

A list of Middle-Persian and Parthian words

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AS the publication of the Manichæan fragments in the possession of the Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften will necessarily take some more years, it may be found useful at present to make the linguistic material contained in those texts available to students of Iranian languages. The following list of words which are not yet attested in the texts hitherto published, is offered as a contribution to this aim. Out of the materials made known up to now, a few words are included which have not yet been fully explained. I am greatly indebted to Geheimrat Lüders for kindly permitting me to make use of the fragments belonging to the Akademie of Berlin.

The words are followed by (Pers.) or (Parth.), denoting merely the language of the text in which they are found, without prejudice as to their dialectological origin. An asterisk preceding the English translation has been employed to designate words of doubtful meaning. The following abbreviations have been used: *Mir. Man.*, i, ii, iii, = *Mitteliranische Manichaica aus Chinesisch-Turkestan*, i, ii, iii (*Sb.P.A.W.*, 1932-4); *Beichtbuch* = *Ein manichäisches Bet- und Beichtbuch* (*Abh.P.A.W.*, 1936, Nr. 10). The texts published by Müller and Salemann have been quoted by their registration marks.

''d (Pers.) "moment", probably from *hāti (cf. Av. hāti- and hāθra-); another ''d "thus" in *Mir. Man.*, ii.

''dyng (Parth.) "mirror"; NPers. āina.

''dywn (Parth.) "*palace"; MPers. ''ywn (in *Mir. Man.*, i).

''gwxt and 'gwxt (Parth.) "suspended, hung up"; Sogd. ''kwytj, *SCE.*, 392.

''hwn (Pers.) "iron"; ''hwngr and 'hwngr "blacksmith"; see ''swn.

''l'b (Parth.) "call, prayer"; see l'b.

''lwf (Pers.) "eagle"; Av. arəzifya-, NPers. āluh.

''ryšnwg (Pers.) "elbow"; OPers. arāšni-, etc. (see B. Geiger, *WZKM.*, xlii, pp. 114 sqq.); as to the long vowel, cf. NPers. āranǰ.

''swn (Parth.) "iron", ''swyn "of iron"; see ''hwn.


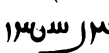
''l'ly' (Parth.) an astronomical t.t., borrowed from Syr. ܐܬܠܝܗܐ ātaljā (attested in a Manichæan fragment, see Burkitt, *Religion⁷⁰ of the Manichees*, p. 114).

''wdyn (Parth.) "*manner, kind"; āvdēn < ādvēn; NPers. āin.

- 'wš (Pers.) "foundation (of a house)"; perhaps borrowed from Aram. **נשׁוּן** (erroneous vocalization?).
- 'yng (Pers.) "kind, manner"; see 'wdyn.
- 'b'myḥ (Parth.) "loan, debt"; NPers. *āvām*.
- 'bd'b (Parth.) "sun", = *aβdāβ*; NPers. *āftāb*.
- 'bdwyd (Parth.) adv. "turning away"; Av. *dav*-².
- 'bdxtn (Pers.) "to escape"; Av. *apatač*-.
- 'bg (Parth.) "*uneasy, nervous"; cf. MPers. *bg* "secure" (in *Mir. Man.*, ii).
- 'bg'm (Parth.) "torment, agony"; see 'bj'm-.
- 'bg'm- (Parth.) "*to grant".
- 'bj'm'dn (Parth.) "to torture, agonize"; 'bj'myšn "agony"; see 'bg'm.
- 'bjyn'gr (Parth.) "tailor"; MPers. 'bzyng (in *Mir. Man.*, i).
- 'bn'm (Pers.) "excrement"; cf. Av. *apanāma*- "to escape".
- 'brwyj (Pers.) "triumphant", 'brwyjyy "triumph"; Arm. *Aprvēz* (*Xosrov*), etc.
- 'bxwn (Pers. and Parth.) "cries, shouting"; cf. MPers. *xvandan*.
- 'bz'y- (Parth.) "to begin" or "to try"; from **upazāya*-, cf. Skt. *jihāte*.
- 'dryy (Parth.) adv. "below"; Av. *aḍara*-.
- 'frdrystr (Parth.) "prior"; Av. *fratarā*-, *fratarō.tara*-; cf. Parth. 'frdwm.
- 'hydgr (Pers.) "polluting"; MPers. (')'hyd (in *Mir. Man.*, i).
- 'mbys (Parth.) "heap of corn"; NPers. انبيس *ambīs*.
- 'ng'w- (Parth.) "to finish, terminate"; pret. [']ng'w'd Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Dogmatik*, p. 554 (V I 3); subst. 'ng'wg "end" M 4 c 8. Cf. Parth. 'ngwdn, pres. 'ngw- in *Mir. Man.*, iii.
- 'pswn (Pers.) "spell, incantation"; NPers. *afsūn*.
- 'rcwwn (Parth.) "*flail".
- 'rm's (Pers.) "steel"; Pahl. *almās*, etc.
- 'sk'dr (Parth.) "in a higher degree, more"; Sogd. (man.) 'sk'tr.
- 'sngryzg (Parth.) "sand, flint"; 'sng "stone" and NPers. *rēza* "small piece"; NPers. *sangrēza*.
- 'whng (Pers.) "sorrow", 'whn(n)gyn "sorrowful" (attested in M 20 a, c). From **avaθanga*- "depression".
- 'wjy'n (Parth.) "*damage, destruction", 'wjy'ngr "*destroying"; Sogd. 'wzy'n (*SCE.*, 223, 248, 257).
- 'wyst- (Parth.) "to keep clean"; Paz. *hustar*-, *ŠGV.*, 13³⁸.
- 'xr'w (Parth.) "graze", 'xr'w- "to scratch, graze".

