

1124. ***k.arV** 'to curse, scold, (?) be hostile', ? 'punish' > K: G k.rul- v. 'curse, damn' || HS: WS * $\sqrt{k.rwly}$ > Sb $\sqrt{k.rwly}$ GT (ip. yk.trn) 'be punished', ? Ar $\sqrt{qry}$ TD (pf. $\hat{r}WqaTa$ taqarra) 'pursue (fugitives)', ?? ϕ Jb C {Jo.} 'k.era $\hat{s}$ 'get into a rage', k.ar'ūn 'quick to anger' || BGMR 107, Bll. 467, Dz. II 231, Jo. J 148 || WCh: Su {J} ka'ri, Ang {Flk.} ka'r v. 'punish' || ? σ NrBc [$\neq$ {Tk.} *k.war- >]: Jmb {Sk.} k.war, P {MSk.} ak.war, Sir {Sk.} akur 'be angry' || ?? Tng {J} ku_rmu_s 'annoyed, vexed' || J S 69, Flk. s.v. ka'r, $\approx$ Stl. ZCh 213 [#635], Sk. NB 10, J T 105 || Tk. PAA (NrBc., Jb) || IE: NaIE *kar- v. 'abuse, blame, punish' > Gk [Hs.] κα'ρνῃ · ζημι'α 'damage' or 'penalty' || L carina- v. 'jeer' || OIr caire f. 'fault, blame', OW cared 'nequitiae', W caredd 'fault', kerydd, MBr karez 'blame', Cmn cara v. 'blame' || OHG harewe-n, {Vr.} harawe-n v. 'mock, deride' ({OsS} 'exasperare'), AS hierwan v. 'despise, deride, blaspheme, condemn', hornian v. 'insult', ON herfiligr 'disdainful, humiliating' || Ltv karina-t 'to tease', Lt E ki'rinti id., Lt ka'irinti 'reizen, aufbringen, erbittern' || pSl *kori-ti 'to blame', *korъ 'blame' > OCS коръ коръ, оукоръ ukorъ 'contumelia', корити koriti 'probris onerare', OR, RChS корити koriti 'to scold, abuse, blame', R ko'piti-, Slv kori'ti, SCr ko'riti 'to reproach', Blg ko'pi id., 'scold', Cz kor'iti 'to humiliate', P korzyc' 'to reproach, humiliate', SI *kara 'punishment' > ChS кара kara, R 'капа, SCr ka'ra, Cz ka'ra, P kara || WP I 353, P 530, F I 790, WH I 168-9, Vn. C 20-1, Ho. 159, 170, Vr. 223, Ho. 159, OsS 272, Mn. 474-5, Frn. 183, 203-4, ESSJ IX 151 & XI 74-7, Glh. 334 || A: NaT *Karit 'abuse, insult' > OT [MhK] qarrit n. 'abuse, insult', NaT *k'arga- 'to curse, invoke charms on' > OT qarga- ~ qirga-, Chg $\geq$ xv, MQp xiv [incl. CC] qarya-, Tk kargi-, Az gargi-, Slr, VTt, Bsh, Qmq, Qzq, Qrg qarya-, Qq qarya- ~ garya-, Xk χ arya-, Yk kira- 'curse', Qrg qarya- id., 'invoke charms on', Tkm garya-, Bl, Nog, Uz, Alt, Tv, Tf qarya-, Kr T/G karya- 'curse; scold, insult' || T *k'- (evidenced by Tv & Tf) [instead of *k'-] is still to be explained || Cl. 648, 655, DTS 428, ET KQ 304-5, DTS 426, 428, Rs. W 237 $\nabla \neq \phi, \sigma$ Gr. II 6 (*kor 'angry').

1125. ?₂ ***K.arV** 'to bend; crooked' > IE: NaIE *ker- 'to bend' > Gk κορῶνο'ϝ 'curved, crooked', κορῶνῃ 'anything hooked or curved', κυρτο'ϝ 'hunched, hunchbacked, convex' || L curvus 'bent, bowed, arched, curved', curva- v. 'bend, arch, curve' || ? σ OIr cor 'mouvement tourant, détour, curcuit', OBr (in cds) cor {Flr.} 'cercle; courbure, torsion, repli', W cor-wynt 'whirlwind', Br cor-uent 'ouragan, rafale, tourbillon' || pAl {O} *karnutya > Al ke'r'rus v. 'bow, bend' || SI {Bern.} *kьrtьka 'squatting position' > R 'корточки id., сидет на 'корточках 'to squat', Uk kop'tatisl 'sich durchhelfen, rackern' || ? Tc A akrita'r (akritar) 'round' [< NaIE (+ext.) *krei_t-] || P 935 (reconstructs IE *(s)ker-, but the only ev. for *(s)- is Av skarəna- 'round' [no sufficiently near semantic connection] and IE stems with extensions like *skrek- [in NHG schra'ge, etc.], which are not reliable cognates either, because the additional *-k- is not explained), $\approx$ F I 927-8 (κορῶνο'ϝ, κορῶνῃ $\leftarrow$ κορῶνῃ 'crow'), WH I 317-8, Vn. C 204-6, Flr. 118, O 184, Bern. I 671, Wn. KTW 112 || HS: S * $\sqrt{k.rr}$ > Mh $\mathfrak{z}k.t\mathfrak{z}ru_r$ v. 'turn up (as e.g. sth. stolen)', Ak fOB $\sqrt{k.grr}$ (inf. k.gara-ru) 'sich krümmen, schlängeln' || Jo. M 233, Sd. 902-3.

1126. ***K.a'RV** 'to hang' > IE: NaIE *ko(:)r- vi., vt. 'hang' > Lt kariu / ka'rti v. 'hang, hang on the line', Ltv kar_u / ka'rt vt. 'hang', Pru paccaris · "Riemen" 'thong' || Gk κρεμα'ννυμι, κρι'μνημι vt. 'I hang' || WP I 412, P 573, F II 13-4 (no et. for the Gk words), Frn. 224-5, En. 218 || HS: S * $\sqrt{k.rr}$ 'remain (somewhere)' > Ar $\sqrt{qrr}$ (pf. qarra) 'substitut, mansit [aliquo loco]' (BK: 'rester, se fixer dans [un endroit]') || Fr. III 415 || B: Ah kəriri vt., vi. 'hang' || Fc. 891 || C: Ag *kaRkaR- v. 'hang' > Bln {R} karkar-, Q {R} kəkər- id. || R WB 226 || ? Gil: Gil A ϵ xro-/xro-/k'ro- vt. 'hang' || ST 477, ST RN 82 $\nabla \neq$ Gr. II 185 (*kar 'hang') [IE + qu. J, Gil + unc. A, Ko, CK].

1127. ?? ***k.arV(-PV)** 'to fight; war, troop' > K: G k.riv- 'boxen, mit den Fäusten kämpfen' || Chx. 631 || IE: NaIE *koro-, *koryo- 'war, troop', koryo-no-s 'commander in war', 'troop' > Lt ka'ras, ka'rias 'war', Ltv kar_s 'army', Pru [El.] kragis (ce. for kargis) [karjis] 'troop', Pru caryawoytis 'Heerschau' (acc. sg.), karigewayte 'Ansprache an das Heer' || OPrs ka'ra- 'host, people', NPrs cd r"ZR'K ka'r-za-r 'battle, battlefield' ({Vl.} 'locus pugnae') || Gk κοι'ρανο'ϝ (< κοι'ρονο'ϝ) 'captain, ruler; king' || OIr cuire 'troupe, armée', Gl (in names) -corio (Tricorii 'those of three tribes', Petrucorii 'those of four tribes') || Gt harjis 'army', ON her (pl. herjar), AS here id., OHG hari, heri 'army, crowd, troop' > NHG Heer 'troop' || P 615-6, Mn. 535, Brtl. 465, Vl. II 764-5, F I 894, Kb. 457, Vn. C 275, Frn. 220, En. 189, Tp. P I-K 221-4, EI 30-1 (*koryo-s 'war') || HS * $\sqrt{k.rp}$ > S * $\sqrt{k.rb}$ 'fight' > BA, BHb br!q^ k.ə'ra-b_ 'battle' (Hb $\leftarrow$ Aram), JA [Trg.], Sr k.əra-b-a-, Md k.raba id., JEA k.əra-b_a- id., 'war', Ak MB tak.rubtu 'fight', Aram $\rightarrow$ Ak NA k.ara-bu 'battle, fight' || KB 1059, 1775-6, KBR 1135, Js. 1411, $\approx$ Sl. 1038 (Aram $\leftarrow$ Ak), Br. 691, CAD XIII 125-6, Sd. 1324; KB and KBR interpret Hb k.ə'ra-b_ as 'hostile approach, battle' on the basis of their *err.* etymologizing of k.ə'ra-b_ as a *d* from $\sqrt{k.rb}$ 'be near' || B **k.rp > *yrf 'people, tribe' > Ah a-yrəf id. || Fc. 1773 || Ch {Stl.} *qaraw- ~ *qawar- 'fight, war' > Hs k.a'ro- n. act. 'fighting (with so.)', WCh {Stl.} *k.i'raw 'to wrangle' > Hs k.e'rau k.e'rau 'wrangling' || Ang {Flk.} ko'r v. 'quarrel, wrangle' || CCh: Glv {Rp.} y'a'ra 'war' || Ech: Ke {Eb.} ku'ri v. 'fight', Tmk {Cp.} kəraw 'war' || Stl. IF 110, Stl. ZCh 213 [#634], Flk. s.v. ko'r, Ba. 572, 596.

1128. ***K.a'rE** 'trunk, (piece of) wood' > HS: S *k.a'r-, *k.ar- 'trunk of a tree, log' [$\neq$ ($\times$ ***K.uyrV** 'wood, log')] > BHb er!&q k.o'ra- 'timberwork, beam', [[+ MHb {Js.} k.o'ra- 'joist, beam, post; trunk of a tree',] Sr em. k.ar-i-t_a-, abs. kari [$\neq$ {Br.}] 'trabs, lignum', [$\neq$ {JPS} 'beam, plank',] Ar qariyat- 'stick, yard of a ship (Rahe)', 'poutre dans laquelle on emboîte pilliers qui supportent la maison' [$\neq$, ? σ Ak fOB k.a'rit-u 'storehouse, granary'] || KB 1020, KBR 1091, [$\neq$ Js. 1342, Lv. IV 275, JPS

519,] Br. 696, BK II 731, Wehr 903 [†, Hv. 603, Sd. 903-4, CAD XIII 132-3] || U: FU *^oka''re > Prm *ker / *kery- 'log' > Z ker / kery-, Yz ker, Vt kor id. ¶ LG 121 || D {tr., GS} *kar_- 'wood (lignum)', {GS} 'stick' > Tm kar_al 'firewood, fuel', Tl kar_r_a 'wood, timber', ? Kt garl 'quill of feather', Klm garr 'quill of porcupine', Prj karra id., 'tooth of comb', Gnd KM karra, Knd gar_i 'shaft of arrow', Gnd B karre 'a long thin pole of a carrying yoke', Knd kar_u 'piece of wood/twigs used as fuel' ¶¶ D #1389, GS 153 [#389] || ?? IE: NaIE *kred- ~ ? *kord- 'top of a building, beams, roof' (× N ***k**,**XR**₁**V**₁**tV** 'summit, top' [q.v. ffd.]) ◇ IE *k- (rather than *k̂-) is reg. in the precon. position [† ◇ ≈ Blz. KM 136 [#15] (adduces IE and K, namely Mg), Blz. DA 159 [#75] (HS, D) [without distinguishing between this etymon and N [† ◇ ≈ Blz. KM 136 [#15] (adduces IE and K, namely Mg), Blz. DA 159 [#75] (HS, D) [without distinguishing between this etymon and N ***k**,**uyrV** 'wood (Holz), log']].

1129. ***k**,**a**''**rV** 'rope; to tie' (→ 'to sew') > K *k_ar-/k_r- v. 'tie together, sew' > G k_ar-/k_r- 'tie together' (Chx: '[zusammen]binden, fesseln'), Mg k_3r-, *k_ir-, Lz *k_or-, k_ir- id., G k_er-, Sv ĉ_, ar-/ĉ_r- v. 'sew' ¶ K 106, K DE 359, FS K 169-70, FS E 185 || HS: S *^okarr- > Ar karr- 'rope' ¶ WS *√k_rn v. 'attach sth. to, bind together' > Ar √qrn G id., 'atteler (p. ex., deux chameaux ensemble avec une corde)', Tgr √k_rn (pf. k_3rēnē) 'to couple under the yoke, zu zweit anjochen', Tgy √k_rn (pf. k_3rēnē) v. 'bind two things together', Amh k'wārēn'n'e 'shackle', Gz ʔastak, wā_rana v. 'bind in pairs'; EthS b_ Bln {R} k_arən- 'einjochen die Ochsen, an einander binden', Sa {R} √k_rn (sbjn. e'k_run, p. ↔o-k_ronā) 'einjochen die Ochsen zum Pflügen' ¶ BK II 726-7, L G 442, R WB 243, R S II 237, LH 242-3 || B *√qrw (> *√yrrw) > Ah aṣraw 'cordelette', ? Zng t-yarr-ək 'I wrapped up' ¶ Fc. 1778 || IE: NaIE *k̂_er- 'cord, thread in a weft; to plait, conjoin' ({P} 'Schnur, Gewebefaden; flechten, knüpfen') > Arm sari-° sari-k̂h 'cord, band, rope, sinew' (< *k̂_ereya), sard sard / gen. sardi sardi (< *k̂_r_tī) 'spider' || Gk καίποϝ (< *k̂_ryo-s) 'the row of thrums in the loom (to which the threads of the warp are attached)', καίποϝ 'I make fast the threads of the warp' || ? OI s'r_ n'khālā 'chain, fetter' ¶ WP I 409, P 577-8, F I 756, M K III 368-9, Stt. 330-1 || U: FU {UEW} *ka''re v. 'tie, bind, tie with string' > Mk ka''rks 'garland, row, cord', Er {Rv.} ker'ks 'Bund, Aufgefädeltes', {ERV} 'bunch (of beads, ring-shaped cracknels)' | Chr H {Wc.} kera''- 'to thread a needle, to string [beads]' | pLp {Lr.} *ke're- 'thread, cord; to catch with a cord' > Lp N {N} gierre 'a twist (twisted cord/rope)' (= {Fri.} 'snur, tvind'), S {Hs.} d gie''restakke 'Laufschlinge (z. B. an einem Lasso)', L {LLO} d kierastit 'mit dem Fangleine/Lasso einfangen' || ?? BF: F, Es ka''ri- v. 'wrap', Krl keā''riē 'bunch' [adduced by IS with an assumption of a secondary lengthening *a'' > BF *a'' (Jn. [p. c.] rejects the BF cognate)] | possibly also Z гоероед gr̥3d and Vt ger̥d ger̥d 'knot' || ObU *k̂ir- > pVg *k̂ir- 'einflechten' > Vg: T/LK/MK/UL/Ss ke_r-, UK/P ke_r-/ke_r- id., T ke_rā''y- d ka''ra''y- id.; pOs {Ht.} *kir- > Os: V/Vy kir- 'put on shoes', D/O kir-, Nz/Kz ki_r- v. 'sew', V/Vy ka''rəntəxəl- 'put on shoes'; amb: V ka''rt-, Ty ka''rt- 'to sew' (cp. N ***kertV** 'to tie, plait') | Hg Δ ku''r- d ku''r- d ke_r- d ko''r- 'einjochen, in das Joch spannen' ¶ UEW 139-40 (does not mention the BF and Lp cognates), Lr. #428, Lgc. #2439, N II 98, Fri. 223, Hs. 598, LLO 217, MF 380-1, Ht. #310, LG 142 ¶ Prm *ka''rt- v. 'tie together' (> Z коертав-ны Vt керттыны) [which UEW mentions as belonging here] may be alternatively explained as going back to N ***kertV** '†' (q.v.) || ? D (in McTm) *kar_r_- 'bundle' > Tm kar_r_ai 'collection (as of hair), bundle (as of straw, grass)', Ml kar_r_a 'bundle (as of grass), sheaf of corn'; the D cognate is valid unless its ancient form is *kan_t_t_- = *kan_r_r_- (as supposed by An. on the ev. of Kn kante 'bundle'; IS tentatively ties in the Kn word by assuming that in goes back to *kar_-nt-) ¶ D #1400, An. SG 129 || A: T *Ka''lērā'm 'rope' > Bsh kira''m 'flat strap, rope (used to climb boughless trees)', Blgh *ka''ra''m > Chv karəm 'snare made of ropes'; Blgh b_ Chr k'ērem 'rope'; IS and SDM97 tried to adduce here T *ka''r- 'to stretch, spread out' (supposing that the original meaning of the verb was 'to strain' ← *to tie tightly'), which is *unc.* on semantic grounds; an additional obstacle is its initial cns. *k' in *k'a''r- [> Osm/Az *g- in ger-] instead of the expected fortis *k'- ¶ Ash. VI 94, Rs. TschL 98, BR 263, Cl. 735, Jeg. 90, Rs. W 254 || M *keru''- ({DQA} *kere-) v. 'attach, tie, bind' > WrM keru'', HlM xyp- id., 'weave', Kl kyp- 'tie together' ¶ MED 458, KW 227, KRS 296 || Tg *xerke- v. 'tie together' > Ewk 3rk3- id., Nn Nh/B 3xrk3- v. 'tie around', Ul 3xrk3- v. 'wrap' ¶ STM 369-70 || pKo {S} *kə_r- 'to hang on, put on sth.' > MKo kə_r-t'h'i- id., NKO kə_r- id., kə_r-lch'i- id., 'spread out' ¶ S QK 578, Nam 38, MLC 97, 100 || pJ {S} *ka''ra''m- v. 'wind around, cling to' > OJ ka''ra''m-, J: T/Kg karā'm-, K ka''ra''m- ¶ S QJ #53, Mr. 704 ¶¶ KW 227, ≠ Rm. SKE 104 (connects Ko kər- 'hook on, fasten' with M kere-), DQA #771 (A *ke''ra 'bind, wind around'; incl. M, J) ◇ IS I 321 [#197] ◇ Gr. I #421 (*kir 'weave' (A, J, Ai + *unc.* EA + *err.* IE *kert- 'plait')).

1130. ***k**,**æRV** 'horn' > HS: S 'k_aran- 'horn' > Hb Nr3q3 'k_eren 'horn', du. μMi%n@r6q@ k_ar'nayim, pl. (in derived meanings) t&nr1q^ k_əra''no_t-, SmHb 'qārən, pl. cs. qā'rāni, Ph, Ug k_rn, Amr {G} k_arnum, JA [Trg.] Nr@q^ k_ə'ran, em. an!r^q@, JEA an!r^q@ k_ar'n-a-, Sr ^reə k_ə'ren, em. ^ñorəa k_ar'n-a-, Ar ^Ār0Qa qarn-, Gz k_arn, Mh k_o'n (pl. k_3ru_n), Hrs k_o'n (pl. k_3ro_n), Jb E/C k_un (pl. 'k_e'run), Ak k_arnu(m) id. ¶ KB 1067-8, A #2456, OLS 372, Lv. T II 389, Js. 1423, Sl. 1044-5, G A 29, Sd. 904, L G 442, Jo. M 236, Jo. H 77, Jo. J 149, MiK I #1.168 || Eg NK kr.ty '(two) horns' ¶ EG V 134 || NrOm: Kf {C} k_aro, Mch {L} k_a'ro, Anf {MYTY} k_aro 'horn', as well as possibly Shn {Lm.} k_alla and Ym {Wdk.} ka''la id. ¶ Lm. Sh 338, C SE IV 488, L M 48, MYTY 118, Wdk. BY 127 || ? K *kr- 'horn' (× K *rka- 'horn' < N ***rV****k**₁**U**?₁**V** '∈ horn') > Zan *kr-a > Lz kra, ka, Mg {Q} ka, {Brs.} -kra (written with an Abkhazian article a- as a-kra); more ancient forms are discernible in a *d* verb: Lz n-kin- ~ n-kir- 'to butt' and possibly (with a semantic change) Mg kirin- v. 'wave, wave sth. against

so. (ВЗМАХИВАТ, ЗАМАХИВАТ-С); but G karassa 'horn of ibex', Sv UB {GP, TK} ka''ra''xs, {TK} karaxs, L {TK} keraxs id., 'small horn for drinking' are likely to be loans from Gk κε'ραξ 'horn' ¶ Q 341, Brs. 74, ≠ K 157-8, DCh. 1327, Ni. s.v. **porъ**, GP 266, TK 780 ¶ The deglottalization of the initial *k̂- still defies explanation ¶ IE: NaIE *k̂er-, *k̂er-w/u-, *k̂er-əs- 'horn' > Av sru-, srva- 'horn' ¶ Gk κε'ραξ, Gk Ep gen. κε'ραοξ id., Gk Mc ke-ra 'horn (material)', ke-ra-yo 'made of horn', Gk κορυ'πτω 'butt with corns' ¶ Tc B karse ≈ 'deer, stag' (< ≈ *kr̥so- 'horned one') ¶ Ht kara-war 'horn(s), antler(s)', Lw {EI} zarwani(ya)- 'of horn' ¶ IE *k̂r̥no-, *k̂orn- 'horn' > L cornu id. ¶ Clt: OIr corn 'corne à boire, trompette, cor', ? cern 'récipient (d'une certaine capacité)', Brtt {RE} ζ *kornos 'horn' > MW, W, Cm corn, Br korn 'horn', OBr [γ] corn · "scypho"; Gl [Hs.] κα'ρνον · τη'ν σα'λπιγγα acc. 'war-trompet' (the Ir and Brtt words may be loan from L, but the √₁ in Gl points to its original presence in Clt) ¶ Gmc: ORu acc. horna, Gt hau'rn, ON, NNr, Sw, Dn, OHG, AS horn, NHG Horn 'horn', NE horn ¶ pSl *sьrna 'chamois' > RChS сръна сръна, OR сьрна сьрна, R 'серна, Uk сер'на, Blg сьр'на, McdS срна, SCr, Slv sr'na, Cz srna, P sarna id. ¶ OI s'r̥n̥ga-m 'horn' ¶ HrLw {Melch.} zurni 'horn' ¶ P 574-7, EI 272-3 [*k̂er- d> *k̂r̥nom, *k̂erh̥₂(s) 'horn'], ≠ EI 273, [*k̂oru 'horn' instead of 'horned animal', see N ***K.ERu** 'deer, roe'], M K III 369-70, F I 825-7, WH I 276, Vn. C 76, 210, RE 105, Fs. 251, Vr. 249, Fs. 251, Ho. 170, Kb. 479, Schz. 16, KM 316-7, Vs. III 609, Glh. 577, Ad. 145, Nsb. √v, Pv. IV 77-9 [†, Iv. SA 162] ◆ IS I 350 [#227] (IE, K, HS + ī ÷ [with a query] U: BF *k̂erek 'occiput, crown of the head') ◆ *-n- in IE *k̂er-n- and in S *k̂aran- go back to the N genitive postposition ***nu** [q.v.] (> the IE marker of oblique cases *-n- in the so-called IE heterocclisis, ≠ Ptrs. H 5-7: IE nom. *k̂oru, gen. *k̂er-n-es) ◆ ≈ Gr. II #202 (*ker 'head') [IE, Ai kirawe 'horns' + unc. CK].

1131. ***k̂a''rV(-k̂,a)** 'small stone' > HS: C: EC: pOr {Bl.} *k̂irr- 'gravel, small stone' > Or c'í'rr-ac'c'a {Grg.} 'coarse sand', {Bl.} 'small stone(s)', Kns qí'rr-itta id., qí'rr-a 'gravel' ¶ ?? Ag *k̂Vr̥h̥əŋ 'stone' > Bln/Xm/Q {R} kriŋ id. ¶ Bl. 198, R WB 227, Grg. 84 ¶ K: G k̂urk̂a- 'stone of a fruit' ¶ IE: NaIE *k̂orka- 'gravel' > OI 's'arkara- f. 'grit, pebbles, gravel', OI Ep s'arkara > Pali sakkhara-, Prkr sakara-, Hindi sakkar 'granulated sugar' [b> Gk σα'κχαρ(ον), NPrs rk\$ s'a''(k)ka'r, Ar sukkar- 'sugar' and the words for 'sugar' in the European languages (It zucchero, NHG Zucker, Fr sucre, NE sugar, R 'caxap, etc.)] ¶ Gk κρο'κη, κροκα'λαι 'abgerundeter Kieselstein am Meeresufer' ¶ P 615, M K III 308-9, M E II 618-9, VI. II 49-O, Sg. 752, Ch. 985, F II 22 ¶ D *karVc- ({GS} *g-) 'gravel' > Kn garasu, garusu, Tl garusu id., Tu karn'kallu id., 'hard sand' ¶ D #1260.

1132. ***K.ERu** 'deer, roe' > IE: NaIE *k̂erwo-/ *k̂rwo- 'deer' (and d : *k̂erw-a- 'female deer') > L cervus 'deer, stag', cerva 'female deer' ¶ W carw 'stag', Cm carow, MBr {Ern.} caru, Br {P} karo 'deer' (< *k̂r̥wo-, {EI} *k̂eru) ¶ Gmc {Vr.} *herutaz > ON hjo'rtir, AS heorot, OSx hirot 'deer, stag', OHG hiruō {Kb.} 'red deer' ¶ Blt *s'irvis > Pru sirwis 'roe' ({En.} 'stirna') and loanwords in F hirvi 'deer, elk' ¶ NaIE *k̂erwa- 'female deer' was borrowed by BSl from a centum-lge. (acc. to Trubachev, Clt) with a semantic change 'female deer' → 'cow', whence Sl *ko''rva 'cow' (> ChS крава krava, Blg 'кpaBa, SCr kra''va, Slv kra'va, Cz kra'va, Slk krava, P krowa, R, Uk ko'poba) and Blt: Pru curwis 'ox' and Lt ka'rvē 'cow' (with replacement of *-a by the Lt female-marking sx. -e') ¶ ≈ P 576-7 & ≈ WH I 208 (derive the stem from *k̂e/or- 'horn'), ≈ EI 273 (*koru 'horn' - instead of 'deer, horned animal'), Vr. 234, Kb. 471, Ern. 100, YGM-1 77, En. 199, 248, ESSJ XI 106-112, Glh. 345-6, Frn. 225 ¶ A: Tg *xirun 'wild deer' > Nn Nh siru-, Ul {Sun.} siru(n-), Orc iyu, Neg iyun, WrMc iren id., Ewk Skh/Urm/Chmk iru'n, Ewk O/Tkm/Urm ir̥z id., 'male elk'; Tg *xirki > Ewk irki 'wild deer', Ud sigisa 'Manchurian deer' ¶ STM I 327-8, Sun. UJ 234 ¶ ≠ DQA #1061 (err. comparison of Tg with T *k̂₁'jor' 'lamb' & M *quri-gan id.) ¶ ? U: FU: Prm: Z коер k̂эр (/ k̂эry-), Yz {Lt. ← Gn.} ko'r 'deer' ¶ Hardly belongs to U *koy₁e₁rV 'male animal' (⇔ UEW 168-9), cf. N ***koyRV** 'male animal' ¶ ≈ LG 141, Lt. KY 129.

1133. ??? ***K.ERV** 'to grow, be(come) big' > ? HS: B **/mk̂r > */m̂yr 'be(come) big' (× N ***m'a'K.VRV** 'big, long') > Ah √m̂yr (pf. im̂yar) 'be big', Kb √m̂yr (in geminated forms m̂Vqq''Vr) 'be/become big' (imv. im̂yur, ~ um̂yur, pf. m̂əqq''ər), Izd √m̂yr 'croître, grandir', m̂qqor 'grandir', Gh əm̂yər 'be big', m̂əqqər 'big', Gd {Lf.} m̂əqqur 'be big' ¶ Mrc. 130, Fc. 1235-8, Dl. 508 ¶ pre-B */mk̂r < **/k̂r ¶ IE: NaIE *k̂er- v. 'grow, make grow, breed, feed' > Arm serem ser(-em) v. 'breed, beget', serem serem 'be born, grow' ¶ ?σ: Gk aor. ἐκο'ρεσα / fut. κορε'-σω 'sate, satiate', κο'ποξ one's fill, satiety, Sättigung ¶ L Cere's, -eris 'goddess of fertile land', Cerus manus 'creator bonus' (-r- in the OL spelling stands for -rr- < *-rs-), L pro-ce-rus 'tall' (< 'grown upwards'), crea- v. 'produce, create', cre-sc- v. 'grow' ¶ ON hirsī, OHG hirso (< *k̂ers-ion-), hirsī, hirsā, NHG Hirse 'millet' ¶ Lt s'eriū / s'ē'rti v. 'feed, fodder', pā s'aras 'fodder, forage' ¶ ?? pAl {O} *cera- > Al thjerre 'lentils' (× N ***K.ERV** ≈ 'e pod, fruit of a leguminous plant', q.v.) ¶ d> *korwo- 'adolescens' > Gk *κο'ρφοξ > Gk A κο'ποξ, Gk Hm/I kou'ποξ, Gk D κο'ποξ 'adolescens', Gk Mc ko-wo 'boy' ¶ Irn: Krd kur 'son' ¶ P 577, WH I 204-6, F I 218-9, Vr. 229, Kb. 470-1, OsS 402, KM 311, Frn. 975, Slt. 265-6, O 479, EI 248-9 (*k̂er- 'grow'), 656 (? *korwo-s 'youth') ¶ AdS of D (in SD) *kir'-a- 'old (aged)' (< N ***kir'Ha** 'old' [q.v. ffd.]) ◆ Qu. , because B */m̂yr may go back to N ***m'a'K.VRV** 'big, long'.

1134. ***K.ERV** ≈ 'e pod, fruit of a leguminous plant' > HS: WS *k̂.VrVθ.- id. > Sr 'foracē k̂,erat 't̂.-a- 'fruit of the locust or carob tree'; S b> Gk κερα'τία, κερα'τωνι'α 'carob tree'; Ar 7UraQa qaraḏ.- 'fruit of acacia', OYmn k̂.rθ. ({Slw.} qaraḏ.-)

'Acacia arabica and its leaves', Tgr {LH} kərəs, 'Acacia etbaica, Acacia mellifera', Tgy kərəs, '∈ mittelgroßer Baum Osyris abyssinica', ??σ SmA yrq k.rt, 'grass' ¶ Br. 694, JPS 518, PS 3742, BK II 716, Ln. 2517, Slw. 177, LH 245, Tal 799 || Ch: WCh: Fy {J} kerem 'bean(s)' || ECh: Kwn ki rī, Ke kī rī, Jg gī r(k) id. ¶ ChC, Eb. 71 || IE: NaIE *k^hik^her- 'pea(s)' > Arm sise@n siserⁿ 'chick-pea' || L cicer id. || Gk κριοϝ id. (P: < κικριοϝ) || Mcd [Hs.] κί κερροι 'birds' pease (Lathyrus ochrus)' || pAl {O} *ceraⁿ > Al thjerreⁿ 'lentils' (from the original IE non-reduplicated variant *k^her- or with loss of reduplication: *k^hik^her- > **k^hk^her > *k^her-?); × IE *k^her- v. 'grow' [see N ***K.ERV** 'to grow, be(come) big'] ¶ P 598, ≠ F II 21-2 (κριοϝ 'chick-pea' ← κριοϝ 'ram'), WH I 212, Sl. 331-2, O 479, EI 106 (*k^hik^her- 'chick-pea' ~ 'garbanza'), 248-9 (Al thjerreⁿ < IE *k^her- 'grow') || ?σ A ***Kea**rtVmV > T ***Kea**rtmaⁿ 'pear' > MQp [CC] kertme 'pear', [AH] 'elma', QrB kertme, Nog kertpe 'pear', Qmq gertme 'wild pear (Holzbirne)'; T -b> OHg ≥xv, Hg koⁿrte, OHg ≥xi, Hg koⁿrtveⁿly 'pear'; ?? Tk Δ g'aⁿrmaⁿs'ik 'red dogwood, cornus sanguinea' ¶ Rs. W 257, Grøn. 141, Rl. II 1105, NogR 163, RKB 127, EWU 822 || ?φ M: WrO kedme(n), K1 κεδμη, {Rm.} kedmn. 'pear' (← T?) ¶ KW 222, Krg. 718, KRS 288 || pJ {S} *kuⁿ(n)ta m3 n3 'fruit' > OJ kuⁿdaⁿmoⁿoⁿ, J: T kudaⁿmono, K kuⁿdaⁿmoⁿoⁿ, Kg kudamonoⁿ ¶ S QJ #1101, Mr. 461 ¶¶ KW 222 (T, M), ≈ DQA #836 *kiⁿoⁿrteⁿ me 'pear, fruit' ◆ Sem. *-θ- and A *-tVmV may go back to the second part of composite nouns ◆ AD NM #61; S CNM 11 (≠ NrCs).

1135. ***K.ERV** (= ***K.ERU**?) 'hair' > HS: S: Gz k.ərnəb ~ k.ərnəb ~ k.ərnab, Tgy k.ərnəb 'eye-lash, eye-lid' ¶ L G 442 || IE: NaIE *k^her- 'hair' > OI *s'ala in ka'pucchalam 'tuft of hair on the hind part of the head' (cd with *kaput- 'head') (× 's'ala- 'hedgehog's needle' < N ***K.ejla** 'stalk, a hair?') || Gmc {Vr.} *xaⁿra 'hair' > ON haⁿr, NNr, Dn, Sw haⁿr, Dt haar, OSx, OHG haⁿr, NHG Haar, OFrs heⁿr, AS hæⁿr, NE hair || Lt s'eryⁿs 'bristle, animal's hair', Δ s'iryⁿs 'hair', Ltv sars (usually pl. sari) 'bristle, hair of horse's mane\tail; mane, hair', Lt s'eⁿr-ti-s (prs. s'eriūⁿos), Ltv seⁿrtieⁿs 'to lose one's hair'; Blt *s'arya > F harja 'bristle' ¶ ≈ WP I 427, ≈ P 583, M K I 156-7, Vr. 210, Vr. N 229, Schz. 160, Ho. 145, Ho. S 31, Kb. 434, KM 278, Frn. 973, ≈ EI 252 [*k^her(es)- ≈ (rough) hair, bristle'] || A: T *k'uⁿrk 'fur' > OT, MQp XIII, [CC] XIV kuⁿrk id., Chg xv kuⁿrk 'fur, wool', Tk kuⁿrk id., Ggz, Az, CrTt {Rl.} kuⁿrk 'fur coat', Tkm Δ kuⁿrk 'sheepskin coat', Chv κεⁿρεⁿАк кьрк, Δ кьⁿрⁿк 'fur coat' ¶ Cl. 741, Rs W 311, ET KQ 148-9, TL 475-6, Dr. TM III #1628, Rl. II 1457-9, Ash. VII 288, ≈ Jeg. 108 ◆ Identical with N ***k.aⁿrV** 'rope; to tie' [q.v.] ? ◆ T *uⁿ may be due to the labializing effect of the labial vw. *U of the next syll.

1136. ?? ***K.irV** 'edge, end' > HS: Eg N k.r 'end (of a book)', DEg k.r > Cpt кро kro, кра kra, хро kⁿro 'bank' ¶ EG V 58, Vc. 85 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *k.Vr- v. 'finish' > Hs k.aⁿreⁿ v. 'complete, finish', Buli {ChL} kⁿeru v. 'finish' || ECh: Kwn {J} kⁿl r id. ¶ Abr. H 486, Stl. ZCh 213 [#631], ChC, ChL, ≠ Sk. HCD 166 || A *kⁿir'aⁿ ~ *kira > T: [1] T *Kir > Chv хыр- (+ppa. of 3s: хыр-ь, хыгг-и) 'bank of a river, edge of a forest'; [2] T *Kir (= *kⁿir?) ≈ 'edge, border' [× N ***K.irHV** 'top, summit, crown of the head' (q.v.) × (??) N ***kur.VhV** 'hill, mountain' (q.v.) × (??) ***gUrV** ≈ 'mount, hill; edge, slope of a hill\mountain'] > OT QU {Cl.} 'dam', OT {Rs.} qir '(river)bank, dam', Ln qiy, Uz qir 'bank of river\lake', VTt, Bsh qⁿr, Qmq Δ xir, Qq qir 'edge, facet (гран-, ребро)', Tv qir id., 'side (of a solid)', Qzq, Qrg qir 'edge, facet', Alt qir id., 'river-bank', Xk xir 'edge, river-bank', Tlt/Sg {Rl.} qir 'edge' ('Ecke, Kante'), QK {B} qir id., edge, high bank', Qzq qir 'edge, facet', ET {Nj.} qir 'boundary (between plots of land), edge (as of a table)', VTt, Bsh qⁿr, Qzq, Qq, Tv qir 'edge (гран-, ребро)', StAlt qir, Xk xir 'edge (край, гран-)', ET {Nj.} qir 'boundary (between plots of land), edge (as of a table)', QK {B} qir id., edge, high bank', ET qir 'slope, hilly steppe, edge' [2] NaT *Kirig > Qmq qiry 'edge (край)', Sg xirig, Xk xiri, Yk kiri id., 'river-bank', Qrg qiruⁿ, ? Chv хырⁿ 'edge (край, кромка)', VTt qⁿryuⁿ 'edge, facet' [3] NaT *kⁿirgaⁿ 'edge' > OT [MhK] qiryay 'the selvages of a garment and its edge', OT Og [MhK] qiray, Az гьраг gⁿray, Tk kirak, kiran, Xlj qiraⁿy, ET qir(ry)aq, Δ {Jr.} qiryay, Ln qiryay, Uz qirⁿryay 'edge, bank', Tkm gira id., 'sea-shore', Uz qirra 'edge, facet', Tv xira 'a margin [кайма] (made of bone or metal) of the saddle pommel', qiri 'side (of a solid), facet'; T -b> M: WrM kirqag 'border, edge', as well as possibly Mnr H {SM} cⁿirⁿeⁿ 'bord, limite' & {T} cⁿireⁿ 'edge, brim of a hat' ¶ Cl. 641, 653, DTS 445, ET Q 225-7, 242-4, TL 95, Md. 70, 168 (*kⁿirV 'edge'), Jeg. 299, Fed. II 344, TkR 233, Nj. 623, Sht. 275, Jud. 493, BT 105, B DK 230, B DLT 175, B DChT 134, DT 172, TvR 278-9, 500, MED 470, 473, KW 232, Rs. W 265-6, Rl. II 732-3, Br. MT 155, DTS 445, TatR 310, BR 358, KrkR 428, BIG 300, Hüs. 92, JakR 211, SM 458, T 380 ¶ T *kⁿirgaⁿ has the expected initial *kⁿ-, while in *kir the lenis *k- (evidenced by Tv q-) still defies explanation || M *ⁿkira > [1] WrM kira, HIM xip 'slope; a strip (usually of horn) attached to the front and rear edges of the saddle' (homonymous with kira, xip 'summit\ridge of a mountain', ≠ N ***K.irHV** '¶'); M -b> Tg: Ewk kira, Oc kia ~ kiya, Ud {Shn.} k3aⁿ, {Krm.} kaⁿ, Ul, Ork, Nn qura id.; Lm qurⁿy ~ qurⁿan 'edge'; [2] WrM kirbegele- 'to trim, border; to furnish with a hem or fringe' ¶ MED 470-1, STM I 397 ¶¶ DQA #990 (A *kⁿaⁿreⁿ 'edge'; incl. T, M) || D (in SD) *kirⁿ- ({"GS} *k-) > Ml kirⁿi 'corner of the mouth', Kdg kiri 'lip' ¶ D #1591 || ÷ K *.qur- 'edge' ([to my mind]) ← K *.qur- 'ear' ¶¶ K 213, FS K 374-5, FS E 420.

1137. ***K.orE** 'to flay, bark', 'crust' > HS **kⁿ.uⁿrm, **kⁿ.ur-: CS *ⁿk.rm 'to bark; crust' > Ar √qrm v. G 'bark (a tree)', qarm-at- 'morceau de peau enlevé par incision du nez d'un chameau', MHb Murq% k.əruⁿm 'crust, membrane', JA amlr!qⁿ k.əraⁿmaⁿ 'skin, membrane', {Lv.} 'Haut, Kruste', JEA {Sl.} k.əraⁿmaⁿ 'membrane, thin skin', Sr ⁿroē k.əraⁿm, em. kəraⁿmaⁿ 'layer \ plate \ covering (of metal, wood, skin), bed-spread' [(× N ***K.URmV** 'to cover'): BHb √k.rm G 'cover above' (of skin, with skin), JA √k.rm G 'overlay, cover (as skin)', Sr √k.rm G 'overlay, plate, encrust' ¶ Lv. IV 381, Js. 1414, 1421, Sl. 1043-4,

BK 723-4, KB 1067, Br. 696, JPS 520 || B *-yurm-/*-yru-m- 'crust' > Ah a-yrum 'crust of bread', tə-yormit 'thick crust (of a wound)', Tz {Stm.}, Tmz {MT} a-yrum, Kb {Dl.} pl. i-yw̄arm-an 'bread' (← *'crust of bread') ¶ Fc. 1758, Stm. 160, MT 203-4, Dl. 626-7 || Ch {JS} *√kʷr 'skin' > WCh: SBc {Sh.}: Kir kʷa-r, Tala, Buli ku-r, Wnd kur id., Plc {ChL} ko-rî 'bark' (× N ***k.oRup.V** ~ ***k.aRup.V** 'bark of a tree' (ε?), 'skin' 'bark?') || NrBc: P' {Grgs.} kurri 'skin (of man)' || Hs k.i.rgi 'untanned ox-hide' || ECh: EDng {Fd.} kurgumne 'outré en cuir pour transporter le mil'; ?? Smr {J} ga-re', ga-re', Nd D {J} gə-re' 'skin' ¶ JS 231, JI II 296-7, Fd. 306, Ba. 609 ¶¶ But Bj {R} 'kʷərbe' (||R) ku-rbe) 'skin (Haut)' (R WBd 245) is better explained as going back to N ***k.oRup.V** ~ ***k.aRup.V** 'bark of a tree' (ε?), 'skin' 'bark' || IE (× N ***kURcV** 'scales, bark'): Ht kursa/i- 'skin, fleece, hide' || NaIE *krus- 'crust' (ffd. see ***kURcV**) ¶ Pv. IV 270-5, Ts. E I 656-7, ≈ WH I 295-7, Pln. II 690, ≈ EI 112-3, Kb. 803 || U *kora- v. 'flay, skin' > ObU {Ht.} *ko-r- > pVg {Ht.} *kō-r- > Vg: T kor-, LK xʷa-r-, xor-, MK kʷa-r-, LL kʷar--kʷa-r-, P kʷorət- v. 'peel, faly (schäle, enthauten)'; pOs {Ht.} *ko-r- > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y qo-r-, D/K/Nz/Kz/O xo-r- v. 'flay, bark' || ?φ Sm {Jn.} *kira°, {Hl.} *kira- v. 'flay' > Ne Т хъра (-c-), Ne O xir-a-, Ne F kirra-, Slq Tz {KKIH} ki-ri-, Kms {KD} k'ə-rə-ī'im, {Cs.} khirl'im, Koyb {Sp.} 3s кърле, Mt {Hl.} *kḷirā- v. 'flay' (Mt M {Sp.} кр'амъ 'I flay') || Y: OY K {Bil.} char, Y K {IN} xaap qa-r 'skin', {Ang. ← Jc.} xar ~ (?) xar 'Balg, Fell, Haut' ¶ Coll. 26, UEW 184, Ht. #306, Stn. D 542, Jn. 69, KKI 117, Hl. M #495, IN 332, IN RJ s.v. **кожа**, Ang. 252, ≈ Rd. UJ 46 [#66] (Y <b- U) || A *k'o-ru- > NaT °Ko-ru- > Osm {Rl.} ko-ru- v. 'die Haut abnehmen, abkratzen' ¶ Rl. II 1252 ¶ But T *k'o-ru-k 'bellows' (> OT ko-ru-k, Tkm ko-ru-k, Yk ku-rt, etc., cf. ET KQ 118) is either akin with or borrowed from M *ko-xerge 'bellows' (> WrM ko-gerge, HlM x' p' r, cf. MED 480) || M *ko-ru-su-n 'bark, peel, rind' > MM [S] korisu = ko-ru-su- 'skin, uppermost stratum of earth', WrM ko-ru-su-n, HlM xoepe (oeh) id., 'peel, rind', Kl ko-rsn. 'bark, hard crust, skin' ¶ H 104, MED 491, KW 240 || Tg *xura-hta n. 'bark' > Lm urt-, Ud wakta, uakta, Ul xoraqta ~ xuraqta, Ork xuraqta, Nn Nh/B xoraqta, ? WrMc uriḡa 'film, membrane'; Tg *xura- vt. 'cover with bark' > Lm ura-, Ork xura-la- ¶ STM II 282 || ? pKo {S} *ku-r 'oister' (← 'shell') > MKo ku-r > NKO kul ¶ S AJ 257 [#181] || ? J {S} *ku-ri ≈ 'shellfish (and its shell)' > OJ pama-guri > ItOJ qa-ma-gu-ri > J T hama-guri 'the shellfish Meretrix meretrix L.' ¶ S AJ 272 [#218] ¶¶ S AJ 38. 128 [fn. 75], 291 [#441] (A *k'ora- 'bark, shell'), ≈ DQA #1092 [A *k'i-ru 'bark, shell'; incl. M, Tg, Ko, J].

1138. ***k.oru** 'to bite, gnaw, chew, eat away' > HS: CS (or WS) *√k.rs. > Ar √qrδ (fiaraQa qaraδa / -qriδ-u) 'gnaw' (of mice), Ug k.rs. 'bite', ?σ Gz √k.rs. 'lacerate, tear away' (semantic infl. of √k.rs. 'incise, scar?') ¶ BK II 713, Ln. 2514-5, OLS 373, L G 440-1, 444 || IE: NaIE *kʷeru- v. 'chew' > OI 'carvati' 'grinds with the teeth, chews' || Gk [Hs.] πύρονος ὀμοῖ 'morsel, bit' || W pori v. 'graze, browse, eat, pasture', por'fau v. 'pasture, graze' ¶ P 642, F II 630-1, M K I 379, Fw. WE 49, YGM-1 366 ¶ IE *kʷeru- v. 'chew' × *kʷeru- v. 'crush' (< N ***k.urḷu** 'to hammer, pound') || K: G k.ril- 'to gnaw, make holes' (of woodworms) ¶ Chx. 631 || U: FU *koarV- v. 'bite' > Prm *kurtc'- 'bite (**укусит**)' > Z курчъны kurtc'c'ini, Vt куртчыны kurtc'ini || ?? Lp: OSw {LÖ} karva- 'rodere', Vfs {Lgc.} g-a-ra-wa°-sti 'beißen, schnappen' (going back to a FU root variant with *a- - probably due to vw. harmony) || ?? Chr kar- 'eat' (unless from *kac-k-, as supposed by UEW) || Hg harap- v. 'bite, take a bite out of sth.' ¶ UEW 129 (rejects the Lp and Chr cognates), LG 147 || D {tr.} *kor-, {GS} *kod- v. 'bite, nibble' > Tm kor-i v. 'nip off the husks of grain, nibble grain', Ml kor-ikka v. 'nibble (as a mouse); eat grains by nipping off the husk', Kn ko-uku, kor-aku, kur-uku, Tl kor-uku v. 'bite, gnaw', Kdg kori- 'eat grain by cracking husk' (of rats), 'strike' (of snakes), Tu kōzaḷ v. 'gnaw' (as rats), Klm kork- v. 'bite, sting, nibble', Nkr kork- v. 'bite', Prj kork- v. 'cut with the teeth, gnaw, nibble', Gdb, Gnd kork- v. 'gnaw', Knd kor-k- 'crush with the teeth, bite' ¶¶ D #2164, GS 149 [#377] ♦ IS I 358 [#234] [IE - A; supposes that the N √ *K.ora (i.e. {AD} ***K.urE**) 'worm' is identical with the etymon in question].

1139. 2 ***K.ourV** 'rock, isolated mountain' > HS: S *k.u-r- > Ar (coll.) qu-r- <δ> (sg.) qa-r-at- 'colline isolée, énorme rocher isolé' (× N ***k.arḷV?jV** 'pointed, sharp; point, peak, rock') ¶ BK II 833 || A *k'UrV- > NaT *k'orum 'rock(s); stones (fragments of rock)' (× <d- *Kor- 'crumble, collapse' [> Tkm Δ gor- id.]) > OT {Cl.} qorum 'a massive rock; pile of rocks', Xlj {DT} gurum 'Hügel, Anhöhe', ET Δ {Jr.} qoram d qoyam d qura-m 'rock', Qzq Δ qoru-m 'small stones', Qrg qorum 'pile of rocks (big rock stones); big stone (**валун**)', Alt, QK, Tb qorum 'fragments of rock (**россып**)', Tv xorum id., 'burial mound', Tf hōrum 'rock', Xk xorim id., 'very big rocks', QK/Shor/Tlt {Rl.} qorum 'Bergsturz; das Geröll, das sich durch Einstürzen von Feldmassen gebildet hat' ¶ Cl. 660, ET Q 80-1, Ra. 190, Jr. 252, Jud. 409, BT 88, Rl. II 562, BIG 279, TvR 485, B DChT 129, B DLT 166, DT 121 || Tg *xure 'mountain' > Ul xur3(n-), Ork xur3(n-) 'mountain, wood(s)', Nn Nh xur3-, Nn B xur3(n-), Nn KU ur3- id., 'wood(s)', Sln ur3 'mountain', Ewk ur3 d ur3- 'mountain, mountain woods', Neg uyz 'mountain, isolated hill (**сонка**)', Lm ur3k3n id., 'stone' ¶ STM II 289, S AJ 212 [#79] ¶¶ DQA #1148 [A *k'ori 'hill; embankment (**насып**), boundary'; incl. T, Tg] || ? U: FP *kurV 'hill, steep slope' (× N ***kurḷVhḷV** 'hill, mountain', q.v. ffd.) || ? D *kur- (||GS) *k- 'hill country' (× N ***kurḷVhḷV** 'hill', q.v. ffd.) ♦ There may have been other cognates, but because of reg. phonetic changes in some daughter lgs. they coalesced with reflexes of other roots. Namely, in lgs. that lost certain vowel oppositions the reflexes of N ***K.ourV** 'rock' may have coalesced with those of ***k.arḷV?jV** 'pointed, sharp; point, peak, rock' (q.v.).

