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Proto-Slavic **astriti* ‘to watch sharply, cast looks’ revisited

Abstract. This paper revisits the hitherto interpretation of the PSl. (dial.) verb **astriti* ‘to watch sharply, quickly; cast looks’ (with Cz. dial., Slk. and Pol. continuants) as deriving from PIE **ōk’-u-* ‘quick’, and as being related to the ornithonym **astrēbъ* ‘hawk, accipiter’. Since the precise connection between the verb and the ornithonym is uncertain, it is suggested that they be separated and the verb studied independently. Two possibilities of its origin are proposed. One argues that PIE **ak’r(o)-* ‘sharp’ (i.e. PSl. **ostrъ*) is a likely PIE prototype and suggests tracing the verb to it. The other departs from the analogy with synonymous PSl. **patriiti* and proposes a number of possible PSl. roots the verb could formally be traced to. Our first proposal is just preliminary, and the other is finally discarded as insufficiently grounded – so they both remain only ideas for further study. Since even considering some new data (mostly Serbian, hitherto unnoticed) could not lead to a satisfactory result, it is concluded that hopefully new data will appear in future. **Keywords:** Slavic languages, etymology, semantics, verb, PSl. **astriti*.

1 In Slavic etymology there is generally no doubt that PSl. **astriti* ‘to watch sharply, cast looks’ and PSl. **astrēbъ* ‘hawk, accipiter’ have the same origin (with variations about some details of word formation, this is common opinion in both the dictionaries of respective languages and also the Common Slavic ones (Brückner 1927: 201; Machek 1971: 218; Sławski 1952–1982, 1: 518; ЭССЯ 1: 86; SP 1: 160; ESJS 3: 274; Králik 2015: 241).

1.1 The continuants of PSl. (dial.) **astriti* can be found only in Western Slavic languages, attested solely in a limited, central part of their territory, and always with the same meaning, cf. Cz. dial. *jastriti*, *jastrit’*, *jastriti*, Slk. *jastrit’*, Pol. *jastrzyć* ‘to watch sharply, quickly; cast looks’; also Slk. dial. *jaster* ‘quick look’, *jastrivý* ‘who watches quickly, sharply’.

1.2 Continuants of the ornithonym **astrēbъ*, however, are attested in all Slavic languages, and with considerable formal variability. Apart from alternation of the initial vowel (*je-/ja-*), or an absence of pre-iotation, it is especially characterised by variable vocalism of the suffix (*-ēb-/ -qb-*) and the final vowel (*-ъ/-ь*) (cf. Brückner 1927: 201, etc. in pgf. 1). Standing furthest apart from other Slavic ornithonyms is the form without a suffix, Ukr. dial. *я́стер*, a hapax legomenon on the basis of which a PSl. **astrъ* (ЭССЯ 1: 86) has been reconstructed (cf. more in § 1.4.2.). The semantic variation of this ornithonym (in some cases it designates other species, cf. ESJS 5: 274) is not a rare phenomenon and should not concern us.

1.2.1 Yet another hapax legomenon among bird names, S-Cr. reg. *ја́стро*, *-a/-e* m. ‘hawk; children’s game’,¹ so far unnoticed in the etymological literature,

1 Cf. the description for ‘a kind of social game’: “играју се деца, а и одрасли момци и девојке, јастре. Главна лица у игри су јастро и квочка. За јастра се одабере најјачи

unfortunately does not corroborate this PSl. reconstruction – it is not a counterpart of Ukr. *ястер*, but a local hypocoristicon of *я́стерѣб* (as is witnessed by its accent and declension type).