- '*xš'd* (Pers.) "distressed"; for MPers. *axšādeh*, Parth. *axšādēft*, see Bailey, *BSOS.*, VII, p. 86.
- '*zd'g* (Parth.) "knowing"; OPers. *azdā*.
- '*skd* (Parth.) "*a poisonous weed" (uncertain); Av. *skaiti*- Vd., i, 4 (supposed to be "grasshopper")?
- '*skrfyšn* (Parth.) "stumbling"; NPers. *šikarfīdan*. The tentative explanation as "endurance" (see Müller-Lentz, *Soghd. Texte*, ii, p. 604) must be rejected.
- '*sp'w* (Parth.) "terror, fright". Attested in Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 113 (II V 1 b).
- '*spg* (Parth.) "dog"; Median *σπάκα*.
- '*sps-* (Pers. and Parth.) "to serve"; pret. '*spyšt* in *Mir. Man.*, iii.
- '*spyr* (Pers. and Parth.) "*σφαίρα*"; another '*spyr* = "*σπεῖρα*" in *Mir. Man.*, iii.
- '*stgčsm* (Parth.) "*rigorous"; *əstay* probably from **staka-*, cf. Av. *staxra-*, *staxta-* "hard".
- '*stwyqwn-* (Pers.) "to overcome", Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Dogmatik*, p. 556 (I V 10), where this reading must be restored (against my proposal, *OLZ.*, 1934, p. 9); '*stwybwdn* "to be defeated". Cf. Parth. '*stwb* "defeated", '*stwb-* "to overcome" (in *Mir. Man.*, ii, p. 302, n. 4), caus. '*st'w-* Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 112 (II R 3); Pahl. '*stwb*, see Nyberg, *Hilfsbuch*, ii, p. 208, who compares NPers. *sutōh*.
- '*styyh'g* (Parth.) "quarrelsome" (in M 4, l. 13); NPers. *sit'ihīdan* "to quarrel"; denominative from **stēh* < (NPers.) *sitēy*.
- '*zmwšgyft* (Parth.) "*disdain".
- bjyryn* (Pers.) "vajra-like"; Buddh. Sogd. *βž'yryn-*, *DN.*, 20, 49, *Dhyāna*, 325, *βcyryn-*, *Padm.* 5.
- brbwhr* (Parth.) "enceinte"; cf. Chr. Sogd. *brpšwny* "womb" (see *Beichtbuch*, p. 73; MPers. *pwsy'n*, mentioned there, is also found in Pahlavi, e.g., *Gr. Bd.*, p. 90, l. 6).
- bryng* (Pers.) "brass"; NPers. *piring*, *birinj*, etc.
- bryz-* (Pers.) "to roast", *bryzn* "oven"; NPers. *birištan*, *barēzan*.
- bwr-* (Pers.) "to cut to pieces"; cf. *brydg* in *ZII.*, ix, p. 201.
- bwšy'sp* (Pers.) "drowsiness"; Paz. *būšyāsp*.
- baš'dnyft* (Parth.) "disagreement, division, schism"; cf. MPers. *batgyh*, Man. Sogd. *βxtwnyy* (*Beichtbuch*, p. 68).
- bylwr* (Parth.) "rock crystal"; NPers. *bilōr*, etc.
- c'm-* (Parth.) "to come" (not "to bring": Lentz, *ZII.*, iv, p. 255).

- Cf. Parth. *cm-* “to run”, NPers. *čamīdan* “to step”, Arm. *čem* “walk” (Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 189).
- c’šny* (Parth.) “taste”; MPers. *c’šnyg* (*Mir. Man.*, ii).
- chr* and *cxr* (Pers.) “wheel, circle”; Parth. throughout *cxr*.
- cnystn* (Pers.) “to shake”, pass. *cnyh-* “to be shaken”; see ZII., ix, p. 171.
- cyg’myc* (Pers. and Parth.) “a little”; Pahl. **𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭩𐭥** and **𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭩𐭥**; NP. *čagāma* “a small piece of poetry” (e.g. Asadi, p. 90).
- cymyd* (Parth.) “whatsoever”.
- dbgr* (Parth.) “treacherous”, *dbyn* “dangerous”; from *db* (*Mir. Man.*, iii).
- dhryz* (Pers.) “portico”; *dhr[yy]z* in S 10 a 3 ([’]wyn to be read in l. 3, *w’c’rg[’n]* in l. 4); NPers. *dihlīz*.
- dmb* (Pers.) “shore”; Sogd. *zamb*, see *Mir. Man.*, iii, p. 858, n. 2.
- drwxtmyhr* (Parth.) “committing a breach of contract”; cf. Av. *mīthrō.drug-*.
- drwz-* (Pers.) “to lie, deceive”; OPers. *duruḡiya-*.
- drz’dn* (Parth.) “to tie up, to load”; cf. *Beichtbuch*, p. 110.
- dwrs* (Parth.) “*deceitful, false”.
- dwy* (Pers.) “a class of the demons” (*Mir. Man.*, ii); *dōy* from **dabya-* (Av. *adaoya-*)?
- dwz* (Pers.) “thief”; Pahl. *dwc* (= *duz*).
- dymdgsyft* (Parth.) “*avarice”.
- dyrynd* (Pers.) “tearing”; NPers. *darrīdan*.
- dyw’snyh* (Pers.) “idolatry”; Av. *daēva-yasna-*.
- dywd’d* (Pers.) “demon-like”.
- dywg* (Parth.) “worms, vermin” (certainly not “demons”: Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 113, II V 2 b; see Polotsky in Pauly-Wissowa, Suppl. vi [= *Abriss*], p. 250). Cf. NPers. *dēva* “silkworm”, *dēvak* and *dēvča* “white ant” and “leech”, etc.
- fr’mrg* (Parth.) “lazy”, *fr’mrgyft* “laziness”.
- frbyw* (Parth.) “fat”; NPers. *farbīh*.
- frxw’h-* (Pers.) “to tread, trample”; Av. *xvah-*.
- gmbyr* (Parth.) “*deep, profound”; probably borrowed from Skt. *gambhīra-*.
- gr’y-* (Parth.) “to incline, slide, fall down”; NPers. *girāyistan*.
- grdm’n* (Parth.) “paradise”; MPers. *gr’sm’n* (in *Mir. Man.*, ii).
- grdym’g* (Pers.) “ζωδιακὸς κύκλος”; also *chr’yg grdn’g*. Cf. Pahl. **𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭩𐭥**, “wheel” (see Nyberg, *Oriental Stud. in honour of Pavry* p. 350).

