

TERMS FOR QUESTION 041 *TRONC* 'TRUNK' IN GERMANIC AREA OF *ALE*. FORMAL AND SEMANTIC APPROACH

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0. Our study presents the terms registered for question 041 *Le tronc* 'trunk', « la partie de l'arbre, depuis le sol jusqu'aux premières branches » from *Atlas Linguarum Europae* (*ALE*) questionnaire, registered in the Germanic cartographic points of *ALE* network, from the formal point of view, and also from a semantic perspective.

It represents a preliminary stage in editing the material for *ALE* map, in which the analysis follows the notes provided by the national committees and the information on forms and meanings discussed by etymological dictionaries. The article is in close connection to the one approaching the Romance denominations the authors presented in the study from 2019¹.

1. CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO FORMAL CRITERIA

1.0. The presentation of the terms according to the formal aspect follows mainly three sections for each category: the general forms in different languages, their common etymology or cognates in other languages and the actual list of forms and variants collected in the cartographic point of *ALE* network.

From the formal point of view, we have 4 major compact areas: the descendants of Gmc. **stamna-*, the descendants of Lat. *truncus* (*trunculum*), the descendants of ON. *leggr*, the descendants of ON. *bolr*, *bulr* and other smaller areas of different terms (some of them present in only one cartographic point) designating more or less the tree trunk.

1.1.1. Grn. *Stamm*, *Schtamm*, Du. *stam*, Frs. *stamen*, Engl. *stem*, Norw. *Stamme*, Swed. *stam*, *stamn*, Da. *stamme*, Lith. [ʃt'āmAs].

1.1.2. The IE. **stā* + suff. *-m-* 'to stand, make or be firm' is at the origin of Gmc. **stamna-*, Proto-Germanic **stamniz* – source for OS. *stamn*, ON. *stafn* 'stem of a ship'; OE. *stæfn*, *stefn*, *stemn*², 'stem of a tree, stem of a ship'³; OHG., MHG. *stam*, Da. *stamme*, Swed. *stam* 'trunk of a tree', Grn. *Stamm*, Engl. *stem*.

¹ Colciar, Vlasin 2019.

² See CEDEL, s.v. *stem*.

³ The nautical sense is preserved in the phrase *stem to stern* 'along the full length' (of a ship), attested from 1620s. (https://www.etymonline.com/word/stem#etymonline_v_22050).

Among the Germanic forms from Gmc. **stamna-* there are three groups to be noticed:

- 1) the group *stamn*, *stofn* and *stamen*, which are the oldest forms where the *-n* has been preserved;
- 2) the group *stamn*, *stam*, which are strong nouns, and
- 3) the group *stamme* which is a weak noun⁴.

1.1.3. The registered forms in this category are the following:

Grn.: *ʒd'aom* (*Stamm*) (Austria) 02.0/1.1.1/002–004, 006–011, 013, 026, 029, 035, 038, 039; *ʃt'aom* 02.0/1.1.2/028, 032–034, 036, 037, 041, 046–048; *ʒd'om* 02.0/1.1.3/001, 012, 018, 022, 024, 027, 031; *ʃt'om* 02.0/1.1.4/017, 021, 025, 040, 042, 043, 044; *ʃt'am* 02.0/1.1.5/014, 015; *ʒd'um* 02.0/1.1.6/020; *ʃt'um* 02.0/1.1.7/019; *ʃt'um* 02.1/2.1.1/102;

Grn. *ʃt'om* (France) 08.8/1.1.1/802, 803; *ʃd'əm* 08.8/1.1.2/804–809;

Grn. *ʃtəm* (Hungary) 11.0/71/015;

Grn. *ʃtām* (Italy) 14.8/1.1.1/801;

Grn. *ʃt'am* (Luxemburg) 15.0/1.1.2/001, 002;

Grn. *ʃtam* (Poland) 19.0/3.1.1/002, 003; *ʃtama* 19.0/3.2.1/030

Grn. *st'am* (*Stamm*, m.) (Germany) 21.0/1.1.1/001, 006–009, 011, 013; *ʃt'am* (*Schtamm*, m.) 21.0/1.1.2/002–004, 010, 012, 104, 015, 018–020, 022–046, 050–056, 058–063; *ʃt'em* 21.0/1.1.3/021;

Grn. *st'am* (Germany) 22.0/1.1.1/001–004, 006–009, 013–022, 024, 025, 032–034, 036–038, 049, 052, 137; *ʃt'am* 22.0/1.1.2/010–012, 023, 026, 028–031, 035, 039–043, 045–048, 050, 051, 053–059, 061–069, 071–091, 093–099, 100–105, 107–115, 117–128, 130–136, 211; *ʃt'amə* 22.0/1.2/106, 116, 129;

