ქვემოთ წარმოდგენილი ეტიმოლოგიები ამოღებულია ოქსფორდის დიდი ლექსიკონიდან ისტორიულ პრინციპებზე.

### FATHER

[Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fæder* corresponds to OFris. *feder, fader*, OS. *fadar, fader* (LG., Du. *vader, vaar*), OHG. *fater* (MHG. and mod.G. *vater*), ON. *faðer, -ir* (Sw., Da. *fader, far*), Goth. *fad ar* (found only *Gal.* iv. 6, the ordinary word being *atta*):—OTeut. *fader*, ?*fadēr*:—OAryan *pə'tēr* (*pə 'ter-, pətr-*). whence Skr. *pitṛ*, Gr. πατήρ, L. *pater*, OIr. *athir*.

### MOTHER

[Com. Teut. (but wanting in Gothic) and Indo-Germanic: OE. *módor* = OFris. *môdar*, OS. *môdar , muodar* (Du. *moeder*, LG. *moder*), OHG. *muotar, -er* (MHG. *muoter*, mod.G. *mutter*), ON. *móðer* (Sw., Da. *moder*):—OTeut. *\*mōðar-* (cons.-stem):—pre-Teut. *\*mā'ter-*, cogn. w. Skr. *\*mātṛ*, *māta r-*, Gr. μᾱ́τηρ-, μᾱτέρ- (Doric), μήτηρ, μητέρ- (Attic and Ionic), L. *māter*, OSl. *mati*, OIrish *māthir*.

### BROTHER

[A Common Teut., and Common Aryan word: OE. *bróðor* = OFris. *bróther, bróder*, OS. *brôthar* ( MDu. and Du. *broeder*, MLG. and mod.LG. *broder*), OHG. *bruodar* (MHG. *bruoder*, Ger. *bruder*), ON. *bróðir* (Sw., Da. *broder*), Goth. *brôþar*:—OTeut. *\*brôþar*:—OAryan *\*'bhrāter, -tor, -tr*, whenc e also Skr. *bhrātṛ*, Gr. φρᾱτηρ, L. *frāter*, OSlav. *brātŭ*, OCelt. *\*brāter* (Ir. and Gael. *brathair*, Welsh *brawd* (from *\*brawdr*), Breton *breur* (formerly *breuzr*).

### TREE

[OE. *tréow, tríow*, OE., ME. *tréo*, etc. = OFris. *trê* (NFris. *trê, trê*), OS. *trio, treo, trew-* (MDu. in c omb. *-tere, -tære*, Kilian); ON. *tré* (Da. *træ*, Sw. *trä* timber, *träd* tree); Goth. *triu*, gen. *triw-is* wood (wanting in OHG. and now also obsolete in LG. and Du.):—OTeut. *\*trewo-*, cognate with Skr. *d ru* tree, wood, *'dāru* wood, log, and with Gr. δρῦς oak, δόρυ spear; OSlav. *drievo* (from *dervo*) tree, wood, *drŭva* pl. wood, Russ. *'derevo, dre'vo* tree, wood, Serb. *drvo* tree, *drva* wood, Czech *drva*, P ol. *drwa* wood; Lith. *dervà* pine-wood; also with OIr. *daur*, Welsh *derwen* oak. The modern Eng. *tr ee* is a regular repr. of OE. *tréo*, ME. *treo*; *trē* is the form in the Bestiary of *c*1220; but the final prev alence of this over the other ME. forms *treow, trew, trow, trau*, was prob. assisted by its coincidenc e with Norse *tré*; *trē, tree* are the northern forms from *Cursor Mundi* onward. For form-history cf. [K NEE].]

***FLESH***[Com. WGer. and Scandinavian: OE. *flásc* str. neut. corresponds to OFris. *flâsk*, OS. *flêsk* (Du. *vleesch*), OHG. *fleisc* (MHG. *vleisch*, mod.Ger. *fleisch*), of the same meaning, ON. *flesk* with shortened vowel (Sw. *fläsk*, Da. *flesk*), swine's flesh, pork, bacon:—OTeut. *\*flaiskoz-, -iz-* (or poss ibly *þl-*)

## TO SING

[Common Teut.: OE. *singan*, = OFris. *sionga* (WFris. *sjonge*, dial. *soenge*), MDu. *singen* (Du. *zingen*), OS. and OHG. *singan* (G. *singen*), ON. *syngva* (Icel. and Norw. *syngja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Da. *synge*), Goth. *siggwan* (= *singwan*). No related forms have been traced in other languages.

## THING

[OE. *þing* (see below), Com. Teut.: cf. OFris. *thing*, *ting* assembly, council, suit, matter, thing (WFris., NFris. *ting* assembly); OS. *thing* assembly for judicial or deliberative purposes, conference, transaction, matter, affair, thing, object (MDu. *dinc* court-day, suit, plea, concern, affair, thing, Du. *ding* thing; MLG. *ding*, *dink*, LG. *ding* affair, thing, object); OHG. *ding*, *dinc* public assembly for judgement and transaction of business, law-court, lawsuit, plea, cause, matter, affair, thing, mod.G. *ding* affair, matter, thing; ON. *þing* public assembly, meeting, parliament, council; also in pl., objects, articles, valuable things, Norw. *ting* neut. public assembly, creature, being; masc. affair, thing, object, Sw. *ting* assize, thing; Da. *ting* court, court of justice, thing.

