</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(7) Nasals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>m,</th>
<th>m,n</th>
<th>m,n</th>
<th>m,n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
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</table>

B. Vowels. (1) Simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>a,e,i,a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ã</td>
<td>ã</td>
<td>ã,h</td>
<td>ã</td>
<td>ã,a</td>
<td>õ</td>
<td>ū (Lith)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ã</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e,i,o</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e,i</td>
<td>a (Lith)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table of Sound Correspondences (con)

#### B. Vowels. (1) Simple (con)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ė</td>
<td>ĕ,ī</td>
<td>ī</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>ē (Goth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĵ</td>
<td>āa</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o,u,e,i</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ā (others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ō</td>
<td>āa</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>¯ō</td>
<td>¯ō</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>ū (Lith)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u,i</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>y (Lith)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i,e</td>
<td>i,e</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>u,v</td>
<td>u,i</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
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,u (the same in the first stages of all the separate languages)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i,a</td>
<td>ñ,e,o</td>
<td>a,i,u</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Semi-vowels.

i and u remain in many position in all Indo-Germ. languages, in some strengthen to spirants, or they become voiceless and labio-dental.

(3) Diphthongs.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>u,o</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>u,o</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>u,o</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Sound Correspondences (con)

(3) Diphthongs (con)

Diphthongs having a long first element are rare, and no table will be attempted.

(4) Liquids.

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>αλ, λ</td>
<td>ol, ul</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>ul, lu</td>
<td>il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ll</td>
<td>ur, ir</td>
<td>αλ</td>
<td>ol, ul</td>
<td>al</td>
<td>ul, lu</td>
<td>il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>ṟ</td>
<td>αρ, ρα</td>
<td>or, ur</td>
<td>ri</td>
<td>ur, ru</td>
<td>ir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rr</td>
<td>ur, ir</td>
<td>αρ</td>
<td>ol, ul</td>
<td>ar</td>
<td>ur, ru</td>
<td>ir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The existence of long sonant liquids is somewhat doubtful.

(5) Nasals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m</th>
<th>a, am</th>
<th>αμμ</th>
<th>en</th>
<th>im, am</th>
<th>um</th>
<th>im</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>a, an</td>
<td>ανν</td>
<td>en</td>
<td>in, an</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long sonant nasals are even more doubtful than long sonant liquids.
SAINT MATTHEW’S VOCABULARY

In the following pages the vocabulary of Saint Matthew is alphabetically, giving the chapter and verse where the word occurs. When these words are investigated to find their roots, it will be found often that many of these words will fall under the same root as some other word. In that case they will all be considered under the same root, being classified together under the proper group.

