

1248. ***IA**, pc. of verbal constructions [noun + ***IA** = analytical verb] (→ sx. of denom. verbs) > U *-IV, sx. of denom. verbs: Lp N {N} (together with the passive sx. -uvva-): s'al'ka'-luvva- v. 'harden' (<d- s'al'ka' 'hard') ; Er үкнелү - eks'e-l'a- v. 'bathe' ← 'cool onself' (<d- eks'e 'cool') ; Chr L йеишгылаш yu'stə'-la-s' 'to bathe' (← {Lw.} 'have a cold shower-bath') <d- йеишroe yu's'to' n. 'cold' ; ? Es {W} arg-le-ma 'to become shy \ fearful' (<d- arg 'shy, fearful') ; Z {W} pəris'lini 'to get old' (<d- pəris' 'old'), Z US gətral- vt. 'marry so. to' (<d- gətir 'wife') ; Vg N a-xəm-l- 'be sick' (<d- a-xəm 'illness') ; Os V ləpəl- v. 'angle (fish)' (<d- ləp n. 'fishing-rod') ; possibly also the Vg Ss sx. -l for the result of an action: Vg Ss {ChCh} yaktil 'Schnitt, разрез' (<d- yakt- 'cut'), posal 'Wasserriß im Fluß, прорва, промой (на реке) (a place that was "washed through" in a river)' (<d- pos- 'wash') || ? Sm: Ne T мирите- miril'e- 'ask an excessive price' (<d- мирⁱ mir? 'price'), Ng {HL} (in IS II) kamə-lə- 'smear with blood' <d- ka-m 'blood', Slq Tz {HL} apt-al- 'smell (sth.)' <d- apti n. 'smell' ¶¶ Lh. PUAS 161-4, Gy. WBU 40, Coll. CG 272-3, N LL I § 325, ERV 776-7, MRS 158, W EDW 39, W SDW 252, Ter. 255-7, ChCh 55, IS II 14-6 II A: T *-la- / *-la'-, sx. of denom. verbs: OT bas'-la- 'begin' (<d- bas' 'head'), Yk -la- / -liā- / -lu- / -lu'-o'-, Chv -la- (Chv L pus'-la- 'begin', cp. pus' 'head') || M *-la- / -le-, verbal denom. sx.: WrM darqa-la- v. 'forge', Dg darxa-la- id., cp. WrM darqan 'blacksmith' ¶ IS suppose that here Dg preserved the pM length of vowels ¶ Pp. IM 75, Pp. PLVM 13 (on pM long vowels) || Tg *-la- / -le-, sx. of denom. verbs > Ewk, Lm -la- / -lə-, Nn, Ul -la- / -lə-, WrMc -la- / -le-, e.g. Lm mu'-lə- 'carry water' (<d- mu- 'water'), mo'-la- 'bring firewood' (<d- mo- 'wood' ¶ Bz. 116, Vas. 766 ¶¶ Rm. VMT 80-2, Rm. VAJ 173-4, Pp. PLVM 9 II ? HS: traces of the denom. verbal sx. *-l- may be discerned in S: S *o√rbl v. (> Ar √rbl v. G 'multiply; have many children, flocks') presumably <d- S *rabb- 'numerous, big' (> BHb br2 rab- / -Br2 rabb- id., etc.), S *o√s' √l v. (> Ar √l v. G 'be lean, thin, little') presumably derived from a S adj. *s'a'ay- underlying the Ar [Qam.] {Fr.} pf. iḷ'a δ'a'a 'tenue habuit corpus' ¶ ≈ E O3C 136 (with a different semantic interpretation if the derivational pattern), Fr. III 1, Hv. 239 ♦ IS II 14-6 (U, A).

1249. ***IA** analytical (> synthetical) marker of collectivity (or ***IELA**, dem. prn. of collectivity ← N ***IELV** 'clan, tribe'? [q.v.]) > K *-l-, *-a-l- > pSv *-a'-l- (> Sv: UB -a'-l-, LB -a'-l-, Ls -a-l-, Ln -al-), verbal sx. for plurality of objects: Sv Ln li-p.risd-al-i 'to baptize many', pSv -a'-l (> Sv UB -a'-l), sx. of pl. in nouns: Sv UB dīna'-l- 'girls' (↔ dīna 'girl'), mes'xa'-l 'black' pl. (↔ sg. mes'xe), ma'ra'-l 'homines' (↔ ma're 'person') [Top. SJ 81 mentions dialectal variants ma're-l and marol 'homines'], pSv *la-...-a [pl. of some nouns of kinship: UB la'-χχw-a 'wives' (↔ sg. χeχw 'wife'), la-χwb-a 'brothers' (↔ sg. mu-χwbe 'brother')], pSv *-a-l- and *-ie-l-, pl. markers in pp.: lə-ma-r-a-l-e 'parati, prepared' [pl.]. A Zan cognate of the Sv -l-plural may be discerned in the presuffix -l- in some Lz and Mg nouns (preceding the regular pl. suffix -epe: Mg kua-l-epe, Lz kwa-l-epe 'stones'). As to the most productive Sv pl. ending *-a'-r/*-a'-l (with the allomorph *-a'-l after the stem with *-r-), it does not necessarily belong here (because its main and primary allomorph is *-a'-r). It is possible that the reflex of the N pc. ***IA** is represented in the Sv verbal marker of 1p incl. subiecti l(ə)-...-d (Sv UP l-i-ma-r-i-d 'we [incl.] prepare ourselves', l-a'-r-id 'we [incl.] exist', lə-gem-d 'we [incl.] stand it' ¶¶ Test. SJ, Top. SJ 81, 84, Top. SE 238, Dt. 66-8, GP US 22, 61-88, Zhgh. ChMP 171, ≈ Q O26-O27 II HS: EC *-Vl-, *-lyVl-, formative of pl. > Sml Db -ye-l- (min 'house' - pl. min-ye-l-i, billa-wi 'knife' - pl. billa-wi-ye-l-i), Sml N -ya-l- (a'bbo 'father' - pl. a'bba-ya-l, wadno 'heart' - pl. wadna-ya-l, billa-we 'knife' - pl. billa-we-ya-l, garwa-n-le 'hunter' - pl. garwa-n-le-ya-l, s'e'ko 'tale' - pl. s'e'ki-ya-l, pl. of pl. and mass pl.: na'g 'woman' - na'g-o 'women' - na'ga-ya-l 'groups of women, women in mass'), Sml B -ya-l (furo 'slave' - pl. furo-ya-l, abe-so 'snake' - pl. abe-so-ya-l), Sml Dgl -ya-l (ʕe-l 'well' - pl. ʕe-l-ya-l, habas' 'Negro' - pl. habas'-ya-l), Sml J -ya-l (gu 'year' - pl. gu-we-ya-l), Bn -(i)ya-li (a'bi 'sibling' - pl. abi-ya-li, siddah 'father-in-law' - pl. sidda-ya-li, sirir 'bed' - pl. sirir-ya-li), Rn -l- (lu'h 'leg' - pl. lu'h-lo') Bs -e-l, -o-l, -a-l, -allo, -ole- (wo'rab 'he-goat' - pl. worab-e-l, c'ac'aw 'scorpion' - pl. c'ac'aw-o-l, lef 'bone' - pl. lef-a-l, su'l 'nail, claw' - pl. su'lallo, ga'rs'a 'old man' - pl. ga'rs'o-le), Or -o-le-, -o-li-, -o-li-, -e-li-, -le- (muc'a 'child' - pl. muc'o-li ~ muc'e-li, mo'ti 'king' - pl. mo'to-le ~ mo'tole, ʕ'abbī 'calf' - ʕ'abbile), Gdl -ala, -alla (d.ilk-a't 'elbow' - pl. d.ilk-alla, peʔa 'young goat' - pl. peʔ-alla), Sd -ulle, -o-le-, -olle, -allo (danc'a 'good' - pl. danc'ulle, k.ak.k.o 'child' - pl. k.ak.k.ulle, hayy-ic'c'a 'sorcerer' - hayyo-le, mo't-ic'c'a 'lord, master' - pl. mo't-olle, labba 'male' - labballo) ; ? Ag: Km -la (Ap.) x'wəra 'child' - pl. x'wəra-la), {CR} -li (bər 'lake' - pl. bər-li, tarara 'hill' - pl. tarara-li) ; Bj {R} b-a'li-n 'those' nom. m. (↔ sg. b-e-n), b-a'li-b 'those' acc. m. (sg. b-e-b), b-a'li-t 'those' nom./acc. f. (↔ sg. b-e-t) ¶ Zab. MNT 68-72, 93-4, 99-100, 141-2, 168, 237-8, 261, 297, PG 214, Ap. K 323, R BedS III 32 || S: WS *ʔil(l)ay 'these' [× N ***IELV** 'clan, tribe' (→ 'all', prn. of plurality), q.v. ffd., × sequences ***IELA** and ***IELA** (with the deictic particles ***ʔi** (or ***ʔe**) and ***ʔu**, q.v.)] II A {Pp.} *-l, sx. of pl. > Tg *-l, pl. ending (pTg *puri-l children > Nn puril, Sln u.ril) > Neg -l, Ewk -l, Nn (unproductive, fossilized after nouns) -l in nəgi-l 'young sisters'; in most lgs. *-l coexists with (or has been replaced by) a compound pl. ending *-s'a'l > Nn -sal, Ul -sali, Sln -sul / -čul, Neg/Ewk/Lm -sal; with prtcs. the ending *-l is the main pl. marker in Ewk, Lm, Sln, Ul and Nn and one of the pl. markers in Sln ¶ Ci. 254-5, Bz. 75-8 || M *-l, rare pl. ending, surviving in MM [S] daba√al, {Lew.} dabaya-l 'mountain passes' (↔ sg. {Lew.} dabaya, {Pp.} daba√an), possibly MM kimul 'finger-nails' (↔ sg. kimu-sun), as well as in HIM багачуул {Pp.} bagac'u'l, Brt bagas'u'l 'children' (↔ sg. HIM багачууд bagac'u'd), where *-l is added to the derivational sx. {Pp.} *-cu (cp. qara-c'u

'ordinary man' [lit. 'a black one'], boro-c'u 'uneducated person' [lit. 'a gray one')] ¶ Pp. IM 177, Lew. I 123, Chr. 74, Sin. UAP 216-7 ¶¶ Hardly here (⇔ IS II 14) T *iki-la' (Cl. *ekki-la'') 'twice', because this is a shortened var. of the gerund form *ekki-la''yu'' (or *ikila''yu'') from the verb *ekki-la''- (*ikki-la'') 'to do for the second time' (<d- *ekki (*iki-) 'two' with a denom. verbal sx. *-la/*la''- (F Cl. xiv, 108)] ¶¶ Not here the T plural ending *-lar / *-la''r, which belongs to N *I^{arw}V 'together, many' [q.v.] ¶ D *-l-, pl. ending > Tm B/W iccayal_ 'flies' (sg. iccay), Tu tare-l_u 'heads', a_n i-l_u 'nails', OTI/TI {An.} sōmandakəm-ul_ 'subordinated persons', Tl pa-t_ə-lu 'songs', Krg kelesi-lu 'barbers', Klm kaye-l 'fishes', kī-l 'hands', Gdb ki-l id., Prj keyu-l id., e_nu-l 'elephants'; this ending appears within the compound pl. sx. *-(n)kVl(u) (> CITm a_n'-kal_ 'men, males', Kn marm-gu_l_ 'trees', etc.) ¶¶ An. SG 178-80, Zv. CDM 12-3 ¶ ? U *-l_a, sx. of n. coll. > FU: Chr Δ {Wc.} -la (sx. of collectivity, used also as pl. marker): koz'-la 'pine-forest', {MRS} 'fir-forest' (<d- koz' 'pine' or 'fir'), kornə-la 'roads' (⇔ kornə 'road'), Chr Ur βoz'-la 'roots' (⇔ βoz' 'root'), ? MkMr {Ahl.} -na-l, sx. of n. coll.: sa''li-nal 'elm-forest', kuz-nal 'pine-forest' (<d- sa''li 'elm', kuz 'pine'); on the other hand, forms like Chr koz'-la may be understood as substantivized adjectives ({MRS} koz'-la 'of fir-trees, еловый') || Slq Tm/Ke {Hl.} -la, marker of plural: loga-la 'foxes' ¶¶ Lh. PUAS 150-1, Wc. TNB 16, Ahl. MM § 56, MRS 205, Ü 70, ≈ Cs. GSG 109, 141 ♦ IS II 14-5 [#246] (*-l'a¹, sx. of n. coll.), Sin. UAP 214-6 (U, A), Gr. I 117-8 ("collective L" in U, A, CK).

1250. *I^A locative pc. > HS: S *la 'to, towards' > BHb -lI la- (before a stressed syll.: Me3lI la-'hēm 'to them', a&b1I la-'b_o- 'to come') / -l5 li- (li11- < *la-1ə1-) / -l6 la- (generalized allomorph, originally before an unstressed syll.), Ph l-, Pun l-, [GkSc.] λα-, [LSc., Pœn.] LA- ~ LI-, Ug l-, (AkSc) li-, OA l-, IA l-, (GkSc) λα-, JA -l6 la- / -l5 li-, Sr la- / la-, Ar li-, Sb, Mn -l l-, Gz la-, Ak la-; the variant li- (in Ar, Ug, ? Pun) is on the analogy of the preposition (> px.) *bi 'in' ¶ KB 482-4, HJ 549-58, A #1422, Dk. JDPa 262, Hnr. 142, Deg. 61-2, Br. SG 82, BGMR 81, L G 303, Sd. 520 || C *-lI V1 > Ag *-l {AD} locative-directive case marker ({Ap.} dir. case ending) > Bln {R} -l, -lī dir., Xm {Ap.} -l loc., Q {R} -lī 'in, on, at, from', Km {Ap.} -əl(i) loc. ¶ EC: Sa {R} -l loc.-dir. 'in, to' (ba''lI_o- 'ins Land, im Lande'), Af {R, Clz.} -l 'in' (bu''l_a- 'in the village'), 'to \ towards (so.)' (re''dantu- 'zum Häuptling', yo- 'zu mir'), {Hw.} -l 'at, in, on' (wo''ba_d_o- 'in that country') ¶ Ap. ANH 8, Ap. K 327, Ap. Kh I 258-60, R BilS 680-1, R Q 110-1, R S II 240, R A II 873, Clz. 74-5, PH 289, TB LA 514 ¶¶ Hardly here (⇔ Tk. I 141) Eg ∇ r 'to, towards' (EG II 386-8, Vc. 37), because it is a reduced variant of ĩr and because its r did not represent [l] (on the ev. of DEg r and most Cpt dialects) [cf. N *?il'a¹ 'place to stay'] ¶ K: Lz -le, morpheme of direction in adverbs of place: tude-le 'down (nach unten)', ga-le 'nach außen', me-le 'to the other side'; Mg -la-, morpheme of direction within compound pxs.: a-la- 'hinab-, herab-', e-la- 'hinauf-, herauf', ga-la- 'far away (hinweg-)' ¶ IS II 25 adduced here Sv -la '(a person) from' [with nomina loci]: a''dis'i-la 'a person from Ādishi', but it is semantically nearer to the N adjectivizer *I^V [q.v.] ¶ Marr 38, Q O118-O120, Dirr E 126 ¶ U: FU *-l_A 'on', 'in': BF *-la / *-la'' sx. ('the place in \ on'): F taka-la 'the place behind' (cp. taka- 'hind' [in cds.], taka-n 'behind'), seta''-la'' 'uncle's home, chez l'oncle' (<d- seta'' 'uncle'), etela'' 'south' (← 'place in front of'); BF *-l-, the initial element of the compound endings of the exterior local cases (denoting a position or a movement relating to the surface or the next environment of sth.) > F, Es -l- id.: BF *-l-na / *-l-na'' adessive 'on, at' (> F -lla / -lla'', Es -l), BF *-l-ta / *-l-ta'' abl. 'from (the surface of)' (F -lta / -lta'', Es -lt), BF *-l-en allative (dat.-dir.) 'to (the surface or the environment of)' (> Ing -len ~ -llen, Krl A -le, F -lle, Δ -llen, Es -le) ¶ Lp N {N, It.} -l, locative sx. in adverbs: vuolle-l 'farther down' (<d- vuolle n. 'down'), lulle-l 'farther south' (<d- lulle n. 'south'), -l-d abl. 'from' in vuolle-l-d 'from down', lule-l-d 'from the south', S {Hs.} -lie, locative sx. in dem. pronominal adverbs: daalie 'here, now', da''llie ~ dillie 'then', duo''lie 'there (dort, da drüben, sieh dort)', duvlie '(sieh) dort in der Ferne' ¶ Er, Mk -l- in adverbs: Er икеле ik'e'l'e 'in front, before', Mk инголе iŋ'gə'l'a'' 'in front' ({Lh.:} cp. Mk {Ps.} iŋks'a'' 'wegen, für'), Er мейле m'e'y'l'e, Mk меле 'm'e'l'a'' 'later, after that', Er васоло vasolo 'far away' (<d- vaco vasov 'far') ¶ Chr: L кудьльное 'ku''dъ-l-no'', B {Wc.} 'ku''dъ°-l-no'' adv. 'near, in the vicinity', 'ku''dъ°-l-ko'' 'to the vicinity' (cp. L кудькое 'ku''dъ-ko'' id., B {Wc.} ku''dъ°-n' 'with') (Chr -l- belongs here unless it goes back to the N adjectivizing *I^V [q.v.]), possibly also in the ending of dat.-dir. ({Kov.} dat.): Chr L -лан -lan, Chr H -лан, {Wc.} -lan / -la''n, Chr U {Wc.} -la_n / -lan, as well as in that of abl.: Chr H {Wc.} -lec, Chr U {Wc.} -lec' ¶ Vt -l- in adverbs: аз_по az'-lo, {Wc.} az'-la 'at the beginning, before', аз_лане az'lan'e, аз_лан az'lan' 'forward' (<d- аз- az' 'front, front side'), куз_ла kuz'a-la, {Wc.} ku'z'ala 'lengthwise' (<d- кыз- kuz' 'long'), Z UV/Sk {SZ} бзr-лан 'backwards', Z U {Wc.} бзr-la, бзr-лан' 'again' (<d- Z боep бзr 'hind part'), in Prm {LG} *kwo-la ({LG} *kwo_la) 'hut' > Z kola 'hunters' and fishers' small house without windows, Waldhütte', Vt kwala 'hut [tabernacle] used in summer as a dining-room') as well as possibly in Vt/Z {Wc.} case endings: adessive Vt -len, Z -lən, -len, allative Vt/Z -li, abl. Z -lis', Vt -lis', -les', approximative Vt/Z -lan' ¶ Vg N -l', -l'e in adverbs: e-la-l' 'forward' (<d- e-la 'far away'), mul'xa-l' 'towards the front corner of the house' (<d- mul'xa 'to the front corner'), kona-l' 'outside' [direction], 'from the house' (<d- kona 'outside, out of doors'), na'lwal' 'towards the body of water', al'xal' 'upstream', yola-l' 'down' [direction], noŋxal' 'up' [direction], {BV, Rmb.} yuw-l'e 'back [direction], home, into the house' (cp. yuw- pv. 'back, home'), {Rmb.} tiŋ-l'e 'in this direction' (<d- tiŋ 'here'), tuw-l'e 'in that direction'; Os Kz yox-l_i 'home' [direction], in a compound ending with the abl. -t-: Os E ta-l-ta 'from there' ¶ OHG {Srb. & IS} -lan / -len, a locative sx. in adverbs ¶ Coll. CG 291-2, Lh. PUAS 149-50, Laan. 165-7, N 570-1, 810-2, It. LC 55, 181, Hs. 160, ERV 111, 206, 372, PI 92, 162, Wc. TNB 13-

5, MRS 256, Kov. LV 226-7, Kov. G 243, Wc. TT-2 113-5, U3S 22-4, 226-7, Fu. GA 135-50, LG 114, U 198-202, SZ 18, 26, Sz. MNyH 73-5, Srb. PGS 42, Srb. IMPJ 47-53, Galkin IG I 53-4, BV 148, Rmb. 188, 192 II A: [1] Tg *-la/*-le-, loc. sx. [x ***ʔilʔa** 'place to stay' (< 'to stand?')] > Ewk, Sln, Neg -la- / -lɜ-, Lm, Orc -la / -lɜ:(, Ud, Ul, Nn -la / -lɜ id. (Ewk, Sln, Neg mo⁻-la⁻ 'in/on a tree', Lm, Orc, Ud, Ul, Nn mo⁻-la id., Ewk, Lm, Neg, Orc mindu-lɜ-, Sln mindulɜ-, d, Nn mindulɜ, Ul mindulɜ 'in me'), WrMc -lo / -le, loc. sx. in adverbs: {Hrl.} dolo 'dedans', dele 'en haut', tule 'dehors' ¶ Ci. 256-67, Bz. 84, Hrl. 66-7 I A [2] *-la- 'on this side, near' (< the N locative marker ***lA** + deictic pc.) > M *naɣa > Kl D {Rm.} na⁻ 'diesseits'; -dɜ: (a) loc.: WrM nagana, HIM, Brt наана 'on thi side, nearer', Ord na⁻na 'de ce côté-ci'; (b) *naɣa-du 'situated on this side' > WrM nagadu, HIM наад, Brt наада, Ord na⁻d_u⁻, Kl {Rm.} na⁻d_a, Ord na⁻d_ "x'i, Kl наадк na⁻dkъ id.; (c) *naɣa-gur 'on this side' > WrO {Krg.} na⁻ɣuur, Brt наагуур id., na⁻ɣa⁻r 'hither, to this side', Ord na⁻gu⁻r 'through this side (par ce côté-ci)', Kl наапан, {Rm.} na⁻ra⁻n ~ na⁻rn⁻ id., d: WrM nagagurda-, HIM наагуурда- 'be on this side'; (d) Kl {Rm.} na⁻ɣa⁻s 'von dieser Seite ab'; (e) Ord na⁻s'i 'vers ce côté-ci, vers ici', Dg {Mr.} na⁻s'i 'toward here, hither'; (f) Ord na⁻t'a⁻ 'de ce côté-ci, en deça' ¶ MED 556-7, Krg. 205-6, KRS 364-5, KW 272-3, Mr. D 194, Ms. O 479-80, 483-5 || ?σ AmTg *laka(-) adv. 'near' > Orc laki id., Ork laqa ~ laɣa⁻ ~ laqqa ~ laɣɜ⁻ id., adj. 'nearest'; *laŋ adv. 'near' > Orc, Ul, Ork, Nn laŋ, Ud l'aŋ^d laŋ-laŋ ¶ STM I 488, 492 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1175 [A *-la- 'on this side, near'; incl. M, Tg *laka-, *laŋ] II ?? D (in SD) *-ul⁻, loc. sx. > OTm, Ml -ul⁻, Kt -l⁻, OKn -ul⁻ / -ol⁻, Tu -ol⁻u (x D *ul⁻ n. 'house, inside' < N ***ʔuh_lʔV_l** 'hut', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ Hardly here SD *-ilE, loc. sx. (> OTm, Ml -il, Irl -li ~ -ili, Td -l, OKn, LKn -alli, Kdg -li, -alli, ?? Tl -lo⁻), because D *l is not cognate with FU *l⁻; it is more plausible that SD *-ilE goes back to the noun *il_lV_l 'house, place' > OTm il '[this] place' (D #494, An. SG 219) and belongs together with S *ʔilay 'towards' < N ***ʔilʔa** 'place to stay' [q.v.] ¶¶ Subb. 156, Cald. 304, 319, Zv. CDM 28-30, 32, An. SG 219-20, D #698 ♦ IS II 25-6.

1251. ***lV** pc. with diminutive meaning (> formant of diminutives) > K *-Vl-, diminutive sx. > G P mam-il-a 'daddy', in other G dialects vocative mam-il-o 'daddy!', together with the dim. sx. *-ik⁻: G R naɣv-ik⁻-al-a dim. 'fir-tree', vir-ik⁻-el-a dim. 'donkey', Sv UB -o⁻l⁻: dīn-o⁻l⁻ (dim. of dīn 'girl') ¶ Vogt ACS 104, Chinch. XT 82-4, K'ob. 161, GP US 96 II IE: NaIE *-elV-, sf. of diminutives, e.g. *pork⁻-el- '(young) pig' (< *pork⁻o- 'swine') > L porculus, OHG farhili(n), NHG Pferkel, Lt pars⁻e⁻lis id.; OI vr⁻s⁻a⁻lah⁻, dim. of 'vr⁻s⁻a⁻ 'man, male'; Gt barnilo⁻ ntr. 'little child' < barn 'child'; Lt galve⁻le⁻, dim. of galva⁻ 'head' ¶ BD II/1: 364-7 II U: FU *-lV, diminutive sx. > Vt S {W} gopal 'small pit' (< VT roni gop 'pit'), Z гоердоев gɜrdɜv, Δ gɜrdɜl 'reddish' (< гоерд gɜrd 'red'), Z Δ pemdol 'a little dark' (< д-пемд pemid 'dark') : F iso-la-mpa 'a bit larger' (< iso-mpa 'larger'), pite-la⁻-mpa⁻ 'a bit longer' (< pite-mpa⁻ 'longer') : Os Kz {Rus.} -l⁻e id.: s'ovər-l⁻e (dim. of повьр s'ovər 'hare'), qu⁻s'ar-l⁻e (dim. of qu⁻s'ar 'chipmunk'), Os D {Tv.} ta⁻g⁻l⁻ə 'small piece/crumble' (< ta⁻k 'piece, crumble'); Vg {Sz. <??} ta⁻rəm-l⁻ə 'Göttlein' < ta⁻rəm 'god' [but MK, WVD VII, Ahl. WW, BV, ChCh., Rmb. and all other available sources of Vg do not mention this dim.]; Sz. 88 also adduces Vg ka⁻tlā⁻ d ka⁻tl'a⁻ 'Händchen', but both Munkácsi (MK 202) and Kannisto (WVD VII 164) interpret the word as 'Vorderbein, Vordertatze (des Bären)', so that the original diminutive meaning of the Vg sx. remains qu. : Hg Δ {Sz.} ha⁻n'ja⁻l ~ ha⁻n'ja⁻l' 'ant' (< Hg hangya id.) ¶ Sz. 88, Coll. CG 259, Lh. PUAS 145-52, Rus. SXJ 164, TmK 171, Silv. 138, W EDW 399 ♦ Öhm. (IE-U).

[Revised after SF and LA] 1252. ***le_lʔV_l** (or ***le_lʔV_l**?) 'being, having', analytical adjectivizer (→ formative of adjectives and quality-bearing nouns) > K: [1] GZ *-l-, *-il-, sx. of deverbal adjectives > OG, G -il-, Mg -il- ~ -ir-, sx. of participles: G c⁻er-il- 'written', Mg t⁻aɣil- 'broken', ulir- 'gone (who has gone away)', K *k⁻b-il- 'tooth' (< prt. 'biting', cp. GZ *k⁻b-in- v. 'bite') > OG, G k⁻bil-, Mg k⁻ɜbir- ~ k⁻ibir-, Lz k⁻ibi(r)- ~ k⁻ibr- ~ k⁻irn- ~ c⁻irb- id., GZ *s⁻wil- 'child' (< 'born' < *s⁻w- 'give birth') > OG, G s⁻wil-, Lz skir- ~ sk⁻ir- 'son, child', Mg oxora-sk⁻il-i ~ oxora-sk⁻ir-i 'brother-in-law, sister-in-law' (lit. 'house's child', cp. oxor-i 'house'); [2] GZ *m-...-el-, circumfix of nomina agentis: OG m-tɣov-el-i 'one who asks (bittend)', m-targm-el-i 'who translates, translator', ma-s⁻eneb-el-i 'who builds', me-t⁻.q⁻w-el-i 'saying (sagend)', Mg ma-c⁻.ar-al-, prt. prs. 'the writing one, writer', ma-ɣvil-ar-i 'murderer', ma-gurap-al-i 'teacher'; [3] Sv -la '(a person) from' [with names of villages, places]: a⁻dis⁻i-la 'a person from Ädishi, ein Ädischer', ma⁻stia⁻-la 'ein Mästier, a person from Mästia' ¶¶ K 101, 106-7, 214-7, Chik. 21-3, Fn. GAS 76-7, Q O94, 295, Dirr E 126 II IE *-l-, sx. of adjectives: L -il- id. (hum-il-is adj. 'on the ground' (< d- humus 'ground, earth, soil'), L -il- id. (sen-il-is 'of an old man, senile'), L -lo-, sx. of nomina agentis: legulus 'fruit-gatherer' < leg-o v. 'gather' : OHG -l, sx. of nom. agentis: tregil 'carrier' < d- tragan 'to carry' : Sl m. *-l⁻ / f. *-la / ntr. *-lo, sx. of past participles: *bi-l⁻ 'who was', *nes-l⁻ 'who carried', etc. : Tc A -l, Tc B -lye, sx. of deverbal adjs. : OI pe⁻s'a⁻lah⁻ 'artificially formed, decorated, beautiful' < NaIE {Eul.} *poi⁻k⁻Vlo- 'verziert' < d- NaIE *pei⁻k⁻ - 'hew out, carve' [> OI prs. pim⁻'s'-ati id., etc.]; bahu⁻lah⁻ 'thick, dense, wide, bundant, cp. OI ba⁻huh⁻ 'much, abundant, great, large' : Gk ποικίλο⁻ 'many-coloured' (÷ OI pe⁻s'a⁻lah⁻ < NaIE *pei⁻k⁻ - 'hew out, carve'); παχυλο⁻ 'thickish' [cp. παχυ⁻ 'thick, stout'] (÷ OI bahu⁻lah⁻, i.e. NaIE *b⁻ag⁻h⁻u-lo-); the meaning of παχυλο⁻ apparently suggests that it was originally a diminutive (i.e. belongs to *IV diminutive [q.v.]), but the OI parallel rules it out || AnIE: Ht atta-la-, HrLw tata-li- 'father's, patrius', {Mer.} 'väterlich', Lw ulant⁻-alliya- 'mortal' (< d- ulanti 'death'), Ld mane-li-s⁻ 'Manes's' (< d- Manes⁻) ¶¶ Brg. KVG 328, Eul. 118-9, M K II 267-8, 342, 424-5, Kron.

EHS I 171-4, 214, 232, Ivn. OPA 49-50, Mer. HHG 126 II U * le^- ({It.} * le^- , {UEW} * le^-) 'be, become' > Es lee- 'become', F lie-: 3s lieene 'may, perhaps is' : Lp: N læ-, læ-, lække- 'be' (copula), 'exist, occur', S Δ {Hs.} lea-, le-, ? L liehke-, la- 'hke-id., K {Gn.} lea-, la-, lie-, le-, li-, le-, le- 'be, become' : Chr L liya- (inf. лиши'y-as'), H lia- (inf. лиаш'li-as') 'be, become', Uf lia- id. : Prm * lo^- ({LG} * lo^-) 'be, become' > OPrm lo-, Z lo-, Vt lu- id., Yz lu- 'become, occur' : Hg le'-, Δ le'-, lo'-, lo'-j- 'be, become', Hg le't 'being, existence' : pY {IN} * I^- 'be' > Y K/T I^- 'be; be (there is)', li- 'have' (-i- is a sx. of vt.) ¶ It. #217, Hs. 141-2, Coll. 32, UEW 243-4, MF 402-3, Gn. 1315, MRS 288, 291-2, LG 161, IN 232, Krn. JJ 274, 282, ≠ Rd. UJ 47 [#70] (Y <b- U) ¶ U adjektivizing * I^- - (or -I-?) 'that of X, having X': FU: F vetela- 'watery, wet, fluid' (<d- vete- 'water'), Krl {Gn.} vedela-, Krl A {Gn.} vedel 'watery', Es vedel 'liquid, fluid, thin [of a liquid]' : Chr L марла mar-'la adj. 'a Cheremis' (cp. ma'riy 'Cheremis') : Prm {LG} *yumVI 'sweet' (<d- *yum 'dough made of rye-malt') > Vt ма́л yumal 'sweet, unleavened', Z ма́лов yumov, Δ yumal id., 'not sour' : Os * I^- > Os {Coll.} s'arnəŋ-qu-r-yi' ta- ort 'a hero with golden insteps [yi' t 'instep'] (Coll. does not indicate the dialect of Os, which is crucial for the et. of the sx.), Os: V/Vy {Trj.} wiŋka- I , Ty {Trj.} wiŋkl*i* 'hook' ({Lh.} 'Haken zum Aufhängen') <d- Os: V/Vy {Trj.} wiŋta-, Ty {Trj.} wiŋkta- 'to hook, be caught on (заде́т-, зацепи́т-сѣ)', cp. Os V qipełta- vi. 'to hook, hang (заде́т-, повисну́т-)'; Lh. PUAS 159-60 quotes some other Os words with the sx. * I^- : Sm: Ng {Cs.} ŋamta-la- 'horned' (<d- ŋamta 'horn'), Slq Tz -la- gerund (deverbal adverb, like Fr en ...-ant): su-ril' a- ilentak 'by hunting I shall live', o-ntalpila- laŋkalpa 'being happy, he cried out' ¶ Cs. 44, KHG 256 : ? Y: I-suffixes of deverbal nouns, e.g. [1] Y T -ol/-uol, sx. of nomina resultati: Y T id'ilwey-kiyol 'what Idilwey gave, given by Idilwey', met-yanaspeyre-yuol 'what I have forgotten, forgotten by me', [2] -I, sx. of nomina actionis (masdar): Y T saŋane-I 'sitting, staying; to sit/stay', ewie-I 'doing, to do', kel-u-I 'coming, to come', Y K ayil 'shooting, a shoot', yarji-I 'bathing', ald-u-I 'cursing, a curse' ¶ Coll. CG 259-60, Cs. 44, Lh. PUAS 152-6, Trj. S 524, Gn. VK 189, Gn. A 146, LG 335, Krn. JJ 104-, Krn. MI 95-7 II ?? D: Mlt {Drs.} -le, sx. of past prtc.: tun'd I -le 'who saw' II HS: EC: Sml -le -er, -or; owner \ keeper \ seller of sht.: dame-r-le 'owner of a donkey', duka-n-li-hi 'shopkeeper', hilib-le 'butcher', Rn le-ahe (ahe is 'be', y-ahe is 'is') 'have (some quality), be (of some kind)': 3i-ra kumurro-ne' le'-yahe 'Jira has wealth' = 'Jira is rich', 3i-ra se'yo' le'-yahe 'Jira has lazyness' = 'Jira is lazy' ¶ DZO 257, PG 210 ♦ The N cnss. * I and * I can be distinguished only on the ev. of U and D (namely some ds. of Os and certain D lgs., but not in Mlt). In this case the only ev. for * I (rather than * I) is attested in several Os stems of rather questionable interpretation; hence we cannot be sure that the U sx. and its N etymon had a cns. * I rather than * I . The U long vw. *e- points to a lr. in the pN etymon. The loss of the lr. and its traces in K, EC and IE suggests that the lr. was *? ♦ IS II 20-1 (includes here both the formant of adjectives and the pc. with diminutive meaning [see N * I V, diminutive pc.]), Gr. I 186-91 ["gerundive-participle L" in IE, U (Sm, Y), A [T, Ko], Gil., ChK, EA] [♦ The presence of the vw. i (and similar vowels) in K * il -, L sen-il-is, Gk ποικίλοϛ, T *u-k-il, *kir-il seems to suggest a merger with N *hil'U 'stand, be, exist' (→ 'have') [q.v. ffd.] ♦ The functional change from an autosemantic word to a derivational sx. may have been as follows: noun X + * I e I V I 'X-seiend, who is X, who has X' [cf. Rn 3i-ra kumurro-ne' le'-yahe 'Jira has wealth' = 'Jira is rich', 3i-ra se'yo' le'-yahe 'Jira has lazyness' = 'Jira is lazy', T *kir-il 'what/who is red' <d- *kir- 'be red', Sml. dame-r-le 'who has a donkey, owner of a donkey', Ng ŋamta-la- 'having a horn, horned', F vetela- 'watery' ← 'having water']; this sx. spread also into the realm of deverbal nomina agentis (→ participles).]

1253. 2 * lu ?V - * liw ?V '∈ bovine' > HS: S * li ?- 'wild bull', <b- * li ?-at- 'wild cow' > Ar Aī<a la-?a(n) id., 'buffalo', Ar la-?a-t- 'wild cow', ? BHb ea114 le-?a- 'Lea' p.n. : Jb C/E {Jo.} 'le?' 'cow', lho'ti 'cows', Sq {Jo.} '3lha (pl. el'hit3n) 'cow', Mh {Jo.} l3'hayt3n, Hbt {Jo.} l3he't3h 'cows' (secondary -h- in SES lgs.?) : Ak lu-(m) (< * li ?u-) 'bull (Stier, Bulle)', f. li-t-u - littu 'cow' ¶ Sd. 557-60, GB 374, KB 487-8, BK II 954, Jo. M 253, Jo. J 158 : C: Ag {Ap.} * I 3w 'cow' > Bln {R} ləwī id., Xm {Ap.} l3wa, Aw {Ap.} 3llwa : EC {Ss.} * lo ?- id., 'cattle' > Af {PH} la- (nom. la'hi, gen. la'hi), Sa {R} la- 'cattle, cows' : pSam {Hn. BD} * loi ? 'cattle' > Sml {DSI} lo?, Sml N {Abr.} lo?, Sml Jb {Hn.} lo-, Rn {Hn.} 'lo'i lyo, {PG} lo'lyo- ~ lo'yyo-, pBn {Hn.} * lo i' (> Bn Bi/J/Ba/K {Hn.} lo'i) : Or H {Ow.} low-a'ni' ~ lo'ni', Or nom. lo'ni, {Th.} lon (nom. loni), {Grg.} lo-n, Or Wt {Hn.} lawo-ni, Or B/O {Sr.} lo-ni, Kns lo'w-a-, Gdl lo'h-a : Gwd/Grs {AMS} lo'?-o, Hr/Dbs/Gln {AMS} lo'?-o (pl. le?e), Cm {Hab.} lo'?o (pl. le?e-) id. : Dsn lo- (px. of ox-names), Arr {Hw.} li't 'bull' : HEC: Sd la-l-o, Hd la-r-a, Brj 'lali 'cattle' (< * la ? + pl. marker *-I-?) : Bj {R} yuwe, {Fl.} yiwe 'young cow' ¶ Ap. AV 15, Bl. 210, Ss. PEC 52-3, Ss. B 132, PH 153-4, R S II 242, Grg. 267, Th. 227, Ow. 268, Sr. 360, Hn. W 58, Hn. S 67 (pSam * loi ?, Sml lo- - an err. transcription for lo??), Hn. BD 98 (pSam * loi ?), PG 213, Abr. S 166, DSI 390, Hw. A 382, AMS 172, 211, 254, To DL 515, AD SF 169 : Ch: Dr {J} la-, {Kr.} la- 'cow' : Gude {Srp.} la id. (unless l- < * I -) : ? Ch ≈ * IU ?V 'animal, meat' > WCh: BT: Pr {ChL} lo', {Frz.} lo', Tng {J} lo 'animal, meat', Dr {J} lu', Krkr {Lk.} lo', Grm {Sch.} la'u, {Sh.} le'u, Gera {Sch.} la'wi, {Kr.} leywi, Bele {Sch.} lo'?o 'meat' : AG: Su/Cp {J} luwa- 'animal, meat', Mpn {Frz.} lu'a id., 'flesh', Tal {Sh.} lwa^h, Ywm {Sh.} lia, Gmy {Kr.} lowa 'meat' : Ron: Fy {J} lo' 'animal, meat', Bks {J} lo', DfB {J} lo(h), Sha {J} luw 'meat' : CCh: Tr sb.: G'nd {Kr.} liwa, Jr {Mk.} lu (unless < * I u) id. : BB: Gude {Mk.} luwa, Nz {Mk.} li_uwe, {Mch.} liwe, BtZ {Mk.} lio id. : Suk {Mk.} lwi, {IL} ywi id. (unless l- < * I -) ¶ JI II 92-3, 232-3, ChC, ChL, J S 73, J R 217, J T 115, Frz. DM 35, Frz. P 40, Sch. BTL 30, 118,

137, 149 || ?? Eg ∇ iwz 'cattle (Rind), ox' ¶¶ This √ and N ***LubV** 'be thirsty' suggest that Eg i- and Bj y- may go back to an initial *L- (palatalized by the following *i or *i_u?) ¶ EG I 49, Fk. 12, R WBd 243 ¶¶ Ap. AV 15, OS #1632 II U: FU (att. in Ugr) *^oluwV 'horse' > ObU {Hl.} *I'u~w id. > pVg {Ht.} *lu~w > Vg: T low, LK/MK lo, P/UL/Ss luw, NV/SV/LL/ML lu~ (pl. lut) id.; pOs *loy ({Hl.} *la~y) > Os: V/Vy loy, Ty ła~y^w, Y ła~w, D/K ta~w, Nz tōw, Kz łōw, O law id. : OHg xiv low, Hg lo' (acc. lov-at), Hg Δ lo^d lu^d lu~ id. ¶ UEW 863-4, ≈ Ht. #350 (unc. ObU *lu~y), Hl. rHt 73-4 (on pObU *-w- ↔ *-y-), 75, MF 405-6, EWU 902.

1254. ***LVŋa** 'to hide, lie hid, lie in wait' > HS: C: DhI {To.} la~ŋ- vi. 'hide', la~ŋ-at-, {EEN} la~ŋ-at- vt. 'hide' ¶ SC: Irq {E} luŋ- vt. 'hide' ¶ To. D 141, ENN 41, E SC 206 II IE *leH- > NaIE {P} *la~/*lā- (/ *la~i-) 'be hidden, lie in wait' > L late-o~ / late~re 'lie hid, be concealed' (<d prtc. *lā-'to-s) ¶ Gk [Hs.] λήτο, ληΐτο : ε'πελα''ετο 'was forgotten'; +ext. *-d^h-: Gk λη''ω, Gk D λα''ω v. 'be hidden', Gk λαν''άνω 'lateo, I escape one's notice' ¶ Gmc: pScn *lo'mr 'treasure, deception' (> Ic lo'mur, Nr {Vr.} lo~m 'Falschheit') <d> Gmc: ON lo'm-bragð 'List, Betrug' & lo'm-geðr 'deceitful', MHG luo {Lx.} 'Nachstellung, Not' ¶ SI *lajati > OCS лаяти lajati 'insidiari, to lie in ambush', RChS лаяти lajati 'to make an ambush, lie in wait' ¶ WP II 377-8, P 651, WH I 768-9, F II 80-2, Vr. 365, Lx. 131, Bern. I 687, ESSJ XIV 21 (does not mention P's et. of SI *laja- from IE *la~), StSS 304 II K: G I- (3s prs. e-l-is) 'wait for' (← *lie in wait) ¶ Chx. 687 ♦ Cp. also A (Tg *jaya- vt., vi. 'hide' > Ewk jaya-, Lm jay- id., Sol jayanna~ vt. 'go to hide', Neg jaya-, Orc, Nn ǰāya-, Ud {ðSTM} ǰ'ea~-, {Krm.} ǰ'a~-, Ul ǰāy-, ǰāya-, Ork day-, daya-/i- vt. 'hide' ¶ STM I 243, Krm. 232) and S *^oǰs'hñ (> Ar ǰs'hñ (pf. s'ahña) v. 'be stingy/niggardy of' ¶ BK I 1196, Hv. 353) that may suggest an alt. N et. ***ǰVha₁yV₁** 'to hide, conceal', but the latter is less plausible in the light of the K and C cognates.

1255. ***LabV** 'to grasp, get, obtain' > IE: NaIE *lab^h- / (with a nasal infix) *lamb^h- 'seize, grasp' > OI 'labhate~ ~ 'rabhate~ ~ 'lambhate~ 3s md. (p. 'a-labha) 'seize, catch' ¶ Gk λα'φουρα pl. 'spoils (taken in war)', 'αμφι-λαφνη' 'taking in on all sides', 'αμφι-λα'φεια 'wealth, abundance', ?σ λαμβά'νω 'take, seize' (with obscure -β- rather than -φ-) ¶ ? σ Blt: Lt lo~bis 'possessions, riches', lo~b-ti 'grow rich', but less probably: Lt la~b-as, Ltv, Pru lab-s 'good' ¶ WP II 385, P 652 (*lab^h-), EI 564, Mn. 698 (adduces Oss I la~bu'rən, Oss D la~borun 'attack', but Ab. proposes a different et. of this verb), Dv. #571, M K III 42-3, M E II 434-5, Ab. II 16-7 (Oss I la~bu'rən, Oss D la~borun < Irn *fra-bur- ÷ NPrs B bur 'attack'), F II 91, Frn. 327, En. 200, Tp. P K-L 401-IO II HS: Ch: WCh: AG {Stl.} *la~b v. 'receive' > Su {J.}, Kfr {Nt.} la'p, Gmy {Fp.} lap, Ywm {Fp.} la~p, Mnt {Fp.} la~b id. ¶ CCh: Bcm {Sk.} luwo id., Gzg {Lk.} -lup- 'carry (a child)' ¶ Stl. VZChJ A #133, ChC || S: [1] SES *^olbb > Hrs ǰlbb: pf. ǰltzbo~b 'put on arms', Mh ǰlbb: pf. ǰwtzbu~b 'wrap oneself in a waist-cloth'; [2] +ext. *k: S (att. in Aram) *^olbb > JA [Trg.] ǰlbb v. G {Js.} 'hold fast', {Lv.} 'ergreifen, erfassen', Sr ǰlbb v. G 'lay hold, take hold, seize', Md ǰlbb v. G id., 'hold fast, capture' ¶ i ÷ Ak ǰlpt ~ *^olbt 'touch (lightly)' (adduced by IS with an untenable translation as 'схватывать', цешл(т-сф')) ¶ Jo. H 82, Jo. M 250, Js. 689, Lv. T I 400, Br. 355-6, JPS 234, DM 224 || B *^olby > Ah, ETwl, Ty -lbuy 'extraire', inv. Ah əlbi, ETwl/Ty əlbəy (Fcj. 32 = Pej. I A 1, i.e. stem -l2uy) ¶ Fc. 989-91, 2002, GhA 109, Pr. M VI-VII 87 II A: NTg *laba~da~ 'carry by the teeth' > Ewk lawa~da~, Ewk D laba~da~ id., Neg lawa~da~ id., Sln lawada- 'seize with the teeth' ¶ STM I 485 ♦ IS II 29-30.

