

PART-IV PARALLEL DEVELOPMENTS

While dealing with the etymological study of a particular language, it is necessary to quote examples of cognate words of the allied languages. This goes a long way to illustrate and substantiate the postulates arrived at. According to Ullmann parallel semantic developments in different languages “have yielded some remarkable results”. Some examples of the relevant type selected from Part-II, are elaborately presented below:-

1. Cro. *mīšica*, muscle; lit. a mouse - from the fanciful resemblance between muscle and mouse [*mīšic*, little mouse < *mīš*, a mouse]; *muški*, masculine
Skt. *mushka*, a muscular or stout person [*mūshika*, little mouse < *mūsha*, a mouse]
N.B. Skt. *mushka* also means the pouch of skin holding the testicles, scrotum; lit. a muscle. Eng. *muscle*, lit. little mouse [Lat. *mus*, mouse]
2. Cro. *navijati*, to wind up [pref. *na* + *vijati*, to wind]
Skt. *nivyati*, puts on round the neck, wraps [pref. *ni* + *vyati* < \sqrt{vye} , to wrap, fold; same as \sqrt{vi}]
3. Cro. *neudata*, unmarried, single; lit. not given in marriage [prefs. *ne-* *u* + *data*, given < \sqrt{da} , to give]
Skt. *adatta*, not given in marriage, unmarried [pref. *a* + *datta*, given < $\sqrt{dā}$, to give]; *adattā*, an unmarried girl
4. Cro. *opsada*, seige < *opsadili*, to sit around, seige [pref. *op* + \sqrt{sad} , to sit]
Skt. *upasad*, seige, blockade < *upasīdati*, sits around or near [pref. *upa* + *sīd* < \sqrt{sad} , to sit]
5. Cro. *plovka*, a duck; lit. a swimmer [*ploviti*, to swim <

- √*plov*]; *plovac*, a swimmer
 Skt. *plava*, a kind of duck [*plavate*, swims, floats < √*plav*, √*plu*]
6. Cro. *predaja*, tradition [*predati*, to hand over, deliver < pref. *pre* + √*da*, to give]
 Skt. *sampradāya*, tradition [*sampradadāti*, transmits, hands down < prefs. *sam-* *pra* + √*dā*, to give]
 N.B. Eng. fr. Lat. *tradition*, lit. something given or handed over from across or from the ancestors [pref. *trans* + *di* < √*do*, to give] also belongs here
7. Cro. *preljubnik*, an adulterer [*preljubiti*, to commit adultery < pref. *pre* + *ljubiti*, to love < √*ljub*]
 Skt. *pralobhaka*, an allurer [*pralubhyati*, lusts after, leads astray sexually < pref. *pra* + √*lubh*, to desire eagerly]
8. Cro. *preminuti*, to die, expire; akin to *priminati*, to changer, alter
 Skt. *pramināti*, changes, alters, also dies; *pramīta*, dead, deceased [pp. of *prami*]
9. Cro. *privijati*, to curve, fold [pref. *pri* + *vijati* < √*vij*, to wind, fold; same as *viti* < √*vi*]
 Skt. *pravayati*, weaves on, attaches to [pref. *pra* + *vayati* < √*vye*, to wrap, fold; same as *vīti* < √*vī*]; *protā*, sewed, stung on; sticking in; [pref. *pro* + *ota*; pp. of √*vī*, as above]; cf. Pb. *paroṇā*, to string, wreath; to pierce; *parotā*, strung; pierced
 N.B. Turner's explanation that Pb. *paroṇā* (as above) is derived from Skt. *pratud* (to strike at, cut through, pierce) is without any substance.
10. Cro. *putan*, right, straight, just; lit. belonging to the way, whence straight, proper [*put*, way, path]
 Skt. *pathya*, suitable, fit, proper [*patha*, way, path]
11. Cro. *radnja*, work; cf. *zemljo-radnja*, work on land, agriculture [√*rad*, to work]; *radnik*, a worker
 Skt. √*rādh*, to accomplish, succeed; cf. Pb. *rāhaṇ*, to sow