- grn'g* (Pers.) “*sleet”.
- grwdg* (Pers.) “lamentation”, *grwdgyn* “lamenting”; Pahl.  in *Kn.* iii, 4: *girān grūday kird*?
- grwg'n* (Pers.) “pledge”; NPers. *giraugān*, etc.
- grww* (Parth.) “cane”; Av. *grava-*, etc.
- gryhcg* (Parth.) “pit”: thus to be read instead of *g'hcg* in Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 112, I R 1 a; NPers. *gurīč*, *garīča* (= *čāh-i zindān*, etc.). Reading and explanation as offered by Andreas. Connected with Pahl. *gristay* “cave”?
- gryw* (Parth.) “a measure (for grain)”; Arm. *griv* (Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 131); see Bailey, *BSOS.*, VI, p. 589.
- grwg'ftn* (Pers.) “to split”; Pahl. *grwk'ptn*, NPers. *kāftan*, etc.
- grgyrd* (Pers.) “sulphur”; NPers. *gaugird*.
- grpwyhystn* (Pers.) “to be said, explained”; the writing with *p* [= *f*] is noteworthy.
- grwyndg* (Parth.) “sin, offence”; Sogd. *γw'n*.
- gyswg* (Pers.) “curls”, *gyswgwr* “with curly hair”; NPers. *gēsū*, *Arm. gisavor*.
- gznbr* (Parth.) “treasurer”; *gzn* “treasure” in *Mir. Man.*, iii, cf. Benveniste, *JA.*, 1935, i, p. 142 sq. [and 1936, i, p. 227 n.] (Sogd. *γzn* was made known as early as 1913; see Müller, *Māhṛnāmāg*, p. 35).
- h'm'xwnd* (Parth.) “unanimous” (see Salemann, *Man. Stud.*, s.v.); cf. MPers. *h'mwx* (*hām + axw*), see *Beichtbuch*, p. 111.
- hmb'stn* (Pers.) “to hurl down”, pr. st. *hmb'h-*; *hmb'h* “fall”. Pahl.  (Bartholomae, *Mittelir. Mundarten*, i, p. 15)? Cf. MPers. *hmbh-* (*ZII.*, ix, p. 171; *Mir. Man.*, iii, p. 894, s.v. 'mbst).
- hmwys'n* (Pers.) “instantaneously” (attested in S 12 b 31); see *wys'n*.
- hn'wn* and *h'n'wn* (Pers.) “in such a manner”; cf. MPers. 'y'd'wn, 'wn, etc.
- hnds-* (Pers.) “to leave, abandon” (erroneously translated “to measure”, *ZII.*, ix, p. 173); Parth. 'nd's-. Perhaps connected with Jew. Pers. *tāsīda* “tired”, etc. (see *Beichtbuch*, p. 83).
- hnng* [= *hang*] (Parth.) “*aversion”; cf. 'whng? NPers. *hang*?
- hwz'rk* (Pers.) “*suitable”.
- hyjg* (Pers.) “pail”; Pahl. *hyck*.
- hyndwg* (Pers.) “Indian” (subst.); *hyndwg'ng* (Parth.) “Indian” (adj.).
- j'dwgyy* (Pers.) “sorcery”.