1140. ?? ***K.uR'E1** (or ***K.uR1V1wE?**) 'worm, maggot' > A ***k'uRV** 'worm' > M ***qorV** > Kl T {Rm.} **χor** 'maggots of the gadfly'; M ***qoru-qay** 'worm' > MM [MA] **qoraqay**, [IM] **qoruqay**, WrM **qoruqay**, HIM **хорхой**, Kl **хорха**, {Rm.} **χорχα** 'worm', MM [HI] **qoroqay** 'insect', [IsV] **qorqay**, WrO **χороχοi** ~ **χороχai**, Dx **gugi**, Dgr {T} **χorgo**, Mnr {SM} **χorg-uī** 'worm, insect' ¶ KW 187-8, Pp. MA 302, 445, MED 970, T DnJ 116, T DgJ 177, SM 173, Krg. 283, Ms. H 90, Lg. VMI 45 || Tg ***lxju're** 'earthworm' > Ewk **u'r3**, Neg, Ud **uy3** ¶ STM 289 ¶ S AJ 54, 282 [#224] || T ***k' u-rt** 'worm' (× N ***ku?rVtdV** 'worm, parasytic insect', q.v. ffd.) ¶ ≈ DQA #1069 (***k'i-o-ro** 'worm, gadfly'; incl. M, T) || U ***ku-rV** > Sm {Jn.} ***ku-r** 'maggot, fly' > Ng {Cs.} **kir** 'maggots in tainted meat', {Mik.} **kir** 'fly', Kms {KD} **s'u-r** 'worm', d {KD} **s'urə-l'a-r**, {Cs.} **s'u'rea-r** 'fly', Koyb d {Sp.} **сурсари**, Mt {HL.} d ***ku-ra-r(a)** 'fly' (Mt M {Sp.} **куръ**, **куръ** id.) ¶ Jn. 79, HL. M #605 || IE: NaIE (att. in Sl) ***k1w1r wi-** 'worm' > Sl ***c'ъrvъ** 'worm' > OCS **ѡръвъ** **с'ръвъ**, Blg **чревъ**, SCr **cr v**, Slv **c'r v**, Cz, Slk **c'erv**, P **czerw**, OR, RChS **ѡръвъ** **с'ръвъ**, **ѡръвъ** **с'ръвъ**, **ѡръвъ** **с'ръвъ**, R **черв**, Uk **черв** ¶ ESSJ IV 171-2, ≈ Glh. 167-8 (unc. : Sl ***c'ъrvъ** < IE ***k'wer-** 'make'), ≠ EI 649 (Sl ***c'ъrvъ** < IE ***k'w1r-mi-**) || ?? HS: ECh: Ll {Cp.} **kara** 'louse', Bdy **ku-ra-ne** 'flea of fowls', Mkl {J} **ku ri-le** 'larva of locust' (× N ***ku?rVtdV** '¶') || WCh: Hs **k.wa rk.wa'ta** ~ **kwarkwa'ta** 'louse' ¶ AIJ 92, 156, J LM 129, ChC, Ba. 690, Abr. H 592 ♦ The A long vw. and *w in IE (Sl) and Hs may point to a N ***-w-** (***K.uR1V1wE**) ♦ ≈ IS I 358 [#234] (***K.orā** 'to gnaw; worm': IE ***k'w1r-mi-**, A [M, T ***Ku-rt** 'worm']). Cp. N ***K.uRmV** 'worm, insect', ***k.fu'R1V1dV** ~ ***k.ur1.V1V** 'stinging insect', ***k.irK1V** 'stinging insect' and ***k.ER.V3'V** 'hornet, wasp' (some of them originally connected as derived or compound words?).

1141. ***k.ur'fu1** or ***k.u'r'fu1** 'foot, hoof' (→ 'hand') > A {ADb.} ***k'uru** > Tg ***xu-ru-n** 'hoof' > Ewk **uru-n**, Ork **χu-rv** 'hoof (of a reindeer)', Orc **u'ŋki**, Ud **u**, Nn Nh **χo-ro** ~ **χo-roa**, Nn B **χoro(n-)** 'hoof'; Tg ***xuru** 'handful' > Ewk **ur**, **uru**, Ud **u**, Ul, Orc **xuru** ~ **xurū**, Nn **xoro** ¶ STM II 287-8 || M ***quru-yu** 'finger, toe' (← 'hoof') > MM [IM] **quryan**, [IsV] **quru-vun**, [MA, LV] **quru-n**, WrM **qurugun**, HIM **хыру**, Mnr H {SM} **χuri**, {Pot.} **хур**, Mnr M {Pot.} **кыру**, MMgl [Z] **quru-n**, Mgl {Rm.} **quru-n**, Dx {T} **gurun**, Dg {T} **qoro** 'finger, toe' ¶ MED 991, Pot. 417, Pp. MA 312, 445, Pp. L III 63, Iw. 129, Rm. M 32, SM 185, T 378, T DgJ 30, T DnJ 117 || IE: NaIE ***kern-/*korn-** (or ***k-orn-**, if the Sl cognate is rejected) 'hoof, (?) handle' > Clt: W, Crn **carn** 'hoof', OBr **carn** id. ('ungula caballi, sabot de cheval'), Br **karn** 'hoof' ('sabot de bête') || ? Sl ***cernъ** 'handle' > Blg, R **чепен** 'handle, haft, graft', SCr **cre-n**, Slv **c're-n**, HLs **c'rona**, P **trzon** id. ¶ YGM-1 76, Flr. 97, Hm. 426, ESSJ IV 69-70, ≠ P 576 (< ***k-er-** 'das Oberste am Körper'), ≠ EI 272 (W **carn** < IE ***k-r-nom** 'horn') || U: FP ***kurmV** 'hollow of the hand' > Chr H **кормъж** 'кормъж', Chr L/Uf/B **кормъж** id., 'handful' : Mk **күрмөз** ~ **kurməz** 'handful' : Prm {LG} ***ku-rim** 'hollow hand' > StZ **къръм** 'hand', Z I/Ud, Prmk **kirim** 'hollow of the hand, handful', Yz **ka'ram**, Vt **къръм** 'handful' ¶ UEW 677, MRS 223, Ker. II 73, Ep. 46, Ü 75, LG 154, Lt. J 132 || D {tr.} ***kur-V1ŋjko** ({GS} ***kud.un** [?]) 'thigh' (× N ***gur'i1(dV)** 'hip, side', q.v. ffd.) ♦ If the Sl cognate is accepted, the IE √ has an intial ***k-**, in that case the pN rec. must be ***k.ur'fu1** (*u > *u₁ lost in IE before the root-final sonant). But in this case the (otherwise plausible) connection of the N etymon with the cd ***k.fu''ru-γVcV** 'shin' (with a front vw. suggested by IE ***k-** in ***k-ru-s-**) is ruled out. Otherwise, if the *qu*. Slavic cognate ***cernъ** 'handle' is rejected, the N etymon is likely to be ***k.u'r'fu1**, in accordance with its connection with ***k.fu''ru-γVcV** ♦ The D, IE and U cognates are likely to go back to a cd or cds (≈ ***k.fu''r'fu1 NV...**).

1142. ***K.urV** (or ***K.oruV**) 'to plait/wattle/tie together' > IE: NaIE ***k'wer1u1-** 'build, make' (-d > ***k'wer1u1-** 'pot, kettle') > OI **ka-ro-ti**, **kar1-n.o-ti** (pp. **kr1-ta-**) 'does, makes', Av **c'o-rət** 'er schafft', **kərənao** 'they will make', YAv **kərəta-**, OPrs [unvocalized script] **krt** pp. 'made', KhS **kar** 'do, make'; OI **ca-ru-** 'pot, kettle' || W **paraf** 'I make, accomplish'; OIr **cruth**, W **pryd** 'form (Gestalt)'; OIr **co(i)re**, W **pair** 'kettle' || ON **hverr**, OHG (h)wer 'kettle', AS **hwer** 'kettle, pot' || BSl: [1] Lt **ku'rti** 'to make up, create, build', Pru **ku-ra** 3s p. 'built' or 3s prs. 'builds' : Sl ***c'ara** 'cup, bowl, goblet' > OR **чара** **с'ара**, P **czara** id., R **чара** 'goblet', Uk **чара**, R, Uk **чарка** 'wineglass'; ??? ChS **къръни** **кърс'ъji** and R **† корч**, **корчий** 'blacksmith, boiler-maker' (more likely to be a loan from T, smth. like OQp ***qurc'-c'1-d** OQp **qurc'** 'steel' (cf. Cl. 647) [?σ [2] (→ ***practive** withchcraft): Lt **kerai** pl. 'witchkraft, spell, sorcery', **kere** 'ti 'to practice witchcraft' : Sl ***c'argъ**, ***c'ara** 'witchcraft, magic, spell' > OCS, RChS, OR **чаръ** **с'аръ**, RChS, OR **чара** **с'ара** 'spell, witchkraft', Cr **c'ara**, Slv **c'a-r**, **c'a-ra**, Cz **c'a-ry** id., P **czary**, R **чарыid.**, 'charm', Blg **чар** 'charm', Uk **чар** 'magic potion' ¶ On the typological acceptability of the semantic change 'make' → 'practice witchcraft' see Bern. I 136-7 and Bu. 494-6 (≡σ: Sp **hechizo** < L **facticus**); an alt. connection of the BSl stem for 'witchcraft' is NaIE ***kar-** v. 'abuse, blame, punish' (< N ***k.arV** 'to curse, scold, punish'), because abusing and blaming may be originally perceived as magic ¶ ≈ P 641-2, EI 362 (***k'wer-** 'do, make, build'), M K I 169, 258, M E I 307-9, Frn. 241-2, 319, Vs. IV 316-7, Vn. C 256, Vr. 272, Ho. 181, Kb. 1170, OsS 439, En. 199, Tp. P K-L 300-7, ESSJ IV 21-6, Glh. 171-2 || U ***kurV** 'to fold, bind, tie with string' > F **kuro-** v. 'gather, pucker up (in a garment)', {UEW} 'fälteln, mit Falten versehen, kräuseln; abschnüren, schnüren', **kure** 'gather, pucker; wrinkle, crumple; fold' : pLp {Lr.} ***kor3-** 'tie together' > Lp: S {Hs.} **ga'rredh** '(an-um-zu-zusammen-)binden', Vfs {Lgc.} **körro-t** 'tie together', L {LLO} **ka'rra-t** 'tie/stitch together (with strings, twigs, root fibres, etc.)', N {N} **go'rra-** 'tie together', Kld **ko'rra-d** v. 'tie' || Sm {Jn.} ***ku(y)ra** °, {HL.} ***kura-** v. 'tie, plait', vi. ***kurъ-** 'be tied, plaited' > Ne T **хыраc** id., {Lh.} **χu-ra** 'die Last im Schlitten festschnüren', Ne F {Lh.} **kur-ъ** **as** id., Ng {Mik.} **ku'ru-d'a** 'entangle, enmesh

(запутат-), Slq Tz {KKIH} kuri- id., 'to bandage (забинтоват-), En {Ter.} 3s aor. sbcj. кyпaзa 'he tied up, strapped (увязал)', Kms {KD} k'u'r'l'a'm, Koyb {Sp.} кyрлuмb, Mt {Hl.} *kurā- v. 'plait' (Mt M {Sp.} кyрaмb 'I plait') || pY {IN} *kur- > Y K {Jc.} кy' pit 'сцепившис-' ({Ang.} 'sich verkettet habend') || A variant FU (FP) stem *korV (proposed in IS I 359) > Krl {It.} koruo- v. 'stitch' || pLp {Lr.} *kōrō- 'sew' > Lp: S {Hs.} goa°rudh, L {LLO} ka°rro't, N {N} goarrot, Kld koarreδ || Prm {LG} *kōr- > Z коep- kзr- 'gather (in a garment)' || U *kurV ~ *korV is probably the source of some words for wicker-work: Chr E kuruks° 'basket of bark' || ObU {Ht.} *ku-rāy ~ *kī-rāy 'sack' > pVg *ku-rāy > Vg: T ko-rāw / pl. ko(:)rkāt, LK xu-ri, MK kuri, UK ku-ri, P ku-riy / pl. kurret, NV/SV ku-ri, LL ku-ri / kurrāt, UL/Ss xu-riy; pOs *kīrāy id. > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y qīrāy, D/K xerā, Nz xī-rā, Kz xī-r, O xir || Sm *kor 'vessel' > Ne T xopⁱ xō-r? 'bucket, keg', 'Fass', Ne F P {Lh.} ko'ī 'birchbark bucket', Ng {Ter.} кyp, {Cs.} ku'r 'barrel', En {Cs.} ku? id., 'box (Kiste)', Slq Tm {KD} koḡ n3'a° 'birchbark basket', Kms {KD} qō-ri? 'small box for fat' || UEW 215, Coll. 29, Lr. ##459, 480, Lgc. ##2568, 2668, Hs. 566, TI 149, It. LC 115 (Lp N goarrot, Krl), LG 141, Jn. 74, 76, KKI 121, Hl. M #601, Ht. #321, IN 230, Ang. 130 || A {SDM97} *kⁱ juru 'wattle, fence, enclosure, building' > T *Kur- 'put sth. in working order, erect (a building), establish' > XwT xim qur- 'set up', Chg xv qur- id., 'erect', Tk kur- 'install, build', Tkm, Az gur-, Uz, ET, Nog, Qmq qur-, VTt kop- qḡ-r-, Bsh °op- qḡ-r- 'build, erect', Qzq qu-r-, Qq, Qrg qur- 'set up, establish, build' || Cl. 643, Rl. II 920, ET Q 156-7 || ??σ M: [1] *qori- 'enclose, shut in' (× N *K. oHri 'to cover, protect', q.v.) > WrM qori-, HIM хори- id., Mnr xūori- 'enfermer, enprisonner, mettre à l'étable'; M *qori'yul > WrM qorigul, HIM хориул 'enclosure, enclosed place'; M *qori'y'ayan 'courtyard with houses' > MM [S] qoriya'an 'Hofraum, umfriedeter Platz, Schutzwehr', [HI] qoriyan 'cour avec habitations', WrM qoriyan ~ qoruga, HIM xopoo 'courtyard, enclosure', Dg {T} xor'e- 'courtyard, fence', {Mr.} horie- id., 'stockade for horses & cattle, corral' || [2] M *ku-riyen > MM [HI] {Ms., Lew.} gu-riyen 'enclos', WrM ku-riyen, HIM x*pyy 'anything girdling \ encircling \ enclosed; fence; enclosure, yard', WrO ku-re- 'enclosure, monastery', Kl κ*ρ-, {Rm.} ku-re- 'monastery; circle (for games)'; WrM ku-riyele-, HIM x*pyyly- v. 'fence off, enclose', WrO ku-re-le- 'surround, encircle' || Ms. H 58, 90, MED 506, 966-7, H 67, Lew. II 39, SM 183, T DgJ 177, Mr. D 164, Krg. 758, KRS 326, KW 247 || AdS of Tg *kori 'to build (out of logs)', 'building' (basically from N *kor'u ~ *koRⁱVjy 'stick, log', q.v. ffd., as can be seen from Tg *k- < N *k-) || ? pJ {S} *kuru-wa 'rampart of a fortress, quarter in a city' > OJ kuruwa id., J: T ku ruwa, K ku ru' wa', Kg kuruwa 'an enclosure, quarter in a city; district' || S QJ #891 || DQA #931 (A *kuri 'wattle, fence, enclosure, building': T, M *ku-riyen, Tg, Ko, J) || D (in SD) *kurVv-, *kur- 'basket' (× N *kⁱ u° rryVpV 'sack, wicker basket', q.v. ffd.) || ? HS: CS *kⁱ Vwr- 'thread' > Hb ruq kⁱ u-r 'thin thread, spider's web', Ar qawr- 'good and strong cotton-rope; new cotton' || KB 1020, KBR 1091, BK II 833 ♦ IS I 359-60 [#236] ♦ D *-r- suggests the presence of some cns. following *r in the pre-history of D (reg.: D *-r- < N *r + another cns.) The most probable additional cns. for this case is *w or *y (the lrs. are ruled out for lack of traces in S and IE). This pre-D *w may go back to N *-u or *u°. This conjecture helps to solve the problem of the unstable representation of the labial vw. of the first syll.: IE *k^wer-, U *korV, Tg *kⁱori and (if belonging here) M *qorV suggest *o, while U and D *kurV point to *u. If the final vw. was *u or *u°, the ancient N vw. of the first syll. may have been *o, while *u in D and in one of the variant U stems may be due to regr. as. Direct traces of this final *u° may be discerned in OI ca'ru and in D (Ml kurutti, Kn kurve, Tu kurvæ) ♦ Gr. II #258 (*kur 'make') [IE, U, A, J, Ai].

1143. *kⁱurV (or *kⁱorV?) 'short' > IE: NaIE *ker-t-, *ker-... 'short' > OI krⁱ 'dhu- 'shortened', Av kərədus°a- 'in Kürze' || L curtus 'short' || Sl *kor't-ъкъ id. (f. *ko'rtъka, ntr. *ko'rtъko) > ChS кpaтъкъ kratъкъ, Blg 'кpaтък, ScR kra'tak, Slv kra'tek, Cz kra'tky', P kro'tki, R ko'pokий, 'короток' || ?ф Gmc: ON kortr, kurtr, OSx kurt, OHG kurz^d churz, NHG kurz || WH I 316-7, M K I 260, M E I 393, ESSJ XI 101-4, Glh. 345, Vr. 327, Ho. S 44, Kb. 575, Schz. 187, KM 414 || IE *ker- < **keu-r- due to the law requiring the loss of any sonant preceding the final sonant of the √. Gmc *k- for *h- is to be explained || The connection with IE *(s)kert- 'to cut' (if any) is secondary || HS: WS *√kry 'be short' > Sr √kry (pf. Ōri° kəri ~ ÆRo° kəra-) 'be short', Sq {L} kiri 'be short' || Br. 342, L LS 225 || B *√kry 'be too short' (of stature, etc.) > SlI kri (pf. ikri) 'be short', Kb √kry (inv. əmri) 'être malingre, de petite taille pour son âge', ? Ah əkru 'avoir une petite figure chiffonnée', ??ф Zng {TC} yikyiy 'devenir court' || Ds. 79, DI. 421, Fc. 842, DCTC 291 || A *k'orV 'short; be diminished' > NaT *Kora- > OT qora- 'be diminished, suffer losses', Qrg qoro- vi. 'diminish, decrease', Tlt qoro- 'sich verkleinern, sich verringern, abnehmen', Xk {BIG} vi. xora- 'diminish', Sg/Qb/Shor {Rl.} qora- 'sich vermindern' || Cl. 645, Rl. II 551-2, Jud. 407 || M *qoru- vi. 'diminish, decrease' > WrM qoru-, HIM xopo-, Kl {KRS} xop- id., Kl {Rm.} xor- 'knapper\weniger\kürzer sein\werden', ? MM [S] qoro- {H} 'verbrauchen, vergeuden, abschaffen' || MED 968, KW 188, H 68, KRS 600 || Tg *xu-rum- 'short' > Nn xurumi, Ork xurumi, xurdumi, Ul xurmi, Orc u-mi, Ewk, Lm urum-kun, Sol. u ru_ḡku(n) id., Ewk urumu-r- vt. 'shorten' || STM II 287-8, Ci. 326, Vas. 454 || pKo {S} kor- vi. 'diminish' > Nko kol-da || Rm. SKE 122, S AJ 257 [#177] || S AJ 292 [#435] || D *kur- ({}GS} *k-) 'short' (of stature) > Tm, Tl kur_u 'short, dwarfish', Ml kur_u 'short, little, brief', Kt ku-r 'shortness of stature', Td kur_x- 'be short', kwar_- 'be reduced in size or esteem', Kn kur_u 'smallness', kor_e 'grow little\less\short, diminish', Kdg koru 'defect, deficiency', korate 'diminishing', Tu kora 'brief, short', kuru 'little, small', Gnd M kurra- 'short of stature', Knd kur_i

'short, shortness'; ?? D *ku-r̥- > Tm ku-r̥.ai- 'that which is short' ¶¶ D ##1851. 1914 ◇ IS MS 345, IS I 367-8 (*K.Ura 'short'; HS [S, Ch], D, A, ?IE).

1144. *k.u-r̥V(-c'V) ~ *k.urE(-c'V) 'to run, run away' > K *k.urc̥χl- > G k.urc̥χl- v. 'run away, race, gallop' ¶ Chx. 645-6 ¶ IE: NaIE *kers- v. 'run' > L curro / cucurri / cursum v. 'run' [curr(e)- < *kr̥so-] ¶ Gk 'επι-κουροϋ 'assistant' (← *'running to help') (-κουροϋ < *korso-s ÷ L cursus n. act. 'run') ¶ MW carrawe > W † carrog 'torrent' ¶ MHG hurren vi. 'to move quickly, hasten' ¶ Lt kar̃s̃ti (prs. kars̃iũ) v. 'go quickly, run' ¶ pTc {Ad.} *kwa-r̥sa-r̥ > Tc B kwarsa-r̥, A kursa-r̥ {Wn.} 'mile, vehicle', {Ad.} 'league; course, path' † > NaIE *kr̥so-s 'vehicle, chariot' > L currus 'chariot' ¶ Clt: OIr carr 'vehicle' ({Vn.} 'charette, fardier, camion, voiture'), MW carr, W car, OBr carr 'vehicle', Br karr 'voiture, char', Gl [ED] {Billy} καρροϋ, καρρον 'char à l'usage militaire' > L carrus 'four-wheeled baggage-waggon' ¶ P 583-4, ≈ EI 491 (*k̃ers- 'run' with unj. *k̃-), WH I 215, F I 537-8, Vn. C 41-2, Flr. 97, YGM-I 77, Billy 44, Lx. 96, Frn. 224, Wn. 245, Ad. 234, Ad. H 17 ¶¶ IE *kers- < pre-IE *k.eu-rs- with loss of a glide *u- before a sonant ¶ U *ku-r̥i- > Sm {Jn.} *ku-r̥g 'run away, flee' > En B {Cs.} 3s aor. simi 'er lief davon' (< *ku-r̥wə-?), Ne T d c-рмбāā-c-, T O {Lh.} s'u-r̥mb_a- v. 'run' (< *ku-r̥ə-mpV-), Ne F {Lh.} s'u-r̥βa- id., ? Slq Nr {Cs.} s'o-r̥mba 'es tropft, fließt', Kms {KD} s'u-r̥l'em 'run' ¶ Jn. 79, Ter. 590-1, Cs. 132, KD 66 ¶ Not here F karata 'run away' (⇔ AD GD #166) ¶ A: NaT *k̃i-ju-r̥a- v. 'run away, desert' > OT ku-r̥a- id., SbTt Tv/Tar (= Qurdaq, Turali) {Rl.} ku-r̥a- 'auseinanderlaufen, auseinanderfließen', Yk ku-r̥a- 'flee, go away', ku-r̥a-n- vi. 'run away, hide, avoid' ¶ Cl. 737, Rs. W 320, ET KQ 146, DTS 238, Rl. II 1448-9, Pek. 1226, JkR 201 ¶ NKo kilk- [kɪk-] 'run away, escape' (of a criminal) ¶ Rm. SKE 115, Gale 126, S QK #1112 ¶ Tg *kora- > Ewk koro- 'drive away' ¶ STM I 416 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #930 [A *kure 'to run, quick'; incl. T, Ko, Tg] ◇ ≈ Gr. II #319 (IE, Sm, A, Ko, Ai, Gil + err. FU + qu. CK).

1145. *K.oHri 'to cover, protect, guard' > A *k'o-r̥V 'protect, guard (i. a., by covering, fencing in)' > NaT *Ko-r̥i- > OT {Cl.} qorri- v. 'fence in, protect (a piece of ground)', Chg xv qoru- v. 'restrict, protect', Chg [MA] qoru- 'defend', Qrg qoru- 'protect (against sth.), guard, fence in', Tk koru- v. 'protect, defend, spare', Tkm go-r̥a- 'to protect (against so.\sth.), defend' ({ET} qo-r̥a-), Az goru-, Qmq, ET qoru-, Qrlq qorri-, Uz qori- 'guard, protect, defend', Qzq inf. Īopy qoruw, Nog qorri- v. 'defend', StAlt qoru 'defence, (protective) fence (ограждение)', Tv xoru- v. 'forbid', vi. 'lurk\hide out of fright' (of birds and other animals); ? Chg {Rs.} qorya- 'mit einer Mauer umgeben' ¶ Cl. 645-6, Rs. W 282, ET Q 76-8, TkR 189, Jud. 409, BT 88 ¶ M *qori- 'protect; shut in, confine' (× N *K.urV~*K.oru 'to plait/wattle/tie together', q.v.) > MM [S] d qori-laldu- 'sich gegenseitig oder einer dem andern (den Zutritt) absperren', ? qoriya\an 'Hofraum, umfriedeter Platz, Schutzwehr', WrM qori-, HlM xori- 'protect, prohibit; shut in, confine', Ord qori- 'forbid', Mnr H {SM} χuori- 'enfermer, emprisonner, mettre à l'étable, prohiber, défendre'; MM [MA] qori- v. 'defend' (× < OT or MT qorri- id.) ¶ Pp. MA 303, MED 966, SM 183 ¶ Tg *xura- ({SDM97} *xura-) 'escape a danger\death, return to life, recover (from an illness)' > Ewk ura- ~ u-ra-, Ud uya-, Nn Nh xora-, Lm u-r- 'escape a danger\death', Lm u-r-, Ul xora-, xu-ra-, Ork xu-ra-, Nn Nh/B xorago- 'regain consciousness', Ewk ura- ~ u-ra- vt. 'save (so.)', Sln d urgi-, Lm vr- 'recover (from an illness)', Lm u-r, Neg oyaygi-, Orc uwa- ~ uya-, Ul xora- ~ xu-ra- 'return to life' ¶ STM II 282 ¶ pKo {S} *ka-r̥i- v. 'cover, shield' > MKo ka-r̥i-, NKo kari- ¶ S QK #742, Nam 13, MLC 13 ¶¶ DQA #1131 (A *k'o-ra-qu 'to protect, guard'), Rm. SKE 98 ¶ HS: WCh: Tng ko-r̥ne- v. 'protect, guard, keep, preserve, shelter' ¶ Ang {Flk.} k̃ir 'to tend (as of cattle)', Su {J} kye-r̥ 'hüten, bewachen; füttern' ¶ ? [× N *qaru.V 'keep [sth.] out of sight, hide'] Hs ka-r̥e- v. 'protect, guard; interpose [sth.] to screen from view', ka-r̥i-ya 'protection; interposing an object to prevent [sth.] from being seen\hit; screening off a place' ¶ Stl. ZCh 210 [#604] (pWCh *ka-yar- 'protect, guard'), Flk. s.v. k̃ir, J S I 71, J T 102, Ba. 567, 570, ≈ Sk. HCD 137 ¶ BK II 719 ¶ ? SC: Kz k̃ulum- vi. 'hide' (acc. to Ehret, Kz -l- goes back to pSC *r-) [× N *qaru.V '↑'] ¶ E K 14, E SC 254 ¶¶ i ÷ Eg XIX k̃r̥.w 'shield', because Cpt βα- cal d βαλ cal points to an Eg [I] (EG V 59, ≠ Sk. HCD 137) ¶ σ U: FU *korV (or *-u-) 'roof, covering (Bezug) of an object' > pLp *ko-r̥- > Lp N {N} goara-n 'hairy skin covering fastened round a reindeer's drag-rope' ¶ ObU *ku-r̥ > pVg *kuri- > Vg: UL xuri 'roof of a boat', Ss xa-p-xuri id. (xa-p is 'boat'), xuri 'roof, birch-bark tilt of a sledge'; pOs ko-r̥a 'roof/tilt (over a boat/sledge), cover' > Os V/Vy/Ty/Y qo-r̥a id. (V/Vy kiriw qo-r̥a 'roof a boat', pec̃ka-n qo-r̥a 'case of a rifle', Ty/Y a-γw̃al qo-r̥a 'tilt of a sledge', Ty sa-k qo-r̥a 'cover of a coat'), V/Y qo-r̥a 'roof (of a house)', D xo-r̥a 'birch-bark tilt of a boat, leathern case of a rifle', Nz xo-r̥a, Kz/O xo-r̥a 'roof/tilt of a boat/sledge' ¶ UEW 188, Coll. 79, Ht. #313, Trj. S 184, Stn. D 548-9.

1146. *k.u-lw̃r̥E' (severe) cold' > HS: WS *k.urr- 'cold' (noun) > BHb r7q kor, Ar qurr-, Sr k̃u-r̥-a-, Gz k̃.w̃err id.; CS *k̃arr- adj. 'cold' > BHb rq@ k̃ar, Ar qarr- id. ¶ L G 443-4, KB 1052-3, 1071-2 ¶ EC *k̃orra > Or {Grg.} k̃orra 'cold, coldness', k̃orra v. 'freeze, make cold', {Th.} k̃orra 'freddo intenso, gelo', k̃orru 'congelarsi', Or M {AD} k̃orra 'cold, hoar-frost', Sd {Gs.} k̃orra- 'become\feel cold, freeze', k̃orra 'frost, hoar-frost, severe cold', Ged {Hd.} k̃o-rra 'frost' ¶ Gs. 269, Grg. 332, Th. 280, Hd. 251 ¶ ? B *√krr (× N *k̃i-r̥u-qa 'ice, hoar-frost') > Rf ak̃arra 'grêle' ¶ Rn. 343 ¶ K *k̃.w̃a-r̥- > Sv UB/LB/L/LB {TK} k̃.w̃arem, Ln {TK} k̃.w̃a-rem 'ice', Sv {Ni.} k̃.w̃arem 'frost, ice', lu-k̃ura-me 'frozen', Sv UB {GP} k̃.w̃arem 'ice', k̃.w̃armob 'frost, freezing', li-k̃.w̃remi v. 'freeze' ¶ GP 130, 156, Ni. s.v. лудь, морозь, мурзнут-, мурзлый, TK 352 ¶ U *ku-lw̃r̥X 'hoar-frost' > F kuura, Krl A ku-r̥u id., 'white frost', Es † kuureg, Δ kuurukene (ge. kuurukese) 'kleiner, über

den Weg gewechter Schneestreifen' : pLp *korV > Lp L {LLO} kārra^hlahka 'ice crust on trees, sheet ice (Glatteis)', kārro⁻ 'hoar-frost covers the trees' : pPrm {LG} *gu'er 'white frost, hoar-frost' > Vt gir, Vt Tl gi3r, Vt NE gier id., Z rьep gi3r, Z US gi3r, Z UV giver 'hoar-frost' : ? Hg † ho'harmat 'hoar-frost', Hg harmat 'dew' || ? Sm: Slq UKe {KD} kur 'fine snow, hoar-frost', Kms {KD} quro 'Reif, Frost' ¶ UEW 215 (U *kura), SK 251, LLO 336, LG 85, KD 34 || A: M *ko⁻ru⁻ v. 'cool off, freeze, congeal' > MM *ko⁻r- (MM [HI] p. pf. ko⁻rbei⁻) v. 'freeze, congeal', WrM ko⁻ru⁻, HIM хоерое, Kl ko⁻r- id., 'cool off, become cold', Ord {SM} k⁻o⁻r-, Mnr k⁻uori- v. 'freeze, congeal'; WrM ko⁻r, HIM {Gl} xo⁻r 'snow (frozen to ice) on grass', {Luv.} xo⁻r car 'hardened snow' (absence of any final vw. due to the infl. of T *Ku⁻rt?) ¶ KW 240, MED 490, KRS 319, SM 215, Ms. H 72, Gl. III 665, Luv. 555 || T *k⁻u⁻rt > T Δ ku⁻rt, VTt {Rs., TatR} κ⁻ pt κ⁻ rt 'heap of snow, snow-drift', VTt {Rl.} ku⁻rt 'hochaufgestürmter Schnee', Shor {Rl.} ku⁻rt 'avalanche', ET Tr {Rl.} ku⁻rt 'frisch gefallener Schnee', Qmq, Alt ku⁻rt, Chv kьrt, Δ {Md.} κ⁻ rt 'snow-drift'; d : T *k⁻o⁻rt⁻ik 'snow-drift, deep snow' > OT, Tlt {Rl.} ko⁻rtu⁻k, Xk ko⁻rtuk, Tv xo⁻rtu⁻k, Tk Δ, Qrg ku⁻rtu⁻k, Qzq ku⁻rti⁻k, Nog ku⁻rtik, Yk ku⁻rju⁻k ¶ Cl. 739, ET KQ 149-50, Rl. II 461, Rs. W 311, TatR 328, Md. 55, 170 (k⁻o⁻u⁻rt⁻ik) || ?ϕ Tg {DQA} *^okuri- (i.e. *ku⁻rⁱl-) ≈ 'freeze' > Ewk kurer- 'cover (windows) with ice, freeze (on windows)', kurilkz 'snow-drift (сугроб, намет)' after a snow-storm ¶ STM I 436-7 ¶ The Tg cognate is problematic because of the cns. *k- (for the expected *x-) (<B-M?) || pJ {S} *kz⁻r- 'freeze' > OJ ko⁻r-, J: T/Kg ko⁻r-, K ko⁻r- ¶ S QJ #618, Mr. 713 ¶¶ DQA 886 (A *ko⁻re 'to freeze').

1147. *k.ayerV '∈ bark, film' > A *k⁻ayErV > M *qayir⁻V_J-sun 'scales' > MM [HI] qairsun 'fish scales', WrM qairsun ~ qairasun, HIM хайрс 'scales (of fishes and reptiles)', Kl Ō {Rm.} xa⁻rsn⁻ 'scales, hard bark, callosity' ¶ Ms. H 86, MED 914, KW 180 || T: [1] VTt {Rs.} qayraq 'hard tumour' (homonymy with qayraq 'whetstone' causes a popular et.: 'tumour as hard as a whetstone'), VTt qayr⁻ 'bark, lime bast (кора, луб, кор-й)', Chv: L хуйа⁻р хуу⁻г, H {Md.} хоу⁻г 'bark', ? Qzq qayraq 'hard ground/bottom (of lakes/river)' || [2] T *k⁻u⁻rt⁻ 'bark of a tree' (*r⁻ < *yr?) > OT {Cl.} qa⁻z ~ qa⁻s, OT U qas, Qb {Rs.} qas, Tlt {Rl.} qa⁻za 'birch bark', Az Δ gazmay 'a crust of bread which remains on the walls of the furnace' ¶ Cl. 665, Rs. W 223, Rl. II 363, TatR 212, MM 423, Fed. II 352 ¶ SDM95 (s.v. *k⁻ejir), SDM97 155 (pA *k⁻eyro) || Tg *xere- v. 'bark (a tree)' > WrMc ere- v. 'bark a birch-tree', Ul x3r3- v. 'scale (dried fish skin)', Tg *xere-kte n. 'bark, skin' > Ewk 3r3kt3 id., Neg 3y3kt3, Ul, Ork, Nn Nh/B x3r3kt3, Orc 3⁻kt3 'skin', Lm 3rt3 id., 'scales' ¶ STM II 466-7 || ? pKo {S} *ka⁻r-c⁻h⁻i⁻ə⁻η > MKo ka⁻r-c⁻h⁻i⁻ə⁻η 'young skin of a plant' (mentioned in SDM95, but absent in SDM97 and DQA) || pJ *ka⁻ra 'shell' > OJ ka⁻ra, J: T kara⁻, K ka⁻ra⁻, Kg ka⁻ra ¶ S QJ #480, Mr. 438 ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. *k⁻ejro 'bark', ≈ DQA #996 (A *k⁻e⁻r⁻a 'bark': M, Tg, J, T *Kar⁻), S AJ 38 || IE: NaIE *ker- 'skin, hide, bark', (<B) *kermen- 'skin' > OI 'carma 'skin, hide', Av c⁻arəman- 'hide, leather', OPrs c⁻arman- 'leather' || L corium 'thick skin, hide, bark' || Gk κο⁻ροκο⁻ 'leather sack' || Clt: ? W corwg, cwrwg 'coracle' (unless <B- NE) || Pru ke⁻rmens 'body', ? Lt karna⁻ ~ karda⁻ 'lime-bast' : Sl *kora 'bark' > OCS кора kora, Blg, R ko⁻pa, SCr ko⁻ra, Slv ko⁻ra, Cz ku⁻ra, P kora id. ¶¶ P 939-41 (does not distinguish between the IE √ in question and other *ker- and *(s)ker-roots), M K I 378, F II 63-4, YGM-I 100, ≈ Frn. 221, En. 192, Tp. P I-K 326-31, ESSJ XI 44-5, Glh. 332-3, WH I 256, ≈ EI 522 (*kermen; unc. : <B- *(s)ker- 'cut') || K: G k⁻rol- 'shell of a nut' ¶ Chx. 633 || U: [1] pre-U ***kayerV > ***kayrV > ***ka⁻rV > FP *ko⁻rV 'skin, bark' > F kuori 'skin, peel, bark, crust, shell', Es koor 'shell (of eyes), peel, bark' : Er/Mk kar⁻ 'bast shoe' : Prm {LG} *ko⁻rs⁻ > Z kirs⁻ 'bark' || Sm {Jn.} *ka⁻r (?) 'skin, shell' > Ne T c⁻p⁻ 'skin, surface', Ne O {Lh.} s⁻a⁻r⁻ 'harte Innenfläche der Tierhaut', Ne F {Lh.} s⁻a⁻r⁻ in nu⁻m s⁻a⁻r⁻ 'Himmels gewölbe', Slq Tz {Prk.} qora 'hide' || pY {IN} *qar 'skin, hide' > Y K {IN} qar id., {IN RJ} xa⁻r 'skin', s⁻a⁻n-xa⁻r 'bark' (lit. 'tree-skin'), OY K {Bil.} char 'skin', tshangar 'bark' || [2] pre-U ***ka⁻yerV '∈ bark' > FU *kere > F ker⁻ 'the bark which grows on the birch tree after the first bark has been removed', Es {W} kere 'lime-bast' : pLp {Lr.} *k3r3 'bark' > Lp: S g⁻irre, L {LLO} karra, N {N} ga⁻rra⁻, Kld k3rr : Er ke⁻ker⁻, Mk k⁻p ka⁻r 'bark, sheet of lime bast (лубок)' : Chr: H кьep kəp, L кьep ku⁻r, B ku⁻r id. : Prm {LG} *ko⁻r > Z kor / kory- 'peel', (in a set phrase) 'sheet of lime-bast (луб)' : Z Lu kor 'upper layer of bark', Z US ko⁻r 'bark', Vt, Prmk kyp kur, Vt SW ku⁻r, Vt B ko⁻r 'lime-bast' || ObU {Ht.} *k⁻ir(V) 'bark' > pVg *k⁻ir > Vg T/LK/MK/UL/Ss ke⁻r id.; pOs *k⁻ir 'snow crust' > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y/K k⁻ir, Nz/Kz/O ker id.; pOs *ka⁻r 'bark' > Os: V/Vy ka⁻r, Ty/Y/D/K/O ka⁻r, Nz/Kz kar : OHg ke⁻r 'Zwerchfell', (in cds) -ke⁻r 'thin skin, film', Hg ke⁻re⁻g 'bark, crust' ¶¶ UEW 148-9, 184-5, Db. OS xxi, xxiii, Sm. 543 (FU *ker⁻ja⁻ 'bark' > FP *keri, Ugr *k⁻ira⁻), It. #308, Lr. #318, Lgc. #1963, Hs. 611, LG 133, 154, SZ 164, Ht. #317, MF 133, Jn. 64-5, IN 245, 326, 332, IN RJ s.v. 'кожа' and 'кора', W EDW 263 || One may try to adduce here HS (S √k⁻rm, B *k⁻rm > √yrm 'crust', Bj {R} k⁻wərbe 'skin', Ch √k⁻w'r 'skin'), but I prefer to connect this HS √ with N *K⁻orE 'to flay, bark; crust' and (in the case of Bj) with *k⁻oRup⁻V ~ *k⁻aRup⁻V 'bark of a tree' (≈?), 'skin' 'bark' ♦ IS I 341-3 (*K⁻ar⁻a⁻ misprinted as *Kar⁻a⁻), Vv. AEN 6, S AJ 38, S CNM 5 (≠ NrCs, ST; suggests to adduce G k⁻rol-i; believes that FU *ko⁻rV belongs together with A *k⁻i⁻uru 'bark, shell' and is to be regarded as a differnet N √). In my opinion, this A √ (reconstructed by me as *k⁻o⁻ru-) belongs together with U *kora- v. 'flay, skin' to N *K⁻orE '¶ [q.v.] ♦ ≈ Gr. II #26 (*ker 'bark').

1148. *k.uyrV 'wood (Holz), log' > HS: EC {Ss.} *k⁻or- 'wood' > Sml qor- 'trim timber', qor-i 'wood', Dsn g⁻o⁻r 'tree, wood', Kns {Bl.} qo⁻r-a⁻, {Ss.} qoyr-a, Gdl k⁻o⁻r-a⁻, Elm o⁻r-o⁻, Arr {Hw.} k⁻o⁻r m., Or {Bl.} k⁻o⁻r-a⁻ni 'wood', {Grg.} k⁻ora⁻n

'firewood', Rn {PG} χο' r-o' id., Arr k, o' r f. [†, Dsn g, o' r] 'tree' [† † Dhl k, oro 'tree'] [Bl. 111-2, 197, Ss. PEC 48, Hw. A 380, Grg. 181, PG 193, To DL 502 [†, To. D 138, Blz. CL 180 || S *k, a~r(iy)-at- 'beam, trunk, stick' (× ***K, a~rE** 'trunk, (piece of) wood', q.v. ffd.)] [† AD SEC 135 (S, EC) || **K** *^ok, war- > G {Chx.} k, var-i 'Kienspan' -b> Mg {Q} k, vari 'chip of wood (лучина)' [† Chx. 575, Q 255 || ? IE: NaIE (+ext.) *k^wres- -d> [1] {EI} *k^wresno-s 'tree' > OIr crann, W pren id., Gl preenne- '€ large tree' || Gk πρι~voϑ 'holm-oak'; [2] {EI} *k^wr_osto--*k^wr_osti- 'woods' > W prys 'woods', OHG horst, As hyrst 'wood, wooded eminence' [† EI 598-9, P 633, ≈ F II 595] || **U** FU *kuyrV 'a hollowed-out log, trough, boat, wooden vessel' > F kuiuru 'long and narrow boat', kuiri, kuirilo 'spoon; boat' : Prm *gu'r / *gu'ry- 'wooden mortar' > Z gir / giry-, Z Vsh/EV gu'r, Yz gar, Prmk, Vt gir || ObU {Ht.} *ku'rV 'trough, wooden vessel/quiver' > pVg {Ht.} *ku'ra- > Vg: LK xorə 'wooden quiver for arrows', MK k^worə 'box for fish', Ss xura 'trough, dish (Schüssel), n'a-l-xura 'box for arrows', s'a~y-xura 'cup for tea'; pOs {Ht.} *kuri 'trough' > Os (partially in cds): V/Ty quri, Y quri, D ku'rə, Nz xu'rə, Kz xu'r, O xuri id., V yu-quri 'mortar, trough' [† UEW 196, Coll. 26, LG 85, Ht. #316 || **D** *kur_{an}t_o- 'piece of wood, log, trunk' (× N ***gurandV** 'log, trunk of a tree', q.v. ffd.) [† † ≈ Blz. KM 136 [#15] (adduces IE and K, namely Mg), Blz. DA 159 [#75] (HS, D) [without distinguishing between this etymon and N ***K, a~rE** 'trunk, (piece of) wood'].]

1149. ? ***k, ar_iV?** 'pointed, sharp; point, peak, rock' > K: G k, ark, ar-i 'high rock, cliff, steep slope', k, ark, at, ovani 'steep mountain', ? k, ort, oχ-i 'hill, high ground' [† DCh. 596 || HS: S: Ar qa'r-at- 'knoll of a mountain, isolated hill' (× <d- qu'r- id. [coll.] < N ***K, ourV** 'rock, isolated mountain') [† Hv. 633 || EC *k, ar- 'point, peak; sharp' > Sml qa'r, Or k, a' r-a? 'edge', k, ar- v. 'sharpen', {Grg.} k, ara n. 'point, sharpness', Gdl k, a' r 'blade', k, ara 'sharpness', Kns qa' r-ta 'tip, blade, sharpness', HEC {Hd.} *k, ara 'edge, blade' > Hd {Hd.} k, are?alla 'edge' (× N ***K, arXV** 'bank (Ufer), edge'), *k, ar- v. 'sharpen (knife)', *k, are 'point' > Ged k, ara 'sharp', Sd k, ara 'point', k, ar-a~mo 'sharp, pointed', Hd {Ss.} k, a~ra 'sharpness' [† Bl. 198, Ss. PEC 48-9, Ss. B 46, rg. 317, Hd. 131-2, 415 || ??? Eg fP k, 33 'hill', later k, 3y.t 'high ground' (× N ***k, al~h'i** 'high; be high' [q.v.]) [† EG V 5, Fk. 245, Tk I 65 || B: Sll i-ya~r 'hill', Ntf i-yir 'rock' [† Stm. 188, La. N 117 [† OS ##1551-2 (*kar- 'finish', *k, ar- 'mountain') || **D** [1] *kar₋ ~ kar- ({"GS"} *k-) 'sharp' > Ml kar_u 'rough', karuma 'sharpness of sword', Kn kar_{aku}, karku 'sharpness', Tl kara 'sharp', kar_{aku}, kar_{uku} 'rough(ness), sharp(ness)', Tl kara, Gnd karkara 'sharp', Tm karat_u 'roughness', Ml karat_u, Kn karad_u 'what is rough and uneven', Tu karad_u, karad_u 'rough, coarse' [† D ##1265 || IE: NaIE *ker- 'rock, stone' > Arm 'ar k^har (< *kr_o-) 'stone' || ? Gk κραναοϑ [LS] 'rocky, rugged' || OIr carrac 'rock', OW carrecc (< kr_os-?) 'rock, stone' || Gmc: Nr Δ horg 'round mountain-top', ON ho_egr 'heap of stones, place of heathen sacrifice', AS hearz 'heathen temple', OHG harug 'grove, place of sacrifice', {OsS} 'lucus, nemus, fanum'; NrGmc -b> F harju 'mountain ridge, cliff' [† P 532, F II 6 & Ch. 577 (both propose no et. for the Gk word), Vn. C 42-3, Vr. 281, Ho. 152, Kb. 438, OsS 375 [† i ÷ NaIE {WP} *k^har- 'pointed, sharp' (with an unexpected aspirated *k^h-). It belongs to N ***qa.r'V** 'hard, firm, sharp' [q.v. ffd.] [× N ***c, 'orV** (= ***c, 'awrV** ~ ***c, 'arwV**?) 'tip, top, edge' (assuming a reg. change N *c, ' -> IE *k^h-)] [† † *r- is the reg. reflex of N *r-clusters, hence it suggests here the presence of a lr. The variation in D *kar₋ ~ kar- may be accounted for by the different history of vowels (in different prosodic conditions?): N ***k, ar_iV?** pre-D *kar- > D *kar₋ and N ***k, arV?** > pre-D *kar? - > D *kar- [† IS I 340-1 (*K, arΔ 'rock, steep height' in HS [S, Eg, B, C, Ch], IE, D i ÷ A *kira 'edge').

1150. ***k, eri?A** 'to cry, shout, call' > HS: S √k, r? v. 'call' > BHb, JA [Trg.] {Lv.} arq √k, r? 'call, proclaim, recite, read', IA √k, r? 'call, declare', JA {Js.} √k, r? ~ √k, ry G , JEA {Sl.} √k, ry G 'call, summon; read', Ph, Pun √k, r? 'invoke', Ug k, r? 'call (rufen, anrufen), invite', Amr {G} √k, r? 'call', Ar √qr? G 'trasmit salutations, read', OYmn {Slw.} √k, r? v. G 'call (rufen)', Sb, Mn √k, r? v. G 'order, command', Ak k, ara~?u ~ k, aru~ ~ k, eru~ inf. 'to invite', Eb {Krb.} k, ara?um (ga-ru₁₂-um ~ ga-ra-um) 'to call' [† KB 1053-5, KBR 1128-31, Slw. 176, BGMR 106, MA 72, A #2448, OLS 370-1, Lv. T II 382, Js. 1418, Sl. 1039-40, G A 29, BDB #7121, CAD XIII 242-3, HJ 1025-8, Krb. EG 18ff., Krb. PE 44 || B **√k, rH > *y_rH > Ah əyər (pf. iyra~) 'call (appeler), mention, read', Gh əyər pf. iyra), SrSn, Rf Wr əyər (habit. əqqar), Sll {Ds.} y_r (pf. iy^wra), Izd yər (pf. iyra) 'call', Tmz yər 'call, invite', Izn yər (habit. əqqar), Kb yər (pf. yəy_ra), Zng {TC} ayri 'read' [† Fc. 1761, Rn. 361, Ds. 18, La. S 195, Dl. 621, MT 197-8, Mrc. 22, DCTC 288, TC Z 311 || **K** {IS} *^ok, īr- (or *k, īl-) 'cry, shout' > Lz k, īr-, k, iy-, Mg rk, ī- (mt) [† Chik. 297-8, IS I 328, Zhgh. ChMP 75, ≠ K 112 || **U**: FU *ker₁ya~ v. 'call; beg, ask (for)' > F kerja~a~, Es kerja- v. 'beg (betteln)' : Prm *kər- 'call, ask' > Z kop- kor-, Z US kər- 'call (звать)', ask, beg (betteln)', Yz kor- 'call, invite, ask', Vt курыны Vt SW/B kur- 'ask' || Hg ke'r- v. 'ask' [† UEW 149 (FU *kera~), LG 133, SZ 165, Lt. J 128 || **A**: Tg {Ci.} *xe'ri- v. 'shout, call' > Ewk z'ri- id., 'invite', Sln z'ri-, Lm z'ri-, Ul xz'rsi-, xz'rsu-, xz'rc'i-, xə'rc'u-, Nn Nh xz'rsi- v. 'call', Neg z'yī- 'shout, call' [† STM II 464 || M {DQA} *kari₁ya- > WrM qariya-, HIM, Brt xapa~, Kl xapa-, {Rm.} xara~, Mnr H xara~, Dx qara-, Ba xara- 'curse, swear, abuse', WrO xara- v. 'curse' [† MED 938, Vld. 201, Chr. 549-50, KRS 578, KW 168, SM 159, T 374, T DnJ 125, T BJ 149, Krg. 261 [† DQA #1024 (A *k'e-ro 'to shout, speak') || ??? † IE: Sl *krikъ n. 'shout' (> ChS крикъ krikъ, R крик, P krzyk, etc.) and *kric'ati 'to shout' (> OCS кричати kric'ati, R кри'чат, P krzyczec', etc.) may belong here, in spite of the onomatopoeic factor involved. The loss of the expected palatalization of *k in IE is accounted for by its precon. position [† ESSJ XII 149-50, 154-6 || **D** *kīr₋ ({"GS"} *k-) v. 'shout' > Kt kiry-, Td kir_c- v. 'shout', Kn kīr_u, cīr_u, cīr_u, Kui kihpa v. 'scream,

cry out', Tl cīru ^d cīr_u v. 'call', Ku kīrr 'shout, moan', Brh kireṅ v. 'abuse', Tm kir_a-vu 'cry (as a peacock)' ¶¶ D #1590 ◇ IS I 323-4 [#199] (*k,erja) ◇ S *? and B *H suggest an ancient Ir., D *-r_- rules out a N cluster *-ry-, so that *-y- in BF (if belongs to the N heritage) is accounted for by a vw. *i between *r and *?. The final vw. is likely to be either *a (as in FU) or *a (> *a in FU due to vw. harmony). Acc. to IS, the change N *e > D *i is due to the infl. of the final open vw.

