

On the etymology of Greek ἄλις ‘in abundance, in throngs; enough’¹

Giulio Imberciadori²

Recibido: 18 de Agosto de 2022 / Aceptado: 1 de Septiembre de 2022

Abstract. Building on a so far neglected root-etymology by Boisacq (1923), the present paper proposes to analyze the Greek adverb ἄλις ‘in abundance, in throngs; enough’ (~ Hesychian gloss γάλι ‘enough’) as the lexicalized locative singular of a mobile root noun PIE *suelH- / *sulH- ‘swelling, bulging’ ⇒ ‘heap’, belonging to the PIE root *suelH- ‘to swell’.

Keywords: Ancient Greek; root noun; locative; lexicalization; adverb.

[es] Sobre la etimología del griego ἄλις ‘en abundancia, en masa; suficiente’

Resumen. Partiendo de la hasta ahora descuidada etimología radical de Boisacq (1923), el presente trabajo propone analizar el adverbio griego ἄλις ‘en abundancia, en masa; suficiente’ (~ glosa de Hesiquio γάλι ‘suficiente’) como el producto de la lexicalización de un locativo singular perteneciente al sustantivo radical protoindoeuropeo *suelH- / *sulH- ‘hinchazón, abultamiento’ ⇒ ‘montón’, que se remonta a la raíz protoindoeuropea *suelH- ‘hincharse’.

Palabras clave: griego antiguo; sustantivo radical; locativo; lexicalización; adverbio.

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Cómo citar: Imberciadori, G. (2023). On the etymology of Greek ἄλις ‘in abundance, in throngs; enough’, en *Cuadernos de Filología Clásica. Estudios griegos e indoeuropeos* 33, 27-37.

The aim of the present contribution is to shed some light on the diachronic background of the Greek lexeme ἄλις, for which a detailed etymological investigation is still lacking.

1. Semantics & attestations

The Greek adverb ἄλις is most frequently attested in Homer and typically belongs to the poetic language.

¹ My warmest thanks go to Guido Borghi, Chiara Bozzone, Olav Hackstein, Matteo Macciò, Sergio Neri, Alessandro Parenti, Benedikt Peschl, Rosa Ronzitti, and Anthony Yates for their valuable comments on earlier drafts of this paper. Of course, the responsibility for all remaining errors is only mine.

² Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.
giulio.imberciadori@gmail.com.

1.1. Semantics

As to the Homeric attestations of ἄλις, three main semantic nuances can be identified (cf. *LSJ* 66; *LfrgE* 489-490; *DGE* s.v. ἄλις).

(i) When it refers to animate referents, ἄλις mostly exhibits a semantics ‘in throngs, in crowds, in groups’ – cf. examples (1)-(2):

- (1) Referring to bees (μέλισσαι): αἱ μὲν τ’ ἔνθα ἄλις πεποτήσεται, αἱ δέ τε ἔνθ’ α «or they fly off in masses, some this way and some that» (*Il.* 2.90)³;
- (2) Referring to the Trojan women (Τρῳαίαι): τὴν δ’ ἐκίχανεν / πύργῳ ἔφ’ ὑψηλῷ, περὶ δὲ Τρῳαίαι ἄλις ἦσαν «her [*scil.* Helen] she [*scil.* Aphrodite] encountered on the high rampart, and round her a throng of Trojan ladies» (*Il.* 3.384-385).

(ii) When it refers to inanimate referents, ἄλις mostly exhibits a semantics ‘in abundance, in heaps, in large quantity’ – cf. examples (3)-(5):

- (3) Referring to fields (ἄρουραι): ἄλις δέ οἱ ἦσαν ἄρουραι / πυροφόροι «he [*scil.* Oeneus] owned abundant wheat-bearing plowland» (*Il.* 14.122-123);
- (4) Referring to oil (ἔλαιον): ἄλις τ’ εὐὼδες ἔλαιον «and an abundance of sweet-smelling oil» (*Od.* 2.339-340)⁴;
- (5) Referring to dung (κόπρος): ἐν πολλῇ κόπρῳ, ἣ οἱ προπάροιθε θυράων / ἡμιόνων τε βοῶν τε ἄλις κέχυτ’ «in the abundant dung of mules and oxen left outside the gates» (*Od.* 17.297-298).