Grn. *ʃtəm* (Romania) 23.0/6.1.1/201; *ʃtam* 23.0/6.1.2/202;

Grn. *ʒdAm* (Switzerland) 25.1/1.1.1/101, 102; *ʃtAm* 25.1/1.1.2/103, 106, 107, 108, 110; *ʃtam* 25.1/1.1.3/104, 105;

Du. *stam* (*stam*) 18.0/1.1.1/101, 001, 003–007, 009–011, 015–023, 201–203, 205–210;

Frs. *st'amə* (*stamen*) 18.0/1.1.2/102, 103, 105, 108, 012, 014;

Engl. *stəm* 'stem' 09.0/2.1.1/004, 037;

Engl. *stəm* 'stem' (Wales) 09.1/2.1.1/116;

Engl. *stəm* 'stem' (Scotland) 09.2/2./203;

Da. *sðAmə* (*sdamme*) 05/1/001–021;

Norw. *stΩmn* (*stomn*) 17.0/2.1.1/048, 061, 063, 079, 080, 083 (point 063: *tʰr'ēstΩmē*, *tre-stomn*; point 083: newer); *st'aīne* (*stamme* (m., f.)) 17.0/3.1.1/001–009, 011–012, 013, 014, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 028, 031–033, 035–039, 041, 042, 045, 046, 049, 050, 052, 053, 054, 055, 057, 058, 062, 064–066, 068–070,

⁴ The Danish *stamme* is a loanword from MLG. *stamme*.

071, 075, 078, 080, 083, 085, 088, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 096, 097, 099, 100, 103, 107, 108, 110–112, 113–118, 120, 121, 125, 129, 130, 131, 133–143, 144, 145–148, 150, 151, 152;

Swed. *stAm̄* (*stam*) 24.0/1.1.1/011, 013, 015, 018, 020–022, 024, 025, 027, 028, 030–033, 035, 037–052, 056–074, 077–090, 93, 94, 96–100–102, 104–110, 112–117, 119, 120, 122–125, 128, 131, 133–201; (Finland) *stAm̄* (*stam*) 07.5/1.1.1/501, 502, 504–506, 601, 603–605;

Swed. *stAmn* (*stamn*) 24.0/1.2.1/ 13, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30–33, 37–41, 43, 47, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57, 63, 66, 68–70, 72, 76, 81, 83, 85–90, 92, 140, 185, 196, 200; (Finland) *stAmn* (*stamn*) 07.5/2.1.1/503, 602;

Lith. *št'āmAs* 28.4a/6.1.1/410.

1.2.1. Compound of *boom/baum* + *stam/stamn*

1.2.2. *Boom/baum* has origins in IE. *bhū*; WGmc **bauma-* > OHG *boum*, OS. *bôm*; for *stam/stamn*, see above.

1.2.3. Grn. *b'aomftam* 'Bômstamm, m.' 21.0/2.1.1/016; *b'ômftam* 'Bômstamm' 21.0/2.1.2/005, 017; *b'âmftam* 21.0/2.1.4/057; *b'aomftam* 22.0/2.1.1/060; *b'ômftam* 22.0/2.1.2/044; *b'ômstam* 22.0/2.1.3/027; *b'âmftam* 22.0/2.1.4/092;

Du. *b'ômstam* 'boom-stam' 18.0/2.1.1/013; *b'aimstam* 'boom-stam' 18.0/2.1.2/104.

1.3.1. Compound of *tre* + *stamme*

1.3.2. *Tre* < IE. *deru-* > Gmc **trewo-* > ON *tré*.

1.3.3. Norw. *t^hrēsta^{mē}* 'trestamme' (m.) 17.0/3.2.1/011, 020, 025, 029, 030, 040, 056, 096, 122, 152 (Danish-Norwegian).

1.4.1. Compound of *stamm* + *block*

1.4.2. *Block* 'trunk' < PIE **bhlugo-*, *bhele-* 'thick plank, beam' > OHG. *bloh(h)*, MHG. *bloch*, MDu. *bloc*.

1.4.3. Grn. *zd'aobl'ōy* 02.0/2.1.1/005.

1.5.1. Baum

1.5.2. *Boom/baum* < IE. *bhū*; WGmc **bauma-* > OHG *boum*, OS. *bôm* (see also OCel. *baþmr* 'tree', Goth. *bagms*, Engl. *beam* 'balk').

1.5.3. Grn. *bōūm* (*Baum*) (Italy) 14.8/2.1.1/804;

Grn. (dər) *bæin* (*Baum*) (Switzerland) 25.1/2.1.1/109;

Swed. *ba^{m̄}*, *bA^{m̄}* 24.0/3.1.1/41+, 70+, 71, 72+ as second answers.

