

***anadz** Runic: 𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌹 Pronunciation: /'a.nadz/

noun · feminine · consonant stem

Meanings

duck

Etymology

From Proto-Indo-European **h₂énh₂ts* ~ **h₂nh₂tés*, an athematic mobile dental stem, alternatively analyzed as a *ti*-stem **h₂énh₂-ti-s* ~ **h₂nh₂-táy-s* (de Vaan 2008: s.v. *anas*; Mayrhofer 1992: s.v. *ātí-*, 163). The precise development in Germanic is disputed. Ringe (2017: 98, 223) reconstructs PIE **h₂ánh₂t-* > Proto-Germanic **anud-*, interpreting the **u* as a possible reflex of the syllabic laryngeal, while Fulk (2018: 89) is skeptical that the etymon even contained a syllable final laryngeal. Kroonen (2013: s.v. *anad-*, 26), on the other hand, reconstructs a PGmc root noun **anab* ~ **anadz*, deriving **anad-* from a remodeled pre-Germanic **h₂enh₂-et-* with two generalized full-grades. He argues that there is no evidence for inherited **anud-*. Hansen (2017b: 170–71) reconstructs **h₂enHt(-i)-* ~ **h₂nHt(-i)-* and notes that the Latin evidence points to an original root noun, but that a transition to an *i*-stem must have already happened in PIE.

The Indo-European cognates are exceptionally widespread and include Sanskrit आति (*ātí*), Latin *anas* ~ *anatis*, Old Prussian *antis*, Lithuanian *ántis*, and Proto-Slavic **qty* (de Vaan 2008: s.v. *anas*; Derksen 2008: s.v. *qty*; Derksen 2015: s.v. *antis* I; Mayrhofer 1992: s.v. *ātí-*, 163–64). Ancient Greek νῆσσα (*nêssa*), νῆττα (*nêtta*), and νᾶσσα (*nâssa*) are probably related but have undergone extensive remodeling: Rix (1991: 195–98) explained these as reflecting a remodeled Pre-Greek **snātīa-*, subsequently altered to **snākhīa-* under the influence of νῆχω (*nêkhō*); in modern laryngeal notation, this analysis corresponds approximately to: PIE **h₂neh₂t-ih₂* → **sneh₂t-ih₂* → Proto-Greek **snātīa* (cf. De Decker (2016: 157)).

Declension

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	anadz	anadiz
Acc.	anadu	anadunz
Gen.	anadiz	anadô
Dat.	anadi	anadumaz
Inst.	anadē	anadumiz
Voc.	anad	anadiz

Descendants

***anad, anud, anid** (Proto-West Germanic)

- ened** (Old Dutch)
 - ent, eent, eynt** (Middle Dutch)
 - eend** (Dutch)
 - eend** (Afrikaans)

***anad, anud, anid** (Proto-West Germanic)

- ened, enid, æned, ænid** (Old English)
 - ende, enede, hende, henede, heynd** (Middle English)
 - ende, annet, annot** (English)
 - ennet, annet, annot** (Scots)

***anad, anud, anid** (Proto-West Germanic)

- ***ened, *aned** (Old Frisian)
 - Oante, Oande** (Saterland Frisian)
 - ein** (West Frisian)

***anad, anud, anid** (Proto-West Germanic)

- enita, aneta, anut** (Old High German)
 - ant, anet** (Middle High German)
 - Ant, Anete** (Alemannic German)
 - Ente** (German)
 - Int** (Luxembourgish)
 - Ent** (Pennsylvania German)

***anad, anud, anid** (Proto-West Germanic)

anud (Old Saxon)

aned, ĕnde (Middle Low German)

Aant (Low German)

Ent (Plautdietsch)

ʀnd, ʀnn (Old Norse)

ont (Faroese)

önd (Icelandic)

ònd, ånd, ønd, ånt (Norwegian)

and (Norwegian Bokmål)

and, ond (Norwegian Nynorsk)

ʀnd, ʀnn (Old Norse)

***and** (Old Danish)

and (Danish)

ʀnd, ʀnn (Old Norse)

and (Old Swedish)

and (Swedish)

[View on Wiktionary](#)