1.3 The concrete connection between the verb and the ornithonym is described variably and typically scantily: only Machek (in the footsteps of Berneker 1908–1914, 1: 33 s.v. *astrębъ*(ь)) thinks that the verb might be a result of some shortening of the ornithonym,² while most other authors, more or less explicitly and with variations in details, depart from an unattested adjective ***astrъ* ‘quick’.³ The only exception is the Brno dictionary (ESJS 5: 274–275), where neither the de-adjectival origin of the verb is rendered probable, nor the semantic shift ‘quick’ → ‘to watch quickly’ obvious.⁴

1.4 The problem with the said prevailing opinion is that the mentioned adjective has no uniform, let alone indisputable etymology (its very existence is doubted, cf. ESJS in note 4) since it is interpreted in at least two ways, which require commenting on.

1.4.1 If PSl. **astrъ* ‘quick’ is ultimately derived from PIE **ōk’-u-* ‘quick’, an older form should be supposed, which would be regularly traceable to that PIE prototype. That would be a PSl. ***asъ* ‘quick’ – but it has no other reflexes in Slavic languages. On the other hand, for **astrъ* ‘quick’ to be regularly projected onto a proto/language level, a PIE **ōk’-ro-* (< **ōk’-u-* ‘quick’) should be reconstructed – however this form, with the element *-ro-*, has no Indo-European parallels. An attempt at bypassing this problem on the level of Slavic, thus avoiding the Indo-European one, was made by Lang (1924: 21–22) who suggested that it be understood as a transformation of ***asъ* into ***astrъ*, after the model

- и најокретнији” Dubica (PCAHY 8: 603).
- 2 Machek (1971: 218 s.v. *jastrif*): “val.; bystře hleděti. Slc. *jastrif* ... *jastrivý*, ... Pol. *jastrzyć* t/v, *jastry* bystry. – Vše pravděpodobně přitvořeno k *jastráb* = *jestřáb* ... Možno, že vše vyšlo z nějaké zkráceniny jména *jastráb*, jako je ukr. *jáster*.” Only O. N. Trubačev criticized this idea (ЭССЯ 1: 86 s.v. **astriti*), while in ESJS (3: 274–275) this possibility is mentioned as the last one.
 - 3 Brückner (1927: 201 s.v. *jasztrąb*): “od *jastry* (‘bystry’), *jastrzyć* ‘patrzyć bystro’”; Ślawski (1952–1982, 1: 518 s.v. *jastrząb*): “... od słabo zaświadczonego przym. **astrъ* ‘szybky’”; SP (1: 160 s.v. **astrъ*): “Najprawdopodobniej także podstawa derywacyjna ogólnosłow. **astrębъ*”; SP (1: 160 s.v. **astrębъ*): “... Najprawdopodobniej od słabo zaświadczonego adi. **astrъ* ‘szybki’”; ЭССЯ (1: 86 s.v. **astriti*): “Объективно исходное для чеш., слвц. и польск. **astriti* может быть охарактеризовано как производное на *-iti* от именной основы **astr-* (см. **astrъ*), представленной также в суффиксальном производном **astr-ębъ* (см.). Образование ... состоялось еще до присоединения суфф. *-ębъ*, что свидетельствовало бы о значительном возрасте гл. **astriti*”.
 - 4 Cf. the differentiation of the ornithonym and the verb: “Ani sl. (j)*astrъ* ‘rychlý’ nemá v sl. jazycích žádné doložení, pokud za jeho der. nepokládáme slk. *jastrif* a valašské *jastrif* (Bartoš 1906) ‘bystře hledět’ (sém. vývoj ‘rychlý’ → ‘bystře hledět’ není samozřejmý)” (ESJS 3: 274–275 s.v. *jastrębъ*).

of **ostrǔ* ‘sharp’. Being aware of how isolated the thus reconstructed adjective is in the realm of Slavic, Sławski proposed derivation **astrǔ* < **asrǔ*, without commenting on the absence of IE parallels.⁵ And he clearly saw no reason to change his mind later.⁶ Hence, the absence of Slavic and Indo-European parallels to respective prototypes should be seen as an objective shortcoming of this interpretation.

