

HUNT-WOLF

Hitt <i>lahha-</i> ‘military campaign’, <i>la(h)hiyai-</i> ‘attack’ (?)	Luw <i>walwa/i</i> ‘lion’, Lyd <i>walwel(i)</i> ‘pertaining to a lion’
Skr̥t <i>lōtam, lōtram</i> ‘booty’	Skr̥t <i>vṛka</i> ‘wolf’, Avest <i>vahrka</i> ‘wolf’, NPers <i>gurg</i> ‘wolf’
Gk <i>λεία</i> ‘booty’ (< * <i>lāFīā</i>), <i>ληίζομαι</i> ‘plunder’, <i>λήις</i> ‘booty’, <i>απολάω</i> ‘enjoy’, <i>λέων</i> ‘lion’ (lit. ‘the hunter’)	Gk <i>λυκός</i> ‘wolf’ (< * <i>wlukos</i>), <i>λύσσα</i> ‘marital rage, madness, rabies’
Lat <i>lucrum</i> ‘win’ (< * <i>lutlom</i>)	Lat <i>lupus</i> ‘wolf’ (< * <i>wluk^wos</i>)
Goth, ONorse <i>laun</i> , OHG <i>lōn</i> , OEng <i>lean</i> ‘award’	Goth <i>wulfs</i> ‘wolf’, OHG <i>wolf</i> ‘wolf’, <i>wulpa</i> ‘she-wolf’, ONorse <i>ulfr</i> ‘wolf’, <i>ylgr</i> ‘she-wolf’, OEng <i>wulf</i> ‘wolf’
Toch A <i>lu</i> , B <i>luwo</i> ‘animal’	
Lith <i>lāvyti</i> ‘exercise, develop’, <i>lavūs</i> ‘agile’, <i>pralāvinti</i> ‘teach’	Lith <i>vilkas</i> , Latv <i>vīlks</i> , OPruss <i>wilkis</i> ‘wolf’
Slav * <i>lovitī</i> ‘catch, hunt’, * <i>lovŭ</i> ‘hunt, booty’	Slav * <i>vlŭkŭ</i> ‘wolf’
OIr <i>fo-lad</i> ‘wealth’ (< * <i>vo-lauto-</i>), <i>lúag</i> ‘praise’	
	Alb <i>ulk</i> ‘wolf’

Forms come from (Pokorny 1959, 655; Vasmer III, 508; Mallory & Adams 1997, 23, 31, 646-648). Hitt *lahha-*, Gk *λεία*, *ληίζομαι*, *λήις*, also *λα(F)ός* ‘people; army’ may not belong here, although ancient IE cultures know military groups of young men characterized by reckless bravery and symbolized as ‘wolf-men’. Forms like Gk *λύσσα* (< **luk(w)ya-*) formally identical with the Germanic words for ‘she-wolf’ suggest that the underlying concept signified both the military prowess of men and the sexual enthusiasm of women. Be it as it may, the verbal base **law-/low-/leHwo-* ‘hunt’ seems to be of PIE age. Luw *walwa/i* ‘lion’, Lyd *walwel(i)* ‘pertaining to a lion’, Gk *λέων* ‘lion’ (borrowed into Latin as *leō*) and Toch A *lu*, B *luwo* ‘animal’ prove the mutual relevance of the two nests. The explanation of the IE name for wolf as ‘hunter’ or ‘plunderer’, or, alternatively, as ‘the hunted one’ is more than natural and can be illustrated by ongoing European practices and folk perceptions. The wolf words are consistent across the IE dialects. Latin and Germanic secure a labiovelar. Notably, in the ‘hunt’ set, the medial velar is missing but the medial labial is present; in the ‘wolf’ set it is the other way around. In the ‘wolf’ set, a labial is attested in the anlaut of the words outside of Greek and Latin. The alternating pattern of labialization suggests PIE **wlekH^wo-*, with subsequent dissimilation. A form **kH^wlekH^wo-* is theoretically possible, but has no empirical support.