Thus the actual number of roots to be investigated will be considerable less than the following list of six hundred forty-four words might indicate, but it is still sufficient to require a very extended investigation.
1. abraba (ch. 27:54) strong, very.
2. af — of, from, for, to, etc.
3. af—aikan (ch. 26:72) — deny, refuse
4. afar (ch. 26:73) — after
5. afar-gaggan (ch. 8:23) — follow.
6. afar-laistjan (ch. 8:10) — follow.
7. af-dauifjan (ch. 9:36) — vexed.
8. af-dauifjan (ch. 27:1) — die.
9. af-domjan (ch. 26:74) — decide against, damn.
10. af-drugkja (ch. 11:19) — drinker, drunkard.
11. af-etja (ch. 11:19) — glutton.
12. af-gaggan (ch. 11:7) — go away, yield.
13. af-leiťan (ch. 9:24) — go away.
14. af-leitan (ch. 5:31) — dismiss, leave, give away.
15. af-satjan (ch. 5:32) — set down, depose.
16. af-stass (ch. 5:31) — distance, slope, descent.
17. aftaro (ch. 9:20) — behind, backwards.
18. aftra (ch. 5:33) — back, again.
19. af-Faursjan (ch. 25:42) — thirst.
20. aggwus (ch. 7:13) — narrow.
21. ahwa (ch. 7:25) — water, flood.
22. aibr (ch. 5:23) — offering.
23. aihan (ch.8:20) — have, possess.
24. ain-fal’s (ch.6:22) — one-fold, simple.
25. airiza (ch.5:21) — elder, ancestor.
26. airfa (ch.5:18) — earth, land.
27. airziifa (ch.27:64) — enticing, deception, error.
28. airzjan (ch.27:63) — mislead, deceive.
29. ai fi (ch.27:56) — mother.
30. aif’s (ch.5:33) — oath.
31. aif’xa — either.
32. aiweins (ch.25:41) — eternal, everlasting.
33. aiws (ch.6:13) — time, eternity.
34. aket (ch.27:48) — vinegar.
35. akrs (ch.27:7) — acre.
36. aleina (ch.6:27) — yard.
37. allis — on the whole, at all.
38. amen (ch.5:18) — truly, verily.
39. ana — on, over, to, in.
40. ana-aukan (ch.6:27) — to add, to proceed.
41. ana-biudan (ch.11:1) — to bid, command.
42. ana-hnaiwjan (ch.8:20) — lower, lay down.
43. ana-kumbjan (ch.9:10) — lie down, recline.
44. ana-mahtjan (ch.11:12) — do violence, injure.
45. ana-naujan (ch.5:41) — compel, force.
46. and — on, along, over.
47. anda-nahti (ch.8:16) — evening.
48. anda-staua (ch.5:25) — adversary.
49. anda-wairfi (ch.27:6) — price, worth.
50. anda-wleizn (ch.26:67) — face, presence.
51. andbahtjan (ch.8:15) — serve.
52. andbants (ch.5:25) — servant.
53. and-haitan (ch.7:23) — admit, confess.
54. and-hausjan (ch.6:7) — grant, hear.
55. and-niman (ch.10:40) — take, hold, enjoy.
56. and-standan (ch.5:39) — oppose.
57. and-wairfi (ch.5:16) — presence, present time.
58. and-wairpis (ch27:61) — opposite.
59. arbaidjan (ch.6:28) — work, toil.
60. arma-hairti a (ch.6:4) — compassion, mercy.
61. armaio (ch.6:1) — compassion, alms.
62. arman (ch.9:27) — have mercy.
63. asans (ch.9:37) — harvest, summer.
64. assarjus (ch.10:29) — penny.
65. at — with, to, on.
66. at-augjan (ch.8:4) — show.
67. at-bairan (ch.8:16) — bring up, offer.
68. at-gaggan (ch.5:24) — approach.
69. at-giban (ch.5:25) — give away.
70. at-haitan (ch.10:1) — call, summon.
71. at-lagjan (ch.7:19) — lay down.
72. at-sainwan (ch.6:1) — notice, pay heed.
73. at-steigan (ch.9:1) — descend.
74. atta (ch.5:48) — father.
75. at-tekan (ch.8:3) — touch, stir.
76. at-wairpan (ch.27:5) — throw away.
77. audags (ch.11:6) — blessed.
78. augo (ch.5:29) — eye.
79. auhns (ch.6:30) — oven.
80. auk — for, but.
81. auso (ch.10:27) — ear.
82. aupida (ch.11:7) — desert.
83. az-ets (ch.9:5) — light.
84. azgo (ch.11:21) — ax.
85. bagms (ch.7:17) — tree.
86. bairhteit (ch.6:4) — brightness.
87. bairtraba (ch.26:75) — bitter.
88. bajuFs (ch.9:17) — both.
89. balgs (ch.9:17) — leather bottle, skin.
90. balweins (ch.25:46) — torment, pain.
91. balwjan (ch.8:6) — torment.
92. bandja (ch.27:15) — captive, prisoner.
93. bansts (ch.6:26) — barn.
94. barnilo (ch.9:2) — little child.
95. batiza (ch.10:31) — better.
96. baur (ch.11:11) — born.
97. baurs (ch.5:35) — town, burg.
98. baups (ch.9:32) — dumb, deaf.
99. beidan (ch.11:3) — bide, await.
100. bi-abrjan (ch.7:28) — be astonished.
101. bi-gitan (ch.10:39) — find, obtain.
102. bi-hlahjan (ch.9:24) — laugh at.
103. bi-leifan (ch.27:46) — leave.
104. bi-niman (ch.27:64) — take away, steal.
105. bi-stiggan (ch.7:25) — strike, stumble against.
106. bi-tiuhan (ch.9:35) — lead along.
107. bi-fe — afterwards, when, as soon as.
108. bi-uhts (ch.27:15) — usual, customary.
109. blinds (ch.9:27) — blind.
110. blof (ch.27:4) — blood.
111. blof a-rinnands (ch.9:20) — blood-flowing.
112. boka (ch.5:31) — letter, writing, book.
113. bokareis (ch.5:20) — scribe.
114. braips (ch.7:13) — broad.
115. briggan (ch.6:13) — bring, lead.
116. brofar (ch.5:23) — brother.
117. bruips-faps (ch.9:15) — bride-groom.
118. bruips (ch.10:35) — bride.
119. bugjan (ch.10:29) — buy.
120. dags (ch.6:11) — day.
121. daimonareis (ch.8:16) — demoniac.
122. dalaľ (ch.7:25) — downwards.
123. dauhtar (ch.9:18) — daughter.
124. daur (ch.7:13) — door, gate.
125. dauro (ch.27:60) — door, gate.
126. daujs (ch.27:64) — dead.
127. dis-taurnan (ch.9:17) — tear to pieces.
128. dragkjan (ch.25:42) — give to drink.
129. drigkan (ch.6:31) — drink.
130. driuso (ch.8:32) — slope.
131. drus (ch.7:27) — fall.
132. du — to, with, in, for.
133. du-ginnan (ch.11:7) — begin.
134. du-hwe (ch.9:4) — why.
135. dulľs (ch.27:15) — feast, Passover.
136. dumb (ch.9:33) — dumb.
137. du-rinnan (ch.8:2) — run to.
138. du-ľe (ch.27:8) — therefore, on that account.
139. dwals (ch.7:26) — foolish.
140. faihu-Fraihn (ch.6:24) — kingdom.
141. fairina (ch.5:32) — blame.
142. fairneis (ch.9:16) — old.
143. fairra (ch.8:30) — far.
144. fairrako (ch.27:55) — from afar.
145. *fana* (ch.9:16) — piece of cloth.
146. *fastan* (ch.6:16) — hold fast, observe.
147. *'fauho* (ch.8:20) — fox.
148. *faura-ma|leis* (ch.9:34) — over-seer.
149. *faura-qi|jan* (ch.11:13) — prophecy.
150. *faur-hah* (ch.27:51) — curtain.
151. *faurntjan* (ch.8:26) — fear, frighten.
153. *faur-ʃis* (ch.5:24) — before.
155. *faur-walwjan* (ch.27:60) — dance before.
156. *faus* (ch.7:14) — few.
158. *fi|jan* (ch.5:43) — hate.
159. *fijands* (ch.5:43) — enemy.
160. *filhan* (ch.8:22) — hide, bury.
162. *filu-waurdei* (ch.6:7) — much speech.
163. *filu-waurdjan* (ch.6:7) — make many words.
164. *fodeins* (ch.6:25) — food, nourishment.
165. *fodjan* (ch.6:26) — feed, bring up.
166. *fon* (ch.7:19) — fire.
167. *fotu-baurd* (ch.5:35) — foot-stool.
168. *fmaistu|bni* (ch.6:13) — temptation.
169. *fra-lusts* (ch.7:13) — loss, destruction.
170. fra-qistjan (ch.10:28) — destroy, annihilate.
171. fra-qistnan (ch.8:25) — perish.
172. fra-qifan (ch.25:41) — curse.
173. fra-wairpan (ch.9:36) — throw away, scatter.
174. fra-wardjan (ch.6:16) — ruin, mar.
175. fra-waurhts (ch.9:10) — sin.
176. fra-waurkjan (ch.27:4) — forfeit, sin.
177. fra-wilwan (ch.11:12) — snatch away, rob.
178. frijon (ch.6:24) — love.
179. frijonds (ch.5:47) — friend.
180. frofs (ch.7:24) — clever, wise.
181. fruma (ch.27:64) — first.
182. frumists (ch.8:21) — first, beginning.
183. fugls (ch.6:26) — bird.
184. fulgins (ch.10:26) — conceal.
185. fulhsni (ch.6:4) — concealed, secret.
186. fulla-tojis (ch.5:48) — perfect, finished.
187. fullo (ch.9:16) — fullness.
188. gabigs (ch.27:57) — rich.
189. ga-domjan (ch.11:19) — judge.
190. ga-dragkjan (ch.10:42) — give to drink.
191. ga-drauhts (ch.8:9) — soldier.
192. ga-driusan (ch.5:29) — fall down, cease.
193. ga-filhan (ch.8:21) — conceal, bury.
194. gaggan (ch.11:5) — go, go about.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>ga-hailjan (ch.8:16)</td>
<td>heal, cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>ga-hailnan (ch.8:8)</td>
<td>to become whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>ga-horinon (ch.5:28)</td>
<td>fornicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>ga-hrainjan (ch.8:2)</td>
<td>cleanse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>ga-huljan (ch.8:24)</td>
<td>hide, cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>gaiainna (ch.5:22)</td>
<td>hell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>ga-kunnan (ch.6:28)</td>
<td>know, apprehend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>ga-lagjan (ch.5:25)</td>
<td>lay, lay down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>ga-laFon (ch.25:38)</td>
<td>invite, summon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>ga-laubeins (ch.9:22)</td>
<td>belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>ga-laubjan (ch.27:42)</td>
<td>believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>ga-leikon (ch.6:8)</td>
<td>compare, imitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>ga-leiFan (ch.8:18)</td>
<td>go, go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>galga (ch.10:39)</td>
<td>cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>ga-lukan (ch.6:6)</td>
<td>lock, close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>ga-manwjan (ch.11:10)</td>
<td>prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>ga-marzjan (ch.11:6)</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>ga-motjan (ch.8:28)</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>ga-munan (ch.5:23)</td>
<td>remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>ga-nah (ch.10:25)</td>
<td>suffice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>ga-nisan (ch.9:21)</td>
<td>save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>ga-qiman (ch.27:17)</td>
<td>come together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>ga-qumFps (ch.5:22)</td>
<td>assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>ga-rahnjan (ch.27:9)</td>
<td>reckon up, estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>ga-raihtei (ch.5:20)</td>
<td>justice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
220. garda-waldands (ch.10:25) — house-holder.
221. gards (ch.11:8) — house, family.
222. ga-runii (ch.27:1) — consultation, council.
223. ga-runs (ch.6:2) — street, market.
224. ga-saihwan (ch.6:16) — notice.
225. ga-sakan (ch.8:26) — threaten, forbid, punish.
226. ga-sibjon (ch.5:24) — conciliate, atone.
227. gasts (ch.25:38) — guest, stranger.
228. ga-suljan (ch.7:25) — ground, establish.
229. ga-tairan (ch.5:17) — tear.
230. ga-taura (ch.9:16) — rent.
231. ga-teihan (ch.8:33) — demonstrate, tell, inform.
232. ga-timrjan (ch.7:24) — build.
233. ga-tiuhan (ch.27:2) — lead away.
234. ga-pliuhan (ch.8:33) — escape, flee from.
235. gaumjan (ch.6:5) — see, be aware.
236. gaurs (ch.6:16) — sad.
237. ga-wandjan (ch.27:3) — turn away, return.
238. ga-wasjan (ch.6:29) — clothe.
239. ga-waurkjan (ch.8:32) — make, prepare.
240. gistra-dagis (ch.6:30) — tomorrow.
241. giutan (ch.9:17) — pour.
242. goljan (ch.5:47) — greet.
243. gofs (ch.7:17) — good.
244. gredags (ch.25:42) — hungry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>grets (ch.8:12)</td>
<td>weeping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>groba (ch.8:20)</td>
<td>pit, hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>gudja (ch.8:4)</td>
<td>priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>haban</td>
<td>have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>hailjan (ch.9:35)</td>
<td>heal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>hails (ch.9:12)</td>
<td>whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>haims (ch.9:35)</td>
<td>town, hamlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>hairda (ch.8:30)</td>
<td>herd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>hairdeis (ch.9:36)</td>
<td>shepherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>hairto (ch.6:21)</td>
<td>heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>hairus (ch.10:34)</td>
<td>sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>haitan (ch.6:18)</td>
<td>call, command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>hai</td>
<td>pi (ch.6:28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>haldan (ch.8:30)</td>
<td>guard, tend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>halts (ch.11:5)</td>
<td>lame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>hana (ch.26:74)</td>
<td>cock, rooster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>handugei (ch.11:19)</td>
<td>wisdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>handus (ch.5:30)</td>
<td>hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>harduba (ch.8:6)</td>
<td>hard, harsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>hatjan (ch.5:44)</td>
<td>hate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>haubif (ch.6:17)</td>
<td>head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>haunjan (ch.6:2)</td>
<td>exalt, elevate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>haurnja (ch.6:6)</td>
<td>door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>haurnja (ch.9:23)</td>
<td>horn-blower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>hausjan (ch.5:21)</td>
<td>hear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
270. hawi (ch.6:30) — hay, grass.
271. heito (ch.8:14) — fever.
272. helei (ch.27:48) — my God.
273. her (ch.8:29) — here.
274. hejjo (ch.6:6) — room.
275. himins (ch.5:18) — heaven.
276. hindar (ch.8:18) — behind, beyond.
277. hindumists (ch.8:12) — hindmost.
278. hiufan (ch.11:17) — complain, lament.
279. hiuhma (ch.8:18) — crowd, multitude.
280. hlaifs (ch.6:11) — bread, food.
281. hlaiwasna (ch.8:28f) — graves.
282. hleiduma (ch.6:3) — left (hand or side)
283. hlifan (ch.6:19) — steal.
284. hnasqus (ch.11:8) — soft, weak.
285. horinon (ch.5:27) — fornicate, commit adultery.
286. hrainja-hairts (ch.5:8) — pure-hearted.
287. hrains (ch.8:3) — pure, clean.
288. hropjan (ch.8:29) — call, scream.
289. hrot (ch.8:8) — roof.
290. hrukjan (ch.26:74) — crow.
291. hugjan (ch.5:25) — think.
292. hunda-faps (ch.8:5) — centurion.
293. hunsl (ch.9:13) — offering.
294. hunsla-stafs (ch.5:23) — altar.
295. huzd (ch.6:19) — treasure.
296. huzdjan (ch.6:19) — hoard, gather treasure.
297. hwan — when, how.
298. hwan-hun (ch.7:23) — ever.
299. hwar — where.
300. hwarbon (ch.9:27) — wander.
301. hwarjiz-uh (ch.27:15) — each.
302. hwas-hun (ch.9:16) — any one.
303. hwajjar- who, what.
304. hweits (ch.5:36) — white.
305. idreigon (ch.27:3) — repent.
306. id-weitjan' (ch.11:20) — be ashamed, revile.
307. iftuma- (ch.27:62) — next.
308. iggqar (ch.9:29) — belonging to you both.
309. in-agjan (ch.9:30) — frighten.
310. in-feinan (ch.9:36) — have compassion.
311. inn — within.
312. inna-kunds (ch.10:25) — belonging to the house.
313. innañfro (ch.7:15) — within, inside.
314. in-reiran (ch.27:51) — tremble.
315. in-sainwan (ch.6:26) — look upon.
316. in-sandjan (ch.11:2) — send off, send into.
317. inuh (ch.5:32) — without.
318. in-weitan (ch.8:2) — worship.
319. in-widan (ch.26:75) — deny, abandon.
320. in-winds (ch.5:45) — evil.
321. i‡ — and, but, for.
322. iumjo (ch.8:1) — crowd.
323. iupaéro (ch.27:51) — from above.
324. ja (ch.5:37) — yea.
325. jabai — if, if only.
326. jai (ch.9:28) — truly.
327. jainar (ch.5:23) — yonder, there.
328. jainpro (ch.5:28) — from there.
329. jota (ch.5:18) — jot, point.
330. ju (ch.5:28) — already, now.
331. juggs (ch.9:17) — young.
332. kalds (ch.10:42) — cold.
333. karkinassus (ch.5:32) — adultery.
334. kara (ch.27:4) — care, sarrow.
335. karkara (ch.5:25) — prison.
336. kasja (ch.27:7) — potter.
337. kaupatjan (ch.26:67) — box, cuff.
338. kaurbanaun (ch.27:6) — temple-treasure.
339. kindins (ch.27:2) — governor.
340. kinnus (ch.5:39) — cheek.
341. kintus (ch.5:26) — cent, penny.
342. kunnan (ch.7:23) — know.
343. lagjan (ch.27:48) — lay.
344. lai AGREIS (ch. 8:19) — teacher.
345. laisjan (ch. 5:19) — teach.
346. laistjan (ch. 8:19) — follow.
347. lamb (ch. 9:36) — lamb.
348. lafon (ch. 9:13) — invite, call.
349. laugnjan (ch. 26:70) — deceive.
350. laun (ch. 6:1) — reward, salary.
351. lausjan (ch. 6:13) — loose.
352. leihwan (ch. 5:42) — lend, borrow.
353. leik (ch. 6:22) — flesh, body.
354. leitils (ch. 6:30) — little, few, short.
355. lekie (ch. 8:12) — physician.
356. letan (ch. 8:22) — let, leave, allow.
357. libains (ch. 7:14) — life.
358. ligan (ch. 8:14) — lie.
359. ligrs (ch. 8:2) — couch, bed.
360. lima (ch. 27:46) — why.
361. lisan (ch. 6:26) — read.
362. lihus (ch. 5:29) — member, organ.
363. liugan (ch. 5:32) — marry.
364. liuhadeins (ch. 6:22) — light, clear.
365. liuhaf (ch. 6:23) — light.
366. liuhtjan (ch. 5:15) — lighten, illuminate.
367. liuta (ch. 6:2) — hypocrite.
368. lofa (ch. 26:67) — palm.
369. ludja (ch.6:17) — face, presence.
370. magan (ch.6:27) — be able, can.
371. mahts (ch.6:13) — might, power.
372. mais (ch.6:30) — more.
373. maiza (ch.11:11) — greater, older.
374. malma (ch.7:26) — sand.
375. malo (ch.6:19) — moth.
376. managei (ch.9:25) — crowd, people.
377. manags (ch.5:20) — many a one, much.
378. manna (ch.7:26) — man.
379. manwjan (ch.25:41) — prepare.
380. marei (ch.8:26) — sea.
381. marka (ch.8:34) — boundary, district, region.
382. marzjan (ch.5:29) — vex, scandalize, offend.
383. matjan (ch.9:11) — eat.
384. maurgins (ch.27:1) — morning.
385. maurnan (ch.6:25) — sorrow, mourn.
386. maurjrjan (ch.5:21) — murder, kill.
387. merjan (ch.9:35) — announce, preach.
388. mikiljan (ch.9:8) — magnify.
389. mikils (ch.5:19) — great, strong.
390. minnists (ch.5:19) — smallest, least.
391. minniza (ch.11:11) — smaller, younger.
392. missa-de-s (ch.6:14) — misdeed, sin.
393. miton (ch.9:4) — weigh, consider, ponder.
394. mitons (ch.9:4) — consideration, thought.
395. mij — with.
396. mi-jan-ei (ch.9:18) — while.
397. mizdo (ch.5:46) — reward.
398. mota (ch.9:9) — tax, tribute.
399. motareis (ch.5:47) — tax-collector, publican.
400. namo (ch.7:22) — name.
401. naqap — naked, bare.
402. nasjan (ch.8:25) — save.
403. nauh (ch.27:63) — yet.
404. nehwundja (ch.5:43) — neighbor.
405. neij — envy.
406. nidwa (ch.6:19) — rust.
407. niman (ch.10:38) — take.
408. niujis (ch.9:17) — new.
409. niunda (ch.27:45) — ninth.
410. nu-nu (ch.10:31) — according, therefore.
411. paida (ch.5:40) — rock.
412. paska (ch.26:2) — passover.
413. paraskaiwe (ch.27:62) — day of preparation.
414. plapja (ch.6:5) — street.
415. plat (ch.9:16) — patch.
416. plinsjan (ch.11:17) — dance.
417. praufetes (ch.10:41) — prophet.
418. praufetjan (ch.7:22) — prophesy.
419. praufetus (ch.10:41) — prophet.
420. qainon (ch.9:15) — weep.
421. qens (ch.5:31) — woman, wife.
422. qino (ch.5:28) — wife, woman.
423. raihtis (ch.9:5) — for, yet, namely.
424. raka (ch.5:22) — good-for-nothing.
425. rasta (ch.5:41) — mile.
426. raus (ch.11:7) — reed.
427. razda (ch.26:73) — tongue, speech.
428. rzn (ch.7:24) — house.
429. reiks (ch.9:18) — ruler, chief.
430. reiran (ch.27:51) — tremble.
431. reiro (ch.27:54) — trembling, earthquake.
432. rign (ch.7:25) — rain.
433. rignjan (ch.5:45) — rain.
434. rinnan (ch.8:28) — run, rush.
435. riqis (ch.6:23) — darkness.
436. riqizeins (ch.6:23) — dark.
437. rodjan (ch.9:18) — speak.
438. rohsns (ch.26:69) — yard, porch.
439. runa (ch.27:1) — secret.
440. runs (ch.8:32) — run, race.
441. saban (ch.27:59) — fine linen.
442. sai (ch.8:2) — behold.
443. saihs — six.
444. saihwan (ch. 5:28) — see, notice.
445. saiwala (ch. 6:35) — soul, life.
446. sakkus (ch. 11:21) — sack.
447. salbon (ch. 6:17) — anoint, embalm.
448. sandjan (ch. 10:40) — send.
449. sauhts (ch. 8:17) — sickness.
450. saurgan (ch. 6:28) — sorrow, worry.
451. seiagus (ch. 27:57) — late.
452. sibakpani (ch. 27:46) — you have left me.
453. silda-leikjan (ch. 8:10) — be astonished, wonder.
454. silubr (ch. 27:5) — silver, money.
455. silubreins (ch. 27:3) — silver.
456. sinista (ch. 27:1) — eldest.
457. sins (ch. 26:75) — road, way, time.
458. sitan (ch. 9:9) — sit.
459. sitls (ch. 8:20) — seat, chair.
460. siuks (ch. 25:39) — sick.
461. skaidan (ch. 10:35) — separate.
462. skalkinon (ch. 6:24) — serve.
463. skalks (ch. 10:24) — servant.
464. skatts (ch. 27:6) — coin.
465. skauts (ch. 9:20) — bosom, border, seam.
466. skip (ch. 8:23) — ship.
467. skohsl (ch. 8:31) — demon.
468. skula (ch. 6:12) — debtor.
469. slahan (ch.26:87) — slay.
470. slejps (ch.8:28) — evil, dangerous, fierce.
471. slepan (ch.8:24) — sleep.
472. snaga (ch.9:16) — garment, mantel.
473. sneifan (ch.6:26) — cut, harvest.
474. sokjan (ch.6:32) — seek, long for.
475. sparwa (ch.10:29) — sparrow.
476. speiwan (ch.26:67) — spit, vomit.
477. spefs (ch.27:64) — late.
478. spinnan (ch.6:28) — spin.
479. sprauto (ch.5:25) — quick, hastily.
480. stains (ch.7:24) — stone, rock.
481. standan (ch.6:5) — stand.
482. staua (ch.5:21) — court, judgement.
483. staua (ch.5:25) — judge.
484. staua-stols (ch.27:19) — judgement-seat.
485. stibna (ch.27:46) — voice.
486. stikls (ch.10:42) — cup.
487. stilan (ch.6:20) — steal.
488. stols (ch.5:34) — chair, throne.
489. striks (ch.5:18) — stroke.
490. sunno (ch.5:45) — sun.
491. suns (ch.8:3) — soon.
492. sunus (ch.8:20) — son.
493. swaihro (ch.8:14) — mother-in-law.
494. swa-lauş (ch.8:10) -- so large, so many.
495. swaran (ch.5:34) -- swear.
496. sware (ch.5:22) -- in vain.
497. swein (ch.8:30) -- swine.
498. swiglja (ch.9:23) -- piper.
499. swiglon (ch.11:17) -- pipe, whistle.
500. swikns (ch.27:4) -- innocent, pure.
501. tagl (ch.5:36) -- hair.
502. taihswa (ch.5:29) -- right, to the right.
503. taujan (ch.5:44) -- do, make.
504. tigus (ch.27:3) -- decade.
505. trauan (ch.27:45) -- trust, confide.
506. tunpšus (ch.5:38) -- tooth.
507. twai (ch.8:27) -- two.
508. twalif (ch.11:1) -- twelve.
509. Šairh-leifan (ch.9:9) -- traverse, pursue
510. Šan-ei (ch.25:40) -- when.
511. Šar-ei (ch.6:19) -- where.
512. Šarihs (ch.9:16) -- unfulled, undressed.
513. Šat-ain-ei (ch.5:47) -- only.
514. Šaurban (ch.6:32) -- need.
515. Šaurnus (ch.7:16) -- thorn.
516. Šis-hwad-uh (ch.8:19) -- whithersoever.
517. Šis-hwaz-uh (ch.10:33) -- each, whoever.
518. Šiuda (ch.5:46) -- people, gentiles.
519. ğiudan-gardi (ch.6:13) — palace, kingdom.
520. ğiudans (ch.5:35) — king.
521. ğiudinassus (ch.6:10) — kingdom.
522. ğiufs (ch.6:19) — thief.
523. ği-magus (ch.8:8) — servant, soldier, slave.
524. ğiueigs (ch.7:18) — good, blessed.
525. ğiujjan (ch.5:44) — bless.
526. ğiwi (ch.26:69) — maid.
527. ği'huihan (ch.10:23) — flee, escape.
528.ğirafstjan (ch.9:2) — comfort, admonish.
529. ğiragjan (ch.27:48) — run.
530. ğiwis (ch.26:75) — three.
531. ğiridja (ch.27:64) — third.
532. ğiuts-fill (ch.8:2) — leprosy.
533. ğiuts-fills (ch.11:5) — be leprous.
534. ğu — thou.
535. ğuugkjan (ch.6:7) — think, consider.
536. ğuwhan (ch.6:17) — wash.
537. ğuubils (ch.5:45) — evil.
538. ufig — over, beyond.
539. ufig-leifjan (ch.9:1) — cross.
540. ufig-swaran (ch.5:33) — forswear, swear falsely.
541. uf-grattan (ch.6:19) — dig up.
542. uf-hausjan (ch.6:24) — hearken, obey.
543. uf-hropjan (ch.27:46) — cry out, shout.
37

