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LITHUANIAN *žōdis* “WORD”¹

Lithuanian *žōdis* “word, speech, information, language” and the denominative verb *žōstu*, *žōdau*, *žōsti* “to say” are derivatives of the verb *žandū*, *žadaū*, *žasti* “to speak”. The same ablaut grade appears in the words *žādas* “speech, voice, promise; consciousness”, *žadū* : *žadéti* “to promise”, *pra-žastis* “attribute”. The Latvian verb *zadināt* “to debate, speak low; ridicule; accuse” is the only cognate that has been cited thus far (Smoczyński 2007, 791, 770; LEW 2, 1283f., 1321f.; ME 4, 679).

But promising external cognates do exist; they are knowable in Greek γηθέω, Doric γαθέω “to rejoice, be glad” and Tocharian AB *kātk-* “to rejoice, be glad; give pleasure, make glad”, *kācke* “joy, happiness”, B *katkauna/o* “joy” (Adams 1999, 150, 138; Carling 2009, 109, 111) < **ǵ̥eH₂dʰ-*-*sk-*. The Baltic, Greek and Tocharian forms are derivable from **ǵ̥eH₂dʰ-* : **ǵ̥eH₂dʰ-* (cf. LIV 184; Adams 1999, l.c.). The semantic difference has an analogy e.g. in Vedic *nándati* “rejoices, delights, is pleased, is glad”, *ā-nandá-* m. “pleasure, delight, joy” (RV), *nanda-* m. “joy, delight, happiness” (AV) : *nádati* “sounds, thunders, roars, cries” (AV), Old Avestan *nadənt-* “crying”, Khotanese *nāyai* “sound” (LIV 448; Cheung 2007, 276f.) – see Buck 1949, 1103f.; Charpentier 1916, 229–231. Cf. also two Czech verbs *jásat* and *výskat*, both meaning “to cry with joy”.

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¹ The present study was prepared in cooperation with the Centre for Interdisciplinary Research of Ancient Languages and Older Stages of Modern Languages (MSM 0021622435) and thanks to the grant GAAV, Nr. IAA901640805. I am very grateful to John Bengtson for his correction of my English.