1256. ***LabV** (or ***LayibV**?) 'be soft' > HS: B *^olbb > Wrg ilbib 'être ramolli, tendre (pain, couscous, fruit, etc.)', ulbib 'mou, ramolli, tendre (pain, fruit, etc.)', ? Izd ulwu (pf. y-alwu) 'être ramolli, se ramollir'; ?? B *^ol/b¹y (× N ***Lib₁h₁V-K₁V** 'be wet') > Izd ǰlwy 'être lisse, mou' ¶ Dlh. Ou 163, Mrc. 157, 170, 213-4 || EC: Arr {Hw.} la~fna~ 'weak', (× N ***LASV** 'be weak, worn out'): Or {Grg.} la~fa~ 'weak, soft', la~f- become soft', Or B {Sr.} la~fa~ 'weak', Or Wt {Sr.} la~fa~ 'ill', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} la~f- 'be weak/mild', Or H {Ow.} la~fa~ 'soft', ¶ Grg. 258, Sr. 357, Ow. 267, Hw. A 381 || Ch: WCh: NrBc: Wrij {Sk.} lə'bz lə'bz na~, Cg {Sk.} lu~b, u~lu~b, u~na~, Kry {Sk.} lu~b, u~lu~b, u~, P' {MSk.} ltb, u~l~b, uti~, Sir {Sk.} li~li~b, ǰnni~, Mbr {Sk.} ltb, u~l~b, u~, Dir {Sk.} nə lə'bz, u~lə'bz, u~ 'soft' : SBc: Kir {ChL} l'lv'blu~b, Plc {ChL} lu~plu~p, Buli {ChL} la~wu~t id. : BT: Krf {ChL} l'pl'pi~, Ngm {ChL} liwit id. : Ngz {Sch.} lifi~: d. 'softness (of skin, hide products, ground)', li~''ba'''d, li~''ba'''d, 'soft' ¶ ? CCh: Glv {Rp.} lipe 'weak' ¶ Ech: Smr {J} la~w 'be soft', Nd {J} la~w, la~b'la~b' (= la~b'la~b'?) 'soft' ¶ ChC, ChL, Abr. H 616, Ba. 723, Sch. DN 102 || S +ext. *^olbb, ~ *^olbb > Ar ǰlbq G (pf. labaqā) 'amollir, adoucir', Ak ǰlbb (inf. laba~ku) 'become soft', labku 'soft' ¶ BK II 960-1, Sd. 521, 526 II K: GZ *lab- / *lb- vt. 'become tender/soft; moisten' ({K} *lb-, {GM} *l_ob-, {FS} *lab-) (× N ***Lib₁h₁V** 'wet; to get wet') > OG, G lb-, Mg lib-, Ls lob- ~ lib- id., G lb-il-i, Mg lib-u 'soft' ¶ K 120, K² 106, GM S 124, FS K 196, FS E 215, Chik. 303, Chx. 673-4, DCh. 848 II A: ?σ T (att. in NaT) *jaba-l' 'mild, gentle, peaceable' (with a sx. *-l' of deverbal adjectives) > OT javas~ id., Oosm xiv {Cl.} javas~ 'peaceable, patient, mild', Osm {Rh.} ǰ'v'Y yawas~ 'slow; gentle, mild; soft in sound', Tk yavas, 'gentle, weak, light (levis)', Az javas~ 'quiet (a horse, etc.), mild, slow', CrTt javas~ 'slow', Tkm ʋawşjuwas~ 'quiet, mild, slow', Uz ʋowşjuvas~ 'quiet' (horse, child), 'slow', ET z'uvās~ d javas~ id., 'gentle', Δ {Jr.} javas~ 'good, gentle, quiet, mild', Qmq javas~ 'quiet', Qzq жуас ǰu~was 'quiet, mild', Qrg жошǰo~s id. (**смирный, кроткий**), Qq ǰuwas, Nog juvas, VTt ʋawş juas~, Bsh jъwas, StAlt {BT} д-ошǰobos~, Tv чааш c'a~s id. (**тихий, смирный, кроткий**), Xk c'abas 'quiet' (animal), Sg {BIG} c'abas ~ c'amas 'quiet' (animal, person); T

nogugan, HlM ногоон, Brt ногоо(н), Kl нoгaн нoгaн, {Rm.} нoгa~н, Ord, Mnr H {SM} nogo~н, {T} nog_o~н, Dx nogon, Ba nogon 'green'; WrM nogubtur, HlM ногоовтор, WrO нoгoбур, Brt 'greenish' ¶ Pp. L III 73, Pp. MA 259, H 118, Ms. H 79, MED 588, KRS 380, Rm. K 278, SM 281, T 352, T DnJ 130, T BJ 144, T DgJ 158, Krg. 221, Chr. 328-9 II ?σ D *nuv- 'sesamum' > Tm nu~, nu~vu, Klm nuvvu~, Nkr u~, Prj, Gdb nuvul, Gnd nu~η(g), Knd nu~ id., Tl nu(:)vu, nuvvu 'gingily seed' ¶¶ D #3720.

1259. ***LubV** 'be thirsty, hungry' (> 'wish, love') > HS: S *^o-lu~b- > Ar √lw̄b (ip. -lu~b-) 'be thirsty' || Eg √ib̄y id. > Cpt: Sd eib̄e, B ib̄ id. ¶ EG I 61, Fk. 15, Vc. 61 || C: EC: Sa {R} luw-, Af {PH} luwu'te 'be hungry', Sa {R} lu'wa~, Af {PH} lu'wa n. 'hunger' || Bj {Rop.} √ywy 'be thirsty' (1s p. 'a-yway, inv. yiwai~y-a) (× N ***hawV** v. 'desire, love'??), {R} yuwa~y-pcv. 'be thirsty', {Rop.} 'yawē, {R} 'yawa 'thirst' ¶ R S II 251, R WbD 243, 273, PH 157, Rop. 251 || WCh: BT: Tng {J} lōb̄i (v.n. lōp̄i, pl. lōb̄udi) v. agree, accept, like', Dr {J} law-/lab- v. 'want', {Nw.} l̄3 b̄.i / -w- 'agree' (if 'agree, like' ← 'love', cp. IE) ¶ J T 115, Nw. KL 129, ChC ¶¶ i + B *^rHf 'be thirsty' (adduced with a query by IS as *^rwf), which is cognate with S *^rryb 'be hungry' and Sml rab- 'wish' (cf. AD SF 170) ¶¶ EG I 61 and Vc. 61 (Eg, S), ≈ OS #1681 (Eg, S + *unc.* Dhl s̄'u~b 'to sip') II IE: NaIE *leu_b~h- / *lou_b~h- / *lub~h- 'desire, love, agree' > OI 'lubhyati 'desires eagerly', lo~bha- n. 'desire', lub'dha- 'avid, lascivious' || Gk [Hs.] λυπτά ~ εταί'ρα, πο'ρνῃ 'hetaera, whore' (÷ OI lub'dha-) [× L lupa 'whore?'] || pAl {O} *lau_bitya > Al Δ laps {Kf.} 'I wish (ἐπι'υμω~)', {O} 'wish, want' || OL lubet, L libet 'it pleases, is agreeable', L lib̄ido, † lub̄ido 'violent desire, appetite, longing', Osc LOUFIR 'vel' || Gmc *leu_baz (< IE *leu_b~h-o-s) > ON lju'fr 'lieb, wert', ORu liubu ({Fs.} liub-u), Gt liufs, OSx liof, OHG liob 'dear (lieb, teuer)', NHG lieb, AS le'of 'dear, beloved', NE lief; Gmc *lub-o~ (< IE *lub~h-a~) > OHG lupa, AS lufu n. 'love', NE love n.; OHG liubo~n, NHG lieben, AS lufian v. 'love', NE love v.; Gt us-laubjan, OHG ir-louben 'to permit', NHG erlauben 'to allow', OSx or-lo'f 'Erlaubnis', AS līefan id., 'lieb\teuer machen', ON leyfa 'to allow, praise'; ON lof 'praise, permission', OSx, AS lof, OHG lob, NHG Lob n. 'praise' || Lt liaupse~ v. 'eulogy, praise', lia'upsinti 'to eulogize, praise' || Sl *l'ubъ(jъ) > OCS любъ l'ubъ, любѣти l'ubiti 'gratus, dilectus, desideratus', SCr l'ub, Slv l'ju'b, Cz liby', Slk l'úby, P luby, Uk л'убий, Blr л'убы R Δ л'убый 'dear, beloved', R л'убой, Uk л'убий, Blr л'убый 'anyone (quibet)'; Sl *l'ub i~'ti 'to love' > OCS, OR любити l'ubiti, R л'убити, Uk л'убити, SCr, Slv l'ju'biti, Slk l'úbit', P lubic' 'to love', OCz li'biti id., Cz li'biti se 'be liked', Blg л'уби v. 'love' ¶ NaIE *leub~h- 'desire, love' is hardly from 'in Unordnung sein\geraten', as supposed by M E II 483-4; the latter meaning (as in Vd lubh- 'in Unordnung sein' and in NPrs ñtflÄ alof-ta~n [< CINPrs a~luftan] 'be confounded, afflicted') is likely to be secondary (e.g. 'have violent desire' → 'be confounded, afflicted') or go back to a different root, such as N ***LabV** 'grasp, get, obtain', ***LibV** 'heart' or even ***L'o'bV** '∈ grass' (> 'medicinal or poisonous grass' > Ar lubb- 'poison' and OHG lubbo~n 'to poison'; NPrs ñtflÄ alof-ta~n 'grow mad with love' is due to contamination of both roots ¶ WP II 419, P 683-4, EI 358, Mn. 682, 715, AHDI 37, M K III 107-8, ≠ M E II 483-4, Ch. 651, F II 146, Kf. 178, O 213, WH I 793-4, Bc. G 318, Mkj. DR 133, Vr. 361, 363, Fs. 187-8, 333, Kb. 620, 625, 628, 634, OsS 454, 564-5, 567, 573, 579, KM 440, Ho. 199, 201, 206-7, Ho. S 47-8, 57, Frn. 362, ESSJ XV 174-89, Glh. 391-2, Bern. 756-8, Vs. II 544-5 II K: G lub- 'get emaciated, lose flesh, mager werden' [of domestic animals] (← *go hungry'), lub-i 'emaciated, lean' ¶ Chx. 694 ♦ IS II 34 (IE, S, Eg, Bj).

1260. ***LibhV** [= ***l'ibhV**?] 'wet; to get wet' > HS *^o√lbh > Eg MKL/Md ìbh̄ {EG} 'feucht sein von etw.', {Fk.} 'stream (with liquid), be suffused (with blood)', MK ìbh̄.w 'libationes' ¶ EG I 64, Fk. 16 || B *^o√lbh > ETwl/Ty ɿlbu 'être trop humide pour la marche [terrain]' (Pcj. I A 7 [= 12uH-stems], pointing to pB a final *H), Kb (with rdp) lb_ub_i 'être trempé, mouilli' (-i < *~i < pB *~iH) ¶ Dl. 443, GhA 108, Pr. M VI-VII 109 || S *^o√l̄sb > Ar √l̄sb v. G 'drivel' (of a child), lu'fa'b- n. 'drivel of a child', lu'fa~bu-l-naḥli 'honey' (naḥl- 'bee'), lu'fabi~yat- {Hv.} 'juice of some fruits', {BK} 'goutte de liqueur transparente sur certains fruits' ¶ S *^o√l̄sb (< (mt) **√lb̄s (< (as) **√lb̄h ¶ BK II 999-1000, Hv. 688 || Ch: CCh *√lb̄. ({Stl.} *lub_a) 'moist' > BM: {ChL} Bu lib_enta, Cb lu'pti, WMrg li'bdi, lo'bdi, Ngx lu'bta, Klb a'lu'btu', Hld lu'b_v'ri 'moist' || Higi {ChL}: Kps lu'b_i'ke, HgF li'b_i's' id. || Db {ChL} lu'b id. || ZmD {KNC} lab. v. 'moisten' || Ech: Ke {Eb.} lu'bi v. 'dip in', Smr {J} la'we', Nd D {J} lwa'p 'wet' ¶ ChC, ChL, Eb. 78, KNC 15 ¶¶ OS #1689 (Eg, Ch; HS *lu~ba~h- 'be wet') II K: GZ *lab- / *lb- vt. 'become tender\soft; moisten' (× N ***LabV** 'be soft' [q.v. ffd.]) II IE: NaIE *lei_b- 'pour, be liquid\wet', {EI} 'pour, make a libation' > Gk λει'βω 'pour, pour forth; let flow, shed', ps. λει'βομαι 'melt', λι'πο' 'dripping, wet', λι'ψ* (gen. λι'βο'ψ, acc. λι'βα) 'stream', λι'ψ 'the SW. wind' ('bringing wet') || L lība- 'pour our, make a libation [offer (wine, oil, etc.) to gods]' (to be distinguished from the homonymous libā- 'take away from') || Brtt {RE} *lībos 'flood', {RE} *līb- 'flow' > Crn ly'f, Br lin~vad 'flood', W llif 'stream', W llifo, Crn ly~va v. 'flow', Br lin~van~ v. 'overflow' ¶ WP supposed that Gk Hm ὄφρα λει'ψαντε (the long α reconstructed on metrical ev.) provides ev. for Gk *λλ- < IE *sl-, which was refuted by Chantraine (Ch. GH I 176) → F II 97 ¶ IE *b (rather than *b̄h < N *b) is due to the devoicing infl. of *h (*b̄h- > *ph- > IE *b_lH-); in the prevocalic position the l̄r. left no traces in NaIE ¶ ≈ WP II 393, EI 351 (> L, Gk only), F II 96-7, 120-1, WH I 794-5, RE 96 II A: NaT *jibi 'moist' > OT {MKD} jiba 'moist', {Cl.} ja~ba~ 'moist, moisture' (with a tentatively reconstructed a~), Chg xv ibin- v. 'become moist', ibit-caus. vt. 'moisten', Kr T/G jibi ~ ibi, Qmq jibi-, Bsh jьбь-, Uz, ET иви-, {ET} jivi-, VTt z'ьбь- 'get wet', Qq z'ı'bi~, Alt д-иби- z'ıbi-, Shor {Rl.} c'ıbi- id., 'become moist', Nog jibi-, Qrg z'ıbi- 'become moist', Qzq ж'б° - z'ı'bi~ - (inf. ж'бy

z'ī bu'w) vi. 'thaw', *d* ж'б°т- z'ī bi' -t- 'soak, steep' ¶ Rs. W 202, MKD 224, Cl. 872, ET J 196-7, Sht. 109, MM 185, Rl. III 532, 2154 & IV 157, 162 ¶ U: FU (att. in FP) *l̥oppa 'wet, moist' > Es Δ lopp (gen. lopa) 'snow mixed with water', Es loputa- v. 'rinse' : Er lopavto-, lopafto- vt. 'wet, soak', Mk лоподe- lopəd'e- 'get wet' : Chr: L лyепката lu'pka'ta 'moist, cool', H лyепката ləp'kata id., Chr L Δ {Trc.} lup 'damp, moist' : Z lapid 'moist, damp' ¶ UEW 693, MRS 306, 311, LG 157-8 III N *Libh̥V-K.V 'wet, wetten' > HS **/lb'k. / > S **/lbk > Ar labak-at- 'morceau de pain trempé et mitonné' ¶ BK II 961 || B **/l'f'g > Kb lb_ub_əy 'être trempé, mouilli, dégouttant d'eau/d'huile', ? (× N *LabV 'be soft') Izd √lwγ 'être lisse, mou' ¶ D1. 443, Mrc. 157 ¶¶ Kb γ provides ev. for a HS *k., while S *k is due to the ass. infl. of the non-emphatic *p: N *pK. > *pk II A: AmTg *ligbV (< **likbV < **libKV?) > Orc libba 'phlegm (coughed up)', Ud ligba 'snivel' ¶ STM I 497, Krm. 256 ♦ FU *-pp- may go back to a cluster *-ph- (< *-pV-hV?). If FU *l̥oppa belongs here (in spite of the irreg. vocalism), the initial N cns. is *-l- or *-l̥-, otherwise we are left with an unspecified lateral sonorant *L-.

1261. ???σ *L'f'u'c'V(-tV) 'jaw' → 'side/edge' > HS: CS *o'lias-at- > MHb tx313 'l̥eset_ 'cheek, jaw', JA [Trg.] aT1x6il5 lis't-a- id., ? 'Unterleib', ? Sr 'toβw-u lu's't-a- 'praeputium, uterus' ¶ Lv. T I 411, Js. 713, PS 1913, Lv. II 514, Br. 368 II A: Tg *lus_ujma 'upper jaw, upper lip, muzzle, snout' (× N *l'f'u's'V 'lip, mouth', q.v. ffd.) II ??σ IE: NaIE *o'lei' 'st- ≈ 'stripe, edge' > OHG lista 'edge, hem (Rand, Saum, Leiste)', OSx lista 'bandformiger Streifen, Saum, Leiste', NHG Leiste strip (of wood, metal, etc.), trim, border', AS līste 'hem, border', ON lista 'Rand, Leiste' (unless <b- ML aurea listae 'Ornamentstreife der Dalmatika' {Vr.}) ¶ Pokorny adduces here Al i leth 'der erhöhte Rand eines Grundstückes, Rain, Mauer, Flußufer' (i.e. misspelled ledh 'embankment, river levee, dike; alluvial land, mud') and reconstructs NaIE *lei_sd-/loi_sd- 'Rand, Saum', but En. and Orēl connect Al ledh 'mud, alluvial bank' (< pAl *lai_da) with Pru laydis 'clay' ¶ ≈ WP 389-92, P 672, Vr. 358 (the Gmc word ← ML), Ho. 204, Sw. 109, Kb. 624, OsS 563, AIED 443, O 216, En. 201.

1262. *Lawc'V 'weak, soft' > IE: NaIE *o'leu_s-/lou_s-/lus- ≈ 'loose' > Gt laus 'loose, vain, empty', fra-liusnan 'to lose', ON lauss 'free, lax, vacant' (<b- NE loose), OHG lo's 'loose, lax', NHG los 'loose', AS le'as 'loose; false' ¶ P 682, Fs. 163-4, 328, Vr. 348, Kb. 631, OsS 570, Ho. 197, Sk. 348, WW 184, ≈ EI 481 (unc. : *leu_s- <d- *leu_H- 'release, cut off') II U: FU (att. in FV) *Lawc'a 'soft, weak' > F lauha 'mild (as winter), genial (as climate), gentle, mellow, bland' : Lp Sw {SK} lau_se 'loose, soft, weak' : Er лавш lavs'o 'weak', {W} 'schlaff, matt, schwach', Mk лaфa lafc'a weak' ¶ UEW 685, SK 280, ERB 323, PI 144 II HS: S *-lu-θ- 'knead, mix' > BHb √lws' (ip. -lu-s') 'knead'; JA, Sr, SmA, Md √lws' id. (<b- Cn?); Ar √lwθ (ip. -lu-θ-) 'mix, chew; soak', Gz √lws G 'knead, mingle, mix', Ak la-s'u 'to knead', d līs'u 'dough'; rdp : Ar √lθlθ 'be weak, feeble, irresolute' ¶ KB 499, Sl. 621-2, Br. 362, DM 234, Tal 430, Hv. 699, L G 321, Sd. 556 || B: BMnc i-lisu 'fané' ¶ Bs. NLB || ?? C *l'a's- 'soft, tender' (× N *LASV 'be weak, worn out', q.v.) > Ag: Bln {R} las- 'soft, fine, tender', Xm lis 'tender, soft' : EC *IVs- > Sa {R} lisilīs prtc. 'being tender/soft' (of human skin), Sd {Gs.} le'ssa 'tender' (leaf, grass); (× EC *la'f- > Arr la'fna' 'weak', cf. N *LabV 'be soft'): ? Or {Grg.} la'f- 'be weak/soft', la'fa- 'weak, soft', {Brl.} laf- 'ammorbidire, amollarsi', Or O/Wt {Sr.} la'f- 'be weak, mild', Or B {Sr.} la'f- id., 'be soft', Or H {Ow.} la'fa- 'soft' (unless Or la'f- is akin to Dhl {To.} la'f- 'be tired', {EEN} *la'fune 'weak' and the Dhl √ is not a loan from Or) : ?? C (SC?) <b- Mb {E} -lasu 'be old' ¶ R S II 250, Grg. 258, Brl. 274, Sr. GBO 203, Sr. 357, Gs. 209, To. D 141, EEN 42, E SC 327, Ow. 267 ¶¶ E PC #314 (C *la's- 'be soft, weak, limp'), ≈ OS #1669, ≈ Tk. SCC 103 [#32.10], AD SEC 136 (S, C) ¶¶ The semantic prehistory of S *-lu-θ-: 'knead' ← 'make soft' ♦ ≈ IS II 31-2 (*Laws'А 'слабый, ненатянутый').

1263. *Lic'V v. 'pass, go away' > HS: S **/lθ.θ. > Ar 7WLa √lδ.δ_ 'éloigner, chasser de sa présence' ¶ BK II 998, Fr. IV 108 II IE: NaIE *lei_t'h-~*l i(:)t'h- v. 'go, go away, pass', {EI} → 'die' (× N *z'a''Ki'dV 'to move, go' [q.v.]?) > Gt af-leipān 'go, come', ga-leipān, OSx līthan 'to go, pass away', OHG līdan 'go, travel, pass', AS līðan, ON li'ða 'to go, pass', Sw, NNr lida, Dn lide id.; <d- Gmc caus. *lei_tjan 'to lead' > ON leiða, OHG leiten ~ leito'n, NHG leiten, OSx le'dian, AS læ'dan id., NE lead v. : Av rae-θ- (prs. iriθya-, pp. irista-) {Bai.} 'depart', {Brl.} 'die', KhS ha-riscya 'abandonment' (< *fra-risti-) : pTc {Ad.} *lit- > Tc A lit-/let-, B lit-/lait- v. 'pass on, move' ({Wn.} 's'éloigner, tomber'), A/B litk-, B l(y)aitk- 'remove, avert' (< NaIE *lit'h-sk^-e/o- × NaIE *lei_t-/l i(:)t- 'go') ¶ Tc A/B litk- (< form *lit'h-sk^-e/o-) proves, acc. to Rsm., that there was no lr. between *t'h and *-sk^-, hence *t'h is originally monophonemic ¶ P 672, EI 228 [*lei_t(H)- 'go away/forth'], Mn. 674, 698 (adduces here OI rī'tih. 'going, motion, course', but it is derived from OI √rī- [prs. rīyate- 'rinnt, gerät ins Fließen']), Rsm. AT 87, Fs. 8, Vr. 330, 354, Ho. 191, 204, Ho. S 45, 47, Kb. 602, 611, OsS 545, 553, KM 435, Brl. 1480-2, Bai. 479, Wn. 263-4, Ad. 554 II A: M *nicu- v. 'go back, (?) step back' > WrM nicu-, HlM нu ца- 'go back; give up, fail to carry through', ?? MM [S, HI] ic'u- 'zurück-treten\-gehen\-kehren', 'se retirer', ?? Ord i'c'a- 'se retirer devant qu, par peur de lui' ¶ MED 577, H 80, Ms. H 62, Ms. O 389 ¶ If MM ic'u- and Ord i'c'a- belong here, the loss of their initial cns. is due to metanalysis?

1264. *I'ewdA 'to look for, find' > K: OG, G lod- / lodin- / lodn- v. 'expect, wait for' ¶ Abul. 210, DCh. 652, Chx. 867 II U *l̥ewda- > FU *l̥ewda- 'find' > F lo'yta-, Krl A lo'u_ da-, Vp l'o'u_ ta-, Vo leu_ ta-, Es leida-, Lv l'eu_ d3- 'find' : OHg xiv lewl-, Hg lel-, Δ le'l- id. || ? pY {IN} *ley- 'know' ({AD} *leyd-?) > Y {IN}: K leydi-, T leyri- id., K/T leytay- 'recall' (-dī, -rī and -tay- are sxs. of vt., but the Y forms may go back to *leyd-dī, *leyd-tay) ¶ UEW 247, Sm. 545 (FU, Ugr

*lewda⁻, FP *levda⁻ 'find'), Db. OS xxxii, Coll. 95, SK 323, Sz. MNyH 151, MF 397, EWU 886, IN 231 II D (in SD) *ne⁻t_u- ({{GS}} *net_u-) 'seek, look for, obtain' > Tm ne⁻t_u 'seek, look out for, desire, aim at, earn', ne⁻t_u.am 'acquired property', MI ne⁻t_u.am 'acquisition, gain', ne⁻t_u.uka v. 'obtain', Kdg nə⁻d_u- v. 'earn', nə⁻t_u.a 'earning'; but Kn nit_u.isu 'look at' (adduced [with a query] in D #3766) hardly belongs here (see N *NidV ≈eye; to look') ¶¶ The long vw. *e⁻ is likely to go back to *ew ¶¶ Cp. D *na⁻t_u- ({{GS}} *na⁻d_u-) 'seek, desire, follow with the eyes' (D #3637) < N *rodE 'to seek, wish' ¶¶ IS explains D *a⁻ (for *e⁻) in the variant *na⁻t_u- by the infl. of the open vw. of the next syll. ◆ IS II 17-8 (U, D; N ? *lewda⁻; D *ne⁻t_u- is misprinted as *ne⁻t_u-).

1265. *Le^higa 'lie (liegen), lie down; lay, put' > K *lag-/l_g- 'lay, put, plant' > G (da-)lag- 'lay, put in order', (c'a-)lag- 'put into sth., pack', (a-)lag- 'put away', log-ini 'bed', a-lag- n. 'place', Sv {K} la^h3⁻/l^h3⁻ 'plant (pflanzen); attach, fasten' (msd. li-l^h3⁻-eni), amb Mg/Lz rg- id. (× GZ {FS} *rg- 'plant?') ¶ Klimov adduces here G rg- v. 'plant', but FS separates between the K root in question and GZ √ *rg- v. 'plant' (> G, Mg, Lz rg-) ¶ K 118-9, K² 106, FS K 254, FS E 280, Chx. 656-8, GP 158 II IE *leg^h- 'lie (liegen), lie down' > NaIE *leg^h- > Gk [Hs.] λε^hγεται κοιμα^hται 'lie dow, lie abed', EpGk ft. λε^hξω, Gk Hm λε^hξομαι 'lie abed', Gk λε^hχο^h 'bed' :: L lectus 'couch, bed' :: OIr laigid 'lies (down)', lige 'bed, grave' (< *leg^hyom), W lle, Crn le 'place' (< *leg^ho-) :: Gt ligan, OHG ligger, NHG liegen, OSx liggian, AS lic^h3⁻an 'to lie (iacere)', NE lie :: Lt † {Ju.} pa-le^hg-ti 'lay down', {Fm.} pale^hgy^hs 'Bettlägerigkeit, Wochenbett' :: Sl *le^hg-t^hi (1s prs. *le^hg^ho^h) 'to lie down' > OCS ле^hн les^hti (1s prs-ft. лѣгъ le^hgo^h), R лѣгъ (ft. 'лгъ), SCR le^hc^hi, Slv le^hc^hi, OCz le^hci, Cz † le^hc ~ le^hci, P lec id.; Sl *lez^ha^hti (1s prs. *lez^ho^h) 'to lie (liegen)' > OCS ле^hжати lez^hati (prs. ле^hжъ lez^ho^h), R ле^hжат^h, SCR le^hz^hati, OCz lez^he^hti, Cz lez^heti, Slk lez^hat^h, P lez^hec^h id. :: Tc B Iya^hk- 'lie (liegen), lie down'; pTc {Ad.} *leke > Tc A lak 'bottom of a river', Tc B leke 'bed, resting place', {Wn.} 'couche' || Ht {CHD} lak- v. 'fall', {EI} la^hki 'lays aslant', laga^hri 'lies aslant' ¶¶ P 658-9, EI 352, F II 110-2, WH I 777-9, LG § 419, Fs. 330-1, Ho. 201, S 46, Kb. 613, OsS 555, Schz. 196, KM 441, Frn. 328, 350-1, ESSJ XIV 99-100, 156-65, StSS 303, Glh. 371-2, SSS 464, Wn. 254, 271, Ad. 559, 566, CHD L-N 17-8 II U: FU *ol^hi^h3⁻V > ObU *l^h3⁻ > pVg *l^h3⁻ 'fall of' > Vg: ML l^h3⁻w- 'shed\lose hair', LK/MK le^hwp-, UK lewp-, P/Ss le^h3⁻p-, NV/LL l^h3⁻wp-, UL le3⁻p- 'fall off (abfallen. abgehen, abspringen)'; pOs *l^ha^hkən- ~ *l^ho^hkən- 'losgehen' > Os: V l^ho^hkən-, Ty l^hek^hwən-, D la^hkən, Nz laqən-, Kz laqən-, O loqən- 'losgehen', {Trj.} *вылезат^h, выпадат^h, вынимат^hс^h); this Os verb coalesced with the synonymous pOs vb. *l^ha^hkən- ~ *l^ho^hkən- id. <d pOs *l^ho^h3⁻ ÷ Vg N {Munk.} le^hwa^h-t- 'hervorziehen', cp. another d of the same pOs √: Os V l^hoym-, Os Kz l^hawemə- 'herausziehen', {Trj.} *вынут^h, выга^hит^h, выдернут^h = 'take out, pull out' ¶ Ht. ##347, 355, Hl. rHt 75, Trj. VD 159 II HS: WCh: SBc: Mngs {Csp.} lige^h, Kir {Csp.} lik 'wait' [†: Su {J} le^h 'setzen, legen, stellen', {ChL} le^h 'put down', Mpn {Frz.} le^h 'put (several objects)' :: BT: Tng {J} li^hye^h 'put, place', Dr {ChL} lo^hyi^h 'put down', Pr li^h-xo^h id. (imv. lu^h) ¶ Csp. 70, ChL, ChC, J S 72, J T 115, Frz. DM 33, Frz. P 40 ◆ IS II 35-6 (K, IE; N *Laga = *LVga) ◆ The FU (ObU) √ points to a front vw. (*i or *e), but *e is preferable, because N *liga is expected to yield IE *lei^hg^h- (though *leg^h- < **li^heg^h- is also possible, see AD NVIE) ◆ Blz. LB #101 (suggests to add the WCh word fot 'put down').

1266. ??? *LaXga (= *La^hgV?) 'to cut, chop' > ?ϕ IE: NaIE *lag^h- (or *l^hag^h-) 'to cut, dig; cutting\digging instrument' > Gk λαχα^hνω (aor. ἐλα^hχηνω) v. 'dig' :: OIr la^hige 'spade', Nlr la^hige 'spade, mattock, the blade of a spade', OIr {LP} laigen, Nlr laighean 'spear, javelin', W llain 'blade, sword', llain 'patch' ¶ Fick II 238, WP II 881, F II 92, P 652, LP § 35.1, Dnn. 414, YGM-1 302 II U: FV *Laks^he 'hew' > Lp N {N} luok^hc'a- / -vc^h- 'cut out a hole in wood (with a mortise chisel)' :: Mk лаксе^hмс 'laks^hə-ms 'to hew, trim, rough-hew (обтесыват^h, тесат^h)', Er лаксе- laks^he- id., carve with an axe' :: Chr: L локшинчаш loks^hin^hc'a-s^h 'to hew, trim (об-, тесат^h)', B loks^hin^hc'a-, M loks^hən^hc'a-, H {Rm.} loks^hənca- id. ¶ UEW 683, PI 142, ERV 328, MRS 294 II ? HS: CCh: Gude la^hgi^hc^h v. 'cut' ¶ ChL || ? S *o^hl^hg ~ *o^hl^hg^h n. 'hollow' > Ar Δh0La la^hg^h- 'cavité, orbite de l'œil', Δh0Lu lu^hg^h- id., 'trou en terre étroit à l'orifice et s'élargissant à mesure qu'il descend', j0Lu lug^hh- 'hollow in a valley or in a well' ¶ BK II 968, 972.

1267. *Ligi^hIE 'to lick, sip, suck' > IE: NaIE *lei^hg^h- v. 'lick' > OI re^hd^h.hi, le^hd^h.hi, lihati 'licks', Av 3p rae^hzaite 'they lick', NPrs inf. ^ta4Li les^h-ta^hn / 1s prs. μsayL līs-a^hm 'lick' (-s- for -z- on the analogy of other verbs like ŋta4viNi neves^h-ta^hn / μsayvNu novīs-a^hm 'write'), KhS rīs'ta^h 'he licks' :: Arm lizem lizem prs. (aor lizeçi lizec^hi), lizum lizum, lizanem lizanem v. 'lick' :: Gk λει^hχω 'lick' :: L ling-o^h / -e^hre 'lick' (with the infix *-n-), ligurrio^h v. 'lick' :: OIr ligid 'licks', W llyfu 'lick' :: Gt bi-laigo^h* (att: 3p p. bilaigo^hde^hdun) 'belecken', OSx likkon, OHG lekko^hn, leccho^hn, NHG lecken, AS liccian 'to lick', NE lick :: Lt lie^hz^hti (prs. liez^hiu^h) v. 'lick', iter. laiz^hy^hti, Ltv. la^hizr^ht id. :: Sl *liza^h-ti (prs. *li^hz^h-o^h) 'to lick' > OCS лизати lizati / лижъ liz^ho^h, R ли^hзат^h / 'лижу, P lizac^h / liz^he^h, Cz li^hzati, Slk li^hzat^h, SCR, Slv li^hzati id., Blg лижа 'lick' ¶ P 668, EI 351-2, M K III 72-3, M E II 463, Bai. 364, Horn 212-3, 235, VI. II 1008, 1109, F II 102-3, WH I 801, 806, Fs. 91, Ho. 200, Ho. S 47, Kb. 604, OsS 545, KM 430, Frn. 369, Bern. I 725-6, Glh. 380, ESSJ XV 162, Slt. 92-3 ¶ Th expected lr. was lost in NaIE in prevocalic position II HS: C: Bj {Rop.} -ligag pcv. 'sip milk for another person (it is taboo for a man to be first to drink what he has milked himself)', rf. a-t-ligag 'sip fresh milk' ¶ Rop. 72, 211 ¶ The voiceless k (for the expected g) may be due to the infl. of the scj. verb lak- id. (< N *lak^h, V 'to lick, lap' [q.v.]) || WS (or SS) *l^hg^h > Jb √l^hg^h G (pf. 'lega^h, sbjn. 'yolga^h) 'suck

(teats)', OYmn √lgʷ Sh ({Slw.} ?algʷaʃa) 'jemandem eine Backe voll zu essen geben', Ar Y {De.} ligʷʃ 'morsel, mouthful' ¶ Jo. J 161, Slw. 193, De. 148 || Ch: WCh: Sha {J} liḡ 'auflecken', P' {MSK.} likən 'lick' || CCh: Gʷnd {ChL} leʷktaʷ, Gbn {ChL} leʷkteʷ, Boka {ChL} lektəʷ 'lick' (× N *l̥ak.V 'l̥' [q.v.]) ¶ J R 286, ChC, ChL II A: Tg *legbe- 'eat greedily' (× N *Lʷuʷk.a-mV 'to swallow', q.v. ffd.) > Neg mt ləbgə- id., Nn ləbgəʷcʷi- 'eat greedily' (of animals), Ul ləbgə- 'eat greedily, eat enough', Ud ləbgə- 'eat by large pieces/gulps' (of dogs) ¶ STM I 514, Krm. 257.

¶ 1267a. ??₂ *LagurʷV 'body of water' > HS: S *lugg- > Ar ΔwLu lugʷgʷ- 'pleine mer, abîmes de la mer', éjWLu lugʷgʷ-at- 'masse d'eau, pleine mer' (semantic infl. of Ar lugʷgʷ- 'abundance'), Gz ləgʷat- 'abyss, depth, pool of water', Tgr ləggʷaʷt-, Tgy ləgʷaʷt- ~ nəgʷaʷt- 'depth, whirlpool' ¶ BK II 967, L G 308 || LEC: Sml laḡ (pl. lagag) {ZMO} 'water-channel', {DSI} 'affluente', Or B {Sr.} laga 'small river', Or O/Wt {Sr.} laga 'river', Or laga {Grg.} 'river-valley', {Brl., Ss.} 'river, brook' -> Brj 'lag-i id., Kmb laga, Sd la'ga, lagga 'river' ¶ ZMO 250, DSI 378, Brl. 274, Grg. 360, Sr. 358, Ss. B 131, Hd. 124, 209, 330, 382 II A: M *naḡur 'lake, pond' > MM [S] {H} naḡur 'lake, sea', [IsV] r0vu'na {Lg.} naḡur 'lake', [IM] r0vu'na {Pp.} naḡur 'sea', WrM nagur, HIM нугур, Ord, Mnr H {SM} nuḡr 'lake, pond', {T} nuḡr, Dgr {T} naur, Kl нур nur (gen. нуурин nuḡrin) 'lake', {Rm.} nuḡr id., 'pond' ¶ H 114, Lg. VMI 56, Pp. MA 442, MED 558, KRS 386-7, SM 290, T 353, T DgJ 156, KW 282 || ?? OKo {Lee} *narih, MKo naḡi / naḡi-h-, NKo naḡi- 'river' ¶ An alt. hypothetical origin: N *n̥ihrʷaʷ 'to stream, a stream' (q.v.) ¶ Lee GKS 80, S QK #229 (pKo *naḡi-h). Nam 101, MLC 315 II D (in GnD) {GS} *naḡihrʷ- 'river' > Png, Ku naḡurʷi, Mnd naḡurʷ id. ¶ D #3636, GS 191 ◆ N *-rʷ- was probably lost in HS due to some morphological processes and/or due to the infl. of N *l̥ak.V 'body of water' (q.v.) ◆ Blz. LB #96f (N *nakurʷi > M, D), & Blz. LNA #39 (N *nakurʷi > M, Ko, D).]

1268. ??₂ *LaʷΓʷU ≈ 'fig tree' > K: GZ *layw- 'fig tree, fig' > OG leGy leywi, G leyvi, Mg, Lz luyi id. (-> G luyi 'fig') ¶ FS E 216, K² 107, ≈ K 119 (did not distinguish this √ from the homonymous *layw- 'meat'), Abul. 208-9, Chik. 122, Chx. 680, DCh. 648-9, 654 II ? HS: Eg fP nh.t 'sycamore' ({Vc.} ≈ [*naḡa-t] or [*naḡi-t]), nh.t nt dɔb 'fig tree', Cpt Sd нугъэ nuhe, Cpt B нугъи nuhi 'sycamore' ¶ EG II 282-3, Fk. 135, Vc. 151 || ? EC: Sa {R} malahaʷl, oʷ 'Ficus lutea'; C -> NrOm: Kf {C} melloʷ 'sycamore'; acceptable, if Sa ma- goes back to a px. ¶ R S II 266, C SE IV 471 ◆ Qu. , because the corr. K *-y- ÷ Eg h is not demonstrably reg. (so far).

1269. *luΓV (= most probably *lugVʷ?) 'to wash, rinse' > K: oʷ G laylay- v. 'rinse' [(im Wasser) schwenken, spülen', {DCh.} 'полоскат-'] ¶ Chx. 608, DCh. 644 II HS: B (rdp) * /l̥h/ > Kb lil (pf. i-lal), Tmz lil 'être rincé, passé à l'eau', Mz lilil 'be rinsed', Wrg lilil ~ il(l)il 'être rincé, être net, luire', caus.: Kb/Tmz/Izd/Mz s-lil, Wrg slil caus. v. 'rinse', Sll s-lil 'wash'; hardly here (for lack of any reflex of a l̥r.) Ah {Fc.} o ləllwət 'be washed, wash/rinse oneself', ETwL/Ty {GhA} ləllwət 'laver légèrement, nettoyer légèrement' ¶ Dl. 437, Ds. 168, Stm. 221, Mrc. 225, 395, Rn. 338, MT 365, Dlh. Ou 162, Dlh. M 101, Fc. 1073, GhA 115 || Eg √ l̥y 'wash' > Cpt: Sd eḡw eioʷ, eioḡw eiuē, B l̥w iōi, l̥w iōi, A eḡw eioʷ, F l̥w iōi oʷi 'wash' ¶ EG I 39, Fk. 10, Vc. 60 II IE *louḡH- ({EI} *leuḡh₃-) 'wash, bathe' > NaIE *louḡ-, *lowə- 'wash' > Gk Hm λοῶ, Gk A λουῶ 'I bathe, wash (the body)', Gk Mc re-wo-te-re-yo 'for bathing' || L lav-oʷ / lav-eʷre, lava- (pfc. la-v-i) id., lautus prtc. 'washed' || ON lauga 'to bathe, wash', OHG luhhen 'to wash, rinse', NGr Sb lichen 'to wash', Dt logen 'to leach'; ON laug 'Lauge, Bad, Wäsche' (< *louḡkaʷ), OHG louga 'lye, leach', NHG Lauge, AS leʷaʷ 'lye', NE lye || Arm loganam loganam 'I bathe'] -> NaIE lowə-tro- 'washing-basin' > Gk Hm λοετρον, Gk A λουτρον 'a bath, bathing-place' || Gl [GIE] LAUTRO- 'a bath' ({Billy} 'bain'), OIr {Thr., SB} loʷathar 'basin', MBr louazr, Br laouer, Br V {Ern.} loeʷheʷr 'trough (auge)' || ON lauðr 'soap, lather', AS leʷaðor 'lather', NE lather ¶ P 692, EI 108, WH I 773-5, F II 138-9, Thr. 71, SB 249-50, Ern. 375, Hm. 505, Billy 92, Vr. 346-7, Ho. 196-7, Sw. 105, Kb. 636, 640, OsS 572, KM 427, Sl̥t. 251-2 II U: FU (att. on ObU) *luwʷV v. 'wash' > pObU {JHL} d̥ loʷw-Vt- v. 'wash' > pVg d̥ loʷw-t- > Vg T/UK/MK/LK/SV/LL/UL, Ss lowt-; pOs *loyit- ({JHL} *laʷyit-) > Os: V/Vy loʷyit-, Ty l̥oʷyitə-, Y l̥oʷwitə-, Kz l̥oʷxit-, D/K l̥oʷxetʷtə-, Nz l̥oʷxətʷsə- id. || pY {IN} *loḡo- 'bathe' > Y T {IN, Ku} loḡo-rə- 'wash', loḡo-ʷə- 'bathe' ¶ ≈ Ht. #349 (*loḡ-), Hl. rHt 73-4, Stn. WV 254, 340, KrT 1115, IN 232, Ang. 123-4, ≈ Rd. UJ 47 [#72] (Y < U) ¶¶ The Y ev. suggests that some traces of the obstruent *-gʷ- survived in pU II A: T *juʷbʷl- (= *juw-?) vt. 'wash' > OT {Cl.} juʷ-, {ML.} juʷ- ~ juw-, MT xiii? [Tf.] juv-, XwT xiii ju(w)-, xiv [QB] ju- ~ juv-, MQp juʷ- ~ juv-, [CC] ju- ~ juw-, Osm xiv-xvi, Tk Δ juv- d̥ juḡ- d̥ joḡ- d̥ ju-, Tkm, Kr, Nog, Uz juw-, SY juw- d̥ ju-, Qmq, QrB 3ʷuw-, Qzq, Qq zʷuw-, Bsh jrw-, VTt ʷy- juw-, Az {Bu.} -vvY juw-, Az jy- ju-, Ln ju-, ET juy-, Xlj juʷ-, Qrg zʷu-, Xk, Tv cʷuḡ-, Tf cʷu-, Yk suʷy- || Chv L sʷu- / sʷv-, Δ {Md.} sʷo- / sʷv- ¶ For the development of -y- (< *-w- < pT *b-) cp. pT *sub- 'water' (F N *r̥sʷr̥uʷhX -> *r̥sʷr̥uʷhV 'moisture, water') ¶ Cl. 870, MI. PDP 390, Rs. W 209, DTS 277, ET J 238-9, Brv. T 163, Md. 162 [T *ju(b)-], ≈ Md. 60, RI. III 569 & IV 163, Bu. II 384. Ra. 198 ◆ If the K cognate is rejected as onomatopœic, the N etymon may be reconstructed with *-ʃ-, *-y- or *-g-, otherwise *-ʃ- is ruled out, so that the rec. must be *luΓV.

