

**\*ak** Runic: 𐌺𐌿 Pronunciation: /'ak/

conjunction

## Meanings

but, however; rather, but instead, especially introducing a correction or contrast

## Etymology

Probably from pre-Germanic *\*at-ge*, from Proto-Indo-European *\*át* + *\*ge*, originally ‘but indeed’ or ‘but rather’. The development presumably involved assimilation in the consonant cluster and subsequent degemination: *\*at-ge* > *\*apke* > *akke* > *\*ak*, although the exact phonological sequence is uncertain and this particular assimilation has no known parallel in Germanic. Cognates of the first particle include Latin *at*, Vedic Sanskrit अथ (*átha*), Avestan 𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬎 (*at*), Old Church Slavonic а (*a*), and Lithuanian *o*, while those of the second particle include Ancient Greek γε (*ge*), Old Church Slavonic же (*že*), and Lithuanian *-ge* (Dunkel 2014: 87–88, 279–80).

## Descendants

**\*ak** (Proto-West Germanic)

**ak** (Old Saxon)

**\*ak** (Proto-West Germanic)

**\*ak, \*ok, \*oh** (Old Dutch)

**och** (Middle Dutch)

**\*ak** (Proto-West Germanic)

**ac, ah, oc** (Old English)

**ac, ak, ah, ach, oc, occ, ok, auh, auch, au3** (Middle English)

**ac, ake** (English)

**ac** (Scots)

**\*ak** (Proto-West Germanic)

**\*ak, \*ok** (Old Frisian)

**uk** (Saterland Frisian)

**ek** (West Frisian)

**\*ak** (Proto-West Germanic)

**oh** (Old High German)

**och, ouch** (Middle High German)

**auch** (German)

**𐌰k (ak)** (Gothic)

[View on Wiktionary](#)