544. uf-rakjan (ch.8:3) — stretch out.
545. ufto (ch.27:64) — perhaps.
546. ufgis (ch.9:27) — us both.
547. und — for, unto.
548. un-haili (ch.9:12) — sickness.
549. un-hul⁶a (ch.25:41) — demon, devil.
550. un-hul⁶o (ch.9:34) — demon, devil.
551. un-leps (ch.11:5) — poor.
552. un-mahts (ch.8:17) — weakness.
553. un-sels (ch.5:39) — evil, wicked.
554. un-sibjis (ch.7:23) — lawless, godless.
555. ur-raisjan (ch.8:25) — raise up.
556. ur-rannjan (ch.5:45) — cause to rise.
557. ur-reisan (ch.11:11) — arise.
558. ur-rists (ch.27:53) — uprising, resurrection.
559. ur-runs (ch.8:11) — arising, east.
560. us-bugjan (ch.27:7) — buy, redeem.
561. us-dreiban (ch.9:26) — drive out.
562. us-filhan (ch.27:7) — bury.
563. us-fulljan (ch.5:17) — fulfil, perfect, complete.
564. us-fullnan (ch.8:17) — be filled, be fulfilled.
565. us-gaggan (ch.5:26) — go out.
566. us-giban (ch.5:26) — give out, pay.
567. us-gutnan (ch.9:17) — flow out.
568. us-hauhjan (ch.11:23) — exalt.
569. us-hramjan (ch.26:2) — crucify.
570. us-kunfs (ch.9:33) — known, revealed.
571. us-laubjan (ch.8:21) — permit, allow.
572. us-leifjan (ch.8:28) — depart.
573. us-lipa (ch.8:6) — palsy.
574. us-luknan (ch.9:30) — open.
575. us-maitan (ch.7:19) — cut down.
576. us-merjan (ch.9:31) — announce, publish.
577. us-qiman (ch.10:28) — kill.
578. us-sainwan (ch.11:5) — look up, observe.
579. us-sandjan (ch.9:38) — send out.
580. us-staggan (ch.5:29) — arise.
581. us-tiunan (ch.7:28) — lead away.
582. us-briutan (ch.5:44) — load, burden.
583. us-wairpan (ch.7:23) — throw out, drive out.
584. us-wandjan (ch.5:42) — avert, prevent.
585. us-waurhts (ch.9:13) — just, righteous.
586. uta (ch.26:69) — outside, without.
587. wagjan (ch.11:7) — shake.
588. wahsjan (ch.6:28) — grow, increase.
589. wahstus (ch.6:27) — stature.
590. wai (ch.11:21) — woe.
591. waian (ch.7:25) — blow, wave.
592. wai-dedja (ch.27:44) — evil-doer.
593. wainsta (ch.6:5) — corner.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>594.</td>
<td>waht</td>
<td>thing, whit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595.</td>
<td>waila</td>
<td>well, right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>596.</td>
<td>waila-merjan</td>
<td>bring good news, preach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597.</td>
<td>wair</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>598.</td>
<td>wairpan</td>
<td>throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599.</td>
<td>wairsiza</td>
<td>worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600.</td>
<td>wairjan</td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601.</td>
<td>wairjon</td>
<td>estimate, value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.</td>
<td>wairps</td>
<td>worth, worthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603.</td>
<td>waja-meriens</td>
<td>blasphemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604.</td>
<td>waja-merjan</td>
<td>blaspheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605.</td>
<td>waldufni</td>
<td>power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606.</td>
<td>wandjan</td>
<td>turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607.</td>
<td>wardja</td>
<td>watcher, watchman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608.</td>
<td>wasjan</td>
<td>clothe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>609.</td>
<td>wasti</td>
<td>dress, garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610.</td>
<td>wato</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>611.</td>
<td>waurd</td>
<td>word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612.</td>
<td>waurkjan</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613.</td>
<td>waurstwja</td>
<td>workman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>614.</td>
<td>wegs</td>
<td>movement, storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615.</td>
<td>weihn nan</td>
<td>hallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616.</td>
<td>wein</td>
<td>wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617.</td>
<td>weina-basi</td>
<td>grape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618.</td>
<td>weitwodiipa</td>
<td>witness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
619. weitwodjan (ch.27:13) — witness.
620. weitwops (ch.26:65) — witness.
621. wiga-deino (ch.7:16) — thistle.
622. wigs (ch.5:25) — way.
623. wilja (ch.6:10) — will.
624. wiljan (ch.8:3) — wish.
625. wilwan (ch.7:15) — rob.
626. winds (ch.7:25) — wind.
627. wintrus (ch.9:20) — winter.
628. wis (ch.8:26) — calm.
629. wisan — be, remain.
630. witan (ch.27:54) — watch, guard.
631. witan (ch.6:32) — know.
632. wito (ch.7:12) — law, commandment.
633. wopjan (ch.11:16) — cry out; call.
634. wrikar (ch.5:44) — pursue, follow.
635. wrohjan (ch.27:12) — accuse.
636. wulfs (ch.7:15) — wolf.
637. wulprsr (ch.6:13) — glory.
Addenda.