1270. ?? *LzʷaguḡyVj 'fat meat' > K *l̥ayw- 'meat' > Sv UB/LB/Ln/L leḡw 'meat' ¶ TK 413, GP 146, FS K 197, ≈ K 119 (did not distinguish this √ from the homonymous *layw- 'fig') II IE *l̥h₂y- or *laiḡ- 'fat' > NaIE *laiḡ- 'fat', *layos 'lard, animal fat' > L laetus 'fat, rich' (of animals) -> 'pleasant, fortunate', ? laʷridum, lardum 'the fat of bacon, lard' ({P} < *layes-idom?)

|| ?? Gk λαπίνοϛ 'fatted, fat' ({Osth.}: < *layes-rīnos) ¶ WP II 379, P 652, WH II 750, 764-5, F II 85-6 || ? A: T *jaḡn. 'fat, suet' (× N *ØElyaygV 'fat', q.v. ffd.) ◇ i ÷ Ch ≈ *IU?V 'animal, meat' (see N *lu?V ~ *liw?V '∈ bovine') ◇ Doubtful, because the IE rec. is *qu*. and the T reflex *-g- of N *-g- is not demonstrably reg. (at least so far).

1271. ***la^hku** 'circle' > HS: B *lak-: Ah ta^hlakat 'circle', ETwl/Ty tal^hkat (pl. til^hkatēn) 'wheel' ¶ Fc. 1029, GhA 113 || ?? Eg (att. in NK) m rk.f 'neben (jemandem), um (jemandem)'; but Eg fOK m rk.f 'at the time of (so.)' may be either a *sd* of m rk.f 'neben' or a direct descendant of N *r^hla^hK.X 'time, term' [q.v.] ¶ EG II 457-8 || U: FU *la^hkw or *la^hakkU > ObU *lo^hk 'ring, circle' > pVg {Ht.} *la^hk^w > OVg S Tr (labeled "TuraG") लाख, Vg T la^hk, Vg LK lo^hx^w (pl. lo^hk^wət), MK/UK lo^hx^w (pl. lo^hk^wət), Vg P lax, lax^w (pl. lo^hk^wət), Vg LL lax, OVg N Ber лакъ, Vg UL la^hk^w, Vg Ss {Kn.} la^hk, {Stn.} la^hk^w, OVg SoO лл ky; pOs {Ht.} *lo^hk > Os: V/Vy lo^hk, Ty lek^w, D la^hk, K lok, Nz lak, Kz lak, O lox id. ¶ Ht. #351.

1272. ***likV** 'be ill, suffer disaster' > IE: NaIE *lei_g- / *loi_g- / *lig- id. > Lt liga^h 'illness, disease', Ltv † liga id., 'pestilence, disaster', Lt † liegti 'be seriously ill, be an invalid (siechen)' || Gk λοιγοϛ 'ruin, havoc' (of death by plague, by war), λοιγιοϛ 'pestilent, deadly, fatal' || pAl {O} *liga > Al lig adj. 'evil, wicked; bad; sick'; pAl {O} *liga^h > Al lige^h 'bad situation, immoral behaviour; serious disease' || ?φ OIr {P} li^hach {EI} 'suffering, unfortunate', {P} 'elend, unglücklich' ¶ i ÷ (⇔ WP, P and EI) Gk 'ολιγοϛ 'little' and Arm a^hat alk^hat 'poor, needy, necessitous, miserable' ¶ WP II 398, P 667, ≠ EI 516 (*h₃ligos 'ill, bad'), Mn. 689-90, 703, F II 134, Tr. 161, Frn. 370, ME II 166, Kar. 530, Bc. 302-3. AIED 439-40, O 227 || HS: C {AD} *lak- > Ag {AD} *lak- / *lakk- -d> *lak-an- ({Ap.} *lay-a^hn-) n. wound > Bln la^hg'a^hn (pl. la^hka^hn), Xm {Ap.} laxan, Q {Ap.} naya^hn, {R} nag^han, Km {CR} nag^han, Aw {Hz.} lagen, {Ap.} layen; possibly also Bln/Aw {R} lag^h- 'anfeinden, beschuldigen, ausschelten', Gz (≠ Ag) la^hk^wa^h, lak^wa^h, lak^we^h 'altercation, strife, conflict', √lk^wy v. TL (pf. tala^hk^waya) 'quarrel with one another, dispute, reprimand' ¶ AD SF 261, Ap. AV 14, R WB 251-2, L G 314 || A: T *jig 'illness, disease' > OT {Cl.} īg id., MQp xiv {TAG} jig 'an illness', ? jig ko^hr- 'be hateful', Tk An ig^h iy 'illness', Tkm īg-li 'sickly, ailing, rachitic' (of children) ¶ Cl. 98-9, Rs. W 169, TAG 20, 32, Tkr 345.

1273. ***Luka** 'to bend; (?) flexible twig' > IE: NaIE *leu_g- / *lug- 'bend, bend together, entwine' > Gk λυγοϛ, λυγιζω id., λυγοϛ n. 'withy', λυγοι pl. 'flexible withy-twigs and withes', λυγο-δεσμοϛ 'bound with willow-twigs' || L lux-us adj. 'dislocated', luxa^h- v. 'dislocate' || Lt lu^hgnas 'flexible' || ON lykna 'to bend knees' ¶ WP II 413-4, P 685, EI 62-3, Mn. 717, F II 141, WH I 841, Frn. 388-9, Vr. 370 || HS: ? B *lk 'be bent' [× N *Øal^hl'o^hqU 'to bend'] > Ah ləkət 'tourner (changer de direction), décrire une courbe, être courbé', Mz {Dlh.} lləklək 'être ébranlé, bouger, être disloqué; plier sous le poids', as well as possibly Ah eləkət 'branche', ETwl/Ty ləkət 'être courbé en rond (en anneau)' ¶ Fc. 1028-9, 1051, PrGG 190, Dlh. M 105 || A *luke- v. 'bow, hang (down)' > Tg *loka- vt. hang down' > Sln, Neg loko- ~ loxo-, Lm Ol/B/P noq-, Lm A laq- id., Orc lo^h-m lowo-, loko-, Ud l'o-, Ul lo^h-, lo^hqo-, Nn lo^h- d loqo-, WrMc lakiya- id.; -d> *lo^hika^hn^hV^h 'device (made of perches) to hang fish/meat for jerking' > Ewk lo^hwa^hn, Neg lo^hwan, Orc lo^hkon^hi, Ork lo^hn, Nn lo^hqo id.; -d> *lo^hika^hn^h- 'hang down (fish, meat)' > Ewk lowa^hn- ¶ STM I 501-2 || M *nugV- -d> [1] M *nugul- > WrM nugul-, HIM нугала-x vt. 'bend, fold; curve', Brt нугал-, Ord nugul- v. 'fold', WrO {Krg.} nugul- 'bend, fold', Kl нугл- v. 'fold', {Rm.} нугл- 'umbiegen, falten', Ord {Ms.} nu^hyu^h-l^h 'plier', ? Mnr H {SM} nu^hg^hu^h-la^h 'tourner et retourner qch. entre les mains' (× M *nigul- > WrM nigul- id.); [2] M *nugura- > WrM nugura- ~ {SM} nugara-, HIM нугара-x vi. 'bend, stoop; be folded', Brt нугар- 'be bent, folded', WrO {Krg.} nugur- 'bend, wrap, curve', Kl нугр- 'be folded', {Rm.} нугр- 'gefaltet \ umgebogen werden, sich falten', Ord {Ms.} nu^hyu^h-ra- ~ nu^hyara- 'se plier', Mnr H {SM} nu^hg^hu^h-ra^h 'branler, osciller'; the WrM graphic variants nigul- and nigura- [mentioned in KW 281, but not found in Kow.] may be explained as hypercorrect spelling of nugul-, nugura- (due to the regular as -igu- > -ugu- in many other words) ¶ MED 595, Kow. 679, Krg. 227, KRS 385, KW 281, Chr. 333, Ms. O 499-500, SM 288 || T *ju^hku^h-n- v. 'bow' (× N *r^hnu^hK^hfu^h 'to lie down, sink, low', q.v. ffd.) || pJ {S} *n3ki- ~ *nu^haki- 'hanging edge of roof' > OJ n^hu^hlok^hi^h, J T noki ¶ S QJ #1533 ¶ Due to vw. harmony T has front vowels in both syllables, while Tg and M have a back vw. in the second syllable. T -k- (for the expected -g-) is due to the merger with N *r^hnu^hK^hfu^h ¶ DQA #1224 (A *luke 'to bow, bend') ◇ ≠ S NSShs #24 (IE i ÷ A *lak^hu- 'bend, hang', ≈ IS III 61-6 (A *nugu ~ *nu^hku- 'bend' < N {IS} *Nuqfu^h 'bend, bow' ≈ N {AD} *n^huq^hU^h 'to bend, swing, sink').

1274. ***lukE** 'to gather' (> 'to count') > IE: NaIE *leg^h- 'gather, count' > Gk λεγω vt. 'gather, pick up; count' || L leg-o^h / -e^hre 'collect, gather together, pick, read' || pAl {O} *ambi-leḡa > Al mbledh- (aor. mblodha) vt. 'gather, collect' ¶ WP II 422, P 658, EI 242, F II 94-6, WH I 780, AIED 502-3, O 251, Huld 145, 156 || HS: S (+ext. *t.) *lk.t. 'gather, pick up' > BHb, MHb yql √lk.t. G 'gather, glean', JA [Trg.], JEA {Sl.} √lk.t. G id., 'pick up', Sr √lk.t. id., 'collect', OA √lk.t. G 'glean', Ar √lqt. 'pick up, glean' (-b> Izd ləqqəd. 'gather'), Mh {Jo.} √lk.t. (pf. 3w^hk^hawt.) 'pick up (a thing, sth. small)', Jb √lk.t. (pf.: Jb E 'lo^hk^hot., Jb C lk^hot.) id., 'pick up off a tree, pluck', Ak √lk.t. G (inf. lak^ha^htu) 'einsammeln' ¶ Ass. glottalization **k...t. > *k...t. ¶ KB 508-9, HJ 584, Js. 717-8, Sl. 632-3, Br. 370, JPS 244-5, BK I 1014-5, Jo. M 255, Jo. J 164, Sd. 537-8 || U: FU *luke- 'number; to count', *lukV 'count, number' (→ 'ten') > F luke-, Es luge- v. 'count, read', F luku 'number; reading', Es lugu 'number; story' :

pLp {Lr.} *loke⁻ 'ten' > Lp: N {N} lo_{ge} / -kk-, S {Hs.} lu^okkie, L {LLO} la^oke⁻v, Kld lokk/ 'ten', N {N} lo_{kke} / -g-, L la^ohke⁻ 'ten' (as last part of *cds*), 'ten altogether'; N {N} lo_{kka}⁻ / -g-, K {Gn.} lokke- v. 'read, reckon, count' ! Ег лово- lovo-, Mk луво- luvə- v. 'count; consider' ! Chr: L лудашlu^oda-s⁻, E lu^oda-, H лѣдаш'лѣда-s⁻ 'to read, count'; pChr *lu 'ten' > Chr L/E/H lu 'ten' ! Prm {LG} *lu⁻d n. 'count, number' (*-d is a sx.) > Z, Vt лыд lid, Z Vsh/EV lu⁻d id. || ObU {Ht.} *lo⁻γət- v. 'count' > pVg *lō⁻wənt- v. 'count (rechnen)' > Vg: LK/MK/UK lownt-, Ss ловинт-, {Ht.} lowint- 'count, read'; pOs *loγət- ({Hl.} *la⁻γət-) > Os: V loγət-, Ty/Y lo⁻γət-, D/K to⁻γət-, Nz tu⁻γət-, Kz lu⁻γət-, O luγət- 'read, count (e.g. money), calculate (rechnen)'; ObU *lo⁻γ^o 'ten' > pVg {Stn.} lo⁻w > Vg: T {Stn.} lo⁻w, MK/Ss {BT}, UL {Stn.} low id. ! ? Hg olvas- v. 'read, count' || ?? Sm: Ne T лахана-, T O {Lh.} la⁻χna⁻ 'speak, talk', Ne T {Ter.} лахаp⁻ 'say', T O {Lh.} la⁻χα⁻r⁻u⁻ 'Unterhaltung, Gespräch' ¶ Coll. 131, UEW 253, Sm. 545 (FU *luki-, FP *luki/a-, Ugr *lu⁻ki⁻ 'count'), Lr. #598, Lgc. #3499, N II 555-8, Hs. 872, ERV 348, Ber. 33, MRS 298, 308, Rm. BT 71-2, PsS 66, Ü 109, LG 164, Ht. #358, Stn. D 784-5, Trj. S 216, Trj. VD 158, BV 46, Stn. WV 236, 254, 346, 357, MF 502-3, Ter. 181, Lh. 715 II A: M *no⁻γe- > WrM no⁻γe-, HIM н⁻ 'x 'economize, save for the future; put aside, keep in reserve', WrO no⁻ 'save, hoard, economize', Brt н⁻ 'xγ, Kl н⁻ 'x no⁻ 'xə 'store up, accumulate, economize', {Rm.} no⁻ 'sparen, verheimlichen, verhehlen', Ord {Ms.} no⁻ 'faire des épargnes, amasser les biens, thésauriser' ¶ MED 592, Chr. 332, Krg. 225, KRS 384, KW 280, Ms. O 497 || ?φ T *jig- vt. 'collect, assemble' > OT jry- id., XwT xiv, MQp xiv [CC], Chg xv jry- id., Tk yig⁻ v. 'amass, accumulate, pile up', Az jry-, SY jry- ~ jiq-, ET jiy-, Alt д-γ- з⁻у- 'collect, accumulate', Slr jiy-, Ln jiy- ~ jiq- 'collect', Tkm jiy-, Qmq з⁻й-, Nog jry-, Qzq, Qq з⁻й-, Uz jiy- 'collect, accumulate, harvest', VTt s⁻γy- 'collect, hide', Bsh jγy-, Xk c⁻γy- id., 'accumulate', Tv c⁻γy- (inf. c⁻γ^o r) 'gather (e.g., people), pick (berries, etc.)', Tf c⁻γy- 'gather (horses, cattle)' ¶ Cl. 897, Rs. W 200, ET J 271-2, TvR 560, Ra. 199 ¶ The vw. *i for the expected *u is hard to explain ♦ The IE vocalization may be explained as going back to pre-IE *lu⁻ek⁻ < *lukē (cf. AD NVIE). In the light of the U *l- the N lateral is *l- rather than *l₋- (suggested by IS) ♦ Coll. IUS 12 (U, IE), AD GD 3 (IE, U), ≈ IS MS 366 and IS SS 331 [#5.18] (*lok⁻ = *l₋ok⁻ 'to gather' [> 'to count']: IE, U + *unc.* M *toγa 'number' and D *tokk-/tokV- 'gather, count') ♦ ≈ Gr. II #70 (*lek 'collect') [IE. U, CK]

1275. ??σ *Lu⁻u⁻ke (= *l⁻u⁻ke?) 'to beat, strike, break' > IE: NaIE *leu⁻g⁻/*lou⁻g⁻/*lug⁻ 'break, break off' > OI ru⁻jati 'breaks, shatters' ('zerbricht, zerschmettert'), rug⁻na- 'broken', Av uruxti- n. act. 'breaking, tearing apart' || Lt la⁻uz⁻-ti (prs. la⁻uz⁻iu), Ltv lau⁻zt (prs. lau⁻z⁻u) vt. 'to break', Lt lu⁻z⁻ti (prs. lu⁻z⁻tu) vi. 'break, burst' ! Sl *luz- > R Δ λυз- 'hy-т-т mom. 'strike, lash' (ударит-, хлестнут-), McdS лузна, лузно 'scar' || ? AS to-lu⁻can 'to destroy', {EI} 'pull/tear to pieces' (unless ← AS to-lu⁻can 'pull asunder' <d- lu⁻can 'pull up') || OIr lucht 'part, troop, people', W llwyth 'tribe' ¶ WP II 412-3, P 686, ≈ EI 81, M K III 64-5, M E II 465, LP § 52, YGM-1 316, Ho. 207, Sw. 109, 174, Frn. 347, Bern. I 747, Vs. II 530-1, ≈ ESSJ XVI 216-7, BER III 494 II HS: CS *√lkk (*-lukk-) G 'beat, mix (by beating)' > Ar √lkk (pf. *wLa lakka, ip. -lukk-) 'cuff, thumb so. on the neck; mix sth.', MHb {Js.} √lkk G (pf. K6k2l6 lo⁻k⁻ak⁻) 'mix thoroughly, beat (oil and wine)', JA ak⁻lil5 lik⁻k-a⁻ n. act. 'das Zerklopfen, mit dem Quirl schlagen, Quirlen', JEA {Sl.} ak⁻lil5 lik⁻ka⁻ 'beating into a mixture' ¶ BK II 1019, Hv. 694, Js. 711, Lv. II 506-7, Sl. 625 II ?σ FU: FU *ll⁻u⁻γ⁻e- 'strike, chop' > F lyo⁻, Es lo⁻o⁻ 'strike, hit, beat' || Hg Δ lo⁻v- / lo⁻- 'schlagen, hauen'; this FU √ is to be distinguished from FU {UEW} *lewe- 'throw, shoot' (> Chr lu⁻ye- √ lu⁻e- 'shoot', Z liy- 'shoot, throw', pVg {Coll.} lix- id., Hg lo⁻- / lo⁻v- 'to shoot') ¶ ≈ UEW (*lewe-), ≈ Coll. 96 (*lu⁻ye-), Sm. 545 (FU, FP *lexi-, Ugr *ligr- 'hit, shoot') [UEW, Coll. and Sm. do not distinguish the √ for 'throw' from that for 'strike'] ♦ If FU *ll⁻u⁻γ⁻e- belongs here, the N etymon is *l⁻u⁻ke, otherwise it is a less specified *Lu⁻u⁻ke ♦ ≈ IS MS 358 (*l⁻uka⁻ 'destroy'), ≈ IS SS 331 [#5.24] (in both: IE + dub. Ar √lwk 'ronger' + *err.* Or ilka 'tooth', which actually belongs to N *?ez⁻ekU 'thorn, hook' [q.v.]), ≠ S NSSh #29 (IE equated with A *luk⁻i 'breal through').

1276. *l⁻i⁻v⁻ku 'to let, let go, move (tr.)' > HS: S *√l?k v. 'send' > Ug √l?k G 'send' (imv. sg. m. l⁻ak, ntr. 3m yl⁻ak), Sb √l?k G 'send, dedicate', Gz √l?k G 'send' (3m js. yə-l⁻ak), Tgr, Tgy √l?k G id.; -d> *mal⁻ak- 'messenger' > Ug ml⁻ak, Ph ml⁻ak, Sr mala⁻?ka⁻ id., IA ml⁻ak 'delegate, envoy; angel (messenger of a god/goddess)', Ak {CAD} mala⁻χu ≈ 'ε god/deity' (<b- a Cn lge.), Ar mal⁻ak- 'mission, message', BHb K6a1l6m2 mal⁻?a⁻k⁻ 'God's messenger, angel' -b> BA mal⁻?ak⁻ *id. (with ppa. 3m: Ek4a9l6m2 mal⁻?a⁻k⁻-e⁻h), JA {Trg.}, JEA ak1a9l6m2 mal⁻?a⁻k⁻-a⁻, Gz mal⁻ak, Ar mal⁻?ak- id.; Ar √l?k Sh (pf. ?al⁻?aka) 'send (so.)' ¶ KB 488, 1735-6, GB 374, HJ 629, A #1432, OLS 239-40, 273, Js. 786, Sl. 676-7, Br. 354, PS 1874-5, BK II 952, Hv. 673, Bil. 256, L G 303, LH 42, CAD X/1 152, Sd. 593 || C *√lk₋k, √lk₋k 'send, let go' > EC: Sa {R} pcv. -la⁻k (pf. 'i-līk-a, imv. e-līk) 'send', C -b> Amh √lk₋k, (pf. lek₋k, ek₋ə) 'let go, let free, let out', Tgy √lk₋k, (pf. lex₋ek₋ə) 'relâcher; abandonner, laisser, lâcher' ¶ R S II 247, L CAD 7, CS 91 II IE: NaIE *lei⁻k⁻/*loi⁻k⁻/*lik⁻/*link⁻ 'let, leave' (prs. *li⁻nek⁻-ti) > OI ri⁻n⁻ak-ti 'leaves, gives up, releases' (3p rin⁻canti), rik⁻ta- 'empty, free (from sth.)', ricyate⁻ 'wird befreit (von etwas)', Av rae⁻k- 'freigeben, überlassen', h⁻rinaxti 'räumt, läßt frei', KhS parrij- 'deliver' (< *pari-rai⁻c⁻aya- 'leave'), eNPrs {Sg.} inf. ^taxYr re⁻χ⁻ta⁻n, NPrs {BM} inf. ^taxYr ri⁻χ⁻ta⁻n / 1s prs. μzayr ri⁻z-a⁻m 'pour, pour out, scatter' || OIr le⁻icid 'leaves' || Arm l⁻anem lk⁻anem 'I leave, abandon, desert, forsake' (3s aor. eli⁻ elik⁻) || Gk λει⁻πω 'leave, leave behind, forsake' || L linqu⁻o⁻ id., re-liquus 'left behind, remaining', liceo⁻ 'be for sale' || Gmc {Vr.} līx⁻an > Gt leihu⁻-an, ON lja⁻, AS līon, OSx,

OHG *līhan*, NHG *leihen* 'to lend' || OLT *liek-mi*, Lt *lieku* 'I am left, I remain', inf. *li k-ti* 'be left, remain', pa-likti 'to leave', pa-laik-ai pl. 'remains, legacy', Ltv *li kt* (prs. *li ēku*) 'to put' (*likt miera* 'to leave alone'), *li ek-s* 'superfluous, odd', Pru *poli kins* 'verliehen', *poli nka* 'remains' || Sl **le kъ* > RChS *лѣкъ* *le kъ* {Srj.} 'remainder', OCS *отълѣкъ* *otъle kъ* id. ('ταῖς καταλοιπα') ¶ WP II 396-7, P 669-70, EI 348-9, M K III 59, Horn 141, Sg. 601, Bai. 216-7, F II 99-100, WH I 808-9, Fs. 327, Vr. 359, Ho. 203, Ho. S 46, Kb. 614, OsS 556-7, KM 434, 7, Frn. 372-3, En. 231, Srz. II 71, Vs. II 477 & III 134, Slr. 96 ¶ ?σ U **likkV* 'move' (vt.) > FU: BF *d* (ps.): F, Es *liikku*- vi. 'move, stir' || Lp: N {N} *lik'ka* / -*kk*- 'change position\place, stir; shift, move', L {LLO} *lihkka*- vi. 'move' || Sm: Slq: Tz {KKIH} *laqi*- vi. 'stir', *laqiri*- vt. 'swing, loosen' ('раскачиват', *патат*), Nr {Cs.} *laga*- 'sich rühren', *lagara*- 'in Bewegung setzen, erschüttern' ¶ ≈ UEW 249 (adduces ObU **lu k*- 'jump, enter suddenly', that belongs to **lu k*, a 'to jump' [q.v.]), SSA II 73, KKI 124-5, Cs. 129-30 ¶ A (SDM97) **niko* 'to leave, put aside' > M ?φ **ni'γ'u*- v. 'hide, conceal' > MM [S] *ni'u*- id., [MA] *ni'u*- v. 'hide, be hidden', WrM *nigu*-, HlM, Kl *nyu*-, Brt *nyu*- *n'u*- 'hide, conceal, keep secret', Mnr H {SM, T} *niu*-, Dx {T} *niu*- id.; > M **ni'γ'uca* 'secret' > MM [S] *ni'uca* id. (adj.), WrM *niguca*, HlM, Kl *nyuca* *n'u'sa n*. 'secret, mystery', adj. 'secret' ¶ H 117, Pp. MA 257, MED 579, KRS 387, Chr. 347, SM 279, T 351, T DnJ 130 || pKo {S} **no h*- 'put, let go' > MKo *no h*-, Nko *noh*- no- id. ¶ S QK #699, Nam 114, MLCh 353 || pJ {S} **n3 k*- 'leave, put aside' > OJ *no k*-(os-), J: T/Kg *noko's*- K *no'ko's*- ¶ S QJ #632, Mr. 737 || ? AdS of Tg **neku*- 'carry, lead' (< N **nE K*, *fu* 'to carry, bring', q.v. ffd.) ¶ SDM97 (A **niKo* > M, Ko, J), ≈ DQA #1426 (A **ne* 'ko, incl. Tg, Ko, J) ¶ ?σ D **nikk*- 'put aside, remove' (× D **ni*- 'go away, depart') > Tm *nikk* 'remove, exclude, put aside', Ml *nikkuka* 'put away, aside, remove', Td *ni k*- 'brush away', Kdg *ni k*- 'put aside, remove', Tl *ni* 'gu ~ i' 'gu 'remove' ¶ ≈ D #3685 ♦ The apparent reflexes of an emphatic **K*, in IE (**k*^w-), in U (**kk*-) and possibly in EthS (-*k*-, -*x*-) are due to secondary glottalization (**γ*₁ V₁ k- > **k*-,) ♦ DQA #1426 (A, D) ♦ ≠ Gr. II #241 (IE + err. U, A, Ko, J, Ai, Gil, CK).

1277. **Lo'γ'ika* 'cutting instrument' > IE: NaIE **slei g*- 'cutting instrument' > L *ligo*- (gen. *ligo n-is*) 'mattock' || OIr {Vn.} *sloichreth* 'sword' || AS *slicc* (< **slikya*-) 'hammer' ¶ WP II 707, P 961, WH I 800, Vn. S 137, Sw. 961, Ho. 298 ¶ A: Tg **lok'a*¹-n 'cutting weapon, blade' > Orc *loxo(n)*- 'sword', Ul *loxo(n)*-, Neg *loxon* id., 'sabre', Nn Nh/KU *loxo*~, Nn B *loxo*-(n)- id., 'poniard', Ud *lo*~ - *lo^Ho* 'sabre', WrMc *loxo* 'sword, sabre', Mc Sb {Y} *loh3* 'sabre', Chj {Kiy.} *loho* 'blade'; **lukV*-*ci*- 'cut with a weapon' > Ul *loxo-c'i*- 'cut with a sword', Ewk *d lukuciu*ⁿ d (Tit.) *лукучиур* 'sword' ¶ STM I 509, Krm. 256, Z 857, Hr. 626, Y #607, Kiy. 110 [#235] ¶ HS **ljk*-(k.) > **ljk*-(k.) > B **liju*-(k.) > **liju*-/IVγ- 'knife, poniard' > Ah {Fc.} *te-ləq* (pl. *te-lγ-in* 'poniard', ETwl {GhA} *te-ləq* (pl. *te-lγ-en*) 'small knife', Gh {Nh.} *c'-ləq* (pl. *c'i-lγ-in*) 'knife', Gd {Lf.} *te-ləqt* 'poignard de bras' ¶ Fc. 1109, GhA 111, Lf. II #0912 ♦ Tg **k*- and B **k*, (> *y/q*) < **k*-, < **rik*-. The IE **s*- reflects the presence of **y* in pre-IE **Loyka* < N **Lo'γ'ika*.

1278. ??φ **Lu₁γ'a''jka* 'valley, low-lying lands, plain' > IE: NaIE **lou ko*- 'open land, field, countryside' > OI *lo*-'kah, 'open space, place, world' || OL *louco*- > L *lu c-us* (gen. -i) 'sacred grove\wood', Osc *lu'vkei* loc. sg. 'in luco, in (a)the grove' || Gmc **lau ho*- > MDt *loo* 'bebuschte Ebene, Wald', AS *le'ah* 'meadow, field', ON *lo* 'glade, meadow', Nic *lo* 'von den Wellen bespülte Strandebene', Nnr *lo* 'meadow', OHG *lo h* {Kb.} 'grove, wood; Hain, Lichtung', {OsS} 'mit Gebüsch bewachsene Lichtung' || Lt *lau kas* 'field, acre, land', Ltv *lau ks* 'field', Pru *laucks* 'acre, field' ¶ The connection with **leu k*- 'to shine' is secondary (folk et.) ¶ Mn. 713-4, ≈ WP II 408-12, Bc. G 318, Dv. #315, M K III 113, M E II 481, WH I 828, Ho. 196, Sw. 105, OsS 568, Lx. 177, Vr. 361-2, Frn. 343-4, En. 203 ¶ A: M **nugu* 'meadow, plain' > WrM *nugu*, HlM, Brt *nyga* 'meadow in the winding of a river', ? WrM *nigu* 'meadow', Kl Ö {Rm.} *nygu* id.; the semantic element 'winding' is induced by the infl. of the verb **nugul*- 'to bend' (see N **Luka* 'to bend'); the original meaning 'meadow, plain' is better preserved in loan-words of M origin: SbTt Tb {Rl., Tum.} *nou* 'plain, lowland', Tb {Rl.}, VTt {Rl.} *nuw* 'meadow, hay-meadow', VTt Ks {TTDS} *now* 'hay-meadow' (StVTt *чабын*), Ewk Nr {STM ← Cs.} *nygu* 'meadow' ¶ MED 594, Chr. 332, Rm. 280, Rl. III 693, 708, Tum. 159, TTDS 341, STM I 608 ¶ ≈ DQA #1424 [A **neku* 'lowland, water meadow' > M **nigu* (> WrM *nigu*)] ¶ ? U: FV **La ka* 'valley (of a river), depression' > pLp {Lr.} **le ke*- > Lp: N {N} *lække* / -æ g- 'depression, hollow (in terrain), dell, valley', S {Hs.} *liegie* 'Grube, Tal', L {LLO} *liehke* d *la hke*- 'langgestrecktes kleineres Tal mit ebener Sohle', Nt {TI} *li e c k k* ° 'depression, valley' || Mk лй *l'a'y*, Er лей *l'ey* 'river', Er Iv *l'ey* 'ravine' ¶ UEW 685, Lr. #581, Lgc. #3345, Hs. 850, ERV 335 ♦ The apparent discrepancy between the M and FU ev. for the plain **k* and the IE ev. for an emphatic **K*, can be resolved if one supposes the presence of a *l*r. (most probably **γ*, which does not yield **ə* in intercons. position [like *l*ou₂ak-]). In this case IE **k*- goes back to a **k*-, < **γk*-. Such conjecture helps to resolve the problems of the vocalism in view of the apparent conflicting ev. of IE and M (pointing to a N **u*) and FV (suggesting **a* in the first syll.). The FU final **a* is from **a* due to vw. harmony.

1279. **Luk₁γe* ≈ 'flexible rod, thong' > IE: NaIE **log*- 'rod, sapling' > Phl *raz*, NPrs *zra ra z* 'vine, vineyard, grape' || Sl **lo'za* 'flexible rod' (→ 'vine') > OP *loza* 'rod, willow *Salix cinerea*', P *loza* 'flexible rod, willow, pussy-willow, vine', R *lo'za* 'flexible rod (esp. of willow and vine)', OUK *лоза* 'willow shrub', OCz *loza* 'trunk of a tree'; in the Southern Sl lgs., in Slk and in Cz Δ the word has developed the meaning 'vine': OCS *лоза* *loza*, Blg *ло'за*, SCr *lo'za*, Slk, Cz Δ *loza* 'vine', McdS *лоза* id.,

'flexible rod, creeping stalk', Slv lo'za 'sprout, vine' || ?? Ht alkista(n)- 'branch' (alternatively: ÷ OI *alka- 'root fibril' in vyalkas'a- 'nach allen Seiten Wurzelfasern habend', cf. M K III 796); may al- reflect IE *l_o-? ¶¶ The adduction (by Pv. and EI) of Gk [Hs.] 'ολο'γινον· 'οζω'δεξ, συμπερικω' ({{EI}} 'branchy') is too brittle; the word is parallel to Gk [Hs.] 'ολο'πτοον· συμπερικω' and is likely to be a *cd* with initial 'ολο- 'all-' ¶¶ P 691, McK 71, VI. II 28, Glh. 383-4; ≈ Vs. II 512-3, ≈ ESSJ XVI 118-23 (supposes that Sl *loza is derived from *le'z-ti 'to climb, creep' and rejects all extra-Slavic connections), Ma. C 242, Ma. CS 277, ≈ Pv. I-II 35-6, ≈ EI 80 (*h₃log̃ - 'branch') || HS: S *^o/lk? > Ar √lk? 'percussit aliquem flagello' ¶ Fr. IV 122, CAD IX 240 || ?? C: Bj {R} la'k^wa'y 'stick' (unless *cd* with k^wa'lay id., as suggested by R) ¶ R WBd 140, 158 || ? Ch: Ngz {Sch.} la'ko'di 'whip' [× N *IuK.Uz'V or *IukK.s'V 'twig, strap, lash, whip'] ¶ Sch. DN 103 || A: NaT *ju'ga'n 'bridle' (× N *yu'ka 'to attach, tie/bind to') > OT ju'gu'n ({{Cl.}} ju'gu'n id., XwT xiv ju'ga'n, Chg {RL.} ju'gen ~ u'yen ~ uyan, CrTt, Kr Cr, Qmq ju'gen, Kr T jug'an', Kr G iygen, MQp ju'gen, u'ygen, uyan, MU, Alt u'ygen, OOsM xiv oyan, Tk oyan, Δ u'gen ^d uyan, Az ju'ya'n, Tkm St ju'go'n, Tkm uyan, Δ u'yen ^d u'yo'n id., ET ju'ga'n, Uz ʔaH jugan, Uz Δ ju'ga'n, VTt, Bsh j^oga'n, QrB ʔu'gen, Nog ju'wen, Qq ʔu'wen, Qzq ʔu'gen, Qrg ʔu'go'n, Ln yuyan, SY juym, Xk, Shor, Tv c'u'xen, Yk u'n, Chv j^uven id. ¶ Cl. 913, ET Gl 577, Rl. I 1305, 1807, 1815 & III 593, TL 556, AzRL II 588 ¶ The existence of two synharm. variants of the word (*ju'ga'n and *jugan) suggests the existence of a pre-synharmonic form *ju'gan with subsequent as in two opposite directions.

1280. *Iu''k_lV₁?A ~ *Iu''K.A 'push, shove, thrust, fasten to' > HS: S *^o/lk? 'affix, fasten to' > Gz √lk? 'imprint, coin [money]; affix, nail down, fasten to' (the latter semantic variant is influenced by S *^o/lk? [> Ar √kl' 'stick to', Tgr √lk' 'fasten with nails']) ¶ L G 313 || ?φ EC: Sa {R} pcv. lagam, -lgum- (p. 'u-lgum-ə) 'load one's gun (shove a bullet into it), fill one's pipe' ¶ R S II 245 || U: FU *Iu''kka' - 'push, shove, thrust' > F lykka'a', Es lu''kka- id. || ObU *Iu''k- > pVg {Ht.} *lu''k- 'pile up, heap up (fire-wood)' > Vg: LK la''k^w- / la''k^w-, MK la''k^w-, UK la''k^w-, P la''k- id.; pOs {Ht.} d *Io''lāmā- 'shove (schieben), push' > Os: D lo''kāmā-, Nz likāmā-, Kz Iu''qāmā-, d Os Ty Io''kāmā- id. || Hg lo''k-, Δ lik-, lu''k- 'give a push/shove, thrust' || Hg lo''k-, Δ lik-, lu''k- 'give a push/shove, thrust' ¶ Coll. 96, UEW 248-9, Sm. 545 (FU, FP *lu''kka' -, Ugr *lu''kka' - 'push'), MF 409-10, Ht. #354, EWU 911 || A: [1] ?φ A: Tg (att. in NrTg) *ligd- 'stick into' > Ewk ligdirz-n- 'stick in (a knife, axe), push through (a stuck object)', ligdirz- 'be stuck in', Lm nid- 'press/push into, stick in' ¶ STM I 497 || [2] ?? A {DQA} *luk'i 'hole', 'break through, make a hole in' (× N *IowK.V 'hole, opening' [q.v. ffd.]) > Tg *loktU 'hole', pJ *nu'k- 'pass/break through', as well as possibly (but not necessarily) M *nu'ken 'hole' ¶¶ DQA #1228 (A *lu'k'i 'to break through') || D *nu'kk- v. 'shove, push' > Tm nu'kku, Kn nu'ku, nu'gu, nu'n'ku v. 'shove, push, thrust aside', Kdg nu'k- 'push', Tu nu'ku- 'thrust, push, reject', Tl nu'ku 'shove, push violently, thrust out', Klm nu'k- 'push so as to move' ¶¶ D #3722 ◆ If the Gz √ belongs here, the N etymon is to be *Iu''k_lV₁?V (U *-kk- and A *-k' < *-k- < *-kʔ-), otherwise it is *Iu''K.A ◆ IS II 28-9 (*lu'k.A [= *Iu''k.V] 'pierce, thrust': U, M, Tg + err. NED *tukk- 'push, thrust'). The NED √ actually belongs to D *tukk- 'push, shove' (D #3286) < N *t.Iu''K.a 'to thrust, stab' (> IE *tuk- 'thrust, stab, prick', C, U, A) [q.v.]. Cp. also S NSShS #29 (IE A *luk'i 'break through' equated with IE leug- [i.e. IE *leu_g-/*lou_g-/*lug̃ -] 'break').

1281. *Iu''ksV 'needles of conifer trees' > HS: S *luks̃- > Ak luks'u 'needles of the cedar', MHb {Js.} Sk3l3 'lek_εs̃', JA {Js.} luk_ 's̃-a- ~ lug_ 's̃-a- {Js.} 'the wooly substance of cedar twigs' [↔ Lv. II 477: MHb 'leg_εs̃ ~ 'lek_εs̃', JA lug_ 's̃-a- 'eine Weide, deren Bast (Wolle) als Docht benutzt wurde' (≠ Gk λυ'γος̃ {LS} 'twigs or withes of Vitex Agnus castus'?) ¶ Fr. IV 122, CAD IX 240, Js. 694, 711, LS 1063, F II 141 || U: FP *Iu''ksV ~ *Iu''skV 'needles/branch of a conifer' > Chr: Л лыес̃ lu''s' 'branch with needles (of conifers)', M lu''yu''s̃, B lu''yās̃, Uf lu''s̃ id., 'needles of conifers' || Prm *lu's / *lu'sk- 'n' > Z лыс̃ lis, Z EV/Vsh lu'sk- (= {LG} lws̃k-), Vt лыс̃ lis 'conifer tree, needles of conifers' ¶ It. #439, UEW 691, Sm. 552 (FP *lu''ksi 'twig (of spruce/pine)', MRS 306, LG 164 || ??φ K *leps̃- or *lems̃- 'needle' > Mg *le(p)s̃- ~ *li(p)s̃-, Lz lems̃-, G Δ leps̃(a)- ^d neps̃(a)- ¶ K 121, K² 141 (*nems̃-) ¶¶ The unexpected labial cns. (esp. *m) may be due to the infl. of another √, namely that represented by OG/G nems̃-, Lz lems̃- 'needle' and S *^o/lmd 'to prick'. The cns. *p may have developed from *k in the precon. position due to the labializing infl. of the vw. (cp. Chr lups̃ 'whip' < FU *Iluks̃V, see N *IuK.Uz'V ~ *IukK.s'V) 'twig, strap, lash, whip').

1282. *IaK.Iu' 'body of water (lake, river, etc.)' > IE: NaIE *laku- / *lakw- 'lake, pool, puddle, pond' > Gk λα'κκοϋ 'pond; pit, reservoir' (< *lakwo-s) || L lacu-s (gen. lacu's) 'lake; trough, basin, tank' || OIr loch 'lake' ({{EI}}: < *la|oku), Crn lag-en 'pond, puddle, slough', MBr laguenn 'lake', Br lag 'mare', lag-enn 'cloaque, dondrière', Gl -loco- 'lake' in toponymy (names of lakes): Penne-locos, etc., ?φ W † lwch 'lake' || OSx lagu 'sea', AS lazu 'sea, flood, water', ON lo_{gr} 'sea, water, moisture' || Sl *loki (gen. *lokъv-e) ≈ 'puddle' > OCS, OR локы loki (gen. локъве lokъve) 'pool, basin', Slv lo'kev (gen. lo'kve) 'puddle, pond', μ: Slv lo'kva id., Blg 'локва 'puddle', SCr lo''kva id., 'swamp, lake' ¶ P 653, Mn. 661, F II 75-6, WH I 748, Thr. § 80, ECCE 263, YGM-I 314, Ern. 350, Hm. 501, Ho. S 44, Ho. 189, Sw. 103, Vr. 373-4, ESSJ XVI 10-1, Glh. 381, ≈ EI 343 (*lo'ku-s 'lake, water, pool, pond, cistern') || HS: Ch: WCh: Krf {Sch.} lo'kko' 'river' || CCh: Db H {Srp.} la'ku-a' 'river', Bdm {Lk.} l3'v3'mi (pl. la'va'm), {Mch.} le'g'ami id. ¶ ChC, Sch. BTL 56 ¶ LEC: Sm la'g (pl. lagag) {ZMO}

'water-channel', {DSI} 'affluente', Or B {Sr.} laga 'small river', Or O/Wt {Sr.} laga 'river', Or laga {Grg.} 'river-valley', {Brl., Ss.} 'river, brook' > Brj 'lag-i id., Kmb laga, Sd la'ga, lagga 'river' ¶ ZMO 250, DSI 378, Brl. 274, Grg. 360, Sr. 358, Ss. B 131, Hd. 124, 209, 330, 382 || Om: SOM: Ari {Bnd.} lo'k 'water', Ari B {Fl.} luqa, Ari U {Fl.} luk.a ~ lo'ya, Ari G lu'qa ~ lo'qa id. ¶ Blz. LO #91, Fl. OWL s.v. 'water', Bnd. AL 161 ¶¶ OS #1637 (C, CCh) II U: FU *lakte 'bay' > F lahti (gen. lahden), Δ laksi, laaksi, Es laht (gen. lahe, lahi) 'bay, gulf' i pLp {Lr.} *lo'ktə 'bay, gulf' > Lp: N {N} luok'ta' 'creek, inlet, bay (of sea/lake)', S {Hs.} luokte 'Bucht', L {LLO} luokta 'gulf, bay (of sea/lake)', K {Gn.} lu'χt 'gulf, bay' || ObU *l.a'k- ~ *l.o'k- 'bay' > pVg *la'k 'bay (in a sea/river)' > (partially in cds) Vg KM/P lo'k, OVg W I/U лооҕа, OVg N SoO л'ҕа, Vg UL/Ss lo'x 'bay'; pOs *l.ok ~ *l.ok ({Hl.} *l.a'k) 'long narrow bay' > Os: V/Vy/Ty loq, D lo'χ, Kz lo'χ, O loχ id., d : Ty loq, K lo'χ id. ¶ Acc. to UEW, ObU *-k is an irreg. reflex of FU *-kt- ¶ Coll. 94, UEW 234-5, Lr. #619, Lgc. #3626, Hs. 876, LLO 440, Gn. 1333, Ht. #346 ◆ ≈ Blz. LNA #37 [N *l'owk.V 'lake, (reservoir of) water; semantically unjustified equation of SOM, CCh and IE with U *l'owk.V 'Loch, Grube').]