¶ 1150a. ***K.aruØV** (or ***K.arugV**) 'female breast, milk' > IE *kruH-t- > NaIE *kru-t- 'female breast' > Lt kru-ti's, Ltv kru-ts 'breast, bosom' || W croth 'breast, uterus, vulva' ¶ P 624, ≈ Frnk. 291 || HS: CS *√krŷ (or *√krŷ?) > Sr '0oro kəra-'s-a- 'first milk after birth, curdled milk', ?σ [× N ***korØV** 'eat (greedily), drink, swallow']: Ar √krŷ v. G 'sip in', 'humer, boire en humant, en aspirant l'eau' (← *'suck milk') ¶ Br. II 348, Hv. 651 ¶ If Ar √krŷ does not belong here, the S root is *√krŷ || B *°kruH > Ah a-kru, Tyr a-k_ru 'curdled milk' ¶ Fc. 844. PGG 161 || C: Bj kar 'butter' ¶ R WBd 144 || D: SD *kar_- v. 'milk' > Tm kar_a v. 'milk, yield milk' (as a cow), Ml kar_akka v. 'milk to flow out, milk, give milk', kar_ava, kar_avu, kar_r_u 'milking', Kt karv- v. 'milk', Td kar_- v. 'milk, give milk', kar_n. 'milk', Kn kar_em kar_i v. 'milk, cause to milk', Kdg kara v. 'milk' ¶ D #1385 ◇ Blz. DA 163 [#113] (HS, D).]

1151. ***k.iruŷV** 'to strike, hit' > HS: WS *√k.rŷ (× N ***k.urŷju** 'to hammer, pound') > Ar √qrŷ v. G 'beat, strike, knock', Jb √k.rŷ v. 'strike a spark; sting', Gz √k.rŷ 'hit the head with a stick', mak.rəŷ 'means of hitting the head, whip, stick' ¶ BK II 716-8, Jo. J 148, L G 439 || Ch: WCh ≈ *k.ir- v. 'forge, pound' (× N ***k.urŷju** '↑', q.v.) > Glm {Sch.} kī'r 'mortar' ! ? Hs k.ī'ra 'forging, smithing', k.e-ŷe v. 'forge', Gw {Mts.} k'ī'ra id. ¶ Sch. BTL 85, ChL III 11, Ba. 596, 607 || K: OG k_r- (inf. k_rva) v. 'strike, hit', G k_r- (inf. k_vra) trans. class (two-obj. form) prs. -k_r-av 'jemandem mit etw. einen Schlag\Hieb\Stoß versetzen' ¶ Chx. 620-6, 654, DCh. 628-9 || IE: NaIE *°k^kreu_ə- *'strike' > ?σ Gmc: OHG (h)riuwan 'repent' ('bereuen, beklagen, Buße tun, reuen') (> NHG reuen), AS hre'ōwan 'to cause sorrow\repentance', AS hre'ow 'grief, sorrow, repentance; sad', ON hryggr 'sad (betrübt, traurig)' ¶ WP I 480-1, P 622-3, Kb. 800, Schz. 240, Ho. 173, Vr. 262-3, Lehm. GEL 213 (ON -gg- as ev. of a Ir.) || U: FP {It., UEW} *kīra- 'strike, hew', {Sm.} *kīra- 'hit' (× N ***girØV** 'to cut?') > Er ker'a- v. 'hew, fell' ! Chr L kṛ'r-as', kṛr-em v. 'beat, strike, thresh', Chr E kṛ'r-em, Chr M ki'r-em 'to strike (with a stick\hammer)' ! Prm *ker- v. 'hew' > Z kerav-, Yz keral-, Vt kora- id. ¶ It. #398, UEW 666, Sm. 552, LG 121-2, MRS 270, Ü 97 || D {Zv., Pf.} *ke_r-, {GS} *kye_d_- v. 'winnow' > Ml ce_r_uka, Td ko_r_-, Kn ke_r_u, Δ ge_r_u, Tl cerugu, Nkr, Nk ke_d-, Prj ke_d-, ke_d_-, Gdb ke_y-, Gnd he_c- ^d he_h-, Png 3e_c- v. 'winnow', Kt ke_r-, Klm ke_d-, Krx ke_s- v. 'winnow with up-and-down motion', Png, Mnd, Ku he_ci, Kui se_si 'winnowing fan', Mlt ke_se v. 'sift' ¶¶ D #2019, Zv. 60-1, 117, Pf. 383, GS 205-6 [#519], 151 [#383].

1152. ?? ***K.irVØV** 'to tear, break' > HS: CS *√k.rŷ v. 'tear' > BHb, JEA, JPA orq √k.rŷ G v. 'cut up in pieces, tear; rip to pieces (as sign of mourning or excitement)', JA [Trg.] √k.rŷ D 'tear, rend', Md √k.r? G , Ar Mgr {GB} √qrŷ 'tear' ¶ KB 1069-70, KBR 1146-7, Js. 1424, DM 415 || D {tr., GS} *kīr_- > Tm kīr_u v. 'slit, tear, cut', kīr_u 'gash, cut, slice, piece', Ml kīr_u 'rag, shred', kīr_uka 'be slit, torn; tear, rend', Kt, Kdg kī-r-, Td kīr_-, Tl gīr_u v. 'tear', Tu kīruni v. 'split', Gnd kīrr ^d kīr 'a wound' ¶¶ D #1624, GS 44-5 [#103] || IE *k^erH- > NaIE *k^erə-'destroy, break' > OI s'r_ 'n.a-ti, aor. a-s'arī-t 'smash, crush, break' [ī is a lengthened grade of *i < *ə], Av a-sarəta 'unbroken' || Gk κεραιζω 'slaughter, ravage, plunder' || pAl *cera > Al ther v. 'slaughter, pierce, cut [the head]' || L carie's 'rotteness, decay' || OIr ar-a-chrin 'falls to pieces' ¶ P 578, M K III 371-2, F I 842-3, WH I 167-8, Vn. C 237-8, O 474-5 ◇ The vw. (*V) following *r in N is suggested by D *-r_-, which is the reg. reflex of [ʰa] N [ʰintervocalic] *-r- [ʰ in the intervocalic position], so that a N cluster *rŷ would have yielded D *-r- ◇ N ***K.irVŷV** 'to tear' may be a semantic variant of N ***k.iruŷV** 'to strike, hit'.

1153. ***k.urŷju** 'to hammer, pound' (→ 'grind') > HS: S *°√k.rŷ (× N ***k.iruŷV** 'to strike, hit') > Ar √qrŷ v. G 'knock at (the door), beat (the drum), hit the butt (arrow)' ¶ BK II 716-8 || C: EC: Or {Grg.} k_ura?a v. 'hit, beat' || DhI kur- v. 'mince' || SC {MQK} kare-ra- pl. 'smiths', Irq {E} kareramo 'blacksmith', {E} karerus- v. 'forge', Brn {E} kirara 'axe', C b→ Mb m-kirane 'blacksmith' ¶ EEN 13, Grg. 337, MQK 59, E SC 244 || Ch: CCh: FIJ {Kr.} kura v. 'forge' || WCh ≈ *k.ir- v. 'forge, pound' (× N ***k.iruŷV** '↑', q.v. ffd.) ¶ OS #1610 (S, Or, Ch), ≈ Sk. HCD 170 || K: G k_ver- 'kalt hämmern, anlagen (z. B. Weg)', gamo-k_ver- v. 'forge', k_ver-i 'hammer' ¶ Chx. 579 || IE: NaIE *k^weru- v. 'grind' > OI 'carvati 'grinds with the teeth', cu_rn_a-m 'flour, powder' || Gk Hm πυρνον (pl. πυρνα) 'wheaten bread' ¶ P 642, F II 630-1, M K I 379, 397-8, ≈ F II 630-1 ¶ The IE √ has coalesced with the homonymous *k^weru- v. 'chew' of a different origin (N ***k.oru** 'to bite, gnaw, chew') || D *kur_- ({GS} *k-) v. 'pound, strike' > Tm kur_u v. 'pound in a mortar, husk', kur_r_u v. 'pound, strike', Gnd A kurkal 'pestle' ¶¶ D #1850 (a).

1154. ***K.urØV** 'sharp' > HS: S *°√k.rŷ > Ar ?aqraŷ-u 'very sharp and excellent' (of a sabre) ¶ BK II 719 || A: M *°ku_ru- > WrM ku_ru- v. 'sharpen an arrow' ¶ MED 1206 || D *ku_r- ({GS} *k-) > Tm ku_r- 'be sharp (as the edge\point of an instrument)', ku_r 'sharpness, pointed edge', Ml ku_r 'sharpness, point of an arrow', Kn ku_r, Tu kurpu 'sharpness', Tl kru_ru 'sharp' ¶¶ D #1898 ◇ IS MS 363 (D, U + i ÷ HS √k.wr), ≠ Cald. 608 (D i ÷ Hb ku^r 'to pierce, bore' i ÷ "Sanskrit khur 'to cut' [he probably meant Sk Bd khurah, 'knife' < MI khura- < OI ks_ura-h, 'knife']") ◇ D *-r suggest a N cns. cluster, therefore the preferable S cognate is *√k.rŷ rather than *√k.wr 'to bore, pierce' (as suggested by Cald. and IS MS).

1155. ***K_{arh}'a'** 'black' > HS: S *^o/k_{rh} > Ar √qrh (pf. qariha) 'be black or dark blue due to blows' (of skin, body) ¶ BK II 729 || NrOm: Ym {Wdk.} ka'ra', Wl {LmS} kare-tta, Zl {C} kareca, Chr {C} karta, Zs {C} kartc, Gf {Mrn.} karet.a ~ karec.a, Gm {Hw.} kare'-cci', Bdt kar-ci, Hrr {CR} karz.a 'black', Kcm ka-r-c.a id., ka-r- 'make black' ¶ LmS 416, Lm. Y 355, Wdk. BY 127, AD SF 206-7, Blz. OL #196 (HS *kari 'black'), Hw. EG s.v. 'black' II IE: NaIE *ker- ≈ 'black, dirty' > Gk [Hs.] καρυμνο'ν με'λαν acc. sg. 'black' || OI kardamah, 'mud, dirt', kardah, kardatah, id., NPrs %odarh'a c'a'rde 'colour; bay horse; blackish locust' || AS hru-m 'soot', OSx hro-t, Dt roet, NHG Ruß id. || +ext. : *kers-n-, *kr_s-no- 'black' > OI kr_s. 'n.ah. 'black, dark', OPrs kirsna- || Pru kirsnan 'black' ! SI *c'ь'rn-ъ id. > OCS чрънъ c'ь'rnъ, Blg 'черен, SCr cr' n, Slv c'r' n, R 'чеерный, Cz c'erny', P czarny || pAl {O} *c'a'rsna- 'crow' > Al sorre' id. ¶ WP I 485-6, P 573, 583, M K I 173, 264, VI. I 569, Sg. 391, Ho. 176, KM 616, En. 194, Tp. P K-L 26-8, ESSJ IV 155-7, Glh. 166-7, O 399, ≈ EI 69 (*k^wr_s's'no-s with unj. *k^w-) II A *k_i'jara 'black' > T *k'ara id. > OT qara, Tk kara, Ggz kara, Az, Tkm, SY gara, ET, CrTt, Qmq, Blq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, VTt, Bsh, Qrg, Alt, Tv, Tf, Xlj qara, Uz qara, Xk, Yk çara, Chv L xypa xura ¶ Cl. 643-4, Rs. W 235, ET KQ 286-8, TL 592-6, Dr. TM III 426, Jeg. 306, Fed. II 362, Ra. 218 || M *qara id. > MM [MA, IM] qara, WrM qara, HIM xap, MMgl qara, Mgl {Rm.} qaro, Mnr {SM} çara, Dg qar, Dx qara ¶ Pp. MA 292, 444, MED 931, SM 158, T 347, T DgJ 28, T DnJ 125 || pJ {S} *ku'ru_a'- id. > OJ ku'ru_o'-, J: T ku'roi, K ku'ro'i, Kg kuro'ka ¶ S AJ 264 [#8], S QJ #8, Mr. 833 ¶ S AJ 54-5, 274 [#7], DQA # 734 (A *k_i'jara 'black') II D: [1] D {tr.} *kar(-) ~ *ka-r(-) 'black', {GS} *kar- > *kar(-) > Tm karu, Ml kari, karu, Kt kar, Kn karidu, Kdg kari, Krg kardi, Nk karen, karan, kareyan 'black', Td kary 'charcoal' || [2] *kar₋ ({GS} *k-) 'to grow black; black' > Tm kar_u 'grow black', ka_r-u 'be blackened', Ml kar_a 'blackness', kar_u 'black', Kt kar id. (or to [1]?). karp 'blackness', Td kar₋ 'dirt, stain', kar_f- 'become black/dirty', Kn kar_e, kar_i 'blackness', kar_{an}'gu 'turn black', Kdg kara- 'become black', Tl kar_a 'blackness, a stain', kar_i, Gdb karka'l 'black', Knd kar_i 'blackness'; *ka-r(-) > Tm, Ml ka-r 'blackness, darkness', Kt ka-r, Klm ka_{ri}, Gnd ka_{ri}al 'black', Kn ka_r' 'blackness', Tu ka_rъ, ka_{ri} 'black, dark', Tl ka_{ru} 'black/dark colour' ¶ D #1278, 1395, GS 34 [#50] ¶ In the variant *kar ~ *ka-r the cns. *-r goes back to a cns. cluster (N *-rh-?), while in the variant *kar₋ the cns. *-r₋ is a normal reflex N *-r- (no traces of the lr. in some position?) ♦ Ar √qrh and D *kar/*ka-r suggest the presence of an ancient lr. (*h) ♦ IS I 337 [#213] (*K_{ar}'a') ♦ ≈ Gr. II #44 (*kura 'black').

1156. ***K_{ar}'U'** (* = h?) 'to burn (vt.), heat' > HS: Ch: WCh: Gmy {Sh.} k_u'r, Krkr {Lk.} ka-r- vt. 'burn' || CCh: Glv {ChL} ka'ra' id. ¶ ChC, ChL || ?? Eg fP k_{rr} 'to fire (pottery), stoke (a kiln), broil' (unless akin to Eg NK k_{rr} [*k_ul_i:l-] 'holocaust (Brandopfer)', which is read by Vc. as [*k_ul_i:l-] on the ev. of DEg gll, glyl and Cpt бѡл clil id.) ¶ EG V 61, Fk. 281, Vc. 338 II K: OG *k_{era}-y (> Sv: UB k_{era}'y, LB k_{era}, L k_{eray} and possibly Sv U k_a'ra'), G k_{era} 'fire-place, hearth' ¶ Chx. 569, Ni. s.v. очаръ, T 346 ¶ The G vw. e (for the expectes *a) still defies explanation II IE: NaIE *kerə- vt., vi. 'burn' > Gt hau'ri 'coal', ON hyrr 'fire' || Ltv cer_i pl. 'hot stones [Glutsteine] (in a bath-house or drying-house)' ? SI {Bern.} *c'ernъ, {ESSJ} *c'ere'нъ > P trzon 'hearth', Uk че'p'н-, Blr ча(п)н-'bottom of the hearth', Blg {Ger.} ччаренъ, ччеренъ 'upper part of the hearth', SCr MN ччерпjen 'place over the fire' || ?? +ext. *-d- after the lr.: OI ku'd_{ayati} 'scorches, burns' [if from *kr_s-d-] || L carbo 'coal' ¶ i ÷ NaIE *k_k'ert- (> OHG herd 'oven, stove', OSx herth, AS heorþ 'hearth', NE hearth), which is likely to belong to N ***K_{oRt},V** 'flame' [q.v.]; but the latter N √ may have influenced L carbo and OI ku'd_{ayati} (hence the root-medial dental stop) ¶ P 571-2, Fs. 250-1, Vr. 275-6, Kb. 457, Kar. I 167-9, WH I 165-6, M K I 252, Bern. I 146, ≈ ESSJ IV 64-5 (SI *c'ere'нъ 'net'), EI 88 (*k_{er}-, *k_{erH}- 'burn') II D (in SD) *karV- > Tm kari (ft. -v-, p. -nt-) ({GS} *k-) v. 'be charred, scorched, become black' (× D *kar- 'black' < N ***K_{arh}'a'** 'black'), kari (ft. -pp-, p. -tt-) v. 'char', kari 'charcoal, charred wood', Ml kari, karu 'charcoal', Kt kayr 'charcoal, soot', Td kary- (p. kars-) 'be singed, scorched', kary- (p. karc-) v. 'heat (new pot to purify it), Kn kari v. 'be scorched, singed, charred', 'fry, roast', Kdg kari- 'be singed', Tu kari 'soot, charcoal' ¶ D #1278 (a) II ? A: AdS of NaT *Ko-r 'embers, burning coal' (< N ***ko_wrV** 'embers, hearth', q.v. ffd.) ♦ IS I 340 [#215] (*K_{ar}al; HS [Eg i ÷ S i ÷ B], IE, D, ? U *korpe- 'burn' [qu. on phonetic grounds]), earlier: AD GD 17 (HS, IE), ≈ IS I 239 [#95] (attributing the T word to N {IS} *gURa 'burning coal').

1157. ***K_{irH}V** (= ***q_i'r_iV**?) 'top, summit, crown (of the head)' > IE {M} *k_r_oH-, NaIE {P} *k_r_o- ~ *k_i- > OI s'irah, (s'iras) / gen. s'irs, 'n.-ah, ntr. 'head, top' (M: *k_r_oə₂-os / *k_r_oə₂s-'-n-es), Av sa-ra-, sarah-, Sgd sr- 'head', MPrs sar, NPrs rS sa'r 'head, top', Oss sa'r 'head, upper part' || Gk κρα' 'head' (Gk Hm gen. κρα'ατο< *k_r_oə₂s-n-), κάρηνα ({F}: < *καρσνα) 'heads, mountain peaks', Gk κρα'νι'ον 'the upper part of the head' ({P}: < *k_r_oə₂s-n-, {F}: < *κρά'σατο), Gk κάρα, Gk I κάρη 'head' ({F}: < analogical *κάρσασα), 'επι' κάρ 'headlong' || L cernuus 'falling headlong', cerebrum 'brain' (< *kerH_s-ro-) || OHG hirni, hirn, NHG Hirn, ON hjarni 'brain', Dt hersens, hersen-en (pl.) 'brain' (WP: < *k_iersniom), ON hjarsi 'crown of head' (WP: < *k_ierson) || OBr [γ] cirn-am 'in fronte' ({Flr} ← 'pointe élevée, sommet [de la tête]'), MBr quern, quernn 'tonsure, crâne' (actually 'crown of head'), 'sommets (d'une montagne)', qern ar penn 'crown of head', Br kern id., W cern 'side of head' || Tc B kra-n'i (< *k_r_oHsn-i-) ('nape of the neck' ({Ad.}: ← *occiput') || Ht cd kit-kar 'at the head (of)' ¶ WP I 403-8, P 574-7, M K III 341, M E II 638-9, Horn 160-1, Brtl. 1565, 1572, Ab. III 73-6, F I 784-5 & II 6-7, LS 990, WH I 206, Vr. 231-2, Vr. N 254, Kb. 470, OsS 402, Flr. 108, Ern. 550-1, Hm. 453, YGM-1 84, Ad. 214, Pv. IV 201-2, EI 260 (*k_r_o'reh₂

/ *k^hr_o 'h₂-os, singlt. *k^horh₂sr_o, coll. *k^herh₂or 'head') || U: FU: BF *k^hirek > F kiire, Es kiir 'sinciput, crown of the head', Lv ki^hr 'occiput, crown of the head' ¶ SK 191, Kt. 129 || A *k^hi_{ra} > M *k^hi_{ra} > WrM kira, HIM x₁p h^har 'summit/ridge of a mountain' (homonymous with kira, x₁p 'slope; a strip attached to the edges of the saddle' [≠ N *K_irV 'edge, end']), Kl Ö {Rm.} kir₃ 'Bergwiesen', u^hlin kir^hr, u^hlin kira^hr 'die Seiten des Bergrückens entlang' ¶ MED 470, KW 232 || NaT *k^h 'r 'isolated mountain, crest of a mountain' (× N *kur₁Vh₁V 'hill, mountain' × [in some lgs.] N *K_irV '↑', q.v.) > OT q^hr 'isolated mountain or block of mountains, crest of a mountain, high ground; foothills, slope', MQp q^hr 'top of a mountain', Chg {Cl.} q^hr id., 'a height', Uz q^hr 'high ground, hilly steppe', Qzq, Qrg, Alt q^hr 'mountain ridge', Tb {B} q^hr 'mountain', Qmn {B} id., 'crest of a mountain', Qrg q^hr 'crest of a mountain', Qq q^hr 'mountain-ridge, high ground', Xk x^hr 'mountain, high ground, hill', Qrg, Tv q^hr 'mountain-ridge', Qzq q^hr id., 'high ground with pastures and areas under cultivation', Qq q^hr id., 'a height', ? Tkm q^hr 'hilly stony steppe', (?) Tk k^hr, Ggz k^hr, Nog q^hr 'field, steppe' ¶ Cl. 641, DTS 445, ET KQ 225-7, TL 95, TkR 233, MM 463, Jud. 493, BT 105, B DK 230, B DChT 134, BIG 300, RI. II 732-3, TvR 278-9 || ?σ HS: S *k₁ur₁V₁ŋ₁ > Gz k^h 'w^har^h 'helmet, headpiece' ¶ L G 439 || ??σ K: *q^hr > G {Chx.} q^hira n. 'Kopfstand', q^hiramala 'upside down (mit dem Kopf nach unten)', 'head foremost (kopfüber)' ¶ Chx. 1694-5, DCh. 1380 ♦ If K *q^hr- and the EthS word belong here, the N etymon is *q^hi^hr^hV, otherwise we remain with a less specific *K_irHV.

1158. *k_ir₁u₁q_a 'ice, hoar-frost; to freeze' > HS: S *k₁ar₁V₁χ₁ 'ice' > BHb hr₂q^h 'k₁erā^h 'ice, frost', Sr k₁ar^h-a^h, Ak k₁ar^h-u 'ice', Ak √k₁r^h (inf. k₁ara^hχ₁u) v. 'freeze, ice up' ¶ KB 1064, KBR 1140, Sd. 903, CAD XIII 126, 131 || ? B *√k₁r [× N *k₁u₁w₁r^hE^h 'severe' cold'] > Rf ak₁arra 'grêle' ¶ Rn. 343 ¶¶ Ember ESS #3.b.27, Vrg. PhHE 129 [#26], IS I 353-4 and Tk. AANM 1 suggest to equate the S word with Eg P s₃k₁h 'erfrischen' (EG IV 315-6) (Tk. AANM 1: Eg s₃k₁h < S), which is doubtful for both phonetic and semantic reasons (see N *K₁EL₁H₁V 'cold') || K: G Lch k₁ru^hχ₁-va n. 'cold' ('Kälte') ¶ Chx. 634 || IE: NaIE (+ext.) *k^her(s)no-s, *k^her-m-, *k^her-sn- 'ice crust (налед-), snow crust, hoar-frost' > Arm sa@n sar^hn (gen. sarin sarin) 'ice, frost', sa@num sar^h-num 'freeze' || Gmc (< *k^hernos): ON hjarn 'frozen snow crust', OHG hornung 'February' (← *'month of ice\snow-crust') || pSl {IS} *se^hrnъ (gen. serna^h) (< *k^hernos) > RChS срѣньъ sre^hnъ, OR сереньъ serenъ, P s^hron ~ s^hrzon 'hoar-frost', Blg 'cepen 'snow that has frozen together', Cz str^hí^hn, str^hí^hni^h 'ice on branches of trees'; with traces of the new acute intonation: R Δ ce^hpe^hn 'hoar-frost', Uk [Ber.] {Ves.} ce^hpen 'frozen hard snow', Slk srien^h, Δ srien 'hoar-frost'; with secondary accentuation change (mobile accentual paradigm): Slv sre^hčn, R Δ, Uk 'cepen id. || Blt (< *k^her-sn-, *k^her-m-): Lt s^her^hks^hnas, Ltv se^hrksnis, se^hrsna 'hoar-frost', Lt srs^hny^hti 'to get covered with hoar-frost', s^harma^h, s^har^hmas, Ltv sar^hma ~ se^hma 'hoar-frost' ¶ P 573-4, EI 287 [*k^her(s)no-, *k^her(mo/meh_A)], Sl. 329-30, Vr. 231, Kb. 480, Schz. 170, IS IA 136, Vs. III 608, Frn. 965, 973-4, Kar. II 173 ¶ The absence of the expected Ir. in the IE stem *k^herno- suggests that the reflex of N *q was lost in the intercons. position (which is quite natural for a stop that cannot be syllabic) || U: [1] FU *q^hirV > ObU *q^hir > pOs {Ht.} *kir (= {Hl.} *k^hir) 'snow-crust' > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y/K/Kr kir, Nz/Kz/O ker id. || [2] +ext.: FU *kirte ~ *kerte 'snow-crust, frozen soil' > BF *kirte > F kirs (obl. cases kirte-) 'frost on the ground, ice crust', Es {W} kirs 'Eisschicht', BF *kerte > F kers 'thin snow-crust' || Chr H k^hert 'snow-crust' || Os {KrT}: D ka^hrd^ham, Kr ka^hrt^ham 'thin snow-crust', Ty p^ho^hi^h q^ha^hrt^hax 'thin ice-crust on the snow' (p^ho^hi^h means 'snow-crust') ¶ The variant *kerte (> BF *kerte, Os Ty ka^hrt^hax and possibly Chr H amb k^hert) is due to the infl. of the FU word *kere 'bark' (UEW 148-9) ¶ UEW 150, Coll. 89, KrT 418, 435, Ht. #317 (does not distinguish pOs *kir 'snow-crust' from pOs *ka^hr 'bark' and pVg *kir id. of a different origin), ≠ ItK 372 (BF *kirte < Lt skirsti 'be covered', apskirsti 'to freeze' [??]) → LCm. NLP 15 || A {SDM97} *k^ha^h-re ({DQA} *k^hi^ha^hrV) 'snow, hoar-frost' > T {Md.} *k^hi^ha^hr 'snow' ({πAD}: < **k^hEare < **k^ha^h-re) > Chv L ɽ^h jur 'snow' || NaT *k^ha^hr 'snow' > OT {Cl.} qa^hr, Tkm ga^hr, Az gar, Ggz каар ka^hr, Xlj qa^hr, Tk kar, Qmq, Blq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, VTt, Bsh, Qrg, Alt qar, ET qa(r), Uz qar, Xk x^har, Tf qar 'snow', Tv x^har, Yk хаар x^ha^hr id., 'year (of age)' || d^h: Tk k^hirc, 'abundant hoar-frost', Ggz k^hirc^h 'hoar-frost, ice crust (изморозь, налед, иней)' || another d or cd: NaT *K^hirla^hç 'the coldest part of winter' > VTt ɽ, Δ q^hrlas^h id., Qrg q^hirdac^h 'six coldest days of winter', Xk x^hirlas, Chv (< VTt) k^hrlas^h ~ k^hrlac^h ~ k^hrlac^hъ 'two coldest months of the year' ¶ Cl. 641, Rs. W 235, ET KQ 284-5, ET Q 237-8, GRMS 311, Md. 112, 169, Ra. 218, Fed. II 490, DT 173 || M *kirayun 'hoar-frost' > MM [HI] kira^hu, WrM kiragu(n), HIM x₁pyy, Ord kiru^h, Brt x^hpyy, Dx q^hreu id., WrO kiriu^h n id., 'frost, rime', kiryun ~ kiriu^h ~ kiru 'frost', kiruu 'hail, frost', Kl {KRS} k^hir^h 'hoar-frost', {Rm.} kiru^h id., 'frozen dew', M *kirayun < NaT *k^hiragu 'hoar-frost' > OT [MhK] q^hira^hyu^h, Chg q^hiraw 'hoar-frost that falls from the sky', XwT q^hirayu, MQp q^hirawu^h, [CC] kirov, Tk kirag^hi, Tkm, Kr, Qmq, Nog, Qmq, Qzq, Qq, Xlj q^hiraw, VTt, Bsh q^hraw, Alt quru, Az г^hров g^hrow, Uz q^hi^h raw, Yk k^hirā, Tv, Tf x^hira^h 'hoar-frost' ¶ Md. and SDM97 (M *kirayun < T), Vv. AEN 15 (M < T, as evidenced by the presence of the M gu-sx. in T), Rs. W 265-6, ≈ Cl. 656 (M *kirayu < T), ET Q 230-1, TL 36, DT 177 || M *kira-mag 'fine snow, first snow' > WrM kiramag, HIM x₁p^hmag, Brt хирмагъ x^hir^hmag, Kl {Rm.} kirm^hag id., {KRS} kirm^h kirm^hag 'newly-fallen snow' ('порона'). The element *-mag is a diminutive sx. (≠ Pp. GWM 41). M *kira-mag < Yk k^hirama^hχ ~ k^hirama^h 'newly-fallen snow' and possibly T *k^hirpaq 'first (thin) snow' (> Tkm, QrB, Qmq q^hirpaq id., VTt q^hirpaq 'thin snow', Bsh q^hirpaq 'newly-fallen autumn snow', Xk x^hirb^hix 'fine snow',

Chv Δ χῡργῡκ ~ χῡργῡχ 'thin fine snow') ¶ Pp. IM 41, MED 470, Ms. H 72, T DnJ 126, Krg. 732, KRS 302, KW 232-3, Chr. 572, 656-7, Rs. W 267, TL 28, Ash. XVI 363 ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. *k'a^hre 'snow, hoar-frost' (T, M + *err.* Tg *ximansa 'snow'), ≠ DQA #978 [incl. T *k'i_ar]. If SDM97 *a^h is a good rec., it points to a reg. change of N *i to A *a^h (supported by some other examples) ♦ IS I 353-4 [#230] [*K.irΔ ~~mei~~: IE, U, A [T, M], HS [S *√k.rχ + i ÷ *√k.rs^h, B *yrs (see N *K.a^hRuss^hV 'to congeal') and Eg s-3k_h 'erfrischen' (see above)]; AD NM #10; S CNM 3 (÷ NrCs, ST).

1159. *k.aR^hi^hu^h 'to come in contact (to meet, come across, touch)' > HS: WS *√k.ry v. 'meet, encounter; happen' [× N *qURV 'to reach, enter', 'happen', q.v.] > Sr √k.ry (pf. æroœ k.ə'ra^h) id., Hb erq √k.ry|w ~ arq √k.r? id., 'happen to', Ug {A, OLS} √k.ry 'treffen, begegnen, sich entgegenstellen; toparse, encontrarse con, salir al paso', Ar √qry irQ G v. 'receive (as a guest)', Gz √k.ry (pf. k.araya) id., 'give hospitality' ¶ KB 1061-4, KBR 1131-2, 1137-8, A #2454, OLS 374-5, L G 445 || Eg fMK k.ry {Fk.} 'draw near, attend', {EG} 'bei jem./etw. sein, sich zu jem. gesellen', 'zu jem. hinkommen' ¶ EG V 59, Fk. 280 II K: G k.ar- v. '(let) approach, touch' (Chx.: 'heran-, zu-lassen, anrühren, berühren, sich nähern') ¶ Chx. 551-2 II IE: NaIE *krei_h- 'über etw. drüberhinstreifen, berühren' > ON hri'na 'come across, touch', AS, OSx hrīnan, OHG (h)rīnan 'touch' || Ltv kreju, kre'ju, kri'et 'to take the cream off (from the milk)' ¶ P 618, Vr. 256, Ho. 174, Ho. S 37, Kb. 793, Schz. 239, ≠ Kar. I 425-6 II A **k'arw^hu^h > NaT *Karba- 'grope for, touch, grasp' > OT {Cl.} qarva^h- v. 'grope for' (← 'touch'), Tk kavra- 'grasp, take hold of', Tkm garba-, Yk χarba^h- 'grasp', Xk χarba- 'grope for, grasp with hands, take a handful', QK/Sg/Kū/Shor {Rl.} qarba- 'mit den Händen fassen' (a paronymic merger with T *k_i'jarma- 'packen, ergreifen?') ¶ Cl. 646, ET KQ 302-3, BIG 276, Rl. II 213, 216 || M *qargu- 'come across, meet' (< **qarβu-?) > WrM qargu- {Kow.} 'heurter contre qch., rencontrer', WrM {MED} qargu-, HIM xapra- 'to meet with, encounter', Kl xaph- χapṡ- id., {Rm.} 'gegen etw. kommen, begegnen, treffen' ¶ MED 936, KRS 597, KW 169, Kow. 845 ¶¶ A *w may point to a labial element at the end of the N word (*k.aRi^hu, *k.aRu^h, *k.aRyu, *k.aRwi?) or go back to a sx.

1160. *k_i'u^hrwV ~ *k_i'urwE 'hard roe, young of a fish' > IE: NaIE *krek- 'fish eggs, frog spawn' > ON hrogn 'roe' (b> ME row, NE roe), OHG rogan 'roe, spawn', NHG Rogen 'roe' || Lt kurkulai^h, Ltv kur'kulis 'frog spawn' || Sl *krek^h ~ *kre^hk^h id. > Slv kre'k, z'abo-kre'c'ina, kra^hk, OP, P (rare) krzek, R Δ κρεκ, κρεεκ, κρικ id.; in Sl there is contamination with the onomatopoeic imitation of croak, whence the unexpected variations in the form ¶ P 619, AHDI 32, EI 205, Frn. 316, Vr. 259, Kb. 801, OsS 425, KM 604, ESSJ XII 114-5, 144, Vs. II 391 II A: Tg *xu^hrbe- v. 'spawn' > Ewk irb^h 'spawning', Ewk irb^h-, Ul xulbi-, Nn Nh/KU xurb^h-, Nn B xurbu- v. 'spawn' ¶ STM I 324 || ?? T: Az ku^hru^h, {Rl.} ku^hri 'hard-roe' (Hüs. 176, Rl. II 1454), unless a loan from Lzg ku^hr id. < pLsg *k^hir (S CNM 14); S CNM adduces "T *ko^hrpe 'newborn, newborn lamb'", but the T word does not belong here, because it actually means 'produced late/early in the season' [of animals and crops] (> OT [MhK] -("brK ko^hrpa^h oyul 'a boy born in summer, ko^hrpa^h 'a lamb born late in the season', Qzq ko^hrpes 'lamb born before the regular lambing-season', Qrg {Jud.} ku^hrpo^h 'a lamb born in winter, before the regular lambing-time', ko^hrpo^h 'early lucern', Qzq {Cl.} qu^hrpi 'early crop like lucern', Tkm ko^hrpe 'youngest' [of a son], 'fresh, early' [of vegetables] ¶ Cl. 737, Shch. Zh 114, Jud. 429, 471, TkR 415-6 II ? K: G {DCh.} kvirita 'hard roe, soft roe', {Chx.} kviriti 'spawn of fish/frogs' (unless b> Abkh a-k^hw^hart id., but why not G b> Abkh?) ¶ Chx. 1557, DCh. 1338, DCh. RGS 128, 170, NCh. 403 ¶ The lack of glottality in the initial cns. is irreg. ♦ AD NM #78, Vv. AEN 12-3 (suggests to reconstruct Tg *xu^hrbe, but his *u^h = my *u^h), ≠ S CNM 14.

1161. *K.arXV 'bank (Ufer), edge' > HS *k.arh^h- > Eg fOK k^hh 'Ecke, Winkel, Seite' = {Vc.} *k.a^hhaw] (as *?h > ?h), DEg k^hh 'angle, corner, side', Cpt: Sd kooz^h kooh, B kooz^h koh 'angle, corner' ¶ EG V 19-20, Er. 547, Vc. 91, Crn. 68, Crum 132 || HEC {Hd.} *k.ara 'edge' (× N *k.ar^hV^hV 'pointed, sharp; point, peak, rock') > Hd {Hd.} k.ara^halla 'edge' ¶ Hd. 131-2 || ? S *°√k.rh > d : Ar qura^hhita^hni 'les deux flancs, les hypocondres' ¶ BK II 708 II A: Tg *xari 'border, hem' > Nn Nh χa^hru-, Ul χarpu- 'to hem with a border, to border (clothes)', Nn N/KU χa^hru^hc'a-, Ul χa^hru^h(i)c'a- 'hem, edging (of clothes)', Nn Nh χa^hrp^hu^h, Nn B xarft(n-) 'hem, ornament on the border of a robe' ¶ ≈ STM I 371 II D *karV 'shore, bank, edge, boundary' > Kn kare, Tu karæ id., Tm karai^h id., 'ridge of a field, border of cloth', Ml kara 'shore, riverside', karal 'border, maegin, edge', Kt, Td kar 'stripes on end of cloth', Kdg kare 'bank', Tl kara 'shore, bank', Brh karrak id., 'brim, border', ? Gnd kar(r)um^h d karu^h d garre 'near' ¶¶ D #1293 ¶¶ D *-r- < N *-rH- (reg.) ♦ ≈ DQA #990 (A, D).

1162. *K.ir^hX^hV 'to scrape, scratch' > HS: WS *√k.rh 'scratch, be/make bald' > BHb √k.rh G 'have one's head shaved', eh^hr^hq^h k^hor^hha^h 'bald patch', JA √k.rh G 'make bald, become bald', JPA Bz √k.rh 'make bald', JEA √k.rh G 'be bald', Sr √k.rh G 'become bald', k.əra^hh 'bald', Ar √qrh G 'creuser en vain la terre pour trouver de l'eau', qurh-at- 'white spot on horse's forehead', Gz √k.rh D 'shave, make bald'; (× N *K.ur^hXu^h 'blood'): Ar √qrh G vt. 'wound', qurh- 'ulcère, plaie qui fait mal' ¶ KB 1063-5, Js. 1415, Sl. P 504, Sl. 1039, Br. 693, JPS 518, BK II 707, Hv. 596, MiK I #2.38 || Ch: Bdm {Nc.} ka^hru v. 'scratch, rub' ¶ Lk. B 110 II D *kirV ~ *kerV ({GS} *k-) v. 'scratch, scrape, shave' > Tm cirai^h v. 'shave, cut with a sickle', cira^hy 'get scratched', Ml cira 'shaving', Kt kekarv, kekrv- v. 'scratch lightly', Td kerf- v. 'scratch, egg on', Kn kere v. 'shave, scrape, scratch', Tu kerepuni v. 'scrape, polish', Klm kerk-, Nk ker- v. 'shave'. Prj kir-, kirv- v. 'scratch', Mlt {Drs.} qe^hre v. 'shave' ¶¶ D #1564 II A *k^hir(a)- > T *k^hir(a)- 'scrape, strip (hair)' (× N *kirX^h-*girX^h 'to scratch') > OT qir- v. 'scrape, strip (hair)', Chg qir- 'scrape,

shave', Tkm *gır-* 'rub, scrape', VTt *кыр-* *кыг-*, Bsh *ыр-* *кыг-*, Qzq, Nog *qır-* 'scrape, shave', Qq, Qrg, Alt *qır-*, ETt, Uz *qır-*, Xk, Tv *χır-*, Chv *xır-* 'scrape', Tf *qır-* 'scrape, scrape clean a hide with a special scraper' ¶ Cl. 643, ET Q 227-8, Rs. W 265, TkR 234, Nj. 624, Ra. 223, TvR 500, BT 105, BIG 300 ♦ IS I 354 adduces IE **k^herH-* 'destroy, break', which is actually nearer to N **K_irVØV* 'to tear, break' [q.v.]. The assumption of a N lr. is confirmed by the D reflex, because D **-r-* is a reg. reflex of N **-rH-*, but not of N **-r-* (which yields D **-r₋-*) ♦ IS I 354 [#231; HS, D, T + i ÷ IE, M and Tg].

1163. **K_iur^hXu^h* 'blood' > IE: NaIE **kreu_H-/*kruH-* 'blood in the body', 'flesh with blood' > OI *kra'vis-* 'raw flesh with blood', *kravyam* 'blood', YAv *xru_m* acc. 'piece of flesh', {Brtl.} *xrvī s⁻yant-* 'blood-thrsty' ¶ Gk *κρε'α* 'flesh, meat', *κρε'α* 'raw flesh' ¶ L *cruor* 'the blood which flows from a wound, gore; the blood circulating in the body', *cruentus* 'bloody' ¶ OIr *cru^h* (< **kru_s-*) (gen. *cra'u*) 'sang répandu', *cro^h* (< **kruwos*), MW *creu*, W *† crau*, Crn *crow* 'blood' ¶ Lt *krau^hjas*, Pru *crauyo*, acc. *krawian* 'blood' ¶ SI **kri^h* (< **kru_s-*) id., gen. **kr^h v-e* (< **kreu₋-es*) > OCS *крѣвь крѣвь* / gen. *крѣве* *крѣве*, Blg *крѣв*, SCr *kr^h v* / gen. *kr^h vi*, Slv *krī^h* / *krvī^h*, Cz *krev* / *krve*, P *krew* / *krwi*, R *кров-* / 'крови' ¶ ?σ ON *hra^hr* 'raw, fresh, juicy' (← **with blood*), OHG (h)*ra^ho*, *ro^h* 'raw, rough', NHG *roh*, OSx *hra^ho*, AS *hre^haw* 'raw', NE *raw* ¶ WP I 478-9, P 621-2, EI 71 [**kreu_HA* / **kru_HA*-os, **kreu_HA*-s, **kreu_HA*-yo- 'blood (outside of body), gore'], M K I 277, M E I 411, Brtl. 539, F II 11-2, WH I 294-5, Bc. 206, Vn. C 248-9, Fm. 290, En. 197, Tp. P K-L 159-65, ESSJ XIII 67-70, Glh. 355-6, Vr. 251, Kb. 801, OsS 422, KM 605, Ho. 172, Ho. S 36 ¶ HS: Eg P/NK *cr* 'blood' ¶ EG V 386 (interpreted the word *cr* [att. in NK] as "Bezeichnung für Blut" without explicit justification), Mks. III #3496 (*cr* 'blood' on new textual ev.) ¶ B **√krHy* > Ah *a-kərray* (pl. *i-kərray-ən*) 'piece of cooked meat' ¶ Fc. 870 ¶ S **^ok.urh^h-* > Ar *qurh^h-* 'ulcère, plaie qui fait mal', (× N **K_iir^hX^hV* 'to scrape, scratch') *√qrh* G vt. 'wound' ¶ BK II 707, Hv. 596 ¶ Tk. I 41 (rejects possible comparison with Kwn *ko^hwa^hr* 'blood' and Ke *kor* id., explaining these ECh forms as containing a px. **kV-* + Ch **bVr-* 'blood') ¶¶ The HS plain **k* (underlying Eg *c-* and B **k-*) is due to HS deglottalization of **K_i-* ¶ D (in SD) **kuruti* ({*GS*} **kurudi*) 'blood' > Tm *kuruti* 'blood, red colour', Ml *kuruti* 'blood', Kn *kurudi* 'coloured red water', Tu *kurdi*, *kurudi* 'red liquid (used for auspicious purposes)' ¶ D #1788 ♦ Both IE **-H-*, S **-h-* and D **-r-* (regularly from **-rH-*, but not from **-r-*) suggest a lr. within the N word. The loss of the lr. in Eg needs explanation ♦ IS I 360-1 [#237] (**K_iur^h* in IE and D).

1164. **k_ior^hu^hy^hV* (or **k_ior^hi*) 'lamb' > K: GZ **k_iraw-/k_irw-* 'lamb' > OG *k_iraw-*, G *k_irav-*, Mg *k_izrib-* ~ *k_iirib-* ¶ K 115, K² 99-100, FS K 190, FS E 208 ¶ HS: S **karr-* 'lamb' > BHb *r_f2 kar* 'young ram', Ug {A} *kr* 'lamb', OAk {Sd.} *kerru*, Ak M {Sd.} *karru* 'ram', Ak {CAD} *kirru* '(= a breed of) sheep' ¶ KB 472, KBR 496, A #1387, OLS 222, Sd. 468, CAD VIII 410-1 ¶ B **-k_iV^h rar-* > Ah *e^h-krər*, Ty *e-k_irər* ({GhA} *e-k_ira^hr*) 'ram', Nf *a-krar* 'billy-goat', B **karr-*, **karri* > ETwl *ṣ-k_iṣr* ({GhA} *a^h-k_ia^hrr*), Izn *i-x^hərri* (pl. *a^hx^hrarən*), Rf *W^hr/B/A*, SrSn *i-k_iarri* (pl. *a^hk_irarən*), Rf *i^hs^harri*, Kb, Mtm *i-ṣərri*, BSn *i-s^hərri* 'ram', Sll *t_i-k_iər-ət₋* 'ewe'; B **k_iVrw-* 'lamb' > Ah {Fc.}, Gh {Nh.} *a-kərwa^ht*, pl. *ikərwa^htən*, Ty/Twl *ṣ-kərwa^h-ṣ* ({GhA} *a^h-k_iərwa*) 'lamb', Sll *i-kru* 'young ram' ¶ Fc. 888, 890, GhA 99-100, Rn. 343, Dl. 416, La. S 204 ¶ EC: Arr *ka^hriy-te^h* (coll. *ka^hri^hy*) 'heifer goat' ¶ Hw. A 371 ¶ Ch: WCh: Ang {Flk.} *kīr* 'fattening ram', Wnd/Sy {ChL} *k_iro^h* 'ram', Zar K {ChC} *ka^hro^h* 'sheep', Tng {J} *ka^hrwa* 'cattle' ¶ J T 94, Flk. s.v. *kīr*, ChC, ChL, Stl. ZCh 209 [#601] ¶¶ OS #1432, Rö. SL 134 ¶ A **k_ior^hi* 'lamb' > T **Kor^hi* (or **Kur^hi*?) 'lamb' > NaT **Koz^hi* (~ **Kuz^hi*?) > OT {DTS} *qozi*, {Cl.} *quzi*, MU, MOg, XwT *quzi*, MQp *qozi* ~ *quzi*, Chg *qu_ozi*, Tk *kuzu*, Tkm *qu_oi*, SY *quzi* ~ *qozi*, Xlj *quzi*, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Ln *qozi*, Uz *qozi* 'lamb', Az *guzu*, Ggz *kuzu*, Blq *qozi*, VTt *† quz^h* 'lamb, young sheep', ET *qoza* 'sucking lamb', Tv *kozara* *qoza^h* 'kid (of a wild goat)' ¶ Cl. 681 (*-u-), ET Q 108-9 (*-o-), Df. III #1559 (*-o-) DTS 462, Rs. W 285, ET Q 108-9, TL 433, TvR 245, Shch. Zh 113, TatR 293 ¶ M **quri-* > [1] **quri-gan* 'lamb' > MM {IsV} *ñqYrQ qurigan*, {S} *quriyan*, [MA] *qurayan*, WrM *qurigan* ~ *quragan*, HIM *xypra*, Kl *χury_n*, Mnr {SM} *χorg_a*, {T} *χurga*, Mgl {Rm.} *quryana* [sic], Dx *qugan*, Ba *χurya^h* 'lamb', MMgl *quryan* 'lamb, kid'; [2] **quri-sqa* 'skin of a newborn lamb' > WrM {Rm.} *qurisqan*, Kl *Ö χurs^hα*, Kl D *xu^hr^hs^hα* id. ¶ H 72, Pp. MA 310, MED 987, KW 198-9, Gl. II 124, SM 172, Lg. VMI 47, T 378, T DnJ 126, T BJ 150, Iw. 129, Nov. IE 118 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1061 (A **k_ior^hi* 'lamb, deer'; incl. T, M) ¶ D **kor_i*, {GS} **kor_i-i* 'sheep' > Tm *kor_i*, Td *kur_y*, Kdg *kor_i*, Tu *kuri*, OTl *gor_iya*, Tl *gor_e*, *gor_re*, *gor_riya*, Klm, Nkr, Nk *gorre* id., Kt *korya^hr* id. (*a^hr* 'goat'), Ku *go^hri* ~ *gorri* ~ *go^hre*, Gnd *gorre* ^d *gore* id., 'goat', Ml *kor_i* 'a small kind of sheep', Kn *kur_i*, *kor_i* 'sheep, ram', Knd *gor_e* 'goat' ¶¶ D #2165 (a), GS 153-4 [#390], 68 [#220] ♦ The discrepancy between T **-r^h-* (suggesting an ancient palatal element) and D **-r₋-* (suggesting a N intervoc. non-palatal **-r-*) may be removed if we reconstruct **k_ior^hu^hy^hV*, whence pre-Altaic **koryV* > A **kor^hi* > T **Kor^hi*, while in the prehistory of D the N intervoc. *-y-* was lost: **k_ioru^hy^hV* > **k_ioru^h* > D **kor_i*. An alt. explanation (proposed by IS): in N we reconstruct **-r^hi*, but in pre-D the palatality of **-r^h-* was neutralized before **-i*. The K and T reflexes suggest an emphatic N **k_i-*, which lost its emphaticity (was deglottalized?) in HS due to a reg. change (**k_i-* > **k-*) in some unknown (prosodic?) conditions ♦ IS I 302 [#173] (**Kor^hi*), Mng. E-3 264-9 (T, D).