- crop, cultivate; **rāhak**, a tenant on agricultural land, a tiller
12. Cro. **ruda**, ore; orig. a reddish metal, i.e. copper [\sqrt{rud} , to be red]; **rud**, reddish
Skt. **loha** (n) iron; orig. a reddish metal, copper; (adj.) reddish, red [$loh < roh < \sqrt{rudh}$, to be red]
13. Cro. **slijep**, blind [pref. *s* + \sqrt{lijep} , to paste, stick, plaster]
Skt. **apiripta**, grown blind; RV., lit. smeared or pasted over [pref. *api* + *ripta*, pp. of \sqrt{rip} , to paste, stick, cover; same as \sqrt{lip}]
14. Cro. **sljepar**, a cheat, swindler, quack; lit. one who pastes, whence one who covers or conceals one's motives or actions [pref. *s* + \sqrt{ljep} , to smear, paste, stick, plaster]
Skt. **ripu**, false, deceitful; a cheat, also an enemy [\sqrt{rip} , to paste, stick, smear, cover; same as \sqrt{lip}]
15. Cro. $\sqrt{slu\check{s}^1}$, to listen, hear [$< \sqrt{slu}$]; akin to \sqrt{slav} , to glorify, celebrate; lit. to cause to listen; whence to make known or famous; **slovo**, a comb. form meaning fame or glory
Skt. $\sqrt{śru}$, to listen, hear; akin to $\sqrt{śrāv}$, to cause to listen, make known, proclaim; **śravo**, a comb. form meaning fame or glory
16. Cro. $\sqrt{slu\check{s}^2}$, to listen, hear [orig. \sqrt{slu}]
Skt. **śrush**, to listen, hear [a collateral form of $\sqrt{śru}$, to listen]
17. Cro. **svitanje**, dawn [\sqrt{svijet} , to shine]
Skt. **śvetanā**, dawn; RV. [\sqrt{svit} , to be bright or white]
18. Cro. **svite**, dress, garment [*sviti*, to fold, twist < pref. *s* + *viti* < \sqrt{vi} , to wind, twist, fold; same as \sqrt{vij}]; **svita**, cloth, sheet
Skt. **saṃvīta**, clothing; also wrapped round, clothed, covered [*saṃviti*, to wrap up, to roll or cover up < pref. *saṃ* + *vīti* < $\sqrt{vī}$, to wrap, fold; same as \sqrt{vye}] — IE. *wei*, to bend, twist

N.B. The idea of ‘wearing or clothing’ akin to ‘folding or winding around’ goes back to weaving, i.e. orig. inter-twinning or interlacing flexible twigs in order to make mats, baskets, etc. This may be supported by Skt. *veta* (a kind of cane, used in wicker-work); rel. to Eng. *with*e (a flexible twig of willow) which are derived from the same source as above; Cro. *vijenac* (garland, wreath) and Skt. *venikā* (hair twisted in a single braid, as worn by women) are based respectively on Cro. $\sqrt{\text{vij}}$ and Skt. $\sqrt{\text{vye}}$, as quoted above

19. Cro. *ulak*, a courier, express messenger [pref. *u* + *lak*, light; fast, nimble < *lagan*, light, not heavy]
Skt. *raghu*, a swift horse [*raghu*, light; nimble, quick, etc; same as *laghu*]
20. Cro. *valja*, candle, light; orig. a flaming roll of straw used as a portable light [$\sqrt{\text{val}}$, to roll]
Skt. *valika*, reed, sedge, used as a portable light [$\sqrt{\text{val}}$, to roll]
21. Cro. **vratčy*, turner, as in *odvratč*, screw-driver [$\sqrt{\text{vrat}}$, to turn, round]; cf. Russ. *vertky*, moving quickly and lightly; nimble, spry [$\sqrt{\text{vert}}$, to turn, turn round, to twist and turn, wriggle, to move or shift quickly aside, so as not to be caught, dodge]
Skt. *vartika*, a bird of the partridge family, a quail [$\sqrt{\text{vart}}$, to turn round]
N.B. Turner derives Skt. *vartikā* < **vartakara*; lit. making turns [$\sqrt{\text{vart}}$, to turn round]
* It may be observed that quail is characterized by moving or twisting aside in small quick motions. It is a wriggler or dodger par excellence
22. Cro. *vrsta*, rank; sort, kind [$\sqrt{\text{vrst}}$, to lay out in a line, put in ranks, classify < $\sqrt{\text{vrt}}$, to turn round]; cf. Russ. *verst*, a former unit of linear measure < IE. base $\sqrt{\text{wert}}$, to turn round; see Webster’s Dictionary
Skt. *vr̥tta*, the rhythm at the end of a verse; lit. a turn of a

line; see Monier-Williams [*√vart*, to turn round]

N.B. Eng. fr. Lat. **verse** (a single line of poetry; also a metrical composition, poetry [Lat. *√vert*, to turn round] also belongs here. The idea of a line (as above) is poss. based on a long line drawn on the earth by means of a plough, i.e. e furrow. Eng. **rank** is shown as : line, file, row; class, classification; sort, kind (see Collins Dictionary and Thesaurus)

23. Cro. **zreo**, ripe, mature; akin to **zrno**, grain, seed
Skt. **jīrṇa**, old, worn out, withered, dry; also a kind of grain, *Panicum miliaceum* (see Monier-Williams); same as **jīra**; cf. Pb **jīrī**, rice in husk
N.B. Eng. fr. Lat. **grain**, and Grk. **geron**, on old man (whence Eng. **gerontology**, the scientific study of old age) also belong here