

979. ***K.a**, a pc. of request > IE: NaIE {Brg.} *ka-, *kom/*kem, emphatic pc. (of request and sim.) > OI kam (Vd 'tis.t.ha- 'su kam' maghavan 'bleib doch sogleich stehen, oh Herr', 'ava- 'nu kam' 'jua-ya-n yaj'n' avanasah, 'hif als Stdrkerer den Opferliebenden'); this emph. pc. is used after inv. [as well as after dat. and other particles] || Lt -k, -ki, ending of inv.: ei~k, ei~ki 'go!' | R -ka, ? -ko, pc. asking for immediate fulfillment of the request/order (expressed by the inv. or otherwise), ? Slk -k- (has moved before the inv. ending): sadkaj(te) iv. 'sit down!' || ? Gk κε / (prevoc.) κεν, Gk D κα-, encl. pc. of potentiality [convergence with homonymous particle(s) of a different origin?] (Gk Hm ὡς κε'ν ο'ι γαί'α χα'ναι! 'O, if the earth had yawned for him! [= 'had swallowed him!']) || BD II/3 1000-1, || P 515-6, || M K I 159 (kam 'well'), MW 251-2 (kam as an affirmative pc. 'yes, well'), LS 847, 933, ? F I 805, Vs. II 147, Bern. I 463, Ma. CS 185 || U *-kV > FU: F ? -k ~ -ʔ, 2s inv. ending (lue-k 'read!'), F -Ш (< *-k) id.: lue 'read! sg.', Vo E lug3-g, Lv lu'g id.; BF 2p inv. *-ka-ta / *-ka--ta- (*-ta/*-ta- pl.) > F lue-kaa 'read! pl., Vp lue-ga-t id. | Lp N -kku-, inv. marker in 1s and 3s (le--kku-m 'let me be'), *-k > -III, inv. 2s (the former presence of *-k is evidenced by the weak grade of the syll.-initial cns.: boade 'come!' < *pota-k) | Mr -k, 2s inv.: Er soka-k 'plough!' || Sm *-k, 2s inv. > Ne T -ʔ (-ʔʔ: xaj-ʔʔ 'call!'), En, Ng -ʔ id. (En mota-ʔ, Ng matu-ʔ 'cut!'), Ng -gu-, marker of inv. in 1s (matu-gu-m 'let me cut'), Slq Kt {Cs.} -k (t'a-de-k 'set on fire!') || Coll. CG 304-5, Laan. 235-7, Cs. GSS 524, 533 || A: Tg *-ka/*-ke, 2s inv. ending (with variants: *-kal/*-kel, *-ki) > Nn KU -ka, Orc -ka/-kə/-xa/-xə, Sln -xa id., Ewk -kal/-kəl/-kol, Neg -xal/-kal id., WrMc -ki (neutral-polite inv. used when addressing an equal); the suffix *-ki- is use also in forms of 1s and 3s inv. > Ewk -gi-, Ul -ʔi-, Ud -hi- || Ci. 278-9, Ci. N 35, Ci. S 236, Bz. 144-5, Vas. 726, 759, Sun. G 187-8, Sun. M 170, Sun. KUD 100, Sin. LM 272 || Acc. to IS, here also M *-qu/*-ku- within the benedictive sx. *-dqu-n/*-dku--n, which is hardly convincing, because benedictive is actually a participle, i.e. a derived noun (ffd. see Pp. IM 253-4) || ? D *-kV, sx. of optative > OTm -ka, sx. of optative (kaŋ-ka 'look!', 2s opt.), ClTm {An.} -(u)ka (opt.: sey-ka 'let him do'), Kt -k- (sx. of optative), OKn {Gai} -(u)ge/-ke id. (tan-ge 'prosper!'), ClKn -(u)ge/-ke (sx. of opt.: ker'u-ge 'perceat!', 'perceant!'), Tu -k/-g-, sx. of inv. in 1s and 1p (pan'u-ke 'let me say', mal. -pu-g-a 'let us do'), Tl -ga (kalpuga 'let us study', bar-ka 'let us come', Tl Brh {An.} ampuge 'let me do'), Klm -ka- opt.: vakkan(d) 'let him come', vakkar 'let them come' from va(r)- 'come', Krx -ke--ke-, sx. of optative ("prospective") (bar-ke 'come, please'), ? Mlt {SKD} -ku, sx. of inv. ft., ? Brh -ak, emphatic pc. added to inv. (kar-ak 'do!') || An. SG 367-71, RmA OTV 772, Sbr. DVM 497-8, Brigel GTL 52, Gai OK 90, Hahn KG 43, Grmr. 370, SKD 58 || ? HS: EC: Or -ka-, emphatic pc. usually added to imperatives (translated by Grg. as 'so, then, therefore', and by Brl as 'dunque!', 'quindi!', 'perci!', 'ebbene!') ({Mrn.} kottu-ka- 'IS' **иди-ка**, {Grg.} naga-tti bulla-**ka**- 'so, spend the night in peace!', i.e. 'so, good-night!', {Brl.} dugi-ka 'dunque bevi!') || Grg. 239, Mrn. O 117, Brl. 221 ◆ IS I 331-2 (IE, U, A, D, ? C), Gr. I 193-6 ("imperative KA" in IE, U, A, Gil, ChK, EA).

980. ??? ***K.a**, substantivizing, singulative or distinctive (singling out) pron., name of quality bearers > IE: NaIE sx. *-k- in Ilr *ai-ka- 'one' > Mta *ai-ka- 'one' (in Ht ayka-wartanna), OI e-ka-h-, NPrs *Y yek 'one'; OI 'asr k 'blood' nom. sg. (↔ gen. sg. as'nah.) || L -k- in senex (sene-k-s) 'old man' (-k- only in nom. sg., cp. gen. sg. sen-is, nom. pl. senes) || Gk -k- in κηρυξ 'herald' (cp. OI ka-'ruh, 'Lobsdnger'), μυρμηξ 'ant' (cp. OI vamrī id.) || NaIE *-ko- (f. -k-a-), sx. of denom. adjectives and nouns: OI marja-ka-h, 'male', sana-ka-h, 'old', OCS великъ veli-kъ 'big', тънъкъ tьnъ-kъ 'thin' || Hirt IG III 114-8 || A: T *-k, nominal sx. for concrete objects: OT qulqaq ~ qulaq 'ear', qaraq 'eyeball' (acc. to Cl., ← 'small black thing' <d- qara 'black'), bīc'aq 'knife' (<d- bīc- 'cut'), kesek 'piece (cut of sth.)' <d- kes- 'cut, cut off' || Cl. xlv, 293, 620-1, 652, 748-9 || Tg *-k > Ewk -k for quality bearer ('the one having the quality X'), e.g. sagda-k 'the elder person; first-born one' (<d- sagdan- 'get older'), n. ag.: julga-k 'neighbour (person)' <d- julga- 'live in the neighbourhood' || Vas. 341, 757 || U: U *-k'a¹, sx. of denom. nouns: Lp T {Gn.} ma-yyeg, Lp K {Gn.} ma-yey, Krl, F ? {Kt.} mai_oa [< *mayaya, Er miyav 'beaver', Lp T ka-yeg, Lp K {Gn.} ka-yyey, Vp kayag, Vd kayaga, Es S kayak: 'sea-gull', Os Ty {Lh.} wa-səx 'duck', Ne T O {Lh.} tar'e-ha, 'squirrel', En B {Cs.} faeha 'salmo peljet' (cp. Vt paya 'abramis brama')] || FU *-k'a¹, sx. of denom. adjectives: Lp N {N} ba^c^c^a / ba^c^c^a^g- 'bitter, fetid', Vp vayag, Vd vayaga 'unvollständig', Chr H {Wc.} yak''s^ar-xə, Chr Uf yos^kar-xə 'red, red colour' (Chr yak''s^ar^d yos^kar attr. 'red'), Vg LL ya-ni-x 'big' || U *-kk-, pronominal sx. of distinctiveness (singling out): Er s'eke 'the same, that same' (<d- s'e 'that'), Nn T O {Lh.} c'u^k-i 'this', Ng {Cs.} taka- 'iste' || Lh. PUAS 333-43 ◆ i 4 Jg {J} ke- 'one', probably from N* **qaywE** 'exclusively one's own' (→ 'alone') ◆ Gr. I 123-9 ("absolute K" in EA, CK, Gil, Ko, T, IE).

981. ***K.o** 'who?' > U *ko- ~ *ku- 'who' > F ku-ka 'who?' (↔ mi-ka- 'what?'), koska 'when?', Es ku-s 'where (wohin)?, kuhu where?', kui 'when?', kuidas 'how?' | Lp: N gu-, go-, goa- in ds : gutti / -d- 'who, which', goab'ba 'which of two?', L kabbā id., S {Hs.} gu-t'rt'e 'which of many?', goa'bba 'which (of two)?', Kld ku- (gen. ko-n) rel. prn. 'who, which' | Er kona 'which?', Mk kona 'which' (rel.), Er/Mk koda 'how?', Er kodamo, Mk kodama 'what for?', Er koso, Mk kosa, koza 'where?' | Chr: L ko-, H ku- 'who?', L kudo, H kədъ 'which?', L kuze 'how?', kus'to 'where?' | Prm {LG} *kod- ({?LG} *ko_d) 'who?', 'which?' > OPrm ko_d-

'who, which' rel., Z kod 'who?', kod-'which (of two)?', Z US ko_{di} 'who?', Prmk kə_d-, Yz 'kud-, kudik 'which?', Vt куд kud, куди= kudiz 'which (of two)?' || ObU *ko⁻ 'who?' > Vg: T kan, LK xon, xan, x^wan, P kon, Ss xə⁻ŋka 'who?'; Os: V qoyi, D xo⁻yə, O xo⁻y id. || ObU {Ht.} *ku⁻n 'when?' > pVg *ku⁻n > Vg: T ko⁻n, LK xu⁻n, MK ku⁻n, UK/P/NV/SV/LL ku⁻n', UL xu⁻n', Ss xun'; pOs *kun > Os: D/K/Nz/O xun, Kz xw⁻n, V/Vy/Ty/Y quntə; Hg ho- in hol, ? hon, hun 'where?', OHg ha 'when' rel., Hg ha 'if' || Sm {Jn.} *ku- 'what/who?', 'which?' > Ne T O {Lh.} d xui 'wohin, wer?', Ne T xa⁻ñi na 'where?', хурка 'what for? (qualis?)', Ne F {Lh.} ku⁻ki⁻ 'who?', Ng {Cs.} d kua, kunie 'welcher', En {Cs.} ho⁻ke id., Slq Tz {KHG} qay 'what?, who?', kuti 'who?' (with an irreg. k- for the expected q- < U, Sm *k-), Kms {KD} q⁻a⁻də 'how', k⁻u⁻m⁻en, Koyb {Sp.} кумину 'how much\many?', Mt {Hl.} *ku- (stem of interr. pronouns) (Mt: M {Sp.} кулгу 'what for? (qualis?)', куй 'from where?'); Sm {Jn.} dat. *ku-ŋ, loc. *ku-na⁻ 'where?' > dat.: Ne T xy⁻, Ne O xu⁻?⁻, Ne F {Pl.} kuŋ, En {Ter.} кyo?, {Cs.} ku⁻? id.; loc.: Ne T хуна, Ne F kunna⁻, Slq Tz kun, Mt {Hl.} *kuna (Mt: M {Sp.} куна) || Y: Y T {Krn.} qadi, Y T/K {Krn.} хади (=qadi/?) 'who?', 'which?', T quodeban, K ходоме(йе) 'qualis est?', T qamlal, qabul, qabud, K хампол, хамун 'how much\many', K/T qa-dugut, qa-dugun 'which one?' (from qa- + tugut, tugun 'this'), K/T {IN} qon 'where?', qodo 'how?', K qay 'when?' ¶ UEW 191-2, Brgl. SG 61, Hs. 122-9, Kov. LV 230, Kov. GM 247, LG 125-6, Lt. DPJ 133, Lt. J 94, TmK 290, SZ 158, U3S 224, Ht. #279, Jn. 75, Cs. 49, 82, KHG 296-8, Hl. M ##563, 571, 576, 589, IN 246, Krn. JJ 88-91, Krn. IMJJ 234-5 || IE *k^wo-/k^we-/k^w-, a generalized interr. stem, used in combination with morphemes of deictic, gender-differenciating and postpositional origin, e.g. *k^wo-s 'who?' (with *-s, marker of nom. of the active gender), *k^wo-d 'what?' (with *-d of the non-active gender), *k^wi-s 'who?' (with deictic *-i- and active nom. *-s), *k^wi-d 'what?' (with deictic *-i- and non-active *-d), etc.: *k^wo-s 'who?' > OI kah-, Av ko⁻, OPrs kas⁻, Gt hvas, OSw hvar, AS hwa⁻, NE who 'who?', Pru kas, Lt ka⁻s, Ltv kas 'who/what?', Gk Hm τε⁻ο, Gk A του⁻ 'whose?' (< *k^we-si-o), *k^wei⁻ 'who?' > L qui, OIr cia, Brtt: OW pui, MW, W pwy, Crn pyu, MBr, Br piv, piou; *k^we-s 'who?' > OSx hwe⁻, OHG (h)we⁻r, NHG wer id., as well as Al T ke⁻, Al G ka⁻ 'whom?' (< acc. *k^we-m); *k^wo-d 'what?' > Vd 'kad, L quod, Pru ka, OW, MW, W pa; *k^wi-s 'who?' > Av c⁻is⁻, Gk τι⁻ς, L quis, Osc pis ~ pi⁻s PIS, Ht, Pal, Lw kuis id., OPrs c⁻is⁻-c⁻iy 'whoever'; *k^wi-d 'what?' > Gk τι⁻, L quid, Osc pi⁻d, OIr cid, OW pi, MW, Crn py, OBr pi, pe, MBr, Br pe, Ht, Pal kuit, ? Lw kui 'what?'; *k^w-u (and cds.) 'where?' > Vd 'ku⁻, Av ku⁻, L ubi⁻, Osc puf, Um pufe PVFE, pue PVE 'where (wo)?', Gk Cr ⁻ο-πυι, Gk Sr πυ⁻ι (< ⁻πυι-ι) 'where (wohin)?', MW cw, cwd 'where (wo, wohin)?', as well as ?? Ht kuwapi 'where (wo, wohin)?, when?' (but Ts.: cd. of *k^wo-); according to Ad., in Tc the prn. for 'who?, what?' goes back to a cd. of *k^wu 'where?' or *k^wi-s 'who?' + dem. prn.: pTc *kuse (acc. *kuc⁻e) > Tc A kus (acc. kuc), Tc B kuse (acc. kuce) 'who, what?' ¶ P 644-8, Bks. 203-7, M K I 192, WH II 410-3, Bc. G 342, Pln. 702, F II 903-4, Vn. C 91=2, RE 145, LG § 373, Kb. 1170, KM 853, Frn. 199, En. 190, Tp. P I-K 244-58, O 207, Ts. E I 611-4, 693-4, Pv. IV 218-32, KT 165, Wn. 246, Ad. 186-8, Ad. H 156-7, EI 455-7 || HS: C: Bj {R} ka⁻-k^(w) 'how?' [interr. ka⁻ + -k^(w) of manner (≠ N *k⁻kuya 'manner' (→ 'like, as')), {Rop.} ka⁻k id. ¶ R WBd 138, Rop. 203 || NrOm: Mch {L} ko 'who?', Kf {C} ko⁻-ne, ko⁻-n 'who?', ko⁻-c⁻ 'to whom?', {HHM} koni, konoc⁻i 'who?', Shn {Lm.} ko⁻nni⁻, Anf {MYTY, Lm.} ko⁻nne 'who?' ¶ L M 35, Lm. Sh 328, C SE IV 282-4, R K 53, HHM 409, MYTY 113 || ?? Ch: Hs k⁻a⁻, k⁻a⁻-k⁻a⁻ 'how?', Gw ko⁻ 'how?'; the structure of k⁻a⁻-k⁻a⁻ may be as in Bj (interr. + *k⁻∇ 'as, like') ¶ Ba. 513, 531, Mts. G 65 ¶¶ i⁻ch Mh {Jo.} ko⁻ ~ koh 'how?', 'why?', Hrs {Jo.} ko⁻(h), Jb {Jo.} E/C koh 'why?' (= {Btn.} k⁻o, adduced by IS with a query), where k- goes back to S *ka⁻ 'as, like', just as in Ar kayfa 'how?' (see N *k⁻kuya 'manner; as, like') || A *k⁻a-, interr. pronominal stem > Tg {Bz.} *xa- with sxs.: *xa-i 'what?', 'who?' > Ul, Ork, Nn Nh xa⁻i ~ xay id., WrMc ay, Mc Sb ay 'what?', 'which?', and possibly Sln axu⁻ 'who?'; Tg {Bz.} *xa-du⁻ 'how much\many?' > Ul xadu, Nn Nh/B xado ~ xadu, WrMc udu, Ewk, Sln, Neg adi, Lm adi, Orc adi; Tg *xa-li⁻ 'when?' (< prolativ case) > Ul, Ork xa⁻li, Nn Nh xa⁻li, Orc a⁻la⁻ ~ a⁻li, Ewk ali, Neg a⁻li ¶ Bz. 114, STM I 4-5, 14-5, 32, 286-8 ¶ But Tg *i⁻a does not belong here, it goes back to N *ya 'if' (q.v.) || NaT *k⁻a- (interr. pronominal stem, preserved in ds.): *k⁻i⁻-ja-n⁻u 'which?', 'what?' (> OT qayu ~ qan⁻u, Qzq qay, Tv. qayi, Yk xaya 'which?'), *k⁻i⁻ac⁻ 'how many?' (> OT qac⁻, Tk kac⁻, Ln kac⁻, SY qac⁻ ~ qas⁻, Xk xas, Tv kash qas⁻, Tf qa⁻s⁻, Yk xas), *k⁻ac⁻an 'when?' (> OT, ET, Ln, SY, Qrg qac⁻an, Alt qac⁻an, Tk kac⁻an, Az hac⁻an, Ux qac⁻an, Bsh qasan, Qzq qas⁻an, Uz qac⁻an, Xk xaz⁻an, Tv qaz⁻an, Tf qa⁻fi⁻in, Yk xahan), *k⁻ay-si 'which?' (> OT, Qzq, Qrg, ET, Tf qaysi, Tkm xayθi, Uz qaysi, VTt qaysz, Bsh qayh⁻, Alt qaz⁻i, Tv qayizi, Xk xayzi), *k⁻ay-da ~ *k⁻an-da 'where?' (> OT qayda ~ qanda, Tkm xanda, Uz, ET, VTt, Qzq, Qrg, Alt, Tv, Tf qayda, Bsh qayda, Xk xayda, Yk xanna), etc. ¶ Rs. W 226, 232, 271, Cl. 589, 632-3, ET KQ 191-3, 340, DTS 418, Ra. 217-9, Rl. II 99-100 || M *qa- in ds. : *qa-ya 'where?' (> MM [HI, S] qava, WrM qaga, HIM xaa, Kl xa⁻), *qa-miy⁻ya 'where? [place and direction]' (> WrM qamiga, {Rm.} qamiya, Kl xama⁻), etc. ¶ MED 895, 923, Ms. H 85, H 54, KW 164, 175 ¶¶ SDM95 s.v. *k⁻e/*k⁻a-, KW 175 (M, T) ♦ The original opposition *K⁻o 'who?' ↔ *mi 'what?' was neutralized in IE (where *K⁻o was generalized as the main interr. prn.) and partially in HS (S, Eg, B, C, where the generalized pron. was *mi). The ancient opposition has been preserved in U (*ko- 'who?' ↔

*mi- 'what?', Chv (кам kam 'who?' ↔ мĕĕн мĕн 'what?') and (if CK belongs to N) in Itelmen (k,e 'who?' - min 'what for, which?')
 ◆ IS I 355-6 [HS, IE, U, A + i Sml ku-ma 'who?' [in fact ku- is a marker of masculine] + i ч words for 'as, like' in HS, which are better accounted for by N ***k**.kuya 'manner; as, like' (q.v.), because the semantic change from 'who?' to 'as, like', though not ruled out, is too complicated to be preferable] III In U and A there are forms traceable back to ***K**.e 'who?' (with a hic-deixis?) > U *ke- 'who?' > F ken 'who?', Es kes (gen. kelle) id., 'which?' : Lp: S {Hs.} gie, Vfs {Lgc.} g₁ē, g₂ē, a₁ 'who?', N {N} gī / gæ- 'who?', 'what sort of' (of persons), Kld kīē 'who?', 'which?' : Er ки ki, Mk кие kiyə 'who?' : Chr: L/Uf/B ko¹, H ku² 'who?' : Prm *kin 'who?' > Z ?, Prmk, Yz, Vt kin || Hg ki 'who?' || Sm {Jn.} *kim(V) ~ *kima¹ 'who?' > Ne Т хибл, Ne F {Lh.} kim'ā¹ (both from *kima¹) 'who?', En {Mik.} s'ie, {Prk.} sie, {Ter.} se¹a, Kms {KD} cd s'u'n¹de, s'un¹di ~ s'in¹də, Koyb {Sp.} семъ, Mt {Hl.} *kim (or *kim) 'who?' (Mt M {Sp.} кѣмъ) || pY {IN} *kin 'who?' > Y T/K {Krn., IN} kin 'who?' ¶ UEW 140-1, Lgc. SL 47, Hs. 122, PI 111, Ker. II 59, Jn. 69, KP #1221, KD 64, 66, Hl. M #486, Krn. JJ 87-9, Krn. IMJJ 233, IN 228 II A *k'e 'who?' > T *k'Em (*k'im ~ *k'a¹m) 'who?' > OT kim^d ka¹m, Tk kim, Tkm, Az, Uz, ET kim, Qzq, Qq, Nog, Qrg kim, Slr ka¹m, SY kem^d kim, Alt kem, Qmn/Tb {B} kem, Xk kem, Yk kim, Tv qim, Tf qum (labialization from *qim?), Chv kam ¶ Cl. 720-1, Rs. W 271, Ra. 222, Yeg. 87, Tezc. UIS s.v. kim, Fed. I 219-20 || M *ken 'who?' (also 'which?') > MM ken, WrM ken, HlM хуи, Kl ken, Mnr H {T} ken, {SM} k'a¹n, MMgl [Z] keyan, Mgl ken, Dx kien, Ba kañ ¶ MED 457, KW 265, SM 196, T 338-9, T DnJ 123, T BJ 141, Iw. 111 ◆ IS I 348 (U, A), 355-6 (HS, IE, U, A), Gr. I 217-24 ["interrogative K" in IE, U (including Y), A, Ai, ChK, EA + unc. Gil] ◆ Acc. to IS's hyp., ***K**.e is a Uralo-Altaic innovation, a variant interr. word based on the analogy of the dem. particles/pronouns. The opposition of the N iste-deictic ***h**e¹ 'this' [I IS's *ʔi / (?) *ʔe] vs. pronouns with back vowels (e.g. ***h**a 'ille') was introduced into the system of interr. pronouns, so that alongside with N ***K**.o 'who?' a new hic-deictic interr. prn. ***K**.e 'wer hier?' appeared. Starostin, A. Dybo and Mudrak try to unite the A reflexes of N ***K**.o and ***K**.e by reconstructing pA *k'a₁y₁ (SDM97 s.v.) which is not a good solution, because the difference between these two root variants has survived not only in A, but also in U.

982. ***k**.r'u¹, dem. prn. [ʔ (animate?)] > IE *k¹e-, *k¹i-, *k¹ei¹-, *k¹(i)yo- 'this' > NaIE: Arm s- s- 'this' (anaphoric, hic-deixis), -s -s def. art. (hic-deixis) || Gk *κε- in κεi¹vo-¹, 'ε-κεi¹vo-¹ 'that person/thing', (ε)κεi¹ 'there', {EI}: Gk Mc za-we-te, Gk ση¹τε¹ 'in this year' (< *k¹yeh_A-wetes) || L ce- in ce-do 'give here!', hi-c 'this', hi-s-ce 'this', si-c 'so', nun-c 'now', *k¹i- in cis 'on this side of', ci-tro 'hither' || OIr ce¹ 'here, on this side' (< *k¹ei¹) (in bith ce¹ 'ce monde-ci'), Oglr coi, Gl kou¹ 'here, on this side' || Gt himma 'huic', hina 'hunc', ON hann, OHG F he¹, OHG [HB] he¹r, AS he¹ 'he', NE he; OHG cds. : hiu-tu 'today' (> NHG heute), hiu-ru (< *hiu-ja¹ru) 'this year' (> NHG heuer) || Lt s'i¹-s, Ltv s'i¹-s, Pru schis 'this' : pSl *s¹m. / *si f. / *se ntr. (prnl. *s¹-j¹, *si-ja, *se-je) > OCS сь сь / сѣ si / сѣ se 'this', Scr ? sa¹j / sa / se. Sln sej, R †, Uk ceŋ || Al sot 'today' (< {EI} *k¹yeh_A-diHtei¹) 'this year' > Al sivjet 'this year' (< pAl *cyei¹ wetei¹ dat.-loc.) || AnIE: Ht ka- / ki- 'this' (the variants ka- and ki- distributed within the inflexional paradigm of genders, cases and numbers), kinun 'now', Pal ka-, ki- 'this', Lc ki 'this' ntr., Car ka-t 'here (?)', Lw [za-/zi-], Hrlw za- 'this one' (z < IE *k¹) ¶ P 609-10, Bks. 202, Me. AAE 59-61, Gd. 107-8 (OArm so- this'), Tum. 272-7, F I 475-6, WH I 193, 222, 644-5 & II 187-8, Vn. C 51, Me. AAE 59, Fs. 255, Vr. 209, Krahe GSW II 67-8, Schz. 124, 160, KM 169, 306-7, Zhr. IN 230, Ho. 150, Ho. S 31, Frn. 990, En. 243-4, Vs. III 591-2, Glh. 537-8, O 397, 399, Pv. IV 3-12, ABIV III 215-9, Shev. K 327, EI 453 [*k¹ is 'this (one)'] [ʔ, Ivn. SA 133, 154] II HS *kV- 'this' m. > C {AD} *kV- 'this' m. (< *t- f.) > EC {Ss.} *ka (nom. *k-u) dem. prn. m. (< f. *t-pronouns) > pSam {Hn.} *k-, marker of m. in dem. pronouns (< fem. *t-) (*k-an 'this', *k-a 'this [there]', *k-a¹ 'that', *k-o¹ 'that [there]', *k-i¹ 'that [referred to earlier]' ↔ fem.: *t-an, *t-a, *t-a¹, *t-o¹, *t-i¹), nom. *k-u [> Sml (-k-) (= -k-/-g-/-h-/-h-) (marker of m. in dem./poss. pronouns and clitics, and opposed to the f. marker (-t-) (= -t-/-d), Bn -k- m. ↔ -t- f. (Bn J -ka 'this' m. ↔ -ta 'this' f., etc.), Rn -k- m. ↔ -t- f. (e.g., -ka(n) 'this' m. ↔ -ta(n) 'this' f.), Or Wt ka(n) 'this' [↔ t-a(n) f.], ku¹ 'this' (nom.) [↔ t-u¹ f. (nom.)], ka¹ni¹ 'this specific' [↔ t-a¹ni¹ f.], Or Wt k- - masc. marker of possessive pronouns (-ki 'my', ki¹a 'mine' m. posessi [↔ -ti 'my', ti¹a 'my' f. possessoris], etc.), Or H {MAZ} 'kana 'this' m. (nom. 'kuni) (↔ 'tana 'this' f., nom. 'tuni), k-, marker of masc. posessi in possessive pronouns: 'k-iyya 'my' m., 'k-e¹ 'thy' m., etc. (↔ 't-iyya 'my' f., 't-e¹ 'thy' f., etc.), Dsn ka (determiner), Elm -k-, masc. gender marker in predicative demonstratives: to¹f i¹-k-a¹lu¹ 'this is the snake' (to¹f 'snake' is m.) ↔ ha¹ru¹wa¹-te¹ i¹-t-a¹lu¹ 'this is a girl', pHEC {Hd.} *ka / nom. *ku 'this', demonstrative determiner, m. (↔ *ta / nom. *ti id. f.), *konne / nom. *ku¹ni 'this', dem. prn., m. (↔ *tenne / nom. *tini id. f.) > Sd {Hd.} ko(nne) / nom. kuni - dem. determiner, m. (↔ te(nne) / nom. tini id. f.), Ged {Hd.} konne / nom. kunni id. m. (↔ tenne / nom. tinni id. f.), Kmb {Hd.} ka / nom. ku id. m. (↔ ta / nom. ti f.), Hd {Hd.} ka / nom. ku(k) id. m. (↔ ta / nom. tu(t) f.), Brj {Ss., Hd.} 'ka (nom. 'ku) 'this' m (↔ ta, nom. c'i 'this' f.), Sd {Hd.} konne / nom. kuni 'this', dem. prn. m. (↔ tenne / nom. tini id. f.) [ʔ: Dhl (ʔu¹)k¹a 'this' m. [↔ (ʔ)ita f.], (ʔu¹)ku 'that' m. [↔ (ʔ)itu f.]] SC: Irq {Mous} qa¹ʔ 'that (visible)', ? ka¹ 'this' (for neuter nouns) ¶ AD SF 258-9, Ss. PEC 62, Ss. B 111, To. DL 225, Hn. S 27-9, Anr. DSN 119, MAZ 11-2, Hn. BD 30-1, Hn. W 36-8, Hn. NBLK 185, 227-8, PG 40-1, C SE II 129-31, Hd.

153, Mous 90-1 [†, To. D 39, Blz. CL 180] || SOM: Ari ko₁:na', ka 'this', kase, konase 'that', Ari G okona, ko₁-n- (+ sxs.) 'that', Hm ka 'this, that' ¶ Bnd AL 159-60 || WS *-ku ~ *-ka, deictic element of iste- and ille-deixis, added to dem. pronouns: BA K6D4 de₁-k- 'that', f. K6D1 da₁-k-, pl. K6I'4a5 ?il'le₁-k-, IA [Eleph.] Kz zk, Knz znk id., Ar δa'li-ka 'iste', f. ta'li-ka, til-ka, Mh {Jo.} δe₁-k, δay-k 'that', (as an introductory particle) δz-k, pl. elye₁-k, Hrs δe₁-k, δik (pl. lzk) 'that', Bth δe₁-k, δz-k, pl. ila₁-k, Jb E {Jo.} 'δo₁'kun, 'δi₁'kun, pl. i'z₁'o₁-k, Jb C {Jo.} 'δo₁'kun, 'δukun, pl. i'z₁'o₁-k, Gz {Br.} zə-'ku₁ 'that', acc. zə-k^w-a, pl. ?əllə-'ku₁; CS *ka₁ 'here, so' > Pun k₂, (RomSc) [Plt.] CO 'here', BHb e₁r ko₁, Ug {OLS} k, BA e₁l ka₁ 'here, so', Nbt, Plm k₂ 'here', DA, OA kh, IA k₂ 'thus' ¶ Br. G I 318-23 [§ 107], Fr. I 93, Jo. M 79, KB 439-40, 1723, KBR 461, OLS 207, HJ 483-4, 489 || Ch *k₁: WCh: Hs k₁'a ni₁ 'this' (ham k₁'a ni₁ 'this water' ↔ ham 'water'), Ang {ChL} ko₁-ŋ₁'i 'this', ko₁-p^w'a na₁, ko₁-d₁'a 'that', Ngz {Sch.} gu zi₁-p-gu₁ 'the slave' (↔ gu zi₁-p 'slave') || CCh: Mrg {Hf.} dem. enclitic k₁ 'this [near]' (↔ ta 'that [far]' ↔ na 'that [known]'), dem. prn. k₁ 'this one' (↔ ta₁ 'that one [far]' ↔ na₁ 'that one [known]') || Glv {Rp.} k^w'a n, k^w'a n 'this', k^w'a nna 'this (one)', k^wax(a) 'that', Gzg ha 'this' (ngos-a ha 'this woman' ↔ ngos 'woman') || Ms kayni 'this', kayna 'that', Lame k^w'a m₃ ne₁ 'this', k^w'a m₃ ni₁ 'that' || ECh: EDng {Fd.} ka (ka₁) - marker of masc. within demonstratives (↔ ta (ta₁) fem. ↔ ku (ku₁) pl.), e.g. i₁-ka₁ 'that (relative proximity)' m. ↔ i₁-ta₁ id. f. ↔ i₁-ku₁ id. ['those'] pl., {Sch.} bu₁-r a ŋ-ka₁ 'this lion' (cp. bu₁-ri 'lion' m.) [†, Smr ka 'this', alo-ka 'that', L1 {WeipP} ka₁ ŋ 'this' m. (↔ ta₁ ŋ f.), koloŋ 'that' m. (↔ toloŋ f.), Jg {J} ko^ˆ 'this' m. (↔ to^ˆ f.), Mu ga₁ ŋ 'this' m. (↔ da₁ ŋ f.), Mgm ka₁ ne₁ 'this' m. (↔ ta₁ ne₁ f.), ko₁ 'that' m. (↔ to₁ f.), Bdy ka₁ ne₁ 'this', ko₁ 'that' ¶ ChL, RpB 56-7, Hf. M 85-8, Fd. 32, 262, Sch. ED 158-9 [†, PG 19, Blz. LECh ##84-85] || A *k₁ 'u₁ 'this' > T *Ko₁ ({SDM} *k₁ o₁ without justification of the lax *k₁- and the long vw.) 'that (seen)' > SY {Tn.} go ~ gu ~ ko ~ ku id. ({Ml.} 'BOH TOT'), Qmq {Dmt.} go₁ ne 'there (far, but seen)' ('BOH TAM'), Qrg ti-gi 'that (seen)' ('TOT, BOH TOT'), 'he (seen)' ('OH, BOH OH'), {Rl.} ti₁ ri₁ 'jener, der dort gegenüberliegende', Xk t₁ r₁ t₁gi 'BOH TOT', Shor/Sg/Qb/Qc {Rl.} tigi, Brb {Rl.} ti-gi₁ 'jener, jener dort' || Chv: L ky ku 'this', H ko, ? k₁ v₁ d₁ k₁ id. ¶ Tn. SJJ 77-8, Ml. ZhU 23, Dmt. GkJ 80, Jeg. 114, Fed. I 300-2, Lvt. IM 32-4, Jud. 731, Rl. III 1353, 1419, BIG 227, 416, S AJ 192 [#149] (mentions Slr ku, not confirmed by other available sources) || pKo *k₁ 'this' > MKo k₁, NKo k₁ 'this' ¶ S AJ 254 [#89] || pJ {S} *k₃- demonstr. v > (1) OJ ko₁ 'this', J: T ko₁ re, K ko₁ re, Kg ko₁ i, Ns ku₁ -N₁, Sk ku₁ -nu₁, Ht ku₁ -nu₁, Yn ku₁ -nu₁ id. (2) OJ ka₁ 'that', J: T ka₁ -re, K ka₁ re 'he', Ht ka₁ -n₁ u₁, Y ka₁ nu₁ 'that' ¶ S AJ 268 [#77], S QJ #77 || ? M *ku₁, pc. emphasizing the preceding word, including the preceding dem. prn.: WrM ene-ku₁ 'the same, the very same' (ene is 'this'), tere-ku₁ 'the same' (tere is 'that'), MM [HI] ku₁ ~ gu₁ {Ms.} particule corroborative, [S] ku ~ gu {H} hervorhebende Partikel; M *ku₁ may go back to a coalescence of the dem. prn. *k₁. 'u₁', N *?o₁ kE (= *?o₁ ku₁?) 'self' and probably N *ko₁ 'whereas, but, also, doch' ¶ MED 484, H 51, IO5, Ms. H 57 ¶¶ DQA #895 [A *ko₁ 'this' [the lax *k (rather than *k₁-) is not justified], S AJ 56, 104, 277 [#73], Rm. SKE 114 (Ko, M), Ktw. PLA 71-3 [adduces ET yu 'вед?', жe' ({BN} u-yu 'да он же!', 'это же!', 'это вед?!', ba(r) yu 'вед? ест?'), which may be better explained as belonging to N *ko (> IE *g^we), q.v.] || Gil: Gil A ku(-) 'that (absent, just mentioned)' ¶ Pnf. I 241, ST 22 ♦ HS *k- results from deglottalization of *k₁, which seems to suggest a pN *k₁- (rather than *q₁-), but the argument is not decisive because the deglottalization could happen after the pre-HS merger of *k₁ and *q₁. ♦ In IE, Mrg and A (Chv, Ko) the word means 'this', which may be the original meaning, while in S and SY it has got the deictic meaning of 'iste' or 'ille'. In EC, EDng [and Gmc] this word (→ morpheme in HS) has got the meaning of masc. demonstrative ([† opposed due to its opposition to HS *tV fem. and IE *t- ntr.), which may suggest that pN *k₁. 'u₁' referred to animate beings only] ♦ Gr. I 91-4 ("demonstrative KU" in A [including J], Gil, EA, AnIE).

983. *k₁. V 'towards', directive pc. > HS *k₁. V ~ *kV > WS *kV 'at, in' (of time), ? (in Mn only) 'to' > Mn {CR} k- 'to' (k₁-sd 'ad Asad, Asado'), OSA Sb k- 'when, lorsque', Mh {Jo.} k(ə)- 'at, in' (of time), Hrs {Jo.} k-, Sq {L} ke id., Ar SA k- 'at, in' (of time) (k-so₁ bəh 'in the morning'), BHb kə-/ki- (+ infinitive) 'when' [lit. ¶ 'at/in... (his) -ing'] (a&bk6₁ kə-'b₁ o₁ 'when he came' - Gen. 12.14; o2&mS6k₁ 5 ki-s₁'mo₁ a₁ 'when he heard'), rS3a9k₁ 2 ka₁-r₁a₁s₁er 'when' (lit. ¶ 'at/in which') ¶ KB 433, BGMR [†DS-]75, Jo. M 200, Jo. H 65, L LS 211, CR CAME 165 || B *yV (< *k₁. V) 'towards, in' > Tmm {BoudL} ya 'to(wards)' (direction), BMn {Bs.} y- id. (iruḥ y-iḫt n tala 'il alla a une fontaine'), Shl {Stm., La., Ds.} y- 'in' ({Stm.} y-wulīnu 'in my heart') ¶ BoudL T 505, Stm. 109, La. CBM 110, Ds. 85-6, Bs. ZOu 60 ¶ In my opinion, Rf/SrSn g ~ gi and Si/Wrs/BMn g, Kb g₁ 'in' (Rn. 350, Ibc. 159, La. S 130, Dl. 133, Bs. ZOu 59-60) do not belong here, they are rather a reduced form of B *gīg and *dVg ~ *gVd 'in' || EC *kV > Af {R} -ho₁, -h 'to' (dative), {Clz.} -ak 'to' (dative, directive) (abbak ... i₁ yan 'they told the father' ['dissero al padre'], 'ba₁-el-ak a₁ mo₁-d ta₁ mata 'venne presso il marito', hal₁-ak 'tied] to the tree'), Sa {R} -ka₁, -k, {TB} -ak - marker of dat.-accus. ({R} jo₁-k 'to me', {TB} fa₁ ras-ak illo₁ oho₁ ya 'I gave the horse bread'), Sml N {Abr.} ku (/gu) (preverbal proclitic) 'on to, on, to' ('ku₁ rsig₁ bu₁ ku 'fa₁ d₁ istay 'he sat down on the chair', me₁ l₁ dow₁ i₁ nanki₁ ku₁ rkay 'he saw his son in a near place', 'bu₁ rfo₁ bu₁ 'no₁ gu yi₁ mi₁ 'he came to us at Bur'o'), ? Bn K -ka (loc.) in hak-ka 'there', Dsn {To.} ka₁ 'her-, to' [adposition (¶ preverb/postposition) of movement towards the speaker], Elm {Hn.} -ka 'to' (dative) [precedes the indirect object], -ka- 'to, for

(benefactive) [precedes the verbal stem] (yese' nu'm a'na' ŋ-ka 'he'le ko'ne 'I brought the children [hele] food', yese' nu'm 'he'le a'na' ŋ-ka-ko'ne id., yese' mi'n hele aŋ-ka'-dis-a 'I built a house for the children'), Sd {Mrn., TB} -ho 'to' [dative] (be'to'-ho 'to the girl') ¶ R A II 854 [= 62], R S II 202, Clz. 72, Abr. S 153, Hn. NBLK 196-7, Hn. BD 54, To. DL 232-3, Mrn. S 28, TB LA 515, AD SF 259 || NrOm: Na {AY} -k.a 'in' (isi hay-k.a wu'ta 'he fell in [i.e. 'to'] the water'), Shk {AY} -k.a 'in' (i'nc'u'-k.a 'in the tree'), Bnc {Wdk.} -k.a'n ~ -kan 'in, at', Omt (= Gf?) {Mrn.} -ko 'towards' ¶ AY NG 25, AY ShM 6, Mrn. O 30, Wdk. BY 160 || ??φ CCh: Bdm {Lk.} g3 prep., {Nc.} ge, go, ga, g 'to' ({Lk.} nac'a g3 woli-an3 'er sprach zu einem Jungen', {Nc.} do'mo' u' ge na 'ich komme zu dir', do'mo gateni g au 'mich sandtest du nach Feuer'), Lgn {Lk.} ga ~ ga' 'to' (prep. with a noun of a person) 'zu, chez, **к** (**кому-л.**): ndou' 'wag3r ga g3n3m 'I went to the woman', gi, gī 'towards, to' (direction: ndou' 'wag3r 'gī ya'ʔa 'ich ging zum Hause hin', 'ya'lo' 'gī yule'ga' 'sie kamen zur Тър'), ? ge, ge' 'in' (locative prep.) ¶ Lk. B 67, Lk. L 54 II U {Coll.} *-kkV / *-kV, directive (= lative, {Hj.} lative-prolative) case marker > In -k (sx. in adverbs: ala-k 'nach unten'), -ʔ in F dialects and in Standard F (alaʔ 'nach unten', luoʔ 'towards') : Lp N dir.-loc. -g (after disyllabic stems), -kko, -kko', -go', -ko' / -ke' (after monosyllabics): dokko' 'thither', dei'ke' 'hither', da'ggo' 'there, that way' (of a movement), bæi'veg 'by day', ik'ko 'at night', Lp Ar {Lgc.} -k 'in' (temporalis): kirra_k 'in springtime', iyya_k 'in the night' : Mk/Er prolative ('along, **по**) -ga ~ -ka ~ -va ({Srb.}: intervoc. -v- < *-y- < *-k-) : Chr L -ke ~ -ko ~ -ko' 'to(wards)' in adverbs and postpositions: oñčyko 'oñ3'ə-ko 'ahead' ('vorwärts'), u'li-ko' 'down, nach unten', c'od'ra 'vel-ke 'towards the forest' :: Os V {Trj.} prolative -o'x / -o'x (kiriw way-o'x mənwəl 'the steamboat sails on [i.e. along] the river Vakh', translative -əx / -əx, -kə, -qə (ac'əx yəxixən 'turned into a sheep', itn-əx yəməxa' 'the evening came', tələkkə yəməxa' 'the winter came' [lit. 'into evening/winter it became']), Os Sr {Ht.} translative -y'x / -y'x (ka' t-y'x 'transformed into a house'); Vg N {Rmb.} translative -x / -ix (piyane'r-ix patsum 'I became a young pioneer', na'yw-ix **на дрова**, to be used as fire-wood') ¶ Coll. CG 295-6, Sz. FUS 58, Hajd̥ US 220, It. LC 56, Dīcsy UP 70, Lgc. SWL 114, Srb. IMMJ 25-6, Rmb. 54-5, Trj. VD 54-5, Ht. XJ 309 || Sm: Slq Tz {Hl.} translative -qo (for nouns with px.), -t-qo (< gen. -n + -qo) and possibly infinitive marker -qo; it is interesting to note that Cs. and Lh. sometimes wrote the translative marker qo as a separate postposition: {Cs.} kait qo ippand? 'warum liegst du?' ¶ Hl. SelJ 365-9, 371, K̥. SUKF I 99-100, Hj. LKISz 124, 128 & Hj. LIS 271 (in both papers Hajd̥ explains the Slq endings as going back to U *-k-lative), ? K̥. SUKF I 100, 145-51 (i: Slq qo interpreted as a prtc. *V/kX 'being') II A: T *-ka / *-ka' 'to' (dative-directive case marker) > OT O -qa/-ka'', OT Y/U -qa/-qa' / -ya/-ga'', OT Og -qa/-qa' / -ya/-ga/-ja/-ja'', OT [different dialects] (after ppa.) -a/-a'', ET, VTt, Bsh -qa/-ka' / -ya/-ga'', Uz -qa/-ka/-ya, Qmq, Qzq, Qq, Nog -qa/-ke/-ya/-ge, Shor, Tv -qa/-ke/-ya/-y'e & (with vowel stems) -: (lengthening of the stem-final vw.), Qrg -qa/-qo/-ke/-ko' / -ya/-yo/-ge/-go'', StAlt id. & (with vowel stems) -: Xk -xa/-xo/-ke/-ko/-ya/-yo/-ge/-go' / -: Yk -ya with 20 positional allomorphs, Az -a/-a' / -ja/-ja'', Tkm -a/-a' / -: Tk -a/-e/-ya/-ye, Slr -qa/-ke/-ka' / -(y)a / -(g)e / -(g)a'', Chv -a/-e ¶ Ajd. JOP 149-53 (wrongly interprets the Runic letter a'' as e - f Thomsen LM), Kon. GJTRP 149, 153-4, Nas. JTPU 36-8, Isx. IS 103-19, Tn. SJ 106-7 || M: acc. to Rm. VAJ 39-40, the fossilized affix *-ya (< *qa) (loc. and possibly dir.) is preserved in an adv.: WrM qami-ga ~ qaga, HIM xaa 'where?' ({Rm.} 'wo?', 'wohin?'), to which we may add WrM qaga yaga 'here and there' ¶ MED 905, 923 || ?? Tg *-k- within the lative-prolative sx. *-kī preserved in some adverbs (e.g. *sola-kī 'upstream' > {Ci.} Ewk solokī, Neg soloxī, Lm holakī, Ud sol'oxi, Ul soli) and in the compound sx. of the allative case *-ti-kī (> {Ci.} Ewk -tkī, -tikī, Sln -txī, -tixī, Neg -tki, -tixi, Lm -tkī, -takī, Ud -tigi) ¶ Ci. 256, 268-9, Bz. 85-7 ¶¶ Ko: Rm. VAJ 41-2, BooK 51 and after them IS I 369 assume that the Ko cognate of the above A sx. is Ko NW -(e)ge (dative). In fact, Ko NW -(e)ge goes back to MKo -ay kəy, i.e. gen. ending -li + dative postposition kəi 'to', e.g. arahann̄y-kəi ~ arahann̄y-kəi 'to the arhat' (f Lee GKS 203-4). Lee Gi-Moon (l.c.) identifies this postposition kəi with the adv. kəi 'an dem Ort'. The A et. of the Ko dative marker is valid only if MKo kəi 'in the place' may be connected with T *-ka/*-ka'', which is qu. ¶¶ Rm. VAJ 39-42 II D dative marker *-k° (postcons.) / *-kk° (postvoc.) [= {Zv.} *-(k)ku] > OTm, CITm, MI -ku/-kku, OTl -ku(n) ~ -ki(n), CollTm, Tl -ku ~ -ki, Irl -(k)ke ~ -(k)kye, Kt, Td -k/-g, OKn, ClKn -ke/-kke, -ge/-gge, Kdg -kī / -gī, Tu -ki/-gi, Klm, Prj, Gdb S -(u)ŋ (< "empty morph" -n + *-k°), Prj N -(u)g, Knd -ŋ, Gnd -k, Kui -gi/-ki, Ku -(t)aki ~ -ki, Krx -ge(:)/-ke(:), Mlt -(i)k 'to' (dat.), Brh -ki 'for' ¶ Zv. CDM 29-31, Shanm. DN 264-368, 378-81 II ? IE: NaIE *k'u 'towards' > Sl *k̥(n) id. > OCS, OR **къ**, R **к** / **ко**, SCr **к** / **ка**, Slv **к**, Cz **к** / **ke**, Blg ? **к**; in Blg **към** 'towards' the element -м is secondary (× **към** 'near, **около**' [ч L cum 'with']) :: Sgd ku (Sgd B/M ?kw, kw, kwʔ, ChrSgd qw) 'to' (direction, dative), 'in' ¶¶ The IE cognate is qu., because there is an alt. et. of the Sl and Sgd forms drawing them back to IE *kom / *km̥ (> OI kam [after dative] [reinforcing pc.: dat. + kam = 'in order to': s'u'bhe' kam 'um zu glänzen'], Av ka_m [benefactive postposition after dat.] 'in favour of') ¶¶ Vs. II 146-7, LivXr SJ 505, Bn. SI 70-3, M K I 159, M K III 664, M E I 304-5, ? P 515-6 (an unc. hyp. drawing back Sl *къ 'towards' to IE *ka(:) ~ *ke ~ *kom 'wohl'), EtSSJ-SGZ I 99-106, ESSJ XIII 170-1, unc.: EI 646 [Sl *къ < IE *ko(m) 'with'] II ?? K: MG [VTq] k_en (postposition of direction), G -k_en(a) 'to, towards' (dir. case marker) ¶ DCh. 603, NCh. 246, Vogt GLG 72, Chx. 365 ¶¶ The G

cognate is doubtful because this postposition\ending is added to the gen. form of the noun, which suggests that it goes back to a pre-G or pK noun $\diamond$ IS I 368-9 (HS, U, A, D), Gr. I 137-9 ("dative KA" in A, Ko, U, Y, Gil, CK). IS I 368 sees a M cognate in the lative sx. *-gsi / *-gsi within adverbs, which is not certain; I prefer to equate this M sx. with the FU translative marker *-ksi (> F -ksi, -kse, Mr -ks) and to look for their common N source without necessarily connecting it to the N etymon in question.

¶ 983a. ??? ***K**.**ʼAʼiʼbV** or ***K**.**ʼiʼʔAʼbV** (***k**.-?) 'cold, ice' ¶ HS: Eg fP k.b(b) 'be\become cool', Eg fMK k.b(b) 'die Kəhle', DEg k.b 'kəhl sein, kəhl, sich kəhlen' > Cpt: Sd **кба** kba ~ **кво** kbo, B **хвоб** k^hbob id.¶ EG V 22-4, Er. 533, Vc. 71 || C: EC ***k**.ab- 'cold' > Sml qabow, Rn 'χo'bo 'coolness; cool', Arr k.abbanow- 'become cold', k.abbat 'cold thing, cold', Or k.abbana, Kns qappana-w-, Gdl k.appanaw- 'become cool' || Ag *ka(n)b- 'be cold' (with a puzzling *n): Bln {R} kanb--kamb-. Q {R} kab-, kanb- ¶ Bl. 180, Ss. PEC 49, Ss. EDB 112, AD SF 81, Hn. S 71 (pSam *qabo- 'cold'), PG 191, Hw. A 377, R WB 223 ¶¶ AD SEC 135 & OS #332 (both: EC, Eg) || K: G k.op.ic' a 'frozen ground' ¶ Chx. 613 || D (in NED) *kiv- > Grx kiba- 'frost, ice', Mlt {Drs.} kr'we 'cold, cool' ¶ D #1618 $\diamond$ N *? is suggested by K (*?b > K *p.). If the K cognate is valid, the N initial cns. is ***k**.- $\diamond$ Blz. LB #26c & Blz. LNA #32 (HS, D) (Blz. LNA: N ***k**.ibV).]

984. ***k**.oʔbE 'to fill; whole' > HS: S *o/k.ʔb > Ar √qʔb 'boire beaucoup et se remplir de' (with min + name of beverage) [x N ***k**.aʔbX 'to bite' (→ 'to eat')], ʔφ Ak gabbu 'entirely, all, every' ¶ BK II 656, CAD V 4-5 || ?? C (SC?) -b> Mb kabuna ~ xabuna 'all' ¶ E SC 249 || K: G I k.ap.an- 'schwer beladen', G k.veb- v. 'feed' (nəhren, füttern) ¶ Chx. 549, 576 || A *k_i'jop'E v. 'be full, whole' > NaT *k_i'joʔp- 'abundant, much' (x N ***k**.uP_V 'heap, hill?') > OT koʔp 'abundant, luxuriant, much', Chg, OXwT, Osm {Rh.} koʔp, ET, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, StAlt, Xk, Tv koʔp, VTt, Bsh kuʔp, SY {Tn.} koʔp^h ~ keph^h, Tf kəʔ 'p 'much, many', Tkm, Kr, Qmq koʔp, Uz kyʔn koʔp id., 'very'; here also (?) Tv xoʔy 'much, many' ¶ Tf k- points to a pT lenis *k-, while Osm, Tkm k- (and Tv x-?) favour the rec. of a pT *k'- ¶ Cl. 686-9, DTS 317, Rs. W 219, ET KQ 107-8, Rh. 1580, S AJ 187 [#115], TvR 258, 488, Tn. SJJ 187, Ra. 204 || M *koʔuʔb-cin 'whole, all' > WrM koʔbcin, HIM хнвч, хнвчин 'whole, complete, all, everything', Ord g_uʔb_cʔin 'tout, tous', WrO kuʔbcin 'entirely, wholly, all', MM [S] gubcʔin 'ganz, vullig, alles, insgesamt'; M -b>WrMc gubci id., Mc Sb /gufəci/ [gufcʔi] 'entire, whole' ¶ MED 475, Ms. O 273, Krg. 749, H 51, Hr. 378, Y #2812, STM I 426 || Tg: [1] *ixjupka- 'all' > Ewk upkat/č-, Ewk M/Nr/Tk/Tt/Urm upkal, Ewk Tng upka-t, upka-l, Ewk Tkm opkat 'all, everybody, whole', Neg opkal, Ud ufal 'everybody' ¶ STM II 281 || Tg *kupu-(-kte, -IV) 'whole' > Ewk kuʔktə ~ kuwukti, Lm kubəč, Neg, Nn kupuktə, Ul kuptə, Ork qopolo, kupuktə, kupucʔu 'whole', Sln xokkoji 'entirely', Ud kufula^d kufulə id., 'everywhere' ¶ Tg *k- (for *x, that is expected in the N context) needs explanation (regr. as ?) || ? pJ {S} *kuʔpaʔpa- v. 'add' > OJ kuʔpaʔpaʔ-, J: T kuʔwae- ~ kuwaeʔ-, K kuʔwaʔeʔ-, Kg kuwaeʔ- ¶ S AJ 271 [#176], S QJ #176, Mr. 718 ¶¶ S AJ 27, 285 [#233], DQA #884 *koʔpʔV 'all (bec?)' (T, M, Tg *kupukte, without pJ, which was mentioned in earlier versions [SDM95, SDM97]) || D *kopp- (ʔGS) *k-) v. 'be full' (-d> v. 'fill') > Prj kopp- v. 'be full', kopip- v. 'fill up', Gdb kop- v. 'be full', kopup- v. 'fill', koppen 'full', Mnd kupki- v. 'fill', Ku kuppu aʔnay v. 'overflow'; Tm kuppam may go back to a coalescence: D *kopp- v. 'be full' x *kupp- 'heap' ¶¶ D #1731(a) (does not distinguish *kopp- v. 'be full' and *kupp- 'heap'), cp. GS 50 [#124] (*kup- 'heap').

985. ***k**.ʔuʔbE 'thorn' > IE: NaIE *keu_b- 'thorn, thorny plant' > OHG hiufu 'haw, wild rose, hawthorn', MHG hiefe, NHG Hiefe 'hip, haw', Nnr hjuʔpa, OSx hiopo 'hip', AS heʔopa 'hip, brier', NE hip (a plant) || Pru kaaʔubri (ʔEn., Tp.): ce. for *kaʔubri 'thorn' ¶ WP I 380-1, P 595 (wrong rec. of *kʔ-), OsS 403, Ho. 157, Ho. S 34, Kb. 471, Lx. 88, KM 307, En. 186, Tp. P I-K 104-6 || HS: CS *kubb- 'thorn, a prickly plant' > MHb buk' kub_ (pl. kub'b-īm, kub'b-īn), JA [Trg], JPA aB1uk', aB1k'8 kub'b-aʔ id., Sr kub'b-aʔ 'spina, baculus spinosus', Ar [Qam.] {Fr.} kubb- 'salsa et amara planta' ¶ Br. 315, Lv. II 282-3, Js. 616, Fr. IV 2 || ʔʔ K: G Lch k.op.-i 'nave, hub of a wheel (of a two-wheeled bullock car)' (x N ***k**.uP_V 'heap, hill; cone, protuberance?'), as well as possibly G k.ubera 'Дһрchen (an der Getreideдhre)', G I k.ip.k.ip.a 'collar-bone', G R k.ip.k.ip.a 'chickens's forked bone (furcula)' ¶ Chx. 594, 612-3, 635 ¶ The glottalization of the labial cns. may be due to as || ? A: M *koʔguʔl (if from *koʔbuʔl) > WrM koʔguʔl, KI k' гл koʔgəl, {Rm.} koʔgl. 'blackthorn, Prunus spinosa' ¶ MED 481, KRS 310, KW 236 $\diamond$ The IE *-b- for *-b^h- is explained by one of the IE incompatibility laws. In S a deglottalized *k-. If the N etymon is ***k**.ʔuʔbE, we have to assume that S and IE lost the precon. *ʔ, while in Kartvelian the N cluster *-ʔb- yielded *-p.-.

986. ***K**.abʔiʔV 'wickerwork, bag, vessel' > HS: S: [1] S *k.ab- 'wickerwork; vessel' > Ak {Sd.} k.abuʔ 'Geflügelstall', k.abuʔ-t-u 'Becher, Kelch', Sr 'jobње k.eb_ʔyaʔ 'Behälter' || [2] CS *kabb- '(ε) vessel' > BHb bq@ k.ab_ '(ε) a measure of capacity', IA k.b, JA, JEA aB1q@ k.abʔb-aʔ, Sr k.abʔb-aʔ id. (S -b> Gk καʔboʔ id.) and i Plm k.b 'crater, bowl (?)' ¶ Ell. 147, BDB 866 [#6894], Lv. IV 232-3, Sl. 977-8, Br. 639, KBR 1060, Sd. 889-90, || F I 750 || Eg fMK k.by 'jar for beer' > Cpt B **кнб**, **кавн** 'cruche' ¶ EG V 25, Fk. 277, Vc. 71 || WCh (mte) *kab.V 'basket' > Su {J} kaʔben 'game-bag made of leaves' || DfB {J} kaʔb,aʔ 'basket', Sha kab.aʔ 'basket for millet' || (x N ***kabV** 'calabash, gourd', q.v. ffd.) Hs kaʔb,aʔ kīʔ 'ε large calabash for food' ¶ Stl. ZCh 205 [#561] (*kab.V 'calabash'), Ba. 515, J S 68, J R 216, 286, Sch. DN 92-3 || IE: NaIE *kap- 'vessel, box' (IE *-p- <

*-b?- < N *-bi?- > Gk κα'πη 'a crib for the food of cattle' || L capula 'scoop', capulus 'coffin', cape'd-o / -inis '(ε) an earthen bowl used in sacrifices', capsa 'box, case (for books, etc.)', capsus 'Wagenkasten' || OHG hafan, havan 'dish, vessel, kettle', NHG Hafen 'earthen pot/vessel' ¶ P 527-8, WH I 157, 162-3, F I 783, Kb. 421, || OsS 361, Schz. 158, KM 280 II A: NaT *k'a'b 'bag, sack' > OT qa'b 'leather bag, wine-skin', OQp XIII ?Qa qap, Cum XIV hap 'sack', Chg XV qab 'vessel, wine-skin', Osm XVI qav 'a sloughed snake's skin', Tkm qa'p 'sack, earthenware', Tk kap 'earthenware, dishes, vessel', Az raб gab 'vessel, case', Ggz kap 'earthenware', ET, Ln, SY, Qmq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Bsh, Qrg qap, Uz қон qap, Xk, Tv ҳап 'sack', VTt qap 'sack of bast mat', Alt qap 'leather bag' ¶ Cl. 578, ET KQ 266-7, TAG 86, Df. III #1364, Hьs. 67 || M (d ?) *qabturgan 'bag' > MM [MA] {Pp.} qabturga 'pocket', WrM qabtagan, HIM хавтра 'bag, pouch, purse; pocket', Ord g_ab_t'arga 'small bag, purse for tabac and pipe', WrO хабтаҗа ~ хабтаҗа 'bag, pouch, pocket', Kl хавтх, {Rm.} хабтаҗа 'pocket', Kl II {Rm.} хабтраҗа 'Beutel, Tasche'; M -b> Alt {Rm.} qaptrıya 'small leather bag' ¶ MED 899, Kow. 760, Gl. II 86, Pp. MA 285, Ms O 282, Krg. 238, KRS 562, KW 167 || pJ {S} *ka'pi 'shell' > OJ ka'pi_i, J: T ka'i, K ka'i, Kg kai' id.; the adduction of pJ *ka'pi 'egg' (as in DQA) is *unc.* ¶ S QJ #149, Mr. 433 ¶ Cp. DQA #972 [A *k'a'p'a 'a k. of vessel, box': *incl.* T *Kapırcak & M *qayırcaq ~ *qayırcaq (possibly derived words), J *ka'pi 'egg, shell'] II ?? K: G k,up,rieli, Sv k,up,r 'wine-skin' (× N *k.'u''ryVpV 'sack, wicker basket' [q.v. ffd.]) ◇ If the K word belongs here (in spite of the unexpected vw. u), the initial N cns. is *k-, otherwise (which is more plausible) one cannot distinguish between *k- and *q-.

987. *k.a'b?X 'to bite' (→ 'to eat') > IE: NaIE *g'ebh- v. 'eat, gnaw, chew' > Lt z'e'biu / z'e'bti v. 'eat slowly', z'e'biu / z'e'beti 'essen, picken' || Sl *zoba-: pSl inf. *zo''bati 'to eat' > OCS изобати izobati 'to eat up' ['aufessen, verzehren'] (of a person), озобати ozobati 'to eat off, destroy [e. g. vineyard]' (of an animal), позобати pozobati 'to eat/peck up' (of birds), Blg зобам, SCr zo'bati, Slv zo'bati, Blr за'баи?, 'зобаи?', Uk ? зо'бати, Cz zobati, Slk zobat' 'to eat (esp. corn, fodder - of animals)'; -d> Sl *zo'bъ 'food (corn) for animals' > Blg зоб id., Slv zo'b f. 'fodder corn', SCr zo'b id., 'oats', Cz zob 'fodder for birds', P zo'b 'fodder (корм)' || MHG kifen 'to gnaw, chew' || NaIE *g'embh- 'bite' (a variant stem with a nasal infix - probably, originally the stem of the present) > OI jambhate 'snaps at', caus. Vd jam'bhayati 'crushes to pieces', Av ha_m ... zəmbayaδwem 'zertrümmert!' (inv. 2p) || Arm camem camem 'I chew' (aor. camezi camech'i), cameli cameli 'jaw, cheek' || Lt z'embiu / z'em'bti 'cut to pieces' || Sl *ze_b-o_ / *ze_-ti 'tear asunder, lacerate' > OCS зѣбѣ ze_b-o_ / *зѣти ze_-ti 'lacerare', R зѣбѣ, Uk зѣбѣ 'land ploughed in autumn for spring sowing' || -d> *g'ombh-o-s 'tooth' (× NaIE *genb-/ *gnobh- 'peg, stick' < N *ga'nıVj'p. 'V' 'stick, stake, picket', q.v. ffd.) ¶ P 369 (on *g'embh-, *g'ombh-o-), M K I 419, F I 319-20, Kb. 527, Lx. 107, O 82, Glh. 699-702, BES I 650-1, SJSS XII 692, XIII 755, XXIII 524-5 & XXVI 115, Frn. 1288-9, 1294-5, Srz. I 1015, Vs. II 102, 106, 110-1, Vr. 299, Ho. 43, Ho. S 40, OsS 470-1, Slr. 254-5, Wn. 186, Ad. 194, Ad. H 34, 38, ? P 382 (does not distinguish IE *g'ebh- 'eat, gnaw, chew' from *g'ep(h)- ~ *g'ebh 'jaw, mouth') ¶ IE *g' - for the expected *k' - is due to the IE root structure rejection of **tegh- (vl. + asp. vd. cns. in the same v) ¶ The IE nasalized stem *g'embh- may have been influenced by the reflex of N *K.'e'ııV 'bite' (q.v.) II HS: WS *o'k.b? ~ *o'k.ʔb > Ar q/b? 'manger, se remplir de boisson', q/b? 'manger et boire, prendre ce qui est dans un vase' (× N *k.o'ʔbe 'to fill; whole') (??) + ext. : S *o'k.bc. > Mh, Hrs q/bs, v. 'sting, bite' (of a scorpion/snake) ¶ BK II 656-7, Jo. M 222, Jo. H 73 II K: GZ *k.b- v. 'bite' -d> *k.b-en-/ *kb-in- v. 'bite' > OG, G k.ben- / k.bin-, Mg k.ibir-, Lz k.ibin- v. 'bite'; -d> K *k.b-il- tooth' > OG, G k.bili, Mg k.3bir- ~ k.ibir-, Lz k.ibi(r)- ~ k.ibr- ~ k.irb- ~ c'ibr- id. ¶ K 106-7, K² 87, Schm. 16-7, FS K 171 II A: ?φ AmTg *kepu- v. 'gnaw, bite' > Orc k3puti- id., 'gnaw through', Ud k3fug3- v. 'bite in pieces' (разгрызат?) ¶ *-p- is from A *-p' < N *-b?-; Tg *k- for the expected *x- may be due to a secondary association with an onomatopoeic word (Neg, Ork k3pur-k3pur - an imitation of the sound of gnawing) unless the onomatopoeia is secondary and goes back to the v in question ¶ STM I 452 || ? T *k'ap- v. 'bite' (× T *k'ap- 'seize' < N *K.apa ~ *K.ap.a id.) > Az, Tkm gap-, Nog qab-, ET {BN} qap- v. 'bite', Qq qap-, Qzq qab- id., v. 'seize with the teeth', Uz қон- qap- v. 'bite' (of animals), VTt qab- v. 'take into the mouth, seize with the teeth', Qrg, StAlt qap- v. 'seize with mouth/teeth', Bsh qab- v. 'bite', Tf qa'p- v. 'seize with the mouth (a flying insect)', v. 'bite' (of a fish), Chv хып- хып/b_- v. 'take into the mouth, eat' ¶ Rs. W 218, ET KQ 264-6, Ra. 218, Ash. XVI 84, Hьs. 73, TkR 154, KrkR 373, MM 419, NogR 131, TatR 200, Jud. 343, BT 72, UzR 622, BN 118, Fed. II 380 ¶ The merger of T *k'ap- v. 'bite' with T *k'ap- 'seize' explains the polysemy in Az gap- v. 'grasp, bite', Qq qap-, Qzq qab- id., 'seize with the teeth', Tkm gap- v. 'catch [sth. thrown in the air], seize, bite', Chv хып- v. 'take into the mouth, seize', Qrg qap- v. 'seize with hands, seize with the mouth/teeth', etc.; there is also infl. of the onomatopoeic factor. The back vw. *a may be explained by those two factors and/or by vw. harmony: *k'ı'ja'pX > *k'ap- II D *kavv- ~ *kapp-, {GS} *kabb- > Tm kavvu (p. kavvi), kavvu (p. kauvi) v. 'seize with the mouth', kavvu n. 'bite, seizing by the mouth (as dog), eating', kappu v. 'gorge, cram into mouth', Ml kavvuka v. 'seize with mouth, bite', kapuka 'snap at, eat as a dog or madman', Tl kavvu v. 'seize by mouth', ? Png/Mnd kap- 'bite', Kui kavali giva v. 'chew the cud', Ku gab- v. 'eat fast',

? kap- v. 'eat fast like a dog'; D -b>OI kavala 'mouthful, morsel', Pali kabala 'small piece, mouthful'; the variant *kapp- may be due to contamination with N ***K.apa** ~ ***K.ap.a** 'to seize' ¶¶ D #1222, GS 107 [#279] II ?? U: FU *°kapp- > Er ? {Jv.} каподемс kapod'-ems 'to swallow', Mk 'каподемс kapəd'-ams id., ? {Jv.} 'to take sth. into the mouth' (× ***K.apV** 'to seize') (*-b? > *-p, - > FU *-pp- > Mr -п-) [× FU {Sz.} *kapp- 'grasp, take' < N ***K.apa** ~ ***K.ap.a** 'to seize'] ¶ Jv. 176, PI 101-2 ◆ IS I 313-4 (does not distinguish between this v and ***K.apV** '¶') ◆ Gr. II #60 [*kep 'bite'].

988. ***K.EbLV** (or ***-Lb-?**) 'to support, lean' (> 'to help') > IE: NaIE *k^helb- ~ *k^help- ~ ?? *g^helb^h_L- 'help' (different results of compulsory *dis* from the original *k^helb^h-, due to the IE root-structure rejection of **teg^h- (vl. + asp. vd. cns. in the same v) > Gt hilpan, ON hjalpa, OSx, AS helpan, NE help, OHG helfan, NHG helfen 'to help' || Lt s'elpiu / s'el'pti v. 'support', (NaIE *g^helb^h_L- >) Olt ge'lbti, Lt gelbe'ti, Ltv g'elbe't 'to help', Pru galbimai 'we help' ¶ WP I 447, P 554, EI 266 (*k^helb-), Fs. 255-6, Vr. 231, Ho. 154, Kb. 451, Schz. 163, KM 302, Frn. 144, 971-2, En. 17, Tp. P E-H 134-6 II HS: B √kbl v. 'support' > Ah əkbəl 'soutenir (empkcher de tomber en itayan par dessus ou par cəfti)', ETwl, Tyr əkbəl 'soutenir, maintenir debout' ¶ Fc. 729-30, GhA 88 II A: M **kelbe- (× N ***K.iyl** ∇ III 'to bend, to bow'): *kelbey- v. 'lean, bend to one side' > WrM kelbey-, HIM хулбий- v. 'lean (to one side)', KI {Rm.} kelwi-xə 'sich lehnen, seitwärts biegen', M -b> WrMc kelfi- v. 'lean, incline to one side'; M *kelberi- > WrM kelberi-, HIM хулбүрү- (x) 'lean, incline'; MM [S] kelberivul- (caus. of kelberi-) 'schiefschräg werden lassen', kelbes 'mir einer Wendung' ¶ MED 446, 450, 467, Kow. 2531-2, Ms. H 69, H 97, KW 224, Z 269-70.