1165. ?? **K_iur^hy^hV* 'sprout from a root' (→ 'sprout', 'root') > IE: NaIE **k^wer-/k^wor-* 'root' > Sl **koren^h* 'root' > OCS *корень* *koren^h*, SCr *ko^hpe^hn* ~ *ko^hrije^hn*, Slv *kore^h*, Cz *kor^hen*, P *korzen^h*, R *дкорен^h* (gen. *дкорн^h*) id. ¶ Lt *ke^hras*, Lt Zh *ke^hre* 'stump', ?σ Ltv *ce^hrs* 'bush, shrub' ¶ Gk *πρε^hμιον* 'bottom of the trunk of a tree, stump', Gk [Hs.] *πρε^hμιον* *π^hαν^h* *ρι^h* *ζωμα*

'any root' :: ?? OIr crann 'tree; wood (Holz)' ¶ F II 59, Vn. C 222-3, ESSJ XI 62-6 & XIII 242 (on Sl *kъrъ 'bush', which was erroneously interpreted by scholars as meaning 'root' and belonging to IE *k^wer-/k^wor-), Bern. I 570, Glh. 333, Frn. 241, Me. SKK 85-6 [**H-K**: G k^{var} i 'burning chip/splinter of pinewood (Kienspan)' ¶ Chx. 575-] ¶ A: M *^oqur > WrM qur 'shoots, sprouts from the roots' ¶ MED 987 ¶ D (in SD) *kur- (GS) *k- 'shoot, sprout' > Tm kuruttu, kuruntu 'sprout', Ml kuruttu, kurunnu id., kurukka 'to sprout, shoot', Kn kurul'e 'plantain sprout', Tu kurulæ, kurlæ 'fresh shoots of grain' ¶ D #1791 (coalesced with *kur- 'young of an animal') ¶ ?? HS *√k_{ry} 'stick' [× N ***K**.a^{re} 'trunk, (piece of) wood'] > S *^o√k_{ry} id. > Ar qariy-at- 'bâton' ¶ BK II 731 || B **k_{ry} > *yry 'stick' > BSn t_a-yri-t₁, Izn t_a-yreyt₁, Rf Tz pl. t_i-yary-in, Tz {Stm.} akur_{ay} id. || C *k_{Vr}- 'stick' > Sml N {Abr.} qa[~]r-(tî) (pl. qa[~]rro) 'big-headed stick', Sml {DSI} qa[~]r (pl. qa[~]rro) 'clava, grosso bastone' ¶ DSI 478, Abr. S 200 ♦ The D cns. *-r- (usually from N clusters with *r) suggests an additional cns., which (on the ev. of HS) is likely to have been *y.

1166. ***k**.**arbp**i 'belly, inside' > HS: S *k_{ar}iV₁b- (or *k_{ir}iV₁b-) 'inside' > OAk k_{er}bum, Ak B k_{er}bu(m), Ak OA k_{ar}bu ~ k_{er}bu 'inside, inner part, middle', Eb {Krb.} kir-bux (k_{ir}bu) id., BHb br#q# 'k_{er}eb₁, SmHb ke[~]ræb 'entrails, inward parts', Ug k_{rb} 'inside of the body; within, in'; ? Ar qurb-, qurub- 'side' (unless from S *√k_{rb} 'be near') ¶ KB 1059-60, KBR 1135, BH IV 253, OLS 371, CAD XIII 216, Krb. EG 22, G OA 226, MiK I #1.165 ¶ Ak OA k_{ar}bu provides ev. for a pS *a (*k_{ar}iV₁b-), while SmHb apparently suggest *i (*k_{ir}iV₁b-). The controversy may be solved if we know more on the prehistory of the SmHb vowels || Eg fMK k₃b 'intestine, middle (of land)', m k₃b 'in the midst of' ¶ EG V 9-10, Fk. 175 || B: Ah akbær (pl. ikæbræn) 'bas ventre' ¶ Fc. 735 || ?φ C: Ag: Bln {R} ge^{ro}b, gro^b (pl. ge^{ro}f, gro^f) 'shape, body' ('Gestalt, Leib, Körper') :: LEC *garb- 'belly' > Af garba 'belly', Sa {R} garba[~] id., 'stomach, womb', pSam {Hn.} *gá^{ra}b (pl. garb-o) > Rn {Bl.} 'gá^{ra}b 'back', {PG} gá^{ra}b- 'beside', Gwd {AMS} kerpe 'breast'; (× N *gub₁V₁RE 'nape' [q.v.]): Sml gá^{ra}b (pl. garb-o) 'shoulder', Bn 'ka^{ru}b (pl. karo[~]b't₃) id., Rn {PG} gá^{ra}b id., 'shoulder-balde' ¶ Bl. 181, R WB 159, R S II 162-3, Hn. S 60, PG 121, AMS 236 ¶ OS #343 (*k_{ir}Vb in S, Eg, Gwd), Tk. I 59 (Eg, S) ¶ K ≈ *karb-a 'belly' > Lz korba, Mg Sn kora, Mg SmZ kvara id. ¶ Chik. 68, Q 345 ¶ IE: NaIE *k₁w₁erp-/k₁w₁rep- 'body, belly' > MP_{rs} karp 'body', Av kærəfs[~] (pl. kærpo[~]) 'appearance, visible shape (das sichtbare Äussere, äussere Gestalt)' (the earlier meaning 'body' is still discernible in the cd kærəfs[~]-x^war 'Leichenfresser'), OI 'kr₃p 'shape, beautiful appearance' :: L corpus / corpor- 'body' :: OIr cri[~] ({EI}: < *kr₃ps) 'body, flesh' :: Gmc: AS hrif 'belly (Unterleib), womb', OHG (h)re[~]f 'lap, womb' ¶ WP I 486-7, P 620, EI 76 (*krep-s / gen. *kr₃ 'p-os 'body'), WH I 277-8, Dv. #349, M K I 260, Brl. 467-9, Kb. 776, Schz. 235, OsS 422, Ho. 174 ¶ A *k^{ar}wⁱ (= *k^{ar}wⁱ?) ({AD}: < *k^{ar}bi-) > M *qarbi-sun 'uterus, placenta' > MM [S] qarbisun 'placenta', WrM qarbisun 'uterus of an animal, plecenta' ¶ H 61, MED 935 || T {ADb.} *k^{ar}im ({Md.} *k^arim) 'belly, abdomen' > NaT *k^{ar}im > OT qarim id., Tk karim, Az garim, Qmq, Alt, Xlj qarim, Bsh qarim, Uz qarim 'belly, abdomen (Bauch), Tkm garim, Ggz karim, Blq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg qarim, VTt qarim, Xk xarim, Tv xirim, Tf hirin id., 'stomach (Magen)', Nog qarim 'womb, belly', Yk xarim 'stomach, first stomach of the ruminants' :: Chv xirim 'stomach, belly, womb' ¶ Cl. 661, Rs. W 238, ET KQ 321-3, TL 277, 353, Ra. 193, Md. 103, 166, Pek. 3375-6, Jeg. 314, Fed. II 382 ¶ pT *-m- may go back to *-b-n- (with *-n- < N genitive pc. *nu 'of': ***k**.**arbp**i^{nu} > **k_{ar}mn > **k^{ar}m > pT *k^{ar}im) || pJ {S} *ka^{ra}-(n)ta[~] 'body' > J: T ka^{ra}da, K ka^{ra}da[~], Kg kara^{da} id. ¶ S AJ 269 [#115], S QJ #115, Mr. 438 ¶ S AJ 281 [#147] (T, J + i ÷ pKo *kari 'rib') ¶ D {GS} *karb- 'uterus, foetus' > Tm karu 'foetus, embryo, young of animal', karupai₁ 'womb', Ml karu 'embryo, yolk', Kt karv 'foetus of animals', Td kef 'pregnant' (of animals), Tl kari 'uterus of animals', karuvu 'foetus', Prj kerba 'egg' ¶ D #1279, GS 30-1 [#30] ♦ IS I 338-40 [#214] (*K_{ar}bⁱ 'belly, intestines').

1167. ?? ***k**.**i**^{ru}**CX** (= ***k**.**i**^{ru}**C**^X) 'to strike' > ?σ HS: ?σ S *^o√k_{rθ} > Ar √qrθ (pf. qariθa) 'to grieve (affliger)' ¶ BK II 706, Hv. 596 ¶ IE: NaIE *krou₂- 'to push, strike' > Gk κρου^ω 'I push, strike' :: ON hrostri 'mashed malt' :: Lt kru^sti (prs. krus^u) v. 'smash, crash; grind, bruise', Ltv kra^{use}ti 'stamp, trample' i pSl *kruхъ, *kruха 'piece' (← 'broken') > ChS крoухъ kruхъ, Cz kruch id., Blg крyх 'piece of salt', SCr kru^h 'bread'; Sl *krusⁱti 'to break to pieces, crumble' > Slv kru^siti, P kruszyc[~] id., OR крoушити krus^{iti}, R крyшит[~] 'break to pieces'; Sl *krъxa 'crumble' > ChS кръха krъxa, SCr † krha, R крo'xa id. ¶ P 622-3, F II 27-8, Frn. 302-3, Vr. 261, ESSJ XIII 41-52, Glh. 354, EI 549 [*kreu₂-(s)- 'strike'] ¶ A: T *^oKirça- > OT qirc^a- {Cl.} v. 'hit the side of', {DTS} 'зaдeт[~] (brush/strike against)' (cp. also N *gaRu^c'a 'to crush, break to pieces') ¶ Cl. 647, DTS 445 ♦ If Ar √qrθ belongs here, the N et. is ***k**.**i**^{ru}**C**^X. IE *k- (rather than *k[~]-) due to its precon. position.

1168. ***k**.**i**^{ru}**C**^V 'shin' > HS: S *kura[~] (- *ku^{ra}f-?) 'shin' > Ug kr[~] {OLS} 'jarrete, artejo', JA [Trg.] {Lv.} Nio5r^k2 kar[~]iin, em. allo2r¹q[~] k₃æra[~]ʕay^{ya}- 'die Schenkel, Unterschenkel', JEA {Sl.} aolr¹q[~] k₃æra[~]ʕa[~] 'leg, foot', Sr kæra[~]ʕa[~] 'leg/shank/shin (of animals)', BHb du. Mi%o2r¹f6 kæra[~]ʕa[~]ayim '(two) lower legs, fibulas' (from *kura[~]f- or an Aramaism), Ar kura[~]ʕ- 'trotters (of sheep/oxen), shank', Ak kuritu 'shin (of animals)', Sb kr[~] 'leg of a camel', ? Gz k^wærna[~] 'elbow, forearm'; CS *√kr[~]f 'buckle at the knees, kneel' > BHb, Ug {A} √kr[~]f G id., JA [Trg.] {Lv., Js.} √kr[~]f G 'bow, bend the knee', JEA {Sl.} √kr[~]f G 'bow down' ¶ Semitic lost the reflex of N *c (metanalysis?) ¶ KB 47, KBR 500 (or!f6* *kæ^{ra}ʕ 'lower leg, fibula'), Lv. T I 390-1, Sl. 604, ≈ Js. 673 (aolr[~]q2 k₃ar[~]ʕa[~] 'knee, leg'), Sd. 510, CAD VIII 560, L G 293, BGMR 78, ≈ MiK I #1.157 (S *k^wira[~]ʕ-), A #1389 ¶ K *k₃wirc[~]x- ~ *kwarc[~]χ-, {FS} *k₃warc[~]χ- {K} *k₃warc[~]χl₃- {K} *k₃wi(r)c[~]χ- 'foot, bottom part' >

vowel breaking: ****Karcu** (or ****KarucV**) > ***Ku_{arc}V** > T ***Kurč-** || ? D ***kirVc-** ({{GS}} ***k-**) v. 'scrape' > Tu {BhK} kiresъ, keresъ id., {Mnr.} kirejuni v. 'scrape/clear (as the ground)', Prj kirc- v. 'scratch', Krx xerc- / xirc- v. 'rub off, score', Mlt {Drs.} qerce v. 'scrape' ¶¶ D #1564, Mnr. 142 ¶¶ The unexpected vw. *i may be due to the infl. of D ***kirV** ~ ***kerV** v. 'scratch'. Alternatively, D ***kirVc-** may have been derived from D ***kira** (if so, it does not belong to the N etymon in question).

1172. ??? ***K_{ERVC}V** 'prickly/rough hair/object, bristle' > IE: NaIE ***k^herst-/*k^hr_ost-** 'rough hair, bristle' > Sl ***sърstъ** 'animal's hair' > SrChS, OR **сърстъ** sърstъ, Slv sr^hst, Cz, Slk srst', P siers'c', R, Uk **перст** ¶ OHG {EI<-?} hursti 'crest' ¶ L crista 'rooster's comb, crest of a helmet' -> Al kreshte'' 'mane, rooster's comb' ¶ ≈ Vs. IV 431, ≈ WH I 292, O 19, ≈ EI 252 [***k^her(es)-** ≈ (rough) hair, bristle'] || HS: S: [1] Ar qarθaŋ-at- 'poil fin et court chez les bestiaux' [2] Ar qarīs- ~ qarīs- 'nettle'; the var. qarīs- is influenced by √qrs_u 'piquer' < S ***√k_{rc}**, cp. JA √k_{rs}. G 'bite, pinch, sting' ¶ BK II 707, 711-2, Js. 1425 || ? B: Kb {Dl.} aŋr_{is}, Tmz {MT} aŋris 'fils de chaîne coupés, restés sur le métier après que le tissage achevé ait été enlevé', Kb taŋr_{ist} 'frange' ¶ Dl. 628, MT 205 || ??? A: M ***^oko^hr₃-** [× N ***k_{URVC}V** 'hard (**жесткий**); to dry up, harden?'] > WrM ko^hrzei-, HIM x' pзий-x 'become rough, uneven, hard' ¶ M 492.

1173. ? ***k_{VRc}V** 'to cut' > HS: S ***^o√k_{rc}** > Ar 7rQ √qrδ_u G v. 'cut' ¶ BK II 716 || ? φ B ***√k_{rs}** > √rs v. 'tear, cut, cut the throat (of a person/animal)' > BSn {Bs.} sə-ŋrəs, ETwl/Ty {GhA} əŋrəs 'cut', Sll {Ds.} ŋrəs, Si {La.} ŋrəs 'couper des régimes de dattes', Izn, Rf √ŋrs_u 'tear, cut the throat', Mtm qərs 'be torn', caus. əsŋrəs 'tear', Ah, Gh, Mz, Wrg əŋrəs, Izd ŋrəs 'cut the throat of', Gd əŋrəs (pf. ŋə-ŋrəs) 'immoler, égorger', Zng {TC} eŋrəs (pf. yuŋres') 'égorger' ¶ GhA 72, La. S 219, Ds. 78, Fc. 1776, Dlh. M 155, Dlh. Ou 246, Mrc. 95, Lf. I 232 & II #1250, Rn. 362, DCTC 287 ¶ B ***√k_{rs}** > √rs < N ***k_{VRc}V** × HS ***√k_{rs}** (> S ***√k_{rs}** 'cut into parts' (> Ar √qrs', Ak √k_{rs}'), HEC ***k_{ores}-** 'break (bread)' (> Hd k_{ores}-, Kmb k_{ores}-), see OS #1592 || K: GZ ***k_{rec}-** / ***k_{ric}-** / ***k_{rc}** 'cut, cut off' > G k_{rec}- / k_{ric}- 'cut, cut (hair), clip' ('scheren, stutzen'), Mg k_{irac}- / k_{irc}-, Lz k_{ric}- - ¶ K ***c^h** > Zan ***c^h** (rather than ***c^h.k**) due to the presence of ***k**. ¶ K² 100, Chx. 614, 1561, DCh. 625, SSO I 384, AxT 188 || ? A: M ***kerci-** v. 'cut/chop into pieces, slice' (× N ***k_{ERT}V** 'to crumble, cut into small pieces', q.v. ffd).

1174. ***k_ardV** 'breast, chest' (→ 'heart', 'internal organs') > K ***mk_{erd}-/*mk_rd-** 'breast, chest' > OG, G mk_{erd}- (gen. mk_{rd}-is-a), Mg k_{idir}-i, k_{3d3r}-i, Sv: UB/Ch muc^h.wed, Lx məc^h.ed, L/Ln muc^h.od ¶¶ K 135, K² 123, FS K 219, FS E 241, Gud. BT (on the loss of initial ***m-** in Mg), T 581-2 || HS: Ch: WCh: Hs k_ir₃'i 'chest, breast, bosom', Gw K k_ir₃'i, Gw Cn g_ir₃'i 'chest, breast' ¶ ? ECh: EDng {Fd.} ko^hrki^h.d^h, {Lk.} ko^hrki^h.den^h 'breast (poitrine)' ¶, Dng {Lwn.} ko^hrlō', Mgm ko^hrla^h 'heart' ¶ ¶ Ba. 610, Fd. 301, Mts. G 64, Mts. GD 32, ChC, ≠ Sk. HCD 172 || ? EC ***gVr^hd^h-** 'belly' (mte ***gVrd^h-** < ***k_{Vrd}-**?) > Arr {Hw.} gere^h? (pl. gerd^h.o^h) 'belly, abdomen', Gdl kard^h, Kns kar-itta id., Kns kara postp. 'inside (an area)', Hr/DbS karaŋc^he^h, Gln karŋitto, Gwd karŋe^htto, Gwd D karŋe^hc^ho^h 'belly'; the rec. of EC ***d**, is justified if we find the factor responsible for the change ***rd^h-** > Kns **-r-**, Dl **-rŋ-** ¶ Bl. G 49, BISO 67a, AMS 232, Bl. 281 (on reflexes of EC ***g-**), Hw. A 360-1 || ? σ WS ***k_{ard}-** > Ar qard- 'neck', Mh {Ho.} k_{ard} 'throat, voice', Hrs {Jo.} k_{ard}, Jb C {Jo.} k_{erd}, Sq {LLS} k_{3yr}ad pl. 'throat', ??σ Ar qurdu^h-d- 'back (dos)' ¶ BK II 709-10, Jo. M 235, Jo. H 77, Jo. J 148, SSL LSNP 1463, MiK I #1.166 ¶ The stem structure of the SES lgs. points to the absence of a pS posttonic vw. (i.e. ***k_{ard}-** rather than ***k_{arVd}-**) || ?σ B ***gVrd-** (< ***k_{Vrd}-**) > Ty, ETwl ti-ŋərd-en (pl.) 'partie du corps située en-dessous du cou et entre les deux omoplates', ??σ: Zng {TC} toŋr_{ud}, Ntf {Dray} taŋərut (pl. tiŋorad_u), Sll taŋr_ut_u (pl. tiŋ^hra^hd_u) 'omoplate', BSn {Ds.} t_{ayru}t_u 'épaule', Kb t_{ayrut} 'omoplate, épaule' ¶ PrGG 120, TC Z 310, Dray 344, Ds. 204, Ds. B 119, Dl. 625 ¶¶ MiK I #166 (S, B) || IE ***k^herd-/*k^herd^h-/*k^hr_d-/*k^hred-**, {EI} ***k^herd** / gen. ***k^hr_d-os** 'heart' > NaIE: Arm sirt sirt id. (gen. srti srti) ¶ Gk π κ η ρ (< ***k^herd**) id., Gk A καρδί^hα^h, Gk Hm καρδί^hη id., 'stomach' ¶ L cor / cord- 'heart' ¶ OIr cride 'heart, middle', W {YGM} craidd 'centre, middle', Crn cre(y)s, MBr [SB] creis 'middle', Br kreiz id., 'center' ¶ Gt hai^hrto^h, , ON hjarta, OHG herza, NHG Herz, AS heorte 'heart', NE heart ¶ Lt s^hirdi^hs, Ltv sir^hds, Pru seyr (= [s^hir]?) (gen. s^hiras, acc. s^hiran) id. ¶ pSl ***s^hrd-ŋce** id. (with the dim. sx. **-ŋce**) > OCS **сръдыце** s^hrd^hŋce, Blg s^hrd^hŋce, SCr sr^hŋce, Slv srce^h, R 'сердце', Uk 'серце', Cz srdce, OP sierce > P serce id., pSl ***ser^hd-a^h** (acc. ***se^hrd-o^h**) 'middle' > OCS **сръда** sr^hda 'middle, Wednesday' (-> R cpe^hda 'Wednesday'), Blg cpe^hda, SCr cpe^hda ~ srij^he^hda, Slv sre^hda 'middle, Wednesday', Cz str^heda, Slk streda, R, Uk cpe^hda (R acc. 'середу'), P s^hroda 'Wednesday' ¶ Tc {EI}: A kri 'will', B ka^hrya^hn pl. 'hearts' || Ht {Ts.} ker / obl. kard-, {Pv.} kir(ti) / kart(i)- (< ***k^herd** / ***k^hr_d-**), Pal ka-a-ar-ti id. (dat.-lat. sg.), Lw zar(t)-, HrLw zar-za ¶¶ P 579-80, EI 262-3, F I 787-8, WH I 271-2, Fs. 234-5, Vr. 232, Kb. 462, Schz. 166, Ho. 157, Vn. C 235-6, YGM-1 101, Ern. DELM 455, Hm. 487, Slt. 205-6, Frn. 986-7, En. 245, Glh. 574-7, Vs. III 605-7, Ts. E I 556-8, Pv. IV 189-91 || D ***karV_u-** ({{GS}} ***k-**) 'internal organ (heart, bowels?)' > Tm karal_u, karul_u 'lungs & heart, liver, bowels, heart', karil_u 'heart', Kt karl_u 'heart, mind', Kn karul_u, karal_u 'an entrail, bowels; love', Kdg kari 'intestines', Tu karal_u, karl_u 'bowels, liver' ¶¶ D #1274 ¶¶ D ***r-** < N ***r-**-clusters; ***r_u-** is possibly a sx. ♦ IS SS 328 [#4.14], IS I 324-5 [#200] (IE, K), ADDZ VIS (added the Hs cognate), Glh. l.c. (added the EC cognate) ♦ IE ***d** for the expected ***d^h** is due to the IE incompatibility law that rules out ***t...g^h-**roots (≠ IS SS 348 [#13.1]). The connection between 'breast' and 'neck' (as within HS) is quite natural in a society of hunters or cattle-breeders, having such notions as 'dewlap'.

1175. ??? ***K₂irdV** 'to scrape' (→ 'scratch' → 'comb') > HS: S ***k₂rd** > Mhb **√k₂rd** D (pf. dr4k'4 ke~red₂) 'scrape', Ar **√qrd** G 'ramasser en grattant (p. ex. le beurre ou le lait sur les parois d'une vase)', Ak **√k₂rd** (inf. k₂ara~du) 'pluck wool' ¶ Js. 1412, Lv. IV 372, BK II 709, CAD XIII 126, MiK I #2.36 ¶ Not here WS ***√grd** 'scrape, scratch' (< N ***karTV** ~ ***gVrdV** 'to scratch, scrape', q.v.) || A: Tg ***xi₂r'dX-** v. 'comb' > Jrc **irdihun**, WrMc **izifun** 'a comb', WrMc **izi-**, Ewk **i₂gdi-**, Sol **idda-** ~ **irda-**, Lm **id-**, Neg **ıgdt-**, Orc, Nn KU **ıgdi-**, Ul **sigdu-**, Ork **sigdi-**, Nn Nh/B **sigz'i-** v. 'comb' ¶ STM I 296-7, Kiy. 127 [#549], Pp. VG 33 (on the reflexes of Tg ***x-** before ***i**) ◇ Cp. N ***karTV** (~ ***gVrdV**?) '¶'.

1176. ***K₂u₂r₂d₂V** 'monkey' > HS: WS ***k₂i₂rad-** > Ar **qird-** (pl. **qirad-**, **qiradat-**) id., Gz **k₂ərd** ~ **k₂ard**, **k₂ardina₂t**, Amh **k₂ərd** id. ¶ L G 440, BK II 709 || EC: Arr **k₂a₂r₂ran** 'vervet monkey', ? Rn **ka₂ra₂w** 'Guereza monkey' ¶ Hw. A 377, PG 180 || SOM {Blz.} ***k₂aray** > Ari {Bnd.} **qa₂i₂r₂** 'vervet monkey', Dm {Fl.} **k₂are** id., Ari B {Fl., C} **k₂ara** 'Capuchin monkey' || NrOm: Gongga: Mnj {Fl. after C} **k₂eriyō** id. : COMt (Gf?) {Mrn.} **k₂aro** 'monkey' ¶ Mrn. O 155, Blz. OL #122, Bnd. AL 154, Fl. OO 320 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} ***k₂VrV** 'monkey' > Su **kar**, Ang **ker** 'monkey' || Ech: Mgm {J} **me₂k₂e₂rd₂a₂** 'monkey' ¶ OS ##1568-9 ¶¶ The word for 'Colobus (monkey)' in Oromo (Or {Th.} **gureza** 'scimmia biancanera', {Brl.} **guresa** 'Colobus', **goresa** 'scimmia del mantello di lungo pelo bianco sul nero'), in Ari ({Bnd.} **goyr**) and in Dime ({Bnd.} **gu₂ru**) hardly belong here (because of the voiced g-) ¶ Brl. 182, 191, Th. 179, Bnd. AL 154 || D ***kuraŋk-** ({GS} ***k-**) 'monkey' > Tm **kuraŋku** id., 'ape', Ml **kuraŋgu** 'monkey' (chiefly 'macaco'), Kt **korg** 'black monkey', Td **kwarg**, Kn **korangi**, Tu **kuranga**, Tl **k(r)o₂ti** ¶ D #1769.

1177. ***k₂u₂r₂i₂V₂dV** ~ ***k₂u₂rt₂V₂V** 'stinging insect' > HS: S: [1] WS ***k₂i₂r₂a₂d-** 'tick' > Ar **qurd-**, **qura₂d-**, Tgr **q@D** **k₂ərad** id.; [2] S ***√k₂rd₂** ~ ***√k₂rt₂** > Ar **qirda₂-**, **qirdi₂-** '∈ louse (living on camels and hen)', **qart₂a₂-**, **qirt₂i₂-** '∈ louse (living on camels)', **qurdu₂-** 'small ant' ¶ Fr. III 422-3, 427, LH 244 || C: Ag: Bln {R} **k₂əwə₂ad-a₂** (pl. **k₂əwə₂ad**) 'tick'; Ag **əwə₂ad** Tgr {R} **k₂əwə₂əday**, Tgy {R} **k₂əwə₂əday** id. ¶ R WB 242 || K: G **k₂virt₂-i**, **k₂rut₂-i** 'wasp' ¶ DCh. 610, DCh. RGS 222 || D (in CD) ***kurVt₂...** ({GS} ***k-**) 'leech' (× N ***ku₂r₂V₂dV** 'worm, parasitic insect') > Prj **kurt₂ubi**, Gdb **kurt₂um** 'leech' ¶ D #1798.

1178. ***K₂orŋk₂U** 'dirt, dung' > IE: NaIE ***g₂worg₂(w)or-** 'dirt' > Arm **kork₂ kōrk₂** 'dirt-spot, dirt, filth, ordure' || Gk **βο₂ρβο₂ρ** 'mire, filth' ¶ WP I 694, P 482, F I 252 || HS: C: Ag ***?ak₂wa₂** > Bln {R} **a₂y₂wa₂** ~ **a₂y₂ar-o₂y₂ar** coll. 'dry cow-dung', Xm {R} **a₂xu₂** 'dry dung'; Ag **əwə₂ad** Tgr {R}, Tgy H {R} **akoR₂ ak₂wər**, Tgy {R} **ak₂=oR₂ ak₂wər** (not detected in standard dictionaries of Tgr and Tgy, namely in LH and Bsn.); (Tgy and/or Tgr **əwə₂ad**?) Sa {R} **a₂k₂wa₂** ~ **a₂kar**, Af {R} **a₂k₂wa₂** ~ **a₂kar** ~ **o₂ka₂r** 'dry dung' ¶ R WB 20, R Ch II 20, R S II 24, R A II 14 || B ***k₂Vrra₂g** > ***y₂Vrrag₂** 'dung' > Ah **a-yərrag₂** 'dung (of large quadrupeds), droppings (of insects/birds)', **ta-yərrak₂** 'fumier, large dunghill', ETwl **a₂yərrag₂** 'droppings of camels, goats, etc.', Gh **a-yərra₂z₂** 'fiente', ?? Sll **ta-q₂wərq₂wayt** 'fumier de chameaux' ¶ Fc. 1773, PrGG 121, Nh. 161, Ds. 137 || A: M ***qorgu-sun** 'droppings of sheep, etc.' > MM [S] **qorqosun** 'Stück Schafmist', WrM **qorgusun** 'droppings of sheep and camels', Brt **хоргооho(н)** id., Kl **хорһсн хорҕуһсн** **катыш** ball(s) of droppings (of sheep, goats, camels), {Rm.} **хорҕуһсн** 'runde Kotkugel (der Schafe, Kamele, Pferde)', Mnr H {SM} **хорҕу-о₂зз** 'droppings of sheep, goats, camels, hares'; M ***qorgal** > WrM **qorgal**, HlM **хоргол**, Brt **хоргоол** id., Ord (Ms.) **хоргол** 'droppings of animals'; M ***qorquy-** > WrM **qorqui-**, HlM **хорхой-x** 'be dirty, untidy' ¶ H 67, MED 965-6, 970, SM 172, KRS 598, KW 187 || Tg ***xo₂ri-ka₂** 'dung of reindeer' > Ewk **o₂rikta**, Lm **o₂rit**, Ork **xorıqta** id.; ***xori-na-** > Ewk **o₂rına-** v. 'defecate' (of reindeer) ¶ STM II 23-4 ¶ The long ***o** may be due to complementary lengthening (Ersatzdehnung) due to the loss of ***-g-** || pKo {S} ***kərim** 'dung' > Nko **kərim** ¶ S QK #1122, MLC 82 ¶¶ DQA #1132 (A ***k₂o₂rV** 'dung, excrements') || D (in SD) ***kor-** ({GS} ***k-**) 'mud' > Ml **kuran₂n₂i** 'mire, mud, fine clay', Kt **kor** 'manure, filth, mud', Td **kwār** 'mud' ¶ D #2123 ¶ D ***-r-** < N ***r-** clusters (in this case presumably ***-rg-**) ◇ The B and Tg cognates point to ***K₂-**, while IE and C reflexes of ***k-** are due to *as*. The root-medial ***r** was probably followed by a velar stop, which is evidenced in M, B and indirectly in D by reflexes of ***-g-**, while in IE there are traces of medial ***k**. The variation is still to be investigated. In C and Tg the word-medial velar was lost (a kind of *dis* or a reg. development of the cluster ***-rg-**?).

1179. ***k₂a₂r₂Vke** 'skin, bark' > K: GZ: G **kerk-** 'bark, crust, peel', Lz Ar **kyark-** 'skin of the hand' ¶ Chx. 1548-9 || IE: NaIE ***krog₂-no-** ({P} ***krok-no-**) 'skin, hide' > Clt: OIr **cro(i)cenn** 'skin', Brtt {RE} ***krok-** id. > MW, W **croen**, MBr **crohenn**, **crochenn**, Br **croc₂hen** 'skin', OCrm [γ] **croin** ("mastruca" 'sheepskin'), Crn **cro₂nek** 'skinny'; Gl **əwə₂ad** L **crocina** 'leather garment' || Sl ***k₂ъръзъно** 'fur coat' ({ESSJ}: 'cloak, Mantel, плащ') > ChS **к₂ръзъ(ъ)но** **к₂ръзъ(ъ)но** 'vestis pellicea', McdS **ѡкръзно** 'fur', Slv **kr₂zno** 'leather, hide, fur', Cz **krzno** 'military cloak, coat, fur coat', OR **к₂оръ(ъ)зно** **к₂оръ(ъ)зно**, **к₂ъръзно** **к₂ъръзно**, **к₂ръзно** **к₂ръзно** 'cloak'; Sl **əwə₂ad** OHG **krusina**, **kursinna**, OFrs **kersna**, AS **crus(e)ne** 'fur coat' ¶ Vn. C 243-4, RE 129, WH I 296, ≈ ESSJ XIII 244 (against the Sl-Clt connection), ≈ Vs. II 327-8 [believes that Sl is a loan from some "Eastern" lgs: Os **ka₂rc** 'fur' (actually 'fur coat')] ⇔ ESSJ and Ab. I 582], Srz. I 1404, Kb. 575, P 943 (supposes a connection with IE ***(s)ker-** 'cut') ||?? A: M: WrM **qorgu** ~ **qoruu**, HlM **хыры** 'film, cataract, spot in the eye' (× N ***k₂orup₂V** 'bark of a tree' (∈?), 'skin') ¶ MED 970 ◇ In K there is *as* ***k₂...k** > ***k₂...k**, in Clt in the opposite direction: IE ***k₂...g₂** > Clt ***k₂...k**.

1180. ***k₂irKV** '∈ stinging insect' > K ***k₂ir₂k₂il-** 'moth' > G **rk₂il-**, Mg **k₂i(r)k₂il-** ~ **k₂ik₂it-** ¶ K 116, K² 100-1, FS K 191 || HS: S: Ar **qirqis-** '∈ small flea' ({Fr.} 'parvorum culicum species') ¶ Fr. III 432, BK II 723 || B: Ah **korko₂r** 'moth (teigne)' ¶

Fc. 875 || ECh: Mgm {JA} ku'rgi'ti'ne' 'worm', EDng {Fd.} ku'rgi'ta' 'ver fin et long, qui fait enfler la peau', ?σ Bdy {AlJ} ku'rga-sa' '∈ insect' ¶ AlJ 94, JA LM 102, Fd. 305 || A: Tg *xi_rga(-kta) 'gadfly, horse-fly' > Ew irgakta, Ewk Tng irgaktz, Lm irtgat d irtgot, Neg ıygakta, Ud iga, Ul sı3'ıqta ~ sı3'ıqta (< **si_rgaqta < *xi_rga-kta), Ork sı3'ıqta ~ sıııqta, Nn sıgaqta id., WrMc iza 'gadfly, insect' ¶ STM I 325.

1181. ?? ***К.ієRKV** '∈ bird of prey' > U: FU *kerkV id. > Lp P k.ierkc'e 'falcon', Lp OSw {LÖ} kirgec' 'eagle' {Lp -c'ıVı is a derivational sx.} || Os {KrT}: V ko'~rək, G ko'rək, Kz qu'rəq 'eagle' ¶ UEW 149, Coll. 79 || A: T *Kırguy ≈ 'hawk, falcon' > OT {Cl.} qırgu'y 'sparrow-hawk, Accipiter nisus', Qzq, Qq qırgıy, ET {Nj.} qırgıy, ET Δ {Jr.} qurıyuy ~ qırgıy, Qrg kыргый qırgıy id., Tkm gırgı id., 'red-footed falcon, Falco vespertinus (кобчик)', Az gırgı 'hawk', Osm {LCq.} qırgıyay '∈ eine Habichtart', ET Δ {Mng.} yurıyuy 'Falco apivorus', ET Tr {LCq.} qırgıyuy 'Sperber', qırgıy 'Jagdfalk', Xk dim. xırgıyayx 'small hawk', Chv хе́рхи хы́г_ı d хы́г_ı' 'Falco vespertinus' ¶ Cl. 654-5, ET Q 232-3, KrkR 429, Sht. 276, TkR 233, Hüs. 92, BIG 300, Jr. 256, Mng. G 721, Nj. 623, Jud. 494, Jeg. 300 || M (ϕ- T?) *kirıuıguy > MM [HI] kirıyuy 'petit épervier', WrM kirgui {Kow.} 'small hawk, small gerfalcon' ('un petit épervier, petit gerfault; малый ѣстребъ, кречетокъ'), {Gl.} 'Falco vespertinus; small gerfalcon', {MED} 'small hawk, small predatory bird', HIM xıprıy id., Kl Ö {Rm.} kirıu'~ 'sparrow-hawk', Kl {KRS} кирп* kirıu' 'id., Falco vespertinus', WrM kirıgucaı {MED} '∈ (a kind of) small hawk', {Gl.} 'ублѣдок орла, ѣстреба и копчика' ¶ Ms. H 72, Kow. 2552, Gl. III 609-10, MED 471-3, KRS 302, KW 232 || ? K: G k.irkıt, a 'Falco tinnunculus (Turmfalke)', {DCh.} 'кобец, овсѣнка' ¶ Chx. 595, DCh. 616 ◆ If the G word belongs here and its k.- is not due to as (which is qu.), the initial N ens. is *k.-, otherwise we have to reconstruct an unspecified velar (*K-).

1182. ***К.XRK.ubpV** 'top, summit, crown of the head' > HS: S *°k.ark.abp- 'skull' (× ***к.а'ıwıp.E** or ***к.а'ıwıp.VyV** 'skull; occiput' → 'head?') > JA Fq@r^q@ k.ar'k.ap., em. afıq^r^q@ k.ark.ə'p-a- 'skull, head', atıf6q^r^q@ k.ark.əp-t-a- id. (→ MdHb tf3q#r^q@ k.ar'k.ep_et id.), Sr ÆSobæaræa k.ark.ab_ıta- 'head, summit of a mountain' ¶ J. Levy supposes that JA k.ar'k.ap_ is from the Gk loanword found in MHb texts (Mishna, Tosephtha) in the form of Nil5f6q@r^q@ k.ark.ap_ılin - İf3ıq5r^q@ k.ar'k.ıp_ıl 'der Schädel dessen Haar\Fleisch abgeschunden wurde' (< G κα'ρα 'head' and κεφαλή 'head?'), but Sr k.ark.ab_ıta- makes Levy's hyp. untenable ¶ Lv. IV 390-1, Sl. 1046, ESh 1230, PS 3758, Br. 683, Js. 1426-7 || Eg fMK k.3b.t 'skull' ¶ EG V 11 || IE: NaİE *kakubh- 'summit, tip' > OI ka'kup, ka'kubh- 'peak, summit' || L cacu-men 'extreme point, top, tip, summit' (transformed on the analogy of acu-men 'sharp point of anything') ¶ M K I 135, M E I 287, WH I 127 || U: [ϕ+ 1]] FU *°kokıkıVpV '∈ hook' (× FU *kopkka < N *goPK.a '(∈) tooth, hook, sharp stick' [q.v. ffd.]) [ϕ+ 2] U *kokka 'a protruding point, hook; head' > FL *kokka 'protruding point, hook' (× ***к.okıwıV** 'hook', 'tooth, fang', q.v.) || pY {IN} *ko'~kə 'head (of a fish\animal)' > Y K {IN} ko'~kə id., {Jc., texts} koke, {Jc. JR} 'koka 'head of an animal' ¶ IN 228-9, IN RJ 8, Ang. 122, Jc. JR s.v. ko'ka [3] FP *korkV 'high' > F korkea, Es ko'rge id. : Mk kurka 'deep' : pChr {Bwer.} *kurək 'mountain' > Chr: Н кырк кы́рк, L курык 'kurək, Uf kurək, B kurək d kuruk : ? Prm *ku'r > Z kır / kıry- id., 'bluff, precipice', Yz kar-yalaıı 'auf der Höhe' (yal- ÷ Z yiv 'top') ¶ UEW 672, Ber. 24, MRS 249, Ep. 53, LP 153] || D (in NED) *kukk- > Krx kukk 'head, extremity', Mlt kuku 'head' (× N ***К.а'ıdK.udV** 'tip, top', q.v.) ¶ D #1630, Pf. 188 [#69] ◆ In D the final syll. of the N word was lost (*-b- > *-w- > zero?). Eg 3 (usually from precon. r) suggests that the ens. *R is ancient (and lost in some lgs.) rather than an Aram innovation (though the epenthesis of r) [ϕ+ Blz. LB #77b [FL *kokka, Y, D + qu.: IE *kakud- 'tip, point, peak' (better from ***К.а'ıdK.udV** 'tip, top') & IE {Mn.} *kakupit- (err. for *kaput-) id., 'head' (< ***к.а'ıwıp.E** or ***к.а'ıwıp.VyV** 'skull; occiput; head')].

1183. ?? ***К.ırmV** 'worm, insect' > IE: NaİE *k'wımi- / *k'werm- 'worm' > OI 'krımi-h., NPrs ~rKi kerm || pAl {O} *krim- id. > Al: T krimb, G krym || OIr cruim 'worm, maggot', Brtt {RE} *primis 'worm' > MBr {Vn.} preff, {Ern.} preuf, Br pren~v id., OW prem, MW pryf id., W pryf 'insect, vermin', MCrn Γ prıf 'vermis', Crn pry~f 'worm, vermin', pl. pryves 'insects' || Lt kirmi's 'worm, snake', Ltv cirmis, cirmin's 'worm, maggot', cirmenis 'maggot, grub', Pru girmis ({En, Tpr} [kirmis]) 'maggot'; (*k'werm- >) Ltv cėrme 'earthworm', cėrme 'worm' : Sl *c'ırmъ > Slv c'ırm 'finger-worm, carbuncle'; -d> Sl *c'ırmъ 'red' (red dye was obtained from cochineal insects ["worms"], cp. L vermiculus 'small worm, maggot, cochineal' > a name of the red or scarlet colour in the Romance lgs.: Fr vermeil, Prv vermelh, Ctl vermell, Sp bermejo 'scarlet', Port vermelho 'red') > OCS урьмынь с'гъмынь, Cz c'ermny', c'rmny' 'red', R Δ че'реемный 'red-haired' ¶ WP I 523, P 649, ≈ EI 640 (*k'wımi-s; unj. : + OCS c'ırvъ 'worm'), M K I 261-2, Vn. C 252, Ern. 511-2, RE 148, ECCE 283, Frn. 257, En. 178, Tp. P E-H 243-5, Bern. I 169, ESSJ IV 149-50, Vs. IV 334-5, Bc. 1056, O 197, EM 725, ML #9230 || U: FU (att. in FL) *°kuıırmV ≈ 'larva, maggot' > F kurmu 'gadfly maggot' : pLp *kurmV > Lp N {N} gur'bma 'larva of Oedemagena tarandi' ¶ Not necessarily a loan from İlr, as tentatively supposed in IS I 358 ¶ SK 246 (F ϕ- Lp), N II 240 || HS: EC: Sa {R} qar'ma '∈ fly' ¶ R S II 237 || ? WCh: Pr {Frz.} ko'ro'mə 'louse' [ϕ+ || ??ϕ,σ ECh: Kbl ku'rrz, Ll ko're' 'fly' ¶ Blz. LECh #30], ChC.

1184. ***К.ırmV** (= ***К.ı'ırmV** or ***К.ırmE**) 'to cover' > HS: S *°k.ırm (× N ***К.ırmE** 'to flay, bark', 'crust?') > BHb, JA [Trg.], Sr, Ak √k.ırm v. G 'cover', Ak k.ırmı '∈ a garment', MHb {Js.} Mr#q# 'k.ırem 'fine cloth, gauze' ¶ KB 1067, KBR 1144, Js. 1421, Lv. T II 388, Br. 696, CAD XIII 127, 268-9 || IE: NaİE *k'wıarmo- 'a cover, lid' > Gl -b> L parma 'a short round

shield', W † {Wld.} parf-aes 'shield', parfa 'Schutzplatte, Feuergitter' || ON hvarmr 'eyelid' ¶ WP I 506, WH II 256, Vr. 269 || A: M *kuʀrmen > WrM kuʀrme(n), HIM xʀpʀm 'short jacket (worn by men over their long gown at formal occasions)' (← 'a cover'), Kl {Rm.} kuʀrmn. 'Mongolian jacket', Brt xʀpmʀ 'fur-jacket worn over one's fur-coat' ¶ MED 284, KW 248, Chr. 626 ♦ Gr. II #434 (*kurm 'worm') [IE, U + err. A *kʰi-o-ru 'worm, gadfly', Gil].

1185. ***k.ERVP.V** 'to cover' (→ 'roof') > IE: NaIE *kʰro(:)po- (or *kʰra(:)po-), {EI} *kʰropo-s, *kʰro-po-s 'roof' > ON hroʀf 'roof of a boat house; a shed under which ships are built or kept', MDt roef 'roof, lid, deck', Dt roef 'deckhouse, cuddy (of a barge)', MLG roʀf, ruʀf 'lid, sheltering roof', OFrs roʀf 'roof', AS hroʀf 'roof, ceiling', NE roof || SI *stropʀ > OCS, OR стропъ stropʀ 'roof', Blg строп 'garret', Cz, P strop 'ceiling', Slv stroʀp (gen. stroʀpa) id., 'rafters'; pSI *stropʀ < **sropʀ > *kʰropo- || amb Clt: OIr craʀu, croʀ 'stall, hut, wooden partition', {EI} 'hovel, stall', W craw, Crn crow 'stall', Br kraou 'étale' (× NaIE *ʀkruʀ-/ʀkrowʀ- v. 'cover, hide' < N ***.qaru.V** 'to keep [sth.] out of sight, hide' [q.v.]?) ¶ WP I 477-8, P 616, EI 488, Vn. C 240-1, SB 96, Vr. 259, Ho. 176, Sw. 94, Tr. 309, Vs. III 781-2 || HS: [1] Eg ME kʀp 'Schutzdach', Eg NE kʀp.w 'roof', Eg NE/G kʀp 'ein Gebäude bedachen' || [2] [× N ***.qal.ʀʀaʀbʀp.V** (? *ʀto cover' →) 'to hide, conceal, conceal oneself': Eg fXIX kʀp 'sich verstecken, sich verbergen' > DEg kʀp 'verbergen, sich verstecken' > Cpt Sd kʀwn koʀp, Cpt B xʀwn kʰoʀp vi. 'hide, be hidden', vt. 'hide' ¶ EG V 104, Er. 53, Crum 113-4, Vc. 84.

1186. ***k.oRup.V** ~ ***k.aRup.V** 'bark of a tree' (≈?), 'skin' > K: G kʀorp.-i 'bark of cork-oak, cork' ¶ Chx. 614 || HS: WS *ʀkʀp 'to peel off' > Ar ʀqrf id., Gz ʀkʀf v. 'peel off, skin, bark'; WS *kʀirap(-at)- n. 'bark' > Ar qirf-at- id., pl. qiraf-, Gz kʀəʀft 'bark, skin, peel, rind'; probably also WS *kʀurab- (~ *kʀirab-?) > Ar qirb-at- (pl. qirab-aʀt-) 'a large skin for milk or water', Tgy kʀərbət, Amh kʀorbət 'skin for milk', {L} qURbT kʀurbət 'tanned hide used as a sleeping mat', Tgr kʀərbət 'dressed skin; skin for water\milk\honey', Gz kʀəʀbaʀit, Amh kʀəʀbəʀicʀʀa 'leather bag', ? Gz kʀəʀb 'eyelid' ¶ Lv. IV 381, Js. 1414, BK II 704, 723-4, L G 440-1, LH 242, L CAD 72 || EC: Cm {Bnd.} garb 'skin'; C (← EthS??): Bj {R} 'kʀəʀbe ({ʀR} kuʀʀrbe) 'skin (Haut)' || pAg *kʀʀʀb-ʀʀt- 'skin' > Xm {R} qʀəʀʀbī 'skin, hide', Xm Wg {R} qʀəʀʀbir, Xm T {Bnd.} kerbir 'skin', Q {R} qoʀʀbeʀ ~ koʀʀbeʀ ~ koʀʀbī 'skin, leather' ¶ R Ch II 381, R Q II 86, 91, R WBd 145, Blz. EDB 16, ≠ AD SF 67, 279 || Ch: WCh: Cg {Sh.} kʀoʀroʀpeʀ, Wnd {ChC} kʀoʀrʀp 'bark' || ECh: ? Smr {J} kʀəʀbʀʀəʀ w 'bark' (mt) || CCh: ??? Plc koʀʀriʀ 'bark' (× N ***k.ayerV** 'bark, film') ¶ ChC, ChL || IE: NaIE *kreuʀp- 'crust, crusted', 'rough' > Clt: L (← Gl) cruppellarii 'armoured people, i.e. the Gaulish gladiators who fought in full armour' || ON hrufa 'crust of a wound', NGr B Ruff 'Kruste auf rasch getrocknetem Erdreich', OHG gi-rob {Kb.} 'crude, thick', NHG grob, Dt grof 'coarse', ON hrjuʀfr 'crude, rough', AS hreʀof id., 'leprous' (> NE rough), OHG hriob 'leprous' || Ltv krʀauʀpa 'scab, wart', krʀauʀpis 'scab', nu-kruʀpeʀs 'scurfy', Lt kraupuʀs coarse', Lt kruʀp-ti, Ltv krupt ~ krʀupt 'to become scabby' || pTc *kaʀʀpiye > Tc: A kaʀʀpi, B kaʀʀpiye 'common, raw, rough' ¶ P 623, WH I 295, Vr. 261, Kb. 370, OsS 305, KM 272, Frn. 290, Ad. 164, EI 490, 523 || in some IE lgs. *kreuʀp- × *(s)krep-/*(s)kerp- of a different origin (> OHG scorf {Kb.} 'scab, dandruff', AS sceʀorf 'scurf', Lt karpa 'wart'; ʀ P 944, Kb. 889) || A: M [1] ppM *qoruʀʀu > M *qoruʀʀu (× N ***k.ʀaʀʀVke** 'skin, bark') > WrM qoruu, qorgu, HIM xʀpyy, Kl {Rm.} xʀoryʀa 'spot in eye, film, cataract'; [2] ? *qaru- vt. 'scrape\plane (wood)' > WrM qaru-, HIM xapa-x id. ¶ MED 940, 970, KW 187, Pp. IM 98 (on *-ʀ- > *-y-) || AmTg *xarpʀ- vt. 'plane\shave (wood)' > Nn Nh xʀapʀicʀt-, Nn KU xʀapʀicʀt-, Ork xʀalpʀin- id. ¶ STM I 59 ♦ N *ʀo is suggested by M *qoruʀʀu, K and WS, while M *-a- in *qaru- and Tg *-a- point to a N *a; IE *k- (rather than *kʀ-) may be due to its precon. position. It is possible that the var. with *a is primary, while *o in ***k.oRup.V** is due to regr. as . The meaning 'scrape\plane (wood)' in M and Tg goes back to *remove the upper layer (of wood)' ← *to bark (a tree)' ♦ AD NM #98, S CNM 11 (≈ NrCs, ST), ≈ Vv. AEN 13 (M *qoruʀʀu is considered a "teleological reconstruction", because the attested M lgs. fail to distinguish *-ʀ- from *-y-).