- jnng* [= *ǧang*] (Pers.) “struggle, fight”.
- k'lbud* (Pers.) “form, shape, body”: borrowed from Syr. ܕܠܒܘܕ, Pahl., NPers. *kālbud*.
- k'm* (Parth.) “voluntarily”: *q'm 'wt 'q'm'y* “nolens volens” (see *'g'm'y* in *Mir. Man.*, iii).
- kdybr* (Parth.) “worldly-minded”, *kdybryft* “worldliness”; Man. Sogd. *ktyβryk* (*Beichtbuch*, p. 71, where “temporal” is preferable), NPers. *kadēvar*.
- qhryz* (Pers.) “canal, drain”; NPers. *kārēz* (and *kahrēz*, cf. Asadi, p. 39, n. z).
- khs* (Pers.) “channel, sewer”; Pahl. 𐭪𐭫𐭮 = *kaθas* > *kahas*.
- qhwn* (Pers.) “old”; Parth. *kfwñ* (Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 31), NPers. *kuhan*.
- kj* (Parth.) “perverse”, *kjyft* “perversity”; NPers. *kažž*.
- qmbystn* (Parth.) “to empty”; *kmbyg* “short”.
- qmr* (Pers.) “vault”; Gr. *καμάρα*, Arm. *kamar*, NPers. (from Aramaic) *kamrā*, etc. (see Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 164).
- qnd'y* (Pers.) “magic, astrology”; NPers. *kundā* (etc.) “sorcerer, astrologer, wise, valiant”; Pahl. 𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭥 = *kandāy*, *Kn.*, xi, 4.
- kndwg* (Pers.) “a big earthen vessel to keep grain in”; Arm. *k'anduk* (Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 256), etc.
- qnjwg* (Parth.) “*coat”; Skt. *kañcuka*.
- qrmbg* (Parth.) “grounds, dregs, refuse”; Av. *kərəma-*?
- qrš-* (Pers.) “to tug, drag”; Av. *karš-*.
- kwbg* (Parth.) “kick, stumble”; NPers. *kōftan*.
- kwl* (Pers.) “pit, sink”; NPers. *kōl* (sometimes erroneously گول, cf. e.g. Asadi, p. 87).
- qwrg* (Pers.) “furnace, kiln”; NPers. *kūra*; Syr. ܩܘܪܥ, Akk. *kūru*.
- kwstn* (Pers.) “to pound, grind, pulverize”: *zhr kwst* [*'w*]d šqr *'myxt* “he pounded the poison and mixed it with sugar”. NPers. *kōstan* (see Wolff, *Šn. Gloss.*, p. 670). Uncertain.
- qydyg* (Parth.) “magician”: *qydyg'n u m'rygr'n* “the magicians and sorcerers”; *kēdīγ* from Av. *kayada-* “magic, magician”.
- qynšryy* in the Fragment S, l. 16, = *Qennešrē*, N. pr. pers. (?), Syr. ܩܝܢܫܪܝܝ “eagle-eyrie” (name of a monastery).
- kyrdyr* (Parth.) “powerful” (also as N. pr.); Pahl. Inscr. *kltyl-y* (N. pr.); from **krtibara-*.—*kyrdyr* to be found in M 64 V 3 (drawled writing: *ky-y-r'dy-r*).

- l'b* (Parth.) "call, prayer, request"; = MPers. *r'b* (M 20 c 4 and *Beichtbuch*); NPers. *lāba*; see *l'b*.
- m'rygr* (Parth.) "sorcerer, incantator" (see *qydyg*); Arm. *margarē* "prophet", Sogd. *m'rkr-* "sorcerer" (*VJ.*, 9a, 13a, 59; *SCE.*, 263), cf. Salemann, *Man.*, v (*Izv.*, 1913), pp. 1129 sq.
- mg'dg* (Parth.) "hole, cave"; = *mayādg* > NPers. *mayāk*; as to NPers. *-k* from *-dg* cf. NPers. *namak* from Av. *nəmadka-* (though the meanings may differ).
- mgbyd* (Parth.) "Mobed".
- mgj* (Pers.) "brain"; cf. MPers. *'spgj-* from Av. *spazga-*.
- mgs* (Parth.) "fly"; NPers. *magas*.
- mkwg* (Pers.) "ship"; Arm. *makoik*, etc.
- mr* (Pers.) "number": usually written without the two dots (see *Beichtbuch*, p. 112).
- mstgrg* (Pers. and Parth.) "skull"; Av. *mastrəyan-*.
- murt* (Parth.) "death"; Av. *mərətī-*.
- mynwg* (Pers.) "heavenly": *mynwg š'h* "the heavenly king"; cf. *mynwgyh* "spirit" (*Mir. Man.*, ii).
- n'ryšn* (Pers.) "cooing"; NPers. *nātidan*.
- n'whr* (Parth.) "nose"; uncertain.
- nb'y-* (Parth.) "to lay down"; see Geiger, *WZKM.*, xl, p. 116; cf. *hmb'stn*.
- ncyn-* and *nycn-* (Pers. and Parth.) "to stratify, build"; pret. *ncyd* *ZII.*, ix, p. 182.
- nft* (Pers.) "pitch, naphtha".
- ngndn* (Pers.) "to bury", pres. *ngn-*, pass. *ngnyh-*; see Bailey, *JRAS.*, 1934, p. 515.
- nhng* (Pers.) "crocodile" or "hippopotamus"; NPers. *nihang*, etc.
- nmrz-* (Parth.) "to wipe off, to clean"; pret. *nmwšt* in *Mir. Man.*, iii.
- nswg* (Parth.) "tender"; NPers. *nasū*.
- nwystg* (Parth.) "invited"; cf. Parth. *nwydg* "invitation" (M I 365); Sogd. *nw'yδ-* "to request, invite" (*Dhyāna*, 80, 148, 181, 204, 283, 297, 311, 317; cf. Benveniste, *JA.*, 1933, i, p. 220), *nw'yst-*, *Dhyāna*, 81, *nwyδmh* "invitation" (*Vim.*, 121, see *Beichtbuch*, p. 98); Av. *nivaēdaya-* "to invite a deity to the sacrifice, to consecrate, dedicate"; Arm. *nvēr* "oblation, sacrifice" (Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 207); NPers. *nuwēd* "tidings" (as to the *d* see Horn, *Neupers. Schriftsprache*, p. 45). Another explanation which excludes the Sogdian and Armenian words has been proposed by Bailey, *JRAS.*, 1934, p. 508.

ny'bg (Pers. and Parth.) "becoming, suitable", *ny ny'bg* "non decet".

