After a brief review of prior etymological attempts found in the literature, a complete, rule-governed etymology of Latin nimbus ‘rain cloud, sudden downpour, etc.’—including a precise explanation of the medial nasal—is propounded. It is based on the Indo-European reduplication process that produces nouns, as delineated by Cohen (2014; 2015; 2017), and on Latin sound laws given and exemplified by Weiss (2009).

**Keywords:** Latin nimbus, Iranian *nambV-, reduplication, instrument

Traditionally, Lat. *nimbus* ‘rain cloud, sudden downpour, etc.’ has usually been taken as being derived in some fashion from the Proto-Indo-European root *nebh*- ‘cloud’. What has never been settled, however, is the source of the medial nasal of *nimbus*. Thus, e.g.,

– Pokorny (1959 [1994]: 315), at the beginning of the relevant entry (for *enebh*), gives as variants “nebh-, embh-, ṇbh- (Kontaminationsform nembh-)”.

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1 I am grateful to Michael Weiss for several important suggestions that have improved this paper immeasurably.
In the subentry for nembh- (p. 316), he gives “lat. nimbus ‘Sturzregen, Platzregen; Sturmwolke, Regenwolke’”, as well as “pehl. namb, nam, npers. nem ‘feucht, Feuchtigkeit’, pehl. namƀ坦 ‘befeuchten’”.

– Ernout & Meillet (1932 [1959]: 434), in their entry for nebula, write

Lat. nimbus doit se rattacher à ce groupe [i.e., IE cognates of nebula], mais la forme fait difficulté ; y a-t-il eu déformation sous l’influence de imber?

– Watkins (2000: 57 s.v. nebh- ‘cloud’) derives Lat. nimbus ‘rain, cloud, aura’ from a PIE “[n]asalized form *n[e-m-bh]-”.

– de Vaan (2008: 409), in his entry for nimbus ‘rain-cloud, shower’, gives PIE *nébʰ-os as the etymon, but then writes

Nimbus might be connected to nebula ‘cloud’ and imber ‘shower of rain’ < *n(e)bh-. One might explain the -m- in nimbus by assuming that nimbus continues nebʰ-os- but was reshaped under the influence of imber, which has a similar meaning to nimbus. This is possible, but gratuitous.

– Martirosyan (2010: 50 s.v. amp ‘cloud2’) writes

Lat. nimbus ‘cloud’ and Iran. *nam(b)- ‘wet, moist’ (cf. Pahl. nam(b) ‘moist’ > Arm. nam ‘id.’ …, as well as Sogd. nmp [namp/b] ‘dew’…) point to *nembʰ- and may be regarded as a reduplicated formation *ne-nbh-, or *ne-n-bʰ- … with a nasal-infix …, or simply with a nasal-epenthesis.3

– Glare (2012: 1296 s.v.) gives “cogn. w. Pahlavi namb, NPers. nem; cf. imber, nebula”. (I note that, rather surprisingly, Mallory & Adams (1997) make no mention of Lat. nimbus or its Iranian cognates.)

The idea of etymologizing nimbus as a reduplication—i.e., the first of Martirosyan’s three noncommittal suggestions cited immediately above—first came to my attention in a Jan. 7, 2016 proposal by Simões Lopes in a query to the Language Evolution blog (langevo.blogspot.com) moderated by Piotr Gaśiorowski. Gaśiorowski, noting that “… *nambV- ‘moisture, dampness…’ is common in the Iranian languages”, accepted it as a possibility on that date.

It turns out that Lat. nimbus can be straightforwardly generated as a reduplicated noun based on the nominal root *nébʰ- via the morphophonological process—which was originally (Cohen [2017: 130f]) termed “resultative” That process is emended slightly by Cohen (2014: 26; 2015: 65), and, importantly for

2 Martirosyan (2010: 49ff) gives a long, detailed discussion of amp (and the variant amb), but never really selects any specific etymology out of the wide range of possibilities mentioned. Mallory & Adams (1997: 407 s.v. RAIN) list *ŋbh(ro/ri)- ‘rain’ as etymon for this word, writing “Arm amb (< *ŋbhʔ-? ‘cloud’)”.

3 An anonymous reviewer notes correctly that Martirosyan’s diffident position here is unchanged from that of his doctoral dissertation (2008: 56).
the present paper, it is shown by Cohen (2014) that the process can generate instruments as well as resultatives (on this point, see, especially, the discussion on p. 38 of that paper). Semantically, it seems that a nimbus (i.e., a rain cloud) was conceptualized as an instrument for producing rain.

The relevant steps of the process are as follows:

1. Prepose a copy of the beginning of the full-grade of the root up through the vowel (and any immediately following laryngeal): *néb\(^h\)- $\rightarrow$ *ne-néb\(^h\)-.

2. Move the accent to the preposed syllable, thereby reducing the root syllable to zero-grade: *ne-néb\(^h\)- $\rightarrow$ *né-nb\(^h\)-.

Normal (pre-)Latin sound changes then yield nimb-:

3. (*-\(b\)-h $\rightarrow$ -b-; see Weiss [2009: 74]) *nenb\(^h\)- $\rightarrow$ *nenb-.

4. (*nP $\rightarrow$ mP; see Weiss [2009: 173]) *nenb- $\rightarrow$ *nemb-.

5. (*e $\rightarrow$ i / _mb; see Weiss [2009: 137]) *nemb- $\rightarrow$ nimb-.

The philology appears to be unproblematical for such a derivation. Both de Vaan (ibid.) and Glare (ibid.) cite the poet and playwright, Marcus Pacuvius (220 BCE—ca. 130 BCE), for the earliest attestation of nimbus.\(^4\) As noted above, de Vaan glosses nimbus as ‘rain-cloud, shower’, though this is undoubtedly intended to serve for later uses as well. Glare explicitly associates the meaning ‘rain-cloud’ with the Pacuvius citation.

One final point: The existence of Iranian cognates is evidence that the reduplication under discussion was generated no more recently than the Late Proto-Indo-European stage.

Bibliography


\(^4\) However, as Michael Weiss (8 Feb. 2019 email) has apprised me, there exists a slightly earlier citation for the Latin root nimb-: In Act 1, Scene 2 of Plautus’s play Poenulus (believed to have been written between 195 BCE and 189 BCE), a girl is referred to by the denominal adjective nimbata. The exact meaning of the word in context is not completely certain; it may be ‘stormy’, or ‘like a (passing) rain cloud’ and thus ‘inconsequential vel sim.’
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