

### 3.3. Inflections

Many Gothic names from 6th-century Italy are not inflected at all, as for example the masculine forms *Beremud*, *Dumerit*, *Hosbut*, *Riccitanc*, *Uiliaric*, etc. When inflected, in Latin texts they are usually adapted to Latin declensions in the following way: masculine compounds normally follow either the second (*Eutharicus*, *Aligerno*, *Gudinando*) or the third Latin declension (*Sigismerem*, *Vithimiris*). Gothic monothematic and hypocoristic masculine forms ending in *-a* tend to be inflected according to the first Latin declension, especially in Cassiodorus (*Alla*, *Annae*, *Bledam*, *Dudae*, *Sona*, *Teia*, *-ae*, *Wiliae*, etc.). But Gothic weak forms follow the third Latin declension often preserving *-an-* as in *Annanis*, *Mannane*, *Oppane*, *Quidilanem*, *Tancane*, *Tatanem*, *Verani*, *Costila*, *-ilanis*, *Sindila*, *Sinthilanis*. Less frequently a few more Latinized forms appear, ending in *-o*, *-onis* (especially in the texts of Ennodius) like *Boioni*, *Faffone*, *Tremonem*. In some cases, especially in the Latin of Cassiodorus, Goth. weak stems show unusual Latin endings that may reflect the original Gothic declension: gen. *Cessinis*, *Mazenis*, *Patzenis*, acc. *Waccenem* (Cassiodorus).<sup>50</sup> This adaptation to nasal stems takes place only in Latin, never in Greek. We must further note that among masculine names the weak declension is never used for full compounded forms (so we have for example *Aliconi* on one side, but *Sunie-fridus* on the other). It should be noted that the name forms present in Cassiodorus' texts may reflect his close links with the royal court of Ravenna, and, in general, that Latin seems to reproduce Ostrogothic forms and inflections more faithfully than Greek.

Feminine personal names may still show the old Gothic ending *-o* (as in *Giso*, *Ostrogotho*, *Thiudigotho*); and diminutive names formed with the Goth. fem. suffix *-ilo* are always inflected as nasal stems in the Latin third declension: *Ranilone*, *-onis*, *Sifilone*, *Thulgilo*, *-onis*, *-onem*, *-une* (in Greek letters Θορβίλιοναι abl., see § 4. below). Compounded feminine names most often enter the first Latin declension: *Gomoverda*, *Hildevara*, *Ranilhildae*, etc. Sometimes Germc. *\*-jō* stems (> Goth. *-i*) keep the original ending, as in *Gundihildi*, not following any Latin inflection.

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that like *unkjane* is not recorded elsewhere; it seems to be a late borrowing from Italy's Latin, showing the affrication of Lat. *-ti-* > Late-Lat. *[-tsj-]*; see note 41. In the Arezzo deed (Tjäder †8) there is also a unique Gothic loan-translation: *frabauhtaboka*, modelled on Lat. *charta venditionis*.

<sup>50</sup> Gothic masc. weak stems had the following endings: nom *-a*, gen. *-ins*, dat. *-in*, acc. *-an*. Remarkably, their adaptation to this particular inflectional pattern (*-inis*, *-enis*, *-enem*) is found only in the Latin of Cassiodorus and in one papyrus document (*Cessinis* in Tjäder P43, Ravenna a. 542), and in no other text.