1.6.1. Compound of *boom/baum* + *tronk/trunk*

The Dutch *b'ômstrōŋk* 'booms tronk' 18.0/5.1.1/204 combines the Germanic *boom/baum* in the Genitive and the Latin *truncus*.

1.7.1. Engl. *trunk*, Du. *trunk*; see also Welsh [trɨŋk^h]

1.7.2. The forms come from Lat. *truncum* (Acc. of *truncus*). The meanings of *trunk* are, according to CEDEL (s.v. *trunk*): 1) stem of a tree; 2) body, which

comes from ME. *tronke*, *trunke* borrowed from MF. *tronc*⁵ < Lat. *truncus* ‘the stem, bole or trunk of a tree’, ‘the stem with the boughs lopped off’, from the adjective *truncus*, ‘lopped off, broken off; maimed, mutilated’, which probably stands for Fr. **troncos* < IE. base **trank-* ‘to press’.

1.7.3. Engl. trΛŋk ‘trunk’ 09.0/1.1.1./001–003, 004, 005–007, 009–011, 013–016, 018, 020, 022–028, 030–036, 037, 038–046, 048–053, 055–060, 063–066; Engl. trΛŋk ‘trunk’ (Scotland) 09.2/1 / 201, 202, 205–211, 213–215; Wales: trΛŋk ‘trunk’ 09.1/1.1.1/102, 103, 104, 109–113, 115;

Engl. δə trΛŋk ‘the trunk’ (Ireland) 12.1/1.1.1/104, 107 108, 111, 112;

Du. trΩŋk (trunk) 18.0/4.1.1/210. The Welsh trŋŋk^h ‘trunc’ 09.1/8.1.1/101 is considered a regional Welsh-English variant.

1.8.1. Norw. *legg* (-*legg*), Swed. *låg*, Fa. *leggur*

1.8.2. *Legg* < ON. *Leggr* ‘a leg, bone of the arm or leg’ from Proto-Germanic **lagjaz* (cognates Da. *læg*, Swed. *låg* ‘the calf of the leg’)⁶.

1.8.3. Norw.: *leḡ* ‘legg’ 17.0/1.1.1/014, 053, 057, 060, 073, 077, 098, 101, 102, 106, 1170120, 127, 132; -*leḡ*⁷ 17.0/1.4.1/059, 072, 104, 105, 128, 130.

In Norwegian *legg* means ‘the back of the leg below the knee’, ‘portion of the lower appendage from knee to ankle’, ‘lower part of the leg’.

For some points, details are given regarding specific meanings: point 053: preferably birch.

In structures with *-legg* the names of the trees are present: points 059, 104, 128, structure with *gran-* ‘spruce’, ‘fir’, ‘conifer’; point 072, structures with *furu-* ‘pine’ or ‘fir’, *bjorke-* ‘birch’; point 130, preferably structure with *gran-* ‘spruce’; point 105, structures with *buske* ‘shrub, bush’ (see below, **2.10.** a)).

Swed.: *leḡ* (*låg*) 24.0/2.1.1/091, 093; *låg* 24.0/2.1.1 50, 91, 93, 99, 201.

Fa.: l’eggur (*leggur*) ‘stalk’, ‘stem’, ‘bush’; 33.0/1.1.1/001; l’eggur (*leggur*) 33.0/1.1.2/003 (see below, **2.10.** c)).

1.9.1. Compound of *tre* ‘tree’ + *legg* (for *legg*, see above, **1.8.3.**)

1.9.2. Norw. t^hrē\leḡ is registered in: 17.0/1.2.1/010, 011, 019, 020, 022, 024, 027, 043–044, 047, 048, 048, 051, 058, 060, 062, 067, 071, 073, 074, 076, 078,

⁵ English acquired the ‘main stem of a tree’ and ‘torso of the body’ senses from Old French in late 15c, according to https://www.etymonline.com/word/trunk#etymonline_v_17899. The meaning ‘box, case’ from Old French *tronc* ‘alms box in a church’ dates back in mid-15c. and is likely to be from the notion of the body as the ‘case’ of the organs; see also the meaning ‘container, suitcase, chest’. Cambridge and Merriam-Webster online dictionaries define *trunk* in English as ‘the thick main stem of a tree, from which its branches grow’, ‘the main part of a person’s body, not including the head, legs and arms’, ‘the main part of a blood vessel or nerve’ (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/trunk>), and: a. ‘the main stem of a tree apart from limbs and roots – called also bole’, b(1). ‘the human or animal body apart from the head, neck, and appendages: TORSO’; c. ‘the central part of anything’ (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/trunk>).