1283. o *l'ak.V 'to lick, lap' > HS: WS *l.k.k., *-luk.k.- v. 'lap, lick' > BHb l.k.k. (ip. -lok.k.-: 3m q¶li! ya'-lok., 3pm uQ¶li! ya'-lok.k.u), Ar l'q (ip. -luq-) v. G 'lap', MHb {Js.} l.k.k. v. G 'lap, lick', qll la'k. adj. 'lapping, greedily', Tgr l.k.lk. (pf. lək.lək.v) v. 'lick' ¶ KB 509, Hv. 692, Js. 716, 719, LH 36 || C: Bj {R} lak- scv. 'lap, sip (as a dog)'; ? Bj {R} -lik pcv. (3m: p. i-'lik, prs. in'lík; prtc. 'lika) 'lap, sip (as a dog)' ¶ R WBd 157 || B *wly 'lick, suck' > Ah əlləy (pf. illəy) 'lick', Gh {Nh.} əlləy (pf. illəy) 'suck', Zng {TV} elli (pf. yəlle) 'lécher' ¶ Fc. 1101-4, Nh. 208, DCTC 286 || Ch: WCh: DfB {J} lok., Bks {J} lok 'lick' ECh: Tmk {Cp.} la'g v. 'lick, suck', Nd D {J} lə'gn'a 'lick' || ? CCh (× N *Lig.ſ.ſ. 'to lick, sip, suck' [q.v.]: G'nd {ChL} le'kta', Gbn {ChL} le'kte', Boka {ChL} lektə 'lick' ¶ J R 144, 217, ChC, ChL, Cp. 79 II K *lo'k.- ({IS II} *lo'k.- ~ *lak.-) 'lick' > G lok.-, Mg, Lz lok.-, Sv {K} la'k.-, Sv UB {GP}, L {Dn.} lo'k.- ¶¶ K 121, K² 110, FS K 201, FS NE 221, Chik. 303, GM 245, GP 158, Dn. s.v. lok.- II IE: NaIE *lak- 'lick' ({P} 'schmalzend lecken') > Arm lakem lak-em 'lick' (-k- < *-kk-, with gemination due to the onomatopœic factor) || Lt la'kti, Ltv lakt id. i Sl *loka"-ti (prs. *loc'-o.) 'lick' > ChS локати lokati / лoуж loc'о v. 'lick' Cz lokati 'to swallow, drink greedily', SCr lo'kati / lo'c'e'm. Slv lo'kati 'lap', R ло'кат id. (the standard spelling: ла'кат), Δ ло'кат / ло'чу 'to drink greedily', Blg Δ 'локам'I lick' ¶ P 653, EI 352, Frn. 337-8, ESSJ XVI 6-7, Glh. 380, Vs. II 514, Slit. 379-80 II U: FP (or FU?) o *lakk.V 'lap, lick' > Es lakk- 'lick' i Chr: L лoекаш lo'ka-s' 'to drink greedily', {Ü} 'лакат' = to lap' i Z лак- lak- (-a- preserved due to onomatopœia) || ? Hg jo'l-lak- 'be sated' (jo'l 'well') [Hl.'s hyp.] ¶ LG 157, IS II 15, MRS 296, Ü 108 II ? A: M *lagu- > WrM lagu-, HIM лага- 'eat greedily or gluttonously' (usually said of pigs) [the preservation of *l- (usually changed to *n-) may be due to the onomatopœic factor], ? Mnr H {SM} lag-s'z- 'eat noisily, devour', cp. Kl {Rm.} t lag in lag lag ge'z' id.eχə 'to eat/swallow large pieces of food' ¶ MED 515, SM 219, KW 250 II D *nakk-/na'k- 'lick, lap' > Tm nakku, Tu nakku- ~ nekku- id., Ml nakkuka, Kt nak-, Td nok-, Kn nakku, nekku, Kdg nakk-, Tl na'ku, Klm, Nkr na'k-, Prj, Mnd ne'k-, Gdb, Gnd, Knd, Png, Ku na'k-, Kui na'ka v. 'lick' ¶¶ D #3570, ≠ Km. 412 ◆ Rosen OS 69 (Sv, IE), Tromb. 287-8 (HS, K, IE, U), AD GD 3 (HS, K, IE), IS II 15 (*lak, Δ 'lick': HS [S, C], K, IE, U, D) ◆ Gr. II #243 (*lak 'lick') [IE, U + unc. EA].

1284. *l'uk.V '∈ canine' (→ 'lynx') > K (GZ?) *lek.w- 'young carnivore (whelp, cub)' > OG lek.w-i 'cub', G lek.v-i 'puppy, whelp', Mg lak.w-i 'puppy', Lz A lac'- 'dog', Lz lak.- 'whelp, dog' ¶ K *e and *e' regularly changes in Z a (GM S 146, 416-8), but only under certain conditions (i.e., in open syllables), while in closed syllables Z preserves the quality of the short K *e (Test. KV 66-9), which apparently suggests that the pK √ had a long *e' (*le'k.w-i); however, there are reasons to suppose that K *k.w behaved as a single cns. and that the syll. boundary preceded *k.w (*le'k.wi), hence we preserve the rec. *lek.w- (as suggested by K and FS). GZ *lek.w- < **lwek.- (mt of *w) ¶ K 120, K² 108, FS K 199, FS E 218, Chx. 677, Q 270, Chik. 85-6, Schm. 121 II IE: NaIE *luk' (- ~ *lunk' -?) 'lynx' > [1] *luk'., *lu'k' > Arm {Hb.} lusanun' lusanunk^h pl. 'lynxes' || OSw lo' (< Gmc *luxa-), with a suffixed *-s-: OHG luhs, NHG Luchs, AS lox id. ({EI}: WGmc *-ks- due to the infl. of the word for 'fox': OHG fuhs, AS fox, etc.) || Gk λυ'κοϝ 'wolf' (× NaIE *wl.k'o-s < N *w'U'z'ſ.ſ. '∈ canine' [q.v.]) || [2] NaIE *lunk' - 'lynx' (× N *LugK.E '∈ beast of prey', q.v. ffd.) ¶ ≈ P 690 (connecting this √ with IE *leuk' - 'shine, be bright'), EI 359-60 (luk' -), F II 143-4, Ho. 207, Kb. 640, OsS 576, KM 448, Hü. 454, Slit. 161-2 II U: Sm {Jn.} *lok.V 'fox' > Sq d : Tz {Prk., KKIh} loqa, Tm {KD} lo'ya, Ke {Cs.} lokka id.; Mt {Hl.} *lzy 'fox' (Mt: T/K {Mll.} lui, K {Pl.} луй, lui, M {Mll.} li, {Sp.} лей) ¶ ≈ Coll. 32, ≈ UEW 252 (connects FU *luy.V with the above Sm √, supposing that Slq -k- is a suffix), Pl. Z I 86-7, Jn. 84, KKIh 126, Cs. 131, 224, Hl. M #624 II A *lok'V, {DQA} *l'u'k'V 'lynx, wild cat', {S} 'lynx, fox, dog', {ADb.} 'young of a lynx' > Tg *lukX > WrMc luka 'young of a lynx', Ewk luku 'polar fox', Orc loke 'lynx' ¶ S AJ 225 [#290], Z 858, STM I 509 || M: [1] {DQA} *nogu-yal > WrM {Kow., Gl.} nogool or nuguul ({MED} nuguul), HIM {Luv.}, Brt нoгoол 'young of a lynx' ¶ Kow. 679, Gl. II 47, MED 595, Luv. 26, Chr. 328 || [2] ?? M *noqayi 'dog' (× N *n'UK.V '∈ canine', q.v. ffd.) || pKo {S} *nrik 'jackal' > NKo nrikta' {MLC} 'wolf', {Gale} 'jackal' ¶ S QK #781, Gale 905, 314, Rm. SKE 169, MLC 367 || pJ {S} *ni_a ku_a ~ *na'ku_a 'cat' > OJ neku_o, J: T ne'ko, K ne'ko', Kg neko' ¶ S QJ #67, Mr. 495, Kenk. 1348 ¶¶ DQA #1233 (M *nogu-yal, Tg, Ko, J) II ??φ D *nakk.V 'fox, jackal' (× N *n'UK.V 'l', q.v. ffd.) ¶ The vw. *a may be due to the infl. of D

*nari 'jackal, fox' ✧ In M and D, i.e. lgs. without phonemic distinction of the original initial *L-cnss. and *N-cnss., the N roots ***l̥uk** and ***n̥UK** inevitably coincide ✧ ÷ (≠φ,σ) FU {UEW} *luy (Chr: L луй luy, Н лый luy 'marten' || OVg {Pl.} loisa 'Mustela martes' - cf. UEW 252) and MKo nkori 'badger' ✧ IS II 34-5, Glh. 528.

1285. ***L̥uk** 'to shine' > HS: eB *luk.k. > B *-luqq- > Gd luqq (pf. yə-luqq) 'shine (briller)'; rdp eB ***l̥k** > B ***l̥y** > Gh {Nh.} d imv. əmləy̆ləy̆, pf. imləy̆ləy̆ 'briller' ¶ Lf. II #0913, Fc. 1105, 2009, Pr. M VI-VII 208, Nh. 164 || S ***l̥w** > Ar d liya-q- {BK} 'flamme, feu qui s'élève en flamme', {Hv.} 'blaze' ¶ BK II 1049, Hv. 704 || IE *leu-k- 'shine' > OI 'ro-cate' 'shines, is bright', ro-ka- n., ro-cis, n. 'light', Av raok- v. 'shine' || Arm lojs loys (gen. lusojs lusoy) n. 'light' || Gk λευκο- adj. 'light, bright, white' || L lux (gen. luc-is) n. 'light', luce- 'be bright, shine' || OIr {P} luchair 'Glanz', Mlr {EI} lo'ch 'shining', W llug, Br luc'h n. 'light', OIr lo'chet, W lluched (-χ- < *-ks-), OCrm luchet, Br luc'hed(-enn) 'lightning'; W lleuad 'moon', Brtt {RE} *lugra- 'moon' > OW loyr, W lloer, OCrm lui, Crn lo-r, OBr loir, loer, Br loar id. || Gt liuhaþ n. 'light', OSx, OHG lioht 'bright', n. 'light', NHG Licht, AS le'ohht n. 'light', NE light || Lt lau-kas, Ltv la'uks adj. 'with a white spot on the forehead' || SI *lu-c'a ~ *lu-c'a 'ray, beam of light' > OCS, OR лѡчѡ luc'a, Blg ꙗꙋча, SCR lu-c'a id., Uk Δ лy'ча 'sun-ray'; SI *luc'ь 'ray, beam' > Blg лъч, ꙗꙋч, OR, RChS лѡчъ luc'ь, R лyч id., Slv lu-c' 'light (of fire)', SCR lu-c' id., light, torch for lighting', OCz louc' 'torch for lighting', Cz louc' 'chip for kindling wood' || pTc {Ad.} *luk- > Tc: A/B luk- v. 'illuminate' || Ht luk(k)- 'grow bright, dawn', lukat 'at dawn'; possibly here also luk(k)-, luk(k)i/a- 'set fire to' ¶ P 487-9, EUC 513, M K III 76-6, M E II 463-4, F II 108-9, WH I 823-4, LP §§ 13.1, 35.3, RE 112, YGM-I 313, Hm. 532-3, Fs. 334-5, Ho. 199, Ho. S 47, Kb. 621-2, OsS 562, KM 439, Frn. 344-5, ESSJ XVI 160-4, Glh. 384-5, Vs. II 537, Slr. 40-1, Wn. 269, Ad. 556, Ad. H 24, 76, 102, CHD L-N 74-9.

1286. ***L̥u** 'to swallow' > HS: WS ***l̥k** m G 'swallow' > Ar √lqm G (pf. laqima, ip. -lqam-) 'avalier promptement', luqm-at- (pl. luqum-) 'bouchée, morceau qu'on avale en une fois', Tgr √lk m G (pf. lək,mə) 'eat, devour, swallow', 'essen, verzeihen, verschlingen', Tgy √lk m G (pf. ləx,mə, js. -lx,m) {CB} 'manger (des grains, etc.) par petites parts à la fois', {Bsn., L} 'eat roasted grain', Gz {L} √lk m G (pf. lak,ama) 'chew on food that is hard and makes noise when it is eaten', Mh/Jb {Jo.} √lk m L : Mh pf. alo-k,əm, Jb E pf. e'luk,um, Jb C e'lok,um (sbjn. yə'lok,əm) 'put into one's mouth', Hrs pf. ale-k,am 'make so. swallow', GT : Mh pf. 'latk,əm, Jb E 'lotk,um, Jb C 'lotk,əm 'swallow', Hrs pf. 'latk,am (sbjn. yal'tek,am) id., 'chew, put in the mouth', Mh 3wk,əme't (pl. 3wk,a'm), Hrs al,k,ə'met, Jb E/C lək,met (pl. əl'k,am) 'mouthful' ¶ BK II 1016-7, L G 317, LH 36-7, CB 92, Bsn. 21, Jo. M 255, Jo. H 84, Jo. J 164 || C: [1] LEC *luk- v. 'swallow' > Kns {Bl.}, Hr/DBs {AMS} loq-id., Gln {AMS} loq- 'schlucken', ? Gdl lok- 'lap up', Rn lo'χχo' 'throat' [2] EC {Ss.} *luk,m- 'neck; (?) throat' > Elm {Hn.} luk (pl. lu-m-v?), Arr {Bl.} lu'ko, Dsn {To.} lu-ti [≠(pl. lug-u)] 'neck', pOr {Hn.} *lu(g)ma-, Or BI {Sr.} lumme-, Or Wt {Hn.} luma_ id., Or B {Vnt.} lumme / -ni 'bone of the neck', Or {Ss.} lumm-e- 'neck of ox', Gwd luqu'm-te 'sides of neck', Hd lo-m-e 'Adam's apple', pSml {Hn.} *luqum (pl. *luqumo) 'neck' > Sml N {Abr.} lu'qu'n (pl. lu'qu'mo'), Rn {Hn.} lu'xu'm (pl. lu'xu'mo'), {PG} lu'xu'm (pl. lu'xu'mo'), pBn {Hn.} nu'ʔu'n 'neck' [as *l...n > n...n] (> Bn Bo nuʔun, Bn J/Kj/K muʔu'n); the ancient meaning 'throat' still survives in Or d lik,im-s- 'swallow' (b> Ged lik,in-s-, ? Hd lik,-ic',c' - id.) ¶ Hn. S 67, Bl. 261, Ss. PEC 21, 49, Sr. 360, Vnt. 100, Hn. W 61, 69, Hn. BD 119, PG 213-4, AMS 173, 211, Hd. 147, 253, 291, To. DL 516 || Ch: [1] *likg- v. 'swallow' ({JS} ***l̥k** id.) > CCh: Ms {J} li'kəa', Bnn {ChL} ligimu, BnM {ChL} liga, ZmB li'k id. || ECh: Ke {Eb.} li'gi 'schlucken' [2] ECh: Tmk {Cp.} lagəm 'eat (hard food)', Kbl {Cp.} liyē'm 'eat (soft food)' ¶ JS 258, JI II 315, Eb. 78, ChL, ChC ¶ OS #1673 (*lik,am--*lik,im- 'eat, swallow': S, ECh, Or), ≠ #1697 (LEC *lik,--*lok, 'swallow' < HS *IVk, 'lick') || K: G luk,m- 'eat with appetite, eat greedily'; but MG [VTq.] luk,ma, G luk,ma 'Bissen', 'piece', G luk,ma-p,uri 'piece of bread' may either go back to or have merged with Arab luqmat- '¶' ¶ Chx. 694, AxT 194, NCh. 261 || IE: NaIE *leu-k- (~ *lau,k-?) 'throat' > Gk λευκανι'η, Gk Hm λευκανι'η 'throat' || Lt pa-liau-kis 'dewlap of a bovine', liauka- 'gland (of the throat)' || ? NaIE ***l̥uk** v. 'swallow, drink' > Lt luke'nti, lukno'ti 'to drink with the beak sunk deep in water' (of doves), ɿ {ESSJ ← ?) lu'kinti 'to drink greedily' || SI: Blr лѡкац- (-d> iter. 'лъѡкац-) 'to swallow, drink', (iter. >) Cz lykati, P lykac' 'to swallow', R Δ 'лъѡкац-, Uk Δ 'ликаци 'to drink greedily'; the BSI verb is hardly connected (contra ESSJ) with NaIE *(s)leug- (> MHG slucken 'to swallow', OIr sluicc- v. 'hiccup, swallow', Gk λυ'ζω id.) because of the difference between IE *k and *g ¶ WP II 380, P 655 (*lauk-), F II 90, 142, ≈ Frn. 361-2, 389, ≈ ESSJ XVI 241-2 & XVII 25-7 || A: Tg *legbe- (if < **lekbe- < **lek-me-) 'eat greedily' (× N ***Lig** 'to lick, sip, suck') > Neg mt ləbgz- id., Nn ləbgzə'i- 'eat greedily' (of animals), Ul ləbgz- 'eat greedily, eat enough', Ud ləbgz- 'eat by large pieces/gulps' (of dogs) ¶ STM I 514, Krm. 257 || D (in McTm) *nuokar- 'swallow, eat' > MI nukaruka v. 'swallow', Tm nukar 'enjoy, eat, drink' ¶ D #3695 ✧ In S, C, Ch, K and possibly Tg we find N ***L̥u** 'to swallow', which is either a derivate going back to a N cd ***L̥u** 'to swallow, suck' [q.v.] or the like?). In the latter case this is a cd of two (nearly-)synonymous words like in Chn, like a chain of verbs in C and other African lgs. or like Yid er iz ge'kumen cu 'geyn 'he came' (lit. 'he came to go/walk', i.e. 'he came by walking'). In the light of the N syntax rules (AD NMI 26) we may suppose that ***L̥u** 'swallow' served as a subordinate word (verb) of the head verb ***sim'e** 'to swallow, suck' and indicated the exact way of swallowing \ sucking (≈ 'sucked by swallowing').

1287. ***LVK_aE** (= ***laK_aE**?) 'leg' > HS: pre-B ***IVk_a** > B ***IVḡ** 'leg; ∈ part of the leg' > Ah e-ləḡ (pl. e-lyān) 'lower leg (from the knee to the foot), its bones and flesh', 'partie du membre postérieur comprise entre le jarret et la cuisse (chez les quadrupèdes)', Ttq {Msq.} iləḡ (pl. ilyan) 'lower leg (between the knee and the heel)', Mtm {Ds.} i-ləḡ, Izd i-ləḡ (pl. a-ly-iu_an), Kb i-ləḡ (pl. i-ly-an) 'leg', Tmz i-ly (pl. i-ly-an) 'calf of the leg' ¶ Fc. 1108, Msq. 160, Ds. B 181, Mrc. 146, Dl. 459, MT || C: EC {Ss.} *lak- ~ *lik- ~ *luk- 'foot, leg' > Sa {Wlm.}, Af {PH} lak 'leg', Af {Ss.} lak 'leg, thigh', Or lu'ka 'thigh', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} luka 'leg', Kns loq-ta, Msl {Ss.} lux-t, Gdl lu'kk-et {Bl. G.}, Δ {Ss.} luhe 'leg', {Bl.} 'leg, foot', Sml lu'g, Rn {PG} lu'h 'leg', Bs {HL} luk 'leg, foot', Arr {Hw.} lukk, Elm lu'k 'leg', Hr, Dbs luh-te' (pl. luqe) 'leg, foot', Gln {AMS} luhte' (pl. lu'he, lu'qqe), Gwd {AMS}, Cm {Hab.} lukte' 'leg', HEC {Hd.} *lokka > Sd, Ged lekk-a, Alb lokk-a, Kmb lokk-a-ta, Hd lokk-o, Brj {Hd.} 'lukka 'foot, leg' || DhI {To.} lu'k_a 'leg (from thigh to knee)', {EEN} luka 'thigh' ({To.}: <B Sml lug 'leg'?) || Ag {Ap.} *l3k^w- ({Ap.} *l3k^w-) 'foot, leg' > Bln, Q, Aw l3k^w, Xm l3k^w [† || Bj {Blz.← Rop.} lekway 'on heels' ({Rop.} t3lekway atʔagig 'I am squatting on my heels') || ¶ AD SF 272 (C ***IVk^w/*IVkk^w** 'leg, foot'), Blz. CWL, Bl. 140, 189, Bl. G 76, Ss. PEC 5, 12, 41, Ss. B 136, Sr. 360, Hw. A 382, PG 214, HL 124, AMS 173, 211, 233, 243, PH 154, Hd. 66, 210, 253, 292, 331, 382, To. D 141, EEN 42, Ap. AV 15 ¶ HL 124 ¶¶ Coh. EC #419, AD SF 272, OS #1696 [†, Rop. 145, Blz. CL 179] || IE: NaIE *lak^k- 'foot, ∈ part of leg' > Gk λα'ξ adv. 'with the foot', λα'γδην id., λακτιζω v. 'kick with the heel/foot' || Gmc *lagiz > ON leggr 'lower part of the leg, bone', arm-leggr, hand-leggr 'arm', fo't-leggr, læ'r-leggr 'calf of the leg'; OScn -b> ME, NE leg; Lngb lagi 'Schenkel'; Gmc *laxaz- or *le-xaz- > ON lær, OSw la-r, Dn la'r 'thigh'; Gmc *livizan- > AS līra 'fleshy parts of body (shank, etc.), flesh' || Pru lagno 'trousers' ('garment for legs', cp. NHG Beinkleid) || ? Arm olo' olok^h 'shinbone' (o- from the first part of a cd ?) || ?? L lacertus 'upper arm' (obscure morphological structure) || ? Tc A lya's_aka'm_a du. 'haunches' [{Ad.}: < *leks(e)ko-] ¶ ≈ P 673 (does not distinguish this IE √ from *lek- 'biegen, winden, springen, zappeln'), F II 82-3, WH I 742-3, Vr. 349-50, 372, Ho. 204, Sw. 108, ≠ WH I 743-4, En. 201, Tp. P K-L 416-8, Slf. 322-3, ≠ EI 323 (ON leggr < *lek 'jump') || ? U: Sm: Slq: Ke {Cs.} la'ka, NP {Cs.} la'kka n. 'step' ¶ Cs. 129 || ?? σ FU d *la''kte- 'start going, go, go away/out' (if ← 'to step') (× N ***z'a''Ki'dV** 'to move, go' [q.v. ffd.]) || pY *laq- > Y T {IN} laqil, {Ku.} лахил 'buttocks, hind part; tail; back side (of garments)' (-il is a nominal sx.) [× N ***rigiVjLE** (or ***L-**) 'foot, paw'] || ? A: Tg: Ewk Brg l3ks3 'knee'; Tg *lekV- v. 'put on so.'s footgear' > Ewk loko- 'put on Tungusian boots (untī)', l3k3mī^d lokomī 'light untī', Neg loxomī 'footgear (made of reindeer leather)', Nn Nh l3-mi 'footgear for indoors (made of fish-skin)', Nn KU l3-mi 'slippers', Ul l3-mi id., 'footgear for indoors', Ud l3x3m3 'lower part of the untī, slippers', Orc l3mīl3- 'wear footgear' ¶ STM I 515-6, Krm. 258 ♦ The IE reflex points to a N *a. If FU *la''kte-, Ewk l3ks3 and/or Tg *lek'o^l- belong here, the front vw. (instead of *a) may be due to the ass. infl. of the vw. of the next syll. The labialization of *k in Ag and that of the vw. in some EC lgs. is still hard to explain (reflex of a nominative ending *-u?) ♦ This etymon is to be distinguished from ***rigiVjLE** (or ***L-**) '¶' ♦ If FU *la''kte- belongs here, the N etymon is reconstructed as ***laK_aE**, otherwise as a less specified ***LVK_aE** ♦ IS II 22-3 (*I'a'K_a [= *I_a'a'K_a] 'leg' > HS, IE, U [Slq + unc. ObU] + unc. CD *ta'k- 'walk').

1288. ?? ***Lah₁E₁K₁U** 'to grow; sprout, twig' > HS: S *^o/lhk₁ > Gz √lhk₁ G (js. yə-lhak₁) 'grow, grow up' || B: [1] *^oIVḡ- > Kb i-ləḡ (pl. i-ly-an) 'branche coupée assez courte', [2] ? *la₁H₁kVt- (× N ***LVrkV** 'stem, stick, club'?) > Ah {Fc.}, Ttq {Msq.} e-lakət (pl. i-ləkt-a_n) 'branch', ETwl/Ty {GhA} e-l3k3t (pl. i-l3k3t3n) 'small fresh twig' ¶ Dl. 459, Fc. 1051, Msq. 41, GhA 114 || ??? IE: NaIE *le'k^w- {WP, P ← Vn.} ≈ 'flexible twig (used to make a whip or a snare for animals)' (× N ***I₁uK₁Uz₁V** 'twig, strap, lash, whip'?) > AS læ'l 'twig, whip' ({WP, P} < Gmc *la-x₁W₁il-) || L laqueus 'trap; noose, halter, snare', [× N ***LVK₁LVjHX** (or ***LVK₁LVjX₁X₁, *LVX₁LVjK₁V**?) 'to grasp, catch', q.v.] laci-o' (inf. lace're) 'ensnare, entice' ([Fest.] laci't · inducit in fraudem) ¶ WP II 421-2, P 673-4, WH I 744-5; otherwise Ho. 191 and Mn. 676 || A: M *nakiya > WrM nakiya, HIM нахиа 'shoot of grass, leaf bud', Ord nab_c'i na^hxa^h 'vegetables' (nab_c'i means 'leaf'), nab_t'as na^hxa^h 'lambeau d'étoffe' (nab_t'as(u) means 'rag, tatter') > ¶ MED 561, Ms. O 480.

1289. ***LEHK₁E** 'to make one's way with effort (crawl, climb)' > HS: B *₁W₁lH₁Y v. M 'crawl' > Izn imv. mullay (hab. tmulluy), Rf Wr/B/A muḡ'z'ay (hab. tmuḡ'z'uy) 'ramper, se traîner' ¶ Rn. 338 || ??? S *^o/lk₁ > Ar √lq₁ G 'passer rapidement' [× N ***lu''HK₁a** (~ ***l₁u''K₁aØV**?) 'to jump'] ¶ BK II 1015 || IE: NaIE (att. in BSl) *^ole^g-l₁h₁- 'crawl' > Ltv Δ {ME} le-ze^t (prs. -e^jju) 'langsam \ lauernd gehen', le-z^{uo}o^t 'sehr langsam gehen, sich schleppen', le-ze^tties, le-z^atie^s, le-z^{uo}tie^s 'to toboggan down-hill', Ltv {Ul.} le-z^at 'rutschen', Pru lise 'kriecht' ! Sl *le^zziti (1s prs. *le^zzo₁) 'to crawl, climb [clamber]' > ScR † lje^zsti (prs. lje^zze^m), Slk liezt, R лезт- (prs. 'лезу), Uk 'лзти id., Slv le^zsti, Cz le^zzti, P lez^c 'to creep, crawl, sneak', OR лззти le^zzti 'creep, crawl, clamber; go', Blg {Ger.} 'лззж 'I crawl, climb [clamber]; Sl iter. *la^zziti 'to crawl, climb' > ChS лазити laziti, ScR la^zziti, Slv la^zziti, CVz laziti, Slk lazit, P lazic, R 'лазит- id., Blg лазл 'I crawl, climb' ¶ ≈ WP II 425-6, ≈ P 669, ME II 464-5, Tr. 161, Kar. II 517-8, En. 204-5; ESSJ XV 36-8, Vs. II 476-7 (both unconvincingly adduce here ON la'gr 'low', MHG læ'ge, Lt le^zks'tas and Ltv le^zez₁ns 'flat'), Glh. 370 || E: NEI la-gi 'vorstoßend, überquerend', la-gi-ik 'angereist', AEI la-gi-ma-na 'für ihre Reise', la-ak 'unterwegs', la-ak-kar-ra 'ein Durchreisender', la-ki-ib-ba Durchreisende, unterwegs Seiende' ¶ HK 800, 806, 811-3 ♦ IE *-g^l₁h₁- and M *-g- may be

accounted for by the as **-yk-* > **-g-*; alternatively (and much less plausibly) HS **-k-* goes back to **-k-* (or **-g-*) with secondary glottalization caused by **ŷ*.

1290. ***lu^uHK.a** (~ ***lu^uK.aØV?**) 'to jump' > HS: WCh: DfB {J} luk 'jump high', 'springen (auf und ab)', Bks {J} luk 'aufliegen, fliegen' ¶ J R 144, 217, ChC || ???σ S **o*/lk.ŷ [× N ***LEHK.E** 'to make one's way with effort (crawl, climb)'] > Ar √lqŷ G (prm. -lqaŷ-) 'passer rapidement' ¶ BK II 1015 II IE: NaIE **le^u-k-/*lo^u-k-/*lak-* 'jump, leap (lebhaft springen), fly' > Ltv le^ukt (prs. lezu) 'jump, leap, hop, spring', iter. le^uka^ut 'jump (about), skip', Lt le^uk-ti (prs. lekiu^u) 'to fly', laksty^uti 'fly about, jump' ¶ Gk [Hs.] ληκα^uν · το^u προ^uϑ^u 'ὁδὴν ὁ ὀρχεῖσθαι' 'to dance to the music of singing' ¶ L lo^ucusta 'locust' ¶ ≈ WP II 420-1 (IE **lek-* and **le^u-k-/*lak-*), Bc. 688, F II 115, WH I 818-9, Frn. 353-4, Kar. I 513 II U: FU **lu^ukkV* > ObU {Ht.} **lu^u-k-* > pVg {Ht., Stn.} **lu^u-k-* 'enter suddenly' > Vg: LK la^uk^u-, la^u-k-, P la^u-k-, SV/LL la^uk^u-, LL/Ss lak^u-, d : T la^uk^uət- d la^ukət-, P/NV/SV la^uxxət-, la^uxxa^u-t-, LL la^uxxa^u-t- v. 'jump', d MK la^uk^uəlt- id.; pOs **lo^u-k-* 'aufspringen' (¶ Hl.) **lu^u-k-* > Os: Ty lo^u-k-, D to^u-q-, Nz, Kz tu^u-q- id. ¶ Ht. #353, Stn. WV 279 II A **lu^u-K-* > Tg: Ewk Np luktin- 'run (a certain distance)' ¶ STM I 508 || ?ϕ pJ **ni^unka^u* 'run away, escape' > OJ ni^uga^u-, J: T/K ni^uge^u-, Kg ni^uge- ¶ S QJ #1308, Mr. 735 || ???ϕ M **zugatda-* (or ≈ **ziguta^uya^u-*) (¶ DQA) **ziguta-* 'flee, run away' (> WrM *zigutaga-* ~ *zugtaga-*, HlM зугтаа-, Brt зугада- id. ¶ MED 1077, Chr. 261). The M item may belong here only if M **z-* reflects A **l^u-* (hyp. of DQA) and N **l-* (evidenced by U **l-*) palatalized to **l^u-* due to the infl. of the following A **u^u-* (¶ DQA) **l^u-u*) ¶¶ DQA #1212 (A **l^u-o^u-ki* 'to run away').

1291. ***l^uowK.V** 'hole, opening' > U **l^uowkkV* id. > F loukka, loukas (gen. loukkaan) 'Schupfwinkel', loukku 'Spalte, Höhle', loukko 'corner, grotto, cave', Krl lou^ukko 'opening, hole, cave', Es lo^uugas 'stone wall (serving as a seat) in front of the hearth, hearth-stone' ¶ Chr: L лук luk, Uf luk, H лык l^uk 'corner; bend, curve (of a road/river)' ¶ Hg lyuk 'hole, opening' [unless < b- M] || Sm: Ne T лоxo 'corber, cap (in a lake/river)', Ne T O {Lh.} loxe^u 'corner (in a house, in a lake)' ¶ MRS 299, 309, EWH 916, Ter. 193, Lh. 228, ≠ SSA II 97 II A {SDM97} **luk^ui*, {DQA} **lu^uo^uk^ui* 'to break through' > ppM **lu^uken* > M **nu^uken* 'hole' (× N ***Nu^uK.V** ~ ***Nu^uK.E** 'hole', q.v. ffd.); possibly ppM **lu^uken* < b- Hg lyuk 'hole, opening' (Hl.'s hyp.) [unless < FU lowkkV] || Tg **loktU* (¶ DQA) **loкта-* 'hole' (× N ***lu^uk^uV^uJU** ~ ***lu^uK.A** 'push, shove, thrust, fasten to?') > Neg loktiki^un- ~ loktoki^un-, Ud lotogo- vi. 'get holed/leaky' (пропват-сѡ, продырѡвит-сѡ, протеч-), Neg loktoxo^u d loktoko, Ul lukt^u 'hole, puncture', Orc lokto-lokto bi^u 'gaping' (of a hole), Nn Nh luktuz adj. 'having a hole, pierced', Neg loktol-, Ud lotoli-, Ul luktulu-, Nn Nh luktuli- 'make a hole, pierce', Ork luktos, Nn Nh/KU lukt^u adv. 'through and through' ¶ STM I 502-3 || pJ {S} **nu^u-k-* 'pass through, break through' > OJ nu^u-k-, J: T/Kg nu^u-k-, K nu^u-k- ¶ S QJ #912, Mr. 502 ¶¶ DQA #1228 II ?? IE: NaIE **o^ulugg^u-* ≈ 'hole, opening' (unless < d- IE **leu^u-g^u-* 'to break') > OHG loh (gen. lohhes) 'hole, cave; Loch, Höhle, Öffnung', MHG loch 'hole, cave; verborgenes Wohnungs- \ Aufbewahrungsort', NHG Loch 'hole' ¶ OsS 568, Kb. 629, Lx. 129, ≈ KM 444, P 686 (Loch < IE **leu^u-g^u-* 'to break') ¶ The voiced **gg^u-* (for the expected **kk^u-*) is still hard to explain.

1292. ***La^uy^uK.a** 'to cut, tear' > HS **√lk.(k.)* > ??σ S **o*/lk.k, > Ar æwLa laqq- 'crevice, slit, furrow', æwLu luqq- 'furrow', éqaaLa laqaq-at- 'ditches narrower in the upper part' ¶ BK II 1012, Hv. 692 ¶¶ i ÷ Eg BD nk. 'tear out (the heart)' (EG II 343), that probably belongs to N ***n^u-K.ŷV** 'tear out' [q.v.] II IE: NaIE **lak-* 'tear asunder' > Gk λακι^u (gen. λακι^uδο^u) 'rent, rending', λακι^uζω 'tear asunder', Gk Cp [Hs.] ἀπε^uληκα^u · ἀπε^uρρωγα 'is broken' ¶ L lacer (f. lacera, ntr. lacerum) 'torn, mangled', lacera^u - v. 'tear to pieces', lacinia 'lappet/flap of a garment' ¶ NPrs 'naXra ra^uχne 'breach in a wall, hole, crack' ¶ ?? SI **lax^uχ* (< **la^u-k-s-*) / ? **loχ-* (< **lak-s-*?) 'torn garment, rag' > P Δ lach id., Uk 'лаха, лах, Blr Δ лах 'rags', Cz L lax 'ragamuffin'; d : R лоx^uмoт^u pl., R Δ лоx^uмaн, лоx^uмoн 'rags', 'лохмa, 'лохмы' torn pieces of cloth, rags' ¶ WP II 419-20, P 673, EI 568, WH I 742-3, F II 75, BM 243, Vl. II 27, Sg. 572, ESSJ XIV 17-9 & XV 250-5 ¶ SI **lax^uχ* and Gk ἀπε^uληκα^u represent the L-gr. of apophony. An alternative rec. (**lak-/*la^u-k-*) is ruled out by NPrs a^u (CINPrs a) II U **Leykka-* 'cut, split' > F leikkaa- v. 'cut, harvest', Es lo^uika-, leika- id., 'carve' (BF × < b- Gmc {SSA} **blai^u-kjan* 'cut a notch in a tree, lyöä pilkka puuhun'?) ¶ Hg le^uk, Δ lye^uk d Ir^uk n. 'ice-hole, leak', † 'Öffnung, Riß, Spalte' || Sm {Jn.} **lekka^u-* (or **lecs^utka^u-*) vi. 'split' > Ne: T лека-с-, T O {Lh.} l^ue^u-k^ua^u-, F K {Lh.} l^ue^ukk^ua^u-, En {Ter.} лyкe-с- id.; < d- Sm **lekka^u-pta^u-* (or **lecs^utka^u-pta^u-*) vt. 'split' > Ne T лекабта-, T O l^ue^u-k^ua^u-pta^u-, F L {Lh.} l^ua^uz^uk^ub^uta^u-a^ut; En {Cs.} objc. 1s aor. leketa^ubo; Mt {Hl.} **IEga^u-btz-* vt. 'split' (Mt M {Sp.} легeт^uмъ ***кол^u**) ¶ UEW 244, EWU 885, Jn. 83, Hl. M #620, ≠ SSA II 59 (BF < b- Gmc [with a query]) ◇ U **-ey-* may go back to **-ay-*, while S and IE lost the cns. **y*. If the IE cognate has **a*, the N rec. must be ***Lah^uriK.a**.

1293. ? ***Lu^uu^uK.la^uJ^uH^uV** ~ ***Lu^uu^uK.Ha** 'to see, know' > HS: eB **o*/lk.H > B {Pr.} inv. **o^ulyūt* / pf. **o^uyilliyāt* > Tw {Pr.} inv. ləyāt, pf. illəyāt, Ah {Fc.} inv. ləyāt / illəyāt (Fcj. 102, Pcj. V - app. I) 'faire connaître' ¶ Fc. 1105, 2009, Pr. M VI-VII 208 II IE: [1] NaIE **leu^u-k-* 'see' > OI 'lo^u-kate^u, 'lo^u-cate^u 'sees, perceives (erblickt, wird gewahr)', lo^u-cayati 'beholds (betrachtet)', lo^u-kayati id., 'watches, looks at (schaut)', lo^u-canam 'eye' ¶ Gk λeυ^uσσω 'see, behold, look upon' ¶ Brtt {RE} **lukatos* 'eye' > MW llygat, W llygad, OCrn, MBr lagat, Crn lagas, Br lagad id.; W am-lwg 'evident', cyf-lwg, eg-lwg 'conspicuous', go-lwg sight' ¶ Ltv lu^uks 'Schauender, Freier, Kundschaftler', lu^ukot [lu^ukuo^ut] 'schauen, auf etw. sehen' → 'to try, venture', Lt la^uukti 'wait (for so.)', Pru laukit 'search, look for', ka^uima-luke · "sucht heim" ¶ ?σ SI **luc^u-iti* 'find, hit (the

goal') > RChS *luhiti* *luc'iti* 'meet, receive', Blg *ллуча* 'hit (the goal)', SCr *lu'c'iti* 'find, receive', P *luczyc'*, R *по-лудчит'* 'receive' [??] [2] NaIE **laok-* ({WP} **lak-*) 'see, look' > OHG *luogēn* (in older dictionaries: *luageⁿ*, *luegeⁿ*, *luagan*) 'look, see; lügen, schauen, erblicken', {OsS} 'aus einem Versteck hervorsehen, schauen, lügen', NHG *lügen* 'to look out, spy about, peep', OSx {Ho.} *loⁿkon* 'lügen, blicken', AS *loⁿcian* 'see, look', NE *look* ¶ In NaIE the reflex of the *lr.* is lost in prevocalic position, IE **laok-* < pre-IE **luⁿvk-* ('state II') < N **L^uuⁿK^u.laⁿhⁿvⁿ ~ *L^uuⁿK^u.haⁿ ¶ P 689, M K III 112-3, M E II 480 (unc. : probably OI *loⁿk-* 'see' < d- *loⁿ'ka-* 'lichter, freier Raum'), F II 110, Frn. 345, En. 187, 203, WP II 381, EI 505 (**leuⁿk-*), LP § 263.1, RE 92, Hm. 501, Ho. 205, Ho. S 48, KM 449, Kb. 641, Schz. 203, OsS 578, AHD 76, ≈ Vs. II 538, ≈ ESSJ XVI 162-3 (SI **luc'iti* ← **luc'iti* 'illuminate' < d- **luc'ь* 'ray of light').*

1294. ??? **LVK₁LV₂hX* (or **LVK₁LV₂hX*, **LVX₁LV₂K₁Vⁿ?*) 'to grasp, catch' > HS: S **√lk₁h* 'take' > BHb *√lk₁h* G (ip. -k₁h.ah) 'take', Ph, IA *lk₁h* G, Pun, Yd *lk₁h* G (ip. -k₁h), M'b, DA, OA -k₁h G ip. 'take', Ug *√lk₁h* (ip. -k₁h) 'take, grasp', JA {Lv.} *√lk₁h* T (3pf ip. *Nuhq^hl2ⁿT5* *tillak₁'huⁿ* 'be married' (of girls) [lit. 'be taken'], OCn TA (AkSc) inf. *la-k₁a-xu* (= **lak₁aⁿhu*) 'to take', Ar *√lqh* (pf. *laqihā*) 'conceive' (female), 'be impregnated' (palm tree), (pf. *laqaḥa*, ip. -*laqaḥu*) 'impregnate', Sb *√lk₁h* 'take, seize, capture, arrest', Mn *√lk₁h* 'take \ seize illegally', Gz *√lk₁h* D (pf. *lak₁k₁əḥa*) 'lend' : OAk, Ak A *lak₁aⁿu*, Ak B *lek₁uⁿ* 'take, take a wife' ¶ KB 507-8, A #1482, OLS 246-8, HJ 580-4, Lv. II 521, Js. 717, BK II 1012-3, Hv. 692, Bll. 262, MA 57, L G 317, CAD IX 131-47, Sd. 544-6 II IE **o^hlk₁k₁-* (× N **IⁿuK₁UzⁿV* 'twig, strap, lash, whip' [q.v. ffd.]) > NaIE **o^hlk₁k₁-* > L [Fest.] *lax* 'deceit, fraud' ([Fest.] *lax* *fraus*), [Fest.] *lacio*, -eⁿ 'entice' (Fest.: *laciⁿ · inducit* in *fraudem*) [× < d- *laqueus* 'noose, halter, snare' < N **Lah₁E₁K₁U* 'to grow; sprout, twig' [q.v.]] < d- *eⁿ-licioⁿ* 'lure out, entice out' ¶ ≠ WP II 421-2, ≠ P 673-4, ≠ WH I 744-5 ♢ *Qu.*, because the IE *√* may be explained otherwise (cf. N **IⁿuK₁UzⁿV*).

1295. **IⁿuK₁UzⁿV ~ *Iⁿuk₁sⁿV* 'twig, strap, lash, whip' > U: FU (att. in FV) **l^uksⁿV* 'lash, whip' > Er *локшо* *loks^o* id. ('кнут'), Mk *локша* *loks^a* 'lash, whip (кнут, хлыст)' : Chr: L *лупш* *lups^h*, E {It.} *lups^h*, H *лыпш* *lɣps^h* 'lash, whip (кнут, плетка)' ¶ It. #220, ERV 349, PI 149 II A: Tg **lu₁ks-* ~ **lusk-* 'trace-strap' [× N **ruⁿ.q₁V₁zⁿV* 'to tie; tie (an animal) with strap; loop'] > Ewk *luksⁿipkaⁿ* *luksⁿipkaⁿ* (central) trace-strap in a team of dogs (пот^hг, построжа), Neg *nusku ~ nuski*, Nn *Nh luksur*, Nn *B luksuri*, Nn *KU nuksur*, Orc *nuksuⁿ* *noksu*, Ud *B nuki*, Ud *I/Sm nuxi*, Ud *K {Krm.} luxi*, Ul *nusku* id., Ork *nuskuⁿ* *nⁿusku* (central) trace-strap in a team of reindeers' ¶ STM I 509, Krm. 267 II ?φ HS: Ch: Ngz {Sch.} *laⁿkoⁿ'di* 'whip' (× **Luk₁?je* ≈ 'flexible rod, thong') ¶ Sch. DN 103 || B **√lkd* 'whip' > BSn *lakkud₁*, Izn *lakkⁿud₁* id. ¶ Ds. B 138 II ??? IE **leHk^w-* > NaIE **leⁿk^w-* {WP, P ← Vn.} ≈ 'flexible twig (used to make a whip and a snare for animals)' (× N **Lah₁E₁K₁U* 'to grow; sprout, twig' [q.v. ffd.]) ♢ The voiced cns. **d* in B and Ngz and **h* in IE suggest a voiced sibilant in N (**zⁿ?*). If the the HS and the IE cognates are not valid, the sibilant is **sⁿ?*.

1296. **LiLU* 'water, sea' > HS: C: Bj {Rop.} *lil-* scv. 'be liquid, melt', {R} *lil-* scv. 'be wet/humid/liquid' ¶ R WBd 158, Rop. 86 || LbB **lil₁u₁* 'sea, (?) water' > Lb [Hs.] *λιλυ* 'water', Jrb {Bs.} *i-lil*, Jrb / Nf / Snd / Mtm {La.} *i-ləl* 'sea' ¶ Msq. Z 517, La. S 259, Vc. NN 380-1 || S {Vc.} **nīl-* (*dis* < **nīl-*) 'large river, flood, watering' > Ak *nīlu(m)* 'watering, flooding', Ar *sⁿatⁿu-n-nīli* (name of an ancient river-bed in Mesopotamia), ?an-nīl-u 'the Nile of Egypt, the Nile of Kufa (Mesopotamia)' ¶ CAD XI/2 234, Sd. 694, 790 (connects Ak *nīlu-* with Ak *nⁿlⁿ* 'befeuchten' and [?] Ar *√nhl* v. 'quench thirst'), Vc. ACBM 106-7 || {Vc.} Eg *ḥ* > Gk *Νεῖλω* 'the Nile' ¶ Vc. ONN, Vc. NN ¶¶ Vc. NN 280-1 || ?? CCh: Suk {Mch.} *llau* 'river' (unless to N **LaK₁'uⁿ* 'body of water') ¶ ChC ¶¶ OS #1674 (HS **lil-* 'water, be wet' > Lb, Bj + *unc.* Egg *ill* 'weep') ¶¶ Alternatively, it is possible (after IS) to explain B **IVl-* and Bj *līl-* as *rdp* of the N **√Iⁿ'aⁿ'yⁿhV* 'to pour; water' II IE: NaIE **o^hliro-* (*dis* from **lilo-?*) > Clt: OIr *ler* (gen. *lir*) 'sea', Nlr *lear* 'sea, flood, surface of the sea', W *† llyⁿr* 'sea' ¶ Bc. 36-7, YGM-1 318, Dnn. 426 II ??? AdS of A: T **ju₁:l* 'spring, fountain' (< N **zⁿagulⁿV ~ *zⁿugalⁿV* 'to flow, pour' [q.v. ffd.]) ♢ IS II 32-3 (**Lⁿ'aⁿ'yⁿal*).