## LADDER

[OE. *hl d(d)er* str. fem., corresp. to OFris. *hleder*, *hladder*-, MDu. *lēdere* (Du. *leer*, also *ladder* from Fris.), OHG. *leitara* (MHG., mod.G. *leiter*):—OTeut. *\*hlaidrjâ*, f. Teut. root *\*hlĭ-: hlai-* (whence LEAN *v.*):—Aryan *\*klĭ-*: cf. Gr. κλîμαξ ladder.]

## LEAN

[ME. *lēnen*:—OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, corresponding to OFris. *lena* (cf. *hlenbed* sick-bed), OS. *hlinôn* (MDu. *lēnen*, Du. *leunen*), OHG. *(h)linên* (MHG. *linen*, *lenen*, mod.G. *lehnen*, whence Da. *læne* refl.), f. Teut. root *\*hlĭ-* (ablaut- var. of *\*hlai-*: see LADDER):—OAryan *\*klĭ-* represented in Gr. κλîμαξ ladder, L. *clīvus* declivity, etc., Skr. *çri* to lean; the formation of the Teut. vb., with *n* suffix orig. belonging to the pres.-stem, is paralleled in Gr. κλίνειν to make to slope, L. *inclīnāre* to INCLINE.

## HEAD

[Com. Teut.: OE. *héafod* = OFris. *hâved*, *hâfd*, *hâvd*, *hâd*, OS. *hôƀid* (LG. *höved*, *höfd*, MDu. *hôvet(d)*, Du. *hoofd*), OHG. *houbit*, *haubit* (MHG. *haubet*, G. *haupt*), ON. *haufuð*, later *hǫfuð* (Sw. *hufvud*, Da. *hoved*), Goth. *haubiþ*:—OTeut. *\*hauƀuð-, -iðo* (with suffix ablaut). Notwithstanding a close consonant correspondence with L. *caput*, *capit-*, the difference of the root vowel makes it very difficult to identify the words, or to refer them to a common root. Some refer the Teutonic word to an ablaut stem *heuƀ-, hauƀ-, huƀ-*, whence OHG. *hûba*, Ger. *haube*, OE. *húfe*, head-covering, cap. The phonetic development of the word in Eng. has been *héafod*, *hêved*, *hêvd*, *hêd*, *hed* ('hɛːəvəd, 'hɛːvəd, hɛːvd, hɛːd, hɛd); in *Sc.* (hɛːd, heːd, hiːd, hid). In some dialects a diphthongal ('heːəd) has developed as ('hɪəd, hɪ'ɛd, hjɛd, jɛd).]

**CONTINUE**

[a. F. *continue-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *continuāre* 'to make continuous', more rarely 'to be cont inuous', f. *continu-us* CONTINUOUS. There seems to have been frequent confusion in ME. between t his word and *contain* in its early form *contene*, due perh. to F. *contenu* and L. *continui*, parts of *cont enir*, *continēre* to CONTAIN, or to the Eng. n. CONTENU = F. *contenu* content. Hence sense 17 'to cont ain,' and CONTAIN *v.* 17 in sense 'continue'; see also CONTUNE.]

**BIRD**

[ME. *byrd*, *bryd*:—OE. *brid* masc. (pl. *briddas*), in Northumbrian *bird*, *birdas* 'offspring, young,' bu t used only of the young of birds. There is no corresponding form in any other Teutonic lang., an d the etymology is unknown. If native Teut., it would represent an original *⋆bridjo-z*: this cannot be derived from BROOD, BREED, and even the suggestion that it may be formed like these from the r oot *⋆bru-* (see BROOD) appears to be quite inadmissible.]

**CRADLE**

[OE. *cradol*, beside which there was perh. a parallel form *⋆crædel* whence northern ME. *credil*, *cred el*, mod.Sc. and north. Eng. *creddle*. Derivation uncertain.

   Usually compared with OHG. *chratto*, *cratto*, MHG. *kratte* 'basket, panier, creel' which, with the synony mous OHG. *c(h)rezzo*, MHG. *chrezze*, *kreize*, Ger. *krätze*, *kretze* (having also, Grimm, *Krätze* I. 3, the sense 'cradle'), appears to go back to an ablaut-stem *⋆krat-*, *krad*. From this, OE. *cradol*, *cradel* might be a dimin utive formation, lit. 'little basket': cf. mod. *bassinet*.
The various Celtic derivations conjectured, e.g. from Welsh *crȳd*, 'shake, shakes, ague', now also in N. Wal es 'cradle', from Gael. *creathall* (ˈkrɛal), cradle, etc., have no etymological value. *Craidhal* sometimes errone ously cited as Irish, is a bad spelling of Gael. *creathall*, given by O'Reilly from Shaw.]

**TAIL**

[Com. Teut.: OE. *tæȝel*, *tæȝl*, = ON. *tagl* a horse's tail (Sw. *tagel* horse-hair of tail or mane); OH G. *zagel*, MHG. *zagel*, dial. *zail*, *zeil*, tail of animal, etc., mod.Ger. dial. *zagel*, *zâl*, *zael* tail; LG. *ta gel* a twisted scourge or whip of thongs or ropes, a rope-end, rope (Brem. Wbch.), Goth. *tagl* hair (of the head, of the camel). Ulterior etymology uncertain; but the evidence appears to show that t he primary sense was either 'hair' or 'hairy tail', as of the horse, ox, fox, etc., whence it was exten ded to the tails of other animals. Already in OE. it was applied to the tails of 'worms' or reptiles, a nd to the sting of the bee. In OE. the tail was also called *steort*, START. = Du. *staart*.]