989. ***k.ʔa''ca** 'to cut' > IE: NaIE *k^hes- v. 'cut, stab, chop' > OI s'as- v. 'cut down, slaughter' || Gk κεα'ζω v. 'split, cleave', Gk Hm κε'ων asp. 'cleaving' || OIr ces 'spear' || ON hes 'Wirbelzapfen im einem Spannriemen' -d> NaIE {P} *k^hestro- 'knife, spear, javelin', {EI} *k^hos-trom ~ *k^hos-d^hrom 'cutting instrument, knife' > OI s'astram 'knife, dagger' || Gk κε'στρο {LS} 'hammer, bolt' ({By.} 'marteau pointu, poinçon') || pAl {O} *cestra- > Al thade'r 'adze' || d : L castro-, -a-re v. 'castrate' ¶ P 586, Mn. 494, 614, EI 336, F I 806, ¶ F I 820-1 (κε'στρο <d- κεντε'ω v. 'prick, goad'), LS 944, WH I 179-80, M K III 319, M E II 626, Vn. C 79, Vr. 225, YGM-1 84, O 471 II K {IS} *°k.ac'-/°k.c'- v. 'cut', (?) 'chop' > Sv {Ni.}, Sv UB {IS ← Top.} k.c'- 'chop', {GP} msd. li-kc'-e 'chop down (a tree)', {IS ← Top.} na-k.ac'w 'scar (рубец)', {GP} na-kac'w 'chopped; wounded with a knife', Sv L {IS ← Top.} k.c'- v. 'cut', {Dn.} k.c'-/k.ic'- 'cut off' ¶¶ IS I 320, GP 175, 230 (with k for k, due either to the idiolect of the lge. speaker [Ms. Chato Gudjedjani] or to inaccurate recording), Dn. s.v. k.ic' II HS *k.Vs- > amb S: [1] *°√k.ss > i BHB √k.ss Po (3m ip. xx4&qi^ yək.o'ses) 'tear out, pluck out' [Ex. 17.1] (a qu. traditional interpretation based on the JA Targum translation Fyqi 'he will pluck'), MHB {Lv.} exlxlq^ k.əsa'sa-, pl. t&xxlq^ k.əsa'so't_ 'abgeschnittene Stücke, Erdschollen', MHB √k.ss (pf. xx2q! k.a'sas) 'zerkauen'; [2] S *°√k.c.c. ~ *°√k.c.y v. 'cut off' (as *k.c. < *k.s) [× N ***K.Uc.V** 'to cut/chop into small pieces' × N ***k.Uc.V** 'shorten by cutting' × N ***K.ec** 'ra' 'tip, end (extremity)'] > BHB √k.c.c. D (pf. 3C4q% k.ic.'c.ec.) v. 'chop off, trim', Ug √k.s,ls, J {OLS} 'cut (trinchar)', Sr √k.s.s. (pf.сња k.as.) 'cut off', JA {Js.} √k.c.c. G (pf. 3q@ 'k.as ~ 3c2q^ k.ə'c.ac.) 'cut, fell', JEA {Sl.} √k.c.c. G 'cut down/off', Ar √qs.s. G (pf. 3WQa qas.s.a) v. 'cut, cut off', Ak {Sd.} √k.s.s. (inf. k.as.a's.u) 'abschleifen'; CS *°√k.c.y > BHB √k.c.y/w D (pf. eC1q% k.ic.'c.a) 'cut off piece by piece, break/chop off', Pun √k.s.y D v. 'cut, extirpate', JA {Js.} √k.c.y (pf. ic4q^ k.ə'c.e) ~ √k.c.w (pf. ac1q^ k.ə'c.a) 'cut, break into pieces', JEA √k.c.y G 'cut off, set aside', Sr √k.s.w (pf. Жсонь k.əs.a), ChrPA жснь k.s. ? (= √k.s.w) v. 'break off (bread)', Ar √qs.w (pf. 'caQa qas.a) 'couper le bout d'une oreille (d'une chamelle/brebis)', [3] S *°√k.sm v. 'cut' > MHB {Js.} √k.sm Sh 'cut', SmA √k.sm v. G 'divide', Ar √qsm v. G 'divide, distribute, separate', Ak √ksm (inf. kasa'mu) v. 'cut (trees, wood), cut weeds, cut/chop herbs' (with reg. deglottalization responsible for the absence of *k.s-roots in Ak), MHB {Lv.} Mx4iq5 k.i'se'm 'chip, splinter', JEA {Sl.} am1x6iq k.e's'ma 'chip' (-b> NHb Mx1iq\$ ke(y)'sam id.); S *°√k.sm v. 'practice divination' (> Hb, SmA, Sr, Md, Sb, Gz √k.sm id.) hardly belongs here, it is semantically nearer to WS *°k.is, Vm- 'share' (→ 'lot') [see N ***K.awc.V** 'share' (n.) (→ 'present' n., 'fate')] ¶ CAD VIII 240-1, BK II 737-9, 756, Klein 577, 585, HJ 1022, KB 1041-2, 1046, 1050-1, KBR 1116, 1125-6, BDB ##7096, 7112, OLS 376, Js. 1397, 1405, 1407, Sl. 1014, 1033-4, Tal 789, Sd. 457, Lv. IV 346-7, 362 || ?σ B √qs (< *°√qs), *°√qq (× N ***k.Uc.V** 'to cut/chop into small pieces') > Tz -yas- (~ -yaz-) 'zwicken, stechen', Izd {Mrc.} qqəs 'piquer (insecte)', Kb yγusu 'xtre fendu' ¶ Stm. 181, Dl. 629, Mrc. 193 II U: FU (att. in Prm) *°ka'c'V- v. 'cut' > pPrm {LG} *kəc'- v. 'cut' (→ 'cause pain') ({LG} 'рубит?', 'резат?', 'колот?') > Vt кача- kac'a-vt. 'skin and chop to pieces (a carcass)', {Mu.} kac'al- (= kac'al-) v. 'cut/chop to pieces (meat, wood), Z кочо=т koc'3g 'colic', Z Sk koc'3g bic'k3 'has a stitch in his side' (LG consider the correlation Z o ч Vt a to be a typical reflex of *° when followed by a palatal cns.) II ?φ A: Tg *xeje- v. 'unrip, rip up' > Nn x33'3-li ~ x33'3-c'i- id., x33'3-k3 unripped', Ul x33'3-li ~ x33'3-c'3-, Ork x3d3-ti-, Orc 33'3ti-, Ud 33'3si-, Ewk, Neg 3j3-, Lm 3d- / 3j- v. 'unrip, rip up' ¶ STM II 439, Krm. 313 ¶¶ DQA #1021 (A *k'e'3a0 'rip, tear apart': incl. Tg) ¶¶ The voicing of the intervoc. N affricate in Tg still defies explanation II ?? D (in CD) *ke'-c- ({GS} *k-) to shave' (with obscure length and quality of the vw.) (× N ***K.ayCa** 'hair??') > Prj ke'-c-, Gdb ke'-s-

id., Gdb kesal 'razor' ¶ D #1995 ◆ IS I 320-1 [#196] (HS, K, IE + i 4 U *ka'c'Λ / kec'Λ 'knife, point', ?A *k'a'sa', ?D *kacc- v. 'bite'). A {DQA} *k'a'si 'to cut; piece' (> T *k'a'sa'-) hardly belongs here because of the irreg. *s (for the expected affricate). D *kacc- v. 'bite' is not a reliable cognate (?σ). The forms ascribed by IS to the U v *ka'c'Λ/kec'Λ belong in fact to FU *kec'V 'knife' (UEW 142) and to FU *kac'a 'Ende, Spitze' (UEW 110) [actually from N ***K.ec.** 'ra' 'tip, end'].

990. ***k.**ra'c'V 'wild goat', 'e antelope' > K *k.wic- 'female ibex' > Sv UB/LB/L/Ln {TK} k.wic-ra id., OG k.icw-, G ?, Mg k.vic- 'colt' ¶ K² 95, TK 354-5, Ni. s.v. **koza** || HS: B [1] *√ys'y' 'goat, sheep' > ETwl, Ty te-yse (pl. ta-ysiwen) 'goat, sheep', Ah {Fc.} ti-yse, Gh {Nh.} c'i-χsi, Kb t_iχsi 'goat', Izn, Rf t_i-χsi (pl. Izn t_iχəswin) 'sheep' || ?? [2] *√kss > Tmz {MT} a-ksas (pl. i-ksas-n) 'mouton a laine courte ou frisñe', ? Kb √kss 'commencer a brouter (agneau, chevreau)' ¶ GhA 73, MT 351, Dl. 424-5, 908, Fc. 908, 1781, Rn. 366 || NrOm {Blz.} *kes- 'goat' > Bnc {Wdk.} ke's-, Gmr {Bul.} кyц id. ¶ Blz. OL #147, Wdk. BY 105 || Ch: WCh: Hs ka'c.a'wri' 'male duiker' (unless from Niger-Congo lgs., f Hehe {Sk. <-?} kicimba 'dikdik'), Ngz {Sch.} ga'ska i_ 'roan antelope (Hippotragus equinus koba)' || CCh: Mkt {Sk. <-?} kucub. 'gazelle' (unless from the aforementioned Niger-Congo source), Klb kus'is'i 'goat' ¶ Ba. 586, Sch. DN 70, Sk. HCD 140 || A: T *k'a'ci ({Md.} *k'e-c'i) 'goat' > NaT *k'a'ci > OT Og, Chg, Kr ka'c'i, Tk kec,i, Az, Ggz kec'i, MQp {Cl.} ka'c'i - ka's'i, Tkm, NWXT A, NrXT D1/Shu/Ze, NETX G/J/L gec'i, SEXT Chs, SWXT H/QB/SA ga'c'i, SEXT XO ga'c'c'i, NrXT D2, NWXT ShT gec'c'i, NrXT Dg gec'i, SWXT J/PK ga'c'c'i, NrXT L, NEXT M, NrXT Q ge.c'i, SEXT R gatc'i, Xlj {DT} goc'u'', VtT ka'z'a'', Bsh ka'za'', ET K {Bu.} ka'c'ki || Chv кача ka3_a, качака ka3_a-g_a id.; it is not clear if NaT *u'cku'' ~ (dis ?) *ecku'' 'goat' has anything to do with this root, it may go back to N ***gu3**'E 'sheep, goat' (q.v. ffd.) with the T dim. sx *-kV, but mutual infl. of both roots is highly probable ¶ Cl. 24, Rs. W 246, ET VGD 34-6, TL 426, DT 108, Bu. II 116, Jeg. 95, Fed. I 242, Md. 35 (pT *k'ec'i), DH ChT #123 (in word-lists of different XT dialects), Shch. Zh 117-8 ◆ The unexpected labialization in Sv k.w- is still to be explained ◆ AD NM #44, S CNM 10 (44 NrCs).

¶ 990a. ***k.ec**'V 'clay, earth' > HS: WS *k.i'c.c.- > Ar qis_s_- 'platre', Sq {L} qas_(s.) [= k.as.(s.)] 'platre, argile' ¶ BK II 745, L S 382-3 || ??φ,σ WCh: Hs k.a'sa', Gw {Mts.} kas'a d kasa 'earth, soil, land' ¶ Ba. 575-6 || K *k.ec- 'clay, clay vessel' [x ***k.o7Vc**'V 'basket' (-> 'earthen vessel')] > OG k.ec- 'clay, earthen vessel, tile', G k.eci, Mg k.ici d k.eci 'frying pan of clay', Lz k.ic- 'pan of stone', Sv UB/LB/ Ln/L k.ec 'large earthen wine pitcher (dug in the earth)', 'grand pot (creusñ dans la terre), kvevri' ¶ K 108 (GZ *k.ec- 'clay'), K² 90, FS K 175, FS E 191, Abul. 197, Chx. 573, 575, Q 259, TK 347 || D: SD *kecar_- 'mud' > Kn kesar_ 'wet soil, mud', Tu kesar_ 'mud, mire' ¶ D #2020 ◆ Blz. KM 135 [#12] (incl. K, S, Hs, D), Sk. HCD 168 (Hs, Gw + unc. parallels in branches of HS).

991. ***k.ic**'V 'thigh muscle' > IE: NaIE *kei_s- 'thigh, forearm (Vorderarm), thigh muscle' (infl. of N ***gi'c**'V 'hip, thigh' [q.v.]?) > Dt hijs, hijze {vD} 'stuk rookvlees', {P} 'Muskel, Lendenstück, Keule', Dt Lm hies 'popliteal space' || Lt kis'-ka' 'thigh, haunch', {Frn.} 'Kniekehle, Unterschenkel, Hesse, Hachse (von Tieren)', Ltv cis-ka 'thigh, haunch' || ?? OI kis.ku- 'forearm' (Frn.: k- for the expected c- due to the infl. of kaks_a' 'Achselgrube'; it may alternatively be explained as a Dravidism from ppD **kict_-) ¶ WP I 365, P 543, Frn. 260, ? M K I 213, M E I 355 (kis.ku- 'Stiel einer Axt' -> later 'fore-arm'), Kar. I 182 (Ltv ciska & Lt kis'ka' < *kiks'a through mt) || HS: S *'kisVI- 'thigh muscle' > Ak kislum, kaslu 'thigh, thigh muscle (Lende, Lendenmuskel)', BHb lx3k'3 'kesel, JA [Trg.] kis'l-a' 'loin, side', Ug ksl {A} id. (coll.), {OLS} 'lomo, espalda', SmA (?) ksl 'loins', Md kusil, kusl, ksil 'sloth (of flesh)', Ar kisl- {Fr.} 'nervus dimissus de arcu', {WKAS} 'die Sehne des zum Krempeln der Wolle gebrauchten Bogens' ¶ KB 466, KBR 489, BDB #3689, Js. 654, Tal 401, Sd. 486, A #1357, OLS 226, DM 208, WKAS K 194, MiK I #1.153.

992. ?? ***k.Uc**'V (or ***qUc**'V) 'to shorten by cutting' > K: either [1] {FS} *k.wec- 'cut (off), cut hear' > OG {Abul.} k.uec- v. 'cut/shear (hair)' [Acta 18.18, I Cor. 11.6], mo-k.uec-, da-k.uec- v. 'cut off (hair)', m-k.uec-ari 'barber', G {Chx.} k.wec- 'beschneiden, kårzen, stutzen (z. B. Haare)', Sv {FS} k.wec-/k.oc- v. 'cut off', Sv {Ni.} k.wc- v. 'cut', Sv UB {GP} li-kwec, li-kwce v. 'cut short', verbal nouns of result: mekwce 'cut off, na'kwic 'cut; fragment', Sv L {Dn.} k.ic-/k.c- 'cut/chop off (a small part)' || or [2] K *°qWVc'- > Sv L {Dn.} ot-qwic'a 'he cut off (e.g. a hand)' ¶ FS K 183, Abul. 112, 205, 257, 267, Chx. 580, GP 173-4, 218 (with k for k. as in the case of kc'- for k.c'-, f s.v. ***k.**ra'c'a'' 'to cut'), Dn. s.v. k.ic and qwic'. || HS *k.Vc- v. 'cut, cut off' > S *√k.c.c. v. 'cut off' and i*k.ss id. [x N ***k.**ra'c'a'' 'to cut', q.v. ffd.] || Eg RT ik.s 'abschneiden' ¶ EG I 138 || ? C: Bj {R <- Stz.} 'k'as'a 'Beschneidung' ¶ R WBd 150 || iE: NaIE *°k_l'jes-/°k_l'jos- v. 'cut' > pSl *°c'es-/°kosa: *°c'es- is preserved only in Slv c'e's (gen. c'e'sa) 'splinter, chip' (?енка, лущина); *ko'sa 'scythe, cutting weapon' is general Slavic: ChS **коса** 'falx', Blg, R, Uk ko'ca, Blr ka'ca, SCr ko'sa, Slv ko'sa, Cz, Slk, P kosa 'scythe', ChS {Mikl.} **коса** 'цѣбу'vñ (a kind of weapon)', OR, RChS **коса** 'scythe, pole-axe, battle-axe', OCz ku'sa, kosa 'halberd' ¶ ESSJ IV 91 & XI 133, Glh. 335-6, ? P 586 [connects Sl *kosa with IE *k'es- v. 'cut' (cf. N ***k.**ra'c'a'' 'cut') in spite of the fact that Sl *k- does not go back to *k'-] || D

*kucc- 'splinter', stump' (× N ***k.Uc.V** 'to cut/chop into small pieces', q. ffd.) ⇨ The rec. of either ***k.Uc.V** or ***q.Uc.V** depends on our choice of the K cognate.

993. ***k.oʔVc.V** 'basket' (→ 'earthen vessel') > IE {EI} *k^was- 'basket' -d> NaIE *k^was-yo-, *k^was-lo- 'wicker basket' ('Flechtwerk, geflochtener Korb'), *k^we(:)sya- 'vessel': [1] *k^was-yo-, *k^was-lo- 'wicker basket' > L qua^hlu-m ~ -s id. (< *k^waslo-m/-s, as can be seen from the dim. qua^hsillu-m/-s - with -s- from an emphatic *-ss-) :: pSI *ko^hs^h (/*k^wasjos) / gen. *ko^hs^ha 'basket' > OCS, OR **кошь** kos^h, Blg, R ? **кош** SCr ko^hs^h, Slv ko^hs^h, Cz, LLus kos^h, Slk ko^hs^h, HLus ko^hs^h, P **kosz**, Uk **к° ш** 'basket', pSI *kos^hel^h, *kos^hela, *kos^hel^h 'wicker-work, wattling' > LLs ko^hs^hela 'wattle-fence', OP, P **koszela**, OR **кошель** kos^hel^h 'wicker basket', R **кошл**? id., 'small sack' [2] *k^we(:)si_a- 'vessel' > pSI *c^ha^hs^ha 'cup' > OCS, OR **чаша** c^ha^hs^ha, R **чаша** 'cup, bowl', Blg **чаша** 'a glass', SCr c^ha^hs^ha 'bowl', Slv c^ha^hs^ha 'cup, a glass', P **czasza**, OCz c^hies^he, Cz c^hi^hs^he 'bowl' :: Pru [El.] **kiosi** 'Becher':: OI **cas_akah** 'drinking-cup'; Irn **б>Arm 4a2ak** c^ha^hs^hak 'cup, mug, glass' ¶ WP I 507, P 635, EI 52, WH II 397, M K I 380, ESSJ IV 30-1 & XI 187-9, 195-7, Glh. 173, 337, SPS II 117-8, En. 193, Tp. P I-K 371-3, M K I 380 II HS: S ***kaʔas-** 'vessel' > BHb x&k^h ko^hs, SmHb {BH} **kuwwa** s^h 'shell-shaped goblet, cup', Ug, Ph, IA, Htr ks, Ph k^hs (k, < *k...ʔ), SmA xk ks ~ xak kʔs 'cup', JA ax1k^h1 ka^h's-a^h ~ ax^hf2 kas^h's-a^h 'cup, calyx', JEA {Sl.} ax1k^h1 ka^h's-a^h 'cup, bowl', Sr S^oo ka^h's / 'so^oo ka^h's-a^h, Md **kasa** 'drinking-bowl, cup', Ar Я1Ka **kaʔs-** '(wine-)cup', Ak ka^hsu 'drinking-bowl'; SCn ***ko^hs-** **б>Eg (EgSSc) {Hlk.} ku^h-cr** 'cup', {EG} **kc** 'Krug aus Metall', Eg L k3 'vessel of silver' ¶ KB 444 (WS **ᄅb** Ak), KBR 466, OLS 225, BH II 491 & IV 136, HJ 521, IO18, A #1348, PS 1776, BK II 849-50, WKAS I 13-4, Js. 652, Sl. 590, Tal 399-400, DM 199, Sd. 454, CAD VIII 253-6, Hlk. #265, SivCR 9, 20, 47, 86, EG V 148, Hlk. 523 [#265], Tk. AANM I ¶ The distribution of the vowels and the glottal stop in the lgs. provides ev. for a pS ***CaʔaC**-structure; the hyp. of Sum origin of the S word is unfounded (CAD VIII 256) || B ***k^hu^h-ss-** 'pot, drinking vessel' > Ah, Gh **akus** (pl. **ikassən**) 'pot, vase pour boire', Gd **təkəs** (pl. **təkəssən**) id. ¶ Fc. 911, Lf. II #0317 || C: Ag: Xm {R} **ku^hsku^hsa^h** (pl. **ku^hsku^hs**) 'Wasserkrug'; Ag **б>EthS: Gz k^wəsk^wəs** 'pitcher, pot', Tgy **k^wəsk^wəsti** 'phial of glass or metal' (**б>Af {R} ku^hs^hku^hsti** 'Gefäß, Krug, Schale'), Amh **k^wəsk^wəst** 'water jug' ¶ L G 296, R Ch II 63, R A II 78 ¶¶ Ap. ANH 22 & Tk. AANM I (both: Eg **kc** **ᄅb** S) II K: [1] G **k^hvac^hia** 'small earthen pot'; [2] K ***k^hec^h-** 'clay, earthen vessel' (× ***k^hec^hV** 'clay, earth', q.v. ffd.) II U: FU ***koc^ha** 'basket (made of birch bark), vessel' > F ? **kosio**, **kalakosio** 'großer Fischkorb aus Birkenrinde' (kala 'fish'), Krl A **koi^hza**, **kozi^ha** 'kleiner Rindenkorb mit Henkel aus Birkenrinde' : Lp: N {Fri.} **guo^hs^hs^he** 'Rindenkorb', T {Gn.} **ki^hs^hs^hye**, K {Gn.} **ku^hjs^hs^h**, Nt {Gn.} **kuo^hjs^hs^h** 'Tragekorb aus Birkenrinde', Klt {TI} **koč^hek** 'schmäler Korb aus Birkenrinde' : Mk **кунб**, ? **коч^hu** 'spoon' :: ObU ***koč^h-** > Vg Ss {Kn.} **sa^hn-xos** 'kleiner Rindenkorb', {BV} **санхос чуманчик** [= birch-bark vessel], Vg LK {Vxr.} **sa^hnxo^hs**, **sa^hnxo^hsp** id. (**сан**, **sa^hn** 'Birkenrindenschachtel', **чуман** [= birch-bark vessel]); Os: V {Trj.} **qot^hal^hki**, A/UA/Ty/Y/UY {Trj.} **qo^ht^hi**, Vy {Trj.} **qo^ht^həq** 'a birch-bark scoop used to drink water from and to scoop out water from a boat' ({KrT}: Ty **qo^ht^hi**, V **qot^hal^hqi** 'Trinkgefäß aus Birkenrinde', Vy **qo^hc^həq** 'Rindenschachtel von der Form einer Schupfkelle, die in die Wiege gestellt wird') ¶ UEW 192 (FU ***kuc^hV** 'Korb, Schachtel aus Birkenrinde'), 164 (FU ***koc^ha** id., FU ***koc^ha** or ***kuc^ha** 'Trinkgefäß'), Gn. 194, TI 151, PI 137, BV 99, KrT 345, Trj. S 176, ¶ Sm. 544 (FU ***kuc^hs^hi** 'birch bark vessel', FP ***kus^hi**, Ugr ***kuč^hi** [what does Sm. mean by Chr **kuuz^haa**, Vt **koz^h**, Z **kuz^ha**, where are they registered?], ***kuč^hca^hŋ** id. > FP ***kuč^hc^ha^h**, Ugr ***kuč^hc^ha^h**) II A {DQA} ***k^hač^ha** 'vessel' > Tg ***xač^hu-xan** 'cauldron' > Orc **xac^huan**, Ul **xač^hoa(n)** 'cauldron', Ork **xač^huɣa(n)** 'suspended cauldron', Nn Nh **xač^hoɣa^h** id., Nn KU **xač^hoɣoa^h ~ xač^ha^h** id., 'birch-bark box', WrMc **xač^huɣan** mucen 'three-legged cauldron', ? **xač^huɣa ~ xač^huɣan** 'cauldron (for coal)' ¶ STM I 464-5, Vv. AEN 10 (believes that in the AmTg lgs. the word id a loan from Mc) || NaT ***Kač^ha** 'vessel' > ET ? {Ml.} **qac^ha** 'clay bowl', {Jr.} **qac^ha ~ qac^ha^h ~ qac^hi** 'bowl, vessel', Tkm **qap qač^haq** 'kitchen earthenware', Az **qab qač^haq** 'tableware, dishes, kitchen utensils', Tk **kapkacak** id., {Bu.} **qap qac^haq** 'pots and pans' ¶ ET KQ 342-3, Rs. W 217, Ml. UN 122, Jr. ET 235, Bu. II 1 || ???ϕ M: WrM **kuč^hce ~ guč^hce**, HIM **г^hu** 'small kettle used for tea, oil, etc.', WrM {Kow.} **kuč^hce** 'theiure', Brt **г^hcy** 'small tea-kettle'; this M word makes the impression of being a loan from some unknown source and therefore is highly doubtful as a cognate ¶ MED 388, 495, Kow. 2613, Chr. 166 ¶¶ S CNM 2 (A ***k^hac^ha**) ¶¶ DQA #984 (A ***k^hač^hV**: T, Tg) II D (in SD) ***kuč^hoc-a** (+ sx.) ({GS} ***k-**, ? ***-s-**) 'potter' > Tm **kuyam** (/ **kucam-** as the first member of **cds.**) 'potter caste', **kuyavan** ~ **kucavan** 'potter', Ml **kuyavan** ~ **kus^havan** id., Tm f. **kuyatti ~ kucatti**, Ml f. **kuyatti** 'potter (woman)', Tm **ko^h**, Kn **ko^hva**, **kuvara**, Tu **kisave** 'potter' ¶ D 1762 ⇨ IS I 365 [#241] (***K.Uc^ha** = {?IS} ***K.Uc^hV**): HS (incl. S ***k^hwsr** 'basket'), IE, U, ¶ AD NM #23, S CNM 2 (suggested to adduce the T cognate). The change of vowel quality in A (***a^h** for the expected ***o^h**) is obscure, the word may be a loan ⇨ Gr. II #75 (***koca** 'container') [IE, U, J].

994. ?₂ ***k.a101c^hV** 'young man' (→ '[grown-up] man') > K ***k^hac^h-** 'man, person' > OG, G **k^hac-i** id., Mg, Lz **k^hoc^h-** id., Sv: UB/Ln **c^ha^hs^h**, L **c^has^h** 'husband' ¶ K 106, K² 87, FS K 170-1, Schm. 118, Chik. 43, TK 860-1 II U ***ka1^hc^ha** 'young man' > Chr L **каче** **кач^he** 'bridegroom, young man', {Ps.} **кач^he**, Chr Y {Tv.} **кач^hc^h** 'bridegroom' (Chr **б>Chv каччаÄ** **кач^hc^h** 'unmarried young man'; the direction of the borrowing is suggested by the fact that the Chv word is isolated in T and A, while the Chr word has

obvious cognates within U) :: Vg: N {Mu.} xu's', ML {Mu.} khus' ~ khus', P {Mu.} khus' 'servant; knave (of cards)', LL {Kn.} kxu's', Ss {Kn.} xu'z' 'id., 'worker, serf', P/SV {Kn.} kus', NV {Kn.} ku's' 'knave (of cards)' : OHg hu's ~ he's 'young man, hero', Hg ho's, ? he's 'hero' || Sm {Jn.} *ka'ṣa (= {?Jn.} *ka'ṣa), {Hl.} *kaṣa 'man, person' > Ng d {Mik.} ko'dumu, {Cs.} kua'ju'mu, En {Ter., Cs.} ka'sa, Ne T xacaba, Ne O {Lh.} xa'saβ'a' id., xa's'e 'young man', Ne F Ny {Lh.} kas'sa 'man, young man', Kms {KD} k'uza, Koyb {Sp.} kyza 'man, person', Mt {Hl.} *kaṣa 'person' (Mt: M {Pl.} kasa, каза, {Sp.} казы K/T {Mll.} cha'ssa, A {Adl.} chasa) ¶ Ps OT 57 (Chr b→ Chv), UEW 110 (Chr Y ka'c'ṣ 'bridegroom' <b- Chv), Coll. 15, MRS 184, WVD VII 133, MK 130, MTE II 159, EWU 584, Jn. 61, Hl. M #438, Fed. I 242 ◆ IS I 315-6 [#191] (*k.ac'ṣ 'man, young man': K, U) ◆ Sm *a'ṣ (= {Jn.} *a'ṣ = {Hl.} *aṣ) points to a additional element (most probably Ir.) within a v. This Ir. (denoted as *H) may be *ʔ, *h, *ʕ or *ḥ (because these lrs. only yield zero in K) ◆ AD NM #23, S CNM 7 (чч NrCs).

995. ***K.awc'V** 'share' (n.) (→ 'lot', 'fate') > IE: NaIE *kau-s- ({WP} *qaus-) v. 'draw lots' > Gk {LS} καυνο' 'lot' (*kau-s-no-s) (not καυ'νο, as was believed earlier, ʔ P 537, but καυνο', on the ev. of Herodianus Grammaticus) :: Sl *kṣ'ṣ > RChS, OR kṣ'ṣ kṣ'ṣ 'lot (Los), fate', ChS, OR kṣ'ṣ'iti se 'sortiri, cast lots', pṣ'ṣ'iti 'to win at dice' ¶ WP I 332, P 537, Ch. 506, LS 932, HrdG I 178, Bern. I 672, ESSJ XIII 247, Srz. I 1416 II HS: WS *k.isiVj-m- 'share' (→ 'lot') > Ar qism- 'portion, share', qismat- 'repartition, allotment; lot/fate (decided by God)', Hb Mx3q# 'k.esem {KBR} 'prediction, survey of future events; decision (by means of an oracle)', Ug ksm 'part, portion', SmA k.sm 'division', JA {Lv.} am1x6q% k.is'm-a' ?Zauberei, Ausspruch', {Js.} 'divination, divining tool', JA {Js.}, JEA {Sl.} Mxq G 'divine', JEA {Sl.} am1x1q@ 'diviner', Sr k.es.ma' 'lot, sortilege, soothsaying', Plm k.sm? 'soothsaying'; hence some d verbs in descendant lgs.: Ar √qsm G v. 'divide, distribute', SmA √k.sm v. 'divide', BHb √k.sm G (ip. -k.som) v. 'consult an oracle or the spirit of a dead person, soothsay', JA √k.sm, Sr √k.s.m v. 'soothsay', Md √ks.m v. 'tell fortunes, soothsay, bewitch', Gz ʔastak.asama, ʔastak.a'sama 'divine by omens, foretell by means of magic'; <b- SmA k.sm prt. G 'sorcerer', Sb mk.sm 'oracular decision' ¶ GB 432, KB 1042, KBR 1115-6, BDB #7081, OLS 226, Js.1397, Sl. 1030, Tal 788-9, DM 222, BGMR 108, L G 446 || SC: Irq {E} qasis- id., {MQK} qasīs- id., 'distribute' :: DhI {EEN} k.a't a'ḍ- 'divide' ¶ E SC 250, MQK 85, EEN 19.

996. ***K.ayCa'** 'hair' > IE: NaIE *kai-s-(Vr-) '(long) hair' > OI ke'sara- 'hair, mane' (probably connected with *ke'sra, which accounts for the cns. s instead of s., ʔ WD I 232) :: L caesarie's 'hair of head' :: Tc A s'is'ri (< *s'isri-) 'mane' :: ? BSl (× N *k.a'c'U 'to scratch', q.v.): Lt kasa', Ltv kasa 'tress, braid' : Sl *ko'sa (acc. ko_so) 'hair of the head; tress, braid' > ChS koca kosa, Blg ko'ca. SCr ko'sa, OCz, P kosa 'hair of the head', OR, RChS koca kosa, R, Uk ko'ca 'tress, braid' ¶ WP I 329-30, P 520, WH I 133, M K I 268, M E I 401, Frn. 226, Vs. II 345, ESSJ XI 131-3, Glh. 335, ¶ EI 251 [*k(e)hAisVr- 'mane'] [ʔ; ? C] op IU IV 152 [#49] [equates IE *kai-s- (his *kai-s-) with U *kayV 'hair']] II HS: Ch: WCh: Grn G/Mb {Sh.} k'a'sa'r 'hair', Jm {Gw.} kyesko id., as well as (?) Bg {J} kebzi, Bg/Kir {Sh.} k'a'psi' id. : ?? Hs ga's'i (pl. ga'su'su'wa', ga'su', ga'su'su'ka') 'hair, feather', Gw ga's'a 'hair, beard, feather' (if g- instead of k- may be explained by the infl. of nearly-synonymous words like ge'za' 'mane' or gi'zo' 'long matted hair on a man's head', ʔ s.v. N *gez'V '∈ hair, wool'; alternatively, it may be a loan from Ful ga'sa 'hair') [ʔ; ¶ ECh: ?? Kbl {Lk.} kesebo 'hair'] ¶ JI I 85 & II 176-7, Nw. 27 [#66] (Ch *gasi 'hair'), Sh. SB 47, Ba. 370, Mts. G 42, Sk. HCD 80, Zb. 190 [ʔ, Lk. ZSS 92, Blz. LECh #37] II A: NaT *k'a'ṣa' (or *k'eṣa') 'felt' > OT {Cl.} ka'ṣa', Osm xvi kec'a', Chg {PC, Bu.} r8yK kec'a', Tk kec'e, Ggz kec'a', Az kec'a' kec'a', Tkm kec'e, Xlj {DT} ka'c'a', ET ? {Ml.} ga'z'i d gez'i, Chv (<b- a NaT lge.?) kṣ's'e id.; the rec. of T *a' in the first syll. is based on the OT spelling only and therefore qu., because the old etl. distinction of *a' and *e has not been preserved either in Az or in other modern lgs. with this v (ʔ ADb. SR-D 51-6) ¶ Cl. 694, ET KQ 59-60, Hbs. 16, DT 146, POC 483, Bu. II 116, 174, Jeg. 110 II ?? D (in CD) *ke'c- ({GS} *k-) to shave' (× *k.a'ṣa' 'to cut', q.v. ffd.).

[ʔ 996a. ***K.a'c'V** 'be cold, freeze' > HS: S: Ak fOB kas.u' 'become cold, cool off', Ak StB/NB kas.u' 'cool' (of the evening) [deglottalization *k. > k- due to the Ak law of incompatibility of two glottalized cns. in the same root] ¶ CAD VIII 269-70 || C: EC {Ss.} *k.iz- 'cold' > Sd, Ged, Hd k.ida, Alb, Qbn k.i'za (deglottalization *c- > *z-?) :: Ag: Bln {R} k.az'k.az', Xm {R} k.azk.az-, Q {R} xexez- 'abgekühlt sein/werden, kalt sein'; Ag <b-EthS: Tgr k.əzk.əzə 'be cold', Amh {L} k.əzzək.əzə vi. 'cool', 'be cold' (of water) ¶ L Z 120, Ss. PEC 4, R WB 245, LH 257, L CAD 79 || NrOm: Ym {Wdk.} ko'c'o' ~ ko'c'o' 'be cold' : Shk {AY} k.ec., Mj {Fl.} k.ec'-us, {AY} k.eʔuz, ? Na {AY} k.eʔu 'cold' (of air) :: SOM: Hm B {Fl.} k.33'i ~ k.3z'i, Hm K {Fl.} k.az'a--K.az'a-mu, Bk {Fl.}, Ari G {Fl.} k.az'i, Ari U {Fl.} qaz'i ~ ʔaz'i, Dm {Fl.} k.iz'in 'cold' ¶ Wdk. BY 129, 148, AY WShND, Fl. OWL s.v. 'cold', Blz. OL s.v. 'cold' II U: FP *ka'c'V 'become cold', 'freeze' (of a person) > Chr H kiz'e- (inf. kiz'a's') 'feel cold' : Prm *kez'- > Z ko'dzɨd k33'id, Vt kez'ɨt kez'it, ? kez'it 'cold', Z k33'av-ni 'become cold' ¶ UEW 648, Ep. 43, Ber.

999. *k.^o_Lc^v∇ (or *k.^o_Lc^o.∇?) 'bone' (originally 'bone of the breast?') > IE: NaIE *k^kwost- 'bone, rib' > L costa 'rib' ∥ SI *ko^ostь 'bone' > OCS kostъ, R ко̑тъ?, P koścʹ, Cz kost, Blg ко̑ст, SCr, Slv ko^ost 'bone' ¶ P 617, WH I 281, Glh. 336-7, Vs. II 349, ∥ ESSJ XI 167-173 (unjustified rejection of the obvius L-SI connection) ∥ K: G k.ocʹ-i 'ankle of the foot' ¶ Chx. 618 ∥ HS: Eg ṗ k.s 'bone', Cpt Sd/B kac kas id. ¶ EG V 68-9, Fk. 281, Vc. 87-8 || B *yasas_I 'bone' > ETwl, Ty eḡəs (pl. iḡəsan), Ah {Fc.} eḡəs (pl. iḡəsan), Gh iyəs (pl. iysan), Gd yəss (pl. ya-sən), Izñ, Rf iyəs, Izd ixs (pl. iysan), Sll ixss (pl. ixsan), Wrg iyəs, Si {La.} īyās (pl. iya'sn), Kb {DL.} iyəs(s) (pl. iysan), Zng {TC.} iṣsa-i ¶ Fc. 1780, Lf. II #1255, Dl. 629, Dlh. Ou 246-7, GhA 73, TC D 4, TC Z 310 || EC: Dsn {To.} g.a's 'leg' ¶ AD SF 298-9 (*k.v.c.(c.)- 'bone'), To. DL 502 || NrOm: [1] Na {Fl.} k.us 'bone', [2] ?σ {Blz.} *k.us 'foot, leg': Na {Fl.} k.us, HzMa ka'si 'foot, leg' ∥ SOm: Dm. {Bnd.} k.os, {Fl.} k.us 'bone' ¶ Blz. OLBP #20, Fl. OO 317 || Ch {Stl.} *k.as'iⁱ 'bone' > WCh: Hs k.a.s'iⁱ | Su {J} j.es | † NrBc {Tk.} *k.as- 'bone' >] Wrj k.a'suna^a, Kry k.a'su^a, My ku'siⁱ, P' {MSk.} k.á's-kíⁱ, Cg k.e'-k.e'sá-n, Mbr k.a'-k.a'sá, Jmb k.á-k.a'si ({Stl.}: all < *ha-k.asi with regr. as or the px.) | Dfb {J} k'a's, Bks k'yas, Klř g'yas'a w ∥ CCch: Tr g.zs^a | HgNk {Kr.} g.i'sa^a | Mlw {Trm.} ke's-ke', Msg P {Mch.} ke'x-ke, {Trm.} kes'ke, Msk {Trm.} ki'sít ∥ ECH: Dng {Lk.} ka-so, ka'si, EDng {Fd.} ka-so', Ke {Eb.} káskázŋ, Kwn {ChC} ki'sigí, Nd {J} gu-se', Smr {J} gu'sán', Bdy {J} ka's-ko 'bone' ¶ JJ II 36-7, ChC, ChL, Stl. IF IO3, JR 217, † Sk. NB 47, Tk. NB 182,] Trm. LDM 26, Trm. LM 98, Lk. ZSS 17, Blz. LECh. s.v. 'bone' || ??φ S *k.ac.c.- > Ar qas.s-'poitrine, os de la poitrine' †, 'ronger les os' ¶ Fr. III 449, BK II 735 ¶¶ The S cns. *c. for the expected *θ. (< *c^v) is due to the rather frequent S (or HS) loss of a marked phonemic feature, which may explain the rareness of the phoneme *θ. in S (cp. the same process in N *c^v.awx∇ 'to cry, exclaim' > S */c.wh); Eg s for the expected z results from the HS (or pre-Eg) deglottalization: *c^v > *c^v (whence Eg s) ¶ OS #1557 (B, Eg, Ch, EC, Om), Tk. PAA 20 (WCh, Eg, B), ? Sk. CDH 168 ∥ ? A: Tg *^olxja-j∇ > Ew a-j'z 'bone of elk's hind leg' ¶ STM I 17 ¶ The length of the vw. is due to a special Altaic type of lengthening of the vw. in open syllables (resulting in T short vowels and Tg

Ty/Y qa°cəm, D/K xocəm, Ni/Kz xəsəm, O xasəm [2] FU *kec'a° 'sun, day' > pChr {Ber.} *kec'a° > Chr: L/B kec'e, H kec'a, Chr Uf kec'e, B kec'e id. : pMr {Ker.} *kēc'i > Er c'i, Mk s'i id. ¶ UEW 114, 141-2, Coll. 8O, Sm. 552 (FP *kec'a° 'sun'), LG 77, SZ 81, Lt. J 1O5, Stn. D 427-8, Ber. 13, Ep. 43, Ker. II 157 ¶¶ The FU variants *kac'V and *°kec'a° may be probably accounted for by a two-fold development of *ay in pre-U *kayc'V or by two-fold results of synharmonic as from pre-U *kec'a° ♦ IS I 348-9 [#224] (*K.Ec'a) ♦ FU *kesa° 'summer' (> F kesa°, etc.) hardly belongs here (⇔ IS l.c.), but probably goes back to N *kgeHsV 'warm, hot' [q.v. ffd.]. This is suggested by FU *-s-, which is not a reg. reflex of N *-c°.-.

1003. *k.a'c'U 'to scratch, scrape off scales' > IE *kes-/°kseu- v. 'scratch, comb' > Gk [Hdt.] κε'σκειον 'tow', ξε'ω 'I scrape', ξε'ω 'I scratch, scrape' : OIr ci'r 'comb' ({Vn.}: < *ke-s-ra-) : SI *c'es-a°ti (1s prs. *c'e°s'o.) 'scratch' > OCS yecати c'esati / yesh c'es'o, Scr c'e°sati, Slv c'e'sati, Cz c'esati, Slk c'esat', P czesac', R чешати 'to scratch', Blg чеша 'I scratch' : Blt: Lt ka'sti 'to dig', † 'to scrape, scratch (scharren)', iter. † kasy'ti id., Ltv ? {ME} kast (iter. kasr'at) 'scharren, Erde aufwerfen, harken' : BSI (× N *K.ayCa° 'hair', q.v. ffd.) Lt kasa°, Ltv kasa 'tress, braid', SI *ko'sa 'hair of the head; tress, braid' : ? mt : Blt *sku- ~ [+ext.] *skut- 'scrape, scratch, peel' [× NaIE *ske-u- 'poke/rake/stir' < *c'Eyu 'mix, deal with each grain (one by one), separate'] > Ltv sku't (prs. skuju ~ skuvu ~ sku'nu, p. skuvu) 'shave'; (+ext. *-t-): Ltv skust (prs. skutu) 'scratch, shave', Lt sku'sti (prs. skutu) v. 'scrape, scour, shave, peel, scale' : Ht kes-, kis(s)-, kisai- v. 'comb' ¶¶ P 585-6, EI 570 (*kes- 'comb'), Mn. 494, F I 834 & II 335-6, 341-2, Vn. C 1O5-6, Vs. II 345 & IV 34O-5O, ESSJ XI 131-3, Glh. 175, 33, Kar. II 212, Frn. 226, 823-4, ME II 168-9, Frd. HW 111, 1O8, Ts. E I 587-8, Pv. IV 157-9 ¶ K *°k.ac'c°wr- (as from **k.ac'wr-) > G k.ac.r- ~ k.ac.wr- v. 'scratch, kratzen' (× N *K.VrIc, 'U' ~ *K.Vruc, 'V' to scratch') ¶ Chx. 56O, DCh. 599 ¶ HS: CS *°k.s's° ~ *°k.s's° ~ 'rub, scrape off' > Ar q/s's° G 'broyer, йcraser en frottant dans la main', q/s'w v. G 'wipe (the face), bark (wood), skin (a snake), ? Hb tЯ3q#Я6q2 k.as'k.es'et., pl. k.as'k.a's'im 'scales'; WS *°k.s'r 'scales' > Ar qis'r- 'rind, fish scales', Gz k.as's'a'r 'fish scales, shell', °k.s'r D v. 'peel, scrape, take off scales' ¶ BK II 74O, KBR 115O, 744, L G 448 : NrOm: Kf {C} k.uc'c°- v. 'scratch', k.uc'o- 'itch, scab', Anf {Gt.} k.usa' 'scabbia' ¶ AD SF 88, Gt. 358 : Ch: [1] ? WCh *°q'as'sa ({}Stl.) *°q'ac'sa 'itch, scab', v. 'scrape' > Hs k.a'swa°, Ang k'was id., Sha gos v. 'scrape' : [2] CCh {Stl.} *koec- 'scrap, scratch' > Gude k'wac3 'scratch slightly' (of a mouse) : Dgh {Frk.} xca° 'shave' : Mf k'wec'e-k'wec'e 'chatouille', MfG -k3c°- 'gratter (la terre)' : Hs ko'c'a° 'slight wound of abrasing' ¶ Stl. ZCh 221 [#7O8], Stl. IF 182 ¶ A: pJ {S} *ka'su-r- v. 'scrape' > OJ ka'su-r-, J: T/Kg kasu'r-, K ka'su'r- ¶ S QJ #497, Mr. 7O5 ¶ D {tr.} *kacc-, {GS} *ka3'3- 'itch, scab' > Knd ka33i, ga33i, Tu ga33i id., Kdg ka33i 'itch', Tl ga33i 'itch, scab', kasi 'itching, desire', Nkr k'ha3, Prj ka3ra, Gnd ga33i ~ ga33u, Knd gazi, Kui kasa 'itch', Krx k'hasra- id., xa's- v. 'scratch for relief' ¶ D #11O4, GS 9O [#262], 116 [#3O8] ♦ Cp. IS I 343-4 (S, IE, D, his rec. is *K.as'Λ) ♦ T *k1c- v. 'scratch (gratter), itch' and Tg *xosi- v. 'scratch (йgratigner)' do not belong here (?φ: the vw. of the 1st syll. and the Tg *-s-).

1004. *K.ac'IIIv 'young dog\wolf' > HS: WS *°k.s'f(m) 'hyena' > Jb C {Jo.} 'k.e's'et (pl. 'k.e's'as°) 'wolf', Ar qas'f- 'male hyena', qus'a-f- 'cri de l'hyène', qas'f-am- 'hyena', ?'lion' (unless the latter is from qas'f-am- 'old'), OYmn й4Q qs'h ({}Slw.} qis's'a) 'beast of prey', Ar Y {Slw.} qis'a (pl. qis'a-t) id. ¶ Jb, OYmn and Ar Y are likely to have lost S *°f ¶ Jo. J 153, BK II 742-3, Slw. 178-9, Rossi AS 163 : B *qqVzīn ~ *qqVzzu-n 'young dog, dog' [× N *ka3V '(young) dog?'] > Izd {Mrc.} a-k_zin (pl. i-k_zin) 'chien, chiot', Izd {Rn.}, Rf Wr/T {Rn.} aqzin (pl. iqzinən), Rf B/A aqəzzun (pl. iqzinən), BSn a-qzīn, Tmz {MT} ikzīn (pl. ikzinn), ASgr {MT} iqzin ~ aqzin (pl. iqzinn), BMn {Bs.} aqz'un (pl. iqzan), Grr {Bs.} aqzin (pl. iqzinan), Jrb {Bs.} ayzim, Kb Z {Bs.} aqz'un, Shw {Bs.} czq' aqzin, {Hy.} agzim (pl.igzemen) 'petit chien', SrSn {Rn.} t_a-qzin-t 'chienne', Kb {Dl.} aqz'un (pl. iq'z'an) 'dog' ¶ Mrc. 51, 291, Rn. 37O, Dl. 667-8, MT 357, 553, Bs. NLB I 31O, Hy. 21, Hy. DFCh 1OO : SOM {Blz.} *aksi 'dog' [× N *goK.Vs'c'V(-RV) '∈ canine', q.v. ffd.] ¶¶ Not here (⇔ Blz.) Eg czm 'dog' and Ag *g3z3η- id. [both from N *ka3V '¶'] ¶¶ Blz. OL l.c. (Om, Ag, Eg, B) ¶ U: FU (att. in Prm) *°kac'lc'jV (or *°kUc'lc'jV) > Prm {LG} *ku'c's'V 'young dog' > Z къни kic'i, кънан kic'an, Vt кучапи kuc'api id. ¶ LG 155 ¶ ?σ A: Tg *kacV 'puppy' (× *ka3V '¶', q.v. ffd.) ¶ ?? K: one may take into account Sv {Ni.} k.oc.ol 'young dog' (from K ?°k.U'c'°- and the merger with Sv {Ni.} k.oc.ol 'little') unless a sd of k.oc.ol 'little' or a mistaken transcription of k.oc°.ol 'little' ♦ The cns. *c° is reconstructed as lateral on the ev. of S (and FU, where *c° < N *c° regularly), and as a vl. affricate on that of U. The voiced sibilant in B may go back to a cluster: *-c'f- > (ass. voicing) *-z'f- > *-z°- > B *-z-.

1005. *K.ac'V 'to burst, crack; to split' > HS: S *°k.īs°- v. 'break, skin' > Ar qyδ° G (qa°δ°a / -qīδ°-u) v. 'be broken, be split', 'casser (♠uf, bouteille)', qwδ° G (ip. -qu°δ°u) 'dīfaire, sīparer les parties qui йtaient ensemble', BHb Sh ip. y-a°-k.īc. ziq°i! vt. 'demolish' ({}KB} 'niederreißen'), vi. 'gape open' (KB: 'auseinanderklaffen'), ? Ak -k.u°c- (inf. k.a°c.u) 'Haut abziehen, schinden' ¶ KB 1O19, KBR 1O9O, BK II 846, Hv. 637 ¶ U: FU (att. in Ugr) *kac'V 'burst, tear' > Vg {Kn.}: T ku°n-kas'ma°t-, ku°n-kas'l- 'bersten, reißen, abspringen (eine Schlittenkufe, ein Brett)', LK el-xas'oma°t-, el-xas'l- 'sich ablösen, losgehen, abfallen', UL xot-xas'mat-, xot-xas'l- 'zerreißen, sich abnutzen, sich abtragen (Kleidungsstücke)' (ku°n-, el- and xot- are

preverbs) : Hg hasad- v. 'burst, crack', has-ı't- v. 'cleave, split' ¶¶ UEW 854 ¶ K *k_{uc} |c_{uc}- > G {Chx.} k_{uc}- 'zerhauen, zerstückeln' ¶ Chx. 647 ¶ The vw. remains unexplained (× N *K_{Es}U ~ *K_u'ı's'V 'to skin, tear?').

1006. *k_{adV} 'to wicker, wattle' (→ 'build, make pottery') -d> cd or d *k_{adV-LV} 'wattle-fence' (→ 'wall', 'building') > IE: NaIE *kat- 'wickerwork, wattle-fence' > L catinus 'dip dish\bowl', ?σ cate_{na} (< *kates-na_{na}) 'chain' | [× NaIE *kot- 'fence, shed' (→ 'house') < N *K_{ot}a ~ *K_{ota} 'fence, wall' → 'hut, house, settlement', q.v. ffd.] > SI *kotъ, *kot-ысъ 'shed, stall' ¶ Gt heþjo 'room (ταμειον, Kammer)', AS heaðor 'enclosure, prison' ¶ Irn *kat- 'house' > Av kata- 'chamber' ¶ P 534, ESSJ XI 211, 214-5, Horn 188, WH I 181-2, ¶ Fs. 254-5, Ho. 153, ¶ EI 282-3 (*ket- 'room') ¶ IE *-t- for the phonetically reg. *-d^h- is due to the IE root structure rejection of **g^het- (asp. vd. + vl. cns. in the same v; in some cases the contamination with *K_{ot}.ta 'ı' may have played a role as well ¶ K *k_{ed}-/*k_d- v. 'build' > G {DCh.} k_{ed}- 'corner-stone', Lz VAr k_{id}-, Lz X k_{od}- v. 'build', Mg k_{id}- vt. 'partition with a wall' ('неперопажвар?'); K *k_{edel}-/*k_{del}- 'wall' > G k_{ed}-el- (gen. k_{ed}-l-is), Lz k_{ida}, k_{oda} 'wall' (loss of *-l due to metanalysis of the pl. form k_{idal}-epe, cp. on such cases GM S 88), Mg Sn k_{ida}(la)-, Mg SmZ k_{3da}(la)- ~ k_{3dela}- id. (< *k_{del}- with an anaptyctic ə -i), Sv: L c_{wed}, UB/LB/L c_{wad} [pl. c_{wad}(w)-a_r], Lx c_{wed} id. [IS]: *k_{ed}-l_o-(a) > pre-Sv *c_{wed} > c_{wed}(w), F IS rGM 129] ¶ IS I 316, K 107, K DE 358, K² 87-8, FS K 166, 462 (Sv c_{wed}-, c_{wad}- < K *c_{wad}-), Q 257, 261, Chik. 294, Schm. 107, Zhgh. LT (on the origin of w in the Sv noun), TK 864 ¶ HS: S (with a deglottalized *k-; × N *KudV or *K_{udV} 'to plait?'): [1] CS *kadd- 'jar, vessel for liquid' > Hb dk₂ kad₂ (pl. MiD5k₂ kad₂-d_{im}) 'pitcher', Ph kd [*kad(d)] 'pitcher, jar' (-b> Gk κα_δ(δ)ο_υ 'jar, vessel for water\wine' -b> L ca_{dus} 'jar' and probably Mg k_{ot}.o 'pot', Ug kd, (AkSc) kaddu {A} 'jar', {OLS} 'e measure of capacity for liquids', JA aD1k₂ kad₂-a₂ 'jar', [Trg.] an₂d6k₂ kad₂-n₂-a₂ 'jug', JEA {Sl.} aD1k₂ kad₂-a₂ 'storage vessel', Sr {Cst.} 'codo_o kadda₂-n₂-a₂ 'small narrow-necked jug' (in PS and JPS printed as 'codo_o'), Ar kadd- 'mortar' (an alt. et. was proposed by B. Podolsky, who suggested that this S word is a loan from D *kin₂- jug); [2] WS *k_{VdVr}- 'earthen pot' > MHb rd4q! k_a-d_e-r, er!d4q^h k_{ed}-e₂-ra₂, JA ar!d4q^h k_{ed}-e₂-r_a- ~ ar!d6q% k_{id}-r_a-, Sr Ж@одне k_{ed}-r_a- (earthen) pot', JEA {Sl.} ar!d6iq% k_{id}-r_a- 'cooking pot', Ar qidr- 'chaudron; marmite en cuivre', qadar-at- 'petit flacon', Mh k_a-d_{3r} 'pot'; but the adduction of Ar qadd- and Ak i₂ qadu₂ 'pot' [IS I 316 and AD SF 67-8 after Cal. 212 and Coh. #226] is to be rejected because the Ak word does not exist and Ar qadd- has been quoted after Cal.'s misinterpretation (repeated by M. Cohen); in fact, qadd- does not mean 'form' [as in Cal. l.c. & Coh. l.c.], but 'skin of a lamb\kid' → 'body, size' [Ln. 2491, Fr. III 404, BK II 682-3], which has no semantic connection with the v in question; [3] N *k_{adV-LV} 'wattle-fence' (→ 'wall') may be represented in CS *k_{utal}- 'wall' > Hb lt37k₂ *k_{ot}-el₂ 'wall' (att.: unl4t6k₂ l₂ k_{ot}-l₂-e₂-nu₂ 'our wall'), BA lt2k₂6 k_{ot}-t₂al, JA [Trg.] al1t6k₂8 kut₂-l₂-a₂, JEA {Sl.} al1t6uk₂ kut₂-l₂-a₂ 'wall', ?σ Sr «yew_o kut₂-l₂-a₂ 'stern, poop', but an alt. hyp. (with better phonetic corr.) attributes this stem to N *K_{ota} 'fence, wall' (→ 'house') (see s.v. N *K_{ot}a ~ *K_{ota}); [4] ?σ CS *√kdn v. 'bind' (→ v. 'couple, yoke') > Sr {JPS} √kdn (pf. k_{ed}-an) v. 'yoke, couple, join, bind', MHb √kdn (pf. ka₂-d₂-an) v. 'yoke', Ar √kdn G {BK} 's'entourer les reins avec les pans de sa robe en guise de ceinture', {Hv.} 'wrap oneself in clothes' ¶ KB 439, KBR 460, 505, BDB #3537, OLS 210, Hnr. 136, Js. 612, 614, 1318, Sl. 553, 567, IOIO, Br. 318, JPS 205, PS 1068, [Cst. Costaz-DS] 151, Js. 614, F I 551-2, Masson ESG 44, Q 261, BK II 872, 875, Hv. 647, HJ 487-8, Lv. IV 248-9, BK II 686, Jo. M 224, ? Pod. NHE 199-200 || Eg fp k_d v. 'make earthenware, build, shape, create' > Cpt Sd/B kw₂ ko₂t, ket₂- ket₂-kot₂- id.; Eg Md k_d 'pot' ¶ EG V 72-5, Fk. 281-2, Vc. 89-90, Crn. 64-5, Crum 122 || NrOm: Zs {Lm.} k_{ec}-e₂ 'Zaun des Geheges', Shn {Lm.} kac₂.c₂a₂ id., 'Gehege für Rindvieh'. But the Om word for 'house' (Kf {C} k_{ec}-to₂, etc.) belongs not here, but rather to N *K_{ot}a ~ *K_{ota} 'ı' (q.v.) ¶ Lm. Sh 335 || Ch {Stl.} *kod₂a < *k_{oda} 'pot' (× N *kudV v. 'plait?'): WCh: BT: Bl {Mch.} kud₂a 'pot', Gera k_wa₂d₂a₂ 'calabash', Krf {Sch.} k_wa₂d₂o₂ id., ? k_wa₂t₂i 'cooking pot' ¶ CCh: Hff k_wad₂a 'small pot' ¶ ECh: EDng {Fd.} k_od₂a₂ 'a kind of small jar' ¶ Stl. IF 175, ChC s.v. 'pot', Sch. BTL 141, 151, Fd. 288 ¶¶ Coh. #226, Cal. 212, Stl. IF 175 ¶ ?σ A: NaT *kat- v. 'weave, plait, twist (wool into thread)' > VTt, Bsh, Alt qat-, Xk xat- id., 'twist, plait, weave (threads, ropes)', SY qat- 'weave (a rope)', Tf qat₂- v. 'twist (bwt?)', plait', Tv {TvR} qa₂-tta- v. 'weave, twist (a thread, rope)' (× qa₂-tta- 'add layers' <d> qa₂-t 'layer'); the irreg. phonetic form is probably due to contamination with T *kat- v. 'mix' [< N *k_{atV} id.] ¶ Ra. 219, TvR 233, Cl. 594-5, Rs. W 219, 241, ¶ ET KQ 336-7 ¶ D [1] (tr., "GS) *kat₂-t₂-, {Km.} *kat₂- v. 'tie, build' > Tm, Tl kat₂.t₂u, Ml ket₂.t₂uka, Kt, Klm, Gdb kat₂-, Td kot₂-, Kdg k_{ot}2₂-, Tu kat₂.t₂uni, Nkr, Prj kat₂2₂-, Nk kat₂2₂-kat₂2₂- id., Kn kat₂.t₂u v. 'bind, tie, dam', Gnd kat₂2₂a₂ 'a dam in the river for catching fish', Knd kat₂2₂a 'bundle (of hay)', Kui ka₂-t₂- v. 'fix, fasten', Mlt gat₂2₂a 'rope, cord'; [2] -d> (?) *kat₂2₂i ~ *katt₂i 'mat, mat-wall' > Gnd kat₂2₂i 'palmleaf mat', katt₂i(:) d₂ ketti 'mat', Knd kati 'wall', Ku katt₂i 'mat-wall' d₂ kati 'wall' ¶¶ D #1147, 1205, Km. 320-1 [#234] ◆ IS I 316-7 (*k_{ad}l 'сметат? из прутъев', K-IE-A-Ch), AD GD 16 (Eg, K, IE), AD NM #91; S CNM 3 (чч NC).

1007. *k_a'ı'dı'ı' 'to take, hold' > K *k_{id}- 'to take, hang' > OG k_{id}- v. 'take, hang' (ayik₂ida m₂qarta twista 'she took it on her shoulders', Gen. 21.14), G k_{id}- 'h₂ngen, aufh₂ngen, aufpacken', Mg k_i(n)d- v. 'take with the hand', Lz k_{id}- 'snatch, hang', Sv k_{id}/k_{ed}/k_{ad}/k_d- v. 'take' ¶ K 112, FS K 171-2, Chik. 292, Chx. 586-8 ¶ HS: S *√k_{dy} > Sr √k_{dy} D (pf. Фdı₂ı₂ k_{ad}ı₂dı₂) v.

'keep possession of, not let go, hold fast, retain' ¶ Br. 646, JPS 489 || Ch: ?σ WCh {Stl.} *kVt- v. 'get' > AG: Su {J} ka't 'bekommen, erlangen, finden', Ang {Flk., Hf.} kat, Gmy {Hf.} kat v. 'find, get', Kfr {Nt.} ka't v. 'meet, get, find', Mpn {Frz.} ka't v. 'find' || Bl kut v. 'get', Tng {J} kot- v. 'hold, keep' ¶ Stl. ZCh 206 [#570] (+ Hs kya'uta 'present' [with a query], which is phonetically qu.), Stl. SF, J S 69, J T 102, Nt. 18, Hf. AG 23 [#188], Frz. DM 25 II ? A: M *qadagala- 'preserve, save, keep' > MM qadagala- [S] 'besorgen', [HI] 'prendre soin de, gouverner', [MA] 'take care of', WrM qadagala-, HIM хадгала- v. 'place in safekeeping, preserve, save, keep', Ord xad_agala- 'conserver, garder, avoir la garde de' ¶ H 55, Ms. H 85, Pp. MA 285, MD 902, Ms. O 321 ¶¶ In M *-a- of the first syll. is from *-a'' due to vw. harmony ¶ E: AchEl ki-ti- 'haben, behalten' ¶ HK 489-90.

1008. ???₂ *k. 'o'dV 'die' > HS: NrOm: Kf {HHM} qo't k.ito v. 'die, fall' (× N *K.oHadV 'to dip, plunge, descend') ¶ HHM 61, 97 II K *°k.wed-/°kwd- 'die' > G k.vd- v. 'die', OG m-k.ud-ari 'dead'; cp. Sv {Ni.} k.wa'd 'loss (caused by death)' (< N *k. 'o'IdV 'be deprived of') ¶ K² 91-2, Chx. 575-6, Ser. 102, Ni. s.v. 'лиши?', 'лишен' e'.

1009. ? *rk. 'oudV 'to destroy, break' > IE: NaIE *g'wedh- 'to destroy' (× N *gudV 'ε to cut, tear' [q.v.]) > ? OI A gan'dhayate 'injures' || Gk δεvva'ζω v. 'abuse, revile', [Hdt.] δε'vvoϕ 'reproach' || Blt (× IE *g'whendh-, cp. L of-fendo): Lt gendu' / ge'sti v. 'spoil, deteriorate', gadinu' / gadi'nti v. 'spoil', Ltv g'instu / g'int v. 'be destroyed' ¶ WP I 665-6. P 466-7, 491-2, M K I 321 (OI < IE *g'whendh-, cp. L of-fendo), F I 366 (no et. of δεvva'ζω and δε'vvoϕ), Frn. 149-50 ¶¶ IE *g'w- for the expected *k'w- due to one of the IE incompatibility laws II K: GZ *k.od- vi. 'hew, hollow; cut/peck/chop/wound' (× N *k.UdhV ~ *-a- 'to pierce' [q.v. ffd.]) II HS: ? WS *√k.dd (*-k.udd-) > Sr √k.dd v. 'tear/cut away', MHB {Lv.} √k.dd 'to cut, separate, perorate', Ar √qdd v. G 'cut lengthwise, dilacerate, cut off into shreds', Gz √k.dd v. 'cut, cut open, tear apart' ¶ Br. 645, Lv. IV 244-5, Hv. 590, L G 420 ♦ Qu., because the IE and Ugr recs. are still open to discussion ♦ If the K cognate is legitimate, the initial N cns. is *k-, otherwise it may be either *k- or *q-.

1010. *k.udV (r...) 'tail' > IE: NaIE *koau_d- 'tail' > L cauda 'tail', co_da 'tail' (> forms of Romance lgs.: Sp coda, Rum coada, Fr queue); acc. to Ernout, co_da is an early dialectal monophthongization from cauda; alternatively, cauda may be a hyperurbanism for co_da || ? Lt kuo_das 'tuft of hair, of feather' ¶ Ert. EDVL 140, WH I 185, ? Frn. 311: believes that Lt kuodas is a bf from kuode_lis 'Flachsbäschel' [cf. Blr ky'dzeli 'flax tow' < pSl *ko_dels], which is less semantically plausible than to suppose that Lt kuode_lis 'tuft of flax tow' results from a merger of kuode_lis 'small tuft of hair' (dim. from kuodas) with Blr ky'dzeli, because the semantic change 'tail' → 'tuft, Schopf' is widespread (cp. below Mc irge-ce 'schopfig' < Tg *xu'rgu' 'tail') ¶ If the NaIE stem is *kou_d-, L au for the expected u- < *ow is obscure, but if it is *kawd-, the IE vw. *a is unexplainable II K *k.ud- / (?) *k.wed-, {FS} *k.wad- 'tail' > OG k.ud- 'tail', G k.ud- 'tail, end', Mg, Lz k.udel-, Sv: UB hak.wa'd, LB ha'k.ed, L ak.wed-, Ln ak.wat. 'tail' ¶ K 117, K² 103, FS K 176, FS E 192, Schm. 120, Chik. 92, GM S 311, TK 891 II HS *k'wVt- > B *k'wVd- 'tail' > Izn i-s'uwaδ, Rf Wr/T a-s'ugg'wād id. ¶ Rn. 349 ¶ Here s' < pB k (cp. Rf B/A t-k_ira ч Rf Tz t-s'ira, Izn t_i-s'ira 'cire', Rf Bq/A a-k_arra ч Rf Tz a-s'arra 'grkle', etc., ƒ Rn. 23: "s". Stade le plus avancé... d'altération de l'occlusive post-palatale [i.e. k]. S'observe constamment chez les Tz et quelquefois dans les autres parlers") || ? Ch *kVtVr ~ *kVd.Vr > WCh {Stl.} *kitari 'tail' > BT: Tng {J} ko.do_r, Pr {Frz.} ke're't, Grm {Sh.} ki'ti'ri', Krf {Sch.} ki'ti'ri', Krkr {Al.} c'a'tér i NrBc: Wrj {IL} k'wa'ta're i Sbc: Kir {Sh.} kə'r, Tala {Sh.} ki'tse, Grn {Sh.} kirau, {Jg.} kə'ru, Buli {Sh.} kudar, Tule {Sh.} k'vēr₃, Wnd {Sh.} c'ur, Zar K {Sh.} ki'r, Zar GL k'ī'r, Zar L ki'r, Sy B k'vēr₃, Sy Zk kīr₃, Sy Z kier i Ngz {Sch.} ku'ti'r..., Bd {IL} uktir... id. || CCh: Cb {IL} k'wud.æi Lmn {Lk.} (u)xti'ri' i Mdr ka'ta_l'a, Gdf {IL} xo_thi'loΛ, Dgh {IL} xo'tho'le', Ngs {IL} xthi'l i Gdr {Mch.} ku'tra i Msg P {Mch.} gi'de,r i Ms {J} gi'de'rda' ¶ JI II 316-7, CWL, Stl. ZCh 207 [#573], Sh. SB 32 ¶ Here infl. of Nigritic lgs. is possible; cp. pBantu *-ki'da 'tail' (Mssn. 53) II A {S} *k'udurgi, {ADb.} *k'udur-, {SDM97} *k'u'dorgV 'tail' > T *kuðuruk > OT {Cl.} quδruq, Tk kuyruk, Az guyrug, Slr gurux, Ggz kuyruk, Qmq, Blq, Qrg, StAlt, Qmn, Tb, QK, Uz quyrug, Tkm guyrug, ET qu(y)ruq, VTi койрык qъ'yrъq, Bsh qъ'yrъ'q, Qzq qu'yrq, Nog, Qq quyrq, Xk xuzuruq, SY guz(u)ruq, Xlj qurduq, Tv, Tf quduruq, Yk kuturuk, Chv xu're, ? хьvre 'tail'; -d- *k_l'udurgun 'crupper, Schwanzriemen' > OT [MhK] quδuryun, {Cl.} quδuryu'n id. -d- M *qudurga 'crupper, breeching (harness)' ('Schwanzriemen [des Sattels und des Pferdegeschirrs für Wagen]') > MM [MA] qudurga 'crupper (harness)' ('подхвостный ремень?'), WrM {Rm., Kow.} qudurgan 'Schwanzriemen', 'croupière', {MD} qudurga(n), HIM худрага {MD} 'crupper, breeching', Kl {Rm.} xudr.γa, Dg xudurga 'crupper under the tail'; cp. also WrM qudusqa id. (probably a loan from T, cp. Chg [MA] quyrus'qun id.) ¶ Cl. 604-6, DTS 463-4, Rs. W 296, ET Q 114-7, TL 145, Ra. 221, DT 180, Jeg. 313, Fed. II 377, DT 180, Pp. MA 308, KW 195, MD 980, Md. 62 & Md. OJ 99-102 (Md. reconstructs a special pT cns. *z' for the cases of sound corr. NaT *-δ- ч Chv -y-: pT *k'uz'ruk > NaT *kuδruk and Chv xu're [< OChv *xuyre], but it is easier to explain these cases [almost always preceding T *-r-] as a positional treatment of pT *δ before T *r: pT *δr > OChv *-yr-, otherwise *-δr- would have yielded Chv i-rr-, which does not exist); the pT lenis *k'- (evidenced by Tv and Tf) is still to be

explained || Tg *xu'rgu' ({ADb.} < *xuyrgen) 'tail' > Ewk irgi, Sln iggi ~ irgi, Lm irgə, Neg L īxi ~ iygi, Neg H idgi, Orc iggi, Ud igi, Ul xuž'u, Ork xudu, Nn Nh xuygu id., Mc Sb {STM} irge 'мѣтелка' (= 'crest on bird's head, Schopf?'), WrMc {Hr.} irge-ce 'schopfig', {Z} irge-ce n'exe ~ erge-ce n'exe 'хохлатя́ утка' (= 'schopfige Ente'), {Hr.} 'mandarin duck' ¶ STM I 325, Z 88, 118, Hr. 503, Pp. VG 33 || pKo {S} *s-ko'ri' 'tail' > MKo sko'ri', Ko: Ph/Chj kkori, Sl kori', Chs kko'ri, PhN kkonjden, Ks korande~, Hm ko_ri_ ¶ S AJ 254 [#86], S QK #85, Nam 50, MLC 140 ¶¶ S AJ 53, 284 [#208], ADb. KL 9, DQA #1074 [A *k'i_u'do(rgV)]
 ◆ IS I 327-8 (K-IE-A-Ch); Md. OJ 101-2 (4 err. φ D *ko||_ - 'tail').

¶ 1010a. *K,A?u'dV or *K,ut,V 'neck, (?) nap, shoulder' > HS: S: Ar qawad- 'length of the neck', qawdu'd- 'having a long back' (of a camel) ¶ BK II 683, 832 || Om: NrOm: Kf {C} k.et.t.o~, Meh {L} k.a'tto', Amuru {Fl.} ke'tto, Anf {Fl.} k.e'tto, {C} k.et.t.o~, {Gt.} k.et'to, Shn {Lm.} k.e't-ta, Omt {Mrn.} k.od.e, Wl {C} k.od.e~ 'neck', Zl {C} k.od.iya~ id., {LmS} k.od.iya 'throat', Gf {AIA} k.o'de, {C} k.od.a~, k.uod.a~ 'neck', {LmS} k.o'd.a 'throat', Bdt {C} k.od.e~, {LmS} k.od.e 'throat', Bsk {LmS} k.oc.a, Dk {Blz.} k.o'c., Cha {C} k.it.t.a, Malo {LmS} k.o'de, Dwr {AIA} k.o'd.iya, Gm {Hw.} k.o'd.e 'neck', Dc {LmS} k.o'd.e 'throat, neck' || BMA {Fl.} k.itis'e, Sz {Fl.} kit.is'i, Szl {SiW} ke's'e~, kete's'e~ 'neck' || SOM: Ari {Bnd.} k.adá, ?? Dm {Bnd.} ge'te 'neck, throat' ¶ C SE III 116, 174 & IV 489, Grt. 358, Mrn. O 156, LmS 436-7, L M 48, || Blz. OLBP #84, AIA ODS 4 [#26], Hw. EG, SiW ABK 15, Fl. OWL, Bn. AL 155 || ? SC: Brn qosa 'nape of neck' ¶ E SC 268 (pSC *k'w.at.ya) || D *kutt- 'throat, neck' > Kn kuttige id., Tl kutika, kutuka 'throat', kuttuka, kuttuka id., 'gullet', Nkr kutka, Knd gotika 'throat', Knd Sv kutu 'neck', Prj kunda go'lu 'nape of neck', Png kuta aspond., Mnd kuta ahpond., Ku kuta ve'uri d ku_t'ha wiuri 'hiccough' (Ku ve'uri 'hiccough') ¶¶ D #1718, 5383 || U *ku'ttV ~ *ku'ttV 'shoulder, back' (× N *k,u''lytVjP_V 'shoulder', q.v. ffd.)??
 ◆ If Ar qawad- belongs here, the rec. is ± *K,A?u'dV with subsequent contraction *-?Vd- > *-t- or -d- (in the prehistory of most daughter lgs.) ◆ || Blz. DA 155 [#27] (incl. D, Om, SC, U + unc. equation with HS **k.urti~**k.urli)].