The earlier proposals: "willing," "ability," must be rejected (see *ZII.*, ix, p. 252).

nyndr (Pers.) "within", also 'c *nyndr*; Pahlavi-Psalter *nyndly*.

nys'h (Pers.) several times instead of *ns'h* (which is also attested as "corpse"); adj. *nys'hyn*; Parth. *nys'w* (besides *ns'w*: *Mir. Man.*, iii).

nyyqw [*sic*] (Pers.) "beautiful".

p'c[n] or *p'c[yn]* (Pers.) "a mountain goat"; NPers. *pāžan*, Pahl. *p'cn* (*Gr. Bd.*, 95⁹, 155¹¹; *P.T.*, 31 pu.) and *p'cyn* (*Frahang*, vii, 2; K 35, fol. 243 r., l. 9).

p'cyšn (Pers.) "purification"; Parth. *pw'cyšn* (*Mir. Man.*, iii).

pdgs (Parth.) "look, sight, face", *pdgs-* "to look"; Av. *kasa-*, Pahl. Inscr. *p'tk'sy* (*ZII.*, ix, p. 229). The word has been wrongly interpreted by myself, in *Mir. Man.*, iii.

pdkyšg (Parth.) "vindication, requital" (in M 18 R 7).

pdm's (Parth.) "reason, judgment" (in *Mir. Man.*, iii), 'n'*pdm's* "unreasonable", *pdms'g*, *pdmsg* "reasonable" (in Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 117, l. 10, and n. 4), *pdms-* "to comprehend". NPers. *parmās* (also *parvās*) "knowledge" (rather doubtful, as the ordinary meaning of these words is "to touch", cf. *Beichtbuch*, p. 80).

pdngyn (Pers. and Parth.) "*unclean, dirty"; perhaps connected with Sogd. *pd'nk-* "discharge" (*Dhyāna*, 123; cf. Benveniste, *JA.*, 1933, i, p. 225).

pdyn- (Parth.) "to kindle".

pdysp's- (Parth.) "to pay attention"; Av. *spas-*.

pdyst'w and *pdyst'wg'n* (Pers.) "promise, guaranty"; cf. Parth. *pdystwdn*, Parth. and Pahl. *pdyst* ~ *ptyst*.

pdyškmb (Pers.) "room, cell"; Arm. *patškam(b)*, etc.


png (Parth.) "foliage, leaves"; cf. Morgenstierne, p. 57.


prmwdn (Parth.) "to be frightened", *prmwdyft* "terror"; cf. *prm'w* "horror", *prmw-* (inchoat.; this also Pers.) "to be terrified" (the translation in *Mir. Man.*, iii, must be corrected).

prstwg (Parth.) "swallow"; NPers. *parrastū(k)*.

pršywr (Parth.) "mocking", *pršywryft* "mockery".

prw'sk [= *parvāsk* or *fravāsk*] (Pers.) "*house, palace".

prwšg (Pers.) "a dish"; Pahl.  (*P.T.*, p. 30 apu., 113, l. 6), Arm. *hrušak* (Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 185), Talm. אברושך (Lagarde, *Ges. Abh.*, p. 211), etc.

- prxw'n-* (Pers.) "to play (the flute : *n'y*)"; cf. Parth. (*nd*) *pdxwn-*, Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 126 (V 6).
- pryspr-* (Pers.) "to tread, trample"; Av. *spara-*.
- prywxtn* (Parth.) "to overcome"; cf. Parth. *prywg* "victory", etc.
- pšg* (Parth.) "enemy, persecutor".
- pwd-* (Parth.) "to walk, run"; NPers. *pōy-*.
- pwzg* (Parth.) "joint, vertebra": translated by Sogd. *pwz-ty* (pl.) in a bilingual text; *puzay* from *pixak*: Av. *nava.*] *pixa-* "knot", Pahl. *pixak* "knot, vertebra" (cf. *Air. Wb.*, p. 483, s.v. *gaonavant-*; Tavadia, *Šnš.*, p. 9 sq.).
- pym'dg* (Parth.) "*cream": *pym'dg pd šyft* "the cream in the milk" (?); Av. *paēman-*.
- pyws-* (Pers.) "to hope, long for" (see *ZII.*, ix, p. 174; *Mir. Man.*, ii, p. 355), NPers. *payōs-* is undoubtedly to be derived from Parth. *padbōs-*; MPers. *phybwst* (*Mir. Man.*, ii) is very uncertain.
- r'z* (Pers.) "edifice" (M 98 b 5; *r'zmyrd*, *Mir. Man.*, i); *r'z qrwg* "architect".
- rbwdn*, pres. *rb'y-* (Pers.) "to abduct, rob"; NPers. *rubūdan*.
- rdg* (Pers.) "line, row, range"; NPers. *rada*.
- rm-* (Pers.) "to rejoice (at : *pd*)"; Skt. *ramate*.
- rp'g* (Pers.) "a class of the demons", probably = *rafāγ* "assailant", cf. *rfdgyh* "attacks" (S 9 d 26), Parth. *rf* "attack" (M I 296), *rfg* "assailant", *rf-* "to assail" (in *Mir. Man.*, iii).
- rrz* (Pers.) "trembling with fever"; NPers. *larz-*.
- rwb's* (Parth.) "fox"; NPers. *rōbāh*.
- rwd* (Pers.) "rascal"; NPers. *ālūdan*, etc.
- rwštg* (Parth.) "*secretly"; from **rašta-* (cf. Av. *razah-*, NPers. *rāz*)?
- ryl* (Parth.) "haughtiness, scorn"; *rēl* from *riyahr*, cf. Pahl.  (see Nyberg, *Hilfsbuch*, ii, p. 196; cf. *GGA.*, 1935, p. 18) ?
- rzwr* (Pers.) "forest"; Av. *razura-*. In Parth. *rzwr* is "straight, right, just, judge".
- sndws* "a silk (or brocade) garment", attested only in a (Man.) Sogd. text, but borrowed from West. Mid. Iran. (also in a N. pr. of a woman, M I 139); Arm. *sndus*, etc. (Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 238).
- sr* (Parth.) "*community", in *pd . . . sr* "together with"; Av. *sar*².
- srsk* (Parth.) "drop" (thus to be read instead of *srks*, Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 112, I V 4 b); Av. *sraska-*.
- sy'ryy* (Pers.) "decomposition", Parth. *sy'ryn* "putrefying", *sy'ryft* "putrefaction".