(iii) In Homeric negative copula phrases ἄλις means ‘enough, sufficient’, which can be explained as a further development of the semantics ‘in abundance, in heaps’ (⇒ ‘in a sufficient way, enough’) shown in (ii) above. The meaning ‘enough’ also appears in post-Homeric texts – cf. examples (6)-(7):

- (6) ἢ οὐχ ἄλις ὅττι «is it not enough that ... ?» (e.g. *Il.* 5.349);
- (7) ἄλις γὰρ οἱ γεγῶτες «children we have enough» (*Eur. Med.* 558)⁵.

Finally, the Attic tragedy attests a metaphorical meaning ‘sufficient (of life), comfortable’ – cf. (8):

- (8) καὶ δὴ γὰρ ἄλις βίον τ’ ἡῦρον «suppose they have found a sufficient livelihood» (*Eur. Med.* 1107).

One can thus conclude that the basic semantics of ἄλις refers either to a large quantity / abundance of inanimate entities or to a multitude / throngs of animate entities.

³ Translations of *Iliad* passages are taken or adapted from Green (2015). The Ancient Greek text relies on the edition by West (1998; 2000).

⁴ Translations of *Odyssey* passages are taken or adapted from Green (2018). The Ancient Greek text relies on the edition by West (2017).

⁵ Translations of *Medea* passages are taken from Kovacs (1994: 275-413), on whose edition the Ancient Greek text relies.

1.2. Attestations

Beside the adverb ἄλις, Hesychius attests a gloss γάλι· ἱκανόν ‘sufficiently, enough’ (Latte, Hansen & Cunningham 2018: γ 96), which will be further discussed below. Moreover, Chantraine (*DELG* 61-62) relates ἄλις to the proper name Φαλίδιος, attested as such in an inscription from Thespieae and as Ἀλιδίου in a Cretan inscription from the early 3rd century B.C. (*SIG*³ 765 with fn. 3). The latter connection with the proper names Φαλίδιος and Ἀλιδίου is possible, although it is hard to prove.

2. Proposed etymologies

For ἄλις two competing etymological interpretations have been proposed so far.

Most scholars (cf. *GEW* 1, 74; *DELG* 62; *EDG* 69; Blanc, de Lamberterie & Perpillou 1996: 109; Jasanoff 2009: 142; *LIPP* 1, 172 fn. 13) regard ἄλις as etymologically related to the Greek verb εἰλέω ‘I press together’ < PGr. **uel-ném-ō* << PIE **u_l-néu-ō* (~ Ved. *vr-nó-ti* ‘covers, surrounds’) ← PIE root **uel-* ‘einschließen, verhüllen’ (thus *LIV*² 674 with fn. 5). More specifically, ἄλις is compared with the semantically related adjective Ion. ἀλής [ā] ‘thronged, crowded’ (Hdt.) ~ Aeol. ἀολλής ‘all together, in throngs’ (*Il.*), which is traditionally traced back to a pre-form **sm_ln-és-* (*GEW* 1, 71-72; Blanc 2018: 482-484)⁶.

An alternative root etymology was proposed by Boisacq (1923: 45): «ou bien ἄλις < *σφαλις base *su_lel* [*sic*], v. h. a. *swëllan* ‘gonfler’». A comparable analysis of ἄλις has been assumed both by Chantraine (1948: 130, «peut-être une racine **swel-*?») and Lejeune (1972: 207, < «**sw^ol-*»), although neither explicitly refers to Boisacq (1923) nor further specifies which root **swel-* would be involved.

