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\( \acute{\lambda} \delta\rho\acute{\omicron}s \) and \( \acute{\lambda}\delta\eta\nu \)

Frisk GEW 1.22 has \( \acute{\lambda}\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}s \) 'full, thick' derived from \( \acute{\lambda}\delta\eta\nu \). Although Arm. \textit{at-ok}' 'full' makes an attractive comparison, we are then left with either an isolated root or a unique derivation.

A better comparison for \( \acute{\lambda}\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}s \) has been suggested in Slavic, giving a link with Indic; for literature see F. Sławski, \textit{Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego} I 536–7, and \textit{Acta Baltico-Slavica} XIV, 1981, 208. The comparanda are SCr. \textit{jédar jedř}, Mak. \textit{jadar}, Bulg. $\acute{\epsilon}$d$\acute{\epsilon}$r, Skt. \textit{Indra-}. We have then an ancient adjective in $\acute{\ast}-r\acute{\omicron}-$, $\acute{\ast}$$\iota$$\delta$$\rho$$\acute{\omicron}-$.

To this same root we may attribute \( \acute{\lambda}\delta\nu\acute{\omicron}s \) and \( \acute{\lambda}\delta\delta\acute{\omicron}s \).

It is then proposed that \( \acute{\lambda}\delta\eta\nu \) is best regarded as a formation like \( \beta\acute{\alpha}-\delta\eta\nu \) to the base seen in \( \acute{\alpha}-\mu\nu\varepsilon\nu \) and \( \acute{\varepsilon}\sigma\acute{\omega} \), \( \acute{\alpha}$$\acute{\nu}$$\tau\acute{\omicron}c \), that is \( \acute{\ast}$$seH_a^- \).

The exact background of \( \acute{\varepsilon}\sigma\eta \) is highly ambiguous.

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\begin{footnotesize}
1 Laconian \( \acute{\alpha}\acute{\delta}\acute{\omicron}. \ \varepsilon\nu\delta\epsilon\acute{\omicron}a \) may be a conflated form, but is too isolated for judgment.
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