- sygd* (Pers.) “sand”; Skt. *sikatā*, OPers. *θikā* (see Meillet-Benveniste, *Gramm.*, p. 61); Sogd. *šykt* (Benveniste, *JRAS.*, 1933, p. 43), Paštō *šaga* (Morgenstierne, p. 73).
- systg* (Parth.) “broken (flower)”; Av. *-sista-*.
- šfrs-* (Parth.) “to be ashamed”; Chr. Sogd. *šfrs-* (see Benveniste, *MSL.*, xxiii, pp. 403 sqq.).
- šfšyr* and *šypšyr* (Pers.) “sword”; cf. *ZII.*, ix, p. 220.
- šmn* (Parth.) “Śramana, Buddhist monk”.
- šrg* (Parth.) “lion” (M 32 R 9), *šrgz’dg* “a lion cub”; MPers. *šayr*, etc.
- šybyšngr* (Pers.) “disturbing, harassing”, *šybyn-* “to harass”, *šybyhystn* “to rage (sea)”; see *šyb-* *ZII.*, ix, p. 180.
- šyftg* (Pers.) “sweet”, *šyftgyh* “sweetness”; from (Parth.) *šift* “milk”, cf. NPers. *švīrīn* “sweet” from *šīr* “milk”.
- šyftxw’rg* (Parth.) “infant”; cf. NPers. *švīrxvār*.
- t’b’n* (Parth.) “summer”; NPers. *tābistān*.
- t’r-* (Parth.) “*to enjoy”.
- tfr* (Parth.) “a kind of cheese”; NPers. *tarf*.
- tgrg* (Pers.) “hail”; NPers. *tagarg*.
- thr* (Pers.) “bitter”, Parth. *txl*; NPers. *talx*.
- tndwr* (Parth.) “thunder”; NPers. *tundur*.
- tnwr* (Pers.) “oven”; NPers. *tanūr*, etc.
- tr’š-* (Parth.) “to cut off”; NPers. *tarāšīdan*.
- trs’gyy* (Pers.) “Christendom”; NPers. *tarsā*, etc.
- tryfš* (Parth.) “sour”; NPers. *turuš*, Iran. **trfša-* (as to *ri* from *r*, cf. *grift*, *visprixt*, *trixt*, etc.).
- tš* (Pers.) “firm”: *b’rg tš* “a firm wall”; Av. *taršu-* “solid”.
- twg* (Pers.) “*vault, room”.
- twwr* (Pers.) “bull”; from Syr. *tayrā*.
- taxn* (Pers.) “to drive in”; Av. *-taxti-*.
- tygr* (Pers.) “arrow”; Av. *tiyri-*, NPers. *tīr*.
- tyštyn* (Parth.) “*dreadful”; from **tršta-*, cf. Av. *taršta-*, etc.; uncertain.
- w’r* (Parth.) “rose”; Av. *varəδā-*, Arm. *vard*, etc.
- w’š* (Parth.) “straw, fodder”; Pahl. *w’š*, NPers. *vāš* (unattested, see Horn, *Neupers. Schriftsprache*, p. 88), Šīyri *wōš* (e.g. Sköld, *Materialien*, p. 300), etc.
- wbstn* (Parth.) “to untie”; *vi + bastan*.
- wdybyšn* (Parth.) “πλάγη”, *wdybgr* “leading astray, deceiving”; see *ZII.*, ix, p. 173; *wdyfs-* in *Mir. Man.*, iii.
- wm’dn* (Parth.) “*to experience, suffer”; MPers. *gumāy-*.