1297. **Lil₁'V (= *Lilⁿ'V?)* 'reed, ∈ water-plant' > K: GZ **leⁿl-* 'cane' (× N **hⁿUⁿrel₁'V* 'reed') > OG, G *lel-i* id.; *cd* (*Phragmites communis*) **leⁿlⁿ-cⁿ* 'em- 'reed' (*cd* **leⁿlⁿ- + cⁿ* 'em- 'grass') ¶ K 120-1, K² 108-9, 306 (on K **cⁿ* 'am-/cⁿ' 'em-'), FS K 199-200, FS E 218-9, Abul. 208, Ser. 82, Chx. 677-8, Q 270 II IE: NaIE **lei₁l-* ~ *dis* **lei₁r-* ≈ 'water-plant' (× N **haLiLV* 'flower, a plant with flowers' [q.v. ffd.]) II ?? D **Vrel₁l-* 'reed' (× N **hⁿUⁿrel₁'V* 'reed', q.v. ffd.) II ? A: T **o^hjil-* > Tlt *jisⁿqit* 'rhubarb' ¶ Rl. III 498 ♢ If Tlt *jisⁿqit* belongs here, the N etymon must be **Lilⁿ'V*; if not, but the D word does belong, we reconstruct **Lil₁'V* ♢ Fn. KD #50 (K, D). *Qu.*, because some of the connections may be due to borrowing.

1298. **IⁿumV* 'magic, spell, fortune' > U: FU (att. in FV) **l^uuma-* v. 'charm, bewitch' > F *lumoa-*, Es *lumma-* id. : Lp N {N} *laⁿbmo-* / -m- 'to get bewitched, to bewitch', Lp Pa {TI} *loⁿm'aⁿ-* 'to charm, bewitch' : Chr H *sanzaⁿm* *lɛmem*, Chr U *sⁿinⁿcⁿam* *lumem* 'to blind (so.) by withcraft' (lit. 'to bewitch the eyes') ¶ UEW 694, TI 221 II A **lⁿ'oⁿmV* > T **jom* 'luck, omen, magic device' > Chv {Ash.} *sⁿam* 'medicine'; MT [AH] *jom* 'omen, divination' (Tk 'fal'), Tk *yum ~ yom* 'luck', Tk *Δ jom* 'omen, predicion; tale, legend' < d- T **jom-(y)ak* 'tale' > SY *łomaq* id. (preservation of the ancient **l-* or its apparent restitution resulting from phonetic laws of SY?), Kr, Qmq *jomaq*, Nog *jumaq*, Xk *nımaχ* id., Qrg *zⁿomoq*, Uz *zⁿombaq* 'legend', Qzq *zⁿuⁿmbaq* 'riddle', Tkm *jomaq* 'wit', T **jom* < b- M **dom* 'sorcery or ceremony for ridding of diseases or calamities; magic formula of cure' > WrM, HIM *dom* id. ¶ ET J 220-1, Rs. W 206, SDD III 1537, Tn. SJJ 190, Ash. XII 35, Jeg. 69, MED 260 ||

pJ {S} *nə́m- > OJ nom- v. 'pray' ¶ S AJ 69, 276, ≈ DQA #1213 || HS: S *°/Imm > Ar lamm-at- 'sort, fortune; mauvaise fortune', lamam- 'folie; obsession, commencement de la folie attribuée à l'action des démons' ¶ BK I 1022-3 ♦ Rs. W 206 (Tu, M, FU).

1299. *I¹a²ʔ¹∇¹m¹U¹ 'crust, scab' > HS: S: Ar √l?m G 'dress (a wound)', laʔm-at- 'breast-plate (cuirasse)' ¶ BK II 952-4, Hv. 673-4 || U: FU (att. in FP) *l¹a²m¹U¹ ≈ 'scurf, scab' > Er лем I¹em '∈ eczema on the head', Δ {Rv.} I¹eme 'rash, scurf (esp. on the head of a child)' : pChr {Ber.} *limə > Chr: Uf lu¹mo¹ 'Schorf', L луемое 'lu¹mo¹ 'sore, scab', H лим lim id. : Prm *lo¹m 'scurf, scab' ('струп, короста') > Vt лом lom id., Z лоем ləm id., 'mange' ¶ LG 162, UEW 686, ERV 337, Ber. 36, MRS 289, 305, Ep. 61 || A: M *namur-sun > WrM namu(r)sun 'herpes, tetter; dead tissue; scab; ulcer', Ord namu¹s(u¹) 'espèce d'ulcère qui se développe sur le visage', Brt намаpha(-h) 'scab' ('струп') ¶ MED 564, Ms. O 483, Chr. 320.

1300. *I¹ʔ¹g¹jume 'wet/cold weather, dew' (→ 'wet snowfall' → 'snow') > HS: B mt *I¹∇¹muH- > Wrg {Dlh.} ta-lmu-t 'brume basse, brouillard léger des bas-fonds', Ah ta¹-la¹mu-t 'dew', Kb a-ləmlum temps gris, brumeux; ? ləmləm v. 'être gris, brumeux, nuageux (temps)' ¶ Fc. 1077, Dl. 453, Dlh. Ou 169 || C: Ag: Km {CR} lugom 'fine rain' :: EC: ?? Or {Th.} ligidi 'very cold weather (freddo glaciale)' ¶ CR K 223, Th. 225 || U *l¹i¹jume > FU *l¹i¹jume 'snow' > F lumi (gen. lumen), Es lumi 'snow' : Lp N {Fri.} lobma, lobme, Lp S {Hs.} lubme, Lp Vfs {Lgc.} lupmz 'snow', Lp T la¹mma- v. 'fill with snow' : Mk, Er лов lov, Er A/LP loŋ 'snow' : Chr: H лым ləm, L лум lum, Uf, B lum id. : Prm *lu¹m > Z лым lim (obl. limy-), Z Vsh/EV lu¹m, Vt лымы limi id. :: OHG xviii lom 'hoar-frost', Hg lom, lam n. 'wet; floating ice (in spring on rivers)' || Sm {Jn.} *yom- v. 'snow' > Nn T e¹me- id., e¹mzj¹ 'soft fluffy snow', T O {Lh.} yo¹mc¹e.?, T F {Lh.} yu¹ms¹s¹ā¹k¹a¹t 'dünner spärlicher Schneefall', Ng d {Mik.} 'jumu v. 'snow', Slq Nr {Cs.} c¹om¹na 'it snows', Slq UO {KD} t¹opsa v. 'snow in large flakes' ¶¶ The discrepancy between FU *l¹i¹- and Sm *y- points to a pU palatalizing factor (*i after the initial cns.?) ¶¶ UEW 253-4 (*lume), It. #186, IS III 34-5 (*luŋ¹e), Sm. 538 (U *lomi 'snow', FU, FP *lumi, Ugr *lu¹m¹, Sm *jom), 552, Hs. 868-9, Ker. II 81, LG 164, MF 408, EWU 906, Jn. 46 || A {SDM97} *lu¹n¹∇¹ 'snow' > NTg *lu¹n¹e 'wet snow' > Ewk lu¹n¹z, Neg lun¹z id., Ewk lu¹n¹z- v. 'to snow' (of wet snow), Neg lun¹i- v. 'to snow in flakes' (of wet snow) ¶ STM I 510 || pKo *nu¹n 'snow' > MKo nu¹n, NKO nun 'snow' ¶ Rm. SKE 172, S QK #216 ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. *lu¹n¹∇¹, ≈ DQA #1232 [A *I¹u¹n¹i; incl. Tg, Ko] ♦ Rs. UAW 31 (U, A), IS MS 366 (*lun¹ga 'snow': U, A), IS III 34-5 (*lun¹ge 'snow': U, A) ♦ N *-E¹g¹um- > FU *-m- ~ (in Mr) *-ŋ-. N *-Egum- (= *-igum?) > ≈ *-g¹m- > *-n¹g- > NTg *-n¹- ♦ Sm *y- points to the presence of a palatalizing factor after *l-. It may be *li¹- < N *IE¹g¹l- ♦ The original meaning is likely to have been '≈ bad/rainy weather', but in U and A (due to the climatic conditions) the meaning changes to 'wet snowfall, snow'.

1301. *I¹ahm¹U¹ 'swamp; body of water' > HS: S: Ar [Gol.] lahim-, luham- 'mare amplum', [Qam.] liham- 'big sea' ¶ Fr. IV 131, BK II 1034 || B *I¹∇¹m¹u¹H 'big swamp, wet grass-land' > SrSn {Rn.} a-lmu 'prairie', t¹a-lmu-t¹ 'trou d'eau, marais, prairie marécageuse', Rf A {Rn.} t¹almat¹ id., алма 'grande mare, prairie', Kb alma 'prairie naturelle', t¹almat¹ 'praie; endroit marécageux, humide et herbeux' ¶ Rn. 340, 354, Dl. 454 || K *°la¹im- > G lam- 'silt, dampness', lam- vt. 'wetten, moisten' || IE *le¹hmen > NaIE *la¹ma¹ 'puddle, swamp' > L la¹ma 'bog, slough' :: Blt (× IE *lem- v. 'break'): Lt loma¹ (acc. lo¹ma¹) 'depression, low place, valley', Ltv la¹ma 'puddle, swamp, pit' ¶ WP II 385-6, P 653-4, WP I 753, Tr. 162, ≈ Frn. 385 (unc. rejection of the links between the Blt word and L la¹ma) || U *l¹i¹ampe 'small body of water, puddle, pond, bog' > F lampi 'small lake, pond', Es {W} dim. lammikas 'Schlammputze, Moor' : pLp *lo¹mpz > Lp N {N} luobba¹ / -b¹b¹- 'small lake through which a river runs', Lp Kld ла¹mm¹π, K {Gn.} la¹m¹pe 'swamp, marsh', pLp {Lr.} d¹lo¹mpz¹ 'small lake, pond' > Lp: N {N} luobba¹l, S {Hs.} luobbele, L {LLP} luoppal, Kld lu¹mbal id. : Chr L лоп lop 'wet depression \ lowland' || Sm {Jn.} *limpa¹ - 'be swampy' > Ne T лымба- id.; Ne T лымбад 'swamp', Ne T O {Lh.} lu¹mb¹a¹δ 'Schlamm, naßer Ton', Ne F {Lh.} 'naßgiebige Stelle (im Moor)', Slq Tz {KKIH} limpa¹ 'swamp' ¶ Coll. 30, UEW 235, Lr. #620, Lgc. #3609, Hs. 873, MRS 295, SaR 154, Jn. 83 || A *la¹mU 'body of water, swamp' > Tg *la¹mu 'sea' > Ewk la¹mu 'sea, the Baykal lake', Lm, Neg na¹m, Lm A la¹m, Orc na¹mu, Ud namu, Ul, Ork namu, Nn Nh namo ~ namu, Nn B/KU lamu, WrMc namu 'sea, ocean' ¶ STM I 490-1, Krm. 265 || M *namug 'swamp' > WrM namug, HIM намаг 'marsh, swamp, mire, bog', Brt намаг, Kl намг nam¹g id., {Rm.} namg 'Sumpf, Teich'; M *namurgan > MM [S] {H} namurh¹an 'puddle', Brt намарган 'swamp, marsh' ¶ MED 563, Chr. 230, KRS 367, KW 271, H 113 || JK: Kgr {DQA} nu¹ami 'pond, sea' ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. *la¹mo, ≈ DQA #1187 (A *la¹mo¹a¹ 'sea, wave'; incl. Tg, M, Kgr) ♦ IS II 29-30 (*LaHm/u/ 'swamp': K, IE, U, A) ♦ ≈ Gr. II #375 (*lama 'swamp') [IE, U, A, J, Ai + err. Ko].

1302. *L¹U¹m¹∇¹ 'lion' > K {GI} *lom- id. > OG, G lom-i, Sv {Ni.} lwem, {GI} lo¹m id. {<b- G?} ¶ DCh. 652, Chx. 689, GI IJI II 510, Ni. s.v. левъ || HS: CCh: McMs: Lame {ChL} lu¹mu¹, LamP {ChL} lum, ZmD {ChC} lu¹m, {KNC} lu¹m 'lion'; less probably here the forms in BM {ChL}: Klb le¹va¹ri¹, Hld lu¹va¹ri¹, Mrg li¹var..., in McHigi: HgNg {ChL} li¹ve¹ri¹, HgF lu¹ve¹ri¹, as well a FIM lu¹va¹ri¹, because they are obviously akin to Dgh {Frk.} rvi¹re¹, {ChL} a¹rvi¹re¹, Db {Lnh.} z¹rva¹re¹, Mdr {ChL} ʔu¹ruv¹z¹ri¹, Glv {Rp.} a¹r¹z¹vara¹ 'lion' and further to Eg, DEg rw 'lion' and CS *ʔar¹y¹ay- id. (see N *ʔu¹ʔ¹r¹∇¹m¹ 'large feline') ¶ ChC, ChL, KNC 15 || S *labu¹?- 'lion' > BHb Ma5b116 ləb¹a¹ʔim pl. 'lions', Ug lb¹u, Amr {G} labw-um, labu¹m, IA lb¹z, Sb lb¹zn, OAk, Ak OA lab¹zu, Ak fOB la¹bu, Ak labbu 'lion', d BHb aib511 la¹b¹i¹ 'lion' (originally an

adj. 'having the qualities of a lion'), S *d* *labVʔ-at- 'lioness' > Ar labuʔat- ~ labwat- ~ lubaʔat-, BHb ləb_līʔa- (μ on the analogy of aib511 la-bī), Ug lbʔt, OAk, Ak √ la-batu, Ak YB labbatu id. ¶ KB 490-2, HJ 562, A #1435, OLS 241, G A 24, BK II 956, Bll. 256, Sd. 526-, CAD IX 23-5 || Eg: NEg {Spg.} ≈ lb 'the god Min (represented as a lion)', NEg {Psn.} rby or lby 'lion', DEg lby 'bear; lion', Cpt Sd/B лавоі laboi 'lioness, female bear' ¶ Vc. 94, Er. 262, Psn. NO √ ¶¶ In S (and Eg?) *-bʔ- < *-mʔ- like in S *√nbʔ 'name, give a name' < N *nimʔV 'name, word' [q.v.] ¶¶ The above S name for 'lion' (or Eg rw 'lion' with the original *r, cf. DEg rw [Er. 243] and N *ʔuʔrʔVwV) was borrowed by IE either at the pIE level (as suggested in GI IJI II 507-10) or later, at the level of the dialects. Gamkrelidze and Ivanov reconstruct pIE *lew- 'lion' > pGk *lewont- (Lej. MPM 165) [> Gk Mc re-wo-, Gk λεῶν (gen. λεῶντ-οῦ) 'lion'], Gmc *liu_w-az (< *lew-os) [> OHG lewo, MHG lewe, louwe, NHG Loʔwe, π Leu id.], Tc lu 'beast' (Wn. 267-8), ??φ Ht/Lw walwa ({GI}: partial *rdp*); Gk -b> L leo-; Gmc -b> pSl *l̥vʔ 'lion' (cf. ESSJ XVII O5-7). But the hypotheses of S (*√lbʔ) or Eg (rw or lb) origin of the IE word do not explain irreg. phonetic changes: S or Eg *-b- > IE *-w- (if the origin is S *√lb or Eg lb) and Eg r- > IE *l- (if the origin is Eg rw).

1303. *l̥am_lVdʔi 'low' > IE: NaIE *lendʰ-/londʰ- 'plain, lowland' > OIr {P} land 'open place', {EI} lann 'open land', Gl *landa [-b> VL {ML} *landa 'moor, heath, barren land' (> Itl, Ctl landa id., Fr lande 'moor, heath, waste land') and -b> Bsq landa 'field'], MW llan 'area', W llan 'parish, village' (→ 'church'), Crn lan 'enclosure, monastic close', MBr, Br lann 'Heide, Steppe (lande)' || Sw Δ linda 'fallow land', OHG lant, NHG Land, Gt, ON, Sw, Dn, NNR, OSx, Dt, AS land 'land', NE land || Pru acc. lindan 'valley' || Sl *le_do (~ *le_da) {ESSJ} 'terra inculta' > Blg 'л да 'waste land, field', Cz lado, lada 'waste land', OR ладо l'ado, R Δ 'л до 'a place (in a forest) cleared and stubbed for an arable field'; -b> Sl *le_d i'na > ChS ладина le_dina 'ager incultus', Blg ле'дина, л 'дина 'waste land, a meadow\clearing in a wood', SCr le'dina, Slv ledi'na 'terra inculta', R Δ 'л дина, л 'дина 'an arable land formed from a cleared and stubbed place in a wood' ¶ WP 438-9, P 675, EI 200, Mn. 678, YGM-1 302, Ern. 351-2, Hm. 504, ECCE 263, ML #4884, Fs. 321-2, Vr. 345, Kb. 590, OsS 533, KM 421, Ho. 194, Ho. S 45, En. 204, Vs. II 549, ESSJ XV 41-8, Glh. 372 II U *l̥amte 'low; lowland' > F lansi (gen. lannen) 'low, lowland', lantea 'low', Es laas '(primeval) forest', {SK} 'thick deciduous forest on moist ground', Δ land (gen. landu) 'stagnant pool' || ? pLp {Lr.} *lo'mte- 'lie down, rest' > Lp: K {Gn.} lu'm:de-δ id., N {N} luow'de- / -wd- 'lie down flat' (of animals), 'lie down resting on one's knees and elbows', L {LLO} luob'te- ~ luog'te- 'sich mit eingeknickten, untergeschlagenen Beinen auf den Leib legen (von einem Renntier)', 'lie down resting on one's knees and arms' || Er, Mk ланди- lan'd'a- v. 'squat down' || Chr H ландака ваер lan'daka va'r 'low place, depression (котловина)' (ваер 'place') || Prm *lud > Z луд lud 'small meadow\pasture (in a forest)', Vt луд lud 'field' || Sm {Jn.} *l̥amtV-, d *l̥amtʔy 'low' > d: Ne: T ламдо, T O {Lh.} la_mtu_-, T ламдик 'low', F L {Lh.} ramtu_ id.; En: T {Pl.} лодду, M {Pl.} роддо, X {Cs.} loddu, B {Cs.} luddu, {Ter.} лодо 'low'; Slq: UO {Cs.} lamdi, Nr {Cs.} lamdek id. || pY {IN} *lamdV- 'low' > OY: Ch {Mat.} лаудам adv. 'low (низко)', NW {Lnd.} namda'tschit adj. 'low' ¶ Coll. 31, UEW 235-6, SK 275, Lr. #621, Lgc. #3611, ERV 331, MRS 280, Ep. 59, LG 163, Jn. 81, Ter. 174-5, Ter. EJ 446, Pl. 205, KP 109, Cs. 130, IN 230-1 II A *l̥amV > *l̥amda- 'become lower' > M *l̥amda- > WrM namda-, HIM намда- id.; M *nam 'low' (*-m < *-md in Auslaut) > WrM nam, HIM, Brt nam id., WrO {Krg.} nam 'low, small, minor', Kl нам нам, Kl Ö {Rm.} nam 'low', Kl нам хазр nam хазър 'lowland'; d M *namtVy- 'be flat\low' and *nabtar ~ *namtar 'low, not high' (> Kl {Rm.} namta_-, namti- 'be flat, low', WrM nabtar, HIM набтар, Kl {Rm.} namtr_., Brt набтар naptar, Brt A/NU namta_r 'low') result from the merger of *nam with the M reflex of N *laPTa 'flat, low' [q.v.] ¶ MED 555, 562-3, Krg. 208, KRS 367, KW 270-1, Chr. 320-1 ◆ IS II 30-1 (*lamd/i/ 'low': IE, U, M), Glh. 372.

1304. *lu'mV'gV 'eat, swallow' > HS: CS *√lmg ~ *√lgm id. > Ar ΔmL √lmgʔ (ip. -lmgʔ-) 'eat with the extremity of the mouth', MHb d emligl6 ləgi'ma- n. act. {Lv.} 'das Schlucken, Kosten', {Js.} 'quaffing, taking a draught; eating and drinking' ¶ BK II 1023, Hv. 696, Js. 692, Lv. II 476-7 II A *lu'm_lEjKV- v. 'swallow' > Tg *lu'mŋe- id. > Nn B lumg3-, Nn Nh, Ul luŋb3-, Ork numg3- nuŋb3-, Ud {Krm., Shn.} X/B/K/Sm niŋm3-, Ud I {Krm.} iŋm3- liŋm3-, Orc n'imm3-, Ewk, Neg nimŋ3-, Sln niŋ3-, WrMc nuŋgi- ~ nuŋge- id. ¶ STM I 595, Krm. 267 || pKo {S} *nəmku- > Ko nəmgu- 'swallow' ¶ S AJ 254 [#74], S QK #7, Rm. SKE 164 || pJ {S} n3'm- 'drink' > OJ nom-, J: T no'mu, K no'm-, Kg no'n_., Ns nu'mi_-, Sh nu'm-, Ht/Y nu'm- ¶ S AJ 111, 265 [#16], S QJ #16, Mr. 737 ¶¶ SDM97 (A *lū~me 'to swallow, drink'), DQA #1219 (A *lū~i_u~mo_ 'to swallow, drink'), Pp. VG 74, S AJ 19, 69, 105-6, 274, Rm. l.c. (Tg, Ko) II D *nuŋk- v. 'swallow, devour' > Tm nuŋku-, Kn nuŋgu- id., Brh nuŋuŋ id., 'gulp down', Tm noŋku, Tu niŋgu-, niŋgu_d_u-, nuŋgʔ, Krg nun'udu, nunu, Mlt nuŋge v. 'swallow', Kt nuŋg-, Td nug- 'gulp down', Krx nuŋ_u_x- 'swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour' ¶ D #3697, Zv. 52 II ? o? IE: NaIE *√(s)lu(n)g- / *√(s)leu_g- 'swallow' > Gk λυγῆς (λυγγ-οῦ) 'a spasmodic affection of the throat, hiccough, hiccup', λυζω 'have the hiccough/hiccup', λυγμοῦ n. act. 'swallowing' || OIr {P} -lungu 'eat, drink', W {P} lewa id. (< *lugama-) || Nr slu'ka, MHG slucken, NHG schlucken 'swallow' || Sl *līga-ti > Cz r lygati, P lygac', Uk 'лигати, Blr лыгац id. ¶ P 964, F II 142, KM 659-60, ESSJ XVII 25-7 ¶¶ *-g- (for the expected *-k-) may be due to the onomatopoeic factor; *(s)- may be due to the influence of paronymous IE roots, such as *(s)lu(n)k- / *(s)leu_k- (> OIr slucc-, W llyncu, Br lonka- v. 'swallow', Gk [Suid.]

λυκαί 'vō 'sob', Cz lykati 'swallow', see P 964, KM l.c., Vn. S 139, ESSJ XVII l.c.) ♦ The meaning 'to swallow' may have been induced by the paronymous lexeme *Lfu''k,a-mV 'to swallow' (see under N *Lfu''k,a 'to swallow').

1305. ?? *LanV 'side (of body)' > IE: NaIE (+ext.) *lendh- 'loins, kidneys', {EI} *londhu / gen. *ln dhw-os 'loins' > L lumbi 'loins' (later sg. lumbus id.) || Gmc {Vr.} *lendwio- > OHG lenti 'kidney', pl. lenti(n) 'kidneys, loins', NHG Lenden pl., AS le'ndenu pl. 'loins', ON, Nr lend, Sw la'nd, Dn lænd id. || SI *le,dv-a, *-o, *-ь(je), *-ьje 'loins, kidneys; hip' > ChS ладвь le,dvъ, ладвни le,dvija, ладвник le,dvije 'loins, kidneys', SCr Ch ле'два 'side, hip', SCr ле'б 'back (dorsum)', le'đa 'lumbus, renes, dorsum', Sln le'dje, OCz ledvie 'hips', P le,dzvie 'loins, reins', R † ѿлдвел 'hip' || OI randhram (by as from *randhvam) ≈ 'loins' ¶ WP II 438, P 675, EI 356, WH I 832, Vr. 352, Ho. 198, Kb. 605, OsS 546, KM 436, ESSJ XV 48-50, Glh. 372-3, Tls. 236 II A: (1) T *ja-n > Chv L ѡм s'um 'side (of the body)' and NaT *ja-n 'hip, pelvis' ({Cl.} → 'side, flank') > OT {Cl.} jan 'hip', Tf {Ra.} n'an 'pelvis' ('тазова частъ тела человека'), Xk nan 'upper part of the hip', Tkm, Uz Δ, ET Δ, Xlj ja-n, Tk yan, Az, Qmq, Nog, VTt, Bsh, ET, SY, Ln jan, Uz jan, StAlt д-ан з'an, QrB, Qrg з'an 'side (of the body)', VTt d jantъq id.; (2) ? NaT *jan- vi. 'turn back' > OT {Cl.}, ET, SY, Ln, Chg jan- id., Uz еен- jan- vi. 'return' (unless related to Tg *ηenu- vi. 'return') ¶ Cp. also N *з'an-ibjV 'back, tail' ¶ Cl. 940-2, Ra. 208, ET J 111-4, TL 157, BT 46, DT 218, Fed. II 135, TatR 711 ¶¶ ADb. SR 13 (T *jan- ÷ Tg *ηenu-) II ??σ D *nan'n- 'approach' (← *move to the side of) > Tm nan,n,u 'draw near, approach', Gdb nan- d nann- 'enter' ¶¶ D #4588 ¶ The semantic change 'side' → 'to the side of' → 'approach' is parallel to that of the cognate T derivatives: T *ja-n 'side' → Tk yana dat. 'to the side, towards' → Tkm ja-nas-, Tk yanas-, v. 'approach' ♦ ≈ ADb. NN 35 (N {ADb.} *η2AnV 'take with oneself' > D, A {DQA} *ηa-n'i 'take with oneself, IE *nei- 'führen).

¶ 1305a. ??? *LENDX 'to fly' (→ 'bird') > U: [1] FU (in BF) *Lenta- id. > F lenta'a- 'to fly, soar', Krl lendea- d lenda-, Es lennata 'to fly' [2] FU *Lint'a 'bird, flying animal' > F lintu 'bird', Es lind (gen. linnu) 'bird; poultry', 'flying insect' (esp. 'bee'), 'game', Lv lin:d_ (gen. linda) 'bird, game, bee'; acc. to UEW, F and Es -u is a sx. || Os: V/Vy l_u'nti, Ag/UA/Ty/Y l_u'nti, D lintə, Nz li'ntə 'снегирь', Emberiza nivalis, Schneeammer' (according to BSE XXIII 1878, снегирь is Pyrrhula pyrrhula) ¶ UEW 249-50, SK 287, 296-7, KrT 485, Trj. S 239-40, Stn. D 837 II A: Tg *lendu- v. 'fly, flutter' > Ewk ləndutə- d lənduldi- v. 'fly, flutter (летать, порхать)' (of insects), ləndulə- 'flutter in the wind' (of clothes, branches), ləndu- 'swing from wind' (of trees) ¶ STM U 517 II HS: NOm: Oyda {Fl.} landə 'bird' ¶ Fl. OWL s.v. 'bird' || ?φ Eg MK nn.t 'ε bird' ¶ EG II 272 || ??φ WCh: Sir {Gw.} liyinc'i 'bird' ¶ JI II 22 ♦ It is tempting to adduce here SI *let- (inf. *let-e'ti) v. 'fly' > OCS летѣти lete'ti, Slv lete'ti, Cz lete'ti, P leciec', R лѣтетъ ¶ The adduction may be valid unless the questionable equation with Lt lek- 'fly' is accepted (see ESSJ XIV 147-8). SI *let- is controversial as a cognate because of the unexpected vl. *-t- and the absence of *-n-; the latter may be explained if the N etymon was *lEn'tV (> IE *lei_t- > [Schwebeablaut] *li_et- > *let- ¶ ESSJ XIV 145-8 ♦ Hardly here [because of *l- (evidenced by Os V l-) and *u] FU *lunta 'wild goose' (UEW 254), that may be tentatively equated with Tg *n'uŋn'a 'goose' (STM I 646-7) and pKo {S} *nə'n'i 'bustard (Otis)' (> MKo nə'n'i, NKO nə'sa', cf. S QK #258, Nam 104) [on pA cf. DQA #1508] ♦ Suggested in 1989 by Blz. (Blz. LB #12a) [FU, Tg, Oyda.]

1306. *Leyn'a (or *Leyn'a?) 'soft, weak' > HS: WS *-līn- 'be soft' > Ar √lyn (ip. -līn-) G 'be soft, tender, smooth', 'be mild, kind', 'be relaxed' (of belly), Mh/Jb {Jo.} √lyn G (pf: Mh ləyo'n, Jb C/E le'n, sbjn: Jb C 'ylen) 'become soft', Mh/Hrs/Jb {Jo.} √lyn Sh (pf: Mh, Hrs alyin, Jb E/C əl'yin) vt. 'soften', Mh/Hrs {Jo.} əlyo'n 'soft' ¶ Hv. 704, Jo. M 259, Jo. H 86, Jo. J 167 || Eg fMK nny {EG} 'be tired/lazy', {Fk.} 'be weary/inert', fLMK nn.w 'fatigue, feebleness', {Fk.} 'weariness, inertness' ¶ EG II 275, Fk. 134 || WCh: AG: Ang {Flk.} len 'fine, thin' (of flour), 'weak' (of wood), Gmy {ChC} le'n, Cp {ChC} le'nlen 'soft', Kfr {Nt.} le'n 'soft' (of cloth) ¶ ChC s.v. 'soft', Flk. s.v. len, Nt. 24 ¶¶ Cal. 65 (S, Eg), OS #360-1 (S, Eg, Ch) II IE: NaIE *lei_n-, *lei_- 'soft, tender, weak' > Gk {LS} λινο'-σαρκος 'with soft/tender body', Gk λι'αζον {Ch.} 'relâcher les câbles', ? Gk [Hs.] {P} λει-ρ-ο' (conjecture for the ms. λειρω') : 'ο' ισχυο' και' ωχρο' 'withered and pale' || OIr {SB} Ir'an (*lei_-no-) 'sanft' || ON linr 'soft, flexible', Sw len 'soft, tender', ? Dt lenig 'flexible' || Blt *lei_nas ~ *lei_las > Lt lei_nas 'slender, slim', lei_las id., 'thin', Ltv le'ins 'bow-legged' || SI *line'ti ~ *lin'a-ti vi. 'weaken, lose strength' > Blg ли'нея, McdS {TIS} linee, SCr li'njati id., R Δ ли'нѣт- 'disappear imperceptibly' (here also *line'ti ~ *lin'a-ti 'shed hair, cast the coat, fade, lose colour?') ¶ P 661-2, LS 1051, Ch. 638, ≈ F II 119, SB 248, Vr. 358, Vr. N 392, Ho. S 45, Frn. 329, ESSJ XV 70-5, 108-11 Vs. II 499 II U: FU *Leyn'a 'weak, loose' > F leina 'soft, weak' (× < Blt *lei_nas) : Prm: Z лoен- lən' 'quiet, calm' || ObU *l_i' i' 'n' > pVg *lin' > {Kn.} Vg UL {Kn.} lin' 'loose (слабо)' (of a rope), N/ML {MK} lin' 'loose (locker)' (of a thread, rope), lin'mi 'get loose (locker werden)'; pOs *l_e' n' ({Hl.} *l_i' n') > Os {Karj.} : Kr lin', Kz l_a'n', O len' 'schlaff' ¶ UEW 242 (*lenV), LG 157, 162, MK 260, Karj. VES 223 ♦ IS II 26-7 (*lejna = *Leyna in HS, IE, FU; he is right in reconstructing U *l_i-, though he does not mention the Os reflex, which is the only ev. of *l_i-) ♦ The N etymon may have been either *Leyn'a or *Leyn'a. In the former case N *-n'- yields IE *i_n-, so that *-n- in *lei_n- is a suffix. If the etymon was *Leyn'a, *-yn- could yield both IE *i_n- (*-yn- > *-n'- > IE *i_n-, as suggested by IS) or remain *i_n- (hence the variants *lei_n- ~ *lei_n-).

¶ 1306a. 2 *LanK.V 'tongue, palate' > HS: C: Ag {Ap.} *lank-, id. > Bln {R} 'lank.i, Xm lak., Q {R} lanx 'tongue', Aw {Ap.} lanq 'palate'; Ag -b> Amh -Nœ lank,a 'palate' ¶ Ap. AV 14, R WB 257, ≈ Blz. CL 180 || Ch: Ech: Kjr {DB} aliṇati

'tongue' || WCh: Gj {IL} lə́ka', {Sh.} leka, Tule {Sh.} l'a-ga id. ¶ Blz. LECh #88, JI II 328 II D *na-ŋku ~ *na-kku 'tongue' (× N *n'angu' 'tongue', q.v.) > Tm, Ml nakku, Gdb na-ŋgu id.; AdS of D *na-lkV 'tongue' (cf. N *n'a-IV 'tongue') ¶ D #3633, Zv. 128, 131 II IE: possibly AdS of L lingua 'tongue' (< N *n'angu' 'tongue', q.v.).

1307. *lōŋK.a 'to bend' (→ 'a bow') > HS: Ch: WCh: Hs la'nk.wa.sa' vt. 'bend' [???] Ch ≈ *rVnK ~ *IVnK 'shooting bow' (× N *rælwjK.E 'sinew, cord, rope; bind, tie', q.v. ffd.) > WCh: Krkr {J} rənka', Ngm {Mk.} rinka, Dr {Kr.} ru'va', {Mk.} riga, Krkr {J} rənka', Gera {ChL} ri'ka', Ngm {ChC} ri'ŋka' 'bow', Tng {J} riga v. 'hunt with bow and arrows' || CCh: BM *laga n. 'bow' > Mrg {Hf.} la'ga', Klb {Mk.} laga, Wmd {ChC} ləha', Hld {ChC} la'ga id. | McHigi {ChL}: Kps r'igi, FlG rrge (< *nrVg-), FlK iŋy-nu?, HgG ŋgi, HgF rigi, HgNk r'igi | BB: Bcm {ChL} r'a'ge'y, Nz {ChL} ra'gə'y, FlM {ChL} ra'gu', FlB {ChL} ra'gu'n, FlJ {ChL} la'gi'y, Gudu ra'ga id. | BB: Gude {Mk.} raga, {ChL} r...a'ga', FlM r...a'gu', FlB r...a'gu'n, Mln ra'go', possibly also FlJ la'gi'y | Lmn {Mk.} lexe | McMdr: Gv {ChL} la'va', Dgh {Frk, IL}, Glv/Dgh {ChL} la'va', Mdr {ChL} pu'li'ka', {Mch.} ə'lka', {Mk.} ulka' | McMtk: MfG {Brr.} lele'ŋ, {Ro.} Mofu {Ro.} la'la'ŋ, Gzg {Ro.} le'k, Myn {Ro.} a'lka', Mkt {Ro.} a'la'k, Hrz {Ro.} lə́ka', Vm {Ro.} lə́ga', Mlk {Ro.} ma'ŋge-le'k, Mada {Ro.} e'le'ke'd., Zlg {Ro.} li'ke'd., Mf {BLB} leked., Mtk {Sb.} le'ke'd. ¶ Ro. 215 (pMM *lə́ka), Brr. MG II 157, BLB 212, ≠ Sk. HCD 185, Stl. IF 134-5 (Ch *ni-ra' q' 'shooting bow'), JI I 18 (Ch *r/g) & II 38-9, Nw. 23, ChC, ChL, Sch. BTL 17 ¶¶ Gr. LA 53, Tk. I 249-50 || Eg fP rwz 'cord; bow-string; sinews' (× *rælwjK.E 'l' [q.v.] × [possibly] N *Øar'K.'u' 'sinew' [→ 'bow-string, bow']); for phonetic reasons the connection with N *rælwjK.E is preferable ¶ Tk. I 249-50 II IE: NaIE *lenk- v. 'bend' ({IS II} 'сгибать', отгибать), *lonko-s 'bow' > Blt: (*lenk- >) Lt len'kti (1s prs. lenkiu) v. 'bend, crook, curve; bow'; (*lonko-s >), lankas 'shaft-bow; hoop', Ltv lo'ks 'bow, arch, arc, shaft-bow', {ME} 'wheel rim', Pru lonki 'Steig'; Lt lin'kti 'to bend', {Frn.} 'sich neigen, sich bücken, sich biegen', linke'ti (1s prs. linkiu) 'to wish' (← 'sich neigen zu'), Ltv Ir'kt to bend, Ir'ks 'crooked, curved, bent'; Pru lunkis 'corner' ("Winkel") | SI: (IE *lenk- >) SI *le.k- 'to bend' > ChS лə́кə le.k-o / лə́кə le.s'ti v. 'flectere', R Δ λικυι 'crooked, curve'; (IE *lonko-s >) SI *lo.k- (gen. *lo.k-a) 'arc, bow' > OCS лə́кь lo.k-ь, Blg лə́кь, R лə́кь 'shooting bow', SCr lu'k, Slv lo'k, Cz, Slk luk, P le.k, Uk лə́кь 'arc, bow' || Gmc *laŋxa- > AS *lo-haē [pl. lo-(a)n 'in scaft-lo-(a)n 'shaft-straps (to help in throwing spear)' (sce'aft means 'shaft of spear/arrow'), ON lengja 'strap (Riemen, Streifen)', Dn længe 'Seilstricke' ¶ P 676-7, ≈ EI 62 (*lenk- 'bend; traverse, divide'), Ho. 206, Sw. 146, Vr. 352-3, Frn. 356-7, En. 205-6, Trt. 159, ESSJ XV 62-3 & XVI 148-9, Vs. II 531, Glh. 387 II U *l'a''nka- (~ *U-) 'dull arrow' > Vg P/SV lax (pl. laŋkət) id.; Os: Ty lə́k, D le'ŋk id. || Sm: Ne T BZ лə́кь Ne T Y лə́кь 'dull arrow (Klumpffeil)', Ne O {Lh.} lu'k-i id., Ne F K/Ny {Lh.} lu'hk-i 'arrow', En B {Cs.} loku 'round-pointed arrow, Klumpffeil' || Y: T/K {Jc.} lə́kil 'arrow', {Coll. <-?} lə́kkil 'an arrow with a rounded head made of bone or wood, used for squirrel hunting in order not to spoil the skin', K {IN} lukil 'arrow of a toy bow' ¶ Coll. 30, Ht. #765, Ter. 192, Lh. 229, Cs. 17, 84, 259, Ang. 143, IN 266 II A: NrTg *lu.ŋkE- v. 'bow' > Ewk luŋkin- v. 'bow the head', Lm no'ŋkə- id., 'to bow down (склонит-сѣ, наклонит-сѣ)' ¶ STM I 510-1 ♦ IS II 27-8, Coll. 145, AD NM #27, Sin. TAE 543-4 (Sm, Y, ObU words <- Tg), Vv. AEN 12 (doubts about the Tg cognate, because it is isolated within A), ≈ Gr. II #17 (*lonk 'arrow'). ♦ The connection with FU *lōŋka- (> F olla longallansa 'to lie on one's side', lonko- 'to hang', etc.), proposed by IS i.e., is semantically unacceptable, because this FU √ certainly means 'to split' (≠ UEW 256, Ht. #363, Coll. 94). Neither is acceptable the adduction of M *tōŋga- 'to hang' and D *tōŋku- id., because the connection of N *l- with M and D *t- has not been proved by other etymologies.

1308. ?? ≈ *LupK.E 'beast of prey' > HS: C: SC: Alg {Fl.} longa'i 'civet cat' || Bj {R ← Mnz.} lengig 'leopard' ¶ R WBd 160 II IE: NaIE *lunk- 'lynx' [× N *l'uk.V 'in canine' (→ 'lynx')] > Gk λυ'γξ (gen. λυγκ-ο) 'lynx' || OIr {P} lug (gen. loga) id. ({IS}: -g- < *-nk-?) || BSl: Blt *luns'i- > Lt Lu'ns'is, Lt lu's'is, Ltv lu'sis, Pru luyis id. | Sl *rīsь (*i < *u- < *un) 'lynx' (*r- due to the infl. of *rīsь 'reddish, fawn-coloured' > Cz rysy, Hls rysy) > SrCS, OR рьсьь rysь, Blg рис, SCr ri's, Slv ri's, Cz, Slk rys, P rys', R рьсь, Uk рис || Arm lusanun' lusanunk' pl. 'lynxes' ¶ ≈ P 690 (connecting this √ with IE *leuk- 'shine, be bright'), ≈ EI 359-60, F II 141-2, Ped. VG I 186-8, Frn. 392-3, En. 206, Vs. III 530-1, Glh. 528, Stl. 161-2 II A: Tg *liŋgV > Orc lŋgapu 'wolverine'; ?? AmTg *yengū > Ul yŋgul(i) 'wolf, racoon-like dog', Nn Nh/KU yŋgur, Nn B yŋguru 'wolf', ?φ: Orc n'ingū, Ud n'ŋgu id. (× N *z'iwVmI.VjgE 'leopard') ¶ STM I 498, 639.

1309. ?? ≈ *Lap.a 'stick to; mould' > U: Sm: Ne T ла'бце- vi. 'stick to, be pressed tightly to', ла'бце- vi. 'stick together', Ne T O {Lh.} lap'e- 'festkleben', rf. 'sich anheften'. Ne F P {Lh.} ləps'e-s 'to stick together' (of two flat surfaces) ¶ Ter. 165-8, Lh. 220 II A: T *jap- > Az jap- 'to mould (bread, pieces of dung) for baking or drying', OT [MhK] jap- v. 'stick' or 'fix' (both: of bread in the oven), 'build (a wall)', MQp jap- 'make (bread)', XwT jap- 'build'; T rf. *jap-il'e- 'stick to' > OT [MhK] {DTS} ɿ jap- vt. 'stick to' (is'la'r o'tma'k japti 'the woman stuck the loave [to the wall of the oven]', but MKD interprets this verb as 'bake'), d ? *japil- or *japil'e- > OT {Cl.} japis- ~ {MKD} japus- 'adhere, stick to', MQp xiv japis- 'adhere', Chg xv japus- id., 'stick to', Tk yapis-, Ggz, Az, Trm japis-, Kr japis- ~ japus- d jabus-, Uz japis-, ET jepis- ~ jopus-, Qmq jabis- ~ jabus-, Nog jabis-, Qzq, Qq z'abis-, VTt jabys-, Bsh йəбеш ja'byš-, Qrg z'abis-, Alt d z'aps'im-; cp. T *jip-il'e- id. (< N *LiPi.h.a 'to stick, stick to', q.v.) ¶ HüS. 376, Cl. 870-1 [connects *jap- 'to stick, build' ← NaT *jap- v. 'shut (a

door), cover (things)'], 880-1, DTS 236, MKD 214, ET J 132-4, BT 47 || Tg *lap-gan- 'stick to' > Neg labgan-, Lm nabgan-, Ud lagban- 'stick to' ¶ STM I 484, Krm. 255 || ppM {Pp.} *niḡa- > *niya- 'stick to' (× N *LiPḡja '¶', q.v. ffd.) || pJ {S} *na i mpa -r- ṽ *ni a mpa -r- 'to glue, stick' > OJ nemari, J: T neba r-, K ne ba r-, Kg ne ba r- ¶ S QJ #904, Mr. 734 ¶¶ DQA #1210 (A *li a p 'e' 'to glue, stick to'; no overt distinction between the reflexes of *Lap.a and those of *LiPḡja, but with a suggestion of this distinction) ♦ There may be an original connection with *LiPḡja '¶' (as *i...a > *a...a, as supposed by IS II 29 for Sm and T) and obviously contamination with it.

1310. *Iḡp.A 'spleen' > HS *HVḡḡ-IVp > C: EC: Af {Clz.} ale'fu- [pl. a'lef-it] id. || SC ḡb Mb {E} lubu'ra id. ¶ Clz. LA 105, E SC 205 || WCh: pAG *Iḡ lap 'spleen' > Su {J} Iḡ lap, Kfr {Nt.} la p, Mnt {Hf.}, Ang {Hf., Flk.} lap ¶ J S 73, 213, Nt. 23, Flk. s.v. lap, Hf. AG 21, Stl. ZCh 243 [#57] ¶¶ The element *HVḡḡ- in Ch is typical as the first component of compound names of body parts, it appears in some WCh words as *hV- [e.g. WCh {Stl.} *hV- qari 'tooth' (Stl. ZCh 222 [#717])] ¶¶ ≈ OS #1651 II U *la ppV (or *leppV) 'spleen' > FU: Chr lepḡlep | pPrm *lḡp > StVt lup, Vt SW lup, StZ lop / lopt-, Z US lḡp, Yz lop | pLp **ḡapḡe (by as from *lap-ḡe with a sx. -ḡe) > Lp N {N} daw'de ḡ daḡ've, Lp S {Hs.} daabrie, Lp U {Schl.} ha'b'dee, Lp L {LLO} tab'te-, Lp Klt {TI} ta'b'ḡdd, Lp Kld {TI} ta-m'p:(a-), {SaR} ta-mḡḡḡ || Os Ty ḡa-pḡtne | Hg le'p || Sm: Ne F: P ḡaps'ḡ, Ny rab_s'ḡ id. ¶¶ UEW 242, Lr. #220, Lgc. #7685, N I 465, 505, Hs. 398, TI 571, SaR 344, Ber. 29, LG 161, Lh. 235, It. 213 (on FU *a-ḡe in this word) II A: Tg: Ork lipḡe 'spleen' ¶ STM I 499 || M *niḡḡalta 'spleen' > WrM nigalta ~ nagalta, HIM наалт ¶ MED 557 || NaT *ḡjpal (or *ḡjapal?) id. > Tf {Ra.} c'a'p'al, Tv Tj c'f'val, Tv (d ?) c'avana id. ¶ Ra. 194, TvR 505 ¶¶ DQA #1208 (A *li ap'V 'spleen'), S CNM 5 II ?σ IE: NaIE *lep- 'liver' > Gmc *liḡ-r-o- > ON lifr, Sw, Dn lever, AS lifer, NE liver, OHG le'bara, MHG le'bere, NHG Leber || Arm leard leard / gen. lerdi lerdi id. (< *lep-r-o-) ¶ ≈ P 504, Vr. 355, Hlq. 570, Ho. 20, Kb. 595, OsS 552, Lx. 123, Sl. 157-9 ♦ IS II 17, S CNM 5, ≠ IS MS 364 s.v. 'селезенка'. IS equates A *ta'IV Lp N daḡve and Lp S ha'b'die 'spleen' [actually Lp U ha'b'dee] (referred by him to U *z'a'z'wa') with A *ta'IV 'spleen', which is unt. (≠ N *t. 'a'ḡḡa ~ *t. 'a'ḡḡa or *t. 'aḡḡE ~ *t. 'aḡḡE 'spleen').