1187. ***k.uʀRpV** 'to turn (round, toward)' > IE: NaIE *kʰwerp- ~ *kʰwerbʀtʰ- vb. n. 'to turn' > Gmc: ON hverfa, OSx hwervian 'to turn (wenden, drehen)', AS hweorfan 'sich wenden, zurückkehren', OHG werben 'wenden, kehren, drehen', Gt hvaiʀrbān 'περιπατεῖν, to walk about', AS hwarf 'circle' || Gk kuʀʀpʀʀʀ (pl. kuʀʀpʀʀʀʀ) 'a 3-sided pyramid, turning on a pivot, on which the early laws were inscribed', ??σ καρποʀʀ 'wrist' (P: ← *turning point of a hand') [← *kuʀʀaʀʀpoʀʀ with loss of *uʀ due to dis ?] || SI *svʀʀdyʀlo, *svʀʀdyʀlʀ 'borer' (< **svʀʀrb-dlo) > SrChS svʀʀʀdyʀlʀ svʀʀʀdyʀlʀ, Blg 'svʀʀʀdel, 'svʀʀʀdel, SCr svʀʀʀdao, Cz svider, P sʀwider id., R Δ 'свердел id., R свepʀло id., 'drill' || Tc B kurp- be concerned with' ({Ad.}: ← *turn oneself toward') ¶ F I 793 & II 53, WP I 472-3, P 631, EI 607 (*kwerp- 'turn'), Vr. 271, Ho. 181, Ho. S 39, Fs. 279-80, Kb. 1173, Vs. III 573-4, Ad. 184-5 || HS: WS *ʀkrb > Ar ʀkrb v. G 'twist (a rope)', Mh ʀkrb (pf. kʀzuʀʀb) v. 'screw' ¶ Fr. IV 21, Jo. M 212-3 || Eg Md/BD/G kʀʀf v. 'curve, bend' ¶ EG V 60 || A: M *koʀʀrbe- v. 'turn over' > MM [S] koʀʀrbe- 'sich umwenden, sich drehen', WrM koʀʀrbe-, HIM xʀ pʀbʀ - 'turn overt, change', ? Kl koʀʀrvuʀʀl-xə 'to translate' ¶ H 104, MED 490, KRS 319 || Tg *kuʀʀrbu- v. 'turn round' > Ewk kurbu- id., Sln xubbu ~ xurbʀ- v. 'turn (ворочатʀcʀʀ), turn over', WrMc kurbu- id. ¶ STM I 435 ¶ Pp. VG 107, Rm. SKE 129 ¶ The unexpected Tg *k- (for *x-) may be due to as : N *kʀ...p > *kʀ...p || ?ʀ D *kuru- ({ʀGS} *k-) v. 'curl' > Tm kurul- id., Ml kurul-, kurʀal-, 'curls', Kn kurul-, kurlʀu 'curl, lock of hair', Tu kurumbilu 'curled hair', Tl kutulu 'kair, curls of hair'; D -bʀ Sk kurala-, kurula- 'curl' ¶ D #1794, Tu. #3327.

1188. ***k.ʁuˈrɪpV** (≠ ***k.ʁuˈrʲɪpV**?) 'sack, wicker basket' > K: G *kup,rieli*, Sv {Ni.} *kup,r*, Sv: UB {GP}, UB/LB {TK} *kup,r* 'wine-skin' (× N ***k.abʁiʔV** 'wickerwork, bag, vessel') ¶ DCh. 635, Ni. s.v. **мѣхъ**, TK 351, GP 132 ¶ *Mt* and *as* ***k...p** > ***k...p**. II HS: S *√kɾp* > Ak *kuruppu* 'basket', *karpu*, *karpātu* 'earthen container, pot', Ug *krpn* 'drinking vessel', {OLS} 'cáliz, copa'; ? Gz *karabo* 'woven basket'; *mt* : WS **kVpVr-* 'basket, vessel' > MHb *r&fk'6 kəp_o'r* 'plated vessel', Sr *ka_p_ar't-a-* {Br.} id. ('vas e libro palmae textum et picatum'), {PS} 'earthen vessel, crock', Ar *ka_fir-at-* 'jar', Gz *kafar* 'basket, bushel' ¶ A #1390, OLS 224, L G 276-7, 290, Js. 657, Br. 340-1, JPS 223, CAD VIII 219-21, 581 || Eg MK *k,rf* 'bag', Md/MP *k,rf.t* 'linen bag' ¶ EG V 60, Fk. 280 II IE: [1] NaIE **krep-* ~ **kreb-/korb-* 'basket, bag' > L *corbis* 'wicker basket' (-b> ON *karfa*, *ko,rf*, OHG *corb* 'basket' > NHG *Korb*) || Lt *kre_p_s'as*, *kreps'y's* 'basket, bag', *kar_bas* 'basket', Ltv *ka_rba* 'bag made of alder-birch-bark' || Sl **korbъ*, **korba* 'basket, box' > Slv *kraba* 'box', P *kroba* 'woven basket', OR **κοροβъ** 'box, woven basket, chest (**сундук**)', R 'kopoб' 'box' || Gmc **xrepaz*, **xrepiz* > ON *hrip* {EI} 'pack basket', {Vr.} 'Rückenkorb', OHG *ref* 'frame for carrying sth. on one's back', {Kb.} 'Korb, Gestell, Trag-Rücken-korb' || ? OIr *criol* 'sac, coffret, panier' || [2] NaIE **ok_u_r̥p-* > OI *s'u_r̥pa-m* 'winnowing basket' ¶ ≈ WP I 487, ≈ P 948-9, EI 52-3 (**kreb-*), M K III 366, Vn. C 238, SB 97, Frn. 294, TF 103, Vr. 256-7, Kb. 555, 776, KM 394, ESSJ XI 52-4, ≠ P 948, WH I 272-3 II ? A: T **K̥ir* > OT *kiz* 'box, cupboard' ¶ Cl. 741, Rs. W 273 II D (in SD) **kurVv-*, **kur-* ({GS} **k-*) 'basket' (× N ***K.urV** ≠ ***K.oruḷu** 'to plait/wattle/tie together') > Tu *kurvæ* id., Kn Hv *kurve* 'small basket', Ml *kuriyav*, *kuriccan* 'matbag, light basket of pandanus leaves', *kurutti* 'basket for catching fish' ¶ D #1779 ◆ T **r'* and D **-r-* (*reg.* from **r*-clusters) point to N **-ry-* or **-r'* (the latter is at variance with D **kurVv-* and is possible if **-Vv-* is a sx.).

1189. ***k.VrHVP.V** 'piece of leather (used esp. as footwear)' > IE: NaIE **kerap-/kre_p-* 'piece of cloth, ∈ footwear' > L *carpisculum* '∈ shoe' || OIr *cairem* 'shoemaker' (< **kariamōs*, IE **k_r̥ap-*), W *crydd* (< Clt. **ka'riyos*), Crn *chereor*, MBr *kere-quere*, Br *kere*, *kereour* id. || ON *hriflingr* 'leather shoe', AS {Vr.} *hrifeling* 'lace-up shoe', MHG *ribbalin* '∈ boot' || Lt *ku_rpe*, Ltv *kur_pe* 'shoe', Pru *kurpe* '∈ shoe' || Sl: [1] **k_r̥pa* 'piece of cloth' > ChS {Mikl.} **кърпа** *k_r̥pa* 'υφασμα, textura' ('web'), Blg 'кърпа' 'shawl', McdS *кpna* 'rag, shawl, towel', SCr *kr`pa*, Slv *kr`pa* 'rag, patch'; [2] **k_r̥pja*, **k_r̥pja* '∈ footwear' > Cz †, Δ *krp* 'high boot', OCz {Zv.} *krpec* 'sandal', P Δ *kierp* '∈ footwear', *karpie* '∈ footwear with a wooden sole', SCr Δ *kr`plje* 'ski', SCr *kr`plja* 'wooden hoop on shoes for walking on deep snow' || Gk *κρητιϑ* / *κρητιδοϑ* '∈ half-boot, men's high boot' ¶ P 581, WH I 172, EI (**k_r̥h,pi-s* 'shoe'), F II 16-7, Vn. C 21, Ern. 150, Frn. 318, En. 199, Vr. 255, Lx. 167, Tp. P K-L 323-33, ESSJ XIII 237-40, Glh. 352-3 II HS: Ch {JS} **√kɾp* 'footwear' > WCh: Cg {Sh.} *ka_r̥a'pa'ta'n*, Mbr {Sh.} *ka_r̥a'k̥s'm* 'shoe' || CCh: Db {Lnh.} *ki_r̥a'p*, Kola {Sb.} *kra'p*, Msg {Kr.} *haraba'g* id. ¶ JS ChLR II, ChC II D {tr.} **kerVpp-*, {GS} **kyerp-* 'footwear (sandals, etc.)' > Tm *ceruppu*, Ml *cerippu*, Kt *kevr*, Td *kerf*, Kn *keravu* ~ *kerahu* ~ *kerpu*, Tl *ceppu* 'sandal, shoe', ? Klm, Nkr *kerri* 'shoe, boot', Png *cerup*, *cerpu*, Gnd *serpum* ^d *sarpum* ^d *sarpo* ^d *sarpu* ^d *herpunъ* 'sandal', Knd *sepu* 'shoe', Ku *seppu* ~ *seppu* id., *cepuṅga* 'sandals', Krx *k`arpa* 'straps (without sole) crossed over and worn round the ankle' ¶¶ D #1963, GS 205-6 [#521], 63 [#193] ¶¶ D **-r-* < pre-D **-rH-* ◆ AD NM #100, Zv. DP 361-2 ◆ The IE reflexes of this N etymon and of N ***k.orup.V** 'bark of a tree, skin' are different and hence suggest that these are separate N roots. Nevertheless, their more ancient etymological connection cannot be ruled out (≠ S CNM 11).

1190. ***K.a.R̥iʔjussV** 'to congeal' > IE: NaIE **kreu_s-* 'to freeze, congeal; ice, crust' > G *το` κρυ'οϑ* 'frost', *κρυσταί'νομαι* 'I am congealed with cold, I freeze', *κρυ'σταλλοϑ* 'ice, rock-crystall', *κρυ'μοϑ* 'frost' (< **krusmos*) || OHG (h)roso {WW} 'ice crust' ('Eisrinde'), {Kb.} 'crust' (× N ***kURcV** 'scales, bark'?) || Ltv pl. *kruves'i*, sg. *kruvesis*, Δ *kruesis* 'frozen dung', Lt {Zp.} *at-kru~sti* (p. *at-kru-sau~*) 'to come to life again' (of a frozen person) (← **to become de-frozen*) || pTc {Ad.} nom. **kros'c'e* / acc. **kros'c'a'na* > Tc: A acc. *kros's'a'm*, B *kros'ce* / acc. *kros'ca'm* adj. 'cold' ¶ WP I 479-80, P 622, F II 28-9, Kar. I 431, ME II 291, Frn. 290, 303, Zp. G 124-5, Kb. 803, OsS 723, WW 238, Ad. 218-9, ≈ EI 112-3 [**k̥rus'te'n* '(freezing) cold' with *unj.* **k̥-*] ¶ IE **k-* < **k̥-* in preconsonantal position II HS: CS **√k.rs̥* > JA *Srq √k.rs̥* v. G 'congeal, become solide', MHb {Js.} *Srq √k.rs̥* v. G id., 'contract', JEA {Sl.}, SmA *√k.rs̥* v. G vi. 'congeal', Sr *«rœ √k.rs̥* 'become chilled/frozen', 'foRœa k,ar's'-a- 'snow', Ar *ÍrQ √qrs* (*qarasa* / *yaqrisu*) 'be congealed' (of water) ¶ Lv. IV 393, Js. 1428, Sl. 1047, Br. 701, JPS 521, Tal 803, Fr. III 423-4 || B **√k_rHs* > **y_rHs* > Ah {Fc.} *y_r̥as* 'être figé (du froid, du peur)', Tns {Pr.} *yurh̥as* id., ETwl/Ty {GhA} *y_r̥as* 'être figé, glacé, gelé par le froid'; Ah *əy̥aris* 'frozen water', BMn {Bs.} *a_yr̥is* 'ice' ¶ Fc. 1759, Pr. H #585 II U: FU (att. in ObU) **ka`rs̥s̥V* 'grow numb (with cold, etc.)' [× N **\*gERsV** (prob. **\*ga`R's̥s̥V**) 'to congeal, grow numb', q.v. ffd.] II D (in KK) **kac-* ({GS} **k-*?) > Kui *kaza* (p. *kazi-*) 'be congealed/solidified by growing cold', Ku *kazali* 'be congealed, become curdled' ¶ D #1102 ◆ B **H* is either an unexplained innovation or an inherited Ir. **ʔ* or **h* (the only Irs. that are liable to fall in pS).

1191. ***k.ʁuˈrɪV s̥uḷuˈIV** '∈ bottom [bone] of the foot' > HS: S **k.ʁarsull-* 'ankle' > BHb *17xr^q@ k,ar'sol* / *k,arsull-*, JA [Trg.] {Lv.} *al'1x8r^q@ k,arsul'l-a-* ~ *al'1c8r^q@ k,ars,ul'l-a-*, Sr *k,urs,ə'l-a-*, Tgr *k,arso* 'ankle-bone (of men), fetlock (of animals)', JEA {Sl.} *alluxr^q@ k,arsu'la-* ~ *allucr^q@ k,ars,u'la-* 'ankle', ? Mh {SSL} *k,ər's,a't* 'knee-cap', Ak *kursinnu* id., *kis,allu*, *kis,illu*, *kisallu*, *kisillu* 'ankle bone' ¶ KB 1069, Lv. T II 390, Js. 1423, Sl. 1045 Br. 700, LH 240, SSL LNPM 226,

Sd. 511-2, 488, CAD VIII 434, MiK I #1.169 [Frz. LS2 274 [#2.94]] K: GZ {K} *kursl_o- ({FS} *kurs-) 'heel' > OG, G kusl-, Lz kus-, ku(r)- id., Mg kurs-, kurc-, kur- id., 'kick by hoof' ¶ K 200, K² 219-20, FS K 340, FS E 381-2, Abul. 459
 ◆ For details (on S and K) see N *s'u^uIV 'heel' ◆ The etymon is a N compound of *k_u'r'u^u 'foot, hoof' (see N *k_u'r'u^u or *k_u'r'u^u) and *s'u^uIV 'heel'. We prefer to reconstruct here the cns. *s' (evidenced by K) rather than *c' (suggested by S) on the ev. of the etymon *s'u^uLV. The vw. *u^u is tentatively reconstructed on the ev. of the reflexes of the cd *k_u'r'u^u-yVcV 'shin' that shares the first component with the compound in question.

1192. *k_u'urtV 'belt; to gird' > IE: NaIE *kerd- 'to gird', *kerd-so/u- 'belt' > OIr cridig- 'ceindre, entourer', [γ] fo-cridigedar 'accingat', cri(u)s 'belt, circle' (Vn.: < IE *kr_o-d-tu-), {P} fo-chrus 'Gürtung', W crys 'belt, shirt', W gwregys (< *gwe-grys < *gwo-grys), MCrn grugis, MBr gouris, Br gouriz 'belt', MCrn kreis, MBr cres, Br krez 'shirt' ¶ pSl *c'ersъ (Bern.: < *kerd-so-) 'belt' > Slk c'eres 'belt for men', P trzos, Uk B 'c'eres, R Δ 'чеpez 'leather girdle for carrying money' (in R transformation from 'c'eresъ due to the neutralization of the opposition s ↔ z in the word-final position), R Δ 'чепец 'belt' ¶ WP I 423, P 579, EI 224 (?*kerd-), Vn. C 238-9, Bern. I 148, ESSJ IV 76-7 ¶ HS: S *^ok_u.urt_o- > Sr 'to%wœu k_u.ur't_o-a_o {Br.} 'cingulum, tunica', {PS} 'pallium, tegumentum e lana', {JPS} 'a woolen jacket with wide sleeves; a long wrapper', Sr k_u.ur't_o-a_o -b> NPrs {Sg.} étar0Ku korte 'tunic, waistcoat, jacket', d_otar0Ku korta_o 'k' 'short tunic' and (through Prs) Ar æ6ar0Qu qurt_oaq_o '∈ a garment (vestis tunicaeque species)' ¶ Br. 695, JPS 498, PS 3562, Sg. 1021, Fr. IV 427 ¶ S *^ok_u.urt_o- < **k_u.urt_o- due to as ¶ K: GZ *k_u.wart_o- '∈ garment' > OG k_u.wart_o-i 'long shirt', Mg, Lz k_u.urt_o-a 'ubderpants' ¶ FS K 177, FS E 194, Chik. 178 ¶ A: ?φ NaT *Kur (= *k'ur?) 'belt' > OT qur, Tk kur, Uz Δ, Tv, Tf qur, Yk kur, SY qur ~ qor 'belt', ET qur qus_oaq_o 'adorned belt', Qrg, Alt, Qmn/Tb {B} qur, Xk xur 'belt; lace, braid (завѣзка, тесма)', Qzq, Qq qu_ort 'woolen band that fastens together lattices of a tent' ¶ Cl. 642, ET Q 150-2, Ra. 222 ◆ The absence of labiality in IE *k- may be explained by loss of the expected glide *u_o before the sonant *r (≠ AD NVIE, AD NGIE - on the pre-history of the IE vowels). In T we may suppose the loss of the reflex of *t in a word-final cns. cluster. The lenis T *k- for the expected fortis *k'- has not yet been explained.

1193. *k_u.XR_oV_ojtV 'summit, top' > K: G k_u.ort_oox_o-i 'hill, a height' ¶ Chx. 614 ¶¶ as N *k_u...t > k_u...t. ¶ HS: CS *ka_uitar- 'top, headgear' > Ar katr- ~ kitr- 'camel's hump', BHB rt3f3 'ket_oer, JA [Trg.] rt2f6 kə_ot_oar / ar!t6k'6 kit_o-r-a_o 'crown, high turban (of the Persian king), head-dress (of a horse)', Cn -b> Gk κί_oδαριϋ ~ κί_oταριϋ '∈ Persian head-dress' (prob. 'tiara'), [Hs.] κί_oταριϋ · δια_oδημα ιο φορου_oσι Κυ_oπριοι 'diadem worn by Cypriots'; BHB tr3t37k' ko_ot_oeret_o, Pun ktrt 'capital of a pillar' ¶ KB 482, KBR 506-7, HJ 548, LS 950, Lewy SFG 90, Ch. 529, Js. 682, WKAS K 46 || B **/k_u.rd > */γrd v. 'finish' > Ah, ETwl, Ty æyrəd id. ¶ Fe. 1768-9, GhA 71 ¶ IE: NaIE *kred- ~ *kord- 'top of a building, beams, roof' (× *K_u.a_ore 'trunk, (piece of) wood' [q.v.]) > Gmc: Gt hro_o-t 'roof, house', ON hro_o-t 'roof, garret', (*krod-s-t- >) OSx hro_o-st 'woodwork of roof' ('Sparrenwerk'), AS hro_o-st id., 'perch', Dt roest 'hen-roost', NE roost; Gmc *xre_o-ta- > MHG ra_o-z, ra_o-ze 'funeral pile' ¶ SI *ko_o-rda 'wood-pile' > OCS крада krada 'funeral pile, (?) oven', {Mikl.} 'πυρα', rogu, κα_oμινυϋ, RChS крада krada 'funeral pile, bonfire, altar', Uk Δ 'корода 'pile of fire-wood', Slv kra_o-da id., '(bon)fire', OCz krada 'Feuerzeug, Leuchte', P Δ kro_o-da 'pile of sheaves in the field, shock' ¶ WP I 485-6, P 617-8, ≈s EI 213 *k_u-red or *k_u-reh_od- 'framework, beams', Sw. 94, Ho. 176, Ho. S 37, Fs. 270-1, Vr. 261, Ho. 176, Lx. 164, ESSJ XI 58-60 ¶ ? D *ko_o-t_o/*kot_o-t_o- 'summit, top' (× N *K_u.otV 'tip, end, sharp point', 'to finish' [q.v. ffd.] and N *K_u.a_odK_u.udV 'tip, top').

1194. *k_u.ERT_oV 'to crumble, chop/cut into small pieces' > HS: WS */k_u.rt_o > Ar √qrt_o G 'chop/cut into small pieces', Mh √k_u.rt_o (pf. k_u.zru_o-t), Jb E √k_u.rt_o (pf. 'k_u.ə_orət_o.) 'chop' ¶ BK II 714, Jo. M 236-7 ¶ K: G k_u.ort_on- {Chx.} '(aus)hacken, (be-)lab-)rupfen, grob behauen', {DCh.} 'notch/chip wood (длѣтѣ насѣчку, насѣкатѣ, нарубитѣ)' (the same meaning already in eNG {SSO} k_u.ort_ona 'xet mcired dak>oda'), but G k_u.ort_on- 'pinch, tear feathers with the beak' goes back to GZ *k_u.rt_o-wn_o- v. 'pluck (out), nip' derived from GZ *k_u.ert_o-/*k_u.r_ot_o- 'pluck out' (K² 90, 101-2) ¶ Chx. 614, 1561, DCh. 625, SSO I 384, AxT 188 ¶ The meaning 'to notch' suggests infl. of the reflexes of N *ka_o-RtV 'to cut (off), notch' ¶ A: NaT *k_u-Ert_o- 'chop, crumble' > StAlt kert_o- 'chop into small pieces, crumble (sth. hard)', Xk кирт- kirt- 'chop, crumble'; (× N *ka_o-RtV '†', q.v. ffd.) > Tk kert-, Tkm, Ggz kert_o- v. 'notch', Az ka_o-rtik n. 'notch' ¶ BT 81, BIG 77, ET KQ 54-5 || M *ker_oci- v. 'cut/chop into pieces, slice' [× N *k_u.æR3_o'i] 'to cut into pieces, split, divide' (q.v. ffd.)].

1195. ? *K_u.oRt_oV 'flame' > HS: S *^ok_u.urt_o- > Ar qurt_o- 'flame' ¶ Fr. III 427 ¶ U: FP *korta- v. 'scorch, singe' > F Hm kortta- 'singe (a slaughtered hog)', 'scorch' (of the sun) : pLp {Lr.} *kə_o-rte_o- vt. 'heat (on sun/fire), roast' > Lp: N {N} goar_odet id., S {Hs.} goa_ord_oedh vt. 'scorch, burn' (of sun, fire), 'sunburn', 'roast on fire', L {LLO} ka_o-r_ote_o-t 'be hot' (the sun), Kld ko_o-ar_od_o-a_od 'singe (a plucked bird)' : Er kurta- ~ kirta-, Mk крхта- kə_o-ta- 'scorch, be hot' (of the sun) : Chr B korde- 'fumigate (before a sacrifice/prayer)' || ? Sm: Slq NP ku_o-rra, UO ku_o-ra v. 'singe (wood)' ¶ UEW 186-7, SK 220, It. #94, Lr. #481, Lgc. #2573, Hs. 634, TI 134-5, Ker. II 62 ¶ IE: NaIE *^okert_o- (or *^ok_u-ert_o-) > Gmc *xerθ_o- 'hearth' > OSx, OFrs herth, MDt hert, Dt haard 'hearth, fireplace', OHG he_o-rd 'hearth, floor of a fireplace, home', {Kb.} 'oven, stove', AS heorþ 'hearth, fire, furnace', NE hearth ¶ The connections with L carbo 'charcoal' & OI ku_o-d_oay- 'brennen machen' are more than doubtful ¶ Ho. S 33, Ho. 157, Sw. 87, OsS 390, Schz. 164, Kb. 457, KM 304-5, P 571-2, M E I 385 ¶ The absence of labiality in IE *k- may be explained by

postulating either a N etymon ***K_oRt_u** (> ***K_urt_u** with subsequent loss of the expected glide ***u_h** before the sonant ***r**) or N ***K_urt_u** (this against the FU ev. of ***o**), ꝥ AD NVIE, AD NGIE (on the pre-history of the IE vowels).

1196. ***k_{ER}V₃V** 'hornet, wasp' > K: G *k_{razana}* {Chx.} 'wasp', {NCh.} 'wasp, hornet', {TorT} id., 'botfly (овод)', {DCh.} 'bumblebee (шмель садовый)' ¶ Chx. 626, MRKL 377, 395, 806, DCh. 627, NCh. 253 ¶ IE: NaIE ***k_hr̥s-r/-en-** (= ***k_hr̥s-r/-en-**) {P} 'hornet (Hornisse)' > L *cra_{bro}* (< pre-L ***kra_{sro}** < ***k_hr̥sron-**) 'hornet' ¶ OHG *hornu* Ō, *horni* ŌŌ, NHG *Hornisse*, *Horlitz*, AS *hyrnet(u)* 'hornet', NE *hornet* ¶ Lt *s_{irs}uo* (gen. *s_{rs}en_s*) 'wasp, hornet', *s_irs_e* 'wasp', *s_irs_uonas*, *s_irs_unas* 'hornet', Ltv *sirsis*, Pru *sirilis* id. ¶ Sl: OR *s_{rs}en_ь* ~ *s_ьrs_{en}ь* 'σφηξ, wasp', R, Uk *ш_{ер}ш_{ен}* 'hornet', RChS *str_ьen_ь*, *sr_ьen_ь*, Blg *ст_ьрш_{ел}*, *ш_трш_{ел}*, SCr *sr_sl_{jen}*, Slv *sr_sen_ь*, Cz *srs_{en}ь*, OP *sierszen_ь*, P *szerszen_ь* ¶ Tc B {Ad.} *kro(n)ks_e* 'bee' (× N ***K_urt_u** 'bee') ¶ P 576, Dv. #870, Kb. 480, KM 317, Ho. 184-5, Frn. 988, En. 248, Vs. IV 432, ≈σ EI 272-3 (***k_herh_sr_o** 'horn'), Ad. 217 ¶ HS: S ***k_hrc_h** > Mh *k_{zro}s*, (pl. *k_{zr}s_{ayn}*), Jb E/C *k_er_{os}*, (coll.) 'mosquito, bug' ¶ Jo. M 236.

1197. ***k_{UR}V₃V** (Vχ) ≈ 'oak' > HS: S ***k_urt_u** > Ar [Qam.] *qurzu_h* 'tree' ({Fr.} 'nomen arboris') ¶ Fr. III 423 ¶ B: BMn *a_krru_s* 'green oak' ¶ K ***k_urt_u** 'hornbeam, Carpinus caucasica' > OG *kr_xeml-*, G *χ_{ila}*, G Δ *c_xemla*, *rc_xemla*, Mg *c_xemur-* ~ *c_ximur-*, Lz *c_xemu(r)-*, *mc_xubr-*, Sv *c_xem-ra* ~ *c_xum-ra* ~ *c_xwim-ra* (Sv *-ra* is a tree-designation sx.) ¶ K 200, K² 219, FS K 402-3 (***c_xeml-**) ¶ IE: NaIE ***k_wres-(no-)** > Gk *π_{ri}vo_l* (< ***k_wr_s-nos-s**) 'evergreen oak (Ilex)' or 'scarlet oak (Quercus coccifera)' ¶ Gl [GLE] *prenne* acc. 'arborem grandem (ε)', W, Crn, Br *prenn* 'tree, wood (Holz)'; OIr *crann* (gen. *cruinn*) id.; W prys 'Gehölz' (< ***k_wr_s-to-**) ¶ OSx, OHG, MLG *horst* ~ *hurst*, AS *hyrst* 'Gebüsch, Gehölz', NE *hurst* 'a grove or wooden knoll', OHG *hurst* 'Gebüsch, Gestrüpp, thicket'; Gmc *þ_u* Sl ***xvorst_ь** > ChS *х_враст_ик_и* *xvrastije*, R *х_ворост* 'brushwood', OScR, SCR Δ *hra_sc_e* 'oaks', Slv *hra_st* 'oak' ¶ WP I 524 (***k_wres-(no-)**, P 632 (***k_wres-** / ***k_wers-** with ***k_w**-reconstructed in the doubtful ev. of Sl ***xvorst_ь**, which he interprets as an inherited word), EI 598 (***k_wresno-s** 'tree, brushwood'), F II 595, Vn. C 222-3, Billy 121, Ho. 185, Kb. 492, ESSJ VIII 130-1 (considers the Sl stem to be onomatopoeic) ¶ AdS of A ***k_ol_a** 'oak' (× N ***k_ol_a** 'oak', q.v. ffd.); the infl. of N ***k_{UR}V₃V** accounts for the emphatization of the initial cns. ♦ Attention is to be paid also to Ar *qir_δi_f*, name of a rare tree ('arbore rarae nomen in deserto crescentis, cuius flores flaviores sunt') (Fr. III 426), in spite of phonetic irregularity: Ar *fi_δ* does not correspond to K ***c**. The non-emph. ***k-** in B and K (for the expected B ***y_h**, K ***k_h**) is still to be explained.

1198. ***k_{ER}g_i** 'to cut into pieces, split, divide' > HS: S ***k_hrs_h** ≈ 'cut, trim' > Ar *q_{rs}* (*qaras_a*, *-qrus_u*) 'couper, retrancher en coupant', Ug *k_{rs}* {A} 'eine Abteilung, Wohnung oder Park', {OLS} 'reservado' → 'apartamento; capilla/alcoba sagrada; morada', Ak *k_{rs}* (inf. *k_{ara}s_u*) {CAD} v. 'trim/carve (meat), make dough into loaves (?)', {Sd.} 'zerschneiden' ¶ BK II 711, A #2461, OLS 373, Sd. 903, CAD XIII 128 ¶ K: G (mi) *k_{er}z-* v. 'allot so. his share' ({Chx.} 'jemandem etwas) zuteilen, (jemandem) seinen Anteil zukommen lassen', *k_{er}zo(v)-* v. 'separate, isolate' ¶ Chx. 570 ¶ A: M ***kerci-** v. 'cut/chop into pieces, slice' (× N ***k_{ER}t_u** 'to crumble, chop/cut into small pieces', q.v.) > WrM *kerci-*, HIM *х_урчи-* v. 'cut, slice', Kl *kerc_h-* id., {Rm.} id., 'chop into pieces', Ord *g_{erc}'i-*, Mnr H {T} *kir₃'i-*, {SM} *k_ir₃'i-* 'hacher, couper en tranches', Dx *kic_h'i-* v. 'cut into pieces, cut off', M *þ_u* Ewk *k_{zrc}i-*, Ul *k_{zrc}'u/i-*, Nn *k_{zrc}'i-* 'cut into (small) pieces (крошит_ь, резат_ь на куски)', WrMc *kerci-* 'cut (meat) into pieces \ small pieces, separate pieces of meat in the joints' ¶ MED 455, SM 204, T 339, T DnJ 123, KRS 296, KW 228, STM I 453-4.

1199. ***K_{ar}V** (sharp) stick, peg' > HS: B ***yari-** 'stick' > Skn {La.} *ta-yari-t* (pl. *t_h-yar-ta*), Nf {Mot., La.} *ta-yri-t* 'stick (bâton)', Gd {Lf.} *ta-y_eri-t* (pl. *t_h-y_eri_h-e_n*), {CM} *ta-yri-t* (pl. *tayuri_h-in*) id., Snd {Prov.} *ta-yri-t* (pl. *ti-yari_h-in*), Awj {Par.} *ta_hyari_h* (pl. *tyariw_{in}*) id., Ntf {La.} *ta-yo_hri-t* 'pilon du mortier' ¶ Lf. II #1240, La. S 201, La. MChB 30, Mot. 104, Prov. 101, Par. A 160 ¶ ambS ***k_hrk** > Ug {OLS} *krk* 'pico' ¶ OLS 223, Hnr. 140 (Ug *ku-re-ka-at* [?]) ¶ D (in SD) ***kar_h** (GS ***k-**) 'pointed stick, stake' > Ml *kar_u*, *kar_uku* 'stake for impaling malefactors', Tm *kar_u* id., 'sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck; trident', Td *ko_hw* 'point, pointed stick, wooden skewer, peg', Kn *kar_u*, *kar_u* 'an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear' ¶ D #1361 ¶ A: M ***qar_hga** 'long front teeth of domestic animals, small arrow' > WrM *qar_hga*, HIM *х_ара_нга* id., 'thunderbolt' ¶ MED 934 ¶ T: Tv *χ_{ar}b_ila* 'arrow'; NaT ***k_harmak** ~ ***k_harmuk** 'hook', Tkm *gar_hmaq*, Osm *qarmuq*, Tk *karmuk* 'hook', Chg {Rl.} *q_hMrQ qarmaq*, Az *gar_hmaq*, Qmq, Nog, Qzq, VTt, Bsh, SbTt B/Tb/Tr (Rl.), Tlt/Qb/Sag {Rl.} *qarmaq*, Qrg, Alt *qarmaq*, ET *qa(r)maq*, Ln *qaymaq* 'hook, fishing-rod', Qq, Alt *qarmaq*, Uz *qarmaq*, Xk *χ_{ar}maq*, QK/Shor/Sag/Qb {Rl.} *qarbaq*, QK {B} *qarbiq* 'fishing-rod', Tv *χ_{ar}maq* 'fishing hook', Tv Δ *qarmaq* 'fishing rod' ¶ Tv Δ *qarmaq* 'fishing rod' with an unexpected *q-* (unlike in Tv *χ_{ar}maq* 'hook') may be a loan from another T lge. ¶ ET KQ 309-10, Rl. II 214-9, TvR 230, 470, OTS 243, 630, KRPS 294, RKB 653 ¶ Depalatalization ***r** > T ***r** in preconson. position (Helimski's law).

1200. ***k_har_hV** 'be full, fill' > K: G *k_{or}* 'ein Loch in der Mauer ausfüllen, mit Bruchstein ausmauern; sich den Bauch füllen, sich voll(fr)essen' ¶ Chx. 1713 ¶ D ***kar_h** (GS ***k-**) 'be full, overspread' > Tm *kar_umu* 'be full, abundant', Tl *krammu* 'spread, extend, overspread', Kui *gar_{3a}* 'spread out, increase' ¶ D #1368.

1201. [***K_ow_jr'E** ~ ***K_ur'ɪʔjE** 'ε a gallinacean' > IE: NaIE *k_l^w_{ou}r(o)- id. > OI 'cakorah, 'Perdix rufa' (< reduplicated *k_l^w_{ekl}^w_{ou}ro-) || SI *kurъ 'cock' > OCS, OR **кѹръ** kurъ, Blg, Uk, R Δ кур, SCr Δ ku'r, Slk ku'r, P kur id.; -d> SI *kur-a 'hen' > Slv ku'ra, OCz kura, ku'ra, Cz Δ kura, koura, HLs, LLs, P kura, OR **кѹра** kura, R Δ кѹра, R pl. 'куры R d 'курица, Uk, Blr 'кѹра 'hen'; compound SI *kuro-pъti (gen. *kuro-pъtъve) [with *pъti 'bird'] 'partridge' > SCr †, Slk †, Cz Δ kuroptva, OCz kurotva, Cz kuroptev (gen. kuroptve), P kuropatwa, Uk кѹро'патѡа, OR **кѹропатѡа** kuropatka, R, Blr кѹро'патѡа id., Slv kurnprat 'Scolopax rusticola' ¶ Ptrs. TPN 133, Bern. I 650-1, ≈ WP I 332, P 536 (*kau_r- < d- o *kau_-/keu_-), EI 112, ≈ M K I 365, Vs. II 422, ESSJ XIII 118, 127-30 (rejects the connection between the OI and SI roots and considers them onomatopœic) || HS: CS *k_ari? (or *k_{aw}ri?-) 'partridge' (secondary association with the verb √k_r? 'to cry, exclaim') > BHb ar\$7q k_o're- 'partridge', Ar qa-riyat- 'partridge (Ammoperdix heyi)', 'bee-eater (Merops apiaster)' ¶ KB 1056, KBR 1132 || Ch: WCh *k^w_ar / *k^w_uw^r / *kur- 'fowl' (× ***kor_lvw_jv** 'ε a gallinacean', q.v. ffd.) [|| ??φ EC: Brj go'r(r)-itte (pl. go'r-o'-na) 'hen', Arr goró'rri coll. 'partridges, francolins' ¶ Ss. B 84, Hw. A 362 ¶ ≈ OS #1505 (CCh *kurak 'dove, francolin' - S *kurk- 'crane')] || A: M *qoru 'wild gallineacean fowl' (× ***kor_lvw_jv** '¶', q.v.) [> WrM qoru, {Rm.} qora 'hazel grouse, gray hen', {Rm.} 'Auerhahn', WrO xoru id., Kl xop 'capercaillie', (Rm.) xoro 'Auerhahn'; M *qoru -b> the T lgs. which are or were adjacent to the Mongols: Qzq {Rl.} qur 'wild gallinaceous fowl (generic): Auerhuhn, Birkhuhn, Rebhuhn', {RKazS} qu'r 'black grouse, wood-grouse, partridge', qara qu'r 'wood-grouse', Qrg {Jud.} qara-qur 'male black grouse', Qq qaraqur 'black grouse' (qara 'black'); later the stem was re-borrowed from T into M in the narrowed meaning 'black grouse': WrM qur, HlM xyp, Kl xyp xurъ, Brt xypa 'black grouse', WrO xur 'heathcock' ¶ MED 968, 987, Krg. 284, 297, KW 187, KRS 597, 610, Chr. 601, Rl. II 918, Jud. 347, RKazS 131, 307, 812 || NaT *Ku'r-tu'k 'black grouse' > Alt, Shor ku'rtu'k, Xk ku'rtu' ~ ku'rtu', Chl ku'rtu', Kū ku'rtu', Tv ku'rtu', Tf hu'rt-u', Yk kurtuyax id. ¶ TvR 269, Ra. 192, Rs. W 311] || D *ko-r'i, {GS} *ko-r'- 'gallinaceous fowl' > Tm ko-rī id., Ml ko-rī, Kt ko-y, Td kwi'd_y, kwi-y, Kdg ko-l_i, Tu ko-rī, ko-l_i, Tl ko-d_i, Gnd go-go-r'i d gogor'i d gogr' 'fowl', Kn ko-rī 'cock, hen', 'fowl' (generic) ¶¶ D #2248, GS 173 [#433] [◇ On the ev. of D *r' we reconstruct N *r', which is not at variance with the T ev.: pre-T *r' lost its palatality in the preconson. position (Hl.'s law). The S cognate suggests a Ir. *?; in the light of D and S the etymon is likely to be ***K_ur'ɪʔjE**].

1202. ***K_o'yar'w_ji** (or ***K_u'w'ar'w_ji**) 'fat, tallow' > HS: S *^o-k_wrr- (*^o-k_{wa}rr-) < Ar √qwr (XI stem) (pf. ṭiqwa-rr-, ip. -a-qwa-rr-) 'be fat' (of person), muqawwar- 'fat' ¶ Fr. III 513-4 || A *k_i'j_i-ar'w- > T {Md.} *k_i'j_i-ar'ī ('πAD): < *k_i'j_iEar'ī < *k_i'j_iar'ī > NaT *k'azī n. 'fat on a belly' > OT qazī 'rolls of fat on a man's belly, fat on a horse's belly', Bsh 'a&ɣ qadъ, Alt, Tv, Tf qazī, Xk xazī, Yk xaha 'fat on a horse's belly', Nog, Qzk, Qq, Qrg qazī, ET qezi 'fat on a horse's belly, sausage made from such fat', Uz qazī 'horse-flesh sausage', Bsh Δ qadъ 'rolls of fat on a man's belly'; T -b> NPrs īz' (yā'zī {Sg.} 'sheep's chitterlings stuffed with spiceries', {VL.} 'intestina adipalia rebus necessariis referta; genus alimentorum inculcarum Turaniae' || Chv L jur-var 'meat\milk\eggs as food; any food other than bread' (var ÷ OT u'z 'fat', f Cl. 278-9) ¶ Cl. 681, Rs. W 243, Md. 169, ET KQ 189-80, Ash. IV 352, Fed. II 490-1, Ra. 220, Dr. TM III 359-60 [#1356], S AJ 199 [#285], BM 121, Vl. II 596, Sg. 878 || M *qarbiṭ > WrM qarbiṭ, HlM харвин 'the fat of the abdomen of an animal', Kl Ō {Rm.} xa'rwnj id. ¶ MED 935, KW 24 || pKo {S} *k_i'rī-m n. 'fat' > MKo k_i'rī'm, NKO kirim ¶ S AJ 252 [#28], S QK #28, Nam 78, MLC 359 ¶¶ Pp. VG 87 (unc. adduction of Tg *kalbiṭ > Ewk kalbiṭ 'Fettpolster unterhalb', S AJ 296 [#552], Dr. TM III [#1356] || D *kor_lVv_j ('GS) *k-) > Tm korū adj./n. 'fat', Ml korū adj. 'fat', Td kwal_p 'fat', Kn korvu, korbu v. 'grow fat/thick/stout', Tl k(r)ovvu 'become fat', 'fat', Klm, Nkr koru, Kui kr'o-ga n. 'fat', Prj kor'(v)-, Gnd koru- 'be(come) fat', Knd kor'vu, Mnd kr'uva, Ku korowa 'fat of animals' ¶¶ D #2146, Zv. 148.

1203. ? ***K_us'E** 'grown-up man, old (person)' > HS: CS *k_as's- 'old (man)', *√k_ss' v. 'be old', *k_as's'is- 'old' [× N ***qacV** 'grey (esp. of hair), white'] > MHb, Sr k_as' 'has become old, is old' (WS new pf. of the verb √k_ss' < pS predicative adj. *kas's'a 'is old'), JEA a[1q@ k_as's'-a- {Lv.} 'senior, senator, hoher Beamter der Regierung', {Sl.} 'elder', Sr k_as's'-a-, Ar qass-, Sb k_ss' 'Christian priest', Gz qass 'priest, presbyter', JA [Trg.], JEA √k_ss' v. 'grow old', MHb, JEA Si[5q@ k_as's'is- 'old', Htr, Plm k_sys' 'old man, elder' ¶ HJ 1039, Lv. IV 394-5, 400-1, L T II 395, Sl. 1048, 1050-1, Br. 702, L G 447 ¶ Ar qass- and Gz k_as were semantically influenced by Sr k_as's'- || WCh: AG: Kfr {Nt.} k^was' 'old (person)' SBC: Tule {Sh.} k^wo's' 'person' Nrb: Sir {Kr.} k_i'sī ṅmu'vwz'r 'old man', k_i'sī ṅgu't 'old woman', Zar K {Sh.} k_i'sni 'old' || CCh: ZmB {J} k_z'sa 'old' ¶ JI II 266, Nt. 22, ChL I 209, ChC II A ≈ *k'use 'man' ({SDM95} *k'use 'hunter, man') > Tg *xu'se 'man, person' (× N ***K_u'ly_js-V** ~ ***K_u'zīs-V** 'to look for, desire', whence the meaning 'hunter'?) > Orc, Ul, Ork, Nn Nh/B xus'z 'man, male (animal, person)', Ewk isəgdin d ihəgdin, Lm isəzdə 'person, hunter', Neg isəgdin 'hunter' ¶ STM II 332, 336.

1204. ***K_usV** 'nut' > IE: NaIE *kos(e)lo- (or *k_lk-) 'hazel' > L corulus 'hazel-tree', columnus 'made of hazel-wood' || Clt {SB} *koslo- 'hazel' > Gl koslo- id. (in proper names), OIr, OW coll, W collen 'hazel', Crn col-widen id., OBr col-guid 'made of hazel-wood' || ON hasl, OHG hasal(a), NHG Hasel, AS hǣsel 'hazel', NE hazel ¶ WP I 464, P 616, EI 260 [*kos(e)lo-s], Frdr. PITA 73-7, WH I 280, Dv. #822, SB 92, Vn. C 157-8, Flr. 114, YGM-1 97, Vr. 213, Kb. 439, OsS 375, Ho. 146 ¶¶ The loss of the expected glide *u_l (i kou_selo- ~ i ku_oselo- > i k^woselo-) is problematic || A {S} *k^wus'u 'nut' > NaT *Kusik 'nut' > OT

[MhK] {Cl.} qusiḳ 'pine kernel', Alt {BT}, QK/Qmn {B} кызык quzuq, Xk xuzuḡ 'nut', Tlt/QK/Sg/Qb {Rl.} quzuq 'cedar nut' ¶ Cl. 667, Rl. II 1019-20, BT 94, B DCHt 131, B DK 227, BIG 291, Dr. TM III #1490 || M *qusi-(gan) 'nut' > WrM qusi-gan (pl. qosi-d), HIM xyura 'nut, walnut', Ord g_u<s'iga 'noix' ¶ MED 991, Ms. O 317 || Tg: [1] *xusi_kta 'acorn, nut' > Ud {Krm.} uhiḳta, Ul osta, Nn Nh xosaḳta ~ osaḳta 'acorn', WrMc usiḡa 'fruit with a hard shell and an edible kernel (walnut, acorn, chestnut, etc.)', ? (× N ***k.u.ɿy.s**^V 'tree'): Ewk usikta 'oak' (if ← 'acorn') || [2] {SDM97} *kosi_kta ~ *koḱi_kta (with *k- and *ḱ due to contamination with another √?) [= {SDM97} *kos'ī_kta] 'nut tree, walnut tree' > WrMc xusiḡa 'walnut tree', Ewk koḱikta 'nut tree', Ud kusikta 'Manchu walnut', Ul qac'ṭ_aḡta 'nut', Ne Nh qoc'oa, Ne KU qoc'iqā, Ne B koko ~ kocoa 'Manchu walnut' ¶ STM I 419 & II 291, Z 437, Krm. 303 || pJ {S} *kusi > OJ {S} kusi '∈ nut', ? {Vv.} kusa 'seed' ¶ S QJ #975 ¶¶ DQA #935 (T, M, Tg *kosi_kta, J) ◇ ≈ AD NM #56 [IE, T, Tg + unj. : M *qusi 'cedar' (in fact from N ***k.u.ɿy.s**^V 'tree') and Olt kasulas 'Jägerspieß' (after Ndr., WH and P)], S CNM 10-1, Vv. AEN 3.

1205. ***K.Us**^V 'to bend, bow' > HS: S ***k.aws**^-, ***k.aws**^at- (> ***k.as**^t-) 'shooting bow' > Ar qaws-; ***k.as**^t- id. > Hb tS3q# 'k.es'et_, Ug k.s't, JA [Trg.] tS3q# 'k.es'et_, aTIS6q@ k.as't-a-, JEA k.as'ta-, SmA tsq k.s't, (Arabicised) Hmr [Hmd.] {Slw.} qas-d, Gz k.ast, Ak k.as'tu(m) 'bow' ¶ KBR 1155-6, OLS 377, Lv. T II 395, Sl. 1051, Tal 806, Slw. 178, L G 447 || Eg fP ksy ({EG} ks'j) 'bend down, bow down' ¶ EG V 139, Fk. 287 || CCh: Dgh {Frk.} ksa'vsa v. 'bend' ¶ ChC II U: FU ***k'U**^skV- > Prm ***ko**^skV- v. 'bend' > Vt kos'kam 'cramps, contracting, bending' ¶ ≠ LG 155 II D (in SD) *kuc(c)- ({GS} *k-) v. 'bend, stoop' (> 'contract, shrink') > Ka kusi v. 'bnd, stoop, be lowered, hang down, sink', Tu kus'iyuni, kus'ipuni, kusipuni 'to contract, shrink in', Krg kusi 'below' ¶ D #1636.

1206. ***k.u.ɿy.s**^V 'to breathe heavily' (→ 'pant, sigh, moan') > K ***k.wes**^/***k.us**^ v. 'moan' > OG k.unes- id. (d ***k.us**-en- with *mt*), G k.us-un- ~ k.rus-un- (-r- of ideophonic origin?), Mg k.us-an-s 'he moans', k.us-ap 'to moan', Lz k.us-ap-s 'he moans', a-k.us-u 'to moan', Sv k.wec- v. 'moan' ¶ K² 94, FS K 182-3, FS E 200, K 117, Chik. 300, GM S 48 II HS: C: Ag: Xm {R} ka^-z- v. 'breathe' || NrOm: Kf {C} kas'(i)- v. 'breathe', Mch {L} kas'a v. 'rest', Kf {C} kas'o, Shn {C} kaso^- 'respiro', {Lm.} kas's^- 'ausruhen', {CR} 'ka''sso 'breath', Anf {MYTY} k.as'o, {C} kas'o^- id., Hrr {CR} ka^-c- v. 'breathe' ¶ C SE IV 463, MYTY 118, ≠ Lm. Sh 332 ¶¶ AD SF 292 II IE: NaIE ***k^wes**^/***k^us**^ v. 'sigh, pant, breathe heavily' > OI 's'vas'iti 'blows, snorts, hisses', Av sus'i du. 'the lungs', NPrs q\$u s'os' 'lung(s)' || L queror / queri / questus sum v. 'complain, lament, bewail' || ON hvæ'sa 'hiss, sizzle, snort', {Vr.} 'zischen, schnauben', AS hwæst n. act. 'blowing (Blasen)' || Tc B kwa''s- 'lament, bewail' ¶ P 631-2, M K III 401, WH II 403-4, Vr. 274, Ho. 179, Ad. 237, EI 82 & 518 (***k^wes**H-mi 'breathe deeply, sigh' with *unc.* *H) II D *kuc- ({GS} *k-) v. 'whisper' > Tm kukukucu-, Ml kus'ukus'ukku id., Kn kucu, kusa, kusu 'a sound imitating whispering', Tl gusagusa 'whisper', Gnd kuskusa var'k- 'to whisper' (var'k- v. 'say'), Krx kusmus'ana^- id.; D -b- (?) InA ***k^husu**-k^husV- 'to whisper' > Prkr khusukhusa id., etc. ¶¶ D #1638 ◇ K 117 (K, IE).