1.4.2 The other possibility is that, on the PSl. level, the adjective **astrǔ* ‘quick’ be equated with the ornithonym **astrǔ* ‘hawk’. The reconstruction of this noun has so far been based only on Ukr. dial. *ácmep* (ЭССЯ 1: 86). Although a semantic development ‘hawk’ → ‘as a hawk’ → ‘quick (as a hawk)’ can easily be presumed, there remains a word-formation problem: the noun should be a nominalized adjective, and not vice versa. Hence the interpretation of the adjective remains unsolved and its reconstruction under doubt.

1.4.2.1 On the other hand, the ornithonym **astrǔ* itself, via an **asrǔ(s)tr-*, can properly reflect a PIE compound **ǵk'u-ptr-* ‘the quickly flying one’, pre-cognate with Lat. *accipiter* ‘hawk’, Gk. *ἰρῆξ ὠκύπτερος, ὠκυπέτης*, OInd. *āśu-patvan-* (cf. e.g. ESJS 3: 274).⁷ Although this interpretation is quite satisfactory for the ornithonym, it does not solve the problem of tracing the origin of the adjective. In principle, when there is isomorphism of a noun and an adjective, we are dealing with nominalisation of the adjective. If that is the case in this instance, the ornithonym noun cannot be related to the abovementioned IE compounds – so it would have to be deprived of its relation with terms for the same bird in other IE languages for the sake of being connected with a domestic adjective of uncertain origin – which is not a promising way of tracing the origin of the ornithonym.

1.5 Not only is the motivation of the ornithonym by the swiftness of the bird justified in principle, but this term (in the form which we render primary, PSl. **astrǔ* ‘hawk’) has proper IE parallels meaning ‘the quickly flying one’. However, in the case of the adjective **astrǔ* ‘quick’, such an interpretation is facing serious word-formation difficulties (for the element *-ro-* cf. notes 5 and 6). Moreover, motivation of the verb by swiftness is not justified, or at the very least it is not obvious. Therefore, we should consider the possibility of

5 “Pśl. **astrǔ* < **asrǔ* (z wtrąconym *-t-* p. *ostrǔ*) to tylko słów. wyraz ... z niezadkim w starzych przymiotnikach przyr. *-ro-* ... do ie. **ǵk'ú-s* ‘szybki’” (Sławski 1952–1982, 1: 518–519 s.v. *jastrzǫb*).

6 “Z **as-rǔ* (z wtrąconym *-t-* por. *ostrǔ*), wyraz wyłącznie słów. z **ǵk'-ro-* ...” (SP 1: 160 s.v. **astrǔ*).

7 For the universality of this model cf. recent, certainly independent poetic forms like Serb. obs. *брзѡлет(аи)* adj. ‘which flies swiftly’ in J. J. Zmaj and P. P. Njegoš (PCAHV 2: 160).

separating the verb from the ornithonym, based on the supposition that the two themes are not etymologically related but simply homonymous, and that only later was the verb semantically merged with the ornithonym.

1.5.1 Since certain deverbals are nowadays present only in Slovakian (cf. § 1.6.2), over a terrain less extensive – or at least not wider – than that covered by the verb, it can be supposed that the verb is primary in this word-family. This is a further reason for leaving aside the ornithonym (both in its basic form – attested in Ukrainian and nowhere in the West – and with the suffix, which is General Slavic)⁸ and concentrating on the verb.

1.6 Although it does not affect the outcome of etymologizing but only the limits of its area, we should be mindful of the fact that in Polish the verb and the adjective do not actually exist – they are not mentioned by either Sławski (1952–1982) or SP – the last one to have them was Brückner (1927: 201 s.v. *jastrząb*, without citing the sources).⁹ Hence the Polish data should be disregarded.