3. Evaluating the proposed etymologies

3.1. The εἰλέω connection

On the one hand, the reconstruction of a Pre-Greek segment **u-* (cf. the PIE root **uel-*) is well-grounded: not only do the Homeric occurrences of ἄλις exhibit several instances of digamma hiatus (Chantraine 1948: 130; *DELG* 62), but also the Hesychian gloss γάλι (see 1.2 above) directly attests the preservation of the initial digamma in a non-Attic-Ionic dialect (on the graphic rendering of [w-] through <γ->, cf. *GG* 1, 223).

On the other hand, though, the etymological connection of ἄλις to εἰλέω fails to explain the *spiritus asper* of Att.-Ion. ἄλις.

Starting from a putative pre-form Pre-PGr. **u_lll-i-*, no initial aspiration would be expected, since an original **u-* which is not followed by an *-s- in the next syllable should be lost without traces in Attic-Ionic: cf. compelling examples like ἔπος ‘voice’, ἔτος ‘year’, οἶκος ‘house’, οἶδα ‘I know’ etc. (Lejeune 1972: 176-177).

⁶ The aspiration of ἀλής is puzzling, since in Ionic one would expect psilosis (Buck 1910: 49-51). See the discussion in *DELG* 59.

An alternative pre-form Pre-PGr. **u_l-s-i-* would not help explaining attested ἄλις as well. Assuming that this pre-form was subject to the change **s > *h*, the following developments would be expected: **u_lsi-* > PGr. **uálhi-* > (*Hauchumsprung*) **hualhi-* > (compensatory lengthening) **hual.li-* > Att.-Ion. **ḥli-ς*⁷. Alternatively, assuming maintenance of the cluster **-ls-* – argued by Batisti (2017: 3, 5) to be the regular development of an inherited sequence **-Rs-* –, the same pre-form **u_l-s-i-* would have yielded Att.-Ion. **ἄλσις* and not ἄλις⁸.

3.2. The *swell* connection

By contrast, Boisacq's proposal to trace back ἄλις to a pre-form in **su-* is formally superior, since it neatly explains the contrast [h-] vs. [w-] observed in Att.-Ion. ἄλις vs. Hes. γάλι – cf., e.g., PIE **sueh₂d-^o* > Att.-Ion. ἡδύς vs. Boeot. FCM φᾱδιου- 'sweet' (Lejeune 1972: 133-134; Rix 1992: 62, 76). Accordingly, Boisacq's root-etymological connection will be further investigated in the remainder of this paper.

4. Developing the *swell* connection

4.1. Semantics

From a semantic point of view, an underlying root with meaning 'to swell (out)' would straightforwardly explain the attested semantics 'in abundance, in throngs; enough' of ἄλις. Cf. following parallels, which might be easily multiplied: (i) PDE *to bulge* 'to swell out' ~ 'to be exceedingly full (e.g. of wallet or bag)'; (ii) PDE *bunch* 'protuberance, swelling, tumor; collection of things / persons' ~ 'a lot, large quantity of' (*OED s.v. bunch*); (iii) It. (*un*) *mucchio* 'heap, pile, swelling' ~ 'a lot, large quantity of'.

4.2. The PIE root **sueH-* 'to swell'

In order to provide a more precise morphological analysis of ἄλις (see 5 below), it is first necessary to investigate the attested derivatives of the involved 'swell' root, which is nowadays reconstructed as PIE **sueH-* (Lühr 1976: 72 fn. 51; LIV² 609-610).

4.2.1. Verbal derivatives

Notable among the root's verbal derivatives is the thematic present Pre-PGerm. **sueH-e/o-* >> PGerm. **suell-an-* > ON *svella* 'to swell', OE *swellan* 'id.', OS *swellan* 'id.', OHG *swellan* 'id.' etc., which ensures the reconstruction of a root final laryngeal due to the application of the so-called Lex Lühr, i.e. Pre-PGerm. **VRHV* > **VRRV* (Neri 2019b: 53-54).

⁷ On *Hauchumsprung* and compensatory lengthening see, among others, Sommer (1905: 1-82); Neri (2019a: 423 with fn. 19).

