



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

VII.—THE DERIVATIVES OF SANSKRIT *ēka*.

Hindi has *ēk* (one) corresponding to Sanskrit *ēka*, and similar *k*-forms appear in the other Aryan tongues of India. Bloch assumes that the Prākṛit form, with *kk*, was borrowed from Sanskrit after *g* had developed from *k* between vowels, so that the *k* was necessarily reproduced as *kk*.¹ It seems unlikely, however, that such a word could be anything but popular in form. Modern Provençal and Walloon have *n*, between vowels, representing Latin *ūnus* and *ūna*.² Likewise *ēka* developed a stressless form *ka*. Here the *k*, being initial, was not subject to change; and its influence caused *k* to be kept or restored in the stressed derivative of *ēka*. The form *ka* is not entirely conjectural: it is contained in Hindi *kaēk*, Marāṭi *kaik* (much) < *ēka-ēka*, and in Kashmīri *kāh* (eleven), equivalent to Hindi *igārah*, Marāṭi *akrā* < *ēkādaça*. From *igārah* and similar forms in the related languages, it is clear that the initial vowel was sometimes dropped after *ēka* had changed to **ēga*, and then partially restored under the influence of the stressed form. The relation of Hindi *gyārah* and *igārah* seems to resemble that of Portuguese *aipo*, *limpo*, *ruivo*, and Spanish *apio*, *limpio*, *rubio*; but *gyārah* might also be a composite of **gārah* and a form corresponding to Sindi *yārahā*, derived from Prākṛit *ēāraha* (with a normal loss of intervocalic *g* < *k*). In Prākṛit *eggāraha* the *gg* came from a variant with initial *g*, probably **gāraha* for older **gāḍasa*, after simple occlusives between vowels had changed to fricatives or disappeared.

EDWIN H. TUTTLE.

NORTH HAVEN, CONN.

¹ Bloch, *Formation de la langue marathe*, §§ 94, 213 (Paris, 1915).

² Koschwitz, *Grammaire de la langue des félibres*, § 24 (Greifswald, 1894); Feller, *Orthographe wallonne*, p. 42 (Liège, 1905).