1011. *K,o'IIIIdV 'be deprived of' > HS: S *o'k.ŋd > Ar /qŋd G : pf. 3f qaŋad-at 'had no husband', {Fr.} 'conjugue orbata fuit' (× qifa'd- 'conjux (viri)') ¶ Fr. III 471-2 || K *o'k.wd- > Sv {Ni.} li-k.wdune 'to deprive of', k.wa'd 'loss (caused by death)' (× K *o'k.wed-/o'kwd- 'die' < N k,o'dV 'die') ¶ Ni. s.v. 'лиши́т?', 'лишен' e', || K² 91-2 || IE: NaIE *ka(:)d- v. 'deprive of, destroy' > Gk Hm κεκαδω̃ν acp. 'depriving of', ft. κεκαδη̃σει 'will deprive of', Gk ? {Hs.} aor. inf. κεκαδη̃σαι · βλα̃ῃαι, κακω̃σαι, φεισα̃σ'αι, στερη̃σαι (|| 'to harm, maltreat, deprive of') || OI kadanam 'destruction' || ?? Tc A kat 'destruction (?)' ¶¶ *d- for the expected *-d^h- due to the IE root structure rejection of *g^het- (asp. vd. + vl. cns. in the same v) ¶ WP I 341, P 516, M K I 149, F I 811, Ch. 510-1, Wn. LE 27, Wn. 190 (Tc < IE *(s)kod-) || A: ? T *Ko_l:jdur' > OT {Cl.} qoduz 'a woman who no longer has a husband because he is either divorced or dead', [MhK] 'femme seule ('al-mar'atu->.>ayyib)' (unless <d- qo'd- v. 'put down, abandon') ¶ Cl. 608, MKA I 305, MKD 141 || D *kot.t., {GS} *god.d., 'having no children, barren' > Tm kot.t.u, Kn god.d.i 'barren woman', Kt god.n., 'man who has no children', god.y 'barren woman', Kn god.d.u 'state of being barren', Tu god.d.u 'barren', Tl god.d.u id., 'empty', Knd god.u 'barren' ¶¶ D #2074.

1012. *K,aHdV 'grief, sorrow, anxiety' (→ 'care'), 'anger, hate' > IE: NaIE *k^ha'd-/*k^həd- 'troubled state of mind, anger, hate' > Gk κη̃δο̃, Gk D κα̃δο̃ 'caring about, anxiety, grief, trouble' || Osc CADEIS AMNUD 'inimicitiae causa' || OIr cais n. 'hate; love', OW, Crn, MBr cas, Br kas 'hate' (< *kəd-si), W cas 'hateful, hated', cas 'hater, enemy', casa'u 'to hate'; W xvii [Dv.] cawdd 'offensa, ira, indignatio', Crn cu'th 'sorrow, grief, trouble', MBr {Ern.} cueuz, Br keuz n. 'regret'; MW cadw, cadu v. 'care about', W cadw v. 'keep, preserve, save, guard', MBr {Ern.} cuezaff 'to regret' (× N *k,a''d'i' 'to take, hold') || Gt hatis 'hate, anger', ON hatr, heti, NE hate, OHG ha Φ, NHG Haß, AS hete 'hatred'; Gt hatan, OSx haton, OHG haΦΦe~n, NHG hassen, OFrs hatja, AS hatian 'to hate', NE v. hate <d> n. hate, hatred || ?? Av sa'dra 'suffering, pain' ¶ P 517, EI 259 (*k^heh_Ades- || 'concern, hate'), M K III 61-2, F I 836-7, Bc. G 313, Vn. C 22, YGM-1 77, ECCE 229, Ern. 137, Vr. 213, Fs. 247-8, Ho. 150, 157, Kb. 440, Schz. 160, KM 292 ¶ If Av sa'dra belongs here, the IE etymon will be *k^ha'd- || A: NaT *Kaδgu 'sorrow, grief, anxiety, care' > OT {Cl.} qaδyu, Tkm gayyi, Tk kaygi, CrTt, Kr, Qrg qayyi, Uz qayyu, Chv хууу_ъ id., Qmq qayyi, VTt, Bsh qayyuъ, Ln qayya 'grief, sorrow', Az gayyi, Blq qayyi 'care' ¶ Cl. 598-9, ET KQ 201-3, Rl. II 8-10, 295-6, Nj. 596 || D *kat-({GS} *k-, -t-) v. 'be angry' > Tm katavu id., Ml katam 'wrath', Kn ka'ti ~ kati 'anger', Klm kati 'anger, hate', ? Ku kandri 'anger' ¶¶ D #486 || HS: B *√kyd, (and secondary *√Hkd.) 'detester' (× N *kolIId'E' ~ *kodIII'E' 'filth, dirt; abominable') > Ah əkyəd, 'mīsestimer, avoir la rancun contre ..., avoir du ressentiment contre...', ETwl, Ty əkyəd, 'mīsestimer, sous-estimer, dīstester', Gh akyad, (noun) 'hate', Ttq {Msq.} kr'ad, 'dīstester', ETwl, Ty akəd id. (n. act. əkkəd.), Ah akəd 'avoir horreur (aversion extrême)', ikkəd 'horreur (aversion extrême)' ¶ The Tw verb akəd belongs to Fcj. 66 = Pej. I A 3, which apparently presupposes rec. of a pB stem ī-Hku_lid, but the Ah, ETwl, Ty noun ikkəd, akkəd, suggest that the conjugation pattern of this verb in Ah is not original, but results from morphological

re-interpretation ¶ Fc. 749, 769-71, GhA 89, 104, Nh. 167, Msq. 87 || ? (mt) S: Ar $\sqrt{h}qd$ G (ip. $\sqrt{h}qidu$) 'to hate' || If E.'s SC reconstruction is valid, we may add pSC {E} * $k_{a1}jdr$ - 'ti be angry' > Asa $\sqrt{ar}irit$ 'quarrel', SC $\sqrt{b}Mb$ -xaro 'be angry'.

1O13. ***K.oHadV** 'to dip, plunge, descend' > IE * g^weHd^h - > NaIE * g^wa^dh - 'plunge, dip in' > OI 'ga^hhate^h' 'dives, plunges into', Av acc. pl. vi-ga^hθo^h 'Schluchten', guða- 'Tiefe' || OIr ba^hidid 'he) plunges, drowns', W boddi 'drown, be drowned', Crn bedhy, bodhy, {ECCE} bu^hdhy (prs.-ft. bu^hth), MBr beuziff, Br beuzi- v. 'drown' || Gk βη^hσσα, Gk D βα^hσσα 'wooded combe, glen' (< *βα^hι^hα), Gk βυ^hο^h, βυ^hσσο^h 'the depth of the sea, bottom' (β for γ due to the infl. of βη^hσσα) ¶ WP II 665, P 465, EI 160 (? $\sqrt{g^wa^dh}$ - 'dive'), M K I 334-5, ? M E I 486 (OI < NaIE * g^wajag^h -, cp. SCr ga^hziti 'treten, waten'), F I 234, Vn. B 6, ECCE 217, YGM-1 49, Ern. 65, Hm. 80 ¶ IE * g^w - for the expected * k^w - due to the IE root structure rejection of **teg^h- (vl. + asp. vd. cns. in the same v) || D (in SD) * ko^h t_{ai} (/*GS) * k - 'west' (← *'sunset?'), {GS} * ko^h d_{ai} 'monsoon' > Tm ko^h t_{ai}, Kn ko^h d_e 'west wind', Ml ko^h t_a id., 'west', Kt ke^h r 'southwest monsoon', Td kwa^h r 'monsoon' ¶ D #2203, GS 68 [#217] II ?? HS: S * $\sqrt{k}dh$ > Ar $\sqrt{qd}h$ G (pf. qada^hha, ip. -qda^h-) 'be sunk into it socket (eye)' (× S * $\sqrt{k}dh$ G 'perforate' < N ***k.UdhV** ~ ***-a-** 'to pierce' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ BK II 684, ? MiK I #2.35 || ?? EC: Brj {Ss.} god- 'go down, descend', Or E {Hw.} gado^h 'downhill slope' ¶ Ss. B 81 || NrOm: Kf {HHM} k ito v. 'fall, die' (× N ***k.o'dV** 'die', q.v.) || A: T * k _ijo^hd- v. 'put (down), let' > OT qo^hd- 'hinlegen, lassen' ({Cl.} qo^hd- without direct ev. of the length of o), Tk koy-, Ggz koy-, Qmq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, ET, Ln, Slr, Qmn, Tb qoy- v. 'put', Tkm, Az goy- v. 'put, let', Tk WAn goyve- 'freilassen', VTt, Bsh quy-, SY quz- v. 'put', Uz quy- v. 'pour'; with loss of -y-: Osm {Rh.} -vQ qo- (aor. qo-r) 'put, place, set', Tk ko- ~ koy-, Kr {Rl.} qo- id. || Chv L xyp- xur- v. 'put' ('κ^hια^hct?') ¶ Cl. 595-6, Rs. W 273-4, ET Q 27-9, Rl. II 498-9, Rh. 1497-8, TrR 557, 564, Jeg. 306, Fed. II 361, Md. 41 II ? Gil: Gil A xut- (xud^h) 'be drowned', xut-ku- caus. v. 'drown' ¶ ST RN 421-2 I ??? Gil A (k^h ut^h) v. 'fall (from above)'. ♦ The long vw. in NaIE and D point to a lr., but its identity cannot be determined by S (because of the ambiguity of S * $\sqrt{k}dh$).

1O14. ***k.A^hh^hde** 'to cover' > IE * k_{ad}^h - v. 'protect, cover' ('h^hten, sch^hzend bedecken') > OHG huoten 'to guard' ('beh^hten, bewachen'), NHG hu^hten 'guard, keep, take care of'; OHG huota 'hut, cover of a tent', {Schz.} 'Wache', NHG Hut 'hat; keeping, guard, shelter', AS ho^hd (> NE hood), OFrs ho^hde 'Obhut', ON ho^httr, Ic hattur, ho^htue, AS hætt 'hat', NE hat || L cassis / gen. -idis 'helm' (< * k_{ad}^h -tis) ¶ WP I 341, P 516, Ho. 146, 167, Vr. 282, OsS 433, Schz. 172, Kb. 492, KM 322-3, WH I 177 ¶¶ The deviation of the IE incompatibility law (that rules out roots with tenuis + media aspirata) still requires explanation (infl. of the lr.?) II HS: S: [1] CS * $\sqrt{k}hd$ v. 'hide' > BHb $\sqrt{k}hd$ D v. 'hide, conceal', Sh v. 'efface; hold', Sr $\sqrt{k}hd$ D 'put to shame', G 'revere, be modest' || [2] ?? WS * $\sqrt{k}dn$ v. 'cover, wrap' (× N ***k.adV** 'to wicker, wattle') > Ar $\sqrt{k}dn$: kadana bi- v. 'wrap oneself in (clothes)', Ar D maqdana 'cover of an oven', Gz $\sqrt{k}dn$ G v. 'cover, wrap, clothe', Tgr $\sqrt{k}dn$ G v. 'cover, clothe', Tgy $\sqrt{k}dn$ G v. 'cover' ¶ KB 447, KBR 469, BDB #3582, L G 275-6 || C: EC: Or {Th.} k_{ada} du v. 'cover, close', {Grg.} k_{ada} da 'put a lid on', {Th.} k_{ada} da, k_{adado} 'coperchio, tappo, turacciolo', {Grg.} k_{ada} da 'cover, vessel, gourd' || Ag * k^w at- ~ * k^w ad- v. 'cover' > Bln {R} ku^ht-, ku^ht- v. 'cover, veil (be- \ zudecken, verhüllen)', ku^hd 'Deckel', Q {R} ku^ht-, Dmb {R} ked- v. 'cover' ¶ R WB 230, Th. 267, Grg. 314 ¶¶ AD SF 35 II K * k_{et} :- > G (da-)k_{et}- v. 'close' ('schlie^hen, zumachen'), (gamo-)k_{et}- 'einschlie^hen, einsperren', (mi)k_{et}- '(zu-)ver- \ ab-)schlie^hen' ¶ Chx. 571 II U * ka^h de (or * $kide$, * ka^h ire) > Sm * ker (^h) v. 'put on [clothes], wear' > Ne T cepa^h(c?), Ne F {Lh.} s^hi_era-s^h, Ng {Mik.} s^herəd^hi id., En X {Cs.} 'sefibo, B {Cs.} 'seribo 'anziehen' (1s aor. s/obj.), Slq Tz {KKIH} s^he-r- v. 'put on, wear', Kms {KD} s^he-rəl^ham id. (1s prs.), Koyb {Sp.} серл^h 'I am putting on', Mt {Hl.} * ker - vi. 'dress', d * $kerət$ (ə)- v. 'put on' [Mt: M {Sp.} кернамь 'I am dressing myself' ('оде^hва^hс'), керыг?амь 'I put on'] ¶ Jn. 68, Hl. M ##470, 472, Cs. 90, KKIh 174 II A * ka^h d- (~ ?? * k^h a^ht-) > NaT * k^h a^hd- v. 'put on (clothes, footwear), wear' > OT ka^h d-, Tk giy-, Qmq giy-, Az, Tkm gey-, Tk ?, ET ?, Ln key-, CrTt, Kr, VTt, Qrg, StAlt, ET, Uz kiy-, Qzq ki^hy-, Bsh kы-, SY kez-, Xk кис- kis-, Tv ket-, Tf k'et-, Yk ka^ht- id. ¶ Cl. 700, ET VGD 12-4, Ra. 203, Rs. W 246, BIG 78 ¶ The pT vw. *a^h is evidenced by Yk γ a^h (while pT *e yields Yk i, ɸ Pp. J 54, ADb. SR-D 51-7) || M * $kedu^h$ -r- v. 'wear (a garment) over one's shoulders' > WrM $kedu^h$ -r- id., Kl κ^h др- id., {Rm.} ko^hdr^h - ьber (seine Schultern) werfen, sich bemanteln'; M * $kedu^h$ rge '(rain-)coat, cover (Bedeckung)' > WrM $kedu^h$ rge, HIM хүд^hрүг 'coat', Kl κ^h др^h 'raincoat', {Rm.} ko^hdr^hgə 'Mantel, gro^hes Tuchstück ьber die Schultern geworfen, Bedeckung' ¶ MD 442, KRS 312, KW 236 || ?? Tg [1] * $\sqrt{x}ja^h$ du 'cloth' > WrMc adu id., Jrc {Kiy.} hatu 'dress, clothing' || [2] * $\sqrt{x}jetu$ - v. 'put on, wear' > WrMc etu- id., etuku 'garment', Lm stik 'upper garment of women' ¶ STM II 469, Z 31, 73, Kiy. 127 [##551, 554] ¶¶ ADb. KL 14 (T, M), DQA #806 (* k_i adi or * k^h ai_idi 'put on, wear' > T, M, ? Tg * $\sqrt{x}jadu$) ¶¶ The pA lenis * k^h - for the expected fortis * k^h - is obscure; if the Tg cognate really belongs here, the vl. *-t- requires explanation (effect of the lr.?).

1O15. ***k.UdhV** ~ ***-a-** 'to pierce' > ? IE: NaIE * k^we (:d)-/* k^wo (:d)- v. 'sharpen, bore', * k^wod - 'sharp' (× N ***K.otV** 'tip, end, sharp point' [q.v. ffd.]) > Gmc {Wt.} * h^wat jan > ON hvetja 'to sharpen', AS hwe^httan (> NE whet), MLG wetten, OHG (h)wezzen, NHG wetzen 'to whet'; AS hwæt, OHG (h)waz 'sharp, quick' || ? L tri-quetrus 'three-cornered, triangular' (acc. to WH,

< *tri-k^wadros 'three-pointed, 'with three sharp points') ¶ WP I 513 & II 554, ¶ P 636, AHDI 33, EI 510 (*k^wed- 'whet, sharpen'), WH II 706, Vr. 272, Ho. 179, 181, Kb. 1186, OsS 437, Schz. 321, KM 856 II HS: WS *√k.dh v. 'bore, perforate, pierce' > JA, Sr, MHb √k.dh G v. 'bore, perforate', JEA √k.dh G 'bore through, break through', Ar √qdḥ v. G 'perforate', Sq {Jo.} √k.dh G (pf. k.aḏah) 'pierce' ¶ KB 998, KBR 469, Lv. IV 245-6, Br. 645, Js. 1314-5, Sl. 983, Fr. III 405, Jo. M 223 || EC *k.adḥ- ~ *k.udḥ- 'thorn' > Sml qodaḥ, Rn kuḏaḥ (cs. kud.akkī), Elm ed., Arr {Hw.} k.eḏ.eḥ, Or {Bl.} k.ora-tti, {Brl.} k.ore' / k.oratti, Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} k.ora-(t)ti, Gdl k.ud.d-e-t, Kns qe-t-ta ¶ Bl. 180, Ss. PEC 49, PG 203, Hw. A 378, Brl. 346, ¶ Th. 75 (Or kore), Sr. 354, AD SF 81 II K *°k.od- v. 'cut \ peck \ chop \ wound' (× N *°k.°udV 'to destroy, break') > OG k.od- 'hew (wood), G k.od- 'castrate; chop; hollow'; s'emo-k.od- v. 'carve signs on trees', G k.od- v. 'wound, hurt' ('verwunden, verletzen'); ? -d> GZ *k.odal- 'woodpecker' > G k.odal-, Mg k.idu- ~ k.3d3, Lz k.id-, (m)k.ud- id.; G W k.odara- id.; GZ *k.od- 'vessel made of one piece of wood, tub' > Mg, Lz k.od- id., MG, G k.od- 'vessel (and measure) for dry substances, tub' ¶ K 113, K² 97-8, FS K 187-8, FS E 205-6, Chx. 605-6, Chik. 106-7, Ghl. 297 II A *k_l'ad- > M *qadqu- v. 'pierce, stab, prick' > MM [MA, S] qatqu- id. ('stechen, stecken'), [IM] qatyu- 'strike with a spear', WrM qadqu-, HIM xatra-(x) 'pierce, stab, prick', Ord g_ad_xu- 'piquer', ? Mnr H {SM} g_asg_u- id.; M -b> Chg {Bu.} qada- v. 'nail (to sth.), pierce, prick', Qzq qada- v. 'dive (sth.) in, thrust, stick in; sew', Nog qada- to pierce, nail to, VTt qada- v. 'prick', Tv qada- v. 'stick in, thrust', Tf qada- v. 'nail to, prick'; Cl. believes that this T v is a loan from M because it is not attested in the T texts previous to the Mongolian conquest ¶ Pp. MA 296-7, 444, H 63, MED 904, SM 121, Sht. 251, Rs. W 217-8, Ra. 216 || NaT *Kaḏu- v. 'stitch/sew (a garment)' > OT {Cl.} qaḏu- v. 'sew or stitch (e.g. a garment) firmly', Qmq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg qayr-, VTt qayr- (-b> Chv xay-), Bsh qay-, Tkm gaya- 'sew (a garment, a hem, etc.) with a small stitch' ¶ Cl. 596, Rs. W 219, ET KQ 199-200, Jud. 324, Sht. 253 || ?φ Tg *xidār- 'to hurt by pricking; prickly, bitter' > Nn Nh sīdarī 'pain from a blow/needle/splinter in one's skin', Nn, Ul sīdarī 'pricking, burning', Nn, Ul sīdarī-, Ork sīdarī-sī- 'to be pricking, to smart, burn (one's skin)', Ork sīda-rul- 'sour', Ewk Tt idār 'bitter (rop?ko)', Ewk idārī- 'feel bitter/sour/piquant taste, feel acute pain from burning', Lm idār- be sour; turn sour (of fish)', idārī 'pungent, bitter, sour', Neg idāsī 'bitter']??σ,φ Tg *xutu- 'to itch, tickle' (× N *°k_l'i't_l'U' ~ *°k_l'i't_l'U' 'to tickle, itch?') > Nn Nh xotōriaq '(it is) tickling', xotōrī- v. 'itch', Ul xotōrī-, Orc xutūnsī- ~ xutūn'īsī-, Ewk utūnī- utūn'ī-, Lm utūn'-, Neg otoxon- id., Ud {Shn.} utūnīHī, Ud Sm {Krm.} utūnīhī, Orc xutūn'aḏ-, xutūn'īsī 'it itches' ¶ Tg *i in *xidār is obscure ¶ STM I 297-8 & II 294-5, Krm. 303 ¶¶ DQA #1038 (A *k_l'i_aḏa 'itching, pungent'; incl. Tg *xidār-) II D *kutt- > Tm kuttu v. 'puncture, pierce, bore', Ml kuttuka v. 'pierce, stab', kuttu 'a stab, prick', Kt kut- v. 'pierce, prick', Td kut- v. 'pierce, stitch, sew', Tu kuttunī v. 'bore, pierce', Knd gut- v. 'stitch, pierce', Mnd kut- v. 'punch with fist', Png kund- id., 'pierce with spear', Kui kuta, Ku kut- v. 'prick' ¶¶ D #1719 ¶¶ D *-tt- may point to a presence of a vl. Ir., because the reg. reflex of N *-t- is *-t_l-.

1015a. 2 *K.AdXV 'strike fire, kindle' > HS: WS *√k.dh id. > BHb √k.dh G v. 'set fire to', Pun D or Sh (prtc.) {HJ} mqḏḥ 'one who lights (the lamps in the temple)', Ar √qdḥ v. G 'strike fire (with flint)', Sr √k.dh G 'catch fire, blaze up', JEA {Js., Sl.} √k.dh G 'be inflamed', Mh, Hrs, Jb C/E {Jo.} √k.dh (pf.: Mh 'k.awd3ḥ ~ k.3doḥ, Hrs k.3doḥ, Jb 'k.edah) 'strike a spark \ a light' ¶ KB 998, KBR 469, HJ 986, Br. 645, JPS 489, Js. 1315, Sl. 983, Jo. J 141, Jo. H 73 II D *katt- ({GS} *k-) v. 'kindle, burn' > Ml kattuka id., kattikka v. 'set on fire, burn', Kt kat- (p. katy-) vi. 'burn', 'light (lamp)', kat- (p. katc-) vt. 'set fire to', Td kot- (p. koty-) vi. 'burn with flame', 'light' (lamp), Kn kattū 'begin to burn with flame, cause to burn with intensity', Kdg katt- 'burn with a blaze', Krg kanti v. 'kindle' ¶ D #1207.

1016. *K.Ud_lV_lXV 'to draw [schupfen] (water), ladle out' > HS: WS *√k.dh id. > Gz √k.dh id., Ar √qdḥ v. G 'ladle out (soup from the pot)', qadaḥ- 'drinking bowl', Sb mk.dh '(i) cup/vessel (for offerings)' ¶ L G 420 BGMR 103, Fr. III 405 ¶¶ The v is found in C: Bj {R} √gdḥ pcv. 'ladle out', Ag: Bln {R} k.adak^w- v. 'ladle, pour', Xm {R} qadaq-, Q {R} hedaḥ- v. 'ladle', but it is probably a loan from Semitic (Ag from EthS √k.dh, Bj from Ar √qdḥ) (F ¶ R WB 235, R WBd 91, AD SF 284) II A: NaT *k_l'uḏ- v. 'pour (liquid)' > OT {Cl.} quḏ- 'pour out', Qmq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Uz, ET quy- 'pour (liquid)', Tkm quy-, Kr, Qrg quy-, Yk kut- 'pour (gießen, schütten)', VTt, Bsh q_l y- id., 'shed (leaves)', 'shed (hair)' (of animals), Alt/Tlt/QK {Rl.} v. 'cast (metal)', Tv qut- 'pour, pour in', Tf qut- 'pour in' ¶ Cl. 596, Rs. W 296, ET Q 109-11, Ra. 222, Rl. II 888-9 || AmTg *kodUrpVn 'ē ladle' (a cd) > Ul qodurpu(n-), Nn: Nh qodorūqo/v, Nh/KU qodorpo~v, B qodorfo(n-) ¶¶ The A lenis *k_l'- (> T *k_l'-, Tg *k_l-) for the fortis *k_l'- steel needs explanation II D {in McTm} *°kot_l- 'pour/shoot out' > Tm kot_l.t u v. 'pour forth, shower down, empty the contents of a basket/sack', Ml kot_l.t uka v. 'shoot out, empty a sack'; -d> D *ko_l.t i ({GS} *k_l-) 'passage to carry out excess of water, outlet (of a tank) for surplus water' > Kn ko_l.d i id., Tm ko_l.t i 'weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water', Tl ko_l.d i 'outlet of tank' ¶¶ D ##2065, 2197 ◇ D *-t_l-/-t_l- < N *-d- regularly, but a cluster *-dh- would have yielded D *-tt- (F N *°k_l.UdhV ~ *°a- 'to pierce'), hence we may suppose a vw. between *-d- and the Ir.

1017. ***K₁Ud₁V₁XV** 'to scold', (??) 'to shout at' > IE ***keu₁Hd-/ku₁Hd-** > NaIE ***keuəd-/ku(ː)d-** v. 'scold', (??) 'shout at' > OI kut-'sa₁' 'abuse, blame', kut'sayati 'abuses, blames', NPrs ĒdyEvkN na₁'ku₁hīda₁'n ~ neku₁hīda₁'n 'to despise, blame' || Gk κυδα₁ζομαι 'am reviled', κυδα₁ζω 'I revile, abuse', κυ₁δο₁ 'reproach, abuse' || Gmc: OGtn huta 'to call in (herbeirufen)', Nr ? huta-v. 'shout, make noise, shout threateningly at (a dog), treat with disdain', ON ho₁'ta 'to threaten', OSx for-hwa₁'tan, OHG wa₁'Phan ({P} hwa₁'Phan) {Kb.} 'to oppose', fir-wa₁'Phan 'to curse, damn', Gt hvo₁'ta, ON ho₁'t 'threat', *kud-sko- > AS husc, OHG hosc, OSx hosk 'insult, mockery' || SI *kudi- > OCS **кудити** kuditi 'vituperare', RChS, OR kuditi 'insult, blame', Blg 'кудити' v. 'talk scandal, blame', Slv ku₁'diti, Slk kudit₁' 'to blame', SCr ku₁'diti id., 'to slander' ¶ WP I 348-9, P 595-6, M K I 228, VI. II 1345, Sg. 1423, F II 40, Vr. 250, Fs. 286, Ho. 179, Ho. S 38, Kb. 1153, OsS 419, Schz. 312, WW 366, ESSJ XIII 82-3 ¶ IE *-d- for the expected *-d^h- is due to an IE incompatibility law || HS: S ***^o/k₁d^h** > Ar **√qd^h** (ip. -qda₁hu) 'speak ill of', L (pf. qa₁-da₁ha) 'to revile one another' ¶ Hv. 590 II ? U ***kot₁V** (or *-a-, *-tt₁k₁s₁k₁s₁'s₁'k-) > pSm {Jn.} ***ka₁^ot₁** v. 'scold' (× N ***k₁a₁3₁l₁V₁χ₁V** 'to scold' [q.v. ffd.]) II A: M ***qoti-** > ***qoci-** 'blame, slander' > WrM qoci, HIM хоч 'mockery', ***qocila-** > WrM qocila-, HIM хочло-(x) v. 'slander, vilify; blame; make fun of', Kl хочл-х **χос₁'л₁χ₁** 'be jealous, suspect', Kl **л₁** {Rm.} **χос₁'л₁** -χ₁α 'to rebuke, reprimand, scold' ¶ MED 951, KRS 602, KW 191 II D {tr.} ***kat₁i-** v. 'reproach, scold' > Tm kat₁i- v. 'reprove, rebuke, chide', Mlt qar₁'ye v. 'reproach, scold, abuse' ¶¶ A less plausible D cognate: D {tr.} ***kat₁-Vr₁-**, {GS} ***gad₁-Vr₁d₁-** 'shout, scream, make noise' > Tm katar₁u 'cry aloud from pain/grief, scream, yell', MI katar₁uka v. 'roar, lament', Ka gadar₁u 'produce a loud sound', Tu gaddala 'noise', Tl gadumu, gaddincu v. 'rebuke, scold' < D {GS} ***gad₁-** 'scream, yell, scold' ¶¶ D ##1126, 1189, GS 25 [#7] ♦ The meaning 'to shout' is represented in NrGmc (and D?) only. Therefore we must either suppose that this meaning belongs to the ancient heritage and has been lost in most lgs., or to admit here a typologically rare case of semantic change from 'scold' to 'shout' (the opposite of the reg. change from 'shout' to 'scold').

1018. ***K₁a₁dK₁ud₁V** 'tip, top' > IE: NaIE ***kakud-** 'peak, summit' > OI ka₁'kud- (nom./acc. ka₁'kut) id. || L cacu₁-men 'the extreme point, top, tip, summit' || ? Gmc ***xagu-** < ***xagu-la** > ***xagila** > OFrs {P < ?} heila 'head' (not mentioned in Stlr.) ¶ P 588-9, ? M K I 135, M E I 287, WH I 127 [†] AdS of NaIE ***kaput** ~ ***^ok₁au₁put** 'head' (< N ***k₁a₁l₁w₁p₁E** 'skull; occiput → head', q.v. ffd.) || HS: S ***k₁adk₁ud-** ~ ***k₁udk₁ud-** 'crown (of the head), sinciput' > BHb d7qd6q₁ k₁od₁'k₁o₁d₁ id. (+ppa: &dq0d6q₁ k₁od₁'k₁o₁d₁- 'his crown/sinciput'), JA ad1q[^]d6q₁ k₁od₁'k₁o₁d₁-a₁ id., 'summit', MNA kotke 'skull', Ug k₁dk₁d 'crown of the head, head', Ar d₁ muqadd- 'le derriere de la tete et du cou', Ak k₁ak₁k₁adu 'head, top', Eb gag₁-gu₁'-tum k₁ak₁k₁udum ¶ KB 1002, KBR 1071, Js. 1317, A #2392, OLS 363, Js. 1317, Sl. P 476, OJ M 180, BK II 683, Sd. 899-900, CAD XIII 100-12, Krb. EG 12-3, MiK I #1.159 II ? D {†: [1]} D ***ko₁'t₁** / ***kot₁'t₁** - 'summit, top' (× N ***K₁ot₁V** 'tip, end, sharp point', 'to finish' [q.v. ffd.] and N ***k₁X₁R₁V₁t₁V** 'summit, top') [†: [2]] NED ***kukk-** (× N ***K₁X₁R₁K₁ub₁p₁V** 'top, summit, crown of the head') > Krx kukk 'head, extremity', Mlt kuku 'head' ¶ D #1630] ♦ In IE *d (rather than *d^h) due to an incompatibility law.

1019. ***k₁Uk₁E** 'dark, black' > K: G I k₁uk₁un-ax₁-i 'dark, black', G k₁uk₁un-et-i, k₁uk₁un-at-i 'darkness' ¶ Chx. 638 ¶ K ***-k₁-** (rather than *-k-) is probably due to as || HS: Eg fP kkw (= {Vc.} ***[kikyaw]**) 'darkness' > Cpt: Sd **каке** kake, B **кахи** k^haki ¶ EG V 142-3, Fk. 287, Vc. 74 [†: ¶¶ Blz. KM #10 suggests to add Ak kukku₁ 'darkness', but it is likely to be a loan from Sum ku₁o.ku₁o 'darkness' (CAD VIII 499)] II A: M ***ko₁'ye** 'soot' > MM [MA] ko₁'ye₁, WrM ko₁'ge ~ ko₁' ~ ko₁'gege, HIM x₁'', Mnr H {SM} k₁o₁' id. ¶ MED 478, SM 204, T 339 || Tg: WrMc {Z} kuku 'black' (× kuku 'gray, blue' < N ***k₁'Eho₁'k₁a** 'green/blue'), ? {Z, Hr.} ku 'soot on the bottom of a kettle' ('RuЯansatz des Kesselbodens') (from M?) ¶ Z 288-9, Hr. 597 ¶ Mc k- (regularly from Tg ***k₁-**) instead of Tg ***x-** is due to as and/or to the merger with N ***k₁'Eho₁'k₁a** ♦ Fn. SK 97 [#160] (K, Sum kuku 'verdunkelt, Finsternis') [†: Blz. KM 116 [#10] (K, Eg. Ak)].

1020. ***k₁ok₁w₁V** 'hook', 'tooth, fang' > K: GZ {FS} ***k₁ak₁-**, {AD} ***k₁ak₁w-** 'hook' (× N ***K₁aK₁u** 'stalk, stick') > G k₁ak₁vi 'hook' ('Haken, Hakenchen'), Lz k₁ok₁-a, k₁ok₁ari ~ k₁uk₁ari id. ¶ FS K 167-8, Chx. 543, BU 219 II HS: S ***kakk-** '(ε) tooth, sharp stick' > JA kak₁'k-a₁, Sr kak₁'k-a₁, Md kaka 'tooth, molar', JEA kak₁'ka₁ 'molar tooth', Ak kakk-u(m) 'stick, weapon' ¶ Br. 326, Lv. II 325, Sl. 580, DM 197, Sd. 422 II ? IE: NaIE ***kog₁-/*keg₁-** 'hook, claw' > pGmc ***xo₁'ka-**, ***xakan-**, ***xe₁'kan-** 'hook' > OHG ha₁'ko, ha₁'go, ha₁'kko, OFrs hok, MLG.ho₁'k, MDt hoek, AS ho₁'c 'hook', NE hook; ON hækja, NNr hækja 'Kръcke' || SI ***kogyt₁** ~ ***kogyt₁** > OR **коготь** kogot₁, R, Uk 'корот?', Cz ? koha₁'t 'claw', Hls kocht 'awn, **кощеп?** (a weed cereal) || Ht kaka-s 'tooth' ¶¶ P 537-8, Vr. 278, Ho. 167, Kb. 423, OsS 365, ESSJ X 109-10, Vs. II 275, Pv. IV 14-5, || EI 272 [***ko(n)gos** 'hook'; ***n** on the problematic ev. of Mlr alchaing 'weapon rack' and Lt ké₁'nge 'hook on the wall' (< b-MLH henge 'Hänge' < d- Gmc verb for 'hang', cf. Frn. 239) ¶ The lack of labialization of the IE stem-final cns. is still to be explained [infl. of N ***goPK₁a** '(ε) tooth, hook, sharp stick?'] II U ***kokka** 'a protruding point, hook' > FL ***kokka** > F kokka 'sth. protruding, a protruding point; stem of a ship (Vorderstevens); penis', F ? kokka 'hook, fish-hook', Krl kokka 'hook, stem of a ship', Krl A kokku 'penis', Krl Ld kok₁, kokke₁ 'hook, penis' || pLp {Lr.} ***kō₁'kke₁** [× N ***goPK₁a** '↑'] > Lp: N goakke {SK} 'hoe', {N} 'hood on a cradle', L {SK} ko₁'kke 'ein sich

гъкъwдrts biegendes Holz, das aus dem Vorderteils des Schlittens hervorsteht', {LLO} ka^hke^h 'Holzbogen als Shutzdach der Wiege', Nt {TI} ku^he?kkə, I {It.} koakki 'hook', Kld kuə?kə id., {SaR} кyгък? 'hook (вепалка, крвчок)', Lp K ko'a?kkə 'hoe, hook' || pY {IN} *ko^h'kə 'head (of a fish/animal)' (× N *K.X₁R₁K₁ubpV 'top, summit, crown of the head', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ UEW 171-2 (FU, Y), Lr. #468, Lgc. #2614, Hs. 630-I, SK 208-9, 225-6, Lr. #468, IN 228-9, IN RJ 8, Ang. 122, Jc. JR s.v. ko'ka II ? A: Tg *xu^h'kte or *xu^h'ykte 'tooth' (probably < **xu^h'k-kte or *xu^h'yk-kte, where *-kte is a sx.) > Ewk iktə 'tooth', Neg iktə 'tooth, canine', Nn xukte 'tooth', ? WrMc weyxe 'tooth, fang, horn', Jrc weyhe 'tooth' ¶ STM I 300, S AJ 215 [#129], Kiy. 124 [#182] || ??φ pJ {S} *kunki 'nail, peg, hook' > OK ku^hgi^hji^h ~ ku^hgi^hji^h, J: T ku^hgi, K ku^hgi^h, Kg ku^hgi ¶ S QJ #889, Mr. 462 ¶ On the reflexes of Tg *-kt- (incl. *-kt- > Mc -x-) f Ci. 229-30 ¶¶ ? DQA #1128 (A *k^ho^h'ki^h 'hinge, hook'; incl. pJ *kunki), Vv. AEN 11 (Tg *xu^h'kte ч ltOJ kiba 'fang' < pJ *ku^ho^h-li-n^ho^h-pa 'fang-tooth' [Mr. 450]; denies the connection of Tg *xu^h'kte with N *k.ok₁w₁V) II D (tr., 'GS) *kokk- 'hook' > Tm, Tl kokki id., Ml kokka 'clasp, hook', Kt koky, Td kwiky, Kn kokki, kokke, Kdg kokke 'crook, hook', Tu kokkə 'hook, clasp', Gnd kokki 'hoe' ¶¶ D #2032 ¶ The association of this D noun with the paronymous verb *koŋkk-/*kokk- 'bend' is secondary (folk et.). It brought about merged forms like Tl koŋki 'hook' ♦ The labialization of the vw. in U, D and Tg may be due to N *w (still preserved in K). The N vw. *a is reconstructed on the ev. of IE (initial *k- without labialization or palatalization), S and K. The long *-kk- in U may point to the underlying ancient cns. cluster, but it (just as K *-k,-) may be also explained by as ♦ Fn. KD 342 (K, D) ♦ AD NM #91; S CNM 3 (чч ST; suggests to adduce here A *gek^ho^h 'hook', which is less plausible from the phonetic point of view).

1021. ??₂ Ll *K.aK.a 'penis' > IE: NaIE *kak- 'male genitalia' > AS haŋan 'genitalia', MHG {KM} hagen, NHG Hagen, NGr ? Hegel, NGr Sb {KM} heigel 'bull kept for breeding' ('Zuchtstier', Haksch 'Zuchteber', NHG hecken 'to mate' (of birds), NE hetch; OHG hegidruosi, hegidruosa, hegidruosi 'penis, testicle, pudendum', MHG hegedruosi, heidruose 'testiculus, pudenda' || Ltv kakale 'penis, scrotum' : RChS коуанъ коc'анъ 'membrum virile' ¶ WP I 334, Kb. 443, OsS 378, Lx. 83, KM 295, ME II 132; ? Vs. II 356-7 & ? ESSJ X 104-5 (both: коуанъ ← коc'анъ 'cabbage-head') II U: FU i^h*kakk- > pObU *^hka^h- > pVg *ka^h- 'penis' > Vg: N {Mu.} ko^h'k, UL {Kn.} ko^h:k, {Kn.} Ss kō^hg id. d> Vg N {Mu.} ko^h'kti 'coire' (the preservation of the stop -k may be due to ideophony or to the Lallwort-association of the Vg noun) ¶ WVD VII 142, MK 218, UEW 172.

1022. *K.aK.u 'stalk, stick, cudgel' > HS: B: Ah a^h-kəkkəwa 'stick' ¶ Fc. 777-8 II ? IE: NaIE *keku- 'keulenformiger Stock', 'Stock mit hammerartigem Quergriff' > Av c^hakus^h- n. 'hammer/battle-axe for throwing' ('Wurfhammer, Wurfaxt'), NPrs ŷku*a c^ha^h'kos^h 'a brazier's hammer' || Pru [El.] queke 'Stecle' ('Tannenast als Zaunstab'), Ltv c^haka {Kar.} 'a cudgel with a side-branch', {ME} 'Knüttel mit Knorren/Wurzelende als Griff' ¶ WP I 381, P 543, Brtl. 575, || Kar. I 184 (connects Ltv c^haka with IE *k^hak- 'bough, branch', which is *err.*, because IE *k^h- yields Ltv s-), || ME I 401 (*unc.* comparison of Ltv c^haka with Cz c^hakan 'morning star'), En. 200, Tp. P K-L 380-2, Vl. I 584 ¶ The irreg. Ltv c^h- (for the expected k-) may be due to dialectal palatalization (f Rudz. LD 306-8) or borrowing from a different Baltic lge. II A [1]: T *Ka^hgul- > OT {Cl.} qa^hyl 'a willow shoot, a rod used for chastisement' ¶ Cl. 610 || ?? M || *qaqu^hyl^h 'fishing rod' > WrM qaquul(i), HIM хахуул id., fishhook', Kl {Rm.} ga^hu^hl^h id., {KRS} хахул? ɣa^hu^hl 'fishing rod', Brt хахуули id. ¶ MED 947, KW 141, KRS 162, Chr. 564 ¶ The strange shape of the word and the unexpected long vw. in HIM, Brt and Kl suggest borrowing I [2] ? A *k^hUk^hV 'stalk, root' > T *k^ho^h'k 'root' > OT, MU, MQp, Chg [San.], Tkm, Az, Ggz, Kr, CrTt, Qzq ko^h'k, Tk ko^h'k, Tv kœ^h'k, Chv ka^hĀk kĀk, ? kĀ^h'k 'root' ¶ Cl. 708, Rs. 287, ET KQ 91-2, TL 109, S AJ 182 [#67], Md. 51, 169 (*k^ho^h'k) || pKo *ko^hki^hri^h ~ *ko^hko^hri^h 'stalk' > MKo ko^hki^hri^h ~ ko^hko^hri^h, NKo k^hokci id. ¶ S QK #481, Nam 401, MLC 1330 || pJ *ku^hku^h-i 'stem, stalk' > OJ kuki, J: T/Kg kuki^h, K ku^hki^h id. ¶ S QJ #166, Mr. 462 ¶¶ *U of the first syll. may be due to regr. as ¶¶ DQA #1076 (A *k^hi^huyk^he^h 'root, stem'; incl. T, Ko, J), S AJ 284 [#199] [both papers tie in Tg *xu^h'kte 'tooth', which is hardly acceptable (?σ); f N *k.ok₁w₁V 'hook', 'tooth, fang'] II K: GZ *k.ak.w- 'hook' (× N *k.ok₁w₁V 'ŋ', q.v. ffd.).

1023. *K.oK.E 'to look, see' > IE: NaIE *k^hek^h-/*k^hok^h-, *^hek^h-s-, *^hek^heg^h- 'see' > OI 'ka^hs^hate^h 'appears, is brilliant, shines' (medium voice, which may be interpreted as 'is seen'), caus. (ava)ka^hs^hayati 'дѣтt hinblicken', Av a^hkasat^h 'erblickte', NPrs %gaA a^hga^hh 'aware, wary; intelligent, knowing; prudent', %gaNi nega^hh ~ rgaNi nega^hh n. 'look, aspect; glance; observation'; *k^hek^h-s- > OI 'cas.te^h (3p caks.ate^h) md. v. 'sees, appears', Av c^has^h-te, -a^hite 'teaches', MPrs c^has^hitan 'to teach', Av, OPrs c^has^hman-, NPrs μ4* c^ha^hs^hm 'eye' || Gk Ep τε^hκμop, Gk τε^hκμap 'fixed sign, fixed mark, boundary' || *^hek^heg^h- > Sl *kaza^h-ti (1s prs. *kaz^ho^h) v. 'show' > OCS казати kazati, Slv ka^h'zati, R по-каѡзат?, ? ка'зат? 'to show', ScR ka^h'zati 'to show, say', Blg 'кажа v. 'say', RChS, OR kazati, R с-каѡзат?, ? ка'зат?, Uk ка'зати, Blr ка'зати? 'to say', OCz ka^h'zati, LLs kazas^h, Hls kazac^h 'to order', Cz ka^h'zati, Slk ka^h'zat^h 'to preach, order', P kazac^h 'to narrate, preach, order' || ???φ It is tempting to adduce here WGmc {KM} *guggjo^h-n > OHG (?) guckan 'to look', NHG gucken 'to look, peep', NLG kucken, Yid Nqvq kukn. 'to look', ? Dt

kijken, but both the cnss. and the vowels violate the reg. sound corr. (ideophonic factor, as ?) ¶ P 638-9, M K I 204, VI. I 45 & II 1342-3, Sg. 90, 1424, F II 66-7, ESSJ IX 168-70, Kb. 415, KM 276, Vr. N 368-9, KM 276, Glh. 314-, EI 25 (*k^wek^h - ~ *k^weg^h - 'appear') II HS: C: SC: Kz kekem- v. 'hear' || Dhl ke^hk- v. 'watch, look at' || ? Ag: Aw {Hz.} 3nkoγ3n, 3nk^way3n, Knf {TBZAC} eg^waw v. 'hear' ¶ E SC 243, E K 13, EEN 11, To. D 139, Blz. CWL II U: FU *koke- v. 'see, experience, find' [× N *goki 'track' (→ 'way'), 'to track (game), follow the tracks of?'] > F koke- v. 'experience, find out', Es koge- v. 'fear', as well as 'experience, undergo' [a recent innovation due to the infl. of F] || Lp Kld {TI} kuo]k^a- v. 'inspect the fishing equipment' || Sm {Jn.} *ko- v. 'see, find' > En (1s obj. aor.): En X koabo, En B kuabo 'suchen, finden', Ne T xo-c?, T O {Lh.} xo^s- v. 'find', Ne F {Lh.} ko^s- id., Sq Tz {KKIH} qo-qo 'to find, catch sight of, discover', Kms {Cs.} kulⁱm, {KD} 1s prs. k^ulⁱa^m 'I see, examine, perceive, find', Koyb {Sp.} кубамъ 'I see', куламъ 'I find', Mt {HI.} *ko- 'see, find' (Mt: M {Sp.} κοιμъ 'I find', K {M} ischi^hngo 'I do not see' [ischin 'I do not']) ¶ Coll. 25, UEW 171, SK 208, Jn. 72-3, Cs. 80, 181, KKI 162, KD 34, HI. M #513 II D *kokk- v. 'raise the head or project the neck in order to see sth.' > Knd kok- 'raise/project the head while seeing a distant object', Kui gopka (< *gok-pa, p. go^hkt-) stretch forth, stretch the neck in order to observe sth., Ku go^hk- 'look up, await' ¶ D #2180.

1024. ? ***k, ʔk, ʔk, ʔ** 'beak', o 'to peck' (of a bird) > K: GZ *k, ek, - v. 'stoke, poke (with beak), knock' (× o) > G k, ek, - id., Mg k, ak, - v. 'pound, grind, knock', Lz k, ank, - id.; GZ *k, ek, -wn_o - v. 'peck' (of a bird) > G (amo)-k, enk, - v. 'pick up (grain from a vessel, from the ground with the beak)', (a)-k, enk, - v. 'pick up (grain from the ground)', (da)-k, enk, - v. 'break sth. with the beak', Mg k, 3k, on-, k, ik, on- v. 'peck' (of a bird), Lz k, ik, on- id., 'eat a little at a time' (**ест? понемногу**) ¶ K 108, K² 88, FS K 174 (*k, enk, -) II U: FU *k^hvk- v. 'peck' (of a bird) > pPrm *kək- id. > Z kokav-ni v. 'peck, gouge', Z US kəkāl- id., Yz kokas^h- v. 'have sexual relations', Vt kuke^has^hki-, Vt Ur kuke^has^hk- v. 'peck' (of hens) ¶ LG 129, SZ 161 II A: AmTg *xak^ho^h- ~ *^hxoko- 'beak' > Nn Nh xaqoa^h, Ul xaqva(n-) 'beak', Ud {Shn.} ʔai, {Krm.} ʔa? ~ ʔa id., Ork xoco(n-) id., 'nose (= front part) of a fish' ¶ STM I 17, Krm. 203 II D *kokk- (ʔGS) *k-) 'beak' > Mnd kokku 'long beak, bill', Kn kokku, Tu kokku, kokka^hyi, ko^hka^hyi 'beak, bill', Kdg kokki 'beak' ¶ D #2034.

1025. ***K, alV(-mV)** 'spot, stain; be spotty' > IE: [1] NaIE *kel- 'spot, stain' > OI kar^hka- 'white, a white horse', NPrs ʔr08i c^herk 'dirty; matter (pus, sanies vulneris)' || Gk κελλο^h 'gray', κελαίνο^h 'black' || [2] NaIE *kel-mo- > OI kalmas^h-a-h, 'stain, dirt', NPrs {Sg., BM} rMr8 c^ha^hrme 'white/gray horse', Krd c^herme 'white' || NGr Sw Helm 'a white blaze on the cattle's forehead', Sw ʔ hja^hlm {Hlq.} 'white blaze on the cattle's/horse's forehead', Sw hjalmig 'having a white head or a white blaze on the forehead' (of cattle/horses) || [3] ʔφ NaIE *ka^hl-/ka^hl- > Gk κηλι^h / κηλι^hδο^h, Gk D καλι^h 'stain' || L ca^hlidus, callidus 'white-browed' (of horses), Um CALERSU kaler^huf acc. pl. 'cal(l)idos, with a white forehead (oxen)', ʔ L caligo 'fog, darkness' || ʔ OIr caile, later (Mlr) gaille 'stain' || Lt kaly^hbas, kaly^hvas 'white-necked' || SI *ka^hl^h 'dirt, mud' > OCS, OR каалъ ka^hl^h, SCR ka^hl ~ ka^ho 'dirt, slime', Blg кал 'dirt', Slv ka^hl 'dirt in a puddle', Cz, Slk kal 'liquid dirt, mud', P ka^hl 'dirt, puddle', R кал 'faeces' ¶ P 547-8, M K I 171, 184, VI. I 570, BM 163, Sg. 891, F I 813-4, 840-1, WH I 139-40, Bc. G 330, Vn. C 11-2, LP § 258, Frn. 208, Hlq. 357, ESSJ IX 127-9, Glh. 310 II HS: S *^ho^h/k, lm 'stain' > Gz k, olm-at 'stain, blemish' ({Di.} 'macula') ¶ L G 428 II A: M *qali^hy^hun > MM [S] qalivun 'brown horse with a black mane and a black tail', WrM qaligun, HIM халиун 'brown, Isabella', M *qaltar 'variegated, spotted' > WrM qaltar, HIM халтар id., 'blemished; having a white muzzle', Kl {Rm.} xaltr^h 'brown with a bright muzzle or a white mane', M b> Alt/Tlt/Sg/Qc/QK/Qb {Rl.} qaltar 'brown with a white mane' (of horses), R ʔ халтарый 'bay with brighter spots' (of a horse), WrMc qaltara 'dark-bay with a white breast, a bright muzzle and a white blaze on the forehead' (of horses) ¶ MED 920, H 58, KW 163, Rl. II 259, Z 257-8 || ʔ T *Ka^hl^h 'white blaze' [× T *k^hal^h 'bare, without hair' < N ***K, al^hʔu** (or ***K, al^hʔu**) 'bare, naked'] > Chg ʔ^hQ qas^h 'a white blaze on the forehead of a horse', Xk xazar- 'turn gray' (of hair), 'become white/bright', Tv qaz^harar- 'go gray' (of hair), 'show white (from afar)', Tlt {Rl.} qaz^hay- id., qaz^hai^hyan c^hac^h 'gray hair', T *Ka^hl^h-Ka^h 'white blaze' > OT {Cl.} qas^hya 'with a white head and darker body' or 'with a white blaze on the forehead', Tkm ʔ, Az gas^hya 'white blaze on the forehead of an animal (esp. horse)', Tk ʔ, Uz, ET, Ln, VTt, Bsh, Qrg qas^hqa, Blq qas^hxa, Nog, Qzq, Qq, SY qasqa, Xk xasxa, Chv (b> a NaT lge) xus^hka, ʔ xurs^hka id. ¶ Cl. 671, ET KQ 350-1, Rl. II 395, 398-9, TvR 218 ¶ T *I^h (for the expected *I) may be due to the infl. of *k^hal^h 'bare, without hair; bald place' II D (in SD) *ka^hl- (ʔGS) *k-) 'stain, spot, mole' > Ml kala 'mark as of small-pox, scar, mole', Kn kale, kali 'scar of an old wound, mark of small-pox, stain of mud/oil', Kdg kale 'scar, white spot on nail', Tu kalæ 'scar, mark, blemish, stain', D b>OI kalan^hka- 'stain, soil, impurity', kalana- 'stain, blot' ¶ D #1313, M K I 177-8.

1026. ***K, elja** 'stalk, a hair' > IE: NaIE *k^hel- 'stalk' (→ 'arrow') > OI [× N ***K, ERV** (= ***K, ERU**?) 'hair'] s^ha^hra- 'reed (Saccharum sara), arrow', s^ha^hla-h, 'staff', s^hala- 'hedgehog's needle', s^hal^hya- 'spear-head, arrow-head' || Arm sa-ar^h salart 'leafy branch, leaf, long hair' || Gk κη^hλα ntr. pl. 'arrows' || OIr ca^hil 'spear (lance, javelot)' (< *kl^h-yo-) || ON hali 'point of a shaft; tail' || Pru kelian 'spear' (a centum-reflex of *k^h-), unless it is from IE *kel- 'to prick' || pAl {O} *cala > Al thel (< *k^h-ol-ni or *k^h-ni) 'big

nail, spike' ¶ P 552-3, M K III 306, 313-4, M E II 615-6, 621-2, F I 838, Vn. C 10-1, Vr. 204, En. 192, Tp. P I-K 307-8, O 473-4, ¶ EI 537 [*k^hel(H)- '(spear)point'] ¶ A {S} *k^hilV(-ka) 'thick hair' > T *k^hil^k, 'thick hair' > NaT *k^hil id. > OT qıl 'hair' (esp. 'horse hair, bristle'), MU, Tb qıl 'hair of the tail', Tkm gıl, Ggz kıl, Blq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Alt qıl, Uz, ET qıl 'hair', Tf hıl 'horse hair', Tk kıl, Az gıl, Qmq qıl, Tv χıl 'hair, bristle', VTt, Bsh qıl 'horse hair, bristle', Ln qıl, Xk χıl 'hair, wool', SY qıl 'wool' ¶ Chv xeÄteÄx хьых 'horse hair, string' ¶ Acc. to Mudrak's rule (Md. DKCh 220-1), pT *-IK regularly yields NaT *-I and Chv -Іьк or -Іьк (distribution of ь and ы acc. to the laws of vw. harmony) ¶ Cl. 614, Rs. W 262, ET Q 204-5, TL 196-7, Ra. 192-3, Jeg. 297-8, Fed. II 342, S AJ 178 [#37]. Md. 70, 168 ¶ M *kilga-sun 'horse hair' > MM {S} {H} kilqasun 'hair of horse tail', WrM kilgasun, HIM хлгас (ан) 'horse hair', Kl {Rm.} kilyъsn. id., {KRS} килхсн 'hair, horse hair', Dg {Mrm.} хилас, хиласе, хиласе~ 'thread, string (Schnur)' {Mr.} s'ila~se, {T} s'ila~s 'thread' ¶ H 102, MED 466, Klz. D I 139, Mr. D 216, KRS 300, KW 231, T DgJ 183 ¶ Tg *xin'-ḡa-hta 'hair', *xin'-ḡa- 'to take off the hair from the hide' > Nn {Gru.} xin'a-hta, Nn Nh sḡa-qta 'wool, down', Ul sn'aqta, Ork sḡaḡta, Orc iḡaḡta, Ewk inḡakta, Lm inḡat, Neg i(n)n'aḡta ~ in'ḡakta 'animal's hair, wool, down', Ud iḡakta 'wool, human body hair', Sln iḡakta ~ iḡatta 'wool, hair', WrMc iḡaḡa 'down (of birds and mammals)', Ewk inḡa- 'to take/scrap off the hair from the hide' ¶ STM I 247 ¶ pKo {S} *ka~r(h)- 'hair, horse mane' [x N ***K.alyV** '(lock of) hair, eyebrow, eyelash'] > MKo ka~rki 'horse's mane', NKo m̄ri-k^harak, m̄ri-k^hal 'hair (of one's head)' (m̄ri means 'head'), ka~lki 'mane', Ko: Chs k^hal, PhN k:al, Ks k^ha'l, Hm k^ha'l, Sl q^hal 'hair' ¶ S QK #115, MLC 43, 608 ¶ J: Starosin (S AJ 255 #115) adduces pJ *ka'i 'hair' > OJ ke, [RJ] ke', J T ke' (S QJ #34, Mr. 447), but the word may alternatively (to my mind, more plausibly) belong to N ***K.alyV** '†' (q.v.) ¶ D *kel(l)- ({GS} *k-) 'hair, feather' > Gnd kel (pl. -k) id., Knd kelu (pl. -ku), Png kel (pl. -ku), Ku kellu~ (pl. kelka) 'feather'. Kui kelu (pl. -ka) 'large feather, quill', Krx kalga~ 'plumes' ¶ D #1973 ◇ Cp. IS I 351-2 [#228] [*K.ila 'stalk, a hair'; IE, A, D + i ч FU *kalke 'hair' (actually belonging to N ***K.alyV**)].

1027. ***k.elV** (or ***k.eŋV**) 'to lack, be insufficient' > K *^ok.el-/k.al- > OG, G k.el-/k.l- v. 'lack, be short of, diminish' [x N ***k.laV** '(to be) few, too small/thin/light', q.v.]: aor. -k.el (da-v-a-k.el 'ich zog ab, ich verminderte'), prs. m-a-k.l-s 'I lack' (literally 'to me is insufficient'), G X k.al-/k.l- v. 'lack, be insufficient', Mg, Lz k.or- v. 'need, wish' (acc. to IS I 323, the stem-final r in a verb suggests a denominative origin: Zan *k.or 'a need' < K *k.al-), Sv m-a-k.u 'I need' (k.u < *k.l. -), k.l- (x-o-k.l-i 'he lacks', li-k.l-i 'to lack'); acc. to IS, Sv k.l- is a loan from G ̄-d̄ GZ *m-k.l-e- 'deprived, lacking' (→ 'short') > OG, G mok.le-, G X mk.le-, Lz mk.ule- 'short', Mg cd χe-k.ule 'deprived of a hand' (with χe- 'hand') ¶ K 106 (*k.al-), K² 89 (*k.el-/k.l-), 123 (*m-k.l-e-), Schm. 119, F KW3 24, FS K 173, FS E 189 (*k.el-/k.l- 'to diminish, be deprived of, lack'), Chik. 296, Mach. XS 270 ¶ U *kelV > FU *kel.ke- v. 'need, must, shall' > pLp {Lr.} *k̄lk̄z- id. > Lp: S {Hs.} galgedh, U {Schl.} gal'gat id., L {LLO} kal'kat 'werden, sollen, müssen', N {N} ga'l'ga't 'shall, must', Kld k̄l:geð 'need, shall, must' : Er † kel?re- kel'ge-, Mk kel?ro- kel'gə- v. 'love' : Chr L ку=и ку'l (inf. ку=леи), H 'келешkel- 'it is necessary, must', Uf ku'l- v. 'need, must', B ku'l- 'nützig sein, brauchen' : Prm {LG} *k̄l- > StZ ков-ны Z US ko.l-, Prmk, Yz kol- v. 'be needed/necessary; want, like', StVt кулү kule, Vt Ur/B kule, Vt Shm kuwe 'is necessary, should be' : Hg ke'll- v. 'be wanted/needed' : F kelpaa- 'to fit (taugen, angenehm sein)' may belong to U *kelV, but not to FU *kel.ke- ¶ Sm: Slq Nr/Ch {Cs.} kelemn- v. 'lack' ('fehlen, mangeln') ¶ Coll. 87 (*kelke-), UEW 145 (FU *kelke-), Sm. 543 (FU, FP *kelki-, Ugr *kilki- 'must'), Db. OS xxxii, Lr. #305, Hs. 551-2, ERV 250, PI 108, MRS 190, 258, Ep. 41, LG 125, MF 348-9, Sz. MNyH 122 ¶ A: ? NaT *Kila~ (Md. *Kile-) 'wish, ask for' > Chv кеАте кыле- id., QrB келе- v. 'want', VTt Msh келл- кыла~ v. 'wish, want', Xk к°ле- kile- v. 'ask, care', Ln kele-, Slr kele- ~ kela~ ~ keli- 'ask, wish', Slr U kela~, Slr E kelea~ 'be required, incumbent' ¶ Tn. SJ 379, TTDS 237, Jeg. 104, Fed. I 270-1, BIG 79, Md. 75, 168 ◇ IS I 323 (*k.el in K, U, Slr i ч T *k'a~rga~ 'be insufficient, lack').

1028. ***K.ola** (or ***K.olyja**?) 'long, far' > IE: NaIE *k^wel- 'far, distant' > OI cara'ma- 'last, the outermost', KhS tcarama- 'last, even' : Gk τηλe 'far off, at a distance, afar', Gk τηλου~, Gk Ae πηλυι 'afar, far away', Gk παλαι 'long ago' : Brtt {RE} *pellos 'far' > OW, MW, W, Crn, Br pell 'far', OBr pell 'far (in time)' [Flr.: 'far in space' is accidentally not attested], W pellaf 'the outermost' ¶ WP I 517-8, P 640, M K I 377, M E I 533, Bai. 136, F II 465, 891-2, RE 93, Flr. 282 (Clit < IE *k^welso) ¶ U: FV *ku~iLya~ 'wide, broad' > pLp {Lr.} *k̄zlye~ 'broad' > Lp: S {Hs.} guljeke, L {LLO} kal'je~, N {N} ga'l'je : Er kel'e, Mk kel' 'breadth'; Er kel'ey, kel'ew, kel'eḡ, Mk kel'i 'broad' ¶ UEW 663. Lr. #304, Lgc. #1911, Hg. 678 ¶ A: M *qola 'far, distant' > MM [IM, MA, IsV] qola, WrM qola, Hlm хол, Klm xolo~, Mnr {T} xolo, {SM} xolo ~ xulo, Ba, Dx xolo, Dg xol, MMgl qola~, Mgl {Rm.} qolo 'far' ¶ Pp. MA 306, 445, MED 956, T 376, Iw. 127 ¶ ??φ pKo *ki~r- 'long', v. 'prolong' > MKo ki~r'u-, NKo kirri- 'prolong', NKo k̄il- 'long' ¶ S QK #49, Nam 81, MLC 264, 279 ¶ unc. : S AJ 295 [#524] & DQA #829 ¶ HS: AdS of Eg fp k̄y 'be high', 'high, tall', k̄y.w 'height, length' (its main source is N ***k.al~h** 'high; be high'; more likely than N ***ga?i** ~ ***ga?yV** 'high' [q.v.]) ¶ EG V 1-4, Fk. 275 [¶ II D *ko~l ({GS} *k-) > Kn ko~l, ku~l 'length, largeness', Tl ko~lu 'big, huge; much, very' ¶ D

#2239] **II Gil:** Gil A k'əl- 'be long', k'əla 'long' ¶ ST 126 ♦ The IE ev. rules out pN *-l̥- ~ -Ly-, because a palatal element within a v would have brought about a "movable *s-" in IE. Therefore *y in FV and Eg seems to go back to a sx. [♦ Blz. LB #104b and Blz. LNA #27 (suggested to equate A with D).]

[♦ 1028a. ***K.ūl̥.ṽ** 'fall, fall apart' > HS: S *k.īl̥ > Ug √k.wyl G 'fall', Ak OA/OB inf. k.ia'lu-k.a'lu id. (?), Ak OA k.īlu adj. prone'; ?? Gz k.walk.wala 'bring down, go downhill' ¶ OLS 364-5, A #2408, Sd. 918, CAD XIII 75-6 (k.ia'lu-k.a'lu "uncertain meaning"), 252, L G 430 || CCh: Mtk {Sb.} kal-, Gude {ChL} k'wū'li'c'(a) v. 'fall' ¶ JI II 131, ChC, ChL ~~II IE: NaIE *g'wel- v. 'drop, fall down, gush forth' > OI 'galati' 'drops, falls down' || Gk βλῦω 'gush forth' || OHG ~~quellen~~, NHG ~~quellen~~ 'to gush, well' ¶ P 471-2, MK I 329, KM 574 II U:~~ FU *kul.ṽ (~ *ku'ṽ) v. 'fall, fall down/apart, drop off, crumble away' (× FU *kulV- 'come to end') > Hg hull- 'fall, fall down', Vg: LK χολ-, P kul-, Ss χυλ- 'peel off' (bark of trees) ! ObU: Os: Nz kuləy 'crumble' (ice in spring), Kz kō'ṽ.əm- 'zerfallen, auseinanderfallen, sich zerkrümmeln'; Vg Ss {Knn.} ku'lat- 'abgetragen/abgenutzt werden; zergen, so daß nur die Graten übrig bleiben (Fische, wenn sie lange gekocht haben)' || Prm: Z gilav-ni, ? gilal- 'fall' (of many objects), 'fall out', gil3d-v. 'drip' ¶ MF 308-9. LG 84, UEW 156, 199-200, Coll. 97 II A: T *k'ṽjula- 'fall down, collapse' > Qzq, Uz qula-, Bsh q'ṽ'la- 'fall, tumble down', Qq, ET qula- 'tumble down, collapse' ¶ ET Q 122-3 || Tg *ṽxju.ṽ > WrMc ulu-, uleze- 'fall down, crumble, collapse' (of earth, stones on a steep slope, a bank), Ewk PT/Y ulul-, Ewk Ucr ul- id., Ewk PT/Y ulu 'precipice, landslide, landslip', Lm ōlsa- 'collapse' (of ground, bank, etc.), ¶ STM II 263 ¶ The Tg v may result from coalescence of the v in question with different roots [N ***K.ū's'ṽ** 'to fell, fall'] and the N source of FU *ku'ṽ 'zerfallen, abfallen, ausfallen' (UEW 156)] ♦ IS I 358-9 [#235] [U (unc. : incl. *kula- 'come to an end'), T, Tg], Blz. LB #48.]

1029. ***K.ol̥.ṽ** 'to beat, strike' > IE: NaIE *k'w'el- 'strike' (× NaIE *k'w'olə-/k'la- v. 'strike, beat' < _N ***K.ol̥.ṽ** 'qa 'to knock, strike, hit', q.v. ffd.) || HS: S *k'ly > Ar √qly (pf. olaQa qala-, n. ag. qaly-) 'frapper q'un a la tkte; renverser, abattre d'un coup portif a la tkte', 'frapper le bois qulat-un avec un autre appellei miqla'~' (jeu d'enfants)' (ilaQu qulat- 'petit morceau de bois placif verticalement sur le sol et que l'on frappe et renverse avec un morceau de bois appellei miqla'~') ¶ BK II 808 II D *kol. v. 'strike, hit' (× N ***K.ol̥.ṽ** 'qa and partially N ***qola** 'to kill') > Tm kol. id., ko'l. 'killing, murder', Ml kol.ka, kol.likka v. 'hit', Kt kol.~kon- v. 'pain, trouble, Td kwil. v. quarrel', v. 'trouble' (of urine) (i.e. 'one wishes to unrate', Tu kon'pini v. 'hit', kol.puni, kolpuni v. 'come into collision', Klm go'l- v. 'beat, shoot with bow', Nkr gor- v. 'strike, beat, kill' ¶ D #2152.

