Common Slavic *mǫžь* 'man'

In the Etymological Dictionary of Slavic Languages (ĖSSJa 19/1992, 24 f.) O. N. Trubačev reconstructs a Common Slavic root *męz-* underlying Pol. *miąższy*, Slovin. *mjóu̯šši* 'thick, tight', Ukr. *m'jaznuti* intr. 'thicken' as related to OInd. Vedic *máṁhate* tr. 'to present, to offer', intr. 'to be ready (to offer)', superlative *máṁhiṣṭha-* 'granting most abundantly, very liberal or generous; exceedingly abundant; quite ready for (dat.)' (actually, there is, in Vedic, a comparative *máṁhīyas-* too, precisely matching Slavic *męžьšьjь*). We go a step further in supposing PIE *menǵ(h)-* to be a reduplicated verbal stem of the adjective *meǵH₂-* 'big', and, consequently, the Slavic words cited above to go back to a primary verb *męzti, męzǫ* 'to grow' < PIE*me-mǵH₂-*. The original meaning of OInd. *máṁhate* would have been *'to be grownup, i.e. equal to something', cf. also Avest. *mąza.rayi-* 'offering by wealth', or, rather, 'augmenting the wealth', and, for the semantic development of the same PIE root, lat. *mactare* 'to offer' < *'to increase the deity by the offerings'. In this connection, OInd. *maháyati* 'exalts' appears to be a causative to the primary verb cited above rather than a denominative derived from the adjective *mah(i)-* 'big', as it is usually explained. A dissimilated form of the reduplicated stem *mV-mVǵH₂-* may underlie Sl. *mъnogъ*, Goth. *manags* 'sufficient, large, many', OIr. *menic(c)* 'tight', with a centum-reflex in Slavic, comparable to *gordъ* besides *zordъ*, etc. Moreover, the word *mǫžь* 'man', without a plausible etymology (the traditional derivation from PIE *manu-* 'man' being structurally more than doubtful), may be explained as originally *'a grownup man', a postverbal *o*-grade derivative in -*i̯o* from *męzti*, comparable to *vod'ь* 'guide; leader' from *vesti* < *ved-ti*; cf. Scythian (with δ = Sl. *z* < PIE *ǵ*) *manδ(y)a-* 'male (of horses)', presumedly reflected in Scyth. PN Μανδασος = *Manδa-asa-* 'owner of male horses, stallions', and, as a loanword, in Celt. *mandos* > Lat. *mannus* 'Gallic breed of small horses', VLat. *mandius* > Rum. *mînz* 'foal', It. *manzo*, Alb. *mez-*.