⁸ On the development of an inherited sequence **-Rs-* in Greek, which is either maintained (sometimes with progressive assimilation) or lost with compensatory lengthening – but never lost without compensatory lengthening –, see GG 1, 284-286; Lejeune (1972: 124-126); Miller (1976); Rix (1992: 79); Batisti (2017).

In addition, a fientive **s_ulH-éh₁-* ‘to become swollen, puffed up’ should be reconstructed for the protolanguage as well, since it is continued both in Hitt. *šulle*-⁹ ‘to become arrogant’ and in **s_ualē- ~ *īn-s_ualē- > (weakening) *īn-s_uolē- > Lat. *īn-solē-scō* ‘id.’ (Melchert 2005: esp. 96-97; unnecessarily skeptical *ED-LIL* 304-305).*

4.2.2. Nominal derivatives

Toch. B *šale*, A *šul* ‘mountain’ (< PToch. **s_uw^hälæ*) point to a pre-form Pre-PToch. **s_uelH-o-* ‘swollen’ or **s_uélH-o-* ‘a swelling’ (cf. *DTB*² 714 for the root connection). As to the semantics, one might compare ON *þúfa* f. ‘elevation, hill’ (de Vries 1977: 626), which is related to Lat. *tūber*, *-eris* n. ‘swelling, tumor’ and ultimately belongs to a PIE root **teuHb^h-* ‘to swell, become high’ (Imberciadori 2022).

OS *swil* n. ‘callus’, MDutch *swil* ‘tumor; callus’ > Dutch dial. *zwil* ‘id.’, and OHG *swil* n. ‘callus’ (~ *swil-o* m. ‘id.’) > MHG *swil* n./m. ‘id.’ (~ *swil-e* m. ‘id.’ > NHG *Schwiele* f. ‘id.’)¹⁰ are best traced back – on the basis of their root *i*-vocalism and neuter gender – to a Proto-(West-)Germanic *s*-stem **s_uel-ez-* ‘a swelling’ (Seebold 1970: 490). The latter pre-form might be analyzed as a substantival *s*-derivative of an inherited adjective PGerm. **s_uela-* ‘swollen’ continuing Pre-PGerm. **s_uelH-ó-* ‘id.’ – without application of Lex Lühr due to its oxytone accentuation. Although not exactly parallel, a comparable derivational process might be seen in PGerm. adjective **dōg-i-* → substantive **dōg-i-z-* > ON *dágr* n. ‘day’ (Harðarson 2014: 50 with fn. 19).

Besides, continental West Germanic also provides following attestations: MLG *swel* n. ‘tumor’ (~ *swel-e* m. ‘id.’), MDutch *swel*, *zwel* ‘tumor; callus’ > Dutch *zwel* ‘id.’, and MHG *swel* n./m. ‘callus’¹¹. Either these forms represent unmarked substantivizations of the *a*-stem adjective PGerm. **s_uela-* ‘swollen’ (< **s_uelH-ó-* ‘id.’) or they rather continue the strong stem allomorph **s_uel-az-* of the *s*-stem **s_uel-ez-* ‘a swelling’ discussed above.

As to OE *swyle* m. ‘tumor, swelling, abscess’, it can be traced back to PGerm. **s_uuli-*¹² < Pre-PGerm. **s_ulH-i-* ‘a swelling’, likely an *i*-substantivization¹³ of an inherited adjective Pre-PGerm. **s_ulH-ó-* ‘swollen’. Although deverbal substantives with structure R(Ø)-*i-* are productive in Germanic (Krahe & Meid 1969: 65-66), the non-geminate *-l-* of OE *swyle* speaks against the assumption of inner-Germanic deverbal derivation.

Finally, ON *sullr* m. ‘tumor, swelling’ < PGerm. **s_uull-a-*¹⁴ can be interpreted either as an inner-Germanic deverbal derivative of the type Goth. *hunþs* m. ‘catch(ing)’ (Krahe & Meid 1969: 60) or as the continuant of a pre-form Pre-PGerm. **s_ulH-no-* (thus Sergio Neri, p.c.).