1.6.1 Also for Czech, apart from the dialectal (Moravian) fixation in Bartoš (1906: 130), the verb is attested only on a card from the card-file of PSJČ (itself omitted from the dictionary proper): **jastriti** ned. „Ten (Žarooký)¹⁰ jastril ihned po ní (holubičce) bystrým svým okem, a jak mu do oka padla, pustil na ni žár.“ (1858 Němcová, Slov. poh.; 1908 Gebauerová Sp. 7, 164.26). (available from: <http://psjc.ujc.cas.cz>). The folklore context speaks for authenticity, but with problematic attribution.¹¹

1.6.2 Only in Slovakian is it well-attested even nowadays: *jastrit'* 'prenikavo, **ostro** sledovať pohľadom, slediť očami', *jastrivý* 'ktorý prenikavo, **ostro** sleduje', *jastrivo* 's prenikavosťou, **ostrošťou** pohľadu, sledivo, pátravo', *jastrivosť* 'vlastnosť prenikavého, **ostrého** pohľadu, ostrážitosť' (SSSJ 444), with a nuance of sharpening (one's look or concentration), also Slk. dial. *jastrit'* 'zbystrovat' *pozornosť*, *jastrena* f. 'žena s prenikavým zrakom' (SSN 2: 718).

8 This means that, besides all formal details (cf. the exhaustive review in ESJS 3: 274–275), an investigation into the relation of the PSl. ornithonym with the homophonous and synonymous, MLat. *astur* (besides classical Lat. *accipiter*), with which it shares uncertainty of attestations, remains for another occasion. Cf. also the idea that Lat. *accipiter* "could contain *acu-* 'sharp' and reflect a cp. 'with pointed wings'" (de Vaan 2008: 21).

9 Regardless of whether Brückner knew of Pol. *jastry* 'bystry', *jastrzyć* 'patrzyć bystro' personally, or from some source(s) already unknown to Sławski in mid last century, we cannot reckon with them today.

10 We have found no counterpart (e.g. Rus., S.-Cr.) to the compound Cz. *Žarooký*; cf. however the rare adjective S-Cr. *жарокѣтъ* adj. 'light, bright (of eyes)', for word-formation cf. *вранѣка* (adj) f. 'dark eyed' (PCAHV 5: 301, 3: 4).

11 The absence of this record from PSJČ is probably due to the judgement that the attestation from *Slovenské pohádky a pověsti* by Božena Němcová actually does not belong to the Czech language.

1.6.3 Also mentioned should be Serb. dial. *jaćtпу(mu) се* impf. ‘to hobble, scramble (of a child!)’: *Jaćtпу се по дрѣја ко да је мушко*. Pirot (Златковић 2014, 2: 351). The formal agreement of this hapax legomenon with Western Slavic forms should after all be rendered a coincidence, not only for its semantic inadequacy (which theoretically might somehow be surpassed), as much for its three synonyms with uncontracted *-ao-* which seem to speak for a prefixoid *ja-* + another verb of unknown origin¹² – unless those other semantically identical but formally different forms are not secondary formations, motivated by the intransparency of the basic *jaćtпу(mu) се*.

2 Since hitherto tracing the PSl. **astriti* to PIE **ōk'u-* ‘quick’ (> Gk. *ώκύς*, OInd. *āśu-*, etc.) has proven problematic on many levels (§ 1.4.1, 1.4.2), we should consider the possibility of a completely different prototype. And that could, ultimately, be PIE **ak'r(o)-* ‘sharp’ (> Gk. *ἄκρος*, Lat. *acer*, Lith. *aštrūs*, etc.) i.e. PSl. **ostrь* – the adjective so often mentioned in previous explanations, and also omitted from them. Departing from this prototype not only makes it possible to surpass the formal obstacles in the way of derivation from PIE **ōk'u-* ‘quick’, but it is also semantically better justified. In fact, (eye)sight or a look, when positively valued, is typically characterised as sharp (clear, precise, penetrating, piercing, etc.) rather than swift. This is best confirmed by compounds with similar meaning, such as S.-Cr. *оштрѡвид*, *бистрѡвид*, *јаснѡвид*, or its synonyms *оштрѡок*, *бистрѡок*, *јаснѡок*, and *живѡок*, even *брзѡок*¹³ (OPCJ 338, 928). Cf. also Rus. dial. *острѡбкий ‘с живым, быстрым взглядом’* (СРНГ 24: 88), besides standard Rus. *остроглазый ‘idem’*.