The following should be added to the vocabulary list:

1. aiwaggeljo (ch.9:35) — gospel.
2. ahma (ch.8:16) — spirit.
3. auhjon (ch.9:23) — make a noise.
4. fawai (ch.7:14) — few.
5. krusts (ch.8:12) — gnashing.
6. lukarn (ch.6:22) — light.
7. mamona (ch.6:25) — riches.
8. siponeis (ch.8:23) — disciple.
9. siponjan (ch.27:57) — be a disciple.
10. swarts (ch.5:36) — black.
Borrowed Words

In the Gothic there are many borrowed words. In our analysis of the vocabulary of Saint Matthew, before proceeding in our search for the words having Indo-Germanic roots, and especially those whose roots occur in the Sanskrit, we shall first sift out those which are known to be borrowed. In doing so, we shall not concern ourselves as to when and how the borrowing was made. (For this, see J.V. Cortelyou's Analysis of the Gothic Vocabulary, Lincoln, 1901.)
1. aié from the Celtic, (M.Ir. óeth, "oath").
2. akeit — from the Latin acetum.
   Other occurrences: O.Eng. eced, O.S. ecid, Eng. acid, Swiss achiss,
   with exchange of c and t M.H.G. ettic, O.H.G. ezzih, "vinegar".
3. aiwaggeljo — from the Gr. εὐαγγελίον, Lat. evangelium, "gospel".
4. amen — from Gr. ἀμήν, which comes from Aram-Hebr. יְאָמֶּן
5. ana-kumbjan — remodelled from Lat. ac-cumbere.
7. assarjus — from Gr. ἀσσάριον, Lat. assarius.
9. daimonareis — with suffix areis from Gr. δαίμον "demon".
11. gaiainna — from Gr. γειαίνα, which comes from Aram-Hebr. גֵּאָא
12. helei — from Gr. κλή, which comes from Heb. קָלָה
13. jota — from Gr. ζωτά
14. karkara — from Lat. carcer, Lat. e becoming Goth. a as in lúcerna,
   Goth. lukarn.
   Other occurrences: O.Eng. cearcern, O.Fris. kerkener, O.S. karkari,
   O.H.G. charchari, karkeri, "prision".
15. kasja "potter" — from Aram. כָּס, Heb. קָס, Arab. קָס, Assyr. קָס.
16. kaunrbanaun "temple-treasure" — from Gr. καινουρβαν, from Heb. קָנָו
17. kintus "farthing" — from Lat. quintus.
18. lima "why" — from Gr. λέω, or more correctly λαμά, λαμ, from
   Aram.-Heb. ב.כ.ככ.
19. manna — from Gr. μαννα, which comes from Aram-Heb. מanna, or plus the suffix מ.
20. lukarn — from either Lat. lucerna "lamp", or Celtic (O.Ir. lochar).
   Cortelyou prefers the Celtic.
21. mammona — from Gr. μαμόνας, Aram. דלד "what is trusted in".
22. mota — from M.Lat múta, "tax".
23. paska "passover" — from Gr. πάσχα, Aram. פסח, Heb. פסח.
24. plapjan "street" — with assimilation of t to p, from Lat. plateā, or Gr. πλατεῖα.
25. plat "flap, patch" — from the Slavonic (O.Bul. platŭ).
26. plinsjan "dance" — from O.Bul. пляшати "dance", pret. пляшъ (*планишъ)
27. praufetēs, etc. — from Gr. προφήτης.
   Other occurrences: MHG prophete, etc.
28. raka "fool" — from Gr. ράκα, which comes Aram. רעה.
29. riks — from the Keltic before the sound-shift, Gal. -RIX.
   Other occurrences: O.Icel. ríkr "mighty", O.Eng. rīce, O.Fris. rīki, O.S. rīki, O.H.G. rīhi "mighty, distinguished".
30. saban "fine linen" — from Lat. sabanum, Gr. σάβαν, Aram. שְׁבָנָ הוא.
31. sakkus — from Lat. saccus, Gr. σακκὸς, which comes from the Semetic, compare Heb. סַקֵּס.
   Other occurrences: O.Icel. sekkur, O.Eng. secco, O.H.G. sac, with pl. secco.
32. sibakfani "thou hast left me" — from Gr. σιβακφάνης, which comes from Aram. סיבאכף.
33. faur-sigljan — from Lat. sigillum, "seal".
34. silubr — silver. This is a Pregermanic borrowing. Cf. Cortelyou.
35. *skip*, "ship", probably a primitive northern European borrowed word. Feist.

36. *snaga*, "garment, mantel", Feist thinks borrowed from Greek or Latin. Cortelyou classified it as unaccounted for.

37. *wein*, "wine"; this was borrowed from the Lat. *vinum* within a century of A.D. 1.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS OCCUR ONLY IN GERMANIC

In any language there are a few words which are unique, occurring only in that language; but there is always quite a number whose roots will not be found save in the languages of the immediate family language group. The Gothic belongs to the Germanic group of languages. We might well proceed to separate some of the words whose roots occur only in Germanic. As the main purpose of this thesis is the search for words which have roots which occur in Sanskrit, the words of the following list will not be traced in detail. Of course this must be done in order to know that they belong here, yet the scope of the presentation requires that these details be not inserted.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS OCCUR ONLY IN GERMANIC.

1. ahma -- spirit.
2. ai¢ei -- mother.
3. ai¢fau -- either.
4. atta -- father.
5. audags -- blessed.
6. auso -- ear.
7. au¢ida -- desert.
8. bagms -- tree.
9. bansts -- barn.
10. briggan -- bring, lead.
11. bugjan -- buy.
12. drigkan -- drink
   dragkjan -- give to drink.
   af-drugkja -- drinker, drunkard.
   ga-dragkjan -- give to drink.
13. driuso -- slope.
   drus -- fall.
   ga-driusan -- fall down, cease.
14. dulfs -- feast.
15. dumb -- dumb.
16. fairina -- blame.
17. du- ginnan -- begin.
18. handus -- hand.
19. hausjan — hear.
   uf-hausjan — hearken, obey.
   andhausjan — grant.
20. hawi — hay, grass.
21. heito — fever.
22. her — here.
23. himins — heaven.
24. hindar — behind, beyond.
   hindumists — hindmost.
25. hlaifs — bread, loaf.
26. hlaiwasna — graves.
27. (ana)-hnaiwjan — lower, lay down.
28. hropjan — call, scream.
   uf-hropjan — cry out, shout.
29. un-hulfa — demon, devil. Also un-hulfo.
30. innafo — within, inside.
31. iupafo — from above.
32. leitils — little, few, short.
33. libains — life.
   liban — live.
34. lipus — member, organ.
   us-liipa — palsy.
35. mais — more.
36. missa-defs — misdeed, sin.
37. nauh — yet.
38. ana-naujan — compel, force.
39. paida — coat, dress.
40. gainon, — weep.
41. rinnan— run. With numerous compounds.
42. ga-sakan — threaten, forbid, punish.
43. seifikus — late.
44. silda-(leikjan) — be astonished, wonder.
45. siuks — sick.
   sauhts — sickness.
46. slepan' — sleep.
47. sunno — sun.
48. swaran — swear. Also compounds.
49. skatts — coin.
50. tagl — hair.
51. trauna — trust, confide.
52. ubils — evil.
53. ufto — perhaps.
54. ugkis — us both.
55. und — for; unto.
56. wairsiza — worse.
57. wito — law, commandment.
58. anda-wleign — face, presence.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS OCCUR OUTSIDE THE GERMANIC

After separating out all those words which are borrowed and those roots only occur in the Germanic, one still has left a large number of words which still may not have any roots which show in the Sanskrit. We will next ascertain which these are, leaving those which do show a connection with the Sanskrit for a more detailed consideration. In doing this any word which shows any probability of connection with Sanskrit, we have omitted from the following list. It is very possible that some of the words in this list should have appeared in the previous one among the words which only occur in Germanic; but where there has been such doubt, the authority for not leaving them in the previous list also appears with the word.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS OCCUR OUTSIDE THE GERMANIC.