⁶ <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=leggr>.

⁷ Norw. *-legg* stands for the name of the tree, for example *tell-leg*.

081–087, 089, 090, 091, 093, 095, 096, 098, 109–112, 121, 123, 125, 131, 144, 148, 149.

Specific details are present in: point 058 “of a small tree”; point 082 “up to the branches”; point 089 “preferably the lower part”; point 112 “lower part”.

1.10.1. Compound of *ved* + *legg*

1.10.2. *Ved* < IE. **uidhu-* > ON. *viðr* (> Danish and Swedish *ved*), *viðar*, OE. *widu*, *wudu* ‘tree, trees collectively, forest, grove’; ‘the substance of which trees are made’, OHG. *witu*, *wito* ‘wood’.

1.10.3. Norw. *v'ē\lēg* (*vedlegg*) 17.0/1.3.1/013.

In Norwegian, *ved* means ‘wood from a particular species’, ‘firewood’, ‘wood intended to be burned, typically for heat’⁸.

1.11.1. Engl. *bole*, Du. *bol*, Swed. *bål*

1.11.2. *Bol*, *bōl*. Engl. *bole*, according to CEDEL (s.v.), means ‘trunk of a tree’, as ME. *bole*, ON. *bolr*, ‘trunk of a tree’, related to MLG. *bole*, *bolle*, Grn. *Bohle* ‘plank’, MDu *bolle* ‘trunk of a tree’ The meaning ‘body’, beside ‘trunk of a tree’⁹ is mentioned in <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=bole>.

1.11.3. Engl. *bol* ‘bole’ 09.0/3.1.1./008, 018, 019, 021; (Scots) *bōl* ‘bole’ 09.2/3/204;

Du. *bōl* (*bol*) 18.0/3.1.1./007, 801;

Swed. *bål* ‘trunk’, ‘torso’ 24.0/3.1.1/18, 111, 146, 150, 152, 160, 164, 166–170, 172, 173, 175, 176, 179, 180, 181, 183–186, 180–193, 199;

Fa. *b'ūlor* ‘body, bole’ 33.0/2.1.1/002; *b'ūlEr* ‘body, bole’ 33.0/2.1.2/004.

1.12. Grn. [ʃt'umpf] 22.0/3/070 comes from PIE **stebh-* ‘post, stem; to support’; Proto-Germanic **stamp-* (> ON. *stumpr*, OHG. *Stumpf* >), Grn. *stump* ‘dull, blunt, stump, stub’, Grn. *Stummel* ‘piece cut off’, cf. Du. *stomp*, Engl. *stump*).

1.13. Norw. [ʃtr^aŋje/ʃtr'a'n'je] 17.0/5.1.1/013 (see also question 042 from ALE questionnaire¹⁰) can be explained from IE. **st(e)re(n)g(h)* < PIE. **ster-* ‘taut, stiff, tight’; ON. *strangi*, *strangr* ‘tree stem with chopped off branches’.

1.14.1. Norw. *stokk*, Engl. *stock*

1.14.2. Engl. *stock* < ME. *stok* < OE. *stocc* ‘trunk, log, stock’¹¹, related to ON. *stokkr* ‘block of wood, trunk of a tree’ – see the Norw. *stokk*, Da. *stok*, Swed.

⁸ <https://glosbe.com/nb/en/ved>.

⁹ See also: *bollard* (n.), 1844, originally a strong, upright post along a dock for fixing hawsers for mooring ships; probably from *bole* + suff. *-ard* (<https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=bole>).

¹⁰ According to the information collected in this cartographic point for question 042 ‘trunk of a cut down tree’, no big trees grow in the district.

¹¹ The meanings ‘stump, post, stake, tree trunk, log’ also ‘pillory’ are mentioned in https://www.etymonline.com/word/stock#etymonline_v_22105.

stock, OS., OFris. *stok*, MDu. *stoc* ‘tree trunk, stump’, Du. *stok* ‘stick, cane’, OHG., MHG. *stoc* ‘tree trunk, stick’, Grn. *Stock* ‘stick, cane’, and to OE. *stycce*, OS. *stukki*, ON. *stykki*, Swed. *stycke*, MDu. *stu(ke)*, Du. *stuk*, OHG. *stucci*, MHG. *stücker*, Grn. *Stücker* ‘piece’, OE. *stocu*, ON. *stūka* (CEDEL, s.v. *stock*). (The meaning ‘stick, cane’ appears also in the Romance area, the Cat. *soca*¹²).