1030. ***k.olV** '(big) fish' > IE: NaIE *k'w'ol- 'in big fish' > KhS, YAv kara, Sgd krw kpy 'in monster fish' || OHG *hwalis > MHG we.ṽs > NHG Wels 'sheat-fish, Silurus', Gmc *x'aliri id. > OHG {P<~?} hwelira, NHG {Paul} Weller id. (but OHG walir, walira 'whale'); Gmc *x'alaz ~ *x'aliz 'whale' > ON hvalr, AS hwæl, NE whale, OHG (h)wal, MHG wal, NHG Wal, Wal-fisch id., MHG wels 'sheatfish' || Pru kalis ~ "Welz" 'sheatfish, Silurus glanis' [†] ?σ SI {Trb.} *kl.bṽ~*kl.bṽ 'Gobio fluviatilis (in small fish)' > P kielb, R ? колб?, колб id. ! Lt kilbu'kas id., 'fish' (unless from P)] || ?? A possible cd *Hs-k'al- may be represented by Gk [Hs.] ὤσπαλου acc. pl. 'fish' and L squalus 'in a big fish, Meersaugfisch?' (unless we accept P's suggestion that s- in L squalus is based to the analogy of squatus 'in a big fish' and squa'ma 'scale') ¶ Bai. 53, WH II 581-2, P 958 (*s)k'walo-s or *k'walo-s 'eine grüßere Fischart?', F I 167-8, SevR IESHF, Vr. 268-9, Ho. 179, Kb. 1136-7, OsS 435, 1082, Schz. 307, Lx. 306, 317, KM 834, 851, Paul 719, 734, En. 188, Tp. P I-K 168-71, || EI 510 [*s)k'walo-s 'sheatfish, wels'] [†, Trb. SE29-39: 38] || HS: EC: Af {PH} ku'llum, Sml {DSI} kallu'n, Sml N {Abr.} ka'llu'n 'fish', kallu'm- 'to catch fish' ¶ PH 151, DSI 357, Abr. S 148, ? AD SF 81-2 || Ch: WCh: Hs ku'lma' 'in large fish' || CCh *k'ṽlulip- 'fish' (× N ***kiRVp.ṽ** 'fish', q.v. ffd.) [† > BM ~~*k'ṽlulip- > Kl̥b ka'liṽ, Br kilfa', Mrg xilif, WMrg ku'lfa' ~ ku'lfa', Ngx kulfu, Hld kalfi, Wmd ka'liṽ : Higi sb.: HgNk ki'li'pe', HgB ki'li'po', Kps ku'lu'p'e', HgG ku'lu'bi', HgF ku'lu'pu : MeMdr. Mdr ku'lfe', Glv ki'lfa', Dgh ku'lfe', Gv kilifa, Nke ka'le'te' : Mtk klef, pMM {Ro.} *kilif > Mada, Zlg kle'f, Myn, Gzg, Mofu ki'li'f, Mkt kli'fi', Mlk ki'le'f : Db {Lnh.} ki'li'f, Kola {Sb.} kil'f : Ms kuluf fa, {Kr.} kulufna, Bnn ku'lu'va' 'fish' ¶ Ba. 636, ChC, ChL, Ro. 252 ¶ It is not clear if the WCh word *keruf- 'fish' (> Hs kilif, pAG *kirap, pBT *kerapo, etc.) belongs here] || ? SES: Jb {Thm.} ka'l, Mh {Thm.} kell 'whale' || ?? Ak kulil- ~ kulull- 'a fabulous creature, part man and part fish' (a reborrowing from Sum or borrowing of a Sum cognate of the N word?) ¶ Thm. 100, CAD VIII 526-7 ¶ OS #1496 II U *kala 'fish' > FU *kala > F, Es kala : pLp {Lr.} *ko'le' > Lp S {Hs.} gu'ollie, L {LLO} kuolle', N {N} guolle, Kld ku'lliṽ : Er/Mk kal : Chr H/L/Uf/B kol : ObU *ku'l > pVg *ku'l > Vg: T ko'l, LK/UL/Ss xu'l, MK/UK ku'l, P/NV/SV/LL/ML kul, pl. ku'lat; pOs *kul > Os: V/Vy qul, Ty/Y quṽ, D/K xu't, Nx xu't, Kx xu't, O xuṽ : Hg hal || Sm {Jn.} *ka'la", {HL.} *kale 'fish' > Ne T хал, Ne O {Lh.} ха'le, Ne F {Lh.} ka'ṽ'ṽa", Ng {Mik.} kolī, En X {Cs.} kafe, En B {Cs.} kare, Slq Tz {KKIH} qə'li, Kms {KD} k'o'la", Koyb {Sp.} кола, Mt {HL.} *ka'la" (Mt: M {MIL.} cha'lla", {PL.} ghalla", галле, {Sp.} kele, K {MIL.} cha'lli, {PL.} kale', T {MIL.} ka'lla") || ?? pY {IN} *qal- 'fish (??)' > cd : Y T qaldawa {IN} 'scales, hide', {Ku.} 'scales, bark' (qal- 'fish (?)' + sawa 'hide, skin') ¶ Coll. 21, It. #18, UEW 119, Sm. 538 (U, FU *ka'la", FP *kala, Sm *ka'la 'fish'), Lr. #511, Lgc. #2886, Hs. 689, Ht. #245, Jn. 59, KKI 161, Hl. M #461, IN 244, Ku. 250, 295 II A: [1] A *k'olV 'fish' > M *qoli-sun 'fish-~~

skin' [× N ***kol₁V₁SV** (↔ ***kol₁V₁SV?**) 'to peel, bark'] > WrM qolisun, HIM холис(он) id. ¶ MED 959 || Tg: [1] ***xol-sa** 'fish' > Ewk ollo, Lm olr̄, Neg olo, Orc olto, Ud {Krm.} oloho, Ul xolto(n-), Nn Nh/KU xolto ¶ STM II 14, Krm. 275; the cluster ***-ls-** is reflected by Lm -lr̄-, Ud -loh-, etc. (in spite of Vovin's doubts [Vv. AEN 3-4]) || pKo {S} ***ko'ra'ī** 'whale', MKo {S} **ko'ra'ī**, {Vv.} **ku'o'la'y**, NKo **kora'** id. ¶ S QK #1081, MLC 138 || [2] ? Tg ***kali** ∈ a freshwater fish' > Ewk kali 'crucian (carp)' (**карас'**), Ud kali 'cisco (Coregonus)' (**сиг'**) ¶ STM I 366 ¶ The unexpected ***k-** (for ***x-**) suggests borrowing || (a loanword?) M ***qalimu** 'whale' > WrM qalimu, HIM, Brt † халим id.; M -b̄(possibly) Tg ***kalima** 'whale' > Ewk kalim 'whale', Ewk A kalim id., 'fish in its seasonal running in rivers (**ходова**) **рыба**', Lm qalum, Neg kalum, Orc kalima - ka'lma, Ud kalima, Ul qalma, Ork, Nn qalima, WrMc qalimu 'whale' ¶ MED 920, Chr. 538, STM I 366-7, Ci. 309 ¶¶ S CNM 2 reconstructs A ***k'ula** and suggests to adduce Ko-J (sic!) ***kurV-ra** 'whale'; Vv. AEN 3-4 (does not find the reason to reconstruct ***-sa** in Tg ***xol-sa**); ¶ DQA #713 (A ***kalu** 'a k. of fish'), #1042 (A ***k'u'la** 'a k. of big fish'; adduces pJ ***ka'ra** 'plaiçe') || D ***koll-** (***GS**) ***k-** '∈ fish' > MI kolli, Tu koleji '∈ fish'; ? Gnd kīl 'fish' ¶¶ D #2139 ◆ IS I 288-9 [#155] (***kala** > Tg ***kalima**, U, HS), AD GD #161 (U, C, Tg ***xol-sa** 'fish'), MichMR 8-11, AD NM #73, S CNM 7 (чч Yn), Vv. AEN 3-4. The vw. ***a** (for the expected ***o**) in U is obscure ◆¶ Gr. II #156 (***kal** 'fish') [IE, U, A, Ko, Gil, CK + qu. EA + err. J].

1031. ***K₁ul¹ʾa¹** 'clan, village' (→ 'everybody') > IE: NaIE ***k^wel-** 'clan, troop' > OI kr̄. 's.t.i- 'man, people, race' :: Gk τε'λοϋ 'body of soldiers' :: SI ***c^ʿel^ʿad̄** (< ***c^ʿel^ʿjad̄**) 'family', (coll.) 'younger\subordinate members of the family' > OCS **ѡѡлѡдѡ** c^ʿeljad̄ 'populus, familia', Blg 'челд, 'челед 'children, family', SCr c^ʿe'ljā-d̄ 'women\members of the family' (coll.), 'family', Cz c^ʿeled 'servants, clan', Slk c^ʿel'ad̄ id., 'relatives', OR **ѡѡлѡдѡ** c^ʿelaḏ̄ [c^ʿel'ad̄] 'slaves, servants', R 'челд? 'house-serfs' (coll.); SI ***c^ʿelo-ve^ʿ** к̄ 'person (human being)' (lit. 'child [***ve^ʿk̄**] of the clan [***c^ʿel-o-**]) > OCS **ѡѡлѡѡкѡ** c^ʿlove'k̄, Blg чо'век, Slv c^ʿlo'vek, Cz c^ʿlove'k, P człowiek, R чело'век id., SCr чо'век ^d c^ʿo'vjek, SCr K c^ʿlovek 'person, man (male person)', Uk чоло'в'к id., 'husband' ¶ WP I 517, P 640, M K I 263-4, F II 871-3, ESSJ IV 40-2, 48-50, Glh. 181 || HS [1] C: Bj {R} 'kilmo 'Gehuft, Dorf' ¶ R WBd 142 || Ch (× N ***gu¹l¹A** 'dwelling, house?'): ECh: Ke {Eb.} kuli 'village, house', Kwn, Smr {J} ku'lu, Ll {ChC} ku'1 'hut' :: WCh: SBc: Bg k^wa'1 'house, hut', Kir {ChL} k^wa'1 'house', Buli {ChL} kila, {IL} ka'la id. ¶ ChC, ChL, Eb. 74 || [2] (× N ***kalw¹** 'together, whole'): S ***kull-** 'all, every, the totality' > Hb 17f 'kol / -l'f8 'kull- 'all' (cs. 1f1 kōl), Ph, M'b, Amn, Ug, OA, OSA kl, Pun kl, [Plt.] CHYL or CHIL, IA, Htr kl ~ kwl, BA 17k' kol, em. al1 7f kol'l-a⁻, JEA {Sl.} al'uk' kul'l-a⁻, BA, JA, JEA cs. 1f1 kōl, Sr W kul/kull-, Sr E Tw.° kol, Md kul, Ar -wKu kull- id., Gz k^wall- 'all', k^wall-u⁻ 'every-thing\body, all', Ak kull-atu 'all, totality'; S ***kull-b̄**: Tmz kul, ku, Kb kul, mkul, -mkull (followed by a noun in ūtat libre) 'every, all off' (the hyp. of borrowing is confirmed by a phonetic argument: in Kb the cns. k has not undergone either lenition or palatalization ***k** > ш (compulsory for intervoc. ***k** in Kb); S ***k'a'l-** (***-a-** due to the merger with N ***kalw¹**): Amr {G} kala 'all' and possibly SES: Mh ka'l-, kali-, Hrs kal, ka'l, kall-, Jb E kōl, kel-, Jb C kōhl, kōl, 'kō, Sq {Jo.} kōl, kal id. ¶ KB 451-2, 1724, HJ 500-7, A #1320, OLS 213-5, Sl. 559-60, DM 206, Nld. MG § 226, Br. 126-7, BGMR 77, L G 281, Jo. M 207, Jo. H 67, CAD VIII 504-6, G A 22, MT 329-30, Dl. 400 || SC: Irq {E} kila 'very much, completely' ¶ E SC 288 || SOm {Tk.} ***k^wull-** 'all' > {Bnd., Fl.}: Dm kull, Hm, Hm K wull 'all' ¶ Bnd. AL 144 || U: FU ***ku¹l¹a¹** 'dwelling, house, village' (× N ***gu¹l¹A** 'l¹') > F kyla¹, Es ku'la 'village', F ? ku'la¹ 'dwelling, house' :: pLp {Lr.} kālzy- v. 'visit, pay a visit' > Lp: L {LLO} kal'je¹, N {N} ga'l'i-¹, I {TI} kolli-, Kld kālly¹yeḏ id. :: Vg: T ku¹, LK k^wa'1, P k^wa'1, ka'1¹, Ss kol 'house' ¶ Coll. 93, UEW 155-6, Lr. #303, Lgc. #2343b:2, TI 105 || A: NaT ***k¹ul** 'slave' (× N ***kul¹** 'to work', q.v. ffd. × N ***qul¹a¹** 'child, boy') || D: AdS of D ***ku¹li** 'working for wages' [< N ***kul¹** 'l¹' × ***qul¹a¹** 'l¹'] ◆ Not here Sv L .qlaw 'child, boy' (↔ S CNM 9), see N ***qul¹a¹** 'l¹' ◆ IS I 362-3 [#239] (***K₁u¹la¹** 'community, clan').

1032. ?₂ ***K₁ul¹V** 'brown' > HS: B ***o-γwa¹-l-** 'be brown' > Ah, ETwl iγwal 'be brown' ¶ Fc. 1746, GhA 74 || A ***kUIV** > NaT ***Kula** > OT {Cl.} qula¹ 'dun with black mane and tail', Chg, Osm, Alt qula 'light brown, brown', Tk 'kula id., 'red, russet', 'a red horse', Nog, Qzq qu¹la, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt, Tb qula, Xk xula 'light bay with black mane and tale (**саврасый**)', VTt, Bsh q¹la id., 'light dun, Isabel', QT qula 'light dun', Qmq qula 'brown', Ggz kula, Tk ? qula 'blond' ¶ Cl. 617, Rs. W 298, ET Q 121-2 || M: [1] (<b- T?): WrM qula, HIM хул 'fawn-coloured, tawny; bay, having a black stripe along the spine, with black tail and mane' (horse)', Kl {Rm.} xul¹ 'light brown with a black mane and tail' (a horse) || [2] ? ***ku¹yilen** ({DQA}: *dis* from ***ku¹lilen**) 'gray, bluish' > WrM ku¹ilen ¶ MED 498, 963, KW 195 || AmTg ***xol-** > Ud xoligi, xol'o 'yellow', Nn Nh xog3'o¹ 'gray, brown' ¶ STM I 469 ¶¶ DQA #1158 (A ***k¹u¹li** 'yellow, brown, gray' > T, Tg, M ***ku¹yilen**).

1033. ***K₁uol¹V** 'raven, crow' > U ***kul¹V** > FU ***o¹ku¹V(kV)** 'raven' > ObU ***ku¹l¹VkV** 'raven' > pVg ***ku¹la¹k** > OVg N BerG chu'lach, OVg W Sol ку'лах¹, Vg: T kola¹k, LK xoləx, MK k^woləx, P/NV/SV/LL/ML kuləx, UL/Ss xoləx id.; pOs ***kōl¹əx** > Os: V/Vy kōl¹əx, Ty kol¹əxk, Y koləxk, D/K/Nz xuləx, Kz xō¹ləx, O xoləx id. || pSm {Jn.} ***kul¹əx** id. > Ne T хулы, Ne T O

{Lh.} xu^hi^h, Ne F {Lh.} ku^hi, Ng {Ter.} kulə, {Cs.} ku^hla, En X {Cs.} ku^hruke, En B {Cs.} ku^hreke : Slq Tz {KKIH} ku^hla^h, Slq Tm {KD} kula^h ~ Kms {KD} k^hu^hli ~ k^hu^hli, Koyb {Pls.} kullə, {Sp.} кyлe id. ¶ UEW 200, Coll. 15, MF 292-3, Ht. #259, Jn. 77, KKIH 122 II A: Tg *xo^hli 'raven, crow' > Ewk o^hli 'raven', Ewk Ag o^hli, Sln o^he ~ o^hli 'crow', Lm olinja '∈ raven (hocaq)', Neg o^hli, Ud wali, Orc oli, Ul oli, Ork oli, Nn Nh xoli^h 'raven' ¶ STM II 13 ¶¶ ? S AJ 281 & DQA #1157 (semantically *unj.* comparison of Tg *xo^hli 'raven, crow' with T *kul^h 'bird' & Kl xuldə 'duck-hawk') II HS: ? ECh: Kbl {Cp.} gə^hlə^h gə^h '∈ 'crow' ¶ ChC.

1034. ?₂ ***k.ULV** (bA) 'dog\wolf, whelp' > IE: NaIE *^hk^hol/*^hkul-, *^hk^helb/*^hk^holb- '(young?) dog' > Lt kale^h, ka^hle^h 'bitch' || Gmc *^hx^helpo-z, *^hx^halpo-z 'whelp, young dog' > ON hvelpr, Dn hvalp, Sw valp, AS, OSx hwelp, NE whelp, MDt welp, wulp, wolp, OHG welpf^d welph, MHG welf, NHG Welf id. || ? Gk El [Hs.] κυ^hλλα · σκυ^hλαξ ('young dog' or 'young animal') || Al ke^hlysh 'young of animal, cub' ¶ Vr. 271, Ho. 181, Kb. 1168, OsS 438, Schz. 315, KM 851, Frn. 208, F II 47, O 176-7, ¶ EI 168 [??] *^h(s)koli 'young dog' II HS: S: [1] S *^hkal_ab- 'dog' > Hb bl3k^h3 'keleb_a (pl. Mib511k^h6 kəla^hb_a-im), Ph, Ug, IA, Sb klb, Amr {G} kalbum, JA {Trg.}, JEA aB116k^h2 kal^hb-a^h, Sr kal^hb-a^h (abs., cs. kə^hleb_a with e [e] due to a late Aram distribution: the second vw. in nomina segolata is always e unless preceding a lr. or r), Md kalba, Ar kalb-, Gz kalb, Tgr kəlb, Tgy kəlbī, Ak kalbu(m) 'dog', Sq {L} kalb 'dog, wolf', Mh {Jo.} kawb (pl. kəlo^hb), Hrs {Jo.} kawb ~ ko^hb (pl. kəlo^hb), Jb E/C {Jo.} kəb (pl. 'ko^hləb) 'wolf, dog' ¶ KB 453, A #1313, OLS 214-5, Dlm. 188, Sl. 580, G A 22, L LS 218, L G 282, Jo. M 208, Jo. J 130 ¶ The SES cognates (Mh kawb etc.) point to S *^hkalb- rather than *^hkalab-, because the reg. Mh reflex of *^hkalab- would have been i kəle^hb [2] a variant without deglottalization: S *^h√k.lb in OYmn k.lwb ({Slw.} qillawb-) 'Schakalwolf' ¶ Slw. 183-4 || B: Ty {Fc.} a^hku^hlən 'wolf, lycan' ¶ Fc. 799 || CCh 'dog': BM: BuP {ChL} kula, Bu {ChL} kila, Cb {ChL} kuya, WMrg {ChL} kuya, ki^hya^h : Ktk: Bdm {Cfr.} kə^hle^h, {Lk.} ke^hli, Lgn {Lk.} kə^hle^h, {Bou.} gə^hle^hw, Glf {Lk.} gə^hleu (pl. gə^hle^h), {Lbf.} ge^hle^hw, Ktk Mk {Lbf.} ke^hle^hω, Ktk Ks {Lbf.} ke^hle^h, Ktk Af {Lbf.} gə^hle^ho^h ¶ ChC s.v. 'dog', ChL, Lk. ZSS 145, 147, Lk. B 112, Lbf. VC 162 ¶¶ OS #1521 ◆ Cf. Trmt. NE2 20 (S, IE: Gmc, Lt), BmK 474 s.v. *^hk^h[^h]alp'/*^hk^h[^h]əlp' (S, IE: Gmc). The identification of the rounded vw. in pN is still a problem. The Elean Gk and Tayert Tw cognates suggest *u. Cp. N ***gUhLE(-bA)** 'small carnivorous animal (jackal, [young] wolf, whelp)'.
1035. ***K.u^hHL_a** ~ ***K.u^hlHa** 'lake, small body of water' > HS: C: Ag {AD} *^hk^hə^hl/*^hk^hə^hl (= *^hk^hə^hl-), {Ap.} *^hk^hə^hl/*^hk^hə^hl- 'river, valley' > Bln {R} ku^hra^h, {Ap.} k^hə^hra, Xm {R} aqu^hal, Xm T {CR} q^ha^hra, Km k^hə^hra || EC: Sml N {Abr.} ka^hl 'depression full of water' ¶ AD SF 198 (pC *^hl^hṽ^hk^hṽ^hl/*^hl^hṽ^hk^hṽ^hl-), Ap. AV 14 || Ch: WCh: Su {J} k^hə^hl 'valley' (← *^hriver valley) || CCh: Bdm {Lk.} ki^hlu 'lake', {Nc.} kulu^h 'large body of water (the Chad lake, the Shari river)', Ngl {Lk.} kula^h 'pond', Lgn {Lk.} kula 'lake, pond' ¶ J S 71, Lk. L 102, Lk. B 112, 115 || B ?? Gh {Bs.} kulama 'sea, river' II U *^hk^hu^hl_a 'small lake, marsh, bay' > pPm *^hko^hl (= {LG} *^hko^hl) > Vt kalim 'puddle (of stagnant water)', {Mu.} kale^hm 'inlet or bay in a river' (LG: *^ho > Vt a due to the infl. of l), Z тько́ла tikəla 'small lake' (ты ti means 'lake') || ObU *^hku^hl_ṽ 'marsh' > pOs *^hko^hl_ṽ id. > Os: V/Vy kə^hl_ṽəṽ, Ty kel_ṽəṽ, D ka^hlə, Kz kal_ṽ; pVg kīləṽ (with unexplained delabialization **^hk^hī- > *^hkī-) id. > LK ke^hlī (nom. pl. kēləṽ), MK/UK ke^hlī, P/UL/Ss kelīṽ, NV/SV/LL ke^hli (nom. pl. kēləṽ) || Sm: Slq: ? Tm {KD} ko^hl (inexact transcr. for qo^hl?) 'FluЯbusen', Tz {KKIH} qalsi 'bay in a river or in the riverbed of a tributary (filled with water in spring), ? Tz {KKIH} qoltī large river', {Cs.} t'agandes-kold 'the Yenisey' (lit. 'broad river'), Tz/Yel/B {Cs.} kold, Kar {Cs.} kuld 'the Yenisey', Nr {Cs.} kold, Ke {Cs.} koltte, NP kolttu 'the Ob' ¶ UEW 134-5 (U *^hka^hl_{IV}) and Ht. 149 [#258] (ObU *^hkīl_ṽ) - both recs. are based on the delabialized Vg cognate without explaining Os *^ho^h; Stn. OUV (pObU *^hu^h-, which is preferable to Ht.'s rec.), LG 140, Coll. 21-2, Cs. 118, 238, KKIH 156, 161 II A *^hk^ho^hl_{IV} ({SDM95} *^hk^ho^hl_{IV}, [DQA *^hk^ho^hl_{IV}]) 'lake, basin' > T *^hk^ho^hl 'large body of water (natural or artificial), lake, pool' > OT {Cl.} ko^hl id., Tk go^hl, Qrg ko^hl 'lake, pool', Tkm ko^hl, Az ? л g'o^hl, Ggz go^hl, Uz kyĀn kōl, ET, Qmq, Qzq, Qq, Qrg ko^hl, VTt, Bsh ku^hl, Alt, Xk ko^hl, Tv xo^hl, Tf hō^hl, Yk ku^ho^hl, Chv ku^hl_ṽ 'lake', OQp {TAG} -vK ko^hl 'pool' ('Přtze') ¶ Cl. 715, ET KQ 95-6, TL 91, Dr. TM III ##1682-3, Ra. 190, TAG 100, Jeg. 123, Fed. I 321 ¶ The initial fortis *^hk- is reconstructed on the ev. of Og (Tkm k-) and Tv-Tf lgs. (Tv x-, Tf h-) || i M *^hko^hl (<B T??) > Brt x^hл xu^hl 'lake' (used in names of lakes), WrO ko^hl 'bay', Kl {Rm.} ko^hl 'flood (of a river)' ('bberschwemmung, Wasserflut'); IS I 306 mentions WrM ko^hl 'bay', but I could not detect this word in any available dictionary of WrM (Kow., MED, Gl., Boberg). Acc. to IS, in most M lgs. this word disappeared because of its homonymy with M *^hko^hl 'foot, leg' ¶ Krg. 739, KW 237, Chr. 617 || Tg *^hxule- 'channel, (whirl)pool' > Lm u^hl 'deep place in a river (омыт)', ulgin 'a quiet and deep place in a river (завод?)', Orc, Ud u^hle 'channel (потока)', Ork xulu-pti 'whirlpool', WrMc ule-n 'canal around the ploughed field (for drainage of rain water), ditch (in ploughed fields)' ¶ STM I 477 & II 257, 264, Z 158 || pKo *^hka^hl_ṽm 'lake, big river' > MKo ka^hl_ṽm id. ¶ S QK #226, Nam 11 ¶¶ SDM95 s.v. k^ho^hl_{IV} 'lake, basin', DQA #1129 (pA *^hk^ho^hl_{IV}; incl. T, Tg, Ko) ◆ IS I 305-6 [#177], Blz. C (suggested to tie in Gh kulama), ? S NSShS #22 (A i ч IE *^hg^hel- 'spring'). IS reconstructs here N *^hk- on the apparent ev. of HS, but in HS the N emphatic cnss. may have de-emphasized reflexes, as in all grammatical words and pronouns (see above Introduction, § 2.2). The cognates providing ev. for an original *^hK_a- are found both in

HS (Xm aqu^{al}) and A (Tkm ko^l, Tv xo^l, Tf ho^l, the Tg v with *x-). The connection with IE *g^wel- v. 'drop, well out' (proposed with a query by IS) is unlikely. Cp. N ***gowlu** 'deep; valley' (in some lgs. that do not distinguish between N *K₁- and *g-, there might have been contamination of both roots).

1036. ***K₁e^hlu^{ly}E** 'hear' > IE: NaIE {P} *k^hlewə-/k^hlu(:)- 'hear' > OI s^ro^h-ti, Av surunaoiti 'hears' || Gk aor. ἤκουον 'I heard', prs. κλέ(ε)(ν)-ω, -ομαι 'I hear' || L clue⁻ (clueo, -e^{re}) v. 'be called (hei^{ren})' || OIr cluin- v. 'hear' (ro-cluinethar 'hears'), clu^{as} n. 'hearing, faculty of hearing, ear', cloth 'news, rumour, fame', W clywed 'hear (auditus, audire)', clod 'fame', Brtt {RE} *kluwami v. 'hear' > MW clywaf 'I hear', W clywed 'hear', Crn clewaf, Br klevout 'to hear' || ON hljo^ð, OHG {OsS} hliuth 'Zuhuren, Gehör, Laut', Gt hliuma n. act. 'hearing', OHG (h)liumunt id., 'call, rumour, fame'; (from *k^hlu⁻): OHG lu^t, NHG laut, OSx, AS hlu^d 'loud', NE loud || SI *sli-ti (1s prs. *slew-o^h) 'have the reputation\name\name of' > OCS **сложити** sluti (prs. **сложу** slovo^o) 'have the name, be called', Slv slu^{ti} (prs. slo^{vem}, slu^{jem}) 'be known\ famous as', OCz slu^{ti} (prs. slovu), Cz slouti, Slk slut^{id.} 'be called', R слы^т? (prs. слы^{ву}), Uk 'слити 'have the reputation of' || Ltv ? {ME} slu^t {p. sluva^o}, sluve^t {prs. sluv}, 'spread' (of a rumour), 'become known' || pTv *kla^w- > Tc: A, B kla^w- 'be called \ named' || NaIE inv. *k^hlu^d > OI s^ru^dhi, Gk κλυ^τ 'hear!' || NaIE pp. *k^hlu(:)- 'to-(s) *heard' → 'renowned, famous' > OI s^ru^{ta}-h, Av sru^{ta}-, Gk κλυτο^ς, L (with a px.) in-clutus id., OHG hlot-, hlud- id. (in proper names: Hlot-hari, Clothilde, Hluderich = Clt Cluto-rigi), Arm lu lu 'kund, having heard of' (in lu a^{nel} lu arnel 'to make known, bring the news', lu linel lu linel 'be heard of, be made known') || NaIE *k^hlewo(s) 'fame, announcement' (→ 'speech, word') > OI s^ravah, 'glory, praise, renown' || Gk κλε^ο, Gk Ph κλε^εφο^ς || OIr clu^{ntr} 'fame' || pAl *kla^usn^a (d from IE *k^hlewo(s)) > Al: T quaj, G quej v. 'call, give a name' || pTc {Ad.} *ka^lwe > Tc B n^{em}-ka^{ly}we {Ad.} 'fame' || BSl (L-gr.): Lt s^{love} || SI *sla^{va} 'fame, glory' > OCS **слава** slava, Blg, R, Uk 'слава, SCr sla^{va}, Slv sla^{va}, Cz, Slk sla^{va}, P sława || other ds include: *k^hlou-so- > Av srao^sa- 'hearing, obedience', Lt klausa^o 'hearing, ear, musical ear', SI *slu^x ~ *slu^h n. 'hearing, rumour' > OCS **слухъ** 'ακοή', Blg, R, Uk слух 'hearing, rumour', SCr slu^h, Slv slu^h, Cz, Slk sluch, P słuch 'hearing'; -d> *k^hlous- (+ sx.) > OI s^ro^sati 'hears' || Msp klaosi 'hear!' || Lt klausy^{ti}, Ltv klaus^{ti} 'to hear', Pru klausiton 'to hear, listen' || SI *slu^sati 'to listen' > OCS **слушати** slus^{ati}, SCr slu^sati, Slv po-slu^sati, Slk slus^{at} 'listen', Cz slus^{eti} 'to suit, become (to so.)'; SI *slis^{ati} 'to hear' > OCS **слышати** slis^{ati}, R 'слышат?', P słyszeć id., Cz slyšet 'hear (of, about), listen', SCr slir^sati 'listen to, hear out'; SI *slo^{vo} (*-es-stem, cf. gen. *slo^{ves}-e) 'speech, word' > OCS **слово** slovo 'λο^{γος}, ρη^{μα}', R, Uk, Blg 'слово, P słowo, Cz, Slk slovo 'word', sloveso 'verb', SCr slo^{vo} 'letter (Buchstabe)' || pTc {Ad.} *kl^{eu}- > Tc: A klyos-, B klyaus- {Ad.} 'hear', {Wn.} 'hear, listen', d : pTc {Ad.} *kleu^{ca}(i^a)n > A klots (du. klos^am), B klautso (du. klautsne) n. 'ear' || P 605-7, M K II 372-4, Thr. § 338, SB 102, WH I 237-9, F I 869-70, 877, Vn. C 124-8, RE 103, Vr. 238, Fs. 264, Ho. 164, Kl. 626, 643, OsS 47-8, Frn. 265-6, 1008-9, ME III 942-3, En. 194-5, Tp. P K-L 49-53, Vs. III 664, 673, 678-80, Glh. 558, 563-4, Chrn. II 173-8, ME III 942-3, Xud. I 476, Slr. 94-5, Wn. 218, 221-4, Wn. KTW 112-4, Ad. 222, 230, 232-3, 270, 363-4, Ad. H 16, 70-1, 137, JGH 222, EI 262 (*k^hleu⁻ 'hear', *k^hlu^{to}- 'known, renowned', *k^hleu^s 'hear'), 192 (*k^hlewes 'fame'), 534 (*k^hleu^{trom} 'a sound') || The IE form may be understood if we suppose a *mt* of the labial vw. (> sonant) and of the lr.; the disappearance of the lr. in certain positions is a matter of further research || HS: S *^o-k^uh^l > Ak -k^ul^l (inf. k^alu) 'heed, listen' || Sd. 895-6, CAD XIII 72-5 || C {AD} *m-k^wl/*ma-k^k *w^l 'ear' (|| {E} √mk^wl 'to hear') > Bj A {AD} ?an^gw^{il} (pl. ?ang^{wil}), Bj {Bnd.} ang^{wil}, {R} an^gw^{il} 'ear' || EC *mak^l- v. 'hear' > Sml maql-, {B} Bs {HL} ma^l-, || Dsn {To.} ma^l- || Ag {AD} *ʔank^w- 'ear' > Bln {R} ʔank^wa^o, Q {R} an^xwə, Aw an^{ko}yi 'ear', Aw an^{ko}y/-ənko^q v. 'hear' || AD SF 183, E PC #140, R WBd 24, R WB 40, Ap. AV 4, Bl. 261. 265, To. DL 516 {B, HL 188} || Ch: WCh {Stl.} k^wal- 'hear' > AG {AD} *k^hʔal^ʔη-, {Stl.} *k^hʔal-m^ʔηk 'hear' > Gmy {Hf.} k^heleŋ, Su {J} k^heliŋ, {Hf.} k^heliŋ ~ k^heliŋ, Ang {Flk.} kalu^{ng}, Cp kiliŋ, Mnt {Hf.} k^heliŋ, Ywm {IL} k^heli, {Stl.} kal-mok, Tal {IL} k^weli, Kfr {Nt.} k^heliŋ 'hear'; BT: Krkr {Kr.} k^heli, {J, Lk.} kal-, Grm ip. ku^{la}-, Ngm k^weli, Krf {Sa.} k^weli^{wo} || CCh: Bt {Mch.} klo^o, Bcm {Sk.} ku^{lo}- id. || JI II 184-5, ChC, ChL, Stl. ZCh 213-4 [#639], Hf. AG #202, Nt. 19 || U *ku^{le}- 'to hear', 'ear' > FU: F, Es kuule- v. 'hear' || pLp {Lr.} *kul³- id. > Lp: S {Hs.} guvledh, L {LLO} kullat, N {N} gulla^t, Kld kulle^δ || Er кул^l - ku^la-, Mk куле⁻ ku^la- || Chr L/Uf/B/H kola- || Prm *ku^l- > Vt, Z ? kil-, Z kiv- || ObU {Ht.} *ku^l- > pVg *k^wal- > Vg: T k^wal^l ka^ll-, LK/UL xo^ll-, MK ko^ll-/kol-, P/NV/LL ko^ll-, Ss xu^ll-; pOs *kul- > Os: V/Vy qul-, Ty/Y qu^l-, D/K/Nz qut-, Kz qo^ll-, O xol- || Hg hall- id. || Sm: Ne T xa, Ne F ka⁻ ~ ka, En X {KD} ku[?], {Cs.} ku^o, En B {Cs.} ko^o, Ng {HL, Cs.} kou 'ear' || ? pY {IN} *qol- > Y K qol-il 'sound' (x N ***qul^ll** V 'to speak, call', q.v. ffd.) || UEW 197-8, Coll. 93, Sm. 544 (FU, FP *kuuli-, Ugr *kul^l- 'hear'), Lr. #492, Lgc. #2781, Hs. 705-6, It. #233, Ker. II 70, LG 149, Ht. #246, MF 253-4, KP 93, Hl. US 119, IN 246, || Rd. UJ 38 [#24] (Y U) || A ***k^uylV** ({S} *k^uylV) 'ear; to hear' > T *k^ul-ka^k ({Md.} *ku^{lgak}) 'ear' > OT qulqaq ~ qulxaq ~ qulaq, Tk kulak, Az gulag, Tkm gulaq, Uz qulaq, Qzq қўлақ qu^{laq}, VTt колак q^olaq, Bsh ола́ q^olaq, Ggz kulak, ET, Qmq, QrB, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt, Ln, Tv, Tf qulaq, CrTt, Slr qulaq, Xlj qula^q, Xk xulaq, Yk kulya^x 'ear' || Chv x^llxa id. || Cl. 620, Rs. W 298, ET Q 124-7, TL 204-6, S AJ 177 [#22], Ra. 222, DT 179,

Jeg. 291, Fed. II 322-3 ¶ The lenis *k' (for the expected fortis *k-) is still to be explained | M *qul(a)-qV 'middle ear' (→ 'earwax') > WrM qulki, qulaquu, HIM хулих 'middle ear; earwax', Brt холхи ? хулхи, Klm хулх, {Rm.} хулхъ 'earwax'; other ds of the v: *qulmay- > WrM qulmai-, HIM хулмай- 'have the ears laid back, be crop-eared', Brt хулмай- 'have the ears laid back'; *qulugur > WrM qulugur, Hlm хулгар 'laid or pressed back' (of ears), 'crop-eared', Kl {KRS} хулһр 'crop-eared', {Rm.} хулһүг id., 'having small ears', etc. ¶ MED 984, Chr. 581, 600, KRS 608, KW 196 ¶ The semantic prehistory of M *qul(a)-qV 'middle ear' is easy to understand on the analogy of Sp oi'do 'middle ear, organ of hearing' (< L auditus 'hearing, Gehör'): like Sp, M distinguishes between the [external] ear (pM *cikin) and the real organ of hearing (middle ear) and derives the word for the latter from the verb 'to hear' | Tg *xu'l- 'be heard, sound' (of a sound) > Nn Nh хo'лз'т-, Ul хoldт-, Lm v'ldт- id., Ork хулз'и 'echo', Ork хулбун, Neg olbun-, Ewk u'lta- d o'lta- 'be heard' (echo). ¶ STM II 263 | pKo {S} *ku'i 'ear' (× N *K.ʼaʼe'wV to hear, notice' → 'ear') > MKo ku'i, Nko ku_i, Ko ds.: Ph ku_i, Chs ku'':, Ks ku_i^, PhN/Chj ku'':i, Sl kφi, Kw ku'': id. ¶ S AJ 252 [#22], S QK #22, Nam 64, MLC 226-7 | pJ *ki'-k- 'to hear' (< **kil-k- < A *k'uyIV-kV) > OJ ki_i'k-, J: T ki'k-, K/Kg ki'k-, Ns ki'ki_-, Sh c'i_c'-, Ht si_k-, Y k'- ¶ S QJ #37, TS 25, Mr. 708 ¶¶ DQA #1156 (A *k'u'ylu'o 'ear; to hear') || D (in SD) {tr., GS} *ke'l_- v. 'hear, listen' > Tm, Kn kel_, Ml ke'l_kka id., Kt, Td ke'l_-, Kdg ka'l_- 'hear', Tu ke'n.uni 'listen, be attentive' ¶ D #2017(a), GS 170 [#428a], 60-1 [##174, 181] ♦ Our hyp. of a three-syllabic N etymon opens the possibility of explaining the apparent discrepancy of vowels: after the phonologically expected ("lautgesetzlich") loss of the lr. (*h?) the two vowels in hiatus position (*eu) contracted in S, U, T and M to *u, and in D to *e, while in some lgs. the resulting vw. influenced the preceding cns.: palatalization in IE (*k^), labialization in C and Ch (*k^w-). This hyp. is not sufficient to explain the discrepancy between U *-l- and D *-l_-, therefore we have conjectured the cluster *-ly-, which yields (as in some other roots) a U plain*-l- and a D postalveolar *-l_-. ♦ IS MS 366 (*q'iw'la). Not here (⇔ IS) K *qur- 'ear', which is better explained otherwise (≠ N *quRl_wjV 'ear'). Therefore in the N etymon I reconstruct an unspecified *K_- rather than *q_-.

1037. ? *K.aw'hE'l'V 'outgrowth, inflation, abscess, hernia' > IE {EI} *k^eu_Hl_ / gen. *k^uH'l-os > NaIE d *kew'a'la / *ka_wl_ala / *ku_la- 'inflation (in a body), hernia' > Gk I κη'λη, Gk A κα'λη 'tumour', esp. 'rupture, hernia', 'bump (on a buffalo's back)' (< ka_wl_ala) || ON haull, AS he'ala, OHG ho'la 'hernia' (< ka'aw(ə)la) || BSI *ku_la- (< NaIE *ku_la-) > Sl *ki_-la 'hernia, inflation' > ChS кыла kila, кила kila, Blg 'кила, Cz ky'la, Slk kyla, P kila, Uk 'кила, ки'ла 'hernia', SCR ki'la 'hernia, swelling, outgrowth', Slv ki'la, R кил'ла 'hernia, outgrowth' | Lt ku'la 'outgrowth', ku'las 'hernia' || Oss: I къуылау k.wəllaw, D kullaw 'hernia' (the glottalized k_- needs explanation) ¶ WP I 333, P 536-7, EI 268 (*k^eu_Hl_ / gen. *k^uH'l-os 'hernia'), F I 839-40, Vr. 214, Ho. 150, Kb. 476, OsS 414, Frn. 206, ESSJ XIII 262-3, Glh. 317, Ab. I 648 || HS: S: Ar qayl-at- ~ qil-at- 'hernia', qillit_ id. (t_ on the analogy of qalt_ 'deformation?') ¶ Fr. III 489, 523 | ? B *√glh_z > Ah a.g'e'lhah (pl. ig'ə'ha_hən) 'hernia' ¶ Fc. 429 || A: M *qolq_uy_ > WrM qolqui-, HIM холхой- 'be inflated, have a big belly', Kl холха-х 'be inflated' ¶ MED 960, KRS 594 ♦ Qu., because the Ar words may be of Gk origin, and the M cognate has an unexplained final *-qV (from a sx.?).

1038. ? *K.UXI'a 'be dry' > HS: S *√k_hl > Ar √qhl G (pf. qahila) 'become dry, dry up' ¶ Hv. 589 || A {DQA} *k'o'la- v. 'dry, get stale' > Tg *xolga 'get\make dry' > Nn Nh/B хolgo-, Ewk, Sln, Neg olgo-, Lm olgъ- d olga-, Ud ogo-, Orc ogipta-, WrMc olgo- ~ olxo- 'get dry', Ewk, Sln olgi-, Lm, Neg olgi-, Orc oggi-, oggiç-, Ud wagisi-, Ul хolз'v-/t-, Ork хoldo-, Nn Nh/B хolgi-, хolgic'т-, WrMc walgiya- vt. 'dry' ¶ STM II 12-3 | pKo {S} *korh- 'get stale, go bad, rot' > Nko kolh- kol- ¶ S QK #168, MLC 160 | pJ {S} *ka'ra' - 'dry out, become ripe' > OJ ka'ra' -, J: T ka're, K ka're' -, Kg kare' - ¶ S QJ #493, Mr. 704 ¶¶ DQA #1114, Rm. SKE 121-2 (Ko, Tg), S AJ 290 ♦ ? S NSShS (equates A with K (GZ) *gwal- 'be (of drought)', see N *gU'l'V 'season without vegetation').

1039. ?₂ *K.a'yLa 'to shout, call' > HS: Sml qayl(i)- v. 'shout, call', Sml N {Abr.} qa'ylo a shout' ¶ Abr. S 202, DSI 496 || A M *qayla- v. 'call, shout, weep' > MM [S, MA, IM] qayla- v. 'shout', WrM qayla-, HIM хайла- v. 'weep, cry' ¶ MED 912, H 57, Pp. MA 287-7, 444 | ? pKo {S} *ka'ro' - 'say' (× N *K.ælya' 'tongue', q.v. ffd.) || D *kel_- v. 'speak' [× N *K.ælya' 'tongue'] ♦ Gr. II #357 (*kel 'speak') [qu. Y, Ko, Gil, CK, EA + err. IE (< N *k.aLlV_hV 'shout'), U, A - cp. N *K.ælya' 'tongue'].

1040. *K.EyiaLa 'burn (vt., vi.), heat, be heated, roast' > A {DQA} *k'i_a'la 'hot, ashes', {IS} *k'i_ala- 'be hot, be warmed' > M *qala- v. 'be (come)\feel warm\hot' > WrM qala-, HIM хала-, Kl хала- id., M *qala-yun 'hot, warm' > WrM qala-gun, MM (ArSc) Evv/Q qala-vu_n, (ChSc) халавун, HIM, Kl халу_n, Mgl {Rm.} qalu_n, qalo'un, {Wr.} qal'lon, M *qala-'y'a- vt. 'heat, burn' > WrM qalaga-, HIM хала- ¶ MED 916-7, H 57, Ms. H 87, Pp. MA 288-9, KW 162-4, Rm. M 31, Wr. B 176 | Tg *xi_al-(ta) 'embers, charcoal' > Ewk e'la d e'lda, Lm a'lrъ d yaldъ, Neg e'la, Ud yala'a, Ul se'lta d si_alta, Ork se'lta id., Nn st_al-ta d se'l-ta d xeal-ta d jala 'coal', Ud {Krm.} yalaha 'coals that have died out'; other ds: Ewk Np ilakan id., Sln ilgз 'live

1041. *K_o'y_lŋ_lIE 'testicles' > HS: S [] *_o√k_lw > Ar Mgr qəlwa 'testicle' || C {AD} *k_o'wɪ(l)- 'testicle(s)' > Ag: Bln {wɪ} k_o'ela- ~ k_o'əla- ('pair of) testicles' (pl. k_o'əli) || Bj Am {AD} ʔu 'wila (pl. 'ʔe- wila), Bj {R} ula, 'wula, 'we'la, {Rop.} wil'a 'testicle' || EC: Kns {BISO} kul-a- 'testicles' ¶ AD SF 200, R WB 238, R WBd 237, Rop. 247, BISO 86 || ? NrOm: Bdt {Hw.} k_o'lop.p.o 'testicles' (× N *_oqul_lŋ_lŋ'ŋ' 'penis') || ʔʔb Ch: CCh: Bem {Sk. in ChC} k_o'a'le'y 'testicle(s)' ; Gdr {Mch.} ge'le, id. ; Ms sb.: Zm {J} g'e'l, {Sa.} g'e'l, LamP {ChL} gi' ge'l || ECh: Kwn {J} k_o'l_o's_o's_o', Ke {Eb.} k_o'l_o's_o's_o', Kbl {Cp.} g_o'l_o's_o's_o', EDng {Fd.} gu'lla', Mgm {J} go'l_o'le', Brg {J} gu'la-'li', Mu {J} gu'rli' id. ¶ ChC, ChL ¶¶ Coh. 127 [#243] || IE: NaIE {Bern.} *k_o'e'u_l-l/-k_o'o-(u_l)- 'testiculi, scrotum' > L co'leus 'testicle', co'lei pl. 'scrotum' (> Olt coglia, Rum coiu, Prov colh-s 'scrotum', OFr coil, Ft couille 'testicle'), L co'leo-, -o-n-is, (γ) cu'lio- 'testicle' (> It coglione, Sp cojo'n, Fr couillon, Prv colloho', Ctl collo') || S *s_o'ul'e_l-(t-) (< *s_o'ul-je_lt with the dim. sx. *-je_lt) > R (†, ?) nt. u_l'l_o, pl. u_l'l_o t_o, Blr u_l'l_o t_o 'testicles' ¶ WH I 244, Ku. 286, ML ##2036, 2038, Bern. IeuBS 155, || Vs. IV 486 || U: FP *ko'le 'testicle(s)' > Es ? koli 'testicle', F kolli 'dog/cat in heat; tom-cat', kolli-kissa 'tom-cat, cat in heat' (kissa means 'cat') ; pLp {Lr.} *ko'le 'testicles' > Lp: N {N} guolla ~ guol'la, S {Hs.} guole, L {LLO} kuolla, Kld ku'll ; pPrm *ko'le 'testicle' > Z Lu k_o'l_o' {UEW} id., Prmk {KPR} k_o'l_o' 'scrotum', Vt S ko'lan, Vt Uf {We.} k_o'lan 'testicles' ¶ Set. FUS 55 and UEW 175 (both equate this FP v with one of the Sm words for 'penis' - ɸ s.v. N *_oqul_lŋ_lŋ'ŋ' 'penis'), SK 211-2, Lr. #510, Hs. 688, KPR 192 ¶ FU *-l'- may go back to N *-yl- || D ʔσ *koy'li- 'pudendum muliebre' > Ka gulli, Tu koyilæ, Tl golli id. ¶¶ D #2138 ◆ D *l points to N *l (rather than *l'). FP *-l'- < *-yl- ◆ IS SS 335 [#7.3] and IS MS 373 s.v. **ДИЧКО** (testiculus) * qol' (in both sources U, HS + *unc.* K * qwe'r- 'testicles').

1042. ***K**.allila 'to throw, leave' → 'to remain, wait' > IE *kleh- 'lay' ({EI} *kleh_A- 'spread out flat') > NaIE kla- 'lay, spread out' > Lt prs. klo'ju/ inf. klo'-ti 'spread, make the bed', Ltv kla'ju / kla't id., 'lay (the table)' † SI *klado./ *kla''sti 'to lay' > OCS **кладѣ** klado_c / **класти** klasti, McdS **кладе**, Slv kla'dem / kla'sti, Cz kladu / kla'sti, P **klas'ć**, OR **kladu** / klasti, R **кла'ду**, 'класт? id., SCr kla'de-m (~ kla'de-m) / kla'sti id., 'put' † Gt af-hlaþan 'beladen', ON hlaða, AS, OSx hladan, OHD hladan^d hlathan, NHG laden 'to put as a load, to load, put', NE load ¶ P 599, EI 539, Frn. 274-5, ESSJ IX 187-9, Glh. 320, Fs. 6, Vr. 234, Ho. 161, Ho. S 34, OsS 405, KM 418 † HS: WS ***√k.l̥ʃ** 'to leave, throw, sling' > Mh {Jo.} **√k.l̥ʃ** 'let, allow, leave; leave off', Hrs **√k.l̥ʃ** 'let, leave', Jb E/C {Jo.} **√k.l̥ʃ** 'let, allow', Sq {Jo.} **√k.l̥ʃ** 'drop, let fall', Hb **√k.l̥ʃ** v. 'sling (stones)', JA/Sr **√k.l̥ʃ** D 'to sling', Gz **√k.l̥ʃ** v. G 'throw from a sling, hit a ball', ? Ar **√ql̥ʃ** v. G 'dismiss, discharge; take off (one's clothes)', 'arracher, ôter', Hb ol2q# 'k.elaʃ, JA ao1l6q% k.l̥ʃ'a-, Sr '999999990шлѣ k.el̥ʃ'a- 'a sling' Ug k.l̥ʃ {A} id., {OLS} 'sword'; Sr '00000000 mu'k.la'ʃ'a-, Ar qula'ʃ-at- 'glans fundж, globulus e funda iactus', Sr mak.ləʃ'a-n-a- 'ballista, catapulta, funda', Ar miqla'ʃ-, Gz mik.ləʃ 'sling' ¶ Jo. M 229, Jo. J 144, Jo. H 75, KB 1033-4, KBR 1106, PS 3638-9, L G 426, A #4213, OLS 366 † Eg fMK k.ʒʃ {Fk.} 'vomit', {EG} 'ausspeien, ausbrechen' > Cpt Sd **ка бол** ka bol id. (**бол** means 'außen, außerhalb') (× ч S *-k iʔ- 'vomit'. cf. GB 711-2, KB 1024) ¶

EG V 7, Fk. 275, Vc. 70 || ? B *°/wql (= *°/wyl) ~ ? *yl > Ah əqqəl 'wait'; *w- goes back to a px. of middle voice verbs' ? Zng {TC} ayyīh 'attendre' ¶ Fc. 1713, DCTC 288, TC FL 2 || U *kaz'a- 'leave, let' (-d> 'remain') > pLp {Lr.} *kõde- 'leave' > Lp: L {LLO} kuote't, N {N} guoddet, Kld ku-ddf/ed : Er kado-, Mk kadə- 'leave, let' : Chr H/L/Uf/B kõde- 'leave', kõda- 'remain' : F katoa- (inf. kado-ta), Es kadu- 'get lost, disappear, vanish' : Prm *kol'- (?LG *kõl'-) 'leave, remain' > Z kol'-, Z US kõl'-, Yz 'kul'- id., Vt kil'-, Vt B kõl'- (=?Lt.) kõl'-) 'remain without sth., be deprived of, fall behind, be late' : ObU {Ht.} *kũδ'- ~ *kĩδ'- 'leave' > pVg {Ht.} *kũl'- 'leave, abandon (verlassen)' > Vg: T kõl'-, LL/ML kũl'-, UL/Ss xũl'-; pVg *kũl'-t- 'remain (bleiben)' > Vg: T kol't-, LK xol't-, MK k̃ol't-, UK k̃ul't-, P/NV/SV/LL kul't-, UL/Ss xul't-; pOs {Ht.} *kiy- (? ~ *kãy-) 'leave behind' > Os: V/Vy qãy-, Ty/Y qī̃y-, D/K/Kz/O xãy-, Nz xī̃y-; pOs *kic'- (? ~ *kãc'-) 'remain behind' > V/Vy/Ty/Y qit'-, D/K xet'-, Nz xī̃s'-, Kz xī̃s'- ~ xãs'-, O xis'-; pOs *kac'əy- id. > Ty qãt'əy-, K xãt'əy-, Kz xos'ī̃- : Hg hagy- v. 'let, leave' || Sm {Jn.} *kãyã- 'leave, leave behind' > Ne T xae-c?, Ne O {Lh.} xãy-e', Ne F kãyyīe.s', Ng (1s aor. sbj.) {Cs.} koae?ema, En {Cs.} kae- (1s aor. kaibo), Slq Tz {KKIH} qə̃c'-i-, Mt {Hl.} *koyo- 'bleiben, (?) lassen' (Mt: M {Sp.} koē= xo 'оставлѣн'); Sm {Jn.} *kãyъ-, {Hl.} *kajo- 'remain, remain behind (bleiben, zurückbleiben)' > Ne T xae=c?, {Lh.} xãy-o', Ne F kãyyo-s', Ng {Cs.} (1s aor.) kõu?am, En (1s aor.) {Cs.} : En X kaijaro?, En B kaijado?, Kms (1s prs.) {KD} qoyo'l'a'm, Koyb {Sp.} koē=тамъ 'ich bleibe', Mt M {Sp.} (1s aor.) нѣмѣнда-хое=тамъ 'I remain' || Y: K {Jc.} kudiel vt. 'leave (lassen)', ?? T {Krn.} kudiel 'keep (хранит?)', kuderel id., 'put' ¶ Coll. 22-3, UEW 115-6, Sm. 537-8 (U, FU *kãd'a-, FP *kad'a-, Ugr *kãd'a-, Sm *kãjã- 'leave'), Lr. #503, MRS 203, LG 131, It. #14, Ht. #227, MF 240, Jn. 58, KKH 160, Hl. M #531, Ang. 128, Krn. JJ 273, || Rd. UJ 36-7 [#15] (Y < U) || A *k'ã-la- 'to remain, wait' > T {Md.} *k̃l̃a-l- 'remain' (=?AD): < *k'Eal- < *k'ã:l-) > NaT *k' a-l- id. > OT qãl- 'remain, remain behind', MQP, XwT, Chg qal-, Tkm gãl-, Xlj qãl-, Yk xãl-, Tk kal-, Az gal-, Uz, Tf qal-, Ggz kal-, Qmq, Blq, VTt, Bsh, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Alt, ET, Tv qal-, Xk xãl- : Chv jul- 'remain' ¶ Cl. 615-6, ET KQ 226-8, Ra. 217, Rs. W 224, DT 174, Md. 110-1, 169 ¶ The lax cns. *k'- (for the expected tense *k̃-) is not yet explained || Tg *xala- 'wait' > WrMc aliya-, Nn Nh xalac'ī-, Nn B xalac'ī-, Ul xalac'ī/v-, Ork xalã(t)it, Orc alãc'ī-, Ud alasi-, Ewk, Neg alãt- ~ alãc-, Sln alãs'ī-, Lm alat- ~ alãc- 'wait'; WrMc aliyaqa- 'to wait a little, go slowly', aliyan n. 'waiting', Nn Nh xalappãn- 'wait a little (with)' ¶ STM I 29-30 || ? J {S} *kãra- > OJ kara- 'stay away, get apart', J T kara-re-ru 'be driven by, carried away by' ¶ Kenk. 851 || Not here (↔ SDM97) M *qala > WrM qala, HlM хал 'hardship; injuriousness, harmfulness, detriment', Kl Π {Rm.} xal 'Мъхе, Arbeit' (arbitrarily interpreted by STM as 'bitter life experience') ¶ MED 916, KW 161-2 ¶ S VL 199, DQA #962 [A *k'alãu 'wait, be late'; incl. T, Tg] || ??? i K {IS} *°k̃el- > i Zan {IS} *k̃al- > Lz go-nk̃al- 'go away', Mg gī̃-k̃l-ip-u 'to remain with empty hands' ¶ Chik. 288 ◆ U *-z- < *-l̃- (reg.); IS reconstructed N *k̃- (rather than *q-) on the precarious ev. of the very doubtful K cognate (i Zan *k̃al-). If we do not rely on the K ev., the N v is to be reconstructed with an unspecified *K̃- (i.e. *k̃|q-) ◆ IS I 318 (k̃alã 'go away, leave'), AD LZL 358 (*k̃al|lla) ◆ The semantic history of the v may be represented as follows: [1] 'to throw' → 'to leave' -d> 'be left' → 'remain' → 'wait', [2] 'throw' → 'put sth. somewhere'.

1043. *k̃al'fa 'to cut, hew, chop, stab' (→ 'to slaughter') > IE: NaIE *kelə-/°klã- v. 'hew, chop' (possibly × *qAl'f̃l̃v 'to break, tear, pluck' [q.v.]) > Gk δι'κελλα 'two-pronged hoe, mattock', κο'λοφ adj. 'docked', 'stump-horned' (of oxen and other horned animals) : Lt kãl-ti 'to forge, mint, coin', kãltas 'chisel', kẽlmas 'tree-stump; sth. cut\split', Pru kalo-peilis 'Hackemesser' 'chopping-knife, chopper', preicalis {Tp.} 'anvil' : Sl *kõl'-ti (prs. *kol'-o-) v. 'prick\stab, slaughter' > OCS κλα̃ти 'pungere', Blg 'ко̃л v. 'prick\stab, slaughter', SCr klãti / kõljē m, Slv klãti / kõljē m id., R kõлот? / kõлв 'to prick\stab, chop', за-ко̃лот? 'to slaughter', Uk ко̃лоти / 'колв id., Cz klãti 'to prick\stab, kill', Cz ? klãti 'to split', P klõc' / kolẽ v. 'chop\split' (see also N *K̃ol'q̃a 'to knock, strike, hit') : C klãt 'tree-stump, log of wood, club\cudgel' : ? (+ext.) Clt: OIr claidim 'dig', Brt {RE} *klã(:)d- id. > Crn cledhya, clũdhya, Br klazan 'dig', W claddu 'bury, dig' || NaIE *klã-ro- 'piece of wood, board' > Gk κλη̃ροφ, Gk D κλα̃ροφ 'piece of wood used as a lot, piece of wood', OIr clãr, OW claur (pl. cloriou 'tabellis') 'board', W clawr 'surface', Br kleur 'limon de charette', 'shaft of a forked thill (in a vehicle)' ¶ P 545-7, || EI 431 [*kl̃H-ro-s 'plank' <d (unj.) *kel- 'strike, hew'], F I 392-3, 872-3, 902-3, Vn. C 113-4, RE 88, YGM-1 87-8, Hm. 464, 466, Frn. 211-2, En. 235, Tp. P I-K 175-6, Bern. 551-2, ESSJ X 154-6, Glh. 320 ¶ Sl *kõl'-ti 'to slaughter' belongs here rather than to N *qola 'to kill', which is proved by its acute intonation indicating a IE v with a l̃r. (*kelə- rather than *k̃el- resulting from N *qola-) || K *°k̃al- > G k̃l-/k̃al-/k̃vl- v. 'prick\stab, slaughter, kill' ¶ Chx. 597-8 ¶ The variant k̃vl- is probably secondary || HS: CS *°k̃l̃f̃ > Hb k̃l̃f̃ v. 'carve', Ar qilf̃-at- (pl. qilãf̃-) 'morceau coupé ou fendu en long' ¶ KB 1033, || KBR 1106, BK II 803 || EC *k̃al- v. 'cut off' > Sa kal- v. 'cut off', Sml qal- v. 'carve up', ? Or {Th., Sr.} k̃al- v. 'flay' ('scorticare una bestia uccisa'); EC *k̃al- v. 'slaughter' (× N *qola 'kill') > Or {Th., Sr.} k̃al-, Kns qal-, Gdl k̃al-, Dsn g̃ãl-, Rn xalã, Hd alalẽs- vt. 'slaughter' ¶ AD SF 68, Ss. PEC 49, Bl. 197, Bl. G 64, BISO 155, Th. 269, Sr. 351, BISO 155, PG 187, To. DL 502 || ? CCh: pBT *kul- v. 'shave' > Tng {J} kũlẽ id., Pr {Frz.} kũlũ id.,

ku'le` 'act of shaving' ¶ Stl. VZCh B #119, J T 104, Frz. P 38 II A \*k'al- > Tg \*xaldi- v. 'hew, carve' > Ewk aldi-, Neg aldi-, Orc, Ud agdi-, Ul xaldit- ~ xaldv, Ork, Nn xalɜ'ɪ, Mc anɜi- v. 'hew, trim', Lm aldɜ- id., v. 'bark (a tree)' ¶ STM I 31 || Rm. SKE 14 equates the Tg v with Ko aro-sa`gida 'to carve, cut' ¶¶ M v *qul- (represented in WrM qulai-, HIM хулай-х v. 'have cropped ears' and in Kl {KRS} xul-yər 'having cropped ears') is not likely to belong here ¶ MED 984, KRS 608 ◇ Because of the coalescence of *q and *k, in some descendant lgs. (outside K) and the homonymic merger with N *qAl'ɪ, ɪv 'to break, tear' [q.v.] is possible.

1044. *k, alɪ'ɛ' 'rock, hill, stone' > IE {EI} *kolH-o-n- ~ *kl₁H-'n-os 'hill' > Gk κολω'νη, κολωνο'ϝ 'hill' (ω < *ow?) || L collis 'hill' || Gmc: AS hyll > NE hill (< Gmc *xul-ni-z < IE *kolə-ni-s), MDt hill, hille 'hill'; Gmc *xulma(-z) > OSx holm id., ON holmi, holmr 'island'; Gmc *xulma- > Sl *xъ'lmъ 'hill' > OCS хълмъ хлѣмъ, Blg хълм, Scr hu'm, Sln. ho.'lm, Cz chlm, P cho'km, R холм || Lt ka'lnas, Ltv kal'ns 'mountain' ¶ WP I 433-4, P 544, EI 270, F I 906-7, WH I 245, Bc. 23-6, Frn. 209, Ho. S 35, Ho. 183, Skeat 271, Vr. 248, Glh. 271-2, Vs. IV 255 II HS: S *o/k,ɪf > Ar qula'fat- & qulla'fat- {Fr. after [Jh.]} 'magnum saxum in planitie extans', [Qam., Jh.] {Fr.} 'gleba, saxumve de solo avulsum ad iaciendum' ¶ Fr. III 490 || B: Kb Z {Bs.} i-yil (pl. i-yallən), Kb AX {Bs.} t_i-yil-t_ 'hill' ¶ Ds. 190, Bs. NLB I 158 II K *k,ɪde- 'rock' > OG, G k,ɪde-, Mg k,ɜrde-, k,irde- id., Sv {K} k,əlde, k,(il)de id. (< G-?), Sv UB/Ln/L k,ɔɜ' 'cliff, rock' ¶ K 113, K DE 359, K² 97, GM S 95-6, GP 131, TJ 350 II U *kaz'v ({UEW} *kaz'a) 'mountain' > Hg he'gy 'tip, summit, mountain' (x FU *kac'a ~ *kec'a' < N *K,ec. 'ra' 'tip, end [extremity]') || Sm: Ne T {Ter.} хой 'mountain, mountain ridge, hill', Ne O {Lh.} хой 'Landrücken (Wasserscheide), mountain ridge', En X {Cs.} ku'eo, En B {Cs.} kuiju 'Landrücken', Ng {Cs.} koaja 'mountain ridge', Slq Tz {KKIH} qɜ ({KD} k'e'e) 'steep bank' (¶p), {KD} 'hoher Uferabhang', 'mountain' ¶ UEW 115, Ter. 768, KKI 160, Cs. 48, 81, 116 ¶ Acc. to UEW, the front vw. in Hg may be due to the palatalizing effect of *-z^- [i.e. obstruent *-l^-]. An alt. explanation is the infl. of a front stem-final vw. (vw. harmony) II D {tr., "GS} *kall- 'stone' > Tm kal id., Ml kal, kallu 'stone, rock', Kt, Png kal, Td kas_, Ka kal, kalu, kallu, Kdg kalli, Tu kall_, Tl kallu, Prj kel, Gnd kal^d kall(i)^d kalu, Knd kalu, Brh xal 'stone', Nkr k^halbada 'stone slab for pounding' ¶¶ D #1298 ◇ IS I 334-5 s.v. *K,alɪ '(поднимат? (сф))' (does not distinguish *k, alɪ'ɛ' from *k, al'ɪh'i 'high; be high'). U *-z^- < N *-ɪf- (reg.) (≠ AD LZL ∇).

1045. *k, u'ɪ, ɪv (or *k, u'ɪ, ɪv?) 'silt, dirt' > HS: CS *k,ulaɜ- 'silt, mud' > Sr '0olowъu k,ula'ɜa' {Br.} 'lutum, gleba', {JPS} 'lump of earth, earth', Ar qula'ɜ- 'cracked dry mud/clay, silt' ({BK} 'boue'limon qui se crevasse pendant la sūcheresse') ¶ Br. 669, JPS 494, BK II 804 || ? B *o/knɪ v. 'be/make dirty' > Ah ənkəl 'souiller, ktre souillir' ¶ Fc. 1374-5 II K: Sv UB {GP}, Sv {Ni.} k,ol 'excrement' (< **k,ɪul-?) ¶ GP 131 II U: FU *o/k'u'ɪ, ɪv > ObU *ku'ɪ, ɪv ~ (with delabialization) *kɪl,ɪv 'swamp' > pOs *kɔ'ɪ, ɪv > Os: V/Vy kɔ'ɪ, ɪv, Ty kel,ɪv, D ka'ɪ, ɪv, Kz kal, id.; pVg *kɪl,ɪv > Vg: LK ke'ɪ (pl. kel,ɪv), MK/UK ke'ɪ, P/UL/Ss ke'ɪv, NV/SV/LL ke'ɪ, kellət id. II A: T *k'u'ɪ 'ashes, cinders' [x N *k,ul'ɪ, ɪv (or *k,ul'ɪ, ɪv?) 'glowing coals; to roast/fry/cook', q.v. ffd.] ¶¶ S AJ 281 [#146] ◇ The lr. is to be reconstructed as *ɪ if N *-ɪ, ɪv yields U *-ɪ, ɪv and if K *k, - goes back here to *k, ɪv; otherwise it must have been *ɪ (FU *ɪ, ɪv or ObU *-əv being a sx.); Altaic vw. length is due to the loss of the lr.

1046. *k, al'ɪh'i 'high; be high' > IE *kel₁H₁- > NaIE *kel₁(ə)₁- v. 'be high, rise (above)' > L ante-/ex-/prae-cello-, -e're v. 'be outstanding, excel', pp. celsus 'high', columnen 'that which is raised on high, height, summit' || Lt ké'lti (1s prs. keliu'), Ltv cel't v. 'raise' ¶ WP I 433-4, P 544, WH I 197, ¶ 249-50, Frn. 237-8, ¶ EI 270 [columnen < *kelH-men < *kelH-'project, tower up', whence *kolH-o-n 'hill' (cf. N *k, alɪ'ɛ' 'rock, hill, stone')] ¶ The lr. is reconstructed on the ev. of the syllabic intonation in Lt and Ltv (IS I 334); but one cannot rule out the possibility of a later morphological restructuring in Blt II HS: S *o/k,ɪl v. 'lift/raise' ~ *o/k,ɪl 'high' > Ar √qll G id., Sh (pf. ʔaqalla) 'rise high' (of the sun), oWlqu qulla- (√qly) 'peaks of mountains; tops of heads' ¶ Fr. III 485, 494, Hv. 622, 626 || B **√qly (> *√ɣly/*√qly) v. 'rise' > Sll {Ds.} ə'ɣli (pret. iɣ'li) v. 'climb, rise' ('monter [un escalier, sur un arbre/une table/etc.]), Tz {Stm.} ɣu'lii_, hab. a'qqa' 'la'y 'emporsteigen', ASgr {Bs.} eyli' v. 'rise' ¶ Stm. 182, Ds. 190, Bs. NLB I 158 || Eg fP k,ɜy (< *k, Vry-) 'be high; high', Eg fP k,ɜɜ (later k,ɜy) 'hill, high ground', Eg fP k,ɜt id., Eg fXVIII k,ɜyt id., 'arable land' [x N *k, arɪ'v, ɪv 'pointed, sharp; point, peak, rock', more plausibly than with N *ga'ɪ ~ *ga'ɪv 'high' [q.v.]] ¶ EG V 5-6, Fk. 275 || Ch: Hs k, o'li', Hs Kc k, o'li' 'top', Hs k, o'lo'li(u')wa' id. || CCh {ChL}: WMrg ku'ldi' v. 'lift' ! HgNg ku'lu'te', Kps ki'lte', HgG ku'lu'de' id. ¶ Abr. H 534, ChL ¶¶ Cal. #322 (Eg, S), OS #1604 (S, B, Ch), Tk. I 65 (Eg, S, B, Hs) [†] A possible semantically dubious cognate: NrBc {Tk.} *k,ul-k,ul- 'deep' >> {Sk.}: My k,ulk,ul, Mbr k,ulk,ulo, Kry kulkulna, Cg luk,ɜluk,ɜ id. ¶ Sk. NB 18, Tk. NB 182 || K: Sv: {Ni.} k,əltɜ-i, L {Dn.} k,ə'ltɜ-i, UB {TK, GP}, L {TK} k,ə'ltɜ-i, LB k,əltɜ-i, Ln {TK} k,la'tɜ-i 'high', UB/LB/Ln {TK} na-k,la'tɜ-i, L na(n)k,la'tɜ-i 'height' ¶ GP 132, TK 355, 611, Ni. s.v. 'БѢСОКЪ' & 'БѢСОТА', Dn. s.v. k,ə'ltɜ-i ¶ The element -tɜ- may be an ext. (< the second component of a cd ?) II A: NaT *k'alr- v. 'rise in the air' (→ v. 'jump up') > OT qalr- v. 'rise in the air', Tkm gal- 'stand up, rise', Alt qalr- 'jump over sth.', Tv xalr- v. 'jump, run', Tlt, QK, Qb, Sg qalr- 'to jump, jump up', SbTt Tb {Tm.} qalr(y)- v. 'soar', Yk kɪly- 'jump on one foot (a game)'; -dɜ: [1] *k,ɪ'al-dɪr- 'raise' > Az

galdır-, T kaldır-, Ggz kaldır-; [2] *Kalk- 'rise' > Tk kalk-, Tkm galq-, Az galχ-, Gg, Uz, Qmq, Nog, VTt, Bsh qalq- id. [†]; [3] OT {Cl.} qalrīq 'air, atmosphere, (visible) sky', i.e. 'space above the earth'; in spite the English translation 'air', this word has nothing to do with the meaning 'air, wind' and therefore cannot be equated with D *ka'l 'air, wind' or D *ka'lī 'wind' (⇔ Blz. DA 162 [#97]) [see N *gALV 'wind'] ¶ Cl. 617, [†, 620] ET KQ 224-6, Rl. II 239-40, Rs. W 226, BT 70, Tm. 117, ET KQ 224-6 || M *qali- > WrM qali-, HIM хали- (x) v. 'fly\soar\skim (in flying); flow over the brim of, overflow' (of a vessel/river), Kl {Rm.} χαλι̃-(χα) id., {KRS} хал?-x 'to soar', Brt хали-ха 'to flow over the brim of, overflow' ¶ MED 919, KRS 572, KW 163, Chr. 538-9 ◆ IS I 334-5 s.v. *K.aLi '(поднимат?(с))' (does not distinguish *k.al̥'h'i 'high' from *k.al̥'h'e 'rock, hill, stone'). If there was a lr. in the IE stem, it must have gone back to N *h (the only lr. easily lost in HS and able to yield *ə in IE) ◆ ¶ Gr. II #309 (*kal ~ *kel 'rise, sky') [IE & A (← IS) + unc. : J, Gil, CK, EA].