1. abwaba — strong, every. According to Wh. Stokes.
2. (in)—agjan — frighten.
3. ahwa — water, flood.
4. aibr (for tibr) — offering.
6. airiza — elder, ancestor.
7. akrs — acre, field.
8. aleina — yard.
9. allis — on the whole, at all. Feist by relating alan, "grow".
10. ana — on, over, to in.
11. asans — harvest, summer.
12. at — with, to, on.
13. auk — for, but.
14. (ana)—aukan — add, proceed.
15. balwjan — torment.
   balweins — torment, pain. Feist, Noreen, Kretschmer, Meringer.
16. barnilo — little child.
17. beidan — bide, await.
18. blinds — blind.
   bokareis — scribe.
21. dalaP — downwards.
22. us-dreiban —drive out. According to Feist.
23. ga-drauhts — soldier.
24. fairness — old.
25. iana — piece of cloth.
26. fawai — few.
27. filhan — hide, bury. Wiedemann by referring it to Goth. fill.
28. fodeins — food, nourishment.
   fodjan — feed, bring up.
29. fotu-(baurd) — foot-stool.
30. frojjs — clever, wise.
32. gabigs — rich. By associating with giban; also cf. Bugges.
33. galga — cross.
34. gards — house, family.
35. gasts — guest, stranger.
36. (at)-giban — give away.
   (us)-giban — give out, pay.
37. (bi)-gitan — find, obtain.
38. giutan — pour.
   (us)-gutanman — flow out.
40. gojjs — good.
41. gudja — priest. Pick by relating this with I.G. ghuto.
42. haban — have.
43. hails — whole. Also compounds.
44. haims — town, hamlet.
45. hairda — herd.
46. haitan — call, command. According to Brugmann.
47. hai\_fi — field.
48. halts — lame. Feist and Bugge.
49. handugei — wisdom.
50. hatjan — hate.
51. haubi — According to Scheftalowitz.
52. heb\_jo — room.
53. (bi)-hlainjan — laugh at.
54. hlifan — steal.
55. hleiduma — left (hand ors side).
56. hra\_ins — pure, clean.
    ga-hrainjan — cleanse.
57. (us)-hramjan — crucify.
58. hrot — roof. According to Linden and Charpentier.
59. hunsl — offering.
60. hu\_zd — treasure.
61. hwan — when.
63. inn. According to Feist.
64. ja — yea.
65. jai — truly.
66. ju — already, now.
67. kal\_ds — cold.
68. kindins — governor. According to Feist.

69. kinnus — cheek.

70. lagjan — lay. With compounds, from ligan.

71. laisjan — teach.  
    laisareis — teacher.
    laistjan — follow. Also compounds.

72. lamb — lamb.

73. laun — reward, salary.

74. laugnjan — deceive. Related to liugan.

75. laformance — invite, call. Feist.

76. leihwan — end, borrow.

77. leik — fleach, body.
    ga-leikon — compare, imitate.

78. (Fairh-leifan — traverse, pursue.

79. lekeis — physician. Feist; also Wh. Stokes.

80. letan — let, leave, allow.
    af- letan — dismiss.

81. ligan — lie.

82. lisan — read.

83. liugan — marry.

84. liuta — hipocrite.

85. lofa — palm.

86. magan — be able, can. Cf. Wiedemann for some forms not in Feist.

87. šiu- magus — servant, soldier, slave.

88. magan — might, power. Related to magan.
89. malma — sand.
91. manags — many a one, much.
   managei — crowd, people.
92. marei — sea.
93. marka — boundary, district, region.
94. marzjan — vex, scandalize, offend.
95. (faura)-majlein — over-seer.
96. merjan — announce, preach.
97. miton — weigh, consider, ponder.
98. nasjan — save. Wakernagel in Vermischte Beitrage zur Gr. Sprach.
99. nei — envy.
100. niman — take. Also compounds.
101. faura-qipan — prophecy.
   fra-qipan — curse.
102. ur-raisjan — raise up.
   ur-reisan — arise.
103. rasta — mile.
104. raus — reed.
105. rign — rain. Also derivatives.
106. rodjan — speak.
107. runa — secret.
108. saihwan — see, notice. Also compounds.

110. sinPS — road, way, time.

    sandjan — send. Also compounds.

111. sitLS — seat, chair. For simple root see under Sanskrit.

112. saurgan — sorrow, worry. According to Feist.

113. skalks — setvant.

    skalkinon — serve.

114. skauts — bosom, border, seam.

115. spinnan — spin.

116. sokjan — seek, long for.

117 sprauto — quick, hastily. According to Feist.

118. us-staggan — arise.

119. staua — judge. Also compounds.

120. stibna — voice.

121. striks — stroke.

122. ga-suljan — ground, establish.

123. bi- stiggan — strike, stumble against.

124. sleIPs — evil, dangerous, fierce. Feist.

125. sneiPan — cut, harvest. According to Lewy and Stokes.


127. suns — soon. According to Wood.

128. swa-(laUPS) — so large, so many. Brugmann.

129. swarts — black.

130. swein — swine. According to Feist.

131. swiglja — piper. Also DerIVitives.
133. bi-tiuhan — lead along. Also other compounds.
134. at-tekan — touch, stir. Feist questions.
135. twai — two.
136 twalif — twelve.
137. Jiuda — people. Also compounds, and derivatives.
138. fiufs — thief.
139. fiufesigs — good, blessed
   fiufjan — bless.
141. freis — three.
142. fridja — third.
143. us-friutan — load, burden.
144. fruts — fill — leprosy.
145. bugkjan — think, consider. Related to agkjan.
147. wairbon — estimate, value. According to Bartholomae.
148. waldufni — power.
149. wardja — watcher, watchman. Also compounds.
150. wato — water.
151. waurkjan — work. Also compounds.
152. waurstwja — workman.
153. weitwodjan — witness. Also related forms.
154. wilwan — rob. Also compounds.
155. witan — watch, guard.
156. wrikan — pursue, follow.
157. wopjan — cry out, call.
158. wrohjan — accuse.
159. wulfs — wolf.
160. wulfus — glory.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS OCCUR IN SANSKRIT

The development of the science of comparative philology is very closely connected historically with the study of the Sanskrit. For a time the Sanskrit was thought to be the mother language from which the other languages of our family sprang. Its real relation is that of an elder sister. The Gothic occupies an analogous position among the Germanic languages. It thereby becomes doubly interesting to find the large number of Gothic words whose roots occur in the Sanskrit. In doing this we shall make two lists. The first will contain those words whose relation to the Sanskrit is generally conceded, and the second will be of those whose relationship is not entirely clear. In tracing these etymologies, it will not be attempted to give all the languages in which the root may occur, but only sufficient to indicate clearly just how it must be classified.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS OCCUR IN SANSKRIT

1. af — of, from, for, to.
   Sk. āpa "away, forth, off"
   Gr. ἀπό, Lat. ab, "from"; Eng. off, of.

2. afar — after.
   Sk. aparā, "hinder"; from apa.
   Avest. aparo, O.Per. apara, "after"
   I.G. apaf*ero.

3. aggwus — narrow.
   Sk. ahu, "narrow".
   Arm. anjuk, ancuk, Gr. ἄγγων (fr. ἁγνός), O.Bul. czēk, "narrow".
   I.G. anghu

4. and — on, along, upon.
   Sk. anta, "vicinity, border", and Sk. anti, "opposit, before".
   Arm. and, Gr. ἀντίς, "opposite"; O.Lith. anta, "on, to".
   Gr. ἀντίς, "opposite"; Lat. ante, "before"; Lith ant, "on, to"
   I.G. anta & anti.

5. aihan— have, possess.
   Sk. Ic— "own, be master of".
6. aizjan — mislead, deceive.
   aiz̪a — enticing, deception, error.
   Sk. irasyā- "be evil disposed"; from iras, "ill-will", from r, "go for!"
   Lat. ira, "anger"; O.H.G. irrida, "error"; O.Eng. iersian, "be angry"

7. aiws — time, eternity.
   Sk. ayuś, "life"; from i- "go".
   Gr. άιών (fr. αἰών); Lat. aevum, A.S. aew, "life-time, time".

8. azgo — ashes.
   Sk. asas, "dust, ashes"; Lat. arere, "be dry".
   With d suffix:
   Arm. ostin "dry"; Gr. ἄζω, "wither, dry"; O.Poln. ozd, "malt kiln".
   with I.G. dh suffix:
   Lat. ardeo, "burn.
   I.G. as.

9. bairhtei — brightness.
   Sk. bhrāc- "shine".
   Alb. barθ, "white"; Ir. (Flaith)-bertach; Lith. (javai) berszti,
   "grain become white"

10. bajoj̣s — both.
    Sk. ubhau, "both".
    Gr. ἀμφό, Lat. ambo, O.Bul. oba, Lith. abu, "both"
11. balgs — leather bottle, skin.

Sk. bariśiś, "sacrificial straw"; from Sk. bṛh- coll. of vṛh- "pluck".

Avest. barzīs, "cushion"; O.Gaul. bulga, "leather sack"; O.Ir. bolg, "sack"; O.H.G. balg, "leather bottle"; Serb. blazina, "cushion"; Slov. blazina, "feather bed"; O.Prus. balsinis, "cushion".

I.G. bheilgh.

12. bandja — captive, prisoner.

Sk. bandh, "bind, fasten".

Arm. pind, pint, "fast"; Gr. πεινω (fr. πινθομα), "band"; Lat. offendix, "knot"; Lith. beĩdras, "comrad".

I.G. bhandh- (Grassmann’s Law).

13. (at)-bairan — bring up, offer.

baur — born.

Sk. bhr- "bear, bring".

Gr. φερω, Lat. fero, Eng. bear, "bear" in its various mgs;

Ger. ge-bären, "orring fort"; A.G. bearā, Eng. bairn, "child".