1.14.3. Norw. stǫk̄h (stokk (m.) ‘stick, cane, pole’) 17.0/4.1.1/124–126;
Engl. stak ‘stock’ 09.0/6.1.1./062.

1.15. Icelandic stǫhn, stǫhn 13.0/1.1.1/001 can be connected to PIE root **stebh-*¹³ ‘post, stem, to support, place firmly on, fasten’ > Proto-Germanic **stab-* (> OS. *staf*, ON *stafr*, OE. *stæf* (plural *stafas*) ‘walking stick, strong pole used for carrying, rod used as a weapon, pastoral staff’, Da. *stav*, OFris. *stef*, MLG. and MDu. *staf*, OHG. *stab*, Grn. *Stab*, MDu. *stapel* ‘pillar, foundation’).

1.16.1. Engl. *butt*

1.16.2. *Butt* is related to the base of which *buttock* seems to be a derivation and which is represented by words meaning ‘short and stumpy’, as Du. *bot*, according to ODEE, s.v. *butt*⁶. CEDEL (s.v. *butt*²) mentions it as ‘the thicker end of anything’ < ME. *but*, *butte*. In English, *butte* ‘thick end’ was attested c. 1400, which probably is related to MDu., Du. *bot*¹⁴, LG. *butt* ‘blunt, dull’, and to OE. *beatan* ‘to beat’, ON. *bauta*, from Proto-Germanic **buttan* < PIE. root **bhau-* ‘to strike’; “Also probably mixed with Old French *bot* ‘extremity, end’, which also is from Germanic (compare *butt* (n.3)¹⁵)”.

1.16.3. Engl. *but* ‘butt’ 09.0/4.1.1. /012, 017, 029, 054;
Engl. *ḃa bAt* ‘the butt’ (Ireland) 12.1/2.1.1/103.

1.17. Engl. *b'Λde* ‘body’ (Scotland) 09.2/4/212 refers to the ‘main portion, trunk’ (ME. *bodi*, OE. *bodig*); ‘trunk of a man or beast, physical structure of a

¹² See Cociar, Vlasin 2019: 5.

¹³ Source also of Old Lithuanian *stabas* ‘idol’, Lithuanian *stiebas* ‘staff, pillar’ (<https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=staff>).

¹⁴ Which, according to https://www.etymonline.com/word/butt#etymonline_v_18146, means ‘blunt, short, stumpy’ that can also be connected to the meaning derived from ‘liquor barrel, cask for wine or ale’ late 14c., from Anglo-French *but* and Old French *bot* ‘barrel, wine-skin’ (14c., Modern French *botte*), from Late Latin *buttis* ‘cask’; cognate with Sp. and Port. *bota*, It. *botte* (https://www.etymonline.com/word/butt#etymonline_v_18146, *butt* (n.2)).

¹⁵ “*butt* (n.3) ‘target of a joke, object of ridicule’ 1610s, from earlier sense ‘target for shooting practice, turf-covered mound against which an archery target was set’ (mid-14c.), from Old French *but* ‘aim, goal, end, target’ of an arrow, etc. (13c.), which seems to be a fusion of Old French words for ‘end’ (*bot*) and ‘aim, goal’ (*but*), both ultimately from Germanic. The latter is from Frankish **but* ‘stump, stock, block’ [Klein, Dr. Ernest, *A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, Amsterdam: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., 1971, “Language” I, s. 214] or some other Germanic source (compare Old Norse *butr* ‘log of wood’)” (https://www.etymonline.com/word/butt#etymonline_v_18146).

human or animal'; 'material frame, material existence of a human'; 'main or principal part of anything', related to OHG. *potah*, *botah* 'cask, tube, vat', of uncertain origin (see CEDEL, s.v. *body*); "perhaps an alien word in OE. and OHG." (ODEE, s.v.); in German it was replaced by *Leib*, originally 'life' and *Körper*, from Latin, "but in English *body* remains as a great and important word (OED)"¹⁶.

ME. *bodi*, fr. OE. *bodig*, rel. to OHG. *botah*, of uncertain origin.

1.18. Grn. *berχ* 14.8/3.1.1/805 (in connection with *Birch* „Birke" ('birch') has unclear etymology; the root **bhereg-* 'to shine; bright, white', with reference to the bark; PIE. **bhergo* > Proto-Germanic **berkjon*, source also of OS. *birka*, ON. *börk*, OE. *berc*, *beorc*, Da. *birk*, Swed. and Icelandic *björk*, MDu. *berke*, Du. *berk*, OHG. *birihha*, Grn. *Birke*¹⁷.

1.19. Engl. *stōk* 'stalk' 09.0/5.1.1/038, 061, 'stem of a plant' < ME. *stalke*, diminutive of ME. *stale*¹⁸, from OE. *stela* 'a stalk', probably from IE. base **st(h)el-* 'to place' (CEDEL, s.v. *stalk*¹).

