Armenian *dašxuran* 'bowl' and Pashto *l'ožay* 'vessel; pot': loanwords and the relative chronology of sound laws (Oliver Plötz Wien / Helsinki)

Based on phonological and morphological considerations the Arm. word *dašxuran* 'bowl' has been considered an Iranian loanword, but the exact source for the loan has so far not been identified. Périkhanian (1985: 75f.) reconstructs a tentative Iran. **uda-xšaudana-* (containing Iran. **uda-* 'water' and **xšaud* '? be/make wet or liquid'; cf. Cheung 2007: 455), but such a form is not continued in any Iran. language and the reconstruction as such is problematic for several reasons.

A single Arm. loan etymology might seem rather irrelevant by itself, but this etymology has been adduced as key evidence for one particular sound law: Seemingly pointing to a <u>late</u> change *d > r only after the Arm. loss of an initial unaccented *u (otherwise both d's should have become r, yielding pre-syncope Arm. $**ura\check{s}xoyrana$ -). The etymology could thereby suggest that Middle Iran. intervocalic δ (or still d?) was substituted by pre-Arm. *d (and not by Arm. $*\delta$) and that all other changes that produced pre-Arm. *d such as PIE $*d^h >$ Arm. d or PIE *Rt > Arm. Rd had occurred prior to that (cf. Viredaz 2005: 86-89). The sound change Arm. d > r has lately been used to explain quite a number of morphemes and words containing r in Armenian (cf. Viredaz 2005; 2018a; 2018b).

In this paper I want to present a different etymology for $da\check{s}xuran$ by connecting it to Pashto $l'o\check{x}ay$ 'vessel; pot'. The etymology of the latter is still under debate. Some attempts have been made (Morgenstierne (1927: 39) < $*d\bar{a}x\check{s}tra$ -; Morgenstierne (2003) < $*daus/\check{s}traka$ -). If $l'o\check{x}ay$ can be traced back to a pre-form $*dax\check{s}ura$ -(ka-)- instead, a connection with the Arm. word (and thereby ultimately a revision of the Arm. change *d > r) is worth a consideration. However, several sound changes have to be discussed first, and that will make up the main part of this paper:

- Pashto *u*-umlaut and the origins of the vowel o
- the relative chronology of Pashto syncope and the change $*(x)\check{s}r > \check{x}$
- the fate of Armenian unaccented u in (later) loanwords

The question of the etymology of a possible Iran. *daxšura- 'pot' may be addressed subsequently.

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