1047. *k.ʼaʼl̥h̥u 'stick, hook, bar' (→ 'bar for locking') > HS: C *kal- ~ ?? *k.al- 'stick' > EC: [1] i Or {Tut.} k.ala 'cudgel'; [2] {Ss.} *kal- 'stick' (× N *kʼoʼl̥V 'bough, stick', q.v. ffd.) ¶ Ss. B 114, AD SF 68-9 || NrOm (× N *kʼoʼl̥V): Bdt/Zs {C} kallo- 'stick', Shn {CR} kullo- 'wood (Holz)', ? Kf {C SE III} k.aʼllo 'stick (?)' (unless = Kf k.ullo 'sphere', 'bastone di palla') ¶ C SE III 204, C SE IV 485 || S *o√k.l(w) > Ar qul-at- (pl. quluwa-n-) {Hv.} 'pieces of wood with which children play' ¶ Fr. III 493, Hv. 626 || ? Ch {Stl.} *kolu 'hoe' > WCh: Gera {ChC} kʷalli, ? Krkr kaʼla 'hoe' (unless <b- Hs) : Jm {Gw.} kwalo id. : ?? Hs kaʼla i- 'worn out long-handled hoe' (unless <b- Knr {Lk.} kaʼle 'old iron-piece of a hoe') : CCh: Wmd {ChL} kuʼl, Hld {ChL} kʷuʼlu 'hoe' ¶ Stl. IF 95, Ba. 537, Lk. KL 207 II K: OG k.lit.e {Abul.} 'bar (for locking), lock', {Ser.} 'key' (Luc. 11.52), G k.lit.e 'lock' ¶ Abul. 200, Ser. 79, Chx. 602 II IE *kleHw- > NaIE *kla-w- ~ *kle-w- 'stick, hook, locking bar, lock' > Gk: D κλα-τ̃ / -τ̃δοϕ, I κλητ̃ / -τ̃δοϕ, OA κλϕϕ, A κλειϕ 'bar/bolt (drawn or undrawn by a lath or thong)', 'key (a kind of catch/hook, by which the bar was shot/unshot from the outside)' (→ later 'key'), 'hook or tongue of a clasp' : L cla-vis 'key', cla-vus 'nail, spike', claud-o, -e-re v. 'shut, close' : OIr clo' (pl. clo'i) 'nail', MW clo 'bolt (Riegel, Verschluss)', pl. cloeu 'clavi', OBr Γ clou 'acʼuʼtamenta' (misspelt 'acitamenta') = {Flr.} 'aiguillon, ferrement', MBr clou 'ferrement', claou 'pointe de fer', W clo 'lock', Br {Flr.} klao(u) 'verrou', {Hm.} klaouenn 'ferrement, bout de fer' : Lt kliu-ti (prs. kliu-vu-) vi. 'hook (on)', 'be suspended', Ltv klaustr̃-tie-s 'to hang, be suspended', caus. Lt kliudyti vt. 'hang' : SI *kl̥uʼcʼ 'hook, key' > OCS κλυѡь kl̥uʼcʼ 'key, hook (for torturing)', Blg, R κλѡч, P klucz, HLs klucʼ 'key', Blg ? kl̥uʼcʼ 'hook for hanging a kettle/saucepan over the fire', SCR kljuʼcʼ, Slv kljuʼcʼ, Cz kl̥iʼcʼ, OP klucz, LLs kluc 'hook, key'; SI *kl̥uka 'hook, stick with a bent end' > R κλѡ'ка 'stick with a bent end', SCR klju_ka, Slv klju_ka, Cz kl̥i'ka, OP, HLs kluka 'hook', Uk 'κλѡ'ка 'stick with a hook, hook'; ? SI *kl̥una > SCR klju_na 'hook' ¶ P 605-6, EI 272 [*kleh_A-wi-s 'bolt, bar, (wooden) hook'], LS 957, F I 866-7, WH I 229-31, Vn. C 121, Flr. 109, Hm. 464, YGM-1 89, Frn. 274, ESSJ X 50-6, SJSS XV 31-2, Glh. 323-4 II ? U: FU (d ?) *oʼkaʼLta > ObU ¶ *kaʼLtV (× N *gELV 'stalk, twig') > Vg Ss {Ht.} kalt 'pole, Stange' in paʼts-kalt 'a pole of the **перевес** (a device for catching ducks)', Vg N {MK} patəs-kaʼlt 'Stange des Vogelnetzes'; pOs *kaʼlt > Os: V/Vy kaʼlt, Ty/Ag kaʼlt, Y kaʼt(t), Kr/K kaʼt, O kaʼlt 'a long pole supporting the net for catching ducks' ['eine der beiden langen Stangen, zwischen denen das Entennetz (**перевес**) aufgehängt ist'], Nz qat, Kz qaʼt id., 'poles on both sides of the opening of a bow-net (Reuse)' ¶ Ht. #747, Trj. S 101, MK 188, BV 70, Stn. D 622 ¶¶ FU *l for the expected *l̥ or *lʼ is accounted for by its position: since there are no ObU words with *l̥t or *lʼt (in contrast to the existing cluster *lt, ʼ Ht. ##590, 684-5), we may suggest that the opposition *l ↔ *l̥ ↔ *lʼ was neutralized before *t (a cluster *Lt) II D *kaʼl_a-, {GS} *gaʼl_a- 'hook, fish-hook' > Kn gaʼl_a, gaʼn_a id., Ml kaʼl_am 'fishing hook to catch aligators', Tu gaʼl_a, Nkr gal_, Prj geʼlam, Gnd gaʼlam 'fish-hook', Tl gaʼla(:)mu id., 'a many-hooked instrument for taking out anything falled in a well'; D -b> OI, Prkr gala-, Pali gal_a- 'fish-hook' ¶¶ D #1495 ◆ i ʼ S *kil̥Vj- (> Hb al3kʼ3 'kele- [-ail5kʼ6 kəʼli] [+ppa. of 3m: &al6kʼ5 kilʼʼo-; pl. Mia511kʼ6 kəlaʼʼim] 'imprisonment, prison', Ak k̄ilu 'Festhalten. Haft', ʼ KB 453, KBR 475), which is d from the S verb *√kl̥ 'hold, hinder', but it still possible that *k.ʼaʼl̥h̥u 'bar' (→ 'bar for locking') may have influenced this S noun. The N front vw. is qu., because it is reconstructed on the ev. of Os only (D *a < both *aʼ and *a regularly).

1048. *K.EL̥H̥V 'cold' > IE: NaIE *k̥el- 'cold' > OI sʼisʼira- 'cool season, cold', Av sarəta- adj. 'cold', ZPhl sart, NPrs drS saʼrd, KhS saʼd_a 'cold', Oss D/I sald 'frozen', Oss I saʼl̥zn, Oss D saʼlun v. 'freeze' : ON heʼla 'hoar-frost' (< rdp *he-hla), ?μ AS heolca 'hoar-frost', Dt hal 'frozen ground', ? NGr B haʼl 'slippery ice-covered ground' (× the Gmc root for 'smooth, slippery': ON haʼll id., OHG haʼli 'smooth') : Lt sʼa_lu / sʼaʼlti 'to freeze, congeal; be frozen\chilly, feel cold'; Lt sʼaʼltas, Ltv sal̥ts id. (< *k̥olatos); Ltv sal̥na 'light frost on the background of warm weather (**заморозки**)' (e.g. 'first autumn frosts, morning frost'), Lt sʼalnaʼ id., 'hoar-frost' : SI *solnaʼ ({Glh.} *solʼna) 'hoar-frost' > RChS слана, Blg слана, SCR ? slaʼnaʼ, SCR (with transformed accentuation) slaʼna id.; IS reconstructs here a pSl oxytonic accentual paradigm (preserved in SCR ? : nom. sg. slaʼnaʼ, acc. sg. slaʼnuʼ, nom./acc. pl. slaʼneʼ, etc.) ¶ P 551, Mn. 634, M K III 345-6, Bai. 424, Vr. 221, Vr. N 232, Ho. 156, Vl. II 273, Ab. III 27,

64, Frn. 960-1, LKV 609, IS IA 155 (on accentuation in SI), Glh. 557-, EI 112 (*k^helto- 'cold') ¶ NaIE lost the root-final *l*r. probably in forms like *k^helHV > *k^helV (the *l*r. in prevocalic position) which were later generalized II HS: EC: Sa {R} qala^h-o^h-n. 'cold (Kälte), qala^h-it- 'feel cold' ¶ R S II 232 || ? Eg P s-ik^h 'erfrischen' ¶ EG IV 315-6 || ECh: Kwn {J} ka^h-l, Kby {Cp.} ka^h-l₃, Dng {Lk.} ku^h-l^h-t 'cold' (× N *k^hu^h-l^h-E 'cold; to freeze' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶¶ Ember ESS #3.b.27, Vrg. PhHE 129 #26 and Tk. AANM 1 suggest to equate the Eg word with S *k^har^hl^hχ- 'ice' (see N *k^hir^hu^hqa 'ice, hoar-frost'), which is *qu*. (because Eg *h* is not cognate with S *χ) II ?? U: FP *ku^h-l^hma^h 'cold' (× N *k^hu^h-l^h-E ↑ [q.v. ffd.]) ◇ ? IS I 304-5 [#176] [*ku^h-l^h-A 'freeze, cold': U, D, A + K (Zan *kr^h-) + IE *g^hel- 'cold'] and 332-3 [#208] [*K^hayla 'hot; to burn' > IE *k^hel- 'warm, hot' and later 'freeze, cold'].

1049. *k^hal^hl^hhV 'to shout, cry, weep, make noise' > HS: WS *^hkl^hh (- *^hkl^hχ?) v. 'shout, bellow' > Ar {Fr.} √qlh v. 'low repeatedly' (of camel), √qlχ v. 'low' (of camel), ?? Gz √klh (pf. kalha) v. 'cry (out), shout, howl', Har √klh (pf. kelaḥa ~ kalha) v. 'call so. by shouting' ¶ Fr. III 486, L G 282-3 [the Eth word can be alternatively (and better) equated with IE *gal- v. 'shout', ≠ N *k^hal^hχ^ho^h 'to call, shout' ¶ Thr variant Ar root √qlχ is likely to be secondary (due to the oomato[oeic factor or to contamination with a different root) || ? B *^hwkll (× N *k^hal^hχ^ho^h) > Ah sakkäläl 'pleurer bruyamment' ¶ Fc. 785 II K: G -k^hel-/k^h-l- (aor. 1s a-v-i-k^heli, 3s a-i-k^hlo) 'ingendwo einen grossen Tumult machen, ein Geschrei erheben' ¶ Chx. 599 II IE *kelh^h - {EI} 'call out to' > [1] NaIE *kel-/k^hle-/k^hla^h- (or *kl^h-?) v. 'call, shout, make noise' > Gk καλε^hω (fut. Gk I καλε^hω, Gk A καλω^h) 'I call', Gk Ae κα^hλημι id. :: , L cala^h- v. 'call, summon', Um kar^hitu, kar^hetu, CARSITU 'calato, appellato' (< *kale^h-to^h-d) :: OHG (h)luoen, luogen 'to roar', MHG lu^h-ejen id., 'to bellow', AS hlo^h-wan 'brüllen; OHG gi-hel 'sounding', {OsS} he^h-l 'loud, sounding' ('laut, tönend'), MHG hal, NHG Hall 'sound', ON hjala 'to chatter' :: OI us^h-kala 'cock' (lit. 'dawn-caller') :: Clt: OIr cailech, W ceiliog 'cock' (≡ R πetyx 'cock' ← *singer) :: Ltv kal^ho^ht 'to chatter', Lt kalba^h 'language', Pru kaltza^h, kelsa^h-i 'sie lauten' || AnIE {ABIV.} *kalla-, *kle- > Ht kalles(s)-, kal(l)is(s)- v. 'entice, lure, elicit, evoke, summon up, adduce', Lc kileima 'fame' ¶ P 548-9, F I 762-3, WH I 141-2, Bc. G 330, Frn. 207-8, En. 188-9, Vr. 230, Kb. 347, 641, OsS 384, 407-8, Ho. 164, Lx. 79, ? KM 302, ABIV. III 219, Ts. W 32, Ts. E I 465-6, Pv. IV 22-4, Tp. P I-K 182-4 || [2] *klau^h- v. 'weep' > Gk I κλα^hίω, Gk A κλα^hίω v. 'weep' (< *κλα^h-jōw, cf. ft. κλαυ^hσομαι, aor. ἔκλαυσα, adj. κλαυτο^h) :: *klau^h-n-y- > pAl {O} *klau^h-nya, {Huld} *kl^han^h- 'cry, weep' > Al: T qaj, G qanj, SG/D kyay, P c^hay, 3 klay, SI kl^ha, V k^han^h ¶ WP I 490, P 599, F I 865, O 353-4, Hamp AIEW 146, Huld 106, EI 90 (*kelh^h-) ◇ Gr. II #357 (*kel 'speak') [IE + indiscriminate pkle-mkle of reflexes of 3 N roots: *k^hal^hl^hhV 'shout', *K^ha^hyl^ha 'to shout, call' and *K^halya^h 'tongue' in U, A, Y, Gil, etc.]. Without HS cognates and without serious historical phonology nothing better can be achieved.

1050. *K^hol^hl^hqa 'to knock, strike, hit' > IE *k^hl^holh^h/*k^hl^heh^h- > NaIE *k^hl^holā/*kla^h- v. 'strike, beat' (× NaIE *^hkl^hel- 'strike' < N *K^hol^hl^ha 'to beat, strike') > Lt kal^h-u^h (inf. ka^h-l-ti), Ltv kal^hu^h ~ kalu^h (inf. kal^h-t) v. 'strike, to hammer, to forge', Lt ka^hltas 'chisel', ka^hlvis 'smith' ! SI *ko^h-l^ho^h / inf. *ko^h-l^h-ti v. 'split, slaughter' > Blg κολλ^h, SCr kla^h-ti, Slv kla^h-ti, Slk klat^h, R ko^h-lv / inf. ko^h-lot^h id. (× N *k^hal^hsa 'cut, hew, chop, stab, slaughter', q.v.), Cz kla^h-ti, OR κλα^h-ti klati 'to kill'; but not here the homonymous *kol^h-yo^h / *ko^h-l^h-ti v. 'prick' that belongs to N *k^hal^hsa 'l^h' (and probably even to a different IE v *kolh^h/*kleh^h-), though later in BSI (and Gk?) they were reinterpreted as two semantic variants of one verb; the differentiation between SI *kolti 'to slaughter' and *kolti 'to prick' was first proposed by A. Meillet in 1907 [Me. MSL XIV 374]) :: Gk κλα^h-ω v. 'break'; ??φ κο^h-λαφο^h 'a slap, buffet, a blow with the fist', κολαφι^h-ζω v. 'slap, buffet' ¶ Hofm. 146, 152, Ch. 538-9, Dybo SA 203, 249-50 (accentual rec. of the pSI forms), ESSJ X 154-6, Glh. 320, Frn. 211-2, F I 866-7, 897; || WP I 436-8, P 545-6 and EUC 549 [*kelh^h- 'strike'] (all of them do not distinguish this v from NaIE *kelā-/kla^h- 'hew, chop, slaughter' [< N *k^hal^hsa 'l^h'] ¶ The accentuation inf. in BSI (Lt ka^h-l^hti, Ltv kal^h-t, pSI *ko^h-l^h-ti), Lt ka^hltas, ka^hlvis point to a *l*r. in the IE v (*kolā- < *kolh^h-) II HS: S *^hkl^hχ > Ar √qlχ G (qalaḥa / -qlaḥu) 'heurter, frapper un corps sec contre un autre corps sec', D (pf. qallaḥa) 'frapper q'un fortement avec un fouet' ¶ Hardly here Ar √ql^h (pf. olaQa qala^h, n. ag. qaly-) 'frapper q'un a la tcte; abattre d'un coup portā a la tcte', because this Ar v has no *l*r. (expected in the light of external comparison) ¶ BK II 798, 808 II U: FP *ko^h-l^hIV- ~ *kaLV- v. 'knock, strike': *ko^h-l^hIV > F kolata, kolahtaa v. 'knock, strike', kolhia v. 'batter (up), maul, pound (up)', Vp kołzyta, koła^h-ta v. 'knock, strike', Es kolata-(ma) v. 'kock' ! Z USs gol^h-zd v. 'clatter' ||| *kaLV > Mk 'kaltad^hā- v. 'knock, strike' ! F kalata, kalahtaa v. 'knock, rattle' ¶ This is a v with onomatopoeic infl. (where the meaning 'noise, rattle' is involved) ¶ SK 146, 210, LG 77, 131, SZ 82 II D *kol^h- v. 'strike, hit' (× N *K^hol^hl^ha 'l^h', q.v. ffd.) ◇ The K v *k^hal-/k^h-l- (represented in G k^h-l-/k^hal-/k^hwl- v. 'prick\stab, slaughter, kill') is semantically and phonetically nearer to *k^hal^hsa 'cut, hew, chop, stab' (→ 'slaughter'), q.v. In several descendant lgs. the v in question coalesced with or was influenced by N *qola 'kill' (q.v.).

1051. ? *K^hal^hw^hIV 'thick' > HS: S: Ak k^ha^hlu {Sd.} 'thick', {CAD} 'solid (?)' ¶ Sd. 895, CAD XIII 72 II A *k^hal^hw^h- > T {Md.} *k^hal^h > OT qalın 'massive, dense, thick', Tk kalın, VTt, Bsh qalın, Tv qılın, Tf hılın, Yk xalıq 'thick' (of flat objects), Az, Tkm

galin, Uz qalin, ET qelin. ? {Jr.} qa''lin, CrTt, Qmq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg qalin, Xk xalın, Chv хулаӑн хулӑн ^d хоӑн id., 'dense', 'thick' (as grass, wood) ¶ Cl. 622, Rs. W 226, ET KQ 238-9, Ra. 193, Md. 166, 103 (Т ч М *goliy- 'thick') || М *qalba- > WrM qalbai-, HIM халбай- 'be broad, wide, baggy' (esp. of garments), WrM qalbagar, HIM халбагар 'broad, wide, baggy', ? Brt халхагар id., Brt халбагар 'flat and broad' ¶ MED 918, STM I 365 || Tg *₁xalbi-n 'broad' > Ewk PT albin, Ewk Sm ilbun, ? Ewk Chmk/Skh kalbin, Neg albin, Ud agbi 'broad'; other words of the same v (without *-n): Ewk albi-gu- v. 'broaden', Ud agbi-la-ni 'breadth' ¶ STM I 30 II ¶ AdS of ¶ D *ko¹l ({{GS}} *k-) 'long, large' ¶ (< N ***K.ola** 'long, far', q.v. ffd.) II ? E: El ku-li 'thick' ¶ HK 510-1 ♦ Qu., because the Ak word is isolated within HS and both its meaning and reading (a⁻ = [a⁻] or [e⁻]?) are questionable.

1052. ***K.alya** V '(lock of) hair, eyebrow, eyelash' > HS: C {AD} *k.V¹l¹nVp¹b- > Ag *k.V¹l¹nVb- > Xm {R} (el) qer'nib 'eyelid(s); Ag-b>EthS: Gz k.ərnəb ~ k.arnəb ~ k.arnab 'eyelash, eyelid, top of an ear of corn', Tgy k.ərnəb 'eyelid, eyelash', Amh, Arg k.əndəb, Grg Sl/Wl k.ərb, Grg M/Ms/Go/So k.ərrəb 'eyebrow, eyelash' ¶ R Ch II 381, L G 442, L EDG III 496 || NrOm: Kf {C} k.ilfo⁻ ~ k.illifo⁻ 'eyebrow(s)' ¶ C SE IV 285 II U: FU *kalke 'hair' > F kalki (gen. kaljen) 'hair, straw' pLp {Lr.} *ko¹lkə 'hair' > Lp: S {Hs.} guolge 'hair', L {LLO} kuol'ka 'hair (but not the hair of the human head)', N {N} guol'ga¹ 'hair (of human head), coat', Kld ku¹lg 'old hair' ! Er калго kalgo, Mk kalga 'awn, chaff (of flax/hemp)' ¶ UEW 644, SK 149, Lr. #512, Lgc. #2883, Hs. 688-9, Ps. M 72 II A: T *k'a¹ 'eyebrow' > OT qas¹, Tk kas¹, Az gas¹, Tkm ga¹s¹, Ggz kas¹, Uz, ET, Ln, Qmq, Blq, VTt, Bsh, Qrg, Alt qas¹, Nog, Qzq, Qq qas, Uz qas¹, Xlj qa¹s¹, Yk xa¹s id., Xk xas 'edge, river-bank', Tf has¹ 'hill-side, slope (кочероп)', d : Chg H'yL'Q qalyaq 'Haarschopf, die Stirnhaare der Pferde' (*¹ > l in precon. position) || Old Chv {Rs.} *xu¹ol b> Chr xal, ol, ul 'eyebrow' ¶ Rs. W 240, Cl. 669, ET KQ 34, DT 173, Ra. 186 || ? pJ *ka¹i¹ 'hair' > OJ ke¹, J: T ke¹, K ke¹, Kg ke¹, Ns ki¹, Sh/Y ki¹, Ht ki¹ ¶ S AJ 266 [34] (believes that the word belongs to A *k¹ilV(-ka) 'thick hair', f N ***K.ēla** 'stalk, a hair'), S QJ #34, Mr. 447 II D (in SD) *ka¹l- ({{GS}} *k-) 'lock of hair in plaiting' > Tm ka¹l id., Kn ka¹l 'a strand or lock of hair in plaiting, tie-rope (used in tethering cattle)' ¶ D #1482 ♦ T *-l¹- and D *-l- point to a N *-ly-. The contraction of this ancient cluster is responsible for the vowel lengthening in T and D.

1053. ***K.ēlya** 'tongue' (→ 'speak, say') > U *ke¹le 'tongue, language' > F kieli, Es keel id. pLp {Lr.} *ke¹lə 'tongue' > Lp: L {LLO} kiella, N {N} giella¹, Kld kill id., S {Hs.} gie¹le 'voice, language' ! Er kel¹, Mk ka¹l¹ 'tongue, language' ! Prm *ku¹l id., 'word' > OPrm, Vt, Z ? kil, Z kiv, kivy, Yz ko¹l id. || ObU: Os V ko¹l 'word, news, language', D ket 'word', Kz ke¹ 'word, new' || Sm {Jn., Hl.} *ke¹ly 'tongue' > Ne F {Lh.} s¹ie¹; En d {Cs.}: En X siofo, En B sioro; Ng d {Mik.} s¹e¹d¹, {Cs.} sieja; Slq Tz {KKIH} s¹e¹; Kms d {KD} s¹ekə, Koyb d {Sp.} сека; Mt {Hl.} *ke¹y (= *ka¹l¹ie¹) id. (Mt: M {MIL} ki, K {MIL} gei, M {Sp.} каиге, T {MIL} ka¹schta¹, {Pl.} кишта, K {Pl.} gy¹ste 'his tongue') ¶ Coll. 25, UEW 144-5, Db. OS xxi, Sm. 538 (U *ka¹xli, FU, FP *keeli, Sm *keo-y), SK 188, Lr. #419, Lgc. #2412-3, Hs. 594, LG 149, W SDW 134-5, Jn. 66, Lh. 433, KKI 174, Hl. M #450, 508 II A: M *kele(n) ({{IS}} *ke.le(n)) 'tongue, language' > MM [IsV] ke.len 'tongue', [MA] kelen 'narration', WrM kele(n), HIM хүл(үн), MMgl {Iw., Lg.} ke.la, Mgl {Rm.} kela¹n, Mnr H {T} kilie, {SM} k'ilie, Dx {T} kielien, Dg keli 'tongue'; d> M *kele- ({{IS}} *ke.le-) v. 'speak' > MM [MA, IsV] kele-, WrM kele-, HIM хүл-, Mgl kela¹-, Dx kielie-, Ba kele-, Mnr H {T} kilie-, {SM} k'ilie- ¶ Lg. NVMI 113-5, 119, 121-4 and Lg. LML 136 (both on the M vw. e.), Lg. VMI 49-50, Pp. MA 213, MED 447, Iw. 111, SM 203, T 339, T DnJ 123, T DgJ 29, T BJ 141 || T *Ka¹la¹- v. 'speak, say' (→ 'ask') > Chv kala- 'speak, say', Xk kile-, VTt K kela¹u¹ 'to prey', VTt ? kela¹u¹ 'to wish'; d : NaT *Ka¹la¹cu¹ 'speech, word(s)' > OT {Cl., DTS} kela¹c¹u¹, Chg ka¹la¹c¹i, ka¹la¹c¹u¹, Tk ? kelez¹i¹ d gelez¹i, Tk EAn ga¹la¹z¹i id., Blq kelec¹i, Qmq gelec¹i ¶ Cl. 716, Rs. W 248, ET KQ 32-3, DTS 296, TTDS, Jeg. 85-6, Fed. I 214-5 || Tg *xilgu¹ 'tongue' > Nn siḡmu¹ d sirmu¹ d ximmu, Ork sinu, Ul sin¹u, Ud inḡi, Ore inḡi, inḡi, Ewk ilḡi¹ d inḡi¹, Neg in¹ni ~ in¹ḡi, Sln inḡi, Lm i¹ḡnḡ, WrMc ileḡu¹, Mc Sb (y)ilḡu, Jrc {Kiy.} ileḡu ¶ STM I 318-7, Kiy. 125 [499] || ? pKo {S} *ka¹ro¹- 'say' (× N ***K.a¹yLa** 'to shout, call' and possibly ***qU¹i¹l¹V** 'to speak, call') > MKo ka¹ro¹d¹i¹, NKO kalodu¹e ¶ S QK #91, Nam 11, MLC 12 ¶ S AJ 57-8, 292 [422] (pA *k'a¹li¹V; adduced here pKo *hyə¹ 'tongue'), DQA #1041 (A *k'a¹li¹ 'tongue') II ? HS: Ech: Kbl {Cp.} kə¹la¹ ¶, Ll {Smn.} kila¹- 'tongue' ¶ ChC s.v. 'tongue', Blz. LECh #88 || EC: Sa {R} -k.al- ~ -ka¹- v. 'say, think (sagen, meinen)' (p. 'ək.ələ ~ 'ək.ələ, prs. 'ak.a¹lə ~ 'ək.ələ ~ 'ək.ələ) (× N ***qU¹i¹l¹V** 'ḡi') ¶ R S II 232 II D *kel- ({{GS}} *k'e¹le-) v. 'speak' (× N ***K.a¹yLa** 'ḡi') > Tm kil.a- v. 'express clearly mention/state specifically', kil.avu 'word, speech', kil.appu 'speech, utterance', Gnd kel(l)- v. 'tell' ¶ D #2017b ♦ The correlation of U *-l- and D *-l- points to the N cluster *-ly-, which is supported by A {DQA} *k'a¹li¹V. The contraction *-ly- > *-l- is responsible for the long vw. in U *ke¹le (either < **keyle < N ***K.ēlya** or directly: *e¹l- < *-ēly-) ♦ IS I 346-7 [221] (*K.a¹l¹ḡa¹ > U, A), Mng. E-1 4-12 (A, D) ♦ Gr. II #357 (*kel 'speak') [U, A, Ko + err. IE, Y, Gil, CK, EA - cp. N ***K.a¹yLa** 'shout'].

1054. ***k.ol¹yV** 'round; to turn, turn around', vt. 'to roll' > IE: NaIE *k¹wel- 'round, circle, to turn around' > OI 'carati vi. 'moves, walks, wanders' || Gk πε'λ-ομαι (3s prs. πε'λει) v. 'be in motion' (< Gk Ae, hence πε- for *k¹wē-) || pAl {O} *c¹el¹n¹a > Al sjell I

turn' ('drehe'), sjell rrotull 'drehe herum', sjell 'I turn\direct to...' ('lenke auf, richte auf...'), (→) 'I bring' 𐌿𐌿 NaIE *k^wek^wl^wlo- ({EI} *k^wek^wl^wlo-m ~ *k^wok^wlo-s) 'circle, wheel' > OI ca'kra- 'wheel', Av c'aχro-, NPrs 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎴 c'a'rχ id. 𐌚 Gk κυ'κλω 'circle' 𐌚 Phr κί'κλην 'Ursa major' (lit. 'the chariot') 𐌚 ON hvel ~ hjo'l, MHG we'l, AS hwe'ol ~ hweohl ~ hweozol ~ hweowol 'wheel', NE wheel 𐌚 pTc {Ad.} *kuk(a'')le > Tc: A kuka'l, B kokale 'cart, wagon, chariot' 𐌿𐌿 *k^wolo- 'circle, wheel' > Gk πο'λω 'axis of the celestial sphere' 𐌚 L colus, -u's 'distaff' 𐌚 OIr cul 'vehicle' (< du. *k^wolo- 'two wheels') 𐌚 Pru kelan 'wheel' 𐌚 SI *ko''lo / gen. *ko''lese 'wheel, circle' (< *k^wel-os ntr. / gen. *k^wel-es-es) > OCS коло kolo (gen. колесе kolese) id., Blg 𐌔 коло ~ кофло, SCr ko''lo, Slv kolo id., Cz kolo, P koło, OR коло kolo 'wheel'; generalization of the stem of the obl. cases: SCr ?, Slk koleso, R колецо 'wheel', Cz koleso 'big wheel' 𐌚 Tc B kele 'navel, centre' (< *nave of a wheel') 𐌿 P 639-40, EI 640, M K I 366, Vr. 232-3, 270, Ho. 181, En. 191, Tp. P I-K 305-7, ESSJ X 141-4, Glh. 329, O 397, Wn. 239-40, JGH 60-1, 71, Ad. 197-8, 200 𐌚 K ? *k^wel:l- / *k^wal- 'sth. round' > Lz k^workola 'curly hair; sheep-dung', Mg k^war-k^wal-ia 'round' (*dis* *r...r > r...l), Sv: UB k^wal-s'i, L k^wal-s'i, Ln k^wal-s'i 'round flat cake of maize flour' ('чупрек, mžadi') [Sv s' < *l, 𐌿 GM S 82] 𐌿𐌿 K 110, 𐌚 K² 93 (Lz, Mg < GZ *k^wer-k^wer-), FS K 181, TK 353, IS I 326 𐌿𐌿 K *k^wer- (G k^wer- 'a round flat cake', 'a round sugar-loaf, a round cheese' and Lz, Mg k^war- 'round flat cake, a round loaf [колобок]) is to be kept apart because of the cns. *-r- 𐌚 HS: WS *k^wl^w 'turn over' > Ar q^wlb v. G 'turn around, turn over, turn upside down', Sb q^wl^w v. 'till, turn over (soil prior to cultivation)', Gz q^wl^w v. 'serve, turn over, overturn', Mh {Jo.} q^wl^w v. 'turn, return', Sq q^wl^w {Jo.} id., {L} 'tourner, rouler', Jb {Jo.} q^wl^w v. 'turn, return, overturn' 𐌿 L G 426-7, L LS 374, Jo. M 229, Jo. J 144-5, BGMR 104 𐌚 B [1] *q^wly > Ah əyli 'tourner autour de...', ktre autour', Gh əyli 'tourner autour de...'; [2] *q^wql (> *q^wyl) 'return, become' > Ah {Fc.} əqqəl (3m pf. iqqəl) vi. 'return, become', ETwl/Ty əqqəl (3m pf.: ETwl iqqəl, Ty yəqqəl) 'retourner\revenir a', Gh əqqəl 'revenir a\chez', Kb qq^wəl, uyal v. 'become', Izd uyal 'revenir', ? Shl {La.} ayul id., Tmz {MT} ayul 'devenir, revenir' 𐌿 Fc. 1713-8, 1723-7, 2002 (on Fcj. 27), La. S 289, MT 185, DL 607-8, Mrc. 224, Pr. M VI-VII 92 (on Pcj. I A 2), GhA 67, 246-7 (on Pcj. I A 2) 𐌿 B *w- seems to go back to the px. of intransitivity 𐌚 C: Bj B {Alm.} k^wa'la'l 'round' ('kugelrund'), Bj {R} k^wala'l 'round; ball' ('kugelrund, Kugel'), k^wə'le'l (pl. k^wə'la'l) 'circle, circumference; bracelet, anklet' ('Kreis, Umkreis; Armband, Fußring') 𐌚 EC: Sml N {Abr.} qo'-l (pl. qo'-la'l) 'loop', Sml {ZMO} qo'l 'halter, collar, neck piece', Rn xa'lli 'strip of animal-hide (tied to people\animals in traditional ceremonies)' 𐌿 Alm. III 41, R WBd 141, Abr. S 203, ZMO 332, PG 188 𐌚 Ch: Hs k^wa'la'-k^wa'la' 'large and round' 𐌿 Abr. H 579 𐌚 ? U: FU *koLya 'circle' > F kolja (pl. koljat) 'necklace (made of gold\silver)', Lv kol': (pl. ko'lad_) 'ring' 𐌚 ??φ Sm: Slq Tz {KKIH} kol'a 'wheel, circle', kol'ak 'go round' 𐌿 F kolja < FU *koLya × φ- Fr collier, whence the F variant pl. form koljeet. The Slq cognate is highly doubtful because the reg. reflex of U *k- is q- rather than k- 𐌿𐌿 SK 210, Kt. 144, KKI 112 𐌚 A *k^wUIV- v. 'roll, turn' ({SDM95} *k^wolV, {DQA} *k^wu'lo id.) > NaT *Ku:l- v. 'roll (down), fall down' > Qrg qula-, Qzq qu'la- v. 'fall down, crash down', Qq, Uz qula- id., v. 'fall', Bsh q^wla- v. 'fall, fall down', SbTt B/Tr q^wla- v. 'fall', Nog qula- v. 'go straight forward (through water\silt without choosing one's way)', ET yuli- 'fall down, crash', d yulat- 'overturn', Slr kulen-^d kulen- v. 'roll' 𐌿 ET Q 122-3, Jud. 440, Tn. SJ 395, KkrR 408, MM 471, NogR 186, BR 337, Tm. 127, Rl. II 96, Nj. 565-6, UzR 629 𐌚 Tg *xuli- v. 'go round, be curve (way)' > Ul, Ork xo'lu- ~ xo'lv-, Nn Nh xo'lu-, Neg ohsin- v. 'go round (um etw. herum-gehen\fahren)', Orc uli- v. 'go round, double (a promontory in a river)', Ewk uli-s- v. 'twist\meander' (of a river), Ewk ulika-, ulisin 'a bend\curve (of a river)', Lm ulna id. 𐌿 STM II 261 𐌿𐌿 DQA #1141 𐌚 pJ {S} *k^w3r3'-mp- v. 'roll' > OJ k^wl u^worl u^w job-, J T ko'rob, K ko'ro'b-, Kg koro'b- 𐌿 S AJ 271 [#190], S QJ #190, Mr. 713 𐌿𐌿 SDM95 s.v. *k^wolV 'roll, turn', DQA #1141 (A *k^wu'lo 'to roll, turn'; *incl.* T, Tg, J), S AJ 288 [#281]. The J root is ambiguous, because it may be alternatively equated with M ko'rbe- v. 'turn over, turn from one side to another', Tg: Ewk kurbu-, Sln xubbu- ~ xurb3- and WrMc kurbu- id. and WrM ku'rdu- 'wheel' (as suggested in Rm. SKE 129) 𐌚 The possible D cognates are highly doubtful: [1] D *kol- 'bend, curve' > Tm kulavu id., Kui klo nga 'be contracted, bent up', Krx xolk^h- 'cause one to bend the head', xolk^hr- ~ xolxr- 'bend the head, bow', Mlt kolge vt. 'curve, bend' (D #2136; the semantic connection with the N v is not close enough) 𐌚 [2] IS I 327 (<?) mentions D *ku:l- > i Tm kul'al, kul'ai 'turn round, **вертеть\сбъ**' and Mlt {Drs.} gu'li 'round'; I have not been able to find the above Tm root in the available Dravidian and Tamil dictionaries; IS probably meant Tm ku'al 'to curl' [D #1818] (the mistake being caused by the notation l_ for r_, that is current in literature) 𐌚 IS I 326-7. IS reconstructs *k^wol'a, but the T cognate (with *-l-) rules out N *-l'-, so that the only possible recs. are with *-ly- or *-l_y- 𐌚 Gr. II #402 (*kul 'turn') [IE, U, A, J, Gil, CK + qu. Ko].

1055. ?₂ ***k^walKa** (~ ***k^walKa**?) 'to wind\twist' > IE: NaIE *kelg- vi. 'wind\twist', 'winding; crookedness, intrigue' > AS hylc' n. 'bend, turn', 'Wendung, Drehung; Hucker', NE hulch 𐌚 SI *c'ylga-ti ~ *c'ylka-ti, {SPS} *c'ylga-ti 'to creep' > OP czołgac' sie, P czołgac' sie, Slvnz {Lrn.} c'o-u_ka'c id., Uk 'човгати 'to shuffle one's feet, walk slowly' 𐌚 OIr celg 'ruse, traotrise' (→ W celg 'deceit') 𐌚 ??φ Arm ke-c° kelc-k^h 'hypocrisy, falsification', ke-c- kelc- v. 'feign, pretend' 𐌿𐌿 NaIE *kleng- ~ *klenk- v. 'bend, wind,

twist together': *kleng- > L [Fest.] cling-o-, -e-re 'cingo' or 'cludo' :: ON hlykkir 'Schlinge, Bucht', hlekkir 'ring, chain', AS hlenc'e {Vr.} 'a ring (a link) in a chain', {Sw.} 'link', pl. {Sw., Ho.} 'armour, Panzer', MHG gelenke 'Biegung', NHG Gelenk 'link (in a chain), articulation', gelenk 'flexible, pliable'] *klenk- > BSL *klenki-o- 'I hobble' > Ltv klence~t 'to hobble', Lt kle~nkti 'to walk quickly', SI *kle~c~iti 'to bend' > Pol kle~czyc' 'to bend into an arc', OR, RChS **ка-ауити** kljac~iti 'to bend down, hink', R ? 'клетит?' 'to twist tight, tighten, tie up'; ?? SI *kle~c~ati 'to kneel, squat' > OCS kle~c~ati, Slv klec~ati, Cz klec~eti, P kle~czec', Uk кл 'чати' 'to kneel', SCr kle~c~ati 'to kneel, squat, hink'; ?? SI *kle~kati 'to squat, kneel' > Blg 'клякам' 'to squat', Cz klekati, Slk kl'akat', P kle~kac', Uk кл 'кати', Blr 'клякац' 'to kneel'; ?? SI *kle~k-no~ti 'to squat/kneel down' > SCr kle~knuti id., Blg 'клекна', Slk kl'aknu't' 'to squat down', Cz kleknouti, P kle~kna~c', Uk 'клякнути' 'to kneel down' ¶ WP I 447, 498-9, P 554, 603, WH I 233-4, Vr. 237, 240, Ho. 183, Sw. 90, 98, KM 244-5, Vn. C 60, YGM-1 82, Frn. 289, ESSJ IV 141 & X 28-9, 32-4, Bern. I 166, Sls. I 124, Lrn. I 147, SPS II 21, EI 62 (*kleng- 'bend, turn') || K *k.lak.-wn- > G k.lak.n- ~ k.lak.vn- 'sich kr~mmen, winden' ¶ Chx. 599.

1056. ***k.lap**LPV 'middle; inside, lap, sth. within an angle' > IE: NaIE *kle~p- 'lap', v. 'embrace' > OHG *hla~ftara > MHG la~fter 'fathom' :: Ltv kle~pis 'lap, a lapful', Lt kle~by~s 'length of an arm, fathom, armful', kle~bti 'in die ausgebreitete Arme nehmen, umarmen' (b due to the infl. of gle~by~s 'ausgebreitete Arme', 'armful?') :: ?φ Clt: Brtt {RE} *kalona~ 'heart, (?) intestines' > W calon, OCrm, Crn colon f. 'heart', Crn colon m. 'guts', OBr calon(n), Br kalon 'heart'] The variant with an initial *g- (Lt gle~by~s '¶', MHG kla~fter, NHG Klafter 'fathom') is likely to result from a merger with *gleb- v. 'embrace' (> Lt gle~bti, OFrs kleppa id.); the infl. of *gleb- may be responsible for the meaning 'to embrace, armful, length of an arm/arms' in IE *kle~p- ¶ P 604, Frn. 156, 267, RE 103, Lx. 108, 120 || HS: S: [1] S *k.al~Vj~b- ~ *k.abal- 'middle' (→ 'heart') > Ak k.abl-u, k.abaltu- 'middle, center', Ar qalb- 'heart' (→ Mh k.a~b, Jb k.elb id., Hrs k.alb 'sense, mind, heart', Gz k.alb 'thought, wish')] [2] S mt *k.ap~pa~l- 'middle' > Sr \орња k.a~p~a~la~ 'armful, sheaf' ({PS} 'brachii complexus, manipulus inter brachia comprehensus'), \ефне k.ep~l-a~ {JPS} 'an inmost recess, inner chamber', {Br.} \орња k.ap~la~ 'sinus, interiora', ? Ak kappaltu 'groin, the area between the thighs' ¶ Br. 683, PS 3692-3, JPS 514, Fr. III 482, Sd. 444, 887, CAD VIII 184-5 & XIII 1-12, Jo. H 75, L G 427, MiK I #161 || ? K: G k.alta (< *k.alpta?) 'lap' ¶ Chx. 545 || A: T *°Kolbiç > OT qolbiç 'armpit' (a cd ?) ¶ Cl. 617, DTS 454 ♦ If the G word belongs here, the N etymon must have an initial *k.-.

1057. ***K.al'ru'** 'skin, film, bark' > IE: NaIE *kl~no- 'callosity, hard skin' > L callum, callus 'hardened thick skin, callosity' :: OI 'kin.a 'callosity' (< MI < *kr~n~a) ¶ The stem may have been semantically influenced by IE *k~k~al- 'hard' (> OIr calad 'hard') ¶ WP I 357 & P 523-4 (*kalno-, *kl~no- < d- *kal- 'hard'), || EI 523 (*kl~no-s 'callosity' < d- *kal- 'hard'), M K I 208, WH I 140-1, EM 87, Vn. C 25-6 || U: FU {UEW} *kal'wV (< pre-U *kal'U-?) ({Db.} *kal'e) 'film, thin skin' > F kalvo 'film, membrane', Es ? kale, kalu, Lv kal'g~ 'cataract' : Prm *kil' > Z kil' 'seed-coat, surface film, outer [scaling off] layer of birch bark, dandruff' (× FU *kez'e < N *kez'°E 'skin; to skin'), Vt kil' 'scales that come off from the bark, dandruff' :: Hg ha~lyog, ? hajag, halyag, ha~log 'cataract' : ObU: pOs {Ht.} *ka~l'~i 'crust, scab' > Os {KrT}: V/Vy ka~l'~i, Nz xa~t'~a, Kz xa~t'~i 'scab, crust' ¶ Coll. 85, Coll. CG 405, UEW 121, LG 124, Db. OS xxxi, MF 256-7, KrT 382, || Ht. #265 ¶ i~pVg *ka~l'~ap 'outer layer of birch bark' and pOs {Ht.} *ka~l'~ap id., 'dandruff' (Ht. 150 [265]), which belong (together with S *k.lp 'bark') to N ***qal'ru'**°PV 'to bark (a tree), cut off; bark, peel' [q.v.]. The Prm v is ambiguous: it belongs here only if its *i is accounted for by ass. infl. of cnss.; otherwise it belongs unambiguously to FU *kez'e < N *kez'°E '¶'. If we take into account the traces of a front root-final vw. (F Dybo l.c.), the pre-U v may be reconstructed as *kalu~ || A: M *qali-sun 'the outer layers of sth.; peel, rind, bark, skin' > WrM qalisun, HIM xal'c, Kl xal'c~n xa~l's~n, Brt xa~l'ha(n) id., Mnr H {SM} xali~z~z 'pellicule, membrane, йcale, йpiderme' ¶ MED 920, SM 151, T 372, KRS 572 || Tg *xalu- 'pellicle' > Ud B alu 'dandruff', WrMc alxuwa 'outer pellicle (of brain/kidneys/heart), skin of fruit'; Tg *xalu-kta 'film, inner side of hide (**мэдра**)' > Lm al't~ id., Ork xalvqta, Nn Nh/B xaloqta, Nn KU aloqta, Ewk, Orc, Ud alukta, Neg alta 'the inner side of hide'; Tg *xalu- > Nn KU alu- v. 'remove the inner side of hide', Lm al'w- id., v. 'remove a film' ¶ STM I 33-4 || T *k~l'~ja~l' > Tv kes' 'skin, hide'; possibly also sd T *k~el' 'belt, quiver' > OT, XwT xiv kes' ({Cl.} ke~s~), Kr {Rl.} ka~s~, Tv NE xes~, Tf h'es~, Yk ka~sa~x (with dim. -a~x) 'quiver'; T → (?) Psh kes' 'cotton blanket, shawl; silk cloth (**камка**)' ¶ ET KQ 60-1, TvR 239, Cl. 752, Ra. 188, Mal JPT 10, Shch. SF 195 (*kes~), Asl. 713 ¶¶ DQA #963 (A *k'a~l'~i 'napless skin, membrane', **пкура без ворса, мэдра**) || Gil: Gil ES {Krn.} hal 'human skin', Gil A hal id., 'human body' ¶ ST 422, ST RN 182, Krn. N 398, 490 || ? HS: EC *k~l'~o~l- > Bn B {Hn.} k.ol~z (pl.) 'bark', Gdl {Bl.} k.o~le 'skin', Or {Grg.} k.ola 'peel, pod, shell, husk', {Brl.} k.ola 'membrana; scorza; pellicola', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} k.ola 'bark', Sd {Gs.} k.o~la 'husk, peel, bark' (< Or?), Hr {AMS} qo~lo 'skin', Arr k.i~l 'leather', as well as ? Gdl {Blz. < ?} k.o~lla 'bark' (though in Bl.'s description of Gdl there is no phoneme ~) and Or {Tut.} kalo 'tanned skin' ¶ Brl. 344, Grg. 326, Bl. G 69, Gs. 266, Hw. A 379, Blz. CWL, AMS 182, Hn. BD 93. Sr. 354 || ??? K: G k.rol-i 'outer shell of a nut/chestnut' ♦ If the K root belongs here, the initial N cns. is to reconstruct as *k.-. N ***K.al'ru'** is to be

distinguished from paronymous roots, such as N ***K.oz'V** 'to skin, bark', N ***.qal'ru''IPV** '↑' and N ***kal'V** 'to bark, remove vegetation' [q.v.]. This latter v (rather than ***K.al'ru''**) is the source of D ***kal**,- 'to weed' (⇔ S, ƒ S CNM 5) ♦ AD NM #94, Vv. AEN 6, S CNM 5 (44 NrCs, ST) ♦ Gr. II #341 (***kal** 'skin') [U, A, Gil, CK, EA].

1058. ***k. 'a'l'V** '(to be) few, too small\thin\light' > HS: S ***k.all**- adj. 'light, few' > BHb **k.al** 'light (levis)' (f. **k.al'la**-), Sq {L} **qal** 'young', Akk **k.allum** 'light, scanty'; this adjective in its predicative form was reinterpreted as a verb (WS verbal form of the "New Perfect" and Akk stative), so that a verb **√k.ll** came into being: Hb **k.al** (3p **k.al'lu**-, 2m **kal'lo-t_a**-) 'is small\insignificant, is fast', Ug **k.l** {OLS} 'ir ligero, correr', Ar **√qll** (pf. **qalla**) v. 'be few in number, small in quantity, rare', Gz **√qll** v. 'be light\easy\slight\swift', Jb C {Jo.} **k.ell**, Sq {Jo.} **k.el** 'was little', Sq {L} **qel(l)** 'ktré petit', Ak **√k.ll** (inf. **k.ala'lu**) v. 'be light'; d **k.a.l.l** 'lil- adj. 'light, quick' > JA, Sr **k.al'lil**, Md **k.alil** 'light of weight', Ar **qalil**- 'few, small, rare', Sb **k.ll** 'little, scanty', Gz **k.alil** 'not numerous, small' ¶ KB 1028-31, KBR 1100-3, OLS 365, ¶ A #2409, Js. 1376, Sl. 1019, Sd. 894, Hv. 621-2, L G 428, L LS 374, Jo. J 144, Jo. M 228, BGMR [†DS-]105 || C {AD} ***k.all**- > EC ***k.all**- (or ***k.al?**-) 'thin, insignificant' > Or **k.alla**- 'subtle, thin, meagre', Or B {Sr.} **k.alla**- (f. **k.allo**-) 'narrow, thin, slender', Kns **qalla?**- 'thin', Gdl **k.alla?**- 'narrow', Rn **χalma** 'become thin' (ipv. **χα'la'm**), Brj **k.all**- ~ **k.al?**- v. 'be thin\slender', **k.all-ane**- 'thin' ¶ Ss. PEC 22, Ss. B 124, Sr. 351, AD SF 196, PG 187-8 || NrOm: Kf {C} **k.all**- v. 'be cheap', Mch {L} **k.all-i**- v. 'despise', ? Dwr {L} **ge'la** 'cheap', ? Bsk {Bnd.} **galla** 'small' ¶ C SE IV 484, L M 47 ¶¶ AD SF 196 || A ***k_l'ja'l**- or ***k_l'jaLc**- > M ***qalci**- > WrM **qalcii**-, HIM **халчий**- v. 'be(come) too thin or light' (of garment), WrM **qalcigar**, HIM **халчгар** 'light and thin' (of garments) ¶ MED 918 || T ***Kal**- or ***KaLc**- > OT **qas'an** 'lazy, underdeveloped, lean', Az {RI.} **qas'an** 'dñn, fein, zart, schün (von Frauen)', Chg {RI.} **qas'an** 'unansehnlig, mager, abgezehrt', Chg xv {CI.} **qas'an** 'lazy, unpleasant', ET **qas'an** {BN} 'lazy, obstinate, blunt', {Nj.} 'lazy, blunt', ET Tr {RI.} **qas'an** 'stumpf, langsam', Qrg {Jud.} **qas'an** 'lazy, sluggish', Alt **qaz'an**, Chv (ϕ- a Qp lge) **χaz'an** 'lazy', ET {Jr., Nj.} **qas'ar**- v. 'become blunt', {Nj.} **qas'at**- 'to make blunt', Qrg {Jud.} **qas'ar**- v. 'be lifeless' (e.g., of a country), Qq **qasan**, Qrg **qas'aq** 'lazy', Uz **qas'saq** 'poor, beggar', ? Az Sl **қаси** **qas'i** 'of poor quality' ¶ Cl. 673, ET KQ 348-50, BN 119, Jr. 241, RI. II 390-1, Nj. 585-6, Jud. 363, Krkr 383, AzDDL 253 || K {K} ***k.el**-/ ***k.al**- v. 'lacking, be short of' (× N ***k.elV** or ***k.eſiV** 'to lack, be insufficient' [q.v. ffd.]).

1059. ***k. 'ru'l'V** 'short, (?) low' > K: GZ ***-k.l**- ('shorten')-d> {GM} ***m_o-k.l-e** 'short' > OG **mok.le** 'short, short-armed', G **mok.le**, G X **mk.le**, Lz **mk.ule** 'short', Mg **k.ule** id., **χe-k.ule** 'without an arm' (**χe** 'arm') ¶ FS K 219-220, FS K 241-2, Chx. 797-8, Chik. 229-30, GM 106-7 || D (in SD) ***kul.l**,- ({GS} ***k**-) 'short (of stature)' > Tm **kul.l.am**, **kul.l.al**, Kn **kul.l.u** 'shortness in stature', Kt **kul** 'shortness & broadness of figure', Ml **ku.l.an** 'young, short, stunted', Tm **kul.l.an**, Ml **kul.l.an**, Kt **kul(n)**, Kn **kul.l.a**, Kdg **kul.l.a** 'short man' ¶¶ D # 2137 || ?σ HS: WS ***√k.ly** (~ ***√k.lw?**) 'deep', 'light [levis]' (← ***low**) > Gz **√k.ly** (js. **yā-k.lī**) 'be deep', **k.əlu-y** 'deep (like an abyss)', **k.ala-y** 'depth (of river\sea)', Ar **qilw**- 'light (of weight)' ¶ L G 431, BK II 808.

1060. ?? ***K.ohl'u** 'to hide, deceive, tell a lie' > IE: NaIE ***k_lē-l/*k_lē-o-l/*k_lē-əl(w)**- v. 'deceive' > Gk A κηλε'ω (with an original -η-) v. 'charm, bewitch', κο'λαξ 'flatterer' :: L **calvor**, -ī v. 'form intrigues, deceive', **calumnia** 'false accusation, calumny' :: Gt **ho'lo-n** 'συκοφαντε'ν, to cluminate, slander', ON **ho'l** 'praise, boasting', **hō'la** 'to praise, boast', AS **ho'l** 'slander', **ho'lian** 'to slander', OHG **huolen** 'to deceive' ¶ WP I 446, P 551, EI 154 (***kel**- 'deceive'), WH I 143, F I 839, Fs. 267, Vr. 247, Ho. 168, Schz. 17, Kb. 490 ¶ The loss of the Ir. still needs explanation || HS: S ***√k.hl** > Ar **√qhl** (**qahala** / -**qhalu**) v. 'slander' ({Fr.} 'res turpas memorans vituperavit [aliquem]', {BK} 'mādire de qn.' ¶ Fr. III 511, BK II 828-9 || Ch: WCh ***√k.wl** (-{Stl.} ***k.wal/r**-) v. 'lie (lügen)' > Ang {Flk.} **k^wolin**, {ChL} **k^wolm**, Su {J} **k^wulap**, P' {MSk.} **k^wa li** v. 'lie', {Sk.} **k^wali** 'a lie', Hs **k.a'rya**- 'a lie' (Hs ƒ < WCh ***l**) :: ECh: Smr {J} **ku'la gə** 'a lie' ¶ Stl. ZCh 213 [#637], ChC s.v. v. 'lie', Ba. 574, Sk. NB 29, MSk. 169, ? Sk. HCD 168 ¶ The rec. of a variant with ***-r**- is unjustified, because Hs ƒ is a reg. reflex of WCh ***l** || A: M ***qulag(u)**- v. 'steal' > MM [MA] **qulag-ba**, [IM] **qulagu-ba** p. 'stole', WrM **qulagu**-, HIM **хулгг**- id., Mnr H **χulag_a**- id., 'do sth. by stealth', MM [HI, MA, S] **qulagai**-, WrM **qulagai**, HIM **хулгай** 'thief' ¶ MED 983-4, SM 180, Ms. H 91, Pp. 309, 445, H 71 || T ***k_l'jo' i**- 'hide' > OT {Cl.} **ko's'i**- id., rf. **ko's'in**- 'shade oneself, be hidden' ¶ Cl. 753-4 || Tg ***xol**- ~ **xu.l**- 'to deceive', **ixju.l'e'k** 'a lie, deceit' > Nn B **χolto**-, **χoloqta**-, Nn Sn **xolo**- v. 'deceive', Ewk **ulə'k**, Sln **o'lo'x** ~ **zlo'x**, Lm **o'iz'k**, Neg **o'lo'x** ^d **o'lo'k** 'a lie, deceit', Orc **oloki**- v. 'lie, deceive', **oloko** 'a liar, deceiver', WrMc **uluken** 'falsely' ({Z} **ложно, болтливо**) ¶¶ DQA #873 (A ***ki_ol'a** 'steal, deceive') ¶ STM I 407 & II 265-6 || D ***ko.l** 'slandertale-bearing, abuse' [× N ***k'a.l'X'o** 'to call (appeler), shout?'] > Tm **ko.l** 'calumny, aspersion, tale-bearing, falsehood', **kol.uttu** v. 'slander, calumniate', Kt **ko.l** 'laying information about sth. heard', Kn **ko.l** 'calumny, false imputation', Gdb **go'ler**- v. 'abuse', **go'le n.** 'abuse' ¶¶ D #2251 ♦ The absence of labialization in IE ***k**- may be explained in the framework of AD's hypothetical prehistory of IE vowels (AD NGIE, AD NVIE) if we suppose a stem-final sonant ***w** which remained in L **calvor**, **calumnia**, but was lost in the Gk and Gmc. In this case the prehistory may be hypothesized as ***K.ohl'u** >

pre-IE **kuhlu* > (diphthongization) **kau_hhl(u)*- (where **α* symbolized the vw. underlying the apophony **e/o/zero*) > **kahl(u)* (loss of pre-sonantic **w*) > **keh^hl-/*koh^hl-/*kh^hl(u)* > **ke^hl-/*ko^hl-/*kəl(w)-*.

1061. ***K.iyl'vili** 'to bend, bow' > IE: NaIE **k^hlei_h*- v. 'bow, incline', {EI} 'lean' > OI *s'rayate^h* 'clings to, leans upon', *s'rayati* {MW} 'causes to lean/rest on, lays on/in, fixes on', Av *srita-* 'gelehnt', *sray-* 'lean' || Gk *κλίω* v. 'make bend/slope/slant' || L *clina^h*- v. 'incline, bend, lean', *clina^htus* 'inclined, bent, leaned', in-*clina^h*- v. 'bend, incline', *clīvus* 'a slope, rise' || OIr *clen* 'tendance, inclination, dāisir' || Mlr *cle^h* 'left; defective, bad', W *cledd* 'left' || OHG (h)line^h-n 'to lean', AS *hlinian* vi. (> NHG *lehnen*, NE *lean* vi.), OHG *leinen*, NHG *lehnen*, AS *hlæ^hnan* vt. 'lean' (> NE *lean* vt.), Gt *hleidumei* 'left' || Lt *s'lieju^h* (Lt Zh *s'leju^h*), inf. *s'lie^hti* 'lean against', *pa^h-s'lytas* 'windschief, seitwärts geneigt'. {PiesS} *pa-s'lyti* 'lean on one side' || ?σ Tc: A *kla^h(w)-*, B *kla^hy-* 'fall'; Tc B *kla^hsk-* 'set' (of the sun) || WP I 490-2, P 600-2, EI 348, M K III 388-9, WH I 234-5, Vn. C 116, F I 873-5, OsS 405-6, Kb. 601, 619, KM 431, AS 161, 164, Frn. 549, 1004, 1006, PiesS 518, Wn. 218-21, Ad. 220-3 || HS: C **√k.lf* > EC: pSam {Hn.} **qallo^hf-* v. 'bend' > Sml *qallo^hfi*, Rn {Hn.} 'χο^hλοξε ~ 'χο^hλοηε id. || Hn. S 71 || ?? S: Gz *k.aldad* 'arch, circle' || Ls CDG 427 || A **k'iy^hl'u^h* > T **Kiy^hl-* > OT *qis^h*- v. 'deviate', MT XIII *qis^h*- v. 'turn away', Osm {Zn.} *qis^h*- 'sich krümmen, sich neigen', Tk *grs*, 'deception, swindle, perfidy', Tkm *gī^hs'iq*, Qmq, Nog *qrys'iq* 'crooked, slanting', Nog, Qrg *qrys'ay-*, Qq *qrysay-*, ET *qiys'ay-* vi. 'bow/bend to the side, get crooked', Qzq *qrysqa^h*- vi. 'bow, bend, sway' || Rs. W 268, Cl. 670, Rl. II 835, Dr. TM III 571-3, Jud. 481, Sht. 272, KumRS 211-2, Nj. 631-2, DQA #1107 || M **kilu-* > WrM {MED} *kilui-* ~ *kilai-*, HIM *хллай-* v. 'look askance at, squint', Kl {Rm.} *kuli-* 'schielen, schief auf etwas sehen'; WrM *kilagar*, HIM *хлгар* 'cross-eyed, squint-eyed; askew, slanting', WrM *kilab qulub* 'looking askance, giving a squinting/mean look'; M **kilu-r* 'squint-eyed' > WrM *kilu-r*, Kl *kulr^h* id.; WrM *б>Tkm* {Rs.} *qilyr*, VTt *qылъу* 'squint, crooked'; ? ext. : M **kelte-* > WrM *keltei-*, HIM *хүлтий-* v. 'incline from the perpendicular, lean, be crooked', Kl {Rm.} *kelte-χə* 'auf der einer Seite, seitwärts gebogen liegen', M **kelbe-* > WrM *kelbei-*, HIM *хүлбий-* v. 'lean or to be inclined to one side' [x N ***K.EbLV** or ***-Lb-** 'to support, lean', q.v. ffd.] || MED 450, 467, Kow. 2531-2, TatR 310, KW 224, 244, Rs. W 263, Dr. TM I 472-3 || ?φ Tg **xīl-* v. 'pass by (vorbeigehen)' > Ewk, Neg *iltən-*, Lm *i^heltən-* ^d *iltən-*, Lm Ar *ye^hltən-*, ?φ Ul/Ork/Nn *sī-* id. || STM I 310-1 || ?σ pJ {S} **ku'su^h* 'strange (← **deviating*)' > OJ *ku'su^h*, kusi || S QJ #1232, Mr. 833 || KW 244 (M, T), DQA #1107 (A **k'iy^hl'u^h* 'to deviate, slant') ♦ The K verb **k.lak^h-wn^h*- (> G *k.lak^h(w)n-* v. 'bend, swaddle' = 'krümmen, winden', f Chx. 599) is better explained as going back to N ***k.alK.a** (~ ***k.alKa**?) 'to wind/twist' (q.v.).

1062. ***K.al'yu** (or ***K.al'yu?**) 'bare, naked' > IE **kl^hHwo-* > ({WH} NaIE **k.ləwo-*) 'bald' > L *calvus* 'bald, without hair' || OI *ati-ku^hrva-h^h* ~ *ati-ku^hlva-h^h* 'entirely bald', NPrs *-Ka ka^hl* 'bald' || P 554 (**k.ləwo-*), || EI 45 (adduces Av *kauvra-*), WH I 144, M K I 243, Sg. 1039, || VI. II 802, 858 (NPrs *ka^hl* = *ka^hc'a^hl* 'bald') || HS: S *√k.lf* > Ar *√qlf* (pf. *qala^hfa*) 'take off (one's clothes)', Gz *√k.lf* G 'uncover, bare, open, strip, unveil', Tgy *√k.lf* (pf. *k.elfe*) 'disclose, uncover' || Hv. 624, L G 426 || A **kl^hjal^hl^hu^h* > T **k'al^h* > Tf *has^h* 'bare, without hair' (of a fell/hide), ? Tv *χas^h* 'thin dressed leather', d : ***Kal'-ga** 'bald; having a white head or a white blaze' [x N ***K.alV(-mV)** 'spot, stain; be spotty'] > OT *qas^hya* 'having a white head and darker body', 'having a white blaze on the forehead' (on animals), Chg *qas^hqa* id., Qzq *qasqa* id., 'bald' (of a person), Nog *qasqa*, Shor {Rl.} *qas^hqa* 'bald spot, white blaze', SbtT B {Rl.} *qas^hqa* id., 'bald' (of a person), Qrg *qas^hqa* 'having a white blaze', 'clean, transparent', Bsh, Ln *qas^hya* 'white blaze; bald' || ET KQ 350-1, Ra. 186, TvR 471, Cl. 671, Rl. II 394-5, Rs. W 241 || M **qalca-* 'bald' > MM [MA] *qalc^hayai^h* 'bald', WrM *qalcagai*, HIM *халгай* 'bald, bare, hairless, grassless, featherless (spot)', Kl {KRS} *халуха* 'grassless (ground)', {Rm.} *χalc^hya^h* 'bar, nicht bewachsen; haarlos, graslos' > Chg [MA] *qalc^hiyay* 'bald'; MM [MA] *qalc^haq* 'having a white blaze'; M **qalza-n* 'bald-headed, blaze on the forehead' > WrM *qalzan*, HIM *халзан* id., MM [MA] *qalz^han* 'having a white blaze', M *б>Tv* *калчан* 'bald, bald spot, grassless'; WrM *qalzai-*, HIM *халзай-* v. 'grow bald', *б>Tv* *калчай-* id.; ? M **qalci-* > WrM *qalci-*, HIM *халчи-* 'remove unevenness, level off' || Pp. MA 289, MED 918, 922, KW 163, KRS 571-2, TvR 222-3 || ? SDM97 (A **kel'o* id.), DQA #756 (A **ke^hl'z'o*; incl. T **kal'ga*, M) ♦ It is tempting to adduce here U {UEW} **kal'wV* 'film, thin skin' and thus find a parallel to IE **w-*, but for semantic considerations it is better to refer the U root to N ***K.al'ru^h** 'skin, film, bark'.

1063. ***K.ul'f'u^h** 'track(s), way; to go, travel' > IE: [1] NaIE **kelw-/kleu^h*- v. 'travel' > Lt *kelia^huti*, Ltv *cel^ho^ht* id.; Lt *ke^hlias* 'way, road', Ltv *ce^hls^h* id. (acc. to P, a *bf* from the verb) || Gk *κε^hλε^hο^h* 'way, path' [{Brgm.}: < **κε^hλε^hο^h* on the analogy of *ε^hλε^hο^hσομαι* 'I shall come/go'] (a problematic word: an irreg. succession of two **e*-grade syllables, unexplained -' -; for discussion f F I 815-6) || [2] NaIE **kal-nV-* 'path' > L *callis* 'narrow track, footpath, cattle track' || Sl {Glh.} **kol^hньс^h* > SCR *kla^hnac* 'narrow path', Slv ? *klanec* *kla^hnac* 'gorge, narrow pass (Hohlweg)' || Frn. 236, F I 815-6, P 554, WP I 356, WH I 140, Frn. 236, Bern. I 547, ESSJ X 140-1 (against the comparison of Sl with L), Glh. 319 || HS: S **√k.lf* > Ar *qul^hfat-* 'way' ({Fr.} *iter, eiusque mobilitas, iter maritimum navi*) || Fr. III 490 || B **√wkl* > Ah *s-ukel* 'to travel, step (marcher au pas)', te^hkle n. 'marche au pas (marche sans

courir), Tz, Ntf a⁻kəl, Zww a⁻kul 'piütiner, appuyer avec le pied', BMn k_{el} v. 'step', Kb {Dl.} am^wəl 'fouler', t_iim^li n. 'marche, allure; action de marcher', Si {La.} ukel 'walk', Skn {La.} ukəl 'cheminer' | B *[√]wkl ~ *[√]kwł 'track, footprint' (× N ***ka⁻l'h^lv** 'to walk, make one's way') > Ah tə-kkil-t (-kk- < *-wk-) 'track, footprint (empreinte de pied)', a-ku⁻kəl 'trace', BSn tīs⁻əl id., Kb t_iim^ləl-t_i (pl. t_i-kwal ~ t_i-im^lal) 'fois, moment' ¶ Fc. 781-3, Dl. 401-3, La. S 257, La. MChB 259-60 || SC: [1] ({E} SC ***k^wa⁻s⁻**) v. 'go, travel' (× N ***ka⁻l'h^lv** 'l') > Kz k^was⁻ v. 'go away, depart', (C-b) Mb k^wa, k^was⁻u⁻ (E SC 265); cf. also Mb k^wa, k^was⁻i 'path' (E SC 43) | [2] Rft ± ***k⁻wal-** (× N ***kal⁻l'i^lv** 'to approach, come') > Irq {MQK} q^wala⁻η inv. 'come!', Brn {Dempw.} kwale⁻ id. ¶ MQK 89, Blz. SCL s.v. 'come'. || K: GZ ***k⁻wal-/k⁻wl-** 'track, footprint' > OG k_{ual}-i, G k_{val}-i 'track, trace', G d k_{vle}-/k_{vli}-: (ga-)k_{vle}/i v. 'find the way', mi-k_{vle}/i- 'auf die Spur kommen, auf-aus-spüren', Mg d u-kul-i 'after, then', Lz i-k_{ul}-e 'after', -k_{ule} ~ -kule 'after' ¶ K² 90-1, Ser. 80, Chx. 572, 583-4 || U: FU (in ObU only) ***kXl⁻v** (= ***kol⁻v**?) > ObU ***kXl⁻v** 'track(s), sign' > pOs ***kal⁻** > Os Kz x⁻l⁻ 'Anzeichen'; pVg ***ki⁻l⁻** > Vg: LK xa⁻l⁻, MK/UK k_{il}⁻, P k_{il}⁻, UL/Ss x_{il}⁻ 'track, sign'. The pOs vw. ***a** is a reg. reflex of pFU ***o** and ***o⁻**, but the origin of the pVg vw. ***i⁻** is not yet clear. If the Vg vw. results from a conditioned change, the pFU form will be ***kol⁻v**. Much less probable as a cognate is FU ***kulke-** v. 'walk\travel\run' (> F kulke- v. 'walk, go, travel', Es kulge- v. 'proceed, take one's course, run' | pLp {Lr.} ***kolkə-** v. 'run' (of water), v. 'float (with the current)' > Lp N {N} go⁻l⁻ga⁻ /-lg-, Lp S {Hs.} ga⁻lgedh, Lp L {LLO} ka⁻l⁻ka⁻, Lp Kld kol⁻ge- id. | pMr {Ker.} ***kul⁻gə-** > Er kol⁻ge-, Mk kol⁻gə- v. 'leak' | Prm: Z k_{ivt}-, Z ? k_{ilt}-, k_{ilal}-, Yx ko⁻lt- v. 'float' || pOs ***kəxəl-** > Os: V qəxəl- v. 'step', D xəxət-, Kz xə⁻xət- v. 'run' | Hg halad- v. 'go, advance, proceed, travel') || ? Sm {Jn.} ***ku-** v. 'drift\float' > Ne T xy⁻ла-с?, xy⁻лж-с? id., Ne T BZ хув, Ne T Y xy⁻, Ne F ku⁻ß 'vom Wasse an das Ufer getriebener Baum', Slq Tz {Prk.} quri- ~ qu⁻ri- 'tragen\treiben [der Strom]'. FU ***kulke** may be accepted as a cognate (*d*) only if we find the factor responsible for the depalatalization ***l⁻** > ***l** and for the discrepancy between the vowels of ***kulke** and ***kXl⁻v** (where ***X** cannot be interpreted as ***u** because of the Os reflex) ¶ Ht. 200 [#748], UEW 198, Lr. #442, Hs. 552, LG 149, Jn. 76, Erl. 82, Ker. II 64 ♦ The non-labialized IE ***k-** may be explained in the framework of AD's hypothetical prehistory of IE vowels (AD NGIE, AD NVIE): if the original vw. was ***u**, then N ***k⁻ul⁻su⁻** > pre-IE ***kewl(w)-** > ***kel(w)-** (loss of the ***u**-glide before a sonorant); but even if the N vw. was ***o**, it changed into ***u** due to the infl. of ***u** of the following syll. ♦ i ч M ***ko⁻lgen** 'means of) transportation' > MM [HI] ko⁻lgen {Lew.} 'char, vñhicule', WrM ko⁻lge(n), HIM x⁻l⁻ r, Kl {Rm.} ko⁻lgn⁻ 'mount or other means of transportation'; M-b> Qzq k⁻л⁻к ko⁻lik 'horse and cart; means of conveyance', Qrg ko⁻lu⁻k 'beasts of burden', Nog ko⁻lik id. (т⁻гло, т⁻глова⁻ сила). It is more plausible to suppose that this *d* from M ***ko⁻l-** v. 'harness, hitch (a draft animal) to a vehicle' (> MM [S] ko⁻l-, WrM ko⁻l-, HIM x⁻л(-x) id.), though a contamination is also possible ¶ MED 484-5, Lew. II 57, H 103, Ms. H 72, KW 238, Jud. 421, Sht. 133, NogR 178, Rs. W 288 ♦ Cp. C⁻Бор IU IV 159 (IE, FU) ♦ Gr. II #71 (***kel** 'come') [IE + err. U ***ka⁻la⁻** 'wade' (< N ***ka⁻l'h^lv** 'to walk, make one's way with an effort, wade') + err. A ***k⁻el-** and Yk **kel-** 'come, go' (< N ***kal⁻l'i^lv** 'to approach, come'), as well as Gil., CK, ? Ai [Gr.'s neglectinon of sound laws does not allow him to distinguish between three N roots, which proves that his method of comparison is wrong].