- wnybwṭ* (Pers.) “annihilated”; i.e. *wny* + *būd*: cf. Sogd. *wn'wn'k* “triumphant” (*Padm.*, 25; *R.*, ii, p. 69, 25) = *wn'* + *wn-* “to make”; the first element is to be derived from Av. *van-* “superare”. As to the composition, cf. MPers. ‘*stwyqwn-*: ‘*stwybwṭn*. MPers. *wnywdyḥ* (M 28 and *Mir. Man.*, ii) may be *vanēvūdēh* from *vanēβūd-* (therefore “annihilation”).
- wrgr* (Parth.) “foliage, leaves”; Sogd. *wrkr* (*VJ.*, 955).
- wsyny* (Pers.) “*lake”.
- wxš-* (Parth.) “to kindle”; Av. *vaχš-*, Pahl. *vaχš-* (Nyberg, *Hilfsbuch*, ii, p. 232).
- wxšn* (Parth.) “flavour”; MPers. *wxšn* (see *Mir. Man.*, ii) ?
- wy'nm'n* (Pers.) “nomad”; Parth. *wd'nm'n* (*Mir. Man.*, iii).
- wyrwbwṭ* (Pers.) “charmed, transported”; see *rbwṭn*.
- wys'n* (Pers.) “moment”, see *hmwys'n*; cf. *wys'n* “resting” (see *Mir. Man.*, ii, s.v.), *wys'ng* “a small time unit (10 seconds)”.
- wys'dn* (Pers.) “to rest”; pres. *wys'y-* in *ZII.*, ix, p. 208.
- wys'r-* (Parth.) “to cool”; NPers. *afsurdan*, etc.
- wys'x* (Parth.) “*consoled”.
- wyst'f* (Parth.) “trusting”; MPers. *vistāh(v)*, probably from *vista-* + Av. *ahvā-* (cf. *wšyd'x(w)*, *Beichtbuch*, p. 25 n.).
- wystrg* (Parth.) “delightful” (in Waldschmidt-Lentz, *Stellung Jesu*, p. 113, iii, V 1 a); cf. Av. *vistarū-*, N. pr., MPers. *w(y)štyr-* (*ZII.*, ix, p. 206; *Mir. Man.*, ii).
- wyšybyh-* (Pers.) “to be disturbed”; see *šybyšngr*.
- wyz'bg'r* (Pers.) “doing mischief”; NPers. *guzāf* “playful, silly” ?
- wzw-* (Parth.) “to die (plant)”; pret. *wzwd* in *Mir. Man.*, iii.
- wzyh-* (Parth.) “to abandon”; pret. *wz'd*, *wyz'd* (*Mir. Man.*, iii), Av. (*i*)*vīzaya-*: cf. MPers. ‘*wzyh-*, Parth. ‘*zyh-* “to go away” from *uz-aya-* (cf. Schaeder, *Ung. Jbb.*, xv, p. 578). The derivation from *vi* + Av. *zahī* is much less probable.
- xrbwz* (Pers.) “a kind of goat”; Arm. *xarbuž* (Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, p. 159), etc.
- xwmb* (Parth.) “pitcher”; Av. *xumba-*, etc.
- xwhr* (Pers.) “crooked”; Pahl. Psalter *hwḥly*, Paz. (ŠGV.) *avāhar*, etc.
- xwzn* (Pers.), *xwzn* and *wxzn* (Parth.) “*a metal” (e.g., *ny pry'dyḏ zr 'sym 'wd xwzn* “gold, silver and — ? — offer no help”).
- y'kwnd* (Parth.) “*ῥάκνωθος*”; NPers. *yākand*, Syr. ܝܳܩܳܢܳܕܳܐܳܘܳܬܳܐ
- yḏ* (Parth.) “till”, usually *yḏ 'w*; as Andreas pointed out, the word occurs in M 47 b 11: *kaft yaḏ ṓ hrē žamān*; Av. *yadā*, *yedi*, *yat*.

- yw'rd'w* (Parth.) “corn”; = *yav-ardāv*; Pahl. **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** = *yav-ardāy*; Av. *yava*-“corn”.
- ywjdhr̥yh-* (Pers.) “to be hallowed”.
- ywnyyg* (Parth.) “Greek”.
- zbr* (Pers.) “*door”: *z'wrw'g'n zbr m' wyš* “do not open the liars' door”. Av. *zbarah-*: *paiti zbarahi nmānahe pourušašpahe* (*Vd.*, 19, 4) “near the gate of Pourušašpa's house”?
- zmg* (Parth.) “frost, winter”; MPers. *dmyst'n* (*Mir. Man.*, i).
- znyy* (Pers.) “matrimony”; Pahl. **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮**.
- zwp'y* (Pers.) “depth”; Pahl. **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮**, Paz. *zufāē*.
- zxrwb* (Parth.) “*painter, artist”: *cw'gwn zxrwb nyzwm'n ky pdkr ng'ryd* “like a skilful painter who paints a picture”. The meaning of Sogd. *zyrwβs-ty* (*nyrwβs-*), *Dhuta*, 257, is not known.
- zyncyhr* (Parth.) “chain”; *zēncīhr*, NPers. *zanǧīr*.
- zys-* (Parth.) “to renounce”; inchoat., Av. *zā(y)*.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

- dywg*: Professor H. W. Bailey kindly calls my attention to Pahl. **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** *dēvak*, a *χrafstr* (probably leech), *Gr. Bd.*, 156⁶ = **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** *dēv*, *Ind. Bd.*, 48⁵.
- grn'g*: is perhaps “thunder”, = Paz. *grīnā*, *ŠGV.*, 141³, Pahl. **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮**, **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** (etc.), *Gr. Bd.*, 49⁹, 64⁷, 135⁹, 138⁵, 187¹³. I owe this explanation to Professor Bailey. Cf. NPers. *yurrān*, *yurrīdan* “to roar”.
- gwyrd*: Pahl. **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮**, e.g. **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** *Pahl. Vd.*, iv, 54, 55. Several times this word has, by mistake, been taken for *Gōkīrn* (Av. *gaokərəma-*), the name of a mythical tree in the Sea Vorukrta, which, at the end of the world, is to provide the ambrosia that will bestow immortality. The name of this tree is written **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** or **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** (e.g. *Pahl. Vd.*, xx, 4; *Gr. Bd.*, 116⁴, 122⁹, 149¹⁰; 67¹³ **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** TD² = **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** DH; *Ind. Bd.*, 64³; 42¹² *gogrv* from **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮**) always followed by *draxt* “tree”. The misspelling **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮** in the *Ind. Bd.* (191⁸, 421¹¹, 59⁴) does not allow to assume a genuine Pahlavi form *gōkart* besides *gōkīrn*. In *Šnš.*, x, 16, it is said that a new-born child is to be embrocated with pounded **𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮**.