1311. *LipV 'fat; to smear with fat' > HS: S *ḡlipi'y- (or *ḡlipiḡh-) > Ak fOB lipu ~ lipiu ~ ḡlipu ~ le-pu' 'adipose tissue, fat, tallow'; *-iy- may be a derivational sx., JPA Bz ebil lybh 'fat, butter', ? Md lupata pl. 'fat, tallow', ??σ MHb Fulḡ615 lip. 'lu'p. 'glutinous substance, pus' (presumably <d- *ḡlipḡ v. D) ¶ CAD IX 202-5, Sd. 555, DM 243, Sl. P 281, Js. 715, ≈ MiK I #1.180 || ?σ B *ḡl:f (= {Pr.} *ḡwlf) > Kb T it_ḡḡḡf 'masser', S ssḡḡf 'passer la main sur; frictionner doucement; caresser', Tmz {MT} ḡḡḡf 'masser' ¶ Dl. 445, MT 445 || EC: Hd {Hd., L} lab- 'anoint, smear', lap.p.- 'anoint oneself' ¶ L ANK 986, Hd. 290-1 II IE *lei_p- v. 'smear, smear with fat', n. 'fat' > OI rip- ~ lip- (prs. lim'pati) v. 'smear', ?φ Srk rofam 'beschmiere' || Gk λι'ποḡ n. 'fat', λιπαροḡ adj. 'fat, oily', 'αλει'φω 'anoint with oil' || ? L lippus 'having inflamed/watery eyes' || ? S *le'pī'-ti caus. 'to plaster, glue, mould' > OCS лѣпити le'piti 'conglutinare', SCr ле'пити ḡ lije'piti 'to lime, glue, paste, stick, gum', Slv le.pi'ti vt. 'plaster', Cz lepiti, Slk lepit 'to glue together', P lepic 'to glue, plaster, mould', R леḡпит- 'to mould (as of clay), sculpture', Blg {Ger.} лḡпḡ vt. 'plaster, model (as of clay)', Blg Δ 'lep'ḡ 'smear', 'lepa 'paint white (a house)' || Ht {EI<?} lipp- 'smear, paint' (not mentioned in CHD and Ts. W) ¶¶ P 670-1, ≈ EI 528 (*lei_p- 'adhere, stick; smear'; no distinction between reflexes of N *LipV and N *LiPḡja 'to stick, glue'), M K III 60-1, M E II 460, F II 126-7, WH I 811-2, ESSJ XIV 217-9, Glh. 375-6, Drd. 270, Tls. 237 II U: pY *lep- > Y K lep-nḡ- 'smeared with clay' ¶ IN 231-2 II A: Tg: Ewk Z lipa- 'smear around', Ewk I niptḡḡn- 'wipe clean (hands, dishes)', Nn niptḡḡḡ n. 'fat, animal fat (жир, сало)' ¶ ≈ STM I 498, 598, On. RN 65, 213 || M *niḡḡalta- 'smear' (× N *LiPḡja 'to stick; sticky, glue') > MM [S] niḡa- 'anleimen', WrM niga- ~ naga-, HIM наа-, Dx nia- 'paste, smear', WrO {Krg.} na- v. 'paste, affix', Brt нḡa- n'a-, Kl наа- na- 'smear' (Brt хилḡḡḡḡḡḡ тоḡо нḡах, Kl' дмḡт тос наах 'to butter bread'), Kl {Rm.} na- 'leimen, beschmieren', Mnr H {SM} nia- 'revêtir d'une couche (de mortier etc.)' ¶ H 116, MED 566, SM 269, Krg. 205, KRS 365, KW 27 ¶¶ Pp. IM 64, Pp. IAL 39, T 347, T DxJ 130 II D *nīv- vt. 'stroke, smear' > Tm nīvu id., 'rub gently, wipe off', Td ni'f- v. 'stroke', Kt niv- v. id., 'massage', Kn nīvu, Kui ne-ra- 'rub softly, stroke', Tu ne-varipuni 'fondle, caress', Tl nivuru, nimuru v. 'stroke, pass the hand over gently', ? Klm nīgeḡ v. 'massage', ? Krx nīr'ḡḡna- 'besmear' ¶¶ D #3691 ♦ It is hard to determine if *LipV 'fat; to smear with fat' and N *LiPḡja 'to stick; sticky, glue' are originally semantic variants of the same ḡ or two different roots ♦ IS II 18-20 (*lip'a 'sticky': HS, IE, Sm, A, D + qu. Ne lap'e- + unc. K *lap-/ḡp- 'dirt' + unc. FU *LipV 'slippy' [cf. N *Lu'piV 'to slip']; does not distinguish between *LipV and *LiPḡja '¶').

1312. 2 *LiP_V 'to crawl, clamber' > HS: SES *ḡlpyw > Mh ḡlpyw: 3m pf. 3wfu-, 1s pf. 13fk 'be able to climb up (a ladder, a mountain) easily', Jb ḡlpy: Jb C 3m pf. el'fe, sbjn. y3l'fe id., Jb E 3m pf. 'lfe id. ¶ Jo. M 254, Jo. J 160 II IE: NaIE *lei_p- 'climb, clamber' > Lt li p-ti id., Ltv Δ lip-t, frq. lip-r'ḡ id. || Gk [Hs.] ḡαλḡ πε'τρα 'unclimbable rock', Gk α'ḡḡ-λḡ 'steep', {F, P} i.e. 'climbable only by goats' (but not here, if we accept LS's interpretation: 'destitute even of goats') ¶ F I 31, ≈ P 670-1 (does not distinguish this verb from *lei_p- 'be sticky' < N *LiPḡja 'to stick'), Frn. 376.

1313. o *LaḡpV ≈ 'to gulp, eat (esp. liquid food), eat greedily' > HS: S *ḡlḡp 'eat greedily, gulp' > Gz ḡlḡf (js. -lḡaf) 'take a morsel, gulp, eat greedily', -AF la'ḡf la'ḡf 'food, morcel, bait', Sq {Ls.} ḡlḡf G 'eat', Ar ḡlḡf G (ip *-lḡaf-) 'eat becomingly' ¶ Ls. CDG 303, Ls LS 228, BK II 952, Hv. 673 || EC: Arr le'b.b.e 'throat' ¶ Hw. A 381 II IE: o NaIE *lab- ~ *labḡp- v. 'gulp,

swallow' > Gk λαφύσσω 'I swallow greedily, gulp down', (× NaIE *lab- ~ la₁:p^(h)- 'lick, lap' < N ***L'a₁p₁H₁V** 'to lick'): AS lapian 'sup up (liquid with bread)', OSw lapa 'trinken, schlürfen' || Gk λαπτω 'drink greedily' || ?? BSL: Lt lapé^{nti}, lap(n)ó^{ti}, lapse^{ti} 'eat/gulp greedily' (of pigs) || Sl *lopa-ti 'to eat greedily \ much' > Blg лапам, McdS лопа 'I eat greedily \ much, devour', SCr Δ lo^{pati} 'eat greedily, gulp food without chewing', Slv lo^{pati} 'eat/drink greedily', Cz Δ lopac^{vi} 'to drink', R 'лопат' 'eat much \ greedily' || P 651, F II 85, 91-2, Ho. 195, Sw. 104, Frn. 340, ESSJ XVI 45-6 || A: M *labsi- > WrM labsi-, HIM лавши- 'eat greedily', o 'champ', ? o Mnr H lag_s^z- 'faire du bruit en mangeant, manger goulument, dévorer' || MED 513, SM 219 || Tg: [1] Nn KU ləpsi- 'eat (liquid food, like soup)' || STM I 518 || ≈ DQA #1193 (A *lebV 'eat greedily', incl. M); cf. STM I 514.

1314. ***L'e^z'a^zpa** 'leaf, foliage' > HS: S *^o/lapp- 'thick foliage' > Ar laff- 'arbre touffu, plante touffue' || BK II 1008 || C *laHa^p- 'leaf' > EC: Gdl {Bl.} 'lapitt-', Msl {Bl.} lahapitt- id. || ???φ SC ±*lohV^z- 'leaf' > Brn lohi^{fa}, Irq {MQK} lo^{ti} (pl. lo^{yo}), Alg lo^{fi}- id. || Bl. G 73, Blz. CL 179 (pKns *labah-), MQK 67-8, Blz. SCL s.v. 'leaf', Bl. 299 || IE: NaIE *lep- 'leaf' > Lt la^{pas}, Ltv d lapa id. || Sl d *lepen^z ~ lepen^z 'leaf' > OR лепен^z lepen^z, Slv le^{pen}, OCz, Cz lupen 'leaf', Slk lupen^z 'petal' || pAl {O} *lapa⁻ > Al lape⁻ 'piece of skin\hide, leafblade, leaf' (× IE *lep- 'to bark, strip off' < N ***L'up₁V₁za** 'bast, bark [q.v.]') || ? AS læfer 'rush, bulrush', NE †, Δ levers 'Iris Pseudacorus L.; any sword-bladed plant', ζ OHG {Ho. ←?} leber 'Binse' (not in OsS and Kb.) || Frn. 339-40, ESSJ XIV 119-21, IS IA 48-9, Bern. I 701-2, Srz. II 17, O 213, Ho. 191, OED VI 228, ≠ EI (Lt la^{pas} < *lep- 'peel') || U ≈ *L'e^z'a^zpa^z > Sm: [1] Sm {Jn.} *ya^zpa^z 'leaf' (*ya^z- < *Lya^z- < *Lea^z-) > Ne: T {Ter.} by^{ba} w^zba, T O {Lh.} β^{wz}.b_a^z (< *w^zpa^z), F L {Lh.} βi.e^zpa^z (< *we^zpa^z); En M {Pl.} de^{ve}, {Klp.} de^{we}; Slq Tz {KKIH} c^o_pi; Kms {KD} d^aaba d^taba, Koyb {Sp.} джаба id.; [2] ? Sm {Jn.} *la^zmpa^z, {Hl.} *le^zmpa^z 'leaf' (with an obscure *m) [or to N ***L'a₁q₁p₁a** 'palm of hand, sole of foot; sth. flat?'] > Ne: T лемб^z 'blade (of a spade, oar), T O {Lh.} l^emb_e^z id., F L {Lh.} rⁱ_e.mp^a 'shoulder-blade'; Slq: Tm {KD} la^zmb^z 'Vorderteil des Stiefels', Tz {Cs.} laamb 'Fußblatt'; Mt {Hl.} *na^zmba^z 'leaf' (Mt T/K/M {Mll.} nembra^z id., {Sp.} намбуда 'leaf of a tree') || FU *L'e^zpV ~ *LapV 'leaf' > F leve (gen. lepeen) 'splinter, scale, small leaf' || Er lopa 'leave' (< FU *LapV, unless <b- Blt) || ObU: pVg *lapta (~ *lupta?) 'leaf' > Vg {Kn.}: T lapta^z d la^zpta^z, LK/MK lopt^a, P lupta^z, NV/SV/LL lapta^z, ML lupta^z, UL/Ss lu^zpta^z (the forms with u due to the labializing effect of p?); pOs *L₁ip^at id. > Os: V L₁iw^at, D/O lip^at || OHG leve^l 'leaf, paper (document)', Hg leve^l 'leaf, letter (Brief)' || Jn. 41, 82, KP #249, SW 36, KKI 106, Hl. M 86, 317 [#736], UEW 259, SSA II 66, ERV 350, Kn. WV 182, MF 401-2, EWU 894-5, LG 157 || A {S AJ} li^zap^zV, (SDM97) *la^zp^ze, {DQA} *li^za^zp^z'a^z 'leaf' > NaT: [1] *japurgak 'leaf' > OT japuryaq ({Cl.} -ya^zq) 'leaf', OT U, MOg [IM] japiryaq, MQp japraq, Chg xv japray, japraq, japuryay, japuryaq, Tk yaprak, Tkm, CrTt, Kr Cr, Bsh japraq, VTt jafraq, Qmq, Nog japıraq, Uz japraq, Az jarpag, SbTt Tb jabraq, Qzq, Qq z^zapıraq, QrB c^zapıraq, Qrg z^zapıraq, Yk sa^zbirda^zχ id., a variant *japırgan > Chg {Rl.} japıryan ~ japuryan, OOsM japıryan; [2] *japurmak id. > ET jopu(r)maq, ET Δ japormaq d jupurmaq d juputmaq, ET X jopurmaq id., [3] variants with a secondary l (infl. of T *jalbr- 'flat?'): OT jalpıryaq, jalbırmak, MQp japıldıraq, Qrg z^zalbrıraq, Alt z^zalbrıraq 'leaf', MQp [CC] jabuldrak 'leaf, foliage' || Both *japurgak and *japurmak may have had a secondary connection with T *japur- vi. 'flatten' < N ***L'a₁q₁p₁a** 'fl' [q.v.], which may have influenced their form (a kind of folk et.), but they hardly go back to *japur- 'flatten' || Cl. 879-80, ET J 130-2, Rs. W 188, TL 111-2, S AJ 179 [#46] || M *^olaba 'leaf' > MM [IM] baLa labal^z id.; d *labcin 'leaf' > MM [MA, IsV, HI] nabc^zin, [PP] nabc^zin, WrM nabcin, HIM навч, Ord nab^zc^zi, Brt набча, Mnr H labs^z'z^z_i, {T} lave^zi, {Pm.} лавчи, ShY lapc^zik, Dx [T] lac^zin, Ba {T} labc^zon, Dg {Pp., T} larc^zi || Lg. VMI 55, Pp. IM 100, Pp. KP 154, Pp. MA 244, 441, Ms. H 77, Ms. O 479, MED 555, Chr. 317, SM 218, T 342, T DgJ 152, T DnJ 127, T BJ 142, S AJ 253 [#47] || ?φ pKo {S} *nı^zp / nı^zp^h 'leaf', NKo nı^zp^h, Ko: Ph/Chl/Chj ip, Hm i^zp, Sl/PhN ips^zagu^z_i, Ks iqsa^zgi id. || S AJ 253 [#47], S QK #47, Nam 126, MLC 1370 || pJ {S} *na^zpa^z_i 'sprout' > OJ na^zpe^z, J: T na^ze, K na^ze, Kg nae^z || S QJ #462, Mr. 490 || Though the √ connections of the T and M words are rather obvious, the derivational prehistory of T *japurgak and M *labcin remains obscure || DQA #1209 (T, M *labci, Ko, J) ◇ S and IE suggest that that the pN lr. was *ʔ, because [1] this is the only lr. that does not cause vowel lengthening in NaIE, and [2] *ʔ and *h are the only lrs. liable to be lost in pS roots. Therefore -h- in Msl lahapitt- may be understood as a hiatus-filling lr.: *L'e^za^z- > *la^zva- (√ = "syll. boundary") > laha-. If the pN lr. was *ʔ, one must conclude that DhI s^za^z'bu 'leaf, leaves' and Ch *s^zVp- ({AD} *√s^zp) id. (> My, Kry s^zıpi^z, Sir s^za^z'pi^z 'leaf', ZmB s^za^z'pa^z or s^zab^z, Lame, LamP s^zab, Mdr {Mk.} lapa) do not belong here. Even if one admits that s^z may go back to a cluster *IH (with a voiceless lr. like *h), this is unlikely to be the case with l? (l + glottal stop). Therefore the above DhI and Ch word is more likely to belong to N ***c^z'ay^zP^zV** 'vegetation, leaves' [q.v.] ◇ ≈ IS II 23-5 (*lap'a 'flat'), ≈ AD SShS 297-9 (*laPt^z V 'flat, leaf'); both sources do not distinguish between the √ in question and N ***L'a₁q₁p₁a** 'palm of hand; sth. flat'.

1315. ***LahPV** 'flame; to glow' > HS: S *lahab- 'flame' > BHB be2l2 lah^zab^z, JA [Trg.] ab1h9l2 lah^zab^z_a^z, Ak la^zbu 'flame', Ar laLa lah^zab- 'blaze, ardour of fire'; S *√lhb > Ar √lhb v. G (pf. laeila lahıba) 'blaze fiercely' (of fire), Gz √lhb vi. G 'burn, blaze, flame' || KB 494, Lv. T I 403, Js. 693, Hv. 697, L G 308, Sd. 526 || Eg BD rhb n. 'Glut des Feuers', Cpt Sd/B elaw^z elho^z 'steam' || EG II 440, Vc. 42 || C: [EC: Hr {AMS} lup- vi. 'burn'] || Ag: Km {CR} S lab-as^z, lab-as^z- caus. v. 'put on fire, heat, cook' || Bj {R} -luw pcv. 'burn, burn up, light' (1s: p. a^zluw, pqp. lıluw, prs. an^zlıu^z; prtc. luwa), {Rop.} -liw vt.

'burn', rf. -lau 'be burnt, burn' (intr.) [× N *c^hVxV 'to burn' (tr.)] ¶ CR K 222, [AMS 135,]R WBd 16O, Rop. 213, Blz. CL 177 ¶ OS #167O II K: G lap, lap, - 'shine, give light, glitter' ('glänzen, leuchten, schimmern'), lap, lap, -i n. 'shining, glitter' ¶ Chx. 664 II IE *lahp-/lh_op- > NaIE *la_hp-/lāp- vi. 'shine, burn' > Gk λαμπω 'give light, shine' :: Lt lo'pe' n. 'torch, light', Ltv la_hpa 'torch', Pru lopis 'flame' || Ht lap- v. 'glow', lappiya- 'fever, incantation of the fire', Lw lapassa- 'fever' || *lāp-s- > OIr lassa(i)r n. 'flame', MW llachar 'coruscus, igneus', W llachar 'flashing, glittering, bright, brilliant' :: ? Gk λαφνί 'torch' || *lāp-sk^h- > OIr losc- 'burn', Brtt {RE} *loskīmi id. > MW lloski (3s llysc), W llosgi, Crn lesky, losky id., OBr lescsit 'burns' (3s of *loskim), MBr lesquiff, Br leskin^h 'burn' (tr.) ¶ P 652-3, EI 513 (*lap-), F II 79-80, LG § 25.1-2, YGM-1 300, RE 85, Hm. 511, Frn. 386, En. 205, CHD L-N 39-40, 44, Ts. E II 32, 42.

1316. ? *LE.p.V (or *Li.Ep.V) ≈ 'spade, shovel' > IE: NaIE *le_hp-/lāp- 'spade, shovel, shoulder-blade' > BSl: Lt lopeta^h 'spade, shovel', Ltv la^hpsta id., 'shoulder-blade', Pru lopto 'spade' ? : Sl *lopa^hta 'spade' > ChS лопата lopata, SCr lo^hpata, Slv lopa^hta, Cz, Slk lopata, P lōpata, R, Uk ло'пата id., Blg ло'пата 'spade, oar' || ??σ Ht lappa {CHD} '∈ a metal implement (tongs?)', the connection of the Ht word cannot be seriously discussed before its meaning is investigated (cp. N *L_hap.p.a 'palm of hand, sth. flat') ¶ ≈ P 679, ≈ Frn. 339-40, En. 205, Glh. 382, ESSJ XVI 39-43, CHD L-N 40, Ts. E II 32-3 II K: G lap, ot, -i {Chx.} 'large wooden spoon', {DCh.} id., 'scoop, ladle (ковш)', G I/G {Chx.} laperi 'a broad flat wooden spoon', G {DCh.} laperi 'ladle (разливная ложка), iron shovel' ¶ Chx. 664, 666, DCh. 642-3 II U *lippV 'spade, ladle, spade-shaped board' > FU *^oL_hi:ppV > F liippi 'ladle \ scoop made of birch-bark', Es lipits 'Spatel, Rührholz', ? lipp (lipi) 'small thin board' ? : Er {Ps.} Íipis^h, Íipuz^ha 'eines von den Brettern zwischen den Aufschlagsfäden', pl.: Er Íipuz^hat, Mk Íebz^hat 'Bretter zwischen den Aufschlagsfäden' || pY *li:ipā (> IN) *lipā > K {IN} lipā, {Rd.← IN} līpā 'snow-shovel', {Jc.} līpe n. 'shovel' ¶ ≈ UEW 690, IN 232, Ang. 141, ≠ Rd. UJ 39-40 [#31-2] (Y <b- U *lapV 'Ruder' and [?] U *lapa 'Fläche, Blatt') ♦ Some of the connections may be due to borrowing.

1317. *L_hap.p.a 'palm of hand, sole of foot; sth. flat' > HS: WCh: Mpn {Frz.} la^hp sa^hr 'palm of hand', Ang {Flk.} lep-sar id. (sa^hr, sar 'hand'), lep-s^hi 'sole of foot' (s^hi 'foot') ¶ Frz. DM 32, Flk. s.v. lep || C: EC: Arr {To.} la^hba 'hand' (not in Hw. A), Dsn {To.} lebic^h (pl. Γe^hbim) 'shoulder-blade' :: SC: Kz {E} lupa^h?-iko 'hand', Asa {E} lupa^h?-ok 'upper arm' :: ??σ Dhl {EEN} li^hppa pl. 'feathers' (sg. li^hppane) ¶ E SC 207, EEN 42, BlzT D 1 [#27a], To DL 514 || ? S *^olaχ_lV_lp- > Ar laχf-at- 'petite pierre plate', ? laχf- 'couche très mince de crème sur le lait' ¶ BK II 981 || ? B *^olfs > Ah əlfəs 'aplatir', ETwl/Ty əlfəs id., 'appliquer' ¶ Fc. 1001-2, GhA 110 ¶ Tk. SCC 102 [#32.7] (SC and Dhl + unc. Eg ypy 'fly') II IE *lehp- or *laHp- 'palm of hand, sole of foot' > Krd K [] 'L lep 'palm of hand, paw', Krd Sr lep 'paw' :: Gt lo^hfa, ON lo^hfi, Nr, Sw, Dn love, OHG laffa 'palm of hand', MHG, NGr Δ laffe 'flat hand' :: Lt lo^hpa, Ltv la^hpa 'paw', Ltv le^hpa id., 'coltsfoot' : Sl *lapa 'paw, sole of foot' > OR лапа lapa id., R, Blg лапа, P lapa, Slk laba 'paw', SCr Δ la^hpa 'sole of foot (of a bear, dog)', ?? AdS of Sl *lopata 'spade' (< NaIE *le_hp-/lāp- 'spade, shovel' < N *LE.p.V id. [q.v.]) ¶ WP II 428, P 679, EI 209 (*lehAp-eA^h- 'foot, paw'), KrdJ 591, Far. 294, Fs. 336, Vr. 363, Kb. 586, OsS 568, Lx. 120, Frn. 339-40, ESSJ XIV 26-7 & XVI 39-43 II U: [1] U *L_happV 'flat surface, flat object' > F lape (gen. lappeen), lappi 'flat side', lappea, lappia id., 'flat', Es {W} lapp 'flat' : Er lapuz^ha, Mk laps^h adj. 'flat'; Mk lapa 'paw' (unless <b- R лапа id.), pil^hga^h lapa 'sole of foot' : Chr H/L лап lap 'low' (of objects), L лапка lap'ka, B lapka adj. 'low, flat', H {Ep.} lapa 'palm of hand', kid lapa 'hand' (lit. 'palm of arm') : Vt лап lap 'low' (of objects), 'gently sloping, squat', лапег lapeg 'low' (of things), 'short' (of humans) :: ObU *^ola^hp- ~ *^ol^ho^hp- > pOs *la^hpsək ~ *la^hpsak > Os: Ty/Ag/Y/UY la^hpsəq {Trj.} 'flat', {Stn.} id., 'platt', V {Stn., Trj.} la^ho^hwsəq, Sn la^ho^hpsəχ 'flat, low', Z la^hpsəq 'oar-blade', Nz lo^hpsəχ, Kz la^ho^hpsəχ, O la^hpsəχ 'flat', 'low', (of vessels and boxes), 'platt (broad and not high)' (any or both variants of the ObU √ may belong to [2] as well) : Hg lap 'surface', 'plate, sheet, page', lapos 'flat; plain, even' || Sm: Ne T лабцеēy 'flat, flattened', лабцаАр-ц- 'become flat (спл^hачит^hсф, припл^hснут^hсф)', пеѣ лабц-ко 'palm of hand' (пеѣ id.), Ne T O {Lh.} lapca^h- 'eben/platt hauen (z. B. mit der Hanfläche, einer Schaufel)', Ne F P {Lh.} laps^ha^h 'Platte (breit und glatt)', Slq Tz {KKIH} lapc^hal^h 'flattened (припл^hснутый, спл^hсennyй)', la^hpa^hl^h 'even, flat, smooth' || [2] U *^hl_hapa 'flat surface (Fläche)' > F lapa 'blade (of an oar, ax, leaf), shoulderblade', Es laba 'flat surface/side of sth., rough-hewed side of a beam', Vp laba 'metatarsus' : pLp {Lr.} *la^hpe^h > Lp: N {N} lappe / -a^hb- ~ -a^hv- 'broad/flat termination of sth.', esp. of the sole of the foot), L {LLO} (s)la^hhpe^h 'broad/flattened termination of sth.', T le^hppe 'shoulder-blade' : Prm: Z лоп lop /lopt-, Z US lo^hp, Yz lop 'blade (лопаст-)', Z pan^h-lop 'bowl of a spoon', Z pelis-lop, Prmk pevis-lop 'oar-blade' || Sm {Jn., Hl.} *lāpV ~ *lāpa^h 'oar' > Ne: T лаб, T O {Lh.} lab^h_e^h, F Ny {Lh.} d rap^hp^hā v. 'row'; En: X {Cs.} lo^hba, B {Cs.} lo^hbi 'oar'; Ng {Cs.} d laban id.; Slq: Tz {KKIH} lapi, Nr {Cs.} la^hb, Ke/NP {Cs.} lappu 'oar', Tz {Prk.} lappo, Tm {KD} lap:a 'spade'; Mt {Hl.} ≈ *la^hha^h 'oar' (Mt M {Sp.} лл id.) ¶ UEW 236-7, W ESS 457, ≈ Lr. #570, Lgc. #3263, ERV 332, PI 144, MRS 281, Ep. 59, Ü 104, U3S 252, Ht. #769, MF 387-9, Jn. 81, Cs. 55, 85, 130, KKH 125-6, Hl. M #621 ¶ Not here (because of the initial *-l-) U *laptV 'flat' (< N *lapTa 'flat, low') II A *l^hap^hV 'a flat object' (× N *lapTa 'l^h') > T {ET} *jap- 'flat' <b- [1] NaT *japi-k > Az japy^h 'flat, flattened', Tkm japi 'slope' (← *'gently sloping'), Qrg 3^habiq 'depression (of ground)', [2] NaT d *jap-ur- (with caus. sx. *-ur-) v. 'smooth and level' > OT japur- id. ([MhK] ol ye^hrig japurdi 'he smoothed and levelled the ground'), {Cl.} d japrit- or

japri δ- vi. 'flatten', Qb/Qc {Rl.} jabir- 'become low', Qrg 3'apir-, Qzq, Qq z'apir- vt. 'press/fell down (a plant) to the ground', Sg c'abir- vt. 'press down, ram'; [3] NaT *jap-ir' 'low, flattened' > Qrg 3'apiz id., Alt 3'abis, Xk c'abis, Tv c'awis 'low'; [4] other derivatives: Qmq jap-alaq 'flat, flattened', ET Tr {Rl.} jap-c'uq 'flachnsig', Tv c'aw-it 'low' (as a house), 'dwarf' (a tree) ¶ Cl. 879, ET J 16-7, Hüs. 376, Rl. III 271, 280, TvR 506 || pKo {S} *na p- ~*nə p- 'level, wide' > MKo na p- ~nə p-, NKo nap-cak ¶ S QK #66, Nam 99, 105, MLC 311 || pJ {S} *ni'pa' 'yard (Hof)' > OJ ni'pa' {S} id., J: T ni'wa, K ni'wa', Kg ni'wa 'yard, courtyard, garden, ground' ¶ S QJ #594, Kenk. 1375 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1180 [A *la p' 'flat, broad'; incl. T, Ko, J]; Rm. SKE 160 (Ko, T, Tg, M) & ≈ Pp. VG 37 (both: no distinction between the reflexes of *la₁q₁p₁a and *laPTa) ♦ The existence of two different reflexes in U (*la₁ppV and *la₁apa) creates a problem. The latter variant may have developed on the basis of generalization of the weak grade of cns. gradation. It is also possible that there were two N roots, distinguished by the quality of the labial (*p₁ and *p) and possibly by that of the initial lateral (*l₁ and *l), but since both oppositions are completely or partially neutralized in most daughter-lgs., we cannot distinguish between these two paronymous and nearly synonymous roots ♦ ≈ IS II 23-5 (*lap'a 'flat'), ≈ AD SShS 297-9 (*laPt.V 'flat, leaf'); both sources do not distinguish between the √ in question and N *le'f'a''pa 'leaf, foliage' ♦ ≈ Gr. II #159 (*lap 'flat') [IE, U, A, Ko, J + unc. CK].

1318. ??? *LayP_V 'good, beautiful' > IE: NaIE (att. in BSI) *la₁oi_p- > Ltv lai~pn-s 'kind, friendly', Sl *le'pъ (f. *le'pa, ntr. *le'po, dadj. *le'pъ-jъ) 'beautiful' > OC, OR лѣпъ le'pъ, Blg леп, {Ger.} лѣпый, SCr li~jep, Slv le'p, Cz, Slk lepy, R † лѣпый id., R не лѣпый 'preposterous, absurd' ¶ ME II 410, ≈ ESSJ XIV 25-8, Vs. II 485 (both prefer to derive the Sl root from IE *leip- 'kleben, smear'), Glh. 375 || Possibly (but not necessarily): NaIE *lei_p- 'covet' > Gk λι'πτομαι id., Pru pallaipsitwei 'begehren', ?σ Lt lie~pti (prs. liepiu) 'to order' ¶ WP II 404, P 671, Tr. 155, Frn. 367, 530 II A {DQA} *la'bo' 'more, better' (× N *rabV 'much, big', q.v. ffd.) II HS: ?? CCh: Msy {Mch.} la'w 'good' ¶ ChC || EC {Ss.} *laeb- 'big, many' (HEC {Hd.} *loba) (× N *rabV 'much, big', q.v. ffd.) ♦ Qu., because all presumed reflexes other than IE and Ch are explainable otherwise.

1319. *l₁up₁V₁ja 'bast, bark, film (of a plant)' > HS: S *°/lp? > Ar √lf? v. G 'bark (a tree)', 'strip (the flesh) from a bone', lafi?-at- 'piece of meat without bone' ¶ Hv. 691, BK II 1009, ≠ MiK I #1.180 (Ar lafi?at- < S *li/apV?- 'fatty, fleshy tissue', cf. N *LipV 'fat') || B *°/lflf > Ah a~lflaf 'a film on a new-born camel/lamb' ¶ Fc. 999-1000 II IE: NaIE *leup- ~ *leu_b- ~ *lep- (< **lu_ep-) 'to bark/peel', n. 'bark, skin': [1] *leu_p- > Lt lu~p-ti 'to bark (a tree), peel, skin', laup-ti 'pluck off, strip off, tear', laupy'-ti 'to bark a tree and to pluck off the leaves' : Sl {Glh.} *lu~p-i'-ti 'to bark (a tree), peel' > ChS {Mikl.} лопити lupiti 'detrahere', SCr lu~piti 'to peel, bark', Δ lu~pit 'to peel maize', Slv lu~piti, P lupic' 'to peel', R (об-)лу~пит- id., 'to shell (an egg)', Cz loupiti, Slk lu~pit 'to plunder', Blg лупи, McdS лупи v. 'peel'; -d- Sl *lupъ 'bark, peel' (i.e. 'sth. barked, peeled') > SCr lu~pъ 'shell of a nut', Slv lu~p 'rind (of fruit and vegetables)', Cz lup 'husk, dandruff', OP wez'owy lup 'snake's slough' (wez' 'snake') || OI prs. lum'pati, iter. lo~payati {MW} 'hurts, injures, spoils, breaks, violates' (< *strips') || ?σ Gmc {Zlz.} *lau_β-a-z m., *lau_β-a-n ntr. 'leaf, foliage' > OHG loub id., ON lauf, NHG Laub 'foliage', Gt acc. lauf, pl. laubo's, OSx lo'f, Dt loof, AS le'af 'leaf', NE leaf (the semantic development may be due to the infl. of NaIE *lep- 'leaf' (cf. N *le'f'a''pa 'leaf, foliage') || [2] *leu_b- > L liber (< *luber) 'inner bark of a tree' → 'book' || Sl *lubъ id. 'bark of a tree' > Blg, R, Uk луб 'inner bark', SCr, Slv lu~b 'bark of a tree', P lub id., 'lime-bark' : Lt lau~bti 'peel off', lu~bena 'peeled off skin, peel of fruit', lu~oba 'rind, peel', lu~obas 'bast', Ltv lobs [luobs] 'Schale', lo~bt [luobt] 'to peel', lo~bi't 'to shell, hull, pod, peel, husk', luba 'bark of lime/fir-tree' || OIr luib (acc. lub(a)e, pl. acc. lubi), Nlr luibh 'herb, grass, plant' || ON laupr, AS le'ap 'basket' (< *made of inner bark'), MLG lo~p 'small wooden vessel' || [3] *lep- > Gk λε'πω v. 'strip off the rind \ husks; peel, bark', λοποϝ ~ λο'ποϝ 'shell, husk, peel' || pAl {O} *lapa- > Al lape~ 'piece of skin/hide/flesh, leafblade, leaf' (× IE *lep- 'leaf' < N *le'f'a''pa id. [q.v.]) || Lt lo~pas 'patch' : Sl *lap-, *lapъ > OR, R лѣпот- 'bast shoe', Δ лѣпик, Uk лѣпот-, SCr Δ la~pat 'rag/shred'. P łapcie 'bast shoes' ¶ P 690-1, EI 550 ('lou_bh-o/-ehΔ- 'bast, bark'), 567-8 (*leu_p- 'peel', *lep- id.), M I #19.24, WH I 790-1, F II 105-7, LG § 47, Thr. 186, Dnn. 450, Zlz. M I #19.24, Zlz. M II 169, Fs. 323-4, Vr. 346-8, Vr. N 410-1, Ho. 196-7, Ho. S 48, Kb. 633, OsS 571, KM 426, Frn. 343, 385-6, 388, 391-2, ESSJ XIV 32-4 & XVI 156-9, 177-8, 180-8, Vs. II 459, Bern. I 691, Glh. 384, 388-9, M K III 108-9, M E II 482, MW 904, F II 105-7, O 213 II U: FU *l₁XppV 'vessel/basket made of bark' > Chr {Szil.} lupu 'knapsack made of bast' || Vg LK {Kn.} lap 'birchbark receptacle, looking like a knapsack', lapsop 'birch-bark vessel used in fishing' ¶ But Er pola 'leaf' (adduced in IS II 34) belongs to FU *l₁apV < N le'f'a''pa 'leaf, foliage' (q.v.) ¶ Col. 96, UEW 256-7, Ber. 35 II ?φ K: GZ *lVpan- 'bast' > G lapan- '(lime-)bast', Mg lipon-i 'bast board (лубок)'. It is to be distinguished from G lapan-i and Mg lipon-i 'Pterocarya (лапина, крылоорешник)', name of a nut-bearing tree, which is probably a loan from a European source ¶ DCh. 643, Q 273 ♦ The IE variant *leu_b- suggests a pN *p (rather than *p₁), while IE *p- in *leu_p- goes back to *p₁- < *-p?- . The vw. between *p and *? is suggested by the preservation of the reflexes of *p- in IE and U (otherwise the cluster *-p?- would have inevitably contracted in *-p₁-) ♦ IS M 351, IS II 33-4 (*Lop'Δ; HS, IE, FU, K).

1320. *Lu~pi?V (~ *Lipu~?V) (> *Lu~pyV) 'to slip' > K: G lip.i 'slippery, smooth', lip. - 'be/make slippery/smooth' ¶ Chx. 684, DCh. 650 II HS: ?σ S *°/lpyw ~ *°/lby > Gz √lfy G 'err, move here and there', √lby D 'err, be ignorant, blunder', ? Ar

√lfw v. G 'wrong so.', {BK} 'faire une reduction dans ce qui est dû à qn., amoindrir la part qui lui revient' ¶ L G 306-7, Hv. 692, BK II 1012 II IE: NaIE *sleu_bh₁- 'slip, slippery' < L lubricus 'slippery' ¶ Gmc *sleu_p- > Gt slupan (p. slaup, prtc. slupans) 'slip, creep into', AS slu_pan 'to slip', Dt sluipen 'to sneak', OHG int-slupfen 'to slip away, escape', NHG schlu_pfen 'to slip, glide', schlu_pfrig 'slippery'; Gmc *slei_p- > OHG slīfan ~ slīphen sv. 'to glide', sliffan ~ slipfen wv., MHG slipfen 'to glide away', NHG Schleife 'slide, sledge', Dt slippen 'to slip, escape', AS slipor adj. 'slippery', ME slippen (weak v.) vt. 'slip', NE slip v.; ? OScn *slempan sv. 'glide', *slampjan wv. 'let glide, let go' > ON sleppa sv. 'glide', Ic sleppa sv., Sw slippa 'slip out, escape', ON sleppa wv. 'let glide/escape', Ic sleppa wv., Nr sleppe, Dn slippe 'let go/escape' ¶ WP II 710, P 963-4, EI 527 (*sleu_bh₁- 'slide'), WH I 822-3, Fs. 438, Ho. 299-300, Skeat 571, Kb. 914, OsS 822, 828, KM 660, Vr. 515, Bv. 652-3 II U *Lipa > FU (att. in BF) *Lipa, d *Lipeða > F lipa, Es liba 'slippery', F lipa₂ 'lye, slippery', Vp libed, Es libe (gen. libeda) 'slippery' ¶ SK 297-8, ≈ IS II 19 (unconvincingly refers BF *lipa, *lipeða to N *lip₁ 'sticky') ◇ IE *s- suggests a *y-element within the prehistory of the IE √, i.e. either N *Lu₁pyV or N *Lu₁piV > *Lu₁pya. K *-p₁- suggests a N Ir. *? (*-pi? > *-p? > K -p₁-). Hence the preferred rec. is *Lu₁piV.

1321. ?? o₂ *L'a₁ph₁V 'to lick' > HS: EC: Sml le₁f- v. 'lick' ¶ AD SF 235, DSI 386, ZMO 257 II IE: NaIE *lab- ~ la₁p₁(h)- 'lick, lap' > Arm la₁em lap₁-em 'I lap up, lick up' ¶ Gk λα₁πτω 'lap with the tongue' (of wolves), slurp', ft. λα₁φω, pfc. λε₁λα₁φα (× NaIE *lab- ~ *lab₁p₁(h)- v. 'gulp, swallow' < N *La₁pV ≈ 'to gulp, eat greedily') ¶ pAl {O} *lapa > Al lap 'slobber, lap up' ¶ Ic lepja 'slurp', OHG laffan 'to lick', OSw, Sw lapa, AS lapian 'lick, lap up', NE lap √ ? (with a nasal infix) L lamb-o₁ / -e₁re 'lick' ¶ WP II 383-4, P 651, EI 352 (*lab-), F II 85, WH I 754, AIED 437, O 212, Kb. 584, OsS 530, Ho. 195, Hlq. 560, WH I 754, Slr. 251 ◇ Extremely doubtful.

1322. *Li₁ph₁a 'to stick, stick to; sticky, glue; make earthenware' > HS: S *o₁/lbh > Gz √lbh G 'make earthenware' ¶ L G 305 II IE: NaIE *lei_p- 'be sticky' (× N *LipV 'fat; to smear with fat') > OI re_p- 'an etwas kleben', lip₁ta- {MW} 'sticking \ adhering to', {M} 'angeklebt' ¶ Lt li₁pti (prs. limpu₁) 'to stick', Ltv lipt 'to stick, adhere' ¶ Sl {ESSJ} *lip₁-no₁-ti > Sl *lino₁-ti vi. 'stick to' > OR лн₁ти l₁nuti 'cling \ stick to', R л₁нут₁- 'cling to', OCz lnu₁ti 'cling \ stick to', Cz l₁nouti 'to adjoin (closely) to', Sl *lip₁-no₁-ti > Cz † lep₁nouti, Ir₁p₁nouti 'cling to', Slk lipnu₁t 'cling \ stick to', R лип₁нут₁, Uk 'лип₁нути 'stick to', Sl *l₁pe₁-ti v. stat. 'stick to, adhere to' > OCS, OR л₁п₁ѣти l₁pe₁ti, R л₁п₁ѣт₁, Slv lepe₁ti, Cz l₁pe₁ti, l₁pi₁ti, OP l₁piec₁ id.; Sl *le₁pi₁-ti caus. > OCS л₁п₁ити le₁piti 'conglutinare', eBlg † л₁п₁ѣ, Blg леп₁ 'paste, glue 'to model', Slv le₁pi₁ti, Cz lepiti, Slk lepít₁ vt. 'to glue, glue together', P lepic₁, R ле₁п₁ит₁- 'to model' ¶ P 670-1, M W 902, M E II 460 (does not distinguish between OI re_p- 'smear' and r₁le₁p- 'glue, stick'), Frn. 375-6, ESSJ XIV 217-9 & XVII 91-3 ¶ The loss of the expected Ir. in IE may be due to the infl. of *LipV 'smear with fat' II A: T *J₁p(-l₁l₁)- [infl. of T *J₁p₁-, *J₁p₁l₁l₁- id. < *Lap₁a 'stick to; mould', q.v.] > Tv c₁ip₁-is₁- v. 'stick to', Chv љ₁па₁Ä₁ - s₁l₁b₁-ъs₁-, ? Yk sisin- id. ¶ Jeg. 225, Md. 99, 160 (T *ǵ₁a₁ p₁l₁c₁-) || M: ppM {Pp.} *ni₁ḡa- > pM *ni₁ya- 'stick to' > MM [S] ni₁va- 'zusammenleimen', {MA} ni₁va- vi. 'stick to', d ni₁vaq₁-i- 'sticky (липкий)', d na₁valdu-qu 'be stuck to (приклеит₁-с₁)', WrM ni₁ga- ~ naga-, HIM naa- 'glue, stick', WrO {Krg.} na₁- v. 'glue', Kl naa- na₁- id., {Rm.} na₁- 'zusammenkleben', Ord {Ms.} na₁- 'coller', Mnr H {SM} nia₁- 'coller; se coller, s'attacher, s'adhérer', {T} na₁- v. 'glue, mould (клеит₁-, лепит₁-)', Mgl {Rm.} d nio₁ldu- vi. 'ankleben' ¶ H 116, Pp. MA 244, 249, Pp. IM 64, MED 566, SM 269, Ms. O 478, Krg. 205, KRS 365, KW 272, Rm. M 34, T 347, T DsJ 130 ¶ Pp. IM 64, Pp. IAL 39 || Tg *lipa- v. 'smear around, coat', (here?) *lipan n. 'mud' > Ewk lipa- v. 'smear around, coat', Ul lipa(n-), Nn B lipa ~ lifa, WrMc lifan 'mud' ¶ STM I 498-9 || J: OJ {S} ni₁be₁ 'fish glue' ¶ DQA #1210 (A *li₁a₁p₁'e₁ 'to glue, stick to'; the reflexes of N *Li₁ph₁a and those of N *Lap₁a 'stick to; mould' are not distinguished, but a possible distinction is suggested) ◇ IS II 18-20 (*lip₁ 'a' 'sticky': HS, IE, A + qu. D *ni₁v- & HS *Ip₁- 'smear' + qu. Ne lap₁c₁e- + unc. K *lap₁-/*l₁p₁- 'dirt' + unc. FU *LipV 'slippy' [cf. N *Lu₁piV 'to slip']; does not distinguish between N *Li₁ph₁a and *LipV 'fat; to smear').

