

Orpheus



10

2000

**JOURNAL
OF INDO-EUROPEAN
AND THRACIAN
STUDIES**

ORPHEUS
Journal of Indo-European and Thracian Studies
10 (2000)

CONTENTS

Articles

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>Ivan Marazov</i> , Pitcher-rhyton from Borovo treasure – the structure of the pictorial text | 5 |
| <i>Ivan Marazov</i> , La nymphe Chrysé | 23 |
| <i>Despoina Tsiafakis</i> , Thrace in Athenian iconography of the fifth century B. C.: Studies on the relations between Athens and Thrace | 43 |
| <i>Zlatozara Gočeva</i> , Le dieu thrace Δριγέσος | 45 |
| <i>Krzysztof Tomasz Witczak</i> , New findings in Thracian etymology VI–VII. Terms for ‘city’ and ‘snow’ | 49 |
| <i>Václav Blažek</i> , Lexica Anatolica (1–5) | 55 |
| <i>Georgi T. Rikov</i> , Hittite <i>palkuiyanta</i> , <i>palkušta</i> and the development of Indo-European *Cṛh ₃ C in Hittite | 61 |
| <i>Georgi T. Rikov</i> , Hittite <i>duwaduna</i> - ‘underground water-course (?)’ | 66 |

Chronicle

| | |
|--|----|
| Eighth International Congress of Thracology. Sofia – Yambol, 25–29 September 2000 (<i>The Organizing Committee</i>) | 67 |
|--|----|

New findings in Thracian etymology VI-VII. Terms for 'city' and 'snow'

Krzysztof Tomasz Witczak
University of Łódź

Abstract: The author tries to find a possible evidence for Indo-European labiovelars $*k^w$ $*g^w$ $*gh^w$ in Thracian and other *satəm* languages of the Indo-European family. According to him, the Thracian items $*dēwā$ (f.) 'city' and $nīwa$ (f.) 'snow' are native terms, which seem to derive from IE. $*dhég^wā$ (f.) and $*snigh^w-$ (f.), respectively.

1. *Centum* and *satəm* languages of the Indo-European family

Traditional linguistics reconstructs three different velar series in Indo-European: [1] palato-velars or shortly palatals (IE. $*k$ $*ḡ$ $*ḡh$), [2] plain velars (IE. $*k$ $*g$ $*gh$) and [3] labiovelars (IE. $*k^w$ $*g^w$ $*gh^w$). However, none of the attested languages of the Indo-European family has three series. One group of languages, including Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slavic, Armenian and Albanian, continues the Indo-European palatals as sibilants (e.g. Sanskrit *ś*, Avestan *s*, Lithuanian *š*, Old Church Slavic *s*, Armenian *s* and Albanian *th* < IE. $*k$), but identifies the original labiovelars with the plain velars. The other group of languages, including Greek, Latin, Germanic, Celtic, Tocharian and Anatolian, preserves the labiovelars or their evident traces, but does not differentiate the palatal and plain velars. The Indo-European term for 'hundred', $*ḱḱm̥tóm$, is therefore represented by Avestan *satəm*, Sanskrit *śatám*, Lith. *šimtas*, OBG. *sato* vs. Latin *centum*, Gothic *hund*, Greek *ἑκατόν* '100'. Taking into consideration the two most representative forms (Avestan and Latin), the nineteenth-century linguists divided all the Indo-European languages into two great groups: the *satəm* and the *centum* one (cf. B e e k e s 1995:109).

This separation is debatable for a number of reasons. First of all, some researchers believe that traces of each of the three series are represented in Albanian and other Palaeo-Balkan languages. This belief is disputed by others, who stress the limited size of the native Albanian vocabulary, as well as of the Palaeo-Balkan glosses, and a great number of problems connected with historical interpretation of the Albanian and Palaeo-Balkan facts.

2. Albanian evidence

According to Holger P e d e r s e n (1901), Albanian, the language belonging to the *satəm* group, preserved for a time the ancient distinction between the Indo-European labiovelar and velar stops. In an early stage of Albanian, the Indo-European labiovelars $*k^w$ and $*g(h)^w$ were palatalized to *s* and *z*, respectively, whereas the plain velars $*k$ and $*g(h)$ underwent no secondary palatalization, e.g.

1. Alb. Tosc. *pesë*, Gheg. *pēsë* 'five' < IE. $*penk^we$ '5', cf. Skt. *pánca*, Gk. *πέντε*, Lat. *quinque* (O r e l 1998:316).