⁹ On the inner-Anatolian development of an inherited sequence **uR* see Melchert (2019: 266-267). If Hitt. *palhi-* ‘broad’ really continues Pre-PAnat. **plh₂-i-* (e.g. Melchert 1994: 125), the geminate *-ll-* of Hitt. *šulle-* is unexpected.

¹⁰ Cf. *WAhdS* 6, 872; Holthausen (1954: 73); Seebold (1970: 490); Lexer (1979: 1375); Verwijs & Verdam s.v. *swel*.

¹¹ Cf. *MndW* 4, 489; Lexer (1979: 1375); Verwijs & Verdam s.v. *swel*.

¹² Cf. Bosworth & Toller (1954: 961); Seebold (1970: 490); *EDPG* 503.

¹³ Cf. Schindler (1980: 390); Nussbaum (1999: 399-400).

¹⁴ Cf. Seebold (1970: 490); de Vries (1977: 560).

4.2.3. Less certain nominal derivatives

According to Brosch (2011: 60-61, 64), also Hitt. *šalli-* ‘great’ and CLuw. *šalḥa-* ‘greatness’ (*ACLT s.v. salh(a)-*) ~ ‘greatness, growth (?)’ (Melchert forthc.) belong to the present root PIE **suelH-*. However, these forms might also be cognates of Ved. *sārva-* ‘whole, intact’, Gr. ὅλος ‘id.’ etc. (cf., e.g., *EDHIL* 709-711).

The R̥gvedic word *sūri-* ‘lord, patron (who commissions poems and pays the poets for that)’ is obscure according to *EWAia* 2, 741. Under the assumption that it goes back to Pre-PIIr. **suelH-rí-*¹⁵, Ved. *sūri-* might be compared both semantically and morphologically (cf. the suffix **-ri-*) with Gr. κύρι-ος [v̄] ‘ruling; lord, ruler’ (post-Hom.) ← PIE root **kueh₁-* ‘to swell’ (*EDG* 806-807). Notably, the R̥gvedic *sūri-* is associated with the verb *pinvate* ‘swells out (of goods)’ in RV 1.125.5b-d (cf. Pinault 1999-2000: 436). However, Pinault’s (1999-2000: 429-441) alternative interpretation of Ved. *sūri-* as a lexicalized compound continuing **h₁su-Hri-* ‘doté de la bonne rétribution’ cannot be excluded.

5. Morphological analysis of ἄλις

Crucial for the analysis of ἄλις is the attestation of a variant without -ς, namely Hesychian γάλι· ἱκανόν (see 1.2 above).

The existence of this *s*-less variant speaks against following scenarios: (i) ἄλις continues an old nom.sg. – thus *GG* 1, 620, 2, 415 and *GEW* 1, 74; (ii) ἄλις continues an old instrumental (plural) in **-is* of the type discussed by Jasanoff (2009: 141-143) – thus in *nuce* Meillet (1909-1910: 100), see further Jasanoff (2009: 142); *EDG* 69; *LIPP* 1, 172. In both cases the *s*-less variant γάλι would be hard to explain.

The pair Att.-Ion. ἄλις ~ Hes. γάλι rather suggests that an original form in -ι has been recharacterized through -ς within the prehistory of Greek – cf. *DELG* 62; *EDG* 69; and Jasanoff (2009: 142 fn. 8), who nevertheless adds «though [...] unlikely». Plenty of parallels for such a recharacterization of Greek adverbs (or prepositions) in -ι through -ς can be found: cf. ἄχρι ~ ἄχρι-ς ‘to the uttermost’; μεσ(σ)ηγύ ~ μεσ(σ)ηγύ-ς ‘in the middle’; prep. ἀμφί ~ adv. ἀμφί-ς ‘on both sides’; πῶ ‘yet’ ~ πῶ-ς ‘in any way, at all’ / πῶ-ς ‘how?’ etc.¹⁶. Notably, not all Greek adverbs in -ις have doublets without -ς (e.g. μόλις ‘scarcely’, μόγις ‘id.’ or χωρίς ‘separately; without’ [Risch 1974: 356]): if this is not simply due to chance, then for the latter forms a different diachronic background should be assumed.

