GERMAN IRRWISCH ‘1. WILL-O’-THE-WISP; 2. SCAMP, SCALLYWAG, IMP’ AND POLISH URWIS ‘SCAMP, SCALLYWAG, IMP’

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ABSTRACT

Even if the derivation of the meaning ‘scamp, scallywag, imp’ < ‘will-o’-the-wisp’ is generally imaginable (albeit not self-evident) it is assumed here that this change is actually based on addition of a foreign meaning to a German one, rather than on semantic evolution.

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Abstract

Even if the derivation of the meaning ‘scamp, scallywag, imp’ < ‘will-o’-the-wisp’ is generally imaginable (albeit not self-evident) it is assumed here that this change is actually based on addition of a foreign meaning to a German one, rather than on semantic evolution.

The morphological structure of the German word \textit{Irrwisch} causes no problems at all: < \textit{Irr}+\textit{wisch}, like \textit{Irr}+\textit{licht} ‘will-o’-the-wisp, ghost-lights’. One grows all the more convinced about the correctness of this simple etymology if one realizes that German \textit{Wisch} both etymologically and semantically corresponds to English \textit{wisp} ‘bundle of hay, rags, etc. for use as a torch’. The only thing that is somewhat less self-evident here is how the meaning ‘scamp etc.’ has come into being. The change of ‘will-o’-the-wisp’ into ‘scamp’ is admittedly imaginable but far from being natural and granted. Let us put this problem aside for a while and have a look at the other word called in the title of this note.

Polish \textit{urwis} ‘scamp etc.’ and its older and dialectal variants \textit{urwisz} \textasciitilde \textit{urwis} id. are commonly connected with the verb \textit{urw-ać} ‘to tear off’. In S.B. Linde’s six-volume dictionary of the Polish language (1807–1814) one can also find (s.v. \textit{urwa}) some other derivatives of this verb explained in Polish and translated into German, e.g. \textit{urw-alec} ‘ein Beutelschneider, Betrüger [= cut-purse, fraud]’, \textit{urw-aniec} ‘ein Galgenvogel, Galgenstrick [= gallows bird]’, \textit{urw-ański} ‘spitzbübisch, räuberisch [= impish, roguish, brigandish]’. Additionally the variant \textit{urowieś} ‘scamp etc.’
is attested there, too, which presumably results from a contamination of urwiś id. with obwiesz 'gallows bird, rogue'.

The semantic connection between ‘scamp etc.’ and ‘to tear off’ is readily understood if one considers the German translation ‘Beutelschneider’ [= English ‘cut-purse’] and another Polish word, i.e. urwipoleć ‘scamp etc.’, lit. ‘tear off (urw-i-) + large cut of meat or fat (poleć)’, i.e. ‘someone who tears off a portion of meat (and runs away)’. Cf. also English tearaway ‘madcap, reckless person’.

Before we come back to the German Irrwisch we should maybe cast a glance at a still other word: German dalli ‘pronto’, dalli dalli! ‘hurry up!, get a move on!’. It is unanimously reported to have come from Polish dalej ‘1. farther; 2. go ahead!’.

This explanation is principally correct; however, the German word-final -i clearly points to the Polish dialectal pronunciation: daléj (with é = narrow [є]) ~ dalij ~ dali (whereas the double -ll- in the German spelling is nothing but an orthographical device signaling the shortness of the preceding vowel). It was certainly Polish maidservants or nursemaids who – when taking care of children in German families – used this word in their Polish dialectal pronunciation that afterwards took root in the German language.

A similar scenario can be conjectured for the word Irrwisch as well. In the first phase, its meaning was just ‘will-o’-the-wisp’. Then, however, some Polish maidservants might have called the one or another child in a German family urwisz or urwiś ‘scamp etc.’. The variant with -ś sounds softer, gentler, tenderer, and this is the form a loving mother or nursemaid can use when speaking a Polish dialect. Anyway, the difference between Polish -sz and -ś must have been neutralized in the German pronunciation, always resulting in -sch,¹ so that both urwiś and urwisz yielded a German *Urwisch.

It is quite possible that such a word was auditively associated by German parents with Irrwisch ‘will-o’-the-wisp’,² the more so as *Urwisch would have been understood in German as ‘proto-wisp’ which makes no sense. A very active child having a lot of energy was sometimes called Quirl ‘live wire’ in German, that is with a noun whose etymological meaning was ‘stirring’ ~ ‘turner’, and in this case it is also imaginable that such a child could have been associated with a ‘will-o’-the-wisp’. It might have been in this manner that the German word Irrwisch has received its second meaning ‘scamp, scallywag, imp’.

¹ The same is valid for Polish cz ~ č > German tsch, e.g. Polish Częstochowa > German Tschentstochau, Polish Bogucice [-ucí-] (a district of Katowice) > German Bogutschütz. Interestingly enough, Polish cz was sometimes rendered sch in German, as in Polish Czechowice > German Schechoowitz, Polish Czarków > German Scharkow.

² Etymologically incorrect associations are of course quite usual in language contacts. Another interesting German-Slavonic example is Podvihov (name of a district of the Czech city Opava), that rendered in German Podwihof, i.e. with the change of Slavonic -hov (< thematic -h + suffix -ov) into German Hof ‘yard; courtyard’. ~ A combination of the Polish š > German sch change with a secondary association can also be observed in the name of the Polish village Sieroty [še-] (Silesia) whose German equivalent is Schieroth, with German sch- for Polish š- and German roth ‘red’.