

Sanskrit $\sqrt{v\acute{r}dh}$ - 'increase', \sqrt{rudh} - 'grow', and \sqrt{ruh} - 'rise up': One Root or Three?

By one line of reasoning Sanskrit verbal roots of three distinct shapes, $\sqrt{v\acute{r}dh}$ -, \sqrt{rudh} - and \sqrt{ruh} -, share similar semantics and ultimately stem from one PIE source of the shape $*h_1weld^h$ - 'grow'. This root is said to have undergone a metathesis in the zero-grade ($*h_1wld^h$ - > h_1lwd^h -), which then generated a new Late PIE root $*h_1lewd^h$ - 'grow, flow'. Sanskrit $v\acute{r}dh$ - and \sqrt{rudh} - would then be the reflexes of $*h_1weld^h$ - and $*h_1lewd^h$ - respectively. Finally, a change of $dh > h$ within the history of Sanskrit, creating a synchronic alternation between \sqrt{rudh} - and \sqrt{ruh} -, makes deriving all of these roots from $*h_1weld^h$ - at least phonologically unobjectionable. However, this paper argues that the semantic similarities between $\sqrt{v\acute{r}dh}$ - and \sqrt{rudh} -, and hence $*h_1weld^h$ - and $*h_1lewd^h$ - are superficial, so that we should derive these three roots from at least two sources. The paper will also discuss the possibility of a third root $*rewg^h$ -/ $lewg^h$ - as the source of Sanskrit \sqrt{ruh} -, which would necessitate reconstructing 3 PIE roots in all.