SCr. *roda*, Lat. *ardea*

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The proposition

SCr. *róda* 'stork' ~Lat. *ardea* 'heron', Gr. ἐρῳδιός 'heron'.

Gr. ἐρῳδιός 'heron'

Variants:	ἐρῳδιός (Herod.), ῥωδιός (Hipp.), ἀρωδιός (LXX), ἐρωδιός (Hom.)
Suffix:	αἰγωλιός 'vulture', αἰγυπιός 'owl', χαραδριός 'stone curlew'
Origin:	ἐρῳδιός (*h_1rōid-) vs. ἐρωδιός (*h_1rōd-)
Analogy:	ἐρῳδιός with adj. in –ίδιος, cf. ὀφίδιον (Solmsen *pace* Frisk)
Other:	ἐρωγάς 'heron' (Hes.), ἐδωλιός 'id.' (Aris.) ~PGr.?
Meaning:	'heron' but Cyran. 'ἐν βωμοῖς ἢ κτίσμασιν τοῖς ἐν πόλεσι σκηνοποιῶν ὡς χελιδών (sc. ἐρῳδιός)'

Lat. *ardea* 'heron'

Variants: *ardea* (Verg.), *ardeola* (Plin.)

Origin: *h_1rd- (?), no comparanda

Meaning: 'ardea est avis, i.e. haron' (CGL)

Phaenomenon: it rains 'cum medio celeres revolant ex aequore mergi / [...] notasque paludes / deserit atque altam supra volat ardea nubem' (Verg., deest in Arato) - cf. It. *maltempo* 'stork', not 'heron'.

Other possible cognates

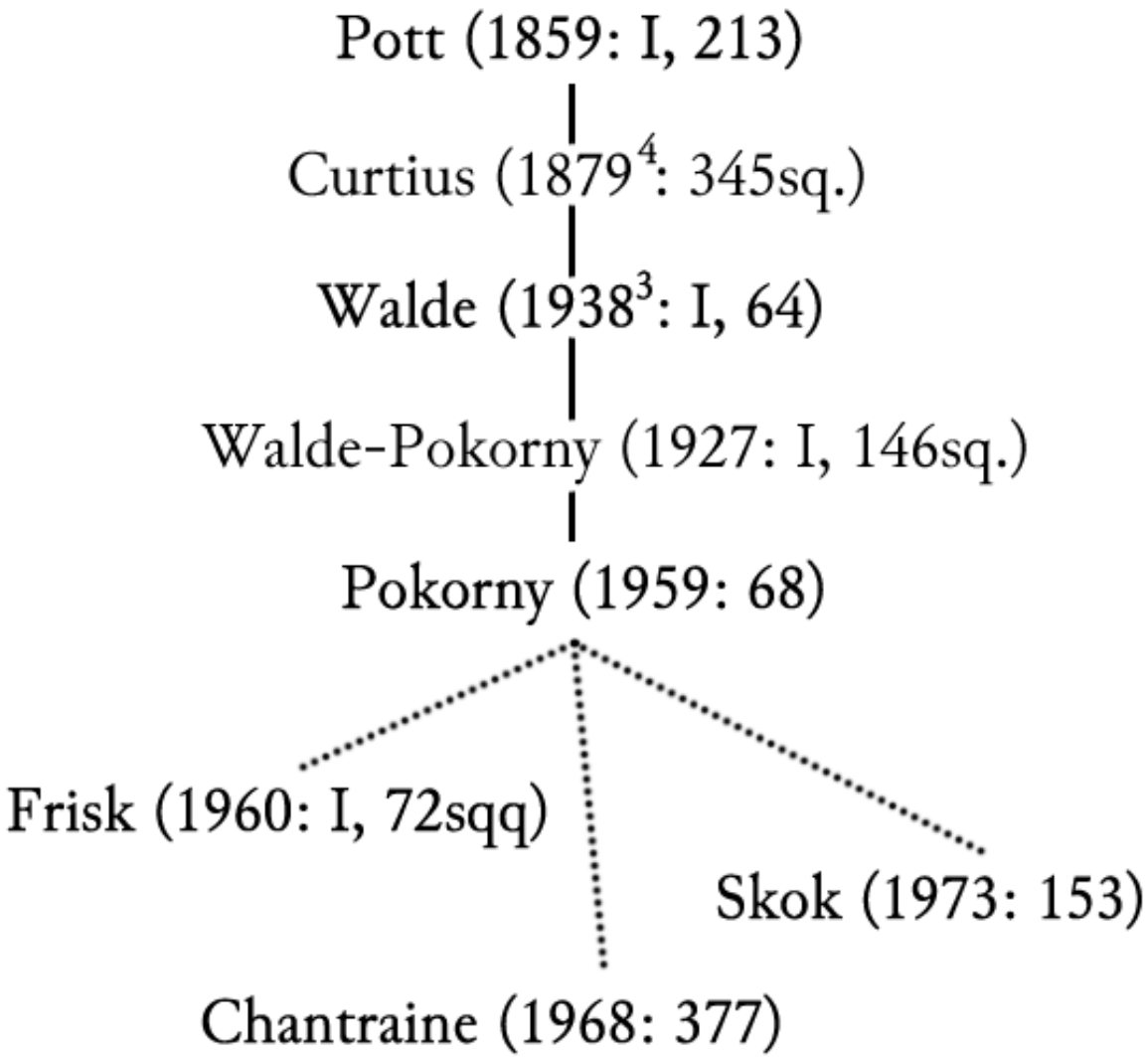
SCr. *róda* 'stork' ~Lat. *ardea* 'heron' (*h_1rd-), Gr. ἐρωδιός 'heron' (*h_1rōd-).