2.1 This semantic aspect can be corroborated by the neighbouring Ukr. *гостріти (очи на кого) ‘стріляти очима на кого’*, lit. ‘sharpen one’s eyes at someone’ (sum.in.ua/s/ghostryty), also ‘стежить за кимс, приглядатися до кого-, чого-нибуд прагнуци здійснити щос’ (slovoedia.org.us/49/53395/357084.htm), as a phraseologism from *гостріти ‘острити, точити’*.¹⁴ In further course the object in the phrase could have been omitted or substituted with an instrumental (for Cz. *jastril ... okem* cf. § 1.6.1). The original relation with eye(s) as with the internal object would eventually have led to the verb developing a secondary intransitivity.

12 Cf. *jaćtпу се ‘idem’*, also *jaćtпу се*, further and *jaćрчи се* Pirot (Златковић 2014, 2: 350). So, from the four parallelly attested forms only one does not have the *-ao-* group (which comes uncontracted only with prefixed forms of the type *заćtпу*, *наćtпу* and the like, where the basic form begins in *o-*; cf. *ćtпу (се)* (in)tr. ‘to sharpen’, fig. ‘to rage’, Златковић 2014, 2: 75).

13 This is probably a coined word, only used by two modern writers (cf. РСАНУ 2: 161).

14 For an analogous semantic shift cf. ORus./Rus.CSl. *обострити ‘заострив, направить, устремить (оружие) на кого-л., что-л.’* (ЭССЯ 28: 134 s.v. **obostriti (se)*).

2.2 On the formal side, the long vowel in **jastriti* can best be interpreted if we allow its derivation from **ostrēti*,¹⁵ through an analogy with **paliti* ‘to set on fire’ from **polēti* ‘to burn’. But this analogy is not complete since such lengthening has so far been attested solely for primary verbs (cf. Vaillant 1950–1977, 3: 410–412), and not for denominals (**ostrēti* is a deadjective of the type **slabēti*). On the other hand, the still unexplained length in Lat. *ācer* ‘sharp’ (de Vaan 2008: 22; NIL 295, note 32) might well indicate that we could have had a PSl. long vowel variation, **āstrǔ* alongside **ostrǔ*. Another possible reflex of that **āstrǔ* could be **(j)astro-oka*, provided it is not a composition *vṛddhi* from **ostro-okǔ* (cf. note 17). These should be seen purely as ideas for further studies into this verb’s origin, and not yet an answer to the question of its etymology.

3 Another way of seeking a solution could be oriented toward finding a more or less synonymous verb, preferably from the same terrain and homophonous in a way indicating a similar structure. Such is, for example, PSl. dial. **patriti*/**patrati* ‘to watch, focus one’s eye on something; care about smth./smb.’ etc. (well attested in Pol. *patrzeć*, Cz. *patřit*, Slk. *patriť*, also Ukr. dial. *nāmpumu*, Brus. dial. *nāmpuуь*, S-Cr. reg. *nāmpumu* ‘to belong’). It has no certain etymology, but it is most convincingly interpreted as a denominal from PIE **patro-* ‘food, fodder; grazing’ (from PIE **pa-* < **peh₂-* ‘to feed’ and the suffix for nomina instrumenti *-tro-*), with supposed semantic development ‘to give food’ → ‘to take care, oversee’ → ‘to look, watch, follow’ (Borys 2005: 418).

