

Meanings

to beget, bring forth

Etymology

From Proto-Indo-European *ǵonh₁éyeti, causative formation to the root *ǵenh₁- ('to produce, to beget, to give birth'). Cognate with Sanskrit जनयति (*janayati*) (janayati, 'to beget, produce').

Conjugation

Present active

Person	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
1st singular	kanjō	kanjau	—
2nd singular	kanisi	kanjais	kani
3rd singular	kanipi	kanjai	kanjapau
1st dual	kanjōs	kanjaiw	—
2nd dual	kanjapiz	kanjaipiz	kanjapiz
1st plural	kanjamaz	kanjaim	—
2nd plural	kanip	kanjaip	kanip
3rd plural	kanjanpi	kanjain	kanjanpau

Present passive

Person	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st singular	kanjai	—
2nd singular	kanjasai	kanjaisau
3rd singular	kanjapai	kanjaipau
1st dual	—	—
2nd dual	—	—
1st plural	kanjanpai	kanjainpau
2nd plural	kanjanpai	kanjainpau
3rd plural	kanjanpai	kanjainpau

Past

Person	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st singular	kanidō	kanidēdī
2nd singular	kanidēz	kanidēdīz
3rd singular	kanidē	kanidēdī
1st dual	kanidēdū	kanidēdīw
2nd dual	kanidēdudiz	kanidēdīdiz
1st plural	kanidēdum	kanidēdīm
2nd plural	kanidēdud	kanidēdīd
3rd plural	kanidēdun	kanidēdīn

Non-finite Forms

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle
kanjanaḡ	kanjandz	kanidaz

Descendants

***kannjan** (Proto-West Germanic)

 ***kennen** (Old Dutch)

kennian (Old Saxon)

***kannjan** (Proto-West Germanic)

cænnan, cennan, cynnan (Old English)

kennen (Middle English)

oncennan (Old English)

kenna (Old Norse)

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