1.20. Fa. *trea*

The general term *trea* 'tree' is registered in the Faeroe Islands; see below, **2.10. c).**

Fa. *trea* 'tree' 33.0/1.1.1/001, 004;

Fa. *trē* 'tree' 33.0/1.1.1/002;

Fa. *trē* 'tree' 33.0/1.1.1/003.

Along with the terms in the Germanic area, we shall also mention the Welsh forms registered in Celtic points on the western part of Great Britain:

1.21. Welsh *bōk* 'bark' 09.1/3.1.1./114 is, according to the editors of Great Britain material for ALE, presumably a Welsh speaker's version of English *bark* that he thinks means 'trunk', possibly an irrelevant answer¹⁹, as it means 'outer rind of a tree < ON. *borkr*, perhaps related to birch' (ODEE s.v. *bark*²) and Low

¹⁶ https://www.etymonline.com/word/body#etymonline_v_13683.

¹⁷ <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=birch>.

¹⁸ The meanings 'one of the uprights of a ladder, handle, stalk' are mentioned by https://www.etymonline.com/word/stalk#etymonline_v_21980. The same source mentions OE. *stalu* 'wooden part' (of a tool or instrument) < Proto-Germanic **stalla-* (source also of OE. *steala* 'stalk, support', *steall* 'place') < PIE. **stol-no-*, suffixed form of **stol-*, variant of root **stel-* 'to put, stand, put in order', with derivatives referring to a standing object or place.

¹⁹ See also "**bark (n.2)** 'any small vessel or ship' early 15c., from French *barque* 'boat' (15c.), from Late Latin *barca*, which is probably cognate with Vulgar Latin **barica* (see **barge** (n.)). More precise sense of 'three-masted ship fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzenmast' (17c.) often is spelled *barque* to distinguish it" (https://www.etymonline.com/word/bark#etymonline_v_5247).

German *borke*. We also have to consider the Sp. *corteza* (< Lat. *corticēa*) ‘bark’ in Romance area (06.0/8.1.1/060)/ with reference to objects made of tree bark²⁰.

1.22. The Welsh *b'ōnin* ‘bonyn’ 09.1/4.1.1./105, 106, 107, where *-yn* is a diminutive suffix, has the meaning ‘stump, counterfoil, root’²¹.

1.23. Welsh *bōn* ‘bōn’ 09.1/5.1.1./108; *bōn* means ‘stump, base, stem, radix’, so, the lower part of the tree. It is related to *bony*.

1.24. Welsh *b'ōnkif* ‘boncyff’ 09.1/6.1.1./106 means ‘stump, stock, trunk’²².

1.25. Welsh *k'ōis* ‘coes’ 09.1/7.1.1./101 refers to ‘leg’, ‘lower limb from groin to ankle’ (also handle or shank), and ‘stalk, stem’.

No answers were given in: 02.0/3.1/016, 023, 030, 045; 09.0/7.1.1. /047; 14.8/5.1.1 802, 803; 18.0/7.1.1/002.

2. CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SEMANTIC CRITERIA

The majority of the terms correspond to the definition of the tree trunk as *the main part of the tree, from the roots to the place the branches start to grow*. It is usually accompanied by the idea of thickness and the vertical position (which is important when compared to question 042 *Le tronc (d'un arbre abattu)* ‘log, stump, chump’ that sometimes interferes in some of the subjects’ answers, as it is the case in some Romance areas (see Colciar, Vlasin 2019) and sporadically in Germanic area.

The anthropomorphic connotations are also present, as well as meanings derived from the central idea – objects made of the main parts of the trees, generally serving as support for something. In other cases, the extralinguistic reality explains the presence of terms designating the tree as a whole.

2.1. The main part of a standing tree, from the roots to the place branches start to grow + [thickness]

The large majority of the answers belong to this category and are represented, in the Germanic and Romance areas by two of the most widely spread terms: the descendants of Gmc. **stamna-* and the descendants of Lat. *truncus* (*trunculus*).

²⁰ See Colciar, Vlasin 2019: 11, 2.6.

²¹ The meanings of the Welsh words were noted according to glosbe.com translator for the Welsh words.

²² It can also refer to ‘log’ (for cut piece).

In the Germanic areas, the terms in this first category are the following:

- a) Grn. *Stamm*, *Schtamm*, Du. *stam*, Frs. *stamen*, Norw. *stamme*, *stomn*, Swed. *stam*, *stamn*, Da. *sdamme*, Lith. [ʃt'āmAs].
 - a1) compound of *stamme* + *tre* – Norw. *trestamme*;
 - a2) compound of *stamm* + *block* – Grn. [ʒd' aobl' õy].
- b) compound of *boom* + *tronk* – Du. *booms* + *trunk*.
- c) compound of *tre* + *leg* – Norw. [tʰrē\lēg]²³.