1064. ? ***k⁻la⁻mX** 'to cover' > HS: B ***[√]yms** > Izn, SrSn [√]yms, inv. əyməs v. 'cover oneself with clothes or a blanket', ETwl, Ty əyməs v. 'wrap\cover' ¶ Rn. 364, GhA 69 || ? K: Sv: {Ni.} -kwem v. 'cover', UB/LB/Ln {TK} -kwem 'put on (clothes)', UB {GP} li-kwem msd. 'put on (dress) from above' ¶ Ni. s.v. 'покрыт?', TK 453, GP 173 || IE: NaIE ***k⁻em-** v. 'cover\veil' > Gmc ***xamiθja-** > OHG hemidi 'shirt, garment' (> NHG Hemd 'shirt'), OSx he⁻mithi, AS hemeðe 'shirt'; Gmc ***xamiθja-** > Gl b> L camisia 'shirt'; Gmc: ON {EI} hamr 'skin, slough', {Vr.} 'Hülle, Gestalt', Sw, Dn, NNr ham 'skin, husk', AS hama 'garment, dress; skin', NE hame 'undergarment' || ? OI s⁻a⁻mulya- 'garment (of a bride)', s⁻a⁻mu⁻la- 'ε garment' ({EI} 'thick woolen shirt') ¶ WP I 386, P 556-7, EI 134, WH I 147-8, M K III 325, M E II 6, Ho. 148, 154, Ho. S 32, Kb. 455, OsS 388, KM 303, Vr. 208 || A: M ***qamki-** v. 'shut, close, draw together in order to close' > WrM qamki-, HIM хамхи- id. ({Kow.} 'fermer, serrer, joindre'); see also WrMc qamni- v. 'unite, close'; the word may be a loan from M, which will explain the initial unexpected q- ¶ MED 924, Kow. 813, STM I 370 ♦ The apparent reflex of deglottalization ***k⁻-** > ***k-** in Sv still defies explanation. The rec. of the initial ***k⁻-** (rather than an unspecified ***K⁻-**) depends on the validity of the Sv cognate. The vw. ***a** in M is due to vw. harmony: ***a⁻...X** > ***a...X**. This and the palatal IE ***k⁻** presuppose a N ***a⁻**. The labial element in of Sv ***kw-** is due to regr. as (infl. of a lost labial vw. of the second syll.) within Sv (≠ Test. S) ♦ ? Gr. II #68 (***kum** 'cloud') [IE ***kem-** 'hide, cover' ч i FU ***kum⁻v** 'cloud', etc.], Gr. II #82 [***kom** 'cover' > A (M, Tg, err. T ***Kunda-**, in fact < N ***kom⁻v⁻jt⁻v** 'to cover?'), Ko, J, Ai, Gil, CK]

1065. ??2 ***K⁻e⁻mV** 'to bite' > A ***k⁻l⁻ja⁻m⁻v** 'gnaw, bite' > NaT ***k⁻l⁻jemir-** v. 'gnaw' > OT {Cl.} ka⁻mu⁻r-, Chg kemu⁻r-, Tk gemir-, Tkm, Qmq gemir-, Az g⁻a⁻mir-, VTt, Bsh kim⁻o⁻r-, Qzq kem⁻p- kemir-, Uz kemir-, ET kemir(r)-, Ggz, Kr, Blq, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt kemir-, Xk kimr-, Tv xemir-, Tf {?Cs.} hemir- id. ¶ Rs. W 251, ET VGD 18-9, Pp. MA 215 ¶ Tv x- provides ev. for

pT k'-, while the Og data seem to point to a pT *k- || M: [1] *kemki- 'bite, gnaw, crack with teeth' > WrM kemki-, HIM ху́мкы- 'bite, snap the jaw', Kl кемк- 'bite' (of dogs), {Rm.} kemki- 'nagen, fressen, kauen, Knochen zerhauen'; M -b> WrMc kemki- 'bite, grasp my teeth'; [2] *kemiēle- 'gnaw, nibble, chew' > MM [MA] kemile-, WrM kemeli-, HIM ху́млы-, Kl keml-, Ba kaməl-; M -b> Yk ko'mu'lla'- id. ¶ Pp. MA 215, MED 451-2, KRS 203, KW 225 || pJ {S} ka'm- 'bite' > OJ kam-, [RJ] ka'm-u', J: T kamu'-, K ka'micuku, Ns ka'mi-, Sh ka'na'-s, ka'n-, Ht ka'm-, Y ka'm- ¶ S AJ 264 [#7], S QJ #7, Mr. 703 ¶ S AJ 112, 274 [#6], DQA #759 (A *ke'ma'o 'to gnaw, bite') || HS: C: EC {Ss.} pcv. *-k,om/*-k,m- (> *k,om-) 'chew, bite, eat' (x N ***K,omhV** or ***K,omxV** 'to eat, swallow'?) > Sa pcv. -qom-, Af pcv. -okm- id., Rn {Ss.} -aham-/uhum- 'chew', {PG} -aham- 'eat (st.)', scv.: Dsn ko'm- 'eat' (k- is due to the former clustering of *k, and m), Or k,am- 'chew c]>at', Kns qom- 'chew', Brj k,a'm- 'eat, chew', ? Sd {Gs.} k,a'ma 'to eat/drink sth. mixed with sth. else' (unless the Bj & Sd words are borrowed from EthS?), ?φ Arr {Hw.} -ohom-/aham- (= [-o'fio'm-]/[-a'fia'm-]) pcv. 'eat' ¶ Ss. PEC 25, Ss. B 121-2, 124, PG 62, Gs. 255, Hw. A 263-5, To. DL 512 || ECh: Smr {J} k'a'm 'eat', Kwn {J, Sa.} ka'm 'eat (hard food)' ¶ Smr k'- is due to contamination with N ***K,omhV** '¶? ¶ JI II 121, ChC II IE: The N v in question may have influenced NaIE *g'emb^h-/*g'm^h- v. 'bite' and *g'omb^h-o-s 'tooth' (f s.v. N ***k,a'b?X** 'to bite') ◇ Gr. II #59 (*kem 'chew') [A, CK, EA + err. IE *kemə- 'hum'].

1066. ***K,omV(-bA)** 'forehead, front part' > U: FU *kumV 'forehead, front side' > Prm *ku'm-es 'forehead, face' (LG: *-es is a derivational sx.) > Z кѹмѣс kīm3s, Vt кѹмѣс kīmes 'forehead, face'; Prm *ku'm > Z sin-kim 'eyebrow' (sin is 'eye') || Hg hom-l-ok 'forehead, front side' ¶ LG 151-2, MF 296-8, ? Rd. rLG 424, UEW 201-2 (unc. hyp.: the Prm and Hg words < U *kuma 'gebeugte, umgestürzte Lage; sich beugen'), || Sm. 537 (U *kuma° 'face down' > FU *kuma°, FP *kuma-, Ugr *ku'ma-, Sm *ko-mo-) || A: Tg *^ox₁omkatV 'forehead' > Ewk, Neg omkoto, Lm omq^ht ¶ STM II 17 || A variant with ***K,omV-bA** || 'that of the front part' [see N bA (pc. of names of quality bearers) ffd.]: HS: B *y^hnb 'face', *y^hnbu^h-b₁ 'beak' [x N ***qUḡa(-pV)** 'nose', q.v. ffd.] || ?σ D *komp-ay ({GS} *k-) '∈ protecting wall' > Tm kommay 'rampart, bulwark', Kn kumbe 'wall on a flat roof that serves for a balustrade', Tl komma 'the upper part or coping of a fort-wall' ¶¶ D #2118.

1066a. ?? ***K,umV** 'sand' > HS: CCh {ChL} Bnn kunku'ma', Ms gumgumma, BnnM gumguma, LmP hum 'sand' ; HgNg k'w³ mme', FIG k'w³ ku'ma 'earth (substance)' ¶ ChL II U *kumV 'thin snow' > Vt G kim id., Vt M kim 'hoar-frost' || Hg ho' (acc. havat) 'snow' || Sm: Ne xaw? 'thin hard snow that is over soft snow', Kms {KD} k'amo 'snow crust' ¶ UEW 204, || Jn. 64 || A *kumV 'sand, (?) dust' > T *k'um 'sand' > OT, MQP, Chg qum, Tkm, Az gum, Tk kum, Qzq, Nog, Qrq, Qrg, Uz, ET, Tv qum, VTt, Bsh q^hm, Tf hum; -b> pT kum-aq 'grain of sand' -b> M: WrM qumag, HIM ху́мaг 'fine sand' ¶ Cl. 625, Ra. 191, ET Q 133-4, MED 985 || Tg *xi-mana- v. 'snow' > Ewk, Sln, Orc imana-, Lm im^hn-, Neg imana-, Ul, Ork, Nn sūmana-, WrMc nimara- id. ¶ STM I 312-3 ¶¶ Tf h- and Tg *x- suggest pA *k'- and hence pN *K-. ¶¶ Lm kim³wun 'sea shore' and Orc kīma^h d kīmma 'beach' hardly belong here (⇔ Gr.) ◇ Gr. II #323 (*kum 'sand') [U, A, Gil + qu. Y].

¶ 1066b. ***K,UmV** 'black, dark' > HS: Eg fP km 'be black; black' (√kmm): [1] v. n. {Vc.} *kama-m > Cpt: Sd кѹм kmom, B хѹмом k^hmom, [2] adj. (qualificatif) {Vc.} *ku^ho-mmey > Cpt: Sd кѹм ke-m, B хѹм k^he-m ¶ EG V 122-4, Vc. 81-2 || C: EC: Hr/DbS/Gln {AMS} ku'mma, Gwd {AMS} kumma 'black', Hr/DbS {AMS} kumm- 'become black' || ?σ Ag: Aw {CR} kemana- 'evening', kem- 'get dark, decline towards evening (вечерет?)' ¶ AMS 267, || AD SF 86 || ?σ NrOm: Wl {LmS} k,amma, Dwr {Bnd.} k,amma, Bdt {C} k,ama-, {Bnd.} k,amma, Oyda {Bnd.} k,a'ma, Bsk {Bnd.} k,amma 'night', Gm {LmS} k,amma 'day (of 24 hours)', Gdc {Bnd.} k,a'mani- 'night', Dc {LmS} k,amma 'yesterday', Kcm {LmS} k,amma-na 'evening' ¶ AD SF 86, LmS 432-3 [¶ || S: JA [Trg.] Mk'lua ?uk'ka-m, em. amlk'lua ?ukka-m-a- 'black, dark-complected', MHb √?km G (pf. Mk2a1 ?a-'k,am) 'be sun-burnt \ black' (< caus. *√s'-km) ¶ Js. 25, 64 ¶¶ Cal. #449 (Aram, Eg)] || U *kumV 'dark' (x N ***k,u'mV(-Ta'')** 'fog, mist', q.v.) > Hg hima'ly 'obscurity, darkness'; twilight, dusk' || Z ? kim³d- vt. 'shade, screen from light' ('затенѣт?', 'заслонѣт?' свет') || Sm: Mt {Hl.} *ku'ndəha- 'black' (Mt: M/T {Mll.} ku'ntu'ha-, K {Mll.} gu'ndeha-) ¶ UEW 204-5, LG 151, Hl. M ##592-3 || A {DQA} *k'ume (or *k'i_ume) 'black, charcoal' > T *k'o'mu'r 'charcoal' > OT, Cmn xiv, XwT xiv ko'mu'r, MQP xiii ka'mu'r, Chg xv kemu'r ~ ko'mu'r, Xk ko'mi'r, Tlt ko'mu'r, Yk ko'mo'r 'charcoal', Tk ko'mu'r, Tkm, Ggz, Az, Qmq, Qrg ko'mu'r, ET ko'mu'(r), Ln ko'mu'y, Kr Cr ko'mu'r ~ ko'mir, Nog, Qq ko'mir, VTt, Bsh ku'my, Uz kōmi'r, Tv xo'mu'r, Chv кѹмгѣк 'charcoal' (today also 'mineral coal') ¶ Cl. 723, ET KQ 102-3, TL 365 || pKo {S} *k^hm- 'black' > MKo k^hm-, k^hm-, Nko k^hm-/k^ham-/ka'm-/k^ham- id. ¶ QK #8, Yu 48, MLC 101 ◇ Blz. LB #14: Om, C, Ch, A + unc. D *kam- 'be singed', Ch and IE roots for 'cloud' - see N ***k,u'mV(-Ta'')** 'fog, mist', || Blz. LNA #30 (suggested to add Aram' unc. : i ч D *kam- 'be singed' and FV *ku'ma 'heiЯ').]

1067. ***k,u'mV(-Ta'')** [÷/(-RV)] 'fog, mist [; cloud]' > [÷IE: Ht kammara- 'mist, fog, vapour; shade, dimness (of sight)' || NaIE: Gk [Hs.] кѹμμεροϋ 'αχλὺς, 'ομιχλῆ 'mist, fog'] ¶ Pv. IV 35-7, Ivn. SA 154 [÷, C] op IU I-1974 99] || HS: [÷ Ch: CCh:

Mdr {ChC} ku'mmba', Glv {Rp.} a'ku'mba, {ChL} ?a'ku'mba, Hrz {Ro.} ku'mba 'cloud' || ECh: Ke {Eb.} kamra' 'clouds' coll. ¶ Eb. 62, RpB 4, ChC, ChL, Ro. 227 [#142] || B: Ah kumb-ət 'brouillard humide' ¶ Fc. 807 || K {K} *k.wa-m-/ *k.wm-, {FS} *k.wam- v. 'smoke, emit smoke' > OG k.um- v. 'emit smoke' (qoweli igi mt.ay k.umoda 'all mountains emitted smoke'), OG k.um-, G k.m- 'burn incense', Mg k.um- v. 'smoke', d o-k.um-apu 'censer, thurible', Lz mk.om- v. 'emit smoke', Sv {K, FS} k.wa-m- id. (msd. li-k.wa-me, 3s prs. k.wa-m-e) || d- K *k.waml- n. 'smoke' > OG, G k.waml-i, Sv: UB/Ln {TK, GP} k.wa'm, L {TK} k.wam, {Dn.} k.wa-m id. ¶¶ K 108-9, K² 91 (*k.wa-m-/ *k.wm- v., *k.wa-ml- n.), FS K 177, FS E 193-4, Chik. 161, 168, TK 352, GP 130, Dn. s.v. k.wa-m ¶¶ IS I 312 tentatively adduces (to N {?IS} *Ku'mTa') Sv UB mu-t.k.win 'fog, dark' (but GP SED: Sv UB mut.k.win 'dark [colour]' without mentioning 'fog' or 'mist'); IS suggests that Sv -t.k.win- may go back to *-k.wint- [mt], which is hardly convincing || U [†[1]] *ku'mtX- 'fog, haze' > F konto 'fog' (the back vw. o under the regr. ass. infl. of the final back vw.) || Prm *k'o'd > StVt чѣныкѣ c'in-kit 'haze (дымка, марево)', Vt Sr {Wc.} c'ŷŋkid 'mist', Vt Kz {Wc.} c'ŷŋkzd 'schwacher Nebel, Dunst' (kit, kid, kzd means 'smoke') || Hg ko'd 'fog, mist, haze' || Sm *ku'mt' 'smoke' > Ne T свн, {Lh.} s'u'n, Ne F {Lh.} s'u'n 'smoke, steam', Ng {Mik.} kintə, En {Cs.} s'uddo, Slq NP {Cs.} su'mde 'smoke', Kms d {Adl.} schunju' id., Koyb d {Sp.} свне=, свне= 'smoke (дымъ, чадъ)', Mt {Hl.} *ku'ndu' 'smoke' (Mt M/T {Mll.} ku'ndo', Mt M {Sp.} квнду, Mt T' {Adl.} kundo, Mt K {Mll.} gu'ndu 'smoke', {Pl.} gundu'chanu 'mist' [chanu means 'dew, moisture in the air']) d- Mt {Hl.} *ku'ndəha' 'black' (Mt: M/T {Mll.} ku'ntu'ha', K {Mll.} gu'ndeha') [x N *K.UmV 'black, dark', q.v.] ¶¶ U *-mt- is reconstructed on the ev. of Slq ¶¶ UEW 158 (*kintV - ku'ntV; rejects the F cognate because of its back vowels), IS I 312 (*ku'mta'; does not mention the F word), MF 370, Jn. 79 (Sm *ku'nt'), Hl. MTKV IO, 36, Hl. M ##592-3 (Sm *ku'nt'), Cs. 162, || Sm. 537 (U, FU, FP *ku'nti 'smoke', Ugr *ku'nti', Sm *ku'nto-; does not take into account the F and Slq cognates) || || [2] ? *kumV 'cloud' (x N *K.UmV '↑', q.v.) > F kumuri 'small cloud' || Er kovol 'cloud' || Prm: Z кѹмъ 'p 'cloud' || Vg Ss se'ŋkiy xomxatas 'es wurde nebelig', xomxatas 'es entstand ein dichtes Schneegestüßer, das die Luft ganz verdunkelt' ¶ UEW 204-5, LG 151 || A: M *ku'deŋ 'fog, mist' [x N *K.UtV(-RV) 'smoke', q.v. ffd.] || ? pKo *kīm 'steam, vapour, breath, smell' > MKo, NKo kīm ¶ S QK #748, MLC 281 [† || pJ {S} ku mu_a'-N 'cloud' > OJ kumu_o, J: T, K ku'mo, Kg kumo' ¶ S AJ 264-5 [#11] ¶¶ DQA #795 [† || D: Gnd kum 'smoke' d kumpod, 'smoke' ¶ D #1752] ¶ IS I 312 [#187] (*Ku'mTa' in U, M (+unc. T), [?] K: Sv mu-t.k.win) [†, C]op l.c. (IE, U), ? Blz. KM 135-6 [#14] [unc. equation of the K root with the S, Bln, FV and D reflexes of N *K.umV (be) hot, smoulder', q.v.), || Blz. LNA #35 [CCh, IE, U, Ko, J; unc. adduction of Awn kemana 'evening' and NrOm *k.am- 'night' (see N *K.UmV 'black, dark'))] ¶ Gr. II #68 (*kum 'cloud') [FU *kumV 'cloud' ч i IE *kem- 'hide, cover', etc.].

1068. ?? *K.U?a'mV(-nV) 'a hand with [five] fingers' > IE *de-k'm_t 'ten' (Szem., Erh.): < *d₁w_{je}- 'two' + *k^homt 'hand with fingers' > OI 'das'a, Av dasa-, OPrs *daθa, Phl dah, NPrs %oda da'', Oss da's, Psh las id. || Arm tasn tasn id. || Gk δε'κα id. || pre-Al {Hamp} *di_eθat₁V₁ > Al dhjete' id. || L decem id., Um *desen 'ten' in DESENDUF 'twelve' || OIr deich n-, OW dec, W deg, Crn, Br dek 'ten' || Gmc *texun 'ten' > Gt tar'hun, ON tr'u, NNr tie, Sw tio, Dn ti, OSx tehan, tian, OHG zehan, NHG zehn, AS tien, NE ten || BSI (< d *dek'm₀ti- 'decade'): Lt des'imi's, Ltv desmit, Pru dessempts 'ten', dessimpts 'tenth' || SI *dese₀t' 'ten' > OCS десѣть dese₀t', Blg 'decet, SCr de'set, Slv dese₀t, Cz deset, Slk desat', P dziesięć, R, Uk 'десѣт? || pTc *s'a'k > Tc: A s'a'k, B s'ak id. (its prehistory is not yet clear) || AnIE {Blz.} *deyanta- (< *deg₀n₀to- < *dek₀m₀to-) > HrLw tinata-'tithe', Lc sn'ta 'ten' (< d *dk₀m₀t-a-) || d- NaIE *k'm₀'tom 'hundred' [< *dk₀m₀'tom {EI} 'tenth decade', {P} '(Zehner)dekade'] > OI s'a.'tam, Av satəm 'hundred', Irn d- SI *s₀to id., Ary b- FU *s'atam id. || Gk 'εκατόν (< *sem k₀m₀tom 'one hundred') || L centum || OIr ce't, W cant, Br kant, Crn cans || Gt, OSx, AS, OHG (in cds) hund id.; cd ('Hundertschaft' → 'hundred'): ON hundrað, OSx hunderod, MHG hunderit, hundred, NHG hundred, AS, NE hundred || Lt s'im₀tas, Ltv si'mts 'hundred' || pTc *ka'nte > Tc: A ka'nte, B kante id. ¶¶ Szem. N 69, Bks. 213-6, EI 403-5 (*'dek₀m₀ ~ *'dek₀m₁-t- ~ *'dek₀u- 'ten'), || EI 405 (*k₀m₀'tom 'unit, large unit, hundred'), || Erh. SIM 93, || Blz. N I 290-312, P 191-2, M K II 26, F I 359-40, WH I 327-9, Bc. G 332, LP § 8.1, Frn. 91, En. 159, Tp. P A-D 332-4, Hamp AN 916-9, O 84, Fs. 471, Vr. 590, Ho. 347, Ho. S 74, Kb. 1242, Schz. 333, KM 877, Glh. 191-2, Wn. 475-6, Ad. 139, 619 || HS: Ch {JS, JI} *k₀mn 'hand' > WCh: P' {IL} k₀maŋ, ? {MSk} da'k₀ŋ, Sir {Sk., IL} k₀a'mi', Kry {Sk.} k₀m, Jm {Sk.} k₀a'ma' 'hand', My {Sk.} k₀m 'arm' || ? Hs ka'mu' 'arm length' || ? ECh: Tmk {Cp.} ge'n' 'hand' ¶ JI I 86-7 & II 178-9, ChC, ChL || C ¶ *kU?Vn 'five' > SC {E} *ko?an id. > Irq {Wh., E}, Brn/Alg {E} ko?an, Irq {MQM} ko?a'n, Kz {E} ko?ana || EC: [1] Sa {R} kawan ~ ko'n, {Bl.} kau'n, Af {PH} konoy (gen. ko'na) 'five'; [2] *ken- 'five' > Bs keni, Dsn c'e'n, Elm ke'n, Arr {Hw.} c'e'nn, Or {Grg.} s'an, Or H {Ow.} s'a'mi', Or B {Sr.} s'ani, Or Wt {Sr.} s'eni, Kns ken, Msl xene, Gdl he'ne, pSam {Hn.} c'an > Rn c'a'n, Sml s'an, Sml J s'aŋ, Bn s'a'ŋ ¶ E SC 245, MQK 61, PH 149, Bl. 110, 147, 190, 296, Ss. PEC 12-3, Hn. S 77, PG 83, Sr. 104, Ow. 90, Hw. A 350, Grg. 368, AD SF 29-30, To. DL 489 || U: FU *ka'me(ne) 'palm of hand' > F ka'mmen, Es ka'mmal, ka'mmel 'flat of the hand, palm'

! Lp: N {Fri.} *kiem* (gen. *kiemman*) 'palm of hand', Nt {TI} *k'ḡa''ma''* 'Handteller, Hand' :: Os V *ko''mən-ka''yər* 'hollow of the hand, fist, handful' (*ka''yər* 'fist, handful') I U **ku''me(ne)* 'ten' > F *kymmenen*, † *kymmen*, Es *ku''mme* (gen. *ku''mne*) ! Er, Mk *кемѣнъ* *kemen'* id. || pY {IN} **kumne-* 'ten' > OY O {Mat.} *кимѣлъ* 'ten', Y K/T {IN} *kunel'* id. ¶ UEW 137, 679, TI 101, KrT 292, Ang. UJ 72, Krn. JJ 182, 191, 282, Krn. IMJJ 115, Ku. 102, IN 229 II A: Tg **xu_mnu* 'back side of the hand, upper side of the foot (metatarsus)' > Ork *χṽmnu*, Lm *v̄nm̄*, Neg *onmu* id., Orc *umnu*, WrMc *umuχun* metatarsus' ¶ STM II 274 ♦ The internal *ʔ in SC and Sa-Af, as well as the labial vw. in these lgs., in Tg and in U **ku''mene* suggest a tentative rec. ***K,Uʔa''mV(-nV)**; the cognates without labial vw. or its traces [in IE, Ch, part of EC, FU **ka''me(ne)*] are accounted by the loss of *-ʔ- and a subsequent crasis (**Ua''* > front vw.). The final **-nV* may be identical with the genitive prtc. **nu* (turned to a marker of obl. cases and later generalized in the paradigm of cases).

¶ 1068a. ***K,umʔV** '(be) hot, smoulder' > HS: Ch: WCh: Bl *kumē ni* 'hot, hotness' (regular shift: Bl *k-* < WCh **k-*, cf. Stl. ZCh 53-6) ¶ G. Nachtigal mentions Bdm {Nc.} *ko'mo'ge.* ~ *ko'me'ge* 'Hitze' and *ko'mogua'* 'very hot', but these words are likely to be loans from Kanuri (Knr {Nc.} *ke..me'..ge.* 'heat') ¶ ChC, ChL, Lk. B 114 || S **°√k,mhʔ* > Ak fOB & MA *k,amu'* inf. (pf. *ik.mi* ~ *ik.mu*, inv. *k,imi* ~ *k,umu*) vt. 'burn' ¶ CAD XIII 76-8 || ? Eg *km hier.* 'heap of burning charcoal' ¶ EG V 122 II U: FV **ku'ma* 'hot, glowing' > F *kuuma* 'hot, burning', Es *kuum* 'hot; heat', {W} *gl̄shend*, *heiЯ*, Glut, {W} *kuuma-* 'gl̄shen', Lv {Kt.} *ku'mi* 'gl̄shend *heiЯ*' ! Er *кумѣхъ* *kumuxa*, {W} *kumoka* 'fever' ¶ UEW 675-6, SSA I 457, W ESS 424, Kt. 171, ERV 313 II D **kum-* 'be hot, smoulder' > Tm *kumai* 'be hot/sultry', *kumpi* 'hot ashes', Ml *kumur_uka*, *kumir_uka* 'be hot', Kn *kome* 'begin to burn', Tu *gumulu-* 'be hot', Tl *kummu* 'smouldering ashes', *kumulu* v. 'smoulder, burn without flame' ¶¶ D #1752 ♦ If Ak belongs here (in spite of the semantic distance), the N rec. is to be ***K,umʔV**, otherwise ***kuHmV** ~ ***kumHV** are possible as well ♦ || Blz. KM 135-6 [#14] (*incl.* Ak, Bl, FV and D)].

1069. ʔ. ***K,omhV** (or ***K,omχV**?) 'to eat, swallow' > HS: S *√k,mh* 'eat' > Ar G *√qm̄h* (pf. *qamiha*) 'take into the mouth, eat', Gz *√k,mh* (pf. *qM1 k.am̄ha*) 'eat (grain or othe fodder), graze', Amh *k.am̄* 'swallow without chewing', Har *√k,mh* (pf. *k.əmaha*) 'take a mouthful'; -d> S **k.am̄a,jh-* 'cereals, flour' > Hb *hm2q#* 'k.əmaḥ, Ug *k,mh*, JA [Trg.] {Dlm.}, Sr *k.am̄'h-a-*, JA {Js.} *k.im̄'ha-*, JEA {Sl.} *k.am̄'h-a-* ~ *k.im̄'ha-*, Ak *k.e'mu(m)* 'flour', Ar *qamh-* 'wheat, corn', Gz *k.am̄h* 'produce, yield, fruit, leguminous plant' ¶ Lb. 2527, L G 471-2, L EDH 125, KB 1035, KBR 1107-8, A #2419, OLS 367-8, HJ 1013, Dlm. 364, Js. 1384, Sl. 1023 || ? C: EC {Ss.} pcv. **-k.om/*-k.m-* (> **k.om-*) 'chew, bite, eat' (× N ***K,e'mV** 'to bite', q.v. ffd.) II IE: NaIE **k'wem-* 'swallow' > OI *ca'mati* ~ *camati* '(he) sips, drinks, eats' ! plrn **c'i.am-* > Av *a-s'am-* 'sip', *s'a'ma-* 'gulp', KhS *tsa'm-* 'sip', NPrs || **a c'a'm* 'food (cibus potusque)', Oss I *цѣмънъ* *c3m3n*, Oss D *cumun* 'to sup, sip' :: Arm °im-° *k'him-k'h* 'palate' :: Gmc: Ic *hvoma* [χṽma] 'to swallow' (< **hva'ma* < NaIE **k'wemo-*) ¶ WP I 514, P 640-1, EI 175, M K I 382-3, Vl. I 589, Horn 99, Ab. I 321-2, Bv. 323, Stl. 343-4 ♦ The exstant ev. does not allow to distinguish between **h* and **χ*, but **h* seems more probable, because a cluster **mχ* usually tends to change to **ηχ* (or **nχ*) by *as*, and as long as traces of such *as* are not detected, **h* is preferable.

1070. ʔ. ***k.amc',E** 'to bend; bend, corner' > U: FP **k'a'ḡn'c'V* 'a bend, curve' > Er *kan'z'amo* 'popliteal space (lozenge-shaped space behind the knee-joint)' ! pPrm **ko'z'* (= {Lt.} **ko,3'*) > Z *k3z'* 'bend of a river', Yz *kō'z'* 'large bend of a river', Vt *koz'* 'quiet backwater in a bend of a river' ('завод?', *омут'*, {LG} 'bay') ¶ LG 138, U3S 203 II HS: ʔ S **°√knθs'ṣ'* or **°√kmθs'ṣ'* > Ak *√kns'* vi. 'bend', *√kms'* v. 'bend, kneel' ¶ Sd. 431-2, 435-6 ¶ The causes of deglottalization are not yet clear II K: G *k.unc'*, '-j-n in eine Ecke drängen' ¶ Chx. 643 II IE: NaIE **kant'h-o-* 'edge, bend' > Gk *κα'ν'ο'ϑ* 'angle of the eye' :: Clt: W *cant* 'rim, tyre', Br *kant* 'circle', Gl **kantōs* 'iron tire; rim, edge (Rand, Ecke)' (in glosses and inscriptions: *κάντεμ, καντενα, καντεν*) -> L *canthus* 'tire of a wheel; rim, edge' [Quintilianus: from lgs. of Africa or Spain (i.e. Clt?)]] -> Rom **kantus* > Sp, Port, It *canto*, Prv *can* 'edge, rim, corner, side', OFr *chant* id. [-d> *chantel* id.] > Fr *chant* 'face étroite d'un objet', *chanteau* 'hunk of bread' :: Sl **ko',t'z* 'corner' > ChS *кѣтъ* *ko,tz*, Blg *кѣтъ*, SCr *ku't*, Slv *ko't*, OCz, Cz *kout*, Slk *ku't*, HLs/LLs *kut*, P *ka,t* 'corner', OR *кѣтъ* *kut'z* 'corner in a house', Uk, Blr, R ? *кут* 'corner' ¶ P 326-7, F I 777-8, Ku. #1851, Kr̄ger GS 219, ML #1616, Vn. C 84-5 (shows that OIr *ce'tas* 'siège' does not belong here [↔ P a. o.]), Hm. 420, YGM-1 74, GH DAF 99, Daz. 160, Dtn. 241, Thr. KR 53, ESSJ XII 75-8, Glh. 363, || EI 143 [**kan-t(h)o* 'corner, a bending'] II A: pJ {S} **ka'ntu_a'* 'angle, corner' > OJ **ka'du_o'*, J: T *ka'do*, K *ka'do*, Kg *kado'* ¶ S QJ #856, Mr. 432 ♦ N **m* is reconstructed on the ev. of Ak *√kms'*, in the rest of the cognates **m* > **ḡn'* by *as* to the adjacent affricate.

1071. ***k.UlymVc,^V** (or ***-c,-ʔ**) '(ḡ) shin, thigh' > HS: S **k.ṽ'ymVṽ's'ṽ'* '(=) part of leg' > Gz *k.ṽəyc.* ~ *k.ṽəc.* 'leg, shin, shinbone, thigh' (a late spelling for **k'wəyc.^*, **k.ṽəc.^*), Ak *kimc,u*, *kinc,u*, *kic,c,u* 'Unterschenkel' (in Gz **k'w>k.ṽ* by *as* to *c.* or **c.^*) ¶ L G 458, Sd. 478 || C **k'wanc.^* / **kunc.^* 'buttocks' (|| E: **k'wandl/*kundl* 'buttocks' or 'muscle' > Bj {Rop.} *k'wand.ṽd.* 'buttocks of an ape' :: SC: Irq {E} *kuc.^ʔama* 'buttocks', ʔϕ Kz {E} *kuʔuko* 'muscle, tendon, sinew'; ?? Irq {MQK} *kuc.^uṽumo'* 'hip, broad backside' (× <d- *kuc.^uṽ-* v. 'bulge, bent, not straight') ¶ E CR #354, E SC 367 (reconstructs pRt **kuc.^* 'large muscle'),

MQK 63, Rop. 208 || K *^ok.wVnc'.Vχq- > Mg k.vinc'.ixe 'thigh, haunch (бедро, лѣжа)' ¶ Q 256 || ? A: NaT *Ko''cu''k 'buttocks' > OT {Cl} ko''c''u''k id. (unvocalized), ko''c''u''kle- v. 'beat on the buttocks', Sg/Shor {Rl.} ko''c''u''k 'buttocks'; this T cognate is valid unless it goes back to **ko''t-c''u''k < T *ko''t 'backside, buttocks' (Cl. 700) ¶ Cl. 697, Rl. II 1289 ◆ If Irq {E} kuc.ʔama is not valid (derived from the v. kucʔ.uʔ-), the N sibilant is *c.ʔ.

1072. ?₂ ***K.æm₁u₁r'**V 'shoulder, shoulder-blade' (> 'nape, upper arm') > HS: B *-kru-m- 'back (dorsum), nape of the neck, neck' (× N ***kUri'h**V 'throat, neck?') > Skn {La.} ta-kru-m-t (pl. ta-kərm-in), Nf {La.} tukrimt 'neck', Shl {La.} akrum, Nf akru-m 'back (dos)', Wrg {Dlh.} akrum (pl. i-krum-ən), takrumt (pl. tikrumin) 'neck, nape of the neck', Mtm t_a-k_{ru}-m-t_u (pl. t_i-k_ərm-in) 'neck, nape', tikərmin 'back, spine', Mz ac'rum 'nape' ('nuque, haut du cou derrière la tête'), Gd {CM} takurumt 'neck' ¶ Ds. 98, Dlh. M 24, La. S 218, Dlh. Ou 153 || ? S: Ak fMb k_uma-r- {Sd.} 'shoulder and upper part of the arm (?)', {CAD} 'ē part of the arm' ¶ Sd. 824, CAD XIII 304 || A: NaT *k'a''br'e 'shoulder-blade' > Chg kebze [San.] 'shoulder', {PC} id., 'shoulder-blade', Osm {Rh.} %əzbK ka''bza'', Tk kebze, Ggz kebze, Tkm kebδ, Qzq kebze, ? {Rl.} ko''u''zo'' 'shoulder-blade', Az g'a''bza'' 'handle, grip', Qq kebze 'breast', VTt ka''u''sa'' 'trunk of a tree', Bsh ka''u''da'' 'trunk (of body)' ¶ TL 242-3, ADb. SR 141, 188-9, Rl. II 1198, TrR 528, TkR 386, Rl. II 1218, San. 323, PC 455 ¶¶ ADb. SR 47, 306 equates this T v with Tg *kende 'shoulder-blade' (which is hardly convincing) and reconstructs A *kemr'e (for Tg *kende cp. N ***ken₁V₁c'**VdV 'joint [articulation], shoulder joint') ◆ ADb. SR 306 (A *kemr'E 4 IE *g^werwa- / *g^wriwa 'nape, back, arm', D *kent_e 'carry under the arm'; cp. N ***gub₁V₁RE** 'nape' and ***ken₁V₁c'**VdV).

1073. ?? ***k.am't**V 'to burn (vi.), shine' > IE: NaIE *kend- v. 'shine' > OI [Dhat.] candati 'shines, is bright' || L candeo / candē-re / candui 'be of a shining white, shine, glitter', candidus 'shining white' || W can 'white', cannaid 'white, luminous', OBr cann 'shining, white' (in cds), Br kann 'd'un blanc brillant' || In the OI intensive canis'cadat 'shining brilliantly' (RV 5.43.4) and in pAl *ksanda- we can discern a "movable *s-, but its origin is obscure ¶ P 526, M K I 372-3, WH I 151-2, FrI. 95 (OBr cant 'frey-haired, shining' [quoted in P] does not exist), || EI 514 [* (s)kand- 'shine, glitter']; for an alt. et. of the Al word cf. above s.v. N ***c.ʔc.**'an₁V 'one of a shining white; moon' || HS: B *√kmd_u vi. 'burn' > Rf, Izn, Shl √kmd_u ¶ In B we may see a mte **k_umt > **kmt_u (> *kmd_u) || D *kan_u-r- ({}GS) || *kand_u- 'be scorched (by sun or fire), fade' > Tm kan_u-r_u 'be scorched/sunburnt, fade', Ml kannuka 'be scorche', Kn kandu 'be scorched by the sun or by fire, be harred', Tu kanduni 'be fade, wither', Tl kandu 'blackness/discoloration caused by scorching', kandu 'be scorched' ¶¶ D 1410 || K: G k_uamk_uam- 'to shine, glitter' ¶ Chx. 546-7 ◆ If the K cognate is valid, the N etymon has *k_u-, otherwise it must be denoted as *K_u- (= *k_u.q-).

1074. ***k.an'E** 'young, child' > HS: S *^o√k_unn > Mh k_u3n'nawn (f. k_u3n'n3t) 'child; little, young', Hrs k_u3nno-n (f. k_u3n'n3t) 'little, small', 'small' (= 'young, of a child'): 3yo-rb3h m-h3s k_u3nno-n 'I have known him since he was small', Sq {Jo.} 'k_uanhoh 'baby animal', Mh, Hrs m3k_u 'nayw, Jb E m3k_u'ni 'baby, baby boy', Mh m3k_u 'nawt, Hrs mk_u3no-t, Jb E m3k_u 'nit 'baby girl', Hrs m3k_uni 'grandson', m3k_uni't 'granddaughter' ¶ Jo. M 232, Jo. H 76 || ? Eg XXII k_uny 'child on his mother's lap (?)' (unless from Eg fMK k_uny v., n. 'embrace') ¶ EG V 51, Fk. 280 || EC: Sml {DSI} qa-n 'camel-foal, calf', Sml N qa-n 'camel-foal'; Or k_uonda-la {Hd.} 'young man', {Grg.} 'young soldier; young man of "draft age"' ¶ Abr. S 200, DSI 477, Grg. 327 || IE: NaIE *ken- 'young; child, young of an animal' > OI Vd ka'nīna- 'young', OI kan'ya-, Av kaine / kainī- 'girl, virgin', YAv gen. sg. kainīn- id., NPrs ?ynK ka'nīz 'maiden, girl; female slave, maid-servant', ? kīna 'daughter', Krd kanī, ke-nī 'bride', (pIn *kan-tī- >) Oss I c'3n3, Oss D kin3a'' 'bride, son's wife' || OIr cano, cana 'whelp (of a wolf), puppy', MW ceneu, W cenau (pl. cenawon) id. || SI *c'e_udo 'child' (unless a loan from Gmc, cp. OHG kind id.) > OCS чѣдо c'e_udo, Blg 'чѣдо, Cz c'ado 'child', R, Uk 'чѣдо id. ¶ Not here (⇔ EI) words for 'begin, new' (OCS za-c'e_uti 'begin', L re-ce-ns 'new, fresh, recent', Gk καίνοϋ, etc.) [see N ***K.anV** 'to begin, originate, be new'] ¶ WP I 397-8, P 563-4, ESSJ IV 102-4, SPS II 191, M K I 151, 153-4, M E I 297-8, VI. II 902-3, Sg. 1057, Horn 194, Mrg. 19, Ab. I 607-8, SB 76-7, Vn. C 31-2, ESSJ IV 102-4, || EI 213-4 (*ken- 'fresh') || ?? A: NaT ***k'a''l_unc** 'child, young of an animal' > OT ka''nc' id. ({}Cl.} ka''nc') id., OT U viii kenc' urri kenc' kızlar 'young boys and young girls', Osm {Bu.} ?nK gen3', Tk genc, Ggz genc', Az g'a''n3' 'young' ¶ Cl. 727, ET VGD 20-1, TL 657-8, GRMS 110, Rs. W 252, Sht. 124, NogR 160, KrkR 313, Bu. II 139, Rl. II 1082 || M (4b-T?): WrM ken3e, HIM xyn3 'child born of old parents, late-grown crop', Kl {Rm.} ken3ə 'late-born (child, young of animals)', M 4bChg ijnK ken3'e {Rl., Rs.} 'youngest daughter', {Cl.} 'a child born to elderly parents', Qzq, Nog, Qq ken3'e 'the youngest child; last-born young (of domestic animals)', ET ka''n3'i 'last-born (child), late (crops)', Uz ? gen3'a^d ga''n3'a'', Qmq †, Qrg ken3'e 'young' ¶ MED 454, KW 226, BN 83-4, ET VGD 20-1 || D *kan_u-r- ({}GS) || *kand_u- 'child, young of animals' (= {Pf.} *kant_u-) (× N ***ka''n'hV** 'to give birth') > Tm kan_u-r_u 'calf, colt, young (of various animals), young tree', Ml kannu (obl. kar_u-r_u) 'young of cattle, young plaitain tree', kannu / (obl. c.) kar_u-r_u 'calf' (esp. 'buffalo calf'), Td kor_u 'female buffalo calf below one year', Kn kanda 'young child', kar_u, kar_a, kar_uuvu 'calf', kandu 'calf, young

plaintain trees, foetus of beasts', Tu kan'zi 'calf', Tl kandu 'infant', Gnd kar'anzi 'half-grown young pig', Krx xadd 'child, young animal or plant', Mlt qade 'son' ¶¶ Km. 324, D #1411, Pf. 90 ¶ ??σ K: OG k_{nin}-ak_i 'very small', MG, G k_{nin}- 'small, little, tiny, insignificant', G k_{nin}- 'diminish, make smaller' (if the semantic connection is sufficient and unless the G word is an Iranism [from unspecified source]) ¶ Sij. 100, DCh. 620, Chx. 605 ◇ If the A cognate is valid, the vw. (*a in T, e in M) is due to vw. harmony: *a...E > *a...V ◇ This N v may be identical with N ***K_{an}V** 'to begin, originate, be new' [q.v.] ◇ If the K word belongs here, the N rec. must be ***k_{an}E'**, otherwise it is ***K_{an}E'** with an unspecified *K₋ ◇ IS I 335-6 [#211] (*K_{an}Λ 'give birth, be born'; IE, S, B, C, Om, D).

1075. ***K_{an}V** 'to sing, to sound' > IE: NaIE *kan- id. > L cano / cane're 'sing', Um kanetu 'canito', ar'-kani 'accinium, priests' chant' ¶ Gk ῥηΐ-κανοῖ 'cock' ('morning-singer'), aor. καναΐξαι 'poured with a gurgling sound', καναζή 'sharp sound', esp. 'ring, clang (of metal)' ¶ OIr can- v. 'sing', Brtt {RE} *kanīmi 'sing' > OW cana, MW, W canu, Crn cane, MBr canaff, Br kanan 'to sing', Br kan 'singing (chant)' ¶ Gt, AS hana, ON hani, OSx, OHG hano, NHG Hahn 'cock'; -d- Gt Cr ano, AS henn, NE hen, OHG henna, hanīn, NHG Henne 'hen', with ablaut OSx ho-n, OHG huon, NHG Huhn 'hen' ¶ But Tc A kam' (gen. kanis), B kene 'melody, tune' do not belong here because IE *a does not yield pTc {Ad.} *e (> Tc A a, Tc B e), but goes back to NaIE *g^hwonos 'sound', as suggested in Wn. 186, Ad. 193 & Ad. H 27 ¶ P 525-6, EI 519, Dv. #368, F I 776, WH I 154-5, Bc. G 329-30, Fs. 243-4, Vr. 208, Kb. 431, 456, Schz. 164, OsS 370, 432, Ho. 149, 155, Vn. C 30-1, RE 128, Ern. 94, Hm. 418 ¶ HS: S: [1] SS *^o/k_{ny} ~ *^o/k_{nw} 'raise a sound of music, sing' > Gz √k_{ny} L (pf. k_anaya) 'raise a sound of music', Tgy √k_{ny} (pf. k_anēye), Tgr pf. k_ana 'sing'; -b- Sa k_ana 'song'; [2] CS *^o/k_{yn} 'sing' > BHb enliq% k_inā 'funeral song, dirge', A, Sr k_in-a 'song, chant', Md k_inta 'song', Ar {Dz.} (ʔa)qyana v. 'sing', Ar ḡnay0Qa qayn-at- 'song-stress' ¶ KB 1025, KBR 1097, L G 437, Br. 664, LH 253 ¶ A: ʔḡ Tg *kenḡe- 'sing, produce a sound' > Orc k₃n₃xi 'voice (of a person capable to sing)', Ewk k₃n₃ə- v. 'praise, thank', Sln x₃n_i- v. 'praise', Neg k₃n₃- id., 'be proud of', Ud k₃ni- v. 'scold', Ork k₃n₃- v. 'boast' ¶ STM I 449 ¶ D *kan₋ ({GS} *k-) v. 'sound' > Tm kan_{ay} v. 'sound (as a drum), bellow, neigh', Ml kanekka v. 'sound, low (as oxen)', Kt kanv- '(cow\buffalo) bellows for calf', Td kenf- (p. kent-) v. 'roar' (of wild animals, children), Kn kene v. 'neigh', Kdg kene '(act of) bellowing', Kui kanar'i 'sound, noise' ¶¶ D #1409 ◇ The Tg cognate is doubtful because of its *k- (for the expected *x-) and its palatal *-n'-.

1076. ***K_{an}V** 'to begin, originate, be new' > IE: NaIE *ken- 'begin, originate, be born, be recent\young' > Gk καίνοῖ 'new' ¶ L re-cens / re-cent-is 'new, fresh, young, recent' ¶ OIr cinid 'il sort de, descend de, est mis au monde', cene'l 'race, people, esprime, genre', ciniud, OW cenetl 'gens, genus, natio', W cenedl 'nation, race', Crn kinethel 'generatio'; Gl Cintus, Cintugna'tus ('Primigenitus'), OIr ce'tne, ce't- 'first', W cyn(t) 'erst, vor, eher' ¶ ?σ Gmc: Brgn HENDINOS 'king' ¶ SI *c^oьп-о_u / *c^oьe_{-ti} 'begin' > OCz c^onu / c^ones^o / c^oiet^o; usually used with pxs.: *na-c^oьп-о_u / *na-c^oьe_{-ti} v. 'begin' (> OCS науьнъ на-с^oьп-о_u / науьти на-с^oьe_{-ti}, Blg на'чена, SCr na'c^oēti, Slv nac^oēti, OCz nac^oiet^o, OP, P ? nacza'c', R нач'ну / нач'ат? id.), *po-c^oьп-о_u / *po-c^oьe_{-ti} v. 'begin' (> SCr po'c^one m / po'c^oēti, Cz poc^onu / poc^oti, P pocza'c'), *za-c^oьп-о_u / *za-c^oьe_{-ti} v. 'begin, conceive (of a woman)' (> OCS зауьти za-c^oьe_{-ti}, R за'чат? id., P zacza'c 'to begin'); SI *kopъ 'start, beginning' (→ 'end'; the semantic change is understandable in the light of SCr od kona do kona 'from the beginning to the end') > OCS kon- in искони is-kon-i 'απ' 'αρχή, from the beginning [of times]', R искои 'from time immemorial', SCr kon '¶', OR конъ конъ 'end', Cz kon (in dokona 'up to the end', dokonati 'end one's life'), Uk к'н; -d- SI *kon-ьс 'end' (> OCS коньць копьсь, Blg, R ко'нец, Uk к'неч?, SCr ko'nac, Slv ko'nec, Cz konec, Slk, P koniec) ¶ P 563-4, M K I 151, 153-4, M E I 297-8, F I 754, WH II 423-4, Vn. C 64, IO3, Mrg. 19, Ab. I 607-8, SB 76-7, ESSJ IV 109, X 195-6, XI 5-6 & XXI 226-7, Vs. II 140, 307, 310 & III 51, Ma. CS 217, Br̃. 423-4, Glh. 490-1, StSS 234, 265, 289-90, 357, ¶ EI 213-4 (*ken- 'fresh'; no distinction between reflexes of ***K_{an}V** 'begin, be new' and ***k_{an}E'** 'young, child') ¶ HS: S *^o/k_{ny}w > BHb √k_{ny}w v. 'create, acquire, buy', Ph, Pun, SmA √k_{ny}w 'create', Ug √k_{ny} 'create, acquire', Amr {G} √k_{ny}, Ar √qny ~ √qnw G id., IA √k_{ny}w 'acquire, buy', JA {Js.} √k_{ny} ~ √k_{nw} 'acquire, obtain', JEA {Sl.} √k_{ny} 'acquire possession', Gz √k_{ny} 'acquire', Ak OB √k_{ny} (p. ik_{ni}) 'keep for oneself', Ak NA √k_{nw} (p. ik_{nu}) 'acquire' ¶ KB 1038-9, KBR 1111-2, A #2426, OLS 369-70, Js. 1391, Sl. 1027-8, Tal 785, G A 29, Sd. 898, Fr. III 508-9 ¶ B *y^on'ʔ' > ETwl, Ty ʔy^onu 'ktre commenci, ktre cʔi', Ah əy^onu (pf. -y^oni ~ -y^ona) id., 'avoir son origine' ¶ Fc. 1739, GhA 69 ¶ EC: Dsn {To.} ka'na 'new' ¶ To. DL 509 ¶ Nrom: Ym {Wdk.} ko'nu / ko'nu 'generate, give birth', {Lm.} ko'n- 'geboren', {C} k_on- v. 'generate (generare)', {Wdk.} ko'nto / ko'nto, {Lm.} ko'n-t-, {C} k_on-t- 'be born' ¶ C SE III 82, Wdk. BY 129, Lm. Y 353-4 ¶ WCh: NrBc {Sk.} *k₃n~*k_{an}- 'buy' > {Sk.}: Wtj, Mbr, My k₃n-, P' k^wan-, Jmb g₃n-, Kry k₃n-, Cg k_{an} ~ k_an id. ¶ Sk. NB 14, Tk. NB 182 (NB *k^wan- > *k_{an}~*k₃n-) ¶ D: *kan₋ 'bear, bring forth', *kan_r- 'child, young of animals' [x N ***ka''n^hV** 'to give birth', q.v. ffd.] ◇ If the K word belong here, the N rec. must be ***k_{an}V**, otherwise it is ***K_{an}V** with an unspecified *K₋ ◇ This N v may be identical with N ***k_{an}E'** 'young, child' [q.v.] ◇ IS I 335-6 [#211] (*K_{an}Λ 'give birth, be born'; IE, S, B, C, Om, D).

'anus', as in Blz. LNA, but 'perineum, female pudenda, anus', where 'anus' is hardly the primary meaning) ¶ JI II 6, ChC, ChL, RpB 55, Ba. 552 II U: FU *kon^hnV (+ oblique case endings) 'rücklings, auf den Rücken' > Er кунст kunst 'backward, upon/on the back' (прамс кунст 'to fall backwards', ашгемс кунст 'to lie on one's back'), Mk ? {Ahl.} kunc^h 'rücklings' :: ObU {Hl.} *kV^hn(c^h)Vw [{Ht.} *kV^hn(c^h)VY] 'auf den Rücken' > pVg *ka^hnəy id. > Vg: T kana^hw, LK χονῖ, MK/UK konῖ, P ko^hnəy, NV/SV ko^hni, LL ko^hna^h, UL χο^hni, Ss. χο^hni; pOs *ko^hn'c^hay id. > Os: V/Vy ko^hn'c^hay, Ty ko^hn'yi, Y konyi, K χο^hnc^ha^h, Nz/Kz χο^hns^ha, O χο^hnsa ¶ UEW 179, ERV 315, Ht. #288 ¶ Os *n^h may be postalveolar due to as (*Nc^h > *n'c^h) and therefore provides no ev. for a pFU *n^h II A {SDM} *ku^hoŋt^hV 'rump, anus' > T *k^hl^hjoŋ 'buttocks, rump, thick part of the thigh' > OT [MKs.] qoŋ a^ht 'muscle' (a^ht 'meat, flesh'), Qrg T, ET qoŋ 'buttocks, posteriors', Qq, Qrg qoŋ 'meat of the thick part of the thigh', Qzq qoŋ id., rump', Tv qoŋ æt 'meat without bones; carcass (of an animal), **тым** (æ't 'meat'); T -b> WrM {Rm.-<} qoŋ, Klm {Rm.} χοŋ 'Steiy, das dicke Fleisch am Rückenende' ¶ Cl. 632, MKD 142, ET Q 58-9, Rl. II 899, KW 185 || M *qoŋdV- ({DQA} *qondu-) ± 'rump, hind part' [x possible infl. of N *ken^hlVc^hVdV 'joint (articulation), shoulder joint'??] > Klm {Rm.} χond^has^h 'die Stelle unten zwischen den Schenkeln' [{Rm.}: ч i WrM qondasun -b> WrMc {Rm.} χonsun (= WrMc {Ha.} χonsun 'Hdmorrhoidengeschwür?'); WrM qondulai, HIM хондлой {MED} 'rump, hip', {Kow.} 'cuisse, partie supérieure d'une cuisse', Klm {Rm.} χondala^h 'das dicke Fleisch, Steiy, Schenkel', Brt хондолой 'buttocks, posteriors (of humans), rump (of an animal), Ord χond^holo^h 'croupe', χond^hoc^hoq 'croupe, partie du dos située sous la région lombaire', Klm {Rm.} χοŋga^h ~ χοŋga^h 'der Steiy (der Kinder)' (in the lge. of children) (ч i WrM {Rm.} qoŋgai^h); Klm {KRS} хондсх χond^hсх^h 'rump, hind part (of an animal)', {Rm.} χond^has^hχa^h 'Schenkelfleisch, Steiy, Sitz; Schenkel'; M *qonziya-sun 'crotch, anus' > MM [S] {H} qonziyasun 'Ausscheidungsorgane', WrM qoŋzusu {MED} 'the junction of the two thighs, crotch', {Kow.} 'соединен^hе об^hихъ л^hд^hв^hъ й, задница', 'l'extrémité des organes excrétoires, l'organe de l'excrétion', Brt {Chr.} хонзоохо(н) 'anus' ¶ Kow. 869, 874, MED 962, 963, H 66, Ms. O 352, KRS 596, KW 185, Chr. 583-4, Ha. 595 || Tg *kuŋdu > Ewk kunŋukī^h kundukī^h kuŋnukī^h 'rump (of an animal); sacrum' || pKo *kuŋtuŋ- 'croup. buttocks' > MKo kuntuŋ^hi, NKo kuŋduŋi ¶ S QK #76O, Nam 91, MCL 222II D *kun^h(t^h)- 'buttocks, posteriors, rump' > Tm kun.t.i 'buttocks, rump', Ml kun.t.i 'posteriors, anus', Kn kun.d.e id., 'buttocks', Tl kut.t.e, Gdb kund^h 'anus', Ku ku^hna 'buttock' ¶ D #1693A ♦ CCh, M, Tg, Ko suggest a N phrase *K^hU^hn^hV^hl^hQV^hTV^h ♦ The HS-U-D equation was proposed by Blz. in 1989 (Blz. LB #6g); || Blz. LNA #34]

1079. *k.un^hV(r^hV) 'small carnivore (marten, polecat, wild cat, or sim.)' > K (GZ?) *k.wenr- 'marten' > OG k.uerna-, G k.verna-, Mg k.vinor-i, Lz k.venur-i id.; Sv: UB/Ch/Ln k.wen, Lx k.en, L k.wen ~ rk.wen id. ({K²}: Sv G Lc *rk.ven-?) ¶ K 110, K² 92, FS K 180-I, FS E 19, TK 353 II IE: NaIE (att. in BSl) *keu^hn-/°kou^hn- 'marten' > Lt kia^hune^h, kiaune^h, Ltv cau^hna, -e, Pru caune id. : Sl *kuna 'marten' > ChS {Mikl.} ко^hна kuna 'α^hλουροφ, felis', Blg 'куна, McdS куна, SCr, Slv ku^hna, Cz, Slk, Hls, Lls, P kuna, OR ко^hна kuna, R ? 'куна ? ку^hна, Uk ку^hна 'marten'; Sl d *kunica id. > ChS {Mikl.} ко^hница kunica 'α^hλουροφ, felis', Blg ? 'куница 'Mustela foinea', SCr ku^hnica, Slv ku^hnica, P kunica, OR ко^hница kunica, R ку^hница, Uk ку^hниц 'marten' ¶ Frn. 249, En. 191, Tp. P I-K 279-83, ESSJ XIII 102-6, Glh. 358-9, Tr. 122 II HS: SC: Irq {Wh.} qai^hna^hi/a, {MQK, E} qayna^hi 'civet cat'; ?? SC -b>Mb kenda^h 'zorilla' ¶ Wh. SI, MQK 86, E SC 252 #24 (SC k^hl^hja^hyi^hna^h ~ *k^hl^hja^hna^h) || ? Ch: WCh: Hs k^hya^hŋwa^h, Pr {Frz.} ka^hnda^h 'cat', Bl {Kr.} s^hznwa 'wild cat' :: ECh: Smr {Nacht.} ko^hjna 'cat' ¶ Abr. H 601, Ba. 702 (k^hya^hnwa^h), Frz. P 34, ChC, Lk. ZSS 79, || Sk. HCD 163-4 || ? S *k^hVndVr- (< *k^hVnr-?) > Ar rdnQ qndr (with unknown vowels) 'beaver' ({Fr.} 'animal ad ripam magnorum fluviorum vivens. Exstruit sibi domum duabus portis praeditam. Piscibus alitur') ¶ Fr. III 503 II A *Ku^hr^ha^hna^h [= *k^hu^hr^ha^hna^h?] (mt < *Ku^hna^hr^ha^h) 'marten, polecat' > T *k^hl^hu^hr^ha^hn > OT {Cl.} ku^hza^hn 'polecat', XwT, MQp ku^hzen, [CC] qara ku^hzen id., ku^hzen 'Mustela', Tkm {Shch.} go^hden ({}Shch.} го^hден), Uz сассиқ к^hу^hзан sassiq k^hozan, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Alt, Xk ku^hzen, ET ku^hza^hn, VTt k^h zən k^h za^hn, Bsh k^h da^hn 'polecat', Qmq go^hzen, Qrg ku^hzo^hn 'marten', Tf ku^hzen 'Siberian weasel', Tv ku^hzen id., 'marten' : Blgh -b>Hg go^hre^hny 'polecat' ¶ Cl. 761, Shch. Zh 146, TL 163, RUZS 537, TvR 269, Gomb. BTL 72-3 || M *ku^hrene > WrM ku^hrene, HIM х*рн^h 'skunk, polecat, weasel', Kl к*рн ku^hrnə, ku^hrnə 'polecat', {Rm.} ku^hrnə 'iltis', Ord {Ms.} k^hu^hrene ~ k^hu^hrine 'espèce de putois' ({Pot.} 'Mustela putorius') ¶ MED 504, Kow. 2636, KRS 328, KW 248, Ms. O 439 || ? σ Tg *lx^hurike > Ewk urikə 'marmot, souslik (Citellus)', ? Orc (μφ?) urikə ~ urkə^h 'black seal (**неп^hа**) with white stripes' ¶ STM II 285 ¶¶ If the Tg cognate is valid, the initial pA cns. must have been *k^h- (the reg. reflex of N *K^h-) ¶ TL 162-3 (T, M, Tg) ♦ The word may have denoted some small carnivore (marten, polecat, wild cat; they are found in different parts of Eurasia, including Southwestern Asia; in modern Israel the marten is well known as el^hm5n^h nemi^hya^h) ♦ IS MS 346 (K, IE, A), Blz. C (чч SC, WCh and Somray); AD NM #91; S CNM 3 (чч NrCs, Yn), Vv. AEN 10 (the supposed mt in A makes the comparison less reliable).

1080. ??₂ ***K.u'n** ∇ ∼ ***K.unE** 'sun, day' > A: T *k'u'n ({Md.} *k'u'n) 'sun, day' > OT ku'n, Tk gu'n, Az ?*H g'u'n, Mqp, Oosm, Chg, Tkm, Ggz, ET, Ln, Qmq gu'n, XT gīn^d gi'n, Blq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Alt, Xk, Yk ku'n, VTt, Bsh к' н кь^o n, Tv xu'n, Tf hu'n, Uz kun, Xlj kī^o n^d ku'n 'sun, day', Kr ku'n^d k'un', SY kun, OBlgh {Erd.} ku'en ({RTF, Erd.} ku'wen), Chv L kun 'day' ¶ Cl. 725, ET VGD 100-2, TL 64-5, DT 152, Ra. 679, TkR 221-2, Md. 59, 171, Jeg. 117, Fed. I 306-7, Erd. 153-4 ¶ T *k'u'nt'u'r' ({Md.} *k'u'ndu'r') 'daytime, midday' > OT ku'ntu'z id., Chg ku'ndu'z 'day', XwT ku'ndu'z 'by day', Tk gu'ndu'z, Az g'u'ndu'z, Tkm gu'ndiḏ, Yk ku'nu's 'daytime, by day', Qmq, Qrg, ET ku'ndu'z id., 'midday', Xk ku'ndu's 'midday', ku'ndes 'by day', VTt кь^o ndьz, Bsh кь^o ndьḏ, Nog ku'ndiz, Qzq ku'ndi'z, Tv х*нд*с, Tf hu'ndu's 'by day', Qrg, ET ku'ndu'z, Uz kunduz 'day, daytime', Yk ku'nu's 'day, by day', Chv каАнтаАр кьндьг, ? кь^o ndь^o r 'midday, south' ¶ Acc. to Gab. and Md. (TL 78), T *k'u'nt'u'r' goes back to an adv. with a loc. sx. *-t'ur'/*-t'u'r' ч M loc. *-dur; cp. T *bal-t'ur ~ *bīl-t'ur 'last year' (Cl. 729), but in the light of broader comparative ev. the element *-t'ur'/*-t'u'r' may go back to N ***ft, Ur'i** (or ***tUr'i**?) 'heavenly light' (q.v.) ¶ Cl. 729, DTS 328, ET VGD 102-3, TL 78, Ra. 192, Md. 59, 171, ¶ Jeg. 99, Fed. I 255 ¶ d : OT ku'ntu'n ~ ku'ntin 'southern' ¶ DTS 327-8 ¶ HS: WCh *k'VnV 'day' > Hs k'w'a'na' 'a day (period of 24 hours)', Gw k'wana 'day' : Krkr {ChL} ?з'г k'w'u'ni' 'today' ¶ Ba. 677, Mts. G 71, ChL, ? Stl. ZCh 213 [#630], 220 [#701], ? Sk. HCD 160 ◇ Cp. ***Kun-yaH'E** ~ ***Kuyñ-aH'E** ~ ***Kun'aH'E** 'sunshine, daybreak' (which may be a U-A d of the N etymon in question).

1081. ?ф ¶ ***K.a'g'Eñ'a** 'be hungry/thirsty, desire, long for' > HS: C (¶ √k, ħn): EC: Af {PH} i-khīn-e v. 'like, love, be pleased with', kaħa nu n. 'love', Sa {R} √khn 'love, wish' (p. 'akhenā ~ 'ikhenā, imv. ek'he-n), ka'han ~ ke'han n. 'love', Sa I {CR} -kahan/-kehin- 'love, wish', ?ф Arr kaḡi'm 'lover' m., kaḡim-te' 'lover' f. : Bj {R} √khn 'love' (1s: p. 'akhan, pqp. 'i khañ, prs. akan'hi n; prtc. ke'hana), Bj A {AD} -khan id., khañu n. 'love' : Xm {R} ek'an 'love, wish, desire' (imv. e'k'an, pfc. ek'a'n-un), Aw {Hz.} ankan v. 'love, like' ¶ AD SF 63, R WBd 138, R S II 210-I, R Ch II 336, PH 134-5, 142, Hw. A 171 ¶ The pC vl. Ir. *h may go back to *γ due to ass. devoicing || B *γgn 'wish, desire' > ETwl/Ty {GhA} a-gna (pl. agnat'ān) 'goñt, dñsir, pñdilection', Ty {Fc.} a~gna 'souhait' ¶ GhA 55, Fc. 459 ¶ B *-gVñ- < *-gγVñ- < (as) *k, γVñ- < N ***K.a'g'Eñ'a** ¶ A: NaT *Kin- 'to desire, long for' > OT {Cl.} qin- 'long for, covet', Sg/Shor {Rl.} qin- 'wish', Kь {Rl.} qin- 'fall in love', Xk хьñ- çin- v. 'wish, want, love', Yk kin- v. 'mate'; caus. v. *kī, ĩñ-tur- > OT/Osm {Cl.} qintur- 'arouse desires (in so.)'; d : *Kinik- > Tk ? qiniq- 'be zealous' ḏ qinik- 'do one's best to succeed', Qlt/Tlt/QK/Sg/Qb {Rl.} qiniq- id., 'be excited', VTt ? qñ nñ q-, Chv çññç- 'get accustomed', Qrg qiniq- id., 'begin to enjoy', Qq quniq- 'begin to enjoy' ¶ Cl. 632, 636, Rs. W 264, ET Q 216-7, Rl. II 725, BIG 299, Pek. 1395 || ?? pJ *kz'nz-m- v. 'like, wish' > OJ ko'no-m-, J: T kono'm-, K ko'no'm-, Kg ko'no-m- id. ¶ S AJ 272 [#210], S QJ #210, Mr. 712 ¶ ? U: FU (att. in Ugr) *kEntV 'desire' > OHg kedv 'benevolence, wish, enjoying, temper', Hg kedv 'mood, temper; liking, pleasure' : the ObU cognate is likely to have coalesced with the reflex of N ***K.Ent, V** 'be angry' (q.v.), whence pObU {?Hl.} *ke'nt 'anger' ¶ UEW 861-2, MF 344, EWU 718-9, Ht. #290, BV 33-4 ¶ IE: NaIE *kenk- 'be hungry, long for' > OI ka'n'ks.ati 'wishes, desires, longs for', 'kakate' 'is thirsty' : (*kn. kru- >) > Gmc {Fs.} *xunxru- > Gt hu'hrus, ON hungr, OSx, OHG hunger, NHG Hunger, AS hunzor 'hunger', NE hunger; Gt huggrjan 'be hungry, suffer hunger', AS hunzr(i)an, OSx gihungrian id., OHG hungaro-n, hungaren {Kb.} 'be hungry for' : Gk [Hs.] κε'γκει 'be hungry' ¶ M K I 134, 194, P 565 (i ч Gk, ON and Lt words for 'burn', 'pain', etc.), Fs. 272-3, Kb. 488, Schz. 171, KM 321, Ho. S 38, Ho. 178, Vr. 267, ¶ EI 284 [*kenk- 'hunger' (← 'to burn, hurt')] ¶ i ч (⇔ EI) Lt kanka' 'Qual, Pein, Marter' (← ken'kti 'to harm', cf. Frn. 240) ¶¶ A possible prehistory of IE *kenk-: N ¶ ***K.a'g'Eñ'a** 'to be hungry/thirsty, desire, long for' > (progressive as) *K.a.qVñV > (mt) *K.anV. qV > IE *kenk- ¶ IE: El gkani v. 'love, want' ¶ HK 431 ¶ Gil: Gil A -aḡn- 'want' ¶ ST RN 448 ◇ FU *E is likely to have contracted from *-a'g'E-, while the pT back vw. *i may go back to a front vw. due to the infl. of the root-final *a (vw. harmony).

1082. ***K.Uyn** ∇ 'bucket, basket' > U: FP *ku'ynñ'a' 'wooden vessel, trough' > Es ku'na' 'trough', F kyna' id., 'drinking trough; gutter-like brewing-vessel' (× F kyna' 'feather' → 'quill' → 'gutter') : Z kzynzs 'kneading trough; wooden vessel for milk', Prmk kzn'as 'tub, vat', Yz ko'n'is 'id.; to my mind, Z -yn- reflects the original cluster, while Prmk/Yz *-n'- goes back to *-yn- [a typologically frequent change] ¶ UEW 664-5 (reconstructs FU *kin'a' ~ *ku'n'a' and tries to explain Z *-yn- by a "sporadic change" *-n'- > -yn-), LG 139 ¶ A: M *quniya > WrM quniya(n), HIM хуния 'pot-shaped basket of birch bark' ¶ MED 986 || NaT *k'o'nek (< *k'o'nyek) [{DQA} pT *k'o'nyek] 'leathern vessel/bucket/pail' > OT ko'nek id., Tkm ko'nek, Qzq ko'nek, Qrg ko'no'k 'leathern milking-pail', Uz кыАнак kōnak 'large skin for fermented mare's milk', Nog ko'nek 'leathern pail', Brb ko'na'k 'bucket, pail', ? ku'na'k 'birch-bark bucket', Bsh к*нэк ku'na'k 'wooden tub (кадка), bucket', h' т к*нәге һь^o t ku'na'gь 'milking-pail' (h' т 'milk'), StAlt ko'no'k, Xk ko'nek 'bucket (of wood or metal)', Qmn ko'no'k 'bucket', Tv x' нек хо'nek 'tea-pot', T -b> M: WrM {MED} ko'nu'g 'bucket, pail', {Kow.} 'bucket, wooden vessel', HIM x' h' r {MED} 'bucket, pail', {Luv.} 'wooden bucket', Kl к' нг ko'ndg 'vessel for milk products and araq (alcoholic drink)' ¶ Cl. 73, ET KQ

104-5, TL 52, TvR 490, MM 224, BR 294, NogR 179, Dm. JBT 161, Jud. 422, B DK 226, TkR 413, BIG 90, UzR 230, MED 490, KRS 316, Luv. 553, Kow. 2565 || pKo {S} *ku n'í 'manger, trough' > MKo ku n'í, ku n'yu', NKo kuyu ¶ S QK #1005, Nam 60, MLC 206 ¶¶ DQA #1159 (A *k'u'n'e 'ladle') || HS: CS *k.ank.an₁n₁- 'vessel' > JA {Js., Lv., Dlm.} an¹lq@n¹Q@ k.ank.an'n-a- 'vessel, jug (Krug)', JEA {Sl.} an¹q6n6q2 k.ank.ə'na-, MHb {Js.} Nq@n¹Q@ k.an'k.an 'wine-vessel; cylindrical vessel let into the ground of the cellar', {Lv.} Nq¹n¹Q@ k.an'k.a-n 'jug, long-necked vessel', ? Ug kknt {A} 'jugs', {OLS} 'vessel, jug' ¶ Js. 1394-5, Lv. IV 342-3, Dlm. 367, Sl. 1030, A #1307, OLS 212 ♦ The Tv word points to an emphatic *K-, while the HS words allow the rec. of both *k- and *K- (taking into account frequent de-emphatization of *K- in HS). We reconstruct N *-ynn'- rather than *-n'- (suggested by FU {UEW} *kiu'n'a-) on the ev. of T *-n- (because N *-n'- would have remained in pT as *-n'-) and the preceding pT (> Tkm) long vw. *o- (< **o-y < N *Uy).