14. batiza — better.

Sk. bhadrās, "happy"; from Sk. bhand, "receive jubilant praise".

Aves. hu-badro, "happy"; O.Icel. betre, "better".

I.G. bhand (or bhad, without nasal)
15. (ana)-biudan— bid, command.
   Sk. budh— "be awake".
   Sh.Sl. budeti, "be awake"; Gr. \(\pi\nu\theta, (\varphi\nu\theta)\) in \(\pi\nu\theta\\'\varepsilon\\theta\\alpha,\) "find out";
   A.S. be\(\ddot{\text{o}}\)dan, "announce, offer, command"; Ger. bietan, "offer";
   Eng. bid, "announce, offer (esp. at an auction).
   I.G. bhudh— (Grassmann's law).

16. bro\(\ddot{\text{r}}\)ar — brother.
   Sk. bhratr, "brother."
   Gr. \(\phi\rho\alpha\tau\rho,\) Lat. fr\(\ddot{\text{a}}\)ter, "brother"; also O.Bul. bratr\(\ddot{\text{t}},\) O.Ir. br\(\ddot{\text{r}}\)thi;

17. bru\(\ddot{\text{f}}\)s — bride.
   Sk. br\(\ddot{\text{u}}\)— "speak".
   Aves. mraomi, "speak"; O.Ir. frith-bruth, "negatio"; A.S. brud,
   "bride".
   I.G. mrutis, "pledge, promise".

18. dauhtar — daughter.
   Sk. duhir\(\ddot{\text{r}},\) "daughter".
   Aves. dugeda, Arm. dustr; Gr. \(\theta\upsilon\gamma\tau\rho,\) O.Bul. di\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)ti, Lith. duk\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)\(\ddot{\text{e}},\)
   O.Icel. d\(\ddot{\text{o}}\)tter, "daughter".

19. dau\(\ddot{\text{f}}\)s — dead.
   (af)-dau\(\ddot{\text{f}}\)jan — die.
   (af)-dau\(\ddot{\text{f}}\)s — vex.
19. con.

Sk. dhu- "shake".
Gr. θυω, "agitare"; O.Bul. dunati, "blow"; Lith. duja, "dust".
I.G. dhōu.

20. daur — door, gate. Also. dauro.

Sk. dvār, "door"; from Sk. dvṛ- "cover, close".
(Feist suggests that initial d is for dh, changed according to Grassmann's Law when case ending would be bh.)
Arm. duγn, Alb. dere, Gr. ὑρα, Lat. fores, O.Bul. dvrb, Lith. durys, O.Ir. dorus, "door".

21. (af)-domjan — decide against, damn.

(ga)-domjan — judge.

Sk dhāma, "law, order" (See Feist.)
Av. dāma, "production"; Gr.-θημ, "pile, heap, theme".
O. Bul. duma, "advise, council" is borrowed from the Germanic.
I.G. dhe.

22. dwals — foolish.

Sk. dhvṛ- "bend, harm by decit".
Gr. θολος, (fr. θολος), "filth, mud"; O.Ir. dall, "blind".
O.Icel. dul, "pride"; A.S;O.Fris. dol, "foolish".
I.G. dhuel, "be troubled, lost".
23. (ain)-fal[F]s — one-fold, simple.

Sk. puta (for plta), "fold, cavity, nose".

Gr. δι-πλός, O. Lat. du-plies, "double".

Also Sk. pata (for palta), "woven stuff, cloth, garment"

O. Bul. platano, Rus. polotno, "linen". Without t, Alb. pale, "fold"

Gr. πεντέλος, "garment, cover".

24. faihu — money.

Sk. paṭa, "cattle".

Lat. pecus, Ger. Vieh, "cattle"; A.S. feoh, "cattle, property"

Eng. fee, orig. "property", then "payment".

25. fairra — far.

Sk. paras, "remote"; from Sk. pr- "bring across".

Av. parō, "before"; Arm. heri, "distant"; Gr. ἀπέραντος, "further";

Lat. per-en-die, "day after tomorrow"; Osc. perom, "without";

O. Ir. "beyond".

I.G. per.

26. (bru[F])-fa[F]s — bride-groom.

Sk. pati, "master, lord, husband".

Gr. πόρις, "husband"; Lat. impos (stem, impot), "not master of".

I.G. potis.
27. fauho — fox.
Sk. pucchas, "tail".
Aves. pusa, "plait of hair"; O.Icel. foa, "fox"; O.H.G. fuhs, "fox".

28. filu — much.
Sk. puru, "many, much"; from Sk. pr- "fill".
Gr. πολύς, O.Ir. il, A.S. fela, "much, many".
I.G. pelu.

29. fon — fire.
Sk. pu- "make clear, purify".
Arm. hn-oths, "oven"; Gr. Φάνως, "torch"; Prus. panno, "fire".
With r, Gr. Πυρ, Umb. pure, O.Ir. ur, "fire".

30. frijon — love.

frijonds — friend.
Sk. pri- "show favor to, love".
Avest. frīṇāiti, "dear"; O.Bul. prijāti, "be favorable; O.Ir. riar, "will, wish"; A.S. freond, "loving, i.e. friend"

31. fruma — first.

frumists — first, beginning.
Sk. purvas, "prior"; related to Sk. pra, "forward, onward".
Gr. Ψάρμας, "most forward"; Lith. pirmas, "first"; Aves. pourvō, O.Per. paruva, O. Bul. prāvā, "first".
32. **fullo— fullness.**
   us-fälljan — fulfill, perfect, complete.
   us-fullnan — be filled, be fulfilled.
   Sk. pr- "fill".
   Gr. πλήρω, Lat. plēre, "fill"; O.Ir. lán, Avest. frāna-, Lat. plēnus, "full".
   I.G. plēnós.

33. **gaggan — go.** (Numerous compounds.)
   Sk. jāṅgha, "lower leg".
   Avest. zanga, "knuckle"; Arm. cung(n), "knee"; Lith. ūzengiū, "stride".
   I.G. ghegh. (Grassmann's Law)

34. **gaur — sad.**
   Sk. ghōrās, "awful, dreadful".
   Rus. žuritv, "scold"; O.Ir. gúre, "painfulness".

35. **gistra-(dagis) — tomorrow, yesterday.**
   Sk. hyas, "yesterday".
   Avest. zyō, Gr. χθές, Alb. dje, Lat. heri, "yesterday"; O.H.G. gesteron, "yesterday".
   I.G. gh(i)es.
36. (uf)-graban — dig up.
   Sk. grabh- "grasp, take, get".
   O.Bul. greba, "grave"; Lith. grėbiu, "rake"; Lett. grebju, "scrape".
   O.Icel. grafa, O.H.G. graban, "dig".
   I.G. ghrebh- "grasp".

37. gredags — hungry, eager.
   Sk. grdn- "take long strides, be eager".
   Lith. gardus, "seasoned"; O.Ir. gorte, "hunger"; O.Icel. gráðr,
   "desire, hunger"; O.H.G. grātag, "greedy".

38. grets — weeping.
   Sk. hраd- "sound, rattle"; (for ghrad).
   Gr.καξλαζω, (καξλαδω), "sound"; O.Fris. greta, "greet".

39. hairto — heart.
   Sk. сrad, "heart".
   Gr.καρδια, Lat. cor (root, cord-), Lith. szirdis, Ger. Herz, "heart"
   I.G. kerd.

40. hairus — sword.
   Sk. çaru, "missile, spear, arrow".
   O.Ir. coire, "swords".
   I.G. kerus.
41. (faur)-hah (fr. bahan) — curtain.
   Sk. çaňk- "be anxious".
   Lat. cunctor, (fr. concitor, fré conco) "dilatory person"; O.Icel. hanga; O.H.G. hangen, "hang".
   I.G. kank.

42. hana — cock, rooster.
   Sk. kaňkanas, "ring, bracelet"
   Gr. κανακάς, "tune", Lat. cano, O.Ir. canim, "sing"; Lith. kaňkalas, Möell".

43. haurds — door.
   Sk. kaťas(for kartas), "woven"
   Gr. καρτάς, "basket"; Lat. crātis, "wicker"; O.Prus. korto, "fence"; O.Ir. certle, "skein, crowd".

44. haurnja — horn-blower.
   Sk. črňga, "horn".
   Gr. κόρνος, Lat. cornu, "horn".
   I.G. ʰkrn(o) from ker.

45. hiufan — complain, lament.
   Sk. kup- "become moved or agitated"
   O.Bul. kypětī,"boil"; Lith. kūpūtai, "breath heavily"; Lat. cupio, "covet".
46. horinon — fornicate, commit adultery.
   Sk. carus, "dear, beautiful".
   Lat. carus, "dear"; Lett. kārs, "lust"; O.Ir. cara, "friend";
   O.Icel. horr, "adulteror".
   I.G. kāro.

47. hrukjan — crow.
   Sk. kruc- "cry out".
   Gr. κροάον, "outcry" (with γ for κ, Lanmann).
   I.G. kraug (krauk).

48. hunda-(faṭs) — centurion.
   Sk. catam, "hundred".
   Gr. εκατόν, Lat. centum, A.S. hund, "hundred".
   I.G. kmtom.

49. hwarjiz-uh — each
   hwas-hun— any one.
   hwa ar — who, what.
   Sk. kas, "who, what".
   Avest. ko, "who"; Gr. ὅ, "where"; Lat. quod, O.Bulg. kuto,
   Lith. kas, O.Ir. co,ca, O.Cymr. pa, "what".
   I.G. kuo.
50. **hwairbon** — wander. Related to hwairbon, with same meaning.
   
   Sk. *curpa*, "plaited basket for winnowing grain".
   
   Gr. καφρος, "fist"; O.Icel. hverfa; A.S. hwerban, "turn, throw".
   
   I.G. kyerp, "make a threatening movement".

51. **hweits** — white.
   
   Sk. ζυφτας, "white".
   
   Avest. spaeṭa, "white"; O.Bulg. svētu, "light, bright"; Lith.
   szvaityti, "illuminate"; O. Bulg. svitēti, "lighten".
   
   I.G. kueid (kueit).

52. **iftuma** — latter, next.
   
   Sk. āpi, "further, also"
   
   Avest. aipi, "also, likewise"; Arm. ev, "eand, also" Gr. εντά, "on, at, to"

   I.G. épi.

53. **ip** — and, but, for.
   
   Sk. āti, "across, beyond".
   
   Avest aiti, O.Per. atiy, "over, above"; Gr. εντά, "further, yet";
   
   Lat. et, "and"; O.Ir. aith- "against".

54. **jabai** — if, if only.
   
   Sk. ya, "who, which".
   
   Gr. ὧς, "which"; O.Bulg. jegō; Lith. jō, "his".
55. juggs — young.