In the light of the above observations I propose to trace back Att.-Ion. ἄλις ~ Hes. γάλι to the frozen locative singular of a mobile root noun **suelH-* / **suelH-*, which – according to the seminal study by Schindler (1972: esp. 38) – would have exhibited abstract semantics ‘swelling, bulging’¹⁷. Assuming a semantic concretization ‘swelling, bulging’ ⇒ ‘heap’ – for which cf. Lat. *tum-ulus* ‘raised heap of earth, hill(ock); sepulchral mound’ (Pac.) ← *tumeō* ‘to swell’ or Lat. *cumu-lus* ‘heap’ (Lucil.) ← PIE root **kueh₁-* ‘to swell’¹⁸ –, one might reconstruct for Att.-Ion. ἄλις ~ Hes. γάλι an

¹⁵ For the formal development see Nikolaev (2021). The pre-form **suelH-rí-* has been suggested to me by Sergio Neri, p.c.

¹⁶ For further examples see Risch (1974: 356, 362).

¹⁷ On the PIE locative case see generally Villar (1981), esp. pp. 48-50 on the locative of consonant stems in Greek.

¹⁸ Cf. *EDLIL* 152-153, 633 with refs. Whether the short -u- in the first syllable of Lat. *cumulus* ‘heap’ is due to the application of Dybo’s Law (Weiss 2020: 108) in a pre-form **kueh₁-mó-* or to an inner-Latin analogy with the

older meaning ‘in heap’. Therefore, the frozen locative ἄλι-ς ~ γάλι might be compared both semantically and morphologically with the synonymous syntagmata PDE *in heaps* and NHG (univerbated) *zu-hauf* ‘in droves (lit. at / in heap)’, although the latter present, of course, an analytic rather than a synthetic locative structure.

The reconstruction of the aforementioned root noun **suelH-* / **sulH-* is supported by the existence of at least two external derivatives. On the one hand, PIE **suelH-ó-* ‘swollen’ (→ Toch. B *šale*, A *šul* ‘mountain’, OHG *swil* n. ‘callus’, and MLG *swel* n. ‘tumor’) represents a *vṛddhi*-derivative of the root noun weak stem **sulH-* – cf. the type PIE **bʰérg-* / **bʰrǵ-* ‘highness’ (> YAv. *bərəz-* ‘high(ness)’ etc.) → adjective **bʰérg-ó-* ‘high’ (→ [substantivization] ON *berg*, *bjarg* n. ‘mountain’, OHG *berg* m. ‘id.’ etc.)¹⁹. On the other hand, Pre-PGerm. **sulH-ó-* (→ OE *swyle* m. ‘tumor, swelling, abscess’) represents an alternative derivative of the root noun weak stem **sulH-* according to the pattern PIE **iég-* / **iug-* ‘attaching’ (> Hitt. *iūk-* n. ‘pair’ etc.) → adjective **iug-ó-* ‘attached’ (→ [substantivization] Ved. *yugá-* n. ‘yoke’, Gr. ζυγόν n. ‘id.’)²⁰. The assumed morphological relations find an exact parallel in the following word family: PIE **léuk-* / **luk-* ‘shining, light’ (> Ved. *rúc-* f. ‘id.’) → adjectives (i) **léuk-ó-* ‘bright, clear’ (> Gr. λευκός ‘id.’) ~ (ii) **luk-ó-* ‘bright, clear’ (→ [substantivization] ON *log* n. ‘light, flame’) – cf. Nussbaum (2017: 251).

Since old root noun locatives in Greek tend to acquire zero grade of the root morpheme in analogy to the other weak cases – cf. PIE loc.sg. **h₂néri-i* >> **h₂nr-i* > Gr. dat.sg. ἀνδρ-ί ‘to the man’ –, one may assume an inner-Greek development as in (9):

- (9) Root noun PIE **suelH-* / **sulH-* ‘swelling, bulging’ ⇒ ‘heap’, whose loc. sg. **suelH-i* ‘in heap’ >> (on the model of the other weak cases) **sulH-i* → adverb PGr. **hual-i* ~ (*s*-recharacterization) **hual-i-s* ‘in large quantity’ > Hes. γάλι ~ Att.-Ion. ἄλι-ς ‘in abundance, in throngs; enough’.