3.1 Having in mind this onomasiological parallel, and after the model of this formation, we cannot exclude the possibility that PSl. **(j)astriti* is a denominal of such kind, from an unattested noun from a so far unidentified verbal root: we can think of PSl. **as-*, **at-*, **ad-*, **jas-*, **jat-*, **jad-*, **ēs-*, **ēt-*, **ēd-*, with an even larger number of possible PIE prototypes. Among the candidates within the already reconstructed PSl. lexical fund we can point to the root which is in PSl. **ěska*, **ěsknǔ*, **ěskrǔ*, **jьskra*, **jьskriti* (SP 6: 139–141; ЭССЯ 6: 50–53, 8: 239–40), if we allow its derivative ***ěsk-tro-* > ***ěstro-*, with a regular ellision of *k* before *t* as in PSl. **pletǫ* ‘to knit’ < **plektō*. This supposition is semantically attractive, since the members of this word family are used to describe eyes, look, etc. – but from the formal side, it is pure construction.

4 The only formally and semantically simple explanation – and unlike the previous two not at all speculative – would have it that PSl. (dial.) **astriti* is

15 This reconstruction is justified by Rus. (obs.) *острѣть* ‘становиться острее’ (Даль 1881–1882, 2: 705), and Ukr. *зостришати* ‘idem’ (УРС 141), although it is not recorded in ЭССЯ (cf. 36: 61). This absence is probably accidental, as is certainly the case with the causative **ostriti* (cf. ibidem) whose PSl. antiquity is not in doubt, with regard to its numerous present continuants in Slavic languages as well as reconstructed prefixed forms **naostriti* (ЭССЯ 22: 203) and **obostriti* (*se*) (ЭССЯ 28: 134).

a denominal verb from **astrǔ* ‘hawk’. But it is out of the competition since it would be based solely on the Ukr. dial. hapax legomenon. Such a solution is already implied in ЭССЯ (1: 86), and it would nicely correct Machek’s formulation “z nějaké zkráceniny jména *jastráb*” (cf. note 2), but one attestation simply does not suffice. Even three potential South Slavic supports for this reconstruction have proven inadequate: S.-Cr. reg. *jácmрo* m. is a hypocoristicon, certainly fairly recent (§ 1.2.1.), Serb. dial. *jácmрu(mu)* ce is semantically inadequate (§ 1.6.3.), and a couple of rare zoonyms, S.-Cr. reg. *jàcmрoka* ‘sheep name’ Grbalj (RJAZU 4: 486; PCAHY 8: 603),¹⁶ also *jàcmрōвka* ‘sheep name’ Kurelac (ibid.), whose connection with **astriti* was supposed even by Skok (1971–1974, 1: 720 s.v. *jastreb*, with no explanation),¹⁷ by themselves open more questions than they offer clear answers,¹⁸ and at the end of the day take us back to **astrǔbъ* and **ostrǔ*.

4.1 If we look back at the distribution of fixations, we see that in Ukrainian, where only the ornithonym without the suffix is attested, so far there are no fixations of its denominal. On the other hand, in Czech (Moravian) and Slovak there is no ornithonym without the suffix, only the verbs that would regularly derive from it. This would mean that the verb might have originated in Proto Slavic, and on a wider territory (as would be the case with the noun), and that later, with the retreat of the noun without a suffix – caused by the expansion of the one with a suffix – the verb itself lost motivation and perished, except in the central territory. The noun was, accidentally, preserved in the East, in

16 The original definition “nomen ovis indi solitum” (from Vuk’s *Srpski rječnik*, as the single source for both RJAZU and PCAHY), can be interpreted with two nuances of meaning: that *jacmpoka* is a name traditionally reserved for sheep, or that it is the most frequent name for sheep.

17 He also quotes: “Brückner ... za polj. *jastry* < praslav. **astrǔ* ‘bistar’ [sic!], češ. *jastriti* ‘oštro gledati’, slov. *jastrif*. Odatle su možda naša imena ovaca *jàstroka* (Grbalj) = *jastrovka* (Kurelac)”.

