

***-þaz** Runic: 𐌛𐌰𐌶 Pronunciation: /θaz/

suffix · forms adjectives · a-stem

Function

1. forms thematic adjectives from verbal roots, usually with resultative, stative, passive, or lexicalized meanings: ‘X-ed’, ‘having undergone X’, ‘characterized by X’
2. dental marker of the past participle of weak and derived verbs

Etymology

From pre-Germanic **-to-s*, a root-accented realization of the Proto-Indo-European verbal-adjective suffix **-tó-s*. The inherited formation was normally added to the zero grade of verbal roots and formed resultative, stative, passive, or other characterizing adjectives; it was only secondarily incorporated into verbal paradigms as a past/passive participle. Cognate formations include Sanskrit श्रुत (*śrutá*), Ancient Greek κλυτός (*klutós*), Latin *-tus* as in *status*, and Proto-Slavic **-tъ* (Fulk 2018: 252–53; Ringe 2017: 186–91).

The specific form **-þaz* presupposes that the accent stood on the preceding root syllable before Verner’s law. Where the inherited suffix accent of **-tó-s* was retained, the dental underwent Verner’s law, producing the related voiced variant **-daz*. Why some formations had root accent is uncertain. The most plausible explanation is an early morphological differentiation between participial and non-participial uses: **-tó-* formations used as lexical adjectives acquired root accent, whereas productive participles preserved suffix accent. Fulk (2018: 293), following Prokosch, compares Sanskrit रिक्त (*riktá*), an adjective with root accent, beside रिक्त (*riktá*), a participle with suffix accent. Proto-Germanic may have inherited such an accentual contrast or recreated it when old participial formations became lexicalized adjectives; in either case, the retraction must predate Verner’s law and cannot simply reflect the later general fixation of PGmc accent on the initial syllable. The root-accented dental may subsequently have spread analogically to some preterite-present and irregular weak formations, although the PGmc weak dental marker as a whole probably has more than one historical source (Fulk 2018: 292–94).

Paradigm

Strong declension

Case	Sg. Masc.	Sg. Fem.	Sg. Neut.	Pl. Masc.	Pl. Fem.	Pl. Neut.
Nom.	-paz	-pō	-pa, -atō	-pai	-pōz	-pō
Acc.	-panq̄	-pḡ	-pa, -atō	-panz	-pōz	-pō
Gen.	-pas, -is	-paizōz	-pas, -pis	-paizô	-paizô	-paizô
Dat.	-pammai	-paizōi	-pammai	-paimaz	-paimaz	-paimaz
Inst.	-panō	-paizō	-panō	-paimiz	-paimiz	-paimiz

Weak declension

Case	Sg. Masc.	Sg. Fem.	Sg. Neut.	Pl. Masc.	Pl. Fem.	Pl. Neut.
Nom.	-pô	-pḡ	-pô	-paniz	-pōniz	-pōnō
Acc.	-panu	-pōnu	-pô	-panunz	-pōnunz	-pōnō
Gen.	-piniz	-pōniz	-piniz	-panô	-pōnô	-panô
Dat.	-pini	-pōni	-pini	-pammaz	-pōmaz	-pammaz
Inst.	-pinē	-pōnē	-pinē	-pammiz	-pōmiz	-pammiz

[View on Wiktionary](#)