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LITHUANIAN *akýlas*

Pokorny, IEW 775–7, in his entry,  $*ok^u$ - ‘see’ includes the form *akýlas* ‘aufmerksam’ without further comment; because he had no theory of word formation that would explain such a form I would expect no special comment.

In a number of works in press<sup>1</sup> I have identified and explored a class of Indo-European noun inflexion with clear characteristics but scattered and sparse surviving remnants, a class which I have called „laryngeal heteroclitics“. The key features identifying this class are the noun stem finals  $*-H$  in the *cāsūs rēctī* and  $*-n-$  in the *cāsūs obliquī*, and the derivational stem formant  $*-l-$ . One member of this class was clearly the base  $*ok^u$ -, or  $*i^w ek^w$ -, and its extension  $*i^w ok^w$ -*ts-* (Indic *ákṣi*, Avestan *ašī*, the latter representing the base of *aiwy-āxš-tar-* ‘Aufseher’ crossed with *ušī* ‘ears’).

Clear derivatives in  $-l-$  belonging to this class are Latin *oculus* <  $*ok^w alos$  <  $*i^w ok^w (H)-l-o-$ , and Greek *ὀφθαλμός* <  $*i^w ok^w ts(H)-l-mó-$ , an old verbal noun from a denominal verb.

Lithuanian *akýlas* must be formed on the *i*-stem of the dual seen in *akì* = Slavic *oči* = Greek *ὄσσε* <  $*i^w ok^w -i-l-$ . Here, then, we may well have the derivative  $*i^w ok^w -i-l-o-$ .

<sup>1</sup> Stemming from Word, 9 (1953), 135–141; Ricerche Linguistiche, 6 (1974), 231–235; KZ 97 (1984) 197–201; HS (= KZ) 106 (1993) 305–306.