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### $\alpha\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ and $\alpha\delta\eta\eta$

Frisk *GEW* 1.22 has  $\alpha\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$  'full, thick' derived from  $\alpha\delta\eta\eta$ . Although Arm. *at-ok'* 'full' makes an attractive comparison, we are then left with either an isolated root or a unique derivation.

A better comparison for  $\alpha\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$  has been suggested in Slavic, giving a link with Indic; for literature see F. Sławski, *Slownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* I 536—7, and *Acta Baltico-Slavica* XIV, 1981, 208. The comparanda are SCr. *jédar jedrī*, Mak. *jadar*, Bulg. *èdär*, Skt. *Índra-*. We have then an ancient adjective in *\*-ró-*, *\*iñd-ró-*.

To this same root we may attribute  $\alpha\delta\iota\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$  and  $\alpha\delta\iota\varsigma$ .

It is then proposed that  $\alpha\delta\eta\eta$  is best regarded as a formation like  $\beta\acute{a}\text{-}\delta\eta\eta$  to the base seen in  $\ddot{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}n\acute{a}\iota$  and  $\ddot{\alpha}\sigma\acute{a}\iota$ ,  $\ddot{\alpha}\alpha\tau\acute{o}\varsigma^1$ , that is *\*seH<sub>a</sub>-*.

The exact background of  $\ddot{\alpha}\sigma\eta$  is highly ambiguous.

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<sup>1</sup> Laconian  $\ddot{\alpha}\alpha\delta\alpha$ .  $\ddot{\epsilon}\nu\delta\acute{e}\iota\alpha$  may be a conflated form, but is too isolated for judgement.