

Reflections on water: Elbing 59 *wundan*.

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Comparison with other Indo-European languages demonstrates that Old Prussian [EV 59] *wundan* "wasser; water" is not an *-n stem nom.-acc. neuter singular, but rather shows a masculine *-o stem accusative singular ending. The Elbing Vocabulary word is rather to be compared to the Enchiridion form *undan* "water", an accusative singular form.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS IN OLD PRUSSIAN

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In an earlier study (1974) I noted that double consonants were particularly frequent before stressed long vowels in the Enchiridion, e.g. *semmē, weddē, billit, seggīt, skellānts, dessimts, stallēmai, turrīlai, epwarrīsnan, enwackēmai, aupaickēmai, serrīpimai, ettrāi, tickrōmai, dellikans, isranckīsnan, sallūbi gennāmans, tennā, tennēison*. Considering that it is a priori more probable that double consonants occur under the same conditions in word forms without a macron as they do in word forms where we can derive the place of the stress from the macron, I hypothesized that a double consonant may be an indication of stress on the following vowel. In support of this hypothesis I adduced the remarkable alternation between *e* and *a* before a double consonant, e.g. in dat.pl. *wirdemmans, waikammans* and 1st pl. *giwemmai, giwammai*, also *wertemmai*, 2nd sg. *giwassi*, which is easily explained as a result of pretonic neutralization, as in nom.sg.f. *tennā, tannā*, also acc.sg. *gennan, gannan*, nom.pl. *gennai, gannai*, acc.pl. *gennans, gannans*. I also argued that the hypothesis enables us to derive the Old Prussian accentual system from its reconstructed Balto-Slavic origins.

Comparing the place of the macron in the Enchiridion with the place of the stress in Lithuanian and Slavic, I argued that all three languages underwent a progressive accent shift, but not under the same conditions. On the one hand, the stress shifted to the desinence in *semmē, weddē*, but not in Lith. *žėmė, vėdė*. On the other hand, the stress did not shift in *āusins, rānkans*, as opposed to Lith. *ausis, rankās*. I proposed that in Prussian, a stressed short vowel lost the ictus to the following syllable and added that this rule may have

applied to stressed short vowels in open syllables only. The rule differs from Dybo's law for Slavic, where a stressed short or circumflexed vowel in a paradigm with fixed stress lost the ictus to the following syllable, and from Saussure's law for Lithuanian, where the shift depended on the intonation of the following syllable. As a result of the progressive accent shifts, *twaiā* has the same stress as Russ. *tojá*, where *toë* points to final accentuation as a result of Dybo's law. The same holds true for *tennā*, Russ. *oná*, *onó*. The medial stress in *gennāmans* corresponds to Russ. *žená*, acc.sg. *ženú*, with final accentuation as a result of Dybo's law. If the above hypothesis about double consonants is correct, we have to assume fixed stress on the second syllable throughout the paradigm: gen.sg. *gennas*, acc.sg. *gennan*, nom.pl. *gennai*, acc.pl. *gennans*. Note that the hypothesis was put forward without regard to the accentual system and that the stress shift was formulated without reference to the hypothesis. Elsewhere I have argued that the Prussian accent shift, like its Lithuanian counterpart, was comparatively recent (1988: 90).

It goes without saying that the use of double consonants to indicate that the following vowel was stressed cannot be attributed to a conscious effort on the part of the writer to mark the place of the stress. It must rather be derived from the German use of double consonants to indicate that the preceding vowel was short. While German words usually had fixed stress on the initial syllable, Prussian had mobile stress and reduction of unstressed vowels. This is the origin of the so-called "Vortondoppelung" which is found in Lithuanian documents from Prussia (Bense 1958: 657): «Ein einfacher Konsonant wird unmittelbar vor dem Ton verdoppelt, wenn der ihm vorausgehende Vokal kurz ist. [...] Doppelschreibung steht auch, wenn im Paradigma Tonwechsel auftritt und der Ton auf den Vokal vor dem zu verdoppelnden Konsonanten fallen kann, aber nur dann, sobald dieser nicht den Ton trägt». Thus, we find *turrēti*, *zvinnoti*, *darryti* but 3rd pret. *padare*, nom.pl. *mattydami* but *pamate*, gen.sg. *swétimo* and acc.pl.

swétimus versus nom.pl. *swétimi*, acc.sg. *Métq* versus loc.sg. *Mette*, etc. (cf. also the forms cited in Bense 1998). The same usage is evidently found in the Enchiridion.

My interpretation of the double consonants in the Enchiridion has recently been challenged by Alessandro Parenti (1998: 136), who is evidently unaware of Bense's work. Parenti points out correctly that the Prussian use of double consonants goes back to the German usage of double consonants after short vowels and that the difference between the two systems results from the difference between fixed stress in German and mobile stress in Prussian. However, his assumption that e.g. *gemmons* and *kittan* had initial stress because these forms have initial stress in Lithuanian (Parenti 1998: 135) is wrong because he does not take the Prussian accent shift into account. The discrepancy between *semmē*, *weddē* and Lith. *žēmė*, *vėdė*, like that between *āusins*, *rānkans* and Lith. *ausis*, *rankàs*, suffices to show that the Prussian accent cannot be established on the basis of the Lithuanian evidence. While Parenti maintains that «double consonants cannot be considered as stress marks» (1998: 136) and that «the suffix *-senna* may be the form successively reduced to *-sna* by syncope» (1998: 139), he unexpectedly raises the objection that the spelling with double *n* in *-senna* «is evidence, though not cogent, that the stress falls on the preceding syllable» (1998: 139). It appears that he was confused in his own mind because in spite of the counter-evidence emanating from his own theory he stuck to the traditional view which he rejected three pages earlier. It is remarkable that Parenti does not even mention the Prussian accent shift, let alone the philological and comparative evidence which has been adduced for the relation between Prussian accentuation on the one hand and the East Baltic and Slavic material on the other.