1083. ***K.u"yiajnV** 'wolf, dog' > IE *k̂won- / *k̂wo-n nom. / obl. *k̂un- 'dog' (in nom. the L-grade of apophony) > OI s'van- / nom. sg. s'va- / gen. s'un-as, Vd s'uvan- / s'uva- / s'un-ah-, Av spa- / gen. pl. su-nam, Med [Hdt.] σπᾶκα, Phl sak, NPrs ©S sa"ḡ || Arm 2un s'un / gen. 2an s'an (s- is not clear) || Gk κῶν / gen. κων-οῦ || OL cane-s, L cani-s; the unexpected form of the word (vw. a etc.) has no generally accepted explanation; its hypothetical origin is traced in Leum. 124, EM 92 and other papers [listed in WH I 153]: gen. *k̂wanēs (< *k̂w.ēs, f Hirt IGV 86) changed into L gen. canis (c- for *qu-) on the analogy of the nom. *ko- (< *k̂wo-) and the acc. *konem (< *k̂wonm), subsequently the stem of canis spread over the entire paradigm, whence the nom. canis and the acc. canem || Gl kuno-, OIr cu- (gen. con), Brtt {RE} *ku-n (gen. *kunos) 'dog' > MW ki, W ci (gen. con, pl. cw-n), OCm [γ] Kl, Crn ky-, pl. kuen, MBr {Vn.} con ({SB} quy, pl. quon), Br ki / pl. koun || Gt hunds (< *k̂wn.-(to-), ON hundr, AS, OSx hund, OHG hunt, NHG Hund 'dog', NE hound || Lt s'uo- (gen. s'un-s), Ltv suns (gen. † suns, [today] sun-a), Pru sunis || Tc A/B ku (acc.: A kum, B kwem) id. || AnIE: Ht {Pv.} kuwan- 'dog, hound', HrLw s'uwanas (gen.?), s'uwanaí (acc. pl.) 'dog(s)', {Pv.} zuwan- 'dog'; HrLw s'- < IE *k̂ before HrLw -u-, like in s'urna 'horn' ¶ P 632-3, EI [*k̂(u)wo-n / gen. *k̂u'n-os], M K III 402-3, VI. II 305-6, Horn 164, F II 58-8, WH I 152-3, Fs. 276-7, Schz. 172, Ho. S 38, Ho. 178, Kb. 488, KM 320-1, SB 92, Vn. C 257, RE 89, Dtn. 249, Billy 60, Frn. 1033-5, En. 259, Slt. 56-7, Wn. 238-9, Ad. 179, Ad. H 19, Mer. HHG 112, ABIV III 250-1 (on HrLw s'- < IE *k̂-), Pv. IV 305 || HS: S: Ar [Qam.] {Fr.} qa-nib- 'lupus latrans' ¶ Fr. III 502 (in all probability, from N ***K.u"yiajnV** + N sx. of animal names ***bA**; in Ar the word was transferred into a 1a:2i3-pattern due to its reinterpretation as an act. prtc. (of a non-existing verb) || B: Gnc GC {Wlf., AiM} CUNA 'dog', Gnc T {AiM} CANCHÁ ~ CUNCHÁ 'dog, puppy' ¶ Wlf. 483-4, AiM 256 || Om {Blz.} *ki-an- ~ *ku-an 'dog': NrOm > Mj {C} kyano, Na {Fl.} kiano, Bnc {Wdk.} kya'n, Shk {Fl.} keanu, Ym {Wdk.} ka'ná, Bdt/Bsk/Male/Oyda/Drz/BMa {Fl.}, Kcm/Dc/Gm/Dwr {Lm.}, BMa/GaMa {Bnd.} kana, Zs/Cha/Wl {C} kana-, Wl {Nnd.} k3na, Anf {MYTY, Gt.} kano, {MYTY} kenon, Kf {C} kuna'no, Mch {L.} ku-na'no, Shn {Lm.} kana' || SOm: Dm {Si.} kene, Ari G {Fl.} kani ¶ Blz. OL #123, Blz. rLmS 148, 153, C SE III 78, 115, 170, 204 & IV 462, C SO 31, 44, L M 37, Fl. OWL, Wdk. BY 106, 127, 150, Bnd. AL 148, Lm. Sh 227, ¶ HL 120, MYTY 117, 121, Gt. 354 || EC: Ya kohen 'dog', pl. kwehman ¶ Hn. Y II 123 || Ch: WCh: Fy {J} k'we-ŋ 'dog' || ECh: EDng {Fd.} ka'ná, Jg {J} kan', Brg {J} ka'ya ŋ, Mgm {JA} ka'n'ná id. || CCh: Gmrg {Gr. <-?} kenī, {Bnt.} ke'nee 'dog' ¶ J R 87, J J 59-60, JI II 106-7, JA 97, Gr. N 371 ¶¶ Blz. rLmS 153 || U: FP *ku"ynn'a" ({IS} *ku"yna") 'wolf' > Prm {IS} *ko'yin ({LG} *ko'in) ~ *kion 'wolf' > Z k3in, Yz ko'in, Vt G ki'yon, in other Vt dialects wih as *iy > i(y): Vt ? kiyon, StVt kion || Lp N XVIII {Leem} gaidne 'wolf' (Wc.: "veraltet"), Lp N {Fri.} ga'idne 'devil (diabolus, fanden)' (interpreted by LG 139 and IS I 361 as ga'id'ne) ¶ LG 139, Lt. J 129, Wc. EPS-1912 131, U SC 93 || ?φ A *k₁jaŋV > pKo {S} *kaŋ- 'dog' > MKo ka'hi' ({S}: < *kaŋ-h- < *kaŋV-k-) 'dog', NKo ka", Ko ds.: Ph/PhN/SI/NW ka", Chs ka", Ks ke", Hm ka" id.; MKo ka'ŋ'a'ci' > NKo kaŋaʒi 'puppy' ¶ S QK #18, Rm. SKE 84-5, Nam 8, 28, MLC 61, 65 || NaT *k₁jaŋcık ({DQA} *k₁jaŋ-cık) 'bitch' > OT, MQp [CC], Chg, Qmq, QbT, Brb, Qrg qanc'iq, VTt ? qans'ṛq, SbTt qanc'ṛq, MQp XIII qanc'ṛq, Tk kancık, Az ɣan?ɣr ɣanʒ'iq, Tkm ɣanʒ'iq, Ggz kanʒ'ik, Uz, ET qanʒ'iq, Nog qanz'iq, Qzq, Qq qans'iq, TbTt/Qmn {Rl.} qanciq, Bsh qansay ¶ Cl. 634-5, ET KQ 255-6, TL 190 ¶¶ The A v belongs here only if the pN etymon was ***K.u"yanV** with loss of *-u-y- in the prehistory of A ¶¶ S AJ 296, ¶ DQA # 723 [A *ka'ŋV 'dog'; incl. Ko, T] ♦ IS I 361-2 [#238] (IE, Om, U + unc. : S *kal₁a₁b- 'dog', Sa kare, Ch √kr and √kl 'dog', Tg *(ŋ)inda- 'dog') ♦ Gr. II #105 (*kan ~ *kun 'dog') [IE, U, A, Gil, CK, EA + qu. Ko].

1084. ***K.an'ri** 'to hasten, endeavour' > IE: NaIE *ken- v. 'hasten to do [sth.], strive with zeal' > Gk [Hs.] κοιεῖν 'επειγέσθαι, ενεργεῖν 'to hasten to do, act', inv. κοῖνε· σπευδε, τρεχε 'hasten, run!', Gk 'α-κοιν-τι 'without effort', 'εγ-κονε'ω 'I am quick and active' || L co-nor / co-na-ri 'exert oneself (eine körperliche Anstrengung machen), endeavour, attempt' || pClit *ka-n-ll 'accomplish' > MW di-goni 'makes, does', MW dichawn, digawn, W dichon 'can', digoni v. 'labour, be able' || ?? Sl *kon-ati 'do, achieve' (× *konati 'complete, carry to an end' <d- *konъ 'end') > Cz konati 'do, achieve', Slk konat 'fulfill', Slv kona'ti 'accomplish', OP konac' 'act', P do-konac' 'fulfill', R ? коѡнат? 'do, perform', OCS ukonъ 'execution, deed' ¶ P 562, WH I

262, || LS 977 (*unc.* : $\kappa\omicron\nu\epsilon'\omega$ 'hasten' ← 'raise dust'), || Ch. 562 (*unc.* : $\alpha\text{-}\kappa\omicron\nu\iota\tau\iota$ 'without struggle' ← ? *'without dust' < $\kappa\omicron\nu\iota$ 'dust'), YGM-1 173, 181, ESSJ X 181-2, EI 362 (**kon*- 'do, make') || HS: WS * $\sqrt{k.n?}$ 'be zealous, eager', 'be jealous, envious' > JA {Js.} $\sqrt{k.ny}$ D 'be zealous for, be jealous', Gz $\sqrt{k.n?}$ 'be envious \ jealous \ zealous \ eager', BHb $\sqrt{k.n?}$ D (pf. an^{4q%} k.in'ne⁻, ip. 3s an^{4q%}@i[^] yə-k.an'ne⁻) (+ -l6 lə- + noun) 'be envious\jealous of, fight for, become excited about\against', ChrPA $\sqrt{k.n?}$ D 'sich bem̃hen um, nacheifern', Mh/Sq {Jo.} $\sqrt{k.n?}$ 'be jealous' ¶ KB 1036-7, KBR 1109-11, Js. 1390-1, L G 433, Jo. M 232 ¶ In the S v the meaning 'be jealous, envy' is due to the contamination with the reflex of N ***K.in?u''** 'to exercise magic; exercise magic against so., hate' [q.v.] || D *kan'n'- (?) 'hasten, be quick' > Tm kan.n.a 'speedily, quickly', ? Tl kranna, krannana 'quickly, rapidly, soon, at once' (the cns. r is obscure; n for the expected n. may be due to *as* with a n-sx.) ¶¶ D #1181 ◆ D *-n'- < palatalized *-n- (both N *-n'- and positionally palatalized N *-n- or *n'-). Since pN *-n'- is ruled out by the IE reflex (because *-n'- would have yielded IE *y), the N word must have had a nasal *-n'- with a following palatalizing factor (*i?).

1085. ***K.in?u''** (> *as* ***K.u''n?u''**) 'to exercise magic; exercise magic against so., hate' (→ 'be jealous, envy') > IE: NaIE *k[^]wen- 'to exercise magic' (→ 'to sacrifice, participate in magic ceremonies') > Av cmpr. span-yah 'more sacred, sanctior', sprl. spānis'ta- 'most sacred, sanctissimus', (with an *-es-sx. of abstract nouns) spanah- 'sanctity' || Ltv svine[^]t (prs. svinu) 'celebrate' || pp. *k[^]wen-to- 'magic' (→ 'holy') > Av spānta- 'holy' || Gt hunsl 'sacrifice', AS hu's(e)l id., 'Eucharist', ON hu'sl - hunsl 'Eucharist' || Lt s'ven[~]tas, Pru swent- [in place names] 'holy' ! Sl *sve[^]tъ, *sve[^]tъ-jъ id. > OCS свѣтъ sve[^]tъ, Blg свет, SCr sve[^]t, Slv sve[^]t, Cz svatý, Slk sva'tý, P s'wie[^]ty, R свѣ[^]той, Uk свѣ[^]тий ¶ P 630-1, Brtl. 1612, 1618-23Vr. 268, Frn. 1041-2, Kar. II 339, En. 260, Glh. 597-8, Vs. III 585, EI 493 [*k[^]wen(to)- 'holy'] || A: M *kinu- id. > WrM kinu, HlM хлн-а-х 'have a secret grudge; desire the death of a person', MM [MA] kinetu[~] ere 'rancorous man' (ere 'man'), ?ф Mnr H {SM} c'[^]in³_i 'anger (colure)', c'[^]in³_ila-, {T} c'inc[~]ila- 'be angry' ¶ Pp. MA 219, MED 470, SM 451-2, T 380 || NaT *k'u[~]ni 'jealousy, jealous; envy' > OT {Cl.} ku[~]nī, Chg ku[~]ne 'jealousy, jealous', ET ku[~]na[~] 'envy', Tk gu[~]nu[~], Tlt {Rl.} ku[~]nu[~], Yk ku[~]nu[~] 'envy, jealousy', VTt кнъ, StAlt ку=ну=ku[~]nu[~] 'jealousy', VTt ? къ нъ -s'ъ 'jealous', Bsh к' нлѧ- къ нла[~]-, Xk ку=нне- ku[~]nne-, Sg/Qb/Qc {Rl.} ku[~]nna[~]-, Tv xu[~]nna[~] 'be jealous', Qq, Nog ku[~]nle-, VTt к' нлѧ- къ нла[~]-, Brb/Kr {Rl.} ku[~]nu[~]la[~] 'be jealous\envious', Alt {Rl.} ku[~]nu[~]rko[~]t- 'make so. jealous', Kr {Rl.} ku[~]nu[~]wc[~]i 'envious', Uz kunc[~]i id., 'jealous'; Tv. x- points to pT *k[^]- (⇒ DQA); (× N ***kun[~]i** 'woman, wife'): T *k'u[~]ni 'co-wife' > Tkm gu[~]ni id., Az ?*н* g'u[~]nu[~] 'new co-wife', etc. (f s.v. N ***kun[~]i** '¶') ¶ Cl. 727, ET VGD 104-6, Rl. II 1441-2, BN 90, BT 100, BIG 96, Pek. 1303, TvR 498 || Tg *xu[~]ni- > Ewk uni- 'envy, get one's feelings hurt, be unsatisfied (with one's share)', Lm o'n'- 'get one's feelings hurt', Ul, Nn Nh xun[~]i-, Nn KU un[~]i- get ill (because so. ate in the presence of so. else and did not invite him to share his food), Neg un[~]i- id., 'suffer (emotionally)', un[~]i-ktə 'hurt feelings', Ud un[~]i- 'get ill' ¶ STM II 273-4 ¶¶ DQA #923 (A *kuni[~]e 'envy, respect': T, M) & DQA #786 [A *ke[~]n'u 'distress, envy'; incl. M *kinu-] || D *kin[~]- ({GS} *k-) > Tm cin_a 'be enraged, be very angry', Ml cinam 'wrath', Td sinm 'anger', Kn kinisu 'be(come) angry', kinisu n. 'anger, wrath', Tl kiniyu 'be angry \ displeased \ irritated' ¶ D #1600, Km. 330 (pSD *kin-) || HS: WS * $\sqrt{k.n?}$ 'be jealous, envious' (× N ***K.an'zi** 'to hasten, endeavour') > JA $\sqrt{k.ny}$ D 'be jealous', JEA {Sl.} $\sqrt{k.ny}$ D 'warn one's wife for unfaithfulness', Gz $\sqrt{k.n?}$ 'be jealous, envious', BHb $\sqrt{k.n?}$ D (pf. an^{4q%} k.in'ne⁻, ip. 3s an^{4q%}@i[^] yə-k.an'ne⁻) (+ -l6 lə- + noun) {KBR} 'be envious of, rebel against', {trad.} 'be jealous of', Mh/Sq {Jo.} $\sqrt{k.n?}$ 'be jealous'; the meaning 'be zealous, eager' of this S verb (BHb/JA/ChrPA/Gz $\sqrt{k.n?}$ id.) is due to the merger with N ***K.an'zi** '¶' (q.v. ffd.) ¶ KB 1036-7, KBR 1109-10, GB 716, Js. 1390-1, Sl. 1028, L G 433, L ESAC 47, Jo. M 232 ◆ The M and D cognates go back to N ***K.in?u''**, while the IE, T and Tg cognates point to ***K.u''n?u''**, which is probably a secondary variant resulting from assimilation *i...U > *u...U ◆ IS I 352-3 [#229] (***K.in'u** 'be angry, jealous'; S, T, M, D + i ч Eg k.nd 'be angry' [belongs to N ***K.Ent.V** 'be angry']).

1086. ***K.on^hjV** 'yellow' (or '∈ a yellow substance?') > HS: Eg fNK k.ny.t '∈ a yellow mineral used as dye-stuff' ¶ EG V 52 || C: SC ({E} *k,a'n'- 'yellow, tan, gray'): Irq qan' {MQK} 'white, red and black dotted colour of cow (with white stripes)', Asa {E} ?an'et 'gray clay', ?? SC -b> Mb make'n'a 'new grass', -ken'a 'young' ¶ E SC 251, MQK 84-5 [¶ || S * $\sqrt{k.n?}$ > Ar $\sqrt{qn?}$ 'be red', ?aqna? 'red' ¶ BK II 818] || IE *k^wn^h- / *k^wnh^h- > NaIE {P} *k^w.nə^hko- (for *k^w.nə^hko-) [< IE *k^wn^h(o)ko- ~ *k^wnh^hko-] 'yellow (as honey or gold)' > OI 'kanaka- (< *konhn^hko-) 'gold', ka[~]n'cana- 'golden', ka[~]n'ca[~]nam 'gold' || Gk κνῆκοϋ, Gk Mc kanako 'saffron' (-d> Gk κνῆκοϋ, Gk D κνᾶκοϋ 'pale yellow, tawny, saffron-coloured') || Pru cucan (mishearing or miswriting for *kunkan?) 'brown' || the Gmc word for 'honey' (× IE *kn^h.honk-s {AD} 'honey; honey-coloured' < N ***K.u^hn^h.jH^hV** 'bee'): ON hunang, OSw hunagh, OSx huneg, honeg, OHG honag, NHG Honig, AS hunez 'honey', NE honey || AnIE -b> Gk Hm ku'αvoϋ 'cyanus, a dark-blue substance (used to adorn works in metal)'; ?? Ht ku(wa)nnan 'copper; ornamental stone' (× N ***kiw^h.jH^hE** 'stone') ¶¶ i ч (⇒ WP, P, EI) L canicae 'bran' (adduction that leads to an *unj.* rec. of IE *k-) ¶¶ WP I 400, P 564-5, || EI 271 (*kn^h.h^honk-s / gen. *kn^h.h^han. 'k-os 'honey-coloured, golden'), M K I 195, F I 882-3 & II 37, Ch. 547, Vr. 266, Kb. 478, Schz. 169, Ho. 178, Ho. S

38, En. 198, Tp. P K-L 349-51, Frd. HW 118, 122, Ts. W 43, Ts. E I 688-92, Pv. IV 308-11 II A: M: WrM qongur, HlM xohrop 'fallow, yellow-bay, chestnut' (of a horse) ¶ MED 962 II D (in TmM) *^okan_n_- 'copper' > Tm kan_ 'copper work, copper', kan_n_a_n_ 'brazier', Ml kanna_n id. (unless a WW, cp. Ht) ¶ D #1402 ♦ Both the typology of colour-names and the ev. of Eg, Gk and SD suggest that the N word in question was not a pure colour-name but rather a name of some yellow substance ♦ The Ir. (probably *h) is likely to have survived in IE, have left traces in M and D (*-n'h- > M *-ng-, D *n_n_-), but lost in Eg. D *-a- is still puzzling.

1087. ***k.anyV** 'skin, film, bark' > HS: EC: Brj 'kana, 'kano' {Ss.} 'bark of tree', {Hd.} 'piece of bark'; HEC d v. *kan-s- (with the causative sx. *-s-) > Brj ka_n-s-, Ged ko_n-s-, Kmb kan-s- v. 'peel (e.g. sugar cane)', whence Brj {Hd.} k.ansa 'strip of bark' & Kmb kans'anata 'strip of bark of sugar cane' ¶ Hd. 111, 203, 207, Ss. B 114 II K *k.an- 'skin, bark' > G k.an-i {Chx.} 'skin, hide', {DCh.} 'fine skin, skin of fruit, film, fine leather, bark', S: {Ni.} k.a'n 'bark', UB {GP} k.a'n 'skin of plants', UB/Ln {TK} k.a'n, L {TK} k.an 'skin' ¶ Chx. 547, DCh. 592, GP 128, Ni. s.v. 'kopa', TK 344 II IE: NaIE *(s)k^hen-(d-) 'skin': [1] *k^hen-(d-) OIr ceinn 'coquille, ꙗcaille', W {Vn., YGM} cen, {P} cenn (< *kend-n-) 'film, scales', OCrm cenn-en 'film, skin', OBr {Flr.} cenn-enn 'membrana (pellicule, enveloppe)', MBr quenn 'skin', Br kenn 'scurf' ('crasse de la tēte, pellicules; scories'), -ken 'skin' in cds : bu-gen 'skin of cattle', etc. :: ON hinna 'thin skin, peritoneum' (< *kend-n-), Sw hinna, Dn hinde, NNr hinne 'film', AS hionne 'meninx' ('Hirnhaut') ¶ [2] *sk^hen- 'skin' > Br skant 'scales' (< *skn-to-) :: ON skinn '(stripped off) skin, hide' (> AS scinn 'Pelz' > NE skin), Sw, NNr skinn, Dn skind 'skin, hide, fur', MHG schint 'skin of fruit', Dt ? schinde 'skin, hide, bark'; d : OHG scinten ^d scinden, MHG, MLG schinden 'to skin, mistreat' ¶ WP II 563-4, P 929-30, Vn. C 55, Flr. 102, YGM-1 82, Hm. 446, 725, Vr. 228, 493, Ho. 160, 279, Kb. 884, OsS 796-7, Lx. 184, KM 650 II A: T *Kan'ak (~ *Kan'mak > *Kaymak) 'skin of milk' > [1] OT qayaq ~ qanaq id., Xk xayaχ, Sg/Qb/Qc/Bltr {Rl.}, Shor qayaq 'butter', SY qayaq, Xlj qa-naq 'cream', Yk xayaχ ~ xay'aχ 'butter mixed with water and milk, white Yakut butter', [2] Chg, MQp qaymaq 'skin of milk, cream on the top of the milk', Tkm gaymaq, Qmq, Nog, Qq, VTt, Brb, Bsh, ET, Alt qaymaq, Ggz kaymak, Chv xъma 'cream, sour cream', Tk kaymak, CrTt, Qzq, Qrg qaymaq, Uz qaymaq 'cream', Blq qaymaq, Qzl xaymaχ 'sour cream' ¶ Cl. 636, Rs. W 231, ET KQ 200-1, TL 454, DTz. WCh 173, Md. 31, 166, BIG 266, 282, Rl. II 90, Tn. SJJ 199, Fed. II 319-20 ¶ The variant *Kaymak may be interpreted as *Kan'mak with *-mak due to some lexical/morphological attraction (possibly of *Kasmaq 'skin of milk' [> VTt qasmaq, Chv xısmā, etc.] or other words with the nominal sx. *-mak, which is used to build abstract nouns [-> nomina collectiva], Ƒ Rs. MTS 134-5, Jeg. 315, Fed II 383-4, Md. 103, 166) || ? pKo {S} *k^ha'n'a'm 'cloth, material' > MKo k^ha'n'a'm id., NKO ka'm 'stuff, material' ¶ S QK #967, Nam 13, MLC 49 ¶¶ DQA #2743 (A *ko'n'le 'cloth' > pKo *k^ha'n'a'm, T *k'o'n 'raw hide for tanning, leather', M *ko'n-zil, i. e. *ko'nzile(n) 'blanket, bedcover, quilt') ♦ Acc. to IS's theory, the *s mobile in IE is connected with the presence of a palatal element (here *y) within the original v.

1088. ***K.en^hlyju** 'light (levis), thin' > U: FU (in Ugr only) *ku'n^hlyju (~ *kiw'n^hlyju?) > ObU *ku'n^həy/*ku'n^həy- ~ *ki'y'n^h- 'light (levis)' > Vg: T ku'n^hke-s', LK/MK kəxnə, UK ki'xnə, P/NV/LL kinna; pOs *ko'n^həy ({?Hl.} *kə'n^həy) 'light, easy' > Os: MY kə'n^həy, Y ko'n^həy, D/K/Kr/Nz/Sh kenə, Kz ken', Sn ken', O qon :: Hg ko'nnyu' 'light, easy' ¶ UEW 862, Stn. D 648, PD 693 ¶¶ In Ugr one may see ass. labialization of the first vw. in *ku'n^hlyju and a mt of the labial element in *kiw'n^hlyju II A: M *ko'ngēn 'light' (of weight) > MM [MA, IsV] ko'ngēn, [IM, HI] ko'ngēn 'light, cheap', WrM ko'ngēn, HlM x' n' id., Brt xu'ngēn 'easy', WrO ko'ngēn, Kl {Rm.} ku'ngn. ~ gu'ngn., Ord k'o'ngēn, Mnr H {T} kongen, {SM} k'uōng_uā_n, Dx kongen, Mgl {Rm.} ku'ngōn 'light' (of weight); M *ko'ngē- 'be(come) light' > MM [S] d ko'ngēlegu' - 'erleichtern', WrM ko'ngē- 'become easy', WrO ko'ngū- 'be easy, light' ¶ pM *-gēn (> WrM -gen) is a sx. of nominal derivation (Ƒ Pp. GWM 45, Pp. GPMJ 95) ¶ Pp. MA 223, 440, Lg. VMI 51, Ms. H 72, MED 488-9, KW 246, Rm. M 31, T 340, T DnJ 123, SM 214, Krg. 735, KRS 316, H 104 || Tg *xen'u (Bz. *xa'niu'-), *xen'u'mkun 'light (levis)' > Nn Nh/B xən'u, Ork xən'umi, xənumi, xənuli, Ewk ən'imku'n, Sln ən'ikku', Lm zyim, zyumkun 'light', Orc xən'imi, Ul xən'u, xən'umu 'light, (?) easy', Ud {Krm.}: B ən'iməsə?, Sm ən'imusa? 'easy' ¶ STM II 455-6, Krm. 314, Bz. 38 [§ 51b], Pt. 151, Shn. 33, Sun. UJ 255, CiR RES 246 || T *k^hi'ja'ña- 'easy' > OT [MhK] kepes 'easy' (e.g., of a task), 'shallow (water)', XwT xiv kepes ~ kepez 'easy, convenient', OQp xiii kepe'z 'easy', Yk ka'na'n 'simple-hearted, naive', Chv kanas 'idleness, rest' ('бездел?е, покой, отдых') ¶ The unexpected *-η- may be due to infl. of T *keṇu- 'broad, wide' ¶ Cl. 734, Pek. 1029, Ash. VI 53 || pKo {S} *k^ha'n^hl-r- 'thin, fine' > MKo k^ha'n^hl-r-, NKO kanil- ¶ S QK #446, Nam 9, MLC 5 || pJ {S} *k^hə'ma'- 'small (мелкий, menu), thin' > OJ k^hi u^hə'ma'ka-, J: T komaka'-i, K ko'ma'ka-, Kg komaka-, Sh guma-, Y guma- ¶ S QJ #127, Mr. 455, Kenk. 1037 ¶¶ DQA #1004 (A *k'e'n^ho' 'light (levis), thin': M, Tg, Ko, J, T) II HS: Ch *√k(y)n 'small' > WCh: Hs k^ha'nk^ha'ne' 'small, little', Mbr {Sk.} ki'y^hi 'small' :: CCh: Mln {ChL} k^hə'e'η, Bdm {Lk.} gēna', Lame {ChL} k^ha'ni'ya'~u' id. :: ECh: Kwn {J} konc'e', Jg {J} ko'ya' n [†, Kjr kan'i]id. ¶ ChC, ChL, Ba. 554 [†, Blz. LECh #76] || ? S rdp *√k.nk.ŋ > Ar qunquf- 'small, short' ¶ BK II 825 ♦

|| IS I 349-50 [#226] (*K_{en}u = *K_{en}u; U, A + *unc.* IE *k^hen- 'empty'). IS supposed that Tg *-n'- is a reg. reflex of N *-n'-, which is not confirmed by other examples, but is theoretically possible. I prefer a tentative rec. of *y following the nasal *n'.

1089. *K_{un}lyV 'ashes, dust' > IE: NaIE *(s)ken₁H₂- id. (< *(s)keu_n-?) > L cinis (gen. ciner-is) 'ashes' ({WH}: < **kenis) || Gk κο'νι (gen. κο'νιο ~ κο'νεω) 'dust, ashes' || Tc B en'cuwan'e kentse 'rust' (lit. 'iron ash\dust') || pAl {O} skina > Al hi ~ hr' 'ashes' || WH I 217-8, F II 911-2, Ad. 193-4, O 147, EI (? *kenHi-s 'ashes') || P 559-60 || U: FU *ko_{un}hV > FP *ko_{un}V 'ashes, lye' > pLp {Lr.} *kun₃ 'ashes' > Lp: S guvne, L kutna, N gudna^h, Kld kunn id. | Chr: L/H/B kon 'lye' | Prm: Z Lu/I kun 'lye', Z кунва kun-va 'lye (alkaline solution)' (va 'water') || ? Yk K {Krn.} kun-te-m 'he soiled (загрѣзил)' (acc. to Krn., <d- kud-u-l 'dirt') || UEW 672, Lr #406, Lgc. #2796-7, MRS 216, Ep. 46, LG 146 || P, Krn. IMJJ 24 || A: pKo *ki^hn'ir- 'ashes' > MKo ki^hn'ir'm, NKo krrim || S QK #659, Nam 69, MLC 240 || D *kun₁t₂a, {GS} gun₁d₂a 'dust, powder' > Tl gun₁d₂a, Mnd gund₁a 'powder', Prj gun₁d₂am id., gun₁d₂a 'dust', Knd gun₁d₂a 'powder, dust', Png gund₁a, Ku gund₁a^d gu^hndu^h 'flour', Krx gun₁d₂a^h id., 'powder', Mlt gund₁i 'dust'; D -b> OI gun₁d₂aka- 'dust, powder' || D #1692, GS # 466, Tu. #4193 ◆ IE s- mobile and pKo *-n'- suggest the presence of a root-medial palatal element (i.e. N *K_{un}yV). || P IE *-en- < pre-IE *-eu_n- (regular loss of presnantic *u_n). ◆ Blz. LB #4c (IE, U; the first to adduce the Yk cognate.)]

1090. *k_{un}c₁V 'to scratch (so.'s body or sth.), wound, make suffer' (→ 'suffer') > HS: S *o₁/knθ₂ > Ar 7nK √knθ₂ G vt. 'grieve (so.)' || Fr. IV 64, BK II 935 || K: G k₂ec₁-n- 'j-m eine Streifwunde beibringen, j-n streifen, ritzen', 'make incisions' || Chx. 573, DCh. 606 || The plain *k₂- (for the expected *k₂w-) is still to be expalined (delabialization connected with the *mt* ?) || IE: NaIE *k^went^h- v. 'suffer' ('leiden, dulden') > Gk πε'v'ō 'suffering', πα'σχω (< *k^went^h-sk^h-) 'I suffer' (ft. πει'σομαι < k^went^h-so-) || Lt ke₂sti (1s prs. kenc'iu^h) 'to endure, suffer' ('aushalten, leiden'), Ltv ci^hest 'to suffer, endure' || OIr ce'said 'he suffers', ce'ss(a)im 'I suffer' (< *k^went^h-se/o- or < k^wn₂t^h-se/o-) || As shown by J. Rasmussen, the prs./ft. forms with *-sk^h- and *-se/o- (Gk πα'σχω, OIr ce'ss(a)im) point to a monophonemic origin of *t^h, otherwise we would have expected *ə preceding the cnss. (like Gk ἰπατα'σχω, etc.) || P 641, F II 478-9, Frn. 246-7, Vn. C 79-80, Ped. VG I 53, 87, 178 & II 486, Rsm. AT 86, EI 413 [*k^went^h- 'suffer'] || ?σ U: FU *kon^hc^hV 'Striche ziehen, Stricke zeichnen' > Prm: Z {W} s'era koc^h 'a spot (on animal's hide) (s'era 'many-colored, motley)', Z P/Sk/Ss/Ud {SZ} s'era koc^ha, Z I (s'era) kuc^ha 'pitted, motley' ('рѣбой, пестрый'), StVt, Vt S куч=о kuc^ho, Vt Kz кѣс=о 'motley, piebald (a horse)' ('пестрый, пегий, чубарый'), Vt Y ku^hc^ho, Vt Uf ki^hc^ho 'motley, spotted' || ObU {Ht.} *ka^hn^hc^h > pVg *ka^hns^h-, *ka^hns^ha^h- > Vg: T {Mu.} kha^hns^h-, P {Mu.} khans^h-, T/P {Kn.} kans^h-, K {Mu.} kha^hns^h-, N {Mu.} xans^h- v. 'write', T {Mu.} kha^hn^hs^ha^h 'bunt'; pOs *ka^hn^hc^ha- / *ka^hn^hc^hi- / *ka^hn^hc^ha^h ({{?Hl.}} *ki^hn^hc^ha- / -i / -a^h) > Os: V qa^hn^hc^ha-, V/Vy qa^hn^hc^hi-, Ty qa^hn^hc^h-, Y qa^hnc^h-, D/K χα^hnc^h-, Nz χα^hs^h-, Kz χα^hns^h-, O χα^hs^h-, χα^hns^h- v. 'write', V/Ty qa^hn^hc^ha^h, D/K χα^hnc^ha^h, Kz χα^hn^hs^ha^h 'bunt' || UEW 176, Ht. 152 [#283], SZ 167, U3S 236.

1091. *k_{un}igU 'to bend, incline, bow' > IE: NaIE *knei₂-g^{wh}- vi. 'bow, incline, bend' [x N *ga'?'igu 'to bow, bend (down), hang (by sth.), hang down' (q.v.)] > L co^h-niveo^h (< *kon-kni(gu₂eo^h) (inf. -e^h-re, pfc. co^h-nivi ~ co^h-nixi, pp. co^h-nixus) 'close the eyes, wink, blink with the eyes', nitor (inf. niti, prtc. nīsus ~ nixus, [Fst.] gnixus) 'lean, support oneself, rest' (nitor genibus 'I kneel', nitor cubito 'I lean on my elbows'), Um CONEGOS, kunikaz 'conixus' || Gmc *xni^hx^w-/*xni^hx^w-/*xnai^h-x^w-: inf. *hni^hx^w-an 'to bow, be bent, sink' > Gt hneiwan / p. hna^hi^hw κλι'νειν, declinare' (of the day) [Lc. 9.12], ana-hnei^hwands ap. 'procumbens' [Mk. 1.7], ON hni^hga 'to bow, sink, fall', AS hni^hzan 'to bend/sink down, bow', OSx hni^hgan 'sich neigen, anbeten', OHG ni^hgan 'to bow (sich neigen vor, niederbücken)', NHG neigen 'to bend over, incline' || P 608, || μ EI 348 (*knei₂-g^{wh}- 'lean'), WH I 261, Som. L² 646, Bc. G 331, Fs. 265-6, Vr. 242-3, Ho. S 35, Ho. 166, Kb. 726, OsS 409, KM 506-7 || U *ku^hgk'e^h > Sm {Jn.} *ku^hgk^h n. 'curve, bend' > Ne T † xy^hr, T O {Lh.} x₂u^hgk 'Bug des Bootes', x₂u^hgga.rc' 'doppelt biegen', Ne F {Lh.} ku^hgkar^h t' as' 'gekrümmte Ränder haben' || Jn. 78 || A: T *k'ig^h- (or *k'ig^h- || *k'iy^h-?) > [1] d *k'ig^hir (or *k'ig^hir) 'crooked, squint-eyed' > OT qig^hir id., Qmq, Qzq, Qrg, ET ? qig^hir 'crooked', Tkm qig^hir 'angry', Kr qig^hir, Uz qig^hir, Ln qini, Xk χιγ^hir 'crooked', Tv χιγ^hir 'squint-eyed'; [2] Ln d qig^hla- 'become crooked \ leaning on one side', Yk kig^hay- vi. 'incline, bend on one side'; [3] Qrg qig^hay- 'be leaning over, become crooked'; [4] *k'ig^hir > Chg {PC} ry^hnyQ qinc^hir or qinc^hir, Uz ('Chg') {Rl., Bu.} qinc^hir, VT ? q^hny^h 'squint-eyed', Chv χ^hny^h id., 'crooked'; [5] Tkm g^hiy^h 'crooked, oblique' || Cl. 639, Rs. W 264-5, ET Q 220-1, PC 452, Rl. II 860, Bu II 106, BIG 298, Tkr 230 || Tg *xug^hke- > Ewk ug^hk^hldi- vi. 'bow (before so.)', ug^hk^hzu- id., 'bow one's head', Ud x^hgki-, Ul, Nn k^hgk^hldi-, Ned k^hgk^hldi- 'bow (before so.)' || The cognates with k- are due to *as* (?) || STM II 278 || pJ {S} *ku^hnku^hm- 'be curved/bent' > OJ kugum-, [RJ] ku^hgu^hmar- || S QJ #1328, Mr. 715 || SDM97 s.v. *k'u^hgka 'to bend, bow', || DQA #1082 (A *k'i^hu^h 'to bend, bow'; rec. of *i^h is due to the *unc.* adduction of M *kiyi^h-*keye- > WrM keyege 'slanting, leaning to one side', keyede- 'bend dow, lean/slant to one side') || I K *ok^h,un^hg^h- (or *ok^h,un^hg^h- ?) > Zan **k^h,un^hg^h- > G Gr k^h,un^hg^h- 'sich bücken, ducken' || Chx. 642 || Zan *g goes back to palatalized *g^h?? || D *ku^hn^h- ({{?GS}} *k-) 'be in a bowed position' > Kt ku^hn- id., Tm ku^hn^h- v. 'curve', Gnd gun- v.

'bend' ¶¶ D #1927 ¶ AdS of HS * $\sqrt{k}n\bar{\imath}$ ¶ 'be bent, bow, incline' (< N ***ku''n'u'** $\bar{\imath}$ fa 'a joint in a limb (knee, elbow); to bend in a joint', q.v. ffd.) ♦ We may be sure about the initial N ***k**,- only if the K cognate is valid. Otherwise we have to reconstruct an unspecified ***K**,- (= ***k**,- or ***q**,-).

1092. ??₂ ***K**_{an}**K**_E 'to singe, glow' > IE: NaIE *kenk- v. 'parch, dry up, cause burning pain' > Gk Hm κα'γκανοϋ 'dry (trocken, drrt)', Gk [Hs.] καγκαι'νει (he) parches, dries (sth.)', Gk Hm πολυ-καγκηϋ (δι'θα) 'parching', Gk πολυ-καγκηϋ 'very dry (land)' ¶ Lt kanka 'pain', ken kti 'to harm. hurt' ¶ WP I 401, ¶ P 565 (i ч Gmc {Fs.} *xunxru- 'hunger'), ? EI 284 (*kenk- 'hunger' ← 'to burn, hurt'; i ч words for 'hunger', cf. ***K**_a**g'****En'a** 'be hungry'), F I 750-1, Ch. 478, Frn. 240 ¶ A: Tg *xeng- 'to burn slightly, singe' > Nn Nh xэ'ngi- 'to singe', Ewk эngurэ- vi. 'burn slightly, singe' ¶ STM II 457 ¶¶ The front vw. is probably due to vw. harmony (A **k'aṅKE > *k'a''ṅKV > Tg *xeng-) ¶ D *kan_- ({"GS} *k-) 'burn, glow, be very hot' > Tm kan_i 'be redhot, glow, get angry', kan'al 'fire', Ml kanal 'live coals', ka'nal 'heat, glare', Kt kan redhot', Kn kanal v. 'glow like live coals', Tl kanalu 'be angry, burn, give pain', Kui kamba 'be burned/injured by fire' ¶¶ D #1406.

1093. ??₂ ***k**_E**Nit** 'louse, nit' > IE: NaIE *knid- ~ *k'nid- 'louse, nit' > Arm anic anic 'nit' (c < *d-s) ¶ pAl {O} *canida- > Al: G th(e'')ni', T th(e'')ri' 'louse' ¶ Gk κονι'ϋ, mostly pl. κονι'δεϋ 'eggs of lice, fleas and bugs, nits' (o on the analogy of κο'νιϋ 'dust?') ¶ W pl. nedd, Crn ne'th coll. (snglt. nedhen), Br nez 'nits' ¶ AS hnitu, NE nit, OHG ni Φ, MHG ni Φ, ni ΦΦе, NHG Niß, Nisse 'nit' ¶¶ In Gmc and BSl there is a variant *g'ni(:)d- 'nit' (*g'h- due to the infl. of *g'h-en- 'to scratch'??) > ON, Nr ? gnit, OSw gnether, Sw gnet, Dn gnid 'nit' ¶ Ltv gni'da 'nit', ? Lt gli'nda id. (dis : < ¶ gniṇṇda and/or × ч L lens / lendis?) ¶ SI *gnida id. > Blg, R, Uk 'гннда, SCR gnji'da, Slv gni'da, Cz, Slk hnida, P gnida ¶ P 608, F I 912-3, Hm. 598, YGM-1 342, ECCE 774, Hamp AIEW 146, O 476, Ho. 16, Kb. 732, , OsS 410, Lx. 152, Vr. 179-80, Slt. 121-2, Frn. 157-8, Kar. I 304, ESSJ VI 173-4, EI 357 [*k' (o)nid- 'nit'] ¶ The variant *g'ni(:)d- may be due to euphemistic, tabuistic or other "expressive" modifications ¶ HS: WS *kinn-louse' > MHb en'1f5 ~ en'1if5 kin'na-, JEA an'1if5, en~if5 kin'na- 'louse, vermin (Ungezieger)', BHb Nf4 ken, pl. Min'5f5 kin'n-īm id., {KBR} 'gnat', Jb C s'i'ni't (pl. ku'nu'm) 'louse', Sq {Jo.} 'kenum (pl. 'kenhawm) id. ¶ KB 461, KBR 483, Lv. II 348-9, Jo. J 133 ¶ EC: Sml {DSI} qand,iṣil, Sml N {Abr.} qand,i'ṣil ~ qind,i'ṣil 'nits' ¶ DSI 487, Abr. S 200 ¶ Sml d_ (< *t_ regularly) may be accounted for by an earlier glottalizing as (*k_...t > *k_...t_) ¶ ? NrOm: Kf {C} c'indo- 'small louse' ¶ C SE IV 422 ¶ ? Ch: CCh: WMrg k'u'nda, k'utna 'worm' ¶ [× N ***n'a''yu-(ṅV)** 'larvas, worms, nit(s)', q.v.] WCh: AG: Gmy n'it, Cp ni'yet 'worm' ¶ ChL ♦ An alt. (less plausible) comparison: N ??? ***ṅit**_ṅ 'worm, nit' > IE: amb NaIE *knid- ~ *k'nid- 'nit, louse' ¶ HS: S ***ṣVt**_t- > Ar SL ṣat_t_ 'moth, tick, mite' ¶ Hv. 451 ¶ Ch: AG: Gmy n'it, Chip ni'yet 'worm'.

1094. ***K**_{Ant}**V** '∈ genitalia; gland (esp. of genitalia: glans penis, clitoris)' > HS: C: Bj {Rop.} kant'al 'penis' (t. [t_]) ¶ EC {?Ss.} ***k**_{anc}- ({"Ss.} ***k**_{and}-) 'gland' > Sml qanṣ'id_ 'lymphatic gland', Rn {PG} xa'ni'd_ 'gland', Kns {Bl.} qand,i'tta 'udder; swollen or abnormally big gland', Brj {Ss.} 'k_{and}-i ~ k_{an}?-i 'clitoris' ¶ Rop. 205, PG 189, Ss. B 124 ¶ SOm: Ari/Gll {Bnd.} k_{anti} ~ qanti 'testicles' ¶ Bnd. AL 159 ¶ CCh: Pdl ka'ndi, Bk ka'nda 'vagina' ¶ ? ECh: Ll gu'nṣ'u'lo' 'testicles' ¶ JI II 323, ChC, ChL ¶ B * $\sqrt{k}nd$ (< * $\sqrt{k}nt$) > BSn t_a-kunnit_ (pl. t_i-kunnid-ṣin) 'derrière de l'homme' ¶ Ds. B 95 ¶ D (in SD) *kant- ({"GS} *k-) ¶ 'membrum muliebre' > Ml kantu 'membrum muliebre', Td kod 'pubic hair' ¶ D 1210 ¶ ?? IE: [2f NaIE ~~mt~~ ***kutno-s** 'vulva' (× d from ***kut**, ep. Gk ~~κο'σ' of id.~~, Gk [Hs.] ~~κο'σο'ϋ~~ 'buttocks') > L ~~cunnius~~ 'membrum muliebre' ¶] NPrs kun (< CINPrs ku'n) 'vulva' ¶ [WH 1309-10, ¶] EI 507 (*kuts'no-s) ♦ Blz. DA [† 155 [34] #33] (C, Om, Ch, D).

1095. ??₂ ***K**_{Ent}**V** 'be angry, be in despair' > HS: CS * $\sqrt{k}nt$ id. > MHb Sh yin%q^e5 hik.'nit_ 'annoy, vex, make angry', Sr $\sqrt{k}nt$, G v. 'fear', Ar $\sqrt{qnt}$ G (pf. qanit_a) 'dispair' ¶ Klein 584 ¶ Eg fMK k_{nd} 'be furious/angry, be angry with (so.)', DEg knt 'anger', Cpt: Sd **ḡwnt** co'nt, B **ḡwnt** zo'nt 'get angry', Sd **ḡwnt** cont, B **ḡwnt** zont 'angry' ¶ EG V 56-7, Fk. 280, Er. 565, Vc. 342 ¶ U: FU ***kEnt** > pObU {?Hl.} *ke'nt 'anger' > Vg *ka'nt > Vg: MK {Mu.} ka'nt, N {Mu.} kant 'anger', {BV} Ss kant 'злo', {Kn., BV} Ss kantəṅ 'angry'; pOs {Ht.} *ke'nt 'anger' > Y/D/K ke'nt, Nz qa'nt ¶ Ht. #290, BV 33-4.

1096. ***K**_{En}**V** (= ***k**_{En}**V**?) 'nest' > HS: S ***k**_{inn}- id. > BHb Nq\$ k_{en} (pl. Min'5q% k_{in}'n-īm), JA an~1q% k_{in}'n-a-, Sr 'ноѣ k_{en}'n-a- id., JEA an'1iq% k_{in}'na-, Md k_{ina}, Ak k_{inn}-um 'nest, family' ¶ KB 1036, Js. 1387, Sl. 1013, DM 411, CAD XIII 257, Sd. 922 ¶ A: pKo {S} ***ki**'n- 'nest' > MKo **ki**'n- 'to nest', **ki**'s 'nest', NKo kis kit id. ¶ S QK #993, Nam 83, MLC 282 ¶ ??? K: G P k_{anat} 'nest' ¶ Chx. 547.

1097. ??₂ ***K**_u**n****V** 'to burn' (vi.) > A: NaT ***k**_o'n- or ***k**_u'n- vi. 'catch fire, burn' > OT ku''n-, Alt ku''y- id., Tkm ko''y-, ET ko''y- ~ ku''y- vi. 'burn down', Xk ko''y- vi. 'burn, burn down', Osm go''y-, Tk go''y- vt. 'burn, burn up', Uz kuy-, Qzq, Qrg ku''y- vi. 'burn', Qq ku''y- 'burn oneself', Nog ku''y- 'be burnt (food), be sunburnt', Yk ko''y- 'burn', Tv хыбк ('smell of) sth. burnt' ('rap?') ¶ Cl. 726, Rs. W 286, 307, 309, ET KQ 88-9, Mng. G 746 ¶ Tkm -o''- suggests a pT short *-o'', the length in Yk is an innovation (T *o''- yields Yk *u''o'') ¶ M *keṅsi- > WrM keṅsi, HIM хыши- vi. 'burn slightly, brown (as food)', Kl {Rm.}

ko`nsʲi-<sup>d</sup> ku`nsʲi- vi. 'smell of burning'; M *keŋsi-gu`n n. 'smell of burning' > WrM keŋsigu`n, HlM хуһи*, Brt x*һи* 'smell of frying food \ of burning', Ord k'eŋs'u- 'relent de friture, odeur de graisse \ d'os \ de viande брылһи', WrO keŋs'o`u- 'odour, fragrance', Kl \*Äuf ku`nsʲu- 'smell of burning', {Rm.} ko`nsʲu`n n. 'smell of burning bones/fat'; M -b> WrMc kuŋs'on ~ kuŋs'un adj. {Z} 'smelling of sth. slightly burnt (food, wool)', {Hr.} 'angebrannt, songerig, brenzlich', kuŋs'u- v. {Z} 'boil milk', {Hr.} 'anbrennen (Speisen)'; Kl D {Rm.} ku`ŋkɛn- 'Brand-geruch\geschmack haben, abgebrannt sein', WrM {Rm.} ←-? i ku`ŋku`ni- (id.?) ¶ MED 454, Ms. O 414-5, Krg. 71, Chr. 625, KRS 326, KW 246, S AJ 242, Z 289, Hr. 602 || Tg \*xengV- > Nn Nh x3`ngi- vt. 'singe\scorch on fire', Ewk 3ngur3- vi. 'get slightly burnt' (of roasted\fried food) ¶ STM II 457 || pKo {S} *kɪn'ɪr- > MKo kɪn'ɪrɪm, NKO kɪrɪm 'soot', NKO kɪrɪl- 'be covered with soot' ¶ S QK #659, Nam 669, MLC 240 || pJ {S} *ku`a nka`r- vi. 'burn' > OJ ku`o ga`r- {Mr.} 'be burning' (→ 'be passionate, yearning'), J: T/Kg kogare'-, Kg ko`ga`re'- {Kenk.} 'burn with passion for'; pJ *ku`anka-sa- {Mr.} 'burn, scorch; yearn for' > J kogasu {Kenk.} 'burn, scorch, singe, char' ¶ S QJ #1074, Mr. 711, Kenk. 1003 ¶¶ S AJ 11, 286 [#256], DQA #1145 (A \*k'u`n'e 'to burn [intr.], get burnt') || HS: WCh *k. wʲan vt. 'burn' > Hs k.o`na`id. i Wrj {IL} k.ʲa`nu`na`, {Sk.} k.ʲa`nu`na`, Cg {Sk.} k.e`nu`, Kry {Sk.} k.ʲa`nu`, My {Sk.} k.ʲa`nu`, Mbr {Sk.} k.a`nu` 'smoke' i Kir {Sh.} k.waŋa, Tala {Sh.} k.wo`n, Buli {ChL} ko`nu` vt. 'burn'; Kir {Sh.} k3n, {ChL} kin, Tala {Sh.} kunu, Gj {Sh.} ku`no`, Buli {Sh.} kuni` 'smoke' ¶ Stl. ZCh 212-3 [#629], ChC, ChL || Om {Blz} *k.i(e)n- 'burn' > NrOm: BMA {Fl.} k.ʲeni vt. burn ¶ Fl. OWL s.v. 'burn', Blz. OL #204 ¶¶ ? Sk. HCD 174 ♦ Not here (⇔ DQA #1145) D *kan_- 'burn, glow' (see N *K.anlKJē 'to singe, glow').

1098. ?₂ *K.on'c'. V 'bark of trees' > HS: EC *√k.unc'- > Or {Grg.} k.unc'.e- 'peel, fiber covering on plant stem', Or S {Sr.} k.unc'.e- 'bark of a tree', Ged k.u`nc'.e 'piece of bark' ¶ Grg. 336, Sr. 356, Hd. 325 || U *kon'c'kV ~ *koc'kV '∈ bark' > F kosku, koskus 'thick bark of trees', Es {W} kosk 'in langen Streifen abgezogene Fichtenrinde oder dicke Rinde' i Prm *kac'(ka) '∈ bark' > Z kac' 'bark of fir-tree (used as food during famine years)', Yz {Lt.} 'kac'ka id., {UEW} 'inner layer of bark', Z US/LL kac' 'bark of trees' i Os Ty {KrT} qin't 'sap layer under the bark of pine- and birch-trees' i OHg hassag, hassu 'bast, strifes of linden-bast, lime-tree forest', Hg ha`rs 'lime-tree' || Sm {Jn.} \*ka`sa°, {Hl.} *ka`sa 'bark of trees' > Ng {Mik.} kasu, En {Cs.} 'sesa, Slq Tz {KKIH} qo`si, Kms {KD} k'a`za° id. ¶¶ Coll. 91, UEW 179-80, LG 119, MF 269-70, W EDW 350, Lt. J 124, EWU 533, KrT 321, Jn. 65, KKIH 164, Hl. M #474 ♦ This N word may be akin to *k.anyV 'skin, film, bark'.

1099. ? *K.un'c'. V 'worm' > HS: C: Ag: Bln {R} k.es'a- (pl. k.is'), Xm {R} eq'asa-, Q {R} ɟes'i, Km {CR} ɟəs'a- ~ ɟa`s'a- (pl. ɟas) 'worm' i Dhl {EEN} k.u`ci 'bee larva' ¶ AD SF 30, E PC #613, R WB 245, EEN 19 || U *kun'c'a > FU *kuc'V ~ *kun'c'a 'worm (within the body)' > Chr H kuc'z 'intestinal worm', Chr Y kuc'z, M kuc'o, YU kuc'o; -b> Chv L ? {Ash.} куччаÄ ("read as кучьÄ") id. i ObU {Ht.} *ku`n'c' > pVg \*ku`ns' 'intestinal worm' > Vg: T ko`s', P/NV/SV/LL kuns', UL xu`ns id.; pOs *kun'c'(V) > Os: K ɟunc', D ɟuc'a, Kr pu`y-ɟunc' 'tapeworm', Km ɟunc' 'intestinal worm (also in fish)' || ??p pY {IN} \*ko`n'c'a 'maggot' > Y K/T ko`z'a 'maggot (on a reindeer)', T {Krn.} ko`d'ej 'worm' ¶ UEW 205, Ash. VII 57, Ht. #205, Stn. D 511, IN 229, Krn. JJ 273, R Rd. UJ 47 [#69] (Y <b- U) ¶¶ The unexpected Chr c' and pY *c' are still puzzling || ? A: NaT *Kɪɪ (< **Kɪyɪ?) Tbl/SbTt Tv {Tm.} qɪɪ, Brb {Tm.} qɪc'a 'intestinal worm', Tbl {Rl.} qɪc'i 'tapeworm (Bandwurm)' (unless all of them are loans from FU?) ¶ Tm. 143-4, Rs. W 260, Rl. II 792.

1100. *K.un'3'V (~ *gkun'3'V?) or *-n'c'-, *-n's'- 'star' > IE: NaIE *g^hwoi₁sd₁h₁- 'star' > BSl: Lt z'vaigz'de, ? z'vaizde^d z'vaiz'de, Ltv zva`i(g)zne id., L gvegʒ'da te 'Sternchen' [as between the Anlaut and the Inlaut of this long Baltic stem may have caused variability of the initial cns. (\*g...z > z...z, \*g...z' > z'...z') and the appearance of the unetymological medial g] i Sl \*gve`z'da 'star' > P gwiazda, Cz hve`zda, Slk hviezda, Plb gjozda, Hls hwe`zda, LLs gwe`zda, OCS ѕѣѣѣѣ 3ve`zda, Blg звѣзда > звезда, SCr зве`зда d zviје`zda, Slv zvezda, R зве`зда, Uk зв`зда ¶ Tr. 373-4, Frn. 1324, R ESSJ VII 181-3 (derives the BSl stem from IE *g^hwoi₁- 'shine' and believes that the Slavic *gv- is a secondary development from *zv-), Glh. 702-3, StSS 223 || HS: Ch: WCh: Ngz {Sch.} gɪ`z'a`u ~ gɪ`s'a`u, Bd {IL} gusiau 'star' i Bole {IL} 3'i n3'a' i ? Tula, Kir ngas' (ŋ- is a px., cf. Tera an3'in3'a?) i CCh: Glv k'w'a`z'a`z'a, Gv k'w3`z'z'a`z'a, Suk gu`mz'a, Db {Lnh.} gɪ`mz'a, {Kr.} g3`mz'a, Gudu g'w'u`s'u, Mln gu`mla, Nz g3mleki 'star' ¶ ChC, ChL, Sch. DN 62 || U \*kun'c'V star' > Prm {LG} \*ko`o3'il (i ?LG) *ko`o3'il 'star' > Z кодзув коз'uv, Z US ko,3'il, Prmk k33'iv d k33'il, Vt XVIII кузели, Vt кизили kiz'il'i, Vt B ко`z'o`i'i (i {Lt.} ko-z'o-I'i) 'star' i ObU {Ht.} \*ku`n'c'V id. > Vg {Ht.} *ku`n'c'V > OVg S ChusO/Vt конча, OVg S Kg консч, OVg S Sss koondse, Vg T ko`n'c'; pOs {Ht.} *k3s > Os: V/Vy q3s, Ty/Y q3s, D/K/Nz ɟus, Kz ɟw`s, O ɟ3s || Sm {Jn.} \*kinsVka`y, {Hl.} *kinsVka`y id. > Slq Tz {KKIH} qɪ`s'qa, Slq Kt qesaqa id., Slq Tm {KD} q3s`qasey id., 'moon', Kms {KD} ku`n3'3eɟe, k3n3'3eɟe, kin3'igeɟe, Koyb {Klp.} kynzy-gei, Mt {Hl.} *kin3'ikEɟe id. (Mt T {Klp.} kins'i-ki, {Mll.} kinschik-i, Mt K {Mll.} kinschik-ei, {Pl.} gindzschiki, Mt M {Sp.} кинджикей, {Mll.} kinschikei) ¶ UEW 210-1, Coll. 15, Sm. 537 (U, FU *kuns'a°, FP

*kuns'a, Ugr *kunc'a, Sm *kinsV 'star'), MF 307, Ht. #299, LG 126, Lt. 41-2, Jn. UK 263, Cs. 285, KD 35, Sp. SJM 72, Hl. M #489 II A ({S} k'o-si): Tg *xo-si-ka 'star' > Nn Nh xosaqta ~ xostaqta ~ xosiqta, Orc xosaqta, Ul xosita ~ xosta, Ork wasiqta, Ud {Krm.} wahikta, Ewk o-sikta, Sln o-s'ikta ~ o-s'itta, Lm o-siqat, WrMc usixa, Jrc {Kiy.} os'ixa, {Md.} hosiqa STM II 27, Krm. 219, Bz. 23, S AJ 104 [#119], Kiy. 97 [#012], Md. ChF 134 ¶¶ S AJ 292 [#417], DQA #1155 (A *k'u-cV 'a kind of star'; incl. Tg) ♦ AD MR 263, Sin. USN 392-3 ♦ It is not yet clear which of the variants of the stem (that with *K- or that with *k(-) is the original one. If it is ***K,un'3'V**, the IE initial *g^h- (most probably *g-) is due to the IE root structure rejection of ****teg^h-roots** (vl. + asp. vd. cns. in the same v).

1101. ***K, 'u'wa'ηfi** ∈ 'blood vessel (with blood), blood' or sim. > HS: S *^ok.Vn₁V₁f- > Ar qanf- (pl. qunuḡ-) 'membrane qui entoure le cœur; racine' || ?? WCh: pNrBc {Sk.} *tak^wan- 'bleeding, cupping blood' > Dir, Sir tak^wana, Mbr tak^wan, My tak^wam ¶ Sk. NB 13, S 250 [#34] ¶ In all probability, NrBc *tak^wan- < d- *^okk^wn 'blood, bleed' II A ¶ *k'u'wa'ηV 'blood, blood vessel' > M *qana- 'open a vein, bleed (an animal, a person)' > WrM {Kow., MED, Gl.} qana-, HlM, Brt ха-а- id., Kl {Rm.} xan-a-χa 'zu Ader lassen', {KRS} хангдх ханг-гдх-хъ 'to open a vein (пускат? кров?)', MM [S] temeven o cisun qana-qu 'to open a camel's vein in order to collect blood' ¶ KW 166, Kow. 719, MED 927, Gl. I 68, H 59, KRS 575 || pT {Md.} *k'i₂a₂n 'blood' ({'πAD}: < ****k'Ean** < *k'a₂n) > NaT *k'a₂n > OT, MQp qa₂n, [CC] qan, OT U, Chg, XwT qan, Tk kan, Tkm ga₂n, XT, Xlj {DT} qa₂n, Slr {Tn.} qa₂n^d qan, Tk kan, Az gan, Ggz kan, ET, Ln, SY, Qmq, Blq, VTt, Bsh, Qzq, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt qan, Uz qan, Xk, Tv xan, Tf qan, Yk xan || Blgh {Erd.} xi₂an, Chv L вн jun id. | NaT *Kana- > OT qana- v. 'bleed (a patient, animal)' ¶ Cl. 629-30, 634, Rs. W 230, ET KQ 251, Ra. 217, Dr. TM III 360-1, Md. 111-2, 169, Erd. 81, 115, 123, 152-3, 163 Jeg. 349, Fed. II 486, DT 173 || Tg *xu₂ηi- v. 'flow' (of blood) > Ewk Sx/Urm unj- id.; *xu₂ηi-, *xu₂ηi₂-kta 'blood vessel' > Ewk VI/Y unj id., Ek unj₂ikta, Neg onta₂- ~ onj₂ikta, Lm unj₂ta, Nn Nh/B xonj₂iqta, Nn KU xonj₂iaqta, Ul xonj₂iqta → xonj₂oqta, Ork xumv₂qta, Ud umakta, umukta id. ¶ STM II 278 ¶¶ KW 166 (M, T), S AJ 261 [#151], S VL 198-9 (pA *k'ua₂'ηV > T, Tg), Cl. 634 (M qana- < b-T), STM97 (A *k'o₂'ηa > T, Tg), DQA #1068 (A *k'i₂a₂'no 'blood, blood vessel' > T, Tg) II D *kun₂- ({'GS} *k-) 'root, tuber' > Png ku₂n₂i id., Knd kun₂i, Mnd kuni 'tuber', Kui kuna 'tuberous root', Ku kunna 'yam, potatoes', kuna kuca 'radish' ¶¶ D #1683 ¶¶ The meaning 'vein, sinew' is often transferred to roots, because both veins/sinews and roots were used as ropes and bonds ♦ D *-n'- is a reg. reflex of both *n' and a palatal(ized) nasal. A palatal nasal (*-n'-) is ruled out by the T reflex (*-n'- would have yielded T *-n'-). The remaining option is to postulate a palatal vw. (*-i, confirmed by the Tg reflex) that followed the nasal cns. (at the pre-D level) and palatalized it. By that time the N lr. (between the nasal and *-i) must have been lost, which is probable if it had been *ŋ (rather than a stronger *y). Tg *-η- suggests N *-η-. The length of the T vw. is due to the contraction of the A *-u'wa- ♦ ¶ Gr. II #45 (*kem 'blood', incl. A, EA + unc. Sm *kem 'blood', Yk c^weme id., actually from N ***k'a^w'mV** 'blood').

1102. ***K, onç'E** ∈ 'part of leg' > K: G k₂anc₂-i 'shin, shank' ('Unterschenkel', {DCh} 'голен?') ¶ Chx. 549, DCh. 593 II A *k'onç₂'V > NaT *k'onç₂'V (∈ part of) leg, boot-leg, leg of trousers' > MQp [CC] qonc₂ 'gamba', = (∈ part of) leg', Tkm gonc₂ 'boot-leg, leg of trousers', Tk konc₂, Az g₂unç₂, VTt qunç₂s', Qzq, Qq, Nog qonç₂s', Tbl {Rl.}, Tb qonç₂, Qrg qonc₂, Alt qonç₂, {Rl.} qonc₂, Uz qonç₂, ET qonç₂, Qmq xonc₂ 'boot-leg', Tv xonc₂'u, Tf honç₂'z'u 'leg of trousers' ¶ ET Q 57-8, Gruun. 199 || T: [1] *xonç₂V (or *xonsV?) 'shank, shin' > Orc unç₂i, unç₂ui, Ul xonç₂a, Nn Nh xonç₂soa₂, Nn KU omsoga₂, omsoga₂, Ewk PT unç₂nuk₂i, umuk₂i, Ewk Tt umok₂i, Neg onç₂nix₂, Ud uç₂ηku₂ id. uinki ~ uç₂ηki id. ¶ *-s- may be due to the infl. of a different root | [2] Tg *xu₂n₂'çen 'elbow' [× N ***ku₂n₂'u₂'iç₂a** 'a joint in a limb (knee, elbow); to bend in a joint?'] > Nn xu₂yc₂ç₂, Orc iç₂o(n-), Ud X/I/Sm {Krm.} iso₂, Ud K {Krm.} iso, Ul unc₂a₂(n-), Ork u₂i₂t₂, Ewk, Neg iç₂ç₂n, Sln iñç₂ç₂, Lm i₂eç₂ç₂n ¶ STM I 336, Krm. 239 ¶¶ DQA #1103 [incl. T, Tg].

1103. ***k, E'η'c₂'V** (~ ***k, En'c₂'V**) 'gravel, pebble(s), coarse sand' > HS: S *^o√k.as^h.s^h- > Ar 8wQa qaδ₂δ₂- 'sand and pebbles', qaδ₂δ₂-at- 'pebbles', Ar Y {Slw.} qad₂a₂d₂ 'eine als Murtel verwendete Mischung aus roter Erde und Kalk', OYmn {Slw.} ?5Q qδ₂δ₂-D ({Slw.} qad₂d₂ad₂) 'zementieren' or 'bewerfen' ¶ BK II 758-9, Slw. 180-1 || B *√kwz₂ ~ *√kz₂z₂ ~ *^oγzz 'coarse sand' [× N ***k'ru₂'s₂'V** 'gravel, (coarse) sand', q.v. ffd.) || C: Ag: Bln {R} k₂u₂s₂a₂ (pl. k₂u₂s₂), {Fl.} qu₂s₂ 'sand' (× N ***k'ru₂'s₂'V** ¶) ¶ AD SF 88 || Om *k₂aNc₂- 'sand' > NrOm: Kf {C} k₂ac₂'ino₂, Mch {Fl.} k₂ac₂'-o, Bnc {Wdk.} k₂a₂mc₂, She {Beke} k₂ac₂, Gmr (= She?) {Fl. AGC} k₂ac₂, Malo {Fl.} k₂ac₂e, Nao {Fl.} k₂as₂a || SOM: Gll {Fl.} k₂ac₂ 'sand' ¶ Blz. OL #101, C SE IV 484, Fl. AGC 617, Wdk. BY 106, AD SF 88 || WCh: Ngz {Sch.} ka₂c₂a₂r... 'small stone, piece of gravel' ¶ Sch. DN 90 II IE: NaIE *g₂ei₂s₂- 'pebble, small stone' (× N ***k'ru₂'s₂'V** ¶, q.v. ffd.) II K: G k₂enc₂-i 'a pebble, small stone' ¶ Chx. 568 II U: FU {Coll.} *kac₂V, {UEW} *kXc₂V 'sand, gravel' > Prm *go₂ç₂a 'gravel' > Vt гъѣѣ гъѣѣ 'grain of sand', Z kç₂ç₂a, Yz 'ku₂ç₂a 'gravel' || pOs *kic₂ id. > Os: V/Ty qic₂, Kz/Sn çis₂, O -çis ¶ Coll. 80, UEW 226, LG 139, Stn. D 429 || ?φ A *k₂VñCV > i^w*k₂VñV (progr. as) > Tg *xonç₂V 'sand' > Ewk on₂ç₂ 'sand, dust', Orc on₂'okto 'mud (?)' ('rpç₂ç₂?'), Ud on₂'okto 'sand', Ork xonç₂onç₂ 'grain of sand', xonç₂okto 'sand' ¶ STM II 20 ♦ The original affricate may have been [either] *c₂ (if the G word is a loan from Zan, which

presupposes a pK rec. *k₁Vnc^h - [and if there is a way to explain FU *e^h] [or *e^h [in this case? δ̂ in Ar qaδ̂δ̂ and IE -s (rather than *t^h) remain unexplained]. An ad hoc explanation: the N v was *k₁E^hl^he^hV with as in the prehistory of K and U: *k₁E^hl^he^hV > *k₁En^he^hV > K *k₁ene^h and U *k₁Xe^hV]. The cns. *n^h changed to m in Bnc, to *n in K (as *ηC > *nC) and disappeared in most other descendant lgs. (*Vn^hηC^h > *V^hc^h > *VC). In the prehistory of IE the original cluster *-l^hc^h - changed into *-n^hc^h - (regr. as) > *-i_h-s- (*n^h > IE *i_h regularly). The cause of the de-emphatization in pre-IE (*k₁- > *k- [> IE *g^h]) or the voicing in IE (**k- > *g^h-) is still not clear.

1104. ***K₁awingV** 'shoulder joint, armpit' > U *kawingV-al₁V [lit. 'under the shoulder-joint', with *al₁V 'under'] 'armpit' > FU: F kainalo, Es kaenal, Vp kai_hmol 'armpit', Es ? kangla, kangel, kangle 'shoulder-joint (Achsel)' | pLp {Lr.} *ka₁γne^hl(e^h) 'armpit' > Lp: S {Hs.} gaajnj^hele, Vfs {Lgc.} g_ha₁i_hη^he^hl₃, Ar {Lr.} ka₁i_hηgi_he^hl, Nt {TI} ka₁i_hneld_ha₁k_h, Kld ka₁i_hη^he^hl₃, T ka₁i_hη^he^hl₃ id. | Er kaval-alks, kaval-al id. (alks, al 'being under [sth.]') | Chr: L ko^h ла ko^hla 'armpit gore in a shirt', H ko^h ыла ko^hyla, B ko^hla, L/Uf ko^h лаймал ko^hlaya^hmal 'armpit' (yomal 'being under [sth.]') | pPrm *konul ({LG} *ko_hnul) > Z LV/UD kunuv, Z P/MS kin^hul, Prmk konuvt, Yz 'kunul, Vt кунул kunul 'armpit', Z кунло= kunl-3s, Z LV kunul-3s 'armpit gore in a shirt' || ObU: pVg {Ht.} *ka₁lnV~*kanol 'armpit' > Vg: T kalna^h, LK xa^hnol, MK/UK ka^hnol, P/NV kanol, UL/Ss xanol id.; pOs *ku^hən ~ *kunə^h (as from **ku^hə^hl ~ **kulə^h?) 'armpit' (within cds) > Os: Nz хунə^h, Kz ху^hə^hə^h, V/Vy/Ty/Y qunə^h, D хо^hnə^h, K ха^hnə^h, O хо^hnə^h | OHg holna, holnya 'shoulder-joint (Achsel), armpit', Hg ? ho^hln- (+ppa.), ho^hny, hany, Hg ho^hn, ho^hn-alj 'armpit' || Sm {Jn.} *ka₁l^hə^h 'armpit' > Ne: T слл^h, T O {Lh.} s^ha^hl^hə^h, F {Lh.} s^he^ha^hl^hə^h s^he^ha^hl^hə^hl^hə^h; Ng {Cs.} kal^hi^h, {Mik.} kal^hi^h; En X {Cs.} se^hl^hi^h, En B {Cs.} s^heri; Slq Tz {KKIH} qo^hlin^h, Slq LTz {KD} qa^hlən^h, Slq Tm {KD} q^ha^hl^hi^h, Kms {KD} q^ha^hlə^h, ха^hlə^h ¶ UEW 178, 645, SK 142, ZM 170, Lr. #339, Lgc. #1886, Hs. 511, TI 81, KMS 136, MRS 220, Ep. 46, LG 146, SZ 180, 187, Ht. #282, EWU 573, Jn. 63, KKI 164, ? Sm. 543 (FU, FP *koni 'armpit', Ugr *kon^h-) || A {ADb.} *k₁awing₁V₁ 'armpit' > T {ADb.} *k^ho^hyn 'bosom, armpit' > OT qoyin ~ qoyun ~ qoy, MQp, Qmq, Qrg qoyun, Ggz koynu, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Alt qoyin, VTt куен quy^hen, Bsh quy^hen, Xk хойн, Uz qoyin, Tf h^hoy^h 'bosom', MU qo^hy, qo^hyun 'bosom, bosom of garment', Chg qoy(u)n, OOsM qoyun 'breast, bosom, armpit', Tk koyun 'bosom, breast, pocket', Az goyun, ET qoyun, Ln qoyun, qoyin, qoyin, Xlj qo^hn 'bosom, an embrace', Tkm goyun 'an embrace', Tv хой 'bosom, breast', Yk {Pek.} хо^hy, хойн 'armpit, bosom' || Chv хьв ~ xu^h 'bosom' ¶ Cl. 631, ADb. SR 158-9, ET Q 26-7, Rs. W 280, Jeg. 297, Fed. II 340, Ra. 189, Pek. 3439-40, JkR 499, DT 178 || Tg *xawV₁ 'armpit' > Nn хавани ~ хавани, Ul хаван(-), Orc хавани, Sln owon^h ~ oxon^h, Neg oxon^h 'armpit', Ewk oxon^h d owon^h d 3w3n^h, Lm oxn^h d a^hwnt^h d own^h, WrMc oxo ~ oxo id., 'bosom' ¶ STM II 6 ¶¶ ADb. SR-D 449, 454-5 || D {IS} *kavun₁V 'armpit' ({GS} *k-) > Kn kavun₁k^h, kan₁k^h(a), kon₁k^h, kon₁kar^h(a), Tm kamukkat₁u (with ass. nasalization *-v- > -m-), Td komkwir^h, Tu kan₁kul₁a, Prj kavkor, kavkod₁, Gnd ka^hkri, ka^hkr^hi^h 'armpit' (ka^hk- due to the infl. of Knd/Mrt ka^hk^h), Kdg kav₁ki 'vital spot', Tl kaun^hgili 'bosom, breast, an embrace', Prj kav₁gil, kaungil, Gnd kalgil 'lap' ¶¶ D #1234 || ??? HS: Ch: CCh: Dgh {Frk.} kwa^hkw^hse^h 'armpit' || ECh: Mb {J} ku^hgi^h, pl. ka^hya^hk id. ¶ ChC ♦ IS I 344-6 (*K₁awing₁ 'armpit'; U, A, D). || Gr. II #14 (*kon 'armpit').