dissolved in water. This is surely "sulphur", not the product of the *Gōkīrn*-tree as Tavadia (p. 133) proposes; for "le *gōkart*, étant haoma céleste et non terrestre, ne peut jouer un rôle dans les cérémonies terrestres" (Darmesteter, *Ét. Ir.*, ii, p. 143).

Gr. Bd., 20²⁻⁴ = Nyberg, *Hilfsbuch*, i, p. 83, ll. 2-6: *uš dād ō hayārēh* [ī] *zamīy*

سومو لید تترلر زلوی سلووسو

hān ī saxt zamīy tōhmay ġud az سلووسو čē ġud-tōhmay hēnd
 "And to help the earth, he created iron, copper, sulphur, and borax, and all the other products of the hard earth except the سلووسو which are of different origin". This is, I think, the only acceptable rendering of this passage. Instead of *āsin* (*āhan*) *rōy gōyird bōrakīč harvispič*, Nyberg reads *āsnō-rōd Gōkart bōrak-īč arust-īč* "der die Idee des Wachstums tragende Gōkart-Baum, der sowohl *bōrak* als auch schön gewachsen ist" (*JA.*, 1929, i, p. 224 = *Hilfsbuch*, ii, p. 37). However, سلووسو is but the usual misspelling of سلووسو (a wrong explanation was given in *GGA.*, 1935, p. 14)¹; and سلووسو cannot be the same word as "cyhr" (*Mir. Man.*, i, p. 181, n. 3).

hwz'rk: Professor Bailey suggests Pahl. سلووسو "small, little", *Gr. Bd.*, 62¹³, 217⁵, 219³; *Pahl. Riv.*, 49¹⁴; *Dd.*, 36³; *Paz. xvazār, xvazāraa, ŠGV.*, 4⁹⁷, 11⁴³, 15¹. This meaning suits the Manichæan passage.

khs: Pahl. *kaθas* explains Av. *nāvaya*- "navigable" and *kaθasīk* (*kahasīy*) translates Av. *paršuya*- which is usually understood as "melting (water)", without sufficient reason. For *vairyāšča* which follows *āpō . . . paršuyā* in *Y.*, 68⁶, *Yt.*, 8⁴¹, cannot be "rain-water" (Bartholomæ, *Air. Wb.*, p. 1413, who reads *vāirya*-) as the rain-water itself cannot be included in a list of the waters which are eagerly looking forward to the rain (*Yt.*, 8⁴¹). It was indeed arbitrary to change the writing *vairyāšča* which can easily be explained as "lake-waters" (*variya*- from *vārī*- "lake"). Hence, *paršuya*- "channel-water".

gydyg: it is perhaps more likely that this word is connected with Av. *kaēta*-, *Yt.* 8⁵. Pahlavi سلووسو = *kēd* from *kaīta*- is clearly

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 12, read *hwšnšyp hw'fr'c* = *hu-nišēβ hu-afrāz* instead of *hwš't hw'fr'c*; cf. NPers. *nišēb u frāz*.

“astrologer” in *Kn.*, 11⁶; *kēδ ī hindūγān* 11^{5, 6}, and *kēδ ī hindūγ* 11⁸, 13¹⁸ “the Indian astrologer”. Firdosi erroneously took *kēδ* for a proper name, confounding it with *Kaid*, the name of an Indian king in the history of Alexander. *Kn.*, 11⁴, is decisive: *dānāγān ud frazānāγān, kēδān ud kandāyān* “the scholars and sages, the astrologers and magicians” (ed. Antia, p. 52; cf. Bailey, *BSOS.*, VII, p. 978). Hence, it is possible to understand the gloss **𐭥𐭮𐭥 · 𐭥𐭮𐭥** (*Frahang*, xii, 4) as **כִּידִיג = כִּיתִיך** (Herzfeld’s proposal, *AMI.*, v, p. 136 n., is not convincing; **𐭥𐭮𐭥** is **כִּיתָה = כִּיךָ**, see Eilers, *Archiv. f. Orientforschung*, ix, p. 333, n. 4).

As, however, the Pahlavi translation offers the same interpretation for Av. *kayada-* and *kaxvarəda-* “magician” (see Burrow, *BSOS.*, VII, p. 780 seq.), as well as for *kaxuzī-* and *kāīdya-*, it may fairly be assumed that *kayada-* had a meaning similar to that of *kaēta-*; *kayada-* and *kaēta-* might be derived from the same root *kay* (Skt. *cikēthe*).

pxg: **𐭥𐭮𐭥** in *Šnš.*, read as *piχak* by Tavadia, is probably *pyšk*

“membrum” = Sogd. *pyšyy* (see *Beichtbuch*, p. 74).

sr: Pashto *sara* (Morgenstierne, p. 69).