Dismissing my explanation of the frequent alternation between *e* and *a* before double consonants as the result of a pretonic neutralization, Parenti claims that the alternation is not limited to

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unstressed syllables and adduces the suffix *-sannien*, *-sennien*, *-senin* and the ending of *geitien*, *geitin*, *geitan* to show that there was no opposition between /e/ and /a/ after consonants (1998: 139). These examples are quite irrelevant because several different morphological formations are involved here (cf. Kortlandt 1997: 158). As I have argued in detail elsewhere (1998a, 1998b), we must be careful in distinguishing between the linguistic systems of the three Old Prussian catechisms and their spellings. Parenti also adduces *butten* (1x) beside *buttan* (7x) as an example of *e* for etymological *a* after a double consonant (1998: 136), without informing his readers that *butten* is from the second catechism, where *e* for *a* is frequent, while *buttan* is from the first (1x) and the third (6x) catechisms. The consistent spelling of *buttan* in the Enchiridion shows that there was no neutralization of /e/ and /a/ in this word. He adduces *tennen* (2x) beside *tennan* (8x) as another example of *e* for etymological *a* (1998: 136) without specifying the context of these forms. The two instances of *tennen* occur in the following phrases: *stēimans maldans Warnins quai tennen enwackē* "Den jungen Raben die jhn anruffen" and *ainan pogalban teckint kawida surgi tennen bousei* "einen Gehülffen machen die vmb jn sey". Both instances are clearly in syntactic positions where they are unstressed.

Parenti further observes that beside *kadden* (2x) we find *kaden* (9x), again without specifying the context (1998: 136). The two instances of *Kadden* are both found at the beginning of a paragraph, where we may expect an explicit spelling. There are also two instances of *Kaden* at the beginning of a paragraph, whereas *kaden* is consistently spelt with a single consonant in the middle of a sentence (6x in the Enchiridion and 1x in the second catechism). Note that the Vortondoppelung is also found in *kadda* and *tadda* in the Lithuanian documents from Prussia (Bense 1958: 658). The form *dabber*, which occurs only once in the Prussian material, probably had the same vocalism as *kadden*, as distinct from Lith. *dabař*, *kadà*. Once again I have to emphasize that an

internal analysis of the Prussian material must logically precede a comparison with the East Baltic languages because the latter automatically leads to a bias in our interpretation of the data. Crucial evidence remains hidden in the texts if we do not take our primary sources seriously.

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Double consonants are particularly frequent before stressed long vowels in the Enchiridion. If double consonants occur under the same conditions in word forms without a long vowel, a double consonant may be an indication of stress on the following vowel. This hypothesis is supported by the remarkable alternation between *e* and *a* before a double consonant and enables us to derive the Old Prussian accentual system from its reconstructed Balto-Slavic origins. The Prussian accent cannot be established on the basis of the Lithuanian evidence. An internal analysis of the Prussian material must logically precede a comparison with the East Baltic languages because the latter automatically leads to a bias in our interpretation of the data.

**A PROPÓSITO DE LIT. *akis, ausis, nosis...*
O SOBRE *i* PREDESINENCIAL**

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Akis, ausis, nosis... 'ojo, oreja, nariz...', en la lengua de los lituanos es característica la presencia de formas de los denominados temas en *-i* para determinadas partes del cuerpo: *bruvis* 'ceja', *dantis* 'diente', *kēlis* 'rodilla', *kulkšnis* 'tobillo', *nykštys* 'pulgar', *petys* 'hombro', *šlaunis* 'muslo'...

La convergencia latina. Curiosamente la lengua latina comparte con la lituana parecida propensión: *frontis* gen.¹ 'frente' (m. y a.f.), *ōris* gen. 'boca' (n.), *ossis* gen. 'hueso' (n.), *pedis* gen. 'pie' (m.), presentando casos a veces incluso paralelos: 'oreja' lat. *auris* (f.) - lit. *ausis* (f. y a.m.); 'nalga(s), muslo' lat. *clūnis* (c.) - lit. *šlaunis* (m.); 'diente' lat. *dentis* gen. (m.) - lit. *dantis* (m.); 'nariz' lat. *nārium* gen. pl. (f.) - lit. *nosis* (f.); 'corazón' lat. *cordis* gen. (n.) - *širdis* (m.).

Formas con -i(s) frente a formas con otras terminaciones. Hay que concluir lógicamente que — casual o no — se trata de una convergencia balto-latina, ya que estas (u otras) lenguas optan en

¹ Abreviaturas empleadas: a. = antiguo o antiguamente, ac. = acusativo, al. = alemán, avést. = avéstico, búlg. = búlgaro, c. = (género) común, cast. = castellano, cat. = catalán, dim. = diminutivo, dór. = dórico, esl. = eslavo, f. = femenino, gen. = genitivo, gr. = griego, gót. = gótico, het. = hetita, hom. = homérico, jer. = jeroglífico, ind. = indio, it. = italiano, lac. = laconio, lat. = latín, let. = letón, lic. = licio, lit. = lituano, m. = masculino, n. = neutro, pl. = plural, pol. = polaco, prov. = provenzal, prus. = prusiano, sg. = singular, véd. = védico, umbr. = umbro.