1105. ? ***K₁a^hηK₁al₁V₁** 'shell' > IE: NaIE *k^honk^ho- ~ *k^hok^ho- 'conch, shell' > OI s^han^h'kha- 'conch' || Gk ko^hγχη, ko^hγχο^h 'mussel, anything like a mussel-shell', ko^hγλο^h 'shell-fish with a spiral shell (murex), land snail', koχλι^hα^h 'snail with a spiral shell' || Ltv ? {ME} sence ~ zence '∈ Muschel' ¶ P 614, M K III 290-1 (hyp.: the lexeme is a Wanderwort), M E II 604, F I 889-90, ME III 816 & IV 713, EI 512 [*konkh₂o-s 'mussel(-shell)'] ¶ IE *k^h or *k^h still need explanation (a trace of a N lr.?) || A {SDM97} *ka^hka, {S, SDM95} *ki₁akta, {DQA} *k₁i₁aka 'shell' > Tg *ki₁akta (= *ki₁ak-akta), *ki₁ak-ikta conch, shell' > Ewk ke^hakta, Orc ki₁akta 'shell', Nn qa^hχta, WrMc qayqari, qayqamari 'conch', Ul qaqta ~ kiyakta ~ k^hakta 'conch; shell (скорлупа)', possibly Ewk he^hki-kt ~ kiki-akta 'skin' ¶ STM I 386-7 || pJ {S} *ka^hki^h 'shell, oyster' > OJ ka^hki^h id., J: T ka^hki, K ka^hki^h, Kg kaki^h 'oyster' ¶ S AJ 272 [#219], S QJ #219, Mr. 434 ¶¶ S AJ 293 [#471], DQA #811 || D *ka^hk-/*kakk- ({GS} *k-) > Ml kakka 'shell, cockle', Tl ka^hki cippa 'a bivalve shell', Kl₁m ka^hke 'shell-fish, shell of snail', Nk ka^hki 'shell-fish, snail', D б>Sk ka^hkin^h ~ ka^hkin^h 'the shell Cyp^hka moneta' ¶¶ D #1423 || HS: S: Ar qinqin- '∈ coquillage marin' ¶ BK OO 825 || Eg XVIII k₁k, '∈ vessel of alabaster', Eg G k₁k₁.ty (?) bark', Cpt: Sd koy^hke kuke, B koy^hki kuki 'skin, bark', ? Eg G k₁k₁, Cpt Sd/B k₁wk- ko^hk- ~ k₁wk kok- v. 'bark' ¶ EG V 71, Vc. 74 || NrOm: DMa {Fl.} k₁ok₁as^he, Shn D {Fl.} go^hk₁a 'inner bark'; but hardly here Shn {Lm.} go^hk₁a 'dried skin', Kf {C} gokko 'pelle, pellami', Shk {Lm.} go^hk₁k₁o 'skin', which are loans from C (Sd goga^h 'skin', Or {Th., Brl.} goga 'skin, bark', etc.) ¶ Fl. OAM 27, Lm. Sh 308, C SE IV 442, Gs. 126, Th. 171, Brl. 179 || WCh: Tal k₁z₁k₁ə^h 'bark', ? Ang {Flk.} kuk 'skin' | Kl₁r {J} a^hk^hu^h-k^hwe^hg 'bark' ¶ JI II 8 ¶ Tk. SCC 91 [#21.2] (Eg, Om, Ch + unc. Irq qaway 'strip of hide' and Dhl k₁awe 'eggshell', cf. N ***qEwV** 'bark, crust') ♦ Tg *k- (for the expected Tg *x- < N *K₁-) may be due to as. The IE

palatalization of the guttural stop and D *a⁻ point to a N *a^ː, which suggests that pA {SDM97} *a^ː (> Tg *i_a) may go back to N *a^ː.

1106. ***k**.**ʔap.a** 'to close, cover' > HS: S *^o/k.pp, as well as +ext.: *^o/k.pl and (with deglottalization) *^o/kpr & *^o/kpn: [1] *^o/k.pp > Ar √qff (pf. qaffa) 'se fermer comme un panier'; [2] WS *^o/k.pl > Ar √qfl v. G, D 'lock (serrer; ramaser et serrer dans un magasin)', Gz √k.fl 'overlay, cover', Mh/Jb/Sq {Jo.} √k.fl v. 'close, lock'; [3] *^o/kpr v. 'cover' > Ar √kfr G id., BHB √kpr 'to smear, to pitch'; [4] WS *^o/kpn > Ar √kfn v. G (pf. kafana) 'cover bread with hit ashes, shroud (a corpse)', Gz √kfn G v. 'cover, veil', Mh, Jb √kfn 'enshroud (a corpse)' (←b- Ar?) || B *^o/kyf > Gd eke⁻f v. 'hide' || Ch: ECh: Ke {Eb.} ku^ˈb.i^ˈ 'to cover', ku^ˈb.i^ˈ 'cover (Deckel)' || CCh: ?ZmB {J} ku^ˈb.ō^ˈ 'to cover', ZmD {KNC} ku^ˈb.ō^ˈ ? ʔi^ˈ 'close the eyes' || WCh: Ang {Orm.} kup 'to cover', {Flk.} kup 'to close tight, shit up (a fist)' || K: G k.epan-i 'a cover (for covering food)' || A *k'apa- > T *k'ap(a)- > Tkm ? gap- v. 'close', Tk kapa-, Ggz kapa-, Kr Cr, Nog qapa- 'close, lock', Chv L xup/b_- id., v. 'hide'; -d- T *k'ap-gak, *k'ap-ug 'a cover, lid' > OT qapaq 'lid, cover, eyelid', MQp, MOg qapaq, Chg qabay/q 'eyelid', OOsM qapaq, Tv qaraq xaβi⁻ id. (qaraq is 'eye'), XwT qabaq id., 'virgin's hymen', Tk kapak, Tkm gapaq, Az gapaq, Ggz kapak, Nog, ET, Ln qapaq, Qrg qarqaq, Qzq, Qq, Alt qaqaq 'a cover, lid', Xk xaχpaχ, Yk xaappaχ, ET qapaq id., 'eyelid', Chv xob_aχ 'eyelid' ¶ Cl. 582-3, ET KQ 263-4, TL 212-3 || M *qaya- (< **qaβa-) > MM [HI] qava- v. 'close (fermer)', WrM qaga-, HIM xaa- v. 'close, surround' ¶ Ms. H 85, MED 905 || Tg: Nn {Prtd.} xarry 'a cloth for covering the face of a dead person', {On.} xa⁻pto⁻ 'kerchief covering the head from the chin to the sinciput; a cloth worn by a clan's judge when investigating a case' ¶ On. NRS 455, Prtd. s.v. xarry || ? U: FU (in BF only) *kapaL- > F kapalo, Krl A kabalo, Krl Ld, Vp kabał, Es kapala-vo^ˈo^ˈ 'swaddling-band', Vo kapaloι⁻tta⁻ 'to swaddle, wrap in swaddling-bands' || D *kapp-/kav- ({GS} *k-) v. 'cover' ◇ || Gr. II #342 (*kapa 'skin, bark, cover(ing)' [IE, A, Ko, J, Ai + err. U]

1107. **ι** ***K.apa** ~ ***K.ap.a** 'to seize' (***K.**- = ***q**-?) (with a variant ***K.aba** - possibly due to infl. of ***gaʃbV** 'hold, seize' and ***k.a^ˈb^ˈʔV** 'bite') > HS: S *^o/k.bw > Ar √qbw (pf. qaba⁻, ip. -qbu⁻) v. 'hold/take with fingers', *^o/k.p- ~ *^o/k.b- + ext: CS *^o/k.ps^ˈ > Ar √qfs G 'saisir q'un aux cheveux, saisir violement une chose comme pour l'arracher', Sr √k.ps^ˈ v. 'catch with the open mouth', *^o/k.ps^ˈ > Ar √qfs^ˈ v. G 'seize, catch', *^o/k.bθ > Ar √qbθ v. (ip. -qbiθu) 'seize', *^o/k.bc. > Ar √qbs^ˈ (ip. -qbis^ˈu) 'take (sth.) with the ends of the fingers', *^o/k.bs^ˈ > Ar 8bQ √qbd^ˈ (qabaδ^ˈa / -qbiδ^ˈu) 'serrer/fermer la main en contractant les doigts', ps. (pf. qubiδ^ˈa) 'xtre saisi avec la main, xtre empoignir'; less plausibly WS *^o/k.bl v. 'receive, accept' (> BHB √k.bl D 'accept, receive', Aram, Sr, Mh, Tgy √k.bl [mainly D] v. 'receive', Ar √qbl G id.) which may be alternatively explained as d from S *^o/k.abil- 'in front of' ¶ KBR 1061-2, Br. 686, BK II 657-61, 665, 670, 789, BDB #690, L G 418-9 || Eg P k.fn 'fassen (jems. Hnde)' ¶ EG V 32 || EC *^o/k.ab- {Ss., Bl.} v. 'catch, have' > Sa {R} kab-; pSam *^o/k.ab- > Sml qab- {Abr.} v. 'catch hold of, have', {DSI} 'avere, tenere', Rn {PG} xab- 'have, possess', xab-s- 'hold, ta/get hold of; catch, grab'; pBn d *^o/k.ab-3d.- ({Hn.} *^o/qab-3d.-) v. 'catch, seize' > Bn K k.aba^ˈ-, Bn Ba g.abd^ˈ-, Bn J ob3d^ˈ-, Bn Bi/Sa/Kj owd^ˈ-, Or {Grg.} k.ab- 'have, seize', Or H k.ab- v. 'have, hold', Or S k.ab--k.aw- v. 'have, catch, seize', Kns {BISO} qap- v. 'catch, have, hold', Gdl {Bl.} k.ap- v. 'catch, have'; Dsn {To.} g.a^ˈb^ˈ 'have', Arr k.ab- v. 'have', 'mate' (of a male animal); Gwd {Ss.} g.ap-, g.ep-, Gln {AMS} g.ap- v. 'catch' ¶ Bl. 197, 317, Ss. PEC 14, 48, Hn. BD 97, Abr. S 196-7, DSI 479, Schlee SSR 133, Sim 16, 26, PG 186, Th. 264-5, Sr. 350, 352, Grg. 311-2, Ow. 266, BISO 156, Bl. G 65, Ss. D 216, Hw. A 377, AMS 200, To. DL 502 || ??σ NrOm: Kf {C} k.ap- v. 'swallow', Mch {L} k.a.p.p.a v. 'finish, take a mouthful' ¶ L M 47, C SE IV 486 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *^o/qaf- 'grasp' > P {MSk.} k.3^ˈfa⁻ 'take a handful of', Plc {ChL} gup-tu, Ngz {Sch.} ga^ˈfa^ˈu⁻, Bd gaf 'grasp', Tng kō⁻be 'catch a thing', ? Hs ι kaf 'the security of hold'; SBc *kVb⁻ (mte < *^o/kVb⁻) > Dw k3b^ˈiy v. 'seize', Kir kuby v. 'seize, hold' ¶ ChL, Stl. IF 111 (+ unc. Ang gap 'tongs'), Sch. DN 66 ¶ Plc gu^ˈptu, Ngz ga^ˈfa^ˈu⁻, Bd gaf may alternatively (↔ Stl.) belong to N ***gaʃbV** '¶ II IE: NaIE *kap- v. 'seize' > Gk κα^ˈπτω v. 'gulp down', κο^ˈπη 'handle' || pAl *kapa (< IE *kap-) > Al kap 'I seize, grasp'; pAl *kapmi (< IE *kap-mi) > kam 'I have' || L capio / -e⁻re / ce⁻pi / captum v. 'take' || OIr cacht 'maid-servant, bondmaid' (c L capta), Brtt (c L captus): W caeth 'slave', MCrn caid 'captive', Br keaz 'pauvre (unglücklich), infortuné' || Gmc: Gt haban 'to hold, have', ON hafa, AS habban, OHG, NHG haben 'to have', NE have; Gt hafjan, ON hefja, OSx he^ˈbbian, he^ˈffian, OHG hefjan, heffan, hevan, NHG heben, AS he^ˈbban 'to raise', NE heave; Gmc pp. (c L captus): ON haptr 'Leibeigener', AS hæft 'prisoner, captive, slave', Gt hafts 'married' (← pp. 'behaftet'), OHG haft 'hold (gehalten), tied, caught', NHG -haft (sx. of adjectives: lebhaft, schmerzhaft, etc.) || Ltv ka^ˈmpt (prs. ka^ˈmpju) 'to grip, snatch, seize' (generalization of the nasalized form of prs.) || OI kapat^ˈi 'two handfuls' (x N ***k.a^ˈp.V** 'palm of the hand, sole of the foot') ¶ P 527-8, EI 563, WH I 159-60, F I 783-4, Vn. C 3, O 167-9, Huld 142, 145, 167, Fs. 229-30, Ho. 143-4, 153, Ho. S 31-, Kb. 419, OsS 360, 362, 378, KM 278-80, 295, Kar. I 375-6, M K I 154 II ? ι U: FU {Sz.} *kapp- ¶ 'grasp, take' > Er καποδε⁻ 'to grasp, take quickly'; ? {Jv.} 'to swallow', Mk 'καποδε- kapod^ˈə- 'to swallow, seize' & ? {Jv.} 'to take sth. into the mouth' (x N ***k.a^ˈb^ˈʔX** 'to bite') || Vg: ML/LL/P/K {Mu.} kha^ˈpeji 'umnehmen, schnell anziehen (Schuhe)', N {Mu.} xa^ˈpe^ˈji ~ xa^ˈpe^ˈji id., 'erwischen' ({Mu.} e⁻ [ə]) ¶

Sz. 35, KC 89, ERV 233, Jv. 176, PI 101-2, MK 106-7 ¶ F kaappaa- v. 'take, capture, lay hold of', Es ka'ega kaapa- v. 'seize by hand' and Hg kap- v. 'get, receive' are to be kept apart as independent onomatopoeic formations (on the ev. of the etymologically irreg. phonemes: a⁻ in BF [F, Es] and k- in Hg) [I am grateful to Jn. who helped me to analyze the FU data] || A *k'ap'V- v. 'seize, hold' > T *k'ap- v. 'grasp, seize' > OT qap-, Tk kap-, Ggz kap-, CrTt, Ln, SY qap- id., Az gap- 'snatch, seize', Tkm qap- v. 'catch, grasp, seize with the teeth, by mouth', ET qap-, Nog qap/b- 'bite', Qq, VTt, Bsh qap-, Tf qa'p-, Chv χἰp- 'seize with the teeth, take into the mouth, bite', Qzq qab- v. 'grasp, seize with the teeth', Org, Alt qap-, Xk χap- id., 'seize', Qmn, Tb qap- v. 'seize, catch', Xlj qap- 'rob', ? Tv χavır- 'expropriate, raise (taxes), levy (a tribute)' ¶ Cl. 58O, ET KQ 264-6, Rs. W 218, Ash. XVI 84, S AJ 194 [#211], Hbs. 73, Tkr 154, Krkr 373, MM 419, TatR 200, Jud. 343, BT 72, B DChT 123, B DK 219, BIG 273, Fed. I 38O, DT 174 ¶ The meaning 'take into the mouth' is due to contamination with N *k.a'b'X 'to bite' || M *qabu-la- v. 'grasp' > WrM {Rs.} qab(u)la-, {Gl.} qabla- 'catch by hands/mouth', WrO χablu- ~ χabla- v. 'seize in the mouth or by hands', Kl хавл-х 'catch, seize by mouth', 'nachjagen und einholen; festnehmen, ergreifen'; ?σ M *qabu 'skill (esp. in handling a bow), strength' > MM [HI] qabu- in qabutan 'bons archers', WrM {MED} qabu ~ qaba, HIM хав 'skill in hunting/handling a bow, etc.', WrM {Kow.} qabu 'exercise, exercise en tire d'arc, adresse, agilité', Brt хаб 'strength, might, ability', WrO χaba 'capacity, comfort', χab u'gei 'unskilled, a bad shot' (lit. 'no χab'), χabutai, χabatar 'skillful', Kl хав χавъ 'dexterity, marksmanship', 'Geschicklichkeit (z. B. zum Schießen)' :: qu. (?σ): SDM97 adduces M *kab- 'pinch, squeeze, grasp' (actually *qabci- 'to squeeze, pinch' [> WrM qabci- id., etc.] and *qabsi- 'to put together' [> WrM qabsi- id.] ¶ Gl. II 86, Ms. H 85, MED 90O, Kow. 756, Chr. 524, KRS 561, KW 173-4, Krg. 236-8, SDM97 15O || Tg *xap-ki- v. 'strangle, suffocate' > Ewk apki-, Lm apq-, Neg apkv- id., Ork apqi ~ χapqi ~ χapqi- id., 'catch by the throat', Ewk Sm apki- v. 'strangle, suffocate; to slaughter (a reindeer)' ¶ STM I 47 || ?σ pJ *ka'p- 'buy, exchange' > OJ kap-, J: T ka' -, K/Kg ka' - id. ¶ S AJ 272 [#198], S QJ #198, Mr. 706 ¶¶ S AJ 289 [#318] (T, M, Tg, J), DQA #974 (A *k'ap'V 'press, grasp') || D (in SD) *kapp- ~ *kavv- ({GS} *k-) v. 'seize with mouth' (× N *k.a'b'X 'to bite') > Tm kappu v. 'gorge, cram into mouth', kavvu v. 'seize with the mouth', Kdg kabbb- 'seize with wide-open mouth' (of dogs, tigers, etc.) ¶¶ D #1222 ♦ Stl.'s WCh rec. *.qof- (if valid) seems to suggest a N *.qapa ♦ IS I 313-4 (*k.aba/k.ap'a χabarar?: HS, K *k.b- v. 'bite', IE, U, D, A); IS does not distinguish between this v. *k.a'b'X 'to bite, eat' and *ga'bv 'to hold, seize' ♦ Gr. II #331 (*kap 'seize' (IE, U, A, J + unc. Ko, Gil]).

1108. *K.ap.'a' (~ *K.Up.V'???) 'palm of hand, sole of foot; hoof' > HS: S *kapp- 'palm of the hand' > Hb Fk'2 'kap_ (pl. t&pk'2 kap'po't_), OCn (EgSSc) ka-pa (= *kappa), Ug kp, JA [Trg.], Sr kap_, em. kap'p-a_, Md kapa, Ar řwKa kaff- 'palm of the hand', IA {HJ} kp id., 'hand', DA {HJ} kp 'hand', Mh {Jo.} kaf (pl. k3fof), Hrs {Jo.} kef (pl. k3fu'f), Jb E/C {Jo.} 'kef (pl. ek'f3f) 'palm of the hand; paw, claw', Gz ka'f 'heel, palm of hand, sole of foot', Ak (× S *ka'nap- 'wing') kappu 'arm, hand; wing'; Cn -b> Eg (EgSSc) {Hlk.} ka-pu 'hand' ¶ KB 468, HJ 528-9, OLS 221, ¶ A #1364, Hoch 318, Js. 657, Br. 339, Sl. P 266, JPS 222, BK II 91O, Ln. 658, Jo. M 2O4, Jo. H 67, Jo. J 127, CAD VIII 185-9, Sd. 444, Hlk. #249, SivCR 85, MiK I #1.148 ¶¶ i 4 WS *χVpp- 'hoof' > Ar řwXu χuff- 'sabot, pied (de l'autruche ou du chameau); plante de pied; bottine', Mh {Jo.} χaf (pl. χə'fawf) 'hoof, sole of the foot', Hrs {Jo.} χef 'paw, hoof', Jb C {Jo.} χaf 'hoof' (BK I 598, Jo. M 438, Jo. H 14O, Jo. J 298, MiK I #1.135) || Eg P kb.wy 'soles of the feet', Eg řp cb.w 'sole of the foot', cb.t, cb.wt id., 'sandal' || EC: Sml {ZMO} qo'b, Sml N {Abr.} qo'b 'hoof of horse \ donkey \ cattle'; LEC {Bl.} *ka'ob- 'sandal' > Or {Grg.} kop.e' 'sandals, shoe', Or B ko'be?, Or W kop.e?, Sml ka'b, Bn kob, Arr kob, Gdl hop-a_, Elm kop, ko'p-o?, Gwd χope' 'sandal', Gln hop-akkó (pl. hop-e) '(sole of the) foot, sandal', Rn ko'b 'shoe, sandal', Af kab-el, Kns xo'p-ta (pl. xo'p-a-) 'sandal, footprint', Gdl ho'f-t 'footprint' ¶ Abr. S 2O3, ZMO 331, Bl. 151, 175, 192, Hw. A 374, AMS 2O2, 264, PG 198 || ?? NrOm: Anf {Gt.} kibbo 'arm (braccio)' || Ch: [1] Ch: Hs k.a'fa' 'foot', ? Hs Kc k.a'fa' 'hoof', Gw ka'pa 'foot, leg'; ? Ang {Flk.} ka'p 'sandals' :: ? ECh: Kbl, Gabri {AF} kob-in 'my hand' (-in is 'my'), Nng {AF} kebu'ng, Drm {AF} kobo'ng 'my arm' (-ng or -ung means 'my'), Kaba {AF} kobi' 'arm', kabi ka'si 'hand' [2] WCh *k.qof- 'hoof' > Hs Sk k.wa'fa', Hs ko'fato', Gw ko'ho'to 'hoof', Ang {Flk.} kwe'b, {OS} k'we'p, {Stl. IF <-?} k'w'ap 'hoof', {Sk.} k'w'ep 'foot of all hooved animals except horse' :: CCh: Lgn {Nc.} ka'be' 'hoof', ? Lgn {Lk.} ko'a'fe, {Mch.} ko'fe, 'fingernail' || IE: NaIE *ko'ap- > Gmc (× N *K.EP.VzV 'paw, hoof'): ON ho'fr, NNr, Dn, Sw hov, OHG huof, NHG Huf, AS ho'f 'hoof', NE hoof :: Sl *kopit-o, -a, -ъ 'hoof' (× d from Sl *kopa- 'dig') > Ch, OR копѣто kopito, Blg ko'питo, SCr ko'pito, Slv kopíto, Cz, Slk, P kopyto, R коѣто, Uk копи́то :: OI kapat.í 'two handfuls' (× IE NaIE *kap- v. 'seize' < N *K.apa ~ *K.ap.a id.) ¶ Av safa- and OI s'apha- 'hoof of a horse' are kept aside (they belong to IE *k'opH- < N *K.EP.VzV) ¶ ? P 346-7 (IE *k'ap'o- > Gmc, OI, Av), ¶ φ EI 272 (*k' o'ph2-o-s 'hoof'), M K I 154, Ho. 168, Kb. 489, OsS 431-2, KM 318, Vr. 247, ¶ ESSJ XI 33-8 & Glh. 332 (Sl *kopito <d- *kopa- and not < IE *ko'ap-), Ma. CS 276 || U: [1] FU (att. in FV) *ka'ppa' 'paw, foot' > F ? ka'ppa' 'paw' d ka'(p)pa' 'seizing hand', Krl ka'ppa' 'bird's foot', Es ka'pp (gen. ka'pa) 'paw', {W} id., 'hand (of little children)', Lv ka'p'a' 'foot (of a dog, cat); -d> BF *ka'pa'la' > F ka'pa'la', Vp k'a'bal' 'paw, foot' :: Er kepe kepe, Mk

кп пе ka'pa'' 'barefoot' ¶ UEW 651-2 (*ka'pa'' 'paw, hand'), SK 260-1, SSA I 474, W ESS 246, ERV 254 [2] FU *°ka|pp|p|V > Chr H kaβal 'heel' ¶ A: M *qayira- 'kick with a hind leg' > WrM qaira-, HIM хайра- v. 'kick forward with a hind leg', Ord ха''-r- 'kick aside with the hind leg', WrO хайра- 'flail out, kick' (of horses), Kl x'° p- ха''-r- v. 'kick with the hind legs' (of cows, bulls and camels), Brt хайра- id. (of cows, camels, sheep, goats) ¶ MED 913, Ms. O 346, Krg 253, KRS 587, KW 180, Chr. 534 || pKo {S} *ku'p 'hoof' > MKo ku'p, NKO kup ¶ S QK #514, MLC 220 || pJ {S} *ku'pi-(mpi)su' 'heel' > OJ ku'pi-ipi_i'su', J: T ku'bisu ~ ki'bisu, K ku'bi'su', Kg kubi'su' ¶ S QJ #487, Mr. 461 ¶¶ DQA #835 (A *k|_i_a'pu ~ *k|_i_e|apu 'hoof, heel') ♦ The cognates with the rounded vw. are hard to explain (infl. of *p.?). Therefore one may envisage a possibility of reconstructing two etyma: ***K.ap.ʼa**'' 'palm of hand, sole of foot' and ***K.Up.V** ¶ 'hoof, sole of foot', but they are hard to distinguish (e.g. NaIE *ko|ap- means 'hoof', but points to a N *a).

1109. ***k.AP.V** 'leaf' > K: OG *k.ep-i 'leaf (of a book)' (Jer. 36.23), G *k.ep-i 'leaf (of paper)' ¶ A *°k'apV... > Tg *xabda 'leaf (of a plant)' > Ewk abdanna, Ewk Tkm awdan, Lm əbdənrəḏ əndəndə, Neg abdana, abdaha_n, Orc abdasa ḏ abdaha, xamdata, Ud {Krm.} abdehæ, Ul xabdata, Ork xamdata, Ul, Nn Nh xabdata, Nn KU abdana, Nn B xaftaṇa, xabtaca ~ xabca ~ xaftaca, WrMc abdaḡa id., Neg abda-xa_n 'small leaf, flower'; Tg *°_x|apa-qa 'leaf' > WrMc {Z} afaḡa 'leaf (floating on water)', {Z, Hr.} 'sheet of paper', Mc Sb afəḡə 'leaf', {Mrm.} afḡa 'leaf; sheet of paper, paper, Jrc {Kiy.} abuha 'leaf' ¶ STM I 3, 5, Z 26, 56, Hr. 12, Krm. 203, Kiy. 104 [#119], Y #2137, Klz. MS 93 ¶ ?? HS: ECh: Kwn {J} ka'pi' 'leaf', [°Blz.←?] kə'pa'ḡ id. ¶ ChC, [°Blz. LECh s.v. 'leaf'.]

1110. **ι *K.upa**'' 'to boil (vi.), swell, bubble' > IE: NaIE *keu_p- 'to boil, evaporate' > OI 'kupyati 'is excited, is angry' (← *'is boiling'), 'ko'pa-h. 'fury, passion, warth, anger' ¶ Gk [Hs.] κα'ποθ, κα'ποθ 'breath', Gk καπνο' 'smoke' ¶ OL uapo's (< *ku_apo's), L vapo'r 'vapour, steam', L cupio 'I desire, long for' (← *'boil with desire') ¶ OIr {Thr.} ad-cobra (< *kupra't) 'desires' (← *'boils with desire'), vb. n. accobor ¶ BSl: [1] Lt kva~pas 'breath, smell', kvepe'ti 'to smell', kve~pti 'to pant, breathe', Ltv kupt 'to ferment' (of wine), Pru kupsins 'fog'; [2] (with a long vw. *u): Lt ku'pu'o-ti 'to pant, breathe with difficulty', ku'pe'ti vi. 'to boil', Ltv ku'pe~t 'to smoke, reek, steam' ¶ Sl *kipe''ti vi. 'to boil' > OCS кыпѣти kipe'ti, Blg ки'пш, SCr ки'пети ḏ ki'pjeti, Slv kipe'ti, Cz kype'ti, Slk kypiet', P kipiec', R ки'пет?, Uk ки'п'ти id. [2] NaIE *keu_pH-/°kwH_p- (> *kwəp-) [from *keu_p- + sx. *-H-] > Gk Hm κεκαφη'τα 'υμο'ν 'breathing forth one's life' ¶ Gmc (with anomalous Gmc *p < *pH?): Gt af-hvapjan 'to suffocate, extinguish', af-hvapnan 'to extinguish', MHG verwepfen 'get stale/ropy' (of wine), ON {Fs.} hvap 'dropsical flesh', Ic hvap {Bv.} 'flabby flesh/muscle' ¶ P 596-7, M K I 230, F I 781-2, WH II 732-3, Thr. § 227, Frn. 313, 325, En. 199, Tp. P K-L 296-300, ESSJ XIII 265, Glh. 318, Fs. 7, Lx. 285, Bv. 319, ¶ EUC 529 [*k°hAwep- or *k|w|uhAp- 'smoke, seethe'] ¶ A: T *k'o'p(V)- v. 'swell, foam, boil over' (*k'- on the ev. of the Og lgs.) > MQp [CC] ko'b-, Osm xvi ko'p- 'swell', MQp xv ko'p- 'boil over', Az, Blq, ET, Xk, Yk ko'p-, Qmq go'p-, Nog ko'b-, VTt ku'b- (-b> Chv ky''n- ku'b_-), Bsh к'бе- ku'bь-, Qq kep- 'swell, be blown up', Alt/Tlt/QK/Кь {Rl.} ko'p- 'swell (anschwellen)', Shor ko'p- v. 'foam, ferment (schäumen, sduern, sauer werden)', Qrg ko'p-mo'' 'swollen'; -d> T *k'o'pik 'foam, froth' > OT ko'pu'k, Tk ko'pu'k, Qzq k'° k ko'bik id., Az k'° n° k ko'pu'k, Chg, OXwT, OQp, Ggz, Tkm, ET ko'pu'k, Qmq go'bu'k, Qq, Nog ko'bik, VTt, Bsh к'бек ku'bьк, Qrg ko'bu'k, Xk ко'б° k ko'bik, Tv ko'bu'k, Tf {ET} k° 'pu'k, Chv ка'ба'к к'б_к 'foam', SY {Ml.} kevik ~ kivek 'foam (in camel's mouth)' ¶ Cl. 687, 689, ET KQ 109-11, Rs. W 291, Bu. II 143, Rl. II 1310-1, Hьs. 174, GRMS 287, Jud. 413, 426, Jeg. 100, 124, Fed. I 255-6, 323-4 ¶ ?? U: FU: Lp T {TI} kiəvva- 'boil up, foam (up)' (p. 3s kiəvai, 1p ki-vven) and possibly vt. 'cook' {SK}: Lp T kip'te-ḏ, Kld ki]t'e-ḏ, Nt k'e.]tte-d_ ¶ TI 127, SK 178, UEW 143-4, Coll. 23 ¶¶ IS I 364 suggests adducing words of other branches of Uralic that have no traces of *p (F keitta''a'', etc.), but this is too speculative to be accepted, the more so that they have been explained by UEW as going back to U *keye- vi. 'to boil, be cooked, be ready [of cooked food], ripen' (UEW 143-4) ¶ HS: B *°/kff ~ *°/kfy > ETwl ukəf, Ty əkəf 'se gonfler, ktre gonflir' (both < B *°/wkf with a HS md.-ps. px. *w-), Zng {IS ←?} ukfey v. 'boil', {Bs.} °/kf'w' (akuffo, aor. yakuffo) v. 'foam', u-kfuc' 'rbullition', ? **ι Kb** ццəfkəf 'faire un bruit d'eau qui court en bouillonnant' ¶ B *°/kfH ~ *°/kfs (partially **ι**) 'foam, saliva' (× N *°k'o'q'pV 'mucus, slime' → 'saliva' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ GhA 89, Fc. 754-5, MT 327, Dlh. Ou 140-1, Rn. 341, Dl. 395-6, 399, Lf. II #0736, Bs. MS I 231 ♦ IS I 363-5 [#240] (*K,u''pa'' in IE, T, M, Zng °/kfy, Lp T kip'te-). Cp. N ***K.ʼu'p.V** 'bubble, pustule, blister' (belongs here as a sd ?) ♦ The front vw. in T may be due to vw. harmony.

1111. ***k.upE** (or ***k.u'pV**) 'to bend (a joint of the limbs: elbow, etc.)', 'elbow' > HS: S *°/k.py ~ *°/kpy ~ *ku'p- ~ *°/kpp: *°/k.py 'elbow' > Mh s'° ʒf'fay (pl. s'° ʒfo'f), Hrs 's'° ʒffi ~ s'° ʒf'fay, Jb E 's'° e'fef, Jb C 's'° e'fef 'elbow'; *°/kpy v. 'bend (a knee), bow' > Sr °/kpy (pf. 'fa'° kə'p_a-) id.; S *ku'p- > Ak StB ka'pu v. 'bend (?)', JA {Js.} Fvk °/kwp id. (act. prtc. Fia5f1 ka'ʔip_ ~ Fi°f1 ka'yip_ ~ Fj4f ka'yep.), Sr °/kwp id. (pf. F°o ka'p_ 'flexit'), 'pow'a kaw'p_a- 'flexio'; CS *°/kpp (× N ***kibV** 'hump, bent') > BbH °/kpp G (pf. Ff2f1 ka'p_ap_) v. 'bend, bow down', JEA {Sl.} °/kpp G vt. 'bend, overcome', Sr °/kpp (pf. F°a

kap_) v. 'bow, bend (a knee)', JA √kpp (pf. Ff2f6 kə'p_ap_ ~ Fif4f6 kə'p_ep_) v. 'bend, curve', Ak √kpp 'bend', Sr kəp_i'p_a- 'hump', JA, Sr afk 'p° √kpw/ v. 'bow', ? Htr kpp? '∈ architerctural form (vaulted room?)', ?σ Ar √kff 'wrap (the foot) in a rag' ¶ KBR 484-5, Jo. M 398, Jo. H 126, Jo. J 268, Br. 323, 339-40, CAD VIII 192, Js. 623-4, 661, Sl. 596-7. HJ 531, BK II 909 || Eg fP k, fn '[Arme (in Demut)] beugen' ¶ EG V 32 || Ch {Stl.} *gufi- 'knee' > WCh: Hs g'wī wa- i Ngz {Sch.} ku'fu' i ? Buli {Sh.} ga'fi'n :: CCh: ZmD {Srp} giffi, Msm guf :: ECh {J}: Mgm gi'ppi, EDng gi'po', Bdy ge'pe', i Jg gi'po, Brg gi'fi, Mu gi'p (pl. go'bu'b) i Smr {J} gu'be', Tmk {Cp.} gu'b, Nd D {J} gu'b' ¶ Stl. IF 164-5, || JI I 106 (*gVp- < Ch *√grp 'knee') & II 214-5 II IE: NaIE *k'k' eu_b- 'sich im Gelenk biegen' > Gk κυ'βοϋ 'hollow above the hips of cattle', [Rh.] 'knucklebone' → 'a dice' (-b> L cubus id.), Gk [Poll.] κυ'βωλον 'elbow' :: L cubitus 'elbow' :: Gmc (× N *k.u'yjtlVjP_V 'shoulder', q.v. ffd.) ¶ P 589-90, Mn. 579, WH I 297-8, F II 39-40, Fs. 277-8, Ho. 184, Kb. 484, OsS 428, KM 319 II A: M *ko'u'bu're- v. 'bend' (× N *kibV 'hump, bent') > WrM ko'bu're-, HIM x*bpγx v. 'bend, bow down, incline' ¶ MED 477 || pKo {S} *ko'p-, *kup- 'be bent' > MKo ko'p-, kup-, NKO kop-, kup- ¶ S QK #1066, Nam 52, 63, MLC 163, 220 ¶¶ DQA #883 (incl. M, Ko).

1112. *K'u'p.V, -l.V 'bubble, pustule, blister' > U: [1] FU *kuppV 'abscess, tumour' > F kuppa 'bubble, blister, tumour', Es kupp 'bump, boss', {W} 'Blase, kleine Beule, Knopf, Buckel' i Mk kopā kopā 'boil, furuncle (Geschwür, Beule), Er {W} kopā 'Beule; Schamgegend' :: Hg ? hupolyag, hup(p)alag, hupojag 'pustule, water-bubble on the skin, furuncle-like tumour; swelling (on a tree, etc.)' || [2] FU *kupe(-n) 'a' 'fish-sound, swimming-bladder' > F kupinas, Krl kupino id. i Lp: I ko'pp'a'n, Pa ko'p'e'n id. (<b- Krl?) :: Vg: T ka'pān, LK xu'l-xo'pān, P kul-ko'pān, Ss xu'l-xo'pna id. (xu'l, kul 'fish') || [3] FU *kup'l'a 'bubble, foam bubble' > F kupla 'water bubble, fish-sound, swelling, tumour', Es kubel, {W.} kubl 'bubble, blister, wheal' i pLp {Lr.} *kople- 'bubble, fish-sound' > Lp: Kld {TI} ko'p:le's, Nt {TI} ko'p:pā-le's id., N {Fri.} goblo, Vfs {Lgc.} g_o_bu_huo' 'lung' i Chr L кувыл kuwыл, Uf kuwыл, H kъwыл 'water-bubble' :: ObU: ?φ Os: K xo'məl 'bubble, pustule, wheal, corn (on the foot)', V qoml.əŋ, D xo'məlsə'χ, Nz xo'mlasə'χ 'fish-sound' (so'χ 'fell'), Vy ye.ŋki qo'ml.əŋ 'water-bubble, wheal', K xo'mləχint- 'to produce water-bubbles' (of burnes skin); Os m is irreg. i Hg ho'lyag, ? ho'jig, hojog, holag, howlag, ho'lag 'bubble, urinal bladder, water-bubble', (?) 'fish-sound' ¶ UEW 212-4, Lr. #457, Hs. 539, W EDW 413, PI 125, TI 148, MRS 236 II D (in SD) i *kopp-, koppVl- ({GS} *gobb- ~ [?] *kopp-) 'bubble; pustule, blister' > Tm koppal.am, koppul., koppul.am id., koppal.i, koppul.i v. 'blister, rise in bubbles (as water)', koppuT 'pustule, blister', Ml koppul. 'bubble, pustule', Kn kupal.isu 'to blister', Kn T gəbbe, Tu gobbuli 'bubble' ¶ D #2106 II A *k'U'bV(kV) ~ *k'abV > T *k'l'jabuk 'bladder' > OT {Cl.} qavuuq ~ qayuuq, OQp xiv, Chg =xv qawuq, OOSm =xiv qavuuq, Tk kavuk, Tkm, Az gowug, Uz қовуқ qawuq, Qzq, Qq, Nog quwıq, VTt quwəq, Bsh qəwəq, Xk xo'χ, Yk χabax id., Osm {Rl.} qawıq 'hollow object' ¶ Cl. 583, ET KQ 174, Rl. II 467-8 || M *quβqanag 'scrotum of animals' > WrM quqanag, HIM хуухнаг, Brt хууханаг ¶ MED 993, Kow. 875, Gl. 147, Chr. 607 || Tg *xap- 'fish bladder' > Ewk ay, Ul xa'pa (-b> Neg L xa'pt), Neg U a'pt, ?φ Ewk kapata id. ¶ STM I 11, 376 ¶¶ DQA #1049 (A *k'i_o'ba(kV) ~ *k'i_a'bu(kV) 'bladder, scrotum') ¶¶ The vw. *a in T and Tg is puzzling (infl. of a different root?) ♦ Is it connected with N *K.upa' 'to boil (vi.), swell, bubble'?

1113. *k.uP_V 'heap, hill; cone, protuberance' > HS: S: [1] *k.upp- > Ar quff- 'hill, a height (terrain ou pays plus élevé que les entours); back (dos, dessus d'une ch.)'; [2] WS (or CS?) *kupp- ~ *kipp- > MHb eplf5, eplif5 kip'pa' 'heap, pile', Ar ku'f-at- 'mound of sand' || SC: Kz {E} kipeto 'anthill' ¶ E K 12 II IE: NaIE *kou_po- 'pile, heap, hill, mountain' > OPrs kaufa-, CINPrs %ovK ko'h, NPrs %ovK kuh 'mountain', NPrs c'EvK kuhan 'camel's yak's hump', Av kaofa- 'mountain, camel's hump' :: pAl {O} *ku'pa > Al qipi 'stack' :: OSx huvil 'hill, hillock', OHG hubil 'hill', NHG Hu'bel 'hillock'; NNr hov 'a height, small hill' :: Lt ka'upas ~ kau'pas 'heap, pile', ku'pstas 'hill' i Sl: [1] *kupъ > OCS коупъ kupъ, Blg куп, SCr ku'p, Slv ku'p 'heap', Cz kup id., 'multitude'; [2] *kupa > OR, RChS коупа kupa, Cz, P kupa, R ?, Uk ђ купа 'heap', SCr ku'pa 'heap, cone', Blg кyђ па 'heap, pile, stack' ¶ P 591-2, Brtl. 431-2, Ho. 168, Ho. S 38, Kb. 484, OsS 427, KM 318, O 361, Frn. 23, StSS 299, ESSJ XIII 107-8, 114-5 II K *k.op.- > G k.op.-i 'bump/lump (on one's head)', Sv {Ni.} k.wep. id., ? Sv UB {GP} k.wep. 'button of clothing' II A: NaT *k'o'p ~ *k'o'p 'multitude, many' (× N *k.o'pbe 'to fill; whole' [q.v. ffd.]) II D: [1] {tr.} *kupp- 'heap, hill', {GS} *kup- 'heap' > Tm kuppam 'multitude, heap', Ml kuppa 'heap (of dirt/refuse)', Kt kip 'heap of weeds/rubbish', Td kıp 'rubbish', Tl kuppa 'heap, pile', Kn kuppe, guppe id., 'dung-hill', Kdg kuppi 'droppin of dung', Tu kuppæ, guppæ 'heap', Prj kuppa 'stack, mound', koppa 'small hillock', Gdb kuppa, Mnd kupa 'heap', Gnd kope 'hill', Knd kupa 'heap of grain', Png kupa 'heap, stock', Kui kupa 'hillock', Kw ku'pa 'mound', kuppa 'stock', Mlt qope 'hep, pile' || [2] *kupp- ({GS} *gubb-) 'knob, protuberance' > Kn gubbi id., kuppū, guppu 'an abnormal globular excrescence of the body', Ml kuppi 'brass knob on tip of bullock's horn', Tu gubbi, gubbæ 'stud, knob, button', Tl gubba 'knob, protuberance, woman's breat', Knd koparam hump of bullock', Mlt guper 'hump of ox' ¶¶ D ##1731, 1743 II ??φ U: FU (att. in BF) *ka'pu' 'cone (of conifers)' > F ka'py, Es ka'bi id. ¶ SK 261, SSA II 475.

1114. ***K_{uP}V** 'box, basket' > HS: S ***k_upp(-at)-** > Ak **k_upp-u(m)** 'box' ('Kasten'), MHb ep1uq **k_upa** 'basket, box' ('Korb'), etc. || Ch: ECh: Mkl {J} **ko^hp** 'boote' || ? K: G **k_ubo** 'coffin' (here, unless a loanword) || IE: ī NaIE ***kou_up-/*kup-** 'vessel' [× N ***qUbŋ'E** 'basket' (→ 'vessel')] > Gk **κυπελλον** 'a big-bellied drinking vessel, beaker, gublet', **κυπρο** 'ε a measure of corn' || L **cu^hpa** 'cusk' or 'butt', L [γ], VL **cuppa** 'cup, beaker' > Rum **cupa**, Fr **coupe**, Sp, Prt, Ctl **copa** id., -b> OHG **kopf** ^d **chopf** 'head, mug, bowl', NHG **Kopf** 'head', AS **cuppe** 'cup', NE **cup** || Pls (?) -b> Gk **κοφο** {LS} 'basket-load', **κοφινος** 'basket' -b> L **cophinus** 'basket, hamper' > It **cofano**, Sp **cue^hvano** id., OFr, Fr **coffin** id., 'coffin' (-b> NE **coffin**), Fr **coffre** -b> NHG **Koffer** || ? Gmc: ON **hu^hfr** 'hull of a ship', NLG **Wph** **hu^hve**, AS **hy^hf** 'beehive', NE **hive** || Long ***u^h** in some lgs. may be due to the heritage of ***qUbŋ'E** || P 591, WH I 310-1, Wn. P 103, F I 936-7 & II 51-2, ML ##2207, 2409, Vr. 265, Kb. 555, Ho. 63, 183, EUC 444 (? ***kuHp-** 'water vessel') || A ***k_ul^hjoPV**: M ***qobdu** > MM [MA] **qobdu** 'quiver', WrO {Krg.} **χobdo** 'quiver, case', WrM **qobdu**, HIM **ховд**, Kl **ховд**, {Rm.} **χobda^h** 'case, long and narrow box; quiver', Ord **χob_do** 'coffin', Brt **χοβτο** 'box, trunk (coffre)' [× N ***qUbŋ'E** 'q' × N ***kom_ijdE** 'ε basket, vessel'] || MED 949-50, KRS 592, KW 191 || Tg ***xobu-r / *xebu-r** 'coffin' > Nn **Nh xzur**, Nn **KU xzwur**, Ud **xzu** (←b- STg), Ul **xzuli**, WrMc **χobo**, **xobor(gon)**, Mc **Sb (hovə)** [xov] 'coffin' || STM I 464, 467, Y #752 || pKo {S} ***kobVr** 'coffin, box' > MKo **ko^hr** || S QK #1035, Nam 54 || pJ {S} ***k_ul^hji** 'coffin' > OJ **ki^hi** || S QJ #1329, Mr. 449 || NaT ***kobur** ~ ***kabur** > Chg {Rs.} **qobur** 'ГөфдЯ, Etui', Kb {Rl.} **qoyur** 'coffin'; OT [MhK] {Rs.} **qabirc^haq**, {Cl.} **qabirc^ha^hq** 'box, coffin', OQp xiv **qaburc^haq** 'box, casket', Chg {Rs.} **qoburc^haq** 'kleine Бөхсе' || Rs. W 235, 274, Rl. II 518, Cl. 586-7 || DQA #1072 ***k_iubu** 'box, coffin' (A ***k_iubu** 'box, coffin' with unjustified ***i_u**), Lee CSMK 112 (Ko, Tg).

1115. ***K_{uP}V** 'trunk, log' > HS: Ch: ECh: Ke {Eb.} **kə^hpa^hŋ** 'tree', Mgm {JA} **ku^hpe^h** '(ε) tree' || ChC, Eb. 68 || ?φ S ***gu^hb-** > Sr **gu^hb_u**, cs. **gu^hb_u-a^h** 'beam, joist, plank' || JPS 62, Br. 100 || ?σ U: FU ***k^ho^hpp'E** 'log, boat' > Vt **кыпы kipi** 'log (колода)' || pObU {Ht.} ***ki^hpV** 'boat (Kahn)' > pVg {Ht.} ***ki^hpV** > OVg: S ChusO **ka^heba**, S VT/Kg **каба**, S SSs **kahbe**, W P **кап**, E TM **ka^hp**, Tb **кып**, N SoG **chap**, N SoO **ха^hабы**, Vg: T **ka^hp**, MK/OK/P/NV/SV/LL/ML **kə^hp**, LK/UL/Ss **xa^hp** id.; pOs {Ht.} ***kap** id. > Os: K **χop**, Nz/Kz **χop**, O **χap** || Coll. 93, U3S 244, Ht. #302 || A: [1] ***k_ul^hjoPV** 'trunk, log, trough, box' > M ***qobu^hy^ha** > WrM **qobuga**, HIM **ховоо** 'trough, well bucket', Kl **хова** **χow**, {Rm.} **χowa^h** 'well bucket of leather' (-b> T: Tkm **qowa**, etc.; ffd. see ET Q 12-3) || ?? AdS of T: > Tk **go^hvde**, Az **g^ho^hvda^h** 'trunk (of a tree/body)' (< N ***ge^hUpV** 'body') || ET VGD 52-3, Cl. 688 || [2] ***k^hop^hErV** 'bridge' > M ***ko^hyu^hrge** 'bridge' > MM [HI] **kevu^hrge**, WrM **ko^hgerge(n)** ~ **ko^hgu^hrge**, HIM **x^h ' p^h r**, Ord **k^ho^hrgo^h**, Brt **x^hpry^h**, Mnr H {SM} **k^ho^hrg_uo**, {T} **ko^hlgo** id., ?? Kl {Rm.} **gu^hr** 'small bridge' || Ms. H 71, MED 480, SM 205, T 340, KW 140, Chr. 634, Cl. 690 (M ←b- T ***ko^hpru^hg**) || T ***ko^hpu^hr**, -u^hg 'bridge' > [a] QrB, Kr Cr **ko^hpu^hr**, Tk ? **ko^hpu^hr** ~ **ko^hper^h** ^d **ku^hper**, Qzq, Qq, Nog **ko^hpir**, VTt, Bsh **ku^hpyr**, Slr **ko^hmur**, Chv **kəb_uer**; [2] OT {Cl.} **ko^hpru^hg**, MQP xiii **ko^hpri^h**, xiv [incl. CC] **ko^hpru^h**, XwT xiv **ko^hpru^h(g)**, Chg =xv, ET **ko^hpru^hk**, Uz **kəpri^hk**, ET **ko^hvru^hk**, Tv **kə^hvu^hru^hx**, Tv NW **xo^hvu^hru^hg**, Tf **kə^hprig** ~ **ke^hprig**, Tk **ko^hpru^h**, Tkm **ko^hpri**, Az **ko^hrpu^h** 'bridge' || Cl. 690, ET KQ 112-3 || Tg ***xupuru** 'bridge, rift (in a river)' > Jrc **hufurun** 'bridge', Nn B **xurfu**, Ewk o^hran 'rift in a river (порог, порекат) = Stromschwelle' || STM I 479 & II 23, Dr. TM 136 [561] || ??σ pJ ***ka^hpa^hra^h** 'shallow sandy place in a river or on its bank' > OJ **kapara**, J: T **ka^hwara**, K **ka^hwa^hra^h**, Kg **kawa^hra** || S QJ #1372, Mr. 446 || DQA #1125 [A ***k^ho^hp^hi^hra** 'rift (in a river), bridge': T, M ***ko^hyu^hrge**, Tg, J], ? Rm. SKE 131 || The primary menaing of ***k^hop^hErV** is likely to have been 'bridge', whence (a μφ) 'shallow place in a river (natural bridge)'.

1116. ***k_{a0P}V** 'to chop, dig' > K ***k_ap-/*k_ep-** ({IS} ***k_ap-/*k_ep-** v. 'chop, cut' > G **k_ap-** (aor. -k_ap-e < ***k_ap-**) v. 'beschneiden, stutzen; (in Stücke) zer-hauen\hacken', {DCh.} 'to chop (wood), beat, kill', G {DCh.} **k_ep-** (aor. -k_ep-e < ***k_ep-**) v. 'chop, cut', Sv ***k_ap-** > Sv UB **k_ap-** v. 'cut into small pieces (сечт?)', Sv L **lə-k_ap-ə** prtc. 'chopped, cut'; K {FS} ***k_ei_up-** v. 'chop into small pieces' > G {DCh.} **k_ep-** ~ **k_ep-** 'chop, cut', {Chx.} **k_ep-** 'to chop\cut into small pieces' (aor. **da-k_ep_a** 'er zerhackte in kleine Stücke', inf. **k_ep_u-va**), Sv {FS} **k_ep-** id. (msd. **li-k_ep_u-n-e** id., c^hwad-k_ep_u-n-e 'er zerhackte in kleine Stücke') || IS rGM 133, IS I 318, FS K 174, FS E 190, Strj. FLK 23, Chx. 557-8, 568-9, DCh. 597-8, 604-5 || HS: EC: Sd {Gs.} **kofa** 'to make a dam', Or {Grg.} **ka^hba** 'to put soil up around a plant', Or {Vit.} **ko^hf-** v. 'dig', ?σ Or Wt {Sr.} **koffa** 'vagina' || Sr. 346, Gs. 196, Grg. 239 || NrOm: Kf {C} **k_app-** v. 'chop, hew', {HHM} ?? **koppo** 'hew', °‡ **kap_up_o** 'split' || C SE IV 486, HHM 118, 313 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} ***k^ha^hp-** v. 'dig, bury' > Hs **ka^hfta^h** v. 'dig ground deeply with big hoe preparatory to planting cassava, etc.' || SBc: Kir **kəbe**, Zul {ChL} **ya kə^hpe**, Buli {ChL} **kəbu** 'bury' || Stl. ZCh 205 [556], ChL, Ba. 525 || S ***-k_ub-** > Ar **qwb** (ip. -qu^hb-) 'dig (earth)' || BK II 829 || ? Eg Md **kfy** vi. 'gape' (of a wound) || EG V 120, DW 904 || The plain vl. **k** in Eg and C is due to the HS deglottalization || IE ***ke_ih_up-** > NaIE ***ke_i(_h)p-** v. 'chop, dig' > NPrs **ētF^hK ka^hf-ta^hn** 'to split, cleave, dig', v^hK **ka^hv** 'excavation, digging' || Gk **κο^hπτω** 'I cut off, chop off, fell (trees)', ft. **κο^hφω**, aor. **ἐκο^hφα**, pf. **κε^hκο^hφα** (× **κο^hπτω** 'I strike' of a different origin) || pAl ***kapa** > (umlautized) Al **kep** vt. 'sharpen, hoe, dress (a stone) by flaking' || OHG **habba**, **heppa** 'bill-hook, scythe (Rebmesser,

Sense, Hippe), NHG Hippe 'pruning knife, scythe' (< Gmc *xeβjo-) :: Lt kapo'ti, Ltv kapa't 'to chop' :: Sl *kopa'-ti 'to dig' > OCS **копати** kopati, R ко'пат?, Blg ko'pat, SCr ko'pati, Slv ko'pati, Cz kopati, P kopac' ¶ P 931-2 (does not separate this IE v from forms belonging to IE *skep- 'split' < N *c. 'ap.ɪja 'to beat, strike, chop', q.v.), Horn 186, VI. II 775-6, 786, F I 915-6, OsS 272, Kb. 419, KM 310, Frn. 217-8, ESSJ XI 18-20, Glh. 331-2, StSS 290, Vs. II 317, AIED 376, O 175 II D *kappo ~ *ka-v. (GS) *k-) > Kn kappu 'dig', kappu, kappa 'hole in the ground, pit', Tl ka-vu 'pit, well' ¶¶ D #1223 ◆ IS I 317-8 [#193] ◆ Gr. II #87 (*kap 'cut off') [IE, Sm, A, EA]

1117. ***K. o0ap'U'** [*0 = *ʔʔ?] 'bark' > HS: C ({E} *k.a-f- 'hull, rind') > Ag *k.app- > Aw {Bnd.} qap, Bln {R} k.a-f 'bark' :: SC: Irq {Mgw.} qafi (pl. qafō-) 'membrane, cover', {Bnd.} qafi, {E} qafa 'bark', {Wh.} qa'fta 'peel of fruits', Alg {E} qafaʔi, Brn {E} qafa 'bark' :: ? EC: Rn xa'bd,a'h 'dry tree bark' ¶ AD SF 67, 233, E SC 386, E PC #145, R WB 236, Mgw. 105, PG 186, Blz. SCL s.v. 'bark', Blz. RL 257 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *k'wahaBv 'bark' > Hs k'wab|f-to', Ang ko-p, Su k'wāyap, Zar K k'w'a'b,a', Zar GL ka'bu', Sy Z ko'bək, as well as possibly Gj gu'ps'it 'bark', Bg ko'ps'an id. :: CCh: Tr {J} gə'b,a', Pdl {CWL} gīb,ər 'bark', as well as possibly (but not necessarily) Gude {ChL} kuvuʔun and Nzn ku'v'wə 'skin' :: ?? ECh: Kwn {J} kə'bə'ro'w, Smr kə'bə'rə'w 'bark' ¶ ChC, ChL, Sh. SB 20, Stl. ZCh 205 [#558], Blz. LECh s.v. 'bark' II U *kopa 'bark' > Es ko'ba 'fir bark' :: Er кybo 'crust, rind', Mk кyba id., 'bark' :: pChr {Ber.} *kuwə > Chr ? kuwo d kuwu d kuwə d ku'wo {Szl.} 'Hilse, Schale, Schuppe', {B} кybo 'chaff' :: pPrm {LG} *ku 'bark, skin' > Vt ku id., Z ku 'fell, skin' || Sm {Jn.} *kopa°, {Hl.} *kopa 'skin, bark' > Ne T хобаÄ 'skin (of an animal), **пкyрka**, Ne F L {Lh.} ko'p:a~, Ng {Cs.} 'kufu, En X/B {Cs.} 'koba 'skin', Slq {KKIH} qopi 'fell of an animal, skin, bark, rind', Slq K/NP {Cs.} koppa 'skin', Kms {KD} k'uba, k'uβa 'skin, hide, leather', Koyb {Sp.} кyба 'skin', Mt {Hl.} *kohāo 'skin, hide, (nut)shell' (Mt M {Sp.} ko' 'skin', Mt K {Pl.} корото 'his skin') ¶¶ UEW 180-1, Coll. 25, Sm. 537 (U, FU, Sm *kopa°, FP *kopa), Ber. 26, Jn. 73-4, Cs. 81, 121, KKIH 162, KD 33, Sp. SJK 41, Sp. SJM 75, Hl. M #520 II A {SDM97} *k'a'p'a 'bark, skin' > T *k'a'puk 'bark, shell' > OT qavıq, [QB] qavıuq 'bran', Tk kabuk, Az gabıq, Slr gox, Nog, Qrg qabıq, Bsh qabəq, Ggz kabuk, Blq qabuq, CrTt qabuχ, ET {Rl.} qobuq 'bark, shell', Tkm ga'biq, Qzq, Qq qabıq, VTt qabəq, Qmq qabuq, Uz qabıq, Chv L χub-ə 'bark, peel (of a fruit)', Xk χabıχ, Tv χawıq 'husk' ¶ Cl. 583, ET KQ 168-70, Jeg. 305, TvR 460, Rl. II 660-2 || M *qayuda-sun (< *qabuda-sun) 'bark' > WrM {Kow., MED} qagudasun, HIM хуудас, Brt хуудаһа (н) 'sheet of paper', Kl хуудс ху'дэs id., {Rm.} ху'дэsn. 'bark'; M *qayura- (*-y- < *-β-) v. 'peel' > WrM qagura- ~ qaura-, HIM хуура-х v. 'peel off'; M *qayul- (*-y- < *-β-) v. 'peel' > MM [S] χavul-χu v. 'skin, peel' ('abhduten, abschinden'), WrM qagul, HIM хуула-х, Kl хуул-х ху'л-хэ, {Rm.} ху'л-χα v. 'peel off, skin, flay', Mnr H ху'li- id. ('peler, йcorcher, йcorcer'); 'ab-reissen'-schaben'-ziehen'); M *qayurqa (*-y- < *-β-) > WrM qagurqai, Kl {Rm.} ху'рха'' ~ ху'рха' 'losgerissen, abgerissen (z. B. die Rinde, ein Blatt aus einem Buche)', Mnr H ху'ra- 'se peler, s'йcorc(h)er, se dñtacher'; M *qobqul- v. 'peel, flay' > WrM qobqul-, HIM ховхло-х id. ¶ MED 909-10, 951, KW 201-2, KRS 614, Kow. 744, Chr. 605, SM 180, 184, H 63 || ?σ Tg *o.ɪxabda- v. 'clean a tree from branches' (x N *k. **AP-V** 'leaf?') > WrMc {Hr.} abdala- 'abbrechen', {Z} abtala- 'clean the tree from branches, clean branches' ¶ STM I 5, Z 26, Hr. 2 || pKo *ka'p'h- (~ kə'p'h-) 'bark' > MKo ka'p'h'r, kə'p'c'i r 'bark', NKo k'əpcil 'skin, bark, shell', k'əpteki id., 'husk, peel', Ko: Ph k'əpc'il, PhN k'əpc'il, Ks k'əpc'i, Hm k'ə'p'c'i, Sl k'ə'p't'il, Chs kopte'gi, Kw kəptegi 'bark', Chj k'əptegi id., 'skin' ¶ S AJ 251 [#3], MLC 103 || J: pJ *kapa 'skin, leather; bark' > OJ ka'pa, J: T kawa' id., Kg kawa, Ns ko', Sh ka', Y ka id., K ka'wa 'skin', ka'wa 'leather' ¶ S AJ 258 [#3], 26 [#3, S QJ #3, Mr. 445, Kenk. 880 ¶¶ S AJ 274 [#2], SDM95 s.v. *k'a'pa 'bark, skin', DQA #988 (A*k'a'p'a 'bark, skin') ¶¶ Acc. to DQA #1007, the A v has a variant *k'e'p'a' (SDM-95) *k'e'p'o) 'husk, shell' > pJ *ka'pi 'egg, shell', T *k'ebu'k 'bran, chaff' anf M *kebe 'bran, husks'. These two variants may represent two different results of synharmonic levelling, suggesting the existence of a front vw. in the second syll. of the N v ◆ The presence or traces of a rounded vw. (*o?) in U and Ch as opposed to the presence of *a in A and C may be explained by assuming a trisyllabic etymon with both *o and *a. This hyp. is directly suggested by Su k'wāyap 'bark' and indirectly by the long vw. in T *k'a'puk ◆ IS MS 344 ((r' q'opla 'bark'); IS proposed to equate U *kopa 'bark' with M *qobuɣa 'well bucket [usually made of skin]' (MED 950, KW 191) and with ET qobuq, qobuzaq 'bark' (which is a labialized var. of pT *k'a'puk 'bark'). His rec. of *r' q' is based on comparison with K *t. qab-/t. qaw- 'skin, fell', which is hardly acceptable (?φ). The Ag *-pp- and the cns. *-b- in some Ch lgs. may be explained by the presence of a N lr. (*ʔ or *ʕ). The rec. of this lr. will help solving the discrepancy between the ev. of U *-p- (suggesting N *-p-) and A *-p' (apparently suggesting N *-p-, but also explainable from *-ʔp- ~ *-ʕp-). In T *ka'puk and possibly in Ch (Sy Z ko'bək) one may discern traces of a suffixed element. There is an interesting parallel between M *qaβ'burqay and ECh (Kwn kə'bə'ro'w, Smr kə'bə'rə'w 'bark') ◆ AD NM #93 (*K.a'p|ʔ'IE'), S CNM 5, Vv. AEN 6.

1118. ***k. 'a'lwjp.E** or ***k. 'a'lwjp.VyV** 'skull; occiput' (→ 'head') > HS: WS *k.a'pay- 'occiput, skull' > Sr k.a'p_ɪə'y-a-, k.əp_a-y-a-, k.appa'y-a- 'nape of the neck', Ar 'fAQa qafa-n id., 'occiput', Har k.afet, Grg Sl/Wl/Z k.əfet 'forehead', Mh/Hrs {Jo.}

k.ʒeː, Jb C {Jo.} 'k.e'fe 'back (dos)'; cp also a S variant stem *^ok.i'hap- > Ar qihf- (pl. qihaf-at-) 'os de la tkte qui garantit le cerveau; crâne fendu', 'vase semblable a une partie du crâne' ¶ Br. 683, JPS 513, BK II 679, 792, ¶ MiK I LIX, #1.164, L EDH 122, L EDG III 473, Jo. M 226, Jo. H 74, Jo. J 142 || B *yafi (< *k.apī or *k.apVy) 'head' > Ty, ETwl e-yʔf (pl. i-yʔfʔwʔn), Ah eʔaf, Wrg iyʔf, iʔf, Si aʔfi, Nf iyʔf, Zng {TC} iʔf 'tkte' ¶ Fc. 1700, GhA 65, Dlh. Ou 237, La. S 301, TC Z 310 || Ech: Jg {J} koʔo 'occiput, brain', Mgm {J} ku'po', EDng {Fd.} ko'po' 'occiput', Mu {J} ko'bo' 'nuque' ¶ J J 114, JA LM 102, ChC s.v. 'occiput' ¶ OS #337, MiK I #164 ¶ K *k.ap- > Mg k.ope ~ k.op.e 'crown of head', USv {TK} k.a'p 'nape', Sv (rdp): UB {TK} k.ak.a'p, LB {TK} k.ok.ep, L k.ek.epay, Ln k.ek.epa 'nape, skull'; G {SSO, DCh.} k.epa 'occiput' may have a deviant vw. e due to the merger with an Aramaism (cp. Sr k.əp.a-y-a 'nape of neck'), while G J .qap.a 'skull' may be a loan from Ar qafa (or from Aram?) ¶ TK 341, 343, GP 128, ¶ Fn. KW-1 34 ({Fn.} *k.ep- 'occiput, crown of head' > G k.epa, Sv k.ek.ep-a 'skull') ¶ Cp. also K *^ok.ap.- 'chin, 'jaw' < N ***kep.i.0iV** (= ***kep.iV?**) id. (q.v.) ¶ IE: NaIE *kaput ~ *^ok.ʔau.put [ʔ- 'head' (× N ***K.ʔa'dK.udV** 'tip, top', q.v.)] > L caput / G capit-is 'head' ¶ Gmc: ON hoʔuð 'head'; Gt haubīþ, ON haufuð, OHG houbit, NHG Haupt, OSx ho'vid, AS he'afod 'head', NE head ¶ OI ka'pucchalam 'tuft of hair on the hind part of the head' (a cd with s'ala- 'hair'), kapus.n.ika- 'tuft of hair on each side of the head' ¶ But *kap-VI- 'occiput, skull' (> OI ka'pa'lam 'cup, skull', AS hafola 'head') belongs to N ***K.ap.VLV** 'occiput, skull' ¶ WP I 346-7, P 529-30, EI 260-1 (*kaput), M K I 155-7, M E I 300, 302 (no et. of OI words), WH I 163-4, Vr. 279, Kb. 481, Schz. 170, OsS 420, 150, 293-4, Ho. 147, 150 ¶ U: FU *koppa 'skull; hollow object' > F koppa 'the front part of the skull, forehead; basket, pannier, shell' [× N ***qUbʔi'E'** 'basket' (→ 'vessel')], pa'a'-koppa 'skull' (pa'a' is 'head'), Es ? kopp (gen. kopa) 'Schale, kleines Gefäß' ¶ Lp: Kld {TI} vi's-ne-kippe 'skull', Nt ūeyv-kuēhp id. (vi's-ne 'brain', ūeyv 'head') ¶ Mk {Ahl.} prea-kopas'ka 'skull' (prea 'head') ¶ ObU: Vg (in cds) T kapʔ-, LK xa'p, MK/P kop, Ss xopi 'skull'; Os Z ʔo'pə id. ¶ Coll. 90, UEW 181-2, SK 217, SSA I 400, TI 1730, 1744, Ht. #754, KrT 324, Stn. D 530 ¶ IS I 319-20 (S, B, Ech, K, IE, U + qu. Om: Kullo {Brl.} hupea 'head').

1119. ***k.ʔa'lyap.V** (or ***-p-**) 'sharp stone/rock/cliff' > IE: NaIE *^ok.ei.po-/ *^ok.oi.po- ¶ 'sharp object' > OI s'e'pa-h. 'tail, penis' ¶ L cippu-s 'pointed pale, stake' ¶ pAl {O} *cai.pa > Al thep 'sharp peak, sharp point' ¶ P 543, WH I 219-20, O 474, ? M K III 372-3 ¶ HS: S *'kayap- 'stone, rock' > Ak ka-p- id., BHb Ff4* 'ke-p_-' 'rock' (att.: pl. Mif5r4 ke-'p_īm), ChrPA aflaf4 ke-'p_a-, Sr E ke-'p_a-, Sr W ke-'p_a- 'stone', JA [Trg.] Fik'4 k.e'p_-, em. aflik'4 k.e'p_a-, JPA {Js.}, JEA {Sl.} aflik'4 k.e'p_a- 'stone, rock' ¶ Sd. 445, KB 467, KBR 492, Lv. T I 361, Dlm. 187, Js. 634-5, Sl. 577 ¶ A: NaT *k'aya '(sharp) rock, cliff' > OT qaya 'rock, sharp out-standing rock or rocky cliff', Tk kaya, Az, Tkm gaya, Tkm ? ga'ya, Ggz kaya, Blq, Nog, Bsh, SY, Alt qaya, Qq, Qeg qiya, VTt q'ya, ET qiya, Uz qaya, Xk, Yk, Tv ʔaya, Tf haya 'rock, cliff' ¶ N *-p,- (or *-p-?) has been lost (a reg. loss at the beginning of the third syll.?) ¶ Cl. 674-5, ET KQ 198-9, TL 96, Ra. 185.

1120. 2 ***K.ap.VLV** 'occiput, skull' > HS: S *^ok.ap.Vl- > Ar ʔlaf0Qa qafl-at- 'occiput' ¶ BK II 791 ¶ IE: NaIE *kap(eē)lo- 'skull' > NaIE *kap(ei:)lo- 'head' > AS hafol, OFrs he'ila (< *havila) 'head' (× N ***k.ʔa'lw.jp.E** ~ ***k.ʔa'lw.jp.VyV** 'skull; occiput' → 'head') ¶ OI ka'pa'lam 'cup, bowl, skull' ¶ WP I 346, M K I 155, M E I 300, Ho. 147, EI 261 (*kapo'lo- ¶ 'head, skull').

1121. 2 ***K.uP.Vr.V** 'hump' > IE: NaIE *k'u'pVr- id. > OHG hofar-hovar, AS hofer 'hump' ¶ Lt kupra, Ltv kupr(i)s 'hump, hunch' ¶ P 591-2, Kb. 473, OsS 411, Ho. 168, Frn.314 ¶ D (in GnD) *kupVr- id. (× N ***gubpE** 'heap, hump, hunchback') > Gnd koparam 'hump of bullock', Mnd guper- 'hump of ox', ? KK: Kui kopa 'hump, cow's hump', Ku guʔu 'hump of ox' ¶ D #1731a.

1122. ??? 2 ***K.ap.VjSa** 'box' (unless a WW) > IE: L capsā 'box, case' → Gk κα'α id. → MHb ex1f6uq k.up.'sa' id. ¶ WH I 162-3 ¶ A *k'apsa > T *k'l'japsa, *k'l'japsak > MQp [CC] qapsa 'box, coffin' (unless <b- L), Tk ? qapsa 'large basket', Tk kabsak 'basket' ¶ ET KQ 277 || Tg *xapsa > Ewk awsa ʔ absa 'box, bag', Lm awsz 'small bag', Orc apsanʔa 'long narrow bag for hunt equipment', Ork ʔapsaw ~ ʔapsau 'small bag (for women)', WrMc 'birch-bark box, boat'; Mc → M: WrM absa(n), HlM abc(aH) 'coffin, casket' ¶ STM I 9, MED 5.

1123. ***K.ep.Vzv** 'paw, hoof' > HS: S *^o/k.pz > Ar [Qam.] {Fr.} ʔaqfaz- 'anteriores pedes atque genua albicantes habens (equus)', quffa-z- 'long felt-gloves (up to the elbows)' ¶ Fr. III 480, BK II 788, Hv. 620 ¶ IE: *^ok.opH- > NaIE *^ok.op^h- 'hoof, claw' > OI s'a'pha- 'hoof of a horse, hoof', Av safa- 'hoof of a horse', KhS saha-, Psh swa, Oss I/D sa'f-t-a'g 'hoof' ¶ ON ho'fr, OHG huof, NHG Huf, AS ho'f 'hoof', NE hoof (× NaIE *koap- < N ***K.ap.ʔa'ʔ** 'palm of hand, sole of foot; hoof, q.v.') ¶ Sl *kopito 'hoof' hardly belongs here (because of *k- for the expected Sl *s- < IE *^ok-; see N ***K.ap.ʔa'ʔ** ¶ WP I 346, P 530, EI 272 (*^ok'op^ho-s 'hoof'), M K III 297, M E II 608, Ab. III 55-6, Mrg. 71, Bai. 423, Vr. 247, Kb. 489, OsS 431-2, Ho. 168 ¶ IE *H < N *z ¶ U: FU *kEps'ʔa'ʔ 'paw, fell from a paw/leg' (× N ***ga'ʔp'sa** 'paw, hand' [q.v. ffd.]).