2.2. The terms refer to the main part of a tree (without roots or branches) and the human torso

- a) Engl. *trunk*, Welsh *trunc*, Du. *trunk*;
- b) Engl. *bole*, Du. *bol*, Swed. *bål* 'trunk', 'torso', Fa. [b'ūlor], [b'ūlEr] 'body, bole';
- c) Engl. *body* 'main portion, trunk'.

2.3. The lower, thicker part of the trunk, towards the roots

- a) Norw. *tre* + *legg* in cartographic points where the form is annotated as the lower part of the tree (17.0/1.2.1/089, 112);
- b) Engl. *butt* 'thicker end of a thing'; (dial.) 'buttock'; 'base of a tree trunk';
- c) Welsh *bonyn* 'stump, counterfoil, root';
- d) Welsh *bôn* 'stump, base, stem, radix'.

2.4. Terms with reference to the human body (anthropomorphic connotation), namely the leg²⁴:

- a) Norw. *legg* (*-legg*) 'the back of the leg below the knee', 'portion of the lower appendage from knee to ankle', 'lower part of the leg'; Swed. *Läg*, having the same meaning;
- b) compound of *tre* + *leg* (Norw.);
- c) Welsh *coes* 'leg', 'lower limb from groin to ankle', also 'stalk', 'stem'.

2.5. Stem of a plant

- a) Engl. *stem* 'a central part of something from which other parts can develop or grow, or which forms a support', 'the stick-like central part of a plant that grows above the ground and from which leaves and flowers grow, or a smaller thin part that grows from the central part and supports the leaves and flowers'²⁵.
- b) Engl. *stalk* 'stem of a plant'.

²³ See 17.0/1.2.1/082 where it is noted that the name refers to the part of the tree up to the branches, as compared to the general meaning of *legg*, referring to the lower part of the leg.

²⁴ See terms with reference to the human leg in It. *ped*, *pecone*, *pedecone*, Port. *pé* (Colciar, Vlasin 2019: 6–7)

²⁵ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stem>.

2.6. Cut off, cut short, blunted or stunted

- a) Grn. *Stumpf* ‘dull, blunt, stump, stub; cut off piece’
- b) Norw. [str'aŋe/str'a'n'je] – see the meaning of ON. *strangi*, *strangr* ‘tree stem with chopped off branches’.
- c) Welsh *bonyff* ‘stump, stock, trunk’; also piece (see also 2.7.).

2.7. Pole, stick, cane, piece, resulted from tree trunks

- a) Engl. *stock*; Norw. *stokk* – see above, 1.14.2.
- b) Icelandic [stõbn], [stõbn̥] – see above, 1.15.

2.8. Firewood, wood intended to be burned for heat

Norw. *vedlegg*, compound of *ved* + *legg* – see above, 1.10.

2.9. Outer rind of a tree, bark

Welsh *bõk* ‘bark’; see above, 1.21.

2.10. Another category of terms subjected to semantic classification is visibly related to the extralinguistic reality involving the natural habitat of different tree species in certain geographic conditions (latitude, altitude, climate etc.)

Thus, we have situations when the terms refer to species specific to a certain natural habitat.

a) In Norway, for some points, details are given regarding specific meanings (see 17.0/1.1.1/053, where *legg* refers preferably to birch).

In structures with *-legg* the names of the trees growing in those areas are present: structures with: *gran-* ‘spruce’, ‘fir’, ‘conifer’²⁶, *furu-* ‘pine’ or ‘fir’, *bjorke-* ‘birch’, *gran-* ‘spruce’ (see above, 1.8.3.).

b) The Grn. [berχ], with unclear etymology, is probably related to Birch ‘birch’. The tree vegetation in the boreal region of the Scandinavian Peninsula is characterized by coniferous forests and broad-leaved birch, according to Tore Arnborg, *Forest types of northern Sweden*²⁷.

c) Due to the environmental conditions, the absence of the designatum can lead to a selection of terms capable to supply the correspondent in the subject’s reality, designating the vegetation most likely to be compared to trees:

c1) Norw. structures with *buske* ‘shrub, bush’ + *legg*, or Fa. *leggur* ‘stalk’, ‘stem’, ‘bush’,

c2) but it can also be supplied by the general term, *tree*, as in Fa. *trea* ‘tree’ explainable by the fact that there are no trees in Faroe Islands.

²⁶ One reference to a particular species is given in the Romance area – Occ. *sapino* ‘fir’ 08.0/5.1.1/201.

