

**\*-ukōnā** Runic: ᚢ ᚷ ᚲ ᚲ ᚩ Pronunciation: /u.kɔ:.nã/

suffix · forms verbs · Weak class 2

## Function

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forms weak class 2 verbs from adjectives, nouns, and verbs; with adjectives and nouns it usually has factitive, causative, or inchoative force, ‘make X, become X, treat/use as X’; with verbs it forms affective intensives, frequentatives, or iteratives

## Etymology

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From \*-uk- + \*-ōnā, probably resegmented from Weak class 2 verbs built to nominal or adjectival bases in the Proto-Germanic affective/diminutive k-suffix \*-uka- (see \*-ukaz and \*-ukô for more), with variant \*ikōnā. The suffix was then extended to new adjectives, nouns, and some verbal bases. The deeper origin of \*-uk- is uncertain: it may continue an inherited or expressive \*-(u)g-/\*-(u)k-formation, perhaps with analogical generalization of \*-k- from nominal \*-k- suffixes (Kluge 1899: 30–33; Krahe & Meid 1969: 211–16). Some apparent deverbal examples may instead belong historically to the older Weak class 2 iterative ōn-verbs from Proto-Indo-European nasal presents of the -néh<sub>2</sub>-/-ŋh<sub>2</sub>- type (Kroonen 2011a: 93–99; Kroonen 2012a: 263–70), later attracted to the productive \*(u)-kōnā pattern.

# Paradigm

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## Present active

| Person       | Indicative | Subjunctive | Imperative |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1st singular | -ukō       | -ukō        | -          |
| 2nd singular | -ukōsi     | -ukōs       | -ukō       |
| 3rd singular | -ukōpi     | -ukō        | -ukōpau    |
| 1st dual     | -ukōs      | -ukōw       | -          |
| 2nd dual     | -ukōpiz    | -ukōpiz     | -ukōpiz    |
| 1st plural   | -ukōmaz    | -ukōm       | -          |
| 2nd plural   | -ukōp      | -ukōp       | -ukōp      |
| 3rd plural   | -ukōnpi    | -ukōn       | -ukōnpau   |

## Present passive

| Person       | Indicative | Subjunctive |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1st singular | -ukōi      | -           |
| 2nd singular | -ukōsai    | -ukōsau     |
| 3rd singular | -ukōpai    | -ukōpau     |
| 1st dual     | -          | -           |
| 2nd dual     | -          | -           |
| 1st plural   | -ukōnpai   | -ukōnpau    |
| 2nd plural   | -ukōnpai   | -ukōnpau    |
| 3rd plural   | -ukōnpai   | -ukōnpau    |

Past

| Person       | Indicative  | Subjunctive |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1st singular | -ukōdġ      | -ukōdēdġ    |
| 2nd singular | -ukōdēz     | -ukōdēdīz   |
| 3rd singular | -ukōdē      | -ukōdēdī    |
| 1st dual     | -ukōdēdū    | -ukōdēdīw   |
| 2nd dual     | -ukōdēdudiz | -ukōdēdīdiz |
| 1st plural   | -ukōdēdum   | -ukōdēdīm   |
| 2nd plural   | -ukōdēdud   | -ukōdēdīd   |
| 3rd plural   | -ukōdēdun   | -ukōdēdīn   |

Non-finite Forms

| Infinitive | Present Participle | Past Participle |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| -ukōnā     | -ukōndz            | -ukōdaz         |

Descendants

\*-ukōn, \*-ikōn (Proto-West Germanic)

- \*-kon (Old Dutch)
  - ken (Middle Dutch)
    - ken (Dutch)

\*-ukōn, \*-ikōn (Proto-West Germanic)

- cian, -ecian, -ician, \*-ycian (Old English)
  - ken (Middle English)
    - k (Scots)

\*-ukōn, \*-ikōn (Proto-West Germanic)

- cian, -ecian, -ician, \*-ycian (Old English)
  - ken (Middle English)
    - k, -ock (English)

\*-ukōn, \*-ikōn (Proto-West Germanic)

**-kia** (Old Frisian)

**-ke** (North Frisian)

**-kje** (Saterland Frisian)

**-kje** (West Frisian)

**\*-ukōn, \*-ikōn** (Proto-West Germanic)

**-ihhōn, -ichōn** (Old High German)

**-chen** (Middle High German)

**-chen** (German)

**\*-ukōn, \*-ikōn** (Proto-West Germanic)

**-akōn** (Old Saxon)

**-ken** (Middle Low German)

**-ken** (Low German)

**-ka** (Old Norse)

**-ke** (Danish)

**-ka** (Faroese)

**-ka** (Icelandic)

**-ka** (Norwegian Nynorsk)

**-ka** (Swedish)

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## Related Words

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### Words mentioned in this entry

**\*-ōną** suffix