18 Apart from semantic ambiguity, there is also a formal uncertainty about which of these zoonyms is primary: either *jàcmрōвka* (< **jacmpoē* < *jácmрo*) by the way of contraction yielded *jàcmрoka* or just on the contrary, *jàcmрōвka* has resulted, by secondary diphthongisation, insertion of a -e- into the original *jàcmрōвka*, which is itself a result of contraction of **jacmpooka*. In the first case, by departing from the hypocoristicon implies that the zoonym is motivated by the grey colour (cf. *jacmpеба* ‘goat name’, *jacmpебaчm* ‘grey (like a hawk)’, *jacmpебачa* ‘name of goat, hen, turkey’). In the other case a possibility arises of relating this zoonym with the standard (nominalized) adjective *oυmpрōoka*, with semantic referring not only to the eye or look, but to general appearance of an animal. In that way this form would be placed among the forms that result from compositional vřdđhi, with typical lengthening (j)a < o (for the classical PS). **asokorǔ* : **osokorǔ* cf. ЭССЯ 1: 82; SP 1: 159), also **gavezъ* : **govezъ*, then **galǔbъ* ; **golǔbъ* (Loma 2003: 272), or S.-Cr. *jažъed* without complementing **ožъed* (id.; with more details OC EPCJ 41–42). Hence we go back to the ultimate origin from PS. **ostrǔ*.

Ukrainian – so that in no language is there a complete “noun + verb” couple. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the verb is of a fairly recent date (yet older than the 19th century when it was first written down), derived from the non-suffixed ornithonym¹⁹ before it perished from the wider range of the Tatry and their foot hills.

5 Revisiting the origin of the verb PSl. (dial.) *(j)astriti has not resulted in a satisfactory outcome: after an argued rejection of one insufficiently grounded interpretation we presented two others: one that remained inconclusive due to lack of data, the other speculative to such a high degree that it too had to be eventually rejected. Even introducing into consideration of some hitherto unnoticed and new data, and a widening of the territory examined, has failed to yield a substantial breakthrough. Hopefully, it is just a matter of time until new evidence will appear and bring this pursuit to an end.

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19 That such nouns can be derivative base for denominals, cf. also PSl. *sъръ : *(na)sъpiti sę (ЭССЯ 1: 86 s.v. *astriti; ЭССЯ 23: 67), or Rus. *сова* ‘awl’ > *осовесть* ‘to get drowsy, sleepy and slow’, then S-Cr. *соко* ‘falcon’ > *соко̀лѣти* ‘to encourage’; cf. also S-Cr. reg. *наорлѣ* adv. ‘quickly’ Pirot (Златковић 2014, 1: 514).

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Још једном о псл. *astriti 'гледати оштро, брзо, бацати поглед'. У раду се преиспитује досадашње тумачење псл. (дијал.) глагол *astriti 'гледати оштро, брзо; бацати поглед' (уп. чеш. дијал. *jastriti, jastrit', jastriti*, слч. *jastrit'*, пол. *jastrzyć*) који се, заједно са орнитонимом *astrębъ 'јастреб, accipiter' реконструише као изведен у крајњој линији од пие. *ak'-и- 'брз'. Како је веза између глагола и именице нејасна, предлаже се да се глагол посматра независно од орнитонима. Нуде се два објашњења његовог порекла. По једном, пие. *ak'r(o)- 'оштар' (тј. псл. *ostrъ) је вероватнији пие. предложак, те се предлаже извођење глагола од њега, са семантичким аргументом укр. фразеологизма *гостріти* (очи на кого) 'стрељати очима', као показатеља да је, са очима као унутрашњим објектом, могао развити секундарну интранзитивност. Формално се вокалска дужина у *jastriti од *ostręti пореди са паром *raliti од *rolęti (уз ограду не непотпуности аналогije јер није у питању примарни глагол), и дозвољава могућност да лат. *āser* 'оштар' можда сведочи о постојању псл. *astrъ поред *ostrъ. У другом се предлаже ономасиолошки и творбени паралелизам са псл. *patriti/*patrati 'гледати, посматрати, надгледати', али без одређења конкретног предлошка. Оба изнета решења сматрају се само предлозима за размишљање, у нади да ће се убудуће открити подаци који ће указати на коначно тумачење.

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