

STONE – SHARP

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| Hitt <i>aku-</i> ‘stone’ | |
| Skr̥t <i>áśman-</i> ‘sling stone, rock, thunder rock, sky (?)’ (Gen. Sing. <i>áśnah</i>), <i>áśri-</i> ‘sharp edge’, Avest <i>asman-</i> ‘stone, heaven’ (Gen. Sing. <i>ašnō-</i>), OPers <i>asman-</i> ‘sky’, <i>asan-</i> ‘stone’ | Skr̥t <i>šišāti</i> , <i>šišīti</i> , <i>šyāti</i> ‘sharpen, whet’, <i>šilā-</i> ‘stone’, <i>šāṇa</i> ‘touchstone’, NPers <i>sān</i> ‘whetstone’ |
| Gk <i>ἄκμων</i> ‘anvil, thunder rock, meteor’, <i>ἀκμή</i> ‘point’ | |
| Lat <i>ācer</i> ‘sharp’, <i>acus</i> ‘needle’ | Lat <i>cōs</i> ‘whetstone’, <i>cātus</i> ‘sharp, acute’ |
| | OEng <i>hān</i> , ONorse <i>hein</i> ‘whetstone’, OHG <i>hamar</i> ‘hammer’, <i>himil</i> ‘sky’, OEng <i>hamor</i> ‘hammer’, <i>himil</i> ‘sky’, ONorse <i>hamarr</i> ‘hammer’, <i>himenn</i> ‘sky’ |
| Arm <i>aseln</i> ‘needle’ | Arm <i>sur</i> ‘sharp’, <i>srem</i> ‘sharpen’, <i>sal</i> ‘slab, anvil’ |
| Lith <i>ašmuō</i> ‘stone’, <i>aštrūs</i> ‘sharp’, Latv <i>akmens</i> ‘stone’, <i>asmens</i> ‘sharpness, edge’, <i>ass</i> ‘sharp’ | Slav <i>*kamy</i> ‘stone’ |
| Slav <i>*ostrŭ</i> ‘sharp’ | |
| OIr <i>ēr</i> ‘high’, Welsh <i>hogi</i> ‘sharpen’ | OIr <i>cath</i> ‘wise’ |
| Alb <i>athët</i> (< <i>athëtë</i>) ‘sour’ | |

The forms are from (Pokorny 1959; Frisk 1960; Fränkel 1965; Mallory & Adams 1997, 509-510, 547). This nest was put together in (Fränkel 1965, 5). Beekes (in Mallory & Adams 1997, 547) reconstructs **H₄ék'mōn* for the ‘stone’ words. The situation with the velars (**ak’-* vs. **k’ō-*) has been explained as the result of a metathesis, even by those who only compare Slav **kamy* ‘stone’ (**keH₄-*) and Skrt *áśman* (**H₄ek’-*) (Beekes in Mallory & Adams 1997, 547). In the light of the new examples, these two related roots form a perfectly regular outcome of PIE **kH₂ekH₂-* (this falsifies the claim that *s* regularly depalatalizes before a resonant in Balto-Slavic) enlarged with affixes *-t-*, *-ro-*, *-no-*, *-lo-*, and *-mer-/men-*. The pattern of retention and loss of velars is the same as in the nest FOUR – EIGHT. Skrt *šišāti* shows a sign of a vocalic laryngeal (Mallory & Adams 1997, 510: *?*k’H₂tós*), which is difficult to explain. The Germanic forms for ‘hammer’ and ‘sky’ may not belong here.