1323. *la₁pta 'flat, low' > U *laptV 'flat' > F lattea, F Δ latakka id., Es latakas 'broad and flat', latak 'a broad and flat object' Chr: Uf {Wc.} lapte 'platt, flach', L лап₁т₁раш л₁п₁т₁ъ₁ga-s₁ 'become flat (спл₁т₁т₁-с₁)', squat\kneel down', E {Ps.} OT lapt₁tem 'platt machen', lapt₁egem 'abgeplattet werden', H лап₁т₁ра л₁п₁т₁ъ₁ra 'not high (приземистый)' (e.g. of trees) ¶ pOs *lapt₁ak > Os: Kz л₁п₁т₁эх 'flat', V/Vy lawt₁aq 'even, smooth, gently sloping', Nz t₁opt₁эх 'flat, low' (of a plate, bowl) || Sm {Jn.} *l₁pta₁, {Hl.} *l₁pta 'even, low' > Ne: T ла₁т₁ра, T O {Lh.} l₁pta₁ 'low, even', 'lowlands', F {Lh.} ra₁pt₁ id.; En {Cs.} lota 'ebene Stelle'; Mt {Hl.} *labta 'low' (Mt: K {Pl.} l₁pta₁, M {Mil.} la₁pta adj. 'low', {Pl.} ла₁т₁ра adv. 'low') ¶ UEW 238, Coll. 31, Coll. CG 70, MRS 282, PsS 62, Stn. D 795, Hl. M #617 II A: M *labtayi- ~ *nabtayi- > WrM nabtai-, HIM навтай-х v. 'flatten out, become low or slanting', ? WrM labtai-, HIM лавтай- v. 'sprawl, stretch oneself'; WrM nabta-gar, HIM навтгар 'slanting, sloping; low, short', WrO nabtayar 'saddlebacked, stocky, squat'; d M *nabtar ~ *namtar 'low, not high' result from the merger of the reflexes of N *la₁pta 'flat, low' and N *am₁V₁d₁i 'low' (q.v. ffd.) ¶ MED 355, Krg. 206 || Tg *l₁pta- 'low, flat' ~ *l₁nepte- 'flat, even' > Ewk I l₁pta-kt₁a, Ewk PT naptama- 'low' (of place), 'flat', Orc n₁pt₁ng₁z 'even, smooth', Ud n₁pt₁z₁z 'flat' ¶ STM I 584, 624, Krm. 268 ¶ ≈ DQA #1180 [A *la₁p₁i; incl. M, Tg] & ≈ Pp. VG 37 (both do not distinguish between the

reflexes of ***L_aq_up.a** 'palm of hand, sole of foot; sth. flat' and ***laPt_a** **II** ? HS: S *^o/lbd > Ar /lbd G (pf. labada, ip. -lbud-) 'squat on the ground' (× /lbd 'to stick', whence the meaning 'être par terre et presque collé au sol') ¶ Hv. 675, BK II 957 ◇ AD SShS 297-9 (*laPt. V 'flat, leaf' in U, A + *err.* S *It ?), ≈ IS II 23-5 (*lap'a 'flat') (does not distinguish this / from ***L_aq_up.a** 'fl', in spite of the different initial laterals), IS MS 355 (*lapt_a 'flat' as a variant of [or derivate from] *lap_a id.).

1324. ***Laqu** 'be moist/liquid, flow' > K *leqw-/*lqw- v. 'thaw, melt' > G lχv- / lχ-, Sv {FS} leqw- / laqw- / lqw- id. (msd. li-leqw; leqw-ni 'es taut'schmizt', a-lqw-eb-i 'es wird tauen', a-laqw 'es taute'schmolz') ¶ K² 109, Fn. KL 178, FS K 201, FS E 220 **II** HS: S *^o/lχχ ~ *^o/lh̄h 'be moist, fresh, humid' > BHb hl2 lāh (pl. Mih512 la'him < *lāh-h̄im) 'still moist, still fresh' (of plants), MHB hl2 lāh 'fresh', JPA /lh̄lh vt. 'moisten', ChrPA 'xj- ~ 'x- l(y)h̄? 'moisture', Ar /lh̄h caus. (pf. ?alah̄ha) 'give a continuous rain' (of a cloud), ? Ak A la'χu 'young sprout'; Gz la'h̄l̄ha 'become moist', la'h̄l̄ha 'be humid, damp, soft' ¶ KB 499, GB 383, L G 310, Sd. 528, CAD IX 45 (Sd. and CAD interpret Ak la'χu as a loan from WS) ¶ The cns. h̄ in Ar and Gz (for the expected *χ) is hard to explain (a loan from a different S lge.?) || Ch: CCh: Ms {Mch.} law 'rain', {Caīt.} la'w 'rain; god of rain', Dw {ChL} l̄3 w̄w̄z̄n 'rainy season' || ECh: Tmk {Cp.} la'w vt. 'wet' || ? WCh: Ang le' 'pour' (× N ***l̄'a''yhV** 'to pour; water') ¶ ChC, ChL, Caīt. 106, Cp. 80 ¶ ≈ OS #1659 (Tmk + Ang le' 'pour' + Sa laye, Af lay, le 'water', which are more likely to belong to ***l̄'a''yhV**) **II** IE: Ht la'h- 'pour, pour out (liquids)', lah(h)u- / lah(h)uwai- vt. 'pour (liquid, salt, etc.), vi. overflow' || ??? OIr {SB} lo'-chasair 'rain' (unless < N ***pUl̄u** 'to spring forth', q.v.) ¶ CHD L-N 4, 13-5, Ts. E II 3-8, P 695, Bm. TPN 123, SB 249-50 (pClt *levo' 'ich spüle') **II** ? A: AdS of T *jag- v. 'pour down, rain' (< N ***yakV** 'to pour; ground covered with water', q.v. ffd.) **II** Gil: Gil A loqr(-) 'raw, fresh' (meat, food) ¶ ST 162, ST RN 380, 416 ¶ ≈ Blz. KM 116 [#11] (incl. K, S, IE + *unc.* ObU *lo'χ- 'wash' (see N ***luIV** 'to wash, rinse') and Om *IVk- 'wet, water').]

1325. ***Laqu** 'tender, mild' (→ 'sweet') > K: GZ *l'a¹.q- id. > G G lu, qi, lu, q-e 'nicht scharf, mild', Lz lo, q-a 'sweet' ¶ The labial vw. in G G (Western Georgia) may be due to Zan infl. ¶ FS E 221 **II** HS: B *^o/lyγ ~ *^o/lwγ 'soft, tender, mild' > Kb ilqiq 'être mou/tendre', aləqqaq 'tendre\mou (à toucher)', lləγləγ 'être ramolli', Izn aləqqaq, Rf aləqqaq 'tendre, mou, doux au toucher', Sll iluiγ 'être tendre', Izd lwiγ 'être lisse\mou/tendre', BSn aləqqaq 'mou, lisse, tendre' ¶ Ds. 276, Ds. B 200, 230, 340, Rn. 339, Dl. 458, 460-1, Mrc. 157, 170-1, 248 **II** IE: NaIE *dl̄. 'k̄k̄-u- 'sweet' [< N cpd. ***dal̄V Laqu**] (see N ***dal̄V** 'tasty, sweet', q.v. ffd.) **II** D (in KK) *l'akk- 'be sweet' > Kui napka (< *nak-p-) (p. nak-t-) 'be sweet', Ku {Slz.} lakne, {Fzg.} rakhne 'sweet', Ku Su {BB, Isr.} r'ak- 'be sweet' ¶ D #5180.

1326. [Z] ***larw** 'together, many' > K *larw- > G larv-i 'a field sown by different kinds of seed', larva v. 'baste together (**сметать**)', Sv UB sx. of pl. -larw (mu-larw 'fathers' ↔ mu 'father', di-larw 'mothers' ↔ di 'mother' ¶ Chx. 643, GP US 51 **II** A *laa'r > NaT *lar / *la'r ({Grøn.} sx. of nomina collectiva → plural sx. of nouns and finite verbs) > OT -lar / -la'r, Tk -lar / -ler, Az, Tkm, ET -lar / -la'r, Uz -lar, Qmq, Nog -lar / -ler, VTt -lar / -la'r / -nar / -na'r, Bsh -lar / -la'r / -tar / -ta'r / -dar / -da'r / -dar / -da'r, Qzq -lar / -la'r / -tar / -ta'r / -dar / -da'r, Qrg -lar / -la'r / -lor / -lo'r / -tar / -ta'r / -tor / -to'r, Alt -lar / -la'r / -lor / -lo'r / -tar / -ta'r / -tor / -to'r / -dar / -da'r / -dor / -do'r, Xk -lar / -ler / -tar / -ter / -nar / -ner, Tv -lar / -ler / -tar / -ter / -dar / -der / -nar / -ner, Yk -lar / -la'r / -lor / -lo'r / -tar / -ta'r / -tor / -to'r / -dar / -da'r / -dor / -do'r / -nar / -na'r / -nor / -no'r ¶ Grøn. S §§ 65-6 (*lar/*la'r as a sx. of n. coll. → sx. of pl.), Gbn. AT 84 ("in sorgfältigen Handschriften [of OT] wird dies Formans mit dem Nomen nicht verbunden geschrieben"), Dmt. KCh 65-7, 69-71 || M *-nar / *-ner, suffix of pl. > MM -nar / -ner id. (with nouns denoting people and anthropomorphic beings), WrM -nar, HIM {Pp.} -na'r, Ord, Brt -nar, Kl -nr_o; it may be genetically identical with WrM nar in nar-mai 'all, everything' (Cincius's hyp. - CiL MA 220) ¶ Pp. IM 181-3, H SMD 55 || ? Tg: WrMc lar seme 'densely, in multitudes' ({Z} **густо, часто, толпо**) (seme is an adverbializing word, lit. 'saying') ¶ Z 851 ¶ ≈ CiL 222-4 (denies the connection of T *-lar/*la'r with M *-nar) [+ **II** D (unless a variant of the sx. -ar): OTm -nar, -n'ar, pl. sx.: vilai_o-nar ~ vilai_o-n'ar 'merchants', makir_o-nar 'chieves of the agricultural tract', munai_o-n'ar 'warriors', kil_o-n'ar 'relatives', vinai_o-n'ar 'farmers, servants', pakai_o-n'ar 'enemies' ¶ Shanm. DN 40-1.

1327. ??? ***Lvrk** 'stem, stick, club' > IE: NaIE *lorga_o, *lorgi- 'stick, club, cudgel' > OIr {P} lorc (lorg) 'club, cudgel, penis', OIr ({LP} : Mlr) lurga 'shin-bone' (× N ***rigV_ol_oE** [or ***l̄-** 'foot, paw' [q.v.]], MW llory 'club', W llory 'club', MW llorf 'leg of a harp', W llorf id., 'column', OCm lorch 'Stab', Crn lorgh 'pilgrim's stass, walking-stick, pole', Br lorc'henn 'pole\shaft of wagon (Deichsel)'; Clt b> AS lorȝ 'pole; weaver's beam' || ON lurkr, ODn lyrk, NNr lurk 'cudgel, club', Sw lurk 'a blockhead' ¶ WP II 443, P 691-2, EI 112 (? *lorgeh_o- 'club'), LG § 37.2, YGM-1 312, ECCE 265, Vr. 368-9, Hlq. 597, Sw. 109, Ho. 206 **II** ? HS: S: Ak fOB laru^o 'branch' ¶ CAD IX 103-4 || ? B *la_oH_ojkVt- 'branch, twig' (× N ***Lah_oE_oK_oU** 'to grow; sprout, twig' [q.v. ffd.]) ◇ N *r (rather than *r') is reconstructed on the ev. of IE, because the presence of a palatal element (in *r') would have caused an IE *s- mobile ◇ Doubtful.

1328. ***LASV** 'be weak, worn out' (or ***LAS'V** 'to rub, wear out' → 'weaken') > HS: C *l'a_os- (× N ***Lawc'V** 'weak, soft' [q.v. ffd.]) > EC *las- > SC {E} *la_os- 'old, worn-out' b> Mb -lasu v. 'be old' || Or B {Sr.} la_ofa_o 'weak', Or Wt {Sr.} la_ofa_o 'ill', (× EC *la_of- > Arr la_ofna_o 'weak', cf. N ***LabV** 'be soft'): Or {Grg.} la_ofa_o 'weak, soft', la_of- become soft', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} la_of-

'be weak/mild', Or H {Ow.} la⁻fa⁻ 'soft' ¶ E SC 327, Grg. 258, Sr. 357, Ow. 267 ¶ IE: NaIE *les-/los- 'weak, destroyed, bad, loose' (possibly × N ***IUs**˘V 'weak') > L [Plt.] sub-les-tus 'sick, weak' ¶ Gt las-iw-s 'weak', ON lasinn 'lose, slack, weak', Ic lasinn 'sick, damaged', laraðr 'tired, exhausted', MHG er-leswen 'to become weak', NHG laß 'lax, weary', MLG lasich 'schlaff', NE lazy ¶ SI *los⁻ь(-jъ) > ChS лошь los⁻ь 'macilentus', Blg лош 'лоший', McdS лош 'bad', SCR lo⁻s⁻ 'unfortunate, bad, miserable; weak', R Ks 'лоший' 'bad', Slv d lo⁻s⁻en 'bad' ¶ L sub-les-tus 'ill, weak' ¶ Tc B leswi pl. 'attacks of weakness' ¶ ≈ P 680 (*lās-), EI 637 (*losiwo-s 'weak'), WH II 618, EM 1167-8, Fs. 322, Vr. 346, Lx. 47, Skeat 333, Bv. 396, ESSJ XVI 92-4 (rejects the abovementioned IE connections of SI *los⁻ьjъ as "semantically unjustified"), Glh. 383, Ad. 560, IS II 16 (adduces L sublestus) ¶ D {Pf.} *nac- ≈ 'wear out, decay, be ill' > Tm naci- 'be worn \ frayed (as cloth)', nacey 'disease', Kn nasi v. 'wear out/away, waste away, wither, decay', Tu neiluni v. 'fade', Krx nas- 'cause men/cattle to sicken\languish\die', nasr- 'be ill, pine away' ¶¶ D #3575, Pf. 124 [#1038] ¶ It is worth paying attention to K: GZ *les- v. 'rub, whet, sharpen' > OG les- 'whet, sharpen', G les- 'rub, whet, sharpen', Mg las- 'rub out, destroy', Zn d *las-ir- prtc. 'whetted' d lasir- 'to whet' ¶ K 121, FS K 200, FS E 219-20, Chx. 678-9, DCh. 648, Q 270-1 ♦ The K root is semantically distant. But if nevertheless the K √ belongs here, the N etymon must be ***LAs**˘V 'to rub, wear out' → 'weaken' ♦ IS MS 365 s.v. 'слабый' (IE, D), ≠ IS II 16-7 (*lās˘V [= {IS} *lAsA] v. 'rub, damage': IE, D, K *les- v. 'rub, sharpen'), Glh. 383.

1329. ***Lis**˘V 'to gather' > IE: NaIE *les- v. 'gather, pluck' > Gmc *le⁻san > Gt lisan sv. 'to pluck, harvest', ON lesa 'to gather, pluck', OSx lesan 'gather, pick up, pick out', OHG gi-lesan 'gather', NHG auf-lesen 'to gather, pick up', aus-lesen 'to select, pick out', AS lesan 'to collect, gather, pick, glean', NE lease 'to glean'; (a loan translation of L legere 'to read' ← 'to gather'): ON lesa, OSx, OHG lesan, NHG lesen 'to read' ¶ Lt le⁻s-ti (prs. lesu⁻), Ltv lest 'to peck, pick up by packing', iter.: Lt ap-las⁻y⁻ti 'pick out, select', Ltv lasr⁻t 'to gather, pick, glean' and (lt from NHG) 'to read' ¶ WP II 440, P 680, EI 222 (*lese/o- 'pick up'), Fs. 331, Vr. 353, Sw. 107, Ho. 200, Ho. S 46, Kb. 607, OsS 550, KM 436-7, Tr. 160, Frn. 359 ¶¶ N ***Lis**˘V > *li⁻es- > IE *les- (see AD NVIE) ¶ U: FV *Lisa⁻ v. 'add, increase' > F lisa⁻ 'addition, increase', Es lisa 'addition, supplement', F lisa⁻a⁻, Es lisa- 'add' ¶ pLp {Lr.} *lāse⁻ 'addition, increase' > Lp: N {N} la⁻sse / -s- id., L {LLO} lasse⁻ id., Kld {SaR} лашш, {TI} les⁻s⁻e⁻ 'additional supply (Zuschuß, Wucher, **добавка**)', N {N} la⁻seti 'add, put on, increase', S {Hs.} d la⁻ssanidh vi. 'increase' ¶ Er лезу́ lēze n. {Ps.} 'addition, increase (lisā)', {MRV} 'help, profit', лезув́ lēzev 'useful', Mk {Ps.} lēza 'lisā', {PI} лезк n. 'help, assistance', Er лезда́ lēzda- {Ps., ERV} v. 'add, increase, help', Mk лездо́ lēzda- {Ps.} 'add, help', {PI} v. 'help, support' ¶ UEW 691, Lr #554, Lgc. #3179, Hs. 840, TI 195, SaR 156-7, ERV 335, PI 145, SK 298-9 ¶ ? HS: S *^o/ls⁻s⁻ (or *^o/lss) > Ar √lss (ip. -luss-) v. G 'graze (cattle), eat, lick (a vessel)' (× N ***LVs**˘V v. 'lick' [q.v.]) ¶ BK II 989, Hv. 685 ¶ A: Tg: WrMc nisiḡay 'together with, also', {Hr.} 'mitsamt, dazu, insgesamt' ¶ STM I 600, Z 231, Hr. 710.

1330. ? ***LisX** 'small, little, thin' > IE: NaIE *lei⁻s- / *loi⁻s- ≈ 'small, thin' > Gmc *lai⁻siz 'less' > OSx le⁻s, OFrs le⁻s, AS læ⁻s, NE less; Gmc cmp. adj. *lai⁻siza 'less, smaller' > OFrs lessa, AS læ⁻ssa; sprl. OFrs le⁻rest, le⁻st, AS læ⁻st, læ⁻rest, NE least; Gt Cr lista 'parum, zu wenig' ¶ Lt li⁻esti, ly⁻sti 'become thin, lose flesh', li⁻esas 'lean, thin, skim', Ltv li⁻ess 'lean, meager' ¶ ?? Gk Hm λαπόϑ 'soft & warm' (of a wind), 'balmy' (of sleep) ¶ ≈ WP II 387-9, P 662 (*lei⁻s- = *lei⁻- with ext.), Fs. 331, Ho. 192, Ho. S 46, F II 120 (no definite et. for λαπόϑ), ≈ Frn. 329, 376 ¶ A: Tg *ni⁻s- 'small' > Ewk nisima 'small, fine (as beads), minute (as hand-writing), thin (as seam)', Lm nisa 'beads', Neg nismku⁻n 'small, fine', WrMc nisiqay, nisiḡa 'small fish' ¶ STM I 600 ¶ ?? σ K: G R lisa 'sand' ¶ Chx. 684 ♦ If G lisa belongs here, the N etymon is ***Lis**˘s˘X.

¶ 1330a. ?? ***Iis**˘V 'eat; food' > HS: S *^o/ls⁻sw > Ar √lsw G 'eat greedily'; S *^o/ls⁻s⁻ > Ar √lss G 'eat, graze' (× Ar √lss 'lick' < N ***LVs**˘V v. 'lick' and possibly ***Iu's**˘V 'lip, mouth') ¶ BK II 989. 992, Hv. 685 ¶ U: FU (att. in FL) ***Iis**˘a 'meat, flesh' > F, Es liha, Vp l'íha⁻, Krl K liha, Krl Ld l'íha 'meat, flesh', Lv leya⁻ 'Leib' ¶ d : pLp {Lr.} lis⁻ke⁻ 'human skin, flesh' > Lp: S lijkee, L {LLO} lii'hke⁻, N {N} lii'ke, Kld {SaR} лшшгк lis⁻s⁻'k 'human skin', {TI} lis⁻s⁻ke⁻ id., 'flesh, body' ¶ SSA II 72, SK 292, ZM 289, Kt. 187, Lr. #588, Lgc. #3395, LLO 420, SaR 1175, TI 215 ¶ IE: NaIE (att. in InA) *^olres- v. 'taste' (× N ***LVs**˘V v. 'lick', q.v. ffd.) ¶ K: GZ *IVs⁻ > G los⁻los⁻ 'eat (greedily)', Mg rəskon- ~ riskon- {K} 'fressen (**жар**)' (× N ***LVs**˘V v. 'lick') ♦ Not here G les⁻i 'corpse, carrion' (←b- NGr λε⁻σι 'carrion') ♦ Qu., because its most reflexes (all but FU) are also explainable as those of ***LVs**˘V v. 'lick' ♦ ≠ Blz. LNA #36 (err. equation of FU with G les⁻i).]

1331. ?? ₂ ***IUs**˘V 'weak' > IE: NaIE *los-/les- 'weak, loose' (× N ***LASV** 'be weak, worn out' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ U: FU (att. in FP) ***Ius**˘ka 'weak, loose' > Chr: L луш 'weak, loose', L лышкаш lus⁻'ka-s⁻, Н лышкаш l'ys⁻'ka-s⁻ v. 'become weaker' ¶ Z лышкыд lis⁻kíd 'generous, not stingy' ¶ UEW 694-5, MRS 302, 310, LG 164 ♦ Qu., because the alleged IE cognate has an alt. etymology.

1332. ***Iu's**˘V 'lip, mouth' > K: GZ *las⁻ 'lip' > OG las⁻ 'lip' (in las⁻-parto 'large-lipped'), G P/Mx/Kzq {Ghl.}, G Kx/P/X {K} las⁻ 'lip (of animal), mouth', G las⁻-dayebuli '(one) with an open mouth', Mg lec⁻kv-, Lz les⁻k- 'lip' ¶ K 120, K² 107, Chik. 52, Chx. 670, Ghl. 325 ¶ HS: S *^o-lu⁻s⁻sw > Ar √lws (ip. -lu⁻s-, pf. la⁻sa, n. act. laws-) 'tourner et retourner un morceau dans la bouche; goûter, déguster', S *^o/ls⁻s⁻ ~ *^o/lss > Ar √lss v. 'take with the lips (grass)' (of animals) (× N ***LVs**˘V v. 'lick') ¶

BK II 989, 991, 1041 ¶ In S (or Ar) the $\sqrt{\text{ }}$ may have been influenced by S $\ast\sqrt{\text{ls}}\text{'}$ > Ar $\sqrt{\text{ls}}$ v. 'eat, lick' and S $\ast\text{lis}'\text{-a-n-}$ 'tongue' II ? U: FU $\ast\sqrt{\text{I}}\text{'us}\sqrt{\text{sV}}$ (or $\ast\sqrt{\text{I}}\text{'a}\sqrt{\text{os}}\sqrt{\text{sV}}$) > pOs $\ast\sqrt{\text{lu}}\text{'}$ 'mouth' > Os: V lu , Vy ju , Ty/Y $\sqrt{\text{lu}}$, D/Nz tut id. ¶ Stn. D 753, Trj. S 218 II A: Tg $\ast\text{lusVma}$ 'upper lip, muzzle, snout' ($\times$ N $\ast\text{L}'\text{u}\text{'c}\sqrt{\text{V}}\text{'(tV)}$ 'jaw?') > Nn Nh $\text{losa}\text{'}$, Nn KU $\text{lo}\text{'soma}$ 'upper lip (of an elk\horse), upper part of the nose (of an elk)', Ork $\text{lu}\text{'sima}$ 'upper lip (of an elk), muzzle, snout', Ud X {Shn.} $\text{li}'\text{imo}$, Ud I/K/Sm {Krm.} $\text{lu}\text{'himo}$ ~ $\text{lui}\text{'mo}$ 'muzzle, snout; nose (protruded part of the face) of a dog\elk\pig', Ewk $\text{lusma}\text{'}$ 'upper jaw, nose, front part of the muzzle (of a deer/elk)', Lm nusma 'muzzle, snout' ¶ STM I 513, Krm. 257 ♦ The pre-history of K $\ast\text{a}$ (< N $\ast\text{u}$?) is to be investigated.

1333. $\ast\text{LVs}'\text{V}$ v. 'lick' ($\rightarrow$ v. 'taste, tongue') > K: GZ $\ast\text{I}_0\text{'s}'$ - v. 'lick, devour' > OG lus' - {Chx.} '(ab)lecken' (Num. 22.4: $\text{ay-lus}'\text{-os}$ 'will lick up, will eat [it] up'), G lus' - id., $\text{los}'\text{los}'$ - 'eat (greedily)'; GZ $\ast\text{I}_0\text{'s}'\text{-wn}_0$ - v. 'lick' > OG $\text{los}'\text{-n-}$ / $\text{lus}'\text{-n-}$ id. (pres. $\text{vhlos}'\text{ni}$, aor. $\text{vlos}'\text{ne}$, $\text{lus}'\text{na}$) 'lick', G $\text{los}'\text{-n-}$ v. 'kiss with moist lips', {K²} 'kiss (rudely)', Mg r3skon- ~ riskon- {K} 'fressen (xpar-)', {K} 'gorge, nibble', {Q, K} 'gnaw (rpbwt-)' ¶ K 122, K² 111, Vogt NEG 68, Chx. 691, Ser. 82, Q 314 II HS: S $\ast\sqrt{\text{ls}}\text{'}$ > Ar $\sqrt{\text{ls}}$ v. 'eat, lick' [$\times$ N $\ast\text{I}'\text{is}'\text{V}$ 'food' or 'eat' and possibly] $\ast\text{I}'\text{u}'\text{s}'\text{V}$ 'lip, mouth'; $\rightarrow$ S $\ast\text{lis}'\text{-a-n-}$ 'tongue' > BHb cs. N&S16 $\text{l3s}'\text{o-n}$, abs. N&S11 $\text{la}'\text{s}'\text{o-n}$, Ph [Diosc.] $\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\upsilon\nu$, Ug $\text{ls}'\text{n}$, (AkSc) {Hnr.} $\text{la-s}'\text{-a-nu}$, OA, SmA $\text{ls}'\text{n}$, IA Nsl $\text{ls}'\text{n}$, (AkSc) $\text{li-is}'\text{-s'a-n}$, BA, IA NS~115 $\text{lis}'\text{-s'a-n}$ / em. an!S~115 $\text{lis}'\text{-s'a-na}$, Sr W 'no3o-e $\text{les}'\text{-s'a-n-a}$, Ar 'saLi lisa-n , Sb nSl $\text{ls}'\text{n}$, Gz LBN l3sa-n , Mh $\text{3ws}'\text{-e-n}$, pl. $\text{l3s}'\text{o-n}$, Hrs $\text{le-s}'\text{-3n}$, pl. $\text{l3s}'\text{o-n3t}$, Jb E $\text{ls}'\text{i-n}$, Jb C $\text{els}'\text{-e-n}$, pl. $\text{els}'\text{i-n}$, Sq {L} $\text{le-s}'\text{-in}$, pl. $\text{li-s}'\text{-hen}$, Ak $\text{lis}'\text{-a-n}$, Eb {Krb.} li-sa-nu = $\text{lis}'\text{-anu}$ ({AD}: $\text{lis}'\text{-a-nu}$?) 'tongue'; the replacement of $\ast\text{i}$ by a (> BHb a) in the Cn lgs. is due to some phonetic and analogical process(es); e.g., in Hb and Ph it may be explained as a bf from cs. based on the analogy of the by far more numerous nouns of the Ca'Co'C-pattern: cs. $\text{l3s}'\text{o-n}$ - abs. $\text{la}'\text{s}'\text{o-n}$ like cs. $\text{s3}'\text{lo-m}$ - abs. $\text{s'a}'\text{lo-m}$ 'peace, well-being' ¶ KB 509, KBR 536, OLS 249, Eil. FN 81, Tal 445-6, Br. 371, Lv. II 530-1, Fr. IV 102-3, BK II 989, 991, Sd. 556, CAD IX 209ff., Krb. EG 8, MiK I #1.181 || Eg p ns 'tongue' = {Vc. VLE} $\ast[\text{lis-}]$, {Smsz.} $\ast[\text{li.s-}]$ > DEg ls 'tongue' > Cpt: Sd/B/O lac , A/F/L lac id. ¶ EG II 320, Fk. 139, Er. 263, Vc. VLE I 110, 123, Vc. 99, Vc. GÄSW 395-6, Smsz. PCV 44 || B $\ast\text{?i-lis}$ (pl. $\ast\text{?ilisaw3n}$) [{Pr.} $\ast\text{hilis}$ / $\ast\text{hilisawa-n}$] 'tongue' > Ah il3s / pl. il3sa-w3n , ETwl il3s / il3saw3n , Ty il3s / pl. 3lsaw3n , Gh {Nh.} il3s / ilsaw3n , Gd {Lf.} e'l3s / elsaw3n , Kb, Nf il3s- , Sll ils / alsiwn , Mz, Wrg il3s / ilsawn , Si il3s / ilsa-n , Zng {TC} $\text{3t}'\text{s'i}$ id. ($\text{-t}'\text{s}'$ < $\ast\text{-ys}'$ < $\ast\text{-ls-}$) ¶ Fc. 1124, Pr. M IV-V 124-5, GhA 118, Lf. II #0922, TC Z 313 || ? ϕ C: EC: Arr {Hw.} $\text{lec}'\text{-}$, Rn {PG} la3'a v. 'lick' || ? ϕ Ag: Bln {R} lantz' - id. ¶ Hw. A 381, PG 308, R WB 258 || ? Om: SOM: Dm {Fl.} lilizd'en 'he licks', lic'u imp. 'lick' || ? Nrom: Cha {Fl.} hals-os 'he licked', hals-na inv. 'lick' ¶ Fl. OO 319 || Ch: [1] Hs $\text{la}'\text{-sa}'$ ($\times$ HS $\ast\sqrt{\text{lhs}}$ 'lick'), Gw $\text{ri-s}'\text{-e}$ v. 'lick' || [2] {JI, JS} $\ast\sqrt{\text{ls}_3}$ 'tongue' > WCh {Stl.} $\ast\text{ha-lisi-}$ (um) 'tongue' (probably, lit. 'head-tongue', because the px. $\ast\text{ha-}$ of body parts is likely to go back to WCh $\ast\text{hama-}$ 'head') > Hs $\text{ha}'\text{-rs}'\text{-e}$, Hs Skt $\text{hals}'\text{-e}$ (pl. halusa) id. || pAG $\ast\text{lis}$ > Su, Mnt, Kfr, Tal $\text{li}'\text{s}$, Ang {Hf.} $\text{li}'\text{s}$, Ywm {J} lis || Ron {J}: Fy $\text{le}'\text{s}$, DfB $\text{li}'\text{s}$, Bks ?alis , Klr {J} $\text{?alu}'\text{s}$ || pBT {Stl.} $\ast\text{lisim}$ > Bl {IL} lisim , Dr lus , Krkr {J} $\text{lu}'\text{-s3'm}$, Grm {Sch.} $\text{li}'\text{ms}'\text{i}$, Krf {Sch.} $\text{i}'\text{li}'\text{ms}'\text{i}$ || SBc.: Zar {Sh.} $\text{r}'\text{si}$ n, Grn {Jg.} $\text{las}'\text{i}$, Bg {J} neles , {IL} nilis || CCh: $\sqrt{\text{ns}}^{\text{'}}$ (dis from $\sqrt{\text{ls}}\text{'}$?) in Ktk: Lgn {Lk.} $\text{ns}'\text{i}$, pl. s'a-s'a-n (< $\ast\text{IVs}'\text{Vn}$?) and in Mbara {Trn.} $\text{na}'\text{-s'a-y}$, as well as $\sqrt{\text{ls}}$ (dis from $\sqrt{\text{ls}}\text{'}$?) in Msg {Trn.} $\text{a}'\text{le}'\text{s}$ and in Msg Ng {MB} elesi || Ech $\ast\text{I}'\text{is}'\text{-}$ 'tongue' > Mu {Lk.} $\text{li}'\text{si}$, {J} $\text{le}'\text{-si}$, Brg {J} $\text{li}'\text{si}$, Jg {J} $\text{le}'\text{-so}$, Mkl {J} $\text{?i}'\text{lze}$, EDng {Fd.} $\text{le}'\text{-se}$, Smr {J} $\text{di}'\text{-le}'\text{-se}$, Kwn $\text{ki}'\text{-lisi}$ id. ¶ Ffd. see JI I 169 (pCh $\ast\sqrt{\text{ls}_3}$ 'tongue') & II 328-9, AD ChCS #22, ChL ¶¶ It is possible to reconstruct an additional HS $\sqrt{\ast\sqrt{\text{lhs}}}$ ~ $\ast\sqrt{\text{lhs}}\text{'}$ 'lick' (> Ar, Gz, Tgr, Mh $\sqrt{\text{lhs}}$. Ar $\sqrt{\text{lhs}}$ -b3 Bj {R} lehas- , Akk $\text{la-s}'\text{-u}$, Hs la-sa 'lick') ¶ Vc. 99, AD PSH § 6.3 [#181], L G 311, Sd. 540, OS #1666 (pHS $\ast\text{les-}$), #1640 ($\ast\text{lahas-}$ 'lick'), Tk. I 187-8, $\approx$ Sk. HCD 108, 186 II IE: NaIE (att. in InA) $\ast\sqrt{\text{res-}}$ v. 'taste' > OI rasati , ra'sayati, rasyati '(he) tastes, relishes', OI [Yajñ.], OI EpSk rasana- 'tongue', OI EpSk [MBh], Pali, Prkr rasa- m. 'taste', ? Vd, OI Cls, Pal, Prkr rasa- 'juice, sap' ¶ MW 869-70, RhDS PED 566, Tu. #10650, $\neq$ M K III 48, $\neq$ M E II 441-2 ¶ In the OI/Pali/Prkr noun rasa- 'juice, sap' there may have been contamination with IE $\ast\text{ros-}$ 'dew'.

1334. $\ast\text{L}'\text{a}'\text{t}$, V 'skin/leather, bark' > HS: Ch {JS} $\ast\sqrt{\text{lt}}$ v. 'skin' > WCh: Fy {J} $\text{lu}'\text{t}$ v. 'skin (häuten)', Klr {J} led v. 'skin (abreißen, häuten)' || Zar {Sh.} $\text{la}'\text{-t}$, {ChL} $\text{la}'\text{-t}$, {IL} $\text{la}'\text{-d}$ (or $\text{la}'\text{-e}'\text{-d}$?) 'skin (of humans)', Sy {Csp.} $\text{la}'\text{-t}$ n. 'skin, leather', Sy Zk {Sh.} $\text{la}'\text{-t}$, Zar K {Sh.} $\text{la}'\text{-t}$, Zar GL/L {Sh.} $\text{la}'\text{-t}$ n. 'skin', Zar K {Sh.} lut v. 'skin' ¶ JS 233, JI II 296, J R 87, 353, ChC, ChL, Sh. SB 31, Csp. 56, 65, Stl. ZCh 237 [#838] ($\ast\text{IVd}$ 'skin, hide') || Eg L/G ntt, Eg Md {EG} ntnt , {DW} ntn.t f. 'skin' ¶ EG II 356-7, DW I 490 (shows that -t is a sx. of f.) || ? S $\ast\sqrt{\text{ltt}}$ > Ar luta-t- 'crumbled tree-bark' ($\times$ $\sqrt{\text{ltt}}$ vt. 'bray, crumble'); +ext. : [1] $\ast\sqrt{\text{lt.p}}$ > Sr $\sqrt{\text{lt.p}}$ G 'bark (a tree)'; [2] ?? $\ast\sqrt{\text{lt.m}}$ > Ar milt'am- 'pièce de cuir que l'on étend par terre sous un panier à dattes' ¶ Fr. IV 85, 107, BK II 963, 998, Br. 365 ¶ OS #1655 ($\ast\text{lat-}$ 'skin': Eg, WCh) II IE: NaIE +ext. $\ast\text{lethro-}$ 'leather, skin' > OIr lethar , W lledr 'leather', OBr [γ] ledr_in d 'cartilagini', MBr lezzr , B ler 'leather' || Gmc $\ast\text{le0ra}$ 'leather, (?) skin' > ORu lepro id. , ON le0r 'skin, leather', NNr $\text{le}'\text{-der}$, Sw $\text{la}'\text{-der}$, Dn læder , OHG $\text{le}'\text{-dar}$, NHG Leder , OSx lethar , MLG led(d)er , MDt le(d)er , Dt leder , AS le0der 'leather', NE leather ¶ WP II 428, P 681, EI 269 ($\ast\text{letrom}$ 'leather'), YGM-1 305, Flr. 238, Ern. 365, Hm. 511, Vr. 349 (rejects the hyp. of a Clt origin of Gmc $\ast\text{le0ra}$), Vr. N 387, Ho. 200, Ho. S 46, Kb. 596, OsS 540, KM 430 II A: Tg: WrMc latixi 'rags, (pieces of) old bast mats' ¶ STM I 495, Z 847.

1335. ***I⁻it.V** 'to exercise magic forces against so., detest, suffer from' > HS: CS ***-lu⁻it⁻** > Sr **√lwt** (pf. **la⁻t⁻**, ip. **-lu⁻t⁻**) {Br.} 'detestatus est', {JPS} 'curse' (μ from ***√lyt⁻**, **-līt⁻**), BHB Miy511 **la⁻t⁻**, **-īm** 'sorcery' ¶ Br. 361, JPS 273, KB 501 **II IE**: NaIE ***lei⁻t⁻** v. 'detest' > OIr {P} liuss 'aversion, abomination' (< ***lit⁻tu⁻**) ¶ ON leiðr adj. 'verhaßt, leid', Dn led 'bothersome, boring', Sw led id., 'repugnant, Δ 'ugly', Dn led, OSx le⁻th 'suffering; hostility', OHG leid 'nicht lieb, verhaßt; sad, bad, painful', NHG leid 'disagreeable', AS **la⁻ð** 'hostile, hated, hateful', NE loath; ON leiða n. 'Unlust, Wuderwille', NNR leida, Sw leda, Dn lede 'repugnance', OHG leid 'Leiden, Böses, Betrübnis', NHG Leid 'harm'; ON leiða 'verhaßt machen, verleiden', OHG līdan, NHG leiden 'to suffer', AS læ⁻ðan 'to hate, cause to shun, revile', NE loathe ¶ ??σ Gk 'αλει⁻τη⁻ ~ 'αλοιτο⁻ 'sinner', 'αλιταί⁻ v. 'sin' ¶ P 672, Vr. 350, WW 177, 180, Sw. 103-5, Ho. 193, 195-6, Ho. S 26, Kb. 599, OsS 541, 553, KM 433, F I 67, ≈ EI 259 (***h₁lei⁻t⁻** ≈ 'do sth. hateful/abhorrent') **II U** ***o⁻ll⁻VttV** (unless it is ***o⁻ll⁻VssV**) > Sm ***l⁻ttV** (or ***-cc⁻**, ***-ss⁻**) 'suffer, endure' > Ne F {Cs.} rea⁻htarangam 1s aor. 'ich stand aus, ertrug, litt', Slq Tm {KD} le⁻t⁻ab⁻ 'suffer, endure (kārsiā)', {Prk.} la⁻ttimpi⁻ 'endure (**repner⁻**)', l⁻ttimpi⁻ 'endure, **ypner⁻**' ¶ Jn. 83 ¶ On the Gk prothetic vw. and underlying prosodic phenomenon (denoted as ***⁻**) see Introduction, § 2.2.6]

1336. ? ***Lu⁻wjt.V** 'mud' > IE: NaIE ***lut⁻** 'mud, mire' > L lutum 'mud, mire; moist earth' ¶ OIr loth 'dirt', {SB} 'palus, coenum', W {SB} lludedic 'muddy' ¶ Lt † {Ruh., Nsl., Krsch.} lutynas (Frn.'s emendation: liutynas) 'quebbiger Ort, Pfuhl, Lehmpfützte' ¶ Frn. 380, Nsl. 376, WH I 840, SB 250, ≈ WP II 406-7, ≈ P 681, ≈ EI 160 (***leu⁻** 'dirt', cf. N ***liw⁻sha** 'dirt, silt') **II K**: Mg let⁻a 'dirt, clay', Lz let⁻a 'earth' ¶ Q 273, Chik. 186 **II HS**: B ***-lu⁻d⁻** (unless L lutum) [× N ***wVL⁻Vjt.V** 'moist; mud?'] > Gd a-lōd⁻, Shw {Hy.} lud⁻, BSn {Ds.} lu⁻d⁻, Izd {Mrc.} a-lud⁻ (pl. ilat⁻t⁻on) 'boue', Kb a-luð⁻ 'boue (plutôt liquide), grosse boue', Tmz a-lud⁻ (pl. alud⁻n, ilat⁻t⁻on) id., 'glaise, eau boueuse', Mz lud⁻ 'limon, vase' ¶ Lf. II #0878, Hy. 326, Ds. B 46, Dl. 445, MT 369-70, Dlh. M 103, Mrc. 75, Msq. Z 493 ¶ The pB long ***u⁻** suggests an underlying ***uw** || CCh: Dgh {ChL} lu⁻d⁻e⁻, {Frk.} l⁻3⁻d⁻e⁻ 'dirt' ¶ ChC, ChL ¶ B ***-lu⁻d⁻** may be suspected as being a loan from L lutum, but the voiced emphatic ***-d⁻** and the Ch cognate (lu⁻d⁻e⁻) make the hyp. of loan less plausible ¶ Flk. AM, ChL ¶ IS II 31 (***L⁻a⁻t⁻**: IE ***lat⁻**, K, WCh + *unc.* S ***√rt⁻w** 'moist').

1337. ***liw⁻sha** 'dirt, silt' > IE ***leu⁻H-** > NaIE ***lewə-** / ***lu⁻** 'dirt, filth, mire' > Gk λυ⁻-μα⁻ 'dirt', λυ⁻-μα⁻ pl. 'filth, off-scourings; moral filth' (but λυ⁻μα⁻ 'water used in washing' and possibly λυ⁻μα⁻ 'rain' belong rather to NaIE ***lowə-** 'wash' < N ***luIV** 'to wash, rinse' [q.v.]), λυ⁻-μη⁻ 'brutal outrage', λυ⁻μα⁻νομα⁻ v. 'treat with indignity, outrage', Gk λυ⁻ρο⁻ or λυ⁻ρο⁻ 'defilement from blood/gore', {F} λυ⁻ρο⁻ 'geronnenes, dickes Blut' (the short υ may be due to the merger with NaIE ***lut⁻** < ***Lu⁻wjt.V** 'mud' [q.v.]) ¶ L polluo⁻ / pollui⁻ / pollu⁻tum / -e⁻re 'befoul, defile, pollute' ¶ OIr {SB, P} con-luan 'dog's excrements', MBr {Ern.} louan 'moisi', Br louan 'dirty' ¶ Lt liu⁻nas 'quag, quagmire', Ltv l⁻u⁻ns 'moorige, sich bewegendende Stelle', l⁻u⁻nis 'swamp' ¶ ≈ WP II 406, ≈ P 681, EI 160 (leu⁻ 'dirt'), F II 144-5, ≈ WH I 840 & II 334 (all of them connect the L v. with lutum [see N ***Lu⁻wjt.V** 'mud']), SB 250 (Cl⁻t⁻louno⁻ 'dirt'), Ern. 374-5, Hm. 528, Frn. 380-1 ¶ Cf. also N ***Lizu** 'saliva, mucus, (?) 'slime' **II HS**: S ***o⁻√lshw** or ***o⁻√lshy** > Ak fOB lu⁻u⁻ 'to dirty (an object), defile/desecrate (a sanctuary, a rite)' (D p. ula⁻i ~ ule⁻i, prtc. mula⁻u⁻ ~ mule⁻u⁻, OB stative lu⁻χ⁻u), Ak LB lu⁻u⁻ (f. lu⁻u⁻tu, lu⁻u⁻itu) 'soiled, dirty, unclean, sullied' ¶ CAD IX 258-9 **II K**: G lia 'silt, mud, quagmire, dirt', G K/Kx lia 'puddle', OG {Abul.} liemp⁻alo 'mud' ¶ Chx. 681, DCh. 650, Abul. 209 **II U**: FU ***li⁻iwa** 'mud, sand' > F liiva 'pulp, mash', Δ {SK} 'bog, mud', Es liiv, Vo liiva 'sand' ! Prm ***lu⁻a** 'sand' > Z лѡа lia, Z Vsh/EV lu⁻wa, Vt luo ¶ Os Kz l⁻o⁻wi⁻ 'mud, quagmire' ¶ Coll. 95, UEW 250 (***liwa**), SK 294, LG 163 **II A**: Tg ***li⁻bin** ~ ***leben** 'boggy swamp, marsh, quagmire' > Ewk l⁻3w⁻3⁻ id. l⁻3b⁻3⁻, Neg l⁻3w⁻3⁻ id., Lm A liwin 'puddle', ? WrMc lebengi 'boggy, swampy', lebengi derneχun 'wet (covered with weater) low-lying lands'; ***libV-** ~ ***lebV-** 'be bogged down' > Ul liwu- ~ liwi- ~ liw⁻3-, Ork f, Nn liw⁻3-, Ewk, Neg l⁻3w⁻3⁻ id. ¶ STM I 514 ¶ N ***li⁻h** is reconstructed on the joint ev. of the IE Ir. (causing a NaIE vw. lengthening), K zero, Ak ? and the Ak transformation of the adjacent ***a** to **e** ¶ ≈ IS II 27 (IE, U, K, S; ***liwa** = ***li⁻iwa**; does not distinguish this √ from the reflexes of ***Lu⁻wjt.V** 'mud'), AD GD 3 (IE, U).

