ARMENIAN ETYMOLOGIES

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1. Arm. *աղ-* [ał] < IE *alio-

We have this root Arm. աղամող [ałamoł(< աղ-ամ-ող [ał-am-oł]) 'irrevocable; in the word 'distorted', from which, աղամողումն [ałamołumn], composed with աղ [ał] / ող [oł] reduplicated root and -ամ- [am][1].

According to Acharyan, "non-etymologized word". ancient usage cognate meaning 'go astray; move aside; bend, deflect' appears from the verb աղամողիլ [ałamołil] '(to) distort'[2].

The correct explanation of the word was once given by the authors of the "New Dictionary of the Haykazian Language", interpreting it as այղումայղ [ayłumaył], այլնայլ [aylewayl] 'diverse; different', in which, on the one hand, only լ [l] // ղ [ł] conjugation, on the other hand, -ում- [um] infix, also -եւ- [ew] conjunctive interparticle separation[3].

We also have the word ալ-ք [alkc] 'depth, deep; abyss, bottomless', from which ալուց [alucc] 'inside; deep' (cf. ալք [alkc] 'depth' instead of ղ [ł] participle. It can be thought that it originates from IE *alio- 'other;

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[1] Armenian Dictionary, by Eremia Meghretsi, Yerevan, 1975, p. 11 (in Arm.).

[2] *H. Adjaryan,* Armenian etymological dictionary, t. 1 , 1971, Yerevan, p. 119.

[3] See "New Dictionary of Armenian language", t. 1, Venice, 1836, p 89 (in Arm.):

also; afterward'. Cf. Greek ἄλλος 'other; different', Lat. alius 'other', OIrl. aile, Goth. aljis 'other' etc[4].

Regarding the root աղ- [ał], cf. Arm. աղանդ [ałand] "sect; heresy", աղավաղել [ałavałel] "distort; pervert" etc.

2. Arm. արաւս [araws] < IE *Har-

In Armenian, we have not only literary արաւս [araws] 'virgin; undeveloped land; field', (Dial..) հարս-nu [haros] 'uncultivated (field; soil)', which is not allowed to be also compared with Arm. արաւր [arawr] // հարոր [haror] 'wooden plough', հարաումկ [harawumkc] 'agricultural work; cornfield, field; semen', (cf. OIrl. airim 'I'm cultivate (soil)') words, as verbal units of the field of agriculture (farming). The common root ար- [ar] of the mentioned words comes from the root < IE *Har- 'cultivate (soil); plough', which has a significant number of parallels in related languages. cf. Hit. Üarš- 'field, soil (cultivate for sowing)', Toch A/B āre 'plough', Greek ἀρόω 'cultivate (soil)', Lat. arō 'cultivate'», Goth. arjan 'plough, til', OHGerm. erran 'plough, til', OSlav. orjg '(to) plough, til', orati 'plough, til', also Rus. Ярило (proper name)[5].

In this context, we refer to the word Arm. արաւս [araws], because in the past it was left out of the mentioned sphere. Thus, Acharyan considers it an "inaccurate word", and according to Jahukyan, "Perhaps from the indigenous Indo-European root *trñuk- [*(s)ter-] "hard, solid". Cf. OIrl. trüga 'uneven turn; tousle, ruffle', which is not likely at all"[6].

As for the word Dial. հարս [haros] (Mush, Alsh. etc.), it is not only related to the words արոր [arawr] 'wooden plough', հարաունք [harawunkc] 'agricultural work 'sowing; sown area', but also comparable to

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[4] Cf. *H. Hübschmann,* Armenische Grammatik, Leipzig, 1895, p. 417. *Adjaryan*, Op. cit., p. 167. *G. Djahukyan*, Essays on the History of the Armenian language in preliterary period, Yerevan, 1967, p. 17, 179 (in Russ.). *Idem,* Armenian etymological dictionary, Yerevan, 2010, p. 486 (in Arm.).

[5] Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans. A reconstruction and historical typological analysis of a protolanguage and a protoculture, by Th. V. Gamkrelidze and Vjach. V. Ivanov, I-II, Tbilisi, 1984, p. 687-688, 899 [in Russ.]. Cf. *G. A. Khapantsyan,* Historic-linguistic works, II, Yerevan, 19 , p. 246-247 [in Russ.].

[6] *H. Adjaryan,* op, cit., p. 349: *G. B. Diahukyan*, Armenian etymological dictionary, p. 85:

Celtic (< հե. *Har-)[7]. See above: ակօս [akaws] 'furrow; groove', արօր [arawr] 'plough, til'.

3. Arm. *գաղ-* [gał-] < IE *k[h]oel-

From this root we have Arm. գաղգաղ [gałgał] 'wheel', 'gathering; revelation', which is clearly a repeated composition[8].

We do not find it separately in Acharyan's "Armatakan", probably because of its existence. In Jahukyan's dictionary, there is no գաղգաղ [gałgał] 'wheel', 'gathering; revelation', other գաղ(գ)աղել [gałgałel] 'enlarge; make large', referring to գաղգաղիլ [gałgałiil] 'ibid', while there is no observation regarding the origin or composition of the word (see also regarding the word գաղեմ [gałem] 'rotate, turn')[9].

The word is a reduplicated compound with the root գաղ [gał], the original meaning of which is 'rotation', and in the original it is given by the explanation 'wheel'. If we accept the general meaning of 'rotation' for the root գաղ [gał], then perhaps it can include not only 'wheel', but also the other two meanings: 'gathering' and 'revelation'.