Two further remarks are called for here. First, the barytone accent of ἄλι-ς ~ γάλι can be neatly explained through its lexicalization as an adverb – cf. Probert (2006) as well as the barytone accent of adverbs like ἄκρι(ς), μόλις etc. Second, if the liquid metathesis **u_R* > **Ru* / *C_C*²¹ was still active by the time Pre-PGr. **sulH-i* arose, one should operate with the trivial assumption of a restored syllabification **-u_l-* in analogy to the strong stem **suelH-* – cf., e.g., the ordinal **k^wet_ur-t(h)_o-* ‘fourth’ (> Lith. *ketvir̃tas* ‘id.’, OCS *četrŭtŭ* ‘id.’, PGerm. **fe(ð)uurd/þa-* ‘id.’)²² after the cardinal **k^wet_uor-* / **k^wetur-* ‘four’.

6. Schematic summary & conclusion

In the present paper I have proposed to interpret the adverb Att.-Ion. ἄλις ~ Hes. γάλι ‘in abundance, in throngs; enough’ as the lexicalized locative singular of a root noun PIE **suelH-* / **sulH-* ‘swelling, bulging’ ⇒ ‘heap’, belonging to the PIE root

synonym *tumulus* is not crucial in the present context.

¹⁹ See NIL 30, 31, 32 fn. 7 with refs.

²⁰ See Nussbaum (2017: 251).

²¹ On which see, among others, Mayrhofer (1986: 161-162); Neri (2003: 278-280 fn. 932); Del Tomba (2021), who assumes liquid metathesis in absolute *auslauting* context only.

²² See EDSIL 87; EDPG 133; ALEW 559.

**swelH-* ‘to swell’. Comparative evidence for the reconstruction of such a root noun has been adduced. The diachronic background of Att.-Ion. ἄλις ~ Hes. γάλι as well as its morphological relation to other derivatives of the root **swelH-* can be schematized as in (10) below:

(10) Mobile root noun PIE **swélH-* / **swlH-* ‘swelling, bulging’;

- adjective (vrddhi-derivative) PIE **swelH-ó-* ‘swollen’;
- (*s*-substantivization) PGerm. **swel-a/ez-* ‘a swelling’ > OHG *swil* n. ‘callus’ and MLG *swel* n. ‘tumor’;
- (? **swélH-o-* ‘a swelling’ >) PToch. **sʷälæ* > Toch. B *šale*, A *šul* ‘mountain’;
- adjective Pre-PGerm. **swlH-ó-* ‘swollen’;
- (*i*-substantivization) PGerm. **swuli-* ‘a swelling’ > OE *swyle* m. ‘swelling, abscess’;
- > Pre-PGr. **swélH-* / **swlH-* ‘heap’, whose loc.sg. **swélH-i* ‘in heap’ >> **swlH-i* → adverb PGr. **hual-i* ~ **hual-i-s* ‘in large quantity’ > Hes. γάλι ~ Att.-Ion. ἄλι-ις ‘in abundance, in throngs; enough’.

References

Abbreviations

- ACLT = YAKUBOVICH, Ilya, *Annoted Corpus of the Luwian Language*, <http://web-corpora.net/LuwianCorpus/search/>.
- ALEW = HOCK, Wolfgang *et al.* (2021), *Altltitaisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, version 2.0., <https://alew.hu-berlin.de/>.
- DELG = CHANTRAINE, Pierre (1999), *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque. Histoire des mots*, 2nd ed., Paris, Klincksieck.
- DGE = RODRÍGUEZ ADRADOS, Francisco & RODRÍGUEZ SOMOLINOS, Juan, *Diccionario Griego-Español en línea*, <http://dge.cchs.csic.es/xdge/>.
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