Sk. yuvacaš (yuvncaš), "young".
Gr. ἱερός, (τοῦ ἱεροῦ), Lat. juvenalis, "young".
I.G. iuunikós (iuunikis)

56. kunnan — know.

Sk. jna- "know".
Arm. caneay, aor. "knew"; Lith. žinaú, "know"; O.Ir. ad-gensa, perf. "knew";
I.G. gen (gen-, gen-)

57. (ga)-laubeins — belief.

(ga)-laubjan — believe.
(us)-laubjan — permit, allow.
Sk. lubh- "go astray, long for".
Gr. άληθής, "longing"; Lat lubit, libet, "is desired";
A.S. lief, "dear, gladly"; Ger. lieb, "dear".
I.G. leubh- "please, like".

58. liuhadeins — light, clear.

liuha - light.
liuhtjan — illuminate.
Sk. ruc- "shine".
Avest. raocah, "light"; O.Per. raucah, "day"; Arm. lois, "light";
Gr. λευκός, "white"; Lat. lúx, "light"; O.Bul. luca, "ray"
59. ludja — face, countenance. Related to liudan.
   Sk. rudh- "grow."
   Avest. roadati, "grow"; Gr. ελέυθηρα, "come"; O.Bul. ljud, "folk";
   Lith. ljaudis, "folk"; also Avest. roada, "form"; N.Per. rōi, "face".
   I.G. leudh.

60. fra- lusts — loss, destruction.
   SK. lū- "cut, cut off".
   Gr. λύω, "separate, i.e. loose"; Lat. lūo, "pay".

61. malo — moth. Related to malan.
   Sk. mr- "crush, smash".
   Arm. melk, "loose, weak, negligent"; Gr. θλξ, Lat. mola, "mill";
   O.Ir. mlaith, blaith; Gymr. mlawt, "meal".

62. maurnan — sorrow, mourn.
   Sk. smr- "remember".
   Avest. maraiti (smaraiti), "remember"; Gr. μεμνημόνειον, "sorrow";
   Lat. memor, "mindful"; O.Eng. mamor, "sleep".

63. maurfjrjan — murder, kill.
   Sk. mr- "die".
   Avest. marayeite; Arm. merānim, Lat. morior, O.Bul. mēra, "die";
   with t suffix, Lat. mors (root mort), Lith. mirtis, "death".
   I.G. mer - tro.
64. mikils — great, strong.

mikiljan — magnify.

Sk. maj-man-, "greatness".

Arm. mec, Alb. ma, Gr. , O.Icel. mjok, "great"; with lo suffix
Gr. μέγας, O.Icel. mikell, O.Eng. micel, O.H.G. michil, "great".

65. minnists — smallest, least.

minniza — smaller, younger.

Sk. mi- "lessen".

Grμνίνω, Lat. minuo, "lessen"; O. Bul. мъни, мн, "smaller"
O.H.G. minniro, M.H.G. minre,"smaller".

66. (ga)-munan— remember.

Sk. man- "think".

Gr. μνήμων, (fr. мн-ио) "be in rapture"; Lat. moneō, "warn";
O.Bul. мъни, Lith. menu, O.Ir. do-moiniur, "think, mean".
I.G. men.

67. namo — name.

Sk. nāman, "name".

Gr. ονόμα, Lat. nomen, A.S. namæ, "name".

Also with ò, M.H.G. benuomen, Dut. noemen, "name".
I.G. nöm.
68. naqafās — naked, bare.
   Sk. nagnas, "naked".
   Avest. mayno (for naymo), Lat. nudus (noguedhos), O.Bul. nag,
   Lith. nugas, O.Ir. nocht, "naked".
   I.G. nōgue.

69. niujis. — new.
   SK. navyas, from Sk. nava, "new"; from Sk. nu, "now" (Lanman)
   Avest. navō, Gr. νέος, Lat. novus, O.Bul. novă, O.Lith. navas, "new".
   I.G. novio & neuio, from novo & neuo.

70. niunda — ninth.
   Sk. nava, "nine".
   Avest. nava, Arm. inn, Gr. ἐνεξά, (ἐνφά), Lat. novem, O.Bul.
   devetę (d from deseto), Lith. devynę (d from deszintis),
   O.Ir. noín, Cymr. nau, "nine"
   I.G. neum.

71. nu-nu — accordingly, therefore.
   Sk. nú, nunam, "now".
   Gr. νῦ, νῦν, Lat. nunc, A.S. nu, nu, "now".

72. (ga)- qiman — come together. Other compounds.
   Sk. gam- "go".
   Avest. jamaiti, Gr. βαινω (βαιψω), Lat. venio, Lith. gemu, "go, come".
   I.G. guem.
73. ṭuf)-rakjan — straighten out.
    raihtis — for, yet, namely.
    (ga)-raihteī — justice.
    Sk. ṭj- "reach out (in a straight line)".
    Avest. razayeiti, "order"; Gr. ὀρθογώνιον, "stretch"; Lat. rego, "arrange, direct"; O.Ir. rigim, "stretch out".
    I.G. reg.

74. razda — tongue, speech.
    razn — house.
    Sk. ras- "sound, roar, sing". See Sanskrit Dictionary.
    No well established forms in other languages.

75. reiran — tremble.
    reiro — earth-quake.
    (in)-reiran — tremble.
    Sk. lēlāyati, "tremble". See Feist.
    No well established forms in other languages.

76. saihs — six.
    Sk. šaš, "six".
    Avest. xšvaš, Arm. xev, Gr. ἕξ, Lat. sex, O.Bul. sěstv, O.Ir. se, Cymr. chwech, "six".
    I.G. sueks.
77. salbon — anoint, embalm.
   Sk. sarpīṣ, "clarrified butter"; from Sk. sr-p- "creep, crawl".
   Gr. ἐρύξω, "creep, go"; Lat. serpere, "creep".
   I.G. serp.

78. (ga)-sibjon — conciliate, atone.
   (un)-sibjēs — lawless, godless.
   Sk. sabbāḥ, "hall, assembly, society".
   O.Bul. sebrť, "land-owner"; W.Rus. sebr, sjabr, "friend"; O.Eng.
   god-sip, "related in God"; Eng. gossip.

79. sinista — eldest.
   Sk. sana, "old".
   Avest. hano, Arm. hin, "old"; Gr. εὔνα, "last day before new moon";
   Lat. senex, "old man"; Lith. senas, O.Ir. sen, "old".
   I.G. seno.

80. sitan — sit.
   Sk. sad— "sit".
   Avest. hidaiti, Gr. ζω (σίζω from sisko), "sit"; Lat sido (sizdo),
   "set", O.Ir. suide (fr.sodiom), "seat"; Cymr. sedd, "seat".
   I.G. sēd (sēd).
81. skaidan — separate.

Sk. chide "cut off, divide".
Avest. hisidyat, Arm. thstim, "scratch, crack"; Gr. $\iota\varsigma\omega(\epsilon\chi\delta\iota\omega)$, "split"; lat. scindo, "split"; Lith. skëda, Lett. skaida, "chip";
O.Bul. cediti, "strain".
I.G. skait (Germanic); skaid (others).

82. stàndan — stand.

(staas) — slope, descent.
stols — chair, throne.
Sk. sthē- "stand".
Avest. histaiti, Gr. $\sigma\tau\lambda\iota$, Lat. stō, O.Bul. stati, Lith. stóti,
O.Ir. tāu, tó (sthē-ιο) "am".
I.G. sthā.

83. (at)-steigan — descend.

Sk. stigh- "proceed, stride, attack".
Ch.Sl. stignati, "hasten"; Gr. $\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\iota\omega$, "proceed, march";
A.S. stīgan, "proceed, go"; Ger. steigen, "mount up".

84. sunus — son.

Sk. sü- "generate, bear".
Avest. hunus, O.Bul. synt, Lith. sunus, "son"; Gr. $\upsilon\varsigma\varsigma\varsigma (\epsilon\upsilon\omega\varsigma)$,
Ch.Sl. synu, A.S. sunu, "son".
I.G. sue.
85. taihswa — right.
Sk. dákšina, "clever; right(hand)"; from Sk. dákš. "suit, be able"
Avest. dasino, Gr. δέκτης, Alb. děćc, Lat. dexter, O.Bul. destn, O.Ir. dess, Lith. deszine, "right hand".

86. (ga)-yairan — tear.
(ga)-taura — rent.
(dis)-taurnan — tear to pieces.
SK. dr- "burst, tear".
Avest. dtarko, "split"; Gr. δέρνω, "flay"; O.Bul. dera, "skin";
Lith. dirti, "skin"; Cymr. darn, "piece".

87. (ga)-teihan — demonstrate, tell, inform.
Sk. die- "point, show".
Avest. disyeiti, Gr. δεΐκνυμι, "show"; Lat. dico, Osc. deicum,
O.Ir. dodecha, "say"; A.S. tah, Ger. zieh, "point out".
I.G. deik.

88. tigus — decade, ten.
Sk. dacut, Gr. δέκτης, O.Bul. desētt, Lith. deszimt, "decade, ten".
I.G. dekmēmis.

89. tunfus — tooth.
Sk. dant, "tooth".
Gr. δόντις, Lat. dentem, A.S. tōt, "tooth".
90. _farins — unfulled, undressed.
   SK. tarunas, "young, tender".
   Avest. tauruno; Osset. thâryn, "boy", Gr. ῥην, "tender".

91. _fat-ain-ei — only.
   SK. tad, "that".
   Avest. tat, Gr. τό, O.Lat. top-per (tod-per), Lat. is-tud,
   O.Bul. to, O.Prus. s-ta, Lith. tas, O.Ir. -d in na-d,
   I.G. tod.

92. _faurnus — thorn.
   SK. trâna, "grass".
   O.Bulg. trântu, "thorn"; Gr. ῥήνα, "flowers, herbs"; Ger. Dorn, "thorn"

93. (af)-_faursjan — thirst.
   SK. trâs- "be thirsty".
   Avest. tarsno, "thirst"; Arm. tharamim, "wither"; Gr. τρόφως, "dry";
   Lat. torreō, "grows dry, scorches"; O.Ir. tart. "thirst".
   I.G. (s)ter.

94. _fu — thou.
   SK. tvam, "thou".
   Avest. tu, Arm. du (tho d is hard to explain) Gr. σῷ (for τῷ);
   Lat. tú; O.Bul. ty, Lith. tu, O.Ir. tu, "thou".
   I.G. tu ( in acc. tu-ge)
95. ufar — over.

Sk. upári, "above, upon".
Avest. upairi, Gr. ὑπέρ, Lat. s-uper (e-ksuper), Gall ver-,
O.Ir. for, O.Icel. yfer, O.Fris. ovir, "over".
I.G. uper(i).

96. -uh — and.