Germ. ON *arta*, dim. *ertla* - but designates various Anatidae.

Arm. **arat* 'ἐρῳδιός', Gsg. *aratay* - but would reflect *$h_1$reh_2d-.

Etymology

The origins


Pott (1859: I, 213)
Curtius (1879⁴: 345sq.)
Walde (1938³: I, 64)
Walde-Pokorny (1927: I, 146sq.)
Pokorny (1959: 68)
Frisk (1960: I, 72sqq)
Skok (1973: 153)
Chantraine (1968: 377)

The twist

The twist: "PSl. *rod- and *ord- would have yielded SCr. ****rȁda* (AP. a), the accentuation and vowel quantity reflecting an acute inaccordance with Winter's law." Schrijver (1991: 65)

Counter-proposal: "It is perhaps a loan from Latin: 'Romance' **árda* vel. sim. > Slav. **ròda* > **rodà* (Dybo's law) > *róda* (Neo-Štokavian retraction)." (Schrijver (ibid.)

Requires:
(a) PRom. **árda*
(b) PRom. **árda* 'stork'
(c) PRom. **árda* 'stork' > SCr. **róda*.

(a) PRom. *árda*

REW: s.v. *ardea* (619), Rom. *barză*, Sp. *garza*, Port. *garça* - but 'der Anlaut der romanischen Wörter ist unerklärt'.

Coromines: 'Debe cancelarse sin más vacilación la etimología lat. *ardea* 'garza', pues es imposible entonces explicar la *g-*. No es posible que se desarrollara por vía fonética, ni tienen probabilidad las contaminaciones que han supuesto algunos autores recientes. Es preferible declarar desconocido el origen del vocábolo.' (1975)

Conclusion: Rom. *barză*, Sp. *garza*, Port. *garça* =/= PRom. **árda*. Besides, Lat. *ardea* > PRom. **ardya* regularly. Reconstructing **árda* can therefore account neither for the Romance nor for Latin forms.

(b) PRom. **árda* 'stork'

stork:	Rom. *barză*
heron:	Sp. *garza*, Port. *garça*
magpie:	Sp. *garza* (Aragon), Nagore-Laín (1999); *garsa* (Catalonia), Alcover-Moll (1999).

Conclusion: Q-PRom. **árda* would have more likely denoted a 'heron'.

(c) PRom. **árda* 'stork' > SCr. **róda*

Lat. arC- > SCr. *raC-* regularly, cf. Lat. *arca* > Scr. *raka* =/= Q-PRom. **árda* > SCr. **róda*

Intonation after metathesis in Romance loans is regularly acute and columnar, cf. *rȁka*, Asg. *rȁku* (AP a) =/= SCr. **róda*, Asg. **ródu* (AP b). Matasović (2008) has shown that all Romance a-stem loans end up as (AP a): *kònoba, kòleda, lòćika, pògača, pòlača* etc.

Matasović derives roda from *h_1rh_3d- claiming that the laryngeal would have vocalized in Proto-Slavic. (The only other instance of such vocalization is in his view PSl. *sali 'salt' which could, however, equally well reflect *sh_2eli-.)

Conclusion: Q-PRom. **árda* would have regularly yielded SCr. *rȁda* (AP a). Consequently, **róda* cannot be derived from it, nor can it be directly related to Lat. *ardea* and Gr. ἐρωδιός.

Idea I: *a*-prothesis

1. (Schrijver, 1997)

OHG *amsla* 'blackbird' : Lat. *merula* 'id.' :: Lat. *ardea* : SCr. *róda*

(OHG *a-msl- : Lat. *mesl- :: Lat. *a-rd- : SCr. rod-)

2. Greek:
   1. ἐρωδιός : ἐρᾠδιός :: λᾶδος : λήδιον
   2. ἐρᾳδιός : ἀρωδιός :: ἔγχουσα : ἄγχουσα
   3. ἀρωδιός : ῥωδιός :: ἀσκάλαφος : κάλαφος
3. Armenian:
   1. *arat : ἐρωδιός :: ἀνθρήνη : θρῶναξ
   2. *arat : ἐρωδιός :: *arag* : *erag*

Idea II: *ro*-metathesis

1. Regular metathesis of PSl. *arC-:

(a) *ra-*: OCS, ESl., SSl., WSl. (circumflex)
(b) *ro-*: WSl. (acute)

(Cf. PSl. *arz- 'dis-' > OCS. Ru. SCr. *raz-*, Pol. *roz-*.)

2. PSl. *arb- 'slave' : PSl. *ard- 'stork' :: *rȍb* (next to *rȁb*) : *róda*

3. Bulg. *Lom* < Lat. *Almus*.
SCr. *Omiš* <Lat. *Almissa*.

The End!