1207. ***K.u.ɿy.s**^V ~ ***K.u''is**^V 'to look for, desire' (← **be hungry*?) > IE: NaIE ***k^wai**_s- or ***k^wəi**_s- (or ***k^kwa**ḱai_s-??) > L quær- / pfc. quæsīvi ~ quæsī / pp. quæsīto-/a^- 'look for, ask (a question)' ¶¶ Acc. to Ped. KG II 487ff., cognate with OIr crí- (i.e. ad-crí- 'see', for-crí- 'look'), which is rejected by Vn C 89-91 ¶ WP II 480, WH II 396-7 II HS: WS ***q.k.c**_d 'look for' > Jb E/C ḱ.k.s_d G 'look for', Mh ḱ.k.s_d 'seek sth. out', ? Ug ks'd 'look for' ('buscar'), but not here Ug ks'd 'reach' ('alcanzar'), which goes back to S ***q.k.s**_d (> Ak kas'a-du 'erreichen, ankommen; erobern') ¶ Jo. M 239, OLS 229, Sd. 459-61 || B ***q.ysH** 'want, wish, love' (× N ***K.a''sɿ.ɿ**^V 'be hungry, wish', q.v. ffd.) || WCh ({Stl.} ***q.uzi**, ***q'uzim** 'hunger'): Kfr {Nt.} k3'zu'm 'hunger' || Bl {Lk.} kuzum, Krkr {Lk.} ku'z3'm, Pr {Frz.} ko'z'a'm, {ChL} k^w'u'z'a'm, Ngm {ChL} ki'zi', {Sch.}: Dr ki'yi'm, Glm gu's'i, Gera ku'zu'mi, Grm ku'z'u, Bele gu'hi, Krf ku's'u'ḡu 'hunger', Tng {J} ku'm 'hunger, famine', Krf ku's'u'm a'mma', Bele gu'z-a'mma 'thirst' (lit. 'hunger of water [a'mma', a'mma]') || SBc {Sh.}: Bg kusum, Kir ku'si'ms'i'me', Zul gu'zu'mi, Plc gu'zu'm, Gj ku'zi'ḡ, Zar K kusun 'hunger' || Ngz {Sch.} gi'z'i, Bd {ChL} 3'g3'a'n 'thirst' || possibly here: Hs ki's'i 'thirst', ki's'i'ruwa^- id. (Sk.: = k.is'i-ru-wa^- 'thirst of water' [ru^-wa^- is 'water'], Gw K/T/Kr/G ki'si'ruwa, Gw Ch ky'i'h'i'ruwa 'thirst'; but more probably these Hs-Gw words belong to N ***K.a''sɿ.ɿ**^V 'q.v.') ¶ Stl. ZCh 221 [#707], J T 104, Sch. BTL 29, 56, 83, 117, 147, Sch. DN 59, Frz. P 36, ChC, ChL, Ba. 613, Abr. H 526, Mts. G 65, Mts. GD #247, ≈ Sk. HCD 172 ¶ There is no proof that S's pWCh ***q** and ***q'** are indeed uvular rather than velar II A: T ***k'u**^-se- 'wish, desire, long for' > OT ku^-se- id., MQp XIII ku^-se- 'long for', XwT XIII, Nog ku^-se- 'wish', Qq ku^-se- 'wish, long for', Uz kusa-, Qrg ku^-so^- 'wish, want', Tv ku^-ze- (inf. ku^-za^-r) id., 'dream of' ¶ Cl. 749, Krkr 345, NogR 225, UzR 225, Jud. 472, TvR 269 || M ***ku**^-se- v. 'wish' > MM [MA] ku^-se- id., WrM ku^-se-, HIM x^cy- v. 'wish, desire, long for, crave', Kl κ^cɿ ku^-səl n. 'wish, goal' ¶ Pp. MA 230, MED 508, KRS 329 || Tg: [1] Tg ***ɿxju**_s- > Ewk usl3- v. 'go hungry, collapse from hunger' ¶ STM II 291 || [2] Tg ***ɿxju**^-se- > Ewk is'igani-, Sln is'ig3- 'be anxious, worry about'; possibly also ***xu**^-se- (+ sx.) 'hunter, person' (× N ***K.Us**^E 'grown-up man, old (person)') > Nn Nh xus3ḡ3'3~, Neg is3ḡdin 'hunter', Ewk is3ḡdin d ih3ḡdin, Lm is3yḡ3 'hunter, person', Ul, Ork, Nn Nh/B xus3 'man (vir), male'; the semantic filiation is 'wish' → (1) 'be anxious', (2) 'hunt, hunter' → 'vir' ¶ STM I 332, 336 || pJ {S} ***k3s**- v. 'wish' > OJ -kos- (sx. of the volitive verb form) ¶ QJ #1382 ¶¶ Tg ***x**- points to pA ***k**^-

(the reg. reflex of N *K₁), while Tv k- seem to suggest pT *k' (which is at variance with the phonetic rules known so far) ¶¶ DQA #1106 (*k'i₁u⁻se- 'wish').

1208. ***K₁a⁻s₁l₁v** 'be hungry, wish' > IE *Kes- 'be hungry' > Ht kast-, kist- 'hunger, starvation, famine' || pTc *kest > Tc: A kas.t, B kest 'hunger' || ? Ir: OI 'ks.ut / ks.udh- 'hunger', 'ks.udhyati 'feels hungry', Av s⁻ud- 'hunger' ¶ EI 284 (*Kos-t- 'hunger'), Pv. IV 121-3, Ts. E I 535-6, Wn. 189, Ad. 199, JGH 223, Pch. 55, M K I 291-2, M E I 440 || HS: B **√k₁sH (× N ***K₁u⁻l₁y₁s⁻v⁻*K₁u⁻z₁is⁻v** 'to look for, desire') > *√ysH v. 'want, wish, love' > Izn əxs (pf. yəxs, hab. əqqas), Rf T/Wr/A əxs id., Wrg {Dlh.} əxs (pf. ixsa), Mz {Dlh.} əxs (hab. yəqqas) 'want, love', Si əxs (pf. yəxsə ~ ixsa), Nf yəs v. 'love, want', Awj {Par.} a'ya⁻s⁻ v. 'love' ¶ Rn. 366, Dlh. Ou 372, Dlh. M 155, La. S 192 || EC: Or {Th.} k.ac⁻o 'hunger, appetite', k.ac⁻oc⁻. - ~ k.ac⁻ot- 'be hungry, have appetite', k.ac⁻ottu 'hungry' (Or -c⁻. - < *-s?-?) ¶ Th. 266 || NrOm: Gf {Mrn.} kos⁻ay- 'venir fame', kos⁻a⁻n. 'hunger', Dc {LmS} ko⁻s⁻a id., Wl {LmS} kos⁻a id., 'famine, starvation', Dwr koc⁻-et- 'be hungry' ¶ Mrn. O 149, LmS 418 || ?σ S⁻*√k₁s⁻s⁻ ~ *√k₁ss > Ar √qss (pf. qassa) 'chercher, rechercher, poursuivre q'un avec persistance' ¶ BK I 795 || Ch: WCh: Hs k₁i⁻s⁻i⁻ 'thirst', k₁i⁻s⁻i⁻rwa⁻ id. ('Sk.: = k₁is⁻i⁻ru⁻wa⁻ 'thirst of water' [ru⁻wa⁻ is 'water']), Gw K/T/Kr/G k₁i⁻si⁻ruwa, Gw Ch k₁y⁻i⁻h⁻i⁻ruwa 'thirst' ¶ Ba. 613, Abr. H 526, Mts. G 65, Mts. GD #247, ≈ Stl. ZCh 221 [#707] (*quzi 'hunger', adduces words belonging to N ***K₁a⁻s₁l₁v** 'be hungry, wish' and to N ***gU₃ʿf₁v** id.) ¶¶ ≈ Sk. HCD 172 || U: FP *ka⁻se- ~ *ka⁻ske- v. 'want, order' > F ka⁻ske-, Es ka⁻ski- v. 'order, command' | pChr {Ber.} *ku⁻s⁻tə- > Chr: L ku⁻s⁻t-as⁻ id., E {Ps.} ku⁻s⁻t- v. 'command (befehlen)' | Prm: [1] *kōs- (||LG *ko⁻s-) > Z kəsyi- v. 'want, wish', [2] (with delabialization) *kees- > Vt kos- v. 'compel, order', StZ kesy3d- v. 'charge (with some work)', Z UV kesy3t- id. ¶ UEW 653, Sm. 552 (FP *ka⁻ski- 'order'), Ber. 28, MRS 264, PsS 58, ≈ It. #250, ≈ LG 122-3, 143, Rd. rLG 423 ¶ The final part *-ke is likely to be a sx., otherwise the Vt verb kos- cannot be explained ♦ Ht kast- proves that no Ir. other than *? may have followed *s, while B *√ysH (with *H reconstructed on the ev. of vowels: pf. Si yəxsə ~ ixsa, Wrg ixsa) points to a N Ir. *?.

1209. ***k₁os⁻l₁v** 'to kindle' > K: GZ *k₁wes- 'strike fire' > G k₁ves-, Mg k₁vas- id., OG k₁ves- 'steel', na-k₁ves- 'spark' ¶ FS K 199, K² 94 (err. GZ *kwes⁻), ≠ K 111 (rejected by K²), Chx. 579 || D (in NED) *ko(c)- v. 'burn, catch fire' (× N ***k₁gog₃ʿl₁v₁** 'to set fire to, burn sth.') > Krx xoss-/xuss- v. 'burn without flame, catch fire, (fire) catches', Mlt qose v. 'be burnt, burn', qos-tre vt. 'burn', 'inflamm' ¶ D #2042, Pf. 189 [#92] || IE: NaIE *ksV⁻ (or *k^wsV⁻) v. 'burn' (× N ***k₁gog₃ʿl₁v₁**) > OI 'ks₁a⁻yati vi. 'burns', ks₁a⁻t⁻i fi. 'singeing, heat', caus. ks₁a⁻payati 'makes (sth.) burn' || ?? Arm çay c^haw 'pain', çasnum c^hasnum 'lose one's temper, put oneself in a passion', aor. çaseaj c^haseay (← 'hitzig sein'; s < *ps; all Arm words may go back to *k^hsa⁻p-) ¶¶ The Arm cognate (if valid) points to IE *k^hs-. ¶ WP I 500, P 624, M K I 288, M E I 430 (no IE et. of the OI stem).

1210. ?₂ ***k₁Us⁻d⁻v** 'to chop, cut' > HS: WS *√k₁c₁d > Ar √qs₁d (ip. -qs₁udu), √qs₁d D 'casser un morceau de bois', Mh √k₁s₁d (pf. k₁z₁s₁awd), Jb C/E √k₁s₁d (pf. 'k₁z₁s₁od, Jb C sbjn. 'yok₁s₁3d) v. 'chop (sth. big)', Hrs √k₁z₁s₁d (pf. k₁z₁s₁o⁻d, sbjn. y3k₁s₁o⁻d) v. 'chop', Jb C k₁z₁s₁d v. 'lop, chop' ¶ BK II 748, Jo. M 239, Jo. H 78, Jo. J 151-2 || K ***k₁wes⁻t⁻/*k₁ws⁻t⁻** v. 'chop, cut off' (= {K} *k₁we(s₁)t-, {K} *k₁wet-/ *k₁wt-) > OG k₁wet- (k₁uet-), G k₁vet-/ *k₁vt-, Mg, Lz k₁vat- id., Sv d : UP me-k₁ws⁻d₁e, L mek₁ws⁻d, Ln mek₁ws⁻dt₁e 'short' ¶¶ K 111, ≈ K² 92, ≈ FS K 180 (*k₁wet-), TK 563 ♦ This is one of the roots suggesting the law: pre-K *st, *s⁻t, *s⁻t > K *s⁻t [= {K} *(s₁)t] (> G, Mg, Lz t, Sv s⁻d), cf. S *ʿas⁻arat- -> K *as⁻t- 'ten', S *χamis⁻at- -> K *χus⁻t- 'five', N ***s⁻ʿitaw⁻v** 'cold weather' (> S *s⁻ʿitaw- 'winter') > K *s⁻tow- v. 'snow' (-> *s⁻towl- 'snow'), ? N ***d⁻vs⁻t⁻e** > K *d⁻tus⁻te- 'moon'.

1211. ***K₁Es⁻U ~ *K₁ʿu⁻s⁻v** 'to skin, tear' > HS: S⁻*√k₁s⁻w (× N ***K₁oz⁻v** 'to skin, bark') > Ar √qs⁻w (ip. -qs⁻u⁻) 'peler un morceau de bois et le dégrossir; ôter la peau à un serpent' ¶ Fr. III 448, BK II 744, Hv. 607 || B *√wks > Sll {Ds.} kkis 'enlever, ôter', BSn {Ds.} əkkəs (pf. 3m iksu) id., 'arracher' ¶ Ds. 1180, Ds. B 16, 115, 256 || U: FU *ku⁻s⁻v⁻/*kes⁻v (< *kes⁻U?) v. 'tear, bark, flay' > pPrm {LG} *ko⁻s⁻ (||LG} *ko⁻s⁻) v. 'rind, tear' > Vt kes⁻-(zer-)reißen, spalten, zerschneiden', Prmk kos⁻ v. 'rind', Z LL kos⁻ v. 'tear, rind', Yz 'kus⁻-al- v. 'tear' || pObU *ku⁻s⁻/*ku⁻s⁻ > pVg {Ht.} *k^wis⁻ (||Stn.} *ku⁻s⁻) > Vg LK ku⁻s⁻tāl- 'abziehen (Birkende), loslösen (den Fisch aus dem Netz)', NV k^wa⁻n⁻ku⁻s⁻əp- 'sich lösen (z. B. der Hund)', pOs *ko⁻s- (||Hl.} *kō⁻s-) '(zer-, nieder)reißen' > Os V ko⁻s-, Ty kō⁻s-, Y ko⁻s- || OHg xiv ku⁻zwynufch ~ kuzuenus, Hg ko⁻szve⁻ny, Δ ko⁻szven⁻ d ko⁻szfin 'gout, podagra' (← *'limb-tearing illness') ¶ UEW 151-2, It. #370, LG 135, MF 376-7, Stn. D 690-1, RWU 824 || ?σ A [× N ***kis⁻v** 'to tear (off), pinch, pluck']: M *kisu- ~ *qusu- > WrM kisu- ~ qusu-, HlM xyca- v. 'scrape, shave', Kl xyc- id., {Rm.} χus- 'abschaben, abkratzen', WrO d χusulda- 'be scratched', Mnr H k⁻i₃-₃ 'ratisser, racler, enlever en raclant' ¶ MED 472, 992, KRS 614, KW 199, Krg. 291, SM 202 || Tg: [1] *xesi- v. 'scrape off scales from fish' > Ork, Nn B x3si-, Nn Nh x3sisi-, Nn KU 3si-, WrMc es⁻e- id., -> *xesi-kte 'scales of fish' > Neg 3sikt3, Ork, Nn Nh x3sikt3, Nn KU 3sikt3, WrMc esixe- id.; aberrant words with -k- (Ewk 3ki-, 3kiks3, Ewk 3ki-, Neg 3xi-) either do not belong here or are due to a merger with different roots; on AmTg *kesi- 'remove scales from fish' and *kesi-kte 'scales of fish' cf. N ***k⁻ʿa⁻ʿs⁻v(RV)** 'scales, crust' ¶ STM 442-3 [2] ?σ Tg *l₁xu₁s⁻e- d kus⁻e- 'knife' > Ewk uci, Sln usx3⁻, Ud kusig3, Ul kuc⁻3(n-), Nn Nh kuc⁻3⁻: id. ¶ STM II 296 ¶¶ DQA #1063 (A *k⁻i₁o⁻s⁻e 'scrape, shave'; incl. M, Tg *xus⁻e- d kus⁻e-).

1212. 2^* **K.us[^]V** or ***K.uc[^].V** 'to compensate' ($\rightarrow$ 'to pay') > IE {Pv.} ***keu_s-** > Ht kussan 'wages, pay, fee, salary, rental price', kusata 'bride-price', Lc qehn~ 'rent' || NaIE ***ku⁻syā-** > Gmc ***xu⁻zo-** $\rightarrow$ ***xu⁻z(i)'jo-** > OSx hu⁻ria, AS hy⁻r 'hire, wages', MHG hu⁻r 'Miete', NHG Heuer 'hire, wages (of seamen), NE hire; $\rightarrow$ v.: MHG hu⁻ren, MLG hu⁻ren, Dt huren, AS hy⁻ran 'to hire', NE hire ¶ Frd. HW 120, Ts. E I 671-4, Pv. IV 290-5, Ho. S 38, Ho. 184, Sw. 98, Lx. 96, KM 306 ¶ HS: WS ***√k.s[^].y** > Ar i5Q **√qδ[^].y** (pf. qad[^].a, ip. -qδ[^].iy-) 'payer ce qui est due', Hrs **√k.s[^].y** 'pay blood-money', Mh **√k.s[^].y** (pf. k.3s[^].o, sbjn. y3k.s[^].a), Jb C **√k.s[^].y** (pf. 'k.e's[^].e, subj. yek.3s[^].) id., 'pay' ¶ BK II 762. Jo. M 248-9, Jo. J 158, Jo. H 81 ¶ **as** ***k₋ - s[^] > *k₋ - s[^]** (if the N rec. is ***K.us[^]V**) || C: Bj {R} -k^wsi, {Rop.} -kwisi v. 'pay one's debt' ¶ R WBd 148, Rop. 209 ¶ **σ** A: M ***quca-** v. 'save, economize' > MM [S] {H} h.uca- id., WrM quca- id. ¶ H 70, MED 979 ♦ The N sibilant may have been either ***-s[^]-** or ***-c[^]-** (which is supported by the *qu*. M cognate).

1213. ***k.u1yjs[^]V** 'tree [$\rightarrow$ wood, Holz]', 'trunk of a tree' > HS: S ***k.ays⁻-** > Sr 'sojœa k.ay's-a⁻ 'wood (Holz)', JA [Trg.] axliq\$ k.e⁻'s-a⁻ ~ axliq% k.i⁻'s-a⁻ {Lv.} 'Holz, Scheit', {Js.} 'twig, chip, wood; tree', JEA {Sl.} axliq% k.i⁻'s-a⁻ 'wood (Holz), twig', Ak fOak {CAD} k.i⁻'s⁻tu (pl. k.is⁻'a⁻tu) 'forest, grove', Ak fOB k.i⁻'s⁻u 'thicket' ¶ Br. 665, Lv. T II 359, Lv. IV 299, Lv. T II 359, Js. 1364, CAD XIII 272-5, 280-1 ¶ K ***k.wVs-** > Sv {Ni.} k.was⁻ 'firewood' ¶ Ni. s.v. **дрова** ¶ A ***k1⁻usV** ({S} ***k⁻usa**) '€ tree' > M ***qusi** 'cedar, Siberian pine' > WrM qusi, HIM xyш Brt xyш id., Kl {Rm.} xos⁻ 'Zirbelfichte', {RKS} хошун модн 'cedar, Cedrus' (модн 'tree') ¶ MED 991, Chr. 609, KW 189, RKS 232 || Tg ***o1xju⁻si⁻hta** 'oak' > Ewk usikta id. (x N ***K.usV** 'nut', q.v.) ¶ STM II 291 || ? pJ {S} ***kasi** 'oak Quercus acuta' > OJ kasi, J: T ka⁻'s⁻i, K ka⁻'s⁻i, Kg kas⁻'i id., $\rightarrow$ Nko kasi 'acorn'; $\rightarrow$ pJ ka⁻'si⁻pa⁻ 'oak Quercus dentata' > OJ ka⁻'si⁻pa⁻, J T ka⁻'si⁻iwa ¶ S QJ ##974, 976, Mr. 441, MLC 21 ¶ S CNM 10-1, $\approx$ STM l.c. ¶ S CNM 10-1, $\approx$ STM l.c., ADb. KL, DQA #1151 [A ***k⁻usa** '€ tree (cedar, oak)'] ¶ D [1] ***kucc-** 'stalk, stump of a tree' (x N ***k.Uc.V** 'to cut/chop into small pieces', q.v. ffd.) || [2] ?? A ***ku⁻cc-** 'post' > Tm ku⁻ccam 'small post used in building', Kn kucu, ku⁻ca, Tl gujju 'post/pillar in a wall for the support of beams', Tl ku⁻camu, Png gu⁻3 (pl. gu⁻cku) 'pillar/post', Tu gujji, gujju 'pillar/post in water' ¶ The long ***u⁻** may go down to N ***uy** ¶ D ##1640, 1878 ♦ S CNM 10-1.

1214. ***K.u⁻s⁻'fV** 'to fell, fall' > ? K ***ogus⁻** > OG s⁻e-gus- v. 'fell, bring down' ¶ Ser. 176 ¶ K voiced ***g-** may be accounted for by a typical K *mt + as* process (creation of the so-called "harmonic complexes"): N ***k.u⁻s⁻'fV** 'to fell, fall' > ***k.ŋus⁻** > ***gŋus⁻** > K ***gus⁻** ¶ HS: S ***o1k.s[^]f** > Ar ø4Q **√qs[^]f** (ip. -qs[^]a⁻f-) 'jeter q'un par terre de manière qu'il tombe la face contre la terre' ¶ BK II 742 || ? Ch ({JS} *(N)gz⁻ 'to fall') > ECh: ? Skr {Sx.} g3⁻le⁻, EDng {Fd.} ga⁻le⁻, Jg gal, Mgm ga⁻law, Brg ga⁻li⁻ || CCh: Glv ŋaz⁻, Suk ŋgi⁻z⁻i v. 'fall' ¶ JS II 98, ChL s.v. 'fall' ¶ U: FU ***ku⁻s⁻V** 'fall to the ground, tumble down' > pLp ***k3c⁻c⁻3** v. 'fall' > Lp: S {Hs.} gattjeth, L {LLO} kahttjat, N {N} ga⁻c⁻'c⁻a⁻t, Kld {TI} k3⁻3⁻3⁻ed id. || pVg ***ku⁻s⁻** > Vg ML/P {MK} ku⁻s⁻epi ~ ku⁻s⁻e⁻pi (= $\approx$ ku⁻s⁻epi ~ ku⁻s⁻epi) 'fall' ¶ Coll. 79, Lr. #302, Lgc. #1877, LLO 194, MK 225 ¶ A: Tg ***o1xju⁻** > WrMc ulu-, ule3e- '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 ol3a- 'collapse' (of ground, bank, etc.), ¶ STM II 263 ¶ Tg *-l- may go back to *-z⁻f- (by *as* from *-s⁻f-). The Tg $\sqrt$ may result from coalescence of the $\sqrt$ in question with different roots [cognates of FU ***ku⁻lV** 'sich ablösen, ausgehen, abfallen' (UEW 200) [< N ***K.u⁻s⁻'fV** 'to fell, fall'] and FU ***ku⁻lV** 'zerfallen, abfallen, ausfallen' (UEW 156)] ¶ D ***kuci-** ({GS} ***k-**) v. 'sink, descend' > Kn kusi 'bend, stoop, be lowered, sink, tumble in', kusuku state of being lowered or low', Krg kusi 'below', ? Tl kudiyu 'sink, go down' ¶ D #1636, Km. 334 ¶ The D $\sqrt$ may have resulted from coalescence with a different $\sqrt$ meaning 'to bend, contract' (whence Tu kus⁻iyuni 'contract, shrink in') [† ♦ $\approx$ IS I 358-9 [#235] [Tg ÷ T ***Kula** 'fall down, crash down' & FU ***ku⁻lV** 'be worn' < N ***ku⁻lV** 'fall down, drop, gush forth', q.v.]]

1215. ***k.atV** (or ***ka21V1tV**) 'to mix, adjoin, gather' > K: GZ ***k.et-** v. '(ad)mix, add, gather' > OG k.et- 'decorate', G k.et- 'make, create', Mg k.at- 'add, mix in, gather', Lz k.at- 'add, gather, accompany' ¶ K 108, K² 88, FS K 172-3, FS E 188, Q 250, Chik. 286-7 ¶ HS: S: Ar **√qtt G** (pf. qatta, n. act. qatt-un) 'mix, gather' ('mêler des aromates avec de l'huile; ramasser, réunir petit à petit') ¶ BK II 670-1 ¶ A ***k⁻at-** > NaT ***k⁻at-** > OT qat- 'mix (two things); add (sth. to sth. else)', Tk kat- 'adjoin, add, mix', Tkm, Az gat-, Ggz kat-, Nog, Qq, VTt, Qrg, Alt, Ln, SY, Xlj qat-, Xk xat- 'mix, admix', Bsh, Qzq qat- id., 'season (soup)', ET qat- 'add, harness', Tv qa⁻t/d- id., 'add, fold', Tf qa⁻t⁻ twist (wool into thread) ¶ Cl. 594-5, ET KQ 337, TvR 216, Ra. 219 ¶ D ***kat₋** ({GS} ***kad₋**) 'churn, stir' > Ml kat.ayuka, Kt kar⁻v-, Td kar⁻, Gnd karrih- $\rightarrow$ karahta⁻na⁻ $\rightarrow$ karah-, Mlt gat₋ye v. 'churn', Tm kat.ai₋ id., v. 'mash to pulp', Kn kad.e, kad.i 'churn, stir', Tu kad.eyuni, kad.evuni 'stir up', kad.en⁻cuni v. 'knead', Kui kar⁻sa id. ¶ D #1141 ¶ The D $\sqrt$ coalesced with different homonymous roots (one of them meaning 'polish, lathe') ♦ The K and S data provide ev. for N ***k₋**, which is seemingly at variance with T ***k⁻** (< N ***k₋** reg.). The controversy may be resolved if we postulate a N $\sqrt$ ***ka21V1tV**, so that K and S ***k₋** may have resulted from a cluster ***k?** (which is inevitable in forms of a S finite verb like ***?a-k?Vt** and in certain verbal forms in K). Alternatively, we may try to find rules governing the mutual infl. of stops within T roots (*mte* N ***k.at-** > ****kat₋** > A ***k⁻at-** > T ***k⁻at⁻**?).

1216. ***K.a⁻tV** 'hand' > HS: S ***k.a⁻t-** 'hand' > Ak k.a⁻tu 'hand, paw' ¶ CAD XIII 183-200 [|| EC: Sd {Gs.} k.e⁻te 'shoulder' ¶ Gs. 269, Hd. 133, 384] || NrOm ***k.at1y₋** 'hand' > Oyda {Fl.} k.atti 'palm of hand', Dk k.assa 'upper arm', ? Anf {MYTY} kis⁻o 'hand (palm)' ¶ Blz. OLBP #51, MYTY 118 ¶ U: FU ***ka⁻te** 'hand' > F ka⁻'si / gen. ka⁻'de-n, Es ka⁻'si / gen.

ka'e | pLp {Lr.} *ke-tə 'hand, arm' > Lp: S {Hs.} gie'de, N {N} gietta, L {LLO} kiehta, Kld ки́дт, {TI} kījt: | pMr {Ker.} *ka'də > Er ked', Mk ka'd 'hand' || pChr {Ber.} *kit 'hand, arm' > StChr L кид, Chr H/Uf/B/M/Y/V/K kit, Chr YO/Ch kət | Prm *ki / *ke- 'hand' > Z, Prmk, Yz, Vt ki id., Z ke-pis- 'mitten' (lit. 'hand-mitten'), ke-kar 'back of the hand' || ObU {Hl.} *ke-tV, {Ht.} *ke-tV 'hand, fore-leg' > pVg *ka-tV > OVg S ChusO kata, OVg S Kf ката, OVg SSs kaate, OVg E TM ka't, OVg N SoG kat, Vg: T ka-t, LK/MK/UK/NV *kə-t, P/SV/Llz kə-t, UL/Ss ka-t id.; pOs {Ht.} *ko-t (|Hl.} *kə-t) 'hand' > Os: V/Vy ko't, Ty kə't, Y ko't, D/K ket id. | Hg ke'z (acc. kezet) 'hand' ¶ Coll. 87, UEW 140, Wc. SW 100, Sm. 545 (FU, FP *ka'ti 'hand, arm', Ugr *ka'ti), Sz. 23, SK 263, Lr. #433, Lgc. #2452, N II 100-2, SaR 108, Ker. II 57-8, Ber. 17, MRS 195-6, Ep. 43, LG 123, Ht. #340, Hl. rHt 71 || ?? A: pJ *ka'ta 'shoulder' > OJ kata, J T ka'ta id. (× N *k.u'tyjtVpV 'shoulder') ¶ ≠ DQA #482 (J < A *gara 'arm') ◇ ≈ IS I 227 [#80] (*ga'ti; FU *ka'te + i ÷ IE *g^hes-, D *kac- + qu. Om *√kc. 'hand', F s.v. N *ga'tp'sa 'paw, hand') ◇ ≠ Gr. II #192 (*kati 'hand') [U + err. A, Ko, J, CK, EA].

1217. *K.otV 'tip, end, sharp point' > IE: NaIE *k^we(:)d-/ *k^wo(:)d- 'sharp point; to sharpen' (× N *k.UdhV ~ *a- 'to pierce' [q.v.]) > ON hvatr 'sharp, quick', OSx hwat, OHG (h)waz 'sharp, vigorous'; ON hvetja, AS hwettan 'to sharpen, incite', NE whet, MLG wetten 'to whet', OHG hwezzan, wezzen 'to whet', NHG wetzen 'to whet', AS hwæt, OHG (h)waz 'sharp, quick' || L tri-quetrus 'triangular' (lit. 'dreispitzig') (acc. to WH, < *tri-k^wadros 'three-pointed, with three sharp points') ¶ WP I 513 & II 55, P 636, WH II 706, Vr. 272, Ho. 179, 181, Kb. 1186, OsS 437, Schz. 321, KM 856 || HS: ?σ S *k.ut.t.- (× N *k'f'u't.a 'fingernail, claw, nail') > Gz k.wat.t., k.wat.t.a 'butt end of spear' ¶ L G 452 || C: HEC *k.otto 'small axe, hatchet' > Sd {Gs.} k.otto id., as well as possibly HEC *k.otto 'digging stick, hoe' > Sd k.otto {Hd.} id., Brj k.otto, k.otto, Ged k.otto id. and even (??) the EC verb *k.ot- 'dig, plough' > Dsn g.o't- 'dig', Elm ot-, Arr k.ot-, Or, Brj, Ged k.ot-, Kns qot-, Gln, Hr, Dbs k.ot-, Gdl k.os'- 'dig, plough', Sd k.ot- id., 'cultivate', Sml qod-, Bn od-, Bs ot- 'cultivate', Rn χut- {Bl.} id., {PG} 'dig' ¶ Hd. 50, 208, 252, 381, Gs. 270, Ss. B 127, PG 193, Grg. 333-4, HL 27-8, Hw. A 380, AMS 219, 245, 262, To DL 503 ¶ If the EC verb *k.ot- does not belong here, the semantic variant *k.otto 'digging stick, hoe' may have resulted from coalescence of a d from this verb and the noun *k.otto 'axe' || A: Tg (att. in NrTg) *ixju.tV-ke-n (with dim. sx *-ke-n) > Ewk utkə'n 'hatchet (ре́зак, пил'ма)', Lm o'tkən id., 'sword' ¶ STM 294 || ?φ M *kituga₁N ~ *qutuga₁N > MM [LM, IM] kitu₁ya, [MA] qituga, [IsV] {Lg.} kiduqa 'knife', WrM kituga ~ qutuga ~ qutaga, HIM хыта (н), {Pp.} χut'u'g 'knife, knife-like cutting tool\weapon', Brt хытага, Mnr H {SM} c''id_{og}uō, {T} c'idogo, Mnr M {T} c'itogo, Dx {T} qutogo, Ba {T} htoge, MMgl [Z] qəṭqai₁, Mgl {Rm.} kitkei₁ 'knife' ¶ Pp. LM III 69, Pp. MA 299, 440, Lg. VMI 50, MED 474, Chr. 605, SM 445, Iw. 126, Rm. M 32, T 379, T DnJ 126, T BJ 151 ¶¶ DQA #1096 (A *k'i.ut'u '∈ knife\arrow') || D *ko't_u/*kot_u- (|GS} *k-) 'end, summit, top' (× N *K.'a'dK.udV 'tip, top' and *k.XRlVjtV 'summit, top') > Tm ko't.u 'summit, peak', Ml kot.i 'top, extremity', ko't.u 'end', Kt kot_u 'top tuft of hair', ? kut_u 'clitoris', Td kwit 'tip, nipple', Kn ko'd.u 'point, peak, top of a hill', kot_u.t.u 'point, nipple', Kdg kod.i 'top (of a mountain, tree, etc.)', Tu kod.i 'point, end, extremity', Tl kod.i 'tip, top', Klm kor'i, Gnd A kod.i 'point', Gnd RSr kod_u.i 'end, tip' ¶¶ D #1049 ◇ The apparent reflexes of N *-t_u- in S and A may be due to as.

1218. *K.otV 'to finish' > HS: S *o√k.twjy ~ *o√k.t.wjy > Ak √k.twjy (inf. kat.u') v. 'come to an end, perish, become completed', D quttu' vt. 'finish, complete, bring to an end' (the second cns. may go back either to *t or to *t_u, due to the Ak incompatibility of two glottalized cns. in one √) ¶ CAD XIII 177-83 || Ch ({JS} *√k.t): WCh: Fy {J} k.i't vt. 'finish' | Tng {J} k^wad.e. id. | Sir {Sk.} k^wata, Diri {Sk.} ku'd.u id. || CCh {ChL}: Wmd ku'd.u ru' vt. 'finish', ku'ddi vi. 'finish', WMrg k^wu'd.e'y, ku'd.e' / a'ku'd.e'ri', HgF ku'd.i', FlG ki'd.a mti' v. 'finish' ¶ ChC, ChL, JS 105 (Ch *k.it), J R 87, J T 108 ¶ In CCh and in some WCh lgs. there is shift of glottality **k...t > *k...d, where *d_u is the only Ch glottalized dental stop) || A: Tg *xodi- vt. 'finish, stop' > Ul χodt/v-, Ork χojjt-, χojt-, Nn Nh χo3't-, Nn KU o3't-, Orc odi-, Ud wadi-, Ewk, Lm od-, WrMc wazi- ¶ STM II 6 || ? NaT *k₁'joδ- 'abandon' (× ← T *k₁'joδ- 'put down, lay' < N *K.oHadV 'to dip, plunge, descend') > OT qoδ-, OOsM ≥XIV, Qmq, Qzq, Qq, Nog, Qr, Ln qoy-, Tkm, Az goy-, Uz qoy- 'abandon' ¶ Cl. 595, ET Q 27-9 ¶¶ STM II 6, A 1110 (*k'oda₁u 'to finish, abandon') ◇ The root may be etymologically identical with (go back to) *K.otV 'tip, end, sharp point'.

1219. *K.UtV(-RV) 'smoke' (→ 'soot') > IE: NaIE *k^wjed- 'smoke', v. 'smoke, emit smoke' > Sl *kadi-ti 'to emit smoke\fume' > OCS ка́дити kaditi, R ка'дит- 'to emit fume, burn incense', Blg ка'дэ 'emit fume\ smoke, burn incense', SCr ka'diti 'to smoke sth.', Slv kadi'ti id., 'to emit smoke', Cz kaditi 'to fumigate, emit fume', Slk kadit' 'to emit smoke (ды́мт-, чадит-)', P kadzić 'to burn, incense, fumigate, give a stink'; Sl *c'adъ 'smoke, (unpleasant, suffocating) smoke' > Blg, R чад, Cz, Slk c'ad id., Slv c'a'd id., steam', SCr c'a'd 'unpleasant, suffocating' steam, caligo', P czad, Uk чад 'carbon monoxide, charcoal fumes' | Pru accodis (< *at-kodis?) 'a hole for discharge of the smoke' || ???σ Ilr: OI 'kadru- 'reddish-brown', NPrs reaKa ka''ha'r 'chestnut\bay colour (of a horse\mule)', Khw k^hadur 'dirty' [if 'brown' ← 'dark' ← 'colour of smoke'] ¶ P 537 (*ked- 'rauchen, rußen' with *k- on the alleged ev. of the unconvincingly adduced word for 'juniper': Gk κε'δροϋ, Lt kadagy's, Pru kadegis), ESSJ IV 8-10 & IX 109-11, En. 139-40, Tp. P A-D 70, Tp. P I-K 111-7, M K I 150, M E I 295, Sg. 1066, Tu. #2715 || HS: S *k.utVr- ~ *k.itVr- 'smoke' > Ak k.utru, JA {KB} arly6q5 k.it, 'r-a' 'smoke, fume, fog', JEA {Sl.} arly6uq k.ut.ra ~ arly6iq% k.it.ra 'smoke', Ar Érat0Qu 'tas de fumier'; Ug k.t.r 'smoke, incense' (< S *k.ujitr- or *k.uta-r), ? Amr

{G} *k.atarum* 'smoke, incense'; -d> S **k.uta-r* > Ak *k.uta-r* 'fumigant', Eb {Krb.} *k.uta-ri* (gu'-da-ri'-im) '?' (in pr. n.), , Ar *r'taQu quta-r* 'smell of cooked meat \ of aloes-wood', Gz *k.otta-r*, *k.otta-re* 'incense, fumigation', ? BHB *r&yi q 5 k.i't.o-r* 'smoke, thick fog' (the irreg. *i* suggests that it is a loan from a different Semitic lge.); S **√k.tr* v. > Ak *√k.tr* G 'rise, billow' (of fog, smoke), D 'cause sth. to smoke, make an incense offering', BHB *√k.tr* D , MHB *√k.tr* v. G 'make a sacrifice (by burning one's offering), go up in smoke', JA *√k.tr* Sh (pf. *ʔak.t.ar*) 'burn incense, let the incense rise', JEA *√k.tr* Sh vt. 'burn on the altar', Ar *rtQ √qtr* G 'exhale its odour' (of cooked meat), r6Q *√qt.r* D (pf. *qat.t.ara*) 'to perfume (clothes) with the smoke of burning aloes-wood', Gz *√k.tr* D 'fumigate'; BHB *tr#7y8q 6 k.ə't.oret* 'smoke\odour of burning sacrifice, incense', JA *at'1r^y8q 6 k.ət.ur't-a* 'incense'; Sb *mk.t.r* 'incense altar' ¶ In Hb, Ug, Aram and Sb there is as **k....t* > **k....t.*; the Ar forms with -t_v seem to be loans (from Aram?) ¶ CAD XIII 166-8, 321-7, Sd. 930-1, KB 1022-4, KBR 1094-5, BDB 882-3, v. T II 356, Js. 1352, 1357-8, Sl. 990, A #2404, OLS 378, G A 29, Fr. III 396-7, BK II 765-7, BGMR 109, L G 452, Krb. PE 44 II A: M **ku'deg* [× N **k.u'mV(-Ta)*] 'fog, mist??' > WrM *ku'deg* 'fog, mist; darkening, dimness', Kl {Rm.} *ku'dn* 'Nebel, Dunst, Dunkel', Kl D {Rm.} *ku'dn* 'Nebel, Dunkel, Rauch' ¶ MED 497, KW 244 || Tg **xoJ'i-1r-1a'n* 'snuff' > Ul *xo3'oro(n)* 'snuff (in a smoking-pipe)', Nn Nh *xo3'oro*~, Nn KU *xo3'ı-ora*~ id., soot', Nn *xo3'ıra*-d *xo3'ora* 'to clean the pipe from snuff' ¶ STM I 468.

1220. **K.əp.hjtV* 'to bite, chew, eat' > IE: NaIE **k^hl^wja-d*- v. 'bite, eat' > OI **kha-dati* 'chews, bites, eats', KhS *khaca* 'food' (Bai.: < Im **xad-c'a* < d- **xad*- 'eat'), Prt *χζz* 'devour', NPrs *ady'X χα i-da*~n 'to chew, gnaw' || Arm *xacanem χacanem* 'I bite, chew' (< **k^hl^wja-d-s*) || ? Nr *Δ hatra* vt. 'itch, irritate the skin', 'sting' (of mosquitos and other insects) ¶ WP I 341, M K I 308, Sg. 446, Bai. 70-2, ≠ P 634, Sl. 380 ¶ If Nr *hatra* does belong here, the IE *√* is **k^ha-d*- (which suggests N **K.əp.hjtV*), otherwise we cannot distinguish between **k^ha-d*- and **k^hw-a-d*- II HS: S **√k.wt* > Ar G *√qwt* (ip. -*qu-t*-) 'feed, nourish'; ?? **√k.t.m* > Ar *√qt.m* G 'bite' ¶ BK II 773-4, 830-1 || C: Dhl *g^wat*~ v. 'chew' (*mte* ?) ¶ ≠ E SC 264, EEN 32 || Ch (pCh {Nw.} **kid.i* 'to bite, chew', {JS} *√k.d* 'to bite'): Ngz {Sch.} *kī d.u* 'eat sth. which requires chewing (meat, nuts, etc.)', Bl {Nw.} *ngad.u* 'bite' || Tr *k3d.3* 'bite' || Tmk {Cp.} *g3'd*, Nd D {J} *g3dΛ* 'bite' ¶ Nw. 22, ChC, Cp. 62, Sch. DN 96 II D: [1] D **katukk-* ({"GS} **k-*) v. 'gorge, lap' > Tm *katukku* v. 'gorge, glut', Tu *gud(u)kuni* v. 'lap, bolt', Tl *katuku, gatuku, gaduku* v. 'lack, lick up, eat food defiled by others', Gdb *katjap*- v. 'lap like a cat' || ? [2] D **kott-* ({"GS} **k-*) 'bite' (of snakes), 'peak (as a bird)' > Tm *kottu* id., Ml *kottuka* 'bite (as snakes)', Kt *kot-*, Td *kwiθk-* v. 'peck, bite', Kdg *kott-*, Knd *kot-* v. 'peck', Tu *godduni* v. 'peck or devour (as a fowl)', Kui *kospa-* v. 'peck, bite, sting' ¶ The stem belongs here only if the homonymy with **kott-* 'to hoe, chop' is interpreted as coalescence of etymologically different roots. Otherwise (if **kott-* 'bite, peak' is a mere *sd* of **kott-* 'to hoe, chop, mince'), this D stem is not a valid cognate ¶ D ##1197, 2091 ¶ D *-t- ia a reg. reflex of N *-t-, but not of *-t-; it is possible that a N cluster *-Ht- yielded a fortis similar to the reflex of *-t-, i.e. D **t(t)-II* U **kat'o* v. 'feed, graze' > pLp **ko-tō* > Lp: N {N} *guotto* / -d- id., 'feed on, graze on', L {LLO} *kuohto-* vb. n. 'graze', *kuohto-* 'pasture, pasture-land' || Sm **кѣтъ* > En {Ter.} 3p *козѣна* 'they graze' (reindeer), Ne T *хадѣ*, Ne O {Lh.} *χαδѣ* 'winter pasture-land', Ne T Y *хаАѣлаА-с-* 'to loosen snow in search of reindeer moss' (of reindeer) ¶ × Sm **кѣтъ* 'to scratch' ¶ The traditional Uralic comparative philology does not recognize stem-final vowels other than *-a/a~ and *-e, so that all cases of stem-final rounded vowels in the U lgs. are interpreted as sxs. (≠ s.v. N **ka~lu* 'woman of the opposite exogamous moiety'); but there are many cases in which a rec. of a U stem-final rounded vw. would fit well with data both within and outside U. In sich cases I tentatively reconstruct a pU rounded vw. (with uncertainty brackets: *-o, *-u) ¶ UEW 131, ≠ Jn. 56 (does not distinguish the Sm *√* in question from **кѣтъ* 'to scratch') ◆ IE **k^h*- points to a Ir. It is most likely to be **h*, because **h* and **ʔ* are the only lrs. capable to be lost in S, while **ʔ* does not produce aspirates in pIE.

1221. **K.eytV* 'to fall' > IE: [1] NaIE **k^had-* v. 'fall' > OI *s'ad-* v. 'fall off, fall out' || L *cad-o* / -e~re v. 'fall' || Arm *çac* *c^hac* 'low', *çacnum c^hacnum* v. 'become\grow low, go down, fall' (P: < **k^hadi-o-*) || ?σ OIr *casar* 'hail; lightning' (P: < *k^had-t-ara*; ← 'falling from the sky?'), MW *kesseir*, W *cesair* 'hailstones', Crn *ceser*, Br *kazarc'h* 'hail' || [2] ?? NaIE **k^hei-d-* v. 'fall' > W *cwyddo* v. 'fall; cast down', Crn *cothe* 'fall', Br {P} *koezaff* 'I fall', {Hm.} *kouezhan* 'to fall' || Gmc (P's interpretation): ON *hitta a'* 'meet (treffen)' (lit. 'fall on ...'), *hitta i* 'get into ...' (lit. 'fall into ...'), Dn *hitte pa* 'auf etwas verfallen', ME *hittan* 'auf etwas treffen, finden', NE *hit* (← 'fall [on ...]') ¶ P 516, 542, EI 191 (**k^had-*), M K III 294, M E II 607, WH I 128, YGM-I 84, 117, SB 75, Vn. C 46, Hm. 432, 480 ¶ P's interpretation of ON *hitta* etc. is *qu*. (and not accepted by Vr.) II D {tr.} **ket-*, {GS} **ked-a-* 'lie (liegen), fall' > Tm *kit.a* v. 'lie, lie down', Ml *kit.akka* v. 'lie, rest, dwell', Kn *ked.e* 'fall down', Kdg *kad.ake* 'bed', Tu *ked.aguni* v. 'fall\slip down', Tl *ked.ayu* 'fall, fall over', Gnd *ker-* 'fall at the face', ? Mlt *kod.e* 'lie down' ¶ D #1524, GS 78 [#247], 162 [#400] II A: ?φ M **kete-* 'lie (liegen)' > MM [MA] *kete-*, Mnr H {T} *kide-* 'lie', {SM} *k'id.īe-* 'lie down' (of an animal, person), 'dwell' (as a bird in its nest), Dx {T} *ki3'īe-* 'lie, lie down, sleep' ¶ M *-t- for the expected *-d- may be on the analogy of the paronymous *√* **kebte-* 'lie' (cf. N **qewyV* 'to stay, lie, rest motionless') ¶ Pp. MA 217, T 339, T DnJ 123, SM 200 II [??] HS: [≠ SC {E} **k.at-* 'lie down, sleep' > Irq {Mgw.} *qa-t-* 'lie down', Alg/Brn {E} *qat-* 'lie', Kz {E} *k.at-* 'lie, sleep' ¶ E SC 368, E K 14, Mgw. 106, Blz. SCL s.v. 'lie' || Ch: ECh: Kwn {Lk.} *koda'm* 'lie' ¶ Blz. LECh

#48 || ?] S *√mk.t (<d- *mV-k.Vt-) 'fall' > Ak √mk.t (inf. mak.a⁻tu) 'fall down, collapse; fall to the ground', SS: Sb mk.t.t 'setting of the sun', Mh me'k.awt. 'run off', Jb mo'k.ot 'disappear in a flash, slip away', OYmn {Slw.} mk.t, 'Ende (gesagt vom Festland)' ¶ CAD X/1 240-51, BGMT 87, Jo. M 265, Jo. J 171, Slw. 200 ◆ IS I 349 [#225] (*K_{et}Δ; IE, D).

1222. *K_{ut}∇ (or *K_{ut}.∇) 'to cut off, tear (off)' > HS: CS *√k.t.ſ 'cut/break off' > MHb √k.t.ſ G 'cut off', JA √k.t.ſ G id., 'break off', JEA {Sl.} √k.t.ſ G 'bite off', Ar √qt.ſ G 'cut, break' ¶ Js. 1351, Sl. 1007-8, BK II 767-9 || C: Bj {R} √kt? pcv. 'cut/break off/asunder' ('ab\zer-schneiden\brechen') (1s: p. 'akta?', prs. akantī?), ke'tu-? (pl. 'ket?a) 'Schnitt' (unless <b-Ar) ¶ R WBd 151 || U: FU (att. in Ugr) *kutV 'tear, draw' > Hg hu'z- v. 'draw, tear' : Vg: T/P ka-, LK/Ss xat- 'to tear' ¶ MF 312-3, ≠ UEW 859 (adduces Os [Ty qo⁻pītā- 'zerstückeln', Os D χα⁻pēt- 'fell trees', etc.] and reconstructs pUgr *kupV-tV) || A: ? T {Cl.} *K_{id}- or *K_{iy}- '∈ cut, chop' (delabialized from *Ku_d- due to the infl. of the final unrounded vw.?) > OT [MhK] qiy- (ol jīya⁻c⁻ qiydī 'he cut the piece of wood on the slant'), Chg xv qiy- 'cut into small pieces', Tk kiy- 'chop', Ggz, StAlt кый- qiy- 'cut, cut off (twigs, small trees)', Qmn qiy- 'chop, cut on the slant', ?σ Tv χιdī- 'exterminate' ¶ Qmn -y- may be from T *δ-, cp. ayaq 'foot, leg' < *a_daq), but Xk χiy- 'cut, cut off' points to T *-y- (unless a loan from a -y-language) ¶ Cl. 595, ET Q 200, Rl. II 688-90, BT 102, B DK 230, BIG 297, TvR 499 ◆ The Ugr and T cognates point to N *-t- rather than to *-t₁-, hence *-t₁- in CS is due to as (*√k.t.ſ < **√k.tſ).