The same meaning have the words սայլ [sayl] 'old means of conveyance with wheel', in the full sense of the word - 'hardened cart of an ox', in the metaphorical meaning of the word - Constellation of Great and Little Bear', 'north or North Pole', 'axis; shaft', 'musical some part', and գալգալի [galgali] (Dial. գ'աղ'ալի [g'alg'ali] 'two-wheeled means of conveyance'), originating from the root IE *k[h]oel- 'turn; move', 'wheel; cart', OIsl. hvel 'wheel', Pruss. kelan 'wheel', Latv. du-celis 'two-wheeled', OSlav. kolo, (Gen.) kolese 'wheel', Lat. colus 'distaff', 'yarn, worsted etc.

From the root IE *k[h]oel-, we also have the form with a reduplicated root *k[h]o(e/o)k[h]olo-, which also has its origin reflection not only in Armenian but also in other related languages. Cf. Toch. A kukäl 'wheel',

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[7] Cf. A Concise comparative Celtic grammar, by H. Lewis and H. Pedersen, Moscow, 1954, p. 42, 398 [im Russ.]. *V. Gamkrelidze and Vjach. V. Ivanov,* op. cit., p. 687- 688.
[8] Armenian Dictionary, by Eremia Meghretsi, p. 61.
[9] *G.* D. *Djahukya*n, History of the Armenian language. Preliterary period, Yerevan, 1987, p. 155, 199 etc. *Idem,* Armenian etymological dictionary, p. 146-147.

Toch. B kukale 'cart', OInd. cakrá 'wheel', in Rigveda: 'whell of sun, -whell', Greek. κύκλος 'circle', 'wheel', Phryg. κίκλην (Hesich. [= Hesichius) 'Constellation of multi-stars', 'wheel' etc[10].

Let's add that in Armenian it is common to useq [g] // u [s], but also η [ł] // լ [l] (cf. գայթել [gaytcel] 'stoop; bend' and սայթաքել [saytcakcel] 'stumble; stumble (over)', ջիղ [Íił] 'nerve' and ջիլ [Íil] 'tendon, sinew' etc.), as well as the normal and palatal pronunciation of the back-lingual plosive.

*In the sense of the word Գաղգաղ [gałgał] ('gathering', 'revelation'), as well as in composition, they are quite close to the word գաղգաղայ [gałgałay] 'evident; open', գեղգեղ [gełgeł] 'twisting; twirl, if not also the words գաղաղել [gałavel] (<*գաղ-գաղ-ել [gałgałel] 'have an aversion; loathe', which can become the subject of a separate examination[11].*

4. Arm. դեհ [deh] < IE $*d^{[h]}eg^{[h]o}$- // $*d^{[h]}g^{[h]o}$-.

This root դեհ [deh] "consume; bum, bum down' is not used separately, it is found in the word հր-դեհ [hrdeh] 'fire; burning'. Cf. Toch. A tsäk- 'burn', Lat. febris 'burning; fever; trembling', foueō 'heat', Litv. degú 'burn; consume', OSlav. žegǫ 'consume', žešti (id.) etc[12].

It should be noted that according to Acharyan, it's a 'non-etymologized word', while Jahukyan considers it to be derived from the root IE *dāu-, which is objectionable because of vowel transition, as well as the unexplained h remaining in Armenian. In another case, later, it is related to the root IE *degu̯h-[13].

Later, Jahukyan suspiciously refers to that root: "Is it related to any form originating from the Indo-European *dheguh (perhaps a typographical

[10] See *Th. V. Gamkreli*dze and *Vjach. V. Ivanov*, op. cit. p. 718-719. *V. G. Hambard-zumian,* Essays on comparative Lexicology of the Armenian language, Yerevan, 1998, p. 34-38 [im Arm.].

[11] Armenian Dictionary, by Eremia Meghretsi, p. 61- 64): See *V. G. Hambardzumyan*, Essays on Lexicology and Etymology of the Armenian language, Yerev, 2012, p. 43-144]in Arm.].

[12] See *Th. V. Gamkreli*dze and *Vjach. V. Ivanov*, op. cit. p. 154.

[13] *H. Adjaryan,* Armenian etymological dictionary, t. 1, 1971, p. 647. *G. B. Djahukyan*, Essays on the History of the Armenian language in preliterary period, p. 152.

error, it should be *dheg̲u̲h. - V. H.) with any form originating from the root 'burn'. Cf. Avest. 'fire; burning'. OInd is close to Armenian 'fire; burning' form, but how could it be the source of Armenian?"[14].

In this case, we think, the doubt disappears if the question is considered from the point of view of the Armenian reflection of the manifestation of voicing of the zero (ø) degree of two voiced consonants.

Ключевые слова и фразы: Индоевропейский корень, армянские этимологии, этимологизированное слово, неэтимологизированное слово, корень.

В. Г. Амбарцумян - Армянские этимологии. - В этой статье мы обращаемся к этимологиям нескольких слов, в том числе: ալ- [ał] < IE *alio-; արաւս [araws] < IE *Har-; գաղ- [gał-] < IE *k[h]oel-; դեհ [deh] < IE *d[h]eg[h]o- // *d[h]g[h]o-. Мы вносим коррективы и дополнения.

Հիմնաբառեր: Հնդեվրոպական արմատ, հայերեն ստուգաբանություններ, ստուգաբանված բառ, չստուգաբանված բառ, արմատ:

Վ. Գ. Համբարձումյան -Հայերեն ստուգաբանություններ: - Սույն հոդվածում անդրադառնում ենք մի քանի բառերի ստուգաբանություններին, այս թվում՝ *ալ-* [ał] < IE *alio-; *արաւս* [araws] < IE *Har-; *գաղ-* [gał-] < IE *k[h]oel-; *դեհ* [deh] < IE *d[h]eg[h]o- // *d[h]g[h]o-: Կատարում ենք *ճշգրտումներ և լրացումներ:*

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[14] *G. B. Djahukyan,* Armenian etymological dictionary, p. 192.