SEMITIC AND OTHER GLOSSES TO KLUGE'S ETYMOLOGISCHES WÖRTERBUCH DER DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE

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EtymologischesWörterbuch

DER

DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE.

BY

WM. MUSS-ARNOLT.

———

BALTIMORE :
1890.

' Musst auf Wortes Ursprung Achtung geben,
Wie auch fern er ihm verloren sei.'

<div align="right">RÜCKERT.</div>

*KLUGE's Wörterbuch has reached, within
six years, the fourth edition—an almost unpre-
cedented success for an etymological diction-
ary. Received on all sides with words of
highest praise and commendation—with the
single exception of ADALBERT BEZZENBERG-
ER's censures in the *Göttingische Gelehrten
Anzeigen* of 1883—the book has become one of
the few standard works ' to be found on the
shelves of every student of the Indo-Germanic
languages.' Such praise, no doubt, encourag-

*iv. Aufl. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner, 1890.

ed the Trübners to publish along with the
fourth edition an announcement, from which I
have selected this extract: Eine *abschlies-
sende*[1] lexicalische Bearbeitung der Etymolo-
gie des neuhochdeutschen Sprachschatzes gab
es vor dem Erscheinen der ersten Auflage von
Kluge's etymologischen Wörterbuch *nicht.
Alle* bisher erschienenen haben die Etymolo-
gie nicht auf der breiten Grundlage der ver-
gleichenden Sprachforschung *erschöpfend* be-
handelt.

Der Verfasser des vorliegenden Werkes hat
es unternommen, auf Grund der zerstreuten
Einzelforschungen, und seiner eigenen mehr-
jährigen Studien ein Etymologisches Wörter-
buch des deutschen Sprachschatzes auszuar-
beiten, das dem gegenwärtigen Stande der
Wissenschaft entspricht. Er hat es sich zur
Aufgabe gemacht, Form und Bedeutung *jedes*
Wortes *bis hinauf zu den letzten Quellen* zu
verfolgen, die Beziehungen zu den *klassischen*
Sprachen in gleichem Maasse betonend, wie
das Verwandschaftsverhältniss zu den übri-
gen *germanischen* und *romanischen* Sprachen.
Selbst die Vergleichung mit den entfernteren
Orientalischen (Sanskrit und Zend), den kelti-
schen und slavischen Sprachen ist in *allen*
Fällen herangezogen, wo die Forschung eine

1 The italics are introduced by the writer of this paper.

Verwandtschaft festzustellen vermag, und wo
diese Verwandtschaft zugleich Licht auf die
Urzeit des germanischen Lebens wirft.'

The writer of the following notes has occu-
pied himself with Teutonic languages and
cheerfully acknowledges the great merits of
KLUGE's work in the field of Teutonic ety-
mology and phonetics; but it will be seen in
the course of these remarks that author and
publisher were by no means morally entitled
to print in their announcement the above-
quoted extract. To write a good etymological
dictionary of the German or any other modern
language presupposes not merely a slight
but an intimate and accurate knowledge of the
Classical as well as of the Oriental, especial-
ly the Semitic, languages. The following
paper endeavors to supply some of KLUGE's
deficiencies in the last-named direction, and
the writer acknowleges his indebtedness,
above all, to the works of PAUL DE LAGARDE,
Dr. Theol. and Phil., Professor in the Uni-
versity of Göttingen (Germany). It is a matter
of deep regret that the results of the learned

professor's investigations are for the most part
tot geschwiegen by Indo-Germanic scholars,
and *lebendig geschwiegen* by a number of
Sanskrit and Semitic students—the one omis-
sion being about as bad and exasperating as
the other.

For a future edition of this work I have also
taken the liberty of suggesting a number of
German *desiderata* which one might natural-
ly look for in a book considered by all scholars
as the standard etymological dictionary of the
German language.   The first and fourth
editions have been carefully collated, and the
results of the whole investigation are herewith
submitted to the readers of MOD. LANG.
NOTES.

KLUGE discusses *Alabaster, Alchimie, Al-
manach,* etc., but why not *Admiral, Alkohol*
(see ZDMG v, 242 ff.)[2]—We should expect to

2 To save space I have employed the following abbrevia-
tions: Arab.—Arabic; Du.—Dutch; Eng.—English; Fr.—
French & O. Fr.—Old French; Hebr.—Hebrew; It.—Italian,
Lat.—Latin; Port.—Portuguese; Prov.—Provençal; Skt.—
Sanskrit; Sp.—Spanish; O.H.G.—Old-High-German; M.H.

find *Apfelsine* : Du. *appelsina*, i. e., apple im-
ported from Messina ; *Aprikose*, Engl. apri-
cot from Fr. abricot<Sp. Port. arbicocco, *al-
buricoque*, this from Arab. *al-barqûq*, which is
the Byzantine βϵρικοκκα=πραικόκκια=Latin
(mala) praecocia=praecoqua : LAG. 'Abh.' 44
rem. 3; SKEAT, s. v.—*Atlas* (satin) from Arab.
atlas, 'polished, varnished,' whence also Polish
atlas.—*Ampel* (O.H.G. ampulla) KLUGE con-
nects correctly with Lat. ampulla ; but here he
stops, contrary to his publishers' announce-

G.—Middle-High-German ; N.H.G.—New-High-German; K.
Z.—KUHN'S ZEITSCHRIFT; ZDMG—*Zeitschrift der Deut-
schen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* (Leipsic).

Lag. Abh.—PAUL de LAGARDE, ' Gesammelte Abhandlung-
en,' 8vo, 304 pp. Leipsic, 1866.

Lag. Arm.—LAGARDE, 'Armenische Studien,' Göthingen,
1877: aus dem xxii. Bande der *Abhandlungen der königl.
Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.*

Lag. Nominal-formation—LAGARDE, ' Uebersicht über die
im Aramäischen, Arabischen und Hebräischen übliche
Bildung der Nomina.' Göttingen, 1889 ; aus dem xxxv. Bande
der *Abhandlungen.*

Fränkel, Fremdwörter, or S. Fränkel—S. FRÄNKEL, 'Die
aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen ' : Leiden, E. J.
Brill, 1886, SKEAT—SKEAT's 'Etymological Dictionary of the
English Language,' Oxford, 1882.

ment; we should have liked to see the notice that Latin ampulla (PLAUTUS) stands for ampurla, this for amphorulla, a diminutive of amphora, which, again, is borrowed from the Greek ἀμφορρύς=ἀμφιφορεύς (literally=*Zuber* for *Zweibers*).—*Anker*, we are told, is borrowed from the Lat. ancora; but ancora itself is borrowed from the Greek ἄγκυρα. Why does KLUGE not mention the word *Maschine*, from Lat. machina, this from Greek μηχανή? Cf. It. macchina, Fr. machine, whence Engl. machine.—*Arcubalista*, whence arbalista, 'crossbow' is here referred to the Lat. arcus+ Greek βάλλω; it were better to say: arcubalista is a compound of arcu(s)+bal(l)ista, like manubalista, currobalista; balista (also ballistra, whence Sicil. balestra), sc. machina, is a South Italian derivative of βαλλίζω, and this comes from βάλλω. KLUGE mentions Engl. arbalist, a word omitted in SKEAT'S dictionary.—The word *amulet* is omitted in the fourth edition, but it is as good a 'Germanized' word as *Alchimie*, etc.; in the first

3 Professor LAGARDE queries this last comparison.