1223. ? *k_u.i_yi_tV_pV 'shoulder' > IE: NaIE *k⁻up-(t-) ~ *sk⁻up-(t-) id. > OI 's⁻upti-h., Av supti-h., KhS suta-, MPrs suft, NPrs †fS soft 'shoulder' :: pAl {O} *cupa > Al {AIED} sup 'upper surface of the shoulder; shoulder' (loss of the stem-final *-t-) :: Gmc: [1] Gmc {Vr.} *skuftu > MLG schuft, Frs E, Dt schoft 'front shoulderblade (Vorderschulterblatt) of horses and cows' || [2] ? [x NaIE *keu_b- 'body juncture' < N *k_{up}E ~ *k_u.u⁻pV 'to bend (a joint of the limbs: elbow, etc.)'] > Gt hups (stem hupi-), OHG huf, NHG Hu⁻fte, AS hype 'hip', NE hip; ON aptr-huppr, NNr Δ hupp, hump 'buttocks (of animals)' ¶ P 590, 627, EI 516 [(s)k⁻up-], M K III 357, O 405, Vr. N 622, Fs. 277-8, Kb. 484, OsS 428, KM 319, Ho. 184 ¶ The IE *-s- mobile appears before the original emphatic stops in the presence of palatal elements within the N √ [in this case *y (or *u⁻)] || HS: WS *kit_iV_p-, S *ka'tip- 'shoulder: WS *kit_iV_p- id. > Ar kitf- id., 'shoulderblade' ({Fr.} 'scapula, omoplatā'), Mh katf, Hrs k3tf, Jb C/E ketf 'top of back, back of shoulder' (in SES the development of vowels is reg., cp. S *birak- 'knee' > Mh bark, Jb berk); S *ka'tip- > Hb Ft4f1 ka⁻t_ep₁-, JA ap1t6f2 kat₁p-a⁻ ~ ap1t6f5 kit₁p-a⁻, JEA, Sr kat₁p-a⁻, Md kadpa 'shoulder', Ar katif- 'shoulder, shoulderblade'; here probably also (though unvocalized) DSA ktp 'shoilder' and Ug ktp id., 'collar-bone'; Ak d katappa⁻tu 'sternum' or '∈ part of the ribs' ¶ KB 481, KBR 505-6, HJ 258, Fr. III 9, Sl. 610, Br. 353, MD 195, Jo. M 52, 212, Jo. H 71, Jo. J 137, A #1407, OLS 230, Br. 353, CAD VIII 303, MiK I 1.154 [† || EC: Sd {Gs.} k_o'te 'shoulder' ¶ Gs. 269, Hd. 133, 381] || Ch: WCh: BT: Krkr ka⁻t3⁻b3⁻ka⁻, Krf {Sch.} ka⁻ba⁻ya⁻ 'shoulder' : ? Hs ka⁻fa⁻da⁻ id. ¶ ChC ¶¶ ≈ Sk. HCD 131 (Hs, S + i ÷ other lgs.) || ¶ U *ku⁻ttV ~ *ku⁻ttV 'shoulder, back' (× N *K_A?u⁻dV or *K_{ut}.V 'neck, (?) nap, shoulder?') > FU *ku_i:ttV 'back (dos)' > Hg ha⁻t 'back (dos), backside' : ObU {Ht.} *ku⁻t- {AD} 'behind, in the shadow of' > pVg *ku⁻tVg > Vg: {Mu}: N xu⁻ta⁻i⁻, ML khu⁻ta⁻, LL khu⁻ta ~ khuta, K khuti 'behind' (direction) (LL kwa⁻l⁻khu_i:jta minen 'go behind the house!', jiw-khu_i:jta uttām 'ich setze mich hinter den Baum'), {Ht.}: LK xu⁻ti, MK/UK ku⁻tī, P ku⁻təy, LL ku⁻ta 'im Schatten' (= 'in the shadow of?'), 'im Schutz'; pOs {Ht.} *kutəl > Os V kutəl 'von etwas bedeckte\geschützte Stelle', Os Y yuw kutə⁻l-nə 'unter dem Baum hervor' || Sm.: Slq Tz {KKIH} qotta⁻ 'fall on one's back'; || Sm *ku⁻t⁻ 'shoulderblade' > Ne: T c⁻ды T O {Lh.} s⁻u⁻δi⁻, F {Lh.} s⁻u⁻t⁻i⁻ id. (< *ku⁻t⁻y⁻), Slq Tm {KD} s⁻u⁻də⁻l⁻la⁻pa id., Slq Tz {Prk.} s⁻u⁻tikoti 'the top part of the spine together with the shoulderblades' ¶ [UEW 225, MF 276-7, Ht. #335, KKI 163, || Jn. 80 || ?φ A: pJ *ka⁻ta⁻ 'shoulder' > OJ kata, J: T ka⁻ta, K ka⁻ta⁻, Kg kata⁻ id. (× N *K_A.a⁻tV 'hand' [q.v.]) ¶ ≠ DQA #482 (A *gara), S QJ #200, Mr. 442 ◆ IE *-pt- may result from mt (< *-tp-) or from contraction of cns. clusters (≠ AD SSHS); in the latter case IE *-t- is a sx.; in a similar way U *-t₁t₁- may also result from contraction of the cluster *-tp-. The vowels in S *ka'tip- belong to the derivational pattern of adjectives, so that *ka'tip- may have originally meant 'referring to the shoulder'.

1224. ? *k_u.a⁻t₁V 'to kill, wage a war; (?) to die' > HS: Ch {JS, JI} √kd. 'kill' > CCh: Gv {IL} k⁻3⁻d.3ga⁻na⁻, Dgh {IL} k⁻3⁻d.3a⁻ya⁻, {Frk.} kd⁻a⁻, Gdf {IL} k⁻3d3ga⁻na⁻ : Mtk {Sb.} k3d., pMM *kad., > Mkt {ChL} k3⁻da⁻i, {Ro.} k3⁻d., Mofu {Brr.} -ka⁻d., {Ro.} ki⁻d.e⁻, Gzg D {Lk.} kad., {Ro.} k3⁻d.a⁻; Mada/Myn/Mlk {Ro.} ka⁻d. id. ¶ JS 153, JI I 105 & II 212-3, ChC, Ro. 398 [#277] || ? B *√kty > Ah kətiyət 'to die' ¶ Fe. 935 || C: Ag *k3t- v. 'die' > Bln k3r-, Xm k3r-/k3t-, Q ki-/k3y-, Aw k3r-/k3t- ¶ R WB 208, Ap. AV 14 || NrOm: Kf {C} kit-, Meh {L} ki⁻ti(ye⁻) v. 'die', Shn {C} kito 'death' (not mentioned in Lm. Sh), Ym {Wdk.} ki⁻tu⁻/ki⁻tu⁻ v. 'die' ¶ C SE III 78-9 & IV 465, Wed. BY 129, Lm. Y 358 || ? S +ext. : S *√k.tl ~ *√k.t.l v. 'kill' > Hb, IA, BA, JA, Sr √k.t.l, Md √gt.l, OA, Yd, Sb, Gz, Akk √k.tl, Ar √qtl id. ¶ KBR 1092, GB 710, HJ 1006, Js. 1349, Sl. 1006-7, Br. 658, MD 87, Fr. III 398, BGMR 109, L G 451, CAD XIII 162 || AdS of K *°k_{wed}-/*°k_{wd}- 'die' (< N *k_u.o⁻dV 'die') > G k_uvd- v. 'die', OG m-k_ud-ari 'dead' ¶ ≈ K² 91-2, Chx. 575-6, Ser. 102 || IE: NaIE *kat- v. 'fight' > Clt: Gl catu- 'battle' in the gentilicium Catu-rīx (lit. 'battle king'), OIr cath, W cad 'battle, army', Crn cas 'fight' :: ON ho⁻ð 'fight (Kampf)', Ho⁻ð-r 'god of war', AS heaðu- 'fight, war', OHG hadu- 'battle, fight' (in proper names, e.g. Hadu-ma⁻r, Hedwig), MHG hader 'wrangle, fight' :: Sl *kōtora ~ *kotera > OCS кōтора kōtora 'pugna', ChS кōтєра kotera id., 'quarrel', R Δ

◊ котора ~ коѠтора ~ коѠѠпа, Uk коѠѠпа 'quarrel' ¶ P 534, M K III 294, Vn. C 47-8, Billy 47, Vr. 278-9, Ho. 153, ESSJ XI 2O-1, EI 2O1 (*katu 'fight') ¶ i ÷ OI s'at-ru-h. 'enemy, rival' (possibly akin to Gk κο'τοϝ 'spite, anger', cf. EI 22; M E II 6O7 does not find et. for s'at-ru-h.) II D (in SD) *ka-t- ({}GS) *ka-d- v. 'kill, fight' > Tm ka-tu v. 'kill, murder', Kn ka-du v. 'wage war, fight, contend with', Tu ka-duni v. 'quarrel, fight, wrestle', ka-da-t.a 'a fight, war, battle' ¶ D #1447 ♠ The length of *a in D, the palatality in IE and the irreg. reflexes of the dental cns. (reflexes of *t and *d rather than of *t.) in some lgs. suggest the presence of an additional element in the middle of the word (***k.a?itV?**); in this case IE *-t-, D *-t- and Ch *-d- go back to a secondary *-t- < *-ʔt-.

1225. ***K.ot.a ~ *K.ota** 'fence, wall' → 'hut, house, settlement' > HS: Early pS *k.ut_lV_{jl}- > as S *kut_lV_{jl}- 'wall' > BHb lt37f* 'kot_ēl* 'wall (of a house)' (att.: unl4t6k'1 kōt_1-e-nu- 'our wall'), BA pl. em. al!l2t6f8 kut_l-ay'ya- 'walls', Plm kt1?, JEA {Sl.} al1t6uk kut_l'a- 'wall', Ak kutlu {CAD} 'rail, fence', {Sd.} 'Seitenwand', ?σ Sr «çāw'u kut_l-a- 'stern, poop'; e-pS *k.utal- 'wall, fence' → GZ *k.edel- id. (× <d- K *k.ed-/ *k.d- v. 'build') > OG k.edel- 'wall, fence', G *k.edel- 'wall', Mg k.ida(la)- ~ k.ɜdala-, Lz k.ida- d k.oda- id.; for S *-t- → K *-d- cf. S *s'abʕat- 'seven' → K *s'wid- 'seven', ʔ K² 251 ¶ KB 48O, 1728, KBR 5O5, GB 368, Dlm. 2O1, Sl. 567, Sd. 518, CAD VIII 61O, K 1O7, K² 87-8, FS K 166-7, FS E 181-2, LH 211 ¶ *-al- is probably a sx., cp. Tm, Ml kot_t.il 'cow-stall, shed, hut' || NrOm *ke-t.V 'house' > Kf {C} qe-to-, {HHM} kē ket_o, {Mrn.} ket_o, Chara {C} qieta- d qietsa-, Omt [= Gf?] {Mrn.} kec.a d ket.a, Zl/Gf/Bdt/Bsk {C} qietsa-, Gm {Hw.} ke'cce', Wl {LmS} ketta, Dawro {LmS} keca, Dache {LmS} ke'cca, Zs {Si.} 'ke'c, {C} kiets, {LmS} ke'ccj, Zrg {Si.} 'ke'cɜ, Male {Si.} 'ke'ci, Kcm {LmS} ke'c.a, BMa {SiWd} k_ly_le'd.e' id.; ? Shn {Lm.} kac.c.a 'pen (Gehege) for cattle, fence of the pen' ¶ Cerulli spells these words with q, which he describes as "emphatic" [i.e. k.] (C SE IV 22-3), but Habte Wold Habte Mikael (a native Ethiopian) spelled the Kf word in Eth script with a plain vl. k, which corresponds well to the words of the NrOm lgs. recorded by Hayward, Moreno, Lamberti, Sottile, Siebert and Wedekind; to my mind, Cerulli's q- is an inaccurate transcription of k- ¶ C SE III 116, 174, 2O5 & IV 488, HHM 119, C SO 34, 44, 5O, 63, Mrn. O 149, LmS W 42O-1, Hw. EG s.v. 'house', Si. ACh 16, Si. M 9, SiW ABK 17, Lm. Sh 33 II IE: NaIE *kot- 'shed, wall, hut' (→ 'house') (× N ***k.adV** 'to wicker, wattle') > Sl *kotъ, *kot-ъсь 'shed, stall' > SCr Δ ko't 'shed for livestock', OCz kot, ko't 'stall, shop (in the market)' [**будка, лавка (рыночная)**], ChS **котъць** kotъсь 'small room' ('νοσσιαι', mansiuncula, nidus'), McdS **котец**, Blg 'коце 'fishweir' (**рыболовный закол**), SCr ko'tac id., 'shed, partition in a shed', 'corn-bin', Cz kotec 'shed, partition in a shed', Slv ko'tec id., 'pigsty', 'cage', OP kociec 'enclosure for livestock/fowl', RChS **котъць** kotъсь 'cage', R Δ ко'тец 'fish-trap (made of cane/brushwood), кот'цы 'fishweir, fishing net', Uk ко'тец 'round fishweir' || Gt heþjo 'room (ταμειον, Kammer)', AS heador 'enclosure, prison' || Irn *kat- 'house' > Av kata- 'room, house', NPrs dK ka'd, Sgd ktʔky 'house', Oss ka't 'stable', KhS {Bai.} kata- 'covered place, house' (× Irn *kat- 'cover?') || Ht kutt- {Pv.} 'wall', {Ts.} 'Wand, Mauer, Seite', HrLw {Mer.} kutas'1r- 'Mauer', ? Lc {Shev.} kuti (supposedly 'an der Wand') ¶ P 534 (*kat- 'flechtend zusammendrehen, zu Ketten, Stricken, Hürdengeflecht'), ESSJ XI 211, 214-5, Ab. I 49O, Horn 188, Bai. 5O, ≈ Pv. IV 297-8 (unc. : kutt- < IE *g^hu-t- <d- *g^heu- 'pour'), Ts. E I 676-8, Mer. HHG 77, ≈ EI 282-3 (*ket- 'room') ¶ *k- (for the expected *k^w-) is due to the merger with N ***k.adV** ¶ II U *kota 'tent, hut, house' > F kota 'Lappish tent, hut', Es koda 'house, home' ! pLp {Lr.} *ko'te- 'tent, hut' > Lp: L {LLO} ka'hte-, N {N} goatte, Kld kuedd/ id., S {Hs.} goa'die id., 'house' ! Er kudo, Mk kud 'house, home' ! Chr: L кудо 'kudo 'hut, summer kitchen', H кудыкудъ 'hut, house, dwelling', Uf кудо 'summer hut', B кудо 'summer kitchen' ! Prm: OPrm -ko ~ -ko_x 'house' in the cd viz'-ko ~ viz'-ko_x 'church', Z вичко vic'-ko, Z US vic'-ko_x, Z Ud vic'-kɜ, Yz vic'-ku, Prmk vic'-ku 'church', Z -ka, -ko, -ku, -kɜ 'house' in cds, Z ker-ka, Prmk, Yz ker-ku, Vt kor-ka 'house', Prm d *kwo-la 'hut' > Z kola id., Vt kual 'hut (serving in summer as a kitchen and a dining-room) || Os: V qat, D ɣot, O ɣat 'house' ! Hg ha'z 'house' ¶ Coll. 13O-1, UEW 19O, Sm. 543 (FU *kota 'house, hut' > FO *kota, Ugr *ka'ta), Lr. #487, Lgc. #2692, Hs. 627-8, MRS 24O, Ep. 48, LG 115, It. #99, MFU 278-9 II A: M: [1] M *qotan 'enclosure, wall, settlement' > MM [HI] qoton 'city, town', [S] qoton 'enclosure', pl. qotat, qotot, WrM qota(n), HIM xor 'city, town, village; enclosure', Ord g_ot'o 'town, enclosure', Kl хотн ɣot'н 'village', {Rm.} ɣoto d ɣotn 'city, enclosure', Dg ɣoton ~ qoton 'city, Mnr H {T} kude, {SM} k'ud_u, Ba kute 'house, home, family', M → WrMc ɣoton, Sln, Nn ɣoto~, Neg ɣoton, Orc ɣoto(n-) 'city, town', M → Uz qotan 'sheep-pen', Qzq qotan id., 'pen', Nog, ET qotan 'enclosure for animals', Yk ɣoton id., 'stall' → Ewk koton, Lm qoton 'stall, farm-yard for animals', [2] M *ko'te 'tent' > WrM ko'te 'tent', Ba kete 'house, family', Dn kide id. ¶ H 98, Ms. H 9O, MED 493, 972, KRS 6O1, T DnJ 123, T BJ 142, T DgJ 178, SM 2O6, KW 19O, STM I 418-9, ET Q 82-3 || ?σ T *k_l'jutu > OT [QB] {Cl.} qutu 'class/group of people' ¶ Cl. 596 || pKo *ko't > MKo ko't, NKO kos kot 'place, locality, site' ¶ Rm. SKE 127, S QK #759, Nam 5O, MLC 169 ¶¶ DQA #894 (A *k_l'jot'V → -u- 'village, locality': T *k_l'jutu, M *qotan, Ko) II D {tr., {}GS} *kot_t.V 'hut, shed' > Tm kot_t.am 'cattle-shed', kot_t.akai_ 'shed with sloping roofs, cow-stall', kot_t.il 'shed, hut'. Ml kot_t.il 'cowhouse, shed, house', Kn kot_t.age, kot_(t.)ige 'stall or outhouse (for cattle), barn, room', Kdg kot_t.i, Gnd kot_a, kot_am 'shed', Tu kot_t.a 'hut or dwelling of Koragars', kot.ya 'shed, stall', Tl kot_t.a~mu 'stable', kot_t.a~yi 'thatched shed', Klm kor'ka, Nkr k^hot_a

'cowshed', Mlt kot,a 'hamlet' ¶¶ D #2058; some of the words in D lgs. are influenced by OI gos,t,ha- and its descendant New Indo-Aryan words ♦ The variant ***K.ota** is likely to be secondary (resulting from as).

1226. ***K.Ut. 'E'** (or ***kU?Ut. E**) 'membrum muliebre, anus' (→ 'male genitalia') > HS: C: Ag: Xm {R} x^wada⁻ 'pudenda mulieris, anus' :: EC: Sml N {Abr.} qo⁻d., qo⁻d.,o 'penis cum testiculis', Or B {LLC} k.utune 'penis'; C b⁻ Amh k.it. 'anus' ¶ AD SF 249, LLC 145 || ?σ Ch {Stl.} *k.o^oud 'testicles, penis' > WCh: Hs k.o⁻da⁻ 'testicles' :: ?? Krkr ga⁻wja⁻ :: CCh: Gv k.id,i-n^wa, Mdr s^e-kud,a⁻ :: Pdk {Mch.} ku⁻da-ma id. :: Ms {J} hu⁻d,a⁻, BnnM {ChL} hudo-no id. :: Mf {BLB} k^wu⁻d,e⁻c⁻ id., MfG {Brr.} k^wud,ey, Mada {BrrB} k^wd,e 'penis' :: Mf {BLB} k⁻da⁻r 'vulva' ¶ JI II 323, Stl. IF 104, ChC, ChL, BLB 187, 200, Brr. MG II 14, BrrB 152 II IE: NaIE *kut- 'pudendum muliebre, anus' > L cunnus (< *kut-no-s) 'pudendum muliebre' :: Gk [Hs.] κυσός⁻· η πυγή⁻· η γυναικειόν α⁻ιδούον [< *kut-y-os] 'buttocks; pudendum muliebre', ? Gk κυ⁻σ⁻ο⁻η⁻ 'pudendum muliebre' :: ? W cwd 'scrotum' (× NaIE *(s)keu⁻t- 'skin', × W cwd 'bag, purse, sack?'), † cwthr 'rectum, anus' :: CINPrs ku⁻n 'vulva' :: perhaps Gmc: OFrs pl. hothan, OHG ho⁻do, {OsS} haodo, NHG Hode 'testicle' (× NaIE *(s)keu⁻t- 'skin') ¶ WH I 309, F II 56, Ch. 603, YGM-1 114, 117, Kb. 473, OsS 410, KM 313, ≈ P 952, ≈ EI 507 (*kut⁻so-s ~ *kuts⁻no-s 'anus, vulva') II ?σ A: [1] NaT *Kotak 'penis' > Chg ae⁻TvQ {Rl.} qotaq, {Bu.} qutaq 'penis', QrB {Rs.} qotaq 'horse's penis', Qzq {Rl.} qotaq 'penis', 'tail (Schweif)', Alt/Tlt/QK {Rl.} qottoq, Shor/Sg/Qc/Qb/Kū {Rl.} qodaq, ET {AD} qotaq 'penis'; this word for 'penis', which exists in several T lgs., is ostracized as "undecent" by the authors of dictionaries of literary lgs. and therefore lacks lexicographic fixation; d : ET Δ {KtnM} qotay-la v. 'begatten' ¶ Rs. W 284, Rl. II 606, 610-1, Bu. II 70, Mng. G 102 I [2] NaT *k⁻o⁻t 'anus, buttocks' > OT {Cl.} ko⁻t 'buttocks, backside', MQp XIII ko⁻t 'buttocks (al-ist)', Tk go⁻t (/go⁻t-: go⁻ti 'his buttocks'), Ggz go⁻t, VTt, Bsh ku⁻t, Kr Cr, Qzq {Ilm.} ko⁻t, Chv кут kut^d kot 'buttocks', Qrg, Alt/Tlt {Rl.} ko⁻t id., 'genitalia (male, female)', Uz ket 'hind part, tail'; T *k⁻o⁻ten 'anus, buttocks' > MQp, Nog ko⁻ten, Tk Δ go⁻den, Az go⁻da⁻n, Qrg ko⁻to⁻n, Alt ko⁻do⁻n, ET Δ kuta⁻n, Chv L kud_ana id. ¶ T *k⁻o⁻t belongs here if its primary meaning is 'buttocks' rather than 'backside' ¶ Cl. 700, MKD 111, ET GD 84-5, TL 281, Jeg. 121, Md. 50, 170 (T *k⁻o⁻t⁻), UzR 210 II D: [1] SD *ku⁻ti (/'GS) *ku⁻di 'pudendum muliebre, anus' > Tm ku⁻ti 'pudendum muliebre', Ml ku⁻ti id., 'posteriors', Tu ku⁻di id., 'anus', Td ku⁻θy 'anus, buttocks' ¶ [2] Kt kut⁻, 'clitoris' (× N ***k⁻i⁻t⁻U⁻ ~ *k⁻i⁻t⁻U⁻** 'to tickle', ? 'to itch') ¶ D ##1888, 2049 ♦ Ch {Stl.} *k.o^oud and the long *u⁻ in D suggest the presence of a lr. (*??), that may account for the variation *k- (in T) ~ *k⁻ (reflected in HS and IE), if it is supposed that this *k⁻ goes back to *k⁻?- ♦ Cp. also pKo {S} *ku⁻t 'hole, pit' (> MKo ku⁻t, Nko kut, kudəŋi, see S QK #462, Nam 62, MLC 197, 216). If the Ko word belongs here, the primary meaning of the N word was 'hole' (cf. DQA and SDM97 s.v. *kot⁻e 'hole') ♦ Blz. DA [155] [35] [34] (D, HS).

1227. ***k.Ut. V** 'small' > HS: S √k.t.n 'be(come) small\little\thin' > Hb √k.t.n 'be little', Sr √k.t.n 'become\smaller\weaker', Md √k.t.n 'be fine\thin\narrow', Gz, Tgr √k.t.n 'be thin\fine\lean', Mh, Hrs, Jb, Sq √k.t.n 'become thin', Ak √k.tn 'become thin\narrow'; Hb k.a⁻t.a⁻n / f. k.ət.an⁻a⁻ 'small', IA k.t.yn, JEA Niy⁻5q@ k.at.t.īn, JA/Sr an⁻iy5~q@ 'nojticea k.at.t.ī⁻n-a⁻ 'something small', Gz k.at.t.īn 'fine, thin, subtle', Ar qat.īn 'servant', Ak k.atnu 'thin, fine, narrow, younger'; a CS (pCn) stem √k.t.t. without extensions may be suggested by MHb {Js.} k.it.'k.et. v. 'make fine' and Ug {A} ʕ √k.t.t. (imv. k.t.) 'zerkleinern' (not in OLS) ¶ KB 1021-2, KBR 1092-3, Js. 1348, Sl. 1005, L G 453, LH 262, Jo. M 245, Jo. H 80, Jo. J 155, Sd. 908, CAD XIII 163-4, 173, Js. 1347, A #2398 || C: Ag {AD} *k.^wzt- 'be small' > Bln {R} o.qt (k.^wzt) 'be small, little, few', Xm {R} wit, Q {R} yet, it id., Bln o.qt 'small number of', o.qt-u.χ 'few, little (quantity)' ¶ R WB 24-5, AD SF 83, Ap. AOL 3 (pAg *oqt-/k^wət+-) || NrOm {Blz.} *ko⁻t > Shk {Fl.} kota 'small', Gmr {Fl.} kot id. ¶ Blz. OL #153, Fl. OWL s.v. 'small', Fl. AGC 601 || Eg fMK ktt 'small', {Fk.} kt 'pettiness', {EG} v. 'be small, little', {EG} ktt 'child, young of a bird', {Fk.} 'girl' ¶ EG V 147, Fk. 287 || Ch {JS} √kd.m 'small' > WCh: Hs {Ba.} ka⁻d,a⁻n 'a few, a small quantity' :: CCh: Tr {Nw.} ko⁻d,o⁻mma⁻ 'small' :: ?? ECh: Mtk {ChL} k^wotr 'small' ¶ JS 238, ChC, ChL, Ba. 819, Nw. WLT 45 ¶ ≈ OS #1615 (*k.ut.un 'small'), ≈ Sk. HCD 130 II K *k.ut.u- 'small' > G G/I k.ut.a- 'boy', G I, Mg, Lz k.ut.u- 'boy's penis', Sv {TK}: UB/L k.ot.o⁻l, UB k.wet.o⁻l, LB k.wet.ol ~ k.ot.ol 'little, small, few' ¶ Cp. Sv k.oc⁻.o⁻l^d k.wec⁻.o⁻l^d k.(w)ec⁻.ol ~ k.oc⁻.ol id. < N ***k.Uc. V** 'to cut/chop into small pieces' (q.v.) × N ***k.Ut. V** 'small' ¶ K 118, K² 105, FS K 195, FS E 214, Q 263, TK 349-50 II A: M *qotul(i) > WrM qotul(i), HIM хотол, хотол⁻ 'two-year-old marmot, young deer', Kl Ö {Rm.} χotl. 'young elk, young deer', Brt хотол⁻ 'year-old marmot, female marmot (Marmota sibirica)' ¶ MED 973, KW 190, Chr. 592 ♦ IS I 329-30 (HS, K, D), AD GD #139 ♦ It is worth paying attention to IE: NaIE *kat- 'young of an animal; to give birth (of animals)' > L catulus, Um katel 'young of an animal' :: SI *kotiti se, 'give birth (of mammals)' (> R ко⁻ти⁻с⁻л, Blg 'коти се, Cz kototi se, P kocic⁻ sie, etc.), SI *kotъ 'brood' (> SCr ko⁻t, Slv ko⁻t) :: ? ON haðna 'young goat' (P 534, Mn. 479, ESSJ XI 204-5, 211). But the unexpected vw. *a and lack of traces of *u prevent us from recognizing IE *kat- as a valid cognate ♦ Gr. II #346 (*kut ~ *kit 'small') [J, CK. EA + err. A *k⁻ic⁻ V ~ *k⁻ic⁻ V].

1228. ***k.a⁻wV** 'cavity, hole' > IE: NaIE *k⁻ew⁻l⁻ə⁻ 'cavity' > pAl {O} *cawila > Al thelle⁻ 'deep' (< *k⁻owilo-) :: Gk [Hs.] κο⁻οι⁻· τα⁻ χα⁻σματα τη⁻η⁻ γη⁻η, και⁻ τα⁻ κοι⁻λω⁻ματα ('the hollows of the earth and the cavities'), Gk κοι⁻λω⁻ adj., n. 'hollow' (< *k⁻owilo-s), L-gr.: Gk κω⁻ο⁻ 'cave, prison' :: L cavus ({P} < *k⁻owos) 'hollow, concave' :: OIr cu⁻a (< *k⁻ou⁻yos)

'hollow', cu'ass 'cave', MW *keu*, W *cau* 'hollow', MBr {Ern.} *queu* 'creux, cavité', Br {Hm.} *kev* adj. 'creux', n. *kev* 'caverne, grotte', {Flr., P} *keo* 'grotto' || Ltv {ME} *s'a-va* 'scheidenartige Spalte oder Höhlung am Baum' || Sl **su-j* > OCS, OR *сѹжъ* 'vain', Blg *cyera*, ChS *сѹжѣта* *sujeta* 'vanity' (-b> R *cye'ta*, SCr *su''jeta* id.) || with heteroclysis: {EI} **k-ou-Hr* / **k-uH'n-os* > NaIE {M} **k-ewā-r* ~ **k-uā-r* / **k-uā-n* > OI *s'u'n'yam* 'emptiness, Einöde', Av *su'ra-* 'hole, lacuna' (< *k-uu-r-*), NPrs *Ū''rvS su'ra-χ* 'hole, orifice' || Arm *sor sor* 'hole, opening; den' (< **sovaro-*) || Gk *κυ'αρ* 'hole' (< **k-uw-r*) || ?? L *caverna* 'cave' (unless from Etr; -erna is considered to be an Etr *sx*., cf. *cisterna*) || P 592-4, Vl. II 346, M K III 365, WH I 191-2, F I 891-2 & II 38, Vn. C 258, YGM-1 79, Flr. 98, Ern. 552, Hm. 455, ME IV 13, Sl. 206-7, Xud. II 374, O 474, Vs. III 797, Glh. 593, EI 96 (**k-ou-H*-, **k-ou-Hr* / **k-uH'n-os* 'hole, opening') || HS: CS **kaww-* 'hole, opening' > JA *au!f2 kaw'w-a-*, *atlu^f2 kaww-ə't-a-* 'hole, opening, window', JEA {Sl.} *atlvv^k'2 kawwə't_a-* (pl. *i'4k'2 kaw'we*) 'window, small opening', Sr *Æwo'a kaw'w-a-*, *Æow'a kawwə't-a-* 'opening, aperture, hole, window', Ar *vwKu kuww-*, *ÉvWku kuwwat-* 'garret-window, mural aperture' || Lv. II 301, Sl. 557, Br. 320, JPS 20, Fr. IV 68, BK II 940 || EC **k_a1jw-* 'hole' > Sml *qaw-*, Kns *qa'w-a*, Gdl *k_a'w*, Brj *k_aw-a*, Or B {Bl.} *k_a-a'*, {Sr.} *k_a-*, Or Wl {Bl.} *k_a'ww-a* 'hole', {Brl.} *k_awa* id. ('buco, foro') || Bl. 212, Ss. PEC 43, Sr. 35, Brl. 339 || D **kav-i* ({GS} **gavi*) 'hole, cave' > Tm *kevi* 'deep valley, cave', Kn *gavi* 'cave', Tu *gavi* 'cave, hole, cell', Tl *gavi* 'cavern' || D #1332 || ?? A: NaT **k'uy* > OT *quy* 'a secluded spot, cave', Alt, Tv *quy*, Tf *huy*, Xk *χuy* 'cave', Qrg *quy* 'deep ravine, rift caused by an earthquake' || Cl. 674, Ra. 191 ♦ Cp. N **K.ayijwa* 'to dig' (q.v.).

1229. **K.ʼaʼeʼwV* to hear, notice' (→ 'ear') > IE **keu-* ({EI} **keu-h1-*) 'listen to, perceive, pay attention to' > OI *ka'vi-h*, 'skillful, wise; seer, sage, poet', Av *c'əvis'i* 'ich erhoffte, versah mich' || Gk *κοε'ω* 'I notice, hear', ? *κυ'δο* 'glory' || L *caveo* / *cave-re* v. 'guard against, beware; take care for, provide', {EI} 'take heed' || AS *ha'wian* 'look at' || Sl **c'u''-ti* (1s prs. **c'u''jo*.) 'to hear, feel' > OCS *чу'ти* *c'uti* 'to feel, notice', Blg *чу-м*, 'чув-ам v. 'hear, listen, guard', SCr *c'u''-ti*, Slk *c'ut*, Uk 'чути, Blr *чуи* 'to hear, feel', Slv *c'u''-ti* 'to hear, be awake', Cz *c'iti*, P *czuc*, OR *чу'ти* *c'uti*, μ: R *чу'т* 'to feel' || ? Ld *kawe-* 'priest' ({EI}: < **kou*, *h1ei* 'seer') || P 587-8, EI 361 & 418, M K I 187-8, F I 890-1, WH I 186-7, Fs. 251-2, Vr. 226, Ho. 159, Ho. S 36, OsS 417, KM 316, ESSJ IV 134-6, Glh. 182 || HS: NrOm: BMa {Fl.} *k_e'w-*, {SiW} *k_e'wá*, Sz {Fl.} *k_iwe*, Sz 2 *k_wa'k_wa'v* 'hear', ? Mch {L} *k_a'bbi* id. (-bb- < *-ww-) || Fl. OWL, L M 45, SiW ABK 16, SiW BA 13 || ? EC: Cg {AMS} *qabaq-* 'hear', Hr/DBs {AMS} *k_apak-*, ? Gln/Gwd *apaq-* (*dis* ?) || Acceptable only if -b- and -p- go back to *-w-; alternatively, the Dullay and Mocha words may be tentatively equated with D **kapp-* > Krx *kapp-* 'feel with the hand/feet, know' (D #1225), which suggests a N etymon **K.Ap.V* || AMS 171, Ss. B 24 || U **kaowV* ({Jn.} **ka'wi*) > Sm **ka'w* 'ear' > Ne *xa*, {Lh.} *χα'*, Ne F {Lh.} *ka' ~ ka*, Ng {Cs.} *kou*, En X {Cs.} *ku'*, En B {Cs.} *ko'*, Slq UTZ {KKIH} *qo'*, Kms {KD} *q'u'*, Koyb {Sp.} *ку*, Mt {Hl.} **kuh* (Mt: T {Pl.} *рокта*, {Ml.} *go'kta* 'his ears', K {Ml.} *guk* 'ears', {Pl.} *кукта*, *ku'kta* 'his ear', M {Ml.} *gu*, *guk* 'ears', {Pl.} *кукда* 'his ear', {Sp.} *кума* 'my ear') || Jn. 62, KKI 163, Hl. M #569, *unc.* Sm. 538 [Sm **ka'w* 'ear' ÷ FP **kovra* (> F *korva* 'ear', ? Vt *kwar* 'leaf', ? Z *kor* id.) < FU **ka'wi* < U **ka'wi* 'ear'] || A: NaT **Ku''* (× N ? **guʼE* 'to feel' × o2?) > OT {Cl.} *ku''* 'rumour, fame, reputation', Qrg *ku''* 'melody, tune', Brb {Tm.} *ku''* 'sound, voice, noise', Az *ku''y* 'sound', Shor {Rl.} *ku'g* 'Lärm, Ton', Brb/Tlt {Rl.} *ku''* 'Ton, Lärm, Stimme, Geschrei' [in Brb and Tlt: × T **ku'g* 'melody' ({Cl.}: < b- MChn *k'i'ok* 'song')], Qrg o *ku''* 'rumble, boom; fame'; d> NaT **Ku''-lu'k* 'famous' > OT {Cl.} *ku''lu'k* id., Qrg *ku''lu'k* 'in good condition, quite fine' Sg {Rl.} *ku''lu'k* 'hero', Xk *ku''lu'k* 'wise, clever; wisdom', Qzl {Jk.} *ku'lu'k* 'verständig, geschickt'; T b> NPrs Δ {Dr.} □ vLvK *ku''lu'k* 'geschickt'; T **k1'ju''* > OT {Cl.} *ku''* in the phrase *ku''yu'' ko''zeđu'' tut-* v. 'protect and keep' || Cl. 686-7, 709, 717-8, ET KQ 128-9, Tm. 105, Jud. 472-3, Rm. W 306, Dr. TM III #1686, Rl. II 1416-7, 1426, 1470-2, BIG 96, Jud. 473, Shch. SF 195 || Tg **xoyi.pun* 'ear-rings' > U *χοιπο(n-)*, Nn Nh *χοιπο'*, Nn B *χοιφο(n-)*, Ud *wai_ga* ^d *oi_ga*, {Krm.} *wayga ~ wayga*, Lm *oiwun ~ oyiwun* id. || STM II 8, Krm. 217 || pKo {S} **ku'i* 'ear' (× N **K.e'h'uliyE* 'hear', q.v. ffd.) || D {tr., GS} **kev-* 'ear' > Tm, Ml, Tl *cevi*, Kt *keyv* ^d *kev*, Td *kify*, Kn *kivi*, Tu *kebi*, Klm, Nkr *kev*, Gnd *kevi* ^d *kawī* ^d *kavi*, Krx *xebda*, Mlt {Drs.} *qethwu*, Brh *xaf* id. || D #1977(a), Zv. 57, 119, 153, GS 59 [#169], 66 [#210] ♦ The comparison with Om, EC, Sm, Ko and Tg was suggested by Blz. [p.c., Blz. DA 153 [#12] || †. Blz. LB #42a reconstructs pN **k.abi*, which excludes IE, T and Tg.]

1230. ? **K.ʼuha'w'i* ~ **K.ʼuha'w.iyV* 'sinew, thread, bow-string' > IE: NaIE **gʷiya-*, **gʷi'yos* 'sinew, bow-string' > OI *'jya- ~ ji'a-*, Av *j'ya-* 'bow-string', pIrn *d* **ʒ'ya-ka/-ki* > NPrs %*zi zeh* 'bow-string, lace' and Psh *z'āi*, *ʒ'āi* 'bow-string' || Gk *βιο'χ* 'bow-string; bow' || amb BSL: Lt *gija*, Ltv *dziia* 'thread' || Sl **z'i'-ca* > OCS *жица* *z'ica* 'sinew', SCr *z'ī'ca* 'sinew, string', Blg *жица* 'thread, wire', R Δ *жица* 'combed wool-yarn' (× NaIE **gʷh1ei-ə-/gʷh1i-* 'vein, sinew, rope') || IE **gʷ-* < pre-IE (before the cns. shift) **kʷ-* < ***k.ho-* < N **K.oh-* || WP I 670, 694, P 481, 489, EI 78 [**gʷ(i)yehA* / gen. **gʷi'hA-os*], M K I 448, Sg. 630, Vl. II 160, Morg. 105, F I 237, Tr. 87, 90, Frn. 150, Vs. II 57-8, Glh. 709 || HS: WS **k_aww-* 'string, thread', **°/k.w?* 'weave' > BHB *vq2 k_aw ~ vq!* *k_a'w* 'string for stretching and measuring', MHB *vq2 k_aw* 'thread, line', → 'circle, zone', JA [Trg.] pl. *Nia5v^q5 k_iw'ʔ-in* 'webs', JEA (Yemenite trad.) *ia4v@iq\$ k_e'waʔe'*, *ia4v@q^ k_əwaʔe'* 'threads', JA {Lv.} *au!q2 k_aw'w-a-* 'thread', pl. *Niu5q2 k_aw'w-in* 'web (Spinnewebe)', Sr *k_əwe-* 'woven', Md *k_aua* 'web', Sq {L} *k_a* 'thread'; hardly here Ak *k_u(m)* 'measure (measuring vessel, etc.)', though this Ak word may have influenced Hb *k_aw-k_a'w* || KB 1010-1, KBR 1081,

Lv. IV 257, DM 399, L LS 365, Sd. 924-5 (Ak <b- Sum gu), CAD XIII 288-91 || B ***k_ah_lw_ly** > ***ḡa_lyy-** > Ah ta-ḡayye 'shooting bow' ¶ Fc. 1710 II A: M ***quyaṇ** > WrM quyaṇ, HIM хуџн 'tendon, sinew, nerve', ? Ord ḡuyaṇ 'rhumatisme'; M ***quyi** ~ ***ku_l'yi** 'umbilical cord' > MM [S] qui, Ord k_l'u_l' 'umbilical cord', Kl {KRS} ки ki 'umbilical cord (cut off)', WrM ku_l'i, HIM х_l'id., 'navel', Kl {Rm.} k_l'i 'navel' -d> M ***ku_l'yi-su_l'n** 'umbilical cord, navel' > Ord k_l'u_l'su_l', Kl киисн k_lisən id., Kl {Rm.} k_lisn_o, MM [MA] ku_l'ysu_l'n, WrM ku_l'isu_l'n, HIM х_l'ic 'navel' ¶ H 71, MED 498, 983, Pp. MA 226, KRS 298, KW 234, Ms. O 365, 441 II D ***ko_l-** ({^lGS} ***k-**) 'to string, thread' > Tm ko_l-, ko_l-r-, Ml ko_lkka, korkka, Kn ko_l-, Kdg koya-, Prj ko_lp- / ko_l-t- v. 'string', Tm ko_lcil 'what appears like a string, pod', Kt ko_l-v-, Klm ko_lnz-, Nkr ko_ln3- v. 'string, thread', Tu ko_lpæ 'a string of fruits', Tl k(r)o_l-va 'a string', ? Gnd ka_l-c- v. 'thread needle', 'string' (of garland, beads), ? Mlt kunye v. 'string (as beads)' ¶¶ D 2176.

1231. ***k_ahw_l** 'to seize, grasp, hold' > HS: S ***^o√k_ahw** > Ar **√qh_lw** (ip. -qh_lu_l) {Hv.} v. 'snatch, take the whole of', {Fr.} 'cepit omnino (opes)', {BK} 'râfler, 'enlever, emporter tout' ¶ Fr. III 403, BK II 681-2, Hv. 590 || B ***^o√k_awy** (> ***^o√xyw** / ***^o√qwy**) > Sll {Ds.} **ǣ^oy^oi** (3m pf. iḡy^oi, hab. iqq^oay) 'seize' ¶ Ds. 254 II K ***k_aw-**/***k_lw-** v. 'seize, hold, take' > G k_av- v. 'take, hold, occupy', da-k_av-eba 'festhalten', s^o-e-k_av-eba 'zurückhalten', da-a-k_av-a 'er hielt ihn fest', Lz k_an- v. 'seize with the hand', Mg d k_aun- ~ k_ain- 'hold, draw', Lz d k_an- v. 'grasp (with a hand), snatch', Sv {FS} k_aw-, k_lw- 'take, catch': li-k_aw-en-i 'anhalten, festhalten, fangen', ḡw-a-k_aw-en-i 'ich fange', c^o-ot-k_a'w 'ich hielt fest', lə-k_a'w 'festgehalten, besetzt' ¶ K 104-5 (***k_a-**), K² 84 ***k_aw-**/***k_lw-**), FS K 167, FS E 182 (both reconstruct ***k_aw-**), Chik. 293-4 II D ***kav-** ({^lGS} ***k-**) v. 'grasp' > Tm kavar v. 'seize, grasp, catch', Ml kavaruka v. 'plunder, rob', Kn kavar v. 'take away by force, seize', Krg kamd_li v. 'steal', Tl kavay v. 'embrace, copulate', ? OTl, Tl kamucu v. 'hold, seize' ({Km.} -m- < ***v-**); D -b> OI kavarak_li- a captive female prisoner' ¶¶ D ##1326, Zv. 45, Km. 325 ◆ Fn. KD #24 (K, D).

1232. ***k_axy_l** ~ ***k_axy_lU** 'to strike/push' (> 'to hew', 'to touch') > HS: EC: Or {Th.} k_au^o-a (nom. k_au^oan) 'colpo, percossa, bastonata', {Grg.} k_au^oa v. 'chip off', ??σ Arr k_ae^o-h- v. 'split, tear' ¶ Th. 282, Grg. 334, Hw. A 378 || NrOm: Omt (= Gf?) {Mrn.} k_ao^o- v. 'wound' ('ferire'), k_ao^o-is- v. 'strike' ('percuotere'), Wl {LmS} k_ao^o- 'split' ¶ Mrn. O 156, LmS 427 II K: GZ ***k_awex-** 'push in, fill in' > G I/Gr k_aveḡ- vt. {K²} id., {Chx.} 'drive/stick/press into' ('ingendwo hinein-stecken\~zwängen, einkeilen, einquetschen'), Mg k_avax_l 'push/fill in' ¶ K² 94, Chx. 580-1 II IE ***k_ahw-/k_hw-** ~ ***kau_lX-** > NaIE ***kəw-**/***kəw_l-**/***ku_l-** v. 'strike, hew' [× N ***q_aez_l** 'to shape (an object) by chopping, beating, etc.'] v. 'form an object by chopping/hammering' > ON ho_lggva, OHG houwan, NHG hauen, AS he^o-awan 'to hew', NE hew :: Lt ka^outi (prs. ka^ouju, p. ko^oviau) 'to beat, fight, kill', kova^o 'a fight', Ltv no^o-kau^ot 'to kill, slaughter', kava 'Schlag, Schicht'; Lt ku^ojis 'sledge-hammer', Pru cugis 'hammer' : Sl ***kova^o-ti** (prs. ***ku^oj-o_l** ~ ***ko^ov-o_l**) 'to forge, hammer' > OCS **ковати** kovati (1s prs. **ковѣ** kovo_l), SCr ko^ovati (prs. ku^oje^om), Slv kova^oti, OCz kovati, Cz kouti Slk kovat', P kuc' (prs. kuje_l), Δ kowac', R ko^obat^o (prs. ky^o-) id., Blg ko^oba v. 'forge, hammer'; pSl ***kij_l** 'hammer, stick, cudgel' > OCS **кѣи** kij_l, SCr † kij 'hammer', Lls kij 'stick, cudgel, hammer', Slv kij 'large (wooden) beetle', Cz kyj 'stick, cudgel', P kij 'stick', OR, RChS **кѣи** kij_l 'hammer, cudgel', R Δ кий 'stick, hammer (for stunnig fish and building stoves)', as well as R кий 'billiard cue' (× <b- Fr queue id.) :: pTc {Ad.} kau_l- > Tc: A ko-, B kau- v. 'strike down, destroy' ¶ WP I 330-1, P 535, EI 549 (***keh_lu-** 'strike, hew'), Mn. 483-4, Lehm. GE 213 (ON -ggv- < IE -wX-), Vr. 280, Kb. 483, OsS 491, KM 293, Ho. 153, Frn. 232, En. 198, Tp. P K-L 238-41, ESSJ XII 10-1, Glh. 340, Vs. II 231, Wn. 227-8, Ad. 208 II U: FU ***kayV-** v. 'hit (the target), touch, push against sth., knock against' > ObU {Ht.} ***ka_ly-** id. > pVg ***ka_ly-** 'hit (the target), touch, knock against' > Vg: T ka_ly-/kay-, LK xo_ly-/xoy-, MK ko_ly-/koy-, Ss xo_ly-; pOs ***kay-** v. 'dash, strike, hit, hit (the mark)' > Os: V/Vy qay-, Ty/Y qa^oy-, D/K ḡoy-, Nz/Kz ḡoy-, O ḡay- :: F kajota 'to touch, touch upon' ¶ UEW 118, Coll. 85, SK 145, Ht. #230, MK 95, BV 13, Trj. S 143, Stn. D 437-8 II A: M ***qayi-** > WrM qai-, HIM хай- v. 'hew, cut, chop'; -b> M ***qayi-cin** 'scissors' > WrM qaici(n), HIM хайч id., 'tong, pincers', Mnr H {SM} ḡe^o-3_li (misprint for ḡe^o-3^oi?), {T} ḡe^o-3^oi, Mnr M {T} qay3^oi, Dx qayc^oi 'scissors'; -b> M ***qayi-ci-la-** v. 'cut, clip, shear' > Mnr H {SM} ḡe^o-3^oila- couper avec les ciseaux, tondre' ¶ MED 911-2, SM 166, T 375, T DnJ 124.

1233. ***K_ayV** 'look, look for' > HS: C {E} ***k_aay-** 'hunt, look for' > Ag: Bln {R} qay-, qa_ly- (q = [k_l]) 'hunt, chase after (nachsetzen jemandem)', Xm {R} ḡay- 'bewachen' :: EC: ??σ Ya -qai_l- 'kill' ¶ E PC #153, R WB 248, R Ch II 59 II IE: ?? NaIE ***k_lwei_l-**/***k_lw_loi_l-** 'observe, look' > OI 'ca_lya-ti 'perceives, is afraid of' || Sl ***c_laja-ti** (prs. ***c_laj-o_l**) 'to expect, hope' (× N ***k_auyE** 'be hungry, desire, want') > OCS, OR **ѣати** c^oajati 'expect', SCr c^oa^ojati, Slv c^oa^ojati 'wait, expect', Cz c^oaja^oti 'wait for, hope', R ѣати^o 'expect, hope' ¶ OI 'ca_lya-ti 'respects' and Gk τι^oω 'appreciate, respect' do not necessarily belong here (for lack of reliable semantic ties) [rather to {EI} ***k^oeh_l(y)-** 'fear, revere' and/or ***k^oei_l-** v. 'take revenge, repent; worth, price', cf. N ***K_auyV** 'to compensate, take revenge'], hence we need not reconstruct IE ***k^ow-** ¶ P 636-7, M K I 383, M E I 531. ESSJ IV 10-1, ≈ EI 198 II A: M ***qayi-** v. 'seek, search; look all around' > WrM qai-, HM, Brt хай- id., Ord ḡa^o- 'chercher, examiner', WrO ḡai- 'seek, search', Kl x^o- - ḡa^o- id., {Rm.} 'suchen, nachspüren' ¶ MED 911, Ms. O 345, Krg. 255, KRS 587, KW 179.

1234. ?₂ ***K_a'E_lyu** 'person of the same clan' (-> 'friend') > IE: NaIE ***k_a'ei_lw-** id. > OI 's^oe^o-va- 'dear, intimate' :: OL ceivis, L cr^o-vis, Osc CEUS 'citizen' :: OHG hīwo 'married man, husband', {OsS} id., 'member of the clan (Hausgenosse), servant

(Knecht), AS hr̄wan pl. 'family, household', hr̄w-cund 'domestic, familiar' (> NE hind 'farm labourer'), OSx d hīwa, OHG d hīwa 'wife', ON hju(n) ~ hjo'n 'one of the household', pl. 'married couple, members of a family', Gt hejwafrauja 'οἰκοδεσποτή', master of the house' || Ltv sie~va 'wife' ¶ P 539-40 (believes that *k̄eiw- is an extension of *k̄ei- 'to lie, liegen'), M K III 376, WH I 224-5, Bc. G 314, Vr. 233, Fs 253-4, Schz. 168, Kb. 472, OsS 404, Ho. 161, Ho. S 34, Fs. 253-4, Kar. II 179, EI 214 & 622 (*k̄eiwo-s ~ *k̄i'wo-s 'belonging to the household') || HS: C: Bj {R} 'k̄w̄a-ya 'comrade, friend' ¶ R WBd 154 ¶ The labialized k̄w- is probably due to the spread of labiality *u|w (sth. like *K̄Eyu > **K̄uyu > Bj 'k̄w̄a-ya) || Eg fP {EG} kyy, {Fk.} ky 'other' (≡: Sl *drugъ 'friend' - *drug-ъ/-оуъ 'other') ¶ EG V 110-5, Fk. 285 || A: ??σ M *°qayalid 'second cousin of the father's side' > WrM qayalid, HIM халид id. (unless <d- *qoyar 'two') || ??σ M *°qayira 'love; grace, mercy, compassion' > WrM qaira, HIM хайр id., <d- M *°qayirala- v. 'love, have mercy' > WrM qairala-, HIM хайрла- id., MM [HI] qairala- 'témoigner de l'affection', qayirala- 'avoir compassion', [S] qayirala- 'have pity of, care for', [MA] qai_rala-ba tu`ndu` 'did him a favour', <d- M *°qayiran 'dear (chéri)' > WrM qairan, HIM хайран 'dear, nice; pitiable, regrettable', Ord {Ms.} χα`ran 'digne de pitié'. Mnr H {SM} χε`ran 'cher, chéri' ¶ MED 913, SM 167, Pp. MA 288, Ms. H 86, 89, H 64 ¶ The the semantic change 'friendship' → 'love' cp. R род'ной ('of the same family' → 'beloved').