1338. ***L⁻a⁻χV** 'to strike, fight' > HS: CS +ext. ***√lhm** 'fight' > BHB **√lhm G** (imv. Mh216 lə⁻ham) vt. 'fight', N (pf. Mh215n% ni-l⁻ham) vi. 'fight', M⁻b v. *DT* or *GT* lhm (1s ip. ?lthm) 'make war, fight', Md G **√lhm v.** 'gather for fighting \ attacking; threaten, attack', √s⁻lhm 'fight, attack', Ar **√lhm G** ps. (pf. mahiLu lu⁻hima) 'be killed, slaughtered', TL (pf. maha⁻aTa tala⁻hama) 'kill one another'; CS ***malham(-at-)** > BHB em1h116m5 milha⁻ma⁻ 'war', Ar émahal0Ma malhamat⁻ 'fight, army', mhal0Ma malham⁻ 'slaughter, fight' ¶ KB 500, HJ 571-2, DM 231, 467, BK II 977-8, Hv. 681 **II IE** ***laX-** ≈ 'attack, fight' > Ht {CHL} laha⁻ 'military campaign', la(h)hiyai⁻ v. 'attack, make war on, operate against', lahhiyatar⁻ 'military expedition, campaign, military obligation' [to distinguish from the homonymous √: laha⁻ 'journey, trip', la(h)hiyai⁻ v. 'travel, wander'; a merger of both roots: la(h)hiyai⁻ 'go on an expedition'], HrLw laha⁻ 'attack', Lc {Ts.} laχa⁻ 'strike (schlagen)' || ? Gk λει⁻α⁻, Gk I λη⁻ι⁻, Gk D λ⁻α⁻ 'booty', Gk λη⁻ι⁻ (-ι⁻δο⁻), Gk D λα⁻ι⁻ id., Gk λη⁻ι⁻ζο⁻μαι 'plunder' ¶ ??μ,σ Phr lawagtaei 'military leader' ¶ CHL L-N 4-10, Ts. E II 8-11, F II 96, EI 31 (***leb⁻** ≈ 'military action') **II K**: G laχ⁻ / ga-laχ⁻ 'verhauen, verprügeln'; 'unterkriegen (z. B. Ringskampf)', OG laχuari, G laχvari 'spear' ¶ Chx. 672, DCh. 645-6, Abul. 280, Ser. 82 **II ? E**: NEI la-ha-na

'nachdem geschlachtet worden sind', ME la-h-lu-us 'er zerhämmerte, zerschlug', la-h-lu-h-[pi] 'ich hämmerte für sie (pl.)' ¶ HK 808-9.

1339. *LoxqV 'be ill; ache' > K *leχq- 'be ill' > Mg laχ- id., laχ-al-a 'illness', leχ 'sick' ¶ Q 271 II HS: C: Bj {R} leh-sev. 'be(come) sick\ill', {Rop.} leh- ~ ləh- ~ ilh- id., 'hurt, pain' (part of the body)', {R} 'le-h-ani ~ 'elh-ani 'I am becoming sick\ill', {R} 'le-ha ~ 'elha, {Rop.} ləha adj. 'sick\ill' :: EC: Sa {R}, Af {Clz.} la-ho- 'illness, pain', Sa {R} la-ho-s- caus. v. 'make ill; pain, hurt', T la-ho-t 'become ill', Af {PH} lahaw n. 'being in labour, fait d'être en couche', ? lahuw 'stinging tail (of fish\bee)'; ?? C-b> Gz la-h 'mourning, grief, dirge', √lhw (pf. lahawa ~ la-hawa, js. yəlhaw) 'mourn for, lament, bewail' ¶ AD SF 168, PH 154, R S II 246, R WBd 155-6, Rop. 211, Clz. 126, L G 312 || Ch: pAG {Hf.} *la- 'be painful\sick' > Ang {Flk.} le 'sick; sickness, pain', {Brq.} le- 'ailing', {Hf.} le- v. 'pain', Gmy/Mnt {Hf.} la- id., Sa {J} la- id., n. 'wound', Kfr {Nt.} la- 'painful', Mpn {Frz.} la- 'pain; wound' ¶ Hf. AG #129, Flk. s.v. le, J S 72, Frz. DM 32, Nt. 23 || ? B {Pr.} **√wLH v. -d> *wV laH 'fever' > Kb {DL.} t_auwla (pl. tiwliwin), Kb Z {La.}, Izd {Mrc.} taula, Tmzg tawla (pl. tiwliwin), SrSn {Rn.} t_au_la, Sll {Ds.} ta'u_la 'fever' ¶ The B word belongs here if *wV- goes back to the HS prefix of intransitivity ¶ DI. 863, MT 760, La. S 238, Rn. 423, Ds. 127, Mrc. 117 ¶ ≠ OS #1631 (WCh *la2- 'be sick' ÷ S *√I?y 'be tired, slow') II D *no- (< *lo-?), {GS} *n'o- 'feel pain, ache; illness' > Tm no- id., Ml no-ka v. 'pain', noi, no-i 'weakness, pain', no-vu 'pain, ache', Kt no-v 'disease, pain', Tl nu- 'sickness', Kn no, Kdg no-, Tl noccu v. 'pain, ache', Klm oy- '(wound) hurts, pains', Nkr oy-, Prj, Gdb noy-, Png, Ku no-, Kui no-va 'be painful', Nk oy-, Gnd no- vi. 'hurt', Knd, Mnd nu- no- v. 'pain, ache', Ku {Isr.} lun3- v. 'ache, throb with pain', luh- v. 'cause pain', Krx nun'3- v. 'smart, pain', Mlt nun3e v., n. 'pain' ¶ D #3793, GS 144 [#369] ¶ I- in Ku lun3-, luh- may have remained from pD (*lo-?) ♦ It is worth paying attention to A: M *niyan 'epidemic' > WrM {Kow.} niyan 'peste, épidémie', WrM {MED} niyan, HlM H H 'infection; epidemic' (Kow. 666, MED 583) ♦ IS II 36 ({IS} *Lah.Δ; C, K).

1340. *LawXV 'board, plank' (< 'bough?') > HS: S *lawh- ~ *lu-h- 'plank, board' > Ak fOAK le-?u 'wooden' board, writing board, sheet of precious metal', BHb h@ul 'lu_a_h 'plank, board; tablet', Pun lh 'tablet', OCn TA [Akkadianized] le-χu, Ug lh 'writing board' → 'message', IA lwh 'board, tablet', Nbt lwh 'tablet', JA [Trg.] {Lv., Js.} ah1ul lu-h-a- 'tablet, board', JEA {Sl.} ah1'612 law-ha- ~ ah1&l lo-ha- 'wooden plank', Sr lu-h, lu-h-a- 'tablet, writing tablet' Ar Óv0La lawh- 'board, plank; tablet' (-b> Gz lawh 'board, table; parchment'); Mh/Hrs {Jo.} lawh 'board', Jb E/C ləbh id., Sq {L} lo-h 'planche' (all <b- Ar?) ¶ CAD IX 156-9, KB 497, A #1449, OLS 243, HJ 569-70, Lv. II 482, Js. 696, Sl. 619, JPS 227, Sd. 246, BK II 1039, L G 320, L LS 229, Jo. M 258, Jo. J 166, Jo. H 86 || EC: Af {PH} lahdi 'shelf inside a grave on which a corpse is placed' ¶ PH 154 II IE: NaIE *lo-w-, {Mn.} *la-w-(a-) 'board, plank' > Sl *lava 'bench' > ChS лавба lava, OCz, Cz lava, P ława, R Δ 'лава, R d 'лавка id., OR лавба lava 'a broad bench; small bridge', Slv la'va 'a low sideboard' ; Lt lo'va 'bed', Ltv la'va 'sweating shelf (in steam bath); plank bed, bunk'; Blt -b> Sw lave 'sweating shelf, bench (in bath), plank bed, wooden box for seedlings' :: pScn {Vr.} *lo-wan > ON lo'fi, la'fi 'threshing-floor', Sw loge, Dn lo id., Nr la've id., 'barn, granary' ¶ ≈ Mn. 667, ESSJ XIV 52-5, Frn. 387. Tr. 153, Bern. I 695, ≈ WP II 407, Hlq. 563, 585-6, Vr. 363 II ? U: FL *lawā 'board' (× <b- BSL ??) > F lava 'platform, scaffold; stage; bed', Es lava 'stage, platform', tapalava 'scaffold', pLp {Lr.} *lo-ve- 'board, scaffolding' > Lp: L {LLO} luovve- 'scaffolding for keeping hay or fodder', Ar {Lgc.} luōvvīe 'auf Pfähle gebautes Aufbewahrungsrüst', N {N} luovve 'kitchen shelf', Kld лу-вв-т 'board' ¶ SK 282, Krh. 132, SaR 166, Lr. #632, Lgc. #3660 ¶ The FL word may be either semantically influenced by or even borrowed from a BSL lge., but the common origin of inherited words is equally possible and semantically plausible II ? A: Tg *olaba 'bough' > Ewk Tmt lawa 'tine made of a reindeer's horn', Ewk Ald lapara 'many-tined'; Tg -b> Yk laba- 'bough, branch' ¶ The direction of the borrowing must have been from Tg to Yk and not viceversa, because Yk words of T origin (just as pT words) never have an initial l- ¶ STM I 485.

1341. *Loyxi?a 'cheek' (> 'face') > K: G lo, qa 'cheek' ¶ Chx. 691, DCh. 653, SSO I 423 (lo, qa 'animal's cheek') II HS: S *lahiy- 'jaw, cheek' > BHb ih5l6 lə'hī, paus. ih5'l# 'le-hī 'cheek, jaw', Ug lh (du. lhm, pl. lht) 'cheek, jaw', JA [Trg.] ah1&l lo-h-a- 'jaw', JPA Bz P {Sl.} ejhl lhyh 'cheek', Ak fOA/OB le-tu ~ lītu 'cheek, side', Ar ih0L a lahy- 'jaw, jawbone, jawl', ihAL a laha-n (pl. iwhiLa lahīy-) 'côté de visage où la barbe pousse, bas de la joue', d éyah0Li lihy-at- (pl. ihAL i liha-) 'beard', ? Gz d maltaht (= maltaht) 'jaw'; a CS lge. (Aram?) -b> Ak LB/Nz laxu 'jaw' ¶ KB 499, GB 382-3, OLS 243, BK II 979, WKAS II 401, 408, CAD IX 44-5, 148, Sd. 546, Lv. T I 407, Sl. P 280, Js. 702, L G 319, MiK I #1.178 [S *lih(a)y(-at)-] II IE: NaIE *lei-k- 'face, cheek' > Blt: Pru laygnan (< *lai_knan) id. ; Sl *lice 'cheek, face' > OCS лице lice id., Slv lí'ce, P lice id., OCz Ir'ce 'cheek', Cz, Slk Ir'ce, Blg ли'це 'face', Blg Δ pl. 'лищи 'cheeks', McdS лице, SCr Ir'ce, R, Uk ли'цо 'face', R Ol/Ar/Vlg/Rz ли'цо, OUk лице, Uk Δ ли'цо 'cheek'; Sl *likъ 'face' > OR ликъ likъ id., 'portrait (of a saint)', Blg π, McdS лик, SCr lí'k, Uk лик, Blr л° k 'face', Slv lí'k 'shape' :: ? OIr lecco (gen. leccon), Nlr leaca 'cheek' ¶ WP II 395-6, SB 251 (pClt *lik'ko-n 'cheek' < **lik'no-n-), Bc. 223 ({Thr.}: OIr lecconn <d- leth 'side' + conn, cenn 'head'), En. 201, Bern. 719-20, ≈ ESSJ XV 75-8, 106 (denies the above IE et. of Sl *lice, likъ), Glh. 377 II A: M *niyur 'face, cheek' > MM [S, MA] ni'ur 'face', [IM] ni'ur, [IsV] niyur, [L] nawur, WrM nigur, HlM H**p, Ord nu-r, Brt H'yp n'u-r, Kl H*p, {Rm.} nu-r, Mnr H {SM, T} niu-r, Dx {T} niu, Ba {T} no-r 'face', Mgl nu-r id., 'cheek' ¶ H 117, Pp. L III 72, Pp. MA 262, 442, Lg. VMI 57, MED 580,

KRS 389, Chr. 345, Ms. O 504, SM 280, T 351, T BJ 144, T DnJ 130, Rm. M 35, KW 283 ✧ K *-q- and IE *-k- go back to *-q- < *-χʔ- < *-χʔʔ-. M *-y- is likely to go back to N *-χʔ-. S *-h- goes back to N *-χʔ-, the glottal stop being lost.

1342. ***l_aʔ₁yV** ~ ***l_ay₁ʔV** 'not; to disappear' > HS: C: Ag {Hz.} *-la 'not' (verbal sx.): Aw prs.-ft. 1-3 sg. -'a-la, Bln prs.-ft. 3s -'v-la, p. 3m -la, Q 3m: prs.-ft. -v-la, p. -la, Km {CR} prs.-ft. 3m -a-la || EC: Sa {R} pcv. -lay [p. 'a-ley(u)a, imv. e'ley] 'fortziehen auf nimmer wiedersehen, verschollen gehen, verkommen', Af {PH} -eleyy- pcv. be lost, stray'; Rn la' ~ la' ~ la'n 'without', Sml {ZMO} laʔ 'less, without', {Abr., ZMO} laʔa' 'be without, lack' ¶ Hz. AL 30-1, Vet. OA 270-4, R S II 251, PH 95-6, PG 206-7, ZMO 249, Abr. S 160 || [1] S *la' or *laʔ 'not, no' (unless < N ***ʔa''la**, pc. of prohibition and categorical negation [q.v.]) > Ak la', BHb a¶l lo' [spelled loʔ], Ug I, (AkSc) la', IA Iʔ, BA al1 ~ el1 la' [spelled la'ʔ, la'h], JA/Sr al1/«o la' [spelled la'ʔ], Md la-, Ar [a la', Mh, Jb E/C laʔ 'no', Mh ʔʔl la', Jb ʔʔl ... loʔ 'not', Hrs la', laʔ, la 'not', Mn Iʔ 'not'; [2] ? S *o/lyw > Ar /lyw G (pf. ivaLa lawa', ip. -lwy-) 'nier, désavouer (p. ex. une dette)', Sh 'faire périr qn. (la mauvaise fortune)', 'être fané' (unless ← *lyw 'tordre, courber') ¶ The SS lgs. provide ev. for the S lr. *ʔ that was lost in (most) CS lgs and in Ak ¶ KB 486-7, 1729, A #1426, Hnr. 141-2, HJ 558-60, Dgn. § 47a, Sg. AAG 539, Sl. 613-4, Br. 354, Nld. SG §§ 328-30, DM 227, BK II 951-2, 1045-6, Jo. M 249, Jo. H 84, Jo. J 158, MA 56, Sd. 520 || IE: Ht le' 'do not!', 'not' || ?? NaIE *lei- 'disappear, shrink' > ON linna 'aufhören lassen, hemmen', AS linnan 'to desist, part from' (-nn- < *-nw-) || ? Gk λιαζομαι 'shrink back, go aside, withdraw' ¶ WP II 387-8, P 661-2, Fs. II 119, Vr. 358, Sw. 108, Ho. 203, Ts. E II 50-2, CHD L-N 55-7 || K: OG mo-lev- 'be used up \ spent' (Mk. 5. 26), MG [VTq.], G le(v)-/ li-/ liv- 'wear out, exhaust, finish' ('abnutzen, beendigen; sich abnutzen, zu Ende gehen'; **истоѣтъ**, -**сѣ**, **ослаблѣтъ**, -**сѣ**) ¶ Chx. 674-7, DCh. 647, Ser. 106 || U: FU (att. in Ugr) *l₁XyV 'little, small, weak' > ObU: pVg *l'a'y > Vg {MK}: ML la'i, N lai 'little, weak' ('klein, zart, kraftlos, schwach'); pOs: Os Kz l₁oyamti(yə)l- 'grow weak/decrepit' (senile infirmity) : OHg xi lean, xii leajn, Hg le'a'ny 'daughter, girl' ¶ UEW 864-5, MK 246, EWU 878 || A: Tg: WrMc laya- v. 'fade', 'umsinken, welk herabhängen', layfara 'be exhausted, weakened, fade', 'weich/welk werden. einschrumpfen' ¶ STM I 487, Z 841, Hr. 613, 619 ✧ It is quite possible that there are two different N roots: ***l'a'ʔV** 'not' and ***l_ayV** 'to disappear, shrink'.

1343. ***l'a''y_hV** 'to pour; water' > HS: EC: Sa {Wlm.} lae, Sa I {CR} laye, Sa A {CR} lay, ley, Af {PH} le' (pl. lelwa) 'water' ¶ PH 155 || B *l₁V₁H₁ 'body of water' > Shw {Hy.} tala (pl. tiliui) 'marais, mare', {Msq.} tala 'lake', Zng {Bs.} el, eli (pl. ellun) 'sea', {MH→Nic.} el, el (pl. ellun) 'sea, big river, lake' ¶ Bs. MS I 142, Nic. 429, Hy. 482 || Eg {Mks.} ny v. 'fill with water', nyw 'primordial ocean' ¶ Mks. II ##1974-5 ¶ IS II 32 adduces here Eg fP nwy.t 'water, flood' and Eg fMK nwy 'water' (EG II 221), which is more doubtful because of the unexpected w (better to N ***rVwV** 'water' [q.v.]) || Ch: WCh: Ang {Flk.} le 'pour (out)', {ChL} le' 'pour' || Ech: Tmk {Cp.} la'w- vt. 'wet', ? Skr {Lk.} ileo 'pour in' ¶ Lk. ZSS 34, Cp. 80, Flk. s.v. le, ChL ¶¶ OS #359 (Ch, Sa, Af; HS *lay 'water, pour') || IE *lei₁H-/ *liH- ≈ 'flow, pour' > NaIE *lei₁ə- / *li- > OI li- / prs. layati {MW} 'melt, liquefy, dissolve', [AV] {M} (vi-)liyate' vi. 'löst sich auf, zergeht, schmilzt' || Oir {P} lie'', {LP} liae, W {P} lli (both < *li₁ant-s) 'flood, sea', MBr livat 'inundation', W llif 'flood, de luge, current', Crn {P} lyf, {ECCE} ly'f id., 'flood' || Gt leiʔu 'σι'κερα, fruit wine', OHG līd 'Trank, Getränk, Obstwein, Wein', OSx līth 'fruit wine, wine', OFrs līth 'alcoholic beverage', AS līd id., 'apple wine', ON Ir'ð 'beer' || Lt li'eti (prs. Olt le'ju, Lt li'eju) 'pour', ly'ti (3s prs. li'ja) v. 'rain', Ltv lie't 'to pour', Ir' t 'to rain' : SI *l i''-ti / prs. μ *l''jo, 'pour' > OCS лити liti / **льѣ** l'jo, Scr Ir'ti / Ir''je'm, Slv li'ti / li'jem, Cz Ir'ti / liji, P lac' / leje, R лит- / л- , Uk 'лити / 'ли- ~ ил- 'pour', Blg 'лел id. ¶ WP II 392, P 664, MW 903, ≈ M K III 102-3, ≈ M E II 475, LP § 146, YGM-1 309, ECCE 266, Fs. 229, OsS 553, Kb. 611, Schz. 196, Ho. 204, Ho. S 47, Frn. 368, Glh. 379-80, ESSJ XV 157-, Vs. II 504 ✧ N *-h- is reconstructed, because it is the only lr. that yields IE *H and may be lost in Eg ✧ ≈ IS II 32-3 (*l'a''ya 'water', vi. to pour). Cf. also N ***LiLU** 'water, sea'.

¶ 1343a. ***L'A₁E₁ywV** or ***L'E₁wyV** 'crooked' (→ 'left', 'to bend, twist' > IE: NaIE *lai₁wo- 'crooked' → 'left (gauche)' > Gk λαίω 'left' || L laevus id., L [γ] laevi (boves) 'quorum cornua terram spectant' || Lt is'laivo'ti 'Biegungen machen' : pSl *le'v' / *le'v'j' 'left' > OCS **лѣвъ** le'v'j, Blg лѣв, Scr li''jevi 'le'v'j, Slv le'v, Cz levy', Slk l'avý', P {lewý, R **левый**, Ul л'өвий id. ¶ P 652, WH I 750-1, ESSSJ XV 29-31, Glh. 376-7 || HS: WS *lyw G 'twist, bend' > Ar /lyw G vt. (pf. lawiya, ip. -lwy-) 'twist (a rope), bend (sth.)', Mh /lyw G vt. (pf. ləwu) 'bend', məlwəyīt 'winding mountain pass', Jb C/E məl'bet 'corner', Hrs /lyw G vt. (pf. ləwo', sbjn. yəlwī) 'bend, wrap up', ??σ BHb ei'v^l5 liw'ya' 'wreath' (if ← 'twisted') ¶ BK II 1045-6, Hv. 702, Jo. M 258-9, Jo. H 86, BDB 531 [#3880], ≈ KB 498 (unc. : liw'ya' ← /lyw 'accompany') || A: M *lebeyi > WrM lebei- 'become ill-proportioned' ¶ MED 515 || ? Tg: Ork nəwtəy 'to the left!' ¶ STM I 615 ✧ Blz. LB #99a (IE, Ar, Hb).]

1344. ***Lizu** 'saliva, mucus, (?) 'slime' > K: GZ *lez'w- 'saliva, mouth foam' > G lezv-i 'saliva, slaver, mouth foam' ({Chx.} Speichel, Geifer, {DCh., NCh.} 'saliva'), Mg lez'va- 'foam (on horse's mouth)', Lz laz'v-er-i 'slobbery boy' ¶ K² 108, FS 198-9, Chx. 677, DCh. 647 || HS: B *lyzz > SrSn {Rn.} i-ləzzaz-ən, Ntf {La.} i-ləzza-zə'n 'bave' ¶ Rn. 337, La. MChB 121 || A: M *nisun (< **nis-sun?) [× N ***n₁is^u** 'smell, breathe heavily' (sth.)] > MM [HI] nisun, WrM nisun, HLM нис, Mnr H {SM}

nu⁻so~η 'nasal mucus', WrM nisuta-, HIM нуста-х v. 'discharge mucus', ? WrM nisugu 'abscess, boil' ¶ Ms. H 79, H 117, MED 586, SM 291 ◇ Cf. also IE *leu₂H- *lewə- / *lu(:)- 'dirt', but it is preferably connected with N ***liw**ha 'dirt, silt' [q.v.].

1345. ***L**ṽ³ṽ (or ***L**ṽw³ṽ) ∈ nut', 'nut-tree\bush' > K: G le³ā 'green walnut-shell' ¶ Chx. 681 ¶ HS: S ***lu**δz- or WS *lawδz- 'almond tree' > BHb zul lu⁻z, Cn b→ Aram: Sr lu⁻z-a⁻, SmA zvl lwz, Md luza; Aram b→ Ar lawz-, Gz lawz id., Har la⁻z 'groundnut' ¶ KB 497, KBR 522, L G 322, Nld. NBSS 43, Tal 428, Js. 696, Br. 361, DM 232, Fr. II 135, Frn. 145 ¶ IE: NaIE *lasd- 'hazel tree\bush' > Lt lazda⁻ ~ laza⁻ 'hazel-stick, hazel-bush', lazdy⁻nas 'hazel-tree', Ltv la(g)zda, lazds, le⁻gzda, le⁻gzds 'hazel-bush', Pru laxde id. : d SI *le⁻s-ka 'hazel (bush\tree)' > Blg лес'ка, SCr ле'ска⁻ d lije'ska, Slv le'ska, Cz Δ íaska id., Cz leska 'a bush with small hazel-nuts', Slk lieska 'a hazel-bush\tree', P laska 'stick; hazel-bush', Blr 'лска 'stick'; (× SI *le⁻sъ 'forest'): SCr le⁻s, R Δ ђле⁻ша 'hazel (tree\bush)' :: ?σ Arm last last 'wooden' raft; ship; bedstead' ¶ WP II 387, Frn. 348, En. 203, ESSJ XIV 239-41, Jokl LKU 203-5 (adduces Al lajthi 'hasel-nut, hasel-tree'), O 211 (shows that Al lajthi, Al BE lakθi does not belong here), Slr. 421.

1346. ***l**ṽ pc. in verbal constructions, nominalizing the verbal action (> nomina actionis) > K: GZ *-il-, formant of nom. actionis (masdar): OG, G -il- (OG t.ir-il- '[act of] weeping', заχil- n. 'shout'), Mg -ir- (k.itχ-ir- 'act of reading, questioning', fid-ir- '[act of] bying') ¶ Dt. 217, K 101 ¶ IE: NaIE *-IV-, sf. of nomina actionis > Arm -l, e.g. sirel sire-l inf. 'to love' ¶ possibly *sed-(o)lo- ~ *sed-(o)la⁻ 'seat' (n. loci ← n. actionis?) > Gk Lc 'ελλα⁻ 'seat', Gl -sedlon (in caneco-sedlon 'goldner Sessel?'), L sella 'seat, chair', SI *sed⁻lo 'saddle' (> OCS d осед⁻лати osed⁻l-ati vt. 'to saddle', ChS, OR сед⁻ло sed⁻lo, Blg, R сед'ло, Uk с'д'ло, SCr se⁻dlo, Slv se⁻dlo, Cz, Slk sedlo, P siadlo 'saddle'), Gt sitl-s 'ρο'νοχ, κατασκη⁻νοσι, OHG se⁻ô ô al 'seat, throne', NHG Sessel 'seat', AS seotul id., NE settle 'large wooden bench', but (acc. to KM) Gmc *saðula 'saddle' (> ON soðull, OHG satul ~ satal, NHG Sattel, AS sadol id., NE saddle) is a loan from another IE lge. (where pIE *-d- was not devoiced) ¶ Fs. 425, Kb. 846, KM 625, 704-5, Vs. III 589-90, BD II/1: 362 ¶ A: T *-il' / *-il' / *-ul' / *-u⁻l', sx. of n. act., {Cl.} 'a way of (doing sth.)' > OT alqis⁻ n. 'praise' (<d- alqa- v. 'praise'), u⁻lu⁻s⁻ 'share, portion' (<d- u⁻l' e- 'divide [into shares], distribute'), arvis⁻ 'magic spell, a charm' (<d- arva- 'make magic, cast spell'), busus⁻ 'grief, sorrow' (<d- *busa- v. in d busan- v. 'grieve, be sorrowful') ¶ Cl. xiv, 127, 137-8, 153, 199, 374 || M *-l, sx. of abstract nouns: WrM qural n. 'meeting, gathering' <d- qura- v. 'gather, assemble' ¶ D *-ul-, sf. of abstract nouns: Tm akal-ul, 'width, expanse, greatness' (<d- akal v. 'spread, widen, extend'), iyavul, 'leadership, god, way' (<d- *iya- found in Tm d iyavu 'way, leading'), ceyyul, 'action' (<d- cey v. 'do, make'), pa⁻yttul, 'a spring, leap' (cp. pa⁻y v. 'spring, leap'), vikkul, n. 'hiccup' (<d- vikku v. 'hiccup'), veppul, 'heat' (cp. veppu id.), D *cir-ul, 'darkness' [> Tm, Ml irul, Tu irl, irl, Tl irulu id., Kt irl, Td i⁻l, Kn irul, irl, u, iral, u 'night', Kdg irilr 'night-time'] (<d- *cir- 'be dark; black' > Tm iru 'black, Ml iru 'dark', Klm cirym 'very dark'), D *arul, 'grace, mercy, favour' (> Tm arul id., Ml arul, 'frace, favour', Kt arl, 'voice of god spoken through diviner', Tl arulu 'tendernss, affection' (D #227 suggests that it is connected with D *a⁻r-/*ar- in Tm a⁻rvam 'affection, love', a⁻rvu 'desire', Ml a⁻romai, 'darling', Kn arume 'love', Tu arti 'fondness', Tl ariti 'love, affection', Ku armeli 'period of heat in animals'); less probable (as found in Kn only) OKn {Ktl.} -al, NKn {Jns.} -alu, sxs. of the inf.: OKn ir-al 'to be', un⁻-al 'to eat', NKn {Jens.} ma⁻d⁻-alu 'to make', kare-y-alu 'to call', kol⁻-alu 'to take' ¶ ¶ i ÷ D *-talai⁻, sx. of nomina actionis: Tl dala [MTl {MhS} -dala: ar⁻ugu-dala 'digestion' (<d- ar⁻ugu v. 'digest'), pat⁻t⁻udala 'perseverance' (<d- pat⁻t⁻u v. 'hold')], Tm -talai⁻, Kn tale, Td -ta⁻ / -da⁻; D *-tala is hardly an acceptable cognate because of the unexplained *-ta- and the cns. *-l- (nor cognate with T *-l'-) ¶ Em. SDNF 164-9, Ktl. G 120-1, Jens. GK 91, MhS 111, D #227, 381, 2552 ◇ N *l' (rather than *l or *l₂) is reconstructed on the ev. of T and D. In K, T and D the lateral is preceded by a high vw. (*i in K, *i/i/u/u⁻ in T, *u in D), which seem to suggest a N ***HXl**ṽ, but it is ruled out by the absence of a l⁻ (and its inevitable traces like NaIE *ə) in IE.

1347. ***l**ihc.ṽ (or ***l**ṽ- ?) v. 'press, squeeze' > HS: CS ***l**ihc. > BHb çhl **l**ihc. 'push (so. to a corner, against sth., etc.); oppress, torment', MHb **l**ihc. G 'press, squeeze', SmA **l**ihc. 'be narrow; oppress', Ar lah⁻has⁻a 'put so. in (a strait)', {Fr.} 'in angustias redegit, pressit', {Hv.} lah⁻is⁻ 'straitened, narrow' ¶ GB 384, KBR 524, Js. 704, Tal 433-4, Fr. IV 91, Hv. 680 || Crn. equates the S **l** with Cpt B/Sd **l**w⁻z⁻ lo⁻zh 'effacer, broyeur, écraser', which is highly doubtful because of the semantic distance between the words (Vc. admits a possibility of root contamination: "une certaine confusion entre plusieurs verbes de signification[s] différentes qui ont pu s'influencer mutuellement") ¶ Crn. 76, Vc. 102 ¶ U: FP ***l**ic⁻ṽ v. 'press, squeeze' > F litsaa-, litso-, Krl lic⁻c⁻oa- v. 'squeeze, press together', Es litsu- 'press, squeeze' : Chr E {Wc.} Δ laz⁻erte- d lēz⁻erte- d lēz⁻erte- 'zerdrücken quetschen' : Z личкы́ l'ic⁻ki- v. 'press, press to (давит⁻, прижат⁻)' ¶ LG 160, UEW 690 (believes that Z l' is from *l-) ¶ K ***l**ec⁻.c⁻ > G lec⁻ 'dreschen; zerschmettern, zerstören, einschlagen' ¶ Chx. 681 ¶ ? IE: NaIE ***l**ə⁻ak⁻ > Gk λα⁻κτι⁻, -ι⁻θ⁻ 'pestle' (without convincing IE et.) ¶ P 673 and Hofm. 173 (both equate it with NaIE *lek⁻ ~ *le⁻k⁻/*lək⁻ 'biegen'), F II 82 and Ch. 619 (no IE et.; they connect it with Gk λα⁻ξ⁻ 'mit dem Ferse\Fuß') ¶ ?σ D (in NED) *nic⁻ v. 'smooth down (earth); smooth' > Krx nisg- / niscg- v. 'overlay ith a coating of earth carefully smoothed down', Mlt niscg v. 'smooth', niscgro 'smooth' ¶ D #3666.

1348. ***l'Ek₁ʔu ~ l'u[~]k₁ʔA** 'thick' (of liquids), 'dense', 'narrow, tight' > HS: S *^o/lkk > Ar lika[~]k- 'presse, pression (p. ex., des hommes en foule dans un espace étroit)', lukk- 'qui a chairs compactes (homme)' ¶ BK II 1019-20 || B *^o/lgg > Kb (inv.) lləgləg v. 'be thick' (of liquid), ETwl/Ty aləglug (pl. iləglag) 'lieu touffu (couvert de végétation touffue)' ¶ DL 447, GhA 110 II U: FU {Coll.} *l'u[~]kkV, {UEW} *l'ekkV v. 'be narrow (of space), thick dense, tight' > Vt l'ukit 'narrow' (of space) :: pObU *l'u[~]k 'thick (of liquid), tight, narrow' > pVg *l'u[~]k > Vg UL/Ss l'ak^w id.; pOs *l'o[~]k ({JHl.} *l'u[~]k) > Os: VK l'o[~]k, Ty/Y l'o[~]k, Nz l'u[~]q, Kz l'u[~]q id. ¶ Coll. 96, UEW 260-1, Ht. #162 II A: NaT *jigi 'close, compact', *jig-tu[~]r- v. 'squeeze, compress' > OT jigi ({Cl.} jigi) 'close, compact' → '(tightly sewn) seam', {DTS} 'thick' (**густой, частый, густо**), 'dense' (**плотный, плотно**), Qzq жи^o z'iyi 'thick (dense), frequent, often', Qq жийи z'iyi 'often, more often', OT jigtu[~]r- {Cl., DTS} v. 'squeeze, compress' ¶ Cl. 911-2, DTS 260-1, MM 176, KrkR 251 || M: [1] M *lu[~]g 'thick' (of fog), 'stuffy' (of weather) > WrM lu[~]g, HIM л*г {Rinc.} 'thick' (of fog) ({MED} WrM lu[~]g kizy budanta- v. 'become foggy', HIM {Luv.} л*г хийж будантав {Luv.} **густо стелилсѣ туман**), HIM {Luv.} л*г 'it is stuffy, the weather is sultry' (**душно, знойно**), хийм халуун **духота, зной** || [2] M *nig > WrM nig, HIM нг, ниг adj./adv. 'solid(ly), dense(ly), condensed', Kl {Rm.} nig 'dicht, hart, fest (z. B. Tuch)'; M *nigta adj./adv. 'thick(ly), dense(ly), compact(ly)' > WrM nigta, HIM нгт id., Kl {KRS} нигт nigta 'thick (dense), firm', {Rm.} nikt^o ~ nikt^a 'dicht, fest aneinander, ohne Zwischenraum'; M b> Qzq, Qq, Nog nıq, VTt, Bsh ньк пъқ 'firm, solid', Chv наӑк пък, Qrg ык ıq, ньк ııq id., ньк тойгон 'having eaten one's fill' ¶ MED 518, 578, Luv. 231, Rinch. 123, KRS 376-7, KW 276, MM 255, KrkR 485, NogR 238, Jud. 558, 925, Jeg. 138 || Tg *lu[~]gk- ({Bz.} *lo[~]gk) 'dense, thick (**густой**)' > Ud luktu, Ork lugje[~], lugji, Nn Nh lugzⁱ 'dense, thick (**густой, частый**)' (of a forest), Ul lugdi 'thick (**густой**)' (of grass, fur, animal's hair), lugbu- v. 'become thick (**густеть**)' (of grass), WrMc luqdu, loqdi 'dense, thick' (of forest, vegetation, etc.) ({Z} **густой, частый, сросші йсѣ, плотный**, {Hr.} loqdi 'dichtstehend, buschig, üppig', luqdu id., 'dichtgedrängt') ¶ STM I 508, Krm. 257, Z 857-9, Hr. 626, 629 ¶¶ STM I 508 (Tg, M), DQA #1221 (A *li[~]u[~]k[~]u 'thick (dicht, dense)' II ?? D (in SD) *nik- ({GS} *-gg-) v. 'fill up (as a hole)' > Ml nikakka, nika[~]uka, Kn Hv nigi id., Tu neggi 'full, complete', nigyuni 'be levelled, filled up as a pit' ¶ D #3658 ◆ S, T and M (as well as possibly B) point to N *-k-, while U *-kk- apparently represents N *-K[~]-. The solution of the problem may be found in supposing a Ir. *-ʔ- following the velar stop and lost everywhere, but responsible for the emphatization *-k- > *-k[~]- in U and Tg.

1349. ***l'layul[~]l[~]V** (= ***l'ayul[~]V**?) 'to sleep; sleeping time' (← *li*) > HS: [1] S *layl- ~ {KB} *laylay- 'night' > BHB π li%l2 'layil ~ lil4 le[~], BHB el1i%l2 'layla[~] (cs. lil4, le[~]) id., M'b, DA llh, OA, Yd em. lyl[~], BA em. ai!l6il4 le[~]l[~]ay-a[~], JA [Trg.] {Lv., Dlm.} al1il4 le[~]l[~]a[~] ~ ai!l6il4 le[~]l[~]ay-a[~], JEA {Sl.} ai!l6il4 le[~]l[~]ay-a[~], Sr abs. {Nld.} layle[~]?^d laylay, Sr E le[~]l[~]ay[~], Sr W 'jol-i līl'y-a[~] ~ 'jol-e le[~]l[~]ay-a[~], Sma {BH} līli, Md lilia, Ar layl-, layl-at-, Qt lyl, Gz le[~]l[~]i-t, Tgr lali, Amh let, lelit, Mh {Jo.} 'layl3t, līl3t, Hrs {Jo.} le[~]l3t, 'l3yl3t (pl. le[~]l, l3yl) 'night', Sq {Jo.} 'lil3n 'last night', Ak līlia[~]tu, līla[~]tu 'evening, night'; EthS b> Aw D {CR} lie[~]la[~]gⁱ 'night' || [2] S (att. in Cn) *^o-lu[~]l[~]n- 'pass the night' (*dis* < **lu[~]l[~]- or *līl-, a verb derived from *layl- or *laylay- 'night, time to sleep') > BHB √lwn / √lyn G {pf. N11 la[~]n, ip. -līn, inf. N15 līn ~ Nul lu[~]n) 'stay over night', MHb √lwn / √lyn id., 'take night-lodging, be kept over night', Ph √lwyl TD (3p ip. ytlwn), Ug √lwyl[~]n 'pass the night, sleep'; d Cn *ma[~]l'aw[~]n- > BHB N&lm1 ma[~]lo[~]n 'camp for the night'; d Cn *malu[~]n-at- > BHB en!ulm6 mēlu[~]na[~] 'watchman's hut'; ?? ¶ KB 502-3, 556, 1731-2, Lv. T I 409-10, Js. 899-900, Sl. 626, HJ 574-5, A #1470, Grd. UT #1376, OKLS 246, Br. 366, Nld. SG § 146, Nld. MG 127, DM 236, BK II 1050, L G 314, Jo. M 259, Jo. H 86, CAD IX 184-5 || EC: Sml {ZMO} lulow- 'feel sleepy', lulo 'sleepiness', lulmo 'drowsiness, sleepiness', ? Or Wl {Brl.} luyu 'sleep-walker' ¶ ZMO 262, Brl. 285 II K: GZ *lul- 'sleep, doze' > OG *dis* rul- 'dozing, Schlummer', rul- v. 'doze', G lul- {Chx.} 'die Augen halb schließen, blinzeln', rul- 'light sleep, dozing', h-rul-s 'is asleep', Mg ki-di-rul-i 'fell asleep', mt lur-: lur-s 'is asleep', lur-eng[~]-i 'schlafend', Lz lir- v. 'doze' ¶ K 123, K² 110-1, FS K 202, FS E 222, Chik. 302, Chx. 697, 1077 II D *nal[~]-~*na[~]l[~]-, {GS} *n'a[~]l[~]- 'night' (probably from eD *La[~]l[~]-, as suggested by Ku words) > Tm nal[~], Klm a[~]le, Nkr a[~]le, Nk a[~]len, Knd na[~]r'a, Png na[~]n'a, Kui na[~]dangi, Ku la[~]l'aṇa[~] d la[~]aṇa, Brh nan 'night', Prj nendu nal 'midnight', Mnd na[~]laṇ 'darkness, night' ¶¶ D #3621, Zv. 132, GS 142 [#361] II A: ? T *Jo[~]l[~] > OT jos[~] 'twilight', OOsM xiv jos[~] 'dimmed (by weeping)', 'dazzled by the sun' (of eyes) ¶ Cl. 976 ◆ N ***l'layul[~]l[~]V** (= ***l'ayul[~]V**?) is originally a Lullwort (cp. NE lullaby). The root-medial *[~]l[~]l[~]- (or *[~]l[~]-) is reconstructed on the ev. of D *[~]l[~]- (and possibly T *[~]l[~]-), while the initial *[~]l[~]l[~]- (or *[~]l[~]-) is conjectured on a typological basis: in Lallwörter the medial cns. is usually identical to the initial one ◆ ≈ IS MS 367 (*lulā 'sleep': HS [C, ?S], K).

1350. ***l'j'lam₁Xj₁V** v. 'be weak, soft; make soft, knead' > HS: S *^o/lhm > Gz √lhm 'be tender, soft' ¶ L G 311 || ? B *^o/lmd[~] v. 'be soft, tender' > Ah {Fc.}, Ttq {Msq.} √lmd[~] 'be soft', ETwl/Ty {GhA} √lmd[~] 'be soft, easy', Kb aləmd[~]i 'tendre (legume)'; B *^o/lmz[~] > Gh {Nh.} √lmz[~] 'be weak' ¶ Fc. 1079-80, Msq. 203, GhA 116, Dl. 455, Nh. 159 || ? C: Ag *^o/lm[~] ~ *^o/lm[~]l[~] 'be verdant, fresh, mild' > Km {CR} rf. ləməy-t-, Q {R} lələm-, Xm {R} lilem-, Xm T {CR} lamlim- 'be verdant, fresh', b> EthS: Tgr √lm[~] (pf. ləmfā), Tgy √lm[~] (pf. ləmməfe) 'be green, tender', Gz √lm[~]l[~] (pf. lamlama) 'be verdant, fresh, mild, become soft' ¶ R Q II 94, R Ch. II 74, CR K 225, L G 315 || Ch: WCh: Ngz {Sch.} l'hm[~] 's: soft, as a cushion', Bd {ChL} l3mal3mad[~]a[~] 'soft' : Ang {Flk.} lo[~]m 'soft, pliable' (of leather, cloth), 'thin' : Is la[~]u[~]s[~]i[~], Δ lams[~]i[~] 'softness; tenderness

(of meat); fineness (of ground floor', Gw {Mts.} laws'i 'softness; fineness (of grain)' :: ECh: Kbl {Cp.} lamdз', Ll {Grgs.} lo'mdi' 'soft' : ? ZmD {KNC} lu'lu'm 'mou, tendre, doux à toucher', ZmB {Sa.} lu'lu'm 'soft', Azm {Pc.} lum, lam 'softly', lulumad.a, lulumid.a 'humble, meek', lulumuna id., 'quiet' ¶ ChC, ChL, Sch. DN 102, Ba. 723, KNC 15, Pc. 264, 274 II IE: NaIE *l̥lem̥əɟ- 'weak, mild' > OIr {P} lem adj. 'fade, töricht, impotent', MW {P} llyveithin 'weak' (< *lemekt-) :: OHG luomi 'matt, schlaff, mild', MHG lu'emen 'erschläffen, ermatten', NHG Δ lumm 'schlaff'; ? ON lami, OS, OHG, MHG lam (< *lom-), NHG lahm 'lame, crippled', AS lama 'crippled; weak, sick', NE lame :: Gk νολεμε'ϋ, νολεμε'ωϋ 'unceasingly, without pause' ({F, P}: from v(ε)- privativum + *ʷo-λεμοϋ with prosthetic ʷo-) ¶ ≈ P 674, F II 331, Vr. 345, Kb. 642, OsS 532-3, 578, Lx. 121, 130, Ho. 194, H. S 44 II U: FU *l'am̥ 'weak(ness); to knead' > F lama 'weakness of cattle because of hunger; week in the feet', lamassa 'palalyzed, stunned, crippled', Es {W} lame (gen. lameda) 'weak, not intensive' : Lp: N {N} labme / -a-m- 'weakness of birds in the moulting season', labmo- / -a-m- v. 'become incapable of flying (of a bird), lose one's vigour, become tired out (of work)', L {LLO} lapmo- 'become unable to fly because of moulting' (of birds) : pPrm *l'am- > Z Ss l'am mun- 'entkräftet niedersinken, wenn man einen hefrigen Hieb\Schlag bekommt', l'amal- 'angedrückt, niederdrückt werden', Prmk l'amav- 'von einem Hiebe entkräftet werden, so daß man nichtgehen kann', ? Z лм- l'am- v. 'blunt a blade [затупит-, иступит- (лезвие)]'; Yz l'am- 'quetschen' :: ?? Hg lankad- (< *lan-kad-) v. 'weaken, grow faint/feeble; grow languid', (?) here also lankad- v. 'flag, droop' (the Hg supposed cognate is qu. , because the change from FU *l' - to Hg l- is not attested elsewhere, as indicated by UEW) ¶ UEW 684 (ignores the ev. of Prm *l' - and reconstructs *lama), LG 165, W EDW 453 II ? D *n'am- 'press, squeeze' (× N *n'am'U' 'to squeeze, seize', q.v. ffd.) ♦ IS II 21-2 (*l'ama 'разминат-, разм'гчат-': HS [S, WCh + unc. Ak √lmm 'chew'], IE, U, D + unc. K: G lam-/lm- 'hurt').