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## ANIMATES IN -g-

There are at least three types of derivatives in -g- which can be easily distinguished. There are some nouns formed from verbs, such as Lith. *eigà* 'a mode of going' and *nespėgà* 'lack of time', which do not interest us here.

Then there are certain nouns in -eg- and -ag- which may be semantically classed as predominantly names of objects: Lith. *uodegà*, Latv. *uodega* 'tail', Lith. *vedegà* 'adze', Latv. *šķinaga* 'rod'; or as defining certain species: Lith. *ežegỹs* 'acerina cernus', OPruss. *assegis* 'perch', Lith. *kadagỹs*, Latv. *kadėgs*, OPruss. *kadegis* 'juniper', Latv. *mauragas* 'myosotis palustris', Lith. *vānagas*, Latv. *vanags* 'hawk'. It is not clear whether these two semantic classes have separate origins. It should be noted however that in these nouns a preceding syllabic is a Baltic short.

In contrast with these, we have two classes of nouns that are specifically marked [+animate]. The first is the small class which defines the age of animals: Lith. *treigỹs* = OCS *trizь* '3-year old', *ketvėrgis* '4-year old', etc. The second is that which defines characteristics of persons; the formal mark here is -(i)ũgas, -(i)ūgà: *seniũgas* 'old man', *vylĩũgas*, *vylĩūgà* 'deceitful person', etc. This has been equated with Russ. *kosyga* 'squint-eyed person' etc. Note that in these the preceding syllabic is a Baltic long or acute.

By W. Winter's recent formulation the suffix(es) with preceding short must represent  $g < *gh$ , while the last pair of suffixes with preceding long must reflect  $g < *g$ .

It therefore seems clear that these [+animate] suffixes in \*-g- are to be related in origin to the Germanic suffix seen in OHG *alticha*, -o 'die Alte, Greisin; der Alte, Greis' and *armich* 'unglücklich', derived respectively from *alt* and *arm* by a Germanic -k- suffix marked [+animate] which also gave hypocoristics and ultimately -(i)k-în > Germ. -chen.