²⁷ For full reference, see <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF00045585> (accessed, June 2021).

2.11. The general term 'tree': *boom/baum* in Grn. *bōum* (Italy, 14.8/2.1.1/804); Grn. (*dər*) *bœin* (Baum) (Switzerland, 25.1/2.1.1/109) and Swed. *baṁ*, *bAṁ* (24.0/3.1.1/41+, 70+, 72+, 71).

The situation is different from that of Fa. *tree* (see **2.10.** c2)), as in all the cartographic points indicated above, coniferous trees are present (32.7% of Meiringen, Switzerland (cartographic point 25.1/109) area is forested²⁸, forests are present in Gressonay-Saint-Jean²⁹ (Italy) (cartographic point 14.8/2.1.1/804), and the north-western area of Sweden (cartographic points 24.0/3.1.1/41+, 70+, 72+, 71) is characterized by coniferous forests of boreal region and broad-leaved birch (according to Arnborg, *op.cit.*).

3. CONCLUSIONS

The terms registered for QI 041 *Tronc* in the Germanic areas make large compact areas formally and semantically.

The largest one is that of the Gmc. **stamna-* present in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark etc. and in Germanic cartographic points in France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania. Another large area is represented by the descendants of ON. *leggr* in Norwegian *legg* (*-legg*) and its compounds and in Swedish *låg*.

The Latin descendant of *truncus* is dominant in Great Britain and a large area is also represented by the descendants of ON. *bolr*, *bulr* in English *bole* or Swedish *bål*. Other terms in smaller areas or only with a single representation can be found.

As compared to the Romance domain from a quantitative point of view, the number of Germanic terms for 'trunk (of a standing tree)' is considerably smaller.

The semantic diversification is also present, following the history and the etymology of the forms in different languages. The most frequent meanings in most of the areas concentrate towards the idea of main, most important part of something, serving as support or characterized by massiveness. Other secondary developments in meanings are connected to these or, in other situations, can be conditioned by extra-linguistic factors, but, in terms of geographical distribution, they are quite limited.

Abbreviations

Cat. = Catalan
Da. = Danish
Du. = Dutch

MHG. = Middle High German
MLG. = Middle Low German
ME. = Middle English

²⁸ See: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meiringen>.

²⁹ See: <https://www.lovevda.it/en/database/3/tourist-resorts/aosta-valley/gressoney-saint-jean/392>.

Engl. = English	Norw. = Norwegian
Fa. = Faroese	Occ. = Occitan
Frs. = Frisian	OCel. = Old Celtic
Goth. = Gothic	OFris. = Old Frisian
Gmc. = Germanic	OHG. = Old High German
Grn. = German	OE. = Old English
IE. = Indo-European	OF. = Old French
It. = Italian	ON. = Old Norse
Lat. = Latin	OS. = Old Saxon
LG = Low German	PIE. = Proto-Indo-European
Lith. = Lithuanian	Port. = Portuguese
MDu. = Middle Dutch	Sp. = Spanish
MF. = Middle French	Swed. = Swedish

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TERMES POUR LA QUESTION 041 TRONC DANS L'AIRES GERMANIQUE DE ALE. APPROCHE FORMELLE ET SÉMANTIQUE

Résumé

Les termes enregistrés pour la QI *Tronc* dans le domaine germanique forment, du point de vue formel et sémantique, des aires denses et larges.

L'aire la plus vaste appartient au germanique **stamna-*, rencontré en Allemagne, Autriche, Suisse, aux Pays Bas, en Norvège, Suède, Danemark, etc. et dans les points cartographiques germaniques de France, Hongrie, Italie, Pologne et Roumanie. Une autre aire étendue est celle des descendants de l'ON. *leggr*, le norvégien *legg* (-*legg*), avec ses composés, et le suédois *låg*.

Le descendant du latin *truncus* est largement répandu en Grande Bretagne; dans de vastes aires sont présents aussi les descendants de l'ON. *bolr*, *bulr*, représentés par l'anglais *bole* et le suédois *bål*.

Du point de vue quantitatif, par comparaison à l'aire romane, le nombre de termes germaniques pour *tronc* est considérablement plus réduit.

On rencontre aussi une variété sémantique qui suit l'histoire et l'étymologie des formes de différentes langues. Dans la plupart de ces langues, les sens les plus fréquents sont concentrés sur l'idée de partie principale de quelque chose, qui sert d'appui ou de base et se caractérise par massivité. D'autres sens secondaires développés sont liés à cette première catégorie ou, dans certains cas, limités comme distribution, ils peuvent être déterminés par des facteurs extralinguistiques.

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