1235. ?? ***k̄.uya** (or ***kuya**) 'manner' (→ 'like, as') > U: FU *kuya 'custom, manner; as, like' > Er/Mk koy 'national custom, peculiarity, way of life', Mk кодмa pospos. 'like, similar to' : ? Es kuju 'shape, form, figure' : Prm {LG} *kod' ({LG} *ko_d') 'as, like' > OPrm ko_yd', Z код- kod', Z US ko_d', Yz 'kud', Vt кад- kad' || Vg {Kn.}: T kəytəl, LK xojtəl, P koytəl, Ss xōytəl ~ xō'īt 'like, as (gleich, wie, nach Art)' ¶ UEW 195, Slv. 38-9, W EDW 402, LG 127 || HS *ka₁ya₁ > S *ka-°kay(a) 'like, as' (preposition of comparison or identity) > OA k-, IA, BA -f6 kə-, Ar ka- 'like, as', Hb -k'1 k̄a- / -k'6 k̄ə-, &mf6 k̄ə-mo- 'like', ez#f1 k̄a-~ze- 'such' (lit. 'like this'), Ug k, Amr {G} ka, ki 'as, like', Ar ka-miθli-hi 'as him' (lit. 'as his likeness'), Sb k 'as, like', Tgr kə-m 'according to, like', ? Ak kī ~ ke- [< *kay] 'as, just as', kī 'how?', Eb {Krb.} ga ka, gi kī 'as, like'; S *-ka, ending of adverbs of manner: *°ay-ka(y) 'how?' (lit. 'which like?') > Hb K6ia4 '°e-k̄ ~ ek1ia4 '°e-k̄a', Ug ?ik [°e'ka], OA, Aram ?yk, Ak akī ~ ake- 'how?'; *ka-ka ~ *ka-kay(a) 'so' (lit. 'this like') > Hb Kf1 'ka-k̄ ~ ek1f1 'ka-k̄a', Ak kīkī ~ kīke- ~ kīkiya id. ¶ KB 38 & II 432-3, 458, KBR 39, 455-6, Seg. AAG 351-2, HJ 45, Br. AG 114, LH 394, Grd. UT §§ 10.9, 12.3, OLS 205-6, G A 22, Ln. 2998, BGMR 237, Sd. 468f., CAD VIII 316-29, 351, Krb. PE 84, 86 || C: Bj {R} ka-°k̄(w) 'how?' [interr. ka- (< N *K̄.o 'who?') + -k̄(w) of manner], {Rop.} ka'k id., Bj {R} bak ~ bak' 'so, like this/that' ¶ R WBd 46, 139, R BdS §§ 182, 192 || Ag *k̄.a 'as, like' > Xm {Ap.} wa'-qa 'how much/many?', Km w3-xa 'how many?', wa-x 'how?' (wa-, w3- is interrogative, cp. Km wa', Xm {Ap.} wī'r 'what?') || EC: Arr ka-ko'(h) 'how much/many?' [ka- of quantity (< *manner) + interr. -ko'(h), cp. ma'ko'(h) 'when?', buko' 'which one?' m.], possibly Or: Or B {Sr.} ak(k)a 'way, manners, customs; as, like', Or H/Wt akka 'as, like' ¶ R WBd 138-9, R BdS §§ 182, 192, Rop. 203, Ap. Kh I 264, Ap. K 321, Hw. A 232-4, Sr. 261-2, Grg. 13, Brl. 12-3 || B: Gd əmmək 'how?', 'de sorte que, de manière que' (interr. *mV- + *-k̄ 'as') ¶ Lf. II #O993 || ? Ch: Hs k̄.a-°k̄.a- 'like' (prep.), k̄.o-°k̄.a- 'as, like' the structure of k̄.a-°k̄.a- may be as in Bj (interr. + *-k̄.∇ 'as, like') ¶ Ba. 531-2, 619 || ?? IE: [1] NaIE *ku₁ 'how?' (< cd *k̄w-ku₁ 'which way? quo-modo?') > MLG wu-, OSx hwo-, hu-, OFrs, AS hu- 'how?', NE how || ?φ OIr co 'how?' || ?φ Av c'u- 'how?' || [2] ? NaIE *°-ko (ending of adverbs of manner and of denom. adjectives) > Sl *ko 'as, like' in the pronominal adverbs *ja-ko 'how?, like' (*ja- 'which' + *-ko 'like, as'), *ka-ko 'how?' (IE inter. *kwo- + *-ko 'like'), *ta-ko 'so' (*to- 'this' + *-ko) > OCS jako, kako, tako, R как, так, P jak, tak, etc.; this et. is esp. plausible if the corresponding Sl adjectives *jakъ 'qualis', *kakъ id. and *takъ 'talis' are based on the adverbs and not viceversa; but even if the basic form were adjectives, an underlying IE *ko 'like' is not ruled out ¶ Brg. GVG § 399, Rc. § 375, Vn C 134, Ho. 177, Ho. S 37-9, ESSJ I 64-5 (s.v. *ako / *jako?), VIII 171 [*jakъ(jъ)] & IX 118-9 [*kako, *kakъ(jъ)], ≠ P 647-8 || A: NaT *-ki in *ta'k(i) ~ *ta'g postpos. 'like' (< dem. prn. + *-g 'as' > OT ta'ṭ:ḡ 'like' (postp.) (a long vw. suggested by MK's spelling), OAz ta'ki ~ ta'k (sa'n ta'ki 'comme toi'), Tkm da'k, Uz -da'k (ta'mir-da'k 'like iron'), Tv дер 'as, like' ¶ Cl. 475, Rs. W 468, Shch. OSMN 88, TvR 151 || Tg *-k (an ending of essive) > Ewk Urm -k (essive before the verb o- 'become': burkil3-k o-mi 'become ill'), Lm -k id. ¶ Vas. 757 ♦ If the IE and Hs cognates (which are rather doubtful) are rejected, the N rec. will be ***k̄k̄.uya**.

1236. ***k̄.uyE** 'be hungry, desire, want' (→ 'be in heat') > HS: S *°k̄.wy 'be hungry' > Ar √qwy (np. -qway-) 'be very hungry', İvAQa qawa- ~ Ȳ"vaQa qawa?- 'hunger' || B *√wq₁H₁ (< **√qw₁H₁) v. 'copulate' (× ***hoK̄.U** 'to copulate', q.v. ffd.) || K {FS} *k̄.o- 'desire' > Mg m-o-k.o 'I want' (lit. 'mihi est voluntas'), g-o-k.o 'you (sg.) want', o-k.o 'wants', Lz k̄.o- b-k̄.vat-i-k̄.o-n 'ich möge zerschneiden', b-c'ar-a-k̄.o-n 'ich möge schreiben', Sv k̄.u- m-a-k̄.u 'ich möchte', 3̄-a-k̄.u 'du möchtest', χ-a-k̄.u 'er möchte' ¶ FS K 187, FS E 205 || IE: NaIE *kwo₁- 'desire' > OI ke'ta-h. 'desire, will, intention', Av kae'ta- 'Begehren' (in a cd) || Gk κίττα, Gk Α κί'σσα 'false appetite (of pregnant women)', Gk κισσα'ω, Gk Α κίττα'ω v. 'crave for strange food' (of pregnant women), 'long to do [a th.]'; ? Gk [Hs.] κοίται · γυναικῶν ἐπι'ομαι ('women's wishes') [↔ {F}: occasional use of κοίτη 'nuptial bed, sexual intercourse'] || Pru qua'its n. 'will (Wolle)', quoi '(he) wants', Lt kviec'iu / kvie~sti v. 'invite' ({Db.}: Lt ie~ points to the absence of any Ir.) ¶ WP I 475-6, P 632, M K I 265, M E I 399, F I 860-1, Frn. 326, En. 200, Tp. P K-L 366-74, 384-6, Db. SA 235-262 || U: FU *ku'ye (or *keye-) 'lust, amorous calling sounds'

[x FU *kEysV- 'to utter the mating call' (of birds in courtship ritual), 'to sing' < N *gEØu"ge - *gEyUge 'to covet, long for', (→?) 'to mate, copulate'] > Prm *koy- 'emit amorous calling sounds' (of male capercalxies, etc.) > Z Δ koy-, koyt-, Z US ko_y-id., Z koy-t, Yz 'kut 'birds' mating season/place' :: Hg ke'j 'carnal/sensual pleasure; pleasure, enjoyment' :: ObU {Ht.} *ke_y- → *ko_y- v. 'emit amorous calling sounds' (of birds) > pVg *ka_y- 'balzen' > Vg: T kiy-, UL/Ss *kay-LK/MK/UK/P/SV/LL ka_y-; pOs {Ht.} *ko_y- ({Hl.} *kō_y-) id. > Os: V/Vy ko_y-, Ty kō_y-, Y ko_y-, D ke_y-, K ka_y-, Nz/Kz key-, O qoy- id. ¶ Coll. 79, Sm. 543 (FU *kixi 'rut' > FP *kixi-, Ugr *kī'gi-), LG 128, MF 346-7, Ht. #231, Hl. rHt 71, Stn. D 596-7, Trj. S 167 II A: M *quyali > WrM quyali, HIM xyл 'lust, lasciviousness; lusty, lewd', ? Kl χυλ 'Hure, Keksweib (der Fürsten)' ¶ MED 263 || ???σ,φ T *k_l'y- (unless ← *kry- 'hew, cut') > OOsM [DQ] 'intend to', Ggz, Qzq, Qrg qry-, VTt qby-, Chv хаѡ- χъу- 'take a decision to do sth.' ¶ ET Q 197-8 ¶¶ ≠ DQA #701 [incl. T].

1237. *K.UyV 'to compensate, take revenge, pay' > IE: NaIE *k^wei- v. 'take revenge, repent; worth, price' > Av ka_y- 'pay, compensate (vergeltten, büßen)', c'ikayat_ '[he] carries out reprisal, punishes, takes revenge', OI 'cayate' 'revenges, punishes' :: Gk A τῖω, Gk Ep τῖω v. 'pay honour, honour', Gk τῖω v. 'pay (a price by way of return), pay (penalty)', τῖσι 'payment (by way of return/recompence), retribution, vengeance' :: ? OIr cin (gen. cinad) 'faute, crime, culpabilité, responsabilité' (P: < *k^winu-t-s) :: Sl *ka''jati 'to reprove, blame' (→ vt. 'confess') > Slv ka'jati 'to reprove', OR, ChS κα-ατη kajati, R Δ 'κα-ι-τ- vt. 'to reprove, blame; to confess', Sl *ka''ja-ti se, 'to repent' > OCS ка-а-ти са kajati se, Blg 'ka- ce, SCr ka''jati se, Slv ka'jati se, Cz ka'ti se, Slk kajati sa, P kajać sie, R 'ka-ι-τ- id. ¶¶ d- NaIE *kwoi^a- 'compensation, price' > Av kae^a- 'penalty, vengeance', {Brtl.} 'Strafe, Vergeltung, Rache', ZPhl ke^a- 'revenge', NPrs ^aky kīn id., 'hatred, enemy' :: Gk ποινη 'quit-money for blood-spilt; price, requital, penalty' :: Mlr {EI} cin 'guilt, crime, payment due' :: Lt ka'ina 'price, cost, worth'; Pru d er-ki^a nint 'to liberate (from the devil)' :: Sl *ce^a-na (acc.*ce^a-no^a) 'price, worth' > OCS цѣна ce^a-na, Blg цѣна, Slv ce^a-na, Cz, Slk, P cena id., R цѣна (acc. ѡ цѣну), Uk цѣна, SCr ce^a-na^d cijē^a-na 'price' ¶ P 637, M K I 376, Brtl. 429, 464, Bai. 440, Sg. 1070, F II 573-4, 906-7, Vn. C 101, Frn. 203, En. 170, Tp. P E-H 75-8, ESSJ III 182 & IX 115-7, Glh. 162, 309-10, EI 123 (*k^woi^a-neh^a 'compensation' < d- *k^wei^a- 'fine, punish'), ≈ 198 (*k^weh^a(y)- 'fear, revere') II HS: B **√(w)k.H 'take revenge' > Ah əq̣q 'être vengé, se venger', Ah, ETwl, Ty ɛ̄ya 'vengeance', BMn 1s pf. u^a-yī-y 'I took revenge', hab. ttaɣ ¶ Fc. 1683, GhA 64 II ?σ D (att. in NED) *ko_y- v. 'measure' > Krx *xoy- v. 'measure, ascertain the extent \ quantity \ capacity of', Mlt qoye v. 'weigh, measure', as well as ?? Gnd kah-^d ka? - v. 'measure, count' ¶¶ D # 2227.

1238. *K.æh'uyV 'to heat, singe, burn (vt.)' (→ 'boil, cook') > IE: NaIE *k^a-e^a-/*k^a-əu^a-/*k^a-u^a- vt. 'set fire to, burn' > Gk I καίω, Gk A καίω 'I set on fire, light, kindle' (< *κα^a-jō), Gk Ep (med.) κηάμην, καῶμα 'burning heat (of the sun)' :: pTc {Ad.} *ka^a-un > Tc: A kom^a, B kau^a-m 'sun' (← *'burning heat of the sun') :: ?? Blt: Lt ku^a-le^a-ti 'be lighted (brandig werden)' (of corn), ku^a-le^a-s 'brand, smut, blight (of corn)', Ltv ku^a-la 'last year's withered (← *'burnt') grass'; the ancient meaning has been preserved in a loan-word in BF: F kulo 'wild-fire, withered grass' ¶ P 595, EI 88 (? *k^a-eh^a-w- 'burn'), F I 756-7, Frn. 306-7, SK 234-5, Ad. 210-1 II HS: S *√kwy (*-kwy-) vt. 'burn' > BHb G prtē. e&#f ko^a-wē^a 'burn, scorch' (h. l. Jr. 23.29), (N ip. 2m) ev#f1T5 'be scorched', JA [Trg.], ChPA, Sr √kwy|w (avk, æw) vt. 'burn', Ar √kwy (pf. ka^a-wa^a, ip. -kwy-) vt. 'cauterize', ? Ak fOB √kwy|w (inf. kawu^a) vt. 'bake' (unless this is a secondary variant of kamu^a id., as claimed by CAD VIII 131 against the ev. of Ak OB: kakkartum ku-wi-i 'bake kakkartum-bread') ¶ Br. 320, KB 441, KBR 463, Lv. II 302-3, BK II 946, Sd. 441, 466-7 || SOm: Hm K {Fl.} ka?o vt. 'burn', Hm B {Fl.} ko^a-ka id. ¶ Fl. OWL s.v. 'burn' || ?? C: Ag *kaw- 'warm' > Bln {R} kaw-s- 'erwärmen', kaw-r- 'sich erwärmen', kawrna^a 'die Wärme', Q {R} ko^a-t- 'such wärmen', kaw-t-ana^a 'Wärme' ¶ R WB 231 || Ch: WCh: BT: Krf {Sch.} ka^a?u^a-wo^a vt. 'burn', Tng {J} kawē vt. 'fry (groundnuts, meat, beni-seed)'; NrBc: P {J} ku^a vt. 'fry, roast', {MSk.} ku 'fry', Wrj/Jmb/My {Sk.} kaw-, Kry {Sk.} ka^a-w-, Cg {Sk.} kuwa, Sir {Sk.} ku^a- 'fry'; Ngz {Sch.} ka^a-u^a-yu^a 'fry (in oil)' :: CCh: Bdm {Cyffer} ka^a-wa^a-i 'fry' :: ECh: Ll {Grgs.} ku^a-y 'fry', Ke {Eb.} ki^a vt. 'burn', Mu {J} ke^a-wī^a 'fire' ¶ JI II 54-5, 154-5, 274, J T 96, Sk. NB 22, Eb. 70, Sch. BTL 55, Sch. DN 95 ¶¶ Blz. OL #103 (HS *kawy- 'burn'), OS #1441 (HS *kaw- 'set fire') II U *key^a-e^a- vi. 'boil, be cooked, ripen' > F keitta^a- vt. 'boil, cook', kiehu- vi. 'boil', Es kee- vi. 'boil, cook' :: ? Lp K {Gn.} kihte-^d ke^a-hte- vt. 'cook' :: Chr: L kyea- ku^a-a-, Uf ku^a-a- vi. 'be cooked, baked, ripen', H kyey- ku^a-a- 'be cooked, baken', B ku^a-ya- 'ripen, be baked' :: Hg Δ ko^a-ved- 'abgekocht, gedünstet, im großen und ganzen gekocht werden' || Sm: Ne F: Ks ku^a- v. 'ripen' (of berries), Ny ku^a-b^a-i 'ripe soft cloudberry' ¶¶ UEW 143, Coll. 23, MRS 256, Ep. 50 II A: [1] NaT *k^a-ayin- ~ *k^a-ayna- vi. 'boil' > OT qayin-, qayna- id., Tk kayna-, ET, Qmq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, VTt, Bsh, Qrg, Alt, Xlj qayna-, Kr kayna-, Xk xayna-, Tv xayin-, Tf {Ra.} h^a-e^a-i^a-n-, {TL <→} χaen- 'boil (sieden)', Az, Tkm gayna-, Ggz kayna-, Uz, Slr qayna- id., 'boil (be cooked)', Yk {Pek.} ki^a-yin- ~ kiyin- 'cook, be cooked', {JkR} ki^a-y- 'boil (sieden)' ¶ Cl. 678, ET KQ 203-5, Ra. 188, JkR 215, Pek. 1371-2 || M *qayira- > WrM qaira-, HIM xaйpa- v. 'fry, grill, roast; singe with hot iron', Brt xaйpa- 'fry, roast; burn through while ironing', WrO χair- v. 'brand', Kl x^a-p- χa^a-r- v. 'singe, roast' ¶ MED 907, Krg. 257, KRS 587, KW 180, Chr. 534 || pKo {S} *ko^a-r- 'to boil, cook' > MKo ko^a-r-, NKo ko^a- ¶ S QK #536, Nam 48, MLC 137 ¶¶¶ ¶ The vw. *-a- (instead of *e or *a) in T and M may be due to vw. harmony ¶¶ DQA #751 (A *k^a-jeyu 'boil, cook') ¶¶ [2] ?? NaT *k^a-u^a-n^a- vi. 'to catch fire, burn' (if *-n^a- is from *-yn-, as suggested by Cl.) > OT ku^a-n^a-, Qmq gu^a-y-, Tkm, ET, Ln, Xk, Qc, Qb, Sg ko^a-y-, ET ko^a-y- ~ ku^a-y-, Nog, Qzq,

Qq, Qrg, Alt, Tlt, SY, Ln ku'y-, VTt, Bsh к' й- кь°y-, Uz kōy-, Xlj kın-, Yk ko'y- ({ET}: < **ko'y- id., Tk go'y- vt. 'burn, singe' ¶ Cl. 726, ET KQ 88-9 || M *quyiqā 'scalp; animal skin from which the hair has been singed' (× N *koyHV 'skin, bark', q.v. ffd.); M *quyiqā-la- > WrM quiqā-la-, HIM хуйхла- vt. 'singe, burn (hair, feathers, grass, etc.)', M -b> (?) Qrg quyqala- 'singe (a hen, a sheep)', StAlt quyqala- 'singe (a hen, a swine)', Tv quyqala- 'singe (a hide)' ¶ The Qrg, Alt, Tv verb seems to be a loan from M, but it may have been derived within the T lgs. as well, because the verbal derivational sx. -la- is productive both in M and in T (Pp. GPMJ 135, Cl. XLV) ¶ MED 983, KRS 615-6, Chr. 607, Jud. 438, TvR 263, BT 94 || D (in SD) *kuy- ({GS} *k-) vi. *'burn' > Tu kuyuluni vi. 'inflamm (as the eyes or a boil)'; Kdg {Em.}: Kdg NI kuyñ- (fts. kuyyuvñ-), Kdg MV kuynd- 'feel prickly' ¶ D #1761.

1239. ? *K.ayl?V 'wilderness, desert, woods (esp. in the mountains)' > IE: NaIE *kai₂to- {Dv.} 'uninhabited land (bruchiera)', {P} 'woods, uninhabited land' > OW coit, W coed 'trees, wood', OCrm cuit, MCrm coys, cos 'forest', Br koad id., 'wood (Holz)' || AS hæð, MLG heðe 'heath (land)', MHG heide, NHG Heide 'heath, moorland', Gt haiþi 'field, arable land' (← 'uninhabited land, heath, steppe'), ON heiðr 'highland', Gtn haid 'large forest, woods', Sw hed, Dn hede 'heath, uninhabited land', NE heath ¶ P 521, Dv. 165, 500 [#804], LP § 14, YGM-I 94, Hm. 469, Fs. 237, Vr. 217, Sw. 80, Ho. 146, Lx. 83, KM 297 ¶ The element *-to- goes back to a sx. || HS: S *°k.wy? > Ar iwQi qīy-, "vAQa qawa- (< *k.away-), YU"vaQa qawa?- , YU"vaQi qīwa?- 'desert, uninhabited land' ¶ BK II 843 || EC: Ya {Hn.} qe- (pl. qe-?) 'mountain', {Gr.} kaiet 'mountain, forest' ¶ Hn. Y II 130, Gr. M s.v. kaiet || NrOm: Male {Gr.} kaho, Cha {C} kuwi 'forest (bosaglia)' ¶ C SE III 170 || D (in SD) *ka- ({GS} *k-) 'forest, jungle' > Tm ka- 'forest, pleasure-grove', kañ.am 'woodland, grove', Tm K ka-vam 'forest', Ml ka-nam 'jungle', Kn ka- 'forest', Tu ka-na 'forest, jungle, wood'; D -b> OI ka-nana- 'forest' ¶ D ##1418, 1438, Tu. #3028.

1240. ? *K.uyhV 'to rest (from work, etc.), repose, be comfortable' > HS: S *°k.wyḥ > Ar qa'h-'commode, aisé' (se dit de l'état, de la vie d'un homme riche), 'obéissance' ¶ BK II 842 || IE *kʷei₂H- > NaIE *kʷei₂ə-/kʷi₂e- {P} 'behaglich ruhen' > L quie-sco- / pfc. quie-vi / sup. quie-tum 'rest from work, lie down, sleep', quie-tus adj. 'resting', sleeping, at peace', quie-s (gen. quie-tis) n. 'repose, quiet; repose at night, sleep; peace' || Im *c'ya- {Bai.} 'be at rest, happy' > Av s'ya- 'be glad, happy', OPrs s'iyā-tay-, YAv s'a-tay- 'Freude, Wohlbehagen, Glück', OPrs {Hinz} s'iyā-tis 'Glückseligkeit, Segensfülle, Wohlstand', Oss: I a'ncoy, D a'ncoyā n. 'rest (quies, Ruhe), rest from work; prop' (< Im *ham-c'ya-na-), I a'ncayzn, D a'ncayun v. 'stop, cease, calm/quiet down, become quiet' (< *ham-c'ya-), I/D a'ncad adj. 'quiet, calm' || Arm hangist han-gi-st 'repose; ease, tranquility; well-being, leisure' (-gi- < *k'wi-), hang'im hangc'him 'I repose, am at ease, rest (from work)' || Sl *c'i-ti {SPS} 'be at rest' in ds and cds: cd *po-c'i-ti 'to repose, fall asleep' > OCS почити pos'iti (1s prs. поужи pos'ijo.) id., 'to have a rest', R b по'чит-, Slv pos'iti, SCr d pos'iti nuti 'to have a rest, die', Cz spoc'inout 'to rest', Blg почина 'have a rest, die', Uk спочити 'to take a rest, repose', ip. *po-c'i-va-ti 'to rest (from work, etc.), repose' > OCS поувати pos'ivati, P spoczywac' id., R b, † почи'ват- 'rest, sleep', Uk спочи'вати 'to sleep'; Sl d *c'i-la 'a while' > OCz c'ila id., OCz, Cz Δ vc'ile 'now, immediately'; Sl *koj-i-ti vt. 'to lay (to rest), calm' (caus. of *c'i-ti) > Cz kojiti, Slk kojiti, OP, P koic' vt. 'to calm', ? Sl *kojiti 'to rear, bring up' > SCr Δ ko'jiti, Slv koji'ti id., Cz kojiti 'to breast-feed'; Sl *po-koj n. 'rest, quiet' > OCS покои pokoi, R, Blg по'кой, Uk 'пок° й, SCr po' koj, Slv, Cz, Slk pokoj id., P poko'j 'peace' || d> NaIE *k'wi-lo- 'quiet' > L tranquillus [< trans- + *k'wi-l-n-os] (-z {WP, P ←?}) tranqūlus 'quiet, calm'; the shortening *i > *i is problematic || Gmc *xwīlo- 'rest, a while' > ON hvīla 'place of rest, bed', Sw vila, Dn hvil(e) 'rest', Gt hveila, OHG (h)wīla, NHG Weile, Dt wijl, OFrs hwīle 'a while', OSx, AS hwīl(a) 'a while, time', NE while; d> Gt hveilan 'cease', ana-hveilan {Fs.} 'beruhigen, erquicken', ON hvīla 'have a rest, let so. rest', Sw vila, Dn hvile sig 'to (have a) rest', OHG (h)wīlo-n 'sich aufhalten, bleiben', NHG π weilen 'to stay, stop, abide, tarry, linger', verweilen 'to stay, remain, tarry, linger', Dt verwijlen 'to stop, remain' ¶ ≈ WP I 510, ≈ P 638, EI 474-5 (*kʷei₂h₁ 'rest, quiet'), ≈ M K I 390, Brtl. 1716-8, Hinz 127-8, Bai. 146, Ab. I 150-2, Vs. III 305, 347-8, SPS II 198, 218, StSS 470, 494, ESSJ X 113, Chm. II 50, 63, ≈ Glh. 310, WH II 406, 700, EM 699, Fs. 284, OsS 439-40, Ho. S 39, Ho. 182, Kb. 1198, AHD 1453, 1525, Vr. 272, Vr. N 780, 837, KM 848 || U: FU {UEW} *kuyV 'lie (liegen)' > pChr {Ber.} *kiyā- 'lie' > Chr: H {UEW} kie-, {Ep.} inf. киаш kia's, L kiye- (inf. кишki'y-as), E kiye- id. (pChr *i < *u due to the palatalizing effect of *-y-?); Chr B kuya- 'fleischlichen Umgang pflegen' || Prm {LG} *kEyl- v. 'lie' > Z куйльны куйли-ni, Yx ku'l'li-ni, Vt кылльны кил'li-ni id. || ObU: pVg *ku'y- v. 'lie, sleep' > Vg: T/MK koy-, LK хой-, UK/P/NV/SV/LL/ML kuy-, UL/Ss хуй- id.; Os O хой- id. ¶ UEW 197, Coll. 89, Ber. 16, Ht. #744, MRS 199, Ep. 43, LG 144, Stn. D 440 ♦ Alternatively, IE *kʷei₂H-, U *kuyV and Ar qa'h- may be considered belonging to N *qewihV 'to stay, lie, rest motionless' (see N *qewyV), but in this case the U vw. remains unexplained. But even if these are two separate etyma, some semantic infl. of N *qewyV on U *kuyV is probable ♦ ≈ IS I 357-8 [*K.oya 'покои-с' (ruhen)' > HS, IE, D, ? A], IS MS 355 (*k'lyā 'покои-с'), AD GD #135.

1241. *K.ayliwa 'to dig' > IE: NaIE *koi₂w- 'pit, hole' [{Specht}: a heteroclitic noun *kaiwr₂-t, {EI} ? *kai₂wr₂(t) / *kai₂wn₂ 't-os 'cave, fissure in the earth' > OI 'ke'vat.a-h. 'cave, hollow' (-t. < *-rt-) || Gk καίετοϑ, [Hs.] pl. καί'ατα 'fissure produced by earthquake', Gk D καία'δαϑ - Gk [Eust.] καία'ταϑ 'a pit or underground cavern in Sparta' ¶ F I 753, M K I 267, LS 858, F I 753, Specht D 25, WP I 327, P 512, EI 96 || U {Db.} *kaywo, {UEW} *koywa- v. 'dig, draw (water), ladle (out)' [× N

***koyV** 'to draw (schöpfen)', 'scoop, spoon' (q.v.) > F kaiva-, Es kaeva-, Lw kou₂-v- v. 'dig', F kaivo, Es kaev 'well (Brunnen)', Lw ko₂-i, ka₂-i 'spoon' i pLp {Lr.} *kō-yvō₂ 'ladle (out), dig' > Lp: L {LLO} ka₂i'vo₂-t, N {N} goai'vot id., 'shovel, kick up', S {Hs.} goa₂jvudh vt. 'dig', 'dig out with hooves' (of reindeer), 'ladle', Kld koayve- vt. 'ladle' i Er койме koyme, Mk кайме 'kaymə 'shovel (Schaufel)' i pChr {Ber.} *куу₂- 'to shovel [schaufeln, (с)грести лопатой]' > Chr: L күү- кие- (inf. ku'as'), E kue-, H коу- кое- (inf. koas') id. || Sm {Jn.} *ka₂ywa₂ 'spade, shovel' > Ne Т сива, Ne О {Lh.} s'īβ'a₂, Ne F s'i₂eβ'a₂ 'shovel', En {Cs.} sea, Ng {Mik.} 'kaybu 'spade', Kms {KD} qo₂- 'oar' ¶ UEW 118, It. #16, Lr. #467, Lgc. #261O, Hs. 63O, ERV 276, PI 98, Ker. II 63-4, Ber. 22-3, MRS 235, Ep. 44, Jn. 63, IS I 334 (i ÷ Er/Mk kaya- 'to throw', Prm *koy- id., 'to pour') || A: M *qayibV 'oar' > WrM qaiba, qaibi, qaibu, HIM хайв 'e oar for a raft or boat', Kl x' ' в ха₂-w, {Rm.} ха₂-w₁ 'oar' ¶ MED 911, KRS 585, KW 181 ¶ The M √ is a valid cognate unless it belongs to N ***koyV** 'to draw (schöpfen)'; scoop, spoon' (which is not preferable because of the M vw. *a) ◆ IS I 333-4 [#209] (*K₂aywa 'dig': U, IE [does not distinguish this etymon from the reflexes of N ***k₂a₂wV** 'cavity, hole'] i ÷ M *qaya- throw'), UEW 170 (U, M [borrowings]) ◆ If M *qayiba belongs here, the N rec. must be trisyllabic: ***K₂ayiwa**. It is quite possible (even inevitable) that in some descendant lgs. the N paronyms ***K₂ay₂iwa** 'dig' and ***k₂a₂wV** 'cavity, hole' influenced each other and contaminated.

1242. ***k₂u₂Z₂CV(-RV)** 'neck' > K: OG k₂iser-i 'neck', G k₂iser-i / k₂isr- 'neck, nape' ¶ Abul. 199, Chx. 596 || HS: C: EC: Sml Ji qo₂z' 'neck', ? Gdl {Bl.} k₂o₂'ŷot 'front half of neck' [? Ya kotua-ta₂ 'back part of neck' (Lg - м б. *Lingua?* 1987: 533)] || SC ({E} *k₂at₂ 'a neck' [?]): Brn qosa 'nape', Kz k₂an₂zuko 'throat', SC -b> Mb kiko₂z'a 'e necklace' ¶ E SC 268, E K 14, E PC #162, Bl. G 132 || Om: [x N ***K₂A₂ʔu₂dV** or ***K₂ut₂V** 'neck, (?) nap, shoulder, q.v.]: NrOm: Wl/Zl {C} k₂uod₂e₂, Zl {LmS} k₂od₂iya, {C} k₂od₂iya₂ 'throat', Gf {C} k₂uod₂a₂, {LmS} k₂o₂d₂a, {Mrm.} k₂od₂e, Bdt {C} k₂od₂e₂, Malo {LmS} k₂o₂d₂e, Gm {Hw.} k₂o₂d₂e, Cha {C} k₂it₂t₂a₂, Kf {C} k₂et₂t₂o₂, Meh {L} k₂a₂t₂to₂, {LmS} k₂e₂t₂to, Anf {Gt.} k₂etto₂, Bsk {C} k₂oc₂a₂ 'neck', Dc {LmS} k₂o₂d₂e id., 'throat' || SOM: Ari {Bnd.} k₂ada 'neck, throat' ¶ C SE III 116, 174, 218 & IV 489, C SO 33, 45, 5O, 63, 65, Mrm. O 156, LmS 436-7, Hw. EG s.v. 'neck', L M 48, Bnd. AL 155 || A ***k₂u₂z₂V** ({S} *k₂u₂z₂V) 'neck' > M *ku₂zu₂-xu₂n 'neck' > MM [S] ku₂z₂u₂u₂n, [HI] gu₂z₂u₂u₂n, [MA, IM, IsV] ku₂z₂u₂n, WrM ku₂zu₂gu₂n, HIM х₂з₂*, Kl к₂з₂*H ku₂zu₂n 'neck, jugular vertebra', Dx gu₂z₂un, Dg ku₂z₂u₂, {Mr.} xu₂z₂u₂, Mnr {SM} g₂u₂z₂i, MMgl {Iw.} ku₂z₂u₂n, Mgl {Rm.} ku₂z₂u₂n ¶ Pp. MA 226, 44O, MED 51O, Iw. 114, Rm. M 31, SM 14O, T 326, Lg. VMI 52, Mr. D 25 || Tg {DQA} *kuju- ~ *kuji- 'neck; bow one's head' > Ork qo₂z₂i 'neck', WrMc xu₂zu 'bow one's head, bend down, bow low (in kneeling position)', Nn B ku₂z₂u- 'bend down', Neg kujit/c- 'kneal and boe down' ¶ STM I 4O3, 424 || pKo {S} *ki₂c 'collar' > MKo ki₂c, NKo kis [kit] id. ¶ S QK #29, Nam 82-3 ¶ S AJ 294, DQA #939 (A *ku₂zi ~ *ko₂ze 'neck, collar') ¶ The de-emphatization in Tg (or pA) [*k- for pA *k' > Tg *x-] still needs investigation || D (in NED) *k'e₂cVr 'neck' > Mlt qasru id., Krx xesər 'neck, shoulders' ¶ D #1996, Pf. 189.

1243. ***k₂owz₂V** ~ ***k₂o₂uz₂V** (or ***k₂owz₂V** ~ ***k₂o₂uz₂V**) 'to draw (schöpfen); ladle; ? to dig out' > K: GZ *k₂owz- 'spoon' > OG, G k₂ovz-, G Δ k₂obz- d k₂omz- d k₂oz-, Mg k₂z- d k₂iz- id., Lz k₂uz- ~ k₂iz- 'wooden spoon' ¶ K Δ k₂omz- may have been influenced by some T lge. (cf. MT xiv [IM] kamīc₂ 'ladle') ¶ K 113-4, Chik. 17O, Abul. 2O1, Chx. 6O6, DCh. 622, Q 257, Cl. 626, Rs. W 229 || IE: i Ht kasd- 'auslöffeln, ausschöpfen' ¶ Ts. E I 538 (not found in Pv.) || ?σ HS: B *k₂z₂ > *k₂z₂ v. 'dig' > Ah {Fc.} əḡəḡ v. 'be digged', BSn əḡz₂ (hab. qaz₂), Izn, Rf, Mtm əḡz₂ (hab. qaz₂), Izd ḡəz v. dig', Zng {TC} a₂z₂' (pf., aor. ya₂z₂) 'creuser un trou' ¶ Fc. 17O2, Pr. H #565, DCTC 294 || ? C: Ag i₂*k₂.wVS- v. 'dig out' > Bln {R} qu₂s₂- (= k₂.wəs₂-) 'aufgraben, durchlöchern' ¶ R WB 245 ◆ The K cns. *z suggests pN *z', but neither *z' is ruled out (variations *z ~ *z' are sometimes found in K). The Ht reflex (if valid) points to an affricate.

1244. ??? ***K₂el₂E** 'warm, warm weather' > IE: NaIE *k₂el-/k₂l- (~ *k₂l-) id. (x N ***K₂Ey₂al₂a** 'burn, heat, be heated, roast') > L caleo, -e₂re v. 'be warm' ({EM}: < *k₂l-), calidus 'warm, hot', calor 'warmth, heat' || Clt: W clyd (< *k₂l₂-to-) 'warm', ? W claeat, Br klouat 'lukewarm' || Lt (1s prs.) s'y₂lū (1s p.) s'ilau₂ (inf. s'i₂liti), Ltv sil₂t v. 'become warm', Lt s'il₂tas, Ltv si₂lts 'warm', Lt s'iluma₂, OLt [Dk.] s'ilima₂, Lt E s'alima₂ 'warmth' || Gmc: ON hlæ₂r 'mild, warm' (of weather), hlana 'to become mild' (of weather), OHG la₂o, NHG lau 'lukewarm'; ON hly₂r id., hly₂ 'warmth', AS hleow, 3e-hleow 'warm, sunny', NE lew || Oss I sa₂rd, Oss D sa₂rda₂ 'summer', Psh psarlay 'springtime' (< plrn *upa-sarada-ka), possibly also ?σ OI s'a₂rad- (nom. s'arat) 'autumn', Av sarə₂d-, OPrs θar₂lV₂d-, BdSgd srə₂d-, MPrs sa₂l, NPrs ŌS sa₂l 'year' ¶ P 551, Dv. ##3O5, 551, Ab. III 8O, M K III 3O4-5, ME II 616, WH I 137-8, EM 86, Fm. 959, 984, YGM-I 87, 91, Vr. 235, 24O-1, Ho. 163, KM 426, Kb. 591, OsS 535, ≠ EI 112 (L caleo, calidus < *k₂el-/k₂ol- 'cold') || U: FU (att. in FV) *kez₂l₂oe 'springtime' > pLp {Lr.} *ki₂ōz id. > N {N} gi₂d₂da₂, S {Hs.} g₂ijre, U {Schl.} gi₂dda, L {LLO} kita₂, Pa {TI} ki₂δ₂δ₂, Kld {SaR} кьдт, {TI} ki₂t: id. i pMr *ked₂-ə₂y 'of spring' > Er ked₂i₂y 'spring-sown' (of crops), Mk кеди се₂рот 'ked₂i₂s₂orət 'spring crops' (s'ora 'crop[s]') ¶ UEW 656-7, Lr. #399, Lgc. #2318, Hs. 6O7-8, SaR 139-4O, TI 115, Ker. II 58 || ? HS: SC {E} *k₂a₂s₂- v. 'dry out by the fire' (as in drying meat), {AD} v. 'warm oneself by the fire' > -b> Mb -kas₂a id.; Ehret adduces here Dhl -k₂a₂s₂- v. 'harden' ¶ E SC 25O || ? B *₂/wkHs (x ***K₂geHsV** 'warm, hot, hot season', q.v. ffd.) ◆ Qu. for many reasons: the IE √ is ambiguous, the SC rec. is more than doubtful, and U *-z₂- is not the only possible rec. of the intervoc. cns.

1245. ζ ***K.oz**ˈV 'to skin, to bark' > HS: S $\sqrt{k}$.sˈw (× N ***K.Es**ˈU ~ ***K.ʼu**ˈʼsˈV 'to skin, tear' [q.v.]) > Ar $\sqrt{qs}$ ˈw (pf. qasˈa, ip. -qsˈuw-) v. 'bark (wood), skin (a snake)' ¶ Fr. III 448, BK II 744, Hv. 607 II U: FU ***koz**ˈV 'skin, peel' (× N ***kol**ˈV₁ˈV or ***kol**ˈV₁ˈV 'to peel, bark') > pChr {Ber.} *kuḏaksˈ- > Chr L кудаш kuḏasˈ-, Chr P/M/Uf kuḏasˈ-, Chr Ch/YO/V kuḏaksˈ-, Chr H кѣдаш кѣdasˈ- 'take off (one's dress, a knapsack)' : Prm *kulˈ- 'take off, bark (a tree), skin (an animal)' > Z kulˈ- id., Yz kuˈlˈ- 'bark (a tree), skin', Vt kilˈini 'to take off (one's dress, shoes)' ¶ Vg: LK xaˈlˈt-, UK kəˈlˈt-, UL xaˈlˈt- v. 'peel, scutch (hemp, nettle)', T kəˈlˈəntol 'refuse\chaff (of flax\hemp)' ¶ Coll. 89, UEW 165-6, LG 145, Ber. 22, MRS 239, 265, LG 145, SZ 179 II A: M [1] *qoli-sun 'fish-skin' [× N ***kol**ˈV₁ˈV (~ ***kol**ˈV₁ˈV?) 'ʃ' × ***k.ol**ˈV 'big fish'] ¶ [2] *qoltˈuˈ- sun 'bark (of a tree)' > WrM qoltusun, qoltasun, HIM холтос id.; M *qoltu- (+ deriv. sxs.) v. 'peel off' > WrM qoltul-, HIM холтлох, K1 холтлх χ oltəɬə, WrM qoltura, HIM холтрох id.; acc. to KW 182, M *qol(u)- d- ps. *qol-da- > K1 χ olda- 'abgerieben\abgeschabt werden' and *qolu-da-sun > K1 χ oldəsn. 'bark of trees' ¶ MED 960, KRS 594, Kow. 932 || ? T *k₁ˈjulˈ > NaT *kˈusˈ > Qz1 {Jk.} χ uˈs, Tk kus, 'a hairless spot (on horse's skin)' ¶ Rs. W 305 || ??σ Tg *xolda-ksa 'board (Brett)' > Ewk oldokso, Ul χ oldoqso id., Lm oldus, Neg oldokso, Ud ogdo, Ork χ oldoqso, Orc ogdokso 'coffin' ¶ STM II 13 ¶¶ DQA #1137 (A *kˈuˈlˈa 'bark, scales, scab' > T, M, Tg + unc. J *kaˈsaˈ 'scab' that better matches N ***K.al**ˈʼuˈ 'skin, film, bark', q.v.) ♦ AD NM #99, S SN 152 ♦ This et. may be superfluous, because the Ar $\sqrt{}$ is explainable from N ***K.Es**ˈU ~ ***K.ʼu**ˈʼsˈV 'to skin, tear' [q.v.], while the $\sqrt{}$ of FU and A may go back to N ***kol**ˈV₁ˈV ~ ***kol**ˈV₁ˈV 'ʃ' [q.v.].

[1245. ?φ ***K.uz**ˈmV or (***K.uz**ˈV mV) 'smoke, ashes' > IE: ζ NaIE *g^welm- > Gmc: NHG Qualm 'smoke', NGr Gtn Quulm 'thick smoke', MLG quallem, NLG, Dt kwalm 'smoke', Dn kval 'steam' ¶ KM 572, Vr. N 373 II U: FU *kuzˈmV 'ashes' > pre-Mr {Ker.} *kulˈmˈ > pMr *kuˈləw > Er кулов kulov, Δ kulow ^d kulon, Mk кулу kulu ¶ ObU {Ht.} *kuˈzˈmV id. > pVg {Ht.} *kuˈlˈmV > OVg: W P ку(л)ма, S Tr хулма, W Sol куˈлˈмь, Vg: T koˈlˈəm, LK/Ss xuˈlˈəm, MK/UK/LL kulˈəm, P/NV/SV kulˈlˈəm; pOs {Ht.} *kayəm > Os: V/Vy qayəm, Y qaˈyəm, D/K χ oyəm, Nz/Kz χ oyəm : Hg hamu id. ¶ UEW 194-5, Ht. #229, MF 259, It. #239, Ker. II 70-1 II ? HS: S *kusˈsˈ- > Ar kusˈsˈ- 'pollen du palmier' (← *'dust' ← *'ashes') ¶ BK II 494.]

1246. ***k.a3**ˈV₁ˈV (~ *-3ˈ-) 'to scold' > K: G k.ic χ - v. 'scold, blame, revile' ¶ Chx. 597, DCh. 617 II ? HS: S $\sqrt{k}$.δf > Ar $\sqrt{q}$ δf (ip. -qδaˈf-) v. 'revile so.', qadaˈf- 'dirt, foul speech' ¶ Hv. 594, Fr. III 415 ¶ The unexpected -δ- (for -z-) remains to be explained (a merger with Ar {Fr.} $\sqrt{q}$ δf 'percussit fuste') II ? U *kašˈV (or *-o-, *-t-|tt-|ks-|ksˈa-|sˈk-|sk-) > pSm {Jn.} *kaˈtˈ- v. 'scold' (× N ***K.Ud**ˈV₁ˈV 'to scold', ?? 'to shout at' [q.v.]) > En {Cs.} d : En X karuˈraroˈ, En B kadudadoˈ 'insult, scold'; Slq {Cs.} : Nr kuedak, MO/UO kuedaŋ, Ke kuettan, Chl kucˈaŋ (everywhere {Cs.} k = [q]); Kms {KD} d qudoˈlˈaˈm 'I scold', Koyb {Sp.} кудолламь id. ¶ Jn. 61, Cs. 79, 124 II A: M *qazi- v. 'scold' > WrM qazi-, HIM хажм- v. 'hate, blame, tease', K1 хаз-х χ az- χ a 'to scold' (in K1: × χ az- χ a 'to bite' < M *qaza-) ¶ MED 948, KRS 568 II D *kac- ({}GS) *k-) v. 'scold, abuse' > Tm T kasaru v. 'bargain biterly', Kn gajarˈ(u) v. 'produce a loud sound, scold', Tl kasaru 'scold, rebuke' ¶¶ D #1089 (does not distinguish between this $\sqrt{}$ and D *kac- 'quarrel', ʔ s.v. N ***ka**ˈʼoˈsˈV 'vexation, anger, quarrel').

1247. ***k.o3**ˈV₁ˈV 'tree trunk' > K: G k.ocˈ-ˈi 'beam', {DCh.} 'the upper beam of the roof' (unless ← k.ocˈ-ˈi 'ankle' < N ***k.ʼo**ˈcˈV 'bone') ¶ Chx. 618, DCh. 626-7 II HS: CS *guḏˈV₁ˈV ~ *giḏˈV₁ˈV 'tree trunk' > Ar gˈiḏˈ- 'palm-tree stock, beam of a roof', BbH 'gezaˈf ~ 'gezaˈf 'stump, root-stock; shoot of a stump', MHb 'gezaˈf 'tree-trunk', Sr guzˈf-aˈ (a Canaanism?) 'trunk\stump of a felled tree; shoot, rod' ¶ KB 179, KBR 187, GB 136, Lv. I 319, Br. 112, JPS 63 || B: Sll agˈzˈzˈzˈa (pl. iḡzˈzˈwaˈn) 'tree trunk', ? agayyu 'dry trunk of a dead tree', Shl {NZ} agzˈdi ~ agzˈzˈi 'trone, poutre', CM {NZ} agezˈdi 'piquet au milieu de l'are à battre, auquel sont attachées les bêtes qui dépiquent', Ntf tigezˈdit 'solive, perche', Kb tigezˈdit ~ tigˈwezˈdit 'pilier de bois', Shw tagizˈdit 'colonne' ¶ Ds. 285, DMA 42, Dlh. Ou 107, NZ 754-5 ¶ C: EC {Ss.} *gaˈzz-~*geˈzz- 'tree' > Sml geˈd, Rn {PG} geˈy, Bn keˈd- 'tree', Bs gaˈ (pl. gaˈd-oˈl) 'forest, tree, wood', Dsn gaˈ-cˈ (pl. gaˈsam) 'shade, shadow', Or gaˈdd-isa ^d gaˈs-sa ^d gaˈdd-ituˈ, Kns kaˈtt-a, Gdl kaˈtt-unna, Dbs/Gln {AMS} kaˈse 'Verkörperung der Seele in einer Spinne', Brj {Ss.} gaˈdd-oˈ 'shadow' ¶ Ss. EDB 72, PG 123, To. DL 498, AMS 268 II U: FU *kocˈa '€ conifer tree, branch of a conifer' > F kataja, katava, Es kadakas 'juniper' : pLp {Lr.} *kəˈcceˈveˈ 'branch of a conifer' (→ 'conifer needle') > Lp S XVIII {LÖ} kaˈtse 'ramis et folia abietis, pini vel juniperi', Lp: L kaˈhttseˈ 'conifer needle', N {N} goacˈce 'pine-needle', Kld {Gn.} kuˈ, hcev 'branch of a conifer tree' ¶ Vg {Knn.} : Vg E kosˈ 'a large conifer (pine, spruce, larch, cedar)', Vg P kˈwosˈpəyˈw 'spit of conifer wood' (yuˈw is 'tree, wood'), Vg Ss χ uˈsˈ uˈlˈθa 'a long, thick, branchless cedar' (uˈlθa 'cedar') ¶ UEW 165, Lr. #465, Lgc. #2598] II A: M *qoziˈyˈula > MM [S] {H} qo3ˈiˈvula-s pl. 'dead standing trees, tree stumps', WrM qo3ugula ~ qo3igula, HIM хозүүл- 'tree trunk, stump' ¶ MED 975, H 65, ≠ Vv. ANE 14 (M *qo3iˈugula i <d- yozui- 'be erect, rise, stick up', but *q ≠ y!) ♦ AD NM #86 ¶ The voicing of N *k.- in pHS may be due to as K *-cˈ- and FU *-cˈ- are from N *-3ˈ- (through the stage *-3ˈ?-?).