Sk. ca, "and, also".
O.Per. ca, Gr. τε, Lat. -que, "and"; also ch in Ger. no-ch,

97. bi-uhts — accostumed.

Sk. us- "be pleased, accustomed".
Arm. us-anim, "teaching"; Lith. j-unktas, "accustomed";
O.Bul. v-ykna, "become accustomed, learn".
I.G. unktos.

98. uta — outside, without.

Sk. ud, "up, out".
O.Icel. ute, O.Fris. ute, A.S. ūta, "outside".

99. wagjan — shake.

wegs — movement, storm.

wiga-(deine) — thistle.

Sk. vah- "conduct, carry".

Gr. ἁχος (for φχος), "wagon"; Lat. vehere, A.S. wegan, "carry".
100. wai — woe.
    wai-dedja — evil-doer.
    waja-merceins — blasphemy.
    waja-merjan — blaspheme.
    Sk. uve, "woe" (only in Rig Veda X, 86, 7).
    Avest. avoi, Arm. vay, "woe, misfortune"; Lat. vae, Latt. wai,
    O.Ir. fe, Cymr. gwae, "woe"; O.Icel. vei, O.Eng. wa, O.H.G. wa.

101. waian — blow.
    SK. va- "blow".
    Avest. waiti, Gr. ἄμφι (for ἀμμί), O.Bul. vejati, "blow";
    Lith. vejas, "wind"; O.Ir. feth, "breeze".
    I.G. uei.

102. wair — man.
    SK. viras, "man".
    Avest. viro, "hero"; Lith. vyras, "man"; Lat. vir, O.Ir. fer,
    Cymr. gwr, O.Icel. verr, O.Eng. O.Fris. A.S; O.H.G. wer, "man".
    I.G. uiros.

103. wairfian — become.
    and-wairfi — presence, present time.
    and-wairfis — opposite.
    Sk. vrt- "turn".
    Avest. varvt, Lat. verto, O.Bul. vrteti, Lith. versziù, "turn";
    9.9. verto
104. 

**wahsjan — grow, increase.**

Sk. úkšati, "grow".

Avest. ušyeiti, vaxšaiti, Gr. ἀγαθομοι, O. Icel. vaxa, vexa, A.S; O.H.G. wahsan, "grow".

I.G. auəeg.

105. 

**łaaurj—walwjan — dance before.**

Sk. valati, "turn".

Alb. val'e, "wave"; Gr. ελικα, "coil"; O. Bul. valiti, "dance";

Lith. velti, "full, mill"; O. H.G. wellan, "waltz".

I.G. val- (related to roots, var. and vr.)

106. 

**wasjan — clothe.**

**gawasjan — clothe.**

**wasti — dress, garment.**

Sk. vas- "wear".

Gr. ενυμα (for ζευμα), Alb. ves, "clothe"; Lati vestio, "clothes".

I.G. ues- "clothe".

107. 

**waurd — word.**

**filu-waurdei — much speech.**

**filu-waurdjan — make many words.**

Sk. vratam, "will, command".

Gr. ῥῆμα, "word"; O. Bul. ῥακτ, "physican"; Lat. verbum, O. Prus, words

I.G. uer- but in some cases uerdn.
108. (in)-weitan — worship. Related to witan.

(id) wetjan — be ashamed, revile.

Sk. vid— "know".

Avest. vaeda, Gr. ὁδός, O.Bul. vede, O.Prus. waidimai,
N.Cymr. gwyddom, O.Ir. ro-feta (ιγδς), "know"; C.Eng. witan, "see".
I.G. uedo.

109. (in)-widan — deny, abandon.

Sk. vivadhás "shoulder yoke".

Cymr. gwedd, "yoke"; Ir. fedan (uednai), "span, team".
I.G. uedh.

110. wilja — will.

wiljan — wish.

Sk. vr— "choose, wish".

Avest. var-, vərəna— "choose", Arm. gel, "beauty"; Lat. volo, "wish"
O.Bul. վելյա, "command"; Cymr. guell, "better".

111. winds — wind.

in-winds — inverted, wrong.

Sk. vatas, "wind".

Avest. vato, Lat. ventus, Cymr. gwynt, Ḇe̱t. guent, "wind".
I.G. uent from uei "blow"; cf. Sk. va.
112. wis — calm.

Sk. višu, "on both sides".

Gr. ἴσος, Cret. ἴσος, "smooth, equal"

I.G. Form is questionable, perhaps (a) u-es-om.

113. wisan — be, remain.

Sk. vas- "remain".

Avest. vahaiti, "dwell"; Arm. goy, "is"; Gr. ἑύθα, "hearth";
Lat. Vesta, O.Ir. "foss, "rest"; A.S. wesan, "be".

I.G. ues.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS MAY OCCUR IN SANSKRIT.

There are a number of words whose relationship to the Sanskrit is maintained by some, but questioned by others. In the following list we have included words of this class, giving in addition the authorities. Doubtless with former advance of the science of comparative philology, some of these will be conclusively proved to be related to the Sanskrit, and the relationship of other words to the Sanskrit may be discovered.
WORDS WHOSE ROOTS MAY OCCUR IN SANSKRIT.

1. augo — eye.
   Sk. aksan, "eye"; but Lanmann questions the relationship.

2. auhns — oven.
   Sk. ukha, "oven"; but not in Lanmann.

3. arbaidja — work.
   Sk. itis, "going"; from Germ. root arba. Feist thinks doubtful.

4. azets — light.
   Sk. ad, "eat", if it is related to itan. Cf. Cortelyou, different.

5. baitraba — bitter.
   Sk. bhid- "cleave"; if it is related to Goth. beitan.

6. dags — day.
   Sk. ni-daghas, heat, summer". Probable.

7. fastan — hold fast.
   Sk. pastyam, "dwelling"; perhaps, but not in Lanman.

8. faurhtjan — fear, frighten.
   Sk. sprc- "touch"! Feist questions on account of change of meaning.
9. fijan — hate.
   Sk. piyat, "revile". Not in Lanman.

10. gaumjan — see, be aware.
    Sk. dah, "burn"; Walde suggests this relationship. Questionable.

11. haldan — guard, tend.
    Sk. kal- "drive"; Feist gives this. Probable.

12. harduba — hard, harsh.
    Sk. kath- "be in distress". Cf. Feist.

13. hauhjan — exalt. Also hiuhma, which is related.
    Sk. kucas, "breast". Not in Lanman.

14. hnasqus — soft, weak.
    Sk. khād- "eat". Suggested by Wood.

15. hugjan — think.
    Sk. kucalam, "order, welfare", or Sk. kuh- "conceal". Feist agains

16. ga-huljan — hide, cover.
    Sk. cala, "nut, cottage". Cf. Feist.
17. hwar — where.
   Sk. ka, what; but the ending occurs in Germanic only.

18. inch — without.
   Sk. vina, "without". Probable; cf. Feist.

19. kara — care, sorrow.

20. lausjan — loose.
   Sk. lunati, "cut". Not in Lanman.

   Sk. ratis, "gift". According to Feist.

22. ga-lukan — lock, close. Also other compounds.
   Sk. ruj- "break, injure". Feist.

23. mizdo — reward.
   Sk. midham, "prize". Not in Lanman.

24. ga-nisan — save.
   Sk. nas- "be crook, go, join". Benfrey does not give Goth. deriv.
25. qens — woman, wife. Also qino.
   Sk. jani, "woman". Probable.

26. fra-qistjan — destroy, annihilate.
   Sk. jas- "be exhausted". According to Benfrey.

27. ga-rahnjan — reckon up, estimate.
   Sk. rach- "make, arrange". According to Feist.

28. un-sels — evil, wicked.
   Sk. sarvas, "all". Feist gives but questions.

29. sai — behold.
   Sk. sed, "der gerade". Feist gives, but not in Lanman.

30. skohsl — demon.
   Sk. khajati, "stir up". According to Feist.

31. slahan — slay.
   Sk. sr'kas, "lance". Feist questions the connection.

32. sparwa — sparrow.
   Sk. sphur- "tremble, flash". Feist thinks doubtful.
33. speiwan — spit, vomit.
   Sk. sthivami, "gespien". According to Feist.

34. spefs — late.
   Sk. sphit- "despise, love". Cf. Feist.

35. taujan — do, make.
   Sk. duvas, "struggle out". According to Hirt.

36. ga-timrjan — build.
   Sk. dam, "house". Cf. Lanmann.

37. ar-ei — where.
   Also is-hwad-uh — withersoever.
   bi-je — afterwards, when.
   Also an-ei — when.
   Sk. tad, "what"

38. taurbán — need.
   Sk. trp- "be satisfied". Feist thinks doubtful because of meaning.

39. jrafstjan — comfort, admonish.
   Sk. trp- "be satisfied". According to Benfrey.

40. -u, particle.
   Sk. u, "and, also". See Feist.
41. wahstus — stature.
   Sk. uksati, "grow". Not in Lanman.

42. waihsta — corner.
   Sk. vanjula, "a plant, or a bird". Questionable.

43. waila — well, right. Also compounds.

44. wandjan — turn. Also compounds.
   Sk. vandhuram, "hamper". According to Weringer.

45. weihnan — hallow.
   Sk. vinakti, "sift". Feist thinks doubtful.

46. wintrus — winter.
   Sk. unadmi, "wet, moisten". Cf. Feist.

47. matjan — eat.
   Sk. madati, "is drunken". According to Grienberger.

48. maurgins — morning.
   Sk. markas, "darkening, eclipse". Cf. Feist.
WORDS WHOSE ETYMOLOGY IS VERY DOUBTFUL.

As is natural in a study of this kind, there is a certain residue left, whose etymology is so doubtful that they can not be assigned to any one of the foregoing classes. Yet twenty four out of the vocabulary of six hundred and forty seven words which the gospel of Saint Matthew contains, is not a very large percent. Doubtless this present list will yet be much diminished by further advance of the science of philology.
WORDS WHOSE ETYMOLOGY IS VERY DOUBTFUL.

1. bi-abrjan — be astonished.
2. af-aikan — deny, refuse.
3. armaio — compassion, alms.
   arman — have mercy.
4. suhjon — make a noise.
5. baurgs — town, burg.
6. bau⁴⁸s — dumb, deaf.
7. braips — broad.
8. in-feinan — have compassion.
9. fera — region, side.
10. fraistubni — temptation.
11. idreignon — repeat.
12. iumjo — crowd.
13. jainar — yonder, there.
14. kalkinassus — adultery.
15. kaupatjan — box, cuff.
16. krusts — knashing.
17. manwjan — prepare.
18. ga-nak — suffice.
19. nehwandjai — neighbor.
20. nidwa — rust.
21. rohsus — yard, porch.
22. *siponeis*— student, disciple.

23. *stikls* — cup. Seems to be a borrowed word; but where from?

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